

High Grade Gold Discovered at Ngot in Cambodia

Unity Metals Limited (“Unity” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the drilling currently underway on its Ngot Gold Project (Ngot) in Cambodia.

Highlights

- Assay results received from first 6 holes of Unity’s maiden ~50 hole program at the Ngot Gold Project, with high grade gold discovered at the Ngot Central Prospect.
- Stacked zones of stockwork quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite veins hosted in diorite and extending from surface, have been discovered at Ngot Central, similar to the style of mineralization seen at the Okvau Mine ~2km to the north of the Ngot licence.
- Best results at Ngot Central include:
 - 0.5m @ 18.4 g/t gold from 14.9 m (26DDNC006)
 - 1m @ 21.8 g/t gold from 125.6 m (26DDNC006)
 - 4.9m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 34.7 m, incl. 0.4 m @ 34.5 g/t gold (26DDNC002)
- Assays are pending for a further 10 holes at Ngot Central, as well as from drilling at the Rohav Mountain and Srolao prospects.
- The strongest mineralisation to date has been intersected at Rohav Mountain with broad, 20 – 50 m wide, zones of quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite – sphalerite – galena in poly-phase stockwork veins and breccias discovered in 4 holes to date. All assays from Rohav Mountain are expected during April.
- To date, the 8,000 m diamond program is 60% complete with the Ngot NE and Mesam South prospects yet to be drilled. The program remains on track for completion around the end of April 2026.
- The laboratory where Unity’s drilling samples are being analysed is currently busy with a significant number of samples also being submitted by our competitor companies operating in Cambodia and assay turnaround has been slower than anticipated.



Figure 1: Stockwork quartz (~85%) – pyrite (~15%) veins at ~156 m downhole in 26DDRM006 at Rohav Mountain. Assays are pending for this hole. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Craig Mackay, Unity’s Founder and Managing Director, said:

“We have two diamond drilling rigs operating around the clock at Ngot testing the numerous drill targets we have identified on our flagship Ngot Project, which adjoins the southern boundary of Emerald Resources NL’s (EMR) 100,000 ozpa Okvau Gold Mine. These targets have never been drilled by any explorer.”

“It is still early days in the drilling, with assays returned for only 6 holes from the planned 50 hole program.”

“Our initial gold intersections are associated with zones of quartz – arsenopyrite – pyrite veins at the Ngot Central Prospect that are 0.5 m – 5 m in width. The dominant vein set is stacked, gently dipping from surface, and quite well suited to open-pit mining. The high gold grades are also very encouraging and we keenly await assays for 10 holes from this prospect area.”

“We are particularly excited about the strong and broad (20 m – 50 m in width) zones of quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite – sphalerite – galena mineralisation we have discovered at the Rohav Mountain Prospect. We are encouraged that a previous rock chip sample of similar mineralisation exposed in bedrock artisanal workings in this area returned 24.7 g/t gold, 206 g/t silver, 0.9% lead, and 4.4% zinc and that our drill holes in this mineralisation lie ~400 m directly upstream from the largest area of alluvial artisanal mining in the Ngot licence. The Company eagerly awaits the assays from these holes in the coming weeks.”

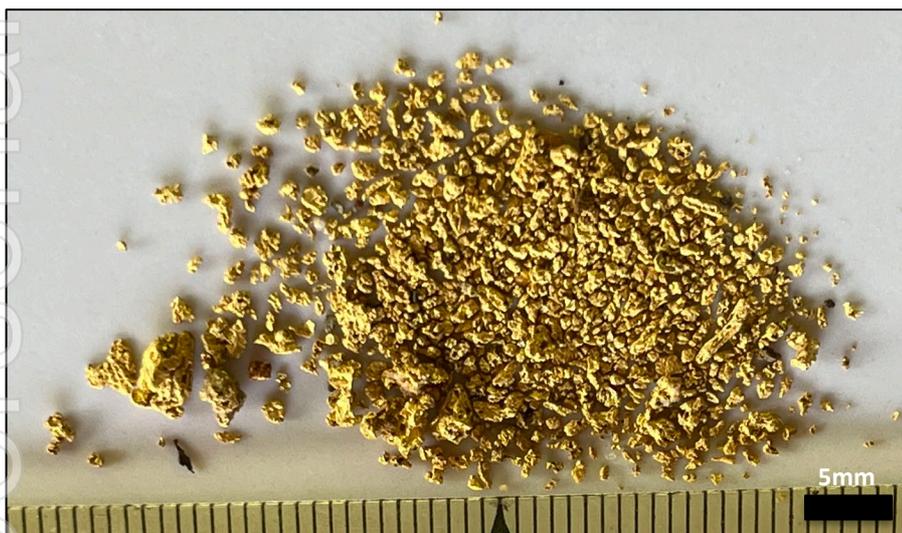


Figure 2: Angular gold nuggets obtained by artisanal miners from alluvium directly downstream from the broad zones of quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite – sphalerite – galena mineralisation discovered in drilling by Unity at Rohav Mountain Prospect. In the photograph there are total of ~500 gold nuggets with a combined weight of 2.1 g. Individual nuggets range in weight from <0.01 g – 0.2 g. A Cautionary Statement is provided on page 8.



