News Release
9 October 2024

Additional High-Grade Gold and Silver Assay Results from O'Phlay

Key Points:

- Rock chip sampling and prospect-scale geological mapping was completed concurrently with the recent first-pass spaced soil sampling in O'Phlay licence.
- Activities were largely confined to the historical Vietnamese mining area within the northern portion of the main granodiorite intrusion – encompassing the Small Creek, Toulsroloav and Camp prospects.
- More extensive historical mine workings (both open pit and underground) were discovered at Small Creek and Toulsroloav prospects than previously known.
- At Small Creek, new rock chips returned up to **37.1g/t gold** and **106g/t silver**. Significant high-grade semi-massive and massive sulphide - rich mineralization in veins continues to be discovered.
- A **1m wide, massive arsenopyrite vein** was located in the top of the main shaft at Small Creek, which returned assays of **10.7g/t gold, 14.6g/t silver, 31.7% arsenic, and 302g/t bismuth.**
- At Toulsroloav, several sizable historical open pits on broad zones of gold-bearing, sheeted veins hosted in granodiorite were located. New rock chips returned up to **6.9g/t gold** and **322g/t silver**.
- The gold-bearing sheeted veins identified in fresh granodiorite diorite exposed in these workings at Toulsroloav are very similar in appearance to those at the Fort Knox gold mine in Alaska, USA.
- Field activities at O'Phlay were postponed in late August due to the onset of the rainy season and will resume as soon as practicable – most likely in November 2024.
- A sizable infill soil sampling program, along with further rock chip sampling and geological mapping is planned.

Unity's Managing Director, Craig Mackay said: *"Unity has just completed the first systematic exploration ever conducted within the O'Phlay licence area."*

"Extensive intrusion-related, high-grade, gold and silver mineralisation has been confirmed in the areas of historical Vietnamese gold mining at the Camp, Toulsroloav and Small Creek prospects."

"The next step is to conduct infill soil and rock chip sampling to narrow down the best target areas for drilling and this work will commence after the rainy season."

"Our exploration to date at O'Phlay still only covers approximately 20% of the licence area, and we also look forward to conducting the first exploration in the northern portion of the licence, where highly prospective granitic intrusions associated with major structures are located."

