ASX Announcement
20 April 2026

Stacked Zones of Gold Mineralisation Discovered at Rohav Mountain in Cambodia

Highlights

- **Stacked zones of shallow-dipping gold mineralisation**, hosted in a **highly altered, >150m wide diorite intrusion**, **discovered under soil and basalt cover at Rohav Mountain Prospect** at the Ngot Gold Project in Cambodia. Best results from Rohav Mountain include:
  - **23 m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 120 m, including **6 m @ 1.9 g/t gold** (26DDRM007)
  - **1 m @ 7.9g/t gold** from 33 m (26DDRM008)
- **Additional high-grade gold intersections** received at **Ngot Central Prospect** in shallow-dipping, stacked veins also hosted in diorite. The best new intersections at Ngot Central lie along the same vein and include:
  - **0.4 m @ 32.8 g/t gold** from 41.7 m (26DDNC009)
  - **0.7 m @ 14.3 g/t gold** from 22.4 m (26DDNC012)
- This high-grade vein shows **strong continuity** and has now been **traced for >200 m down-dip**.
- The stacked, shallow-dipping, gold mineralisation at Ngot is similar to the Intrusion-Related Gold (**IRG**) style of mineralisation seen at the Okvau Mine ~2km to the north of the Ngot licence.
- To date, the 8,000 m (50-hole) diamond drilling program is nearly **90% complete**, with drilling presently underway on the Ngot NE Prospect, the closest prospect to the Okvau Mine. **Assays have been received for approximately 40%** of the drilling and **are currently pending for 19 completed holes** (Rohav Mountain, Srolao and Ngot NE prospects).

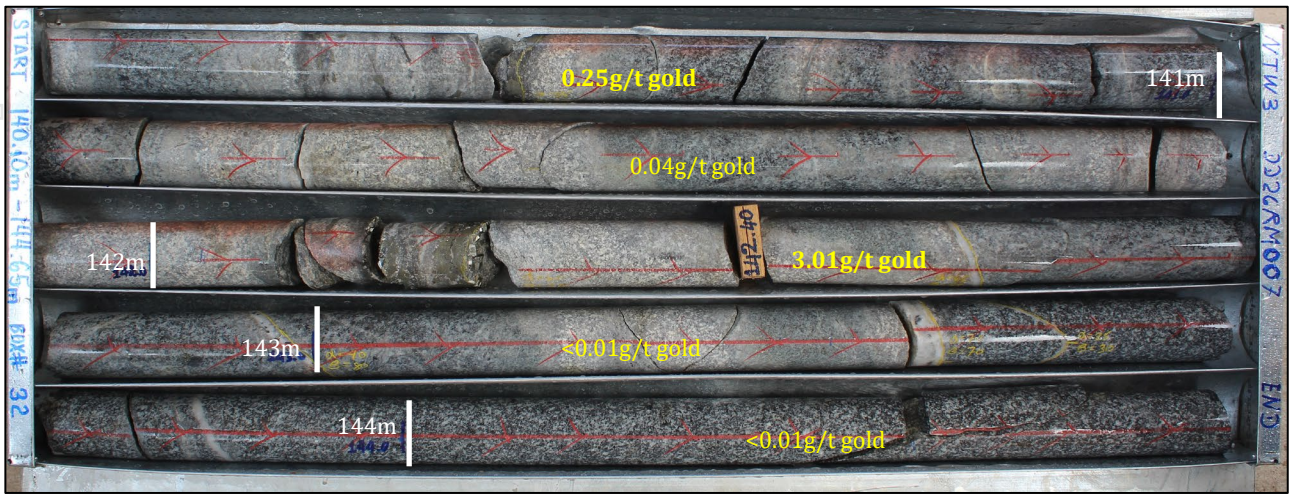

Figure 1: *Photograph of diamond drill hole 26DDRM007 from 140.10m to 144.65m (downhole) at Rohav Mountain, showing the diorite host rock and the multi-generational stock work quartz veins.* ***The newly reported intersection of 23 m @ 0.9 g/t gold ends at 143 m.*** *Gold is closely associated with a later generation of vuggy quartz veins with strong poly-metallic sulphides (pyrite – arsenopyrite – sphalerite and lesser galena) which is indicative of an epithermal-style mineral assemblage. The photograph depicts the transition between strongly altered and gold mineralised diorite and weakly altered and unmineralised diorite.*

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

"We are excited about the discovery of broad zones of stacked stockwork vein gold mineralisation in a 150 m wide, highly altered, diorite intrusion at Rohav Mountain which lies under shallow soil and basalt cover. Unlike our other prospect areas at Ngot we had only patchy surface geochemistry to guide our drill targeting at Rohav Mountain so to hit significant mineralisation in our first holes is highly encouraging. It is still early days at Rohav Mountain. We have not yet determined the extent of the gold mineralisation, nor where it may be strongest, and we eagerly await the assays for additional holes we have completed at the prospect."

"We are also pleased with our new assays from Ngot Central and the strong continuity we are starting to see in the gold mineralisation. We now have intersections including 0.7 m @ 14.3 g/t gold, 4.9 m @ 3.2 g/t gold and 0.4 m @ 32.4 g/t gold in the same shallow-dipping, high-grade vein that has currently been defined from surface to >200 m down-dip."