Figure 3: Quartz (~40%) – pyrite (~40%) – sphalerite (~20%) stockwork veins at ~78 m downhole in 26DDNC007 at Rohav Mountain Prospect. Assays are pending for this hole. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

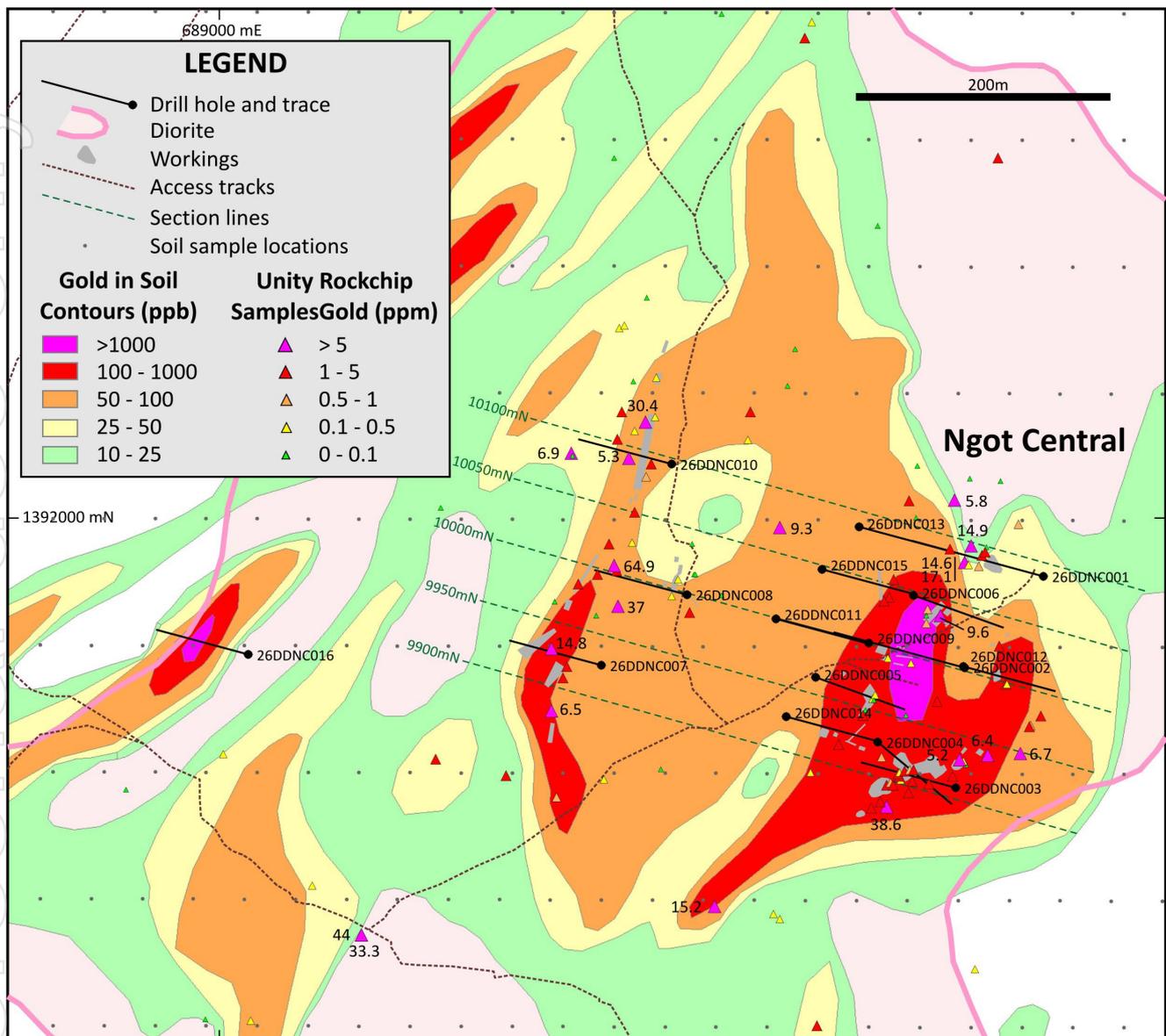


Figure 4: Gold in soil anomalies, rock chip sample gold results & drill holes at Ngot Central Prospect on the interpreted outline of the diorite intrusion that hosts the mineralisation (pink outline).

Ngot Central Prospect

At the Ngot Central Prospect a strong and coherent gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb; maximum 5,390 ppb gold) is associated with a 1.5 km x 1 km diorite intrusion. There are multiple historical and active artisanal mine pits within the diorite which have exposed gold-bearing sheeted and stockwork quartz +/- arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite veins. These veins have yielded rock chip assays up to 64.9 g/t gold.

To date, Unity has drilled 16 diamond holes (26DDNC001 – 016) for 2,529.8 m at Ngot Central. Hole details are provided in Table 1 and hole locations are depicted in Figure 4. The drill holes were designed to test the strongest portions of the gold-in-soil anomaly, high-grade gold bearing veins exposed in artisanal workings, and a number of strong Induced Polarisation chargeability anomalies that lie beneath.

The drilling commenced in the eastern and strongest portion of the gold-in-soil anomaly. The first 3 holes (26DDNC001 – 003) were orientated at -60° towards 285° , however geological logging of the orientated drill core determined that the dominant vein set beneath the eastern portion of the gold-in-soil anomaly also dips

in a similar direction (i.e. WNW). As a result, the orientation of the subsequent 9 holes drilled in the eastern portion of the anomaly (26DDNC004 – 006, 009 & 11 – 15) were orientated at -60° towards 105° .

