News Release
10 January 2025

64.9g/t Gold at Ngot Central Prospect in Cambodia

Key Points:

- A program of detailed geological mapping and additional rock chip sampling (**76 samples**) completed at the Ngot Central Prospect within the Ngot Gold Project to allow Unity to finalise its drill targeting.
- New assays up to **64.9g/t gold** received – which is the highest-grade mineralisation located at the Ngot Gold Project to date.
- The strongest mineralisation at Ngot Central continues to be located in the eastern portion of a diorite intrusion and extends over an area of **600m x 500m**.
- The gold mineralisation within this high-grade core at Ngot Central is associated with stacked and stock veins ranging from **sub-millimetre to a metre in thickness** and with intensities of up to **3 - 5 veins/metre**.
- Ngot Central is considered the **highest priority target** in the Ngot licence by Unity's geological team and will be the first area for drilling post-IPO.

Unity's Managing Director, Craig Mackay said: *"We have now completed all of the exploration activities we had planned for Ngot prior to drilling."*

"The Ngot Central Prospect continues to look particularly interesting. We have discovered a large area of high-grade, gold-bearing, stacked and stockwork, quartz-sulphide veins associated with a major gold-in-soil anomaly and hosted in a sizable diorite intrusion."

"The gold mineralisation exposed on surface at Ngot Central has a similar geological setting, orientation and areal extent as the mineralisation that comprises Emerald Resources' (ASX:EMR) intrusion-related 1.1Moz[1] Okvau and 1.0Moz[2] Memot gold deposits, also in Cambodia."

"Emerald's recent announcement on the 13 December 2024 that they had increased their Mineral Resource at Memot by 120% was highly positive. Memot becomes the second >1Moz gold deposit to be delineated in Cambodia. The substantial mineralisation at Memot is outcropping, exposed in artisanal workings and it simply needed to be drilled."

"Emerald's success at Memot again highlights the excellent prospectivity and unexplored nature of Cambodia. Unity is certainly looking forward to putting the first ever drill holes into Ngot, which lies in-between the Okvau and Memot gold deposits, immediately following its IPO."

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

[2] Emerald Resources ASX announcement 13 December 2024: Memot Gold Project Resource Increases by 120% to 1,030,000ozs (Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 19.5Mt @ 1.65g/t gold for 1,030,000 oz gold).

