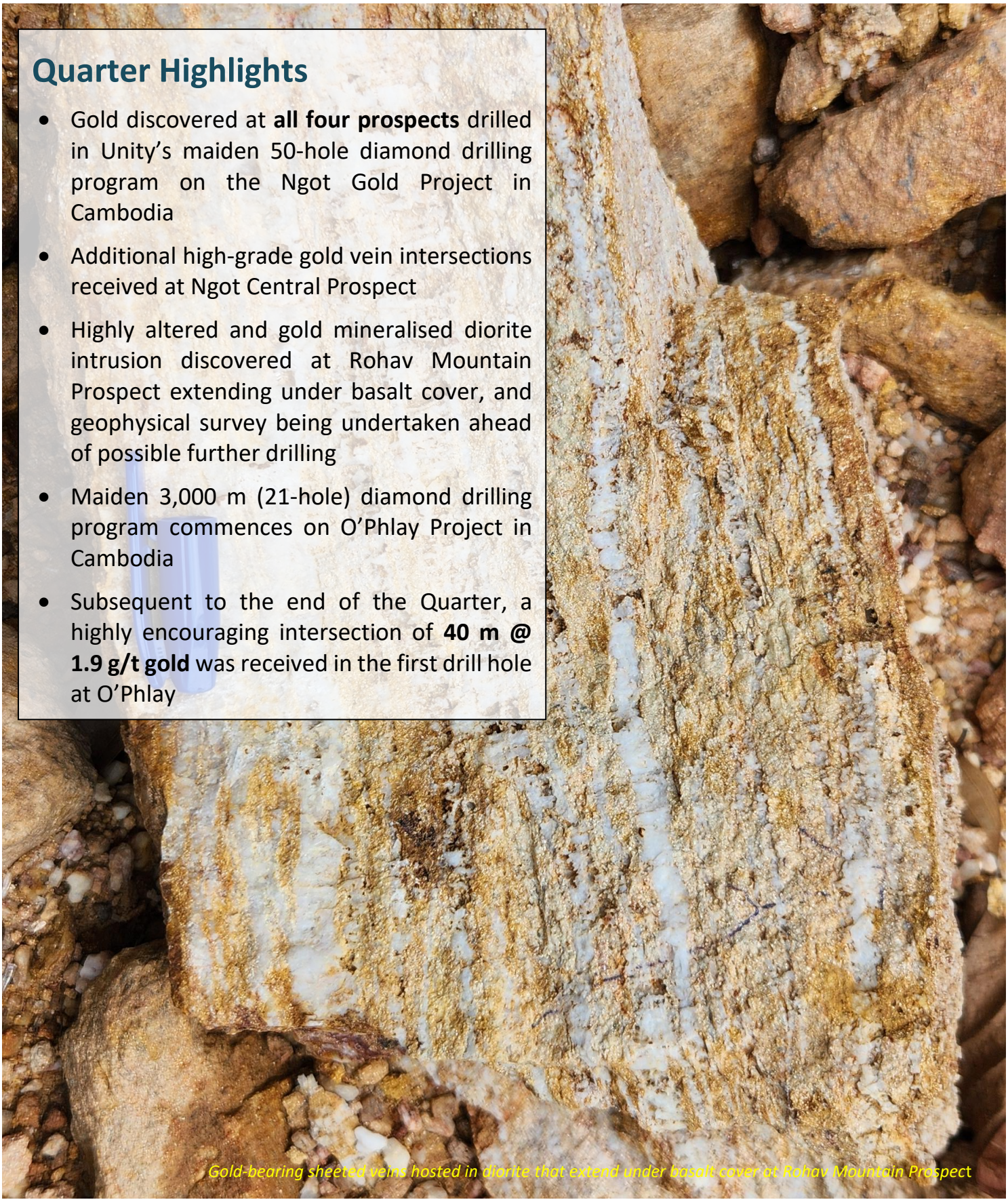
Quarterly Activities Report

For the period ending 30 June 2026

Quarter Highlights

- Gold discovered at **all four prospects** drilled in Unity's maiden 50-hole diamond drilling program on the Ngot Gold Project in Cambodia
- Additional high-grade gold vein intersections received at Ngot Central Prospect
- Highly altered and gold mineralised diorite intrusion discovered at Rohav Mountain Prospect extending under basalt cover, and geophysical survey being undertaken ahead of possible further drilling
- Maiden 3,000 m (21-hole) diamond drilling program commences on O'Phlay Project in Cambodia
- Subsequent to the end of the Quarter, a highly encouraging intersection of **40 m @ 1.9 g/t gold** was received in the first drill hole at O'Phlay



Gold-bearing sheeted veins hosted in diorite that extend under basalt cover at Rohav Mountain Prospect

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South East Asia focused gold and copper explorer Unity Metals Limited (**Unity** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide its Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 June 2026 (**Quarter**).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Ngot Gold Project, Cambodia

The Ngot Gold Project is comprised of one Licence covering an area of 112.4 km^2, approximately 35 km west of Sen Monorom, the capital of Mondulkiri province, and 350 km northeast of Phnom Penh. It adjoins the southern border of Emerald Resources' Okvau Gold Mine (Figure 1). As of 30 June 2025, the Okvau deposit had a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **15.4 Mt @ 1.9 g/t gold** for **960,000 oz contained gold**[1]. In addition, **409,000 oz of gold** had already been produced since the commencement of commercial production in September 2021.

There are multiple areas of historical and recently active artisanal gold mine workings within the Ngot Gold Project area. The primary gold mineralisation at the Ngot Gold Project is of the intrusion-related gold system (**IRGS**) style, associated with quartz +/- arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite veins hosted in diorites, granodiorites and surrounding sediments.

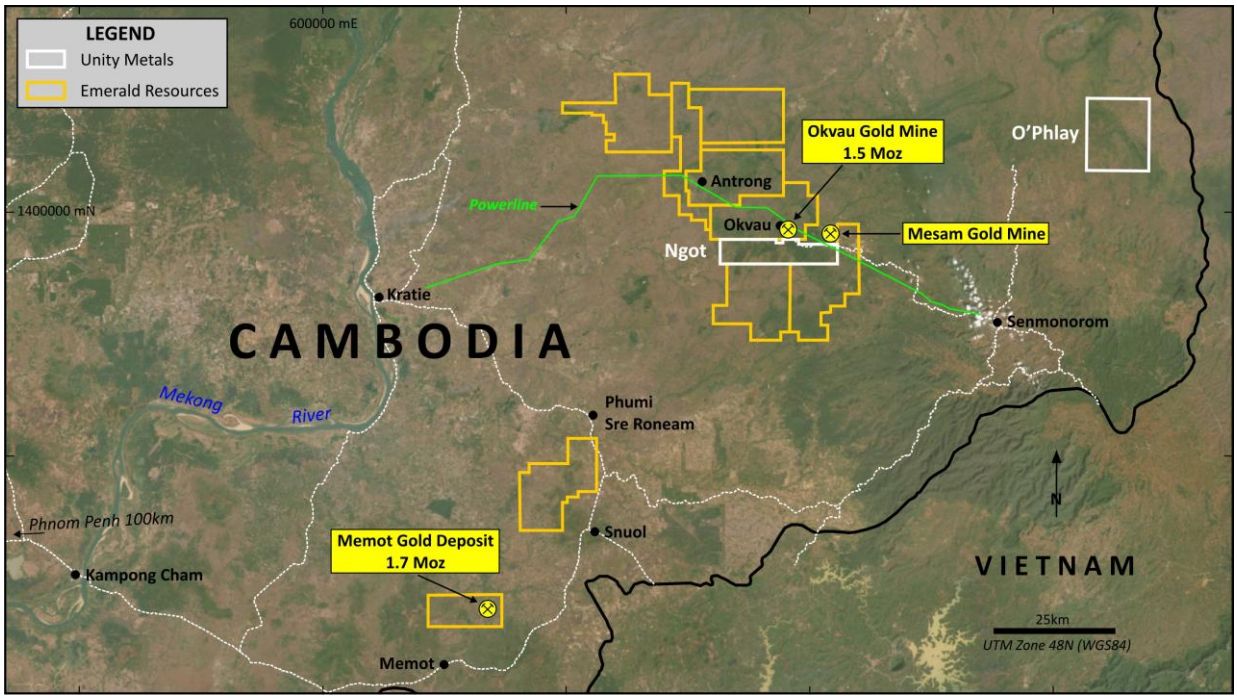

Figure 1. *Location of Unity Metals' gold projects in eastern Cambodia.*

[1] Emerald Resources ASX Announcement, 27 August 2025. Annual Report for 2025.

