WOODLARK– 48m of Au Mineralisation in 1st hole

The Board of Geopacific Resources Ltd (Geopacific) is pleased to provide its initial development drilling results from the Busai deposit, at the Woodlark Gold Project (Woodlark).

Assay results for the first two diamond holes confirm Geopacific's revised geological interpretation of the structural control of the Busai mineralisation. These results also confirm the broad widths and grade of previous drilling, providing excellent guidance for delineating additional Resources within and adjacent to the current pit design. This confirmation provides confidence to Geopacific's aim of delineating a 1.2-million-ounce gold Reserve target.

One rig continues to drill at Busai, with the other two rigs now targeting the higher-grade Kulumadau deposit, where most of the Reserve inventory is expected to originate from.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling confirms revised geological model.**
- **Near-surface, high grade mineralisation in both holes.**
- **Potential to increase Reserve inventory surrounding current pits designs confirmed.**
- **Numerous intercepts in first hole BS16DD001:**
  - 2.9m @ 8.87g/t Au;
  - 7m @ 3.32 g/t Au ;
  - 19m @ 0.89 g/t Au;
  - 3m @ 8.51 g/t Au; and
  - 16m @ 1.16 g/t Au.
- **Numerous intercepts in second hole BS16DD002:**
  - 3m @ 6.37 g/t Au;
  - 5m @ 1.40 g/t Au;
  - 4m @ 2.55g/t Au; and
  - 8.4m @ 1.28 g/t Au.

Geopacific Managing Director Ron Heeks said

"The results are as we expected. They confirm our revised interpretation and provide excellent guidance for further drilling as work to increase the Reserve inventory advances. These holes clearly demonstrate the potential to significantly extend the depth of the current pit designs to capture more mineralisation."

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GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED
ACN 003 208 393

ASX Code: GPR

info@geopacific.com.au
www.geopacific.com.au

AUSTRALIAN OFFICE
Level 1, 278 Stirling Highway
Claremont, WA 6010.
PO Box 439,
Claremont, WA 6910.
T +61 8 6143 1823

FIJI OFFICE
PO Box 9975
Nadi Airport
Nadi
T +679 6 72 7150
F +679 6 72 7152

PROJECTS
CAMBODIA:
Kou Sa Copper

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA:
Woodlark Island Gold

Geopacific's initial announcement *(released 4 August 2016)* on the development plan for Busai detailed that Geopacific was targeting Inferred mineralisation with development drilling to convert it to Measured and Indicated (M&I) categories in conjunction with revised operational expenses (OpEx). Click on this link to read the original announcement on Geopacific's website. These results demonstrate the potential for Geopacific to deliver this target in accordance with the development plan.

The cross section below clearly demonstrates that existing pit designs do not capture all the available mineralisation. The mineralisation surrounding the current pit designs is largely excluded because it is in the Inferred Resource category and requires infill drilling. In this cross section the base of the current pit design is quite shallow at approximately 65 metres from surface. The wide pit base indicates that the pit ended because there was insufficient suitable mineralisation available to allow economics to push it deeper. The new drilling results demonstrate that wide zones of mineralisation do exist and that extending the pit deeper on these zones should be possible.

