Unity Mining Limited
ABN 61 005 674 073
Level 10 350 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
T: +61 (0)3 8622 2300
F: +61 (0)3 8622 2399
E: info@unitymining.com.au
W: unitymining.com.au

6 September 2013

Manager, Company Announcements
Australian Securities Exchange Limited

UPDATE TO RESOURCES & RESERVES ANNOUNCEMENT OF 21 AUGUST 2013

Please find attached an update to the Resources & Reserves Update Announcement lodged on 21 August 2013.

Following release of the announcement, the Company was contacted by ASX who advised that a summary of the material information used to compile the resource estimate, the detail of which was included in Appendix 1, was required to be incorporated into the body of the announcement itself pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1. This is a requirement of the 2012 JORC Code regime that the Company has chosen to adopt early. A summary has now been incorporated into the body of the announcement and the Company provides an update addressing the oversight.

The Company wishes to highlight that there is no new information in the attached announcement.

Yours sincerely,

Melanie Leydin
Company Secretary
Unity Mining Limited

6 September 2013 **ASX Release**

Unity Mining Limited
ABN 61 005 674 073

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: UML

Issued capital:
702M ord. shares
12.4M 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

Contact Details:

Unity Mining Limited
Level 10
350 Collins St
Melbourne
Victoria 3000
Australia

Tel: +61 (0)3 8622 2300
Fax: +61 (0)3 8622 2399

Email:
info@unitymining.com.au

Website:
www.unitymining.com.au

Resources & Reserves Update

- Total Ore Reserves: 354,000 oz gold
- Total Mineral Resources: 623,000 oz gold
- Drilling imminent to test for Resource extensions at Dargues
- $10M exploration program continues to extend mine life and test regional targets in NSW and Tasmania

Andrew McIlwain, Managing Director & CEO commented "Over the past six months, in-mine exploration at Henty has largely replaced the reserves that were mined during the same period. Some 9000 oz were mined from the high grade Read Zone, 4000 oz of which were from outside the reserve, demonstrating the significant potential of Read.

"The probable reserve at Read is now 64,000t at 12.0g/t (diluted) for 25,000 ounces. Significantly, total Read Zone resources are now 69,000t at an impressive 14.4g/t for 32,000 ounces, and drilling continues to test for southern extensions to the resource envelope.

"At Darwin South, favourable drilling results at the southern tip of the orebody led to a doubling of the reserves, net of mining depletion. Testing for further extensions to the mineralisation at Darwin South and Read Zone from the new 200 metre southern exploration drive will be the focus of in-mine exploration efforts over the coming months.

"Our talented exploration team are now applying their expertise to our projects in NSW, with drilling for resources extensions at Dargues due to start next week" said Mr McIlwain.

Company 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 extensive 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.

Resources & Reserves

The accompanying statement of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves conforms to the Australasian code for Reporting Exploration, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code) 2012 Edition.

All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.

Mineral Resource

Mineral Resources Estimate at 30 June 2013												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	kt	g/t gold	koz	kt	g/t gold	koz	kt	g/t gold	koz	kt	g/t gold	koz
Henty	1613	4.8	248	143	8.7	40	31	8	8	1787	5.2	296
Dargues	378	7.2	88	818	6.8	179	420	4.5	61	1616	6.3	327

Ore Reserves

The Ore Reserves are a subset of Mineral Resources. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.

Ore Reserves Estimate at 30 June 2013									
	Proved			Probable			Total		
	kt	g/t gold	koz	kt	g/t gold	koz	kt	g/t gold	koz
Henty	607	4.7	93	85	10.2	28	692	5.4	121
Dargues	476	5.3	81	913	5.2	152	1389	5.2	233

The Gold Reserves and Resources above exclude the indirect interest Unity has in the 602,000 oz Mineral Resource of GoldStone Resources Limited, an AIM listed company in which Unity has a 34% shareholding.

Notes:

Lakeside Deposit

Resources associated with the Lakeside deposit have been removed from the reported Mineral Resources. In order to comply with the JORC code 2012, it is necessary for metallurgical testwork to be conducted on drill core samples; this work is not planned at this stage.

As per the 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is as follows. A more detailed description in contained in Appendix 1.

Henty Gold Mine

Geology and geological interpretation

Geological wireframes are predominantly modelled to geological boundaries as depicted in either drill core or underground exposure. Gold grades are sometimes used to assist in the delineation of boundaries. These boundaries are regularly checked by mapping of underground exposure and correcting interpretations where necessary.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Sample widths are between 0.2 and 1.2 metres in width and are sampled to geological boundaries. All drill core that contains quartz, sericitic or pyritic alteration are sampled for assay including at least 5 metres either side. Most drill core that is to be sampled is cut in half utilising the Almonte automatic core saw. Some grade control drill core is whole core sampled.

Drilling techniques

Underground mobile diamond drill rigs produce core of either conventional LTK 60 (43.9mm core) or wireline NQ2 (50.8mm core). Drill spacing is between 15 m and 30 m for the majority of the deposit. Exploration results mostly occur within 50 m of the deposit margins. 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.

Classification criteria

The measured, indicated and inferrred portions of the resource were classified by a using the SVOL factor field in the estimation. The SVOL field has the values of 1, 2 and 3 reflecting the estimation pass. Any blocks estimated in the first pass are more reliable than those estimated in the second and third estimation passes.

Sample analysis method

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.

Estimation methodology

Geological wireframes are created using a combination of geological and gold grade information. A 2 g/t gold grade is used to help define Mineral Resource wireframe domains. All samples were composited to 1 metre, flagged within the geological wireframes. Statistical analyses were conducted on each of the main geological domains, ie Darwin South, Read, Newton/Mount Julia and Tyndall. Ordinary kriging was performed on all models based on the quantity and spacing of available data and the style of mineralisation.

Cut-off grades

An Ore Reserve cut-off of 3.8 g/t gold and a Mineral Resource cut-off of 2.0 g/t gold have been estimated using a gold price of A$1450.

Mining and metallurgical methods and assumptions

Assumptions made regarding mining methods have determined dilution proportions. Development is carried out with either single or twin boom jumbos with a minimum mining width of 2.5 m assumed for the narrowest ore zones. Stoping methods include flatbacking, Avoca fill stopes, waste filled stopes and blind uphole stopes.

Historical mining of the Henty ore has produced very consistent gold recoveries (about 93% gold recovered) for the massive quartz hosted ore which is the predominant type of ore remaining in the mine.

Dargues Gold Mine

Geology and geological interpretation

Geological mapping and drilling have confirmed clear geological structure resulting in generally continuous, robust wireframes. The deposit is comprised of multiple sub-vertical ore lenses. Minor variations may occur but is not considered material. The lithology model for this deposit is well defined and consistent.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Diamond drillholes were sampled to the geological intervals and were between 0.5 m and 1 m in length. RC samples were collected as 1 m or 2 m composite spear samples. Mineralised zones were sampled at 1 m intervals from a rig mounted riffle splitter. Core samples were taken at 1 m intervals or at geological boundaries. Diamond drill core was ½ split using a core saw and generally sampled at 0.5 to 1 m intervals within defined geological (mineralised) boundaries. RC – 1m samples collected in a plastic bag through a properly designed cyclone. A 1 m or 2 m length composite sample was collected by using a trowel or ridged plastic spear, and submitted for analysis. Upon receipt of assay results the original composite sample was re-split and submitted for repeat analysis.

Drilling techniques

Majority of drilling is RC using a $4^{7/8}$ inch face-sampling bit. Diamond drilling by CRC used HQ core from surface to fresh rock and then oriented NQ2 core to end of hole. Historic core drilling used either NQ or BQ core (DDH1-9), BQ core (DRU1-10) or HQ from surface to fresh rock with NQ to end of hole (DRS1-8).

