News Release
27 June 2025

Gold Assays up to 3,540ppb from Infill Soil Sampling at O'Phlay in Cambodia

Key Points:

- Infill soil sampling (789 samples) on a 50m x 40m pattern has been completed over the Camp, Small Creek and Northern prospects around the northern and western margins of the main granodiorite intrusion.
- Strong, broad and continuous gold-in-soil anomalies have now been confirmed at all three prospects and these anomalies cumulatively cover an area of **2.4km^2.**
- The best new soil sample results include **3540ppb gold, 2160ppb, 2130ppb and 1930ppb gold**.
- The gold-in-soil anomaly at the Camp Prospect has been extended considerably and now encompasses an area of **1.3km x 1.2km**.
- The gold-in-soil anomaly at the Northern Prospect (previously the Northern Gold Anomaly) has been extended to cover an area of **750m x 420m** and has now been closed off to the north. The peak gold assay within this soil anomaly remains **2130ppb gold** (previously reported).
- Additional rock chip sampling (10 samples) continued to return anomalous gold results with a new high-grade result of **6.3g/t gold** located 50m from the historical workings at the Small Creek Prospect, indicating a possible extension to the mineralisation or a parallel zone of mineralisation.
- Unity now has sufficient exploration data from O'Phlay to plan the drilling.

Unity's Managing Director, Craig Mackay said: *"Unity continues to receive highly anomalous gold soil sample results around the northern and western margins of the main granodiorite intrusion within the O'Phlay licence area."*

"The exceptional gold-in-soil anomalies at the Camp, Small Creek and Northern prospects have all been extended and the latest batch of assays from infill soil sampling are the best results received to date with gold values up to 3540ppb gold (3.5g/t gold)."

"Unity believes the Camp, Small Creek and Northern prospects are now ready for drilling and we are excited to think what further work in 2025 will bring for the O'Phlay Project following our listing on the ASX."

