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Unity Mining Limited
Henty Gold Mine
EL 8-2009 Red Hills
Annual Report for Period
16 November 2012 to 15 November 2013
Vol. 1 of 1
November 2013

Held by:	Unity Mining Limited
Manager & Operator	Unity Mining Limited
Author:	P.G. Stonestreet
Date:	November 2013
Map Sheets:	Tasmania 1:25,000 Series Selina (3836) Tasmania 1:100,000 Series Sophia (8014)
Geographic Co-ordinates (GDA94):	Min East: 381,000m Max East: 384,000m Min North: 5,363,000m Max North: 5,368,000m
Commodity(s):	Base metals, gold, silver

1.0 ABSTRACT

Unity Mining Ltd (UML) continued exploration of EL 8-2009 Red Hills during 2012-2013. Work undertaken during the 12 months report period, ending 15 November 2013, comprised:

- Data interpretation of downhole geophysical logging
- Diamond drilling of one hole

The downhole electromagnetic surveys performed on four of the six holes drilled during 2011-2012 failed to identify any significant anomalous response. Diamond drillhole RHD30 drilled during the reporting period had a best intersection of 0.7m at 1.71g/t of gold, 1.86% zinc and 0.38% lead from the Lower Mineralised Horizon of the Red Hills Central Volcanic Complex.

Total expenditure on the tenement during the report period was \$84882.

UML intends to continue exploration of EL 8-2009 in 2013-2014 (Year 5 of tenure), focused on gold and copper mineralisation targets hosted within altered rhyolitic lavas of the Central Volcanic Complex at the northern end of the lease. At least one diamond drillhole is currently being planned.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details exploration completed by Unity Mining Limited (UML) on EL 8-2009 Red Hills over the past year.

UML intends to continue exploration on the EL in the next 12 months, principally with diamond drilling testing the extent of gold mineralization intersected in 2011 drilling.

The EL area is now located entirely within the Mount Murchison Regional Reserve (World Heritage Recommended Area for Protection). Any future exploration activity in the EL area requires assessment by and approval from the Mineral Exploration Working Group (MEWG).

EL 8-2009 Red Hills is due for relinquishment on 15 November 2014.

2.1 Location & Access

EL 8-2009 Red Hills is centred approximately 25 km north of Queenstown in western Tasmania. The western boundary of the EL abuts UML's Henty Gold Mine Lease 7M-1991 (Figure 1).

Access to the EL 8-2009 area from the south is via the Anthony Road (B28), the unsealed Howards Road to the Henty mine site, then by mine service road and formed 4WD tracks. The main 4WD track from the Henty mine crosses from the west over Moxon Saddle into the central section of the EL. Alternative access to the eastern section of the EL is possible on foot from a departure point along the Anthony Road (B28) north of Lake Plimsoll.

2.2 Tenure

EL 8-2009 Red Hills, covering 11.0 sq km, was granted to Bendigo Mining Ltd (BML) on 16 November 2009 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 shortly 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 and Lukes Knob Regional Reserves. All exploration activity proposed on the tenement requires assessment by and approval from the Mineral Exploration Working Group (MEWG) 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.

