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Unity Mining Limited

Henty Gold Mine

EL 34-2010 Tullah

Annual Report for Period

3 April 2012 to 2 April 2013

Vol. 1 of 1

April 2013

Held by:	Unity Mining Limited
Manager & Operator	Unity Mining Limited
Author:	MD Blake
Date:	April 2013
Map Sheets:	Tasmania 1:25,000 Series Selina (3836)
	Tasmania 1:100,000 Series Sophia (8014)
Geographic Co-ord (GDA94):	Min East: 380,000m Max East: 389,000m Min North: 5,367,000m Max North: 5,383,000m
Commodity(s):	Base metals, gold, silver

1.0 ABSTRACT

Unity Mining Ltd (UML) commenced exploration on EL 34-2010 Tullah during 2011-2012. Work undertaken during the 12 months report period, ending 2 April 2013, comprised:

- Five diamond drill holes, totalling 1906.3 metres
- Assaying of drill hole samples
- Flora and fauna studies.
- Down-hole EM geophysics.

Two diamond holes were drilled at Lakeside: LSUD06 and LSUD06A, with best results of 3m @2.6 g/t Au, including [1m@6.9](#) g/t Au from LSUD06A. Two diamond holes, MUD01 and MUD02 were drilled at the Murchison Mine, with best results of 1m@0.18 ppm Au accompanied by 1% Sn. Two holes were drilled in the Murchison-Moxon Saddle area with no significant results from MXUD01, and results pending from MXUD02.

Total expenditure on the tenement during the report period was \$1,265,519.

UML intends to continue exploration of EL 34-2010 in 2013-1014 (Year 3 of tenure), focused on gold mineralisation targets. Detailed planning of future work programs is currently in progress.

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INTRODUCTION

This report details exploration completed by Unity Mining Limited (UML) on EL 34-2010 Tullah over the past year. Work undertaken targeting gold+silver mineralisation included drilling of 2 diamond drill holes at the Lakeside deposit south of Tullah (LSUD06 and LSUD06A), 3 helicopter supported drillholes in the Murchison-Moxon Saddle area, MXUD01 and MXUD02 (MXUD03 in progress), and two drillholes targeting continuation of mineralization at the Murchison Mine (MUD01 And MUD02).

Drillhole proposals and drilling was accompanied by flora and fauna studies for helicopter supported drillholes MXUD01 and MXUD02, re-interpretation of IP data, and downhole geophysics for current drillholes.

EL 34-2010 Tullah is due for relinquishment on 2 April 2016.

1.1 Location & Access

EL 34-2010 Tullah is centred approximately 6 km east of Rosebery in western Tasmania and extends to the north of the township of Tullah. The southern boundary of the EL abuts UML's EL 8-2009 Red Hills and EL 11-2010 Moxon (Figure 1).

Access to the EL 34-2010 area is via the Murchison Highway (A10) and Henty Anthony Road (B28). Numerous 4WD tracks off these sealed roads provide access to most sections of the EL area. However, some sections of the EL, particularly in proximity to Mount Murchison, are only accessible by foot along cut grid lines and the remains of tramways, the latter used for timber getting.

1.2 Tenure

EL 34-2010 Tullah, covering 69.0 sq km, was granted to Bendigo Mining Ltd (BML) on 3 April 2011 for a period of five years. The company submitted a successful bid to explore the tenement in accordance with Mineral Resources Tasmania's Exploration Release Areas process. Application for the EL was lodged after BML's acquisition of the Henty gold mine in July 2009. BML announced a change of company name to Unity Mining Ltd (UML) effective from 6 December 2010.

Recent amendment of the Land Tenure classification has resulted in the entire EL area being located within the Mount Murchison Regional Reserve. All exploration activity proposed on the tenement requires assessment by and approval from the Mineral Exploration Working Group (MWE) prior to commencement. Approval of exploration programs is conditional upon UML meeting the requirements of the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice and all site specific conditions.

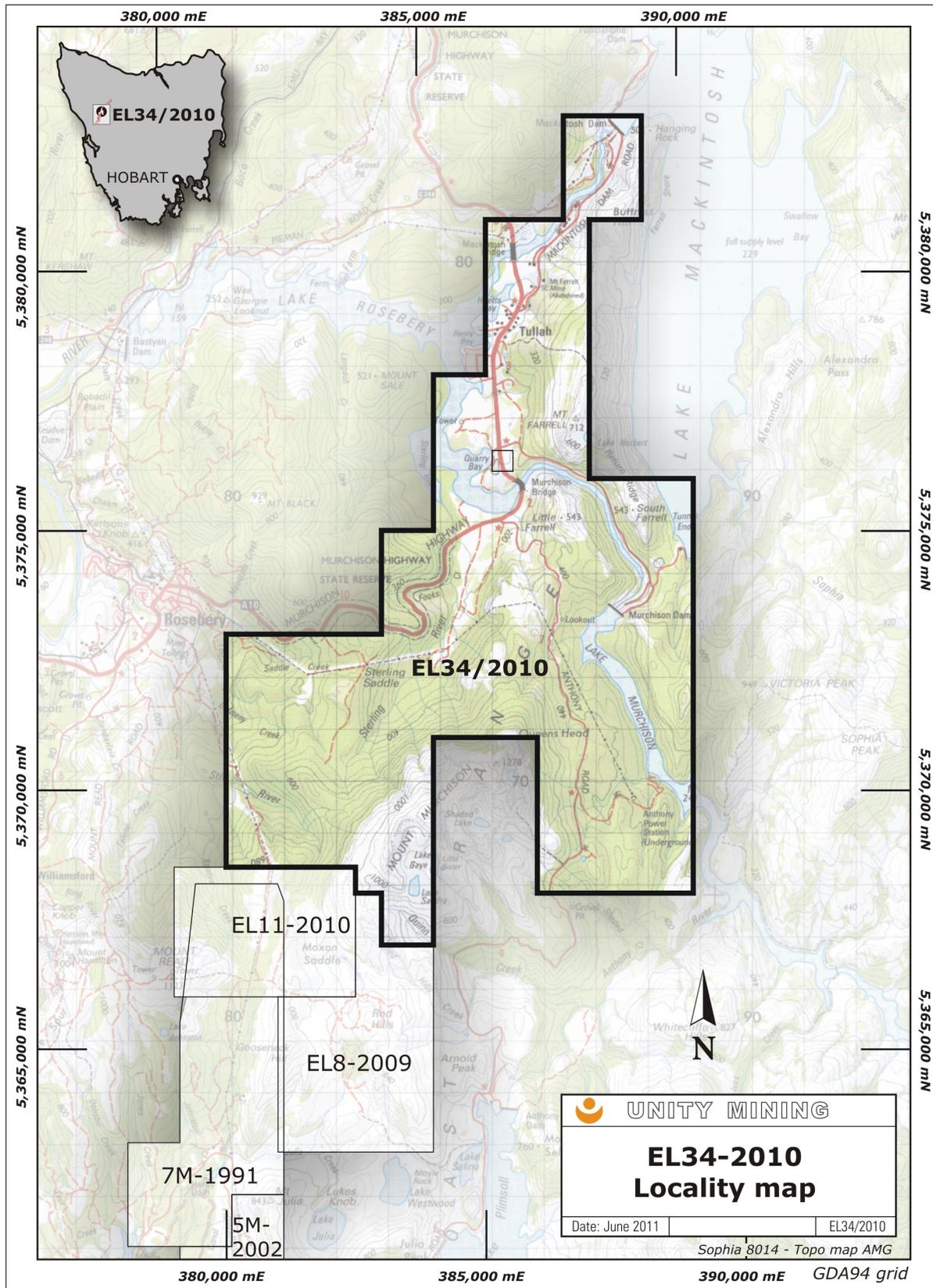


Figure 1: EL 34-2010 Tullah location map. Other UML tenements in the area and adjacent to EL 34-2010 are also shown. Projection is UTM Zone 55 MGA94 co-ordinate system.

