West Point Gold Intersects 56.4m of 4.24 g/t Au, Widening the High-Grade Zone at Depth

Vancouver, Canada – July 9, 2026 – West Point Gold Corp. ("West Point Gold" or the "Company") (TSX.V: WPG) (OTCQX: WPGCF) (FSE: LRA0) is pleased to announce the results from two drill holes within the high-grade Northeast (NE) Tyro zone at its flagship Gold Chain Project in Arizona. Hole GC26-168 was a reverse circulation ("RC") hole that intersected 56.4 metres ("m") of 4.24 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold ("Au") from 242.3m, including 28.9m at 7.77 g/t. This hole was drilled as a follow-up to GC26-161, which was a core hole that intersected 68.2m at 2.20 g/t Au from 210.5m, including 34.3m at 3.57 g/t Au. These holes continue to extend the zone at NE Tyro down-dip where it remains open to depth. The previously released hole GC26-148 (see release here) suggests that the zone appears to be widening at depth.

The Company is reporting assay results for two drill holes (628.5m), GC26-161 and GC26-168. Results from 19 holes representing 5,920m of the recently completed 21,079m program are still pending. All results from Tyro Main and NE Tyro are expected to contribute to the Company's upcoming maiden resource estimate to be released later in 2026.

Highlights:

- Hole GC26-168 (RC), drilled about 20m below GC26-161, returned 56.4m of 4.24 g/t Au from 242.3 to 298.7m including 28.9m at 7.77 g/t Au. The TW is estimated to be 28m.
- Hole GC26-161 (core) was drilled across the NE Tyro vein zone about 230m down-dip from surface and intersected 68.2m at 2.20 g/t Au from 210.5 to 278.7m including 34.3m at 3.57 g/t Au. The true width (TW) is estimated to be 40m.
- Deep drilling across the Tyro NE zone suggests that the vein system widens and extends 270m below the surface where it remains open in all directions.

"With these results and GC26-148, the apparent widening, along with the textures observed, suggests multiple gold mineralizing events with deposition over a greater vertical range than you would typically see in low sulphidation epithermal systems. These results further support the zone remaining open to depth", stated Derek Macpherson, President and CEO.

Table 1: Drill Results

Holes	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
GC26-161	210.5	278.7	68.2	2.20
Including	244.5	278.7	34.3	3.57
GC26-168	242.3	298.7	56.4	4.24
Including	269.8	298.7	28.9	7.77

Note: All widths shown are downhole; true widths are approximately 50-60% of downhole widths.

Figure 1. Plan view of the Main Tyro vein showing geology and drilling conducted in 2021, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026. Note the location of Hole Nos. GC26-161 and GC26-168.