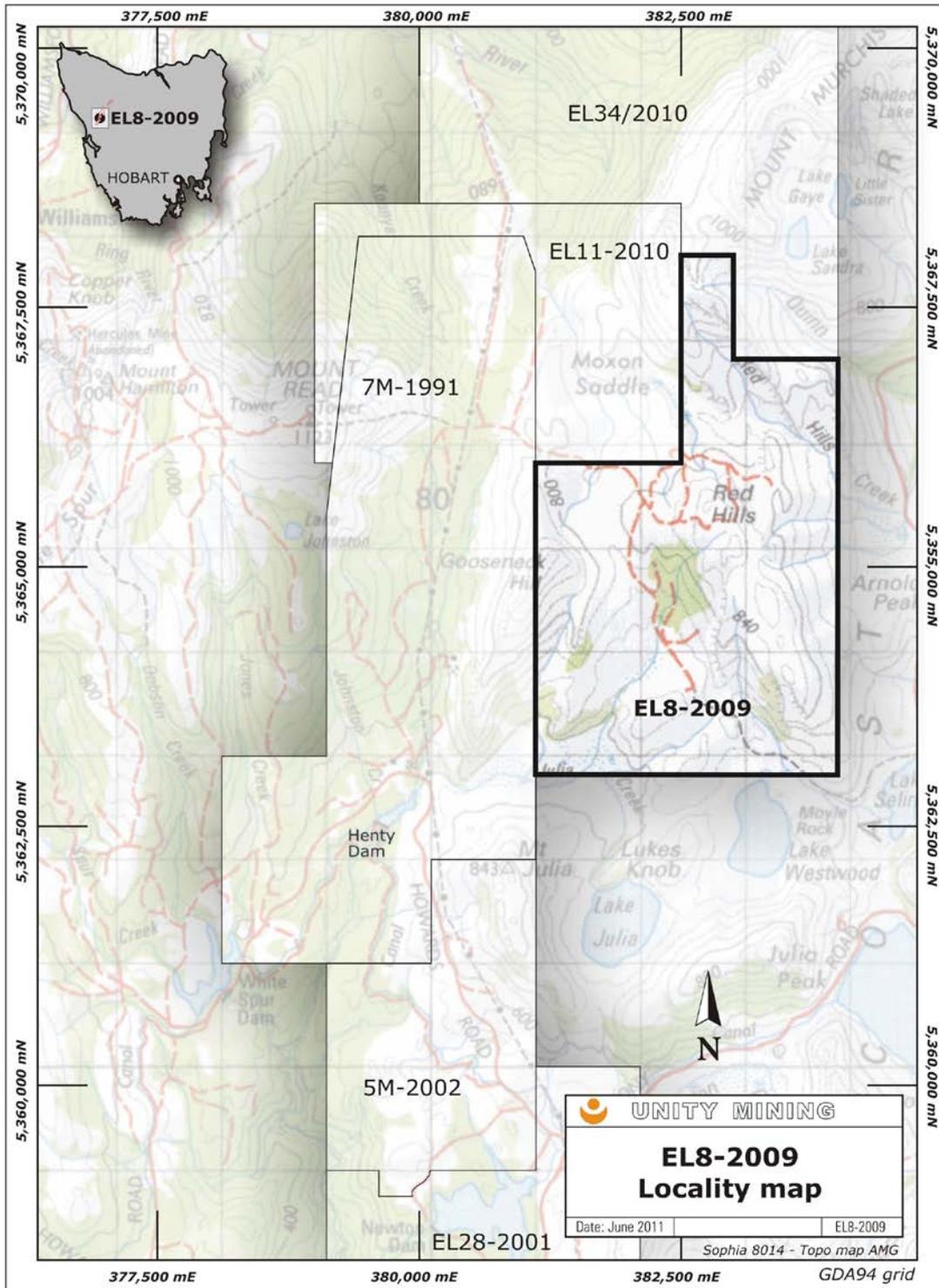


Figure 1: EL8-2009 Red Hills location map. Other UML tenements in the Henty mine area and adjacent to EL 8-2009 are also shown. Projection is UTM Zone 55 MGA94 co-ordinate system.

2.3 Topography Climate and Vegetation

The EL 8-2009 Red Hills area is located at the northern end of the West Coast Range. Elevations range from 607 m AHD at Lake Westwood, immediately to the south of the EL, up to 1275 m AHD at Mount Murchison, north of the tenement area. The distinctive Red Hills in the central section of the EL are up to 850 m AHD in elevation. Snowfall is frequent 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 in sheltered gullies in the headwaters of Julia Creek.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

A major portion of the EL 8-2009 Red Hills area is underlain by the Cambrian Mount Read Volcanics (MRV), apart from the eastern section of the tenement which covers a thin strip of Late Cambrian - Ordovician Owen Group.

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. On a regional scale the MRV is divided by the north-northeast – trending Henty Fault. Red Hills EL 8-2009 is located to the east of this major structural feature (Ref. Figure 2).

The Owen Conglomerate consists of siliciclastic sediments, including large volumes of very coarse siliciclastic conglomerate, which unconformably overlie the MRV. Clasts within the conglomerate are dominantly metaquartzite, derived from the Proterozoic Tyennan basement further to the east, with little or no material from the MRV.

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.

3.2 Local Geology

The oldest rocks in the EL 8-2009 Red Hills area are dacitic lavas of the MRV, with intercalated black siltstone and shale (correlated with the Central Volcanic Sequence). These volcanic and volcanoclastic sequences are exposed on the eastern limb of an interpreted south - plunging syncline. Massive, quartz-phyric lavas (Mt Julia Rhyolite) and quartz-phyric volcanoclastic sediments, correlated with the Tyndall Group, occur stratigraphically above the CVC rocks in the keel of the interpreted synclinal structure. These younger rocks are also exposed along the overturned western limb of the syncline, truncated by the Henty Fault in proximity to the Henty mine.

3.2.1 Alteration and Mineralisation

Two principal styles of mineralisation have been identified in the Red Hills area:

- Stratabound base metal sulphides+gold+silver VMS mineralisation hosted by CVC mass flow units (Lower Mineralised Horizon). Modern exploration has mainly focused on testing for this style of mineralisation following the discovery intersection in hole RH5. Based on isotopic data, metal ratios and analysis of the alteration assemblages this mineralisation has strong similarities to the Rosebery VHMS system (Purvis, 2010).
- Vein and disseminated copper+gold+magnetite mineralisation associated with chlorite+feldspar alteration of the Red Hills lava. Earliest prospecting and small scale mining activity was concentrated on this type of mineralisation, as at the Northern Adits area.

Thin zones of base metal sulphides+gold mineralisation hosted within black shale and siltstone units in the CVC comprise the Upper Mineralised Horizon (UMH). Recent drilling has also

intersected gold mineralisation, associated with pyrite veining in CVC dacitic volcanics, located between the LMH and UMH.

