News Release
6 May 2024

Exciting New Area of High-Grade Gold Discovered at Ngot in Cambodia

Key Points:

- A gold mineralised stacked vein system potentially **extending over 2km** has been discovered at the Rohav Prospect in the western portion of the Ngot licence.
- A rock chip sample from one of these veins returned **24.7g/t gold, 206g/t silver, 0.9% lead & 4.4% zinc**. Other high-grade rock chip sample results include: **20.5g/t gold** & **10.9g/t gold.**
- The gold mineralisation seems to lie beneath and adjacent to a prominent, NNE-trending, topographic-high (Rohav Plateau), which is capped with flat-lying, Tertiary basalt, and is associated with an interpreted major NNE-trending shear zone (Rohav Shear Zone).
- Additional high-grade rock chip assay results up to **15.2g/t gold** & **9.7g/t gold** were obtained from the Ngot Central Prospect. These samples were located 100m south and 270m west of the previous rock chip sampling, suggesting possible extensions to the area of gold mineralisation.
- At the Phnom Srolao Prospect, new high-grade rock chip assays up to **16.3g/t gold** & **13.8g/t gold** were obtained.
- A major program of soil sampling is continuing at Ngot with first-pass sampling being extended over previously unsampled areas such as Rohav and infill sampling being conducted over the Ngot Central, Ngot NE, Phnom Srolao & Mesam South prospects.
- A further **2,082 soil samples** & **35 rock chip samples** have been collected at Ngot and submitted to the laboratory for assay with results expected in about a month's time.

Unity's Managing Director, Craig Mackay said: *"As we continue the first systematic exploration ever conducted on the Ngot licence, we are finding more and more gold mineralisation."*

"Unity is very excited about the new discovery at Rohav in the western portion of Ngot. It is a large target area with gold-bearing stacked quartz veins already mapped over 2km."

"The gold mineralisation seems to be associated with a prominent ridge which lies along an interpreted, NNE-trending regional shear zone, which is the same general trend as the gold mineralisation at the +1.1Moz[1] Okvau Gold Mine and the gold mineralisation discovered by Unity elsewhere in Ngot."

"The mineralisation at Rohav clearly extends beneath the shallow, flat-lying basalt cover that caps the ridge, and Unity believes the basalt cover may have provided an impediment to historical artisanal mining activity or previous discovery. It is highly encouraging that a single creek that cuts through the basalt cover has exposed highly mineralised underlying sediments with stacked veins grading up to 24.7g/t gold, 206g/t silver, 0.9% lead & 4.4% zinc."

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

Unity Energy & Resources (“**Unity”, or the “Company”**) is pleased to announce the assay results for an additional 86 rock chip samples from its Ngot Gold Project (**Ngot**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia.

The rock chip samples (sample numbers 103145 – 103230) were collected during the on-going geological mapping and soil sampling programs being conducted at Ngot. The samples were taken at Rohav (42 samples), Ngot Central (5 samples), Ngot NE (10 samples) & Phnom Srolao prospects (29 samples). Samples were submitted to ALS Global (ALS) for gold and multi-element analysis.

