

Aircore Drilling Confirms Gold Mineralisation Across 9km Along BIF Corridor

HIGHLIGHTS

- Gold mineralisation confirmed at three prospects – A4, A1 and Perseverance – spanning the **9km banded iron formation (BIF) corridor** along strike from the existing **137,700oz @ 1.72g/t Korong–Waihi Mineral Resource** (66koz @ 1.75g/t Au Indicated, 72koz @ 1.7g/t Au Inferred)
- First-pass aircore drilling returned gold in **19 of the 24 holes** drilled at A4 and A1, including 13 of the 15 holes at A4, the **largest previously untested strike segment** in the corridor
- Highlighted gold intercepts (4-metre composite samples unless a narrower interval is stated) included:
 - 8m @ 0.73g/t Au from 8m (A1AC26012)
 - 7m @ 0.73g/t Au from 12m (A4AC26011)
 - 2m @ 0.87g/t Au from 15m (A4AC26003)
 - 4m @ 0.54g/t Au from 7m (A1AC26007)
 - 4m @ 0.53g/t Au from 44m (A4AC26004)
 - 6m @ 0.40g/t Au from 11m (A1AC26005A)
 - 4m @ 0.38g/t Au from 58m (A4AC26013)
 - 7m @ 0.34g/t Au from 47m (A4AC26005A)
 - 8m @ 0.31g/t Au from 24m (A4AC26001)
 - 5m @ 0.21g/t Au from 4m (PVAC26014)
- 4-metre composite grades** were assayed. Where RC drilling has tested the same horizon it returned **2.9m @ 2.51g/t Au** (A1) and **2m @ 1.24g/t Au** (Perseverance), several times the tenor of the surrounding composites
- Re-assay of the individual 1-metre splits from the best composite intervals is planned, ahead of RC drilling designed to define true width and grade and to test the mineralisation for its potential to contribute to **future Resource growth**
- Program forms part of the regional growth strategy across the 405km² Monument Gold Project, in tandem with the production pathway provided by the recent **66koz @ 1.75g/t Au Maiden Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate (Korong–Waihi)**
- Monument hosts **~20km of BIF strike** – the same geological unit interpreted to host the 1.4Moz Westralia deposit – with only a fraction systematically drilled to date and **numerous additional targets** still to be tested

Verity Resources Limited (ASX: **VRL**, FSE: **48B0**) (**Verity** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the return of assay results for an Aircore (**AC**) drilling programme completed across five priority gold prospects at the 100%-owned Monument Gold Project in the Laverton Goldfields, Western Australia.

The 58-hole, 2,622 metre programme tested and confirmed extensions of mineralisation at A4, A1 and Perseverance along strike of the project's main mineralised trends and has systematically expanded the prospective footprint at the 405km² project.

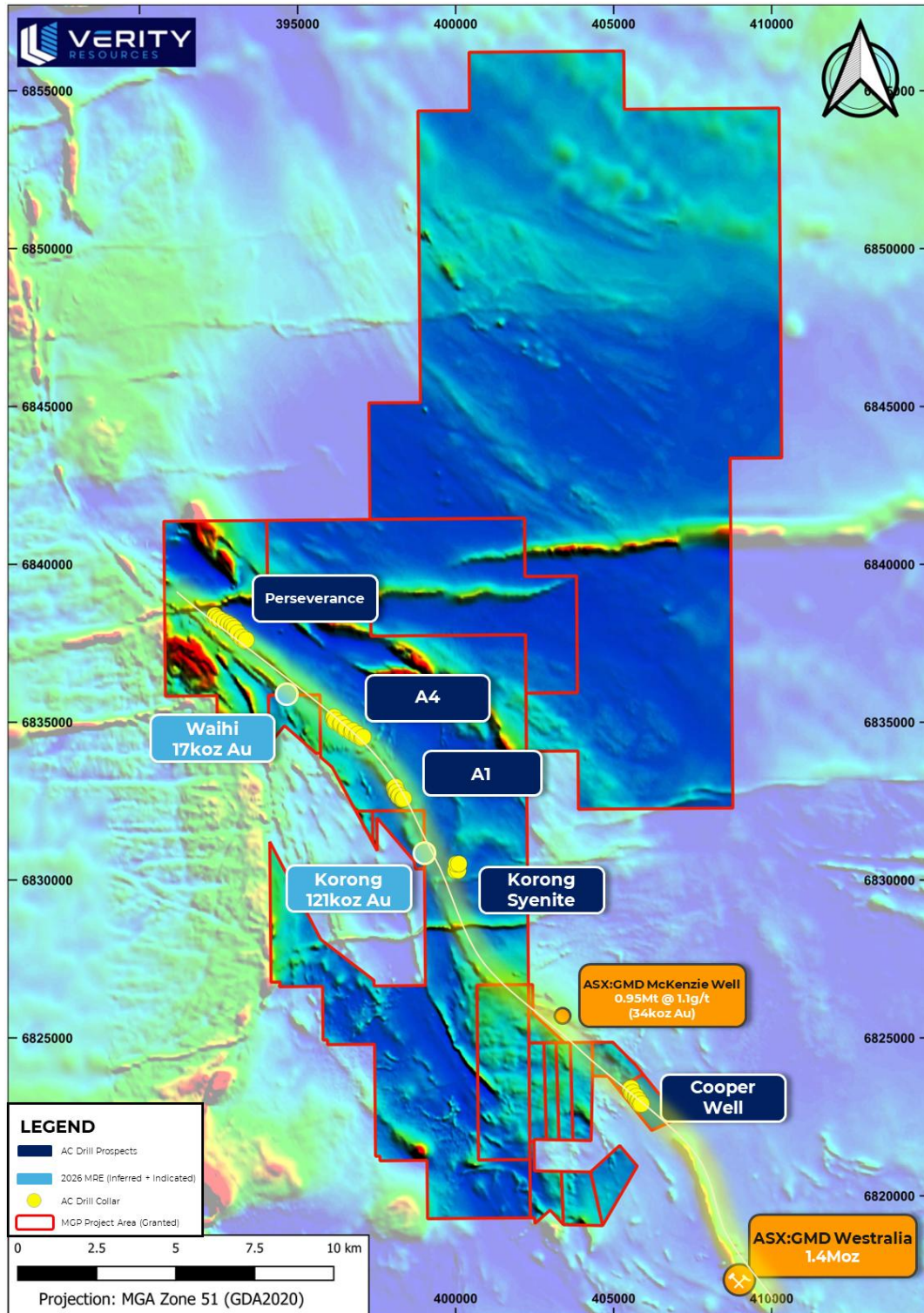


Figure 1. Monument Gold Project drill program against regional aeromagnetic imagery

