



Western Star Resources Reports UAV Geophysics Results at the White Star Tungsten Project

Vancouver, British Columbia - 15th July 2026 - Western Star Resources Inc. (CSE: WSR) (OTC: WSRIF) (the “Company” or “Western Star”) is pleased to announce the results of the high-resolution UAV magnetic geophysical survey completed across the White Star Tungsten Project in Elko County, Nevada, USA.

The survey was designed to acquire a high-resolution magnetic dataset over the known historical workings, identify additional prospective targets across the property, and improve the Company’s understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation. The results will also be integrated with rock-chip and soil geochemical data currently being collected across the broader White Star claim package.

Key Notes and Insights:

- First modern, high-resolution geophysical dataset acquired across the White Star Project.
- Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), First Vertical Derivative (1VD), Second Vertical Derivative (2VD), and Analytical Signal (AS) products have been processed and interpreted.
- The historical Batholith mine and adit is situated along a northwest-southeast-trending magnetic lineament within a subtle magnetic low. Several comparable geophysical features have been identified elsewhere across the White Star Property.
- A broad magnetic high in the western portion of the property may represent a previously unmapped extension of the intrusive granite (quartz monzonite) interpreted to be associated with tungsten-bearing skarn mineralisation in the district.
- The interpreted intrusive body is located adjacent to mapped carbonate units, defining a newly identified area considered prospective for contact skarn-hosted tungsten mineralisation.
- Multiple magnetic lineaments have been identified and are interpreted to represent fault and fracture zones that may have acted as pathways for hydrothermal fluids associated with tungsten-bearing skarn mineralisation.
- The geophysical results will be integrated with pending rock-chip and soil geochemistry to guide the design of a follow-up exploration program and refine potential drill targets.

Blake Morgan, the CEO and President of Western Star, stated *“The White Star geophysical results provide the second component of the consolidated Jarbidge-Charleston dataset and complete the district-scale magnetic coverage that the property consolidation was intended to unlock. The*



interpreted intrusive body identified in the high-resolution magnetic data has generated a significant new area of interest, where the contact between the granite and surrounding carbonate rocks may provide a favourable setting for tungsten skarn mineralisation. We look forward to integrating these results with the ongoing rock-chip and soil geochemical program as exploration at White Star continues.”

UAV Magnetic Results

The White Star area previously had no high-resolution geophysical coverage, with the only publicly available data collected in 1967 at 1-mile line spacing. The published geological framework is the Jarbidge area map of Coats, R.R., 1964 (USGS Bulletin 1141-M), at 1:62,500 scale. The Company's high-resolution UAV magnetic survey is therefore the first modern dataset acquired across the property and is being used to refine the geological model of the district

Figure 1 shows the Analytical Signal (AS) magnetic product and 1964 geology, and preliminary interpretations suggest the central intrusive complex is more extensive and internally more complex with multiple discrete magnetic bodies consistent with apophyses of the quartz monzonite intrusion.

