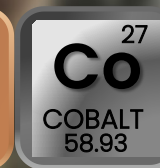
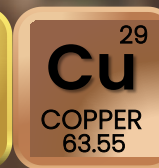




CSE: WSR

Discovering
**Silver, Gold, Copper
& Green Metals**
to Power New Technologies



Jan 2025

Forward Looking Statement



Certain statements in this Presentation relating to the Company's exploration activities, project expenditures and business plans are approximate and are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities legislation. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements. These forward looking statements represent management's best judgment based on current facts and assumptions that management considers reasonable, including that operating and capital plans will not be disrupted by issues such as adverse market conditions, mechanical failure, unavailability of parts, labor disturbances, interruption in transportation or utilities, or adverse weather conditions, that there are no material unanticipated variations in budgeted costs, that contractors will complete projects according to schedule, and that actual mineralization on properties may not achieve any category of resource(s). The Company makes no representation that reasonable businesspeople in possession of the same information would reach the same conclusions. Forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. In particular, fluctuations in the price of gold, equity markets or in currency markets could prevent the Company from achieving its targets. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. There is no guarantee that drill results reported in this news release or future releases will lead to the identification of a deposit that can be mined economically, and further work is required to identify resources and reserves. We seek safe harbour.

The technical information in this presentation have been reviewed and approved by an Independent Qualified Person defined by National Instrument 43-101: Derrick Strickland, P.Geo. (1000315). September 9, 2023. Mineralization on adjacent Properties may not be indicative of Western Star Properties.

Investement Highlights



Key Features

Architecture



- Newly listed exploration stage company
- Well architected team and organisational structure

Structure



- Share-Structure is tightly built < 7.4Mio Shares issued
- Full Management engagement

Leadership



- Strong Leadership team
- Board and Management with extensive experience

Agreements



- 100% Owned Project
- Operational agreements put in place

Funding



- Fully funded operations
- 5 Mio CAD Draw down facility secured - 09/2023

Projects



- Carefully selected, prospective Claims
- Historically proven mining districts

Targets



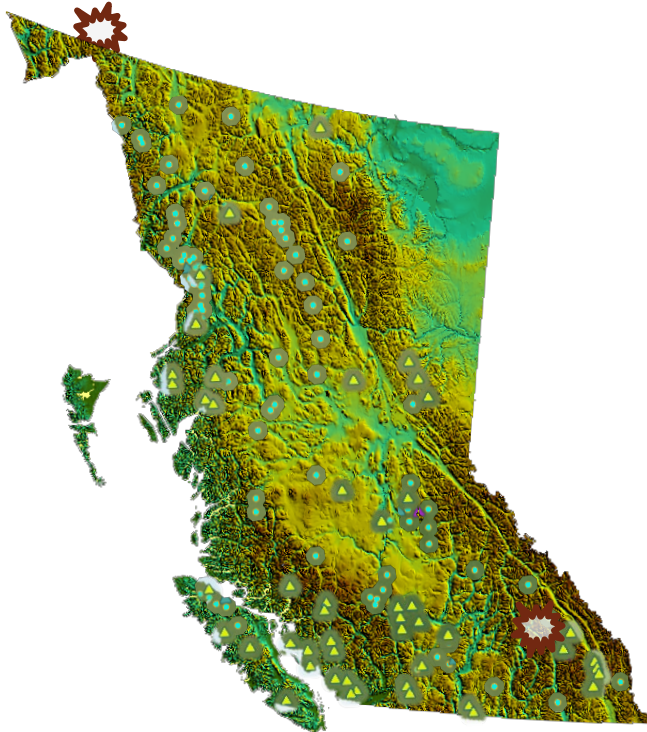
- Narrowed targets; drill ready to advance discovery Projects with High Grade potential

Geology



- Undrilled opportunities in British Columbia
- Geological unique Polymetallic features

Reviving the lost traces of High-grade exploration results in & around British Columbia to target new discoveries.



- ▲ Operating Mine
- Exploration Project
- ★ Company Projects

*Map does not show all active exploration projects.

**Refers to coal and metal mines only.

Source: B.C. Geological Survey Information Circular (2022)

Why British Columbia?

