News Release
18 March 2025

Multi-Element Soil Geochemistry Enhances Unity's Drill Targeting at Ngot

Key Points:

- Multi-element assays collected with a portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) unit received for all 4,138 soil samples collected from the Ngot Gold Project (**Ngot**) to date.
- **Anomalous gold** (50g charge fire assaying) and **arsenic** (pXRF) are the key pathfinders in soil for locating areas of primary intrusion-related gold mineralisation at Ngot – the style of mineralisation common to eastern Cambodia.
- The intrusion-related gold mineralisation, such as that found in Cambodia, is associated with a particular type of intrusion – moderately reduced, I-type, intermediate intrusions, such as diorite.
- The pXRF detected quite a distinct geochemical signature from the soil over the well-defined, 1.5km x 1.0km, diorite intrusion associated with the gold mineralisation at the Ngot Central Prospect. This signature includes **low yttrium, lead, cobalt, niobium, thorium and titanium** and **high arsenic** pXRF readings.
- An almost identical geochemical signature was detected at the **Ngot NE Prospect** where diorite had been located in Unity's geological mapping, but its extent was previously poorly defined due to the sparse outcrop. The pXRF readings indicate there is a **considerably larger diorite intrusion at Ngot NE than initially envisaged**.
- This interpreted diorite intrusion at Ngot NE is linear (NNE-trending), extending **2.5km x 1.0km** and it **strikes directly towards the Okvau gold deposit**.
- Additional drilling is now planned for Ngot NE to test the full extent of the intrusion for gold mineralisation.
- The multi-element geochemistry also suggests there may be a large diorite intrusion at the Rohav Prospect. Whilst no diorite has been located on surface to date Unity's planned drilling includes some deeper holes that will test if there is diorite intrusion at depth.

Unity's Managing Director, Craig Mackay said: *"Whilst we were expecting our pXRF soil multi-element analyses to show a strong correlation of elements such as arsenic with the gold mineralisation, we hadn't expected this data to clearly highlight the diorite intrusions that are associated with the intrusion-related gold mineralisation."*

"The pXRF geochemical data indicates there is a much larger diorite intrusion at Ngot NE than initially envisaged and it shows that this diorite is linear in shape and strikes directly towards the 1.1Moz[1] Okvau gold deposit located only 2.5km to the NNE. This is a very exciting find. In addition, it looks like this diorite intrusion may be larger in size than the well-defined diorite hosting the extensive and high-grade surficial gold mineralisation that can be found at the Ngot Central Prospect."

"Whilst the Ngot Central Prospect remains the Company's top priority for drilling, the multi-element geochemical results have certainly moved Ngot NE Prospect up the priority list for drilling which is to commence following Unity's planned listing on the ASX."

[1] Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 1 May 2017

Unity Energy & Resources (“**Unity”, or the “Company”**) is pleased to announce it has received all of the multi-element results from its soil sampling within its Ngot Gold Project (**Ngot**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia.

The Company had collected a total of 4,138 soil samples from Ngot on east-west lines at sample spacings of 400m x 80m, 200m x 40m and 100m x 40m. These soil samples were obtained from the B-horizon, at a maximum depth of 30cm, dried and then sieved to -2mm.

The soil samples were then pulverised at ALS Laboratories in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and a 100g pulp split was sent to ALS Laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with an Atomic Absorption (AAS) finish. These results have been reported previously. In addition, the Company has conducted multi-element readings on duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) unit. Some of these results have been reported previously. The results in their entirety are discussed in this News Release.

Details on the soil sampling and assaying procedures are outlined in Appendix 1. The new multi-element results are depicted in Figures 1 and 2 and are discussed below.

