**ASX Announcement**
24 July 2026

# 40 m at 1.9 g/t gold, including 5 m at 10.5 g/t gold, intersected at O'Phlay in Cambodia

## Highlights

- **Significant gold mineralisation has been discovered 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.
- 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**.
- To date, 4 holes (26DDCM001 – 004) from the initially planned **3,000 m (21-hole)** diamond drill program at O'Phlay have been completed. Assays are pending for holes 26DDCM002 – 004.
- Given the highly encouraging results received in 26DDRCM001, **Unity intends to extend the planned drill program** to follow-up the gold mineralisation at depth and along strike.

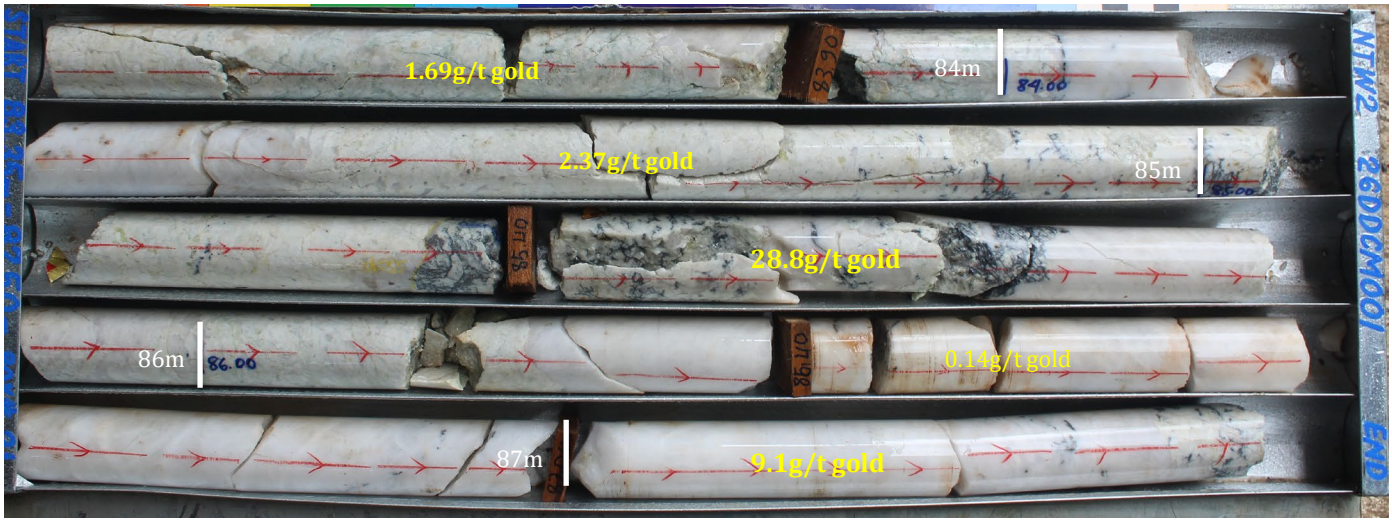


***Figure 1:*** *Photograph of the drill core in 26DDCM001 (83.4 m – 87.5 m) at Camp Prospect showing a portion of the higher-grade gold intersection of 5 m @ 10.5 g/t gold from 85 m that lies within a broader intersection of 40 m @ 1.9 g/t gold. The higher grade gold mineralisation is associated with massive quartz - arsenopyrite veins (these massive veins are up to 20 m wide).*

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

*"We are very excited about the results from our first hole in our maiden drilling at the O'Phlay Project. Whilst we have recently discovered gold across the Ngot Project, the gold intersection of 40 m @ 1.9 g/t gold at O'Phlay is by far the best obtained by Unity in Cambodia to date. It demands immediate follow-up.*

*This first hole was drilled directly beneath a broad zone of gold-bearing veins exposed in open pits at the Camp Prospect, next door to the historical Vietnamese processing plant. It also tested a strong and coincident, north-south-trending, GAIP chargeability anomaly.*

*There are two of these prominent GAIP chargeability anomalies that have been located in the eastern portion of the Camp Prospect, that collectively extend over 1.8 km. We eagerly await the results of our planned drilling along these extensive target areas. More assays are expected in the coming weeks."*

---

**Unity Metals Limited** ("**Unity**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the drilling results for the first hole (26DDCM001) completed at the O'Phlay Gold Project (**O'Phlay**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia. The hole is part of a planned 3,000 m (21-hole) diamond drilling program, which is the first modern drilling ever conducted at O'Phlay.