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

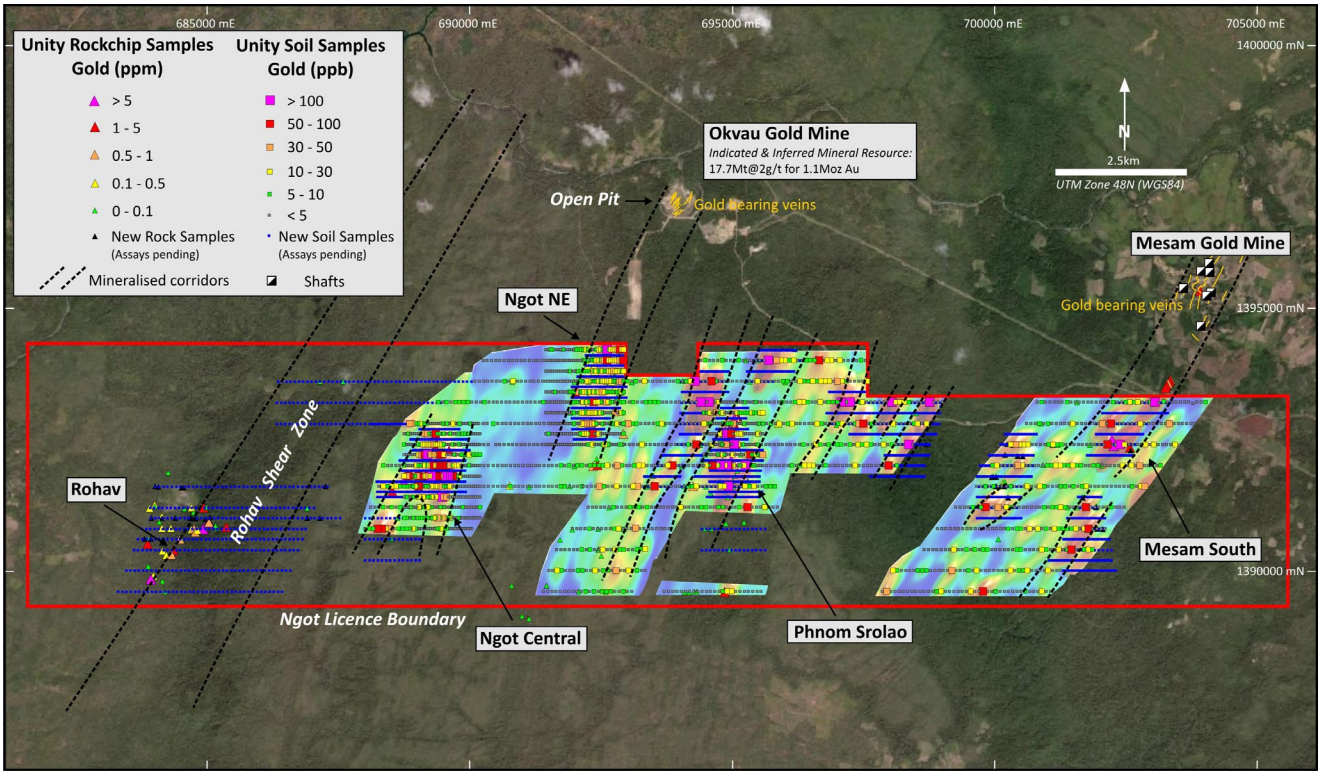

Figure 1. *Ngot licence – new soil & rock chip sample locations and prospect names on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results.*

Rohav Prospect

The Rohav Prospect lies in the western portion of the Ngot licence, where there is a prominent NNE-trending ridge of sediments, capped with basalt, that is 5km long and 1.4km wide (Rohav Plateau) (Figure 2). The basalt cover is lateralised and seems to be around 10m - 15m in thickness.

The Rohav Plateau lies along an interpreted major, NNE-trending regional shear zone (Rohav Shear Zone), which is evident in satellite imagery and is the same general trend as host structures and the gold mineralisation at the Okvau Gold Mine (Figure 1). It is also the same trend as the gold mineralisation discovered by Unity at the Ngot Central, Ngot NE, Phnom Srolao and Mesam South prospects in Ngot.

Unity believes the linear, basalt capped, Rohav Plateau is the product of “inverted relief” or “inverted topography” where the elevation of the landscape has been reversed. In the case of the Rohav Plateau, a topographic low (along the Rohav Shear Zone) has been filled with basaltic lava that has

hardened and has become more resistant to erosion than the surrounding sediments. After millions of years of erosion, the younger resistant basalt has been left behind and now appears as a topographic high (plateau).

