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PROJECTS
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Kou Sa Copper

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

FURTHER HIGH GRADE INTERCEPTS AT PROSPECT 150

Drilling at Geopacific Resources Ltd's (ASX:GPR) Kou Sa project in Cambodia continues to confirm and extend high-grade mineralisation at Prospect 150.

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS FROM THE DRILLING INCLUDE:

- **KRC113 – 36m at 11.11% Cu eq. from 8m,**
  incl. 12m at 34.11% Cu eq. from 16m.
- **KRC116 – 8m at 4.38% Cu eq. from 52m.**
- **KRC118 – 32m at 4.09% Cu eq. from 4m,**
  incl. 8m at 13.87% Cu eq. from 24m.
- **KRC128 – 36m at 2.58% Cu eq. from 12m,**
  incl. 16m at 4.92% Cu eq. from 16m.

Managing Director Ron Heeks said. ***"The drilling has again produced spectacular gold, silver and copper intersections and considerably increased our understanding of the style of the Prospect 150 mineralisation.***

Some of the mineralised zones identified are still open so a further drilling program will be required to fully delineate these. We are currently working towards an initial resource for Prospect 150 later this year."

The RC drilling, guided by Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysics data, was designed to provide greater detail on known zones and extend previously reported mineralised boundaries with the objective of allowing the company to calculate an initial resource for Prospect 150 later this year.

A deep dipole–dipole IP geophysics survey was also recently completed over the Prospect 150 area to identify lateral and depth extensions to the currently known mineralisation. This survey, when added to the recently completed surface IP survey that accurately delineated the surface expression of the Prospect will help design the next round of drilling.

The main 400m strike of the prospect has now been nominally drilled on a 40m by 40m pattern down to a depth of 70m. Future drilling programs will extend open zones, look to confirm deeper 'feeder' mineralisation and infill some areas down to a nominal 20m by 40m spacing prior to a resource being calculated.

A location plan showing this round of RC drilling and the surface IP geophysics results is provided as Figure 1 (the IP geophysics was previously released 15th January 2015).

