

Rohav Mountain Gold Mineralisation Strengthening Under Basalt Cover

Highlights

- New gold drill intersection of **5 m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 196 m (26DDRM012) obtained at the Rohav Mountain Prospect (Rohav Mountain) and **located 150 m southwest** from a previous gold intersection of 23 m @ 0.9g/t gold from 120 m, including 6 m @ 1.9 g/t gold (26DDRM007).
- The best gold drilling intersections from Rohav Mountain to date **lie along the contacts of a highly altered diorite intrusion** and surrounding hornfels and are associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz – sulphide veins.
- The gold mineralisation at Rohav Mountain is **strengthening as it extends northeast under basalt cover**.
- Geological mapping at Rohav Mountain has uncovered additional areas with stockwork veins hosted in diorite and rock chip sampling of these veins is underway.
- Mapping and drill hole logging data suggests the **diorite intrusion is also thickening as it extends under the basalt**.
- Geophysical surveys (UAV magnetics and Dipole-Dipole Array Induced Polarisation) to identify new drilling targets under the basalt cover are underway.
- The maiden diamond drilling program at Ngot is now complete for a total of **8,238 m (50 holes)**.
- **Assays are outstanding for 3 holes** (26DDNE009 & 010 at Ngot NE Prospect and 26DDSL010 at Srolao Prospect).



Figure 1: Sheeted and stockwork veins hosted in altered diorite exposed on the drill pad prepared for diamond holes 26DDRM007 & 008 at Rohav Mountain. Assays from rock chip samples of this mineralisation are pending.

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

"With the last of our drilling results from the current program at Rohav Mountain and with the recent exposure of additional areas of mineralised diorite in Unity's newly constructed drilling access tracks and in new extensions to artisanal workings cutting through the intrusion, we are getting a better understanding of the geometry and extent of the diorite and where the strongest gold mineralisation is concentrated within and directly adjacent to the diorite."

We now believe the gold mineralisation at Rohav Mountain may be strengthening to the northeast where it then extends under basalt cover. We also believe the diorite intrusion is thickening where it extends under the basalt. We look forward to receiving the results from the geophysical surveys presently underway, that have the objective of identifying new drilling targets beneath the basalt."

Unity Metals Limited ("Unity" or "the Company") is pleased to announce diamond drilling results for an additional 13 holes from the Rohav Mountain and Ngot NE prospects at its Ngot Gold Project (Ngot) in Cambodia.

