Regional Drilling Confirms Gold Mineralisation Across ~7km of the Monument Trend

HIGHLIGHTS

REGIONAL DRILLING CONFIRMS MULTIPLE MINERALISED POSITIONS ACROSS THE MONUMENT TREND

- **Triton**: Broad supergene gold identified ~1.7km south of Waihi - RC drilling planned to test for primary mineralisation beneath the weathered profile
- Triton lies along a favourable mafic-siltstone contact, providing a useful analogue to the nearby Fred's Well Prospect (**24m @ 3.24g/t Au including 12m @ 6.35g/t Au**)
- **Perseverance**: BIF mineralisation confirmed ~6km northwest of Korong and ~2km north of Waihi – **2m @ 1.24g/t Au from 86m** – first-pass confirmation of mineralised BIF at a new location
- **Gold mineralisation has now been identified across ~7km of the Monument trend from Korong in the south to Perseverance in the north**
- Approximately 20km of prospective BIF strike is recognised at Monument, with only a limited proportion systematically drilled to date and numerous targets remaining to be assessed
- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate underway for Korong and Waihi to convert a selected proportion from Inferred to Indicated confidence level, regional results support further exploration and future resource-growth potential

Verity Resources Limited (ASX: VRL, FSE: 48B0) (**Verity** or **the Company**) is pleased to report results from regional exploration drilling at the Triton and Perseverance prospects at the 100%-owned Monument Gold Project in the Laverton Goldfields of Western Australia. The results further demonstrate continuity of the mineralised BIF corridor between the Korong (139koz) and Waihi (15koz) Mineral Resource Estimates (**MRE**). Together, these outcomes demonstrate multiple mineralised positions across the broader Monument trend and support the potential to expand the existing 154koz Inferred MRE.

Together with recently announced resource-extension drilling at Korong, Waihi and A1 (ASX release 18 March 2026), these results indicate that gold mineralisation has now been identified over at least ~7km of the Monument trend, from Korong in the south to Perseverance in the north. The project contains approximately 20km of prospective BIF strike, with only a limited proportion tested by systematic drilling to date and numerous targets remaining to be assessed. These results reinforce Monument's regional-scale exploration potential.

Verity Director, Patrick Volpe, commented,

> *"These regional results strengthen the broader exploration picture emerging at Monument. We now have mineralised positions confirmed at Korong, Waihi, A1 and Perseverance, together with encouraging supergene gold results at Triton, across a trend of at least ~7 kilometres.*

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Importantly, only a small portion of the broader 20km prospective corridor has been systematically drilled.

A1 supports continuity of the mineralised BIF corridor between Korong and Waihi, Perseverance confirms mineralised BIF at a new location well beyond the current resource areas, and Triton has highlighted a separate contact-style target that warrants RC follow-up below the weathered profile. With an updated MRE underway and multiple targets still to be tested, we believe Monument offers meaningful scope for further resource growth."