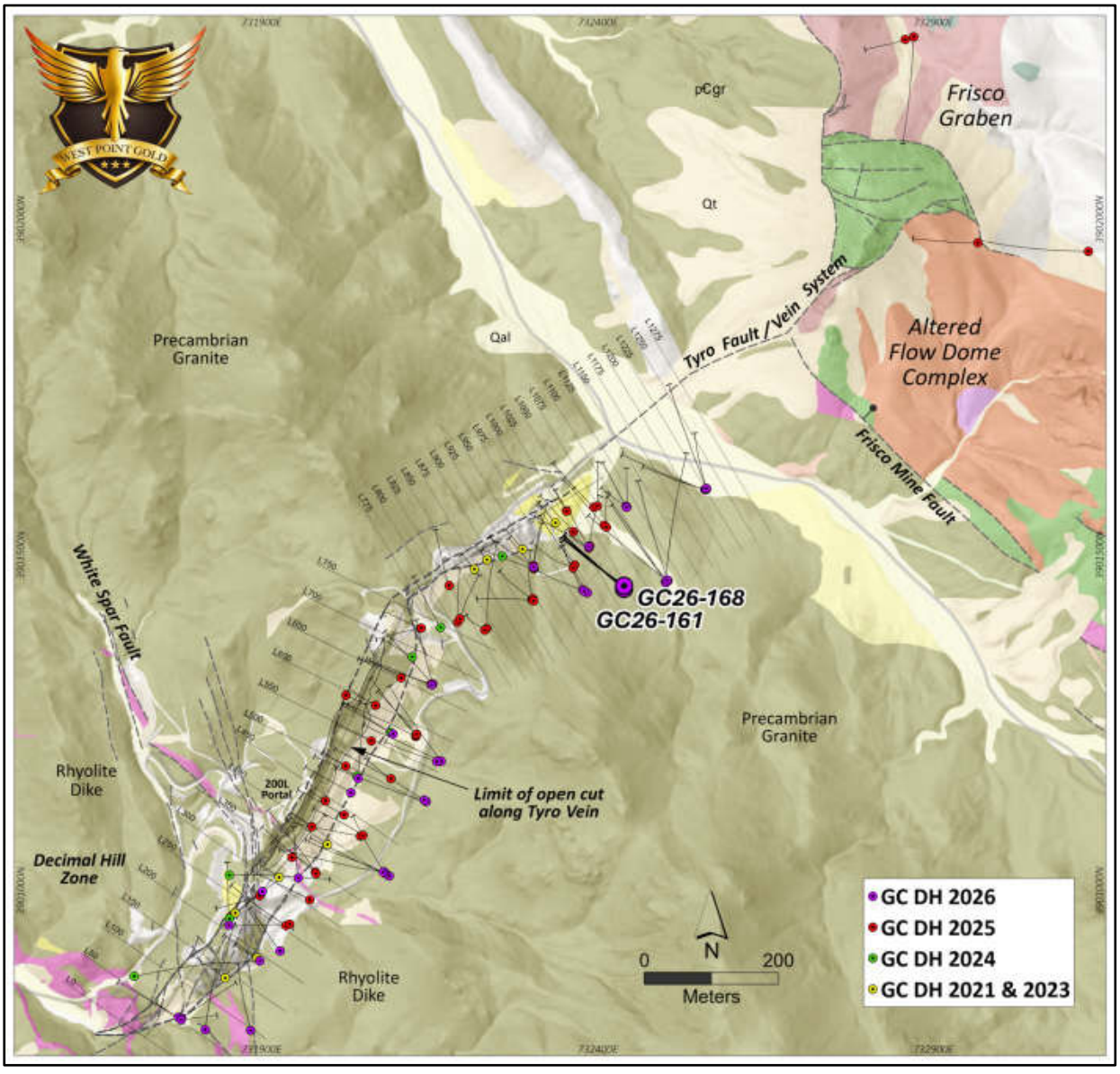
