

Unity Mining Limited
ABN 61 005 674 073

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: UML

Issued capital:
702M ord. shares
12.2M unlisted Perf. Rights

Substantial Shareholders:
LionGold Corp 92.6M (13.2%)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Clive Jones
Managing Director:
Andrew McIlwain
Non-Executive Directors:
Ronnie Beevor
David Ransom
Gary Davison

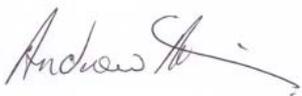
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Andrew McIlwain
Managing Director & CEO
28 October 2013

Key Points

- ◆ **HENTY:**
 - Quarterly production of 11,607 oz gold at cash cost of \$1065/oz
 - Exploration drilling has extended Darwin South mineralisation; results include **8.35 m at 19.4 g/t** and **6.2 m at 14.8 g/t**
 - Drilling also continued to identify high grade zones within the envelope of the Read Zone
- ◆ **DARGUES:**
 - Access road complete; mining contractor mobilised to commence portal development
 - Bendigo plant to be re-tasked to support Dargues project; crush & grind equipment to be relocated to NSW, gold concentrate to be processed at Bendigo
 - CBA mandated to provide \$45M gold loan funding package
- ◆ \$19.7M cash in bank, with an additional \$11.2M held in bonds

Summary

Andrew McIlwain, Managing Director & CEO comment "High grade ore from Read and Darwin South has seen Henty deliver a solid production result of 11,607 oz. The continued volatility and recent lows in the gold price means that margins remain under pressure. Like our industry peers, we are focused on developing and implementing strategies to ensure our operations remain viable in a sustained lower gold price environment. We remain committed to the production of 40-50,000 ounces at Henty this financial year, and are determined to both reduce operating costs and improve head grade. We have a comprehensive set of initiatives underway including dilution reduction programs, mining fleet optimisation and a site-wide review of current manning levels to ensure this production outcome delivers appropriate margins.

"Notwithstanding the longer than forecast completion of our initial works at Dargues, including delays associated with minor amendments demanded through planning processes, work is progressing well, with the site access road and boxcut excavation completed. With the path to processing concentrate at Bendigo now resolved, we are working to finalise the funding path for the project including credit approval of the debt facility with Commonwealth Bank" said Mr McIlwain.

Production

- Henty Gold Mine produced 11,607 oz at a cash cost \$1065/oz including royalties, with all-in sustaining cost (AISC) of \$1335/oz, (13,212 oz gold at AISC of \$1175/oz in June 2013 quarter).

Development

- Completion of the mine access road and boxcut excavation at Dargues Gold Mine. Mining contractor mobilised to complete ground support of boxcut and commence portal development.

Exploration

- Drilling at Henty continues to focus on identifying extensions to the mineralisation at Read and Darwin South.
- Exploration drilling also commenced at Dargues, testing for western extensions to the Ruby Lode. NSW regional mapping work is also in progress.

Corporate

- Gold sales were \$17.5 million during the quarter from the sale of 12,050 oz gold at an average price of \$1455/oz.

BACKGROUND

Unity Mining Limited (ASX:UML) is an Australian gold explorer, developer and producer which owns and operates the Henty Gold Mine on the West Coast of Tasmania and is developing the Dargues Gold Mine in New South Wales. Unity is also involved in gold exploration in West Africa through its investment in GoldStone Resources Limited. Unity holds tenure over the Bendigo Goldfield in Victoria where it is engaged in realising the value of its Kangaroo Flat gold plant and Bendigo exploration tenements.

The Henty Gold Mine has produced about 1.3 million ounces of gold over a 17 year period. Unity Mining acquired Henty in July 2009. Recent exploration success has significantly extended the mine life, and continued exploration on the significant near mine tenement package remains a key focus.

The Dargues Gold Mine, acquired through the merger with Cortona Resources, is located 60km south-east of Canberra in Majors Creek near Braidwood. Majors Creek is the largest historic goldfield in NSW, producing more than 1.25 million ounces.

Cashflow, no debt, no hedging, a robust balance sheet and growing production profile provide Unity with a strong platform for future growth opportunities.

OPERATIONS

Safety

There were two lost time injury and two medically treated injuries during the quarter. With safety a core value and focus of the Company, all incidents were thoroughly investigated and corrective actions identified and implemented to prevent recurrence. Implementing strategies to identify and manage risks in our workplaces remains our highest priority.

Henty Operations

	Sep 2013 Qtr	Jun 2013 Qtr	Year to Date 2013/14
Henty Gold Mine			
Ore mined (t)	63,809	69,772	63,809
Ore processed (t)	63,576	70,957	63,576
Grade (g/t gold)	6.0	6.2	6.0
Recovery (%)	93.9	93.8	93.9
Gold produced (oz)	11,607	13,212	11,607
Cash cost - pre royalty (A\$/oz)	1021	928	1021
Cash cost - incl. royalty (A\$/oz)	1065	979	1065
All-in Sustaining Cost (A\$/oz)	1335	1175	1335
Cash cost - incl. royalty (A\$/t)	194	182	194

Note: Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding

Mining

Development

A total of 1,245 m of underground mine development was completed during the September quarter, (855 m June 13 qtr), primarily focused on continuing incline, infrastructure and access development in the Read ore body (308 m), and accessing the lower levels of the Newton orebody (207 m). Exploration and development drilling during the quarter focused on Read, Darwin South and Newton zones.

Development of the Read 1950 Exploration drive continues, having now reaching a position approximately 150m further south than any previous access at the Henty operations. This access is vitally important in the Company's objective to define mineralisation in areas south of Read and Darwin that have to date been virtually inaccessible for exploration.