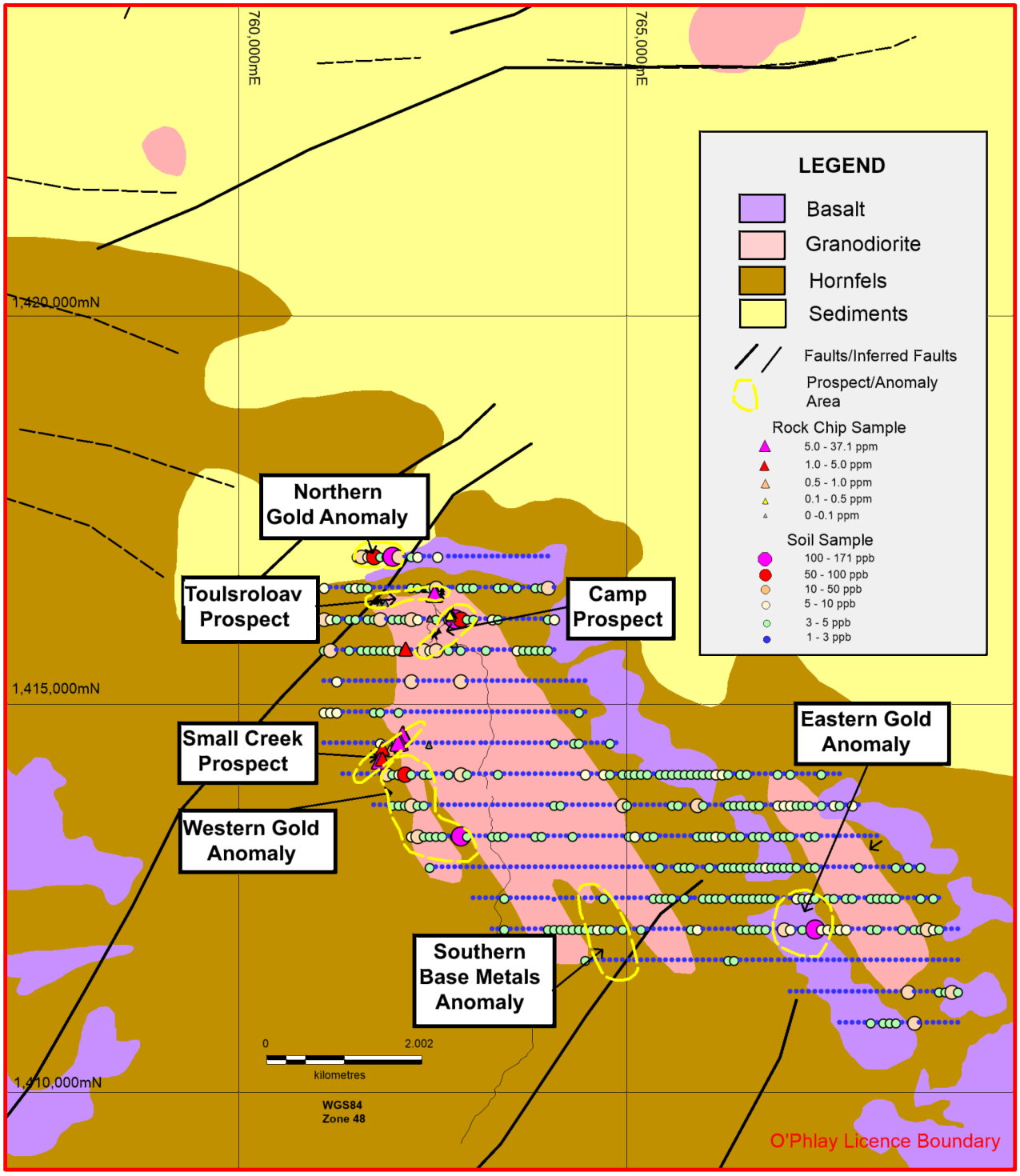

Figure 1. *First pass soil sample locations (400m x 80m grid), new rock chip sample locations and prospect/anomaly locations on the interpreted geology at O'Phlay in Cambodia.*

Unity Energy & Resources ("**Unity", or the "Company"**) is pleased to announce the results from recent prospect-scale geological mapping and rock chip sampling conducted at its O'Phlay Gold Project (**O'Phlay**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia (Figure 4).

A total of 21 rock chip samples (sample numbers 103266 – 273 and 103315 – 327) were collected mainly within the area of historical Vietnamese mining in the northern portion of the main

granodiorite intrusion and encompassing the Camp Prospect, Toulsroloav Prospect and the Small Creek Prospect (Figure 1).

Rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Global (ALS) for gold and multi-element analysis.

Details on the new rock chip sampling and assaying procedures are outlined in Appendix 1. The rock chip sample locations with the licence geology are shown on Figure 1. The rock chip sample results are summarised in Table 1 and depicted on Figures 2 and 3. The results of the geological mapping and the rock chip sampling are discussed below.

