Unicorn Mineral Resources Limited

Annual Report 2015

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Directors and Other Information

Directors	John O'Connor Richard O'Shea Paul Smithwick Dave Blaney Paddy Doherty Greg McCambridge
Company Secretary	John O'Connor
Company Number	482509
Registered Office and Business Address	36 Dame Street Dublin 2
Auditors	MFOR Audit Services Limited t/a Brophy Gillespie St. Gall's House St. Gall Gardens South Milltown Dublin 14
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Parliament Street Kilkenny Co. Kilkenny
Solicitors	Mary Molloy Solicitors 2 Rose Inn Street Kilkenny

Chairman's Statement

Unicorn Mineral Resources, the Irish mineral exploration company, continued to carry out an active exploration programme in 2015 despite the background of poor commodity prices. Unicorn followed up on its exploration and drilling programme of the previous year with further drilling on our Gort and Kinnity licence areas and on review of the results to date Unicorn plans to return to the Gort licence area in the springtime to carry out further exploration and follow up drilling.

Unicorn was awarded 15 new licence areas in the Waterford region last year, which Unicorn regards as a high class land package that is prospective for Gold and Silver as well as Base metals. It is Unicorn's intention to carry out extensive exploration on the Waterford licence area this year including a proposed Aerial Geophysical survey subject to putting necessary funds in place.

I would like to welcome Paddy Doherty and Gregory McCambridge to the Board of Directors of Unicorn. Both have wide personal experience in Industry and Investing and will add invaluable assistance to Unicorn as we build the company into one of the major Mining and Exploration companies in Ireland going forward.

Unicorn has the in-house experience and expertise to run exploration programmes and aggressively explore sole venture licences. Unicorn is dedicated to creating shareholder value and will assess all exploration and / or development opportunities going forward including potential joint venture partners.

Paul Smithwick.

Chairman

Chief Executive's Statement

During the last year Unicorn has had some very mixed results from an active exploration programme that has included drilling on two of Unicorn's licence areas, Gort and Kinnity.

While follow up drilling in Kinnity has been disappointing following Unicorn's successful intersection of 11 metres of lead and zinc sulphides the previous year, Unicorn's drilling on its Gort licence in the Knocktoby area has been more encouraging. While the drilling failed to intersect the "Base of Reef" target zone, the morphology of the Waulsortian Reef and traces of Pyrite (Iron Sulphide) hosted by a Fault zone make us continue to believe that this area has high potential for Mineralisation. Unicorn will review our interpretation of the Kinnity licence area in light of the recent results. Unicorn intends to carry out a "Gravity Geophysical Survey" in the spring time on a 2km x 3km area on the Knocktoby Target Zone of our Gort licence block. This survey will cover the region where 4 drill holes have intersected prospective stratigraphy, faulting, alteration and weakly disseminated pyrite and will facilitate refining the target area for our next drill hole.

Last year Unicorn was awarded fifteen new highly prospective exploration licences for Gold, Silver and Base metals in the Waterford area which are set out in detail in our Review of Operations outlined below. Unicorn are delighted that in partnership with the Geological Survey of Ireland, an Airborne Geophysical Survey will be carried out on these licences this year under the Government "Tellus" programme. (www.tellus.ie).

I would like to echo our Chairman's welcome to Paddy and Greg whom I look forward to working with over the coming years as we all work together to make Unicorn the success that I envisage it to be in the future.

With the price of Commodities hopefully having bottomed and starting to turn upwards and with Zinc shortages predicted in the foreseeable future, Unicorn is looking forward to what we hope will be a successful exploration programme over the coming year and anticipates it will be in an advantageous position with respect to its licence holding.

Unicorn anticipates that when the Commodity cycle improves prospecting licences in Ireland, one of the world's leading Zinc Orefields will be in demand and will bring huge rewards to our shareholders to whom we are trying to bring shareholder value at all times.

Richard O'Shea

Chief Executive

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

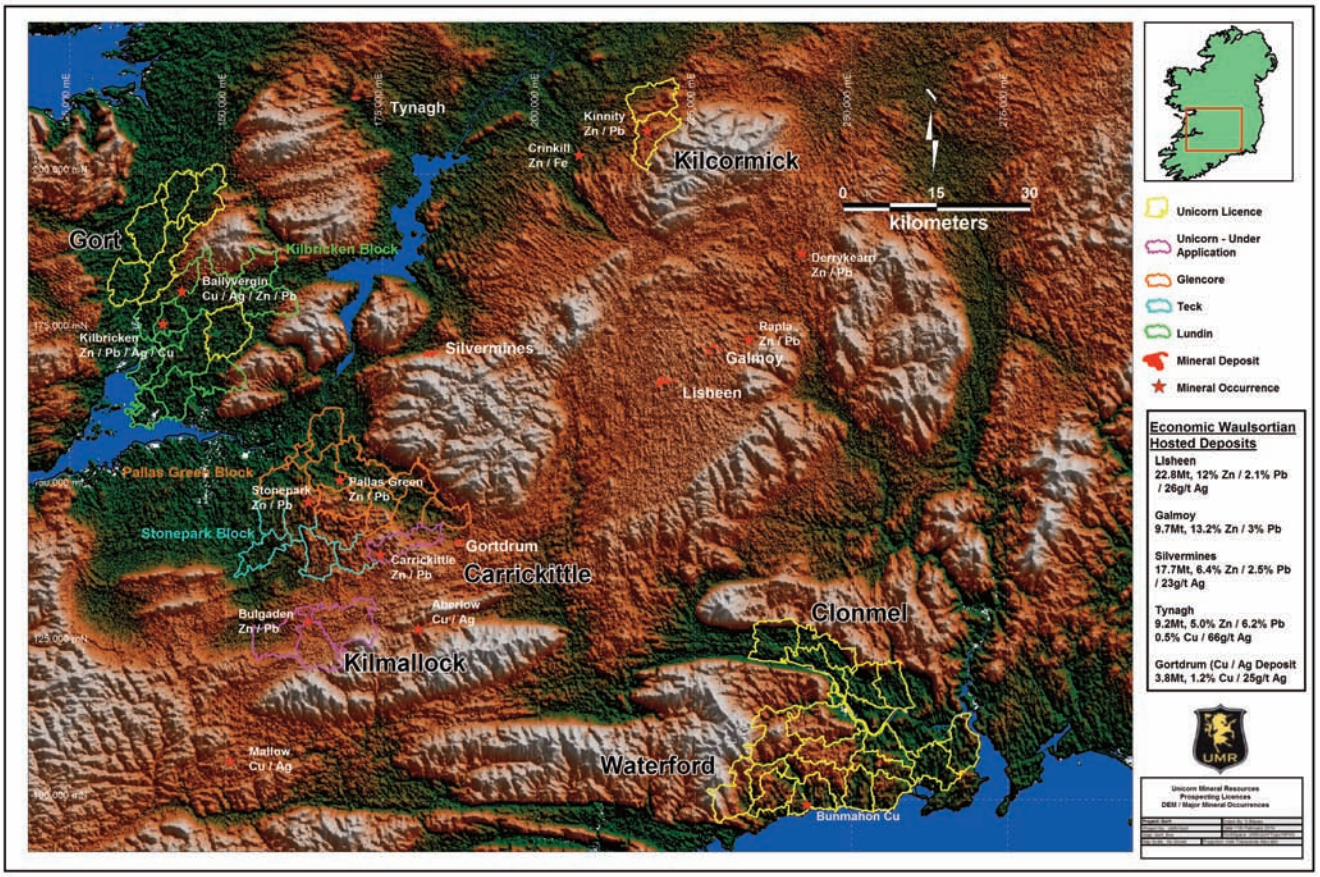

Figure 1: Map showing the relative location of Unicorn's licence areas

Exploration for the 2015 season has been focused on the "Irish Midlands Orefield" where Unicorn has four licence blocks: **Clonmel, Gort, Kilcormick** and **Waterford**. Two licence blocks in the extremely prospective Limerick Region, **Kilmallock** and **Carrickittle** are under application and Unicorn expect to be awarded this ground in the near future (Figure 1).

Unicorn Mineral Resources Ltd. (UMR) has been actively exploring throughout 2015 on three of its blocks of exploration ground in the highly prospective Irish Midlands Orefield. The work has been designed to delineate and define quality exploration targets for subsequent drill testing. Fieldwork has included Gravity Surveying on the Gort licence block, supported by geological mapping and prospecting. Diamond drilling has been carried out on the Gort and Kilcormick licence blocks with encouraging results. Unicorn has been actively engaged with the Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) with particular emphasis on the extension of the Tellus Airborne Geophysical Survey. Unicorn are working collaboratively with the GSI and are providing some funding in order to schedule the Airborne Geophysical Survey across the Waterford Block in the Spring of 2016. The electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric data acquired by this survey will allow for refinement and fast tracking of the exploration programme allowing for more effective targeting.

In addition to the ongoing exploration work UMR has conducted an active target generation programme that has identified two blocks of ground (Kilmallock and Carrickittle) in the Limerick region which are considered to have significant potential for economic massive sulphide mineralisation. Historic exploration has identified high grade lead zinc mineralisation on both licence blocks and Unicorn feels that the experience their geological team has in the Limerick Region (i.e. discovery of the 44Mt Pallas Green deposit) means that UMR are well placed to refine and develop the geological models for these areas increasing the potential for an economic discovery.

History / Exploration Strategy

UMR's increasing and varied portfolio of licences, located in a range of geological terrains, gives it an array of target types. UMR was initially created to take advantage of the availability of ground in the highly prospective, world class Irish Midlands Zn / Pb Orefield. The Lower Carboniferous aged rocks of the Irish Midlands host a range of highly significant economic Zn / Pb deposits that have been mined since the early 1960's. It is recognised that there is more zinc per square kilometre in the Irish Midlands than anywhere else in the world (ref. EMD 2002). Given the well endowed nature of the region, UMR's strategy was to acquire licences in areas where new ideas / models could be applied to ground that was relatively poorly explored.

