GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED

15 September 2014

ASX Code: GPR

GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED
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PROJECTS

CAMBODIA

- Kou Sa Copper

FIJI:

- Sabeto/Vuda Gold-Copper
- Rakiraki Gold
- Nabila Copper-Gold

POSITION

Share Price	**$0.06**
Mkt. Cap.	**$18M**
Cash	**$4.2M**
Drilling	**NOW**

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BROAD COPPER-GOLD ZONE NOW SURROUNDS MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE ZONES

First 5 New Holes in First Target Drilled Reveal:

- **Multiple High-Grade Copper-Gold Zones at Prospect 150**
- **Surrounded by 40m+ Wide Zones of Disseminated Copper-Gold**
- **Gently Dipping Orientation**

- **A New High-Grade Copper Zone Discovered only 400m South**

Geopacific Resources Ltd (ASX:**GPR**) is pleased to announce the initial results from its latest drilling program at its rapidly emerging Kou Sa copper-gold project in Cambodia.

Managing Director, Ron Heeks commented:

"The orientation of these initial new diamond drill results both validates and enhances the high-grade zones first discovered only a few months ago at Prospect 150. New holes include 23.05m at 2.06% and 40.5m at 2.17% copper-equivalent from near surface.

We now believe there to be multiple high-grade massive sulphide zones. Even better, they look to be located within a very broad 40m+ zone of disseminated copper/gold mineralisation.

This appears to dip at a shallow angle at this early stage and Considerable evidence now suggests an even larger mineralising system may be present.

In addition, we have yet another completely new high-grade discovery at 150 South with 14.8m at 3.36% copper-equivalent in the first new hole.

This is an outstanding start from the first of several compelling targets within a cohesive 5km radius we will drill during this 25,000m program."

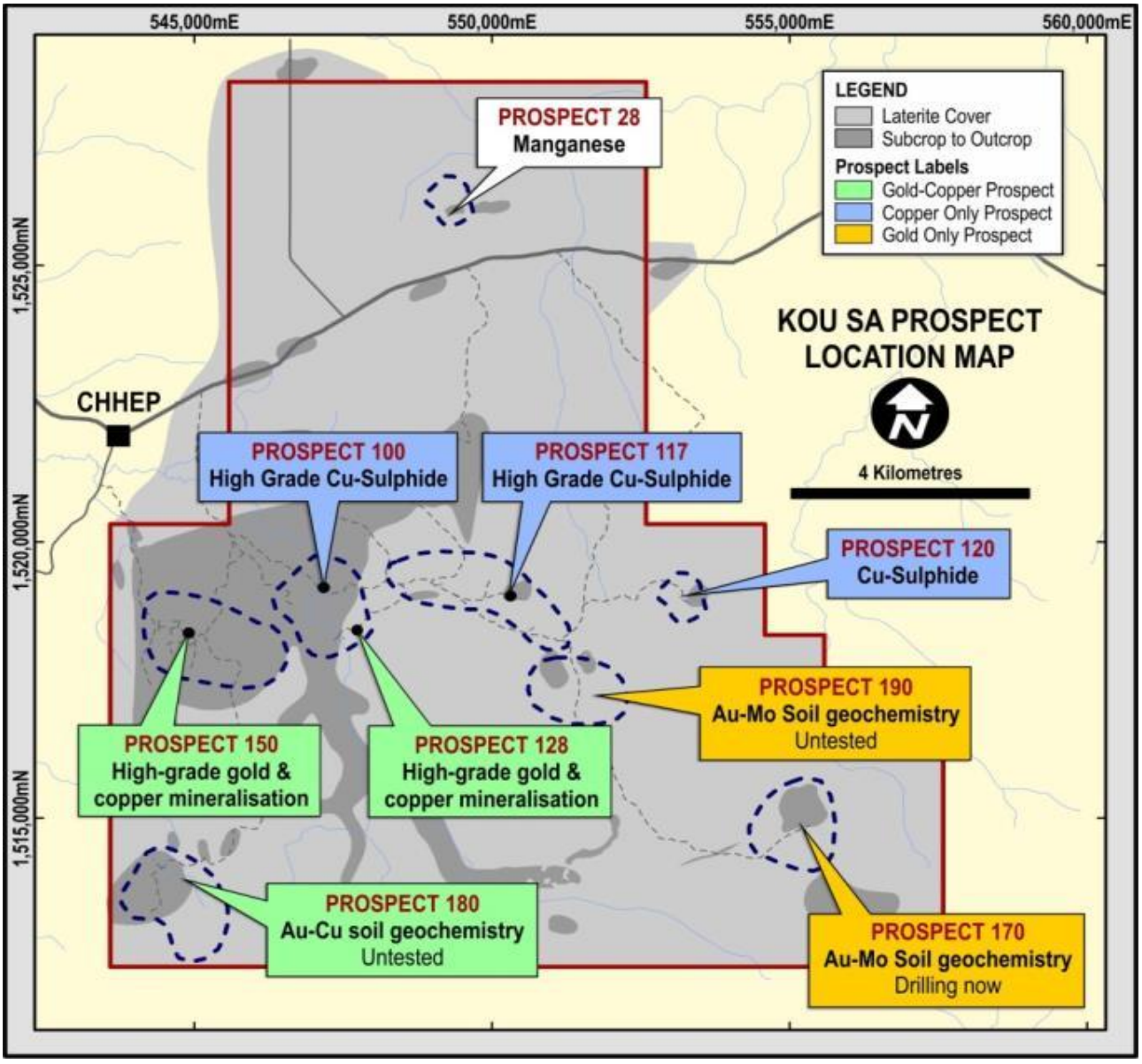
SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Highlights of the 5 new holes assayed to date include:

150 Main	**KDH005**	**23.05m at 2.06% Cu equivalent from 4m** **inc. 13.15m at 3.41% Cu equivalent from 13.9m**
	KDH009	**40.5m at 2.17% Cu equivalent from 6.8m** **inc. 13.6m at 4.06% Cu equivalent from 14.9m** **and 4m at 5.05% Cu equivalent from 30.7m**

150 South	**KDH008**	**14.8m at 3.36% Cu equivalent from 29.2m**

MINERALISED TARGET LOCATIONS



1. SUMMARY

Initial drilling targeted the 150 Prospect, one of 10 known mineralised targets identified to date within the 158km^2 Kou Sa Project. First holes were primarily focussed on determining the geological orientation of the recently discovered mineralisation in an effort to more efficiently expand it by drilling.

To date 21 holes have been drilled, of which assays have been received for the first 5 holes, representing only a small percentage of the planned program. These already confirm the recently discovered near-surface high-grade mineralisation and also reveal several new, parallel zones of high-grade copper and copper-gold.

Significantly, drilling also shows these **multiple high-grade zones are within a large broad zone of copper-gold mineralisation and appear to be dipping at a gentle gradient.** These broad zones remain open in all directions and suggest that the mineralisation revealed at the 150 Prospect **may be part of a considerably larger system.**

Drilling at the "**150 South"** area (which is only 400 metres south of the main 150 Zone), has also identified a completely new zone of high-grade copper mineralisation near surface.

2. CURRENT INTERPRETATION

Drilling at the 150 Prospect so far has significantly advanced Geopacific's early understanding of the structure and mineralisation within the newly discovered area. Results of drilled holes now currently in the 'Assay Pipeline' will better define this understanding and more accurately target additional holes to expand the mineralisation.