Director, Patrick Volpe, commented:

“First-pass aircore is designed to tell us where gold sits in a system, and this programme has done exactly that. We returned gold in 19 of the 24 holes drilled at A4 and A1, over sections of the Monument BIF corridor that had never been drilled, on the same horizon that hosts our 137,700-ounce Korong–Waihi Mineral Resource. That is an encouraging early indication that the





mineralised system continues well beyond the current MRE.

Four-metre composite averages, by design, can dilute narrow high-grade intervals. Where we have previously followed this horizon up with RC drilling such as at A1, high grade intercepts returned including **2.9m at 2.51g/t Au**, several times the composite tenor over the same rock.

Next steps to advance these targets is with resource-defining drilling, and working systematically through the numerous additional BIF-hosted and syenite intrusive targets still untested along 20km of strike – a pipeline we believe could systematically add ounces.”

A4 – BIF Outcrop Testing Confirmed Mineralisation

A4 is located mid-way along the 9km BIF corridor between A1 and Perseverance, within the historic Mt McKenzie prospector workings cluster.

The 15-hole AC program was completed for 1,287m and is the first systematic shallow testing of the BIF horizon at A4 and represents the largest untested strike length within the 9km Perseverance–A1 corridor.

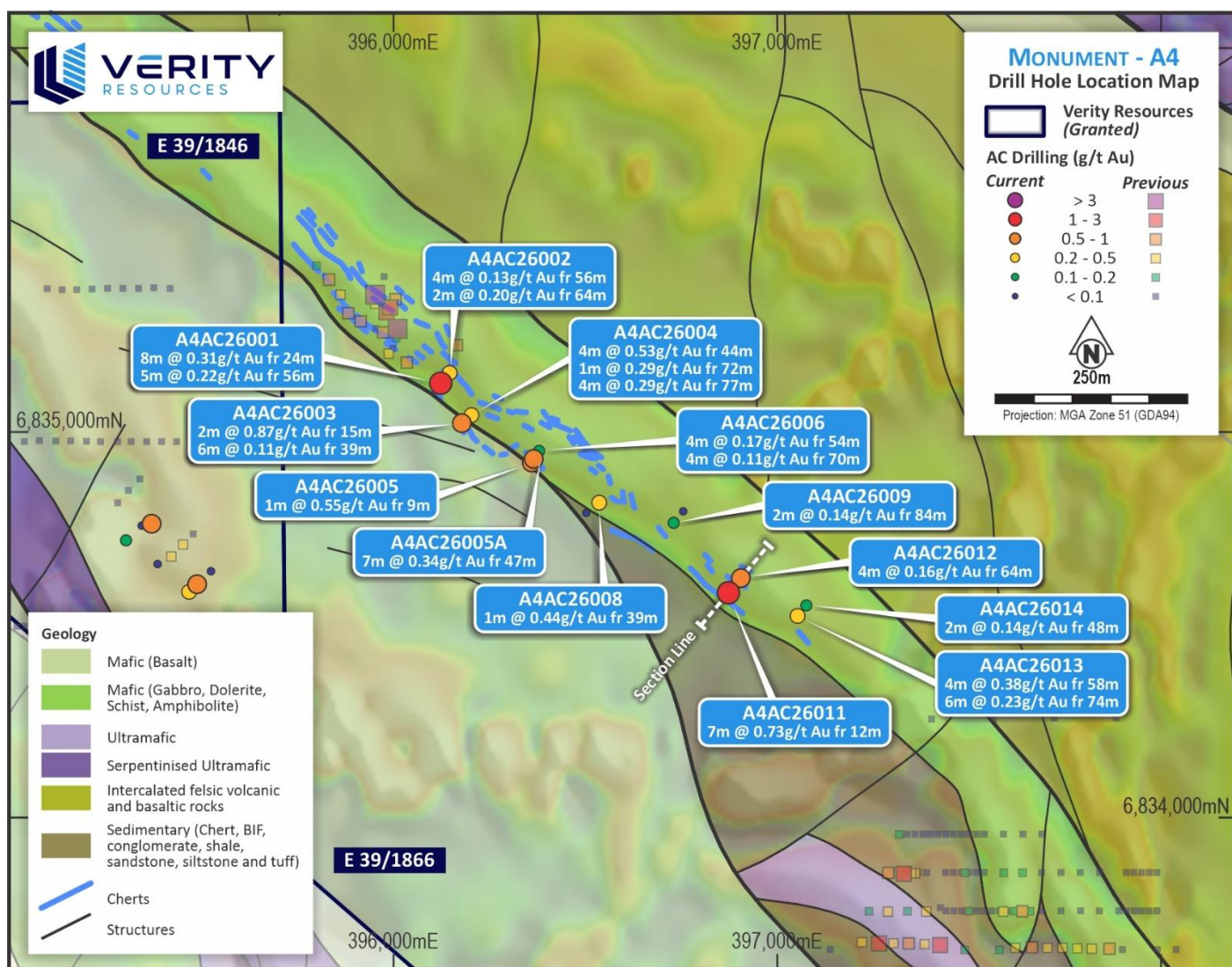
Gold above the 0.1g/t reporting cut-off was returned in 13 of the 15 holes drilled, over approximately 1.1km of drill-tested strike.