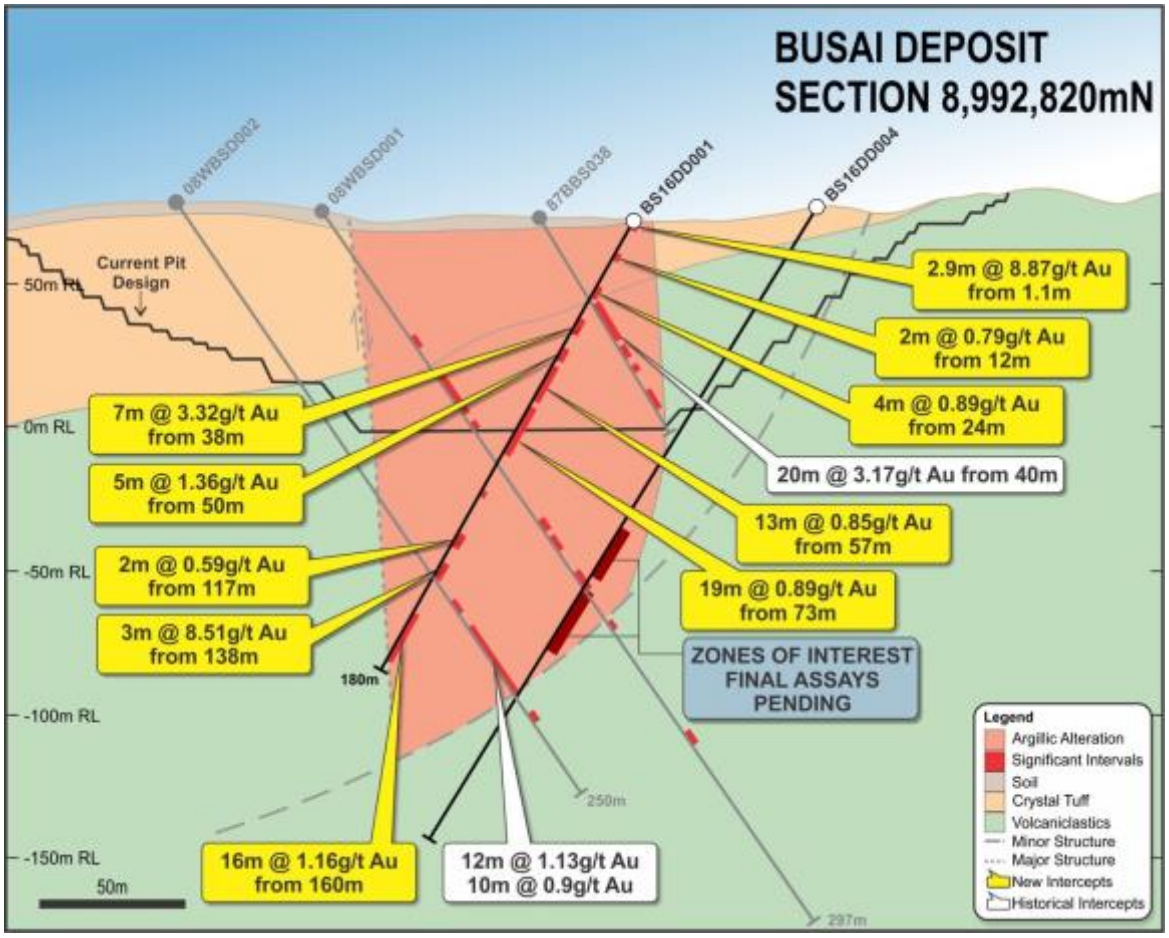

Figure 1: Cross section showing the numerous intersections at Geopacific's first drill hole at Busai

Zones of interest have been identified in BS16DD004, the fourth diamond drill hole, represented on the cross section above with results expected shortly.

Geopacific anticipates the approximately 15,000 metre drill programme in the development plan will enable the upgrade of sufficient mineralisation to reach the target Reserve. Forthcoming results will be published as they become available, which is expected to be on a constant basis as development drilling continues at Busai and Kulumadau."

A full three-dimensional video of the Resource category and grade of mineralisation at Busai represented in relation to the current pit designs is available on Geopacific's website. Please click on the link to view the full video – Busai Deposit Flythrough.

