FUTHER MINERALISATION IDENTIFIED AT KOU SA COPPER-GOLD PROJECT, CAMBODIA

- Trenching confirms broad anomaly of 50 metres and 80 metres wide surrounding further siliceous zones.
- Bonanza grades continue at Prospect 150.
- Geochemistry and Geophysics highlight three priority targets 500 metres from Prospect 150's current workings.
- Previously reported drilling has been assayed to 1 metre confirming the following bonanza grades:
  - 39m at 17.56g/t Au, 1.36% Cu, and 25.04g/t Ag from 18m, including 5m **at 128.64g/t Au, 4.01% Cu, and 162.96g/t Ag from 22m**; and
  - **7m at 1.75% Cu from 15m**;

Follow up trenching on Geopacific's 150 Prospect at its Kou Sa Project in Cambodia has identified, broad zones of mineralisation potentially associated with new copper/gold systems, while fresh geophysics has confirmed three high priority targets within 500 metres of current drilling.

The company today also reports Bonanza Grade single metre assay results from the 150 Prospect, which confirm and further define the 4 metre composites previously released on 29th April 2014.

The assays, including **39m at 20.15g/t AuEq**[1] from 18m, including **5m at 137.58g/t AuEq,** displayed an excellent correlation to the results from the four metre composites suggesting that the gold and copper is extremely homogeneous and consistent.

Geopacific Managing Director Ron Heeks said

"Prospect 150 continues to grow in size and quality. Most pleasing is the discovery of further broad parallel mineralised systems and the fact we have a number of fresh targets to the north and south east so close to Prospect 150.

The high degree of correlation between the single metre sample splits and the original composites is evidence of the robust nature of the mineralisation. We are also seeing a good correlation of mineralised zones and geochemistry with geophysical features from the airborne magnetics which provides great tenement wide opportunities beyond the 150 Prospect."

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[1] For AuEq calculations, see below table 3 on page 9

Multiple High Grade Zones

The single metre results have identified at least one wide zone of mineralisation with a central core of high grade gold, copper, and silver. New excavator trenching indicates that several discrete zones of mineralisation may be present and that one zone intercepted in KRC04 may pass to the south of KRC05, where the top of the hole appears to have just passed through the side of the mineralisation.

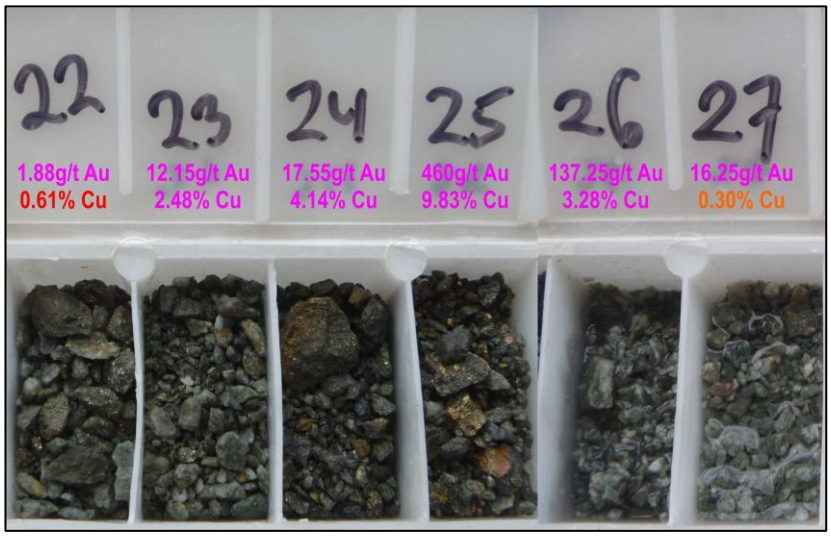

Figure 1: High grade gold and copper zone in KRC004

High gold values, with associated high silver, copper and variable zinc, occur within quartz–pyrite-chalcopyrite veins and veinlets hosted by a sequence of strongly chlorite altered dacitic to andesitic volcanics with minor intercalated limestone units. Detailed correlation of vein intercepts between drill holes is difficult with the current drilling density, and an on-going program of mapping and trenching is underway to better understand the controls. This work continues to define new targets within the 150 prospect area as detailed below.

