10 September 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX:WSR

Soil sampling defines three high-priority gold targets at Jerrys Bore

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Results received from a recent program of UltraFine+™ soil sampling at the Jerrys Bore Project.***
- ***Assays show two main areas of Au anomalism associated with structures identified from an interpretation of aeromagnetic data.***
- ***Gold anomalism is accompanied by elevated values of key pathfinder elements As, Bi, Mo, Sb, and Te.***
- ***The soil sampling program has provided three high-priority targets for a program of aircore drilling and fourth secondary target.***

Westar Resources Limited (ASX: **WSR**) (**Westar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the receipt of assay results from a recent soil sampling program at the Jerrys Bore project (**Project**) about 165km north of Laverton in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field.

The soil sampling was designed to test for the presence of mineralised structures in the poorly exposed Deleta greenstone belt in the Burtville Terrane of the NE Goldfields. Pleasingly, the program resulted in three high-priority gold targets being identified.

Jerrys Bore Project

Geology and Previous Work

The Project comprises a single granted 67-block Exploration Licence (E38/4032) in the NE Goldfields about 165km north of Laverton in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field. Other than some RAB and AC holes in the far north of the application area, there has been no previous drilling.

Historically Breaker Resources identified low-level gold and arsenic anomalies in shallow auger holes[1], however, never progressed to infill sampling or drilling any targets identified. Breaker drilled auger holes to 1m depth and the -75µm fraction was assayed for Au and multi-element chemistry.

