

20 November 2014

ASX Code: GPR

**GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED**  
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#### PROJECTS

CAMBODIA

Kou Sa Copper – Gold

FIJI:

Sabeto/Vuda Gold-Copper

Rakiraki Gold

Nabila Copper-Gold

#### POSITION

Share Price	\$0.07
Mkt. Cap.	\$20M
Cash	\$3.0M

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**Russell Fountain**

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**John Lewis**

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## NEW COPPER ZONE CONFIRMED AT PROSPECT 160

### KOU SA, CAMBODIA

Geopacific Resources Limited (ASX: GPR) advises that new **drilling at Prospect 150 South has confirmed and extended a new zone of continuous copper mineralisation.** The zone identified from soil geochemistry was initially drilled with diamond hole KDH008 which reported **14.8m at 3.36% copper-equivalent** (release 12 Sept 2014). **This new zone has since been tested over 350 metres of strike and continues to produce visual massive sulphide intersections.**

The new mineralisation confirmed at Prospect 150 South is significant enough and geologically differs from Prospect 150 enough to **warrant a new name, Prospect 160.** Additional results from drilling at Prospect 160 are still being assayed and will be announced as soon as they are received and interpreted.

#### PROSPECT 160 ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS TO DATE:

KDH 008	14.8m at 3.36% Cu Eq. from 29.2m
KDH 014	4.4m at 0.99% Cu Eq. from 22.6m
KDH 029	10.6m at 4.6% Cu Eq. from 41.9m
KDH 031	3.2m at 1.63% Cu Eq. from 27.5m
KDH 031	4.1m at 1.84% Cu Eq. from 42.7m
KDH 033	6.6m at 2.63% Cu Eq. from 46.7m
Incl.	2.7m at 4.75% Cu Eq. from 46.7m
KDH 033	9.0m at 1.38% Cu Eq. from 56.4m
Incl.	2.0m at 3.34% Cu Eq. from 63.4m
KRC 056	2.0m at 1.18% Cu Eq. from 40m (EOH 42m)

Managing Director, Mr Ron Heeks said:

*"This new zone of copper, zinc and silver mineralisation has been confirmed in numerous holes. We can confidently say that this is another significant new discovery within the Kou Sa Project. The zone is open to the east, west and also at depth."*



*Strong potential exists for more parallel zones to this initial discovery. The mineralisation at Prospect 160 will add significantly to the high-grade copper/gold discovery at Prospect 150, which is only 300 metres to the north. Both widths and grade are excellent from near-surface, and already appear quite continuous along strike.*

*Yet again, we have immediately discovered excellent grade mineralisation drilling one of our many robust geochemical anomalies along just a small part of Kou Sa's 12-14 km continuous arc of mineralisation. We look forward to testing more geochemical anomalies east of Prospect 160. Once the remainder of the results from this phase of drilling are received we will drill to extend the mineralisation both along strike and down dip."*

## DRILLING RESULTS IN CONTEXT

The 25,000m diamond and RC drilling program continues at Kou Sa. To date, 7,200 metres of the current program have been drilled with initial focus on the 117, 150, and 160 Prospect Areas.

The Prospect 160 mineralisation to date shows considerably higher grades and widths of zinc than at Prospect 150 which instead has extremely high gold grades. We expect all of these metals will report to a float concentrate.

Figure 1 below displays the discovery hole KDH008 which was testing a surface geochemical anomaly with a deeper follow-up hole KDH033 below. The zone is continuous along strike and open at depth.

