

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

**INTERIM MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE NINE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010
(UNAUDITED)**

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Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. Interim Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A")

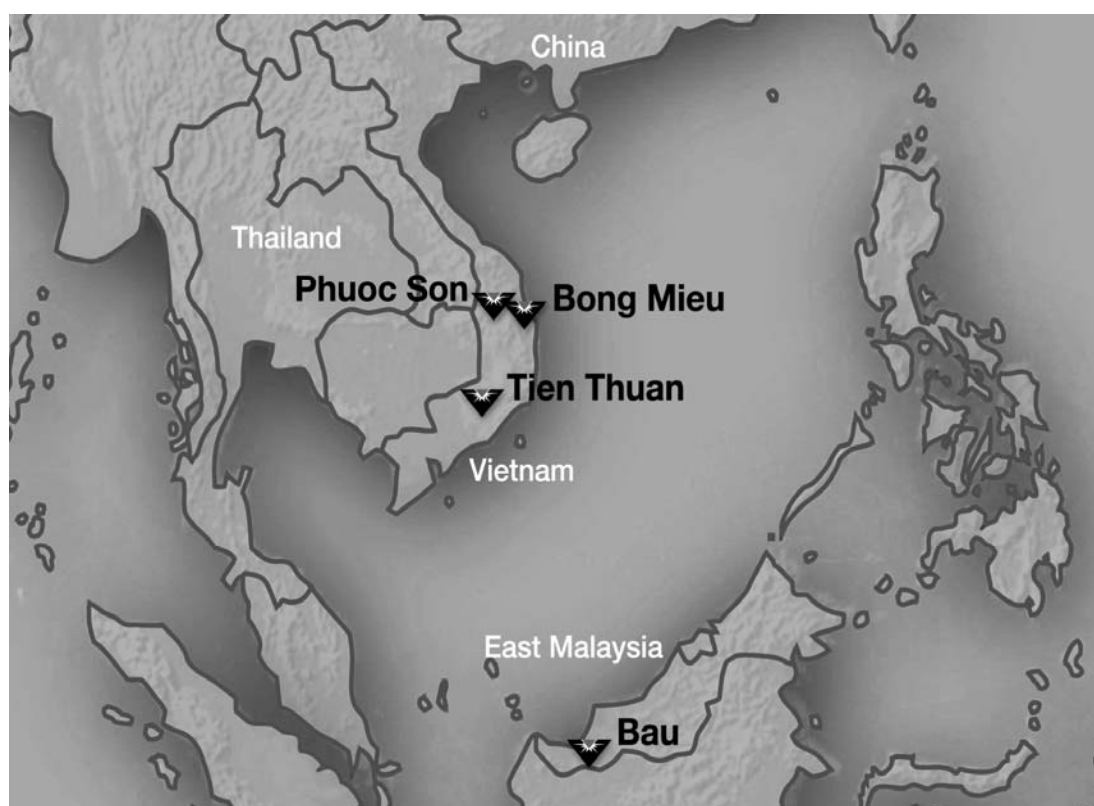
**For the nine months ended September 30, 2010,
dated as at November 12, 2010.**

The following Interim Management Discussion and Analysis, which has been prepared for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, of the financial results of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. (the "Company" or "Olympus") operations for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes that follow, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). This discussion covers the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 and the subsequent period to November 12, 2010. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the annual MD&A and annual audited consolidated financial statements and the notes for the three years ended December 31, 2009 and the related MD&A included in the Company's annual report. Any reference to the financial statement notes within this MD&A is incorporated by reference number. Other pertinent information on the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and at www.edgar.com as well as on the Company's web site at www.olympuspacific.com. Olympus is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol OYM, on the Australian Securities Exchange under the symbol OYM and on the over-the-counter bulletin board in the United States under the symbol OLYMF. For the purpose of preparing our MD&A, the Company considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of our shares; (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) if it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. We evaluate materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances. All dollar amounts are stated in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.¹

Olympus Background

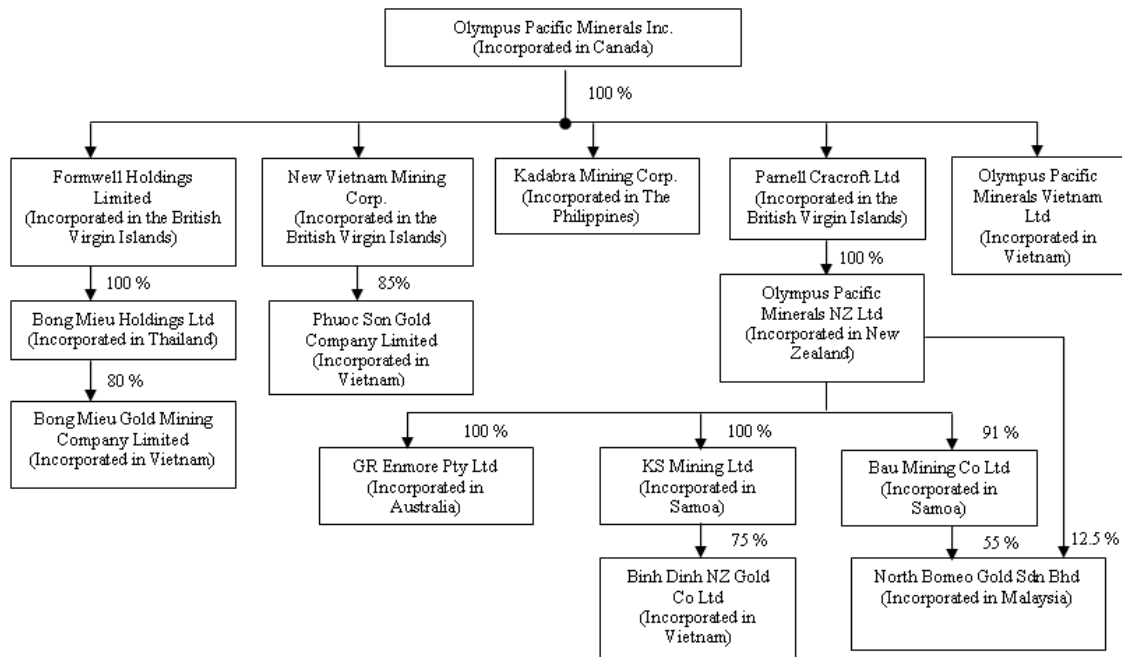
Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. is an international company involved in mineral exploration, development and mining of properties in Southeast Asia, with a focus in Vietnam and Malaysia. The Company, a first mover in Vietnam, is building its base with the aim of being a leading gold producer and explorer in Southeast Asia and has commissioned the first two foreign owned gold mines to be operated in Vietnam since the 1940s. The management team is strongly committed to Olympus' vision of making major discoveries in the region and increasing shareholder value. The Company focuses its activities on three multi-project properties, two located in Central Vietnam - the Bong Mieu Gold property and the Phuoc Son Gold property, and one located in Malaysia - the Bau Gold project.



The material business operations of the Company are presently carried out in large part through jointly owned private subsidiary companies as set out in the chart below.

¹ The directors of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. are Messrs. David Seton (chairman), John Seton, Jon Morda, Leslie Robinson and Douglas Willock. The CEO is Mr. David Seton. The CFO is Mr. John Seton.

Structure Chart of the Company and its Subsidiaries



Bong Mieu (80 percent interest)

Bong Mieu hosts our producing gold mines: Bong Mieu Central (VN220) which contains proven and probable reserves and has been in commercial production since the fourth quarter of 2006; Bong Mieu Underground (VN230), in commercial production since the second quarter of 2009; and Bong Mieu East (VN240); as well as a number of other surface showings. It is being actively explored for additional resources.

Phuoc Son (85 percent interest)

Phuoc Son hosts our high-grade gold deposit (Dak Sa). The new Dak Sa Underground mine (VN320) contains proven and probable reserves and was brought into commercial production on October 1, 2009. Plant up-grades at Bong Mieu, which temporarily processes the Phuoc Son ore, were completed in the second quarter of 2009. The Phuoc Son property contains multiple gold mineralization zones that are being actively explored for additional resources.

North Borneo Gold – Bau Gold Project (62.55 percent interest at September 30, 2010) – Malaysia (acquired as a result of the Zedex Transaction)

The Bau Gold Project comprises consolidated mining and exploration tenements that collectively cover more than 828 km² of the most highly prospective ground within the historic Bau Goldfield in Sarawak, East Malaysia. The property is attributed with significant gold resources and has been independently assessed as having substantially greater resource potential.

On September 30, 2010 the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a further 43.50% interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd by September 2012, at which time the Company's effective interest in the Bau Gold Project will be 93.55%. The settlement is to be paid in four tranches with the first tranche of 12.50% having been completed on September 30, 2010. The second tranche of 12.50% was settled after close of the quarter on October 30, 2010. The third tranche of 10.00% due on November 30, 2011 will increase the Company's effective interest to 85.05 percent, and the final tranche of 8.50% is due on September 30, 2012 and will bring the Company's effective interest to 93.55%.

These transactions can be summarized as follows:

		Purchase	Purchase	North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd Class A
		Price	Date	Shares
Tranche 1	\$	7,500,000	30/09/2010	31,250
Tranche 2	\$	7,500,000	30/10/2010	31,250
Tranche 3	\$	11,000,000	30/11/2011	25,000
Tranche 4	\$	9,000,000	30/09/2012	21,250
				108,750
				108,750

The agreement includes a condition subsequent that must be met before the Tranche 3 payment is required to be settled. The condition subsequent requires the vendor to obtain:

- a) All renewals or grants (as applicable) of mining licences and mining certificates relating to the Jugan deposit (including, without limitation, the renewal of mining certificate MD 1D/1/1987 relating to the Jugan, Sirengkok and Jambusan areas) on terms acceptable to the Purchaser in all respects; and
- b) All ministerial, Governor and other regulatory approvals to ensure that the mining licences and certificates referred to at (a) above are valid and effective in all respects in accordance with applicable laws and regulations

Conditions to be met before settlement of each tranche are as follows:

Tranche 1 - has no conditions.

Tranche 2 - amendment of the Joint Venture agreement to deal with a number of operational and governance matters. This condition was met on October 30, 2010 and settlement of Tranche 2 occurred on that date.

Tranche 3 - if the condition subsequent noted above has been met by October 31, 2011 settlement of the Tranche 3 payment occurs. If the condition subsequent has not been met then the shares transfer to the purchaser at no additional cost.

On completion of Tranche 3 the right of the vendor to appoint a director to the board of North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd ceases.

Tranche 4 - has no conditions.

Binh Dinh NZ Gold Company – Tien Thuan Gold Project (75 percent interest) – Vietnam (acquired as a result of the Zedex Transaction)

The Tien Thuan Gold Project covers about 100 km² of hilly terrain, encompassing numerous hard rock and alluvial gold occurrences within and peripheral to a large, multiphase intrusive complex of predominantly granitic composition. Quartz veins extend over 15 km of strike. Two discrete intrusive featuring vein and disseminated molybdenum mineralization have been discovered. Geological mapping has revealed outcropping features that are broadly consistent with economically productive circum-pacific porphyry (copper-molybdenum-gold-silver) deposits. Exploration is in progress.

Capcapo

Olympus has an option to earn up to a 60 percent interest in this Philippines mining property upon completing specified expenditures on the property. The Company's ability to earn this interest in the property has to date been inhibited by difficulties in settling a formal joint venture operating agreement with its partner.

GR Enmore Gold Project, New South Wales, Australia

The Enmore Gold Project covers approximately 325km² within the Enmore-Melrose Goldfield of northeastern New South Wales, Australia. The Company holds a 100 percent interest in two exploration licenses covering 290km² and is earning an 80 percent interest in two exploration licenses covering 35 km². The geological setting is broadly analogous to that at the nearby Hillgrove copper gold mine.

Olympus 2010 in Summary

- In the first quarter the Company raised approximately \$13M gross proceeds through the issuance of convertible notes, which is being used to develop its processing plant at Phuoc Son.
- In the second quarter the Company raised approximately \$22M gross proceeds through the issuance of gold loan notes, which, together with our self generated cashflow, is being used to develop its processing plant and facilities at Phuoc Son and facilities at Bong Mieu, as well as for general exploration and corporate purposes.
- In the first quarter Olympus completed the Amalgamation between Olympus and Zedex considerably expanding the Company's gold resource base and diversifying operations and sovereign risk.
- The Company completed a secondary listing on the Australian Securities Exchange in January 2010, adding another important resources exchange and providing better services to its shareholder base.
- New independent resource assessments were completed in the second quarter of 2010 at the Bau and Phuoc Son projects. The current gold resource total for the Company (including the Bong Mieu Gold Project) is now estimated at 1,022,398M oz of measured and indicated resources and 2,651,758M oz of inferred resources (refer to Global Reserve and Resources table below).
- Third quarter gold production totalled 9,311 ounces which represents an annualized production rate of 37,244 ounces. Production for the last four quarters now stands at 34,851 ounces. Recoveries have increased steadily and average 85% for the third quarter, with Phuoc Son at 89% and Bong Mieu at 73%.
- The new Phuoc Son gold plant was originally scheduled to be commissioned in October 2010. However, completion of the plant has been delayed by a further three months until the first quarter of 2011, due to a prolonged period of heavy rain, the highest on record for many years. This delay pushed out the earlier stated production profile by three months.
- In the third quarter the Company entered into an agreement with Gladioli, its local joint venture partner of the Bau Gold Project, to purchase an additional 43.50% interest for \$35M, with payments in four tranches spread over a two year period. Upon completion of the transaction in September 2012, Olympus will have an effective interest of 93.55% in the Bau Gold Project. The Company completed the first tranche on September 30, 2010, taking its effective interest to 62.55%.

Plant Output Results

Process Plant Results from the Bong Mieu Plant (including Phuoc Son ore):

	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Q3-2010	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
Tonnes of ore milled*	31,056	35,977	33,884	100,917	107,095
Grade (g/t Au)	10.16	8.86	10.08	9.67	6.35
Mill recoveries (percent)	72%	80%	85%	79%	66%
Gold production (ounces)	7,335	8,221	9,311	24,867	14,333
Gold sales (ounces)	7,649	8,255	5,184	21,088	14,142
Sales (US\$)**	\$8,387,438	\$10,144,324	\$6,370,132	\$24,901,894	\$13,105,870
Cost of Sales (US\$)**	\$3,573,126	\$4,271,226	\$2,840,473	\$10,684,825	\$8,190,426
Amortization (US\$)**	\$1,799,690	\$1,755,646	\$790,277	\$4,345,613	\$2,131,276
Royalties - Govt (US\$)	\$311,077	\$1,744,953	1,112,386	\$3,168,416	\$699,195

* The Bong Mieu Production Plant processes ore from Bong Mieu Central (VN220), Bong Mieu Underground (VN230), Tailings (VN220) and Phuoc Son Project Dak Sa (VN320).

** 2009 figures include Sales and associated costs while the Bong Mieu Underground and Phuoc Son Project were not in commercial production. These were offset against Deferred Development Expenditure in the Company Balance Sheet.

The average mill recovery rate increased by 5% during the third quarter. The Phuoc Son project Dak Sa (VN320), accounts for 79.9% of the total gold production, the Bong Mieu project Nui Kem (VN230), accounts for 18.5% and the Bong Mieu project Ho Gan (VN220), accounts for the remaining 1.6%.

Plant improvements continued in the third quarter with upgrading of the Gemini shaking table, elimination of manual panning and use of high chrome steel balls.

As a result of a less than reliable supply of grid power at this time, an investment in new generators capable of continuous supply to the plant has been made. Installation of the new generators will take place during the fourth quarter. A dedicated genset for the downstream equipment is now in place and minimizes gold losses due to spillage resulting from power outage.

Laboratory carbon-in-leach tests on Intensive Leach Reactor discharge slurry show additional gold leaching after 24 hours. Conversion of the ADT section with a new three stage CIL circuit is in its initial stages. This will reduce solution losses and provide an additional 12 hour leach time.

Global Reserves and Resources

The Company's estimated global reserves and resources at 30 September, 2010 are summarized in the table below (shown after depletion by mining production up to the period end).

RESERVES		As at 30 September 2010			
Property	Reserve Category	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)	
Bong Mieu Gold Property (1)					
NI43-101	Proven	0	-	0	
	Probable	254,627	2.72	22,236	
	Total P&P	254,627		22,236	
Phuoc Son Gold Property (2)					
NI43-101	Proven	198,297	5.85	37,319	
	Probable	642,905	6.60	136,339	
	Total P&P	841,202	6.42	173,658	
RESOURCES		<i>(Measured & Indicated Resources Include Proven and Probable Reserves)</i>			
Bong Mieu Gold Property (3)					
NI43-101	Measured	973,660	2.02	63,080	
	Indicated	2,251,985	1.66	120,545	
	Total M&I	3,225,645	1.77	183,624	
	Inferred	4,729,320	1.40	212,930	
Ancillary Metal Credits (See Note 7 Below)	Measured			24,647	
	Indicated			39,915	
	Total M&I credits			64,562	
HISTORIC ESTIMATE	Inferred			65,110	
	Measured	24,200	5.00	3,890	
	Indicated	192,700	6.60	40,890	
	Total M&I	216,900	6.42	44,780	
Inferred		1,220,000	8.00	313,792	
	Phuoc Son Gold Property (4)				
	NI43-101	Measured	128,709	9.23	38,198
		Indicated	500,978	9.69	156,012
Total M&I		629,687	9.59	194,209	
Inferred		2,484,083	6.03	481,298	
Tien Thuan Gold Property (5)					
NI43-101	n/a	Not disclosed - See Note (5) below.			
Bau Gold Property (6)					
NI43-101	Measured	0	-	0	
	Indicated	10,963,000	1.60	563,900	
	Total M&I	10,963,000	1.60	563,900	
	Inferred	35,808,000	1.64	1,888,500	
Company Totals:		As at 30 September 2010			
RESERVES					
NI43-101	Proven	198,297	5.85	37,319	
	Probable	897,532	5.50	158,574	
	Total P&P	1,095,829	5.56	195,894	
RESOURCES					
NI43-101	Measured	1,102,369	3.55	125,924	
	Indicated	13,715,963	2.00	880,371	
	Total M&I	14,818,332	2.11	1,006,295	
	Inferred	43,021,403	1.91	2,647,837	
HISTORIC ESTIMATE	Measured	24,200	5.00	3,890	
	Indicated	192,700	6.60	40,890	
	Total M&I	216,900	6.42	44,780	
	Inferred	1,220,000	8.00	313,792	

Notes to reserves and resources table

(1) Bong Mieu Reserve Estimate

Bong Mieu reserves were estimated by Olympus in accordance with National Instrument NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions & standards and were independently reviewed by Terra Mining Consultants and Stevens & Associates (“TMC/SA”) in March 2009. Copy of the TMC/SA technical report entitled “Updated Technical Review of Bong Mieu Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam”, dated April, 2009 can be found in the Company’s filings at www.sedar.com. Deposit notes and 2009 reserve impairments are as noted below:

1.1 Ho Gan Deposit (VN220)

Lower and upper grade-cutoffs are 0.80 g/t Au and 10.00 g/t Au respectively. The mining dilution factor is 10% @ 0.30 g/t Au.

