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**DIRECTORS**  
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Managing Director: Ron Heeks  
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Company Secretary: John Lewis

**PROJECTS**  
CAMBODIA:  
Kou Sa Copper

FIJI:  
Nabila Gold  
Rakiraki Gold  
Sabeto Gold-Copper  
Vuda Gold-Copper  
Cakaudrove Gold-Silver

## GOLD PROJECTS PROGRESS

Recent increases in the gold price, particularly in Australian dollar terms, have renewed interest in Geopacific's Fijian Gold Projects.

**The Board believes the time is now right to progress its highest potential Fijian Gold Projects.**

When Geopacific Resources Limited ("Geopacific") merged with World Wide Mining in 2013 the Company became a regional explorer with an Asia-Pacific focus – adding the Kou Sa Project in Cambodia to its existing Fijian Projects. Economic conditions then led the Company to adopt a single-project strategy, focussed on Kou Sa. The experience of Geopacific's [Board](#) and [Senior Management Team](#) equips the Company with the capability and capacity to run projects concurrently – exploration at the Fijian Projects will therefore recommence while work at Kou Sa continues.

Exploration planning for the Fijian Projects is currently underway, following an extensive project review that was undertaken at the end of 2015. Details of the exploration planned for each Prospect area and a presentation will be provided in the near future.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **High-grade, near-surface gold identified**
- **Epithermal gold zones with extensive strike potential**
- **Good infrastructure and simple logistics**
- **Stable jurisdiction with proven mining history**

This summary covers the key aspects of the Fijian Projects based on the review, including previously unreleased and historic results. Previous announcements are referenced with hyperlinks and available on the Geopacific website.

**Managing Director, Ron Heeks said,**

*"Fiji is home to world-class gold and significant copper projects. The political and social environment is excellent. Exploration on Geopacific's projects is logistically simple, the most significant of which are located on or adjacent to main roads.*

*In a time of rising gold prices and renewed interest in mining, it is appropriate that we advance our projects in Fiji to complement the Kou Sa Copper-Gold Project in Cambodia. The wet season commencing in Cambodia also presents an opportune time to commence work during the Fijian dry season.*

*We look forward to sharing results from Fiji and Cambodia over the coming months."*



## Why Fiji?

Fiji is located along the '**Pacific Ring of Fire**', a volatile zone of frequent volcanic and seismic activity at the edge of the Pacific Ocean. This zone is home to many of the world's largest precious-metal deposits.

Vatukoula Gold Mine in Fiji, has produced 6.9m oz Au at 7.4g/t and has been in operation since 1933. The Pacific Ring of Fire also includes Newcrest's Namosi porphyry Cu-Au deposit, Grasberg, Porgera, Lihir, OK Tedi and Waihi.

Fiji is a known mining jurisdiction with good infrastructure and is politically stable.