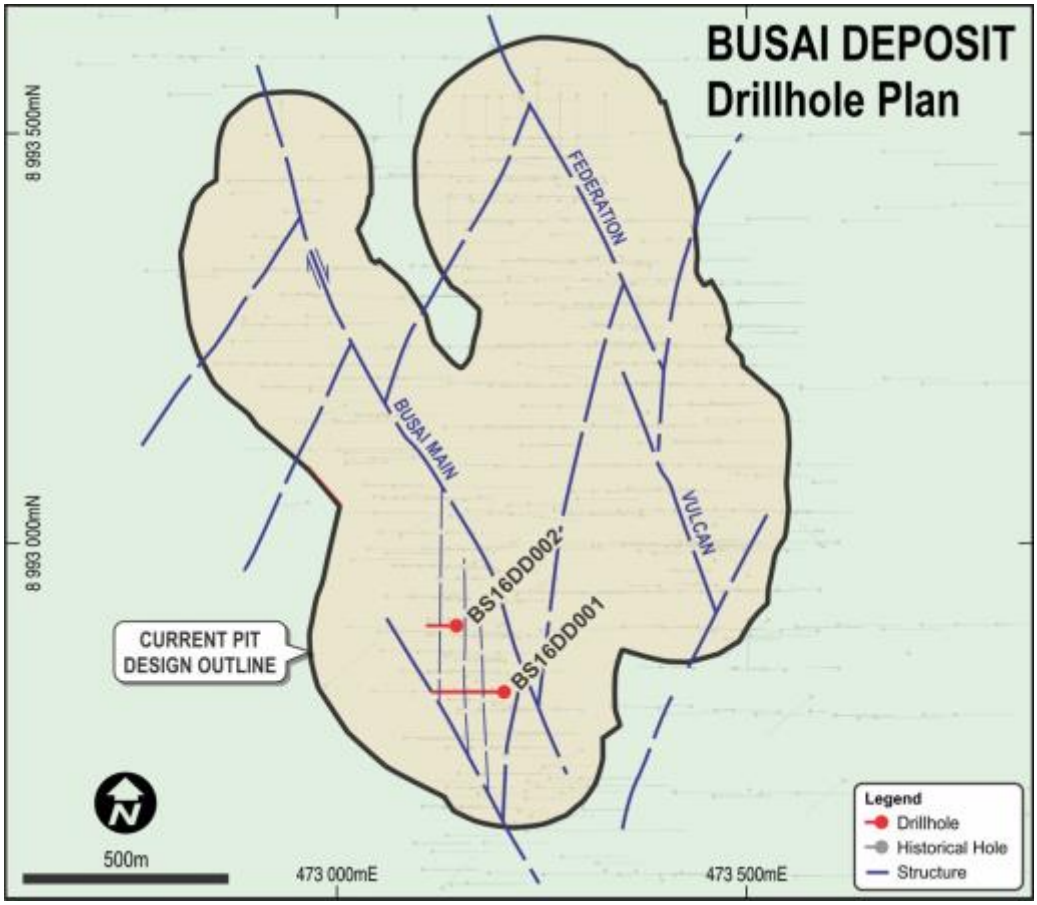

Figure 2: Drillhole Location Plan and structural interpretation showing first drill holes in relation to the current pit designs.

Geopacific conducted a review and reinterpretation of the structural setting of the Busai deposit, with emphasis on identifying mineralised structures for further assessment. Initial drilling focused on the Busai Main trend, where results to date confirm Geopacific's interpretation of gold being hosted by a dextrally offset dilation zone at Busai Main (above) with steeply-dipping fractures developed within the dilation zone controlling gold mineralisation.

Most historical drilling at Busai is relatively shallow (average depth of 149m) and has not adequately tested the depth potential of the deposit. Recent drilling confirms the continuity of structures below the current pit design, where significant zones of gold mineralisation were intersected. Further drilling aims to assess the continuity of these structures along strike and to convert Inferred Resources into Measured and Indicated categories.

Activities at Woodlark

Drilling commenced within days of the rigs arriving at Woodlark at the end of November, delivering Woodlark from care and maintenance into full operation, meeting the shortened timeframe as anticipated.

Three rigs are operating smoothly and focussed on delivering the development drilling programme, the camp and on-site sample preparation laboratory have been re-established in support of the development plan.

About Busai

Busai is one of three main deposits on Woodlark Island that comprise a global resource of 45.1Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au for 2,120,000 Oz Au (Appendix A, Table 3).

