

ASX Announcement

17 June 2026



Sulphide Mineralisation Confirmed at Keystone

HIGHLIGHTS

- Field review completed across the newly expanded Keystone Project, including LiDAR mapping of historic underground workings and targeted rock chip sampling
- Sampling completed across multiple areas including Keystone Main, historic adits, surface vein systems, drill pad exposure
- Traditional 'Dolly Pot' crushing and panning identifies significant sulphide-rich tail from Keystone Mine spoils rock chips
- Sampling from historic underground workings at Marble Rock prospect coincident with previously identified aeromagnetic anomalies, validating target generation system
- Ten rock chip samples submitted for assay analysis
- LiDAR survey and assay results to assist with future targeting

Western Ridge Resources Limited (**ASX: WRX**) ("**Western Ridge**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that recent exploration activity has confirmed sulphide mineralisation at its Keystone Project in Nevada; validating the systematic exploration strategy in play at the project.

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

"Our recent field program has provided further encouragement that Keystone hosts a significant mineralised system extending beyond the historical mine workings. The combination of detailed LiDAR mapping and targeted rock chip sampling has helped refine our understanding of the project and identify priority areas for follow-up exploration."

"The sampling completed at Marble Rock was highly encouraging, where historical underground workings coincide with the large aeromagnetic anomalies identified earlier this year. The presence of common silver bearing sulphides within this area provides an important validation of our exploration model and supports the broader prospectivity of the district."

"With drilling preparations continuing, these activities are helping to sharpen our targeting and maximise the effectiveness of Western Ridge's maiden drilling campaign at Keystone."



Figure 1: Shallowly dipping lode vein system from underground workings northwest of main Keystone Mine, showing oxidised, brecciated quartz veining hosting remnant sulphides *and* boxwork evidence of iron oxides-after sulphide.

Exploration Activity

This most recent work validates the Company's systematic exploration strategy. From the initial acquisition of the high-grade historic Keystone Mine, the Company's Aeromagnetic survey has highlighted multiple targets across the project, within geological settings that persist beyond the original project boundaries. Recognising this, the opportunity to expand the project landholding was taken, and this most recent fieldwork has validated that decision.

The current completed field activity program included detailed LiDAR mapping of historical underground workings and targeted rock chip sampling across multiple priority exploration areas, including areas of historic mining activity within the newly expanded landholding. The work forms part of the Company's ongoing efforts to refine drill targets ahead of the maiden drilling campaign scheduled to commence later this year.

The field review focused not only on the Keystone Main workings, but nearby historical adits, exposed vein systems in drill pad faces, veins from minor surface workings throughout the project area and sampling from both the Marble Rock Prospect and workings across the recently staked claims.

Ten representative rock chip samples were collected and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno for assay analysis. Preliminary field observations identified sulphide mineralisation within several vein systems, providing further evidence of the mineralised hydrothermal system present across the project.

A particularly significant outcome from the program was the sampling completed at Marble Rock, where extensive historical underground workings occur in close association with the large aeromagnetic anomalies previously identified by the Company. The coincidence of historical mining activity and common silver-bearing sulphides in vein material provides important support for Western Ridge's regional exploration model and further validates priority targets identified through geophysical interpretation.

Using the traditional method of "Dolly Pot" crushing and panning, a significant sulphide ($\pm$ native silver) tail was panned from approximately 400 grams of dump spoils (Figure 2). Such evidence highlights not only the prospectivity of the Keystone area generally, but also the opportunity to capitalise on modern commodity prices and processing technology to unlock a much greater mineralised system than the old-timers historically exploited; noting that the material panned was from rock traditionally discarded as waste, yet still showing evidence of significant mineralisation.



Figure 2: Panned sulphide tail including sphalerite, tetrahedrite and galena ($\pm$ native silver) from approximately 400 grams of dump sample material; Keystone Project.

Cautionary Statement: In relation to visual estimates of mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphides and associated minerals within a sample should never be considered a proxy for laboratory analysis. Detailed assay results are required to validate the mineralised proportions of a sample. The Company will update the market with the complete analytical results from submitted samples as soon as these become available.

Table 1. Visual Estimates of Mineralisation

Sample	Mineralisation Description
Keystone Mine Dump Spoils. White quartz +/- carbonate vein material showing minor (<1% by volume) reddish black partially translucent sphalerite and tetrahedrite, plus galena and pyrite.	A panned tail of sulphides, estimated at less than 0.5% of total crushed rock mass. Estimated crushed mass ~ 400 grams.

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.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

For more information

Dr. Matthew Cobb

Managing Director

E info@westernridgeresources.com.au

Ben Creagh

Investor & Media Relations

E benc@nwrcommunications.com.au

Additional information is available at www.westernridgeresources.com

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the collection of rock chip samples 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.