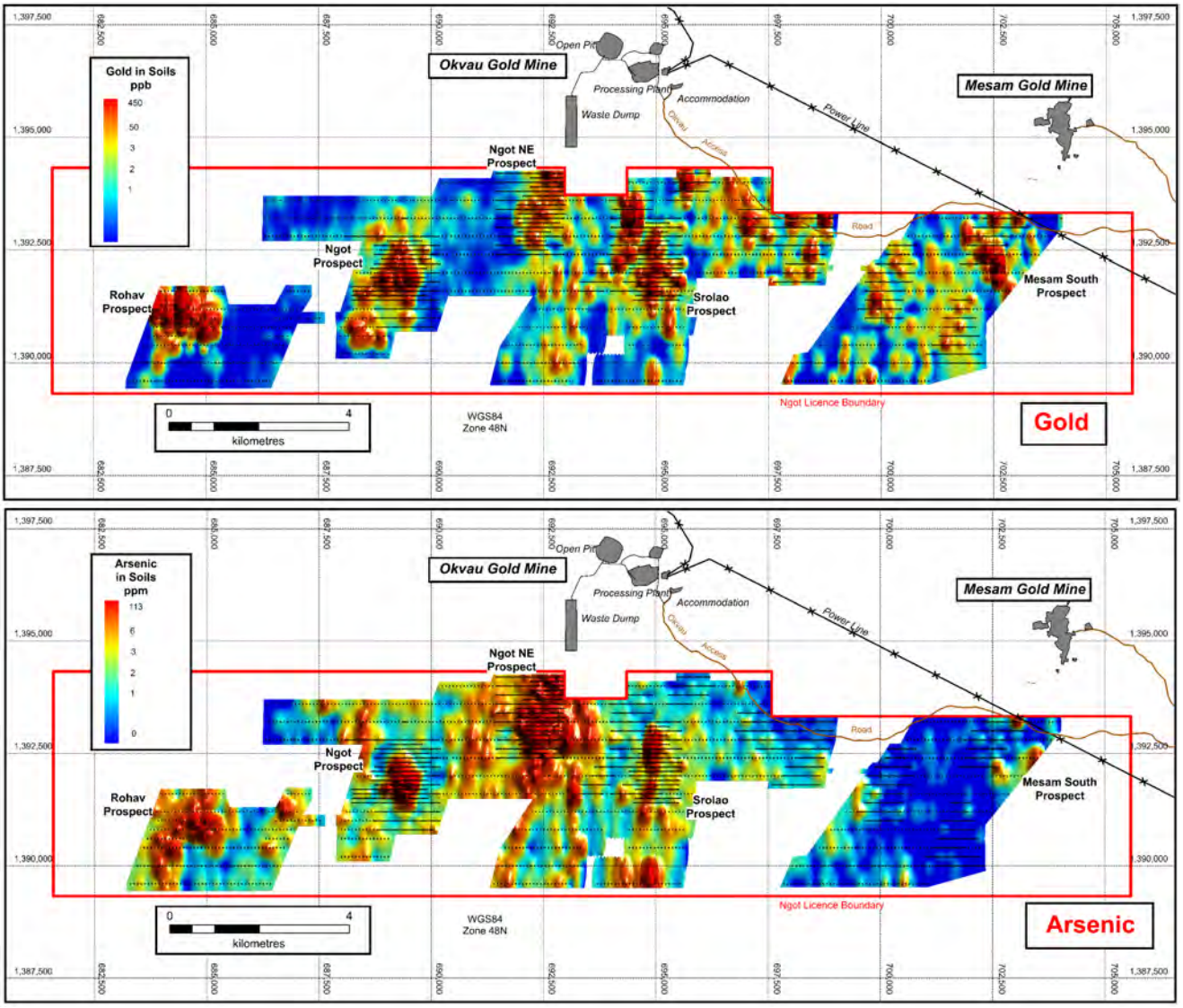


Figure 1. *Gold and arsenic soil sample geochemistry in the Ngot Gold Project. High levels of these elements in soil (red in the images above) are pathfinders for locating primary gold mineralisation.*

Pathfinders for Primary Gold Mineralisation

Both anomalous gold and arsenic remain the key pathfinders in soil for locating areas of primary intrusion-related gold mineralisation at Ngot. The pXRF unit is unable to detect gold at low enough levels to generate geochemical anomalies. The gold content in the soil at Ngot has been measured via the 50g charge fire assaying method by ALS Global Laboratories in Brisbane. Arsenic is readily detectable with the pXRF.

