Further Phase 2 Korong Gold Results Continue to Strengthen Confidence in Resource

HIGHLIGHTS

PHASE 2 PROGRESS DRILL RESULTS CONTINUE TO CONFIRM CONFIDENCE IN KORONG DEPOSIT

- Assays returned for a further 11 Phase 2 Korong RC infill drill holes (984m) designed to enhance confidence within the existing 139koz Korong resource envelope
- **Strong, repeatable gold intercepts continue to confirm the BIF-hosted lode model and grade continuity at Korong (all true widths), including:**
  - **3.9m @ 5.76g/t from 43m including 2m @ 9.55g/t**
  - **6.7m @ 1.90g/t from 79m**
  - **6.8m @ 1.36g/t from 102m**
  - **5.9m @ 1.28g/t from 83m**
  - **2.9m @ 2.25g/t from 80m**
- The consistency of mineralisation in Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling continues to build confidence in the deposit, supporting Verity's strategy to upgrade select portions of the current **154koz JORC (2012) Inferred Resource** (Korong 139koz, Waihi 15koz) to higher confidence categories in an updated MRE
- Phase 2 assays from 20 holes (2,500m) reported to date, with a pipeline of 67 holes for over 4,725m pending from the wider Phase 2 program (including Korong and Waihi infill and step-out drilling designed to test extensions along strike and at depth, and additional regional prospect drilling). Results will be reported as assays are received
- Only ~10% of the ~20km BIF trend systematically drilled to date at the Monument Gold Project - multiple untested structural and syenite-associated targets remain to be adequately tested

Verity Resources Limited (ASX: **VRL**, FSE: **48B0**) (**Verity** or **the Company**) is pleased to report additional progress assay results from its Phase 2 resource upgrade drilling at the 100%-owned Monument Gold Project in the Laverton Goldfields of Western Australia.

Verity Director, Patrick Volpe, commented,

"Phase 2 drilling continues to outperform our expectations for the consistency and repeatability of gold mineralisation at Korong. This latest batch again demonstrates encouraging grade continuity on infill spacing and further strengthens our confidence in the geological model underpinning the current resource.

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

With the drilling campaign completed, we now have a significant pipeline of remaining assays still to come from Korong, Waihi and additional priority targets along strike. Each successive batch of results continues to add weight to our confidence upgrade strategy and the broader growth story at Monument."

Phase 2 Progress Infill Drill Results

Assays were received from 11 Phase 2 infill reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes at Korong totalling 984m (Figure 1, Appendix A). Drilling targeted infill positions within the existing Korong resource envelope to improve geological confidence and support the planned conversion of selected areas of the resource to higher confidence categories as part of the ~11,000m resource upgrade and expansion campaign.

Significant results from this release include:

- **3.9m @ 5.76g/t** from 43m including **2m @ 9.55g/t** (KORC25056)
- **6.7m @ 1.90g/t** from 79m (KORC25068)
- **6.8m @ 1.36g/t** from 102m (KORC25069)
- **5.9m @ 1.28g/t** from 83m (KORC25070)
- **2.9m @ 2.25g/t** from 80m (KORC25056)

Results in this batch continue to show mineralisation hosted within the BIF main lode and associated hangingwall positions, with repeatable gold intercepts across multiple holes (Appendix B). Importantly, these outcomes further reinforce continuity at tighter drilling density and complement the Company's validated historical dataset and earlier Phase 1 and progress Phase 2 drilling results at the Korong and Waihi deposits

Additional highlighted Phase 1 and Phase 2 intercepts reported to date include:

- **7.7m @ 6.37g/t** from 78m including **1m @ 38.0g/t** (KORC25016)
- **3.9m @ 6.35g/t** from 96m including **1m @ 15.3g/t** (KORC25023)
- **4.8m @ 2.79g/t** from 76m including **1m @ 11.3g/t** (KORC25031)
- **6.8m @ 4.84g/t** from 114m including **3m @ 9.89g/t** (KORC25060)
- **3.9m @ 2.82g/t** from 116m including **1m @ 7.14g/t** (KORC25061)
- **7.7m @ 1.9g/t** from 54m including **1m @ 9.26g/t** (KORC25046)
- **3.9m @ 3.45g/t** from 37m (KORC25029)
- **4.8m @ 3.91g/t** from 97m (KORC25032)
- **3.9m @ 3.45g/t** from 37m (KORC25029)
- **5.8m @ 2.95g/t** from 62m (KORC25015)
- **3.8m @ 2.72g/t** from 131m (KORC25062)
- **3.9m @ 1.89g/t** from 122m (KORC25059)
- **4.8m @ 1.45g/t** from 131m (KORC25064)
- **7.7m @ 2.25g/t** from 64m (KORC25044)
- **1.91m @ 2.63g/t** from 124m (KORC25058)

- **19.4m @ 1.65g/t** from 84m including **5.8m @ 2.25g/t** (KORRC25025)
- **9.7m @ 1.79g/t** from 48m (KORC25039)
- **6.8m @ 1.47g/t from 71m** (KORC25040)
- **6.8m @ 1.45g/t from 57m** (KORC25030)

Importantly, deep diamond hole KODD25004 intersected the main Korong BIF lode at ~319m downhole with assays returning 2.4m @ 0.74g/t Au - confirming the mineralised system persists at depth (ASX release 18 December 2025).