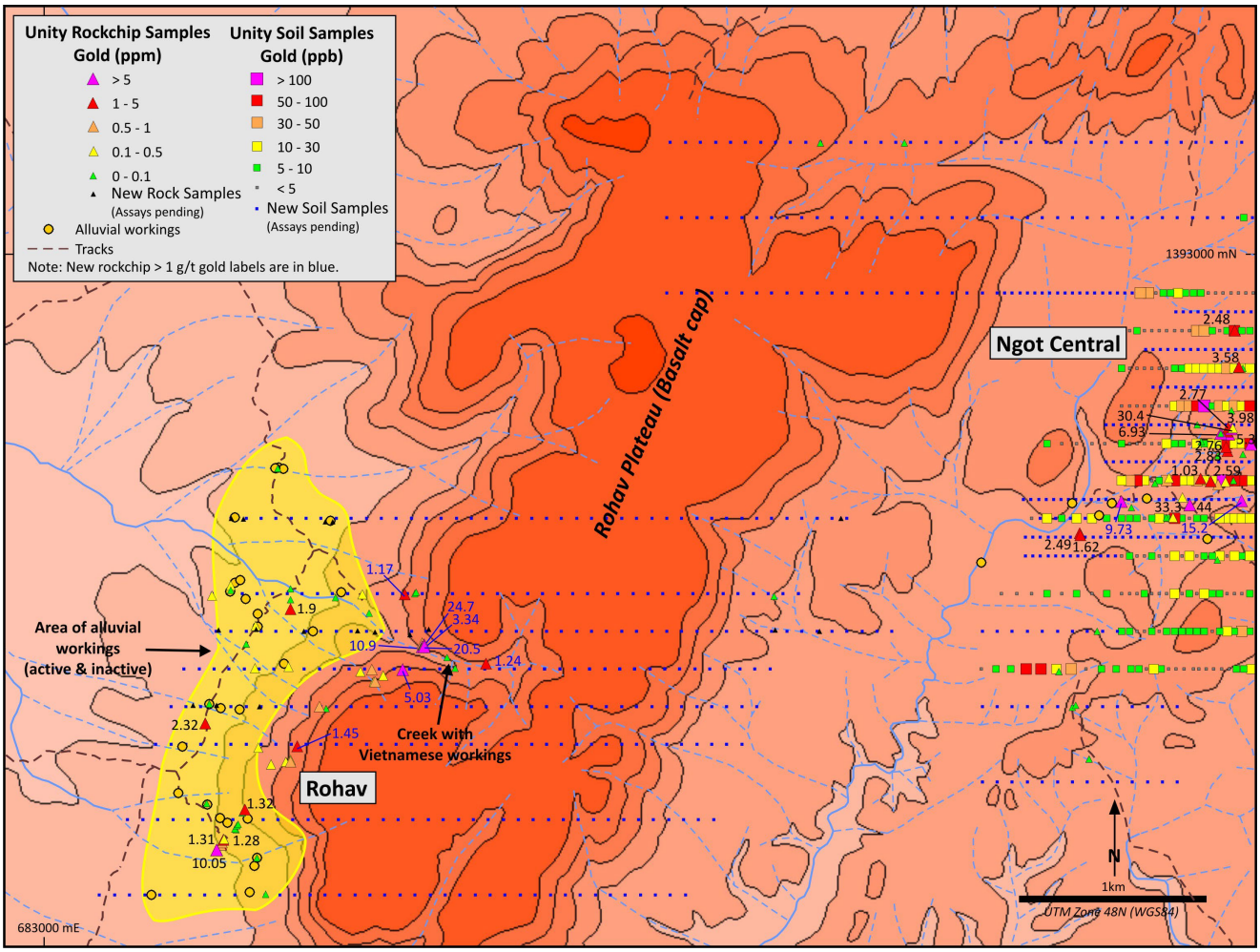

Figure 2. *Rohav Prospect – topography showing the Rohav Plateau with soil sample & rock chip sample locations.*

Unity has located gold mineralisation along the western slope of the Rohav Plateau for approximately 2km. This mineralisation occurs with quartz-hematite-limonite veins in hard rock gold workings, scattered outcrop and as float. New rock chip sample results include **1.5g/t gold & 1.2g/t gold**. Unity previously reported rock chip assays of 10.1g/t gold & 2.3g/t gold[2] from samples collected from this area on a brief earlier reconnaissance visit in November 2023 (Figure 2).

There is a single, deeply incised, east-west-trending creek that cuts through the basalt cover on the Rohav Plateau into the sediments beneath for approximately 700m. Along the steep walls either side of the creek, stacked, flat-lying, gold-bearing, quartz-sulphide veins are exposed. Historically, Vietnamese artisanal miners entered the area illegally and began exploiting some of these veins from a series of adits until they were removed by the Chinese licence holders after approximately 1 month (Photograph 1).

Unity's rock chip sampling of the mineralisation exposed along the creek returned **24.7g/t gold,**

[2] Unity News Release 14 February 2024

206g/t silver, 0.9% lead & 4.4% zinc from one of the veins (massive pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite mineralisation) exploited by the artisanal miners (Photograph 2 & Figure 2). Other significant rock chip sample results were obtained from quartz veins, some brecciated, with pyrite-arsenopyrite-limonite-hematite from the creek banks include: **20.5g/t gold, 10.9g/t gold, 5.0g/t gold & 3.3g/t gold.**

The creek is naturally contaminated due to the weathering of the sulphides associated with the sediments and the gold mineralisation (Photograph 3).

On the flat ground further out to the west from the Rohav Plateau there are artisanal alluvial mine workings over an area of 2.2km x 0.7km, with the source of the gold believed to be the veins adjacent and beneath the plateau (Figure 2). They are the most extensive alluvial gold workings located within Ngot to date.

First pass soil sampling (400m x 80m) has been completed at Rohav and the assays are pending. Following the geological mapping, it is Unity's belief that the soil samples collected over the basalt cover are unlikely to detect the gold mineralisation beneath and as such the Company is presently considering power auger soil sampling and/or ground geophysics over these areas.

Photograph 1. *Rohav Prospect – Vietnamese artisanal mine adit on a flat-lying stacked gold vein.*

Photograph 2. *Rohav Prospect - vein material (massive pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite) collected from a mullock dump located outside one of the Vietnamese adits, which assayed* ***24.7g/t gold, 206g/t silver, 0.9% lead & 4.4% zinc.***

Photograph 3. *Rohav Prospect – creek cutting through the basalt cover on the Rohav Plateau into the gold mineralised sediments below. The creek water is naturally contaminated due to the weathering of the sulphides associated with the gold mineralisation.*