## Geopacific's Gold Projects in Fiji

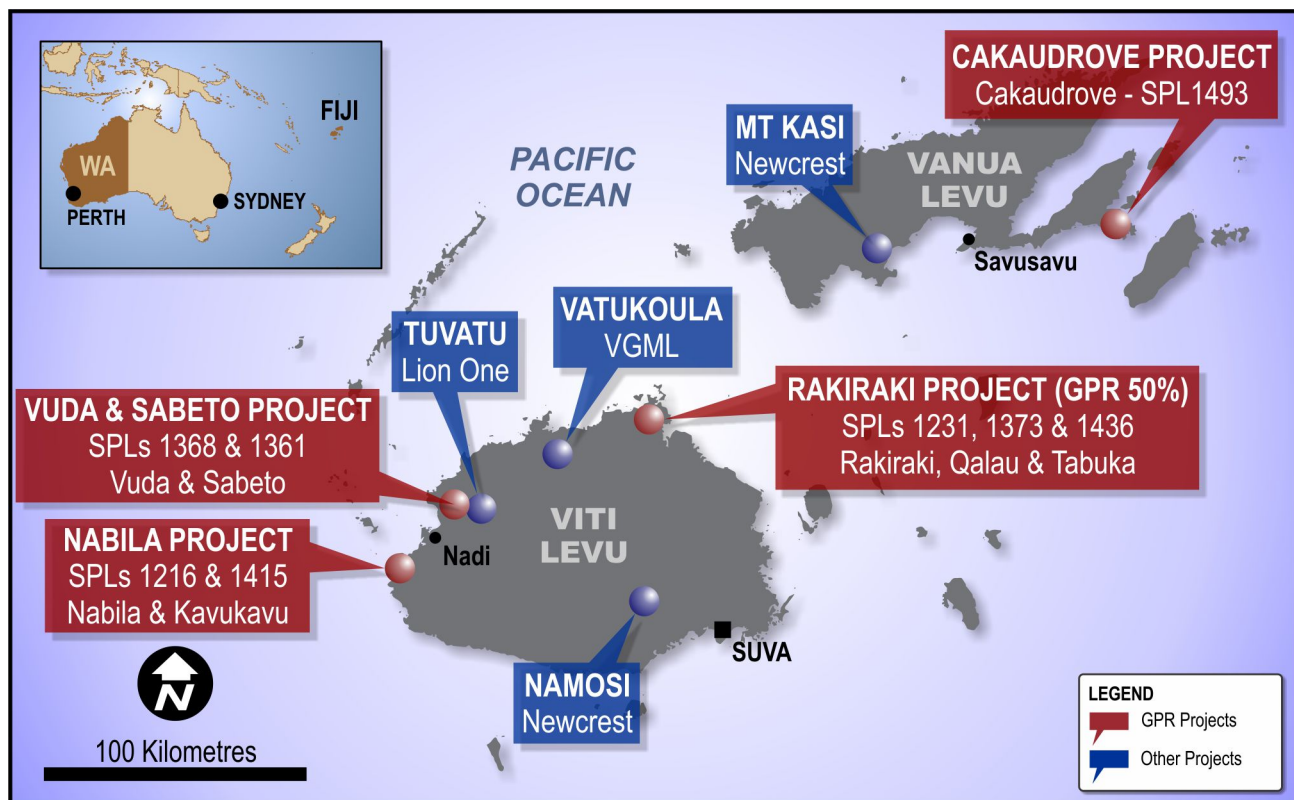


Figure 1: Fijian Gold Project location map

Geopacific's Projects are located on the two main islands of Fiji – Viti Levu and Vanua Levu (*Figure 1*). The licenses cover an area of approximately 63,000 hectares – making Geopacific one of the largest title-holders in Fiji.

The Nabila, Rakiraki, Sabeto and Vuda Projects are located in the highly-prospective north-east trending zone that also hosts the world-class Vatukoula Gold Mine.

In the coming weeks Geopacific will release a presentation with more detailed technical information on these Projects.

Geopacific has:

- an advanced, high-grade gold prospect at Nabila;
- a highly-prospective epithermal gold project at Rakiraki; and
- world-class copper-gold exploration targets at the Vuda and Sabeto Projects.

Project	Nabila	Rakiraki	Vuda	Sabeto	Cakaudrove
Commodity	Gold	Gold	Gold & Copper	Gold & Copper	Gold & Copper
Style of Mineralisation	Epithermal	Epithermal	Epithermal & Porphyry	Porphyry	Epithermal
Exploration Status	Advanced	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Greenfield
Geopacific's Ownership	100%	50% (JV with Peninsula Energy Ltd.)	100%	100%	100%
Priority	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low

**Table 1: Project summary & status**

## NABILA PROJECT

### Epithermal gold prospect with an advanced level of exploration (100% owned)

The Nabila Project covers the Faddy's and Mistry Prospects. Work has largely been focussed on the Faddy's Prospect, which has been drilled extensively. Epithermal gold mineralisation is present at all Prospect areas. Further work is required in order to achieve JORC compliance.

### Faddy's Gold Prospect

The Faddy's Gold Prospect is the most advanced of Geopacific's Fijian Projects, situated at the northern end of the Nabila Project. It is well located, just off the main bitumen road and 20 kilometres from the International Airport at Nadi.

Several phases of exploration have previously been undertaken on the epithermal-style mineralisation; including IP geophysics, metallurgy, numerous trenches, 112 diamond and 121 RC drillholes with an inferred resource estimate ([April 2008](#)).