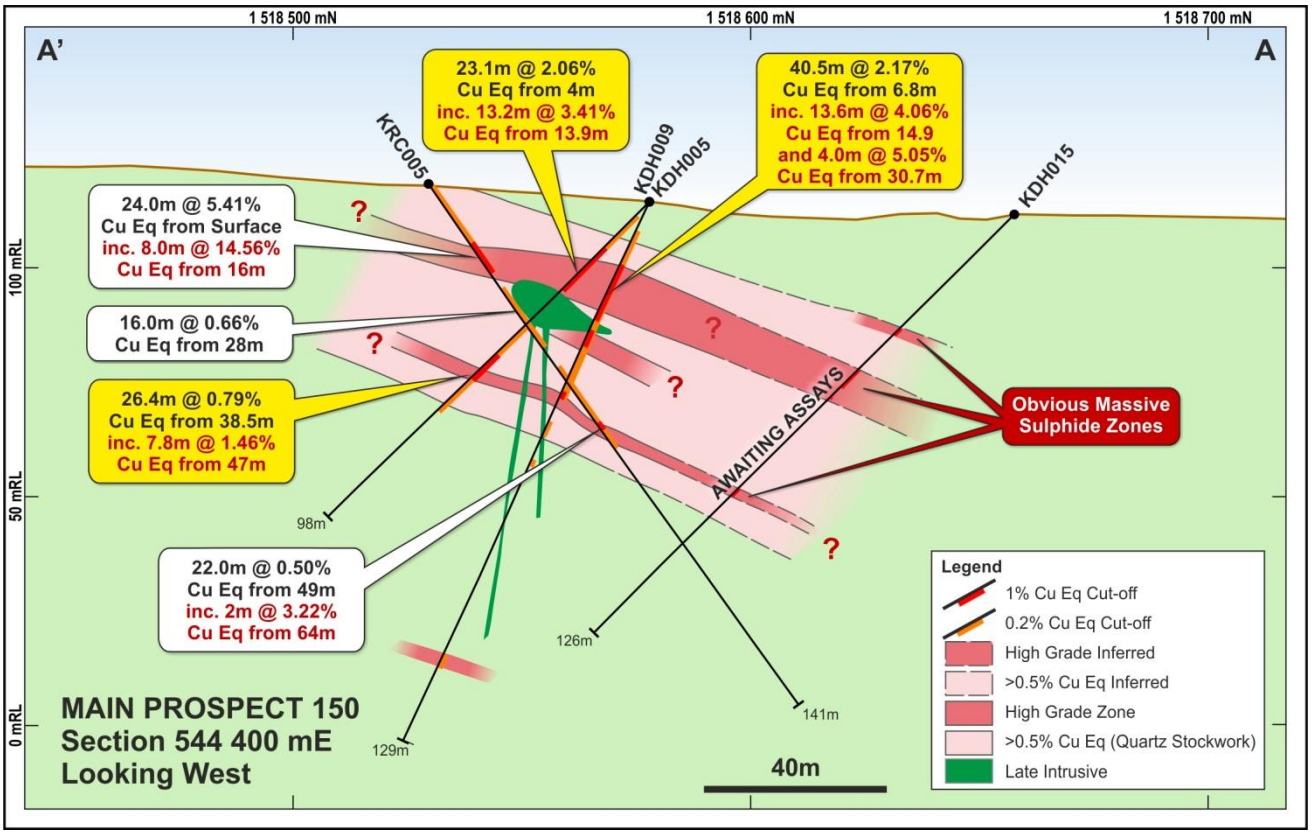
Diamond holes drilled to date have collectively revealed that the main zones of high-grade mineralisation appear to be **dipping to the north at a relatively gentle gradient.** The location of some of the controlling structure is now also better understood. The apparent dip of the mineralisation is shallower than previously thought. This leaves the high-grade zones open to a greater depth than previously interpreted and the **mineralisation remains open in all directions.**

3. EXPANSION OF PROSPECT 150 MAIN

The high-grade mineralisation previously identified in KRC005 (*which assayed* ***24m at 7.08g/t gold, 44.04 silver and 1.17% copper*** *as released on 20 June 2014*), appears to be part of a 40m+ wide zone of copper/gold mineralisation with several discrete high-grade zones within.