Aircore drilling returned the following significant anomalous gold intersections, reported as 4-metre composite samples unless a narrower interval is stated:

- **A4AC26003 – 2m @ 0.87g/t Au from 15m**
- **A4AC26011 – 7m @ 0.73g/t Au from 12m**
- **A4AC26005 – 1m @ 0.55g/t Au from 9m**
- **A4AC26004 – 4m @ 0.53g/t Au from 44m**
- **A4AC26008 – 1m @ 0.44g/t Au from 39m**
- **A4AC26013 – 4m @ 0.38g/t Au from 58m**
- **A4AC26005A – 7m @ 0.34g/t Au from 47m**
- **A4AC26001 – 8m @ 0.31g/t Au from 24m**
- **A4AC26004 – 1m @ 0.29g/t Au from 72m**
- **A4AC26004 – 4m @ 0.29g/t Au from 77m**
- **A4AC26013 – 6m @ 0.23g/t Au from 74m**
- **A4AC26001 – 5m @ 0.22g/t Au from 56m**
- **A4AC26002 – 2m @ 0.20g/t Au from 64m**

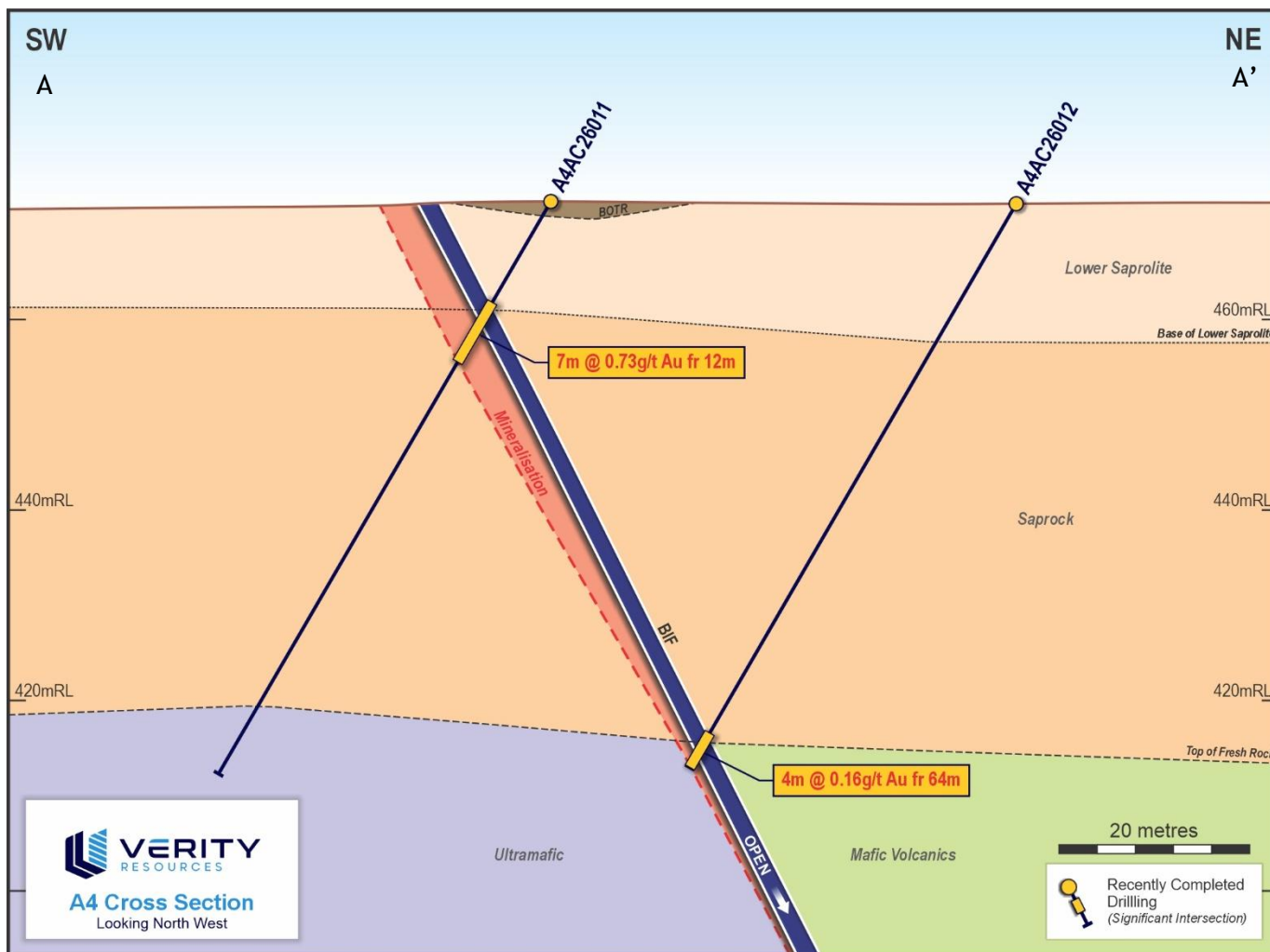
The A4 results confirm gold mineralisation over the largest previously untested section of the Perseverance–A1 corridor and has established A4 as a high-priority RC drill target. As these are 4-metre composite grades, follow-up 1-metre re-assay and RC drilling will aim to define the true width and grade of the mineralisation and to assess its potential to contribute to future Resource growth.





Significant AC intersections at A4.





Cross section of A-A' looking north-west showing significant AC intersections at A4.

A1 – BIF Outcrop Testing Confirmed Mineralisation

A1 is located along strike to the north-west of the Korong deposit, with a number of historic workings in the area. The prospect is hosted in the same BIF horizon as the existing Korong–Waihi resources.