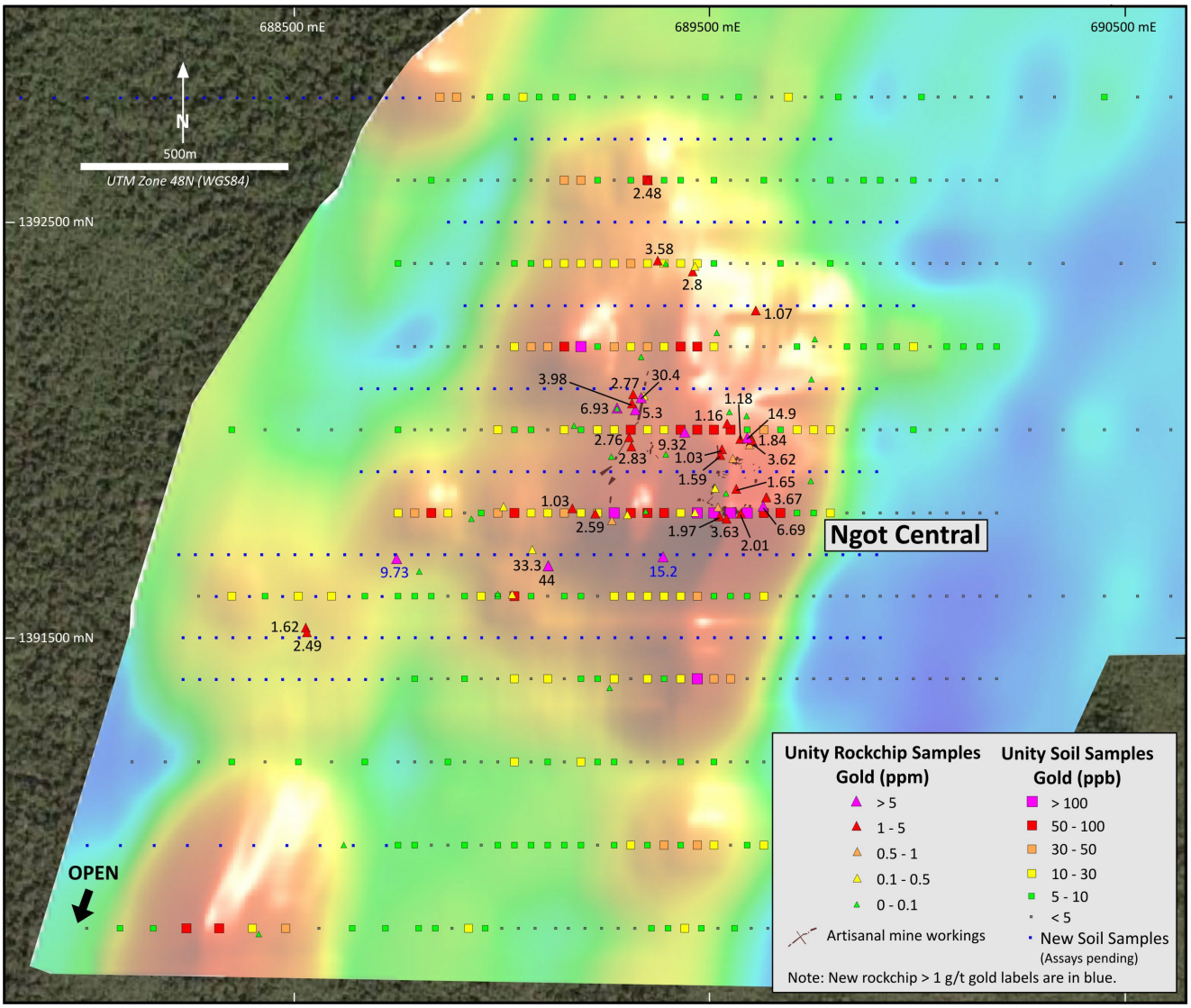

Figure 3. *Ngot Central Prospect – soil and rock chip gold results on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results.*

Ngot Central Prospect

The Ngot Central Prospect lies 6km SW of Emerald Resources' (Emerald) Okvau Gold Mine (Figure 1).

At Ngot Central, multiple zones of primary gold mineralisation associated with quartz ± arsenopyrite veins have been located within a 2.5km x 1.3km diorite intrusion.

Most of this mineralisation was found in and around historical artisanal mine pits or mullock dumps.

Unity has been geologically mapping the artisanal mine workings at Ngot Central and collecting rock chip samples of the primary gold mineralisation. Unity previously reported assays up to 44g/t & 33.3g/t gold[3] (Figure 4). New rock chip sample assays include **15.2g/t gold** & **9.7g/t gold** (Figure 3). These new samples were taken from quartz vein float located 100m south and 270m west of the previous rock chip sampling suggesting possible extensions to the area of gold mineralisation.

Unity has previously reported the results for its first pass soil sampling (200m x 40m) at Ngot Central.

[3] Unity News Release 17 August 2023

This sampling outlined a north-south-trending gold anomaly (>10ppb) that is 2km long and up to 1km in width (Figure 3). Peak assays from soils within the anomaly include: 472 ppb, 365ppb, 294ppb, 253ppb gold[4]. The gold-in-soil anomaly remains open to the west, southwest and to the northwest.

Infill soil sampling on a 100m x 40m spacing has now been completed at Ngot Central and the assays are pending.

Phnom Srolao Prospect

In the centre of the Ngot licence a zone of NNE-trending, gold-bearing, sheeted quartz – arsenopyrite veins have been mapped by Unity at the Phnom Srolao Prospect (Figure 1). The mineralisation is hosted in sediments and the area is the current focus of artisanal mining of primary mineralisation at Ngot. A series of historical Chinese costeans and pits can be found in the area. According to the local villagers, a Chinese company had intended to commence gold mining and processing at Phnom Srolao but were removed by the government authorities as they were operating illegally.

Previously reported first pass soil sampling (200m x 40m grid spacing) identified a series of stacked, NNE-trending, coincident gold (>10ppb) & arsenic-in-soil anomalies (>10ppm arsenic), each extending over 1km and associated with sheeted gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins (Figure 4). Peak assays from the soil sampling include: 675ppb, 152ppb, 147ppb & 139ppb gold & 7,578ppm arsenic[5].

