

IP Survey Further Highlights Large Gold Targets at Ngot in Cambodia

Key Points:

- Unity has received the results for the recently completed **10.9 line-km** dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at the Rohav and Ngot Central prospects within the Ngot licence.
- At Rohav, a **very strong and extensive (400m wide) resistivity anomaly was located under the basalt cover.**
- This resistivity anomaly may represent an area of intense silicification associated with stockwork veining, which in turn may be associated with an intrusion-related gold system.
- Zones of moderate chargeable highs located on the western and eastern peripheries of the resistivity anomaly may represent alteration in the form of semi-massive to disseminated sulphides in the country rock surrounding a mineralized intrusion.
- At Ngot Central, a **prominent shallow (360m wide) chargeable anomaly was located to the west** of the currently mapped extent of the diorite intrusion. The discrete and very chargeable zone is overlapping a resistive zone – which is a signature response of silicification with associated sulphide alteration that may be gold-bearing.
- The strong chargeable anomaly in this area was unexpected and ground follow-up is planned as soon as weather allows.
- In the eastern portion of diorite at Ngot Central, a **strong, shallow-dipping and elongated chargeability anomaly** was located. It lies in the same area, where Unity recently located shallow-dipping, high-grade, gold-bearing stacked (sheeted) veins with sulphides (predominantly arsenopyrite) and it is also coincident with the peak of the gold-in-soil anomaly.

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

"We are very excited about the strength and the size of the geophysical anomalies outlined in the dipole-dipole IP survey. The IP data further highlights the prospectivity for Ngot to deliver a large intrusion-related gold deposit."

"The strong resistivity anomaly lying under the basalt at Rohav and the shallow chargeability anomaly at Ngot Central will be priorities for Unity's first drilling in the Ngot licence."

Unity Energy & Resources (“Unity”, or the “Company”) is pleased to announce it has received the results and a summary report for 2D Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey conducted by Austhai Geophysical Consultants (Thailand) Co., Ltd (**Austhai**) at its Ngot Gold Project (**Ngot**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia.

The 2D Dipole-Dipole IP survey was conducted over the Rohav and Ngot Central prospects and consisted of four, east-west oriented lines with 50m dipoles along the lines. Initially the total planned coverage of the IP survey was 9,800m. This coverage was subsequently extended to 10,908m to fully test several IP anomalies that were detected towards the end of the initial planned lines.

Apparent Resistivity and Apparent Chargeability data was collected along each line surveyed.

The four completed 2D Dipole-Dipole IP lines are depicted on Figure 1. Survey line details are summarised in Table 1.

2D data inversions with topography were conducted by Austhai on the Apparent Resistivity and Apparent Chargeability data to improve the data’s interpretability. The 2D inversion data was presented as 2D Inverse Resistivity and 2D Inverse Chargeability versus depth images (model sections) for each grid (Figures 2 & 4).