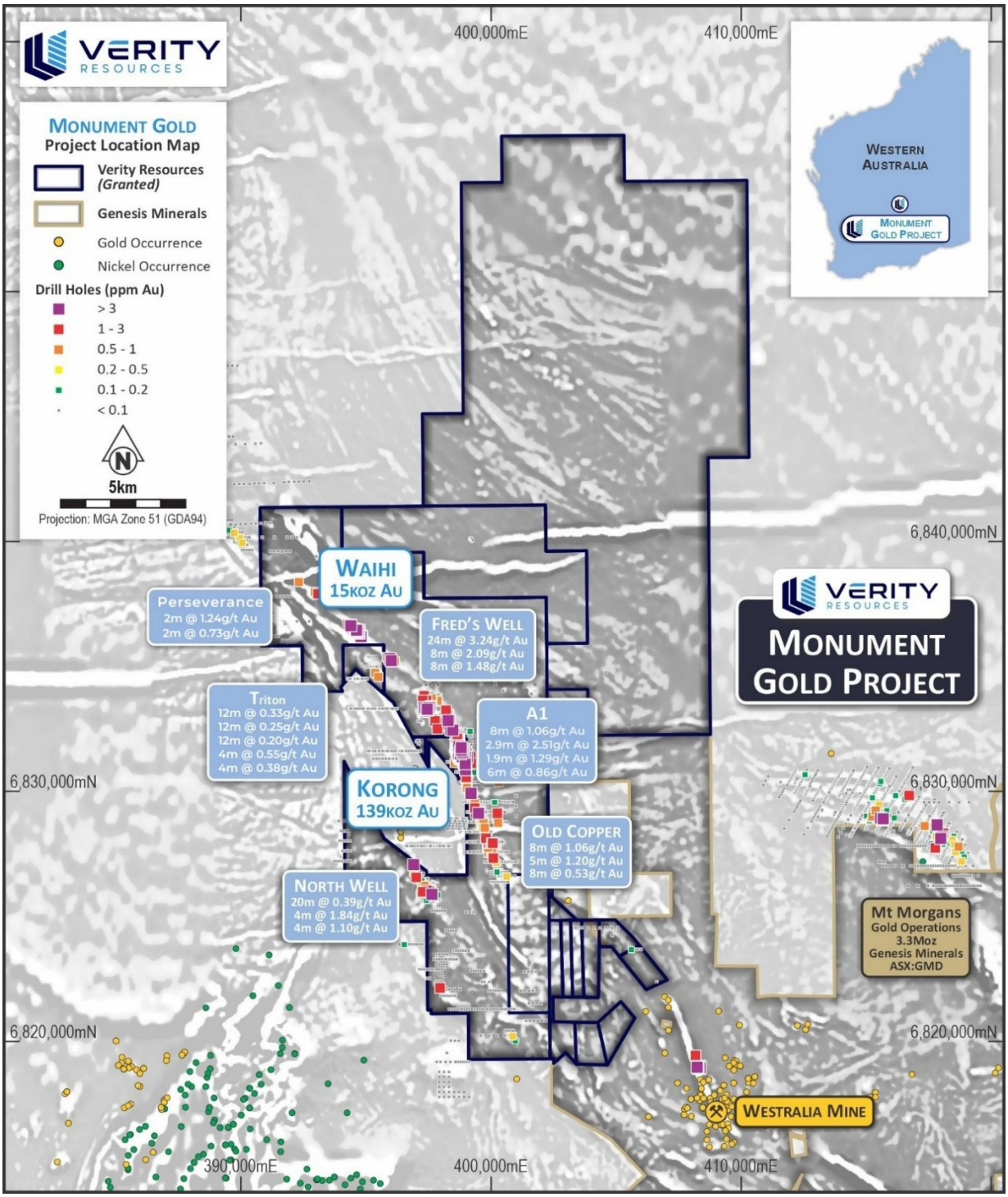

Figure 1. Monument Gold Project location with 20km corridor of prospective targets

Perseverance Prospect – BIF Mineralisation Confirmed ~6km From Existing Resource

The Perseverance drilling program consisted of 3 RC holes for 474m and was designed to test a geophysical anomaly highlighted by a previous Induced Polarisation (**IP**) survey. The Perseverance Prospect is located approximately 6km northwest of the Korong deposit and ~2km north of the Waihi deposit along the broader BIF corridor, making it the most distant prospect tested to date and an important test of the broader scale of the Monument system.

Importantly, the drilling was also designed to intersect the prospective BIF stratigraphy in an area with no previous drilling, which coincided with a coherent >20ppb surface gold anomaly. The BIF intersections returned significant results including:

- **2m @ 1.24g/t Au** from 86m (PVRC25002)
- **2m @ 0.73g/t Au** from 66m (PVRC25001)

The Perseverance results are important because they confirm that the BIF stratigraphy is mineralised at this location, approximately 6km from the existing resource areas, extending the known mineralised trend to its greatest tested extent. The intercepts are above the 0.5g/t Au resource cut-off and are encouraging given these are the first holes drilled at the prospect.

The IP survey outcome is also geologically informative. The identification of magnetite destruction associated with a graphitic shale unit provides useful context for refining future geophysical targeting, however additional drilling will be required to determine the extent and controls of mineralisation at Perseverance. The prospect warrants follow-up drilling along strike and down dip.

