

DRILL PROGRAM CONFIRMS EXTENSION OF MINERALISATION AT MONUMENT GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Follow up infill drilling at Fred's Well Prospect has intersected gold mineralisation that confirms a 1.1km mineralised gold strike trend 2km northwest of the Monument Gold Project's **near-surface 3.2Mt @ 1.4g/t Au Korong Mineral Resource Estimate**
- Best intercepts to date at Fred's Well include:
 - **24m @ 3.24g/t Au** (MOAC262 from 44m) including **12m @ 6.35g/t Au**¹
 - **8m @ 2.09g/t Au** (MOAC265 from 40m)¹
 - **8m @ 1.48g/t Au** (MOAC256 from 36m)¹
 - **12m @ 1.01g/t Au** (MOAC277 from 20m)¹
 - **3m @ 2.98g/t Au** (MOAC374 from 72m) **ending in mineralisation**¹
 - **10m @ 0.68g/t Au** (FWRC002 from 52m) including **2m @ 2.28g/t Au**²
 - **4m @ 1.00g/t Au** (FWRC002 from 81m) including **1m @ 2.89g/t Au**²
 - **9m @ 0.61g/t Au** (MOAC389 from 12m)²
 - **4m @ 0.28g/t Au** (MOAC381 from 20m)²
- The Monument Gold Project covers 195km² located within the Laverton Gold District (Western Australia) and is directly adjacent to and along strike of Genesis Minerals' (ASX:GMD) 3.3Moz Au Mt Morgans Project
- Pit optimisation studies to commence in 2025 on the near-surface Korong (**3.0Mt @ 1.4g/t Au**) and Waihi (**0.2Mt @ 2.1g/t Au**) deposits following significant increase in gold prices since Mineral Resource Estimation in 2021. Both MRE remain open in all directions
- Over 60 additional untested BIF, basalt and intrusion-hosted gold drill targets at the Monument Gold Project remain to be tested

¹2021/22 AC drill program²2024 AC/RC drill program

Verity Resources Limited (**ASX:VRL, Verity or the Company**) is pleased to announce that it has received the final assay results from the infill aircore & reverse circulation drilling program at the Fred's Well prospect in the Monument Gold Project (**MGP**), located in the Laverton Gold District, Western Australia.

The MGP lies directly adjacent to and along strike of Genesis Minerals (ASX:GMD) ~3.3Moz Au Mt Morgan's Project).