1.3 Topography Climate and Vegetation

The EL 34-2010 Tullah area is located at the northern end of the West Coast Range. Elevations range from 107 m AHD at Tullah township, to 1275 m AHD at Mount Murchison, immediately to the south of the EL. Snowfalls are frequent at higher elevations during winter months and the area receives very high rainfall. Average rainfall calculated from observations at nearby Mount Read weather station, over the period from 1996 – 2009, is 3086 mm per year.

Low-growing montane vegetation is dominant throughout the EL area. Buttongrass moorland, typical of blanket bog terrain in western Tasmania, is extensively developed on the poorly drained soils of the area. Some scattered stands of low scrub, mainly banksia, teatree, bauera and eucalypt occur in relatively sheltered and fire resistant areas. Rainforest vegetation, including Myrtle Beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*), Deciduous Beech (*Nothofagus gunnii*) and King Billy Pine (*Athrotaxis selaginoides*), is preserved on the slopes of Mt Murchison and along much of the Sterling Valley.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The EL 34-2010 Tullah area is underlain by the Cambrian Mount Read Volcanics (MRV). The MRV comprise a package of massive, feldspar-phyric lavas and volcanoclastics, which passes upwards into a mixed sequence of basaltic to rhyolitic lavas, intrusives and volcanoclastics, with intercalated shale and siltstone. In general, there is a transition from feldspar-phyric to strongly quartz-phyric lithologies from the bottom to the top of the sequence.

The Murchison Granite occurs on the western side of the tenement. This granite is an I-type, biotite granite, contemporaneous with the Mount Read Volcanics (Geoscience Australia, 2012a).

East of the tenement area (shown as pink areas on the eastern boundary of the map in Fig. 2A) is a the Devonian (est. age 359 ma) Granite Tor granite. This is thought to be the surface expression of a large Devonian granite that lies below the Tullah EL and probably connects with the Renison Granite, which is the source of tin mineralisation at Renison Bell (Geoscience Australia, 2012b)

On a regional scale the MRV is divided by the north-northeast – trending Henty Fault. EL 34-2010 Tullah is located along this major structural feature, which is thought to be a locus of gold mineralisation in the region. (Ref. Figures 2A-2B).

Rocks in the region have been subjected to at least two major polyphase deformations, one in the Cambrian and the other in the Devonian (the latter probably equivalent to the Tabberabberan Orogeny). Evidence of the Devonian deformation is apparent in a regional NNE - striking cleavage and development of west-over-east thrusting on pre-existing, NNE structures and synchronous NW – striking structures.

2.2 Local Geology

The geology of the tenement is dominated by the Henty Fault. On the western side of this fault are feldspar-phyric, massive rhyodacitic-dacitic lavas and volcanoclastics belonging to the Central Volcanic Sequence and basaltic-andesitic intrusives of the Sterling River Volcanics. On the eastern side of the fault is a west-facing sequence of rhyolitic to dacitic lavas and volcanoclastics (Murchison Volcanics), overlain by volcanoclastic sediments and shales (Farrell Slates). Although it doesn't outcrop within the tenement, the influence of the underlying Devonian Granite is in evidence, particularly along the Henty Fault in the Sterling Valley area. Here the volcanics and shales on both sides of the fault contain tin, antimony, arsenic and pyrrhotite, all derived from the Devonian Granite. The fault itself deforms all rocks within at least 50 m either side of it. This deformation is what appears to allow the dilation that hosts mineralisation at the Sterling Valley, Lakeside, Murchison and Farrell prospects.

2.2.1 Alteration and Mineralisation

There appear to be two types of mineralisation in the area:

1. Lead-silver mineralisation in the Farrell, North Farrell and New North Farrell deposits, in the north of the tenements.
2. Gold-Antimony-Tin-Tungsten-Arsenic-Silver-Zinc-Lead mineralisation in the middle of the tenement, from the Sterling Valley through to the Lakeside deposits.

The old Murchison mine lies geographically between these two deposit types and appears to be a Zinc and Lead-rich version of the Sterling Valley-Lakeside mineralisation. Based on structural and stratigraphic similarities, it is thought that the southern end of the licence may have potential to host Henty-type gold mineralisation.

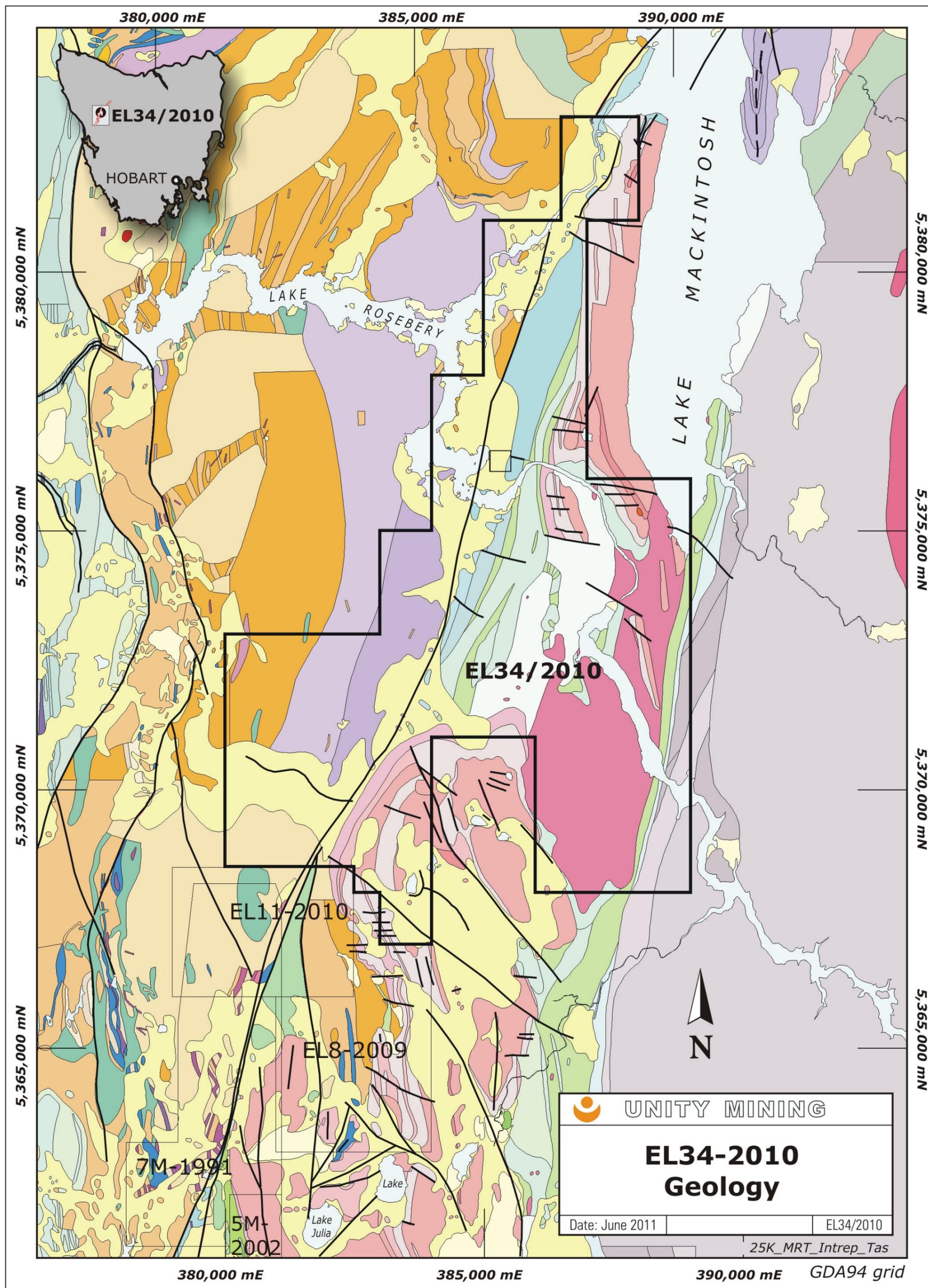


Figure 2A: EL 34-2010 Tullah interpreted geology map (from 1:25000 MRT). Projection is UTM Zone 55 MGA94 co-ordinate system.

