

REVISED INDEPENDENT GEOLOGIST'S REPORT

MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECTS, MONDULKIRI AND RATANAKIRI PROVINCES, CAMBODIA and LOEI PROVINCE, THAILAND

Prepared For:

Unity Metals Limited

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Author was commissioned by Unity Metals Limited, ("**Unity Metals**" or the "**Company**") to prepare an Independent Geological Report for inclusion in a prospectus to be issued by the Company (**Prospectus**) for an initial public offering (**IPO**) for a listing on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**). Funds raised under the IPO are intended to be used for the purpose of exploration and evaluation of the Company's projects in Cambodia and Thailand.

Unity Metals, through its subsidiaries, has a portfolio of mineral projects in Southeast Asia. Currently, the Company is focused on the discovery of intrusion related gold and/or porphyry copper-gold deposits in Cambodia and Thailand.

Details of the Company's Licences are listed in Table 1 (see Section 2.0, Licences in main report) and the Licence locations are depicted in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Cambodia

In Cambodia, Unity Metals' subsidiary Unity Metals (Cambodia) Co., Ltd (**Unity Cambodia**) in which the Company holds an 85% indirect interest, has been granted two exploration licences in the Mondulhiri Province, being the Ngot and O'Phlay Licences. Unity Cambodia has also applied for another licence in the Ratanakiri Province (the Ta Vaeng Licence).

The area covered by all three Licences is within the Eastern Cambodian Igneous Province which is known to be highly prospective for intrusive related gold deposits. The Ta Vaeng Licence also overlaps an area recognised as prospective for porphyry copper-gold deposits.

The Ngot Gold Project (comprised of the Ngot Licence) covers an area of 112.4 km² and adjoins the southern border of Emerald Resources NL's (**Emerald**) Okvau Gold Mine, which is approximately 45 km west of the town of Sen Monorom, the capital of the Mondulhiri Province. As of 30 June 2025, the Okvau deposit had a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **15.4 Mt @ 1.9 g/t gold for 960,000 oz contained gold** (Emerald, August 2025). In addition, **409,000 oz of gold** had already been produced since the commencement of commercial production in September 2021.

There are multiple areas of historical and recently active artisanal gold mine workings within the Ngot Gold Project. Primary gold mineralisation is of the intrusive related gold style, associated with quartz +/- arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite veins hosted in diorites, granodiorites and surrounding sediments.

The O'Phlay Gold Project (comprised of the O'Phlay Licence) covers an area of 195.6 km² in the Mondulhiri Province, which is close to the Cambodia-Vietnam border and is also approximately 45 km northeast of Sen Monorom.

A relatively large, historical mining operation was present on the site until approximately four years ago. The mine processed primary and alluvial gold mineralisation.

As at the Ngot Gold Project, the primary mineralisation is of the intrusive related gold style with gold mineralisation associated with quartz + arsenopyrite + pyrite veins hosted within and on the margins of a major granodiorite intrusion and surrounding sediments.

The Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project (comprised of the Ta Vaeng Licence, once granted) covers an area of 199 km². A 7 km x 5 km natural vegetation anomaly of grassland within the jungle occurs in the centre of the project area. This grassland is associated with outcropping areas of strongly hydrothermally altered rocks (silicified). The presence of this extensive hydrothermal alteration combined with sulphur-rich mineral springs within the vegetation anomaly and a molybdenum occurrence may represent a lithocap mantling an underlying copper-gold porphyry system.

These three projects in Cambodia cover a total area of 507 km².

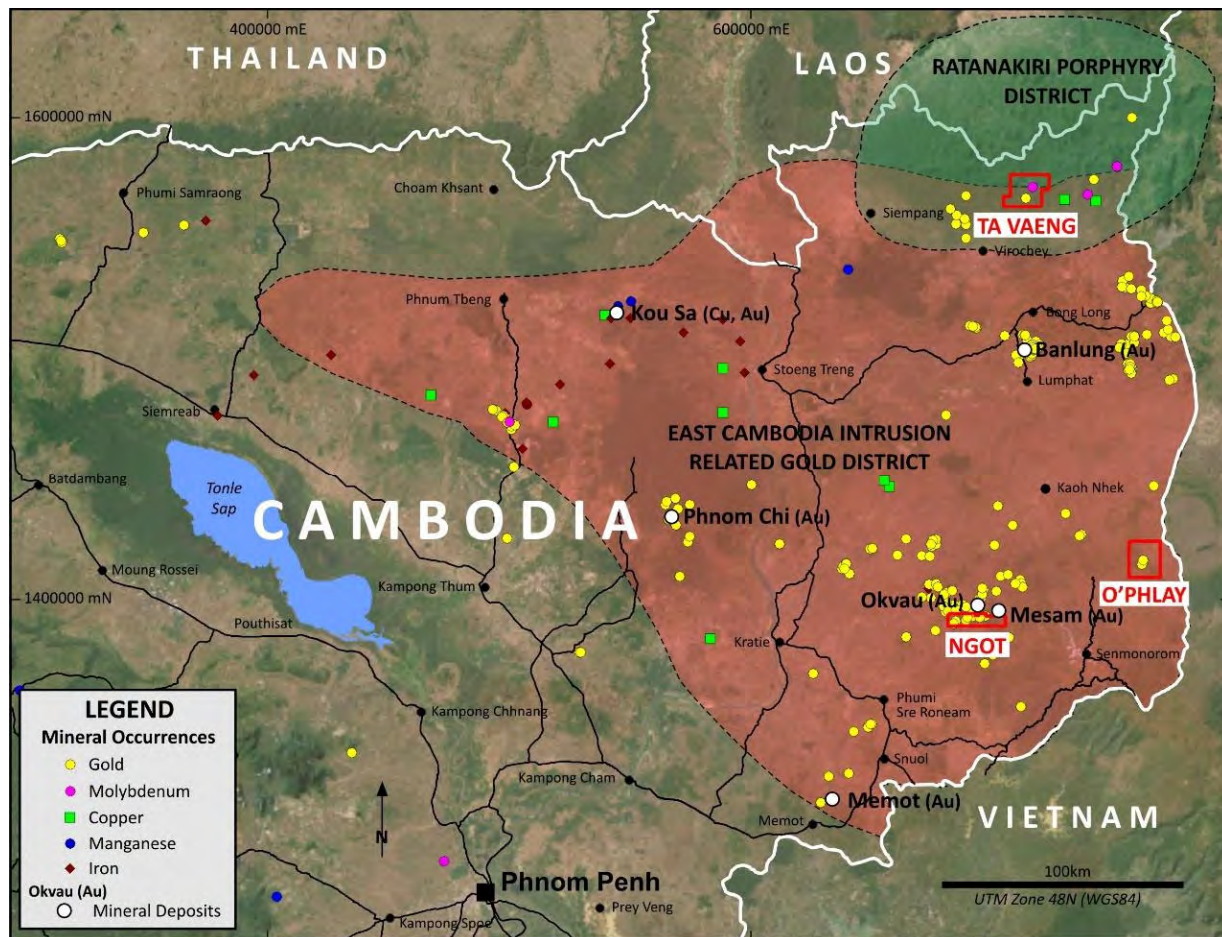


Figure 1: Location of Unity Metals' gold and copper-gold projects in Cambodia. Source: Unity Metals. The mineral occurrences for Cambodia were compiled by Unity Metals from a range of published and open file Company, government and academic sources.

Thailand

In Thailand, the Company's 100% owned subsidiary Unity Minerals (Thailand) Co., Ltd (**Unity Thailand**) has lodged 14 Special Prospecting Licence (**SPLs**) applications (collectively called the Loei Copper Gold Project) within the Loei Province (100% interest). Upon grant of the SPLs, the Company will have secured approximately 193.3 km² of ground in the Loei Fold Belt of northern Thailand. This area hosts numerous copper, gold, lead, silver, zinc, iron and barite occurrences and several significant gold and copper-gold deposits including some that have, and are still, being mined.

The undeveloped Puthep 1 (**PUT 1**) deposit, the largest copper deposit in Thailand, is immediately adjacent to the Loei Copper Gold Project area. The PUT 1 deposit has a reported Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **183.0 Mt @ 0.50% copper and 0.13 g/t gold** (0.3% copper cut-off) for **913,000 t contained copper and 771,000 oz contained gold** (PanAust, July 2008).

The copper and gold mineralisation in the Loei Province area is closely associated with felsic and intermediate intrusions, which have distinctive signatures on the regional aeromagnetic data available from the Thailand Department of Mineral Resources. The Loei Copper Gold Project will secure several other aeromagnetic features that are similar to those seen at the PUT 1 deposit, and a number of surficial geochemical anomalies and mineral occurrences (see Figure 2).



Figure 2: Location of the Unity Metals' Loei Copper Gold Project in Thailand. Source: Unity Metals. The mineral occurrences for Thailand were sourced from published Department of Mineral Resources – Geological Survey of Thailand 1:250,000 scale geological map sheets.

Use of Funds

Unity Cambodia has been conducting exploration on its Ngot Gold Project, O'Phlay Gold Project and Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Projects using funds from previous capital raisings (approximately AUD 4.8 million). Initially, further exploration is proposed to be primarily focused on the Ngot Gold Project.

Funds raised under the IPO are intended to be used for the purpose of exploration and evaluation of the Company's projects in Cambodia and Thailand.

In the event the IPO raises AUD 10,000,000, the Company has budgeted AUD 7,390,000 as direct exploration expenditure for a two-year period.

In the event the IPO raises AUD 8,000,000, the Company has budgeted AUD 5,615,000 as direct exploration expenditure for a two-year period.

Conclusions

The Author of this Independent Geologist's Report makes the following conclusions:

- The Ngot and O'Phlay projects in Cambodia are prospective for intrusion-related gold mineralisation.
- Given the project areas had received little to no previous exploration, Unity Metals had to commence exploration from scratch and the Company has now completed a solid body of exploration since the exploration licences for both projects were granted in August 2023.
- The results from this exploration are encouraging. Extensive areas of robust gold-in-soil anomalism have been identified at both projects that are generally coincident with areas of historical artisanal mining. High-grade gold results have been obtained from mineralisation exposed in the artisanal mine workings. Importantly, the areas of gold anomalism are generally associated with diorite or granodiorite intrusions, or the margins of such intrusions, which validates the Company's intrusion-related gold model.
- Both the Ngot and O'Phlay projects are now considered to be ready for drill-testing.
- The Company plans to commence its proposed drilling at the Ngot Project, which makes strategic sense given the quality of the targets delineated in the exploration to date and as the project lies directly adjacent to the Okvau Gold Mine, the only commercial gold mine in Cambodia.
- The Ta Vaeng Project in Cambodia and the Loei Copper Gold Project in Thailand are prospective for porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation. Whilst the Company awaits for the licences for these projects to be granted, little exploration work has been conducted to date.
- The sizable vegetation anomaly associated with a hydrothermally-altered lithocap at Ta Vaeng is a compelling target for exploration. The Company intends to explore for buried porphyry intrusions, which may host copper and gold mineralisation, beneath this lithocap. Such exploration under cover is regarded as a high risk-high reward opportunity.
- At the Loei Project, the Company has acquired government airborne geophysical data. Re-processing of this data has identified a number of sizable magnetic anomalies, with surficial copper and gold anomalism, that look very similar to the magnetic anomaly associated with PUT 1 copper-gold deposit, which lies adjacent to the Loei Project area and is the largest copper deposit in Thailand. Understandably, these look-alike magnetic anomalies will be the initial focus for Unity's exploration.
- The Company's proposed two-year budgets are considered adequate to fund the ongoing and proposed exploration programs. The budgeted expenditure is also sufficient to meet the minimum statutory expenditure commitments on the licences.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

List of Tables	vi
List of Figures	vii
List of Photographs.....	viii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Purpose of Report.....	1
1.2 Sources of Information.....	1
1.3 Compliance with VALMIN and JORC Codes.....	1
1.4 Statement of Competence	1
1.5 Statement of Independence	1
1.6 Site Visits	2
1.7 Warranties and Indemnities	2
1.8 Signature.....	2
2.0 LICENCES.....	3
3.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING	4
3.1 Regional Geology	4
3.1.1 Proterozoic Metamorphic Basement.....	4
3.1.2 Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Sediments and Volcanics	4
3.1.3 Permo-Triassic Intrusive Rocks – Copper Gold Porphyry Systems	6
3.1.4 Early to Mid-Mesozoic Intrusive Rocks – Intrusion Related Gold Systems.....	6
3.1.5 Early to Mid-Tertiary.....	7
3.1.6 Late Tertiary – Quaternary.....	7
3.2 Gold and Copper Mineralisation	7
3.2.1 Intrusion Related Gold Exploration Model	8
3.2.2 Porphyry-Copper-Gold Exploration Model.....	11
4.0 NGOT GOLD PROJECT	15
4.1 Introduction	15
4.2 Location, Access and Infrastructure	15
4.3 Local Geology	16
4.4 Exploration History.....	17
4.5 Unity Cambodia Exploration Activity and Results	17
4.5.1 Rohav Prospect	19
4.5.2 Ngot Central Prospect.....	23
4.5.3 Ngot NE Prospect	31
4.5.4 Srolao Prospect	33
4.5.5 Mesam South Prospect.....	37
4.6 Forward Program.....	40
5.0 O'PHLAY GOLD PROJECT	42

5.1	Introduction	42
5.2	Location, Access and Infrastructure	42
5.3	Local Geology	42
5.4	Exploration History.....	42
5.5	Unity Cambodia Exploration Activity and Results	44
5.5.1	Camp Prospect	45
5.5.2	Small Creek Prospect	49
5.5.3	O'Phlay Gold Project Soil Sampling	52
5.6	Forward Program.....	55
6.0	TA VAENG COPPER GOLD PROJECT	56
6.1	Introduction	56
6.2	Location, Access and Infrastructure	56
6.3	Local Geology	56
6.4	Exploration History.....	58
6.5	Unity Cambodia Exploration Activity and Results	59
6.6	Proposed Work Program	60
7.0	LOEI COPPER GOLD PROJECT	61
7.1	Introduction	61
7.2	Location, Access and Infrastructure	61
7.3	Regional Geology	61
7.4	Local Geology and Mineralisation	61
7.5	Unity Thailand Exploration Activity and Results	67
7.6	Proposed Work Program	68
8.0	REFERENCES	69
9.0	GLOSSARY	72
10.0	DEFINITIONS	79
	Appendix A. Ngot Project Rock Chip Sample Assay Results	80
	Appendix B. O'Phlay Project Rock Chip Sample Assay Results	89
	Appendix C. Ngot Project Soil Sample Assay Results.....	892
	Appendix D. O'Phlay Project Soil Sample Assay Results.....	101
	Appendix E. JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results	106

List of Tables

Table 1: Unity Metals Licence details.....	3
Table 2: Rohav Prospect rock chip assay results (>1 g/t gold)	20
Table 3: Ngot Central Prospect rock chip assay results (>1 g/t gold)	29
Table 4: Ngot NE Prospect rock chip assay results (>1 g/t gold).....	31
Table 5: Srolao Prospect rock chip assay results (>1 g/t gold)	36
Table 6: Mesam South Prospect rock chip assay results (>1 g/t gold).	39

Table 7: Ngot Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 10,000,000)	41
Table 8: Ngot Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 8,000,000)	41
Table 9: Assay results from rock chip samples from the Camp Prospect.....	49
Table 10: Small Creek Prospect rock chip assay results	52
Table 11: O'Phlay Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 10,000,000).....	55
Table 12: O'Phlay Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 8,000,000).....	55
Table 13: Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 10,000,000).....	60
Table 14: Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 8,000,000).....	60
Table 15: Loei Copper Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 10,000,000).....	68
Table 16: Loei Copper Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 8,000,000).....	68

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Unity Metals' gold and copper-gold projects in Cambodia	ii
Figure 2: Location of the Unity Metals' Loei Copper Gold Project in Thailand.....	iii
Figure 3: Simplified tectonic framework of Southeast Asia	5
Figure 4: Regional geology of eastern Cambodia and location of Unity Metals' projects	6
Figure 5: Regional geology of northeast Thailand and location of Unity Metals' Loei Copper Gold Project....	7
Figure 6: Worldwide distribution of major intrusion related gold deposits	9
Figure 7: Schematic cross-section through intrusive-related gold deposits.....	9
Figure 8: Tintina Gold Belt, Reduced Intrusive Related Gold System Mode	10
Figure 9: Schematic section showing setting of epithermal and porphyry deposits.....	12
Figure 10: Relationship of hydrothermal systems and porphyry copper and related deposits to crystallising granitic batholith - Yerington district in western Nevada.	13
Figure 11: Spatial relationships between porphyry Cu stocks, underlying pluton, overlying comagmatic volcanic rocks, and the lithocap.....	13
Figure 12: Examples of well-developed metal zoning centred on porphyry-copper deposits.....	14
Figure 13: Location of the Ngot Gold Project	15
Figure 14: Unity Metals' geological interpretation for the Ngot Gold Project area.	16
Figure 15: Ngot Gold Project gold mineralised corridors and prospects.....	18
Figure 16: Rohav Prospect soil and rock chip sample results on satellite imagery.	19
Figure 17: Rohav Prospect. Soil sample and rock chip sample locations/results on geology	20
Figure 18: Rohav Prospect observed resistivity and chargeability pseudo sections	23
Figure 19: Ngot Central Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results on geology	24
Figure 20: Ngot Central Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample locations/results on gridded gold-in-soil image	13
Figure 21: Ngot Central Prospect observed resistivity and chargeability pseudo sections.....	29
Figure 22: Ngot NE Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results on geology	32
Figure 23: Ngot NE Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results on a gridded gold-in-soil image	33

Figure 24: Srolao Prospect, soil and rock chip gold results geological map	34
Figure 25: Srolao Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results on a gridded gold-in-soil image	36
Figure 26: Mesam South Prospect area. Soil and rock chip gold results.....	40
Figure 27: O'Phlay Gold Project geology and prospect locations on geology	43
Figure 28: Camp Prospect. Unity Metals' geological mapping.....	45
Figure 29: Camp Prospect. Geology, historical mine workings, soil and rock chip samples	48
Figure 30: Small Creek Prospect. Geology, historical mine workings, soil and rock chip samples	50
Figure 31: Soil sample locations and gold results at the O'Phlay Gold Project over gold-in-soil image	53
Figure 32: Arsenic, copper, cobalt, iron, niobium and nickel soil sample results from the O'Phlay Gold Project.....	54
Figure 33: Location of the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project	56
Figure 34: Satellite image showing the vegetation anomaly at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project	57
Figure 35: Size comparison of several lithocaps associated with copper mineralised intrusions from Indonesia with the interpreted lithocap at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project	58
Figure 36: Regional geology of Unity Thailand's Loei copper-gold project area.....	62
Figure 37: Simplified geologic map of the Loei district, showing rock types and locations of ore deposits and mineral occurrences	63
Figure 38: Unity Thailand's Loei Copper Gold Project area on a Total Gradient Analytical Signal (TGAS) magnetic image	65
Figure 39: Potential extension to the PUT1 Copper-Gold Deposit into Unity's Loei Project area	67

List of Photographs

Photograph 1: Rohav Prospect. Creek cutting through the basalt plateau and into the gold mineralised sediments below	21
Photograph 2: Rohav Prospect. Quartz-arsenopyrite vein from Vietnamese artisanal mine.....	22
Photograph 3: Rohav Prospect. Quartz vein breccia from 300 m downstream from Vietnamese workings .	22
Photograph 4: Historical artisanal workings at the Ngot Central Prospect on gold-bearing, banded, quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in weathered diorite	25
Photograph 5: Ngot Central Prospect. New artisanal workings on stacked high-grade gold veins in diorite.	26
Photograph 6: Ngot Central Prospect. Close up view of the same veins as above	26
Photograph 7: Ngot Central Prospect. Float sample of diorite with chalcedonic quartz veins and quartz vein breccia with disseminated chalcopryite and possibly cuprite	27
Photograph 8: Ngot Central Prospect. Float sample of a 10 cm chalcedonic, banded quartz vein with sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite	27
Photograph 9: Ngot NE Prospect. Quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite vein..	31
Photograph 10: Srolao Prospect. Sheeted gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation	35
Photograph 11: Srolao Prospect. Stockwork gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation in sediments from the area of the main artisanal workings	35
Photograph 12: Srolao Prospect. Active artisanal mine workings.....	35
Photograph 13: Aerial view of the Mesam Gold Mine towards the northeast	38

Photograph 14: Mesam Gold Mine visit. Mine dump sample of a quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopryite vein	38
Photograph 15: Mesam Gold Mine dump sample of a massive arsenopyrite vein	38
Photograph 16: Gold-bearing quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopryite vein that extends south-southwest from the Mesam Gold Mine towards the Ngot Gold Project	39
Photograph 17: Gold Metals Group's ore treatment plant	44
Photograph 18: Camp Prospect. Historical gold workings on stockwork veins in granodiorite.....	46
Photograph 19: Camp Prospect. Historical mine workings south of the abandoned processing plant.....	46
Photograph 20: Camp Prospect. Quartz vein from the granodiorite-hosted stockwork mineralisation	46
Photograph 21: Camp Prospect. Brecciated massive arsenopyrite mineralisation hosted in granodiorite from the old mine workings	47
Photograph 22: Camp Prospect. Banded quartz-arsenopyrite vein hosted in granodiorite from extensive old mine workings.....	47
Photograph 23: Camp Prospect. Artisanal mining gravity table at the eastern end of one of the large open pits	48
Photograph 24: Camp Prospect. Shallow-dipping, sheeted, quartz-arsenopyrite veins in weathered granodiorite.....	48
Photograph 25: Small Creek Prospect. Main shaft in the historical workings	49
Photograph 26: Small Creek Prospect. Arsenopyrite-rich mullock adjacent to an old mine working	51
Photograph 27: Small Creek Prospect. Massive arsenopyrite mineralisation from mullock pile adjacent to the historical Vietnamese main shaft.....	51
Photograph 28: Panoramic view across the vegetation anomaly at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project.....	58
Photograph 29: Outcrop of highly siliceous lithocap within the vegetation anomaly at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project.....	59
Photograph 30: Ta Vaeng Copper Project lithocap rock sample	59
Photograph 31 Ta Vaeng Copper Project lithocap rock sample	59
Photograph 32: PUT 2 chalcopryite mineralisation in association with pyrite and magnetite	66

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Report

This Independent Geologist's Report (**Report**) describes the geology, exploration history and exploration potential of the Company's projects in Cambodia and Thailand. It also provides a compilation and interpretation of exploration results for work already undertaken by Unity Metals' subsidiaries up to 31 October 2025.

This Report is included in a Prospectus for an IPO, to be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (**ASIC**) and the ASX, and to support the Company's application to list on the ASX.

1.2 Sources of Information

This review of Unity Metals' projects has been based on information from relevant published and unpublished data and from information contained in quarterly and technical reports from previous licence holders. These reports were obtained by Unity Metals from the Cambodian Ministry of Mines and Energy.

A final draft of this Report was provided to Unity Metals, along with a written request to identify any material errors or omissions prior to lodgement. Where appropriate, and in accordance with ASIC regulatory Guide 55, consent has been obtained to quote data and opinions expressed in unpublished reports prepared by other professionals on the properties concerned.

The legal status of the Unity Metals' interests in the Licences has not been verified in this Report. This Report has been compiled on the assumption that:

- a) the granted exploration licences are lawfully accessible for mineral exploration activities; and
- b) the exploration licence and special prospecting licence applications will be granted and will be lawfully accessible for mineral exploration activities.

1.3 Compliance with VALMIN and JORC Codes

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and the 2015 Code and Guidelines for Assessment and Valuation of Mineral Assets and Minerals Securities for Independent Expert Reports (The VALMIN Code), which are binding upon Members of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and the rules and guidelines issued by such bodies as ASIC and ASX, which pertain to independent expert reports.

1.4 Statement of Competence

This Report has been compiled by Jon Poulsen, BSc (Hons) Geology (James Cook University 1995) (**Author**). The information in this Report and in the Prospectus that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by the Author. The Author is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) (Member No. 5933).

The Author is a mineral exploration geologist and consultant with 29 years' experience in minerals exploration in Australia and Southeast Asia (18 years in Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar). This includes six years in Cambodia working on the definition of the Okvau Gold Deposit and evaluation of other projects throughout Cambodia. The Author has the appropriate qualifications and technical experience to be considered a Competent Person under the JORC Code 2012. The Author has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration.

The Author consents to the inclusion in this Report and in the Prospectus of the exploration results and the supporting information on which they are based in the form and context in which they appear.

1.5 Statement of Independence

The Author does not have, or has not previously had, any material interest in Unity Metals or in the mineral properties in which Unity Metals has or is acquiring an interest. The Author's relationship with Unity Metals is solely one of professional association between client and independent consultant. This Report is prepared in

return for professional fees based on agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this Report.

1.6 Site Visits

The Author carried out site visits to the Ngot Gold Project and the O'Phlay Gold Project and other prospects in Cambodia between 01 and 06 July 2024. Inspection of historical artisanal mining areas and significant outcrops of quartz-sulphide mineralisation were undertaken during the site visits. Visits to the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project were not undertaken due to difficult access and time constraints.

No visits have been undertaken to the Loei Copper Gold Project in Thailand. The Author understands that access arrangements will be finalised with landowners in Thailand when the Company is ready to commence exploration.

1.7 Warranties and Indemnities

In commissioning this Report, Unity Metals warranted that it will:

- provide all material information in its possession to the Author, including previous project assessment reports and reviews;
- inform the Author if any information is to be regarded as confidential and not to be included in this Report; and
- respect the independence of the Author.

In accordance with Clause 11.4 of the VALMIN Code 2015, Unity Metals has provided indemnities to the Author for any liability:

- resulting from their reliance on information provided by Unity Metals that is materially inaccurate or incomplete; and
- relating to any consequential extension of workload through queries, questions or public hearings arising from this Report.

1.8 Signature

The Author is a Member of the AIG and is bound by its Code of Ethics.



Jon Poulsen, BSc (Hons) Geology, MAIG.

2.0 LICENCES

Details of the Licences held or applied for by Unity Metals' subsidiaries are set out below in Table 1.

Unity Metals (Cambodia) Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company of which the Company has an 85% indirect interest, holds the Ngot and O'Phlay Licences in Cambodia and is the applicant for the Ta Vaeng Licence application.

Unity Minerals (Thailand) Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company of which the Company has a 100% indirect interest, is the applicant for the Thai Licence applications.

Table 1: Unity Metals Licence details

<i>Licence</i>	<i>Company's Ownership Interest</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Area (km²)</i>	<i>Grant Date</i>	<i>Expiry Date</i>	<i>Annual Expenditure Commitment</i>
Ngot	85%	Cambodia	112.4	04/08/2023	03/08/2030	A\$ 75,365
O'Phlay	85%	Cambodia	195.6	04/08/2023	03/08/2030	A\$ 80,335
Ta Vaeng	<i>Pending (85%)</i>	Cambodia	199.0	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 1	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	15.84	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 2	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	16.00	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 3	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	16.00	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 4	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	15.33	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 5	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	13.61	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 6	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	4.42	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 7	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	14.95	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 8	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	15.99	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 9	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	10.21	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 10	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	15.53	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 11	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	9.67	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 12	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	14.00	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 13	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	15.75	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Loei 14	<i>Pending (100%)</i>	Thailand	16.00	<i>Under application</i>	NA	NA
Totals			700.3			A\$ 155,700

3.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

3.1 Regional Geology

The geology of Southeast Asia comprises an amalgamation of continental blocks or fragments, accreted volcanic arcs and backarc basins. A series of continental blocks rifted from the Gondwana Supercontinent at different periods in the Phanerozoic and led to the opening of the Palaeo-, Meso- and Neotethyan oceans and were accreted to Asia between the Cambrian to the Cenozoic (Lepvrier et al, 2004 and Metcalfe, 2011). The ocean basins between these blocks were subducted and closed forming suture zones. Final consolidation of Southeast Asia is thought to have occurred during the Indosinian Orogeny between the Late Permian to Triassic. The associated magmatism, tectonism and metamorphism have generated mineralised fold belts at most of the terrane margins, with major ones including the Truong Son and Loei Fold Belt.

Based on the tectonic history, the area which encompasses Unity Metals' projects within Cambodia and northern Thailand lie within the Indochina Terrane, the extent of which includes neighbouring parts of Laos, Thailand and Vietnam (Zaw et al, 2014) and is shown in Figure 3.

The Indochina Terrane is the largest tectonic unit in mainland Southeast Asia. The terrane borders the South China Terrane to the north and northwest. The Truong Son Fold Belt is located along the northeastern margin of the Indochina Terrane and contains mainly Palaeozoic marine volcanic rocks and Early Permian–Triassic granitoids and volcanics.

The Tam Ky–Phuoc Son Suture marks the boundary between the Truong Son Fold Belt and the highly-metamorphosed Mesoproterozoic Kontum 'Massif' in central Vietnam. The Kontum "Massif" consists of the oldest and most heavily deformed and metamorphosed rocks in Indochina and is interpreted to be one of the original continental blocks that rifted from Gondwana. Metamorphism and is dated at Middle Ordovician and Early Triassic in age.

The Loei Fold Belt occurs along the western edge of the Indochina Terrane with the central part being covered by the thick Mesozoic Khorat red beds on the Khorat Plateau. The Loei Fold Belt contains mainly Late Permian to Triassic andesitic–rhyolitic volcanic rocks, but older Devonian–Carboniferous and Silurian magmatic rocks are also present. The southern continuations of the Truong Son and Loei fold belts are intruded by Cretaceous granitoids (Indosinian III).

The Loei Fold Belt lies along the western periphery of the Indochina Terrane and is bounded to the west by the Sukhothai Terrane along the Jinghong–Nan–Sra Kaeo Suture. The belt extends from northern Laos in the northern part of the belt through Loei Province in Thailand through Phetchabun in central Thailand to Sra Kaeo in southeastern Thailand and into western Cambodia. The Loei Fold Belt is geologically distinct and economically important, with significant magmatism and epithermal gold and porphyry related copper-gold mineralisation.

The major geological components within the region of Unity Metals' projects are discussed below from oldest to youngest.

3.1.1 Proterozoic Metamorphic Basement

Precambrian high pressure, high temperature meta-sedimentary rocks exist in part of northeastern Cambodia. These rocks form part of the Kontum massif (basement) and extend from Vietnam into the northeastern part of Cambodia (UNESCAP, 1993).

3.1.2 Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Sediments and Volcanics

Devonian to Carboniferous sediments, mixed sequences of carbonates and fine-grained siliclastic sediments, form basement over much of the rest of Cambodia and correlate to similar rocks in Thailand and Laos. North of the Mae Ping Fault they are considered to be part of the Loei Fold Belt which was formed during the Indosinian I Orogen, a late Permian to early Triassic deformation event. The Loei Fold Belt hosts the Chatree gold mine in Thailand and the Phu Bia copper-gold deposits in Laos. South of the Mae Ping Fault the rocks fall into the Chantaburi-Kampong Chhnang Zone.



Figure 3: Simplified tectonic framework of Southeast Asia (the Indochina Terrane is pale orange and includes the Loei and Truong Son Fold Belts). Source: Unity Metals. Modified from Metcalfe, 2011, Zaw et al, 2014, Cheng et al, 2019 and Kasahara et al, 2021.

Throughout eastern Thailand, parts of Laos and much of Cambodia and southern Vietnam these Palaeozoic fold belts are unconformably overlain by Late Triassic to Jurassic sandstones, carbonates and fine-grained marine sediments. In certain areas there are andesite and trachy-andesite volcanics and volcanoclastics. These could be either late Triassic, correlating with volcanics in Thailand, Laos and Yunnan that occur immediately beneath the Jurassic Khorat sediments, or they could be correlates of the Permo-Triassic Loei Fold Belt volcanics as seen in Laos and Thailand. There are also some areas of felsic volcanics of unknown age (Metcalf, 2011).

This succession is overlain by an extensive red-bed sequence, equivalent to basal units of the Khorat basin of Jurassic to lower Cretaceous age. These units are also present in Laos and Thailand (UNESCAP, 1993). Gentle folding and deformation of these mostly continental sediments occurred in the Late Triassic (Indosinian II) and the late Jurassic to early Cretaceous (Indosinian III) which culminated with the emplacement of a series of granitoid intrusions associated with gold mineralisation. This is the Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation seen throughout the Darat Kratie Fold Belt (see below) (Metcalf, 2011).

3.1.3 Permo-Triassic Intrusive Rocks – Copper Gold Porphyry Systems

Intrusive rocks of two major age groups occur throughout Cambodia and Thailand (Kasahara et al, 2021). The first age group are late Permian to Triassic (278-202 Ma) diorite-syenites and granodiorites. These are common in eastern Cambodia and throughout the Loei Fold Belt in Thailand and northern Laos. These igneous rocks intrude the Palaeozoic sedimentary and volcanic succession. These intrusions are interpreted to have been emplaced as part of magmatic activity in the Loei Fold Belt during the Indosinian I event, (Kasahara et al, 2021 and Nualkhao et al, 2018). Many of the intrusions host copper-gold porphyry style mineralisation throughout the length of the Loei Fold Belt.

3.1.4 Early to Mid-Mesozoic Intrusive Rocks – Intrusion Related Gold Systems

The second igneous age group intrudes Upper Triassic and Jurassic sediments. Age dating by Kasahara, et al in 2021 place this suite of intrusives which includes correlatives of the Okvau-Ngot and O'Phlay intrusives as Early Cretaceous in age (119-97 Ma) and correlates to the Indosinian III event. These intrusives are dominantly felsic to intermediate in composition and are associated with intrusion related gold mineralisation. The distribution of these intrusions within Cambodia has been mapped and is shown in Figure 4. The area is referred to as the East Cambodian Intrusion Related Gold District.



Figure 4: Regional geology of eastern Cambodia and location of Unity Metals' projects. Source: Unity Metals.

3.1.5 Early to Mid-Tertiary

Post the Indosinian III event, the geological record suggests there was a period of uplift and erosion which has exhumed the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic rocks to their current levels. A late Tertiary subsidence event in the south of Cambodia opened up the Tonle Sap Basin. This event may be related to widespread platform basalt eruptions which blanketed much of eastern Cambodia.

3.1.6 Late Tertiary – Quaternary

Late Tertiary and Quaternary sediments were deposited within the Tonle Sap Basin and bauxites formed on the extensive basalt flood plains in eastern Cambodia. Fluvial and alluvial deposits associated with river systems cover the valley floors in northern Thailand.

The regional geology of eastern Cambodia showing the locations of Unity Metals' three project areas is shown in Figure 4. The interpreted extents of the East Cambodian Intrusion Related Gold District and the Ratanakiri Porphyry District are depicted.

Figure 5 is a regional geological map of northeast Thailand and shows the location of Unity Metals' Loei Copper Gold Project in Thailand, within the Loei Fold Belt.

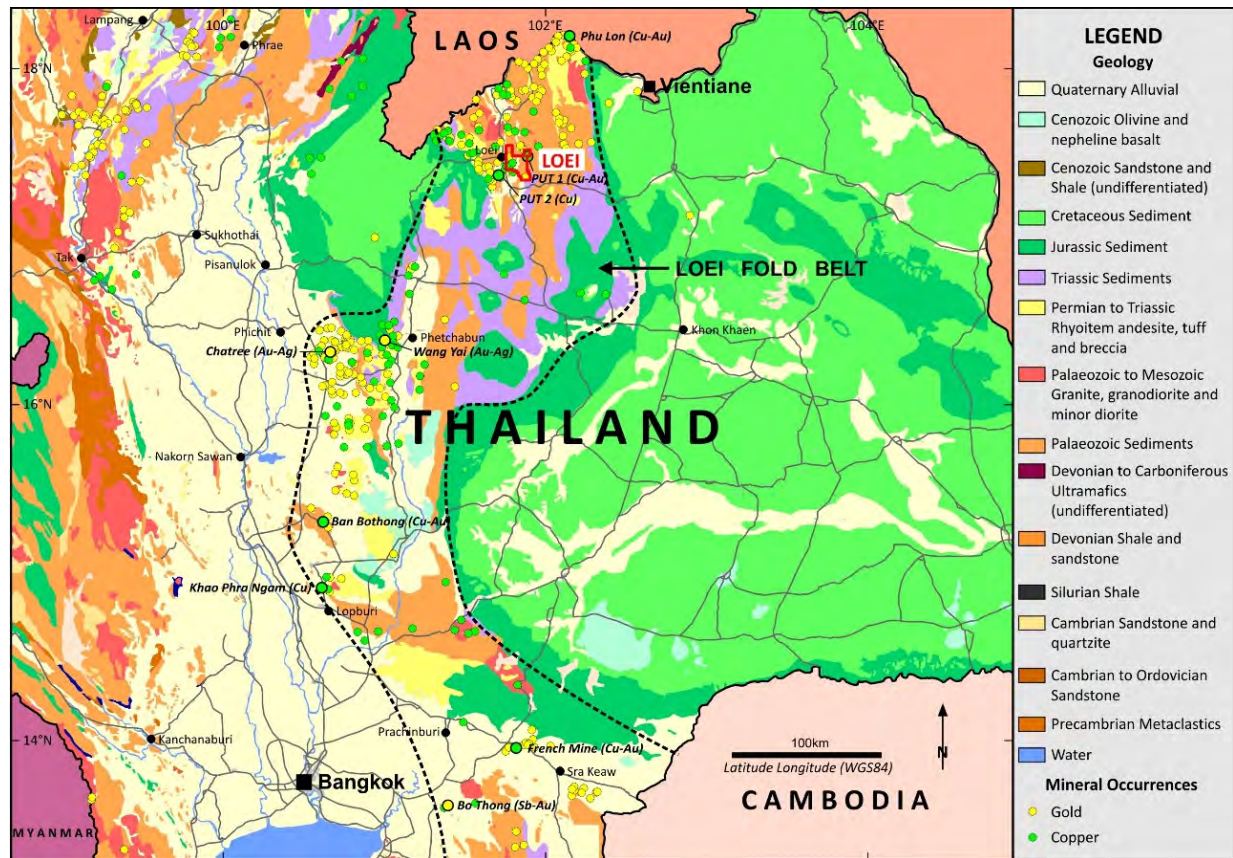


Figure 5: Regional geology of northeast Thailand and location of Unity Metals' Loei Copper Gold Project. *Source: Unity Metals.*

3.2 Gold and Copper Mineralisation

Modern exploration for copper and gold mineralisation in the Loei area began around 1977 (Muenlek et al, 1988) but there is evidence of a long history stretching back hundreds of years of mining at Phu Lon. From the early 2000s, western explorers such as Oxiana/Oz Minerals Limited, Southern Gold Limited and Angkor Gold Corporation, began to recognise a region in northeastern Cambodia as prospective for intrusion related gold mineralisation and copper-gold porphyry systems. The region had numerous small gold mines operated by local

artisanal, Cambodian, Vietnamese and Chinese companies that drew the attention of the region to the western companies. French, Japanese and Polish companies have in the past been interested in base metal projects in Cambodia, and BHP Minerals investigated the bauxite deposits in southeast Cambodia.

3.2.1 Intrusion Related Gold Exploration Model

Intrusion related gold mineralisation is when the origin of the mineralisation can be directly linked to a felsic to intermediate igneous intrusion such as a granite, granodiorite or a diorite. The mineralisation may be hosted within, adjacent to, or some distance from the causative intrusion in another rock type, but it can be shown to have originated from the intrusion by age and chemical composition. Previously this style of mineralisation has been referred to as "Plutonic Gold", "Thermal Aureole Gold" and "Gold-rich Porphyries" amongst others.

It is accepted that there is an important distinction between oxidised intrusion related gold deposits and reduced intrusion related gold deposits. This distinction, oxidised or reduced, refers to the chemistry of the intrusion, which in turn determines the mineral composition of the rocks that it comprises. For example, an oxidised intrusion is one that will comprise the mineral magnetite, which is an iron oxide (Fe_3O_4), and will therefore be somewhat magnetic. In a reduced intrusion, the iron will often form ilmenite ($(\text{Fe,Ti})_2\text{O}_3$) which is only weakly magnetic and the rocks that contain it will also be weakly to non-magnetic. This characteristic can be easily determined by simply measuring the magnetism of the rocks.

Major intrusion related gold deposits have been discovered in Australia, and western North America, particularly Alaska and the Yukon Territory in Canada, central Asia, and more recently in West Africa (Figure 6).

The tectonic and geological setting of the Cambodian deposits is similar to those in Alaska and in the Yukon. Both localities represent stable continental margins that host deformed early to mid-Mesozoic aged clastic sedimentary sequences with lesser carbonates. These rocks have been intruded by Mid to late-Mesozoic intermediate to felsic igneous rocks that were emplaced at a deep level (>3 km) (Figure 7) and lack coeval volcanic rocks.

It is believed that Oxiana geologists were first to define the East Cambodian Intrusion-Related Gold District and recognise the many gold occurrences in the province as fitting the Reduced Intrusion Related Gold model. The East Cambodian Intrusion Related Gold District contains mid-Cretaceous aged gabbro to granite I-type, magnetite series intrusions that occur with an associated range of mineral occurrences including Okvau, Ngot, O'Phlay, Antrong, Phnom Chi, Phnom Dek and Oyadao. These occur over an area of over 250 km x 200 km and probably extend into Vietnam.

All occurrences are linked by a consistent multi-element geochemistry represented by Au-As-Bi-Te+/-Zn-Pb-Sb. Copper is present in some systems but is generally not a major component. The REDOX state of most mineralising systems is strongly reduced, despite being associated with moderately oxidised magmas. It is interpreted that contamination by host rocks (or host rock-derived fluid) has reduced these magmas in a process that could be critical for deposit formation.

Igneous rocks from Okvau to Phnom Chi define a coherent intrusive suite and a truly remarkable similarity in igneous processes is documented from Okvau, Antrong and Phnom Chi. These processes include mixing of at least two distinct magma compositions and contamination of magmas by host rocks during intrusion.

The East Cambodian Intrusion Related District is of substantial scale (over >60,000 km²) and contains an abundance of gold-rich mineral occurrences, despite very low levels of modern exploration and historic prospecting.



Figure 6: Worldwide distribution of major intrusion related gold deposits. Source: Unity Metals. Modified from Lang and Baker, 2001.

