

Drilling hits new high grade zones at Great Northern, Woodlark

Geopacific Resources Ltd (Geopacific **ASX: GPR**) is pleased to provide an update on results returned from a scout diamond drilling program at the Great Northern prospect, Woodlark Island.

Highlights

- Widespread gold intercepts drilled across Great Northern prospect
- Diamond drilling includes 2m @ 21.77g/t Au within broader zones
- Drilling highlights include:
 - 10m @ 5.41g/t Au from 74m
 - 7.7m @ 2.07g/t Au from 99.2m
 - 3m @ 4.65g/t Au from 5m
 - 3m @ 9.54g/t Au from 91m including 1m @ 19.4g/t Au
- Improved understanding of mineralisation controls
- Drilling confirms and enhances historical high grade results

Great Northern Prospect Drilling

The Great Northern prospect, located only ~800m northeast of the 784,000 ounce Kulumadau deposit (Figure 2), has several historical drill holes with significant gold values including 20m @ 4.39g/t Au. Great Northern forms a priority target for potential resource definition.

A recently-completed surface channel sampling program of exposed rocks along the Kweiyau Fault returned an intercept of 18m @ 2.08g/t Au and appeared to confirm this theory.

Drilling encountered significant fault-related clay rich zones, and significant zones of quartz-carbonate veining with sulphides. These features are similar to the Kulumadau deposit.

