ASX:WCE ANNOUNCEMENT

27 August 2026

Bonanza-Grade Silver Confirmed and Near-Surface Mineralisation Extended West at Elizabeth Hill

Highlights

- Exceptional diamond drilling results from Elizabeth Hill, led by **38.3m @ 878g/t Ag** from only **3.7m** downhole in 26WCDD037, including **22.3m @ 1,495g/t Ag**.
- **High-grade assays received from diamond holes 26WCDD037–039**, drilled to infill the April 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and test extensions to mineralisation beyond the current resource[1].
- **Mineralisation was intersected outside the current MRE, extending the system to near-surface and westward into granite.**
- **High grades confirmed within and below the current MRE.**
- **Significant intersections ≥10 g/t Ag** include (*all intervals are downhole lengths, not true widths*):
  - **38.3m @ 878 g/t Ag** from **3.7m** downhole **(26WCDD037),** including -
    - **22.3m @ 1,495 g/t Ag** from **19.7m** including -
      - *1.4m @ 23,360 g/t Ag from 29.0m including*
      - *0.5m @ 64,745 g/t Ag **from** 29.0m.*
    - **13.5m @ 2,253 g/t Ag** from **45.0m** including -
      - *9.15m @ 3,318 g/t Ag from 47.85m.*
  - **63.0m @ 53 g/t Ag** from **2.0m** downhole **(26WCDD038),** including -
    - **31.3m @ 92 g/t Ag** from **26.7m** including -
      - *0.43m @ 845 g/t Ag from 46.77m;*
      - *1.0m @ 1,060 g/t Ag from 51.0m.*

1 Refer ASX Announcement "Elizabeth Hill - 2.8Moz Silver Mineral Resource Estimate" dated 22 April 2026

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  - **20.15m @ 53 g/t Ag** from **15.0m** downhole **(26WCDD039),** including -
    - **14.8m @ 61 g/t Ag** from **16.2m**;
    - **1.15m @ 116 g/t Ag** from **34.0m**;
    - **10.12m @ 15 g/t Ag** from **43.88m**.
- **Drilling in a new orientation from west to east** confirms an extension of mineralisation into granite outside of the current MRE and high-grade mineralisation within the MRE that had not been extensively tested by previous drilling from east to west.
- The new assays are expected to inform the updated MRE through **potential additions to mineralised volume and changes to estimated silver grades both within and outside the current MRE.** An updated JORC 2012 MRE is planned for Q4 2026.
- Further west-to-east oriented diamond drilling planned for H2 2026 is designed to:
  - improve geological and grade confidence to support assessment of portions of the current Inferred Mineral Resource for potential classification as Indicated Mineral Resources;
  - further define and test the limits of near-surface granite-hosted mineralisation; and
  - assess the continuity and distribution of interpreted higher-grade mineralisation within the current MRE area, particularly in areas previously tested by east-to-west drilling.

West Coast Silver Limited (ASX: WCE) ('West Coast Silver' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce the receipt of final assay results from 2026 Elizabeth Hill Project diamond drilling completed in July 2026 (Table 1, Figures 1, 5, 6, 9, 10). These results conclude the H1 2026 drilling program, with further diamond drilling planned for H2 2026.

Commenting on the program, CEO Sergei Smolonogov said:

"Final diamond drilling results from the H1 2026 program have exceeded expectations, extending mineralisation beyond the current MRE and identifying exceptional high grades both within and outside the existing resource envelope.

Importantly, changing the drilling orientation from west-to-east and collaring holes west of the historic Elizabeth Hill underground workings has highlighted mineralisation that had not been extensively tested by previous drilling. This opens a new near-surface area of mineralisation extending westward into the granite and will be assessed for its contribution to the planned Mineral Resource update.

The exceptional high-grade interval of 8.8m @ 3,449g/t Ag from 48.2m in 26WCDD037, together with visible native silver, reinforces the extraordinary high-grade character of the Elizabeth Hill

system. At the same time, the broad 63m @ 53g/t Ag intersection from just 2m downhole in 26WCDD038 demonstrates a substantial near-surface mineralised halo surrounding the higher-grade zones.

The program has achieved its key objectives by demonstrating clear potential for resource growth, identifying bonanza-grade, high-grade and broader lower-grade silver mineralisation, and materially improving our understanding of the distribution and controls on silver mineralisation at Elizabeth Hill.

These results provide a strong technical foundation for further drilling and the planned Q4 2026 Mineral Resource update as we continue to expand and advance the Elizabeth Hill Silver Project."

DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

Elizabeth Hill

Drill holes 26WCDD037–039 infilled part of the near-surface Inferred portion of the *April 2026 MRE block model*[2]. The drill holes were brought forward from a larger drill program designed to convert Inferred to Indicated resources planned for H2 2026.

The MRE block model estimation applied a distance cut-off of greater than 7.5m between resource blocks and nearest drill intersections as the division between Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource categories. Drill holes 26WCDD037–039 were designed to infill drill to less than this distance between holes to increase confidence in the MRE. The holes were also designed to confirm historic drilling results.

Diamond drill holes 26WCDD037–039 encountered broad zones of significant mineralisation and expanded the silver mineralisation defined by earlier drilling both within and west of the MRE block model. The intersections confirmed mineralisation styles encountered in previous drilling and added significant high-grade assay intervals within the block model volume.

Refer Table 1 for significant intervals ≥10 g/t and ≥20 g/t Ag. All depths are down drill hole and not true widths. Select significant intersections include:

- **38.3m @ 878 g/t Ag** from **3.7m** downhole **(26WCDD037),** including -
  - **2.0m @ 28 g/t Ag from 10.0m;**
  - **22.3m @ 1,495 g/t Ag** from **19.7m,** including -
    - **1.4m @ 23,360 g/t Ag** from **29.0m;**
  - **13.5m @ 2,253 g/t Ag** from **45.0m,** including -
    - **9.15m @ 3,318 g/t Ag** from **47.85m.**
- **63.0m @ 53 g/t Ag** from **2.0m** downhole **(26WCDD038),** including -
  - **5.0m @ 21 g/t Ag** from **17.0m;**
  - **31.3m @ 92 g/t Ag** from **26.7m,** including -
    - **0.43m @ 845 g/t Ag** from **46.77m;**

2 Refer ASX Announcement "Elizabeth Hill - 2.8Moz Silver Mineral Resource Estimate" dated 22 April 2026

        - **1.0m @ 1,060 g/t Ag** from **51.0m.**
- **20.15m @ 53 g/t Ag** from **15.0m** downhole **(26WCDD039),** including -
    - **14.8m @ 61 g/t Ag** from **16.2m;**
    - **1.15m @ 116 g/t Ag** from **34.0m**, including -
        - **0.3m @ 228 g/t Ag** from **34.85m;**
    - **1.0m @ 23 g/t Ag** from **40.0m**;
    - **10.12m @ 15 g/t Ag** from **43.88m**, including -
        - **3.26m @ 21 g/t Ag** from **49.74**m;
    - **2.55m @ 24 g/t Ag** from **61.45m**, including -
        - **0.45m @ 92 g/t Ag** from **63.01m**.

High-grade intervals in drill hole 26WCDD037 contain significant visible native silver *(Figures 2, 3 and 4),* together with additional silver associated with sulphide minerals observed in drill core, interpreted to include **acanthite** (Ag_2S), a silver sulphide mineral pending confirmation by mineralogical studies. No native silver was observed in drill holes 26WCDD038 or 26WCDD039. In these holes, elevated silver grades are associated with sulphide and oxide mineralisation.

These results are expected to inform the next Mineral Resource estimate for this area of the existing MRE block model, through potential additions to mineralised volume and changes to estimated silver grades. The extent of any change will not be known until that estimate is completed.

All three drill holes intersected significant mineralisation extending well beyond the western limit of the current MRE block model (Figure 9 and Figure 10), highlighting the potential for resource growth westward. Further drilling and geological modelling will be required to assess the extent and continuity of the mineralisation and its contribution to future Mineral Resource estimates.

These results mirror previous 2026 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling completed to the north, which delineated **a broad zone of shallow silver mineralisation outside the current April 2026 MRE block model to the north and west**. The results provide further support for the continuity of this mineralised zone beyond the current MRE limits.

Additional drilling and assessment are required. The mineralisation identified to date indicates potential for future additions to the MRE. The mineralised system remains open in all directions (Figures 5 and 6).

Any reference in this announcement to the potential for additions to the Mineral Resource, or to resource growth, is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration in these areas to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Significant assay results are summarised in Table 1. Full cross-section descriptions and figures are provided in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Summary of significant silver intersections in diamond drill holes 26WCDD037 – 26WCDD039 ≥10g/t Ag, and intervals >20g/t Ag within broader ≥10g/t Ag zones.

Hole	From	Interval	Ag g/t *(≥10g/t)*		From	Interval	Ag g/t *(≥20g/t)*		From	Interval	Ag g/t
26WCDD037	**3.7**	**38.3**	**878**	*Including*	4.8	2.2	22				
					10.0	2	28				
					19.7	**22.3**	**1,495**				
					29.0	**1.4**	**23,360**	*Including*	**29**	**0.5**	**64,745**
	45	**13.5**	**2,253**	*Including*	**47.85**	**9.15**	**3,318**	*Including*	**48.2**	**8.8**	**3,449**
26WCDD038	**2**	**63**	**53**	*including*	17	5	21				
					26.7	31.3	92				
					46.77	0.43	845				
					51	**1**	**1,060**				
26WCDD039	15	20.15	53	*including*	16.2	14.8	61				
					34	1.15	116	including	34.85	0.3	228
	40	1	23								
	43.88	10.12	15	*including*	49.74	3.26	21				
	61.45	2.55	24	*including*	63.01	0.45	92				

Note: Downhole intervals, not true widths. Reported intercepts use a >10g/t Ag cut-off over a minimum downhole length of 1m, are length weighted and may include up to 2m of internal dilution. Higher-grade sub-intervals reported within them use a >20g/t Ag cut-off and are not subject to the minimum length.