Capital development in Newton advanced 179.7 m, with 32,101 tonnes of ore produced from Newton sill development and stoping. Capital development in the Read Zone advanced 92.5 m, with 13,605 tonnes of ore produced. 14,998 tonnes of ore was sourced from Darwin South. The final work in the Tyndall Zone (2,466 tonnes) also contributed to production in the September quarter.

Processing

The milled head grade for the quarter averaged 6.0 g/t with 93.9% recovery. Total ore processed for the quarter was 63,576 tonnes for a total gold metal recovery of 11,607 ounces and silver metal recovery of 7,161 ounces.

Dargues Gold Mine development

The site access road, which under the project's planning approvals is required to be completed prior to commencing plant construction, is now complete, with the installation of the final signage and barriers and line marking completed during the first two weeks of October.



Completed site access road at Dargues Gold Mine

Excavation of the boxcut is now complete. Stage 2 works at the boxcut include the installation of the necessary ground support (such as cable bolts and shotcrete) and initial development of the portal. The Company has engaged GBF Mining to undertake this work with mobilisation scheduled to commence on 28 October.

Other works completed during the quarter include the finalisation of site sediment controls and water management infrastructure and the installation of fibre optic communication lines to the site.

Unity has been considering the sale of all its Bendigo assets. While a number of parties have expressed their interest, a transaction has yet to eventuate and the Company has now committed to relocate major elements of the crushing and grinding circuit from Bendigo to Dargues in order to reduce the upfront capital requirements and to reduce project development lead time. Components identified for relocation include the jaw crusher and cone crusher, fine ore bin, conveyor systems and the ball mill and associated electrical control systems. The floatation cells at Bendigo will also be relocated to Dargues. The CIL circuit of the Bendigo gold plant will remain operational and will be used to process the Dargues gold concentrate. Processing at Bendigo has the benefits of minimising the capital spend that would have been required at the alternate processing site in Parkes, whilst also seeing idled company assets put back to productive use and providing ongoing and further employment opportunities in Bendigo.

Funding

On 3 October 2013, Unity announced that it had achieved a significant milestone in the development of the Dargues Gold Mine, with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia mandated to provide a funding package that appropriately reflects the reduced risk profile of the enlarged group.

Commonwealth Bank have proposed a \$45M project finance facility, structured as a Gold Prepay over 3 years and an associated gold hedging facility to protect a proportion of the revenue over the first 24 months of the loan. The funding package is subject to credit approval, completion of documentation and satisfaction of conditions precedent normal for a facility of this nature.

The financing arrangements previously established with Deutsche Bank by Cortona have been terminated.

EXPLORATION

Henty Mine Exploration

Two underground drill rigs were active during the quarter targeting north and south extensions of the Read Zone and southerly extensions of Darwin South. A table containing the coordinates for all holes drilled in the quarter is shown in Appendix A.

Darwin South

Drilling to the south of the South Darwin orebody continued to build a coherent zone of high grade mineralisation in an area close to existing infrastructure.

Darwin South September Quarter extensional drilling results:

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
Z18702	79.7	81	1.3	0.1
Z18704	84.75	84.95	0.2	14.1
Z18705	77.6	80.8	3.2	5.5
Z18706	92.7	94	1.3	0.2
Z18707	83	84.1	1.1	8
Z18708	87.9	92	4.1	7
and	99.45	99.7	0.25	8.4
Z18709	102.8	104	1.2	0.5
and	109	109.75	0.75	1.4
Z18710	132	134	2	0.2
Z18711	118.5	122	3.5	1
Z18712	120.55	122	1.45	0.7
Z18715	113.85	116	2.15	7.6
and	118.55	122.8	4.25	3
Z18724A	126.9	129	2.1	6.5
Z18726A	149	151	2	4.3
and	147.6	149.5	1.9	11.1
Z18797	24.3	26.35	2.05	4.11
Z18799	46	48	2	6.41
Z18800	44	46	2	56.44
and	59	62	3	40.49
Z18802	45	46	1	13.35
and	51	56	5	7.83
and	67	69	2	5.04

Read Zone

Extensional drilling to the north and south within the extensive envelope of Read alteration intersected some high grade "sweet spots" within a wider envelope of lower grade mineralisation. It is expected that infill drilling will see a proportion of these form the nucleus of new areas of resource.

Read Zone September Quarter northern extensional drilling results:

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
Z18725	157.8	158.2	0.4	0.2
Z18727	140	141.9	1.9	2.7
and	143.7	144	0.3	4.7
Z18728	137	138	1	8
Z18730	128.2	129.7	1.5	17.6
Z18733	129.5	130.4	0.9	3.4
Z18736	137.05	137.6	0.55	1.9
Z18737	124.85	126.1	1.25	2
Z18744	126	127	1	1.4
Z18746	136	137	1	0.02
Z18748	130	131.65	1.65	3.7
Z18749	137	138	1	0.4
Z18751	125.8	126.2	0.4	0.3
Z18752	128	130	2	0.4
Z18754	129	130.05	1.05	2.1

Read Zone September Quarter southern extensional drilling results:

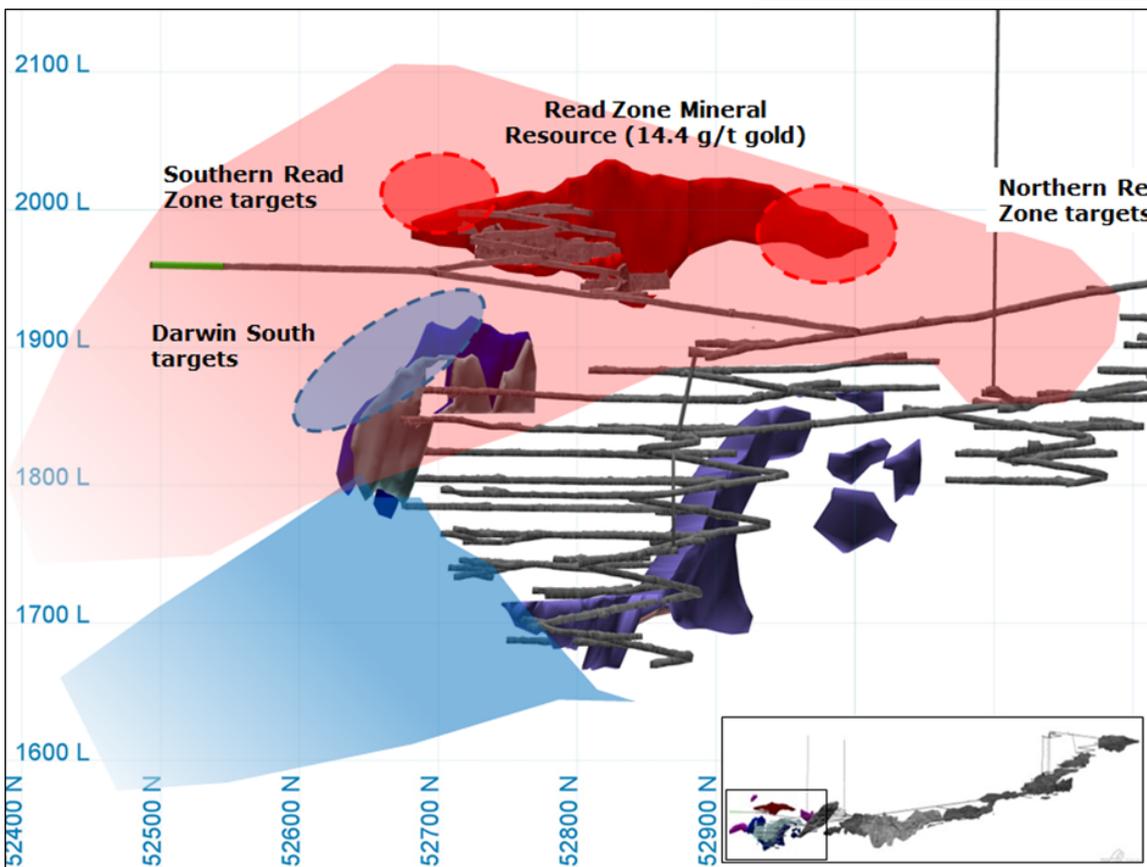
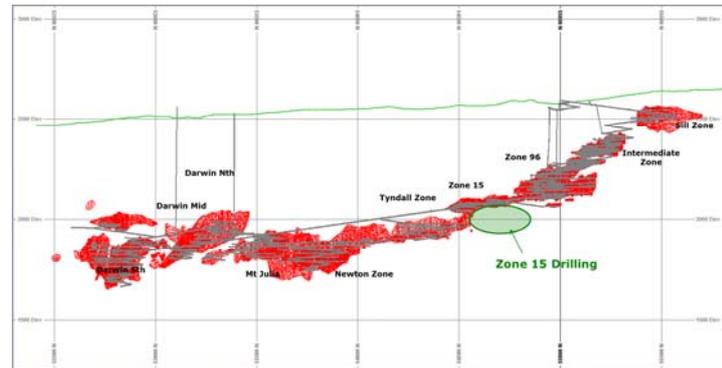
Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
Z18729	71.7	72.3	0.6	1.3
Z18731	72.3	74	1.7	0.1
Z18732	77.1	77.6	0.5	7.6
Z18734	67	68.9	1.9	0.3
Z18735	67	68.3	1.3	0.4
Z18738	73.85	75	1.15	0.1
Z18739	70	72	2	0.4
Z18740	67	67.7	0.7	0.5
Z18742	64.6	67	2.4	0.2
Z18768	66	68	2	0.4
Z18770	69.95	70.9	0.95	0.1
Z18772	78.5	80.7	2.2	0.1
Z18775	73	74	1	1.1
and	82.7	82.95	0.25	1.3
Z18777	70	72	2	1.4
and	76.5	77.1	0.6	2.2
Z18778	77	79	2	0.1
Z18780	78	79.8	1.8	0.3
Z18781	85.15	87	1.85	0.3
Z18783	102	103.2	1.2	0.02
Z18785A	92.85	93.9	1.05	0.02
Z18787A	86	87.25	1.25	0.01
Z18789	78.7	80.95	2.25	18.7
Z18791	73.25	74	0.75	3.35
Z18792	68	69	1	2.45
Z18794	107.5	109	1.5	0.11
Z18796	130	132	2	0.01
Z18798	108	110	2	0.06
Z18801	100.2	102.6	2.4	0.01

Zone 15

Drilling reported in the June quarter confirmed the presence of high grade mineralisation in an ore shoot referred to as a “noodle,” located up-dip of Zone 15. Drilling this quarter targeted down-dip extensions of Zone 15, and again confirmed that the mineralised envelope extends beyond the known boundary of the previously mined Zone 15 orebody. Further work is planned to test for down dip extensions in coming quarters.