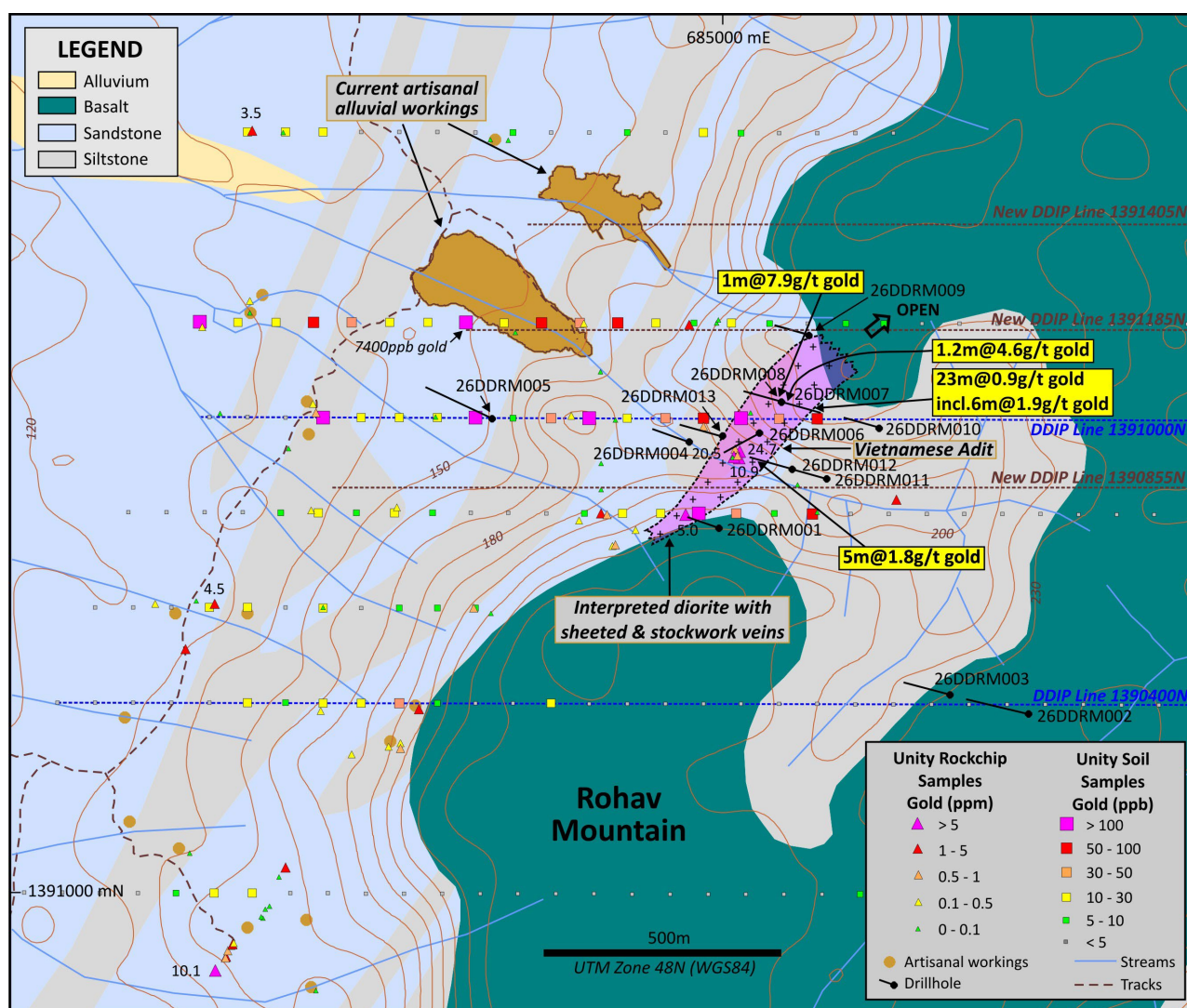


Figure 2: Gold in soil anomalies, rock chip sample gold results, drill holes locations at the Rohav Mountain Prospect on interpreted geology.



Figure 3: Stockwork veins hosted in altered diorite at Rohav Mountain Prospect. Veins exposed in recent extensions to alluvial artisanal workings in a creek cutting through the diorite intrusion. Assays for rock chip sampling of these veins are pending.

Rohav Mountain

Gold mineralisation at the Rohav Mountain Prospect is associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite +/- sphalerite – galena veins that are hosted within or directly adjacent to a highly altered diorite intrusion. The diorite intrusion is more than **150 m wide**, vertically dipping and surrounded by hornfelsed sediments. The intrusion is currently interpreted to be **700 m long** and its full extent is currently unknown. To the northeast, the diorite extends under shallow basalt cover which caps the top of Rohav Mountain (Figure 2). A creek that exposes primary gold mineralisation in the diorite and surrounding hornfels drains to the west to the most extensive artisanal alluvial gold workings in the entire Ngot Gold Project area.

To date, Unity has drilled 13 diamond holes (26DDRM001 – 013) for 2,713.9 m at Rohav Mountain (Figure 2). Drilling results have previously reported for 8 holes (26DDRM001, 26DDRM004 – 010) and stacked zones of shallow-dipping gold mineralisation, hosted in a diorite intrusion, were discovered under soil and basalt cover in holes 26DDRM006 – 008.

The best gold intersections received in these holes include:

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

Assays have been received for the remaining 5 holes (26DDRM002, 003, 011 - 013) and the best new gold intersection is **5 m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 196 m (26DDRM012) (Figures 2 & 4). This intersection is

located 150 m southwest and along strike from the previous gold intersection of 23 m @ 0.9g/t gold, including 6 m @ 1.9 g/t gold (26DDRM007). Hole details are provided in Table 1 and significant gold intersections are summarised in Table 2.