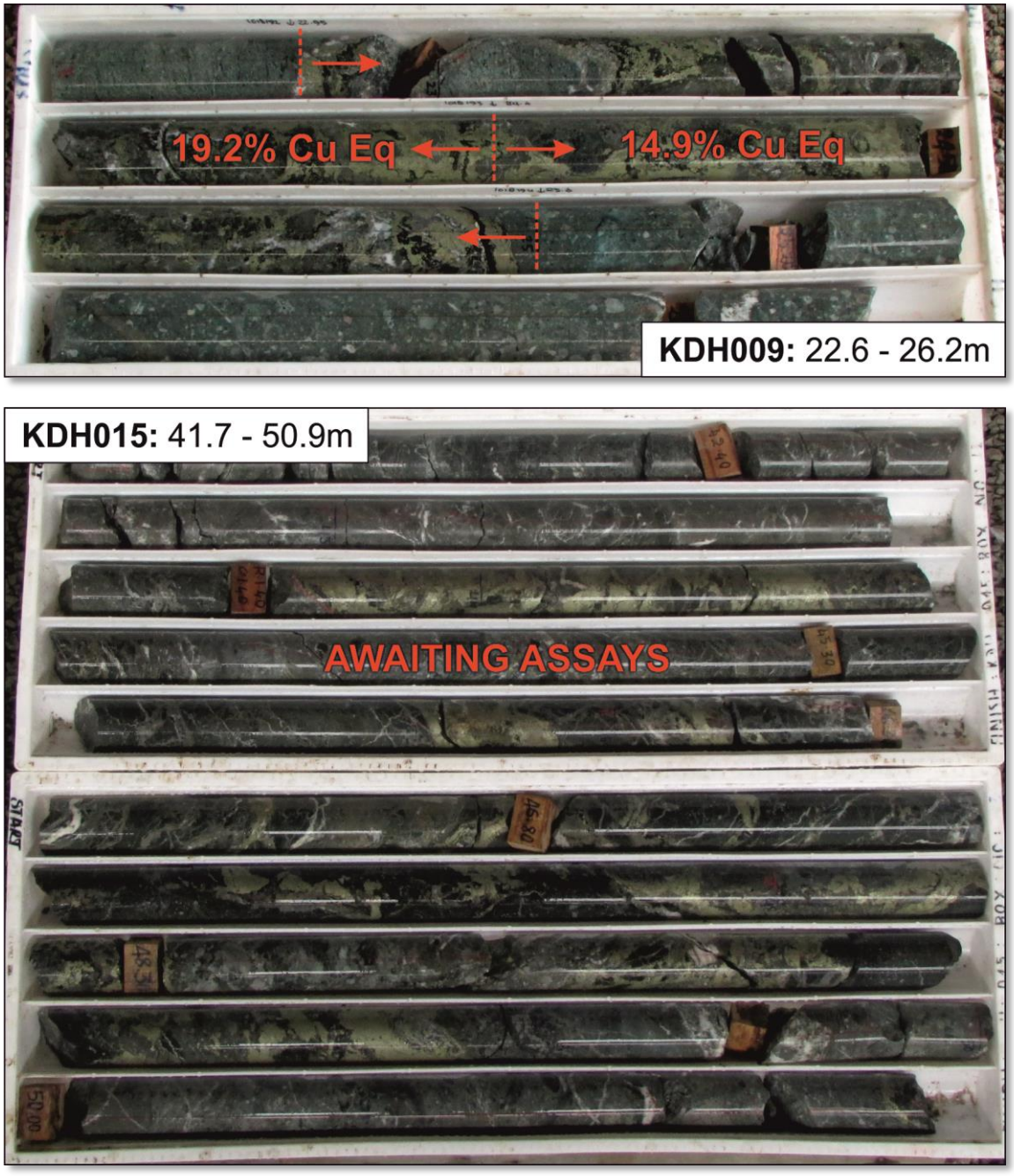
The width and grade of this mineralisation suggests the presence of a significantly larger mineralising system than would have been required to generate the high-grade zones alone.

Immediate further drilling in the area is intended to increase our understanding of both the high-grade zones and their broader surrounding mineralised structures.



3. PROSPECT 150 MAIN (cont.)

Several new "visible" zones of massive sulphide mineralisation identified in KDH015 in particular have increased the potential to extend the copper/gold mineralisation at a still relatively shallow depth. Assay results are currently awaited for these interpreted new zones and are expected soon with turn-around times currently averaging 2-3 weeks.



Visible massive sulphide appears in KDH015 and shows similarity to the mineralisation in KDH009 and to the particularly high-grade mineralisation previously found in Hole KRC005 which assayed 24m at 7.08g/t gold, 44.04 silver and 1.17% copper. (Previously released 20 June 2014)