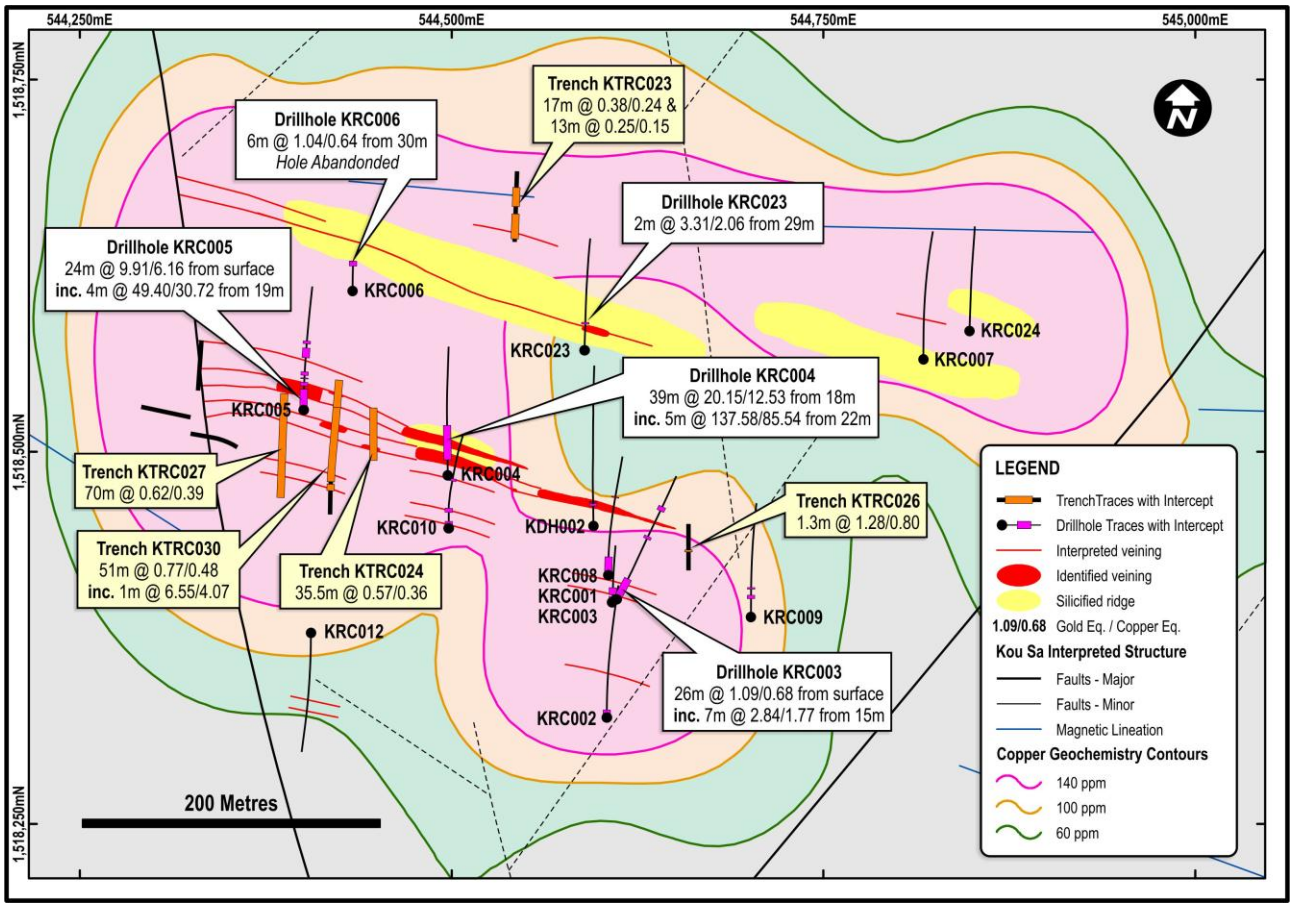

Figure 2: Significant results from drilling and trenching

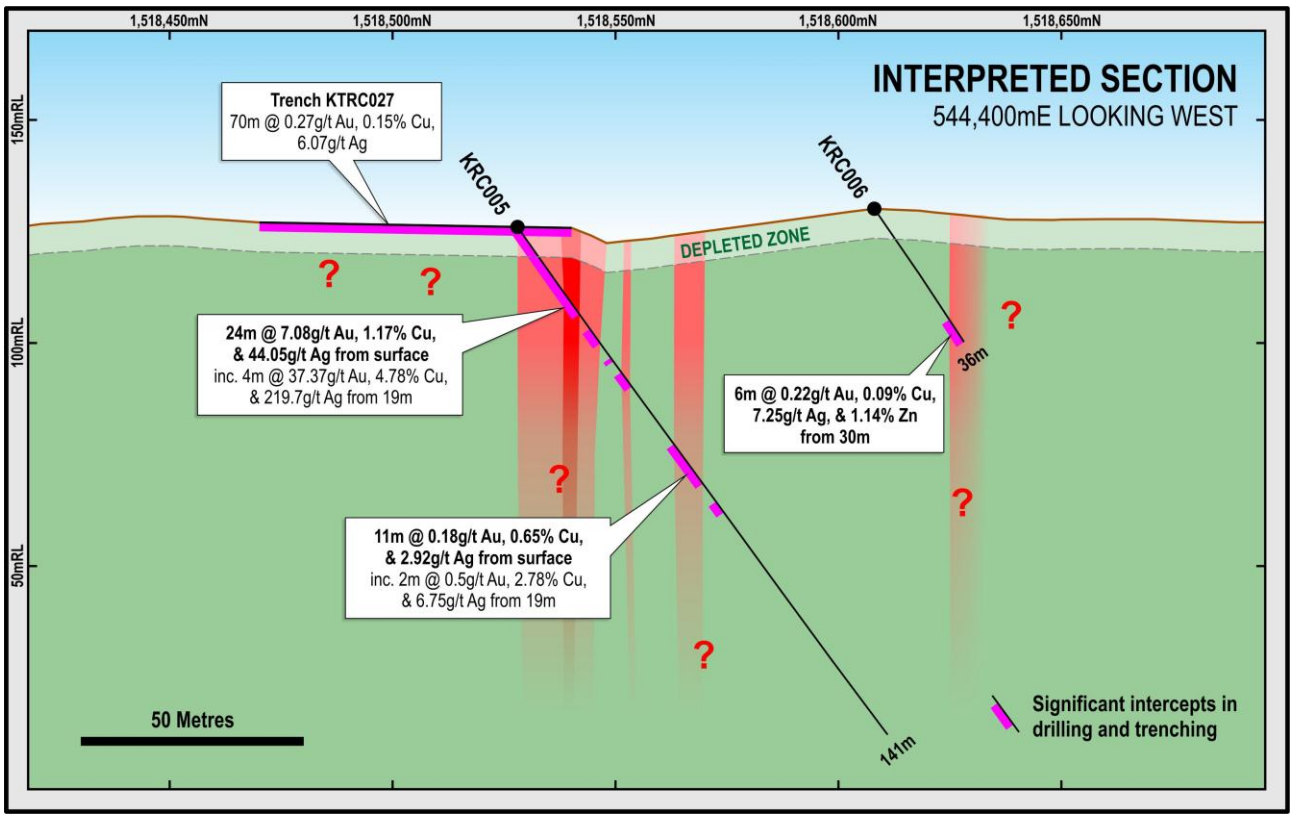

Figure 3: Interpreted section through KRC005

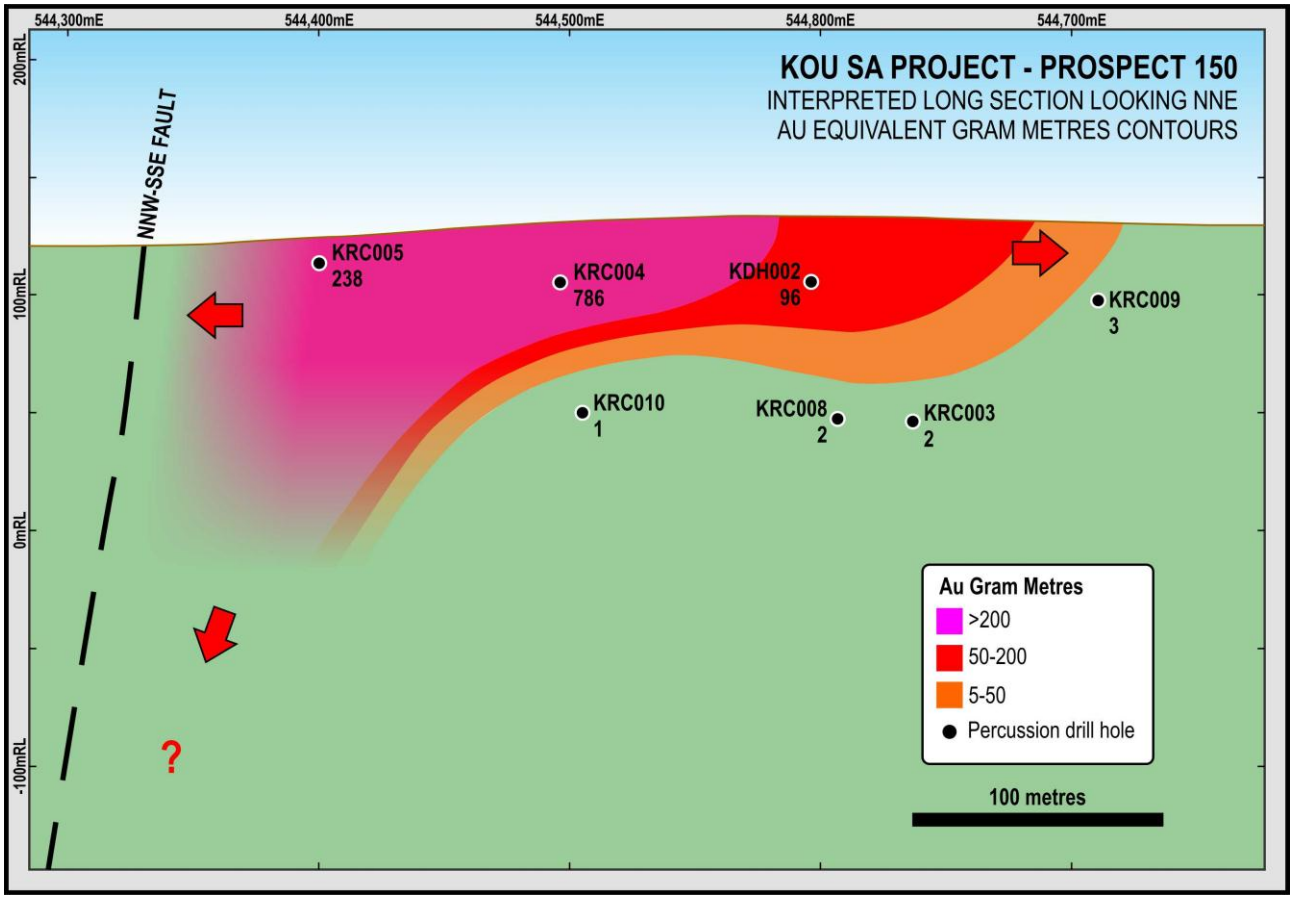

Figure 4: Interpreted long section showing Au equivalent gram metre contours

Figure 5: Silica altered zone within trench 30

Trenching results

Analysis of the single metre drilling results highlights a significant, near surface zone of depletion. This zone is only a few metres thick as high grade sulphide mineralisation is often encountered from only 5 metres depth. Trenching over and rock chip sampling of mineralisation directly above the Bonanza zone produces lower order results in the 0.1ppm to 0.4ppm Au and importantly around the 5ppm Ag range. Therefore the wide anomalous gold intersections in trench 27 and 30 could well represent another zone parallel to that identified lower in hole KRC05. Trench 23 is indicative of a new zone to the north.