The best gold drilling intersections from Rohav Mountain to date lie along the contacts of the diorite intrusion and surrounding hornfels and the gold mineralisation is **strengthening as it extends northeast under the basalt cover**.

Further geological mapping at Rohav Mountain has uncovered additional areas with stockwork veins hosted in diorite in areas of bedrock exposed Unity's newly constructed drilling access tracks and in new extensions to artisanal workings cutting through the intrusion (Figures 1 & 3). Unity is getting a better understanding of the geometry and extent of the diorite and it is now **interpreted to be thickening where it extends under the basalt**.

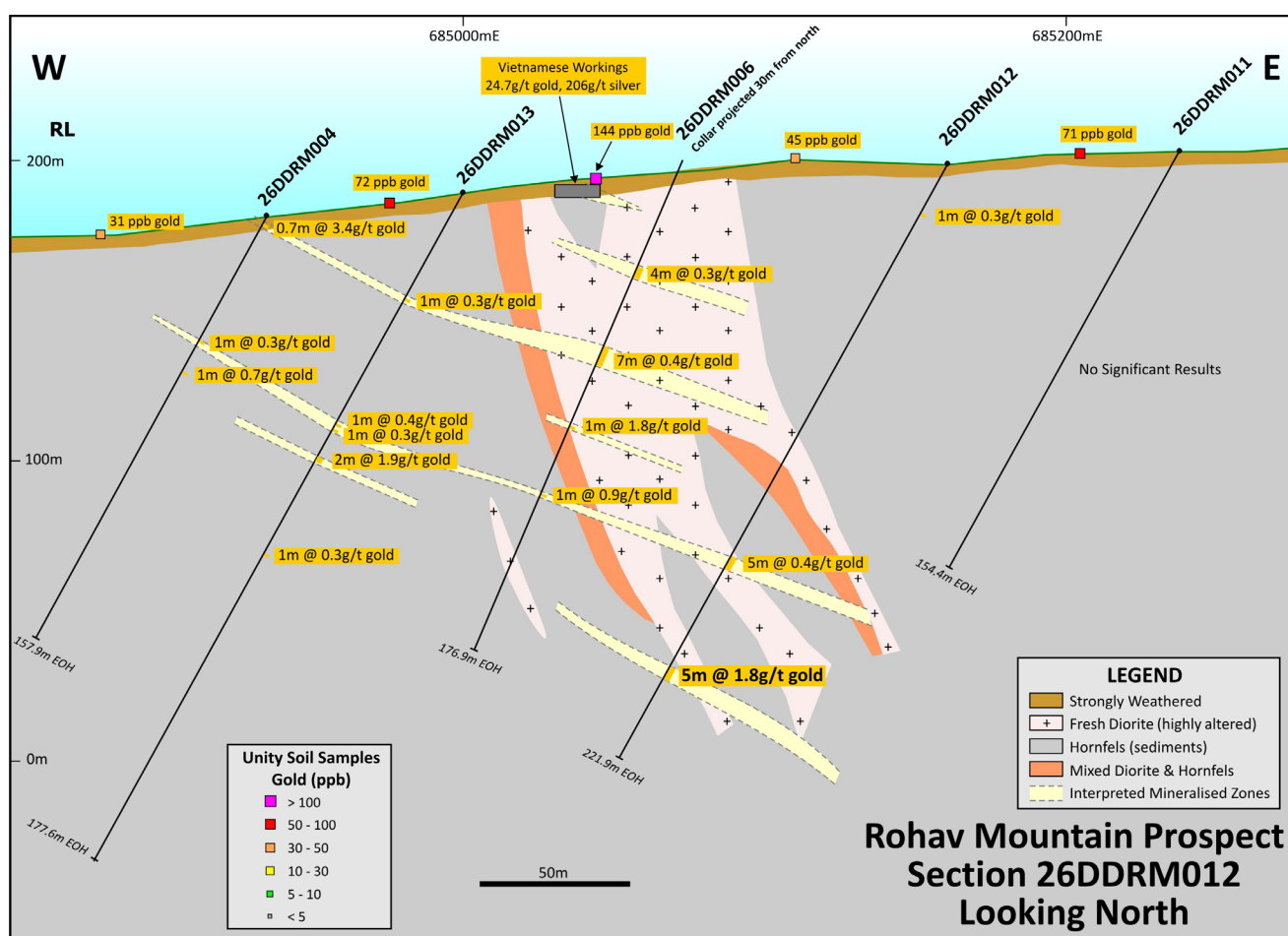


Figure 4: Drilling Cross Section with 26DDRC012 at Rohav Mountain with gold intersections and a geological interpretation.