Classification criteria

The classification of Measured, Indicated and Inferred was made on the basis of continuity of structure, drill

spacing and surface mapping. The Measured portion of the resource was confined to Objects 8 and 15 and defined where the drill spacing was closed in to approximately 20m by 20m and robust continuity in both grade and geological structure was demonstrated with additional support from high block kriging efficiencies of predominantly greater than 75%. The Indicated portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing was less than 30m by 30m and lode continuity was good. The Inferred Resource included areas of the resource where sampling was greater than 30m by 30m or was represented by isolated, discontinuous zones of mineralisation.

Sample analysis method

Analysis for Au was completed using Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with AAS finish. Analysis for Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, S, and Zn was completed using the aqua regia technique (ICP-AES).

Estimation methodology

The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 1g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out on data from 2 lodes (Object 8 and Object 15). Results for Object 8 were applied to all other lodes with the exception of Object 15 which was modelled separately due to its high grade characteristics. The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 1g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out on data from 2 lodes (Object 8 and Object 15). Results for Object 8 were applied to all other lodes with the exception of Object 15 which was modelled separately due to its high grade characteristics. Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate average block grades in 3 passes using Surpac software.

Cut-off grades

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 2 g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades and geological continuity. The Ore Reserves have been reported at a 3 g/t Au cut-off.

Mining and metallurgical methods and assumptions

The chosen mining method was sub level open stoping. Ore Reserves are based on detailed stope designs which were carried out by Mining Plus as part of the DFS. Unplanned stope dilution is assumed to be 10% with an assumed dilution grade of 0.1 g/t Au and Ag. Stope mining recovery is assumed to be 95%, unplanned development dilution is assumed to be 0% and development mining recovery is assumed to be 100%.

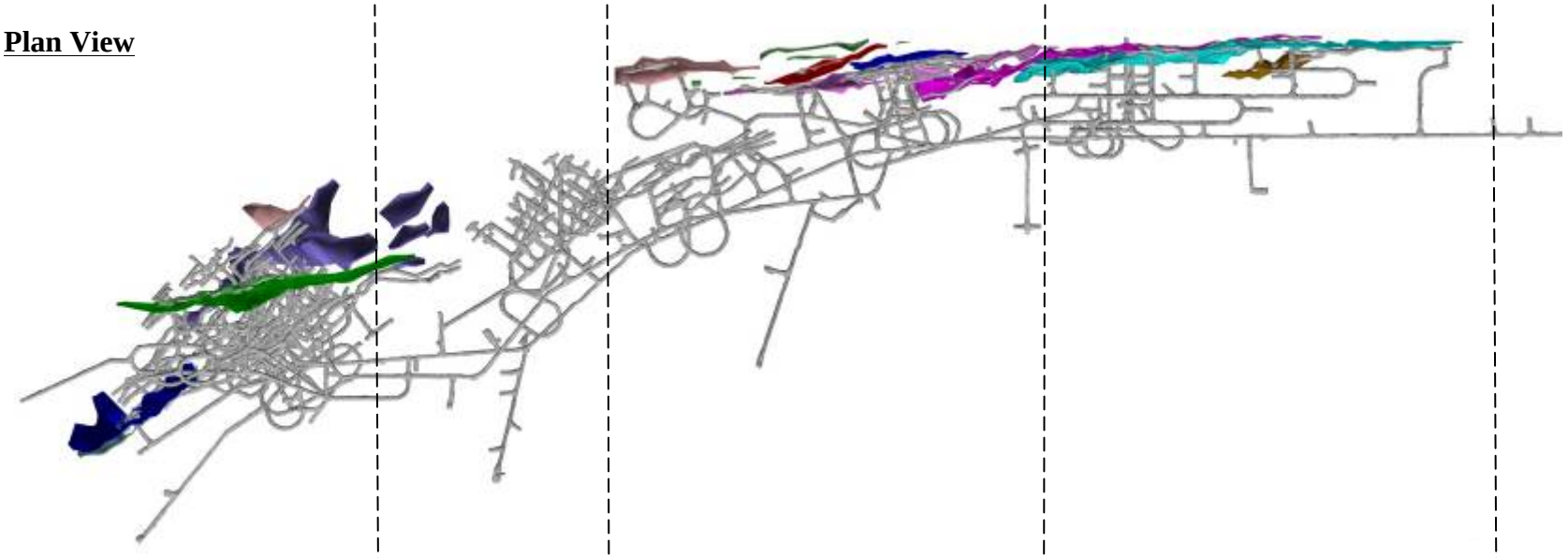
DFS level metallurgical testwork has been undertaken and a flotation and gravity recovery flowsheet has been adopted, with a primary grind and a rougher flotation, followed by a regrind and cleaner flotation circuit. The concentrate is filtered for transport off-site. The concentrate is treated by Intense Cyanidation followed by Carbon In Pulp (CIP) recovery. Metallurgical testwork indicates gravity gold recovery of 52% and overall gold recovery of 95.8%. Overall silver recovery is 61.7%.

Competent Persons' Statement

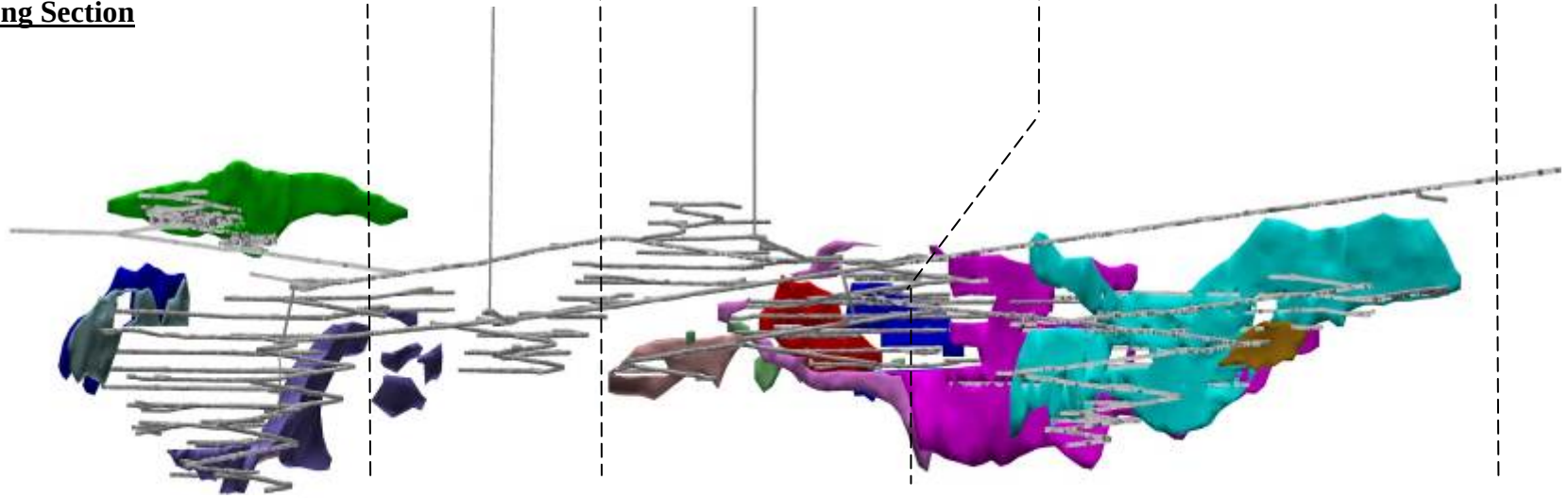
Any information in this public report that relates to Ore Reserves, Mineral Resources or Exploration Results is based on, and accurately reflects, information compiled by Matt Daly in relation to Ore Reserves at Henty, Rob McLean in relation to Ore Reserves at Dargues, Raul Hollinger in relation to Mineral Resources at Henty, John Collier in relation to Mineral Resources at Dargues and Angela Lorrigan in relation to Exploration Results. Daly, McLean, Hollinger and Lorrigan are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Lorrigan, Collier and Hollinger are Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Daly, McLean, Collier, Hollinger and Lorrigan 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 undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Daly, McLean, Hollinger, Collier and Lorrigan 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.