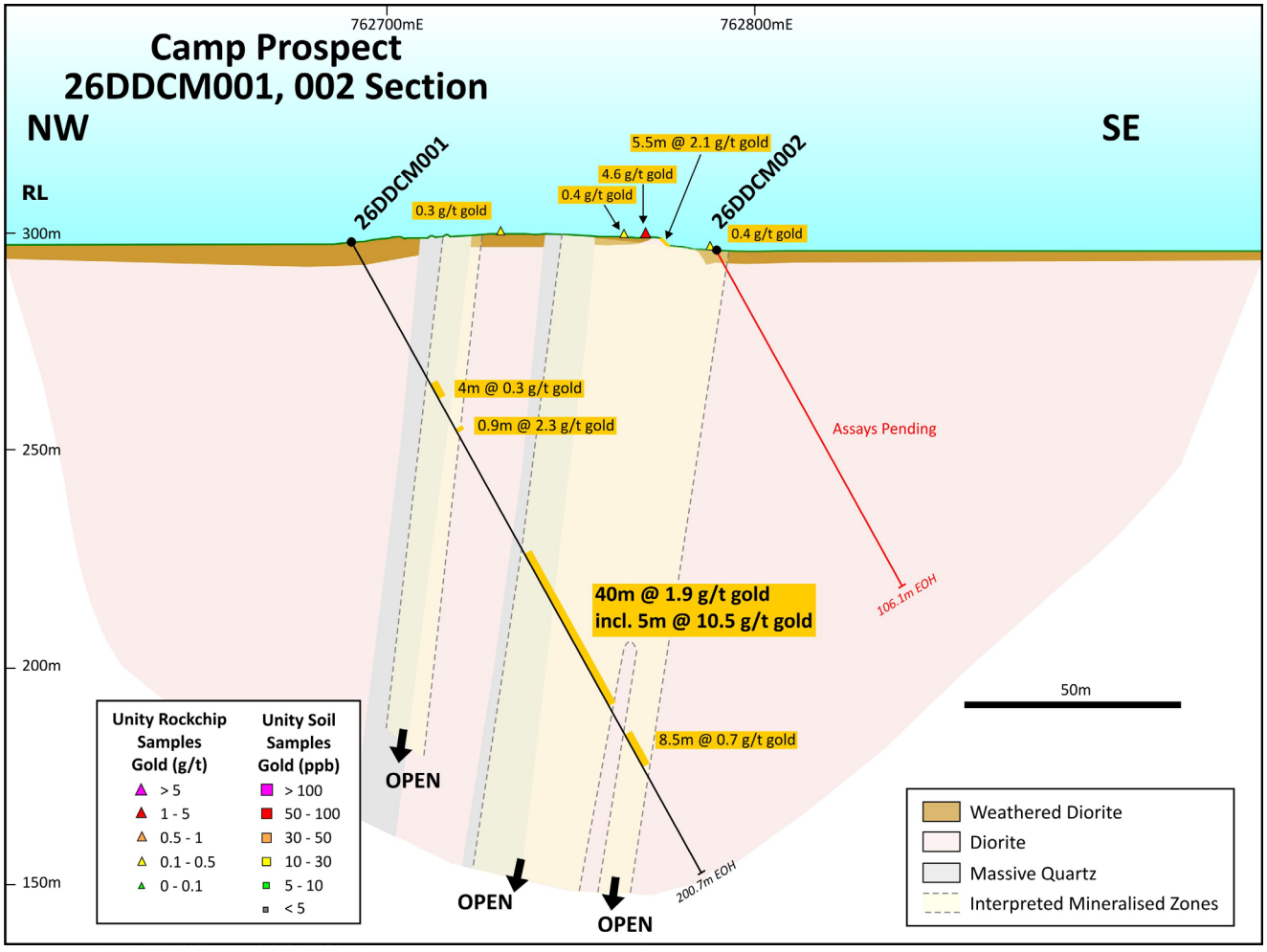


***Figure 2:*** *Drilling Cross Section with 26DDCM001 & 002 at Camp Prospect with gold intersections and a geological interpretation.*

## Camp Prospect

The bulk of the proposed drilling at O'Phlay is planned for the Camp Prospect (**Camp**) (Figures 3 & 5). The drilling will test a series of robust targets identified by recent geophysical surveys and the Company's earlier geological mapping and geochemical sampling programs. The proposed drill hole locations are depicted in Figure 3.

