Step-Out Drilling Extends Mineralised Strike by >1km across Korong and Waihi Deposits – Along Strike and at Depth of Resource Boundaries

HIGHLIGHTS

RESOURCE EXTENSION DRILLING BOOSTS MINERALISATION ALONG STRIKE AND AT DEPTH

- Step-out drilling has **significantly increased the confirmed mineralised strike** at both the Korong (139koz) and Waihi (15koz) deposits, with over 1km of gold confirmed **along strike and at depth outside the existing resource envelopes – and remains open**

WAIHI – STRIKE EXTENDED FROM ~150M RESOURCE ENVELOPE TO 800M OF ANOMALOUS MINERALISATION AND 70M BELOW CURRENT RESOURCE DEPTH

- Step-out drilling at Waihi extends mineralised strike from ~150m to over ~800m, with high-grade character maintained in extensions including **3.2m @ 5.27g/t Au incl. 0.8m @ 21.3g/t Au** intercepted ~200m from the main resource envelope, with ***mineralisation remaining open***
- Waihi diamond hole WHDD25001 also returned **0.9m @ 4.20g/t Au** from 179m depth, ~70m below the extent of the current resource envelope (110m), and remains ***open at depth***
- Waihi mineralised strike **more than tripled** with **shallow step-out intercepts** including:
  - **3.2m @ 5.27g/t Au from 60m (incl. 0.8m @ 21.3g/t Au)** (WHRC25007)
  - **2.4m @ 1.75g/t Au from 17m** (WHRC25005)
  - **6.5m @ 0.86g/t Au from 28m** (WHRC25004)
  - **1.7m @ 1.76g/t Au from 32m** (WHRC25068)
  - **0.8m @ 0.74g/t Au from 9m** (WHRC25067)
  - **0.8m @ 0.61g/t Au from 39m** (WHRC25066)
  - **0.9m @ 4.20g/t Au from 179m** (WHDD25001)

KORONG – STRIKE EXTENDED FROM 900M RESOURCE ENVELOPE TO 1,400M AND ~200M BELOW CURRENT RESOURCE DEPTH

- Gold mineralisation at Korong confirmed up to 500m north of the Korong resource boundary and 50m south, with **shallow step-out intercepts** including:
  - **2.9m @ 2.51g/t Au from 8m** (A1RC25003)
  - **1.9m @ 1.31g/t Au from 52m** (KORC25077)
  - **1.9m @ 1.29g/t Au from 8m** (A1RC25001)
  - **1m @ 1.41g/t Au from 35m** (KORC25076)
  - **1m @ 1.40g/t Au from 31m** (KORC25079)
  - **1m @ 0.73g/t Au from 63m** (KORC25080)
  - **1m @ 0.63g/t Au from 87m** (A1RC25004)
  - **2.4m @ 0.74g/t Au from 319m** (KODD25004)
- Diamond hole KODD25004 also returned **2.4m @ 0.74g/t Au** from 319m depth, ~200m below the extent of the current resource envelope (120m), confirming mineralisation continues and remains ***open at depth***
- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate from infill drilling on track for April 2026, with results to date strongly supporting a confidence upgrade of a selected portion of Korong-Waihi deposits from JORC (2012) Inferred to Indicated

832 High Street
Kew East VIC 3102
info@verityresources.com.au

Verity Resources Limited (ASX: **VRL**, FSE: **48B0**) (**Verity** or **the Company**) is pleased to report that step-out drilling at the 100%-owned Monument Gold Project has **significantly increased the confirmed mineralised strike at both the Korong (139koz) and Waihi (15koz) gold deposits**. Gold mineralisation within the BIF main lode has now been confirmed over more than 1,400m at Korong (previously ~900m within the resource envelope) and over 800m at Waihi (previously ~150m within the resource envelope). Both deposits remain open along strike and at depth.

Director, Patrick Volpe, commented:

"This drilling campaign has significantly increased the known mineralised strike at both Korong and Waihi. At Korong, we have now confirmed gold-bearing BIF over more than 1,400 metres of continuous strike – approx. ~50% increase on the ~900m resource envelope - with mineralisation remaining open in both directions. At Waihi, the mineralised footprint has also more than tripled to over 800 metres.

*These are not subtle extensions. The step-out drilling has fundamentally expanded the scale of both deposits and demonstrates that the current 154,000 ounce resource captures only a fraction of the total mineralised system. At Korong, gold grades are maintained at shallow depths well beyond the resource boundary, including **2.9m @ 2.51g/t Au from just 8m**, while diamond drilling has confirmed the BIF continues to at least 319m depth, almost 200m outside the existing resource depth. At Waihi, step-out intercepts include **3.2m @ 5.27g/t Au (incl. 0.8m @ 21.3g/t Au) –** ~200m outside the resource envelope and **0.9m @ 4.20g/t Au** from 179m depth - ~70m below the resource envelope - confirm the high-grade character is maintained in these extensions.*

The replacement-style mineralisation at both deposits produces coherent, continuous ore bodies that are well suited to systematic resource expansion. With the mineralised strike now significantly expanded at both Korong and Waihi, the growth potential at Monument is substantial – and we are still at an early stage of testing what is a 20km prospective BIF corridor.