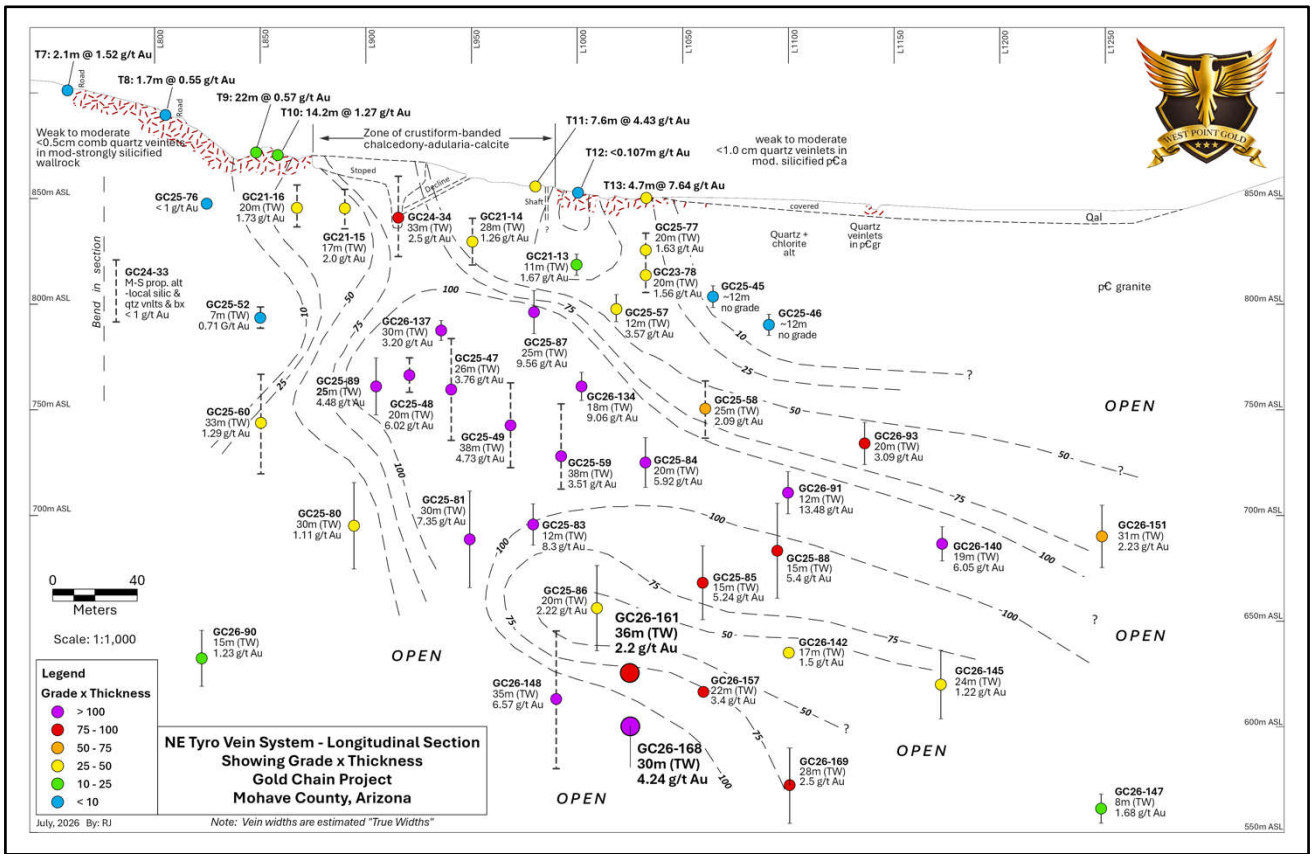


