6 March 2014 **ASX Release**

Unity Mining Limited
ABN 61 005 674 073

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: UML

Issued capital:
702M ord. shares
13.8M unlisted Perf. Rights

Substantial Shareholders:
LionGold Corp 92.6M (13.2%)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Clive Jones
Managing Director:
Andrew McIlwain
Non-Executive Directors:
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Gary Davison

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Henty Exploration Update

- Mineralisation extended 70 m south of Read and Darwin South beyond current resource boundary
- Darwin South extensional drilling results include **3.1 m at 8.2 g/t** gold and **1.6 m at 15.5 g/t** gold

Unity Mining Limited (ASX:UML) (**Unity** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration drilling and technical reviews at the Henty Gold Mine in Tasmania.

Initial drill results from the recently completed 1950 South Exploration Drive have identified a continuation of alteration and mineralised zones approximately 70 metres south of both the Read and Darwin South orebodies.

Results from this program include down-hole intervals **3.1 m at 8.2 g/t** gold and **1.6 m at 15.5 g/t** gold in Darwin South. These early results are consistent with the early results from past discoveries of significant new ore zones, including confirmation of the presence of the main Henty structural controls as well as intersections of mineralised zones with elevated gold grades.

“We are very encouraged by these results” commented Unity Managing Director, Mr Andrew McIlwain. “The Darwin South intersections are approximately 70 metres further south of the current southern-most extent of the existing Resource. This sort of "hit rate" is not inconsistent with that expected in and around an undiscovered ore zone and bodes very well for the next round of targeted drilling” he said.

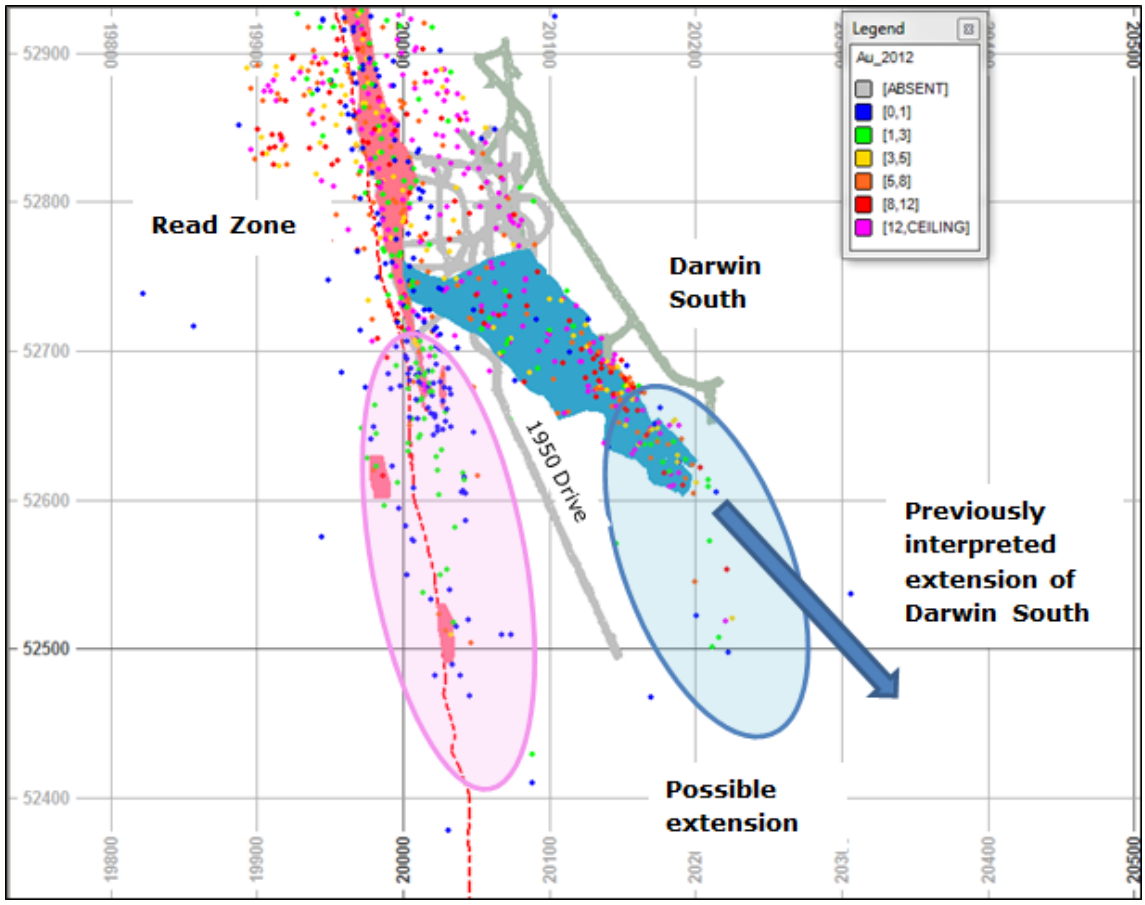
In recent months, considerable work has been undertaken to determine drilling patterns which will most efficiently identify and prove up new high grade ore sources at Henty. Historically, "first pass" drilling was completed on drill spacings of 20-25 metres. However, modelling of prior drill campaigns which successfully delineated significant Measured and Indicated Resources showed that these resources would have more efficiently been delineated by using an initial spacing of 40 to 50 metres, with subsequent “in-fill” drilling around first pass intercepts returning higher gold grades.

