ASX Announcement

7 July 2026

Keystone Sampling Delivers Outstanding Results

Sampling program extends mineralisation across project footprint

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results include silver grades of 941 g/t, 344 g/t, and 80.3 g/t, and gold up to 44.4 g/t**
- **Sampling from historic Keystone and Marble Rock underground workings validates geophysical targets – multiple priority targets remain untested**
- **Dump sampling confirms high-grade nature of main mine**
- **Drill pad face sampling confirms presence of peripheral high-grade stringer veins adjacent to Keystone main lode, significantly increasing scale potential of mineralised system**
- **Grab sample results from one of numerous historic mines within the expanded project claim supports district-scale exploration upside**

Western Ridge Resources Limited (**ASX: WRX**) ("**Western Ridge**" or "the **Company")** is pleased to announce results from a sampling program at its Keystone Project in Nevada, highlighting the potential for high-grade gold and silver mineralisation across the broader project area.

Western Ridge's Managing Director, Dr Matthew Cobb, commented:

"These results confirm that the Keystone Project hosts a mineralised system extending beyond the historical mine workings. Sampling from underground workings 500m northwest of the Keystone Mine returned excellent results from a shallowly dipping vein in an orientation parallel to that of the mine's main lode, with evidence in the walls of the accessible adit indicating the structure may continue at depth. High-grade silver results from stringer veins in the faces of drillpad cuttings demonstrate a peripheral 'halo' persisting into the wallrock adjacent to the Keystone Mine's main lode, expanding the mineralised envelope beyond the narrow high-grade lode vein.

Additionally, a grab sample further north from underground workings at Marble Rock coincides with a geophysical anomaly identified as a target earlier this year, showing there are opportunities for discoveries in areas not historically worked. Likewise, results from a dump sample at workings in the expanded claim areas suggest the mineralised system may be larger than previously thought. With the Company's early entry into the region, we look forward to capitalising on this new understanding of the system and progressing exploration further."

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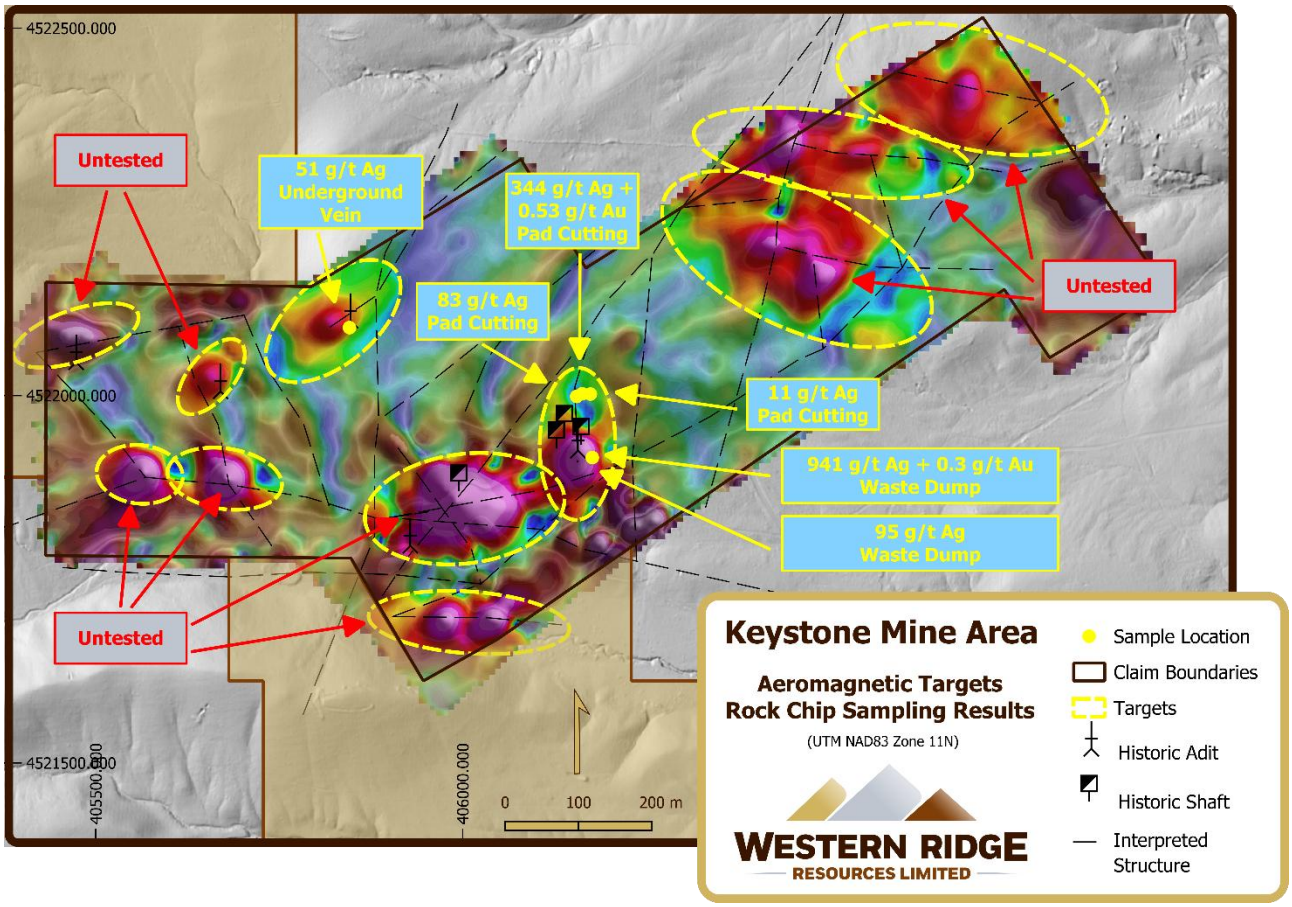