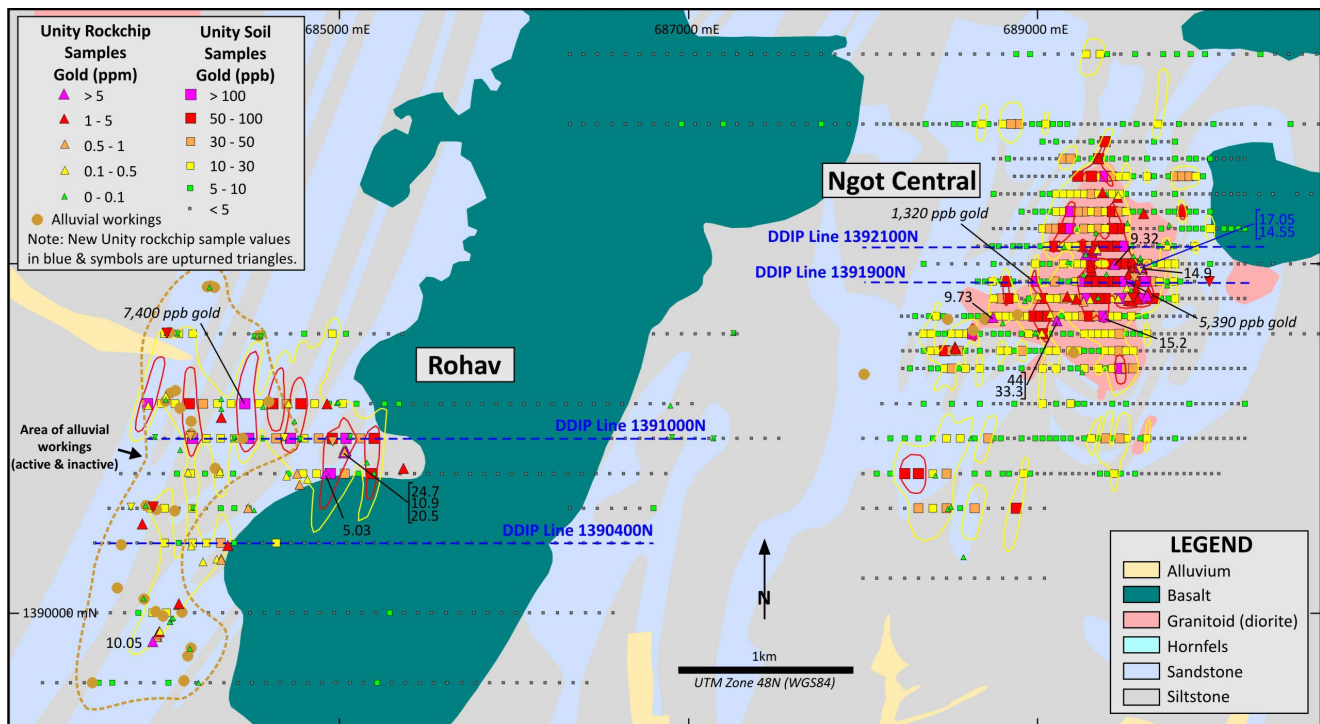


Figure 1. Ngot licence – location of dipole-dipole IP lines at Rohav and Ngot Central prospects.

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 & 3).

Unity has located gold mineralisation along the western slope of the Rohav Plateau for approximately 2km. A number of veins have been identified in a zone approximately 700m along a single, deeply incised, west-northwest trending creek that cuts through the basalt cover on the Rohav Plateau and into the older clastic sediments beneath.

The gold mineralisation is associated with gently dipping, stacked, quartz-sulphide veins hosted in the sediments. Unity has previously reported assays of 24.7g/t gold, 206g/t silver, 0.9% lead & 4.4% zinc¹ from one of the veins exploited historically by Vietnamese artisanal miners.

Unity believes this significant gold mineralisation at Rohav extends beneath the basalt cover. Consequently, two lines of 2D Dipole-Dipole IP, spaced 400m apart (1391000N & 1390400N) were completed to test for evidence of this beneath the basalt. The IP survey provided encouraging results as discussed below.

Rohav Line 1391000N (Figure 2):

A single, 400m wide, very strong resistive zone (up to 10,000 ohm-m) between 635100E and 635500E. It is a potential area of silicification marked by the high resistivity. On the periphery of this resistive zone are shallow chargeable highs and at depth in the west is a more moderate chargeable high on the periphery of the resistive zone.

The strong resistivity anomaly and the associated chargeable highs are perhaps related to an intrusion-related gold mineralisation system underlying the basalt cap. Fracture controlled stockwork within the host intrusion would be defined by areas of silicification (defined by high resistivity) with disseminated sulphide alteration in the adjacent rock matrix (defined by a chargeability response as a halo).

The strong resistivity anomaly is large, extending for over 400m east-west. The western portion of the anomaly lies directly beneath the high-grade gold mineralisation exploited by the Vietnamese and exposed in the creek, whereas the bulk of the anomaly area extends to the east beneath the basalt cover.

Rohav Line 1390400N (Figure 2):

Line 1390400N is more active than Line 1391000N with several areas of chargeable response. Of particular interest are two chargeable highs centred on 685552E and 686497E which overlie a moderate to high resistivity anomaly. These anomalies lie beneath the basalt cover. The IP response potentially indicates the presence of disseminated sulphide alteration (high chargeability) associated with silica alteration (high resistivity) related to a gold-bearing quartz-sulphide stockwork vein system developed within an intrusion.

