



WESTERN STAR RESOURCES INC. 1020 – 800 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

0.28% WO₃ IN SOIL AT THE WHITE STAR TUNGSTEN PROJECT AS ANOMALIES EMERGE

Vancouver, British Columbia – October 1, 2026 - Western Star Resources Inc. (CSE: WSR) (OTC: WSRIF) (FRA: 4K2) (the “Company” or “Western Star”) is pleased to announce results from the first ever systematic soil sampling at its White Star Tungsten Project in Elko County, Nevada, USA. The survey has defined two discrete tungsten-in-soil anomalies and elevated tungsten values in soils in areas where the contact between the intrusive and the carbonate units is under cover. These results complete the 568-sample programme across both Rowland and White Star.

Blake Morgan, the CEO and President of Western Star, stated, “Deploying the same systematic approach to exploration at White Star as we did at Rowland has defined two excellent anomalous zones. The northern anomaly is particularly exciting as it is in an area where there has been no recorded historical activity. This geochemistry points to tungsten-bearing rock sitting at or very near surface. That is exactly the kind of target our sequential approach is built to find, and it takes both Nevada properties into drill planning together.”

Key Highlights:

- 253 soil samples were collected across the White Star Tungsten Project; the highest value returned was 2,230 ppm W (0.28% WO₃) at sample B206.
- Two discrete tungsten-in-soil anomalies defined: the North Zone and the South Zone.
- North Zone: 15 anomalous samples across approximately 215 by 240 metres, peaking at 156 ppm W, developed over the quartz monzonite – tuffite contact.
- South Zone: 5 anomalous samples across approximately 135 by 95 metres, peaking at 2,230 ppm W, on ground to the south of the historical Mission Cross mine.
- Both Nevada properties now have defined soil anomalies and will be advanced together into drill target generation.

Soil Geochemical Survey Results

The soil survey at White Star comprises 253 samples collected on a nominal 50 metre station spacing across the property. All samples were analysed by ALS Global by lithium borate



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fusion and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for 32 elements including tungsten.



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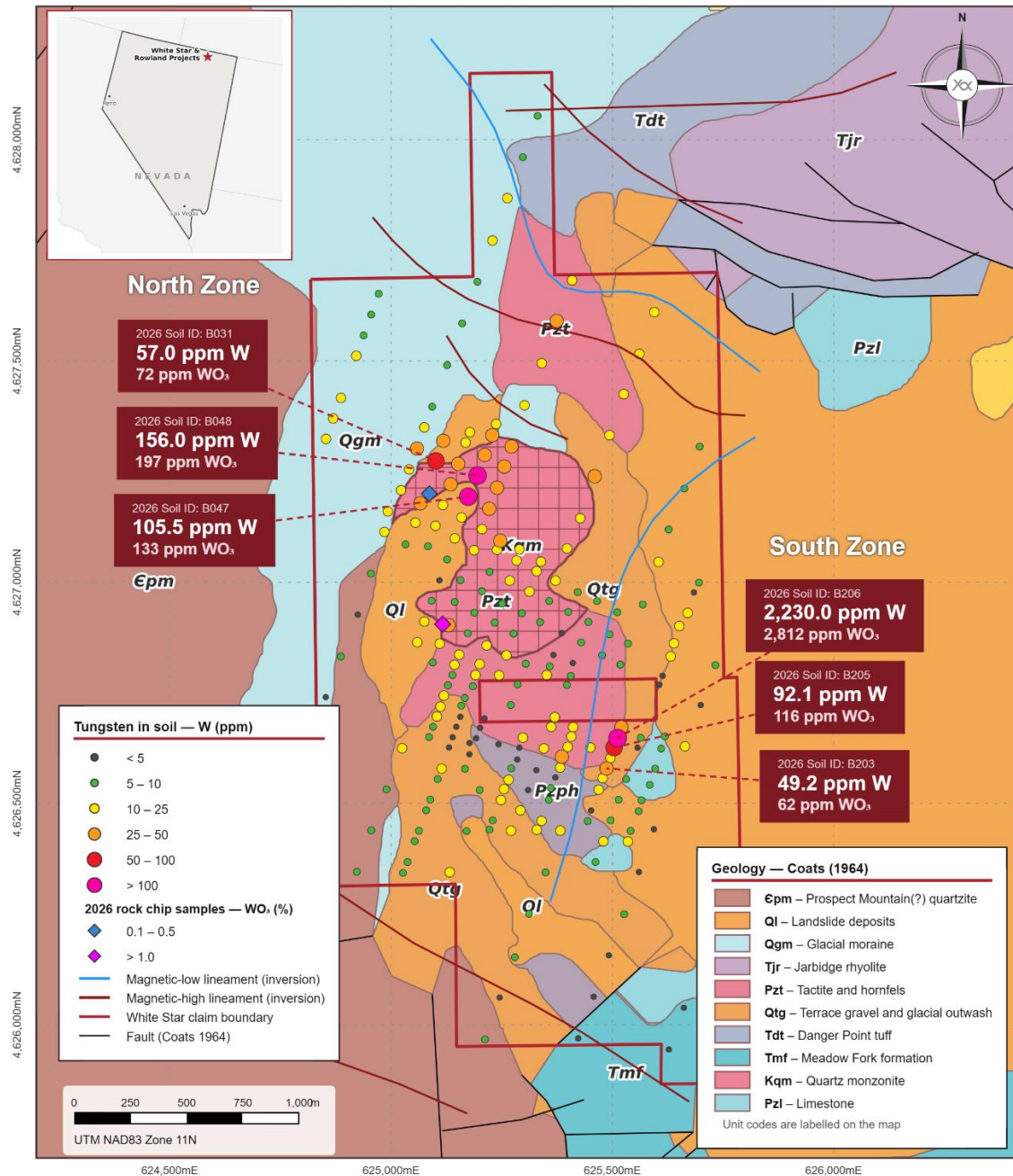


