

27 October 2014

ASX Code: GPR

GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED
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PROJECTS

CAMBODIA

- Kou Sa Copper – Gold
- FIJI:
- Sabeto/Vuda Gold-Copper
 - Rakiraki Gold
 - Nabila Copper-Gold

POSITION

Share Price	\$0.07
Mkt. Cap.	\$18M
Cash	\$4.0M
Drilling	NOW

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BOARD

Chairman:
Milan Jerkovic
 Managing Director:
Ron Heeks
 Non-Exec Directors:
Mark Bojanjac
Russell Fountain
 Company Secretary:
John Lewis

MEDIA CONTACTS

Collins Street Media

KOU SA CONTINUES TO GROW – GEOCHEMISTRY INCREASE ANOMALOUS FOOTPRINT ALONG A 12 KM ARC

- High Grade Gold & Silver zones identified at 2 prospects east of current drilling;
- Infill geochemical sampling at Prospects 170 & 190 record very high anomalism associated with silica altered ridges;
- 9 samples in excess of 200 PPB, 100 times background;
- Geochemical footprint now spans 12 km Arc.

Geopacific Resources Ltd (ASX: GPR) (“Geopacific”) is pleased to announce it has received the results of a detailed infill surface geochemical sampling program at Prospect 170 and the previously untested Prospect 190 at the Kou Sa Copper Gold Project in Cambodia (“Kou Sa”).

The new geochemical results **have identified highly anomalous gold and silver zones** over 1.6 km at Prospect 170 and over 700 metres at Prospect 190 (*Figure 1*). Results include **9 samples that have tested above 200 PPB or 100 times background for gold**. These areas are south east of the resource-focused drilling currently underway at Prospect 117.

A key feature of both Prospects 170 and 190 is **the association with low siliceous ridges**. The siliceous ridges are believed to represent the surface expression of an underlying structural deformation. Infill sampling was undertaken as a result of previous wide-spaced sampling identifying a high gold and silver geochemical anomaly at each prospect.

Geopacific Managing Director Ron Heeks said. “We are excited about these **extremely high Gold and Silver sample results some are over 100 times background**. The results indicate that the anomalous footprint continues for 12 kms from the 150 Prospect. We will retarget our exploration to determine the extent of the Gold and Silver mineralisation at 170 and 190.

The geochemistry sampling has once again revealed a well-defined geochemical anomaly that we can follow up in the short term. To date, every geochemical anomaly drilled by Geopacific has produced significant zones of mineralisation and we expect this trend to continue.