Henty Mineral Resource as of 30 June 2013.

Plan View



Long Section



Darwin South Zone and Read Zone

Darwin Mid Zone

Mt. Julia Zone

Newton Zone

Tyndall Zone

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Where diamond drilling data are insufficient the use of face samples may be used. Underground faces samples are chip sampled where required.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Recent drillhole collars have been accurately surveyed in the local mine grid by qualified underground surveyors who are company employees.
	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.*	Sample widths are between 0.2 and 1.2 metres in width 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	*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).*	Underground mobile diamond drill rigs produce core of either conventional LTK 60 (43.9mm core) or wireline NQ2 (50.8mm core).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Recovery of drill core is maximised through effective drill hole conditioning with mud programs.
	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.	Mineralisation is predominant in the more competent quartz-rich rock therefore core loss does not bias in the sampling.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Drill holes are logged via LogChief software which uses site specific rock codes for rock types.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in entirety. Drill logs are exported from LogChief into Datashed (Geological Database).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All drill core that contains quartz, sericitic or pyritic alteration are sampled for assay including at least 5 metres either side.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Most drill core that is to be sampled is cut in half utilising the Almonte automatic core saw.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Some grade control drill core is whole core sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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.
	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.	Sampling of drill core is to industry standard and is representative of the in situ material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are appropriate to the material being sampled.
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.*	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.
	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.	Geophysical tools were not used to determine gold (or other element) grades.
	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.	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are not checked by an independent company or personnel however they are checked on a quarterly basis at a corporate level.
	The use of twinned holes.	The twinning of holes in not considered a worthwhile

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 confirm the variable gold distribution.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is not adjusted in any way.
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.*	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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	A local mine grid is utilised which is $20^{0}58'53"$ west of True North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography was generated using LIDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing is between 15 m and 30 m for the majority of the deposit. Exploration results mostly occur within 50 m of the deposit margins.
	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.	The data spacing and the distribution is sufficient to determine geological and grade continuity as determined by the JORC code 2012.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	A composite length of 1m was selected after analysis of the sample lengths.
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.*	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.
	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.	There are no known biases caused by the orientation of the drill holes.
Sample	*The measures taken to ensure sample*	Drill core was kept on site and sampling and dispatch

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
security	*security.*	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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques*	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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Henty deposit is located wholly within 7M/1991 and 5M/2002. These licences are 100% owned by Unity Mining. 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.
	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.	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**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. The Henty Fault Sequences lie between the North and South Henty Faults and comprise carbonaceous black shales, mafic to ultramafic volcanics, and quartz phyric volcaniclastics. 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 volcaniclastics 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. In the mine area, the Lynchford Member comprises green to red, massive coarse grained crystal-rich feldspar phyric volcaniclastic 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deformation. **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. **Alteration** 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. From west to east, the alteration types are as follows: *MZ (quartz-sericite-sulphide schist)*- 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. *MV (quartz-sericite-carbonate-sulphide schist)*- 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. *MQ (massive quartz-sulphide-gold)* - 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. *MP (massive pyrite-carbonate-quartz±gold)* - is a bronze-black massive pyritic rock containing 40 to 80% pyrite with interstitial carbonate and quartz. *CB (massive carbonate)* - The CB alteration type forms the hangingwall of A Zone type alteration and occurs as white to pink laterally discontinuous lenses. *AS (albite-silica alteration)* - occurs to the east of the A Zone alteration and overprints volcaniclastics. The alteration occurs as an irregular pervasive flood of massive white or orange fine grained silica and albite, completely destroying original textures of the volcaniclastics. **Mineralisation** 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	No new exploration drill hole results are included in this report as the company has been in compliance with the 2004 JORC guidelines however future exploration results will be reported under the 2012 JORC guidelines.
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.*	All intersection grades have been length weighted.
	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.	Small high grade results within a broader mineralised zone have been reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used in estimations or reporting.
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 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.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with*	See Diagram.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	There have been no results to report since the last update.
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.*	An in-situ bulk density of 2.8 based on 102 samples collected from ROM pad and underground development was used in the estimation.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	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 both Read and Darwin South extensions.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See diagram.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	The management procedures of the Datashed database prevent the accidental corruption of data. Data used for estimation purposes is also subject to rigorous validation including graphical means through Datamine software.
	Data validation procedures used.	Maxwell which supports the Datashed database performs regular audits on the database. All data is subject to validation procedure and checks before it is able to be merged into the database. Logchief is used to capture logging and face data which has inbuilt validation processes.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The competent persons have been employed on site for the entire duration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is a high degree of confidence in the mineral deposit due to continuous underground mining since 1996. For those areas yet to be mined there is close spaced diamond drilling data.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Underground geological mapping has enabled refinement of geological wireframes as initially produced in conjunction with diamond drilling data.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The Darwin South mineral resource wireframes were remodelled at the southern part of the mine in order to remove lower grade material in between two of the zones. This had the effect of reducing overall ounces however increased the gold grade as intended.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Geological wireframes are predominantly modelled to geological boundaries as depicted in either drill core or underground exposure. Gold grades are sometimes used to assist in the delineation of boundaries. These boundaries are regularly ground truthed by mapping of underground exposure and correcting interpretations where necessary.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Mineralisation is variable which is reflected by the nature of shearing of the gold hosted massive quartz. Detailed underground mapping is used to assist geological interpretation and domain boundaries.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Henty Gold mine deposit extends for approximately 3 km in a north-south direction. It plunges at a shallow angle to the south. The most northern orebody is about 200m below surface and the most southern orebody is about 650 m below surface. The deepest part of the Mineral Resource is about 850 m below the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	CAE (Datamine) software is used to model the geological domains and perform resource estimations. Geological wireframes are created using a combination of geological and gold grade information. A 2 g/t gold grade is used to help define Mineral Resource wireframe domains. All samples were composited to 1 metre, flagged within the geological wireframes. Statistical analyses were conducted on each of the main geological domains, ie Darwin South, Read, Newton/Mount Julia and Tyndall. Ordinary kriging was performed on all models based on the quantity and spacing of available data and the style of mineralisation.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	Mine reconciliations over the last three years indicate Mineral Resource estimates have been within acceptable limits.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	By-products are not intentionally recovered, however about 30% silver is recovered. Approximately 10% of the gold bullion produced consists of copper, lead and zinc.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic	Bismuth, lead, zinc and arsenic have been estimated using kriging method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The deposit is divided into separate block models. The parent block size use for each of the block models are: • Newton/MJ - 4m EW by 5m NS by 5m vertical • Darwin South - 2m EW by 5m NS by 5m vertical • Read - 2m EW by 10m NS by 10m vertical • Tyndall - 4m EW by 5m NS by 5m vertical. The parent block size was selected on the basis of 30 to 50% of the average drill hole spacing.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions have been made of selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions have been made about correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological wireframes represented the structural domains within the deposit. These domains were then used as hard boundaries for geostatistical analysis, variography and grade estimation.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Statistical analysis for each geological domain demonstrated that there was a moderate coefficient of variation and outlier values existed. As such the relevant top cuts were applied to each of the block models produced.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Block models are regularly checked against drill hole data by visual means as a form of validation. Block models have also been routinely validated against monthly mine reconciliation data and have demonstrated estimates are well within acceptable limits for gold estimation.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	An Ore Reserve cut-off of 3.8 g/t gold and a Mineral Resource cut-off of 2.0 g/t gold have been estimated using a gold price of A$1450.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Assumptions made regarding mining methods have determined dilution proportions. Development is carried out with either single or twin boom jumbos with a minimum mining width of 2.5 m assumed for the narrowest ore zones. Stoping methods include flatbacking, avoka fill stopes, waste filled stopes and blind uphole stopes.
Metallurgical factors or	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical*	Historical mining of the Henty ore has produced very consistent gold recoveries (about 93% gold recovered)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	for the massive quartz hosted ore which is the predominant type of ore remaining in the mine.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Henty has been producing gold bullion since 1996. All tailings are currently being disposed of in approved above ground storage areas with strict daily monitoring to ensure residual cyanide levels are within acceptable limits.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	An in-situ bulk density is based on 102 samples collected from ROM pad and underground development was used in the estimation.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The Water Immersion method was used with weight dry, weight in water and weight wet being recorded.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	All samples are measured for their bulk density which has resulted in 2.8 t/m^3 for ore and waste material.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity	The measured, indicated and inferrred portions of the resource were classified by a using the SVOL factor field in the estimation. The SVOL field has the values of 1, 2 and 3 reflecting the estimation pass. Any blocks estimated in the first pass are more reliable than those estimated in the second and third estimation passes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and distribution of the data).	
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	These results appropriately reflect the views of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Richard Lewis (Lewis Mineral Resource Consulting Pty Ltd) has been routinely commissioned to conduct geostatiscal analysis where deemed necessary. Richard Lewis has a vast industry experience with resource estimation and has been involved with estimation of the Henty deposit for at least 7 years. An independent resource estimate was conducted in October 2009 on the Henty deposit by Coffey Mining Pty Ltd which confirmed estimation methodology used at Henty was robust. Coffey Mining recommended that face and sludge hole data which were included in Grade Control block models not be used which could cause high grade bias. Since then, the general practice of using grade control block models for reporting purposes has been discontinued.
Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The level of relative accuracy is reflected in the appropriate sub-division of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources as outlined in the JORC code 2012.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	This statement relates to global estimated tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Mine reconciliation data has been used to compare resource estimates against production data which demonstrates resource estimates are within 5 %. This is well within acceptable limits for this type of commodity.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.*	Mineral resources are 1,787kt at 5.2 g/t Au for 296koz. The Ore Reserves are 692kt at 5.4 g/t Au for 121koz.
	Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	An Ore Reserve cut-off of 3.8 g/t gold and a Mineral Resource cut-off of 2.0 g/t gold have been estimated using a gold price of A$1450.
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).*	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
	The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.	Major choice of method is ore width & previous history in similar conditions. Flat backing is chosen due to ground conditions, mining next to a major fault. Blind up holes, modified & avoca stoping are all used depending on the original development and minimizing capital development needed & width of the ore. Narrow, large strike lengths stopes using a 20m level based on previous mining. Accesses are determined by minimum capital development needed to expose ore.
	The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.	Geotechnical block models used, using both grade control & production drill hole data, to determine cable bolting needed. Stopes are based on Geological data.