Work is now underway on an updated Mineral Resource Estimate that will incorporate all results from the 2025–2026 drilling campaign. We look forward to delivering this update to shareholders as a key milestone in demonstrating the growth trajectory of the Monument Gold Project."

Korong Resource Extensions

Assays from 8 strike extension RC drill holes at Korong totalling 652m have been received (Figure 1, Appendix A). Drilling targeted positions outside the existing Korong resource envelope to better constrain the mineralisation footprint and test for potential strike extensions.

Shallow step-out intercepts from this program include:

- **2.9m @ 2.51g/t Au** from 8m (A1RC25003)
- **1.9m @ 1.31g/t Au** from 52m (KORC25077)
- **1.9m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 8m (A1RC25001)
- **1m @ 1.41g/t Au** from 35m (KORC25076)
- **1m @ 1.40g/t Au** from 31m (KORC25079)

- **1m @ 0.73g/t Au** from 63m (KORC25080)
- **1m @ 0.63g/t Au** from 87m (A1RC25004)

Results confirm that mineralisation hosted within the BIF main lode is **open along strike both to the north and south** of the existing resource envelope (Appendix B). The combination of step-out intercepts beyond the current resource boundary and explicit open strike directions supports the potential to progressively step out along the BIF main lode to confirm continuity, then tighten drilling where warranted to support resource expansion.

Importantly, the near-surface intercepts at Korong (including **2.9m @ 2.51g/t Au from just 8m and 1.9m @ 1.29g/t Au from 8m**) demonstrate that gold grades are maintained at shallow depths outside the current resource boundary. Shallow, near-surface mineralisation has positive implications for potential open-pit mining scenarios. The existing 139koz Inferred Resource at Korong is calculated at a 0.5g/t cut-off grade, and the step-out intercepts are consistent with, and in several cases well above, this cut-off threshold.

Combined with diamond step-out hole KODD25004 that intersected the main Korong BIF lode at ~319m downhole with assays returning **2.4m @ 0.74g/t Au** (ASX release 18 December 2025), and earlier step-out results from the A1 area up to 720m north of the resource boundary, **the total confirmed mineralised strike at Korong has now been extended from approximately 900m (the existing resource footprint) to over 1,400m. This represents a substantial increase in the known mineralised extent along the BIF main lode**, with the system remaining open in both strike directions and at depth.