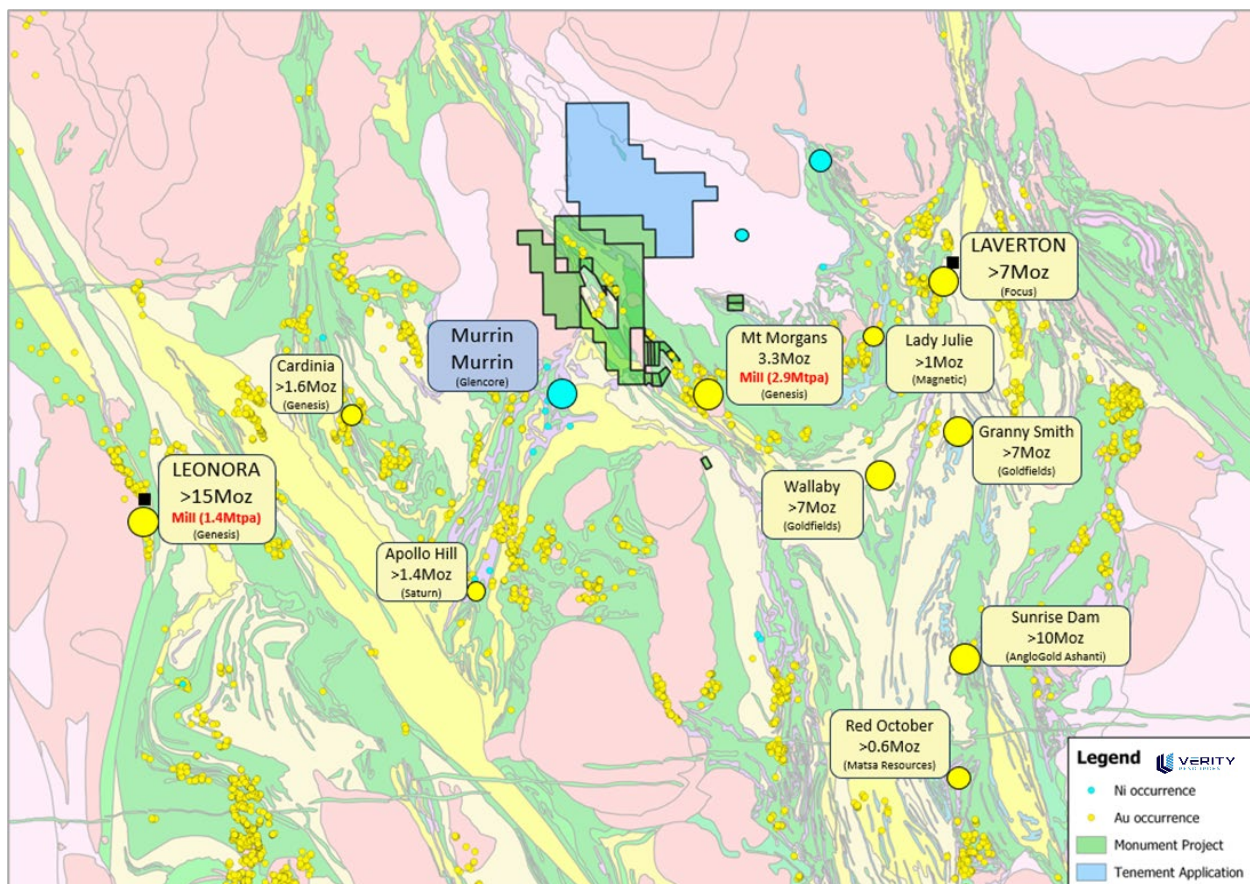


Figure 1. Monument Gold Project location in the Laverton Gold District amongst major gold deposits.

24 holes (22 aircore, 2 reverse circulation) were drilled for 1,718m across the Freds Well prospect (Figure 1, Table 1) with holes positioned on 100m spaced drill lines with collars predominantly 40m apart, to infill 370m of untested strike between 400m of previous lines of AC drilling and historic workings as well as test depth and potential strike extensions of previously intersected significant gold mineralisation.