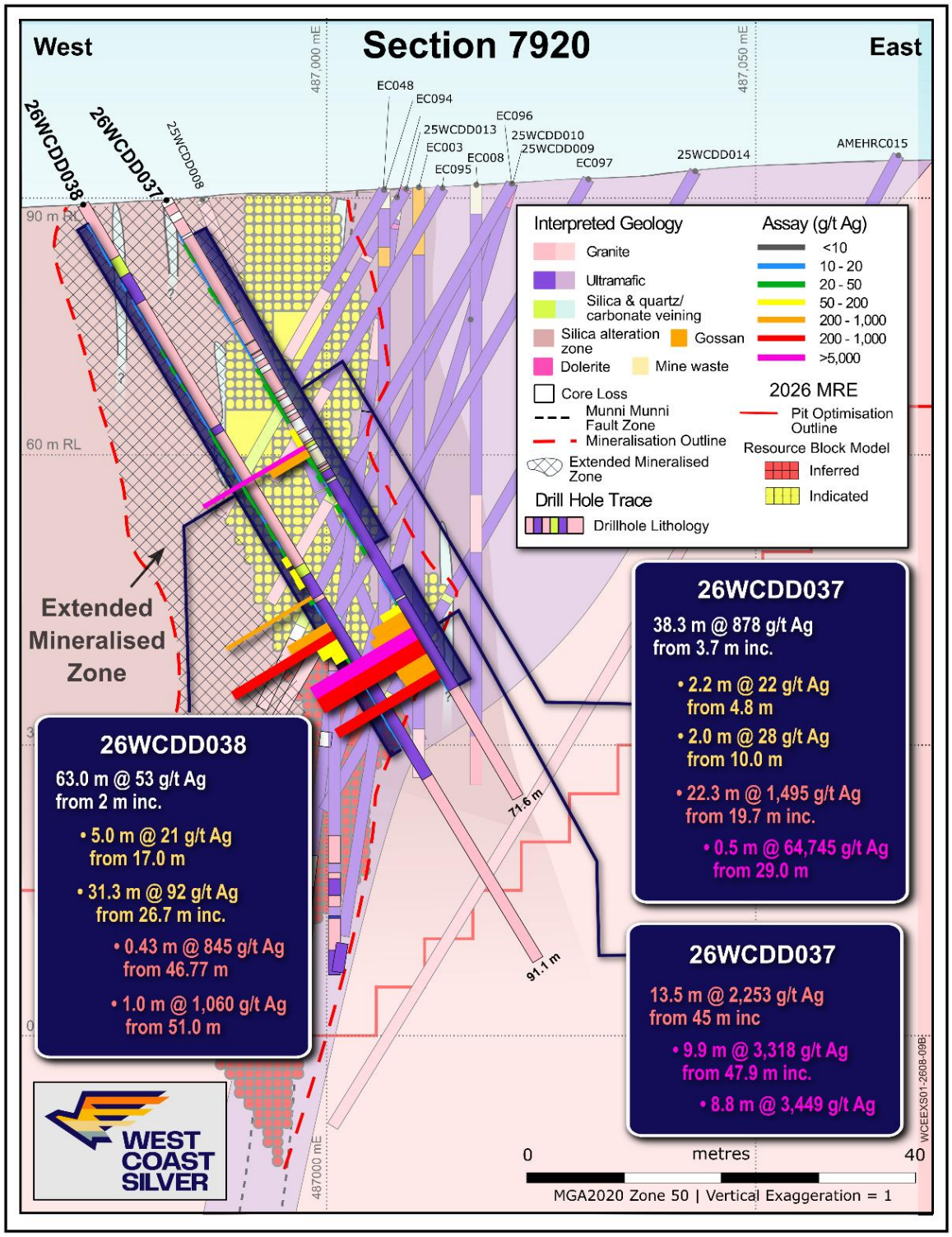

Figure 1. Significant drill section within diamond holes 26WCDD037 and 26WCDD038 drilled W-E relative to historical E-W drill pattern. Holes superposed over Elizabeth Hill April 2026 MRE. New drilling –

- extends mineralisation to surface to the west of the MRE;
- provides additional assays within the MRE model for future Mineral Resource estimation; and
- supports the extension of higher-grade mineralisation within the areas drilled relative to previous drill holes.

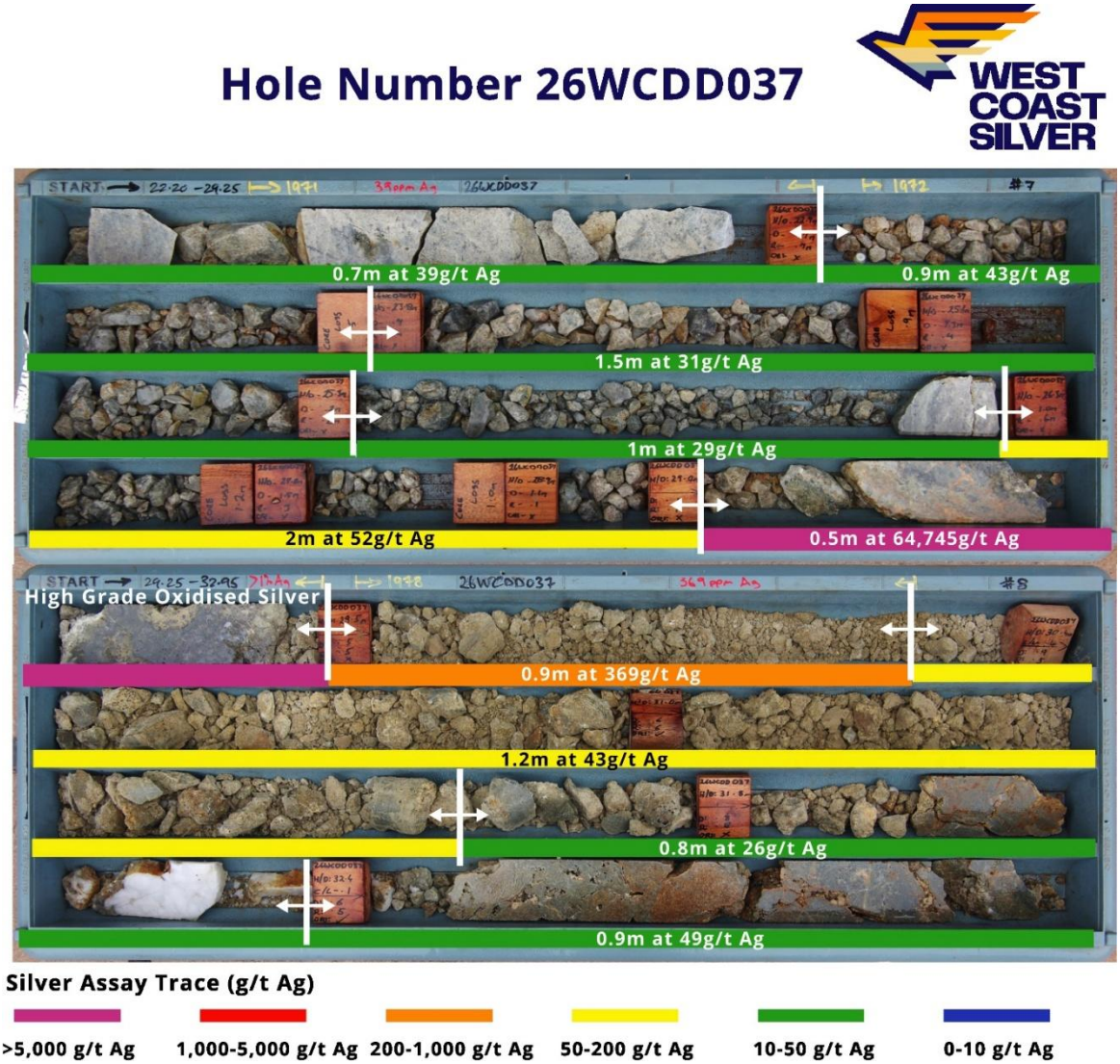

Figure 2. Diamond drill cut core photograph of 26WCDD037 from 22.2m to 32.95m downhole depth highlighting tarnished native silver within oxidised fault rubble through silicified and carbonate altered ultramafic in the MMFZ, and corresponding assay results (*See Appendix 3*).

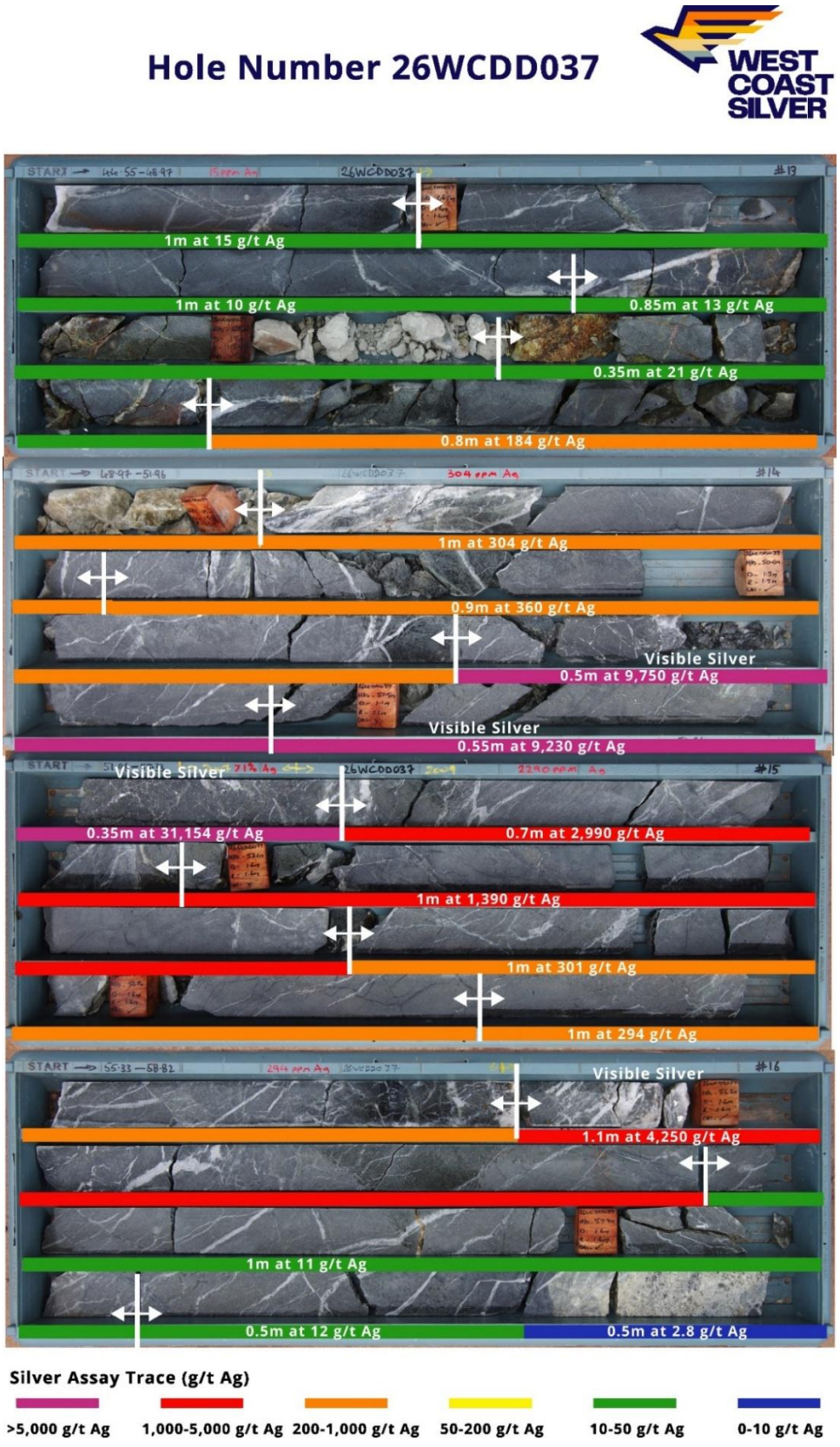

Figure 3. Diamond drill cut core photograph of 26WCDD037 from 44.55m to 58.82m downhole depth highlighting visible native silver hosted in fracture fill quartz-carbonate veining within ultramafic, and corresponding assay results (*See Appendix 3*).