Target Models

The main target for UMR on its Irish Midlands licence blocks is a Waulsortian Reef hosted, massive sulphide Zn/Pb deposit, analogous to Lisheen or Silvermines (Figure 2).

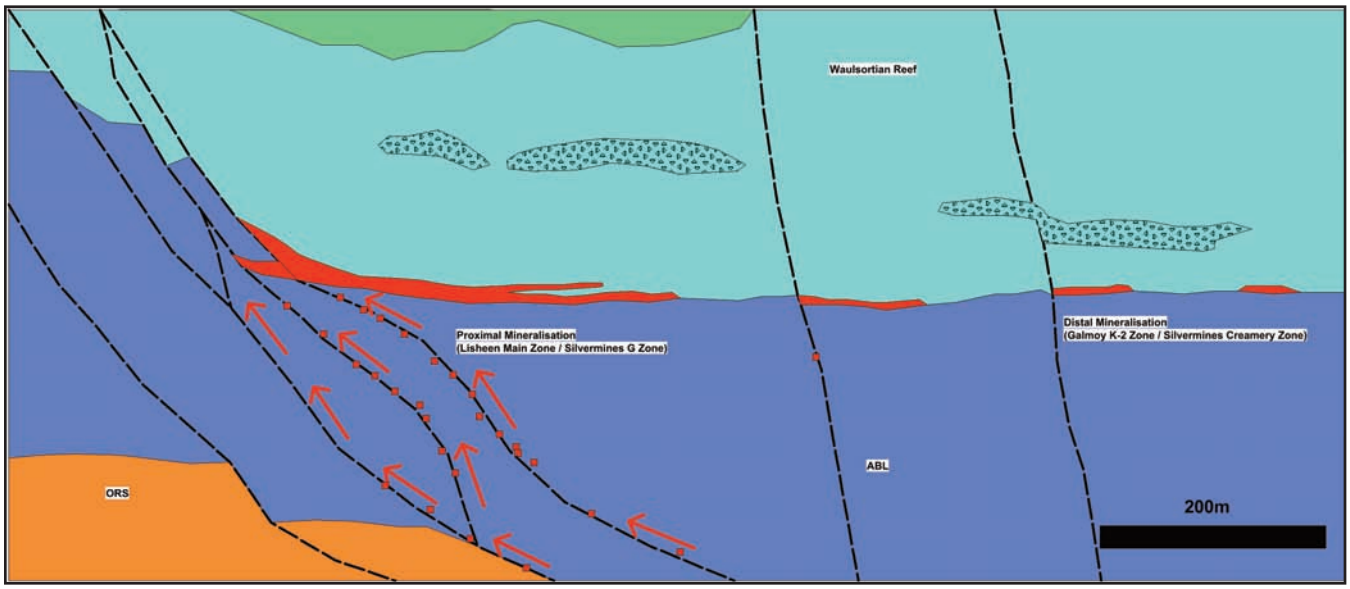

Figure 2: Schematic section through an "Irish Type" Waulsortian Reef hosted Zn / Pb Deposit (Model)

Lisheen/Silvermines style Waulsortian Reef hosted deposits occur at or close to the base of the Waulsortian Reef, which is the stratigraphically lowest zone of thick, non-argillaceous, carbonate rich rocks in the southern part of the Irish Midlands. The mineralisation is directly related to normal faulting, with the thickest parts of the orebody with the highest grades and concentrations of metals often located immediately adjacent to main feeder fault zones. The stratiform sulphide lenses can extend for up to 400m – 600m away from the main controlling structures. The faults tend to have a relatively short strike length, only a few kilometres long with maximum vertical displacements of between 200m and 300m. The observed pattern suggests that overall displacement is accommodated by way of an overlapping relay ramp arrangement. The point of maximum throw on the fault often acts as the focus for hydrothermal fluids entering the Waulsortian Reef. Brecciation of the base of the Waulsortian Reef, in and around the deposit is seen as a pre-syn mineralisation ground preparation event.

A secondary style of carbonate hosted zinc / lead mineralisation found in the Irish Midlands is more analogous to the classic Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) deposits. The MVT mineralisation has the simple mineralogy of carbonate hosted sulphides and is dominated by sphalerite, galena, pyrite and marcasite. The mineralisation is controlled by Waulsortian Reef hosted breccia bodies and it tends to be stratabound but not stratiform. In Ireland significant MVT mineralisation has been discovered on the Kildare carbonate platform, with the Boston Hill and Harberton Bridge deposits being the largest examples (1.0Mt grading 4% Zn + Pb and 3.6Mt grading 9.6% Zn + Pb respectively).

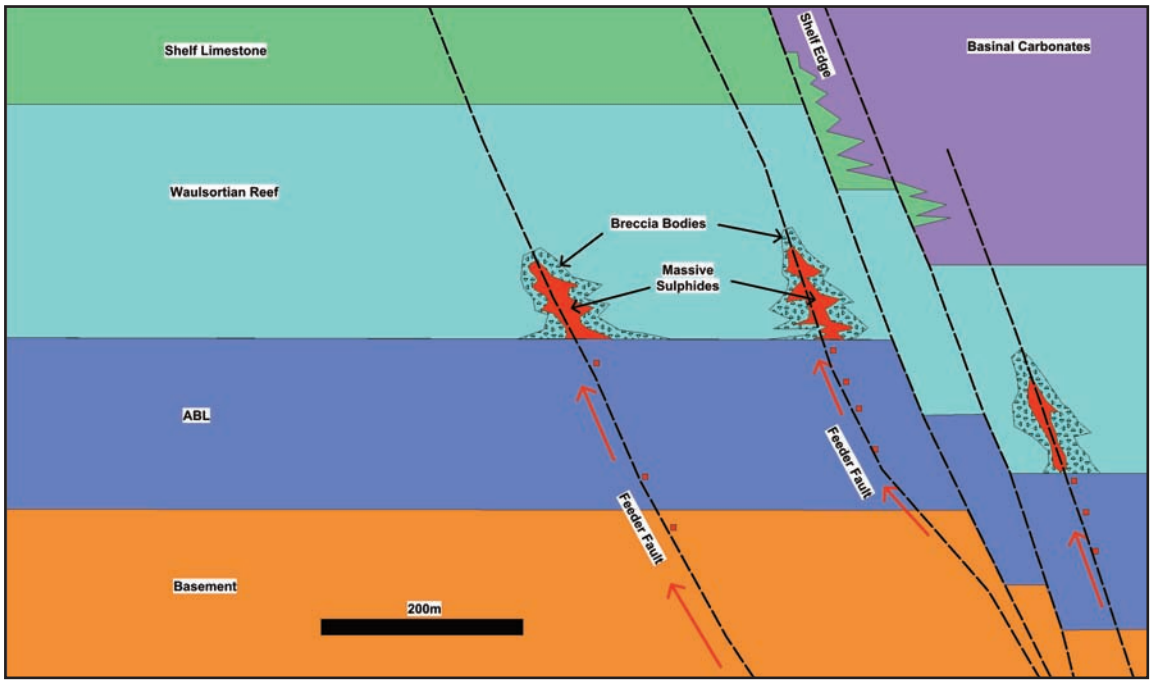

Figure 3: Schematic section through an MVT Zn / Pb Deposit (Model)

In the new ground acquired in Waterford the geological terrain is dominated by much older rocks from the Silurian and Ordovician periods. The rocks were deposited in a volcano-sedimentary setting where bimodal volcanics were extruded / intruded in an Island Arc depositional environment. As such, the target is quite different from the other licence blocks. The focus is still for base metals, particularly zinc and lead, however, in Waterford there is substantial potential for economic quantities of copper, possibly with credits of silver and gold.

The main target type in this region is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposits (VMS). Similar to the Avoca deposit in County Wicklow or the Buchans or Bathurst camps in Newfoundland and New Brunswick respectively (Figure 4).

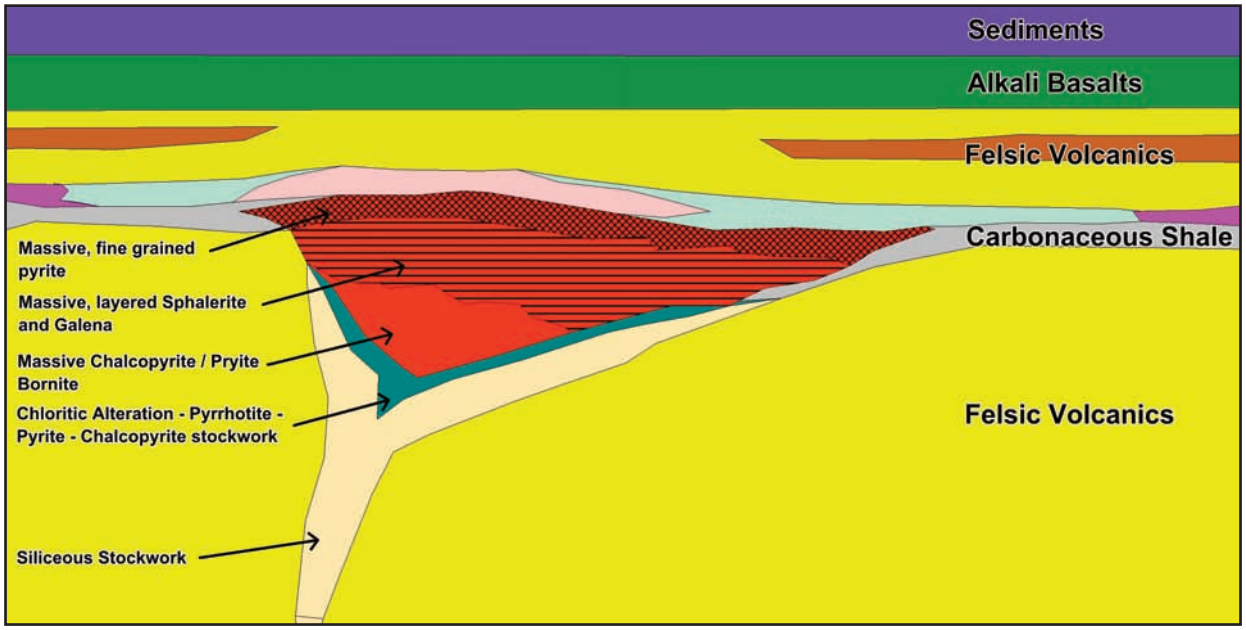

Figure 4: Schematic section through an VMS Zn / Pb / Cu Deposit (Model)