Unity has undertaken previous exploration programs at the Ngot Gold Project from mid-2023, identifying significant gold mineralisation at 5 prospect areas (Rohav Mountain, Ngot Central, Ngot NE, Srolao and Mesam South) (Figure 2). Strong, coherent and sizable gold-in-soil anomalies have been defined at each of the prospect areas and rock chip samples with high-grade gold results were obtained from mineralisation generally exposed in artisanal mine workings.

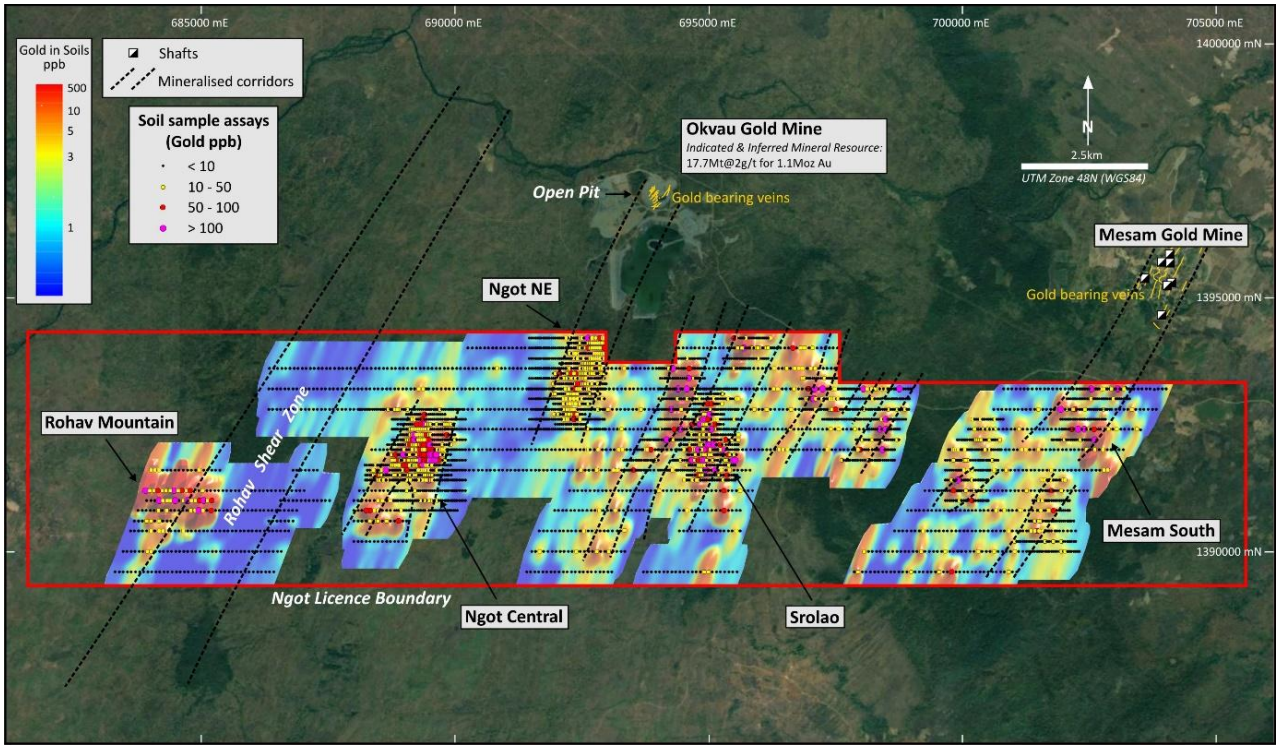

Figure 2. *Ngot Gold Project area with gold prospect locations and soil sample gold results on satellite image.*

During the Quarter, Unity completed a 50-hole (8,238 m), diamond drilling program at the Ngot Gold Project. Targets at 4 prospect areas (Ngot Central, Rohav Mountain, Ngot NE and Srolao) were tested.

The following new holes were completed this Quarter:

- 6 holes (26DDRM008 – 013) for 1,300.4 m at Rohav Mountain Prospect;
- 11 holes (26DDNE001 – 010 & 008A) for 1,625.7 m at Ngot NE; and
- 4 diamond holes (26DDSL007 – 010) for 581.5 m at Srolao Prospect.

Assay results were received for 10 holes (26DDNC005, 007 – 009 & 011 - 016) completed at the Ngot Central Prospect during the previous Quarter, with additional intersections of high-grade gold associated with shallow dipping, stacked zones of stockwork quartz – pyrite – arsenopyrite veins hosted in diorite and extending from surface (Figure 3). The best new intersections at Ngot Central lie along the same vein and include:

- **0.4 m @ 32.8 g/t gold** from 41.7 m (26DDNC009); and
- **0.7 m @ 14.3 g/t gold** from 22.4 m (26DDNC012).

This high-grade vein shows **strong continuity** and has now been **traced for >200 m down dip**.

Assays for all of the drill holes completed at Ngot Central Prospect have been received and reported previously.