Figure 1: Rock chip and grab sample results from the Keystone Mine area, part of WRX's broader Keystone Project.

Results

Subsequent to the Company's previous phase of fieldwork, ten representative rock chip samples were collected and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno for base and precious metal analysis. The analytical results of this sampling yielded multiple high-grade silver and gold (± lead) values, indicating a widespread mineralising system on a whole-of-project scale.

Two samples of altered wall rock proximal to mineralised veins yielded anomalous, but low-grade silver values of 2.86 and 1.21 g/t Ag, respectively. A further sample showing epithermal vein textures (bladed, drusy and colloform quartz and autobrecciation), collected from the Lunker Hill claims to the northeast of the main Keystone Mine, also yielded a low-grade silver value of 2.46 g/t Ag. Sample results are presented in **Appendix A**.

Broad mineralised zone surrounding high-grade "main lode"

The discovery of numerous 'stringer' veins occurring peripheral to the main lode vein at the Keystone Mine was a key outcome from this sampling program. Importantly, the veins are heavily mineralised and effectively constitute a 'halo' of subsidiary mineralisation around the mine's main lode. Such veins are not readily expressed in outcrop and were therefore historically difficult to discover and/or uneconomical with the technology available at the time. Such veins were identified in the faces of

the drill pad prepared for the Company's upcoming drilling campaign over the historic Keystone Mine (Figure 2).

In the modern environment, however, these veins demonstrate that the hydrothermal system responsible for the Keystone Mine is more broadly pervasive into the host rock than traditionally recognised and indicate potential for a much larger discovery than initial investigations suggested.

Figure 2: Stringer vein, approximately 20cm in thickness, observed in the face of drill pad cutting. A 3.3 kg sample from this vein returned assay results of 344 g/t Ag and 0.53 g/t Au.

In the Marble Rock / 599 portion of the Project, a grab sample from mullock dump material, adjacent to an historic underground adit, returned highly encouraging gold values, boosting the prospectivity of the Keystone Project for silver and gold (Figure 1).