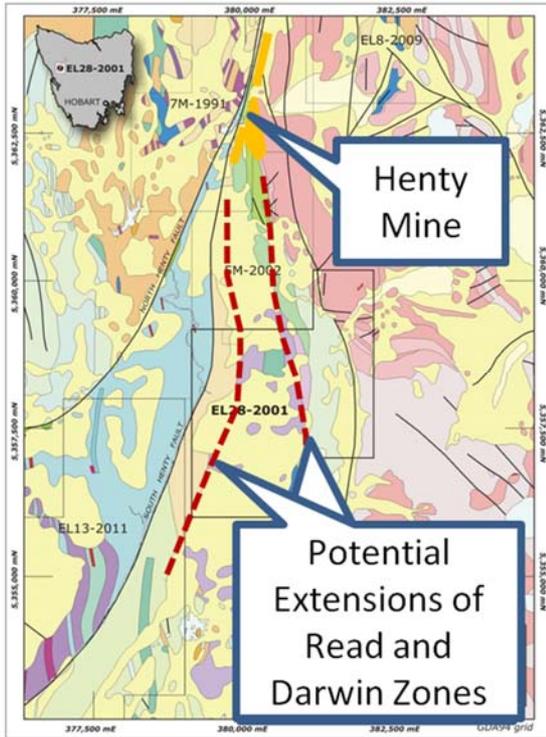
Zone 15 June Quarter extensional drilling results:

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
Z18743	46.8	47.65	0.85	4.9
Z18743	112.75	113.8	1.05	5.2
Z18743	117	118	1	3.5
Z18745	57.8	58.2	0.4	22.4
Z18745	137	139.35	2.35	4.1
Z18747	112	113	1	2.3
Z18747	146	147	1	1.6
Z18750	145.6	146.7	1.1	1.8



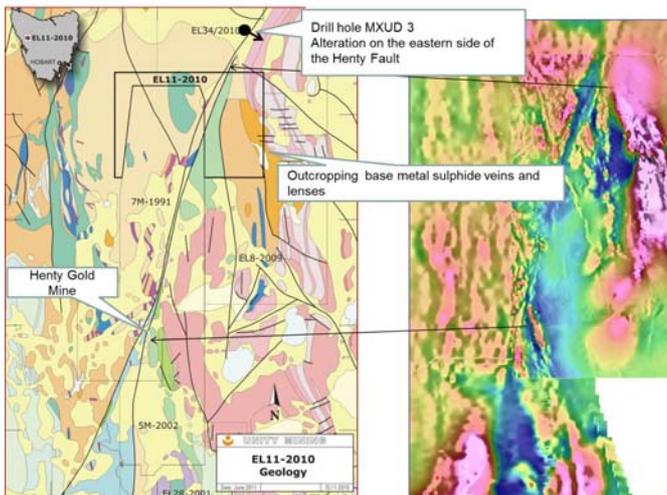
Regional Tasmania

Regional exploration proceeded at a reduced rate during the quarter as a result of the extremely wet winter and spring, and in recognition of a rebalancing of exploration efforts to include activities at the Company's projects in NSW. Field work continued to refine drill targets to the north and south of Henty. The southern area contains extensions of the alteration and stratigraphy of both the Read and Darwin zones.



Geological map showing the projected extension of the Read and Darwin stratigraphic zones.

The Northern targets are in an area with a combination of structures and stratigraphy which is clearly analogous to Henty. This is an area of difficult terrain, however persistent field work and drilling is leading to an enhanced understanding of the geology.



Map showing Henty-style geology and magnetics north of Henty Mine with the location of MXUD 3 (drilled June Quarter).

Dargues Mine Exploration

Diamond drilling has commenced at Dargues with the objective of extending the Ruby Lode. No assays have been returned as yet, however lode material has been intersected in some of the drill holes. Especially encouraging is the intersection of diorite, adjacent to lode at the western end of Ruby. The diorite exerts an influence on the distribution of gold at Dargues and its presence adjacent to Ruby Lode is a very encouraging sign.



Regional NSW

An extensive soil sampling campaign has begun on the tenements around the Dargues Gold Mine. This data, along with interpretation of the geophysics, will be used to identify structures that are similar to those that host the Dargues mineralisation. The Company has also applied for two additional tenements in regional NSW (ELA4884 and ELA4885) which located near its existing tenement holdings near Gundagai.



GOLDSTONE RESOURCES

On 26 July 2013, Unity's AIM listed associate GoldStone Resources Ltd announced it had conditionally raised £359,477 (approximately US\$550,000) before expenses through the placement of new ordinary shares at a price of 1p per share. Unity participated in the placement, investing approximately £120,000 to maintain its current percentage shareholding.

On 9 August 2013, GoldStone released drill results for its Sangola project in **Senegal**, where it has a joint venture with Randgold Resources (Senegal) Limited ("Randgold"). The results reported were for 28 holes drilled along six drill fences across the Thiabedji target and one drill fence across the Tiobo target and represent the first 2,435 m from the 4,800 m reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program completed by Randgold in the Sangola permit area.

Best gold intercepts included 39 m at 0.67 g/t (including 2 m at 5.4 g/t), 27 m at 0.45 g/t and 2 m at 5.1 g/t (including 1 m at 9.9 g/t). Further results for approximately 2,400 m of RC drilling over the Tiobo target area are still pending. Drilling over the Tiobo, Baraboye and Ibel target areas will recommence after the rainy season, which is expected to be during December 2013.

On 23 September, GoldStone announced it had conditionally raised £500,000 (before expenses) through a placing of new ordinary shares at a price of 1.5p per share. Unity held approximately 33.47% of the issued share capital immediately before the Placing and did not participate and now have a marginally reduced holding of 30.61% in the Company.