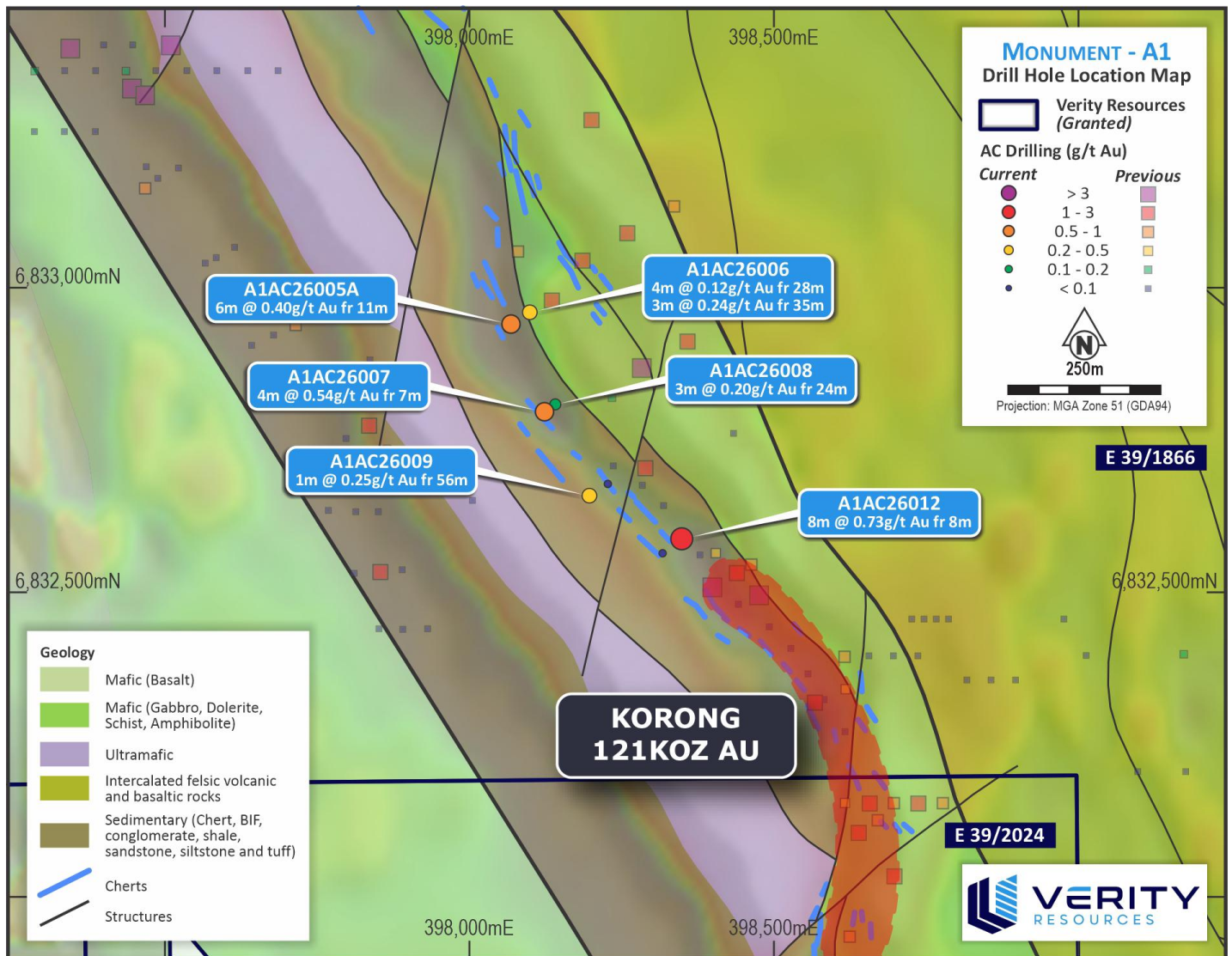
Nine AC holes were completed for a total of 545m, with gold above the 0.1g/t reporting cut-off returned in six of the nine holes over approximately 450m of drill-tested strike. Assay results returned the following anomalous gold intersections, reported as 4-metre composite samples unless a narrower interval is stated:

- A1AC26012 – 8m @ 0.73g/t Au from 8m
- A1AC26007 – 4m @ 0.54g/t Au from 7m
- A1AC26005A – 6m @ 0.40g/t Au from 11m
- A1AC26009 – 1m @ 0.25g/t Au from 56m
- A1AC26006 – 3m @ 0.24g/t Au from 35m
- A1AC26008 – 3m @ 0.20g/t Au from 24m

The A1 results extend gold mineralisation along strike to the north-west of the existing Korong–Waihi Resource, within the same BIF horizon. A1 is a high-priority RC drill target, with follow-up 1-metre re-assay and



RC drilling aimed at defining true grade and width and testing whether the northern extension can be brought into a future Resource.



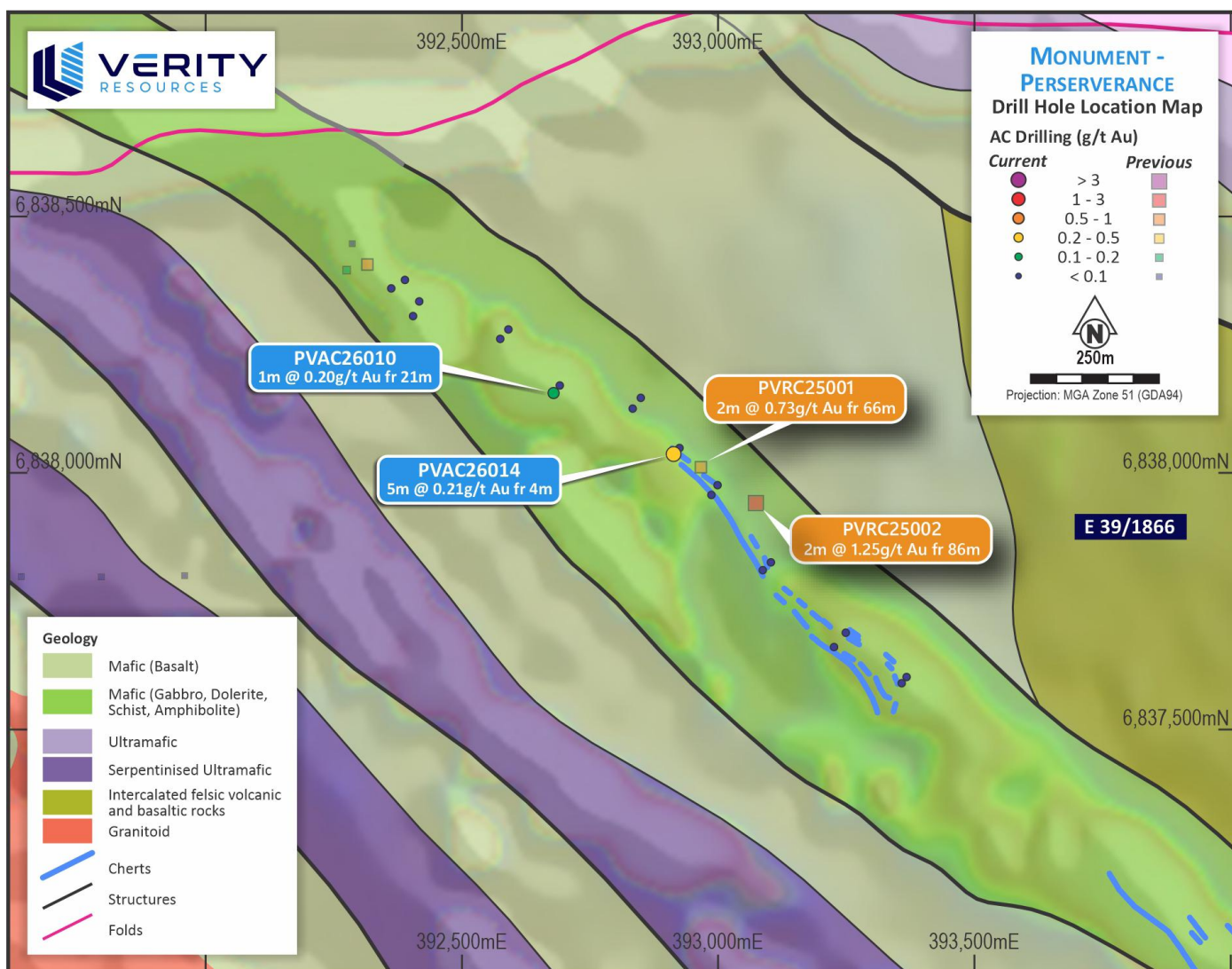
Significant AC intersections at A1, along strike of Korong 121koz Au Mineral Resource.