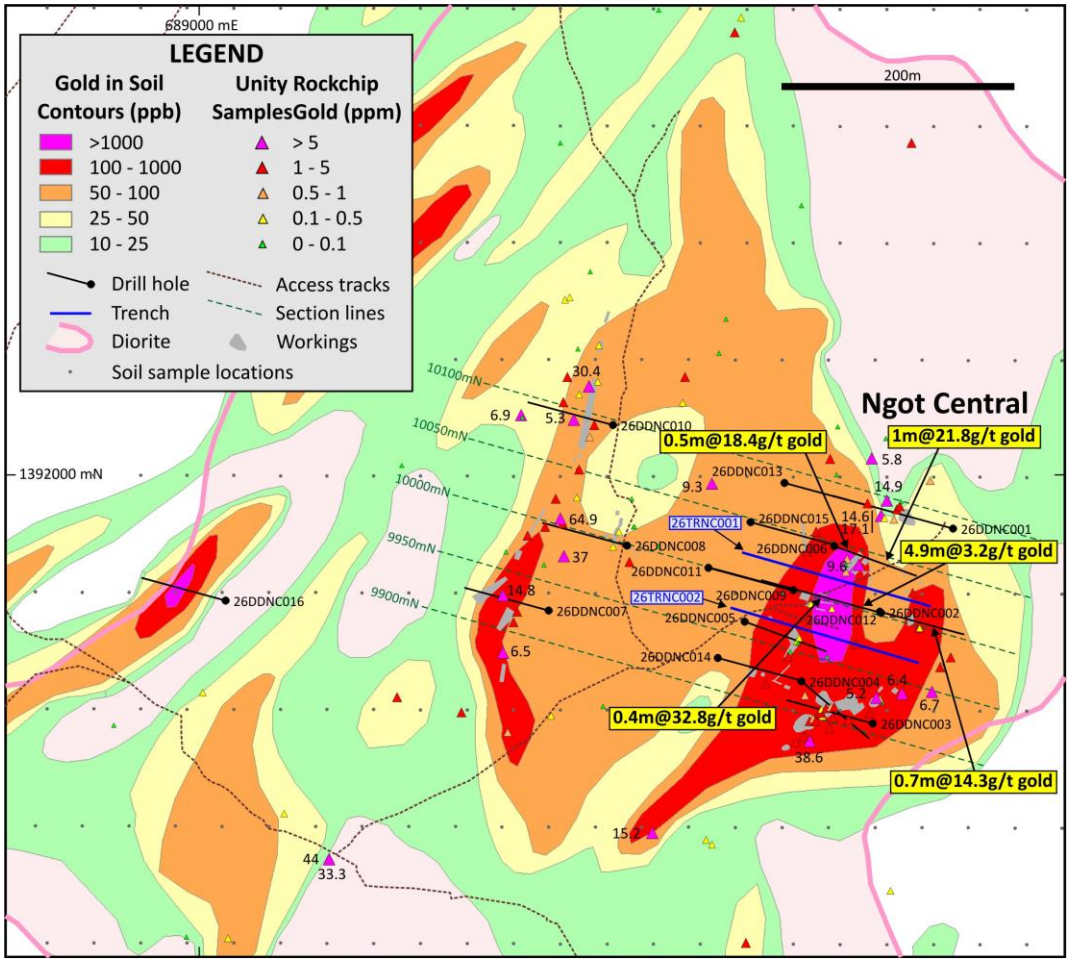

Figure 3. *Gold in soil anomalies, rock chip sample gold results & drill holes at Ngot Central Prospect on the interpreted outline of the diorite intrusion that hosts the mineralisation (pink outline).*

Assays were received for all 13 diamond holes (26DDRM001 – 013) completed at the Rohav Mountain Prospect (Figure 4). The best gold intersections received in these holes included:

- **23 m @ 0.9 g/t gold** from 120 m, including **6 m @ 1.9 g/t gold** (26DDRM007);
- **1 m @ 7.9g/t gold** from 33 m (26DDRM008); and
- **5 m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 196 m (26DDRM012).

These gold drilling intersections from Rohav Mountain **lie along the contacts of a highly altered diorite intrusion** and surrounding hornfels and are associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz – sulphide veins.

The diorite intrusion is thickening and the gold mineralisation is **strengthening as they extend northeast under basalt cover.**

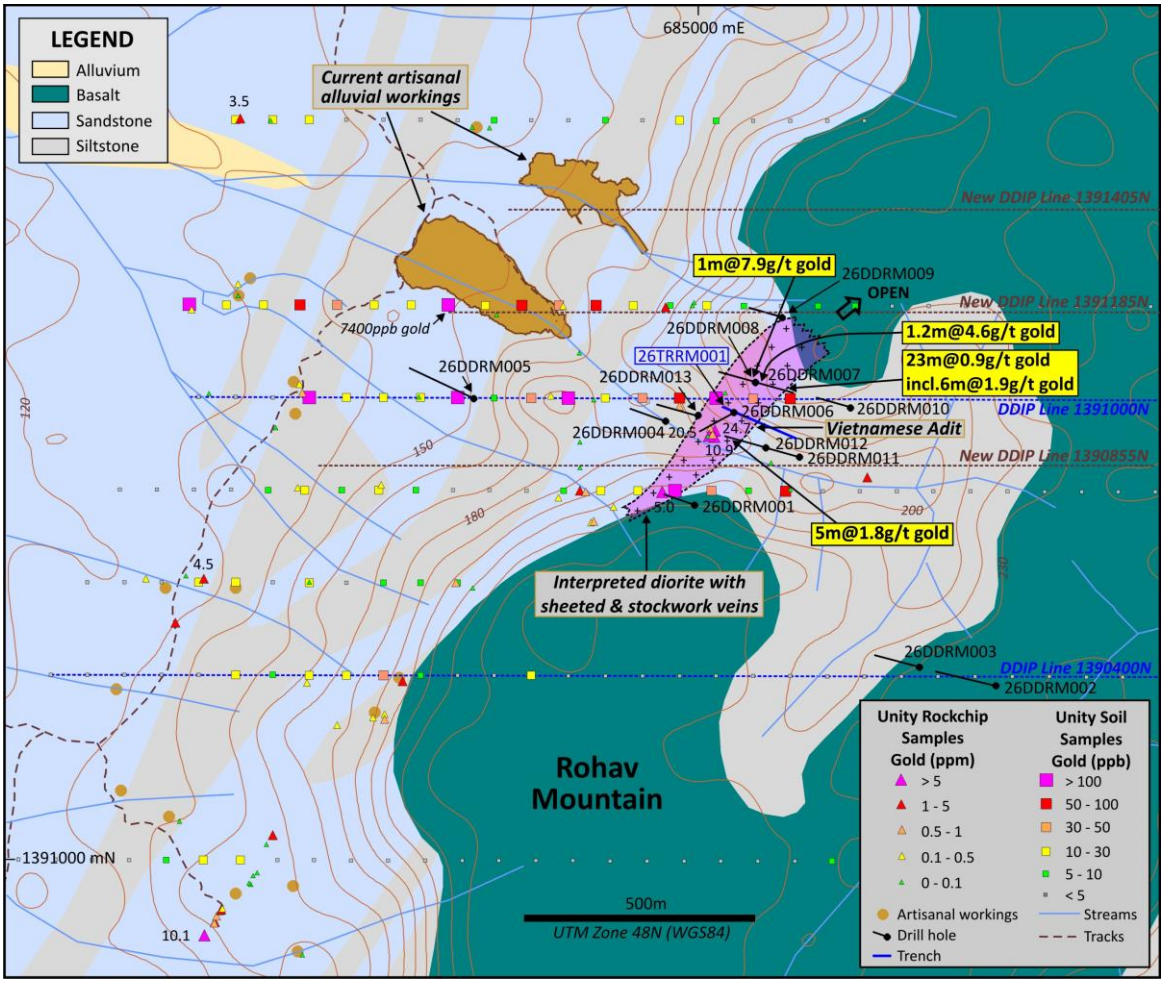

Figure 4: *Gold in soil anomalies, rock chip sample gold results, drill holes locations at the Rohav Mountain Prospect on interpreted geology.*

Assays were received for 11 holes (26DDNE001 – 008, 008A, 009 – 10) completed at the Ngot NE Prospect with a best gold intersection of **6 m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 143 m, including **2 m @ 4.3 g/t gold** (Figure 5). This hole is located in the southern portion of the gold and arsenic soil anomalies and the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

Assays for the last 2 holes completed at Ngot NE (26DDNE009 & 010) had not been previously reported. No significant gold results were obtained in either hole. Hole details are provided in Table 1 and the hole locations are depicted on Figure 5.

