

## Extensive Gold Target Areas Outlined at Ngot in Cambodia

### Key Points:

- Multiple, major gold-in-soil anomalies have been delineated in the Ngot licence. These anomalies have a **cumulative strike length of more than 15km**.
- Areas of gold-in-soil anomalism are also strongly anomalous in arsenic and other elements associated with the **intrusion-related gold (IRG) style of mineralisation**.
- Gold-in-soil anomalies generally lie within a number of distinct NNE trending structural corridors, **two of which extend from operating gold mines** (Okvau and Mesam).
- Priority target areas for follow-up exploration at Ngot now include:
  - **Ngot Central Prospect:** strong 2km x 1km gold-in-soil anomaly associated gold-bearing stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation hosted within a diorite intrusion. New rock chip samples returned up to **14.9g/t & 9.3g/t gold**.
  - **Ngot NE Prospect:** coherent 2km x 0.7km gold-in-soil anomaly associated with an area of quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation that extends directly across the licence boundary from the +100,000ozpa<sup>1</sup> Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources (ASX:EMR).
  - **Phnom Srolao Prospect:** stacked gold-in-soil anomalies, each extending over 1km and associated with sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite veins with high-grade gold. New rock chip samples returned up to **18.1g/t gold, 8.5g/t & 7.9g/t gold**.
  - **Mesam South Prospect:** sheeted quartz-pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins sitting within a gold-in-soil anomaly that extends from the Mesam Gold Mine for at least 1.4km into the Ngot licence. New rock chip samples returned up to **9.4g/t & 7.1g/t gold**.
- Additional areas of highly anomalous gold-in-soil (for example, one area with **5,910ppb (5.9g/t) & 3,060ppb (3.1g/t) gold**) discovered outside these priority target areas require follow-up.
- Infill soil sampling program to further define the target areas is underway.

**Unity's Managing Director, Craig Mackay said:** "Unity is excited about the outcome of the first systematic geochemical and geological sampling ever conducted in the Ngot licence. We have confirmed the existence of multiple, sizable and coherent areas of anomalous gold-in-soil. Within these anomalies we are locating outcropping primary mineralisation with high gold grades."

"We now have a number of exceptional target areas on which we can focus the next phase of our exploration at Ngot and we have all the ingredients for an intrusion-related gold (IRG) discovery similar to that at the +1.1Moz<sup>2</sup> Okvau Gold Mine, which lies only 2.5km away."

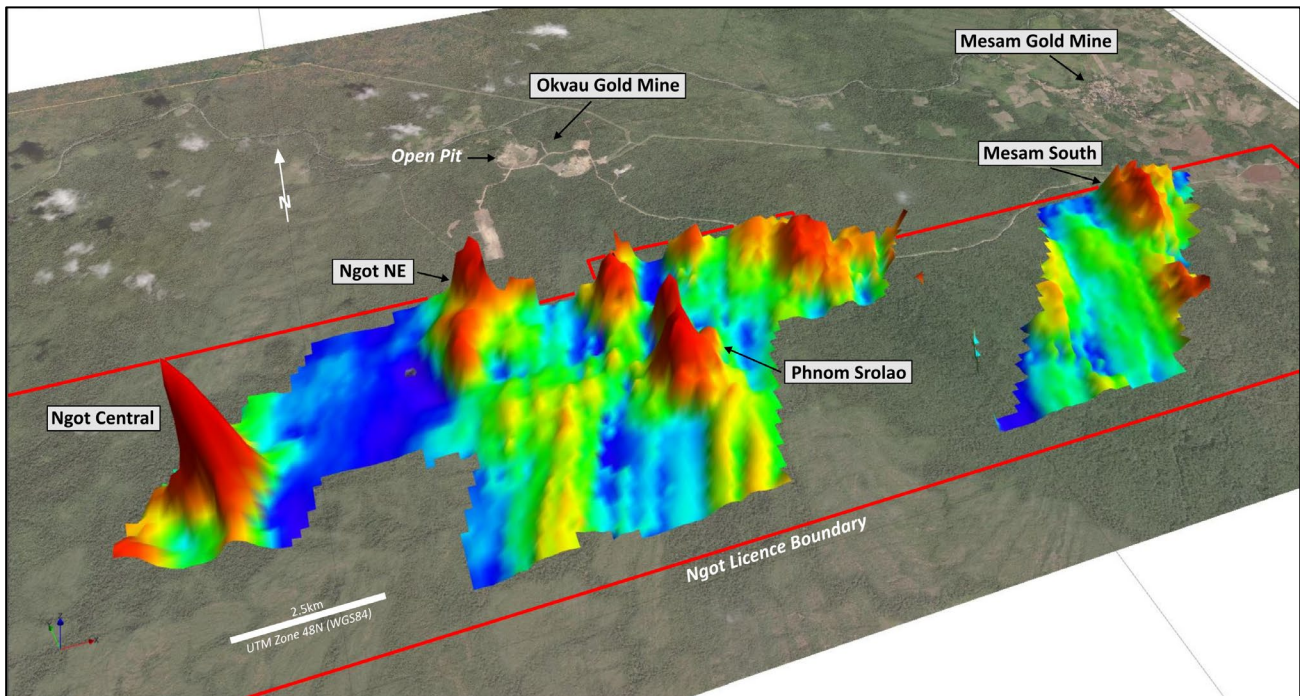
"Outside these current large gold-in-soil anomalies other areas of interest are emerging. Our geologists are mapping much more prospective diorite throughout Ngot and the gold mineralisation

<sup>1</sup> Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 30 January 2024

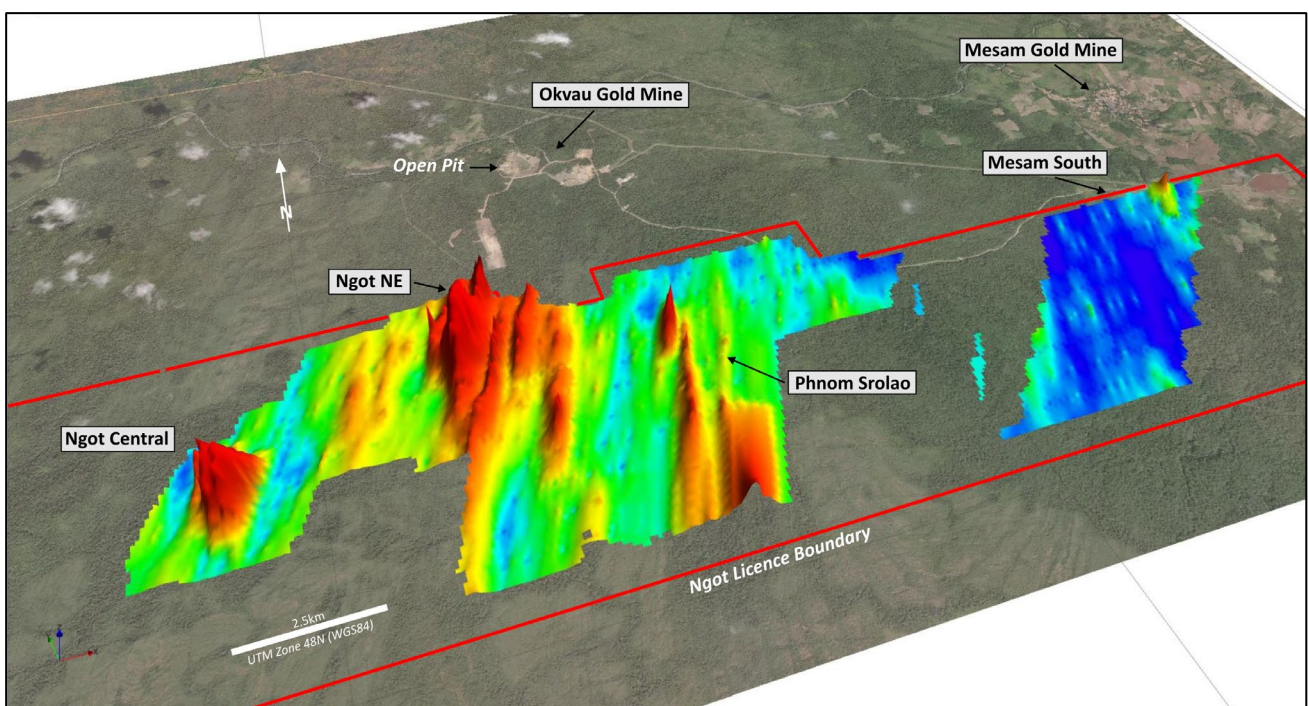
<sup>2</sup> Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 1 May 2017 (Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 17.68Mt @ 2.01g/t gold for 1,141,000 oz gold)

is more widespread than we were expecting. We have other areas of highly anomalous geochemistry, such as 5.9g/t gold in soil on a major structure, that we are yet to follow-up.”