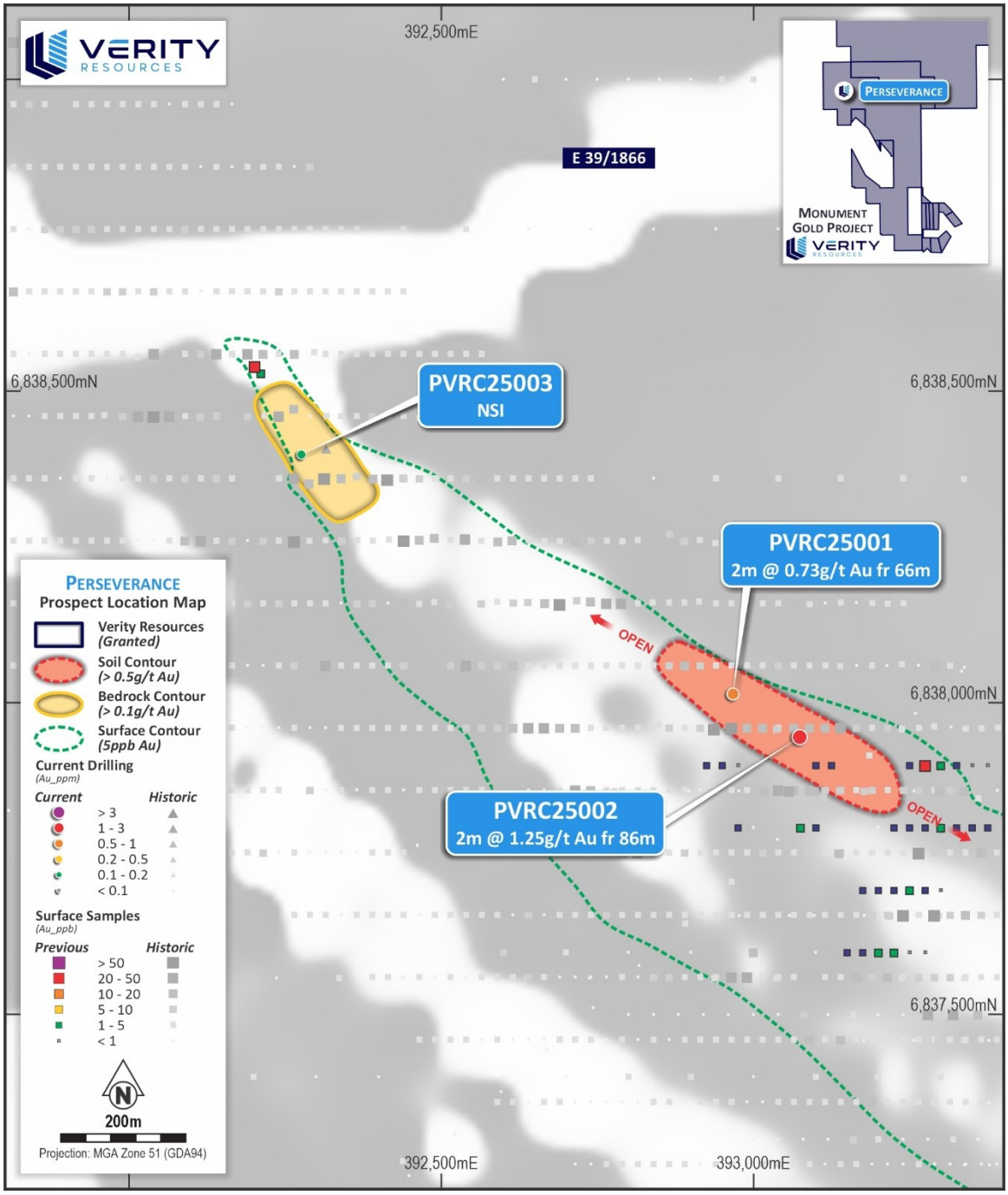

Figure 2. Perseverance Prospect plan view showing drill collar locations, surface gold geochemistry contours and RC drilling results. BIF mineralisation confirmed at a new location ~6km from the existing resource areas, representing the most distant positive result along the Monument trend tested to date.

Triton – Supergene Gold Identified ~1.7km South of Waihi, Primary Source Untested at Depth

The drilling at Triton consisted of 7 aircore (**AC**) holes for 370m, designed to follow up on a coherent >20ppb surface gold anomaly and test for gold dispersion associated with favourable lithological and structural features. The Triton Prospect is located **approximately 1.7km south of the existing Waihi resource** and ~4.7km north of Korong, sitting within the heart of the Monument corridor. The program intersected broad zones of

supergene gold mineralisation, with significant downhole widths including:

- **12m @ 0.33g/t Au from 20m** (TTAC26003)
- **12m @ 0.25g/t Au from 36m** (TTAC26006)
- **4m @ 0.55g/t Au from 52m** (TTAC26006)
- **4m @ 0.38g/t Au from 32m** (TTAC26005)
- **4m @ 0.19g/t Au from 36m** (TTAC26003)
- **4m @ 0.16g/t Au from 24m** (TTAC26001)
- **4m @ 0.14g/t Au from 24m** (TTAC26005)

These results follow up on and significantly enhance previous intersections at Triton of 12m @ 0.20g/t Au from 20m (MOAC409) and 4m @ 0.20g/t Au from 24m (MOAC411), confirming a repeatable supergene gold system across the prospect.

