WEST POINT GOLD

TSX.V: WPG | OTCQB: WPGCF | FSE: LRA0

West Point Gold Drills 32.0m of 1.05 g/t Au from 9.1m at Sheep Trail, 600m Step-Out Supports Third Potential Resource Area at Gold Chain

Vancouver, Canada – April 9, 2026 – West Point Gold Corp. ("West Point Gold" or the "Company") (TSX.V: WPG) (OTCQB: WPGCF) (FSE: LRA0) is pleased to announce initial drill results from its Sheep Trail and South Tyro targets. Shallow gold mineralization was intersected at the Sheep Trail target, which is located about 600 metres ("m") south of the Tyro Main Zone, at the Company's Gold Chain Project in Arizona. The initial results across the upper portions of the Sheep Trail target are consistent with historical mining activities and surface sampling, which suggests that the Sheep Trail mine area likely represents a third area where a resource could be defined at the Gold Chain Project. The Sheep Trail and South Tyro targets are two of several gold targets tested in early 2026. This press release includes drill results from 4,517m; to date, 15,173m of the ongoing 20,000m drill program at the Gold Chain project have been completed. Results are pending from 32 holes or 5,859m from the Tyro Main and NE zones, Black Dyke, and Bull 8 targets.

Highlights:

- Sheep Trail is defined by a strike length greater than 1km and hosts between 1 and 3 zones of gold-bearing quartz veinlets and breccia in a rhyolite dike complex.
- Hole GC26-106 intersected 32.0m of 1.05 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold ("Au") starting 9.1m from surface.
- In the same zone, Hole GC26-105 intersected 15.3m of 1.24 g/t Au from 19.8m, including a historical stope (no sample) from 19.8 to 21.3m.
- Hole GC26-111 intersected 19.8m of 1.42 g/t Au from 51.8m.
- Hole GC26-113 intersected 7.6m of 2.41 g/t Au from 61.0m.
- The South Tyro target was tested, intersecting broad zones of quartz veining and associated alteration with anomalous arsenic and antimony values, suggesting mineralization may be deeper than tested.
- The Company currently has 3 rigs operating at Gold Chain, with one core rig and two RC rigs focused on expanding the NE Tyro and the Main Tyro zones to depth.

"Sheep Trail has delivered meaningful grades over a strike length exceeding one kilometre at shallow depths, confirming it as a third potential resource area at Gold Chain. Results like these underscore the district-scale opportunity that West Point Gold is defining at Gold Chain. Separately, current drilling is focused on expanding the Tyro Main Zone, particularly the high-grade northeast Tyro Zone to depth and along strike. Step-out success at multiple targets, along with continued success at Tyro, suggests that it remains early days in defining the full potential of Gold Chain", stated Derek Macpherson, President and CEO.

Table 1: Drill Results

Holes	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comments
GC26-103	18.3	38.1	19.8	0.48	Stope: 15.8-18.3m
GC26-105	19.8	35.1	15.3	1.24	Stope: 19.8-21.3m
GC26-106	9.1	41.2	32.0	1.05	
GC26-108	30.5	54.9	24.4	0.84	
GC26-111	51.8	71.6	19.8	1.42	
GC26-112	56.4	70.1	13.7	0.39	
GC26-113	61.0	68.6	7.6	2.41	
Including	62.5	64.0	1.5	7.75	

Note: All widths shown are downhole; true widths are greater than 60% of downhole widths.

Figure 1: Plan view of the Gold Chain project showing geology, historical mines and/or current prospects. Note the location of the Sheep Trail target.

