SIGNIFICANT REE, GALLIUM AND TITANIUM ANOMALIES RETURN FROM PIMENTA PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Surface sampling program at Pimenta Project in Minas Gerais, Brazil returned significant rare earth elements up to **25,817ppm TREO (2.58% TREO)**, with **25% high value magnet rare earths** (**MREO**)
- Significant Gallium surface samples also returned up to **89g/t Ga_2O_3**
- Titanium samples also returned up to **9.26% TiO_2**
- The presence of **Zircon (up to 8,619ppm ZrO_2)** and **titanium-bearing minerals** further enhances the Project's polymetallic potential
- >20km airborne geophysical signature previously identified has now been confirmed to align with high grade REE values
- Rock samples suggest a wide-spread allanite-hosted mineralisation, a similar geological signature to American Rare Earths Limited (ASX:ARR) Halleck Creek Project
- Additional anomalous elements returned from soil and rock chips including up to **110ppm Li** and **421ppm Nb_2O_5**
- Pimenta Project is located within a well-developed mining region in northern Minas Gerais, Brazil, with access to roads and power
- Brazil joint venture expenditure commitment term extended by 12 months to February 2026

Verity Resources Limited (**ASX:VRL**, **Verity** or **the Company**) is pleased to report the results from its reconnaissance program completed at the Pimenta Project, located in the northeast of Minas Gerais State, Brazil. The program was designed to investigate radiometric anomalies identified in airborne surveys and evaluate their potential for economic mineralisation.

A total of 137 surface samples were collected over a 20km airborne radiometric anomaly zone, returning Total Rare Earth Oxide (**TREO**) values up to 25,817ppm TREO (sample RBS-117). These high-grade results strongly correlate with airborne radiometric anomalies and confirm the potential for a significant rare earth element (**REE**) system enriched in critical metals.

In addition, high grade gallium returned up to **89g/t Ga_2O_3** (RBS-035). China currently accounts for approximately 98% of the world's gallium production. In mid-2023, China introduced export restrictions on both gallium and other critical metals, leading to supply shortages and subsequent price increases. Gallium is primarily used in electronics and is also a critical material in the production of semiconductors. With

ongoing supply constraints, gallium is currently priced at approximately US$243k/metric ton[1].

Geological reconnaissance at the Project indicates that REE mineralisation is hosted in a medium-to coarse-grained granite basement, rich in allanite, a REE-bearing sorosilicate. Residual soils and saprolites derived from weathered granite show further enrichment, with a saprolite sample returning 2.6% TREO with 25% proportion of high-value magnetic rare earths (**MREO**).