Perseverance – BIF Outcrop Testing Confirmed Mineralisation

Perseverance is located approximately 6km north-west of the Korong deposit and represents the most advanced of the Phase 1 targets. The 20-hole AC program was completed for a total of 377m.

Aircore drilling also returned anomalous gold intersections from the 4-metre composite samples. The results combined with the previous drilling and pathfinder signatures provide further follow up potential for mineralisation at Perseverance.





Significant intersections from the recent aircore drill program (blue) and previous significant RC intercepts (orange) at Perseverance.

Cooper Well and Korong Syenite

Drilling at Cooper Well and Korong Syenite comprised 14 holes, and was completed for 413m. Whilst returning anomalous pathfinder mineralisation, the drilling did not return any significant gold mineralisation.

Further work is required for Cooper Well as anomalous gold in surface sampling around historic shafts was not intersected by the drilling.

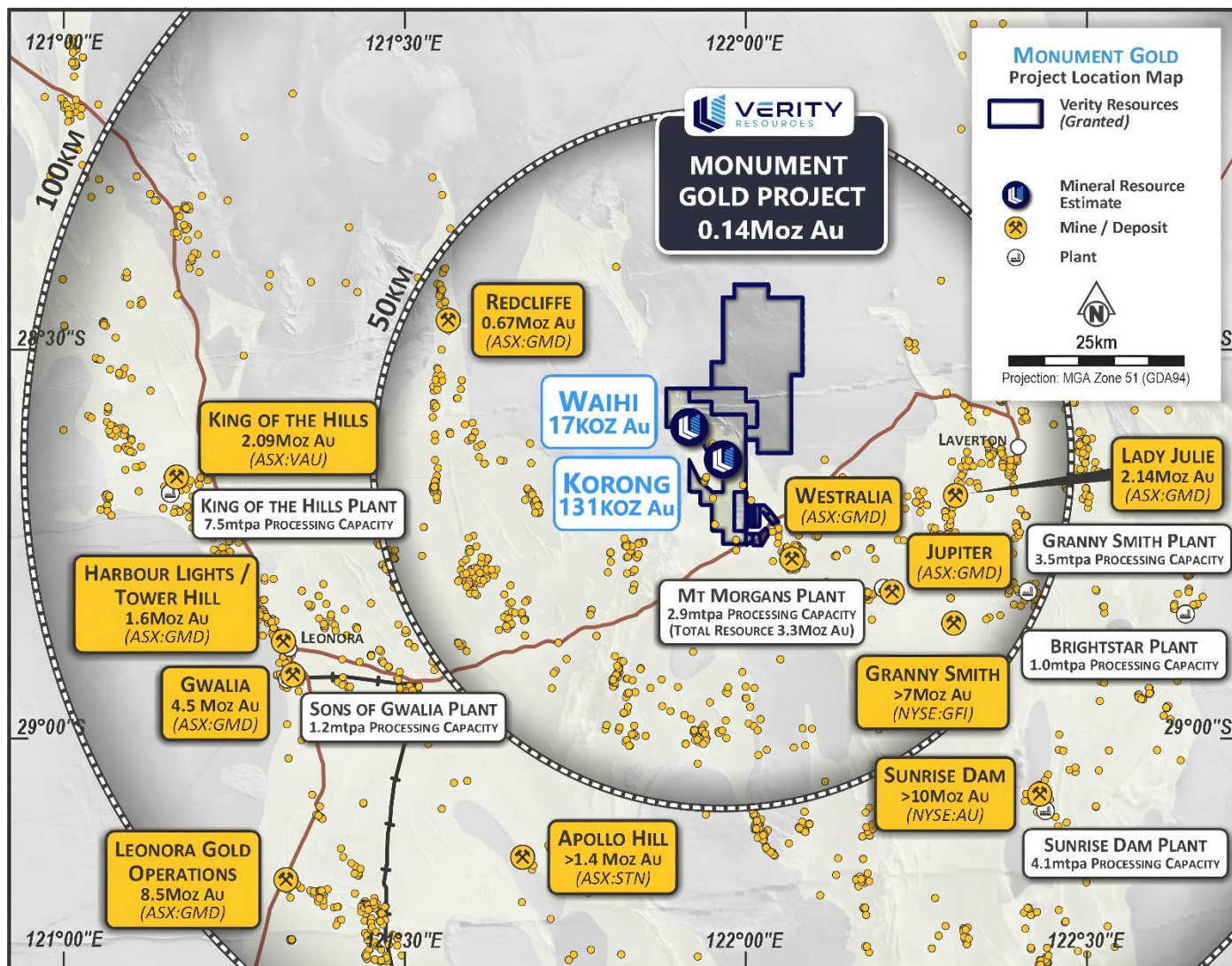
Monument Gold Project

The Monument Gold Project is in WA's world-class Laverton Gold District and comprises ~405km² of tenure located approximately 40km west of Laverton, adjacent and along strike of Genesis Minerals' (ASX: GMD) **3.3Moz Au Laverton Gold Project**. An Inferred + Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate of 2.5Mt @ 1.72g/t Au for **137,700oz** (66koz Indicated + 72koz Inferred) was undertaken on the Korong and Waihi deposits, which occur along ~20km of relatively untested banded iron formation, interpreted to be the same unit that hosts the 1.4Moz Westralia gold deposit, located immediately southeast of Monument.