4. NEW DISCOVERY AT PROSPECT 150 SOUTH

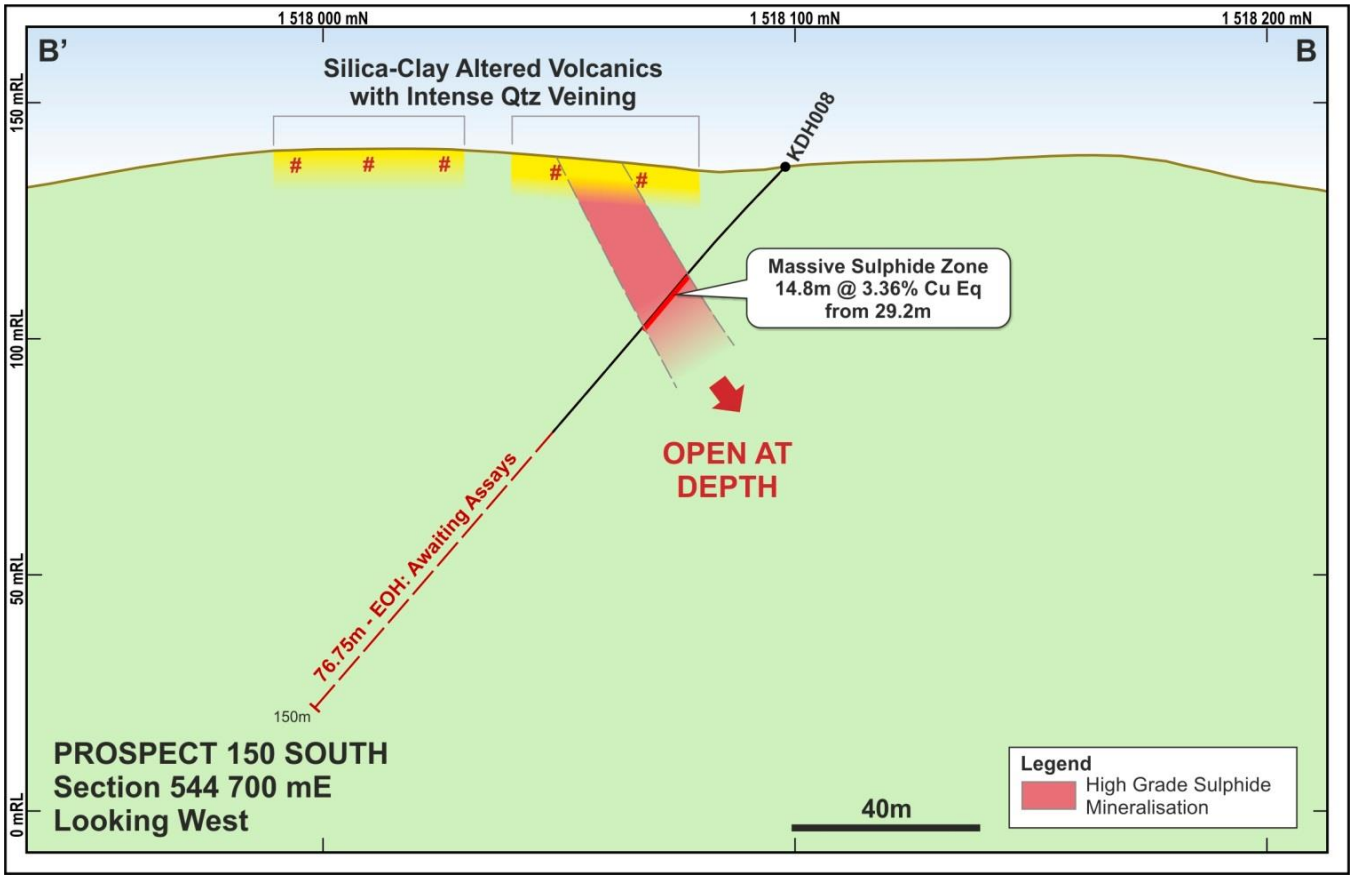
A “new” high-grade copper zone has been discovered at “150 South” which is approximately 400m south of the 150 main zone of mineralisation and within a 400m long copper and gold surface geochemical anomaly.

A follow-up hole to KDH001, which previously identified a narrow high-grade zone of copper mineralisation, was drilled at 150 South (KDH008). This first new hole intercepted **14.8m at 3.36% Cu equivalent from 29.2m**.