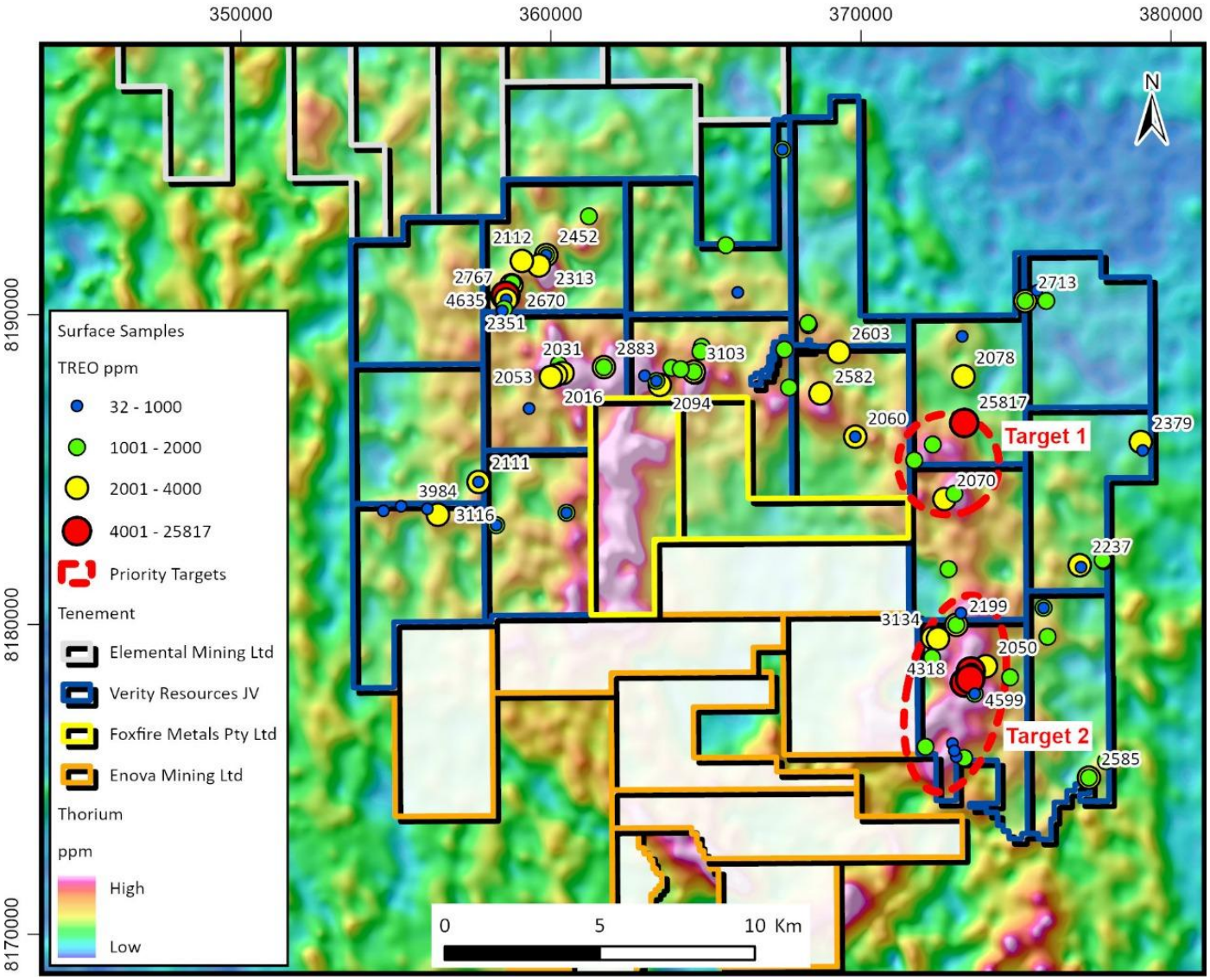

Figure 1. TREO distribution over Thorium airborne radiometric image at Pimenta Project. Two high grade multi-element target areas identified over anomalous strike zones (Target 1 and Target 2)

Surface samples were collected across multiple lithologies, including rock, saprolite and soil. Soil samples returned up to 4,635ppm TREO, with an average of 2,006ppm TREO across 58 samples. Saprolite samples averaged 3,908ppm TREO, including the sample returning **25,817 ppm TREO (2.6% TREO**), highlighting strong enrichment. Rock samples averaged 1,241ppm TREO, with several assays exceeding 3,000ppm TREO, comparable to grades seen in large-scale deposits. The geochemistry signature suggests allanite mineralisation, a REE-rich epidote group mineral resistant to weathering, leading to enrichment in overlying

[1] https://www.dailymetalprice.com/metalprices.php?c=ga&u=kg&d=20 price at 28 April 2025

soils and saprolites.

A detailed aerogeophysical survey conducted by CODEMIG in 2011 identified strong thorium and uranium radiometric anomalies throughout the Project area (refer Figure 1 thorium radiometric image). These anomalies are spatially associated with the highest TREO values in soil and rock samples, supporting the hypothesis that allanite-rich granites are the primary source of REE mineralisation.

Across all samples, the proportion of high value magnet rare earth elements averaged 25% MREO/TREO.

These results confirm a mineralisation style potentially similar to the American Rare Earths Limited (ASX:ARR) Halleck Creek allanite REE deposit with 2.63Bt @ 3,292 ppm TREO Resource (Measured + Indicated + Inferred)[2].

Importantly, the REE geochemical signature remains consistent between rock and regolith samples, supporting a model of vertical enrichment via residual weathering.

Figure 2. Sample RBS-117 collected from an exposed weathering profile with 25,817ppm TREO (25% MREO), 9.3%TiO_2 and 8,619ppm ZrO_2.

The Pimenta Project is underlain by coarse-grained porphyritic granite of Mesoproterozoic age, part of the regional Jacinto Granite Complex. This granite hosts allanite as the main REE carrier, often associated with

[2] ASX:ARR Halleck Creek Project ASX release "Updated Scoping Study", 24 February 2025.

accessory zircon. The weathering profile is well-developed, forming a thick saprolite horizon with preserved primary textures and significant residual REE enrichment. This has been supported by accessory elements returning up to **8,619ppm ZrO_2** and **421ppm Nb_2O_5**. Significant titanium and lithium results were also received with values up to **9.26% TiO_2** and **110ppm Li**.

The Company intends to review the key target areas identified to inform future work programs for REE, gallium and other anomalous elements that may include grid sampling and potential auger drilling.

About the Pimenta Project

The Pimenta Project is located in the well-established mining region of northern Minas Gerais, Brazil. The Project targets a large, granite-hosted REE system enriched in rare earth elements (REE) and critical accessory minerals including lithium (Li), zirconium (Zr), niobium (Nb), and titanium (Ti), and gallium (Ga). The Project is centred on the Mesoproterozoic-age Santo Antônio do Jacinto Granite Complex, where allanite—a weathering-resistant REE-bearing mineral—hosts the majority of the rare earth mineralisation.

Early exploration has confirmed widespread, high-grade REE enrichment at surface, with saprolite samples returning up to 25,817 ppm TREO (2.6%) and soils up to 4,635 ppm TREO. The mineralisation is interpreted as residual, with consistent REE geochemistry between fresh granite and overlying regolith indicating limited mobility and favourable metallurgical properties. The geological setting, style of mineralisation, and grade profile are analogous to the nearby Halleck Creek deposit being advanced by American Rare Earths (ASX: ARR). Additionally, widespread gallium has been identified from surface sampling up to 89g/t Ga_2O_3.