Figure 2. Longitudinal perspective of the Tyro NE zone contoured GT (g/t Au X estimated true thickness). Both Holes GC26-161 and -168 are contained within the GT >100 interval.

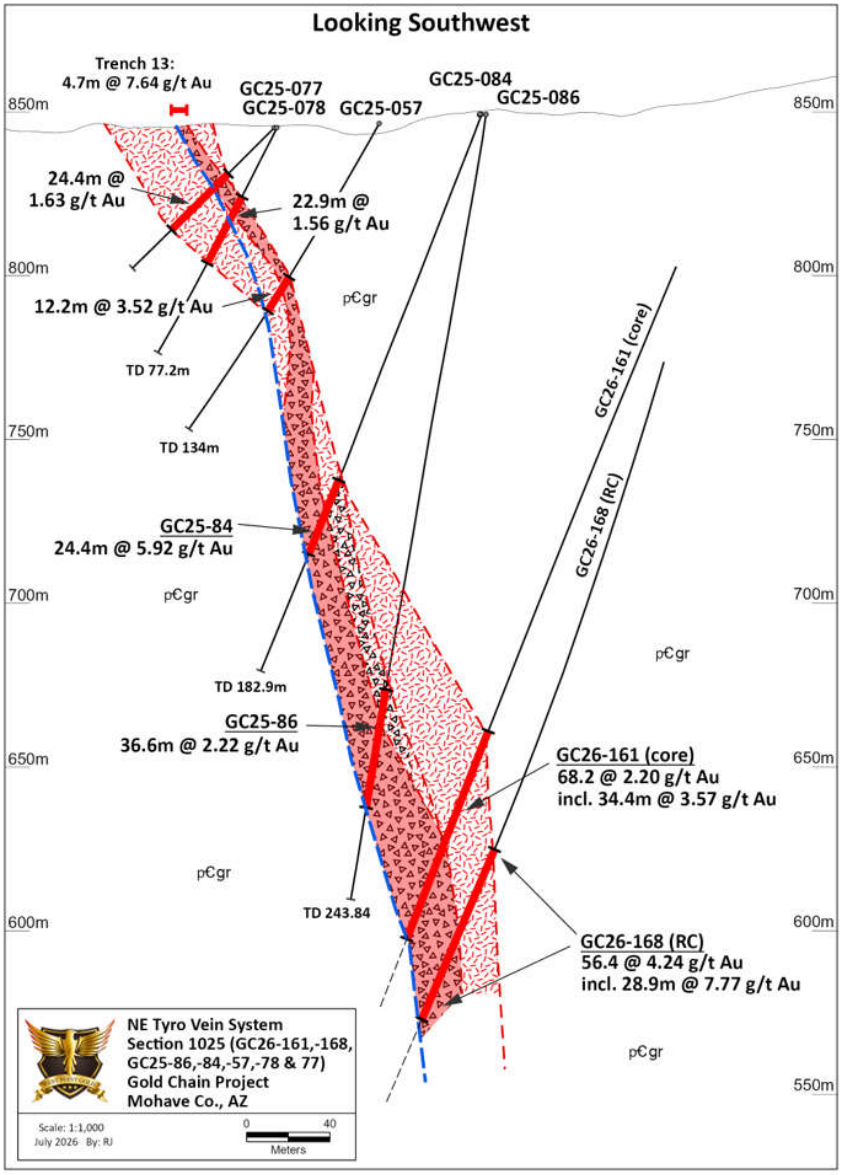


GC26-161 and -168

Both Holes GC26-161 (core) and -168 (RC) targeted the down-dip extension of the NE Tyro zone and crossed the vein system between holes GC26-148 (66.2m at 6.57 g/t Au) and GC26-157 (31m at 3.4 g/t Au) at an elevation of about 600m above sea level ("ASL") which is 250m below surface (Figure 2). Both holes deviated somewhat to the south resulting in a step-out of only about 30 metres from GC26-148. The proximity of the two holes allows for a comparison between the two drilling/sampling techniques. It was also deemed important to cross higher-grade portions with core where detailed documentation of recovery, RQD, vein styles, textures and density has occurred. In summary, these two holes support the emerging geologic (Figure 3) and grade models (Figure 2) and improve the definition of the high-grade gold mineralization in the NE Tyro zone at the Company's Gold Chain project in Arizona. The two holes comprising this release represent 628.5m of the now completed 21,079m drill program.

Both holes, shown in Figures 2 and 3, corroborate the widening of the vein system observed to the south in hole GC26-148 (see release here). The primary structural control appears to define the footwall (FW) contact where a broad, and generally high-grade, hydrothermal breccia is in sharp contact with the hosting Precambrian granite. The intensity of vein-filling (quartz-calcite-adularia) diminishes upwards toward the hanging wall (HW) along with a general decrease in gold grades. Figure 3 also suggests that the vein system may be steeping at an elevation of about 650m ASL (200m below surface), which may explain the widening of the 'damage zone' and associated fracturing.

Figure 3. Geologic section drawn along GC26-161 and GC26-168 showing vein and spatial relation to GC25-77, GC25-78, GC25-57, GC25-084, and Trench 13 on the surface.



Hole GC26-161 encountered mineralization between 201.5 and 278.7m containing 2.20 g/t Au within a broad envelope of fractured, broken and altered granite. This envelope contains 34.3m at 3.57 g/t Au from 244.5m in a zone of quartz-chalcedony-calcite adularia stockwork and breccia (Figure 4). Hole GC26-168 encountered similar mineralization at a slightly greater depth (Figure 3) from 242.3 to 298.7m (56.4m) at 4.24 g/t Au, containing 28.9m at 7.77 g/t Au from 269.8m down to the FW contact (Figure 3).