Outcropping sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite mineralisation is well exposed in Chinese & current artisanal workings in the central gold-in-soil anomaly. These workings lie along a number of parallel zones of mineralisation within an 80m-wide corridor, which extends over 600m and remains open to the NNE & SSW (Figure 4). Individual sheeted veins exposed in the workings range in thickness from 20cm – 50cm.

Unity's rock chip sampling along the workings has consistently returned high gold grades. Previous Unity rock chip samples from this area returned up to 26.9g/t gold, 18.1g/t gold, 9.9g/t gold, 8.5g/t gold & 7.9g/t gold[6]. New rock chip sample assays up to **16.3g/t gold** & **13.8g/t gold** were obtained (Figure 4). The 16.3g/t gold assay was obtained from a quartz-arsenopyrite vein outcropping in the area of Chinese workings. The 13.8g/t assay was obtained from quartz vein float associated with a parallel zone of gold mineralisation located 250m to the east.

Infill soil sampling on a 100m x 40m spacing has now been completed at Ngot Central and the assays are pending.

[4] Unity News Release 14 February 2024

[5] Unity News Release 14 February 2024

[6] Unity News Releases 17 August 2023, 14 February 2024

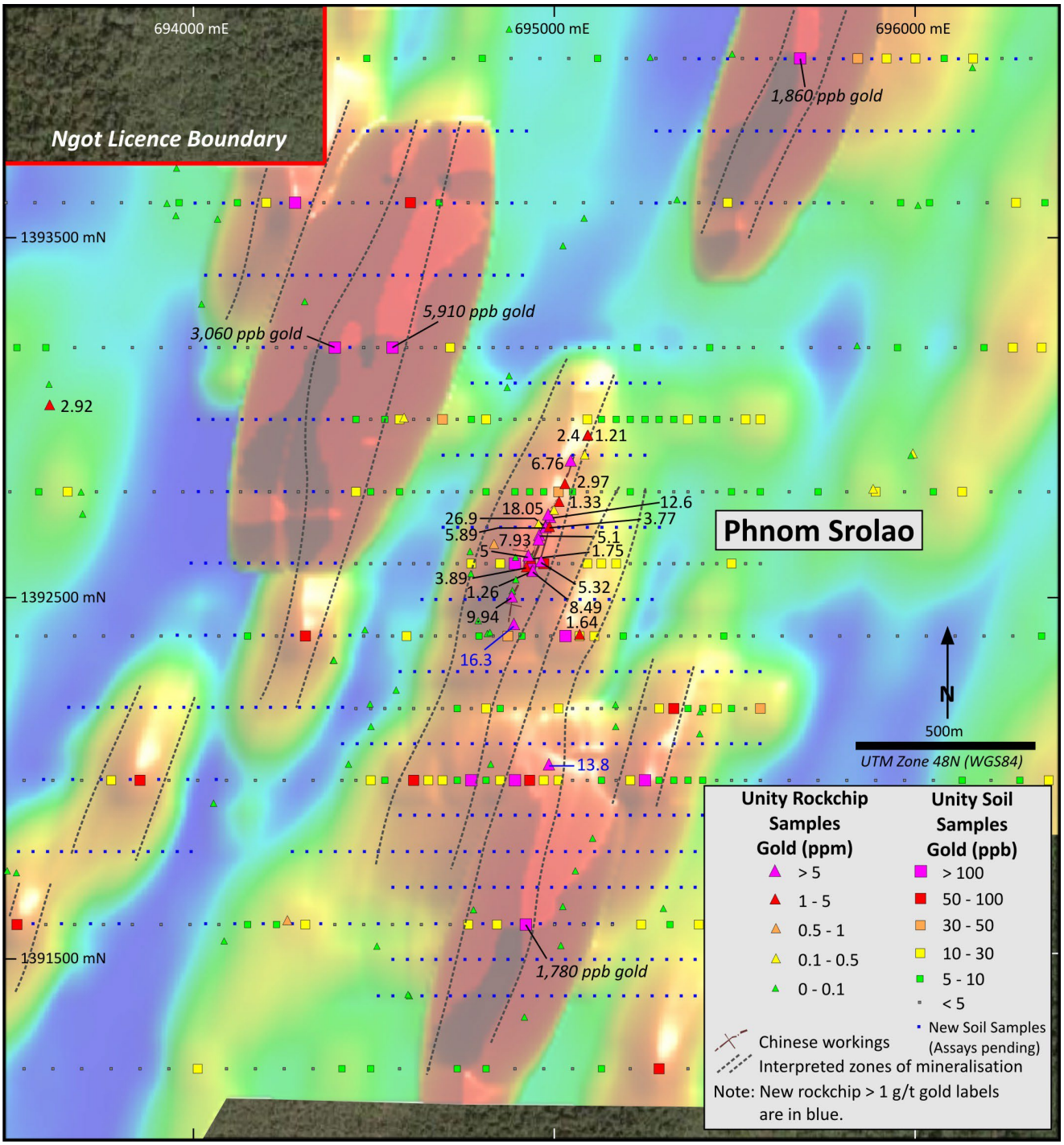

Figure 4. *Phnom Srolao Prospect – soil and rock chip gold results on a gridded image of the gold-in-soil results.*

Ngot NE Prospect

The Ngot NE (northeast) Prospect lies within the Okvau Mine Trend which extends for approximately 7.1km though Unity's licence and then 2.5km NNE to Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine (Figure 1). The northern end of the prospect area abuts Emerald's Okvau mining licence.