This method has already been applied to good effect in exploration at Darwin South, where the best results from underground diamond drilling during this quarter include 3.1 m at 8.2 g/t and 1.6 m at 15.5 g/t gold at Darwin South. Results from follow-up drilling in this area are expected in the next quarter.

“With the significantly increased exploration envelope that is now available from the new drill drive which extends 250 metres south of previous accesses, and a much better understanding of how to more effectively target the zones with the greatest chance of delivering high grade resource tonnages, we now have a much higher level of confidence that drilling will allow us to add ounces to the mine life at Henty faster and more cost effectively than in the past” said Mr McIlwain.

In addition, the exploration team has progressed the development of the first structural fault model at Henty. This model will integrate geological data from diamond drilling, drive mapping, and underground observation to create a framework of geological faulting that covers the whole deposit.

The aim of the work is to create a structural model for the Henty mine that can be used for all aspects of geology and mine planning. This includes the placement of planned development drives, stope planning and associated dilution factors in proximity to faulting. In addition, its principles can be used to extrapolate north and south of current development when exploring for extensions to the deposit. Whilst this model will continue to evolve, it has already identified an additional structural control to the southern extensions of the of the Darwin South orebody. Although further work is required to validate this observation, interpretation of the drill results reported above suggest that extensions to this orebody are in a more southerly direction than previously interpreted (as illustrated in the plan below).



Plan view of the Read and South Darwin zones, with all data projected vertically (up to 500m) onto the plan. Coloured dots refer to drill intercepts (legend in grams/tonne gold in upper right hand corner) and are included to illustrate the overall strike direction of the mineralisation. New intercept co-ordinates are listed in the Appendix and older ones in previous ASX releases.

Unity continues to hold an impressive package of ground along the prospective Henty Fault, north and south of the mine (accounting for 34 km along the structure). Of particular interest is the area to the south, where previously reported surface drilling (June 2011) intersected Henty-style alteration in drill holes 1.5 km south, along strike of the Read Zone.

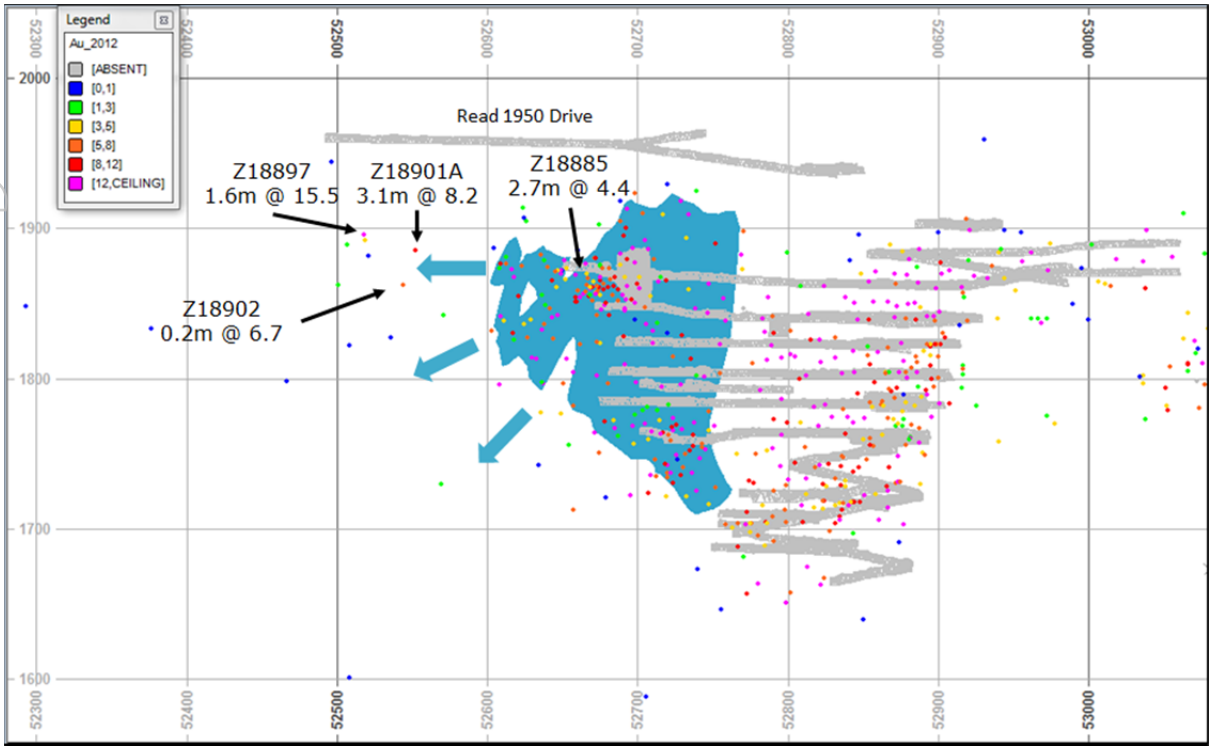
A table of all Henty drilling results received since the December 2013 quarterly report are included in Appendix 1.