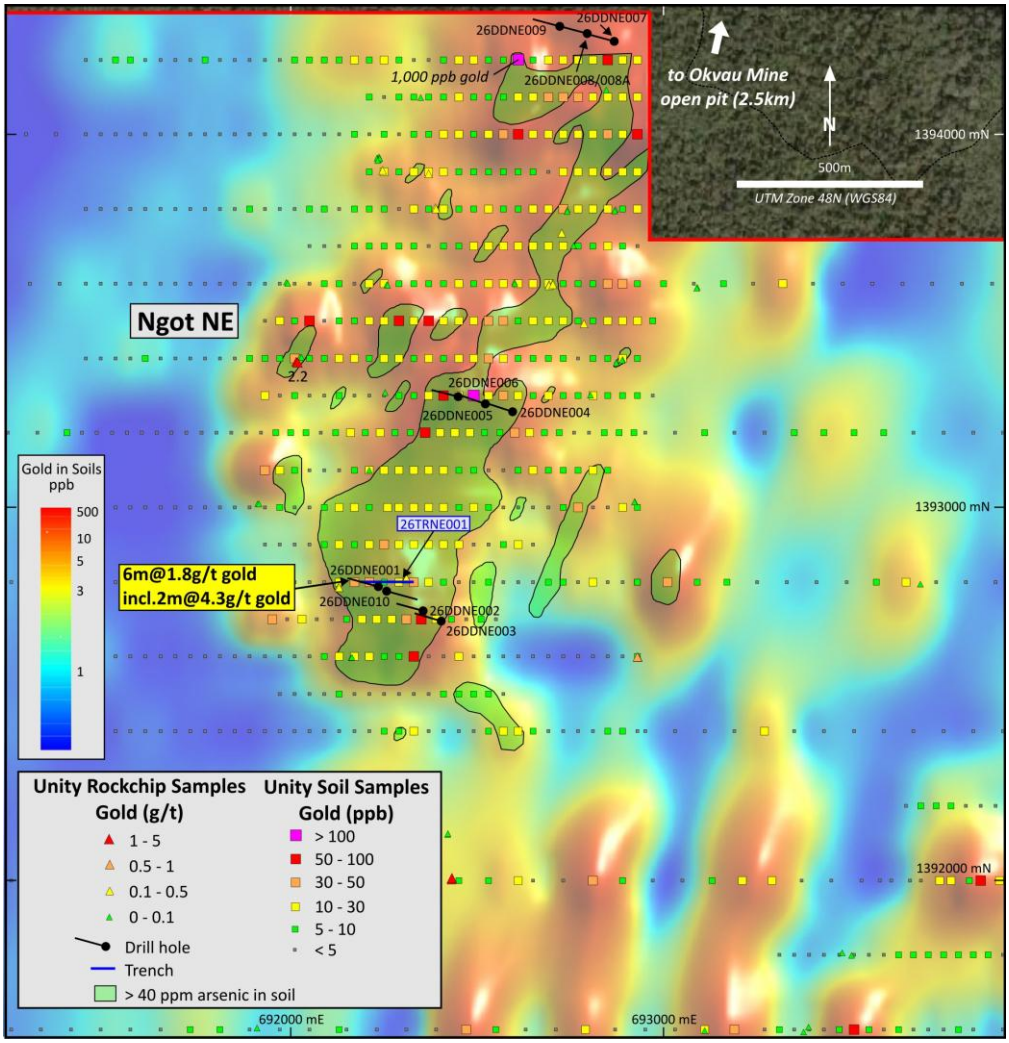

Figure 5: *Gold and arsenic soil anomalies at Ngot NE with drill hole locations.*

Assay results were received for 10 holes (26DDSL001 – 010) completed at the Srolao Prospect (Figure 6). The best gold intersections include:

- **14.3 m @ 1.3 g/t gold** from 34.1 m, including **0.7 m @ 23.4 g/t gold** (26DDSL008); and
- **5.8 m @ 1.1 g/t gold** from 24.2 m (26DDSL002).

The gold mineralisation is associated with a series of parallel, narrow (<1 m wide) laminated quartz – arsenopyrite veins surrounded by a fine network of arsenopyrite-dominant veins and hosted in hornfelsed sediments. This mineralisation is open along strike and at depth.

Assays for the last drill hole completed at Srolao (26DDSL010) had not been previously reported. No significant gold results were obtained in the hole. Hole details are provided in Table 1 and the hole location is depicted in Figure 6.

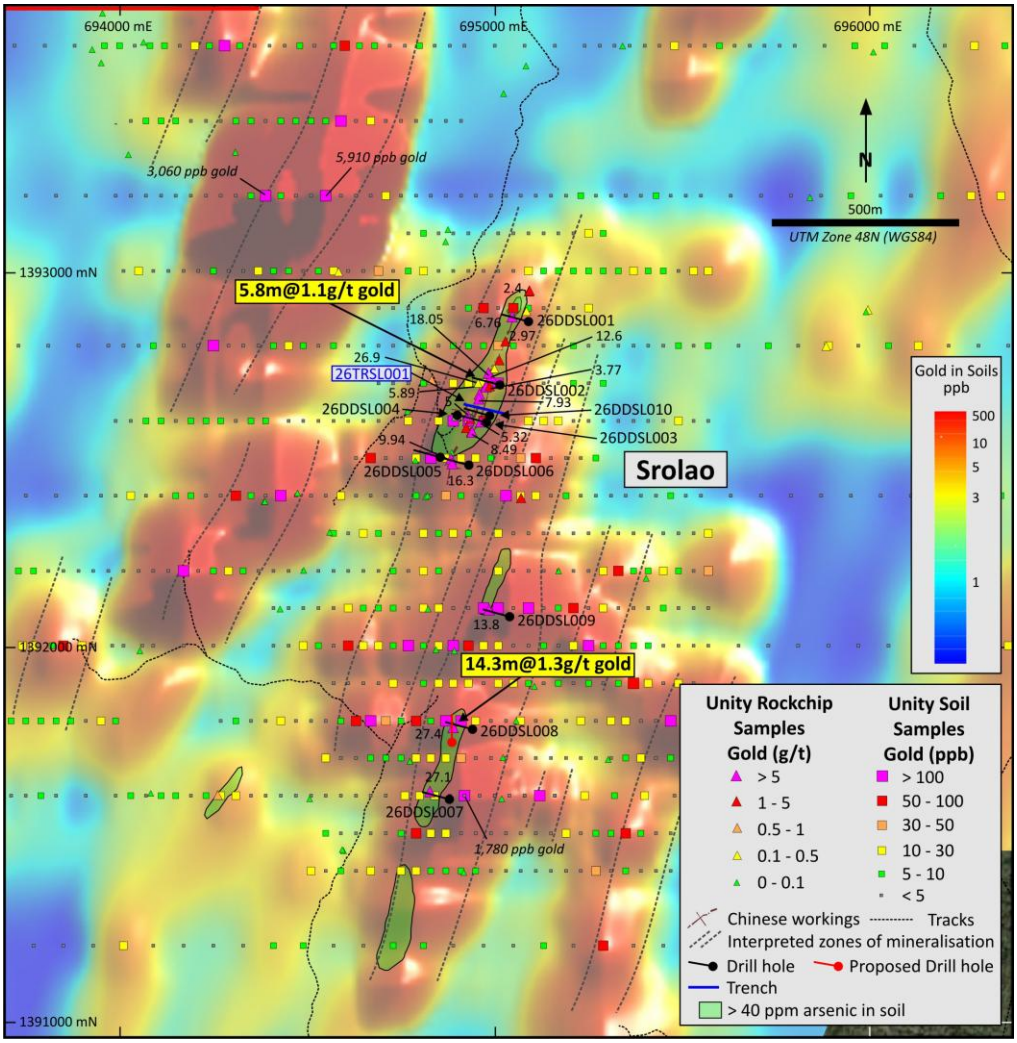

Figure 6: *Gold and arsenic soil anomalies at Srolao with drill hole locations.*

O'Phlay Gold Project, Cambodia

The O'Phlay Gold Project is comprised of one Licence covering an area of 195.6 km^2 in Cambodia's Mondulkiri province, close to the Cambodia – Vietnam border (Figure 1). A relatively large, historical gold mining operation was present on site until 2020, processing primary and alluvial gold mineralisation.

Similar to Ngot, the primary mineralisation at O'Phlay is of IRGS style with gold mineralisation associated with quartz + arsenopyrite + pyrite veins hosted within and on the margins of a major 3.5 km x 2 km granodiorite intrusion and surrounding sediments.

Beginning in August 2023, Unity had undertaken surface geochemical exploration programs at the O'Phlay, with strong, coherent and sizable gold-in-soil anomalies (>10 ppb gold) defined at the three prospect areas (Camp, Small Creek and Northern) (Figure 7). The largest and strongest soil anomaly (maximum 3,540 ppb gold) is located at the Camp Prospect and is associated with a broad zone (~40m wide) of gold-bearing stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in granodiorite.

