

Geochemical Sampling Firms up Drill Targets at O'Phlay in Cambodia

Key Points:

- Results received for surface geochemical sampling and geological mapping completed in late 2024.
- Infill soil sampling (646 samples) has better-defined and **extended** the significant gold-in-soil anomalies at the Camp, Toulroloav and Small Creek prospects. New soil sample results up to **596ppb gold, 302ppb gold and 187ppb gold** were obtained at these prospects.
- A new prospect area, the Northern Gold Anomaly, first outlined in previous first pass soil sampling, has been **extended 200m** to the north and remains open. One of the northern most samples collected in the infill sampling returned **2,300ppb gold** (2.3g/t gold).
- Additional rock chip sampling (39 samples) continued to return anomalous gold results from prospects within and surrounding the main granodiorite intrusion (Camp, Toulroloav and Small Creek prospects). The highest-grade results include **28.5g/t gold, 19.9g/t gold and 7.4g/t gold and up to 108g/t silver**.
- The first rock chip sampling at the Northern Gold Anomaly returned up to **2.6g/t gold**.
- Field work in preparation for initial drill testing at the Camp, Toulroloav and Small Creek prospects will resume at O'Phlay following the planned listing of Unity on the ASX, in Q1/2025.

Unity's Managing Director, Craig Mackay said: "Unity has received the results from field activities conducted at O'Phlay towards the end of 2024, our first program following the rainy season. Unity's work is the first systematic exploration ever conducted within the O'Phlay licence area."

"The results of this exploration has further advanced three main prospect areas, Camp, Toulroloav and Small Creek to be ready for additional infill soil sampling, ground geophysical surveys, followed quickly by drilling."

"A new prospect area, Northern Gold Anomaly, is shaping up to be an additional target area for drilling. The extent of the gold-in-soil anomalism has yet to be determined and a recent soil sample result of 2,300ppb gold is highly anomalous and encouraging."

"High-grade gold and silver assays from semi-massive to massive sulphide-rich mineralisation at O'Phlay gives strong indications that ground geophysical surveys will be effective in generating robust drill targets. The strong and broad multi-element soil anomalies suggest the mineralised zones may be of a significant size. We are excited to think what further work in 2025 will bring for the O'Phlay Project."