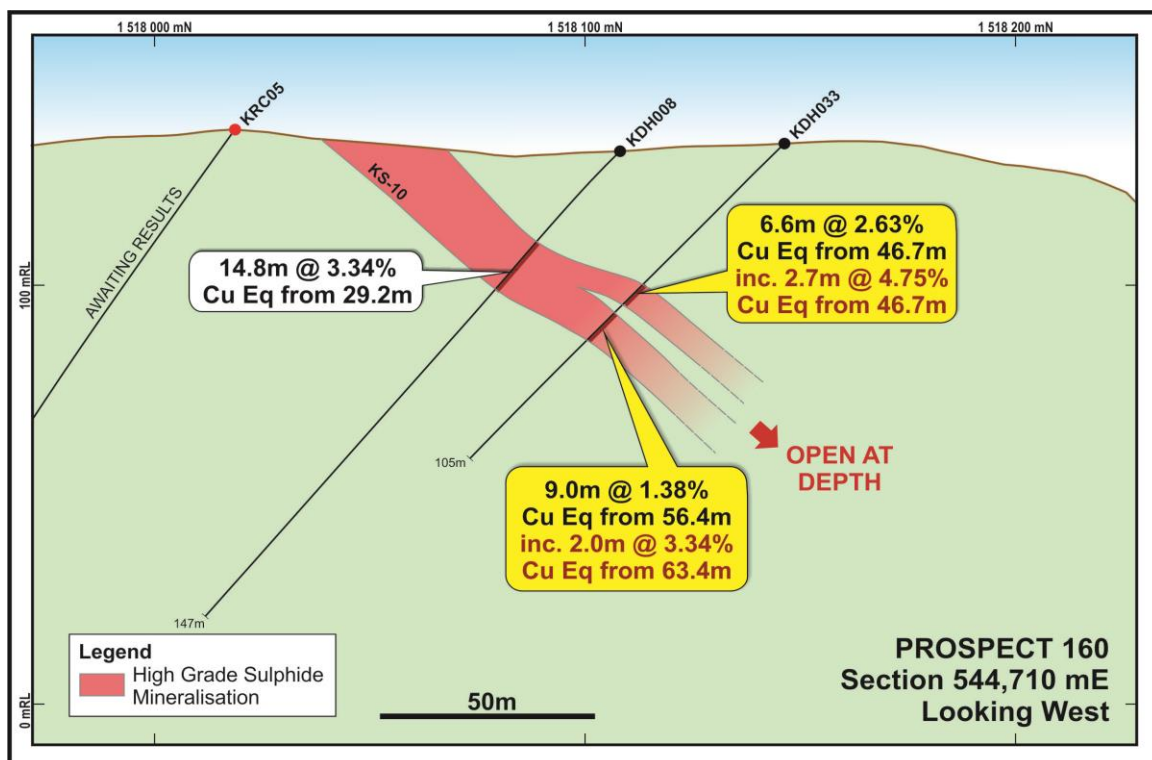


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the 544,710mE section

The predominant sulphide present at Prospect 160 is chalcopyrite, but for the first time at Kou Sa, **considerable amounts of bornite** (a high grade copper sulphide) are present which are responsible for some of the higher grade copper intersections displayed in Figure 2.