Importantly, the Project benefits from excellent infrastructure, with proximity to sealed roads, hydroelectric power, and an experienced local workforce.

Brazil Joint Venture Update

The Company is also pleased to provide an update on its joint venture with Foxfire Metals Pty Ltd, whereby Verity holds a 50% joint venture interest in a portfolio of 9 Brazilian projects covering REE, Gold, Lithium and other base and precious metals, and 70% joint venture interest in the Pimenta REE Project (**JV Projects**). Under the terms of the joint venture, Verity agreed to spend a minimum of A$1,000,000 in exploration expenditure on the JV Projects within 12 months of execution of the agreement, which occurred on 8 February 2024 (refer ASX release 8 February 2024). As at 31 December 2024, Verity has spent ~$720,000 in exploration expenditure on the JV Projects (refer Half Year Accounts released to ASX on 14 March 2025 and Annual Report released on 30 September 2024).

Considering the recent market uncertainty and the Company's recent focus on advancing its 100% owned 154koz Au Monument Gold Project, Verity and Foxfire Metals Pty Ltd have agreed to extend the minimum joint venture expenditure commitment term for a further 12 months to February 2026. Patrick Volpe, Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary, is director and substantial shareholder of Foxfire Metals Pty Ltd and abstained from the arms-length agreement.

-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 (Brazil)

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Antonio de Castro, BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, CREA, who acts as consultant to the Company. Mr. de Castro has sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of deposit under consideration and to the reporting of exploration results to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Castro consents to the report being issued 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:

- 31 January 2025 "*Quarterly Activities Report and Appendix 5B*"
- 23 May 2024 "*Si6 Secures Prospective Rare Earths Project"*
- 8 February 2024 *"Acquisition of Brazilian Exploration Portfolio Complete"*

Schedule 1 – Sampling Results

SampleID	Sample Type	TREO ppm	MREO ppm	MREO/ TREO %	DyTb ppm	NdPr ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm	Li ppm	Nb_2O_5 ppm	TiO_2 %	ZrO_2 ppm
RBS-002	Rock	1,547	354	23	10	345	56	11	59	0.86%	663
RBS-013	Rock	717	166	23	4	162	31	18	26	0.44%	349
RBS-014	Rock	947	197	21	10	187	33	28	77	0.62%	495
RBS-015	Soil	1,524	380	25	13	367	61	12	57	0.87%	771
RBS-016	Soil	1,510	380	25	10	370	45	26	37	0.82%	617
RBS-017	Soil	2,452	582	24	15	567	55	16	63	1.02%	1,037
RBS-018	Rock	1,667	412	25	16	397	39	33	50	0.71%	589
RBS-019	Rock	728	171	23	6	166	33	22	30	0.45%	327
RBS-020	Soil	2,313	561	24	14	547	64	19	66	1.17%	1,067
RBS-021	Soil	2,670	676	25	15	661	61	12	59	1.29%	1,063
RBS-022	Rock	1,685	444	26	11	433	39	25	57	1.00%	828
RBS-023	Soil	2,767	672	24	16	656	31	11	72	1.19%	1,426
RBS-024	Soil	4,635	1,208	26	27	1,181	29	12	80	1.83%	2,458
RBS-025	Soil	2,351	604	26	13	590	13	5	43	1.12%	1,441
RBS-026	Rock	593	150	25	5	146	35	15	17	0.38%	317
RBS-027	Soil	1,768	455	26	9	445	55	12	37	1.06%	862
RBS-028	Soil	859	211	25	5	206	33	5	29	0.61%	688
RBS-029	Soil	2,112	535	25	13	522	37	5	54	1.03%	1,058
RBS-031	Soil	1,858	498	27	12	486	31	17	39	1.00%	1,000
RBS-032	Soil	1,389	360	26	9	351	44	42	51	0.83%	684
RBS-033	Rock	1,125	291	26	8	284	33	71	31	0.68%	536
RBS-034	Rock	32	9	28	-	9	65	100	162	0.11%	56
RBS-035	Rock	1,325	344	26	13	331	89	110	175	0.23%	490
RBS-036	Soil	3,103	855	28	20	836	9	11	37	1.03%	1,332
RBS-037	Rock	1,415	391	28	9	383	32	31	24	0.80%	637
RBS-038	Soil	1,778	478	27	11	467	61	24	49	1.22%	854
RBS-039	Rock	1,774	487	27	9	478	37	38	36	1.21%	1,025
RBS-040	Soil	1,385	366	26	9	357	39	28	36	0.87%	816
RBS-041	Soil	1,677	454	27	11	443	32	22	34	0.81%	749
RBS-042	Rock	1,341	370	28	8	362	35	28	23	0.78%	734
RBS-043	Soil	1,321	339	26	9	329	21	16	31	0.60%	683
RBS-044	Rock	1,653	445	27	8	437	36	40	16	1.15%	1,132
RBS-045	Soil	2,031	562	28	10	552	55	22	23	1.22%	855
RBS-046	Rock	2,016	545	27	12	533	40	38	30	1.23%	1,079
RBS-047	Soil	2,053	464	23	12	452	75	13	67	1.24%	776
RBS-048	Soil	2,883	778	27	14	765	56	18	34	1.46%	1,369
RBS-049	Rock	1,620	443	27	8	435	37	33	19	0.91%	778
RBS-050	Soil	412	135	33	3	131	56	19	7	0.27%	133
RBS-051	Rock	250	57	23	2	55	33	11	7	0.07%	135
RBS-052	Soil	2,111	512	24	15	497	57	19	64	0.87%	1,262
RBS-053	Soil	835	199	24	6	193	47	36	36	0.43%	317
RBS-054	Rock	638	146	23	6	141	37	25	39	0.38%	470
RBS-058	Soil	1,892	525	28	8	517	44	21	23	0.96%	885
RBS-059	Rock	2,094	599	29	12	587	35	36	21	0.98%	994