Note: Triton AC results are reported using a 0.1g/t Au cutoff with no internal dilution applied, which is appropriate for aircore reconnaissance drilling in a supergene environment where broad, low-grade dispersion halos may overlie primary mineralisation at depth. A1 and Perseverance RC results are reported at a 0.5g/t cutoff with 1m internal dilution.

Triton – Geological Significance and Fred's Well Analogy

The mineralisation at Triton is located at a **favourable stratigraphic contact between mafic volcanics and siltstone**, which is a well-documented structural and lithological control on gold deposition in the Laverton Goldfields. Contacts between chemically reactive lithologies (mafic volcanics) and less permeable sedimentary units (siltstones) are known to act as chemical and physical traps for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids, creating zones of preferential gold deposition.

This geological setting is **directly analogous to the nearby Fred's Well Prospect**, which is hosted at the same stratigraphic contact and has previously delivered high-grade results of:

- **24m @ 3.24g/t Au** from 44m, **including 12m @ 6.35g/t Au**
- **8m @ 2.09g/t Au** from 40m
- **8m @ 1.48g/t Au** from 36m
- **12m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 20m
- **3m @ 2.98g/t Au** from 72m, **ending in mineralisation**

The Fred's Well comparison is relevant because it demonstrates that this stratigraphic contact can host primary gold mineralisation elsewhere in the district. At Triton, the gold identified to date appears to be dominantly within the weathered profile and may represent a supergene expression above a primary source that has not yet been tested by drilling. In analogous Eastern Goldfields settings, supergene gold anomalies have in some cases led to the discovery of primary mineralisation at depth, however, the grade and continuity of any primary source at Triton remain to be tested.

The aircore holes at Triton were drilled to only 33–74 metres depth, which was sufficient to test the weathered profile but did not adequately test for primary mineralisation at depth. At the nearby Korong and Waihi deposits, the transition into fresher rock mineralisation generally occurs deeper in the profile,

providing a useful exploration analogue. At Triton, the combination of a coherent surface gold anomaly, broad supergene gold mineralisation in aircore drilling, a favourable mafic-siltstone contact, and the absence of deeper drilling supports follow-up drilling to test for primary mineralisation beneath the weathered zone.