Ngot NE Prospect

The Ngot NE Prospect is the closest prospect to the Okvau Mine (Figures 5 & 6). Outcrop is very sparse. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz $\pm$ arsenopyrite veins and vein breccias that are hosted in diorite and the western diorite/sediment contact and observed in a few scattered and small artisanal pits.

A coherent gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb gold) with a peak assay of 1,000 ppb gold covers an area of 2 km x 0.7 km and extends up to the boundary of Unity Metals' Ngot Gold Project and Emerald's adjoining mining licence (Figure 5). A feature of the Ngot NE Prospect is that it is partly defined by the **largest and strongest arsenic-in-soil anomaly within the Ngot Project area**. The maximum arsenic-in-soil assay is 763.4 ppm. The arsenic-in-soil anomalism is closely associated with the gold-in-soil anomaly.

To date, Unity has drilled 11 diamond holes (26DDNE001 – 010 & 008A) for 1,625.7 m at Ngot NE. Assays were previously reported for the first drill hole (26DDNE001) with a best gold intersection of **6 m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 143 m, including **2 m @ 4.3 g/t gold** (Figure 5). This hole is located in the southern portion of the gold and arsenic soil anomalies and the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

New assays have been received for 7 holes (26DDNE002 – 008 & 008A). Hole details are provided in Table 1 and significant gold intersections are summarised in Table 2. No gold intersections of particular significance were obtained. Assays for the last 2 holes (26DDNE009 & 010) are pending.

