EXPLORATION UPDATE
ADVANCING MONUMENT GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

ADVANCING BROWNFIELDS EXPLORATION

Korong-Waihi 154koz Au Resource Upgrade Strategy

- Comprehensive review and validation studies of Korong and Waihi resource data underway to determine resource-focussed drill program
- Study to inform infill and step-out drilling to support an upgraded JORC (2012) confidence level to Indicated and potential Resource expansion

ADVANCING GREENFIELDS EXPLORATION PROSPECTS

Star Well Prospect

- Heritage clearance received with aircore drill program to commence end of April to test 120m of strike
- Previous rock chip sampling at Star Well in 2023 returned up to **6.17g/t Au** indicating a new greenstone belt with 8km of underexplored strike

Triton Prospect

- Planned aircore drilling at Triton will test 200m of strike with 6 holes across 2 lines, targeting an untested stratigraphic position analogous to Fred's Well and a >20ppb gold soil anomaly

Korong West Prospect

- Planned aircore drilling west of the Korong MRE, with 4 holes from 2 lines to test 130m of strike

McKenzie Well Prospect

- Mapping and soil sampling completed at McKenzie Well Prospect targeting multiple gold-in-soil anomalies. Assays pending

MONUMENT GOLD PROJECT

- Monument Gold Project is located in WA's world-class Laverton Gold District and comprises ~195km^2 of tenure, adjacent and along strike of Genesis Minerals' (ASX: GMD) **3.3Moz Laverton Gold Project**
- Monument also hosts~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
- Rights Issue launched to raise ~$1.1M (partially underwritten by director-related entity) to advance exploration programs at Monument

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Verity Resources Limited (ASX: **VRL**) (**Verity** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities and strategy at its 100%-owned Monument Gold Project, located in the prolific Laverton gold district of Western Australia. The Company is advancing a pipeline of highly prospective gold targets across the Monument Project as part of its strategy to define a larger, higher-confidence gold resource base in one of Australia's most active gold belts. The Monument Gold Project comprises 195km^2 of highly prospective greenstone, along strike of Genesis Minerals (**GMD:ASX**) 3.3Moz Laverton Gold Project.

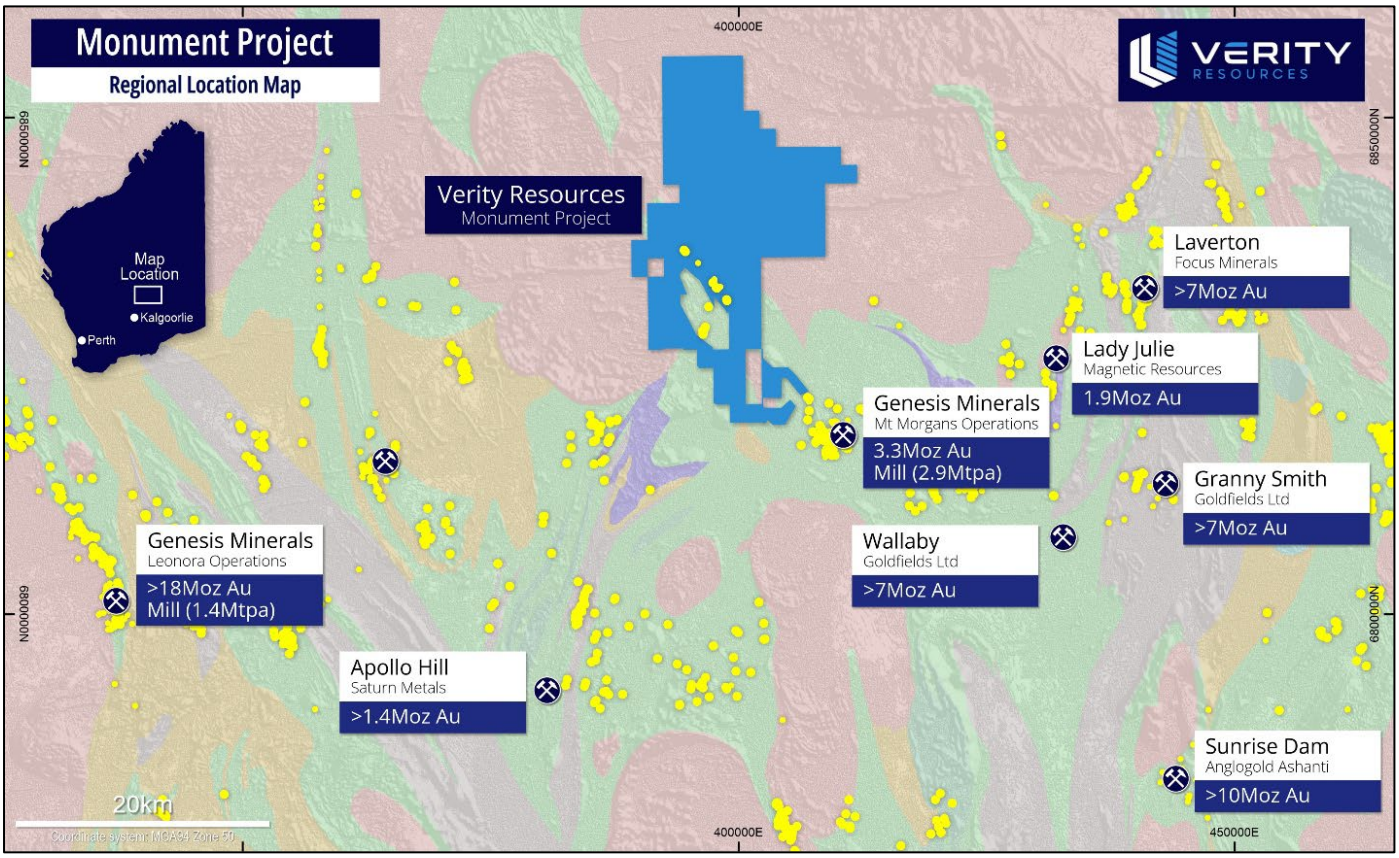

Figure 1. Monument Gold Project location in the Laverton Gold District amongst major gold deposits.

