ASX Announcement
10 September 2026

Data breakthrough confirms multiple new gold targets at O'Phlay Gold Discovery

Highlights

- Integration of recently collected magnetic susceptibility and vein orientation data from drill core at the O'Phlay Gold Project (**O'Phlay**) with airborne UAV magnetic data has yielded a **key breakthrough in Unity's understanding of the prospectivity of the O'Phlay gold discovery,** identifying highly prospective zones to be targeted in upcoming drilling.
- The broad zone of gold-bearing stockwork gold mineralisation, discovered at O'Phlay's Camp Prospect (**Camp**) (**70.4m @ 1.1 g/t gold & 40m @ 1.9 g/t gold**) trends NE-ENE and is **directly associated with a demagnetised zone**, within a major NE-ENE trending magnetic anomaly.
- This **newly identified demagnetised zone appears to be due to hydrothermal alteration** and resulting magnetite destruction in the host diorite intrusion with the emplacement of the stockwork gold mineralisation.
- Camp drill core exhibits clear hydrothermal alteration, and the **magnetic susceptibility readings in the altered and mineralised diorite core are 1/40th that of the readings in the surrounding unaltered diorite.**
- New analysis of the UAV magnetic data further highlights **a series of similar NE-ENE trending magnetic anomalies** stacked across the northern end of a major diorite intrusion at O'Phlay, **collectively extending for >6km**.
- There are **multiple magnetic lows, interpreted to be demagnetised zones, in and adjacent to these major magnetic anomalies** and coincident with the location of historical mines, providing priority target areas for further stockwork gold mineralisation.
- **Two such areas, the Small Creek and Toulsroloav prospects**, have extensive historical mine workings and returned highly anomalous gold results in soil and rock chip sampling.
- Historical open pits at Toulsroloav are by far the **largest workings at O'Phlay**, whereas the only underground workings at O'Phlay occur on **high-grade gold mineralisation** at Small Creek.
- **10 holes are initially proposed for Small Creek (5) and Toulsroloav (5) early in Q4/2026**, along with infill soil sampling to cover extensive gaps in our existing coverage over the magnetic anomalies and trenching across demagnetised zones.
- **A further 10 holes are planned at O'Phlay and include holes to test for extensions to stockwork gold discovery at Camp**, along with holes to test additional magnetic and geochemical targets.

Craig Mackay, Unity's Managing Director, said:

"The collection of systematic vein orientation and magnetic susceptibility readings on our drill core and then the integration of this data with our 50m line spaced UAV magnetics is a game changer for our exploration at O'Phlay. We now believe the broad zone of gold-bearing stockwork mineralisation

discovered at O'Phlay has an NE-ENE trend and is directly associated with a demagnetised zone within a major NE-ENE trending magnetic anomaly.

The contrast between our magnetic susceptibility readings in altered and mineralised drill core and the surrounding unaltered and unmineralised drill core is pronounced. The readings in the altered and mineralised core being nearly 40 times lower on average than those in the unaltered and unmineralized core.

A series of similar NE-ENE trending magnetic anomalies are stacked across the northern end of a major diorite intrusion at O'Phlay and they collectively extend for more than 6km. The demagnetised zones within these magnetic anomalies offer very exciting exploration targets for the discovery of more stockwork gold mineralisation."