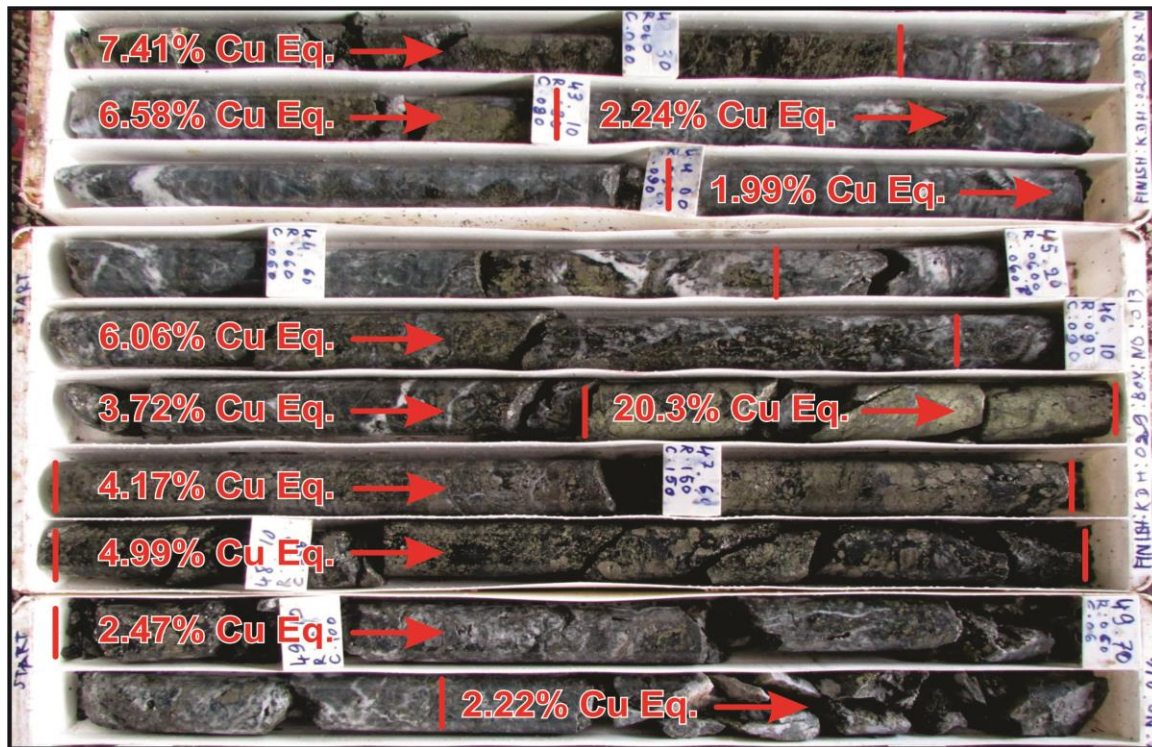


Figure 2: Sulphide mineralisation in KDH029



Figure 3 below displays the continuity of grade of the zone 40m along strike. There is also a parallel zone present which is becoming typical of the mineralisation at Kou Sa. The mineralisation dips to the north at about 50° and **most down-hole intersections would be close to true width.**

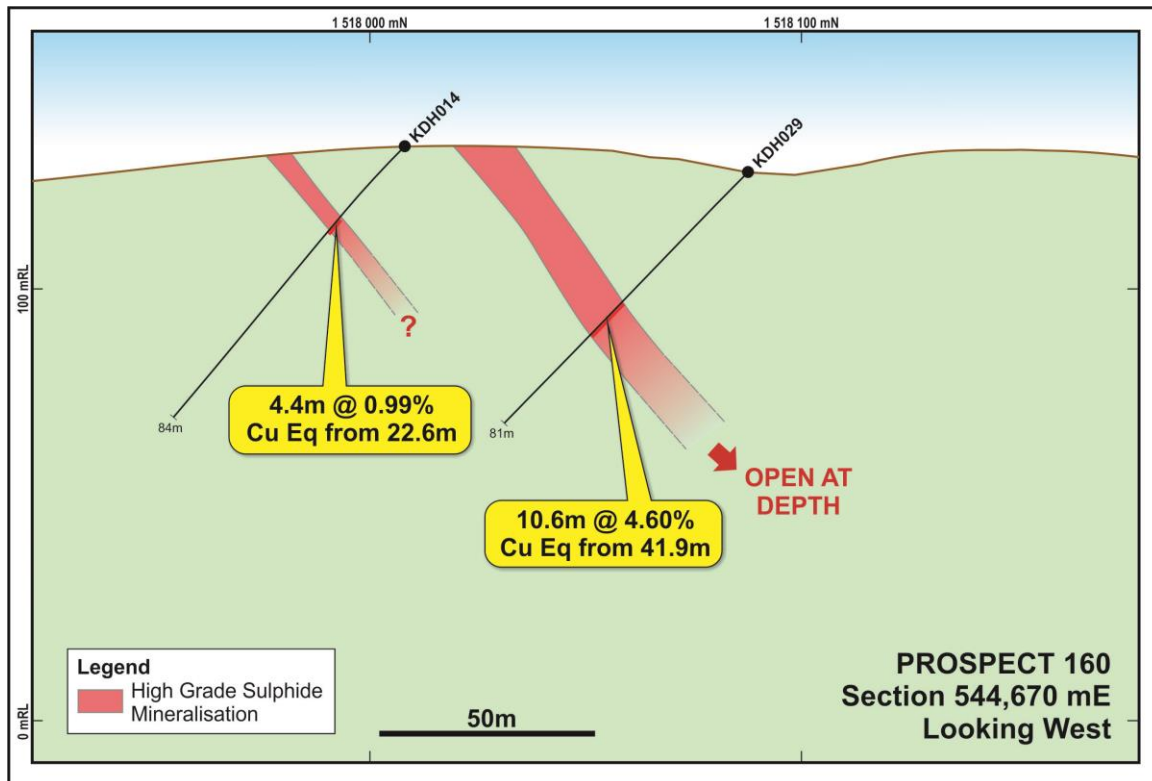


Figure 3: Schematic diagram of the 544,670mE section

Figure 4 below displays the continuity of mineralisation along strike with wide zones of sulphide mineralisation intercepted along strike. Although some results are still awaited **visual inspection suggests the presence of multiple robust zones of sulphide mineralisation**. The presence of multiple, parallel zones provide considerable upside potential to the Prospect.