No new reserves were developed during the first 3 quarters of 2010. Accordingly, the remaining reserve was estimated by deducting the tonnage mined during 2010 from the official reserve remaining at YE 2009. The tonnage mined during 2010 was estimated by reconciling the tonnage (by truck count) with mill tonnage (by weightometer).

2.2 Ho Ray-Thac Trang Deposit (VN240): No reserves have yet been estimated.

2.3 Nui Kem Deposit (VN230) : No new reserves have yet been estimated.

(2) Phuoc Son (Dak Sa) (VN320) Reserve Estimate

Dak Sa (Bai Dat and Bai Go Sector) reserves were estimated by Olympus (based on a 3.00 g/t Au stope cut-off, practical stope layouts and the application of appropriate mining dilution rules and minimum width criteria) in accordance with National Instrument NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions & standards. This estimate was independently audited by Terra Mining Consultants and Stevens and Associates (“TMC/SA”) in March 2008. This TCM/SA report entitled “Technical Report on the Phuoc Son Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam”(March 2008), is within Company filings at www.sedar.com. Deposit notes and 2010 reserve impairments are as noted below:

2.1 Bai Dat Sector

During the first three quarters of 2010, mining of Bai Dat deposit was conducted, but no new (NI 43-101 status) reserves were developed. The 2010 reserve was therefore determined by deducting the ore mined during the 2010 first 3 quarters from the 2009 YE reserve. The ore mined was determined by underground survey reconciled with the official milled tonnage (by weightometer). The reserve estimate employed a lower grade-cutoff of 3.00 g/t Au and an upper cutoff of 100.00 g/t Au.

2.2 Bai Go Sector

During 2010, no mining was conducted and no new (NI 43-101 status) reserves were developed. Accordingly, the 2010 reserve remains the same as the YE 2009 reserve, which employed a lower grade-cutoff of 3.00 g/t Au and an upper cut of 80.00 g/t Au.

(3) Bong Mieu Resource Estimate

Bong Mieu resources were initially estimated by Olympus (in accordance with National Instrument NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions & standards) and independently audited/updated by Watts Griffis and McOuat (WGM) (“A Technical Review of the Bong Mieu Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam”), in September 2004, by Terra Mining Consultants and Stevens & Associates (“TMC/SA”) (“Technical Review of the Bong Mieu Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam”) in August 2007 and by TMC/SA (“Updated Technical Review of Bong Mieu Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam”) in March 2009. Copies of these reports can be found within Company filings at www.sedar.com. Deposit notes and 2010 resource impairments are as noted below:

3.1 Bong Mieu Central (Ho Gan) Deposit (VN220)

During the first three quarters of 2010, no mining was conducted and no new (NI43-101 status) resources were developed. The 2010 resource therefore remains the same as the 2009 YE resource.

3.2 Bong Mieu East (Ho Ray-Thac Trang) Deposit (VN240)

During the first 3 quarters of 2010, no mining was conducted and no new (NI43-101 status) resources were developed. The 2010 estimate therefore remains the same as at YE 2009. This estimate incorporated drilling completed by Olympus during 2008 (using upper and lower grade cutoffs of 0.5 g/t Au and 10 g/t Au respectively) to update prior NI43-101 and CIMM standard estimates/audits, as independently reviewed by TMC/SA in March 2009 (refer above).

3.3 Bong Mieu South (Nui Kem) Deposit (VN230)

The Nui Kem underground resource is a Historic estimate, being an independent estimate by Continental Resource Management Pty Ltd (CRM) in 1993. This estimate used lower and upper grade-cutoffs of 3.00

g/t Au and 30.00 g/t Au respectively. Although this CRM estimate pre-dates NI 43-101, it was independently reviewed by Watts, Griffis and McOuat (“WGM”) in 1997 and again in 2007 by TMC/SA (refer above).

Neither WGM nor TMC/SA audited the CRM estimate, nor did they attempt to reclassify the Nui Kem resource to meet NI43-101 standards. Nonetheless, both independent consultant groups consider it to have been carried out in a manner consistent with standard industry practice of the time (JORC 1989) and deem it to be relevant and of historic significance. It is accordingly herein reported as a historical resource. Investors should not assume that all or any of the historical resource will necessarily be converted into current NI43-101 reserves or resources.

During 2010, Olympus continued mining production from trial stoping and underground exploration developments. The Historic resource has not been impaired by this production because the bulk of the production to date has been external to the CRM resource. Depth considerations effectively preclude exploratory drilling from surface, but it is anticipated sufficient data may become available from underground drilling and exploratory headings to enable a NI 43-101 compliant estimate to be prepared which will allow an application for an extended mining license.

(4) Phuoc Son (Dak Sa) (VN320) Resource Estimate

Dak Sa (Bai Dat and Bai Go Sector) resources were estimated by Olympus in January 2008, in accordance with National Instrument NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions & standards. This estimate was independently reviewed by TCM/SA in a technical report entitled “Technical Report on the Phuoc Son Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam”, dated March 2008, copy of which can be found in the Company’s filings at www.sedar.com. A prior independent review (by Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited) entitled “A Technical Review of the Phuoc Son Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam”, dated January 30, 2004 can also be found in the Company’s filings at www.sedar.com. Current resources are based on an in-house estimate of additional resources in May 2010. Deposit notes and resource impairments are as noted below:

4.1 Dak Sa South (Bat Dat) Deposit

During 2010 mining of the Bai Dat deposit continued and additional (NI43-101 status) resources were defined pursuant to an in-house estimate, dated 31st May, 2010. Accordingly, the September 2010 resource estimate (which includes mining reserves) was determined by deducting 2010 mining depletion from the YE 2009 resource (refer above) and adding the newly defined resources. The resource estimate employed an upper grade cutoff of 100.00 g/t Au, with no lowercut.

4.2 Dak Sa North (Bai Go) Deposit

During 2010, no mining was conducted, but additional (NI43-101 status) resources were defined pursuant to an in-house estimate, dated 31st May, 2010. The September 2010 resource estimate (which includes mining reserves) accordingly was therefore determined by adding the newly defined resources to the YE 2009 resource. The resource estimate employed an upper grade cutoff of 80.00 g/t Au, with no lowercut.

(5) Tien Thuan Resource Estimate

No Tien Thuan resource is disclosed as of September 2010 because resource drilling is still in progress. A historic (1993) gold resource estimate by the Geological Survey of Vietnam cannot presently be disclosed because it is neither JORC nor NI43-101 compliant. It is contemplated that drilling now in progress may enable an NI43-101 standard estimate by YE 2010.

(6) Bau Resource Estimate

The 2010 estimate of Bau resources is pursuant to an independent study conducted by Terra Mining Consultants and Stevens & Associates (“TMC/SA”), dated June 15, 2010. This estimate employed lower grade-cutoffs of 0.75 g/t Au and 0.5 g/t Au respectively for virgin deposits and tailings deposit. Upper cutoffs ranged from 3.3 g/t Au in respect of tailings and from 6.47 g/t Au to 33.13 g/t Au in respect of other deposits, depending upon grade statistics for each deposit.

A prior estimate (of partial Bau resources) was completed in November 2008 by Ashby Consultants Ltd (ACL) of New Zealand. The ACL estimate (conducted in accordance with JORC standards) is superseded by the TMC/SA estimate, which was conducted in accordance with National Instrument NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definition standards. Copy of the TMC/SA technical report in respect of the Bau resource estimate will shortly be placed within the Company’s filings at www.sedar.com.

(7) Ancillary Metals

The gold-equivalent value of the Tungsten in the Bong Mieu East Resource was calculated using Tungsten value of US\$200/MTU and gold value of US\$1100/oz. Other metals, such as silver, copper, lead, zinc and fluorine, have not been included in the 2009 estimate because they are of insignificant value or uneconomic to recover.

(8) SEC Note

The mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates contained in this table have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). These standards are similar to those used by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Industry Guide No. 7. However, the definitions in NI 43-101 differ in certain respects from those under Industry Guide No. 7. Accordingly, mineral reserve and mineral resource information contained herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. Reference is made to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009 for information on the Company's proven and probable reserves as calculated under SEC Industry Guide No. 7.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

This section uses the term "indicated resources." We advise U.S. investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF INFERRED RESOURCES

This section uses the term "inferred resources." We advise U.S. investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. "Inferred resources" have a great uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or prefeasibility studies, except in rare cases. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically and legally mineable.

Key Licenses

The following is a summary of key license areas at September 30, 2010, for which details can be viewed at our website (www.olympuspacific.com).

Company	Licenses Granted-Area	Renewal License Applications-Area	New License Applications- Area
<u>Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company</u>			
Investment Certificate	30.0 Sq Km	-	-
Exploration Licenses	-	18.5 Sq Km	-
Mining Licenses	358.0 Ha	-	-
<u>Phuoc Son Gold Company</u>			
Investment Certificate	70.0 Sq Km	-	-
Exploration Licenses	-	28.0 Sq Km	-
Mining Licenses	1.5 Ha	-	-
<u>North Borneo Gold</u>			
Mining Licenses	799.9 Ha	48.2 Ha	406.1 Ha
Mining Certificates	1,694.9 Ha	12,380.2 Ha	-
Exploration Prospecting Licenses	-	28,715.5 Ha	2,000 Ha
General Prospecting Licenses	-	35,808.4 Ha	77,500.0 Ha
<u>Binh Dinh NZ Gold Company</u>			
Investment Certificate	22.8 Sq Km	-	-

BONG MIEU GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED¹

Bong Mieu Background

The Bong Mieu Gold Mining property, located in Tam Lanh Commune of the Tam Ky District in the southeast corner of Quang Nam province in Central Vietnam, hosts the producing Bong Mieu Central (VN220) and Underground (VN230) gold mines. The Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) contains proven and probable reserves and has been in commercial production since 2006. The Bong Mieu Underground Deposit (VN230) is located one kilometer from the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220). The Bong Mieu Underground Mine (Nui Kem VN230) is being explored and developed. It was placed into commercial production in the second quarter of 2009 following completion of the Bong Mieu plant upgrade. Exploration to date has resulted in a significant new discovery in the east area of the property, Bong Mieu East (VN240), as well as a number of new surface showings. There is potential for additional discoveries and resource expansion based on work completed to date.

Bong Mieu Structure

Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc., through its subsidiary companies, holds an 80 percent ownership interest in Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company Limited ("BM"), a joint venture enterprise incorporated in Vietnam, which has surface rights on the Bong Mieu Gold Property. The other 20 percent of Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company Limited is owned by two Vietnamese organizations, MIDECO (10 percent) and MINCO (10 percent).

The Vietnamese partners have not, at this stage, paid their share of the funding requirements. Joint venture profits are to be shared in proportion to ownership once funding requirements are met. The Company pays a royalty equal to 3 percent of the sales price to the Vietnam Government. The Company also paid a 2 percent net sales royalty based on 80 percent of the revenues of Bong Mieu Central to Zedex Minerals Limited. Zedex and Olympus have now amalgamated their operations, hence all royalty obligations in relation to Zedex have ceased.

Olympus manages the exploration and operation programs on the property on behalf of the joint venture.

The following table provides key information for the Bong Mieu property:

	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
Net deferred exploration and development	\$13,814,196	\$10,052,065
Property, plant, and equipment	\$5,497,180	\$7,115,336
Spending on exploration and development activities	\$3,276,842	\$1,281,269
Expenditure on property, plant, and equipment	\$842,966	\$885,040

Bong Mieu Reserves and Resources

The reserve and resources estimates for Bong Mieu are shown in the global reserves and resources table above.

¹ The directors of Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company Limited are Messrs. David Seton (chairman), Paul Seton, Charles Barclay, Le Minh Kha, Nguyen Anh Vu, and Nguyen Xuan Lu. The general director is Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Quynh. The chief accountant is Mrs. Le Thi Thu Huong.

Changes to the reserves and resources estimates that were published in the MD&A for previous quarters can be found in the Company's filings at www.sedar.com.

Exploration

Drilling at Bong Mieu East (Ho Ray-Thac Trang (VN240)) commenced late in June 2010, and concluded in September 2010, with a total of 1,291m drilled in ten holes. Sampling and analytical work is in progress. Two exploration holes, totaling 291m length were drilled on the south of Bong Mieu Central (Ho Gan open pit (VN220)) in September 2010 to test the southern extension of Ho Gan mineralized structure. These two holes were successful in intercepting the Ho Gan mineralization host structure at its projected depths. Although the thickness and grade of the above intersections are not economically viable, they confirm the extension/continuation of the mineralization to the south, beyond the Ho Gan deposit boundary.

Bong Mieu Projects Production and Operating Results

Combined Production on Bong Mieu Gold Property Projects:

Bong Mieu Central (VN220) and Bong Mieu Underground (VN230) Deposits

	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Q3-2010	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
Tonnes of ore milled	9,937	16,342	16,755	43,034	88,473
Grade (g/t Au)	5.68	5.21	4.78	5.15	3.90
Mill recoveries (percent)	67%	69%	73%	70%	61%
Gold production (ounces)	1,219	1,900	1,873	4,992	6,735
Gold sales (ounces)	1,343	2,282	1,293	4,918	6,380
Sales	\$1,466,379	\$2,798,813	\$1,591,057	\$5,856,249	\$5,889,794
Cost of sales	\$717,191	\$1,019,901	\$584,390	\$2,321,482	\$4,348,571
Amortization	\$775,444	\$855,723	\$423,323	\$2,054,490	\$2,163,765
Toll treatment charged to Phuoc Son	\$(758,602)	\$(1,172,585)	\$(1,386,423)	(3,317,610)	-
Royalties	\$13,631	\$122,500	\$71,514	\$207,645	\$269,714

Bong Mieu Projects Financial Performance:

The tables below show individual operating mine statistics of VN220 and VN230:

Bong Mieu Central Project (VN220) – Hogan

	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Q3-2010	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
Tonnes of ore milled	-	6,821	1,998	8,819	58,133
Grade (g/t Au)	-	5.42	3.86	5.07	2.96
Mill recoveries (percent)	-	66%	63%	65%	50%
Gold production (ounces)	-	785	155	940	2,787
Gold sales (ounces)	-	815	153	968	2,903
Sales	-	\$993,736	\$184,147	\$1,117,883	\$2,640,201
Cost of sales	-	\$220,394	\$52,737	\$273,131	\$1,973,368
Amortization	\$477,685	\$559,794	\$302,619	\$1,340,098	\$1,664,635
Toll treatment charged to Phuoc Son	(\$758,602)	(\$1,172,585)	(\$1,386,423)	(\$3,317,610)	-
Royalties	-	\$29,481	\$10,516	\$39,997	\$121,150

Production:

Mining in Bong Mieu Central (Hogan) (VN220) has been temporarily suspended due to plant capacity.

Bong Mieu Underground Project (VN230) – Nui Kem

	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Q3-2010	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
Tonnes of ore milled	9,937	9,521	14,757	34,215	30,340
Grade (g/t Au)	5.68	5.06	4.9	5.17	5.71
Mill recoveries (percent)	67%	72%	74%	71%	71%
Gold production (ounces)	1,219	1,115	1,718	4,052	3,948
Gold sales (ounces)	1,343	1,467	1,140	3,950	3,477
Sales	\$1,466,379	\$1,805,077	\$1,406,910	\$4,678,366	\$3,249,593
Cost of sales	\$717,191	\$799,507	\$531,653	\$2,048,351	\$2,375,203
Amortization	\$297,759	\$295,929	\$120,704	\$714,392	\$499,130
Royalties	\$13,631	\$93,019	\$60,998	\$167,648	\$148,564

Production:

Total ore mined during the quarter was 14,545 tonnes at an average grade of 4.77g/t Au. Development activities in the third quarter comprise 335m of lateral drives, 225m of raises and 77m rehabilitated drifts.

The Nui Kem (VN230) Environmental Impact Assessment Report submitted to Department of Natural Resources on December 10, 2009 had formal inspection on January 8, 2010. An amended report was prepared as a result and was submitted in May 2010. The Environmental Impact Assessment summary was submitted to the local Peoples Committee in August 2010, as required by law. A final response is awaited.

Application for a further mining license and exploration license at Nui Kem is in progress.

Bong Mieu Outlook for 2010

- Continue to increase production plant throughput from Bong Mieu underground project to replace Phuoc Son feed, and reduce plant operating costs.
- Keep exploration expenditure at a level commensurate with available cash flows.
- Focus Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company on internal debt reduction and payments to its investors.

PHUOC SON GOLD COMPANY LIMITED.¹

Phuoc Son Background

Phuoc Son Gold Mining property covers 70 square kilometers and is located in the western highlands of Quang Nam Province in Central Vietnam and 74 kilometers away from the Bong Mieu Gold property. The property includes the high-grade Dak Sa Underground Project (VN320), which has proven and probable reserves and was put into commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2009. The Phuoc Son property also contains multiple gold mineralization zones that are being actively explored for additional resources.

