

High Grade Gold Mineralisation Discovered at Ngot in Cambodia

Key Points:

- Unity field visits encounter **extensive areas** of recent and historical artisanal mine workings (both on primary and alluvial gold mineralisation) throughout the Ngot licence area.
- **Multiple parallel zones of primary gold mineralisation** associated with quartz ± arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite veins have been located in and around the mine workings.
- Mineralisation within Ngot is similar to the **intrusion-related gold (IRG) style of mineralisation** at the +100,000ozpa¹ Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources (ASX:EMR). The Okvau Gold Mine mining licence is **directly adjacent** to the Ngot exploration licence.
- Mineralisation in Ngot generally lies within a number of distinct NNE trending corridors:
 - **Okvau Mine Corridor:** extends from the Okvau Gold Mine 2.5km NNE of Unity's licence. Priority target is sheeted and stockwork mineralisation hosted in diorite intrusions where Unity's rock chip sampling returned assays up to **44g/t gold & 33.3g/t gold**.
 - **Mesam Mine Corridor:** sheeted veins extend from the Mesam Gold Mine (1.8km NNE) into the eastern portion of Ngot. A Unity rock chip from one of these veins returned **6.2g/t gold, 201g/t silver & 1.3% copper**.
 - **Phnom Srolao Corridor:** sheeted veins in the centre of the licence, which are the current focus of artisanal mining in Ngot. Unity rock chip samples up to **26.9g/t gold & 9.9g/t gold**.
 - **Granite Hill Corridor:** veins located in the western portion of Ngot. Historical rock chips up to **1.3g/t gold**.
- **No systematic exploration** has ever been conducted over these areas.
- Next step is a grid-based soil sampling program (due to commence in H2 CY2023).
- This is the first systematic geochemical sampling to be conducted in Ngot and is expected to delineate gold anomalies on which Unity can focus its future exploration.

Unity's Technical Director, Craig Mackay said: "Unity is excited about the outcome of its first field visits to Ngot. We have confirmed the existence of primary mineralisation with high gold grades that occurs in multiple zones over a broad area.

"Some of this mineralisation lies in prospective diorite host rocks. We have all the ingredients for an intrusion-related gold (IRG) discovery similar to that at the +1.1Moz² Okvau Gold Mine, which lies only 2.5km away."

"We are looking forward to shortly commence a soil sampling program that will provide the first systematic geochemical coverage within the Ngot licence."

¹ Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 31 July 2023

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

Unity Energy & Resources (“Unity”, or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the results from its initial field visits to its Ngot Gold Project (Ngot) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia.

During the field visits, 9 rock chip samples were collected (sample numbers N2303004 – 010, N2303048 – 049 & N2306001 – N2306008) from within the Ngot licence area. In addition, 6 rock chip samples (N2303001 – N2303003 & N2306009 – N2306011) were collected in the Mesam Gold Mine area (adjacent to Unity’s licence) from mineralisation that extends into Ngot. Assay results are discussed below and are summarised in Table 1. The new assay results are depicted in Figure 1.