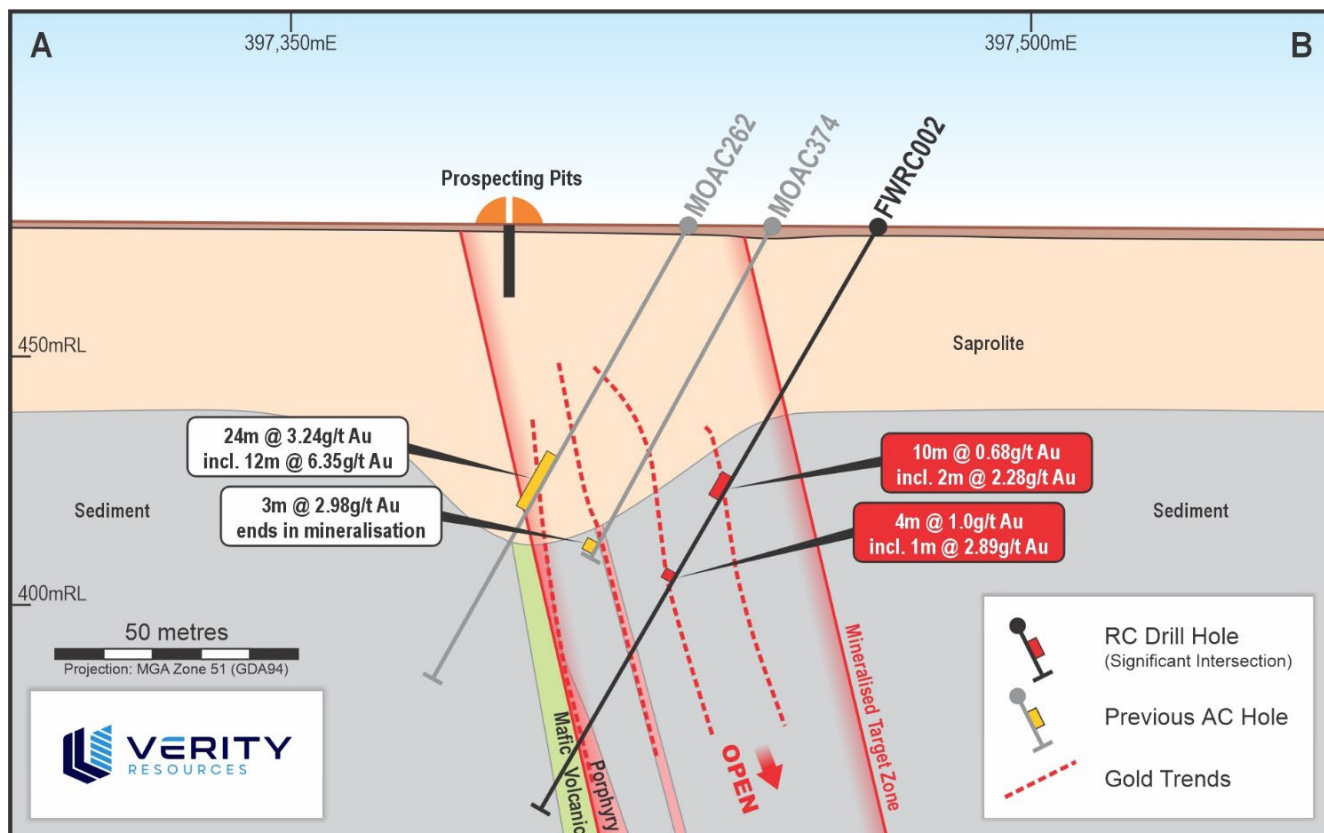


Figure 2. Fred's Well cross section showing significant intercepts in holes FWRC002 and relating to mineralisation previously intersected in MOAC262 and MOAC374.

The results confirm an extension to the mineralised gold strike to a total length of 1.1km, further confirming Fred's Well as a potentially new mineralised gold zone.