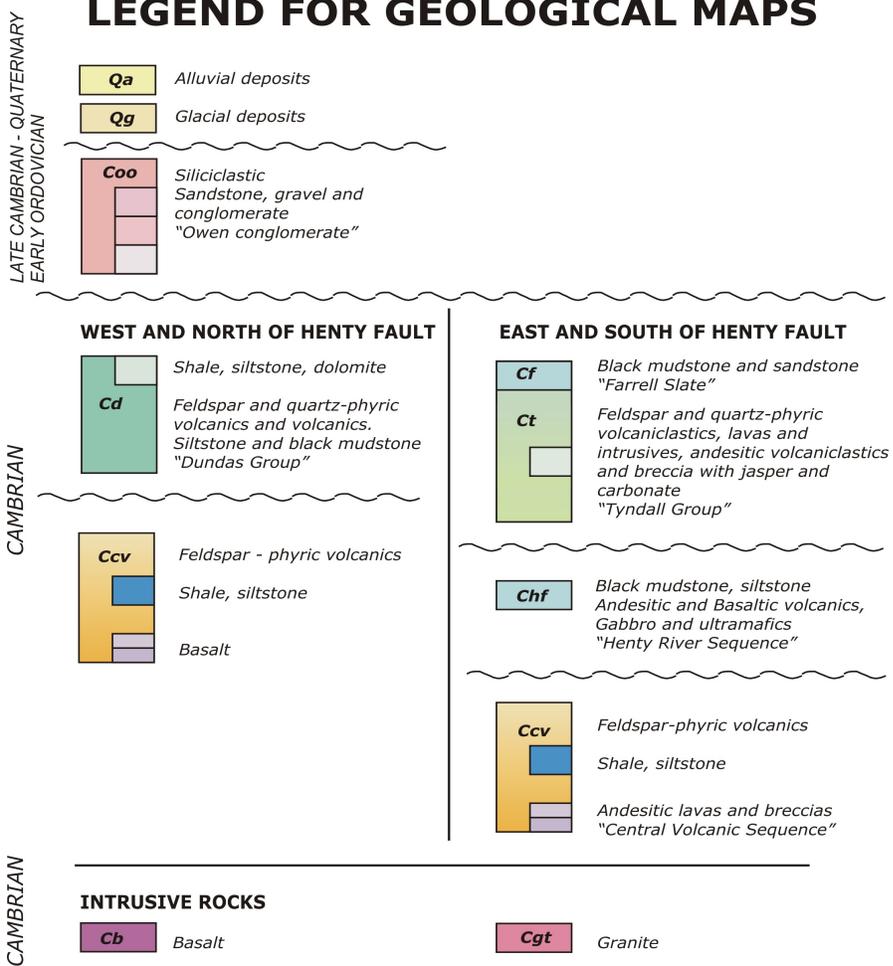


Figure 2B: Legend for geological map

Henty Mine Area Stratigraphy				
	Group	Formation	Unit	Lithologies
Late Cambrian-Ordovician	Owen Group		Owen Conglomerate (OC)	Siliciclastic conglomerate and sandstone
			Newton Creek Sandstone (NCF)	Turbiditic micaceous siltstone, quartzwacke and conglomerate
Cambrian	Tyndall Group (Suite 1)	Zig Zag Hill Formation (ZZH)		Rhyolitic volcanoclastic sediments
				Bedded sandstone-siltstone units
		Comstock Formation		Syn-eruptive quartz-feldspar crystal rich sandstone. Massive quartz-phyric rhyolitic lavas, breccias and intrusions (Mt Julia Rhyolite)
			Mt Julia Member (MJM)	Quartz + feldspar-phyric lava and intrusives
			Upper Howards Basalt Breccia (UHBB)	Fine grained basaltic andesite dykes, lavas and lithic breccias (Howards Basalt). Commonly haematitic and carbonate alteration
			Lynchford Member (LYM)	Syn-eruptive feldspar crystal rich volcanoclastic sandstone.
	Massive carbonate and marly sediments			
	Central Volcanic Complex (Suite II)	Anthony Road Volcanics	Suite II Porphyry	Quartz-feldspar-hornblende porphyry. Intrusive sill. Peperitic top and bottom contacts
			Anthony Road Andesite (CVC)	Feldspar-hornblende phyric andesite and breccia, extrusive and intrusive
			Lower Howards Basalt Breccia (LHBB)	
	Central Volcanic Complex (Suite I)	Newton Creek Dacite		Dacitic volcanoclastic pumice breccias
				Dacitic, feldspar-phyric to aphyric lavas, breccias and intrusions. Peperitic contacts
				Dacitic to andesitic volcanoclastic sediments\vitric tuff, minor shale, sandstone
			Spillway Breccia	Coarse polymict and dacitic massflows with some sulphide clasts
			Spillway Basalt Breccia	Massive to stratified clast-supported monomictic basalt breccia 'fire fountain'
Yolande River Sequence		Footwall Pumice Breccia	Rhyolitic-dacitic massflows, commonly graded	
			Bedded vitric siltstone and sandstone	

Figure 3: Henty area stratigraphy

3.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

A detailed account of previous exploration was given by Purvis, in Lorrigan, 2012. Work on the tenement in 2011-2012 by Unity Mining included 5 drillholes at the Lakeside Prospect, comprising drillholes LSUD01-LSUD05, testing deep extensions of the lakeside mineralisation.

4.0 WORK COMPLETED (2012 TO 2013)

4.1 Site Preparation Earthworks

Earthworks to prepare drill access tracks, pads and sump pits at Lakeside and Murchison Mine were undertaken by Williams Earthmoving and E. Triffett, using 20 and 14 tonne excavators. Drill pads and access tracks were sited on previously cleared and rehabilitated 4WD tracks and hole collar locations were adjusted to minimise the area of new ground disturbance.

2.4 km of access track was re-furbished from Mt Black to the upper Sterling valley for access to grid lines and drill sites. Site preparation was completed under close supervision by UML Exploration personnel to ensure that the earthworks conformed to standards of the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice.

Geophysical loops were cut at Lakeside, Murchison Mine and the upper Sterling Valley.

4.2 Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling, comprising 6 holes for a total of 1660.6 m, was undertaken at the Lakeside Prospect, Murchison Mine, upper Sterling and Stitt River valleys, from March 2012. The drilling program was undertaken by contractor EDrill Australia Pty Ltd, using a track-mounted Sandvik UDR 200D LS diesel-hydraulic rig for holes at Lakeside, and a skid mounted LF70 for the Murchison Mine and helicopter sites

Drill holes completed in the report period were as follows:

Hole ID	Collar Location and Orientation					Depth (m)
	Easting*	Northing*	RL (m AHD)	Azimuth (deg.)*	Dip (deg.)	
LSUD06	384521	5375544	165	80	47	185.5
LSUD06A	384523.7	5375545	167.4	79.9	47	355.4
MUD01	385621.6	5376700	181	122.5	45	212.5
MUD02	385622.9	5376703	181.1	85.1	45	230.7
MXUD01	382575	5370500	460	90	45	230
MXUD02	381738	5368919	603	100	50	446.5
MXUD03	382101	5369439	662	100	-50	245.7

*Projection UTM Zone 55 MGA94 co-ordinate system.

All holes were drilled from surface through the fluvioglacial overburden PQ2 or HQ2 to solid rock. A steel collar pipe was installed and cemented in for all holes. On completion a steel cap was screwed onto the threaded top section of the collar pipe. All holes, other than LSUD06, were cased with 40mm UPVC pipe on completion of drilling to allow for downhole geophysical logging as required.

Drill hole collars for Lakeside and Murchison Mine were surveyed by Trittech Professional Services using a total station theodolite. Drill holes MXUD01 and MXUD02 were located by GPS, with recorded accuracy of 3m. Drill hole trajectories were measured during drilling operations with a Reflex EZ-Shot® electronic single-shot survey instrument operated by the EDrill crews, with readings of hole azimuth and dip obtained at nominal 30 m intervals as each hole was drilled. Drill bit and barrel configurations were varied as necessary to ensure that the design parameters for each drill hole were followed as accurately as possible.