Northern Zone

Further drilling to the north is believed to have intercepted a parallel structure with an anomalous copper intersection identified in hole KRC23. This structure is associated with a geochemical and geophysical anomaly that has produced numerous significant rockchips at surface. The trenching and drilling is supported by outcrop mapping that indicates a long siliceous ridge similar to that above hole KRC04 and geochemical sampling results that also highlight the area.

Southern Zone

Mapping and trenching to the south of 150 Prospect has also confirmed another strongly altered siliceous structure that is also associated with good surface rockchip results and geochemistry. Trenching and sampling of this zone is in progress, but the siliceous zone is evident in the trenching along strike from an outcrop that has produced good rock chip results and a geochemical anomaly. Results should be available soon.

New Target Areas - Prospect 150

Analysis of the drilling, mapping and geochemistry at 150 Prospect reveals a strong correlation with distinctive features from the airborne magnetic survey conducted last year. These features are elongate magnetic lows potentially associated with zones of magnetic destruction often encountered in mineralised zones. These features are outlined by the copper and gold geochemistry (Figure 6) and provide further support for the ability of geochemistry to identify mineralised zones. If correct, the magnetics will greatly assist with the delineation of these zones. The correlation is significant enough that a detailed ground magnetic survey is currently underway to provide a higher level of resolution in the 150 Prospect area.