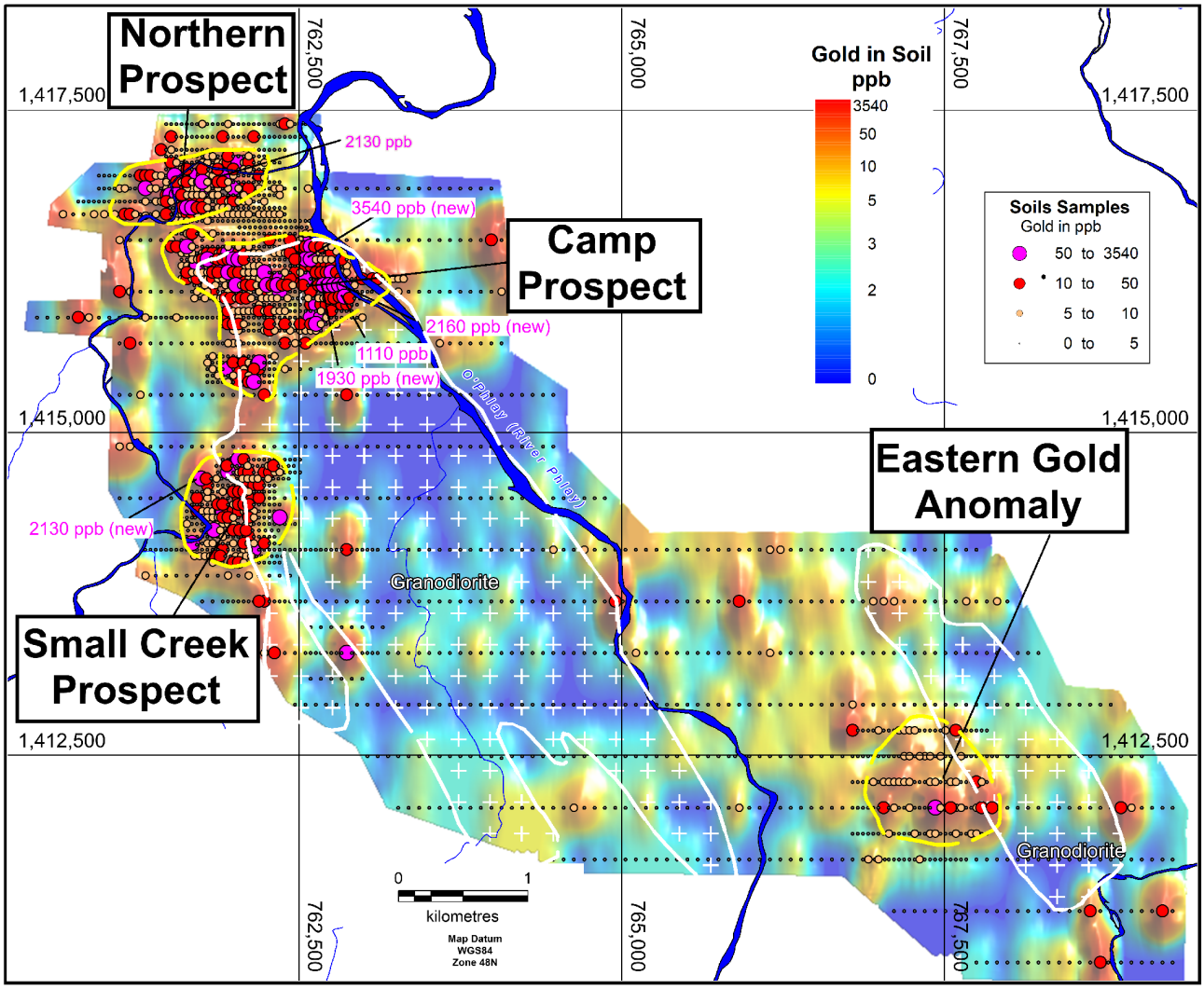

Figure 1. *Gold-in-soil sample locations and results at O'Phlay over the imaged gold-in-soil assay data (inverse distance method).*

Unity Energy & Resources (**"Unity", or the "Company"**) is pleased to announce the results from surface geochemical surveys recently completed at its O'Phlay Gold Project (**O'Phlay**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia (Figures 1 - 2).

Soil Sampling

A total of 789 additional infill soil samples were collected, to tighten-up the grid spacing to a 50m x 40m over the Camp, Small Creek and Northern prospects around the northern and western margins of the main granodiorite intrusion (Figures 1 and 2).

The additional soil samples added to the pre-existing tally brings the total number of soil samples (inclusive of standards) collected at O'Phlay to 2342.

Soil samples were submitted to ALS Global (ALS) for gold analysis and multi-element readings are being conducted separately by Unity, using a portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) unit. The multi-element XRF results are still pending.

Details on the soil and rock chip sampling and assaying procedures are outlined in Appendix 1. The soil sample locations and results are depicted on Figure 1. The soil sample results are depicted in 3D on Figure 2. The soil sample results are discussed below.