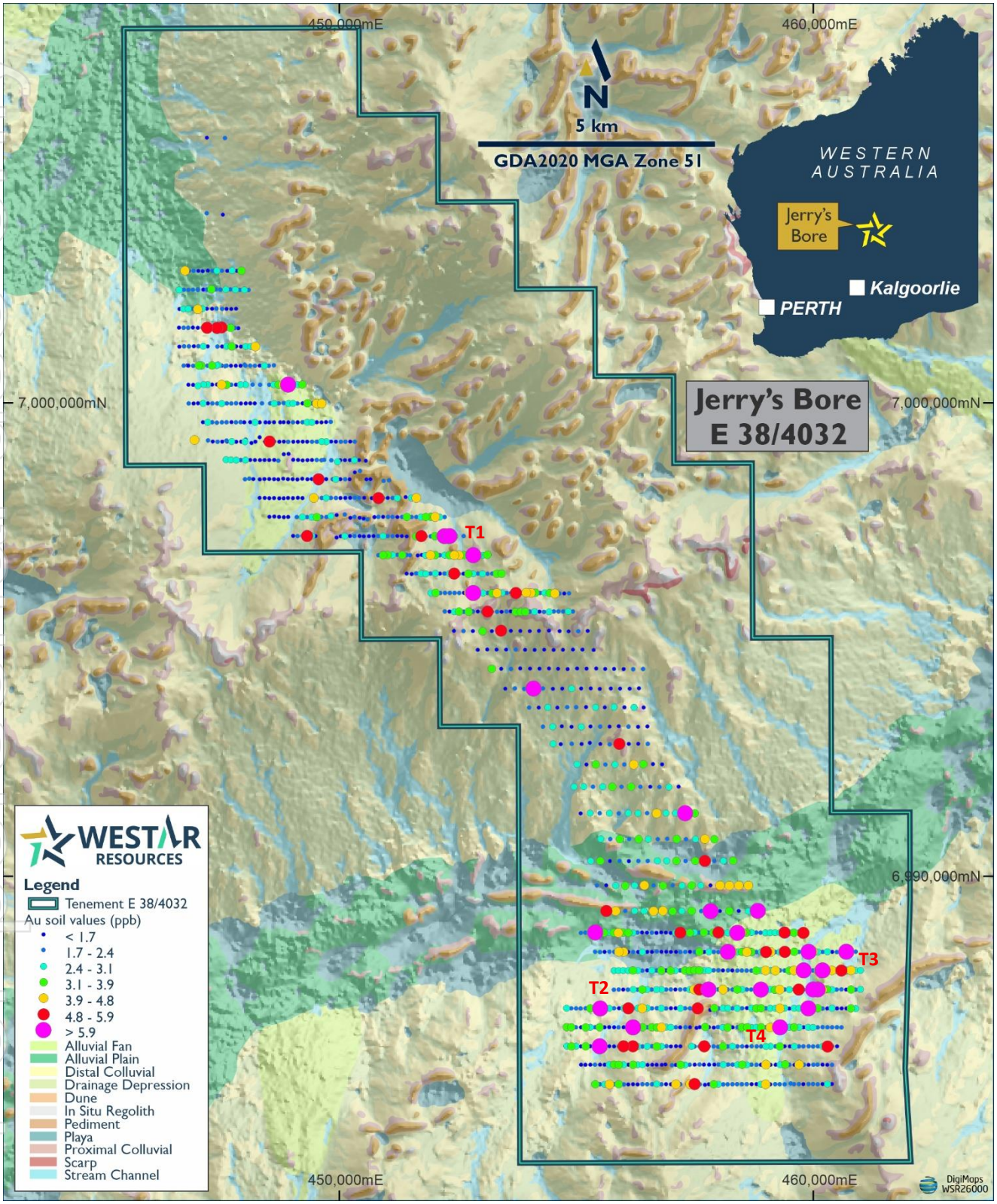

Figure 1. Regolith–landform model of E38/4032 and surrounds draped on a shaded relief image using resampled 30m TanDEM data. The model was produced by a consultant, Dr Richard Langford. Also shown are the Au values of the soil samples recently collected. Note the roughly east–west oriented paleochannel in the southern part of the project area.

Arsenic (As), which is a common pathfinder element for gold, showed two discrete clusters of low-level anomalies. Background As values are estimated to be about 0.8ppm in the Eastern Goldfields[2]; given the nature of the sample medium (aeolian sand) and the size fraction assayed, values >5× background are likely to be significant.

The Project straddles part of the poorly exposed Deleta greenstone belt in the Burtville Terrane and covers a strike length of more than 20km along and adjacent to the De La Poer Fault, a major north-northwest–trending structure. Most of the area is covered by aeolian sands and most of what is known about the area comes from interpretation of aeromagnetic data.

Previously, Southern Geoscience Consultants undertook a preliminary structural interpretation of the 100m line-spaced aeromagnetic data flown by Breaker Resources[3]. The final interpretation shows a strip of greenstone rocks within the main De La Poer Fault and large area of probable greenstone rocks in the southern part of the tenement (Figure 2). The northern part of the tenement west of the main fault system is dominated by granitic rocks. The interpretation highlights that the De La Poer Fault is a series of sub-parallel SSE-trending structures but with several NNE-trending structures present.

Reconnaissance work by Westar in 2025 showed that material at depths of 1m or less is dominated by barren, aeolian sand. A small orientation geochemical survey carried out by the Company tested the size fraction taken by Breaker against the clay fraction (-2µm for Ultrafine+™ analysis). The orientation work indicates that the -75µm fraction is not as good a sample medium as the clay fraction[4].

Soil program and results

Soil samples were collected with an auger in late May 2026. A total of 1,167 samples from the base of hole at between 1 and 3m depth were collected and delivered to LabWest in mid-June 2026 for Ultrafine+™ analysis.

Anomalism for Au and other elements is defined as assay results above the 90th percentile. Anomalous areas for Au, and As, Bi, Mo, Sb, and Te, which are common pathfinder elements associated with orogenic gold deposits[5], were defined by groupings of anomalous values with strike extent, rather than just high spot values. The interpretation from the aeromagnetic data that greenstone rocks are more abundant in the southern part of the area is bolstered by higher corresponding Co, Cr, and Ni values in the soils there.

