

Trenches expose new zones of gold mineralisation at Ngot and O'Phlay Projects

Highlights

- Trenching to test surface geochemical anomalism and areas of artisanal gold workings, to inform future drill targeting has been completed at both the Ngot and O'Phlay Projects (**Ngot & O'Phlay**).
- New zones of gold mineralisation, outside the areas of existing drilling, have been identified.
- Initially, trenching was planned for Ngot only but later extended to also include O'Phlay for a total of 1,063m, although the program was designed prior to the recent receipt of critical magnetic data at O'Phlay thus no trenches were designed to test the demagnetised zone targets.
- Significant and multiple zones of gold anomalism were encountered in trenches at the Ngot Central, Ngot NE and Srolao prospects at Ngot, and the Camp Prospect at O'Phlay.

- The best trench intersections include:

Trench 26TRNC001 – Ngot Central Prospect

- **18m @ 0.5 g/t gold** from 4m
- **6m @ 3.0 g/t gold** from 52m, including **4m @ 4.4 g/t gold** from 52m
- **22m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 142m, including **2m @ 7.7 g/t gold** from 146m
- **8m @ 0.4 g/t gold** from 174m

Trench 26TRSL001 – Srolao Prospect

- **6m @ 1.2 g/t gold** from 41m, including **1m @ 6.1 g/t gold** from 46m

Trench 26TRCM002 – Camp Prospect

- **20m @ 0.2 g/t gold** from 46m
- Several rock chip samples of exposed mineralisation in the trenches also returned strong gold assays with results up to **7.8 g/t gold**.
- In an important breakthrough in Unity's understanding of the gold mineralisation at Ngot NE, the trenching confirms Unity's initial drilling conducted at Ngot NE is orientated sub-parallel to the gold mineralisation and that re-orientated drilling is required to test the major structural corridor that extends to the Okvau Gold Mine, 2.2km to the NNE.
- A 'Phase 2' 20-hole drill program at the O'Phlay Project remains on schedule for commencement in October.

Shane Hibbird, Unity's Exploration Manager, said:

"Unity's field work at its Cambodian gold projects continues to yield valuable data to help unlock the gold mineralisation potential already identified in drilling. The geological observations and assay results from the trenching program have revealed a number of significant intervals of gold anomalism. This has identified new zones of gold mineralisation that Unity will follow up with further work.

At both Ngot and O'Phlay, the trenches have exposed mineralised vein sets orientated at a high angle to the dominant structural attitude that we had previously defined. This demonstrates the mineralisation systems at both projects are more of a stockwork-style than we expected and enhances the prospectivity in several areas.

The technical team will incorporate the knowledge gained from the trenches into our understanding of both the Ngot and O'Phlay mineralisation systems and plan further follow-up work, including drilling.

Back in 2012 – 2013, during my time as Exploration Manager in Cambodia at Okvau for Renaissance Minerals we regarded any broad intervals >0.1 g/t gold in shallow trenching in the upper saprolite as significant and worthy of further investigation. Any narrow intervals of higher grade also gave encouragement for additional work. The results we have received in the Unity trenching at Ngot and O'Phlay are on par with those we chased-up with drilling at Okvau."



Figure 1: Unity geologists sampling trench 26TRNC001 at the Ngot Central Prospect. Trenches were shallow extending into the highly weathered saprolite, just below the soil profile.

Unity Metals Limited ("Unity" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has completed a program of 9 trenches totalling 1,063m at the Ngot Central, Ngot NE and Srolao prospects at its Ngot Gold Project (**Ngot**) and at the Camp Prospect at the O'Phlay Gold Project (**O'Phlay**).

A tenth trench, historically excavated by artisanal miners across stockwork quartz veining at the Rohav Mountain Prospect at Ngot, was uncovered in the jungle and overgrown with vegetation. Unity has cleared 89m along this trench and it is yet to be sampled.

The trenches were generally no more than 1m in depth, exposing the weathered bedrock beneath the soil. Sampling, unless otherwise stated, was by continuous channel sampling in 2m long intervals, except where quartz veining or other indications of possible mineralisation were observed, then the sample interval was reduced to 1m.

Details on the trenches are provided in Table 1 (Ngot) and Table 2 (O'Phlay). Significant channel rock chip assay results for both projects are provided in Table 3. In two trenches, 26TRNE001 and 26TRCM005 mineralisation was exposed that ran parallel to the length of the trench. In these instances, where channel rock chip sampling is not appropriate, grab rock chip samples were taken. In total four grab rock chip samples were collected and the results are presented in Table 4.

Now that all assay results have been received, the trenches will be backfilled to allow rehabilitation to commence, except for the trench at Rohav Mountain where sampling has not yet been conducted.