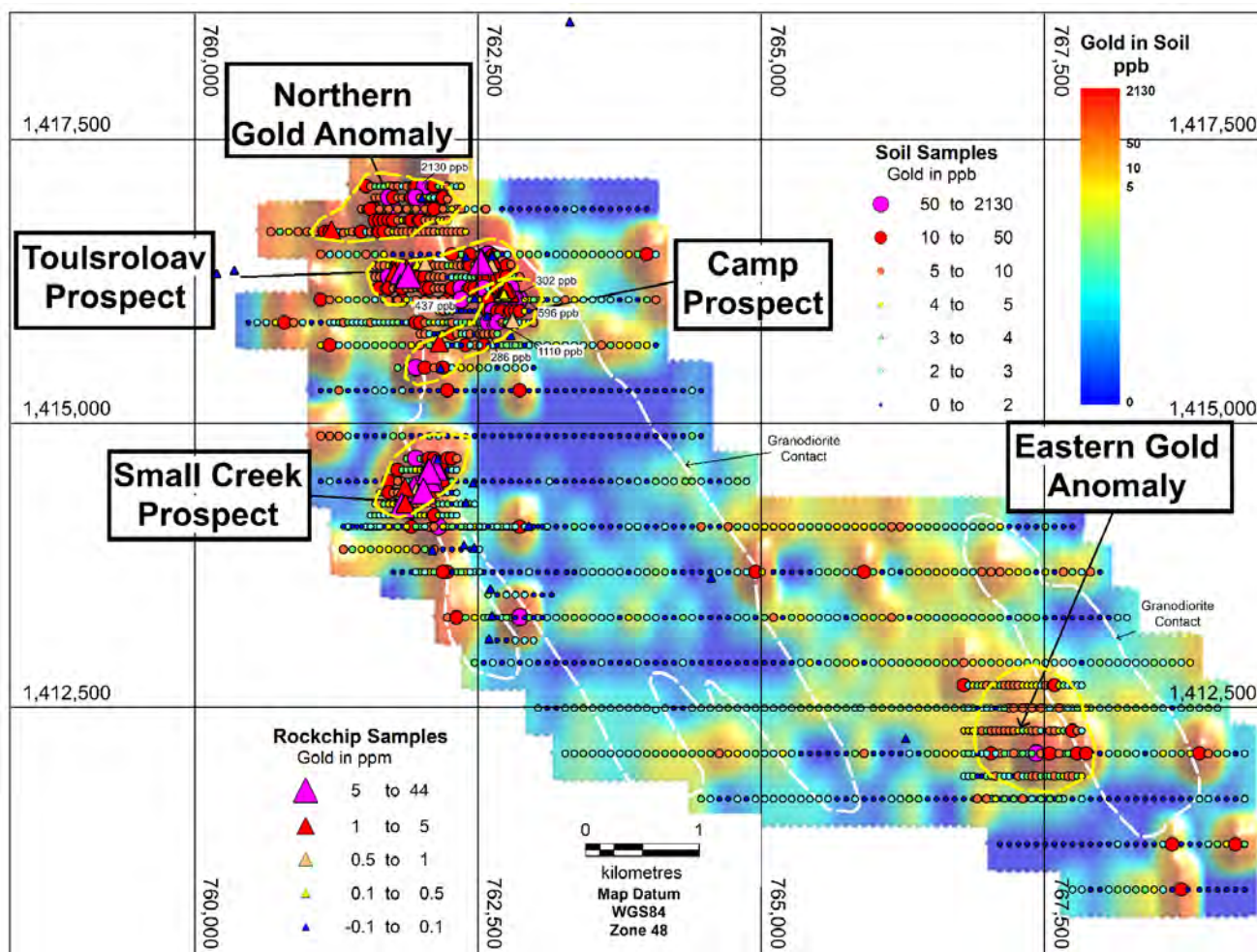


Figure 1. Gold-in-soil sample locations and results, rock chip sample locations and results at O'Phlay over the imaged gold-in-soil assay data (inverse distance method).

Unity Energy & Resources ("Unity", or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results from surface geochemical surveys recently completed at its O'Phlay Gold Project (O'Phlay) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia (Figures 1 - 3).

Soil Sampling

In early November 2024, as soon as access to O'Phlay became reliable again following the wet season, Unity mobilised its field team to site. Work commenced on an infill and extensional soil sampling program following on from the results obtained in June 2024. A total of 646 soil samples (inclusive of 13 QA/QC samples) were collected, infilling the original 400m x 80m grid spacing to a 100m x 40m grid spacing. The sample grid covers the entire main granodiorite intrusion in the centre of the licence area (Figures 1 and 2).

The additional soil samples added to the pre-existing tally brings the total number of soil samples (inclusive of standards) collected at O'Phlay to 1521.

Soil samples were submitted to ALS Global (ALS) for gold analysis and multi-element readings were taken separately by Unity, using a portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) unit.

Details on the soil and rock chip sampling and assaying procedures are outlined in Appendix 1. The soil sample locations with the licence geology are shown on Figure 2. The soil sample results are depicted on Figure 1. The soil sample results are discussed below.