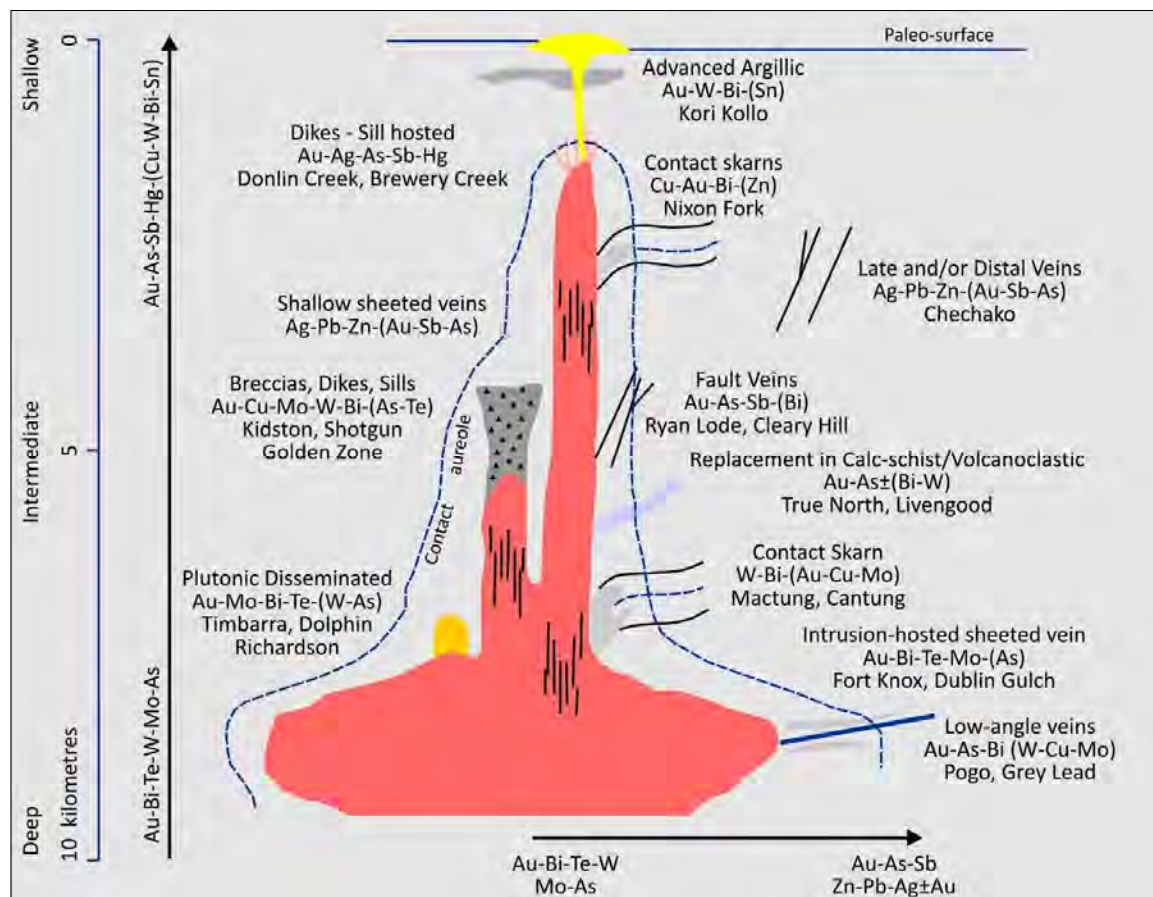


Figure 7: Schematic cross-section through intrusive-related gold deposits. Source: Modified from Lang and Baker, 2001.

The features of the East Cambodian Intrusion Related Gold District have similarities to a range of intrusion related gold districts that include the Tintina Belt (Figure 6 and 8) (Alaska-Yukon), the Tasmanides in eastern Australia and also many of the deposits that constitute the Thermal Aureole (Pluton-Related) Gold or TAG model of Vic Wall (Wall, 2005). Possible deposit styles range from moderate tonnage high grade (e.g. Pogo) to large low to moderate deposits (Fort Knox, Kidston, Donlin Creek) and a range of sediment-hosted styles that are largely unrecognised but are predicted by the model. These could include deposits similar to Telfer (Western Australia) or Kumtor and Muruntau (both very large gold mines in central Asia).

The East Cambodian Intrusion Related Gold District is in the earliest phases of modern exploration and has had very low levels of historic prospecting due to Cambodia's 20th Century conflict history, poor outcrop and low population density. It is certain that further exploration will discover many new mineral occurrences and there is a good probability that economic deposits will be found.

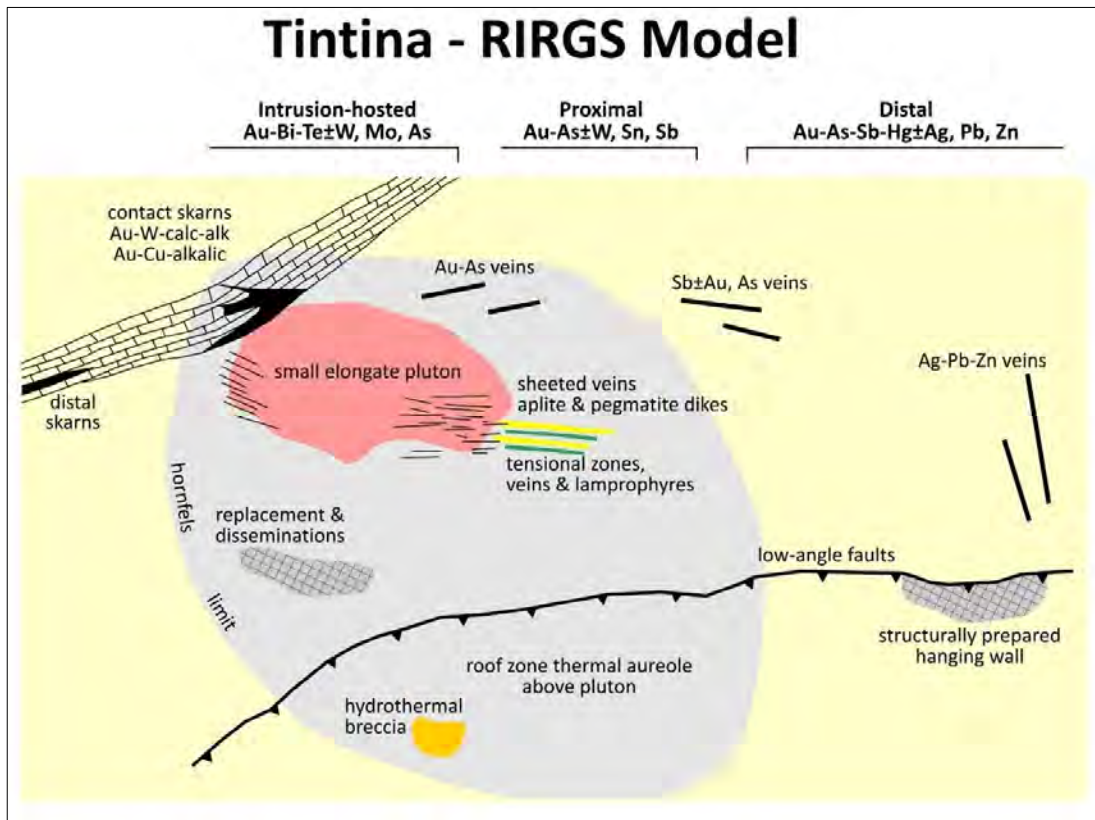


Figure 8: Tintina Gold Belt, Reduced Intrusive Related Gold System Model. Source: Hart 2005.

This district currently consists of several significant gold mines and deposits that include Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine and their recently announced resource at Memot (Emerald Resources, 2025); the Chinese operated underground mines at Mesam nearby; and a number of smaller, but still sizable, locally operated mines. In addition, there are areas of widespread geochemical anomalies and artisanal surface mining that together show a strong spatial regional correlation with a particular suite of Cretaceous plutons and fit the intrusion related gold model. These intrusions, approximately 12 major and 20 minor bodies have so far been recognised, are irregularly distributed forming a broad >160 km long and 80 km wide, east-northeasterly trending area.

Numerous additional gold occurrences are likely to be discovered in this region and exploration should focus on these intrusions. Indications suggest that mineralisation is directly related to a single plutonic suite. As a result, these intrusions, their associated hornfelsed aureoles, and immediately beyond, should be considered potential sites for gold mineralisation.

It should be appreciated that there will be a diversity of styles of associated gold mineralisation. This diversity reflects the differing geological settings and geochemical and thermal regimes of deposition within and around

a cooling pluton. Although the plutons appear to belong to a single plutonic suite, the diversity of mineralisation may further be a response to the broad range of pluton styles, and potentially their level of exposure.

There are likely to be numerous sites of mineralisation within and around any pluton. The most likely mineralising sites are in the cupola region at the top of and above granitic stocks or along structures responsible for pluton emplacement. Because there are carbonate units in the surrounding country rocks, mineralised skarns may be developed in proximal locations next to the plutons and at locations distal to the pluton. The hornfels aureoles or localities immediately beyond the pluton should also be evaluated for mineralisation. There is vertical and lateral zonation in the mineralisation style about the intrusions, which is depicted in Figures 7 and 8.

A number of observations can be made following consideration of the work of Oxiana/Oz Minerals and several other exploration companies over the last 25 years or more and by applying the Intrusion Related Gold Model to eastern Cambodia.

These are as follows:

- Diorite-related gold mineralisation is best characterised by structurally controlled zones hosting massive arsenopyrite veins whereas granite-related gold mineralisation is best characterised by sheeted gold-tellurium-bismuth quartz veins.
- Variances from highly-oxidised, strongly-magnetic intrusive phases to moderately reduced, non-magnetic intrusive phases, and reduced metal assemblages emphasise the role that dramatic changes in oxidation states play in the mineralising process.
- Many features indicate that these intrusions have both high water and high sulphur contents.
- The plutons likely represent one particular, co-eval suite that share similar geochemical features and that generate this distinctive class of gold occurrences.
- This suite of plutons spans an area >150 km long and emphasises that numerous other locations of gold mineralisation are likely to be discovered, and that this is the early stages in the development of a mineral district.
- In addition to the known deposit styles of sulphide veins, sheeted quartz veins, and molybdenum veins, these plutons should also be considered as good targets for gold skarns, sedimentary-hosted, distal-disseminated gold deposits, and gold bearing breccias.

3.2.2 Porphyry-Copper-Gold Exploration Model

Porphyry-copper deposits consist of disseminated copper minerals and copper minerals in veins and breccias that are relatively evenly distributed in large volumes of rock, forming high tonnage (greater than 100 million tonnes) of low to moderate grade (0.3–2.0% copper) ores. Host rocks are altered and genetically related granitoid porphyry intrusions and adjacent wall rocks. Porphyry-copper deposits are the world's most important source of copper, accounting for more than 60% of the annual world copper production and about 65% of known copper resources. Porphyry-copper deposits also are an important source of other metals, notably molybdenum, gold, and silver. Despite their relatively low grades, porphyry-copper deposits have a significant societal and economic impact due to their large size (commonly hundreds of millions to billions of metric tons), long mine lives, and scale of mining operations.

Porphyry-copper deposits are mined primarily for copper, although silver, molybdenum and gold are co-products in some deposits, with rhenium, tellurium, platinum group elements, arsenic, and zinc being recovered from a few deposits. A variety of other mineral deposits may be genetically associated with porphyry-copper deposits, including:

- Skarns (including copper, iron, gold, zinc types).
- Polymetallic replacement (silver, lead, zinc, copper, gold).
- Polymetallic veins (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, arsenic).
- Distal disseminated gold-silver (gold, silver).
- Epithermal vein (intermediate/low sulphidation gold-silver).
- High sulphidation epithermal (gold, silver, copper, arsenic).

Porphyry-copper systems are widespread but they are mostly localized in time and space within the evolution of magmatic arcs along convergent plate margins where subduction of oceanic crust and arc-type magmatism generates hydrous, oxidised upper crustal granitoids genetically related to ores (Figure 9). In most cases, the arc crust is relatively thick, and there is evidence for broadly coeval compressional or transpressional tectonism.

Fracture and vein systems and breccias are an inevitable consequence of porphyry magmatism. Ascent of intermediate and silicic hydrous magmas into the upper crust from deeper sources is driven by the buoyancy of these magmas that are less dense than the surrounding crust. Where density contrasts decrease in the upper crust, buoyancy forces diminish so that magmas pond to form plutons or batholiths. Hydrous fluids are produced as magmas cool, crystallise, and solidify causing volatile exsolution. It is these hydrous fluids that produce the strongly altered near surface lithocap and mineralisation as depicted in Figures 10 and 11.

The dimensions and geometries of porphyry copper deposits vary widely but commonly are centred around small cylindrical porphyry stocks or swarms of dykes that in some cases are demonstrably cupolas of larger underlying plutons or batholiths (see Figure 10). Plan areas of ore-related intrusions typically range from 0.2 to 0.5 km². Undeformed deposits commonly have circular or elliptical shapes in plan view, with diameters that typically range from 0.1 to 1.0 km and have vertical dimensions that are similar to their horizontal dimensions. In cross section, ore zones vary from cylindrical shells with altered, but low-grade, interiors referred to as "barren" cores, to inverted cups around barren cores, to multiple domes or inverted cups, and to vertically elongate, elliptical shapes.

The mineralisation and hence metal distribution throughout porphyry-copper deposits are characteristically zoned both vertically and horizontally about the host intrusive. Copper and molybdenum typically occupy the central and deepest core of the intrusion and, with distance away from the centre and becoming shallower above the intrusion, the dominant mineralisation becomes copper, then lead- zinc followed by gold and silver. This zonation can be helpful during exploration as it can give vectors towards ore. Examples of this mineral/metal zonation are presented in Figure 12.

Figures 1 and 2 show the locations of Unity Metals' Cambodian Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project and the copper-gold applications within northern Thailand. These areas all sit within the Loei Fold Belt that is considered prospective for porphyry-copper-gold deposits such as Phu Bia, (Laos), Puthep or PUT 1 and 2 (Thailand), Phu Lon (Thailand) and related epithermal gold-silver deposits such as Chatree (Thailand). Sepon, 300 km to the north of the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project, is another well-known porphyry-copper-gold system within the older Trong Son Fold Belt. Much of Indochina has potential to host porphyry-copper deposits and due to the regions troubled recent political history, there has been relatively little modern exploration.

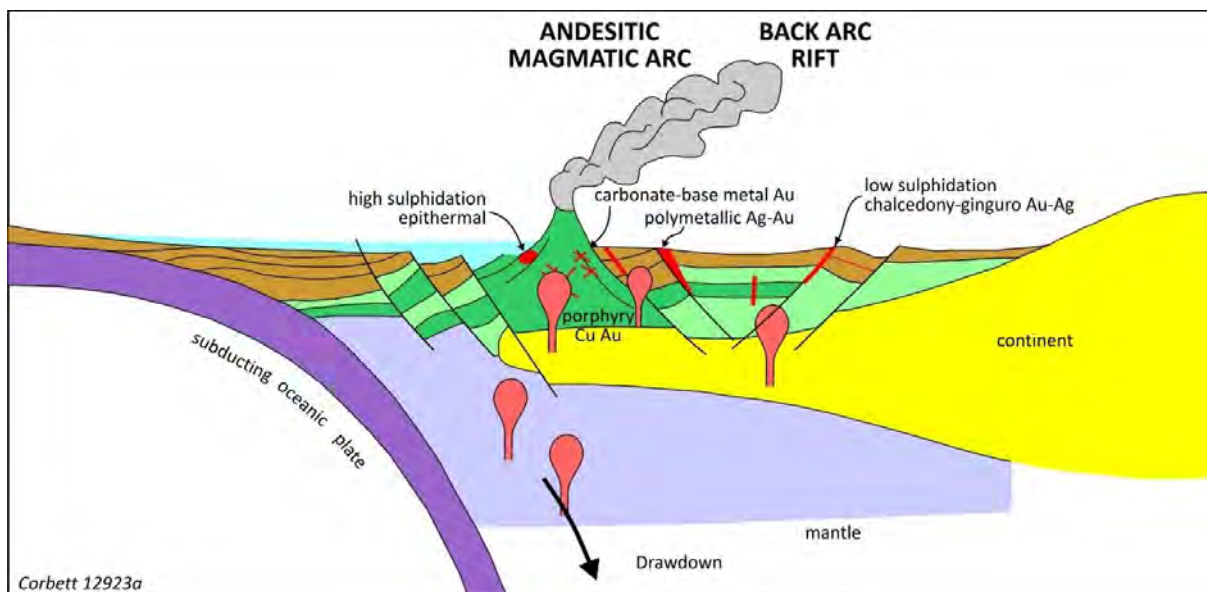


Figure 9: Schematic section through a subduction zone, magmatic arc and back arc showing setting of epithermal and porphyry deposits. Source: Corbett, 2009.

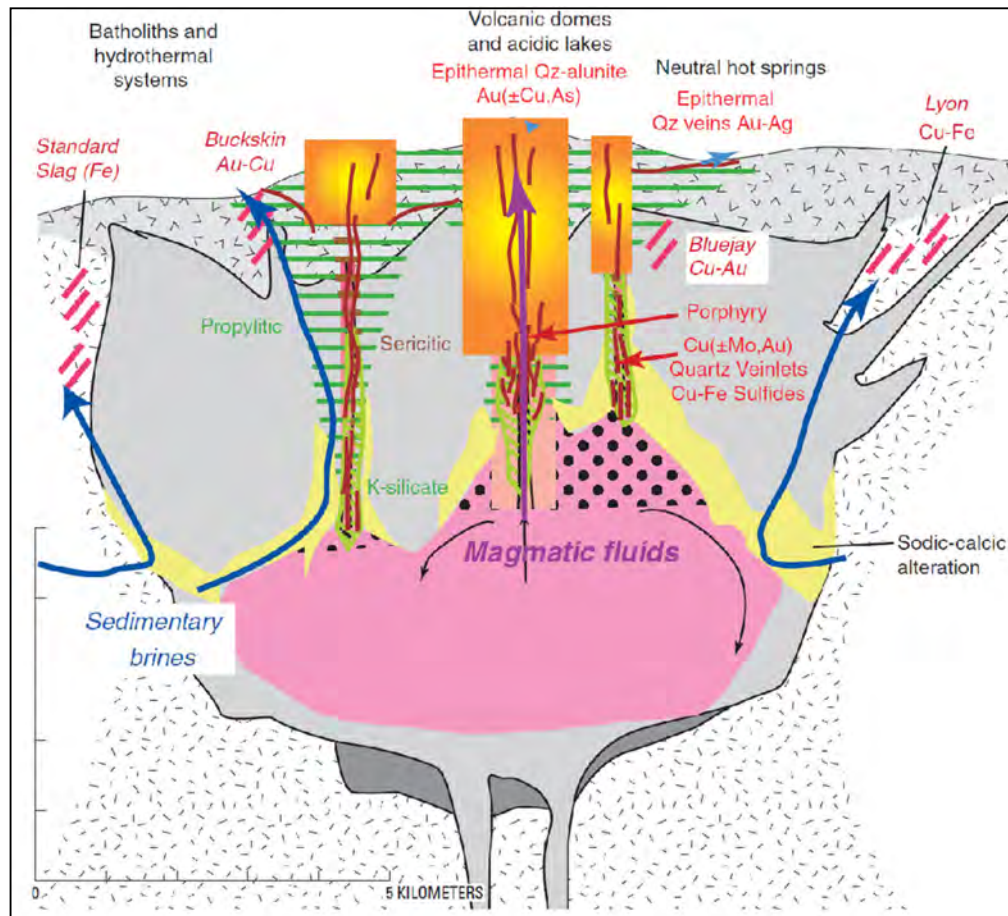


Figure 10: Relationship of hydrothermal systems and porphyry copper and related deposits to crystallising granitic batholith based on exposed deposits and altered rocks in and near the Yerington district in western Nevada. Source: John et al, 2010.

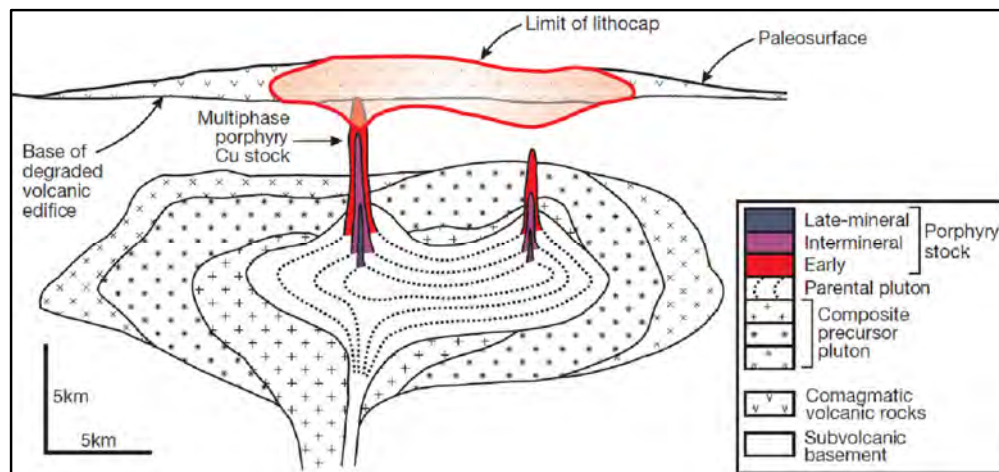


Figure 11: Spatial relationships between porphyry Cu stocks, underlying pluton, overlying comagmatic volcanic rocks, and the lithocap. The precursor pluton is multiphase, whereas the parental pluton is shown as a single body in which the concentric dotted lines mark its progressive inward consolidation. The early, inter-mineral, and late-mineral phases of the porphyry Cu stocks, which span the interval during which the porphyry Cu deposits formed, originate from increasingly greater depths in the progressively crystallising parental chamber. The size of the lithocap is a proxy to the size of the precursor pluton. Source: Sillitoe, 2010.

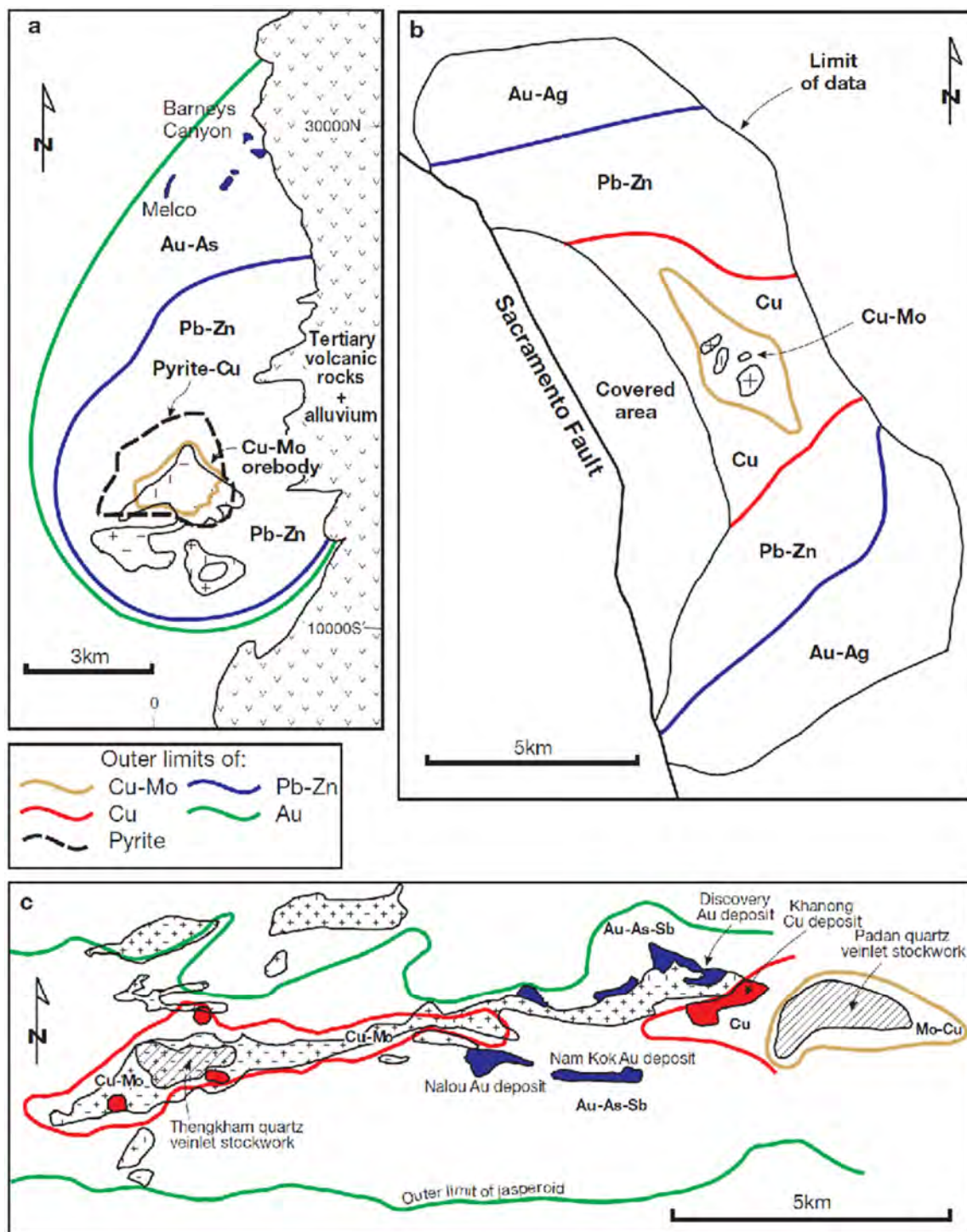


Figure 12: Examples of well-developed metal zoning centred on porphyry-copper deposits.

a. Bingham, Utah, where the porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposit is followed successively outward by Cu-Au skarn, carbonate-replacement Zn-Pb-Ag-Au, and distal sediment-hosted Au deposits, the latter formerly exploited at Barneys Canyon and Melco.

b. Mineral Park, Arizona, where the northwest-striking vein system centred on the porphyry Cu-Mo deposit is zoned outward from Cu through Pb-Zn to Au-Ag.

c. Sepon, Laos, where two sub-economic porphyry Mo-Cu centres marked by quartz veinlet stockworks are zoned outward through carbonate-replacement Cu to sediment-hosted Au deposits without any intervening Zn-Pb-Ag zone. Note the large radii (up to 8 km) of some systems. Scales are different. Source: Sillitoe, 2010.

4.0 NGOT GOLD PROJECT

4.1 Introduction

The Ngot Gold Project is in eastern Cambodia, immediately south and adjoining the licence boundary of Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine and south of the Mesam Gold Mine. The Okvau and Mesam Gold Mines are the largest and second largest gold mines in Cambodia, respectively. The Ngot Gold Project is prospective for intrusion related gold mineralisation similar to that found at the Okvau and Mesam Gold Mines. Further, the same geology including the mineralising structures at the Okvau and Mesam Gold Mines, are known to extend into the Ngot Gold Project area.

From the presence of numerous artisanal gold miners and work by Unity Metals' subsidiary over the past 2 years, the Company presently considers this the most advanced and significant project in its portfolio.

4.2 Location, Access and Infrastructure

The Ngot Project area is mostly located in the Keoseima District although the central northern part encroaches the Pech Chenda District, both districts lie within the Mondulakiri Province. The project is approximately 350 km northeast of Phnom Penh. Travel to site by vehicle is by the all-weather gravel road that links the Okvau Gold Mine operations to the Mondulakiri Provincial centre of Krong Saen Monourom 35 km to the southeast (Figure 13). This road transects to the east of the Ngot Gold Project and is maintained by Emerald Resources. Travel time from Sen Monorom to the Ngot Gold Project base camp is approximately one hour. The Okvau Gold Mine is approximately 2.5 km north of the project boundary.

Within the project area, dry weather access by light four-wheel drive vehicles and heavy six-wheel drive trucks is possible on unmaintained tracks. Access to some prospects is only possible using motorcycles or on foot along single-track paths.

A 115 kV power line passes through the eastern end of the project. This powerline connects the regional centres of Krong Saen Monourom and Kratie and it provides power to the Okvau Gold Mine.

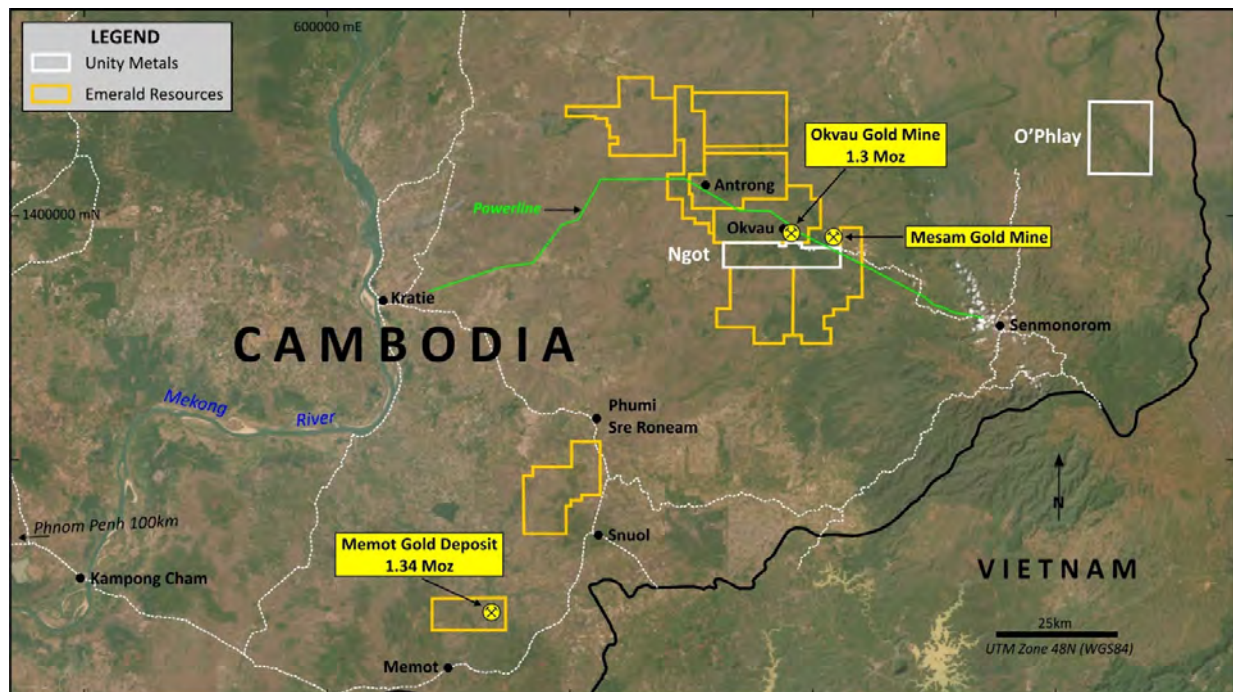


Figure 13: Location of the Ngot Gold Project (white) in relation to the Emerald's licences (yellow); the Okvau and Mesam Gold Mines; and infrastructure. Source: Unity Metals.

4.3 Local Geology

The oldest known rocks within the Ngot Gold Project are Late Triassic to Jurassic grey, reduced siltstones and sandstones with generally north-northeast bedding trends and some open folding around northeast trending axes. There are some minor beds of red, oxidised siltstones and rare thin fossiliferous limestone horizons within the sedimentary sequence. These sediments are correlates of the Late Triassic (Khorat) sequences found in Thailand, Laos and Yunnan (UNESCAP, 1993).

The sedimentary sequence has been intruded by diorite-granodiorite stocks and small batholiths which has generated extensive hornfelsed aureoles. Calc-silicate hornfels occurs but significant calc-silicate skarn and sulphide skarn horizons have not been located to date.

Major faults and lineaments include northwest, north-northeast and north trends. Much of the known gold mineralisation within the Ngot Gold Project occurs within a number of northeast trending corridors (Figure 14). One of these corridors extends from the Okvau Gold Mine into the Ngot Gold Project. Another extends from the Mesam Gold Mine into the Ngot Gold Project.

Mineral occurrences and intrusive contacts in the vicinity of the Okvau gold deposit are interpreted to be associated with northeast trending structures. The Okvau deposit is within a broad corridor of interpreted north to northeast trending faults at the intersection with a zone of east-northeast faulting. This coincides with a north-northwest trending intrusive zone. Many of the intrusives in the Eastern Cambodian Igneous Province occur in linear zones that may be controlled by the intersection of east northeast and northwest trending structures (e.g. Okvau, Ngot Central, Ngot NE, Mesam and O'Phlay intrusions).

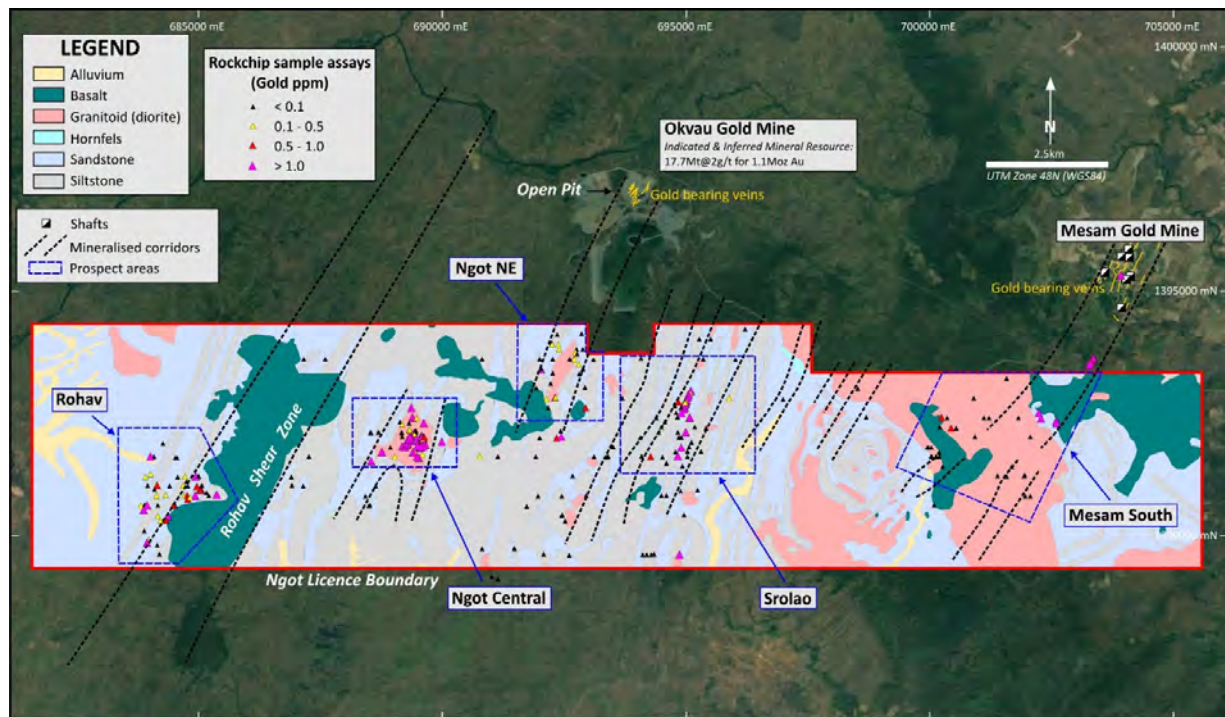


Figure 14: Unity Metals' geological interpretation for the Ngot Gold Project area with gold prospect locations and rock chip sample locations. Source: Unity Metals.

Oxiana geologists first began to recognise the presence of intrusive related gold style mineralisation in eastern Cambodia in 2006. Oxiana discovered the 1.1 million oz Okvau gold deposit in 2007 (Emerald Resources, 2017). At the Okvau deposit, gold mineralisation occurs in association with arsenopyrite in sheeted, northeast trending and steeply dipping, sulphide rich veins. The veins are best developed in diorite at or near the western most contact with hornfelsed sandstone and siltstone.

Pliocene to early Quaternary basalt occurs in several elevated areas of the Ngot Gold Project, particularly in the area of the Rohav and Mesam South prospects. This basalt is remnant of extensive plateau basalts that covered large areas of southern Indochina. Much of the original plateau basalts have been eroded as the Okvau

and associated river systems have cut down into the late Tertiary plateau exposing the Mesozoic sediments and intrusive related gold mineralising systems.

There is no significant younger transported cover or lateritic regolith at the Ngot Gold Project. A residual soil profile has developed on the weathered bedrock. Base of weathering is estimated to be from 5 to 20 m over much of the project area. Soils developed on the Triassic sediments are generally poor, those on the basalt, hornfels and intermediate intrusives are capable of supporting denser vegetation that greatly aids aerial geological mapping.

4.4 Exploration History

The Ngot licence was held by a Chinese-owned, Cambodian-registered company, China Forwin Co. Ltd., and then individual Chinese owners collectively from 2007 to 2020. There is no record of that company having ever undertaken any systematic exploration activity on the licence during that time. To the best of the Author's knowledge, China Forwin did not lodge any periodic activity reports with the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Local artisanal miners have been known to be active in the area from 2005, targeting both alluvial and primary gold. Reviewing the historical aerial imagery has revealed some of their activity at various times. This, as well as discussions with local villagers, has enabled Unity Metals to locate numerous abandoned artisanal mining pits and slots. Artisanal activity appears to have increased within the last 12 months.

In 2007, Oxiana discovered the >1,000,000 oz Okvau gold deposit 2.5 km north of the Ngot Gold Project (Emerald Resources, 2017). Another active Chinese-owned underground mine at Mesam lies approximately 1.8 km north of the eastern end of the Ngot Gold Project.

4.5 Unity Cambodia Exploration Activity and Results

Unity Cambodia has undertaken exploration programs at the Ngot Gold Project from August 2023, with the following work completed to date:

- geological mapping at both regional and prospect scale;
- collection of 4,138 soil, 377 channel and grab rock chip samples; and
- 10.9 line-km dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey.

Unity Cambodia made initial site visits to the Ngot Gold Project in August 2023 with reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling undertaken. Extensive areas of historical and recent artisanal gold mining, both alluvial and primary, were found. The primary gold mineralisation was found to be similar to the intrusive related gold style of mineralisation at Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine. Mineralisation is associated with stacked and stockwork quartz +/- arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite veins that occur in parallel zones within several north-northeast trending corridors across the Ngot Gold Project. Twenty-four rock chip samples were collected primarily from artisanal mining mullock heaps and pits during this initial reconnaissance.

Surface soil sampling programs commenced in August 2023 and were completed in June 2024. Initially areas of known mineralisation and their potential strike extensions were covered and then the soil sampling was extended to cover approximately 75% of the project area. A total of 4,138 soil samples were collected on either a 400 m x 80 m, 200 m x 40 m or 100 m x 40 m grid spacing (closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation or in areas where anomalous gold-in-soil sample results were received in earlier sampling). Samples were submitted to ALS Global for gold analysis. Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity Cambodia using a portable XRF. During this soil sampling, more detailed geological mapping was conducted, with a further nine channel and 368 grab rock chip samples collected. Samples were submitted to ALS Global for gold and multi-element analysis.

For the 4,138 soil samples, 20% of the assay results were >10 ppb gold and are regarded as anomalous. Of these, 1.6% of the results were >100 ppb gold which is regarded as highly anomalous for soil samples. Refer to Figure 15 and Appendix C for all soil sample locations and the gold-in-soil sample results for the Ngot Gold Project.

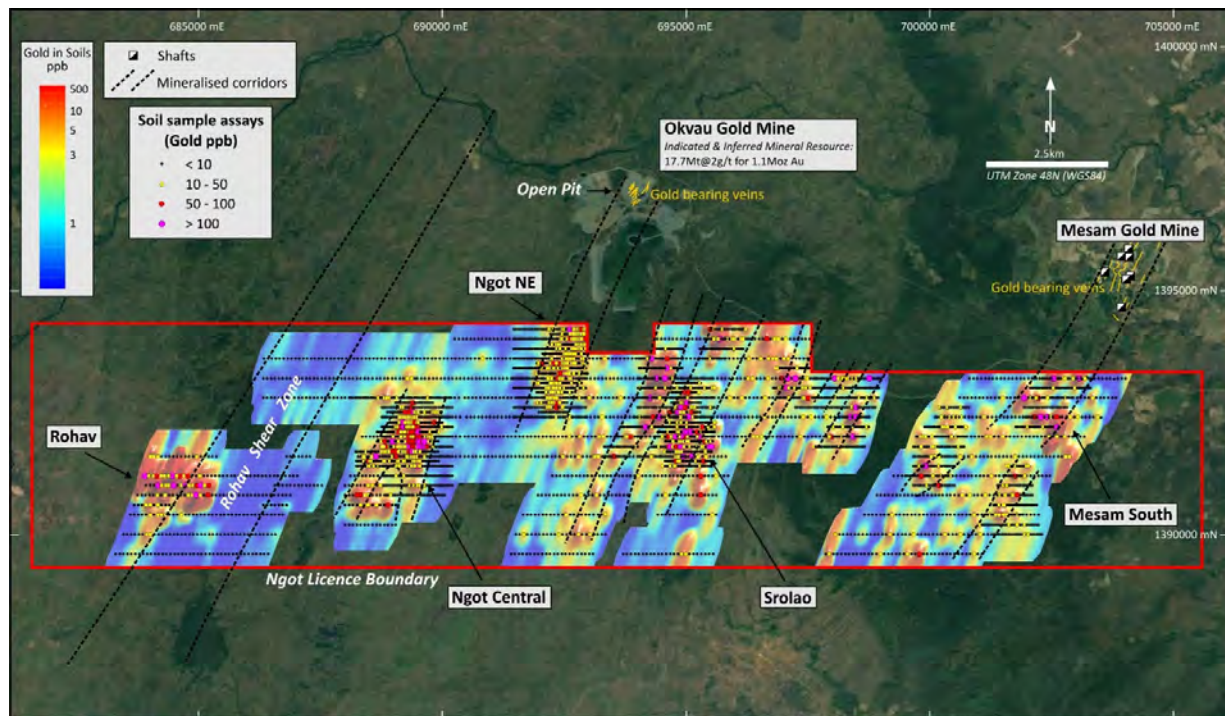


Figure 15: Ngot Gold Project gold mineralised corridors and prospects on a satellite image. Source: Unity Metals.

With the 377 rock chip samples, 50.5% of the assay results were >0.1 g/t gold and are regarded as anomalous. Of these, 26.8% of the results were >1 g/t gold and 14.4% of the results were >5 g/t gold. Refer to Figure 14 for all rock chip sample locations and gold results and Appendix A for all rock chip sample results for the Ngot Gold Project.

It should be noted that these rock chip samples are selective in nature and indicative of the presence of gold mineralisation. The gold grades quoted in the Independent Geologist's Report are not necessarily indicative of the average gold grades that will be obtained following systematic exploration. Further exploration, including drilling, is required to ascertain the distribution of the gold mineralisation and the average gold grades at the Ngot Gold Project.

From the results of the geological mapping and the geochemical sampling completed to date, Unity Metals has identified significant gold mineralisation at five prospect areas (from west to east) within the Ngot Gold Project: Rohav, Ngot Central, Ngot NE, Srolao and Mesam South prospects (see Figures 14 and 15). The prospect areas generally lie within a number of distinct north-northeast trending structural corridors. This north-northeast trend is the same as the orientation of many of the gold mineralised veins located within the prospect areas at the Ngot Gold Project and is also the same trend seen in gold mineralisation at both the Okvau Gold Mine and the Mesam Gold Mine.

In July 2024 (just prior to the on-set of the rainy season), Unity Cambodia completed a 10.9-line km 2D dipole-dipole IP survey at the Rohav and Ngot Central prospects. The survey consisted of four, east-west oriented lines with 50 m dipoles along the lines. Apparent Resistivity and Apparent Chargeability data was collected along each line surveyed.

The results of Unity Cambodia's exploration on each prospect area at the Ngot Gold Project are discussed below.

4.5.1 Rohav Prospect

In May 2024, a gold mineralised vein system, that may extend over 2 km, was discovered at the Rohav Prospect in the western part of the Ngot Gold Project. At the Rohav Prospect, a prominent 5 km long by 1.4 km wide, north-northeast trending ridge of sediments is capped by basalt which forms a laterite plateau (**Rohav Plateau**) (Figure 16). The basalt cap appears to be 1 m to 15 m thick.

Unity Metals has interpreted the Rohav Plateau to be formed by the process of “inverted relief”. A topographic low has been filled by basalt lava that has been hardened and more resistant to weathering than the surrounding sediments. Over millions of years of erosion, the resistant basalt remains and now forms a topographic high.

From interpretation of satellite imagery, the Rohav Plateau appears to lie along a major north-northeast trending shear zone. This shear zone could have been more susceptible to weathering and is the reason for the original topographic low that was filled with basalt.

Unity Metals believes this shear zone beneath the basalt cover could be gold mineralised.

Active and abandoned artisanal, alluvial workings are present in an area of 2.2 km x 0.7 km on the western side of the ridge. Rock chip samples from scattered outcrop and float in this area returned assays up to **10.1 g/t, 4.5 g/t and 3.5 g/t gold**. Refer to Figures 16 and 17 for all rock chip sample locations and gold results, Table 2 for rock chip samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold and Appendix A for all sample results for the Rohav Prospect.