Figure 1: Tungsten-in-soil results across the White Star Tungsten Project, shown over the geological mapping of Coats (1964, USGS Bulletin 1141-M)

North Zone



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The larger and better defined of the two anomalies is centred at approximately 625,178 mE / 4,627,244 mN. Fifteen samples define a footprint of approximately 215 metres east–west by 240 metres north–south, elongate west-northwest. The peak value is 156 ppm W at sample B048. The zone is developed across the contact between the Cretaceous quartz monzonite (Kqm) and the tactite and calc-silicate hornfels (Pzt) of Coats (1964). The soil anomaly zone contains the rock-chip sample WS-16-01, which returned 0.126% WO₃.

South Zone

The second anomaly is centred at approximately 625,482 mE / 4,626,626 mN, some 700 metres south of the North Zone. Five samples define a footprint of approximately 135 metres east–west by 95 metres north–south, elongate east-northeast. The peak value is 2,230 ppm W at sample B206. The zone is developed over tactite and calc-silicate hornfels (Pzt), the unit Coats (1964) describes as carrying coarse garnet and diopside tactite with local scheelite. The anomaly occurs along the same geological horizon that hosts the Mission Cross past producing mine just to the north.

Relationship to Geophysics and Rock Sampling

The North Zone is near the modelled intrusive body resolved by the three-dimensional magnetic inversion completed by East Coast Consulting, and an interpreted magnetic-high lineament. The South Zone lies approximately 800 metres outside the modelled intrusive footprint and within an interpreted magnetic-low lineament. Unlike the Northern zone B at Rowland, neither zone at White Star sits within the modelled intrusive.

The soil results also provide strong support that in areas local to outcropping mineralisation, the soil geochemistry is elevated in tungsten. The company will continue to use soil geochemistry to vector to potential mineralised zones and completing infill soil surveys in the areas of lower-level anomalies may uncover further mineralised zones.