Unity Metals Limited ("**Unity**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce diamond drilling results for an additional 15 holes from its Ngot Gold Project (**Ngot**) in Cambodia.

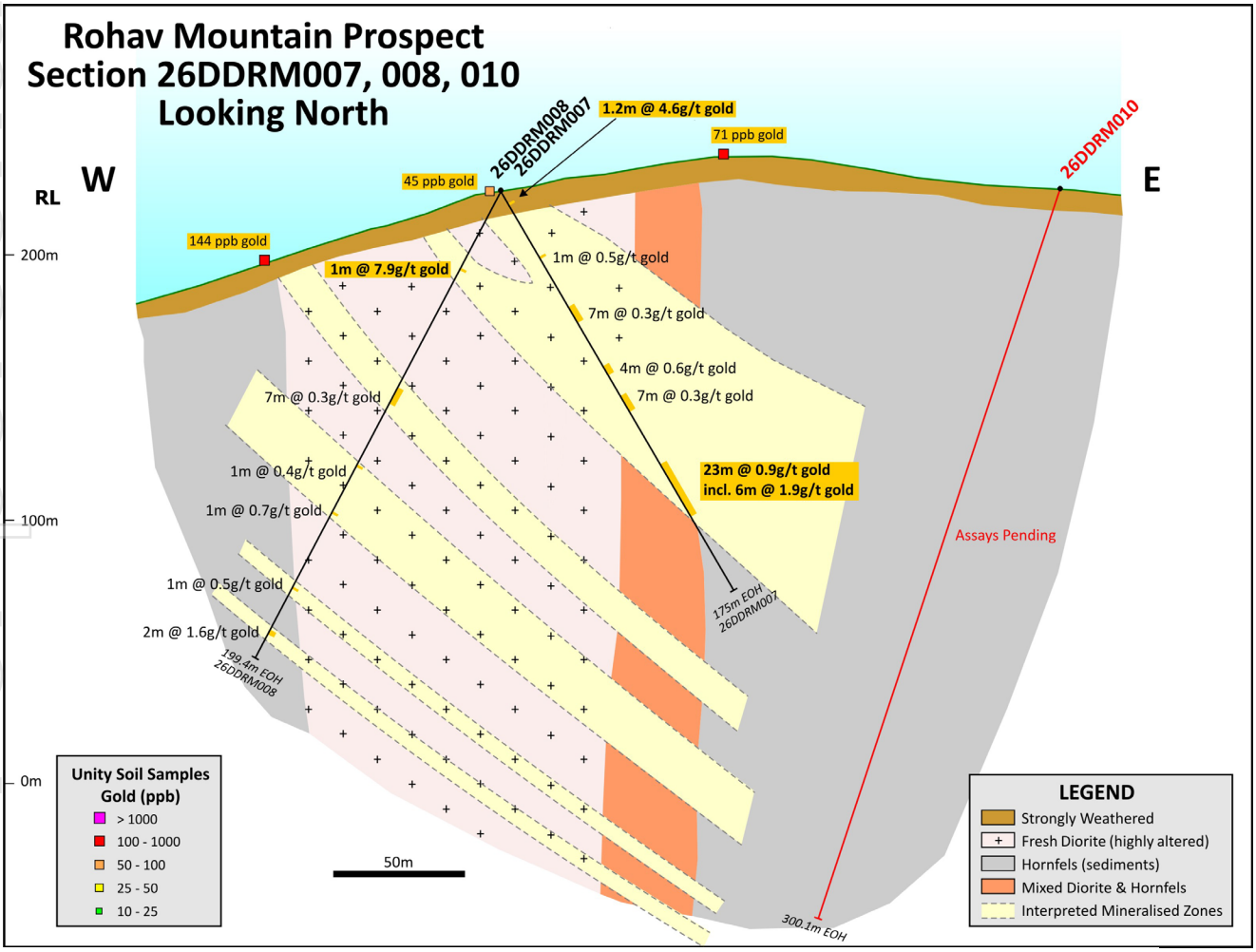

Figure 2: *Drill section at the Rohav Mountain Prospect with holes 26DDRM007, 008 & 010.*

Rohav Mountain Prospect

Gold mineralisation at the Rohav Mountain Prospect is associated with stockwork quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite +/- sphalerite – galena veins that extend beneath a shallow basalt cap. The best outcropping veins are exposed in bedrock artisanal workings (including the Vietnamese Adit) in the side of a creek cutting through the basalt (Figure 3). 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 5). 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.

To date, Unity has drilled 13 diamond holes (26DDRM001 – 013) for 2,713.3 m at Rohav Mountain. Hole details are provided in Table 1 and hole locations are depicted in Figure 3. 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.