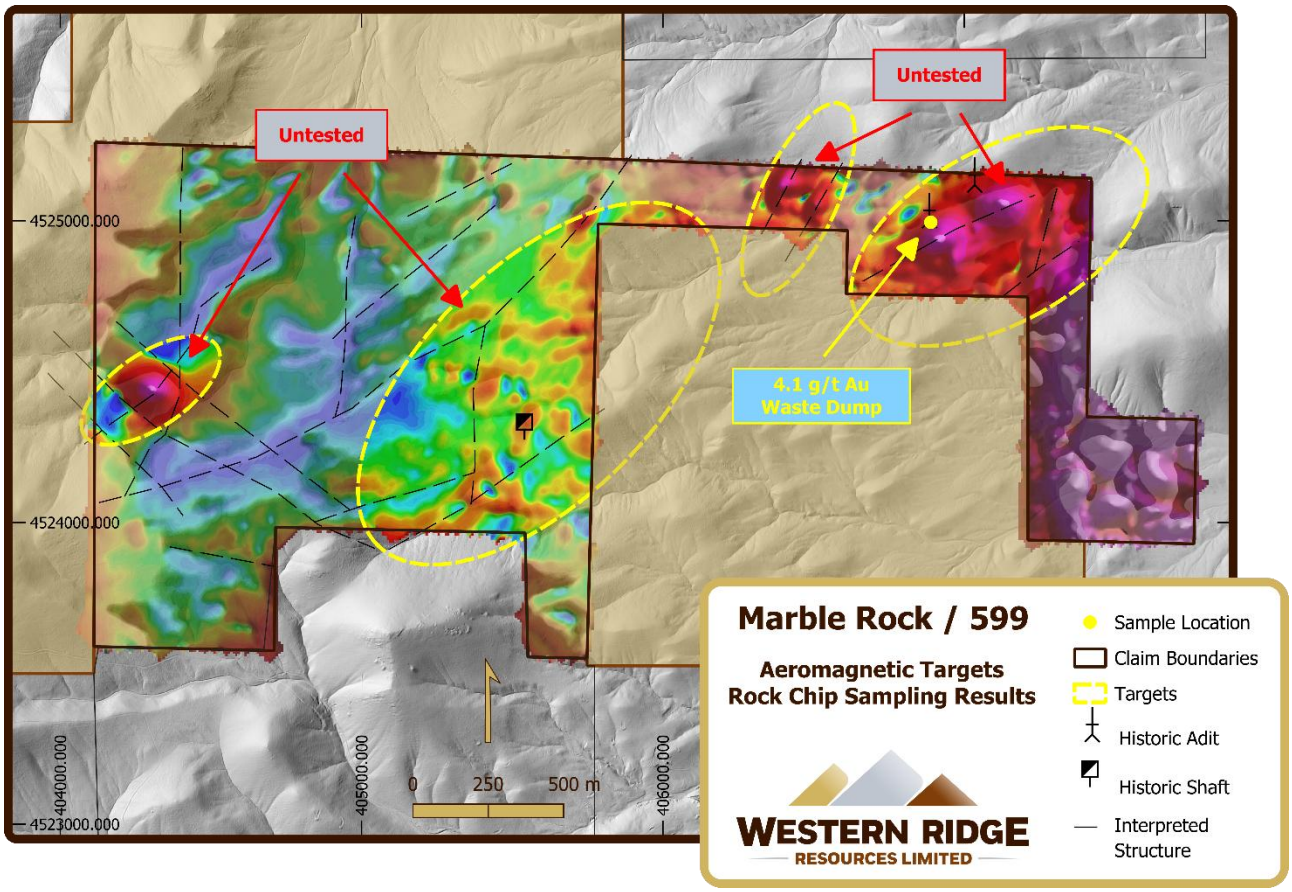

Figure 3: Grab sample location – taken from mullock adjacent to one of multiple historic adits in the Marble Rock area. Assay results returned 4.1 g/t Au from a 3.5 kg sample.

Assay results from the latest round of sampling validate the targets previously identified in airborne geophysical survey data (see previous announcement, 4th March, 2026[1], and Figures 1 and 2). Further, these assay results highlight additional discovery opportunities from the multiple untested targets remaining across the portions of the project surveyed to date.

District-scale upside

Subsequent to the Company's recent expansion of its Keystone claim holding, assay results of mullock taken at the entrance of a shaft, along a line of workings west of the original project extent, yielded outstanding values of 80.3 g/t Au and 44.4 g/t Au from a 2.4 kg sample. This shaft is one of many historic workings within a 1 km radius, and just one of numerous workings across the greater expanded claim area, much of which remains to be adequately tested (Figure 4).