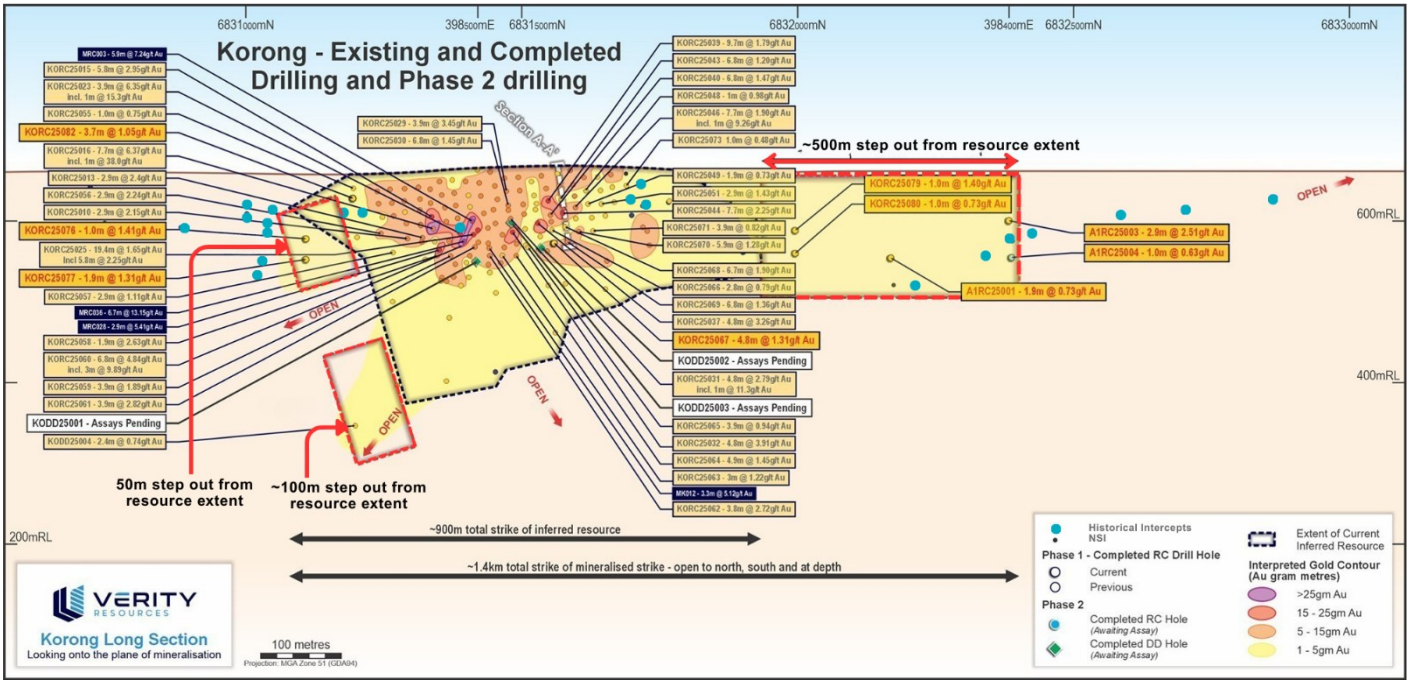


Figure 1. Korong Long Section view looking from the hanging wall down onto the plane of mineralisation. Outline of the current 139koz Au Inferred Resource shown (black dashed). Step-out drilling has extended the confirmed mineralised strike from ~900m (resource envelope) to over 1,400m. Mineralisation remains open in both strike directions and at depth.

Waihi Resource Extensions

Assays from 7 strike extension RC and 1 diamond drill holes at Waihi totalling 542m have been received (Figure 2, Appendix A). Drilling targeted positions outside the existing Waihi resource envelope to constrain the

mineralisation and test for potential strike extensions along the BIF main lode.

Shallow step-out intercepts at Waihi include:

- **3.2m @ 5.27g/t Au** from 25m including **0.8m @ 21.3g/t Au** (WHRC25007)
- 2.4m @ **5.41g/t Au** from 87m (WHRC25026)
- **3.2m @ 4.14g/t** from 110m (WHRC25020A)
- **1.7m @ 1.76g/t Au** from 32m (WHRC25068)
- **2.4m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 17m (WHRC25005)
- **0.8m @ 0.74g/t Au** from 9m (WHRC25067)
- **0.8m @ 0.61g/t Au** from 39m (WHRC25066)
- **6.5m @ 0.86g/t Au** from 28m (WHRC25004)
- **0.9m @ 4.20g/t Au from 179m (WHDD25001) - down dip intercept, ~70m below resource envelope**

Results indicate mineralisation is hosted within the **BIF main lode**, with strike demonstrated outside the current Waihi resource outline. The main lode mineralisation is **open to the north**, while the southern extent has been effectively constrained to the extent of this program's step-out drilling.