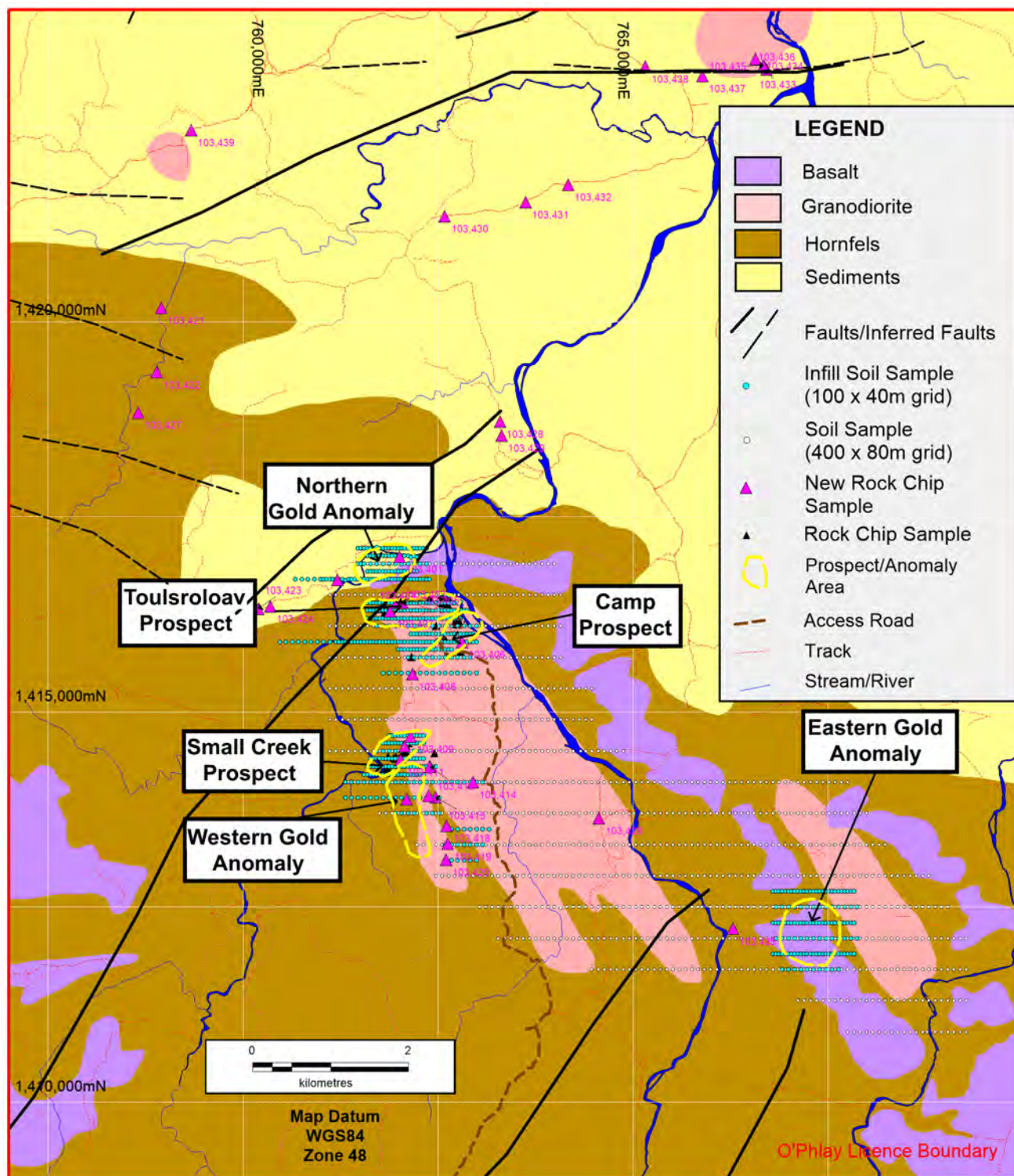


Figure 2. Infill soil sample locations (100m x 40m grid) and new rock chip sample locations and prospect/anomaly locations on the interpreted geology at O'Phlay in Cambodia.

Toulroloav Prospect

The infill sampling at the Toulroloav Prospect returned several samples exceeding 100ppb gold, with a maximum value of **187ppb ppm gold**. The infill sampling failed to close off the gold anomalism to the west, and Toulroloav remains open in that direction. Infill sampling south of the previous limits of Toulroloav in the direction of the Camp Prospect has extended the multi-element anomalism in

that direction by at least 200m.

Camp Prospect

The Camp Prospect was better defined with the infill soil sampling, with a number of highly anomalous results coming from the main area of historical mine workings. These high results, up to **596ppb gold**, may in part be due to contamination from the mining and processing work that was undertaken there by previous operators. However, some high-grade results appear to come from some distance away and may represent unknown gold sources. Of particular interest is a new sample that returned **437ppb gold**, some 400m west-southwest of the abandoned gold processing facility and a previous sample with **1,110ppb gold** located 80m east of the historical mine workings. Further follow-up work to determine the sources of this high-grade gold anomalism is as yet to be conducted.

Small Creek Prospect.

The Small Creek Prospect follows several sizable workings that trend northeast-southwest to east-west and straddle the granodiorite intrusive contact. The infill soil sampling has helped to better define the gold-in-soil anomaly, but it has not closed it off along trend. The infill work returned assays up to **95ppb gold** and has extended the Small Creek anomalism a further 200m to the northeast. The Small Creek Prospect merges to the south into the Western Gold Anomaly.

Northern Gold Anomaly

Anomalous gold-in-soil values, up to 119ppb gold, extending for at least 400m were obtained along Unity's most northern line of soil sampling in June 2024. The anomalous results are located 450m north of the Toulroloav Prospect. The anomalous gold results may be related to a parallel zone of gold mineralisation to the east-northeast trending mineralisation at Toulroloav.