Three holes (26DDN007, 008 & 010) were drilled in the central portion of the gold-in-soil anomaly and beneath a series of NNE-trending parallel artisanal workings that strike over 400m. The dominant vein set in this area dips towards ESE.

A single hole (26DDNC016) was drilled on the western margin of the soil-in-gold anomaly on the contact with the diorite intrusion and the surrounding sediments.

Assay results have been received for 6 holes (26DDNC001 – 004, 006 & 010) and significant gold intersections are provided in Table 2 and depicted on Figures 4 & 5. The assays for 10 holes (26DDNC005, 007 – 009, 011 – 016) are pending.

A series of stacked zones of stockwork quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite veins have been discovered in the eastern portion of the Ngot Central Prospect area beneath the strongest portion of the gold-in-soil anomaly. These zones are gently WNW-dipping, extend from surface, and generally range from 0.5 m to 5 m in thickness. Assays for most of the holes completed in this area are pending. The best gold intersections received to date include:

- 0.5m @ 18.4 g/t gold from 14.9 m (DD26NC006)
- 1m @ 21.8 g/t gold from 125.6 m (DD26NC006)
- 4.9m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 34.7 m, incl. 0.4 m @ 34.5 g/t gold (DD26NC002)

In the central portion of the Ngot Central Prospect the dominant vein set dips steeply to the ESE. The zone where the eastern and central vein sets intersect is considered a priority target for follow-up drilling after all of the first pass drilling assays are received and evaluated.

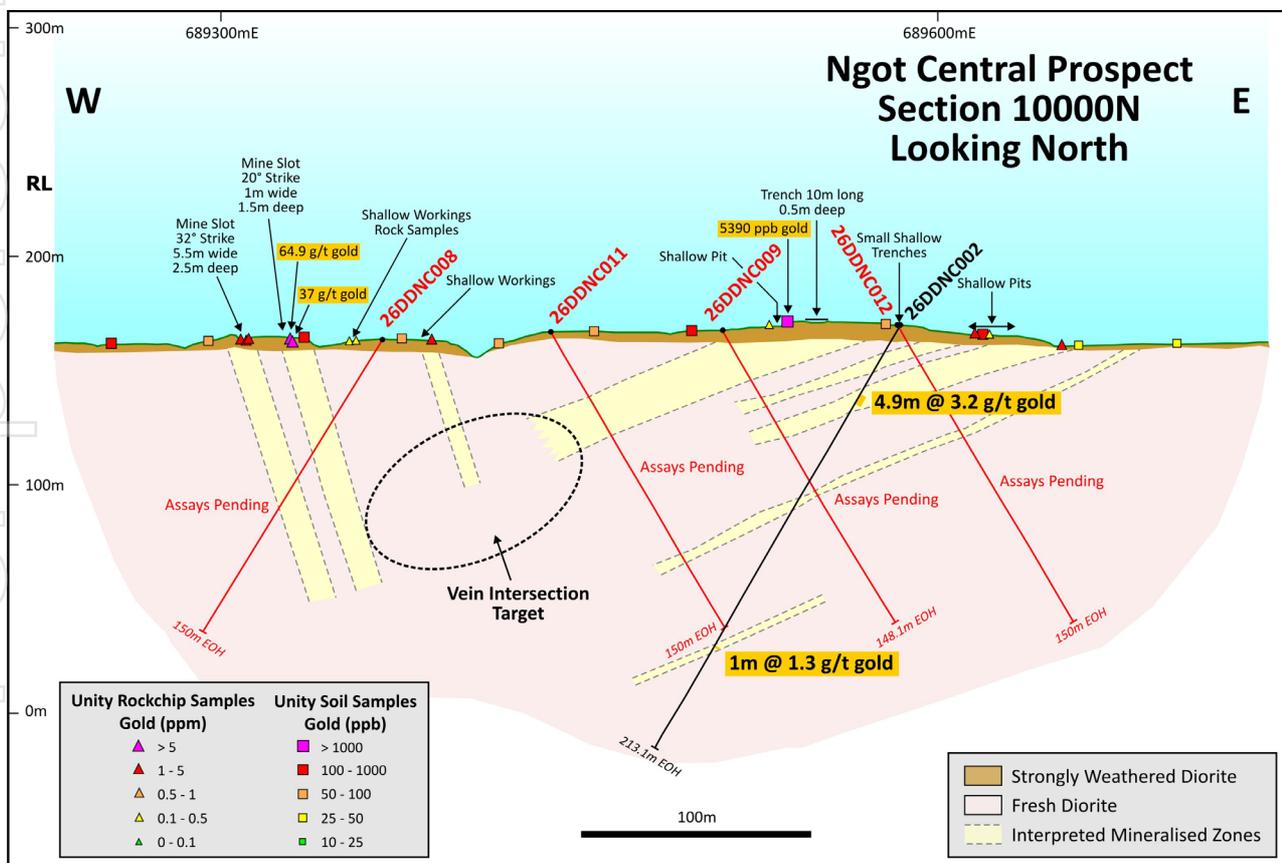


Figure 5: Drill Section 10,000mN at the Ngot Central Prospect.