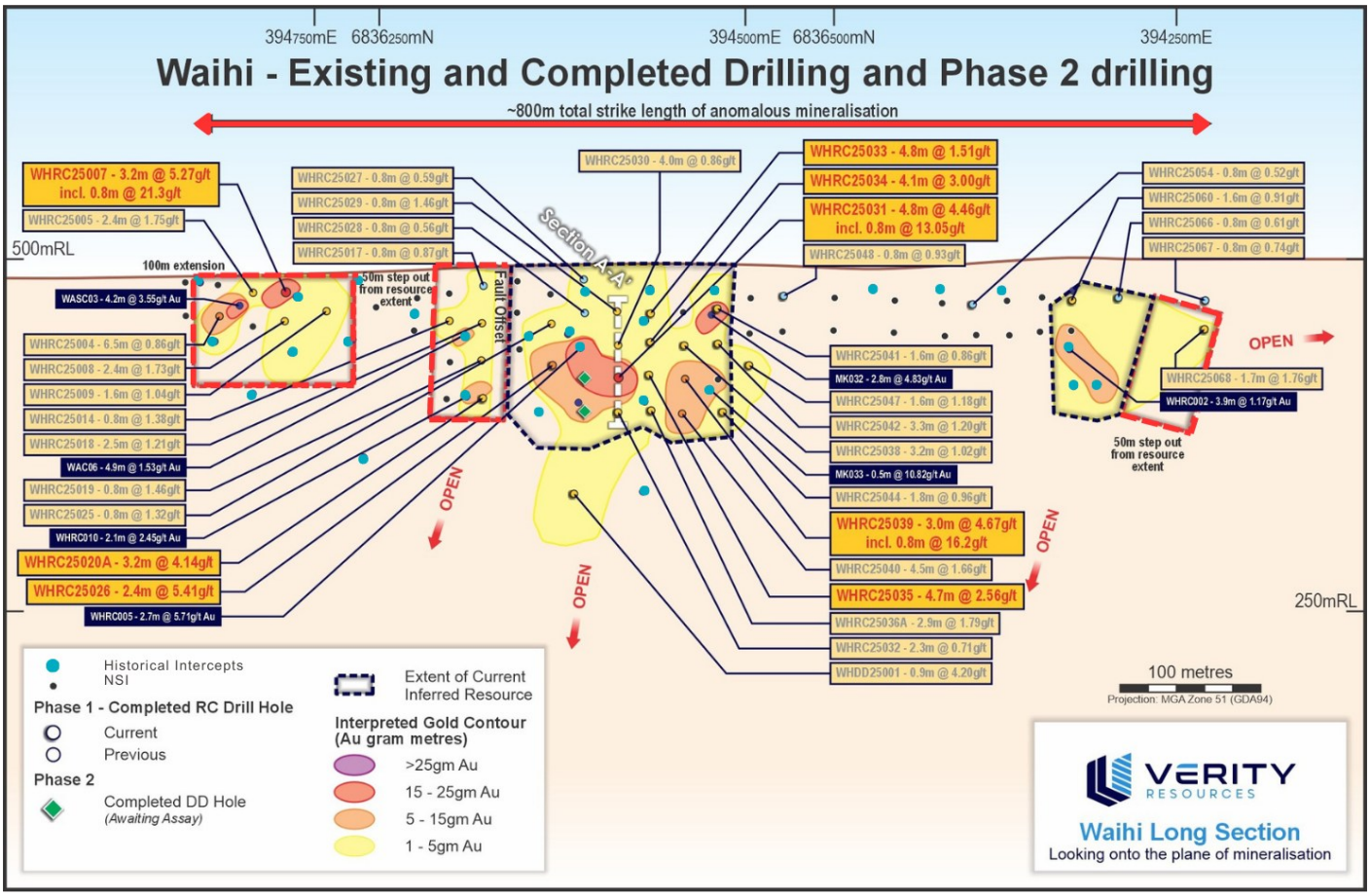


Figure 2. Waihi Long Section view looking from the hanging wall down onto the plane of mineralisation. Outline of the current 15koz Au Inferred Resource shown (black dashed). Step-out drilling has extended the confirmed mineralised strike from ~150m (resource envelope) to over 800m. The deposit remains open to the north along the BIF main lode, and at depth.

The constraining of the southern boundary at Waihi is an important geological outcome because it defines the geometry of the deposit and focuses future exploration investment to the north, where the BIF stratigraphy and associated gold mineralisation remain open. The Waihi deposit, though smaller than Korong at 15koz Inferred, sits on the same ~20km BIF corridor and shares the same replacement-style mineralisation character. Northern extensions at Waihi have the potential to progressively grow this deposit along the BIF main lode toward the broader corridor between Waihi and Korong.

Including previously reported step-out results – particularly WHRC25007 **(3.2m @ 5.27g/t Au including 0.8m @ 21.3g/t Au from 25m**), WHRC25004 (**6.5m @ 0.86g/t Au from 28m**), WHRC25005 (**2.4m @ 1.75g/t Au from 17m**), and diamond hole WHDD25001 (**0.9m @ 4.20g/t Au from 179m outside the resource envelope**) – ***the confirmed mineralised strike at Waihi has now been extended from approximately 150m (the existing resource footprint) to over 800m. This represents more than triple the known mineralised extent***, with the high-grade character of the Waihi deposit (resource grade 2.1g/t Au, 50% above the global average) maintained in the extensions. The combination of high-grade surface step-outs, diamond-confirmed depth extensions to 179m, and the latest northern step-out results demonstrates that Waihi has substantial growth potential along the BIF main lode.

Geological Context and Growth Potential

The Korong and Waihi deposits are hosted within a package of Archaean banded iron formation (BIF) on the western limb of the Mt Margaret Anticline in the Laverton Goldfields. Gold mineralisation is controlled by a chemical replacement process in which gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids have selectively replaced magnetite within the BIF, producing a distinctive sulphide-quartz assemblage. This replacement-style mineralisation is well documented in the region and is the same process responsible for the **1.4 million ounce Westralia gold deposit**, located immediately along strike to the southeast on interpreted equivalent BIF stratigraphy.

The BIF sequence at Monument consists of several individual BIF units separated by intercalated metasiltstones, minor ultramafic rocks and mafic volcanics. The sequence dips steeply to the east and faces westwards, interpreted as a possible overturned limb of a regional anticline. This structural setting provides a favourable trap for gold-bearing fluids and explains the lateral continuity of mineralisation observed along strike.

The replacement mineralisation style is significant for several reasons:

- it tends to produce **coherent, laterally continuous ore bodies** that are amenable to systematic resource definition drilling; it can host bulk-mineable grades over meaningful widths; and
- it is a well-understood ore system that reduces geological risk during resource estimation.

The metallurgical characteristics are also favourable, with preliminary testwork at Korong indicating **gold recoveries averaging 92.75%** (ASX announcement 23 January 2026).