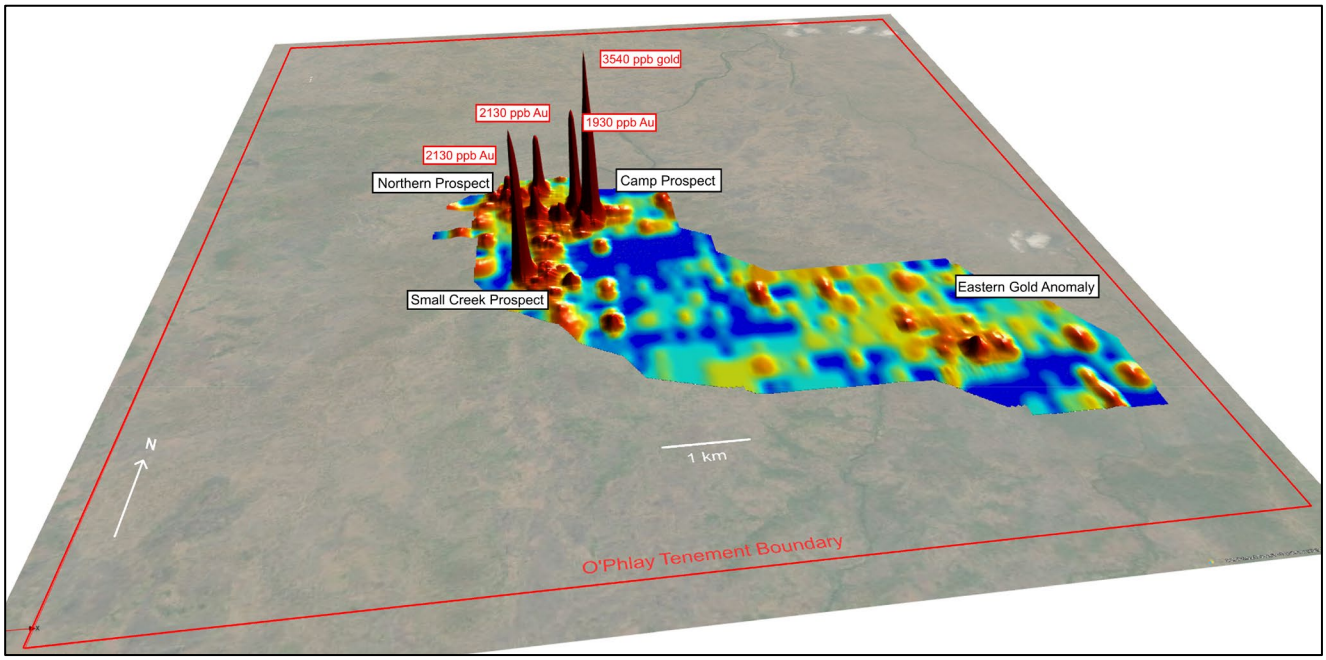

Figure 2. *3D imaged view of gold-in-soil assay results (inverse distance method) from O'Phlay on a satellite image (gold assays scaled up & uncapped). Areas in red >10ppb to 3,540ppb gold.*

Camp Prospect

The additional infill soil sampling has extended the gold-in-soil anomalism between the Camp Prospect and previously defined Toulsroloav Prospect. This single, larger gold-in-soil anomaly which encompasses several areas of historical mine workings (some with intense stockwork vein-related gold mineralisation hosted in granodiorite) and the abandoned processing plant area, will now be known as the Camp Prospect only (Figure 3).

The gold-in-soil anomaly at the Camp Prospect now extends for **1.3km x 1.2km.** New soil sample results up to **3540ppb gold, 2160ppb and 1930ppb gold** have been received.

Most of the highly anomalous soil sample results at the Camp Prospect, including the new assay of **1930ppb gold**, are clustered around the main areas of historical mine workings. Some of these high results may in part be due to contamination from the mining and processing work that was undertaken there by previous operators.

The other high-grade results appear to come from some distance away from historical workings and may represent unknown gold sources. A new sample located 320m north-northwest of the main historical workings (adjacent to the abandoned processing plant) returned **3,540ppb gold.** A new sample located 70m east of the main historical workings returned an assay of **2,160ppb gold**.