“We feel at this stage we are only just beginning to reveal the potential for significant mineralisation within the Ngot licence.”



**Figure 1.** 3D view of the new gold-in-soil results with prospect names from the Ngot licence on a satellite image (gold assays scaled up & capped at 100ppb). Areas in red >10ppb to 100ppb gold.



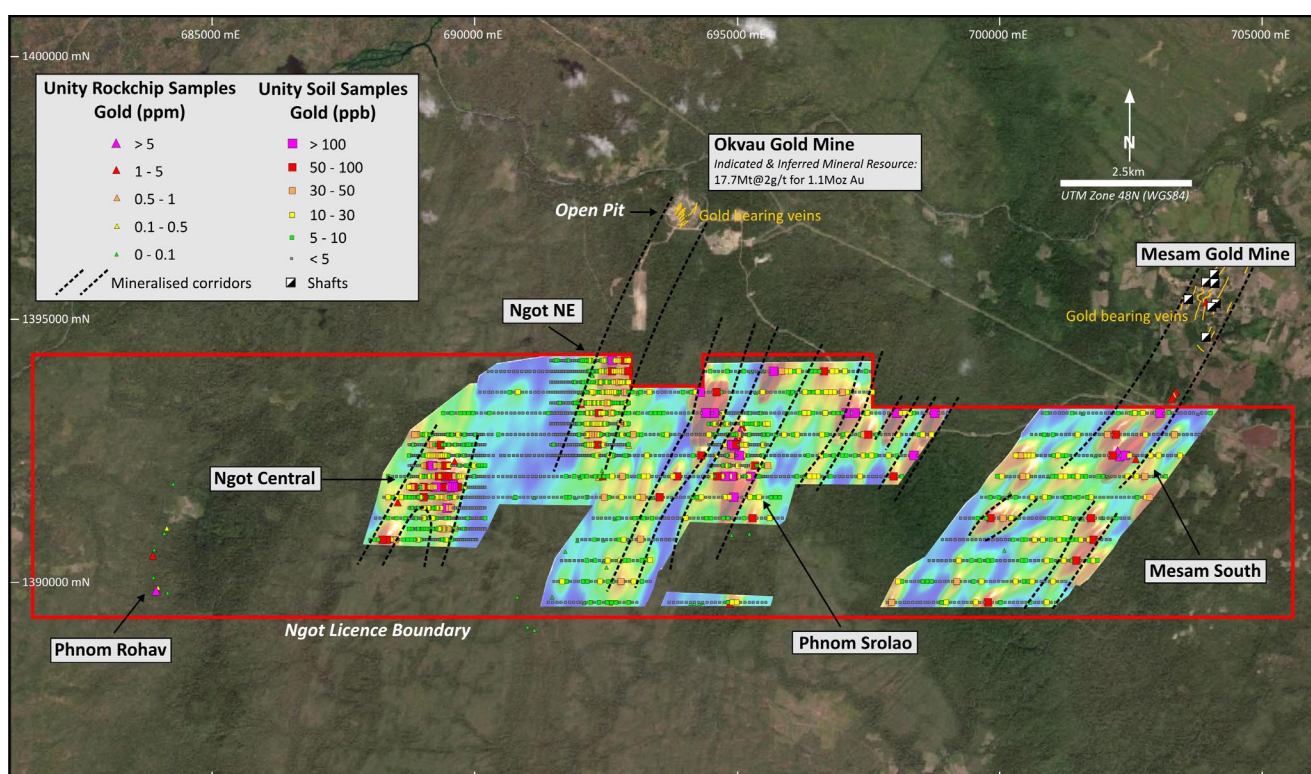
**Figure 2.** 3D view of the new arsenic-in-soil results from the Ngot licence on a satellite image (arsenic assays scaled up & capped at 100ppm). Areas in red >10ppm to 100ppm arsenic. Arsenic anomalies are generally coincident with gold anomalies reflective of the association of gold mineralisation with arsenopyrite, except at Mesam South where the sulphide mineralisation is dominated by pyrrhotite-pyrite ( $\pm$  chalcopyrite) rather than arsenopyrite.

**Unity Energy & Resources (“Unity”, or the “Company”)** is pleased to announce the results from a major soil sampling and geological mapping/rock chip sampling program conducted at its Ngot Gold Project (**Ngot**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia.

The soil sampling is the first systematic exploration ever conducted within the Ngot licence area. A total of 2,096 soil samples were collected on either a 400m x 80m or a 200m x 40m grid spacing (the closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation). Samples were submitted to ALS Global (ALS) for gold analysis. Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity using a portable XRF.

During the geological mapping, a total of 144 rock chip samples were also collected. Samples were submitted to ALS for gold and multi-element analysis.

Details on the soil and rock chip sampling and assaying procedures are outlined in Appendix 1. 3D views of the gold and arsenic soil sample results are provided as Figures 1 & 2. The soil sample locations are depicted in Figure 3. Details on rock chip samples that returned results >0.1g/t gold are summarised in Table 1. The soil sample and rock chip sample results are discussed below.



**Figure 3.** Ngot licence – new soil & rock chip sample locations and prospect names on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results.