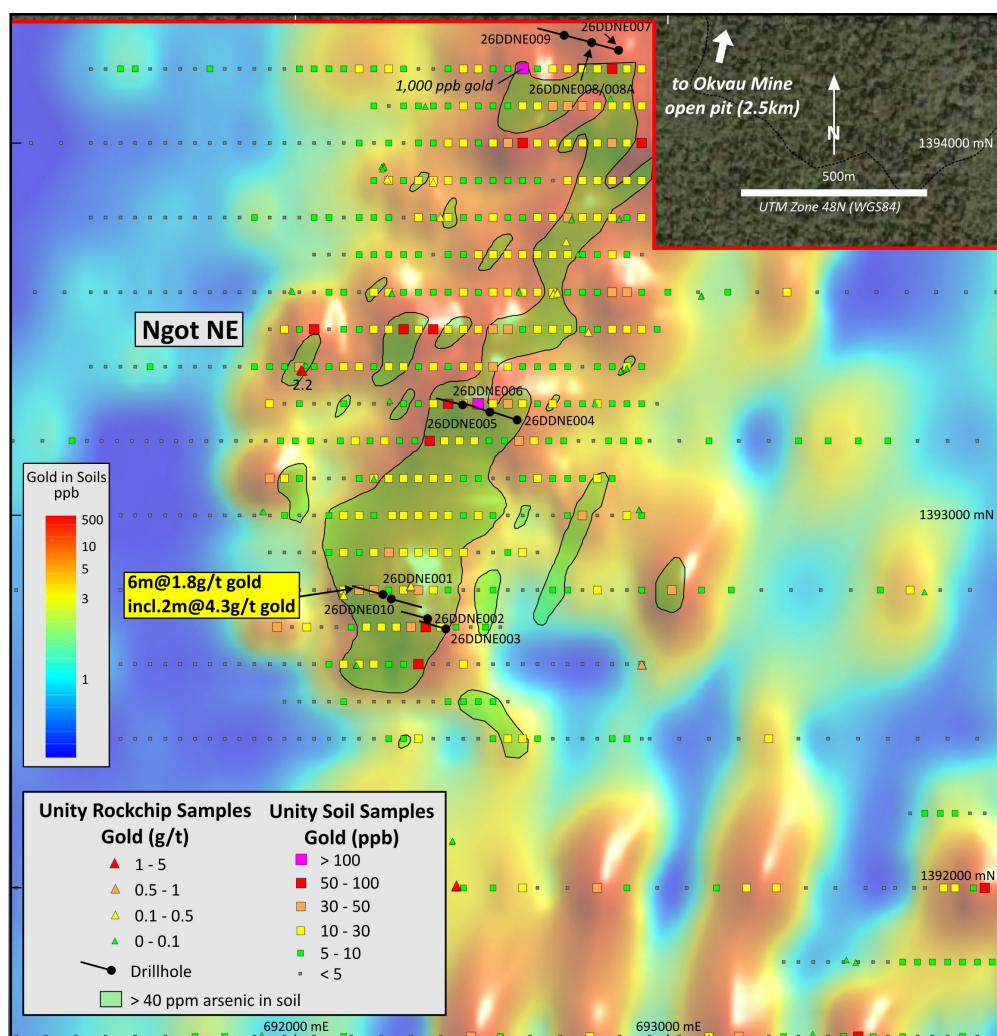


Figure 5: Gold and arsenic soil anomalies at Ngot NE with drill hole locations.

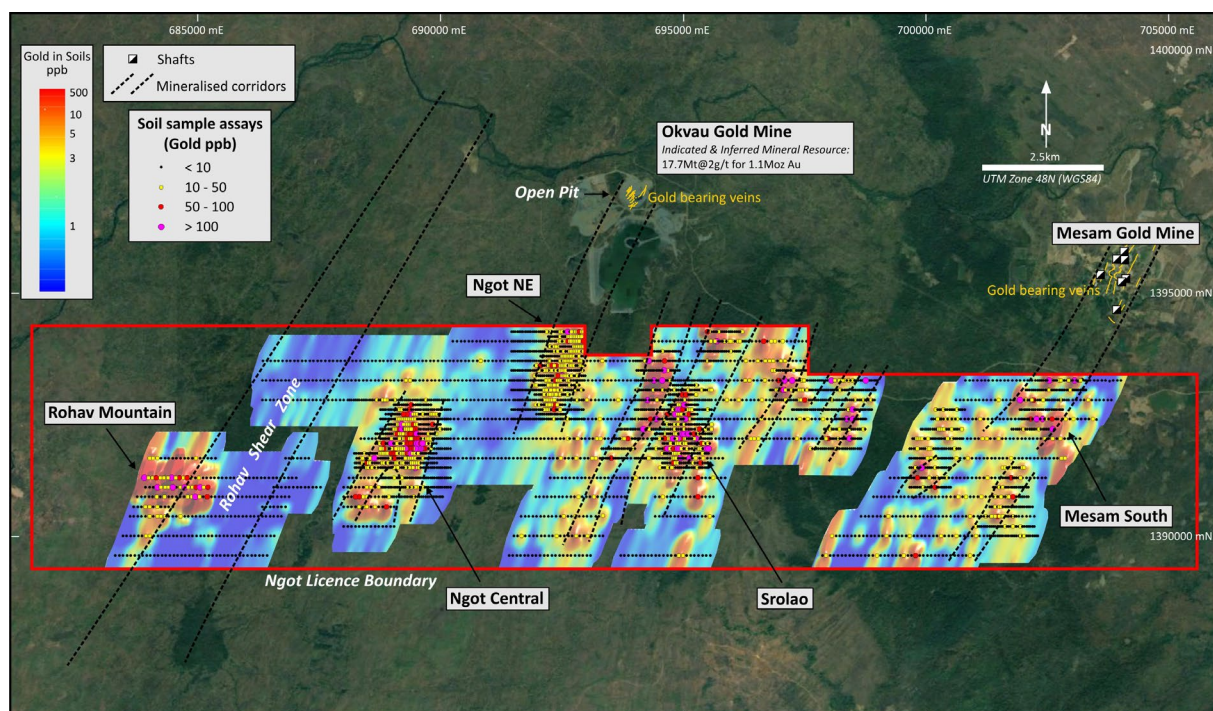


Figure 6: Prospect locations at the Ngot Project with gridded image of gold-in-soil results on satellite imagery.