Strong and coincident gold and arsenic anomalies are located at the Rohav, Ngot Central, Ngot NE and Srolao prospects (Figure 1). Other elements, and bismuth, tellurium and tungsten in particular, that are also normally associated with intrusion-related gold mineralisation, cannot be detected at low enough levels with the pXRF (similar to gold) to provide the resolution required to generate geochemical anomalies.

Pathfinders for Diorite Intrusions

The intrusion-related gold mineralisation, such as that found in Cambodia, is associated with moderately reduced, I-type, intermediate intrusions, such as diorite. The largest gold deposits in Cambodia, Okvau (1.1Moz[2]), Memot (1.0Moz[3]) and Mesam, are all associated with diorite intrusions.

The pXRF detected quite a distinct geochemical signature with the well-defined, 1.5km x 1.0km, diorite intrusion associated with the gold mineralisation at the Ngot Central Prospect. This signature includes low yttrium, lead, cobalt, niobium, thorium and titanium and high arsenic pXRF readings (Figure 2).

An almost identical geochemical signature was detected at the Ngot NE Prospect where diorite had been located in geological mapping, but its extent was previously poorly defined due to poor outcrop. The pXRF readings indicate there is a considerably larger diorite intrusion at Ngot NE than initially envisaged and it is now interpreted to extend over an area of 2.5km x 1.0km. This makes the Ngot NE diorite intrusion more sizable than the well-defined diorite hosting the extensive and high-grade surficial gold mineralisation that can be found at the Ngot Central Prospect.

The interpreted diorite intrusion at Ngot NE is linear (NNE-trending) and strikes directly towards the Okvau gold deposit, located 2.5km to the NNE.

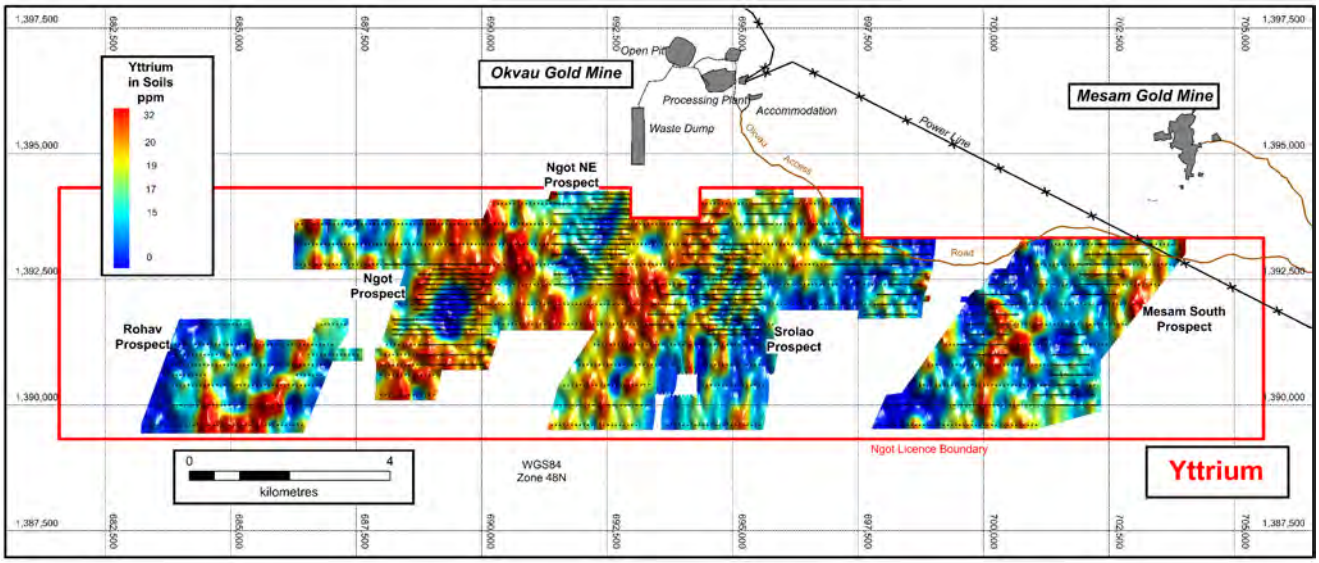
The multi-element geochemistry also suggests that the basalt plateau immediately east of the Rohav Prospect may cover a sizable diorite intrusion and masking a significant area of prospective rocks.