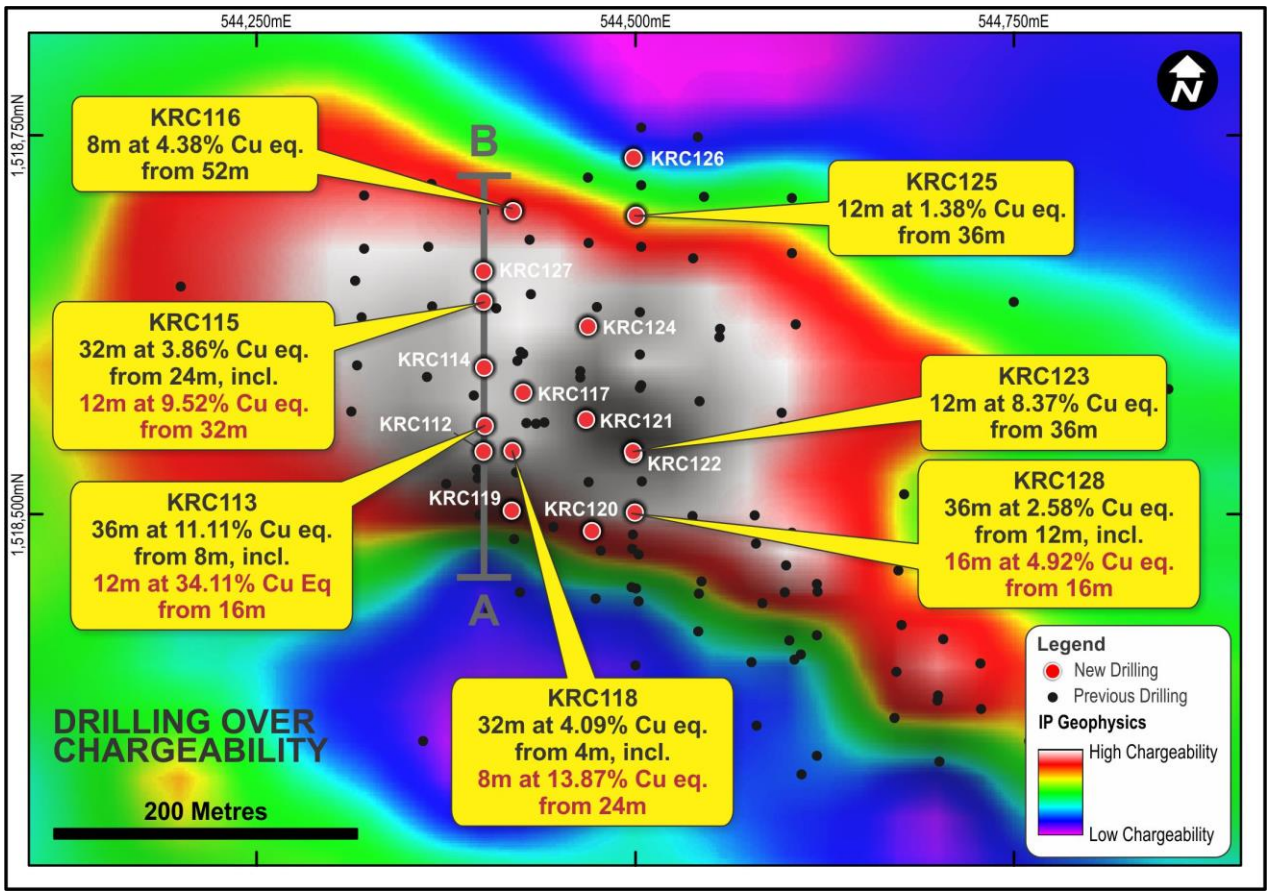

Figure 1: Drill hole location plan for Prospect 150 with IP geophysics

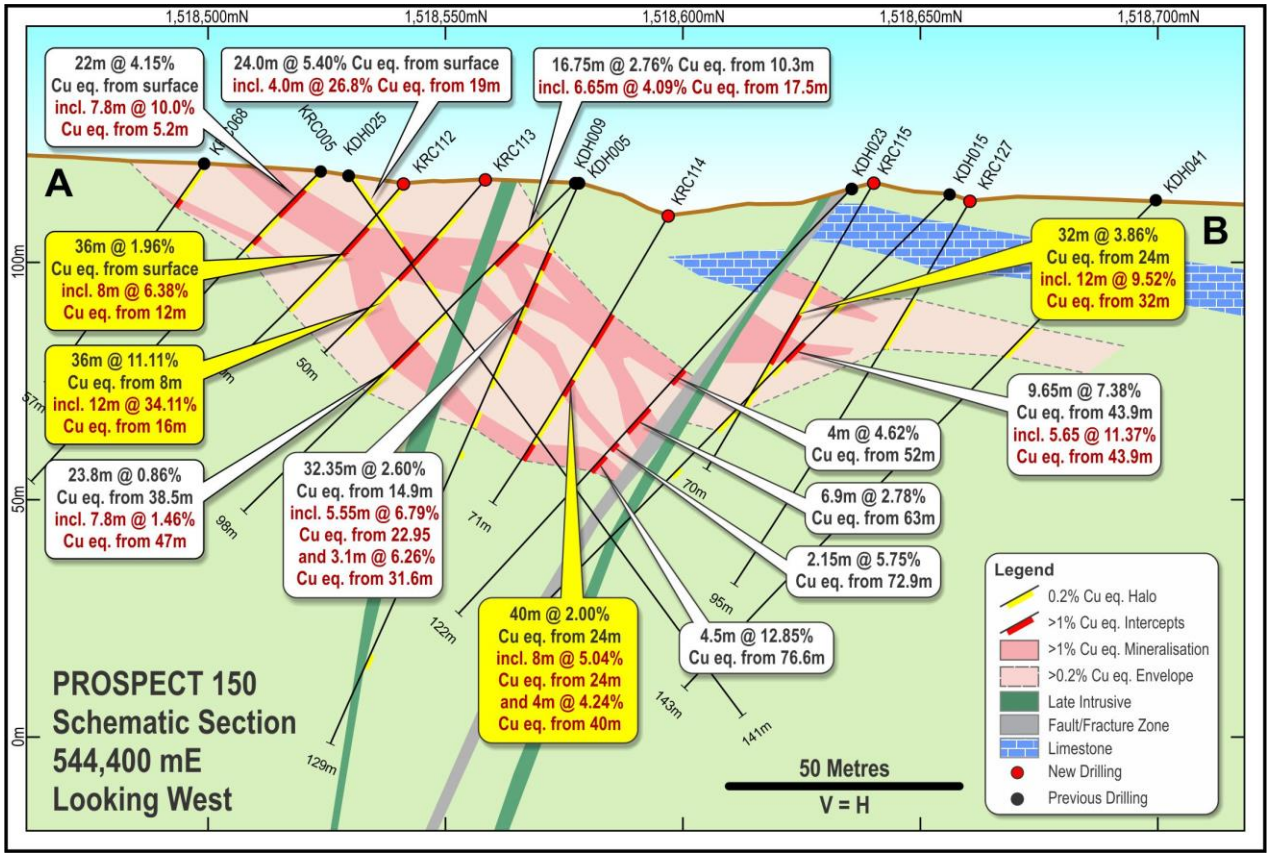

Figure 2: Cross section of the 400m East Prospect 150 A - B

Figure 2 is a cross section of the 400m East drill line (surrounding results were released in previous announcements dated 20th June, 16th and 25th September, and 17th November 2014, as well as 15th January 2015). This section was drilled in detail to allow for an accurate interpretation of the nature of the mineralisation to be made. The zone dips at approximately 30 degrees to the north and is also interpreted to plunge at about the same angle to the west. There is evidence of several offsetting structures through the zone which need to be better understood before the zones can be extended further west and north. On some sections the most northerly holes drilled in the zone have intersected mineralisation that will require more extensional drilling.

It is believed that a feeder zone could exist below the flatter zones. This may have been intersected in some sections as represented by the areas of very high grade. The orientation of these zones is not clearly understood and it is hoped that the deeper IP survey will assist with delineating these areas.

Table 1: Significant Diamond Drill Results

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Zn %	Cu Eq %	Sample Type
KRC112	0	36	2.11	11.19	0.54	0.18	1.96	4m Composites