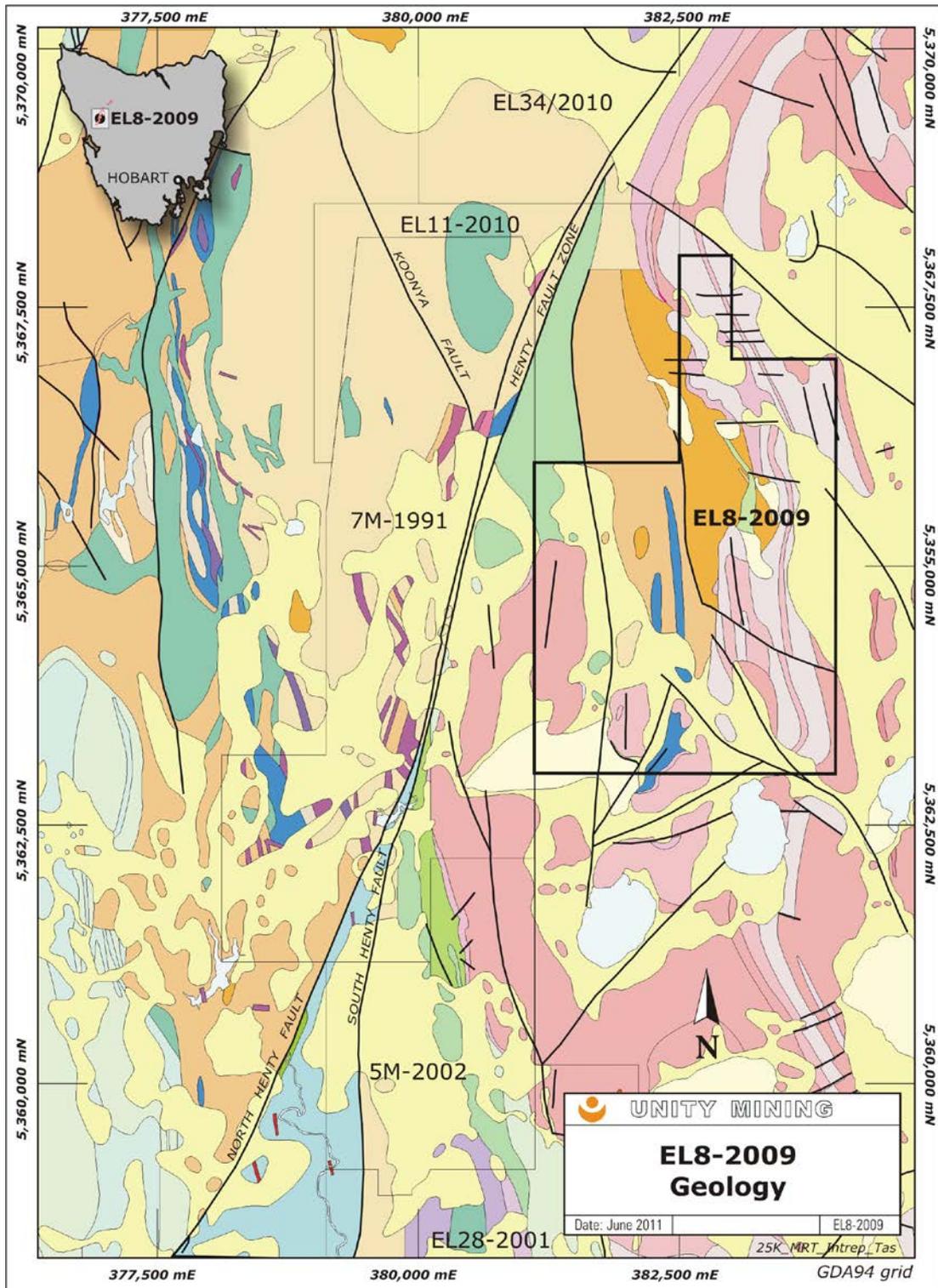


Figure 2: EL 8-2009 Red Hills interpreted geology map (from 1:25000 MRT). Projection is UTM Zone 55 MGA94 co-ordinate system.

LEGEND FOR GEOLOGICAL MAPS

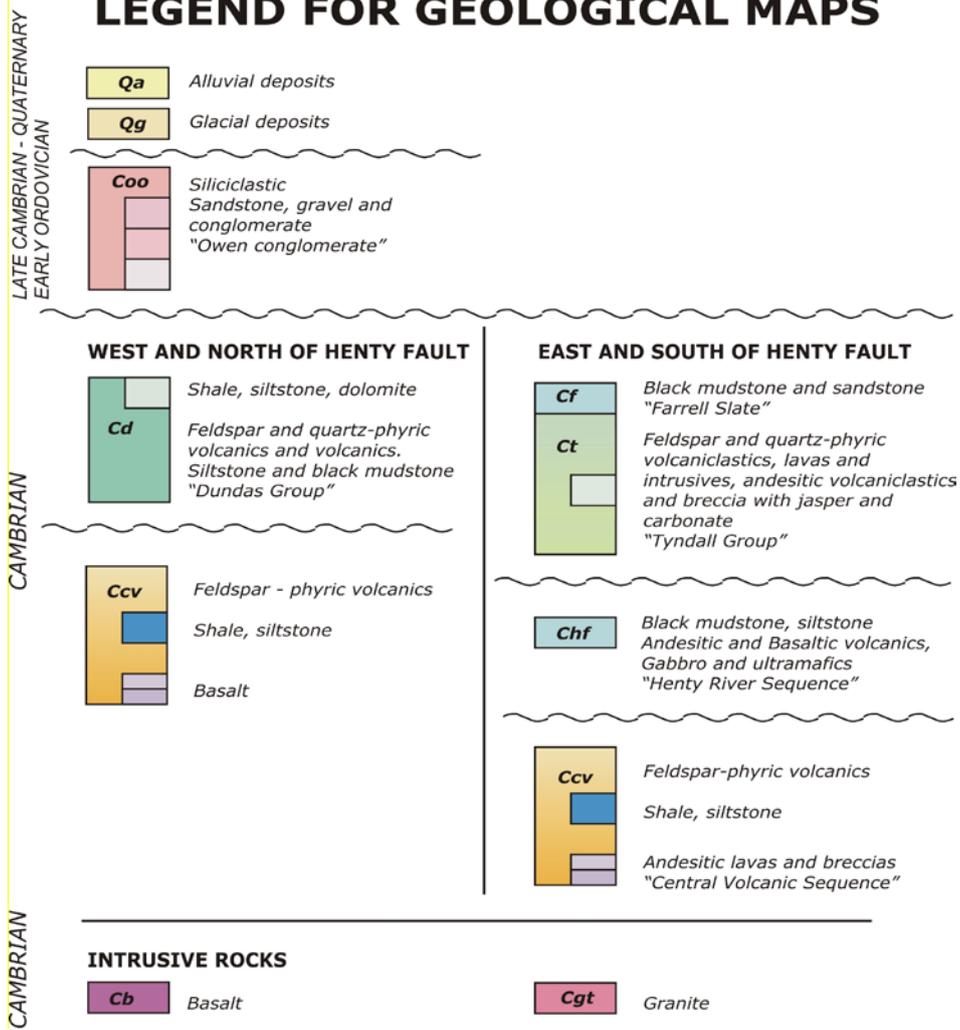


Figure 3: Legend for geological map.

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

Figure 4: Henty area stratigraphy.

4.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Prospecting activity in the Red Hills area commenced in the late 19th Century. Several adits and shallow shafts were mined to work near surface copper mineralisation. Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company acquired all mineral rights over the area in 1905, however this early phase of prospecting and mining activity ceased shortly afterwards.

Modern exploration techniques were first applied in the Red Hills area in the late 1950s. Work by Rio Tinto and Electrolytic Zinc Company, in joint venture, included various geophysical surveys followed up by drilling of four diamond drillholes.