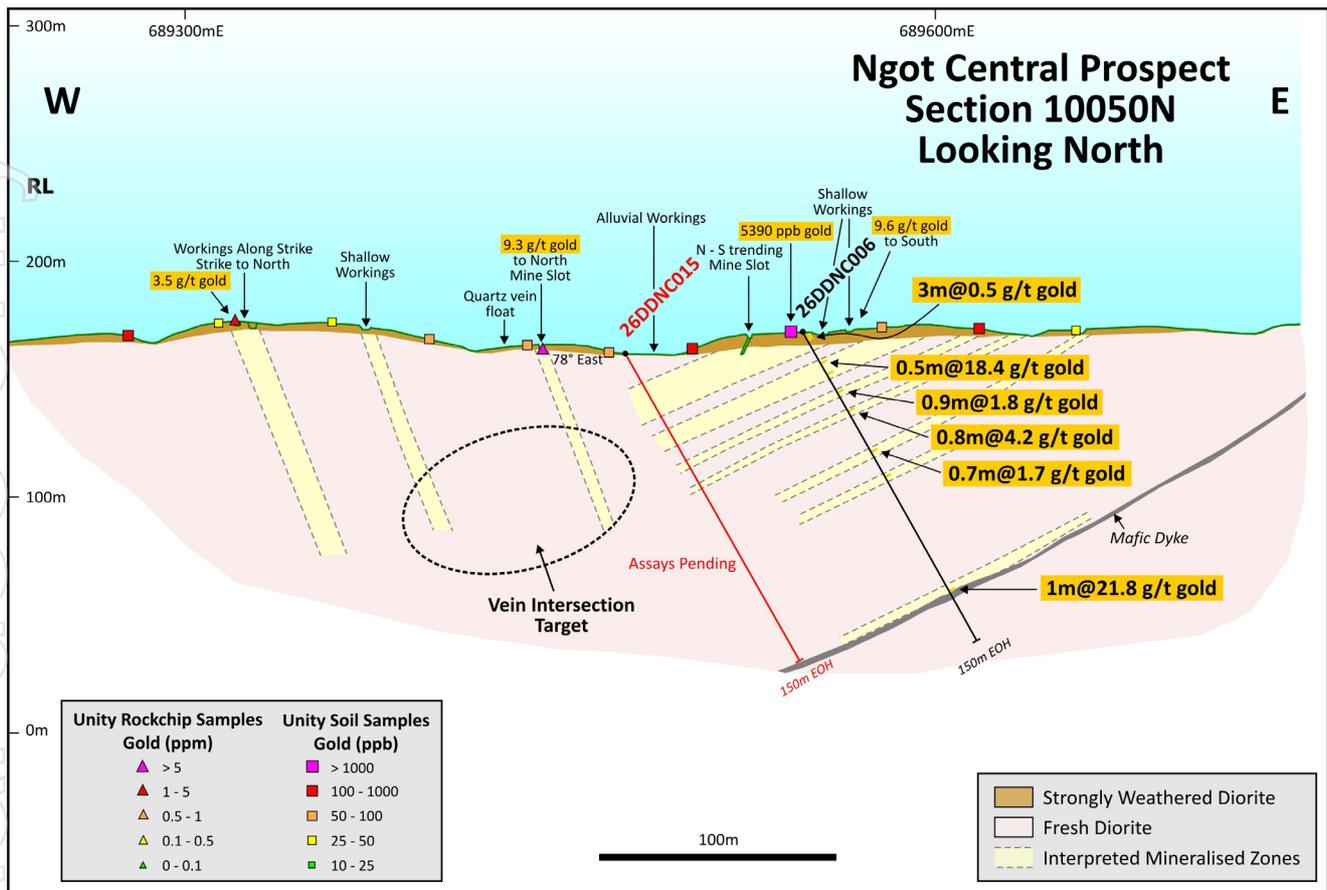


Figure 6: Drill Section 10,050mN at the Ngot Central Prospect.



Figure 7: Banded quartz – arsenopyrite – pyrite vein from drill hole 26DDNC006 at Ngot Central Prospect assayed 4.2 g/t gold (38.75 – 39.00m downhole).