incl.	12	8	7.93	30.35	1.35	0.06	6.38	4m Composites
KRC113	8	36	15.71	49.52	1.18	0.34	11.11	4m Composites
incl.	16	12	50.59	153.77	2.35	0.54	34.11	4m Composites
KRC114	24	40	1.35	7.50	1.08	0.15	2.00	4m Composites
incl.	24	8	4.12	13.80	2.40	0.20	5.04	4m Composites
and	40	4	3.21	20.00	2.03	0.37	4.24	4m Composites
and	56	4	1.07	12.80	3.15	0.51	4.07	4m Composites
KRC115	24	32	3.78	24.66	1.36	0.06	3.86	4m Composites
incl.	32	12	9.88	58.87	3.07	0.06	9.52	4m Composites
KRC116	52	8	3.06	11.30	2.45	0.01	4.38	4m Composites
KRC117	52	12	0.40	1.97	0.95	0.08	1.23	4m Composites
KRC118	4	32	4.26	20.81	1.25	0.34	4.09	4m Composites
incl.	24	8	16.04	31.95	3.88	0.42	13.87	4m Composites
KRC119	8	8	0.17	8.35	0.34	0.03	0.53	4m Composites
KRC120	12	8	1.47	14.85	1.07	0.04	2.10	4m Composites
KRC121	40	12	1.57	12.93	1.40	0.16	2.50	4m Composites
KRC122	Drillhole collapsed. Redrilled as KRC123.							
KRC123	36	12	11.34	10.07	1.50	0.03	8.37	4m Composites
KRC124	36	8	0.20	3.85	0.24	0.02	0.40	4m Composites
KRC125	36	12	0.12	1.90	1.28	0.01	1.38	4m Composites
KRC126	No significant results.							
KRC127	24	12	0.15	3.20	0.28	0.03	0.41	4m Composites
KRC128	12	36	1.91	11.89	1.16	0.50	2.58	4m Composites
incl.	16	16	3.64	23.05	2.25	0.88	4.92	4m Composites

Results from this round of drilling are from 4 metre composites taken as a first pass sampling step. The significant intervals are currently being split and analysed at 1 metre intervals.