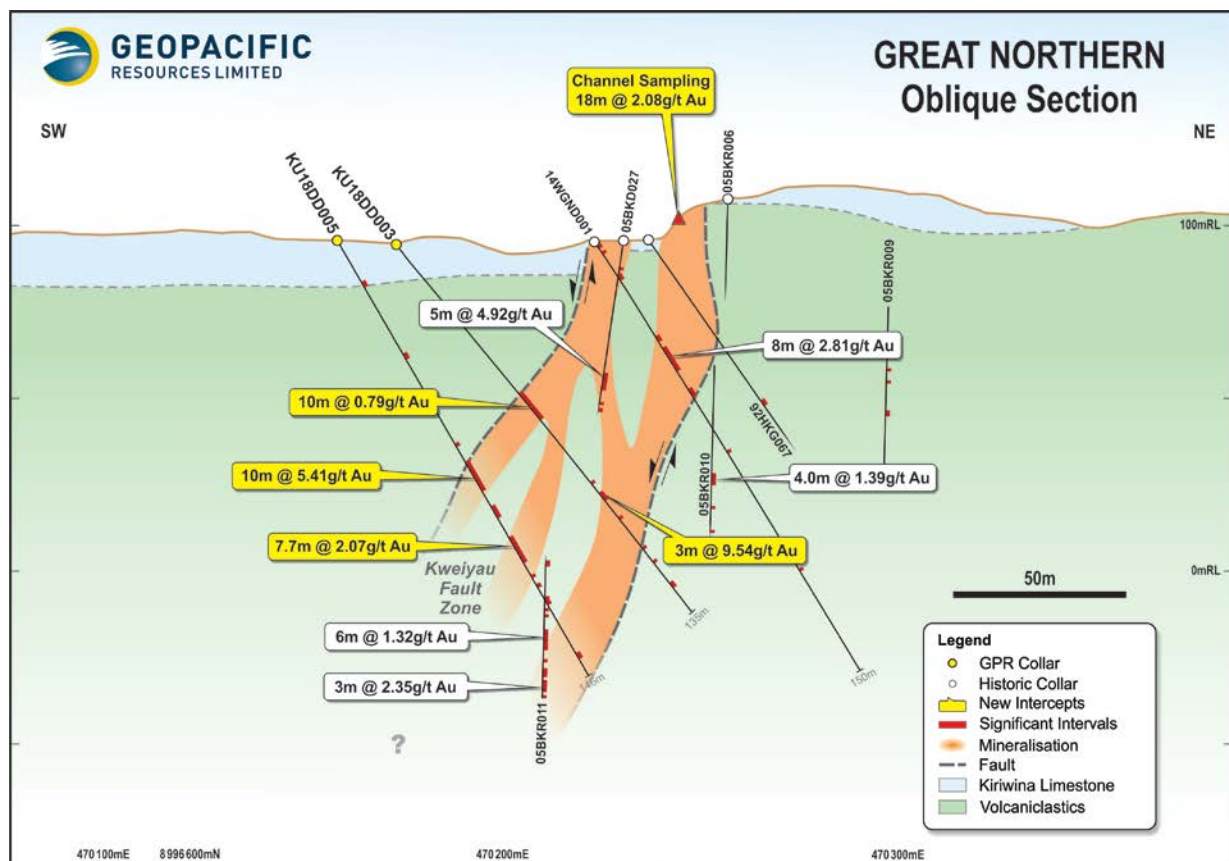


Figure 1. Great Northern Cross Section

Several high-grade values were encountered in drilling (KU18DD003: 1m @ **19.4g/t Au** from 92m; KU18DD005: 1m @ **25.1g/t Au** from 81m), indicating both the highly mineralised nature of the Kweiyau Fault zone and the potential for high grade gold values to persist at depth and along strike.

Managing Director, Ron Heeks commented

"The results at Great Northern have confirmed and extended the zones from historical drilling. The area was the first tested under the current "bigger picture" resource drilling program aimed to highlight the full potential of the Woodlark mineral field. Diamond drilling was used initially to provide a greater understanding of the geology and mineralisation of the area. A planned follow-up phase of RC drilling will further define the mineralisation and move it towards the resource category for future exploitation."