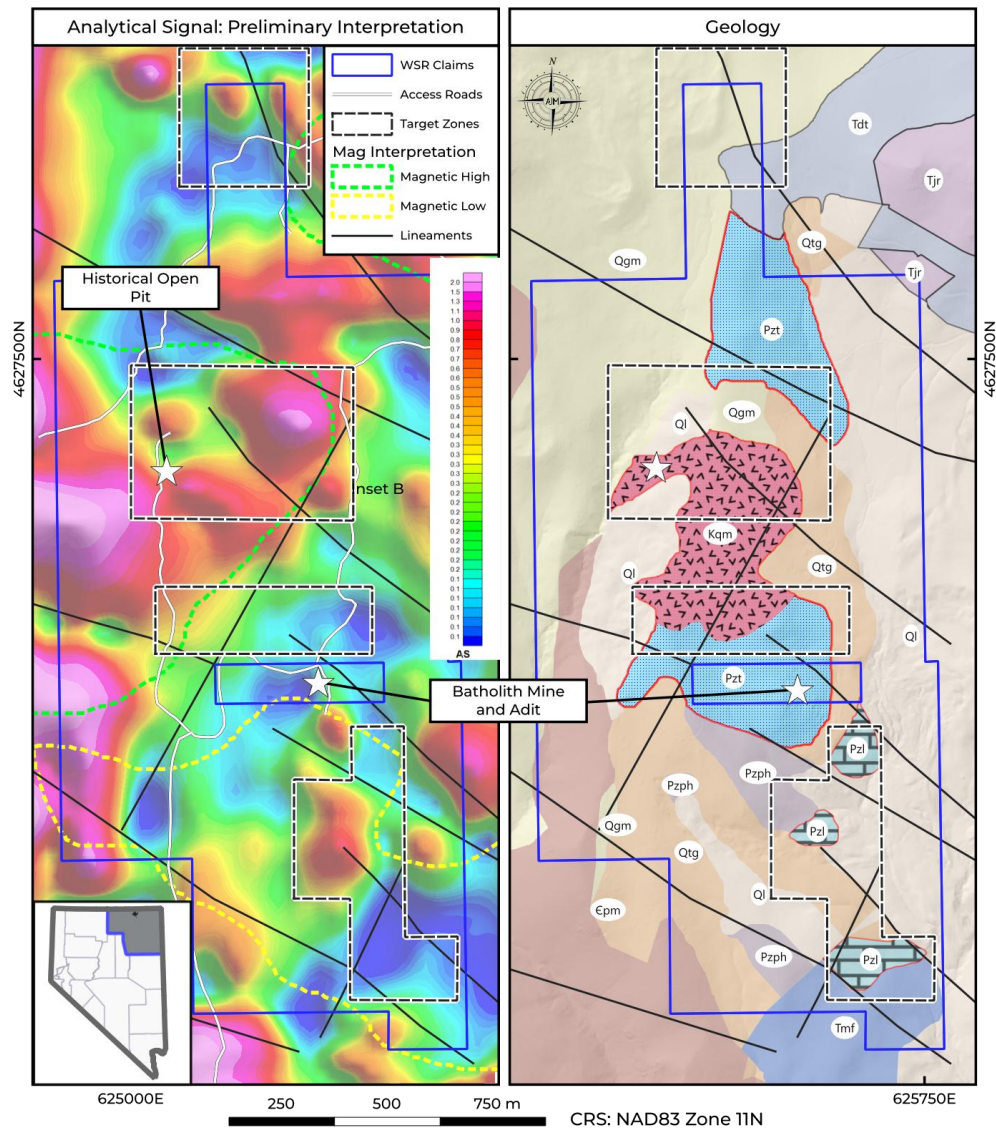


Figure 1: Analytical Signal preliminary interpretation and the existing geological map of the White Star Property. Geology Legend below in figure 2.



The geological model at White Star is a quartz monzonite intrusion (Kqm) that invaded a Palaeozoic sedimentary sequence, reacting with limestone (Pzl) and adjacent host rocks to produce a garnet–diopside tactite and hornfels (Pzt) that carries local scheelite. The

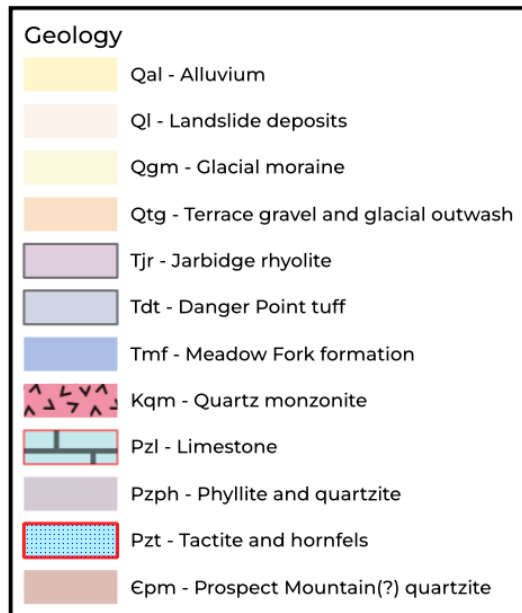


Figure 2: Legend to accompany the Geology Map in Figure 1

historical Batholith mine workings and adits sit within this Pzt tactite, and the historical open pit to the north lies in ground that is only poorly mapped due to the extent of Quaternary cover (Ql, Qgm, Qtg).