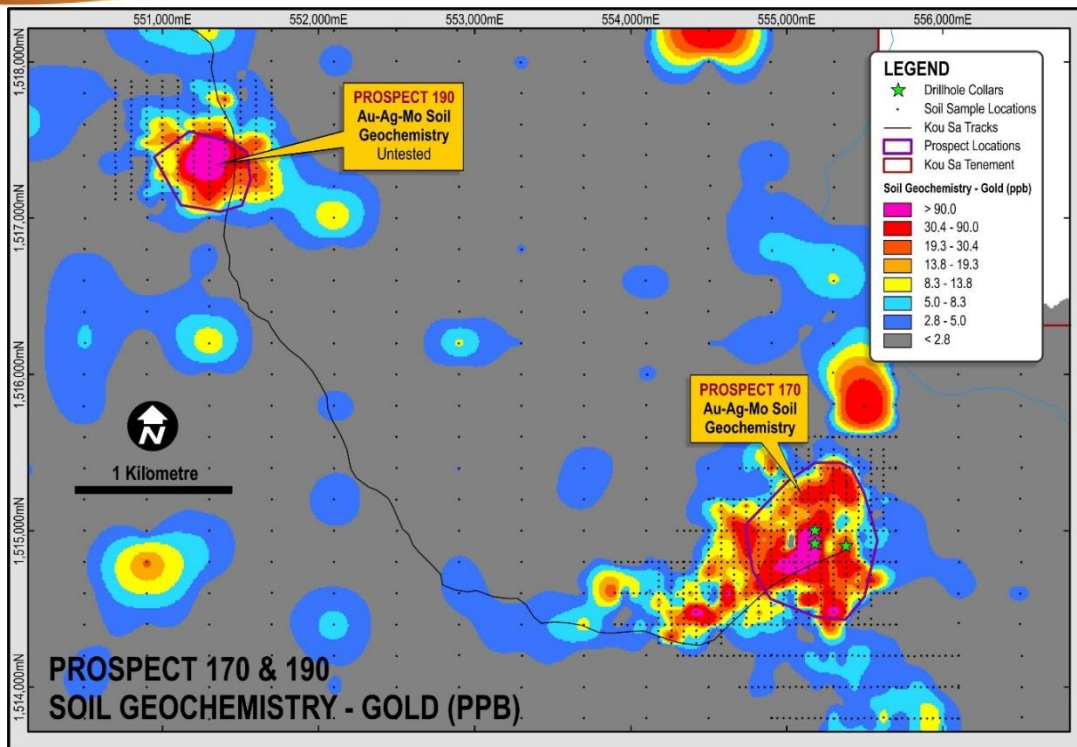


Figure 1- Prospects 170 and 190 Gold Soil Geochemistry

170 PROSPECT

There are 2 parallel, linear, high order anomalous zones (Zone A and Zone B in Figure 2) contained within a broader anomaly at the 170 Prospect. When draped over the topography it is apparent that the high order Gold and Silver zones are consistent and well defined.

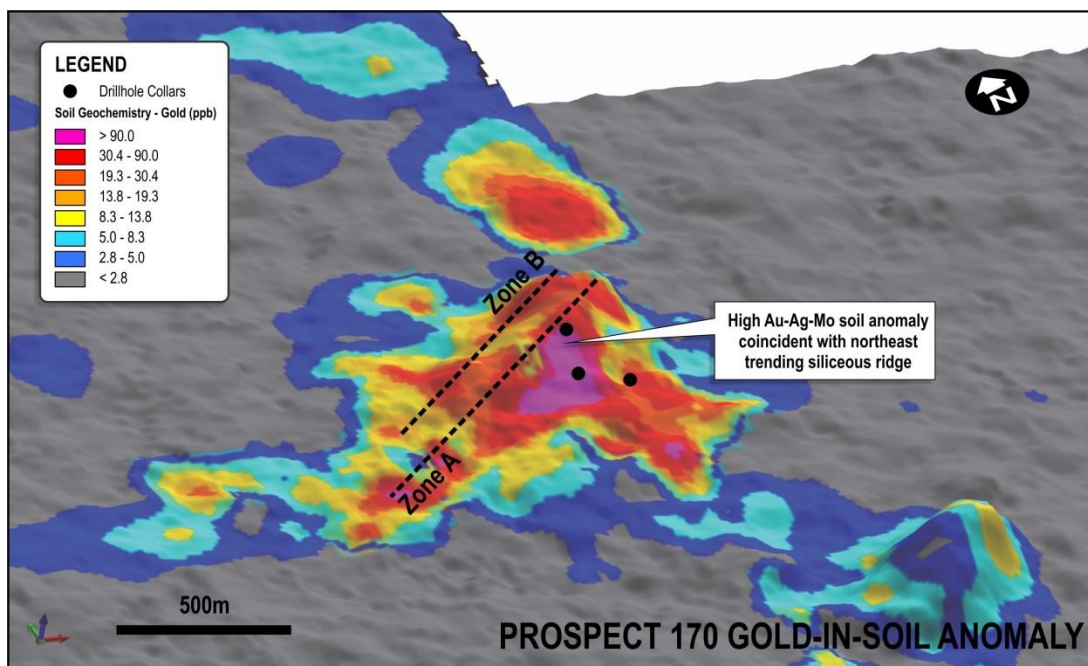


Figure 2 – Prospect 170 Gold-In-Soil Anomaly

Obvious shedding of some of the higher grade material has occurred downhill to the south of the main anomaly. The trend of the zone would appear to strike to the north-east which differs from other mineralised zones identified so far at Kou Sa, most of which trend to the north-west. Also unusual, is the geochemical anomaly at the 170 prospect is predominantly Gold and Silver.