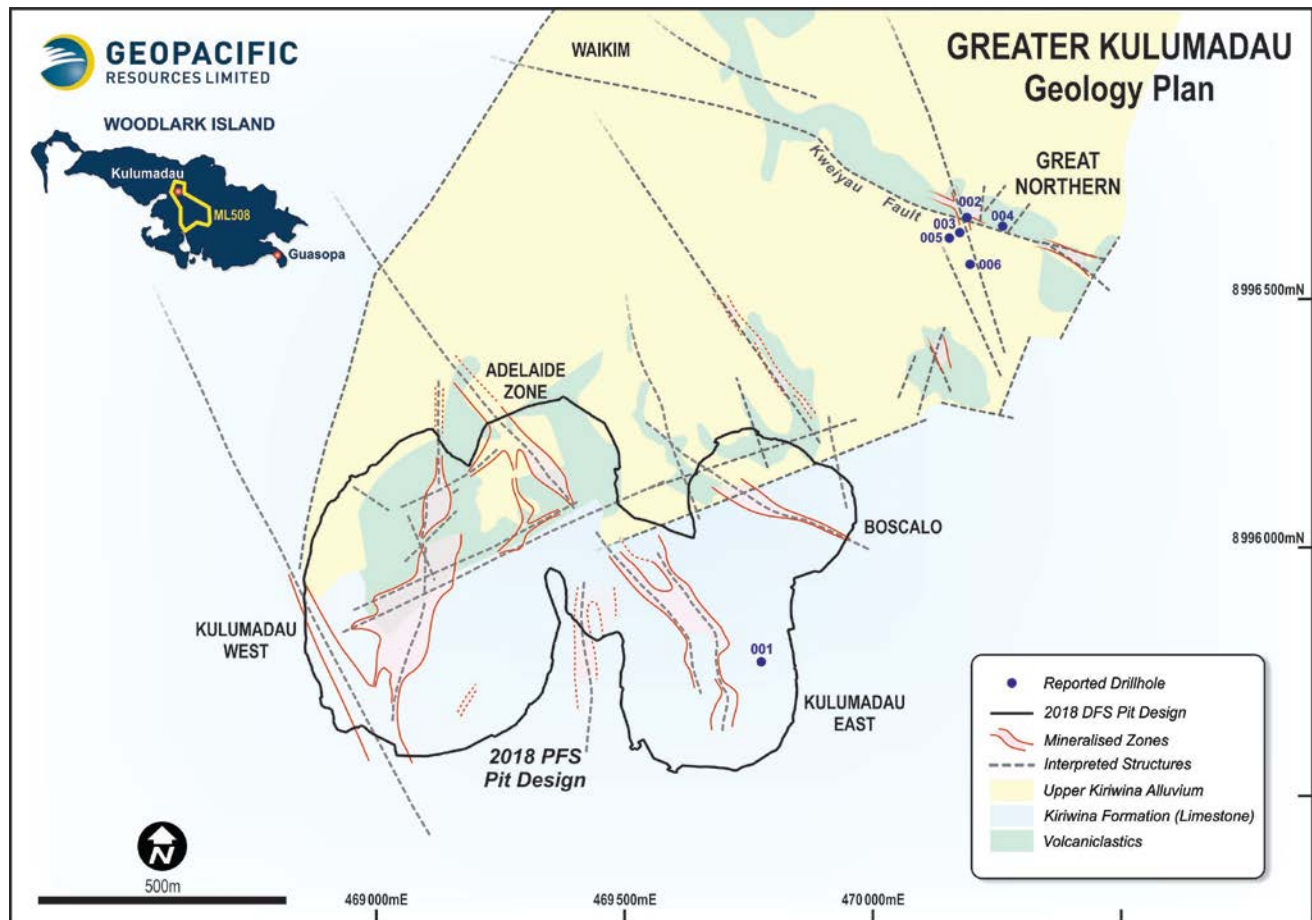


Figure 2. Prospect Location Map

In March 2018 Geopacific commenced a major regional exploration program across Woodlark Island. Gold mineralisation at Woodlark is epithermal, which typically occurs in clusters along regional structures. The primary focus of the regional exploration campaign is to target discoveries of additional deposits in the corridors between the known deposits and further afield. A major soil sampling program is being undertaken, which has already identified a number of new areas of significant gold anomalism that will be followed up with additional detailed exploration and drilling if warranted.

A total of five diamond drill holes for 621.3m of drilling were completed at Great Northern, following up on the encouraging channel sampling results and historical drilling intersections. Drilling has confirmed the orientation of the Kweiyau Fault, which has offset mineralisation by at least 30 metres vertically. Quality drill core recovery has helped in the accurate analysis of controlling structures and the assessment of strike and down dip extension possibilities of modelled mineralisation envelopes.

With the strike and dip of the controlling structure now confirmed and a better understanding of the splay-hosted mineralisation, this drilling program has successfully delineated an interesting target for follow up drilling using the more cost-effective RC rig, due to the island in the upcoming December quarter.

Historical gold mineralisation encountered at the prospect sits proximal to the Kweiyau Fault which plays a critical role in focusing exploration at Great Northern (Figure 3).

