GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED

BONANZA GRADES POINT TO MAJOR COPPER/GOLD SYSTEM AT KOU-SA, CAMBODIA

25 September 2014

ASX Code: GPR

GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED
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PROJECTS
CAMBODIA
- Kou Sa Copper

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

POSITION

Share Price	**$0.06**
Mkt. Cap.	**$18M**
Cash	**$4.0M**
Drilling	**NOW**

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New Holes in 150 Prospect Deliver Scale and Grade:

- **At Least 2 Separate Major Zones now Confirmed**
- **One High-Grade Copper/Gold Zone Continues 150m+ Down-Dip So Far**
  - **Surrounded By 40m+ Wide Zones Of Disseminated Copper-Gold**
  - **Still Only 50m From Surface At Deepest Point Tested**
- **Another Separate High-Grade Zone Shows ~200m+ Strike So Far**

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

1. SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Highlights of the new holes assayed to date from Prospect 150 Main include:

KDH011	**3.0m at 9.83% copper eq. from surface** **13.9m at 1.59% copper eq. from 9.0m** **19.7m at 7.55% copper eq. from 43.2m, including** **3.0m at 9.19% copper eq. from 46.0m, and** **5.9m at 16.22% copper eq. from 56.0m**
KDH012	**3.4m at 15.6% copper eq. from 33.15m**
KDH015	**9.65m at 7.38% copper eq. from 43.85m, including** **5.65m at 11.37% copper eq. from 43.85m**

KRC025	**3.0m at 21.94% copper eq. from 33.0m**
KRC033	**8.0m at 7.38% copper eq. from 12.0m**

Managing Director, Ron Heeks commented:

"The grade and location of these new holes add early scale to the economic potential of our already impressive high-grade zones at Prospect 150 at Kou-Sa, Cambodia. One zone continues to produce a high-grade core within a very broad 40m+ zone of disseminated copper/gold mineralisation while the other zone continues to confirm its more focussed high-grade nature.

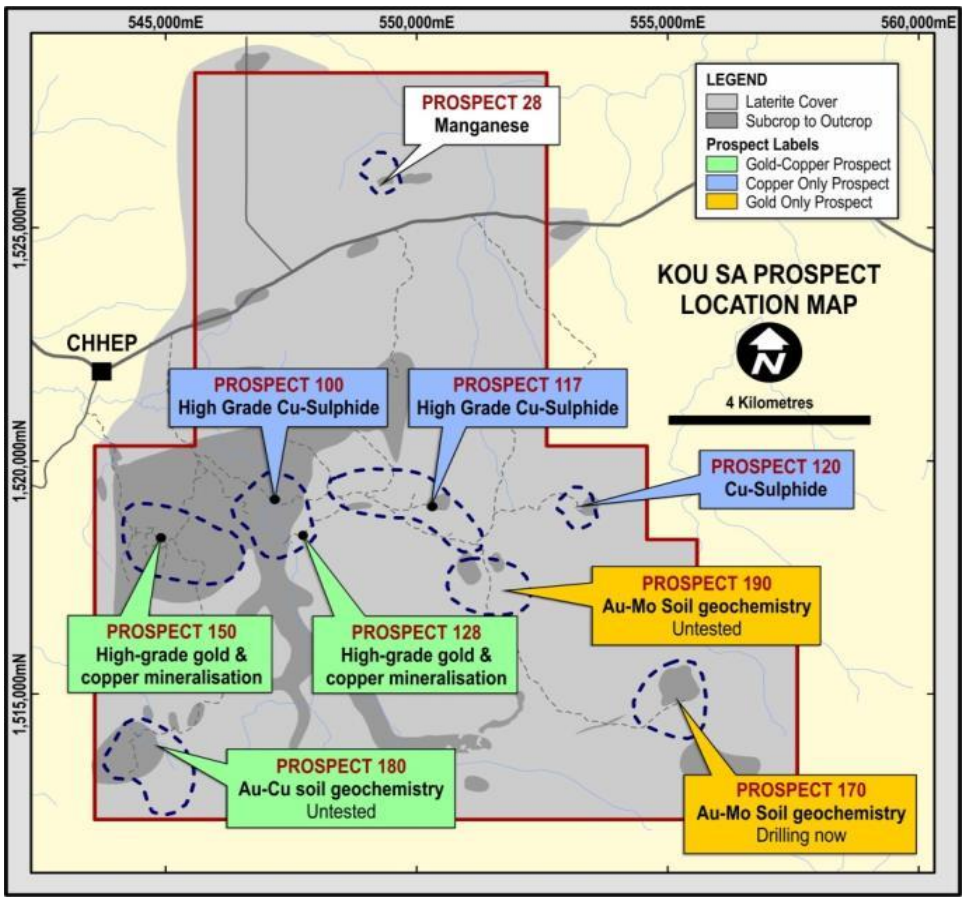
Hole KDH0015 assayed 9.65m at 7.38% copper equivalent and KDH0011 assayed 19.7m at 7.55% copper equivalent.

