News Release
18 August 2023

Broad Zones of Stockwork Gold Mineralisation Located at O'Phlay in Cambodia

Key Points:

- **Sizable historical Chinese mining operation** on both primary and alluvial gold mineralisation at O'Phlay, with the primary gold mineralisation associated with a major granodiorite intrusion.
- **No systematic exploration** has ever been conducted in the area.
- Unity field visit focussed on three prospect areas; **Camp** which is adjacent to the historical processing plant; **Toulsroloav** in the northern portion of the diorite intrusion; and at **Small Creek** on the western margin of the diorite (hornfels contact area).
- At Camp, **broad zones (up to 40m wide)** of stockwork and sheeted gold-bearing quartz–arsenopyrite vein mineralisation in multiple zones were located & channel rock chip results exceeding **2g/t gold** have been obtained.
- At Toulsroloav and Small Creek, high-grade grab rock chip results up to **27.5g/t, 24.3g/t, 21.1g/t, 10.7g/t & 10.5g/t gold** were obtained from multiple zones of quartz-arsenopyrite vein mineralisation.
- Next step is a grid-based (200m x 50m) soil sampling program over the northern half of the granodiorite and the surrounding hornfels (covering Camp, Toulsroloav and Small Creek), which is scheduled to commence in Q1 CY2024.
- This will be the first systematic geochemical sampling to be conducted over the granodiorite intrusion at O'Phlay and is expected delineate gold anomalies on which Unity can focus its future exploration.

Unity's Technical Director, Craig Mackay said: *"Unity's first visit to O'Phlay has located extensive gold mineralisation associated with a granodiorite intrusion, some of which is high-grade. Of particular interest is a broad (~40m wide) stockwork vein zone that remains open along strike and where channel rock chip samples have returned over 2g/t gold.*

"No significant exploration has ever been conducted at O'Phlay and we are looking forward to commencing a soil sampling program that will provide the first systematic geochemical coverage over the highly prospective granodiorite intrusion."

Unity Energy & Resources ("**Unity", or the "Company"**) is pleased to announce the results from its initial field visit to its O'Phlay Gold Project (**O'Phlay**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia.

During the field visit 37 rock chip samples were collected (sample numbers O2303013 – 033; O2303050 – 065).

Assay results are discussed below and are summarised in Table 1. The new assay results are depicted in Figure 1.