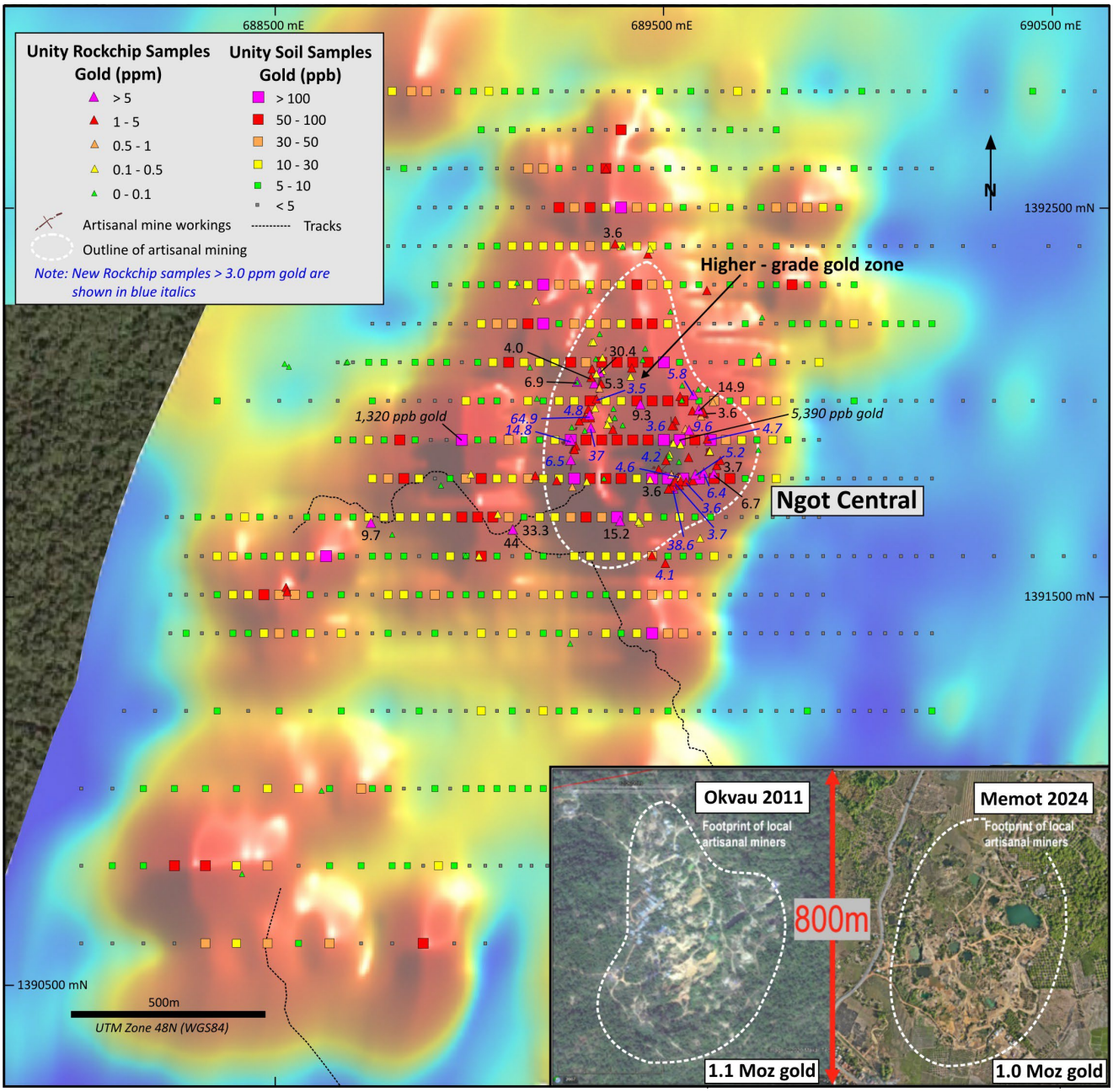

Figure 1. *Ngot Central Prospect – soil sample & rock chip sample locations/results on imaged gold-in-soil geochemistry. The footprints of artisanal mining at the 1.1Moz[3] Okvau and 1.0Moz[4] Memot gold deposits which highlight the areal extent of the mineralisation on surface are provided at the same scale for comparison[5].*

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

[4] Emerald Resources ASX announcement 13 December 2024: Memot Gold Project Resource Increases by 120% to 1,030,000ozs (Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 19.5Mt @ 1.65g/t gold for 1,030,000 oz gold).

[5] Emerald Resources Presentation 29 November 2024.

Unity Energy & Resources (“**Unity”, or the “Company”**) is pleased to announce it has completed a program of detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling at the Ngot Central Prospect within its Ngot Gold Project (**Ngot**) in the Mondulkiri Province in eastern Cambodia.

An additional 76 rock chip samples (sample numbers 103298 – 103400) were collected during the geological mapping. The rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Global laboratory (ALS) for gold and multi-element analysis and the assays have been received.

Details on the rock chip sampling and assaying procedures are outlined in Appendix 1. The new rock chip sample locations are depicted in Figures 1 – 3. Details on rock chip samples that returned results >0.1g/t gold are summarised in Table 1. The significant new rock chip sample results are discussed below.