Strong Mining Ecosystem

- 326 active exploration Projects
- \$660 million exploration spending (2021)
- 1,442,319 meters of drilling
- 17 operating Mines

Geological Potential

- A diverse range of commodities including precious, base, and industrial metals
- \$12.6 billion in Mineral Production in 2021

Effective Regulations

- Ranked least risk jurisdiction in 2017 and 2019
- Seen as a Tier 1 center for geological, financial, environment, and social expertise

Lasting Indigenous Partnerships

- Exploration and mining account for over 2/3 of all Indigenous employment in the sector

Infrastructure For Mining

- Ocean Ports, Hydroelectric Power, All-season highways

Choice Destination for Responsibility Sources Metals

- Progressive Climate policies
- Skilled Labour

In Demand: B.C.'s Abundance of Critical Minerals

- The province hosts many of the minerals that are projected to be in global high demand

The Projects – 3 Key Assets



*High-Grade
with polymetallic
Mineralisation;
Precious metal rich*

Western Star Property

- Revelstoke – Mining District, BC
- 2,700 ha (27 Km²) – District Scale
- 100% Owned and permitted
- *8.22 g/t Au, 246.76 g/t Ag, 3.68% Cu, 1 to 50.1% lead* – High Grade Samples

– Flagship Project

- over 6.2 km Mineralized strike length
- limited results to date, only surficial prospecting
- CRD – Carbonate Replacement Deposit

Western Star – Mineralization



Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CDR) mineralization occurs on the Western Star Property and is likely to be a combination of structure, lithology, and stratigraphy. There are three main CRD deposit types: Leadville-type mineralization (LTM), sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) and Mississippi Valley-type (MVT).

- Sulphide mineralization is stratiform and occurs at the contact between a grey-green phyllite and a limestone.
- The massive chlorite and chloritic quartz that occurs along fractures and at the base of mineralization may be hydrothermal in origin.
- The pods of disseminated hematite and magnetite that occur at the mineralized horizon are commonly associated with volcanogenic mineralization.

Pinch outs of the carbonate bank and dolomitized limestone units at the apparent unconformity can be expected to occur at intervals all along the contact to other units. In this area, the unconformity appears in at least three parallel zones or "Leads" on the flanks of large northwest trending folds.

Within the Kootenay Arc, significant lead-zinc+/-silver mineralization has been documented with limestone horizons, as well as high grade silver veins. The Cambrian Badshot Formation, a 50–100 m thick limestone horizon, extends almost the entire length of the Arc, and hosts most of the larger mineral deposits. This unit has been repeated throughout the area.





- Limestone unit within the Index Formation exposure in opposing slope is evident by recessive weathering and colour.
- The dark gossan iron gravel running through the center of the picture mark the location of limestone replacement, hosting pods and stringers of galena and sphalerite mineralization. The mineralization has been traced over 6.2 km.
- Orange veins next to the gossan is ankerite alteration of carbonate veins within limestone.