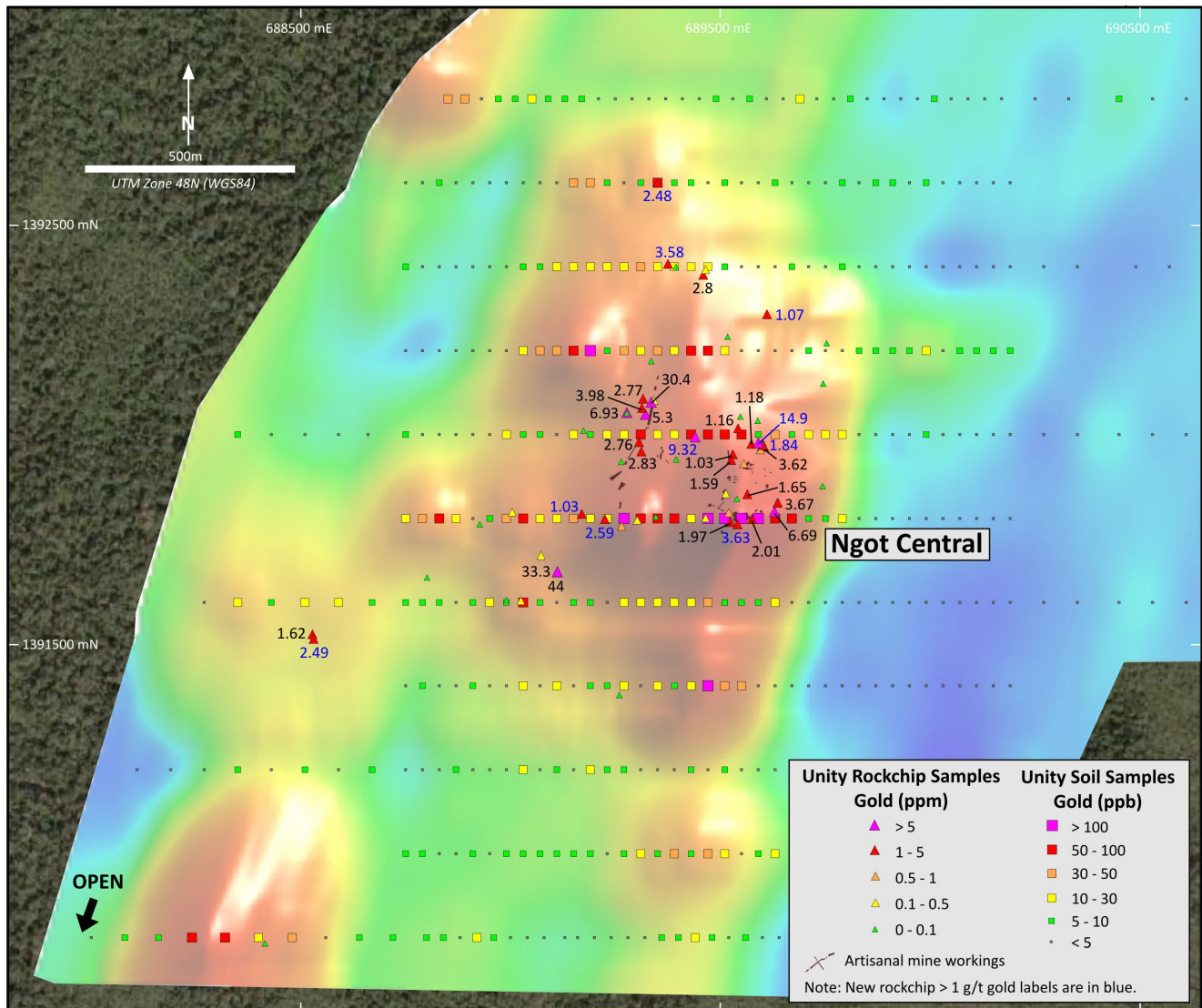
### Ngot Central Prospect

The Ngot Central Prospect lies 6km SW of Emerald Resources’ (Emerald) Okvau Gold Mine (Figure 3). At Ngot Central, multiple zones of primary gold mineralisation associated with quartz ± arsenopyrite veins have been located within a 2.5km x 1.3km diorite intrusion.

Most of this mineralisation was found in and around historical artisanal mine pits or mullock dumps. Soil samples were collected on a 200m x 40m grid spacing over the prospect area. The sampling outlined a north-south-trending gold anomaly (>10ppb) that is **2km long** and up to **1km in width**

(Figure 4). Peak assays from soils within the anomaly include: **472 ppb, 365ppb, 294ppb, 253ppb gold**. The gold-in-soil anomaly is coincident with a strong arsenic-in-soil anomaly (>10ppm, maximum 1,205ppm) and it remains open to the west, southwest and to the northwest.

Unity mapped the artisanal mine workings at Ngot Central and collected additional rock chip samples of the primary gold mineralisation. Assays up to **14.9g/t, 9.32g/t, 3.63g/t & 3.58g/t gold** were obtained (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** Ngot Central Prospect area – soil and rock chip gold results on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results.

## Ngot NE Prospect

The Ngot NE (northeast) Prospect lies within the Okvau Mine Trend which extends for approximately **7.1km** through Unity's licence and then 2.5km NNE to Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine (Figure 3). The northern end of the prospect area abuts Emerald's Okvau mining licence.

Multiple zones of primary gold mineralisation associated with quartz & arsenopyrite veins and vein breccias have been found associated with a diorite intrusion and with sediments along the intrusive contact (Photos 1 & 2).

Soil samples were largely collected on a 200m x 40m grid spacing over the prospect area. The sampling outlined a highly coherent NNE-trending gold-in-soil anomaly (>10ppb) that is **2km long** and **700m in width** with a peak gold assay of **1,000ppb** (Figure 5). The gold-in-soil anomaly remains open to the north where it continues into Emerald's mining licence and heads towards the Okvau open pit. The gold-in-soil anomaly is coincident with an arsenic-in-soil anomaly (>10ppm, maximum 763ppm).

Additional rock chip sampling of the primary gold mineralisation in this area returned best results of **2.2g/t & 1.6g/t gold** (Figure 5). The mineralisation also returned highly anomalous arsenic and bismuth assays (Table 1).



**Photos 1 & 2.** Mineralisation located at the Ngot NE Prospect (adjacent to the Okvau Mine licence boundary). The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-arsenopyrite veins and vein breccias hosted in both diorite and sediments.

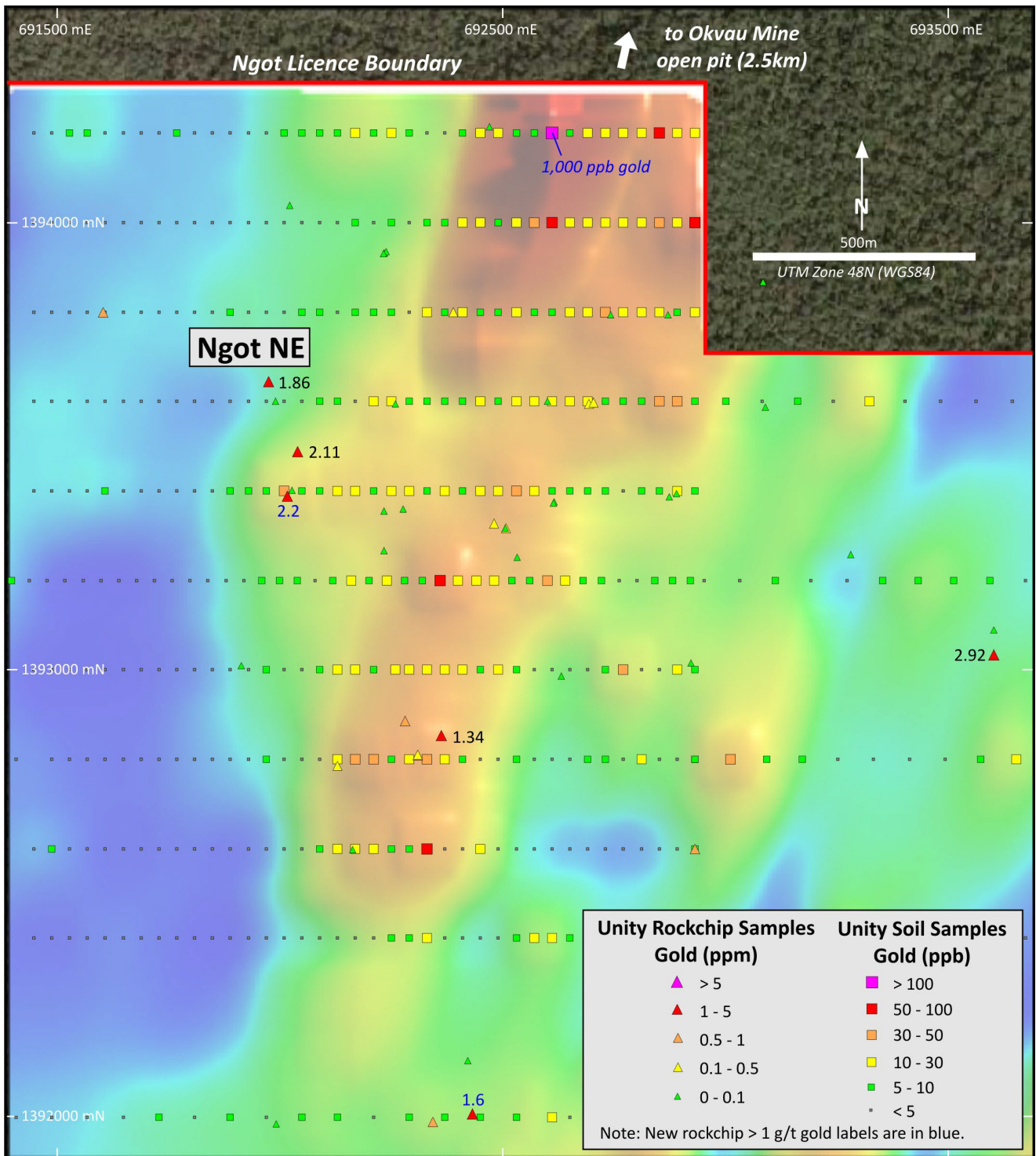
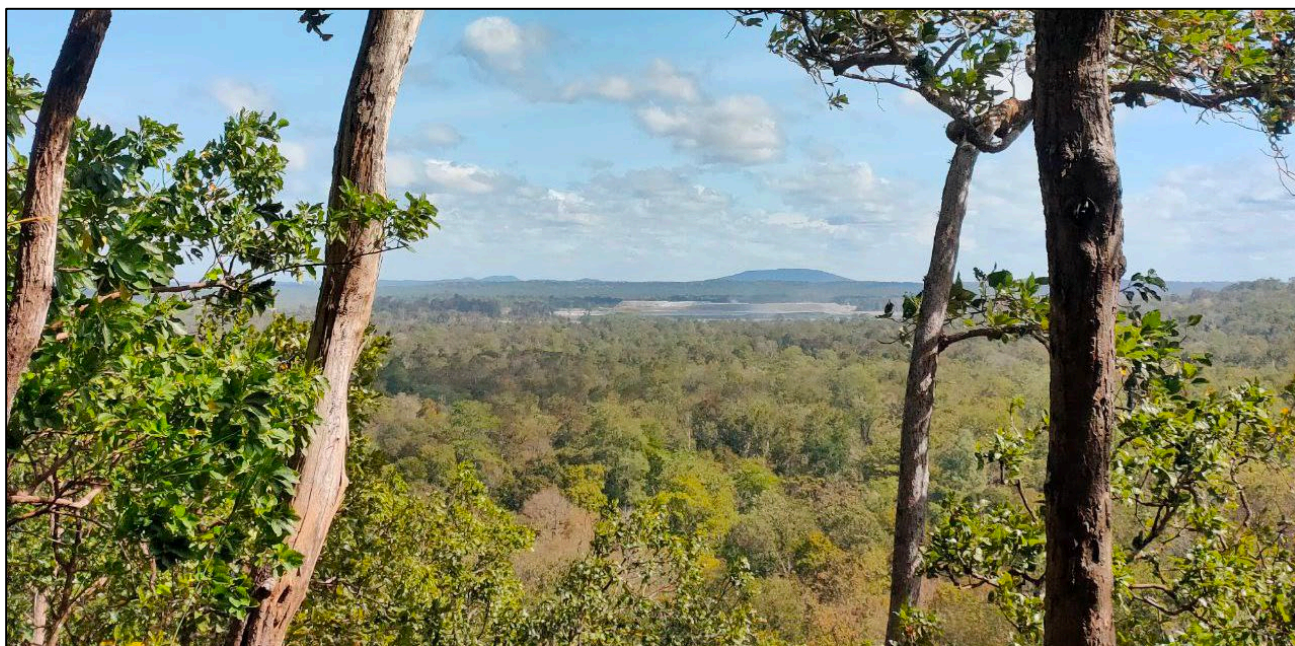