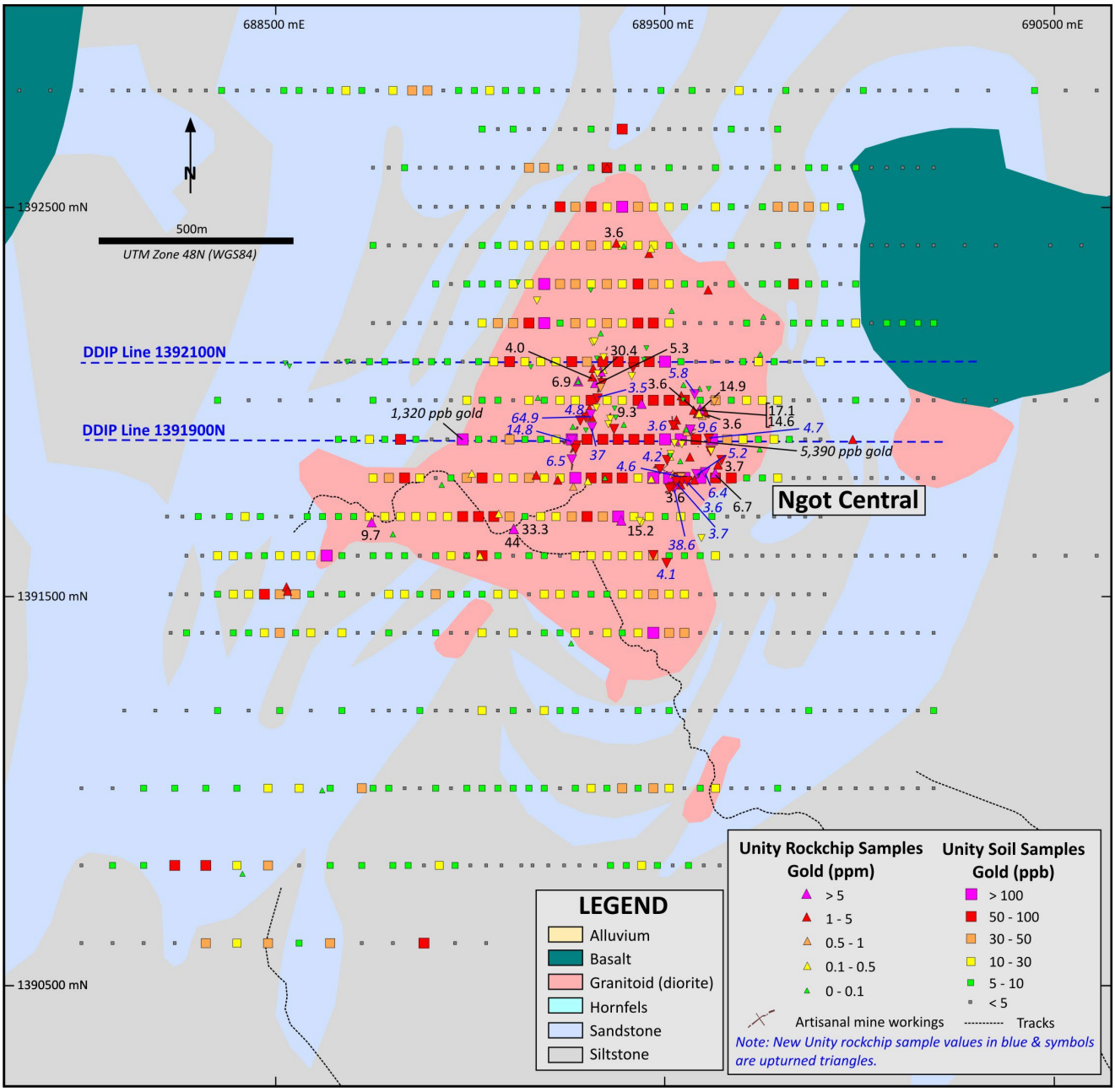

Figure 2. *Ngot Central Prospect – soil sample & rock chip sample locations/results & completed IP survey lines on interpreted geology.*

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 2). Most of this mineralisation was found in and around historical artisanal mine pits or mullock dumps. Unity has previously reported rock chip samples that assayed up to 44.0g/t gold[6] from this mineralisation.

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

Detailed geological mapping over the peak of the gold-in-soil anomaly at the Ngot Central Prospect, has continued to locate a dominant series of shallow-dipping stacked veins, along with stockwork veins with multiple orientations, hosted in diorite. The mineralisation is mainly exposed in shallow artisanal workings. The strongest mineralisation seems to lie in the eastern portion of the diorite over an area of **600m x 500m**, with stacked veins ranging from sub-millimetre to a metre in thickness and with intensities of up to 3 - 5 veins/metre.