4.3 Drilling Hole Logging & Data Management

All core samples from the drilling program were transported by UML personnel to the Henty mine for marking up and geological logging. Detailed logging was completed in hard copy graphical format. The drill logs record stratigraphy (or major structure), lithology, alteration type and intensity, mineralisation and other attributes (texture, grain size, colour, hardness, state of core, weathering, oxidation etc). A graphical strip log, recording the composition and textural features of the volcanic and volcanoclastic sequences, was also compiled for each drill hole. The drill hole logs were scanned into PDF format on completion. Summary data for each hole were also entered into UML's Henty mine geology digital database. Digital photography of all core samples was completed prior to diamond sawing in preparation for sampling.

Sample Preparation & Assaying

Core handling, diamond sawing and sample collection and storage tasks in support of the diamond drilling program were carried out by UML personnel at the Henty mine core shed facility. Split core samples, all halved NQ2 core, were bagged and labelled at the Exploration core shed prior to dispatch to ALS Burnie Research Laboratory at Wivenhoe, Tasmania. Remaining split and whole core samples retained in trays have since been stacked on pallets, wrapped with heavy duty UPVC sheeting secured with metal strapping, and are in storage at the disused Paste Plant on Howards Road near the Henty mine.

Sample preparation and assaying undertaken at ALS Burnie Research Laboratory were as follows:

Preparation:	Sample pulverised in LM5 mill to 80% (nominal) passing 75 micron
FA01 fire assay method:	25 g pulverised sample fired, muffled and digested in aqua regia; AAS finish for gold
AAS01 method:	0.4 g pulverised sample, three acid (hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric) digest, made up to 100 ml volume; AAS finish for silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, bismuth and arsenic.
ME-XRF15d method:	lithium tetraborate / lithium metaborate fusion; XRF finish for tin, tungsten and sulphur.

Each sample batch included a selection of gold standard sample pulps and feldspar blanks, inserted into the batch at a ratio of one per twenty core samples for quality control. ALS BRL also carried out repeat assaying on selected samples (ie laboratory duplicates) in each batch. Assay data were transferred by email from the laboratory as comma-delimited text files and also in Microsoft Excel® 97-2003 Workbook format. Master pulps from the drill hole samples have been returned from BRL and are stored in cardboard box files in the Exploration core shed at the Henty mine.

4.4 Geophysics

IP data from Pasminco's 1998 study (Pafrey and Murphy, 1988) was re-processed by Phil Muir, of Southern Minerals Exploration Geophysics (SMEG) to account for topography using LIDAR data. A new set of modeled induced polarization and apparent resistivity response profiles were produced. Anomalies were identified and ranked according to geophysical characteristics. Image profiles and ranking comments are provided in Appendix VII.

Downhole EM was conducted on holes at Lakeside, Moxon and Murchison during October 2012 by Outer Rim Geophysics, and was modeled by SMEG. Drillholes at Murchison and Moxon showed no significant results. Drillholes LSUD01 and LSUD05 at the Lakeside prospect showed significant downhole conductors that were modeled as plates, shown in figure 5. Conductors A and D are considered to be possible domains of pyrrhotite rich mineralization that are likely to have associated gold, and are therefore targets of interest to Unity Mining.

Drillholes LSUD 2-4 and LSUD06A were blocked near surface and were not able to be logged. This was a significant setback as much effort and expenditure was involved with installing pvc casings. It is theorized that the casing may have bent under its own weight, or was sufficiently affected by collapse of surrounding glacials that the EM probe was not able to pass. Holes were cased with class 9 nominally 40mm diameter PVC, and will in future be cased with class 12. A dummy probe is also to be used in future to test holes on completion of pvc installation.

A full report by SMEG is available in appendix IV.

4.5 Lakeside Mineragraphy

A mineragraphical study was commissioned on gold bearing samples from the Lakeside drillholes, to establish the nature of gold reporting to assay, mineralogical associations and potential ore characteristics. The study was undertaken by McArthur Ore Deposit Assessments PTY LTD (MODA), in Burnie, Tas. The main outcomes are:

- A strong association between visible gold and pyrrhotite.
- No gold association with arsenopyrite.
- Some gold appears to be refractory.
- Effective economic mineral liberation may require an extremely fine grind
- Au ore could potentially be upgraded by magnetic separation.

The full study is enclosed within Appendix VI of this report.

4.6 Flora and fauna studies

A flora and fauna study was conducted as a requirement of the work application for drilling in the upper Sterling and Stitt River areas. This study was undertaken by consultant Philip Milner, and submitted to Mineral Resources Tasmania for consideration by the Minerals Exploration Working Group (MEWG) before permissions were granted. The study is enclosed with this report as Appendix VIII.

5.0 RESULTS

Copies of graphical logs for the six drill holes completed by UML are presented in Appendix I. Assay data for all drill core samples are listed in Appendix II.

Results from each of the five diamond drill holes completed are discussed below.

5.1 Hole LSUD06, LSUD06A

Diamond hole LSUD06 was designed to test repeatability of relatively high grade historic intersections, targeting an area in the vicinity of RED87-3 (4.7m @5.8 g/t Au including 2m @9g/t Au). LSUD06 failed at 185.5m when PQ casing released and was pulled up with HQ rods, allowing glacial material to cave in, blocking the hole. Diamond hole LSUD06A was subsequently collared nearby, and was successfully drilled to 355.4m. Best results were [3m@2.6g/t Au](#), including [1m@6.9 g/t Au](#) within sulphide bearing black shales of the Farrell Group in the footwall to the Henty Fault.

Locations of Unity Mining drillholes at The Lakeside prospect to date are shown in figure 4, and drill sections showing holes LSUD01-06A are provided in Appendix III.