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 – 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 selectively 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 considered to be indicative of the presence of sulphides, including but not limited to: - The observation of boxwork features within vein material and surrounding selvages, 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. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable – this announcement relates only to the

sample preparation	• 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.	collection of rock chip samples.
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-MS, following on from 4-Acid digestion. Samples returning overlimit values for Ag, Zn or Pb (1500ppm, 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). • 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 only to the collection of rock chip samples.
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.
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.	• Not Applicable – this announcement relates only to the collection of rock chip samples.
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	• Not Applicable – this announcement relates only to the collection of rock chip samples.

	<i>orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not Applicable – this announcement relates only to the collection of rock chip samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in previous 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 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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial Number</th><th>Lead File No.</th><th>Claim Name</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>NVI 05804579</td><td>NVI 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 1</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 05804580</td><td>NVI 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 2</td></tr> <tr><td>NV105804581</td><td>NVI 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 3</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 05804582</td><td>NVI 05804577</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE 4</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #5</td></tr> <tr><td>NV 1 05832891</td><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #6</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 05832892</td><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #7</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 05832893</td><td>NVI 05832890</td><td>KEYSTONE MINE #8</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06385331</td><td>NV 1 06385331</td><td>LUNKER HILL #1</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06385332</td><td>NVI 06385332</td><td>LUNKER HILL #2</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06385333</td><td>NVI 06385333</td><td>LUNKER HILL #3</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06385334</td><td>NVI 06385334</td><td>LUNKER HILL #4</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock # 1</td></tr> <tr><td>NV 1 0639237 6</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #2</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06392377</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #3</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06392378</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #4</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06392379</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #5</td></tr> <tr><td>NV 1 06392380</td><td>NVI 06392375</td><td>Marble Rock #6</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06392382</td><td>NVI 06392382</td><td>Marble Rock #7</td></tr> <tr><td>NVI 06392383</td><td>NVI 06392382</td><td>Marble Rock #8</td></tr> <tr><td>TBC</td><td>TBC</td><td>KST #001-#248</td></tr> </tbody> </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	Serial Number	Lead File No.	Claim Name	NVI 05804579	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 1	NVI 05804580	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 2	NV105804581	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 3	NVI 05804582	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 4	NVI 05832890	NVI 05832890	KEYSTONE MINE #5	NV 1 05832891	NVI 05832890	KEYSTONE MINE #6	NVI 05832892	NVI 05832890	KEYSTONE MINE #7	NVI 05832893	NVI 05832890	KEYSTONE MINE #8	NVI 06385331	NV 1 06385331	LUNKER HILL #1	NVI 06385332	NVI 06385332	LUNKER HILL #2	NVI 06385333	NVI 06385333	LUNKER HILL #3	NVI 06385334	NVI 06385334	LUNKER HILL #4	NVI 06392375	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock # 1	NV 1 0639237 6	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #2	NVI 06392377	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #3	NVI 06392378	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #4	NVI 06392379	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #5	NV 1 06392380	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #6	NVI 06392382	NVI 06392382	Marble Rock #7	NVI 06392383	NVI 06392382	Marble Rock #8	TBC	TBC	KST #001-#248
Serial Number	Lead File No.	Claim Name																																																																		
NVI 05804579	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 1																																																																		
NVI 05804580	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 2																																																																		
NV105804581	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 3																																																																		
NVI 05804582	NVI 05804577	KEYSTONE MINE 4																																																																		
NVI 05832890	NVI 05832890	KEYSTONE MINE #5																																																																		
NV 1 05832891	NVI 05832890	KEYSTONE MINE #6																																																																		
NVI 05832892	NVI 05832890	KEYSTONE MINE #7																																																																		
NVI 05832893	NVI 05832890	KEYSTONE MINE #8																																																																		
NVI 06385331	NV 1 06385331	LUNKER HILL #1																																																																		
NVI 06385332	NVI 06385332	LUNKER HILL #2																																																																		
NVI 06385333	NVI 06385333	LUNKER HILL #3																																																																		
NVI 06385334	NVI 06385334	LUNKER HILL #4																																																																		
NVI 06392375	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock # 1																																																																		
NV 1 0639237 6	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #2																																																																		
NVI 06392377	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #3																																																																		
NVI 06392378	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #4																																																																		
NVI 06392379	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #5																																																																		
NV 1 06392380	NVI 06392375	Marble Rock #6																																																																		
NVI 06392382	NVI 06392382	Marble Rock #7																																																																		
NVI 06392383	NVI 06392382	Marble Rock #8																																																																		
TBC	TBC	KST #001-#248																																																																		

		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 Project was last commercially operated in 1943, where records indicate that between 1937 and 1943, a total of 1,700 tons 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. - Small 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 synclinal 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 ($\pm$ 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 – 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.	No drilling is being reported.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of	Data have not been aggregated.

	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.	
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). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Selective drilling programs are planned to test the strike extent, depth and widths of the main Keystone workings and mineralisation.