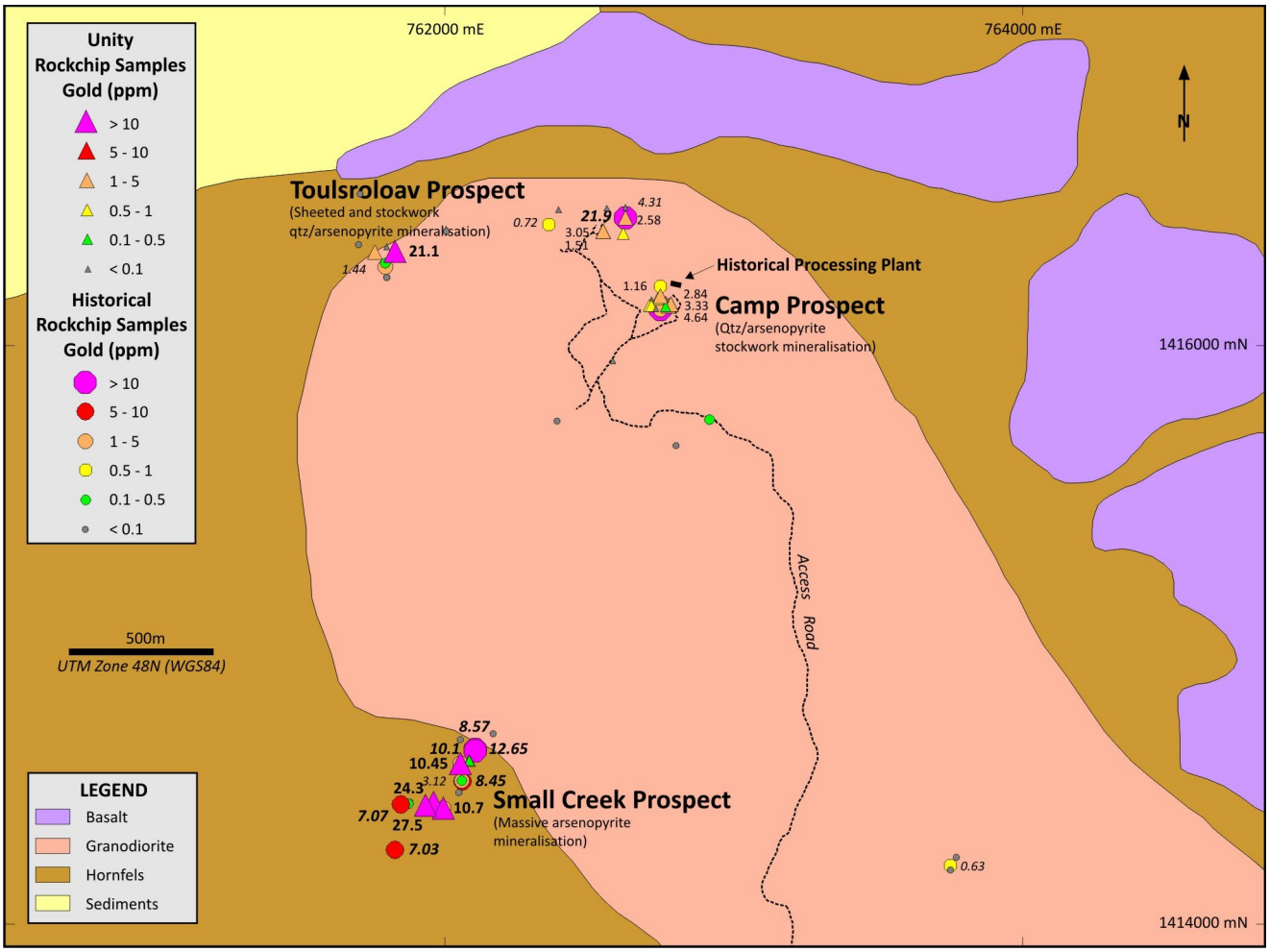

Figure 1. *Location of Unity's rock chip sample results within the O'Phlay licence.*

Camp Prospect

Unity's initial field visit to O'Phlay was focussed on three prospect areas; **Camp** which is adjacent to the historical processing plant; **Toulsroloav** in the northern portion of the granodiorite intrusion; and at **Small Creek** on the western margin of the granodiorite (hornfels contact area) (Figure 1 & 3).

At Camp, multiple zones of gold-bearing quartz–arsenopyrite vein mineralisation were located in outcrop, float and historical mine workings. Directly south of the abandoned Chinese processing plant a 100m x 100m area with a number of historical mine pits was geologically mapped at 1:500 scale (Figure 2). In this area, there is a broad zone (~40m) of intense stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in granodiorite and that extends over approximately 50m strike (Photo 1). The stockwork veins generally strike NE with a shallow ~30^0 dip NW. Unity collected vertical channel rock chip samples from several historical pit walls.

The best channel sample results include **5.5m @ 2.1g/t gold** and **7m @ 1.4g/t gold, including 2m @ 4.6g/t gold** (Photo 2 & Figure 2). Associated with this gold mineralisation is anomalous silver (up to 31.3g/t Ag) and bismuth (up to 537ppm Bi).

Photo 1. *Intense stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in granodiorite at the Camp prospect at O'Phlay. A vertical channel sample across this portion at the base of the 5.5m high pit wall returned* ***2m @ 3.3g/t gold.***

Directly adjacent NW of the stockwork zone is a 50m wide zone of sheeted veining which comprises a series of thick (up to 2.5m wide) milky white quartz veins, that also trend NE and dip NW (~40 -50^0), along with several massive arsenopyrite sulphide veins up to 0.5m in thickness (Figure 2). The arsenopyrite veins have been subjected to later stage brecciation with fractures filled with limonite. The sheeted vein mineralisation is generally low grade in gold, with the milky white quartz veins grading up to **0.8g/t gold** and the arsenopyrite veins grading up to **1.2g/t gold**.