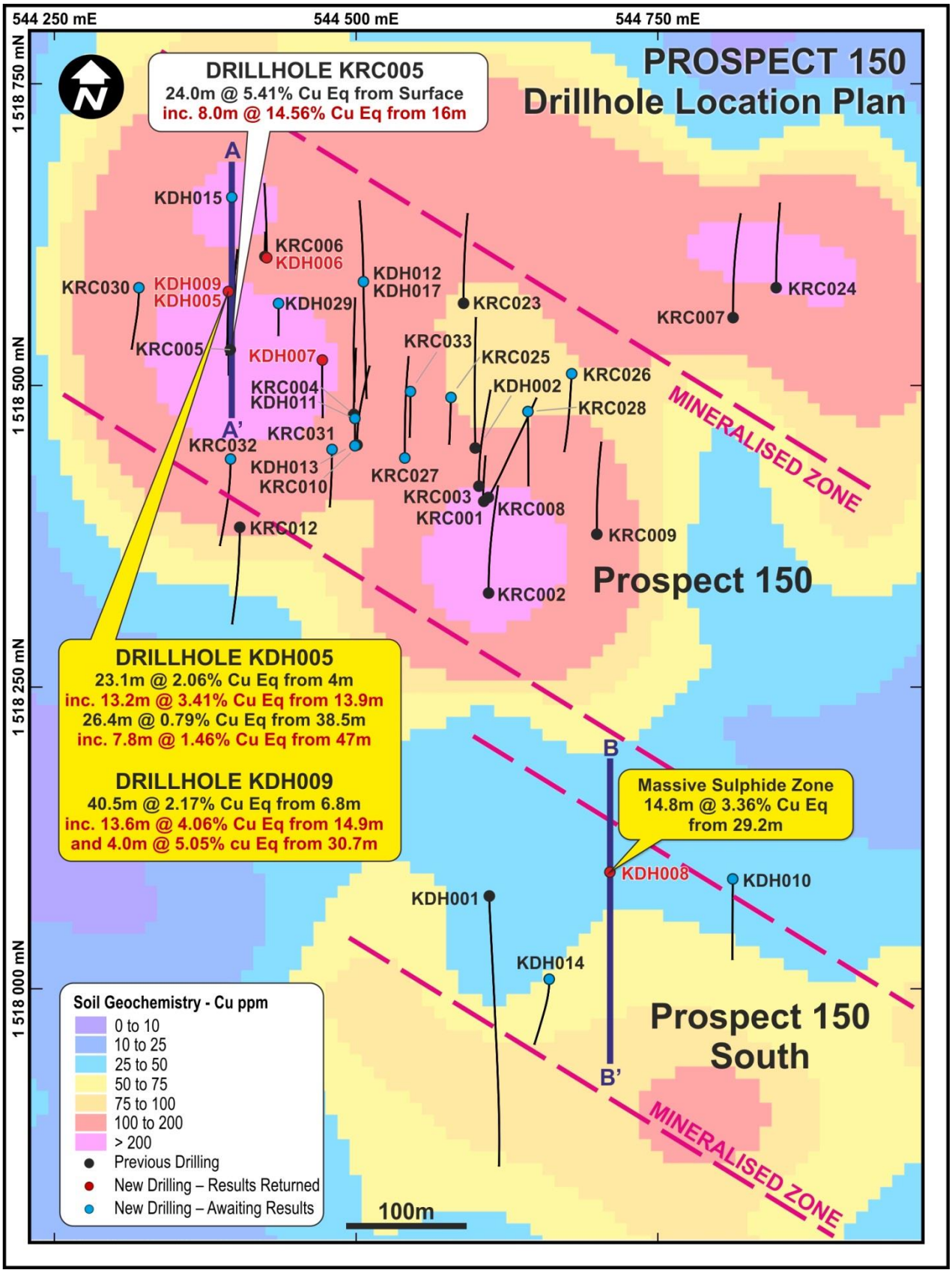
This almost 15 metre-wide down-hole zone of high-grade, near-surface copper mineralisation directly corresponds with surface copper geochemistry, once again demonstrating the predictive ability of geochemistry to deliver excellent drilling results.

Geological mapping has also identified a zone of silica-clay-pyrite altered volcanics and significant quartz veining to the south of KDH008. This is currently interpreted to represent the surface expression of the mineralisation encountered down hole, potentially indicating a steep to moderate dip to the north (see below).

Assay results are eagerly awaited for the bottom part of the hole.



5. DRILLHOLE AND SECTIONS LOCATION



6. NEW ASSAY RESULTS TABLE

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	CuEQ (%)	Results
KDH005	4.00	23.05	1.85	16.51	0.73	0.21	2.06	Lab
inc	13.90	13.15	3.12	25.55	1.24	0.25	3.41	Lab
KDH005	38.50	26.40	0.25	4.51	0.59	0.04	0.79	Lab
inc	47.00	7.80	0.32	4.49	1.21	0.03	1.46	Lab
KDH006	36.70	7.20	0.15	3.74	0.10	0.48	0.38	Lab
KDH006	62.85	7.60	0.26	5.16	0.53	0.02	0.74	Lab
KDH007	0.00	37.40	0.15	3.67	0.36	0.08	0.51	Lab
inc	30.85	6.55	0.31	4.27	1.07	0.01	1.30	Lab
KDH008	29.20	14.80	0.04	6.32	3.18	0.29	3.36	Lab
KDH009	6.80	40.45	1.64	14.55	0.98	0.25	2.17	Lab
inc	14.90	13.60	2.90	34.02	1.91	0.32	4.06	Lab
and	30.70	4.00	5.29	16.37	1.69	0.18	5.05	Lab
and	43.50	3.75	0.69	4.13	1.14	0.02	1.60	Lab
KDH009	52.60	3.60	0.12	1.97	0.44	0.02	0.54	Lab
KDH009	61.70	1.70	0.31	4.91	0.89	0.02	1.13	Lab
KDH009	108.55	3.25	0.35	9.99	0.91	0.14	1.25	Lab

7. ONGOING DRILLING

Geopacific currently has two diamond rigs and one RC rig operating on the project. The current drilling is part of up to a 25,000m program to test both the 150 Prospect and five of the other anomalous Prospect areas.

