18 November 2015 **ASX Release**

Unity Mining Limited
ABN 61 005 674 073

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: UML

Issued capital:
1,143M Ordinary Shares
2.34M Unlisted Perf. Rights
43.2M Unlisted Options

Substantial Shareholders:
Diversified Minerals Pty Ltd
159.1M (13.69%)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Clive Jones

Acting Managing Director:
Frank Terranova

Non-Executive Directors:
Ronnie Beevor
Gary Davison

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Encouraging results continue from Henty exploration program

Unity Mining Limited ("Unity" or "the Company") is pleased to provide further results from exploration drilling currently being undertaken at the Henty Gold Mine, under a Farm-In Agreement with the PYBAR Group.

The exploration program continues at full pace with 3 drilling rigs currently employed in first-pass testing of a number of key target areas, the locations of which are outlined in Figure 1 below.

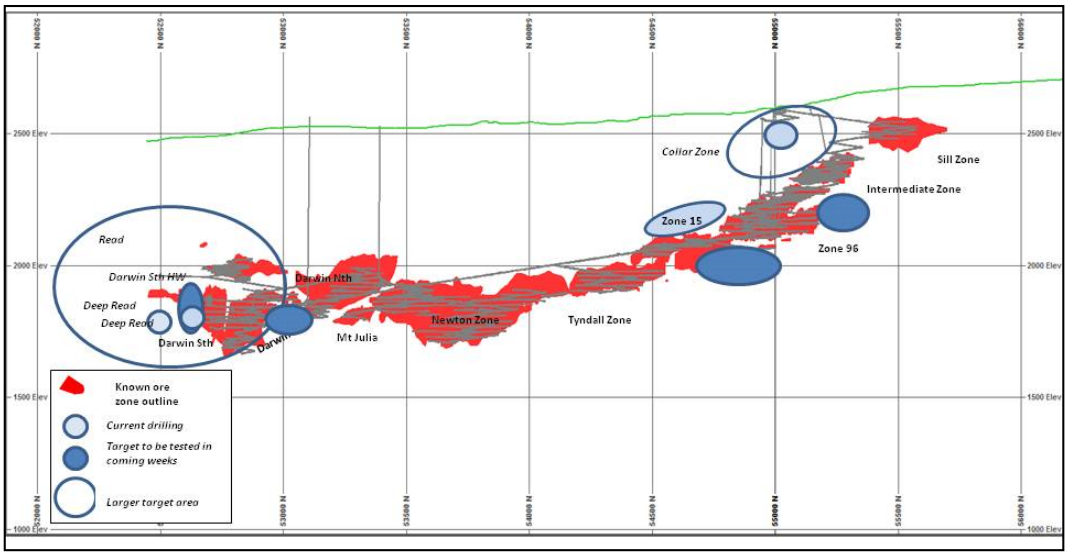

Figure 1. Long section of Henty Gold Mine looking west, showing the location of targets currently being drilled and planned in the near future.

Recent results from the **Collar Zone** have confirmed a significant zone of narrow, high-grade mineralisation up-dip of the main Henty Gold Mine and in very close proximity to the surface decline.

Recent highlights from the drilling program include:

Z20084	147.8-148.9 m	**1.1 m at 28.1 g/t gold**	
Z20082	192.3-193.8 m	**1.5 m at 8.5 g/t gold**	includes 192.3- 193 m; 0.7 m at 13.7 g/t gold
Z20078	212.85-213.4 m	**0.55m at 13.6 g/t gold**	
	225.1-229.6 m	**4.5m at 4.1 g/t gold**	
Z20079	243.95-244.55 m	**0.6 m at 7 g/t gold**	

All intervals quoted are measured down hole.