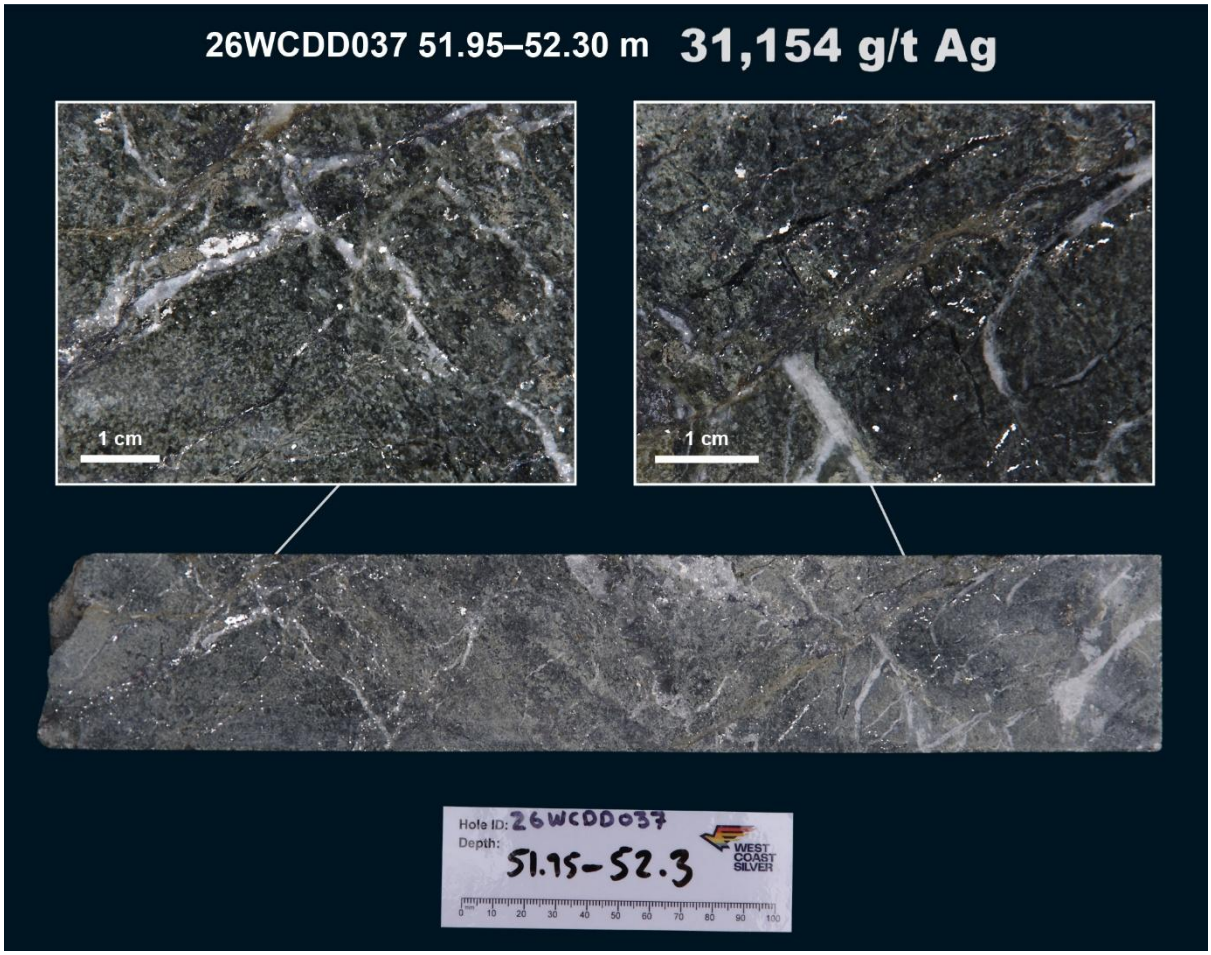

Figure 4. Diamond drill cut core photograph of 51.95m to 52.30m downhole depth in 26WCDD037 highlighting native silver hosted in quartz-carbonate fracture fill within ultramafic of the Munni Munni Igneous Complex. The assay for this interval returned 31,154 g/t Ag (*See Appendix 3*).

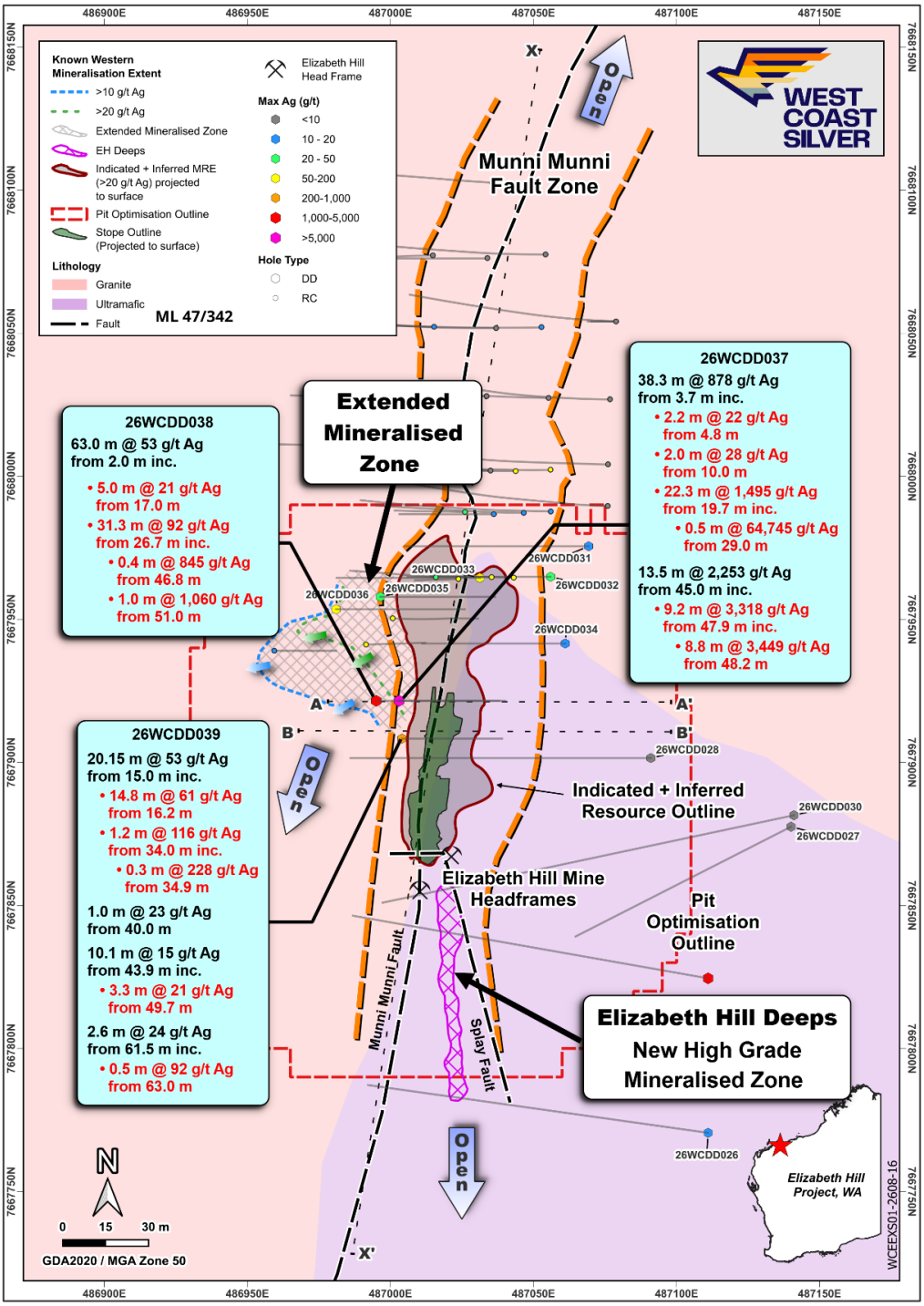

Figure 5. Plan view showing location of diamond holes 26WCDD037–039 drilled at Elizabeth Hill. The Plan highlights **1)** an area of new open low-grade mineralisation west of the April 2026 MRE; and **2)** the new EH Deeps high-grade zone.