In this same announcement, GoldStone advised it is continuing discussions with a number of interested parties for the monetisation of Homase/Akrokerrri. The funds raised through the Placing will provide GoldStone with sufficient time to investigate all of the options to conclude a suitable commercial outcome. The intention of a monetisation of Homase/Akrokerrri is to provide sufficient funds to advance the other projects significantly, particularly the Gabonese projects, thereby avoiding unnecessary dilution of shareholders' interests.

Further details can be found on GoldStone's website at www.goldstoneresources.com.

CORPORATE

Gold sales were \$17.5 million during the quarter from the sale of 12,050 oz gold at an average price of \$1455/oz.

Cash in bank was \$19.7 million at 30 September 2013 (\$27.5 million at 30 June 2013). The Company also holds a further \$11.2 million in bonds to meet rehabilitation liabilities.

Major cash movements during the quarter related to positive mine operating cashflow of \$4.8M, capital and exploration expenditure (\$4.5M), project development costs at Dargues Gold Mine (\$6.1M), and changes in working capital and other corporate expenses (\$2.0M).

Competent Persons' Statement

Any information in this public report that relates to Ore Reserves, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on, and accurately reflects, information compiled by Matt Daly for the Henty Gold Mine in relation to Ore Reserves, Angela Lorrigan for regional Exploration Results and Raul Hollinger in relation to mine Exploration Results and Mineral Resources. Daly, Lorrigan and Hollinger are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Lorrigan and Hollinger are Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Daly, Lorrigan and Hollinger are full time employees of the Company and have more than five years experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Daly, Lorrigan and Hollinger have given prior written consent, where required, to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their respective information, where applicable, in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to GoldStone Resources exploration results, is based on information compiled by Dr Hendrik Schloeman, who is a Member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (a Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation ('ROPO') included in a list promulgated by the ASX from time to time). Dr Schloeman is a full-time employee of GoldStone Resources Limited. Dr Schloeman has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Schloeman consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	The assays reported are of diamond drill core, split in half, with half the core submitted for assay. Drill holes are collared underground and are designed to test undrilled areas.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Recent drill hole collars have been accurately surveyed in the local mine grid by qualified underground surveyors who are company employees.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Sample widths are between 0.2 and 1.2 metres and are sampled to geological boundaries. The majority of diamond drillholes have been downhole surveyed using Eastman camera or Gyro instruments. Diamond holes were originally surveyed every 30m or 50m by single shot Eastman camera
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Underground mobile diamond drill rigs produce core of either conventional LTK 60 (43.9mm core) or wireline NQ2 (50.8mm core).
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Where core loss occurs in drill core the interval is recorded as a zero percent recovered interval and therefore no sampling is conducted or assigned to the interval. Sampled intervals are therefore not affected with core loss.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Recovery of drill core is maximised through effective drill hole conditioning with mud programs.
	<i>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.</i>	Mineralisation is predominant in the more competent quartz-rich rock therefore core loss does not bias in the sampling.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Drill core is brought from underground to the Surface Core Shed facility by the drilling contractor. UML technical staff place core trays on roller racks for the recovery stage where core is placed together and metre depths are marked on the core.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Drill holes are logged via LogChief software which uses site specific rock codes for rock types.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes are logged in entirety. Drill logs are exported from LogChief into Datashed (Geological Database).
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	All drill core that contains quartz, sericitic or pyritic alteration are sampled for assay including at least 5 metres either side. Core that is to be sampled is cut in half utilising the Almonte automatic core saw.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	A QAQC regime involves the submission of one blank sample (rock containing no gold) for every batch or one blank sample for every 25 samples. A low, medium and high range certified gold standard is also submitted for every batch. QAQC standards are also used in-house by the laboratory and reported monthly. UML completes QAQC reports monthly using the QAQCR software from Maxwell.
	<i>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.</i>	Sampling of drill core is to industry standard and is representative of the in situ material.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are appropriate to the material being sampled.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were assayed using fire assay technique with atomic absorption finish (AU-AA25). Upper limit samples (>100 grams per tonne gold) are re-analysed using the ALS dilution method (Au-DIL). Multi element analysis is done by Aqua Regia Digestion (ICP41) and an AAS finish (OG46) is used if upper limits are reached.
	<i>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.</i>	Geophysical tools were not used to determine gold (or other element) grades.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	One blank is submitted for every 25 samples with at least one in every batch submitted to the laboratory. Blanks are also added to the sample set at the end of a suspected ore interval. One standard is to be submitted for every 20 samples with at least three in every batch, representing below cut-off, average grade and high grade. Standard samples to be used at Henty are sourced from Rocklabs and come as 50g sachets of powder.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are not checked by an independent company or personnel however they are checked on a quarterly basis at a corporate level.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The twinning of holes is not considered a worthwhile exercise in general due to the variable nature of the ore system. Therefore it is not a standard practice at Henty. Drill holes that end up close to one another