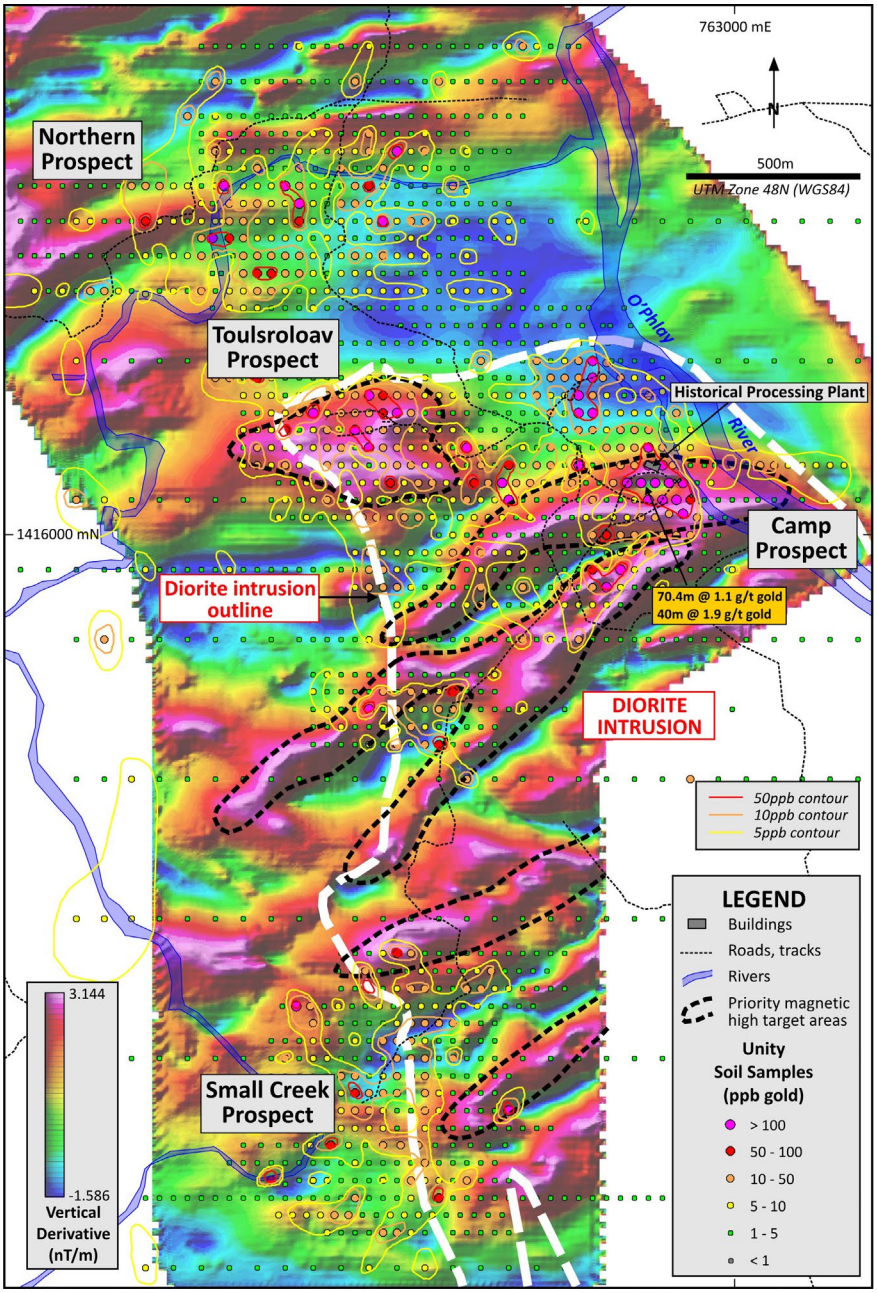

Figure 1: *UAV magnetics image (1st VD Tilt 60⁰) from O'Phlay showing the stacked NE-ENE trending magnetic anomalies that extend across the top of a diorite intrusion with gold-in-soil results and prospect locations.*

Unity Metals Limited ("**Unity**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on its recent exploration activities at its O'Phlay Gold Project (**O'Phlay**) in Cambodia. These activities include the completion of detailed logging of the drill core, including the collection of magnetic susceptibility and additional structural orientation measurements, at the Camp Prospect (Camp) where Unity recently discovered broad zones of stockwork gold mineralisation. The activities also included further analysis of UAV magnetic data.