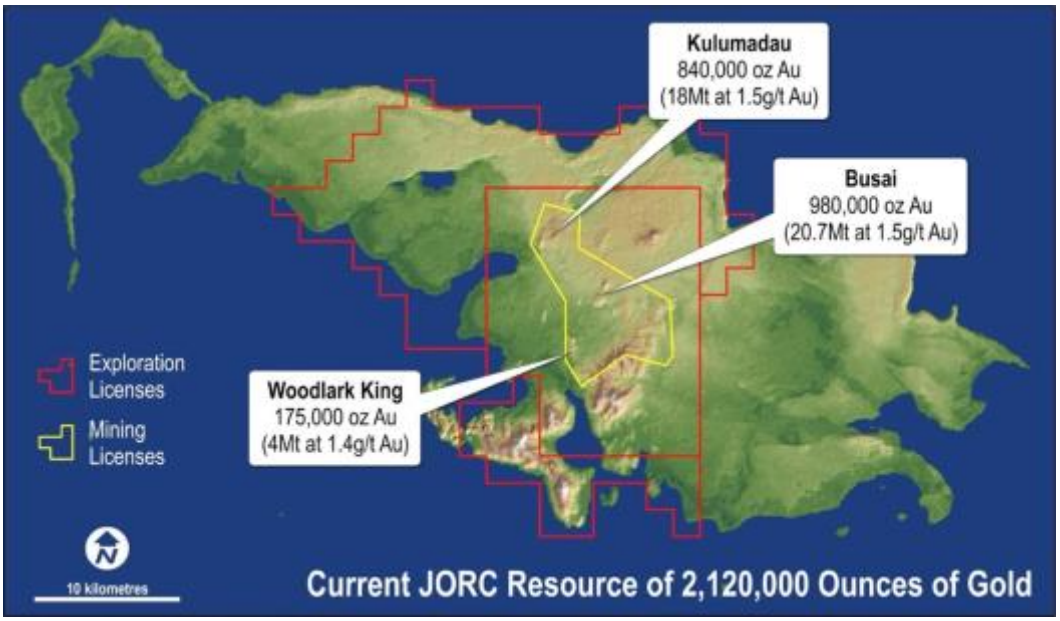

Figure 3: Deposit Location Plan

Busai's Inferred Resources sit both within and surrounding the current pit shell designs (Figures 4 below) and comprise 8.8Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 370,000 oz Au of the current total Resource inventory of 23.1Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 1,040,000 ounces.

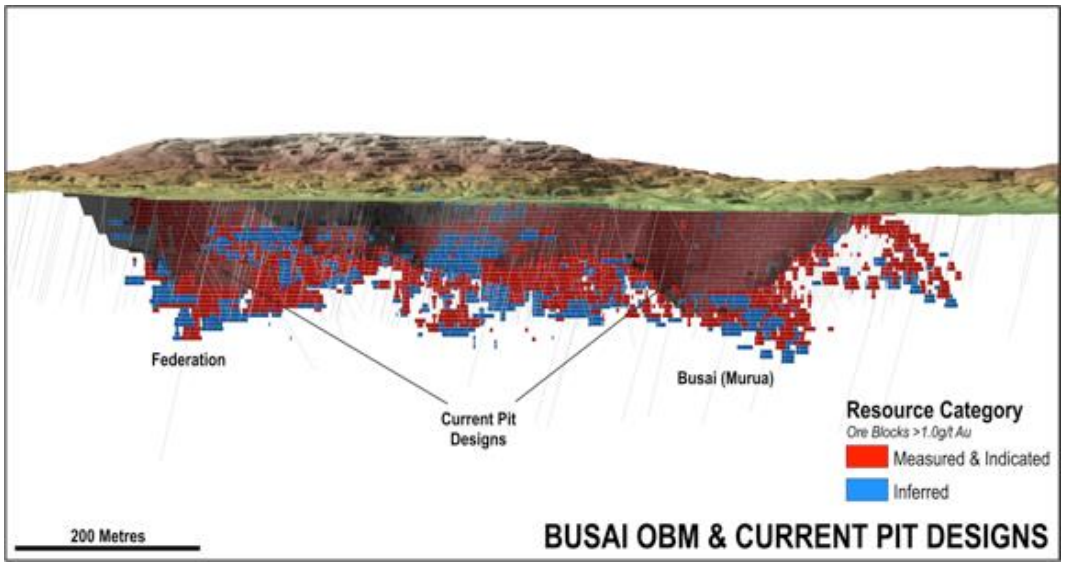

Figure 4: 3D View of Busai showing the current pit designs with Inferred (blue) and M&I (red) Resources surrounding the current pit designs.

In the figure above, mineralisation displayed surrounding the current pit designs could be included into Reserves with a combination development drilling and improved OpEx.