Phuoc Son Structure

Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc., through its subsidiary, New Vietnam Mining Corporation, holds an 85 percent interest in the Phuoc Son Gold Project. In 2003, the Company's subsidiary, New Vietnam Mining Corporation ("NVMC"), entered into a joint venture with Mien Trung Industrial Company ("Minco"), a mining company controlled by the local provincial government, to form the Phuoc Son Gold Company ("PSGC"). PSGC has an investment license on the Phuoc Son property. NVMC's initial interest in PSGC is 85 percent and Minco has a 15 percent interest. The Vietnamese partner has not, at this stage, paid its share of the funding requirements. Joint venture profits are to be shared in proportion to ownership once funding requirements are met. After five years, from the end of the period in which PSGC makes a profit for 12 consecutive months, Minco can increase its interest by 15 percent to 30 percent if Minco chooses to acquire such interest from NVMC by paying fair market value. After 20 years, Minco can increase its interest to a total of 50 percent if Minco chooses to acquire such additional 20 percent interest from NVMC by paying fair market value. Fair market value shall be determined by using an independent accounting firm to perform the fair market value assessment and that assessment will be considered final and binding for both parties. If Minco does not proceed to exercise its rights of acquisition within three months from the dates of entitled acquisition, Minco will be considered as having waived its right to acquire the interest.

The Company pays a royalty to the Vietnamese Government based on a government prescribed calculation.

Olympus manages the exploration and operation programs on the property on behalf of the joint venture.

The table provides key information for the Phuoc Son property:

	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
Net deferred exploration and development	\$15,402,163	\$13,642,813
Property, plant, and equipment	\$8,574,253	\$4,710,854
Spending on exploration and development activities	\$2,824,838	\$324,093
Expenditure on property, plant, and equipment*	\$14,376,271	\$17,108

*This includes advances on property, plant and equipment

¹ The directors of Phuoc Son Gold Company Limited are Messrs. John Seton (chairman), Paul Seton, Charles Barclay, Nguyen Ngoc Quynh, Nguyen Xuan Lu and Nguyen Quoc Khanh. The general director is Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tuong. The chief accountant is Mrs. Nguyen Thi Phuoc.

Phuoc Son Reserves and Resources

Exploration work to date has defined the “productive” Dak Sa shear deposit over a strike length of approximately five kilometers, expanded the Dak Sa resource base, and has confirmed that the mineralization remains open along strike and down dip.

A resource update estimation for the North and South Deposits completed in May 2010 indicated an approximate 16% gold resource increase, in comparison with 2008 March estimated results. The current resource estimate (by block modeling, using Inverse Distance Square) was based on 157 drill holes and included additional mineralization extensions that had been intersected by step-out drilling in 2008 around the periphery of the South and North deposits.

The reserve and resources estimates for Phuoc Son are shown in the global reserves and resources table above.

Changes to the reserves and resources estimates that were published in the MD&A for previous quarters can be found in the Company’s filings at www.sedar.com.

Exploration (VN310 and VN320)

During the first nine months of 2010, no exploration drilling was completed at Phuoc Son. However, in the second quarter the Company re-evaluated the reserves and resources in the Phuoc Son property following drilling programs completed in 2008 (see global reserves and resources table above).

Phuoc Son Development – Dak Sa Underground Project (VN320)

The table below shows operating mine statistics of the Dak Sa Underground Project (VN320):

Dak Sa Underground Project (VN320)

	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Q3-2010	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
Tonnes of ore milled	21,119	19,635	17,129	57,883	18,622
Grade (g/t Au)	12.27	11.89	15.26	13.03	18.35
Mill recoveries (percent)	73%	84%	89%	82%	69%
Gold production (ounces)	6,116	6,321	7,438	19,875	7,598
Gold sales (ounces)	6,306	5,973	3,891	16,170	7,712
Sales	\$6,921,059	\$7,345,511	\$4,779,075	\$19,045,646	\$7,216,077
Cost of Sales (incl. toll charges)	\$2,855,935	\$3,251,325	\$2,256,083	\$8,363,341	\$3,884,078
Amortization	\$1,782,848	\$2,072,508	\$1,753,377	\$5,608,733	-
Royalties	\$297,446	\$1,622,453	\$1,040,872	\$2,960,771	\$429,482

Ore generated in the third quarter was 19,062 tonnes at an average grade of 16.4g/t Au.

16,533 tonnes of ore was delivered to the Bong Mieu plant in the third quarter. The estimated remaining stockpile at Phuoc Son was 2,112 tonnes at 16.31g/t Au at the end of the third quarter.

The Bong Mieu plant treated 17,100 tonnes at an average head grade of 15.26g/t with a recovery of 89% percent yielding 7,438 ounces in the third quarter. Gold produced from Dak Sa ore represents 80% of total production in the third quarter.

Rainfall in the Phuoc Son mine site during the third quarter was 1,071mm, which is the highest level in many years. This has resulted in a delay of forty-one days to the process plant construction. Extra resources have been hired to speed up work, which is dependent upon favorable weather conditions. Final commissioning of the Phuoc Son plant is expected to be in the first quarter of 2011.

Installation and final testing of the first phase of the crushing plant was completed in the first quarter. Second and final stage crushing equipment is due to arrive early in the fourth quarter. Civil works for the final plant hard standing is 75% completed. Work on the plant site during the third quarter consisted primarily of earthworks and civil works with building construction commencing late in the quarter.

The ball mill foundation with surrounding retaining wall and excavation of feed conveyor tunnel were completed in the second quarter, as was the new access road with retaining wall. Installation of the ball mills is 85% complete. The five generator sets have been delivered and installation will commence early in the fourth quarter. Six pre-fabricated buildings were delivered during the quarter and will be erected by mid November. Orders have been placed for crushing equipment, flotation module, gravity module, Acacia and Elution systems, stripping plant, agitators and four additional pre-fabricated buildings.

Construction of the road network to the tailings dam, the culverts and the spoil dumps were completed in the second quarter. Excavation of Tailings Dam 1 is 80% complete, Dam 2A is 66% complete and Dam 2B is 45% complete, while hauling of spoils to the waste dump is 73% complete. The stage 1 embankment is 22% complete.

The heavy rainfall during the third quarter also affected the tailings dam construction and resulted in delays of sixty-three days, pushing the completion date to the first quarter of 2011.

Review of the land extension application for waste dump, pipeline route and access road to Tailings Storage Facility by the Quang Nam Department of Natural Resources and Environment is ongoing.

Underground work is still split between two priorities: ore generation and mine infrastructural development. Training of staff for operation of the new plant is now underway. Every effort is being made to employ as many local people as possible.

Third quarter capital development activity was focused on underground development of the main decline reaching level 5 elevation and primary ore development commenced on that level.

The Company received evaluation of the TSF design by Department of Agricultural and Rural Development and submitted the 2nd application for TSF construction permit in May 2010. The permit has been approved by national government.

The Company achieved a successful defense of the Dak Sa reserves at CMRE and MoNRE office in Hanoi. Application for the new Mining License and Exploration License is ongoing.

Phuoc Son Outlook for 2010

- Establish levels of operations to support 'self-funding' during development.
 - (a) By toll treating the ore the Company is mitigating risk with the project by establishing availability and quality of ore and grade;
 - (b) The toll treatment provides immediate employment in the Phuoc Son area;
 - (c) The toll treatment will determine if the process is cash positive;
 - (d) The outcomes of points a–c above are such that the company has started with onsite development of plant and continues its mine development.
- Continue with construction of the new plant, scheduled to be commissioned in the first quarter of 2011.
- Change from trucking ore and toll treatment at Bong Mieu to full scale production on site in early 2011.
- Increase production levels in preparation for feeding the new plant in 2011.
- Keep exploration expenditure at a level commensurate with available cash flows.
- Commence construction of Bai Go Road as a new portal to access the northern reserves.
- Training of local staff in preparation for opening the new plant in 2011.

OTHER PROPERTIES

NORTH BORNEO GOLD SDN BHD¹

(Acquired as a result of the Zedex Transaction)

Bau Gold Project (MY110)

The Bau Gold Project comprises consolidated Mining and Exploration tenements that collectively cover more than 828 km² of the most highly-prospective ground within the historic Bau Goldfield, in Sarawak, East Malaysia. Operating since 1864, this goldfield has estimated historic gold production of more than 3 million oz. gold and recorded production of 1.5 million oz. of gold. Regional analogy with goldfields across the border in Kalimantan suggests significantly greater remaining potential.

The Company has agreed to acquire a further 31%, in addition to the 12.5% acquired during the quarter, from the local Malaysian joint venture partner to be settled in tranches with final completion on September 30, 2012. As a result the Joint Venture agreement has been revised to deal with a number of operational and governance matters.

The central goldfield area has been the principal focus of exploration since commencement of the JV in November, 2006. An independent consultant commissioned by Zedex Minerals Limited when they held this mineral interest has formally established a JORC status gold resource of 1.612 M oz and this resource has been converted to NI43-101 resource. This comprises three near-surface deposits (Jugan, Pejiru and Sirenggok), with a subordinate contribution from auriferous tailings at the historic BYG Gold Mine. Potential for substantial additional gold resource has also been estimated (by independent consultant) in deposit extensions and closely adjacent zones. Other (as yet unexplored) potential remains within peripheral zones. All of the resource estimated deposits lie within granted "mining" tenements (i.e. either Mining Licenses or Mining Certificates).

During the first half of 2010, an independent assessment was conducted by TMCSA, primarily to convert an earlier attributed 1.612M oz JORC 2004 compliant gold resource (in respect of the Jugan, Pejiru, Sirenggok, and BYG Tailings deposits) to NI 43-101 status, and to estimate additional resources within deposit extensions and adjacent mineralization zones.

The current estimate (by block modeling, using Ordinary Kriging) is based on 1,911 drill holes. Except for the BYG tailings deposit, a 0.75 g/t Au lower grade cutoff was used throughout, whilst the uppercuts ranged from 6.47 g/t Au to 33.13 g/t Au depending upon the grade statistics of individual deposits. The BYG tailings estimate respectively utilized lower and upper cutoffs of 0.5 and 3.3 g/t Au. The update indicates an approximate 52% gold resource increase at Bau, of which the increase is mainly within Indicated and Inferred categories.

The Bau resource comprises multiple deposits, all which remain open with potential for further expansion through continuing exploration. The deposits comprise several different mineralization styles and have to date been drilled only to shallow depth.

During the third quarter of 2010, exploration drilling commenced in Arong Bakit, Taiton and Tabai sectors to test deeper and lateral extensions of known mineralization and to test a number of well defined conductivity anomalies at depth. By the end of the quarter, a number of mineralized zones had been intersected and assay results are awaited.

Mining feasibility studies also commenced during the quarter, but were at an early stage by quarter-end. These studies will incorporate an extensive program of systematic in-fill drilling, designed to upgrade selected resource zones to indicated or a higher status.

¹ The directors of North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd are: Ling Lee Kong, Ling Lee Soon, John Seton, Paul Seton, and Rodney Murfitt. The JV Accountant is IP Swee Pein.

BINH DINH NEW ZEALAND GOLD COMPANY LIMITED¹

(Acquired as a result of the Zedex Transaction)

Tien Thuan Gold Project

The Tien Thuan Gold Project lies some 50 km West of the port city of Quy Nhon in Binh Dinh Province in Southern Vietnam. The project area broadly encompasses about 100 km² of hilly terrain containing numerous hard rock and alluvial gold occurrences, within and peripheral to a large, multiphase intrusive complex of predominantly felsic composition.

Prior exploration by the Vietnamese Geological Survey (DGMV) during 1990-93 recorded six sub-parallel, closely spaced quartz veins hosted by a granitic intrusive. DGMV assays revealed gold values ranging up to 157 g/t Au, with 35 percent of all samples reporting above 3.0 g/t Au.

The JV has since mapped and sampled three intrusive related vein-swarms, confirming the presence of multiple quartz veins of potentially economic grade and width.

The Binh Dinh Provincial Government has granted an Investment Certificate to the Olympus subsidiary: Binh Dinh New Zealand Gold Company (BNG). Pursuant to the Investment Certificate, Olympus may earn 75 percent equity in the Tien Thuan Project, by funding exploration through to completion of a bankable feasibility study (such funding to be repayable from future profits). Upon reaching a "decision to mine", project development will be jointly funded on a pro-rata basis.

Drilling commenced in mid June 2010 in Area One, Bac Ma sector and by the end of September 2010, an aggregated length of 1,174m has been drilled in nineteen holes, specifically at Bac Ma sector (897m in 14 holes), Tien Long (258m in 4 holes) and Vinh Binh (19m in 1 hole, which is still in progress). During the third quarter of 2010, the Bac Ma sector scout drilling program was concluded, but full assay results are awaited. Preliminary results to date indicate that Bac Ma sector mineralization comprises Au-AG-Cu-Pb-Zn with shear, vein and broad alteration zones within a granite-felsite intrusive complex. These alteration zones contain local quartz stockworks and sheeted veining and vary up to tens of meters in thickness. However, gold grades above 1g/t are primarily confined to the quartz veins. The best intercept to date is 5.8 g/t over 0.75m (66.75 to 67.50m). Evaluation of this sector potential will be conducted in October after receiving all assay results for the samples.

At Tien Long sector, results are more significant, with two large quartz veins intersected to date. Fire assays (gold) and ICP multi-element assays of Tien Long drill samples are expected in early October.

GR ENMORE PTY LIMITED²

(Acquired as a result of the Zedex Transaction)

Enmore Gold Project

The Enmore Gold Project covers approximately 325km² within the Enmore-Melrose Goldfield of northeastern New South Wales, Australia. The Company holds a 100 percent interest in two exploration licenses covering 290km² and is earning an 80 percent interest in two exploration licenses covering 35 km². The geological setting is broadly analogous to that at the nearby Hillgrove copper gold mine.

Exploration results to date have confirmed the potential for lode and/or quartz stock-work style gold deposits at a number of individual prospects, including: Bora, Sunnyside, Lone Hand, Stony Hill, Sheba and Tabben. Potentially minable grades and widths have to date been drill-intersected at Sunnyside and Bora prospects. No significant field work was carried out during the third quarter 2010.

¹ The directors of Binh Dinh New Zealand Gold Company Limited are: Nguyen Van Qua, Le Thanh Nam, John Seton, Paul Seton and Rodney Murfitt. The general director is Rodney Murfitt and the chief accountant is Phuong Phuong.

² The directors of GR Enmore Pty Limited are: Messrs John Seton and Paul Seton.

KADABRA MINING CORPORATION¹

The property is located north of the prolific Baguio-Mankayan Gold District in the Philippines. On November 23, 2006, a Memorandum of Agreement and Supplement to Memorandum of Agreement ["MOA"] was entered into by AMIC, the Company and Jabel Corporation that allows the Grantee (defined as "Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and a Philippine national") to acquire an option to earn a 60 percent interest in AMIC's Capcapo mining tenement. During the third quarter 2010, this option expired without being exercised. Company efforts in Capcapo (PH 100) have concentrated on obtaining Community approval which is required before any exploration can continue. At September 30, 2010 the formal report and community decision was still awaited from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). No further work will be undertaken in the Capcapo area until the NCIP Report is received and negotiations over the Joint Venture are resolved. Joint venture negotiations with the Philippine owner have resumed during the third quarter.

OTHERS:

Other potential exploration properties in Vietnam in respect of which the Company has formerly expressed interest include: Khau Pum (VN101), Krong Pha (VN102), and Sanakham (Laos) (LA100). The company has withdrawn interest in these properties for the present.

Long Thanh Golf and Estate (Long Thanh) had signed a contract with Laos P.D.R Government to explore for gold and associated minerals in a 500 sq km area in 6 years, Attapeu province, Lao P.D.R. Due to a lack of exploration experience Long Thanh sought Olympus technical support for their project. A Technical Support Agreement ("TSA") was signed on January 31, 2009 with Long Thanh. Under this TSA Olympus has contributed 35 percent wage and insurance payments and Long Thanh will pay for the balance (65 percent) and all work related expenses of the five Olympus geologists who attend the exploration programs in 2009. This TSA was automatically continued into 2010, but was discontinued in Q2 because the Olympus geologists are now required for work on Olympus projects.

¹ The directors of Kadabra Mining Corporation are Messrs. Thomas Rodney Jones, Peregrino Resabal, Charles Barclay, and Russell Graham. The chief accountant is Salvador Palabrica.

Olympus Operational Activities

Comments on selected items from our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 are noted in the following table:

	YTD Q3 2010	YTD Q3 2009	YTD % Change	Q3 2010	Q3 2009	Q3 % Change	Comments on variances
Sales	24,901,894	5,177,751	381	6,370,132	2,414,191	164	The Company sold 21,088 ounces of gold in the first nine months of 2010 (at an average realized price of US\$1,181 per ounce, an increase of \$265 per ounce on the average price in 2009). Sales increased due to a higher throughput in the plant and higher gold prices.
Cost of sales	10,684,825	3,942,431	171	2,840,473	2,083,944	36	Increased due to the increased throughput.
Amortization	4,236,040	2,054,223	106	767,357	657,870	17	Increased as a result of having three mines in commercial production.
Corporate and administrative expenses	6,815,655	4,487,744	52	1,975,454	1,686,088	17	Increased year to date largely due to increased professional and consulting fees due to engagement of external professionals providing advice on the Gold Loan Notes issued, Zedex Amalgamation and refiling issues as well as increased international travel related to management oversight of the new projects and raising of finance.
Stock-based compensation	1,823,993	1,215,317	50	445,519	39,053	1,041	Increased in the quarter on last year due to timing of options issued, increased share price and vesting.
Interest and accretion on term loans	703,717	-	100	55,840	-	100	Increased as a result of the new debt facilities.
Royalty expense	3,168,416	236,909	1,237	1,112,385	109,306	918	Royalties paid to Government increased due to higher sales volumes, higher realized prices and an increased rate charged for Phuoc Son.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Olympus Summary of Quarterly Results

	2010	2010	2010	2009				2008			
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Sales ⁽²⁾	6,370,132	10,144,324	\$8,387,438	\$11,222,989	\$2,414,191	\$1,756,460	\$1,007,100	\$308,844	\$2,077,879	\$2,304,930	\$2,878,058
Interest/ accretion (expense) /interest income	(44,366)	(610,871)	(24,221)	4,586	7,865	5,632	9,442	50,365	106,638	160,284	252,410
Net (Loss)	(1,251,021)	(1,608,698)	(451,638)	(2,716,090)	(2,175,116)	(1,938,409)	(2,517,277)	(1,519,647)	(2,907,888)	(2,164,060)	(1,413,478)
Profit /(Loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Deferred exploration and development cost additions	3,112,365	2,396,840	1,809,085	1,631,010	801,377	537,896	354,440	1,423,958	1,430,185	2,490,573	2,059,241
Capital assets additions	5,286,001	9,494,826	879,451	217,996	403,713	353,302	442,433	3,026,636	1,175,241	316,295	555,869

(1) Basic and diluted

(2) Sales in Q4 2009 increased significantly due to the Phuoc Son project being placed into commercial production. In previous quarters sales related to that project had been offset against deferred development costs.