The vein system along this section (Figure 3) dips 75 degrees where it steepens to near-vertical at about 650m ASL (200m below surface). The intercept has developed around a couple of fine-grained intrusive phases, i.e. dikes, that are strongly altered, broken and veined. This spatial coincidence may reflect a preference for the gold-bearing fluids to follow the dikes (more brittle) and/or the contact with the hosting Precambrian (likely broken and faulted). The modelling of these features in the upcoming weeks will provide greater insight into deeper targets.

Figure 4 provides a photo of the main mineralized zone or 'vein breccia' in GC26-161, which hosts most of the gold mineralization. Veins and breccia composing the NE Tyro vein are multi-stage and comprised of quartz-chalcedony-calcite (bladed)-adularia with only trace amounts of pyrite. Bladed calcite or "lattice texture" has developed in several stages and ranges from delicate bands within crustiform/coliform-banded chalcedony to coarse, angular fragments in late-stage breccia.

Figure 4. Photo GC26-161 showing a portion of the vein and corresponding gold values. Core reveals that the NE Tyro vein is a broad zone of multi-stage veins and breccia hosting a broad array of textures.

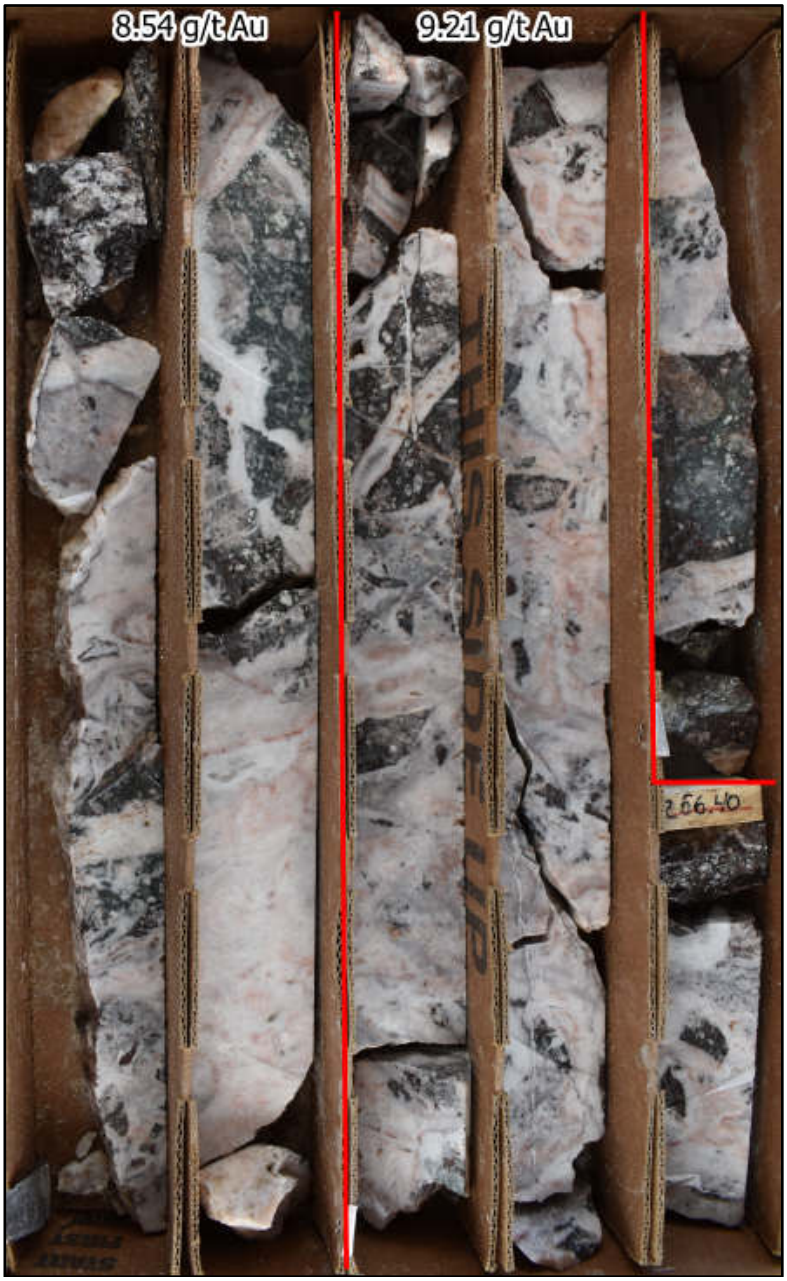


Table 2: Drill hole locations and descriptions

Hole No.	Azimuth (degrees)	Inclination (degrees)	Easting	Northing	Length (m)
GC26-161	305	-65	732,439	3,901,450	308.5
GC26-168	305	-75	732,439	3,901,454	320.0

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, cutting, labelling, bagging and transport from the project to American Assay Laboratories (AAL) of Sparks, Nevada. Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes have a diameter of about 10cm (~4"), and samples have an approximate weight of 5 to 10kg. Core size is HQ (2.5"/63.5mm) and is logged, photographed and cut at the Company's Bullhead City sampling facility including the insertion of blanks and standards. All samples are packaged for shipment at the facility and trucked to AAL in Reno. 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.

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Certain statements contained in this press release constitute forward-looking information. These statements relate to future events or future performance. Forward-looking statements include estimates and statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. The use of any of the words "could", "intend", "expect", "believe", "will", "projected",

"estimated" and similar expressions and statements relating to matters that are not historical facts are intended to identify forward-looking information and are based on the Company's current belief or assumptions as to the outcome and timing of such future events including, among others, assumptions about future prices of gold, silver, and other metal prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates, timing of the Company's maiden resource estimate, favourable operating conditions, political stability, obtaining government approvals and financing on time, obtaining renewals for existing licenses and permits and obtaining required licenses and permits, labour stability, stability in market conditions, availability of equipment, availability of drill rigs, and anticipated costs and expenditures. In