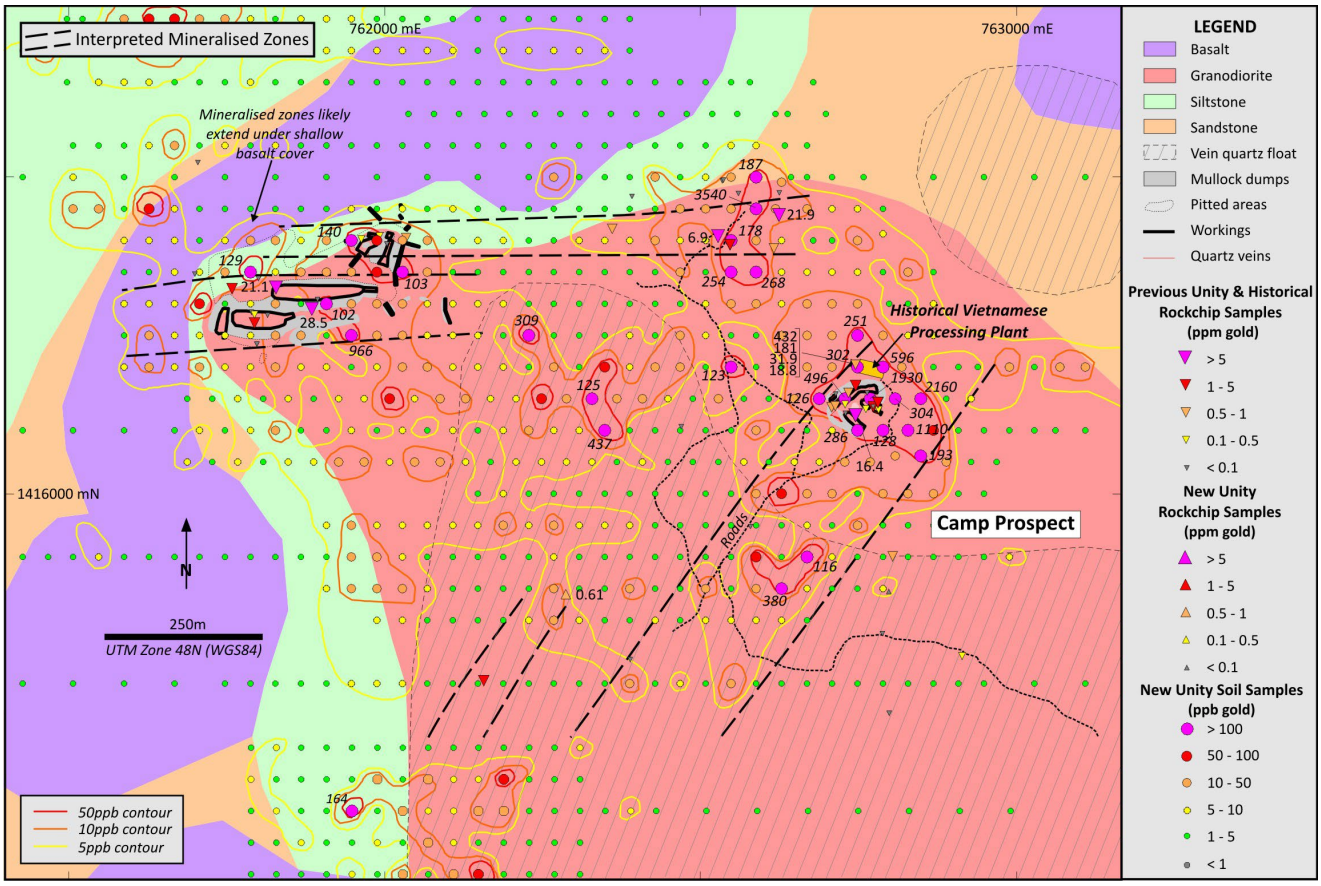

Figure 3. *Camp Prospect – geology, historical mine workings, soil and rock chip samples.*

Small Creek Prospect.

The Small Creek Prospect follows several sizable historical mine workings that trend northeast-southwest to east-west and straddle the granodiorite intrusive contact (Figure 4). The infill soil sampling has helped to better define the gold-in-soil anomaly which now extends over **820m x 650m**.

A new highly anomalous soil sample result of **2,130ppb gold** was obtained 260m northwest of the historical workings at Small Creek. Further follow-up work to determine the source of this high-grade gold anomalism is as yet to be conducted.

Northern Prospect

The gold-in-soil anomaly at the Northern Prospect (previously known as the Northern Gold Anomaly) trends east-northeast and has been extended to cover an area of **750km x 420m** (Figure 1). It has now been closed off to the north. The peak gold assay within the soil anomaly remains **2,130ppb gold** (previously reported).