Several, surface, gold and base-metal anomalies have been defined from past exploration and mineralisation appears to be open along trend (north-south) and at depth.

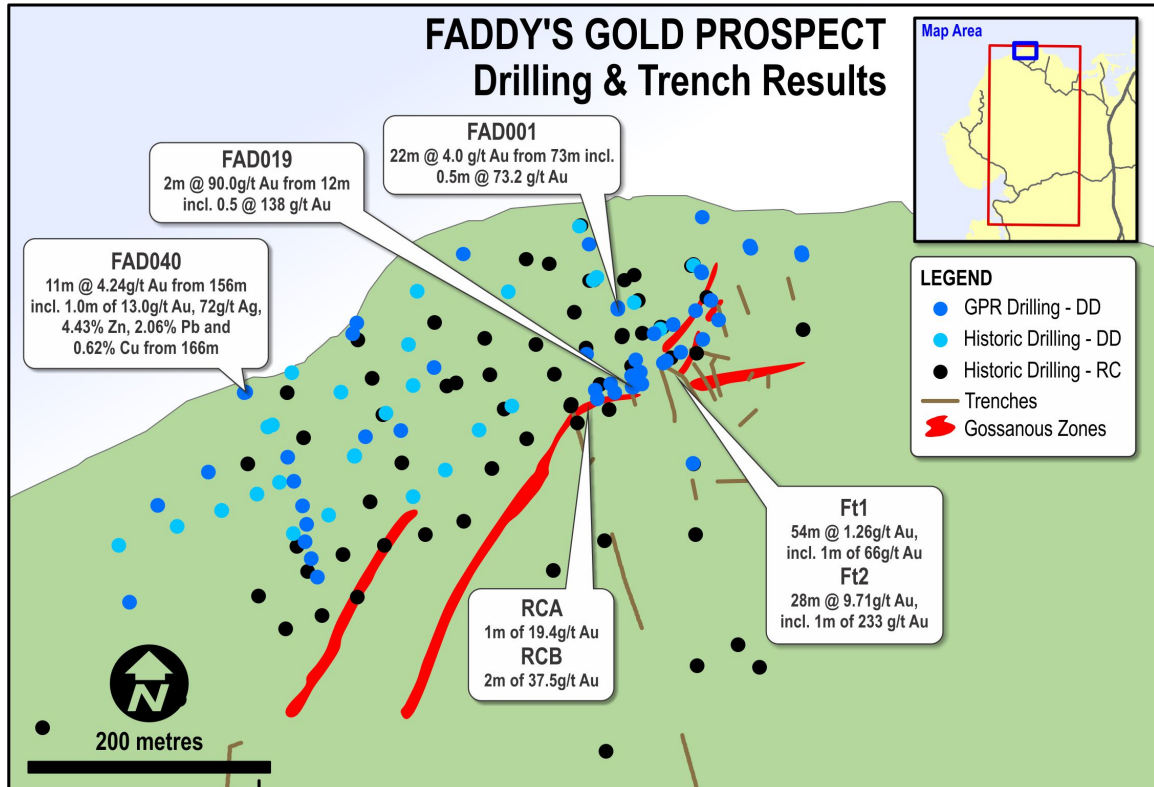
Trenching intersected **'bonanza' high-grade gold ranging up to 233g/t Au (7.5 oz/t) in one-metre sample intervals** ([January 2009](#)). High-grade channel samples collected from the trenches include:

- **28m @ 9.71g/t Au incl. 1m of 233 g/t Au** ([January 2009](#))
- **2m of 37.5g/t Au in a road cut channel sample** ([January 2009](#))
- **1m of 19.4g/t Au in a road cut channel sample** ([January 2009](#))
- **54m @ 1.26g/t Au incl. 1m of 66g/t Au** ([January 2009](#))