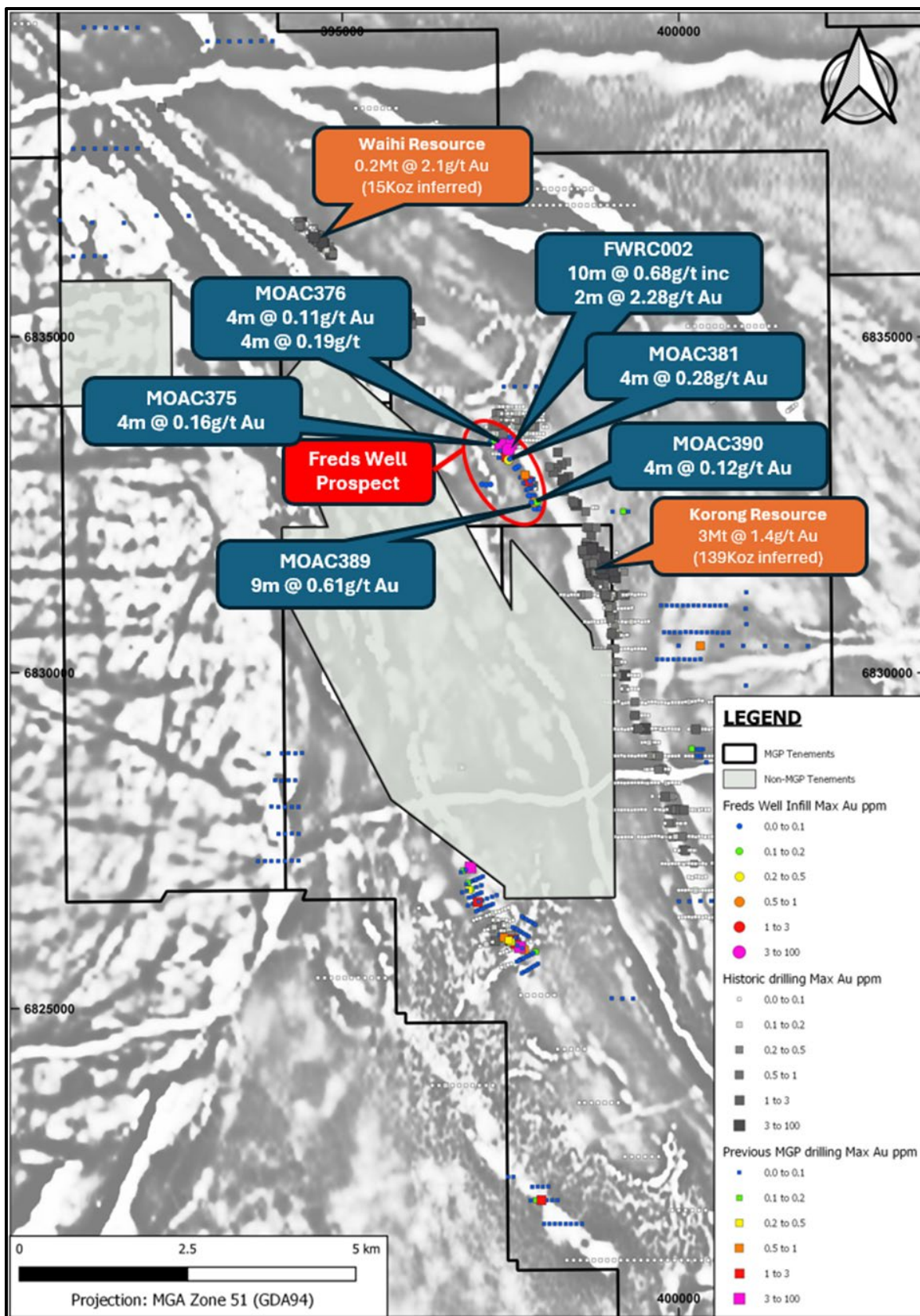


Figure 3. Prospect location plan and significant intercepts from latest infill AC & RC drilling at MGP.