The source of the metals and sulphur in VMS deposits is a combination of incompatible elements leached from the volcanic pile by hydrothermal circulation driven by heat from deep seated intrusions. Metals and sulphur are transported by hydrothermal fluids and deposited in a submarine fumarole field (Black Smokers) when they are expelled onto the ocean floor where they rapidly cool and precipitate sulphide minerals. The mineralisation tends to occur during a hiatus in volcanic activity

Unicorn's exploration strategy has been to focus in regions where the underlying geological and basement conditions are favourable and the potential target depths are appropriate for a company of modest resources. The large economic mineral deposits discovered to date in the Irish Midlands are fundamentally controlled by the regional scale basement structural architecture that is related to Caledonian Orogeny (a mountain building event related to plate tectonics). In layman's terms there are a number of sub-parallel mineralising trends that fundamentally control the location of large mineral deposits.

These trends can be seen on figure 5 running northeast-southwest with two conjugate cross cutting trends to the north and the south. It can clearly be seen that Unicorn has focused on these basement features and all of the licence blocks are located on or close to them. The second phase of target selection was to identify areas with prospective rock types and in the Midland Orefield Unicorn has focused on the Waulsortian Reef, the host rock at Tynagh, Silvermines, Lisheen, Galmoy and Pallas Green. The final criteria employed in the target generation process was to assess the potential depth to target, i.e. not deeper than 300m and identify areas where the is evidence of significant alteration and / or mineralisation.

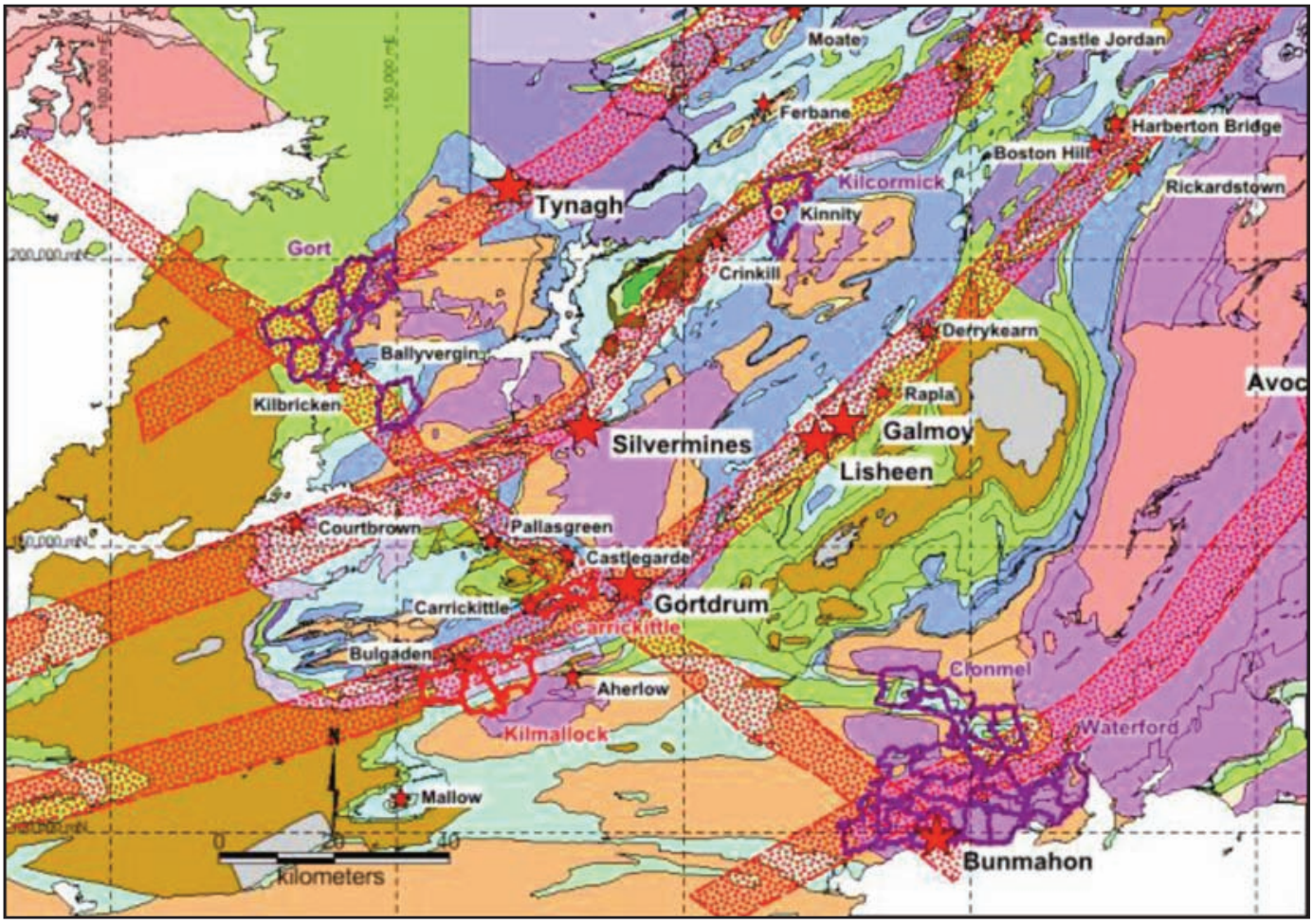

Figure 5: Unicorn Licences highlighted in purple (licences under application in red), showing their position relative to known mineral trends and significant mineral deposits.

CLONMEL LICENCE AREA

The Clonmel block consists of five contiguous prospecting licences covering a surface area of 157.92km2. The exploration target on this block is "Irish Type" Waulsortian Reef hosted massive sulphide mineralisation.

The geological setting at Clonmel is dominated by east - west striking folding with pronounced dextral offsets. The Waulsortian Reef can be seen to outcrop along the centre of an east - west trending synclinal fold. The Waulsortian of this region has a typical core / flank mud-mound morphology with well developed stromatactic biomicrites and bioclastic rich zones that can be intensely altered by local scale dolomitisation. The dolomitisation is usually a buff grey coloured, medium crystalline dolomite, with preservation of primary Waulsortian Reef textures as relic features and later cross cutting, white saddle dolomite. The exploration model would indicate that fault controlled, massive sulphide lenses, hosted by laterally extensive breccia systems should be developed close to the contact between the Reef and the underlying ABL.

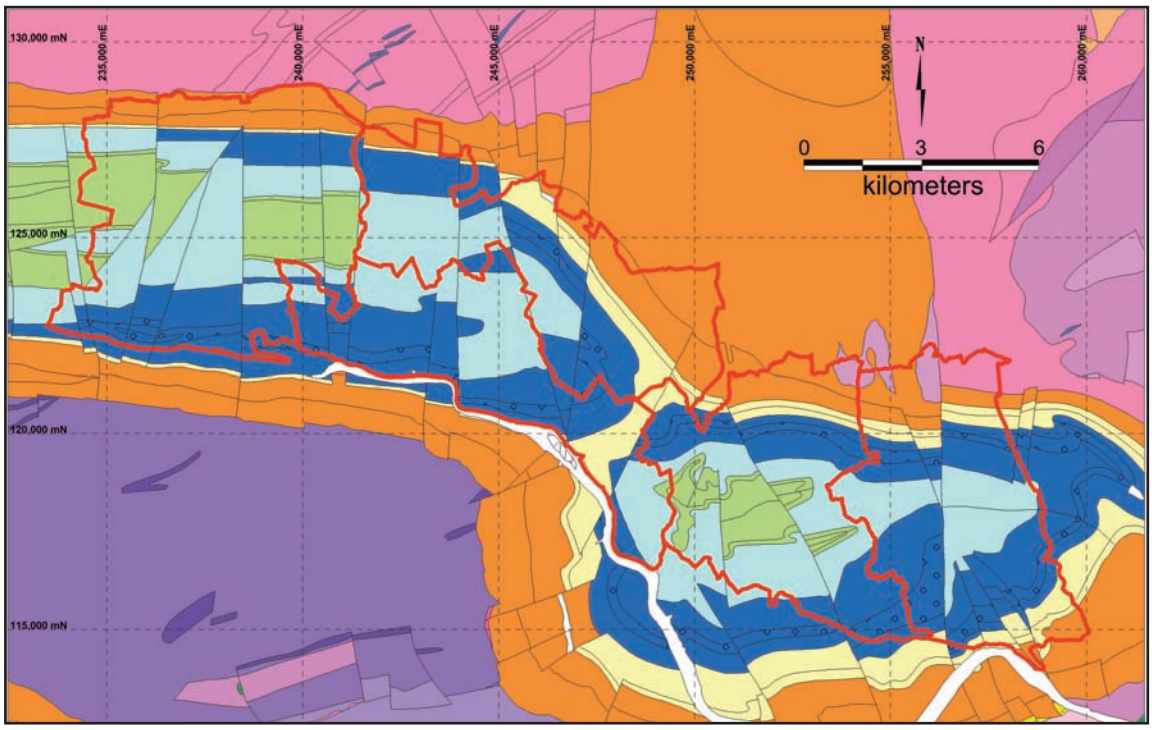

Figure 6: Clonmel Geology Map (Waulsortian Reef is Pale Blue)

No field work was carried out at Clonmel this year. The region will be flown as part of the Waterford block to be flown by the Tellus Airborne survey, part funded by Unicorn. This survey will be flown in April / May 2016 and will be used to refine and define targets on the Clonmel Block.