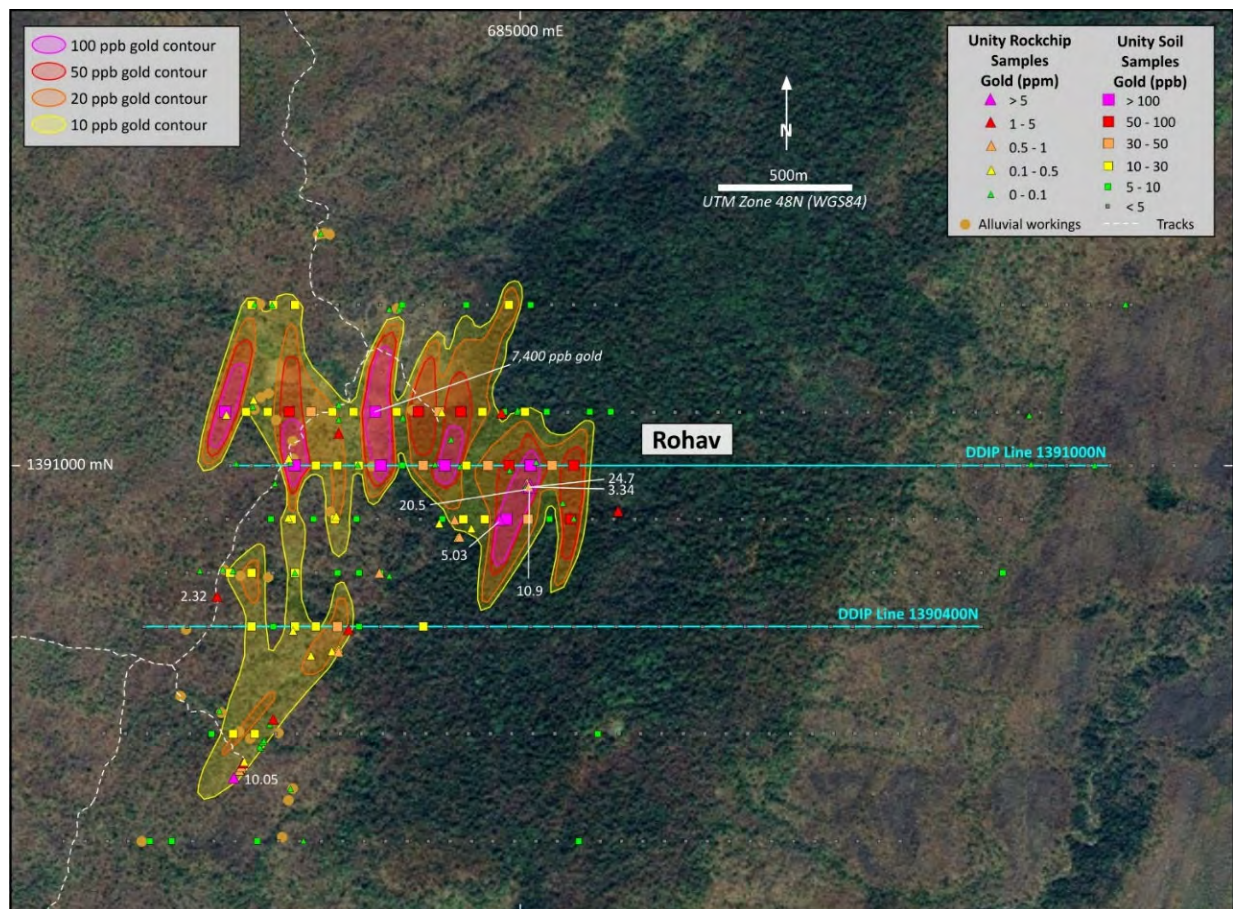


Figure 16: Rohav Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results and IP survey lines on a satellite image – the thicker, green vegetation is associated with the basalt cover which caps the Rohav Plateau. Source: Unity Metals.

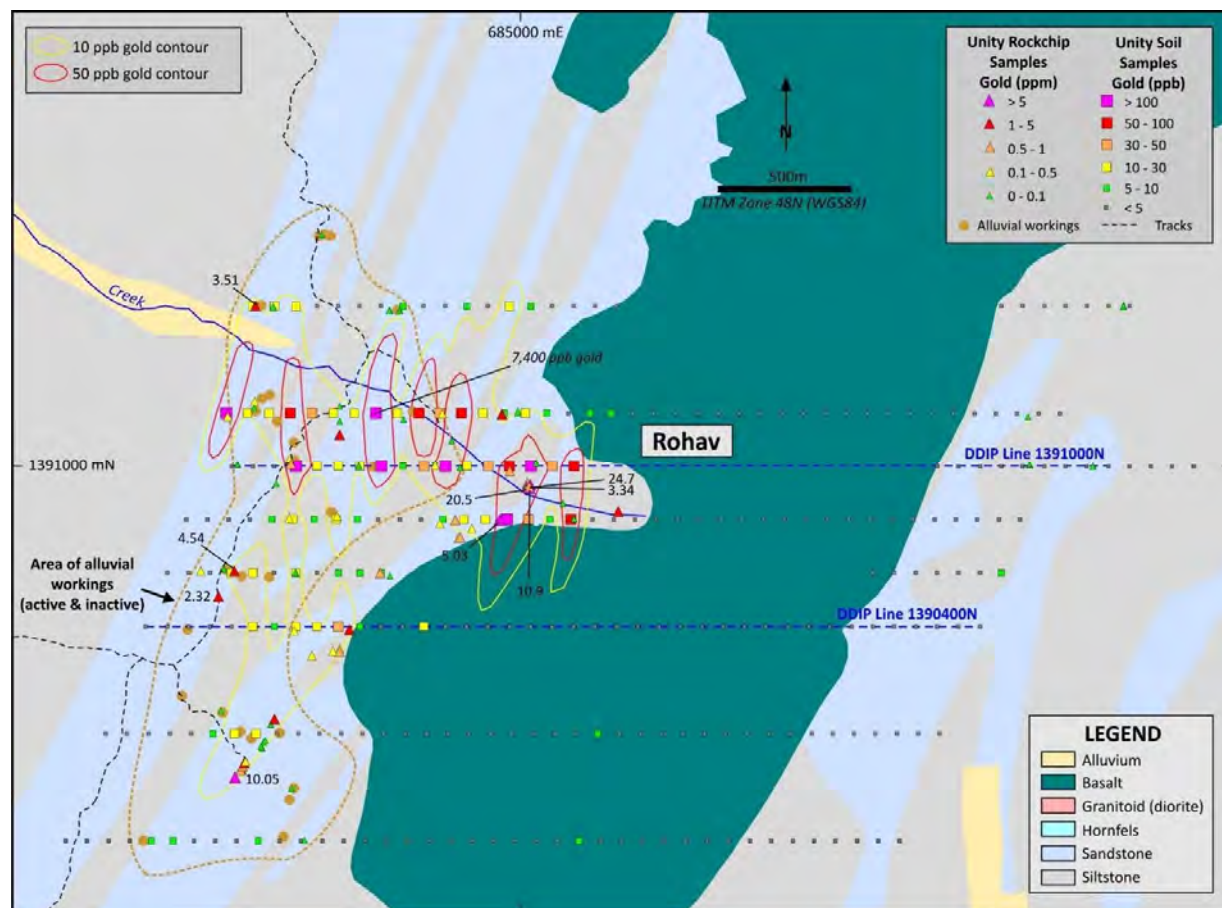


Figure 17: Rohav Prospect. Soil sample and rock chip sample locations/results, IP lines on interpreted geology.
Source: Unity Metals.

Table 2: Rohav Prospect rock chip assay results. A total of 62 samples from the Rohav Prospect were assayed. Twelve samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold have been presented here. Assay results for all of the rock chip samples taken at Rohav Prospect are provided in Appendix A and gold assays for all the samples are depicted in Figures 16 and 17.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103060	683933	1389837	10.05	38.8	2110	-2	10	1.72	2510	0.26	13	53
103063	683870	1390512	2.32	1.2	555	2	8	3.68	233	0.02	-2	24
103194	684931	1391197	1.17	63	493	281	19	5.87	860	0.26	11	56
103202	684923	1390797	5.03	111	370	245	5	3.22	253	0.07	8	42
103204	684361	1390388	1.45	2.8	85	3	3	1.39	190	0.02	-2	10
103209	685037	1390928	3.34	33.2	805	33	44	4.18	678	0.35	6	158
103210	685037	1390930	24.7	206	3110	338	153	29.4	8720	10	10	4.36%
103211	685367	1390830	1.24	17.1	959	63	25	8.34	2190	0.17	2	256
103217	685024	1390919	20.5	81.7	4300	98	95	19.85	3480	0.73	10	499
103218	685036	1390917	10.9	9.1	405	10	57	2.61	499	0.25	2	61
103249	684010	1391602	3.51	109	89	126	7	1.92	585	0.06	-2	29
103261	683931	1390608	4.54	9.5	715	9	2	3.71	792	0.62	-2	18

A single creek, draining to the west has incised a steep sided valley through the basalt and into the sediments across the ridge for around 700 m. Water in the creek appears to be naturally contaminated by weathering of sulphides in the sediments and gold mineralised veins (Photograph 1). Vietnamese artisanal miners were illegally mining mineralised veins exposed in the walls of the valley until they were removed by the previous Chinese licence holders. The exposed gold mineralised veins are flat-lying, stacked quartz-haematite-limonite and quartz-sulphide veins of up to 30 cm thickness and up to 30 m strike length that dip at a shallow angle to the east under the basalt plateau (Photograph 2). Quartz-sulphide vein float mineralisation has been sampled for 300 m upstream (Photograph 3). Rock chip assays for samples taken of the veins include: **20.5 g/t, 10.9 g/t, 5.0 g/t and 3.3 g/t gold**. One vein assayed **24.7 g/t gold, 206 g/t silver, 0.9% lead and 4.4% zinc**. Refer to Figures 16 and 17 for all rock chip sample locations and gold results, Table 2 for rock chip samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold and Appendix A for all sample results.

Unity Cambodia completed first pass grid soil sampling (400 m x 80 m and 200 m x 80 m) over the southern portion of the Rohav Prospect. A major 2.3 km x 1.5 km gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb gold) has been outlined and it is associated with the area of mapped gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins and the area of alluvial workings (see Figure 16). The soil anomaly is open to the west and constrained on the eastern side by the basalt cover of the Rohav Plateau. The highest gold assays in the soil samples, including the peak of **7,400 ppb (7.4 g/t) gold** are found close to the west-northwest draining creek that has the Vietnamese workings in its headwaters. Refer to Figure 17 which depicts all soil sample locations and the gold-in-soil sample results from the Rohav Prospect, and to Appendix C which provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the Ngot Gold Project.

Attempts to auger by hand through the basalt cover at the Rohav Prospect were unsuccessful. The terrain is also too steep for vehicle-mounted drilling access without extensive earthworks and track preparation.

Unity Cambodia has completed a trial Induced Polarisation (IP) survey over the basalt at the Rohav Prospect to test if geophysics can locate the sulphide-bearing mineralisation that hosts the gold mineralisation beneath the basalt cover and potentially define targets for drill testing.



Photograph 1: Rohav Prospect. Creek cutting through the basalt plateau and into the gold mineralised sediments below. The creek water is naturally contaminated due to the weathering of the sulphides associated with the gold mineralisation. *Source: Author.*



Photograph 2: (Left) Rohav Prospect. Quartz-arsenopyrite vein from Vietnamese artisanal mine. A rock chip sample (ID 103217) taken from this vein at location 685024 m East, 1390919 m North returned assay results of 20.5 g/t gold, 81.7 g/t silver and 0.4% arsenic (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Author.*

Photograph 3: (Right) Rohav Prospect. Quartz vein breccia from 300 m downstream from Vietnamese workings. A rock chip sample (ID 103257) taken from this vein breccia at location 684682 m East, 1391005 m North returned an assay of 0.47 g/t gold (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Author.*

The IP survey was conducted by Austhai Geophysical Consultants (Thailand) Co. Ltd (Austhai). The IP survey consisted of two, parallel, 3 km long lines (1391000 m North and 1390400 m North) that were spaced 600 m apart (Figures 17 and 18). Dipoles along the lines were spaced at 50 m and read to N=12 (up to 16), to give a depth of investigation to 300 m to 400 m.

On the resistivity profile for Line 1391000 m North a very resistive zone is located between 635100 m East and 635450 m East with resistivity up to 10,000 ohm-m (while the rest of the section is between 50 to 650 ohm-m). This is a potential area of silicification marked by the high resistivity. On the periphery of this resistive zone are shallow chargeable highs and at depth in the west is a more moderate chargeable high on the periphery of the zone.

The strong resistivity anomaly and the associated chargeable highs are perhaps related to an intrusion related gold mineralisation system underlying the basalt cap. The fracture controlled stockwork within the host intrusion would be defined by areas of silicification (defined by high resistivity) with disseminated sulphide alteration in the adjacent rock matrix (defined by a chargeability response as a halo).

Line 1390400 m North is more active than Line 1391000 m North with several areas of chargeable response. The chargeable highs overlying moderate to high resistivity (centred on 685552 m East and 686497 m East), which overlie a moderate to high resistivity anomaly, are of particular interest. These areas may be indicating the presence of disseminated sulphide alteration (high chargeability) associated with silica alteration (high resistivity) related to a gold-bearing quartz-sulphide stockwork vein system developed within an intrusion.

A second resistive zone between 684499 m East and 684800 m East is similar to the very resistive zone seen in Line 1391000 m North (between 635100 m East and 635450 East). This zone does not have the shallow chargeable highs overlying it; however, there are two zones of moderate chargeable highs on the western and eastern periphery of the resistive zone. This is possibly defining a silicified cap with peripheral alteration in the form of semi-massive to disseminated sulphides which may be gold-bearing.

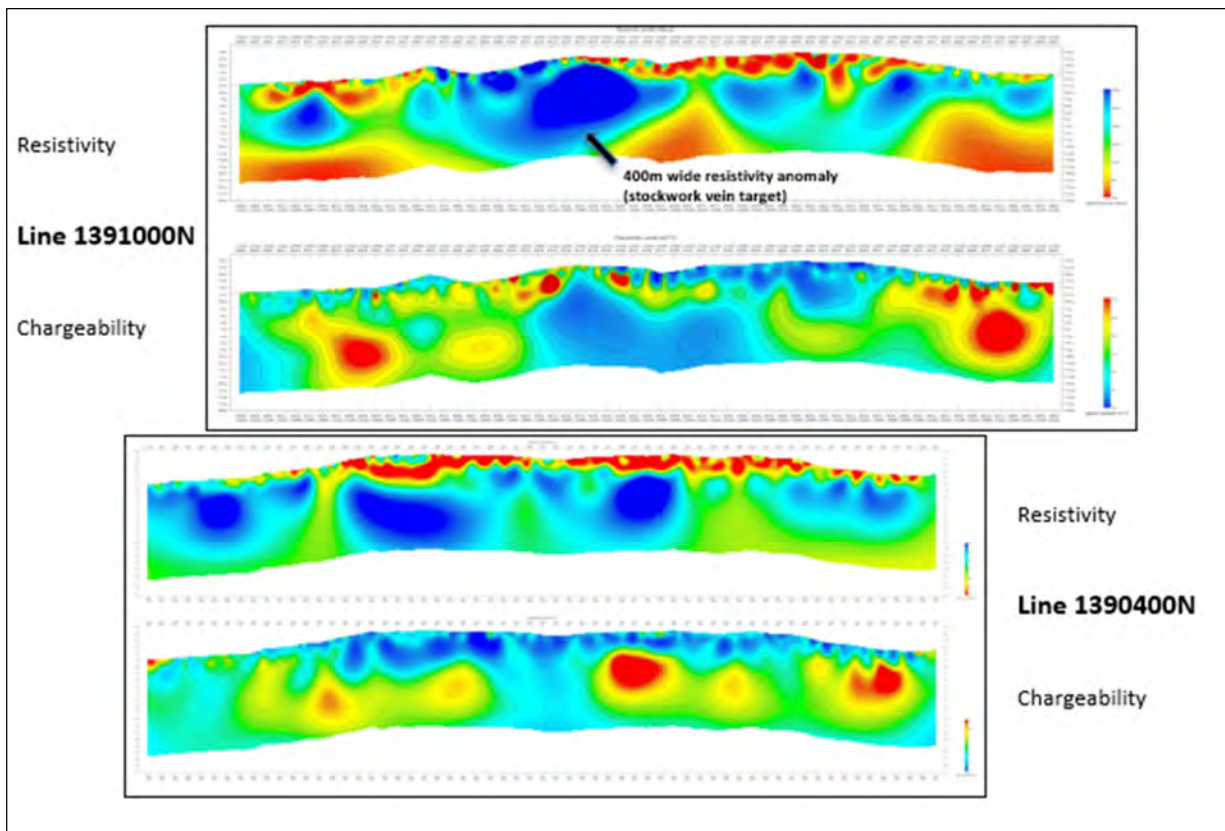


Figure 18: Rohav Prospect observed resistivity and chargeability pseudo sections for Lines 1391000 m North and 1390400 m North.

Top: Inversion resistivity vs depth section with colour range 50 Ohm-m (red) to 650 Ohm-m (blue).

Bottom: Inversion chargeability vs depth section with colour range 0.0 mV/V (blue) to 25.0 mV/V (red). Note: the IP images are at the same scale and aligned on the same eastings. Source: Unity Metals.

4.5.2 Ngot Central Prospect

At the Ngot Central Prospect, zones of primary gold mineralisation occur in quartz +/- arsenopyrite + pyrite stockwork and sheeted veins hosted in a 1.5 km x 1 km diorite intrusion that lies approximately 6 km southwest of Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine. Most of the vein mineralisation has been found in historical artisanal mine pits and mullock heaps that are within an 800 m x 400 m area.

Rock chips samples from mineralisation exposed in these workings have returned gold assays that include **64.9 g/t, 38.6 g/t, 37 g/t, 30.4 g/t, 15.2 g/t, 14.9 g/t, 14.8 g/t, 9.7 g/t, 9.6 g/t and 9.3 g/t gold**. Refer to Figure 19 for all rock chip sample locations and gold results, Table 3 for rock chip samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold and Appendix A for all sample results for the Ngot Central Prospect.

During the site visit for this report, a number of historical artisanal mine workings were inspected (Photograph 4), and samples were taken from an active artisanal mine. The active mining had recently exposed a 70 cm wide zone of shallowly dipping (-15° toward southeast), parallel quartz + limonite and quartz, arsenopyrite, pyrite veins hosted in weathered diorite saprolite at a depth of around 2 m below surface. Individual vein thicknesses up to 10-15 cm were observed within the mineralised zone (Photograph 5 and 6). A channel sample intersection across this mineralised zone returned **0.7 m @ 6.5 g/t gold**. The mineralised zone ends in the floor of the workings, and its full width is still to be determined.

A broad area of recent artisanal alluvial mining extends for approximately 1 km west-southwest from the area of primary gold mineralisation. Two mineralised float samples, not located in or near the alluvial workings, were collected in this area. The first sample of diorite with chalcedonic quartz veins and quartz vein breccia with chalcopryite and possible cuprite returned assays of **44.0 g/t gold, 119 g/t silver, 1.1 % copper** and **314 ppm antimony** (Photograph 7). The second sample of a chalcedonic quartz vein with sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite returned assays of **33.3 g/t gold, 37.4 g/t silver** and **5.6 % zinc** (Photograph 8).

The presence of these mineralised float samples suggests that an as yet currently unidentified primary source of high-grade gold mineralisation may be present in this area.

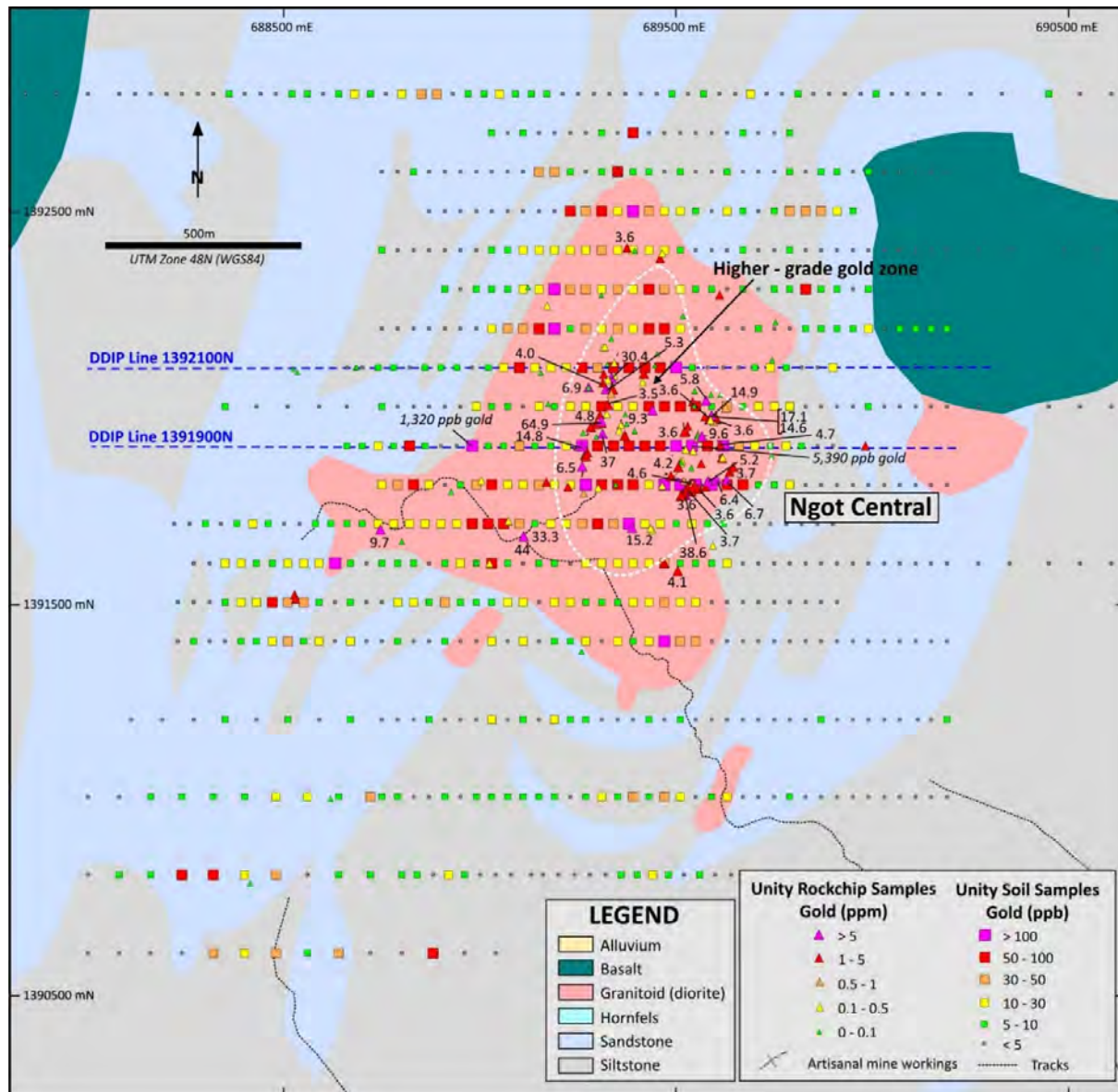
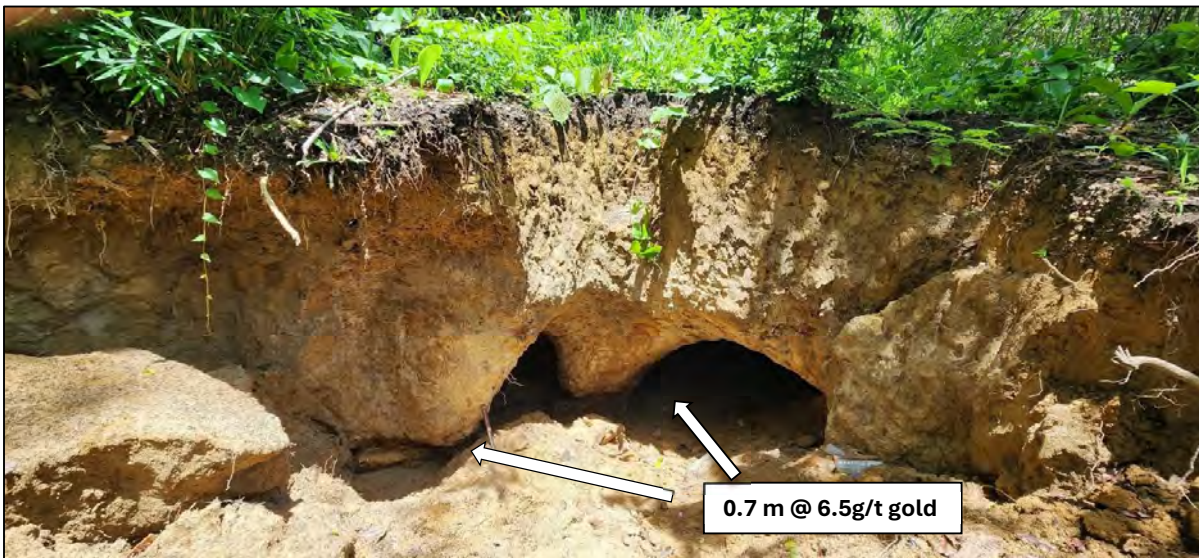


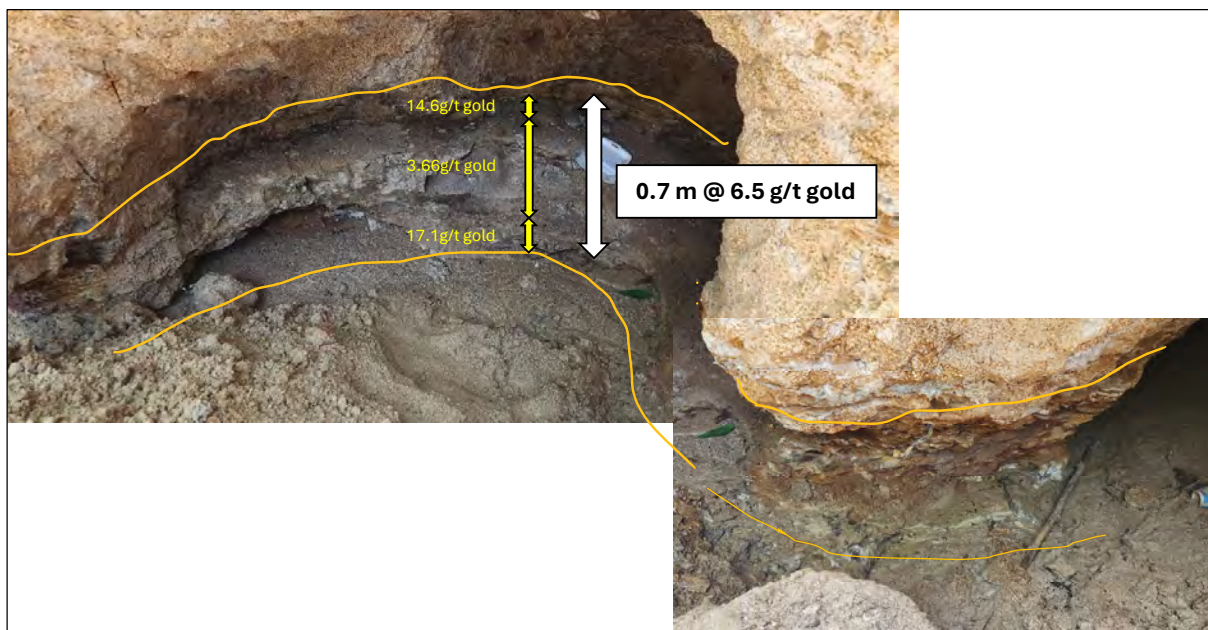
Figure 19: Ngot Central Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results on geology, location of IP lines shown. Source: Unity Metals.



Photograph 4: Historical artisanal workings inspected by the Author at the Ngot Central Prospect on gold-bearing, banded, quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in weathered diorite. A channel rock chip sample (ID 103344) taken from a 40 cm wide stacked vein at location 689512 m East, 1391773 m North returned an assay result of 1.2 g/t gold. A grab rock chip sample (ID 103341) taken from a stock work vein at location 689524 m East, 1391774 m North returned assay results of 38.6 g/t gold and 21.6 g/t silver (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Unity Metals.*



Photograph 5: Ngot Central Prospect. New artisanal workings on shallow-dipping, stacked high-grade gold veins hosted in weathered diorite (2 m below surface). The vertical channel sample intersection of 0.7 m @ 6.5 g/t gold was obtained from the sampling of these veins at location 689585 m East, 1391967 m North (refer to Photograph 6 for individual channel sample locations, Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Unity Metals.*



Photograph 6: Ngot Central Prospect. Close up view of the same veins as above. The banded quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite mineralisation strikes 040° and dips 15° SE. The mineralised zone ends in the floor of the working and its full width is still to be determined. The vertical channel sample intersection of 0.7 m @ 6.5 g/t gold is comprised of the following individual channel rock chip assay results all located at location 689585 m East, 1391967m North: sample (ID 103304) with 0.05 m @ 14.6 g/t gold (upper); sample (ID 103305) with 0.5 m @ 3.6 g/t gold (middle); and sample (ID 103306) with 0.1 m @ 17.1 g/t gold (lower) (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Unity Metals.*



Photograph 7: (Left) Ngot Central Prospect. Float sample of diorite with chalcedonic quartz veins and quartz vein breccia with disseminated chalcopryite and possibly cuprite. A rock chip sample (ID N2303048) taken from this mineralised diorite at location 689112 m East, 1391672 m North returned assay results of 44 g/t gold, 119 g/t silver and 1.1% copper (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Unity Metals.*

Photograph 8: (Right) Ngot Central Prospect. Float sample of a 10 cm chalcedonic, banded quartz vein with sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite. A rock chip sample (ID N2303049) taken from this vein at location 689112 m East, 1391672 m North returned assay results of 33.3 g/t gold, 37.4 g/t silver and 5.6% zinc (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Unity Metals.*

Recently completed soil sampling (100 m x 40 m spacing) by Unity Cambodia has defined a coherent, northeast trending gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb gold) of 2.8 km length x 1 km width that overlies the diorite intrusion (Figure 20). Assays from soils include: **472 ppb, 365 ppb, 294 ppb, 253 ppb gold** with a peak value of **5,390 ppb gold (5.4 g/t gold)**. Refer to Figure 20 for all soil sample locations and the gold-in-soil sample results from the Ngot Central Prospect, and to Appendix C which provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the Ngot Gold Project.

The gold-in-soil anomaly is coincident with a strong arsenic-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppm, maximum **1,205 ppm**) and it remains open to the west, southwest and to the northwest.

Unity Metals also completed an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at the Ngot Central Prospect. Two lines of 2D dipole-dipole IP, spaced 200 m apart (1392100 m North and 13901900 m North) were completed to test for evidence of silicification and sulphide alteration, beneath the thin residual soil cover (see Figure 19). Dipoles along the lines were spaced at 50 m and read to N=12 (up to 16), for a depth of investigation to 300 m to 400 m.

On Line 1392100 m North, a prominent chargeable anomaly, overlapping a resistive zone, was located near to surface to the west between 688301 m East and 688660 m East (Figure 21). This 360 m wide chargeable anomaly, modelled to be at 100 m depth, has similar characteristics to the western anomaly on Line 1391900 m North but is deeper and more prominent with values up to 35 mV/V. The IP signature can be interpreted to be a broad zone of silica-sulphide alteration which may be gold mineralised.

There are also three moderately chargeable features on Line 1392100 m North overlying resistive zones at 689085 m East, 689351 m East and an elongated zone increasing in depth between 689497 m East and 689646 m East. The latter elongated chargeability anomaly lies in the eastern portion of the diorite intrusion, where Unity Metals has located a strong zone of shallow-dipping, gold-bearing sheeted veins with sulphides (predominantly arsenopyrite). It is also coincident with the peak of the strong gold-in-soil anomaly at the Ngot Central Prospect.

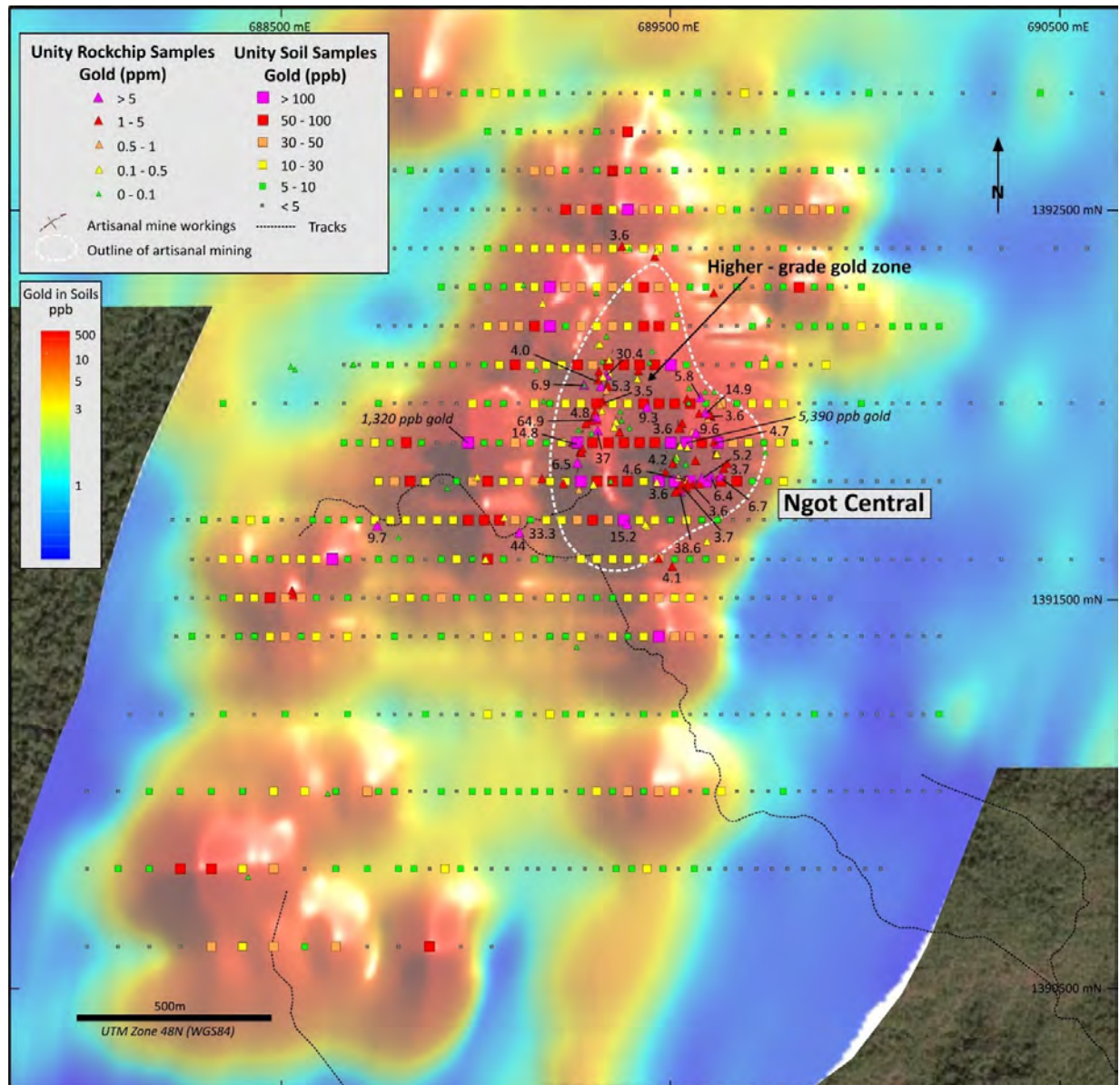


Figure 20. Ngot Central Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample gold results on a gridded gold-in-soil image. Source: Unity Metals.

There is a shallow, near surface, moderately chargeable anomaly on Line 1391900 m North (see Figure 21) overlying a 500 m wide resistive zone from 689213 m East to 689707 m East which is interpreted to represent a broad zone of silicification with associated disseminated sulphides. This zone is confined to within a depth of 150 m from the surface and it also lies in the eastern portion of the diorite intrusion where the strong zone of shallow-dipping, gold-bearing sheeted quartz-sulphide veins have been identified by Unity Metals. It is also coincident with the peak of the strong gold-in-soil anomaly. The chargeability anomaly provides a priority target for the first drilling at the Ngot Gold Project.

The western chargeability anomaly repeats on Line 1391900 m North and is shown to be the result of three causative bodies. The most prominent of these is very close to surface or even at surface between 688313 m East to 688414 m East. Investigation of this area for any outcrop with alteration with disseminated or semi-massive sulphides is recommended.

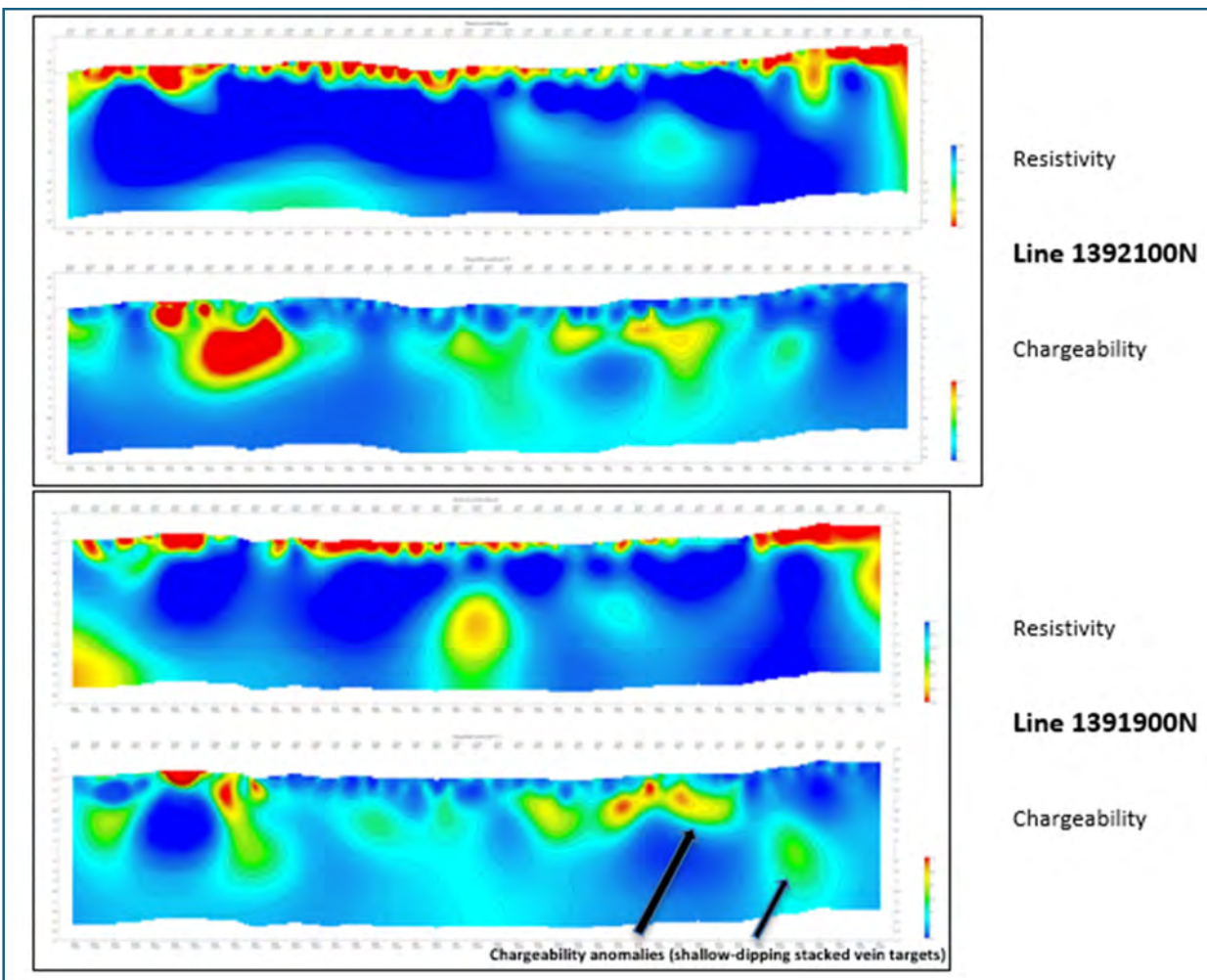


Figure 21: Ngot Central Prospect observed resistivity and chargeability pseudo sections for Lines 139210 m North and 1391900 m North.

Top: Inversion resistivity vs depth section with colour range 150 Ohm-m (red) to 2500 Ohm-m (blue).

Bottom: Inversion chargeability vs depth section with colour range 0.0 mV/V (blue) to 25.0 mV/V (red). Note: the IP images are at the same scale and aligned on the same eastings. *Source: Unity Metals.*

Table 3: Ngot Central Prospect rock chip assay results. A total of 119 samples from the Ngot Central Prospect were assayed. Fifty-five samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold have been presented here. Assay results for all of the rock chip samples taken at Ngot Central Prospect are provided in Appendix A and gold assays for all the samples are depicted in Figures 19 and 20.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
N2303005	689312	1391960	2.83	2.2	613	-2	186	3.24	19	0.17	-5	45
N2303006	689306	1391981	2.76	2.1	1915	4	45	1.96	14	0.14	-5	3
N2303007	689316	1392085	2.77	1.1	6.31%	8	33	5.74	10	0.16	39	4
N2303048	689112	1391672	44.0	119	471	147	1.11%	22.8	1850	19.3	314	786
N2303049	689112	1391672	33.3	37.4	1.72%	9	757	8.85	1525	10.6	33	5.64%
103012	689375	1392406	3.58	1.7	9	118	9	1.37	17	-0.01	-2	3
103014	689611	1392286	1.07	1.1	355	47	528	8.19	14	0.01	-2	11
103017	689601	1391975	1.84	3.5	1585	5	92	1.54	95	0.03	-2	4
103020	689541	1391785	3.63	4.6	627	6	70	1.29	42	0.24	-2	2
103131	688531	1391513	2.49	1.1	32	91	70	1.35	3	0.02	-2	6

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103133	689170	1391811	1.03	0.6	116	3	10	1.5	23	0.02	-2	2
103134	689225	1391798	2.59	0.5	97	10	10	1.22	20	0.02	-2	-2
103137	689352	1392600	2.48	0.7	73	37	288	5.24	14	0.27	-2	17
103143	689440	1391994	9.32	4.6	2300	30	128	8.3	85	0.07	4	19
103144	689590	1391980	14.9	13.2	1265	11	172	2.12	2	0.04	-2	3
103185	689389	1391695	15.2	12.6	270	77	53	1.67	26	0.02	-2	6
103186	688747	1391692	9.73	23.4	7	90	14	1.08	-2	0.01	-2	-2
103304	689585	1391967	14.55	13.1	4.51%	34	1055	5.62	8	0.3	21	7
103305	689585	1391967	3.55	6.8	4.33%	9	412	13.05	12	0.51	14	7
103306	689585	1391967	17.05	15.3	3.02%	32	891	6.27	10	0.51	14	11
103308	689545	1391803	1.3	2.4	2350	4	212	2.22	11	0.26	2	5
103309	689982	1391900	1.73	1.8	175	5	86	1.66	2	0.01	-2	14
103330	689577	1392016	5.75	8.8	2.33%	34	128	3.29	91	0.03	12	3
103334	689534	1391798	4.64	5.2	1625	9	211	2.66	44	0.09	2	9
103335	689533	1391800	1.14	2.5	3040	7	77	2.03	63	0.21	-2	4
103337	689538	1391802	2.3	4.1	5960	4	268	2.95	50	0.79	4	8
103339	689544	1391794	4.64	8.9	3.15%	11	1255	5.39	52	1.9	14	26
103340	689557	1391792	3.55	4.2	6760	8	275	2.96	62	0.32	2	10
103341	689524	1391774	38.6	21.6	875	48	756	1.5	13	0.32	-2	11
103343	689519	1391778	1.57	0.5	1295	2	47	0.99	14	0.06	-2	5
103344	689512	1391773	1.23	2	1.73%	21	155	2.61	7	0.19	8	3
103345	689529	1391791	3.67	2.6	8570	4	266	6.8	110	0.6	11	20
103349	689339	1392044	1.11	0.6	995	2	85	5.39	20	0.3	-2	5
103351	689326	1392006	3.47	2.1	6100	5	205	3.75	14	0.11	3	6
103352	689297	1391957	4.82	5.4	431	5	103	3.73	48	0.1	-2	13
103353	689313	1391932	37	8.5	2750	14	184	4.42	53	0.05	4	9
103354	689273	1391884	1.38	1.6	767	6	233	2.45	28	0.22	-2	4
103358	689581	1391811	5.22	17	8820	23	593	3.66	46	0.53	7	13
103359	689603	1391815	6.4	11.6	4.03%	10	222	7.47	52	0.66	29	14
103362	689505	1391846	4.19	4.4	2990	4	400	1.83	91	0.5	3	5
103364	689486	1391823	2.4	0.8	1300	2	67	2.21	37	0.06	2	5
103367	689566	1391925	9.57	7	2950	12	243	4.58	64	0.13	5	10
103368	689612	1391901	4.65	2.5	616	9	103	3.48	32	0.04	2	4
103369	689617	1391871	1.19	1.2	3900	3	259	3.61	104	0.28	4	11
103373	689417	1392085	2	0.5	634	3	164	3.66	7	0.02	3	6
103380	689369	1391927	2.77	-0.2	116	-2	4	0.91	25	-0.01	2	5
103381	689261	1391849	6.45	9.2	11.45%	30	267	11.1	402	0.21	54	17
103389	689504	1391581	4.06	15.5	1310	81	283	4.12	71	0.04	4	34
103390	689469	1391601	2.85	11.7	1025	39	356	4.26	45	0.04	3	15
103391	689645	1391846	1.44	1	2.31%	4	60	4.5	22	0.21	14	3
103395	689270	1391875	2.7	0.6	1555	<2	30	1.67	14	0.11	-2	5
103396	689261	1391898	14.75	11.8	1.33%	55	254	15	178	0.62	6	75
103397	689282	1391949	2.93	1.8	158	3	16	1.56	39	0.02	-2	3
103398	689310	1391964	64.9	41.9	3050	87	387	11.45	174	0.06	9	80
103400	689522	1391936	3.64	1.8	1815	6	79	2.95	37	0.15	-2	16

4.5.3 Ngot NE Prospect

The Ngot NE (northeast) Prospect is located 2.5 km south-southwest of Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine and lies within a north-northeast trending mineralised corridor, here referred to as the Okvau Mine Trend.