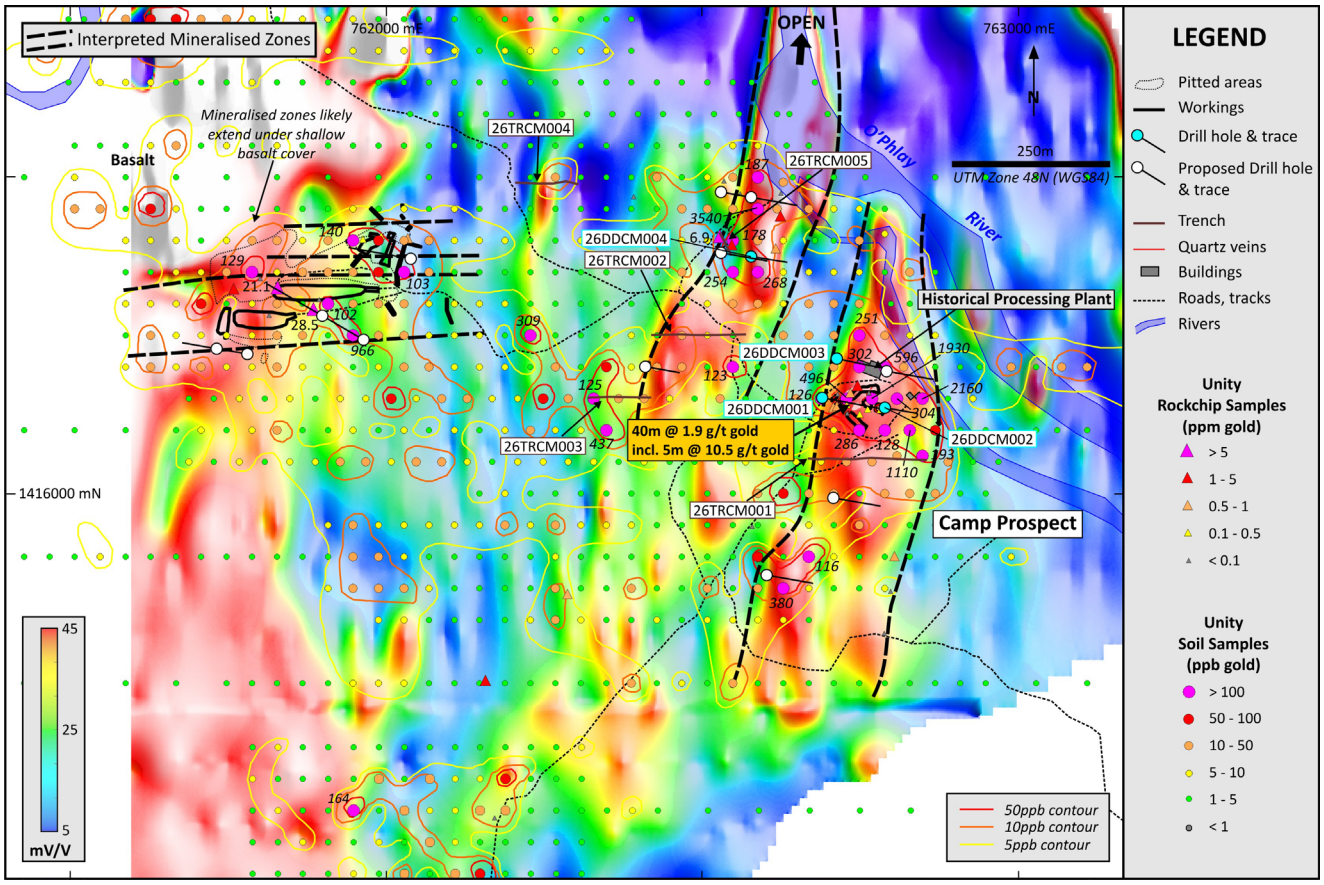


***Figure 3:*** *Completed and proposed diamond drill holes on a GAIP image from the Camp Prospect showing the chargeability anomalies in the east of the prospect area and the strong association with historical gold workings and gold-in-soil anomalism.*

To date, Unity has drilled 4 diamond holes (26DDCM001 – 004) for 570.6 m at Camp. Hole details are provided in Table 1 and hole locations are depicted on Figure 3.