From the magnetic products, multiple discrete magnetic bodies are apparent within and adjacent to the mapped Kqm, which the Company's technical team believes represent apophyses of the quartz monzonite intrusion. Each additional apophysis represents an additional length of prospective intrusive–host rock contact and a potential setting for further tungsten-bearing horizons. The dataset also resolves NE–SW and NW–SE trending magnetic lineaments cutting across the property, interpreted as high-angle fault

and fracture zones favourable as fluid pathways.

Four target zones have been defined for follow-up:

1. **Central Kqm–Pzt contact**, immediately north of the Batholith Mine. Direct on-strike extension of the mineralised contact at the mine itself, and the highest-priority follow-up target.
2. **Northern Pzt body** within the northern Kqm. A mapped Pzt tactite window sits within the northern Kqm mass and is cut by a NW-trending magnetic lineament. Documented tungsten-bearing host rock cut by a candidate fluid-pathway structure.
3. **Southern limestone corridor**. Multiple small Pzl limestone bodies in the southeast host discrete magnetic features analogous to those seen at the Batholith Mine. Under-mapped, and the true extent of Pzl at surface likely exceeds the 1964 outlines.
4. **Historical Open Pit area**. The pit is mapped on Kqm but sits beneath extensive Quaternary cover, so the surface geology is inferred rather than observed. Coherent



magnetic character in this area supports the possibility that Kqm–Pzt–Pzl contact geology continues beneath the cover, with the historical workings themselves being direct evidence of previously identified mineralisation.