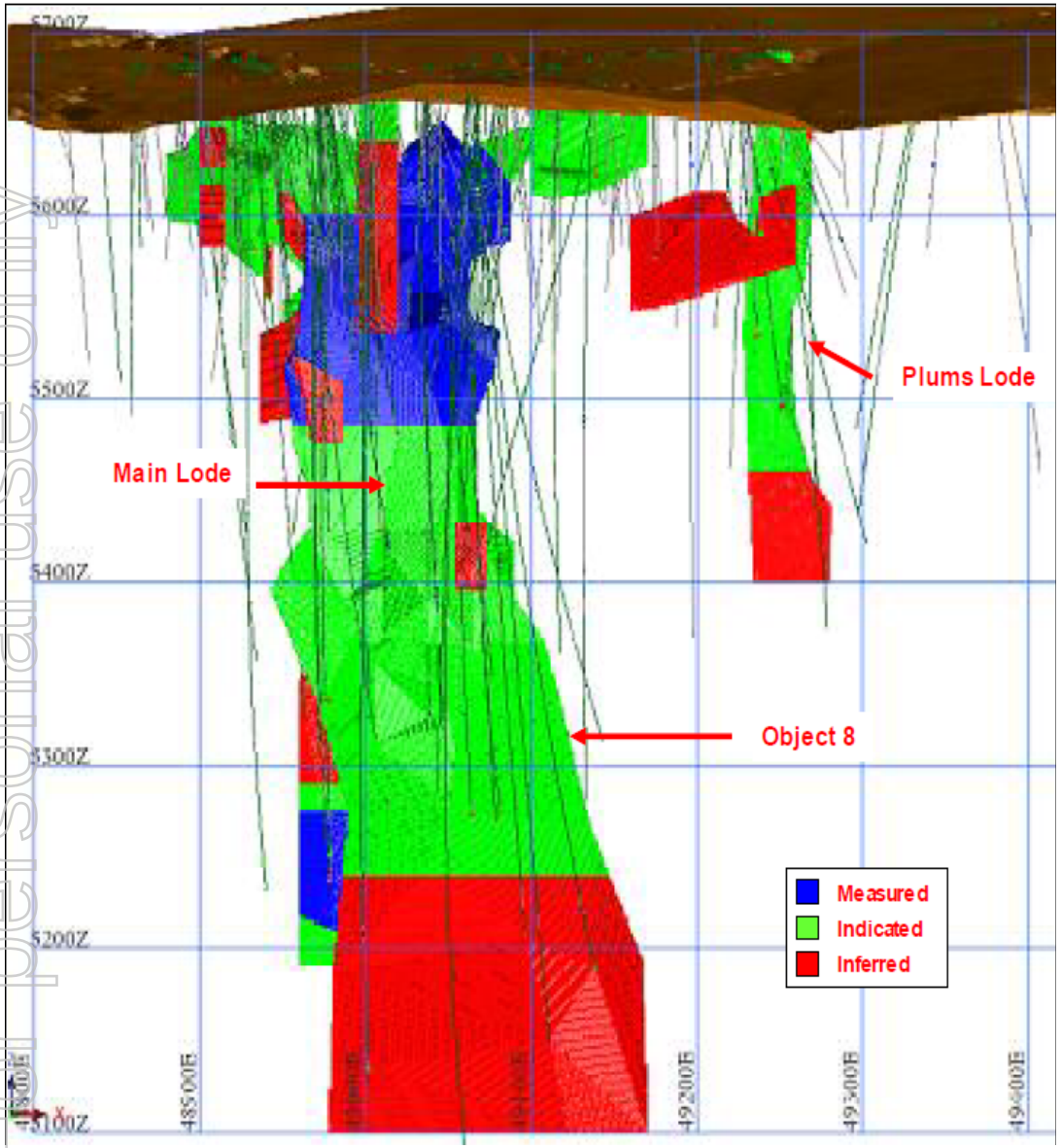
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(Stope strike lengths stay under 20m before backfilling takes place to reduce over break. Geotechnical conditions generally dictate strike length exposures. Mining Geotechnical Consultant "Polberro Consulting" engaged from the early stages of mine development until present – good historical back ground to all geotechnical aspects of mining the Henty Ore bodies.
	The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).	Economic Cut-Off
	The mining dilution factors used.	Development 10% Flat backing 10% Avoca stoping 15% Blind up hole Stoping 15% Modified avoca stoping 25%
	The mining recovery factors used.	100% development 95% Flat backing 95% stoping
	Any minimum mining widths used.	2.5m Stope 2.5m Sill development
	The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
	The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	Historical mining of the Henty ore has produced very consistent gold recoveries (about 93% gold recovered) for the massive quartz hosted ore which is the predominant type of ore remaining in the mine. Common Mineral Processing technology used for the extraction of gold.
	Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.	Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996. Continued performance reviews and test work carried out since 1996.
	Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	N/A Deleterious elements stored in approved Tailings