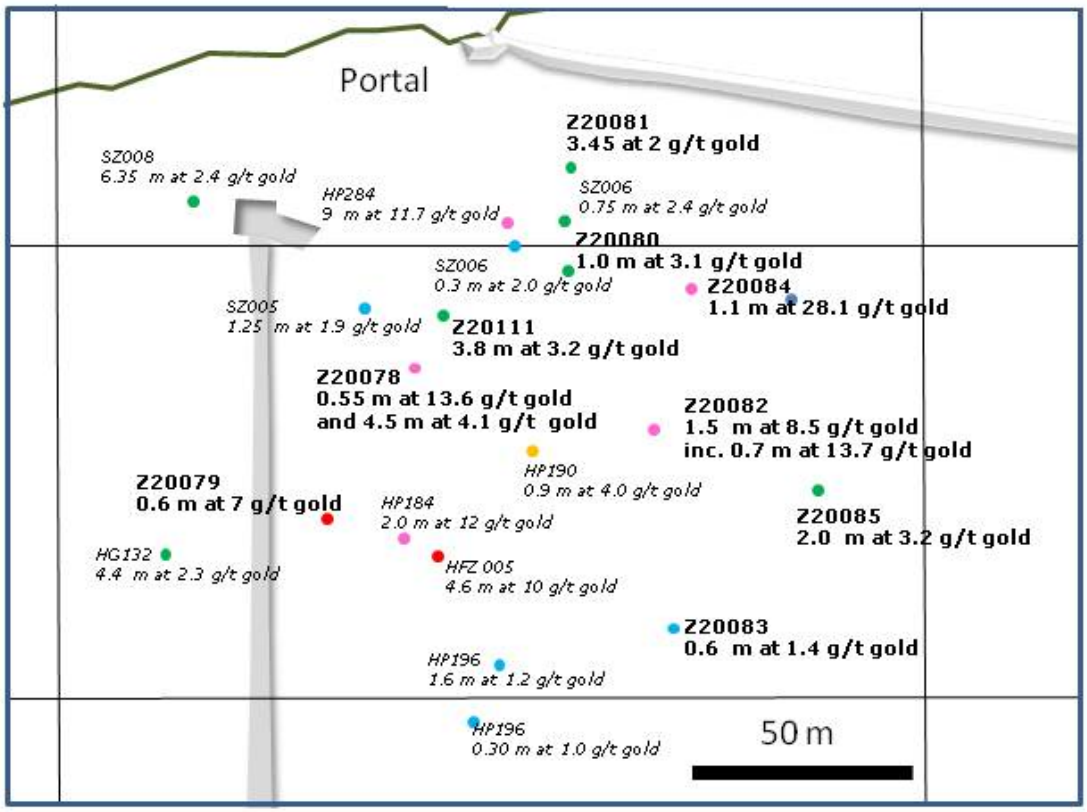

Figure 2. Long section of the Collar Zone looking west, showing all drill hole intercepts with down hole thicknesses and gold grades. Recent drill holes are highlighted in bold, historic holes are in italics.

As well as outlining a significant zone of mineralisation, preliminary interpretation in this area is beginning to indicate that the mineralisation in the Collar Zone may be of a different style and mineralogy to other parts of the Henty deposit. There are indications of a higher coarse gold component and a stronger association with silver and base metals. Detailed geological logging of drill holes in the area is indicating that the main mineralised structure is not truncated by the Henty Fault, as previously assumed, but instead runs parallel to it.

In addition to the intersections in the Collar Zone, results have been returned from holes targeting the top of the **Darwin South Resource** and the **Deep Read**. The results (listed below) indicate the presence of previously unknown high grade mineralisation in the Hanging Wall of the **Darwin South** ore body. Results are still coming from the **Deep Read** zone.