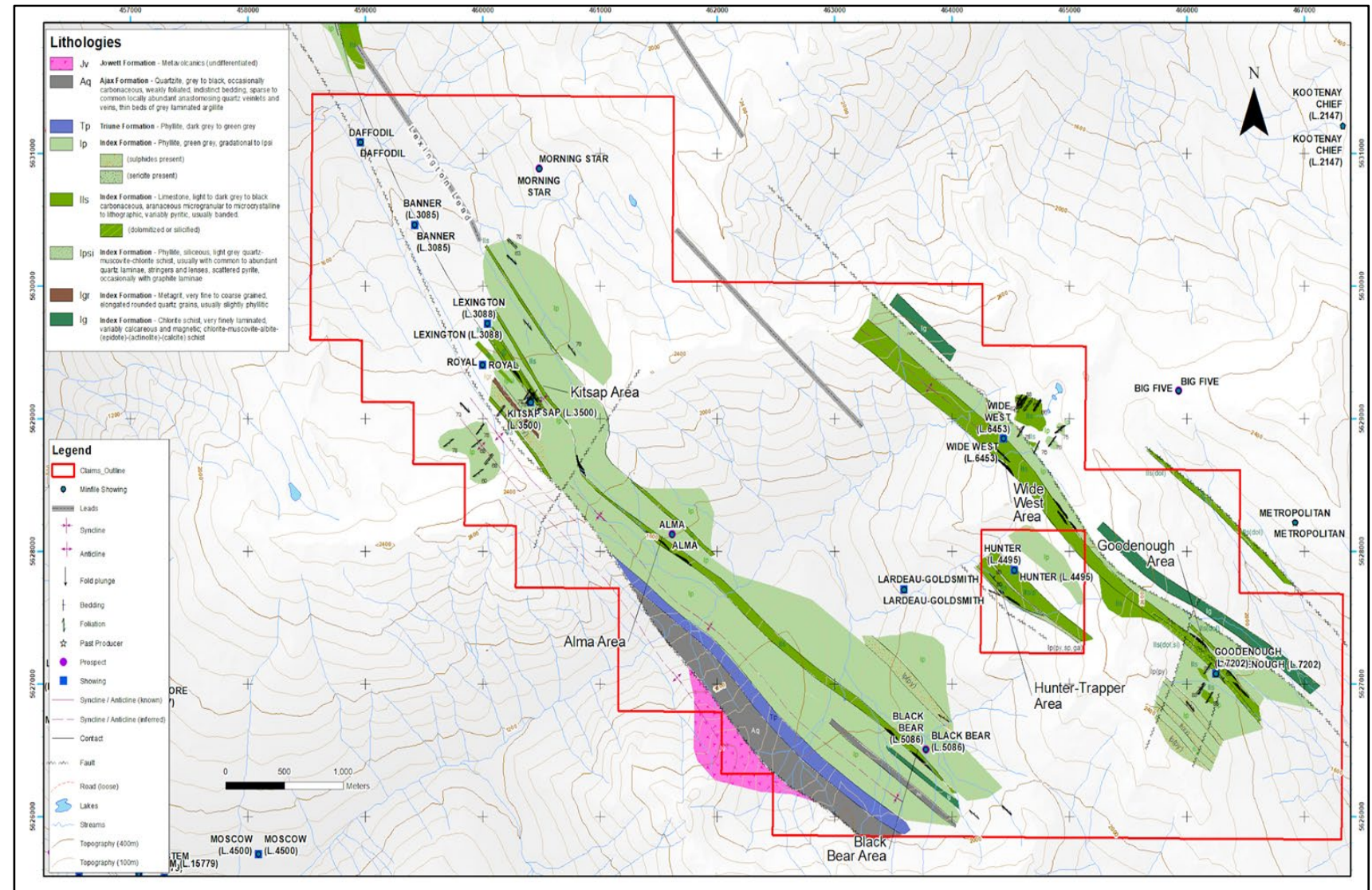
Western Star – Targets



The 2,797 ha Western Star Property is located 50 km southeast of Revelstoke, BC.

There are eleven Documented Mineral Showings on the Property:

- Black Bear
- Lardeau-Goldsmith
- Wide West
- Goodenough
- Kitsap
- Banner
- Daffodil
- Royal
- Morning Star
- Lexington
- Alma



Minfile Showings



Goodenough

- Mineralization consists of galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite in concordant to irregular quartz-chlorite veins in shears at the limestone-phyllite contact and in fractured and/or brecciated ankeritic limestone over a strike length of 160 m.
- 22 rock samples returned up to 8.22 g/t gold, 246.76 g/t silver, and 33.43% lead.

Daffodil

- Mineralization in a series of occurrences along strike to the southeast and consists of intermittent lenses of galena-sphalerite in crosscutting fractures and quartz-carbonate veins within siderite or ankerite alteration zones. Alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-siderite alteration of dolomite and dolomite alteration of limestone.

Black Bear

- Consists of massive pyrite with minor galena-sphalerite in quartz gangue. Float in a boulder train is of siliceous pyritic dolomite with disseminated magnetite and traces of galena and sphalerite. In 1896, a shaft was sunk 3 metres. A series of open cuts follow the mineralization. In 1900, the vein was trenched and mined and reported to average 5.4 metres wide and to be composed of concentrating ore. A tunnel was driven a distance of 30 meters. Samples have returned 2.21 g/t gold and 6.16% lead.

Wide West

- Quartz veins containing lead, copper, and gold values were investigated with 156 metres of underground workings. Mineralization consists of pods of galena-sphalerite in quartz veins at ankeritic limestone-phyllite contacts. 35 rock samples in the Wild West area returned up to 50.1 % lead. Several of the samples returned ore grade values of up to 50.1% lead as well as 181g/t silver, and 3.68% copper.