New gold rock chip sample results from the stacked and stockwork veins include: **64.9g/t gold, 38.6g/t, 14.8g/t & 9.6g/t gold** (Figures 1 and 2)**.**

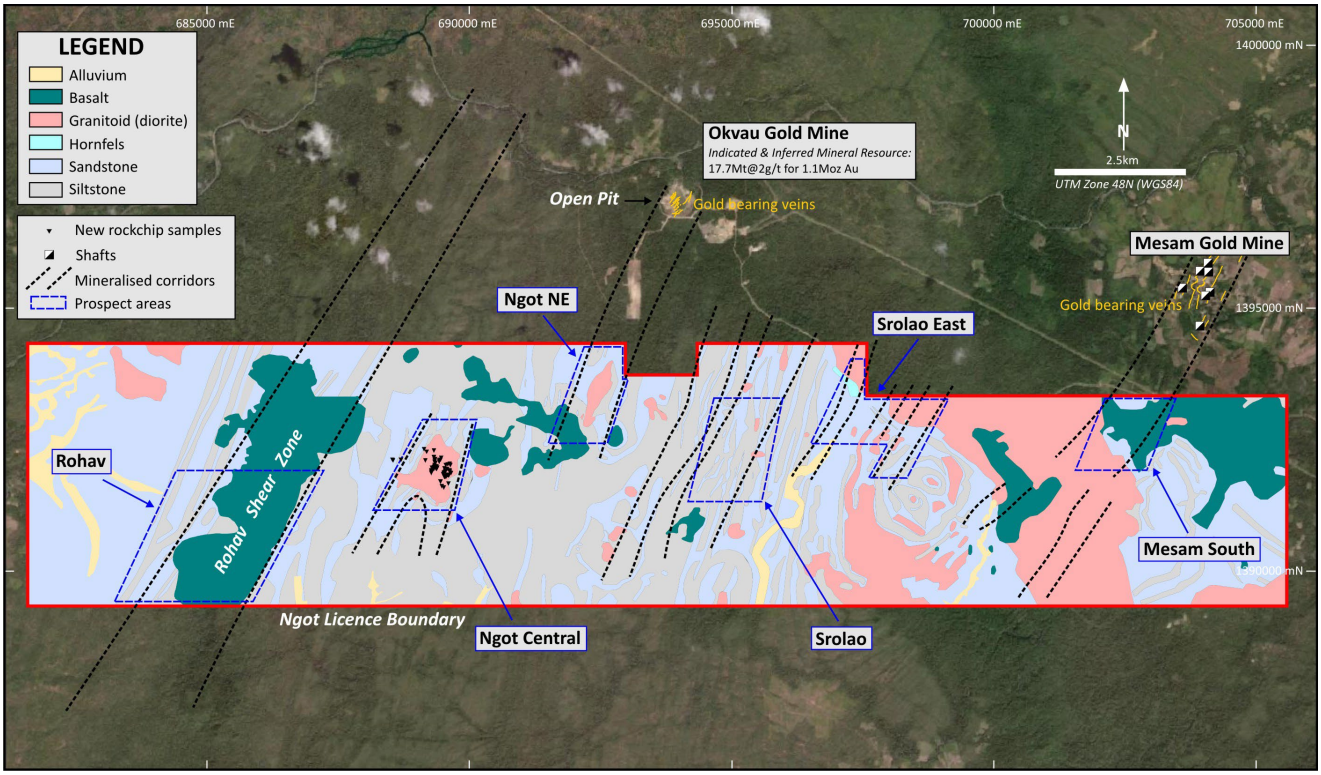

Figure 3. *Ngot licence – new rock chip sample locations and prospect locations on a geological interpretation.*

[6] Unity News Release 17 August 2023

Comparison of Ngot Central Prospect with the Okvau and Memot Gold Deposits

The gold mineralisation at Ngot and all of the major gold deposits in eastern Cambodia is intrusion-related in style with the mineralisation related to reduced, generally diorite, intrusions. These reduced intrusions are associated with the Okvau (1.1Moz)[7], Memot (1.0Moz)[8] and Mesam gold deposits. Okvau and Mesam are located 2km and 1.5km north respectively of the Ngot licence boundary. Memot is located 85km to the southwest of the Ngot licence.