Exploration was undertaken semi-continuously from 1969 – 1985 when the area was included within EL 9/66 held by Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company. Work was carried out in joint venture with Getty Oil Development Company from 1977. Numerous geophysical surveys were completed in this extended phase of exploration and drilling comprised 26 open hole percussion and 17 diamond drillholes. Massive base metals sulphides were intersected in drillhole RH5 completed by Mt Lyell in early 1977. A mineral resource of 1 Mt at 2 g/t gold, 37 g/t silver, 4.6% zinc and 1.3% lead was estimated based on intersections in this discovery hole and four step-out diamond drillholes. The mineralisation was considered to be open both above and below the intersection in drillhole RH5.

Geochemical sampling and additional geophysical surveys, including downhole EM surveying of RH5, were undertaken in 1985 – 1993 by CRA Exploration in joint venture with Aberfoyle. Limited diamond drilling follow up was completed. Four additional diamond drillholes were completed in the Red Hills area by Plutonic/Homestake, in joint venture with Goldfields Exploration (later AurionGold, then Placer Dome Asia Pacific).

Newcrest Mining acquired EL 9/2005 over Red Hills in mid 2005. Prior to relinquishing the EL area in 2008 Newcrest completed four deep diamond drillholes (NCT006, NCT007, NCT009 and NCT010). Maximum depth drilled was 792.1m in drillhole NCT 006. Three of these holes were designed to test at depth in areas of prospective stratigraphy for continuation of the stratabound gold-rich base metal sulphides discovered in drillhole RH5. One drillhole (NCT009) was aimed at testing a conceptual gold+copper rich footwall stringer zone within the Red Hills lava of the Central Volcanic Complex.

During the 2010-2011 reporting period, an appraisal of the Red Hills prospect was commissioned by BML and completed by J.G. Purvis, consulting geologist. Recommendations from this review formed the basis of an eventual six-hole diamond drilling program undertaken in the period. The holes were designed to test at 50 m spacing around the RH5 discovery intersection. Alternative drillhole collar locations were also proposed in the review to ensure that environmental impact of site preparation earthworks would be minimised. This program confirmed that the VHMS mineralisation in historical drillhole RH5 represents a small, irregularly shaped lens with limited potential as an economic mineral resource. Holes aimed at testing up dip from the RH5 intersection failed to intersect the target LMH host, due to faulting or localized changes in morphology of the adjacent CVC sequences. Drilling intersected several thin zones of gold mineralisation hosted in silica altered dacitic lavas located in the stratigraphic hanging wall of the LMH.

During the 2011-2012 reporting period, Outer-Rim Exploration was commissioned for downhole electromagnetic logging of drillholes RHD24-25 AND RHD27-29 (RHD26 was permanently sealed after drilling due to making water). RHD28 collar was not located and so logging of holes RHD24, RHD25, RHD27 and RHD29 was carried out using a Crone Pulse EM. Measurements were taken by time-domain EM or Transient EM. Rogers Exploration Services were employed to cut the loop for this geophysical survey. Interpretation of the results was ongoing at the end of the reporting period. Williams Earthmoving constructed drill pads for drilling planned for the current reporting period.

Descriptions of the extensive exploration activities undertaken throughout the Red Hills area, together with results, are contained in company reports maintained on open file at Mineral Resources Tasmania. A synopsis of the exploration history pre-Bendigo/Unity Mining (2009) is included in the appraisal of the Red Hills prospect completed for BML by Purvis (2010).

5.0 WORK COMPLETED (2012 TO 2013)

5.1 Interpretation of DHEM of RHD24, RHD25, RHD27 and RHD29

During October 2012, Outer-Rim Exploration Services performed downhole electro-magnetic surveys of four of the six diamond holes (RHD24-25, RHD27, RHD29) drilled during UML's tenure of the tenement. This data was reviewed by Southern Mineral Exploration Geophysics who reported that no significant anomalous response was detected in the holes. Full downhole electromagnetic logs and data are available in Appendix 7.

Two separate probes were used to collect the full 3-component data; this required two logging passes of each drillhole. One probe measured the electromagnetic component along the axis of the drillhole and the other probe measured the remaining two orthogonal components. The former is generally referred to by Outer-Rim as the "Z" probe (measuring the "A" component), and the latter as the "XY" probe (measuring the "U" and "V" components).

The convention for the 3-component directions are:

A: axial, i.e. along the drillhole, +ve up the drillhole.

U: transverse to axial; in the vertical plane containing the drillhole. At 12 o'clock when looking down the hole.

V: transverse to axial; horizontal, making a right handed set of axes A, U and V. At 9 o'clock when looking down the hole.

The "Z" probe has an effective receiver coil area of 7900m² compared to the "XY" probe with 3000m², resulting in the U and V component data being generally noisier in the late-time channels compared to similar times for the A component data.

5.2 Diamond Drilling

One diamond drillhole was completed during the reporting period on EL8/2009 from 7/4/13 to 15/4/13. The drilling program was undertaken by contractor Edrill Australia, using a track-mounted UDR200 diesel-hydraulic rig. The drillhole completed was as follows:

Hole ID	Collar Location and Orientation					Depth (m)
	Easting*	Northing*	RL (m AHD)	Azimuth (deg.)*	Dip (deg.)	
RHD30	382,556.709	5,365,475.066	861.952	127.21	-53.77	274.7

*Projection UTM Zone 55 MGA94 co-ordinate system.

The hole was drilled from surface with NQ. The hole was reamed from the collar to solid, relatively fresh rock with HQ and a steel collar pipe installed and cemented in. On completion a steel cap was screwed onto the threaded top section of the collar pipe.

The drillhole collar was surveyed by a Unity Mining surveyor using a total station theodolite, after Lester Franks Survey and Geographic Pty Ltd had put in proximal survey control points using a differential GPS. The drillhole trajectory was measured during drilling operations with a Ranger Discoverer® electronic single-shot survey instrument operated by the Edrill crews, with readings of hole azimuth and dip obtained at 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 drillhole were followed as accurately as possible.

5.3 Drilling Hole Logging & Data Management

All core samples from the hole 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 log records stratigraphy (or major structure), lithology, alteration type and intensity, mineralisation and other attributes (texture, grain size, colour, hardness, state of core, weathering, oxidation etc). The drillhole logs were scanned into PDF format on completion. Summary data for the hole was 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. Samples were photographed in sequence with two core trays per frame. Images are stored in JPEG format on UML's Henty mine computer network.