Z20109	0.10-2.00m	**1.90m at 8.7 g/t gold**	Includes 16.0-17.0m; 1.0m at 42 g/t gold. This hole also returned 2.2m at 2.1 g/t gold from 224 - 226.2m in the Deep Read Zone.
	15.0-17.0m	**2.0m at 22.9 g/t gold**	
Z20106	12.8-15.6m	**2.8 m at 36.5 g/t gold**	Includes 14.15-14.9 m; 0.75 m at 98.4 g/t gold
Z20107	12.55-16.7m	**4.15m at 6.55 g/t gold**	Includes 12.55-13.0m; 0.45m at 21.9 g/t gold and 15.8-16.7m; 0.9m at 17.6 g/t gold. This hole also returned 187-187.8; 0.8m at 4.7 g/t gold from the Deep Read Zone.
Z20105	13.25 15.2m	**1.95m at 33.5 g/t gold**	Includes 14.25-15.2m; 0.95m at 61.5 g/t gold.

These early results are promising, with further drilling planned to test the extensions of **Darwin South** in the coming weeks, especially in the Hanging wall lenses.

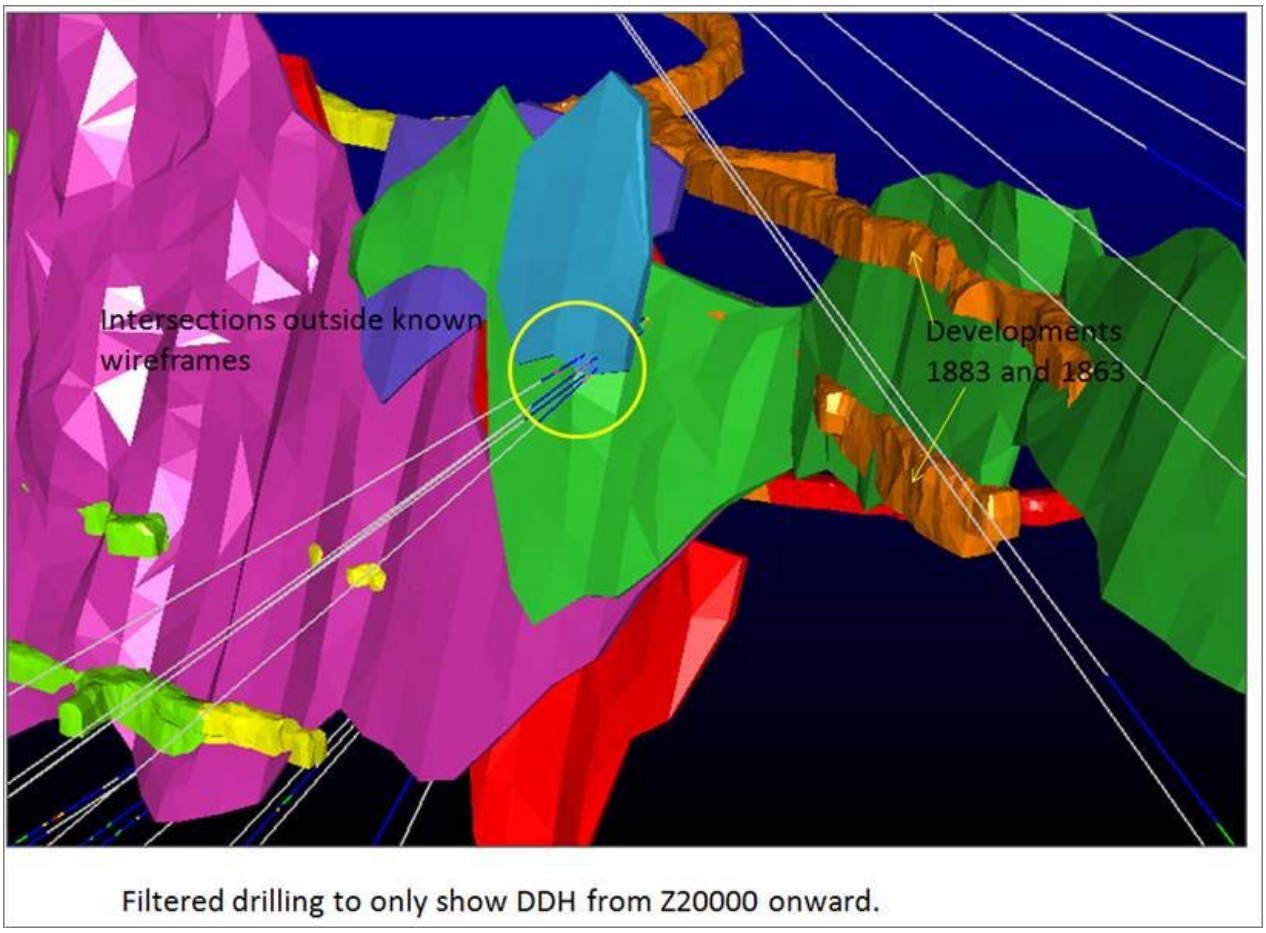

Figure 3. View from the Hanging wall (western) side of the Darwin South Zone. The solid shapes represent known Resources. The new drill hole intercepts are highlighted by the yellow circle. These are outside any known Resource.

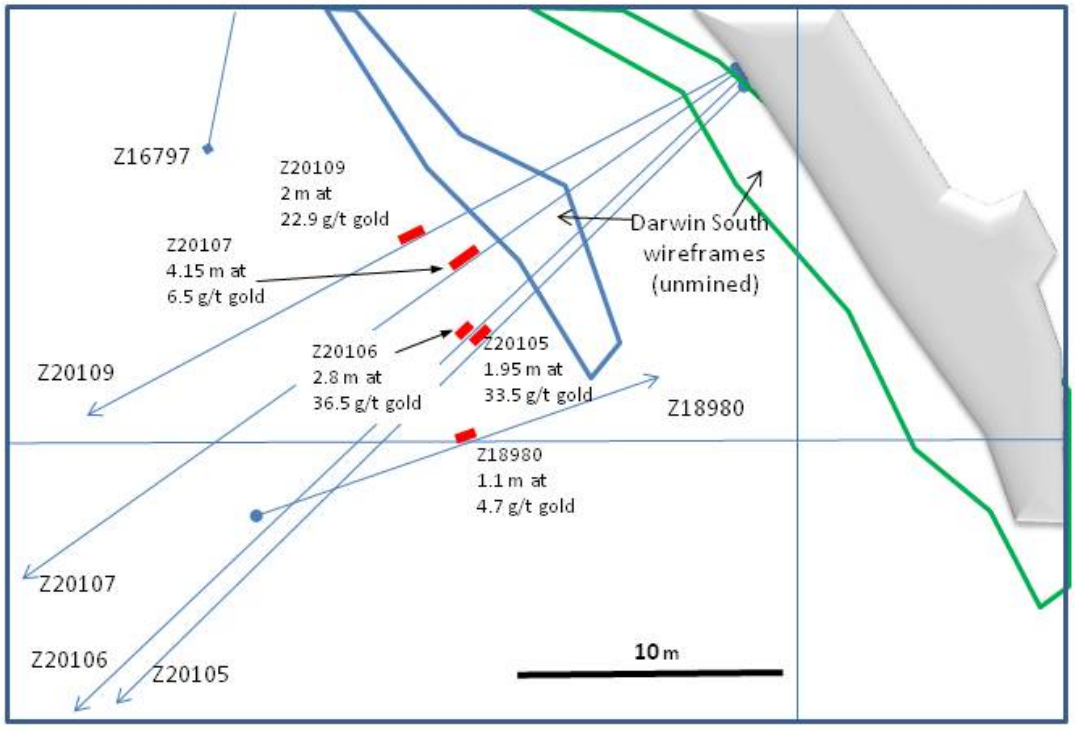

Figure 4. Plan view of the Darwin South drill holes results showing the location of recent intercepts with respect to the known Resource. The blue and green outlines define unmined Hanging wall lenses. Data is projected onto the plan from 10 m above and 10 m below.