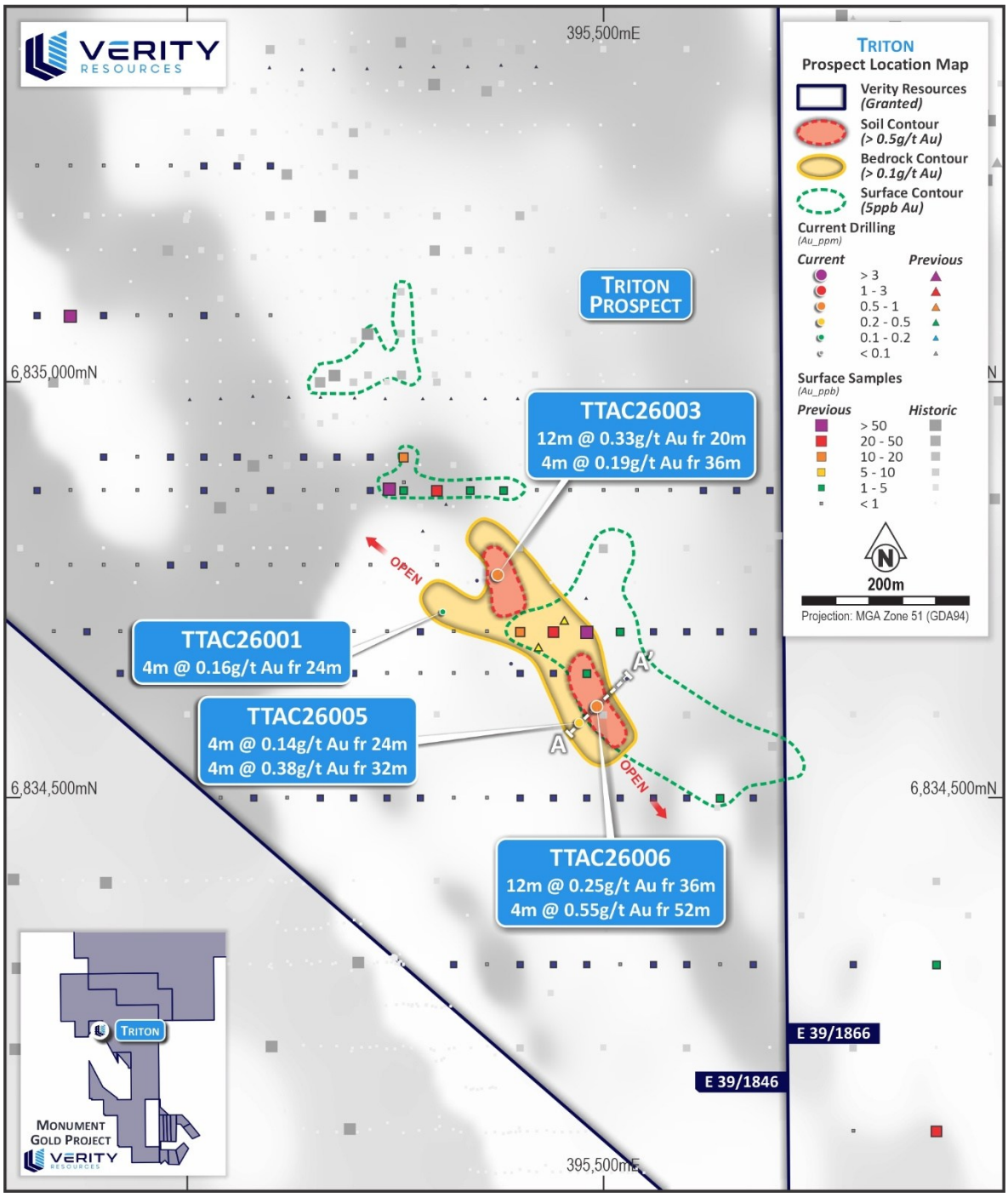

Figure 3. Triton Prospect plan view showing drill collar locations, surface gold geochemistry contours and recent AC drilling results. The gold anomaly is coincident with the mafic-siltstone stratigraphic contact – the same geological setting as the Fred's Well Prospect (24m @ 3.24g/t Au).