Unity Metals mapping has outlined an elongate, north-northeast trending 1.2 km x 0.7 km diorite intrusive (Figure 22). Whilst outcrop is sparse, multiple zones of gold mineralised quartz-arsenopyrite veins and vein breccia were found in several abandoned and active artisanal mining pits within the diorite and sediments along the diorite contact (Photograph 9 and Table 4).



Photograph 9: Ngot NE Prospect. Quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite breccia. A rock chip sample (ID 103090) taken from this vein at location Easting 689112 m, Northing 1391672 m returned assay results of 2.2 g/t gold, 2.4 g/t silver and 4.9% arsenic (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Author.*

Soil samples were collected on a 100 m x 40 m grid over most of the prospect area. Sampling outlined a coherent, north-northeast trending, 2 km long x 700 m wide gold in soil anomaly (>10 ppb) with a coincident arsenic in soil anomaly (>10 ppm) with a peak gold assay of 1,000 ppb and peak arsenic assay of 763 ppm. The gold-in-soil anomaly remains open to the north, where it continues into Emerald's mining licence area and heads towards the Okvau Gold Mine's open pit. Refer to Figure 23 for all soil sample locations and the gold-in-soil sample results from the Ngot NE Prospect, and to Appendix C which provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the Ngot Gold Project.

Table 4: Ngot NE Prospect rock chip assay results. A total of 33 samples from the Ngot NE Prospect were assayed. Results for 1 sample that returned greater than 1 g/t gold has been presented here. Assay results for all of the rock chip samples taken at Ngot NE Prospect are provided in Appendix A and gold assays for all the samples are depicted in Figure 22.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103090	692018	1393388	2.2	2.4	4.9%	15	311	5.19	37	0.49	107	6

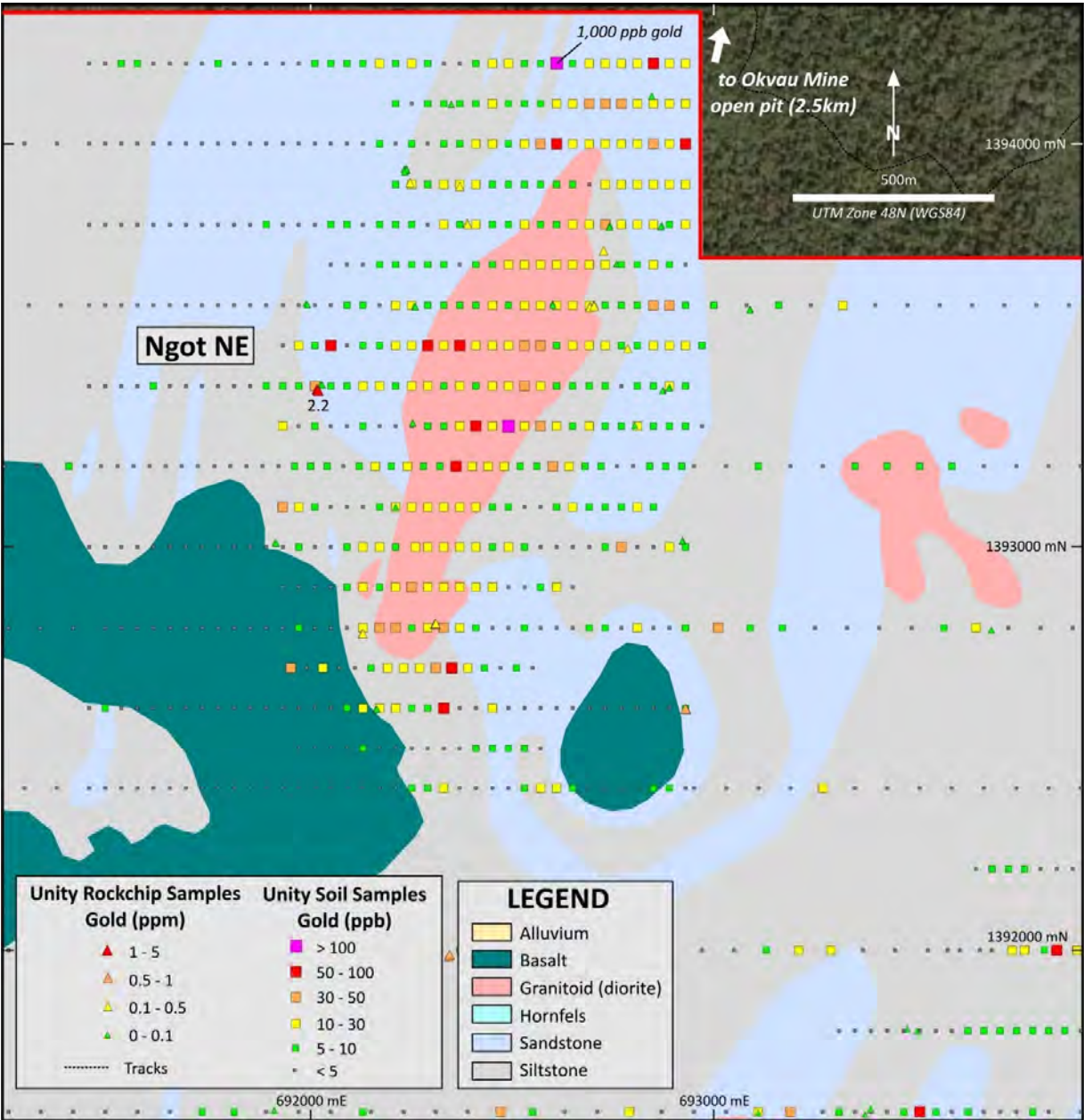


Figure 22: Ngot NE Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results on geology. Source: Unity Metals

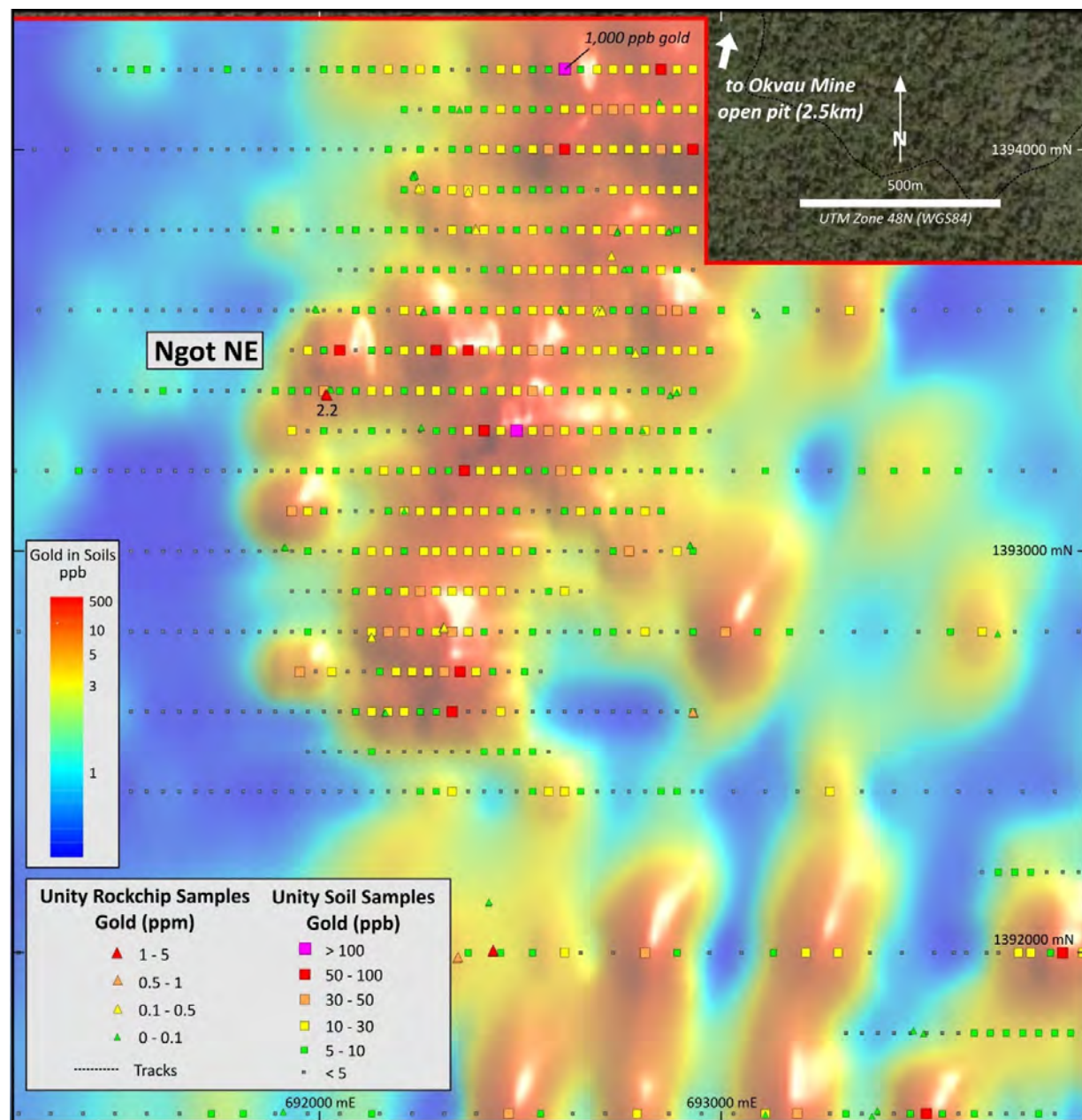


Figure 23: Ngot NE Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results on a gridded gold-in-soil image. Source: Unity Metals.

4.5.4 Srolao Prospect

The Srolao Prospect is located in the central part of the Ngot Gold Project and appears to be the current main area of artisanal mining of primary gold at the project. Mapped mineralisation in the area of artisanal mining occurs in a north-northeast trending zone of around 80 m wide x 600 m long. Gold mineralisation is associated with parallel zones of sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite veins, ranging from a few millimetres up 50 cm thickness that are hosted in sediments (Photograph 10 and Photograph 11). These veins are exposed in the artisanal workings and rock chip samples taken by Unity Cambodia assayed up to **27.4 g/t, 27.1 g/t, 26.9 g/t, 18.1 g/t and 16.3 g/t gold** with highly anomalous arsenic and bismuth. Refer to Figure 24 for all rock chip sample locations and gold results, Table 5 for rock chip samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold and Appendix A for all sample results for the Srolao Prospect.

A number of costeans, pits and slots were excavated by a Chinese company and locals report that the company had planned to begin mining but were operating illegally and were removed by government authorities. A small number of local artisanal miners have recently moved in to take advantage of the previous mine workings (Photograph 12).

Unity Cambodia completed soil sampling on a 200 m x 400 m grid over the prospect area. A number of stacked/parallel, north-northeast trending gold anomalies (>10 ppb) with coincident anomalous arsenic (>10 ppm) were defined (Figure 25). The individual anomalies each extend over 1 km of strike and are associated with the sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite veins. Peak soil assays include **5,910 ppb (5.9 g/t), 3,060 ppb (3.1 g/t) gold and 7,578 ppm arsenic**. Refer to Figure 25 for all soil sample locations and the gold-in-soil sample results from the Srolao Prospect, and to Appendix C which provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the Ngot Gold Project.

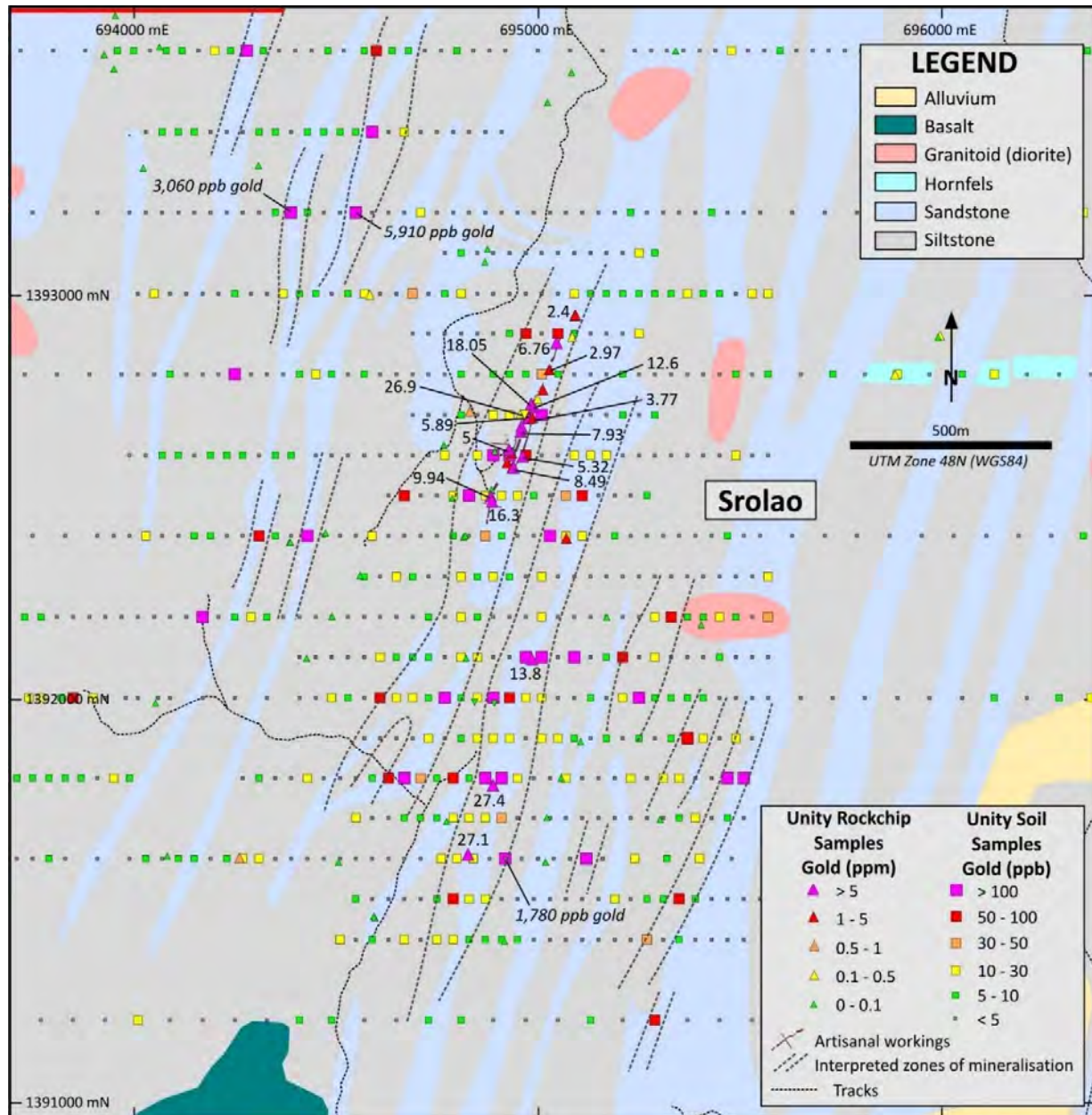


Figure 24: Srolao Prospect, soil and rock chip gold results geological map. Source: Unity Metals.



Photograph 10: Srolao Prospect. Sheeted gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation. A rock chip sample (ID N2306005) taken from this vein at location 694975 m East, 1392701 m North returned assay results of 26.9 g/t gold, 17.8% arsenic and 297 g/t bismuth (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Author.*



Photograph 11: (Left) Srolao Prospect. Stockwork gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation in sediments from the area of the main artisanal workings. A rock chip sample (ID 103025) taken from this mineralisation at location 695045 m East, 1392882 m North returned assay results of 6.8 g/t gold, 9.4% arsenic and 118 g/t bismuth (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Author.*

Photograph 12: (Right) Srolao Prospect. Active artisanal mine workings. *Source: Author.*

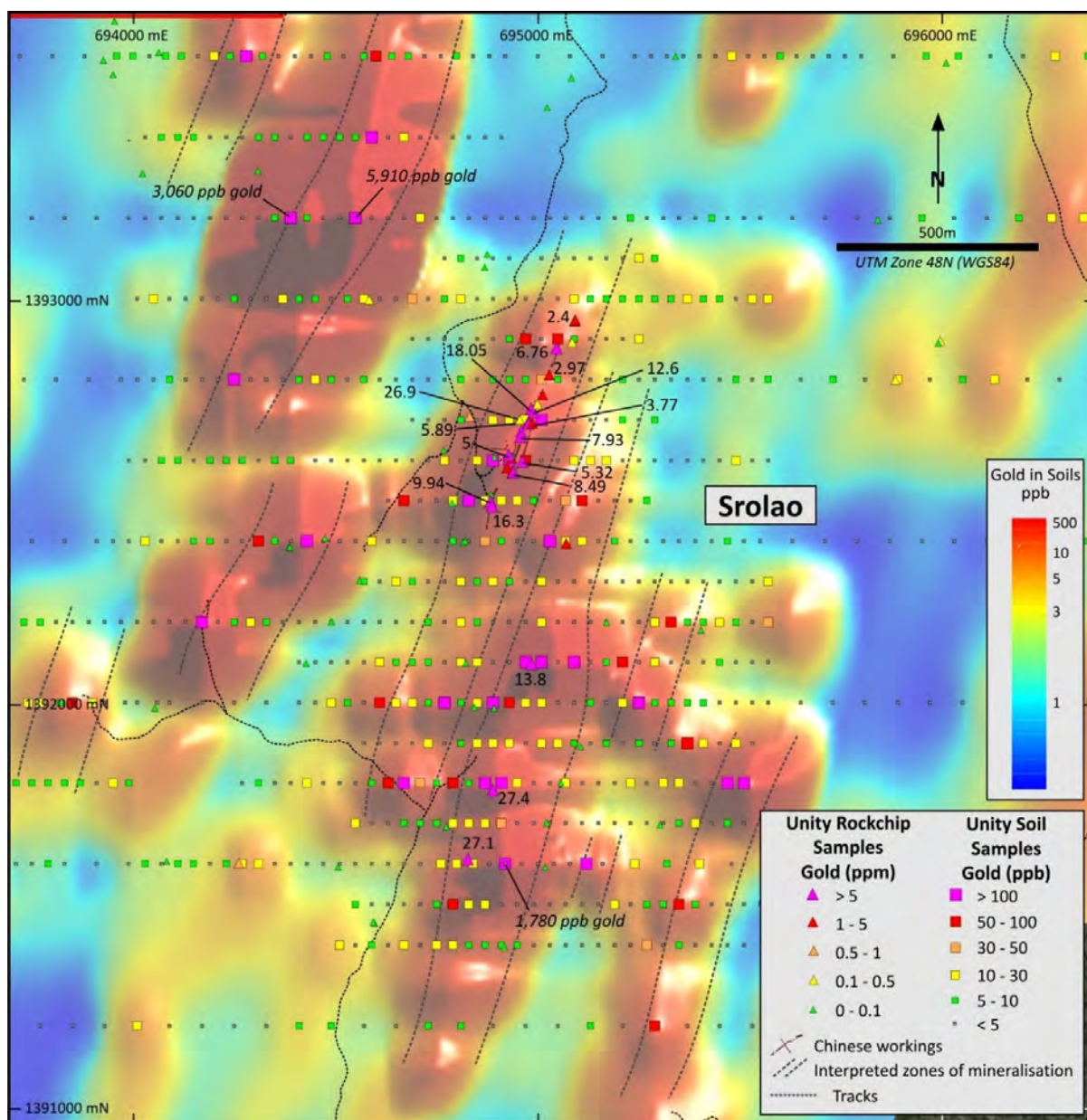


Figure 25: Srolao Prospect. Soil and rock chip sample results on a gridded gold-in-soil image. Source: Unity Metals.

Table 5: Srolao Prospect rock chip assay results. A total of 56 samples from the Srolao Prospect were assayed. Twenty-two samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold have been presented here. Assay results for all of the rock chip samples taken at Srolao Prospect are provided in Appendix A and gold assays for all the samples are depicted in Figures 24 and 25.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
N2306001	694882	1392504	9.94	1	9.53%	44	262	8.89	4	0.49	37	4
N2306002	694936	1392575	1.26	-0.5	1885	203	212	9.11	10	0.04	5	10
N2306003	694922	1392586	3.89	-0.5	2.91%	92	142	4.83	3	0.09	19	7
N2306004	694958	1392676	5.1	0.7	1.1%	197	171	5.12	10	0.06	8	7

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
N2306005	694975	1392701	26.9	1.8	17.7%	297	121	14.6	20	1.55	80	-2
103022	695090	1392950	1.21	0.3	1.08%	49	109	3.79	3	0.15	6	5
103023	695092	1392952	2.4	0.4	1.32%	29	205	11.15	4	0.2	56	4
103025	695045	1392882	6.76	0.8	9.36%	118	138	8.94	7	0.11	33	6
103026	695028	1392817	2.97	0.4	2.23%	26	95	3.5	4	0.12	5	7
103027	695012	1392767	1.33	0.8	284	164	62	1.35	40	0.03	-2	5
103028	694983	1392733	18.05	1.4	5.76%	71	137	5.71	8	0.09	25	4
103031	694975	1392696	5.89	0.6	6.6%	75	49	6.06	20	0.13	25	2
103032	694986	1392698	3.77	0.5	4.46%	186	155	7.15	46	0.28	18	6
103033	694962	1392602	5.32	0.5	5.46%	112	166	10	9	0.11	16	11
103034	694939	1392575	8.49	1	3620	83	65	2.08	32	0.06	5	4
103035	694956	1392663	7.93	0.8	5.28%	106	169	5.36	5	0.15	23	2
103036	694927	1392619	5.0	1	4.41%	357	128	4.96	31	0.16	22	9
103098	695070	1392400	1.64	3	289	258	64	2.55	52	0.01	4	7
103154	694886	1392491	16.3	1.1	5.22%	557	119	7.68	12	0.11	30	16
103159	694984	1392101	13.8	20.3	602	265	650	23.6	578	0.09	2	309
103313	694890	1391788	27.4	27.7	9.9%	147	438	16.15	571	1.0	35	410
103314	694827	1391616	27.1	5.1	30.1%	99	55	22	37	6.81	71	2

4.5.5 Mesam South Prospect

The Mesam Gold Mine is situated 1.8 km northeast of the Ngot Gold Project boundary. At the Mesam Gold Mine, high grade gold is being mined underground by a Chinese company from a number of steeply northwest dipping and north-northeast trending, parallel quartz-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite+/- chalcopyrite veins. The mined veins are up to 2 m thick and are hosted in a small ovoid granodiorite intrusion and surrounding hornfelsed sediments. Veins are reported by locals to have been mined (shaft and stoping) to depths of at least 200 m.

The Author made a site visit to the Mesam Gold Mine during 2008 (Photographs 13, 14 and 15). At this time a substantial artisanal mining village and extensive artisanal surface mining operations existed alongside the underground operation.

In 2023, Unity Cambodia's geologists visited the Mesam Gold Mine. Rock chip samples collected on mullock dumps from artisanal mining surrounding the main Chinese mine, returned assays up to **33.6 g/t gold**.

Artisanal mine workings were located 1.5 km southwest from the Mesam Gold Mine along the southern extensions of the Mesam veins. This mineralisation has been traced to artisanal workings only 200 m north-northeast of the Ngot Gold Project boundary. A rock chip sample from vein material from these artisanal workings assayed **6.2 g/t gold, 202 g/t silver, 1.3% copper and 680 g/t bismuth** (Photograph 16). Refer to Figure 26 for all rock chip sample locations and gold results, Table 6 for rock chip samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold and Appendix A for full sample results for the Mesam South Prospect and the Mesam Gold Mine.

The vein orientations in the artisanal pits are similar to those in the Mesam Gold Mine, northeasterly trending with dips to the northwest. There is potential for the mineralised veins to extend into the Ngot Gold Project and an area known as the Mesam South Prospect.

Soil sampling was completed on a 400 m x 80 m grid over the area of potential extension of the Mesam veins into the Ngot Gold Project. Assays defined a >10 ppb gold anomaly of 1.6 km length and 0.5 km width. Peak values within the soil anomaly include **2,810 ppb** and **1,000 ppb gold**. Refer to Figure 26 which depicts all of the soil sample locations and the gold-in-soil sample results from the Mesam South Prospect, and to Appendix C which provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the Ngot Gold Project.



Photograph 13: Aerial view of the Mesam Gold Mine in 2008 towards the northeast (trend of the mineralised veins). The current Chinese-owned underground mining operation in the foreground, artisanal mines and village in the background.
Source: Author.



Photograph 14: (Left) 2008 Mesam Gold Mine visit. Mine dump sample of a quartz (~60%) - pyrrhotite (~40%) - chalcopyrite (trace) vein. *Source: Author.*



Photograph 15: (Right) Mesam Gold Mine dump sample of a massive arsenopyrite (arsenopyrite ~100%) vein. *Source: Author.*

Note that the Mesam Gold Mine is located 1.8 km northeast of Unity's Ngot Gold Project. Unity does not have assays for the dump samples depicted in these photographs and the gold content is unknown. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Rock chip samples were collected along a soil line approximately 1.4 km south along strike from the workings just outside of the Ngot Gold Project boundary. These samples assayed **9.38 g/t**, **7.14 g/t** and **1.31 g/t gold** which suggests that the Mesam mineralised veins may extend for at least 1.2 km into the Ngot Gold Project (see Figure 26 and Table 6).



Photograph 16: Gold-bearing quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite vein that extends south-southwest from the Mesam Gold Mine towards the Ngot Gold Project. A rock chip sample (ID N2306010) taken from this vein in artisanal mine workings at location 703318 m East, 1393559 m North (200 m outside the Ngot Gold Project) returned assay results of 6.2 g/t gold, 202 g/t silver, 1.3% copper and 680 g/t bismuth (refer to Appendix A for all rock chip sample assay results). Source: Unity Metals.

Table 6: Mesam South Prospect rock chip assay results. A total of 36 samples from the Mesam South Prospect were assayed. Four samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold have been presented here. Assay results for all of the rock chip samples taken at Mesam South Prospect are provided in Appendix A and gold assays for most of the samples are depicted in Figure 26.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103039	702581	1392339	1.31	0.2	9	64	3	0.74	3	-0.01	-2	-2
103040	702271	1392380	7.14	5.6	10	10	20	1.08	17	0.05	-2	3
103051	702230	1392491	9.38	1	4	14	14	1.59	6	0.01	-2	5
103232	702587	1392292	5.43	5.1	53	2	150	3.04	1075	1.76	-2	107

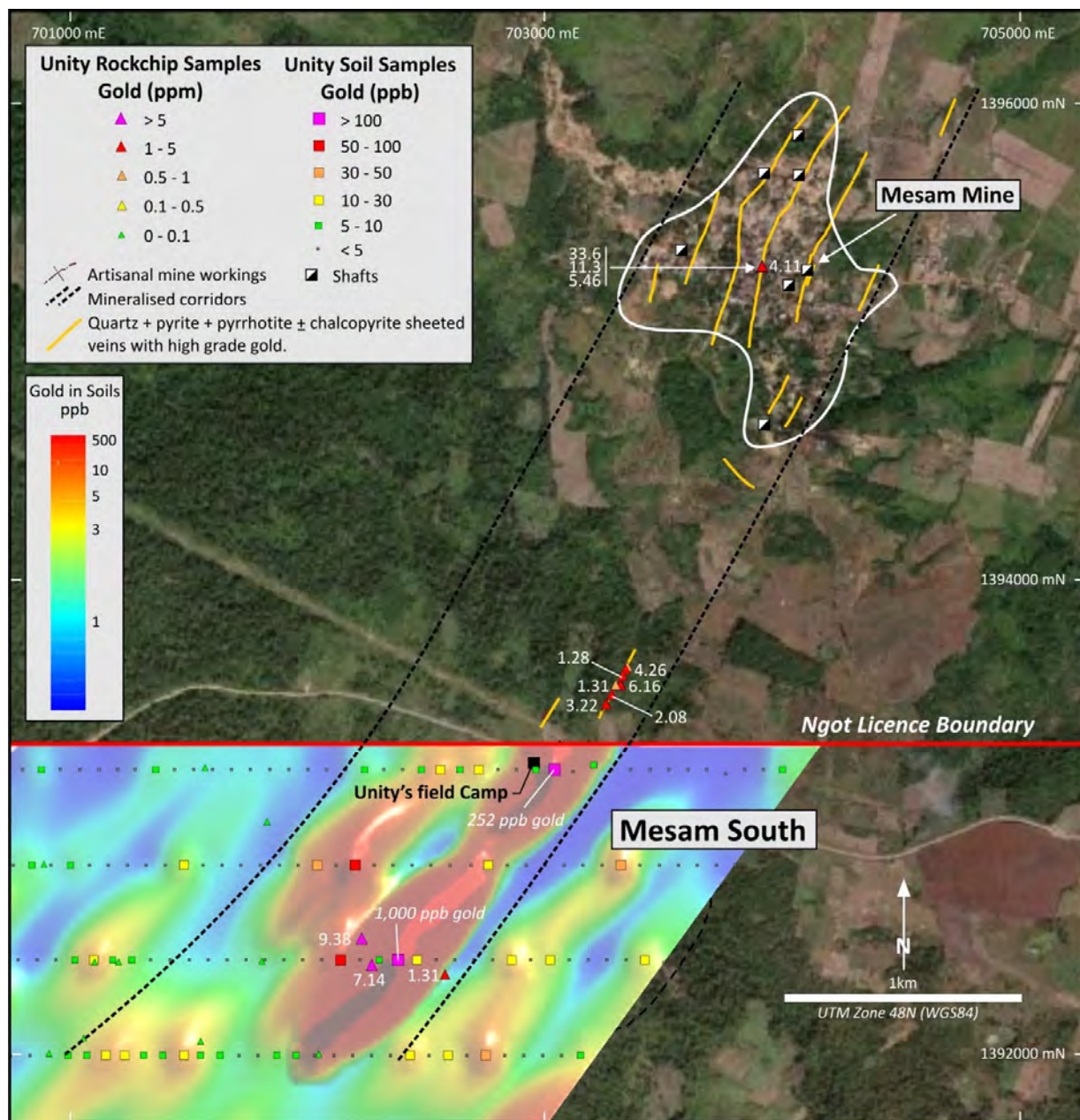


Figure 26: Mesam South Prospect area. Soil and rock chip gold results on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results over a satellite image which extends north outside the Ngot Gold Project to the Mesam Gold Mine. Source: Unity Metals.

4.6 Forward Program

The main prospects at the Ngot Gold Project are for the most part, drill ready. Following completion of the IPO, the Company plans to commence drilling on the Ngot Central, Ngot NE, Rohav and Srolao prospects, with Ngot Central Prospect being the first priority.

Surface mapping and geochemistry will continue on several of the other prospects and exploration will venture into some of the areas of the project that have yet to receive comprehensive exploration activity. New and additional targets could be generated from this work.

Proposed two-year work programs for the Ngot Gold Project are provided in Table 7 (prepared on the basis the maximum subscription of AUD 10,000,000 is raised under the IPO) and Table 8 (prepared on the basis the minimum subscription of AUD 8,000,000 is raised under the IPO).

Table 7: Ngot Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 10,000,000)

Exploration – Ngot Gold Project	Expenditure
Licence and government fees, landowner compensation	\$140,000
Access construction and logistics	\$140,000
Follow up soil sampling on anomalous areas identified from existing work	\$50,000
Follow up prospect scale mapping over areas of interest	\$50,000
Diamond drilling, targeting geochemical features supported by surface geology and geophysics (initial program approximately 50 holes for 8,000m)	\$3,100,000
Total two-year expenditure on the Ngot Gold Project	\$3,480,000

Table 8: Ngot Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 8,000,000)

Exploration – Ngot Gold Project	Expenditure
Licence and government fees, landowner compensation	\$140,000
Access construction and logistics	\$120,000
Follow up soil sampling on anomalous areas identified from existing work	\$50,000
Follow up prospect scale mapping over areas of interest	\$50,000
Diamond drilling, targeting geochemical features supported by surface geology and geophysics (initial program approximately 50 holes for 8,000m)	\$2,300,000
Total two-year expenditure on the Ngot Gold Project	\$2,660,000

5.0 O'PHLAY GOLD PROJECT

5.1 Introduction

The O'Phlay Gold Project is in eastern Cambodia close to the border with Vietnam. It is prospective for intrusion related gold mineralisation. Gold was first found in this area in the rivers and streams by indigenous tribal people and subsequently, artisanal miners from as far away as Laos worked the alluvial deposits. A Khmer-Vietnamese company set up a processing plant in the 1990s and began mining both alluvial and hard rock gold mineralisation. This operation was illegal and eventually was shut down by the Cambodian Government.

Unity Cambodia applied for an exploration licence over the area and was granted the O'Phlay Licence in 2023. Much of the previous operator's equipment had been removed or destroyed but they left significant exposures of mineralisation in their mine workings at three prospect areas. These areas are the focus of Unity Cambodia's initial exploration efforts at the O'Phlay Gold Project.

5.2 Location, Access and Infrastructure

The O'Phlay Gold Project area covers 195.6 km² and is situated in the Mondulkiri Province approximately 310 km northeast of Phnom Penh. The project is within Pech Chenda District although small parts along the northern project boundary encroach into the Khao Khneck District. The project area is approximately 12 km west of the Vietnam border and is remote.

From the provincial capital of Sen Monorom, all-weather access is on sealed and graded gravel roads to Ban Kromteh, 45 km to the northwest. From Ban Kromtech, further access is by unmaintained, rough forest tracks and access is difficult as the tracks traverse basalt boulder fields and it has fallen into disrepair. Access within the project is via several vehicle tracks using 4WD light vehicles, motor bike or on foot.

The project area is completely covered in forest and is located within the Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary.

The location of the O'Phlay Gold Project is shown in Figure 1.

5.3 Local Geology

At the O'Phlay Gold Project, an elongated 3.5 km long x 2 km wide hornblende-biotite granodiorite pluton has intruded through Triassic sediments (Figure 27). A smaller parallel and elongated intrusion that is also oriented northwest-southeast is situated 1 to 2 km to the southeast. Inferred/interpreted northeast trending faults may truncate the northwestern and southeastern ends of the larger granodiorite body. The sediments surrounding both intrusions have been extensively hornfelsed.

Remnant Cainozoic basalt flows mantle the older geology to the northeast of the granodiorite (linear northwest-trending flow) and cover areas in the southwest of the project area.

5.4 Exploration History

Gold has been extracted from the river sediments in the north of the current O'Phlay Gold Project for many decades. Initially local tribal people undertook small scale mining. However, in the 1990s artisanal miners from as far away as Laos moved into the area and were making a living. An exploration licence was granted to a Khmer/Vietnamese company, Gold Metal Group. The company fenced off the gold producing areas and evicted the local tribal people and other artisanal workers.

Gold Metal Group had a sizable gold mining and processing operation located on at the current O'Phlay Gold Project that was shut down by the government around 4 years ago, as Gold Metal Group had been mining illegally within the exploration licence. The Gold Metal Group operation exploited both primary and alluvial (colluvial) gold mineralisation over the area from numerous small open pits that are scattered across the granodiorite intrusion and the surrounding hornfels (see Figure 27). Unity Metals has visited many of the pits and confirmed primary gold mineralisation in the weathered bedrock beneath gold mineralised coarse quartz gravels. Exploration for the primary sources of these quartz gravels is an attractive exploration opportunity for Unity Metals.

Gold Metal Group conducted some limited exploration at the O'Phlay Licence area during 2007-2008. This included stream, soil and rock chip sampling, trenching and they drilled two shallow diamond drill holes at the Camp Prospect (Gold Metal Group, 2008). The results from this work have not been located at this stage.

Gold Metal Group's processing plant at the Camp Prospect was inspected by the Author in 2024 (Photograph 17).

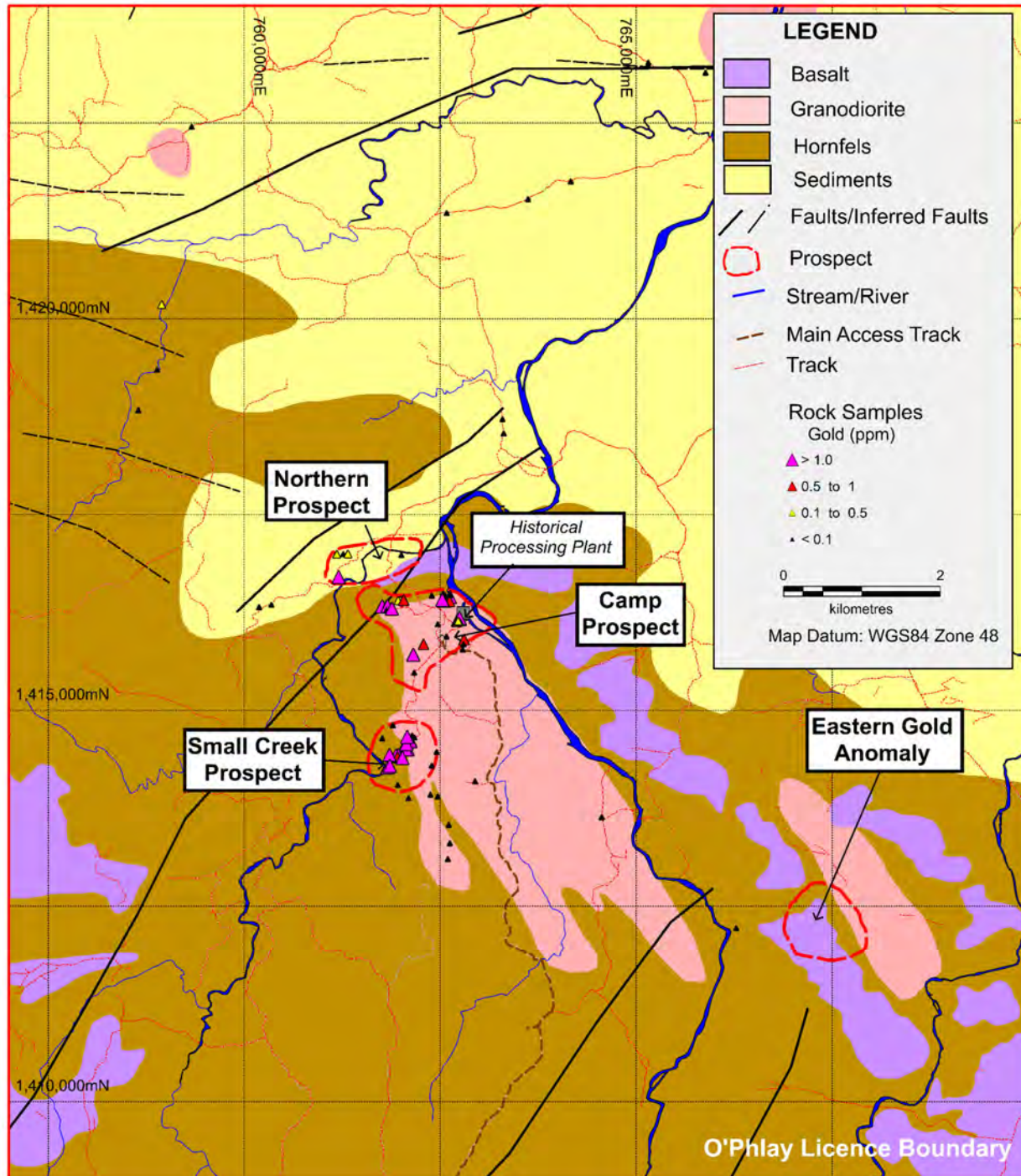


Figure 27: O'Phlay Gold Project geology, prospect locations and rock chip sample locations with gold results.
Source: Unity Metals.



Photograph 17: Gold Metals Group's ore treatment plant in 2024. The plant was closed down in approximately 2020 by the Cambodian Government and now lies in ruin. Source: Author.

5.5 Unity Cambodia Exploration Activity and Results

Unity Cambodia has undertaken exploration programs at the O'Phlay Gold Project from August 2023, with the following work completed to date:

- geological mapping at both regional and prospect scale;
- collection of 2,279 soil samples on 400 m x 80 m, 100 m x 40 m and 50 m x 40 m grids; and
- collection of 97 channel and grab rock chip samples, dominantly from historical workings.

For the 2,279 soil samples, 10.8% of the assay results were >10 ppb gold and are regarded as anomalous. Of these, 1.7% of the results were >100 ppb gold which is regarded as highly anomalous for soil samples. Refer to Figure 31 (see Section 5.5.6) for all soil sample locations and the gold-in-soil sample results, and to Appendix D which provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the O'Phlay Gold Project.

With the 97 rock chip samples, 52% of the assay results were >0.1 g/t gold and are regarded as anomalous. Of these, 26.8% of the results were >1g/t gold and 14.4% of the results were >5g/t gold. Refer to Figure 27 for all rock chip locations and gold results and Appendix B for all rock chip sample results.

It should be noted that these rock chip samples are selective in nature and indicative of the presence of gold mineralisation. The gold grades quoted in the Independent Geologist's Report are not necessarily indicative of the average gold grades that will be obtained following systematic exploration. Further exploration, including drilling, is required to ascertain the distribution of the gold mineralisation and the average gold grades at the O'Phlay Gold Project.

