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ASX Announcement
13 August 2026

Geophysics Locates the Potential Source for the Gold Mineralisation at Rohav Mountain

Highlights

- A UAV Magnetic survey has detected 2 strong and sizable magnetic anomalies, interpreted to be associated with **magnetite-bearing intrusions**, that lie beneath the surface at Rohav Mountain in the west of the Ngot Gold Project.
- A magnetic anomaly in the centre of the survey area ("**Central Anomaly**") is of particular interest and **lies beneath and largely north of Unity's initial drilling** at Rohav Mountain.
- This drilling, which yielded intercepts of up to 7.9g/t gold, revealed a potentially large and significant mineralised system associated with a strongly hydrothermally altered diorite intrusion, but did not test the targets associated with the Central Anomaly.
- This Central Anomaly extends strongly at depth and the interpreted intrusion is likely to be the **source of the hydrothermal fluids** that altered the earlier diorite intrusion and the **source of the gold mineralisation** at Rohav Mountain.
- A Dipole-Dipole Array Induced Polarisation (**DDIP**) survey of the Central Anomaly has detected a number of discrete, "finger-like", chargeability high and coincident resistivity high anomalies that extend around the periphyry of the interpreted intrusion.
- Unity believes these DDIP anomalies may be related to sulphide-rich and highly silicified zones (possibly quartz veins) and they are considered to be **high priority drill targets for gold epithermal mineralisation**.
- A follow-up drill program will now be planned to test these new target areas, especially on the eastern and northern margins of the interpreted intrusion, and is likely to occur in Q4/2026.

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

"Unity's recent first pass drill testing at Rohav Mountain discovered significant gold mineralisation centred on a sizable and highly altered diorite intrusive body that extends under extensive basalt cover.

The new UAV magnetics survey has uncovered a strong and sizable magnetic anomaly beneath the surface and beneath our existing drilling at Rohav Mountain. The anomaly is interpreted as a magnetic-bearing intrusion and we believe that we may have identified the potential engine room for the intense hydrothermal alteration and a source for the gold mineralisation discovered in our drilling to date.

Around the peripheries of this interpreted intrusion our DDIP survey has identified a series of discrete and coincident chargeability high and resistivity high anomalies which may represent intact zones of gold-bearing epithermal veins. Later stage, epithermal veins host the strongest gold mineralisation discovered in the existing drilling at Rohav Mountain.

Unity is particularly excited about the new target areas identified in the geophysical survey. Given the steep topography the Company plans to conduct a follow-up drilling program to test these targets following the current monsoon season when access will be better."