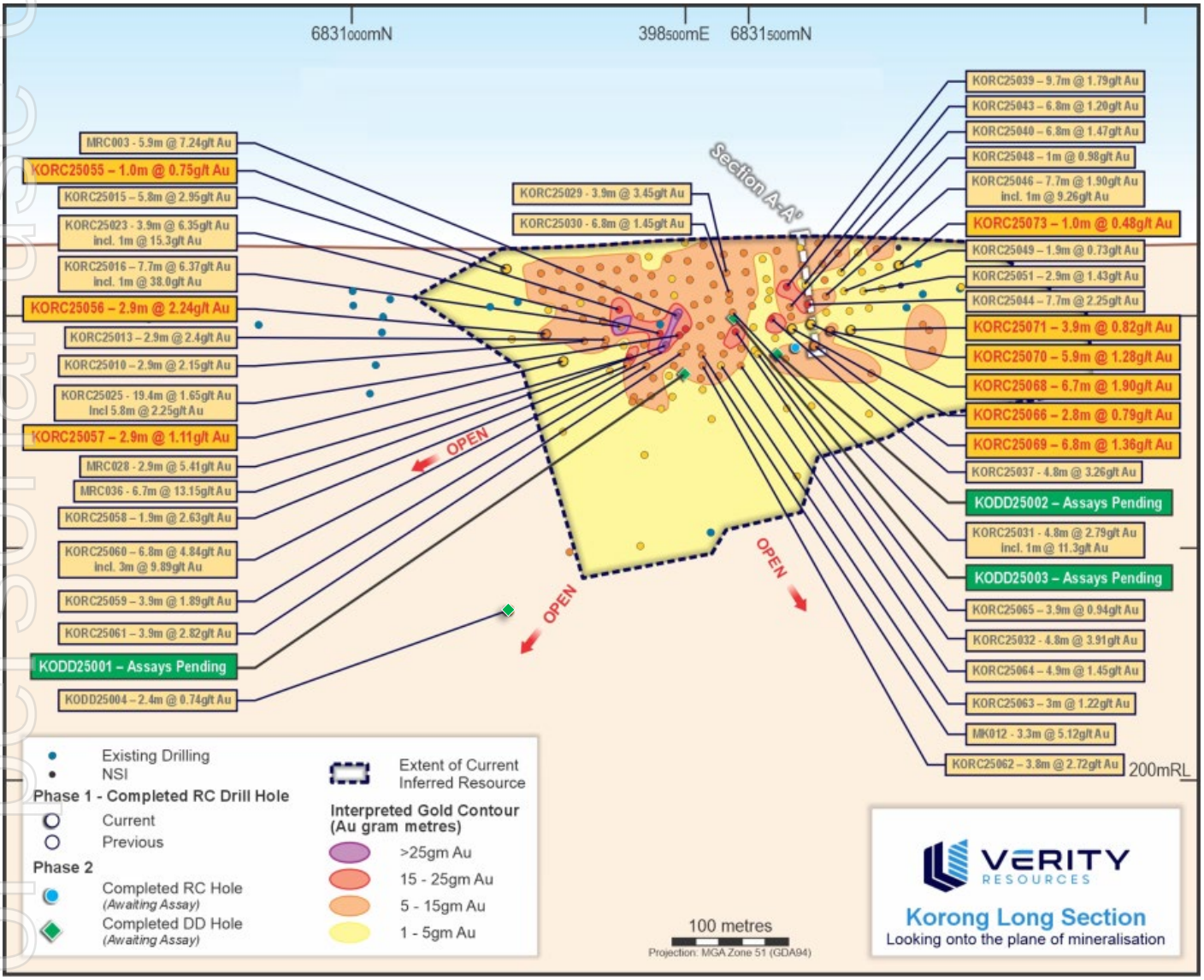

Figure 1. Long Section view of recently completed drilling with assays, looking from the hanging wall down onto plane of mineralisation. Outline of the current 154koz Au Inferred Resource is shown (black).