Unity has identified six prospect areas within the Ngot licence with intrusion-related gold mineralisation. In particular, the Ngot Central Prospect has quite a number of similarities to the Okvau, Memot and Messam gold deposits which include the following:

- Cretaceous diorite hosted/related. Gold mineralisation is either hosted within diorite intrusions and/or located around the edges of the intrusions in the surrounding wall rocks.
- Areal extent. The footprints of the Okvau and Memot gold deposits are very similar in size as the extent of the mapped gold mineralisation and artisanal mine workings at Ngot Central (Figure 1).
- Orientation. The dominant stacked gold mineralised vein sets at Okvau, Messam and Ngot all trend north-northeast.
- Geochemical association. All of the gold deposits and the Ngot Central mineralisation have a similar distinctive gold – arsenic – bismuth – tellurium association which is characteristic of intrusion-related gold deposits.

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Contact Details

For further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

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

[8] Emerald Resources ASX announcement 13 December 2024: Memot Gold Project Resource Increases by 120% to 1,030,000ozs (Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource: 19.5Mt @ 1.65g/t gold for 1,030,000 oz gold).

About Unity

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

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

Unity is planning an IPO and to list on the ASX in Q1/CY2025.

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

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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Table 1: Rock Chip Sample Results

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
103298	688535	1392089	Quartz veinlet, white-black,3 cm wide, pyrite-arsenopyrite fracture infill 5%, hosted in grey, fine grained sandstone, strike 055^0, dip 80^0SE.	Ngot Central	<0.01	0.2	2	-2	150	3	6
103299	688524	1392097	Sandstone with quartz veinlets, 2 cm wide, trace pyrite-arsenopyrite fracture infill, 3 veinlets per meter within 8 m wide zone.	Ngot Central	0.04	-0.2	4	-2	4	4	22
103300	688682	1392099	Quartz vein, white, saccharoidal, weak hematite-limonite fracture fill.	Ngot Central	<0.01	-0.2	2	-2	8	7	5
103328	688685	1392102	Quartz vein , white-red, saccharoidal, pitted, hematite-limonite fracture fill, edge of large pit, flat area.	Ngot Central	0.02	1.9	92	29	16	5	-2
103329	689547	1392002	Quartz vein, white-red, massive, hematite-limonite fracture fill, edge of large pit, flat area.	Ngot Central	0.03	0.6	129	49	20	4	-2
103330	689577	1392016	Quartz vein, white-brown, saccharoidal, hematite fracture infill, trace pyrite-arsenopyrite, selected from quartz pile.	Ngot Central	5.75	8.8	23300	34	128	91	3
103331	689613	1392031	Quartz vein, white-brown, laminated, hematite fracture infill, mix quartz underneath fallen tree.	Ngot Central	0.03	3.2	177	41	26	6	4
103332	689627	1391997	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, hematite-limonite fracture infill, specularite infill noted.	Ngot Central	0.58	2.2	2760	38	105	41	2
103333	689535	1391795	Quartz vein, brown, moderately oxidized, saccharoidal, limonite on fractures, sericite altered, 2 cm wide, in pit.	Ngot Central	0.45	0.4	4590	-2	63	15	12
103334	689534	1391798	Quartz vein, brown-white, moderately oxidized, saccharoidal, hematite-limonite on fractures, 2-10 cm wide, in pit.	Ngot Central	4.64	5.2	1625	9	211	44	9
103335	689533	1391800	Quartz vein, brown-white, saccharoidal, hematite-limonite on fractures, 15-20 cm wide, in pit, upper vein near surface.	Ngot Central	1.14	2.5	3040	7	77	63	4
103336	689534	1391801	Quartz vein, brown-white, saccharoidal, hematite-limonite on fractures, 2 cm wide, in pit, about 0.60-1m below the upper vein.	Ngot Central	0.34	0.6	813	2	123	24	10
103337	689538	1391802	Quartz vein, brown-white, saccharoidal, highly oxidized, hematite-limonite on fractures, pyrite infill noted 2%, in pit, 3rd vein from surface.	Ngot Central	2.3	4.1	5960	4	268	50	8
103338	689542	1391803	Quartz vein, white-brown, cockade, limonite on fractures, 2 cm wide, upper vein, in pit.	Ngot Central	0.91	2.2	7720	4	255	14	5
103339	689544	1391794	Quartz vein, white, massive, pyrite fracture infill noted 2%, in pit, floor of 3rd vein from surface.	Ngot Central	4.64	8.9	31500	11	1255	52	26
103340	689557	1391792	Quartz vein, white, massive, pyrite fracture infill noted 2%, in pit, floor of 3rd vein from surface.	Ngot Central	3.55	4.2	6760	8	275	62	10
103341	689524	1391774	Quartz vein, white, pyrite fracture infill noted 2%, in pit, floor of 3rd vein from surface.	Ngot Central	38.6	21.6	875	48	756	13	11
103342	689527	1391793	Quartz vein, white-brown, saccharoidal, moderately oxidized, in pit, discontinuous vein, 10 cm.	Ngot Central	0.83	2.4	2110	-2	171	32	7
103343	689519	1391778	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, pyrite fracture infill 1%, in pit, floor of 3rd vein.	Ngot Central	1.57	0.5	1295	2	47	14	5
103344	689512	1391773	Quartz vein, white, massive, massive, pyrite fracture infill 1%, in pit, floor of 3rd vein.	Ngot Central	1.23	2	17250	21	155	7	3
103345	689529	1391791	Quartz vein, white, massive, pyrite fracture infill 2%, in pit, floor of 3rd vein.	Ngot Central	3.67	2.6	8570	4	266	110	20