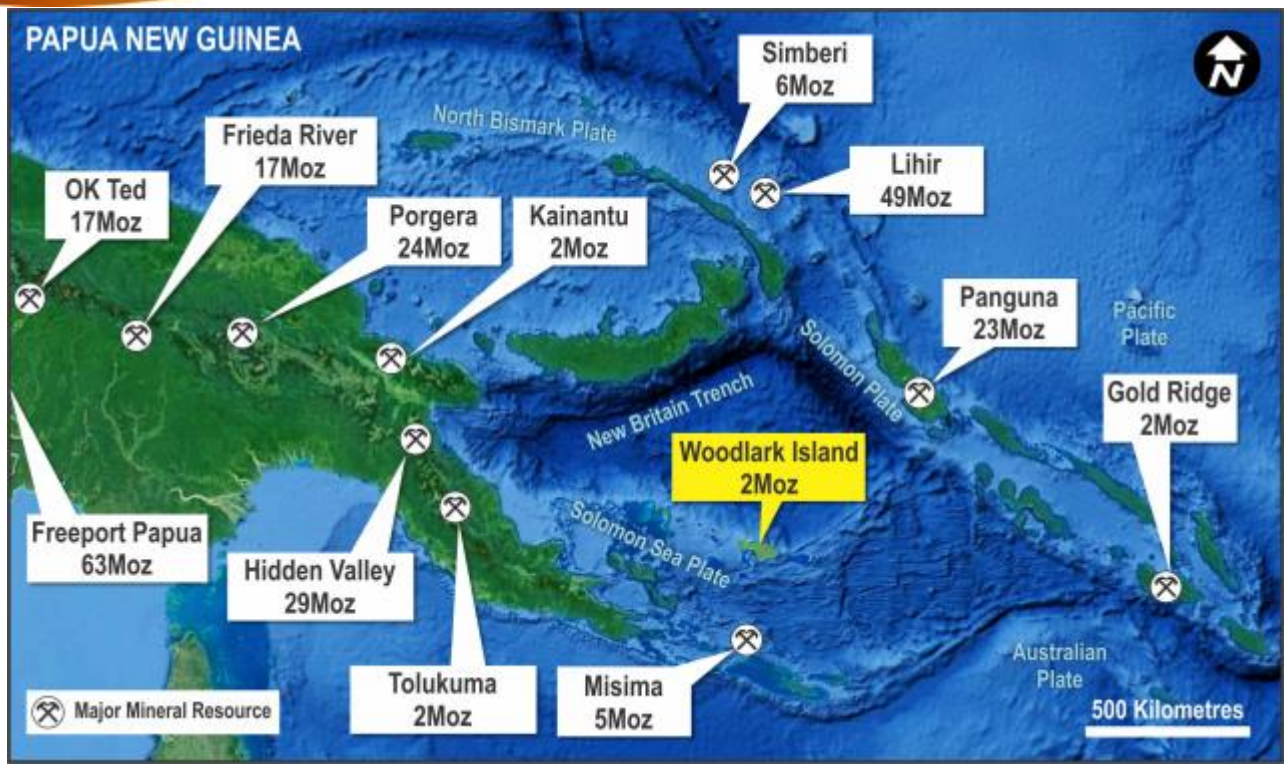

Figure 5: Project location map, showing Woodlark's gold resource in relation to other significant projects that are typical of the region.

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

Ms. Philippa Leggat
Executive Director Corporate

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 Jim 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 announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimates for Kulumadau, Busai and Woodlark King is based on information compiled by Mr. John Doepel, Principal Geologist for Continental Resource Management Pty Limited (Resource Report, Woodlark Island). CRM has acted as independent consulting geologist to WML since 2005 and has undertaken several visits to the island and to the sample preparation facilities. Mr. Doepel is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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 Doepel consents to the inclusion in the announcement 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 fully permitted fully by the PNG Government, subject to meeting the conditions of the licence.

Appendix A: Table 1

Significant Intersections

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	INTERVAL (m)	Au (ppm)
BS16DD001	1.1	2.9	8.87
	12	2	0.79
	24	4	0.89
	38	7	3.32
Including	44	1	15.51
	50	5	1.36
	57	13	0.85
	73	19	0.89
	117	2	0.59
	125	3	0.82
	138	3	8.51
	160	16	1.16
BS16DD002	5	3	6.37
	27	5	1.40
	44	4	2.55
	50	8.4	1.28
	61	1	2.09
	70	2	1.37

Notes

- All material diamond drill core
- Samples collected as 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 Inertek 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.