District Context

Across the district, the soil programme comprises 568 soil samples across the two Nevada tungsten properties and has defined four tungsten-in-soil anomalies: the Rowland Main and Northern Zone B anomalies at Rowland, announced in September 2026, and the North and

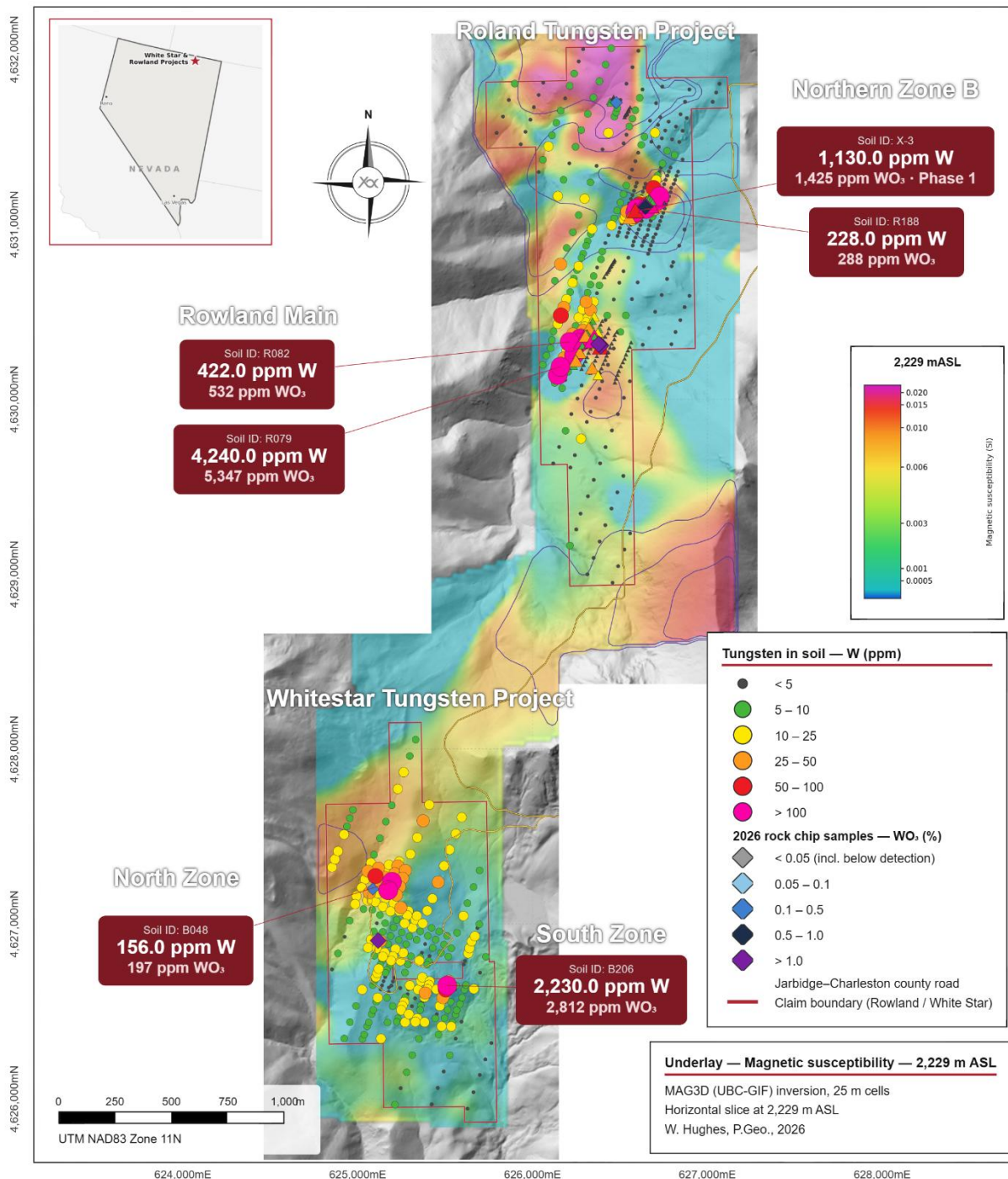


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South Zones at White Star. Figure 2 shows the compilation of the soil geochemical results, a depth slice from the magnetic inversion, and the outcrop sampling.