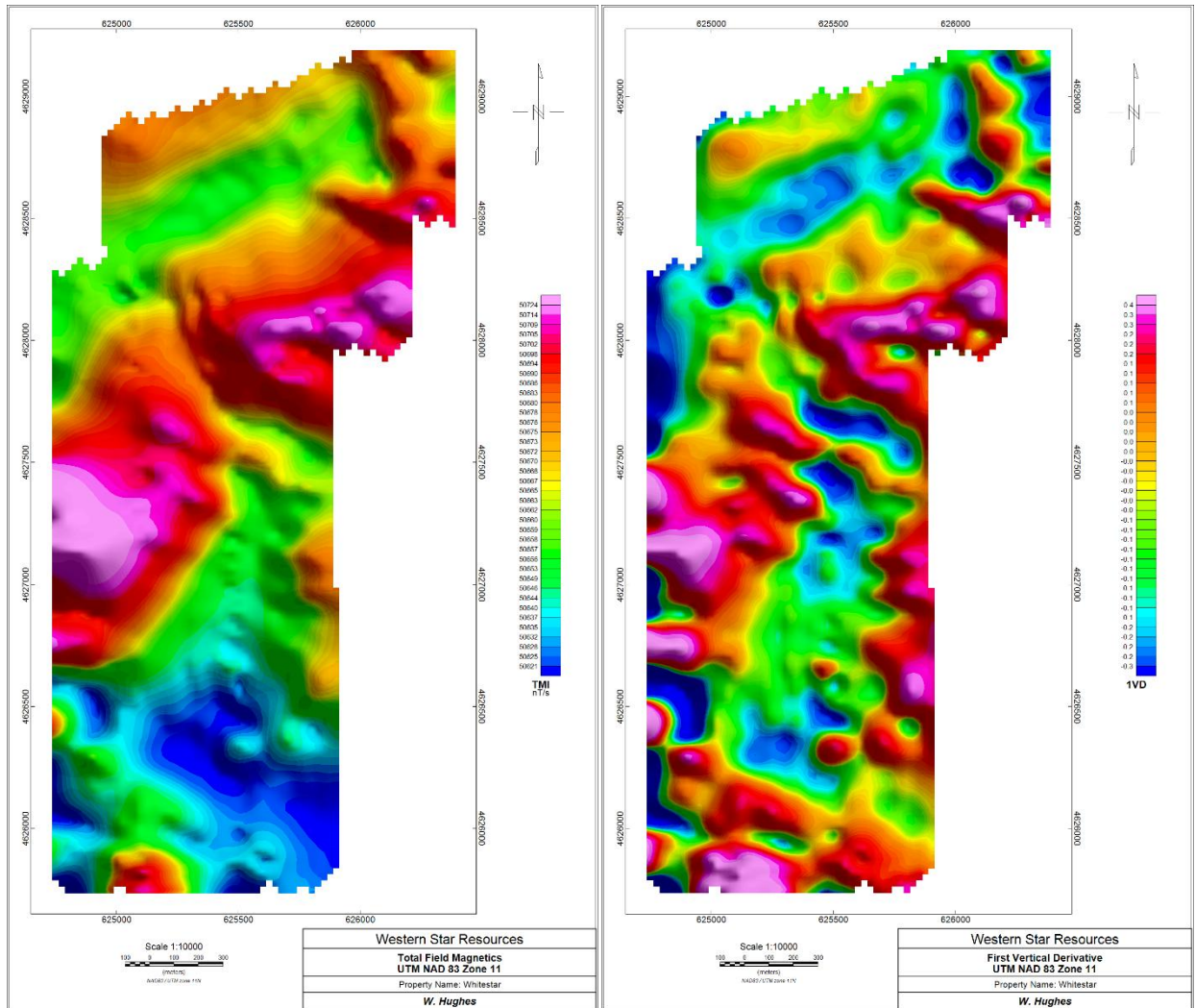


Figure 3: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) image of the property Figure 4: First Vertical Derivative (1VD) image of the property