Figure 5. Ngot NE Prospect area – soil and rock chip gold results on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results.



**Photo 3.** Looking north towards Emerald’s Okvau Gold Mine which is located 2.5km from the Ngot licence. This photograph was taken from a hill at the Ngot NE Prospect where outcropping, gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation has been located.

### Phnom Srolao Prospect

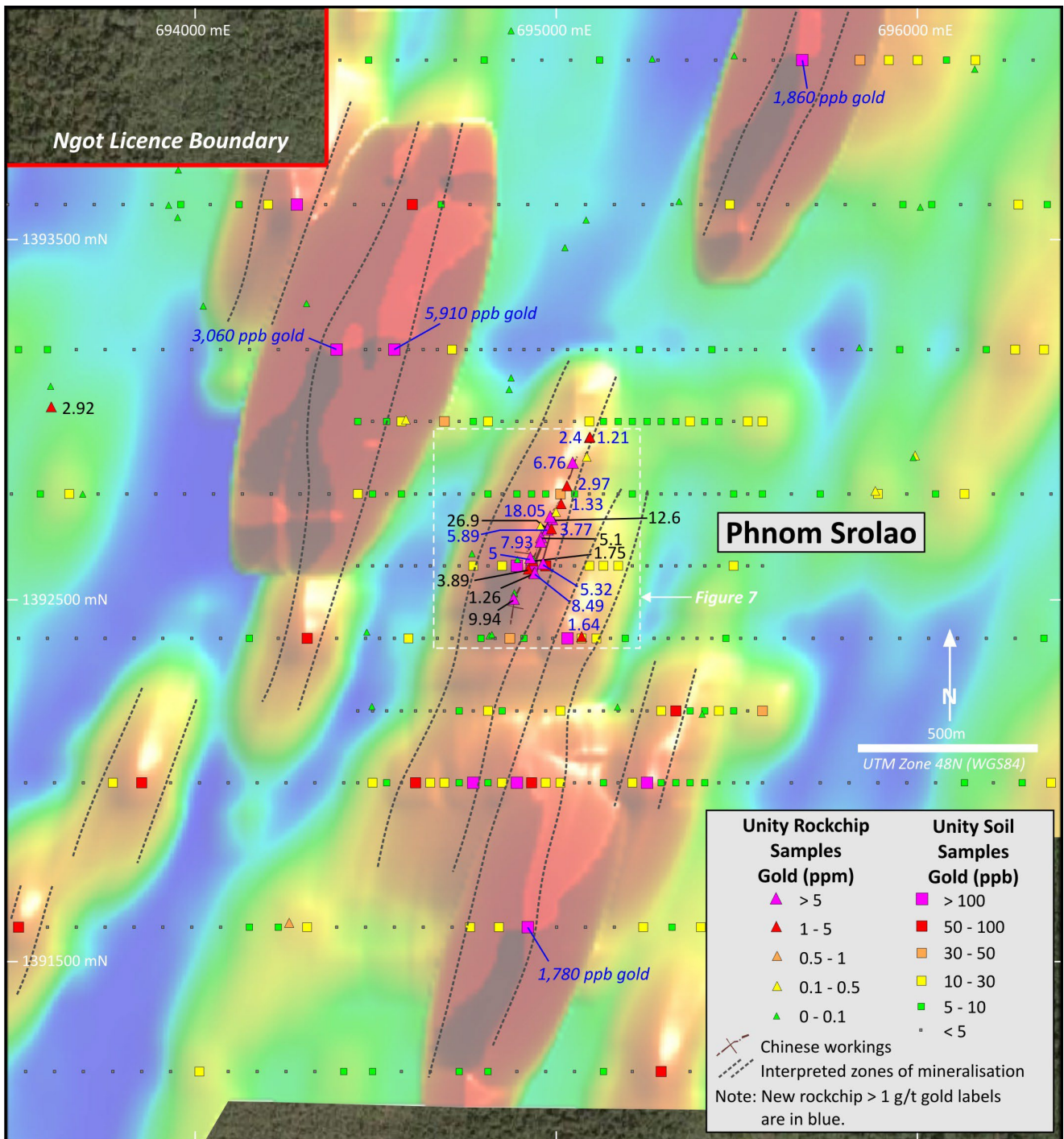
In the centre of the Ngot licence a zone of NNE-trending, gold-bearing, sheeted quartz – arsenopyrite veins have been mapped by Unity at the Phnom Srolao Prospect (Figure 3). The mineralisation is hosted in sediments and the area is the current focus of artisanal mining of primary mineralisation at Ngot. A series of historical Chinese costeans and pits can be found in the area. According to the local villagers, a Chinese company had intended to commence gold mining and processing but were removed by the government authorities as they were operating illegally.

Soil samples were largely collected on a 200m x 40m grid spacing over the larger prospect area. The sampling identified a series of stacked, NNE-trending, coincident gold (>10ppb) & arsenic-in-soil anomalies (>10ppm arsenic), each extending over 1km and associated with sheeted gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins (Figure 6). Peak assays from the soil sampling include: **675ppb, 152ppb, 147ppb & 139ppb gold & 7,578ppm arsenic.**

Outcropping sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation is well exposed in Chinese & current artisanal workings in the central gold-in-soil anomaly. These workings lie along a number of parallel zones of mineralisation within an 80m-wide corridor, which extends over 600m and remains open to the NNE & SSW (Figure 7). Individual sheeted veins exposed in the workings range in thickness from 20cm – 50cm. Unity’s rock chip sampling along the workings has consistently returned high gold grades. Previous Unity rock chip samples from this area returned up to **26.9g/t gold & 9.9g/t gold<sup>3</sup>.** New rock chip samples returned up to **18.1g/t gold, 8.5g/t & 7.9g/t gold.**