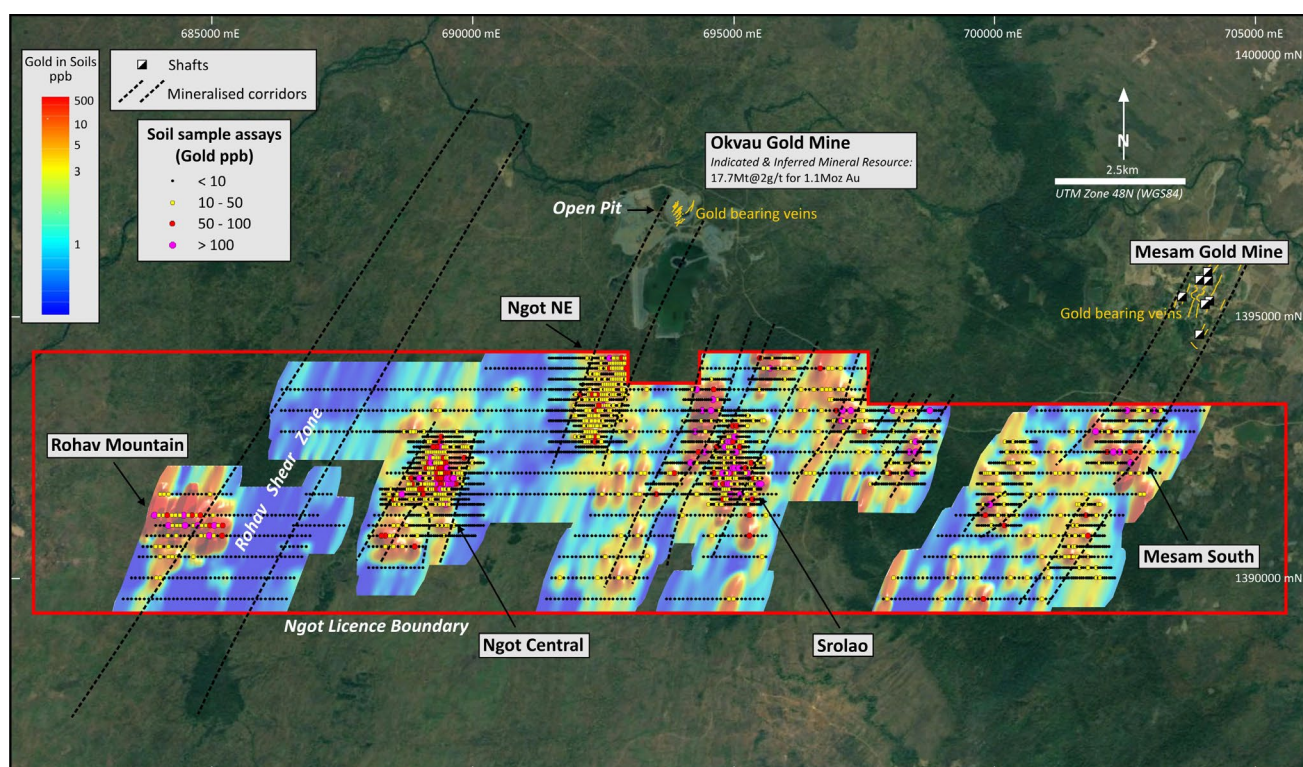


Figure 2: Prospect locations at the Ngot Project with gridded image of gold-in-soil results on satellite imagery.

Ngot Central Prospect

At the Ngot Central Prospect, Unity has discovered a series of shallow-dipping, stacked quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite veins which host high-grade gold in the eastern portion of a diorite intrusion.

The best gold intersections in drilling include:

- **4.9m @ 3.2 g/t gold** from 34.7m, incl. **0.4m @ 34.5 g/t gold** (26DDNC002);
- **0.5m @ 18.4 g/t gold** from 14.9m (26DDNC006);
- **1m @ 21.8 g/t gold** from 125.6m (26DDNC006);
- **0.4m @ 32.8 g/t gold** from 41.7m (26DDNC009); and
- **0.7m @ 14.3 g/t gold** from 22.4m (26DDNC012)

These high-grade veins show strong continuity and have been traced for >200 m down dip.

Unity completed two trenches (26TRNC001 & 26TRNC002) for a total of 354m in the eastern portion of the diorite intrusion between existing drilling sections. The trenches are parallel to one another,

50m apart, and orientated parallel to the drilling. The trenches are located close to the most significant surface workings and the better drill hole intersections (Figure 3).