Minfile Showings



Morning Star

- Consists of a 2.1-meter-wide vein striking 3100 to 3200, dipping 62o to 750 east. The vein is conformable to the enclosing rocks and contains pyrite, galena, and sphalerite in a gangue of limestone and quartz. The vein is highly oxidized at surface with pyrite and galena leached out.

Lexington

- A 3.6 m wide quartz vein contains 1.5 m of massive galena in the footwall which returned high silver values.
- Soil geochemical data reveals a high of 17.4 ppm silver, 850 ppm lead ,and 1,450 ppm zinc. Geophysical data shows a 40-gamma mag high followed by a 20-gamma mag low, coincident with a field strength high at the eastern side of the geochemical anomaly.

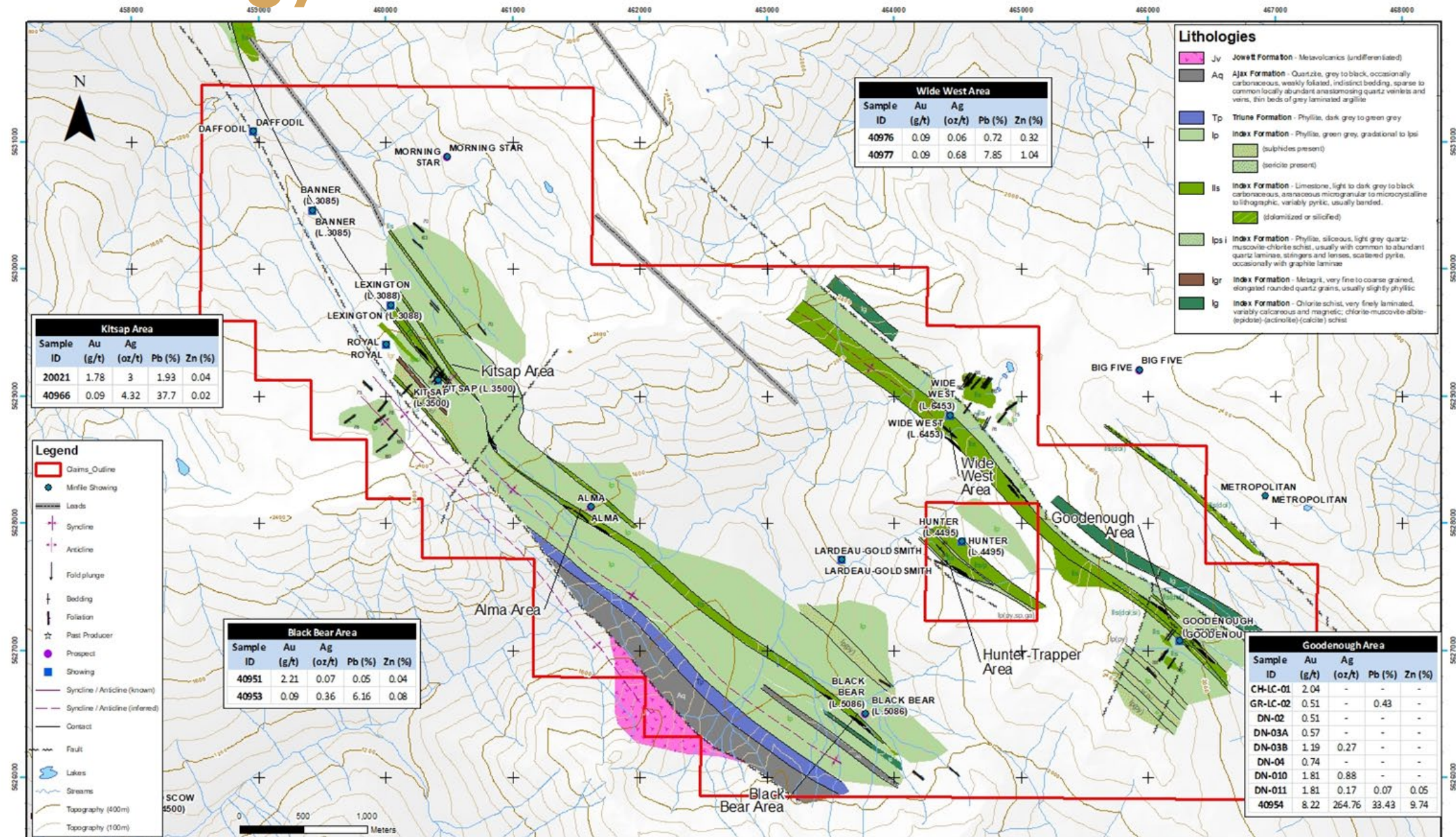
Lardeau Goldsmith

- Reported to have high grade silver ore; a 15-metre adit was driven in 1899. It is inferred that mineralization is similar to nearby showings consisting of pyrite, galena, and sphalerite.