Geological mapping and rock chip sampling was focused on areas of historical mine workings. From the results of the geological mapping and the geochemical sampling completed to date, Unity Cambodia has identified significant gold mineralisation at three prospect areas within the O'Phlay Gold Project (see Figure 27):

- Camp Prospect (which is adjacent to the historical processing plant and in the northern portion of the granodiorite intrusion);
- Northern Prospect (500 m north of the granodiorite intrusion); and
- Small Creek Prospect (on the western margin of the granodiorite and extending into the surrounding hornfels).

In addition to these areas of historical workings, the soil sampling identified a lower order geochemical anomaly, the Eastern Gold Anomaly, which located 5 km southeast of the Camp Prospect.

The results of Unity Cambodia's exploration on each of the three prospect areas at the O'Phlay Gold Project are discussed below.

5.5.1 Camp Prospect

At the Camp Prospect, multiple zones of gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite vein mineralisation were located in outcrop, float and historical mine workings. Directly south of the abandoned processing plant a 100 m x 100 m area with a number of historical mine pits was geologically mapped at 1:500 scale (Figure 28). In this area, there is a broad zone (~40 m) of intense stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in granodiorite that is exposed in a pit wall and that extends over approximately 50 m strike (Photographs 18, 19 and 20). The stockwork veins generally strike northeast with a shallow ~30° dip to the northwest. Unity Cambodia collected vertical channel rock chip samples from several of the historical pit walls.

The best channel sample results include **5.5 m @ 2.1 g/t gold** and **7 m @ 1.4 g/t gold**, including **2 m @ 4.6 g/t gold** (see Photograph 18). Associated with this gold mineralisation is anomalous **silver (up to 31.3 g/t)** and **bismuth (up to 537 ppm)**. Refer to Figure 28 for rock chip sample locations and gold results, Table 9 for rock chip samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold and Appendix B for all sample results for the Camp Prospect.

Directly adjacent northwest of the stockwork zone is a 50 m wide zone of sheeted veining which comprises a series of thick (up to 2.5 m wide) milky white quartz veins, that also trend northeast and dip northwest (~40 to 50°), along with several massive arsenopyrite sulphide veins up to 0.5 m in thickness (Figure 28 and Photograph 21). The arsenopyrite veins have been subjected to later stage brecciation with fractures filled with limonite. The sheeted vein mineralisation is generally low grade in gold, with the milky white quartz veins grading up to **0.8 g/t gold** and the arsenopyrite veins grading up to **1.2 g/t gold**.

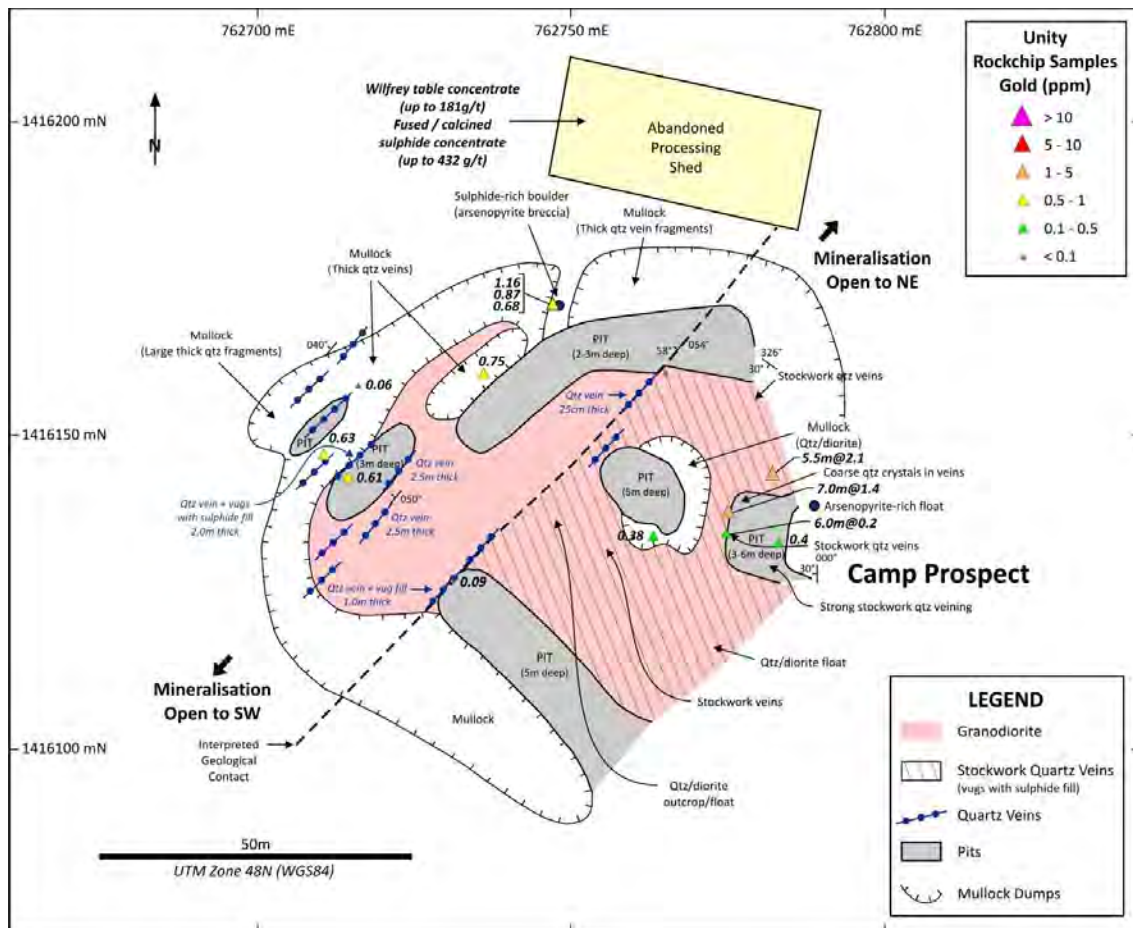


Figure 28: Camp Prospect. Unity Metals' 1:500 scale geological mapping of the 100 m x 100 m area of stockwork and sheeted vein mineralisation that lies to the south of the historical Vietnamese processing plant. Unity Metals rock chip sample results are depicted. Source: Unity Metals.



Photograph 18: Camp Prospect. Historical gold workings on intense stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite vein mineralisation hosted in granodiorite (looking SW). Given the shallow dip of the mineralisation, Unity Cambodia collected several vertical channel samples from exposed pit walls. The composite channel rock chip result of 5.5 m @ 2.1 g/t gold displayed in the photograph is comprised of the following individual channel rock chip assay results all located at 762782 m East, 1416144 m North: sample (ID O2303021) with 2 m @ 2.84 g/t gold (upper); sample (ID O2303022) with 2 m @ 0.31 g/t gold (lower). The composite channel rock chip result of 7 m @ 1.4 g/t gold displayed in the photograph is comprised of the following individual channel rock chip assay results all located at 762775 m East, 1416138 m North: sample (ID O2303018) with 2 m @ 0.18 g/t gold (upper); sample (ID O2303019) with 2 m @ 4.64 g/t gold (middle); and sample (ID O2303020) with 3 m @ 0.06 g/t gold (lower) (refer to Figure 28 for channel rock chip sample locations and gold results and Appendix B for all rock chip sample assay results). Source: Unity Metals.



Photograph 19: (Left) Camp Prospect. Channel rock chip sampling of the intense stockwork mineralisation which is exposed in pit walls associated with the historical mine workings south of the abandoned processing plant at the Camp Prospect. Source: Unity Metals.

Photograph 20: (Right) Camp Prospect. One of the thicker quartz veins from the granodiorite-hosted stockwork mineralisation with large quartz crystals terminating in an open void in the centre of the vein. A portion of this vein comprises the lower channel rock chip sample located at 762782 m East, 1416144 m North (ID O2303023) that returned an assay of 1.5 m @ 3.33 g/t gold (refer to Photograph 18 and Appendix B for all rock chip sample assay results). Source: Unity Metals.



Photograph 21: (Left) Camp Prospect. Brecciated massive arsenopyrite mineralisation hosted in granodiorite from the old mine workings. A rock chip sample (ID O2303032) taken from this mineralisation at location 722747 m East, 1416171 m North returned assay results of 1.2 g/t gold, 24.4 g/t silver and 6.8% arsenic (refer to Appendix B for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Unity Metals.*

Photograph 22: (Right) Camp Prospect. Banded quartz-arsenopyrite vein hosted in granodiorite from extensive old mine workings located 300 m northwest of the processing plant. A rock chip sample (ID O2303057) taken from this mineralisation at location 762625 m East, 1416440 m North returned assay results of 2.6 g/t gold, 59.5 g/t silver, 1.7% arsenic and 716 g/t bismuth (refer to Appendix B for all rock chip sample assay results). *Source: Author.*

In the northwest portion of the Camp Prospect, and on the northern margin of the granodiorite intrusion, two areas of high-grade gold rock chip results have been obtained from sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite vein mineralisation that is exposed in abandoned mine workings (Figure 29 and Photograph 22).

Two large, parallel, east-west trending pits of over 100 m length x 15 m width x 6 to 8 m depth were excavated with machinery by Gold Metal Group in granodiorite saprolite (Photograph 23). In the walls of the pits, shallow dipping sheeted, thin (<3 to 2 cm) quartz-limonite veins with broad, oxidised selvages were observed at a depth of approximately 2 m below surface (Photograph 24). Similar oxidised veins were being processed recently by artisanal miners using a simple gravity table and it assumed that they were also the target of the larger scale mining that was previously carried out.

There are numerous small artisanal pits over an extensive area surrounding the larger Gold Metal Group pits.

Unity Cambodia's rock chip samples from the northwest portion of the Camp Prospect include results of **21.1 g/t, 6.9 g/t, 3.1 g/t and 2.6 g/t gold**. The samples are also anomalous in **silver (up to 322 g/t), arsenic (up to 16.1%), bismuth (up to 1325 ppm), antimony (695 ppm) and lead (up to 1.9%)**. Refer to Figure 29 for all rock chip sample locations and gold results, Table 9 for rock chip samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold and Appendix B for all sample results for the Camp Prospect.



Photograph 23: (Left) Camp Prospect. Artisanal mining gravity table at the eastern end of one of the large 100 m+ long open pits in the northwest portion of the prospect area. Source: Author.

Photograph 24: (Right) Camp Prospect. Shallow-dipping, sheeted, quartz (~90%) - arsenopyrite (~10%) veins in weathered granodiorite and exposed in the wall of the open pit in the northwest portion of the prospect area. These veins have not been assayed and the gold content is currently unknown. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Source: Author.

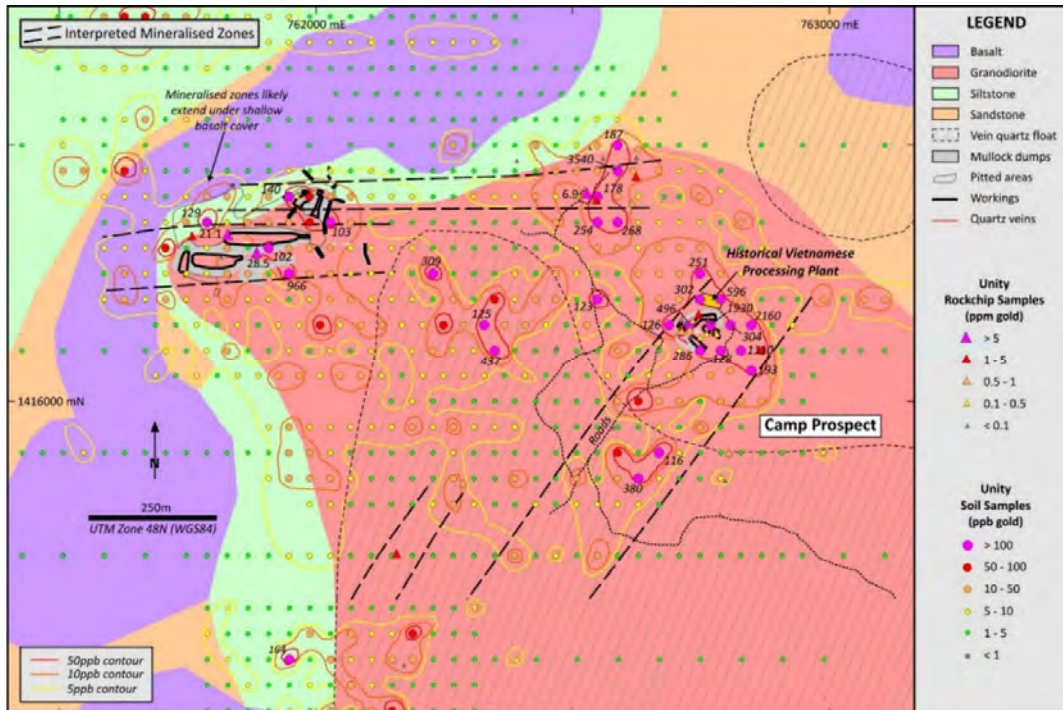


Figure 29: Camp Prospect. Geology, historical mine workings, soil and rock chip samples. Source: Unity Metals.

Table 9: Assay results from rock chip samples from the Camp Prospect. Assays show strong gold-silver-arsenic association. A total of 50 rock chip samples have been collected and assayed from the Camp Prospect by Unity Metals. Twelve samples with gold assays greater than 1 g/t are tabulated here. Note the exceptionally high silver in sample 103271. Assay results for all of the rock chip samples taken at Camp Prospect are provided in Appendix B and gold assays for all the samples are depicted in Figure 29.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
O2303019	762775	1416138	4.64	20.9	1475	397	62	2.5	157	0.02	27	10
O2303021	762782	1416144	2.84	8.0	844	399	30	2.29	178	0.01	34	6
O2303023	762782	1416144	3.33	31.3	1785	537	57	2.44	434	0.03	87	10
O2303032	762747	1416171	1.16	24.4	6.78%	39	2790	43.3	804	21.5	57	196
O2303051	761760	1416324	1.1	-0.5	90	7	27	5.2	16	0.03	-5	239
O2303053	761830	1416326	21.1	2.2	13	77	1	1.1	26	0.01	-5	9
O2303057	762625	1416440	2.6	59.5	1.7%	716	16	18.6	1250	3.22	240	21
O2303058	762548	1416394	1.5	1	222	2	102	4.2	7	3.38	6	4
O2303059	762548	1416394	3.1	117	16.2%	429	9	13.5	1.9%	0.35	296	6
103267	762158	1415705	1.4	0.4	8	74	2	0.81	4	-0.01	-2	-2
103271	762749	1416406	6.9	322	13.05 %	1325	29	10.8	1.5%	0.44	695	6
103407	761885	1416292	28.5	9.6	119	82	3	0.86	161	-0.01	-2	3

5.5.2 Small Creek Prospect

The Small Creek Prospect is located 1.7 km southwest of Gold Metal Group's historical processing plant and is potentially along strike from the northeast-trending zone of thick stockwork mineralisation at the Camp Prospect. Multiple zones of stockwork mineralisation at the Small Creek Prospect are exposed in a number of historical mine workings located in an area approximately 500 m from the western edge of the granodiorite into the surrounding hornfels (Photograph 25). Most of the mineralisation lies in the hornfels which seems quite altered and "gossanous" in places.



Photograph 25: Small Creek Prospect. Main, 2 m x 2 m, wooden-lined shaft in the historical workings. Source: Author.

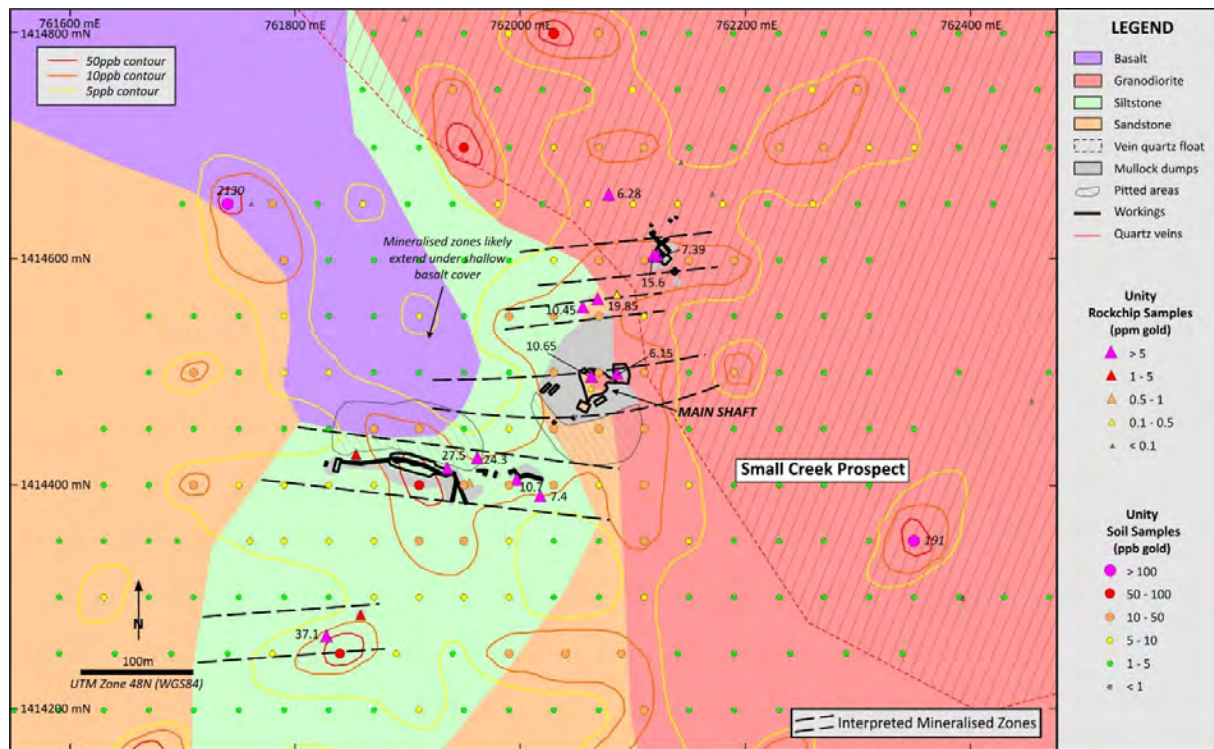


Figure 30: Small Creek Prospect. Geology, historical mine workings, soil and rock chip samples. Source: Unity Metals.

The gold-bearing mineralisation consists of arsenopyrite $\pm$ quartz veins. Some of the highest-grade rock chip sample results of **37.1 g/t, 27.5 g/t, 24.3 g/t, 15.6 g/t, 10.7 g/t and 10.5 g/t gold**, were obtained from the Small Creek Prospect. The rock chip samples from the Small Creek Prospect are also anomalous in **silver (up to 106 g/t), arsenic (up to 31.7%), bismuth (up to 1,085 ppm), antimony (up to 383 ppm) and lead (up to 2.1%)**. Refer to Figure 30 for all rock chip sample locations and gold results, Table 10 for rock chip samples returning greater than 1 g/t gold and Appendix B for all sample results for the Small Creek Prospect.

Several of the historic workings were visited during the site visit for this Report. At the first site, an open pit and shaft had been opened on massive sulphides within a contact metamorphic aureole where Triassic black shales have been hornfelsed at their contact with granodiorite. The arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation appears to straddle the contact between the intrusive body and the hornfels but appears to be best developed in the hornfels.

At a second site, approximately 200 m further west, a 4 m deep mining slot had been opened over 100 m of strike within hornfelsed siltstone and sandstone. A small amount of quartz-arsenopyrite/scorodite-pyrite vein material was sampled from mullock heaps. The slot trends in an east-west direction with veining appearing to be dip steeply to northeast.

A number of smaller, shallow pits have been excavated within the area surrounding the first and second sites. Float of quartz-scorodite-arsenopyrite limonite veining was observed around these pits.

Geological mapping by Unity Metals has demonstrated that the historical mine workings are considerably more extensive than previously realised. The main workings are oriented east-west and lie between recent 400 m spaced lines of east-west soil sampling (see Figure 30). The mineralisation at the Small Creek Prospect is almost exclusively high in sulphide (semi-massive to massive) (Photograph 26 and Photograph 27).

With the very high-grade nature of the gold mineralisation at the Small Creek Prospect, in general, the historical mining has left little in situ mineralisation behind in the workings. An outcropping, 1 m wide, massive arsenopyrite vein with minor quartz hosted in granodiorite was located at the top of a 2 m x 2 m shaft (now water filled) which lies in the bottom of a 30 m long x 25 mm wide x 10 m deep pit in the eastern portion of the Small Creek Prospect (see Photograph 25).



Photograph 26: (Left) Small Creek Prospect. Arsenopyrite-rich mullock adjacent to an old mine working. A rock chip sample (ID O2303062) taken from this mineralisation at location 761997 m East, 1414404 m North returned assay results of 10.7 g/t gold, 32.5 g/t silver, 26.2% arsenic and 232 g/t bismuth (Appendix B for all rock chip sample assay results). Source: Unity Metals.

Photograph 27: (Right) Small Creek Prospect. Massive arsenopyrite mineralisation from mullock pile adjacent to the historical Vietnamese main shaft. A rock chip sample (ID 103273) from this mineralisation at location 103273 m East, 1414496 m North returned assay results of 10.65 g/t gold, 14.6 g/t silver, 31.7% arsenic and 302 g/t bismuth (Appendix B for all rock chip sample assay results). Source: Author.

The vein strikes 080° and dips 75°N. A sample from the vein (sample 103273) returned assays of **10.7 g/t gold, 14.6 g/t silver, 31.7% arsenic, and 302 g/t bismuth** (Table 10, Figure 30). This high-grade vein appears to have been the main focus of the historical underground mining at the O'Phlay Gold Project.

More mineralisation was located in the mullock dumps at the Small Creek Prospect. New rock chip samples from mullock dumps include the following:

- Sample 103315: quartz, arsenopyrite, scorodite, chlorite and hematite vein; 3-5 cm wide; and dominantly green in colour. It returned assays of **7.39 g/t gold, 12.7 g/t silver and 10.9% arsenic**.
- Sample 103316: was a sample of similar material and it returned **15.6 g/t gold, 26.2 g/t silver, 16.3% arsenic and 255 g/t bismuth**.
- Sample 103317: quartz, arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite vein, which assayed **6.15 g/t gold, 10.8 g/t silver, 17.1% arsenic and 0.2% copper**.

The highest-grade assays from rock chip sampling were obtained from quartz, arsenopyrite, pyrite and chlorite vein float (sample 103321) collected next to a shallow trench located 160 m south-southwest from the main east-west-trending workings at the Small Creek Prospect. The assays include **37.1 g/t gold, 106 g/t silver, 9.3% arsenic, 1,085 g/t bismuth and 0.5% lead**. This sample is from a parallel zone of mineralisation, and this area is a priority for follow-up exploration with respect to the O'Phlay Gold Project.

Table 10: Small Creek Prospect rock chip assay results. A total of 16 samples from the Small Creek Prospect were assayed. Twelve samples returned gold assays greater than 1 g/t and have been presented here. Assay results for all of the rock chip samples taken at Small Creek Prospect are provided in Appendix B and gold assays for all the samples are depicted in Figure 30.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
O2303062	761997	1414404	10.7	32.5	26.2%	232	1805	29.4	997	15.85	171	72
O2303063	762056	1414557	10.45	72.5	13.85%	120	155	23	2.05%	0.65	242	156
O2303064	761962	1414423	24.3	76.2	20.4%	232	53	16.15	2830	0.21	214	27
O2303065	761935	1414414	27.5	77.2	24.8%	243	295	18.95	1.56%	0.24	383	48
103315	762122	1414603	7.39	12.7	10.9%	83	7	10.45	358	1.73	76	12
103316	762118	1414602	15.6	26.2	16.35%	255	16	13.65	666	3.26	109	10
103317	762086	1414498	6.15	10.8	17.1%	161	2000	17.2	477	7.52	75	24
103320	761854	1414426	2.41	5.6	1.795%	19	20	3.38	176	0.38	18	18
103321	761828	1414265	37.1	106	9.36%	1085	24	9.48	5000	0.56	122	206
103322	761858	1414284	1.95	8.1	8880	213	5	1.73	286	0.27	23	4
103273	762064	1414496	10.65	14.6	31.7%	302	105	27.3	290	1.0	127	27
103447	762079	1414656	6.28	55.7	18.3%	188	14	14.7	3670	0.36	171	9

5.5.3 O'Phlay Gold Project Soil Sampling

Unity Metals has completed a grid soil sampling program over the main granodiorite intrusion and extending into the surrounding hornfels sediments (Figure 31). This sampling covered the historical Vietnamese gold mining areas at the Camp and Small Creek prospects.

A total of 857 soil samples were collected in the initial sampling (80 m spaced samples on east-west orientated lines spaced 400 m apart). Samples were submitted to ALS Global for gold analysis and multi-element readings were taken by Unity Metals using a portable XRF unit.

Even though this initial sampling was broad-spaced, with only very limited soil sampling conducted around the historical Vietnamese gold mining areas, anomalous gold and arsenic soil assay results were still obtained at the Camp and Small Creek prospects, with maximum assays of **128 ppb gold and 563 ppm arsenic**.

Some of these anomalous results were located some distance away from the existing workings suggesting potential for the delineation of extensions to the gold mineralisation.

An infill soil sampling program on a 100 m x 40 m grid for a total of 633 samples and a further 50 m x 40 m grid for a total of 789 samples were subsequently completed to follow-up on the anomalous results from the first pass sampling. The gold results following the infill sampling are discussed below and all of the soil sample locations and the gold-in-soil sample results from O'Phlay are depicted in Figure 31. Appendix D provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the O'Phlay Gold Project.

Camp Prospect

A strong and coherent gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb gold) centred over the historical mine workings in the northern portion of the granodiorite intrusion has been outlined. The anomaly has a peak assay of **3,540 ppb gold** and it extends over an area of 1.3 km x 1.2 km. Refer to Figures 29 and 31 which depict all of the gold-in-soil sample results from the Camp Prospect and Appendix D provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the O'Phlay Gold Project.

Northern Prospect

The Northern Prospect is located 500 m north of the granodiorite intrusion. The gold-in-soil anomaly at the Northern Prospect trends east-northeast and covers an area of 750 m x 420 m. The peak gold assay within the soil anomaly is **2,130 ppb gold**. Refer to Figure 31 which depicts all of the gold-in-soil sample results from the Northern Prospect and Appendix D provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the O'Phlay Gold Project.

Small Creek Prospect

A coherent gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb gold), centred over the historical mine workings has been outlined. Soil sampling has outlined a coherent gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb gold), centred over the historical mine workings, with a peak assay of **2,130 ppb gold** and extending over an area of 820 m x 650 m. Refer to Figures 30 and 31 which depict all of the gold-in-soil sample results from the Small Creek Prospect and Appendix D provides all soil sample coordinates and gold results for the O'Phlay Gold Project.

An additional two areas of interest (Eastern Gold Anomaly and Southern Base Metals Anomaly) were identified from the soil sampling. These anomalies are discussed below:

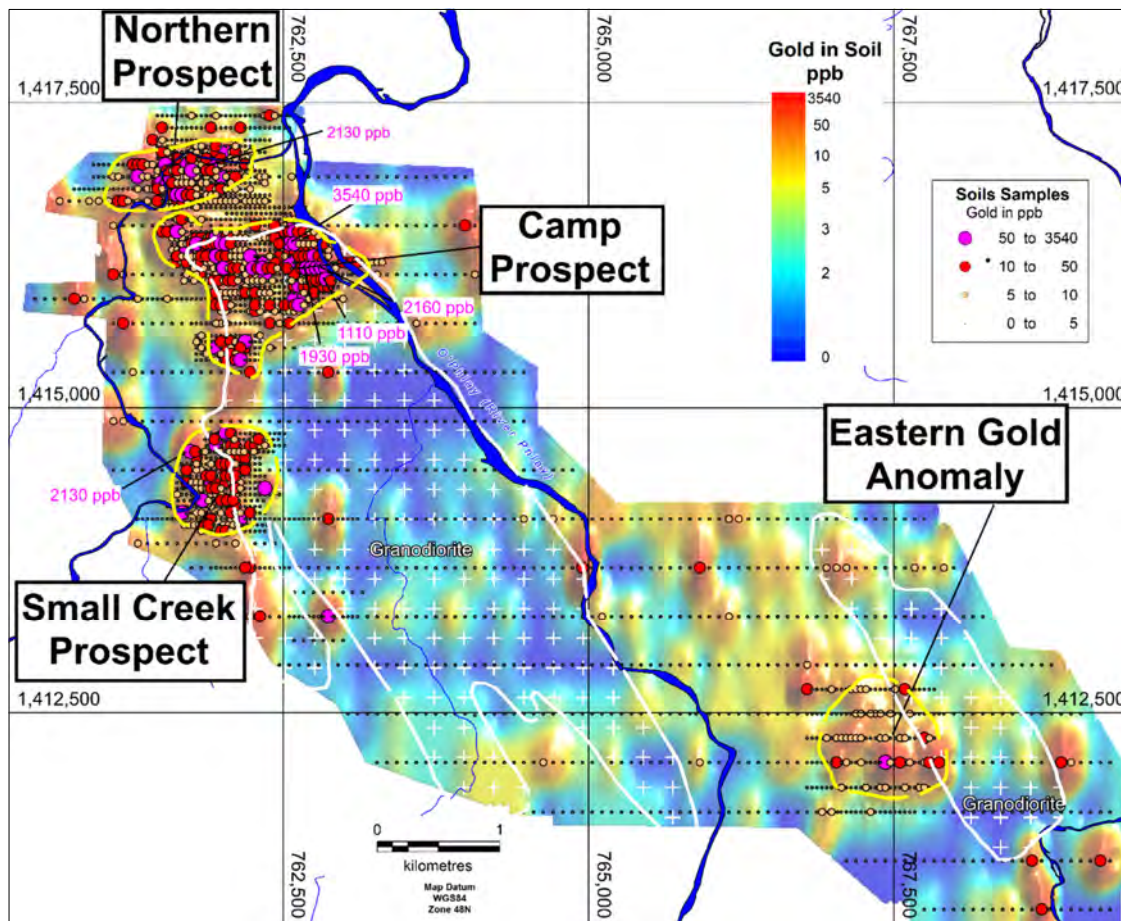


Figure 31: Soil sample locations and gold results at the O'Phlay Gold Project over the imaged gold-in-soil assay data (inverse distance method). Source: Unity Metals.

Eastern Gold Anomaly

A generally weak, 800 m x 700 m, gold-in-soil anomaly is located 5.7 km southeast of the Camp Prospect. The anomalous results lie between the main granodiorite intrusion and a smaller intrusion to the east. The peak soil assay result from the Eastern Gold Anomaly is **171 ppb gold**. Refer to Figure 31 which depicts all of the gold-in-soil sample results from the Eastern Gold Anomaly.

Southern Base Metals Anomaly

A coherent 1.3 km x 800 m copper-nickel-cobalt anomaly extending over three parallel lines of sampling was located in the first pass soil sampling adjacent to the southern portion of the main granodiorite intrusion. Peak soil sample assay results include: **99 ppm copper** (the highest result from the first-pass soil sampling); **181.9 ppm nickel** and **392 ppm cobalt**. The area is also anomalous in niobium and iron. A Unity Metals' geologist investigated the area in detail and concluded that the geochemical anomaly is the result of previously

unrecognised basalt outcrop and it is of no further interest. Refer to Figure 32 which depicts all of the arsenic, copper, cobalt, nickel, niobium and iron soil sample results from the O'Phlay licence area.

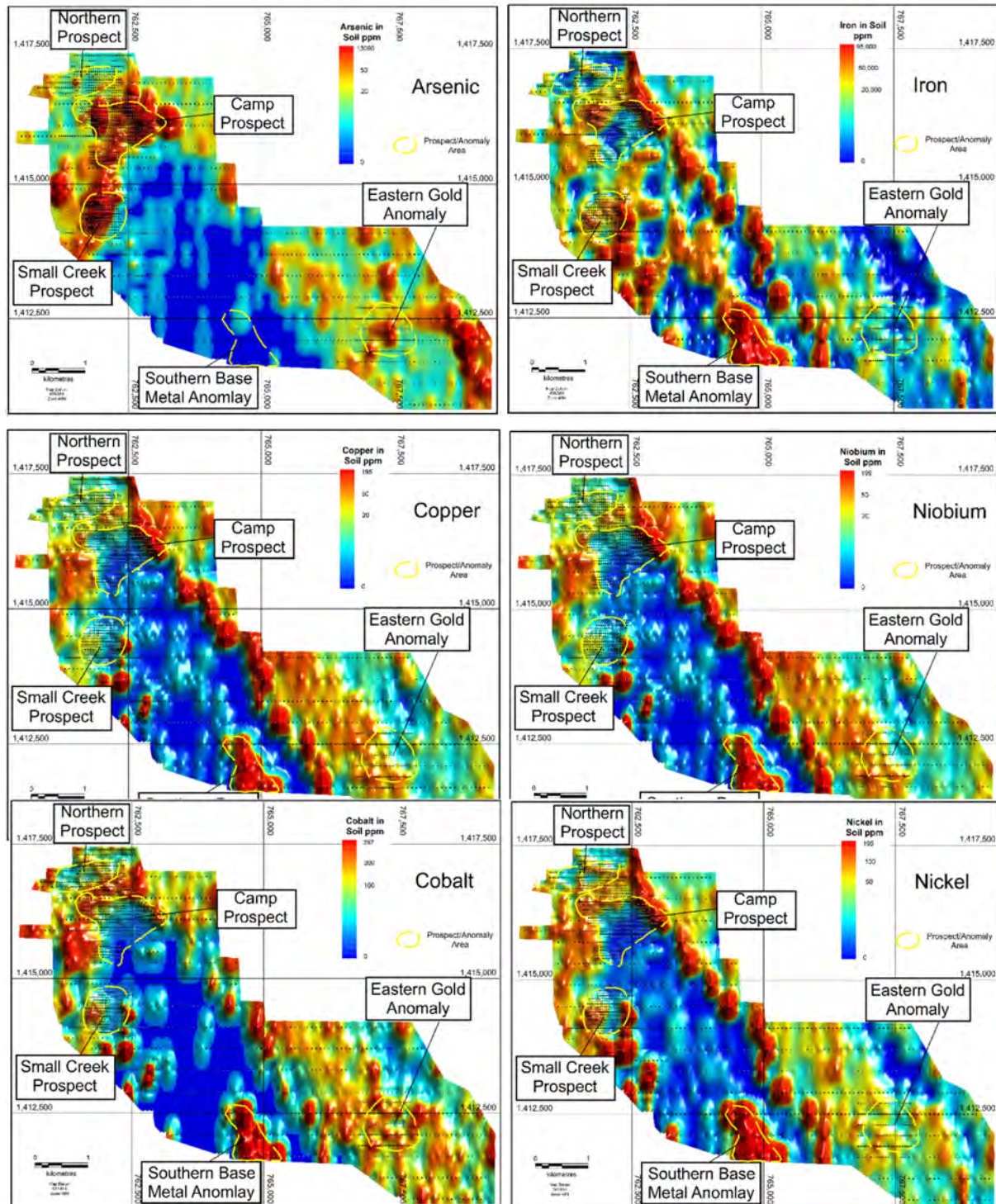


Figure 32: Arsenic, copper, cobalt, iron, niobium and nickel soil sample results from the O'Phlay Gold Project. The location of each sample site is depicted over the imaged assay data for each of the elements (inverse distance method). Arsenic and gold are closely associated. The areas of low copper, nickel, cobalt and niobium are closely associated with the granodiorite intrusions. The contact areas between the granodiorite intrusions and surrounding hornfels (metamorphosed sediments) are particularly anomalous in copper, nickel, cobalt, niobium and iron. *Source: Unity Metals.*

5.6 Forward Program

The main prospects at the O'Phlay Gold Project are for the most part, drill ready. Following completion of the IPO, the Company plans to commence drilling on the Camp, Northern and Small Creek prospects.

Exploration, including geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying, will venture into some of the areas of the project that have yet to receive comprehensive exploration activity. New and additional targets could be generated from this work.

Proposed two-year work programs for the O'Phlay Gold Project are provided in Table 11 (prepared on the basis the maximum subscription of AUD 10,000,000 is raised under the IPO) and Table 12 (prepared on the basis the minimum subscription of AUD 8,000,000 is raised under the IPO).

Table 11: O'Phlay Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 10,000,000).

Exploration - O'Phlay Gold Project	Expenditure
Licence and government fees, landowner compensation	\$140,000
Access construction and logistics	\$70,000
Stream sediment sampling covering the remainder of the Licence area	\$25,000
Follow up soil sampling on anomalous areas identified with the new stream sediment data, and the Northern Gold Anomaly	\$75,000
Follow up prospect scale mapping over areas of interest	\$50,000
UAV magnetic geophysical surveys are planned over the magnetic anomaly areas. The UAV magnetics will be flown on a 30 m line spacing at a 25-30 m flight height. LIDAR will also be collected by UAV to provide accurate topography (sub 3 cm)	\$100,000
Combined 2D/3D Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed with 100 m dipoles on 200 m spaced lines	\$75,000
Diamond drilling, targeting geochemical features supported by surface geology and geophysics	\$1,000,000
Total two-year expenditure on the O'Phlay Gold Project	\$1,535,000

Table 12: O'Phlay Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 8,000,000).

Exploration - O'Phlay Gold Project	Expenditure
Licence and government fees, landowner compensation	\$140,000
Access construction and logistics	\$50,000
Stream sediment sampling covering the remainder of the project area	\$25,000
Follow up soil sampling on anomalous areas identified with the new stream sediment data, and the Northern Gold Anomaly	\$75,000
Follow up prospect scale mapping over areas of interest	\$50,000
UAV magnetic geophysical surveys are planned over the magnetic anomaly areas. The UAV magnetics will be flown on a 30 m line spacing at a 25-30 m flight height. LIDAR will also be collected by UAV to provide accurate topography (sub 3 cm)	\$100,000
Combined 2D/3D Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed with 100 m dipoles on 200 m spaced lines	\$75,000
Diamond drilling, targeting geochemical features supported by surface geology and geophysics	\$600,000
Total two-year expenditure on the O'Phlay Gold Project	\$1,115,000

6.0 TA VAENG COPPER GOLD PROJECT

6.1 Introduction

The Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project is considered to be highly prospective for porphyry copper-gold mineralisation and its unique vegetation anomaly within the mountainous northeast of Cambodia is truly remarkable. Unity Metals has confirmed that the rocks and resultant soils that support this montane grassland within a vast region of dense forest and jungle are formed from intense hydrothermal activity of pre-existing volcanic rocks. The areal size of the hydrothermally altered rocks indicates an underlying igneous complex is present that could host world class porphyry copper-gold ore bodies such as those mined in Indonesia and South America.

The project is comprised of one Licence, the Ta Vaeng Licence, which is yet to be granted.

6.2 Location, Access and Infrastructure

The Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project covers an area of 199 km² and is located approximately 375 km northeast of Phnom Penh in Ratanakiri Province in northeastern Cambodia. The application lies approximately 50 km north of the provincial capital of Banlung and 12 km south of the Laos border (Figure 33).

The project area is remote and mountainous with a maximum elevation of around 700 m above sea level (ASL). The village of Ta Vaeng, on the southern bank of the Tonle San River is accessible by vehicle along a partly sealed road from Banlung. From Ta Vaeng village, there is no vehicular access to the project area, with the remaining 20 km traversed by a single-track path, either on motorcycle or on foot. The distance can be covered in one day on foot.

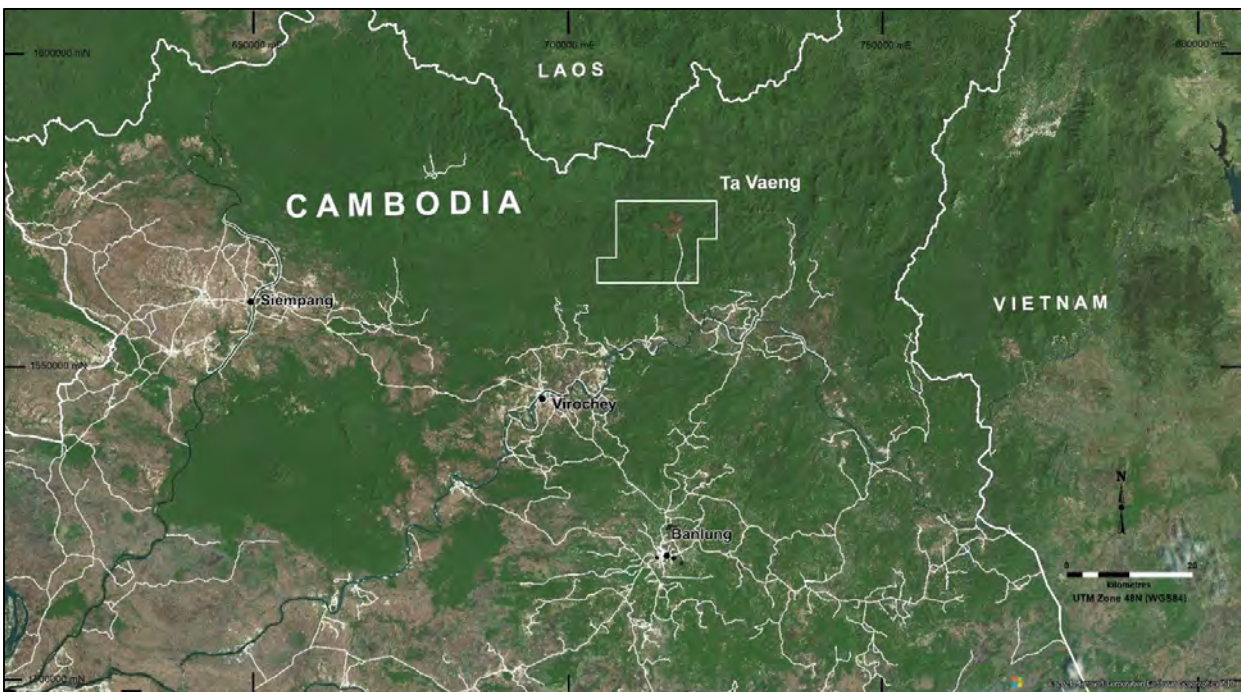


Figure 33: Location of the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project. Source: Unity Metals.

6.3 Local Geology

The regional geology of the Ratanakiri Province is mapped only at a very broad scale and the publicly available geology maps are dated. These include the 1966-1970, 1:200,000 scale series produced by the French Government and a 1:500,000 scale map of Cambodia produced by the Russian Government in 1991. In 1993 The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and The Pacific released an Explanatory Brochure to Accompany the Atlas of Mineral Resources for Cambodia. This brochure included a compilation of the geology of Cambodia from a review of available literature and mapping.

Previously the rocks in the northeast corner of Cambodia were thought to be low to moderate grade metamorphosed pre-Cambrian rocks of the Kontum Massif which is largely exposed in neighbouring Vietnam but more recent work confirms a Late Permian to Late Triassic volcano-sedimentary succession consisting of rhyolite, andesites, siltstone and quartzites. This succession has been intruded by intermediate to felsic magmas such as diorite, granodiorite and granites.

Intrusive rocks of two major age groups occur throughout the Ratanakiri Province (Kasahara et al, 2021). The oldest group are late Permian to Triassic in age (278-202 Ma) and include diorite-syenites and granodiorites. These intrude the Palaeozoic sedimentary and volcanic succession. These intrusions correspond to the ages of intrusives in the Loei Fold Belt in Thailand (Permo-Triassic, 260-170 Ma) and are interpreted to have been emplaced as part of magmatic activity in the Loei Fold Belt (Kasahara et al, 2021).

The Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project is currently defined by a 7 km x 5 km vegetation anomaly of montane grassland surrounded by thick jungle in a mountainous area (Figure 34; Photograph 28). Extensive outcrop of intensively hydrothermally altered rocks are located throughout the area of the vegetation anomaly. These altered rocks are interpreted to be a part of a lithocap that may cover a porphyry or epithermal mineralisation system of considerable size. Such a system may host one or a number of mineralised bodies that may have economic potential (Figure 35).

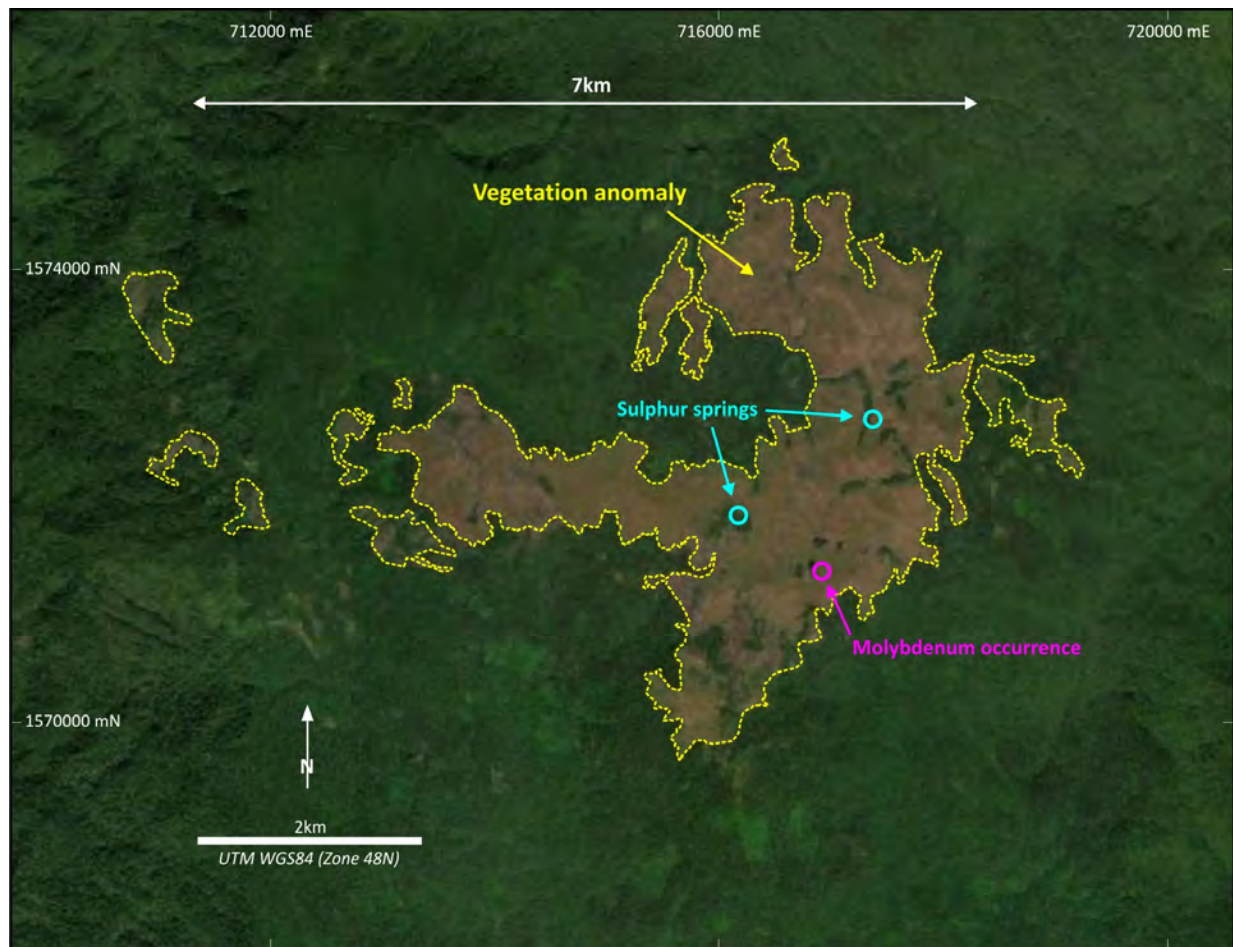


Figure 34: Satellite image showing the 7 km x 5 km vegetation anomaly (pale brown area) at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project. Source: Unity Metals.



Photograph 28: Panoramic view across part of the 7 km x 5 km vegetation anomaly at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project. Source: Unity Metals.

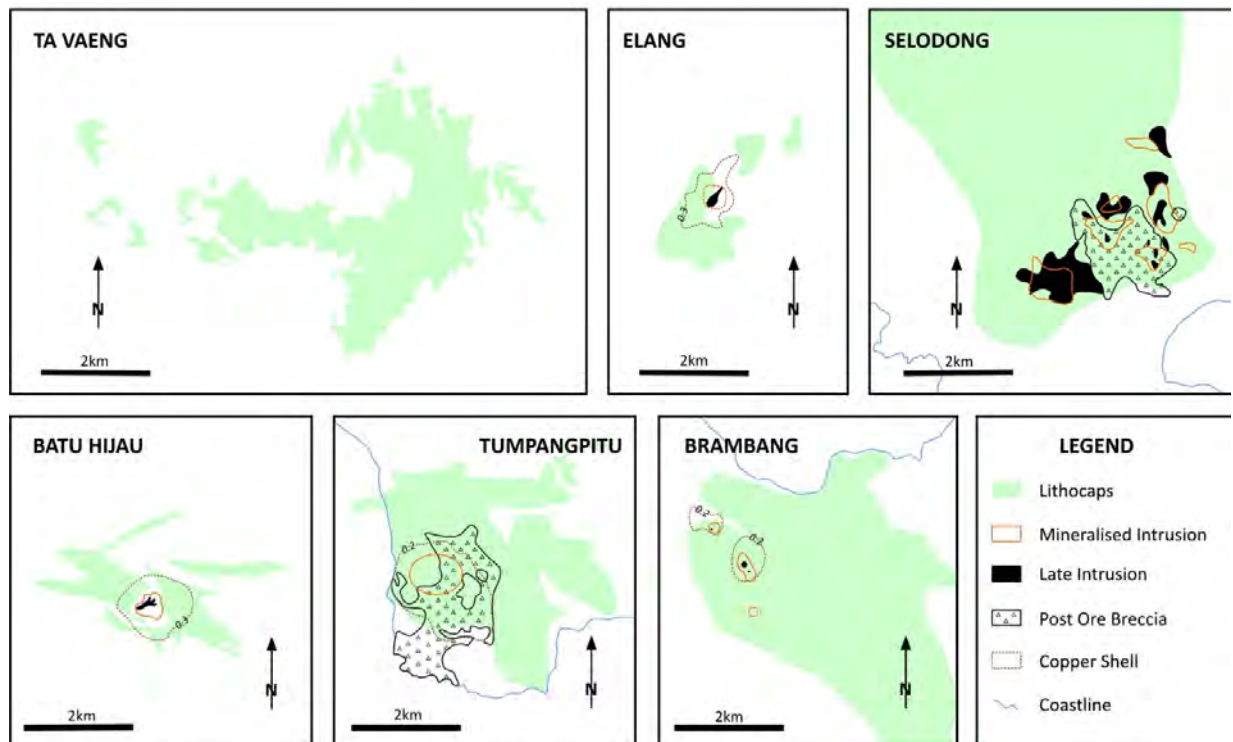


Figure 35: Size comparison of several lithocaps associated with copper mineralised intrusions from Indonesia with the interpreted lithocap at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project. The size of the lithocap is a proxy to the size of the underlying intrusive complex. The Ta Vaeng lithocap as defined by the vegetation anomaly in Figure 34 compares very favourably in size to the examples here. Source: Modified from Maryono et al, 2018.

Note that lithocap at Ta Vaeng is not mineralised. It is proposed that the underlying igneous intrusions may be mineralised. Drilling beneath the lithocap at Ta Vaeng is required to determine if these underlying intrusions are mineralised or not.

6.4 Exploration History

There are no available records of historical exploration or mining prior to 2007 at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project. The Australian exploration company Indochine Mining Limited (**IDC**) held 14 contiguous exploration licences covering 2,900 km² in the Ratanakiri Province that encompassed the entire area covered by the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project, for approximately five years between 2007 and 2011.

Indochine completed a 37,000 km airborne survey at Ratanakiri in 2008, which covered Ta Vaeng project area, but then focused their exploration on their licenses to the west of the Ta Vaeng project (Indochine Mining, 2010).

No drilling has ever been conducted within the Ta Vaeng project area.

6.5 Unity Cambodia Exploration Activity and Results

Unity Cambodia's geologists made an initial site visit to the 7 km x 5 km vegetation anomaly at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project in August 2023. Outcrop of strongly hydrothermally altered lithocap was noted throughout the area of the vegetation anomaly (Photograph 29). The lithocap rocks are intensely silicified with limonite and hematite filled fractures and disseminated vugs (Photograph 30 and Photograph 31).



Photograph 29: (Top) Outcrop of highly siliceous lithocap within the vegetation anomaly at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project. *Source: Unity Metals.*

Photograph 30: (Left) Ta Vaeng lithocap rock sample. The sample is believed to be an intensely hydrothermally silicified felsic volcanic rock. *Source: Unity Metals.*

Photograph 31: (Right) Ta Vaeng lithocap rock sample. This sample is believed to be a former porphyritic felsic volcanic rock that experienced intense advanced argillic hydrothermal alteration. *Source: Unity Metals.*

Note that the lithocap samples are not mineralised and have not been assayed. They are interpreted to be lying in the alteration halo above potential porphyry mineralisation.

The vegetation anomaly is likely to be related to the hydrothermal alteration, in particular, the intensely altered rock weathering to form nutrient poor soils exasperated in a high rainfall climate which would leach weathered products from the near surface. The weathering of sulphides associated with the alteration may have also created more acidic soil conditions. Several sulphurous mineral springs were located within the lithocap with water appearing to arise from beneath the lithocap from a buried sulphur source.

The Company awaits grant of the Ta Vaeng Licence, which is currently under application.

6.6 Proposed Work Program

Proposed two-year work programs for the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project are provided in Table 13 (prepared on the basis the maximum subscription of AUD 10,000,000 is raised under the IPO) and Table 14 (prepared on the basis the minimum subscription of AUD 8,000,000 is raised under the IPO).

Table 13: Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 10,000,000).

Exploration - Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project	Expenditure
Licence and government fees, landowner compensation	\$150,000
Access construction and logistics	\$55,000
UAV magnetic geophysical surveys are planned over the vegetation/magnetic anomaly areas. The UAV magnetics will be flown on a 30 m line spacing at a 25-30 m flight height. LIDAR will also be collected by UAV to provide accurate topography (sub 3 cm)	\$200,000
Combined 2D/3D Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed with 100 m dipoles on 200 m spaced lines*	\$450,000
Total two-year expenditure on the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project	\$855,000

* The new geophysical surveys should provide Unity Cambodia with sufficient data to plan its first exploration drilling at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project.

Table 14: Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 8,000,000).

Exploration - Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project	Expenditure
Licence and government fees, landowner compensation	\$150,000
Access construction and logistics.	\$40,000
UAV magnetic geophysical surveys are planned over the vegetation/magnetic anomaly areas. The UAV magnetics will be flown on a 30 m line spacing at a 25-30 m flight height. LIDAR will also be collected by UAV to provide accurate topography (sub 3 cm)	\$100,000
Combined 2D/3D Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed with 100 m dipoles on 200 m spaced lines*	\$300,000
Total two-year expenditure on the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project	\$590,000

* The new geophysical surveys should provide Unity Cambodia with sufficient data to plan its first exploration drilling at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project.

7.0 LOEI COPPER GOLD PROJECT

7.1 Introduction

Unity Metals, through its Thai subsidiary Unity Minerals (Thailand) Co. Ltd. (**Unity Thailand**) has applied for 14 Special Prospecting Licences (**SPLs**) covering an area of approximately 193.3 km² of the Loei Fold Belt in Northern Thailand. Collectively the SPLs are known as the Loei Copper Gold Project. The project lies directly adjacent or close to several significant porphyry-related skarn copper-gold deposits including the Puthep 1 (**PUT 1**), Phu Tham Phra (**PUT 2**) and Phu Thap Fah deposits and numerous other copper and gold occurrences (Figure 36).

Upon grant of the SPLs, Unity Metals will hold a major position in this highly prospective region.

7.2 Location, Access and Infrastructure

The Loei Copper Gold Project is located 400 km northeast of Bangkok in the Loei Province. Access to the provincial capital, the city of Loei, from Bangkok, is either by an eight-hour road trip on route 201 or by a one-hour commercial flight to Loei Airport. The population of the city of Loei is over 21,000 and the city boasts all the amenities and services one would expect from a city of this size.

The Loei Province is one of the more sparsely populated provinces (Changwat) of Thailand. It lies in the Isan region of northeastern Thailand. Sealed good quality roads afford access to Unity Metals' project area. The Phu Thap Fah gold skarn deposits, 12 km southwest of the Loei Airport in Wang Saphung District, were in production from 2006 to 2017. The Loei area has a history of mining stretching back to ancient times (Taylor and Van Leeuwen, 1980) and, in addition to copper and gold mined both currently, and in the past, other commodities including silver, lead, iron, barite and coal have also been exploited.

The Loei area has a tropical Savanna climate, with a cool dry season and a hot wet season.

7.3 Regional Geology

The Loei Fold Belt is considered to have formed during the eastward subduction of the Palaeo-Tethys oceanic crust beneath the Indochina terrane during the Indosinian Orogeny (Bunopas, 1981). The Loei Fold Belt principally consists of continental margin volcano-plutonic suites, and these rocks are closely associated with copper-gold mineralisation.

The oldest strata of the Loei Fold Belt consist of thick sequences of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of Silurian-Devonian age which in part have undergone low grade regional metamorphism. The Silurian-Devonian strata are locally unconformably overlain by thick sequences of Carboniferous clastic and intercalated carbonate rocks as well as locally intruded by Carboniferous granite.

The uppermost Palaeozoic successions are represented by widely distributed north-south trending fossil-rich Permian limestone and subordinate fossiliferous clastic rocks. The overlying uppermost Permian strata are intruded by Permian granite.

The Mesozoic sequences in the Loei Fold Belt begin with occurrences of marine Triassic strata of Huai Hin Lat and Nam Pong Formations, which locally and spatially unconformably overlie the Upper Permian limestone sequences adjacent to the north-south arcuate shape of the margin of the Khorat Plateau. The transition of marine Triassic successions to continental Jurassic strata was locally marked by the intrusions of Late Triassic granite.

Overlying the rocks of the Loei Fold Belt are Jurassic-Cretaceous continental successions of the Khorat Group, which form the Khorat Basin to the east of the Loei Fold Belt, although outliers of these rocks are scattered through the area. Finally, Quaternary fluvial deposits in the form of river terraces and flood plain deposits occur along major river valleys throughout the area.

7.4 Local Geology and Mineralisation

The rocks of the Loei Fold Belt in the area of Unity Thailand's Loei Copper Gold Project comprise Silurian-Devonian quartzite, schist and phyllite. These rocks are overlain by Carboniferous sedimentary sequence beginning with the Nong Dok Bua Formation which consists of bedded chert and fossiliferous limestone, interbedded with siliceous shale and tuffaceous sandstone (Charoenprawat et al, 1984) (Figures 36 and 37).

The Wang Saphung Formation, which is the upper sedimentary unit of Carboniferous sequence, is characterised by calcareous sandstone and calcareous argillite and interbedded with massive limestone and limestone lenses (Charoenprawat et al, 1984). This unit has a maximum thickness of over 400 m and was probably deposited in a shallow marine environment. The Wang Saphung Formation is overlain by Permian Tham Nam Mahoran Formation and Pha Dua Formation. These sedimentary formations are characterised by fossiliferous limestone, chert, tuffaceous sandstone and shale.

The Permian sedimentary sequence has been deformed, eroded and then covered by the red clastic continental-derived sedimentary sequence of the Khorat Group. Many plutonic rocks have intruded the Late Palaeozoic sedimentary sequence in the district. The emplacement of intrusions were probably accompanied and possibly facilitated by brittle-ductile deformation during the Late Palaeozoic to Early Triassic (e.g. Muenlek et al, 1988 and Sithithaworn, 1989). The intrusions mainly consist of diorite, granodiorite, tonalite and monzodiorite and are closely associated with economic copper-gold mineralisation of the region (Taylor and Van Leeuwen, 1980). These rocks crop out in the central, northern and southern part of the district.

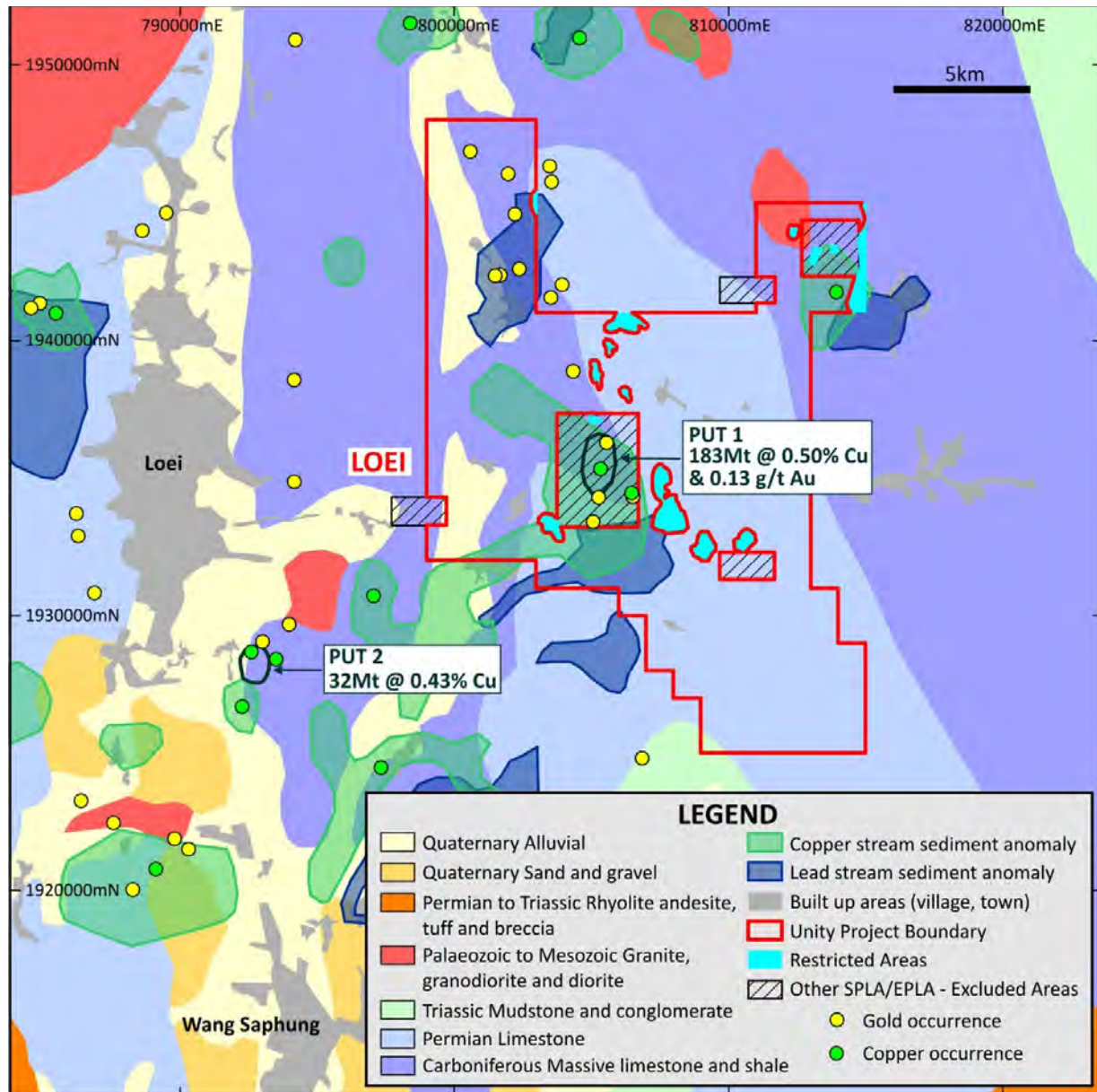


Figure 36: Regional geology of Unity Thailand's Loei copper-gold project area. Source: Unity Metals.

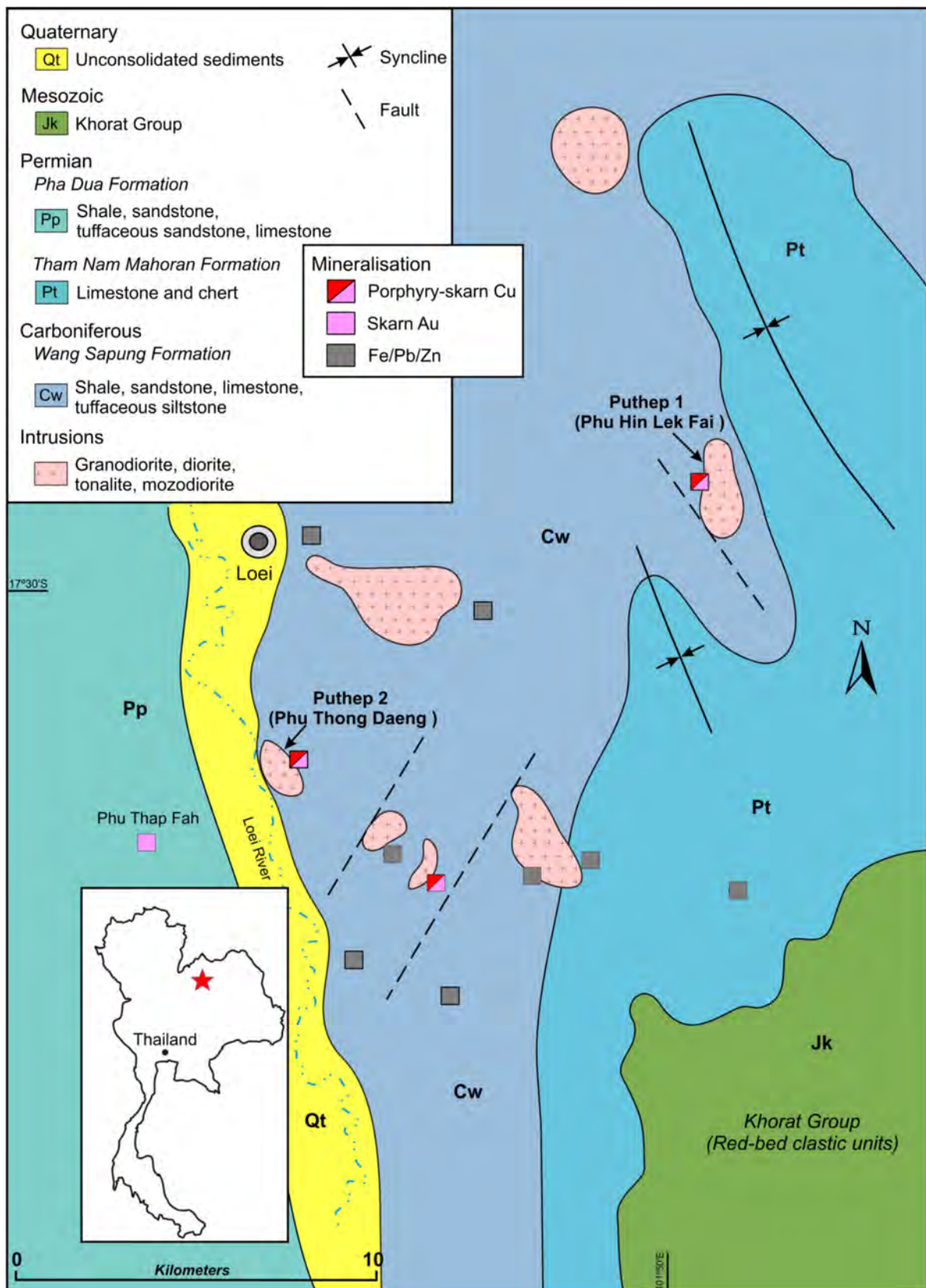


Figure 37: Simplified geologic map of the Loei district, showing rock types and locations of ore deposits and mineral occurrences. Source: Modified after Taylor and Van Leeuwen 1980.

The Loei Fold Belt is the major copper-gold metallogenic and magmatic belt in the mainland Southeast Asia (see Section 3.1, Figure 3). It extends across western and northern Cambodia, up through central Thailand and into northwestern Laos. The major centres of mineralisation in the Loei Fold Belt (Kamvong, 2007) include:

- the low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit at Chatree in central Thailand (Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 175.4 Mt at 0.68 g/t gold and 5.5 g/t silver for 3.82 Moz gold and 31.4 Moz silver in addition to 1.8 Moz gold and 10 Moz silver already produced from 2001 to 2016 (Kingsgate, December 2024 and Kingsgate, September 2024);
- the undeveloped PUT 1 (Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 183.0 Mt @ 0.50% copper and 0.13 g/t gold) and PUT 2 porphyry related copper-gold porphyry/skarn deposits in northern Thailand (PanAust, July 2008);
- the Phu Thap Fah gold skarn deposits in northern Thailand; and
- the Phu Bia copper-gold deposits in Laos.

Due to the political situation in Thailand in recent years, exploration has been limited, especially by foreign companies. However, the latest Government elected in 2023 is actively promoting exploration and mining in Thailand to encourage the development of the local Thai mining industry.

Several significant gold and copper-gold deposits are located within the vicinity of Unity Thailand's project. The deposits are all considered to be iron rich skarns associated with porphyry style mineralisation (Kamvong, 2007) and as such they all have distinctive magnetic and presumably gravity anomalies. Unity Metals has identified a number of other similar features and has secured these within the coverage of its SPL applications.

Probably the best known of the local deposits is the Phu Thab Fah gold deposit 15 km south of the city centre of Loei. It contains a Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 407,000 tonnes at 3.54 g/t gold and 747,000 tonnes at 7.97 g/t gold respectively (Zaw et al, 2007). The skarn style mineralisation formed when granodiorite and diorite/microdiorite dykes intruded the Permian sedimentary rocks causing extensive contact metamorphism and metasomatism of the country rocks. The deposit was identified during exploration conducted by the United Nations between 1963 to 1966 involving geological prospecting, pitting, trenching and exploratory drilling. The Department of Mineral Resources also conducted regional stream sediment sampling, airborne magnetic survey and mapping at 1:100,000 scale in 1966-1988. Tungkum Limited was granted the right to explore in 1992 in the Loei area and undertook rock chip, soil sampling and ground geophysical survey and later drilling delineated the Phu Thap Fah deposit (Zaw et al, 2007).

The PUT 1 deposit (also known as Phu Hin Lek Fai) is located about 20 km to the east of Loei city and it is surrounded by Unity's Loei Project. The area had been explored in the 1960s and 1970s by the United Nation Program, namely the United Nation Mekong Mineral Project (Sumiko, 1994). In 1992, mineral exploration activities started in and around the deposit by Patong Exploration and Mining and were intensified during 1993-1996 when the deposit area was operated by a joint venture between Padaeng and Phelps Dodge. In 1999, Pan Australian Resources replaced Phelps Dodge in the joint venture with Padaeng and controlled the exploration program at the deposit. (Kamvong, 2007).

Currently the deposit sits undeveloped with combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of **183.0 Mt @ 0.50% copper and 0.13 g/t gold** after Pan Australian Resources withdrew from the joint venture in 2013 to focus on developing the Phu Kham copper-gold deposits in Laos. The Author is unaware of any further work that has been completed on this deposit.

Porphyry and skarn style alteration and mineralisation at PUT 1 are intimately associated with multiphase complexes of hypabyssal intrusions which show a porphyritic texture and were intruded into the bedded argillite of the Carboniferous Wang Saphung Formation country rocks. At least three stages of intrusions (early-mineralisation diorite, inter-mineralisation diorite and monzodiorite) show a close temporal and spatial association with porphyry and skarn style mineralisation (Kamvong, 2007).

The deep-seated intrusive bodies are accentuated in Figure 38 which shows a Total Gradient Analytical Signal magnetic image of the area to the east of the city of Loei. Unity Metals' project boundaries are shown on the image and in addition to the PUT 1 deposit, other significant copper, gold and lead occurrences are shown.

Geochronological data confirms that much of the intrusive events at PUT 1 occurred between 248 to 236 Ma with a Re-Os age of 246 Ma (Early Triassic) for the mineralisation.

Detailed deposit-scale mapping and small-scale observations at PUT 1 have identified at least three breccia types:

- 1) igneous-clast breccia;
- 2) skarn-clast breccia; and
- 3) sedimentary-clast breccia.

The two former breccias, which are closely related to mineralisation, can be spatially associated with high-grade ore bodies (Kamvong, 2007).

PUT 2 is located 7 km south-west of Unity Thailand's Loei Project, south of the city of Loei and immediately east of the Loei River. The deposit is hosted by a Triassic granite body that intruded the Carboniferous Wang Sapung Formation (Charoenprawat et.al,1984).

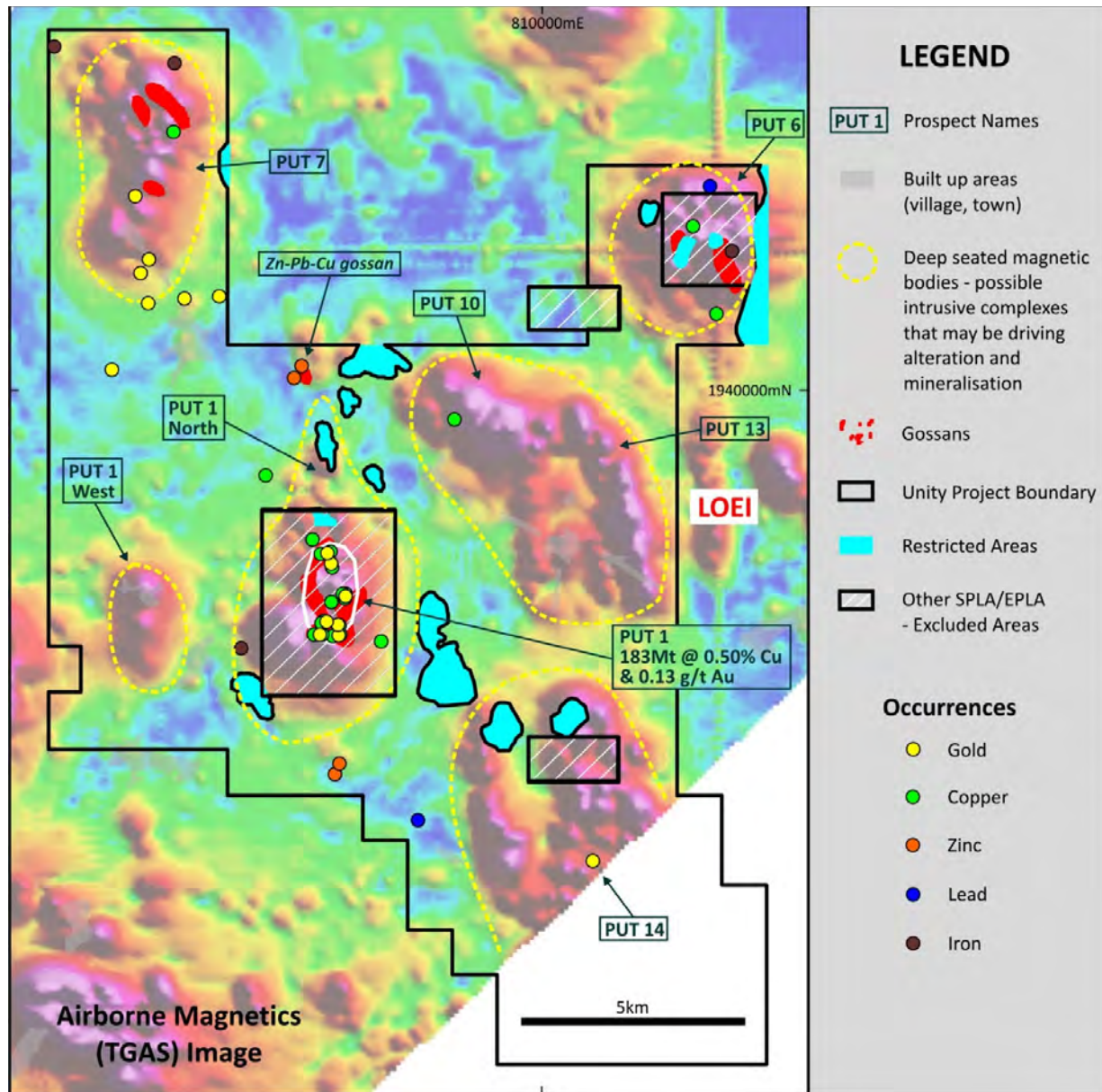


Figure 38: Unity Thailand's Loei Copper Gold Project area on a Total Gradient Analytical Signal (TGAS) magnetic image. Source: Unity Metals.

Gold was first reported in an unnamed stream adjacent to Phu Tham Phra hill (Nuchanong et al,1992). The Department of Mineral Resources initially carried out a regional mineral exploration program, followed by an airborne geophysical survey in conjunction with ground followed-up surveys. Subsequent mineral exploration licences were issued to Padaeng which, along with the PUT 1 licences, were eventually joint-ventured with Pan Australia NL.

The iron-copper-gold ore body at PUT 2 is generally hosted by siliceous and calcareous-carbonate roof-pondants of the Carboniferous Wang Saphung Formation within a granite body elongated in the north-south direction, parallel to the trend of several major faults through and adjacent to the deposit. The siliceous unit is composed mainly of thin to medium bedded, fine to coarse grained sandstone with subordinate thin bedded shale lamellae. The sandstone is composed mainly of sub-rounded quartz with subordinate decomposed feldspar, chlorite and clay minerals and are strongly weathered.

The calcareous-carbonate unit is composed of calcareous shale and siltstone sometimes with the presence of carbonate lenses. The calcareous rock has undergone contact metamorphism and is now a hornfels, whereas the carbonate rock has been metamorphosed to skarn (Khositanont, 2008).

There are two sets of veins and veinlets found in the PUT 2 ore body, the first, a sulphide rich set and the second set is quartz dominant. The sulphide-rich veins are composed mainly of pyrite with subordinate chalcopyrite and other sulphide minerals (Photograph 32). The sulphide veins, which cut across the calcareous host rocks, are 5 cm to 2 m thick. Epidote skarn alteration is commonly found along the veins margin. Epidote and magnetite are abundant and are the most common alteration minerals which present in the skarn zone. The quartz-rich veins are composed mainly of crustiform quartz with subordinate chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. The presence of quartz-rich veins is restricted within the intrusion body. Chlorite, epidote and calcite, which are essential assemblages for propylitic alteration, are the most abundant minerals in the alteration zone. The propylitic alteration has been replaced by phyllic alteration, which is indicated by the presence of sericite and clay minerals (kaolinite and illite). The sulphide minerals including pyrite and chalcopyrite have been overprinted by hematite and secondary copper-rich minerals, whereas chlorite and epidote in the alteration zone have been overprinted by kaolinite.



Photograph 32: PUT 2 massive sulphide mineralisation, chalcopyrite (~20%) in association with pyrite (~50%) and magnetite (~30%). Assays are unknown. Source: Khositanont, 2007. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

7.5 Unity Thailand Exploration Activity and Results

Unity Thailand has been able to acquire government airborne magnetic and radiometric data over the SPL application area. The Company engaged Austhai Geophysical Consultants (Thailand) to re-process the data. The magnetic data highlights a number of strong anomalies associated with the PUT 1 and PUT 2 copper-gold deposits. These anomalies are interpreted to be deep-seated intrusive centres that are driving alteration and copper-gold mineralisation throughout the Loei Province (see Figure 38).

Unity Thailand has identified at least five additional PUT 1 look-alike magnetic anomalies within the SPL application area that will be focal points for the Company's initial exploration.

In addition to these magnetic anomalies, Unity's exploration will also target potential strike extensions from the PUT 1 copper-gold deposit (Unity's PUT 1 North area) (see Figures 38 and 39). The northern portion of the PUT 1 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **183.0 Mt @ 0.50% copper and 0.13 g/t gold** remains open and lies only 650m south of the Loei Copper Gold Project area (PanAust, July 2008). Drilling conducted by PanAust in the northern portion of the PUT 1 Mineral Resource returned broad intersections such as:

- **124 m at 0.5% copper and 0.1g/t gold** from 10 m, including **12 m at 1.1% copper and 0.2 g/t gold** from 54 m; and
- **120 m at 0.3% copper and 0.2g/t gold** from 48 m (PanAust, September 2008).

The Company believes the diorite intrusions that host the PUT 1 Mineral Resource may extend north into the Loei Copper Gold Project (PUT 1 North). This copper-gold target area within the Loei Copper Gold Project comprises coincident magnetic high and potassium high anomalies extending over 2.2 km (see Figure 39). These anomalies also coincide with a prominent north-south-trending topographic high.

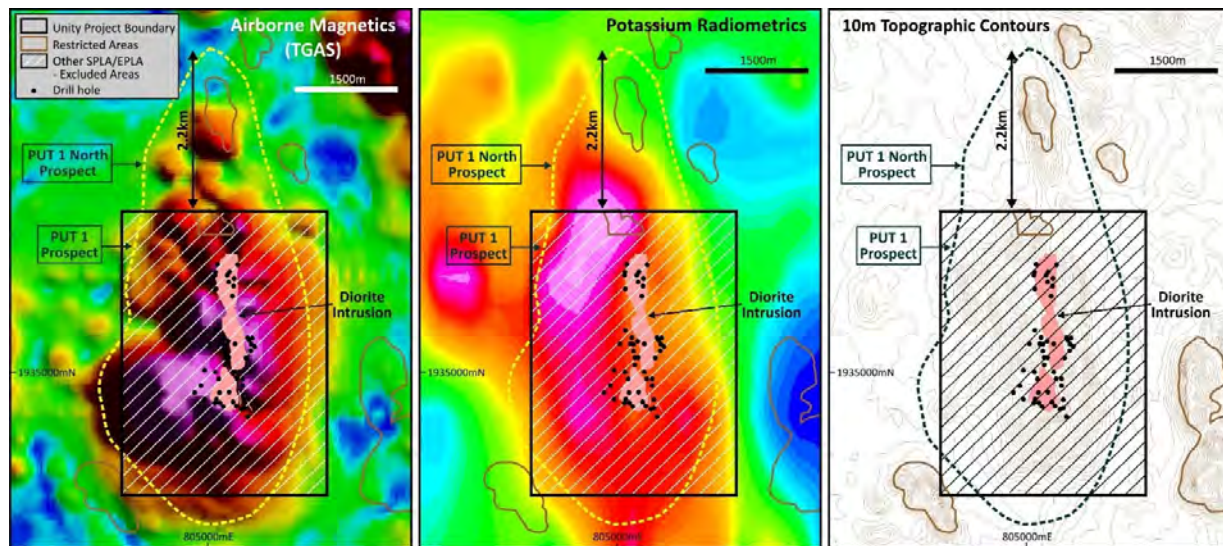


Figure 39: Potential extension to the PUT 1 Copper-Gold Deposit into Unity Thailand's adjacent PUT 1 North area shown on Total Gradient - Analytical Signal (TGAS) magnetics, potassium (K) radiometrics and topographic contours. Source: Unity Metals.

7.6 Proposed Work Program

Proposed two-year work programs for the Loei Copper Gold Project are provided in Table 15 (prepared on the basis the maximum subscription of AUD 10,000,000 is raised under the IPO) and Table 16 (prepared on the basis the minimum subscription of AUD 8,000,000 is raised under the IPO).

Table 15: Loei Copper Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 10,000,000)

Exploration – Loei Copper Gold Project	Expenditure
Licence and government fees, landowner compensation	\$210,000
Access construction and logistics	\$60,000
Data collection, review and interpretation	\$50,000
Regional and follow up prospect scale geological mapping over areas of interest	\$100,000
UAV magnetic geophysical surveys are planned over the magnetic anomaly areas. The UAV magnetics will be flown on a 30 m line spacing at a 25-30 m flight height. LIDAR will also be collected by UAV to provide accurate topography (sub 3 cm)	\$100,000
Stream sediment sampling, rock and soil geochemical surveys	\$200,000
Diamond drilling, targeting geochemical features supported by surface geology and geophysics	\$800,000
Total two-year expenditure on the Loei Copper Gold Project	\$1,520,000

Table 16: Loei Copper Gold Project proposed two-year work program (AUD 8,000,000)

Exploration – Loei Copper Gold Project	Expenditure
Licence and government fees, landowner compensation	\$210,000
Access construction and logistics	\$40,000
Data collection, review and interpretation	\$50,000
Regional and follow up prospect scale geological mapping over areas of interest	\$50,000
UAV magnetic geophysical surveys are planned over the magnetic anomaly areas. The UAV magnetics will be flown on a 30 m line spacing at a 25-30 m flight height. LIDAR will also be collected by UAV to provide accurate topography (sub 3 cm)	\$100,000
Stream sediment sampling, rock and soil geochemical surveys	\$200,000
Diamond drilling, targeting geochemical features supported by surface geology and geophysics	\$600,000
Total two-year expenditure on the Loei Copper Gold Project	\$1,250,000

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9.0 GLOSSARY

Airborne Magnetic Survey	A type of geophysical survey flown by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft to measure the magnetic susceptibility of rocks at or near the earth's surface.
Alteration	Any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock brought about by physical or chemical means, especially by the action of hydrothermal fluids or weathering.
Anomaly, Anomalous	Any statistical departure from the norm in numerical geoscience data, like geochemical or geophysical data, which may indicate the presence of mineralisation in the underlying or nearby bedrock.
Andesite	A fine-grained extrusive rock that has a mineral composition that is intermediate between granite and basalt.
Arsenopyrite	An iron, arsenic sulphide mineral, FeAsS.
Assay	To determine element content of a sample of a material usually carried out by a geochemical laboratory.
Auger	A method of shallow drilling, usually to 1-2 metres depth, using a rotary drill that uses a screw device to penetrate, break, and then transport the drilled material to surface.
Aureole	A zone of contact metamorphism that surrounds an intrusion. Since intrusions are typically somewhat round in cross section, the pattern of metamorphism is concentric about the intrusion.
Basalt	A dark, fine-grained extrusive mafic igneous rock, composed essentially of plagioclase and pyroxene.
Base Metal	The principle metal in an alloy, for example copper, lead, zinc and nickel
Basement	See definition for Bedrock below.
Bedrock	Solid rock at the surface of the earth or at some depth beneath the regolith and/or earlier sedimentary units which has not been affected by weathering. Often metamorphosed. Synonymous with basement rock.
Biotite	An important rock forming mineral in the Mica group, usually black, brown or dark green in colour.
Black Shale	A very dark, fine-grained, clastic sedimentary rock composed essentially of flakey clay minerals and carbonaceous matter that also commonly contains sulphides.
Breccia	Rock composed of coarse angular fragments of rocks or minerals contained in a fine matrix (cementing material) that may be similar to or different from the composition of the larger fragments.
Cainozoic	Also referred to as the Cenozoic, a geological time period from 65 million years ago to the present.
Calcite	A carbonate mineral and the most stable polymorph of calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃). It is a very common mineral, particularly as a component of limestone.
Carbonate	Carbonate minerals contain the carbonate ion, CO ₃ ²⁻ . Carbonate rocks contain carbonate minerals.
Carboniferous	The Carboniferous Period lasted from about 359.2 to 299 million years ago during the late Palaeozoic Era.