[1] Multiple Targets in Aeromagnetic Survey – Keystone Project, 04/03/2026 ASX:WRX

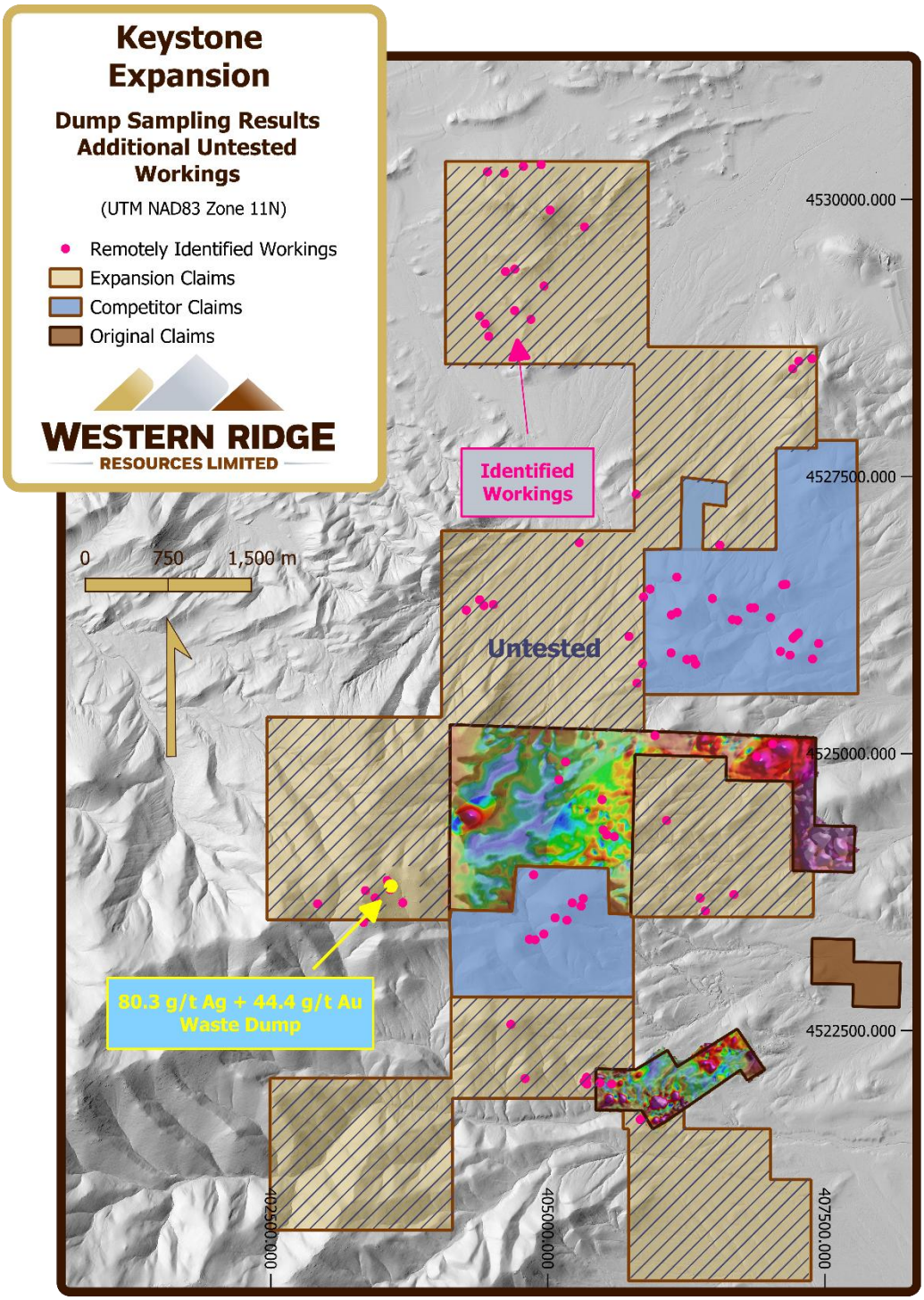

Figure 4: Keystone expanded claim area, recent historic dump sampling results, and areas with historic workings that remain to be tested.