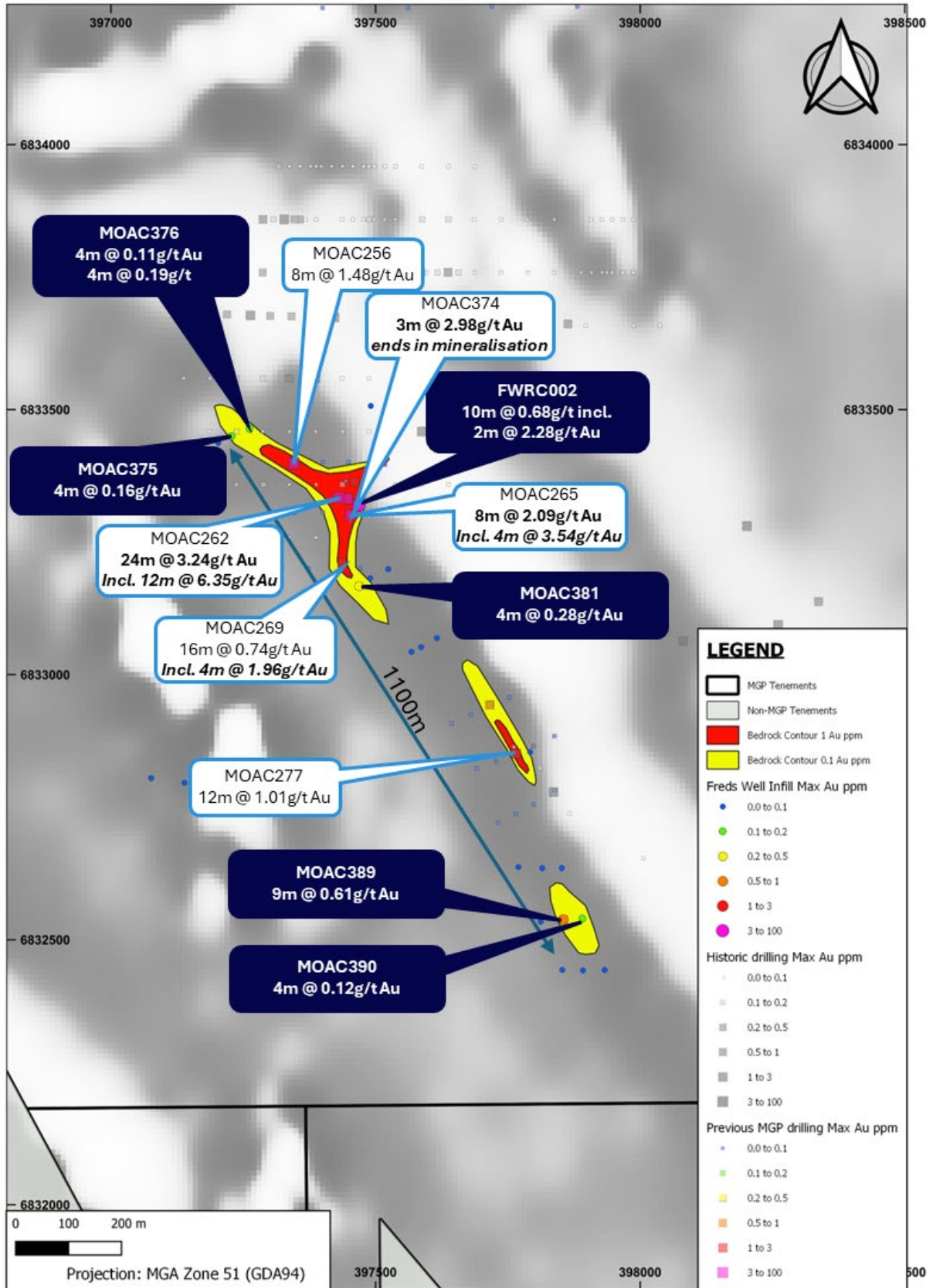


Figure 4. Significant intercepts from infill aircore & reverse circulation drilling at Fred's Well.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
Fred's Well	MOAC256	36	44	8	1.48	
	MOAC262	44	68	24	3.24	<i>Including 12m @ 6.35 g/t Au</i>
	MOAC265	40	48	8	2.09	<i>Including 4m @ 3.54g/t Au</i>
	MOAC269	32	48	26	0.74	<i>Including 4m @ 3.54g/t Au</i>
	MOAC277	20	32	12	1.01	
	MOAC374	72	75	3	2.98	<i>Ended in mineralisation</i>
	FWRC002	52	62	10	0.68	<i>Including 2m @ 2.28g/t Au</i>
		81	85	4	1.00	<i>Including 1m @ 2.89g/t Au</i>
	MOAC389	12	21	9	0.61	
	MOAC381	20	24	4	0.28	
	MOAC376	60	64	4	0.19	
		0	4	4	0.11	<i>From surface</i>
	MOAC375	0	4	4	0.16	<i>From surface</i>
	MOAC390	50	54	4	0.12	

Table 1. Significant intercepts from the infill aircore & reverse circulation drilling programs completed at Fred's Well prospect. Blue shaded results are results from latest drill program.

Drill hole FWRC002 was designed to intersect down dip of previous drill hole MOAC262 and test the depth potential of the mineralisation in fresh rock. The drill hole intersected two mineralised zones; on a lithological contact, and with laminated quartz veins respectively, returning best grades of:

- **10m @ 0.68g/t** from 52m including **2m @ 2.28g/t Au**; and
- **4m @ 1.00g/t** from 81m including **1m @ 2.89g/t Au**

Drill hole MOAC389 was designed to test beneath coincident historic workings, and lag & rock chip anomalism within the same stratigraphic position along strike to the south, intersecting quartz veins in upper saprolite, returning best assays of:

- **9m @ 0.61g/t Au** from 12m

Drill hole MOAC381 was designed to test along strike to the south of historic workings targeted in the previous drilling within the same stratigraphic position, and intersected gold mineralisation at the base of upper of saprolite, returning best assays of:

- **4m @ 0.28g/t Au** from 20m

The drilling results indicate the presence of multiple mineralised contacts associated with a ~100m wide stratigraphic sequence, consisting of ultramafics, felsic porphyry, mafic volcanics and sediments, which extend for a strike length of >770m. Elevated Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cu and Mn with >20ppm As and >100ppm Cu associated with the anomalous gold mineralisation are indicative of

hydrothermal mineralisation associated with high level intrusives and will also be used as pathfinder elements in surface geochemical sampling to plan future drilling programs.