Critically, only a small proportion of the potential 20km BIF strike length has been drilled with detailed air core

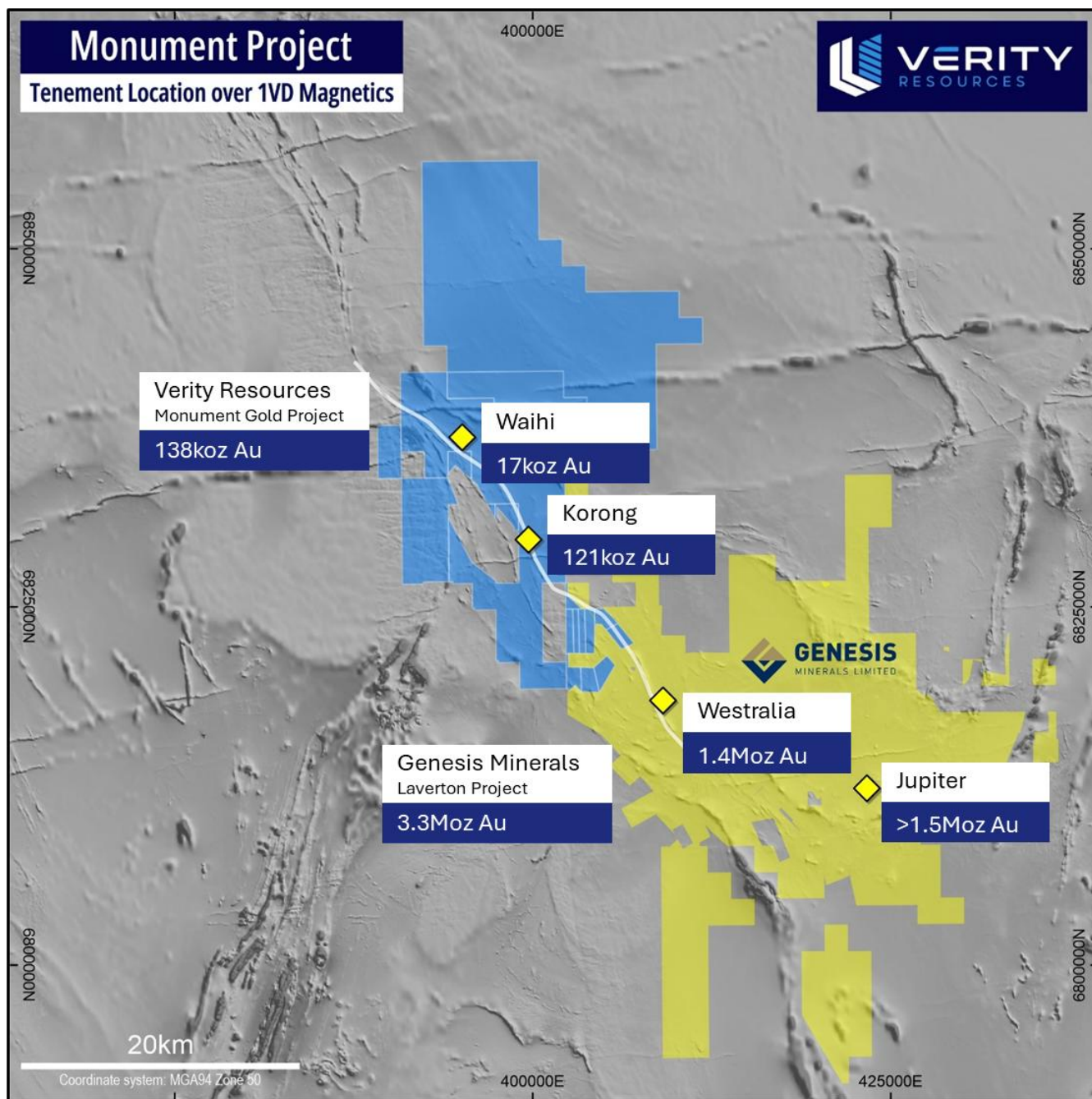


and reverse circulation drilling to date, leaving substantial exploration upside. A further approximately 60 priority targets have been identified along the banded iron formation horizon and broader syenite-intrusion hosted settings, representing meaningful potential for Resource growth beyond the current Korong and Waihi deposits, to be tested by systematic follow-up drilling.



Monument Gold Project location in the Laverton Gold District amongst major gold deposits





Monument Gold Project location adjacent to Genesis Minerals' 3.3Moz Laverton Project

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Verity Resources Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Verity Resources Limited

info@verityresources.com.au

About Verity Resources

Verity Resources owns 100% of the Monument Gold Project located near Laverton in Western Australia. The Project hosts a JORC-compliant (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of 2.5Mt @ 1.72g/t Au for 137,700oz, comprising 1.18Mt @ 1.75g/t Au for 66,200 ounces Indicated and 1.32 Mt @ 1.69g/t Au for 71,500 ounces Inferred. See ASX announcement on 12 May 2026 "Maiden Indicated



Verity Resources Limited | ASX: VRL | FSE: 48B0
ACN 122 995 073



832 High Street
Kew East VIC 3102



info@verityresources.com.au



Resource Declared at Monument Gold Project" for further information.