Since the third underground rig began work at Henty during October 2015, results have started to come through from the **Up-dip Zone 15** target. The first hole, Z20112 suffered a mis-latch and core was lost from the mineralised zone but the second hole, Z20113, reported the following encouraging results:

- Hole Z20113 93.0-93.7 m; **0.7 m at 33.2 g/t gold** and 100.7-102.2 m: **1.5 m at 5.46 g/t gold.**

All intervals quoted in this release are down hole. Three tables with 3D co-ordinates for all drill hole intersections, recent and relevant historical, quoted or shown on plans and sections are included below.

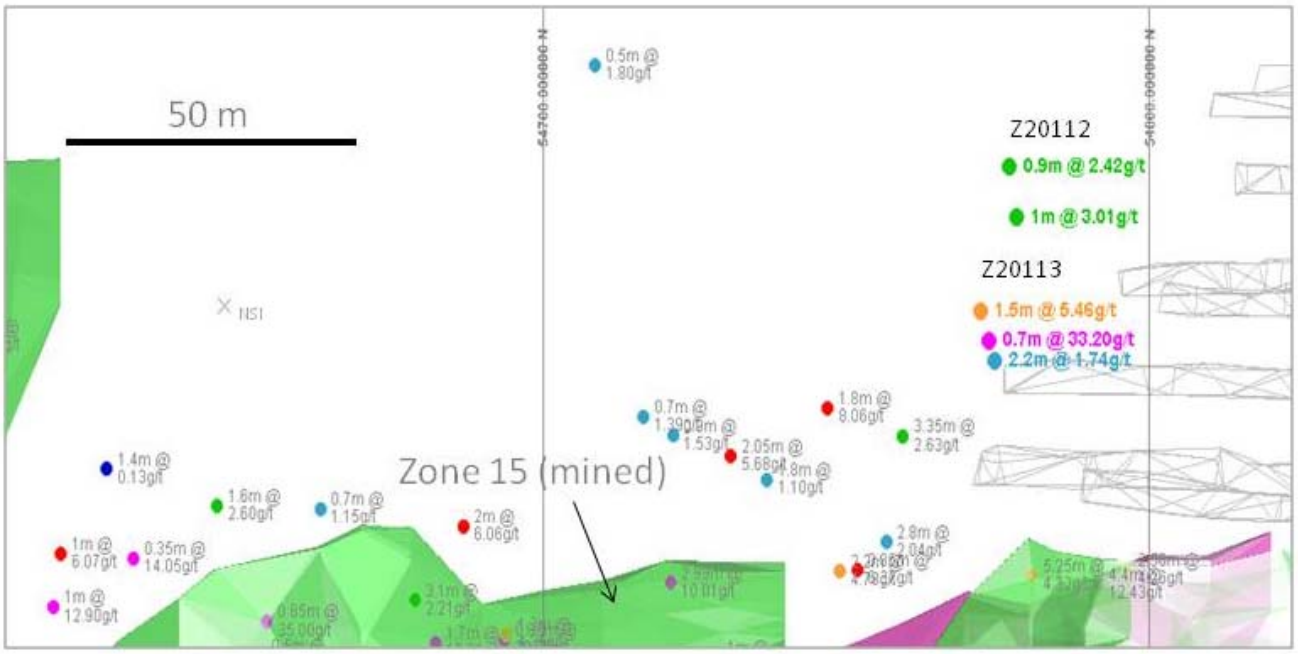

Figure 5. A long section, looking west, showing Zone 15 up-dip drilling with down hole thicknesses and gold assay values. Recent holes are Z20112 and Z20113, the others are historic. 3D co-ordinates, Hole ID and assays for all these holes are listed in the tables below.