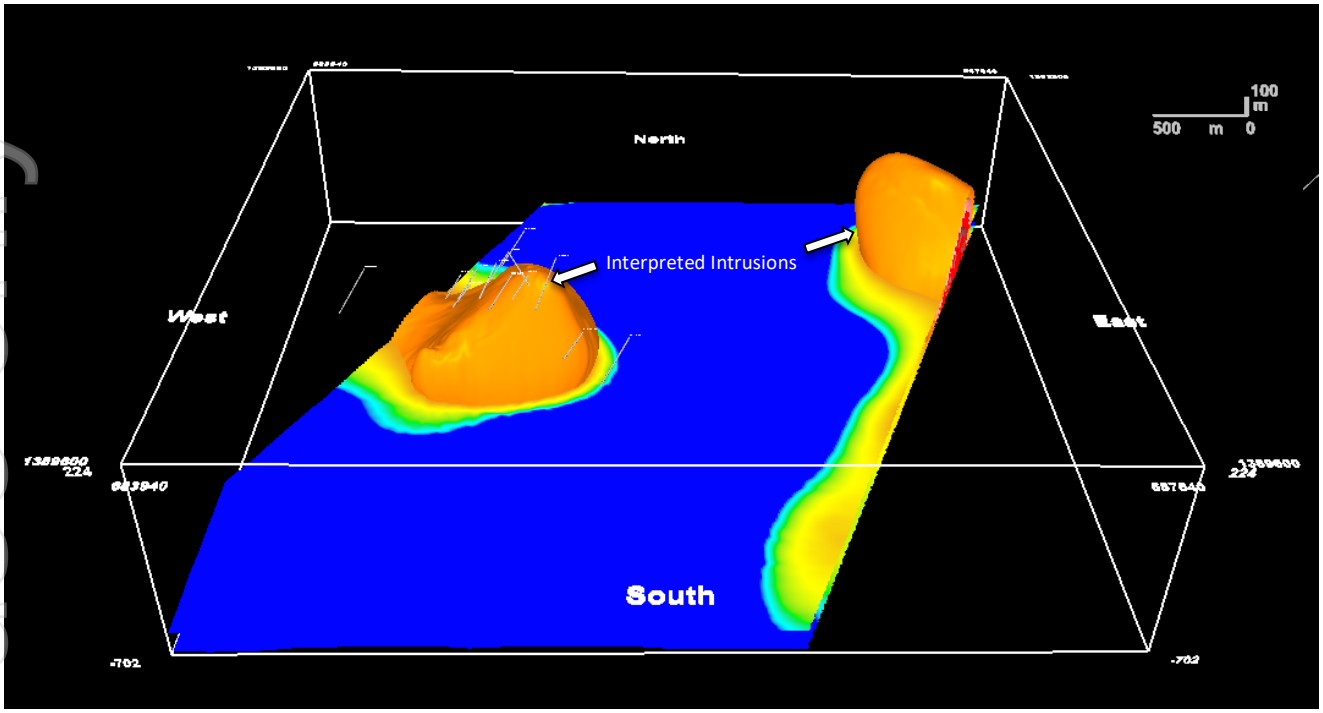

Figure 1: *3D inversion model of the UAV magnetics looking north with drill holes in grey and magnetic high anomalies in orange (interpreted intrusions). The interpreted intrusion (Central Anomaly) that is potentially the source of the gold mineralisation at Rohav Moutain lies beneath the drill holes in the center of the figure.*

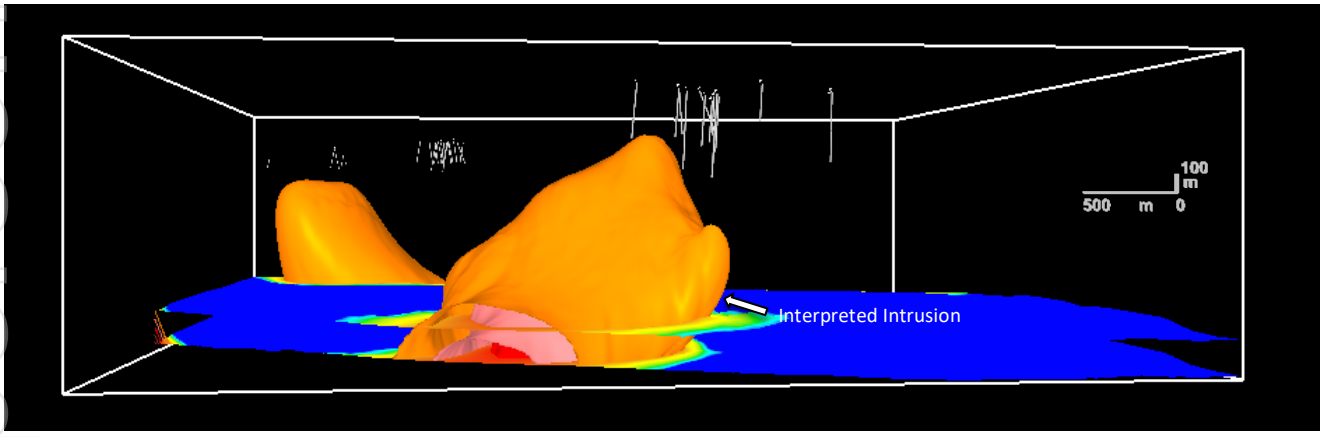

Figure 2: *3D inversion model of the UAV magnetics looking east with drill holes in grey and the magnetic anomalies in orange (interpreted intrusions). Unity's existing drill holes (in grey) did not test the intrusions.*

Unity Metals Limited ("**Unity**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce it has received the results from a series of remote sensing and geophysical surveys conducted by Austhai Geophysical Consultants (Thailand) Co., Ltd (**Austhai**) at the Rohav Mountain Prospect (**Rohav Mountain**), Ngot Project (**Ngot**) in eastern Cambodia. The surveys included:

- **205 line km of UAV Magnetics**, survey line spacing at 50m (tie lines at 250m) with a nominal height of 30 m;
- **5.35 line km of Dipole-Dipole Array Induced Polarisation (DDIP)** survey lines to infill and extend previous coverage by Austhai; and
- **8.55 km^2 of LiDAR** topographic surveying to an accuracy of sub-5 cm.