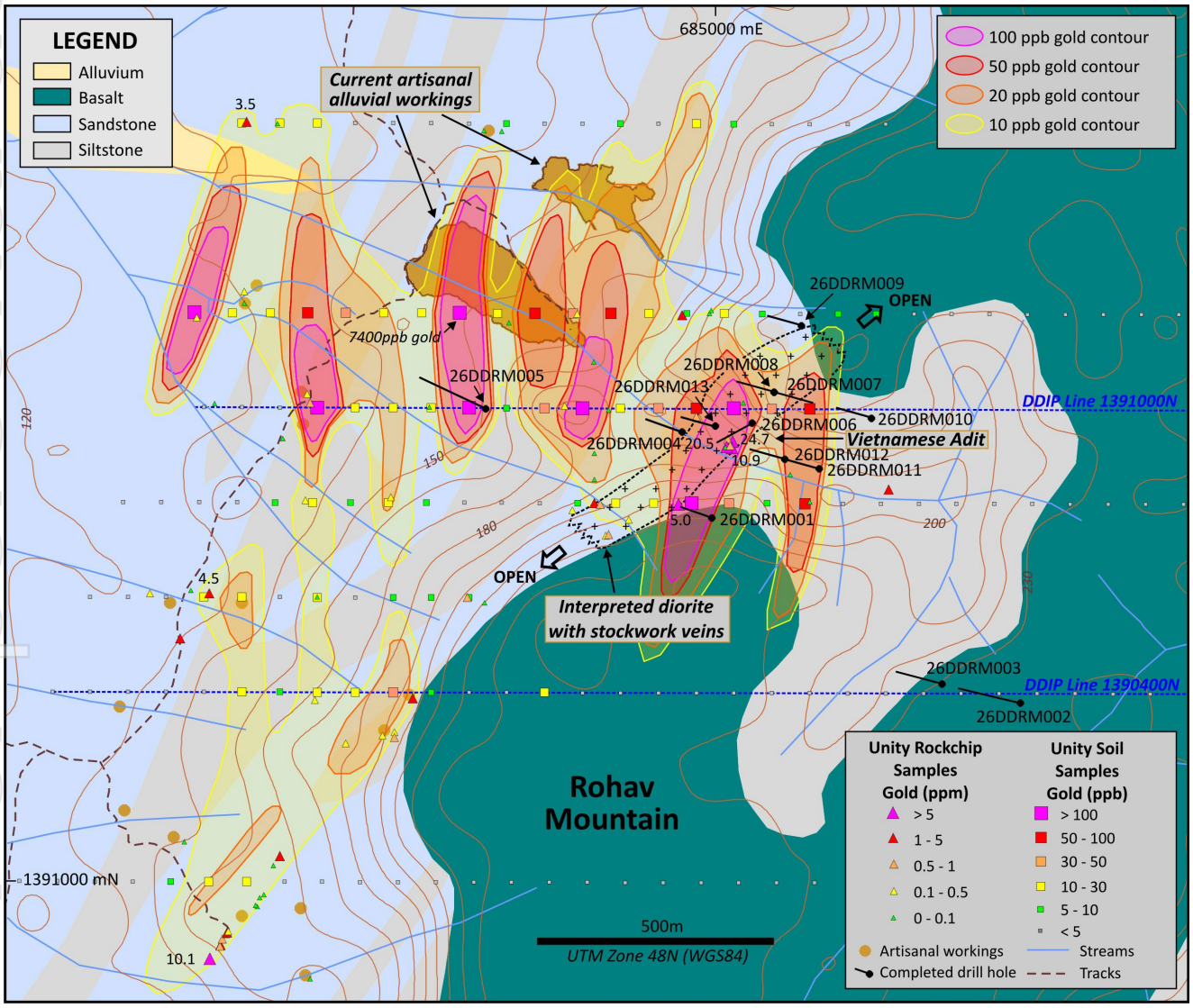

Figure 3: *Gold in soil anomalies, rock chip sample gold results, drill holes locations at the Rohav Mountain Prospect on interpreted geology.*

Assays have been received for 5 holes (26DDRM001, 26DDRM005 – 008) and significant results are provided in Table 2. Stacked zones of shallow-dipping gold mineralisation, hosted in a diorite intrusion, were discovered under soil and basalt cover in holes 26DDRM006 – 008. The best gold intersections received in these holes include:

- **23 m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 120 m, including **6 m @ 1.9 g/t gold** (26DDRM007); and
- **1 m @ 7.9g/t gold** from 33 m (26DDRM008) (Figures 2 & 4).

The diorite intrusion is more than **150 m wide**, vertically dipping and surrounded by hornfelsed sediments (Figure 2). The intrusion is currently interpreted to be **700 m long** and its full extent is currently unknown (Figure 3). To the north, the diorite extends under shallow basalt cover.