To date some 1,236m of diamond and 868m of RC drilling have been completed. Of the total 2,104m drilled so far, 502m have been analysed.

With the assay results pipeline established and now in process, a steady and regular flow of drilling information is expected to be announced in regular updates as assays are received and geologically interpreted.

Earliest drilling commenced at the western end of the 150 Project and then advanced east along strike and to the north and south to test new areas. Current drilling will continue with 2 rigs at the 150 Prospect, being the easiest to access as the current wet season subsides.

One additional rig has just been moved to the 117 Prospect which has now been prepared for drilling. This will initially test a **3% copper outcrop which is visible from surface.**

8. CONTACT

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at www.geopacific.com.au or contact:

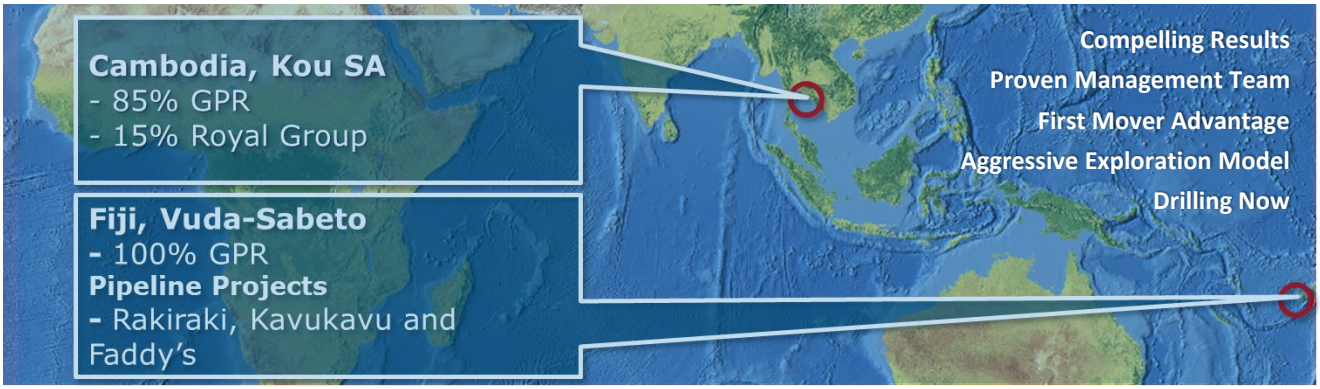
Mr Ron Heeks

Managing Director

Competent Person's 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 Details

Table 1: Prospect 150 current drilling summary

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip/Azi	Prospect Location	Analysis Status
KDH005	**DDH**	**544394**	**1518578**	**114.4**	**98.3**	**-45° / 180**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KDH006	**DDH**	**544426**	**1518606**	**116.8**	**98.3**	**-50° / 360**	**North Zone**	**Lab**
KDH007	**DDH**	**544472**	**1518521**	**116.8**	**99.3**	**-60° / 180**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KDH008	**DDH**	**544710**	**1518097**	**135.0**	**147.0**	**-45° / 180**	**South Zone**	**Lab**
KDH009	**DDH**	**544394**	**1518578**	**114.4**	**129.3**	**-65° / 180**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KDH010	DDH	544812	1518091	141.0	100.0	-45° / 180	South Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH011	DDH	544498	1518476	128.0	80.3	-45° / 360	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH012	DDH	544506	1518587	129.0	98.2	-45° / 360	North Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH013	DDH	544499	1518450	130.0	32.9	-45° / 360	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH014	DDH	544660	1518008	133.0	83.6	-45° / 180	South Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH015	DDH	544397	1518656	110.0	126.4	-45° / 180	Main & North Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH017	DDH	544506	1518586	129.0	142.7	-45° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC025	RC	544579	1518490	129.5	63.0	-55° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC026	RC	544579	1518510	126.7	120.0	-60° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC027	RC	544540	1518440	133.4	126.0	-55° / 360	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC028	RC	544642	1518478	138.5	96.0	-50° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC029	RC	544436	1518568	121.0	46.0	-55° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC030	RC	544320	1518581	111.0	87.0	-55° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC031	RC	544480	1518447	127.0	72.0	-50° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC032	RC	544396	1518439	130.0	111.0	-50° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC033	RC	544545	1518495	125.0	57.0	-50° / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays

NOTES:

Drillhole collar information in this table is presented in the 'WGS84 zone 48N' coordinate system. This data was collected using a handheld GPS unit and as such the RL data cannot be used reliably.