Due to the shallower gradient interpretation, we now have ~150 metres of down-dip extent on the wider zone yet we're still only 50m from surface. Importantly, the mineralisation is continuous from surface and remains open in all directions.

Our current understanding of the north-easterly dip means that some of the earlier holes were drilled in the footwall of potential target zones. This leaves the northern geochemical anomaly effectively untested.

Our impressive success rate to date has already started to reveal the potential scale of Kou-Sa. The 150 Prospect which yielded these results is merely the first of several compelling targets located within a cohesive 8km+ arc which will be drilled by Geopacific during this 25,000m program".

2. MINERALISED TARGET LOCATIONS



3. FURTHER EXPANSION OF PROSPECT 150 MAIN

Drilling to date has confirmed the presence of at least two separate zones of mineralisation within the Prospect 150 Main area. These zones both appear to dip to the north-east at approximately 60°. Their strike orientation is not yet fully understood and is being tested accordingly.

Mineralisation associated with hole KDH015 (and previously, with KDH005 and KDH009 released 15 September 2014), continues to show a high-grade core surrounded by a broad lower-grade halo.

KDH015 assayed ***9.65m @ 4.33g/t gold and 4.32% copper from 43.85m for 7.38% copper equivalent. This intercept included 5.65m at 7.22g/t gold and 6.43% copper for 11.37% copper equivalent.*** This successfully demonstrates the immediate down-dip potential of the zone intercepted in KDH009 only 2 weeks previously.

In contrast, mineralisation associated with hole KDH011, some 100m to the south-east of KDH015, typically shows a quite distinct high-grade zone with minimal if any low-grade halo surrounding it.

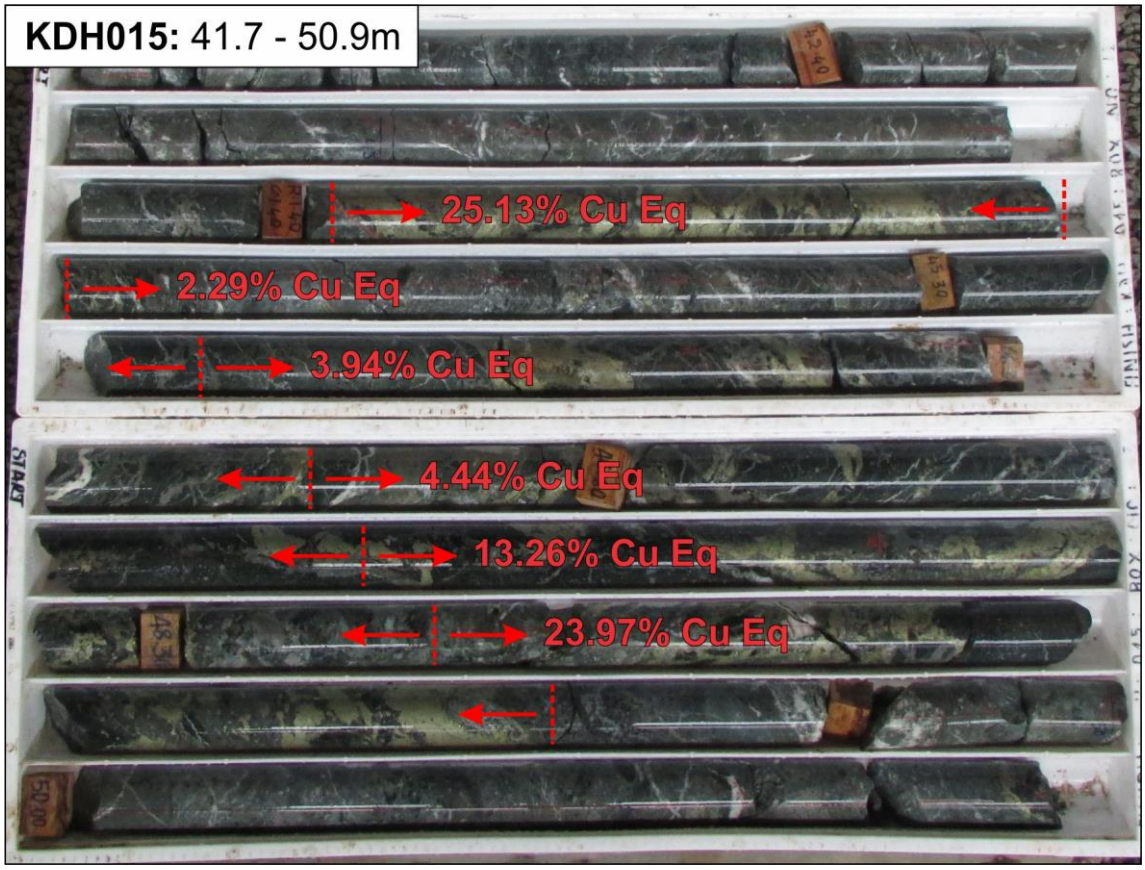
Hole KDH011 notably assayed ***3m at 15.94g/t gold for 9.83% copper equivalent from surface.*** Another high-grade assay of ***19.7m at 6.71g/t gold and 3.38% copper for 7.55% copper equivalent was recorded from 43.2m which included 5.9m at 15.27g/t gold and 6.72% copper for 16.22% copper equivalent.***