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
103346	689325	1392109	Quartz vein, float, white-brown, massive, limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.02	-0.2	47	2	4	-2	2
103347	689343	1392112	Quartz vein, brown-orange, moderately oxidized, massive, 2-5 cm wide, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.29	1.3	2380	14	44	48	5
103348	689326	1392070	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.24	1.3	4730	4	72	7	10
103349	689339	1392044	Granodiorite with sheeted veinlets, limonite on veinlet fractures.	Ngot Central	1.11	0.6	995	2	85	20	5
103350	689335	1392034	Quartz vein, light green-brown, massive, 15 cm wide, chlorite-clay sericite wall rock, limonite on fractures, trace pyrite fracture infill.	Ngot Central	0.52	0.9	9770	5	98	12	3
103351	689326	1392006	Quartz vein, brown-orange, massive, float from pit, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	3.47	2.1	6100	5	205	14	6
103352	689297	1391957	Quartz vein, brown-orange, massive, float from pit, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	4.82	5.4	431	5	103	48	13
103353	689313	1391932	Quartz vein, brown-white, massive, float from pit, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	37	8.5	2750	14	184	53	9
103354	689273	1391884	Quartz vein, brown, comb, float from pit, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite on fractures, pyrite noted as infill.	Ngot Central	1.38	1.6	767	6	233	28	4
103355	689586	1391807	Quartz vein, white-brown, comb, massive, 20 cm wide, from pit, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.02	-0.2	126	-2	33	-2	4
103356	689585	1391809	Quartz vein, white-brown, saccharoidal, 2 cm wide, from pit, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.02	0.5	142	-2	55	9	11
103357	689584	1391810	Quartz vein, white-brown, saccharoidal, 2 cm wide, from pit, hematite-limonite on fractures, parallel vein with 103356.	Ngot Central	0.11	0.3	1065	-2	116	35	18
103358	689581	1391811	Quartz vein, white-brown, comb, mullock from pit, pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite fracture infill.	Ngot Central	5.22	17	8820	23	593	46	13
103359	689603	1391815	Quartz vein, brown-white, saccharoidal, 5 cm wide, pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite fracture infill, pit.	Ngot Central	6.4	11.6	40300	10	222	52	14
103360	689515	1391862	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, 10 cm wide, from pit, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.21	1.2	389	10	37	34	4
103361	689507	1391850	Quartz vein, white-brown, saccharoidal, 10 cm wide, from pit, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.04	1.3	1255	3	78	119	12
103362	689505	1391846	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, 10 cm wide, from pit, pyrite-arsenopyrite 2% on fractures.	Ngot Central	4.19	4.4	2990	4	400	91	5
103363	689514	1391858	Granodiorite with quartz vein stockworks, brown-orange, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite fracture infill on quartz veins.	Ngot Central	0.04	0.2	440	-2	65	9	6
103364	689486	1391823	Quartz vein, brown-red, highly oxidized, saccharoidal, 5 cm wide, flat, limonite on fracture, from pit.	Ngot Central	2.4	0.8	1300	2	67	37	5
103365	689525	1391891	Quartz vein, brown, saccharoidal, float from surface of pit, 10 cm wide, limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.16	5	219	13	16	72	-2
103366	689543	1391887	Quartz vein, brown-orange, moderately oxidized, massive, float from surface of pit, 10 cm wide, limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	0.19	0.3	317	19	34	23	8
103367	689566	1391925	Quartz vein, white-brown, saccharoidal, mullock from pit, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	9.57	7	2950	12	243	64	10
103368	689612	1391901	Quartz vein, white-brown, mullock from pit, laminated, moderately oxidized, hematite-limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	4.65	2.5	616	9	103	32	4