Sampling Techniques

Rock chips were collected from underground adits and open faces from drill pad cuttings using hand-held rock hammers and cold chisels. Dump and grab samples were collected by hand, with smaller rocks aggregated into a larger sample weight from various points across dumps / mullock heaps where possible. Between 1.5 and 5 kg of material was collected for analysis.

Sample Preparation and Analysis

Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, for preparation and analysis. Preparation included drying for 24 hours at 110 degrees Celsius, followed by crushing of whole samples to ≥90% passing 2mm. From this a 1 kg riffle split was taken and pulverised to ≥80% passing 75µm.

A 0.25g sample of the pulp underwent four-acid digestion (near complete) and subsequent analysis of the resultant liquor by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES). Additionally, a 23-gram pulp sample underwent lead collection fire-assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish for analysis of gold content.

Overlimit Ag, Pb and Zn values from four-acid results were automatically re-analysed at higher (ore-grade) analytical limits via ICP-AES, while overlimit gold values from fire-assay were automatically re-assayed via gravimetric finish.

Keystone Project

The Keystone Project is located within the emerging Pershing Trend in Nevada and hosts numerous historical workings associated with tungsten, silver and gold mineralisation. Despite extensive historical mining activity, no modern drilling has been completed at the project for more than 80 years.

Recent expansion of the Keystone Project increased Western Ridge's landholding by approximately 500%, securing additional historical mining localities and strengthening the Company's regional footprint across the district.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the reporting of Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Dr Matthew Cobb, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG #5486) and a Fellow of the AusIMM (FAusIMM #3147286). Dr Cobb has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) 2012 Edition. Dr Cobb is a full-time employee of the Company and has performance incentives associated with the successful development of the Company’s projects. Dr Cobb consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

For more information

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About Western Ridge Resources Limited

Western Ridge Resources Limited is an Australian-focused ASX-listed battery and critical minerals exploration Company with a portfolio of projects in demand-driven commodities. Western Ridge is focused on the strategic exploration of critical metals in the United States, with the high-grade silver dominant polymetallic Keystone Project in Northern Nevada.

APPENDIX A – Analytical Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Weight kg
250602	403583	4523804	sulphidic quartz vein within chlorite-sericite altered hornfelsic phyllite	2.44
250603	405846	4522093	oxidised (saprock) granodiorite showing abundant small cubic Fe-oxides after pyrite in wall of access drive	0.6
250604	405846	4522093	oxidised, friable quartz (+/-feldspar) vein with laminated, flaky Fe-oxide slevedge and fe-oxides after sulphides	1.52
250605	405845	4522150	oxidised (saprock) granodiorite in development drive wall, proximal to main vein	0.72
250606	406155	4521999	~ 6 inch wide oxidised stringer vein pad cutting. Fe-oxide selvedge	3.32
250607	406163	4522003	~ 6 inch wide strimnger vein in pad cutting. Showing flaky Fe-oxide, resdual black sulphides and Fe-oxides after sulphides	3.34
250608	406174	4522002	~ 3 inch wide oxidised quartz (+/- feldspar) stringer vein	2.46
250609	406177	4521916	dump (grab) sample quartz-feldspar-chlorite vein (??ser/carb/chl altered) with boxwork oxides after sulphide	2.68
250610	406177	4521916	dump (grab) sample quartz-feldspar vein w/	1.72
250611	407534	4522954	Autobrecciated quartz boulder proximal to tertiary volcanics (Lunker Hill)	2.94
250612	406889	4524995	Grab sample - mullock heap - quartz vein with drusy,colloform and bladed textures. Intense argillaceous alteration of phyllitic host. Strong boxwork after sulphides	3.5