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		confirm the variable gold distribution.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Drill hole data goes through a series of validation steps including logging, core photography, assay data processing including QAQC checks. All drill hole data is stored in DataShed (SQL database) which is maintained on the site server. DataShed is managed by Maxwell who conducts routine database audits.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assay data is not adjusted in any way.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	All drill hole collars are surveyed (including dip and azimuth by a qualified surveyor). Down hole surveying has historically been conducted using a single-shot or multi-shot camera. As of May 2013 drill holes have been surveyed with a Reflex Gyro. This has allowed more precise drill hole path predictions due to the removal of any magnetic interference as caused by magnetic minerals or steel used in ground support. All mine workings are surveyed by a qualified surveyor. Where drill holes are developed into by mine workings the positions are surveyed to determine the accuracy of drill hole predictions. If these drill holes are believed to be inaccurate in positioning they are corrected in the database.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	A local mine grid is utilised which is 20°58'53" west of True North.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The topography was generated using LIDAR data.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Exploration results mostly occur within 80 m of the deposit margins. Holes are usually less than 50m apart.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing and the distribution is sufficient to determine geological and grade continuity as determined by the JORC code 2012.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	These values have not been composited.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The drill orientation is highly variable within the deposit but most intersections are at high angles tending towards perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralisation.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	There are no known biases caused by the orientation of the drill holes.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Drill core was kept on site and sampling and dispatch of samples were conducted as per on-site procedures. Transport of samples from site to the laboratory was by an employee of ALS Burnie. Pulps used for multi-element analysis were air freighted to Townsville.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques</i>	The sampling method was changed from Leachwell to Fire assay in February 2012 when ALS took on the analytical contract. An in-house review indicated that fire assay would have the advantage of being a total gold estimation method rather than partial such as Leachwell.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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>	<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>	All results reported here are on tenements held 100% by Unity Mining Ltd. For ore mined out of the Henty deposit, Mineral Resources Tasmania receives 1.9% of Nett sales plus a profit component. Barrick receives \$10 per ounce gold for ore mined below 1700 m. Franco-Nevada receives 1% on all gold ounces produced plus 10% of gold ounces north of Newton including part thereof.
	<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>	The tenements are in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Other companies to have held the project include Barrick Ltd, Placer Dome Asia Pacific, Aurion Gold, Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (Tasmania), Delta Gold N.L. and RGC (ex Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Company).
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Stratigraphy The Henty mine lease covers rocks of the Central Volcanic Sequences, the Henty Fault Sequences, and Tyndall Group rocks of the Mount Read Volcanics and the overlying Owen Conglomerate. Near the mine, the Henty Fault splays into the North and South Henty Faults, dividing the geology into segments to the east and west of the faults, and a package between the splays. Gold mineralisation is hosted in Tyndall Group rocks to the east of the Henty Fault.</p> <p>The Henty Fault Sequences lie between the North and South Henty Faults and comprise carbonaceous black shales, mafic to ultramafic volcanics, and quartz phyric volcanoclastics. Rocks to the east of the Henty Fault comprise quartz phyric volcanics of the Tyndall Group and siliciclastics of the Newton Creek Sandstone of the Owen Conglomerate. Dacitic volcanoclastics and lavas that may be part of the Central Volcanic Sequences also occur east of the Henty Fault in the southern area of the lease.</p> <p>In the mine area, the Lynchford Member comprises green to red, massive coarse grained crystal-rich feldspar phyric volcanoclastic sandstone with lesser siltstones and matrix supported lithic breccias and minor interbedded cherts and cream, pink, or purple carbonates. Original textures are still discernible despite subsequent hydrothermal alteration and deformation.</p> <p>Structure The Henty orebodies are hosted east of the Henty Fault on the steeply west dipping overturned western limb of a shallowly south plunging asymmetric syncline trending into the Henty Fault. The orebodies plunge at 45° to the south between the Sill Zone and Zone 96, and shallow at depth towards Mt. Julia. The structure of the Henty Gold Mine is dominated by the Henty Fault Zone which dips at 70/290. The orebodies are disrupted by numerous north-south trending, steeply west dipping brittle-ductile faults with displacements of up to a few metres.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Alteration</p> <p>Nearly all of the stratigraphic units of the Tyndall Group present at the Henty Gold Mine have undergone hydrothermal alteration. The most intense quartz-sericite-sulphide alteration and gold mineralisation has affected the Lynchford Member of the Comstock Formation, adjacent to the Henty Fault, and is referred to as "A-Zone" type alteration. A Zone alteration types include MA, MZ, MV, MQ, MP, and CB. The main mineralised zone comprises MQ, MV, and MZ.</p> <p>From west to east, the alteration types are as follows:</p> <p><i>MZ (quartz-sericite-sulphide schist)</i>- is a black, fine grained, sheared and brecciated rock containing quartz, sericite, pyrite, local carbonate, and minor chlorite, feldspar, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. MZ is volumetrically the most abundant alteration type in the mineralised zone and is present stratigraphically above and below the MQ and MV alteration types.</p> <p><i>MV (quartz-sericite-carbonate-sulphide schist)</i>- is a yellow-green, fine grained, highly foliated rock containing quartz, sericite, pyrite, and local carbonate and minor chlorite, feldspar, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena and rare purple fluorite. MV is the second most volumetrically abundant alteration type in the mineralised zone, followed by MQ and MP.</p> <p><i>MQ (massive quartz-sulphide-gold)</i> - is a grey, cream, or pink massive to recrystallised brecciated quartz rock with minor muscovite, sericite, pyrite, carbonate, and chalcopyrite, with lesser galena and sphalerite, and rare gold and bismuth metal.</p> <p><i>MP (massive pyrite-carbonate-quartz±gold)</i> - is a bronze-black massive pyritic rock containing 40 to 80% pyrite with interstitial carbonate and quartz.</p> <p><i>CB (massive carbonate)</i> - The CB alteration type forms the hangingwall of A Zone type alteration and occurs as white to pink laterally discontinuous lenses.</p> <p><i>AS (albite-silica alteration)</i> - occurs to the east of the A Zone alteration and overprints volcanics. The alteration occurs as an irregular pervasive flood of massive white or orange fine grained silica and albite, completely destroying original textures of the volcanics.</p> <p>Mineralisation</p> <p>Gold at the Henty Mine is present as both free gold and gold-rich electrum associated with chalcopyrite and galena in the main mineralised zone (MQ, MV, MZ).</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this</p>	See appendix A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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>	Exploration results have been reported as raw data, they have not been cut. Some assays have been bulked together where geological and assay evidence offers strong support for a mineralised interval which is greater than the length of an individual sample.
	<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>	Small high grade results within a broader mineralised zone have been reported as included intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been used in estimations or reporting.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>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').</i>	The Henty deposit is predominantly west dipping that plunges at a shallow angle to the south. Drill holes are predominantly drilled from the mining footwall of the mineralisation from underground development. Drill holes are drilled to intercept mineralisation perpendicularly where possible. The exact angle of intersection is not yet known. This relationship will become clearer with infill drilling. Holes are estimated to have intersected the ore zone at between 90 and 60 degrees.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	See Diagram. It is impractical to include plans of the underground drill hole collars, as they are drilled from different levels of the mine and because of the dip of the orebody a plan showing collars could be misleading. The collar co-ordinates of the holes (including the RL) appear in appendix 1. A long section showing the areas in which reported drill holes were drilled is included.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	Results that are regarded as exploration, development or extensional drilling have been reported. Grade control drilling results have not been reported. The individual drill holes are reported, but not shown as individual holes on the long section. The collar co-ordinates of all the holes are contained in Appendix A.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	A comment on the alteration in the drill hole MXUD 3 has been included because this alteration is on the eastern side of the Henty Fault and contains elevated base metals and silver and is therefore considered significant to the prospectively of the area.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Ongoing drilling programs will test extensions of known mineralisation and within mineralised portions considered to be insufficiently drilled. A 200 m long exploration drilling platform is being excavated at the southern part of the mine which will enable drilling of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		both Read and Darwin South extensions.
	<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>	See diagram.