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		storage facility.
	The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	N/A Continual operation since 1996 demonstrated estimates have been based on appropriate mineralogy.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	The company has developed an Environmental Management Plan which is updated and submitted to the Environmental Protection Authority for review every three years. The EPA has granted an Environmental Protection Notice (EPN) 378/4 to Unity Mining Limited which sets out the conditions under which the mine is permitted to operate.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.*	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
	The methodology used to estimate operating costs.	Historical Data.
	Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.	N/A No penalties
	The source of exchange rates used in the study.	N/A All costs in Australian Dollars
	Derivation of transportation charges.	N/A Agreed Contracts.
	The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
	The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	Mineral Resources Tasmania Royalty - 1.9% minimum and 5.35% maximum. Franco Nevada Royalty - 10% - Zone 96, Zone 15, Intermediate, Tyndall1% - Mt Julia, Darwin. Barrick Royalty – as per Agreement – Henty Tenements

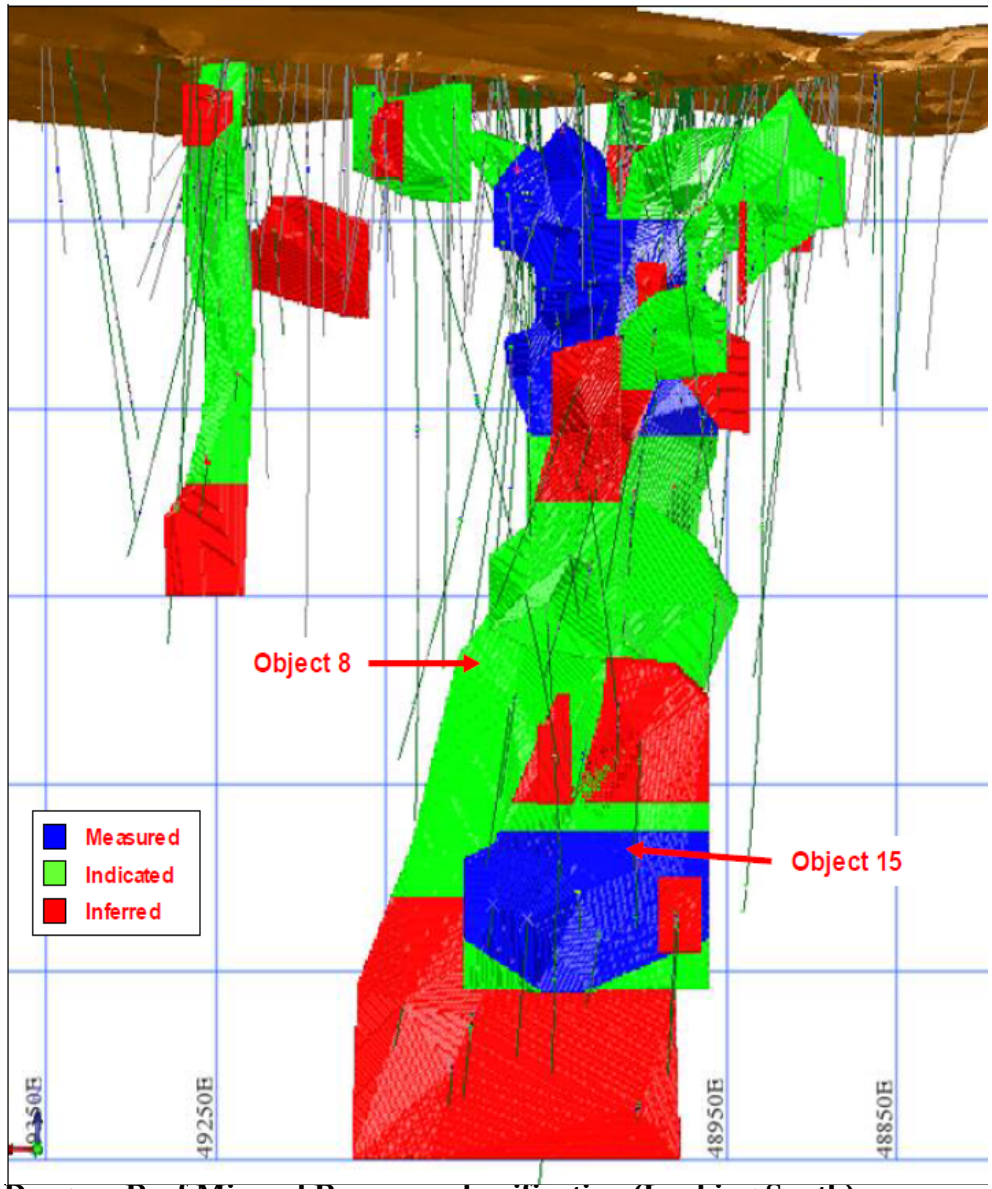
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.*	Global Gold demand drives prices and forecasts.
	A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.	Global Gold demand drives prices and forecasts.
	Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	Global Gold demand drives prices and forecasts.
	For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	Global Gold demand drives prices and forecasts.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996. Use of Historical data and current rates.
	NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	The company has undertaken extensive engagement with the local West Coast towns, and provides both financial and in-kind support to many community and sporting groups.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:*	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996
	Any identified material naturally occurring risks.	No naturally occurring risks were identified during the Risk Assessments process carried out compiling the Major Hazard Management and Major Hazard Storage facility Plans as directed by Work Safe Tasmania. (WST)
	The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.	All Legal and Marketing Agreements in place.
	The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996. Government approvals all current.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The results appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person.
	The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	There were no Probable Ore Reserves derived from Measured Mineral Resources.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	No independent audit of the Ore Reserves has been carried out.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The level of relative accuracy is reflected in the appropriate sub-division of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources as outlined in the JORC code 2012
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	This statement relates to global estimated tonnes and grade.
	Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.	Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996. Historical reconciliation data used to update Modifying factors.
	It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of	N/A Operating Mine and Mineral Processing since 1996.