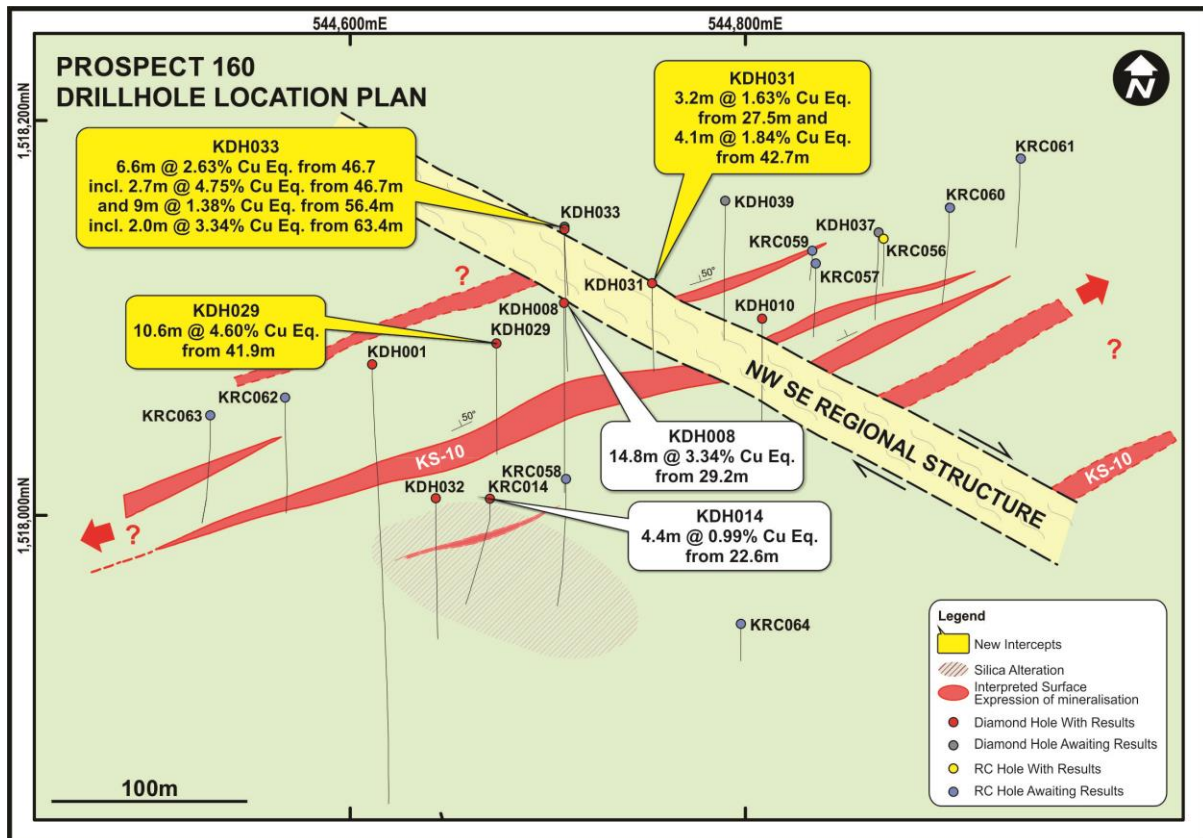


Figure 4: drillhole location plan with interpretation of Prospect 150 south

## MORE RESULTS SOON

Assay results continue to be received and are being collated from Prospects 117, 150 and 160 with excellent initial indications. Final results for each of these programs will be released to the market as soon as they are collated and interpreted.

Drilling is underway on a new geophysical anomaly identified from the recent IP geophysics survey. This area which is south of Prospect 117 contained the largest IP anomaly in the area and has never previously been tested by drilling. Results of this new drilling will also be available in the near future.

## **FURTHER WORK UNDERWAY**

As the wet season continues to recede, drilling will move east along Kou Sa's 12-14km arc of anomalism to the 170 and 190 Prospects and south to the highly prospective 180 Prospect.

Detailed IP and magnetic survey work continues and is further defining the geochemical anomalies prior to drilling. This has assisted in achieving the outstanding results in each drill program so far.