SampleID	Sample Type	TREO ppm	MREO ppm	MREO/ TREO %	DyTb ppm	NdPr ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm	Li ppm	Nb_2O_5 ppm	TiO_2 %	ZrO_2 ppm
RBS-060	Rock	1,665	454	27	9	445	37	28	23	0.87%	772
RBS-061	Soil	1,688	457	27	10	447	59	27	40	0.86%	593
RBS-062	Mineral Concentrate	634	173	27	4	169	33	12	7	0.29%	217
RBS-063	Rock	750	210	28	5	204	40	20	20	0.43%	352
RBS-065	Rock	1,719	403	23	14	389	32	22	64	0.81%	720
RBS-066	Rock	426	100	23	5	95	36	5	21	0.11%	118
RBS-067	Rock	1,308	366	28	7	359	36	22	44	0.62%	546
RBS-068	Soil	1,828	473	26	12	461	55	12	54	0.91%	950
RBS-069	Rock	777	226	29	9	216	29	14	24	0.25%	173
RBS-070	Soil	3,984	1,042	26	27	1,015	13	5	66	1.18%	2,132
RBS-071	Rock	3,116	803	26	22	781	17	5	57	0.97%	1,316
RBS-072	Rock	707	180	25	6	175	35	22	23	0.39%	315
RBS-073	Rock	801	198	25	7	191	32	32	27	0.49%	356
RBS-074	Rock	811	186	23	7	179	39	36	43	0.41%	363
RBS-075	Soil	1,078	254	24	7	247	45	45	50	1.07%	653
RBS-076	Rock	1,114	254	23	7	247	49	26	41	0.90%	540
RBS-077	Rock	889	209	24	6	204	37	33	40	0.88%	532
RBS-078	Saprolite	1,470	340	23	10	330	39	32	44	0.66%	553
RBS-079	Soil	328	72	22	2	70	43	29	19	0.31%	119
RBS-080	Rock	1,445	324	22	9	315	27	33	43	0.58%	556
RBS-081	Saprolite	499	113	23	4	109	37	15	23	0.29%	193
RBS-082	Saprolite	1,035	277	27	8	269	39	22	27	0.41%	316
RBS-083	Soil	1,687	387	23	11	377	48	13	41	0.72%	692
RBS-084	Rock	1,110	285	26	8	277	35	17	30	0.57%	486
RBS-086	Soil	1,753	435	25	11	424	25	10	41	0.75%	869
RBS-087	Rock	884	212	24	6	206	28	21	23	0.52%	372
RBS-088	Soil	2,603	644	25	16	628	15	5	49	0.95%	1,186
RBS-089	Rock	1,294	360	28	8	352	29	17	26	0.68%	555
RBS-091	Soil	1,640	437	27	9	428	44	44	30	0.84%	786
RBS-092	Rock	578	155	27	4	151	33	21	24	0.27%	526
RBS-093	Rock	1,544	411	27	9	402	37	20	27	0.76%	564
RBS-094	Rock	1,141	303	27	7	296	40	26	27	0.64%	523
RBS-096	Soil	2,582	657	25	16	641	23	13	31	0.73%	1,309
RBS-097	Rock	1,165	306	26	8	299	35	27	21	0.45%	456
RBS-098	Soil	2,060	560	27	8	553	51	31	24	1.18%	934
RBS-099	Rock	278	77	28	2	75	29	12	7	0.22%	207
RBS-101	Rock	1,741	442	25	8	434	41	36	30	0.96%	1,063
RBS-102	Rock	1,872	502	27	9	493	44	27	24	1.01%	912
RBS-103	Soil	3,134	783	25	13	769	43	5	54	1.66%	1,521
RBS-104	Soil	2,250	589	26	10	580	73	5	37	1.33%	1,060
RBS-105	Soil	3,381	891	26	14	877	33	13	46	1.53%	1,904
RBS-106	Rock	2,199	583	27	10	573	48	56	24	1.17%	974
RBS-107	Rock	1,810	482	27	8	474	40	63	20	1.10%	923
RBS-108	Rock	765	193	25	6	187	37	5	19	0.45%	301
RBS-109	Rock	1,620	417	26	8	409	41	37	27	0.72%	573
RBS-111	Rock	2,070	540	26	9	531	40	32	21	1.13%	957
RBS-112	Rock	1,975	484	25	11	473	35	25	43	1.11%	1,037
RBS-113	Rock	1,481	402	27	9	393	41	33	30	0.67%	485
RBS-114	Soil	1,649	396	24	9	388	56	28	40	0.83%	549