The Prospect 150 area combined with the nearby Prospect 160 are the most advanced of the areas at Kou Sa and with the excellent grade and recently released very high metallurgical recovery are likely to provide the initial feed for a flotation concentrate plant.

Drilling is continuing in other areas to test IP anomalies to allow them to be prioritised for further detailed resource definition work. As part of this program the Prospect 170 and 190 areas are currently being tested (see Figure 3) and initial results from these new zones should be available shortly.

Surface and deep IP is also continuing to test new areas to generate further target zones for drill testing.

Table 2: Drill hole summary

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KRC112	150	RC	544400	1518541	116.7	50	-50 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC113	150	RC	544401	1518558	117.5	50	-50 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC114	150	RC	544400	1518597	109.9	71	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC115	150	RC	544400	1518640	116.8	70	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC116	150	RC	544419	1518700	113.0	72	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC117	150	RC	544426	1518580	117.7	81	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC118	150	RC	544419	1518542	112.1	54	-55 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC119	150	RC	544418	1518502	121.4	50	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC120	150	RC	544471	1518489	126.0	53	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC121	150	RC	544468	1518563	123.1	55	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC122	150	RC	544499	1518540	121.2	18	-55 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC123	150	RC	544499	1518541	121.3	68	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC124	150	RC	544469	1518624	127.3	56	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC125	150	RC	544500	1518697	124.7	63	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC126	150	RC	544499	1518735	118.1	60	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC127	150	RC	544400	1518661	113.0	95	-60 / 180	Assays Reported
KRC128	150	RC	544500	1518501	130.9	60	-60 / 180	Assays Reported

NOTES:

Drill hole collar information in this table is presented in the 'WGS84 zone 48N' coordinate system. This data was collected using a handheld GPS unit as well as tape and compass from known survey points.

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]

Initial metallurgical testwork suggests that metal recoveries for the 150 Prospect will be in the range of: copper >95%, gold >92% silver >90% (ASX release 26 March 2015). Metallurgical testwork has not been undertaken on other prospects at this time.

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 from a private Korean investor's company which had undertaken limited shallow exploration.

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. 8,000 samples) and detailed IP and EM geophysics. This identified a number of high priority prospects in an East – West arc.