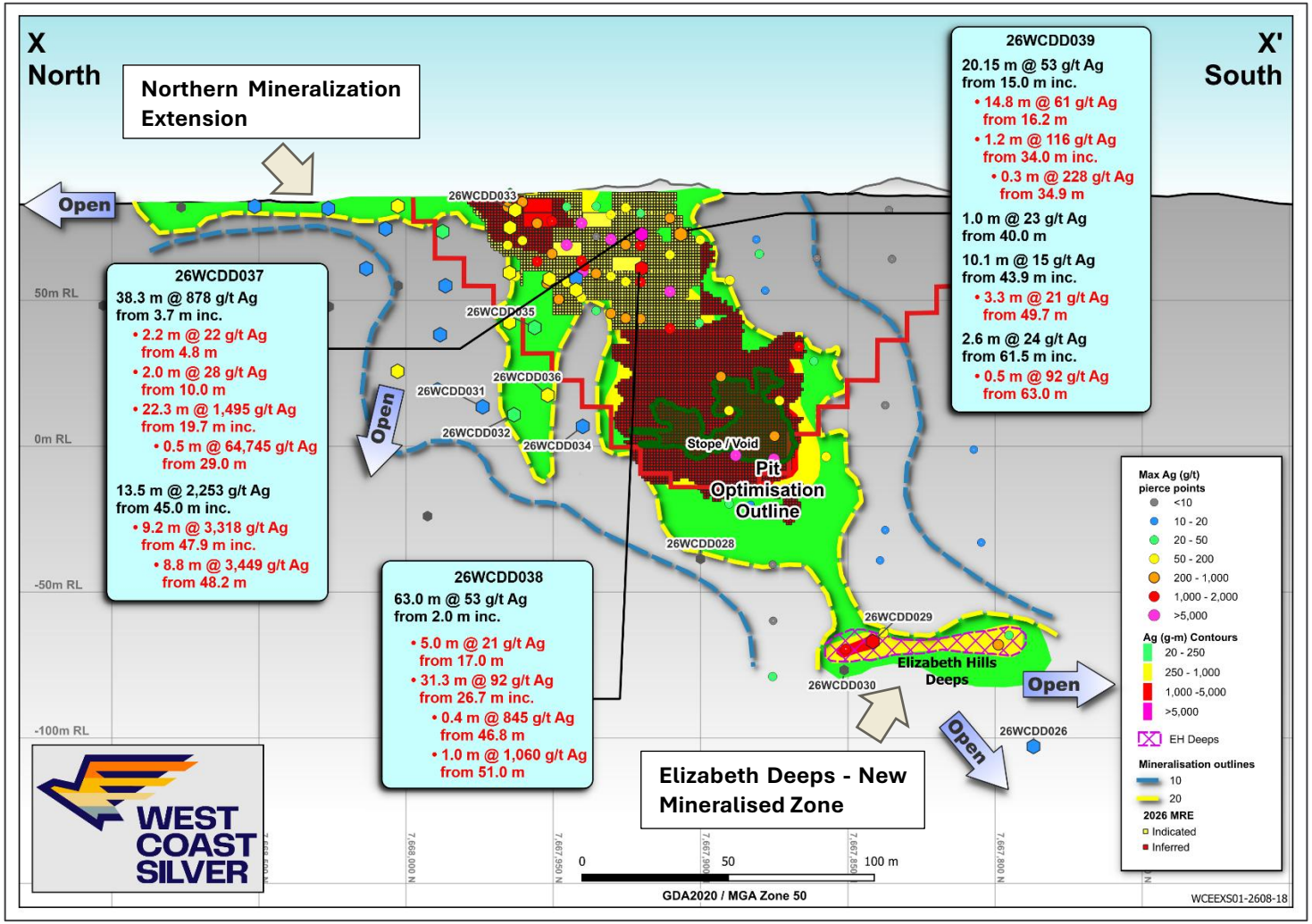

Figure 6. Long section showing drilling pierce points along the Munni Munni Fault with intersections in holes 26WCDD037–039. New western mineralisation is in the plane of long section. Refer plan view for western mineralisation.

NEXT STEPS

West Coast Silver will continue to advance the Elizabeth Hill Silver project through:

- **Ongoing drilling** to expand the scale of the Elizabeth Hill mineralised system through testing of depth extensions below holes that terminated in mineralisation, infill lower-density areas within the MRE to improve resource categorisation, and an evaluation of along-strike and near-mine extensions, including the Maitland and Elizabeth Hill South prospects.
- **Detailed geological and structural review** of all 2025-2026 drilling data, including interpretation of the change in strike and plunge of silver mineralisation, to plan and prioritise follow-up drilling at Elizabeth Hill North and South, and newly identified targets in the northwest of the project area**.**
- **Surface and downhole geophysical surveys** for new target generation along the MMFZ and to support further extension and development of Elizabeth Hill during 2026, including surface IP, CSAMT, EM and downhole EM methods.
- Economic studies on the near-surface mineralisation, following the planned JORC 2012 Mineral Resource update, to assess potential development options for the Project.
- **Regional exploration programs** designed to unlock the broader scale potential of the Elizabeth Hill Project, both along the MMFZ and potential parallel structural and geological analogues to Elizabeth Hill *(Figure 7)*.

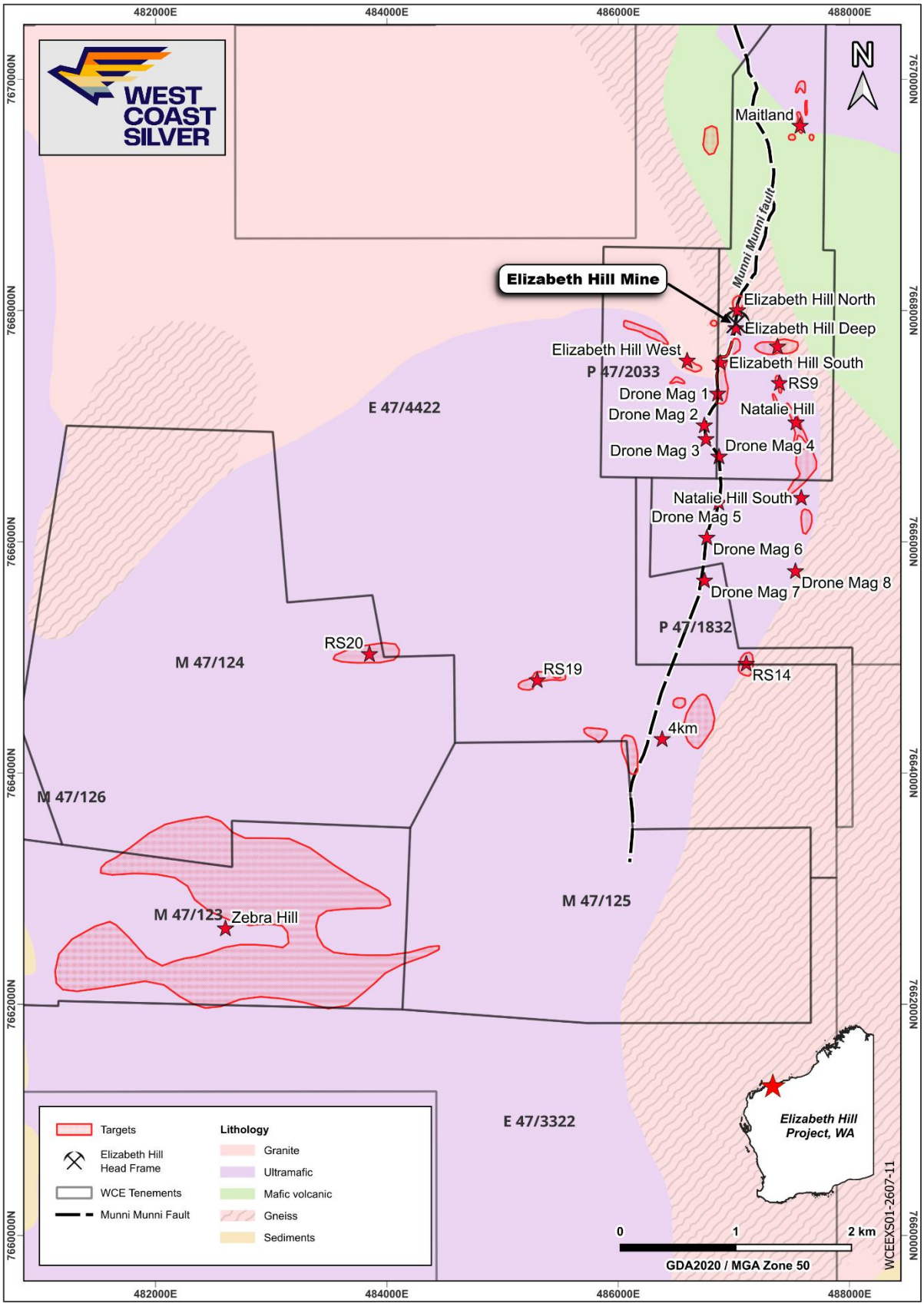

Figure 7. Elizabeth Hill regional exploration prospects plan view. West Coast Silver is advancing to test multiple exploration prospects and targets beyond Elizabeth Hill that remain under-explored.

Elizabeth Hill Silver Project

Elizabeth Hill is one of Australia's highest-grade silver projects (based on historical production grades and the April 2026 MRE) with a proven historical production history. Key points are outlined below:

- **High grades enabled low processing tonnes.** A total of **1.2 Moz** of silver was produced from just **16,830t** of ore at a head grade of **2,194g/t** (70.5 oz/t Ag)[3].
- Mining ceased in 2000 on price, not geology, at a silver price of US$5/oz. Silver traded at approximately US$64/oz in August 2026[4].
- **Simple historical processing techniques were used focussing only on native silver extraction.** Native silver was recovered via low-cost gravity separation techniques.
- **Untapped mineral resource expansion potential remains.** The Elizabeth Hill deposit remains open at depth and along strike. Recent consolidation of the WCE tenement land holding offers potential to discover more Elizabeth Hill style deposits near mine and regionally.
- **Among the highest silver grades reported in Australia, based on the April 2026 Elizabeth Hill MRE.**
- Located on a granted Mining Lease, 12km from the Radio Hill processing facility, with an MOU in place to evaluate processing options *(Figure 8)*.

Figure 8. Combined West Coast Silver (WCE), Greentech Metals (GRE) and Alien Metals (AIM Listed: UFO) Tenement Location

3 WAMEX Annual Report,1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, Global Strategic Metals NL, p16
4 Silver spot price of US$64.66/oz on 14 August 2026 (Trading Economics). Stated for historical context only; not a forecast and not an indication of project economics.

Through the consolidation of surrounding land packages into a single contiguous 180km^2 package, significant exploration and growth potential has been created near mine and regionally. The land package holds a significant portion of the Munni Munni Fault system, and other fault systems subparallel to the Munni Munni Fault system, which are considered prospective for Elizabeth Hill silver deposit analogues.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of West Coast Silver Limited. For further information, please contact:

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About West Coast Silver

West Coast Silver (ASX: WCE) is an ASX-listed silver exploration and development company advancing the Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, 30km south of Karratha in Western Australia's Pilbara region.

Elizabeth Hill hosts a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate of 141,000t at 617g/t Ag for 2.8Moz of contained silver, including 2.72Moz at 1,114g/t Ag above a 60g/t cut-off.[1] Approximately 86% of the contained silver is classified as Inferred, and further drilling is required to improve confidence and support studies, including infill drilling to validate high- and low-grade zones within the Resource, a priority given the coarse, locally native silver mineralisation.[1]

The Company is pursuing a staged pathway of drilling, metallurgical test work, resource updates and a scoping study, with the objective of assessing development options by early 2027.[2] An April 2026 open pit optimisation using a >20g/t Ag cut-off indicates potential for extraction via a small open pit on a granted Mining Lease.[1] Historical production recovered native silver by gravity separation,[3] and metallurgical test work is underway to assess processing characteristics and recovery pathways for the current Mineral Resource.[2] The Project lies approximately 12km from the Radio Hill processing facility, with an MOU in place to evaluate processing options.[4]

Recent drilling has intersected high-grade mineralisation, including 27.4m at 1,314g/t Ag,[5] and mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. Exploration is ongoing across the Company's land package, which includes the Munni Munni Fault and Intrusive Complex.

To learn more, visit: https://westcoastsilver.com.au/

[1] Refer WCE ASX Announcement "Elizabeth Hill – 2.8Moz Silver Mineral Resource Estimate" dated 22 April 2026.

[2] Refer WCE ASX Announcement "Elizabeth Hill – Growth & Development Plan" dated 6 May 2026.

[3] WAMEX Annual Report, 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, Global Strategic Metals NL, p16.

[4] Refer WCE ASX Announcement "Memorandum of Understanding Signed on Radio Hill" dated 4 December 2025.