Sample ID	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
250602	44.4	80.3	4.15	>10000	140	0.78	1.1	0.34	74.9	52.6	1.5	51	3.81	25.5
250603	0.134	2.86	0.19	1390	10	0.11	0.09	0.06	1.8	3.29	1.7	57	0.4	6.3
250604	0.07	51.7	0.27	498	bd	0.11	0.57	0.01	34.9	0.66	0.4	48	0.23	29
250605	0.041	1.21	0.2	268	10	0.12	0.1	0.04	0.35	0.61	0.5	49	0.26	2.7
250606	0.078	82.7	1.07	751	120	0.68	0.27	0.29	6.48	5.77	7.1	52	3.48	250
250607	0.533	344	1.97	6390	100	1.14	1.4	0.31	12.75	13.45	5.1	59	9.53	290
250608	0.032	10.85	0.34	131.5	30	0.23	0.03	0.17	0.67	2.68	0.9	61	0.51	15.3
250609	0.078	95.1	0.63	3130	10	0.14	0.54	0.29	16.15	2.99	1.3	70	0.26	56
250610	0.259	941	0.04	638	bd	0.05	0.56	0.01	124	0.15	0.3	59	0.11	732
250611	bd	2.46	0.21	115	40	0.13	0.23	2.56	0.38	1.82	2.5	55	0.51	4
250612	4.1	6.03	7.19	8430	220	1.68	5.95	0.34	0.28	94.3	2.7	57	4.67	13.6

Sample ID	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
250602	6.99	9.63	0.12	0.5	1.22	0.374	0.7	22	4.4	0.09	59	8	1.87	1.8	3
250603	1.15	0.54	bd	bd	0.05	0.009	0.02	1.5	2	0.03	190	5.7	0.03	0.1	2.5
250604	0.82	0.84	bd	bd	0.593	0.362	0.01	bd	6.5	0.05	91	4.52	0.04	0.1	1.4
250605	0.95	0.63	bd	bd	0.076	0.005	0.01	bd	3.2	0.03	174	3.92	0.02	0.1	1.5
250606	3.13	2.03	bd	0.1	0.826	0.266	0.15	3.3	63.8	0.1	2210	4.3	0.04	0.5	7.2

250607	5.2	5.48	0.06	0.3	2.89	0.216	0.34	7.4	81.7	0.21	773	7.56	0.16	0.9	3.4
250608	1.47	0.67	bd	0.1	0.817	0.036	0.03	1.1	26.4	0.04	347	4.96	0.07	0.1	1.9
250609	1.04	0.9	bd	0.1	0.644	0.073	0.01	1.4	4.5	0.13	106	4.75	0.39	0.4	1.8
250610	0.91	0.19	bd	bd	4.93	1.185	bd	bd	2.1	bd	72	4.43	0.01	bd	1
250611	5.91	0.61	bd	0.1	0.061	0.071	0.06	0.7	12.8	0.09	717	8.85	0.03	0.2	14.6
250612	10.2	19.55	0.11	1	0.032	0.068	1.13	45.4	16.8	0.97	89	32.4	0.63	3.2	14.5

Sample ID	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
250602	400	6960	37.3	bd	1.07	351	7.2	3	1.6	342	0.13	0.4	5.67	0.062	0.25
250603	30	237	0.8	bd	0.03	10.4	0.2	bd	0.2	16.4	bd	bd	0.13	bd	0.04
250604	30	2240	0.4	bd	0.05	28.6	0.5	bd	0.2	6.9	bd	0.08	0.1	bd	bd
250605	30	48.6	0.7	bd	0.01	19.15	0.4	bd	bd	5.8	bd	0.06	0.09	bd	0.02
250606	170	578	8.7	bd	0.01	174	2	1	0.3	51.5	bd	bd	1.66	0.019	0.19
250607	230	7040	21.5	bd	0.09	296	2.3	3	1.2	79.9	0.06	0.66	2.24	0.038	0.21
250608	30	43.7	1.5	bd	0.01	16.25	0.5	1	bd	12.8	bd	bd	0.62	0.006	0.02
250609	70	3300	0.8	bd	0.35	86.8	0.4	1	0.3	48.1	bd	0.14	0.51	0.015	bd
250610	40	4550	0.2	bd	0.27	777	bd	2	bd	7	bd	0.11	0.02	bd	bd
250611	270	50.6	2.8	bd	0.01	3.83	5.7	1	bd	30.2	bd	bd	0.35	0.006	0.03
250612	380	125	69.5	bd	0.36	64.7	11.2	bd	1.5	272	0.22	11.7	11.95	0.126	0.43