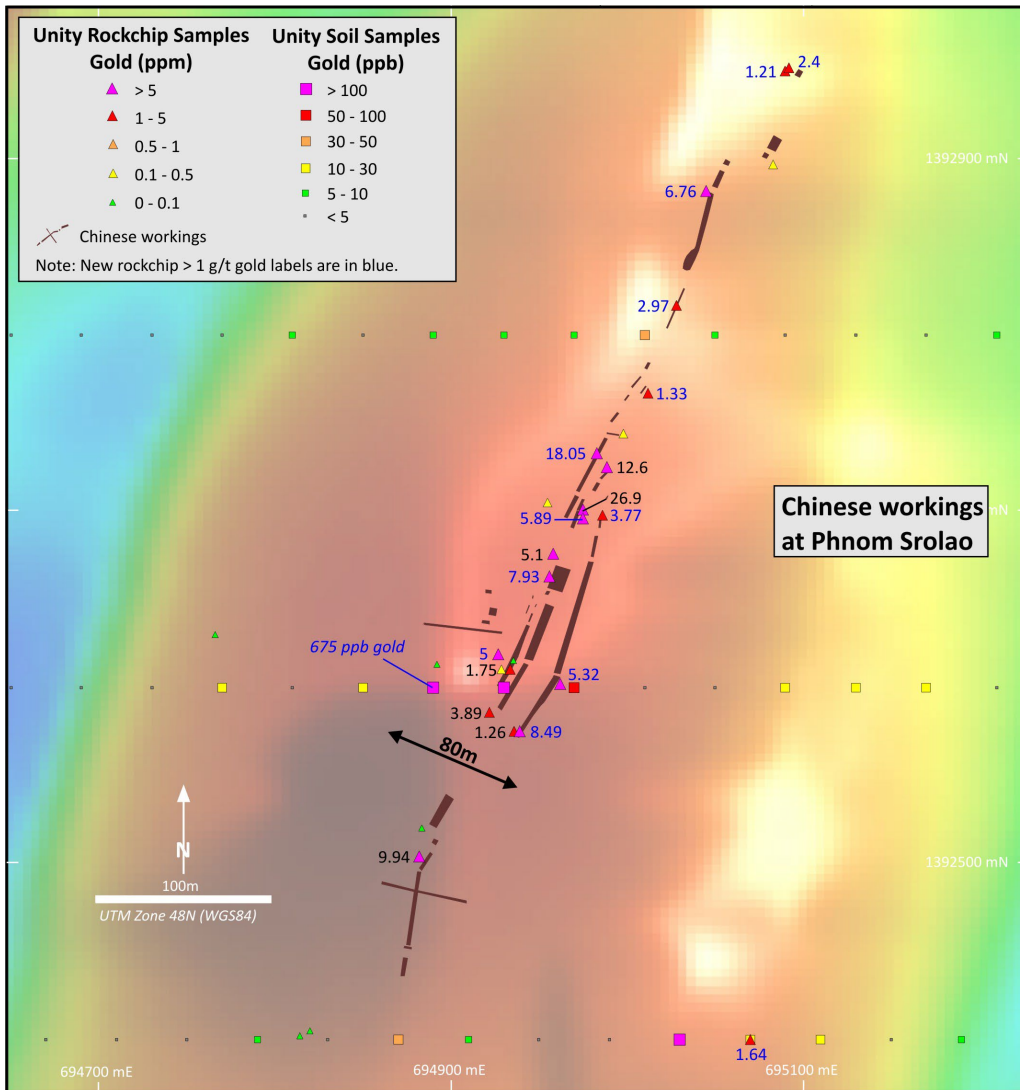
The mineralisation also returned highly anomalous arsenic and bismuth assays (Table 1).

<sup>3</sup> Unity News Release 5 February 2024



**Figure 6.** Phnom Srolao Prospect area – soil and rock chip gold results on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results.





**Figure 7.** Area of Chinese workings at the Phnom Srolao Prospect (this insert location is depicted on Figure 6). Soil and rock chip gold results on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results.

### Mesam South Prospect

At the Mesam Gold Mine, 1.8km NE of the Ngot licence, a series of high-grade, gold-bearing, quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite veins hosted in a diorite intrusion are being exploited by a Chinese company. Mining is being conducted underground and is focussed on 7 – 8 of the thicker (generally 1m – 3m wide) sheeted (parallel) veins that lie within a 1km wide corridor (“Mesam Mine Corridor”) (Figures 3 & 8).

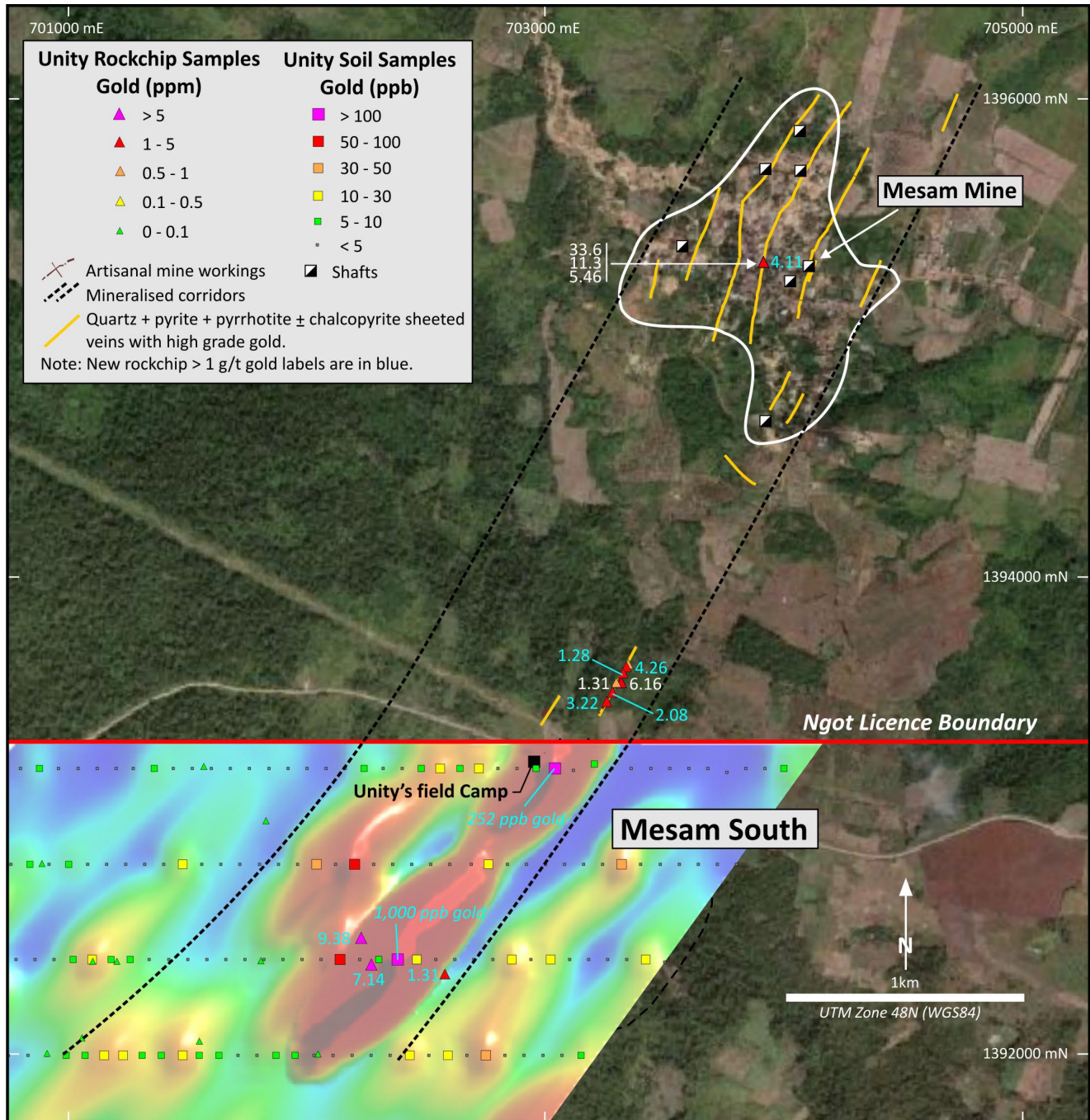
The gold-bearing veins at the Mesam Mine extend into the Mesam South Prospect in the northeastern portion of the Ngot licence.

Soil samples were largely collected on a 400m x 80m grid spacing over the prospect area and outlined a >10ppb gold anomaly that is **1.6km long** (extending SW from the Ngot & Mesam Mine licence boundary) and up to **0.5km in width** (Figure 8). Peak gold assays from the soil sampling include: **1,000ppb & 252ppb**.

Unity’s previous rock chip samples from the mine returned assays up to **33.6g/t gold**. A sample collected from an NE-SW-trending vein in the artisanal mine workings just north of the Ngot licence

boundary returned **6.2g/t gold, 202g/t silver, 1.3% copper & 680g/t bismuth**<sup>4</sup>.