[5] Refer WCE ASX Announcement "Bonanza Silver Hits at Elizabeth Hill" dated 4 February 2026.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Tony Donaghy who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo #0971) with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, a Recognised Professional Organisation. Mr Donaghy is a consultant to West Coast Silver and a full-time employee of ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd.

Mr Donaghy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves', and a Specialist under the VALMIN Code 2015 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets'. Mr Donaghy consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information and in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement contains references to Exploration Results and a Mineral Resource estimate previously reported to the ASX in the Company's market announcements of 4 December 2025, 22 April 2026, 9 June 2026, 18 June 2026, 30 June 2026, 9 July 2026, 24 July 2026 and 13 August 2026, including the Mineral Resource estimate announced on 22 April 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those market announcements. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the market announcement of 22 April 2026 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 announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this announcement which are not statements of historical facts, including but not limited to those relating to future exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates and the potential development of the Elizabeth Hill Silver Project, are forward-looking statements. These statements instead represent management's current expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events. Although management believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. References to the silver price are to historical and prevailing market prices only, are not forecasts, and are not intended to imply any estimate of the economic viability, revenue or production potential of the Elizabeth Hill Silver Project.

Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements.

Cautionary Statement

This document is neither a prospectus nor an offer to subscribe for fully paid ordinary shares. West Coast Silver and its directors, employees and consultants make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of this document, and have no liability, including liability to any person by reason of negligence of, or contained in or derived from, or for any omissions from this document, except liability under statute that cannot be excluded. This document contains reference to certain targets and plans of West Coast Silver which may or may not be achieved. The performance of West Coast Silver may be influenced by a number of factors, uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its directors, staff and consultants.

Appendix 1: Cross Sections

Cross Section A – A' with Diamond Drill Hole 26WCDD039

Diamond drill hole 26WCDD039 targeted silver mineralisation in an area requiring infill drilling to convert Inferred resources to Indicated resource status (Figure 9). The drill hole intersected ultramafic rock with thin granite dykes to 8m and then granite and gneiss to 26.7m. This was followed by ultramafic rock to the end of hole at 64.9m. The granite was moderately to intensely silicified where granitic textures were completely obliterated. The ultramafic rocks were also intensely silicified from 26.7m to 30.0m. The Munni Munni Fault Zone was intersected between 23m and 27m and was characterised by intensely fractured and broken rock.

The diamond drill hole intersected 20.15m at 53g/t Ag from 15m, 10.12m at 15g/t Ag from 43.88m and 2.55m at 24g/t Ag from 61.45m. Importantly significant mineralisation above 20.30m downhole depth and below 52.00m downhole depth is outside the current MRE block model.

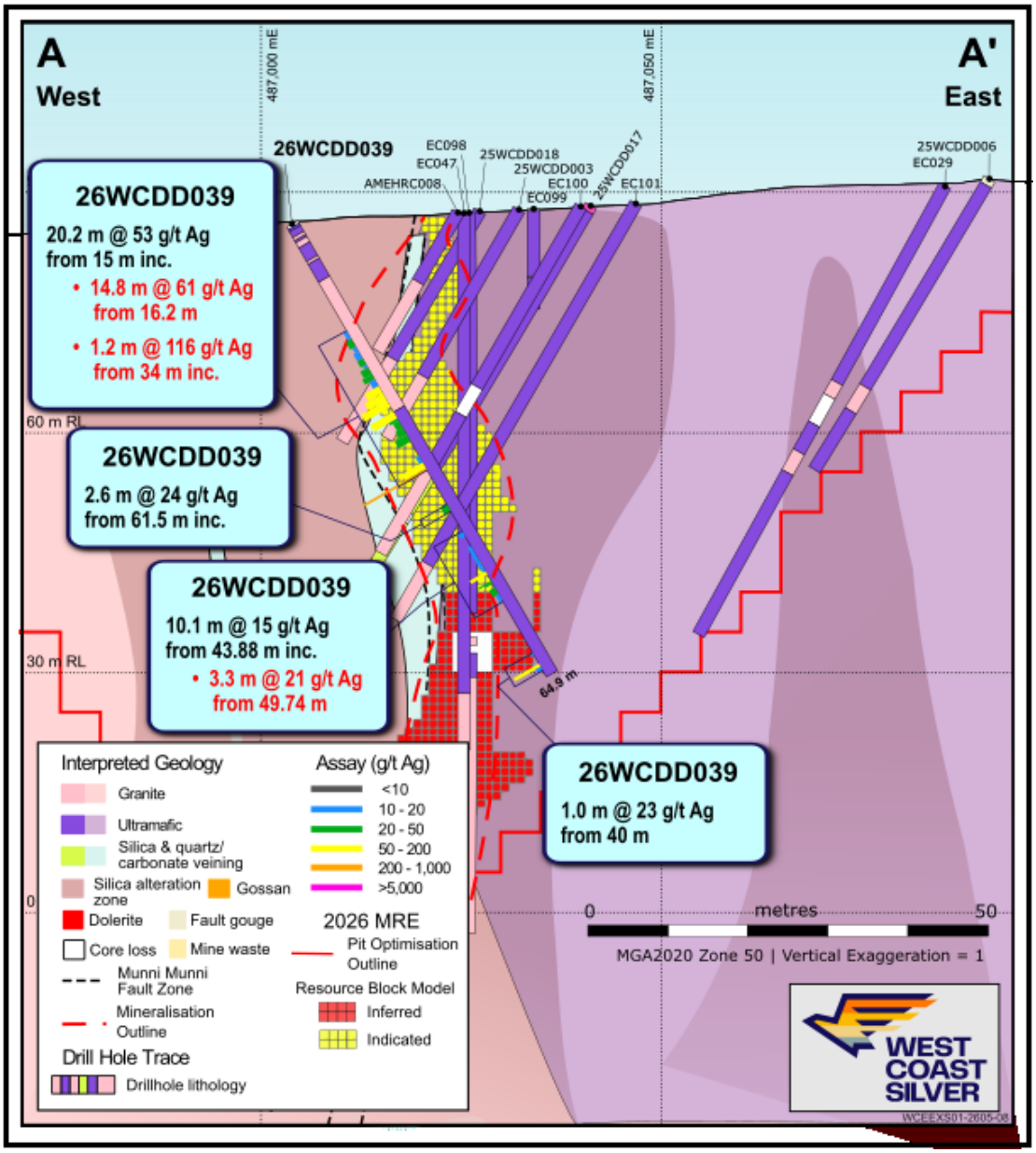

Figure 9. Cross section A-A' showing diamond drill hole 26WCDD039.

Cross Section B – B' with Diamond Drill Holes 26WCDD037 and 26WCDD038

Diamond drill holes 26WCDD037 and 26WCDD038 targeted silver mineralisation in an area requiring infill drilling to convert Inferred resources to Indicated resource status (Figure 10). Drill hole 26WCDD037 intersected gneiss from surface to 32.4m and then ultramafic rock to 58.52m. The drill hole remained then in gneiss to the end of hole at 71.6m. The gneiss was strongly to intensely silicified from surface to 32.4m and the ultramafic rock was strongly silicified to 33.3m. Moderate silicic alteration continued to 58.6m. Intensely broken core was intersected from 15m to 29.5m with only minor intervals of intact core. From 29.5m to 32.4m the rock consisted of mostly clay interpreted to represent a fault gouge. Together, the zone from 15m to 32.4m is interpreted to be the Munni Munni Fault Zone.

Between 29.0m and 29.5m fine-grained (<1mm) sulphides containing silver (likely acanthite, subject to further mineralogical study) representing <10% of the quartz vein were observed. Native Ag with 1-3mm grain size and <1% abundance was observed between 50.9m and 51.3m and 51.95m and 52.3m. Native silver up to 1cm in width was also hosted in a quartz-carbonate vein with colloform textures at 55.9m to 55.95m.

Diamond drill hole 26WCDD037 intersected **38.3m at 878g/t Ag from 3.7m** and **13.5m at 2,253g/t Ag from 45m**. Diamond drill hole 26WCDD038 contained **63m at 53g/t Ag from 2m**.

Within 26WCDD037 significant mineralisation above 16m downhole depth and below 55.0m downhole depth is outside the current MRE block model. Similarly, **within 26WCDD038 significant mineralisation above 30m downhole depth is also outside the current MRE block model.**

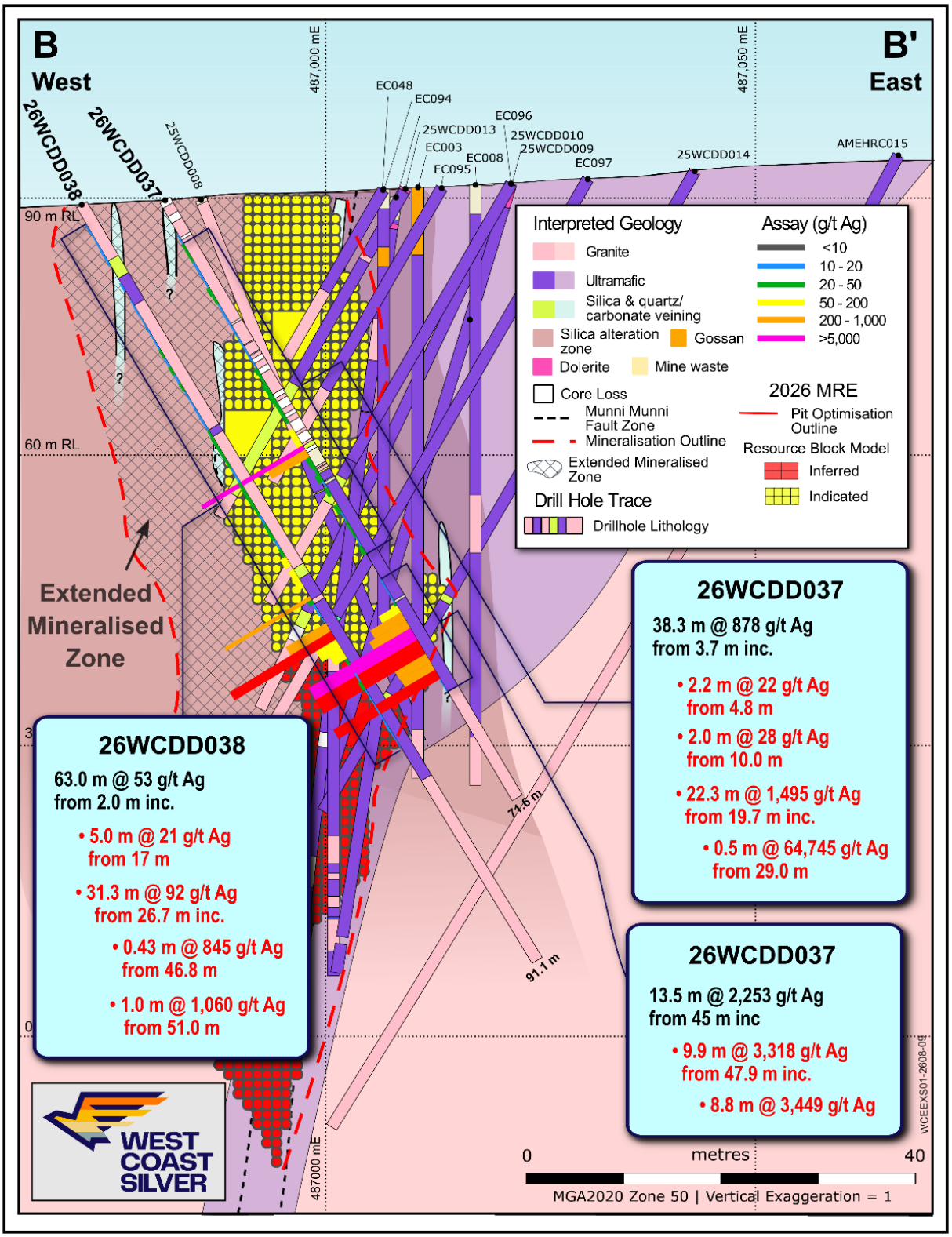

Figure 10. Cross section B-B' showing diamond drill hole 26WCDD037 and 038.