COLLAR ZONE

Program	Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	m_From	m_To	Length	Au g/t	Ore Zone
Historic	HFZ05	19800.2	54989.7	2480.5	125.00	129.50	**4.50**	**9.97**	Collar Zone
		Including	**1.5m at 10g/t**		125.00	126.50			
			1.5m at 19g/t		128.00	129.50			
Historic	HG132	19810.1	54926.4	2480.5	128.80	132.20	**3.40**	**2.30**	Collar Zone
		Including	**0.5m at 6.14g/t**		128.80	129.30			
Historic	HP184	19808.6	54980.0	2484.5	181.20	183.20	**2.00**	**12.04**	Collar Zone
		Including	**1m at 17.82g/t**		182.20	183.20			
Historic	HP190	19807.9	55010.5	2503.2	160.60	161.50	**0.90**	**4.82**	Collar Zone
Historic	HP196	19793.2	55004.2	2457.2	199.60	201.20	**1.60**	**1.21**	Collar Zone
Historic	HP196	19773.2	54997.4	2443.5	225.40	225.70	**0.30**	**1.02**	Collar Zone
Historic	HP284	19853.7	55005.4	2554.3	33.00	42.00	**9.00**	**11.65**	Collar Zone
			2m at 8.25g/t		33.00	35.00			
		Including	**1m at 27.2g/t**		39.00	40.00			
			1m at 53.1g/t		41.00	42.00			
Historic	SZ005	19855.0	54971.9	2535.5	128.00	129.25	**1.25**	**1.89**	Collar Zone
Historic	SZ006	19854.7	55017.6	2554.6	96.25	97.00	**0.75**	**2.41**	Collar Zone
Historic	SZ006	19835.5	55007.9	2548.0	118.91	119.23	**0.32**	**2.08**	Collar Zone
Historic	SZ008	19865.8	54932.4	2558.6	143.60	149.95	**6.35**	**2.40**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20076	19840.1	54970.9	2557.3	145.90	147.55	**1.65**	**2.65**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20076	19862.6	54981.7	2560.9	121.00	122.40	**1.40**	**4.61**	Collar Zone
		Including	**0.65m at 5.61g/t**		121.00	121.65			
DDP241	Z20078	19805.6	54946.8	2483.4	212.85	213.40	**0.55**	**13.65**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20078	19794.2	54940.9	2477.6	225.10	229.60	**4.50**	**4.10**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20079	19799.4	54969.5	2469.5	216.50	217.50	**1.00**	**3.16**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20079	19796.1	54968.2	2467.8	220.50	220.80	**0.30**	**4.95**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20079	19776.7	54960.8	2456.9	243.95	244.55	**0.60**	**7.05**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20080	19849.1	55019.9	2545.2	127.00	128.00	**1.00**	**3.10**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20081	19846.1	55035.7	2563.9	122.55	126.00	**3.45**	**1.99**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20082	19796.7	55041.6	2497.7	192.30	193.80	**1.50**	**8.49**	Collar Zone
		Including	**0.7m at 13.7g/t**		192.30	193.00			
DDP241	Z20083	19758.6	55034.3	2448.3	250.95	251.55	**0.60**	**1.37**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20084	19828.6	55049.8	2540.5	147.80	148.90	**1.10**	**28.10**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20084	19809.5	55051.6	2534.6	167.90	169.00	**1.10**	**2.25**	Collar Zone
DDP241	Z20085	19794.9	55067.8	2497.1	197.00	199.00	**2.00**	**3.25**	Collar Zone

Table 1. 3D co-ordinates for all Collar Zone holes illustrated in this document. Down hole intervals are quoted and co-ordinates are Henty Mine Grid. Holes from older drilling campaigns are denoted "historic''.