Anomalous values do not show a relationship with any particular regolith units. However, the paleochannel running nearly E–W across the southern part of the tenement exerts a noticeable dampening influence on the geochemical response. Although some spotty anomalous Au values are present within the paleochannel, anomalous values for As, Bi, Sb, and Te at the northern end of one target (T2) drop off rapidly to background levels at the edge of the paleochannel.

Target areas were defined only where Au anomalism coincided with anomalous values for at least three pathfinder elements (T1 to T3). Targets T1 and T2 are defined by coincident Au, As, Mo, Sb, Se and Te anomalism, whereas T3 is defined by coincident Au, Bi, and Mo (±Se) anomalism. A fourth target, T4, is not marked by Au anomalism, but forms a NE-trending belt of anomalous As, Bi, and Te values (Refer to Appendix 1.).

In the northern part of the area at T1, low-level Au anomalism is associated with a NNW-trending fault structure to the west of, and subparallel to, the main De La Poer Fault over a strike length of about 2km. Notably, Au is accompanied by elevated values of pathfinder elements, As, Bi, Mo, Sb, and Te, common in Archean orogenic gold systems. Anomalism appears to coincide with the intersection of a strip of greenstone rocks with the NNW-trending fault. The interpretation of mafic rocks is consistent with elevated Cr, Co and Fe values in the area. Gold anomalism appears to be a little more spatially restricted and slightly offset from the pathfinder elements.

The southern part of the sampled area contains a larger, broader area of Au and pathfinder element anomalism in an area of more probable greenstone rocks marked by greater structural complexity. This area contains two targets: T2 and T3.

Target T2 is defined by corresponding anomalous Au, As, Mo, Sb, and Te values trending roughly NNE for more than 2km. Gold anomalism defines a narrower zone compared with the pathfinder elements. This target is not obviously associated with a major structure, but it is parallel to a series of minor NE-trending faults in probable greenstone rocks. The target is likely to extend to the north underneath the paleochannel where the values for Au and the pathfinder elements drop off sharply.

At T3, coincident anomalous Au, Bi, and Mo values strike roughly north over more than 2km. This target is associated with a curvilinear fault zone that comprises a splay off the De La Poer Fault system. However, other belts or clusters of anomalous values are spatially associated with N- to NNE-trending faults subsidiary to the De La Poer Fault. The easternmost of these anomalous zones is at least 2km long. This area, and that immediately to the west, are still present on the southernmost sampling line implying that they continue farther south on E38/4032.

Although T4 is not marked by Au anomalism, the elevated values for three pathfinder elements suggest that it may mark a structure that acted as a fluid pathway and is worth investigating. This target is not marked by an interpreted fault, but the zone is parallel to the structural grain in the area.