Appendix 2: Diamond Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (◦)	Drilled Depth (m)
26WCDD037	487002	7667919	86.3	90	-60	71.6
26WCDD038	486994	7667919	85.9	90	-60	91.1
26WCDD039	487003	7667905	86.0	90	-60	64.9

Note: Grid coordinate system is GDA2020 Zone 50

Appendix 3: Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD037	0.6	1.6	1	3.96	54.7	38.2	86.9	45
26WCDD037	1.6	3	1.4	5.4	12.8	19.9	51.4	47
26WCDD037	3	3.7	0.7	8.72	17.6	25	108.5	67
26WCDD037	3.7	4.8	1.1	14.95	63.9	24.2	545	82
26WCDD037	4.8	5.5	0.7	21.5	114	71.2	493	225
26WCDD037	5.5	6.4	0.9	22.3	203	34.4	1015	110
26WCDD037	6.4	7	0.6	21	97	104.5	907	337
26WCDD037	7	8	1	19.25	26.2	28.8	124.5	98
26WCDD037	8	9	1	19.1	60.6	33.7	223	119
26WCDD037	9	10	1	14.8	36.6	36.8	104.5	118
26WCDD037	10	11	1	31.6	44.5	34	287	121
26WCDD037	11	12	1	23.4	209	57.2	1160	216
26WCDD037	12	13	1	15.4	128	39.5	532	156
26WCDD037	13	14	1	19.3	132	77.6	610	263
26WCDD037	14	14.6	0.6	15.65	84.2	71.1	355	224
26WCDD037	14.6	16	1.4	16	45	40.8	171	131
26WCDD037	16	17	1	17	61.4	49	269	180
26WCDD037	17	18	1	15.75	92.2	49.5	398	222
26WCDD037	18	18.7	0.7	17.15	117	79	428	297
26WCDD037	18.7	19.7	1	11.9	166.5	125	659	450
26WCDD037	19.7	20.4	0.7	33.3	726	134.5	779	427
26WCDD037	20.4	21.5	1.1	23.5	100	64.3	337	219
26WCDD037	21.5	22.2	0.7	44.7	44.4	31.7	130.5	102
26WCDD037	22.2	22.9	0.7	39.1	16.4	7.8	59.4	17
26WCDD037	22.9	23.8	0.9	43.3	90.1	13.9	536	62
26WCDD037	23.8	25.3	1.5	31.1	40.4	15.1	197.5	31
26WCDD037	25.3	26.3	1	28.5	28.2	40.2	93.7	71
26WCDD037	27	29	2	51.5	34	26.2	170	46
26WCDD037	29	29.5	0.5	64745	128.5	134	10000[5]	478
26WCDD037	29.5	30.4	0.9	369	286	521	10000[6]	1490
26WCDD037	30.4	31.6	1.2	42.7	424	421	10000	1250
26WCDD037	31.6	32.4	0.8	25.5	243	264	3840	533
26WCDD037	32.4	33.3	0.9	49.1	584	338	3120	707
26WCDD037	33.3	34	0.7	15.5	1065	754	3200	1735
26WCDD037	34	35	1	33.9	1390	1650	1690	1380
26WCDD037	35	36	1	5.53	796	950	67.5	582
26WCDD037	36	37	1	40.3	889	774	58	281
26WCDD037	37	38	1	14.45	887	594	29.6	167
26WCDD037	38	39	1	22	1450	1205	29.4	316
26WCDD037	39	40	1	20.1	1360	1295	10.8	93

5 Over limit, currently being re-assayed for values > 10,000ppm
6 Over limit, currently being re-assayed for values > 10,000ppm

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD037	40	41	1	13.7	833	997	1355	1165
26WCDD037	41	42	1	34.7	2690	468	9380	1835
26WCDD037	42	43	1	8.11	482	421	224	341
26WCDD037	43	44	1	6.15	356	502	271	1105
26WCDD037	44	45	1	9.38	399	533	59.5	144
26WCDD037	45	46	1	14.95	608	462	255	241
26WCDD037	46	47	1	10.2	547	371	68.7	246
26WCDD037	47	47.85	0.85	13.25	1095	1040	290	1330
26WCDD037	47.85	48.2	0.35	20.5	278	1030	106.5	1510
26WCDD037	48.2	49	0.8	184	6800	3730	317	2770
26WCDD037	49	50	1	304	1050	1345	684	2290
26WCDD037	50	50.9	0.9	360	360	672	272	822
26WCDD037	50.9	51.4	0.5	9750	649	631	1920	3710
26WCDD037	51.4	51.95	0.55	9230	758	800	297	434
26WCDD037	51.95	52.3	0.35	31154	2870	1510	113	406
26WCDD037	52.3	53	0.7	2990	3140	3210	74.4	488
26WCDD037	53	54	1	1390	1305	1525	106.5	412
26WCDD037	54	55	1	301	199.5	628	78.7	135
26WCDD037	55	55.9	0.9	294	319	522	1365	187
26WCDD037	55.9	57	1.1	4250	402	504	695	241
26WCDD037	57	58	1	10.6	388	591	24.1	231
26WCDD037	58	58.5	0.5	11.7	568	670	69.8	156
26WCDD037	58.5	59	0.5	2.76	41.5	29.9	97.8	44
26WCDD037	59	60.3	1.3	3.97	104	32.7	32.7	51
26WCDD037	60.3	61	0.7	1.74	23.2	9.9	27.9	47
26WCDD037	61	62	1	3.24	17.7	8.1	8	50
26WCDD037	62	63	1	1.86	19.9	8.7	9.4	41
26WCDD037	63	64	1	0.8	24.3	7.3	24.9	45
26WCDD037	64	65	1	0.71	21.8	6.2	6.8	36
26WCDD037	65	65.7	0.7	1.96	49.1	17.5	20.1	42
26WCDD037	66	66.9	0.9	0.32	6.5	2.3	38.7	21
26WCDD037	67	68	1	1.38	26.1	11.2	125.5	37
26WCDD037	68	69	1	1.29	32.9	21.2	6.4	51
26WCDD037	69	70	1	1.47	35.4	18.9	6.1	49
26WCDD037	70	71	1	0.67	25.6	17	3.9	55
26WCDD037	71	71.6	0.6	0.23	9.9	23.6	8.7	51
26WCDD038	0	1.5	1.5	3.59	293	16.3	68.5	9
26WCDD038	1.5	2	0.5	7.88	20.9	7.5	72.7	9
26WCDD038	2	3	1	16.4	38.5	20.9	211	24
26WCDD038	3	4	1	10.55	19.7	10.1	455	22
26WCDD038	4	5	1	14.15	97	10.5	713	28
26WCDD038	5	6	1	18.6	174	18.6	1005	59
26WCDD038	6	7	1	17.95	53.2	24.6	1120	94
26WCDD038	7	8	1	5.48	42.5	35.2	201	111

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD038	8	8.48	0.48	5.1	71.1	25	415	86
26WCDD038	8.48	9	0.52	5.58	76.8	30.8	345	102
26WCDD038	9	10	1	17.25	17.7	20.6	114.5	72
26WCDD038	10	11	1	5.99	29	26.1	115	75
26WCDD038	11	11.7	0.7	11.05	41.5	38.4	157.5	127
26WCDD038	11.7	13	1.3	16.7	27.5	28.8	107.5	97
26WCDD038	13	14	1	10.4	55.5	40.5	247	146
26WCDD038	14	15	1	14.45	29.1	11.8	108	49
26WCDD038	15	16	1	13.3	18.5	14.1	68.7	50
26WCDD038	16	17	1	15.05	31	22.1	106.5	77
26WCDD038	17	18	1	20.5	19.2	13.6	89.5	55
26WCDD038	18	19	1	18.8	15.9	7.4	70.9	24
26WCDD038	19	20	1	25.3	15.8	8.6	43.6	27
26WCDD038	20	21	1	19.8	13.4	8.2	34	25
26WCDD038	21	22	1	21.5	19.4	8.9	57.4	28
26WCDD038	22	23	1	14.2	25	8.5	92.8	25
26WCDD038	23	24	1	12.4	7.9	3	46.5	9
26WCDD038	24	25	1	16.2	9.3	4.1	35.2	11
26WCDD038	25	26	1	18.4	7.7	4.1	34.4	26
26WCDD038	26	26.7	0.7	15.55	16	10.7	29.2	36
26WCDD038	26.7	27.5	0.8	20.1	40.7	31.7	122	105
26WCDD038	27.5	28.8	1.3	28	22.2	6.6	103.5	25
26WCDD038	28.8	30	1.2	25.6	12.2	5.7	58.1	18
26WCDD038	30	31.25	1.25	20.7	9.5	4	29.5	13
26WCDD038	31.25	32	0.75	17.5	11	3.2	50.9	9
26WCDD038	32	33	1	18.15	14.4	3.8	43.1	11
26WCDD038	33	34	1	28	15.3	5.8	58.5	18
26WCDD038	34	35	1	31.9	14	6.8	46.4	21
26WCDD038	35	36	1	29	14.4	8.1	40.3	24
26WCDD038	36	37	1	23	16.7	11.6	55.6	31
26WCDD038	37	38	1	19.2	17	9.7	64.1	21
26WCDD038	38	39	1	25.4	18	9.2	68	22
26WCDD038	39	40	1	29.8	18.8	16.2	47.3	38
26WCDD038	40	41	1	19	14.6	13.8	35.5	31
26WCDD038	41	42	1	26.1	14.9	10	38.3	18
26WCDD038	42	43.1	1.1	56.7	23.4	8	191.5	30
26WCDD038	43.5	44.7	1.2	50.5	79.4	45.6	1380	309
26WCDD038	44.7	45.7	1	55.8	769	247	7000	705
26WCDD038	45.7	46.77	1.07	3.44	557	2010	6610	1390
26WCDD038	46.77	47.2	0.43	845	2320	4850	1175	637
26WCDD038	47.2	47.7	0.5	45.4	772	420	120	113
26WCDD038	47.7	49	1.3	19.45	2740	3400	1630	1645
26WCDD038	49	50	1	10.2	1455	2620	363	1300
26WCDD038	50	51	1	397	12550	2290	189.5	1005