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

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About Unity Metals Ltd

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

Qualifying Statements

Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Shane Hibbird, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hibbird is the Exploration Manager of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hibbird consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

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

Previously reported exploration results

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results for the Company's projects is extracted from the following:

- Company's Prospectus dated 6 November 2025;
- Revised Independent Geologist's Report dated 2 January 2026 released to ASX on 8 January 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 27 March 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 20 April 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 14 May 2026; and
- ASX Announcement dated 15 June 2026.

Copies of which are available on the Company's website at www.unitymetals.com.au/ news-release and on the ASX market announcements platform at www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/ historical-announcements using the code "UM1". In relation to the exploration results referred to in these releases, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Proximate resources statements

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

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

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (0)	Dip (0)	EOH (m)	Status
26DDRM002	Rohav Mtn.	685645	1390380	235	285	-65	280.3m	Assays this report
26DDRM003	Rohav Mtn.	685465	1390420	230	285	-60	167.9m	Assays this report
26DDRM011	Rohav Mtn.	685225	1390898	200	285	-60	154.4m	Assays this report
26DDRM012	Rohav Mtn.	685159	1390896	200	285	-60	221.9m	Assays this report
26DDRM013	Rohav Mtn.	685005	1390959	161	285	-60	197.6m	Assays this report
26DDNE002	Ngot NE	692355	1392724	200	285	-60	150.0m	Assays this report
26DDNE003	Ngot NE	692404	1392696	200	287	-60	150.1m	Assays this report
26DDNE004	Ngot NE	692594	1393259	200	288	-60	156.1m	Assays this report
26DDNE005	Ngot NE	692521	1393280	200	288	-60	160.0m	Assays this report
26DDNE006	Ngot NE	692449	1393298	200	285	-60	150.0m	Assays this report
26DDNE007	Ngot NE	692868	1394252	200	285	-60	150.1m	Assays this report
26DDNE008	Ngot NE	692795	1394271	222	287	-60	47.3m	Assays this report
26DDNE008A	Ngot NE	692791	1394272	222	290	-60	150.1m	Assays this report
26DDNE009	Ngot NE	692721	1394290	216	286	-60	157.6m	Assays Pending
26DDNE010	Ngot NE	692235	1392790	240	108	-60	180.1m	Assays Pending
26DDSL010	Srolao	694987	1392617	180	285	-60	130.6m	Assays Pending

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersection (g/t)	Regolith Type
26DDRM002			No significant results	
26DDRM003			No significant results	
26DDRM011			No significant results	
26DDRM012	150.0m	155.0m	5m @ 0.4g/t	Fresh
	196.0m	201.0m	5m @ 1.8g/t	Fresh
26DDRM013	103.0m	105.0m	2m @ 1.8g/t	Fresh
26DDNE002			No significant results	
26DDNE003			No significant results	
26DDNE004	40.8m	41.8m	1m @ 2.2g/t	Fresh
26DDNE005			No significant results	
26DDNE006			No significant results	
26DDNE007			No significant results	
26DDNE008			No significant results	
26DDNE008A			No significant results	

Note: Intersections calculated with a 0.5g/t lower cut-off grade and with a maximum of 3m internal dilution

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Diamond core was sampled as per industry standard, using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with most of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. Minimum sample interval was 30cm. - Sample size is nominally 2 to 3 kilograms. - Samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh where the entire samples were fine crushed (CRU3-1) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL-21). A 100g pulp split (SPL-22Y) was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA26). Any fire assays over 30,000ppb gold are check assayed via gravimetric analysis (AU-GRA22). A second 100g pulp split will be returned for multi-element work with the company’s pXRF unit.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- For drill holes 26DDNC001 - 003, 005, 007, 009, 011, 014, 016, 26DDSL001 - 009 , 26DDNE001 - 002 DDA track mounted HYDX-A diamond drilling rig was used to drill the holes reported in this release. Drilling commenced in the soil and weathered zone with PQ (85mm) diameter drill core. When fresh, competent rock was encountered the drilling was changed to HQ3 (63mm) diameter drill core. - For drill holes 26DDNC004, 006, 008, 010, 012-013, 015, 26RH001 – 013 a man – portable diamond drilling rig was used to complete these drill holes. Drilling began in HQ (63) and when competent ground was reached the drilling changed to NTW3 (56.11 mm) diameter diamond core. NTW3 is a triple tube designation that indicates the use of an additional inner split tube. This reduces the final core diameter slightly but significantly improves core recovery and protection in fractured or soft