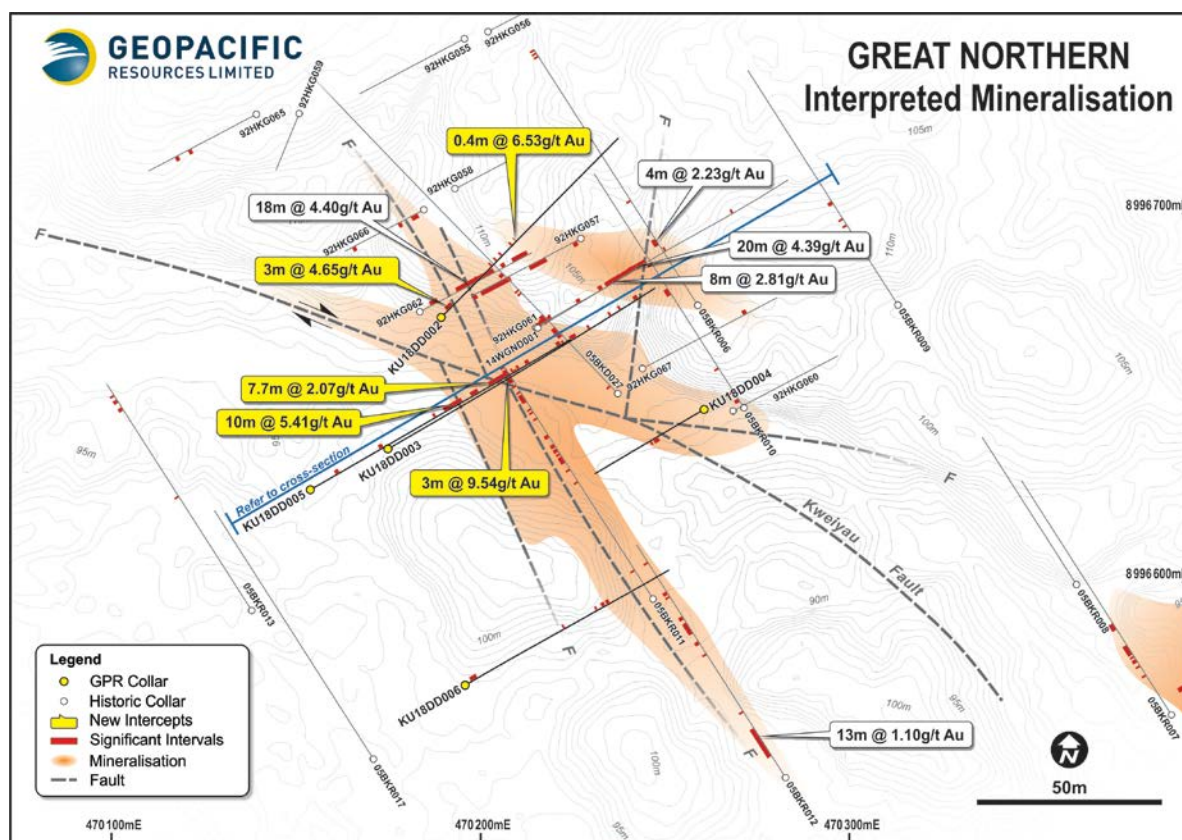


Figure 3. Great Northern Prospect Drill Hole Location and Geology

Kulumadau East

A single diamond drill hole was completed at the Kulumadau East deposit, assessing a possible plunge extension of a mineralised zone beneath the current pit design. Drilling intersected **4m @ 2.31g/t Au** from 175m downhole, confirming the presence of the plunging shoot. Modelling of the drill core and observed mineralisation suggests that the drill hole may have obliquely intersected the edge of the shoot. Further drilling will be required to assess the target and will be done in due course.

Contact

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit www.geopacific.com.au or contact Ron Heeks, Managing Director.

Company details	Board	Projects
Geopacific Resources Limited ACN 003 208 393 ASX Code: GPR info@geopacific.com.au http://www.geopacific.com.au T +61 8 6143 1820 HEAD OFFICE Level 1, 278 Stirling Highway, Claremont WA 6010. PO Box 439, Claremont WA 6910.	Milan Jerkovic Chairman Ron Heeks Managing Director Mark Bojanjac Non-Executive Director Ian Clyne Non-Executive Director Colin Gilligan Non-Executive Director Matthew Smith Company Secretary	PAPUA NEW GUINEA Woodlark Gold CAMBODIA Kou Sa Copper FIJI Nabila Gold, Rakiraki Gold, Sabeto Gold-Copper, Vuda Gold-Copper, Cakaudrove Gold-Silver

Table 1: Significant Drilling Intercepts

Prospect	Hole No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	From	To	Width	Intercept								
Kulu East	KU18DD001	469775	8995770	66	206.7	-65	270	92	93	1	1m @ 0.56g/t Au								
								97	100	3	3m @ 0.76g/t Au								
								175	179	4	4m @ 2.31g/t Au								
Gt Northern	KU18DD002	470194	8996667	95	140.4	-60	45	5	8	3	3m @ 4.65g/t Au								
								23.9	29.2	5.3	5.3m @ 1.72g/t Au								
								58.6	59	0.4	0.4m @ 6.53 g/t Au								
Gt Northern	KU18DD003	470173	8996634	93	134.8	-50	60	54	64	10	10m @ 0.79g/t Au								
Including								58	61	3	3m @ 1.47 g/t Au f								
								91	94	3	3m @ 9.54g/t Au								
								100	101	1	1m @ 4.28g/t Au								
								116	117	1	1m @ 1.33g/t Au								
Gt Northern	KU18DD004	470261	8996642	105	68.7	-60	240	29	34	5	5m @ 0.83g/t Au								
Gt Northern	KU18DD005	470162	8996617	96	145.5	-60	60	14	16	2	2m @ 0.61g/t Au								
Including								74	84	10	10m @ 5.41g/t Au								
								80	82	2	2m @ 21.77 g/t Au								
								99.3	107	7.7	7.7m @ 2.07g/t Au								
								Including								103	105	2	2m @ 3.93 g/t Au
																112	113	1	1m @ 1.06g/t Au
Gt Northern	KU18DD006	470201	8996568	102	131.9	-60	60	4	8	4	4m @ 0.60g/t Au								
								63	64	1	1m @ 0.50g/t Au								
								84	85	1	1m @ 0.92g/t Au								
								89	93	4	4m @ 0.89g/t Au								