SampleID	Sample Type	TREO ppm	MREO ppm	MREO/ TREO %	DyTb ppm	NdPr ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm	Li ppm	Nb_2O_5 ppm	TiO_2 %	ZrO_2 ppm
RBS-116	Saprolite	1,278	304	24	6	298	41	24	36	0.56%	570
RBS-117	Saprolite	25,817	6,343	25	133	6,209	3	65	421	9.26%	8,619
RBS-118	Rock	599	143	24	5	138	51	49	26	0.30%	346
RBS-119	Soil	2,078	500	24	11	488	21	36	41	0.72%	1,025
RBS-121	Rock	873	205	23	5	200	41	28	27	0.48%	432
RBS-122	Rock	2,713	635	23	14	620	41	27	59	1.79%	823
RBS-123	Rock	725	167	23	6	161	35	28	29	0.70%	391
RBS-124	Soil	1,180	261	22	7	254	44	17	26	0.51%	530
RBS-125	Soil	942	205	22	5	199	52	12	24	0.43%	530
RBS-126	Rock	447	93	21	4	88	35	22	7	0.24%	322
RBS-127	Rock	364	74	20	3	71	32	18	7	0.22%	143
RBS-128	Soil	1,150	252	22	6	246	31	30	26	0.52%	566
RBS-129	Rock	1,862	470	25	10	459	37	34	34	1.05%	924
RBS-130	Soil	1,902	451	24	12	439	55	37	53	1.39%	627
RBS-131	Soil	2,237	491	22	14	477	63	25	67	1.14%	1,143
RBS-132	Rock	514	124	24	6	119	39	31	27	0.34%	218
RBS-133	Soil	1,585	380	24	12	368	57	28	44	0.72%	483
RBS-134	Rock	587	141	24	3	138	35	28	19	0.35%	262
RBS-135	Rock	1,407	337	24	10	326	48	30	47	0.72%	527
RBS-136	Rock	1,155	277	24	8	269	40	5	27	0.39%	273
RBS-137	Rock	2,050	541	26	12	529	40	43	34	1.12%	1,299
RBS-139	Soil	4,032	1,061	26	16	1,045	8	21	64	1.78%	1,982
RBS-141	Rock	1,712	461	27	9	451	43	32	31	1.38%	984
RBS-142	Soil	4,318	1,163	27	18	1,145	43	13	70	1.92%	2,483
RBS-143	Rock	1,672	445	27	8	437	44	25	29	1.11%	872
RBS-144	Rock	33	8	24	1	7	1	5	7	0.02%	16
RBS-146	Rock	1,225	321	26	10	311	40	30	31	0.65%	515
RBS-147	Soil	1,016	251	25	5	246	67	14	24	0.63%	351
RBS-148	Soil	4,599	1,216	26	22	1,195	31	5	59	1.57%	2,324
RBS-149	Saprolite	706	176	25	4	172	49	12	16	0.49%	299
RBS-150	Soil	1,848	429	23	11	418	63	16	69	1.28%	824
RBS-151	Rock	1,038	226	22	9	217	44	29	49	0.88%	534
RBS-152	Soil	1,427	324	23	11	314	51	23	62	1.08%	636
RBS-153	Rock	1,734	416	24	9	407	31	21	26	0.91%	838
RBS-154	Soil	876	187	21	6	181	55	5	31	0.63%	503
RBS-155	Soil	624	131	21	4	127	43	5	16	0.36%	246
RBS-156	Rock	223	48	22	2	47	19	5	7	0.16%	91
RBS-157	Saprolite	266	52	20	1	50	73	11	7	0.27%	79
RBS-158	Saprolite	193	44	23	3	42	43	11	17	0.10%	53
RBS-159	Soil	2,379	611	26	11	600	47	11	34	0.96%	884
RBS-161	Soil	239	55	23	2	53	47	5	7	0.18%	121
RBS-162	Rock	1,911	527	28	7	519	35	26	16	1.07%	851
RBS-163	Soil	2,585	661	26	11	649	68	5	40	1.56%	1,479
RBS-164	Rock	1,814	479	26	9	470	40	28	20	1.08%	924