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD038	51	52	1	1060	28700	3100	189	660
26WCDD038	52	53.28	1.28	197	12400	2880	72.4	486
26WCDD038	53.28	54.27	0.99	119	1105	675	186.5	731
26WCDD038	54.27	55	0.73	25.7	2330	1035	248	463
26WCDD038	55	56	1	7.25	1265	986	461	592
26WCDD038	56	57	1	15.7	571	694	157	678
26WCDD038	57	58	1	29.6	780	675	165	518
26WCDD038	58	59	1	11.5	547	649	211	480
26WCDD038	59	60	1	10.9	519	452	1100	933
26WCDD038	60	61	1	14.05	300	744	162.5	488
26WCDD038	61	62	1	13.95	1025	1555	149.5	958
26WCDD038	62	63	1	18.85	1485	1165	31.7	116
26WCDD038	63	64	1	12.2	858	888	158	391
26WCDD038	64	65	1	10.4	825	1085	29.7	148
26WCDD038	65	66	1	4.91	272	591	292	389
26WCDD038	66	67	1	2.47	137.5	452	102	162
26WCDD038	67	68	1	9.06	660	564	127	298
26WCDD038	68	69.05	1.05	7.86	623	564	76.2	131
26WCDD038	69.05	70	0.95	0.52	34.7	30.7	125	90
26WCDD038	70	71	1	0.22	9.4	12.3	831	52
26WCDD038	71	72	1	0.14	10.3	6.6	460	42
26WCDD038	72	73.1	1.1	0.22	26.2	8.2	29.4	55
26WCDD038	73.1	74	0.9	0.9	33.7	35.7	3410	460
26WCDD038	74	75	1	2.19	140.5	84.6	1060	334
26WCDD038	75	76.1	1.1	0.24	16.9	9.4	1520	318
26WCDD038	76.1	77	0.9	0.11	12.1	13.9	66	113
26WCDD038	77	78	1	0.09	15.2	10.2	40.7	71
26WCDD038	78	79	1	0.04	4.5	5.3	20.4	36
26WCDD038	79	80	1	0.03	6	4	21.9	31
26WCDD038	80	81	1	0.08	11.3	8.1	13	39
26WCDD038	81	82	1	0.04	8	7.8	9.2	59
26WCDD038	82	83	1	0.12	15.6	10.2	24.5	46
26WCDD038	83	84	1	0.06	20.3	23.3	12.6	48
26WCDD038	84	85	1	0.05	13.7	25.4	11	65
26WCDD038	85	86	1	0.11	22.7	35.4	10.9	78
26WCDD038	86	87	1	0.26	13.2	16.2	20.6	64
26WCDD038	87	88	1	0.19	8.1	8.6	11.8	46
26WCDD038	88	89	1	0.07	9.2	9.4	14.6	46
26WCDD038	89	90	1	0.07	19.4	9.8	7.7	55
26WCDD038	90	91.1	1.1	0.04	7	13.4	7.4	58
26WCDD039	0.7	1.55	0.85	0.53	123.5	169	34.5	136
26WCDD039	1.55	2	0.45	1.86	48.4	60.1	26.6	41
26WCDD039	2	2.3	0.3	1.19	79.8	201	39.6	152
26WCDD039	2.3	3.05	0.75	1.86	56.7	82.3	48.4	81

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD039	3.05	3.45	0.4	0.56	167.5	194	72.2	319
26WCDD039	3.45	4.6	1.15	0.84	56.9	160.5	27.4	284
26WCDD039	4.6	5	0.4	1.74	108.5	165	14.8	386
26WCDD039	5	5.4	0.4	2.04	83.3	103	14.9	226
26WCDD039	5.4	6	0.6	2.03	135.5	99.8	13.8	182
26WCDD039	6	7	1	1.5	96.9	210	107.5	277
26WCDD039	7	7.4	0.4	0.49	76	275	207	330
26WCDD039	7.4	8	0.6	1.04	196	298	262	367
26WCDD039	8	8.4	0.4	1.73	96.9	30.2	576	61
26WCDD039	8.4	9	0.6	2.39	158	16.2	754	23
26WCDD039	9	10	1	2.03	83.2	10.4	338	17
26WCDD039	10	11.15	1.15	1.56	44.9	8.7	508	15
26WCDD039	11.15	12.3	1.15	1.79	32.1	5.7	122	10
26WCDD039	12.3	13	0.7	2.18	41.4	18.8	35.1	26
26WCDD039	13	14	1	2.58	52.8	12.8	226	21
26WCDD039	14	14.4	0.4	1.85	20.1	5	65.4	11
26WCDD039	14.4	15	0.6	2.77	40.6	7.4	143.5	13
26WCDD039	15	16.2	1.2	12.75	68.6	9.7	369	27
26WCDD039	16.2	17.3	1.1	20.5	43.2	11.9	189	36
26WCDD039	17.3	18	0.7	12.6	78.2	6.6	891	35
26WCDD039	18	19	1	19.35	34.6	10.8	226	36
26WCDD039	19	19.9	0.9	20.1	57.7	4.6	293	19
26WCDD039	19.9	20.3	0.4	12.7	16.8	14.6	32.2	39
26WCDD039	20.3	21.3	1	27.8	97.8	13.4	486	51
26WCDD039	21.3	22	0.7	34.9	26.4	18.4	118.5	71
26WCDD039	22	23	1	19.5	25.4	7.7	104	29
26WCDD039	23	24	1	50.8	26.1	15.9	114.5	57
26WCDD039	24	25	1	65.8	23.7	19.8	178	46
26WCDD039	25	26	1	92.9	114.5	42.5	1065	87
26WCDD039	26	26.7	0.7	517	139.5	115	2860	174
26WCDD039	26.7	27.65	0.95	83.9	166.5	270	3410	740
26WCDD039	27.65	28	0.35	30.3	165	331	2340	624
26WCDD039	28	29	1	20.9	304	574	2170	1245
26WCDD039	29	30	1	27	279	461	3060	975
26WCDD039	30	31	1	43.6	594	1180	1985	1570
26WCDD039	31	32	1	5.48	613	1255	2000	1150
26WCDD039	32	33	1	3.41	781	1295	2460	1150
26WCDD039	33	34	1	12.3	784	1490	2780	903
26WCDD039	34	34.85	0.85	76.4	609	1445	258	198
26WCDD039	34.85	35.15	0.3	228	694	1155	30.6	89
26WCDD039	35.15	36	0.85	7.79	536	1220	23.4	82
26WCDD039	36	37	1	4.55	307	914	7.7	75
26WCDD039	37	38	1	8.02	677	896	6.6	80
26WCDD039	38	39	1	8.14	622	943	19.8	136

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
26WCDD039	39	40	1	6.85	509	962	13.4	91
26WCDD039	40	41	1	22.7	2080	849	46.5	547
26WCDD039	41	42	1	8.89	721	872	5.2	81
26WCDD039	42	43	1	8.04	697	979	18.6	341
26WCDD039	43	43.88	0.88	5.19	389	705	6.4	61
26WCDD039	43.88	44.69	0.81	18.4	1595	1090	3	65
26WCDD039	44.69	45	0.31	7.16	565	720	2.3	69
26WCDD039	45	46	1	8.38	505	617	2.6	57
26WCDD039	46	47	1	12.85	1175	1025	8.1	65
26WCDD039	47	48	1	13.7	1260	977	54.4	70
26WCDD039	48	49.11	1.11	12.55	1150	790	23.7	78
26WCDD039	49.11	49.35	0.24	14.1	2880	734	7.7	67
26WCDD039	49.35	49.74	0.39	10.1	812	657	3.8	61
26WCDD039	49.74	50.19	0.45	58.2	5360	2080	4.8	99
26WCDD039	50.19	51.07	0.88	2.95	265	577	5.7	64
26WCDD039	51.07	51.28	0.21	48.3	4480	1615	361	462
26WCDD039	51.28	51.52	0.24	25.5	2020	1150	112	90
26WCDD039	51.52	52	0.48	6.18	598	834	4.7	79
26WCDD039	52	53	1	21.4	1940	3310	5.4	87
26WCDD039	53	54	1	11.7	1150	2300	2.5	73
26WCDD039	54	55	1	4.37	394	773	2.4	56
26WCDD039	55	56	1	1.89	126	660	0.9	50
26WCDD039	56	56.6	0.6	0.87	97.1	570	1.2	52
26WCDD039	56.6	57	0.4	0.88	89	670	1.4	48
26WCDD039	57	58	1	1.95	232	734	1.8	49
26WCDD039	58	59.17	1.17	0.86	107	736	5.5	53
26WCDD039	59.17	60.27	1.1	1.77	151.5	680	2	49
26WCDD039	60.27	60.89	0.62	1.55	274	784	22.3	141
26WCDD039	60.89	61.45	0.56	3.46	336	588	2.7	82
26WCDD039	61.45	61.8	0.35	12.9	1585	809	1.9	71
26WCDD039	61.8	63.01	1.21	3.76	380	484	1.3	59
26WCDD039	63.01	63.46	0.45	91.9	10000[7]	2530	3.2	112
26WCDD039	63.46	64	0.54	18.8	2190	1160	4.2	84
26WCDD039	64	64.9	0.9	9.94	1225	911	1.7	78