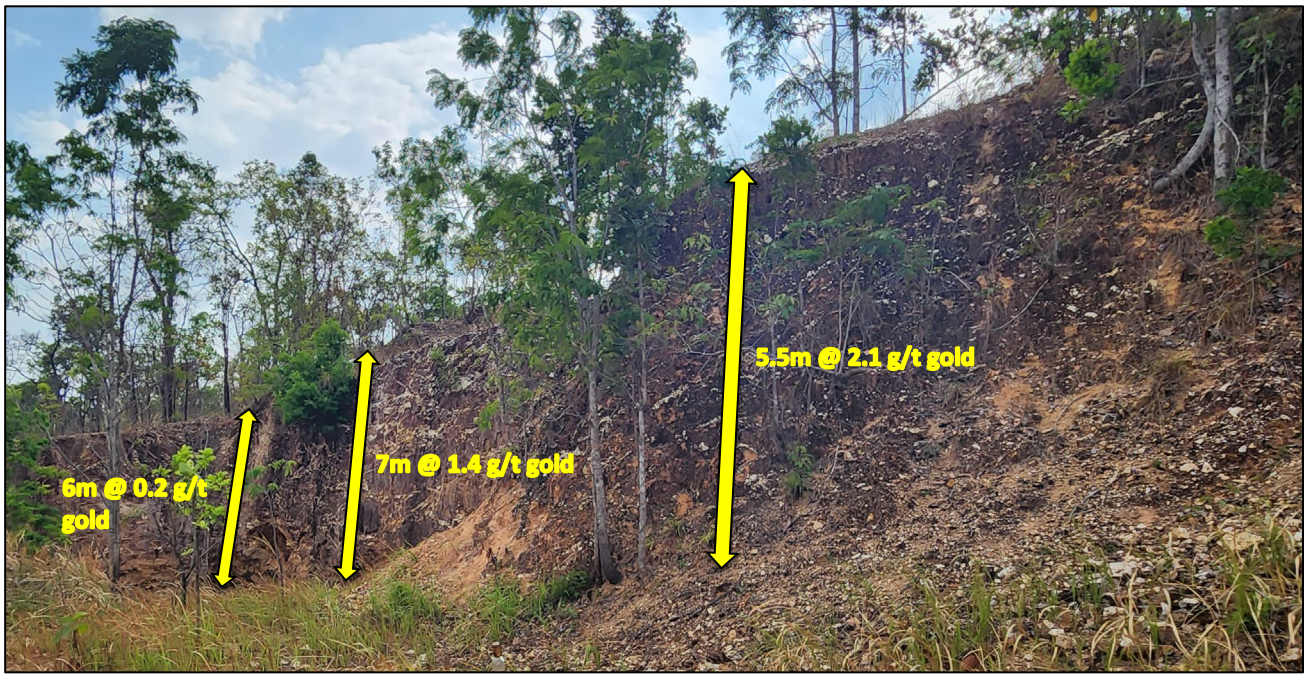

Photo 2. *Historical Chinese gold workings at the Camp prospect at O'Phlay on intense stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite vein mineralisation hosted in granodiorite (looking SW). Given the shallow dip of the mineralisation, Unity collected several vertical channel samples from exposed pit walls. Channel sample results are depicted.*

Photos 3 & 4. *Channel rock chip sampling of the intense stockwork mineralisation which is exposed in pit walls associated with the Chinese mine workings south of the historical prospecting plant at the Camp prospect (**LHS**); & one of the thicker quartz veins from the granodiorite-hosted stockwork mineralisation with large quartz crystals terminating in an open void in the centre of the vein (**RHS**).*