DARWIN SOUTH

Program	Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	m_From	m_To	Length	Au g/t	Ore Zone
Historic	Z18980	20186.7	52600.0	1862.8	121.90	123.00	**1.10**	**4.69**	Darwin South
DDP229	Z20105	20187.4	52603.7	1862.0	13.25	15.20	**1.95**	**33.48**	Darwin South
		Includes	**0.95m at 61.5g/t**		14.25	15.20			
DDP229	Z20106	20187.0	52603.9	1863.2	12.80	15.60	**2.80**	**36.46**	Darwin South
			0.75m at 19.7g/t		12.80	13.55			
		Includes	**0.75m at 98.4g/t**		14.15	14.90			
			0.6m at 21.4g/t		15.00	15.60			
DDP229	Z20107	20185.2	52605.2	1863.1	12.55	16.70	**4.15**	**6.55**	Darwin South
		Includes	**0.45m at 21.9g/t**		12.55	13.00			
			0.9m at 17.55g/t		15.80	16.70			
DDP229	Z20109	20184.4	52606.9	1859.8	15.00	17.00	**2.00**	**22.86**	Darwin South
		Includes	**1m at 42.0g/t**		16.00	17.00			

Table 2. 3D co-ordinates for all Darwin South holes illustrated in this document. Down hole intervals are quoted and co-ordinates are Henty Mine Grid. Holes from older drilling campaigns are denoted "historic''.

ZONE 15

Program	Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	m_From	m_To	Length	Au g/t	Ore Zone
Historic	HP057	19691.0	54686.9	2123.6	653.00	655.00	**2.00**	**6.06**	Zone 15
		Including	**1m at 11.88g/t**		654.00	655.00			
Historic	Z15004	19704.7	54751.8	2117.7	83.14	84.00	**0.86**	**6.37**	Zone 15
Historic	Z15004	19693.4	54756.7	2121.5	95.00	97.80	**2.80**	**2.04**	Zone 15
		Including	**0.8m at 3.18g/t**		97.00	97.80			
Historic	Z16793	19697.6	54663.4	2126.0	50.30	51.00	**0.70**	**1.15**	Zone 15
Historic	Z16795	19698.6	54646.3	2126.4	57.10	58.70	**1.60**	**2.60**	Zone 15
Historic	Z16826	19707.8	54708.6	2186.8	144.50	145.00	**0.50**	**1.80**	Zone 15
Historic	Z16999	19721.8	54628.1	2131.5	82.50	83.90	**1.40**	**1.13**	Zone 15
Historic	Z18504	19704.6	54720.6	2136.1	106.60	107.50	**0.90**	**1.50**	Zone 15
Historic	Z18504	19698.4	54715.4	2139.6	114.80	115.50	**0.70**	**1.40**	Zone 15
Historic	Z18506	19704.7	54730.1	2130.0	98.80	100.60	**1.80**	**1.10**	Zone 15
Historic	Z18506	19695.2	54722.8	2133.3	111.15	113.20	**2.05**	**5.70**	Zone 15
		Including	**1.05m at 7.05g/t**		111.15	112.20			
Historic	Z18510	19692.8	54743.4	2139.8	103.50	105.30	**1.80**	**8.10**	Zone 15
		Including	**0.3m at 21.4g/t**		105.00	105.30			
Historic	Z18513	19687.8	54747.2	2117.5	100.00	102.20	**2.20**	**4.80**	Zone 15
Historic	Z18515	19688.6	54761.2	2136.0	98.45	101.80	**3.35**	**2.60**	Zone 15
		Including	**1m at 6.49g/t**		99.00	100.00			
Historic	Z18682	19715.8	54633.8	2119.2	80.35	80.70	**0.35**	**14.05**	Zone 15
Historic	Z18683	19699.2	54619.3	2112.6	96.00	97.00	**1.00**	**12.90**	Zone 15
Historic	Z18684	19719.1	54620.5	2119.9	81.00	82.00	**1.00**	**6.07**	Zone 15
DDP244	Z20112	19700.8	54778.1	2166.0	100.00	101.00	**1.00**	**3.01**	Zone 15
DDP244	Z20112	19691.8	54776.9	2172.9	111.40	112.30	**0.90**	**2.42**	Zone 15
DDP244	Z20113	19703.5	54774.5	2146.3	86.80	89.00	**2.20**	**1.74**	Zone 15
DDP244	Z20113	19698.8	54773.6	2149.0	93.00	93.70	**0.70**	**33.20**	Zone 15
DDP244	Z20113	19691.6	54772.1	2153.1	100.70	102.20	**1.50**	**5.46**	Zone 15

Table 3. 3D co-ordinates for all Zone 15 up-dip holes illustrated in this document. Down hole intervals are quoted and co-ordinates are Henty Mine Grid. Holes from older drilling campaigns are denoted "historic''.