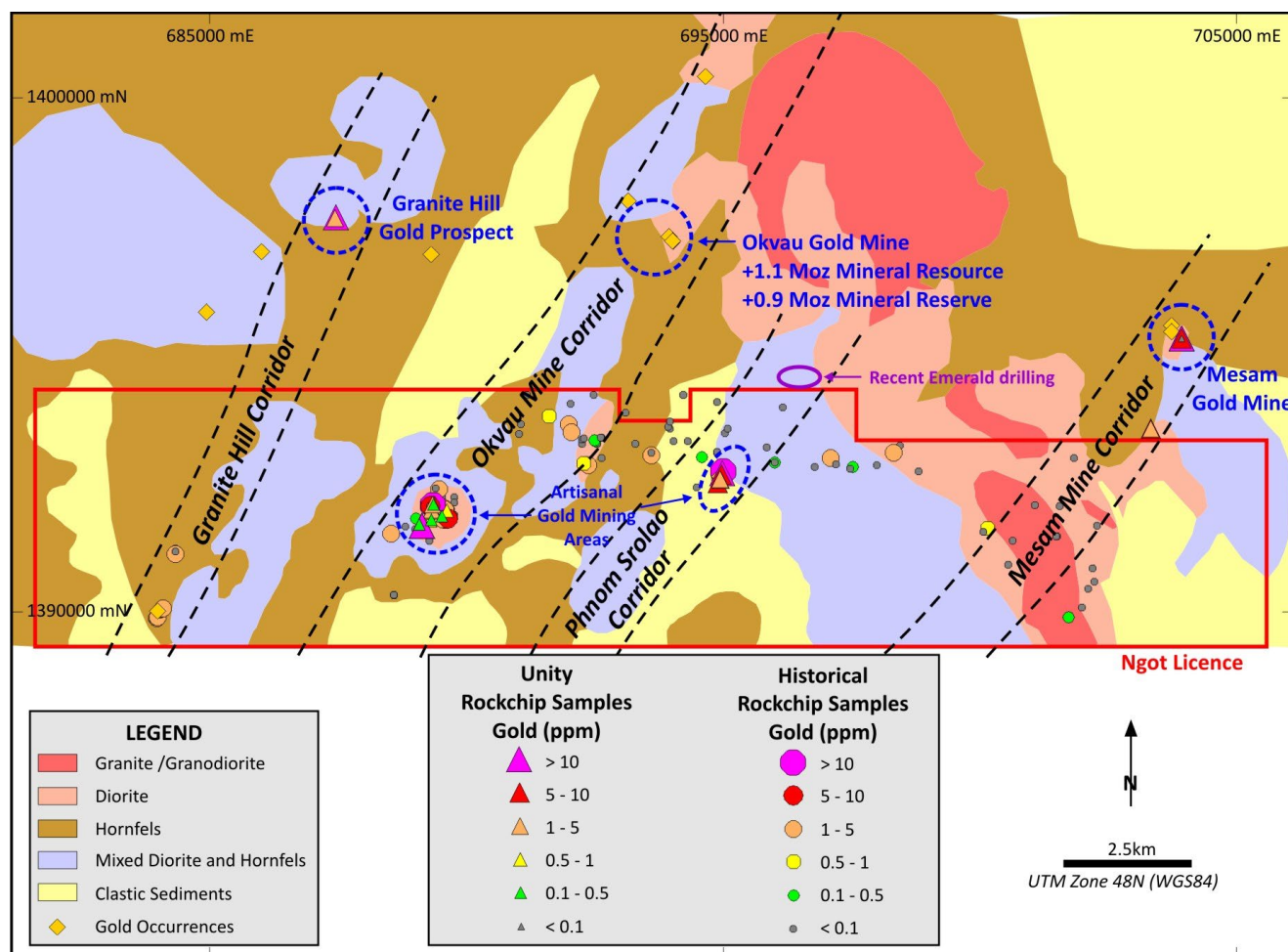


Figure 1. Ngot licence geological interpretation and regional geological setting.

Okvau Mine Corridor

The Okvau Mine Trend extends for approximately **7.1km** though Unity’s licence and then 2.5km NNE to Emerald Resources’ (Emerald) Okvau Gold Mine (Figure 1).

One of the interpreted diorite intrusions that lie within the Okvau Mine Trend was inspected. Multiple, parallel zones of primary gold mineralisation associated with quartz ± arsenopyrite veins were located within a **2.5km x 1.3km** diorite intrusion (Figure 1 & 2).

Most of this mineralisation was found in historical artisanal mine pits or mullock dumps (Photos 1 & 2).

Unity’s rock chip sampling of the primary gold mineralisation in this area returned best results of

2.83g/t, 2.77g/t & 2.76g/t gold (Figure 2). Limited historical rock chip sampling conducted in the same area, but at different sample sites, returned assays up to **30.4g/t, 6.93g/t & 5.3g/t gold**.

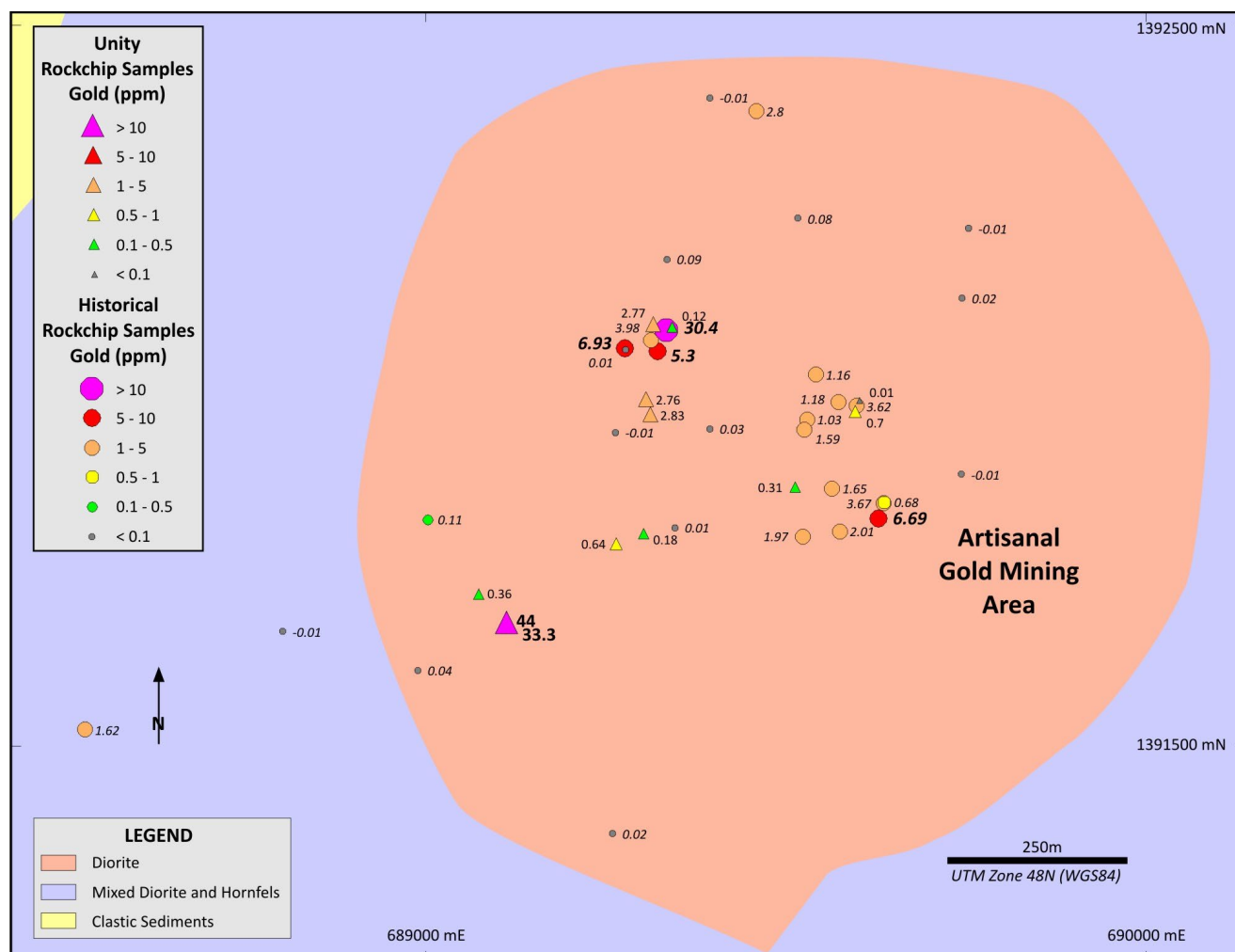


Figure 2. Location of Unity's rock chip sample results along the Okvau Gold Trend within the Ngot licence.

Extending for **approximately 1km WSW** of the area of primary gold mineralisation workings is an extensive area of alluvial artisanal gold workings (Photos 3 & 4). These workings are quite recent.

Two samples of mineralised float, that were not located in the alluvial workings, were collected from this area. One sample was comprised of diorite with chalcedonic quartz veins and quartz vein breccia with disseminated chalcopryrite and possibly cuprite (Photo 5). This sample assayed **44g/t gold, 119g/t silver, 1.1% copper & 314ppm antimony**. The other float sample was comprised of a 10cm chalcedonic, banded quartz vein with sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite and returned assays of **33.3g/t gold, 37.4g/t silver & 5.6% zinc** (Photo 6). Locating the primary source of these highly mineralised samples will be an early focus in the next phase of exploration at Ngot.



Photos 1 & 2. Historical artisanal gold workings (+5 years old) on primary mineralisation hosted in diorite (LHS) & a historical artisanal mining cyanide leach pad (RHS).



Photos 3 & 4. Recent alluvial artisanal gold workings at Ngot. Gold mineralised quartz vein gravels are located in a 50cm wide band approximately 1m below surface.



Photos 5 & 6. Float sample of a 10cm chalcedonic, banded quartz vein with sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite that returned assays of 33.3g/t gold, 37.4g/t silver & 5.6% zinc (**LHS**) & a float sample of diorite with chalcedonic quartz veins and quartz vein breccia with disseminated chalcopryite and possibly cuprite that returned assays of 44g/t gold, 119g/t silver & 1.1% copper (**RHS**).

Mesam Mine Corridor

At the Mesam Gold Mine, 1.8km NNE of Ngot, a series of high-grade, gold-bearing, quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopryite 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”) (Figure 3).

Unity’s geologists visited the mine site and artisanal workings on extensions to this veining to the SSW that occur only 200m north of the Ngot licence boundary. Unity’s rock chip samples from the mine returned assays up to **33.6g/t gold**. A sample collected from an NNE-SSW-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** (Photo 7).

The gold-bearing veins at the Mesam Mine extend into the Ngot licence and Unity believes there is potential for the mineralisation to extend along the **5.4km** long Mesam Mine Corridor.

The Mesam Mine veins are associated with pyrrhotite mineralisation (which is a highly magnetic mineral) and as such Unity believes geophysics (magnetic surveying) can be a useful first pass exploration tool along with soil geochemical sampling.

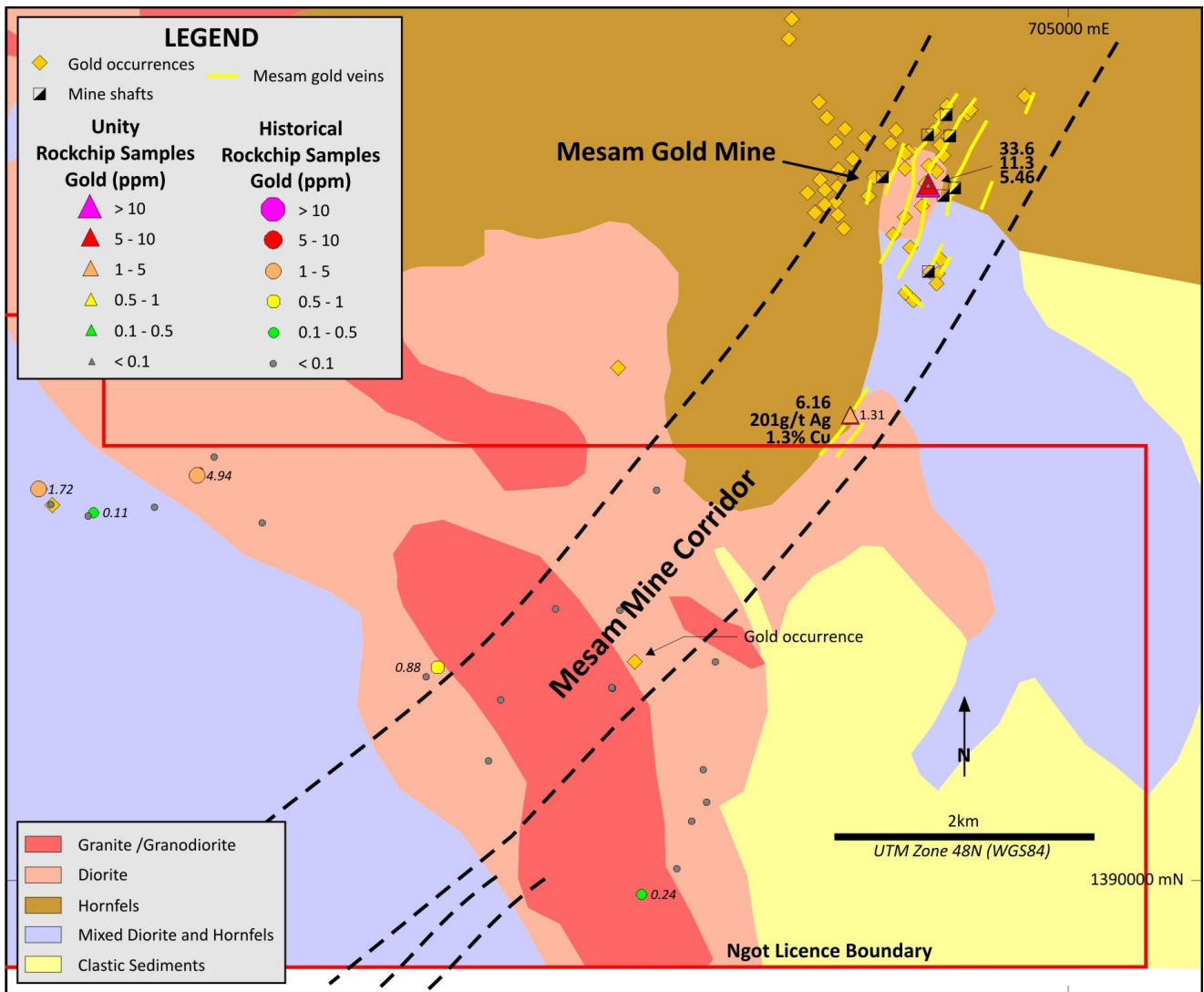


Figure 3. Location of the Mesam Mine Corridor on interpreted geology. Unity believes the gold-bearing veins at the Mesam Mine extend SSW through the Ngot licence.

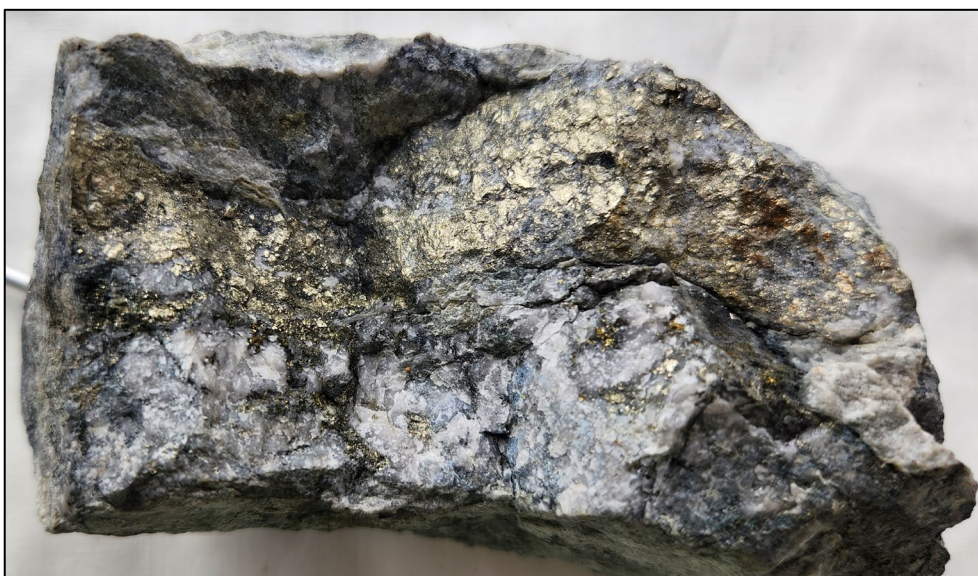


Photo 7. Gold-bearing quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralisation that extends SSW from the Mesam Gold Mine into the Ngot licence. This sample was collected from artisanal mine workings located 200m north of the Ngot licence boundary and assayed 6.2g/t gold, 202g/t silver, 1.3% copper & 680g/t bismuth.

Phnom Srolao Corridor

In the centre of the Ngot licence a zone of NNE-trending sheeted quartz – arsenopyrite veins hosted in sediments was observed (Photos 8 & 9). This area is the current focus of artisanal mining of primary mineralisation at Ngot. The mineralised zone seems to be approximately 50m wide and was traced over a strike length of 300m. It remains open to the NNE & SSW. Individual sheeted veins range in thickness from 20cm – 50cm. Unity rock chip samples from this area returned up to **26.9g/t gold, 9.9g/t gold & 3.9g/t gold** (Figure 1). The mineralisation also returned highly anomalous arsenic and bismuth assays (Table 1).

A series of historical Chinese costeans were located in the area. According to the local villagers, the Chinese company had intended to commence mining but were removed by the government authorities as they were operating illegally. Approximately 1.9km along strike to the NNE, Emerald have recently completed a series of reverse circulation (RC) drill holes on the Ngot licence boundary. No results have been announced on the ASX at this stage.



Photo 8. Sheeted gold-bearing quartz - arsenopyrite mineralisation in the Phnom Srolao Corridor at Ngot. The vein depicted in these photos is 30cm wide, strikes 020° and dips 60°E, and is hosted in siltstone. A rock chip sample assayed 26.9g/t gold, 17.8% arsenic & 297g/t bismuth.



Photo 9. Sheeted gold-bearing quartz - arsenopyrite mineralisation in the Phnom Srolao Corridor at Ngot. This rock chip sample assayed 26.9g/t gold, 17.8% arsenic & 297g/t bismuth.

Granite Hill Corridor

Limited historical rock chip sampling located gold-bearing veins in the western portion of the Ngot licence and received assays up to **1.3g/t gold**. Unity's geologists have not yet visited this area.

Unity believes the veins may lie along strike from the Granite Hill Prospect which lies 3.3km NNE of Ngot and is held under an Emerald licence.

Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold (IRG) Mineralisation

The mineralisation in the Okvau Gold Trend at Ngot extends NE to the Okvau Gold Mine (Figure 1). It is the same intrusion-related gold (IRG) style as the mineralisation at the Okvau Gold Mine.

In general, there are two broad styles of IRG gold deposits³:

1. Those that occur in the copper-poor or absent portions of conventional island arc generated porphyry copper systems, associated with oxidised-state magmatic complexes (I-Type Granitoids), as porphyry gold deposits; and
2. Those that occur in base-metal poor or absent portions of tin-tungsten mineralised magmas associated with reduced-state magmatic complexes (S-Type Granitoids) as gold-bismuth-telluride or gold- arsenic-molybdenum-antimony systems.

The reduced IRG style of mineralisation was first recognized in eastern Cambodia by Oxiana in ~2006. Oxiana/Oz Minerals explored for IRG from 2006 – 2012, with the discovery of the +1.1Moz Okvau gold deposit in 2007. Emerald Resources, the current operator of the Okvau Gold Mine is aggressively exploring for more IRG mineralisation in the region (Figure 4).

³ Pertzelt, B. 2013 – Intrusion-related Gold Systems. A Brief Summary – Minerals Resources Tasmania https://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/mrtdoc/tasexplor/download/14_6803/EL402008_201312_03_Appendix.pdf

IRG deposits can be large (+5Moz gold), with some of the most significant deposits (Fort Knox, Dublin Gulch, Donlin Creek and Pogo⁴) discovered in the Tintina Gold Province that encompasses central Alaska (USA) and the Yukon (Canada).

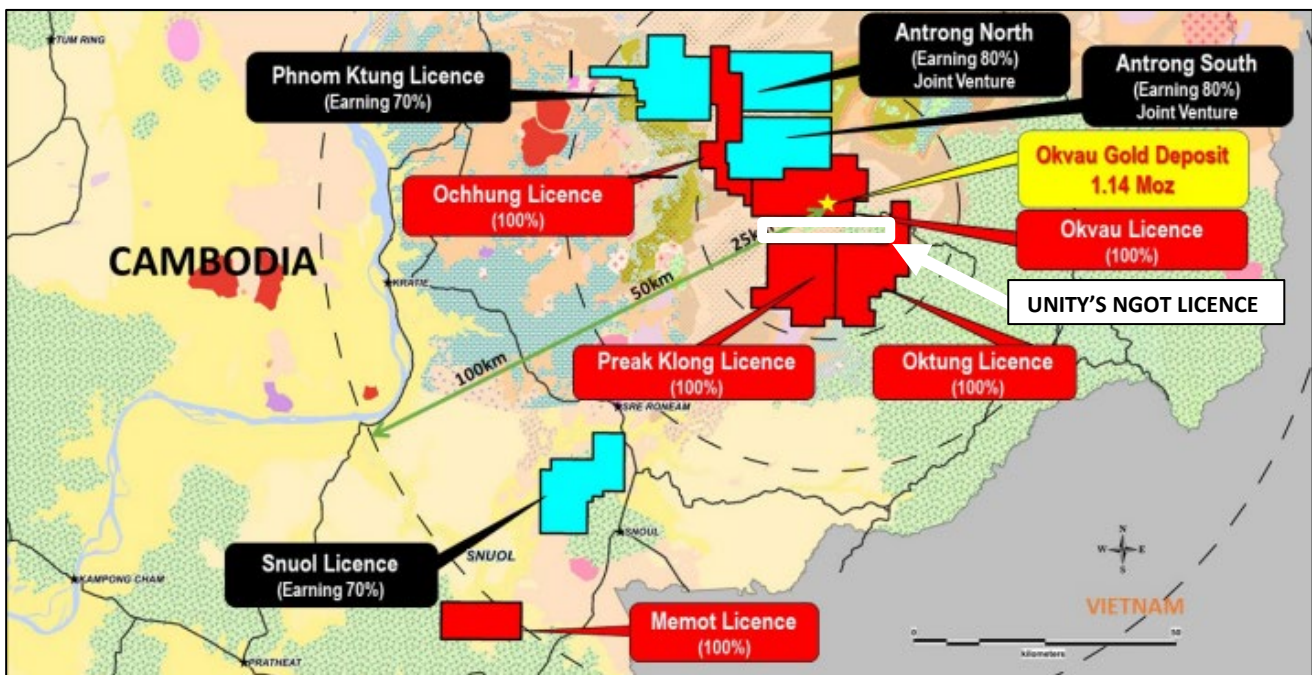


Figure 4. Location of Ngot (white outline) in relation to Emerald Resources (ASX:EMR) licences (red – 100% Emerald; blue – under Emerald joint venture). Source: Emerald Resources Quarterly Report March 2023.

Forward Program

Unity plans to conduct grid-based (400m x 50m and 200m x 50m) soil sampling program (due to commence in H2 CY2023).

This is the first systematic geochemical sampling to be conducted at Ngot and is expected to delineate gold anomalies on which Unity can focus its exploration.

⁴ Pertzel, B. 2013 – Intrusion-related Gold Systems. A Brief Summary – Minerals Resources Tasmania https://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/mrtdoc/tasxplor/download/14_6803/EL402008_201312_03_Appendix.pdf



Figure 5. 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 H1 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 Technical 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	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
N2303001	703915	1395319	Quartz vein with pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite. Parallel veins are 0.5m - 1m wide and extends SW towards Ngot. Hosted in diorite & hornfels	Mesam Mine	0.06	<0.5	14	4	1.61	<5	1130	<2	14
N2303002	703915	1395319	As above.	Mesam Mine	11.3	0.7	52	52	29.1	<5	1365	<2	15
N2303003	703915	1395319	As above.	Mesam Mine	5.46	0.9	112	16	7.53	<5	1490	4	21
N2303004	689265	1391781	Quartz-sulphide vein gravel from base of alluvials. Extensive artisanal workings now abandoned.	Okvau Mine Corridor	0.64	<0.5	90	3	0.79	<5	12	9	5
N2303005	689312	1391960	Diorite with disseminated pyrite mullock	Okvau Mine Corridor	2.83	2.2	613	<2	1.76	<5	186	19	45
N2303006	689306	1391981	25cm laminated quartz vein. Float but near source. Diorite host rock.	Okvau Mine Corridor	2.76	2.1	1915	4	2.87	39	45	14	3
N2303007	689316	1392085	Quartz-epidote vein mullock with fresh arsenopyrite. Diorite host rock. Pit strikes 010 degrees. Oxiana sample returned 5.3g/t gold.	Okvau Mine Corridor	2.77	1.1	6.31%	8	20.2	<5	33	10	4
N2303008	689342	1392081	1m channel sample in southern pit wall. Weathered ferruginous diorite with minor quartz veining	Okvau Mine Corridor	0.12	<0.5	314	2	0.27	<5	28	7	19
N2303009	689602	1391979	Quartz vein mullock. Diorite host rock. Oxiana sample returned 2.0g/t gold.	Okvau Mine Corridor	0.01	<0.5	443	26	13.3	6	70	2	5
N2303010	689596	1391964	Laminated quartz veins (1-2cm) in altered diorite with disseminated sulphides.	Okvau Mine Corridor	0.7	1.3	9040	3	4.41	<5	95	41	8
N2303048	689112	1391672	Diorite float with chalcedonic quartz vein and quartz breccia with chalcopyrite and cuprite?	Okvau Mine Corridor	44	119	471	147	5.72	314	1.115%	1850	786
N2303049	689112	1391672	10cm chalcedonic, banded quartz vein float with sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite	Okvau Mine Corridor	33.3	37.4	1.72%	9	0.18	33	757	1525	5.64%

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
N2306001	694882	1392504	2-3 parallel quartz - fine grained arsenopyrite veins (20-30cm wide). Some scorodite weathering. Mineralisation strikes 016 degrees in a series of small pits.	Phnom Srolao Trend	9.94	1	9.53%	44	NA	37	262	4	4
N2306002	694936	1392575	Quartz vein striking 016 degrees. Hosted in siltstone. 8m x 1.2m pit.	Phnom Srolao Trend	1.26	<0.5	1885	203	NA	5	212	10	10
N2306003	694922	1392586	Quartz vein, 10-20cm wide. Parallel to N2306003 vein. 20m x 1.5m pit.	Phnom Srolao Trend	3.89	<0.5	2.91%	92	NA	19	142	3	7
N2306004	694958	1392676	Quartz vein mullock from pit. Several parallel veins.	Phnom Srolao Trend	5.1	0.7	1.1%	197	NA	8	171	10	7
N2306005	694975	1392701	Quartz - fine arsenopyrite vein (20cm wide) in pit. Strikes 020 degrees & dips 65 degrees east. Hosted in siltstone.	Phnom Srolao Trend	26.9	1.8	17.75%	297	NA	80	121	20	<2
N2306006	689073	1391711	Quartz vein outcrop/float? On side of a creek. Area of stockwork veins hosted in diorite.	Okvau Mine Corridor	0.36	<0.5	3920	<2	NA	6	57	4	37
N2306007	689513	1391859	Stockwork quartz veins hosted in diorite. Main 10cm wide quartz vein strikes 010 degrees & dips 60 degrees west. Sample from wall of sizable 10m x 5m x 4m pit.	Okvau Mine Corridor	0.31	<0.5	6400	5	NA	5	34	7	6
N2306008	689302	1391795	Quartz vein float in stream bed. Vein has fractures with ferruginous fill. Upstream is WSW.	Okvau Mine Corridor	0.18	6.5	91	2	NA	<5	33	12	4
N2306009	703318	1393559	50cm wide zone of silica + arsenopyrite + pyrrhotite mineralisation which extends over 300m. Strikes 218 degrees. Flooded shaft and pits.	Mesam Mine Corridor	1.31	32.3	230	31	NA	12	2840	3500	2140
N2306010	703318	1393559	Banded quartz + pyrite + pyrrhotite vein. Minor chalcopyrite. Quartz is translucent white to smoky grey.	Mesam Mine Corridor	6.16	201	894	680	NA	71	1.25%	2600	601
N2306011	703915	1395319	Massive pyrite + pyrrhotite + arsenopyrite vein with minor bornite, chalcopyrite and specks of visible gold. 20cm - 50cm lode at Mesam Mine. Highly continuous & extends & mined U/G over 1-2km.	Mesam Mine	33.6	9.2	4.91%	22	NA	44	622	103	8

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
- Tellurium (>20ppm Te): khaki
- Antimony (>100ppm Sb): pale orange
- Copper (>1000ppm Cu): pale green
- Lead (>1000ppm Pb): purple
- Zinc (>1000ppm Zn): blue

NA – not analysed

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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for rock chip sampling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for rock chip sampling.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for rock chip sampling. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity’s Cambodian licences have seen very limited previous mineral exploration.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate locality maps for the rock chip samples accompany this announcement. • There has been no exclusion of information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to main body of this report.