Multiple zones of primary gold mineralisation associated with quartz & arsenopyrite veins and vein breccias have been found associated with a diorite intrusion and with sediments along the intrusive contact.

Previously reported first pass soil sampling (200m x 40m grid spacing) outlined a highly coherent NNE-trending gold-in-soil anomaly (>10ppb) that is 2km long and 700m in width with a peak gold assay of 1,000ppb (Figure 1). The gold-in-soil anomaly remains open to the north, where it continues into Emerald's mining licence and heads towards the Okvau open pit.

Outcrop is sparse at Ngot NE. Previous rock chip sampling of the primary gold mineralisation in this area returned best results of 2.2g/t & 1.6g/t gold[7]. New rock chip results include 0.22g/t gold & 0.19g/t gold.

Infill soil sampling on a 100m x 40m spacing has now been completed at Ngot NE and the assays are pending.

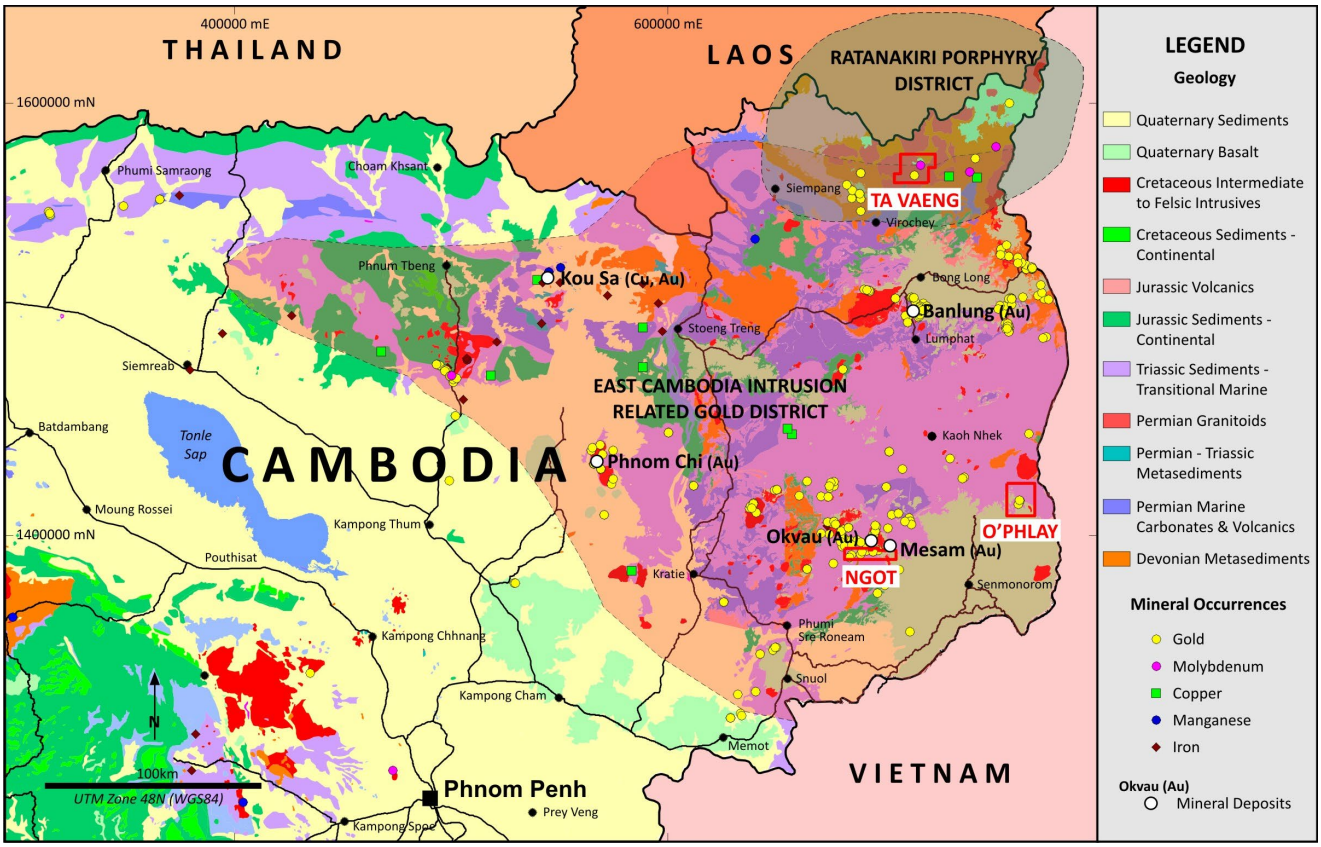

Figure 5. *Location and geological setting of Unity's gold and copper-gold projects in Cambodia. Ngot and O'Phlay are granted exploration licences. Ta Vaeng is an exploration licence application.*

-END-

[7] Unity News Release 14 February 2024

Contact Details

For further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

Craig Mackay

Managing Director
Unity Energy & Resources
Email: craig@unityenergy.com.au

Phone: +61 418 397 091

About Unity

Unity Energy and Resources (Singapore) Limited is an unlisted, public company that is building a portfolio of highly prospective minerals projects in Southeast Asia.