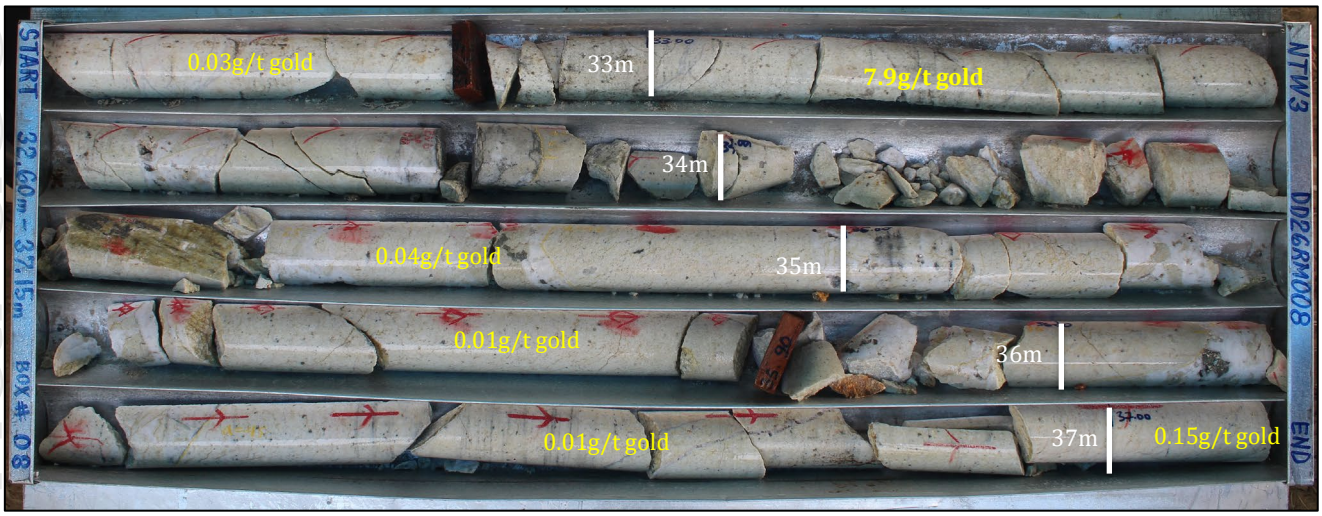

Figure 4: *Photograph of diamond drill hole 26DDRM008 from 32.60 m to 37.15 m (downhole) at Rohav Mountain, showing the highly altered diorite host rock, the multi-generational stock work quartz veins and the* ***newly reported intersection of 1 m @ 7.9 g/t gold from 33 – 34 m.*** *Intensely mineralised zones of stockwork veins and strong alteration occur throughout the diorite, however gold is closely associated with a later generation of vuggy quartz veins with strong poly-metallic sulphides (pyrite – arsenopyrite – sphalerite and lesser galena).*

Within the diorite there are multiple generations of stockwork veins and breccia. There is an earlier generation of strong phyllic alteration (quartz – sericite – pyrite) and an intense quartz vein stockwork with weak – moderate sulphides and then a later overprinting generation of an intense quartz vein stockwork, some veins replacing bladed calcite, with strong poly-metallic sulphides (pyrite – arsenopyrite – sphalerite and lesser galena). The later veins being indicative of an epithermal-style mineral assemblage (Figures 1 & 4). The gold mineralisation seems to be predominantly related to these epithermal veins. Whilst mainly confined to the diorite, the mineralisation does extend into the surrounding hornfels for up to 25 m.

The gold mineralisation discovered in the altered diorite lies around 400 m directly upstream from the area of alluvial artisanal mining where the miners are currently recovering angular gold nuggets from alluvium to 2 m depth (Figure 3). 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 are pending for the remaining 8 holes completed at Rohav Mountain.