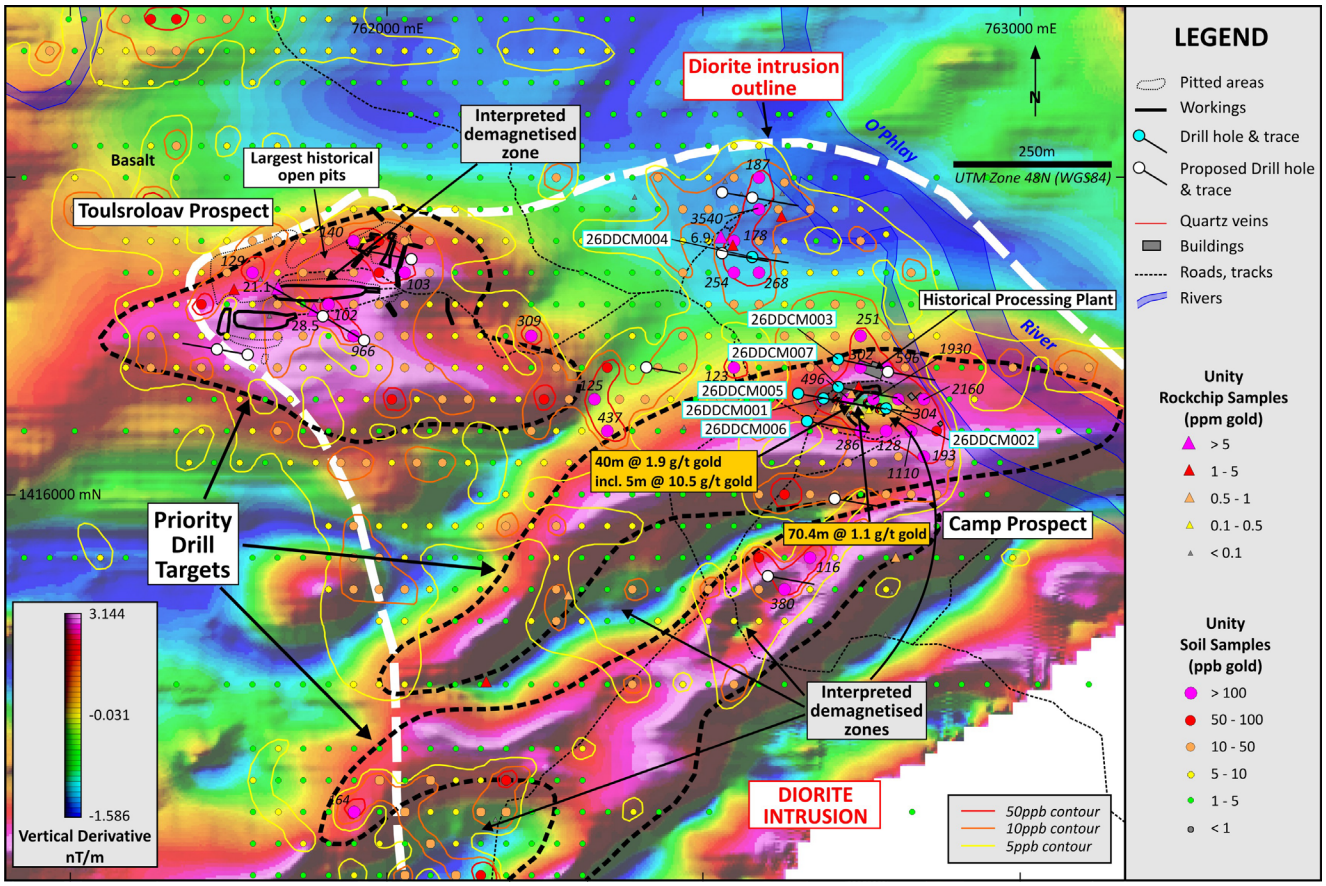

Figure 2: *Historical gold workings and gold-in-soil sample results on a UAV magnetics image (1VD Tilt 60^0) at the Camp and Toulsroloav prospects. Magnetic lows in blue-yellow (interpreted demagnetised zones) associated with the areas of historical mine workings and stockwork gold discovery are evident. Completed and proposed drill holes are depicted.*

Camp Prospect

Unity recently discovered a broad zone of gold-bearing stockwork mineralisation at the Camp Prospect (**Camp**) lying beneath historical open pit workings and adjacent to a historical gold processing plant. Significant drilling intersections include: **70.4m @ 1.1 g/t gold** from 195m, including **15.4m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 250m (hole 26DDCM005) and **40m @ 1.9 g/t gold** from 82m, including **5m @ 10.5 g/t gold** from 85m (hole 26DDCM001) (Figures 2 & 3).