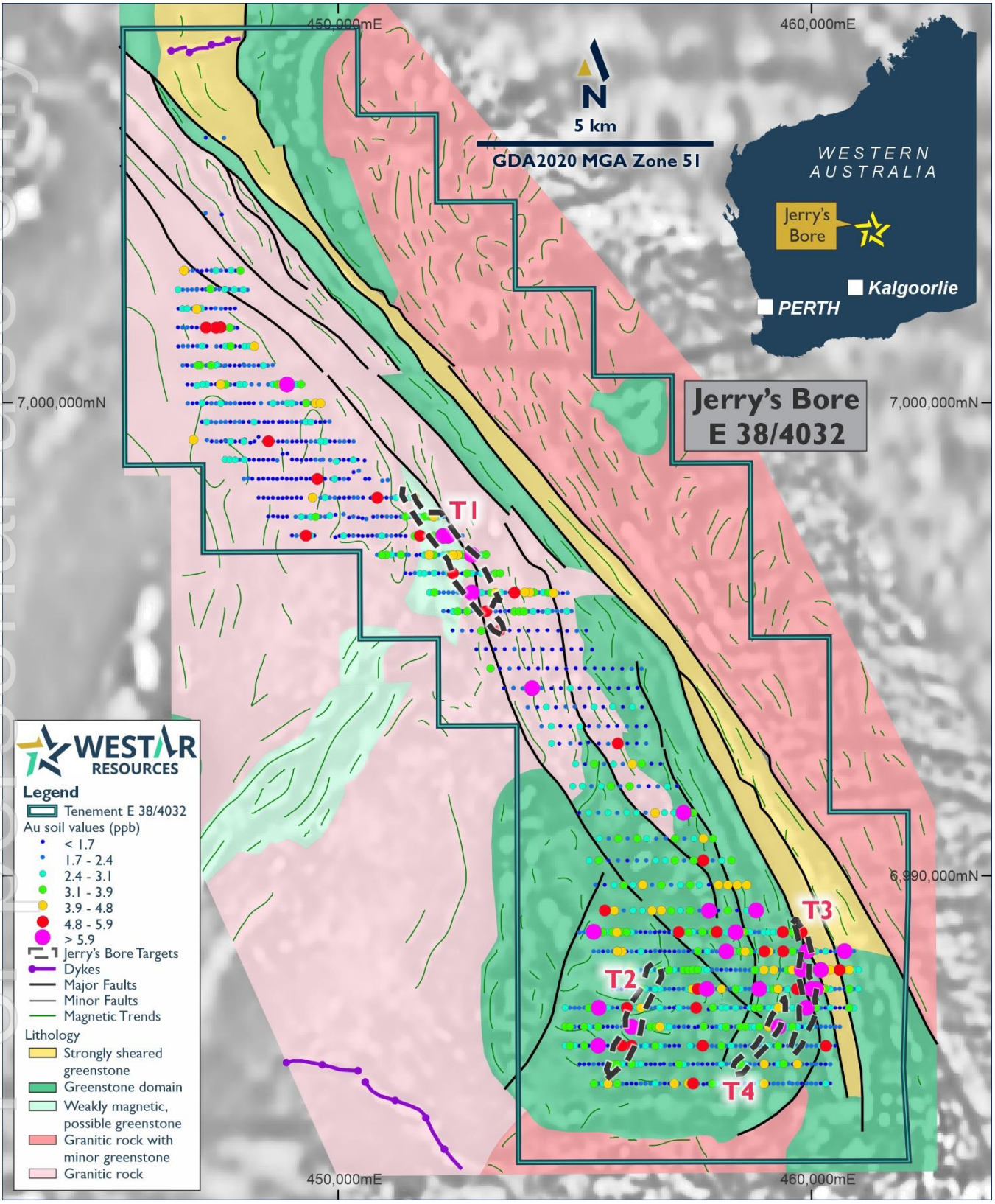

Figure 2. Interpreted bedrock geology with Au values of the soil samples and the four target areas defined for follow-up work.