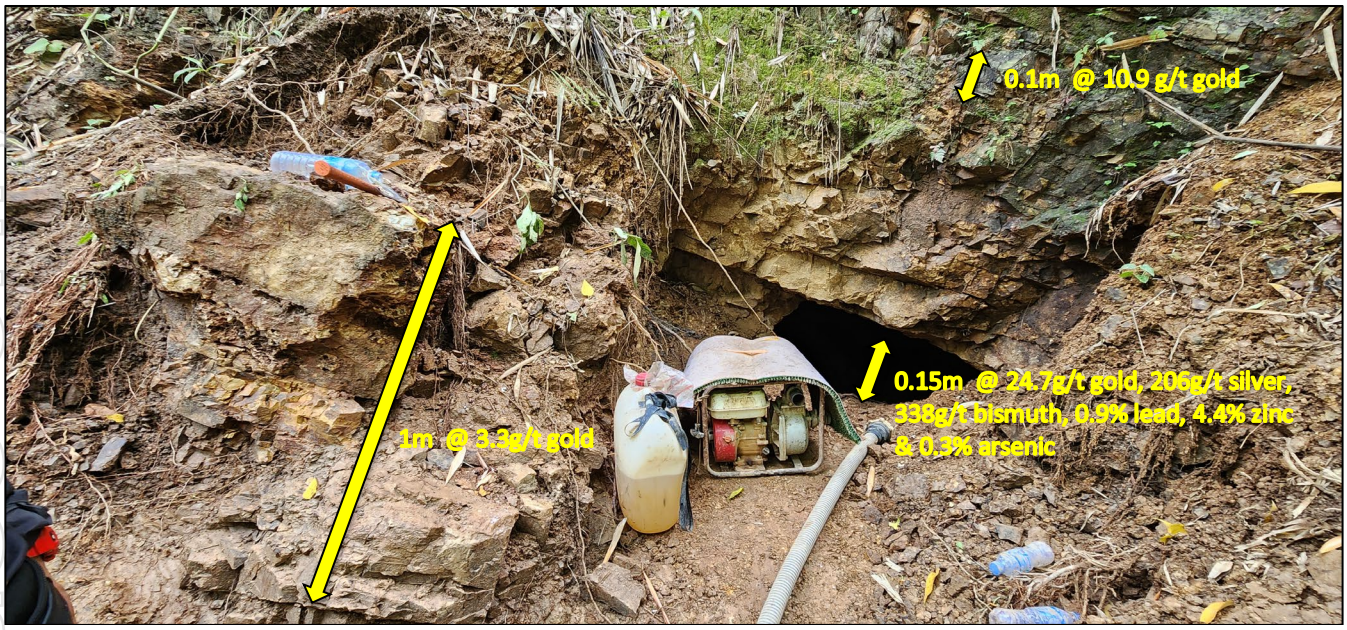

Figure 5: *Photograph of the Vietnamese Adit at Rohav Mountain Prospect with rock chip sample results. This shallow-dipping mineralisation lies in hornfelsed sediments near the interpreted eastern contact of the diorite intrusion.*

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 2,530.3 m at Ngot Central. Hole details are provided in Table 1 and hole locations are depicted in Figures 6 & 7. 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.

Assay results for 6 holes were reported previously. Assays have been received for the remaining 10 holes (26DDNC005, 007 – 009, 011 – 016) and significant gold intersections are provided in Table 2.

Additional high-grade gold intersections have been received in the eastern portion of the prospect area in shallow-dipping, stacked quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite veins hosted in diorite. The best new intersections at Ngot Central lie along the same vein and include:

- **0.4 m @ 32.8 g/t gold** from 41.7 m (26DDNC009); and
- **0.7 m @ 14.3 g/t gold** from 22.4 m (26DDNC012) (Figure 6).

This high-grade vein shows **strong continuity** and has now been **traced for >200 m down dip**.