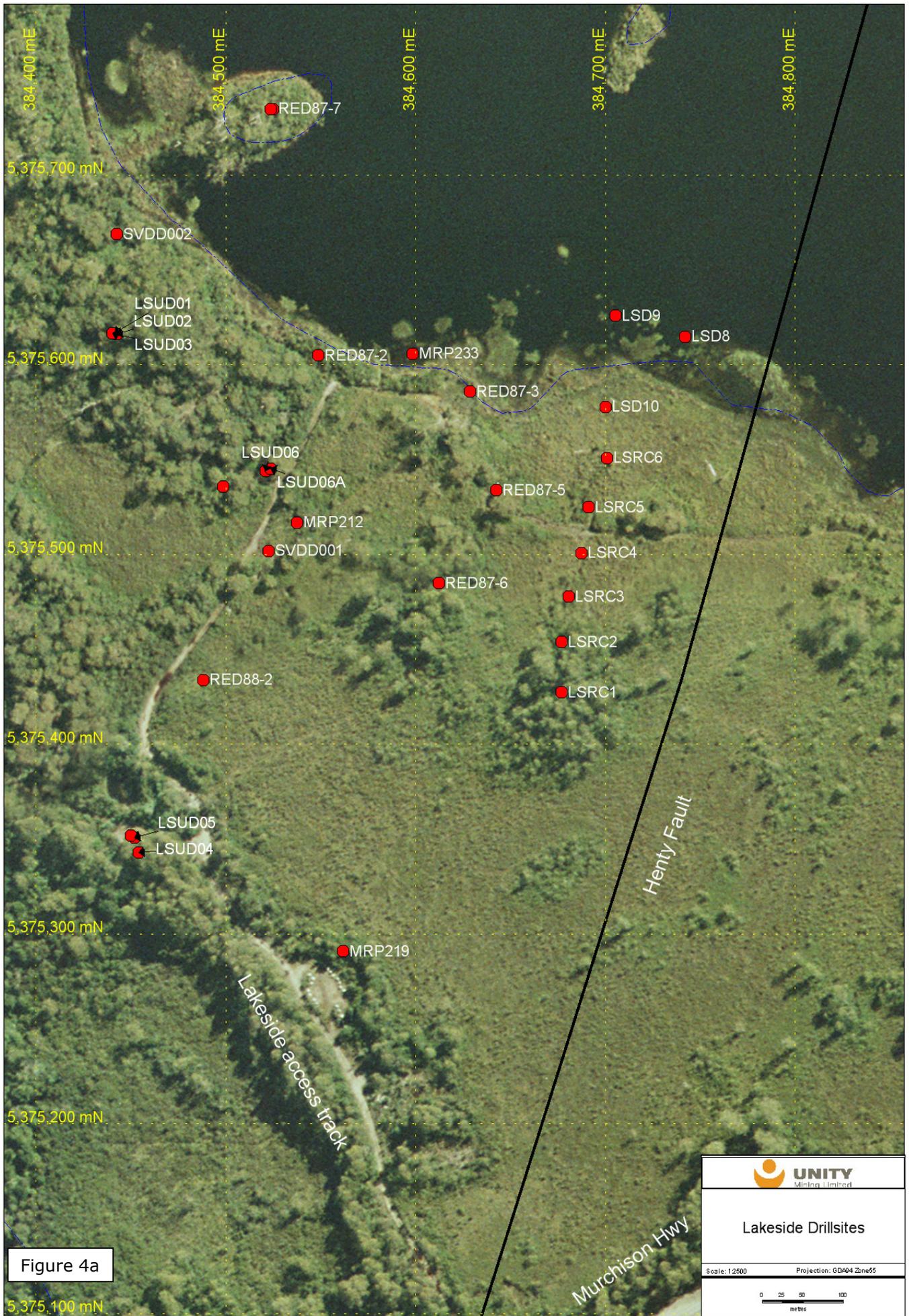


Figure 4a

	
Lakeside Drillsites	
Scale: 1:2500	Projection: GDA94 Zone55
	

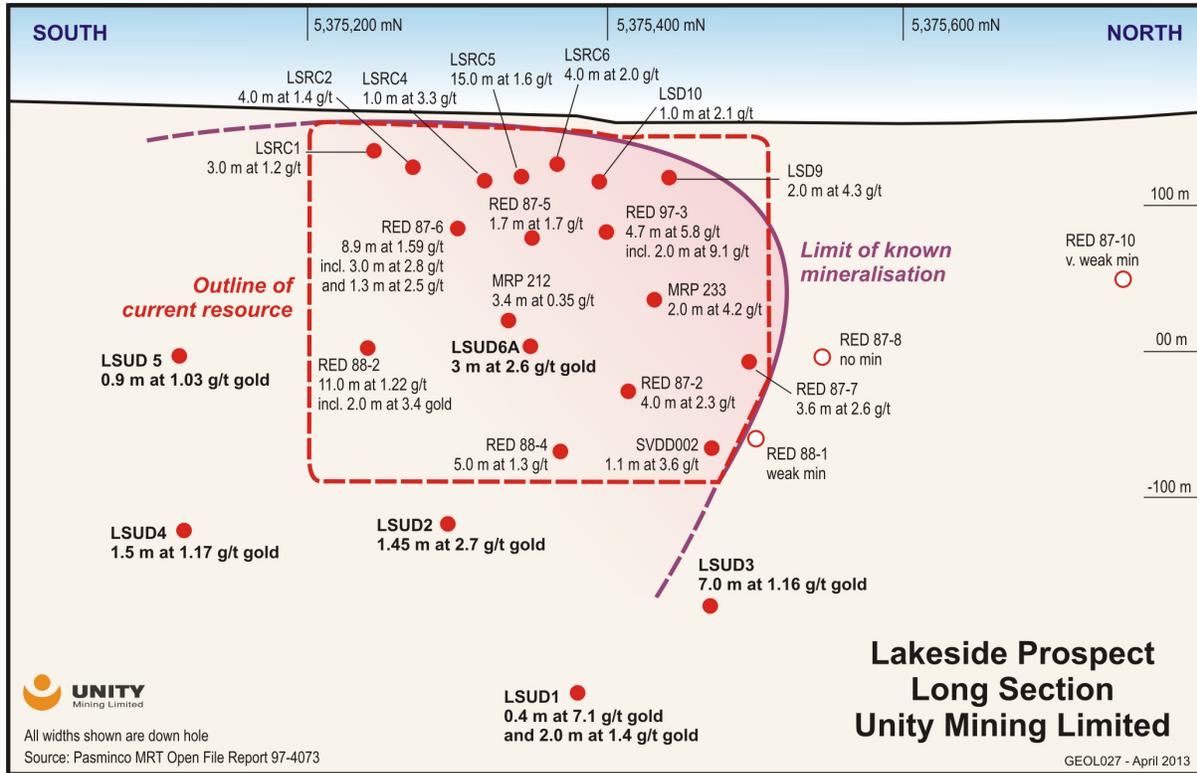


Figure 4b: Lakeside Prospect longsection with mineralized intercepts.

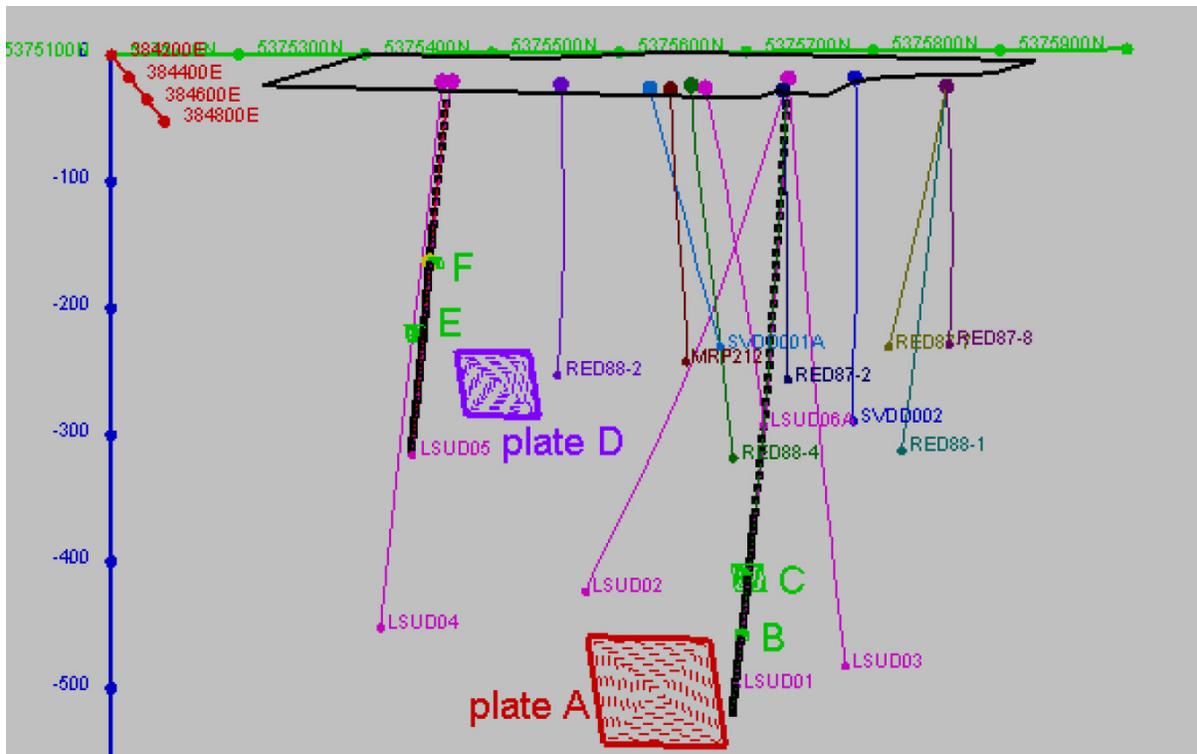


Figure 5: Modelled plate conductors from downhole EM study.

5.2 MUD01

Drillhole MUD01 was designed to intersect the down plunge continuation of the crystal sandstone host to the Murchison Mine ore shoot. Consideration was given to the possibility that MP29 did not intersect the projected ore shoot in the indicated location, as suggested by Purvis (1993), shown in figure 7, and 8.

The target crystal sandstone unit was intersected with best results 0.18 ppm Au accompanied by 1% Sn from 153-154m, and 2.7%Zn, 119 ppm Ag, 5.4% Pb in veining from 162.4-162.8.

MUD01 passed through the contact between the Farrell Slates and the Murchison Volcanics, where the relationship appears to be interfingered and the Murchison Volcanics may be facing east.