190 PROSPECT

The 190 Prospect is similar to the 170 Prospect in that the high level of Gold and Silver in the geochemical samples is focussed around a siliceous ridge. The central portion of the anomaly is circular and over 300 metres across. (Figure 3) Like the 170 prospect the trend of the zone appears to be to the north-west.

The central portion of the anomaly **contains 9 results of greater than 200ppb**, all of which are over 100 times background levels (2 ppb). This prospect area has not previously been explored.

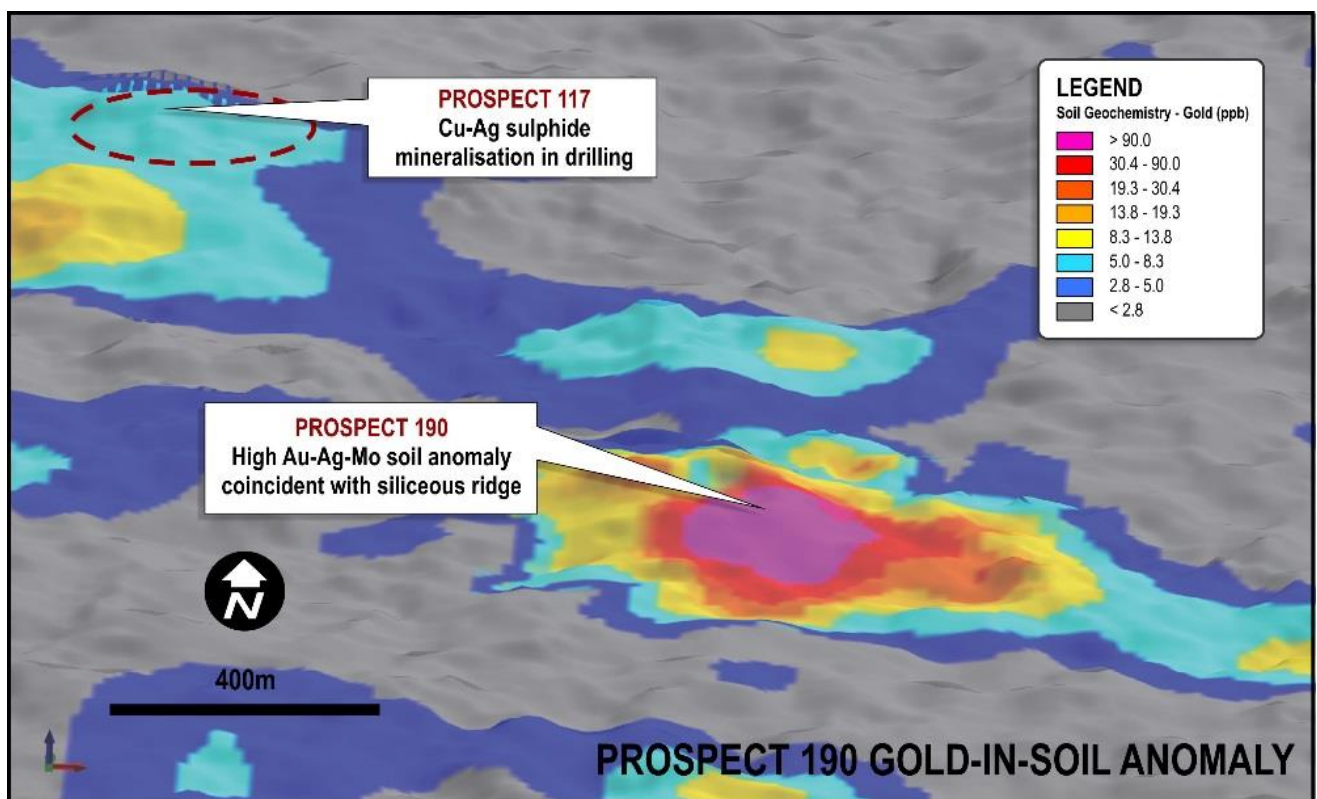


Figure 3 – Prospect 190 Gold-In-Soil Anomaly

KOU SA PROJECT - ARC OF ANOMALISM

Prospect 190 is located 400 meters from Prospect 117 at the edge of an arc of coherent anomalism that stretches 12 kms from Prospect 150 on the western edge of the Kou Sa licence. Prospect 170 is a further 4 kilometres to the south east of Prospect 190 (Figure 4).