Sample ID	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
250602	1.1	43	3.7	3.8	1070	19.8
250603	0.3	3	33.9	0.7	29	0.6
250604	0.1	4	0.3	0.3	824	0.6
250605	0.2	5	1	0.5	15	0.7
250606	0.9	13	1.7	5.7	555	3.9
250607	3	71	8.1	5.2	361	7.8
250608	0.3	10	0.3	1	117	1.3
250609	0.1	5	1.6	0.4	366	2
250610	0.3	1	0.2	0.1	2900	bd
250611	3.1	85	0.7	7.9	59	2
250612	6.7	96	6.6	7.1	68	43.1

APPENDIX B – JORC TABLE 1

Section1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• Samples were collected through the use of rock chip hammers and cold chisels (where appropriate), or in the case of historic workings dump spoils – picked from already broken rock.
		• Samples were selected to be representative of the most likely mineralised features within a specified area. Samples are selective in nature and do not represent a generalised sampling of both host rock and likely mineralised vein. To account for the possibility of "nuggety" mineralisation, samples of approximately 3-5kg were collected.
		• Mineralisation was determined on the basis of visual observation of lithological features, including but not limited to:
		  ○ Evidence of hydrothermal alteration of the rock
		  ○ The observation of boxwork features within vein material and surrounding selvedges, indicative of the pre-oxidation / weathering existence of fresh sulphides.
		  ○ The hand specimen observation of fresh sulphides within a specific rock sample.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable – this announcement relates to rock chip and dump sample collection only.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable – this announcement relates to rock chip and dump sample collection only.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Brief petrographic descriptions of each sample were noted in field notes during sampling activities. This level of detail is deemed appropriate for the type of sample collected, and for the purpose of the samples collected. • Sample descriptions are semi-quantitative in nature, being petrographically descriptive. • Every sample collected has been described and recorded.

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples submitted to the laboratory were dried at 110 degrees Celsius for 24 hours then; • The entire sample was crushed to >90% passing 2mm. • A 1kg split was taken via riffle splitter and pulverised in its entirety. • From this pulps, both a 0.25 gram sample was taken for multi-element analysis, and a 23 gram sample for fire-assay. • Sample sizes, methods of comminution and sub-sampling methods are all considered appropriate for the grain size and type of material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples collected have been submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada,for analysis via multi-element ICP-AES, subsequent to 4-Acid digestion. Samples returning overlimit values for Ag, Zn or Pb (1000ppm, 20% and 30% respectively) are automatically re-analysed using the ore-grade analytical method ICP-AES. These analytical methods are considered near total (on the basis-of near-total digestion via 4-acid method to produce an analyte solution). • Values for Au were determined by lead-collection fire-assay with an AAS finish. Overlimit results (>10ppm) were automatically re-assayed with a gravimetric finish. • These methods are considered appropriate for the type of sample submitted. • Given the early stage nature of this exploration, and the purely indicative and targeting purpose of rock chips, Quality Control samples are not deemed necessary, and have not been employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable – this announcement relates to rock chip and dump sample reporting only.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were determined through the use of hand held GPS; considered suitably accurate for the nature and intended purpose of the sampling. • Locations are recorded in UTM coordinates, using the NAD83 Zone 11N Datum. • Topographic control has been provided by handheld GPS unit values, and then subsequently by mapping sample locations to 1-metre resolution LiDAR topography. • Where samples were collected from underground, their locations have been measured from GPS coordinates at the entrance to workings matched to hand held gyroscopically corrected LiDAR mapping of the workings and sample localities.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable – this announcement relates to rock chip and dump sample reporting only.

	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable – this announcement relates to rock chip and dump sample reporting only.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable – this announcement relates to rock chip and dump sample reporting only.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews have been conducted.