At present, this broad zone of interpreted gold mineralisation extends from surface to at least 230m depth, with a true width of ~45-50m, is steeply dipping to the southeast, continues strongly at depth and remains open at depth. Laterally the mineralised zone appears to strike to the NE-ENE and remains open, but it may be narrowing to the SW-WSW**.**

The stockwork gold mineralisation directly correlates with a distinct demagnetised zone within a major NE-ENE trending magnetic high anomaly. This demagnetised zone is believed to be due to hydrothermal alteration and the resulting magnetite destruction in the host diorite intrusion with the emplacement of the stockwork gold mineralisation.

This chlorite-sericite hydrothermal alteration is clearly evident within and around the broad gold mineralised zones observed in the drill core at Camp where the magnetic susceptibility readings in the altered diorite and mineralised core average **0.67 x 10^{-3} SI units** compared to readings averaging **26 x 10^{-3} SI units** in the adjacent unaltered diorite and unmineralised core (Figures 3 & 4).

Vein orientation readings in the drill core confirm **dominant gold-bearing veins** associated with the broad stockwork gold mineralisation **strike NE-ENE** (between **050^0 - 070^0**).

Further analysis of the 50m line spaced UAV magnetic data from the O'Phlay has **highlighted >6km of prospective NE-ENE trending magnetic anomalies** extending across the northern portion of a major diorite intrusion that are believed to be related to a series of semi-parallel, stacked fault zones.

There are a **number of magnetic lows, interpreted to be demagnetised zones, within and directly adjacent to these major magnetic anomalies which present priority targets** for further stockwork gold mineralisation. These areas include the Toulsroloav and Small Creek prospects.