Appendix A

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Z18702	Darwin South	116.7	20,067.9	52,672.3	1,954.5	-20.4	51.6	79.7	81.0	1.3	0.1
Z18704	Darwin South	113.8	20,067.8	52,672.3	1,954.3	-28.2	42.1	84.8	85.0	0.2	14.1
Z18705	Darwin South	102	20,073.5	52,659.3	1,954.5	-24.6	57.4	77.6	80.8	3.2	5.5
Z18706	Darwin South	104.9	20,073.2	52,660.0	1,954.4	-24.8	69.9	92.7	94.0	1.3	0.2
Z18707	Darwin South	108.1	20,073.2	52,660.1	1,954.3	-33.6	52.5	83.0	84.1	1.1	8.0
Z18708	Darwin South	107.9	20,073.6	52,659.3	1,954.4	-34.9	67.6	87.9	92.0	4.1	7.0
								99.5	99.7	0.3	8.4
Z18709	Darwin South	146.8	20,101.9	52,599.0	1,955.9	-29.6	74.5	102.8	104.0	1.2	0.5
								109.0	109.8	0.8	1.4
Z18710	Darwin South	164.8	20,101.8	52,599.0	1,955.8	-33.0	87.2	132.0	134.0	2.0	0.2
Z18711	Darwin South	138	20,101.9	52,599.2	1,955.7	-37.3	49.7	118.5	122.0	3.5	1.0
Z18712	Darwin South	150	20,101.9	52,599.1	1,955.7	-46.4	54.0	120.6	122.0	1.5	0.7
Z18715	Darwin South	152.1	20,101.7	52,599.9	1,955.6	-42.0	65.6	113.9	116.0	2.2	7.6
								118.6	122.8	4.3	3.0
								126.9	129.0	2.1	6.5
Z18724A	Darwin South	185	20,101.8	52,599.4	1,955.7	-54.1	85.3	149.0	151.0	2.0	4.3
Z18725	Read Zone	162.5	20,058.9	53,001.3	1,913.2	47.7	233.1	157.8	158.2	0.4	0.2
Z18726A	Darwin South	185.9	20,101.9	52,599.5	1,955.6	-60.1	77.2	147.6	149.5	1.9	11.1
								151.0	158.0	7.0	2.0
Z18727	Read Zone	148.2	20,059.0	53,000.0	1,912.8	38.2	228.8	140.0	141.9	1.9	2.7
								143.7	144.0	0.3	4.7
Z18728	Read Zone	141	20,058.8	53,003.6	1,913.1	38.4	238.8	137.0	138.0	1.0	8.0
Z18729	Read Zone	80.7	20,077.3	52,731.8	1,995.8	7.5	278.6	71.7	72.3	0.6	1.3
Z18730	Read Zone	135.5	20,059.0	53,001.5	1,911.8	29.5	238.5	128.2	129.7	1.5	17.6
Z18731	Read Zone	79.1	20,077.4	52,731.7	1,997.0	19.0	277.2	72.3	74.0	1.7	0.1
Z18732	Read Zone	83.5	20,077.4	52,731.6	1,997.0	30.8	281.7	77.1	77.6	0.5	7.6
Z18733	Read Zone	132.4	20,058.5	53,002.2	1,912.2	35.6	248.3	129.5	130.4	0.9	3.4
Z18734	Read Zone	76.2	20,077.2	52,731.8	1,996.0	8.6	262.8	67.0	68.9	1.9	0.3
Z18735	Read Zone	79.8	20,077.4	52,731.7	1,997.0	24.8	265.3	67.0	68.3	1.3	0.4
Z18736	Read Zone	148.4	20,058.5	53,002.2	1,912.8	45.4	253.1	137.1	137.6	0.6	1.9
Z18737	Read Zone	130	20,058.7	53,002.3	1,911.9	30.4	253.9	124.9	126.1	1.3	2.0
Z18738	Read Zone	83.4	20,077.5	52,731.9	1,997.8	39.8	265.4	73.9	75.0	1.2	0.1
Z18739	Read Zone	80	20,078.2	52,727.7	1,996.3	-11.6	255.0	70.0	72.0	2.0	0.4
Z18740	Read Zone	77.1	20,078.0	52,727.7	1,996.5	18.6	262.1	67.0	67.7	0.7	0.5
Z18742	Read Zone	80.3	20,078.3	52,727.7	1,997.9	28.8	256.1	64.6	67.0	2.4	0.2
Z18743	Zone 15	131.3	19,785.5	54,650.4	2,079.3	-24.7	282.0	46.8	47.7	0.9	4.9
								112.8	113.8	1.1	5.2
								117.0	118.0	1.0	3.5
Z18744	Read Zone	129.3	20,058.6	53,002.9	1,912.4	31.5	262.1	126.0	127.0	1.0	1.4
Z18745	Zone 15	165.9	19,785.4	54,650.5	2,079.2	-37.9	289.4	57.8	58.2	0.4	22.4