Verity Resources also holds a supply critical metals portfolio via a joint venture that includes rare earth elements, lithium, gold, base and precious metals in Brazil, including licences in the "Lithium Valley" and Poços de Caldas in the state of Minas Gerais. The Company also owns 70% of the Pimenta Project, a potential large-scale REE project in eastern Minas Gerais.

Verity Resources also holds 100% of large critical metals projects in the Limpopo Mobile Belt in Botswana. Maibele North currently hosts a JORC (2012) inferred resource of 2.4Mt @ 0.72% Ni and 0.21% Cu + PGE's + Co + Au.

Competent Persons Statement (Monument Gold Project, Western Australia)

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on recent and historical exploration information compiled by Mr Michael Jackson, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Jackson is a consultant to Verity Resources Limited. Mr Jackson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Jackson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above announcement. No other material exploration data or results are included in this document that have not previously been released publicly. The source of all data or results have been referenced.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's mineral properties, planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Reference to Previous Announcements

- 18 May 2026, "Drilling commenced across 5 gold targets"
- 12 May 2026, "Maiden Indicated Resource at Monument Gold Project, Laverton"
- 23 March 2026, "Regional Drilling Confirms Gold Across 7km of Monument Trend"
- 25 June 2025, "Drill Program Advances Early-Stage Targets at Monument Gold Project"
- 30 October 2024, "September 2024 Quarterly Report"
- 31 July 2024, "June 2024 Quarterly Report"
- 29 March 2022, "AC Drilling Identifies Numerous Intrusive Gold Targets at Monument Project, Western Australia"
- 2 August 2021, "Mineral Resource Estimate Declared for Monument Gold Project"
- 22 December 2020, "Results Received from Recent Reconnaissance Sampling and RC Drill Program Planned Next Quarter"





Appendix A – Drill Hole Information

Significant intercepts calculated using 0.1g/t Au cut-off with no internal waste.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
A1AC26005	398064	6832936	469	9	-60	240	NSI			
A1AC26005A	398070	6832945	469	59	-60	240	11	17	6	0.40
A1AC26006	398101	6832964	470	80	-60	240	28	32	4	0.12
							35	38	3	0.24
A1AC26007	398125	6832801	474	79	-60	240	7	11	4	0.54
A1AC26008	398143	6832812	470	67	-60	240	24	27	3	0.20
A1AC26009	398199	6832663	476	57	-60	240	56	57	1	0.25
A1AC26010	398229	6832681	470	71	-60	240	NSI			
A1AC26011	398319	6832567	494	52	-60	240	NSI			
A1AC26012	398350	6832593	472	71	-60	90	8	16	8	0.73
A4AC26001	396126	6835135	481	87	-60	220	24	32	8	0.31
							56	61	5	0.22
A4AC26002	396149	6835161	482	117	-60	220	56	60	4	0.13
							64	66	2	0.20
A4AC26003	396181	6835030	488	93	-60	220	15	17	2	0.87
							39	45	6	0.11
A4AC26004	396206	6835051	483	120	-60	220	44	48	4	0.53
							72	73	1	0.29
							77	81	4	0.29
A4AC26005	396363	6834928	480	10	-60	220	9	10	1	0.55
A4AC26005A	396368	6834937	480	90	-60	220	47	54	7	0.34
A4AC26006	396382	6834957	480	98	-60	220	54	58	4	0.17
							70	74	4	0.11
A4AC26007	396505	6834794	477	90	-60	220	NSI			
A4AC26008	396539	6834823	486	63	-60	220	39	40	1	0.44
A4AC26009	396733	6834770	487	114	-60	220	84	86	2	0.14
A4AC26010	396757	6834798	482	83	-60	220	NSI			
A4AC26011	396875	6834590	479	69	-60	220	12	19	7	0.73
A4AC26012	396907	6834627	477	68	-60	220	64	68	4	0.16
A4AC26013	397055	6834528	472	97	-60	220	58	62	4	0.38
							74	80	6	0.23
A4AC26014	397078	6834555	482	88	-60	220	48	50	2	0.14
PVAC26004	392363	6838362	506	10	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26005	392390	6838379	506	7	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26006	392406	6838308	506	12	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26007	392418	6838337	510	1	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26008	392576	6838264	509	19	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26009	392592	6838282	509	4	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26010	392680	6838159	511	22	-60	220	21	22	1	0.20
PVAC26011	392692	6838173	507	18	-60	220	NSI			





Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
PVAC26012	392834	6838128	510	36	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26013	392850	6838149	510	14	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26014	392914	6838041	512	21	-60	220	4	9	5	0.21
PVAC26015	392926	6838051	514	7	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26016	392988	6837960	516	21	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26017	393000	6837979	516	14	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26018	393088	6837813	509	29	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26019	393104	6837828	505	14	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26020	393227	6837663	508	25	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26021	393250	6837691	506	32	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26022	393359	6837593	502	37	-60	220	NSI			
PVAC26023	393369	6837605	504	34	-60	220	NSI			
KSAC26001	400006	6830325	458	39	-60	90	NSI			
KSAC26002	400075	6830306	458	9	-60	90	NSI			
KSAC26003	400039	6830524	450	36	-60	90	NSI			
KSAC26004	400105	6830535	453	14	-60	90	NSI			
CWAC26001	405522	6823388	438	30	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26002	405549	6823415	436	26	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26003	405574	6823256	438	8	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26004	405606	6823273	440	22	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26005	405684	6823135	440	39	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26006	405719	6823145	442	45	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26007	405761	6823009	440	35	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26008	405794	6823029	441	51	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26009	405830	6822904	442	45	-60	240	NSI			
CWAC26010	405871	6822919	443	14	-60	220	NSI			