Verity's exploration strategy is underpinned by a dual focus on upgrading and expanding the existing Mineral Resource Estimate while systematically testing high-potential greenfields targets. The Monument Project provides an opportunity to delineate a district-scale gold system supported by:

- a strategic location within a Tier 1 gold district;
- 20km of prospective BIF strike, largely untested;
- proximity to major gold deposits and infrastructure; and
- a growing pipeline of advanced and early-stage targets.

Upcoming exploration programs will be funded through a combination of existing cash reserves and funds raised via the renounceable Rights Issue (partially underwritten) scheduled to close on 2 May 2025 (Refer Prospectus released to ASX on 4 April 2024 for further information).

ADVANCING BROWNFIELDS EXPLORATION

The Korong and Waihi deposits comprise a JORC-compliant (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **3.26 Mt @ 1.4 g/t for 154,000 ounces Au**, with potential to enhance and extend known mineralisation from the planned brownfields exploration program. Mineralised banded iron formation (**BIF**) units remain open along strike and at depth.

The Company's near-term focus is to systematically upgrade the Inferred MRE to the Indicated category, while concurrently testing extensions that could materially grow the resource base.

Verity's brownfields strategy is focused on delivering both scale and confidence within the established mineralised system at Monument.

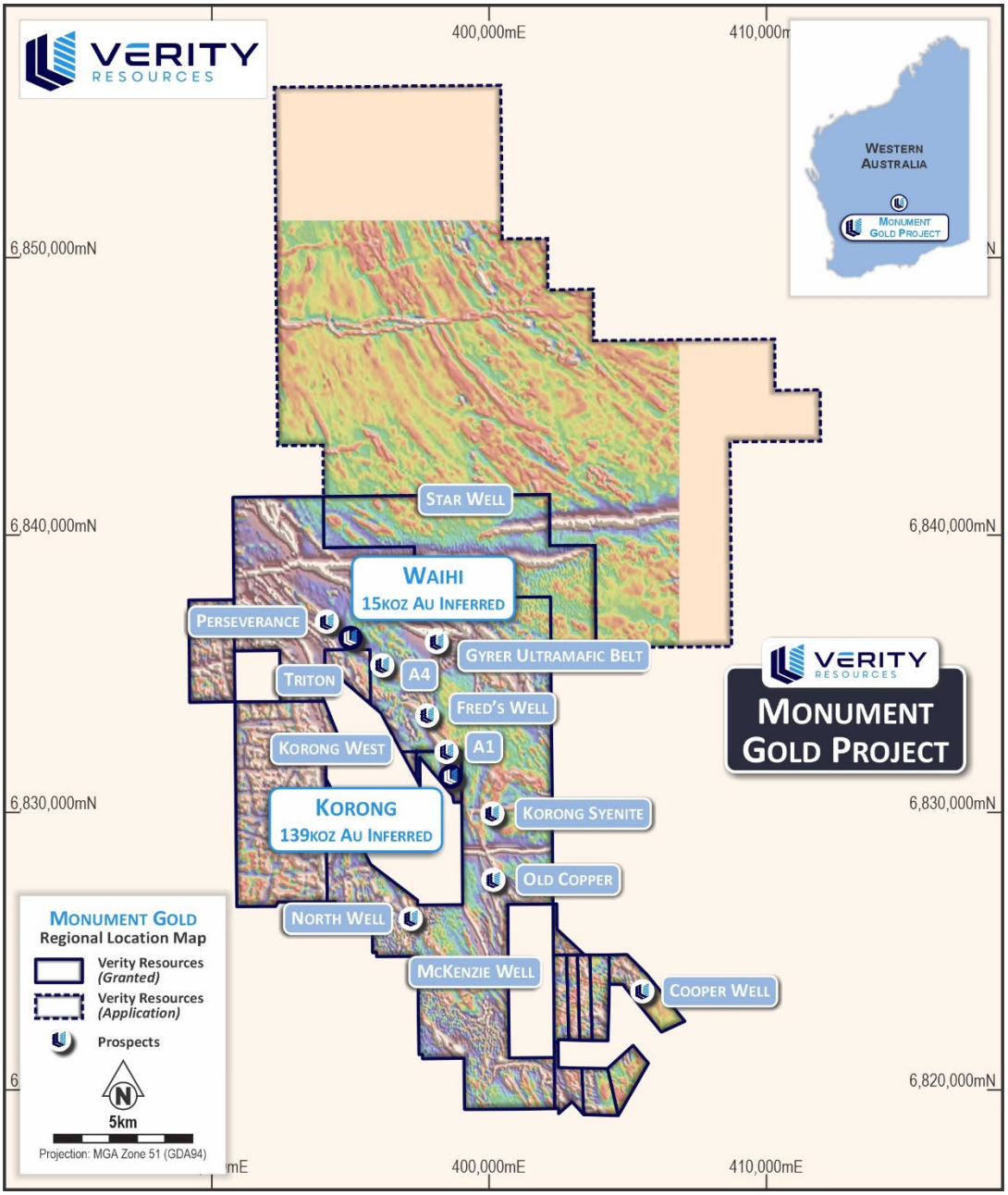

Figure 2. Monument Gold Project Korong-Waihi 154koz Au MRE location amongst other key prospects.