Competent Person's Statement

The Company estimates its Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition ("JORC Code"), which governs such disclosures by companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. 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 Rob McLean in relation to Ore Reserves at Henty and Dargues, Raul Hollinger in relation to Mineral Resources at Henty and Angela Lorrigan in relation to Exploration Results. McLean, Hollinger and Lorrigan are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

McLean and Lorrigan are or were at the time of preparing the reports full time employees and Hollinger a part-time employee of the Company and each has more than five years' experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. McLean, Hollinger, 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.

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.*	All UML samples consist of sawn half core, except for samples from 192.3-193.0m in Z20082, which are quarter core. LTK60 or NQ2 size core is used. Nominal sample length is 1m, with a maximum of 1.2 m and a minimum ore is sampled to of 0.2m. The core is sampled on geological boundaries. The core size of historic samples is not always known but is usually NQ half core.
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). Surface diamond rigs for historic holes in the Collar Zone.
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 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 hole data is loaded into the Database via the Datashed "front end". Site specific rock codes for rock types are used.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in entirety. Drill logs are exported from into Datashed (Geological Database) and validated as part of the export process.
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 is sampled for assay, including at least 5 metres either side. Core is cut in half utilising the Almonte automatic core saw.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 specified by geologists as part of the logging process, to ensure that samples are representative.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Samples are taken to geological boundaries to ensure that the sample size is appropriate for the mineralisation.
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 UML 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. Assay techniques for historic samples are fire assay but the laboratory is unknown. Samples from Z20082 were screen fire assays by the Au-SCR22AA ALS method.
	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 a review of each Diamond Drill Proposal (programs of up to 20 holes) is completed and this includes review of significant intersections.
	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 and the fact that all the drilling is underground diamond drilling and it can be a difficult exercise to "land" two holes on the same spot. Therefore it is not a standard practice at Henty. Mining reconciliation process have, for the last 5 years, served to validate the drill hole intersections.
	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. Regular database audits are undertaken.
	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. Holes drilled between May 2013 and June 2015 were surveyed with a Reflex Gyro. In the most recent program a Deviflex instrument was used. The Gyro and the Deviflex have allowed more precise drill hole path predictions due to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 intersected by mine workings, the positions are surveyed to determine the accuracy of drill hole predictions. If these drill holes are shown 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.*	Exploration results mostly occur within 100 m of the deposit margins and usually within 50m of the nearest drill hole.
	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.
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, however Diversified Minerals Pty Ltd is funding the current drilling (commenced in June 2015) as part of a staged Farm-In agreement, in which it can earn up to 50% of the Henty asset. Mineral Resources Tasmania receives 1.9% of Nett sales plus a profit component. Franco-Nevada receives 1% on all gold ounces produced.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to	The tenements are in good standing.

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	operate in the area.	
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** 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

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		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* 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.*	3D co-ordinates have been included for every intersection used or illustrated. This information enables all intersections to be plotted in 3D space as well as on plans and sections. As the drilling has taken place within an underground mine, with numerous historic drill holes, supplying the data this way enables rapid and accurate determination of the location of drilling intercepts and reduces the volume of data to be appended.
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.

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	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 steeply west-dipping. The stratigraphy is overturned. Drill holes are predominantly drilled from the mining footwall (eastern side) 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 holes drilled in this program 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.
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.