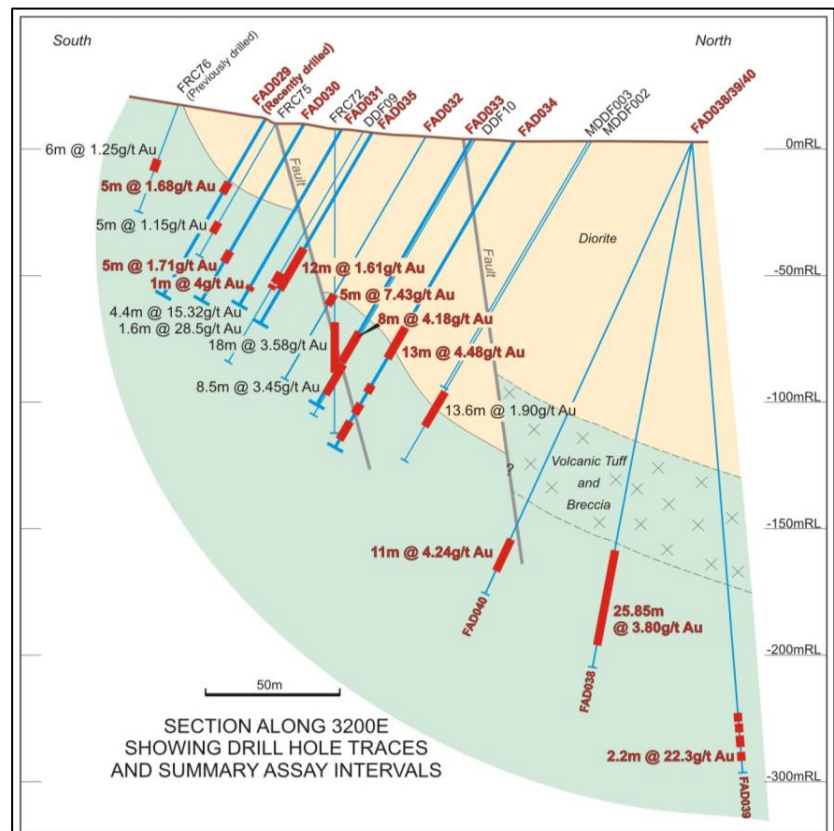
Diamond drilling at the Faddy's Prospect shows that mineralisation extends to depth with individual intersection results up to **138.3g/t gold (4.46 oz/t Au)** and demonstrates continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation:

- **22m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 73m incl. 0.5m @ 73.2 g/t Au** ([November 2008](#))
- **11m @ 4.24g/t gold from 156m incl. 1.0m of 13.0g/t Au, 72g/t Ag, 4.43% Zn, 2.06% Pb and 0.62% Cu from 166m** ([July 2010](#))

There is considerable potential to expand existing mineralisation along strike and to depth with further drilling.



**Figure 2 (above):**  
Drillhole and Trench location with  
significant intercepts at Faddy's Gold  
Prospect, Nabila Project.



**Figure 3 (right):**  
Significant intercepts at Faddy's Gold  
Prospect, Nabila Project.



## RAKIRAKI PROJECT

**Gold prospect with an intermediate level of exploration (50% owned in JV with Peninsula Energy Ltd.)**

The Rakiraki Project area covers three known Prospects; Tataiya, Qalau and 4300 (Figure 4). Gold mineralisation across these areas forms part of a Low Sulphidation Epithermal (LSE) System, which is locally associated with quartz veining and dilational structures.

All of the Rakiraki Prospects require further drilling to expand upon the initial and encouraging trench and drilling results. All of the zones are open to depth and along strike. The high grades, as well as the high gold-to-silver ratios achieved, suggest the presence of high-grade epithermal mineralisation.