Korong and Waihi Resource Upgrade Strategy

In March 2025, Verity completed a preliminary pit optimisation study over the Korong and Waihi deposits. This work was undertaken to assess potential pathways to upgrade parts of the existing JORC Inferred resource to the Indicated category, which would enable more advanced scoping-level technical and economic studies.

The Company has engaged Environmental Resources Management (**ERM**) to undertake a comprehensive review and validation of historical drilling data associated with the current MRE. This review will determine the level of infill and twin drilling required to support a reclassification to Indicated status in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code.

In conjunction with the data validation program, Verity is planning a resource-focused drill campaign during 2025 to:

- undertake infill drilling to increase geological confidence within the existing resource envelope;
- conduct step-out drilling to test for extensions along strike and at depth, targeting potential resource growth; and
- generate updated geological models and ultimately deliver a revised Mineral Resource Estimate.

ADVANCING GREENFIELDS EXPLORATION PROSPECTS

In parallel with its resource upgrade strategy, Verity continues to build a robust pipeline of greenfields exploration targets across the Monument Project. These targets are informed by detailed structural interpretations, geochemical anomalies, and geological mapping.

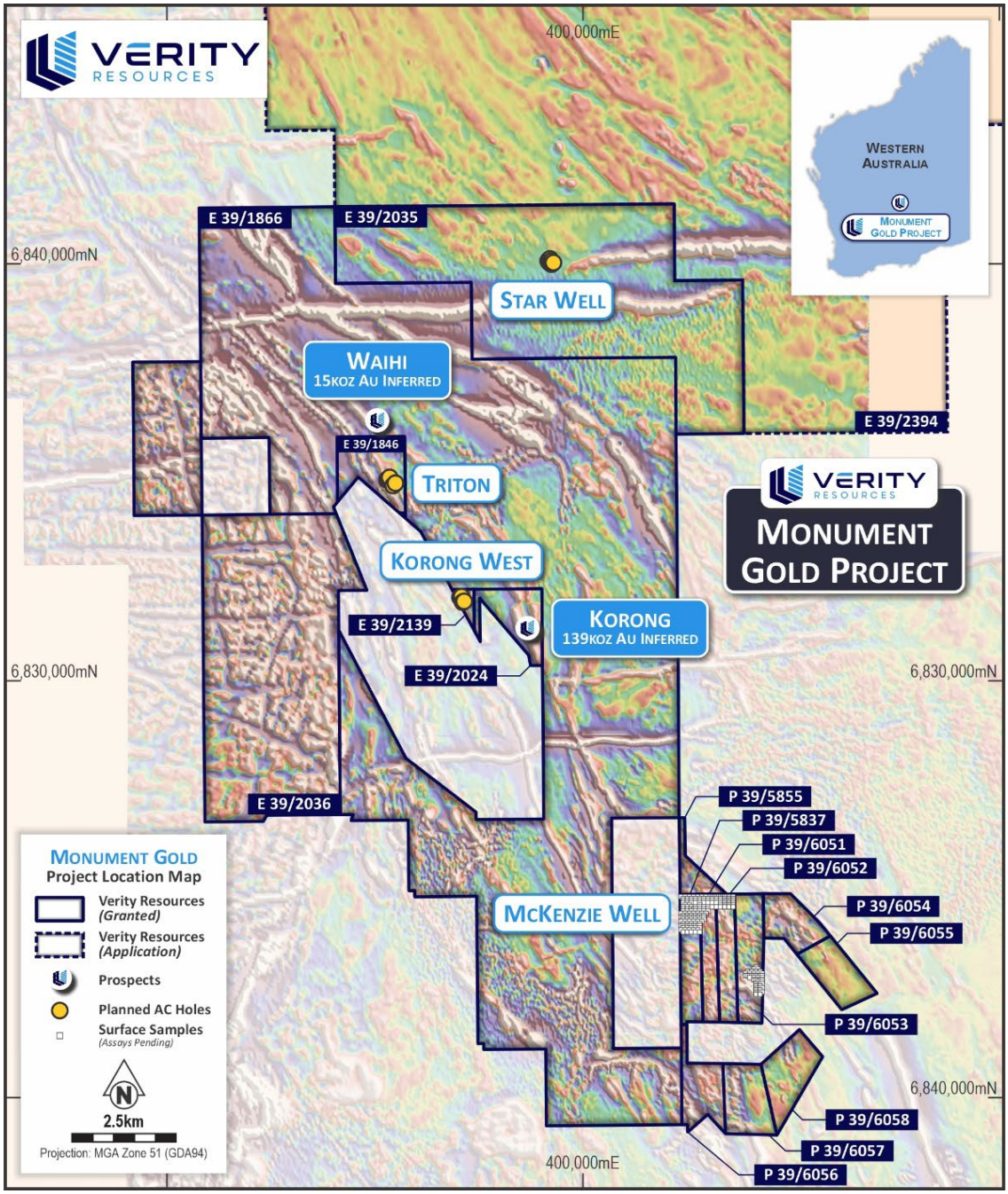

Figure 3. Monument Gold Project with locations of recent soil sampling and mapping campaigns at McKenzie Well, and planned aircore drill campaigns at Triton, Star Well and Korong West.