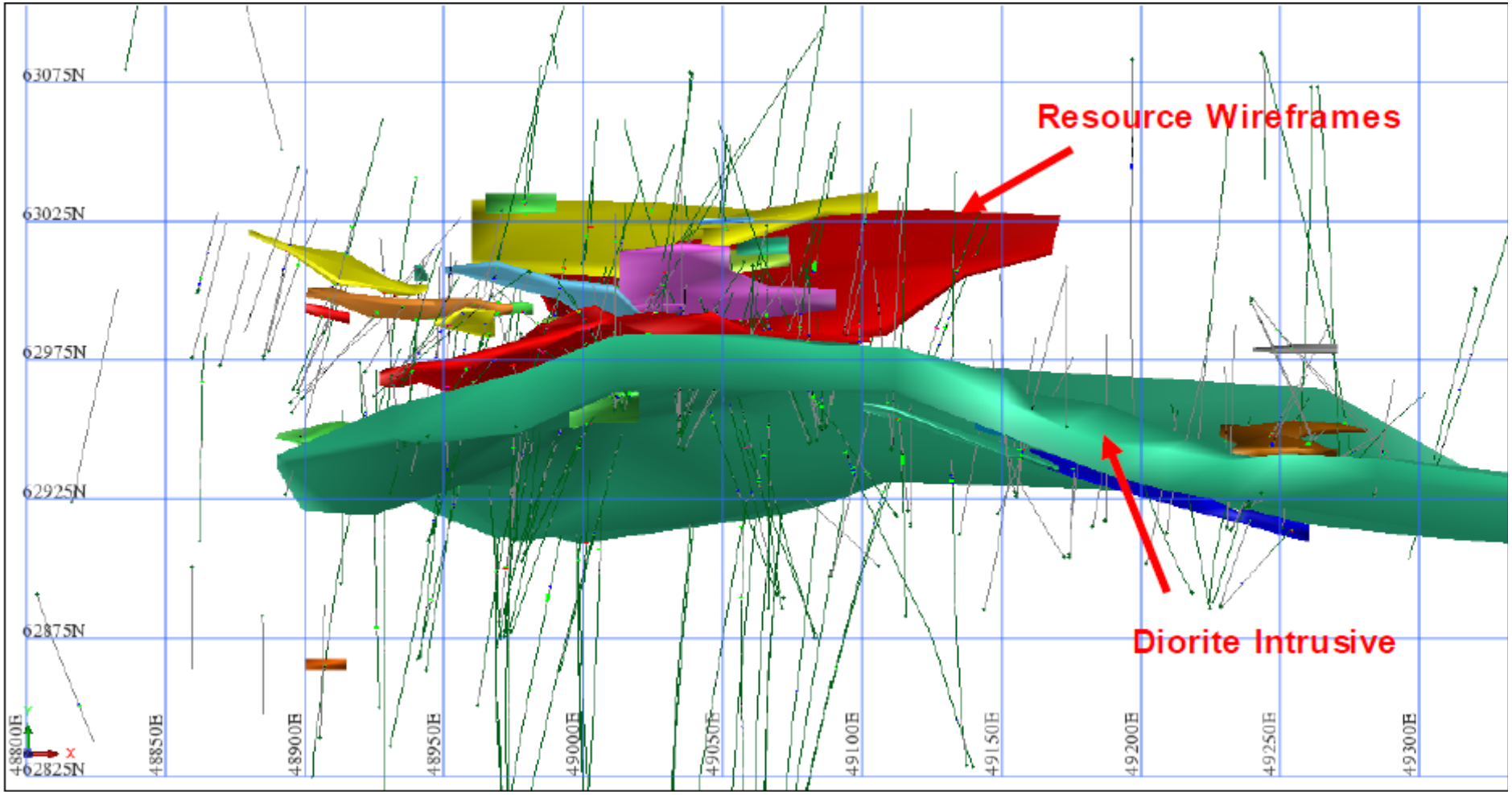
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Continual collection and analysis of production data increase relative accuracy and confidence of the estimates.



Dargues Reef Mineral Resource classification (Looking North).



Dargues Reef Mineral Resource classification (Looking South).



Plan view of Dargues Reef mineralisation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	The Dargues reef deposit was sampled from Diamond drillholes and RC holes. Drill spacing between 20 m and 50 m defined the mineralisation which extended to 80 m on the deposit margins. There were a total of 82 RC holes, 47 surface diamond holes, 3 underground diamond holes and 3 underground wedge holes. All holes were angled towards the deposit.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Recent drillhole collars have been accurately surveyed in MGA94 grid by licensed surveyors, Bradley Surveying and Design Pty Ltd. Where possible historical collars were also located and surveyed by Bradley, although numerous drillholes had been rehabilitated and therefore could not be surveyed. Previously DGPS surveyed coordinates transformed into MGA94 grid were used for these holes. The majority of recent 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, whilst RC holes were only surveyed for dip at bottom of hole and halfway down hole (with an assumed azimuth at the collar based on the rig set-up). Downhole Surveys Pty Ltd has resurveyed all CRC diamond core holes (DREX038-043 and DREX083-085) using a Flexit Gyrosmart tool and has re-entered the RC holes (DREX045-082 and DREX086-118) where possible. Historic holes up to DREX014 generally have nominal surveys, although some have a single Eastman survey at the end of hole.
	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.*	Diamond drillholes were sampled to the geological intervals and were between 0.5 m and 1 m in length. RC samples were collected as 1 m or 2 m composite spear samples. Mineralised zones were sampled at 1 m intervals from a rig mounted riffle splitter. Core samples were taken at 1 m intervals or at geological boundaries. The majority of sample preparation and analysis for CRC has been by ALS Chemex's laboratory in Orange, NSW, with three batches of samples going through the SGS laboratory in West Wyalong, NSW. MOL samples were assayed by ALS Chemex's lab in Orange. Umpire assays have been analysed by Genalysis, Perth. All samples were assayed using the Fire Assay technique with a 50g charge (Au-AA26) and AAS finish. The remaining elements including Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, S and Zn were assayed using the aqua regia ICP-AES technique.
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).*	Majority of drilling is RC using a $4^{7/8}$ inch face-sampling bit. Diamond drilling by CRC used HQ core from surface to fresh rock and then oriented NQ2 core to end of hole. Historic core drilling used either NQ or BQ core (DDH1-9), BQ core (DRU1-10) or HQ from surface to fresh rock with NQ to end of hole (DRS1-8).
Drill sample	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip*	Actual recoveries from the RC and DD drilling were not measured, however a visual review of the recovery for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	*sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC drilling was conducted during the site visit. No problems were identified.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	All core was routinely checked by the logging geologist using core blocks and rod counts to determine the depth. There were no major issues.
	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.	Information from the diamond drilling does not suggest that there is a correlation between recoveries and grade. Diamond drill core from this deposit generally has a high recovery.
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.*	All holes were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All holes were field logged by CRC geologists. Lithology, mineralisation, texture, veining, weathering and alteration information were recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The total length of all holes were logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond drill core was ½ split using a core saw and generally sampled at 0.5 to 1 m intervals within defined geological (mineralised) boundaries.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC – 1m samples collected in a plastic bag through a properly designed cyclone. A 1 m or 2 m length composite sample was collected by using a trowel or ridged plastic spear, and submitted for analysis. Upon receipt of assay results the original composite sample was re-split and submitted for repeat analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All sampling procedures for the CRC drilling have been reviewed by Runge and are considered to be of a high standard.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control standards, blanks and duplicates are routinely included with the drilling samples by the CRC Exploration Team. The QAQC protocols implemented for the CRC drilling programs included: • Insertion of a reference sample (commercial batch standards) for every 25 samples; • Insertion of a blank at the start of every hole submitted, as well as at the end of strongly mineralised intervals as determined by the controlling geologist; • Pulp repeats sent to umpire laboratory.
	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.	Field duplicate sampling was completed by passing the bulk reject sample from the plastic bag through a riffle splitter. In addition ¼ core was routinely submitted. Duplicate sample intervals were designated by the geologist.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Runge considers that the overall QAQC results for the Dargues Reef resource are acceptable and confirm the validity of the assay data for use in the resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Analysis for Au was completed using Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with AAS finish. Analysis for Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, S, and Zn was completed using the aqua regia technique (ICP-AES). The majority of standards submitted by CRC report within the required grade range. Duplicate sample analyses show good correlation with the original analysis. Independent laboratory checks have been conducted by Genalysis Laboratories. Good correlation between ALS and Genalysis results although three results require investigation.
	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.	Geophysical tools were not used to determine gold (or other element) grades.
	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.	samples were crushed and pulverised using standard methods to a nominal 85% passing -75 microns. CRC conducted a program of independent 'umpire' laboratory checks using Genalysis Laboratories. A total of 94 pulp samples from holes DREX170 to DREX176 representing varying Au grades were sent from ALS in Orange to Genalysis for FA50 check assay. In general, the results were acceptable, showing no apparent laboratory bias