5.3 MUD02

MUD02 was collared to test a position to the north of the MUD01 intercept, to assess if there was a change in plunge of the ore shoot at depth. MUD02 intersected the target crystal sandstone unit and encountered no significant mineralization. The contact between the Farrell Slates and Murchison Volcanics is transitional, not faulted in this hole.

Drillsite localities are indicated in figure 6. Summary logs and detailed logs are provided in Appendix I.



Figure 6: Drillhole locations: Murchison Mine

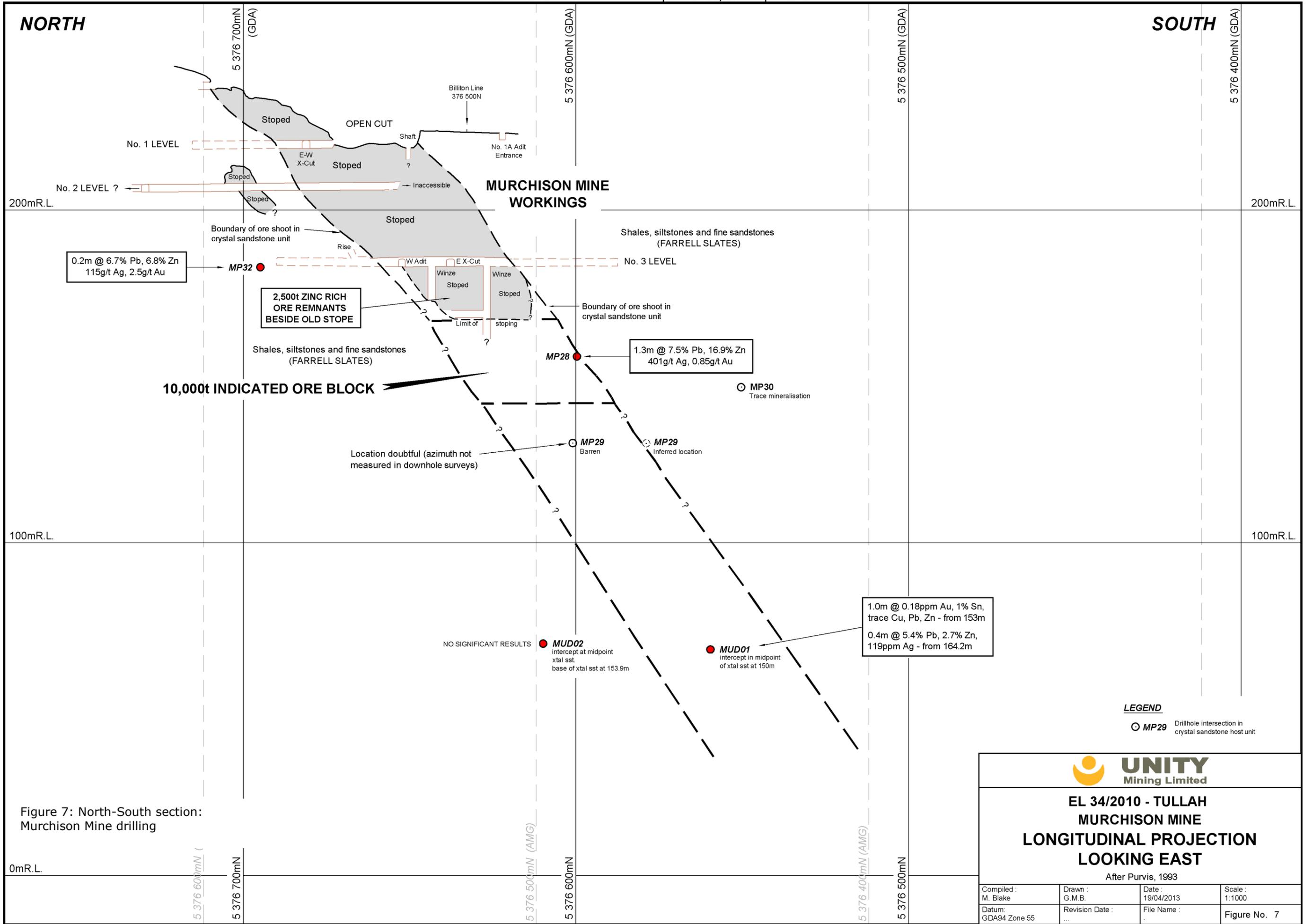


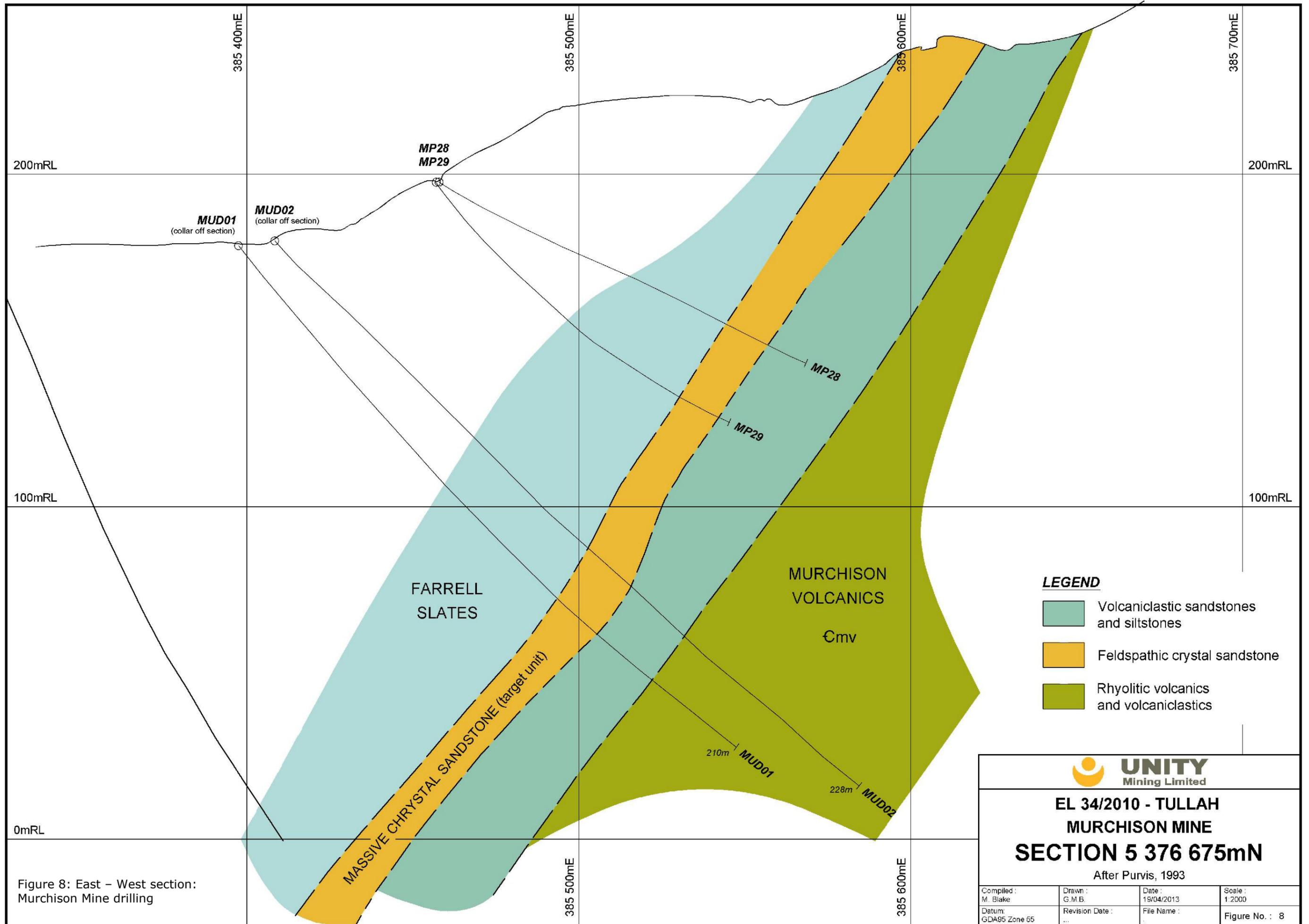
Figure 7: North-South section: Murchison Mine drilling

UNITY
Mining Limited

EL 34/2010 - TULLAH
MURCHISON MINE
LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION
LOOKING EAST

After Purvis, 1993

Compiled : M. Blake	Drawn : G.M.B.	Date : 19/04/2013	Scale : 1:1000
Datum: GDA94 Zone 55	Revision Date : ...	File Name : ...	Figure No. 7



LEGEND

- Volcaniclastic sandstones and siltstones
- Feldspathic crystal sandstone
- Rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastics



**EL 34/2010 - TULLAH
MURCHISON MINE
SECTION 5 376 675mN**

After Purvis, 1993

Compiled: M. Blake	Drawn: G.M.B.	Date: 19/04/2013	Scale: 1:2000
Datum: GDA95 Zone 55	Revision Date: ...	File Name:	Figure No.: 8

5.4 MXUD01

This hole was targeted due to the co-occurrence of a historic 0.5g/t Au rock chip result and a shallow geophysical target beneath the Sterling River at a position west of the Henty Fault and CVC/Tyndall group contact.