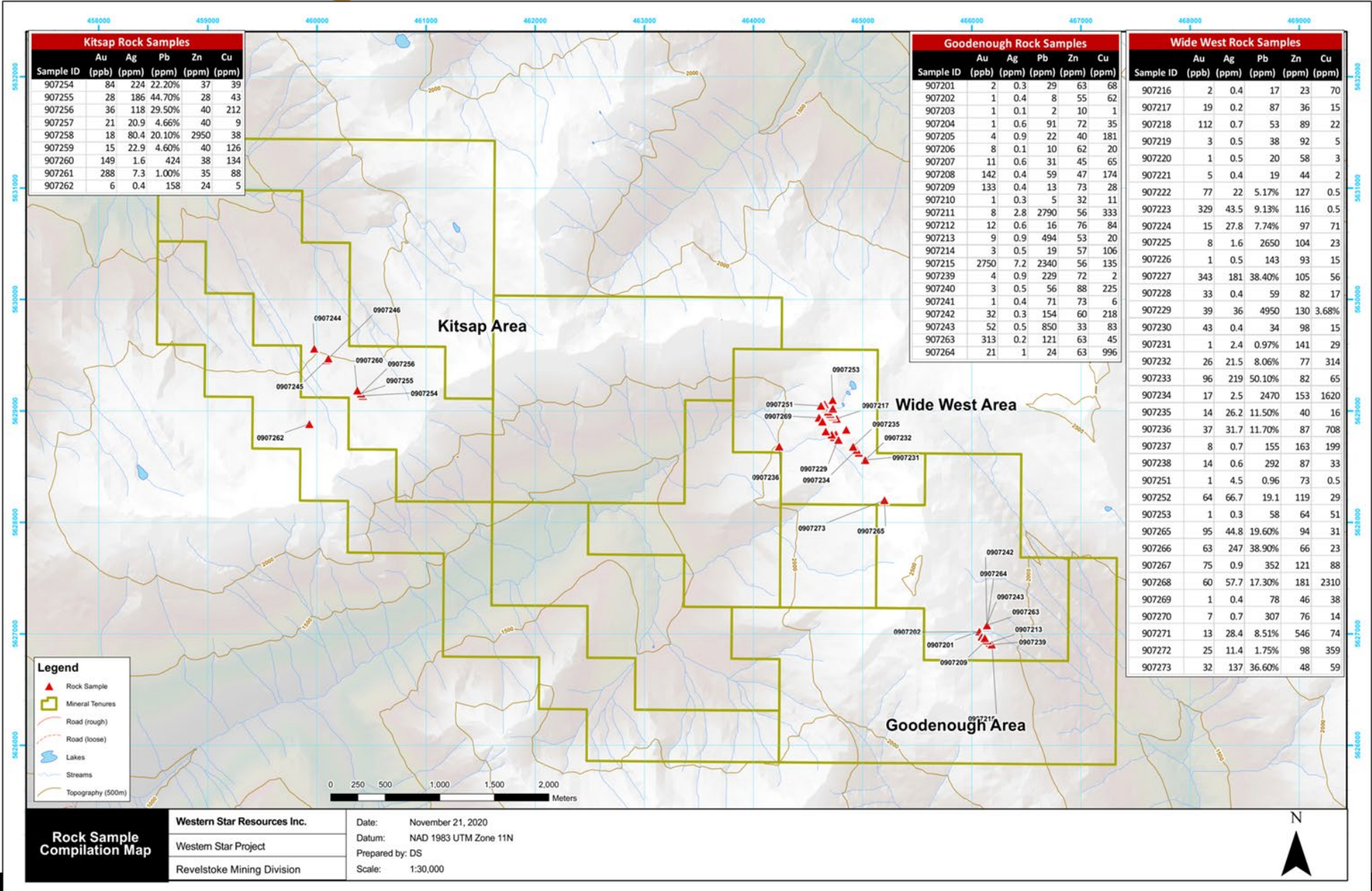
Kitsap

- Mineralization consists of intermittent lenses of galena-sphalerite in crosscutting fractures and quartz-carbonate veins within siderite or ankerite alteration zones. Alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-siderite alteration of dolomite and dolomite alteration of limestone. Nine rock samples returned from 424 ppm to 44.70% lead, along with 224 g/t silver, and 2,950 ppm zinc.