## **CONTACT**

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at [www.geopacific.com.au](http://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.*

## **ABOUT GEOPACIFIC AND KOU-SA, CAMBODIA**

### **The Company**

Geopacific is actively exploring for copper and gold in Cambodia and Fiji. In Cambodia, its rapidly emerging Kou-Sa copper-gold project brings together the expertise of Geopacific (acquiring 85%) with the country's largest conglomerate The Royal Group (15% partner).

### **Ownership**

In 2013 GPR agreed to acquire the Kou-Sa licence (Figure 5) from a private Korean investor's company which had undertaken shallow exploration. Under the agreement, GPR is scheduled to pay US\$1.4m on 31 January 2015 and a further \$12.6m spread over 18 months from July 2014 to July 2015.

### **Location**

Kou-Sa is in Cambodia's Chep district, Phreah Vihear province a 3hr drive from Siem Reap international airport on a bitumen regional highway or alternatively a 5hr drive from Phnom Penh. The current tenure at Kou Sa covers 158km<sup>2</sup>.

### **Discovery**

Kou-Sa was identified by French geologists in the 1960's before the Vietnamese and regional civil wars. In 2009, the Vendors began shallow drilling along parts of visibly outcropping mineralisation. In 2013 Geopacific commenced detailed exploration including airborne magnetics (3,800 line kms), regional soil geochemistry (approx. 4,000 samples) and detailed IP and EM geophysics. This identified a number of high priority prospects in an East – West arc.

### **Drilling**

Geopacific has undertaken three drilling programs to date, in July 2013, and in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> halves of 2014. The current program plans 25,000 metres of combined RC and diamond drilling.

### **Priority Targets**

Geopacific has identified over 12kms of near continuous surface copper anomalism in an arc with a radius of ~5km. The key prospects based on preliminary drilling are Prospects, 117, 150, 180, & 190.

### **Prospect 150**

Emerged as a priority prospect due to its bonanza grades. Geopacific's goal is to define an interim JORC Resource during 2015. Since 2013, a series of confirmatory trenches were dug to augment soil samples prior to focused drilling along 400 metres of strike.

### Prospect 117

Is 2-3kms from Prospect 150. Most noticeable on-site are 3% copper outcrops from surface. Drilling commenced in 2013 and re-commenced this year with a view to defining an initial JORC Resource.