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
103369	689617	1391871	Quartz vein, brown-white, comb, moderately oxidized, cleavage vein, 1 cm wide.	Ngot Central	1.19	1.2	3900	3	259	104	11
103370	689618	1391871	Quartz vein, brown-white, saccharoidal, moderately oxidized, vein, 2 cm wide.	Ngot Central	0.23	0.7	1165	-2	130	73	22
103371	689155	1392087	Quartz vein, brown-white, comb, moderately oxidized, pit.	Ngot Central	0.05	-0.2	8	-2	14	-2	4
103372	689446	1392106	Quartz vein, white-brown, comb, limonite on fractures, pit.	Ngot Central	0.01	-0.2	19	13	7	-2	-2
103373	689417	1392085	Quartz vein, brown-white, moderately oxidized, massive, close to surface, flat lying, limonite on fractures, pit.	Ngot Central	2	0.5	634	3	164	7	6
103374	689415	1392063	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, close to surface, flat lying, limonite on fractures, pit.	Ngot Central	0.45	-0.2	414	3	70	9	11
103375	689371	1391981	Quartz vein, mullock, white-brown, saccharoidal, comb, sericite altered.	Ngot Central	0.09	-0.2	53	-2	7	34	20
103376	689360	1391953	Quartz vein, brown-white, comb, limonite on fractures, pit.	Ngot Central	0.22	-0.2	447	-2	12	25	12
103377	689373	1391957	Quartz vein, white-brown, pitted, comb, limonite on fractures, pit.	Ngot Central	0.02	-0.2	28	-2	4	53	6
103378	689374	1391957	Quartz vein, brown-orange, saccharoidal, 5 cm wide, limonite stained, pit.	Ngot Central	0.05	-0.2	976	2	28	19	37
103379	689355	1391940	Quartz vein, white-brown, massive, 2 cm wide, cleavage vein, limonite on fractures, sericite altered,pit.	Ngot Central	0.13	0.7	338	3	13	125	16
103380	689369	1391927	Quartz vein, white-brown, comb, limonite on fractures.	Ngot Central	2.77	-0.2	116	-2	4	25	5
103381	689261	1391849	Quartz vein, light green-orange, saccharoidal, chorite-silica-clay altered wall rock, moderately oxidized, pyrite-arsenopyrite fracture infill.	Ngot Central	6.45	9.2	114500	30	267	402	17
103382	689123	1392305	Quartz vein, white-brown, slightly oxidized, massive, limonite-manganese stains on fractures, creek.	Ngot Central	0.01	<0.2	2	<2	6	4	9
103383	689171	1392259	Quartz vein, white-brown, moderately oxidized, massive, limonite stains on fractures, creek.	Ngot Central	0.4	0.2	25	17	10	10	4
103384	689314	1392151	Quartz vein, white-brown, slightly oxidized, massive, limonite-manganese stains on fractures; trace pyrite-arsenopyrite infill, creek.	Ngot Central	0.31	0.5	973	2	137	2	23
103385	689318	1392153	Quartz vein pod, white-brown, confined in joints, slightly oxidized, cockade, limonite-goethite stains on fractures, trace pyrite infill, creek.	Ngot Central	0.31	0.2	383	<2	71	3	14
103386	689440	1391685	Quartz vein, white-brown, slightly oxidized, massive, limonite-goethite stains on fractures, sericite altered walls, creek.	Ngot Central	0.4	2.8	594	<2	53	31	6
103387	689435	1391689	Quartz vein, white-brown, slightly oxidized, massive, limonite stains on fractures, mullock from pit near creek.	Ngot Central	0.11	0.2	400	<2	24	5	4
103388	689593	1391646	Quartz vein, white-red, moderately oxidized, massive, hematite stains on fractures, hillslope.	Ngot Central	0.21	0.3	20	<2	17	35	7
103389	689504	1391581	Quartz vein, white-red, moderately oxidized, cockade, hematite-limonite stains on fractures.	Ngot Central	4.06	15.5	1310	81	283	71	34
103390	689469	1391601	Quartz vein, white-brown, moderately oxidized, massive pitted, limonite stains on fractures, gully.	Ngot Central	2.85	11.7	1025	39	356	45	15