GORT LICENCE AREA

The Gort Block consists of five contiguous and one stand alone prospecting licence covering a surface area of 241.95km2. The licence block is located along the intersection between the Tynagh - Ballinalack / Limerick mineralising trends in a region with well developed Waulsortian Reef. Mapping by UMR has defined a pronounced shelf / basin hinge line striking east-northeast and controlled by east-northeast faulting that can be mapped transecting the Slieve Aughty Inlier to the east of the block. The Gort block is focusing on the poorly explored Clare Syncline region and licences are located along both flanks of the syncline proximal to the significant Zn / Pb mineral deposit discovered by Lundin at Kilbricken, where intersections of 21.2m grading 11.0% Zn / 4.8% Pb and 20.5m grading 7.5% Zn / 9.9% Pb have been reported.

Exploration activity this year has continued to be focused on two target areas (Addergoole and Knocktoby) identified by a geological / geochemical review, geophysical surveying and diamond drilling carried out during 2012 - 14 (Figure 7). The work consisted of gravity surveying and two diamond drill holes, one each at Addergoole and Knocktoby.

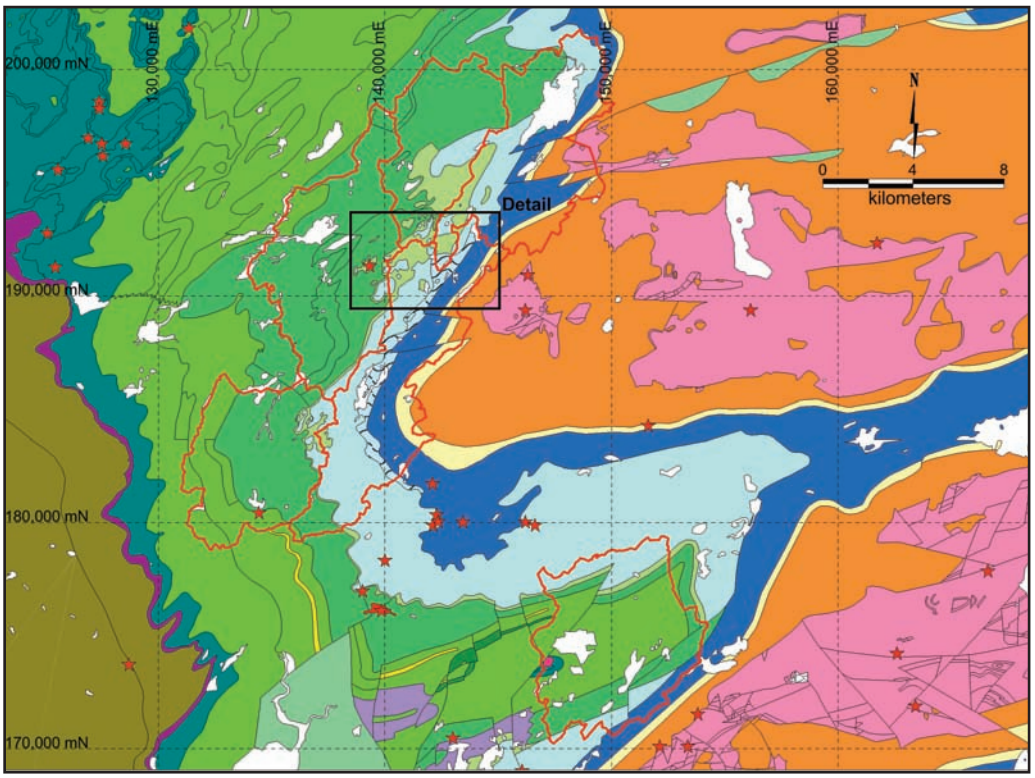

Figure 7: Gort Geology Map, with mineral occurrences

The drilling at Addergoole was targeted on an IP Chargeability anomaly approximately 300m north of drillhole UMG-001, which had intersected a lens of massive pyrite, hosted by the Waulsortian Reef. Drillhole UMG-006 collared in Supra Reef Shelf Limestones intersecting the upper Waulsortian Reef at a depth of 3.0m. It intersected the basal Waulsortian Reef contact at a depth of 104.75m with no evidence of alteration / brecciation or sulphide mineralisation. The upper Waulsortian Reef intersected by this hole was dominated by oxidised micrites, which may indicate that karstic cavities are close to this hole that gave rise to the IP anomaly.

The second hole drilled this year was drillhole UMG-007 at Knocktoby approximately 3.5km to the northeast. This hole was 100m step out to the north of the holes drilled in 2014 that intersected extensive brecciation and faulting with minor disseminated pyrite. This hole collared in Supra Reef Limestones with variable dip and a chaotic brecciated / disrupted texture to 64.6m, Waulsortian Reef was intersected to 101.5m where a fault zone with intense brecciation and dolomitisation was intersected to 135m. The drilling to date at Knocktoby had confirmed the presence of a north-south striking fault zone with rapid facies changes developed across the structure indicating that the fault zone was active during the Lower Carboniferous. The fault zone is dominated by brecciation with intense dolomitisation and localised disseminated pyrite. The drilling confirmed that the base of the Waulsortian Reef lies at a depth of 100 - 200m in an area of thin overburden. Modelling confirmed that a massive sulphide body in this setting would generate a detectable gravity anomaly and a gravity survey was carried out across the Knocktoby area.

Figure 8: Knocktoby Gravity Survey Area

The Survey was designed to cover the area of interest on a 100 x 100m square grid with an outline of 435 stations, reduced to 262 in the final grid. The reduction in number of stations surveyed was due to a combination of access issues and poor weather conditions, which severely affected the survey productivity.

The Bouguer gravity model (Figure 9) shows generally higher density data to the south of a roughly WNW trending break across the centre of the surveyed area. The N-S linear displayed on the gravity (and topographic data) would appear to be the trace of a fault, and possibly the WSW gravity linear is an offset fault. The NE-SW trending linear in the NE of the area would be the anticipated structural trend in this region and would have been expected in the drillhole section; however the boreholes have all been drilled to the west of the N-S (possibly westerly dipping) fault, which would have complicated the initial interpretations. The NW end of the WSW linear has a subtle gravity high (141650E/193500N), which could do with some detail gravity infill to see if it has substance to potentially have a dense source (possible sulphides) at depth. The higher gravity data in the south is thought to have a formational cause, due to the extent of area covered, however there appears to be defined high zones within this broad zone which should be further investigated. Extension of the survey in a southerly direction is planned in the near future.