Chalcopyrite	A copper rich mineral, an important ore mineral of copper, CuFeS_2 .
Chert	A sedimentary form of amorphous or extremely fine-grained silica, partially hydrous, found in concretions and beds.
Chlorite	An important rock forming mineral group common in the greenstones. A platy mineral.
Clastic	Pertaining to a rock or sediment composed principally of broken fragments that are derived from pre-existing rocks.
Colluvium	Heterogeneous materials of any particle size, generally composed of soil and/or rock fragments, accumulated on the lower parts of slopes, transported there by gravity, soil creep, sheet flow, rain wash, mudflows and solifluxion (i.e., slow flow of water-logged soil down slope associated with alternating freezing and thawing).
Conductor	Any material which allows an electric current to pass through it. Examples include sulphides, graphitic sediments and salty water.
Contact	A plane or irregular surface between two types of rock.
Cover	Referring usually to relatively younger sediments, soils and laterite obscuring the bedrock.
Cretaceous	A geological period that began 145 million years ago and ended 66 million years ago.
Dacite	An intermediate, porphyritic, extrusive igneous rock comprised essentially of plagioclase with lesser quartz, biotite and hornblende.
Diamond drilling (DDH)	Method of obtaining cylindrical core of rock by drilling with a diamond set or diamond impregnated bit.
Dip	The angle by which a rock unit or other planar feature deviates from the horizontal. The angle is measured in a plane perpendicular to the strike.
Discordant	A lithology that cross-cuts at an angle to the dominant regional litho-structural trend that might include foliation, bedding or metamorphic layering/banding.
Disseminated	Widely dispersed minerals in a rock body.
Diorite	An intermediate intrusive igneous rock comprised essentially of medium- to coarse-grained plagioclase and hornblende.
Dolerite	A mafic intrusive rock comprised essentially of medium-grained plagioclase and pyroxene and characterised by ophitic texture. Usually found in dykes or sills.
Dyke	A tabular body of intrusive igneous rock, crosscutting the host strata at an oblique angle.
Electromagnetic (EM) Survey	A geophysical survey method that uses an induced electric current to measure variations in the local electromagnetic field of the earth below. Transmitted electromagnetic fields are used to energise and detect conductive material, eg, massive sulphides, beneath the earth's surface.
Epidote	A calcium aluminium iron sorosilicate mineral, an abundant rock-forming mineral, but one of secondary origin. It occurs in marble and schistose rocks of metamorphic origin. It is also a product of hydrothermal alteration of various minerals (feldspars, micas, pyroxenes, amphiboles, garnets, and others) composing igneous rocks.
Extrusive	Said of an igneous rock that has been erupted onto the earth's surface.
Fault	A brittle shear or fracture in a rock along which there has been relative movement either vertically or horizontally.

Felsic	A descriptive term for light coloured rocks or minerals with high silica content (plus or minus aluminium, sodium, potassium and calcium) and low iron and magnesium content.
Felsic volcanic	A volcanic rock essentially comprised of feldspar, quartz and feldspathoids and poor in iron and magnesium content.
Foliation	Any planar set of minerals or banding of mineral concentrations including cleavage, found in a metamorphic rock.
Foliated	A rock texture used to describe a metamorphic rock with a foliation.
Gabbro	A black, coarse-grained, mafic intrusive igneous rock, composed of calcic feldspars and clinopyroxene. The intrusive equivalent of basalt.
Galena	The natural mineral form of lead (II) sulphide (PbS). It is the most important ore of lead and an important source of silver.
Geochemical, geochemistry	Samples of soil, rock, stream sediments or sub-surface material analysed for the metal commodity being sought and/or associated path finder elements.
Geophysical	Use of electrical techniques or the measure of natural phenomena e.g. magnetism and gravity, to assist in determining sub-surface geology.
Gneiss	A foliated rock formed by regional metamorphism.
Gossan	The weathered, generally ferruginous, expression of rocks that contain substantial sulphide mineralisation.
Granite	A coarse-grained, intrusive igneous rock composed of quartz, orthoclase feldspar, sodic plagioclase feldspar, and micas.
Granodiorite	A coarse grained plutonic rock of intermediate composition.
Granitoid	A term for a coarse grained felsic to intermediate igneous rock, resembling granite.
Graphitic	Containing graphite.
Gravity anomaly	The value of gravity left after subtracting from a gravity measurement the reference value based on latitude, and possibly the free-air and Bouguer corrections.
Gravity Survey	Measurements of the Gravity Field at a series of locations in order to map out rocks of different densities.
Hornfels	A metamorphic rock formed by the contact between mudstone/shale, or other clay-rich rock, and a hot igneous body
Hypabyssal	Relating to igneous rocks that form at a moderate depth below the Earth's surface. Hypabyssal rocks are also known as subvolcanic rocks and are usually medium-grain sized.
Igneous	A rock formed by congealing from a molten state.
Igneous Complex	An assemblage of intimately associated and roughly contemporaneous igneous rocks.
Induced Polarisation Survey (IP)	An electrical and magnetic geophysical technique that measures the apparent resistivity of the rocks.
Indosinian Orogeny	A major event that contributed to the build-up of the Asian mainland and took place over most of southeastern to eastern Asia during the Permian to Triassic.

Intrusion	The process of emplacement of a magma in pre-existing rock.
Intrusive	Pertaining to the rock formed by intrusion.
Insitu	Still in its original location.
JORC Code	The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
Jurassic Period	A geologic period from 201.4 million years ago to the beginning of the Cretaceous Period, approximately 145 million years ago.
Lapilli Tuff	An indurated deposit that is predominantly lapilli, (pyroclastic fragments) with a matrix of tuff.
Laterite	A term with the general connotation of an iron-rich weathered rock product, generally with an emphasis on tropical weathering conditions.
Laterite Profile	A vertical sequence of regolith facies that includes, from the bottom up, bedrock, saprock, saprolite, plasmic zone, mottled zone or ferruginous saprolite and lateritic residuum (lateritic duricrust, lateritic gravel).
Licence	An exploration licence in Cambodia or a special prospecting licence in Thailand.
Lineament	An extensive linear feature, of regional extent, believed to reflect crustal structure.
Lineation	Any linear arrangement of features found in a rock.
Lithology	A classified rock type based on a description of its mineral composition, grain size, structure, colour as well as component parts.
Lithocap	Subsurface, broadly stratabound alteration domains that are laterally and vertically extensive. They form when acidic magmatic-hydrothermal fluids react with wallrocks during ascent towards the paleosurface.
Mafic	A descriptive term for a rock or mineral with a moderate to high magnesium and iron content and corresponding low silica content.
Magmatic	Pertaining to or derived from magma.
Magnetic	A mineral, rock, object, area or locale possessing the properties of a magnet.
Magnetite	A strongly magnetic iron oxide mineral.
Magnetic anomaly	The value of the local magnetic field remaining after the subtraction of the dipole portion of the Earth's field. In this Report it refers to a distinctive magnetic feature identified in airborne magnetic data.
Mesozoic Era	The period of Earth's history, lasting from about 252 to 66 million years ago, comprising the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous Periods.
Massive	Of a rock that is isotropic and homogenous, free of fissures, bedding, foliation etc.
Massive sulphide	A rock comprised of 50-100% sulphides.
Metamorphism	The mineralogical, structural and chemical changes induced within solid rock through the actions of heat, pressure or the introduction of new chemicals.
Metasediment	Metamorphosed sediment.

Metasomatism	A process that alters the chemical composition of a rock through chemical reactions with fluids. It can involve the addition or removal of chemical elements.
Mica	A group of minerals with perfect basal cleavage, such as biotite and muscovite.
Mineral	An element or compound that is crystalline and has formed as a result of a geological process.
Mineralisation	A process where minerals are introduced into a rock, sometimes resulting in the formation of a potentially valuable deposit.
Monzodiorite	An intrusive rock with a composition intermediate between diorite and monzonite. It is defined in the QAPF classification as coarse-grained igneous rock in which quartz makes up 0% to 5% of the QAPF mineral fraction, plagioclase makes up 65% to 90% of the total feldspar content, and the plagioclase is sodium-rich (%An < 50).
Mudstone	Indurated mud.
Muscovite	A mica mineral, often silvery white, grey in colour.
Ore	Naturally occurring material from which minerals of economic value can be extracted for a reasonable profit.
Orogen	A belt of the earth's crust involved in the formation of mountains.
Orogeny	Orogeny is a mountain-building process that takes place at a convergent plate margin when plate motion compresses the margin.
Outcrop	A segment of bedrock exposed to the atmosphere
Overburden	The loose soil, silt, sand, gravel, or other unconsolidated material overlying bedrock, either transported or formed in place.
Oxidation	The variable breakdown of rock by oxygen and water, often creating clays.
Permian	Geological time period from 290 to 245 million years ago.
Phyllic Alteration	A hydrothermal alteration zone in a permeable rock that has been affected by circulation of hydrothermal fluids. It is commonly seen in copper porphyry ore deposits in calc-alkaline rocks. Phyllic alteration is characterised by the assemblage of quartz + sericite + pyrite, and occurs at high temperatures and moderately acidic (low pH) conditions.
Plagioclase	A group of feldspar minerals which are important rock forming minerals.
Porphyritic	Igneous rock texture with larger crystals set within a finer grained groundmass.
Porphyry	A variety of intrusive igneous rock consisting of large-grained crystals, such as feldspar or quartz, dispersed in a fine-grained feldspathic matrix or groundmass. The larger crystals are called phenocrysts. The rocks are generally indicative of emplacement at shallow levels within the Earth's crust.
Primary mineralisation	Bedrock mineralisation, unweathered and in-situ.
Propylitic alteration	Is the chemical alteration of a rock, caused by iron and magnesium bearing hydrothermal fluids, altering biotite or amphibole within the rock groundmass. It typically results in epidote–chlorite–albite alteration and veining or fracture filling with the mineral assemblage along with pyrite. The alteration occurs due to hot fluids that have a high sodium ion composition. This is typically due to fluids that have lost potassium ions in potassic alteration and gained sodium ions.
Prospect	An area that is the site of a potential mineral deposit.

Proterozoic	An era of geological time spanning the period from 2,500 million years to 570 million years before present.
Proximal	Close, compared to Distal, far.
Pyrite	A common mineral, iron sulphide, FeS ₂ .
Pyroclastic	Pertaining to clastic rock material formed by volcanic explosions or aerial expulsion from a volcanic vent.
Pyrrhotite	A common mineral, iron sulphide, FeS.
Quartz	A very common rock forming mineral, Silica dioxide, SiO ₂ .
Radiometric Survey	Surveying the natural gamma radiation emanating from the surface of the earth.
Regolith	Any in situ deeply weathered rock or transported sedimentary material lying on top of bedrock. It includes aeolian deposits, lake sediments, soil, alluvium, colluvium, cap rocks, laterite profiles and rock fragments weathered from the bedrock.
Rifting	Tectonic process where the upper crust of the earth is pulled apart and a valley or sedimentary basin can result. Rifting is an example of extensional tectonics.
Rock chip sampling	The collection of representative samples of rock fragments within a limited area.
Saprolite	Weathered bedrock in which 20-100% of the minerals are weathered, generally mostly to clays and iron oxides, and the fabric of the parent rock is retained.
Schist	A metamorphic rock characterised by strong foliation or schistosity. Schistose rock type usually named along with major mineral components, eg, tremolite-chlorite schist.
Sediment/sedimentary	A rock formed by the accumulation and cementation of mineral grains transported by wind, water, or ice to the site of deposition or chemically precipitated at the depositional site.
Selvage	A zone of altered rock at the edge of a quartz vein or other rock mass.
Sericite	Very fine, ragged grains and aggregates of white (colourless) micas, typically made of muscovite, illite, or paragonite. Sericite is produced by the alteration of orthoclase or plagioclase feldspars in areas that have been subjected to hydrothermal alteration associated with copper, tin, or other hydrothermal ore deposits.
Shale	A fine grained, laminated sedimentary rock formed from clay, mud and silt.
Shear	The deformation and dislocation of rocks, primarily by ductile plastic means, in response to applied stresses during high heat and pressure conditions.
Silicification	A hydrothermal alteration process that adds silica, in the form of quartz, chert, chalcedony, opal or jasper.
Sill	A sheet of igneous rock which is flat-lying or has intruded parallel to strata.
Siltstone	A sediment comprised of silt-sized clastic particles.
Skarn	A metamorphic rock that has been chemically and mineralogically altered by metasomatism.
Soil sampling	The determination of relative or absolute abundances of elements in soil.
Stock	A relatively small, concordant and/or discordant plutonic body.

Stratigraphy/Stratigraphic	The science of the description, correlation, and classification of strata in sedimentary rocks, including the interpretation of the depositional environments of those strata.
Strike	The horizontal line contained in any planar feature (inclined bed, dike, fault plane, etc.); also the geographic direction of this horizontal line. Measured as the angle between True North and the horizontal line.
Strike Length	The horizontal distance along the long axis of a structural surface, rock unit, mineral deposit or geochemical anomaly.
Structure	The three-dimensional arrangement and geometry of geological contacts, discontinuities and deformation features, such as bedding, stratification, joints, faults, shear zones, dykes, plutons, folds, foliation and lineation.
Sub-crop	Bedrock fragments on the surface in an area of thin overburden.
Subduction Zone	Subduction zones are where cold oceanic lithosphere sinks back into the mantle and is recycled. They are found at convergent plate boundaries, where the heavier oceanic lithosphere of one plate is overridden by the leading edge of another, less-dense plate.
Sulphide	A mineral compound characterised by the linkage of sulphur with a metal or semi-metal.
Supergene	Mineral enrichment produced by the chemical remobilisation of metals in an oxidised or transitional environment.
Tasmanides	Collectively the Tasmanides comprise five orogenic belts that occupy the eastern third of Australia and provide an extensive record of the evolution of the eastern Gondwanan convergent plate boundary from the Cambrian to the Triassic.
Tectonic	Said of or pertaining to the forces involved in, or the resulting structures or features on the deformation of rocks.
Tertiary	An older term for the Cainozoic Period.
Terrane	A fault-bounded area or region with a distinctive stratigraphy, structure, and geological history.
Tonalite	A plutonic rock similar to granite.
Triassic	A geologic period which spans 50.5 million years from the end of the Permian Period 251.902 million years ago, to the beginning of the Jurassic Period 201.4 Mya.
Transition	A mixture of fresh and oxidised (or weathered) rock occurring at the base of oxidation limits.
Transported	Not in its original location. Often more recent sediments or regolith.
Vein	A distinct sheet-like body of crystallised minerals within a rock.
Volcanic	Igneous rock produced by eruption and solidified on or near the Earth's surface. Includes rhyolite, andesite, basalt, volcaniclastic rocks and volcanic glass (obsidian).
Volcaniclastic	A sediment containing volcanic material.
Volcanogenic	Of volcanic origin.
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy.

10.0 DEFINITIONS

ASIC	The Australian Securities and Investment Commission.
ASX	ASX Limited (ACN 008 624 691) trading as the 'Australian Securities Exchange'.
Author	The author of this report, Jon Poulsen BSc (Hons) Geology (James Cook University 1995) (see Section 1.4).
Company	Unity Metals Limited ACN 678 776 899 and/or its subsidiaries, as the context requires.
IPO	The initial public offering under a prospectus to be issued by Unity Metals.
Licences	Each of the Ngot, O'Phlay licences issued to the Company in Cambodia; the Ta Vaeng licence application in Cambodia; and the 14 SPL applications in Thailand, or any one or several of such, as the context requires.
Loei Copper Gold Project	The Company's Loei copper gold project comprised of 14 SPLs in Thailand, currently under application.
Ngot Gold Project	The Company's Ngot gold project comprised of the Ngot Licence in Cambodia.
O'Phlay Gold Project	The Company's O'Phlay gold project comprised of the O'Phlay Licence in Cambodia.
Report	This Independent Geologist's Report.
SPLs	Special Prospecting Licences issued in Thailand.
Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project	The Company's Ta Vaeng copper gold project comprised of the Ta Vaeng Licence in Cambodia, which is currently under application.
Unity Metals	Unity Metals Limited ACN 678 776 899 and/or its subsidiaries, as the context requires.

Appendix A. Ngot Project Rock Chip Sample Assay Results

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103007	Mesam South	700118	1391608	Grab	0.01	0.4	-2	-2	61	0.77	22	0.08	-2	2
103008	Mesam South	700151	1391641	Grab	0.27	3.1	-2	10	279	2	5	0.02	-2	2
103009	Mesam South	700187	1391689	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	11	1.03	2	0.01	-2	-2
103010	Mesam South	702048	1392004	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	7	3	6	3.77	2	0.19	-2	33
103037	Mesam South	701569	1393208	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	72	-2	2	0.48	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103038	Mesam South	700892	1392803	Grab	-0.01	0.2	5	-2	89	1.03	-2	0.02	-2	-2
103039	Mesam South	702581	1392339	Grab	1.31	0.2	9	64	3	0.74	3	-0.01	-2	-2
103040	Mesam South	702271	1392380	Grab	7.14	5.6	10	10	20	1.08	17	0.05	-2	3
103041	Mesam South	700914	1392007	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	24	1.04	11	-0.01	-2	-2
103042	Mesam South	701104	1392392	Grab	0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	36	0.84	-2	0.01	-2	2
103043	Mesam South	701206	1392392	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	6	0.62	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103044	Mesam South	701810	1392396	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	35	1	-2	0.01	-2	-2
103045	Mesam South	701938	1391223	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	12	1.02	2	0.01	-2	2
103046	Mesam South	701566	1391197	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	9	-2	21	2.5	2	0.01	-2	4
103047	Mesam South	701384	1391202	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	17	1.25	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103048	Mesam South	700124	1391608	Grab	0.01	0.3	5	-2	81	1.4	13	0.2	-2	3
103049	Mesam South	700031	1391608	Grab	0.01	0.5	-2	55	68	1.34	27	0.08	-2	4
103050	Mesam South	700074	1390601	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	5	0.98	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103051	Mesam South	702230	1392491	Grab	9.38	1	4	14	14	1.59	6	0.01	-2	5
103231	Mesam South	698690	1392408	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	3	-2	16	2.98	47	-0.01	-2	139
103232	Mesam South	702587	1392292	Grab	5.43	5.1	53	2	150	3.04	1075	1.76	-2	107
103233	Mesam South	700347	1392395	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	10	0.64	2	-0.01	-2	2
103234	Mesam South	700232	1392407	Grab	0.62	-0.2	2	-2	14	0.84	2	-0.01	-2	-2
103235	Mesam South	700535	1392177	Grab	0.02	0.4	-2	3	20	0.79	6	-0.01	-2	3
103236	Mesam South	700431	1392187	Grab	0.77	4.1	-2	9	53	1.03	210	0.01	-2	2
103237	Mesam South	700199	1392201	Grab	0.06	0.7	-2	-2	230	0.76	-2	0.13	-2	2
103238	Mesam South	700026	1391791	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	31	0.98	2	-0.01	-2	2
103239	Mesam South	699967	1391791	Grab	0.01	0.3	-2	4	41	1.37	41	-0.01	-2	3
103240	Mesam South	699941	1391784	Grab	-0.01	1.1	-2	3	17	0.64	18	0.01	-2	-2
103241	Mesam South	700253	1391392	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	11	1.32	2	-0.01	-2	2
103242	Mesam South	700025	1391609	Grab	0.03	0.5	-2	25	57	2.05	29	0.05	-2	5
103243	Mesam South	700183	1391605	Grab	-0.01	0.9	-2	4	349	1.55	-2	0.1	-2	2
103244	Mesam South	701674	1391392	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	19	1.5	2	0.01	-2	2
103245	Mesam South	701929	1391213	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	12	0.91	-2	0.01	-2	8
103246	Mesam South	701947	1390795	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	11	0.72	-2	-0.01	-2	3
103247	Mesam South	702052	1390793	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	11	0.79	-2	-0.01	-2	2
N2303004	Ngot Central	689265	1391781	Grab	0.64	-0.5	90	3	12	1.32	9	0.03	-5	5
N2303005	Ngot Central	689312	1391960	Grab	2.83	2.2	613	-2	186	3.24	19	0.17	-5	45
N2303006	Ngot Central	689306	1391981	Grab	2.76	2.1	1915	4	45	1.96	14	0.14	-5	3
N2303007	Ngot Central	689316	1392085	Grab	2.77	1.1	63100	8	33	5.74	10	0.16	39	4
N2303008	Ngot Central	689342	1392081	Channel (1m)	0.12	-0.5	314	2	28	2.93	7	0.01	-5	19
N2303009	Ngot Central	689602	1391979	Grab	0.01	-0.5	443	26	70	2.26	2	0.01	-5	5
N2303010	Ngot Central	689596	1391964	Grab	0.7	1.3	9040	3	95	3.11	41	0.19	6	8

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
N2303048	Ngot Central	689112	1391672	Grab	44	119	471	147	11150	22.8	1850	19.3	314	786
N2303049	Ngot Central	689112	1391672	Grab	33.3	37.4	17200	9	757	8.85	1525	10.6	33	56400
N2306006	Ngot Central	689073	1391711	Grab	0.36	-0.5	3920	-2	57	4.3	4	0.01	6	37
N2306007	Ngot Central	689513	1391859	Grab	0.31	-0.5	6400	5	34	1.8	7	0.04	5	6
N2306008	Ngot Central	689302	1391795	Grab	0.18	6.5	91	2	33	1.11	12	-0.01	-5	4
103012	Ngot Central	689375	1392406	Grab	3.58	1.7	9	118	9	1.37	17	-0.01	-2	3
103013	Ngot Central	689465	1392393	Grab	0.32	1	7	-2	11	0.53	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103014	Ngot Central	689611	1392286	Grab	1.07	1.1	355	47	528	8.19	14	0.01	-2	11
103015	Ngot Central	689589	1392033	Grab	0.01	0.4	77	5	18	0.68	4	-0.01	-2	-2
103016	Ngot Central	689548	1392043	Grab	0.05	1.2	8	47	51	0.86	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103017	Ngot Central	689601	1391975	Grab	1.84	3.5	1585	5	92	1.54	95	0.03	-2	4
103018	Ngot Central	689556	1391930	Grab	0.84	1	924	-2	39	1.75	6	0.21	2	2
103020	Ngot Central	689541	1391785	Grab	3.63	4.6	627	6	70	1.29	42	0.24	-2	2
103021	Ngot Central	689539	1391846	Grab	0.06	0.2	1125	4	21	1.29	24	0.01	-2	-2
103130	Ngot Central	689025	1391604	Grab	0.16	0.3	43	17	37	1.37	14	0.02	-2	2
103131	Ngot Central	688531	1391513	Grab	2.49	1.1	32	91	70	1.35	3	0.02	-2	6
103132	Ngot Central	688927	1391786	Grab	0.02	-0.2	23	6	22	1.36	-2	0.02	-2	2
103133	Ngot Central	689170	1391811	Grab	1.03	0.6	116	3	10	1.5	23	0.02	-2	2
103134	Ngot Central	689225	1391798	Grab	2.59	0.5	97	10	10	1.22	20	0.02	-2	-2
103135	Ngot Central	689464	1391801	Grab	0.16	-0.2	1160	23	18	1.46	4	0.04	-2	-2
103136	Ngot Central	689520	1391813	Grab	0.66	0.8	567	2	85	1.87	45	0.02	-2	4
103137	Ngot Central	689352	1392600	Grab	2.48	0.7	73	37	288	5.24	14	0.27	-2	17
103142	Ngot Central	689174	1392009	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	13	-2	4	1.08	-2	0.02	-2	-2
103143	Ngot Central	689440	1391994	Grab	9.32	4.6	2300	30	128	8.3	85	0.07	4	19
103144	Ngot Central	689590	1391980	Grab	14.9	13.2	1265	11	172	2.12	2	0.04	-2	3
103184	Ngot Central	689153	1392097	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	6	0.75	-2	0.01	-2	-2
103185	Ngot Central	689389	1391695	Grab	15.2	12.6	270	77	53	1.67	26	0.02	-2	6
103186	Ngot Central	688747	1391692	Grab	9.73	23.4	7	90	14	1.08	-2	0.01	-2	-2
103302	Ngot Central	689555	1391925	Grab	0.01	-0.2	18	-2	20	2.18	7	0.06	-2	21
103303	Ngot Central	689555	1391919	Grab	0.67	3.5	1735	-2	1395	4.76	21	1.98	3	56
103304	Ngot Central	689585	1391967	Grab	14.55	13.1	45100	34	1055	5.62	8	0.3	21	7
103305	Ngot Central	689585	1391967	Grab	3.55	6.8	43300	9	412	13.05	12	0.51	14	7
103306	Ngot Central	689585	1391967	Grab	17.05	15.3	30200	32	891	6.27	10	0.51	14	11
103307	Ngot Central	689588	1391965	Grab	0.3	51	84	113	14650	16.05	3	1.0	-2	205
103308	Ngot Central	689545	1391803	Grab	1.3	2.4	2350	4	212	2.22	11	0.26	2	5
103309	Ngot Central	689982	1391900	Grab	1.73	1.8	175	5	86	1.66	2	0.01	-2	14
103298	Ngot Central	688535	1392089	Grab	-0.01	0.2	2	-2	150	2.88	3	1.1	-2	6
103299	Ngot Central	688524	1392097	Grab	0.04	-0.2	4	-2	4	2.08	4	-0.01	-2	22
103300	Ngot Central	688682	1392099	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	8	1.38	7	-0.01	-2	5
103328	Ngot Central	688685	1392102	Grab	0.02	1.9	92	29	16	0.73	5	-0.01	-2	-2
103329	Ngot Central	689547	1392002	Grab	0.03	0.6	129	49	20	0.97	4	-0.01	-2	-2
103330	Ngot Central	689577	1392016	Grab	5.75	8.8	23300	34	128	3.29	91	0.03	12	3
103331	Ngot Central	689613	1392031	Grab	0.03	3.2	177	41	26	0.84	6	-0.01	-2	4
103332	Ngot Central	689627	1391997	Grab	0.58	2.2	2760	38	105	1.22	41	0.04	2	2
103333	Ngot Central	689535	1391795	Grab	0.45	0.4	4590	-2	63	2.42	15	0.02	2	12

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103334	Ngot Central	689534	1391798	Grab	4.64	5.2	1625	9	211	2.66	44	0.09	2	9
103335	Ngot Central	689533	1391800	Grab	1.14	2.5	3040	7	77	2.03	63	0.21	-2	4
103336	Ngot Central	689534	1391801	Grab	0.34	0.6	813	2	123	2.27	24	0.19	-2	10
103337	Ngot Central	689538	1391802	Grab	2.3	4.1	5960	4	268	2.95	50	0.79	4	8
103338	Ngot Central	689542	1391803	Grab	0.91	2.2	7720	4	255	2.02	14	0.29	3	5
103339	Ngot Central	689544	1391794	Grab	4.64	8.9	31500	11	1255	5.39	52	1.9	14	26
103340	Ngot Central	689557	1391792	Grab	3.55	4.2	6760	8	275	2.96	62	0.32	2	10
103341	Ngot Central	689524	1391774	Grab	38.6	21.6	875	48	756	1.5	13	0.32	-2	11
103342	Ngot Central	689527	1391793	Grab	0.83	2.4	2110	-2	171	2.79	32	0.16	-2	7
103343	Ngot Central	689519	1391778	Grab	1.57	0.5	1295	2	47	0.99	14	0.06	-2	5
103344	Ngot Central	689512	1391773	Grab	1.23	2	17250	21	155	2.61	7	0.19	8	3
103345	Ngot Central	689529	1391791	Grab	3.67	2.6	8570	4	266	6.8	110	0.6	11	20
103346	Ngot Central	689325	1392109	Grab	0.02	-0.2	47	2	4	0.8	-2	-0.01	-2	2
103347	Ngot Central	689343	1392112	Grab	0.29	1.3	2380	14	44	1.99	48	0.06	2	5
103348	Ngot Central	689326	1392070	Grab	0.24	1.3	4730	4	72	2	7	0.11	-2	10
103349	Ngot Central	689339	1392044	Grab	1.11	0.6	995	2	85	1.45	20	0.03	-2	5
103350	Ngot Central	689335	1392034	Grab	0.52	0.9	9770	5	98	2.04	12	0.14	4	3
103351	Ngot Central	689326	1392006	Grab	3.47	2.1	6100	5	205	3.75	14	0.11	3	6
103352	Ngot Central	689297	1391957	Grab	4.82	5.4	431	5	103	3.73	48	0.01	-2	13
103353	Ngot Central	689313	1391932	Grab	37	8.5	2750	14	184	4.42	53	0.05	4	9
103354	Ngot Central	689273	1391884	Grab	1.38	1.6	767	6	233	2.45	28	0.22	-2	4
103355	Ngot Central	689586	1391807	Grab	0.02	-0.2	126	-2	33	1.25	-2	0.01	-2	4
103356	Ngot Central	689585	1391809	Grab	0.02	0.5	142	-2	55	1.32	9	0.08	-2	11
103357	Ngot Central	689584	1391810	Grab	0.11	0.3	1065	-2	116	3.12	35	0.04	2	18
103358	Ngot Central	689581	1391811	Grab	5.22	17	8820	23	593	3.66	46	0.53	7	13
103359	Ngot Central	689603	1391815	Grab	6.4	11.6	40300	10	222	7.47	52	0.66	29	14
103360	Ngot Central	689515	1391862	Grab	0.21	1.2	389	10	37	1.45	34	0.12	2	4
103361	Ngot Central	689507	1391850	Grab	0.04	1.3	1255	3	78	2.74	119	0.26	-2	12
103362	Ngot Central	689505	1391846	Grab	4.19	4.4	2990	4	400	1.83	91	0.5	3	5
103363	Ngot Central	689514	1391858	Grab	0.04	0.2	440	-2	65	1.52	9	0.01	-2	6
103364	Ngot Central	689486	1391823	Grab	2.4	0.8	1300	2	67	2.21	37	0.06	2	5
103365	Ngot Central	689525	1391891	Grab	0.16	5	219	13	16	0.97	72	0.01	-2	-2
103366	Ngot Central	689543	1391887	Grab	0.19	0.3	317	19	34	1.16	23	0.01	-2	8
103367	Ngot Central	689566	1391925	Grab	9.57	7	2950	12	243	4.58	64	0.13	5	10
103368	Ngot Central	689612	1391901	Grab	4.65	2.5	616	9	103	3.48	32	0.04	2	4
103369	Ngot Central	689617	1391871	Grab	1.19	1.2	3900	3	259	3.61	104	0.28	4	11
103370	Ngot Central	689618	1391871	Grab	0.23	0.7	1165	-2	130	2.87	73	0.07	4	22
103371	Ngot Central	689155	1392087	Grab	0.05	-0.2	8	-2	14	1.16	-2	-0.01	-2	4
103372	Ngot Central	689446	1392106	Grab	0.01	-0.2	19	13	7	0.9	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103373	Ngot Central	689417	1392085	Grab	2	0.5	634	3	164	3.66	7	0.02	3	6
103374	Ngot Central	689415	1392063	Grab	0.45	-0.2	414	3	70	3.2	9	-0.01	2	11
103375	Ngot Central	689371	1391981	Grab	0.09	-0.2	53	-2	7	0.96	34	-0.01	-2	20
103376	Ngot Central	689360	1391953	Grab	0.22	-0.2	447	-2	12	1.06	25	0.02	-2	12
103377	Ngot Central	689373	1391957	Grab	0.02	-0.2	28	-2	4	0.6	53	-0.01	-2	6
103378	Ngot Central	689374	1391957	Grab	0.05	-0.2	976	2	28	1.55	19	0.05	2	37

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103379	Ngot Central	689355	1391940	Grab	0.13	0.7	338	3	13	0.88	125	-0.01	-2	16
103380	Ngot Central	689369	1391927	Grab	2.77	-0.2	116	-2	4	0.91	25	-0.01	2	5
103381	Ngot Central	689261	1391849	Grab	6.45	9.2	114500	30	267	11.1	402	0.21	54	17
103382	Ngot Central	689123	1392305	Grab	0.01	-0.2	2	-2	6	1.3	4	0.02	-2	9
103383	Ngot Central	689171	1392259	Grab	0.4	0.2	25	17	10	1.74	10	0.01	-2	4
103384	Ngot Central	689314	1392151	Grab	0.31	0.5	973	2	137	4.22	2	0.17	-2	23
103385	Ngot Central	689318	1392153	Grab	0.31	0.2	383	-2	71	4.22	3	0.05	-2	14
103386	Ngot Central	689440	1391685	Grab	0.4	2.8	594	-2	53	1.9	31	0.13	-2	6
103387	Ngot Central	689435	1391689	Grab	0.11	0.2	400	-2	24	1.42	5	0.06	-2	4
103388	Ngot Central	689593	1391646	Grab	0.21	0.3	20	-2	17	1.97	35	0.02	-2	7
103389	Ngot Central	689504	1391581	Grab	4.06	15.5	1310	81	283	4.12	71	0.04	4	34
103390	Ngot Central	689469	1391601	Grab	2.85	11.7	1025	39	356	4.26	45	0.04	3	15
103391	Ngot Central	689645	1391846	Grab	1.44	1	231000	4	60	4.5	22	0.21	14	3
103392	Ngot Central	689452	1392135	Grab	-0.01	0.4	26	32	5	1.17	20	0.01	-2	-2
103393	Ngot Central	689310	1392285	Grab	0.04	-0.2	210	4	16	1.58	-2	0.02	2	2
103394	Ngot Central	689296	1391924	Grab	0.08	0.2	751	-2	54	3.13	22	0.05	-2	9
103395	Ngot Central	689270	1391875	Grab	2.7	0.6	1555	-2	30	1.67	14	0.11	-2	5
103396	Ngot Central	689261	1391898	Grab	14.75	11.8	13300	55	254	15	178	0.62	6	75
103397	Ngot Central	689282	1391949	Grab	2.93	1.8	158	3	16	1.56	39	0.02	-2	3
103398	Ngot Central	689310	1391964	Grab	64.9	41.9	3050	87	387	11.45	174	0.06	9	80
103399	Ngot Central	689324	1391982	Grab	0.13	0.4	2860	2	32	2	5	0.07	-2	-2
103400	Ngot Central	689522	1391936	Grab	3.64	1.8	1815	6	79	2.95	37	0.15	-2	16
103070	Ngot NE	693088	1393587	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	30	-2	1	0.99	3	-0.01	-2	-2
103081	Ngot NE	692235	1393932	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	6	-2	6	1.26	2	-0.01	-2	9
103082	Ngot NE	692238	1393935	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	53	-2	6	2.07	4	0.01	-2	78
103083	Ngot NE	692233	1393930	Grab	0.01	0.3	28	-2	267	1.4	764	0.01	-2	6910
103084	Ngot NE	692600	1393600	Grab	0.01	-0.2	113	5	13	0.94	-2	0.01	-2	8
103085	Ngot NE	692692	1393594	Grab	0.2	-0.2	1350	5	695	18.55	38	0.03	11	72
103086	Ngot NE	692703	1393597	Grab	0.48	0.8	1470	7	1145	20.6	75	0.04	13	119
103087	Ngot NE	692259	1393595	Grab	0.01	-0.2	4	2	21	2.91	2	0.02	-2	44
103089	Ngot NE	691991	1393601	Grab	0.01	-0.2	224	-2	22	1.4	17	0.01	-2	11
103090	Ngot NE	692018	1393388	Grab	2.2	2.4	49300	15	311	5.19	37	0.49	107	6
103091	Ngot NE	691915	1393009	Grab	0.01	-0.2	45	-2	19	2.19	4	0.06	-2	9
103092	Ngot NE	692028	1393402	Grab	0.06	0.2	211	-2	76	4.09	5	0.02	2	29
103093	Ngot NE	692872	1393387	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	55	-2	33	1.67	3	0.01	-2	23
103094	Ngot NE	692888	1393394	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	33	-2	3	4.76	3	0.01	-2	17
103095	Ngot NE	692389	1393800	Grab	0.14	1	124	8	456	8.69	72	0.18	2	55
103096	Ngot NE	692869	1393794	Grab	0.01	-0.2	234	2	45	6.01	6	0.01	3	12
103097	Ngot NE	692741	1393793	Grab	0.01	0.3	103	-2	71	2.58	5	0.01	-2	19
103099	Ngot NE	692921	1393015	Grab	0.06	-0.2	146	2	8	2.49	25	0.01	2	21
103100	Ngot NE	692309	1392809	Grab	0.77	0.6	54600	11	45	5.45	16	1.01	41	4
103101	Ngot NE	692310	1392810	Grab	0.49	0.9	34500	11	34	6.14	42	0.5	30	13
103102	Ngot NE	692130	1392785	Grab	0.11	0.2	321	2	54	3.06	27	0.01	4	34
103107	Ngot NE	692164	1392598	Grab	0.09	-0.2	732	-2	48	5.67	15	0.01	4	11
103108	Ngot NE	692930	1392600	Grab	0.89	1.3	2950	6	152	6.04	15	0.42	10	17

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103174	Ngot NE	692348	1394098	Grab	0.03	-0.2	79	6	984	28.5	25	0.08	6	36
103175	Ngot NE	692846	1394118	Grab	0.03	-0.2	45	17	829	26.6	4	0.06	-2	25
103176	Ngot NE	692246	1393904	Grab	0.15	0.9	387	8	264	19.45	34	0.08	-2	25
103177	Ngot NE	692369	1393894	Grab	0.12	1.4	97	11	966	23.1	10	0.08	2	53
103178	Ngot NE	692727	1393735	Grab	0.19	0.3	726	2	110	4.79	12	0.02	4	23
103179	Ngot NE	692758	1393702	Grab	-0.01	0.2	55	-2	83	3.98	2	0.02	-2	19
103180	Ngot NE	692786	1393492	Grab	0.22	-0.2	23	18	925	30.2	7	0.06	-2	69
103181	Ngot NE	692253	1393308	Grab	0.01	-0.2	85	3	245	12.4	19	0.02	6	77
103182	Ngot NE	692804	1393301	Grab	0.08	-0.2	304	20	3490	33.5	21	0.08	-2	84
103183	Ngot NE	692211	1393099	Grab	0.06	-0.2	243	3	715	29.9	21	0.07	4	49
103052	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703915	1395319	Grab	4.11	3.1	64600	17	1405	20.6	43	14.5	24	27
103055	Outside licence	691132	1389091	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	3	-2	2	1.29	4	-0.01	-2	6
103056	Outside licence	691003	1389141	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	3	-2	2	1.26	3	-0.01	-2	2
103001	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703347	1393636	Grab	0.9	22.5	87	35	149	2.3	1965	0.09	81	23
103002	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703341	1393627	Grab	4.26	72.1	14	15	481	2.89	21900	0.41	17	82
103003	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703328	1393599	Grab	1.28	22.3	390	9	275	9.12	7240	1.37	17	327
103004	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703299	1393561	Grab	0.79	11.6	135	9	113	2.06	397	0.59	2	11
103005	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703282	1393520	Grab	2.08	10.2	129	47	228	3.44	1345	0.09	4	75
103006	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703258	1393481	Grab	3.22	41.1	184	25	379	3.05	4000	0.26	6	97
N2303001	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703915	1395319	Grab	0.06	-0.5	14	4	1130	12.75	-2	7.35	-5	14
N2303002	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703915	1395319	Grab	11.3	0.7	52	52	1365	16.5	-2	8.65	-5	15
N2303003	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703915	1395319	Grab	5.46	0.9	112	16	1490	12.65	4	9.59	-5	21
N2306011	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703915	1395319	Grab	33.6	9.2	49100	22	622	43.2	103	43.7	44	8
N2306009	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703318	1393559	Grab	1.31	32.3	230	31	2840	5.71	3500	6.13	12	2140
N2306010	Outside licence (Mesam Mine)	703318	1393559	Grab	6.16	201	894	680	12450	20.1	2600	24.3	71	601
103011	Regional	694883	1390889	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-0.01	-2	2
103053	Regional	695224	1390916	Grab	0.03	-0.2	8	5	5	1.53	14	-0.01	-2	5
103054	Regional	692508	1390281	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	3	-2	46	1.54	3	0.15	-2	25
103057	Regional	690803	1389713	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	4	1.12	8	0.01	-2	3
103061	Regional	695493	1394008	Grab	-0.01	0.2	-2	-2	7	0.65	3	0.01	-2	2
103068	Regional	695264	1393999	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	2	0.98	3	-0.01	-2	2
103069	Regional	696008	1393589	Grab	0.07	-0.2	6	-2	6	0.96	2	-0.01	-2	2
103071	Regional	696986	1392769	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	4	1.01	-2	-0.01	-2	2
103073	Regional	693688	1392795	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	31	-2	13	2.21	2	-0.01	2	14
103077	Regional	695340	1393604	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	3	0.64	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103088	Regional	690810	1393601	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	17	1.15	3	0.05	-2	23
103103	Regional	691993	1391985	Grab	0.06	0.3	473	2	3	1.07	38	0.01	2	4
103104	Regional	692344	1391989	Grab	0.72	1.4	16300	9	32	3.85	35	0.63	24	10
103105	Regional	692432	1392007	Grab	1.6	20	38000	663	63	7.2	726	0.26	29	14
103106	Regional	692421	1392126	Grab	-0.01	0.2	49	-2	13	2.77	12	0.01	-2	40
103109	Regional	691909	1391605	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	13	-2	2	1.07	8	-0.01	-2	4
103110	Regional	691132	1391598	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	10	-2	3	2.18	19	-0.01	-2	30

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103111	Regional	690761	1391614	Grab	0.11	3.9	4190	-2	34	4.01	2990	0.17	16	242
103112	Regional	691723	1390585	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	29	-2	4	2.46	15	-0.01	-2	24
103113	Regional	691467	1389716	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	12	-2	8	1.73	5	-0.01	-2	10
103114	Regional	691685	1389603	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	9	-2	11	3.82	19	-0.01	-2	16
103115	Regional	691685	1389603	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	9	3.18	2	-0.01	-2	11
103116	Regional	691467	1389717	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	5	-2	3	1.49	4	-0.01	-2	6
103117	Regional	694101	1389596	Grab	-0.01	0.2	28	-2	5	1.32	47	-0.01	-2	9
103118	Regional	694182	1389593	Grab	0.01	-0.2	64	3	7	1.69	35	0.01	-2	8
103119	Regional	694277	1389597	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	3	1.11	2	-0.01	-2	2
103120	Regional	694334	1389601	Grab	0.01	-0.2	78	-2	13	3.18	18	0.01	-2	10
103121	Regional	694853	1389594	Grab	2.33	36.6	38700	38	139	6.34	12050	0.37	148	290
103122	Regional	692592	1389587	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	30	-2	2	1.31	18	-0.01	-2	2
103123	Regional	692446	1390396	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	29	-2	15	1.74	10	-0.01	-2	6
103124	Regional	692456	1390402	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	5	-2	57	3.4	7	0.01	-2	11
103125	Regional	692077	1389606	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	7	-2	10	3.33	2	-0.01	-2	7
103126	Regional	691953	1390787	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	18	-2	3	1.84	64	0.02	-2	33
103127	Regional	692447	1390792	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	6	1.28	2	0.01	-2	2
103128	Regional	692937	1390801	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	17	1.44	3	0.02	-2	2
103129	Regional	688415	1390786	Grab	0.04	-0.2	10	-2	7	1.67	3	0.08	-2	8
103138	Regional	692662	1391206	Grab	0.01	0.2	42	-2	38	1.56	5	0.02	-2	-2
103140	Regional	693389	1391607	Grab	0.01	-0.2	5	15	151	9.26	16	0.04	-2	9
103141	Regional	693110	1391598	Grab	0.05	2.3	570	109	133	8.14	180	0.05	17	34
103145	Regional	694062	1393615	Grab	0.01	-0.2	2	-2	3	0.82	-2	0.01	-2	2
103149	Regional	693504	1391799	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	3	66	5.46	50	0.02	-2	8
103150	Regional	693479	1391806	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	8	92	7.01	98	0.04	-2	6
103151	Regional	693375	1391594	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	13	1.69	4	0.01	-2	3
103152	Regional	696198	1394208	Grab	0.07	0.6	452	39	858	25.6	296	0.06	2	197
103171	Regional	694491	1390801	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	9	1.25	6	0.01	-2	13
103172	Regional	694595	1390798	Grab	0.06	-0.2	50	-2	16	1.66	5	0.01	-2	19
103173	Regional	694954	1390404	Grab	0.02	-0.2	7	33	2	1.03	5	0.01	-2	2
103187	Regional	688620	1391002	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	5	-2	2	0.78	5	0.01	-2	2
103188	Regional	688506	1390606	Grab	0.08	-0.2	21	-2	7	3.35	28	0.02	-2	6
103189	Regional	687593	1393598	Grab	0.05	0.2	20	-2	4	2.86	9	0.02	-2	36
103190	Regional	688488	1390597	Grab	-0.01	0.8	5	-2	6	1.28	196	0.01	-2	15
103191	Regional	687148	1393597	Grab	-0.01	0.2	-2	-2	1	0.63	3	0.01	-2	3
103192	Regional	686898	1391186	Grab	0.01	7.2	112	23	6	1.48	673	0.05	2	104
103215	Regional	698507	1393000	Grab	-0.01	0.2	2	-2	7	1.69	-2	0.01	-2	2
103263	Regional	687258	1391601	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	2	0.97	13	-0.01	-2	6
103264	Regional	686907	1391006	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	13	-2	2	0.75	30	-0.01	-2	3
103265	Regional	687144	1391001	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	2	1.05	2	-0.01	-2	-2
103058	Rohav	683879	1390084	Grab	0.03	-0.2	40	-2	5	1.46	71	0.01	-2	12
103059	Rohav	683972	1389895	Grab	0.35	1.3	482	-2	4	1.18	207	0.36	-2	30
103060	Rohav	683933	1389837	Grab	10.05	38.8	2110	-2	10	1.72	2510	0.26	13	53
103062	Rohav	684145	1389795	Grab	-0.01	0.8	34	3	13	1.12	56	0.01	-2	9
103063	Rohav	683870	1390512	Grab	2.32	1.2	555	2	8	3.68	233	0.02	-2	24