Next Steps and Catalysts

All assays from the 2025–2026 drill campaign have now been returned. Work is underway on an **updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)** for both Korong and Waihi, which will incorporate all new drilling data and feed into wider technical studies across the Monument Project. The next catalysts include:

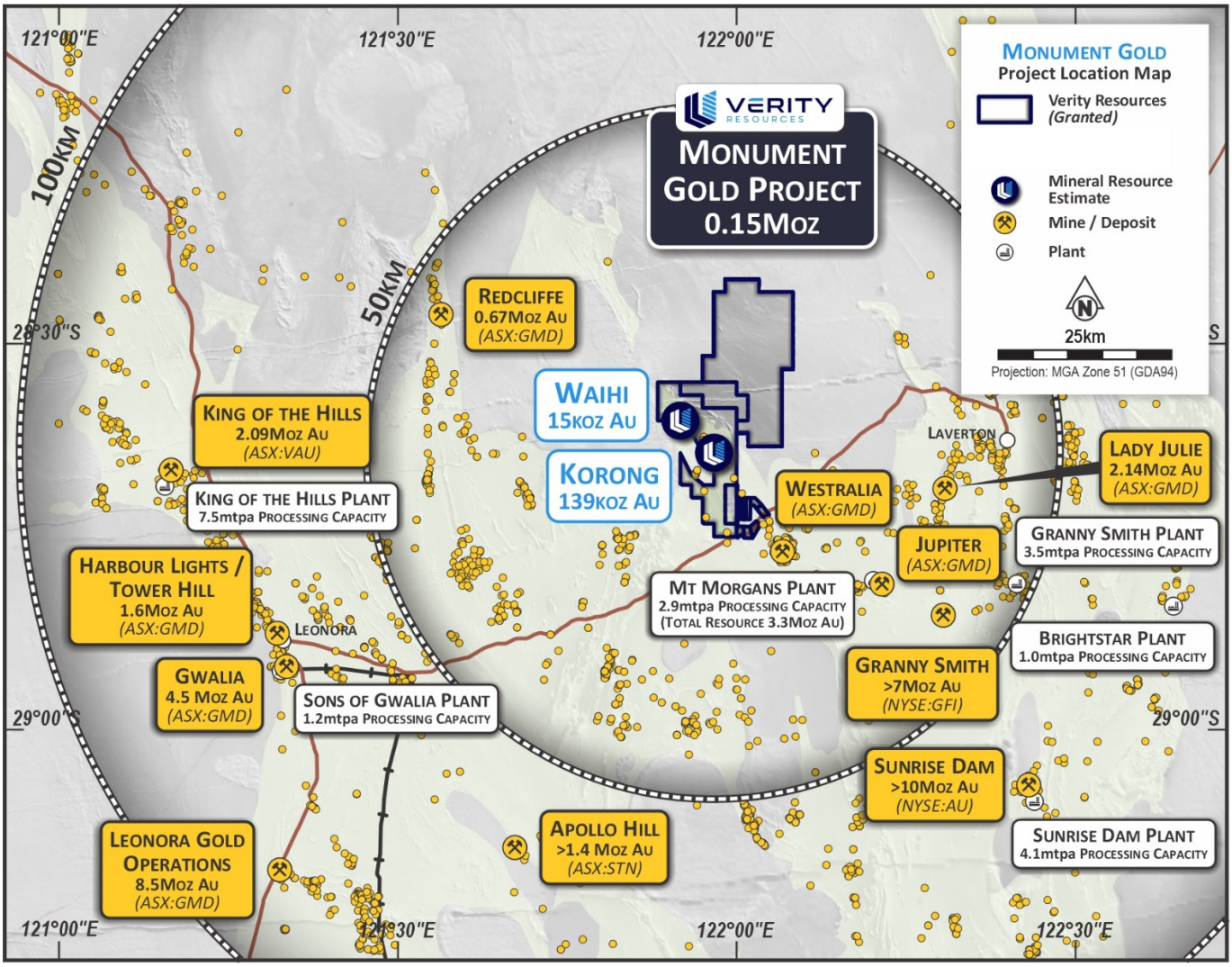
- Exploration results from the Triton, A1 and Perseverance prospects along the broader Monument corridor, where gold mineralisation has previously been confirmed at every prospect tested;

- Updated Monument MRE expected April 2026, incorporating all ~11,000m of new drilling combined with ~16,000m of validated historical data, to increase confidence in portions of the existing global resource;
- Ongoing assessment of regional BIF and intrusion-related targets across the enlarged ~405km² Monument footprint;
- Evaluating the impact of step-out drilling on the resource footprint and total ounces; and
- Next phase of resource definition and extension drilling.

Monument Gold Project

The Monument Gold Project is in WA's world-class Laverton Gold District and comprises ~405km^2 of tenure located approximately 40km west of Laverton, adjacent and along strike of Genesis Minerals' (ASX: GMD) **3.3Moz Au Mt Morgan Project**. A Mineral Resource Estimate of 154koz of gold (see ASX announcement on 2 August 2021) 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 ~10% 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 significant resource upside potential beyond the current Korong and Waihi deposits.