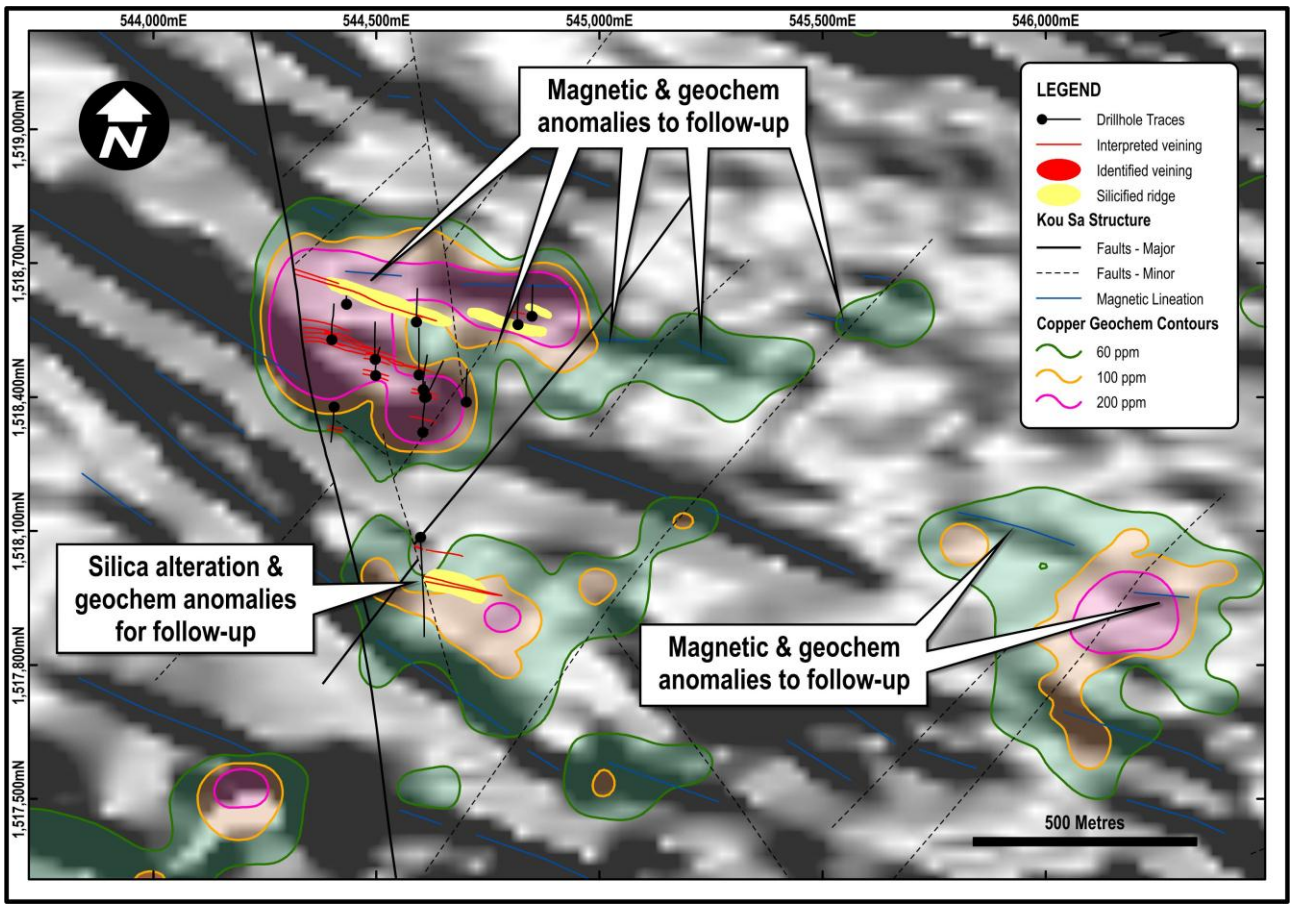

Figure 6: Copper geochemistry and interpreted geology over magnetic image

Follow up work at the 150 Prospect will include a detailed IP geophysics survey and further focussed infill and extensional drilling. This method successfully identified mineralised zones at the 100 Prospect. The next phase of exploration intends generating sufficient information to enable an initial resource estimate.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Ron Heeks, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Managing Director of Geopacific.