Olympus Liquidity Section – Investing and Financing Activities

Investing activities

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, Olympus invested \$7,318,290 [2009: \$1,693,713] in exploration and development expenses and \$15,660,278 [2009: \$1,199,448] acquiring property, plant and equipment as follows:

	Property Plant & Equipment		Deferred Exploration & Development Expenditure	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Bong Mieu	842,966	885,040	3,276,842	1,281,269
Phuoc Son	14,376,271	309,868	2,824,838	412,444
North Borneo Gold	24,350	-	903,821	-
Binh Dinh NZ Gold	11,861	-	312,789	-
Other	404,830	4,540	-	-
	<u>15,660,278</u>	<u>1,199,448</u>	<u>7,318,290</u>	<u>1,693,713</u>

Financing activities

Equity Financing

The Company receives cash for use in operations mainly from the issuance of common shares, debt facilities, the exercise of warrants/stock options, investment income generated by its cash position, gold sales and the occasional sale of selected assets.

As at September 30, 2010, the cash balance is \$7,646,649 compared to \$5,718,725 as at December 31, 2009.

Debt Financing

In the first quarter of 2010, the Company raised net of costs CAD\$11,730,001 of funds by the issue of convertible notes.

The Convertible Notes bear interest at 9% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears and have a face value of CAD\$12,750,000. The Convertible Notes are due for redemption at 100% of their principal amount in 2014 unless converted to common shares prior to this date at the option of the note holder. The number of shares to be delivered upon conversion shall be determined by dividing the principal amount of the note by the conversion price. The conversion price is CAD\$0.50 (subject to adjustment for certain specified events).

In the second quarter of 2010, through the issuance of senior secured redeemable gold delivery preference notes (Gold Loan) and common stock purchase warrants, the Company raised, net of transaction costs, a further US \$20.216 million.

The Gold Loan arrangement bears interest at 8% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears and has a face value of US \$21,960,000. The arrangement is scheduled to mature in 2013 unless an early redemption option, which requires repayment of an additional 12% of the outstanding stated or deemed principal amount is exercised in November 2011. There are warrants that accompany the notes that upon issue are fully vested and are exercisable in whole or in part at CAD \$0.60 per share

The Company obtained substantial funding in March 2010 and June 2010 and the net funds will mainly be used in the establishment of a processing plant and facilities at Phuoc Son and facilities at Bong Mieu, as well as for working capital purposes. The Company continues to generate internal cash flow that is reinvested into capital expenditure.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Use of Financial Instruments

The Company has not entered into any financial agreements to minimize its investment, currency or commodity market risk. The principal financial instruments affecting the Company's financial condition and results of operations are currently its cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The excess cash is deposited in interest bearing bank deposit accounts. The gold produced in Vietnam is refined in Switzerland and from June 28, 2010 gold is sold on the spot market in US dollars via Auramet Trading, LLC Fort Lee, New Jersey, with funds paid to our JV companies' Vietnam bank accounts.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

As at September 30, 2010

Payment Due	Total	Less than one year	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5 and thereafter
Capital lease obligations	608,137	608,137	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	688,587	424,443	122,597	78,312	63,235	-
Purchase obligations - supplies & services	4,797,339	4,797,339	-	-	-	-
Purchase obligations - capital	814,204	814,204	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	27,500,000	7,500,000	20,000,000			
Asset retirement obligations	1,585,654	219,804	276,074	158,725	528,478	402,573
Total	35,993,921	14,363,927	20,398,671	237,037	591,713	402,573

Common shares

As of November 12, 2010, the Company had issued and outstanding 324,265,518 common shares.

Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and Subsidiaries

Regulatory Update

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

It should be noted that a control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the control system are met. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Description and impact of material weakness

In November 2009 the Company identified errors in relation to the recognition of revenue from the Vietnam operations, the translation of opening balances from CAD to USD and the interpretation of the grant date of stock based compensation. As a result changes were made to the original filing for the second quarter of 2009 that were restated and refiled on November 12, 2009. In addition the Company identified an error relating to the Canadian GAAP to US GAAP reconciliation for the year ended December 31, 2008. This error has been corrected in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, restated and refiled on July 14, 2010.

The errors that arose in the 2009 reporting required the Company to refile. This deficiency highlighted the possibility that a material misstatement in 2009 would possibly not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

As described below, the Company has taken steps to mitigate this weakness during the second quarter of 2010.

Management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in the Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on its assessment, management has concluded that, as of September 30, 2010, the Company has sufficient personnel with the required experience and capabilities to complete all necessary control procedures associated with financial reporting and that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting required modification and were considered effective in terms of National Instrument 52-109.

Remediation Plan

Management evaluated the need for additional resources to support the disclosure controls and financial reporting requirements within the organization and has appointed an Internal Control Coordinator and an experienced Group Controller to address these issues.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as of the end of the period covered in this report, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and determined that as of September 30, 2010, that the general design and operation of the our disclosure controls were satisfactory.

Regulatory Reporting in the United States

In January 2008, the Company completed its SEC registration process and the SEC had no remaining formal comments on the Form 20-F registration statement. On March 28, 2008, the Company filed its first annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The completion of the Form 20-F registration allowed us to apply to the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and obtain listing approval, effective March 5, 2008. The Company's common shares are listed and posted for trading on the over-the-counter bulletin board (OTC BB) in the United States. This allows U.S. residents to trade the Company's common shares efficiently.

Board and Management Changes

Mr. John Seton was appointed Chief Financial Officer effective September 1, 2010, in place of Mr. Peter Tiedemann, who accepted the role of Chief Information Officer on the same date. Mr. Russell Graham has moved into the role of Vice-President Commercial (Vietnam) and his previous role of Vice-President Finance (Vietnam) will be assumed by the new role of Financial Controller (Vietnam), a position currently being sourced globally.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. In this MD&A, the Company has provided an update for any changes in accounting policies. A comprehensive discussion of Olympus' significant accounting policies is contained in note 2 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements include the Company's estimate of the recoverable value of its capital assets, mineral properties and related deferred exploration and development expenditures as well as asset retirement obligations ("AROs"), and the value of stock-based compensation. All of these estimates involve judgement and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are beyond management's control.

The Company's recoverability of the recorded value of its mineral properties and associated deferred expenses is based on market conditions for minerals, underlying mineral resources associated with the properties and future costs that may be required for ultimate realisation through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is dependent on a number of factors, including environmental, legal and political risks, the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or the proceeds of disposition thereof.

The Company reviews and evaluates the carrying value of its mineral properties, property, plant and equipment and deferred exploration and development costs for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of related assets or groups of assets might not be recoverable. In assessing the impairment for these assets, if the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is measured and recorded for the difference between the carrying value and fair value calculated as the discounted estimated cash flows. All long-lived assets at a particular operation or project are combined for purpose of performing the recoverability test and estimating future cash flows. Future cash flows are based on management's best estimates of future recoverable mine production using independently verified reserve estimates, expected sales prices (considering current and historical prices), production levels and costs and further expenditures. These cash flows are subject to significant measurement uncertainty and material write-downs could occur if actual results differed from the estimates and assumptions used.

ARO occur as a result of the acquisition, development or construction and normal operation of mining property, plant and equipment, due to government controls and regulations protecting the environment and public safety on the closure and reclamation of mining properties. AROs are measured based on the discounted expected cash flows, using a credit-adjusted risk-free rate of interest. The recorded ARO reflects the expected cost, taking into account the probability of particular scenarios. The difference between the upper and lower end of the range of assumptions can be significant; and, consequently, changes in assumptions could have a material impact on the fair value of the ARO and future earnings in the period of change. Estimates of cash flow earlier in the mine life are more subjective and significant estimates and judgements are made when estimating the fair value of AROs. Additionally, it is reasonably possible that circumstances could occur during or by the end of the mine life that will require material revisions to the AROs. Management prepares estimates of the timing and amounts of the cash flows when an ARO is incurred. Many factors can cause the expected cash flows to change such as, but not limited to, changes in regulations, laws or enforcement, mine life changes, new facilities, or changes in reserves.

In accordance with *Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA)* HB Section 3870, stock-based compensation is based on the estimated fair market value of the options at the grant date. Significant assumptions used under the Black-Scholes valuation model, which is used to calculate the fair value of the options, include the expected term and stock price volatility. The term assumption represents the average estimated length of time that the option would remain outstanding before being exercised or forfeited. The Company has used historical data to determine volatility in accordance with the Black-Scholes model. For any assumptions used in option valuation, we update our historical data used to calculate specific assumptions such as expected term, volatility and forfeiture rates and we also update any assumptions that require current market data on an ongoing basis. Refer to Notes 2 and 7(b) of the audited consolidated financial statements for further details on stock options.

Future Accounting Changes

Effective February 2008, the Accounting Standards Board announced that publicly accountable entities will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2011 will require the restatement into IFRS for comparative purposes of amounts previously reported under Canadian GAAP by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010, including all quarterly financial statements issued during 2010, as well as including a revised opening balance sheet as at January 1, 2010.

In 2009, the Company completed a preliminary IFRS diagnostic which highlighted several key areas of difference between existing Canadian GAAP and IFRS, specifically property, plant and equipment, provisions, income taxes and exploration costs.

In early 2010 the Company determined that it would adopt US GAAP for the 2011 year. The Company has now reconsidered its position on this in light of the SEC strongly supporting the convergence to IFRS over coming years with full convergence anticipated around 2016. This,

together with the fact that most major mining jurisdictions now report under IFRS and most mining companies have adopted or have plans to adopt IFRS, lead management to revise its plans and adopt IFRS in 2011.

In 2010, the Company developed an IFRS project plan assigning responsibilities and outlining the proposed timing of execution of key IFRS conversion projects. The Company's IFRS project plan stipulates several project stages. The first stage included initial training and education for key finance staff identified to establish appropriate IFRS financial reporting expertise at all levels of the business. This stage is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2010, with key members of the IFRS project team attending external courses, as well as conducting self-study training, however, training and education remains an ongoing initiative of the Company.

The next stage of the Company's IFRS project was the "impact assessment" stage, whereby the project team reviewed each of the significant areas of difference highlighted by the initial diagnostic. In this stage, the project team determined the potential qualitative differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS and assessed the impact of these differences on the Company's accounting policies, information systems, internal controls over financial reporting and other business processes.

The following is a discussion of some of the accounting standards identified as most likely to have a significant financial statement impact on the Company.

1) IFRS 1, First-Time Adoption of IFRS:

Most adjustments required on transition to IFRS will be made, retrospectively, against opening retained earnings as of January 1, 2010, the date of the first comparative balance sheet presented under IFRS. However, IFRS 1 provides entities adopting IFRS for the first time a number of optional exemptions and mandatory exemptions, in certain areas, to the general requirement for full retrospective application of IFRS on the date of transition.

The following are the optional exemptions which the Company is considering:

- Business combination election – the election allows the Company to adopt IFRS 3 prospectively from the date of transition.
- Share-based payments election – the election enables the Company to adopt IFRS 2, from the date of transition to IFRS.
- Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of PP&E – this election enables the Company to apply a simplified approach for the determination of the corresponding asset balance relating to decommissioning liabilities at the date of transition.
- Borrowing costs - under this election, the Company may elect to not retrospectively restate balances relating to the implementation requirements of IAS 23, as a first-time adopter is able to apply the transitional provisions from the later of January 1, 2009 or the transition date.

2) IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment – the Company believes that its existing accounting procedures adequately account for componentization as required under IFRS. The Company is in the process of reviewing its fixed asset subledger in detail.

3) IAS 37, Provisions – differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS with respect to the discounting calculation and discount rates applied to future asset retirement costs are in the process of being reviewed to determine the impact on the Company's provisions.

4) IFRS 2, Share-based payments – the Company expects changes to its methodology used to calculate stock option forfeitures and the calculation of graded vesting for compensation expense.

5) IFRS 6, Exploration costs – the Company's policy under Canadian GAAP requires exploration and evaluation costs to be capitalized until the project to which they relate to is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. The Company is currently reviewing the policies under IFRS to identify if there are any potential differences.

- 6) IFRS 3, Business Combinations - the key areas of difference between IFRS and Canadian GAAP which can have a significant impact on future business combinations relate to the following:
- The measurement date of shares issued as consideration;
 - The value recognized for non-controlling interests;
 - Contingent consideration;
 - Transactions costs of the business combination are expensed as incurred; and
 - Negative goodwill.

As the Company has early adopted S1582, most of these differences do not exist. However, the Company is still evaluating the potential impact.

- 7) IAS 12, Income Taxes – A key difference has been identified in that a deferred tax liability is recognized under IFRS for a temporary difference, except to the extent the deferred tax liability arises from:
- a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or
 - b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (i.e. an asset acquisition).

The Company does not expect differences to arise in relation to the deferred tax liabilities that were recognized under Canadian GAAP.

Another key difference exists in that a deferred tax liability is recognized under IFRS for a temporary difference caused by changes in the exchange rate of non-monetary assets and liabilities settled in a foreign currency. The Company expects differences to arise given Canadian GAAP prohibited recognition of deferred tax liabilities for these foreign currency changes.

The Company is in the process of completing technical papers to address all significant GAAP differences, which will then be reviewed by the Company's auditors. The Company is also in the process of quantifying the impact of all adjustments to the opening balance sheet, and anticipates completion of this stage by the end of the fourth quarter of 2010. In addition, the next project stage consists of developing new IFRS-compliant accounting policies, which the Company expects to have completed by the end of the fourth quarter of 2010.

The Company has completed a preliminary review of the above areas of potential difference on its information systems and has commenced implementation of system changes to address these. As the review of accounting policies is completed and the new information systems are implemented during the year, the Company will monitor the impact on internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls. The Company will ensure appropriate changes, as required, are made throughout this process to ensure the integrity of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company entered into the following related party transactions during the period:

	Three month period ended Sept 30		Nine month period ended Sept 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Consulting & legal fees	56,515	35,009	270,738	90,632
Management fees	316,604	259,813	916,482	690,948
Reimbursement of expenses	139,598	83,226	416,844	162,375
Royalties	-	37,569	-	94,447

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The above figures represent amounts either paid or accrued.

Consulting and legal fees

Consulting services are provided by Jura Trust and Spencer Enterprises Limited which is associated with John Seton, a director of the Company. Legal services are provided by Claymore Law, where John Seton was a principal until 31 March, 2010 and a nominal shareholder and director until 30 June 2010. The services provided are not under contract as the consulting and legal services are provided as required. Legal services are provided by Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP, where Louis Montpellier is a partner. The services provided are not under contract as the consulting and legal services are provided as required.

Management fees and reimbursement of expenses

Management fees and reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company to companies controlled by officers of the Company. The companies that were paid for management fees and reimbursement of expenses include the following: Orangué Holdings Limited associated with David Seton in 2010 and 2009; Momentum Resources International Pty Limited associated with Colin Patterson in 2009 and 2008; Wholesale Products Trading Limited associated with Peter Tiedemann in 2010 and 2009; Action Management Limited associated with Charles Barclay in 2010 and 2009; Cawdor Holding Limited associated with Russell Graham in 2010 and 2009; Whakapai Company Limited associated with Jane Bell in 2010 and Jura Trust Limited associated with John Seton in 2010. Expenses that were reimbursed include the following costs: airfares, accommodation, meals, car rentals, telecommunications, computers, training courses, conferences and professional fees.

Royalties

On January 1, 2006, Zedex (a significant shareholder of the Company) was assigned a two percent gross production royalty less incremental costs when Ivanhoe assigned to Zedex all its rights, title and interest in and to the debt, gross production royalties and royalty agreement. The royalty is calculated as two percent of the net sales amount equal to the revenues for gold and silver less refining and delivery costs.

Zedex Minerals Limited and Olympus Pacific Minerals NZ Limited have amalgamated their business, hence all royalty obligations in relation to Zedex have ceased.

Rent

The Company sublets office space in Toronto, Canada, on a month to month basis to a company with two directors in common with Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. The Company receives rental income at a usage percent of its costs for this office space.

Other non-recurring transactions

None.

Risk Factors and Uncertainties

The Company faces risk factors and uncertainties, similar to those faced by other exploration and development companies in South East Asia, including the following general description of significant risk factors:

- **Not All Of The Company Mineral Properties Contain A Known Commercially Mineable Mineral Deposit:** The business of mineral exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major

expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its ability to develop the extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for extraction. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit is commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including, but not limited to the following: particular attributes of the deposit, such as depth, grade, size and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are volatile; and government regulations, including regulations relating to investment, mining, prices, taxes, royalties, land use and tenure, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

- **Because The Company Has Primarily Been An Exploration Company, The Company Is Dependent Upon Its Ability to Raise Funds In Order to Carry Out Its Business:** With ongoing cash requirements for exploration, development and new operating activities, it will be necessary in the near and over the long-term to raise substantial funds from external sources. If the Company does not raise these funds, it would be unable to pursue its business activities and investors could lose their investment. If the Company is able to raise funds, investors could experience a dilution of their interests which may negatively impact the market value of the shares.
- **The Company Requires Substantial Funds to Build its Proposed Mine at the Phuoc Son Property which it may not be Able to Raise in the Current Economic Environment:** In order to complete exploration of the property and construct a mine at its Phuoc Son Property, the Company estimates it will require approximately \$52,000,000 U.S. However, in the current economic environment there is substantial doubt that the Company would be able to raise these funds through sales of its equity, the means it has used to finance its operations in the past. In addition, although the Company has investigated the possibility of financing construction of the mine through debt, there can be no assurance that debt financing would be available on acceptable terms, if at all. In the event that the Company is unable to raise the necessary funds to build the Phuoc Sun mine, the Company will not be able to maximize the recovery of gold from the Phuoc Sun Property. Although the Company has announced that it intends to truck materials from the Phuoc Sun Property to the Bong Mieu operating plant for processing, this approach is not as efficient as processing the ore on site, and, over the long term, would substantially reduce the profitability of the property. Future trucking licenses may not be granted.
- **The Company Will Not Be Able to Insure Against All Possible Risks:** Exploration for natural resources involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays, monetary losses and possible legal liability. If any such catastrophic event occurs, investors could lose their entire investment. Obtained insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with the activities of the Company. Moreover, the Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations. Should a catastrophic event arise, investors could lose their entire investment.