Notes

- All drill hole diamond drilling PQ and HQ diameter
- Samples comprised of half core, cut by diamond saw
- Sample preparation undertaken by ITS Laboratories on Woodlark Island (refer Appendix B for details)
- Gold analysis by Fire Assay 50gm charge by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories, Townsville, Australia
- Mineralised intercepts calculated as a weighted average, using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut, maximum of two metres of internal waste.
- Collar coordinates in PNG94 Geodetic System
- Azimuths true bearing

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and exploration targets is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of James Kerr, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and General Manager, Geology for Geopacific. Mr Kerr 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 Kerr consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Woodlark Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Nicholas Johnson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Johnson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 and is a qualified person for the purposes of NI43-101. Mr Johnson has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Woodlark Mineral Reserves is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr John Battista, a Competent Person who is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Mr Battista has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 and is a qualified person for the purposes of NI43-101. Mr Battista has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this announcement including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Geopacific Resources Limited are forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects' or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the company, its directors and management of Geopacific Resources Ltd that could cause Geopacific Resources Limited's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Geopacific Resources Ltd cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Geopacific Resources Ltd does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements. Woodlark is permitted by the PNG Government, subject to meeting the conditions of the licence.

Woodlark Global Resources

Category (>0.4g/t lower cut)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Koz)
Measured	21.24	1.10	754
Indicated	18.94	0.98	597
Inferred	6.80	1.00	222
Total	47.00	1.04	1,573

Woodlark Ore Reserves

Total by deposit	Category (>0.3g/t lower cut)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)
Busai	Proven	11.0	0.92	326,100
	Probable	5.2	0.78	131,200
Kulumadau	Proven	8.6	1.23	338,500
	Probable	6.4	1.02	209,500
Woodlark King	Proven	2.4	0.92	70,400
	Probable	1.1	0.71	25,900
Total Ore Reserve	Proven	22.0	1.04	735,000
	Probable	12.7	0.90	366,600
	Total	34.7	0.99	1,101,600

Appendix A: 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	<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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (DD). Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised half core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging. Generally, sampling is at 1m intervals. 1 in 50 samples is a duplicate sample, taken from quarter core. Core recovery is routinely recorded for each drill run All samples were submitted to ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd) - operated sample preparation laboratory on site. Sample pulps were sent for fire assay gold and four-acid multi-element analysis by ICPMS method at Intertek Genalysis Townsville analytical laboratory. 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.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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>	Core was cut in half using a core saw. Where core competency was low, whole core was wrapped in plastic clingfilm to help maintain integrity of the sampled interval while being cut. Samples were prepared on the on-site sample prep laboratory operated by ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd). Standard preparation of samples is to kiln dry samples, crush ~2kg through a jaw crusher, with a blank bottle wash between each sample. Crushed sample is then transferred to a LM-2 pulveriser for reduction to pulp. A 150gm pulp sample is split from the master sample and submitted for analysis. Coarse reject material and pulps are bagged and stored on site for future reference. Samples were sent for fire assay gold analysis using a 50g charge, as well as multi-element analysis using multi-acid digest with ICP finish at Intertek's Townsville laboratory.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drilling Techniques	<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>	Geopacific Resources diamond drilling was undertaken using triple tube methodology in PQ or HQ core diameter depending on the ground conditions and depth of investigation. Casing of DD holes was to variable depths depending on ground conditions. All core was oriented using Reflex ACT III digital orientation equipment. All holes were downhole surveyed using a Reflex EZ Gyroscope
Drill Sample Recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Core recovery is recorded by measuring the core recovered from the drill hole against the actual drilled metres.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Triple tube drilling as well as shorter runs in zones of broken ground were used to maximise the sample recovery. A rigorous programme of experimentation and refinement of drilling mud regimes was conducted, resulted in significant improvements to recoveries in poor ground conditions when compared to historical drilling in similar zones.
	<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>	Historically, some core loss was recorded in particularly poor ground, especially at Kulumadaw West diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation in the cataclastic zones is typically preferentially within the fine, muddy breccia matrix as opposed to the harder, resistant breccia clasts. Unless great care is taken through these zones, DD drilling may inadvertently wash away the mineralised clays, resulting in overall core loss and significantly reduced gold grades in the sampled interval. Geopacific has gone to great lengths to improve drilling methodology and practice and as a result, has consistently achieved good core recoveries. Overall, there is no discernible bias recorded against gold values and sample recoveries in Geopacific DD holes.
Logging	<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 samples were geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using Geopacific's logging procedure. Geotechnical logging of Rock Quality Designation (RQD), hardness, degree of fracturing and weathering is undertaken by Geopacific staff using Geopacific's logging procedure.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Drill core was 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes are logged their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is halved, with one half sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays on site.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	N.a.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples are kiln dried, crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm and then split; one 150gm sample for submission with residue stored on site.
	<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. Two blank samples, two reference standard samples and two duplicate samples are included per 100 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. This includes two blank samples and two field duplicate samples. Field duplicated for RC drilling are created by splitting a 1m sample twice into two separate samples. For DD core, core is quartered, with quarter core per sample interval used.
	<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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	50gm 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 included in this report.
	<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 drilling. Laboratory blanks, duplicates and reference standards are routinely used. Results from these QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>	N.a.