5.4 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 NQ core, were bagged and labelled at the Exploration core shed prior to dispatch to Burnie Research Laboratory (ALS) 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 85% (nominal) passing 75 micron

Au-AA25 fire assay method: 30g pulverised sample fired, muffled and digested in aqua regia; AAS finish for gold

ME-MS61 method: 1g pulverised sample in four acid (perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric) "near total" digestion, then analysed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS.

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. BRL also carried out repeat assays on selected samples (i.e. 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 drillhole samples have been returned from ALS and are stored in cardboard box files in the Exploration core shed at the Henty mine.

5.5 Rock Chip and Grab Sampling

A total of 34 rock chip and grab samples were taken around the "Northern Adits" area of the Red Hills Prospect. A number of samples were over 1g/t gold, with best results of 33.3, 11.95, 4.27 and 2.47g/t gold from a massive sulphide vein close to the entrance of an old adit. Copper values from mineralised outcrops and grab samples were typically greater than 1%, with a highest value of 12.25%. Samples were analysed by ICP-AES and XRF methods.

ICP-AES Method: A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analysed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

XRF Method: A calcined or ignited sample (0.9 g) is added to 9.0g of Lithium Borate Flux (50 % - 50 % Li₂ B₄ O₇ – LiBO₂), mixed well and fused in an auto fluxer between 1050 - 1100°C. A flat molten glass disc is prepared from the resulting melt. This disc is then analysed by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry.

Assay results and geographical coordinates of these samples are given in Appendix 8.

6.0 RESULTS

The diamond drillhole (RHD30) completed by UML on EL 8-2009 Red Hills in April 2013 was designed to test for an offset of the LMH to the east above the previously defined mineralised zone. UML's 2011 drilling program found the LMH to be possibly faulted out in those holes up-dip of RH5, i.e. RHD25 and RHD26.

Drilling commenced in partially oxidised volcanoclastic conglomerate within the CVC. A sequence of CVC dacitic lavas and volcanic breccias, with intercalated volcanoclastic sandstone and breccia, was intersected stratigraphically beneath the conglomerate. The Lower Mineralised Horizon target was intersected from 122.0 – 130m and comprised fine siltstone, at first unaltered and then intensely albitised-silicified-sericitised with abundant chlorite and quartz veins. Patchy, minor to common pyrite and minor sphalerite and galena, was logged throughout the intersection. The highest gold intersection was 0.7m at 1.71g/t between 122.7-123.4m. The Lower Mineralised Horizon was faulted on the contact with the Red Hills Rhyolite at 130m. The hole was stopped at 274.4m depth in variably altered rhyolitic lava of the CVC containing patches of copper mineralisation up to 2.26%, with minor anomalous gold (less than 0.2g/t).

Assays from half NQ2 core samples representing the LMH were as follows:

Drillhole RHD30			Assay Data (Length Weighted)				
From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
122	130	8.0	0.15	5.56	645	1319	5065
LMH includes:							
122.7	123.4	0.7	1.71	15.15	575	3780	18600

*Interval is apparent (downhole) thickness.