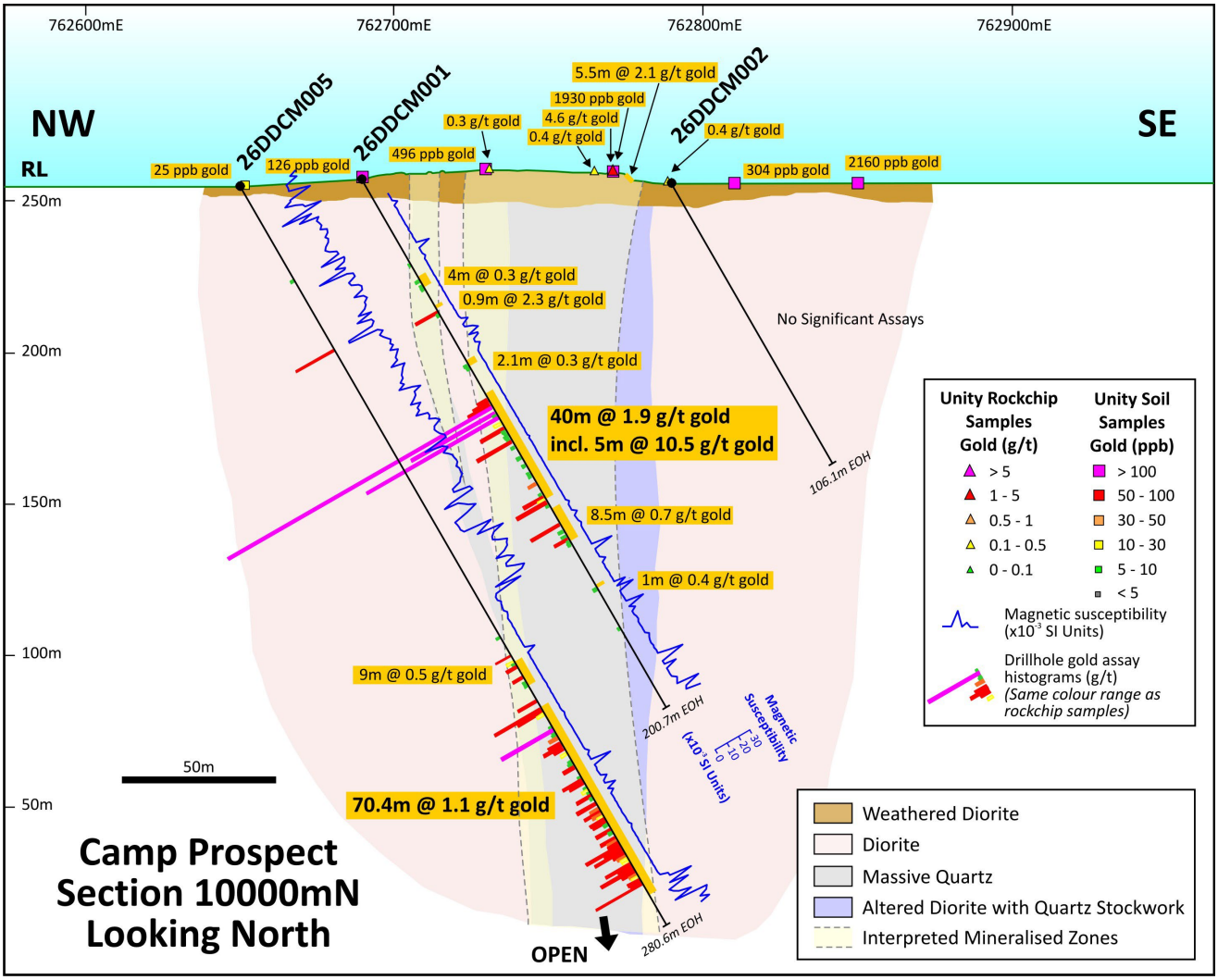

Figure 3: *Drilling Cross Section 10,000mN at Camp Prospect with downhole gold assays, magnetic susceptibility measurements and a geological interpretation.*