Monument Gold Project location in the Laverton Gold District amongst major gold deposits and processing infrastructure.

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. This project currently has a JORC-compliant (2012) Inferred resource of 3.257 Mt @ 1.4 g/t for 154,000 ounces Au (inferred resources calculated by CSA Global in 2021 to JORC 2012 compliance using a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade; see 2 August 2021 ASX announcement 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 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.

Monument Gold Project, Western Australia, Resource Information

Mineral Resource Estimate			
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Au (Oz)**
Korong	3,034,000	1.4	139,000
Waihi	223,000	2.1	15,000
Total	**3,257,000**	**1.4**	**154,000**

Table: Inferred Resource was calculated at Korong and Waihi by CSA Global Pty Ltd in 2021 (see Table 2) using a 0.5g/t cut-off grade. See ASX announcement on 2 August 2021 "Mineral Resource Estimate Declared for Monument Gold Project".

Reference to Previous Announcements

- ASX:VRL 12 March 2026 "5.41g/t Au at Waihi - Resource Upgrade on Track"
- ASX:VRL 27 January 2026 "Up to 21.3g/t Gold From Step Out Drilling at Waihi MRE"
- ASX:VRL 23 January 2026 "Initial Met Testing Korong"
- ASX:VRL 21 January 2026 "Further Gold Results Continue to Increase MRE Confidence"
- ASX:VRL 18 December 2025 "First Phase 2 Drill Results Deliver Strong Gold Intercepts"
- ASX:VRL 5 November 2025 "Diamond Drilling Completed Indicating Continuation of Korong and Waihi BIF Stratigraphy at Depth"
- ASX:VRL 23 October 2025 "Up to 38g/t Au from Successful Phase 1 Drilling"

- ASX:VRL 25 September 2025 “Excellent Gold Results at Monument Gold Project”
- ASX:VRL 12 September 2025 “Historical Drill Validation Study Confirms High Grade Zones at Monument Gold Project”
- ASX:VRL 2 August 2021 “Mineral Resource Estimate Declared For Monument Gold Project”

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.*	Reverse circulation (RC) percussion chip samples were collected at 1m intervals from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter, split into 2 to 2.5kg sub-samples and collected into pre-numbered calico bags. 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 and collected into pre-numbered calico bags. AC end of hole samples consisted of 1m composites of fresh rock submitted for whole-rock, multi-element analysis for rock characterisation collected into pre-numbered calico bags. Diamond Drill core is cut in half longitudinally and half HQ core samples were submitted for assay analysis. Sampling was generally undertaken on 1m intervals subject to geological context, with a minimum sample length of 0.2m and a maximum samples length of 1.2m. The half core samples were placed into pre-numbered calico bags. The calico bag sub-samples were then submitted to an independent laboratory where the entire sample was pulverised to a nominal sample weight for Fire Assay analysis (see Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below). .
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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** All RC drilling was undertaken using 5¼ to 5¾ inch face sampling bits. **Aircore (AC)** Face sampling AC drilling by Bostech 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. **Diamond** Drilling involved HQ diameter coring with electronic backend core orientation for all runs in competent fresh rock.

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 & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** Continuous visual monitoring and assessment of sample recoveries was undertaken by suitably qualified field staff (contract geologist and senior field assistant). Where low recoveries or wet samples were identified these were recorded in the field sample data. To aid in achieving high recoveries and maintaining a dry sample a support truck mounted air booster was used when necessary. There is no evidence of sample bias. **Aircore (AC)** 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. **Diamond** Core recovery is logged as part of the geological logging process. Zones of partial recovery are logged as such, zones of no recovery are logged as intervals of core loss. Diamond drillers use short runs to maximise recovery in poor ground conditions. Competent core is considered representative. The only risks to the representivity of diamond core relate to selective recoveries in highly broken ground or hole cave in. No relationship exists between recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) & Aircore (AC)** RC & AC chip logging was undertaken by a suitably qualified contract geologist who also monitored quality of sampling. Logging of RC & AC chips was undertaken by wet sieving a representative portion of the overall 1m sample recovered from the cyclone and collecting a sub-sample into a labelled, 20 compartment chip tray. The logging is considered qualitative with weathering, lithology, alteration, quartz veining and presence of sulphides recorded in the logging template. All chips trays were labelled with hole ID and sample depth and photographed for future reference. Logging and sampling of percussion chips at 1m intervals is considered the preferred RC sample interval to use in Mineral Resource Estimation. **Diamond** Core recovery is logged as part of the geological logging