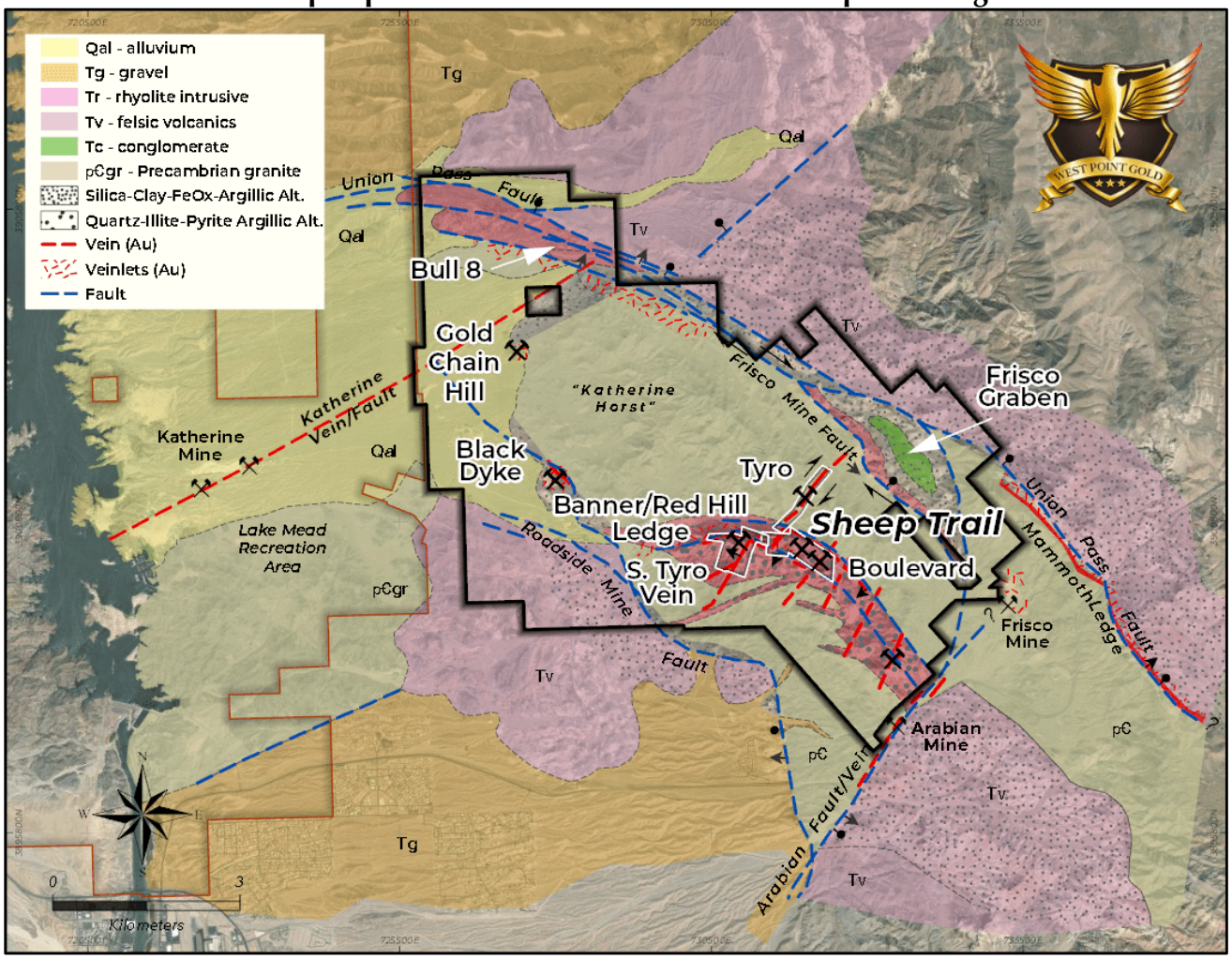


Figure 2A. Geologic map of the western Sheep Trail target showing drill holes and surface samples.