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 electronically from the lab to the Geopacific database administrator and then entered into Geopacific's database using rigorous filters and validation software, the physically 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.
Location of data points	<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>	Drill hole collars were located using a total station surveying instrument. Survey control points were established in 2007 across the project and provide excellent ground control for total station surveying. Downhole surveys using a Reflex EZ Gyro were conducted on all drillholes with readings recorded every 5 metres downhole. Historical drilling utilised both a single shot down hole camera and a multi shot downhole camera to determine downhole dip and azimuth readings.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates are recorded in PNG94 geodetic system
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	LiDAR survey data obtained over the licence area, tied in to total station collar readings provide sub-metre accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of resource calculation results.</i>	N.a.
	<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>	N.a.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Current interpretations of the mineralised zones in all areas indicate 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.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples are collected by GPR staff and put into numbered plastic bags, along with a corresponding sample ticket, which are immediately sealed and placed in order on a pallet with other samples in an area directly adjacent to the onsite sample preparation laboratory. The pallet containing the sealed samples is then delivered directly into the onsite sample prep lab, where chain of custody hands over to ITS Ltd.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	QAQC sample data is constantly reviewed for each sample submission.

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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	<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> <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>	Woodlark Mining Limited (WML) holds a 100% interest in Mining Lease 508, within which all reported resources in this report are located. WML is owned 49% by Kula Gold Limited (Kula), a Public Company incorporated in New South Wales, Australia, and 51% by Geopacific Resources Limited (Geopacific), a Public Company incorporated in Western Australia, Australia. Geopacific is the largest shareholder of Kula with an 85% holding. Geopacific's total interest in WML is 93%, which includes both the direct interest and the indirect interest through Kula. Geopacific became the Project Manager in October 2016 and has been responsible for all activities on the Project since that time. Mining Lease 508 was granted to Woodlark Mining Limited on the 4th of July 2014 and is valid for 21 years, renewable.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	This announcement is based on work done Geopacific Resources Limited.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Most of Woodlark Island is covered by a veneer of Plio-Pleistocene limestones (coronatus) of variable thickness with associated marine clays and basal conglomerates. A central elevated portion of the island (horst structure) contains Miocene volcanic rocks intruded by late stage, high K porphyritic intrusives and contains the known historical mines. Gold mineralisation within the Woodlark Island Gold Project is principally hosted by andesites and their sub-volcanic equivalents within the Miocene age stratigraphic unit known as the Okiduse Volcanics. The mineralisation is variously associated with lodes, quartz veins, stockwork zones and breccias developed within proximal phyllic and marginal propylitic alteration envelopes regionally associated with intrusive breccia complexes. Gold mineralisation is consistent with low sulphidation, base metal carbonate, epithermal systems typical of the south-west Pacific.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	NA
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.	NA
	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.	Sample results are of a composite sample, resulting in the potential to underreport values due to dilution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	NA
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').	NA
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 soil sampling maps in body of the report.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Other substantive exploration data	<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.
Further work	<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> <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>	Refer to text.