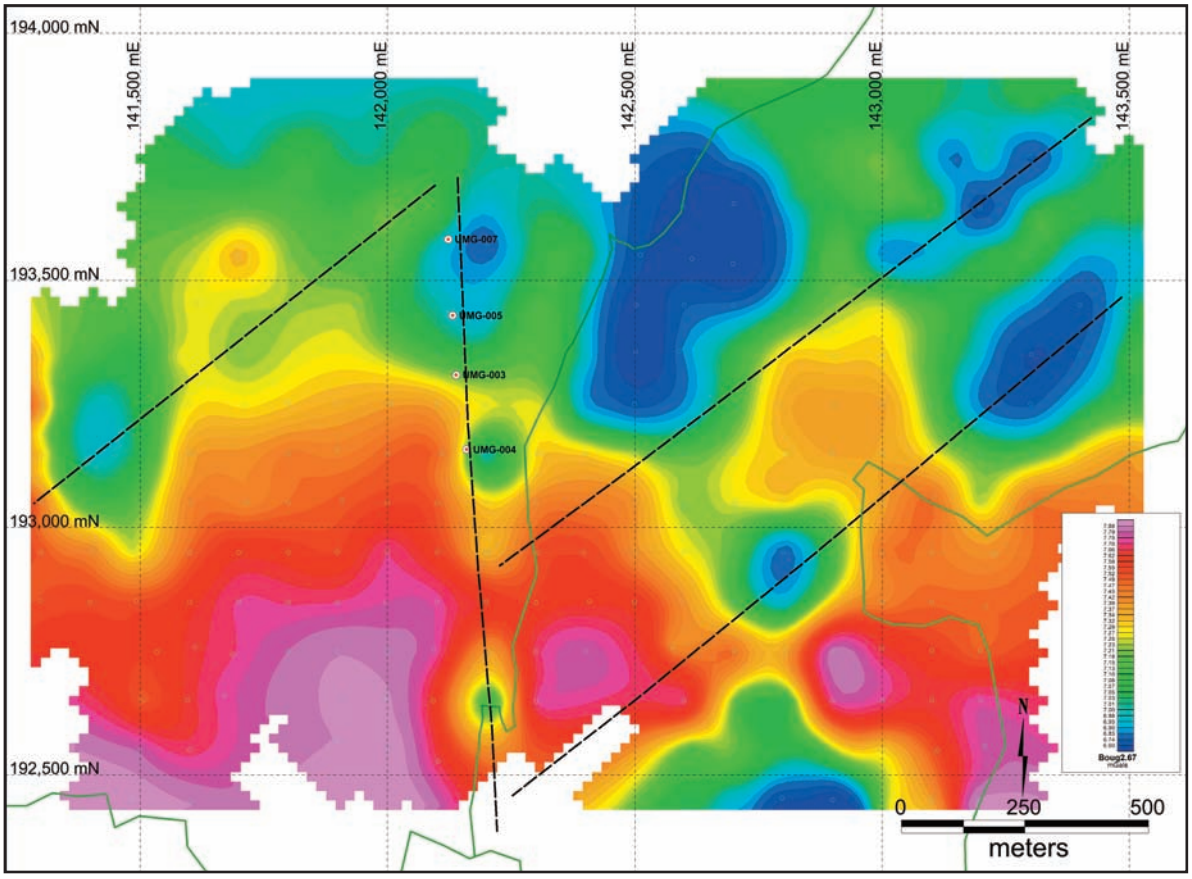

Figure 9: Knocktoby Gravity Survey and Drillhole Location Map

KILCORMICK LICENCE AREA

The Kilcormick Block (Figure 10) consists of two contiguous prospecting licences covering a surface area of 67.05km2. Two contiguous licences to the northwest were surrendered in 2014. The exploration target on this block is "Irish Type" and MVT style, Waulsortian Reef hosted, massive sulphide mineralisation. The licence block is located along the Navan - Silvermines mineralising trend (Figure 5) in a region with extensive and well developed Waulsortian Reef. Mapping by UMR has defined a pronounced shelf / basin contact located along the line of regional scale Knockshigownagh Fault Zone, which strikes northeast-southwest and controls a facies change from shelf limestones in the northwest to basinal limestones in the southeast. The Kilcormick Block is located c.5km along strike from the significant, base of Waulsortian Reef hosted, Crinkill Iron Formation discovered in the 1980's by Billiton near Birr.

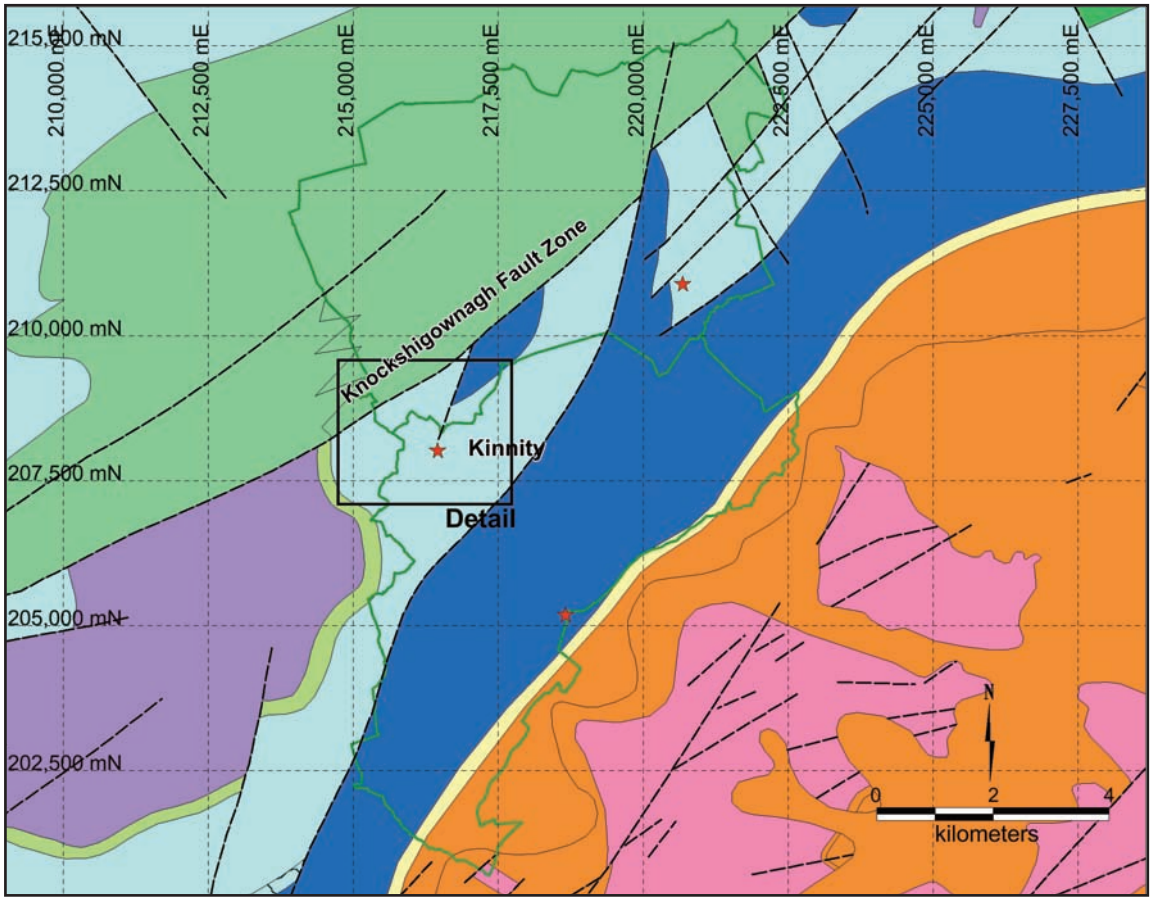

Figure 10: Kilcormick PL's, Mineral Occurrences and Geology

Historic work on this ground particularly by Arcon and Noranda in the 1990's defined a significant massive sulphide occurrence to the northwest of PL 4057. This deposit, known as Kinnity, consists of a series of "Mississippi Valley Type" (MVT) lenses of massive pyrite / marcasite with associated sphalerite and galena mineralisation. The mineralisation dips to the southeast at 45 - 60o and is thought to be orientated parallel to the Knockshigownagh Fault (Figures 11 & 12).

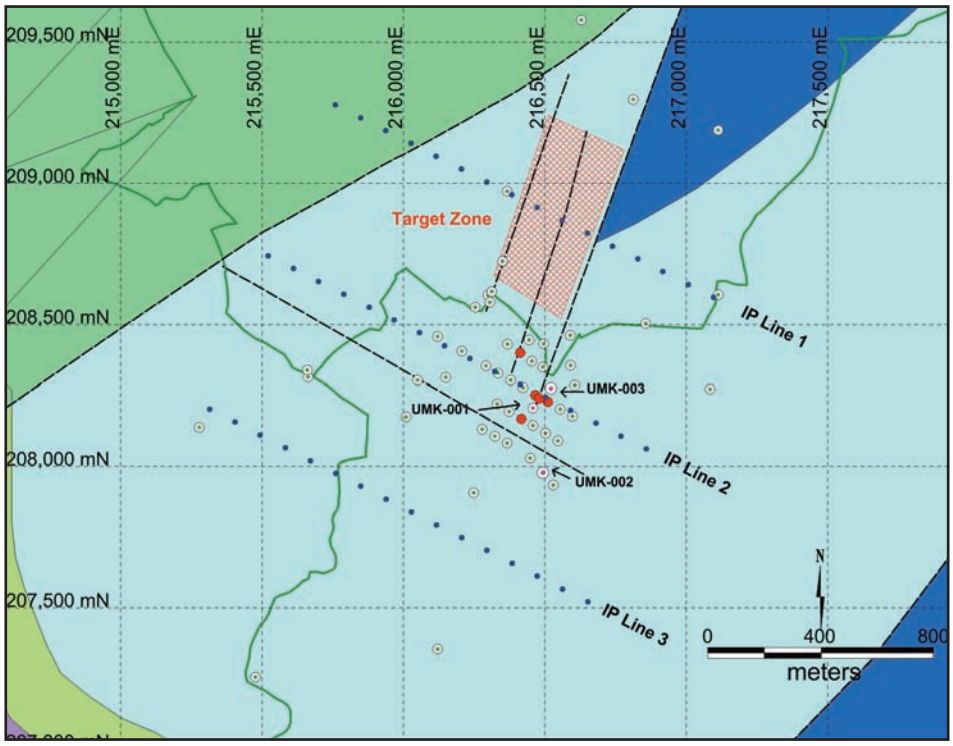

Figure 11: Drillhole collars at the Kinnity Deposit, (including UMR drillhole UMK-001. 002 & 003)