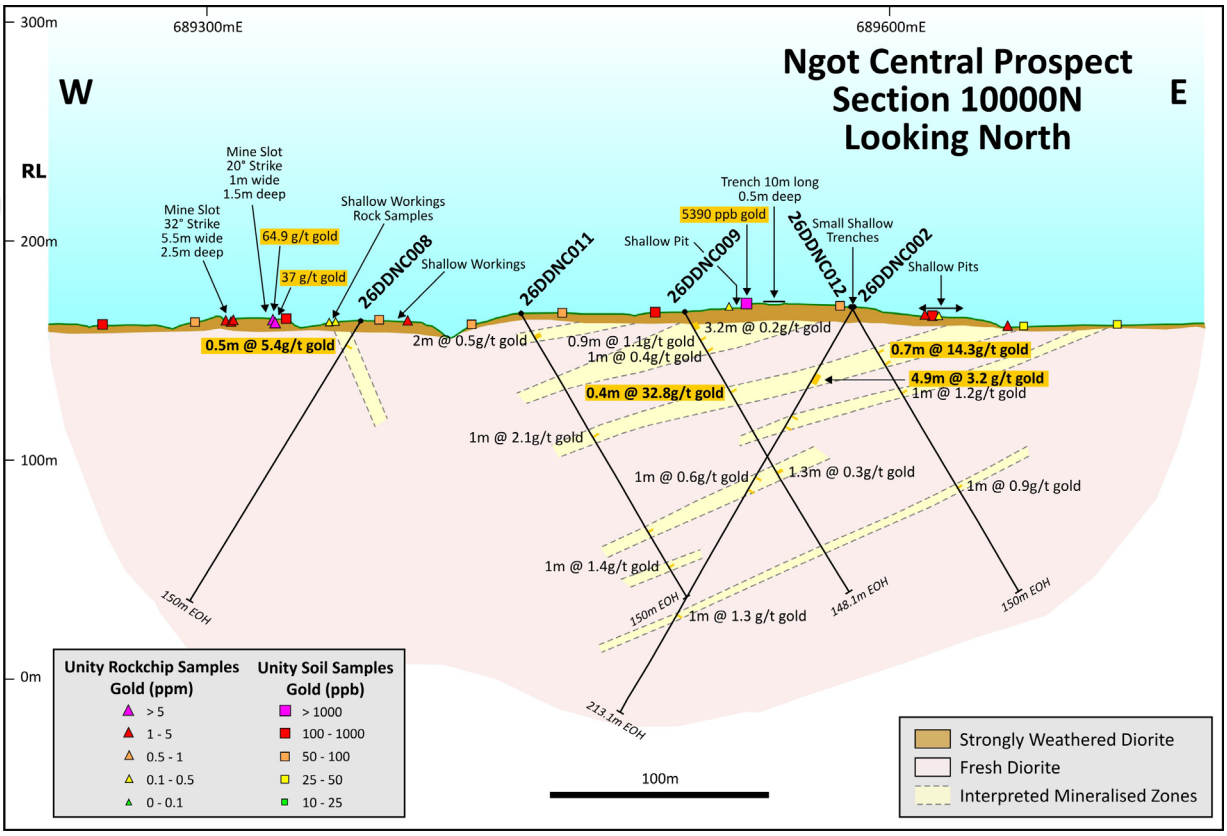

Figure 6: *Drill Section 10,000mN at the Ngot Central Prospect.*

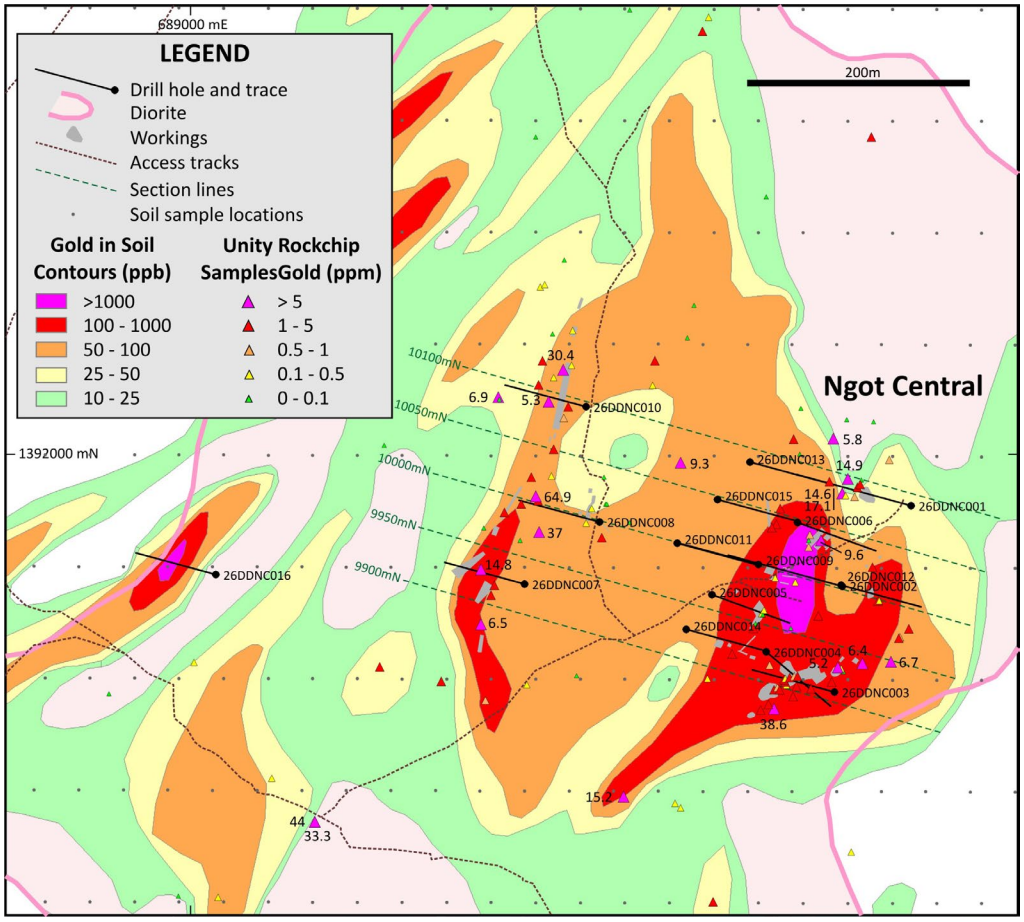

Figure 7: *Gold in soil anomalies, rock chip sample gold results & drill holes at Ngot Central Prospect on the interpreted outline of the diorite intrusion that hosts the mineralisation (pink outline).*

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 have been 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 (Figure 8).

To date, Unity has drilled 9 diamond holes (26DDSL001 – 009) for 1,238.3 m at Srolao. 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.

Ngot NE Prospect

The Ngot NE Prospect is the closest prospect to the Okvau Mine (Figure 8). Outcrop is very sparse. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz ± arsenopyrite veins and vein breccias that are hosted in diorite and the western diorite/sediment contact and observed in a few scattered and small artisanal pits. Rock chip samples from this mineralisation returned assays up to 2.2 g/t gold.

A coherent gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb gold) with a peak assay of 1,000 ppb gold covers an area of 2 km x 0.7 km and extends up to the boundary of Unity Metals' Ngot Gold Project and Emerald's adjoining mining licence (Figure 9). A feature of the Ngot NE Prospect is that it is partly defined by the **largest and strongest arsenic-in-soil anomaly within the Ngot Project area**. The maximum arsenic-in-soil assay is 763.4 ppm. The arsenic in soil anomalism is closely associated with the gold-in-soil anomaly.

To date, Unity has drilled 2 diamond holes (26DDNE001 – 002) for 323.8 m at Ngot NE and currently a further 7 holes are planned. Hole details are provided in Table 1. The drill holes were designed to test gold-in-soil and arsenic-in-soil anomalies.

Arsenopyrite-rich veins, forming continuously mineralised intervals **up to 3 m wide**, have been observed in the drilling to date.

Assays for all holes at Ngot NE are pending.