Section2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in previous section also apply to this section)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• The Keystone Project Comprises 599 acres of deeded land, and 268 unpatented Mineral Claims in the Pershing and Humboldt Counties of northern Nevada, USA. Western Ridge holds 100% exclusive rights to all property and Mineral Claims within the project.
• Property details are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Serial Number</th><th>Lead File No.</th><th>Claim Name</th></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 05804579</td><td>NVl 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 05804580</td><td>NVl 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>NV105804581</td><td>NVl 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 05804582</td><td>NVl 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 05832890</td><td>NVl 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #5</td></tr>
<tr><td>NV 1 05832891</td><td>NVl 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #6</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 05832892</td><td>NVl 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #7</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 05832893</td><td>NVl 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #8</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 06385331</td><td>NV 1 06385331</td><td>LUNKER HILL #1</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 06385332</td><td>NVl 06385332</td><td>LUNKER HILL #2</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 06385333</td><td>NVl 06385333</td><td>LUNKER HILL #3</td></tr>
<tr><td>NVl 06385334</td><td>NVl 06385334</td><td>LUNKER HILL #4</td></tr>
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<tr><td>NV 1 0639237 6</td><td>NVl 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #2</td></tr>
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		<table><tr><td>NVl 06392379</td><td>NVl 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #5</td></tr><tr><td>NV 1 06392380</td><td>NVl 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #6</td></tr><tr><td>NVl 06392382</td><td>NVl 06392382</td><td>Marble Rock #7</td></tr><tr><td>NVl 06392383</td><td>NVl 06392382</td><td>Marble Rock #8</td></tr><tr><td>TBC</td><td>TBC</td><td>KST #001-#248</td></tr></table> • And: Parcel “F” as shown on that certain FINAL MAP OF DIVISION INTO LARGE PARCELS, prepared for Finance All, LLC, lying within Section 31, T35N., R35E., M.D.B.&M., according to the map thereof, filed in the office of the County Recorder of Humboldt County, State of Nevada, on November 30, 2009, as Instrument No. 2009-05068, Official Records. Consisting of 36 acres, more or less. • And: The real property identified as Assessor’s Parcel Number 05-0421-39, Township 35 North, Range 34 East, M.D.B.&M., Section 35: N1/2; N1/2S1/2; SW1/4SW1/4; W1/2SE1/4SW1/4; E1/2SE1/4SE1/4. Consisting of 599.220 acres, more or less
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Keystone Mine was last commerically operated in 1943, where records indicate that between 1937 and 1943, a total of 1,700 tons were of ore were extracted for approximately 36,000 ounces of silver. Previous workings are known to have occurred from discovery during the late 1890’s through to 1937, but no records exist. • Smaller artisanal workings exist across the property. • The project has not seen any major modern exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is dominated by siliclastic and calcareous sediments of Triassic Age, containing layers of limestone ranging between 0.5 – 10 metres in thickness. Sediments are complexly folded by a series of tight, often overturned anti- and synlincal folds with axial planes that strike generally east-northeast. A series of normal faults striking both north to northwest, and east-west dissect the area. • Sediments are intruded by a series of Cretaceous Age granodioritic stocks and dykes, which are commonly surrounded by aureoles of intense hornfelsic contact metamorphism of the surrounding sedimentary hosts. Silver (± gold, lead and zinc) mineralisation is hosted within laminated quartz veins. The main Keystone mine was developed on a large northerly striking vein with a moderate easterly dip and is mineralised to surface. Historic reports also note the existence of sub-horizontal, southerly dipping veins proximal to the main lode that were also subject to historic mining activity. Other mines in the Keystone group were developed on easterly striking veins with both northerly and southerly dips. These veins are hosted both within the granodiorite and surrounding hornfels, and so post-date intrusion and the associated metamorphism/scheelite skarn mineralisation. • Mineralisation is considered to be hot-spring / epithermal related, epigenetic, and hydrothermal in nature.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –*	• No drilling is being reported.

	elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Data have not been aggregated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not Applicable.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All relevant data is presented within the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant analytical results are presented within the body of this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All relevant information is presented within the body of this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• A drilling program is confirmed to commence in September 2026, to test the strike extent, depth and widths of the main Keystone workings and mineralisation.

	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	