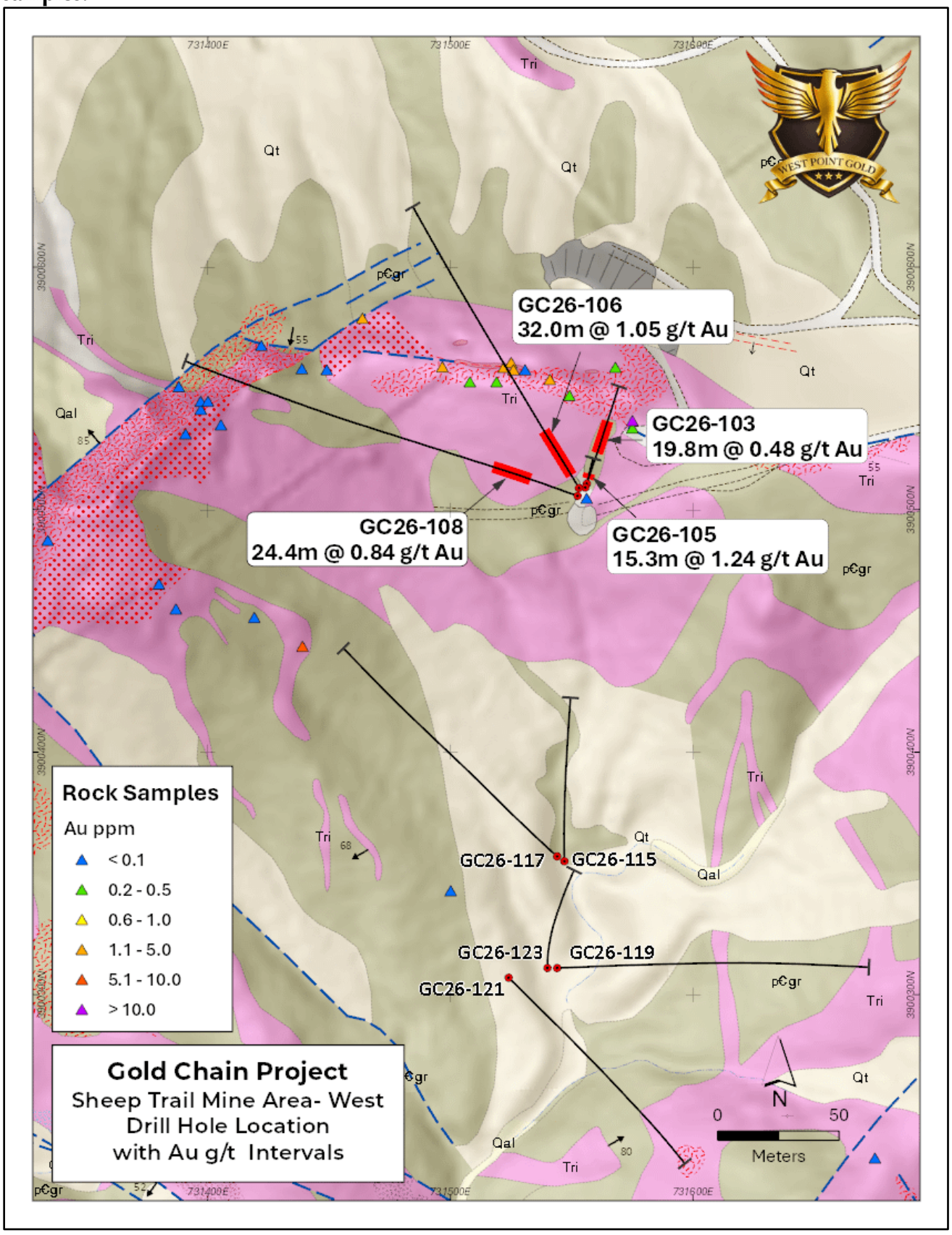