Star Well Greenstone Belt Prospect

One of the high-priority targets is the Star Well Greenstone Belt, located within tenement E39/2035. The area covers approximately 8km of interpreted mafic volcanic, chert/BIF and felsic gneiss units within a terrane previously interpreted to be granitic gneiss. Previous sampling and fieldwork has returned rock chip assays of up to **6.17g/t Au** from an outcropping chert/BIF unit, with several samples above 1g/t Au over a 40m strike which is the extent of outcrop. The mineralised stratigraphy remains open under shallow sheetwash along strike.

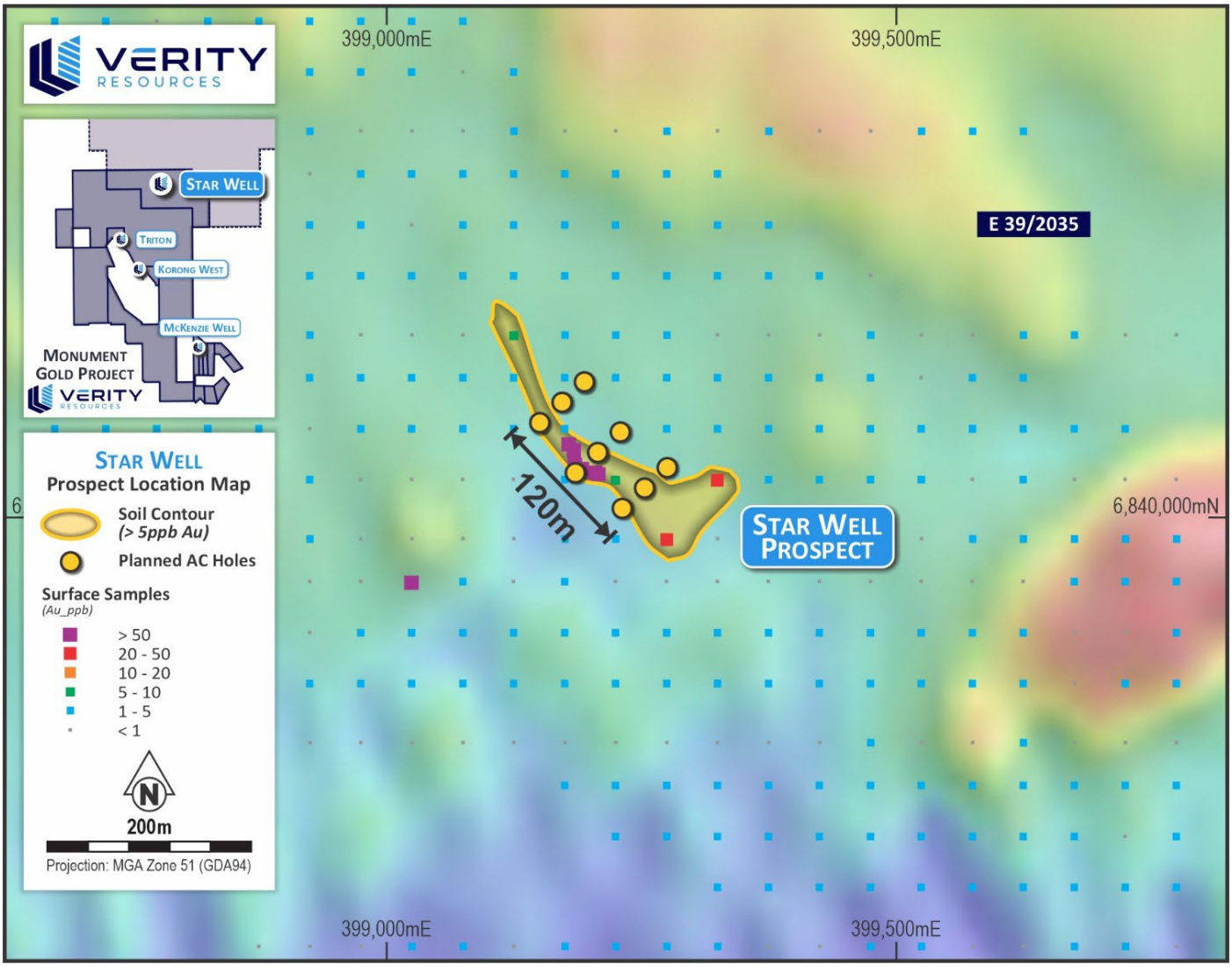

Figure 6. Star Well Prospect with rock chip samples of outcropping chert/BIF unit exhibiting gold anomalism with subsequent surface sampling exhibiting moderate gold anomalism in the vicinity of the outcrop with a greater than 5ppb gold contour, against 1VD Mag image. Also shown are the planned aircore drill locations (yellow).

Heritage clearance was received in April 2025 and an initial reconnaissance aircore drill program is set to commence, comprising nine holes across three drill lines. This program will test approximately 120m of strike and is designed to evaluate the subsurface continuity of the gold-bearing unit.

Triton

The Triton prospect is located on E39/1846 and sits on an interpreted analogous stratigraphic position to the Fred's Well prospect. The program is targeted along a coincident interpreted prospective stratigraphic position and historic soils anomaly of >20ppb gold.

Previous AC drilling in the area did not target the stratigraphic position, but was centred across the centre of the surface anomalism.

Planned aircore drilling consists of 6 holes from 2 lines which will test 200m of strike.