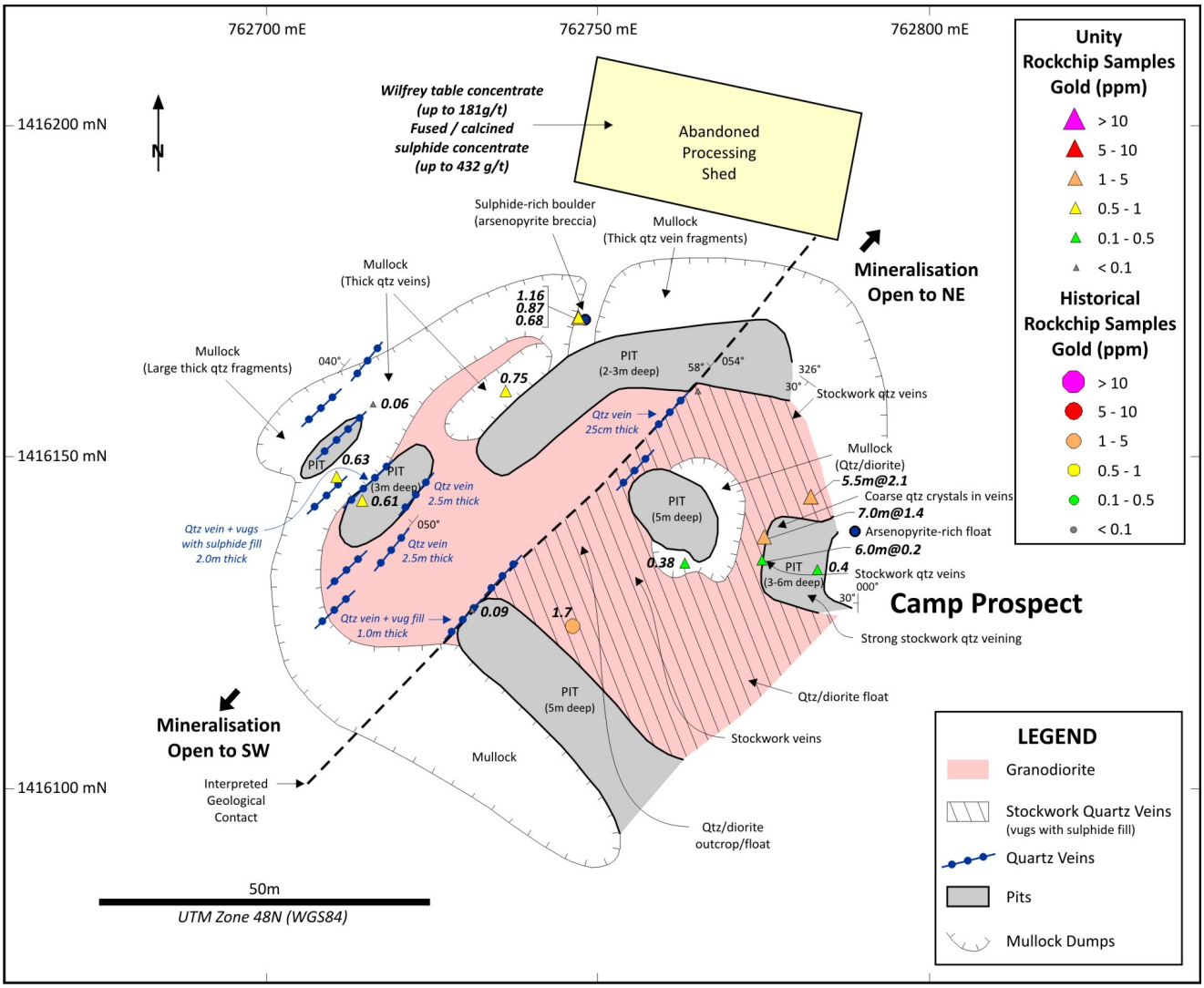

Figure 2. *Unity's geological mapping of the 100m x 100m area of stockwork and sheeted vein mineralisation that lies to the south of the historical Chinese processing plant at the Camp prospect. Both Unity and historical Oxiana rock chip sample results are depicted.*

Toulsroloav Prospect

In the northern portion of the granodiorite intrusion, approximately 300m NW and 900m WNW of the Chinese processing plant are two areas with old mine workings where high-grade gold rock chip results have been obtained from sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite vein mineralisation (Figure 1). Best results from the Unity sampling include **21.4g/t, 3.1g/t & 2.6g/t gold**.

The Unity rock chip samples from Toulsroloav are also anomalous in silver (up to 117g/t Ag), arsenic (up to 17.0% As), bismuth (up to 716ppm Bi), antimony (296ppm Sb) & lead (up to 1.9% Pb) (Table 1).

Oxiana/OZ Minerals conducted several brief site visits to O'Phlay in 2008[1] and 2010[2]. The best results from their rock chip sampling in northern Toulsroloav were **21.9g/t & 4.3g/t gold.**

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

Photos 5 & 6. *Brecciated massive arsenopyrite mineralisation hosted in granodiorite (samples grade up to* ***1.2g/t gold****) from the old mine workings at the Camp prospect (****LHS****); & a banded quartz-arsenopyrite vein hosted in granodiorite (Unity sample grading* ***2.6g/t gold,*** *Oxiana sample grading* ***21.9g/t gold****) from extensive old mine workings located at the Toulsroloav prospect 300m NW of the processing plant at Camp prospect (****RHS****).*

Small Creek Prospect

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

The gold-bearing mineralisation is comprised of arsenopyrite ± quartz veins. Some of Unity's highest grade rock chip sample results of **27.5g/t, 24.3g/t, 10.7g/t & 10.5g/t gold,** were obtained from Small Creek. The Unity rock chip samples from Small Creek are also anomalous in silver (up to 77.2g/t Ag), arsenic (up to 26.2% As), bismuth (up to 243ppm Bi), antimony (383ppm Sb) & lead (up to 2.1% Pb) (Table 1).