Diamond hole KDH011 was drilled as a twin of previous RC hole KRC004 (which itself earlier assayed ***32m at 25.05g/t gold and 1.31% copper from 16m,*** released 15 September 2014), primarily to confirm the orientation of mineralisation and to provide sample material for early metallurgical test-work. This particular zone extends for at least 200m of strike from work done to date.

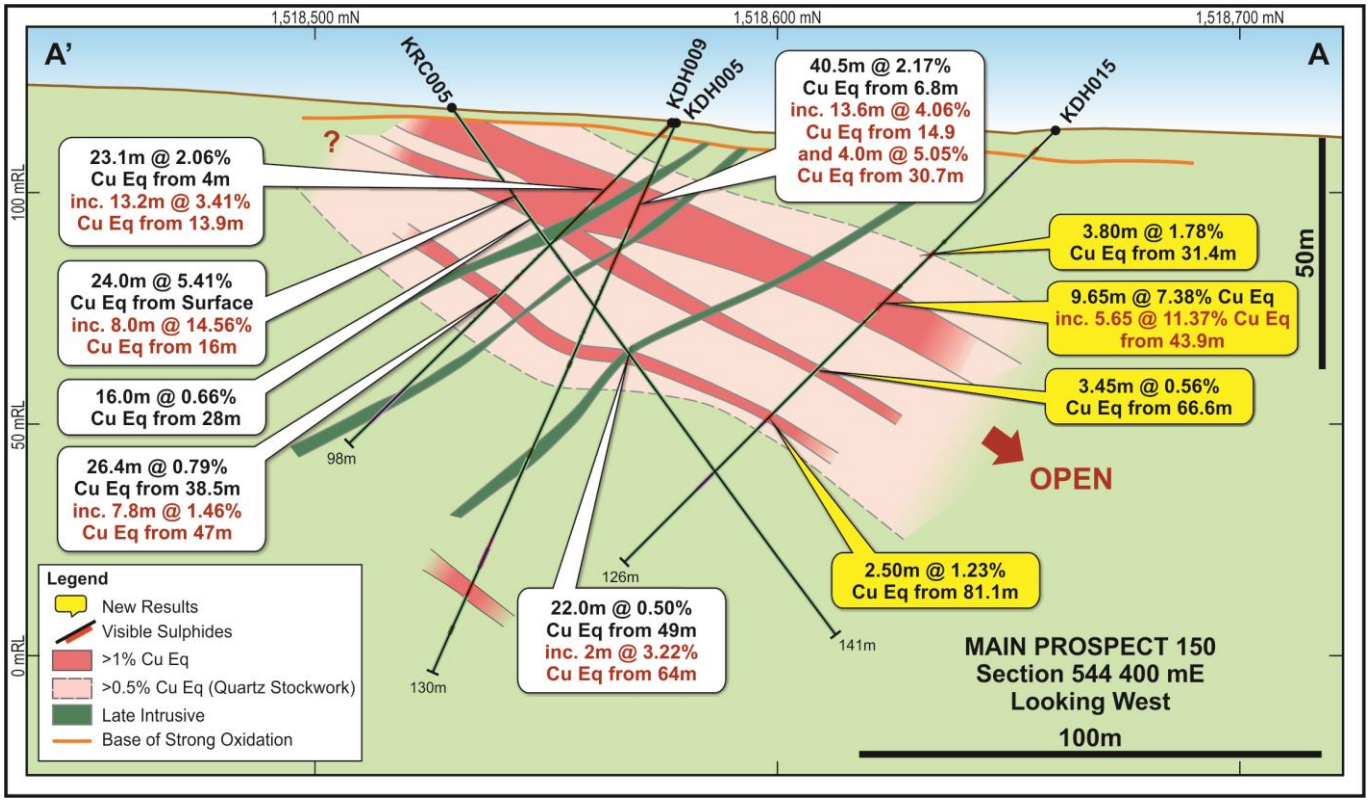
An RC rig has been steadily infilling areas between diamond holes while also testing the area surrounding the 150 Prospect Main Zones, at this stage targeting further, typically parallel zones of mineralisation to the south. Infill RC drilling along the main zone has produced numerous good intersections including:
3.0m at 32.41g/t gold and 2.47% copper for a copper equivalent of 21.94% in hole KRC025, and
8.0m at 7.48g/t gold and 2.77% copper for a copper equivalent of 7.38% in hole KRC033.

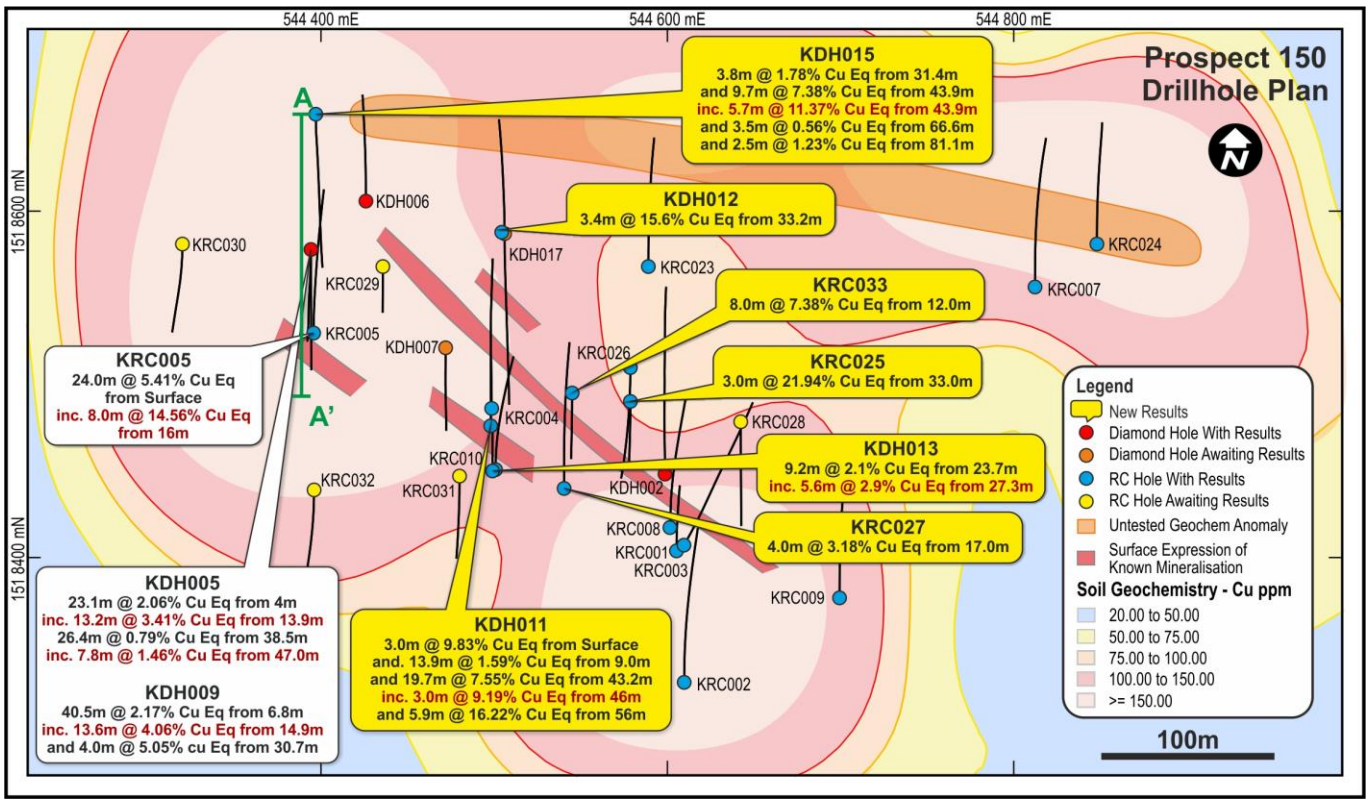
To date 18 diamond holes for 1,796 metres and 16 RC holes for 1,413 metres have been drilled at Prospect 150 Main. Drilling has considerably enhanced our initial understanding of the geology. Significant effort is now being directed to understanding the multiple styles of mineralisation present. A geophysical program is underway to assist in determining structure.

Whilst copper is the most consistent metal present at Prospect 150, the nature of mineralisation is truly poly-metallic with gold, copper, silver and zinc all associated with the chalcopyrite host mineral. The content of each metal in each zone varies considerably and reporting a copper equivalent is the best method of summarising the tenor of each zone. The company will also continue to publish a table of assay results for all metals.



4. DRILLHOLE AND SECTIONS LOCATION





5. ONGOING SITE ACTIVITY

There are currently 3 rigs operating on site with a 4th rig to start soon.

Prospect 150

Drilling continues at the 150 prospect with 1 diamond and 1 RC rig. Both rigs will continue to target the known mineralised zones with the aim of extending them to depth and along strike. An additional RC rig is currently being mobilised to site to further accelerate information flow.

Prospect 117

Diamond rig has begun to test previously identified copper mineralisation at Prospect 117. Prospect 117 is characterised by a 3% copper outcrop which is visible from surface. Assay results are awaited, however several zones of chalcopyrite mineralisation have been noted in the drill core.

A ground IP survey has commenced to the west of Prospect 117 and is moving to the east to cover the entire Prospect 117 area in an effort to enable better drill targeting to further expand the known mineralisation.

Prospect 100

Detailed ground magnetics survey has commenced over Prospect 100.

6. NEW ASSAY RESULTS TABLE

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	CuEQ (%)	Results Status
KDH011	0.00	3.00	15.94	9.80	0.22	0.02	9.83	Lab
KDH011	9.00	13.90	1.85	13.15	0.36	0.01	1.59	Lab
KDH011	43.20	19.70	6.71	18.47	3.38	0.02	7.55	Lab
inc	46.00	3.00	7.86	15.55	4.35	0.02	9.19	Lab
and	56.00	5.90	15.27	41.06	6.72	0.02	16.22	Lab
KDH012	33.15	3.40	17.21	36.80	4.98	0.04	15.60	Lab
KDH013	23.70	9.20	0.77	8.05	1.56	0.04	2.10	Lab
inc	27.30	5.60	1.11	10.15	2.13	0.05	2.90	Lab
KDH015	31.40	3.80	0.30	15.44	1.41	0.17	1.78	Lab
KDH015	43.85	9.65	4.33	46.10	4.32	0.21	7.38	Lab
inc	43.85	5.65	7.22	69.47	6.43	0.03	11.37	Lab
KDH015	66.60	3.45	0.17	7.55	0.39	0.01	0.56	Lab
KDH015	81.10	2.50	0.18	9.01	1.02	0.07	1.23	Lab
KRC025	33.00	3.00	32.41	11.83	2.47	0.02	21.94	Splits
KRC026	No significant results							
KRC027	17.00	4.00	0.44	5.14	2.87	0.01	3.18	Splits
KRC028-32	Awaiting Results							
KRC033	12.00	8.00	7.48	12.60	2.77	0.09	7.38	Comps

7. CONTACT

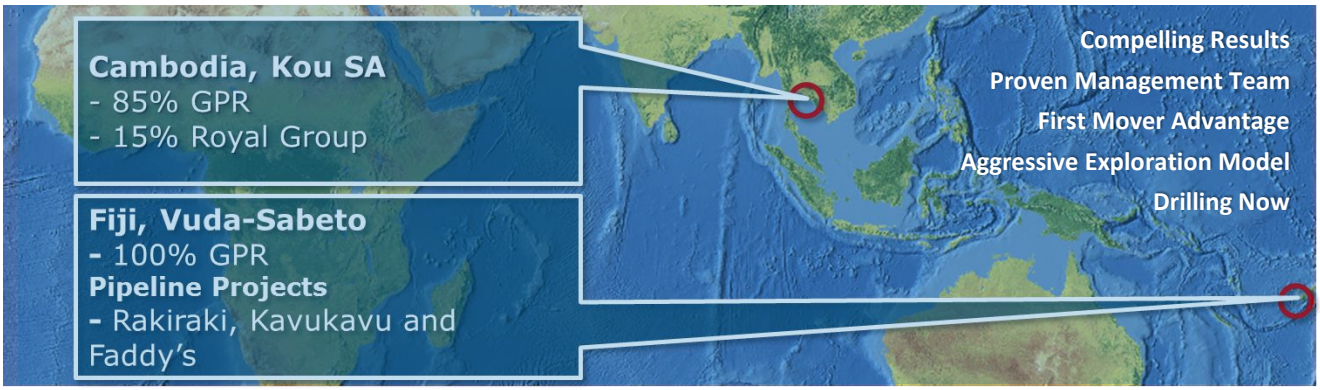
For further information on this update or the Company generally, please contact:

Mr Ron Heeks
Managing Director

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Ron Heeks, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Managing Director of Geopacific.

Mr Heeks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Heeks consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



About Geopacific and Kou-Sa, Cambodia

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

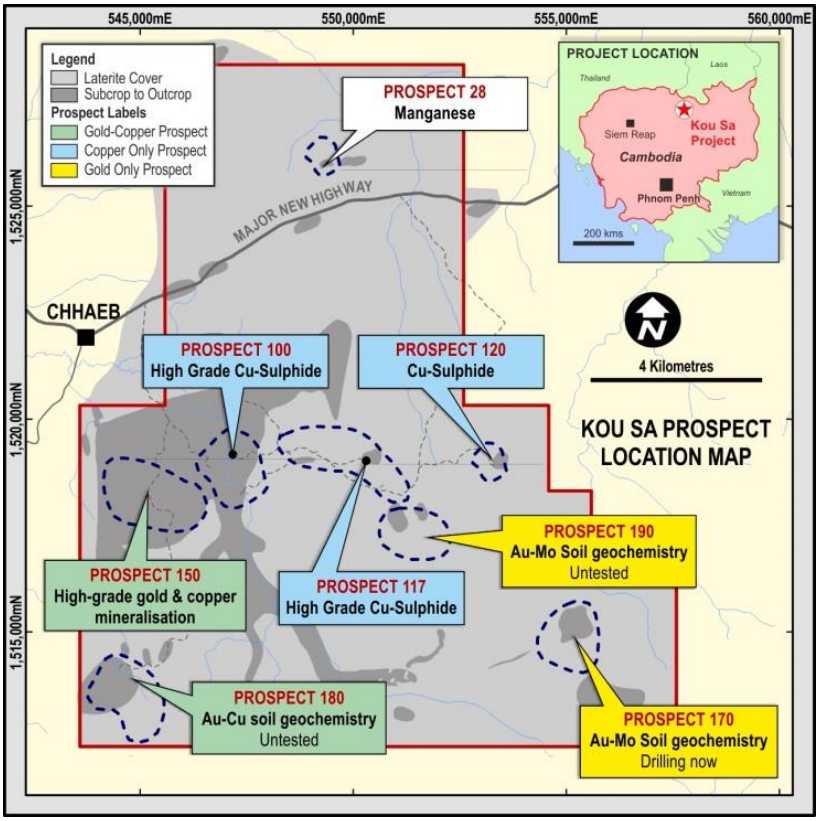
Ownership: In 2013 GPR agreed to acquire Kou-Sa from a private Korean investor's company which had undertaken shallow exploration. Under agreement, GPR is scheduled to pay US$1.4m on 31 January 2015 and a further $12.6m spread over 18 months from July 2014 to December 2016.

Location: Kou-Sa is in Cambodia's Chep district, Phreah Vihear province and a 3hr drive from Siem Reap international airport on a bitumen regional highway or alternatively a 5hr drive from Phnom Penh. Current tenure covers is 158km2.

Discovery: Kou-Sa was identified by French geologists in the 1960's before the Vietnamese and regional civil wars. In 2009, a Korean venture began shallow drilling along parts of visibly outcropping mineralisation. In 2013 GPR commenced detailed exploration including airborne magnetics (3,800 line kms), regional soil geochemistry (approx. 4,000 samples) and detailed IP and EM geophysics. This led to the identification of a number of high priority prospects in a ~8km arc.

Drilling: GPR has undertaken three drilling programs to date, in July 2013, and in the 1st and 2nd halves of 2014. The current program plans 25,000 metres of combined RC and diamond drilling.

Priority Targets: GPR has identified over 8kms or near continuous surface copper anomalism in an arc with a radius of ~5km. The key prospects based on preliminary drilling are Prospects, 150, 180, 117, 190.



Prospect 150: Emerged as a priority prospect due to its bonanza grades. GPR's goal is to define an interim JORC Resource during 2015. Since 2013, a series of confirmatory trenches were dug to augment soil samples prior to focussed drilling along 400 metres of strike.

Prospect 117: Is 2-3kms away from Prospect 150. Most noticeable on-site are 3% copper outcrops from surface. Drilling commenced in 2013 and re-commenced this year with a view to defining an initial JORC Resource.

Emerging Targets: Other targets including Prospects 190, 180 and 170 show high copper anomalism and encouraging rock chip samples and are scheduled to be drill tested by GPR this year.

Appendix A – Drilling Details

Table 1: Prospect 150 current drilling summary

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip/Azi	Prospect Location	Analysis Status
KDH005	DDH	544,394	1,518,578	114.4	98.3	-45 / 180	Main Zone	Lab
KDH006	DDH	544,426	1,518,606	116.8	98.3	-50 / 360	North Zone	Lab
KDH007	DDH	544,472	1,518,521	116.8	99.3	-60 / 180	Main Zone	Lab
KDH008	DDH	544,710	1,518,097	135.0	150.0	-45 / 180	South Zone	Lab
KDH009	DDH	544,394	1,518,578	114.4	129.8	-65 / 180	Main Zone	Lab
KDH010	DDH	544,809	1,518,100	138.1	100.0	-45 / 180	South Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH011	**DDH**	**544,498**	**1,518,476**	**128.0**	**80.3**	**-45 / 360**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KDH012	**DDH**	**544,506**	**1,518,587**	**129.0**	**98.2**	**-45 / 360**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KDH013	**DDH**	**544,499**	**1,518,450**	**130.0**	**32.9**	**-45 / 360**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KDH014	DDH	544,660	1,518,008	133.0	83.6	-45 / 180	South Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH015	**DDH**	**544,397**	**1,518,656**	**110.0**	**126.4**	**-45 / 180**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KDH017	DDH	544,506	1,518,586	129.0	142.7	-45 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH018	DDH	544,600	1,518,465	134.1	76.6	-45 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH019	DDH	544,604	1,518,487	132.3	123.9	-75 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KDH021	DDH	544,599	1,518,556	131.3	127.0	-45 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC025	**RC**	**544,580**	**1,518,482**	**129.4**	**63.0**	**-55 / 180**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KRC026	**RC**	**544,580**	**1,518,500**	**128.5**	**120.0**	**-60 / 180**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KRC027	**RC**	**544,540**	**1,518,440**	**133.4**	**135.0**	**-55 / 360**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KRC028	RC	544,642	1,518,478	138.5	96.0	-55 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC029	RC	544,436	1,518,568	121.0	46.0	-55 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC030	RC	544,320	1,518,581	111.0	87.0	-55 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC031	RC	544,480	1,518,447	127.0	72.0	-50 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC032	RC	544,396	1,518,439	130.0	111.0	-50 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC033	**RC**	**544,545**	**1,518,495**	**125.0**	**57.0**	**-50 / 180**	**Main Zone**	**Lab**
KRC034	RC	544,539	1,518,497	126.3	90.0	-85 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC035	RC	544,463	1,518,589	128.0	80.0	-55 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC036	RC	544,463	1,518,594	129.0	100.0	-85 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC037	RC	544,428	1,518,562	116.9	27.0	-60 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC038	RC	544,363	1,518,591	111.8	105.0	-60 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC039	RC	544,362	1,518,676	111.5	113.0	-60 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC040	RC	544,430	1,518,645	123.0	120.0	-60 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays
KRC041	RC	544,620	1,518,450	140.0	70.0	-65 / 180	Main Zone	Awaiting Assays

NOTES:

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

Table 2: Prospect 150 significant results

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	CuEQ (%)	Results Status
KDH011	0.00	3.00	15.94	9.80	0.22	0.02	9.83	Lab
KDH011	9.00	13.90	1.85	13.15	0.36	0.01	1.59	Lab
KDH011	43.20	19.70	6.71	18.47	3.38	0.02	7.55	Lab
inc	46.00	3.00	7.86	15.55	4.35	0.02	9.19	Lab
and	56.00	5.90	15.27	41.06	6.72	0.02	16.22	Lab
KDH012	33.15	3.40	17.21	36.80	4.98	0.04	15.60	Lab
KDH013	23.70	9.20	0.77	8.05	1.56	0.04	2.10	Lab
inc	27.30	5.60	1.11	10.15	2.13	0.05	2.90	Lab
KDH015	31.40	3.80	0.30	15.44	1.41	0.17	1.78	Lab
KDH015	43.85	9.65	4.33	46.10	4.32	0.21	7.38	Lab
inc	43.85	5.65	7.22	69.47	6.43	0.03	11.37	Lab
KDH015	66.60	3.45	0.17	7.55	0.39	0.01	0.56	Lab
KDH015	81.10	2.50	0.18	9.01	1.02	0.07	1.23	Lab
KRC025	33.00	3.00	32.41	11.83	2.47	0.02	21.94	Splits
KRC026	No significant results							
KRC027	17.00	4.00	0.44	5.14	2.87	0.01	3.18	Splits
KRC033	12.00	8.00	7.48	12.60	2.77	0.09	7.38	Comps

NOTES:

Equivalent grades are based on 100% metal recoveries as no metallurgical studies have been carried out in these early exploration stages, and are based on a US dollar gold price of $1,300/oz, copper price of $7,000/tonne, zinc price of $2,300/tonne, and silver price of $20/oz.

Equivalent grades were calculated as follows:

Cu % (Eq) = Cu % + [Zn % x (Zn price per tonne ÷ Cu price per tonne)] + [((Au g/t x Au price per gram) ÷ Cu price per tonne) x 100] + [((Ag g/t x Ag price per gram) ÷ Cu price per tonne) x 100]

Appendix B – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (**DD**) and percussion drilling (**RC**). Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised quarter core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging. Sampling of RC drilling comprised four metre composites taken using a PVC tube/spear with one metre samples collected using rifle splitter within zones of interest. Samples were sent for fire assay gold and four-acid multi-element analysis. Blank, duplicate, and standard samples were inserted in at various intervals based on Geopacific's QAQC procedure to ensure sample representivity and repeatability of the sampling results.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Core was cut using a core saw in half then one side quartered. RC samples comprised four metre composites collected using a PVC spear, and one metre splits collected using a rifle splitter. The DD and RC samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis. Samples were sent for fire assay gold analysis using a 30g charge, as well as multi-element analysis using multi-acid digest with ICP finish.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Diamond drilling was undertaken using triple tube methodology in a variety of core sizes including PQ and HQ and NQ depending on the ground conditions and depth of investigation. RC drilling was completed using standard face sampling RC drill hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery is recorded by measuring the core recovered from the drillhole against the actual drilled metres. Bulk RC drill samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate sample recoveries were achieved.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The use of triple tube drilling as well as shorter runs in zones of broken ground were used to maximise the sample recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery was good throughout the drillholes, consistently above 90%, and as such there is no sample bias introduced as a result of sample recovery.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill core and chips are geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using the Geopacific's logging procedure.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Drill core and chips are logged both qualitatively (e.g. lithology, alteration, structure, etc.) and quantitatively (e.g. veining and mineralisation percentage, structural orientation angles, etc.). Drill core is photographed both dry and wet and is stored in plastic core trays in our exploration core yard.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is sawn quarter core, with one quarter sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Initial four metre composites are sampled using a PVC tube/spear; with one metre samples collected using a rifle splitter. All RC intervals reported in this announcement were of dry samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised and then split to two final 200g samples. One sample is stored on site with the other sent for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field blank, duplicate, and standard samples are introduced to maximise the representivity of the samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Fire assay Au and four-acid digest ICP analysis are thought to be appropriate for determination of gold and base metals in fresh rock, and are considered to represent a total analysis.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments are reported in this release.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Field and lab blank, duplicate, and standard samples were used in the drilling. Results from these QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The use of twinned holes.	KDH011 represents a twin hole of the previously drilled RC drillhole, KRC004.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data is sent from the lab to our database administrator and then entered into Geopacific's database and validated by the database administrator and senior staff.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drillhole collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS, and are being measured from accurately located data points (RTK GPS survey data) using tap- and-compass method for more accurate data. These collars will be accurately located in the next round of surveying.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A digital terrain model of the various prospects was created using accurately located data points identified from an RTK GPS survey completed earlier in the year. Tape-and-compass surveys from those data points are used to provide more accurate information between sections and data points.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill holes discussed in this report represent the first stages in a drill-out phase at Prospect 150. Holes are drilled on a 40m line spacing with enough density to provide a reasonable amount of information for interpretations to evolve.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations have been made based on these results. Exploration in this area is still in an early stage and therefore this point is not applicable for this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Results released in this announcement refer to diamond drilling where no compositing was undertaken. RC results reported are from one metre splits, with the exception of KRC033 which is 4m composites only.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Initial drilling in this area was confined to RC drilling, which provides limited structural data. The diamond drillholes reported herein were drilled to the south to establish the orientation of the mineralised zones identified from the limited previous drilling. A new interpretation has been suggested from the data acquired in these drillholes and it is thought that the orientation of the drillholes has achieved unbiased sampling of the structures. KDH011 was drilled to the north as a twin of KRC004, while KDH013 was also drilled to the north before being abandoned as a result of a new interpretation of the dip of mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	A new interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced to the diamond drillholes reported herein (with the exception of KDH011 and 13).
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are collected by GPR staff and put into numbered calico bags, which are immediately tied and placed in larger polyweave bags with other samples. These polyweave bags are tied and secured, and are then sent with a consignment notice direct to ALS in Phnom Penh using Geopacific staff.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been completed, but QAQC data is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Geopacific has entered into a sale agreement with Golden Resources Development Co. Ltd ("GRD"), a South Korean controlled Cambodian company, for an option to acquire an 85% interest in the highly prospective Kou Sa Copper Project in Northern Cambodia. The remaining 15% has been acquired by a subsidiary of WWM's Cambodian partner, The Royal Group.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	This announcement is based on work done solely by Geopacific Resources Limited and makes no reference to work done by other companies.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology of the tenement is dominated by andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks with minor lenses of limestone and sediments. Quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions are noted in the drilling with outcropping dacitic porphyry observed in the west of the tenement. Known mineralisation on the tenement comprises structurally-hosted semi-massive copper sulphide veins.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to tables in appendix A.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No top-cuts were used in the reporting of these significant intercept. The interval selected using a cut off value 0.5% CuEq, and were calculated using weighted averaging.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Shorter intercepts of higher grade within larger reported intercepts are subsequently highlighted within the summary drilling table.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Copper equivalent values were calculated on the significant intervals with the calculation and assumptions reported below the relevant tables.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	A new interpretation has suggested that the downhole intervals are fairly close to the true width, but more structural information is needed to determine the exact orientation of the mineralised zones.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Diagrams relevant to the report content are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to tables in appendix A.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Refer to text.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Refer to text.