• **Commodity Price Fluctuations - if the Price of Gold Declines, The Properties May Not Be Economically Viable:** The Company's revenues are expected to be in large part derived from the extraction and sale of base and precious metals such as gold. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new or improved mining and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals cannot be predicted and the combination of these factors may result in us not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values. If the price of gold (including other base and precious metals) is below the cost to produce gold, the properties will not be mined at a profit. Fluctuations in the gold price affect the Company's reserve estimates, its ability to obtain financing and its financial condition as well as requiring reassessments of feasibility and operational requirements of a project. Reassessments may cause substantial delays or interrupt operations until the reassessment is finished.

• **The Company May Not be Able to Compete with Other Mining Companies for Mineral Properties, Investment Funds, Personnel and Technical Expertise:** The resource industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes for mineral properties, investment funds and technical expertise with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than it does. Competition could prevent the Company's from conducting its business activities or prevent profitability of existing or future properties or operations if the Company were unable to obtain suitable properties for exploration in the future, secure financing for our operations or attract and retain mining experts.

• **If The Company Does Not Comply With All Applicable Regulations, It May be Forced to Halt Its Business Activities:** Such activities are subject to a growing number of various laws governing land use, the protection of the environment, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine safety and other matters. The Company may not be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits required to carry out exploration at, developments of, or mining at the projects. Unfavourable amendments and / or back dating of changes to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of resource exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a materially adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures which could result in a cessation of operations by the Company. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting and licensing requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in resource exploration may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violation of applicable laws or regulations. Large increases in capital expenditures resulting from any of the above factors could force the Company to cease business activities which could cause investors to lose their investment.

• **Non-Compliance With Environmental Regulation May Hurt The Company's Ability To Perform Its Business Activities:** The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdiction in which it operates. Environmental legislation is still evolving in this jurisdiction and it is expected to evolve in a manner which may require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. If there are future changes in environmental regulation, or changes in its interpretations, possibly back – dated, they could impede the Company's current and future business activities and negatively impact the profitability of operations.

• **If The Company is Unable To Obtain And Keep In Good Standing Certain Licenses, It will be Unable to Explore, Develop or Mine any of Its Property Interests:** In order to explore, develop or conduct mining operations in Vietnam, the Company must establish or

create an entity authorized to conduct Business in Vietnam via an Investment License. Then, the Company requires a prospecting license, an exploration license and a mining license, and a range of other lesser Licenses, depending on the level of work being conducted on the property. Without all the appropriate licenses, the activities could not occur.

- **If The Company Does Not Make Certain Payments Or Fulfill Other Contractual Obligations, It May Lose Its Option Rights And Interests In Its Joint Ventures:** The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under any option or joint venture agreements to which it is presently or becomes a party in the future and the Company may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the cost required to complete recommended programs. The loss of any option rights or interest in joint ventures would have a material adverse effect on the Company.
- **Title To Assets Can Be Challenged Or Impugned Which Could Prevent The Company From Exploring, Developing Or Operating At Any Of Its Properties:** There is no guarantee that title to concessions will not be challenged or impugned. In Vietnam or the Philippines, or Malaysia the system for recording title to the rights to explore, develop and mine natural resources is such that a title opinion provides only minimal comfort that the holder has title. In Vietnam, mining laws are in a state of flux, continuously being reviewed and updated, and the system is new and as yet untested. If title to assets is challenged or impugned, the Company may not be able to explore, develop or operate its properties as permitted or enforce its rights with respect to the properties.
- **Political And Economic Instability In Vietnam Or The Philippines Or Malaysia Could Make It More Difficult Or Impossible For the Company To Conduct Its Business Activities:** The Company's exploration, development and operation activities occur in Vietnam, Malaysia and Philippines and, as such, the Company may be affected by possible political or economic instability in those countries. The risks include, but are not limited to, terrorism, military repression, fluctuations in currency exchange rates and high rates of inflation. Changes in resource development or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in those countries may prevent or hinder the Company's business activities and render our properties unprofitable by preventing or impeding future property exploration, development or mining. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, royalties and duties, income taxes, expropriation of property, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. The laws on foreign investment and mining are still evolving in Vietnam and it is not known to where they will evolve. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. There may be risks in the Philippines and Malaysia including nationality restriction in the ownership of mining properties regarding the payment of permitting fees and obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of affected indigenous peoples.
Vietnamese tax laws are open to interpretation and, in respect to mining locations, there are no clear precedents. Management considers the company has made adequate provision for liabilities to the Vietnamese Government based on correspondence with the Vietnamese authorities and or external advice received; there is however a risk that additional and / or back dated payment requirements will be levied on the Company.
- **Exchange Rate And Interest Rate Fluctuations May Increase The Company's Costs:** The profitability of the Company may decrease when affected by fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates between the Canadian Dollars, Australian dollars, US Dollars and Vietnamese Dongs. Exchange rate fluctuations affect the costs in United States dollar terms the Company incurs in its exploration and development activities. The Company does not currently take any steps to hedge against currency fluctuations. In the event of interest rates rising, the liabilities of the Company that are tied to market interest rates would increase the Company's borrowing costs.
- **Our Stock Price Could Be Volatile:** The market price of the common shares, like that of the common shares of many other natural resource companies, has been and is likely to remain

volatile. Results of exploration activities, the price of gold and silver, future operating results, changes in estimates of the Company's performance by securities analysts, market conditions for natural resource shares in general, and other factors beyond the control of the Company, could cause a significant decline on the market price of common shares and results in the need to revalue derivative liabilities.

- **The Company Stock Will Be A Penny Stock Which Imposes Significant Restrictions On Broker-Dealers Recommending The Stock For Purchase:** Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations define "penny stock" to include common stock that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. These regulations include the following requirements: broker-dealers must deliver, prior to the transaction, a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market; broker-dealers must disclose the commissions payable to the broker-dealer and its registered representative; broker-dealers must disclose current quotations for the securities; if a broker-dealer is the sole market-maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealers presumed control over the market; and a broker-dealer must furnish its customers with monthly statements disclosing recent price information for all penny stocks held in the customer's account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Additional sales practice requirements are imposed on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. For these types of transactions, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and must have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. If our Shares become subject to these penny stock rules these disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the Shares, if such trading market should ever develop. Accordingly, this may result in a lack of liquidity in the Shares and investors may be unable to sell their Shares at prices considered reasonable by them.
- **The Company, or any of its subsidiaries, Do Not Plan To Pay Any Dividends In The Foreseeable Future:** The Company has not paid a dividend in the past and it is unlikely that the Company will declare or pay a dividend until warranted based on the factors outlined below. The declaration, amount and date of distribution of any dividends in the future will be decided by the Board of Directors from time-to-time, based upon, and subject to, the Company's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions prevailing at the time.
- **Shareholders Could Suffer Dilution Of The Value Of Their Investment If The Company Issue Additional Shares:** There are a number of outstanding securities and agreements pursuant to which common shares may be issued in the future. If these shares are issued, this will result in further dilution to the Company's shareholders.
- **In The Event That Key Employees Leave The Company, The Company Would Be Harmed Since It Is Heavily Dependent Upon Them For All Aspects Of The Company's Activities:** The Company is dependent on key employees and contractors, and on a relatively small number of key directors and officers, the loss of any of whom could have, in the short-term, a negative impact on the Company's ability to conduct its activities and could cause a decline in profitability of the properties or additional costs from a delay in development or exploration of properties. The Company has consulting agreements with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, VP Commercial, VP Finance and VP Finance Vietnam.
- **Management May Be Subject To Conflicts Of Interest Due To Their Affiliations With Other Resource Companies:** Because some of the Company directors and officers have private mining interests and also serve as officers and/or directors of other public mining companies, their personal interests are continually in conflict with the interests of the Company. Situations may arise where these persons are presented with mining opportunities, which may be desirable for the Company, as well as other companies in which they have an interest, to pursue. If the Company is unable to pursue such opportunities because of our officers' and directors' conflicts, this would reduce the Company's opportunities to increase our future profitability and revenues. In addition to competition for suitable mining

opportunities, the Company competes with these other companies for investment capital, and technical resources, including consulting geologists, metallurgist engineers and others. Similarly, if the Company is unable to obtain necessary investment capital and technical resources because of our officers' and directors' conflicts, the Company would not be able to obtain potential profitable properties or interests and reduce the Company's opportunities to increase our future revenues and income. Such conflict of interests are permitted under Canadian regulations and will continue to subject the Company to the continuing risk that it may be unable to acquire certain mining opportunities, investment capital and the necessary technical resources because of competing personal interests of some of our officers and directors.

- **Future Sales Of Common Shares By Existing Shareholders Could Decrease The Trading Price Of The Common Shares:** Sales of large quantities of the common shares in the public markets or the potential of such sales could decrease the trading price of the common shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of common shares.
- **The Company Used A Pre-Feasibility Study And Did Not Complete A Feasibility Study Before Making Its Decision To Place The Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) Into Production:** The economic feasibility of the mining properties is based upon a number of factors, including estimations of reserves and mineralized material, extraction and process recoveries, engineering, capital and operating costs, future production rates and future prices of gold, and other precious metals that the Company may attempt to mine in the future. It is customary for a company to prepare a feasibility study on a property before making the decision to place the property into production. A feasibility study is a detailed report assessing the feasibility, economics and engineering of placing a mineral deposit into commercial production. However, the Company did not have a feasibility study prepared before making its decision to place the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) into production. Instead, the Company prepared a pre-feasibility study, which is a less comprehensive report. Pre-feasibility studies can underestimate a project's capital and operating costs, while at the same time overestimating the amount of reserves, grade recovery from processing and mineralization. Accordingly, as the Company attempts to scale up the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) to full production, it may learn that it has underestimated the amount of capital it will need and the costs involved in mining the deposit, as well as other issues such as grade recovery and throughput affecting the project's profitability. Had the Company prepared a full feasibility study, rather than just a pre-feasibility report, it is possible that the Company might have determined that the economics of the project were unfavorable and decided not to place the mine into production.
- **The Company Conducted Only Limited Drilling On Its Bong Mieu Property So Its Decision To Place The Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) Into Production May Have Been Based Upon Incomplete Information:** The Company conducted a limited amount of drilling before making its decision to place the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) Mine into production. As a result, the Company's estimates of the mineralized material and reserves on the property, which played a large role in the Company's production decision, may not be accurate. Furthermore, the Company's determination of the character, location, size and accessibility of the mineralized material may have been based upon incomplete data, rendering its conclusions potentially inaccurate about the commerciality of the property. The Company is currently evaluating its funding options to further explore the property in order increase the known reserves and discover additional mineralization. However, in the current economic climate, the Company may be unable to raise the necessary funding. Accordingly, it may be unable to undertake the additional exploration it wants to conduct on the property, limiting its ability to continue the exploration and development of the property.
- **Because The Company's Testing Of Its Mining Process At The Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) Was Limited To Small Pilot Plant And Bench Scale Testing, It May Be Unable To Obtain The Expected Metallurgical Recoveries When It Scales Up Its Operations, Rendering The Project Unprofitable:** Before the Company placed the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) into production, it built a pilot plant and conducted bench scale testing. A pilot plant is a small-scale mill in which representative tonnages of ore can be

tested under conditions which foreshadow or imitate those of the full-scale operation proposed for a given ore. Although a pilot plant can provide information on mining the deposit, very frequently a company will have difficulty duplicating the results from the pilot plant and bench scale testing when scaling the project up to a production level, which has been the case to date with the Company's operations at the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220). The mine commenced limited operations in 2006, pouring its first gold bar in March 2006. At that time, it was determined that the mining process had to be reconfigured. Consequently, the Company has taken steps to modify its mining process, causing the Company not to meet its planned production goals. The current ore throughput at the mine is approximately 500 tonnes per day. The Company's original estimates of future cash operating costs at the mine, which were based largely on the Company's pilot plant and bench scale testing, have been increased to reflect the above factors.

Since the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220), as well as the Company's other property interests, have no significant operating histories, estimates of mineralized material and reserves, mining and process recoveries and operating costs must be based, in addition to the information received from the pilot plant and bench scale testing, to a large extent upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes, and upon scoping and feasibility estimates that derive forecasts of operating costs from anticipated tonnages and grades of mineralized material and reserves to be mined and processed, the configuration of the mineralized deposits, expected recovery rates of minerals, comparable facility and equipment costs, and climatic conditions and other factors. Commonly in new projects, such as the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220), actual construction costs, operating costs and economic returns differ materially from those initially estimated. The Company cannot be certain that the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) will ever achieve the production levels forecasted, that the expected operating cost levels will be achieved, or that funding will be available from internal and external sources in necessary amounts or on acceptable terms to continue the necessary development work. Failure to achieve the Company's production forecasts would negatively affect the Company's revenues, profits and cash flows. Accordingly, if the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220), or any of the Company's other properties, cannot be developed within the time frames or at the costs anticipated, or that any forecasted operating results can be achieved, the projects could possibly be rendered unprofitable.

- **We Have Debt (Both Convertible And Secured) And May Be Unable To Service Or Refinance This Debt, Which Could Have Negative Consequences On Our Business In The Future, Could Adversely Affect Our Ability To Fulfill Our Obligations Under Our Notes And May Place Us At A Competitive Disadvantage In Our Industry: In the first half of 2010, we incurred indebtedness by way of convertible subordinated unsecured notes ("Convertible Notes") and by way of secured redeemable gold delivery promissory notes:** This debt could have negative consequences. For example, it could:
 - increase our vulnerability to adverse industry and general economic conditions;
 - require us to dedicate a material portion of our cash flow from operations to make scheduled principal payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow for working capital, capital investments and other business activities;
 - limit our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital investments and other business activities;
 - limit our flexibility to plan for, and react to, changes in our business and industry; and
 - place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our less leveraged competitors.
- **Servicing Our Debt Requires An Allocation Of Cash And Our Ability To Generate Cash May Be Affected By Factors Beyond Our Control:** Our business may not generate cash flow in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay the principal of, or interest on, our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs, including working capital, capital expenditures, project development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances and other general corporate requirements. Our ability to generate cash is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that:
 - our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations;
 - or
 - future sources of funding will be available to us in amounts sufficient to enable us to fund

our capital needs.

If we cannot fund our capital needs, we will have to take actions such as reducing or delaying capital expenditures, project development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances; selling assets; restructuring or refinancing our debt; or seeking additional equity capital. We cannot assure you that any of these remedies could, if necessary, be affected on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or that they would permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations.

- **Restrictive Covenants In The Convertible Promissory Notes And The Agreements Governing Our Other Indebtedness Will Restrict Our Ability To Operate Our Business:**

The documentation governing the Convertible Notes and the Gold Loan Notes contain covenants that restrict our ability to, among other things, incur additional debt, pay dividends, make investments, enter into transactions with affiliates, merge or consolidate with other entities or sell all or substantially all of our assets. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default thereunder, which could allow the noteholders or their representative to declare all amounts outstanding thereunder immediately due and payable. If we are unable to repay outstanding borrowings when due, the lenders, under the Gold Loan Notes and the collateral trustee will under the indenture governing the Convertible Notes and related agreements have the right to proceed against the collateral granted to them, including the shares in our Subsidiary holding companies which control Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son and the loans owed to us by Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son. We may also be prevented from taking advantage of business opportunities that arise because of the limitations imposed on us by the restrictive covenants under our indebtedness.

Forward Looking Information

This interim report contains certain forward-looking statements relating to, but not limited to, the Company's expectations, estimates, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "budget", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information may include, but are not limited to, reserve and resource estimates, estimates of future production, unit costs, costs of capital projects and timing of commencement of operations, and is based on current expectations that are inherently subject to a number of business and economic risks and uncertainties and contingencies. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, the following: failure to establish estimated resources and reserves, the grade and recovery of ore which is mined varying from estimates, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation or regulations, political or economic developments, inflation, changes in currency exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects and other factors. All forward-looking statements in this interim report are qualified by these cautionary statements.

Potential shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by applicable laws.



NOTICE TO THE READER

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and all information contained in the attached 2010 Third Quarter Report have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of the Company.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of three members, has reviewed the financial statements and related financial reporting matters.