The second, 300m wide, resistive zone between 684499E and 684800E, is similar to the very resistive zone seen in Line 1391000N, but it does not have the shallow chargeable highs overlying it as seen on Line 1391000N. There are, however, two moderate chargeable highs on the western and eastern margins of the resistive zone, respectively. This is interpreted by Unity to represent a broad silicified cap with sulphide-bearing alteration zones on the margins which might be gold-bearing.

¹ Unity News Release 6 May 2024

Figure 2: Below are 2D inversions of IP Lines 131000N & 1390400N at Rohav: **Top:** Inversion Resistivity vs Depth section with colour range 50 Ohm-m (red) to 650 Ohm-m (blue). **Bottom:** Inversion Chargeability vs Depth section with colour range 0.0 mV/V (blue) to 25.0 mV/V (red). Note: the IP images and the geology figure below are at the same scale and aligned on the same eastings.

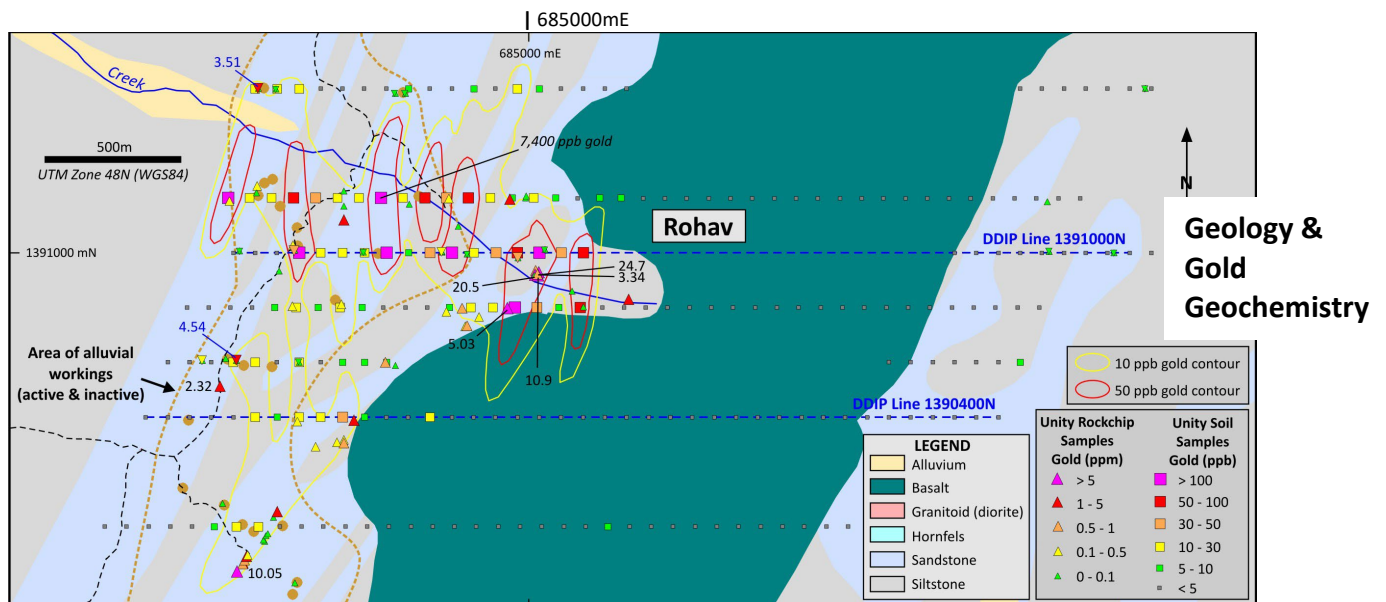
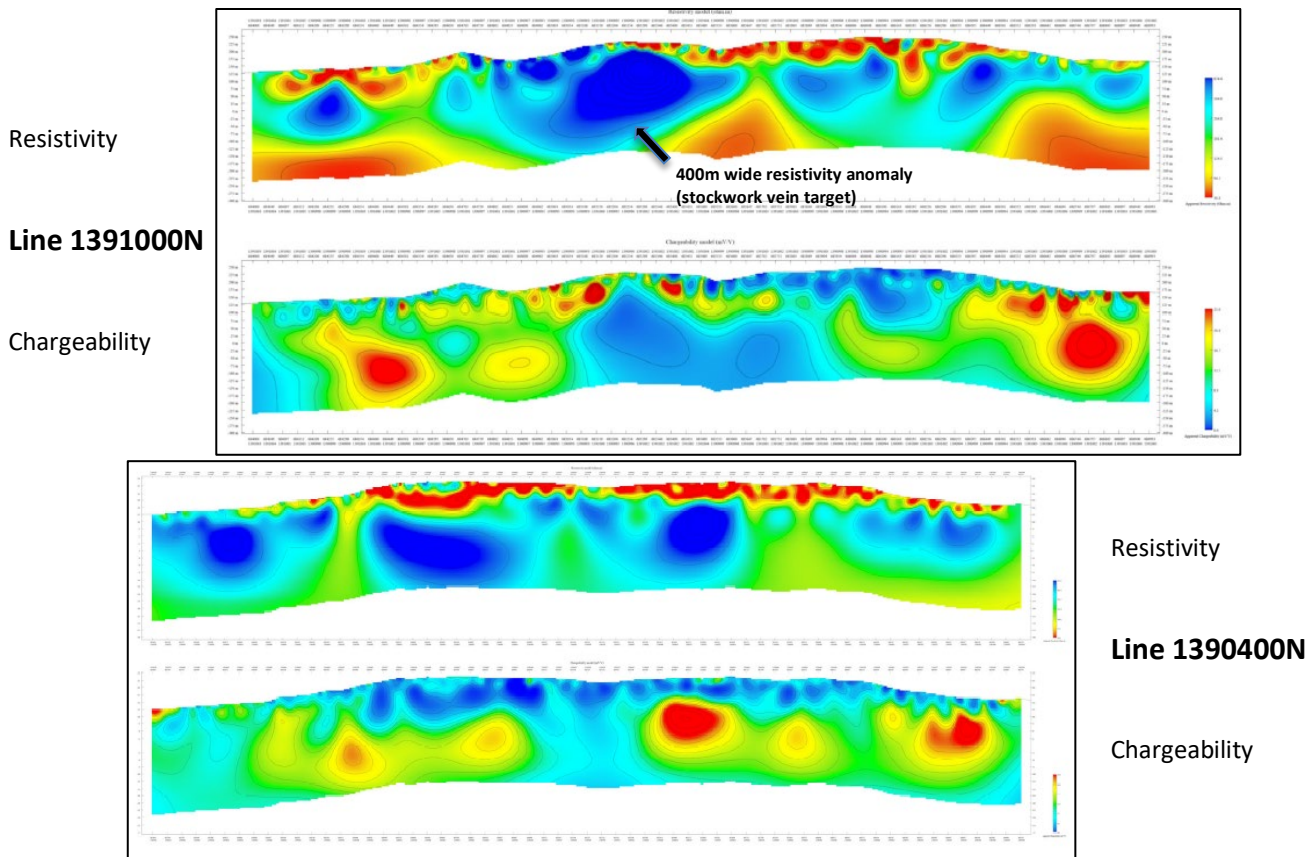


Figure 3. Rohav Prospect – soil sample & rock chip sample locations/results & IP survey lines on interpreted geology.

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 (Figure 1). Most of this mineralisation was found in and around historical artisanal mine pits or mullock dumps. Unity has previously reported rock chip samples from this prospect that assayed up to 44.0g/t gold².

Unity believes that, based on the geochemical sampling completed to date, there may be an extensive area of gold mineralisation at Ngot Central, particularly in the eastern portion of the diorite intrusion. Two lines of 2D Dipole-Dipole IP, spaced 200m apart (1392100N & 13901900N) were completed to test for evidence of silicification and sulphide alteration, beneath the thin residual soil cover. The IP survey results were encouraging as discussed below.