Currently the Company is focused on the discovery of "giant" intrusion-related gold (IRG) and/or porphyry copper-gold deposits in Cambodia.

Unity is planning an IPO and to list on the ASX in Q4/CY2024.

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

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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Table 1: Rock Chip Sample Results (>0.1g/t gold)

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
103153	694830	1392713	Quartz vein, brown, pink, massive, pitted, highly oxidized, hematite fractures	Phnom Srolao	0.63	0.4	690	141	32	18	5
103154	694886	1392491	Quartz vein, white, red, fractures with chlorite-pyrite infill, strike 0 degrees, dip 65 degrees E	Phnom Srolao	16.3	1.1	52200	557	119	12	16
103159	694984	1392101	Quartz vein, red, grey, gossanous, pitted, hematite-limonite on fractures	Phnom Srolao	13.8	20.3	602	265	650	578	309
103176	692246	1393904	Sandstone, red, brown, highly oxidized	Ngot NE	0.15	0.9	387	8	264	34	25
103177	692369	1393894	Sandstone, red, brown, highly oxidized	Ngot NE	0.12	1.4	97	11	966	10	53
103178	692727	1393735	Breccia, brown, light-grey, moderately oxidized, matrix supported	Ngot NE	0.19	0.3	726	2	110	12	23
103180	692786	1393492	Quartz vein, red, brown, highly oxidized, patches (en-echelon) in siltstone	Ngot NE	0.22	-0.2	23	18	925	7	69
103185	689389	1391695	Quartz vein, white, red, massive, cockade, hematite on fractures	Ngot Central	15.2	12.6	270	77	53	26	6
103186	688747	1391692	Quartz vein, white, red, massive, pitted, hematite-limonite on fractures	Ngot Central	9.73	23.4	7	90	14	-2	-2
103193	684709	1391198	Quartz vein, white, yellow, massive, limonite on fractures	Rohav	0.44	0.2	440	-2	14	52	44
103194	684931	1391197	Quartz vein, white, red, massive, hematite on fractures, coarse grained pyrite fracture infill	Rohav	1.17	63	493	281	19	860	56
103198	683905	1391189	Quartz vein, white, brown, massive, hematite-limonite on fractures	Rohav	0.16	0.4	73	-2	3	172	11
103200	684698	1390785	Quartz vein, white, brown, massive, hematite-limonite on fractures	Rohav	0.16	32.3	29	127	3	104	9
103201	684757	1390797	Quartz vein, white, red, massive, hematite on fractures, pyrite fracture infill	Rohav	0.69	302	551	578	24	479	357
103202	684923	1390797	Quartz vein, white, red, massive, pitted hematite-manganese on fractures	Rohav	5.03	111	370	245	5	253	42
103204	684361	1390388	Quartz vein, white, brown, massive, pitted hematite-limonite on fractures	Rohav	1.45	2.8	85	3	3	190	10
103205	684154	1390383	Quartz vein, white, brown, massive, hematite-limonite on fractures	Rohav	0.36	0.3	199	-2	3	8	9
103206	684315	1390811	Quartz vein, white, red, massive, pitted, hematite-limonite on fractures and pits	Rohav	0.34	0.5	245	-2	4	107	45
103207	684135	1390805	Quartz vein, white, red, massive, hematite-limonite on fractures	Rohav	0.48	0.2	290	-2	3	21	3
103209	685037	1390928	Quartz vein, white, red, brecciated, hematite on fractures, coarse grained pyrite fracture infill, adit portal vein	Rohav	3.34	33.2	805	33	44	678	158
103210	685037	1390930	Mullock from adit, massive pyrite-arsenopyrite vein	Rohav	24.7	206	3110	338	153	8720	43600
103211	685367	1390830	Quartz vein, white, brown, massive, hematite on fractures	Rohav	1.24	17.1	959	63	25	2190	256