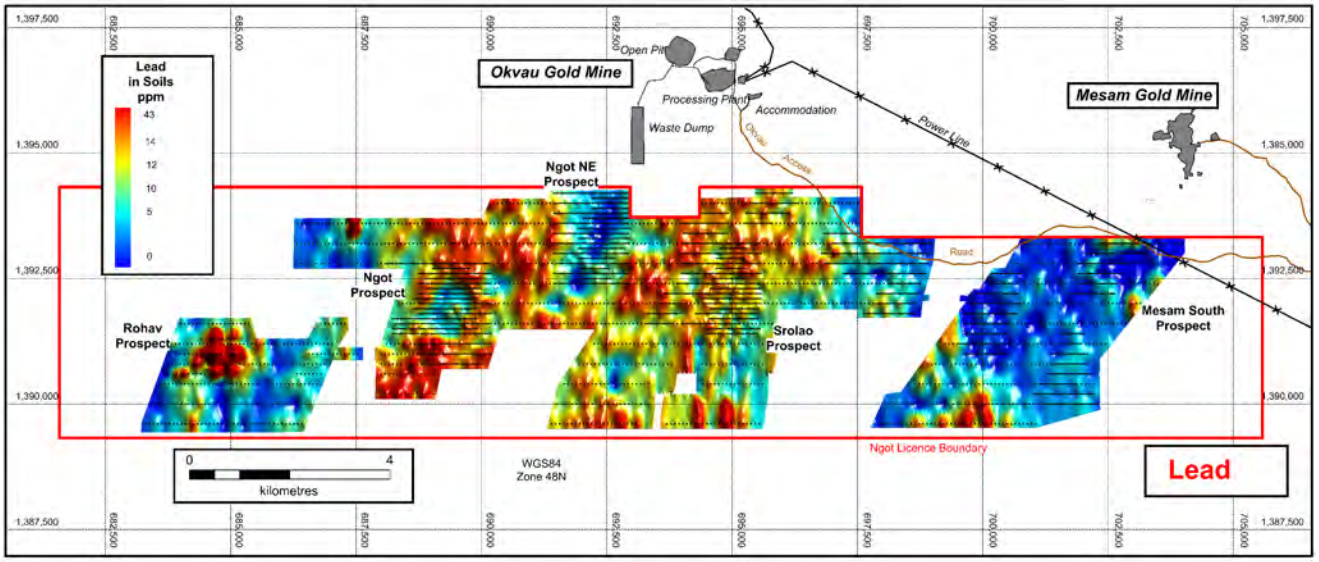
Large areas of diorite have been previously mapped by Unity in the eastern portion of the Ngot licence and these areas are also highlighted in the multi-element geochemistry. The gold mineralisation in the eastern portion of the licence appears predominantly Mesam-style, narrow high grade vein hosted gold mineralisation, whereas gold in the central and western portions of the licence, which includes the Rohav, Ngot, Ngot NE and Srolao Prospects, appears to be more sheeted or stockwork-style like the gold mineralisation at Okvau.