Ngot Central Line 1392100N (Figure 4):

A prominent chargeable anomaly, overlapping a resistive zone, was located near to surface to the west between 688301E and 688660E. This 360m wide chargeable anomaly, modelled to be at 100m depth, has similar characteristics to the western anomaly on Line 1391900N but is deeper and more prominent with values up to 35 mV/V. The IP signature can be interpreted to be a broad zone of silica-sulphide alteration which may be gold mineralised.

There are also three moderately chargeable features overlying resistive zones at 689085E, 689351E and an elongated zone increasing in depth between 689497E and 689646E. The latter elongated chargeability anomaly lies in the eastern portion of the diorite intrusion, where Unity has recently located a strong zone of shallow-dipping, gold-bearing sheeted veins with sulphides (predominantly arsenopyrite). It is also coincident with the peak of the strong gold-in-soil anomaly at Ngot Central.

Ngot Central Line 1391900N (Figure 4):

There is a shallow, near surface, moderately chargeable anomaly overlying a 500m wide resistive zone from 689213E to 689707E. Once again, the results are interpreted by Unity's geoscientists to represent a broad zone of silicification with associated disseminated sulphides. This zone is confined to within a depth of 150m from the surface and it also lies in the eastern portion of the diorite intrusion where the strong zone of shallow-dipping, gold-bearing sheeted quartz-sulphide veins have been identified by Unity. It is also coincident with the peak of the strong gold-in-soil anomaly. The chargeability anomaly provides a priority target for the first drilling at Ngot.

There is also a strong chargeable high anomaly on the western end of the line coverage which is modelled to be the result of three causative bodies. The most prominent anomaly is very near to surface and might be exposed at surface between 688313E and 688414mE.

As soon as the weather permits, Unity will field check this locality for any outcrop with alteration in the form of disseminated or semi-massive sulphides.

² Unity News Release 17 August 2023

Figure 4: Below are 2D inversions of IP Lines 1392100N & 1391900N at Ngot Central: **Top:** Inversion Resistivity vs Depth section with colour range 150 Ohm-m (red) to 2500 Ohm-m (blue). **Bottom:** Inversion Chargeability vs Depth section with colour range 0.0 mV/V (blue) to 25.0 mV/V (red). Note: the IP images and the geology figure below are at the same scale and aligned on the same eastings.