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ground. - The core is orientated using an Axis Ori Tool. - The core is orientated using a Relex EZ -Ori. - All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). - A typical downhole survey was taken every 25m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery was measured and it was compared against the drillers records. Sample recovery was found to be almost 100%.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- All drill core samples sent for analysis are haf core samples. - Samples were transported by road to ALS Laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, all samples were pulverised to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing -75 µm. - Unity has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch. - Sampling is carried out in accordance with Unity's protocols as per industry best practice. Given the early-stage reconnaissance nature of the rock chip sampling. No standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity with the rock chip samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- All samples are sent to the accredited ALS Laboratories, Phnom Penh for 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold . - These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. - Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Duplicates were created in Sample Prep by taking a second split of the initial fine crush material which from then on was treated as a separate sample. - QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. - All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically. - Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Duplicate samples (1 in 50 samples) were inserted by Unity with the soil samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a database, with industry-standard verification protocols in place. - The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. - Hole depths were cross-checked in the geology logs, down hole surveys, sample sheets and assay reports to ensure consistency. All down hole surveys were exposed to rigorous QAQC and drill traces were plotted in 3D for validation and assessment of global deviation trends.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	All drill holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~25m intervals for the drilling. The location of each drill hole location was recorded by handheld GPS with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. - Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N. - Drill Hole Collars have been picked up using a hand GPS. These collars will be picked up using DGPS in future survey campaigns. It is the intention to use a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment to pick up relevant collars prior to any resource calculation.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- The current drill spacing is NOT considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources at this time. Infill drilling will be required to achieve this. - The minimum sample interval for the drill core is 0.3m and the maximum sample interval is 1m. This sample spacing will be considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources when combined with infill drilling. - There was no sample compositing.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a “close-to-orthogonal” intercept. - The drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low. - On rare occasions where a mineralised vein occurs in the core at a high angle and where standard sampling techniques will bias the sample, the core is re-orientated and cut and sampled to ensure any sampling bias is removed.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	There has been no external audit or review of the Company’s techniques or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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.</i>	- Unity’s Cambodian exploration licences include Ngot and O’Phlay (both granted) and Ta Vaeng (under application). Unity has an 85% interest in each of the licences. - The licences are in good standing. The licences lie wholly or partially in Ministry of Environment “protected areas” which include flora and/or fauna reserves & parks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	Exploration and mining is permitted within these protected areas subject to government approval. Exploration in the Unity licences was approved by the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Environment following the completion of an Interim Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (IESIA). Government approval for mining is subject to the submission of an acceptable Definitive Feasibility Study and Final Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (FESIA). Emerald Resources NL's Okvau Gold Mine was approved in a protected area. A portion of the protected area was excised for the mining licence.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Unity's Cambodian licences have seen very limited previous mineral exploration.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Cambodian licences are prospective for intrusion-related gold ("IRG") and porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. Unity's Ngot and O'Phlay licences lie 2.5km south and 63km east-northeast respectively of the Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources NL (ASX:EMR).
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	- Appropriate locality maps and tabulated collar data for the drill holes are provided in the body of the report or in Table 1. - Details of significant drilling results are shown in Table 2. - There has been no exclusion of information.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade</i>	- No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. - Unless otherwise specifically stated, the reported significant intersections in Table 2 are above 1 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 3m of internal dilution with a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. - Metal equivalent values are not reported in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 1 gram metre values are reported in Table 2. - Soil and rock chip geochemical anomalies are depicted on the attached maps with sample points locations denoted and soil and rock chip symbols coloured by gold levels.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Surface geological mapping and Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation survey results have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this	Refer to main body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	