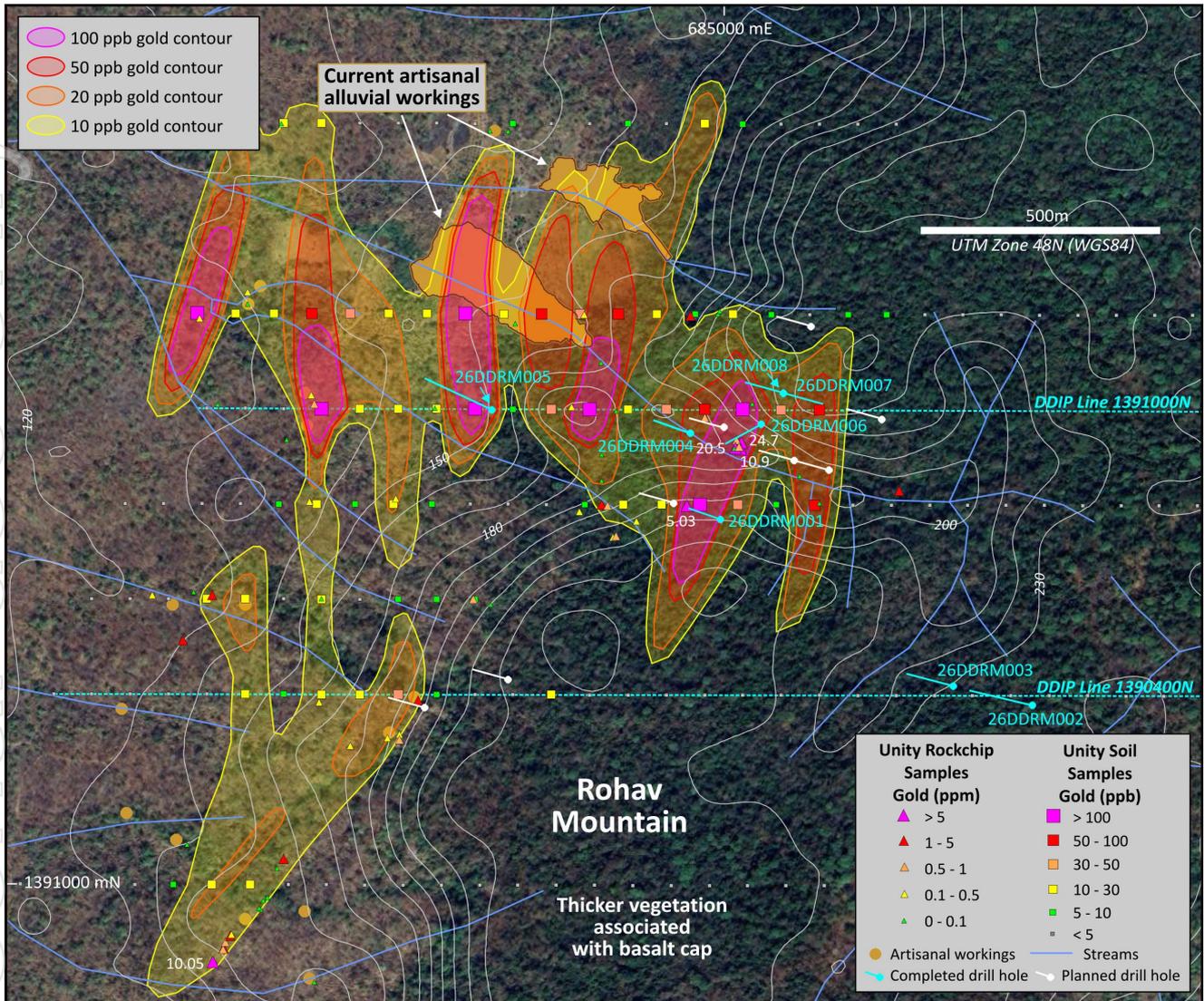


Figure 8: Gold in soil anomalies, rock chip sample gold results and drill holes locations at the Rohav Mountain Prospect.

Rohav Mountain Prospect

Gold mineralisation at the Rohav Mountain Prospect is associated with stockwork quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite – sphalerite – galena veins hosted in sediments and lying beneath a shallow basalt cap. The best veins are exposed in bedrock artisanal workings in the side of a creek cutting through the basalt. A rock chip sample from this mineralisation returned 24.7 g/t gold, 206 g/t silver, 0.9% lead, and 4.4% zinc (Figure 8). The creek that exposes the primary mineralisation drains to the west to the most extensive artisanal alluvial gold workings in the entire Ngot Gold Project area.

A strong gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb gold) with a peak assay of 7,400 ppb gold overlies the area of bedrock and alluvial gold workings and extends for 2.3 km x 1.5 km.

To date, Unity has drilled 7 diamond holes (26DDRM001 – 007) for 1,413.5 m at Rohav Mountain and is currently drilling 26DDRM008. A further 7 holes are planned. Hole details are provided in Table 1 and hole locations are depicted in Figure 8. The drill holes were designed to test the high-grade gold bearing veins exposed in bedrock artisanal workings, the gold-in-soil anomalies associated with this area of workings and a number of strong Induced Polarisation chargeability anomalies that lie beneath the basalt cap and alluvial cover.

Strong and broad zones (20 m – 50 m width) of quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite – sphalerite – galena mineralisation in multi-phase stockwork veins and breccias have been discovered in 4 holes (26DDRM001, 004, 006 & 007) to date. The quartz veins are quite vuggy in places. Hole 26DDRM006 intersected the high-grade gold vein (24.7 g/t gold, 206 g/t silver, 0.9% lead, and 4.4% zinc) exposed in the creek at ~120 m downhole.

The mineralisation in the 4 drill holes lies between 400 m – 500 m directly upstream from the area of alluvial artisanal mining. The artisanal miners are currently recovering angular gold nuggets from alluvium to 2 m depth. Some gold nuggets are attached to angular quartz vein fragments. The angular nature of the nuggets and the quartz fragments suggests they haven't travelled far from the source.

Assays for all of the Rohav Mountain holes are pending.

Srolao Prospect

Gold mineralisation at the Srolao Prospect is associated with sheeted quartz – arsenopyrite veins hosted in sediments. In general, the gold-bearing veins at the Srolao Prospect are some of the thickest (up to 0.5 m wide) discovered within the Ngot Gold Project to date. Several small diorite intrusions lie immediately to the east of the prospect area.