FURTHER WORK

Geopacific currently has two Diamond rigs and one RC rig drilling at Kou Sa. These rigs are testing the high grade Gold zones at the 150 Prospect and the Copper zones at the 117 Prospect.

IP and ground magnetic geophysical teams are currently completing detailed ground surveys at the 117 Prospect. These teams are moving to the 170 Prospect to prepare target drill sites and a drill rig will be tasked to further test the anomalies at the 170 as soon as this work has defined the drilling targets. The team will then move to the 190 Prospect to provide targets for drilling that will test the *extent of the mineralisation at the 190 Prospect.*

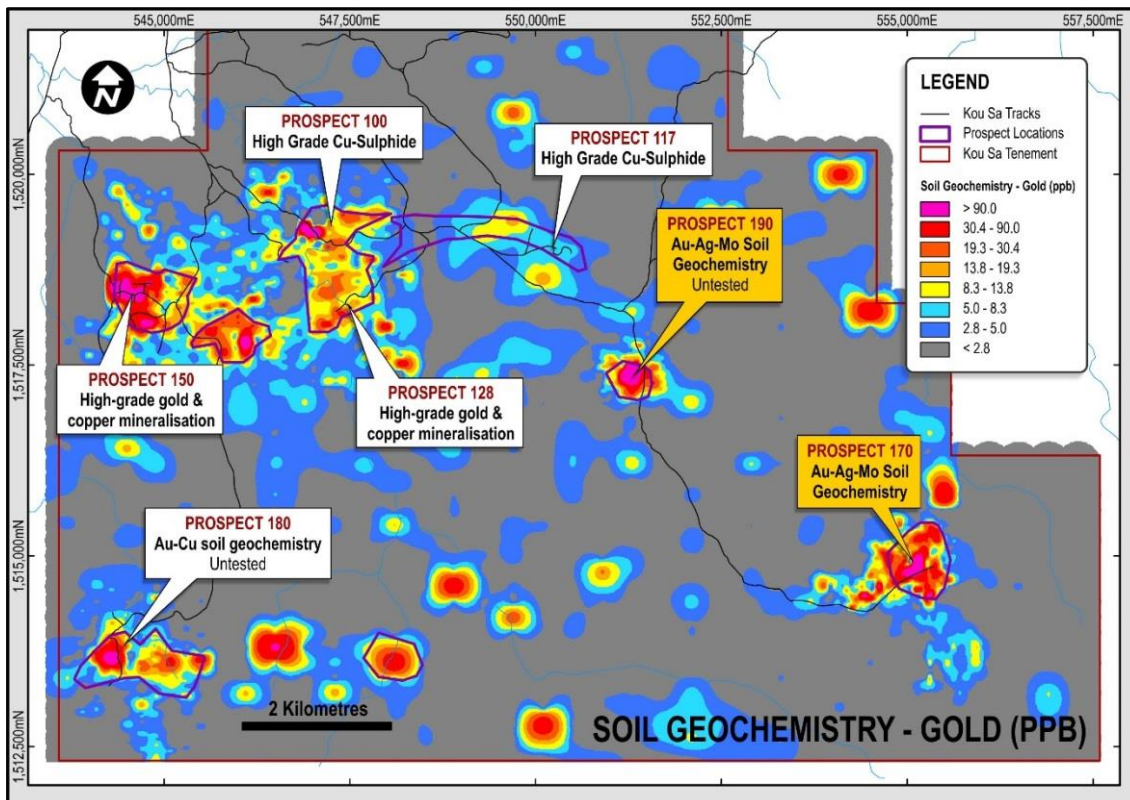


Figure 4 – Kou Sa Gold Soil Geochemistry

CONTACT

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at www.geopacific.com.au or contact:

Mr Ron Heeks
Managing Director

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

ABOUT GEOPACIFIC AND KOU-SA, CAMBODIA

The Company

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

Ownership

In 2013 GPR agreed to acquire the Kou-Sa licence (*Figure 5*) from a private Korean investor's company which had undertaken shallow exploration. Under the agreement, GPR is scheduled to pay US\$1.4m on 31 January 2015 and a further \$12.6m spread over 18 months from July 2014 to December 2016.

Location

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

Discovery

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

Drilling

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

Priority Targets

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

Prospect 150

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

Prospect 117

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

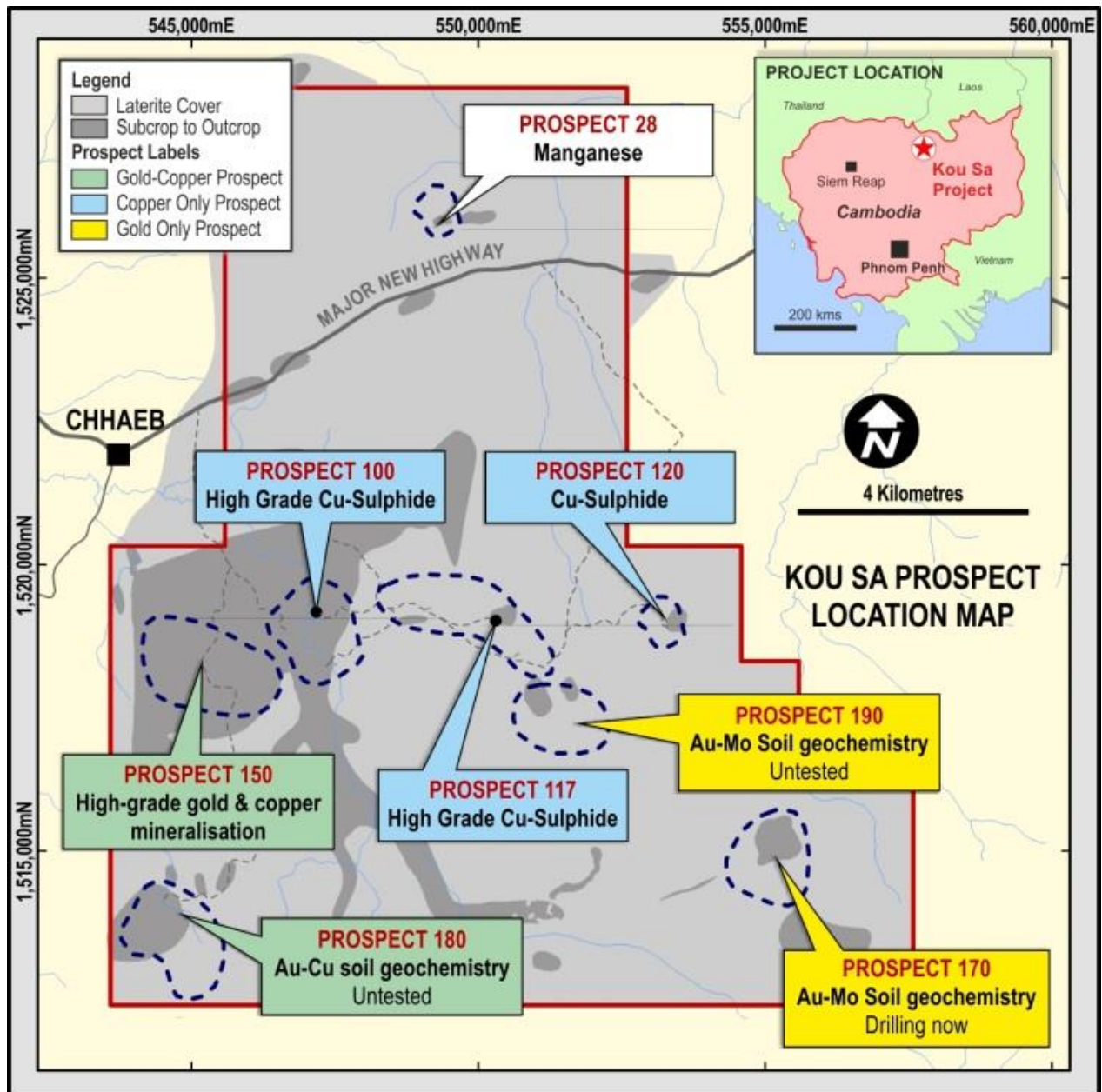


Figure 5 – Kou Sa Prospect Map

Emerging Targets

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

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	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Samples were collected from the base of a small hand-dug pit (~30cm deep) on a 400 x 200m grid pattern. Samples were sieved to the -177µm fraction with roughly 100g of that fraction collected for analysis. The prepared samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada where 15g of each sample were used for an aqua regia digest.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Duplicate samples were collected in the field every 50 samples to ensure repeatability of results from the sampling and analysis procedures.</p>
Drilling Techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<p>Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were sieved to the -177µm fraction on location using a flexi-stack nylon mesh sieve set with a 100g sample taken for analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	QAQC samples (duplicates and blanks) were inserted every 25 samples to ensure repeatability of results from the sampling and analysis procedures.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Duplicate samples were collected in the field every 50 samples to ensure repeatability of results from the sampling and analysis procedures.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The -177 µm size fraction and 100g sample size is industry best practice for soil sampling.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	A 15g portion was collected from each sample and analysed using an aqua regia digest with ICP-MS finish for 37 elements at ultra-low detection limits. Aqua regia is not considered a total digest for refractory metals. However, due to the weathered nature of the sampling medium, it was thought to be close to representative digest.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc are reported in this announcement.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Blank material was inserted every 50 samples and duplicates taken every 50 samples, offset from standards by 25 samples, for QA/QC purposes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected using a GPS and checked using a GIS programme prior to entry into the company's database. Analytical data was matched to sampling data within the database. Below detection limit data was given a half detection limit value