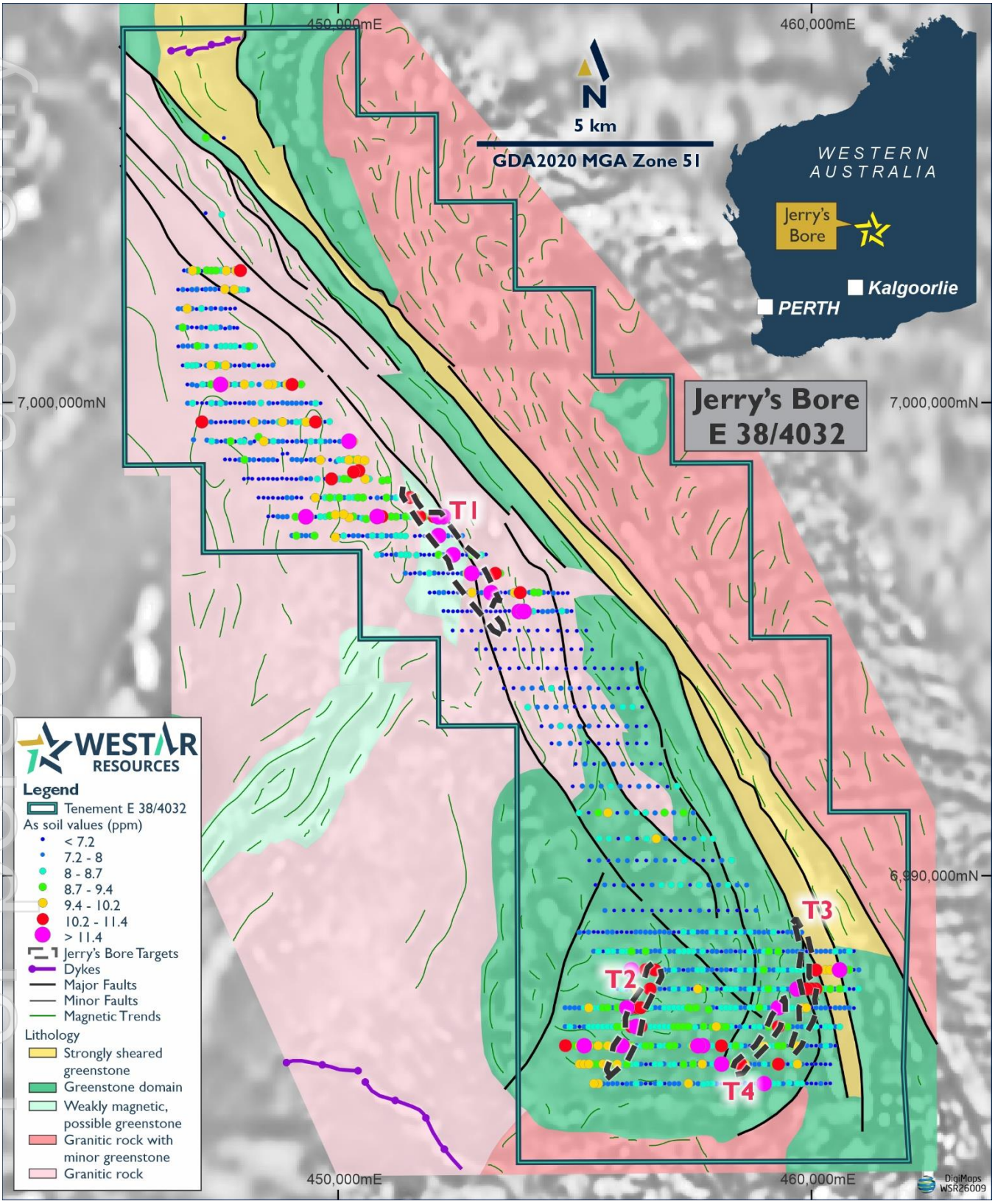

Figure 3. Interpreted bedrock geology with As values of the soil samples and the four target areas defined for follow-up work.

References in this Release

1. Sanders, T and Simson, M (2013), De La Poer Project E38/2516, E38/2517, E38/2518, E38/2519, E38/2520, Annual report for the period 21 July 2012 to 20 July 2013 (C64,2012). DMPE Statutory Report A99217.
2. S.W. Halley, Exploration in the Goldfields Big Day Out, Monday 20 March 2023, "Applied Lithogeochemistry in the Eastern Goldfields; Classification of rock types, hydrothermal alteration and pathfinders" (https://www.scotthalley.com.au/what-s-new; accessed 8/04/2025).
3. ASX: WSR, Quarterly Activities Report and Appendix 5B – March Quarter 2026, 15 April 2026.
4. ASX: WSR, Exploration Update (amendment), 17 February 2026.
5. Eilu & Groves, 2001, Primary alteration and geochemical dispersion haloes of Archaean orogenic gold deposits in the Yilgarn Craton: the pre-weathering scenario: Geochemistry: Exploration, Environment, Analysis, v. 1, 183–200.