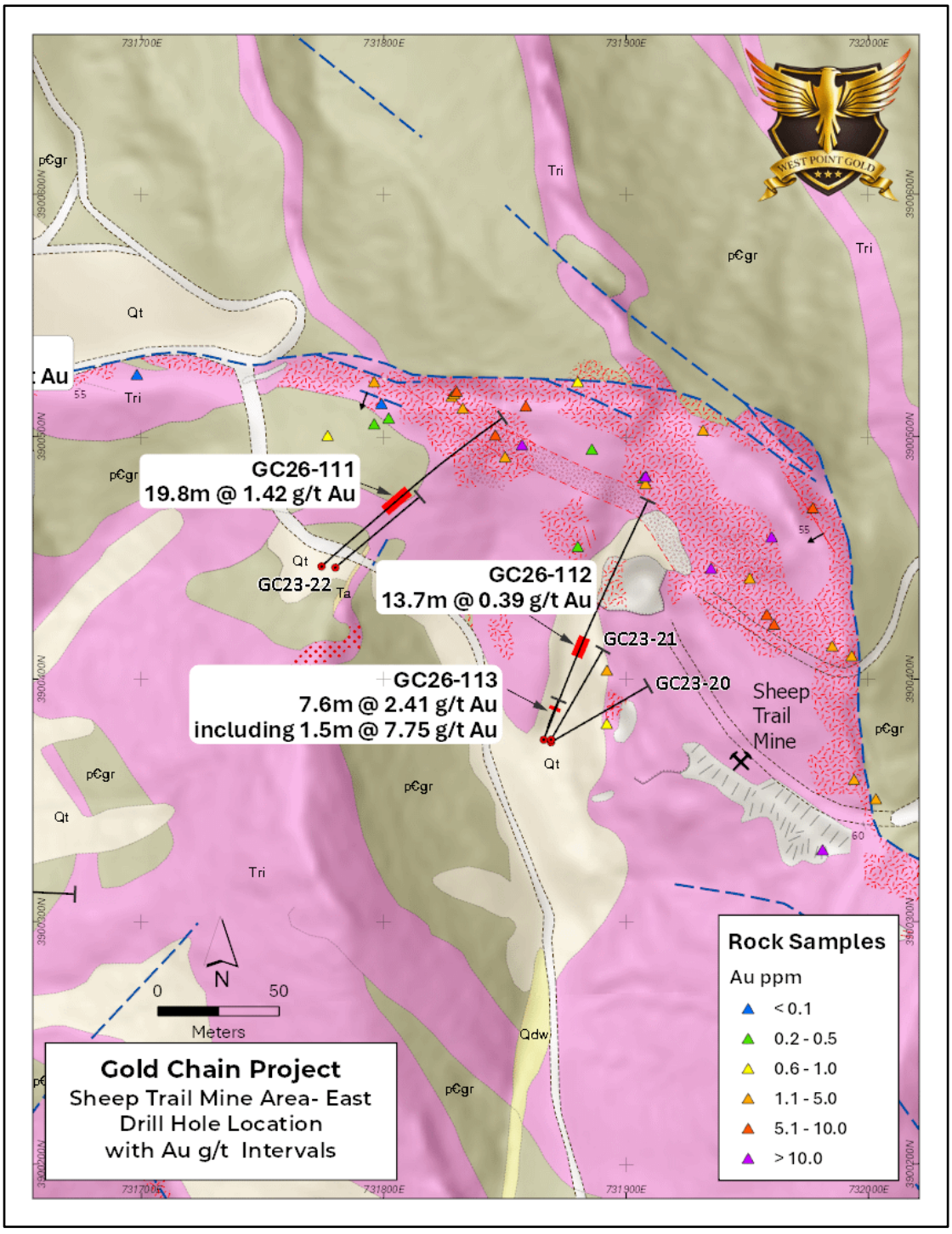