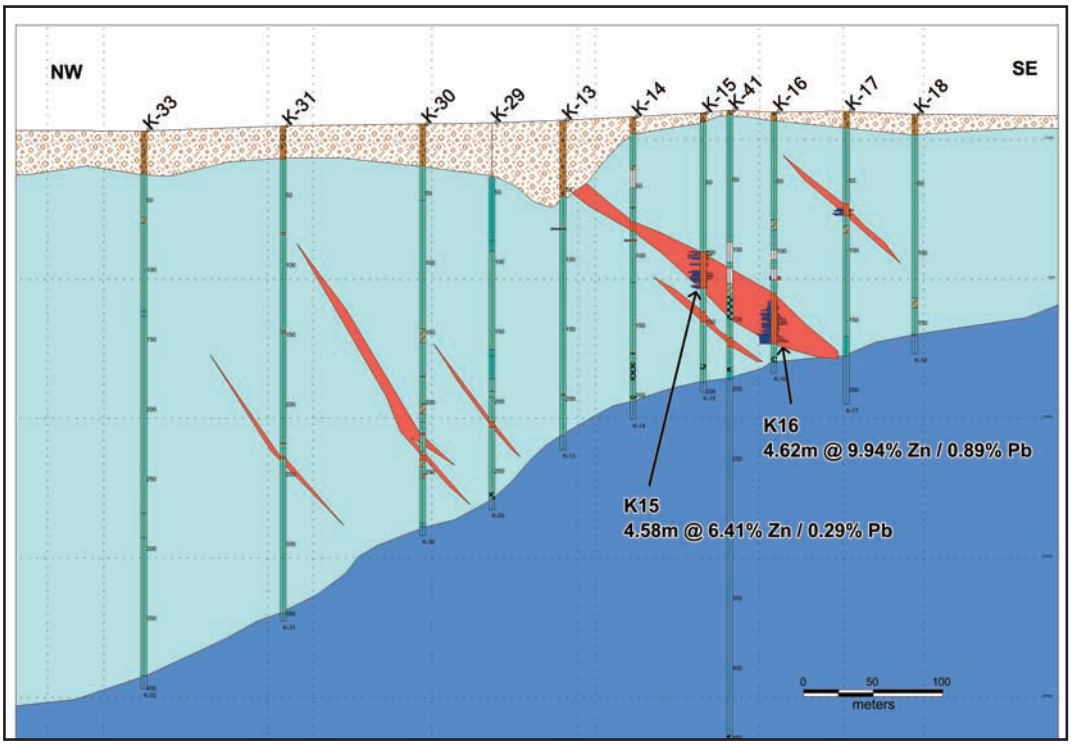

Figure 12: Section KN-01 through the Kinnity Deposit

The style of mineralisation at the Kinnity deposit is steeply dipping lenses of massive sulphides associated with a coarsely crystalline, creamy coloured calcite gangue. The historic drilling was orientated vertically, which is ideal for flat lying Irish Type deposits, however, the morphology of the Kinnity deposit would actually be better suited to an angled drilling programme. Lenses dipping at 45 - 60o can easily slip between even a relatively tight vertical drilling pattern leading to the conclusion that this mineralisation remains open, both along strike and down dip.

The work carried out by UMR over the past year was designed to follow up the MVT style mineralisation discovered at Kinnity (Figure 14). The extension to the Kinnity target area was tested by two drillholes, UMK-002 & 003, to the southwest and northeast respectively of the massive sulphide mineralisation. The results of this drilling were very disappointing with no significant sulphide mineralisation intersected. Reinterpretation of the historic and recent drilling indicates that the mineralisation is steeply dipping and structurally controlled. It is felt that the mineralisation discovered to date is in an area where the structures are horsetailling and breaking up into complex, discontinuous features. From a regional perspective the most significant structure in this region is the Knockshigownagh Fault zone located to the northwest. This is a major basin margin controlling reversed fault that controls the Crinkill Iron Formation near Birr. Historic mapping has interpreted a north-northeast striking, splay from the Knockshigownagh Fault to the immediate northeast of the Kinnity mineralisation. It is possible that this splay is a feeder structure for the Kinnity mineralisation. Historic drilling by Noranda (drillhole PN-2860-13) immediately west of this structure intersected structurally controlled basic intrusives suggestive of dilatant, extensional tectonics.

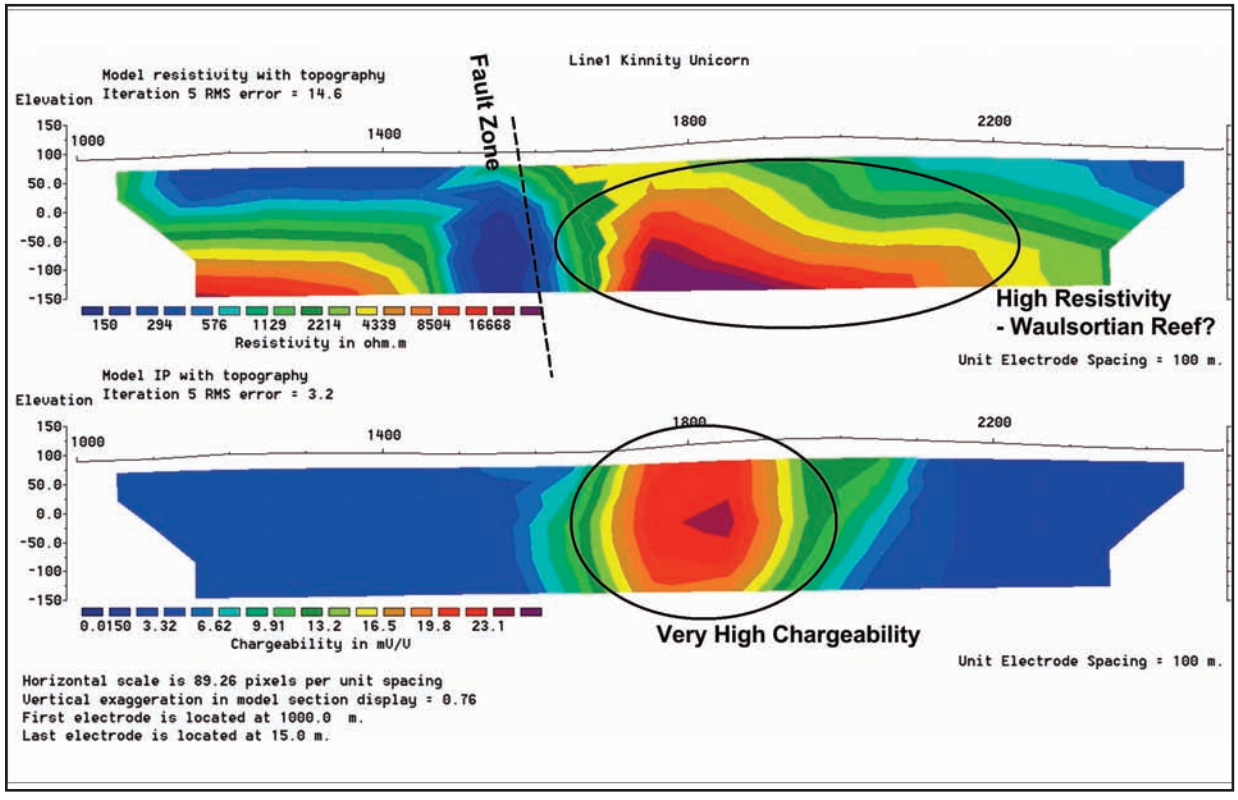

Figure 13: Kinnity IP Line 1, Inversion Psuedosection

Unicorn Mineral resources completed a Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) traverse across this region in 2013. This survey has been reprocessed and reinterpreted based upon new data and the inversion of Line 1 is presented as figure 13. A marked break can be seen in the resistivity psuedosection, possibly related to a fault zone, however, of more interest is the pronounced chargeability anomaly detected on the southeastern side of the inferred fault zone centred on station 1800. The hatched area on figure 11 is considered to be the prime target area for future follow up work.

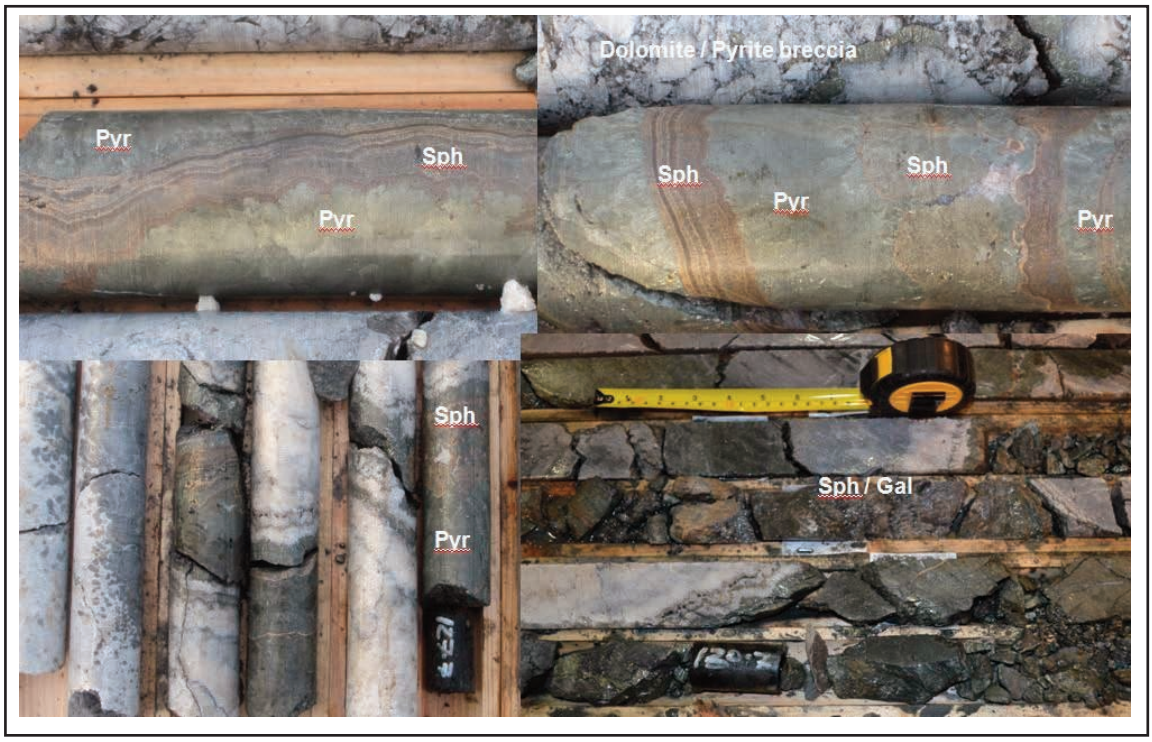

Figure 14: Photographs of high grade mineralisation from Kinnity (drillhole UMK-001: Pyr - Pyrite, Sph - Sphalerite, Gal - Galena)

Drillhole ID	Company	From	to	Thickness	Zn %	Pb %
K-10	Arcon / Noranda	227.3	229.05	1.75	5.54	0.34
K-15	Arcon / Noranda	114.56	119.14	4.58	6.41	0.29
K-16	Arcon / Noranda	145.25	147.82	2.57	4.25	0.84
K-16	Arcon / Noranda	149.92	152.79	2.87	8.14	0.27
K-16	Arcon / Noranda	160.38	165	4.62	9.94	0.81
K-21	Arcon / Noranda	198.88	209	10.12	9.45	1.12
UMK-001	Unicorn	103.95	110.75	6.80	4.23	0.25
UMK-001	Unicorn	127.55	131.85	4.30	4.63	1.00

Table 1: Kinnity Assay Results - Split Core Sampling

WATERFORD LICENCE AREA

The Waterford Block consists of fifteen contiguous prospecting licences covering a surface area of c.515km2 in eastern / southeastern County Waterford (Figure 15).