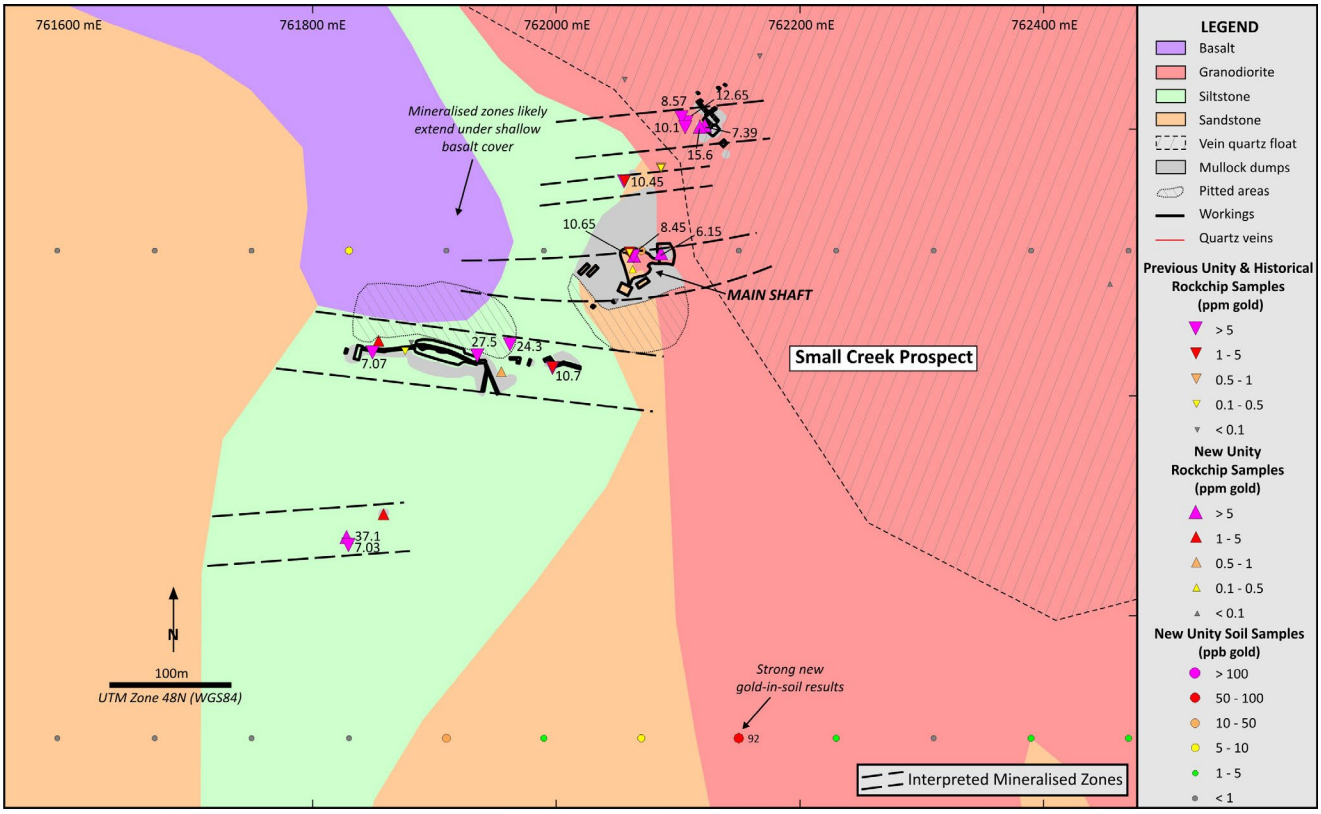

Figure 2. *Small Creek Prospect – geology, historical mine workings, soil and rock chip samples.*

Small Creek Prospect

The Small Creek prospect is located 1.7km SW of the historical Vietnamese (Gold Metal Group) plant and is potentially along strike from the NE-trending zone of thick stockwork mineralisation at the Camp Prospect. Multiple zones of stockwork mineralisation at Small Creek are exposed in old Vietnamese mine workings which extend over approximately 500m from the western edge of the granodiorite into the surrounding hornfels. Most of the mineralisation lies in the hornfels which seems quite altered and "gossanous" in places.

The gold-bearing mineralisation is comprised of arsenopyrite ± quartz veins. Historical Oxiana/OZ Minerals rock chip sampling returned high-grade assays from the area, including **12.7g/t, 10.1g/t, 8,6g/t, 8.5g/t & 7.1g/t gold.**[1,2]

[1] Oxiana Ltd: Project Submittal Summary – November 2008
[2] OZ Minerals Ltd: Project Submittal Summary Update – January 2010

Unity has previously reported some its highest-grade rock chip sample results from within the O'Phlay licence, from Small Creek, including **27.5g/t, 24.3g/t, 10.7g/t & 10.5g/t gold**.[3] These previously reported rock chip samples from Small Creek are also anomalous in silver (up to 77.2g/t Ag), arsenic (up to 26.2% As), bismuth (up to 243g/t Bi), antimony (383g/t Sb) & lead (up to 2.1% Pb).

Photograph 1. *Small Creek Prospect – main, 2m x 2m, wooden-lined shaft in the historical Vietnamese workings (left) & high-grade, gold-bearing massive arsenopyrite mineralisation from a mullock dump adjacent to the shaft (right).*

During the recent prospect-scale geological mapping, Unity collected an additional eight rock chip samples from the Small Creek Prospect (Figure 2).

The mapping has demonstrated that the historical mine workings are considerably more extensive than previously known. The main workings are oriented east-west and lie between recent 400m spaced lines of east-west soil sampling (Figure 2). Infill soil sampling is required to test for extensions to the mineralisation in this area. The mineralisation at Small Creek is almost exclusively high in sulphide (semi-massive to massive) (Photograph 1).

With the very high-grade nature of the gold mineralisation at Small Creek, in general, the historical mining has left little in situ mineralisation behind in the workings. An outcropping, 1m wide, massive arsenopyrite vein with minor quartz hosted in granodiorite was located at the top of a 2m x 2m shaft (now water filled) which lies in the bottom of a 30m long x 25m wide x 10m deep pit in the eastern portion of the Small Creek Prospect.

[3] Unity News Release 18 August 2023: Broad Zones of Stockwork Gold Mineralisation Located at O'Phlay

The vein strikes 080^0 and dips 75^{0}N. A sample from the vein (sample 103273) returned assays of **10.7g/t gold, 14.6g/t silver, 31.7% arsenic, and 302g/t bismuth.** This high-grade vein appears to have been the main focus of the historical underground mining at O'Phlay.