		process. Zones of partial recovery are logged as such, zones of no recovery are logged as intervals of core loss. Diamond drillers use short runs to maximise recovery in poor ground conditions. Competent core is considered representative. The only risks to the representivity of diamond core relate to selective recoveries in highly broken ground or hole cave in.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** All RC percussion sample material was passed through a rig-mounted cyclone with a cone splitter attached to the base and collected at 1m intervals into pre-numbered calico bags. At the completion of each 6m drill rod the cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned to avoid contamination. Duplicate Quality Control (QC) samples were taken every 60 samples as an identical split in conjunction with the corresponding original sample. Certified reference materials obtained from an external, independent supplier were inserted every 60 samples. Sample preparation was undertaken at an independent laboratory. Samples were dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the size and nature of the material being sampled. **Aircore (AC)** AC sampling consisted of 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. **Diamond** Core sampling involved: Longitudinally cutting the core in half with an automated core saw which is appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Half core is subject to two-stage crushing down to 2mm

		then pulverisation to 75 micron to produce the final assay subsample. Lab duplicate samples are inserted every 50 samples by taking a second 75 micron pulp from the duplicate interval. Blank samples are inserted every 60 samples and adjacent to apparent mineralisation to monitor for contamination in the crushing and pulverisation stages. Second half core sampling is not used in the exploration stage, however the core is archived should this be required in the future. The sample size and sample preparation prior to analysis are considered to be appropriate for the expected mineralisation.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.* • *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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond** RC percussion and diamond samples were analysed for gold using 50 gram Fire assay with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) finish. This technique is considered suitable for determination of gold for this project. Fire assays are classified as total assays. Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories located in Perth, Western Australia. In addition to QC measures implemented by VRL, internal audits were undertaken by the Laboratory including the use of internal reference materials, blanks and duplicates. 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. **Aircore (AC)** 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 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 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Assay data has been loaded into the company database with significant intercepts checked and validated using 3D geological software. Drilling data is captured using Excel data entry templates which are then loaded into an Access database by an external database consultant.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** RC Drill collars were picked up by a surveyor using a differential GPS including relative level (RL) Down-hole surveys recording dip and azimuth were collected every 10m down- and up-hole using a Gyro survey tool. **Aircore (AC)** AC Drill holes were surveyed using a Garmin handheld GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +/-3m. All data points are recorded in the GDA94, zone 51 south coordinate system.
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Step out RC drilling was aimed to intersect approximately 100m along strike from previous modern drilling at Korong and approximately 25-50m along section for Waihi. Step out diamond drilling was aimed to intersect approximately 70m down plunge of nearest historical drill intersection for Waihi. Triton AC was planned on nominally 40m spaced collars with 100m spacing between lines. A previous geological/geostatistical study by external consultants and reviewed by Verity geologists determined that 25m x 25m intercept spacing should be sufficient to achieve indicated resource status in future mineral resource estimates. This analysis will be verified on completion of this drill

		program and return of all assay results. RC Samples were not composited prior to laboratory submissions, however reported intercepts are composites of multiple samples. AC samples were collected as 4m and 1m intervals from spoil piles.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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*	RC and diamond drill holes at Korong, Waihi and Perseverance are designed to be drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the plane of mineralisation. At Korong, reported intercepts in holes drilled at -60 dip are close to true thickness. The difference between down-hole thickness and true thickness will be allowed for in Mineral Resource Estimation. AC drilling at Triton is considered perpendicular to the strike orientation of the mineralisation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security the different materials.*	Individual samples were collected into pre-numbered calico sample bags, placed into larger polyweave bags and then cable tied. Polyweave bags were placed in larger secured bulka bags and dispatched to the laboratory via a contract transport company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	Drilling and sampling audit undertaken by Cube Consulting in November concluded that all drilling methods, sampling methods & data capture methods were of a high standard and in line with best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *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.*	All Waihi drilling is located on Exploration Licence E39/1866, held under the Mining Act 1978 (WA). All Korong drilling is located on Exploration Licence E39/2024, held under the Mining Act 1978 (WA). The tenements are held by Monument Exploration Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Verity Resources Limited. Royalties of up to 2% of gross revenue are held by prior owners of the Monument Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration was undertaken by Carpentaria Exploration Pty Ltd between 1977 and 1988 and by Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd between 1994 and 1995. Eighty two (82) RC holes, and 15 Diamond Drill Holes were completed during this period. A total of 7,459 metres of drilling was reported principally at the Korong and Waihi Prospects with gold mineralisation the principal target. Western Mining Corporation completed follow up drilling between 1989 and 1993 with gold and nickel mineralisation the focus principally at the Anomaly 39 prospect. 38 RC holes and 5 diamond holes were completed for 1,993 metres. Cedardale and Marengo Mining Limited drilled nine RC holes in 2003 to incrementally advance the project. In 2016 and 2018 Syndicated Metals undertook the first modern drill programs to substantially advance the project toward a resource. A drill program by Verity Resources (then called SI6) in 2021 allowed for a mineral resource estimate and inferred mineral resource later that year.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Monument Gold Project (MGP) is located on a north-westerly trending sequence of Archaean meta-volcanics and meta-sediments intruded by mafic and felsic rocks. This sequence forms the western limb of the major south-southeast plunging Mt Margaret Anticline which is cored by a complex granitoid batholith. The sequence generally dips vertically or steeply to the east. The 1.4-million-ounce Mt Morgan's gold deposit, hosted by banded iron formation (BIF), lies to the south and east along strike from the MGP