The Company's independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Accountants, have not performed a review of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditors.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at (United States dollars)	September 30 2010	December 31 2009
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 7,646,649	\$ 5,718,725
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	5,399,411	3,544,182
Advances on plant & equipment	9,275,293	-
Inventory (note 12)	<u>6,323,608</u>	<u>3,078,218</u>
	28,644,961	12,341,125
Long-term		
Property, plant and equipment (note 6)	15,877,845	9,430,738
Mineral properties (note 3)	39,800,781	7,203,352
Deferred exploration and development costs (note 3)	<u>30,433,884</u>	<u>25,049,053</u>
	86,112,510	41,683,143
Total assets	<u><u>114,757,471</u></u>	<u><u>54,024,268</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,655,752	4,564,458
Capital lease obligations (note 11)	608,137	171,001
Asset retirement obligation (note 4)	219,804	204,716
Current portion of term loans (note 5)	<u>5,770,104</u>	<u>-</u>
	12,253,797	4,940,175
Long-term		
Asset retirement obligation (note 4)	1,365,850	770,010
Derivative liabilities (note 5)	3,416,000	-
Term loans (note 5)	18,857,917	-
Deferred tax liability	<u>6,707,733</u>	<u>-</u>
	30,347,500	770,010
Total liabilities	<u><u>42,601,297</u></u>	<u><u>5,710,185</u></u>
Commitments, contingencies and contractual obligations (note 9)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Equity attributable to equity owners		
Share capital (note 7a)	112,719,454	97,318,003
Contributed surplus (note 7a)	9,891,948	6,938,486
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,513,078)	(2,513,078)
Deficit	<u>(56,296,651)</u>	<u>(52,985,295)</u>
	63,801,673	48,758,116
Non-controlling interest	8,354,501	(444,033)
Total shareholders' equity	<u><u>72,156,174</u></u>	<u><u>48,314,083</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u><u>\$ 114,757,471</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 54,024,268</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

<i>(United States dollars)</i>	<i>Three month period ended September 30</i>		<i>Nine month period ended September 30</i>	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Sales - gold	\$ 6,370,132	\$ 2,414,191	\$ 24,901,894	\$ 5,177,751
Cost and expenses				
Cost of sales	2,840,473	2,083,944	10,684,826	3,942,431
Amortization	767,357	657,870	4,236,040	2,054,223
Royalty expense	1,112,385	109,306	3,168,416	236,909
Stock-based compensation (note 7b)	445,519	39,053	1,823,993	1,215,317
Interest and accretion on term loans	55,840	-	703,717	-
Derivatives - fair value revaluation	378,000	-	267,000	-
Corporate and administrative expenses	1,975,454	1,686,088	6,815,655	4,487,744
	<u>7,575,028</u>	<u>4,576,261</u>	<u>27,699,647</u>	<u>11,936,624</u>
Other (income) expense				
Interest income	(11,474)	7,865	(24,259)	(7,209)
Other income	-	-	(10,000)	11,231
Loss on disposal of capital asset	1,002	11,231	5,827	-
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	(224,235)	(6,050)	(660,743)	(132,093)
	<u>(234,707)</u>	<u>13,046</u>	<u>(689,175)</u>	<u>(128,071)</u>
Loss for the period before tax	<u>(970,189)</u>	<u>(2,175,116)</u>	<u>(2,108,578)</u>	<u>(6,630,802)</u>
Taxation expense				
Corporate income tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (131,615)	\$ -
Loss for the period after tax	<u>(970,189)</u>	<u>(2,175,116)</u>	<u>(1,976,963)</u>	<u>(6,630,802)</u>
Attributable to non-controlling interest	\$ (280,832)	\$ -	\$ (1,334,393)	\$ -
Comprehensive loss after tax attributable to equity owners	<u>\$ (1,251,021)</u>	<u>\$ (2,175,116)</u>	<u>\$ (3,311,356)</u>	<u>\$ (6,630,802)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per common share attributable to equity holders	\$ (0.004)	\$ (0.009)	\$ (0.010)	\$ (0.028)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	323,804,759	236,419,963	319,028,509	240,802,208

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Deficit

(United States dollars)

	<i>Three month period ended September 30</i>		<i>Nine month period ended September 30</i>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Deficit				
Beginning of the period	\$ 55,045,630	\$ 48,538,122	\$ 52,985,295	\$ 44,082,436
Loss for the period	<u>1,251,021</u>	<u>2,175,116</u>	<u>3,311,356</u>	<u>6,630,802</u>
Deficit, end of the period	<u>\$ 56,296,651</u>	<u>\$ 50,713,238</u>	<u>\$ 56,296,651</u>	<u>\$ 50,713,238</u>

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

(United States dollars)

	<i>Three month period ended September 30</i>		<i>Nine month period ended September 30</i>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss/(income)				
Beginning of the period	\$ 2,513,078	\$ 2,513,078	\$ 2,513,078	\$ 2,513,078
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, end of the period	<u>\$ 2,513,078</u>	<u>\$ 2,513,078</u>	<u>\$ 2,513,078</u>	<u>\$ 2,513,078</u>

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(United States dollars)

	<i>Three month period ended September 30</i>		<i>Nine month period ended September 30</i>	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Operating activities :				
Loss for the period after tax	\$ (970,189)	\$ (2,175,116)	\$ (1,976,963)	\$ (6,630,802)
<i>Items not affecting cash</i>				
Amortization	767,357	657,870	4,236,040	2,054,223
Loss on disposal of capital assets	1,002	-	5,827	(21,480)
Write down of equipment	-	11,231	-	11,231
Stock-based compensation expense	445,519	39,053	1,823,993	1,215,317
Derivatives revaluation	378,000	-	267,000	-
Accretion of term loans	145,088	26,631	413,139	79,894
Foreign exchange	144,977	(6,050)	39,265	(132,093)
ARO adjustment (net)	29,080	-	50,034	68,627
<i>Changes in non-cash working capital balances</i>				
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	1,446,332	1,295,362	(3,118,594)	211,871
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,544,081)	(188,045)	1,037,877	237,856
Inventory	(1,499,256)	(660,797)	(2,250,462)	(855,995)
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>(2,656,171)</u>	<u>(999,861)</u>	<u>527,156</u>	<u>(3,761,351)</u>
Investing activities :				
Cash acquired in amalgamation (note 14)	-	-	45,643	-
Deferred exploration and development costs, net	(3,112,365)	(60,910)	(7,318,290)	1,116,576
Investment in subsidiary	(7,500,000)	-	(7,500,000)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(5,286,001)	(403,712)	(15,660,278)	(1,199,448)
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(15,898,366)</u>	<u>(464,622)</u>	<u>(30,432,925)</u>	<u>(82,872)</u>
Financing activities :				
Capital lease payments	(342,206)	(87,375)	(409,616)	(298,640)
Convertible notes issued	-	-	11,481,794	-
Gold loan notes issued	-	-	20,565,905	-
Share issue cost	-	-	(20,000)	-
Shares issued	-	-	329,720	2,848,639
Cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u>(342,206)</u>	<u>(87,375)</u>	<u>31,947,803</u>	<u>2,549,999</u>
Increase/(decrease) in cash during the period	(18,896,743)	(1,551,858)	2,042,034	(1,294,224)
Cash - beginning of the period	26,596,707	4,610,018	5,718,725	4,161,735
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(53,315)	418,605	(114,110)	609,254
Cash - end of the period	\$ 7,646,649	\$ 3,476,765	\$ 7,646,649	\$ 3,476,765

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

1. Nature of Operations

Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. (the “Company” or “Olympus”) and its subsidiaries are engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and mining of gold bearing properties in Southeast Asia. The Company has three properties located in Central Vietnam - the Bong Mieu Gold property, the Phuoc Son Gold property and the Binh Dinh NZ Gold Property at Tien Thuan and one property in Central Malaysia – The Bau Gold Property.

The Company is considered to be in the development stage as a significant amount of the available funding is directed towards exploration activities and developing projects.

2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation and consolidation

These interim consolidated financial statements do not include all disclosure required under generally accepted accounting principles for annual financial statements. The interim consolidated financial statements, however, follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as our most recent annual financial statements. The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our annual consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have not been reviewed by our external auditors.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated. Effective from January 1, 2009 the company changed its functional and reporting currency from Canadian dollars to US dollars. All of the company’s revenue and the majority of its expenditures are transacted in US dollars.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company has chosen to early adopt the amendments to CICA 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement applicable to embedded pre-payment options. Prepayment options that are embedded in a host debt instrument are closely related and do not require bifurcation and accordingly are recognized at fair value, if the options exercise price is approximately equal to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on each exercise date or the exercise price of a prepayment option reimburses the lender for an amount up to the approximate present value of lost interest for the remaining term of the host instrument. This assessment of whether an embedded call or put option is closely related to the host debt instrument is made before separating any equity element of a convertible debt instrument. The impact of early adopting this amendment has resulted in the prepayment features embedded in the convertible note issued in the first quarter of 2010 to not require bifurcation (see Note 5).

Future Accounting Changes

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board confirmed the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS for all publicly accountable entities no later than fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2011. As a result, throughout 2009, the Company undertook a detailed review of the implications of having to report under IFRS and also examined the alternative available to the Company, as a Foreign Private Issuer in the United States and

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

Australia, of filing the primary financial statements in Canada using US GAAP, as permitted by the Canadian Securities Rules.

In carrying out this evaluation, we considered many factors, including, but not limited to (i) the changes in accounting policies that would be required and the resulting impact on our reported results and key performance indicators, (ii) the reporting standards expected to be used by many of our industry comparables, and (iii) the financial reporting needs of our market participants, including shareholders, lenders, rating agencies and market analysts.

As a result of this analysis, the Company has determined that it would adopt US GAAP as the primary basis of financial reporting with the first reporting period beginning after January 1, 2010. On further review of this the Company has deferred the adoption of US GAAP until January 1, 2011. The Company has already commenced planning and implementation of this transition and the adoption of US GAAP is not anticipated to have a material change on the accounting policies or financial results, except for the reporting differences disclosed in note 17 of the 2009 consolidated financial statements.

Significant Accounting Policies

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements involve judgement and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are beyond management's control. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash

Over 80 percent of the Company's cash is comprised of cash deposited with two major financial institutions in Canada, in interest bearing bank deposit accounts. The remaining cash is held in bank deposit accounts in Vietnam, Malaysia, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Mineral properties

The Company's recoverability of the recorded value of its mineral properties and associated deferred expenses is based on market conditions for minerals, underlying mineral resources associated with the properties and future costs that may be required for ultimate realisation through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is dependent on a number of factors, including environmental, legal and political risks, the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or the proceeds of disposition thereof.

The Company records its interests in mineral properties and areas of geological interest at cost. All direct and indirect costs, comprised of cash paid and/or the assigned value of share consideration, relating to the acquisition of these interests are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest until the project to which they relate is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. The capitalized cost of the mineral properties is tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if it is determined that the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value. The net proceeds from the sale of a portion of a mineral project which is sold before that project reaches the production stage will be credited against the cost of the overall project. The sale of a portion of a mineral project which has reached the production stage will result in a gain or loss recorded in the

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

statement of operations. Mineral properties are amortized on the basis of units produced in relation to the proven and probable reserves available on the related project following commencement of commercial production. The recorded amount may not reflect recoverable value as this will be dependent on the development program, the nature of the mineral deposit, commodity prices, adequate funding and the ability of the Company to bring its projects into production.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO) occur as a result of the acquisition, development or construction and normal operation of mining property, plant and equipment, due to government controls and regulations protecting the environment and public safety on the closure and reclamation of mining properties. The recorded ARO reflects the expected cost, taking into account the probability of particular scenarios. The difference between the upper and lower end of the range of assumptions can be significant; and, consequently, changes in assumptions could have a material impact on the fair value of the ARO and future earnings in the period of change. Estimates of cash flow earlier in the mine life are more subjective and significant estimates and judgements are made when estimating the fair value of AROs. Additionally, it is reasonably possible that circumstances could occur during or by the end of the mine life that will require material revisions to the AROs. Management prepares estimates of the timing and amounts of the cash flows when an ARO is incurred. Many factors can cause the expected cash flows to change such as, but not limited to, changes in regulations, laws or enforcement, mine life changes, new facilities, or changes in reserves.

The Company recognizes the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability, in the period of disturbance or acquisition associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, and/or normal use of the assets. The Company concurrently recognizes a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset that is depreciated over the life of that asset. The fair value of the asset retirement obligation is estimated using the expected cash flow approach discounted at a credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the asset retirement obligation is adjusted to reflect the passage of time or changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. Changes in the obligation due to the passage of time are recognized in income as an operating expense using the interest method. Changes in the obligation due to changes in estimated cash flows are recognized as an adjustment of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset that is depreciated over the remaining life of the asset.

Deferred exploration and development costs

The Company defers all exploration and development expenses relating to mineral projects and areas of geological interest until the project to which they relate is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. These costs will be amortized over the proven and probable reserves available on the related property following commencement of production.

Foreign currency translation

The monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date and non-monetary items are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of operations. Effective from January 1, 2009 the Company changed its functional and reporting currency from Canadian dollars to US dollars. All of the Company's revenue and the majority of its expenditures are transacted in US dollars.

Property, plant and equipment

The Company records building, plant, equipment, and infrastructure at cost. Buildings, plant,

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

equipment, and infrastructure involved in service, production and support are amortized, net of residual value, using the straight-line method, over the estimated productive life of the asset. Productive lives for these assets range from 3 to 10 years, but the productive lives do not exceed the related estimated mine life based on proven and probable reserves. Computer hardware and software is amortized using the straight-line method over three years.

In the normal course of its business, the Company has entered into certain leasing arrangements whose conditions meet the criteria for the leases to be classified as capital leases. For capital leases, the Company records an asset and an obligation at an amount equal to the present value at the beginning of the lease term of minimum lease payments over the lease term. In the case of all our leasing arrangements, there is transfer of ownership of the leased assets to the Company at the end of the lease term and therefore the Company amortizes these assets on a basis consistent with other owned assets.

Asset impairment – Long-lived assets

The Company reviews and evaluates the carrying value of its mineral properties, property, plant and equipment and deferred exploration and development costs for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of related assets or groups of assets might not be recoverable. In assessing the impairment for these assets, if the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is measured and recorded on a discounted basis. All long-lived assets at a particular operation or project are combined for purpose of performing the recoverability test and estimating future cash flows. Future cash flows are based on management's best estimates of future recoverable mine production, expected sales prices (considering current and historical prices), production levels and costs and further expenditures. These cash flows are subject to significant measurement uncertainty and material write-downs could occur if actual results differed from the estimates and assumptions used.

Stock-based compensation

In accordance with Section 3870, the Company uses the fair-value method of accounting for stock options granted to employees and directors. Under this method, the fair value of stock options is estimated at the grant date and is recognized as an expense over the vesting period. Significant assumptions used under the Black-Scholes valuation model, which is used to calculate the fair value of the options, include the expected term and stock price volatility. The term assumption represents the average estimated length of time that the option would remain outstanding before being exercised or forfeited. The Company has used historical data to determine volatility in accordance with the Black-Scholes model. For any assumptions used in option valuation, we update our historical data used to calculate specific assumptions such as expected term, volatility and forfeiture rates and we also update any assumptions that require current market data on an ongoing basis.

The majority of the Company's stock options vest on the passage of time and continued service requirements. Compensation expense is recognized for these options based on the best estimate of the number of options that are expected to eventually vest and the estimate is revised, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates the expected number of options that vest are likely to differ from initial estimates. The Company applies an estimated forfeiture rate when calculating the expense. Any consideration paid upon the exercise of stock options or warrants plus any previously recognized amounts in contributed surplus is credited to common shares.

Until June 30, 2008 the Company had a bonus share program that allowed non-executive employees to elect to take their bonus in either cash or double the cash amount in common shares. If the employee chose the share bonus, the common shares will be received one year

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

after the last day of the bonus period. If the employee chose the cash bonus, the cash is received within the same fiscal year. If an employee terminates employment before the one year of service, the bonus reverts back to cash without double up and is paid out on termination. The cash portion of the bonus is recognized as a liability, on a quarterly basis, as the employee services are performed. If the employee elected to be paid in common shares, a further share based equity award is recognized based on the market price of the Company's shares at the date of grant and is recognized over the one year additional service period as compensation expense and contributed surplus. On the issuance of the shares, the liability plus amounts in contributed surplus are credited to common shares.

Stock-based cash settled transactions

The transactions involving the issuance of vested and vesting warrants associated with the 2010 convertible note issue and the warrants to the agent under an offering is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a binomial model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The contractual life of each warrant is four years.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method, the dilutive effect on earnings per share is determined assuming that proceeds received on exercise would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. As there is currently a loss per share, there is no dilutive effect from any of the outstanding options and warrants.

Income taxes

Income taxes are recorded using the liability method. Under the liability method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

Stripping Costs

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are accounted for as variable production costs that are included in the costs of the inventory produced during the period that the stripping costs are incurred.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of gold and by-products, such as silver, are recognized when; (i) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, (ii) reasonable assurance exists regarding the measurement of the consideration that will be derived from the sales of goods, and the extent to which goods may be returned, and (iii) ultimate collection is reasonably assured. The risks and rewards of ownership for the gold and silver reside with the Company until the point that gold and silver are confirmed as sold by the Company's agent. From June 28, 2010 gold is sold on the spot market in US dollars via Auramet Trading, LLC Fort Lee, New Jersey. This change applies only to gold sales and silver continues to be sold at the silver-fixing of the London Bullion Market in US dollars as prescribed under the existing sales contract. This change in gold sales process is due to the off-take agreement which is a component of the recently finalized

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

private placement of gold delivery notes. Previously, the realized sales price per troy ounce of gold was the AM-fixing of the London Bullion Market in US dollars as prescribed under the sales contract.

For accounting purposes, the refining and transport charges are classified as part of cost of sales and revenues from by-products are netted against cost of sales.

Inventory

Inventory is comprised of ore in stockpiles, operating supplies, doré bars and gold in circuit and is recorded at the average cost, determined from the weighted average of the cost of similar items at the beginning of a month and the cost of similar items added during the month. Doré bars and gold in circuit inventory cost includes the laid-down cost of raw materials plus direct labour and an allocation of applicable overhead costs. Gold in circuit inventory represents gold in the processing circuit that has not completed the production process, and is not yet in a saleable form.

Ore in stockpiles is measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces (based on assay data) and estimated metallurgical recovery rates (based on the expected processing method). Costs are allocated to a stockpile based on relative values of material stockpiled and processed using current mining costs incurred up to the point of stockpiling the ore, including applicable overhead, depreciation, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations, and removed at the stockpiles average cost per recoverable unit.

The Company values finished goods, ore in stockpiles and gold in circuit at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Interest

Interest cost is considered an element of the historical cost of an asset when a period of time is necessary to prepare it for its intended use. The Company capitalizes interest costs to assets under development or construction while development or construction activities are in progress. Capitalizing interest costs ceases when construction of the asset is substantially complete and it is ready for its intended use. In that case, the specific interest rate is used as well as the weighted average interest rate on other obligations if the asset expenditures exceed the specific borrowing.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, or other financial liabilities.

Fair values are determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market, when available, or by using a valuation technique that uses inputs observed from relevant markets.

The fair value hierarchy established by Section 3862 *Financial Instruments – Disclosures* (“Section 3862”) establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value and is harmonized with disclosure requirements included in ASC Subtopic 820-10 on financial instruments under US GAAP. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, but do not qualify as Level 1 inputs (i.e., quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities).