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
103216	685027	1390936	Vein quartz. Drusy. White. Vein hosted within white to yellow to red siltstone. At mouth of small adit in steep creek ravine wall. GPS location coords low accuracy (+/-10-12m) in ravine.	Rohav	0.56	8.3	206	19	34	144	42
103217	685024	1390919	Vein breccia quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-limonite-hematite. Vein hosted within white (yellow and red) siltstone. Small adit in steep creek ravine wall. GPS location coords low accuracy (+/-10-12m) in ravine.	Rohav	20.5	81.7	4300	98	95	3480	499
103218	685036	1390917	Vein quartz-limonite-hematite (iron oxide after sulphide). Vein 10cm wide, 1.5m above Vietnamese Adit 1. Vein and bedding dip 30 degrees towards east (100 degrees). Steep creek ravine. GPS location coords low accuracy (+/-10-12m) in ravine.	Rohav	10.9	9.1	405	10	57	499	61
103220	685032	1390922	Siltstone. White, yellow, red. Footwall to Vietnamese Adit 1 vein. Steep creek ravine. GPS location coords low accuracy (+/-10-12m) in ravine.	Rohav	0.63	9	787	102	50	1160	89
103221	684006	1391245	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite. Sample of alluvial float from inactive (older) alluvial workings. Flats west of Rohav plateau	Rohav	0.15	15.8	132	110	13	100	33
103222	684769	1390731	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite. Brecciated. Brown sandstone wallrock. Hillside outcrop? Possible colluvium.	Rohav	0.13	4.2	68	21	4	35	14
103223	684775	1390734	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite (after sulphide). Brown sandstone wallrocks. Hillside outcrop? Possible colluvium.	Rohav	0.6	79.5	180	124	6	125	35
103224	684818	1390765	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite-pyrite-arsenopyrite. Alluvial float from river at base of steep ravine. Little eroded, large angular vein blocks up to 30cm wide suggests close to source. Brown sandstone colluvial float and alluvium abundant.	Rohav	0.35	50.3	334	70	3	302	26
103226	684477	1390600	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite-pyrite. Localised brecciation. White with red, yellow, black bands and patches. Brown sandstone outcrop nearby. Next to track.	Rohav	0.58	76.9	95	126	6	777	97
103227	684323	1390316	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite-pyrite. 1-2% fine-grained disseminated pyrite. White to red to yellow. Abundant vein quartz alluvial float close to source.	Rohav	0.32	7	499	3	16	1410	697
103228	684220	1390292	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite. White to yellow to red. Grey brown siltstone soils in creek walls. Abundant alluvial brown sandstone cobbles.	Rohav	0.15	0.3	100	-2	3	69	9
103229	684298	1390308	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite (iron oxides after sulphide). White, red, yellow, black. Grey, brown siltstone soils in creek walls. Abundant alluvial brown sandstone cobbles.	Rohav	0.4	1.7	212	-2	2	384	19
103230	684323	1390305	Vein quartz-hematite-limonite (iron oxides after sulphide). White, red, yellow, black. Grey, brown siltstone soils in creek walls. Abundant alluvial brown sandstone cobbles.	Rohav	0.96	2.1	589	-2	6	156	15

Notes on the colour-shading of anomalous geochemical results:
- Gold (>1g/t Au): yellow.
- Silver (>20ppm Ag): pale grey
- Arsenic (1000ppm As): grey
- Bismuth (>100ppm Bi): pale blue
- Copper (>1000ppm Cu): pale green
- Lead (>1000ppm Pb): purple
- Zinc (>1000ppm Zn): pale brown

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	• *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 soil sampling & rock chip sampling. Samples were all collected by qualified geologists or under geological supervision. Soil samples were collected on either a 400m x 80m or a 200m x 40m grid spacing (a closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation). Samples were collected by hand from the "B" soil horizon from between 5cm – 30cm below surface, dried and sieved to -2mm. Rock chip samples are random (grab) samples and channel samples (~1 to 2m intervals) taken of mineralised material (generally quartz and sulphide veins or disseminated sulphides) in surface outcrop, surface float or in shallow artisanal mine workings. • Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg and rock chip samples with a nominally weight of 2 to 3 kilograms were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity as a reference. • The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). Entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU31) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). • A 100g pulp split from the soil and rock chip samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples & AU-AA26 for rock chip samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. A second 100g pulp split from the rock chip samples was sent ALS laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP41). • Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF.
Drilling techniques	• *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 soil & 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*	• Not applicable for soil & rock chip sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 soil & rock chip sample was briefly described in a qualitative fashion by the geologist when it was collected.
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 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.*	• Sieved soil samples with a nominal weight of 1.2kg and rock chip samples with a nominally weight of 2 to 3 kilograms were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for analysis. A duplicate sieved soil sample from each site with a nominal weight of 250g was retained by Unity as a reference. • The sample preparation was conducted in Phnom Penh. Entire soil samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). Entire rock chip samples were dried (DRY21), crushed (CRU31) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing -75µm (PUL32). • A 100g pulp split from the soil and rock chip samples was then sent to ALS laboratories in Vientiane, Laos for gold analysis via 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (AU-AA22 for soil samples & AU-AA26 for rock chip samples). Soil samples that returned AU-AA22 assays >1ppm

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		gold were then re-assayed via AU-AA26. A second 100g pulp split from the rock chip samples was sent ALS laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for multielement analysis (ME-ICP41). • Multi-element readings were conducted by Unity on the duplicate 250g soil samples using a portable XRF (Olympus Vanta M series handheld XRF analyser). The instrument is re-calibrated every 50 samples. • The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and are of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Duplicate samples (1 in 50 samples) were inserted by Unity with the soil samples. Given the early-stage reconnaissance nature of the rock chip sampling. No standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted by Unity with the rock chip samples.
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 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	• *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 soil & rock chip sample location was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. • Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 48N.
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.*	• Soil samples were collected on either a 400m x 80m or a 200m x 40m grid spacing (a closer spacing over areas of known mineralisation). • Rock chip samples are composed of 10 to 20 randomly selected fragments as deemed appropriate by Unity's geologists. • None of the rock chip samples will be used in Mineral Resource estimation. • There was no sample compositing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 soil & 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 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.
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. Unity's Ngot licence lies 2.5km south of the Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources NL (ASX:EMR).

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 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	• *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.