### Emerging Targets

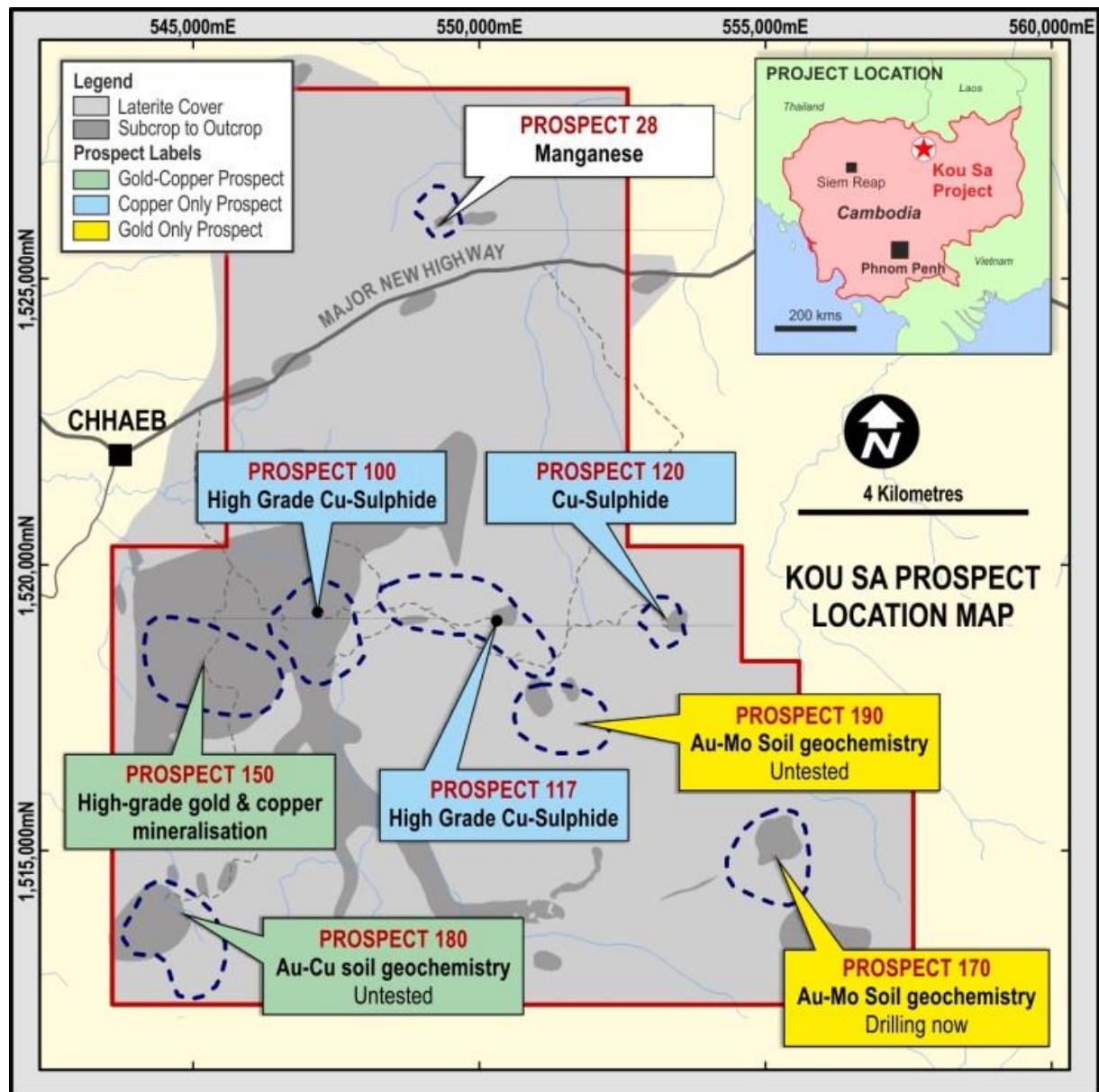


Figure 5: Kou Sa Prospect Map

Other targets including Prospects 170 and 190 which show high gold and silver anomalism and Prospect 180 which has indicated copper anomalism and encouraging rock chip samples and are scheduled to be drill tested by GPR this year.



## Appendix A – Drilling Details

Table 1: Significant NEW Drill Results from Prospect 160

Hole ID	From	Interval	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Cu Eq. %	Zone	Comments
KDH014	22.6	4.4	0.97	0.01	1.97	0.99	Other	
KDH029	41.9	10.6	4.45	0.07	14.63	4.60	KS-10	
KDH031	27.5	3.2	0.96	1.89	5.64	1.63	KS-10	
KDH031	42.7	4.1	1.74	0.20	3.76	1.84	KS-10	
KDH033	46.7	6.6	1.69	2.74	3.97	2.63	KS-10	
inc	46.7	2.7	3.96	2.17	7.78	4.75	KS-10	
KDH033	56.4	9	1.34	0.03	2.57	1.38	KS-10	
inc	63.4	2	3.29	0.03	4.50	3.34	KS-10	
KRC056	40	2	1.10	0.08	6.60	1.18	Other	Wet samples

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

Equivalent grades were calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cu \% (Eq)} = \text{Cu \%} + [\text{Zn \%} \times (\text{Zn price per tonne} \div \text{Cu price per tonne})] + [((\text{Ag g/t} \times \text{Ag price per gram}) \div \text{Cu price per tonne}) \times 100]$$

**Table 2: Prospect 160 drillhole summary**

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH001	DDH	544610	1518077	130.9	500.2	-65 / 180	Announced
KDH008	DDH	544708	1518108	132	147	-45 / 180	Announced
<b>KDH010</b>	<b>DDH</b>	<b>544809</b>	<b>1518100</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-45 / 180</b>	<b>Received</b>
<b>KDH014</b>	<b>DDH</b>	<b>544660</b>	<b>1518008</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>-45 / 180</b>	<b>Received</b>
<b>KDH029</b>	<b>DDH</b>	<b>544674</b>	<b>1518088</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-45 / 180</b>	<b>Received</b>
<b>KDH031</b>	<b>DDH</b>	<b>544753</b>	<b>1518118</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>-45 / 180</b>	<b>Received</b>
<b>KDH032</b>	<b>DDH</b>	<b>544643</b>	<b>1518009</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>-45 / 180</b>	<b>Received</b>
<b>KDH033</b>	<b>DDH</b>	<b>544708</b>	<b>1518146</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>-45 / 180</b>	<b>Received</b>
<b>KRC056</b>	<b>RC</b>	<b>544870</b>	<b>1518150</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-55 / 180</b>	<b>Received</b>
KRC057	RC	544836	1518128	139.1	66	-55 / 180	Awaiting Results
KRC058	RC	544709	1518019	137.2	117	-55 / 180	Awaiting Results
KRC059	RC	544828	1518135	80	93	-80 / 180	Awaiting Results
KRC060	RC	544905	1518165	136	84	-90 / 0	Awaiting Results
KRC061	RC	544945	1518185	140	84	-90 / 0	Awaiting Results
KRC062	RC	544570	1518070	135	102	-90 / 0	Awaiting Results
KRC063	RC	544530	1518060	135	102	-90 / 0	Awaiting Results
KRC064	RC	544800	1517950	130	33	-90 / 0	Awaiting Results