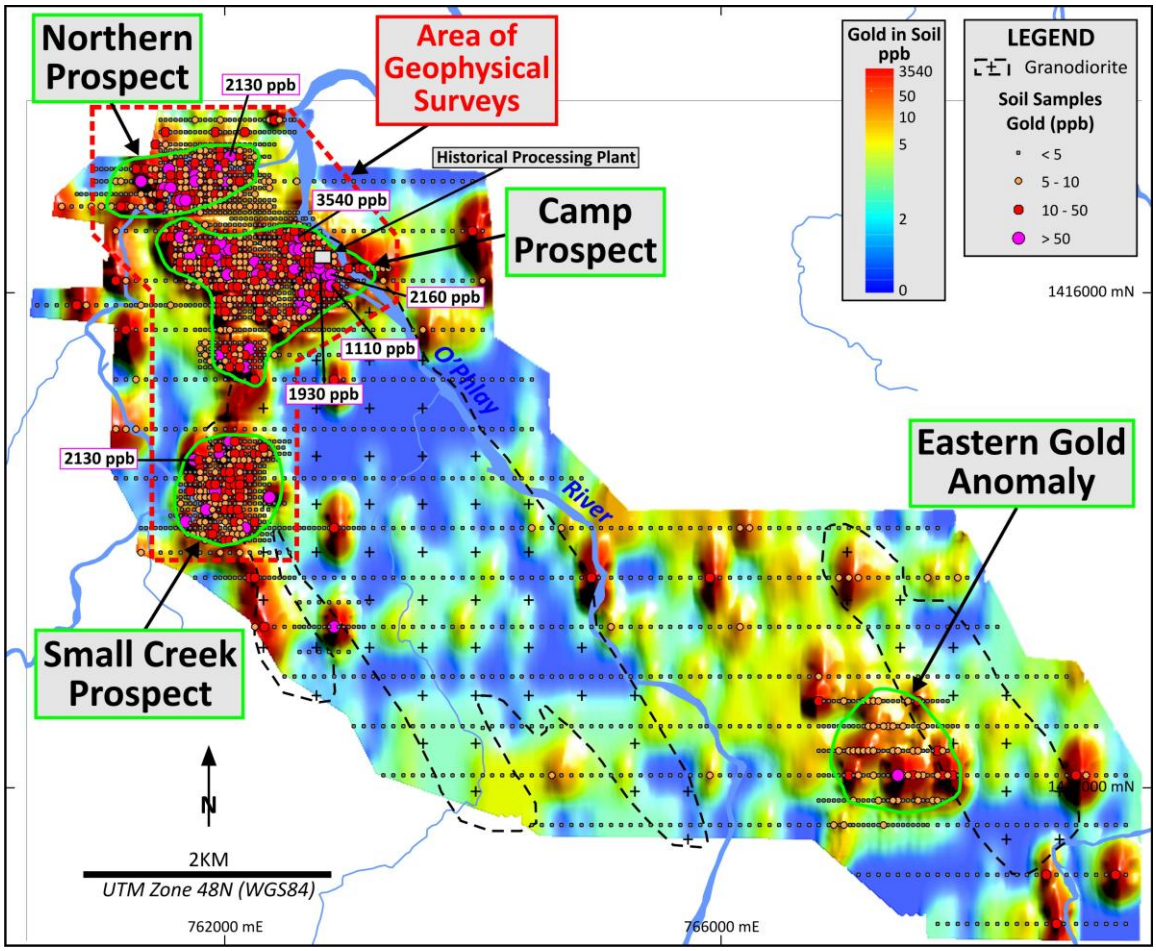

Figure 7. *Soil sample locations and gold results at O'Phlay Gold Project over the imaged gold-in-soil assay data.*

In preparation for drilling, the Company completed remote sensing and geophysical surveys, including LiDAR, UAV magnetics and gradient-array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) during the Quarter. The maiden diamond drilling program at the Project then commenced. No modern drilling had ever been conducted within the project area.

The remote sensing and geophysical surveys included:

- **5.90 km^2 of LiDAR** topographic surveying to an accuracy of sub-5 cm;
- **143 line km of UAV Magnetics**, line spacing 50m, nominal height of 30 m; and
- **60.1 line km of Gradient Array Induced Polarization (GAIP)** survey, line spacing 100 m.

The survey area encompassed the Camp and Small Creek Prospects that were subject to historical open-pit and underground gold mining and where Unity has outlined the sizable gold-in-soil anomalies (Figure 7).

The GAIP survey successfully identified chargeability anomalies associated with gold-bearing, quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite mineralisation exposed in historical open pits and with areas where Unity has previously obtained strongly anomalous gold and arsenic results in soil and rock chip sampling. Two

parallel, north-south-trending GAIP chargeability anomalies at the Camp Prospect with a **collective strike extent exceeding 1.8 km provide priority drill targets** (Figure 8).

The new LiDAR and Magnetics surveys **identified structures that may be controlling the gold mineralisation** at O'Phlay. These datasets, along with the GAIP, were integrated and assessed with existing geological mapping and surface geochemical data to identify additional targets for drilling.

A **3,000 m (21-hole)** diamond drilling program commenced at the O'Phlay Gold Project, with particular focus on the Camp Prospect where the drilling will initially test the two, GAIP chargeability anomalies (Figure 8). The drilling program should be completed in approximately 2 months pending any adverse impacts from the looming wet season, with first assays likely mid-August 2026.

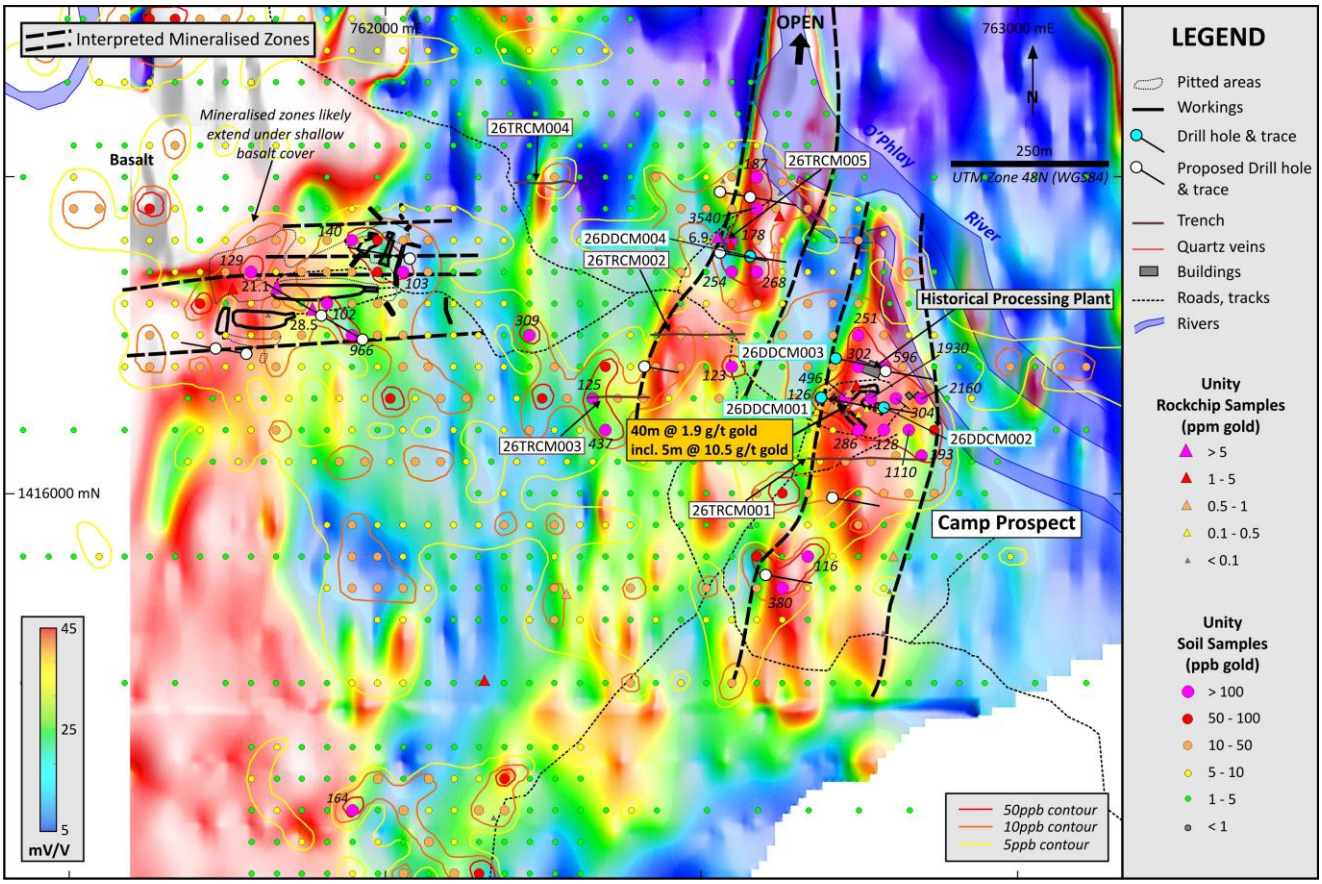

Figure 8: *Completed and proposed diamond drill holes on a GAIP image from the Camp Prospect showing the chargeability anomalies in the east of the prospect area and the strong association with historical gold workings and gold-in-soil*

Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project, Cambodia

The Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project is comprised of one Licence application. Upon grant, the Project will cover an area of 199 km^2 in the Ratanakiri Province in northeastern Cambodia.
A 7 km x 5 km natural vegetation anomaly of grassland within the jungle occurs in the centre of the Project area (Figure 9). This grassland is associated with outcropping areas of strongly hydrothermally altered volcanic rocks (silicified). The Company believes these altered rocks may overlie mineralised porphyry intrusions. A molybdenum occurrence had also been recorded historically in the same area. Molybdenum is often found with porphyry copper-gold deposits.

During the Quarter, the Ta Vaeng licence application remained pending awaiting government approvals.

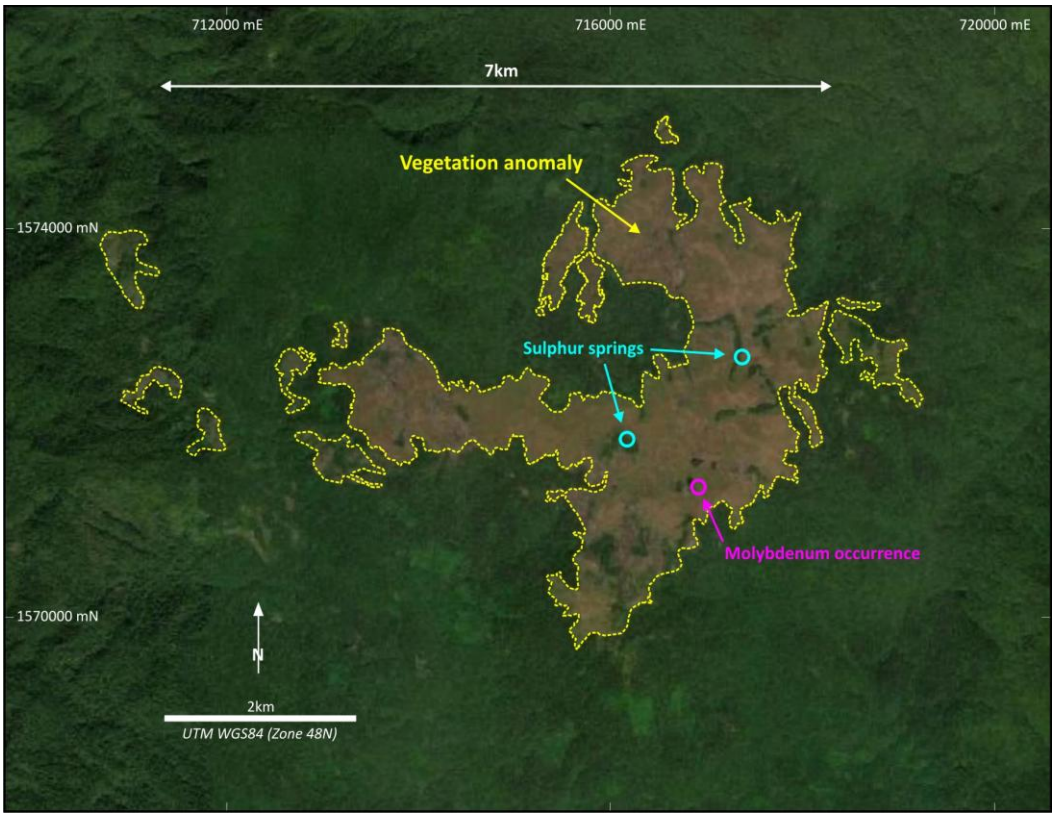

Figure 9. *Satellite image depicting the 7 km x 5 km vegetation anomaly (pale brown area) at the Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project.*

Loei Copper Gold Project, Thailand

The Loei Gold Project is comprised of applications for 14 special prospecting licences (**SPL**'s)covering an area of approximately 193.3 km^2 of the Loei Fold Belt in Northern Thailand. The Loei Copper Gold Project is located 400 km northeast of Bangkok in the Loei Province. The provincial capital, the city of Loei, is located 5 km west of the Project area.

The Loei Fold Belt is the major copper-gold metallogenic and magmatic belt in mainland South East Asia and has a history of mining, stretching back into ancient times. It extends across western and

northern Cambodia, up through central Thailand and into northwestern Laos. The Loei Fold Belt principally consists of continental margin volcano-plutonic suites, and these rocks are closely associated with copper-gold mineralisation.

The Project surrounds the undeveloped PUT 1 Copper Gold Deposit, the largest copper deposit in Thailand, is immediately adjacent to the Loei Copper Gold Project area. The PUT 1 deposit has a reported Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **183.0 Mt @ 0.50% copper and 0.13 g/t gold** (0.3% copper cut-off) for **913,000 t contained copper and 771,000 oz contained gold**[2].

The copper and gold mineralisation in the Loei Province area is closely associated with felsic and intermediate intrusions, which have distinctive signatures on the regional aeromagnetic data available from the Thailand Department of Mineral Resources.

The Loei Copper Gold Project will secure several other aeromagnetic features that are similar to those seen at the PUT 1 deposit, and a number of surficial geochemical anomalies and mineral occurrences, which will be the focal points for the Company's initial exploration (Figure 10).

During the Quarter, the Company further progressed the applications for the 14 SPL's.

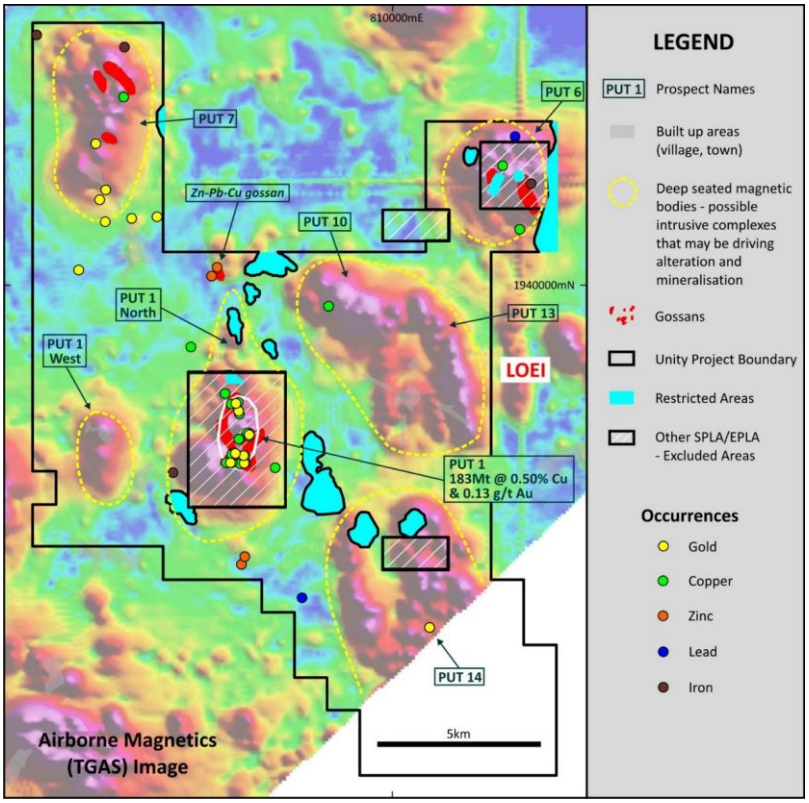

Figure 10. *Unity Metals' Loei Copper Gold Project area in northern Thailand with prospect locations and gold occurrences over an airborne magnetic image.*

[2] PanAust ASX Announcement, 28 July 2008. Puthep Copper Project, Thailand Pre-Feasibility Study Mineral Resource Estimate.