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

Cash

Cash is classified as held-for-trading and recorded at fair value. The fair value is calculated using published price quotations in an active market, where there is one. Otherwise fair value represents cost plus accrued interest, which is reasonable given its short-term nature.

Accounts Receivables, Accounts Payable, Accrued Liabilities and Capital Leases

These are classified as loans and receivables or as other financial liabilities all of which are measured at amortized cost.

Long-term debt

Long-term debt is classified as other financial liabilities and accounted for at amortized cost. Broker transaction costs related to issuing debt are netted against the loan facility.

Convertible Notes

The components of the Convertible Note that exhibit characteristics of a liability are recognised at fair value as a liability in the balance sheet, net of transaction costs and is subsequently accounted for at amortized cost. The equity components (warrants and conversion features) are valued using a binomial option pricing model. The residual amount is assigned to the liability component and is accreted to face value over the life of the debt. The carrying amount of the warrant and conversion features are not re-measured in subsequent periods.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the convertible note debt that is recognized and included in term liabilities, net of broker transaction costs.

Interest on the liability component of the convertible note is recognized as an expense in the income statement.

Transaction costs apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible note based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instrument is first recognised.

Gold Loan Notes

The components of the gold note that exhibit characteristics of a derivative, being those that fluctuate in accordance with gold price movements, are recognised at fair value as a derivative liability at the date of issue. The derivative liability is revalued at each reporting date with the corresponding movement in value being reflected in the income statement. The equity components (attached warrants) are valued using the Black Scholes option pricing model after taking account of relevant inputs.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the gold note debt that is recognized and included in term liabilities, net of an allocated portion of broker transaction costs, and is accreted to face value over the life of the debt on an effective yield basis.

Interest on the liability component of the gold note is recognized as an expense in the income statement.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability, equity and derivative components of the gold note based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability, equity and derivative components when the instrument is first recognised.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

3. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration and Development Costs

	Mineral Properties		Deferred Exploration and Development Costs	
	September 30 2010	December 31 2009	September 30 2010	December 31 2009
Bong Mieu ⁽²⁾	\$3,220,670	\$3,219,595	\$14,547,593	\$11,270,751
Phuoc Son ⁽³⁾	4,995,064	4,993,450	18,289,973	15,465,134
North Borneo Gold	31,276,437	-	903,821	-
Binh Dinh NZ Gold	1,307,890	-	312,789	-
GR Enmore	550,000	-	-	-
OYM-VN	-	-	914	914
	41,350,061	8,213,045	34,055,090	26,736,799
Accumulated amortization ⁽¹⁾	(1,549,280)	(1,009,693)	(3,621,206)	(1,687,746)
Total	\$39,800,781	\$7,203,352	\$30,433,884	\$25,049,053

(1) Accumulated amortization relates to the Bong Mieu Central Mine which commenced commercial production on October 1, 2006 and the Phuoc Son mine which commenced commercial production on October 1, 2009.

(2) Deferred exploration and development costs include net revenues and costs associated with ore mined and processed during the period prior to commercial operations of \$95,637 for the 2009 year.

(3) Deferred exploration and development costs are net of revenues and costs associated with ore mined and processed during the period prior to commercial operations of \$3,056,091 for the 2009 year.

Bong Mieu Gold Property

The Company holds Mining and Investment Licenses covering thirty square kilometres within the Bong Mieu gold property area. The Investment License covers three deposits: Bong Mieu Central Gold mine (an open pit), Bong Mieu Underground (an underground deposit) and Bong Mieu East (a potentially open-pit deposit). Olympus acquired this project in 1997. Olympus owns 80 percent and the Company's Vietnamese partner owns twenty percent of the Bong Mieu property. The Company constructed the Bong Mieu Central open pit mine and associated infrastructure in 2005 and 2006, and commercial gold production commenced in the fourth quarter of 2006. The Company placed the Bong Mieu Underground project into production effective April 1, 2009 on substantial completion of the plant installation which enabled commercial production of Bong Mieu Underground to commence. In 2009 the Company paid a two percent royalty based on eighty percent of the revenues of Bong Mieu Central to Zedex Minerals Limited. Following the amalgamation of Zedex and Olympus this royalty obligation no longer exists. The Company pays the Vietnam Government a three percent net smelter return royalty equal to three percent of the sales price when the gold is smelted in Vietnam.

Phuoc Son Gold Property

The Company holds an 85 percent interest in the Phuoc Son Gold Project with a focus of exploration, development and production of gold and other potential minerals in the specified project area, located in Phuoc Son and Nam Giang districts in the Quang Nam Province. In 2003, the Company's subsidiary, New Vietnam Mining Company ("NVMC"), entered into a joint

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

venture with Mien Trung Industrial Company ("Minco"), a mining company controlled by the local provincial government, to form the Phuoc Son Gold Company ("PSGC"). PSGC has an investment license on the Phuoc Son property. NVMC's initial interest in PSGC is 85 percent and Minco has a 15 percent interest. After five years, from the end of the period in which PSGC makes a profit for 12 consecutive months, Minco can increase its interest by 15 percent to 30 percent if Minco chooses to acquire such interest from NVMC by paying fair market value. After 20 years, Minco can increase its interest to a total of 50 percent if Minco chooses to acquire such additional 20 percent interest from NVMC by paying fair market value. Fair market value shall be determined by using an independent accounting firm to perform the fair market value assessment and that assessment will be considered final and binding for both parties. If Minco does not proceed on exercising its right of acquisition within three months from the dates of entitled acquisition, Minco will be considered as having waived its right to acquire the interest.

The Phuoc Son Gold Property was put into commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Ore mined from Phuoc Son is currently being trucked to the Bong Mieu processing facility under a trucking permit. The Phuoc Son mining license received mid September 2009 and effective to December 31, 2010 includes amongst others permission to truck a specified volume of ore from Phuoc Son to Bong Mieu during the full license period.

The Company pays the Vietnam Government a fifteen percent net smelter return royalty equal to fifteen percent of the sales price when the gold is smelted in Vietnam.

North Borneo Gold Property

During the third quarter of 2010, the Company purchased an additional 12.5% interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd. The Company therefore currently holds an effective 62.55 percent interest in the Bau Gold Project, in Joint Venture with the Malaysian mining group, Gladioli Enterprises Sdn Bhd. Pursuant to the Bau Agreement, Olympus is the project operator.

The Bau Gold Project comprises consolidated Mining and Exploration tenements within the historic Bau Goldfield, in Sarawak, East Malaysia.

Pursuant to JV with a local Malaysian company, Olympus may earn majority interest by funding exploration up to "Decision to Develop". Since commencement of the JV, Zedex has explored the central goldfield area and Olympus, following the amalgamation with Zedex, has now taken over operation of that project.

The Company has agreed to acquire a further 31%, in addition to 12.5% acquired during the quarter, from the local Malaysian joint venture partner to be settled in tranches with final completion on September 30, 2012. As a condition of settlement of Tranche 2, the Joint Venture agreement has been revised. The revisions deal with a number of operational and governance matters. Further information about the acquisition can be found in note 14.

Binh Dinh NZ Gold Property

The Company holds a 75 percent development interest in the Tien Thuan Gold Project in Binh Dinh Province, Central Vietnam.

The Tien Thuan Gold Project lies some 50 km West of the port city of Quy Nhon in Binh Dinh Province. The project area broadly encompasses about 100 km² of hilly terrain containing numerous hard rock and alluvial gold occurrences, within and peripheral to a large, multiphase intrusive complex of predominantly felsic composition.

The Binh Dinh Provincial Government has granted an Investment Certificate to the Olympus subsidiary: Binh Dinh New Zealand Gold Company (BNG). Pursuant to the Investment Certificate, Olympus may earn 75% equity in the Tien Thuan Project, by funding exploration through to

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

completion of a bankable feasibility study (such funding to be repayable from future profits). Upon reaching a “decision to mine”, project development will be jointly funded on a pro-rata basis.

GR Enmore Pty Limited

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project in north western New South Wales, Australia.

The Enmore Gold Project covers approximately 325 km² within the Enmore-Melrose Goldfield. The Company holds a 100% interest in two exploration licenses covering 290km² and is earning an 80% interest in two exploration licenses covering 35 km².

4. Asset Retirement Obligation

	Nine Mths Ended September 30 2010		Year Ended December 31 2009	
Balance, beginning of the period	\$	974,726	\$	1,159,905
Liabilities incurred		560,895		(168,339)
Liabilities settled		(10,868)		(129,640)
Foreign exchange		-		6,275
Accretion		60,901		106,525
Balance, end of the period		1,585,654		974,726
Current portion		219,804		204,716
Non-current portion	\$	1,365,850	\$	770,010

The asset retirement obligation relates to the Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son properties in Vietnam. The Company estimates the cost of rehabilitating the sites at \$1,585,654 over the next 8 years. Such estimated costs have been discounted using a credit adjusted risk-free rate of 6.9 percent.

The \$1,585,654 will be spent as follows: 2010 – \$219,804; 2011 – \$276,074; 2012 – \$157,725; 2013 – \$528,478; 2014 – \$378,223; and 2015 and thereafter – \$24,350.

5. Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings

9% Convertible Notes (Unsecured).

On March 26, 2010 the Company closed a convertible subordinated unsecured note (“Convertible Notes”). The Convertible Notes bear interest at 9% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears and have a face value of CAD\$12,750,000. The Convertible Notes are due for redemption at 100% of their principal amount in 2014 unless converted to common shares prior to this date at the option of the note holder. If the Convertible Notes are redeemed, each note holder is entitled to receive the accrued and unpaid interest to the date of conversion. Each Convertible Note in the principal amount of CAD\$1,000 is convertible into common shares at CAD\$0.42 per common share. The company has the option, after a period of six months from the closing date to redeem the Convertible Notes for cash amount equal to the outstanding principal plus the accrued and unpaid interest plus an additional amount of cash intended to reimburse the holder for lost interest. A redemption occurring 18 months after closing requires stock price and volume targets to be met. If met, the Convertible Notes can be redeemed for a cash amount equal to the outstanding principal plus accrued and unpaid interest plus a redemption fee of 9% of the

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

principal amount then outstanding. Each unit of Convertible Note also consists of two separate common stock warrants. A vested warrant that is fully vested and immediately exercisable at an exercise price of CAD\$0.50 per warrant share and a vesting warrant that is exercisable, subject to vesting upon early redemption of the Convertible Notes, for two common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.42 per warrant share. On the valuation date the value of the liability component of the convertible notes was determined to be \$6.4 million, net of transaction costs. The conversion option was valued at \$3.2 million net of transaction costs and the warrants were valued at \$1.6 million net of transaction costs. The Company also issued broker warrants which were valued at \$0.3 million and have been recorded as part of the transaction cost.

The Convertible Notes require the Company to meet certain covenants, all of which had been met as at September 30, 2010.

- The Company shall not issue any additional convertible notes for eighteen (18) months after the Closing Date unless they first offer such notes to the Holders of the Notes.
- The Notes also contain covenants (including customary affirmative and negative covenants), anti-dilution provision and other provisions that are customary for transactions of this nature.
- The Agent and each Holder will not sell short any Common Shares prior to delivery to the Company of a Conversion Notice of their respective Notes into Units.

8% Redeemable Promissory Notes (Gold Loan)

On June 21, 2010 the Company announced that it had consummated a private placement memorandum consisting of (i) a senior secured redeemable gold delivery promissory note ("Gold Loan") and (ii) common stock purchase warrants. The Gold Loan is secured by certain assets of the Company and guarantors.

The Gold Loan has a face value of US \$21,960,000. It was issued in US \$10,000 units, bears interest at 8% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears. The Gold Loan initially obligates the Company to deliver (subject to adjustment) and aggregate of approximately 24,400 ounces of gold (at US \$900 per ounce). The Gold Loan matures on May 31, 2013, and requires various quantities of gold to be deposited in trust at regular six monthly intervals leading up to the maturity date. The amount of gold that must be deposited is established by reference to a Gold Price Participation Arrangement ("GPPA"). Under certain conditions, the GPPA allows the Company to proportionally reduce the quantity of gold it has to deposit in trust. For gold prices between US \$900 and US \$1,200 per ounce, payment volumes are altered so that the Company's repayment obligation to repay the loans will not be affected by any changes in gold prices. However, volumes of gold payments are frozen if the price of gold falls below US \$900 (the Company being protected from having to deliver more gold) or exceeds US \$1,200 per ounce (the Company then being forced to give away a capped volume and thus value to the note holders) so option terms the Company has a written put when gold prices are below US \$900 per ounce and written call option when they are above US\$1,200 per ounce.

The common stock purchase warrants offered with the Gold Loan are exercisable for a number of shares of common stock in the Company equal to 20% of the stated or deemed principal amount of the issued notes divided by CAD \$0.60. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase 3,470 of common stock. The warrants are fully vested, are exercisable in whole or in part at CAD \$0,60 per share, and have been accounted for as equity.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

A one off provision for the early redemption of the Gold Loan on November 30, 2011 exists. If exercised, the Company on this redemption date will be required to pay all accrued but unpaid interest on the outstanding stated or deemed principal amount of the Gold Loan and an additional amount, in one lump sum that is equal to 12 % of the outstanding stated or deemed principal amount of the Gold Loan.

On the date of issuance, the value of the Gold Loan, net of transaction costs, was determined to \$18.189 million.

As part of this offering, the Company issued broker warrants which were valued at \$0.252 million and have been recorded as part of the transaction cost.

The Gold Loan Notes require the Company to meet certain covenants, all of which had been met as at September 30, 2010.

The Company must obtain the approval of the Holders of the Notes for:

- Any indebtedness incurred twelve months after the closing date (except in relation to deferred price payments associated with North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd) or in excess of CAD \$75 million at any time during the period that the Notes are outstanding that is outside the ordinary course of business;
- Lend money to any person in excess of CAD \$2 million other than investments in selected governments and; financial institutions with a combined capital and surplus in excess of \$200 million; accounts receivable in the normal course of business and any transactions with Guarantors noted in the Intercompany Subordination Agreement that was signed as part of the Gold Notes arrangement, and
- Incurrence of capital expenditures of CAD \$100 million or more in any one year.

6. Property, Plant & Equipment

	September 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Building	\$946,963	\$766,443	\$180,520	\$ 917,564	\$ 605,271	\$ 312,293
Leasehold improvements	125,821	112,159	13,662	123,433	104,234	19,199
Machinery and equipment	10,975,896	5,464,093	5,511,803	9,060,946	3,883,501	5,177,445
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	1,423,477	903,674	519,803	987,863	719,380	268,483
Vehicles	405,909	339,027	66,882	370,251	307,426	62,825
Infrastructure	4,716,047	2,698,849	2,017,198	4,422,529	1,831,897	2,590,632
Capital Assets in progress	7,567,977	-	7,567,977	999,861	-	999,861
	\$26,162,090	\$10,284,245	\$15,877,845	\$16,882,447	\$ 7,451,709	\$9,430,738

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

7. Capital Stock

Capital Management

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders equity. In the past year, the Company has raised cash by issuing equity instruments. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it has the ability to provide returns for shareholders in the future and support its long term growth strategy.

The Company's capital structure reflects the requirements of a company focused on significant growth in a capital intensive industry. The Company may face lengthy development lead times, as well as risks associated with raising capital, rising capital costs and timing of project completion because of the availability of resources, permits and other factors beyond control. The operations are also affected by potentially significant volatility of the gold mineral cycles.

The Company continually assesses the adequacy of its capital structure and makes adjustments within the context of its strategy, the mineral resources industry, economic conditions and the risk characteristics of our assets. To adjust or maintain the capital structure, the Company may obtain additional financing or issue new equity instruments.

The Company, at this stage, manages its capital structure by performing the following:

- Maintaining a liquidity cushion in order to address the operational and/or industry disruptions or downturns;
- Preparing detailed budgets by project that are approved by the Board for development, exploration and corporate costs;
- Routine internal reporting and Board meetings to review actual versus budgeted spending; and
- Detailed project financial analysis to determine new funding requirements.

At September 30, 2010, the Company has convertible debt and gold loan debt totalling \$24,628,021 and a cash balance of \$15,146,649 [December 31, 2009 - \$5,718,725]. This exceeds the Company's preferred minimum liquidity cushion.

Total managed capital as at September 30, 2010 was \$72,156,174 [December 31, 2009 - \$48,314,083]. The Company has no obligation to pay dividends on share capital.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

a) Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with one vote per share and no par value per share. The following table shows movements in the capital stock of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the nine month period ended September 30, 2010.

	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Common shares, January 1, 2009	232,423,101	\$88,904,501
Bonus common shares issued	784,480	\$343,537
Private Placement (1)	16,216,216	\$3,000,000
Common shares issued	52,734	3,375
Exercise of options (2)	18,982,248	5,221,326
Share issue costs (1)	-	\$(154,736)
Common shares, December 31, 2009	268,458,779	\$97,318,003
Common shares issued (3)	54,226,405	\$14,759,776
Common shares issued (4)	951,703	293,526
Exercise of options	628,631	348,149
Common shares, September 30, 2010	324,265,518	\$112,719,454

- (1) In May 2009 the company completed a non-brokered private placement of 16,216,216 shares at a price of US\$0.1850 per share, for gross proceeds of \$3,000,000 and net proceeds of \$2,845,264. Agents for the private placement were paid a cash commission of 5% of the gross proceeds of the placement.
- (2) In December 2009 officers of the Company exercised most of their 2009 options.
- (3) On January 12, 2010 Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc (Olympus) and Zedex Minerals Ltd (Zedex) amalgamated their business and Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc took control. The amalgamation was effected with a record date of January 19, 2010, at that time Zedex Shareholders shares were cancelled and they were allocated 1 common share in Olympus in exchange for 2.4 common shares in Zedex. The consideration for the amalgamation was valued at \$15,206,478 which was settled by way of shares. This resulted in 54,226,405 new common shares in Olympus being issued and 65,551,043 common shares which were formerly held by Zedex being redistributed to former Zedex shareholders. The shares were issued on January 25, 2010.
- (4) The Company issued 951,703 common shares in settlement of AUD\$319,335 consultancy fee related to the amalgamation with Zedex.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

The following table shows movements in contributed surplus of the Company for year ended December 31, 2009 and the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010.