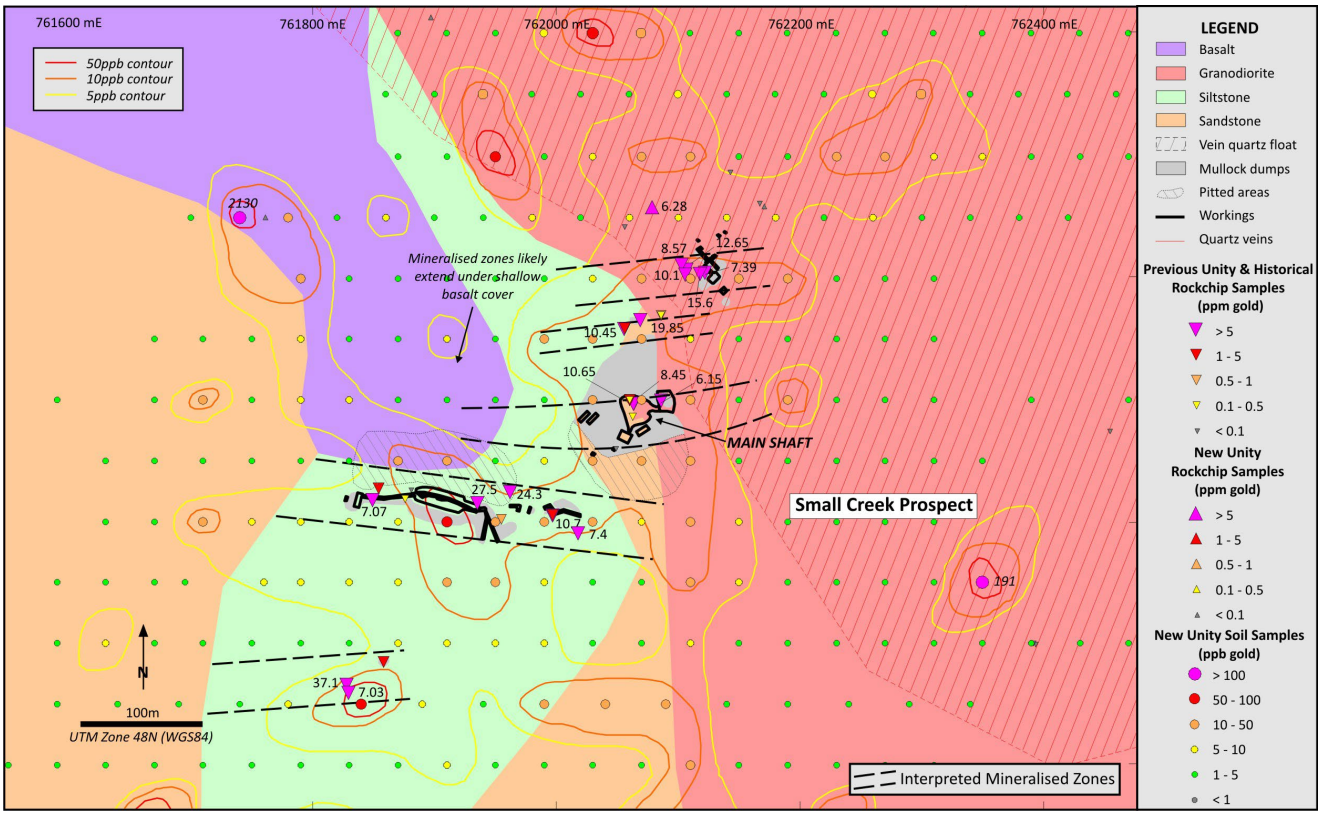

Figure 4. *Small Creek Prospect – geology, historical mine workings, soil and rock chip samples.*

Rock Chip Sampling

A total of 10 new rock chip samples were collected from various locations in the O'Phlay licence area and submitted to ALS Global (ALS) for gold and multi-element analysis. The rock chip sample locations, sample descriptions and gold assays are provided in Table 1.

Rock chip sample 103447 was taken 50m northwest of the historical mine workings at Small Creek Prospect and returned **6.3g/t gold** (Figure 4). The sample is described as silica-chlorite-sericite altered siltstone with trace pyrite-arsenopyrite sulphides. It is located over an area of interpreted granodiorite, but near the sediment – granodiorite contact. The area warrants further investigation.

Discussion and Planned Work Program

The exploration programs Unity has completed to date at O'Phlay involved geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemical surveys. Initially the work was largely driven by the historical mine workings at the Camp and Small Creek Prospects, but more recently the work has extended throughout the licence area.

The recent soils infill sampling has further defined the main target prospect areas, the Northern, the Camp and the Small Creek prospects. The recent rock chip sampling in these areas continues to identify possible mineralised zones. These prospect areas have been advanced to a level of understanding that the Company believes that they are now ready for drill testing following the proposed listing of Unity on the Australian Stock Exchange in Q3/2025.