The follow up sampling at the Northern Anomaly extended the coverage a further 200m to the north and infilled the area previously defined as the Northern Anomaly to 100m x 40m. The anomaly remains open to the west and the north, with infill samples returning highly anomalous gold assays up to **2,130ppb gold**.

Western Gold Anomaly

A north-south trending area of gold anomalism (up to 101ppb gold in first pass soil sampling) is located directly south of the Small Creek Prospect and along the western contact of the main granodiorite intrusion. The anomalous results from the June 2024 program occur on 3 parallel lines of soil sampling and extend over 1.2km. The gold anomaly is open to the south where the current extent of the soil sampling ends.

Infill sampling in November 2024 covered the northern part of the Anomaly and failed to add any detail to the anomaly. The Western Gold Anomaly remains poorly defined and open to the south.

Eastern Gold Anomaly

Previously defined as an 800m x 700m gold-in-soil anomaly associated with 2 parallel lines of sampling was located 5.7km southeast of the historical Vietnamese mining area which encompasses the Small Creek, Camp and Toulroloav prospects. The anomalous results lie between the main granodiorite intrusion and a smaller intrusion to the east. The peak soil assay result from the first pass sampling at the Eastern Gold Anomaly is **171ppb gold**, which was the highest gold assay received in the June 2024 soil sampling program. A repeat assay from this sample site returned **192ppb gold**.

The infill sampling returned lower order gold anomalism (up to **18ppb gold**) and failed to better define or extend the anomaly.

Southern Base Metals Anomaly

The Southern Base Metals Anomaly was described in previous releases. Unity's geologist investigated the area in detail and concluded that the geochemical anomaly is the result of previously unrecognised basalt outcrop and is of no further interest.

Rock Chip Sampling

A total of 39 rock chip samples were collected from various locations in the O'Phlay licence area and submitted to ALS Global (ALS) for gold and multi-element analysis. The rock chip sample locations with the licence geology are shown on Figure 2.

Rock chip sample 103402 was taken some 350m to the west of the Northern Gold Anomaly as currently defined and returned **2.6g/t gold**. The sample was located in an area of elevated soil samples (up to 18ppb gold) and consisted of a host sandstone rock with limonite-stained quartz veins. The area warrants further investigation.

Samples 103403 – 405 and 103407 were taken from the western end of the Toulroloav Prospect. All samples were of mullock from adjacent shallow workings and all samples were of granodiorite with limonite-stained quartz veins. All the samples were anomalous in gold, with sample 103407 the standout, being strongly mineralised with very high-grade gold of **28.5g/t**.

At the Small creek Prospect, samples 103409 – 11 were taken and assayed for gold. Sample 103410 of a quartz breccia with massive pyrite-arsenopyrite in sandstone returned an impressive **19.9g/t gold and 21.1% arsenic**. In addition, **7.4g/t gold and 108g/t silver** was returned from float sample 103411 of sheeted veins in sandstone, located near a historic trench.

Nine rock samples, 103412 – 420, mostly of float, and granodiorite with iron-stained quartz veins were collected from the Western Gold anomaly area. One sample of basalt was included. No anomalous gold results were returned in the assay results.

Unity's field teams investigated several features in the north of the O'Phlay licence area, which had been identified from aerial photography, that suggested the presence of small diorite intrusives. Such intrusives could be prospective for gold mineralisation. A total of 15 rock samples (103421 – 439) were collected from these areas, mostly of iron-stained quartz veining within sandstone host rocks. Although scattered float of intrusive rocks were seen in places suggesting the presence of intrusive diorite no definitive outcrops were located.

The best result was 0.22g/t gold from sample 103421 in the west of the licence area. This sample was of iron-stained quartz breccia in sandstone, with a trace of malachite. Geologically and geochemically interesting, the site will be revisited for further work.

Another anomalous result was from sample 103434 located in the far north of the licence, which returned 0.12ppm gold from a highly oxidized sandstone. An intrusion is inferred from the aerial photography and the area will be further investigated.

Discussion and Planned Work Program

The exploration programs Unity has completed to date at O'Phlay involved geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemical surveys. Initially the work was largely driven by the historical mine workings at Toulroloav, the Camp and Small Creek Prospects, but more recently the work has

extended throughout the licence area.