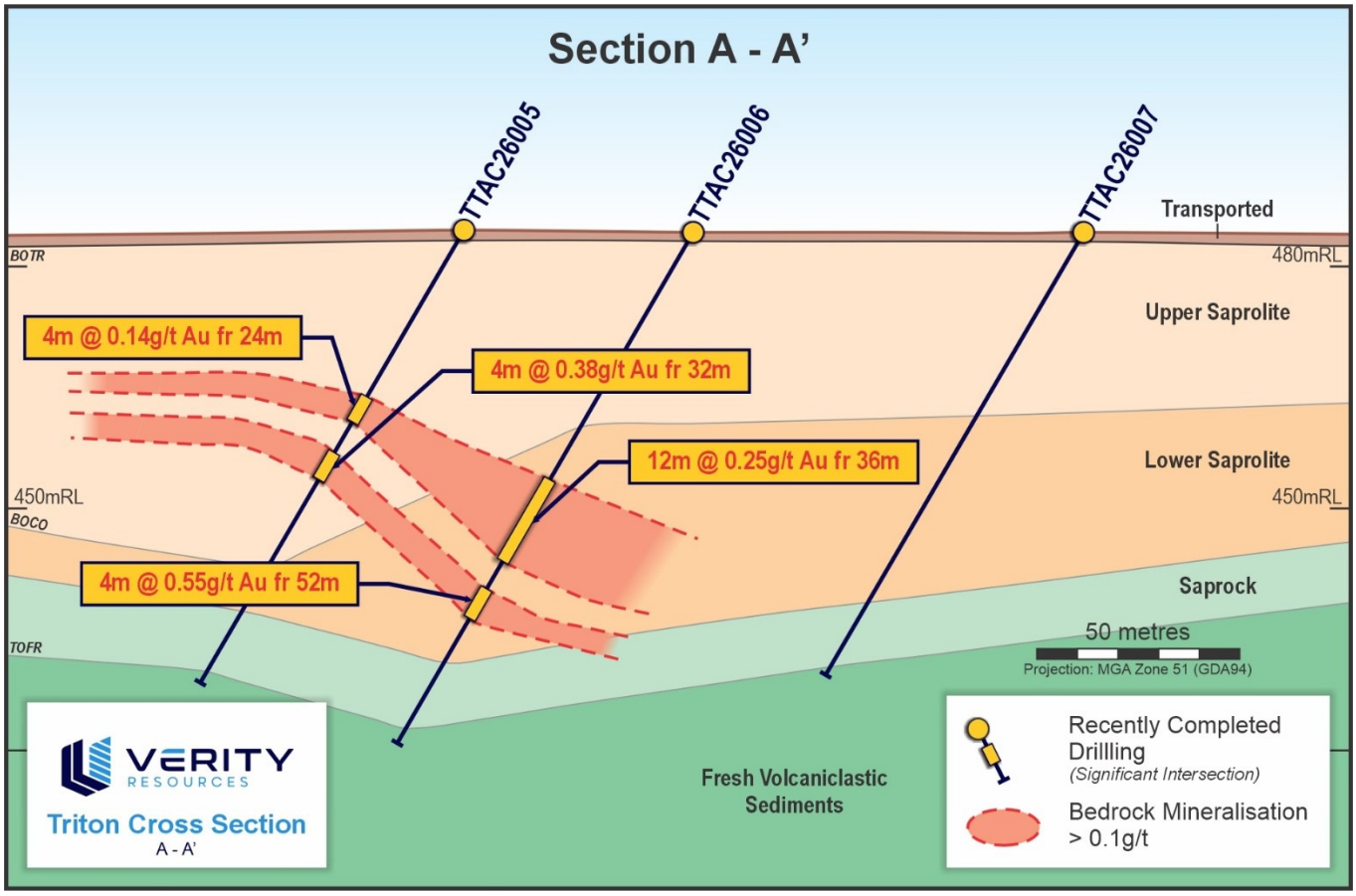

Figure 4. Representative cross section through Triton AC drilling showing interpreted supergene mineralisation above the base of complete oxidation. The primary source zone at depth remains completely untested.

Multiple Mineralised Positions Support District-Scale Potential

The results from Triton and Perseverance, together with the existing Korong and Waihi resources and recently announced resource-extension drilling, support the interpretation of a mineralised regional trend with substantial growth potential. Gold mineralisation has now been identified across at least ~7km from Korong in the south to Perseverance in the north. The trend remains open and lightly tested.