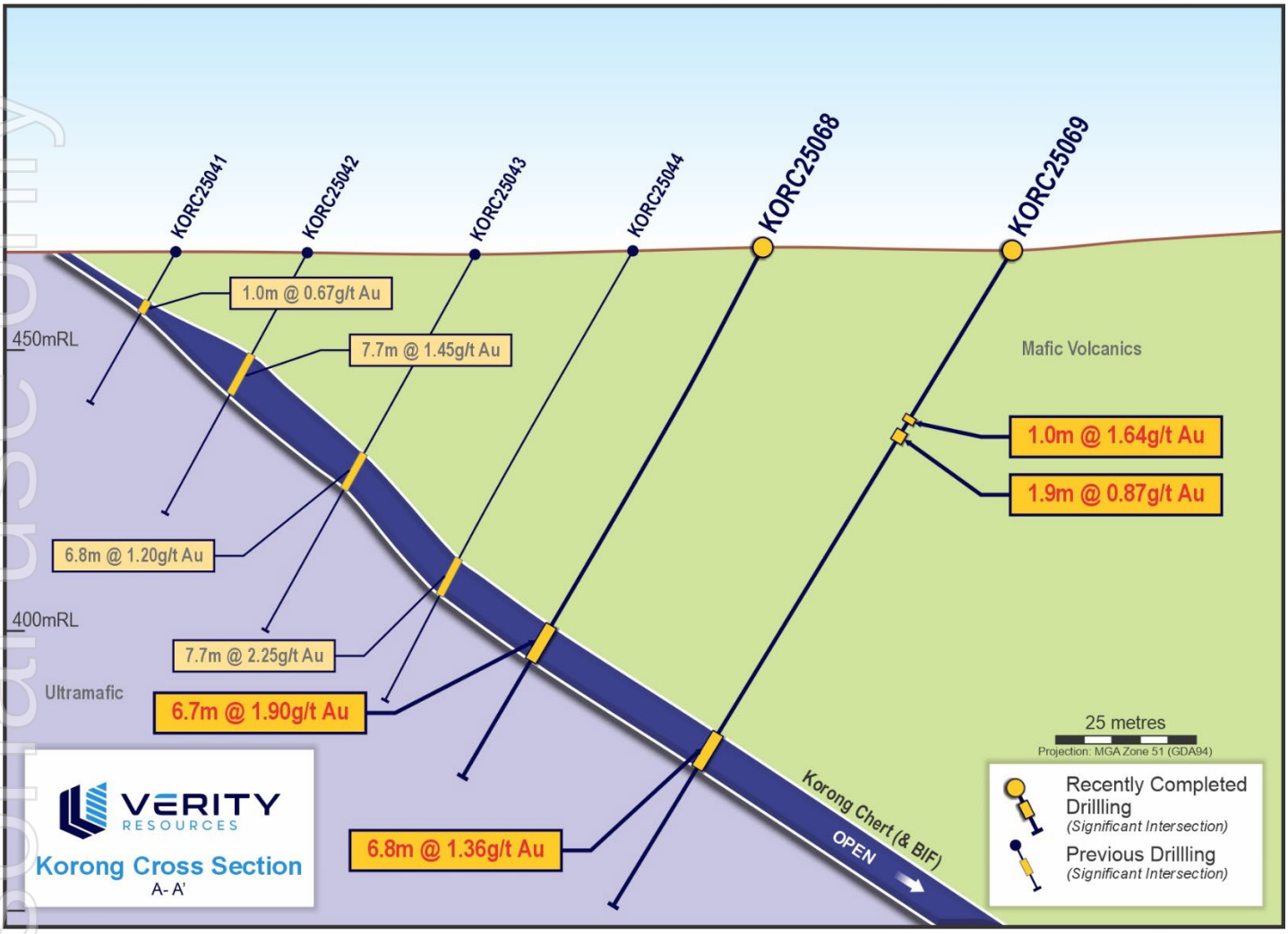

Figure 2. Representative cross section A-A' through the core of the Korong mineralisation showing the BIF main mineralised lode.

NEXT RESULTS / CATALYSTS

Assays remain pending from 67 holes for over 4,725m of the broader Monument drilling program, including:

- additional Phase 2 infill drilling at Korong and Waihi;
- step-out/diamond drilling designed to test extensions along strike and at depth at both Korong and Waihi; and
- regional prospect drilling at priority targets along the broader Monument trend (Perseverance, Korong Extension, Wahi Extension, A1, Triton).

The Company will continue to report results progressively as they are received.

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).

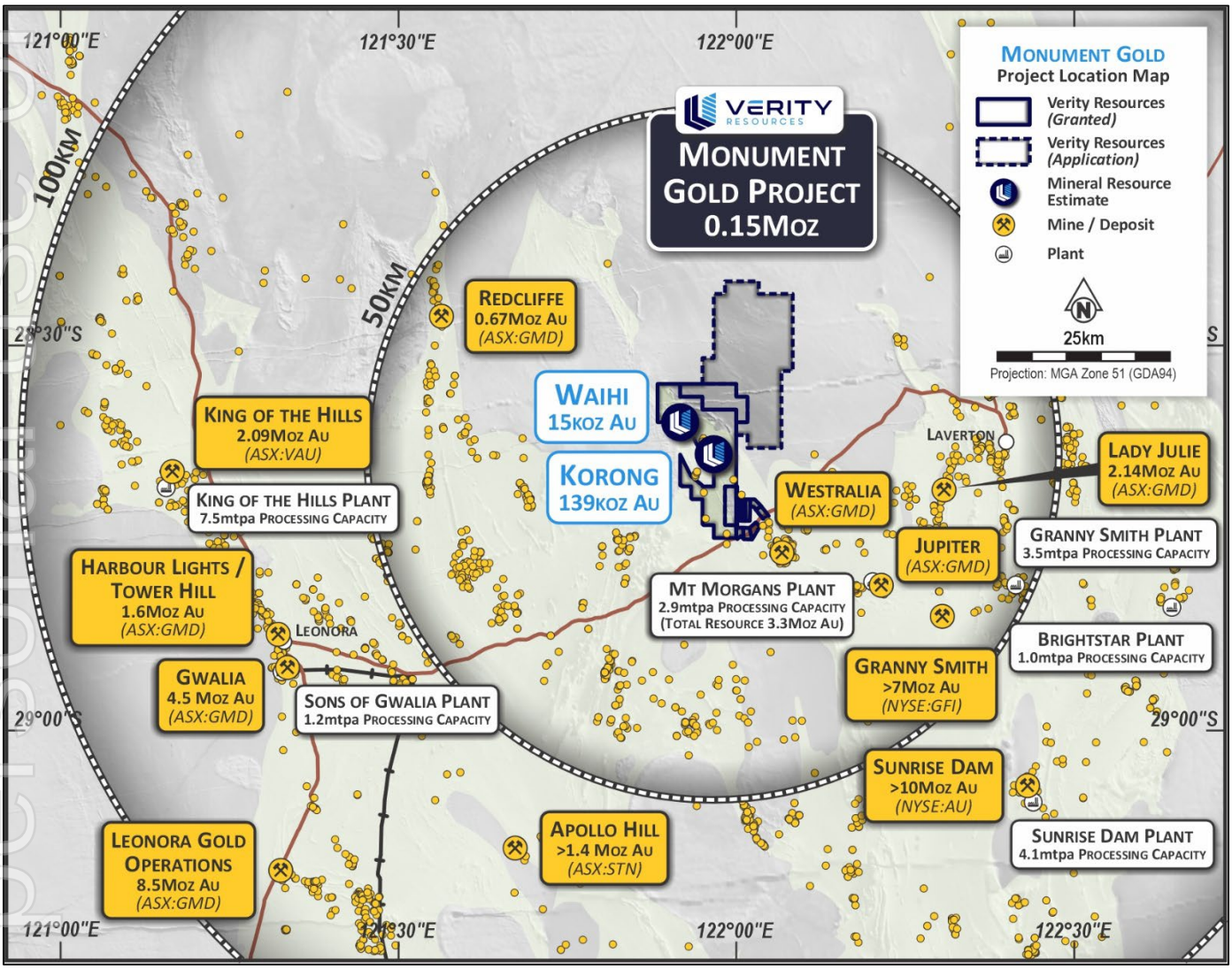

Figure 3. Monument Gold Project location in the Laverton Gold District amongst major gold deposits.

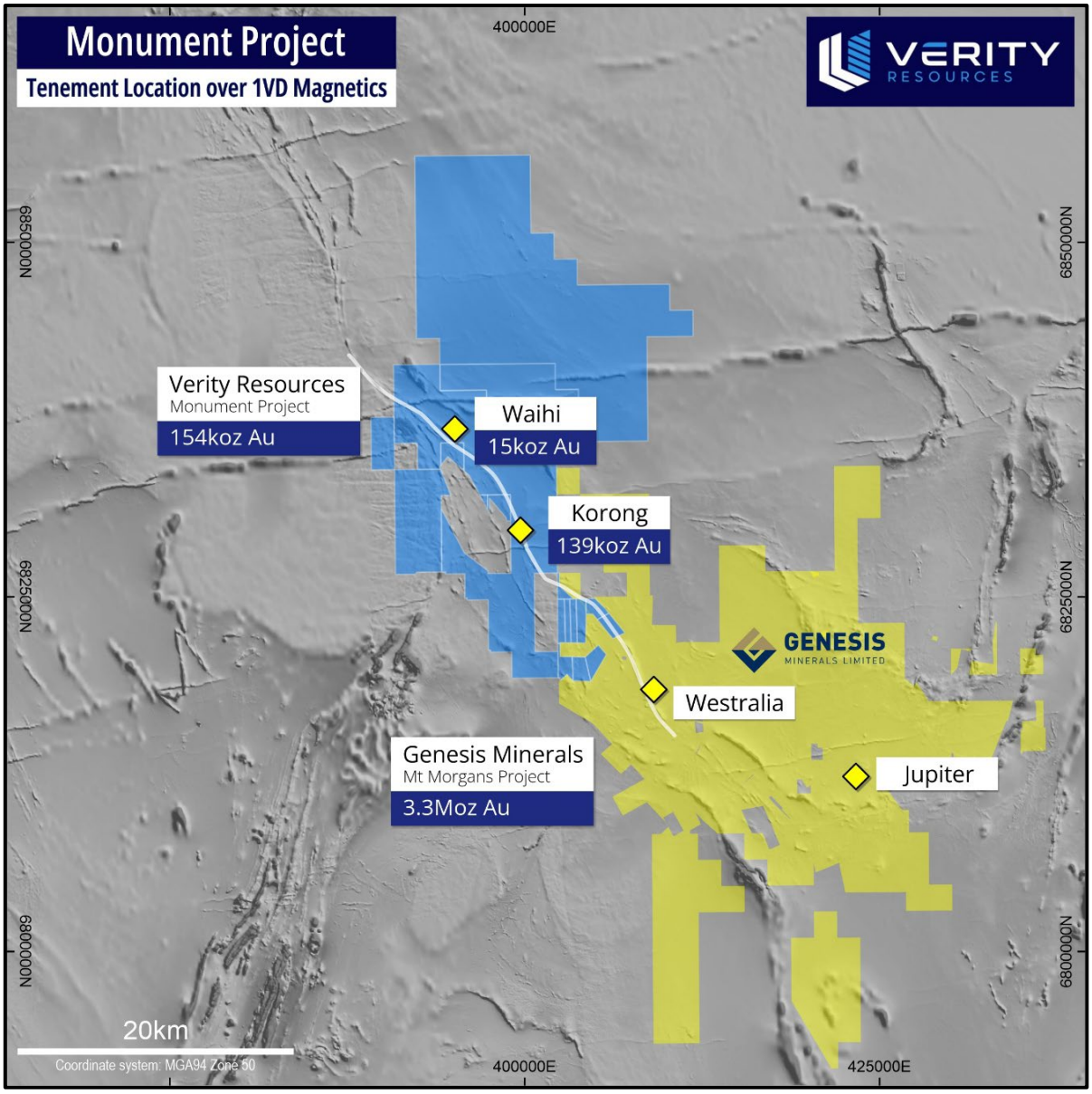

Figure 4. Monument Gold Project location adjacent to Genesis Minerals' 3.3Moz Mt Morgan Project

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

For further information, please contact:

Verity Resources Limited
info@verityresources.com.au

About Verity Resources

Verity Resources owns 100% of the Monument Gold project located near Laverton in Western Australia. This project currently has a JORC-compliant (2012) Inferred resource of 3.257 Mt @ 1.4 g/t for 154,000 ounces Au. (inferred resources calculated by CSA Global in 2021 to JORC 2012 compliance using a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade; see 2 August 2021 ASX announcement "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 100% of large critical 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 NASDAQ-listed NexMetals Mining Corp. (NASDAQ:NEXML).

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 1: 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 announcements released to the ASX:

- ASX:VRL 18 December 2025 "*First Phase 2 Drill Results Deliver Strong Gold Intercepts*"
- ASX:VRL 23 October 2025 "*Up to 38g/t Au from Successful Phase 1 Drilling*"
- ASX:VRL 25 September 2025 "*Excellent Gold Results at Monument Gold Project*"
- ASX:VRL 12 September 2025 *"Historical Drill Validation Study Confirms High Grade Zones at Monument Gold Project"*
- ASX:VRL 2 August 2021 "*Mineral Resource Estimate Declared For Monument Gold Project"*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Appendix A – JORC CODE, 2012 Edition
Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature & quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity & the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Reverse circulation (RC) percussion chip samples were collected at 1m intervals from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter, split into 2 to 2.5kg sub-samples and collected into pre-numbered calico bags. Diamond Drill core is cut in half longitudinally and half HQ core samples were submitted for assay analysis. Sampling was generally undertaken on 1m intervals subject to geological context, with a minimum sample length of 0.2m and a maximum samples length of 1.2m. The half core samples were placed into pre-numbered calico bags. The calico bag sub-samples were then submitted to an independent laboratory where the entire sample was pulverised to a nominal sample weight for Fire Assay analysis (see Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below). .
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** All RC drilling was undertaken using 5¼ to 5¾ inch face sampling bits. **Diamond** Drilling involved HQ diameter coring with electronic backend core orientation for all runs in competent fresh rock.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** Continuous visual monitoring and assessment of sample recoveries was undertaken by suitably qualified field staff (contract geologist and senior field assistant). Where low recoveries or wet samples were identified these were recorded in the field sample data. To aid in achieving high recoveries and maintaining a dry sample a support truck mounted air booster was used when necessary. There is no evidence of sample bias. **Diamond**

		Core recovery is logged as part of the geological logging process. Zones of partial recovery are logged as such, zones of no recovery are logged as intervals of core loss. Diamond drillers use short runs to maximise recovery in poor ground conditions. Competent core is considered representative. The only risks to the representivity of diamond core relate to selective recoveries in highly broken ground or hole cave in. No relationship exists between recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** RC chip logging was undertaken by a suitably qualified contract geologist who also monitored quality of sampling. Logging of RC chips was undertaken by wet sieving a representative portion of the overall 1m sample recovered from the cyclone and collecting a sub-sample into a labelled, 20 compartment chip tray. The logging is considered qualitative with weathering, lithology, alteration, quartz veining and presence of sulphides recorded in the logging template. All chips trays were labelled with hole ID and sample depth and photographed for future reference. Logging and sampling of percussion chips at 1m intervals is considered the preferred RC sample interval to use in Mineral Resource Estimation. **Diamond** Core recovery is logged as part of the geological logging process. Zones of partial recovery are logged as such, zones of no recovery are logged as intervals of core loss. Diamond drillers use short runs to maximise recovery in poor ground conditions. Competent core is considered representative. The only risks to the representivity of diamond core relate to selective recoveries in highly broken ground or hole cave in. No relationship exists between recovery and grade.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC)** All RC percussion sample material was passed through a rig-mounted cyclone with a cone splitter attached to the base and collected at 1m intervals into pre-numbered calico bags. At the completion of each 6m drill rod the cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned to avoid contamination. Duplicate Quality Control (QC) samples were taken every 60 samples as an identical split in conjunction with the corresponding original sample. Certified reference materials obtained from an external, independent supplier were inserted every 60 samples. Sample preparation was undertaken at an

	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	independent laboratory. Samples were dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the size and nature of the material being sampled. **Diamond** Core sampling involved: Longitudinally cutting the core in half with an automated core saw which is appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Half core is subject to two-stage crushing down to 2mm then pulverisation to 75 micron to produce the final assay subsample. Lab duplicate samples are inserted every 50 samples by taking a second 75 micron pulp from the duplicate interval. Blank samples are inserted every 60 samples and adjacent to apparent mineralisation to monitor for contamination in the crushing and pulverisation stages. Second half core sampling is not used in the exploration stage, however the core is archived should this be required in the future. The sub sampling and crush/pulverisation sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.*	RC percussion & diamond samples were analysed for gold using 50 gram Fire assay with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) finish. This technique is considered suitable for determination of gold for this project. Fire assays are classified as total assays. Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories located in Perth, Western Australia. In addition to QC measures implemented by VRL, internal audits were undertaken by the Laboratory including the use of internal reference materials, blanks and duplicates. Standard, blank and duplicate QAQC performance reports compiled by an external database consultant have been checked by VRL and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy.
Verification of sampling & assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Assay data has been loaded into the company database with significant intercepts checked and validated using 3D geological software. Drilling data is captured using Excel data entry templates which are then loaded into an Access database by an external database consultant.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill collars were picked up by a surveyor using a differential GPS including relative level (RL) Down-hole surveys recording dip and azimuth were

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control*	collected every 10m down- and up-hole using a Gyro survey tool. All data points are recorded in the GDA94, zone 51 south coordinate system.
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	RC and diamond drilling was undertaken on a nominal 25m x 25m grid. Step out diamond drilling was aimed to intersect approximately 100m down plunge of nearest historical drill intersection for Korong and 70m for Waihi. A previous geological/geostatistical study by external consultants and reviewed by Verity geologists determined that 25m x 25m intercept spacing should be sufficient to achieve indicated resource status in future mineral resource estimates. This analysis will be verified on completion of this drill program and return of all assay results. Samples were not composited prior to laboratory submissions, however reported intercepts are composites of multiple samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material*	RC & diamond drill holes at Korong and Waihi are designed to be drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the plane of mineralisation. At Korong, reported intercepts in holes drilled at -60 dip are close to true thickness. The difference between down-hole thickness and true thickness will be allowed for in Mineral Resource Estimation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security the different materials.*	Individual samples were collected into pre-numbered calico sample bags, placed into larger polyweave bags and then cable tied. Polyweave bags were placed in larger secured bulka bags and dispatched to the laboratory via a contract transport company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	Drilling and sampling audit undertaken by Cube Consulting in November concluded that all drilling methods, sampling methods & data capture methods were of a high standard and in line with best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

		standards) BIF packages with quartz veining and fine sulphides throughout. These textures are interpreted as a chemical replacement of magnetite by sulphide in the presence of gold-bearing fluids that have also recrystallised cherty layers of the BIF. The MGP BIF sequence is about 100 m thick and consists of several individual BIFs separated by intercalated metasiltstones, minor ultramafic rocks and massive and pillowed basalts. It dips steeply to the east and faces westwards. Thus, a possible overturned limb of an anticline.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All holes drilled in this drill campaign are listed in Appendix A All intercepts of the main target zone are listed in Appendix B regardless of the outcome.
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.*	All intercepts are reported as the length weighted average gold grade across the geological context of mineralisation, that being the veined zone of the BIF stratigraphy. Intercepts are reported in that context regardless of the grade of the intercept. The strong stratigraphic control on mineralisation means that intercepts reported in this geological context are very similar to a rigid 0.5g/t cut off grade criteria for reporting, however the geological criterion is appropriate at this stage of the project. This mineralisation style does not commonly involve extreme outlier grades, and no top cut is applied to reported intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of mineralisation is well understood and all intercepts are reported in true width unless otherwise stated.

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A location plan of each of the prospects showing the drill collars is provided in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The report is considered balanced with the information provided. The report shows drill collars for all holes completed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Metallurgical and geotechnical studies have begun for this project, but no results are available at the time of this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Collation of data in preparation for MRE update upon receipt of finalised results.

Appendix A – Drill Hole Information

List of all drill holes in the RC resource upgrade drilling Phase 2. ***Blue shaded holes relate to the results the subject of this announcement.***

HoleID	Hole Type	Easting (MGA94Z51)	Northing (MGA94Z51)	RL (AHD)	Depth	Collar Dip	Collar Azimuth
KORC25055	RC	398830	6831280	459	35	-60	240
KORC25056	RC	398887	6831362	459	100	-60	240
KORC25057	RC	398939	6831384	459	140	-60	240
KORC25058	RC	398898	6831492	466	142	-60	240
KORC25059	RC	398889	6831516	466	144	-60	240
KORC25060	RC	398862	6831529	467	137	-60	240
KORC25061	RC	398854	6831553	467	143	-60	240
KORC25062	RC	398862	6831588	467	153	-60	240
KORC25063	RC	398854	6831610	468	153	-60	240
KORC25064	RC	398847	6831636	468	156	-60	240
KORC25065	RC	398822	6831650	469	140	-60	240
KORC25066	RC	398771	6831679	470	113	-60	240
KORC25067	RC	398797	6831694	469	132	-60	240
KORC25068	RC	398757	6831699	470	110	-60	240
KORC25069	RC	398786	6831717	469	138	-60	240
KORC25070	RC	398757	6831729	469	114	-60	240
KORC25071	RC	398741	6831769	467	111	-60	240
KORC25072	RC	398616	6831761	466	23	-60	240
KORC25073	RC	398641	6831775	466	41	-60	240
KORC25074	RC	398665	6831789	465	59	-60	240
WHRC25001	RC	394853	6836190	485	30	-60	220
WHRC25002	RC	394867	6836206	485	62	-60	220
WHRC25003	RC	394835	6836207	486	27	-60	220
WHRC25004	RC	394848	6836223	486	57	-60	220
WHRC25005	RC	394819	6836227	487	29	-60	220
WHRC25006	RC	394831	6836242	486	56	-60	220
WHRC25007	RC	394798	6836242	487	29	-60	220
WHRC25008	RC	394810	6836256	486	61	-60	220
WHRC25009	RC	394768	6836264	490	52	-60	220
WHRC25010	RC	394747	6836278	491	54	-60	220
WHRC25011	RC	394708	6836289	491	29	-60	220
WHRC25012	RC	394721	6836304	490	54	-60	220
WHRC25013	RC	394688	6836304	492	29	-60	220
WHRC25014	RC	394701	6836319	491	54	-60	220
WHRC25015	RC	394715	6836337	490	84	-60	220
WHRC25016	RC	394728	6836352	489	107	-60	220
WHRC25017	RC	394682	6836336	492	50	-60	220
WHRC25018	RC	394696	6836353	491	80	-60	220

HoleID	Hole Type	Easting (MGA94Z51)	Northing (MGA94Z51)	RL (AHD)	Depth	Collar Dip	Collar Azimuth
WHRC25019	RC	394709	6836369	490	108	-60	220
WHRC25020A	RC	394723	6836386	489	138	-60	220
WHRC25021	RC	394680	6836374	492	45	-60	220
WHRC25022	RC	394693	6836389	491	73	-60	220
WHRC25023	RC	394707	6836408	490	103	-60	220
WHRC25024	RC	394664	6836394	492	40	-60	220
WHRC25025	RC	394677	6836410	492	72	-60	220
WHRC25026	RC	394691	6836428	491	99	-60	220
WHRC25027	RC	394637	6836401	493	60	-60	220
WHRC25028	RC	394649	6836415	493	54	-60	220
WHRC25029	RC	394616	6836415	494	29	-60	220
WHRC25030	RC	394629	6836430	493	55	-60	220
WHRC25031	RC	394642	6836446	493	81	-60	220
WHRC25032	RC	394656	6836463	493	107	-60	220
WHRC25033	RC	394597	6836431	494	28	-60	220
WHRC25034	RC	394610	6836447	494	52	-60	220
WHRC25035	RC	394622	6836461	494	81	-60	220
WHRC25036A	RC	394637	6836479	493	114	-60	220
WHRC25037	RC	394577	6836446	495	29	-60	220
WHRC25038	RC	394592	6836464	494	56	-60	220
WHRC25039	RC	394606	6836482	494	87	-60	220
WHRC25040	RC	394620	6836499	493	109	-60	220
WHRC25041	RC	394560	6836465	495	36	-60	220
WHRC25042	RC	394573	6836480	495	56	-60	220
WHRC25043	RC	394586	6836498	494	83	-60	220
WHRC25044	RC	394602	6836516	494	111	-60	220
WHRC25045	RC	394550	6836492	495	24	-60	220
WHRC25046	RC	394565	6836511	495	53	-60	220
WHRC25047	RC	394578	6836527	495	79	-60	220
WHRC25048	RC	394530	6836508	496	26	-60	220
WHRC25049	RC	394545	6836525	495	53	-60	220
WHRC25050	RC	394513	6836549	498	72	-60	220
WHRC25051	RC	394476	6836580	497	71	-60	220
WHRC25052	RC	394445	6836602	498	30	-60	220
WHRC25053	RC	394458	6836618	498	61	-60	220
WHRC25054	RC	394427	6836618	499	33	-60	220
WHRC25055	RC	394438	6836633	499	60	-60	220
WHRC25056	RC	394405	6836632	499	63	-60	220
WHRC25058	RC	394384	6836648	500	62	-60	220
WHRC25059	RC	394398	6836663	500	62	-60	220
WHRC25060	RC	394365	6836663	500	54	-60	220

HoleID	Hole Type	Easting (MGA94Z51)	Northing (MGA94Z51)	RL (AHD)	Depth	Collar Dip	Collar Azimuth
WHRC25061	RC	394378	6836677	500	63	-60	220
KODD25001	DD	398882	6831569	467	163.3	-60	240
KODD25002	DD	398813	6831675	469	140.5	-60	240
KODD25003	DD	398711	6831556	466	158	-60	060
KODD25004	DD	399187	6831427	461	351.1	-80	240
WHDD25001	DD	394727	6836499	486	192	-60	220
WHDD25002	DD	394676	6836450	492	113.9	-60	220
WHDD25003	DD	394617	6836378	493	111	-60	040

Appendix B – Resultant Intercepts

List of the Korong Main Lode intercepts from RC resource upgrade drilling phase 2. Results are reported to nominal 0.5g/t grade cut off which is overridden where appropriate to better match the geological context (veined banded iron formation (BIF) horizon. All intercepts of the target horizon are shown regardless of the outcome. ***Blue shaded rows relate to the results the subject of this announcement.***

HoleID	Lode	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Downhole Width	True Width	Gold Grade (g/t)
KORC25055	KOR_Main	16	17	1	1.0	0.75
KORC25056	KOR_HW	43	47	4	3.9	5.76
	Including	43	45	2	1.9	9.55
	KOR_Main	80	83	3	2.9	2.25
KORC25057	KOR_Main	120	121	1	1.0	0.51
	KOR_Main	124	127	3	2.9	1.11
KORC25058	KOR_Main	124	126	2	1.9	2.63
KORC25059	KOR_HW	61	63	2	1.9	1.63
	KOR_HW	70	72	2	1.9	1.10
	KOR_Main	122	126	4	3.9	1.90
KORC25060	KOR_HW	55	61	6	5.8	1.01
	KOR_Main	114	121	7	6.8	4.85
	Including	114	117	3	2.9	9.89
KORC25061	KOR_HW	101	106	5	4.8	0.79
	KOR_Main	116	120	4	3.9	2.82
KORC25062	KOR_HW	74	76	2	1.9	1.33
	KOR_Main	131	135	4	3.8	2.72
KORC25063	KOR_Main	129	133	4	3.9	1.22
KORC25064	KOR_Main	131	136	5	4.9	1.45
KORC25065	KOR_HW	59	62	3	2.9	1.84
	KOR_Main	120	124	4	3.9	0.94
KORC25066	KOR_HW	46	47	1	1.0	4.26
	KOR_Main	81	82	1	0.9	0.75
	KOR_Main	84	87	3	2.8	0.79
KORC25067						Assay Pending
KORC25068	KOR_Main	79	86	7	6.7	1.90
KORC25069	KOR_HW	36	37	1	1.0	1.64
	KOR_HW	39	41	2	1.9	0.87
	KOR_Main	102	109	7	6.8	1.36
KORC25070	KOR_HW	74	75	1	1.0	0.58
	KOR_HW	78	79	1	1.0	0.51
	KOR_HW	80	81	1	1.0	0.58
	KOR_Main	83	89	6	5.9	1.28
	KOR_Main	93	96	3	2.9	1.41
KORC25071	KOR_HW	13	15	2	1.9	1.80
	KOR_Main	86	90	4	3.9	0.82
KORC25072						NSI
KORC25073	KOR_Main	21	22	1	1.0	0.48
KORC25074						NSI
WHRC25001						Assay Pending

HoleID	Lode	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Downhole Width	True Width	Gold Grade (g/t)
WHRC25002						Assay Pending
WHRC25003						Assay Pending
WHRC25004						Assay Pending
WHRC25005						Assay Pending
WHRC25006						Assay Pending
WHRC25007						Assay Pending
WHRC25008						Assay Pending
WHRC25009						Assay Pending
WHRC25010						Assay Pending
WHRC25011						Assay Pending
WHRC25012						Assay Pending
WHRC25013						Assay Pending
WHRC25014						Assay Pending
WHRC25015						Assay Pending
WHRC25016						Assay Pending
WHRC25017						Assay Pending
WHRC25018						Assay Pending
WHRC25019						Assay Pending
WHRC25020A						Assay Pending
WHRC25021						Assay Pending
WHRC25022						Assay Pending
WHRC25023						Assay Pending
WHRC25024						Assay Pending
WHRC25025						Assay Pending
WHRC25026						Assay Pending
WHRC25027						Assay Pending
WHRC25028						Assay Pending
WHRC25029						Assay Pending
WHRC25030						Assay Pending
WHRC25031						Assay Pending
WHRC25032						Assay Pending
WHRC25033						Assay Pending
WHRC25034						Assay Pending
WHRC25035						Assay Pending
WHRC25036A						Assay Pending
WHRC25037						Assay Pending
WHRC25038						Assay Pending
WHRC25039						Assay Pending
WHRC25040						Assay Pending
WHRC25041						Assay Pending
WHRC25042						Assay Pending
WHRC25043						Assay Pending

HoleID	Lode	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Downhole Width	True Width	Gold Grade (g/t)
WHRC25044						Assay Pending
WHRC25045						Assay Pending
WHRC25046						Assay Pending
WHRC25047						Assay Pending
WHRC25048						Assay Pending
WHRC25049						Assay Pending
WHRC25050						Assay Pending
WHRC25051						Assay Pending
WHRC25052						Assay Pending
WHRC25053						Assay Pending
WHRC25054						Assay Pending
WHRC25055						Assay Pending
WHRC25056						Assay Pending
WHRC25058						Assay Pending
WHRC25059						Assay Pending
WHRC25060						Assay Pending
WHRC25061						Assay Pending
KODD25001						Assay Pending
KODD25002						Assay Pending
KODD25003						Assay Pending
KODD25004	KOR_Main	319.45	322	2.55	2.4	0.74
WHDD25001						Assay Pending
WHDD25002						Assay Pending
WHDD25003						Assay Pending

--- Ends ---