		project tenements. The Korong and Waihi resources are located in relatively weakly deformed (by orogenic gold standards) BIF packages with quartz veining and fine sulphides throughout. These textures are interpreted as a chemical replacement of magnetite by sulphide in the presence of gold-bearing fluids that have also recrystallised cherty layers of the BIF. The MGP BIF sequence is about 100 m thick and consists of several individual BIFs separated by intercalated metasiltstones, minor ultramafic rocks and massive and pillowed basalts. It dips steeply to the east and faces westwards. Thus, a possible overturned limb of an anticline.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *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.*	All holes drilled in this drill campaign are listed in Appendix A
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** All intercepts are reported as the length weighted average gold grade across the geological context of mineralisation, that being the veined zone of the BIF stratigraphy. Drill hole intercepts are reported using a 0.5g/t cutoff with up to 1m internal dilution. This mineralisation style does not commonly involve extreme outlier grades, and no top cut is applied to reported intercepts. **Aircore (AC)** Drill hole intercepts are reported using a 0.1g/t cutoff grade with no internal dilution. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths using length weighted averages. No top cut has been applied to the reported intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** The geometry of mineralisation is well understood

widths and intercept lengths	*respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	and all intercepts are reported in true width unless otherwise stated. **Aircore (AC)** True width of mineralisation is not known at this stage.
Diagrams	• *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.*	A location plan of each of the prospects showing the drill collars is provided in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	The report is considered balanced with the information provided. The report shows drill collars for all holes completed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	Preliminary metallurgical testwork has been undertaken at Korong which indicates good recoveries and does not highlight any significant issues at this stage (See ASX announcement "Exceptional Metallurgical Recoveries averaging 92.75% at Korong marks another major milestone in pathway to mine – 23/01/26). Geotechnical studies have begun for this project, but no results are available at the time of this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Collation of data in preparation for MRE update upon receipt of finalised results.

Appendix A – Drill Hole Information

HoleID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
WHRC25062	RC	394892	6836158	482	30	-60	220
WHRC25063	RC	394905	6836173	483	60	-60	220
WHRC25064	RC	394499	6836532	493	42	-60	220
WHRC25065	RC	394465	6836563	493	40	-60	220
WHRC25066	RC	394347	6836677	500	66	-60	220
WHRC25067	RC	394275	6836708	501	40	-60	220
WHRC25068	RC	394289	6836726	502	72	-60	220
WHDD25001	DD	394727	6836499	486	192	-60	220
KORC25076	RC	398968	6831219	462	60	-60	240
KORC25077	RC	399006	6831231	462	120	-60	240
KORC25079	RC	398639	6832111	464	80	-60	240
KORC25080	RC	398674	6832131	464	92	-60	240
A1RC25001	RC	398567	6832326	466	50	-60	240
A1RC25002	RC	398615	6832347	465	100	-60	240
A1RC25003	RC	398389	6832509	471	50	-60	240
A1RC25004	RC	398465	6832550	466	100	-60	240

Appendix B – Resultant Intercepts

Results are reported to nominal 0.5g/t grade cut off which is overridden where appropriate to better match the geological context (veined banded iron formation (BIF) horizon. All intercepts of the target horizon are shown regardless of the outcome.

HoleID	Lode	From (m)	To (m)	DH Width	True Width	Au (g/t)
WHRC25062						NSI
WHRC25063						NSI
WHRC25064						NSI
WHRC25065						NSI
WHRC25066	WAI_Main	39	40	1	0.8	0.61
WHRC25067	WAI_Main	9	10	1	0.8	0.74
WHRC25068	WAI_Main	32	34	2	1.7	1.76
WHDD25001	WAI_Main	179	180	1	0.9	4.20
KORC25076	KOR_Main	35	36	1	1.0	1.41
KORC25077	KOR_Main	52	54	2	1.9	1.31
KORC25079	KOR_Main	31	32	1	1	1.40
KORC25080	KOR_Main	63	64	1	1	0.73
A1RC25001	KOR_Main	8	10	2	1.9	1.29
A1RC25002						NSI
A1RC25003	KOR_Main	8	11	3	2.9	2.51
A1RC25004	KOR_Main	87	88	1	1	0.63

NSI = No Significant Intercept. RC intercepts reported using 0.5g/t cutoff with up to 1m internal dilution.

--- Ends ---