Sample No	East	North	Description	Prospect	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
103391	689645	1391846	Quartz vein, white-brown, moderately oxidized, massive, pitted, limonite-hematite stains on fractures, trace pyrite-arsenopyrite infill, creek.	Ngot Central	1.44	1	23100	4	60	22	3
103392	689452	1392135	Quartz vein, white-red, moderately oxidized, massive, pitted, hematite stains on fractures, gully.	Ngot Central	<0.01	0.4	26	32	5	20	<2
103393	689310	1392285	Quartz vein, white-brown, slightly oxidized, massive, pitted, limonite stains on fractures, creek.	Ngot Central	0.04	<0.2	210	4	16	<2	2
103394	689296	1391924	Quartz vein, brown-white, highly oxidized, massive, hematite-limonite stains on fractures, trace pyrite-arsenopyrite infill, pit.	Ngot Central	0.08	0.2	751	<2	54	22	9
103395	689270	1391875	Quartz vein, white-red, moderately oxidized, massive, hematite-limonite stains on fractures, pit.	Ngot Central	2.7	0.6	1555	<2	30	14	5
103396	689261	1391898	Quartz vein, brown-orange, highly oxidized, pitted, hematite-limonite-manganese stains on fractures, pit.	Ngot Central	14.75	11.8	13300	55	254	178	75
103397	689282	1391949	Quartz vein, white-brown, slightly oxidized, pitted, limonite stains on fractures, mullock.	Ngot Central	2.93	1.8	158	3	16	39	3
103398	689310	1391964	Quartz vein, brown-orange, highly oxidized, pitted, hematite-limonite-manganese stains on fractures, pit.	Ngot Central	64.9	41.9	3050	87	387	174	80
103399	689324	1391982	Quartz vein, white-brown, moderately oxidized, massive, pitted, limonite stains on fractures, mullock.	Ngot Central	0.13	0.4	2860	2	32	5	<2
103400	689522	1391936	Quartz vein, white-brown, moderately oxidized, pitted, cockade, limonite stains on fractures, sericite altered walls.	Ngot Central	3.64	1.8	1815	6	79	37	16

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 and O'Phlay licences lie 2.5km south and 63km east-northeast respectively of the Okvau Gold Mine operated by Emerald Resources NL (ASX:EMR).

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.