particular, this press release contains forward-looking statements concerning the timing of a maiden resource estimate and the belief that Tyro NE will be open to depth following that estimate. The Company cautions that all forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain, and that actual performance may be affected by a number of material factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Such factors include, among other things: risks and uncertainties relating to West Point Gold's ability to complete any payments or expenditures required under the Company's various option agreements for its projects; and other risks and uncertainties relating to the actual results of current exploration activities, the uncertainties related to resources estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; risks relating to grade and continuity of mineral deposits; the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other exploration data; the potential for delays in exploration or development activities; uncertainty related to the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits; the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results may vary from those expected; statements about expected results of operations, royalties, cash flows, financial position may not be consistent with the Company's expectations due to accidents, equipment breakdowns, title and permitting matters, labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in operations, fluctuating metal prices, unanticipated costs and expenses, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future and regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulatory restrictions. The possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with adjacent properties and the Company's expectations; operational risks and hazards inherent with the business of mining (including environmental accidents and hazards, industrial accidents, equipment breakdown, unusual or unexpected geological or structural formations, cave-ins, flooding and severe weather); metal price fluctuations; environmental and regulatory requirements; availability of permits, failure to convert estimated mineral resources to reserves; the inability to complete a feasibility study which recommends a production decision; the preliminary nature of metallurgical test results; fluctuating gold prices; possibility of equipment breakdowns and delays, exploration cost overruns, availability of capital and financing, general economic, political risks, market or business conditions, regulatory changes, timeliness of government or regulatory approvals and other risks involved in the mineral exploration and development industry, and those risks set out in the filings on SEDAR made by the Company with securities regulators. Although the Company believes that the assumptions and factors used in preparing the forward-looking information in this corporate press release are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on such information, which only applies as of the date of this news release, and no assurance can be given that such events will occur in the disclosed time frames or at all. The Company expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required by applicable securities legislation.

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