Figure 2B. Geologic map of the eastern Sheep Trail target showing drill holes and surface samples.



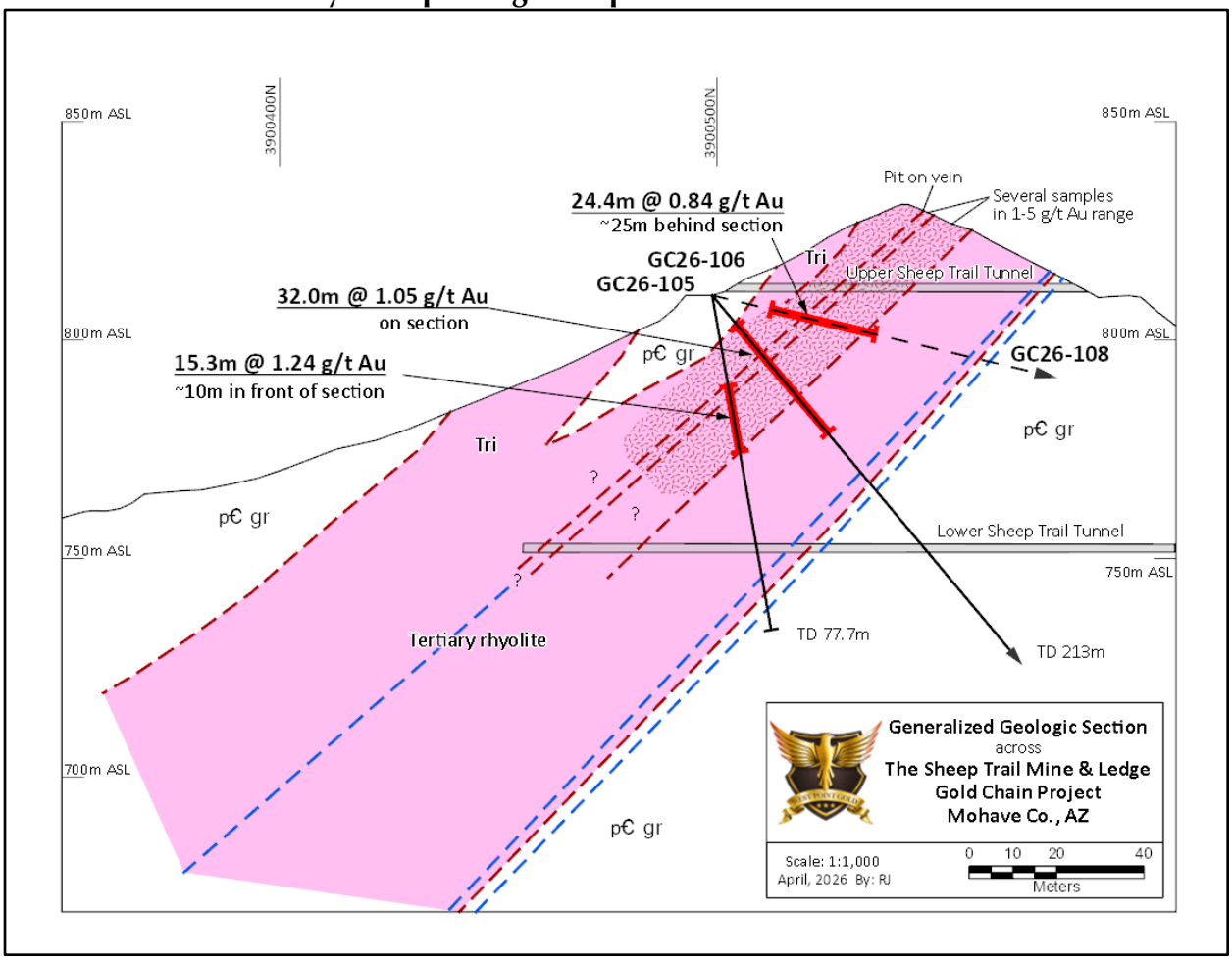
Sheep Trail Drilling Summary

Several RC holes were drilled across accessible portions of the Sheep Trail target in areas where historical mine workings are widely scattered (see Figure 2A and 2B). These holes include GC26-103, GC26-105, GC26-106 and GC26-108 across the western extent of the mineralized zone (Figure 2A) and holes GC26-111, GC26-112 and GC26-113 further to the east (Figure 2B) and across what is referred to as the 'Golden Elbow' (Figure 2B). The target zone is shallow and within 60m of the surface; a couple of holes were extended deeper to test the possibility of additional veins in the Precambrian granite. To date, all gold mineralization is contained within the major rhyolite dike complex or at the contact with the Precambrian basement (Sheep Trail ledge).