7 Over limit, currently being re-assayed for values > 10,000ppm

Appendix 4: JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1 - Elizabeth Hill Diamond Drill Assay Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Samples for laboratory analyses were taken by sawing the diamond drill (DD) core in half along a cutting line, which is offset from the core orientation line. The half of the drill core without the orientation line was collected for assaying. Duplicate samples were collected by sawing the remaining half core into two quarter cores, taking a quarter core for the assay and preserving the quarter core with the orientation line. Sample length was typically 1m but could be as high as 1.3m and as low as 20cm. The short sample lengths were designed to separately capture the zones of visible native silver mineralisation. Original and QAQC samples (CRM standards, blanks and core duplicates) were sent to the laboratory for analysis (ALS Perth for all elements and secondary assaying at ALS Langley Canada for any over grade Ag assays). • Entire DD samples were fine crushed (CRU-42a) to 90% passing 3.15mm. The sample was then rotary split directly from the crusher (SPL-22a) and pulverised to obtain 750g to 85% passing 75 µm (method PUL-25e). These preparation methods are industry standard and appropriate for the samples
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	• Holes were drilled on easterly azimuths, all with a moderate approximately 60° dip to varying depths. • Drilling was undertaken with a Hyundai ECR-18 track mounted diamond core drill rig capable of drilling HQ core to 600m. Core was recovered in a triple tube. All the core in this program was drilled HQ3. • The drill rig was lined up on the proposed dip and azimuth by the drillers using an Azimuth Aligner instrument. • Core was orientated using Reflex ACT III HQ tool. • Drill hole collars were surveyed using an IMDEX TN14 Gyro and Differential GPS. • An Axis North seeking gyro tool was used for downhole surveying of the drill holes and was calibrated prior to use, with readings taken at approximately every 5m on the in and out run.
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.	• Core recovery was systematically recorded from the commencement of diamond coring to the end of hole, by reconciling against driller depth blocks, production plods and knowledge obtained from visual inspection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Core recoveries typically averaged above 84% with isolated minor zones of lesser recovery. • No relationship has been established between core recovery and grade. There is no reason to expect any sampling bias. • Any lost recovery intervals have been treated as not containing Ag grades and, therefore, reported composite intersection grades represent minimum average grades. • Detailed core recovery data was noted throughout the drilling by the drilling crew and confirmatory measurements were collected and recorded by the geologist as part of the geotechnical logging.
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. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Diamond drill core was orientated and geologically and geotechnically logged for the entire drill hole by an experienced team of geologists with the data stored in a database. • All core logging was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Photographs are taken prior to the cutting and sampling of the core; core is wetted to improve the visibility of features in the photographs.
Subsampling 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 subsampling 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 for laboratory analyses were taken by sawing the DD core in half along a cutting line, which is offset from the core orientation line. The half of the drill core without the orientation line was collected for assaying. Duplicate samples were collected by sawing the remaining half core into two quarter cores, taking a quarter core but preserving the quarter core with the orientation line. Original and QAQC samples (CRM standards, blanks and core duplicates) were sent to the laboratory for analysis (ALS Perth for all elements and secondary assaying at ALS Langley Canada for any over grade Ag assays). • Entire DD core samples were fine crushed (CRU-42a) to 90% passing 3.15mm. The sample was then rotary split directly from the crusher (SPL-22a) and pulverised to obtain 750g to 85% passing 75 µm (method PUL-25e). These preparation methods are standard and appropriate for the samples. • The 1m half core samples are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Where intervals of native silver were logged, these were sampled to mineralogical boundaries as low as 0.2m in length
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and	• Laboratory samples were analysed at ALS laboratories (Perth) for 48 elements, four acid digestion and ICP-MS finish. Samples with above upper detection limit analyses (>100g/t Ag) were then analysed at ALS Perth with Ag-OG62 (four acid, ore grade Ag), ME-OG62 (four acid ore grade elements), Pb-OG62 (ore grade Pb – four acid) and Zn-OG62 (ore grade Zn – four acid). For Ag assays >1,500g/t Ag, samples were sent to ALS Langley (Canada) for analysis by Ag-GRA21 (Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish). For Ag assays >10,000g/t, samples were then further analysed at ALS Langley by Ag-CON01 (Ag concentrate).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Four acid digestion is considered a near total digestion. • The first samples analysed at the start of each hole were a blank then a standard before assaying of core samples, then ending the sample run for the hole with a standard then a blank. • Certified reference material (CRM) standards (OREAS 303b, OREAS-602c, OREAS-608b, OREAS-611b, OREAS 353b) were inserted in the sampling stream as every 25th sample. Duplicate samples (quarter core) were collected as every 50th sample. Irrespective of where intervals of native silver were sampled in the hole, a duplicate sample was collected which was followed by insertion of a blank. • Minor perturbation of standards and blanks was identified in the running of extreme high-grade sample silver analysis: • Standard OREAS 20b (24.9 ppm Ag by ME-MS61) • This OREAS 20b standard was located in position 16 of the acid-digestion rack, adjacent to sample WC2003, which reported 9,390 ppm Ag. Given its proximity to this high-grade sample, minor cross-contamination may have occurred. • All other analytes reported by ME-MS61 for OREAS 20b were within their acceptance limits. The other ALS standard in this 4 × 10 digestion rack, OGAT-21, passed, reporting 67 ppm Ag against a nominal value of 65.2 ppm Ag. • Under the ALS MS QC SOP, the standard result is reported as obtained, and any adjacent low-grade samples may be re-assayed where required. In this instance, the relevant samples were re-assayed, returned good agreement, and have been reported accordingly. • Standard OGAT-21 (89 ppm Ag by Ag-OG62) • The OGAT-21 standard was digested between high-grade silver samples WC2003 to WC2007, which reported between 9,750 and 31,154 ppm Ag under the same analysis run. • The other standards in this digestion run, OREAS 316 and CCU-1F, both passed. • Ag-OG62 is the silver result reported from the ME-OG62 method. The additional analytes available, but not reported through this method (Cu, Fe, and Zn, etc.) were all within acceptance limits for this OGAT-21 standard. • Given the close proximity of the high-grade silver samples, contamination is considered the most likely cause of the elevated silver result in this low-level standard. • Blank PH26258026 - WC2008 at 51.9ppm Ag. The sample preparation log indicates that a single crusher and a 4-bowl LM5 cycles were used. • This puts WC2007 as the previously crushed sample and >31,154 ppm Ag. Any carryover is within the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		expected limits for crushing when processing barren material after high-grade. • This is also true for the previous two blanks (WC2004 and WC2006); both had high-grade material previously crushed and are within the limits. • In all cases it is determined that the blanks served their purpose and removed minor cross contamination of high-grade material before further drill sample material was processed. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for all CRM standards and for the blank material. • The Competent Person (CP) has inspected results for all standards and blanks and considers these results as acceptable.
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.	• Significant silver intercepts reported in this announcement were generated by ERM's Principal Structural Geologist and QAQC cross checking and validation completed by the CP. • The diamond drilling infilled in the previously reported MRE to validate Ag grades in adjacent drill holes and increase confidence in the MRE. • Primary data have been entered into spreadsheets on laptops which then have been verified and entered into the database. • No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• A Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being reported. • Diamond drill holes are located using a Differential GPS (DGPS) with accuracy +/- 0.35m for northing and easting and 0.25m for RL. Historical collars have been surveyed by DGPS where collars were found. • 2026 drilling uses a downhole north seeking gyro for surveys that provides continuous readings in and out of the drill hole. The data is uploaded into a database for storage. • A 0.5m DTM is used for topographic control. • Data has been collected in GDA94/MGA Zone 50 and converted to GDA20/MGA Zone 50.
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 Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve are reported. • Drill holes were either designed to verify historical drill results and/or test for extensions of mineralisation. • Core samples for laboratory analyses have been taken through the zone interpreted to potentially contain mineralisation in the drill hole on a 1m sample length but may be reduced to 0.2m or extended to 1.3m as required by geological or mineralogical parameters.
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	• The hole orientation was designed to drill from west to east at moderate dip to intersect the north-south trending, sub-vertical, mineralised structural envelope as close to perpendicular. Geologically described logged intersections do not represent true thickness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill core was transported from the drill rig to the storage facility in Karratha by WCE personnel. • Samples have been stored in a secured yard in Karratha under supervision by WCE personnel. • Diamond core samples were collected in individual calico bags and several calico bags were then placed in labelled polyweave bags that were zip locked. Polyweave bags were subsequently loaded into labelled bulka bags that were tied off and secured for transportation. • A chain of control was utilised for tracking of samples from Karratha to the lab in Perth. • Samples were dispatched to the ALS laboratory in Perth via a commercial transport company
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques have been undertaken by West Coast Silver or any independent parties. The data has been audited by ERM's Database Manager before entering into the database. The Database Manager also completed an audit of the QAQC samples.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.	• The results reported in this announcement refer to Diamond drill holes drilled on M47/342. • The tenements lie within the Ngarluma Native Title claim. • The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Elizabeth Hill deposit and adjoining area have been explored for Ni, Cu, PGM, base metals, Li and Ag mineralisation since 1968 when US Steel International Inc explored the area for base metals and nickel. • Massive silver was discovered in ~1994-1995 by Legend mining NL in a percussion hole drilling program. Further drilling followed and in 1997 and exploration shaft and drive was sunk by East Coast Minerals NL. • Underground mining at Elizabeth Hill was conducted in 1999-2000 with additional drilling completed by East Coast Minerals NL until the project was sold to Global Strategic Metals NL in 2012. Alien Metals Ltd purchased lease M47/342 in early 2020. • Considerable exploration for Ni, Cu, PGM was conducted by Hunter Resources dating back to the 1980s.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Helix Resources acquired the Munni Munni Project in the late 1990s and undertook a number of scoping studies. • In 2002 a SRK Mineral Resource estimate for PGE and Au was published in accordance with the JORC code. • Subsequently, Platina Resources undertook mining studies and two scoping studies for the PGE and Au mineralisation. • West Coast Silver Limited has completed four drilling programs.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Elizabeth Hill silver mineralisation is structurally controlled and is located on the eastern boundary of the north-south trending Munni Munni Fault. Mineralisation has been intersected over a 100m north-south zone along the boundary of the Munni Munni Fault, plunging south along the granite contact. The zone has an east-west width of 15-20m with the high-grade core restricted to around 3m width in the region of the underground workings. The mineralised zone is separated into several pods and occurs within a quartz carbonate chalcedonic silica breccia that shows veining. The silver occurs in fine disseminations, needles, veins, nuggets and platelets up to several centimetres in diameter.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o downhole length and interception depth o 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	• Drill information relevant to this announcement has been provided above in the Appendices.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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	• Significant drill intersections for the drilling reported in Table 1 in this announcement have been calculated using a 10g/t and 20g/t Ag cut-off, are length weighted, and may include up to 2m of internal dilution. Where an interval within a reported intercept was not sampled, due for instance to core loss, it has been included in the length-weighted average at zero grade. • 2025 and historical drilling composite intersections have been calculated using a 25g/t cut-off for Ag reflecting the near mine environment. • 2025 or historical drilling assay data, geochemical data, and geophysical data referenced have previously been reported. • No metal equivalents are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').	• Drill hole intersections are not true widths due to the sub vertical geometry of the mineralised body and -60° dip of the diamond drill holes.
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.	• Appropriate maps and figures have been included in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.
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 and material exploration data to highlight the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced. • All drill assay information relevant to this announcement has been provided above in the body of the announcement and in the Appendices. Five elements (Ag, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn) have been reported only in the Appendices, as they are deemed to be spatially associated with silver mineralisation. Additional elements analysed are not considered relevant. • Any historical drill data referenced in this announcement has been previously reported.
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 and material exploration data for the areas discussed have been reported or referenced.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.	• Further work may include but is not limited to systematic geological mapping, channel and rock chip sampling, soil sampling, pXRF analysis and mineral identification, geophysics, structural interpretation, historical data compilation, and drilling to identify suitable host rock geology and structural architecture for polymetallic mineralisation. • Diagrams are included in the body of the announcement and Appendix 1.