Historical Oxiana/OZ Minerals rock chip sampling also returned high-grades from the area, including **12.7g/t, 10.1g/t, 8,6g/t, 8.5g/t & 7.1g/t gold**[3][4].

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

Photo 7. *Arsenopyrite-rich mullock adjacent to an old mine working at the Small Creek prospect. A rock chip sample from this material returned* ***10.7g/t gold.***

Gold Metal Group (GMG) Mining Operation

A Chinese company, Gold Metal Group (GMG) had a sizable gold mining and processing operation at O'Phlay that was shut down by the government around 4 years ago, as GMG had been mining illegally. The GMC operation exploited both primary and alluvial (colluvial) gold mineralisation at O'Phlay from numerous small open pits that are scattered across the granodiorite intrusion area. Unity has visited many of the pits on primary mineralisation. Most of the alluvial pits to the southwest of the processing plant have not been visited to date (Figure 1). These pits were exploiting gold mineralised coarse quartz vein gravels. Exploration for the primary sources of these quartz vein gravels is an attractive additional opportunity for Unity.

GMG conducted some limited exploration at O'Phlay during 2007 – 2008. This included stream, soil and rock chip sampling, trenching and they drilled two shallow diamond drill holes at the Camp prospect[5]. The results from this exploration have not been located at this stage.

[5] Gold Metal Group: Report on Mineral Exploration – September 2008

GMG's O'Phlay processing plant at the Camp prospect was inspected by OZ Minerals in 2010[6]. They noted that the plant had twelve hammer mills which supplied a relatively coarse pulp to five Wilfrey tables. The sulphide concentrate was then vat cyanide-leached. They collected a number of samples from the processing plant and the gold assay results are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. *OZ Minerals sample results (2010) from the GMG processing plant*

Sample Number	Description	Gold Result (g/t)
R093047	No. 1 Wilfrey table concentrate (eastern heap)	16.4
R093048	No. 1 Wilfrey table concentrate (western heap)	4.37
R093049	No. 2 Wilfrey table concentrate	1.17
R093050	No. 5 Wilfrey table concentrate	181
R098051	Cyanided taking from heap leach vat	3.25
R053052	Crushed quartz from Camp mine ex-hammer mill	1.06
R053053	Crushed calcite altered diorite from Toulsroloav ex-hammer mill	31.9
R053054	Sulphide concentrate after panning to remove free gold	18.8
R053055	Fused/calcined sulphide concentrate	432

Photos 8 & 9. *O'Phlay ore treatment plant in 2010 (**LHS**) and today (**RHS**). OZ Minerals sampling of the concentrate in 2010 assayed up to **432g/t gold.** The GMG plant was closed down ~4 years ago by the Cambodian government. The mine had been operating illegally.*

Forward Program

Unity plans to conduct a grid-based (200m x 50m) soil sampling program over the O'Phlay granodiorite (due to commence in Q1 CY2024).

This is the first systematic geochemical sampling to be conducted in O'Phlay and is expected to delineate gold anomalies on which Unity can focus its exploration.