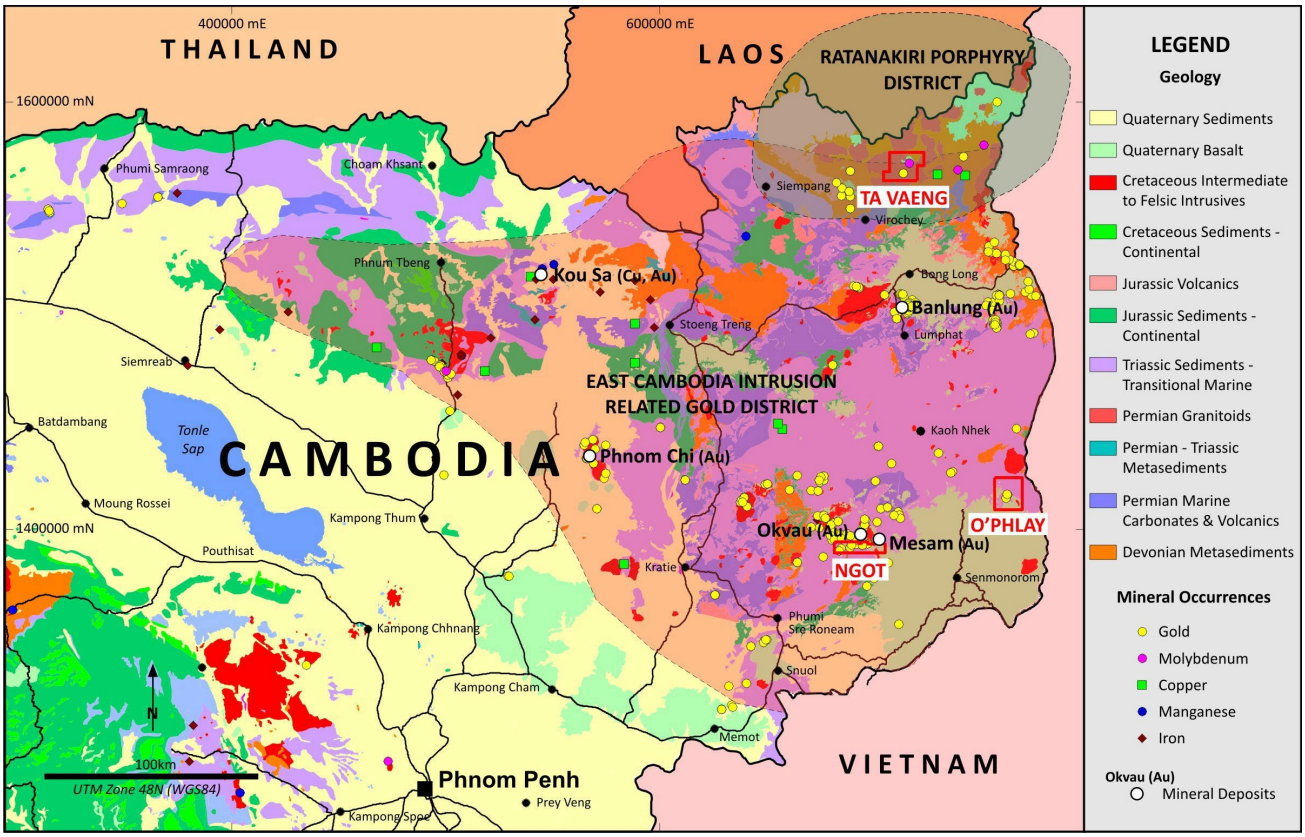

Figure 5. *Location and geological setting of Unity's gold and copper-gold projects in Cambodia.*

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Contact Details

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About Unity

Unity Energy and Resources (Singapore) Limited is an unlisted, public company that is building a portfolio of highly prospective minerals projects in Southeast Asia.

Currently the Company is focused on the discovery of "giant" intrusion-related gold (IRG) and/or porphyry copper-gold deposits in Cambodia.

Unity is planning an IPO and to list on the ASX in Q3/CY2025.