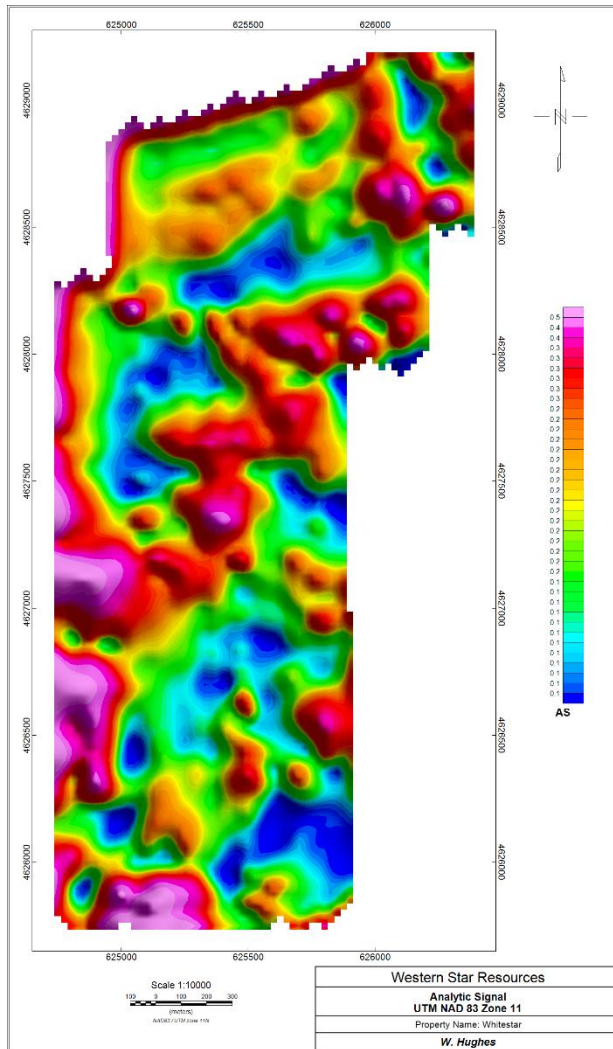


Figure 5: Analytical Signal (AS) image of the property

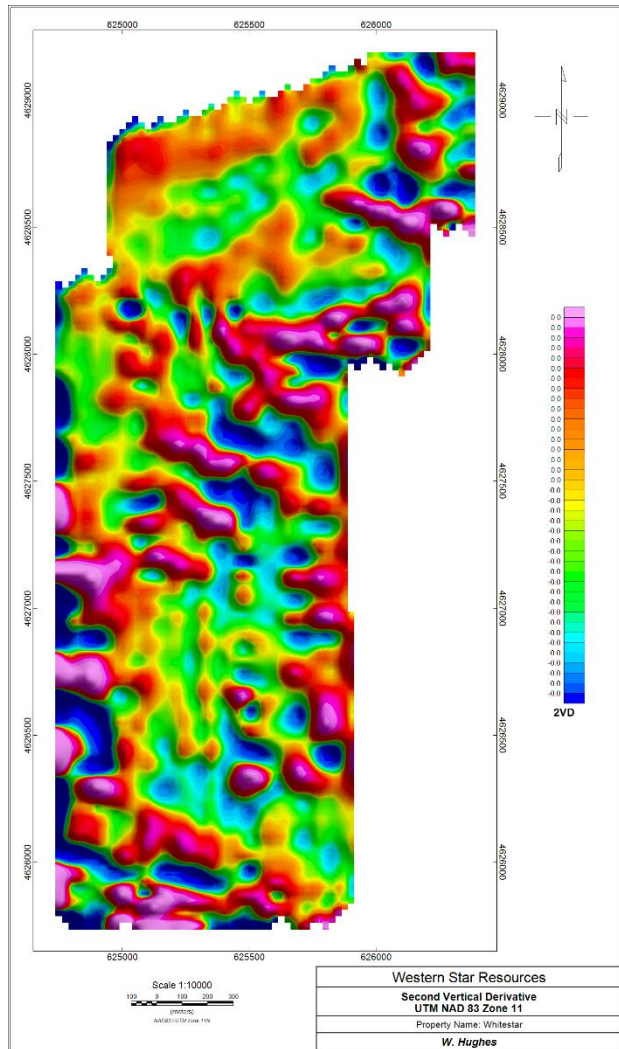


Figure 6: Second Vertical Derivative (2VD) image of the property

Next Steps and District-Scale Integration with the Rowland Dataset

The White Star UAV magnetic survey was flown to the same specifications and line spacing as the recently completed Rowland UAV magnetic survey, enabling the two datasets to be processed and interpreted as a single, contiguous district-scale magnetic product spanning the consolidated Jarbidge–Charleston tungsten footprint. The combined dataset is currently undergoing geophysical inversion and will be announced once completed and reviewed. This dataset will provide the first modern geophysical framework across the two mining districts and will support integrated, district-



scale targeting between the White Star workings and the confirmed zones of historical workings at the adjoining Rowland Tungsten Property.

The geophysics will be integrated with the pending rock-chip and soil geochemistry results from the White Star and Rowland field program to define priority follow-up targets and inform the design of any subsequent phase of exploration at project.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC):

QA/QC protocols were applied to the magnetic survey data during data collection to ensure its integrity and reliability. All magnetic data were quality-checked in the field, and final data processing and gridding were performed using Geosoft Oasis Montaj by Warren Hughes at East Coast Consulting. Diurnal corrections were applied using filtered base station readings, together with additional corrections for lag and heading bias. Filtered derivative products including the Analytical Signal and First & Second Vertical Derivative, were then computed from the corrected TMI data. Grids were generated using the minimum curvature method with a cell size of approximately one-third of the flight line spacing. All maps are presented in the NAD 1984 UTM Zone 11N coordinate system.

References

Coats, R.R., 1964, Geology of the Jarbidge quadrangle, Nevada-Idaho, U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 1141-M, 1:62,500

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Jasper Mowatt, MIMMM (Membership No. 0486653) and MAusIMM (Membership No. 3178851), a consultant to the company and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

About Western Star Resources

Western Star Resources is an emerging junior mineral exploration company focused on revitalizing North America's tungsten supply. The Company is advancing its entry into the U.S. market through past-producing tungsten assets in historically important mining districts and is positioning itself to participate in the growing need for secure domestic critical mineral supply.

For more information, please visit www.westernstarresources.com.

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