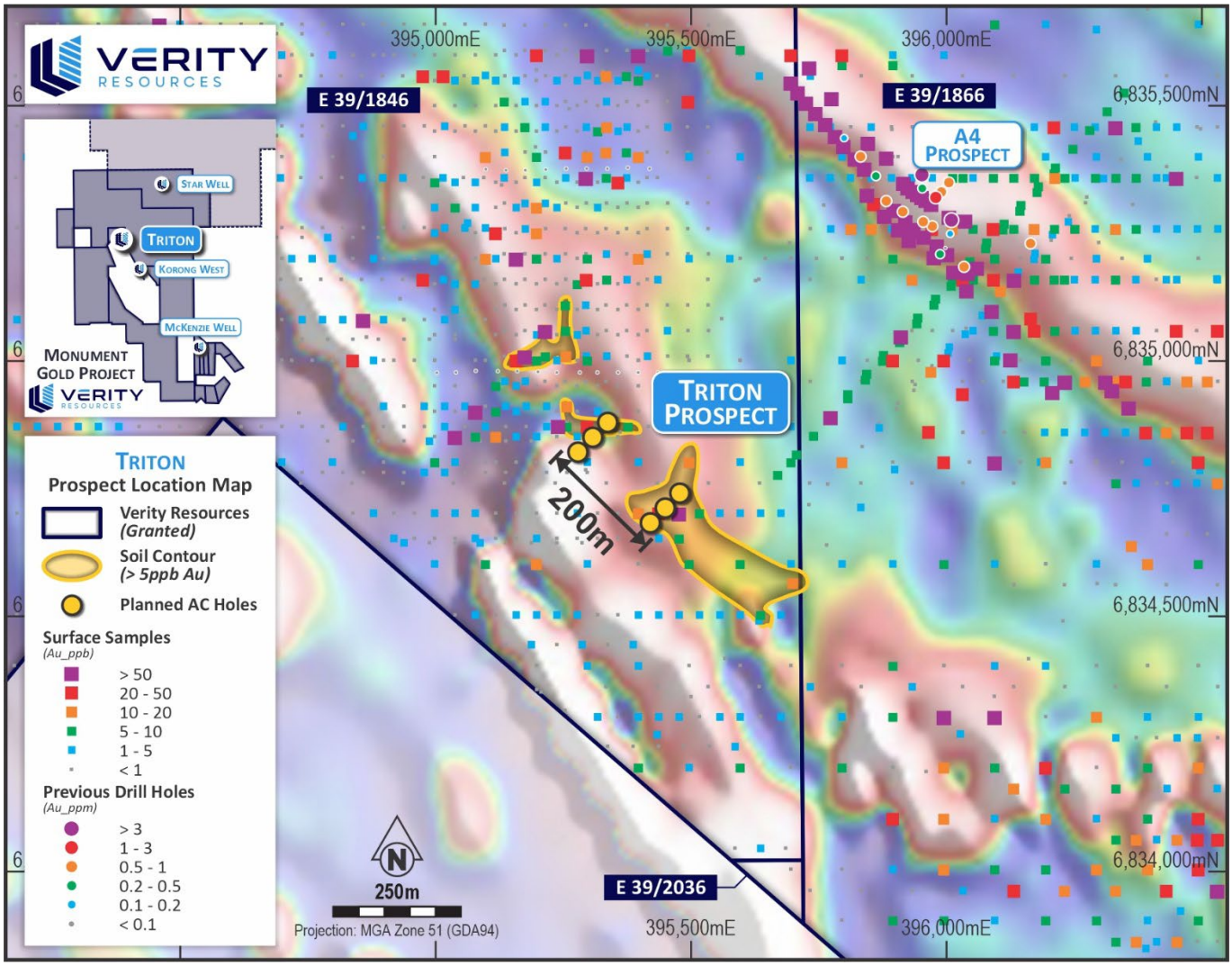

Figure 4. Triton Prospect with recent surface sampling. gold contour (>5ppb) highlighted, against 1VD Mag image. Also shown are the planned aircore drill collar locations (yellow)

Korong West

A small aircore program targeting a previously undrilled coincident low level soil anomaly and interpreted prospective stratigraphic position is planned for the area to the west of the main Korong resource, located on tenement E39/2139.

Planned aircore drilling consists of 4 holes from 2 lines which will test 130m of strike.