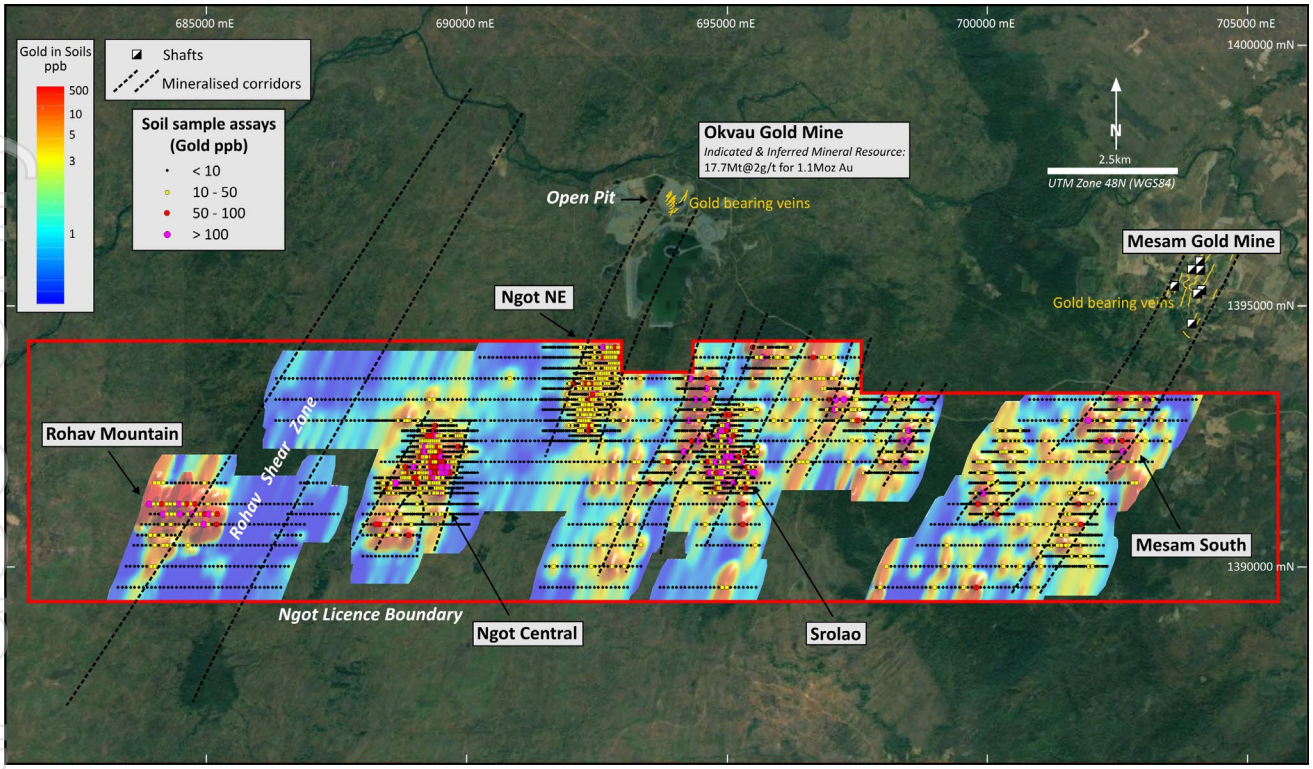

Figure 8: *Prospect locations at the Ngot Project with gridded image of gold-in-soil results on satellite imagery.*

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 (~700km^2) 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 following:

- Company's Prospectus dated 6 November 2025;
- Revised Independent Geologist's Report dated 2 January 2026 released to ASX on 8 January 2026; and
- ASX Announcement dated 27 March 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
26DDNC005	Ngot Central	689468	1391876	167	110	-60	149.3m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC007	Ngot Central	689300	1391885	159	285	-60	150.0m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC008	Ngot Central	689367	1391941	164	285	-60	150.0m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC009	Ngot Central	689510	1391903	167	285	-60	148.1m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC011	Ngot Central	689437	1391922	177	105	-60	150.0m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC012	Ngot Central	689584	1391883	170	105	-60	150.0m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC013	Ngot Central	689502	1391995	186	105	-60	150.0m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC014	Ngot Central	689445	1391845	180	105	-60	149.0m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC015	Ngot Central	689473	1391961	172	105	-60	150.5m	**Assays this report**
26DDNC016	Ngot Central	689023	1391893	177	285	-60	151.0m	**Assays this report**
26DDRM001	Rohav Mtn.	684993	1390769	220	285	-55	158.2m	**Assays this report**
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 this report**
26DDRM006	Rohav Mtn.	685078	1390969	200	240	-60	176.9m	**Assays this report**
26DDRM007	Rohav Mtn.	685125	1391035	215	105	-60	175.4m	**Assays this report**
26DDRM008	Rohav Mtn.	685125	1391035	215	285	-60	199.4m	**Assays this report**
26DDRM009	Rohav Mtn.	685182	1391175	225	285	-60	226.4m	Assays pending
26DDRM010	Rohav Mtn.	685330	1390980	230	285	-70	300.1m	Assays pending
26DDRM011	Rohav Mtn.	685225	1390898	200	285	-60	154.4m	Assays pending
26DDRM012	Rohav Mtn.	685159	1390896	200	285	-60	221.9m	Assays pending
26DDRM013	Rohav Mtn.	685005	1390959	161	285	-60	197.6m	Assays pending
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	149.0m	Assays pending
26DDSL007	Srolao	694878	1391595	200	285	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDSL008	Srolao	694940	1391782	200	285	-60	150.0m	Assays pending
26DDSL009	Srolao	695040	1392083	200	285	-60	150.9m	Assays pending