Overall, no significant mineralisation was encountered by MXUD01, and the geophysical target is best explained by the presence of a number of potentially sulphide bearing, (though locally barren) bleached, sericite-fuchsite altered faults from 70-80m. The hole continued beyond the target position, encountering dacitic volcanoclastics of similar textural character to the Lynchford Member of the Henty mine sequence, and a possibly intrusive rhyolite, interpreted within CVC rocks. A section perpendicular to the Henty Fault, with MXUD01, as well as previous drilling is shown in figure 9. Drill details, log and assays are located in appropriate appendices with this report.

5.5 MXUD02

Diamond drill hole MXUD02 was designed to test a position on the Henty Fault immediately north of the intersection with the Quinn Creek Fault – a structurally analogous position to the site of the Henty orebodies, at the junction of the Henty and Great Lyell Faults.

No Significant visible mineralisation was encountered, however, on the eastern side of the Henty Fault are rocks that are similar in character to those of the Henty Mine sequence, that may possibly host mineralization. Exact stratigraphic correlations are difficult, and in this location it is not possible to tell if the intersected sequence lies higher in the stratigraphy than the Lynchford Member of the Comstock Formation, at the Henty Mine.

Drill hole details and graphic log are enclosed with this report. Assays and interpretation are in progress, and will be included in the next tenement report.

5.6 MXUD03

Diamond drill hole MXUD03 was designed to test an MMI Au in soils anomaly identified by Pasminco in 1998, co-incident with a position on the Henty fault 600m to the north of MXUD02 (fig 11).

Drilling was in progress at the time of this report, therefore full details will be provided in the next tenement report.

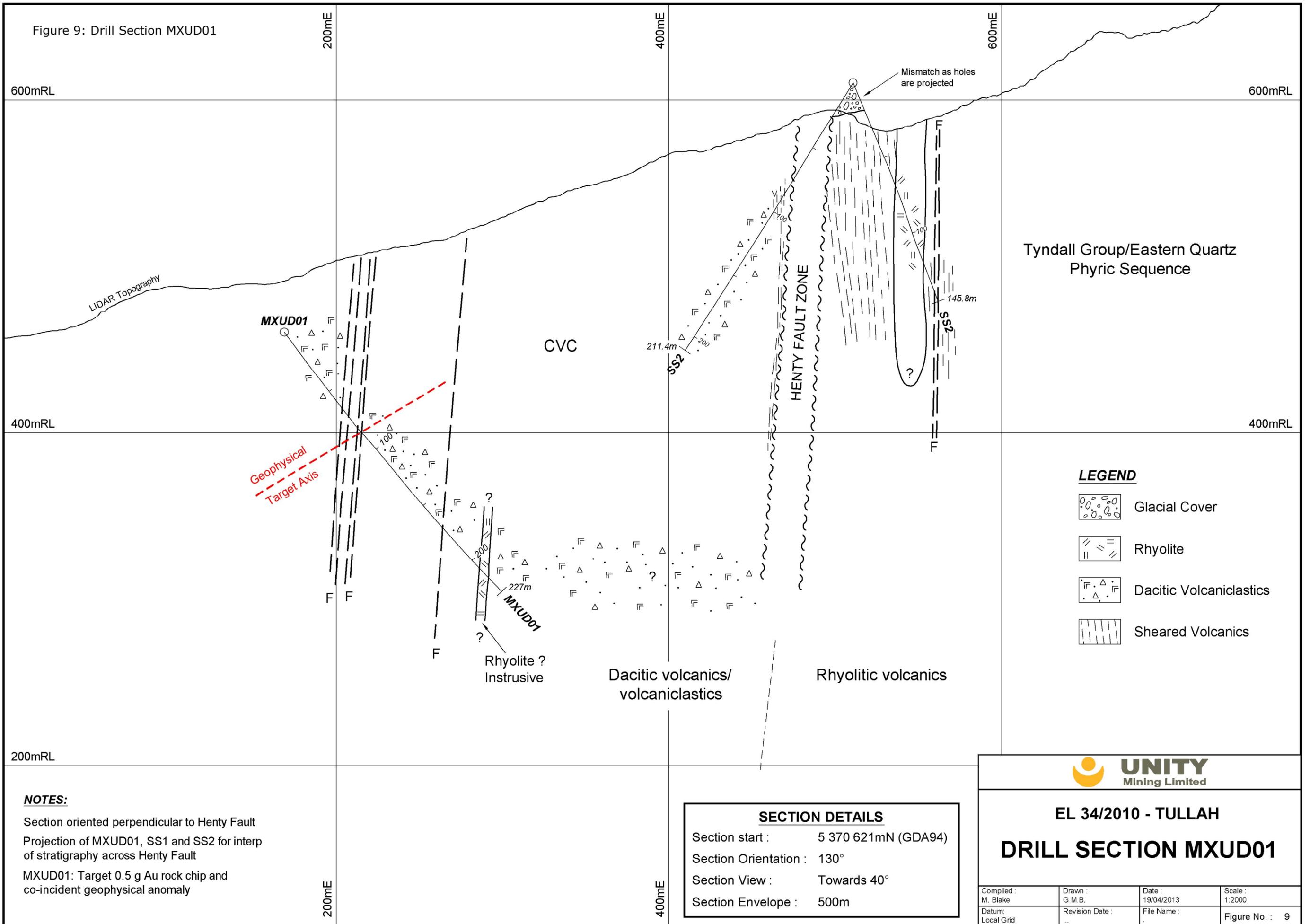
6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Geophysical investigations at the Lakeside Prospect indicate that there are two conductive bodies, most likely pyrrhotite rich, worthy of follow up. Minerography indicates that there is a strong association between gold and pyrrhotite at Lakeside, therefore the targets may represent zones of gold concentration.

Deep drilling at the Murchison Mine has indicated that the orebody is not a continuously plunging ore shoot. Due to drill spacing and open areas up-dip and to the north and south, potential for finding polymetallic ore remains.

Drill testing of targets in the upper Sterling Valley and Moxon-South Stitt areas have shown that north of Moxon Saddle, lithological formations exist at the Henty Fault position, and within the CVC, that are similar to gold bearing units of the Henty Mine Sequence. The exact stratigraphic position of lithologies encountered at the fault position in MXUD02 is unknown, however if a Devonian remobilization model is favoured, high prospectivity remains.