Mr Heeks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Heeks consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Drilling and Trenching Details

Table 1: Prospect 150 drilling & trenching summary table

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
KDH001	150	DD	544,599	1,518,086	500.2	-65°	180
KDH002	150	DD	544,595	1,518,450	281.3	-66.5°	360
KRC001	150	RC	544,608	1,518,399	61.0	-55°	360
KRC002	150	RC	544,604	1,518,321	150.0	-55°	360
KRC003	150	RC	544,611	1,518,401	150.0	-55°	30
KRC004	150	RC	544,497	1,518,484	144.0	-55°	360
KRC005	150	RC	544,400	1,518,528	141.0	-55°	360
KRC006	150	RC	544,433	1,518,608	36.0	-55°	360
KRC007	150	RC	544,817	1,518,562	150.0	-55°	0
KRC008	150	RC	544,605	1,518,417	149.0	-60°	360
KRC009	150	RC	544,701	1,518,389	135.0	-55°	360
KRC010	150	RC	544,498	1,518,448	150.0	-55°	360
KRC012	150	RC	544,405	1,518,378	132.0	-55°	180
KRC023	150	RC	544,589	1,518,568	120.0	-55°	360
KRC024	150	RC	544,848	1,518,581	120.0	-55°	360
KTRC023	150	TRENCH	544,542	1,518,641	48	-8	002
KTRC024	150	TRENCH	544,447	1,518,494	35.5	-6	360
KTRC025	150	TRENCH	544,329	1,518,541	34	-5	004
KTRC026	150	TRENCH	544,659	1,518,420	31.3	1	360
KTRC027	150	TRENCH	544,387	1,518,539	70	1	182
KTRC028	150	TRENCH	544,324	1,518,512	33	1	100
KTRC029	150	TRENCH	544,324	1,518,523	34	3	282
KTRC030	150	TRENCH	544,424	1,518,548	92	15	185

NOTES:

All coordinates are given in WGS84 zone 48 North. Azimuth is magnetic.

Table 2: Prospect 150 drilling – significant results

Hole ID	Depth From	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Zn %	Au Eq. (g/t)	Cu Eq. (%)
KDH001	49.00	5.3	0.05	3.41	0.26	0.18	0.61	0.38
	61.50	0.3	0.03	16.30	**5.89**	0.01	**9.75**	**6.06**
	126.00	1.0	0.03	3.60	0.90	0.01	**1.54**	0.95
	331.50	4.1	0.02	1.17	0.26	**2.49**	**1.71**	**1.06**
	364.45	3.0	0.05	2.30	0.04	**2.42**	**1.36**	0.84
KDH002	33.40	3.9	**16.34**	19.03	**4.97**	0.05	**24.65**	**15.33**
inc.	34.00	1.2	**49.36**	**41.60**	**8.23**	0.11	**63.27**	**39.34**
	39.90	1.1	0.15	6.30	0.61	0.02	**1.23**	0.77
KRC001	4.00	2.0	0.13	8.60	0.14	0.01	0.48	0.30
	8.00	8.0	0.01	1.97	0.39	0.04	0.69	0.43
KRC002	0.00	9.0	0.12	2.44	0.11	0.01	0.33	0.20
KRC003	0.00	26.0	0.05	2.40	0.62	0.01	**1.09**	0.68
inc.	15.00	7.0	0.01	0.53	**1.75**	0.02	**2.84**	**1.77**
	75.00	3.0	0.02	1.67	0.30	0.01	0.54	0.33
	109.00	5.0	0.18	12.76	0.16	0.01	0.63	0.39
KRC004	18.00	39.0	**17.56**	25.04	**1.36**	0.03	**20.15**	**12.53**
inc.	22.00	5.0	**128.64**	**162.96**	**4.01**	0.04	**137.58**	**85.54**
inc.	24.00	2.0	**298.63**	**331.00**	**6.56**	0.04	**314.21**	**195.37**
and	33.00	4.0	**3.42**	8.13	**1.15**	0.02	**5.41**	**3.36**
and	44.00	3.0	**2.07**	5.53	**2.81**	0.07	**6.70**	**4.17**
KRC005	0.00	24.0	**7.08**	**44.05**	**1.17**	0.55	**9.91**	**6.16**
inc.	19.00	4.0	**37.37**	**219.70**	**4.78**	**2.01**	**49.40**	**30.72**
	28.00	4.0	0.66	6.55	0.89	0.36	**2.36**	**1.47**
	36.00	1.0	0.62	2.20	0.66	0.02	**1.73**	**1.08**
	40.00	4.0	0.47	3.54	0.35	0.02	**1.09**	0.68
	60.00	11.0	0.18	2.92	0.65	0.06	**1.30**	0.81
inc.	64.00	2.0	0.50	6.75	**2.78**	0.25	**5.20**	**3.23**
	76.00	3.0	0.11	3.07	0.15	0.04	0.42	0.26
KRC006	30.00	6.0	0.22	7.25	0.09	**1.14**	**1.04**	0.64
KRC008	0.00	24.0	0.05	4.47	0.25	0.01	0.53	0.33
	101.00	1.0	0.05	4.70	**1.31**	0.07	**2.26**	**1.41**
KRC009	21.00	4.0	0.03	0.74	0.49	0.01	0.82	0.51
	32.00	2.0	0.04	2.35	0.56	0.04	0.99	0.62
KRC010	0.00	8.0	0.24	0.90	0.09	0.01	0.40	0.25
	19.00	5.0	0.08	2.50	0.46	0.02	0.87	0.54
	57.00	3.0	0.14	6.60	0.39	0.01	0.87	0.54
KRC023	29.00	2.0	0.09	21.25	**1.77**	0.10	**3.31**	**2.06**