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The intersections have been reviewed by senior members of CRC and Unity Mining. An independent review was conducted during the site visit by Runge. No anomalies were discovered.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinning of holes has been conducted by CRC although the nature of drilling fans from single locations results in adjacent mineralised intersections occurring as close as 4m at shallow depths. Qualitative verification of assays with logged geology was completed by Runge with no major discrepancies identified.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected either as paper logs or as generic logging programme. This data was then imported into the database. All logging and sampling methods have been reviewed by Runge and are considered to be of a high standard.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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.*	All drillholes used in the resource estimate have been accurately surveyed using either DGPS or qualified surveyors. Downhole surveys have been conducted at regular intervals using industry standard equipment. A wireframe of the historic underground workings was provided to Runge by CRC along with a hardcopy schematic diagram. These, in conjunction with drillhole intersections, were used to construct updated wireframes of the underground workings to exclude 'mined' material from the resource estimate along the main lode. Although the surface locations of the shafts have been accurately defined, recent drill intersections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		have provided conflicting information as to the extent of historical workings underground.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Mine grid was determined by: Easting MGA minus 700,000 Northing MGA minus 6,000,000 Elevation AHD plus 5,000
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography was generated using LIDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing is between 20 m and 50 m for the majority of the deposit and up to 80 m on the margins of the deposit.
	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.	The data spacing and the distribution is sufficient to determine geological and grade continuity as determined by the JORC code 2012. Data density is also sufficient for well-structured variograms for the defined mineralised domains.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	A composite length of 1m was selected after analysis of the raw sample lengths.
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.*	The orientation of the drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation and therefore should not be biased.
	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.	There are no known biases caused by the orientation of the drill holes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill core was kept on site and sampling and dispatch of samples were conducted as per on-site procedures. Transport was either by Cortona employee's or by a registered transport company.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques*	Runge reviewed original laboratory assay files and compared them with the database. Minor errors were found.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Dargues reef deposit is located wholly within ML1675 which lies entirely within EL6003. These licences are 100% owned by Unity Mining.
	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.	The tenements are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Other companies to have held the project include Moly Mines Limited (MOL), Hibernia Gold Pty Ltd, Horizon Pacific Limited, Amdex Mining Limited, Ominco Mining NL, Otter Exploration NL, Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Broken Hill South Limited.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Braidwood Granodiorite intrudes the Silurian Long Flat Volcanics to the west and Ordovician sediments to the east. Cutting the Braidwood Granodiorite are numerous major structures trending ESE and SE which are clearly visible on regional aeromagnetic images of the area. These linear structures are represented by much of the drainage. The placer alluvial Au mineralisation occurs in the sediments deposited in these drainage systems. The known primary Au mineralisation in the bedrock occurs in mostly E, NE and ESE trending sub-vertical quartz reefs within the roof of the granodiorite pluton (Gordon, Feb 2006). The unaltered granodiorite is a light coloured, equigranular granodiorite containing plagioclase, kfeldspar, quartz, hornblende, minor chlorite-altered biotite and accessory magnetite, apatite, sphene, zircon and trace pyrite. Mineralisation at Dargues Reef occurs as a number of discrete, fracture-controlled sulphide lodes situated within intense zones of phyllic alteration (silica-chlorite and lesser epidote and sericite). The lodes are steeply dipping (80-90@) and have a variable strike from E-W to ENE-WSW. The main zones of mineralisation (commonly referred to as the Big Blow and Main Lode) occur on the northern side of a parallel diorite dyke with some minor mineralisation sporadically developed on the southern margin. The mineralisation and dyke appear to be disrupted by an interpreted fault (or sets of faults), one of which is situated in the position of a N-S trending water course (Spring Creek). The sulphide lodes are generally 0.5 m to 10 m wide (true width) and up to 200 m long, and display a distinctive zonal alteration assemblage. The lodes are generally comprised of kfelspar-albite-pyrite+/-chlorite-sericite-silica-carbonate with the alteration assemblage extending up to 60 m from the lodes. The main sulphide mineral is pyrite, although chalcopyrite, sphalerite and other sulphides are also present. Gold values are directly linked to pyrite content (ranging from 5% to 30%). The gold grains occur as small inclusions of native gold in pyrite or along the pyrite grain boundaries. Rare occurrences of visible gold in association with minor quartz veining have been observed at depth with grades of up to 538g/t over a 0.85m width.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	There has been no new drill hole information since the last Mineral Resource and Or Reserve update.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	
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.*	All intersection grades have been length weighted.
	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.	Small high grade results within a broader mineralised zone have been reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values have not been used for reporting exploration results.
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 Dargues reef deposit is sub-vertical with an east-west strike direction. Angled holes drilled from the north and the south have limited the apparent width of the orebody.
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.*	See Diagram
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.*	There have been no results to report since the last update.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful*	All samples are measured for their bulk density which