The geological setting of the Waterford volcano-sedimentary belt is dominated by Lower Palaeozoic (Cambro – Silurian) aged strata that extend to the northeast through Wexford / Wicklow and across the Irish Sea to Anglesey. Prior to the opening of the Atlantic Ocean (c.65Ma years ago), the Lower Palaeozoic belt of the SE of Ireland was contiguous with the Canadian Lower Palaeozoic terrain of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where there are a number of highly significant, economic massive sulphide deposits. The Lower Palaeozoic geology in southeast Ireland is highly analogous to eastern Canada and is dominated by a succession of sediments and volcanics that were deposited in an Island / Back Arc environment along the southern margin of the Iapetus Ocean.

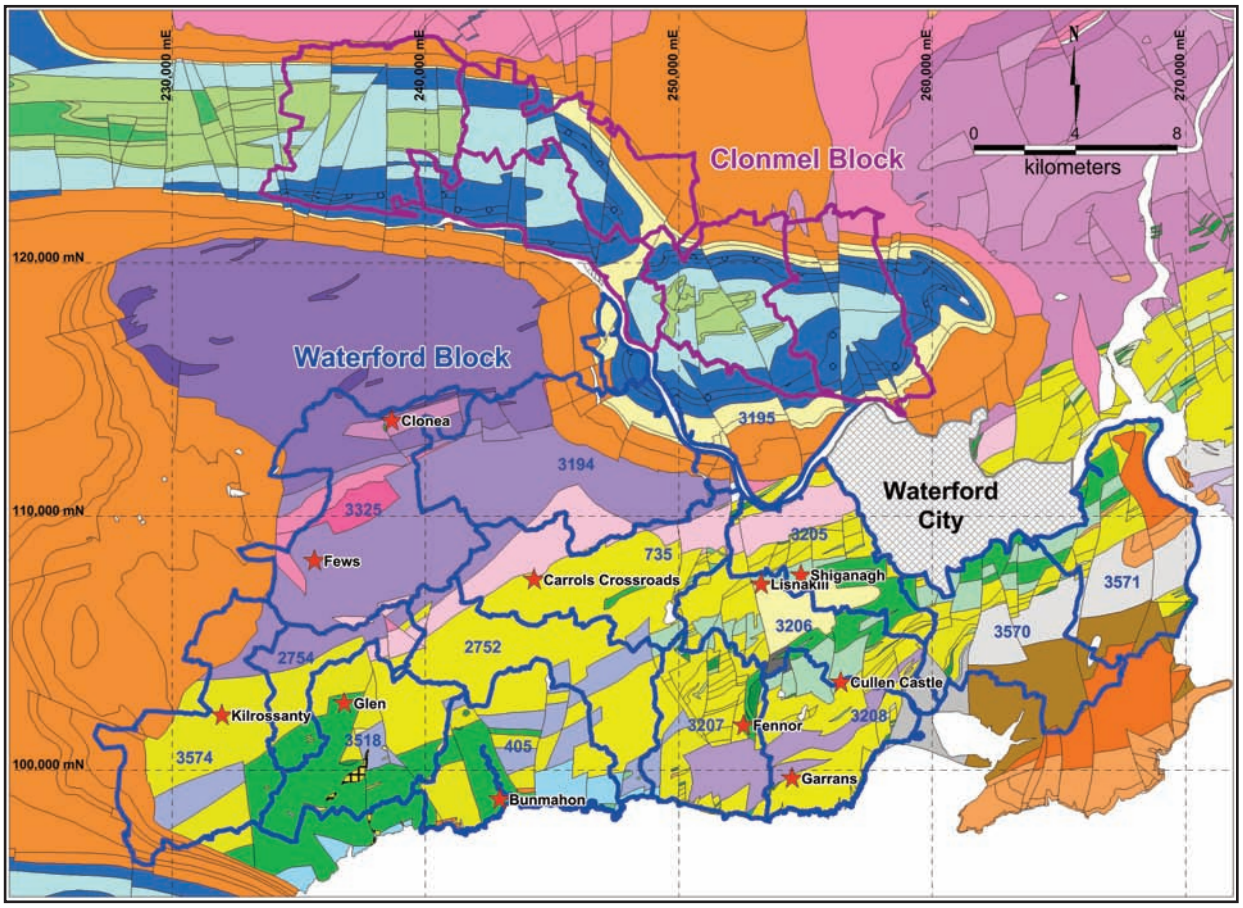

Figure 15: Waterford Licences, Geology and Target Zones

Unicorn Mineral Resources rate this region very highly and consider it to be highly prospective for a range of different deposit types, including:

- Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits of the Felsic-siliciclastic and Bimodal felsic / mafic sub-classes. These styles of deposit have the potential to form very large, economic, polymetalic (Copper, Zinc, Lead +/- Gold & Silver) orebodies.

- Sedimentary Exhalative (SEDEX) style mineralisation associated with more quiescent basin development located along the margins and distal to the main volcanic centres. Indications of SEDEX style mineralisation have been intersected by the limited amount of drilling carried out to date.

- There is also significant potential for gold mineralisation and the limited amount of historic exploration for gold has discovered a number of significant indications. Historic stream sediment sampling has detected gold at 67 sites. There are a range of deposit models that are applicable to this type of geological terrain including; shear hosted lode gold, high sulphidation epithermal gold and black shale hosted gold.

Historically the Waterford region has been subject to a relatively limited amount of exploration (just 97 holes in an area of 515km^2). It is a testimony to the prospectivity of the block that this exploration has discovered a range of intriguing mineral occurrences with associated hydrothermal alteration that could easily be related to significant mineral deposits.

Figure 16: Secondary Copper mineralisation in the Bunmahon Mine (reference coopercoastgeopark)

There are a number of significant target zones on the Waterford Block that show strong indications of VMS style mineralisation. Evidence of mineralisation has been discovered in historic drilling campaigns that tended to be very shallow (<100m) and of limited scope. At the Carroll's Crossroads target drilling discovered zones of up to 4% Zn + Pb and 0.2% Cu. At Fennor significant alteration and geological pathfinders were related to a wide stringer zone with up to 1.9% Cu and 0.35% Zn. Drilling at Cullen Castle intersected 1.3m grading 3.5% Zn / 0.25% Cu in a stringer system with a similar system at Lisnakill returning 3.6m grading 1.7% Zn / 1.2% Pb. These results are all good indications of mineralising systems active in the Waterford region. Waterford also has a history of copper mining and the old Bunmahon copper mine produced significant quantities of copper ore from an extensive vein system between 1825 - 1880. Secondary mineralisation can still be seen at Bunmahon in the old underground workings (Figure 16).

The proposed exploration programme for the Waterford Block is designed to swiftly evaluate the target areas by refining the geological / structural models followed by ground geophysics, soil / deep overburden geochemistry, lithogeochemistry and ultimately diamond drilling. There is a significant amount of historic data, including geology, geochemistry, lithogeochemistry and geophysics for the Waterford ground and the data has been well collated into a comprehensive database.

Unicorn Mineral Resources have been in discussion with the Geological Survey of Ireland with respect to the Tellus Regional Survey. As part of the Tellus project an airborne geophysical survey will be carried out. The GSI intend to fly the entire country, however, the survey has been working from north to south and was not scheduled to fly the Waterford region until 2022/23. Unicorn approached the GSI and have offered to part fund the Tellus Survey in the Waterford region if it can be fast tracked to be flown in 2016. The GSI agreed to the proposal and a 6,400 line km survey is scheduled to be flown in April / May 2016. This survey will produce high quality Magnetic, Electromagnetic and Radiometric data, which will allow Unicorn to refine and develop the geological and structural model for Waterford. This will facilitate better and more accurate targeting of follow up exploration.

Figure 17: Twin Otter Survey Aircraft at Westin Airport with Richard O'Shea, Dave Blaney and SGL Ground Crew

KILMALLOCK

The Kilmallock Block consists of three licences located in the prospective Limerick Region and covering a surface area of 136.60km2. This block was identified by Unicorns latest phase of target generation as being highly prospective for Irish Type, Waulsortian Reef hosted, massive sulphide deposits and an application has been submitted to the Exploration and Mining Division.

The reasoning behind this assertion can be summarised as follows:

1. The region is located along an extension of the one of the most significant and productive regional, mineralising trends - the Rathdowney Trend. (Figure 5). The Rathdowney Trend is the fundamental basement control that is coincident with the economic Lisheen, Galmoy and Gortdrum deposits and is coincident with the sub-economic occurrences at Carrickittle, Rapla, Derrykearn and some workers would contend that it extends NE through the Kildare Province and plays a role controlling the positioning of the Kildare MVT deposits at Harberton Bridge, Allenwood, Boston Hill and Rickardstown.

2. The geology is highly prospective with extensive, well developed, prospective Waulsortian Reef Limestone outcropping along the northern edge of the block and dipping south beneath the licences. Structural complexity means that the Waulsortian Reef sub-crops extensively along the northern flank of the Kilmallock syncline.