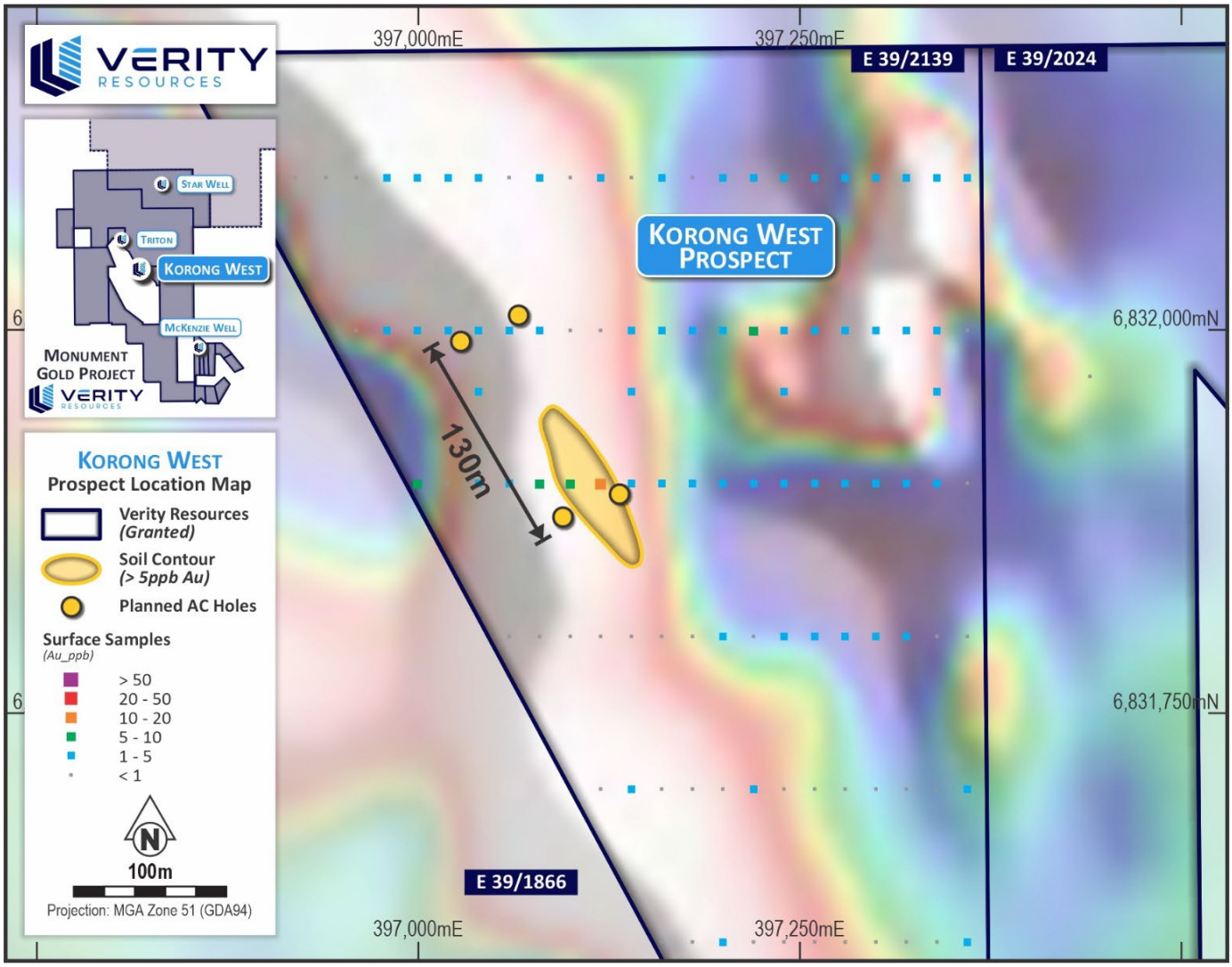

Figure 5. Korong West Prospect with recent surface sampling. Gold contour (>5ppb) highlighted, against 1VD Mag image. Also shown are the planned aircore drill collar locations (yellow)

McKenzie Well Granite Prospect

In March 2025 Verity completed geological mapping and infill soil sampling at the McKenzie Well Granite Prospect. This work focused on the eastern contact between the McKenzie Well granite and the Korong greenstone sequence, where previous surface sampling identified gold-in-soil anomalies up to 76ppb.

The recent field program confirmed the presence of thin transported cover, with sub-cropping greenstone units observed in several locations. Soil sampling was conducted on a 50m x 50m spacing to better constrain the extent and tenor of the previously identified anomalies.