**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 as well as tape and compass from known survey points.

## 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (DD) and percussion drilling (RC).</p> <p>Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised quarter core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging.</p> <p>Sampling of RC drilling comprised four metre composites taken using a PVC tube/spear with one metre samples collected using rifle splitter within zones of interest.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Core was cut using a core saw in half then one side quartered. RC samples comprised four metre composites collected using a PVC spear, and one metre splits collected using a rifle splitter.</p> <p>The DD and RC samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis.</p> <p>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.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Drilling Techniques</b>	<i>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.).</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>RC drilling was completed using standard face sampling RC drill hammers.</p>
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Core recovery is recorded by measuring the core recovered from the drillhole against the actual drilled metres.</p> <p>Bulk RC drill samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate sample recoveries were achieved.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	The use of triple tube drilling as well as shorter runs in zones of broken ground were used to maximise the sample recovery.
	<i>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.</i>	Sample recovery was good throughout the drillholes, consistently above 90%, and as such there is no sample bias introduced as a result of sample recovery.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	All drill core and chips are geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using the Geopacific's logging procedure.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Drill core and chips are 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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes are logged their entire length.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is sawn quarter core, with one quarter sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>preparation</b>	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Initial four metre composites are sampled using a PVC tube/spear; with one metre samples collected using a rifle splitter. The majority of RC intervals reported in this announcement were of dry samples.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples are crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised and then split to two final 200g samples. One sample is stored on site with the other sent for analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field blank, duplicate, and standard samples are introduced to maximise the representivity of the samples.
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments are reported in this release.
	<i>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.</i>	Field and lab blank, duplicate, and standard samples were used in the drilling. Results from these QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No holes reported in this announcement are twins of previous drilling.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	Drillhole collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS, and are being measured from accurately located data points (RTK GPS survey data) using tap- and-compass method for more accurate data. These collars will be accurately located in the next round of surveying.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill holes discussed in this report represent the first stages in a drill-out phase at Prospect 150 South. Holes are drilled on a 40m line spacing with enough density to provide a reasonable amount of information for interpretations to evolve.
	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Results released in this announcement refer to diamond drilling where no compositing was undertaken. RC results reported are from one metre splits.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The diamond drillholes reported herein were drilled to the south based on the orientation of the mineralised zones at the main zone of Prospect 150. An interpretation from the mineralised zones on section indicates that the orientation of the drillholes has achieved unbiased sampling of the structures.
	<i>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.</i>	An interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced to the diamond drillholes reported herein.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	This announcement is based on work done solely by Geopacific Resources Limited and makes no reference to work done by other companies.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The geology of the tenement is dominated by andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic and volcanoclastic 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.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length</i></li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to tables in appendix A.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>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.</i>	No top-cuts were used in the reporting of these significant intercept. The interval selected using a cut off value 0.2% CuEq, and were calculated using weighted averaging.
	<i>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.</i>	Shorter intercepts of higher grade within larger reported intercepts are subsequently highlighted within the summary drilling table.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Copper equivalent values were calculated on the significant intervals with the calculation and assumptions reported below the relevant tables.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	An sectional interpretation of the mineralised zones indicate that the downhole intervals are fairly close to the true width, but more structural information is needed to determine the exact orientation of the mineralised zones.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>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.</i>	Diagrams relevant to the report content are included in the body of the report.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to tables in appendix A.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to text.
<b>Further work</b>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Refer to text.