3. Significant alteration has been detected by mapping and drilling with thick zones of hydrothermal alteration intersected. This includes intense dolomitisation and haematitic basal Waulsortian Reef, possible analogous to iron formations at Tynagh and Crinkill.

4. Historic soil and deep overburden sampling has detected some very strong geochemical anomalies, particularly at Ballycullane where deep overburden sampling, pitting and shallow drilling intersected zinc grades of up to 21%Zn / 13% Pb. Regional scale soil sampling has detected strongly anomalous Zn / Pb enriched soil samples that are orientated along NW - SE trends. The significance of this orientation has been recognised since the discovery of the Pallas Green deposit.

5. Significant mineral occurrences have been discovered at Ballycullane where subcropping secondary Zn / Pb has been discovered close to the base of the Waulsortian Reef and is thought to be related to oxidation of a significant body of base metal massive sulphides. At Bulgaden Boliden intersected significant high grade massive sulphide mineralisation, hosted by the Waulsortian Reef, with intersections of **6.0m grading 10.4% Zn / 1.8% Pb, 3.8m grading 14.7% Zn / 4.8% Pb, 1.1m grading 48.9% Zn / 7.2% Pb and 4.5m grading 12.3% Zn / 1.6% Pb** to name but a few (Figure 18).

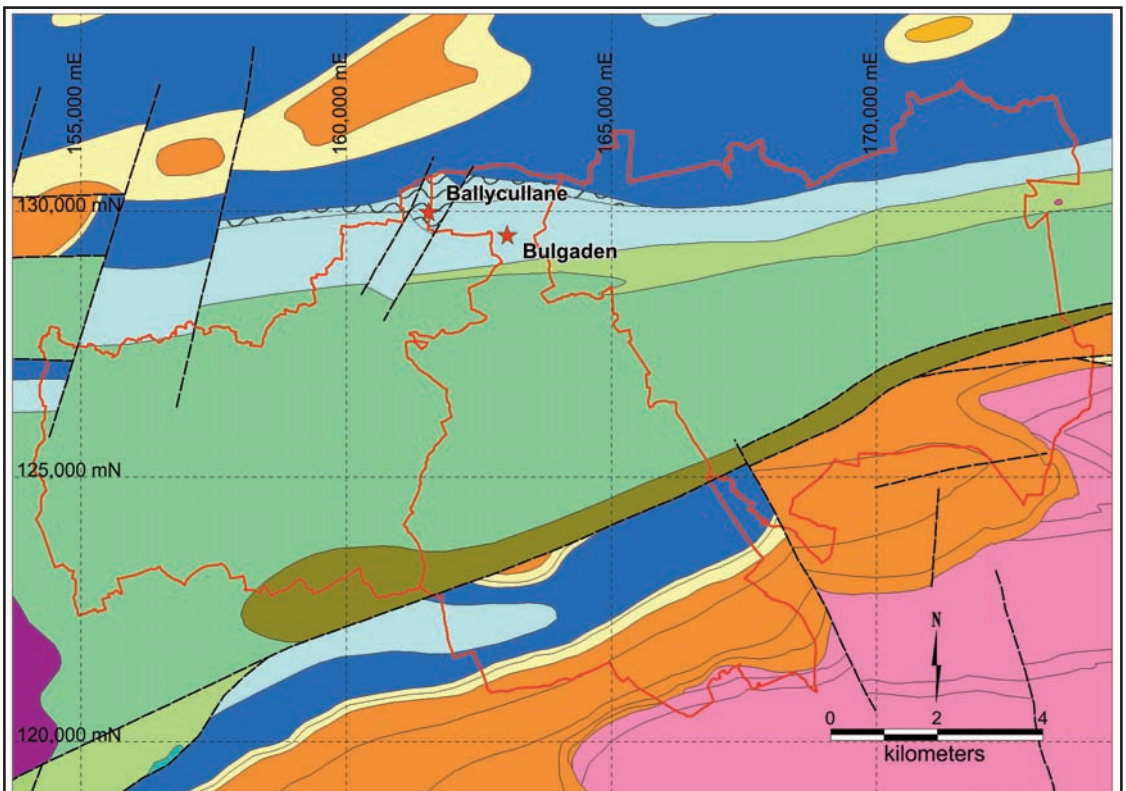

Figure 18: Kilmallock Block Geology and Mineral Occurrences

Unicorn Mineral Resources Limited
DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Principal Activity and Review of the Business
The principal activity of the company during the period was the exploration for minerals and precious metals.

There has been no significant change in these activities during the year ended 31 March 2015.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties
The directors are responsible for the company's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. The internal control system is designed to manage, rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the company's business objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors are not aware of any specific risks or uncertainties which would have an impact on the company.

Results and Dividends
The loss for the year amounted to €(29,939) (2014 - €(14,073)).
The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

Directors
The current directors are as set out on page 2

Future Developments
The company plans to continue its present activities and current trading levels.

Auditors
The auditors, MFOR Audit Services Limited t/a Brophy Gillespie, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act, 2014.

Interests of directors and company secretary

		Number of Shares Held At		Number of Options Held At	
Name	**Class of Shares**	**31/03/15**	01/04/14	**31/03/15**	01/04/14
Richard O'Shea	Ordinary	**500,000**	500,000	**100,000**	100,000
Paul Smithwick	Ordinary	**500,000**	500,000	**150,000**	150,000
Dave Blaney	Ordinary	**70,000**	70,000	**400,000**	400,000
John O'Connor	Ordinary	* **216,666**	* 200,000	**50,000**	50,000
		1,286,666	1,270,000	**700,000**	700,000

*(These holdings held by a minor child of director John O'Connor at the year end date)

Post Balance Sheet, Patrick Doherty (appointed a director on 1 July 2015) acquired 500,000 Ordinary shares in the Company and the minor child of John O'Connor acquired a further 33,334 Ordinary shares in the Company.

Unicorn Mineral Resources Limited
DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Share Options
There was no movement in share options during the year.

On 1 April 2014 there were a total number of 700,000 Ordinary shares outstanding in unexercised share options. At the balance sheet date of 31 March 2015 there remained a total number of 700,000 Ordinary shares outstanding in unexercised share options.

The following movements took place after the year end.

On 1 October 2015, share options in the amount of 400,000 Ordinary shares were granted at an exercise price of €0.10 per share.

The interests of the directors in these share options were as follows:
Richard O'Shea 100,000 Ordinary shares at an exercise price of €0.10 per share
John O'Connor 100,000 Ordinary shares at an exercise price of €0.10 per share
Patrick Doherty 100,000 Ordinary shares at an exercise price of €0.10 per share
David Blaney 100,000 Ordinary shares at an exercise price of €0.10 per share

On 31 December 2015, Richard O'Shea exercised share options in the amount of 100,000 Ordinary shares at an exercise price of €0.10 per share.
After Richard O' Shea exercised his share options for 100,000 he transferred 100,000 shares to his children.

On 31 December 2015, John O'Connor exercised share options in the amount of 100,000 Ordinary shares at an exercise price of €0.10 per share.
After John O'Connor exercised his share options for 100,000 he transferred 100,000 shares to his children.

At the balance sheet date of 31 March 2015 there remained a total number of 700,000 Ordinary shares outstanding in unexercised share options.

Accounting Records
To ensure that proper books and accounting records are kept in accordance with Section 282 Companies Act, 2014, the directors have established appropriate books to adequately record the transactions of the company. The directors also ensure that the company retains the source documentation for these transactions. The books of account are maintained at the company's office at 36 Dame Street, Dublin 2.

Signed on behalf of the board

John O'Connor
Director

4 March 2016

Richard O'Shea
Director

4 March 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
to the Shareholders of Unicorn Mineral Resources Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Unicorn Mineral Resources Limited for the year ended 31 March 2015 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Accounting Policies and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practice Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors, including 'APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities (Revised)', in the circumstances set out in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2015 and of its results for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland and in particular with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014.
- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Aidan Brophy
for and on behalf of
MFOR AUDIT SERVICES LIMITED T/A BROPHY GILLESPIE
St. Gall's House
St. Gall Gardens South
Milltown
Dublin 14

4 March 2016

Unicorn Mineral Resources Limited
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

	2015	2014
	€	€
Administrative expenses	**(29,941)**	(14,317)
Operating loss	**(29,941)**	(14,317)
Interest receivable and similar income	**2**	244
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	**(29,939)**	(14,073)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	**-**	**-**
Loss for the year	**(29,939)**	(14,073)
Loss per Share – Shares in issue	**0.51c**	0.36c
Loss per Share – Fully Diluted	**0.46c**	0.31c
Shares in Issue	**5,819,430**	3,900,000
Fully Diluted	**6,519,430**	4,600,000

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year. The results for the year have been calculated on the historical cost basis. The company's turnover and expenses all relate to continuing operations.

Approved by the board on 4 March 2016 and signed on its behalf by

John O'Connor
Director

Richard O'Shea
Director

Unicorn Mineral Resources Limited
BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2015

	2015 €	2014 €
Fixed Assets		
Intangible assets	**181,911**	34,661
Current Assets		
Debtors	**29,507**	5,528
Cash at bank and in hand	**55,835**	9,650
	85,342	15,178
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	**(5,467)**	(1,047)
Net Current Assets	**79,875**	14,131
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	**261,786**	48,792
Capital and Reserves		
Called up share capital	**58,194**	39,000
Share premium account	**293,239**	69,500
Profit and loss account	**(89,647)**	(59,708)
Shareholders' Funds	**261,786**	48,792

Approved by the board on 4 March 2016 and signed on its behalf by

John O'Connor
Director

Richard O'Shea
Director

Unicorn Mineral Resources Limited

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