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made to the analytical data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The location of the data points were collected using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RL data is thought to be unreliable from this program; however, a detailed DEM was used during the interpretation phase.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Soil samples were collected on a variety of grid sizes ranging from the coarse data, at 400 x 200m, to fine data, at 40 x 100m.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	No mineral resource or ore reserve estimations have been made based on these results.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Results released in this announcement refer to soil sampling where no compositing was undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Sample lines were orientated N-S, which is suitable considering the strike of the known mineralisation within these prospects.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were collected and bagged in the field at the point of origin, then transported back to the field office by Geopacific staff. Samples were packaged in secure, leak proof boxes and sent to Acme Labs in Canada using a reputable courier company.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been completed, but QAQC data is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	Geopacific has entered into a sale agreement with Golden Resources Development Co. Ltd ("GRD"), a South Korean controlled Cambodian company, for an option to acquire an 85% interest in the highly prospective Kou Sa Copper Project in Northern Cambodia. The remaining 15% has been acquired by a subsidiary of WWM's Cambodian partner, The Royal Group.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	This announcement is based on work done solely by Geopacific Resources Limited and makes no reference to work done by other companies.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The geology of the tenement is dominated by andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks with minor lenses of limestone and sediments. Quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions are noted in the drilling with outcropping dacitic porphyry observed in the west of the tenement. Known mineralisation on the tenement comprises structurally-hosted semi-massive copper sulphide veins.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values were calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Diagrams relevant to the report content are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Refer to tables in appendix A.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Refer to text.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Refer to text.