	September 30 2010	December 31 2009
Balance, beginning of the period	\$6,938,486	\$6,631,296
Options granted and vested during the period	2,270,694	3,569,313
Options exercised during the year	(332,241)	(3,018,645)
Bonus common shares issued	-	(149,851)
Tax recovery on expiry of warrants	-	(93,627)
Warrants issued and vested during the period	289,897	-
Conversion option	3,218,000	-
Vested warrants	1,624,800	-
Gold loan warrants	704,000	-
Broker warrants	251,663	-
Premium on increased investment in subsidiary	(5,053,351)	-
Costs of issue	(20,000)	-
Balance, end of the period	\$9,891,948	\$6,938,486

b) Stock Options

On June 7, 2007, the shareholders approved a new stock option plan to replace the existing plan. Under the plan, options to purchase shares of the Company may be granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The maximum number of shares that may be issued under the plan is 12 percent (on a non-diluted basis) of the Company's issued and outstanding shares. Options granted under the plan have a maximum term of five years and vesting dates are determined by the Board of Directors on an individual basis at the time of granting.

The following table provides a summary of the stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2009 and nine-month period ended September 30, 2010.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD
Outstanding, beginning of the period	18,212,496	0.50	19,589,184	0.52
Granted	18,395,716	0.50	20,755,560	0.12
Exercised	(2,880,000)	0.32	(18,982,248)	0.12
Cancelled/ Expired	(1,577,982)	0.48	(3,150,000)	0.43
Outstanding, end of the period	32,150,230	0.69	18,212,496	0.50
Options exercisable at the end of the period	24,894,796	0.50	15,531,262	0.51

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2010.

Range of Exercise Prices \$CAD	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding As at September 30, 2010	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD	Number Exercisable As at September 30, 2010	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD
\$0.12	1,518,180	3.26	0.12	1,645,746	0.12
\$0.30 - 0.39	650,000	0.23	0.35	650,000	0.35
\$0.40 - 0.49	14,943,882	2.98	0.57	9,877,549	0.41
\$0.50 - 0.59	3,500,667	0.85	0.57	3,500,667	0.57
\$0.60 - 0.69	6,600,000	2.53	0.62	4,283,333	0.64
\$0.70 - 0.79	4,000,000	1.51	0.75	4,000,000	0.75
\$0.80 - 0.89	833,334	2.29	0.84	833,334	0.84
\$0.90 - 0.92	104,167	1.58	0.92	104,167	0.92
	32,150,230		0.69	24,894,796	0.50

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, 18,395,716 options were issued and valued for accounting purposes, at \$3,721,649. These options have various exercise price of between CAD\$0.40 and CAD\$0.92. The exercise price of these and most of the other outstanding options was determined based on the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) which is the listing of the stock activities for five business days from the grant date. The vesting period for the most of the remaining outstanding options is: 1/3 on date of grant; 1/3 after 12 months from the grant date and another 1/3 after 24 months from the grant date.

The total share compensation expense recognized for stock options during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 is \$1,823,993 [2009 - \$3,569,314].

c) Warrants

The following table shows movements in number of warrants of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD
Outstanding, beginning of the period	-	-	19,554,716	0.80
Granted – Vested Warrants ²	15,178,559	\$0.50	-	-
Granted – Broker Warrants	2,428,571	\$0.50	-	-
Granted – Agent Warrants	2,668,750	\$0.60	-	-
Granted – Gold Loan Warrants ³	2,196	\$2082	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired ¹	-	-	(19,554,716)	0.80
Outstanding, end of the period	20,278,076	\$0.51	-	-

1. The warrants that expired in 2009 related to the August 10, 2007 private placement.
2. A further 15,178,559 vesting warrants have been issued which only vest in the event of early redemption of the convertible note described in Note 5. In that event the vested warrants are no longer exercisable.
3. Gold loan warrants were issued in June 2010. Each gold loan warrant entitles the holder to purchase 3,140 common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.60 each. The Company has thus issued 2,196 warrants for the purchase of 7,620,120 common shares.

d) Bonus Share Program for Non-Executive Employees

In 2008, for the bonus period from July 15, 2007 to January 15, 2008, employees who opted for their bonus to be paid in common shares are entitled to receive, subject to 1 year service requirement, 366,600 common shares on January 15, 2009. On the grant date, the fair value of the 2007 incremental share award including the cash bonus is \$176,600.

The total compensation expense recognized for the bonus share program for the three-month period ended September 30, 2010 was nil [2009 - \$nil].

f) Deferred Share Units

In second quarter 2008, the Company set up a deferred share unit plan for the non-executive members of the Board of Directors. Under this plan, fees are paid as deferred share units ["DSUs"] whose value is based on the market value of the common shares. Under terms of the plan, the DSU plan will be an unfunded and unsecured plan. The deferred share units are paid out in cash upon retirement/resignation. The value of DSU cash payment changes with the fluctuations in the market value of the common shares. Compensation expense for this plan is recorded in the year the payment is earned and changes in the amount of the deferred share unit payments as a result of share price movements are recorded in management fees and salaries in the Consolidated Statements of Operation in the period of the change. Total DSUs granted as at September 30, 2010 were 712,070 units. No DSUs were granted during the nine month period ended September 30, 2010. Liabilities related to this plan are recorded in accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and totalled \$359,871 as at September 30, 2010. Compensation expense related to this plan for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010 was \$156,611.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

8. Related Party Transactions

The Company entered into the following related party transactions:

	Three month period ended Sept 30		Nine month period ended Sept 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Consulting & legal fees	56,515	35,009	270,738	90,632
Management fees	316,604	259,813	916,482	690,948
Reimbursement of expenses	139,598	83,226	416,844	162,375
Royalties	-	37,569	-	94,447

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The above figures represent amounts either paid or accrued.

Consulting and legal fees

Consulting services provided by Jura Trust and Spencer Enterprises Limited which is associated with John Seton, a director of the Company. Legal services provided by Claymore Partners up to 30 June 2010 (John Seton was a principal until 31 March 2010 and a director until 30 June 2010). The services provided are not under contract as the consulting and legal services are provided when required. Legal services are provided by Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP, where Louis Montpellier is a partner. The services provided are not under contract as the consulting and legal services are provided as required.

Management fees and reimbursement of expenses

Management fees and reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company to companies controlled by officers of the Company. The companies that were paid for management fees and reimbursement of expenses include the following: Oranguie Holdings Limited and Dason Investments associated with David Seton in 2010 and 2009; Momentum Resources International Pty Limited associated with Colin Patterson in 2009; Wholesale Products Trading Limited associated with Peter Tiedemann in 2010 and 2009; Action Management Limited associated with Charles Barclay in 2010 and 2009, Cawdor Holding Limited associated with Russell Graham in 2010 and 2009; Lloyd Beaumont Trust associated with Paul Seton in 2010; Whakapai Consulting Ltd associated with Jane Bell in 2010 and Jura Trust Limited associated with John Seton in 2010. Expenses that were reimbursed include the following costs: airfare, accommodation, meals, car rental, telecommunications, computer, training courses, conferences and licenses.

Royalties

On January 1, 2006, Zedex (a significant shareholder of the Company) was assigned a 2 percent gross production royalty, on the Bong Mieu sales, less incremental costs when Ivanhoe assigned to Zedex all its rights, title and interest in and to the debt, gross production royalties and royalty agreement. The royalty is calculated as 2 percent of the net sales amount equal to the revenues for gold and silver less refining and delivery costs.

In January 2010 Zedex and Olympus amalgamated their business and all royalty obligations ceased.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

Rent

The Company sublets office space in Toronto, Canada, on a month to month basis to a company with two directors in common with Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. The Company receives rental income at open market rates for this office space.

9. Commitments and Contractual Obligations

As at September 30, 2010

Payment Due	Total	Less than one year	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5 and thereafter
Capital lease obligations	608,137	608,137	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	688,587	424,443	122,597	78,312	63,235	-
Purchase obligations - supplies & services	4,797,339	4,797,339	-	-	-	-
Purchase obligations - capital	814,204	814,204	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	27,500,000	7,500,000	20,000,000			
Asset retirement obligations	1,585,654	219,804	276,074	158,725	528,478	402,573
Total	35,993,921	14,363,927	20,398,671	237,037	591,713	402,573

10. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and capital lease obligations. The carrying amount of cash, receivables, capital leases, payables and accruals is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short-term maturities.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company's corporate office and foreign operations evaluate financial risks. Material risks are monitored and are regularly discussed with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Market and commodity price risk

The profitability of the operating mine of the Company is related to the market price of gold and silver. Components of the gold note that exhibit characteristics of a derivative are discussed in Note 2, "Gold Loan Notes". The Company's market risk exposure, for metal prices and exchange rates, with respect to its accounts receivable is minimal as payment is typically received within two weeks of shipment.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

During the first quarter of 2010 the company sold gold at the weighted average price of US\$1,108. During the second quarter of 2010 the company sold gold at the weighted average price of US\$1,229. During the third quarter of 2010 the company sold gold at the weighted average price of US\$1,229.

A change of US \$100 in the gold price per ounce the Company received would have changed the Company's net earnings for the nine months by approximately \$2,108,800.

The Company has entered into a redeemable promissory note arrangement that requires repayment of the principal by the physical delivery of gold into trust at regular six monthly periods until May 2013. The price of gold will determine the physical quantities of gold that need to be delivered as settlement of the liability associated with this financial arrangement.

Foreign exchange risk

Note: Effective from January 1, 2009 the company has changed its reporting currency from the Canadian dollar to the US dollar and all of its revenue and the majority of its expenditures are transacted in US dollars.

The Company operates in Canada, Vietnam, Malaysia, Australia and the Philippines. The functional and reporting currency of the parent company effective from January 1, 2009 has been changed to US dollar. The functional currency of significant subsidiaries is also in US dollars. The subsidiaries transact in a variety of currencies but primarily in the US dollar and Vietnamese Dong.

The most significant transaction exposure arises in the corporate office in Canada. The balance sheet of the corporate office includes US and Canadian dollar cash and Convertible Note liabilities in Canadian dollars. The corporate office is required to revalue the US dollar equivalent of the Canadian dollar cash and liability at each period end. Foreign exchange gains and losses from these revaluations are recorded in earnings.

At present, the Company does not hedge foreign currency transaction or translation exposures.

Interest rate risk

At September 30, 2010, the Company holds a Convertible Note liability that attracts interest at a fixed rate of 9% (refer note 5). It also has a redeemable promissory note arrangement associated with the delivery of gold that requires interest to be paid a fixed rate of 8% per annum (refer note 5).

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counter party credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counter parties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The company minimises its exposure by holding cash with two major financial institutions in Canada.

One customer accounts for all sales and trade accounts receivable. Credit risk exposure is mitigated because the Company can sell the gold doré bars it produces to many different refineries and payment from the refinery is typically received within two weeks of shipment. The Company's receivables are all current.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises through excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents. As at September 30, 2010, the Company was holding cash and cash equivalents of \$15,146,649. Approximately 84 percent of the Company's cash balance is comprised of cash deposited with two major Canadian financial institutions in interest bearing bank deposit accounts. A table of commitments and contractual obligations of the Company are presented in note 9.

11. Capital Lease Obligations

The Company has capital leases for projects related to the Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son properties.

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Total minimum lease payment	\$ 608,137	\$ 171,001
Less: current portion	(608,137)	(171,001)
	\$ -	\$ -

12. Inventory

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Doré Bars	\$ 2,457,725	\$ 259,524
Ore in stockpiles	742,941	524,978
Gold in circuit	92,438	26,115
Mine operating supplies	3,030,504	2,267,601
Total	\$ 6,323,608	\$ 3,078,218

13. Memorandum of Agreement

On November 23, 2006, a Memorandum of Agreement and Supplement to Memorandum of Agreement (collectively, the "MOA") was signed with Abra Mining and Industrial Corporation ("AMIC") and Jabel Corporation ("Jabel") which allows the Grantee (defined as the Company and "a Philippine national corporation to be identified by the Company") to acquire an option to earn a 60% interest in the Capcapo Property (as defined below) upon completing a specified level of expenditures on the Capcapo Property. All previously capitalised costs in relation to this project have been written-off in 2008, refer to note 3.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

14. Business Combinations

Amalgamation with Zedex

The Company has accounted for the amalgamation between Olympus Pacific Minerals NZ Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc, registered in New Zealand) (“Olympus NZ”) and Zedex Minerals Limited (Also registered in New Zealand) (“Zedex”) as an acquisition with the Company being identified as the acquirer and recorded it as a business combination.

Olympus NZ gained control over Zedex on December 17, 2009 when the Zedex shareholders voted by overwhelming majority in favour of the amalgamation. The terms of the amalgamation are set out in the Amalgamation document lodged at www.sedar.com in November 2009.

Under the terms of the Amalgamation the two companies amalgamated and the management of the Company took control of the assets and liabilities from December 17, 2009. Zedex management staff were provided with contracts with Olympus and Mr. Leslie Robinson, director of Zedex, was appointed to the Board of Olympus. Mr. Rodney Murfitt, formerly Chief Geologist for Zedex, became Group Exploration Manager for Olympus. Mr. Paul Seton, formerly CEO of Zedex, became Senior Vice President Commercial for Olympus and Ms. Jane Bell (previously Baxter), formerly CFO and Company Secretary for Zedex, became Vice President Finance for Olympus.

Total consideration for the amalgamation amounted to US\$15,206,478 and was paid to Zedex shareholders by way of redistribution of the 65,551,043 Olympus shares that Zedex already held along with the issuing of a further 54,226,405 new Olympus shares. In addition, stock options were issued in Olympus to compensate the cancellation of Zedex options. These exchange options were valued using a Black-Scholes calculation at \$446,701 and is included in the total consideration of \$15,206,478. Further as a result of the exchange of Zedex options for Olympus options an additional value of \$66,591 has been immediately expensed in stock based compensation expense.

Zedex Minerals Ltd had the right under an agreement they acquired in January 2006 to a 2 percent gross production royalty, on the Bong Mieu sales, less incremental costs. Under the agreement Ivanhoe assigned to Zedex all its rights, title and interest in and to the debt, gross production royalties and royalty agreement. The royalty was calculated as 2 percent of the net sales amount equal to the revenues for gold and silver less refining and delivery costs. The amalgamation results in this royalty agreement being dissolved releasing Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc from any future obligation in this regard.

All costs associated with the amalgamation have been expensed when incurred. These being recorded in professional and consulting fees in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

There were no significant transactions in the newly amalgamated company in the period between December 31, 2009 and January 12, 2010.

The purchase consideration was settled by way of share issue. The shares were not issued until January 25, 2010.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

The purchase consideration was allocated based on an independent valuation as follows:

	<u>USD</u>
Current assets	
Cash	45,643
Accounts Receivable and prepaid expenses	158,997
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	86,759
Mineral properties	33,159,770
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,626,168)
Non-current liabilities	
Deferred Tax Liability	(6,707,733)
	<u>25,117,268</u>
Other elements of Consideration	
Amounts attributable to Non-controlling interests	(9,910,790)
Total Consideration	<u>15,206,478</u>

Increase in investment in North Borneo Gold

On September 30, 2010 the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a further 43.50% interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd by September 2012, at which time the Company's effective interest in the Bau Gold Project will be 93.55%. The settlement is to be paid in four tranches with the first tranche of 12.50% being completed on September 30, 2010. The second tranche of 12.50% was settled after close of the quarter on October 30, 2010. The third tranche of 10% due on November 30, 2011 will increase the Company's effective interest to 85.05 percent, and the final tranche of 8.50% is due on September 30, 2012 and will bring the Company's effective interest to 93.55%. The Company has accounted for the increased interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd as an Equity transaction in accordance with Section 1582 of the CICA Handbook and has recorded in Contributed Surplus the premium paid on the purchase on a prorata basis of the fair value of the Non Controlling interest initially recognized on acquisition.

These transactions can be summarised as follows:

	Purchase Price	Purchase Date	North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd Class A Shares
Tranche 1	\$ 7,500,000	30/09/2010	31,250
Tranche 2	\$ 7,500,000	30/10/2010	31,250
Tranche 3	\$ 11,000,000	30/11/2011	25,000
Tranche 4	\$ 9,000,000	30/09/2012	21,250
			<u>108,750</u>

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2010

All dollar amounts are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated

The agreement includes a condition subsequent that must be met before the Tranche 3 payment is required to be settled. The condition subsequent requires the vendor to obtain:

- a) All renewals or grants (as applicable) of mining licences and mining certificates relating to the Jugan deposit (including, without limitation, the renewal of mining certificate MD 1D/1/1987 relating to the Jugan, Sirenggok and Jambusan areas) on terms acceptable to the Purchaser in all respects; and
- b) All ministerial, Governor and other regulatory approvals to ensure that the mining licences and certificates referred to at (a) above are valid and effective in all respects in accordance with applicable laws and regulations

Conditions to be met before settlement of each tranche are as follows:

Tranche 1 - has no conditions.

Tranche 2 - amendment of the Joint Venture agreement to deal with a number of operational and governance matters. This condition was met on October 30, 2010 and settlement of Tranche 2 occurred on that date.

Tranche 3 - if the condition subsequent noted above has been met by October 31, 2011 settlement of the Tranche 3 payment occurs. If the condition subsequent has not been met then the shares transfer to the purchaser at no additional cost.

On completion of Tranche 3 the right of the vendor to appoint a director to the board of North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd ceases.

Tranche 4 - has no conditions.

15. Events After The Balance Sheet Date

On October 8, 2010 the Company completed an AUD 16.65M capital raising through a placement of 37,000,000 common shares. Proceeds from the placement will be applied to general working capital.

Subsequent to the quarter end holders of 1,442,862 Convertible Notes have exercised their option to convert them to equity. The holders are entitled to convert the notes and any accrued interest owing at a conversion rate of CAD\$0.42 per common share. As at November 1, 2010, the number of shares issued in exchange for convertible notes was 2,951,902. This thereby has also reduced principal owing to Convertible Note Holders by CAD\$1,212,004.

On October 30, 2010 the Company settled the second tranche of its agreement with its local joint venture partner by paying \$7,500,000, increasing its effective interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd to 75.05%.

END OF NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS