

Ngot Central Prospect the Priority Target for Drilling

Key Points:

- First phase of geological mapping completed and a new geological interpretation prepared for the Ngot licence area – mapping covered most of the major gold-in-soil anomalies.
- Further prospective diorite intrusions have been located and artisanal mine workings are more widespread than initially envisaged.
- Follow-up of the peak of the gold-in-soil anomaly at the Ngot Central Prospect, has located a series of shallow-dipping stacked veins hosted in diorite, mainly exposed in artisanal workings.
- The strongest mineralisation seems to lie in the eastern portion of the diorite with stacked veins ranging from **sub-millimetre to a metre in thickness** and with intensities of up to **3 - 5 veins/metre**.
- New gold rock chip sample results from the stacked veins include: **17.1g/t gold & 14.6g/t gold**.
- A flat-lying zone of mineralisation comprised of several parallel stacked veins, only recently exposed in a new artisanal working, returned a composite channel rock chip sample result of **0.7m @ 6.5g/t gold**. The mineralised zone ended in the floor of the working and its full width is still to be determined.
- Ngot Central is now considered the **highest priority target** in the Ngot licence by Unity's geological team and will be the first area for drilling post-IPO.
- At Srolao, follow-up of gold-in-soil anomalies has located previously unknown and extensive, historical artisanal workings in the southern portion of the prospect area. Rock chip sampling of exposed veins returned assays up to **27.4g/t gold & 27.1g/t gold**.
- Unity recently completed a **10.9 line-km** dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at Ngot over 4 lines at the Rohav and Ngot Central prospects – results are pending.

Unity's Managing Director, Craig Mackay said: *"We have now completed the exploration activities we had planned for Ngot prior to the onset of the rainy season and the IPO and presently the only results outstanding are for an IP survey completed at the Ngot Central and Rohav prospects."*

"We have now identified five prospect areas in the Ngot licence (Ngot Central, Ngot NE, Rohav, Srolao & Mesam South) with exciting targets for drilling which we plan to commence immediately upon the completion of the IPO and the listing of Unity on the ASX."

"The Ngot Central Prospect, in particular looks very interesting. We have discovered a large area of gold-bearing, stacked, quartz-sulphide veins associated with a major gold-in-soil anomaly and hosted in a diorite intrusion. The gold-in-soil anomaly and diorite intrusion at Ngot Central are comparable in size to the gold geochemical anomalies and/or host intrusions related with the adjacent >1Moz¹ Okvau intrusion-related gold deposit and those associated with the world-class, >10Moz, Alaskan intrusion-related gold deposits."

¹ Emerald Resources ASX announcement 1 May 2017 (Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 17.68Mt @ 2.0g/t gold for 1,141,000 oz gold)

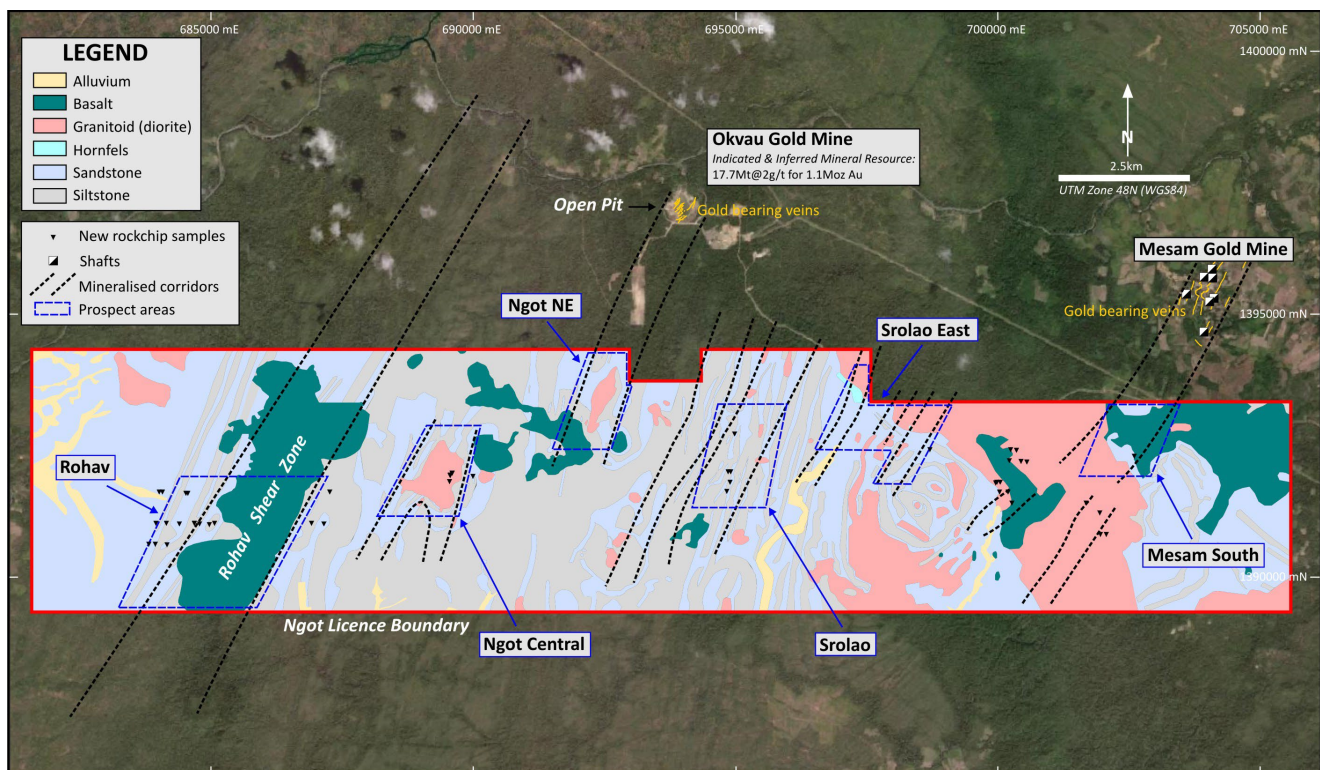


Figure 1. Ngot licence – new rock chip sample locations and prospect locations on the new geological interpretation.

Unity Energy & Resources (“Unity”, or the “Company”) is pleased to announce it has completed a first-pass program of geological mapping and prepared a new geological interpretation for its Ngot Gold Project (Ngot) in the Mondulhiri Province in eastern Cambodia.

The new geological interpretation (Figure 1) was prepared using the geological mapping, the grid-based soil sample geology logs and remote sensing data, such as satellite imagery and historical airborne magnetics and radiometrics data.

An additional 48 rock chip samples (sample numbers 103231 – 103265 & 103302 – 103314) were collected during the geological mapping. The rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Global laboratory (ALS) for gold and multi-element analysis and the assays have been received.

Details on the rock chip sampling and assaying procedures are outlined in Appendix 1. The new rock chip sample locations are depicted in Figures 1 – 4. Details on rock chip samples that returned results >0.1g/t gold are summarised in Table 1. The significant rock chip sample results are discussed below.

Ngot Central Prospect

At Ngot Central, multiple zones of primary gold mineralisation associated with stockwork and sheeted quartz ± arsenopyrite veins have been located within a 2.5km x 1.3km diorite intrusion (Figures 1 & 2). Most of this mineralisation was found in and around historical artisanal mine pits or mullock dumps. Unity has previously reported rock chip samples that assayed up to 44.0g/t gold² from this mineralisation.

² Unity News Release 17 August 2023

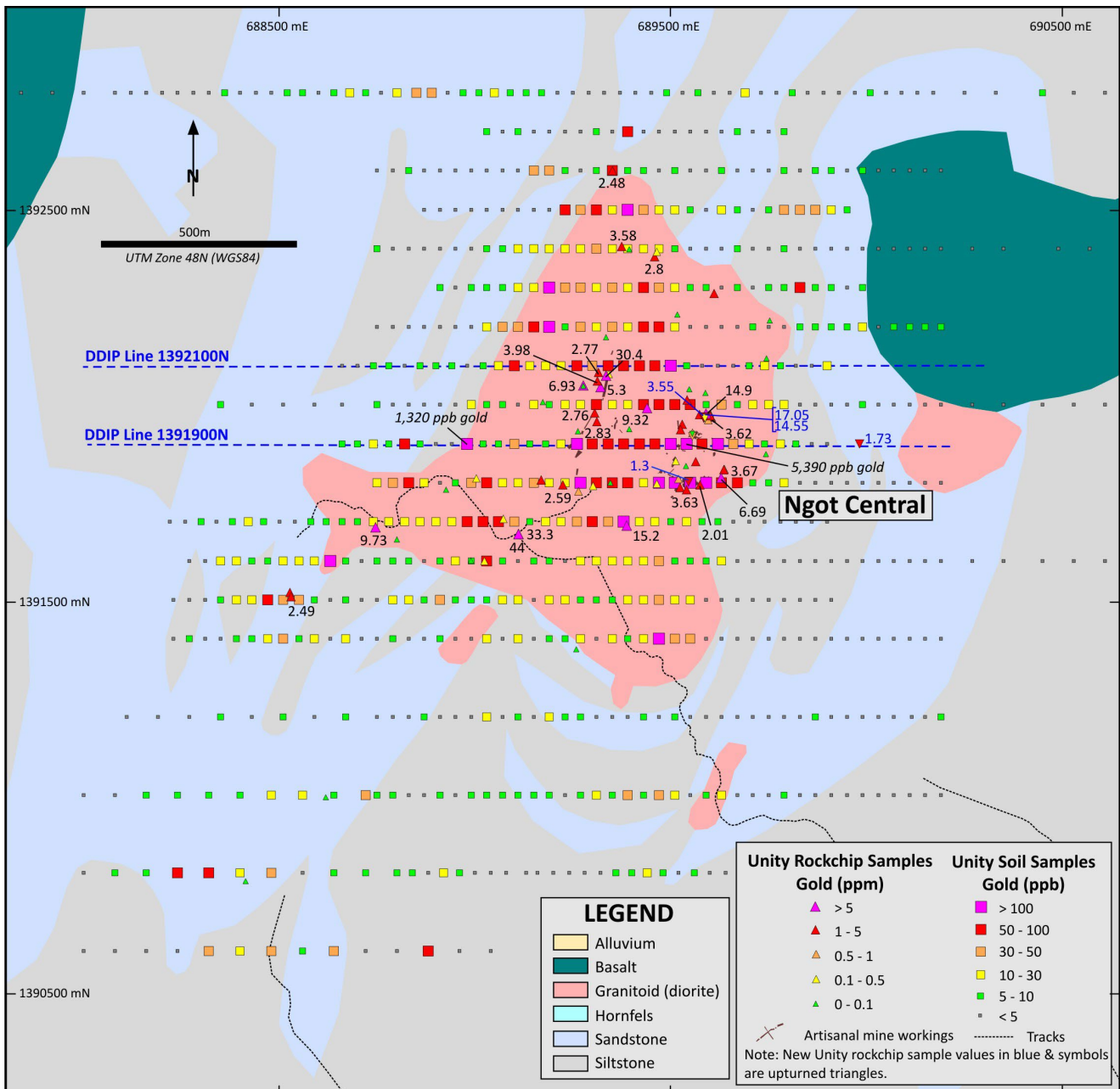


Figure 2. Ngot Central Prospect – soil sample & rock chip sample locations/results & completed IP survey lines (results pending) on interpreted geology.

Unity’s soil sampling at Ngot Central (100m x 40m spacing) has outlined a strong and highly coherent gold-in-soil anomaly (>10ppb) that covers an area of approximately 2.8km x 1km and is coincident with the diorite intrusion. The peak gold assay from the infill soil sampling is 5,390ppb (5.4g/t) gold (Figure 2).

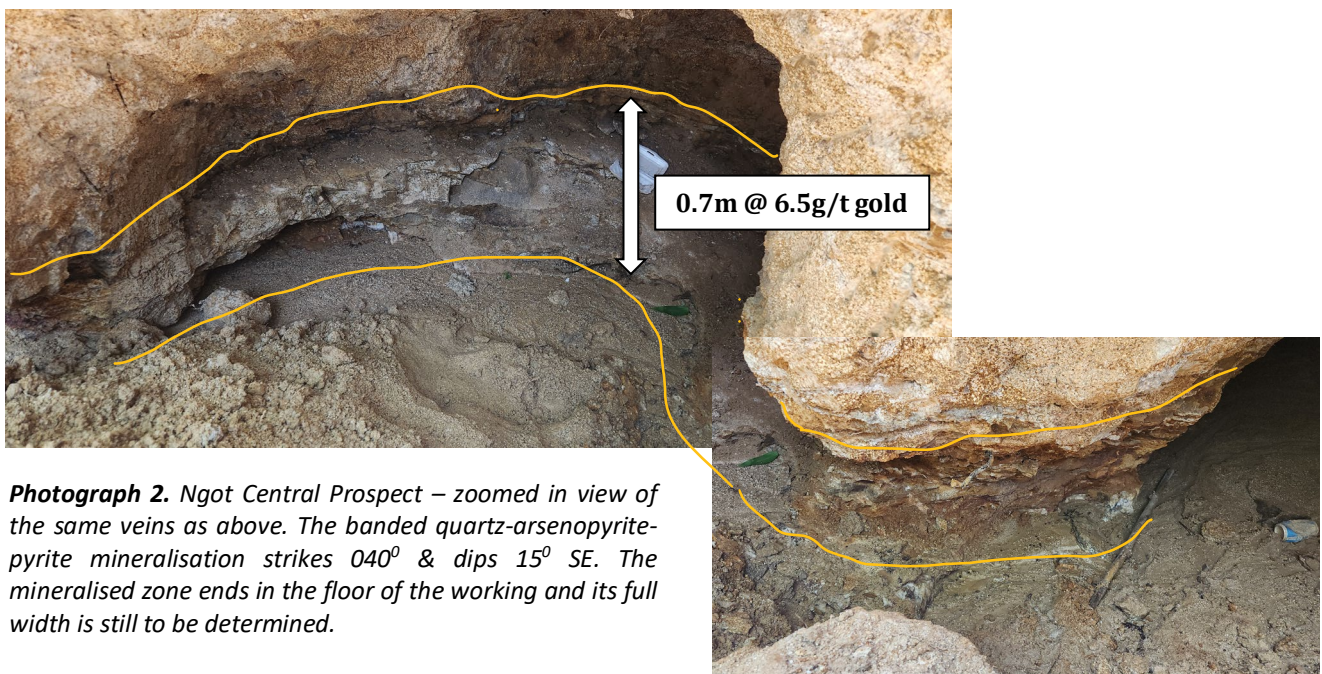
Follow-up geological mapping over the peak of the gold-in-soil anomaly at the Ngot Central Prospect, has located a series of shallow-dipping stacked veins hosted in diorite, mainly exposed in artisanal workings (Photographs 1 – 3). The strongest mineralisation seems to lie in the eastern portion of the diorite with stacked veins ranging from sub-millimetre to a metre in thickness and with intensities of up to 3 - 5 veins/metre.

New gold rock chip sample results from the stacked veins include: **17.1g/t gold & 14.6g/t gold.**

A zone of mineralisation comprised of several parallel stacked veins has been recently exposed ~5m below surface in a new artisanal working. The veins are banded, comprise quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite, are shallow dipping (strikes 040° & dips 15° SE) (Photograph 1). A composite channel rock chip sample returned **0.7m @ 6.5g/t gold** (Photograph 2). The mineralised zone ends in the floor of the working and its full width is still to be determined.



Photograph 1. Ngot Central Prospect – new artisanal workings on shallow-dipping, stacked high-grade gold veins hosted in weathered diorite (5m below surface).



Photograph 2. Ngot Central Prospect – zoomed in view of the same veins as above. The banded quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite mineralisation strikes 040° & dips 15° SE. The mineralised zone ends in the floor of the working and its full width is still to be determined.



Photograph 3. Ngot Central Prospect – gold-bearing, banded, quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in weathered diorite.

Srolao Prospect

In the centre of the Ngot licence a zone of NNE-trending, gold-bearing, sheeted quartz – arsenopyrite veins, many of which have been exposed in historical Chinese workings, have been mapped by Unity at Srolao (Figures 1 & 3). The mineralisation is hosted in sediments and has returned previously reported rock chip sample assays up to 26.9g/t gold³.

Unity’s soil sampling at Srolao (100m x 40m spacing) has 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 3). Peak assays from this soil sampling include: 5,910ppb (5.9g/t) gold and 7,578ppm arsenic.⁴

Geological mapping outlined NNE-trending interbedded sandstones and siltstones units, along with several small diorite intrusions. The sheeted vein gold mineralisation at Srolao is mainly associated with the coarser sandstone units, rather than the siltstone units. Quartz – arsenopyrite veins in the

³ Unity News Release 17 August 2023

⁴ Unity News Release 14 February 2024

sandstones range up to 0.5m in thickness.

Follow-up of the gold-in-soil anomalies located previously unknown and extensive, historical artisanal workings in the southern portion of the prospect area (750m south of the main area of historical Chinese workings). The largest of the workings is 40m long x 2m wide x 3-7m deep slot that trends east-west (Photograph 4). Remnant quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-hematite vein mineralisation can be found on the footwall of the workings (Photograph 5). The mineralisation strikes 080° and dips 76° S. Rock chip sampling of the exposed veins returned assays up to **27.4g/t gold & 27.1g/t gold** (Figure 3).

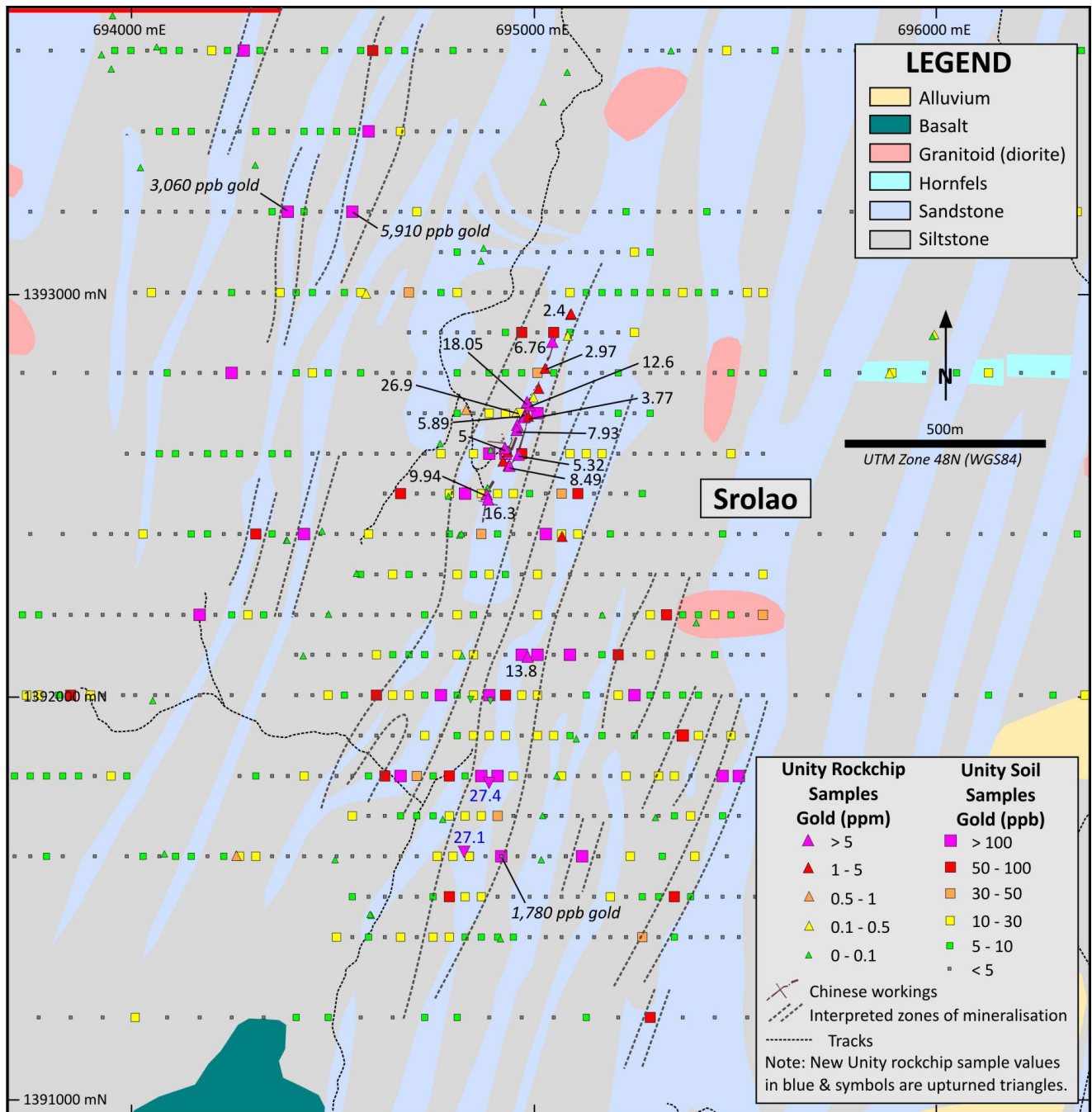


Figure 3. Srolao Prospect – soil sample & rock chip sample locations/results on interpreted geology.



Photographs 4 & 5. Srolao Prospect – 40m long x 2m wide x 3-7m deep slot that trends east-west (**Left**) & remnant quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-hematite vein mineralisation from the footwall of the workings. The mineralisation strikes 080° and dips 76° S and assayed **27.4g/t gold, 5.1g/t silver & 30.1% arsenic** (**Right**).

Rohav Prospect

The Rohav Prospect lies in the western portion of the Ngot licence, where there is a prominent NNE-trending ridge (Rohav Plateau) with sediments capped with basalt (Figures 1 & 4).

Unity has located gold mineralisation along the western slope of the Rohav Plateau for approximately 2km and for approximately 700m along a single, deeply incised, west-northwest trending creek that cuts through the basalt cover on the Rohav Plateau and into the sediments beneath.

This mineralisation is hosted in the sediments and is associated with flat-lying, stacked, quartz-sulphide veins and Unity has previously reported assays of 24.7g/t gold, 206g/t silver, 0.9% lead & 4.4% zinc⁵ from one of the veins exploited historically by Vietnamese artisanal miners. This high-grade gold-bearing vein strikes 040° & dips 15° SE, which is the same orientation as the thick vein recently exposed by artisanal miners at Ngot Central.

On the flat ground further out to the west from the Rohav Plateau, there are active Cambodian artisanal alluvial mine workings over an area of 2.2km x 0.7km, with the source of the gold believed to be the veins adjacent and beneath the plateau (Figure 4). They are the most extensive alluvial gold

⁵ Unity News Release 6 May 2024

workings located within Ngot to date.

Unity's soil sampling (200m x 80m) over the southern portion of Rohav has outlined a major 2.3km x 1.5km gold-in-soil anomaly (>10ppb gold), which is associated with areas of mapped gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins and alluvial workings (Figure 4). The anomaly is still open to the west and constrained in the east by the basalt cover of the Rohav Plateau. The highest gold assays in the soil samples, including the peak of 7,400ppb (7.4g/t) gold are found close to the west-northwest draining creek that has the Vietnamese workings in its headwaters.

Geological mapping has more accurately outlined the extent of the basalt cap and the gold-bearing alluvial gravels, which overly interbedded sandstone and siltstone sediments. New rock chip samples collected during the mapping from quartz veins with box works after sulphides returned assays up to **4.5g/t gold & 3.5g/t gold** (Figure 4).

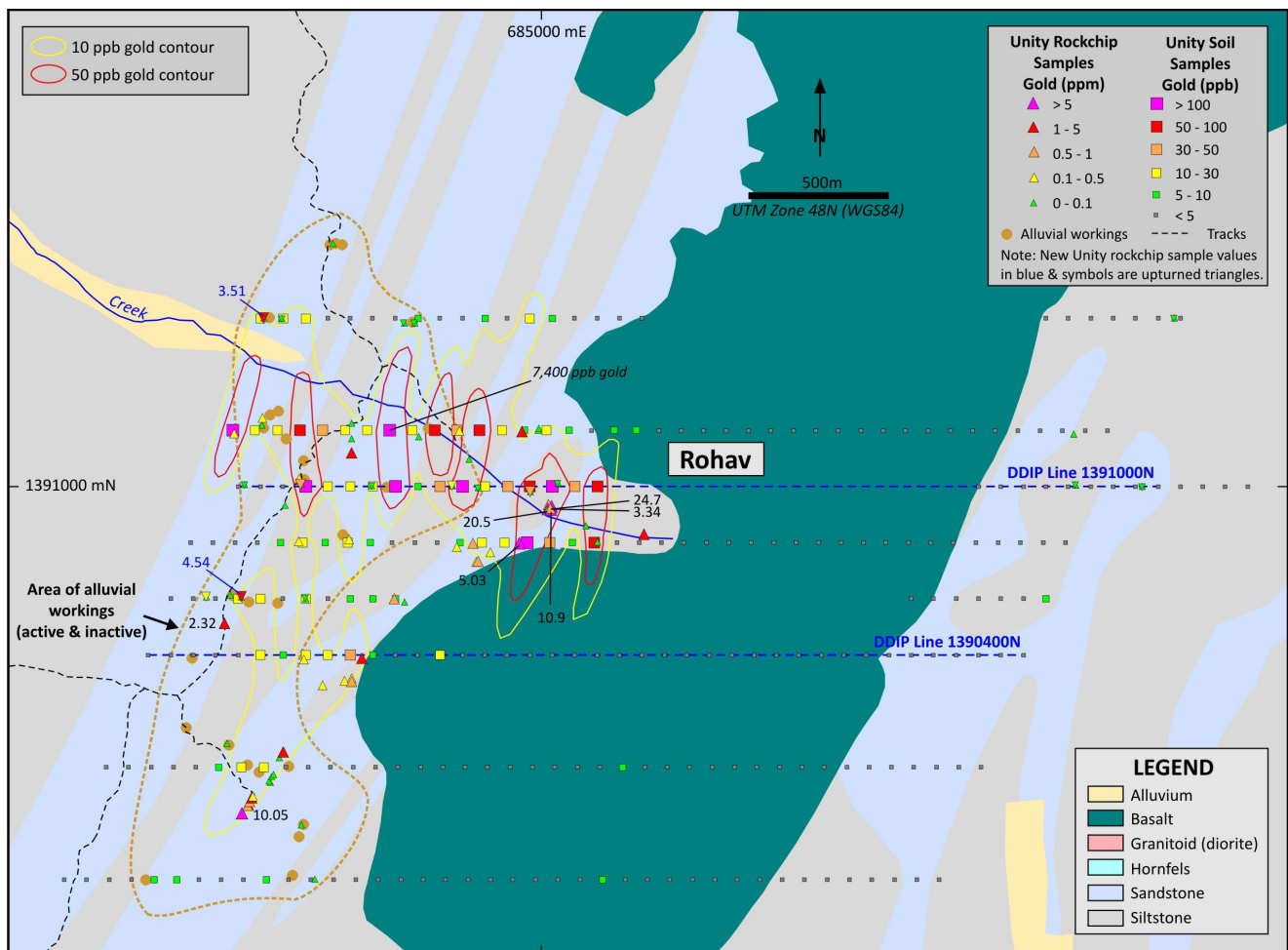


Figure 4. Rohav Prospect – soil sample & rock chip sample locations/results and completed IP lines (results pending) on interpreted geology.

Ngot Intrusion-Related Gold Target Benchmarking

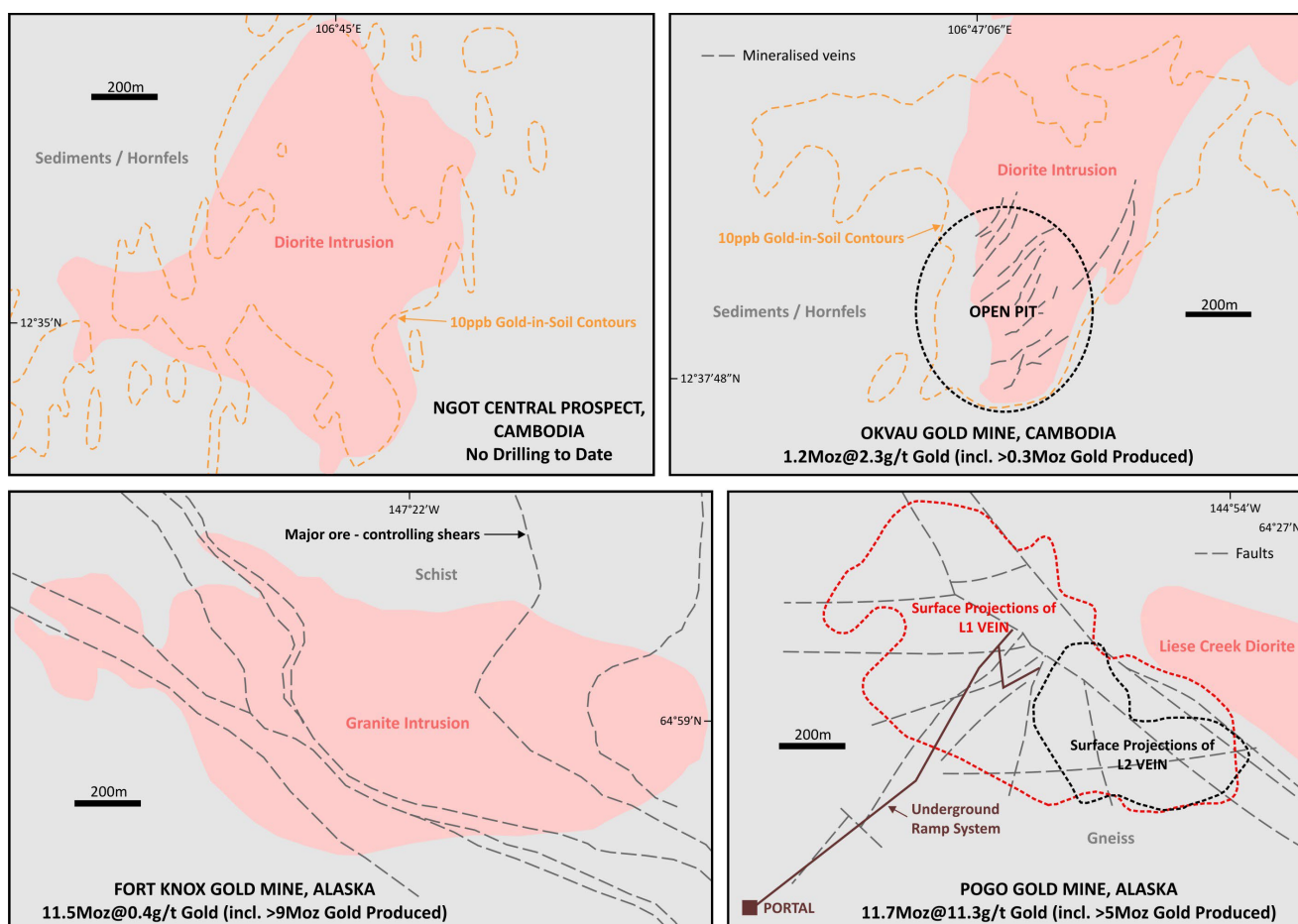


Figure 5. Benchmarking the size of the geochemical and geological footprint of the Ngot Central Prospect against the footprints of the Okvau^{6, 7, 8, 9}, Pogo^{10, 11, 12, 13} and Fort Knox^{14, 15, 16, 17} intrusion-related gold deposits. The comparative gold deposit diagrams are all at the same scale. Total gold endowments have been calculated for each gold deposit (gold produced to date + remaining gold Mineral Resources). Intrusion-related gold deposits can be located within the source intrusion (Fort Knox, Okvau) and/or in the surrounding country rocks (Pogo, Okvau).

⁶ Emerald Resources ASX announcement 1 May 2017: Okvau DFS Delivers Ore Reserve of 907,000oz, Emerald to Become +100,000ozpa Gold Producer (Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 17.68Mt @ 2.0g/t gold for 1.14Moz gold).

⁷ Emerald Resources ASX announcement 31 October 2017: Quarterly Report to 30 September 2017.

⁸ Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 18 July 2024: Noosa Mining Conference Presentation (311Koz produced to date – 114Koz in past 12 months).

⁹ Emerald Resources ASX Announcement 31 August 2023: Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement (Okvau March 2023 – Measured, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 12.8Mt @ 2.4g/t gold for 990Koz gold).

¹⁰ Rhys D., et.al (2003): Structural Setting, Style and Timing of Vein-hosted Gold Mineralisation at the Pogo Deposit, East Central Alaska; Mineralium Deposita 38: pp. 863-875.

¹¹ Northern Star Resources 30 August 2018: Northern Star Acquires the Tier-1 Pogo Gold Mine in Alaska for US\$260M (3.8Moz @ 13.6g/t gold produced to date).

¹² Northern Star Resources 7 May 2024: Investor Presentation (5Moz gold produced to date).

¹³ Northern Star Resources 2 May 2024: Annual Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves Statement (Pogo - Measured, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 20.5Mt @ 10.1g/t gold for 6.7Moz gold).

¹⁴ Kinross 17 January 2024: Kinross Fort Knox Pours Nine Millionth Ounce.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ Kinross 2028: Fort Knox Mine NI43-101 report.

To date, Unity has outlined five prospect areas within the Ngot licence that are highly prospective for the discovery of a sizable intrusion-related gold (IRG) deposit.

An exercise of benchmarking the geochemical and geological footprints of these target areas in Ngot against the adjacent Okvau intrusion-related gold deposit and the Pogo and Fort Knox intrusion-related gold deposits in Alaska was conducted. Both Pogo and Fort Knox are regarded as Tier 1 or “world-class” deposits (Figure 5).

In particular, the size and the intensity of the gold-in-soil anomaly and the size of the host diorite intrusion at the Ngot Central Prospect are comparable in size and intensity of the gold geochemical anomaly and the size of the host intrusion related with the adjacent 1.2Moz Okvau intrusion-related gold deposit and the size of the host intrusions associated with the >10Moz, Alaskan intrusion-related gold deposits.

The style of the mineralisation at Ngot Central and the other prospect areas in the Ngot licence is also very similar to the mineralisation at these abovementioned deposits, with stacked (sheeted) and stockwork gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins that are anomalous in arsenic, bismuth and tellurium (Figure 6). The veins at Ngot Central also have a similar orientation as the gold-bearing veins at Okvau (strike northeast, with a shallow-moderate dip to the southeast¹⁸).



Figure 6. 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 Alaska¹⁹. Individual veins in these deposits can be quite narrow (0.2 to 5cm) and vein densities are generally 3 to 5 veins/m. Similar sheeted vein mineralisation has been located in highly weathered diorite in the eastern portion of the Ngot Central Prospect at Ngot (D). The location of the quartz-arsenopyrite veins in photograph D are indicated with yellow arrows. This mineralisation sits in the wall of an artisanal pit. A grab rock chip sample of mullock from this pit returned 3.6g/t gold, 4.6g/t silver and 637ppm arsenic.

¹⁸ Emerald Resources ASX announcement 1 May 2017: Okvau DFS Delivers Ore Reserve of 907,000oz, Emerald to Become +100,000ozpa Gold Producer (Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 17.68Mt @ 2.0g/t gold for 1.14Moz gold).

¹⁹ USGS SIR (2007): Geology & Origin of Epigenetic Lode Gold Deposits, Tintina Gold Province, Alaska and Yukon.

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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 (>0.1g/t gold)

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
103232	702587	1392292	Sandstone, light grey green, silica-sericite-pyrite altered, limonite on fractures, 2% disseminated and fracture fill pyrite.	Mesam South	5.4	5.1	53	2	150	1075	107
103234	700232	1392407	Quartz vein, white red, massive, fractures with hematite.	Mesam South	0.6	-0.2	2	-2	14	2	-2
103236	700431	1392187	Quartz vein, light grey white, massive, fractures with hematite.	Mesam South	0.8	4.1	-2	9	53	210	2
103249	684010	1391602	Quartz vein, white yellow, pitted, fractures with limonite fill boxwork ex sulphide, coarse grained pyrite infill noted.	Rohav	3.5	109	89	126	7	585	29
103253	684144	1391010	Quartz vein, red brown, pitted, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Rohav	0.5	0.8	233	-2	2	66	6
103254	683806	1390608	Quartz vein, red brown, pitted, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Rohav	0.4	18.9	177	8	47	1300	403
103257	684682	1391005	Siltstone, light grey brown, weak quartz stockworks.	Rohav	0.5	1	523	2	66	1515	117
103259	684961	1390983	Siltstone, light grey brown, weak quartz stockworks, 10 cm quartz vein bedding parallel, strike 195° dip 35° NW	Rohav	0.7	0.2	507	3	111	267	574
103261	683931	1390608	Quartz vein, white brown, pitted, hematite-limonite on fractures, boxwork ex-sulphide.	Rohav	4.5	9.5	715	9	2	792	18
103303	689555	1391919	Diorite. Medium grained. Some disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite. Small quartz veinlets. Dump next to shaft.	Ngot Central	0.7	3.5	1735	-2	1395	21	56
103304	689585	1391967	Vein quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite. 5cm wide upper vein within small adit. Small pit and adit.	Ngot Central	14.6	13.1	45100	34	1055	8	7
103305	689585	1391967	Highly altered material between upper and lower veins (50cm wide). Some quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite. Within small adit. Small pit and adit.	Ngot Central	3.6	6.8	43300	9	412	12	7
103306	689585	1391967	Vein quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite. 10cm wide lower vein within small adit. Small pit and adit.	Ngot Central	17.1	15.3	30200	32	891	10	11
103307	689588	1391965	Vein quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcocopyrite dump above adit. Next to small pit and adit.	Ngot Central	0.3	51	84	113	14650	3	205
103308	689545	1391803	Vein quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite. 3cm wide vein. Dip 31° towards 128°.	Ngot Central	1.3	2.4	2350	4	212	11	5
103309	689982	1391900	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite float on creek bank. Quartz float on residual soils nearby.	Regional	1.7	1.8	175	5	86	2	14
103310	694968	1392706	Weathered white siltstone with yellow brown limonite-hematite stockwork veins. Wall rock to gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins.	Srolao North	0.2	-0.2	5230	7	71	5	7
103313	694890	1391788	Vein quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-hematite. Workings slot 40m long x 2m wide x 3-7m deep. Workings wall surface dip 76° towards 170°.	Srolao South	27.4	27.7	98900	147	438	571	410
103314	694827	1391616	Vein quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite from dump next to pits. Abundant arsenopyrite.	Srolao South	27.1	5.1	301000	99	55	37	2

Notes on the colour-shading of anomalous geochemical results:

- Gold (>1g/t Au): yellow.
- Arsenic (1000ppm As): grey
- Copper (>1000ppm Cu): pale green
- Zinc (>1000ppm Zn): pale brown
- Silver (>20ppm Ag): pale grey
- Bismuth (>100ppm Bi): pale blue
- Lead (>1000ppm 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"> 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 soil sampling & 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. 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. 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). 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 & AU-AA26 for rock chip samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >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). Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF.
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 soil & 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for soil & rock chip sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of these samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Each soil & rock chip sample was briefly described in a qualitative fashion by the geologist when it was collected.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 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	<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"> • 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. • 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). • 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 & AU-AA26 for rock chip samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm

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"> 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. 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.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<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 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. The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<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 soil & 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.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<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"> 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). 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.

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<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable for soil & rock chip sampling. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<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 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.
<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 or interpreted and the soil and 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.