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Figure 2: Rowland-White Star District data compilation from the 2026 exploration program. 4 distinct targets are shown. Magnetic inversion depth slice is the coloured background, soil results are shown as circles, and the rock chips are shown as diamonds.

Next Steps

- Infill the key target zones at 25 metre spacing; extending to the east where the anomaly is open.
- Complete additional soil sampling along the prospective horizon.
- Select drill pad locations to test the 4 anomalous zones at depth.

Sample Assay Results

Table 1: Selected tungsten-in-soil results from the survey, White Star Tungsten Project.

Sample	Site	Zone	UTM E	UTM N	W (ppm)	WO ₃ (%)	Sn (ppm)	U (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sr (ppm)
98979	B206	South Zone	625,512	4,626,648	2,230	0.281	8.2	2.9	58	207
94311	B048	North Zone	625,196	4,627,241	156.0	0.020	2.1	14.6	110	337
94312	B047	North Zone	625,174	4,627,193	105.5	0.013	3.5	4.5	113	440
98980	B205	South Zone	625,504	4,626,626	92.1	0.012	2.6	3.0	92	400
94325	B031	North Zone	625,101	4,627,274	57.0	0.007	2.6	27.6	160	537
98982	B203	South Zone	625,487	4,626,579	49.2	0.006	3.6	3.2	91	275
99405	B067	North Zone	625,272	4,627,307	49.1	0.006	3.0	21.2	133	510
99408	B064	North Zone	625,222	4,627,166	47.4	0.006	3.3	7.9	73	532
98978	B207	South Zone	625,520	4,626,672	42.8	0.005	3.2	3.3	98	326
99406	B066	North Zone	625,256	4,627,261	40.6	0.005	1.8	35.9	107	566



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98965	B017	North Zone	625,059	4,627,302	39.7	0.005	2.3	8.0	107	278
94282	B176	South Zone	625,386	4,626,606	37.9	0.005	2.9	3.0	103	341
94310	B049	North Zone	625,212	4,627,287	37.1	0.005	1.7	14.5	121	428
99402	B070	–	625,374	4,627,590	33.8	0.004	3.3	9.5	102	411
94255	B136	–	625,460	4,627,239	31.9	0.004	2.3	16.7	107	452
94309	B050	North Zone	625,229	4,627,332	29.6	0.004	2.3	8.7	120	467
94326	B032	North Zone	625,118	4,627,320	29.6	0.004	2.1	19.6	145	455
99413	B059	–	625,130	4,626,903	29.5	0.004	4.0	4.4	99	265
94305	B037	North Zone	625,152	4,627,268	29.4	0.004	2.9	11.9	134	407
99435	B086	North Zone	625,247	4,627,094	28.5	0.004	2.5	8.4	110	269

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC):

Soil samples were collected and submitted to a certified independent laboratory, ALS Global, for preparation and analysis. Samples were dried at a maximum of 60°C and screened to minus 180 microns (preparation code PREP-41), and analysed by lithium borate fusion and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (method ME-MS81) for 32 elements, including tungsten. Lithium borate fusion was selected because tungsten is refractory and partial digestions under-report tungsten hosted in scheelite and wolframite. WO₃ values presented in this news release are calculated from elemental tungsten (W) results using a conversion factor of 1.2611. Chain-of-custody protocols were maintained throughout. Quality control comprised field duplicates inserted at a rate of approximately one in 30 samples, together with the certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates inserted by the laboratory in each analytical batch.



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Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Jasper Mowatt, MIMMM, and MAusIMM, a consultant to the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Mowatt is not independent of the Company.

About Western Star Resources

Western Star Resources is a mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition, exploration and advancement of mineral properties, with a growing strategic emphasis on tungsten and critical minerals in the United States. The Company is advancing a portfolio of past-producing tungsten assets in Nevada and New Mexico while maintaining additional exploration exposure through its Western Star property in British Columbia.

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