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Appendix A – JORC CODE, 2012 Edition Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature & quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity & the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Aircore (AC) drilling was undertaken by Australian Aircore Drilling Pty Ltd based out of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. - AC sample recovered from sub-surface drilling consisted of 15-20kg of material representing in-situ rock collected at 1m intervals drilled from surface. - AC drilling consisted of 1m samples discharged into collection buckets positioned below a cyclone and placed on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. - AC drill spoil sampling consisted of even, single samples collected from the 1m piles as 4m composites using a scoop to obtain 2-3kg of material representative of 4m of drilling. Individual 1m samples were taken across zones of geological interest Eq. qtz veining. - AC end of hole samples consisted of 1m composites of fresh rock submitted for whole-rock, multi-element analysis for rock characterisation. - Sampling and analytical procedures are detailed in the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation section.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.). If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	- Face sampling AC drilling by Australian Aircore Drilling achieved hole diameter size of 3 1/4 inch. - Drilling was completed via air core blade for AC or percussion hammer to penetrate hard rock when encountered in the upper part of the weathering profile.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade &	- Sample recovery size and sample conditions (Eg. dry, wet, moist) were recorded in the field sample data booklet by visually assessing the sample piles. - Drilling involved frequent reaming to clean the hole at the start of each new rod. Regular cleaning of the cyclone using high-pressure air was undertaken to avoid contamination from wet and moist samples.



	<i>whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material</i>	
Logging	• <i>Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	• Logging was undertaken by inspecting washed cuttings from the drill piles using a 2mm hand-held sieve. • Logging was undertaken by a suitably qualified Geologist using pre-determined logging codes to record depth, colour, regolith, rock type, alteration and potential mineralisation such as sulphides and quartz-veining. • The logging technique was developed to accurately reflect geology and mineralisation styles. • 1m end of hole fresh rock samples from AC drilling were collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. & whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality & appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• AC sampling consisted of predominantly 4m composite samples comprising 4 even scoops of the 1m sample collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weights were 2 - 3 kg. • The AC 4m composite samples were collected into numbered polyweave bags and dispatched to ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie which is an accredited laboratory. • AC samples were dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. All samples were pulverised utilising ALS preparation technique PUL-23. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • End of hole one metre samples were taken for multi-element, whole rock analysis to characterise rock type. • The sample size and sample preparation prior to analysis are considered to be appropriate for the expected mineralisation. • Standard, blank and duplicate QAQC performance reports compiled by an external database consultant have been checked by VRL and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the</i>	• The bagged AC composite samples were collected at ALS, Kalgoorlie and shipped to the ALS facility in Perth by courier. • Following the Sample Preparation outlined in the previous section above, all AC samples were analysed by ALS using a combined package of trace level gold, 25g aqua regia [Au-TL43] and ICP [ME-ICP43] and MS [ME-MS43] multi-elements for 40





	<i>analysis including instrument make & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.</i>	elements by ALS Laboratories in Perth. • 1m bottom of hole AC samples were collected and analysed using whole rock, 4 acid digest ME-MS61 and Au-ICP21 by ALS laboratories. • Gold intercepts were calculated with a 0.10g/t Au lower cut-off with no internal dilution and no top cut applied. • In addition to the Quality Control measures and internal laboratory checks used by ALS, Verity inserted standards, duplicates and blanks at a rate of 1:20 samples in that order respectively. Standards were selected based on oxidation and grade relevant to the expected mineralisation. This process of QA/QC demonstrated acceptable levels of accuracy. • A review of the assay data against the logged information by the field technician and geologist has been completed to verify intercepts are real. • Sample, collar and lithology data was captured directly in the field using excel tables on a laptop computer. Captured data was then loaded into the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy.
Verification of sampling & assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical & electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• A review of the assay data against the logged information by the field technician and geologist was completed to verify intercepts. • Assay results were plotted on section to verify against neighbouring holes. • Sample data was captured in the field with date, hole ID, m from, m to, sample ID, check sample type and ID recorded in a hard copy sample book. The sample book is kept as a back-up. • Sample data has been entered into the Company's database with validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. • No twinned holes have been completed at this stage • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• <i>Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality & adequacy of topographic control</i>	• Drill holes were surveyed using a Garmin handheld GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +/-3m. • Grid System – MGA2020 Zone 51.
Data spacing & distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has</i>	• Holes were predominantly drilled on 50m to 200m spaced lines with collars 40m apart perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of expected mineralisation. • No mineral classification is applied to the results at this stage. • AC samples were collected as 4m and 1m intervals from spoil piles.





	<i>been applied.</i>	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material</i>	• No bias has been introduced from the sampling technique. • The drilling orientation is considered perpendicular to the strike orientation of mineralisation.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security the different materials.</i>	• Samples were securely stored in the field and transported to the laboratory by an authorised company representative or an authorised transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.</i>	• No audits or reviews have been completed.





Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	• AC reported has been undertaken on tenement E39/1866 & P39/6055 which are located approximately 40km northwest of Laverton, in the Eastern Goldfields Region, Western Australia. • The tenements are held by Monument Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Verity Resources Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	• No historic drilling by other parties has been reported.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The deposit style being targeted is Archaean, shear-hosted gold deposits. Gold mineralisation principally occurs in sheeted quartz stockwork veins derived from open space filling (brittle fracturing) of sheared metamorphic rocks altered by varying quantities of silica, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite.
Drill hole Information	• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i>	• Drill hole location, depth and directional information collected by Verity is included in the report.





	• <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• Drill hole intercepts are reported using a 0.1g/t Au cut-off grade with no internal dilution. • Intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths using length weighted averages. • No top-cut has been applied to the reported intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	• Refer "Orientation of data in relation to geological structure" in Section 1. • True width of mineralisation is not known at this stage.
Diagrams	• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	• A location plan of each of the prospects showing the drill collars is provided in the report.





Balanced reporting	• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• The report is considered balanced with the information provided. • The report shows drill collars for all holes completed.
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	• No testwork has been undertaken in relation to metallurgical and geotechnical studies on the prospects that are the subject of this release.
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Based on the encouraging results, follow-up AC and RC drilling is planned for 2026. • Assessment of regional targets is ongoing.

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