Table 2: Prospect 150 significant results

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au	Ag	Cu	Zn	CuEQ	Analysis
KDH005	4.00	23.05	1.85	16.51	0.73	0.21	2.06	Lab
inc	13.90	13.15	3.12	25.55	1.24	0.25	3.41	Lab
KDH005	38.50	26.40	0.25	4.51	0.59	0.04	0.79	Lab
inc	47.00	7.80	0.32	4.49	1.21	0.03	1.46	Lab
KDH006	36.70	7.20	0.15	3.74	0.10	0.48	0.38	Lab
KDH006	62.85	7.60	0.26	5.16	0.53	0.02	0.74	Lab
KDH007	0.00	37.40	0.15	3.67	0.36	0.08	0.51	Lab
inc	30.85	6.55	0.31	4.27	1.07	0.01	1.30	Lab
KDH008	29.20	14.80	0.04	6.32	3.18	0.29	3.36	Lab
KDH009	6.80	40.45	1.64	14.55	0.98	0.25	2.17	Lab
inc	14.90	13.60	2.90	34.02	1.91	0.32	4.06	Lab
and	30.70	4.00	5.29	16.37	1.69	0.18	5.05	Lab
and	43.50	3.75	0.69	4.13	1.14	0.02	1.60	Lab
KDH009	52.60	3.60	0.12	1.97	0.44	0.02	0.54	Lab
KDH009	61.70	1.70	0.31	4.91	0.89	0.02	1.13	Lab
KDH009	108.55	3.25	0.35	9.99	0.91	0.14	1.25	Lab

NOTES:

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 $1,300/oz, copper price of $7,000/tonne, zinc price of $2,300/tonne, and silver price of $20/oz.

Equivalent grades were calculated as follows:

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.*	Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (**DD**), with quarter core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging. Samples were sent for fire assay gold 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.*	Core was cut using a core saw in half then one side quartered. The quarter core samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis. Samples were sent for fire assay gold analysis using a 30g charge, as well as multi-element analysis using multi-acid digest with ICP finish.
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.).*	Diamond drilling was undertaken using triple tube methodology in a variety of core sizes including PQ and HQ and NQ depending on the ground conditions and depth of investigation.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery is recorded by measuring the core recovered from the drillhole against the actual drilled metres.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The use of triple tube drilling as well as shorter runs in zones of broken ground were used to maximise the 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 diamond drill core is geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using the Geopacific's logging procedure.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Diamond core is logged both qualitatively (e.g. lithology, alteration, structure, etc.) and quantitatively (e.g. veining and mineralisation percentage, structural orientation angles, etc.). Drill core is photographed both dry and wet and is stored in plastic core trays in our 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.*	Core is sawn quarter core, with one quarter sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No results are reported from RC drillholes that haven't already been released.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Diamond core is crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised and then split to two final 200g samples. One sample was used for initial pXRF analysis with the other sent for analysis.
	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 samples.
	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 accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure.
	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.
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 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.	No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments are reported in this release.
	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.	No twinned holes have been completed at this stage of exploration.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 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 collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS, and are being measured from accurately located data points using tap- and-compass method for more accurate data. These collars will be accurately located in the next round of surveying.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A digital terrain model of the various prospects was created using accurately located data points identified from an RTK GPS survey completed earlier in the year. Tape-and-compass surveys from those data points are used to provide more accurate information between sections and data points.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill holes discussed in this report represent the first stages in a drill-out phase at Prospect 150.
	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.	No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations have been made based on these results. Exploration in this area is still in an early stage and therefore this point is not applicable for this announcement.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Results released in this announcement refer to diamond drilling where no compositing was undertaken.
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.*	Initial drilling in this area was confined to RC drilling, which provides limited structural data. The initial diamond drillholes reported herein were drilled to the south to establish the orientation of the mineralised zones identified from the limited previous drilling. A new interpretation has been suggested from the data acquired in these drillholes and it is thought that the orientation of the drillholes has achieved unbiased sampling of the structures.
	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.	A new interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced to the diamond drillholes reported herein.
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	This announcement is based on work done solely by Geopacific Resources Limited and makes no reference to work done by other companies.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology of the tenement is dominated by andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic and 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.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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.