Schedule 2 – Sample Locations

SampleID	Tenement	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation
RBS-002	830.395/2024	Rock	373,334	8,175,695	457
RBS-013	830.385/2024	Rock	361,215	8,193,168	628
RBS-014	830.385/2024	Rock	361,215	8,193,168	628
RBS-015	830.385/2024	Soil	361,215	8,193,168	628
RBS-016	830.385/2024	Soil	361,215	8,193,168	628
RBS-017	830.385/2024	Soil	359,858	8,191,931	561
RBS-018	830.385/2024	Rock	359,858	8,191,931	561
RBS-019	830.385/2024	Rock	359,858	8,191,931	561
RBS-020	830.385/2024	Soil	359,619	8,191,584	558
RBS-021	830.385/2024	Soil	358,721	8,190,944	588
RBS-022	830.385/2024	Rock	358,757	8,191,023	568
RBS-023	830.385/2024	Soil	358,543	8,190,616	588
RBS-024	830.385/2024	Soil	358,543	8,190,616	589
RBS-025	830.385/2024	Soil	358,552	8,190,496	584
RBS-026	830.385/2024	Rock	358,552	8,190,496	584
RBS-027	830.385/2024	Soil	358,493	8,190,185	584
RBS-028	830.385/2024	Soil	358,433	8,190,137	586
RBS-029	830.385/2024	Soil	359,065	8,191,732	620
RBS-031	830.389/2024	Soil	364,617	8,188,040	418
RBS-032	830.389/2024	Soil	364,656	8,188,060	424
RBS-033	830.389/2024	Rock	364,698	8,188,031	390
RBS-034	830.389/2024	Rock	364,698	8,188,031	390
RBS-035	830.389/2024	Rock	364,656	8,188,060	424
RBS-036	830.389/2024	Soil	364,614	8,188,155	439
RBS-037	830.389/2024	Rock	364,614	8,188,155	439
RBS-038	830.389/2024	Soil	363,891	8,188,288	521
RBS-039	830.389/2024	Rock	364,177	8,188,253	519
RBS-040	830.389/2024	Soil	364,177	8,188,253	519
RBS-041	830.389/2024	Soil	364,870	8,188,957	439
RBS-042	830.389/2024	Rock	364,814	8,188,814	466
RBS-043	830.389/2024	Soil	364,814	8,188,814	466
RBS-044	830.386/2024	Rock	360,253	8,188,387	606
RBS-045	830.386/2024	Soil	360,367	8,188,123	598
RBS-046	830.386/2024	Rock	360,168	8,188,054	583
RBS-047	830.386/2024	Soil	359,995	8,187,992	617
RBS-048	830.386/2024	Soil	361,712	8,188,312	628
RBS-049	830.386/2024	Rock	361,712	8,188,312	628
RBS-050	830.386/2024	Soil	359,298	8,186,980	706
RBS-051	830.381/2024	Rock	357,671	8,184,608	578
RBS-052	830.381/2024	Soil	357,671	8,184,608	578
RBS-053	830.381/2024	Soil	357,671	8,184,608	578
RBS-054	830.381/2024	Rock	357,671	8,184,608	578
RBS-058	830.389/2024	Soil	363,510	8,187,744	430
RBS-059	830.389/2024	Rock	363,510	8,187,744	430
RBS-060	830.386/2024	Rock	363,396	8,187,868	417
RBS-061	830.386/2024	Soil	363,396	8,187,868	417
RBS-062	830.386/2024	Feldspar mass	363,396	8,187,868	417
RBS-063	830.386/2024	Rock	363,019	8,188,023	464
RBS-065	830.387/2024	Rock	360,495	8,183,615	670
RBS-066	830.387/2024	Rock	360,495	8,183,615	670

SampleID	Tenement	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation
RBS-067	830.387/2024	Rock	358,241	8,183,201	652
RBS-068	830.387/2024	Soil	358,241	8,183,201	652
RBS-069	830.387/2024	Rock	358,241	8,183,201	652
RBS-070	830.382/2024	Soil	356,355	8,183,542	516
RBS-071	830.382/2024	Rock	356,355	8,183,542	516
RBS-072	830.382/2024	Rock	356,020	8,183,741	532
RBS-073	830.382/2024	Rock	355,173	8,183,821	509
RBS-074	830.382/2024	Rock	354,589	8,183,662	517
RBS-075	830.388/2024	Soil	367,464	8,195,326	545
RBS-076	830.388/2024	Rock	367,464	8,195,326	545
RBS-077	830.388/2024	Rock	367,464	8,195,326	545
RBS-078	830.388/2024	Saprolite	365,653	8,192,252	479
RBS-079	830.388/2024	Soil	365,588	8,192,270	473
RBS-080	830.388/2024	Rock	365,653	8,192,252	479
RBS-081	830.388/2024	Saprolite	366,021	8,190,717	413
RBS-082	830.389/2024	Saprolite	367,536	8,188,873	343
RBS-083	830.389/2024	Soil	367,536	8,188,873	343
RBS-084	830.392/2024	Rock	368,313	8,189,669	351
RBS-086	830.392/2024	Soil	368,287	8,189,727	350
RBS-087	830.391/2024	Rock	369,286	8,188,795	344
RBS-088	830.391/2024	Soil	369,286	8,188,795	344
RBS-089	830.389/2024	Rock	367,683	8,187,643	424
RBS-091	830.389/2024	Soil	367,683	8,187,643	424
RBS-092	830.389/2024	Rock	367,683	8,187,643	424
RBS-093	830.389/2024	Rock	367,683	8,187,643	424
RBS-094	830.391/2024	Rock	368,691	8,187,456	473
RBS-096	830.391/2024	Soil	368,691	8,187,456	473
RBS-097	830.391/2024	Rock	369,816	8,186,056	585
RBS-098	830.391/2024	Soil	369,816	8,186,056	585
RBS-099	830.391/2024	Rock	369,816	8,186,056	585
RBS-101	830.395/2024	Rock	372,317	8,179,567	649
RBS-102	830.395/2024	Rock	372,317	8,179,567	649
RBS-103	830.395/2024	Soil	372,317	8,179,567	649
RBS-104	830.395/2024	Soil	372,487	8,179,552	645
RBS-105	830.395/2024	Soil	372,487	8,179,552	645
RBS-106	830.395/2024	Rock	373,081	8,179,994	597
RBS-107	830.395/2024	Rock	373,081	8,179,994	597
RBS-108	830.394/2024	Rock	373,227	8,180,371	565
RBS-109	830.394/2024	Rock	372,822	8,181,789	560
RBS-111	830.394/2024	Rock	372,686	8,184,054	564
RBS-112	830.394/2024	Rock	373,003	8,184,228	557
RBS-113	830.393/2024	Rock	371,726	8,185,292	433
RBS-114	830.393/2024	Soil	372,325	8,185,805	400
RBS-116	830.393/2024	Saprolite	373,330	8,186,510	421
RBS-117	830.393/2024	Saprolite	373,330	8,186,510	421
RBS-118	830.393/2024	Rock	373,306	8,188,016	405
RBS-119	830.393/2024	Soil	373,306	8,188,016	405
RBS-121	830.393/2024	Rock	373,275	8,189,307	404
RBS-122	830.396/2024	Rock	375,305	8,190,447	352
RBS-123	830.396/2024	Rock	375,305	8,190,447	352
RBS-124	830.396/2024	Soil	375,305	8,190,447	352
RBS-125	830.396/2024	Soil	375,688	8,190,783	411