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
and								137.0	139.4	2.4	4.1
Z18746	Read Zone	138.5	20,058.7	53,003.7	1,912.5	33.6	280.3	136.0	137.0	1.0	0.0
Z18747	Zone 15	192.5	19,785.5	54,650.5	2,079.3	-51.0	277.5	112.0	113.0	1.0	2.3
and								146.0	147.0	1.0	1.6
Z18748	Read Zone	133.5	20,058.6	53,003.8	1,911.9	28.4	273.6	130.0	131.7	1.7	3.7
Z18749	Read Zone	139.4	20,059.0	53,003.6	1,911.0	41.8	270.0	137.0	138.0	1.0	0.4
Z18750	Zone 15	146.7	19,785.3	54,650.5	2,079.1	-41.1	274.1	145.6	146.7	1.1	1.8
Z18751	Read Zone	129.2	20,058.7	53,002.3	1,911.9	23.8	262.2	125.8	126.2	0.4	0.3
Z18752	Read Zone	130.9	20,058.6	53,002.3	1,911.9	31.5	248.1	128.0	130.0	2.0	0.4
Z18754	Read Zone	134.1	20,058.7	53,001.4	1,911.9	23.8	239.4	129.0	130.1	1.1	2.1
Z18768	Read Zone	80.1	20,078.3	52,727.7	1,997.9	25.5	244.8	66.0	68.0	2.0	0.4
Z18770	Read Zone	86	20,078.4	52,727.6	1,998.1	39.0	251.9	70.0	70.9	1.0	0.1
Z18772	Read Zone	91	20,078.6	52,727.9	1,998.7	47.3	257.3	78.5	80.7	2.2	0.1
Z18775	Read Zone	87.4	20,079.7	52,716.5	1,996.3	- 2.3	233.1	73.0	74.0	1.0	1.1
and								82.7	83.0	0.3	1.3
Z18777	Read Zone	81.4	20,079.8	52,717.6	1,997.1	19.2	242.1	70.0	72.0	2.0	1.4
and								76.5	77.1	0.6	2.2
Z18778	Read Zone	84.7	20,079.8	52,717.8	1,997.8	27.6	235.7	77.0	79.0	2.0	0.1
Z18780	Read Zone	89	20,079.8	52,717.8	1,997.8	41.5	243.8	78.0	79.8	1.8	0.3
Z18781	Read Zone	99.5	20,079.9	52,718.0	1,998.7	35.9	223.9	85.2	87.0	1.9	0.3
Z18783	Read Zone	107	20,079.9	52,718.0	1,998.7	43.2	241.8	102.0	103.2	1.2	0.0
Z18785A	Read Zone	100	20,079.9	52,717.9	1,998.9	47.2	235.9	92.9	93.9	1.1	0.0
Z18787A	Read Zone	97.4	20,080.0	52,718.3	1,999.5	54.0	253.7	86.0	87.3	1.3	0.0
Z18789	Read Zone	86.3	20,079.9	52,717.9	1,995.8	-17.5	269.2	78.7	81.0	2.3	18.7
Z18791	Read Zone	81.1	20,079.9	52,717.8	1,995.8	-15.2	259.1	73.3	74.0	0.8	3.4
Z18792	Read Zone	78.3	20,079.7	52,717.5	1,996.2	- 6.3	255.8	68.0	69.0	1.0	2.5
Z18794	Read Zone	114.6	20,080.5	52,716.9	2,000.0	61.7	252.4	107.5	109.0	1.5	0.1
Z18796	Read Zone	152.9	20,080.8	52,716.9	2,000.2	72.6	251.9	130.0	132.0	2.0	0.0
Z18797	Darwin South	69	20,190.3	52,676.8	1,869.2	- 7.5	191.1	24.3	26.4	2.1	4.1
Z18798	Read Zone	112.1	20,080.6	52,717.0	1,999.8	62.9	238.6	108.0	110.0	2.0	0.1
Z18799	Darwin South	67	20,190.1	52,676.6	1,868.1	-27.6	214.3	46.0	48.0	2.0	6.4
Z18800	Darwin South	76	20,190.1	52,676.8	1,868.9	-37.4	213.9	44.0	46.0	2.0	56.4
and								59.0	62.0	3.0	40.5
Z18801	Read Zone	105	20,080.5	52,716.9	1,999.9	54.5	229.5	100.2	102.6	2.4	0.0
Z18802	Darwin South	87	20,190.2	52,676.7	1,869.0	-37.0	202.0	45.0	46.0	1.0	13.4
and								51.0	56.0	5.0	7.8
and								67.0	69.0	2.0	5.0