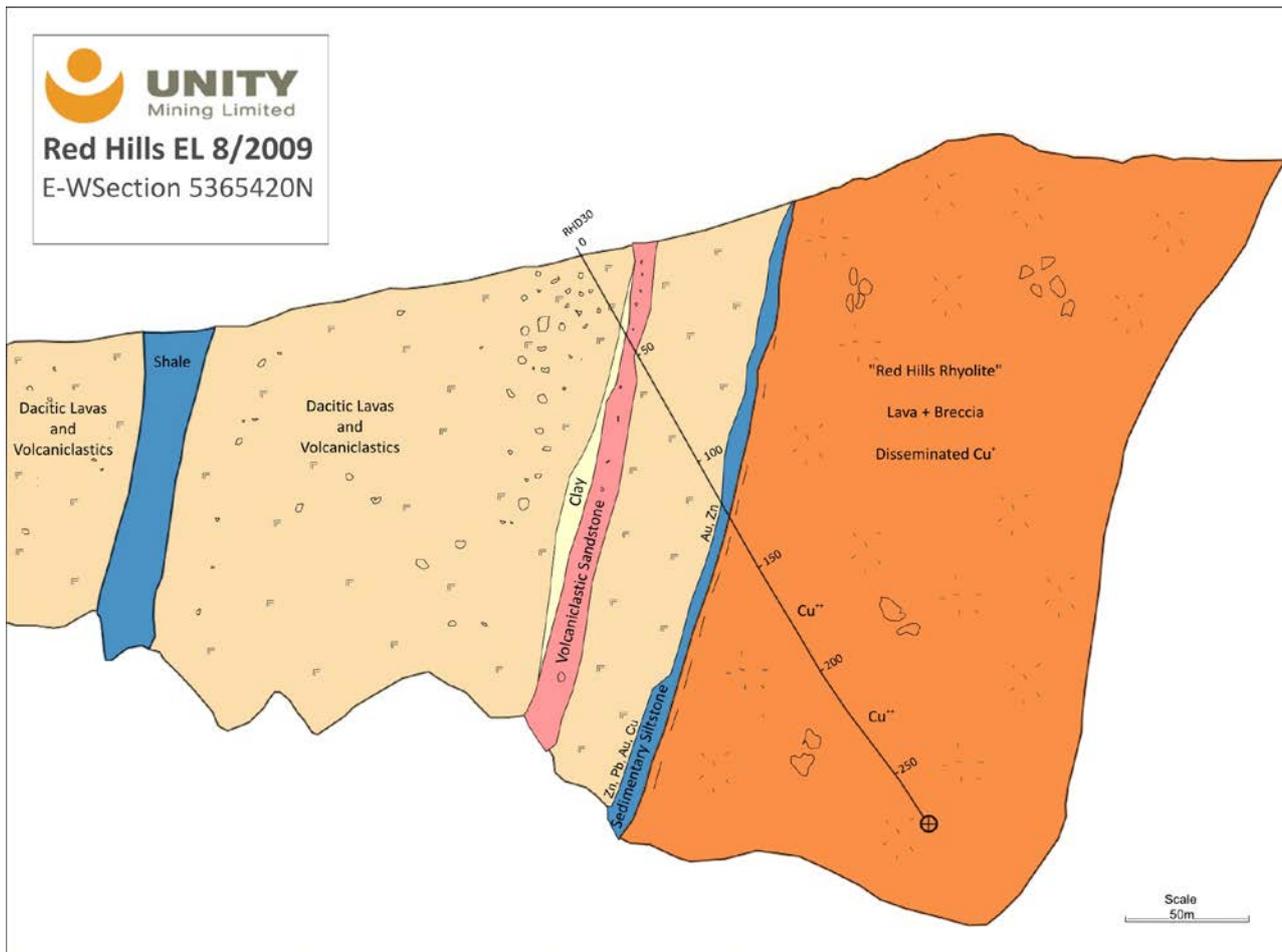


Figure 5: Idealised cross-section of RHD30. Northing of section is MGA94 Zone 55.

Peak gold assay in drillhole RHD30 was 1.71 g/t gold, over an apparent thickness of 0.7 m, from 122.7 – 133.4 m depth. This anomalous assay was from a zone of relatively unaltered

siltstone but from broken core. The LMH zone was strongly faulted with abundant broken core, but the contact with the “Red Hills Rhyolite” was, as expected, at 130m down hole.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Work during this reporting year included DHEM on four of the six holes drilled by Unity in 2011-2012, and a further drillhole (RHD30) to test for a postulated fault offset of the LMH. The DHEM did not identify any significant conductors to target for further drilling. RHD30 intersected the broken and faulted LMH at the up-dip projection calculated from previous drilling. This confirmed the faulted and broken nature of the LMH up-dip from RH5, but discounted an offset of the horizon to the east of the projected position. These results from both the DHEM and the drilling confirm the view that the mineralisation intersected in drillhole RH5 is a small pod of limited extent.

8.0 EXPENDITURE FOR 2012/13

Expenditure by UML on EL 8-2009 for the year ended 15 November 2013 was \$84882. Although DHEM results were reported in this year’s report, costs were recorded in the previous year as the survey took place in October 2012. The breakdown for this year is as follows:

Expenditure Item	\$
Drilling	63112
Personnel	12000
Rock chip assays	2000
Administration	7700
Total	84882

9.0 PLANNED WORK AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2013/14

Historically only two drillholes have tested the “Northern Adits” area of EL8/2009, both to the south and at a similar angle to the shear zone which hosts the dispersed pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite ± gold mineralisation. Unity intends to follow up the rock chip and grab sampling results from this year and drill at least one hole at a more north-south direction to test at moderate depth the extent and mineralisation of the shear zone.

Estimated expenditure on EL 8-2009 Red Hills in the 12 month report period, ending 15 November 2014, is \$85000 with an 80/20% split over drilling/personnel.

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APPENDIX 1 – RHD30 COLLAR

Hole ID	Max Depth	Grid ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Survey Method	Survey Date	Lease ID	Date Started	Date Completed
RHD30	274.7	MGA94_55	382556.71	5365475.1	861.952	DGPS	12/04/2013	EL 8/2009	7/04/2013	15/04/2013

APPENDIX 2 – RHD30 METADATA

Hole ID	Hole Type	Hole Diameter	From (m)	To (m)	Drilling Contractor	Rig	Date Started	Date Completed	Company	Hole Purpose
RHD30	Diamond	PQ	0	2.8	Edrill	ED0008	7/04/2013	7/04/2013	Unity	Exploration
RHD30	Diamond	HQ	2.8	59.8	Edrill	ED0008	8/04/2013	9/04/2013	Unity	Exploration
RHD30	Diamond	NQ	59.8	274.7	Edrill	ED0008	9/04/2013	15/04/2013	Unity	Exploration

APPENDIX 3 – RHD30 DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

Hole ID	Depth	DH Survey Method	Dip	Grid ID	Azimuth	Date Surveyed	DH Survey Company	DH Survey Instrument	Validated	Comments
RHD30	0	Collar Survey	53.8	MGA94 Zone 55	127.2	12/04/2013	Unity	DGPS	TRUE	
RHD30	30	SS Camera	53.0	MGA94 Zone 55	130.0	8/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	TRUE	
RHD30	60	SS Camera	52.4	MGA94 Zone 55	132.0	8/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	TRUE	
RHD30	90	SS Camera	52.2	MGA94 Zone 55	132.9	9/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	TRUE	
RHD30	120	SS Camera	51.3	MGA94 Zone 55	133.2	9/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	TRUE	
RHD30	150	SS Camera	51.1	MGA94 Zone 55	133.1	10/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	TRUE	
RHD30	180	SS Camera	50.6	MGA94 Zone 55	134.5	11/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	TRUE	
RHD30	210	SS Camera	50.2	MGA94 Zone 55	124.2	11/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	FALSE	Mag affected
RHD30	240	SS Camera	49.6	MGA94 Zone 55	113.6	12/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	FALSE	Mag affected
RHD30	270	SS Camera	48.8	MGA94 Zone 55	133.2	15/04/2013	Edrill	Ranger	TRUE	