[6] OZ Minerals Ltd: Project Submittal Summary Update – January 2010

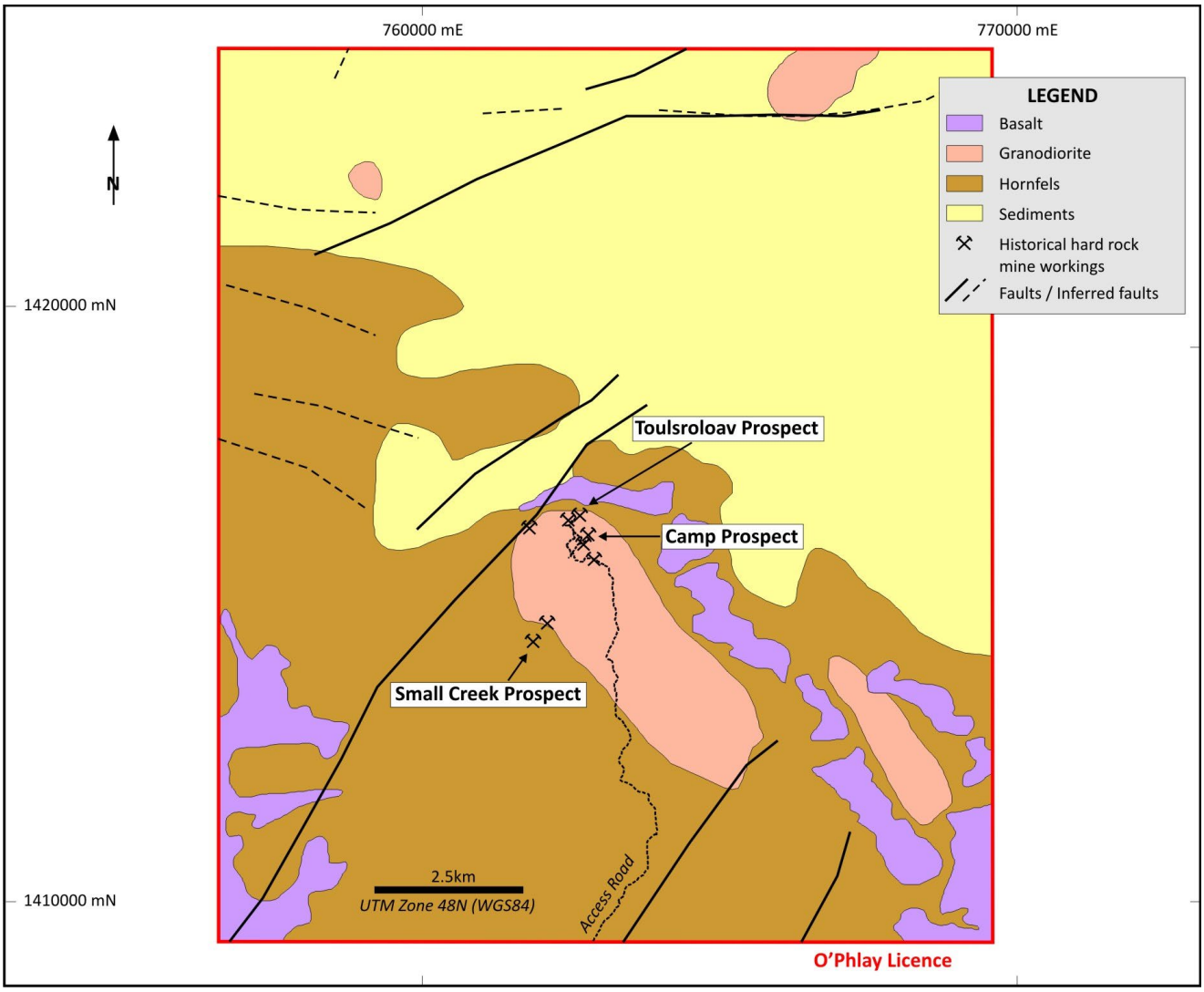

Figure 3. *O'Phlay licence geology and prospect locations.*

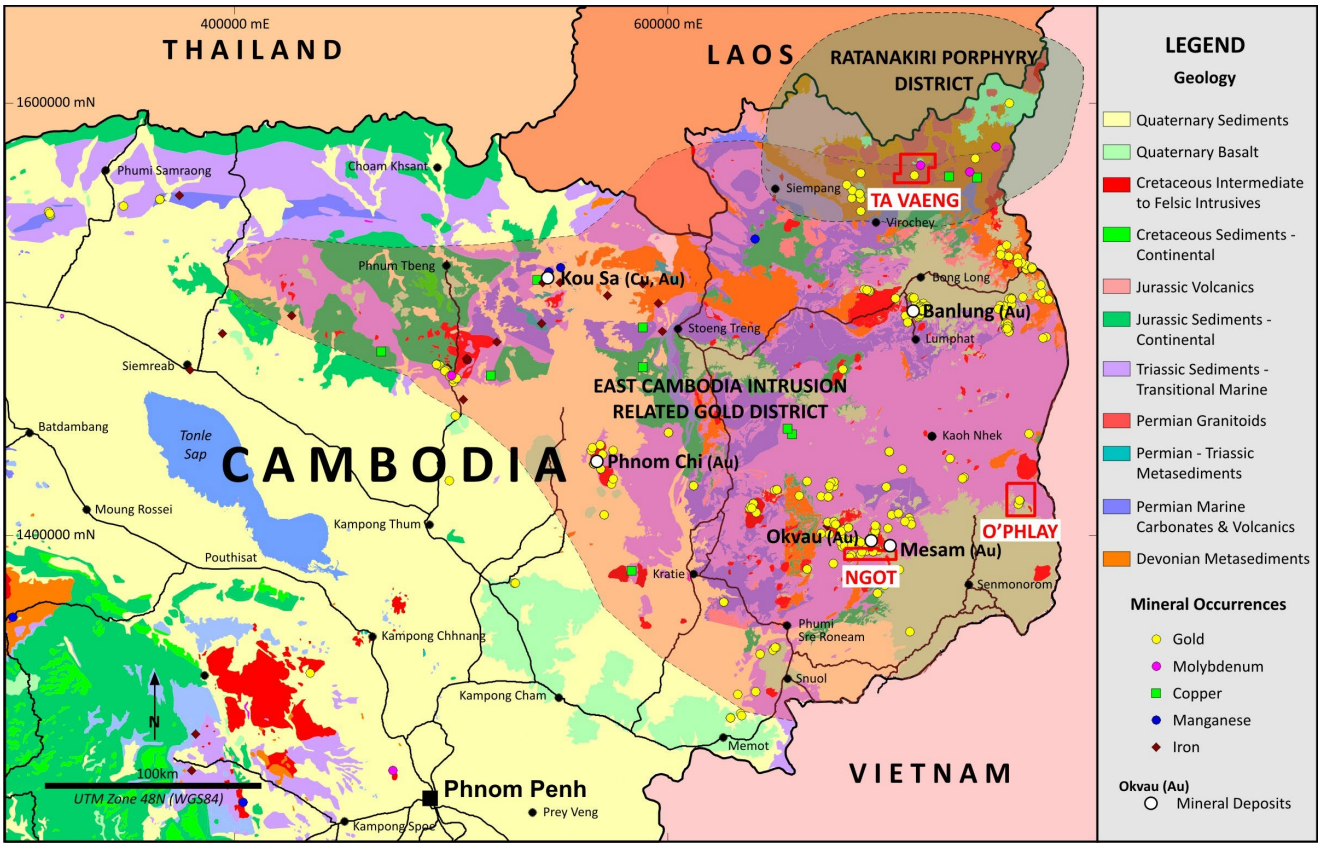

Figure 4. *Location and geological setting of Unity's gold and copper-gold projects in Cambodia.*

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Contact Details

For further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

Gilbert Rodgers
Managing Director
Unity Energy & Resources
Email: gilbert@unityenergy.com.au

Phone: +61 419 383 710

About Unity

Unity Energy and Resources (Singapore) Limited is an unlisted, public company that is building a portfolio of highly prospective minerals projects in SE 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	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Composite Channel Samples
O2303013	762783	1416133	K-feldspar altered granodiorite with bands of arsenopyrite mullock	Camp	0.4	17.8	**2.19%**	38	22	**1700**	722	45	
O2303014	762747	1416171	Massive ferruginous, arsenopyrite-rich breccia boulder	Camp	**0.68**	**21.3**	**4.43%**	27	35	**1315**	595	48	
O2303015	762776	1416137	2m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	0.31	1.5	1600	54	13	59	84	12	
O2303016	762776	1416137	2m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	0.16	1.7	1160	13	<5	59	39	11	6m @0.2ppm gold
O2303017	762776	1416137	2m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	0.06	1.2	539	6	<5	44	19	9	
O2303018	762775	1416138	2m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	0.18	0.7	1055	10	8	50	20	8	
O2303019	762775	1416138	2m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	**4.64**	**20.9**	1475	**397**	27	62	157	10	**7m @1.4ppm gold**
O2303020	762775	1416138	3m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	0.06	1.7	635	4	<5	60	14	22	
O2303021	762782	1416144	2m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	**2.84**	8	844	**399**	34	30	178	6	
O2303022	762782	1416144	2m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	0.31	2.4	2290	52	17	104	212	21	**5.5m @ 2.1ppm gold**
O2303023	762782	1416144	1.5m channel sample of white stockwork quartz veins (coarse crystals) in granodiorite	Camp	**3.33**	**31.3**	1785	**537**	87	57	434	10	
O2303024	762765	1416160	Massive white 25cm quartz vein	Camp	0.02	<0.5	66	5	5	6	15	<2	