Drilling undertaken in 2022 intersected a mixed package of mafic, ultramafic, shale, chert and felsic porphyry intrusive lithologies. The highest-grade intersections from the previous drilling (MOAC262: **24m @ 3.24g/t Au** from 44m including **12m @ 6.35g/t Au**, and MOAC374: **3m @ 2.98g/t Au** from 72m) are associated with a sediment-ultramafic contact.

Historic workings and prospect field mapping indicate gold occurrences are located on the intersection of 140° trending sheared lithological sediment-ultramafic contacts and cross-cutting 050° north-east trending shear zones.

The encouraging results near surface from the Fred's Well drill programs have confirmed the prospect as a mineralised gold zone over a strike length of ~1.1km. Situated along strike and approximately 2km northwest from the 139koz Korong deposit, this zone has the potential to contribute to future resource ounces, pending further drilling and exploration work.

Future Work Programs

Detailed structural and geochemical analysis of the drilling data is underway which will assist with strike extension drilling. Multi-element signatures associated with the anomalous gold mineralisation are also being analysed to identify pathfinder vectors to additional zones. These will be used to identify additional regional targets from the comprehensive surface geochemical data set.

The Company is commencing a pit optimisation study on the near-surface Korong (3.0Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 139koz Au) and Waihi (0.2Mt @ 2.1g/t for 15koz Au) deposits reported in 2021, which currently remain open all directions. The outcome of the work will be used as a basis for resource extension drilling along strike and testing down-dip extensions to the mineralisation.

About the Monument Gold Project

The Monument Gold Project is located in WA's world-class Laverton Gold District and comprises ~232km² of tenure located approximately 40km west of Laverton, adjacent and along strike of Genesis Minerals' (ASX: GMD) **3.1Moz 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.

To date, only ~10% of the 20km strike has been drilled with detailed reverse circulation drilling. There is currently ~20km of additional priority targets identified along the banded iron formations horizon, and multiple other syenite-intrusion style targets (approximately 60 targets remaining to be tested).