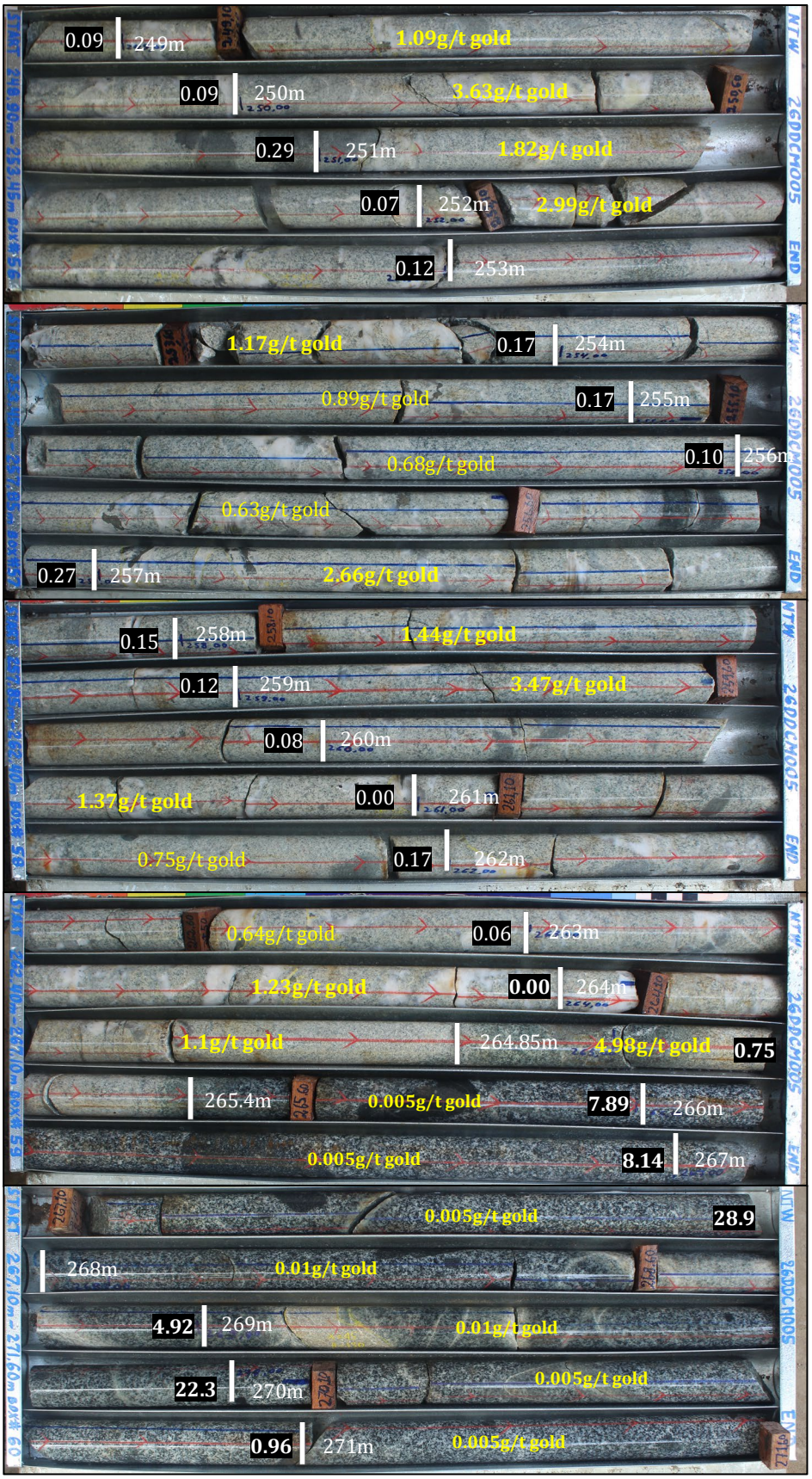

Figure 4: *Drill core from 26DDCM005 depicting the* ***lower 16.5m*** *of the gold intersection of* ***70.4m @ 1.1 g/t gold from 195m – 265.4m (including 15.4m @ 1.8 g/t gold from 250m – 265.4m)*** *at Camp Prospect with* ***gold assays in g/t (in yellow)*** *and* ***magnetic susceptibility measurements in x10^{-3} SI Units (in black box)****. Pale grey diorite with strong chlorite-sericite alteration hosts the gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite stockwork veins. The figure highlights the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility readings in the altered and mineralised diorite and those in the unaltered and unmineralised dark grey diorite (from 265.4m)*

Toulsroloav Prospect

Approximately 800m WNW of the Camp Prospect, are the largest historical open pits that occur at O'Phlay. This area is now known as the Toulsroloav Prospect (**Toulsroloav**). Unity's previous sampling had returned strong gold and arsenic-in-soil anomalism and rock chip gold results up to **28.5 g/t gold and 21.1 g/t gold** (Figure 2).

The open-pit workings lie directly above an interpreted demagnetised zone, trending ENE, within a sizable magnetic high anomaly.

Unity has planned 5 drill holes at Toulsroloav (Figure 2).

Small Creek Prospect

At the Small Creek Prospect, which is located 1.8km SW of Camp, holes are planned beneath a historical underground mine and several open pits. Distinct areas of interpreted demagnetisation, trending NE-ENE, seem to be associated with these areas (Figure 5). The historical mining was focussed on a series of high-grade, arsenopyrite-rich gold veins (Unity's rock chip samples returned up to **37.1 g/t, 27.5 g/t and 24.3 g/t gold** – the highest results obtained at O'Phlay to date).

Unity's planned drilling (5 holes) will target these veins, together with the surrounding stockwork mineralisation (Figure 5).