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.

Appendix 1

Long section showing recent Darwin South intercepts:



Location and gold assays for holes drilled at Henty Gold Mine in January and February 2014

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Z18862	READ	238.1	20,208	52,656	1,873	- 12	267	231.0	232.0	1.0	1.9
Z18878	READ	141.6	20,080	52,951	1,904	30	261	134.4	134.8	0.4	7.8
Z18881	READ	176.3	20,145	52,493	1,960	31	211	112.9	119.0	6.1	0.2
Z18882	Darwin South	200.6	20,149	52,496	1,958	- 10	90	72.8	76.3	3.5	0.0
Z18883	READ	257.2	20,208	52,656	1,873	- 21	267	249.2	250.0	0.8	2.3
Z18884	READ	79.6	20,074	52,647	1,958	45	251	71.5	72.0	0.6	1.2
Z18885	Darwin South	248.7	20,208	52,656	1,873	- 4	281	50.3	53.0	2.7	4.4
Z18885	READ	248.7	20,208	52,656	1,873	- 4	281	242.2	245.7	3.5	0.4
Z18886	READ	98.1	20,086	52,623	1,959	52	258	70.0	71.0	1.0	1.3
Z18887	READ	119.5	20,086	52,624	1,959	63	257	73.0	74.0	1.0	6.4
Z18888	READ	105.6	20,086	52,624	1,959	55	245	77.5	81.2	3.8	0.1
Z18890	READ	79.0	20,085	52,622	1,957	18	249	48.0	53.0	5.0	0.6
Z18891	READ	89.2	20,085	52,623	1,956	- 16	252	66.0	67.0	1.0	1.5
Z18897	Darwin South	149.6	20,149	52,499	1,957	- 41	76	96.6	98.2	1.6	15.5
			and					102.8	103.4	0.6	3.2
Z18899	Darwin South	170.0	20,149	52,499	1,957	- 54	67	94.0	96.0	2.0	0.1
Z18901A	Darwin South	128.8	20,133	52,532	1,957	- 39	78	114.6	117.7	3.1	8.2
Z18902	Darwin South	146.0	20,133	52,532	1,957	- 55	81	117.0	117.2	0.2	6.7
Z18906	Darwin South	137.8	20,149	52,499	1,958	- 45	84	96.8	97.2	0.4	1.3
Z18907	Darwin South	150.0	20,149	52,499	1,957	- 58	89	114.0	115.0	1.0	2.1
Z18911	Zone 96	200.7	19,793	55,254	2,305	- 45	253	143.6	145.5	1.9	7.1
Z18912	READ	147.0	20,145	52,495	1,959	6	219	87.5	87.7	0.2	2.1
Z18913	Zone 96	296.8	19,793	55,253	2,305	- 112	493	242.9	245.7	2.8	0.1
Z18915	READ	104.8	20,135	52,516	1,957	14	248	103.2	104.2	1.0	0.1
Z18916	READ	116.8	20,135	52,516	1,958	- 15	247	103.3	104.6	1.3	0.1
Z18917	READ	155.8	20,135	52,516	1,957	- 36	249	87.2	88.3	1.2	0.4
Z18918	Zone 96	313.0	19,793	55,253	2,306	- 64	255	299.2	300.9	1.7	0.0
Z18920	READ	91.7	20,062	52,676	1,954	- 37	268	69.0	73.0	4.1	0.2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 100 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 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 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 listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The 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 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**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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).
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*	Drill hole information is listed in Table zz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 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.*	The results of all outstanding drillholes have been reported.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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.