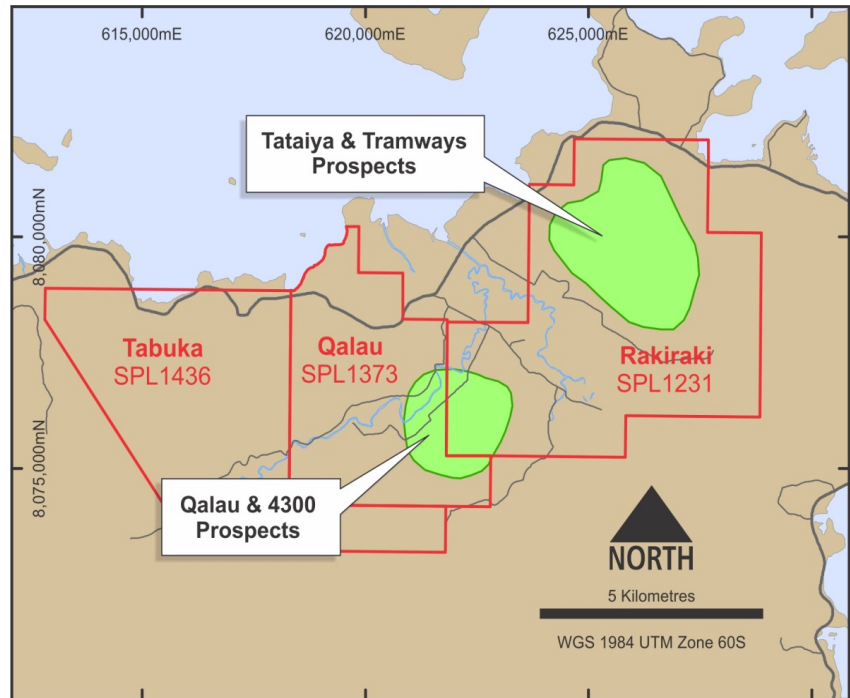


Figure 4: Prospect Location Map, Rakiraki Project.

### Tataiya Prospect

Rock chip sampling and trenching across a low north-west striking ridge, not been previously released, intercepted high-grade values including **620g/t Au, 530g/t Au, 35.8g/t Au in rock chip and up to 20.5g/t Au in trenches.**

High-grade trench results include:

- **2m @ 3.58g/t Au**
- **1m @ 20.5g/t Au, 6.5g/t Ag, & 0.12% Cu**

High-grade, rock-chip samples include:

- **620g/t Au & 1.3% Cu** outcrop sample from NW end of Tataiya Vein on Gold-Copper Shoot
- **530g/t Au, 330g/t Ag, & 3.5% Cu** float sample from NW end of Tataiya Vein on Gold-Copper Shoot
- **35.8g/t Au** float sample at trench location in SE end of Tataiya Vein
- **120.5g/t Au** vein sample from trench at trench location in SE end of Tataiya Vein

*These results date from the 1980's, pre Geopacific's involvement, with the exception of the 120,5g/t Au vein sample by Geopacific (2008).*

A high ratio of gold to silver in most samples is characteristic of high-grade LSE Systems and this suggests that the potential of the system may be significant. Ground magnetics over the area indicate that the zone is associated with a broad magnetic low, indicative of strong alteration and this is also characteristic of larger epithermal systems. Only 5 drillholes, drilled in 1987, have been used to test the mineralisation to a depth of 100m. All holes intercepted anomalous mineralisation associated with the epithermal quartz zone.