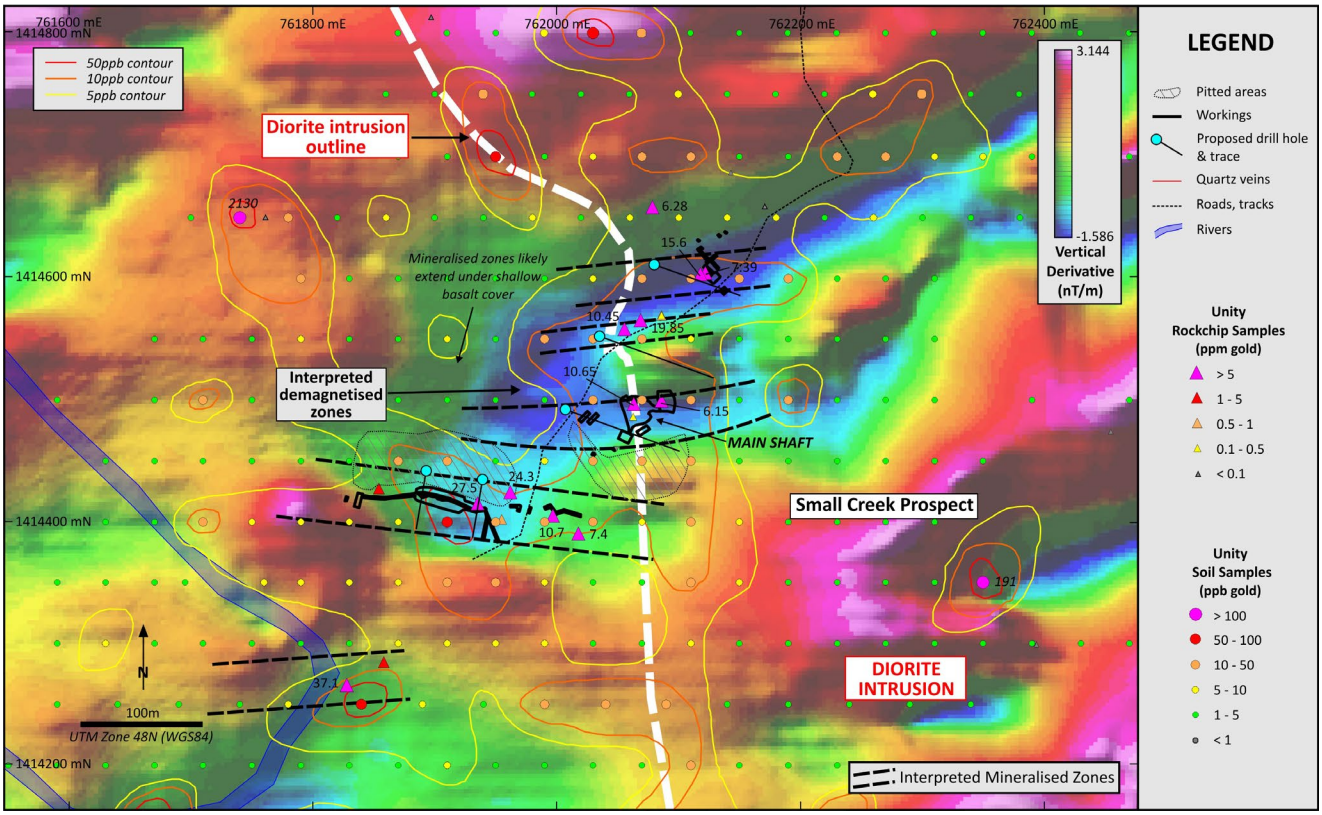

Figure 5: *Historical gold mine workings and gold-in-soil sample results on a UAV magnetics image (1VD Tilt 60^0) at the Small Creek Prospect. The NE-ENE trending magnetic lows in blue (interpreted demagnetised zones) associated with the areas of historical mine workings are clearly evident.*

Additional Demagnetised Zone Targets

Another area of immediate interest lies 200m SSW of the gold stockwork zone at Camp. In this area there is an interpreted NE-trending demagnetised zone that **extends for approximately 300m** and is associated with highly anomalous gold-in-soil results up to **380 ppb gold**.

Unity has planned 2 drillholes to test this area.

Anticipated Near-term News Flow

- Trenching results from the Ngot & O'Phlay Gold Projects in Cambodia – next week.
- Assays for diamond holes 26DDCM006 & 26DDCM007 from the Camp Prospect at O'Phlay – mid/late September.
- Recommencement of diamond drilling at O'Phlay – early October.

-END-

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

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About Unity Metals Ltd

Unity Metals Limited, an ASX-listed company, is a SE Asia focused gold and copper explorer. It has established a large (~700km^2) and highly prospective portfolio of gold and copper-gold Projects in Cambodia and Thailand. These Projects are prospective for intrusion-related gold and porphyry copper gold deposits. Its assets in Cambodia are located in close proximity to 2 operating gold mines, including the Okvau Mine, the largest gold mine in Cambodia. Okvau is a 1.5Moz deposit and shares a licence boundary with Unity's Ngot Gold Project. Unity's assets in Thailand are more copper focused and consist of licence applications in the Loei Fold Belt, one of the major copper-gold belts in mainland South East Asia.