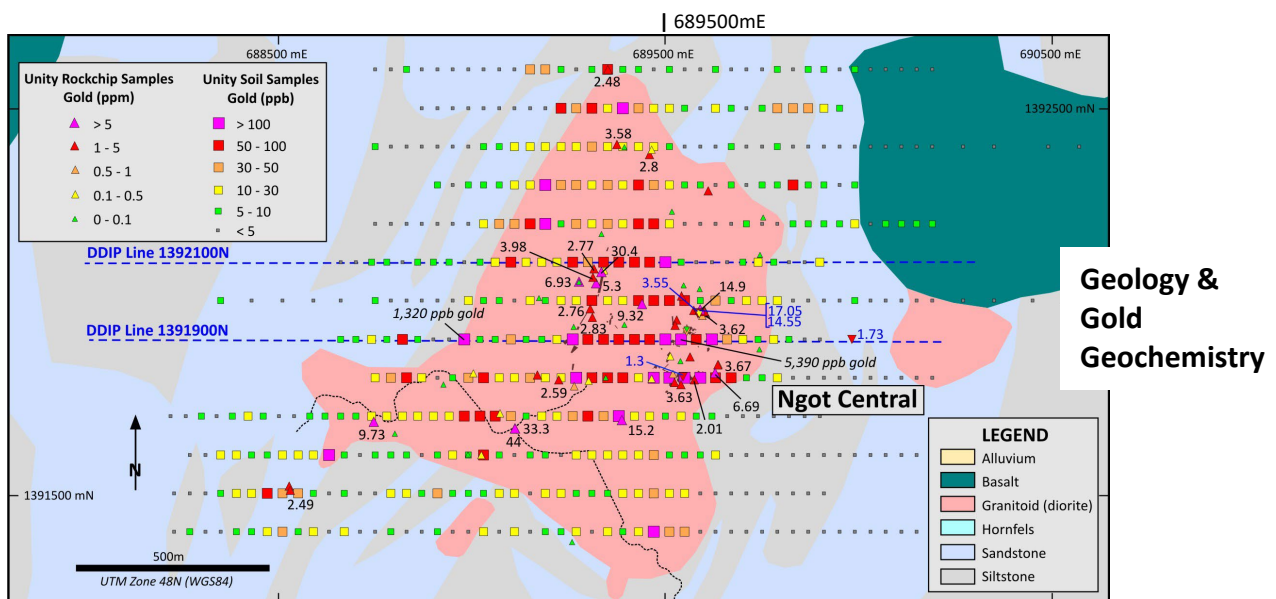
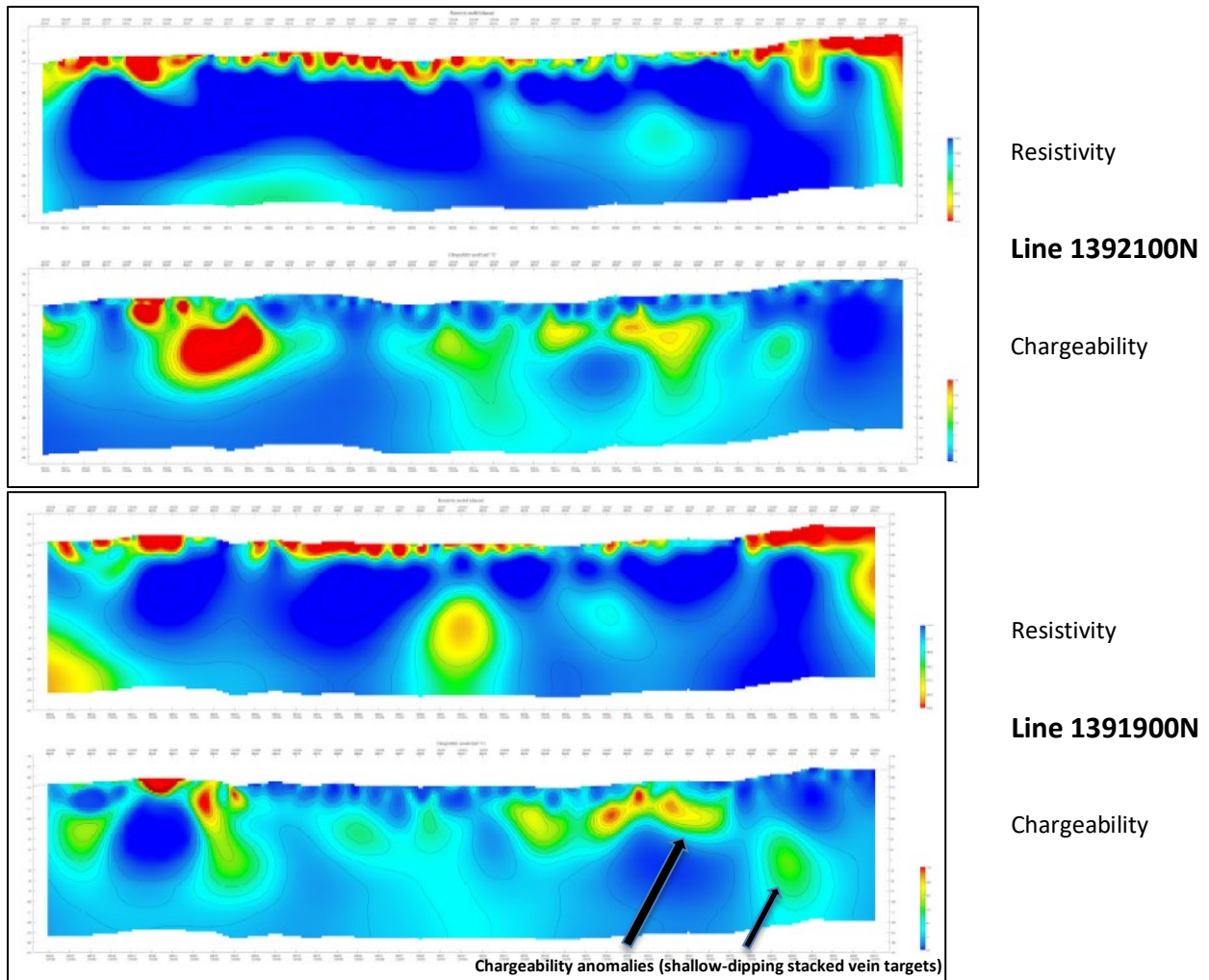