Assays have been received for the first drill hole (26DDCM001) which was designed to test a broad zone of diorite-hosted, gold-bearing, veins exposed in historical open pits and a coincident Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (**GAIP**) anomaly (Figures 3 & 5). All significant gold intersections are provided in Table 2 and the best intersections include:

- **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.

The gold mineralisation in 26DDCM001 is associated with both massive quartz – arsenopyite veins (**up to 20 m wide**) and adjoining quartz – arsenopyrite stockwork veins that **extend from surface and are open at depth and along strike** (Figures 1, 2 & 4).

Assays are pending for holes 26DDCM002 – 004.

Given the highly significant results received in 26DDRCM001, Unity now plans to extend the planned drill program to test for extensions to the mineralisation at depth and directly along strike.

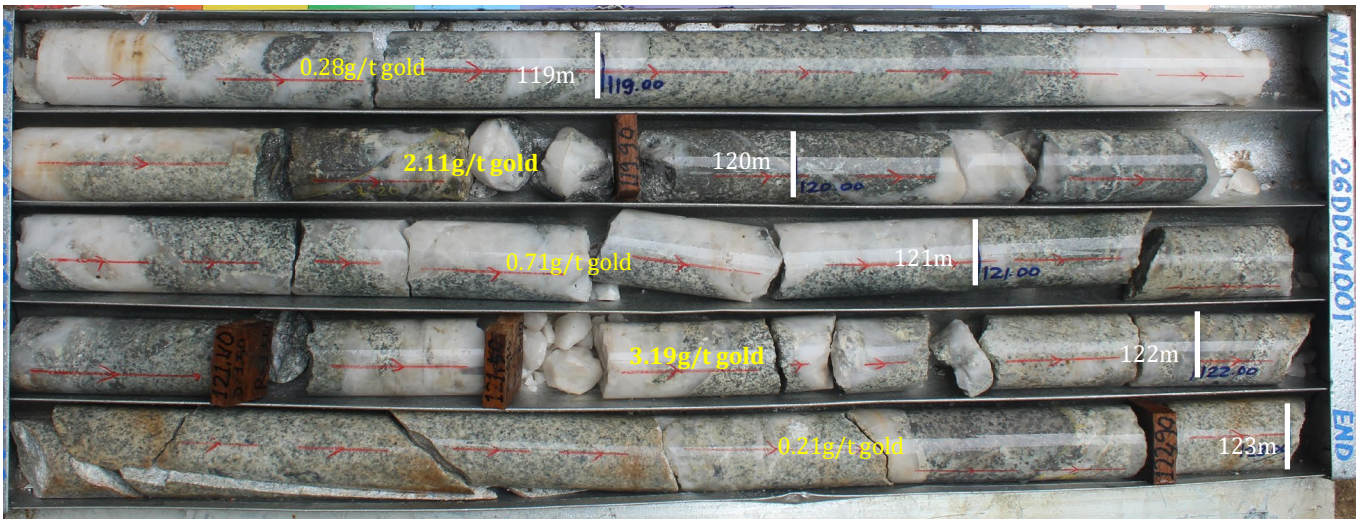


***Figure 4:*** *Photograph of the drill core in 26DDCM001 (118.6 m – 123.0 m) at Camp Prospect showing intense gold-bearing stockwork quartz -arsenopyrite veins hosted in diorite.*


***Figure 5:*** *Intense surfical gold-bearing stockwork quartz – arsenopyrite vein mineralisation hosted in diorite. This mineralisation lies in the wall of an open-pit at the Camp Prospect near the historical processing plant. Unity's first diamond hole at O'Phlay (26DDCM001) was drilled directly beneath this mineralisation.*