APPENDIX 4 – RHD30 DOWNHOLE ASSAYS

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	As ppm	Core Size	Comments
RHD30	16312	120	121	0.005	0.47	268	87.1	278	2.95	0.67	9.7	NQ	
RHD30	16313	121	122	0.005	1.34	436	350	821	5.13	1.88	11.8	NQ	
RHD30	16314	122	122.7	0.2	10.15	400	2800	11200	10.6	22.7	166.5	NQ	
RHD30	16315	122.7	123.4	1.71	15.15	575	3780	18600	14.25	34.7	809	NQ	
RHD30	16316	123.4	124	0.03	6.02	621	1310	8990	11.6	9.92	49.6	NQ	
RHD30	16317	124	125	0.01	24.9	466	5680	7540	26.3	53.3	91.2	NQ	
RHD30	16318	125	126	0.005	1.28	428	671	4010	2.66	1.59	16.3	NQ	
RHD30	16319	126	127	0.005	0.77	343	162	4890	2.88	0.65	11.4	NQ	
RHD30	16320	127	128	0.005	0.53	117.5	113.5	1510	3.27	0.87	11.7	NQ	
RHD30	16321	128	129	0.005	0.63	67.8	115	1450	6	1.23	40.7	NQ	
RHD30	16322	129	130	0.01	1.34	554	379	1040	5.24	4.45	145	NQ	
RHD30	16323	130	131	0.08	2.42	3170	150	364	24.6	5.25	1385	NQ	
RHD30	16324	131	132	0.005	0.46	299	95.1	112	9.41	0.53	108.5	NQ	
RHD30	16325	132	133	0.005	0.6	595	291	161	2.41	0.39	5.6	NQ	
RHD30	16326	133	134	0.005	1.11	2020	805	147	1.28	0.89	38.4	NQ	
RHD30	16327	134	135	0.005	0.39	173.5	582	68	1.16	0.47	12.2	NQ	
RHD30	16328	135	136	0.005	0.11	174	29.2	64	1.05	0.17	5	NQ	
RHD30	16329	196	197	0.15	8.35	9170	24.5	189	6.5	6.63	5.4	NQ	
RHD30	16330	197	198	0.09	5.82	4470	31.9	170	4.56	3.93	3.9	NQ	
RHD30	16332	198	199	0.19	8.23	5480	40.8	320	17.5	8.21	6.9	NQ	
RHD30	16333	199	200	0.005	0.5	185	20	124	10.55	0.95	2.9	NQ	
RHD30	16334	200	201	0.005	0.25	85	28.6	141	0.51	0.32	1.1	NQ	
RHD30	16335	211	212	0.02	1.98	2800	19.5	207	22.3	1.72	9.5	NQ	
RHD30	16336	212	213	0.005	0.97	1450	7.1	295	9.73	0.31	1.8	NQ	
RHD30	16337	213	214	0.02	0.44	659	6.8	298	11.2	0.24	1.6	NQ	
RHD30	16338	214	215	0.04	2.9	4890	8.6	241	24.6	1.51	8.9	NQ	
RHD30	16339	215	216	0.11	6.29	10900	10.6	271	47.3	2.57	7.9	NQ	
RHD30	16340	216	217	0.03	1.41	2260	11	193	16.8	0.77	3.4	NQ	
RHD30	16341	217	218	0.23	8.08	16050	15	408	40.8	3.96	22.8	NQ	
RHD30	16342	218	219	0.06	2.11	3400	24.8	264	9.48	1.56	19.3	NQ	
RHD30	16343	219	220	0.005	0.94	1340	24.6	224	7.16	0.5	3	NQ	
RHD30	16344	220	221	0.01	1.46	1970	22.3	189	9.5	0.85	3.9	NQ	
RHD30	16345	221	222	0.005	0.87	1480	10.3	163	1.61	0.44	3.1	NQ	
RHD30	16346	222	223	0.005	1.29	2030	13.2	221	7.1	1.04	6.4	NQ	
RHD30	16347	223	224	0.005	0.43	447	8.9	179	2.59	0.38	4	NQ	
RHD30	16348	224	225	0.005	0.17	130.5	6.8	180	2.52	0.15	1.7	NQ	
RHD30	16349	231	232	0.005	0.16	190.5	10.6	158	2.98	0.42	1.9	NQ	
RHD30	16350	232	233	0.07	3.24	5320	33.1	243	24.4	10.35	6.6	NQ	
RHD30	16794	233	234	0.24	8.69	22600	83.1	526	23.7	5.77	10	NQ	
RHD30	16795	234	235	0.12	5.35	4960	1865	259	2.05	4.2	7.1	NQ	
RHD30	16796	235	236	0.005	0.16	109.5	11.1	142	0.84	0.29	1.1	NQ	
RHD30	16797	236	237	0.005	0.41	562	14.9	134	2.61	0.28	1.2	NQ	
RHD30	16798	237	238	0.005	0.59	615	39.7	137	5.73	0.51	1.4	NQ	
RHD30	16799	238	239	0.005	1.31	1100	25.2	174	10.25	2.28	7.5	NQ	
RHD30	16800	245	246	0.02	2.6	1850	9.7	249	12.7	1.6	5.2	NQ	
RHD30	16076	246	247	0.04	8.88	6520	18.9	257	14.35	3.38	15.6	NQ	
RHD30	16077	247	248	0.14	26.8	14950	150.5	249	3.24	19.9	26.2	NQ	
RHD30	16078	248	249	0.17	6.91	6210	15.4	177	5.09	2.94	32.2	NQ	
RHD30	16079	249	250	0.13	3.73	2680	22.2	211	5.39	3.81	8.5	NQ	
RHD30	16080	250	251	0.04	3.71	2920	9.2	193	5.76	2.43	6.9	NQ	
RHD30	16311	Blank	n/a	0.005	0.05	51.9	2.5	107	1.42	0.01	0.1	n/a	Feldspar Blank
RHD30	16331	Standard	n/a	1.01	0.64	167.5	55.5	55	1.34	9.64	57.9	n/a	SG56 (1.027ppm Au)
RHD30	16793	Standard	n/a	1.07	0.62	168.5	51.8	60	1.39	8.67	49.6	n/a	SG56 (1.027ppm Au)

Laboratory Duplicates

Sample ID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	As ppm
16317	n/a	24.2	447	5420	7200	26.4	53	102.5
16320	0.005	n/a						
16332	n/a	8.09	5330	39.3	294	17.1	8.14	5.9
16341	0.22	n/a	15350	n/a	530	n/a	n/a	n/a
16794	n/a	8.86	10000	84.1	534	21.5	5.93	10.6
16079	0.18	n/a						