New rock chip samples that returned **9.4g/t & 7.1g/t gold** were collected on similar mineralisation about 1.4km along strike from the workings just north of the Ngot licence (this suggests there is about 1.2km of prospective strike within the Ngot licence for Unity to explore).



**Figure 8.** Mesam South Prospect area – soil and rock chip gold results on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results and a satellite image outside the Ngot licence.

<sup>4</sup> Unity News Release 5 February 2024

## Additional Target Areas

A number of additional areas with highly anomalous gold results were located outside the present priority target areas and require follow-up. These areas include:

- 1km NNE of Phnom Srolao Prospect: near the licence boundary with Emerald. Up to **1,860ppb (1.86g/t) gold** in soil samples and just south of an area where Emerald have conducted recent exploration drilling (Figure 6).
- 600m NW of Phnom Srolao Prospect: broad area of gold-in-soil anomalism with assays up to **5,910ppb (5.9g/t) & 3,060ppb (3.1g/t) gold** that seem to be related to a regional NNE-trending structure (Figure 6). These are the highest gold assays obtained in Unity's soil sampling program.
- 1.8km ENE from Phnom Srolao Prospect: broad zones of gold-in-soil anomalism with assays up to **1,000ppb, 268ppb & 117ppb gold** (Figure 3). Rock chip sample results up to **4.9g/t & 1.72g/t gold**.
- Western 1/4 of the Ngot licence: this area has not been covered by soil sampling to date and is highly prospective for gold mineralisation. Geological mapping and rock chip sampling by Unity has located both hard rock and alluvial gold mine workings, some of them active. Rock chip samples up to **10.1g/t gold** were obtained from quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena veins exposed in hard rock artisanal mine workings at the Phnom Rohav Prospect (Figure 3).



Photos 4 & 5. Soil sampling at Ngot (LHS) & Unity's field team at Ngot (RHS).

## Forward Program

### Ngot licence

An infill soil sampling program (100m x 40m grid) has commenced at Ngot in the priority target areas. The program is designed to further define the target areas to allow Unity to plan future trenching and/or drilling.

Infill soil sampling (200m x 40m) is planned for the additional target areas.

First pass soil sampling (400m x 80m) is planned for the western portion of the Ngot licence area.

Geological mapping and rock chip sampling follow-up on the new target areas is also underway.

### ***O'Phlay licence***

First pass soil sampling (200m x 40m grid) is planned to commence in the O'Phlay licence (Figure 10) in coming months.

### **Regional Update**

Emerald Resources (ASX:EMR) operates its 100% owned Okvau Gold Mine which lies 2.5km north of the Ngot licence. The Emerald mining licence boundary directly lies adjacent to the northern Ngot licence boundary (Figures 3 & 9).

Okvau continues to be one of the best performing and lowest cost gold mines for a company listed on the ASX and during the December 2023 Quarter Emerald's market capitalisation exceeded A\$2 billion for the first time. During the December 2023 Quarter, gold production of 29.2koz at an All-In Sustaining costs (AISC) of US\$799/oz was reported for Okvau, which was at the upper end of their guidance of 25koz - 30koz per quarter<sup>5</sup>.

During the December 2023 Quarter, Emerald continued to progress its strategy of delineating satellite gold deposits that can potentially be processed at Okvau. It announced a Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource for the Memot Project of 8Mt at 1.84g/t gold for 470,000oz which is located 100km southwest of Okvau (95km southwest of the Ngot licence)<sup>6</sup>. Emerald also announced plans to commence a 4,200m infill drilling program on their Preak Klong licence (Preak Klong NW, Gossan and Big Pit prospects) in early 2024 to increase the current drill density to potentially enable a resource estimation later in 2024 (Figure 9). These prospects are located within 15km of the Okvau Gold Mine. The Preak Klong licence lies directly adjacent to the southern boundary of the Ngot licence.

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<sup>5</sup> Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 30 January 2024

<sup>6</sup> Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 21 December 2023

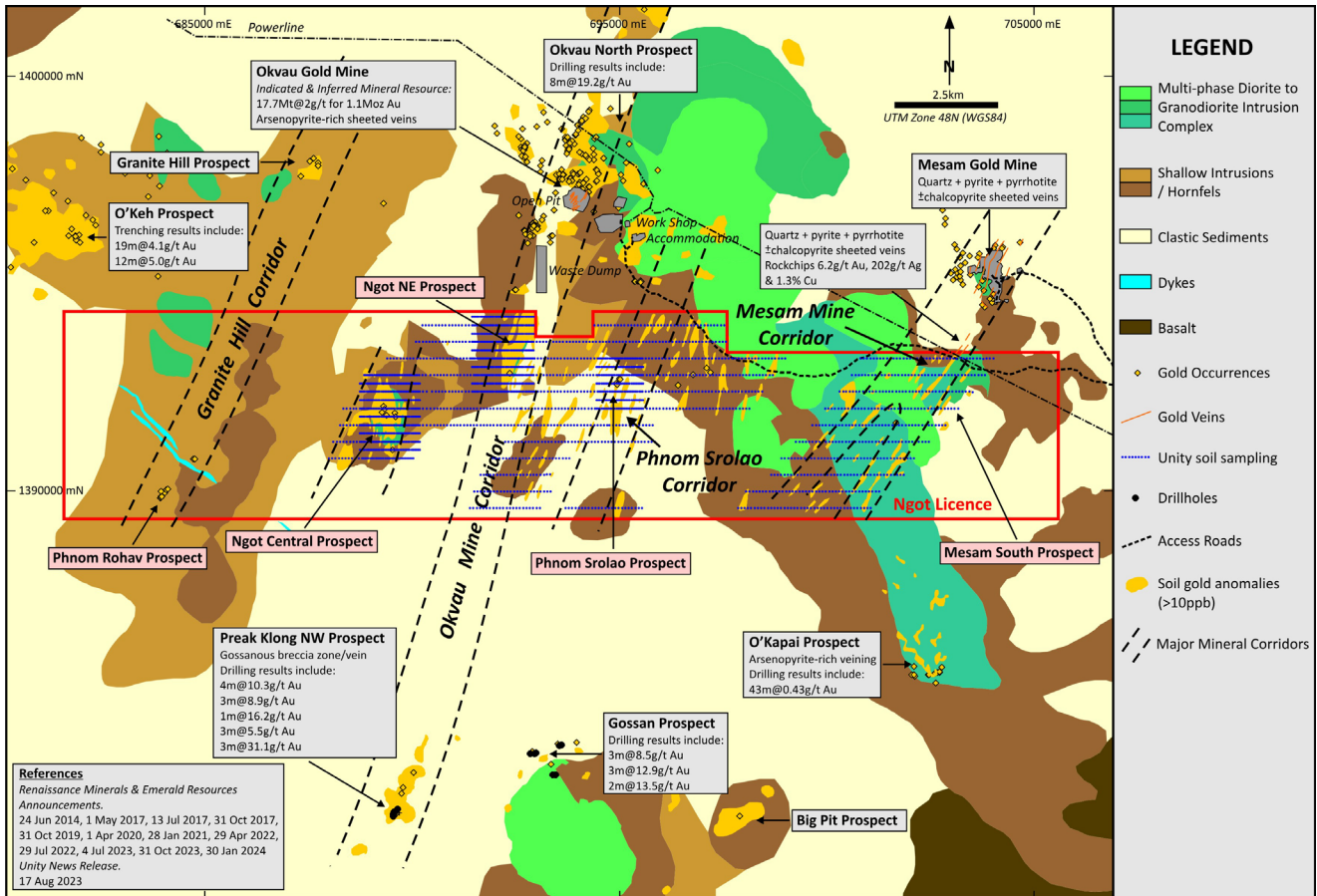
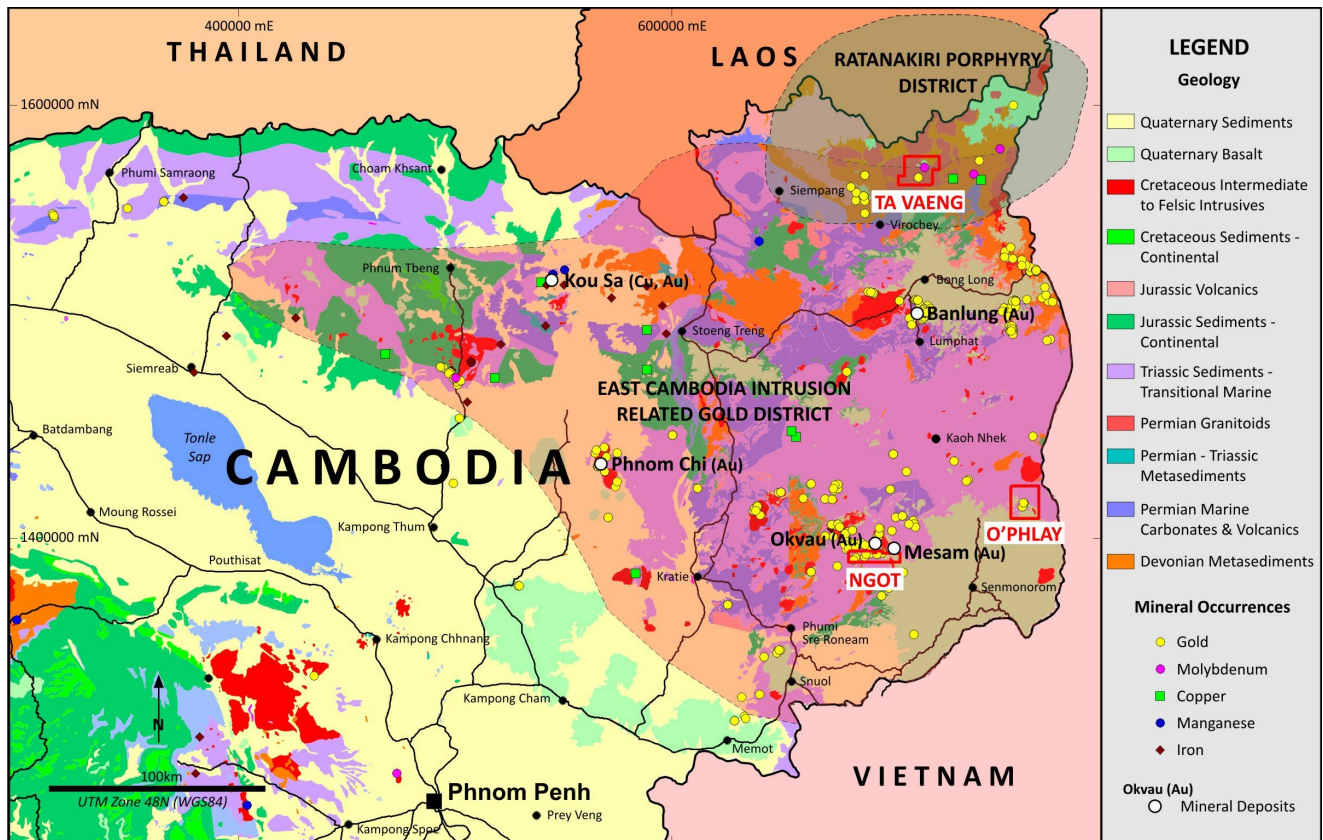