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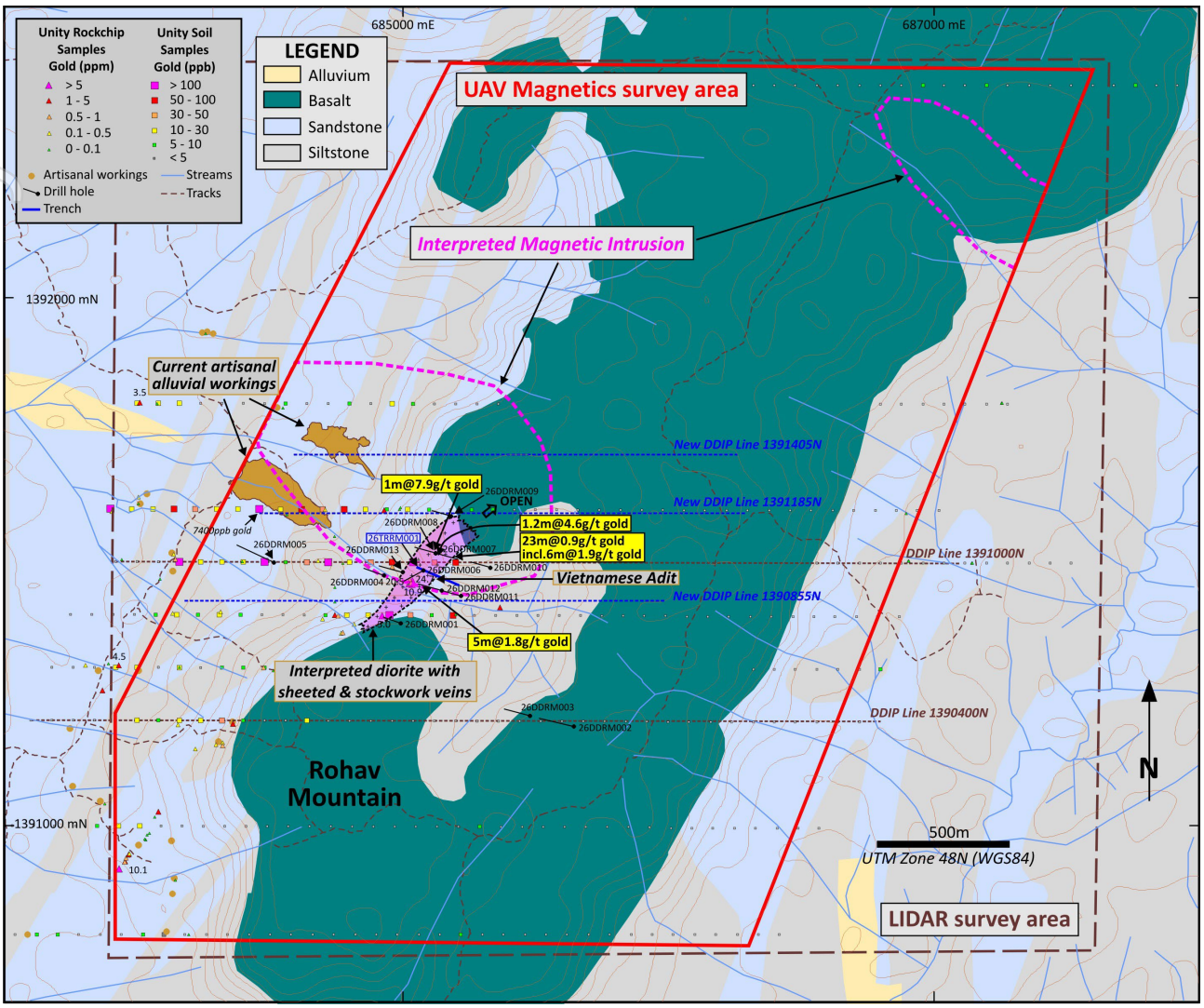

Figure 3: *Gold in soil anomalies, rock chip sample gold results, drill holes locations and geophysical survey locations at the Rohav Mountain Prospect on interpreted geology.*

The 205 line km UAV Magnetics survey area is depicted on Figure 3. The survey detected two strong and sizable magnetic anomalies (Figure 1). One on the eastern boundary of the survey and the other towards the centre of the survey area (Central Anomaly). Both magnetic anomalies are interpreted to be associated with **magnetite-bearing intrusions**, that lie below surface.

The Central Anomaly also **lies beneath and largely north of Unity's initial drilling** which intersected a strongly hydrothermally altered and gold mineralised diorite intrusion.

This magnetic anomaly extends strongly at depth and the interpreted intrusion is likely to be the **source of the hydrothermal fluids** that altered the earlier diorite intrusion and the **source of the gold mineralisation** at Rohav Mountain.

The follow-up DDIP survey was conducted along 3 lines with 50 m dipoles. The new lines (1,391,405mN, 1,391,185mN and 1,390,855mN) are centred over the diorite intrusion and its potential northern extension under the basalt (Figure 3). They lie either side of a previous DDIP line (1,391,000mN).

The DDIP survey lines conducted over the Central Anomaly have detected a number of **discrete, "finger-like", chargeability high and coincident resistivity high anomalies** that extend around the

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periphyry of the interpreted intrusion. It is believed these DDIP anomalies may be related to sulphide-rich and highly silicified zones (possibly quartz veins) and they are considered to be **high priority drill targets for epithermal gold mineralisation** (Figures 4 & 5). The anomalies around the eastern and northern margins of the intrusion are considered of most interest and may represent zones of intact gold mineralisation, whereas any gold mineralisation around the western and southern margins of the intrusion may have been eroded. This may be the gold being recovered by the artisanal miners in the drainages to the west and to the south of the interpreted intrusion.

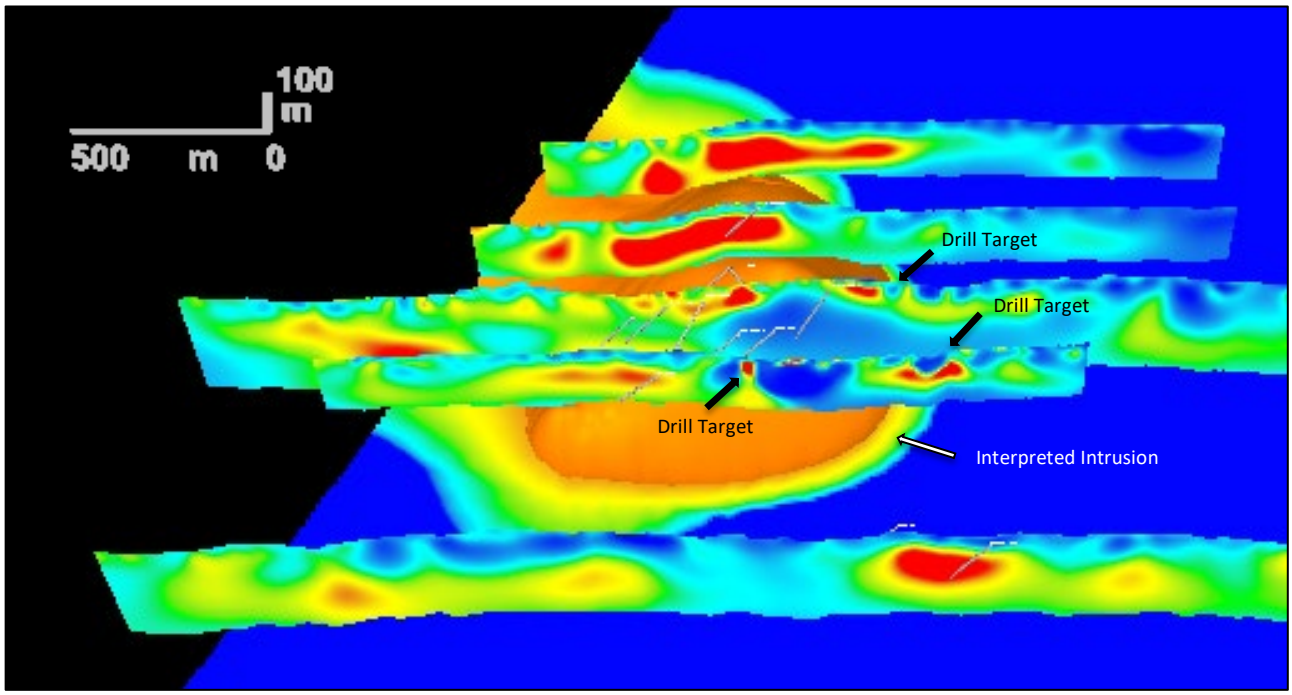

Figure 4: *3D model showing DDIP chargeability sections over the UAV magnetics (looking north) with drill holes in grey. Discrete and coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies around the periphery of the interpreted Central Anomaly intrusion (in orange) are considered priority targets for epithermal gold mineralisation.*

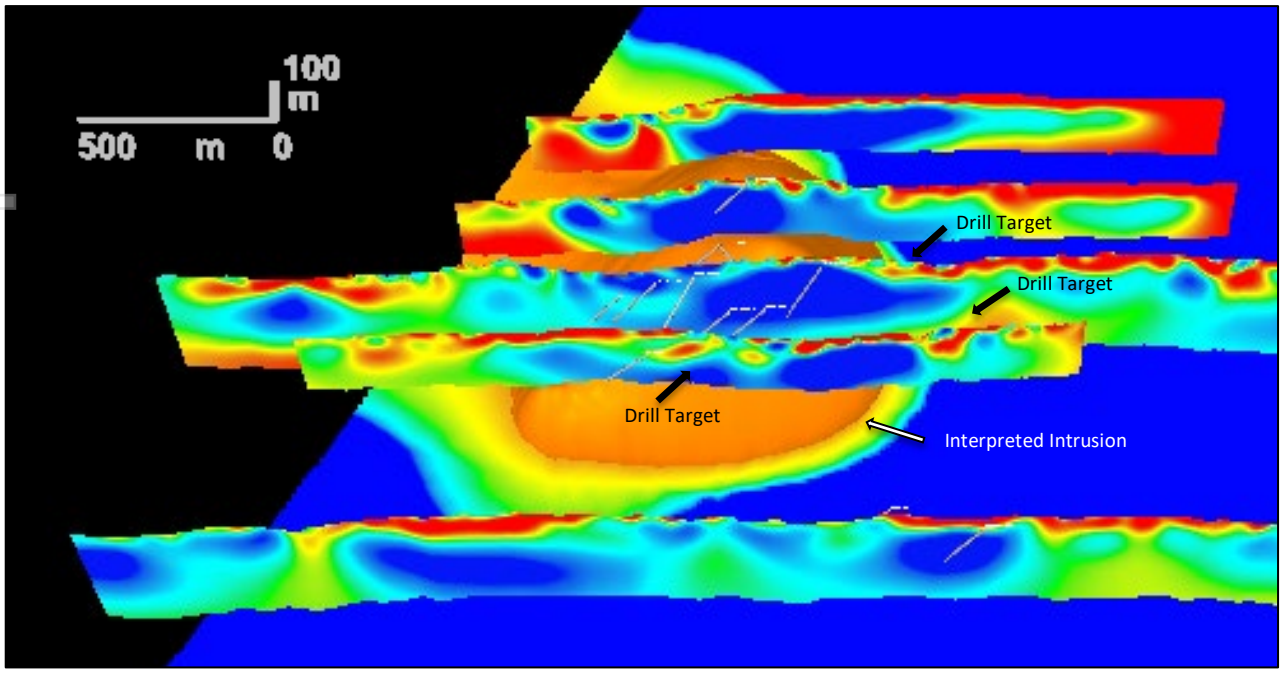

Figure 5: *3D model showing DDIP resistivity sections over the UAV magnetics (looking north) with drill holes in grey. Discrete and coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies around the periphery of the interpreted intrusion (in orange) are considered priority targets for epithermal gold mineralisation.*

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The LiDAR survey covered 8.55km^2 and provides a 3D terrain model and topography down to an accuracy of less than 5cm (Figure 6). Given that the terrain at Rohav Mountain is very steep the detailed topographic data will enable Unity to better model the geology and mineralised zones in 3D and to plan new drill hole positions.

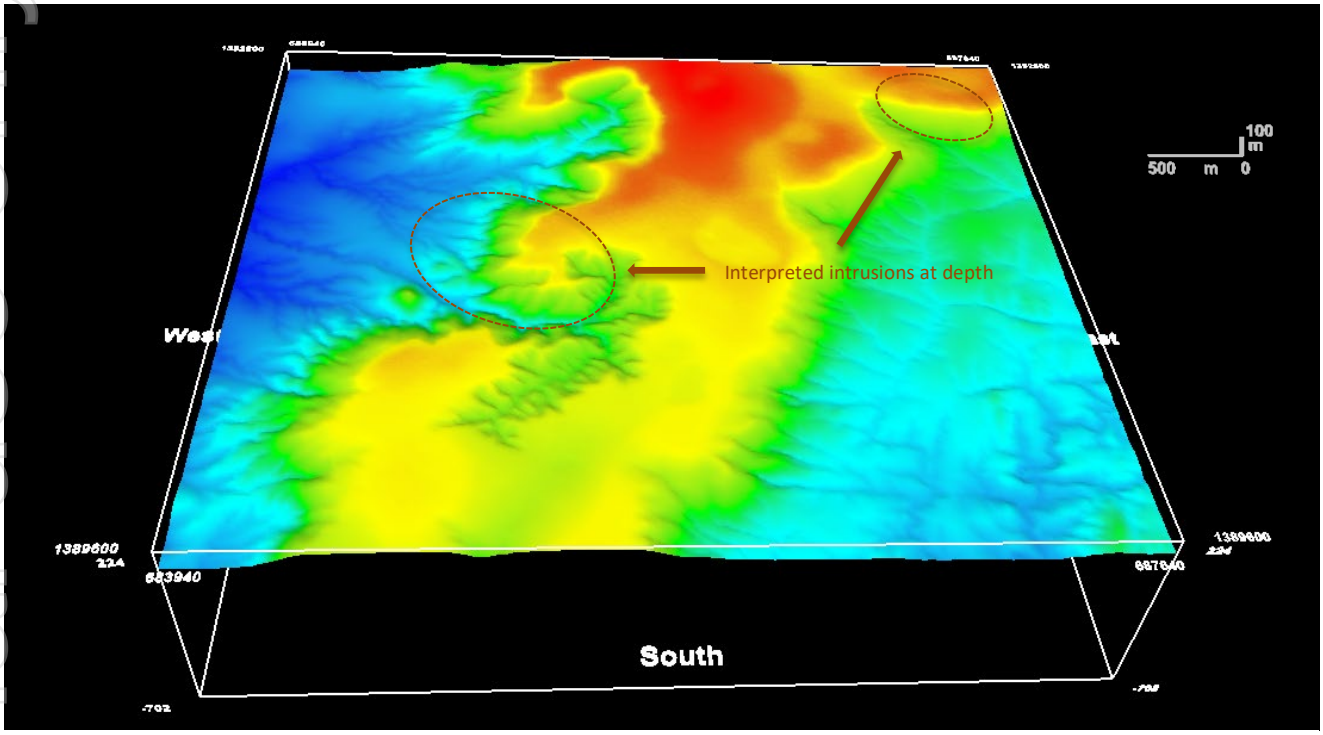

Figure 6: *3D model showing the LiDAR results (looking north). The flat, basalt capped NNE-trending ridge (Rohav Mountain) is depicted, as is the drainage that cuts through the basalt in the centre of the image. A considerable amount of alluvial gold has and is being extracted from this drainage by local artisanal miners.*

Unity's Previous Exploration at Rohav Mountain Prospect

Gold mineralisation at the Rohav Mountain Prospect is associated with stockwork quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite +/- sphalerite – galena epithermal veins that extend beneath a shallow basalt cap. The best outcropping veins are exposed in artisanal workings (including the Vietnamese Adit) hosted in hornfels exposed in the side of a creek cutting through the basalt. A Unity rock chip sample from this mineralisation returned **24.7 g/t gold, 206 g/t silver, 0.9% lead, and 4.4% zinc** (Figure 3). 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 with stacked zones of shallow-dipping gold mineralisation, hosted in a diorite intrusion, were discovered under soil and basalt cover in holes 26DDRM006 – 008 (Figure 3). The best gold intersections received in these holes include: **23 m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 120 m (26DDRM007); and **1 m @ 7.9g/t gold** from 33 m (26DDRM008).

The diorite intrusion is more than **150 m wide**, vertically dipping and surrounded by hornfelsed sediments. The intrusion is currently interpreted to be **700 m long** and its full extent is currently unknown. To the north, the diorite extends under shallow basalt cover (Figure 3). Within the diorite there are multiple generations of stockwork veins and breccia. The gold mineralisation seems to be predominantly related to a later overprinting generation of an intense quartz vein stockwork, some

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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.

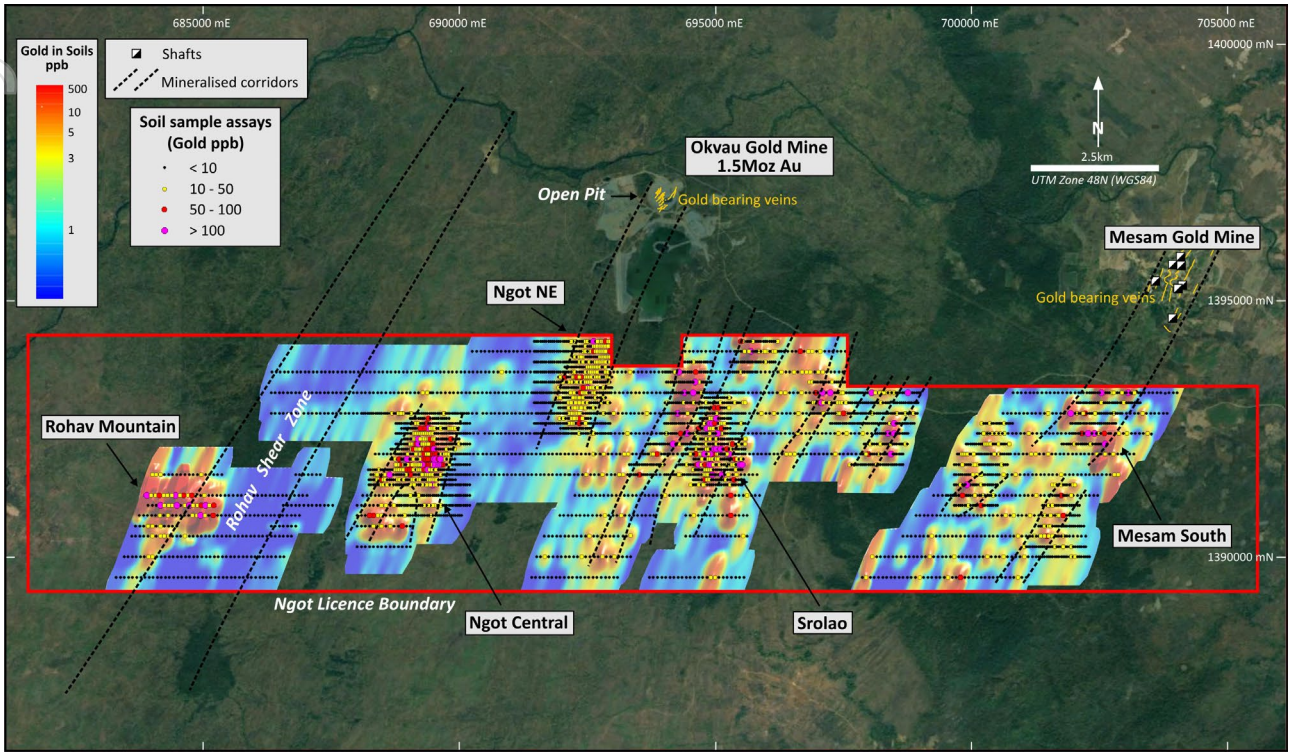

Figure 7: *Prospect locations at the Ngot Project with gridded image of gold-in-soil results on satellite imagery.*

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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 1.5Moz 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;
- ASX Announcement dated 20 April 2026; and
- ASX Announcement dated 14 May 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.