The recent soils infill sampling has further defined the main target prospect areas, the Northern Gold Anomaly, Toulsoaloav, the Camp and the Small Creek prospects. The recent rock chip sampling in these areas continues to identify possible mineralised zones. These prospect areas have been advanced to a level of understanding so that they are almost ready for drill testing. Some additional infill soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys, either ground electromagnetic (EM) or Induced Polarisation (IP), will be considered to assist in targeting the initial drill holes at O'Phlay.

Some of the peripheral geochemical anomalous areas such as along the western and northern margins to the O'Phlay intrusion require further work to identify the bedrock source of the anomalous gold in these areas. Activities will include detailed geological mapping, additional soil and rock chip sampling. An extremely high, **2,130ppb gold** assay from a soil sample taken from the northern most soil line at Northern Gold Anomaly and further west, the isolated rock chip sample returning **2.6g/t gold** are examples of areas that require follow-up.

Field work will resume at O'Phlay as soon as practicable, following the planned listing of Unity on the Australian Stock Exchange in Q1/2025.



Figure 3. Location and geological setting of Unity's gold and copper-gold projects in Cambodia.

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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 Q1/CY2025.

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

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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Table 1: Rock Chip Sample Results

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
103401	762004	1416989	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite stains on fractures, mullock from trench	Northern Gold Anomaly	-0.01	-0.2	5	2	-2	15	12	5
103402	761206	1416696	Quartz vein, white, massive, pitted, limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope	Northern Gold Anomaly	2.59	0.3	5	16	-2	6	3	-2
103403	761992	1416407	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite and hematite stains on fractures, mix quartz veins picked adjacent to shallow workings	Toulsroloav	0.15	-0.2	8	-2	-2	4	3	3
103404	761963	1416402	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite and hematite stains on fractures, mix quartz veins picked adjacent to shallow workings	Toulsroloav	0.18	-0.2	16	3	-2	7	9	3
103405	762034	1416404	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite and hematite stains on fractures, mix quartz veins picked adjacent to shallow workings	Toulsroloav	0.84	0.2	40	28	-2	4	3	2
103406	762803	1415901	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite stains on fractures, float on flat ground	Camp	0.61	0.4	41	-2	-2	3	5	2
103407	761885	1416292	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite and hematite stains on fractures, mix quartz veins picked adjacent to shallow workings	Toulsroloav	28.5	9.6	119	82	-2	3	161	3
103408	762168	1415487	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite stains on fractures, float near road	Camp SW	0.04	0.5	957	6	-2	3	7	2
103409	762143	1414685	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope	Small Creek	-0.01	0.2	39	-2	-2	4	34	5
103410	762069	1414564	Breccia with massive pyrite-arsenopyrite matrix (90%), matrix supported, silicified sandstone clasts, picked from stockpile adjacent to workings	Small Creek	19.85	18.4	211000	737	99	17	464	18
103411	762018	1414389	Sheeted veinlets in sandstone/siltstone, highly oxidized, picked adjacent to trench	Small Creek	7.4	108	54900	721	206	110	10100	516
103412	762394	1414298	Quartz vein, white, massive, hematite stains on fractures, hillslope, mix quartz veins	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	89	-2	-2	7	10	7
103413	762392	1414299	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite stains on fractures, hillslope mix quartz veins	Regional	0.01	0.3	188	2	-2	6	24	9
103414	762945	1414100	Quartz vein, white, massive, hematite stains on fractures, creek, mix quartz veins	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	24	-2	-2	6	4	7

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
103415	762467	1413906	Quartz vein, white, massive, hematite stains on fractures, creek, mix quartz veins	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	12	-2	-2	3	3	8
103416	762375	1413928	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite stains on fractures, hillslope mix quartz veins	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	66	-2	-2	2	2	5
103417	762096	1413884	Silica-clay altered rock, light grey, moderately oxidized, hillslope	Western Gold Anomaly	-0.01	-0.2	10	-2	-2	6	4	14
103418	762609	1413543	Silica-clay altered rock, light grey, hill top, basalt around	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	-2	1	2	7
103419	762623	1413309	Quartz vein, moderately oxidized, massive, float near creek	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	6	-2	-2	3	2	2
103420	762598	1413106	Quartz vein, white, massive, limonite stains on fractures, hillslope mix quartz veins	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	9	-2	-2	4	6	2
103421	758948	1420181	Quartz vein, breccia, crystalline, pitted, dense, limonite on fractures, trace malachite on oxidized pits	Regional	0.22	1.4	110	-2	322	446	24	8
103422	758889	1419354	Diorite, medium grained, outcrop, 1% disseminated pyrite	Regional	0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	2	35	2	27
103423	760192	1416323	Quartz vein, white red, massive, hematite stains on fractures, abundant float on flat sandstone area	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	5	-2	-2	3	12	6
103424	760348	1416353	Quartz vein, white red, massive, hematite stains on fractures, abundant float on flat sandstone area	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	10	-2	-2	4	5	7
103425	766277	1412224	Quartz vein, white brown, massive, limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	3	-2	-2	3	3	-2
103426	764560	1413642	Quartz vein, white brown, massive, limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope	Regional	0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2
103427	758651	1418837	Quartz vein, white red, massive, hematite stains on fractures, float on hillslope, basalt host	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	-2	3	3	2