Additionally, five (5) holes were drilled across the down-dip extension of the Sheep Trail ledge about 200m to the south of the above-noted holes (Figure 2A). All holes encountered extensive zones of quartz veinlets hosted in silicified rhyolite but did not contain gold values greater than 0.07 g/t Au. A description of these holes is provided in Table 4. Additional work is likely required to better understand the relationship between these holes and the ones drilled at upper Sheep Trail.

The results of the upper Sheep Trail drilling are provided in Table 1 and discussed below. Both areas drilled reveal intervals of up to 30m of multistage quartz veinlets, veins, and breccia in the rhyolite dike. This dike, which has been mapped over a strike of several kilometres, dips moderately to the south-southwest at 50 to 60 degrees and locally forms a dip-slope across which historical prospecting occurred. Mapping and sampling conducted by West Point Gold have identified widespread veins and breccia masses with values reported (3.7m at 19.52 g/t Au).

Figure 3. Geologic section across the Sheep Trail Ledge along Holes GC26-105, GC26-106 and GC26-108, revealing a horizon in the south-dipping dike, which has been preferentially fractured and cemented by multiple stages of quartz and calcite.



Sheep Trail Geology

Gold mineralization at the Sheep Trail mine and adjacent areas (i.e. Boulevard mine) is mostly hosted in a Miocene rhyolite dike complex near contacts with the hosting Precambrian granite or along internal structures associated with faulted slivers of the Precambrian rocks. The primary structural corridor here is the Sheep Trail Ledge (fault zone), with elevated gold values concentrated where it is intersected by NE-trending structures, i.e., the Tyro vein/fault system. Figures 2A and 2B show the Sheep Trail ledge in the study area where the upper Sheep Trail mine is hosted in a nearly east-west trending dike (holes GC26-103, GC26-105, GC26-106 and GC26-108; Figure 2A) immediately southeast of the NE-trending East Tyro structure. The Sheep Trail ledge extends to the east, where it bends southward to the SE, where holes GC26-111, GC26-112 and GC26-113 (Figure 2B) were drilled. The bend in the dike is locally referred to as the Golden Elbow due to the location of numerous prospects and elevated gold values.

Mineralization in the holes drilled to date at Sheep Trail occurs as narrow (<5mm) white quartz veinlets over much of the dike complex. Within this envelope of generally barren, white quartz veinlets is a later quartz stage defined by lime green quartz-chalcedony veinlets, stockwork and breccia (Figure 4), which hosted high grades (up to 5 ounces per ton Au) in the historical Sheep Trail mine. Additional quartz events include white-to-gray sucrosic quartz veins and breccia with low gold values.

Figure 4. Photograph of green, sucrosic quartz stockwork/breccia cutting rhyolite; sample #0203 - 14 g/t Au, Sheep Trail mine area.

Project History

The Sheep Trail mine was discovered in 1865 by Jack Mellen, a steamboat captain running on the Colorado River. The mine was later acquired by the New Comstock Mining Company, which improved the property, installed a 20-stamp mill at the river, and milled about 2,000 tons of ore. In 1909, the Sheep Trail mine was developed to a depth of 130 feet by drifts, tunnels and shafts with over 5,000 feet of underground development; the lower tunnel (Figure 3) is about 230 metres long. The Sheep Trail 'vein' system or 'ledge' has invaded a nearly east-west ridge composed of a fine-grained rhyolite dike complex up to 400m wide, emplaced into the Precambrian granite. Schrader (1909) states, "The vein (and dike) dips about 60° S. The ore consists mostly of quartz and hematite (limonite) gangue and is reported to be rich."

Lausen (1931) states that mineralization consists of a number of small quartz stringers over a width of three to seven feet. This quartz is not all mineralized, and only certain portions of the vein stained with iron oxides were mined. Much of the quartz is fine-grained, and some of it shows a platy structure (lattice texture). The average width of the stopes was four feet. The best mineralization was found where manganese oxide occurred in the porous quartz, and such mineralization would carry up to 5 oz/ton Au. The best mineralization was found at the water table or at a short distance below it. Lausen (1931) concluded that this occurrence strongly suggests secondary enrichment of the gold. In the lower parts of the mine, the mineralization was too low-grade to be mined at a profit at that time.