Figure 9: Drill Section MXUD01



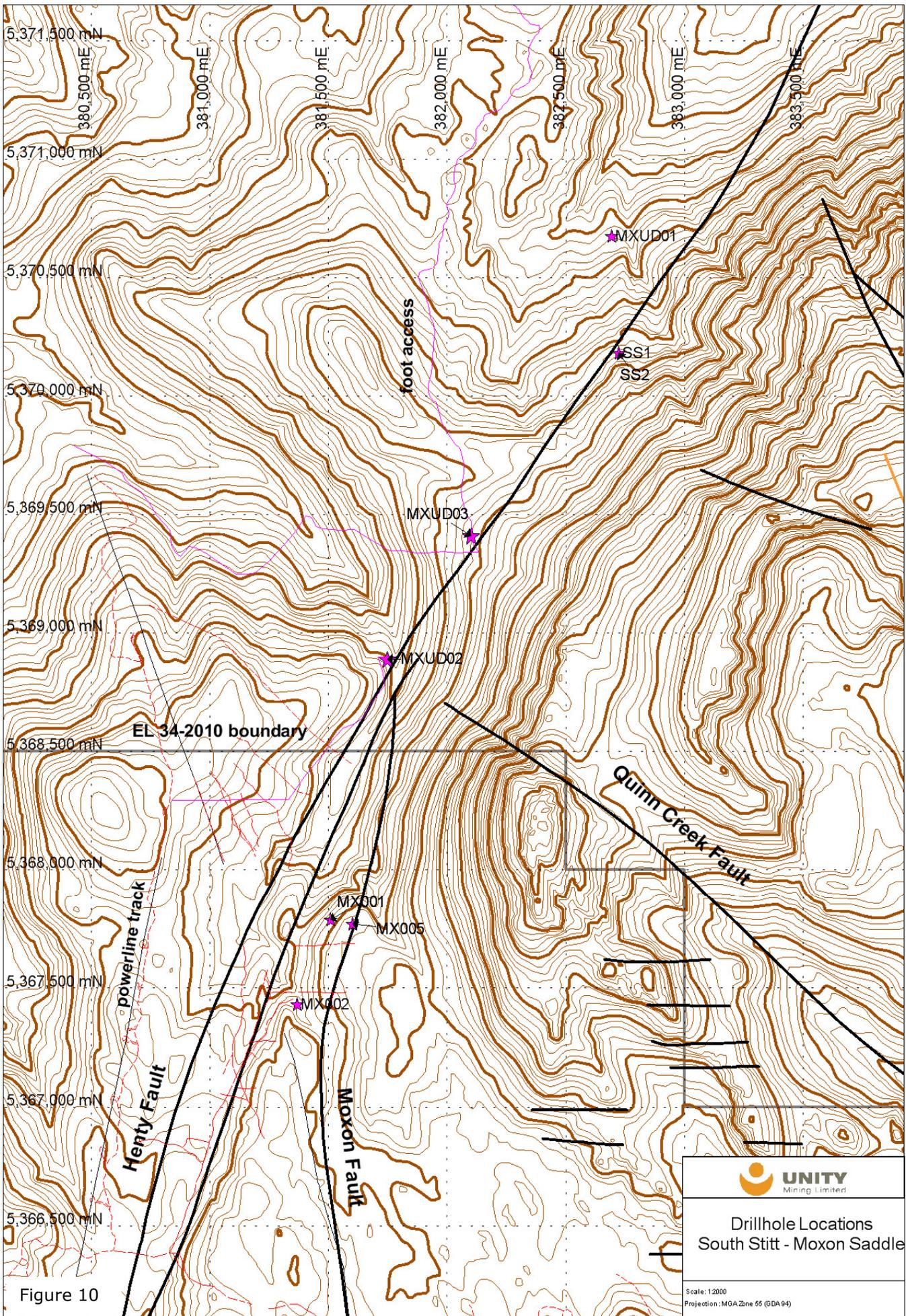


Figure 10


UNITY
 Mining Limited

Drillhole Locations
South Stitt - Moxon Saddle

Scale: 1:2000
 Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)

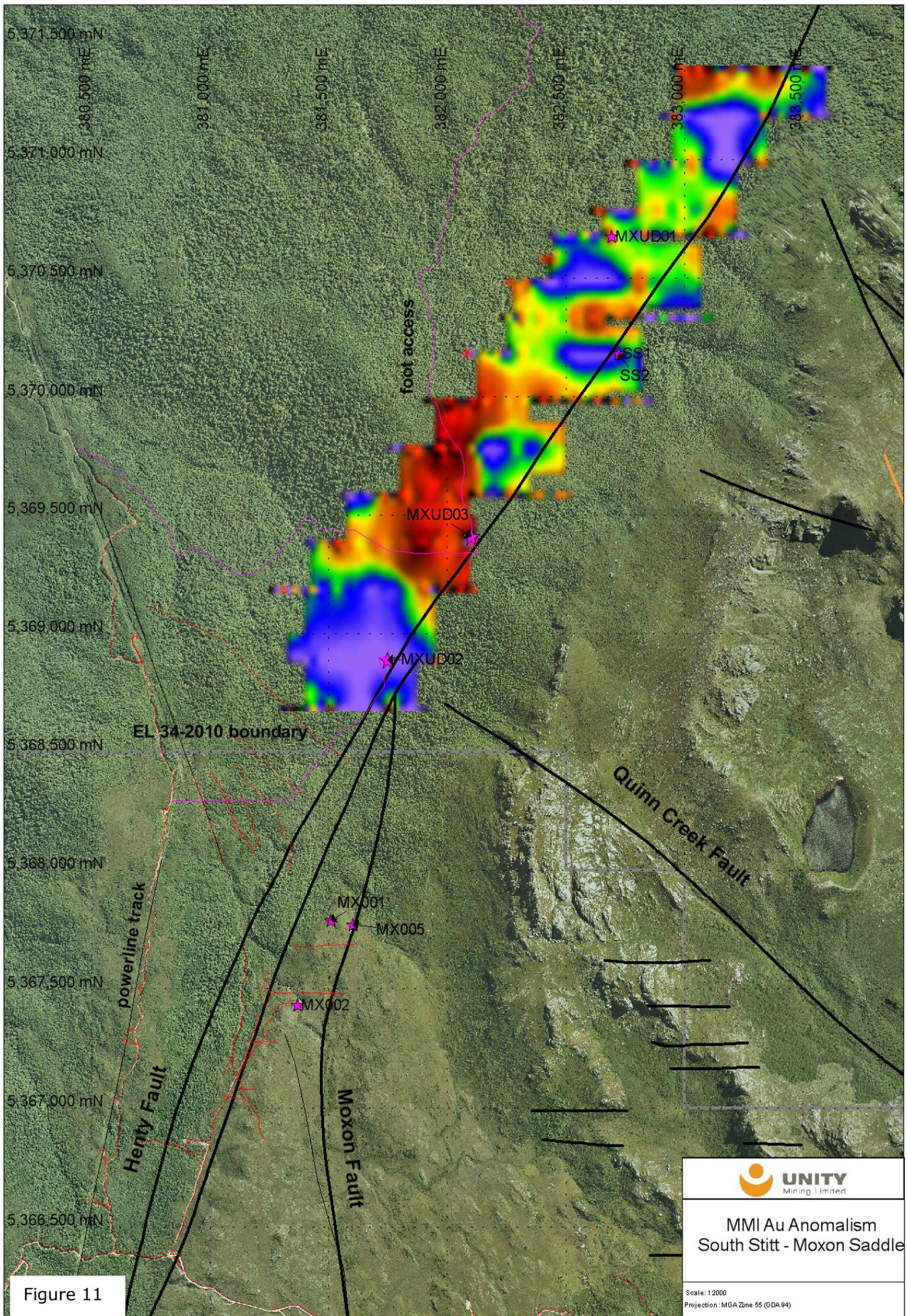


Figure 11

7.0 EXPENDITURE FOR 2012/13

Expenditure by UML on EL 34-2010 for the year ended 2 April 2012 was \$1,241,519, as follows:

Expenditure for 12 months ending April 2013	
Personnel	358,838
Geochemistry	23,180
Geophysics	46,601
Remote Sensing	
Gridding	84,343
Drilling	620,011
Access	15,627
Rehab	
Feasibility	
Roads and tracks	
Other	4,054
Admin	112,865
TOTAL	1,265,519

8.0 PLANNED WORK AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2013/14

Expenditure for EL 34-2010 in the next 12 months is expected to include drill testing of geophysical targets in the Lakeside-Sterling Valley area, with consideration for further helicopter supported work in the Upper Sterling Valley.

Estimated expenditure on EL 34-2010 Tullah in the 12 months report period, ending 2 April 2014, is \$210,000, in line with tenement expenditure requirements.

9.0 REFERENCES

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