Planned Exploration Activities for Next Quarter

In the September Quarter, the Company expects to complete the 3,000 m (21-hole) diamond drilling program that is underway at the O'Phlay Gold Project, with particular focus on the Camp Prospect where drilling will initially test the two, GAIP chargeability anomalies. The drilling program should be completed in approximately 2 months pending any adverse impacts from the looming wet season, with first assays likely in mid-August.

Also during the next Quarter, the Company plans to complete approximately 500 m of trenching at O'Phlay at the Camp Prospect.

In mid-June 2026, the Company commenced remote sensing and geophysical surveys, including LiDAR, UAV magnetics and dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) at the Rohav Mountain Prospect within the Ngot Gold Project. These surveys will be completed next Quarter and they are designed to assist further drill targeting at Rohav Mountain, where Unity's initial drilling campaign revealed a potentially large and significant mineralised system associated with a diorite intrusion that extends under basalt cover.

The Company also plans to complete between 550 m to 650 m of trenching at the four main gold prospects (Rohav Mountain, Ngot Central, Ngot NE and Srolao) at the Ngot Gold Project.

The Company will continue to progress the licence applications for the Ta Vaeng Copper-Gold Project in Cambodia and the Loei Copper-Gold Project in Thailand.

Material Exploration Results Reported Subsequent to the End of the Quarter

On the 24 July 2026, the Company announced it had discovered significant gold mineralisation in the first drill hole completed at the O'Phlay Gold Project (O'Phlay).

The mineralisation at O'Phlay is intrusion-related gold (IRG) similar to Unity's Ngot Gold Project and Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine, 60km to the west, but no modern drilling had ever been conducted there despite the evident historical open-pit and underground gold mining.

The first drill hole (26DDCM001) at O'Phlay tested a broad zone of diorite-hosted, gold-bearing veins exposed in historical open pits and a coincident Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) anomaly at the Camp Prospect (Camp) and returned:

- **40 m @ 1.9 g/t gold** from 82 m,
    - including **17 m @ 3.9 g/t gold** from 82 m,
    - including **5 m @ 10.5 g/t gold** from 85 m; and
- **8.5 m @ 0.7 g/t gold** from 129.5 m (Figure 8).

The gold mineralisation in 26DDCM001 is associated with a broad zone of quartz – arsenopyrite veins (both massive and stockwork) within diorite that **extends from surface and is open at depth and along strike** (Figure 11).

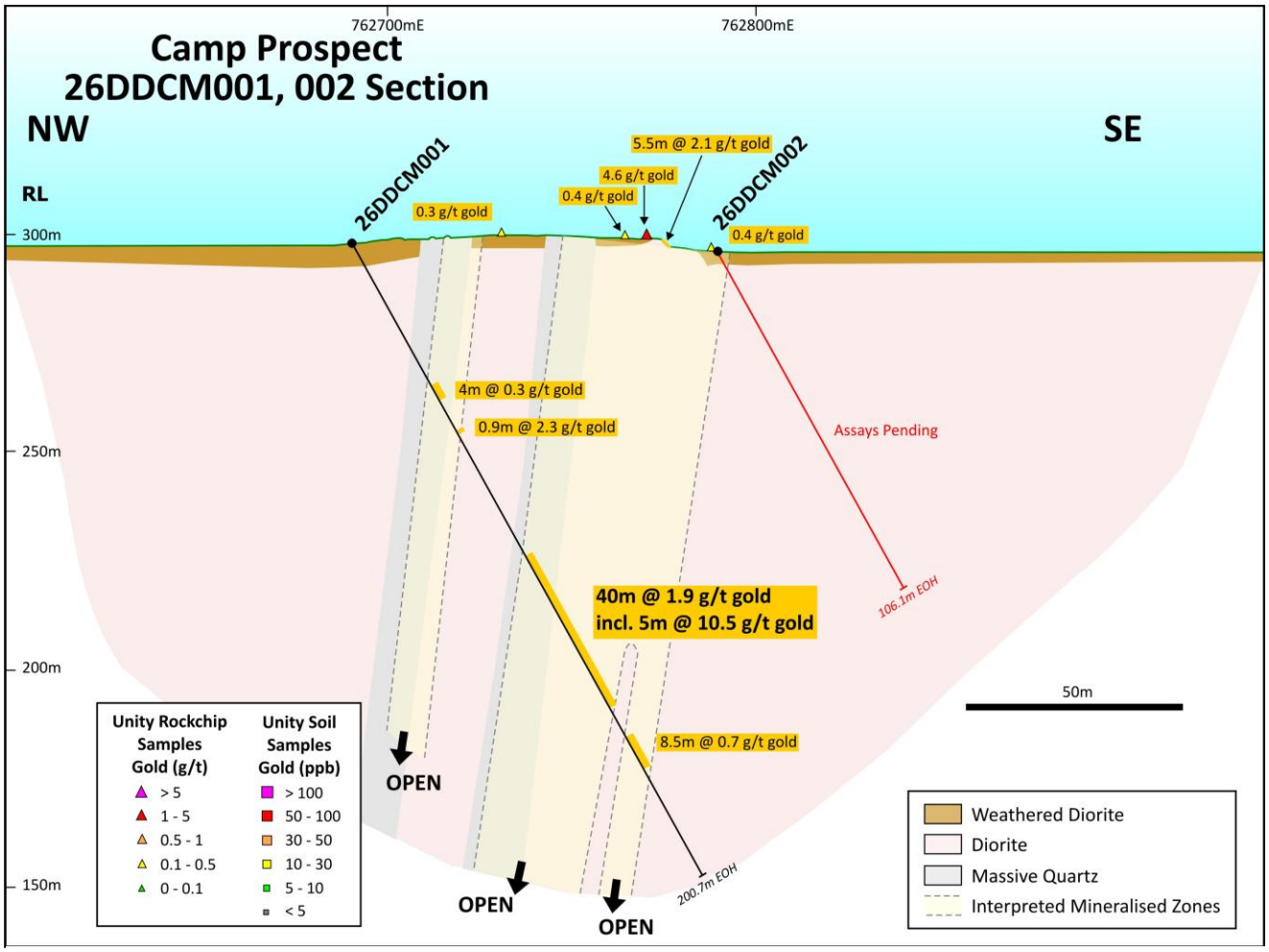

Figure 11: *Drilling Cross Section with 26DDCM001 & 002 at Camp Prospect with gold intersections and a geological interpretation.*

New Business Development Activities

The Company continues to assess new gold and copper-gold project opportunities, focusing on South East Asia.

CORPORATE

Cash & Cash Equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter was $1.612 million. The Company's quarterly summary of financials is disclosed in the Appendix 5B – Consolidated Cashflow Statement.

Release of ASX Escrowed Securities

During May 2026 a total of 1,832,264 ASX restricted ordinary shares were released from escrow.

Expiry of Options

On the 31 May 2026, the following options expired:

- 1,140,000 unquoted options exercisable at US$0.20 each; and
- 4,072,702 unquoted options exercisable at US$0.25 each.

Quoted Securities

The Company has 169,838,802 fully paid ordinary shares on issue of which 145,931,182 are quoted.