APPENDIX 5 – RHD30 GRAPHIC DRILLHOLE LOG

APPENDIX 6 – RHD30 CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

**APPENDIX 7 – RHD24, RHD25, RHD27 AND RHD29 DOWNHOLE ELECTROMAGNETIC
SURVEY DATA**

APPENDIX 8 – ROCK CHIP AND GRAB SAMPLING ASSAYS

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting MGA94 Zone 55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	As ppm	Sn ppm	WO3 %	S %	Ba %	Fe %
AA1501	ROCK CHIP	382788	5366142	0.04	0.8	94	19	69	29	3	34	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.02	62.5
AA1502	ROCK CHIP	382780	5366145	0.01	<0.5	247	4	169	6	4	22	<0.01	0.02	2.4	0.09	19.65
AA1503	ROCK CHIP	382768	5366141	0.21	7.9	13300	31	157	6	<2	16	0.01	0.01	0.58	0.28	11.8
AA1504	ROCK CHIP	382782	5366138	0.01	<0.5	142	7	126	10	<2	12	<0.01	0.04	1.06	0.07	18.15
AA1505	ROCK CHIP	382767	5366142	<0.01	<0.5	74	7	165	1	<2	8	<0.01	0.01	0.11	0.14	8.92
AA1507	ROCK CHIP	382795	5366126	<0.01	1.6	76	848	68	73	3	18	<0.01	0.04	5.43	0.02	42.7
AA1508	ROCK CHIP	382795	5366130	<0.01	<0.5	116	71	41	19	5	21	<0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	61.3
AA1509	ROCK CHIP	382760	5366140	0.15	3.1	1270	43	198	25	4	44	<0.01	0.03	0.42	0.01	41
AA1510	ROCK CHIP	382790	5366133	<0.01	1	170	47	146	6	<2	21	<0.01	0.02	1.16	0.05	20.5
AA1511	ROCK CHIP	382830	5366030	<0.01	<0.5	120	242	252	4	2	17	<0.01	0.02	0.42	0.03	16.85
AA1512	ROCK CHIP	382798	5366130	0.02	0.7	279	21	107	2	<2	28	<0.01	0.02	0.14	0.05	23.2
AA1513	ROCK CHIP	382793	5366140	<0.01	<0.5	128	12	178	7	4	21	<0.01	0.01	1.28	0.06	18.95
AA1514	ROCK CHIP	382806	5366124	0.01	<0.5	236	379	263	6	<2	19	<0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	21.5
AA1515	ROCK CHIP	382781	5366143	<0.01	<0.5	165	17	133	16	<2	44	0.01	0.02	1.57	0.16	11.8
AA1517	ROCK CHIP	382795	5366130	<0.01	<0.5	85	8	216	3	<2	7	<0.01	0.02	0.5	0.03	13.4
AA1518	ROCK CHIP	382780	5366145	0.03	0.8	551	11	147	57	4	13	<0.01	0.02	6.01	0.04	21.4
AA1519	GRAB	382606	5366069	1.15	21.5	107000	66	263	12	23	178	0.01	0.04	27.4	0.02	34.8
AA1520	ROCK CHIP	382606	5366069	0.01	0.8	1675	8	184	1	<2	9	<0.01	0.01	0.38	<0.01	9.39
AA1522	ROCK CHIP	382626	5366041	2.47	24.3	2940	881	134	5	20	857	0.01	0.04	1.82	0.12	32.7
AA1523	ROCK CHIP	382626	5366041	4.27	49	7220	904	104	16	42	782	<0.01	0.04	4.02	0.13	32.6
AA1524	ROCK CHIP	382626	5366041	33.3	96.1	41700	2260	63	6	73	1500	<0.01	0.03	26.9	0.08	30.6
AA1525	ROCK CHIP	382626	5366041	11.95	110	32000	2150	77	9	50	1050	<0.01	0.03	22.3	0.13	28
AA1526	GRAB	382606	5366069	2.05	19	106000	67	224	19	28	184	<0.01	0.14	29.1	<0.01	33.4
AA1527	ROCK CHIP	382652	5366100	0.21	4.9	3740	32	204	3	10	17	<0.01	0.02	0.5	0.15	14.2
AA1528	ROCK CHIP	382661	5366096	0.1	2.4	5740	9	107	6	2	17	0.01	0.03	1	0.16	18.9
AA1530	ROCK CHIP	382653	5366075	<0.01	<0.5	378	12	127	1	4	6	<0.01	0.01	0.06	0.16	6.79
AA1531	ROCK CHIP	382693	5366114	0.1	3	1465	31	160	100	6	38	<0.01	0.01	0.98	0.18	10.85
AA1532	GRAB	382606	5366069	0.86	16.3	52700	123	146	3	43	269	0.01	0.04	34.3	0.01	35.9
AA1533	GRAB	382606	5366069	1.74	53.9	54600	351	210	30	52	297	<0.01	0.03	13.15	0.03	29.4
AA1534	GRAB	382606	5366069	0.59	13.4	69500	314	283	1	26	501	0.01	0.04	28.5	<0.01	39
AA1535	GRAB	382606	5366069	0.58	9.7	35900	85	157	6	10	99	0.01	0.08	12.9	0.04	41.9
AA1536	GRAB	382606	5366069	0.45	9.1	48100	51	235	8	6	89	0.01	0.06	12.35	0.01	33.2
AA1537	GRAB	382606	5366069	1.63	16.7	96500	74	289	1	21	835	<0.01	0.04	32.6	<0.01	33
AA1538	GRAB	382606	5366069	1.04	17	122500	21	301	158	12	28	0.01	0.76	19.4	0.01	29.8
AA1506		Blank	n/a	<0.01	<0.5	85	6	112	1	2	<5	<0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	8.63
AA1516		Standard	n/a	0.93	0.6	188	59	56	1	10	53	<0.01	0.01	2.81	0.02	5.77
AA1521		Standard	n/a	0.98	0.5	196	51	68	1	12	53	0.01	0.01	2.81	0.01	5.69
AA1529		Blank	n/a	<0.01	<0.5	71	<2	118	<1	<2	7	<0.01	0.02	0.07	0.01	8.77