Unity Metals has observed gold prospecting pits and trenches on the Srolao Prospect. The main area of these previous workings extends over 600 m, with a series of workings along parallel gold-bearing veins within an 80 m wide corridor. The Company believes this work was conducted by the previous licence holder over the Ngot Licence area, China Forwin Co., Ltd.. Unity Metals' rock chip samples from this mineralisation is consistently high grade, with assays up to 27.4 g/t gold.

A series of stacked gold-in-soil anomalies (>10 ppb gold) have been outlined by Unity Metals. Each of these anomalies extend over 1 km in length. The peak assay from the soil sampling is 5,910 ppb gold.

To date, Unity has drilled 6 diamond holes (26DDSL001 – 006) for 787.4 m at Srolao and is currently drilling 26DDSL007. A further 2 holes are planned. Hole details are provided in Table 1. The drill holes were designed to test the high-grade gold bearing veins exposed in bedrock artisanal workings and the gold-in-soil anomalies associated with this area of workings.

Narrow (<1 m wide) mineralised zones with laminated quartz – arsenopyrite veins have been observed in the drilling to date. Assays for all holes at Srolao are pending.

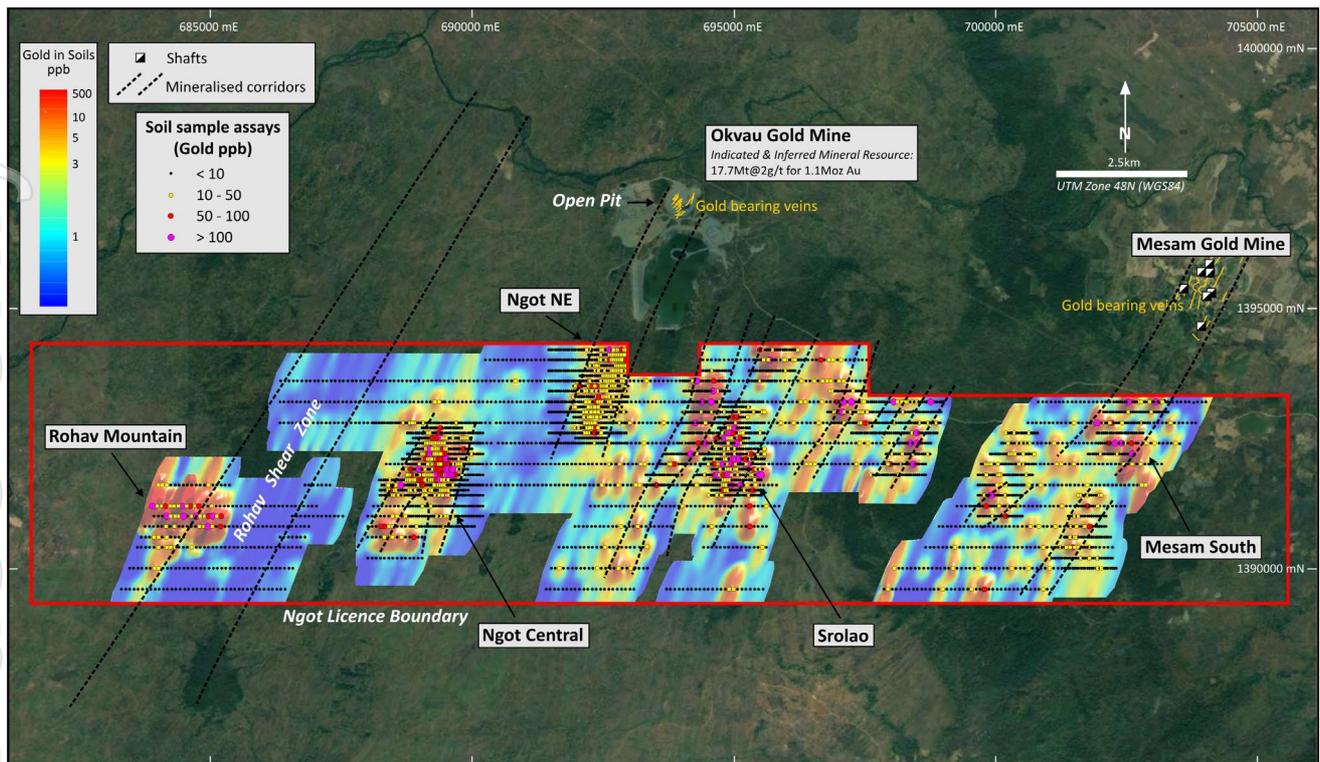


Figure 9: Prospect locations at the Ngot Project with gridded image of gold-in-soil results on satellite imagery

Cautionary Statements & Additional Information on the Gold Nuggets

Unity acquired a total of ~500 gold nuggets with a combined weight of 2.1 g from local artisanal miners. Individual nuggets range in weight from <0.01 g – 0.2 g. The gold nuggets were collected from alluvium (up to 2 m depth) in workings that cover an area of approximately 7 hectares. The gold nuggets had been extracted from the alluvium with a wash plant during the past few days.

The alluvial workings are located with Unity’s Ngot licence and are located directly west of Rohav Mountain. The location of the workings are depicted in Figure 8.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

The mineral is visually observed is native gold, however the nuggets have not been assayed to confirm the gold’s purity and if other trace elements may be present. The Company notes gold nuggets showing this colour typically have a high gold purity.