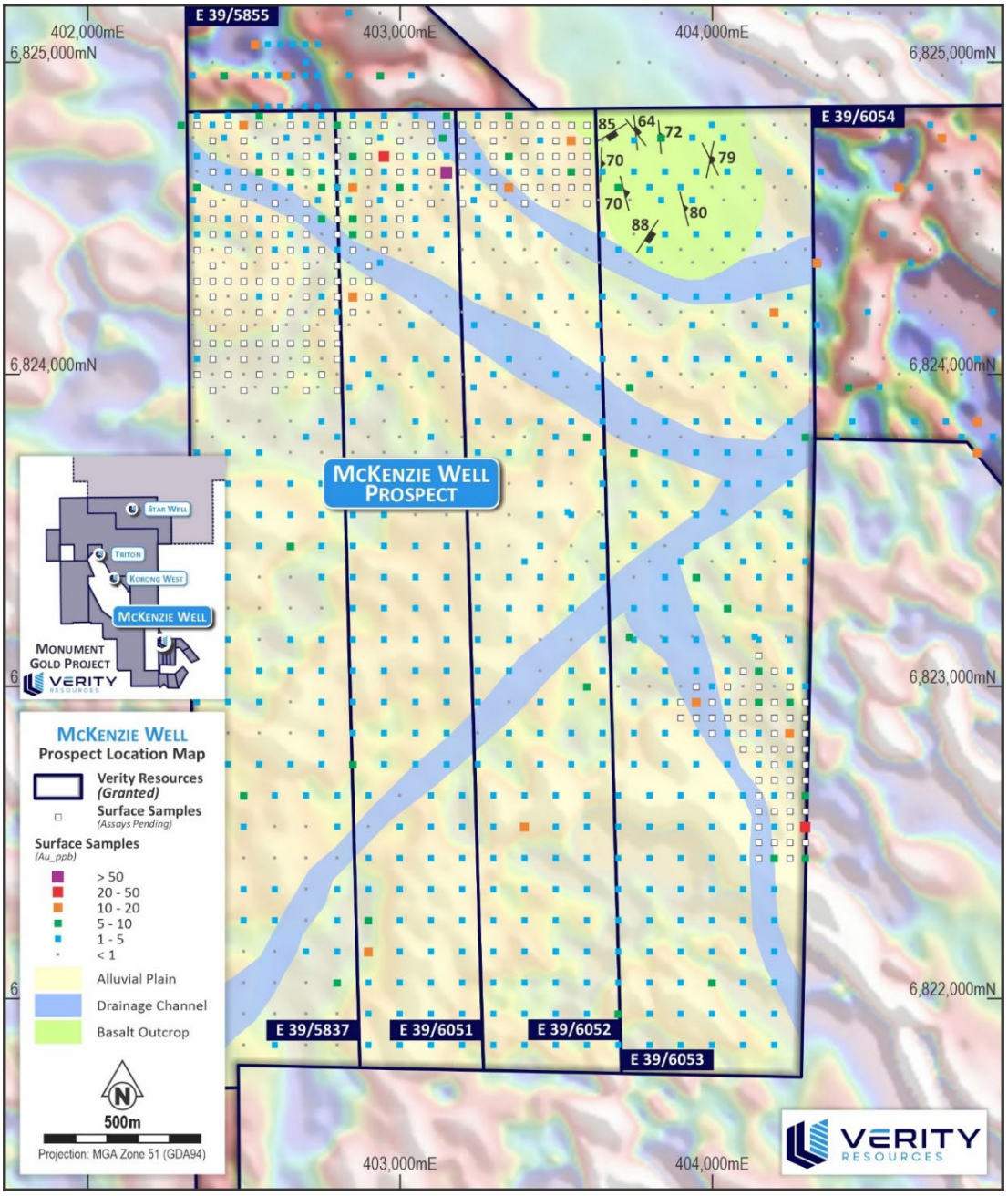

Figure 7. McKenzie Well Prospect with position of infill soil sampling and previous samples overlaid on fact map.

All samples have been submitted to ALS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, with assay results expected during Q2 2025. These results will guide the design of future drilling programs.

KEY EXPLORATION MILESTONES AT MONUMENT FOR THE REMAINDER OF 2025

- Commencement of aircore drilling at Star Well;
- Receipt and interpretation of assays from McKenzie Well;
- Completion of resource validation work and planning of Korong-Waihi infill drilling to upgrade MRE confidence from Inferred to Indicated; and
- Initiation of step out drilling to support an updated Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as results are received and fieldwork progresses.

-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 the Monument Gold Project

The Monument Gold Project is in WA's world-class Laverton Gold District and comprises ~195km^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.

To date, only ~10% of the potential 20km strike has been drilled with detailed air core and reverse circulation drilling. There is currently additional priority targets identified along the banded iron formations horizon, that forms part of a 20km potential structural strike length identified that could also potentially host multiple other syenite-intrusion style targets (in total approximately 60 targets remaining to be tested).

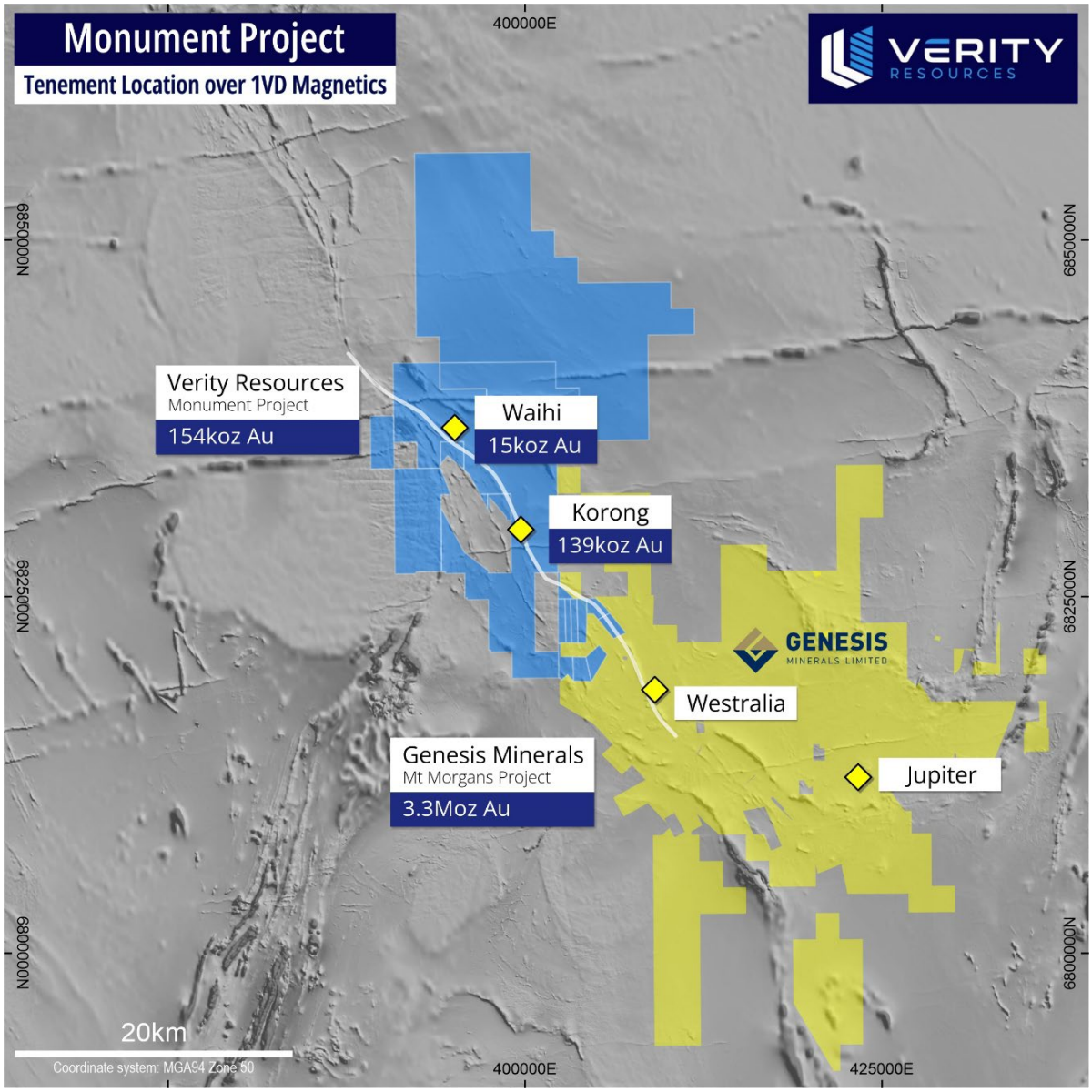

Figure 8. Monument Gold Project location adjacent to Genesis Minerals' 3.3Moz Mt Morgan Project.