Note – The above results relate to one metre split samples.

Table 3: Prospect 150 trenching – significant results

Trench	Depth From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Au Eq. (g/t)	Cu Eq. (%)
KTRC023	2.0	17.0	0.21	1.95	0.09	0.00	0.38	0.24
	24.0	13.0	0.16	0.47	0.05	0.00	0.25	0.15
KTRC024	0.0	35.5	0.21	8.17	0.14	0.03	0.57	0.36
KTRC026	12.5	1.3	**1.21**	0.50	0.04	0.00	**1.28**	0.80
KTRC027	0.0	70.0	0.27	6.07	0.15	0.04	0.62	0.39
KTRC030	0.0	19.0	0.05	2.35	0.05	0.23	0.28	0.17
	19.0	51.0	0.25	16.53	0.16	0.02	0.77	0.48
inc.	34.0	1.0	**1.80**	**290.00**	0.21	0.03	**6.55**	**4.07**
	71.6	4.4	0.19	9.58	0.08	0.01	0.47	0.29

NOTES:

Gold equivalent grades are based on 100% metal recoveries as no metallurgical studies have been carried out in these early exploration stages, and are based on a US dollar gold price of $1,285/oz (~$41.32/gram), copper price of $6,645/tonne, zinc price of $2,068/tonne, and silver price of $19.50/oz (~0.63/gram).

Gold equivalent grades were calculated as follows:

Au g/t (Eq) = Au g/t + [((Cu % ÷ 100) x Cu price per tonne) ÷ Au price per gram] + [((Zn % ÷ 100) x Zn price per tonne) ÷ (Au price per gram)] + [Ag g/t x (Ag price per oz ÷ Au price per oz)]

Cu % (Eq) = Cu % + [Zn % x (Zn price per tonne ÷ Cu price per tonne)] + [((Au g/t x Au price per gram) ÷ Cu price per tonne) x 100] + [((Ag g/t x Ag price per gram) ÷ Cu price per tonne) x 100]