Appendix A: Table 2 – Drillhole Collar Table

HOLE	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZI	DIP	Final Depth
BS16DD001	8992820	473205	73.00	270	-60	180.00
BS16DD002	8992900	473146	72.00	270	-72	108.30

- Collar coordinates in PNG94 Geodetic System
- Azimuths true bearing

Appendix A: Table 3. Woodlark Island Resource Table

Report as per JORC 2012

As of July 2012 at 0.5g/t Au lower cutoff

Deposit	Category	Resource (Mt)	Grade – cut (g/t gold)	Gold – cut (Oz)
Kulumadau	Measured	5.0	1.78	285,000
	Indicated	4.4	1.75	245,000
	Inferred	8.6	1.4	375,000
	Totals	**18.0**	**1.6**	**910,000**
Busai	Measured	3.9	1.54	190,000
	Indicated	10.4	1.4	480,000
	Inferred	8.8	1.3	370,000
	Totals	**23.1**	**1.4**	**1,040,000**
Woodlark King	Indicated	3.0	1.2	115,000
	Inferred	1.0	1.8	60,000
	Totals	**4.0**	**1.4**	**175,000**
All	Measured	8.9	1.67	480,000
	Indicated	17.8	1.5	840,000
	Inferred	18.5	1.4	800,000
Totals	**All**	**45.1**	**1.5**	**2,120,000**

Note 1: Totals may appear incorrect due to rounding

Note 2: The Busai Indicated Resource includes 0.4Mt @ 1.4/t Au for 20,000oz from overlying alluvial mineralisation.

Note 3: The Busai Inferred Resources includes 0.4Mt @ 1.2/Au for 15,000oz from overlying alluvial mineralisation and 3.9Mt @ 0.9g/t Au for 110,000oz from Munsai (2km southeast of Busai)

Note 4: The Woodlark King Inferred Resource includes 0.3Mt @ 3.0g/t for 30,000oz Au form Watou (1.5km south of Woodlark King)

Note 5: All Resources based on 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade

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**). Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised half 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 by ICPMS method. 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 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 crush ~2kg through a jaw crushed, 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.
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 drillholes, consistently above 90%, and as such there is no sample bias introduced because 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 drill core was 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	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.
	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 halved, with one half sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays on site.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Only samples from diamond drilling (core) is discussed in this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised and then split; one 150gm sample for submission with residue stored on site.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Fire assay Au and four-acid digest ICP analysis are thought to be appropriate for 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. 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 holes reported in this announcement are twins of previous drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data is sent electronically 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 total station surveying instrument. Downhole surveys are conducted on all diamond drillholes with readings recorded every 5 metres downhole using a Reflex MEMS gyro.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates are recorded in PNG94 geodetic system
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	LiDAR survey data obtained over the licence area, tied in to total station collar readings provide sub-metre accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling reported in this release relates to infill drilling within the Busai deposit. Existing drilling within the defined deposit area is nominally spaced 25m x 25m, closer in some areas.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	Drilling results released in this announcement confirm mineralisation delineated in previous drilling and confirm both grade and geological continuity. As these holes compliment drilling informing a previously reported JORC Resource (see Appendix A, Table 3), spacing is considered sufficient.
	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.*	Current interpretations of the mineralised zones in all areas indicate 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.	An 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 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. and 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.
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.

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	*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 is negotiating a Joint Venture agreement with Kula Gold Ltd (ASX:KGD) to acquire a 75% interest by spending AUD$18.65m over three tranches. In Tranches 1 and 2, Geopacific must spend AUD$8m within the first two years to earn an initial 35% interest in operating company WML. Should Geopacific delineate a Reserve base of >1.2M Oz Au within the two-year period it will be deemed to hold a 51% interest in WML. Geopacific can increase its ownership to 60% of WML by completing the earn in expenditure (Tranche 3) without delineating the Reserve target of 1.2M Oz Au. Should that target be met as part of Tranche 3 expenditure, Geopacific will be deemed to have earned a 75% interest in WML.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	This announcement is based on work done by Kula Gold Ltd and Geopacific Resources Limited.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Most of Woodlark Island is covered by a veneer of Plio-Pleistocene limestones (coronus) 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:* ○ *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.*	See Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2
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 0.5ppm Au 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.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
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').*	Information from other drilling in the area as well as geological mapping indicate that the downhole intervals may be close to the true width, but more structural information is needed to determine the exact orientation of the mineralised zones.
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 Appendix A, tables 1 and 2
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.