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103064	Rohav	683892	1390614	Grab	0.03	0.8	40	-2	3	1.44	148	0.01	-2	49
103065	Rohav	684087	1390934	Grab	0.01	-0.2	77	-2	2	2.01	29	-0.01	-2	6
103066	Rohav	684138	1391028	Grab	0.38	4.6	215	8	4	2.05	1120	0.01	2	25
103067	Rohav	684258	1391865	Grab	0.09	0.2	49	2	4	1.99	44	0.01	2	11
103193	Rohav	684709	1391198	Grab	0.44	0.2	440	-2	14	5.32	52	0.02	4	44
103194	Rohav	684931	1391197	Grab	1.17	63	493	281	19	5.87	860	0.26	11	56
103195	Rohav	684988	1391201	Grab	0.02	-0.2	152	-2	9	2.49	15	0.01	-2	16
103196	Rohav	684992	1391207	Grab	0.05	0.2	116	-2	5	1.4	5	0.03	-2	7
103197	Rohav	684564	1391179	Grab	0.03	-0.2	71	2	5	1.55	27	0.11	-2	13
103198	Rohav	683905	1391189	Grab	0.16	0.4	73	-2	3	2.07	172	0.09	-2	11
103199	Rohav	684005	1391220	Grab	0.01	4.1	38	3	10	1.84	580	0.02	5	41
103200	Rohav	684698	1390785	Grab	0.16	32.3	29	127	3	1.03	104	0.02	-2	9
103201	Rohav	684757	1390797	Grab	0.69	302	551	578	24	6.38	479	0.1	3	357
103202	Rohav	684923	1390797	Grab	5.03	111	370	245	5	3.22	253	0.07	8	42
103203	Rohav	684315	1390811	Grab	0.04	0.6	39	2	4	1.8	88	0.01	-2	32
103204	Rohav	684361	1390388	Grab	1.45	2.8	85	3	3	1.39	190	0.02	-2	10
103205	Rohav	684154	1390383	Grab	0.36	0.3	199	-2	3	2.14	8	0.02	-2	9
103206	Rohav	684315	1390811	Grab	0.34	0.5	245	-2	4	2.41	107	0.05	-2	45
103207	Rohav	684135	1390805	Grab	0.48	0.2	290	-2	3	2.68	21	0.03	-2	3
103208	Rohav	684194	1389602	Grab	0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	2	1	3	0.01	-2	7
103209	Rohav	685037	1390928	Grab	3.34	33.2	805	33	44	4.18	678	0.35	6	158
103210	Rohav	685037	1390930	Grab	24.7	206	3110	338	153	29.4	8720	10	10	43600
103211	Rohav	685367	1390830	Grab	1.24	17.1	959	63	25	8.34	2190	0.17	2	256
103212	Rohav	685200	1390803	Grab	0.01	0.2	14	-2	4	1.03	10	0.03	-2	27
103213	Rohav	685159	1390861	Grab	0.02	-0.2	102	-2	2	1.48	8	0.01	-2	6
103214	Rohav	684744	1391097	Grab	0.04	0.3	53	-2	3	1.47	100	0.11	-2	25
103216	Rohav	685027	1390936	Grab	0.56	8.3	206	19	34	1.91	144	0.09	2	42
103217	Rohav	685024	1390919	Grab	20.5	81.7	4300	98	95	19.85	3480	0.73	10	499
103218	Rohav	685036	1390917	Grab	10.9	9.1	405	10	57	2.61	499	0.25	2	61
103219	Rohav	685022	1390918	Grab	0.05	0.7	58	4	91	2.36	22	0.02	4	209
103220	Rohav	685032	1390922	Grab	0.63	9	787	102	50	3.68	1160	0.13	4	89
103221	Rohav	684006	1391245	Grab	0.15	15.8	132	110	13	2.07	100	0.02	33	33
103222	Rohav	684769	1390731	Grab	0.13	4.2	68	21	4	1.3	35	0.02	-2	14
103223	Rohav	684775	1390734	Grab	0.6	79.5	180	124	6	2.39	125	0.04	-2	35
103224	Rohav	684818	1390765	Grab	0.35	50.3	334	70	3	2.88	302	0.88	-2	26
103225	Rohav	684513	1390589	Grab	-0.01	0.2	8	5	2	0.92	6	-0.01	-2	3
103226	Rohav	684477	1390600	Grab	0.58	76.9	95	126	6	1.64	777	0.11	2	97
103227	Rohav	684323	1390316	Grab	0.32	7	499	3	16	1.25	1410	0.26	2	697
103228	Rohav	684220	1390292	Grab	0.15	0.3	100	-2	3	1.17	69	0.01	-2	9
103229	Rohav	684298	1390308	Grab	0.4	1.7	212	-2	2	2	384	0.16	2	19
103230	Rohav	684323	1390305	Grab	0.96	2.1	589	-2	6	3.53	156	0.13	2	15
103248	Rohav	684075	1391599	Grab	0.08	26.4	199	109	6	1.4	63	0.01	-2	17
103249	Rohav	684010	1391602	Grab	3.51	109	89	126	7	1.92	585	0.06	-2	29
103250	Rohav	684549	1391584	Grab	0.06	6.7	23	8	4	1.64	33	0.09	-2	12
103251	Rohav	684512	1391584	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	8	-2	3	1.44	12	-0.01	-2	4

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103252	Rohav	683943	1391008	Grab	-0.01	0.2	3	-2	11	1.3	11	-0.01	-2	4
103253	Rohav	684144	1391010	Grab	0.54	0.8	233	-2	2	2.34	66	0.02	-2	6
103254	Rohav	683806	1390608	Grab	0.4	18.9	177	8	47	2.16	1300	0.05	19	403
103255	Rohav	684396	1391002	Grab	0.03	4.6	147	4	10	1.6	336	0.03	4	23
103256	Rohav	684683	1391004	Grab	0.03	1.1	59	-2	9	1.42	405	0.01	-2	25
103257	Rohav	684682	1391005	Grab	0.47	1	523	2	66	7.48	1515	0.05	3	117
103258	Rohav	684775	1390996	Grab	0.04	0.4	75	-2	3	1.38	242	0.01	-2	16
103259	Rohav	684961	1390983	Grab	0.74	0.2	507	3	111	26.7	267	0.03	7	574
103260	Rohav	685060	1391012	Grab	0.01	0.2	132	-2	13	2.37	69	0.01	-2	47
103261	Rohav	683931	1390608	Grab	4.54	9.5	715	9	2	3.71	792	0.62	-2	18
103262	Rohav	684160	1390601	Grab	0.07	-0.2	69	-2	2	1.47	7	0.01	-2	11
103301	Rohav	684752	1391118	Grab	0.02	-0.2	66	-2	4	2.68	16	0.17	-2	13
N2306001	Srolao	694882	1392504	Grab	9.94	1	95300	44	262	8.89	4	0.49	37	4
N2306002	Srolao	694936	1392575	Grab	1.26	-0.5	1885	203	212	9.11	10	0.04	5	10
N2306003	Srolao	694922	1392586	Grab	3.89	-0.5	29100	92	142	4.83	3	0.09	19	7
N2306004	Srolao	694958	1392676	Grab	5.1	0.7	11000	197	171	5.12	10	0.06	8	7
N2306005	Srolao	694975	1392701	Grab	26.9	1.8	177500	297	121	14.6	20	1.55	80	-2
103019	Srolao	694814	1392402	Grab	0.01	2.6	6	-2	55	1.4	6	0.14	-2	3
103022	Srolao	695090	1392950	Grab	1.21	0.3	10750	49	109	3.79	3	0.15	6	5
103023	Srolao	695092	1392952	Grab	2.4	0.4	13200	29	205	11.15	4	0.2	56	4
103024	Srolao	695083	1392897	Grab	0.19	0.6	2290	26	162	3.57	3	0.06	-2	8
103025	Srolao	695045	1392882	Grab	6.76	0.8	93600	118	138	8.94	7	0.11	33	6
103026	Srolao	695028	1392817	Grab	2.97	0.4	22300	26	95	3.5	4	0.12	5	7
103027	Srolao	695012	1392767	Grab	1.33	0.8	284	164	62	1.35	40	0.03	-2	5
103028	Srolao	694983	1392733	Grab	18.05	1.4	57600	71	137	5.71	8	0.09	25	4
103029	Srolao	694998	1392744	Grab	0.45	0.2	553	23	39	1.67	24	0.02	2	13
103030	Srolao	694955	1392705	Grab	0.15	0.9	155	3	58	1.24	55	0.03	-2	40
103031	Srolao	694975	1392696	Grab	5.89	0.6	66000	75	49	6.06	20	0.13	25	2
103032	Srolao	694986	1392698	Grab	3.77	0.5	44600	186	155	7.15	46	0.28	18	6
103033	Srolao	694962	1392602	Grab	5.32	0.5	54600	112	166	10	9	0.11	16	11
103034	Srolao	694939	1392575	Grab	8.49	1	3620	83	65	2.08	32	0.06	5	4
103035	Srolao	694956	1392663	Grab	7.93	0.8	52800	106	169	5.36	5	0.15	23	2
103036	Srolao	694927	1392619	Grab	5	1	44100	357	128	4.96	31	0.16	22	9
103078	Srolao	694820	1392405	Grab	0.04	-0.2	78	11	7	1.27	5	-0.01	-2	5
103079	Srolao	694892	1392613	Grab	0.08	-0.2	446	68	72	20.7	11	0.03	-2	8
103080	Srolao	694766	1392630	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	20	-2	13	1.59	2	-0.01	-2	17
103098	Srolao	695070	1392400	Grab	1.64	3	289	258	64	2.55	52	0.01	4	7
103153	Srolao	694830	1392713	Grab	0.63	0.4	690	141	32	2.27	18	0.01	2	5
103154	Srolao	694886	1392491	Grab	16.3	1.1	52200	557	119	7.68	12	0.11	30	16
103155	Srolao	694787	1392499	Grab	0.06	0.2	1130	4	48	1.42	2	0.13	-2	3
103310	Srolao	694968	1392706	Grab	0.24	-0.2	5230	7	71	3.6	5	0.02	2	7
103075	Srolao	695169	1392205	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	18	0.92	2	-0.01	-2	4
103076	Srolao	695403	1392185	Grab	-0.01	0.3	3	-2	148	3.94	5	0.2	2	49
103158	Srolao	694821	1392102	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	46	14	67	1.68	10	0.02	-2	12
103159	Srolao	694984	1392101	Grab	13.8	20.3	602	265	650	23.6	578	0.09	2	309

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103160	Srolao	695104	1391896	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	8	-2	10	1.24	4	0.01	-2	4
103161	Srolao	695056	1391805	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	6	-2	9	1.38	4	0.01	-2	7
103162	Srolao	694773	1391696	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	3	1.2	-2	0.01	-2	6
103163	Srolao	695021	1391706	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	13	2	2	0.77	4	0.01	-2	2
103164	Srolao	695302	1391701	Grab	0.02	0.4	946	8	1895	36.2	154	0.05	28	64
103166	Srolao	694505	1391596	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	17	-2	4	1.68	6	0.01	-2	5
103167	Srolao	695017	1391597	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	42	-2	13	1	3	0.01	-2	4
103168	Srolao	694595	1391458	Grab	-0.01	0.2	10	2	56	3.38	10	0.01	-2	66
103169	Srolao	694592	1391462	Grab	-0.01	0.4	21	4	15	1.49	235	0.01	-2	10
103170	Srolao	694916	1391400	Grab	0.01	-0.2	6	2	49	1.58	6	0.01	-2	13
103311	Srolao	694844	1391995	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	265	-2	20	5.04	7	0.01	-2	8
103312	Srolao	694892	1391992	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	70	2	5	0.92	8	-0.01	-2	2
103313	Srolao	694890	1391788	Grab	27.4	27.7	98900	147	438	16.15	571	1.0	35	410
103314	Srolao	694827	1391616	Grab	27.1	5.1	301000	99	55	22	37	6.81	71	2
103072	Srolao	695883	1392803	Grab	0.16	-0.2	4	7	56	11.5	16	0.03	4	51
103146	Srolao	694385	1392389	Grab	0.01	-0.2	12	-2	11	6.18	2	0.01	-2	21
103147	Srolao	694386	1392390	Grab	-0.01	0.2	3	-2	11	1.1	3	0.01	-2	6
103148	Srolao	694052	1391992	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	3	1.4	2	0.01	-2	3
103156	Srolao	694559	1392307	Grab	0.01	0.2	4	-2	47	1.8	-2	0.02	-2	7
103157	Srolao	694427	1392102	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	16	2.25	7	0.02	-2	17
103074	Srolao	694489	1392206	Grab	0.07	0.3	2	-2	71	1.3	2	-0.01	-2	3
103165	Srolao	694081	1391611	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	5	-2	4	1.66	2	0.02	-2	5
103139	Srolao	694260	1391607	Grab	0.85	-0.2	1520	19	17	2.03	15	0.04	-2	5

Note: Gold assays >1 ppm (g/t) gold highlighted in yellow.

Appendix B. O'Phlay Project Rock Chip Sample Assay Results

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
O2303013	Camp	762783	1416133	Grab	0.4	17.8	21900	38	1700	23.8	722	15.95	22	45
O2303014	Camp	762747	1416171	Grab	0.68	21.3	44300	27	1315	41.3	595	36.1	35	48
O2303015	Camp	762776	1416137	Channel (2.0m)	0.31	1.5	1600	54	59	3.3	84	0.12	13	12
O2303016	Camp	762776	1416137	Channel (2.0m)	0.16	1.7	1160	13	59	2.39	39	0.01	-5	11
O2303017	Camp	762776	1416137	Channel (2.0m)	0.06	1.2	539	6	44	2.11	19	0.02	-5	9
O2303018	Camp	762775	1416138	Channel (2.0m)	0.18	0.7	1055	10	50	2.16	20	0.01	8	8
O2303019	Camp	762775	1416138	Channel (2.0m)	4.64	20.9	1475	397	62	2.5	157	0.02	27	10
O2303020	Camp	762775	1416138	Channel (2.0m)	0.06	1.7	635	4	60	2.09	14	0.01	-5	22
O2303021	Camp	762782	1416144	Channel (2.0m)	2.84	8	844	399	30	2.29	178	0.01	34	6
O2303022	Camp	762782	1416144	Channel (2.0m)	0.31	2.4	2290	52	104	3.77	212	0.01	17	21
O2303023	Camp	762782	1416144	Channel (1.5m)	3.33	31.3	1785	537	57	2.44	434	0.03	87	10
O2303024	Camp	762765	1416160	Grab	0.02	-0.5	66	5	6	0.99	15	0.02	5	-2
O2303025	Camp	762747	1416171	Grab	0.87	28.5	36400	41	1720	39.3	756	34.3	34	61
O2303026	Camp	762736	1416160	Grab	0.75	30	2480	34	165	2.55	212	0.52	25	7
O2303027	Camp	762716	1416158	Grab	0.06	7.7	659	5	61	1.8	152	0.09	13	5
O2303028	Camp	762709	1416137	Grab	0.63	22.7	1770	29	70	3.02	610	0.09	44	16
O2303029	Camp	762715	1416139	Grab	0.61	9.8	5310	43	79	4.13	507	0.06	18	3
O2303030	Camp	762731	1416127	Grab	0.09	3.4	661	2	34	1.57	5	0.02	5	3
O2303031	Camp	762763	1416134	Grab	0.38	2.8	347	78	19	1.29	51	0.01	11	3
O2303032	Camp	762747	1416171	Grab	1.16	24.4	67800	39	2790	43.3	804	21.5	57	196
O2303033	Camp	762581	1415948	Grab	0.02	-0.5	422	3	283	3.36	14	0.8	6	61
O2303051	Camp	761760	1416324	Grab	1.09	-0.5	90	7	27	5.24	16	0.03	-5	239
O2303052	Camp	761802	1416341	Grab	-0.01	-0.5	23	2	27	3.17	27	0.03	-5	88
O2303053	Camp	761830	1416326	Grab	21.1	2.2	13	77	1	1.14	26	0.01	-5	9
O2303056	Camp	762562	1416475	Grab	0.03	1.8	162	9	17	1.66	14	0.01	5	5
O2303057	Camp	762625	1416440	Grab	2.58	59.5	17000	716	16	18.6	1250	3.22	240	21
O2303058	Camp	762548	1416394	Grab	1.51	1	222	2	102	4.19	7	3.38	6	4
O2303059	Camp	762548	1416394	Grab	3.05	117	161500	429	9	13.45	18500	0.35	296	6
O2303060	Camp	762618	1416388	Grab	0.78	6	13950	32	10	3.25	330	0.22	18	19
O2303061	Camp	762626	1416476	Grab	0.02	-0.5	40	-2	2	1.12	21	0.02	-5	32
103266	Camp	762788	1415779	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	2	-2	3	0.94	4	-0.01	-2	4
103267	Camp	762158	1415705	Grab	1.4	0.4	8	74	2	0.81	4	-0.01	-2	-2
103268	Camp	762470	1416105	Grab	0.03	0.2	345	-2	3	0.93	6	-0.01	-2	-2
103269	Camp	762535	1416494	Grab	0.05	-0.2	524	-2	2	0.77	7	0.01	-2	5
103270	Camp	762537	1416495	Grab	0.01	-0.2	29	-2	15	2.63	17	-0.01	-2	43
103271	Camp	762528	1416406	Grab	6.9	322	130500	1325	29	10.8	15100	0.44	695	6
103323	Camp	761816	1416282	Grab	0.04	-0.2	120	2	31	3.87	9	-0.01	-2	54
103324	Camp	761895	1416306	Grab	0.04	1	295	2	136	5.33	1355	-0.01	6	569
103325	Camp	762749	1416124	Grab	0.06	2.4	611	13	20	1.19	75	-0.01	7	6

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
103326	Camp	762749	1416125	Grab	0.11	4.6	2760	12	2960	24.3	40	1.0	26	48
103327	Camp	762729	1416141	Grab	0.25	0.8	462	-2	28	1.4	11	0.03	2	2
103403	Camp	761992	1416407	Grab	0.15	-0.2	8	-2	4	0.88	3	-0.01	-2	3
103404	Camp	761963	1416402	Grab	0.18	-0.2	16	3	7	1.08	9	-0.01	-2	3
103405	Camp	762034	1416404	Grab	0.84	0.2	40	28	4	0.81	3	-0.01	-2	2
103406	Camp	762803	1415901	Grab	0.61	0.4	41	-2	3	0.99	5	-0.01	-2	2
103407	Camp	761885	1416292	Grab	28.5	9.6	119	82	3	0.86	161	-0.01	-2	3
103408	Camp	762168	1415487	Grab	0.04	0.5	957	6	3	1.07	7	0.02	-2	2
103443	Camp	762287	1415842	Grab	0.61	5.5	19700	22	4	3	160	0.67	19	4
103444	Camp	762797	1415847	Grab	0.01	-0.2	14	-2	3	0.95	5	0.01	-2	2
O2303050	Camp	762393	1416470	Grab	0.03	-0.5	16	-2	28	3.69	10	0.34	5	97
103401	Northern	762004	1416989	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	5	2	15	1.62	12	-0.01	-2	5
103402	Northern	761206	1416696	Grab	2.59	0.3	5	16	6	1.48	3	-0.01	-2	-2
103440	Northern	761266	1417001	Grab	0.02	-0.2	-2	-2	3	0.87	-2	0.01	-2	-2
103441	Northern	761181	1416996	Grab	0.43	-0.2	6	2	10	1.55	3	0.02	-2	2
103442	Northern	761323	1416998	Grab	0.2	-0.2	3	11	4	0.65	-2	0.01	-2	2
103414	Regional	762945	1414100	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	24	-2	6	2.33	4	-0.01	-2	7
103415	Regional	762467	1413906	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	12	-2	3	1.4	3	-0.01	-2	8
103416	Regional	762375	1413928	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	66	-2	2	0.75	2	-0.01	-2	5
103417	Regional	762096	1413884	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	10	-2	6	1.68	4	0.03	-2	14
103418	Regional	762609	1413543	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	1	0.58	2	-0.01	-2	7
103419	Regional	762623	1413309	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	6	-2	3	0.92	2	0.01	-2	2
103420	Regional	762598	1413106	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	9	-2	4	0.68	6	0.01	-2	2
103421	Regional	758948	1420181	Grab	0.22	1.4	110	-2	446	1.88	24	0.04	322	8
103422	Regional	758889	1419354	Grab	0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	35	2.59	2	0.33	2	27
103423	Regional	760192	1416323	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	5	-2	3	0.83	12	-0.01	-2	6
103424	Regional	760348	1416353	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	10	-2	4	1.51	5	-0.01	-2	7
103425	Regional	766277	1412224	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	3	-2	3	0.9	3	-0.01	-2	-2
103426	Regional	764560	1413642	Grab	0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	2	0.95	-2	-0.01	-2	-2
103427	Regional	758651	1418837	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	3	0.95	3	-0.01	-2	2
103428	Regional	763294	1418723	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	21	-2	4	1.38	7	-0.01	-2	7
103429	Regional	763311	1418541	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	10	-2	3	1.07	12	-0.01	-2	4
103430	Regional	762583	1421355	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	3	-2	25	1.83	3	-0.01	-2	3
103431	Regional	763621	1421532	Grab	0.06	0.2	12	3	5	1.52	22	-0.01	-2	4
103432	Regional	764167	1421760	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	3	1.81	12	-0.01	-2	20
103433	Regional	766709	1423232	Grab	0.01	-0.2	4	-2	6	0.46	2	-0.01	-2	-2
103434	Regional	766682	1423265	Grab	0.12	0.2	670	9	468	25.1	226	0.05	6	633
103435	Regional	766670	1423284	Grab	0.06	0.2	383	2	13	1.73	124	-0.01	2	30
103436	Regional	766567	1423365	Grab	0.03	3.8	793	-2	44	2.04	3430	0.05	10	169
103437	Regional	765886	1423149	Grab	0.01	0.2	87	2	4	1.18	19	-0.01	2	4
103438	Regional	765155	1423273	Grab	0.01	-0.2	3	-2	1	0.7	6	-0.01	-2	2
103439	Regional	759331	1422458	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	2	1.05	-2	-0.01	-2	2
O2303054	Small Creek	762086	1414568	Grab	0.63	5.3	5140	50	446	5.36	244	3.5	10	29
O2303055	Small Creek	762086	1414568	Grab	0.35	2.5	40000	22	1600	11.8	107	4.01	60	187
O2303062	Small Creek	761997	1414404	Grab	10.7	32.5	262000	232	1805	29.4	997	15.85	171	72

Independent Geologist's Report

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	Sample Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
O2303063	Small Creek	762056	1414557	Grab	10.45	72.5	138500	120	155	23	20500	0.65	242	156
O2303064	Small Creek	761962	1414423	Grab	24.3	76.2	204000	232	53	16.15	2830	0.21	214	27
O2303065	Small Creek	761935	1414414	Grab	27.5	77.2	248000	243	295	18.95	15550	0.24	383	48
103315	Small Creek	762122	1414603	Grab	7.39	12.7	109000	83	7	10.45	358	1.73	76	12
103316	Small Creek	762118	1414602	Grab	15.6	26.2	163500	255	16	13.65	666	3.26	109	10
103317	Small Creek	762086	1414498	Grab	6.15	10.8	171000	161	2000	17.2	477	7.52	75	24
103318	Small Creek	762063	1414485	Grab	0.13	1.9	181	6	191	1.8	26	0.06	2	17
103319	Small Creek	761955	1414401	Grab	0.96	57.3	21500	142	46	3.11	3490	0.83	59	16
103320	Small Creek	761854	1414426	Grab	2.41	5.6	17950	19	20	3.38	176	0.38	18	18
103321	Small Creek	761828	1414265	Grab	37.1	106	93600	1085	24	9.48	5000	0.56	122	206
103322	Small Creek	761858	1414284	Grab	1.95	8.1	8880	213	5	1.73	286	0.27	23	4
103273	Small Creek	762064	1414496	Grab	10.65	14.6	317000	302	105	27.3	290	1.0	127	27
103409	Small Creek	762143	1414685	Grab	-0.01	0.2	39	-2	4	0.71	34	-0.01	-2	5
103410	Small Creek	762069	1414564	Grab	19.85	18.4	211000	737	17	19.3	464	8.58	99	18
103411	Small Creek	762018	1414389	Grab	7.4	108	54900	721	110	7.82	10100	0.53	206	516
103447	Small Creek	762079	1414656	Grab	6.28	55.7	183000	188	14	14.7	3670	0.36	171	9
103448	Small Creek	762171	1414658	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	88	2	2	0.5	9	-0.01	3	3
103445	Small Creek	761897	1414814	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	40	-2	3	1.49	3	0.01	-2	4
103446	Small Creek	761761	1414649	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	48	-2	6	0.86	9	0.03	-2	18
103449	Small Creek	761958	1414053	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	18	-2	3	0.45	5	-0.01	-2	-2
103272	Small Creek	762455	1414473	Grab	0.02	-0.2	117	2	4	0.75	18	-0.01	2	3
103412	Small Creek	762394	1414298	Grab	-0.01	-0.2	89	-2	7	1.73	10	-0.01	-2	7
103413	Small Creek	762392	1414299	Grab	0.01	0.3	188	2	6	2.13	24	-0.01	-2	9

Note: Gold assays >1 ppm (g/t) gold highlighted in yellow.

Independent Geologist’s Report

Easting m	Northing m	Au ppb	Easting m	Northing m	Au ppb	Easting m	Northing m	Au ppb	Easting m	Northing m	Au ppb	Easting m	Northing m	Au ppb	Easting m	Northing m	Au ppb
696530	1392800	4	691730	1392600	-2	689150	1392600	30	692130	1393100	2	697190	1393400	7	701890	1390200	2
696450	1392800	3	691690	1392600	2	689190	1392600	38	692170	1393100	5	697230	1393400	5	701930	1390200	12
696370	1392800	3	691650	1392600	-2	689230	1392600	7	692210	1393100	12	697270	1393400	11	701970	1390200	5
696290	1392800	4	691610	1392600	2	689270	1392600	3	692250	1393100	10	697310	1393400	4	702010	1390200	3
696210	1392800	3	691570	1392600	-2	689310	1392600	9	692290	1393100	24	697350	1393400	4	702050	1390200	5
696130	1392800	17	691530	1392600	2	689350	1392600	58	692330	1393100	21	697390	1393400	4	702090	1390200	2
696050	1392800	5	691490	1392600	5	689390	1392600	5	692370	1393100	25	697430	1393400	5	702130	1390200	2
695970	1392800	4	691450	1392600	3	689430	1392600	5	692410	1393100	16	697470	1393400	7	702170	1390200	4
695890	1392800	13	690570	1392400	2	689470	1392600	3	692450	1393100	9	697510	1393400	9	702210	1390200	3
695810	1392800	3	690490	1392400	2	689510	1392600	8	692490	1393100	7	697550	1393400	6	701290	1390000	3
695730	1392800	5	690650	1392400	3	689550	1392600	3	692530	1393100	3	696950	1393200	54	701330	1390000	5
695650	1392800	3	690730	1392400	4	689590	1392600	4	692570	1393100	4	697030	1393200	17	701370	1390000	5
695570	1392800	5	690810	1392400	2	689630	1392600	5	692610	1393100	7	697110	1393200	7	701410	1390000	2
695530	1392800	3	690890	1392400	3	689670	1392600	4	692650	1393100	26	697190	1393200	2	701450	1390000	-2
695490	1392800	7	690970	1392400	-2	689710	1392600	4	692690	1393100	5	697270	1393200	8	701490	1390000	7
695450	1392800	4	691050	1392400	2	689750	1392600	3	692730	1393100	6	697350	1393200	8	701530	1390000	5
695410	1392800	2	691130	1392400	2	689790	1392600	6	692770	1393100	5	697430	1393200	12	701570	1390000	5
695370	1392800	3	691210	1392400	2	689830	1392600	4	692810	1393100	15	697510	1393200	4	701610	1390000	6
695330	1392800	2	691290	1392400	3	689870	1392600	5	692850	1393100	7	697590	1393200	4	701650	1390000	7
695290	1392800	3	691370	1392400	-2	689910	1392600	5	691930	1392900	4	697670	1393200	7	701690	1390000	7
695250	1392800	4	691450	1392400	2	689950	1392600	3	691970	1392900	3	697750	1393200	4	701730	1390000	4
695210	1392800	5	691490	1392400	-2	689990	1392600	5	692010	1392900	4	697830	1393200	8	701770	1390000	6
695170	1392800	3	691530	1392400	-2	690030	1392600	2	692050	1392900	3	697910	1393200	2	701810	1390000	6
695130	1392800	-2	691570	1392400	2	690070	1392600	3	692090	1392900	6	697990	1393200	5	701850	1390000	4
695090	1392800	-2	691610	1392400	4	690110	1392600	3	692130	1392900	14	698070	1393200	16	701890	1390000	3
695050	1392800	8	691650	1392400	-2	690150	1392600	2	692170	1392900	8	698150	1393200	8	701930	1390000	11
695010	1392800	34	691690	1392400	2	690190	1392600	4	692210	1392900	20	698230	1393200	10	701970	1390000	7
694970	1392800	6	691730	1392400	2	689210	1392800	3	692250	1392900	30	698310	1393200	17	702010	1390000	10
694930	1392800	5	691770	1392400	-2	689250	1392800	3	692290	1392900	12	698390	1393200	10	702050	1390000	4
694890	1392800	5	691810	1392400	2	689290	1392800	2	692330	1392900	12	698470	1393200	23	702090	1390000	4
694850	1392800	2	691850	1392400	-2	689330	1392800	3	692370	1392900	15	698550	1393200	5	702130	1390000	5
694810	1392800	6	691890	1392400	-2	689370	1392800	3	692410	1392900	10	698630	1393200	2	702170	1390000	6
694770	1392800	2	691930	1392400	-2	689410	1392800	3	692450	1392900	12	698710	1393200	2	702210	1390000	3
694730	1392800	-2	691970	1392400	2	689450	1392800	2	692490	1392900	3	698790	1393200	-2	702250	1390000	3
694690	1392800	-2	692010	1392400	2	689490	1392800	5	692530	1392900	2	698870	1393200	-2	702290	1390000	3
694650	1392800	3	692050	1392400	-2	689530	1392800	3	692570	1392900	6	698950	1393200	-2			
694610	1392800	3	692090	1392400	-2	689570	1392800	5	692610	1392900	13	696780	1393000	2			

Note: Gold assays >10 ppb gold highlighted in yellow.

Appendix E. JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- The sampling described in this Report refers to soil sampling and rock chip sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. - Soil samples were collected on either a 400m x 80m, 200m x 40m, 100m x 40m or a 50m x 40m grid spacing (a closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation). Soil samples were collected by hand from the "B" soil horizon from between 5cm – 30cm below surface, dried and sieved to -2mm. - Rock chip samples are random (grab) samples and channel samples (~1 to 2m intervals) taken of mineralised material (generally quartz and sulphide veins or disseminated sulphides) in surface outcrop, surface float or in shallow artisanal mine workings. - Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg and rock chip samples with a nominal weight of 2 to 3 kilograms were submitted to the ALS Global laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity Metals as a reference. - The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). Entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU31) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). - A 100g pulp split from the soil and rock chip samples was then sent to ALS Global laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples & AU-AA26 for rock chip samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. A second 100g pulp split from the rock chip samples was sent ALS Global laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multi-element analysis (ME-ICP41). - Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity Metals on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	- No records of historical drilling having been undertaken. - No drilling completed by Unity Metals to date.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- 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.	Not applicable for soil or rock chip sampling
<i>Logging</i>	- 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.	- Soil and rock chip samples will not be used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Each soil and rock chip sample was briefly described in a qualitative manner by the geologist when it was collected.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	- 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 were transported by road to ALS Global laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, all samples were weighed, dried, crushed and pulverised to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing -75 µm. - Unity Metals 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 Metals' 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 Metals with the rock chip samples. - The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	- 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg and rock chip samples with a nominal weight of 2 to 3 kilograms were submitted to the ALS Global laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity Metals as a reference. - The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). Entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU31) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). - A 100g pulp split from the soil and rock chip samples was then sent to ALS Global laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples and AU-AA26 for rock chip samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. A second 100g pulp split from the rock chip samples was sent ALS Global laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP41). - Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity Metals on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF (Olympus Vanta M series handheld XRF analyser). The instrument is re-calibrated every 50 samples. - The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and are of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type. - 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 Metals with the soil samples. Given the early-stage reconnaissance nature of the rock chip sampling. No standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity Metals with the rock chip samples.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	- 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.	- Reported rock chip and soil results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director. - Primary field data is collected by Unity Metals' geologists by GPS and field notebooks. This data is compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's geologists. - The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
<i>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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- No down-hole surveys were completed. The location of each soil and rock chip sample location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. - Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	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.	- Soil samples were collected on either a 400m x 80m, 200m x 40m, 100m x 40m or a 50m x 40m grid spacing (a closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation). - Rock chip samples are composed of 10 to 20 randomly selected fragments as deemed appropriate by Unity Metals' geologists. - None of the rock chip samples will be used in

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Mineral Resource estimation. There was no sample compositing.
<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.	- Not applicable for soil and rock chip sampling. - No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are transported from site to ALS Laboratories in Phnom Penh by Unity personnel. Unity has complete custody of the samples in transit.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

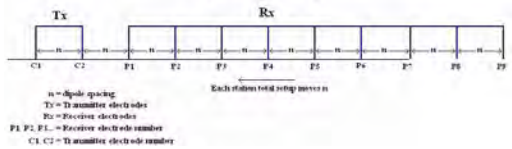
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness 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.	- The exploration results relate to Unity Metals' Cambodia and Thailand Licences. - In Cambodia, Unity Metals' 85% owned subsidiary company, Unity Metals (Cambodia) Co. Ltd. (Unity Cambodia), holds the Ngot and O'Phlay exploration licences (both granted) and the Ta Vaeng exploration licence application. - In Thailand, Unity Metals' 100% owned subsidiary company, Unity Minerals (Thailand) Co. Ltd. (Unity Thailand), has applied for 14 Special Prospecting Licences (SPLs) - In Cambodia, the granted licences are in good standing. All of the licences lie wholly or partially in Ministry of Environment "protected areas" which include flora and/or fauna reserves and parks. - Exploration and mining is permitted within these protected areas subject to government approval. Exploration in the Unity Cambodia granted licences was approved by the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Environment following the completion of an Interim Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. Government approval for mining is subject to the submission of an acceptable Definitive Feasibility Study and Final Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. Emerald Resources NL's Okvau Gold Mine was approved in the same protected area as Unity's Ngot licence. A portion of the protected area was excised for the mining licence. - A number of small forested, mountainous areas reserved as water catchment areas have been excised from the Unity Thailand SPL applications. Unity Thailand can apply for these areas to be included in the SPL's at a later time should the results from exploration

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		work surrounding these areas support an application to the Department of Mineral Resources.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Unity Cambodia's Ngot and O'Phlay licences have seen very limited, systematic historical mineral exploration. Indochine Mining completed an airborne geophysical survey over the Ta Vaeng licence application area, but no follow-up ground-based exploration. • The area of Unity Thailand's SPL applications has evidence of ancient mining of copper and gold. Modern exploration was initiated by the United Nations and the Thailand Department of Mineral Resources in the 1960's. A number of local company's working the area were joined by Phelps Dodge in the early to mid-1990's. Pan Australian Resources (PanAust) replaced Phelps Dodge in 1999 in a joint venture which led to the discovery and delineation of the Put 1 and Put 2 copper resources. PanAust focused their activities on these two deposits and despite the identification of several other similar targets, many now under Unity's SPL applications, limited work was conducted outside Put 1 and Put 2. Little exploration has been conducted in the Unity Thailand SPL applications area for nearly 25 years. Thai Government flown airborne magnetics and radiometric survey. Combined 1984-1985 Magnetic and Radiometric data collected over the Unity Minerals Thailand project area in Loei province NE Thailand. Magnetic Re-processing Summary: The Magnetic Data used for reprocessing was derived from the country wide surveys flown in 1984. Summary of Specifications: • Traverse Line: 2km spacing in direction E-W • Tie Line: 14km spaced in direction N-S • Survey Altitude (Mean Terrain Clearance): 122 m • Data Sampling Interval: 1 sec. = 50 m • Magnetic Data came in a Geosoft database format. Follow Up Survey 1985: Data was collected between March to May 1985. Using a Helimag

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		system to collect data at a survey altitude of 50m above terrain along lines oriented in the East-West direction. Summary of Specifications: • Traverse Line: 400m spacing in direction E-W • Tie Line: 5km spaced in direction N-S • Survey Altitude (Mean Terrain Clearance): 50 m • Data Sampling Interval: 1 sec. = 32 m • Magnetic Data came in a Geosoft database format. Radiometric Re-processing Summary: Gamma Ray Spectrometer: • Detector : 50 l (12 crystals of 4 x 4 x 16 cu in), Harshaw NaI (TI) Crystals • Analogue-to-Digital Converters Nuclear Data Model ND 561 • Spectrometer Interface Keming Digital Survey System (KDSS-5) • Pulse-Height Analyzer : 256 Channels • Spectrum Stability : 0.008 KeV / Channel • Detector Resolution: < 12% • Dead Time Per Pulse: < 15 microsec Data Recording windows covering the following spectral regions (Energy Windows): • Total Count Window: 0.40 - 2.82 Mev • Potassium Window: 1.36 - 1.56 Mev • Uranium Window: 1.66 - 1.86 Mev • Thorium Window: 2.42 - 2.82 Mev
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Ngot and O'Phlay licences in Cambodia are prospective for intrusion related gold. The Ta Vaeng licence application in Cambodia and the Loei SPL applications in Thailand are prospective for porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. Unity Metals' Ngot Licence lies 2.5 km south of the Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources NL (ASX:EMR).

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<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.	Not Applicable
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Anomalous rock chip and soil results are tabled based on thresholds considered relevant to the area and geological setting. Generally, rock chip samples containing values >0.1g/t (>100ppb) Au are considered anomalous for the target mineralisation sought. Generally, soil samples containing values >10ppb Au are considered anomalous. No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. Channel rock chip sample intersections were calculated over continuous widths of mineralisation. Each individual sample assay within the mineralised zone was multiplied by the length of the sample interval. These were then all summed together then divided by the sum of all the sample interval lengths to provide a channel sample intersection.
<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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established or interpreted and the soil and channel rock chip samples were collected in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
<i>Diagrams</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.	Refer to figures in the main body of the Report.
<i>Balanced reporting</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.	Refer to the main body of the Report.
<i>Other substantive</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):	A Dipole-Dipole array Induced Polarization (IP) survey was acquired by Austhail Geophysical

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	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.	Consultants (Thailand) Co., Ltd between 21th June 2024 to 14th July 2024 at Rohav and Ngot Central Prospect areas of the Ngot licence in Cambodia. Total coverage of 2D Dipole-Dipole array at Ngot was 10,908m over 4 lines. Rohav Line L91000 Start Easting 683899 Start Northing 1391002 End Easting 687102 End Northing 1391001 line length (m) 3203 Acquisition Dates 21-28 Jun 2024. The presence of a very resistive zone (up to 10,000 ohm-m) between 635100E and 635450E is a potential area of silicification marked by the high resistivity. On the periphery of this resistive zone are shallow chargeable highs and at depth in the west is a more moderate chargeable high on the periphery of the resistive zone. Perhaps it is related to an epithermal system underlying the basalt cap. Fracture controlled stock work would be defined by areas of silicification (defined by high Resistivity) with disseminated sulphide alteration in the adjacent rock matrix (defined by a chargeability response as a halo). Rohav Line L90400 Start Easting 683601 Start Northing 1390399 End Easting 686800 End Northing 1390401 line length (m) 3199 Acquisition Dates 29 Jun 2024 - 01 Jul 2024. Line 90400N is more active than L91000N with several areas of chargeable response. The chargeable highs overlying moderate to high resistivity centred on 685552E and 686497E are of particular interest. These areas may be indicating alteration defined by silicification (resistive feature) and alteration in the form of disseminated sulphides (high chargeability) within the country rock surrounding host rock. The fact the chargeability overlies the resistivity is the sort of response expected from a zone of vein stockwork generated in an epithermal system. Ngot Central Line L91900 Start Easting 688010 Start Northing 1391897 End Easting 690214

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		End Northing1391893 line length (m) 2203 Acquisition Dates 06-09 Jul 2024 There is a shallow near surface moderately chargeable feature overlying resistive zone from 689213E to 689707E. This is perhaps indicative of silicification defined by elevated resistivity, with an associated zone of elevated chargeability indicative of disseminated pyrite or chalcopyrite in the surrounding country rock. This zone is confined to the top 150m of the profile. There is also a strong chargeable high on the western end of the line coverage which is shown to be the result of three causative bodies. The most prominent is very near to surface or even at surface between Eastings 688313mE to 688414mE. It would be recommended to investigate this area for any outcrop with alteration in the form of disseminated or semi-massive sulphides. Alternatively, any altered clays in the area. Ngot Central Line L92100 Start Easting 687998 Start Northing1392096 End Easting 690301 End Northing1392100 line length (m) 2303 Acquisition Dates 10-14 Jul 2024 There is a prominent western chargeable anomaly near to surface between Eastings 688301mE to 688660mE. This anomalous zone has similar characteristics to the western anomaly on Line 91900N but is deeper set and more prominent with values up to 35 mV/V. The main discreet and very chargeable zone at 100m depth is overlapping a resistive zone - signature response of silicification with associated sulphide alteration. There are also three moderately chargeable feature overlying resistive zones at 689085E, 689351E and an elongated zone increasing in depth between 689497E to 689646E. IP Dipole-Dipole setup  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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Chargeability (mV/V) Array: Dipole-Dipole Dipole Size: 50m Line Spacing: 600m Mx Time slice: 820ms - 1410ms GPS Receiver: GPSMAP 60csx Coordinates: UTM WGS 84, Zone 48N
<i>Further work</i>	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to the main body of the Report which outlines 2-year work programmes for each project area.