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (0)	Dip (0)	EOH (m)	Status
26DDNE001	Ngot NE	692235	1392790	200	285	-60	173.8m	Assays pending
26DDNE002	Ngot NE	692355	1392724	200	285	-60	150.0m	Assays pending

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
26DDNC005	33.4m	34.7m	1.3m @ 3.3g/t	Fresh
	92.0m	92.7m	0.7m @ 1.6g/t	Fresh
26DDNC007	73.4m	74.7m	1.3m @ 1.1g/t	Fresh
	89.0m	91.0m	2m @ 0.7g/t	Fresh
26DDNC008	13.2m	13.7m	0.5m @ 5.4g/t	Fresh
26DDNC009	16.1m	17.0m	0.9m @ 1.1g/t	Fresh
	41.7m	**42.1m**	**0.4m @ 32.8g/t**	Fresh
26DDNC011	13.0m	14.0m	1m @0.8g/t	Fresh
	64.7m	65.7m	1m @ 2.1g/t	Fresh
	132.0m	133.0m	1m @ 1.4g/t	Fresh
26DDNC012	**22.4m**	**23.1m**	**0.7m @ 14.3g/t**	Fresh
	43.0m	44.0m	1m @ 1.2g/t	Fresh
26DDNC013	No significant results			
26DDNC014	2.8m	4.9m	2.1m @ 2.9g/t	Oxide
26DDNC015	49.0m	50.0m	1m @ 1.2g/t	Fresh
	87.0m	88.0m	1m @ 1.3g/t	Fresh
	138.0m	141.0m	3m @ 0.4g/t	Fresh
26DDNC016	No significant results			
26DDRM001	9.1m	10.6m	1.5m @ 0.7g/t	Fresh
	152.0m	153.0m	1m @ 2.9g/t	Fresh
26DDRM005	No significant results			
26DDRM006	70.0m	71.0m	1m @ 1.7g/t	Fresh
	76.0m	77.0m	1m @ 1.2g/t	Fresh
	98.0m	99.0m	1m @ 1.8g/t	Fresh
	147.0m	148.0m	1m @ 4.7g/t	Fresh
26DDRM007	4.5m	5.7m	1.2m @4.6g/t	Oxide
	51.0m	58.0m	7m @0.3g/t	Fresh
	76.0m	80.0m	4m @0.6g/t	Fresh
	88.0m	95.0m	7m @ 0.3g/t	Fresh

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersection (g/t)	Regolith Type
		120.0m	**143.0m**	**23m @0.9g/t**	Fresh
	Incl.	**120.0m**	**126.0m**	**6m @1.9g/t**	Fresh
	Incl.	142.0m	143.0m	1m @ 3.0g/t	Fresh
26DDRM008		**33.0m**	**34.0m**	**1m @ 7.9g/t**	Fresh
		85.0m	92.0m	7m @ 0.3g/t	Fresh
		188.0m	190.0m	2m @ 1.6g/t	Fresh

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	• *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.*	• 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.
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).*	• For drill holes 26DDNC001 - 003, 005, 007, 009, 011, 014, 016, 26DDSL001 - 009 , 26DDNE001 - 002 DDA 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 (85mm) diameter drill core. When fresh, competent rock was encountered the drilling was changed to HQ3 (63mm) diametre drill core. • For drill holes 26DDNC004, 006, 008, 010, 012-013, 015, 26RH001 – 013 a man – portable diamond drilling rig was used to complete these drill holes. Drilling began in HQ (63) and when competent ground was reached the drilling changed to NTW3 (56.11 mm) diametre diamond core. NTW3 is a triple tube designation that indicates the use of an additional inner split tube. This reduces the final core diameter slightly but significantly improves core recovery and protection in fractured or soft

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ground. • The core is orientated using an Axis Ori Tool. • 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.
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 of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery was measured and it was compared against the drillers records. Sample recovery was found to be almost 100%.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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	• *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.*	• 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, 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 econd split of the initial fine crush material which from then on was treated as a separate sample. • 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.
Verification of sampling and 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 and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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

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	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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 relevant collars prior to any resource calculation.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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.

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	• *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.*	• 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Unity's Cambodian licences have seen very limited previous mineral exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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).
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.*	• 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.
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*	• 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 5m of internal dilution with a lower cut-off grade of 0.3g/t. • Metal equivalent values are not reported in this

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	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.*	announcement.
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').*	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Surface geological mapping and Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation survey results have helped inform the geological models.
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*	• Refer to main body of this report.

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	information is not commercially sensitive.	