Qualifying Statements

Competent Persons statement

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

Forward-looking statements

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

Previously reported exploration results

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

- Company's Prospectus dated 6 November 2025;
- Revised Independent Geologist's Report dated 2 January 2026 released to ASX on 8 January 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 13 April 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 10 June 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 29 June 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 24 July 2026; and
- ASX Announcement dated 2 September 2026.

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

Proximate resources statements

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

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).*	• A man – portable diamond drilling rig was used to complete the drill holes. Drilling began in HTW (81 mm) and when competent ground was reached the drilling changed to NTW (56 mm) diameter diamond core. • The core is orientated using a Champ Ori Tool provided by Axis Mining Technology. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a Champ Magshot also provided by Axis Mining Technology. • 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*	• Sample recovery was measured and it was compared against the driller's records. Sample recovery was found to be almost 100%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 half 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. Standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity at regular intervals and specifically within mineralised zones. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation,*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	preparation by taking a second split of the initial fine crush material which from then on was treated as a separate sample. • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• All drill holes were downhole surveyed using a Champ Magshot provided by Axis Mining Technology and are routinely undertaken at ~25m intervals for the drilling. The location of each drill hole location was recorded by handheld GPS with 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.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources when combined with infill drilling. • 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.*	• 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.

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. • Unless otherwise specifically stated, the reported significant intersections in Table 2 are above 1 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 5m of internal dilution with a lower cut-off grade of 0.3g/t. • 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*	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. At present the true widths of the mineralisation are approximately 2/3 of the reported downhole intersection widths and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	• Austhai Geophysical Consultants (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Mobilised to O'Phlay on the 11th of April 2026 and commenced acquisition of: 1. A Gradient Array Induced Polarization (GAIP) survey 2. UAV LiDAR Survey 3. UAV Magnetics Survey • Maps showing the survey areas are in the main body of this report. • The Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey acquired 60.1 line-km with 2 overlapping arrays. The Transmitter unit Austhai employs is GDD's model Tx4 and 5000W-2400V-20A Resistivity/Induced Polarisation (IP) GDD Receivers. • The UAV LiDAR and Magnetic Surveys utilized a DJI Matrice 300 RTK drone. The survey covered 5.9 km2. • LiDAR was acquired using a Zenmuse L1. This unit integrates a Livox LiDAR module, a high-accuracy IMU, and a camera with a 1-inch CMOS on a 3-axis stabilized gimbal. It can produce a 3D terrain model down to an accuracy of less than 5cm. • Magnetics was acquired by a Geometrics MagArrow drone deployable Magnetometer. • The survey consisted of 143 line-km of survey with line spacing of 50 m and tie line spacing of 250 m. The Nominal Height was 30 m. • Austhai deployed a Geometrics MagArrow drone deployable Magnetometer to O'Phlay. The MagArrow is made of an aerodynamic, light-weight carbon fiber shell. • Operating Principle: Laser pumped cesium vapor (Cs133 non-radioactive) total field scalar magnetometer. • Operating Range: 20,000 to 100,000 nT. • Gradient Tolerance: 10,000nT/m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Operating Zones: Configured for operation anywhere in the world without dead zones. • Dead Zone: None. • Noise/Sensitivity: 0.005nT/ Hzrms typical; (SX (export) version: <0.02 nT/ Hzrms) • Sample Rate: 1000 Hz. synchronized to GPS 1PPS. • Bandwidth: 400Hz. • Heading Error: ± 5 nT over entire 360° equatorial and polar spins typical. • Output: WiFi data download over 2.4GHz WiFi access point. • GPS: Commercial grade with typical 1 m accuracy. • USB Port: Port for USB flash drive. Used for field upgrades. • Data Logger: Built in Data Logger. • Data Storage: 32 Gbyte Micro SD card, U3 speed class. Not field-accessible. Contact sales for higher capacities. • Data Download: Over WiFi 2.4GHz using user-supplied browser-capable device. 10 minutes of data requires 1 minute to download. • IMU: Bosch BMI160 Accel/Gyro - 200 Hz sample rate. Insentek Compass - 100 Hz Sample rate. • Total Weight: 1 kg without batteries. • Length: 1 m.
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.