Both trenches intersected multiple zones of anomalous gold and significant results include:

Trench 26TRNC001

- **18m @ 0.5 g/t gold** from 4m, including **2m @ 2.6 g/t gold** from 8m;
- **6m @ 3.0 g/t gold** from 52m, including **4m @ 4.4 g/t gold** from 52m;
- **22m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 142m, including **2m @ 7.7 g/t gold** from 146m; &
- **8m @ 0.4 g/t gold** from 174m

Trench 26TRNC002

- **8m @ 0.3 g/t gold** from 50m; &
- **6m @ 0.2 g/t gold** from 120m.

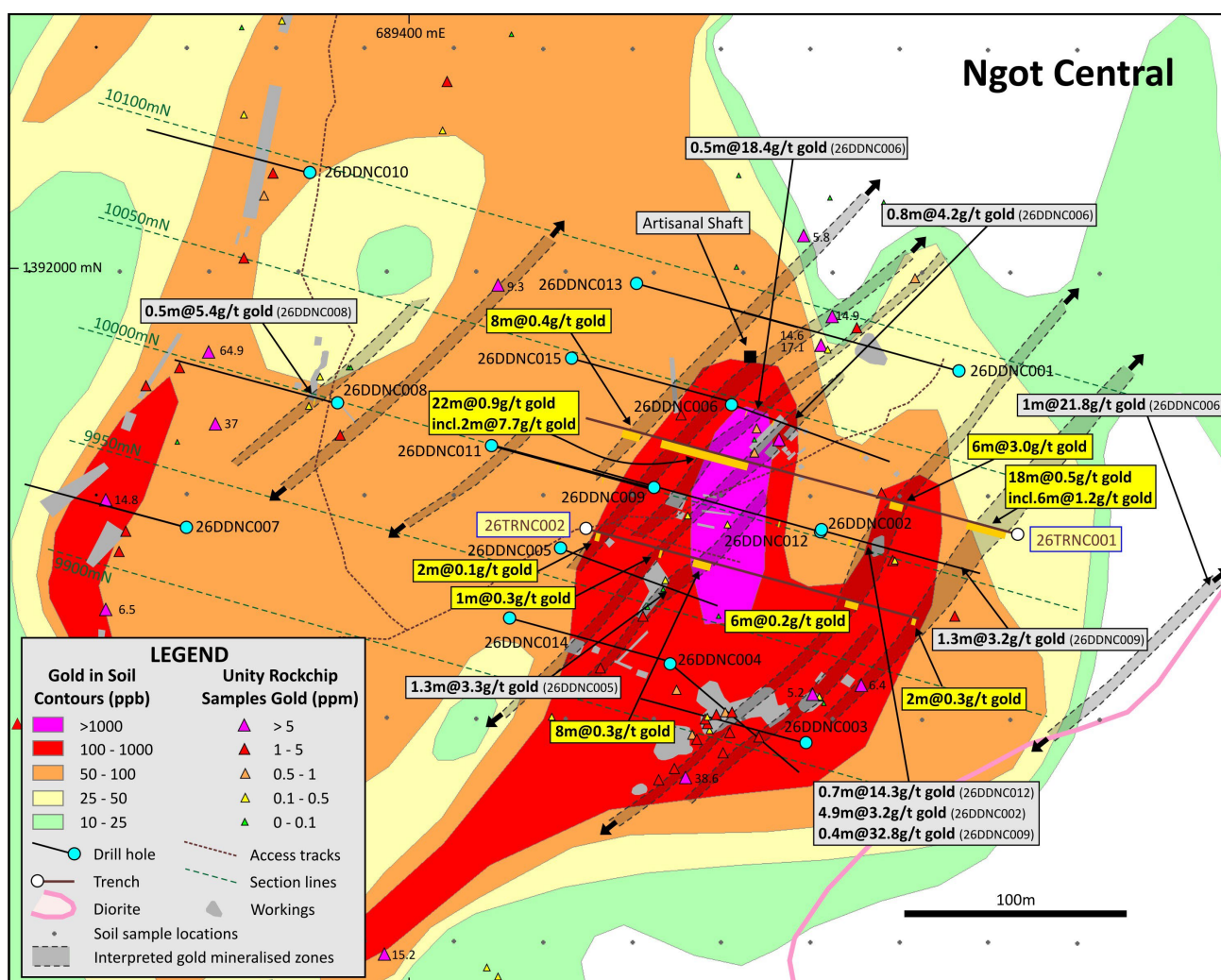


Figure 3: Ngot Central Prospect - trench locations with gold intersections (yellow labels), drill hole locations with gold intersections (grey labels) & interpreted mineralised zones projected to surface.

Multiple zones of gold mineralisation were exposed in both trenches. In general, the location of the mineralisation intersected in the trenches correlates well with the gold mineralisation intersected in the drill holes, and Unity is building up a robust 3D model for the mineralisation at Ngot Central.