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
103428	763294	1418723	Quartz vein, white red, massive, hematite stains on fractures, float on flat area, sandstone host, 350 quartz veinlet trend noted on sandstone	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	21	-2	-2	4	7	7
103429	763311	1418541	Quartz vein, white red, massive, hematite stains on fractures, float on flat area, sandstone host, 240 quartz veinlet trend noted on sandstone	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	10	-2	-2	3	12	4
103430	762583	1421355	Quartz vein, white grey, massive, limonite stains on fractures, float on flat area, sandstone host	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	3	-2	-2	25	3	3
103431	763621	1421532	Quartz vein, white brown, massive, limonite and hematite stains on fractures, float on flat area, sandstone host	Regional	0.06	0.2	12	3	-2	5	22	4
103432	764167	1421760	Quartz vein, white brown, massive, pitted, limonite and hematite stains on fractures, float on flat area, sandstone host	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	4	-2	-2	3	12	20
103433	766709	1423232	Black, highly silicified, petrified wood, quartz-calcite fracture infill (oxidized)	Regional	0.01	-0.2	4	-2	-2	6	2	-2
103434	766682	1423265	Red brown highly oxidized rock, float on hillslope	Regional	0.12	0.2	670	9	6	468	226	633
103435	766670	1423284	Quartz vein, massive, limonite on fractures, float on hillslope	Regional	0.06	0.2	383	2	2	13	124	30
103436	766567	1423365	Sandstone, light grey red, moderately oxidized, quartz infill on fractures with limonite and hematite wall stains, moderately silicified	Regional	0.03	3.8	793	-2	10	44	3430	169
103437	765886	1423149	Quartz vein, white brown, massive, pitted, limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope, sandstone host	Regional	0.01	0.2	87	2	2	4	19	4
103438	765155	1423273	Quartz vein, white brown, massive, limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope, sandstone host	Regional	0.01	-0.2	3	-2	-2	1	6	2
103439	759331	1422458	Quartz vein, white brown, massive, hematite and limonite stains on fractures, float on hillslope, sandstone host	Regional	-0.01	-0.2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	2

Notes on the colour-shading of anomalous geochemical results:

- Gold (>0.5g/t Au): yellow.
- Silver (>20ppm Ag): pale grey

- Arsenic (5000ppm As): grey
- Bismuth (>100ppm Bi): pale blue
- Antimony (>100ppm Sb): pale orange
- Copper (>1000ppm Cu): pale green
- Lead (>1000ppm Pb): purple
- Zinc (>1000ppm Zn): blue

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"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. Soil samples were collected on a 100m x 40m grid spacing. Samples were collected by hand from the “B” soil horizon from between 5cm – 30cm below surface, dried and sieved to -2mm. Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity as a reference. The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). A 100g pulp split from the soil samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 or rock 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 soil or rock 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 soil 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"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<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"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity as a reference. The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 100g pulp split from the soil samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF (Olympus Vanta M series handheld XRF analyser). The instrument is re-calibrated every 50 samples. The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and are of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Duplicate samples (1 in 50 samples) were inserted by Unity with the soil samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No down-hole surveys were completed. The location of each soil sample location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected on a 100m x 40m grid spacing. There was no sample compositing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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 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"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<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"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<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"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cambodian licences are prospective for intrusion-related gold ("IRG") and porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. Unity's Ngot and O'Phlay licences lie 2.5km south and 63km east-northeast respectively of the Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources NL (ASX:EMR).
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<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
Data aggregation methods	<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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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.
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced reporting	<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.
Other substantive exploration data	<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.
Further work	<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.