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	has resulted in 2.55 t/m^3 for transitional material, 2.70 t/m^3 from fresh waste, 2.77 t/m^3 for fresh ore and 2.75 t/m^3 for mineralised diorite.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The proposed RC and diamond drilling campaign will encompass Near Mine Exploration around Dargues Gold Mine at Majors Creek on ML1675. The aim of the programme is to test a number of targets with RC and diamond drilling to identify new resources that can be added to the overall inventory at Majors Creek.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Areas of possible extension are currently being assessed.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Runge performed data audits on drill hole location, sample positions/sample id, and assays. No major issues identified.
	Data validation procedures used.	The database was routinely maintained by CRC.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Regular site visits by senior management of CRC have occurred. A site visit by Runge occurred for the purpose of the Mineral Resource report. A site visit by Unity Mining representatives during the due diligence process.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is strong confidence in the geological interpretation. This is based on the relatively close spaced drill holes which exhibit continuity of structure as well as grade.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Geological mapping and drilling have confirmed clear geological structure resulting in generally continuous, robust wireframes.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The deposit is comprised of multiple sub-vertical ore lenses. Minor variations may occur but is not considered material. The lithology model for this deposit is well defined and consistent.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource	The use of geological information obtained from drill core and RC logging was paramount to the creation of ore domains.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation.	
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The majority of the orebody comprises relatively low variation of gold grades. This is with exception of the bonanza lode which was sub-domained and utilised a higher top-cut gold grade.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Dargues Reef Au deposit extends for approximately 400m in an E-W direction. The mineralisation extends from surface to a maximum vertical depth of 590m below the surface. True width of the mineralisation varies from 2m up to approximately 12m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 1g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out on data from 2 lodes (Object 8 and Object 15). Results for Object 8 were applied to all other lodes with the exception of Object 15 which was modelled separately due to its high grade characteristics. Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate average block grades in 3 passes using Surpac software.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	No previous mining has taken place and so production data is unavailable.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	Silver and copper grades have been estimated using inverse distance methods.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Sulphur has been estimated using inverse distance method.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Parent block size of 4m NS by 10m EW by 10m vertical with subcells of 0.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of 50% of the average drill hole spacing. Validation was conducted on the entire deposit and individually on the main lode (Object 8).
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions have been made of selective mining units
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions have been made about correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological interpretation correlated the mineralisation with the structural domains. These domains were then used as hard boundaries for geostatistical analysis, variography and grade estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Statistical analysis showed that all domains had moderate coefficient of variation and that outlier values were present. Therefore top cutting the gold grades were required.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 2 g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades and geological continuity.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Runge has assumed that the deposit would be mined using the modern mechanised underground technique of sub-level open stoping.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgy.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental*	The Project received project approval on 2 September 2011 pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (*EP&A Act). Following two appeals to the Land and Environment Court, the Court subsequently granted project approval on 7 February 2012. Modification 1 for the use of paste fill at the Project Site was subsequently approved on 12 July 2012 (MP10_0054). Tailings from the floatation process and waste rock generated from underground mining are approved for storage on the site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made.	
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	The in situ bulk density was assigned to various domains based on 1,504 results obtained from representative drill core using the Water Immersion method.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The host rock to the mineralisation is granidiorite. Visual inspections of the core has shown that The Water Immersion method was used with weight dry, weight in water and weight wet being recorded.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	All samples are measured for their bulk density which has resulted in 2.55 t/m^3 for transitional material, 2.70 t/m^3 from fresh waste, 2.77 t/m^3 for fresh ore and 2.75 t/m^3 for mineralised diorite. These values were then applied to the relevant domains.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The classification of the Mineral Resource was completed by Aaron Green of Runge. The classification of Measured, Indicated and Inferred was made on the basis of continuity of structure, drill spacing and surface mapping.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The Measured portion of the resource was confined to Objects 8 and 15 and defined where the drill spacing was closed in to approximately 20m by 20m and robust continuity in both grade and geological structure was demonstrated with additional support from high block kriging efficiencies of predominantly greater than 75%. The Indicated portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing was less than 30m by 30m and lode continuity was good. The Inferred Resource included areas of the resource where sampling was greater than 30m by 30m or was represented by isolated, discontinuous zones of mineralisation.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	This result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by Runge which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures*	The level of relative accuracy is reflected in the appropriate sub-division of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources as outlined in the JORC code 2012.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	This statement relates to global estimated tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data is available.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.*	Mineral Resources are 1,614kt at 6.3 g/t Au for 327koz Au. The Ore Reserves are 1,389kt at 5.2 g/t Au for 233koz Au
	Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Several site visits have been undertaken and some drill core has been inspected.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	A Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) has been undertaken for the project and construction of the mine has commenced. Mining Plus completed the DFS.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The basis of the cut-off grades are: • Stope cut-off grade was 3 g/t Au • Development cut off grade was 1 g/t Au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gold price – A$1250 per ounce • Metallurgical recovery – 96% • Total operating cost - $116/t
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).*	
	The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.	The DFS determined that underground mining with decline access was the most appropriate mine configuration.
	The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.	The chosen mining method was sub level open stoping
	The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).	Ore Reserves are based on detailed stope designs which were carried out by Mining Plus as part of the DFS.
	The mining dilution factors used.	Unplanned stope dilution is assumed to be 10% with an assumed dilution grade of 0.1 g/t Au and Ag.
	The mining recovery factors used.	Stope mining recovery is assumed to be 95% Unplanned development dilution is assumed to be 0% Development mining recovery is assumed to be 100%
	Any minimum mining widths used.	Geohart Consultants provided geotechnical input for the DFS, including a geotechnical database and block model. • Minimum stope mining width is 2m • Maximum stope hydraulic radii were calculated for each lode and stope dimensions were designed to ensure they were within these maximum values. • Sub level spacing is 25m floor to floor • Maximum stope strike length is 40m • The mining inventory from the FS is 1,580kt at 5.1 g/t Au for 260koz Au. Ore from Inferred Resources contained in the mining inventory totals 191kt at 4.4 g/t Au for 27koz Au. Ore from Inferred Resources therefore represents about 10% of the total ounces mined.
	The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to	A small amount of Inferred Resources have been added to the mine schedule. This is not material and has not been included as part of the Ore Reserves.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	their inclusion.	
	The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	The infrastructure requirements include the decline, a ventilation shaft, escape way shaft and associated infrastructure such as paste fill distribution system, pump stations and electrical distribution system.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	DFS level metallurgical testwork has been undertaken and a flotation and gravity recovery flowsheet has been adopted, with a primary grind and a rougher flotation, followed by a regrind and cleaner flotation circuit. The concentrate is filtered for transport off-site. The concentrate is treated by Intense Cyanidation followed by Carbon In Pulp (CIP) recovery.
	Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.	This is well tested technology.
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.	Metallurgical testwork was carried out initially on 17 RC chip samples from a single hole. Further testwork was carried out on HQ core taken from a 23.7m section of a single hole. Follow up testwork was carried out on half and quarter HQ core.
	Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	Metallurgical testwork indicates gravity gold recovery of 52% and overall gold recovery of 95.8%. Overall silver recovery is 61.7%.
	The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	No bulk samples or pilot scale test work has been carried out.
	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	The Ore Reserve is appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	The Project received project approval on 2 September 2011 pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (*EP&A Act). Following two appeals to the Land and Environment Court, the Court subsequently granted project approval on 7 February 2012. Modification 1 for the use of paste fill at the Project Site was subsequently approved on 12 July 2012 (MP10_0054).
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	Project construction has commenced and includes construction of all appropriate infrastructure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.*	The basis of the capital cost estimates used in the DFS is summarized as follows. o Mine physicals were determined by detailed design work undertaken by MiningPlus. o Quotations from suppliers to feasibility level accuracy for mine and process plant equipment o Where quotations were not available either benchmarking or empirical estimates were used o Underground development rates were sourced from Australian mining contractors o Process plant design by IMO and capital cost estimate by Arccon. o Suitably qualified contractors provided budget pricing against preliminary bills of quantities for the various site works activities of bulk earthworks, civil works and structural mechanical piping (SMP) installation works. Rates for the electrical content were based on Arccon's database. o The capital estimate for the TSF was provided by KPPL.
	The methodology used to estimate operating costs.	The basis of the operating cost estimates used in the DFS is summarized as follows: o Rates provided by underground mining contractors were used in the operating cost model. o Labour costs were determined through benchmarking of other similar sized mine sites. o Where possible operating costs for mining, processing and administration were determined using independent supplier quotes. In cases where this was not possible, first principles and estimates based on experience were used instead.
	Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.	No allowances were made
	The source of exchange rates used in the study.	Not applicable. All costs were in Australian dollars.
	Derivation of transportation charges.	Concentrate transport charges were estimated based on quotes received from several transport companies.
	The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.	Not applicable, included in the net gold price received.
	The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	A state government royalty of 4% of net sales revenue has been used.
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	Revenues are calculated based on a gold price of A$1,250 per ounce net of refining charges.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	Revenues are calculated based on a gold price of A$1,250 per ounce.
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.*	No market assessment has been carried out.
	A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.	No market assessment has been carried out.
	Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	No market assessment has been carried out.
	For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	No market assessment has been carried out.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	The financial analysis covered in the DFS used the following key inputs to generate the NPV: o Gold price – A$1250 per ounce o Discount rate – 8%
	NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	The pre-tax NPV ranged between $38M and $66M for gold prices ranging from $1200 to $1350 per ounce. The NPV is most sensitive to gold price followed by operating cost, capital cost and gold recovery.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	The Project received project approval on 2 September 2011 pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (*EP&A Act). Following two appeals to the Land and Environment Court, the Court subsequently granted project approval on 7 February 2012. Modification 1 for the use of paste fill at the Project Site was subsequently approved on 12 July 2012 (MP10_0054).
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:*	
	Any identified material naturally occurring risks.	The Project received project approval on 2 September 2011 pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (*EP&A Act). Following two appeals to the Land and Environment Court, the Court subsequently granted project approval on 7 February 2012. Modification 1 for the use of paste fill at the Project Site was subsequently approved on 12 July 2012 (MP10_0054).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.	The Project received project approval on 2 September 2011 pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (*EP&A Act). Following two appeals to the Land and Environment Court, the Court subsequently granted project approval on 7 February 2012. Modification 1 for the use of paste fill at the Project Site was subsequently approved on 12 July 2012 (MP10_0054).
	The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	The Project received project approval on 2 September 2011 pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (*EP&A Act). Following two appeals to the Land and Environment Court, the Court subsequently granted project approval on 7 February 2012. Modification 1 for the use of paste fill at the Project Site was subsequently approved on 12 July 2012 (MP10_0054).
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The results appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person.
	The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	There were no Probable Ore Reserves derived from Measured Mineral Resources.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	No independent audit of the Ore Reserves has been carried out.
Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The level of relative accuracy is reflected in the appropriate sub-division of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources as outlined in the JORC code 2012.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	This statement relates to global estimated tonnes and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.	Factors which could affect the accuracy and confidence of the estimate due to not having any production history at DGM: • Resource estimation/reconciliation • Ground conditions - dilution • Metallurgical recoveries – impacts COG
	It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data is available.