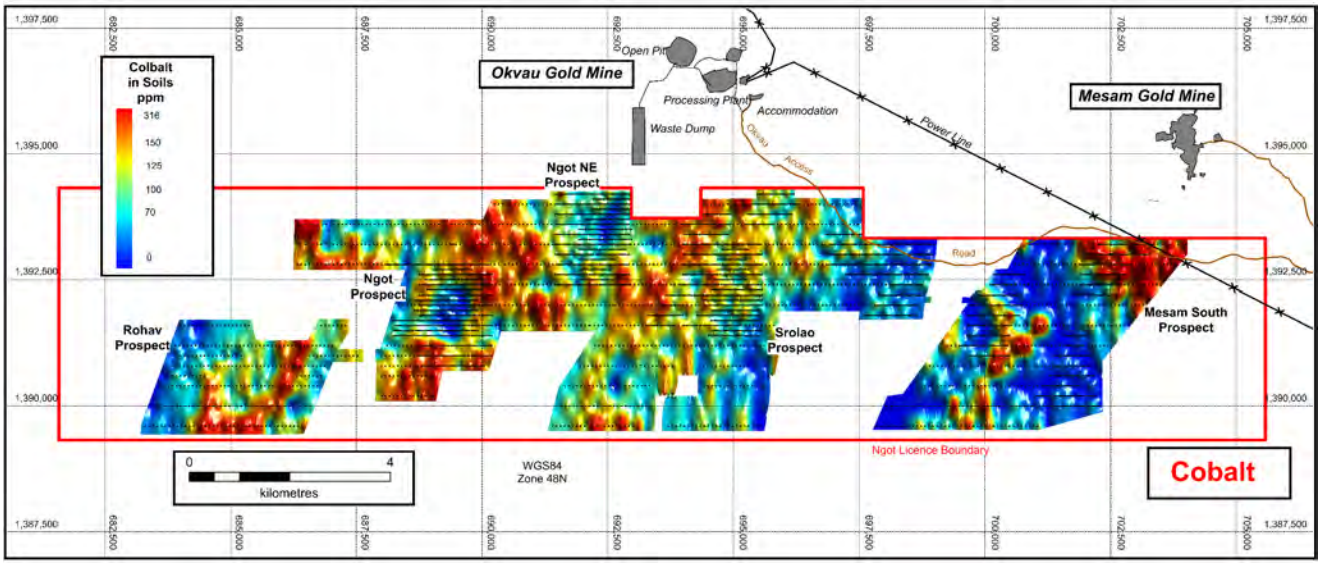
Areas of basalt cover at Ngot also have a distinctive pXRF geochemical signature with low arsenic and lead and high yttrium, cobalt, niobium, thorium and titanium. The multi-element geochemistry suggests the Ngot NE prospect may extend even further under basalt cover to the southwest.

[2] Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 1 May 2017

[3] Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 13 December 2024


Yttrium in Soils ppm
32
20
19
17
15
0
Okvau Gold Mine
Open Pit
Processing Plant
Waste Dump
Accommodation
Okvau Access
Power Line
Mesam Gold Mine
Ngot NE Prospect
Ngot Prospect
Rohav Prospect
Srolao Prospect
Road
Mesam South Prospect
Ngot Licence Boundary
0
4
kilometres
WGS84 Zone 48N
Yttrium


Lead in Soils ppm
43
14
12
10
5
0
Okvau Gold Mine
Open Pit
Processing Plant
Waste Dump
Accommodation
Okvau Access
Power Line
Mesam Gold Mine
Ngot NE Prospect
Ngot Prospect
Rohav Prospect
Srolao Prospect
Road
Mesam South Prospect
Ngot Licence Boundary
0
4
kilometres
WGS84 Zone 48N
Lead


Colbalt in Soils ppm
316
150
125
100
70
0
Okvau Gold Mine
Open Pit
Processing Plant
Waste Dump
Accommodation
Okvau Access
Power Line
Mesam Gold Mine
Ngot NE Prospect
Ngot Prospect
Rohav Prospect
Srolao Prospect
Road
Mesam South Prospect
Ngot Licence Boundary
0
4
kilometres
WGS84 Zone 48N
Cobalt