SampleID	Tenement	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation
RBS-126	830.396/2024	Rock	375,688	8,190,783	411
RBS-127	830.396/2024	Rock	375,980	8,190,436	541
RBS-128	830.396/2024	Soil	375,980	8,190,436	541
RBS-129	830.397/2024	Rock	377,835	8,182,033	492
RBS-130	830.397/2024	Soil	377,805	8,182,090	490
RBS-131	830.397/2024	Soil	377,055	8,181,917	529
RBS-132	830.397/2024	Rock	377,093	8,181,858	546
RBS-133	870.268/2024	Soil	375,897	8,180,531	496
RBS-134	870.268/2024	Rock	375,897	8,180,531	496
RBS-135	870.268/2024	Rock	376,019	8,179,615	506
RBS-136	830.395/2024	Rock	374,816	8,178,303	483
RBS-137	830.395/2024	Rock	374,024	8,178,661	538
RBS-139	830.395/2024	Soil	373,546	8,178,486	503
RBS-141	830.395/2024	Rock	373,557	8,178,484	503
RBS-142	830.395/2024	Soil	373,343	8,178,123	517
RBS-143	830.395/2024	Rock	373,343	8,178,123	517
RBS-144	830.395/2024	Rock	373,343	8,178,123	517
RBS-146	830.395/2024	Rock	373,524	8,178,232	494
RBS-147	830.395/2024	Soil	373,663	8,177,758	492
RBS-148	830.395/2024	Soil	373,524	8,178,232	494
RBS-149	830.395/2024	Saprolite	373,663	8,177,758	492
RBS-150	870.268/2024	Soil	372,288	8,178,928	445
RBS-151	870.268/2024	Rock	372,288	8,178,928	445
RBS-152	870.268/2024	Soil	372,084	8,176,042	467
RBS-153	870.268/2024	Rock	372,084	8,176,042	467
RBS-154	830.397/2024	Soil	373,070	8,175,744	543
RBS-155	830.397/2024	Soil	372,947	8,176,159	517
RBS-156	830.397/2024	Rock	372,947	8,176,159	517
RBS-157	830.395/2024	Saprolite	373,023	8,175,934	436
RBS-158	830.395/2024	Saprolite	373,023	8,175,934	436
RBS-159	830.395/2024	Soil	379,032	8,185,901	450
RBS-161	830.395/2024	Soil	379,090	8,185,624	435
RBS-162	830.395/2024	Rock	377,906	8,175,596	521
RBS-163	830.395/2024	Soil	377,348	8,175,063	603
RBS-164	830.395/2024	Rock	377,348	8,175,063	603

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

Criteria	*JORC Code Explanation*	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	*- Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 and 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Collection of rock, saprolite and soil samples of approximately 2 kg/sample were logged, bagged and photographed to send SGS laboratory for sample preparation and assaying.
Drilling techniques	*- Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling has been conducted to date.
Drill sample recovery	*- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *- Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *- Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain offline/coarse material.*	• No drilling has been conducted to date.
Logging	*- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling has been conducted to date.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.

- If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.

- For all sample types, the nature, quality and 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.</td><td>• rock, saprolite and soil samples were submitted to SGS-GEOSOL laboratory located in Vespasiano, Minas Gerais state, Brazil.
• Samples preparation comprise:
• Drying at 105º C
• Crushing 90% < 2mm
• Homogenization and splitting with Jones splitter.
• Pulverization: The 250 to 300g sub-sample was pulverized using a steel mill until 90% of the sample particles achieved a fineness below 200 mesh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and 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 and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.

- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>1 blank sample, 1 certified reference material (standard) sample and 1 field duplicate sample were inserted by company into each 25 sample sequence. Standard laboratory QA/QC procedures were followed, including inclusion of standard, duplicate and blank samples.
The assay technique used was Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICP OES / ICP MS (SGS code ICM90A). The sample preparation and assay techniques used are industry standard and provide total analysis.
The SGS laboratory used for assays is ISO 9001 and 14001 and 17025 accredited.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>- 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 and electronic) protocols.

- Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>Apart from the routine QA/QC procedures by the Company and the laboratory, there was no other independent or alternative verification of sampling and assaying procedures.
Primary data collection follows a structured protocol, with standardized data entry procedures ensure that any issues are identified and rectified. All data is stored both in physical forms, such as hard copies and electronically, in secure databases with regular backups.
The adjustments to the data were made transforming the element values into the oxide values. The conversion factors used are included in the table below.
(Source:https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analyticalcentre/resources/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversionfactors).
<table>
<tr><th>Element ppm</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide Form</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>1.2284</td><td>CeO2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy</td><td>1.1477</td><td>Dy2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Er</td><td>1.1435</td><td>Er2O3</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Eu 1.1579 Eu2O3 Gd 1.1526 Gd2O3 Ho 1.1455 Ho2O3 La 1.1728 La2O3 Lu 1.1371 Lu2O3 Nd 1.1664 Nd2O3 Pr 1.2082 Pr6O11 Sm 1.1596 Sm2O3 Tb 1.1762 Tb4O7 Tm 1.1421 Tm2O3 Y 1.2699 Y2O3 Yb 1.1387 Yb2O3 Ga 1.3442 Ga_2O_3 Nb 1.4305 Nb_2O_5 Ti 1.6681 TiO_2 Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups: TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3 MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 NdPr = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 DyTb = Dy2O3 + Tb4O7
Location of data points	*- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *- Specification of the grid system used.* *- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The UTM WGS84 zone 24S grid datum is used for current reporting. The surface samples coordinates reported are currently controlled by hand-held GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *- Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *- Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Surface samples were designed for reconnaissance testing targets for REE. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the level of REE elements present in the target area. No sample composition was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *- If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The location and depth of the sampling is appropriate for the deposit type. Relevant REE values are compatible with the exploration model for allanite-hosted REE deposit.
Sample security	*- The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by field person and carefully packed in labelled plastic bags. Once packaged, the samples were transported by contracted freight company directly to the SGS-GEOSOL facility in Vespasiano, Minas Gerais state. The samples were

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		secured during transportation to ensure no tampering, contamination, or loss. Chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch of samples to ensure transparency and traceability of the entire sampling process.
Audits or reviews	*- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	As of the current reporting date, no external audits or review have been conducted on the sampling techniques, assay data, or results obtained from this work. However, internal processes and checks were carried out consistently to ensure the quality and reliability of the data.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	All samples were acquired from the below tenement 70% owned by Verity Resources Pty Ltd via a joint venture agreement with Foxfire Metals Pty Ltd. 830.379/2024, 830.381/2024, 830.382/2024, 830.385/2024, 830.386/2024, 830.387/2024, 830.388/2024, 830.389/2024, 830.391/2024, 830.392/2024, 830.393/2024, 830.394/2024, 830.395/2024, 830.396/2024, 830.397/2024, 870.268/2024 Area: 30,075.34 hectares Status: Exploration Licence
Exploration done by other parties	*- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No known exploration for REE has been carried out on the exploration licences area. No known exploration for other minerals is known over the licences area.
Geology	*- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Pimenta Project hosts a granitic allanite-type REE mineralisation style, with mineralisation occurring both in weathered regolith (soil and saprolite) and in the fresh porphyritic granite bedrock. The REEs are primarily hosted in allanite, a resistant mineral enriched in light rare earth elements (LREEs). The mineralisation style is residual, with geochemical continuity from fresh rock to weathered zones, indicating enrichment without significant REE mobility. The geological setting comprises coarse-grained, porphyritic biotite granites of Mesoproterozoic age, part of the Santo Antonio do Jacinto Granite Complex in northern Minas Gerais, Brazil. These granites host primary REE-bearing minerals, predominantly allanite, often associated with zircon, thorite and magnetite, within a structurally coherent and foliated intrusive body. The mineralisation style is characterized by residual enrichment of TREO within the saprolite and soil horizon, developed through deep weathering of the host granite.
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*	No drilling has been conducted to date.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	No data aggregation techniques were applied.
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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralisation orientation 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.*	Maps and tables of the samples location and target location are inserted.
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.*	Highlights of the mineralised results are reported in the body of the text with available results from every samples in the period reported in Table 1 for balanced reporting.
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.*	No other significant exploration data has been acquired by the Company.
Further work	*- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Review of target areas displayed in Figure 1 of the announcement, for additional soil and grid sampling and potential auger drilling. Further drill targets, when identified will have drilling permits sought and drilled to determine the potential scale of mineralisation present.

Criteria	*JORC Code Explanation*	*Commentary*