Figure 9. Ngot licence - regional geological setting



**Figure 10.** Location and geological setting of Unity’s gold and copper-gold projects in Cambodia. Ngot and O’Phlay are granted exploration licences. Ta Vaeng is an exploration licence application.

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## Contact Details

For further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

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## About Unity

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

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

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

For more information, please visit [www.unityenergy.com.au](http://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 (>0.1g/t gold)**

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
103001	703347	1393636	Quartzite with disseminated goethite spots and blebs after sulphides (+galena). Float next to creek. Small pit on creek bank.	Mesam South	0.9	22.5	87	35	149	1965
103002	703341	1393627	Quartz-goethite-galena vein. Weathered sulphides. Float next to creek which has been excavated.	Mesam South	4.26	72.1	14	15	481	21900
103003	703328	1393599	Quartz-arsenopyrite-galena-pyrite vein 20cm wide in pit 20m long and 5m wide. Host weathered light grey siltstone with pervasive yellow brown limonite staining. Outcrop. 20m long by 5m wide pit on creek.	Mesam South	1.28	22.3	390	9	275	7240
103004	703299	1393561	Quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopryrite-galena vein. Weathered siltstone host? Float. Dump next (west) to pits 40m long and 6m wide.	Mesam South	0.79	11.6	135	9	113	397
103005	703282	1393520	Quartz-hematite-limonite (+galena) vein. 15cm wide. Edge of pit. Host weathered siltstone.	Mesam South	2.08	10.2	129	47	228	1345
103006	703258	1393481	Quartz-hematite-limonite (+galena) vein. Float at bottom of pit. Pit 60m long, 8m wide, 4-8m deep.	Mesam South	3.22	41.1	184	25	379	4000
103008	700151	1391641	Quartz-goethite-sulphide vein. Picked up scattered float next to creek. Bottom of hill. Diorite outcrop. Medium grained. Light grey. Not strongly veined.	Mesam South	0.27	3.1	-2	10	279	5
103012	689375	1392406	Quartz-hematite-limonite vein. Alluvial float on running stream bend. Follow up of previous gold sample.	Ngot Central	3.58	1.7	9	118	9	17
103013	689465	1392393	Quartz (+goethite) vein in flowing creek bed. Large float? Has not move far.	Ngot Central	0.32	1	7	-2	11	-2
103014	689611	1392286	Quartz-hematite vein. Very ferruginous. Float amongst diorite outcrop on south side of dry creek.	Ngot Central	1.07	1.1	355	47	528	14
103017	689601	1391975	Quartz-limonite vein.	Ngot Central	1.84	3.5	1585	5	92	95
103018	689556	1391930	Quartz vein float on side of small pit next to large pit. Artisanal mining infrastructure in vicinity.	Ngot Central	0.84	1	924	-2	39	6
103020	689541	1391785	Quartz-hematite-pyrite vein. Laminated. Dump next to large 2-8m deep teardrop pit. Dump float.	Ngot Central	3.63	4.6	627	6	70	42
103022	695090	1392950	Quartz-limonite-hematite vein. Dump next to small pit.	Phnom Srolao	1.21	0.3	10750	49	109	3
103023	695092	1392952	Carbonate quartz (hematite-limonite) rock. Weathered. Altered wall rock? Light green. Dump next to small pit.	Phnom Srolao	2.4	0.4	13200	29	205	4
103024	695083	1392897	Quartz-hematite-limonite-pyrite vein. Vuggy. Drusy. Weathered. Rock dump next to pit.	Phnom Srolao	0.19	0.6	2290	26	162	3
103025	695045	1392882	Altered rock and quartz-limonite-hematite (+arsenopyrite). Dump at north end of pit.	Phnom Srolao	6.76	0.8	93600	118	138	7
103026	695028	1392817	Vein quartz with limonite-hematite & trace fine grained sulphide. Dump next to long narrow trench.	Phnom Srolao	2.97	0.4	22300	26	95	4
103027	695012	1392767	Vein quartz with hematite-limonite & trace fine grained pyrite. Vuggy, drusy quartz. Dump float.	Phnom Srolao	1.33	0.8	284	164	62	40
103028	694983	1392733	Quartz-hematite-limonite vein. Dump float.	Phnom Srolao	18.05	1.4	57600	71	137	8



Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
103029	694998	1392744	Vein quartz-limonite-hematite-arsenopyrite-pyrite. Pitted.	Phnom Srolao	0.45	0.2	553	23	39	24
103030	694955	1392705	Vein quartz-limonite-hematite-pyrite-arsenopyrite. Artisanal ore dump on large sample bag away from trenches.	Phnom Srolao	0.15	0.9	155	3	58	55
103031	694975	1392696	Vein quartz-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite-arsenopyrite. 40cm wide. Trench outcrop.	Phnom Srolao	5.89	0.6	66000	75	49	20
103032	694986	1392698	Vein quartz-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite-arsenopyrite. 5cm wide. Trench outcrop.	Phnom Srolao	3.77	0.5	44600	186	155	46
103033	694962	1392602	Vein quartz-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite-arsenopyrite. Dump next to trench.	Phnom Srolao	5.32	0.5	54600	112	166	9
103034	694939	1392575	Vein quartz-carbonate-chlorite-hematite-limonite. White some green. Dump next to trench.	Phnom Srolao	8.49	1	3620	83	65	32
103035	694956	1392663	Vein quartz-carbonate-chlorite-hematite-limonite. Dump next to pit.	Phnom Srolao	7.93	0.8	52800	106	169	5
103036	694927	1392619	Vein quartz-carbonate-chlorite-hematite-limonite. White to green. Dump next to trench.	Phnom Srolao	5	1	44100	357	128	31
103039	702581	1392339	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, pitted, hematite-limonite stained. In creek.	Mesam South	1.31	0.2	9	64	3	3
103040	702271	1392380	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, hematite-limonite stained, hillslope.	Mesam South	7.14	5.6	10	10	20	17
103051	702230	1392491	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, hematite-limonite stained, hillslope.	Mesam South	9.38	1	4	14	14	6
103052	703915	1395319	Old sample from mine north of Ngot, massive sulphide vein (pyrite-cuprite-magnetite), highly magnetic, silica-clay altered wall rock with quartz stockworks.	Regional	4.11	3.1	64600	17	1405	43
103059	683972	1389895	Vein quartz-hematite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena. Dump float next to pit.	Phnom Rohav	0.35	1.3	482	-2	4	207
103060	683933	1389837	Quartz vein, massive, cockade, pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena infill, chlorite-clay wall alteration, next to mine dump.	Phnom Rohav	10.05	38.8	2110	-2	10	2510
103063	683870	1390512	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, cockade, pitted, mix texture, alluvial mine.	Phnom Rohav	2.32	1.2	555	2	8	233
103066	684138	1391028	Quartz vein (+galena), white-red, massive, cockade, pitted, mix texture, alluvial mine.	Phnom Rohav	0.38	4.6	215	8	4	1120
103072	695883	1392803	Quartz vein, red brown, massive, highly oxidized, mine pit dump.	Phnom Srolao	0.16	-0.2	4	7	56	16
103085	692692	1393594	Quartz vein, red brown, gossanous, pitted, hillslope.	Ngot NE	0.2	-0.2	1350	5	695	38
103086	692703	1393597	Quartz vein, red brown, gossanous, pitted, hillslope.	Ngot NE	0.48	0.8	1470	7	1145	75
103090	692018	1393388	Quartz vein in sandstone, moderately oxidized, chlorite-clay altered walls, pitted, pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena infill, 290/85 SW (dip-dip dir).	Ngot NE	2.2	2.4	49300	15	311	37
103095	692389	1393800	Sandstone, green-brown, moderately silicified, chlorite altered, oxidized fractures.	Ngot NE	0.14	1	124	8	456	72
103098	695070	1392400	Quartz vein, white-red, cockade, pitted, highly oxidized, hematite-limonite stained, hillslope.	Ngot NE	1.64	3	289	258	64	52

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
103100	692309	1392809	Breccia, clasts supported, angular clasts, silica-chlorite altered clasts, quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite matrix.	Ngot NE	0.77	0.6	54600	11	45	16
103101	692310	1392810	Breccia, clasts supported, angular clasts, silica-chlorite altered clasts, weathered oxides in quartz matrix, next to mine pit.	Ngot NE	0.49	0.9	34500	11	34	42
103102	692130	1392785	Siltstone with weak quartz veinlets, moderately silicified, moderately oxidized, limonite stained.	Ngot NE	0.11	0.2	321	2	54	27
103104	692344	1391989	Quartz vein, chlorite altered, pitted, pyrite-arsenopyrite infill, siltstone host, mine working.	Ngot NE	0.72	1.4	16300	9	32	35
103105	692432	1392007	Quartz vein, white-brown, laminated, pitted, limonite stained.	Ngot NE	1.6	20	38000	663	63	726
103108	692930	1392600	Quartz vein, white-brown, cockade, pitted, highly oxidized, limonite stained, hillslope.	Ngot NE	0.89	1.3	2950	6	152	15
103111	690761	1391614	Quartz vein (+galena), white-red, massive, pitted, highly oxidized, hematite-limonite stained, hillslope.	Ngot NE	0.11	3.9	4190	-2	34	2990
103121	694853	1389594	Sandstone with quartz (galena) veinlets, silica-clay-chlorite altered, highly oxidized, limonite stained, hillslope.	Ngot Knan	2.33	36.6	38700	38	139	12050
103130	689025	1391604	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite stained, hillslope.	Ngot Central	0.16	0.3	43	17	37	14
103131	688531	1391513	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite stained, hillslope, near road.	Ngot Central	2.49	1.1	32	91	70	3
103133	689170	1391811	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, pitted, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite stained, hillslope.	Ngot Central	1.03	0.6	116	3	10	23
103134	689225	1391798	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, pitted, moderately oxidized, hematite stained, creek.	Ngot Central	2.59	0.5	97	10	10	20
103135	689464	1391801	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, highly oxidized, hematite stained, hillslope.	Ngot Central	0.16	-0.2	1160	23	18	4
103136	689520	1391813	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite stained, hillslope.	Ngot Central	0.66	0.8	567	2	85	45
103137	689352	1392600	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, highly oxidized, hematite stained, hillslope.	Ngot Central	2.48	0.7	73	37	288	14
103139	694260	1391607	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, moderately oxidized, hematite stained, creek, alluvial mining dump.	Ngot Central	0.85	-0.2	1520	19	17	15
103143	689440	1391994	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, highly oxidized, hematite-limonite stained, mine working dump.	Ngot Central	9.32	4.6	2300	30	128	85
103144	689590	1391980	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, cockade, highly oxidized, hematite-limonite stained.	Ngot Central	14.9	13.2	1265	11	172	2

Notes on the colour-shading of anomalous geochemical results:

- Gold (>1g/t Au): yellow.
- Silver (>20ppm Ag): pale grey
- Arsenic (5000ppm As): grey
- Bismuth (>100ppm Bi): pale blue
- Copper (>1000ppm Cu): pale green
- Lead (>100ppm Pb): purple

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sampling described in this report refers to soil sampling &amp; rock chip sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. Soil samples were collected on either a 400m x 80m or a 200m x 40m grid spacing (a closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation). Samples were collected by hand from the "B" soil horizon from between 5cm – 30cm below surface, dried and sieved to -2mm. Rock chip samples are random (grab) samples and channel samples (~1 to 2m intervals) taken of mineralised material (generally quartz and sulphide veins or disseminated sulphides) in surface outcrop, surface float or in shallow artisanal mine workings.</li> <li>Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg and rock chip samples with a nominally weight of 2 to 3 kilograms were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity as a reference.</li> <li>The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). Entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU31) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32).</li> <li>A 100g pulp split from the soil and rock chip samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples &amp; AU-AA26 for rock chip samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays &gt;1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. A second 100g pulp split from the rock chip samples was sent ALS laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP41).</li> <li>Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable for soil &amp; rock chip sampling.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable for soil &amp; rock chip sampling.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None of these samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>• Each soil &amp; rock chip sample was briefly described in a qualitative fashion by the geologist when it was collected.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg and rock chip samples with a nominally weight of 2 to 3 kilograms were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity as a reference.</li> <li>• The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). Entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU31) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32).</li> <li>• A 100g pulp split from the soil and rock chip samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples &amp; AU-AA26 for rock chip samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays &gt;1ppm</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. A second 100g pulp split from the rock chip samples was sent ALS laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP41).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Duplicate samples (1 in 50 samples) were inserted by Unity with the soil samples. Given the early-stage reconnaissance nature of the rock chip sampling. No standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity with the rock chip samples.</li> </ul>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the Managing Director.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.</li> </ul>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No down-hole surveys were completed. The location of each soil &amp; rock chip sample location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m.</li> <li>Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N.</li> </ul>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil samples were collected on either a 400m x 80m or a 200m x 40m grid spacing (a closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation).</li> <li>Rock chip samples are composed of 10 to 20 randomly selected fragments as deemed appropriate by Unity's geologists.</li> <li>None of the rock chip samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>There was no sample compositing.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable for soil &amp; rock chip sampling.</li> <li>• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been no external audit or review of the Company's techniques or data.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 &amp; parks.</li> <li>• 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 &amp; Social Impact Assessment (IESIA). Government approval for mining is subject to the submission of an acceptable Definitive Feasibility Study and Final Environmental &amp; 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.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unity’s Cambodian licences have seen very limited previous mineral exploration.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate locality maps for the rock chip samples accompany this announcement.</li> <li>• There has been no exclusion of information.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported.</li> <li>No result aggregation has been conducted.</li> <li>Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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’).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to figures in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to main body of this report.</li> </ul>