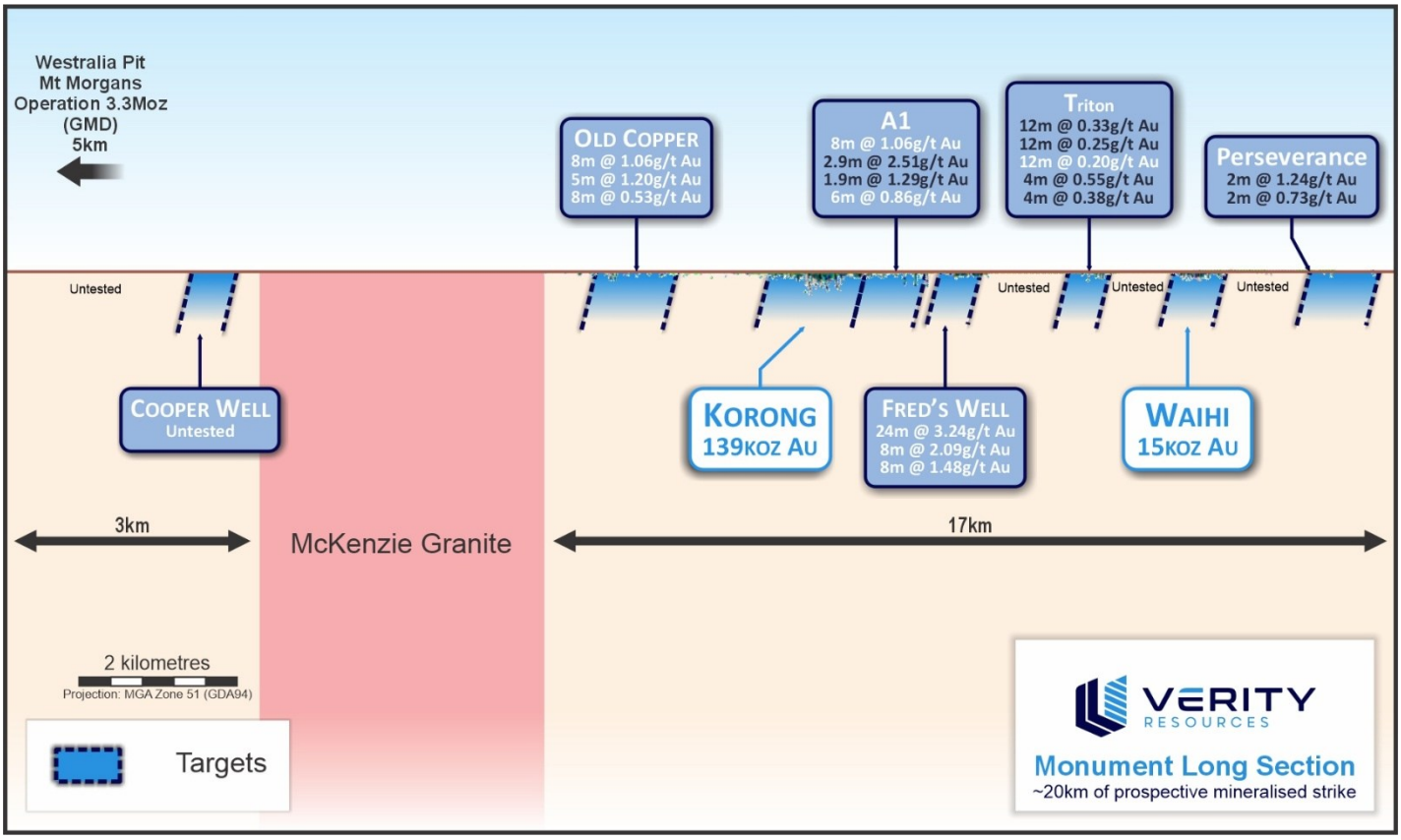

Figure 5. Monument longsection with ~20km of prospective mineralised strike.

Next Steps and Catalysts

All assays from the 2025–2026 drill campaign have now been returned. The Company's near-term priorities include:

- Updated Monument MRE expected April 2026, incorporating ~11,000m of infill 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.