Appendix 1 – Summary statistics of key elements

	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
Count	1167	1167	1167	1167	1167	1167	1167	1167	1167
Minimum	0.25	0.011	1.9	0.023	0.21	0.024	0.28	0.015	0.078
Maximum	10.6	0.342	16.1	0.632	2.72	0.607	2.47	0.175	10.719
Mean	2.42	0.046	7.9	0.458	1.33	0.361	1.02	0.079	0.925
Median	2.2	0.04	7.8	0.463	1.33	0.365	1.00	0.078	0.731
Range	10.35	0.331	14.2	0.609	2.51	0.583	2.19	0.16	10.641
Interquartile Range	1.30	0.021	1.4	0.091	0.32	0.069	0.31	0.016	0.649
Standard Deviation	1.28	0.028	1.4	0.069	0.27	0.063	0.25	0.016	0.870
1st percentile	0.6	0.016	3.9	0.236	0.68	0.134	0.55	0.035	0.118
5th percentile	0.9	0.021	5.9	0.345	0.94	0.255	0.66	0.056	0.183
10th percentile	1.1	0.024	6.4	0.383	1.04	0.291	0.73	0.062	0.259
25th percentile	1.6	0.031	7.1	0.420	1.17	0.330	0.85	0.070	0.466
75th percentile	2.9	0.052	8.5	0.511	1.49	0.399	1.16	0.086	1.115
90th percentile	3.9	0.070	9.5	0.536	1.66	0.427	1.32	0.096	1.641
95th percentile	4.8	0.093	10.2	0.551	1.75	0.452	1.44	0.104	2.210
99th percentile	7.5	0.162	12.5	0.582	2.12	0.511	1.81	0.126	5.034

For the purpose of Listing Rule 15.5, this announcement has been authorised by the board of Westar Resources Ltd.

ENQUIRIES

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Competent Person and Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Steve Sheppard, a Competent Person who is a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG; Member ID 5290). Steve is a consultant to Westar Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Steve consents to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