Figure 5. Ngot Central Prospect – soil sample & rock chip sample locations/results & IP survey lines on interpreted geology.

Table 1. IP Survey Line Details.

Line	Start (WGS84)		End (WGS84)		Line Length (m)	Date (s)
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing		
L91000	683899	1391002	687102	1391001	3203	21-28 Jun 2024
L90400	683601	1390399	686800	1390401	3199	29 Jun 2024 - 01 Jul 2024
L91900	688010	1391897	690214	1391893	2203	06-09 Jul 2024
L92100	687998	1392096	690301	1392100	2303	10-14 Jul 2024
Total Line Summary					10908	

Note: Austhai’s Line names are abbreviated in the table. The full Line names are Line 1391000N, Line 1390400N, Line 1391900N & Line 1392100N.



Photograph 1. Ngot dipole-dipole IP survey base station.

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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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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 2D Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey over the Rohav and Ngot Central areas of the Ngot Licence was initially planned to consist of four lines east-west oriented lines with 50m dipoles along lines. Total Initial planned coverage of the 2D Dipole-Dipole survey was 9,800 m. Total final coverage of 2D Dipole-Dipole survey, after extending Ngot Central Area lines 1392100N and 1391900N, was 10,908m over 4 lines. The geophysical survey was conducted by Austhai Geophysical Consultants from Bangkok. Apparent Resistivity and Apparent Conductivity data was collected. Survey specifications are provided below: <p>Summary of Specifications: The following is a summary of the equipment used and survey specifications for the induced polarization surveys. Method: Time Domain Induced Polarization (TDIP) Receiver: GDD GRX 8-32 receiver Transmitter: 2 x GDD Transmitter II model 5000W Quantities Recorded: Peak Voltage (mV) and Chargeability (mV/V) Array: Dipole-Dipole Dipole Size: 50m Line Spacing: 200 - 600m Mx Time slice: 820ms - 1410ms GPS Receiver: GPSMAP 60csx Coordinates: UTM WGS 84, Zone 48N</p>
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 geophysical surveys.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for geophysical surveys.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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"> Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
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"> Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During acquisition, the monitoring of transmitter current output stability, contact resistances of pots and repeatability of the data acquired is employed as part of the data quality control measures. The located data are in UTM WGS84 Zone 48N coordinate X and Y as well as metres elevations for each receiver and transmitter electrode position and were recorded by barometrically calibrated hand-held GPS. To ensure continuity between the day's readings the last set of resistivity and chargeability measurements from the previous day was repeated at the beginning of the subsequent day. In general, where the peak voltages (Vp) are above 0.2mV the data repeated between days were found to repeat well and are of a good quality.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for geophysical surveys. Reported results were compiled and verified by Austhai Geophysical Consultants. Primary field data was collected by Austhai Geophysical Consultants. This data is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data was verified and validated by Austhai Geophysical Consultants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard data reduction processing and 2D data inversion were conducted by Austhai Geophysical Consultants. The primary data is kept on file.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of the IP lines and dipoles were 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"> 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"> The 2D Dipole-Dipole IP survey was conducted on four lines east-west oriented lines with 50m dipoles along lines. The dipole and line spacing was deemed appropriate for the orientation and type of gold mineralisation being targeted. There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no external audit or review of the data collected by Austhai Geophysical Consultants.

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"> Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
<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 geophysical lines were designed in such a way as to detect 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.