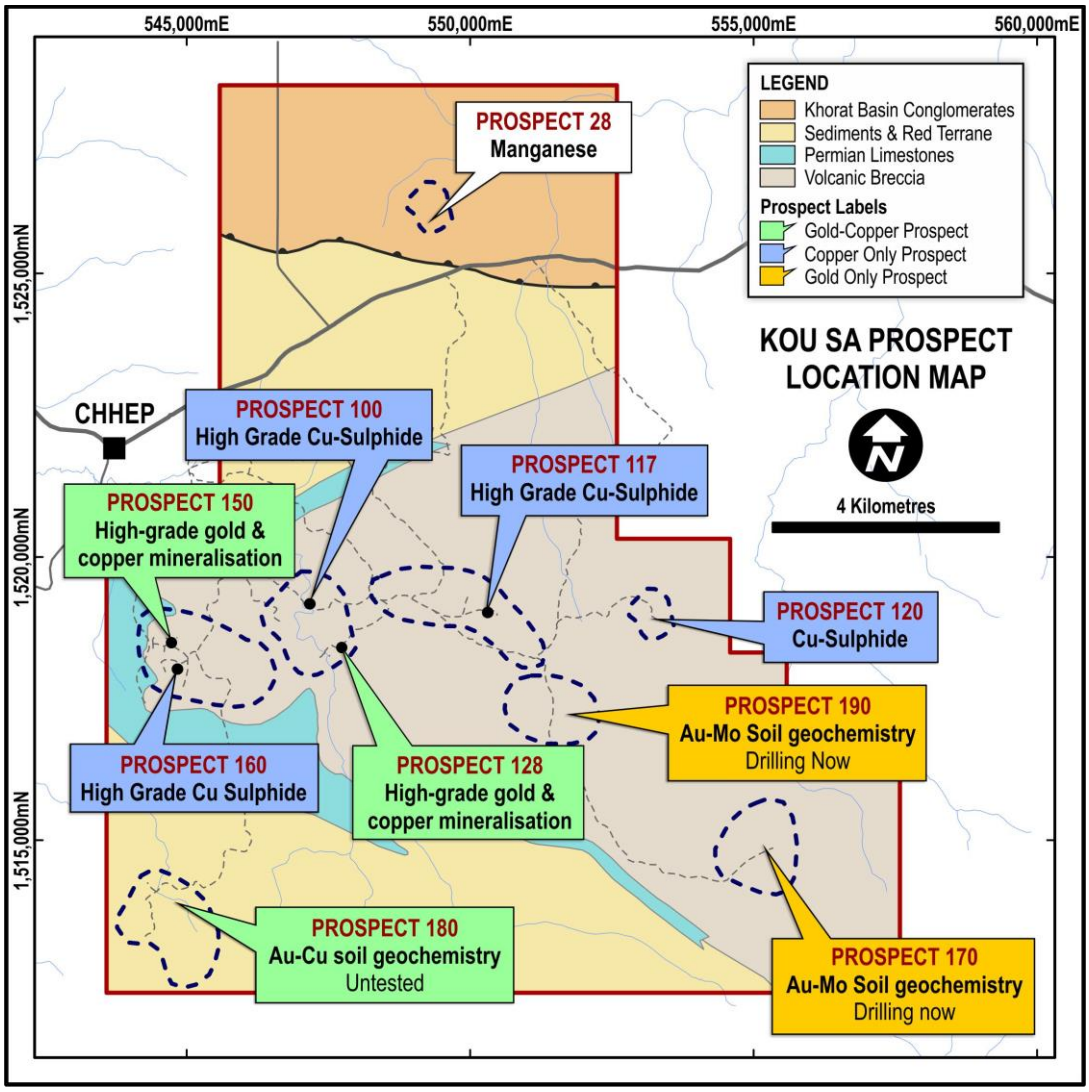

Figure 3: Kou Sa Prospect Map

Appendix A – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*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 reverse circulation drilling (RC). Sampling of RC drilling comprised four metre composites taken using a PVC tube/spear with one metre samples collected using rifle splitter. 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.*	RC samples comprised four metre composites collected using a PVC spear, and one metre splits collected using a rifle splitter. The 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.
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.).*	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.*	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.	RC drilling was undertaken using industry best practice with geological supervision at all times to ensure good 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 RC drill chips were 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 chips were logged both qualitatively (e.g. lithology, alteration, structure, etc.) and quantitatively (e.g. veining and mineralisation percentage, structural orientation angles, etc.). Drill chips are stored in plastic chip trays and photographed both dry and wet.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Only samples from RC drilling (chips) are discussed in this release.
	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. Most RC intervals reported in this announcement were of dry samples, with only the interval in KRC117 coming from moist to wet 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Field and lab blank, duplicate, and standard samples were used in the drilling. Results from these QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	Only KRC115was drilled as a twin of previous drilling to see the differences in grade between diamond and RC.
	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 infill drilling designed to test the interpretation of the main mineralised zones at Prospect 150. Holes filled in previous drilling to a 20 to 40m spacing along sections, with no change in the spacing between sections.
	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing of the RC drill chips was undertaken as per industry standards. Samples were composited over four metres as an initial sampling procedure. One metre split samples are currently being analysed.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Current interpretations of the mineralised zones in all areas indicate that the orientation of the drillholes has achieved unbiased sampling of the structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	An interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced to the RC drillholes reported herein.
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-gold and copper-only 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 0.2% 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Information from other drilling in the area as well as geological mapping indicate that the downhole intervals may be 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to 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.