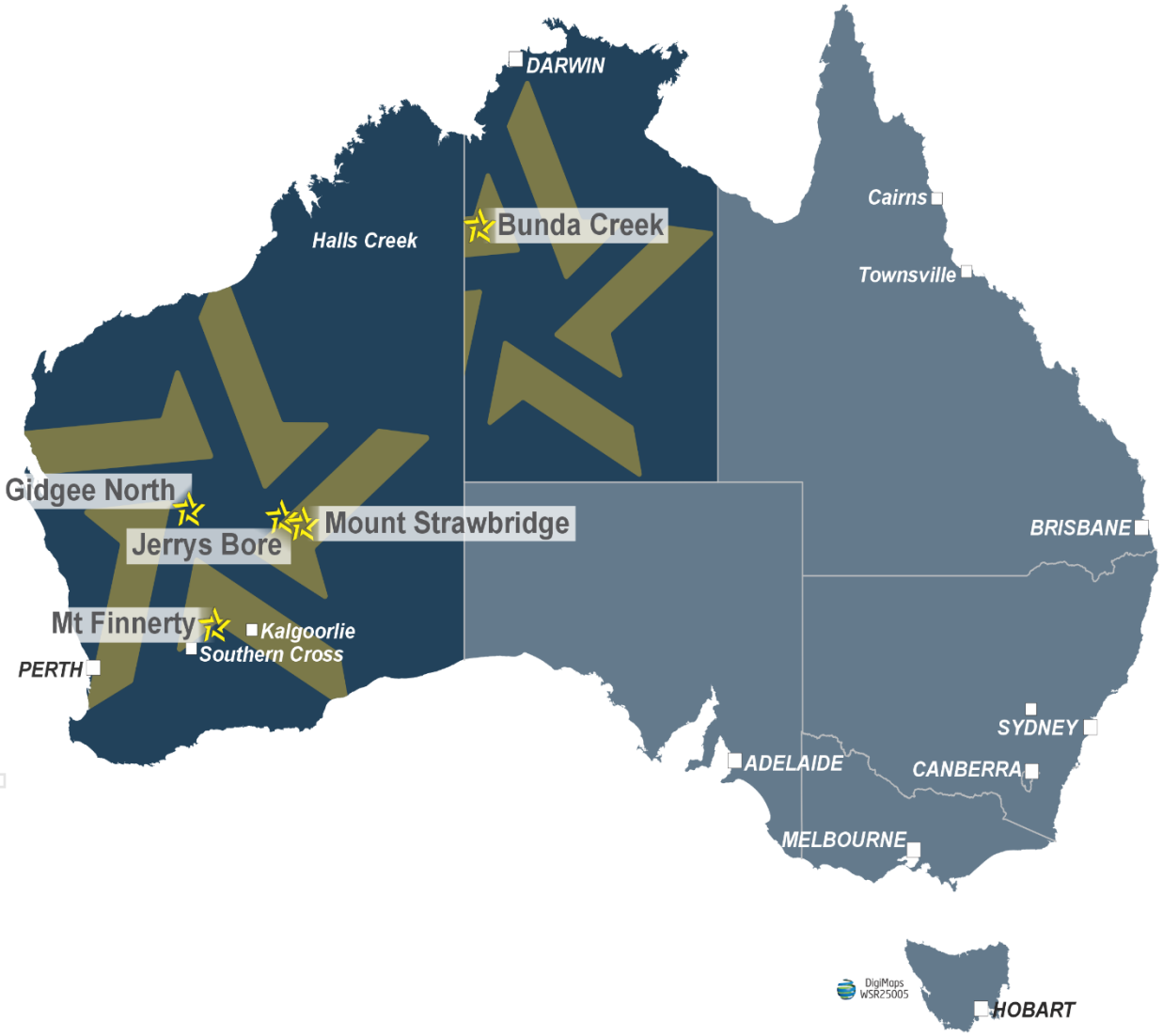
The information that has been extracted from prior announcements referred to in this release, are available to view on https://westar.net.au/. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.'

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Westar Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Westar Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

About Westar Resources Ltd

Westar Resources is a Perth-based resource company focused on creating value for shareholders and the communities we live and work in, through the discovery, acquisition and development of high-quality gold and copper projects in supportive jurisdictions. Westar's projects are strategically located in the highly prospective Yilgarn Craton near Southern Cross, Laverton, and Sandstone in Western Australia and in the frontier Birrindudu Basin in the Northern Territory.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 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.*	Soil samples were collected using an auger mounted on a Toyota Landcruiser fitted with dual GPS systems to accurately locate the planned sample sites. Material at the base of the hole (at between 1 and 3m depth) was passed through a 200µm sieve and placed into a pre-labelled 4"x 8" cardboard packet to be sent to LabWest for Ultrafine+™ analysis. All samples were collected dry.
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).*	One thousand one hundred and sixty-seven samples were collected using an auger operated by Gyro Drilling with a hole diameter of about 9cm.
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.*	Auger sampling was undertaken not drilling.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	Auger soil samples are neither intended nor appropriate for a Mineral Resources estimation.

	appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *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 were collected from the bottom of the hole at 1–3m depth. Material from above that in the hole was placed to the side and not included in the sieved samples. About 200–300g of material passing through the 200µm sieve was collected in a cardboard packet. Sample sizes are appropriate for the early stage of the work, the grain sizes, and the mineralisation style being targeted. At LabWest, the samples were dried, rotary divided where required and pulverised in an LM1 mill. A 50g subset was collected which the laboratory used to extract a -2µm (clay) fraction, which is then analysed for Au and 52 other elements by ICP-MS following an aqua regia digest. The method is considered a partial digest appropriate for soil sampling.
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.*	In addition to the 1,167 primary samples collected, a duplicate from the same material at the bottom of hole was collected from 48 sites. LabWest included 63 blanks and several CRMs, including GPP-03, OREAS 25b, OREAS-260, and OREAS 45f) with elements of interest either close to or within the range of values returned by the soil samples. Duplicate analyses for elements of interest other than Au (e.g., Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, and Te) were generally within 20% where concentrations are >10× the LLD. For gold the reproducibility was considerably poorer, with four pairs having Half Absolute Relative Deviations (HARD) of >100%. This presumably reflects the presence of a nuggetty effect even at very small grain sizes (<2µm). The four pairs have been reviewed in the context of their absolute concentrations and do not materially affect the interpretation of the geochemical targets. All CRM values for gold were within 2 standard deviations of the mean other than one result each for OREAS 25b and OREAS 260. The laboratory blank showed no contamination.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	The verification of significant intercepts and use of twinned holes is not applicable as no drilling was carried out.

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Planned sample locations and numbers were pre-loaded into a Garmin 64s GPS. The actual sample location was captured on a Doogee S118 Pro, and details of hole depth, soil colour, date sampled, and any comments were recorded in an Excel spreadsheet. The data was sent directly to MRG Data who loaded the data into Westar's database. Assay files were sent directly from LabWest to MRG Data who imported the assays into the database. No adjustments have been made to the data other than the replacement of ten gold values of -0.5ppb with 0.5 × DL (i.e., 0.25ppb).
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 site locations were recorded using a Doogee S118 Pro GPS. There is no manufacture-rated GPS accuracy specified, but it has an expected horizontal accuracy of ±3–5m. This is not sufficient to support a Mineral Resource Estimate but is suitable for presenting exploration results. The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All coordinates in this release refer to this grid system.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.*	No drilling was undertaken, and soil samples are not appropriate for a Mineral Resource Estimation. No 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.*	No drilling was undertaken. However, the sample lines were oriented at a high angle to the main interpreted structures on the tenement.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The packets of soil samples were driven back to a reputable transport company in Kalgoorlie and then transported directly to LabWest.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No independent audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data were undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	E38/4032 comprises 67 blocks in the Mount Margaret Mineral Field and was granted on the 16th of April 2026. The tenement is 100% owned by Westar and is in good standing with DMPE. The tenement lies entirely within unallocated crown land. Jerrys Bore is covered by Native Title Claim WC2018/012) of the Waturta People. Discussions are ongoing regarding a heritage protection agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Other than some RAB and AC holes in the far north of E38/4032, there has been no previous drilling on the project area. In 2012–2015 Breaker Resources identified some low-level gold and arsenic anomalies in shallow auger holes across the tenement, but they never progressed to drilling any targets. The auger holes were drilled to 1m depth and the -75µm fraction assayed. Arsenic, which is a common pathfinder element for gold, showed two discrete clusters of low-level anomalies. Background As values are estimated to be about 0.8ppm in the Eastern Goldfields; given the nature of the sample medium (aeolian sand) and the size fraction assayed, values >5× background in the Breaker data were considered to be significant.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	E38/4032 straddles part of the De La Poer Fault, a major north-northwest-trending fault, and part of a greenstone belt — the Deleta greenstone belt — first identified by Stewart (1999; Geoscience Australia, Record 1999/33). The greenstone belt is very poorly exposed, and its extent is mainly defined by airborne geophysical surveys. The tenement is considered to be prospective for orogenic gold deposits.

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 – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
		Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken. All soil samples have been plotted in the plans in the report.

	○ *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.*	No data aggregation methods or metal equivalents have been applied to these exploration results.
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, as no drilling was carried out.
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.*	Suitable plans have been included in the body of the report to provide context for the results.
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 new results have been plotted in the plans in the main body of the report regardless of result.
Other substantive exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results;*	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.

data	*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.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Air core drilling may be undertaken over several areas of anomalism to test for the presence of buried mineralised structures.