The gold nuggets are angular and some gold nuggets are attached to angular quartz vein fragments. The angular nature of the nuggets and the quartz fragments suggests they haven’t travelled far from the source.



Figure 10: Artisanal wash plant treating alluvium at the Rohav Mountain Prospect.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Unity Metals Limited

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About Unity Metals Ltd

Unity Metals Limited, an ASX-listed company, is a SE Asia focused gold and copper explorer. It has established a large (~700km²) and highly prospective portfolio of gold and copper-gold Projects in Cambodia and Thailand. These Projects are prospective for intrusion-related gold and porphyry copper gold deposits. Its assets in Cambodia are located in close proximity to 2 operating gold mines, including the Okvau Mine, the largest gold mine in Cambodia. Okvau is a 1.3Moz deposit and shares a licence boundary with Unity's Ngot Gold Project. Unity's assets in Thailand are more copper focused and consist of licence applications in the Loei Fold Belt, one of the major copper-gold belts in mainland South East Asia.

Qualifying Statements

Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Shane Hibbird, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hibbird is the Exploration Manager of the Company and 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hibbird consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees or predictions of future performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, and which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements contained in this document and the attached materials. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on information available to the Company as of the date of this announcement. Except as required by law or regulation the Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

Previously reported exploration results

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results for the Company's projects is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 6 November 2025 and Revised Independent Geologist's Report dated 2 January 2026 released to ASX on 8 January 2026, copies of which are available on the Company's website at www.unitymetals.com.au/news-release and on the ASX market announcements platform at www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/historical-announcements using the code "UM1". In relation to the exploration results referred to in these releases, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Proximate resources statements

This announcement contains references to other parties' resources at projects either nearby or proximate to Company's projects and/or references that may have topographical or geological similarities to the Company's projects. It is important to note that such exploration results, discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any exploration success at all, or in delineating a mineral resource on any of the Company's projects.

Table 1: Collar information for drill holes reported in this News Release

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (0)	Dip (0)	EOH (m)	Status
26DDNC001	Ngot Central	689647	1391956	174	285	-60	213.5m	Assays this report
26DDNC002	Ngot Central	689585	1391884	170	285	-60	213.1m	Assays this report
26DDNC003	Ngot Central	689578	1391789	162	285	-60	153.4m	Assays this report
26DDNC004	Ngot Central	689517	1391825	166	130	-60	151.4m	Assays this report
26DDNC005	Ngot Central	689468	1391876	167	110	-60	149.3m	Assays pending
26DDNC006	Ngot Central	689545	1391941	170	110	-60	150.0m	Assays this report
26DDNC007	Ngot Central	689300	1391885	159	285	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDNC008	Ngot Central	689367	1391941	164	285	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDNC009	Ngot Central	689510	1391903	167	285	-60	148.1m	Assays pending
26DDNC010	Ngot Central	689355	1392044	178	285	-60	151.0m	Assays this report
26DDNC011	Ngot Central	689437	1391922	177	105	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDNC012	Ngot Central	689584	1391883	170	105	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDNC013	Ngot Central	689502	1391995	186	105	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDNC014	Ngot Central	689445	1391845	180	105	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDNC015	Ngot Central	689473	1391961	172	105	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDNC016	Ngot Central	689023	1391893	177	285	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDRM001	Rohav Mtn.	684993	1390769	220	285	-55	158.2m	Assays pending
26DDRM002	Rohav Mtn.	685645	1390380	235	285	-65	280.3m	Assays pending
26DDRM003	Rohav Mtn.	685465	1390420	230	285	-60	167.9m	Assays pending
26DDRM004	Rohav Mtn.	684930	1390950	200	285	-60	157.4m	Assays pending
26DDRM005	Rohav Mtn.	684515	1390998	150	285	-60	296.9m	Assays pending
26DDRM006	Rohav Mtn.	685074	1390912	200	240	-60	149.0m	Assays pending
26DDRM007	Rohav Mtn.	685125	1391035	215	105	-60	175.4m	Assays pending
26DDRM008	Rohav Mtn.	685125	1391035	215	285	-60		Hole underway
26DDSL001	Srolao	695089	1392870	192	285	-60	150.1m	Assays pending
26DDSL002	Srolao	695013	1392701	200	285	-60	152.9m	Assays pending
26DDSL003	Srolao	694978	1392601	200	285	-60	150.4m	Assays pending
26DDSL004	Srolao	694900	1392620	200	285	-60	35.0m	Assays pending
26DDSL005	Srolao	694855	1392507	200	285	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDSL006	Srolao	694930	1392486	200	285	-60	176.9m	Assays pending
26DDSL007	Srolao	694878	1391595	200	285	-60		Hole underway

Table 2: Significant gold intersections from drill holes reported in this News Release (>1 m x g/t gold)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersection (g/t)	Regolith Type
26DDNC001	132.8m	133.8m	1m @ 3.6g/t	Fresh
	182.9m	183.3m	1m @ 2.9g/t	Fresh
26DDNC002	34.7m	39.6m	4.9m @ 3.2g/t	Fresh
	<i>Incl.</i> 34.7m	35.1m	0.4m @ 34.5g/t	Fresh
	162.0m	163.0m	1m @ 1.3g/t	Fresh
26DDNC003	111.2m	113.2m	2m @ 1.4g/t	Fresh
	137.0m	140.0m	3m @ 0.7g/t	Fresh
26DDNC004	25.8m	26.2m	0.4m @ 6.7g/t	Fresh
26DDNC006	14.9m	15.4m	0.5m @ 18.4g/t	Fresh
	29.0m	29.9m	0.9m @ 1.8g/t	Fresh
	38.2m	39.0m	0.8m @ 4.2g/t	Fresh
	57.8m	58.5m	0.7m @ 1.7g/t	Fresh
	125.6m	126.6m	1m @ 21.8g/t	Fresh
26DDNC010	29.0m	34.0m	5m @ 0.4g/t	Fresh

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was sampled as per industry standard, using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with most of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. Minimum sample interval was 30cm. Sample size is nominally 2 to 3 kilograms. Samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh where the entire samples were fine crushed (CRU3-1) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL-21). A 100g pulp split (SPL-22Y) was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA26). Any fire assays over 30,000ppb gold are check assayed via gravimetric analysis (AU-GRA22). A second 100g pulp split will be returned for multi-element work with the company's pXRF unit. The gold nuggets were recovered by artisanal miners using a washing plant. The gold nuggets were recovered from alluvium within the Ngot licence to a depth of ~2m below surface (location of the alluvial workings depicted in Figure 8). Nuggets were confirmed as gold by visual inspection and weighed using digital scales to 0.1g accuracy.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A track mounted HYDX-A diamond drilling rig was used to drill the holes reported in this release. Drilling commenced in the soil and weathered zone with PQ diameter drillcore. When fresh, competent rock was encountered the drilling was changed to HQ3 diameter drill core. The core is orientated using a Relex EZ -Ori. All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). A typical downhole survey was taken every 25m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was measured and it was compared against the drillers records. Sample recovery was found to be almost 100%.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core samples sent for analysis are haf core samples. Samples were transported by road to ALS Laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, all samples were pulverised to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing -75 µm. Unity has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch. Sampling is carried out in accordance with Unity's protocols as per industry best practice. Given the early-stage reconnaissance nature of the rock chip sampling. No standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity with the rock chip samples. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are sent to the accredited ALS Laboratories, Phnom Penh for 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold . These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Duplicates were created in Sample Prep by taking a second split of the initial fine crush material which from then on was treated as a separate sample.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Duplicate samples (1 in 50 samples) were inserted by Unity with the soil samples. • No assays or other tests have been undertaken on the gold nuggets. The nuggets have only been visually identified.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a database, with industry-standard verification protocols in place. • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • Hole depths were cross-checked in the geology logs, down hole surveys, sample sheets and assay reports to ensure consistency. All down hole surveys were exposed to rigorous QAQC and drill traces were plotted in 3D for validation and assessment of global deviation trends.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~25m intervals for the drilling. The location of each drill hole location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. • Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N. • Drill Hole Collars have been picked up using a hand GPS. These collars will be picked up using DGPS in future survey campaigns. It is the intention to use a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment to pick up

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		<p>relevant collars prior to any resource calculation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold nuggets were obtained from alluvial workings at the Rohav Project, within the Ngot licence. The location of the alluvial workings are depicted on Figure 8. Individual nugget locations are randomly distributed and therefore are not representative of the areas covered.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current drill spacing is NOT considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources at this time. Infill drilling will be required to achieve this. The minimum sample interval for the drill core is 0.3m and the maximum sample interval is 1m. This sample spacing will be considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources when combined with infill drilling. There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a “close-to-orthogonal” intercept. The drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low. On rare occasions where a mineralised vein occurs in the core at a high angle and where standard sampling techniques will bias the sample, the core is re-orientated and cut and sampled to ensure any sampling bias is removed.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no external audit or review of the Company’s techniques or data.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unity’s Cambodian exploration licences include Ngot and O’Phlay (both granted) and Ta Vaeng (under application). Unity has an 85% interest in each of the licences. The licences are in good standing. The licences lie wholly or partially in Ministry of Environment “protected areas” which include flora and/or fauna reserves & parks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration and mining is permitted within these protected areas subject to government approval. Exploration in the Unity licences was approved by the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Environment following the completion of an Interim Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (IESIA). Government approval for mining is subject to the submission of an acceptable Definitive Feasibility Study and Final Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (FESIA). Emerald Resources NL's Okvau Gold Mine was approved in a protected area. A portion of the protected area was excised for the mining licence.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unity's Cambodian licences have seen very limited previous mineral exploration.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cambodian licences are prospective for intrusion-related gold ("IRG") and porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. Unity's Ngot and O'Phlay licences lie 2.5km south and 63km east-northeast respectively of the Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources NL (ASX:EMR).
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate locality maps and tabulated collar data for the drill holes are provided in the body of the report or in Table 1. Details of significant drilling results are shown in Table 2. There has been no exclusion of information.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. Unless otherwise specifically stated, the reported significant intersections in Table 2 are above 1 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. Metal equivalent values are not reported in this

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	<p>results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>announcement.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 1 gram metre values are reported in Table 2. Soil and rock chip geochemical anomalies are depicted on the attached maps with sample points locations denoted and soil and rock chip symbols coloured by gold levels.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface geological mapping and Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation survey results have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to main body of this report.

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	<i>information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	