SCHEDULE OF LICENCES - 30 JUNE 2026

Exploration Licences - Cambodia									
Project	**Licence Number**	**Area (km²)**	**Grant Date**	**Expiry Date**	**Interest at Beginning of Quarter**	**Interest at End of Quarter**	**Acquired During the Quarter**	**Disposed During the Quarter**	**Joint Venture Partner**
Ngot	012	112.4	04/08/2023	03/08/2030	85%	85%	-	-	Chhorvorn
O'Phlay	013	195.6	04/08/2023	03/08/2030	85%	85%	-	-	Chhorvorn
Ta Vaeng	Application	199.0	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	Chhorvorn

Exploration Licences - Thailand									
Project	**Licence Number**	**Area (km²)**	**Grant Date**	**Expiry Date**	**Interest at Beginning of Quarter**	**Interest at End of Quarter**	**Acquired During the Quarter**	**Disposed During the Quarter**	**Joint Venture Partner**
Loei 1	Application	15.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 2	Application	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 3	Application	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 4	Application	15.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 5	Application	13.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 6	Application	4.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 7	Application	14.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 8	Application	15.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 9	Application	10.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 10	Application	15.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 11	Application	9.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 12	Application	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 13	Application	15.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loei 14	Application	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ASX DISCLOSURES

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1

During the Quarter, the Company spent a total of $2.266 million on exploration, primarily on diamond drilling at the Ngot Gold Project in Cambodia where a 50-hole (8,238 m) program was completed. The Company also completed remote sensing and geophysical surveys at the O'Phlay Gold Project in preparation for the maiden 3,000 m (21 holes) diamond drilling program scheduled for July 2026.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1

During the Quarter, there were no substantive mining production and development activities.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3

During the Quarter, no mining licenes were acquired/disposed of and no mining licences were farmed in or farmed out.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4

As required the table below details the indicative use of funds disclosed in the IPO Prospectus as amended and disclosured in the Pre-Quotation Disclosure Statement announced on 8 January 2026:

Indicative Use of Funds		
Project	**Indicative Use of Funds (2 Year Period) $**	**Actual Expenditure YTD $**
Ngot Gold Project, Cambodia		
Geological surveys	50,000	104,198
Geochemical surveys		173,837
Geophysical surveys	50,000	85,814
Drilling & sampling	2,700,000	3,371,791
Access / field logistics	125,000	371,400
Licence / landowner /government	140,000	92,247
Total	**3,065,000**	**4,199,287**
O'Phlay Gold Project, Cambodia		
Geological surveys	50,000	36,838
Geochemical surveys	100,000	106,124
Geophysical surveys	175,000	193,634
Drilling & sampling	600,000	-
Access / field logistics	50,000	59,055
Licence / landowner /government	140,000	72,772
Total	**1,115,000**	**468,423**
Ta Vaeng Copper Gold Project, Cambodia		
Geophysical surveys	400,000	-
Access / field logistics	40,000	-
Licence / landowner /government	150,000	22,515
Total	**590,000**	**22,515**

Loei Ngot Gold Project, Thailand		
Geological surveys	100,000	37,565
Geochemical surveys	200,000	-
Geophysical surveys	100,000	-
Drilling & sampling	600,000	-
Access / field logistics	40,000	-
Licence / landowner /government	210,000	50,650
Total	**1,250,000**	**88,215**
Total Exploration Expenditure	**6,020,000**	**4,778,440**
Cost of the Offers		
Cost of the Offers	600,000	711,645
Corporate and Administration	1,400,000	961,216
Total	**2,000,000**	**1,672,861**

Notes:

1) The Actual Expenditure has been revised due to a mis-allocation of some of the reported expenditure in the Quarterly Activities Report for the Period Ending 31 March 2026.

2) Additional Drilling was conducted at Ngot Gold Project.

3) Geophysical surveys were added to Ngot Gold Project.

4) Trenching (Geochemical Surveys) was added to Ngot Gold Project and the O'Phlay Gold Project.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5

During the Quarter, payments made to related parties are outlined in sections 6.1, and 6.2 of the Appendix 5B – Consolidated Cashflow Statement consisting of $25,750 as Directors fees.

- 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

Previously reported exploration results

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

- 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 on 27 March 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 13 April 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 20 April 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 14 May 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 10 June 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 15 June 2026;
- ASX Announcement dated 19 June 2026; and
- ASX Announcement dated 24 July 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.

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.

Proximate resources statements

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

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

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (0)	Dip (0)	EOH (m)	Status
26DDNE009	Ngot NE	692721	1394290	216	286	-60	157.6m	**Assays this report**
26DDNE010	Ngot NE	692235	1392790	240	108	-60	180.1m	**Assays this report**
26DDSL010	Srolao	694987	1392617	180	285	-60	130.6m	**Assays this report**

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		015, 26DDRH001 – 013 a man – portable diamond drilling rig was used to complete these drill holes. Drilling began in HQ (63) and when competent ground was reached the drilling changed to NTW3 (56.11 mm) diametre diamond core. NTW3 is a triple tube designation that indicates the use of an additional inner split tube. This reduces the final core diameter slightly but significantly improves core recovery and protection in fractured or soft ground. • The core is orientated using an Axis Ori Tool. • The core is orientated using a Relex EZ -Ori. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). • A typical downhole survey was taken every 25m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery was measured and it was compared against the drillers records. Sample recovery was found to be almost 100%.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the*	• All drill core samples sent for analysis are haf core samples. • Samples were transported by road to ALS Laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, all samples were pulverised to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing -75 µm. • Unity has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. 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.*	• All samples are sent to the accredited ALS Laboratories, Phnom Penh for 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold . • These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Duplicates were created in Sample Prep by taking a econd split of the initial fine crush material which from then on was treated as a separate sample. • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Duplicate samples (1 in 50 samples) were inserted by Unity with the soil samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~25m intervals for the drilling. The location of each drill hole location was recorded by handheld GPS with 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 applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The current drill spacing is NOT considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources at this time. Infill drilling will be required to achieve this. • The minimum sample interval for the drill core is 0.3m and the maximum sample interval is 1m. This sample spacing will be considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources when combined with infill drilling. • There was no sample compositing.
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,*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	"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 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*	• No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. • Unless otherwise specifically stated, the reported significant intersections in Table 2 are above 1 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 3m of internal dilution with a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. • Metal equivalent values are not reported in this

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

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

UNITY METALS LIMITED

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
40 678 776 899	30 June 2026

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation		
	(b) development		
	(c) production		
	(d) staff costs	(251)	(388)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(404)	(1,073)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4	Interest received		
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives		
1.8	Other		
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(655)**	**(1,461)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements		
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(150)	(275)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(2,066)	(4,278)
	(e) investments		
	(f) other non-current assets		

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements		
	(c) property, plant and equipment		
	(d) investments		
	(e) other non-current assets		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5	Other (provide details if material)		
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(2,216)**	**(4,553)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)		
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities		
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	(350)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.9	Other (IPO costs)	-	(711)
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**(1,061)**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,483	8,687
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(655)	(1,461)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(2,216)	(4,553)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	(1,061)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**1,612**	**1,612**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances		
5.2	Call deposits	1,612	4,483
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**1,612**	**4,483**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	26
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	Financing facilities *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-
7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(655)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(2,066)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(2,721)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,612
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,612
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	0.59

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer:

The entity does not expect to continue to have the current level of net operating cash outflows for the next two quarters because there will be a slow down of its exploration programs due to the monsoon season which commences in July and lasts until late October or early November 2026.

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer:

The Company continually assesses its funding requirements. The Company has the capacity under Listing Rules 7.1 and 7.1A. to raise additional working capital to fund its operations. The Company also has the ability to conduct a share purchase plan and or a pro-rata issue for the purpose of raising further funding.

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer:

The Company expects to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives through a combination of its existing cash, the ability to vary exploration expenditure at short notice and potential to obtain funds through the issue of equity when required.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 31 July 2026

Authorised by: Board
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.