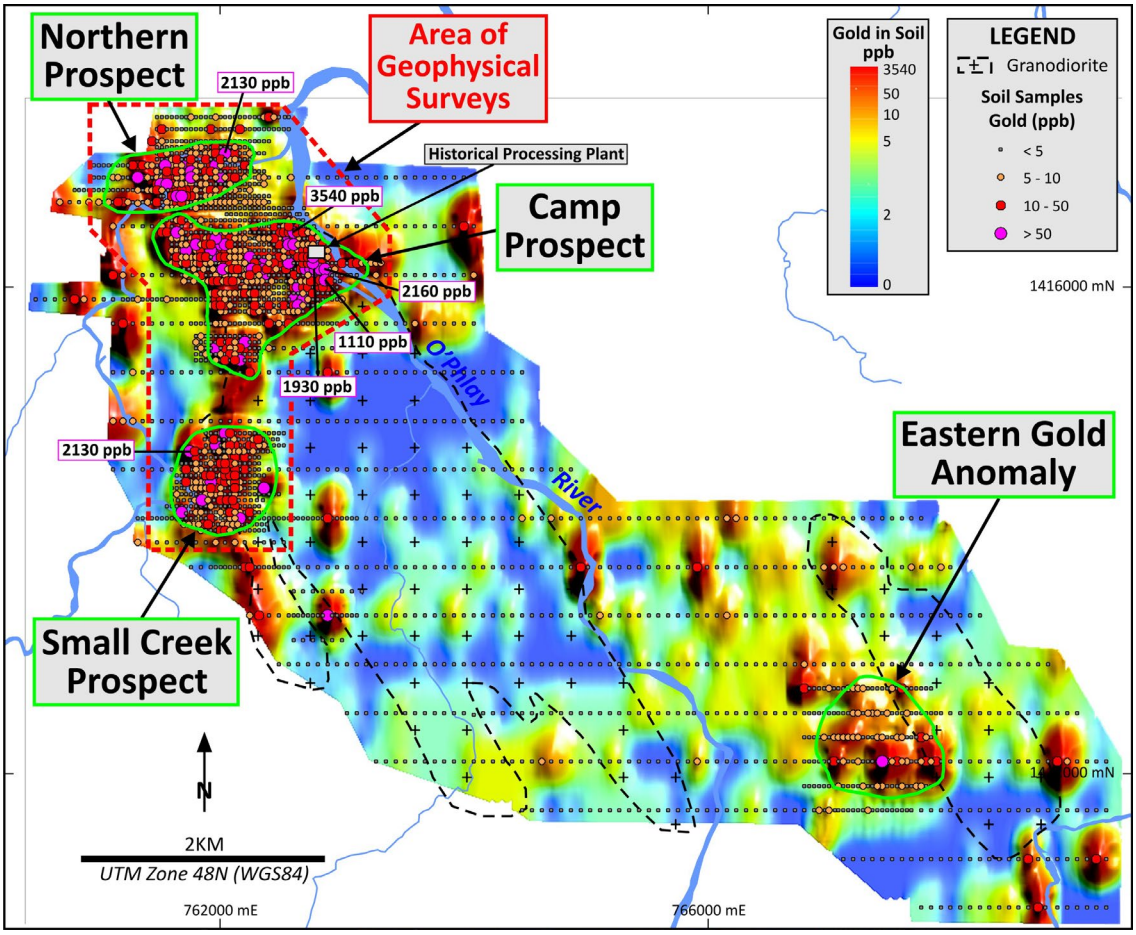


***Figure 6:*** *Gold-in-soil anomalies at O'Phlay showing the location of the main diorite intrusion and the prospect areas.*

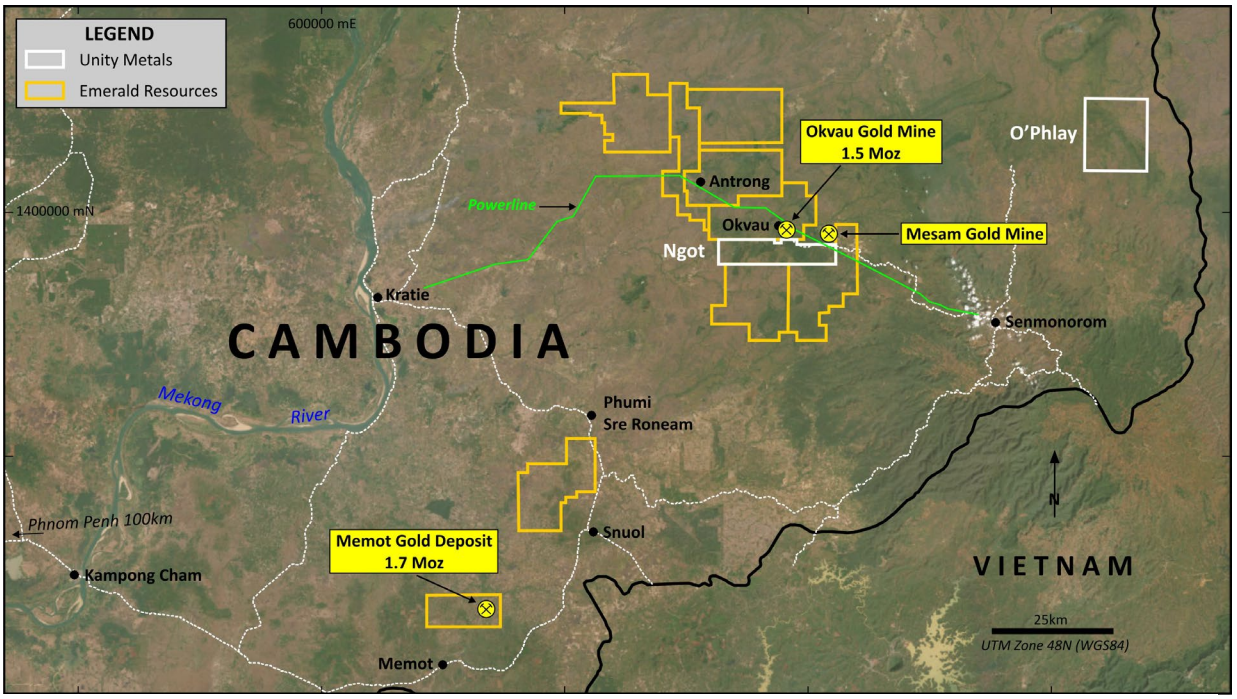


***Figure 7:*** *The location of Unity's O'Phlay Gold Project.*

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

**For further information on the Company's activities please contact:**

Craig Mackay

E: craig@unitymetals.com.au

T: 0418 397 091

**For Investor Relations queries:**

Ben Henri

E: Ben.henri@mcpartners.com.au

**For Media queries:**

Christina Granger

E: christina.granger@mcpartners.com.au

**Follow us on:**

https://x.com/UnityMetalsLtd

https://www.linkedin.com/company/unity-metals-ltd

## 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; and
- ASX Announcement dated 29 June 2026.

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

### Proximate resources statements

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

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

| Hole ID | Prospect | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | RL(m) | Azimuth (0) | Dip (0) | EOH (m) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26DDCM001 | Camp | 762689 | 1416150 | 257.0 | 100 | -60 | 200.7m | **Assays this report** |
| 26DDCM002 | Camp | 762790 | 1416135 | 255.5 | 100 | -60 | 106.1m | Assays Pending |
| 26DDCM003 | Camp | 762714 | 1416211 | 255.5 | 100 | -60 | 148.4m | Assays Pending |
| 26DDCM004 | Camp | 762578 | 1416374 | 250.0 | 100 | -60 | 115.4m | Assays Pending |

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

| Hole ID | | From (m) | To (m) | Significant Gold Intersection (g/t) | Regolith Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26DDCM001 | | 37.0m | 41.0m | 4m @ 0.3g/t | Fresh |
| | | 49.0m | 49.9m | 0.9m @ 2.3g/t | Fresh |
| | | 82.0m | 122.0m | **40m @ 1.9g/t** | Fresh |
| | incl. | 82.0m | 99.0m | **17m @ 3.9g/t** | Fresh |
| | incl. | 85.0m | 90.0m | **5m @ 10.5g/t** | Fresh |
| | | 129.5m | 138.0m | 8.5m @ 0.7g/t | Fresh |

Note: Intersections calculated with a 0.3g/t lower cut-off grade and with a maximum of 4m internal dilution

## Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tables

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.<br>• Sample size is nominally 2 to 3 kilograms.<br>• 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) diametre diamond core.<br>• The core is orientated using an Axis Ori Tool.<br>• All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™).<br>• 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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample* | • Sample recovery was measured and it was compared against the drillers records. Sample recovery was found to be almost 100%. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • All drill core samples sent for analysis are haf core samples.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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 .<br>• These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation.<br>• All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically.<br>• 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *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.<br>• The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *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.<br>• Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• The drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.<br>• Details of significant drilling results are shown in Table 2.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• Unless otherwise specifically stated, the reported significant intersections in Table 2 are above 1 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut-off grade of 0.3g/t.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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. True widths are unknown 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.<br>• 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 Gradient-Array 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).*<br>• *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. |