More mineralisation was located in the mullock dumps at Small Creek. New rock chip samples from mullock dumps include the following:

- Sample 103315: quartz, arsenopyrite, scorodite, chlorite and hematite vein; 3-5cm wide; and dominantly green in colour. It returned assays of **7.39g/t gold, 12.7g/t silver and 10.9% arsenic.**
- Sample 103316: was a sample of similar material and it returned **15.6g/t gold, 26.2g/t silver, 16.3% arsenic and 255g/t bismuth.**
- Sample 103317: quartz, arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite vein, which assayed **6.15g/t gold, 10.8g/t silver, 17.1% arsenic and 0.2% copper.**

The highest-grade assays from the latest rock chip sampling were obtained from quartz, arsenopyrite, pyrite and chlorite vein float (sample 103321) collected next to a shallow trench located 160m SSW from the main east-west-trending workings at Small Creek. The assays include **37.1g/t gold, 106g/t silver, 9.3% arsenic, 1085g/t bismuth and 0.5% lead.** This sample is It may be from a parallel zone of mineralisation and this area is a priority for follow-up exploration.

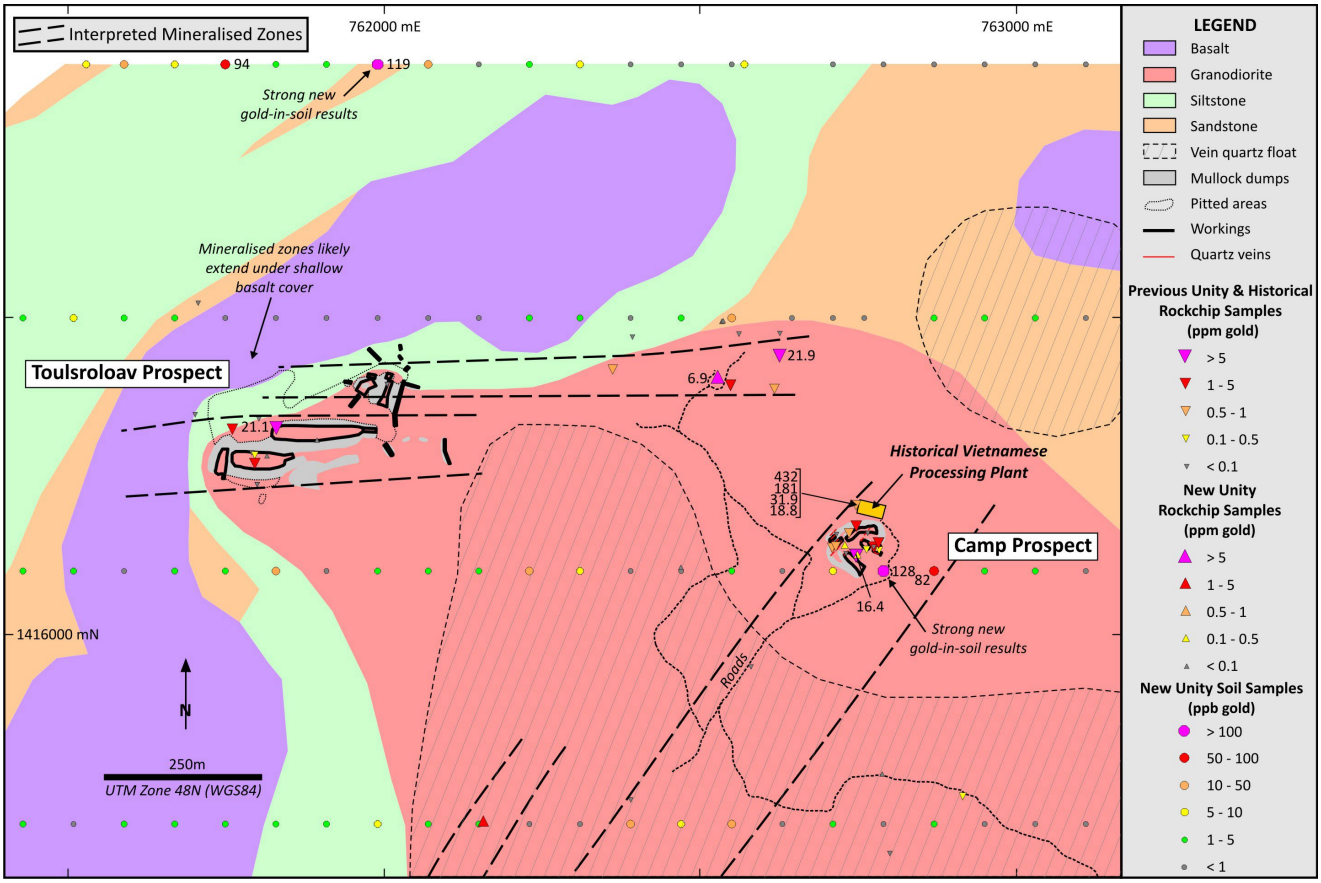

Figure 3. *Toulsrolaov and Camp prospects – geology, historical mine workings, soil and rock chip samples.*