Lithology and Mineralization



Initial Program Results

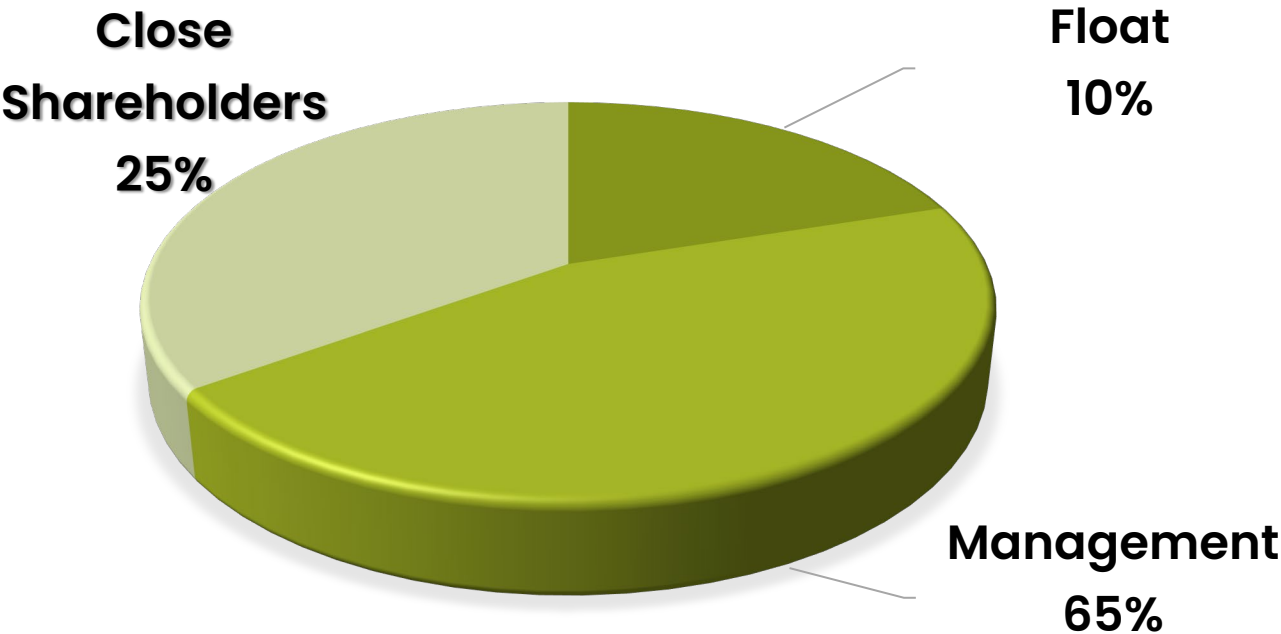


Mineralization



- Mineralization occurs as both disseminated and massive zones of galena, pyrite, and sphalerite associated with dolomitized limestone and silicification invariably developed within siderite rich zones containing hematite and magnetite localized along distinct, limestone-chlorite schist contacts.
- Mineralized zones form "cigar like" bodies (>1 m to > 5 m in width) in fold hinges and generally contain grades of up to 246.76 g/t silver, 1 to 50.1% lead, 8.22 g/t Au, 3.68% Cu and associated zinc values.
- Three distinct, northwest striking limestone-chlorite schist contact zones spaced at roughly 1-kilometer intervals are termed, from west to east: the Lexington Lead; the Trapper Lead, and the Goodenough Lead. These zones all host similar mineralization and may represent either folded repetitions of the same contact or stratigraphic repetitions of similar depositional environments.
- To date, exploration of these showings has been limited to historical mining and surficial prospecting in well exposed areas and no attempt has been made to test the possible overburden covered strike extensions or down dip extensions of the known mineralization which extends over 6.2 km.

Share Structure & Financials



Shares Issued & Outstanding	M 14.4
Warrants Outstanding	M 5.6
Fully Diluted	M 20.00
Market Capitalization	M 5.0
Debt	0.0

Western Star Resources Inc.

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