Appendix B – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (e.g. 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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Drilling was conducted using reverse circulation drill rig (**RC**), with samples sent for fire assay gold analysis and four-acid multi-element analysis. Trenching was conducted using an excavator down to bedrock, with samples sent for fire assay gold analysis and four-acid multi-element analysis. Blank, duplicate, and standard samples were inserted in at various intervals based on Geopacific's QAQC procedure to ensure sample representivity and repeatability of the sampling results.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Reverse circulation drilling was used to collect bulk 1m samples, which were split on site using a rifle splitter into ~3kg samples. Composite samples of varying widths (based on the geological logging) were collected using a PVC tube or 'spear', which were sent for gold and base metal analysis. The one metre samples that relate to the same intervals as any composite samples with greater than 0.1g/t Au or 0.1% Cu results were selected and sent for gold and base metal analysis. Trenching was performed on areas of interest using an excavator digging down to hard rock. The trenches were geologically logged and intervals were selected and marked out based on similar geological units. Samples were then sent for gold and base metal analysis. Standard fire assaying was employed using a 30g charge with an AAS finish, and base metal (Ag, Cu, Pb, & Zn) determination was undertaken using a four-acid digest with ICP- AES finish. Samples displaying gold values greater than 100g/t or base metal values greater than 10% were re-assayed using an ore-grade technique.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	Drilling was completed using standard face sampling RC drill hammers.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Bulk RC drill samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate sample recoveries were achieved. Any wet/moist samples were flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias was introduced. Sample recoveries were generally good throughout the drilling with the majority of samples recorded as dry.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC drilling was undertaken using industry best practice with geological supervision at all times to ensure good sample recovery.
	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.	Sample recovery was good throughout the hole, consistently above 90%, and as such there is no sample bias introduced as a result of sample recovery.
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.*	All RC drill chips are geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using the Geopacific's logging procedure.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC drill chips are logged both qualitatively (e.g. lithology, alteration, structure, etc.) and quantitatively (e.g. veining and mineralisation percentage, structural orientation angles, etc.). RC chip trays are photographed wet and stored in Geopacific's exploration core yard.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Individual metre samples were taken using a riffle splitter, while the composited samples were collected using a PVC 'spear'. The majority of samples were dry, with the significant intercepts falling within the dry sample intervals.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC drill chips are crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised and then split to a final 200g sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field blank, duplicate, and standard samples are introduced to maximise the representivity of the all sample types. Lab duplicates were run on several high grade results from the drilling, confirming the original result.
	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.	Field duplicates are inserted in at every 50th sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	Fire assay Au and four-acid digest ICP analysis are thought to be appropriate for the determination of gold and base metals in fresh rock, and are considered to represent a total analysis.
	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.	N/A
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Field and lab blank, duplicate, and standard samples were used in the drilling, with field duplicate and standard samples used in the soil sampling. Results from these QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A at this stage of exploration.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data is sent from the lab to our database administrator and then entered into Geopacific's Acquire database and validated by the database administrator and senior staff.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
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.*	Drillhole and trench collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS, which at this stage of exploration is thought to be sufficient. Collars will be picked up using DGPS once the program is completed.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For the initial stages of exploration the use of GPS and DEM RL data is thought to be sufficient.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill holes discussed in this report represent the first stages of initial exploration targeting a new area and testing the strike extent of high grade Cu mineralisation identified in previous diamond drilling.
	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.	N/A at this early stage of exploration.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Results released in this announcement refer to single metre RC drill chip samples or diamond core samples. These single metre samples were collected and analysed based on the results of the composited samples previously announced.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	These drill holes represents the first drill program targeting structural, geochemical, and geophysical anomalies. With no information to determine the exact orientation of the mineralisation available, it is thought that no bias has been introduced.
	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.	At this stage it is not possible to determine the orientation of the mineralised zone, and as a result the orientation of the drill hole is not thought to have introduced sample bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are collected by GPR staff and put into numbered calico bags, which are immediately tied and placed in larger polyweave bags with other samples. These polyweave bags are tied and secured, and are then sent with a consignment notice direct to ALS in Phnom Penh using Geopacific staff.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been completed, but QAQC data is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Geopacific has entered into a sale agreement with Golden Resources Development Co. Ltd ("GRD"), a South Korean controlled Cambodian company, for an option to acquire an 85% interest in the highly prospective Kou Sa Copper Project in Northern Cambodia. The remaining 15% has been acquired by a subsidiary of WWM's Cambodian partner, The Royal Group.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Not applicable
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology of the tenement is dominated by dacitic to rhyolitic volcaniclastic rocks with minor lenses of limestone and sediments. Quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions are noted in the drilling with outcropping dacitic porphyry observed in the west of the tenement. Known mineralisation on the tenement comprises structurally-hosted semi-massive copper sulphide veins.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *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.*	Refer to tables in appendix A.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No top-cuts were used in the reporting of these significant intercept. The interval selected using a cut off value of 0.2g/t AuEq and 0.1% CuEq, and were calculated using weighted averaging. Intervals reported from the trenching were calculated using a 0.1g/t AuEq and 0.1% CuEq cut off value.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	Shorter intercepts of higher grade within larger reported intercepts are subsequently highlighted within the summary drilling table.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Gold and copper equivalent values were calculated on the significant intervals with the calculation and assumptions reported below the relevant tables.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Intercepts are down-hole length with not enough information available to calculate true width at this time.
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.*	Diagrams relevant to the report content are included in the body of the report.
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.*	Refer to tables in appendix A.
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.*	Refer to text.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Refer to text.