Toulsroloav Prospect

Located in the northern portion of the main granodiorite intrusion, approximately 300m NW and 900m WNW of the historical Vietnamese processing plant are two areas with old mine workings where high-grade gold rock chip results have been obtained from sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite vein mineralisation (Figure 3).

The mapping has demonstrated that the historical mine workings are considerably more extensive than previously known. In particular, two sizable open pits were located. Unfortunately, these pits, which are the largest workings at Toulsroloav are now filled with water and, in general could not be sampled, apart from a few areas where sheeted veins are exposed in the pit walls (Photograph 2). The prospect area is relatively deeply weathered with thick soil cover and there is very little outcrop for mapping and sampling outside the mine workings.

Oxiana/OZ Minerals had conducted several brief site visits to O'Phlay in 2008[4] and 2010[5]. The best results from their rock chip sampling in northern Toulsroloav were **21.9g/t & 4.3g/t gold**.

Assays from previous Unity sampling at Toulsroloav include **21.4g/t, 3.1g/t & 2.6g/t gold**[6]. These samples are also anomalous in silver (up to 117g/t Ag), arsenic (up to 17.0% As), bismuth (up to 716ppm Bi), antimony (up to 296ppm Sb) & lead (up to 1.9% Pb).

During the recent prospect-scale geological mapping, Unity collected an additional three rock chip samples from the Toulsroloav Prospect (Figure 3).

The best rock chip results from the new sampling were obtained from a sample (#103271) collected from a quartz vein with galena-arsenopyrite-pyrite located in the eastern group of workings which returned **6.9g/t gold, 322g/t silver, 13.1% arsenic, 1325g/t bismuth, 695g/t antimony and 1.5% lead.**

Along with a similar geochemical footprint, the gold-bearing sheeted veins identified in fresh granodiorite diorite exposed in these workings at Toulsroloav are also very similar in appearance to those seen with the 11.5Moz[7,8,9,10] Fort Knox intrusion-related gold deposit in Alaska, USA (Photograph 3).

[4] Oxiana Ltd: Project Submittal Summary – November 2008
[5] OZ Minerals Ltd: Project Submittal Summary Update – January 2010
[6] Unity News Release 18 August 2023: Broad Zones of Stockwork Gold Mineralisation Located at O'Phlay
[7] Kinross 17 January 2024: Kinross Fort Knox Pours Nine Millionth Ounce.
[8] Kinross 14 February 2023: Fourth-Quarter & Full-Year Results (Fort Knox – Proven & Probable Reserve: 136.6Mt @ 0.4g/t gold for 1.6Moz gold + Measured, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 89.5Mt @ 0.3g/t gold for 0.9Moz gold).
[9] Kinross 2015: Fort Knox Mine NI43-101 report (Proven & Probable Reserve: 163.8Mt @ 0.4g/t gold for 2.4Moz gold + Measured, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 85.4Mt @ 0.4g/t gold for 1.0Moz gold).
[10] Kinross 2028: Fort Knox Mine NI43-101 report.

Photograph 2. *Toulsroloav Prospect – current artisanal working at the head of a sizable historical Vietnamese open pit (left) & shallow-dipping, sheeted, gold-bearing, quartz-arsenopyrite veins in weathered granodiorite and exposed in the wall of the open pit (right).*

Photograph 3. *Typical gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite sheeted veins hosted in granite at the Dublin Gulch (A & B) and Fort Knox (C) intrusion-related gold deposits in Alaska[11]. Individual veins in these deposits can be quite narrow (0.2 to 5cm) and vein densities are generally 3 to 5 veins/m. Similar thin sheeted gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite vein mineralisation has been located in granodiorite at the Toulsroloav Prospect.*

[11] USGS SIR (2007): Geology & Origin of Epigenetic Lode Gold Deposits, Tintina Gold Province, Alaska and Yukon.

Camp Prospect

At Camp Prospect, multiple zones of gold-bearing quartz–arsenopyrite vein mineralisation are present in outcrop, float and historical mine workings. Directly south of the abandoned Vietnamese processing plant is an area with a number of historical mine pits (Figure 3). This area was previously mapped and rock chip sampled by Unity in 2023[12]. The area includes a broad zone (~40m) of intense stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in granodiorite that extends over approximately 50m strike. The stockwork veins generally strike NE with a shallow ~30^0 dip NW.

An outcropping, massive, quartz vein with limonite filled fractures and hosted in diorite was located in a creek 680m SW (along strike) from similar mineralisation in the main historical workings at the Camp Prospect. A sample from this vein (#103267) returned **1.4g/t gold** and potentially this mineralisation may represent an extension to the mineralisation at the Camp Prospect. The area will be investigated further.

Future Work Program

A sizable infill soil sampling program planned for O'Phlay was postponed with the onset of the rainy season.

This infill soil sampling will include the following:

- Close-spaced 100m x 40m soil sampling at Camp, Toulsroloav and Small Creek prospects to allow for drill targeting;
- Follow-up 200m x 40m soil sampling over the new Northern Gold, Western Gold, Eastern Gold & Southern Base Metals anomalies; and

First-pass soil sampling (400m x 80m) is also over a prospective area of granitic intrusions and major structures in the northern portion of the licence area (Figure 1).

Further geological mapping and rock chip sampling will be conducted in conjunction with the soil sampling.

Field work will resume at O'Phlay as soon as practicable – most likely in November 2024.

[12] Unity News Release 18 August 2023: Broad Zones of Stockwork Gold Mineralisation Located at O'Phlay

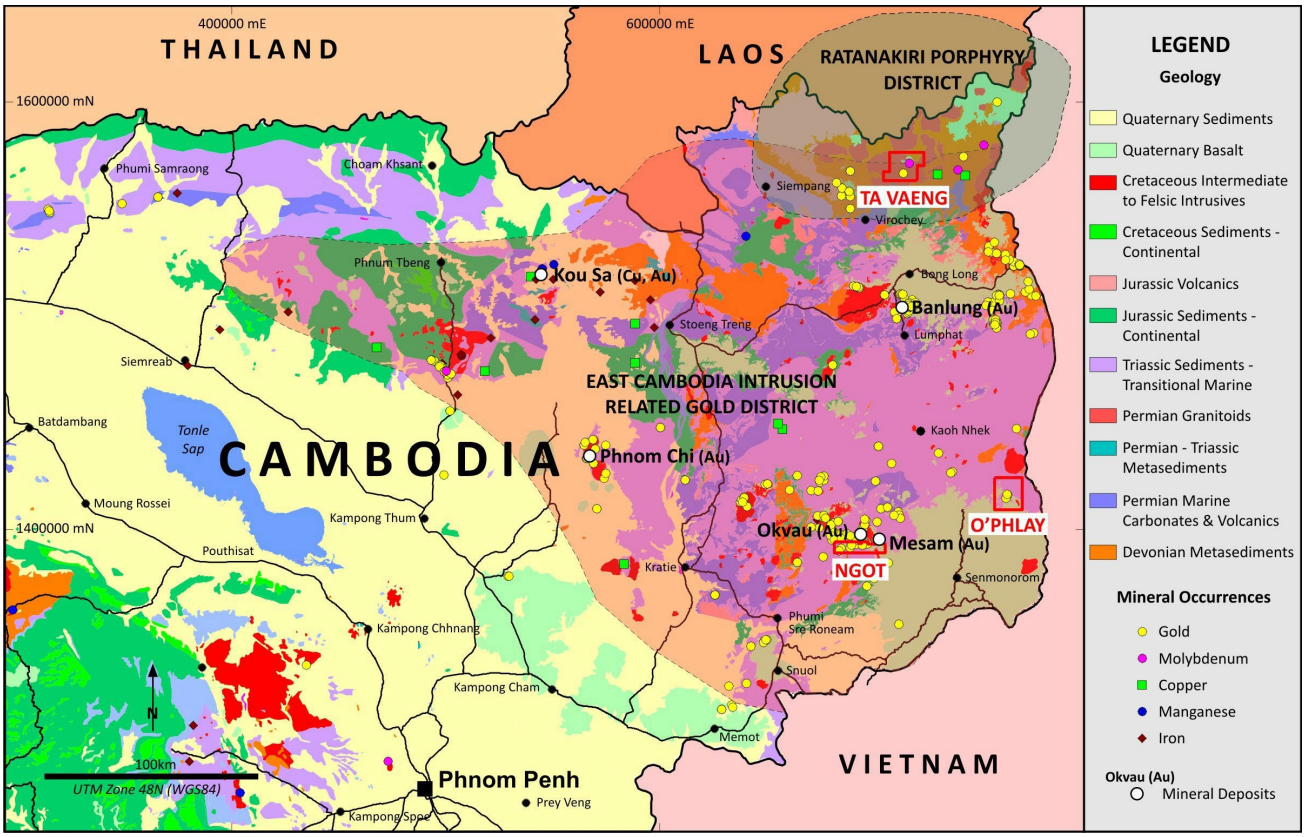

Figure 4. *Location and geological setting of Unity's gold and copper-gold projects in Cambodia.*

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Contact Details

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About Unity

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

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

Unity is planning an IPO and to list on the ASX in Q4/CY2024.

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

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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Table 1: Rock Chip Sample Results

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
103266	762788	1415779	Diorite outcrop, light grey, clay-silica altered.	Regional	0.005	-0.2	2	-2	-2	3	4	4
103267	762158	1415705	Quartz vein float, massive, in creek with diorite outcrop, limonite on fractures.	Regional	1.4	0.4	8	74	-2	2	4	-2
103268	762470	1416105	Quartz vein fragments around diorite, massive, limonite on fractures.	Regional	0.03	0.2	345	-2	-2	3	6	-2
103269	762535	1416494	Quartz vein outcrop, 10 cm wide, white, bucky, flat lying, hosted in siltstone exposed in Vietnamese mine workings.	Camp	0.05	-0.2	524	-2	-2	2	7	5
103270	762537	1416495	2 flat-lying 10cm wide bucky quartz veins with 80cm of siltstone in-between, outcrop (1m composite sample). Exposed in Vietnamese mine workings.	Camp	0.01	-0.2	29	-2	-2	15	17	43
103271	762528	1416406	Quartz vein hosted in siltstone, 2cm wide, chlorite-sericite altered walls, outcropping and close to shallow pits, galena-arsenopyrite-pyrite fracture infill.	Toulsrolaov	6.9	322	130500	1325	695	29	15100	6
103272	762455	1414473	Quartz wash from hillslope, mixed quartz floats, hematite on fractures in an area of outcropping diorite.	Regional	0.02	-0.2	117	2	2	4	18	3
103273	762064	1414496	Massive, outcropping, arsenopyrite-minor quartz vein hosted in diorite, 1m wide, on south lip of 2m x 2m shaft. Vein dips 75° towards 350°. Shaft (water filled) lies within 30m long x 25m wide x 3-10m deep pit (into side of hill)	Small Creek	10.65	14.6	317000	302	127	105	290	27
103315	762122	1414603	Vein quartz-chlorite-arsenopyrite-scorodite (3-5cm wide). Green. Float on mullock dump next to old mine workings in area of outcropping diorite.	Small Creek	7.39	12.7	109000	83	76	7	358	12
103316	762118	1414602	Vein quartz-chlorite-arsenopyrite-scorodite-galena (2cm wide). Weathered. Green and grey. Float on mullock dump next to old mine workings in an area of outcropping diorite.	Small Creek	15.6	26.2	163500	255	109	16	666	10
103317	762086	1414498	Vein quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite. Fresh to weathered. Float on mullock dump next to old mine workings in an area of outcropping diorite.	Small Creek	6.15	10.8	171000	161	75	2000	477	24
103318	762063	1414485	White clay alteration zone, 15-50cm wide, containing small quartz stringer veins. On contact between weathered saprolitic (argillised) diorite and siltstone to west. Fault contact. Contact dips 60° towards 278°. Next to old mine trench.	Small Creek	0.13	1.9	181	6	2	191	26	17
103319	761955	1414401	Vein quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite (fresh). Float on mullock dump next to old mine workings in an area of outcropping weathered siltstone.	Small Creek	0.96	57.3	21500	142	59	46	3490	16