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 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

Korong Resource			
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 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:

- 2 August 2021 "*Mineral Resource Estimate Declared For Monument Gold Project*"
- 29 September 2022 *"Drilling intersects wide zones of gold mineralisation at MGP"*
- 13 March 2025 *"Placement to Advance Monument Gold Resource Growth"*

APPENDIX A
JORC CODE, 2012 Edition
Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data for historic work

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.*	• Rock Chip samples were taken as composite grab samples across the strike of exposed outcrop. • Lag soil sampling consisted of taking several kilograms of surface material from a 40 x 40cm area, screening at 1.6 to 5mm and collecting 200 to 400grams screened material in a numbered, paper geochem bag. • Conventional soil sampling comprised digging a 30-40cm deep hole, screening 1 to 2kg of material from bottom of hole to -2mm and collecting 500grams screened material in a numbered calico bag. • Where the designated sample point was deemed transported, neither a lag or soil sample was taken. • Information recorded from individual sample sites includes sample ID, east and north coordinates, date sampled, structure orientation if applicable and description of sample (ie. rock type, whether grab or rock chip sample).
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.*	• NA
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*	• NA
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*	• Rock Chip samples were logged geologically and input into the VRL database.
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 &*	• All lag, soil & rock chip samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia which is an accredited laboratory. • Sample preparation for lag and soil sampling consisted of coarse crushing to

	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.*	70% <2mm particles, riffle splitting off 250g then pulverising to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Sample preparation for rock chip sampling consisted of coarse crushing to 70% <2mm particles, riffle splitting off 250g then pulverising to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Control (QC) procedures for lag and soil sampling involved the use of field sample duplicates and blanks which were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1:50. These were later checked and verified and found to be within an acceptable margin of error. • Control (QC) procedures for rock chip sampling involved the use of certified reference materials included with the job submission. These were later checked and verified and found to be within an acceptable margin of error. • Standard, blank and duplicate QAQC performance reports compiled by an external database consultant have been checked by Si6 and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were analysed for gold using a 25 gram aqua regia digest with an ICP-MS finish. This technique is considered suitable for soil sampling of oxidised material. • Lag and soil samples were analysed for gold using a 25 gram aqua regia digest with an ICP-MS finish. This technique is considered suitable for soil sampling of oxidised material. • See above for quality control procedures.
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.*	• Lag, soil & rock chip sample data points were plotted in GIS software and checked to spatially validate the coordinates loaded into the database are correct.
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*	• Lag, soil & rock chip sample data points were recorded using a Garmin hand held GPS with a margin of error 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*	• Rock chip samples were taken as composite grabs of outcropping rock at several points along the outcrop. • The strike length of the outcropping rock is approximately 40m before going under thin transported cover

	procedure(s)&classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Lag and soil sample points were collected on a range of grids including 200m x 50m, 50m x 50m, 400m x 50m, depending on interpreted thickness of mineralised zones being targeted.
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*	• Lag and soil grid lines were oriented east-west across stratigraphy which is generally oriented northwest to southeast. Given the oblique orientation of interpreted mineralised zones vs orientation of soil lines, some bias may exist. True thickness of soil anomalies can be calculated by measuring anomaly width perpendicular to interpreted strike. • The rock chip sampling specifically targeted outcropping prospective looking chert lithology. Composite sample grabs were taken at regular intervals along the strike of the outcrop which is broadly NW/SE trending and interpreted to be sub vertically dipping. The nature of the targeted sampling introduces a significant bias, which was considered acceptable as a first pass test for prospectivity.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security the different materials.*	• Lag, soil & rock chip samples were collected into numbered sample packets and calico sample bags which were then placed into sample boxes and polyweave bags respectively. The samples were then delivered by the sample collection contractor directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken. Program data and results are reviewed by company senior personnel.

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• Soil, lag and rock chip sampling was undertaken on tenement E39/2035 which is located approximately 40km NW of Laverton, in the Eastern Goldfields Region, Western Australia. • The tenements are held by Monument Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Verity Resources Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous drilling has been undertaken on the tenement according to publicly available resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style being targeted is Archaean Lode Gold. Gold mineralisation principally occurs in quartz veins derived from open space filling (brittle fracturing) and to a lesser degree within altered wall rocks accompanied by varying quantities of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The lode gold deposits within the Monument Gold Project are hosted within banded iron formation and siliceous sediments (cherts) which have been fractured by shearing, cross-faulting and folding.
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.*	• No new exploration drilling results are being reported.

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.*	• Anomalous lag and soil sample results are reported using a 10ppb Au lower cut-off. • No new exploration drilling results are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisa-tion 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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is known to be sub-vertical to northeast dipping.
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 the prospects showing lag, soil, previous rock chip sampling and significant drill intercept data is provided in the 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 in the context.
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.*	NA

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.*	• Where soil sampling was unable to detect mineralisation due to thickness of cover, alternative methods such as vacuum or air core drilling will be investigated. • A first pass air core drilling program targeting the anomalous chert outcrop at Star Well is planned for April 2025. • Assessment of regional targets is ongoing.