Trench 26TRNC001 located a new mineralised zone with an intersection of **18m @ 0.5 g/t gold** from 4m, including **6m @ 1.2 g/t gold** from 50m out to the east of existing the drilling coverage which will require drilling follow-up (Figure 3).

A broad zone of **22m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 142m, including **2m @ 7.7 g/t gold** from 146m was obtained in 26TRNC001 in the area where a number of high-grade veins intersected in the drilling are projected to outcrop, confirming the continuity of the mineralisation to surface (Figure 3).

Ngot NE Prospect

Unity completed a single trench (26TRNE001), 21m long, in the southern portion of the gold and arsenic soil anomalies at Ngot NE and its location is depicted in Figure 4. The trench is positioned 80m ENE of previous drillhole 26DDNE001 which returned **6m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 143 m, including **2m @ 4.3 g/t gold**. This is the best gold intersection from the prospect area. **The hole ended in mineralisation and will need to be extended.**

The trench was designed to expose the geology between several small artisanal pits in a position interpreted to be up-dip from mineralisation intersected in drill hole 26DDNE001. The trench exposed mineralised quartz veins orientated parallel with the trend of the trench. As such, channel sampling would have been inappropriate, and individual grab rock chips were taken of the mineralisation instead. Assays of the mineralised veins returned a maximum result of **7.8 g/t gold**.

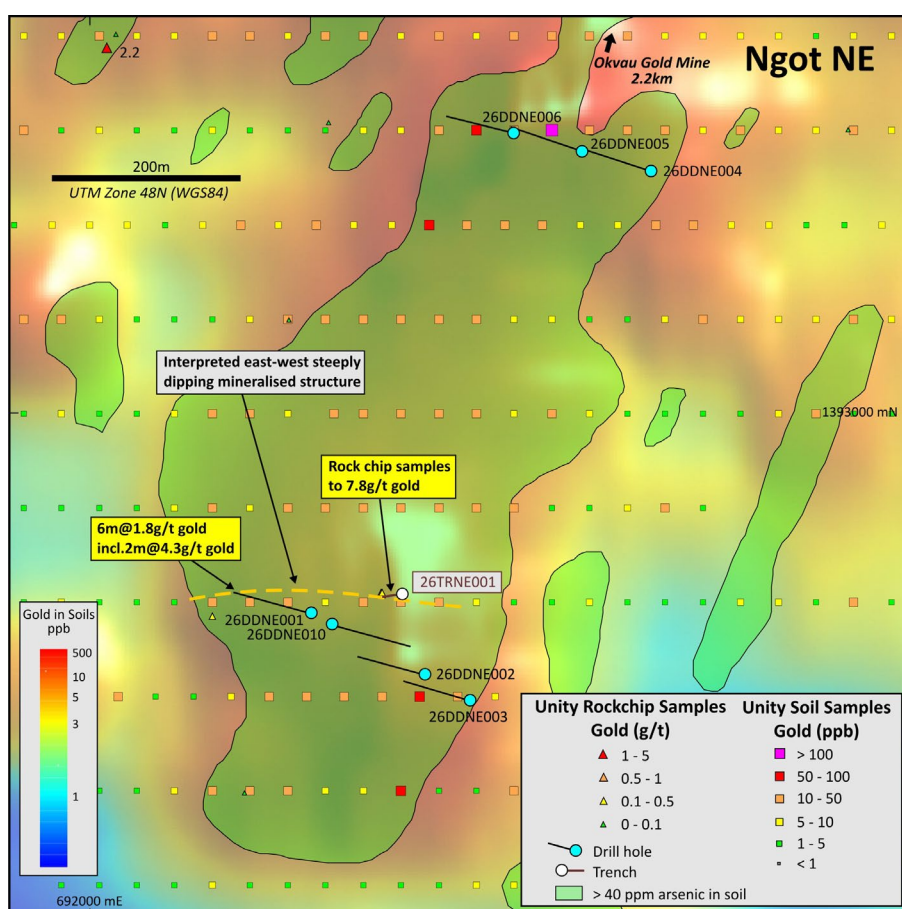


Figure 4: Gold and arsenic soil anomalies at Ngot NE with drill hole locations and the location of trench 26TRNE001.

The orientation of the mineralisation exposed in the trench and the sub-parallel orientation of mineralised quartz veins near the bottom of 26DDNE001 strongly suggests at least one of the gold-bearing vein orientations at Ngot Central is close to east-west and is sub-vertical.

Unity's drilling to date has been sub-parallel to this mineralisation and is far from optimal for testing the prospect area. Unity's interpretation of the Ngot NE mineralisation is that there is an overall NNE trend associated with a major structural corridor that extends to the Okvau gold deposit 2.2km to the north, and internally there are subordinate structures hosting gold mineralisation in arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins that have a dominantly east-west orientation, and these veins are steeply dipping to sub-vertical. A 700m long, NNE-trending, coincident gold and arsenic soil anomaly lies along the structural corridor.

This appears to be an important break-through in understanding the gold mineralisation at Ngot NE and will be tested with additional drilling in the next program.

Srolao Prospect

A single trench (26TRSL001), 105m long, was completed 15m NNE from previous drill hole 26DDSL002 which returned **5.8m @ 1.1 g/t gold** from 24.3m.

The trench intersected the same gold mineralised zone and returned **6m @ 1.2 g/t gold** from 41m, including **1m of 6.1 g/t gold** from 46m, which is a very similar width and grade as the drillhole intersection. The interpreted NNE-trending orientation of the gold mineralisation has been confirmed.

Rohav Mountain Prospect

While establishing access tracks for the drilling rig on the northern slope of Rohav Creek, Unity uncovered a historical trench across a zone of strong stockwork quartz veining and presumably constructed by previous artisanal miners. The trench was heavily overgrown in the thick jungle. Unity cleaned up a portion of the trench by hand (26TRRM001) for 89m and is looking to extend the trench further. Mapping and geological observations have been made on the cleaned-up section of the trench **however it is yet to be sampled**. Due to the proximity of drilling operations and earthworks on the steep slope of the gully the sampling was postponed whilst drilling was taking place.

O'Phlay Project – Camp Prospect

Unity completed 5 trenches (26TRCM001 – 26TRCM005) for a total of 583m at the Camp Prospect.

The 5 trenches completed were designed to test conductivity high features identified in the Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) data (Figure 5).

The trenching was completed before Unity determined that the recent gold-bearing stockwork gold discovery (intersections of 40m @ 1.9 g/t gold and 70.4m @ 1.1 g/t gold – previously announced) trends NE-NNE and is closely associated with a demagnetised zone within NE-ENE trending magnetic anomaly. As such, no trenches were designed to test the demagnetised zone targets (Figure 6).

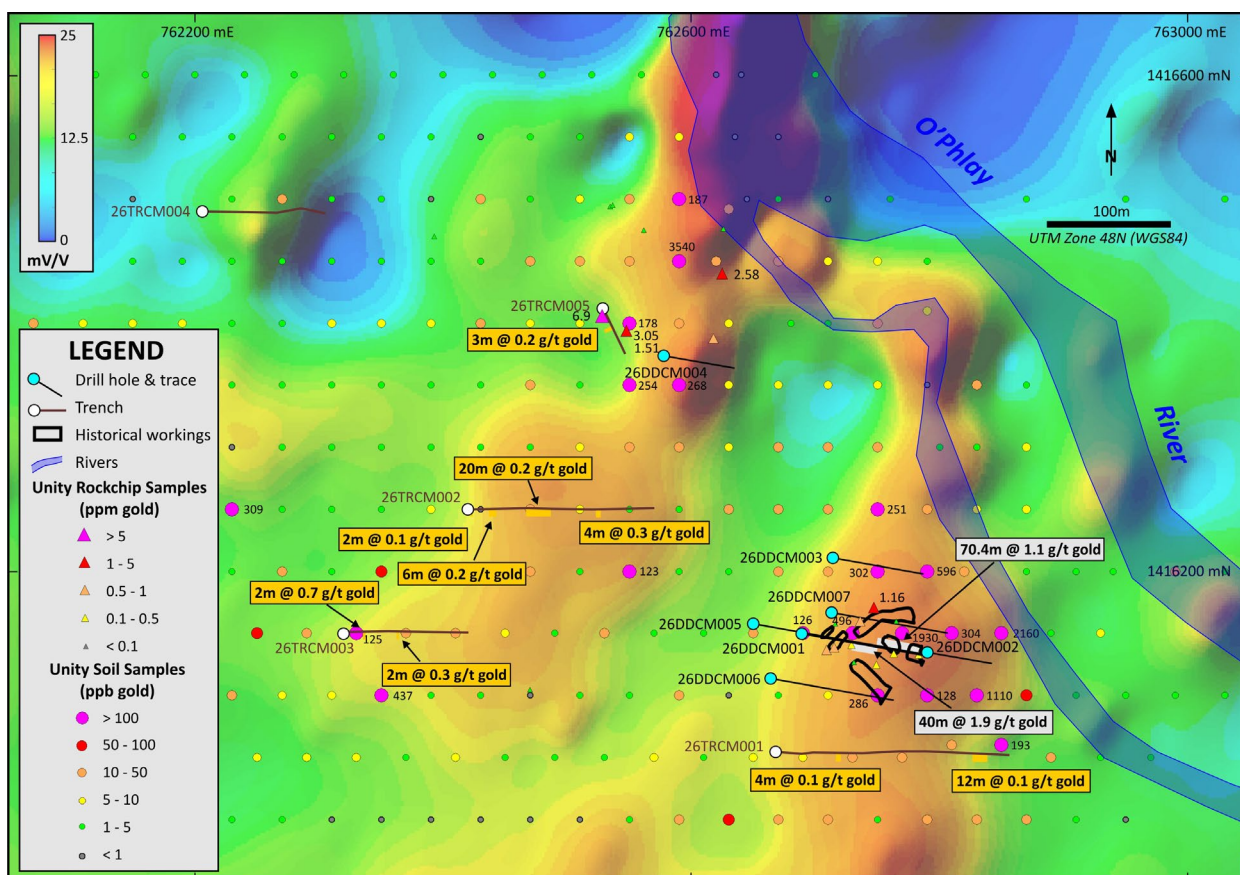


Figure 5: Camp Prospect - GAIP conductivity image with drill hole locations and the location of trenches 26TRCM001 – 005.

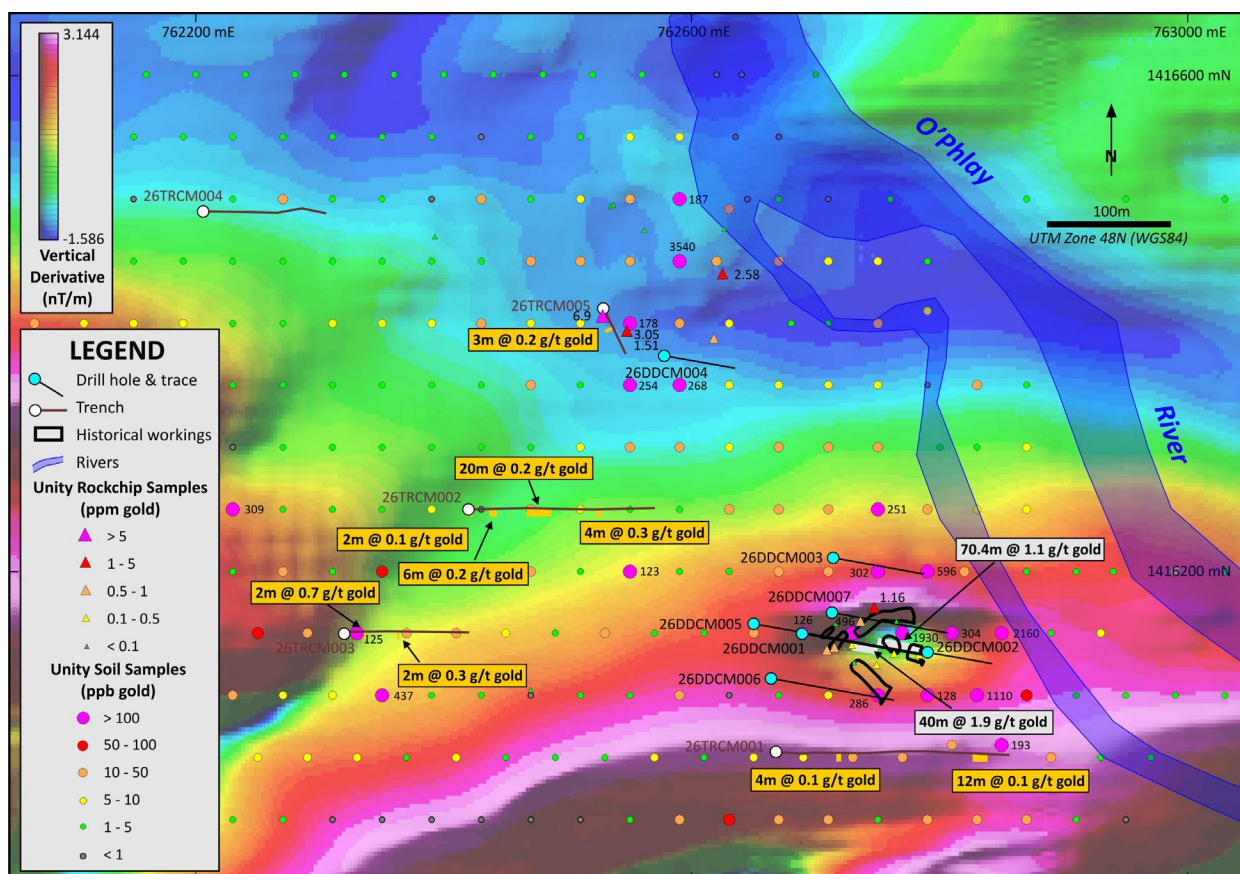


Figure 6: Camp Prospect - magnetic image with drill hole locations and the location of trenches 26TRCM001 – 005.

26TRCM001 was planned to test the southern continuation of the GAIP conductivity anomaly that extends roughly north-south from the stockwork hosted gold mineralisation discovered in Unity's recent drilling approximately 100m to the north. The trench exposed coarse-grained weathered diorite with some quartz veining and several narrow intervals of low-grade gold anomalism.

26TRCM002 tested another north-south GAIP conductivity anomaly to the west and running parallel to the one tested by 26TRCM001. Several new zones of quartz veining were revealed within the weathered diorite, and these are associated with several intervals of significant gold anomalism, as listed below:

- **6m @ 0.2 g/t gold** from 18m;
- **20m @ 0.2 g/t gold** from 46m, including **1m @ 2.6 g/t gold** from 51m; &
- **4m @ 0.3 g/t gold** from 102m.

The 20m width of one of these zones is encouraging and this mineralisation will require drilling follow-up.

Trench 26TRCM003, located 100m to the southwest from 26TRCM002 and on the same GAIP conductivity anomaly as trench 26TRCM002 returned a maximum assay of **1.2 g/t gold** over 1m, part of a 2m wide zone that averaged 0.7 g/t gold in weathered diorite with quartz veins.

Trench 26TRCM004 was designed to test a subtle GAIP conductivity anomaly several hundred metres northwest of the main Camp Prospect area. It failed to return any significant gold anomalism.

Trench 26TRCM005 was a short trench in an area of historical artisanal workings where previous rock chip sampling returned results up to 6.9 g/t gold. The trench exposed a narrow arsenopyrite mineralised quartz vein that is flat lying. The vein was not channel sampled but instead a grab rock chip sample was collected, which returned an assay of **1.9 g/t gold**. Part of the rock chip sent for assay and the exposure in the trench is shown in the following photographs (Figures 7 & 8).

The results of the trench assays, together with other geological observations and vein orientation measurements made from the trench exposures will assist in planning follow up drill holes at both O'Phlay and Ngot.



Figure 7 (left): Photograph of sample 114054 from 26TRCM005 which **assayed 1.9 g/t gold** and was collected from a 3-7 cm quartz vein (Qtz 60% visual estimate) with massive arsenopyrite (Asp 30% visual estimate) and chlorite (Chl 10% visual estimate) fracture fill.

Figure 8 (right): The same flat-lying mineralised vein grading 1.9 g/t gold exposed in trench 26TRCM005.

Anticipated Near-term News Flow

- Assays for diamond holes 26DDCM006 & 26DDCM007 from the Camp Prospect at O'Phlay – late September.
- Recommencement of diamond drilling at O'Phlay – early October.

-END-

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 1.5Moz 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 27 March 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 13 April 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 20 April 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 14 May 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 10 June 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 19 June 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 29 June 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 24 July 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 13 August 2026; and
- ASX Announcement dated 2 September 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: Details on the Trenching at Ngot Gold Project.

Prospect	Trench ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Length (m)
Rohav Mountain	26TRRM001	685264	1390913	293	89
Ngot Central	26TRNC001	689673	1391883	285	200
Ngot Central	26TRNC002	689480	1391885	104	154
Srolao	26TRSL001	695035	1392710	285	105
Ngot NE	26TRNE001	692331	1392809	260	21
Total					569

Note: The origin of the horizontal trenches is 0m.

Table 2: Details on the Trenching at O'Phlay Gold Project.

Prospect	Trench ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Length (m)
Camp	26TRCM001	762668	1416055	90	192
Camp	26TRCM002	762420	1416250	90	150
Camp	26TRCM003	762320	1416150	90	100
Camp	26TRCM004	762206	1416490	90	100
Camp	26TRCM005	762529	1416412	150	41
Total					583

Note: The origin of the horizontal trenches is 0m.

Table 3: Significant intersections of gold mineralisation from all trenches completed at the Ngot and O'Phlay projects.

Project	Prospect	Trench	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection
Ngot	Srolao	26TRSL001	41	47	6m @ 1.2 g/t gold from 41m, including 1m @ 6.1 g/t gold from 46m.
Ngot	Ngot NE	26TRNE001			Rock chips to 7.8 g/t gold
Ngot	Ngot Central	26TRNC001	4	22	18m @ 0.5 g/t gold from 4m, including 2m @ 2.6 g/t gold from 8m.
			52	58	6m @ 3.0 g/t gold from 52m, including 4m @ 4.4 g/t gold from 52m.
			124	128	4m @ 0.7 g/t gold from 124m
			142	164	22m @ 0.9 g/t gold from 142m, including 2m @ 7.7 g/t gold from 146m.
			174	182	8m @ 0.4 g/t gold from 174m
Ngot	Ngot Central	26TRNC002	4	6	2m @ 0.1 g/t gold from 4m
			34	35	1m @ 0.3 g/t gold from 34m
			50	58	8m @ 0.3 g/t gold from 50m
			120	126	6m @ 0.2 g/t gold from 120m
			154	156	2m @ 0.3 g/t gold from 154m
O'Phlay	Camp	26TRCM001	50	54	4m @ 0.1 g/t gold from 50m
			160	172	12m @ 0.1 g/t gold from 160m
O'Phlay	Camp	26TRCM002	4	6	2m @ 0.1 g/t gold from 4m
			18	24	6m @ 0.2 g/t gold from 18m
			46	66	20m @ 0.2 g/t gold from 46m, including 1m @ 2.6 g/t gold from 51m.
			102	106	4m @ 0.3 g/t gold from 102m
O'Phlay	Camp	26TRCM003	12	14	2m @ 0.7 g/t gold from 38m
			38	40	2m @ 0.3 g/t gold from 4m
O'Phlay	Camp	26TRCM004			No significant anomalism
O'Phlay	Camp	26TRCM005			Rock chip 1.9 g/t gold at 15.5m

Table 4: Rock Chip Sample Details

Prospect	Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Gold g/t	Description
Ngot NE	113671	692327	1392809	7.8	26TRNE001, 30cm breccia vein with massive arsenopyrite and pyrite, chlorite-silica-sericite altered siltstone with arsenopyrite-pyrite fracture fill. Trench parallel to mineralisation. Sample taken perpendicular to mineralisation.
Ngot NE	113672	692327	1392809	0.1	26TRNE001, 40cm oxidized siltstone, south wall. Trench parallel to mineralisation. Sample taken perpendicular to mineralisation.
Ngot NE	113673	692327	1392809	0.6	26TRNE001, 40cm oxidized siltstone, north wall. Trench parallel to mineralisation. Sample taken perpendicular to mineralisation.
Camp	114054	762535	1416398	1.9	26TRCM005, 3-7cm quartz vein with massive arsenopyrite fracture fill, flat

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.	- Trenches were sampled as per industry standard, using continuous channel samples cut into the wall of the trench. Sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with most of the sample intervals being 2 metre in length. In zones where mineralisation and or quartz veining was observed the sample interval was reduced to 1 metre in length. Several veins were observed orientated parallel to the direction of the trench; these veins were sampled using a rock chip sample. - 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).	Not applicable, trenches were dug using an excavator to a depth that exposed the weathered bedrock.
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 applicable, the geologist sampling the material ensured a representative sample was obtained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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.	The exposed weathered bedrock is 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.	- Samples are mostly continuous channel samples. There were several rock chip samples of material that ran parallel to the trench. - 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 rock chip sampling. Standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity at regular intervals and specifically within mineralised zones. - 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)	- 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 preparation by taking a second split of the initial fine crush material which from then on was treated as a separate sample. - QAQC data are routinely checked before any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>	- 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. - Sample intervals were cross-checked in the geology logs, down hole surveys, sample sheets and assay reports to ensure consistency. - There have been no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<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>	- The location of each trench location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. - Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N. - The trenches are not perfectly straight or horizontal, they traverse across sloping and uneven ground and deviate around large trees. The azimuth and inclination of each segment of each trench is recorded using a compass and clinometer. The start and end points of the trenches 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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Not applicable, trenches will not be used in resource estimation. - There was no sample compositing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- The trenches are designed to intersect target structures with a “close-to-orthogonal” intercept. - The trenches intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low. - On the occasions where a mineralised vein occurs in the trench at a high angle and where standard channel sampling techniques will bias the sample, a rock chip sample of the mineralisation was taken and the data treated as a point sample to ensure any sampling bias is removed.
<i>Sample security</i>	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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 licenses include Ngot and O’Phlay (both granted) and Ta Vaeng (under application). Unity has an 85% interest in each of the licenses. - The licenses are in good standing. The licenses 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 licenses 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 license.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Unity’s Cambodian licenses have seen very limited previous mineral exploration.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Cambodian licenses are prospective for intrusion-related gold (“IRG”) and porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. Unity’s Ngot and O’Phlay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		licenses 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>	- 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. - Details of significant trenching results are shown in Table 3. - There has been no exclusion of information.
<i>Data aggregation methods</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. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. - Unless otherwise specifically stated, the reported significant intersections in Table 3 allow for up to 5m of internal dilution with a lower cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t. - Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	- 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 observed lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	- All significant trenching results being intersections greater than 0.1 g/t gold are reported in Table 3. - 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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to main body of this report.