For more information, please visit www.unitymetals.com.au

This News Release has been authorised by the Managing Director of Unity Energy & Resources (Singapore) Limited.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Craig Mackay, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mackay is the Managing Director 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 Mackay 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

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Unity's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Unity, and which may cause Unity's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Unity does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

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Table 1: Rock Chip Sample Results

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
103440	761266	1417001	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, hematite and limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope, sandstone host	Northern	0.02							
103441	761181	1416996	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, hematite and limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope, sandstone host	Northern	0.43							
103442	761323	1416998	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, hematite and limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope, sandstone host	Northern	0.2							
103443	762287	1415842	Quartz vein, white-brown, crystalline, pitted, hematite and limonite stains on fractures, mullock beside 4m wide x 9m long x 3m deep pit, granodiorite host	Camp	0.61							
103444	762797	1415847	Quartz vein, white-red, pitted, hematite and limonite stains on fractures, granodiorite host	Camp	0.01							
103445	761897	1414814	Granodiorite, silica altered, brown, sub-rounded, limonite stained, creek area	Small Creek	<0.01							
103446	761761	1414649	Sandstone, silica altered, buff light grey, hillslope, sandstone host	Small Creek	<0.01							
103447	762079	1414656	Siltstone, brown-green, silica-chlorite-sericite altered, possibly sourced from contact between granodiorite and sandstone, trace pyrite-arsenopyrite noted, granodiorite host	Small Creek	6.28							
103448	762171	1414658	Quartz vein, white-brown, coarse grained, limonite stains on fractures, granodiorite host	Small Creek	<0.01							
103449	761958	1414053	Quartz vein, white-brown, coarse grained, limonite stains on fractures, sandstone host	Western Gold Anomaly	<0.01							

Notes on the colour-shading of anomalous geochemical results:

- Gold (>0.5g/t Au): yellow.
- Silver (>20ppm Ag): pale grey
- Arsenic (5000ppm As): grey
- Bismuth (>100ppm Bi): pale blue
- Antimony (>100ppm Sb): pale orange
- Copper (>1000ppm Cu): pale green
- Lead (>1000ppm Pb): purple
- Zinc (>1000ppm Zn): blue

Multi-element assays are pending

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.*	• Soil sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. Soil samples were collected on a 50m x 40m grid spacing. Samples were collected by hand from the "B" soil horizon from between 5cm – 30cm below surface, dried and sieved to -2mm. • Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg were submitted to the ALS 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 as a reference. • The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). • A 100g pulp split from the soil samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. • Rock chip sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. 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. • 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 entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU21) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL21). A 100g pulp split 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 was sent ALS laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP61 & ME-MS62).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable for soil or rock sampling.
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.*	• Not applicable for soil or rock sampling.
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.*	• None of these samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Each soil sample was briefly described in a qualitative fashion by the geologist when it was collected.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples 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. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and*	• Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg were submitted to the ALS 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 as a reference. • The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). • A 100g pulp split from the soil samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. • Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity 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 with the soil samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director. • Primary field data is collected by Unity's 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.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No down-hole surveys were completed. The location of each soil sample location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. • Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Soil samples were collected on a 100m x 40m grid spacing. • There was no sample compositing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable for soil sampling. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no external audit or review of the Company's techniques or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Unity's Cambodian exploration licences include Ngot and O'Phlay (both granted) and Ta Vaeng (under application). Unity has an 85% interest in each of the licences. • The licences are in good standing. The licences lie wholly or partially in Ministry of Environment "protected areas" which include flora and/or fauna reserves & parks. • Exploration and mining is permitted within these protected areas subject to government approval. Exploration in the Unity licences was approved by the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Environment following the completion of an Interim Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (IESIA). Government approval for mining is subject to the submission of an acceptable Definitive Feasibility Study and Final Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (FESIA). Emerald Resources NL's Okvau Gold Mine was approved in a protected area. A portion of the protected area was excised for the mining licence.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Unity's Cambodian licences have seen very limited previous mineral exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cambodian licences are prospective for intrusion-related gold ("IRG") and porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. Unity's Ngot and O'Phlay licences lie 2.5km south and 63km east-northeast respectively of the Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources NL (ASX:EMR).

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Appropriate locality maps for the rock chip samples accompany this announcement.
		• There has been no exclusion of information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. • No result aggregation has been conducted. • Metal equivalent values are not reported in this 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').*	• 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.
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.*	• Refer to figures in the body of the report.
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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
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.*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to main body of this report.