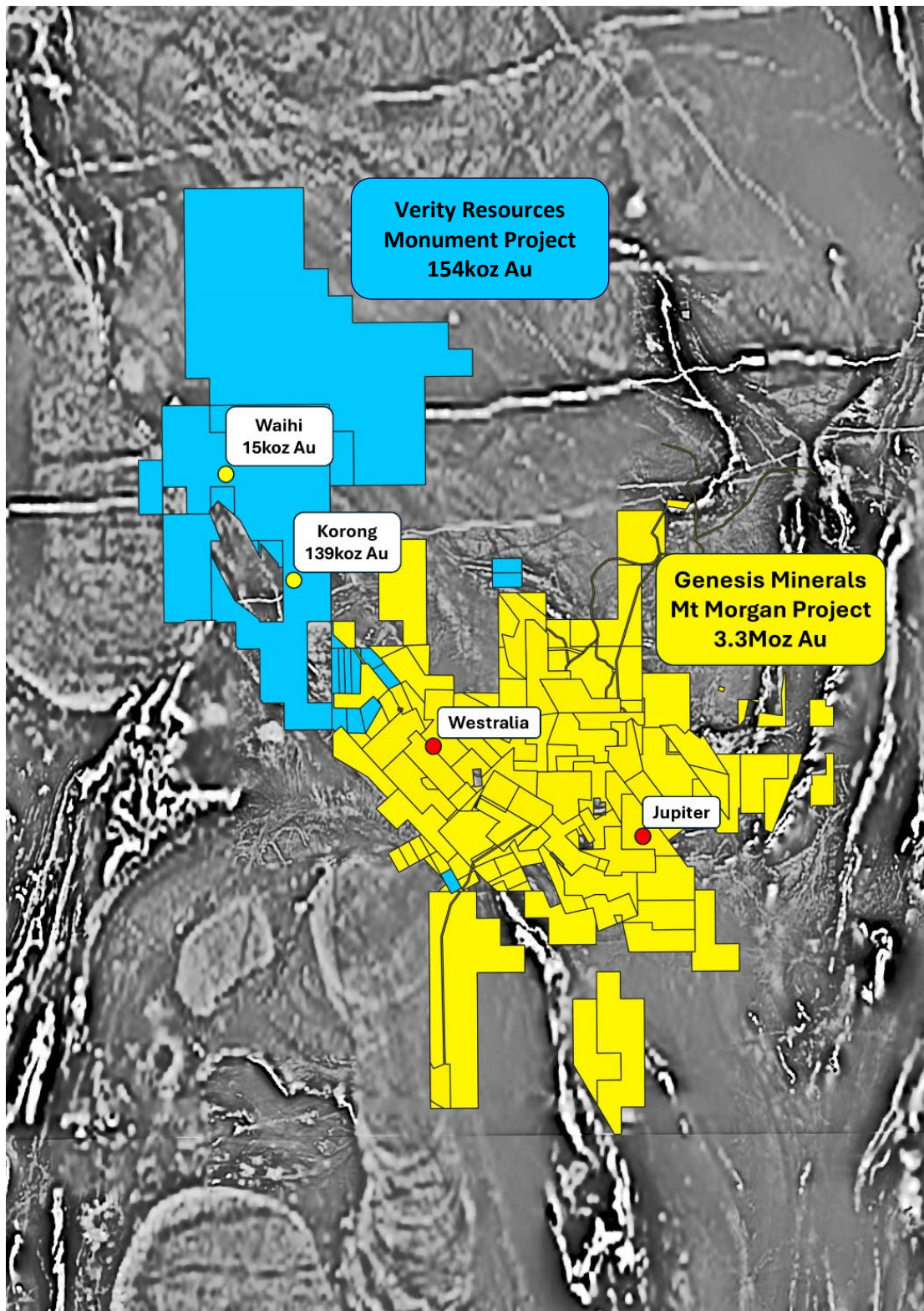


Figure 5. Monument Gold Project location adjacent to Genesis Minerals' multi-million ounce Mt Morgan Project.

-Ends-

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 “Mineral Resources Estimate declared for 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, globally known as prolific lithium and rare earth elements districts respectively. The Company also owns 70% of the Pimenta Project, a potential large-scale REE project in eastern Minas Gerais.

Verity Resources also holds large base and precious metals projects in the Limpopo Mobile Belt in Botswana, a district known for hosting major nickel and copper-producing operations. The Company’s Botswana portfolio contains three flagship projects where high-grade Cu-Ag (Airstrip and Dibete) and a Maiden JORC Inferred Resource (Maibele North) have been discovered. Maibele North currently hosts a JORC (2012) inferred resource of 2.4Mt @ 0.72% Ni and 0.21% Cu + PGE’s + Co + Au and is located within 50km of the Selebi-Phikwe mine recently acquired by TSX-listed Premium Nickel Resources Ltd (TSX-V:PNRL).

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 of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that 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

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

Table 2: JORC-compliant (2012) 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

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is extracted from the following Company announcement released to the ASX:

- 3 December 2024 *"Monument Gold Drill Program Complete"*
- 19 December 2022 *"Broad, High-Grade Gold Intersected in Aircore Drilling at Monument Gold Project, Western Australia"*
- 2 August 2021 *"Mineral Resource Estimate Declared For Monument Gold Project"*