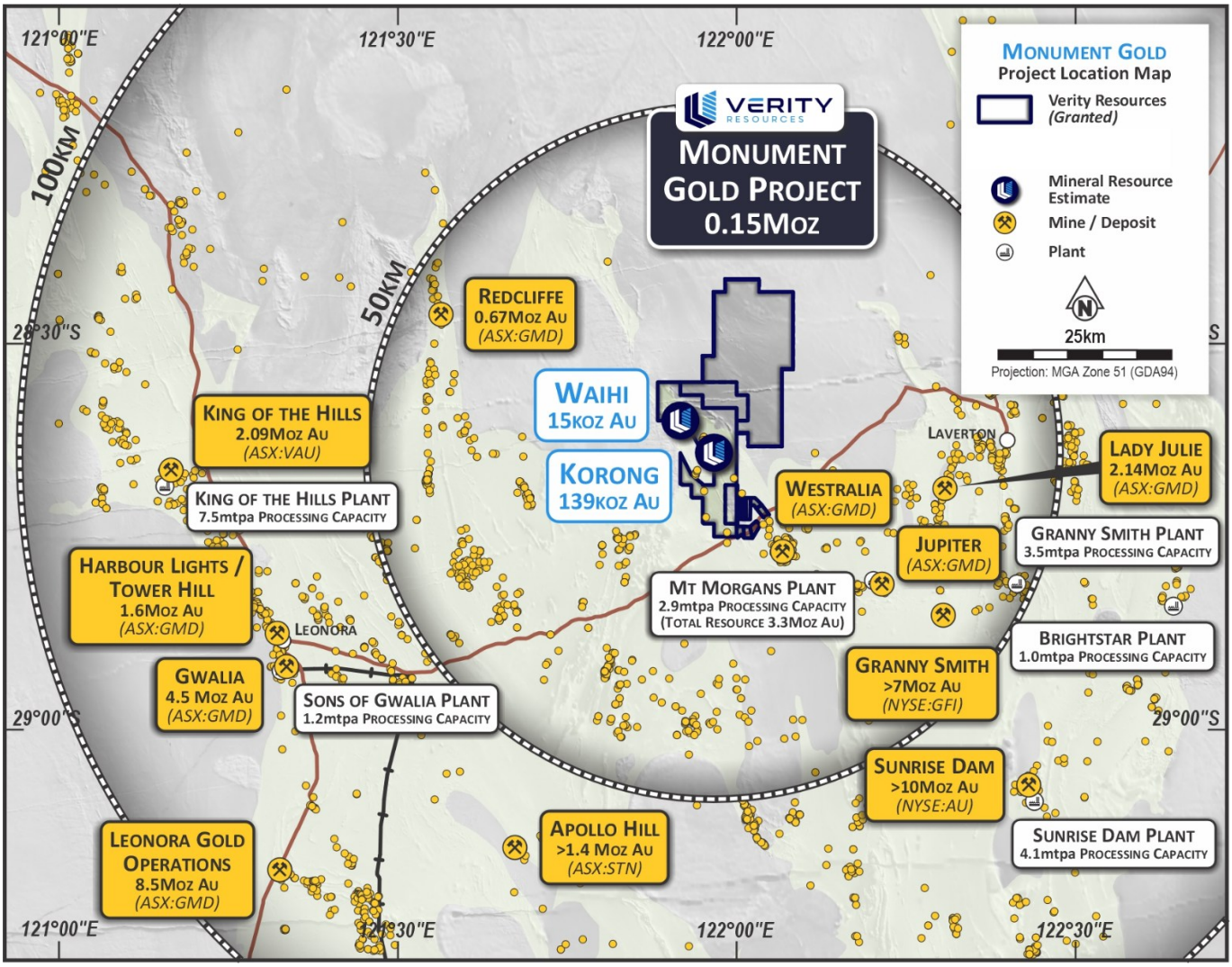

Figure 6. Monument Gold Project location in the Laverton Gold District amongst major gold deposits and regional processing infrastructure. Gold mineralisation has now been identified across ~7km of the Monument trend, with ~60 targets remaining to be assessed.

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

For further information, please contact:

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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 18 March 2026 "Step Out Drilling Doubles Mineralised Strike Over MRE Areas"
- ASX:VRL 29 January 2025 "Drilling Confirms Extension of Mineralisation at Monument"
- ASX:VRL 19 December 2022 "Broad, High-Grade Gold Intersected 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. 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.
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*	**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.

	loss/gain of fine/coarse material	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. .
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.
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. 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)** RC percussion 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. 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 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). 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 widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** The geometry of mineralisation is well understood and all intercepts are reported in true width unless otherwise stated. **Aircore (AC)**

	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	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	Hole Type	Easting (MGA94Z51)	Northing (MGA94Z51)	RL (AHD)	Depth	Collar Dip	Collar Azimuth
PVRC25001	RC	392967	6838021	501	198	-60	220
PVRC25002	RC	393045	6837957	499	198	-60	220
PVRC25003	RC	392273	6838403	504	78	-60	40
TTAC26001	AC	395307	6834724	483	47.00	-60	225
TTAC26002	AC	395348	6834761	486	33.00	-60	225
TTAC26003	AC	395373	6834769	484	45.00	-60	225
TTAC26004	AC	395389	6834661	485	42.00	-60	225
TTAC26005	AC	395471	6834591	489	65.00	-60	225
TTAC26006	AC	395492	6834611	485	74.00	-60	225
TTAC26007	AC	395528	6834643	490	64.00	-60	225

Appendix B – Resultant Intercepts

HoleID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Downhole Width	True Width	Gold Grade (g/t)
PVRC25001	66	68	2		0.73
PVRC25002	86	88	2		1.24
PVRC25003					NSI
TTAC26001	24	28	4		0.16
TTAC26002					NSI
TTAC26003	20	32	12		0.33
	36	40	4		0.19
TTAC26004					NSI
TTAC26005	24	28	4		0.14
	32	36	4		0.38
TTAC26006	36	48	12		0.25
	52	56	4		0.55
TTAC26007					NSI

Note: Triton Prospect (AC – 0.1g/t cutoff, no internal dilution), Perseverance Prospects (RC – 0.5g/t cutoff, 1m internal dilution). NSI = No Significant Intercept

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