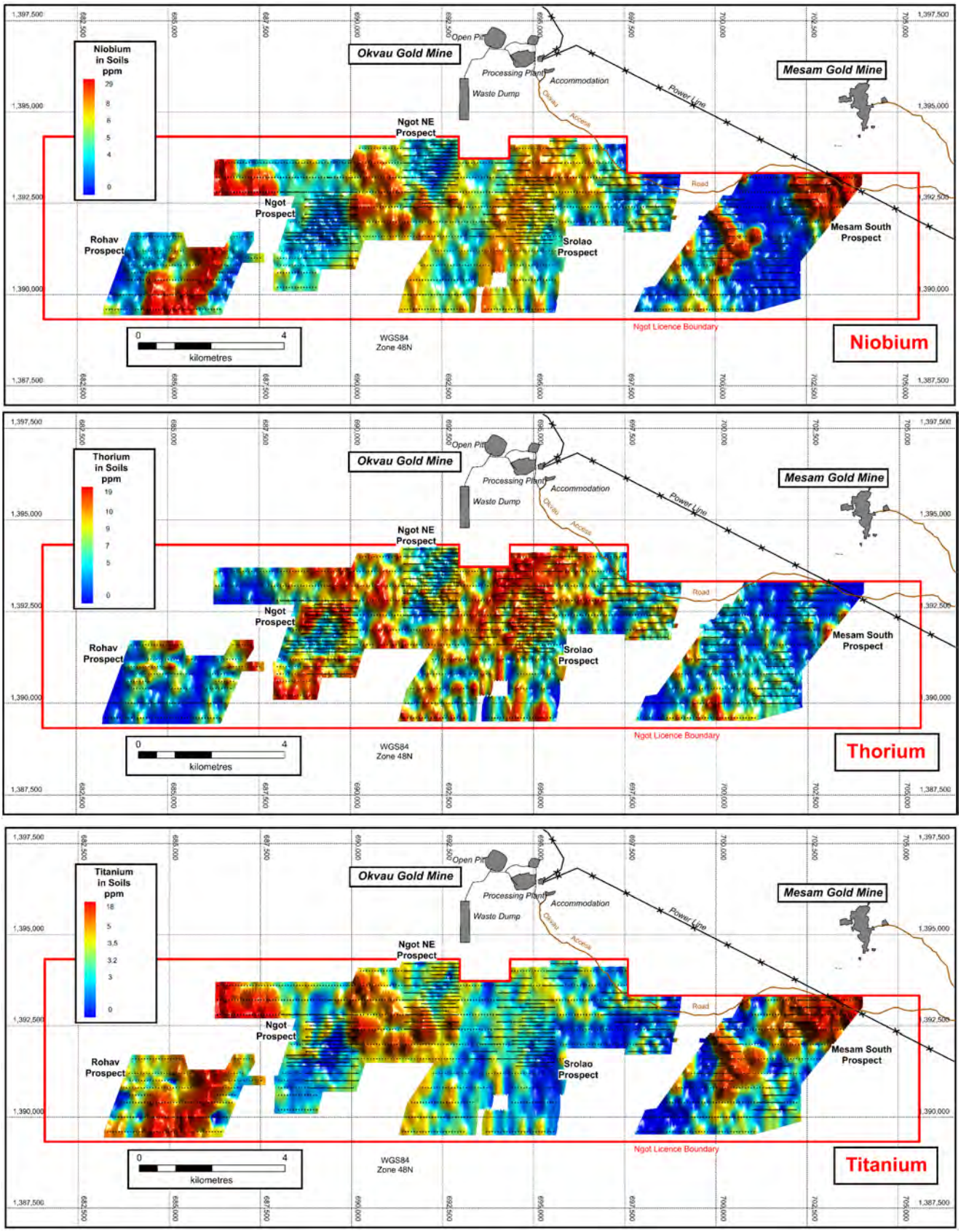


Figure 2. *Yttrium, lead, cobalt, niobium, thorium and titanium soil sample geochemistry in the Ngot Gold Project. These elements in low levels in soil (dark blue in the images above) are pathfinders for outlining the diorite intrusions that may host gold mineralisation.*

Contact Details

For further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

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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 Q2/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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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.*	• The sampling described in this report refers to soil sampling & rock chip sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. Soil samples were collected on either a 400m x 80m or a 200m x 40m grid spacing (a closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation). 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 nominally weight of 2 to 3 kilograms 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). 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 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 laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP41). • Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF.
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 & rock chip 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*	• Not applicable for soil & rock chip sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 & rock chip 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 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.*	• Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg and rock chip samples with a nominally weight of 2 to 3 kilograms 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). 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 laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples & AU-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP41). • 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. 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.
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 & 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.
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 either a 400m x 80m or a 200m 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's geologists. • None of the rock chip samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There was no sample compositing.
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 & rock chip 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.