Table 2: Drill hole locations and descriptions – Upper Sheep Trail Zone

Hole No.	Azimuth (degrees)	Inclination (degrees)	Easting	Northing	Length
GC26-103	20	-45	731,555	3,900,510	59.4
GC26-105	20	-80	731,555	3,900,508	77.7
GC26-106	330	-50	731,553	3,900,510	213.4
GC26-108	290	-50	731,552	3,900,508	269.8
GC26-111	50	-50	731,772	3,900,449	152.4
GC26-112	30	-50	731,866	3,900,375	172.2
GC26-113	30	-80	731,866	3,900,375	83.8

Table 3: Drill hole locations and descriptions – Lower Sheep Trail Zone

Hole No.	Azimuth (degrees)	Inclination (degrees)	Easting	Northing	Length
GC26-115	0	-60	731,547	3,900,355	141.7
GC26-117	315	-50	731,544	3,900,357	199.6
GC26-119	90	-50	731,544	3,900,311	198.1
GC26-121	135	-60	731,524	3,900,307	266.7
GC26-123	0	-80	731,540	3,900,311	205.7

South Tyro Vein System

A total of 9 (nine) RC holes were drilled across the South Tyro vein system with a total of 2,477 metres. Extensive zones of silicification and illite-pyrite (limonite) alteration were traversed and hosted broad intervals of quartz veinlets; no significant gold values were encountered. Low-level (< 0.066g/t Au) values and anomalous arsenic-antimony values were identified over the entire vertical span of the drilling. Results suggest that gold deposition occurred at greater depths and may reflect intra- and post-mineral movement along several important faults that cross the Katherine District. West Point Gold is awaiting additional detailed geochemical results, analysis

of the recently completed gravity survey and plans to incorporate the recently completed structural geology study into the design of the next phase of drilling at South Tyro.

Table 4. Drill hole locations and descriptions – South Tyro Zone

Hole No.	Azimuth (degrees)	Inclination (degrees)	Easting	Northing	Length
GC26-092	60	-50	730,825	3,900,185	190.5
GC26-094	60	-75	730,824	3,900,185	274.3
GC26-096	100	-65	730,825	3,900,186	268.2
GC26-102	90	-60	730,794	3,900,097	251.5
GC26-104	90	-80	730,791	3,900,098	330.7
GC26-107	120	-60	730,789	3,900,096	243.8
GC26-109	110	-70	730,738	3,900,043	333.8
GC26-110	80	-70	730,737	3,900,041	339.9
GC26-114	315	-60	730,825	3,900,184	243.8

Qualified Person

Robert Johansing, M.Sc. Econ. Geol., P. Geo., the Company's Vice President, Exploration, is a qualified person ("QP") as defined by NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical content of this press release. Mr. Johansing has also been responsible for overseeing all phases of the drilling program, including logging, labelling, bagging and transport from the project to American Assay Laboratories of Sparks, Nevada. Drillholes have a diameter of about 10cm, and samples have an approximate weight of 5 to 10kg. Samples were then dried, crushed and split, and pulp samples were prepared for analysis. Gold was determined by fire assay with an ICP finish, and over-limit samples were determined by fire assay and gravimetric finish. Silver plus 15 other elements were determined by Aqua Regia ICP-AES (IM-2A16), and over-limit samples were determined by fire assay and gravimetric finish. Both certified standards and blanks were inserted on site along with duplicates, standards and blanks inserted by American Assay. The results summarized above have been carefully reviewed with reference to the QA/QC results. Standard sample chain of custody procedures were employed during drilling and sampling campaigns until delivery to the analytical facility.

About West Point Gold Corp.

West Point Gold is an exploration and development company focused on unlocking value across four strategically located projects along the prolific Walker Lane Trend in Nevada and Arizona, USA, providing shareholders with exposure to multiple discovery opportunities across one of North America's most productive gold regions. The Company's near-term priority is advancing its flagship Gold Chain Project in Arizona.

For further information regarding this press release, please contact:

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