Appendix A – Drill Hole Information

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

Holes that returned no significant results (<0.1g/t Au) have not been included.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
MOAC375	397228	6833450	477	86	-60	239	0	4	4	0.16
MOAC376	397262	6833464	477	87	-60	240	0	4	4	0.11
	397262	6833464	477	87	-60	240	60	64	4	0.19
MOAC377	397203	6833437	477	84	-60	240				NSI
MOAC378	397491	6833507	476	87	-60	269				NSI
MOAC379	397490	6833182	474	86	-60	236				NSI
MOAC380	397524	6833199	474	68	-60	239				NSI
MOAC381	397469	6833167	475	70	-60	236	20	24	4	0.28
MOAC382	397568	6833043	474	36	-60	236				NSI
MOAC383	397586	6833052	473	69	-60	241				NSI
MOAC384	397616	6833069	473	82	-60	239				NSI
MOAC385	397770	6832637	477	52	-60	262				NSI
MOAC386	397815	6832635	477	64	-60	270				NSI
MOAC387	397852	6832635	477	35	-60	266				NSI
MOAC388	397812	6832534	478	37	-60	267				NSI
MOAC389	397855	6832538	478	68	-60	266	12	21	9	0.61
MOAC390	397891	6832540	478	81	-60	267	50	54	4	0.12
MOAC391	397853	6832443	477	21	-60	268				NSI
MOAC392	397892	6832442	477	45	-60	268				NSI
MOAC393	397933	6832443	477	67	-60	267				NSI
MOAC394	397076	6832805	482	96	-60	270				NSI
MOAC395	397139	6832796	482	69	-60	261				NSI
MOAC396	397203	6832803	482	94	-60	258				NSI
FWRC001	397792	6832854	472	100	-60	272				NSI
FWRC002	397469	6833321	475	134	-60	271	52	62	10	0.68
	397469	6833321	475	134	-60	271	81	85	4	1.00

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore (AC) and slimline reverse circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken by Prospect Drilling Pty Ltd based out of Perth, Western Australia using a multi-purpose rig. AC and RC 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. RC drilling consisted of 1m samples discharged into collection buckets positioned below a cyclone. Collected samples were passed through a 3 tier riffle splitter with 2-3kg of sample collected into a pre-numbered calico bag. The remainder of the sample was collected into a sample tray which was laid out on the ground in rows of 20 with the corresponding calico sample bag placed on top of the sample spoil. All RC sampling was undertaken at 1m intervals. Sampling consisted of collecting the calico bag from the corresponding sample spoil. Sampling and analytical procedures are detailed in the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation section.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face sampling AC and slimline RC drilling by Prospect Drilling achieved hole diameter size

	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.	<p>of 3 1/4 inch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was completed via air core blade for AC or percussion hammer for RC to penetrate hard rock when encountered in the upper part of the weathering profile.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery size and sample conditions (Eg. dry, wet, moist) were recorded in the field sample data booklet by visually assessing the sample piles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling involved frequent reaming to clean the hole at the start of each new rod. Regular cleaning of the cyclone and riffle splitter using high-pressure air was undertaken to avoid contamination from wet and moist samples.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Rock samples from all 1m intervals drilled from the RC were collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. RC sampling consisted of collecting every calico sample bag representing 1m of drilling and placing into numbered polyweave bags

	<p><i>representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>for dispatched to ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie which is an accredited laboratory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC and RC 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bagged AC and RC 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. • RC samples were analysed for Au via ALS method Au-ICP21 which comprises fire assay with an ICP-AES finish using a 30g nominal sample weight. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were surveyed by handheld GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +/-3m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing & distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes were drilled on 100m to 150m 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. • RC samples were collected as 1m intervals collected into calico bags from a 3 tier riffle splitter.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No bias has been introduced from the sampling technique. • The drilling orientation is considered perpendicular to the strike orientation of mineralisation.

	<i>orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security the different materials.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC and RC drilling and sampling reported has been undertaken on tenement E39/1866 which is located approximately 40km northwest of Laverton, in the Eastern Goldfields Region, Western Australia. <p>The tenements are held by Monument Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Verity Resources Ltd.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No historic drilling by other parties has been reported.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	Drill hole location, depth and directional information collected by Verity is included in the report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intercepts are reported using a 0.1g/t Au cut-off grade with no internal dilution. Intercepts are reported as down-hole

	<p><i>(e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>lengths using length weighted averages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top-cut has been applied to the reported intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer "Orientation of data in relation to geological structure" in Section 1. True width of mineralisation is not known at this stage.
Diagrams	<p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A location plan of each of the prospects showing the drill collars is provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	<p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report is considered balanced with the information provided. The report shows drill collars for all holes completed.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><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></p>	<p>No testwork has been undertaken in relation to metallurgical and geotechnical studies.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the encouraging results, follow-up AC and RC drilling is planned

	<p><i>lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>for 2025.</p>
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