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
103320	761854	1414426	Vein quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite. Fresh to weathered. Massive to laminated. Float on mullock dump next to old mine trench, extending east-west (100m long), in outcropping diorite.	Small Creek	2.41	5.6	17950	19	18	20	176	18
103321	761828	1414265	Vein quartz-chlorite-arsenopyrite-pyrite. Float. Next to shallow trench in siltstone. Float on dump. Sporadic vein quartz float in the area.	Small Creek	37.1	106	93600	1085	122	24	5000	206
103322	761858	1414284	Vein quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite. Within weathered soft weathered saprolitic (argillised) diorite. Mullock dump float, source uncertain.	Small Creek	1.95	8.1	8880	213	23	5	286	4
103323	761816	1416282	Grey brown soil clay dump sourced from neighbouring large east-west oriented open pit in diorite.	Toulsrolaov	0.04	-0.2	120	2	-2	31	9	54
103324	761895	1416306	Orange deeply weathered argillic (saprolite) diorite outcrop with anastomosing flat-lying quartz + clay veins (stockwork). 0.5-1cm wide. 1.5m deep soil on top.	Toulsrolaov	0.04	1	295	2	6	136	1355	569
103325	762749	1416124	Vein quartz (limonite, hematite). White cockade quartz. Very minor limonite and hematite staining. Located on mullock dump next to pit. Within weathered saprolitic (argillised) diorite.	Camp	0.06	2.4	611	13	7	20	75	6
103326	762749	1416125	Sulphide-rich rock arsenopyrite-pyrite. Black to metallic yellow. Dull black when not broken. Rare - only two pieces found on mullock dump next to pit. Within weathered saprolitic (argillised) diorite.	Camp	0.11	4.6	2760	12	26	2960	40	48
103327	762729	1416141	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite. Massive. White vein quartz with red brown hematite and yellow limonite fracture surfaces. Outcrop on pit wall. 0.5-1.5m wide. Strike E-W (pit wall to wall) sub-vertical. Fracture surface dips 75° towards 237°. Part of larger vein quartz stockwork system within weathered saprolitic (argillised) diorite.	Camp	0.25	0.8	462	-2	2	28	11	2

Notes on the colour-shading of anomalous geochemical results:

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The sampling described in this report refers to rock chip sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. Rock chip samples are random (grab) samples and channel samples (~1 to 2m intervals) taken of mineralised material (generally quartz and sulphide veins or disseminated sulphides) in surface outcrop, surface float or in shallow artisanal mine workings. • Sample size is nominally 2 to 3 kilograms. • Samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh where entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU21) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL21). A 100g pulp split was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA26). Any fire assays over 30,000ppb gold are check assayed via gravimetric analysis (AU-GRA22). A second 100g pulp split was sent ALS laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP61 & ME-MS62).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable for rock chip sampling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable for rock chip sampling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• None of these samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Each rock chip sample was briefly described in a qualitative fashion by the geologist when it was collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were transported by road to ALS Laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, all samples were weighed, dried, crushed and pulverised to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing -75 µm. • Unity has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch. • Sampling is carried out in accordance with Unity's protocols as per industry best practice. Given the early-stage reconnaissance nature of the rock chip sampling. No standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity with the rock chip samples. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The rock chip samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh where entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU21) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL21). A 100g pulp split was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA26). Any fire assays over 30,000ppb gold are check assayed via gravimetric analysis (AU-GRA22). A second 100g pulp split was sent ALS laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP61 & ME-MS62). The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and are of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Technical Director. • Primary field data is collected by Unity's geologists by GPS and field notebooks. This data is compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's geologists. • The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No down-hole surveys were completed. The location of each rock chip sample location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. • Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N. • For rock chips, Sample locations were recorded by hand held GPS with a positional accuracy of approximately +/- 5 metres.
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.*	• Rock chip samples are composed of 10 to 20 randomly selected fragments as deemed appropriate by Unity's geologists. • None of the rock chip samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation. • There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable for rock chip sampling. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no external audit or review of the Company's techniques or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. • No result aggregation has been conducted. • Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the channel rock chip samples were collected in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to main body of this report.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The sampling described in this report refers to soil sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. Soil samples were collected on a 400m x 80m grid spacing. Samples were collected by hand from the "B" soil horizon from between 5cm – 30cm below surface, dried and sieved to -2mm. • Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity as a reference. • The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). • A 100g pulp split from the soil samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable for soil sampling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable for soil sampling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• None of these samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Each soil sample was briefly described in a qualitative fashion by the geologist when it was collected.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *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*	• Samples were transported by road to ALS Laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*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.*	laboratory, all samples were pulverised to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing -75 µm. • Unity has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch. • Sampling is carried out in accordance with Unity's protocols as per industry best practice. Given the early-stage reconnaissance nature of the rock chip sampling. No standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity with the rock chip samples. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity as a reference. • The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). • A 100g pulp split from the soil samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. • Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF (Olympus Vanta M series handheld XRF analyser). The instrument is re-calibrated every 50 samples. • The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and are of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Duplicate samples (1 in 50 samples) were inserted by Unity with the soil samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director. • Primary field data is collected by Unity's geologists by GPS and field notebooks. This data is compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No down-hole surveys were completed. The location of each soil sample location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. • Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Soil samples were collected on a 400m x 80m grid spacing. • There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable for soil sampling. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no external audit or review of the Company's techniques or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

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*	• No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. • No result aggregation has been conducted. • Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established or interpreted and the soil and channel rock chip samples were collected in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to main body of this report.