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Composite Channel Samples
O2303025	762747	1416171	Massive ferruginous, arsenopyrite-rich breccia boulder	Camp	**0.87**	**28.5**	**3.64%**	41	34	**1720**	756	61	
O2303026	762736	1416160	Massive, white quartz vein mullock	Camp	**0.75**	**30**	2480	34	25	165	212	7	
O2303027	762716	1416158	Massive, white quartz vein mullock	Camp	0.06	7.7	659	5	13	61	152	5	
O2303028	762709	1416137	Massive, white quartz vein mullock	Camp	**0.63**	**22.7**	1770	29	44	70	610	16	
O2303029	762715	1416139	2m white quartz vein with ferruginous/sulphide vug fill in pit wall	Camp	**0.61**	9.8	**5310**	43	18	79	507	3	2m @ 0.6ppm gold
O2303030	762731	1416127	White quartz vein with ferruginous vug fill	Camp	0.09	3.4	661	2	5	34	5	3	
O2303031	762763	1416134	Diorite with quartz vein stockwork in mullock on side of 5m pit	Camp	0.38	2.8	347	78	11	19	51	3	
O2303032	762747	1416171	Massive, ferruginous, arsenopyrite-rich boulder	Camp	**1.16**	**24.4**	**6.78%**	39	57	**2790**	804	196	
O2303033	762581	1415948	White vein quartz and weathered granodiorite with minor disseminated arsenopyrite, weakly ferruginous.	Camp	0.02	<0.5	422	3	6	283	14	61	
O2303050	762393	1416470	Siliceous fine grained hornfels - siltstone, in creek bed, trace disseminated arsenopyrite	Toulsroloav	0.03	<0.5	16	<2	5	28	10	97	
O2303051	761760	1416324	Soil sample from area of abundant test pits, from 1 to 5m deep, covering at least 0.5 acre, pit every 3m in all directions, mostly hornfels, some weathered granodiorite in area. Upslope from large alluvial workings	Toulsroloav	**1.09**	<0.5	90	7	<5	27	16	239	

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Composite Channel Samples
O2303052	761802	1416341	Ferruginous hornfels, possible minor fine grained disseminated arsenopyrite, edge of sample pit area described in O2303051	Toulsroloav	<0.01	<0.5	23	2		27	27	88	
O2303053	761830	1416326	Quartz vein in mullock dump, hosted in fresh and weathered granodiorite	Toulsroloav	**21.1**	2.2	13	77	<5	1	26	9	
O2303054	762086	1414568	Float, laydown area, Siliceous vein, 10% disseminated arsenopyrite	Small Creek	**0.63**	5.3	**5140**	50	10	446	244	29	
O2303055	762086	1414568	Quartz-arsenopyrite vein from rock dump, coarse grained quartz, rock dump dominantly hornfels but some granodiorite	Small Creek	0.35	2.5	**4.0%**	22	60	**1600**	107	187	
O2303056	762562	1416475	Coarse cockscombe textured quartz veins, sheeted/breccia minor gossan after sulphide, exposed in cutting into hill, pad and sluice ruin	Toulsroloav	0.03	1.8	162	9	5	17	14	5	
O2303057	762625	1416440	Arsenopyrite and quartz vein, fresh and weathered - gossanous from 4m deep x 20m long pit, several +20m long and smaller pits in 50x20m area	Toulsroloav	**2.58**	**59.5**	**17.0%**	**716**	**240**	16	**1250**	21	
O2303058	762548	1416394	Fine grained arsenopyrite rich siliceous rock, remnant of old processing site	Toulsroloav	**1.51**	1	222	2	6	102	7	4	
O2303059	762548	1416394	Altered, gossanous granodiorite, float, remnant of old processing site	Toulsroloav	**3.05**	**117**	**16.15%**	**429**	**296**	9	**1.85%**	6	
O2303060	762618	1416388	Quartz vein from mullock dump. Host rock weathered granodiorite	Toulsroloav	**0.78**	6	**1.39%**	32	18	10	330	19	
O2303061	762626	1416476	Quartz vein in granodiorite, 4cm wide, slightly wavey quartz-biotite minor arsenopyrite	Toulsroloav	0.02	<0.5	40	<2	<5	2	21	32	

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Composite Channel Samples
O2303062	761997	1414404	Ore dump from shaft, arsenopyrite-rich ferruginous ore, hosted in hornfels, granodiorite nearby	Small Creek	**10.7**	**32.5**	**26.2%**	**232**	**171**	**1805**	997	72	
O2303063	762056	1414557	Gossanous hornfels from mullock beside trench, 2m deep x 2m wide x +20m long	Small Creek	**10.45**	**72.5**	**13.85%**	**120**	**242**	155	**2.05%**	156	
O2303064	761962	1414423	Laminated quartz-arsenopyrite banding in altered hornfels. ~80m, linear working st.110 degrees	Small Creek	**24.3**	**76.2**	**20.4%**	**232**	**214**	53	**2830**	27	
O2303065	761935	1414414	Quartz and arsenopyrite banding in altered hornfels	Small Creek	**27.5**	**77.2**	**24.8%**	**243**	**383**	295	**1.55%**	48	

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

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