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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	• *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.*	Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
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).*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
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*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
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.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
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.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Location data will be collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N.
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.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
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.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
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.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• 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. • 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 licence is prospective for intrusion-related gold ("IRG") mineralisation. Unity's Ngot licence lies only a few kilometres south 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*
		• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
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').*	Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.
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.*	• Not Relevant, no drilling or sampling results are being reported here.

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.*	• Austhai Geophysical Consultants (Thailand) Co., Ltd. mobilised to Ngot on the 11th of June 2026 and then completed the following:
		  ○ A Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarization (DDIP) survey
		  ○ UAV LiDAR Survey
		  ○ UAV Magnetics Survey
		• Maps showing the survey areas are in the main body of this report.

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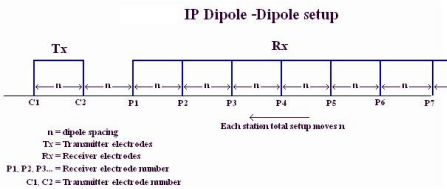
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- Summary of Specifications:
- Method: Time Domain Induced Polarization (TDIP)
- Receiver: GDD GRX 8-32 receiver
- Transmitter: 2 x GDD Transmitter II model 5000W
- Quantities Recorded: Peak Voltage (mV) and Chargeability (mV/V)
- Array: Dipole-Dipole
- Dipole Size: 50m
- Line Spacing: 300m
- Mx Time slice: 820ms - 1410ms
- GPS Receiver: GPSMAP 60csx
- Coordinates: UTM WGS 84, Zone 48N
- The UAV LiDAR and Magnetic Surveys utilized a DJI Matrice 300 RTK drone. The survey covered 5.9 km^2.
- LiDAR acquired using a Zenmuse L1. This unit integrates a Livox LiDAR module, a high-accuracy IMU, and a camera with a 1-inch CMOS on a 3-axis stabilized gimbal. It produces a 3D terrain model down to an accuracy of less than 5cm.
- Austhai deployed a Geometrics MagArrow drone deployable Magnetometer to Ngot. The MagArrow is made of an aerodynamic, light-weight carbon fiber shell.
- The magnetic survey consisted of 143 line-km of survey with line spacing of 50 m and tie line spacing of 250 m. The Nominal Height was 30 m.
- Magnetometer specifications are provided below:
  - **Operating Principle:** Laser pumped cesium vapor (Cs133 non-radioactive) total field scalar magnetometer.
  - **Operating Range:** 20,000 to 100,000 nT.
  - **Gradient Tolerance:** 10,000nT/m.
  - **Operating Zones:** Configured for operation anywhere in the world without dead zones.
  - **Dead Zone:** None.
  - **Noise/Sensitivity:** 0.005nT/ Hzrms typical; (SX (export) version: <0.02 nT/ Hzrms)
  - **Sample Rate:** 1000 Hz. synchronized to GPS 1PPS.
  - **Bandwidth:** 400Hz.
  - **Heading Error:** ± 5 nT over entire 360° equatorial and polar spins typical.
  - **Output:** WiFi data download over 2.4GHz WiFi access point.
  - **GPS:** Commercial grade with typical 1 m accuracy.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ **USB Port:** Port for USB flash drive. Used for field upgrades. ○ **Data Logger:** Built in Data Logger. ○ **Data Storage:** 32 Gbyte Micro SD card, U3 speed class. Not field-accessible. Contact sales for higher capacities. ○ **Data Download:** Over WiFi 2.4GHz using user-supplied browser-capable device. 10 minutes of data requires 1 minute to download. ○ **IMU:** Bosch BMI160 Accel/Gyro - 200 Hz sample rate. Insentek Compass - 100 Hz Sample rate. ○ **Total Weight:** 1 kg without batteries. ○ **Length:** 1 m.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to main body of this report.

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