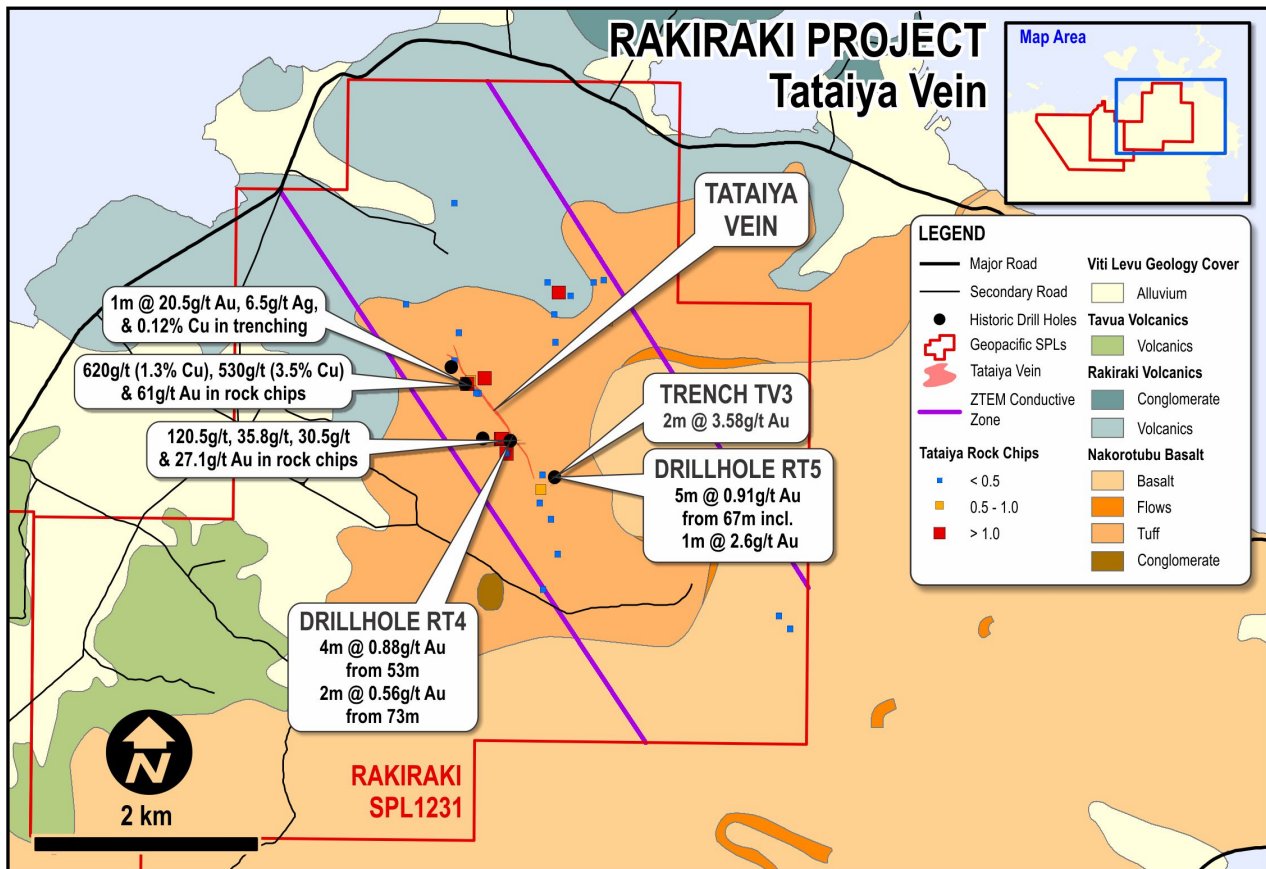


Figure 5: Tataiya Prospect with significant drill, trench and rockchip results, Rakiraki Project.

## Qalau Prospect

There is a strong occurrence of high-grade, near-surface gold mineralisation within anomalies identified from geophysical surveying at the Qalau Prospect. Ground magnetics has proven to be an effective exploration approach as it has enabled the definition of gold drill targets that have subsequently led to continuity in mineralisation. Diamond drilling at Qalau intersected significant zones of gold mineralisation, beginning with the first hole. Significant intercepts (*Figure 6*) include:

- **2.8m @ 14.43g/t Au from 61.2m** ([August 2006](#))
- **2.6m @ 1.32g/t Au from 33.4m** ([November 2006](#))

Known mineralisation is dominated by high-level epithermal gold veining with potential for more extensive mineralised veining at depth and along strike. The mineralisation appears to follow an east-west trending zone that corresponds to a zone of high resistivity and low magnetic response which is typical of quartz mineralised epithermal systems.

High-grade, near-surface results from drilling include:

- **14.9m @ 1.5g/t Au from 63.1m, incl. 3.0m @ 3.75g/t Au from 65m and 2m @ 3.36g/t Au from 70m** ([December 2012](#))
- **12.0m @ 0.24g/t Au, incl. 1.0m @ 1.36g/t Au** ([December 2012](#))
- **15.0m @ 0.28g/t Au, incl. 2.0m @ 0.78g/t Au** ([December 2012](#))

## 4300 Prospect

As with the Qalau Prospect, ground magnetics and geophysical surveying techniques allowed targets to be developed to test anomalies. Diamond drilling at these targets resulted in high-grade, near-surface mineralisation including the following results:

- 7m @ 2.23g/t Au from 29m incl. 1m @ 5.14g/t from 29m ([September 2006](#))
- 45.2m at 1.02 g/t Au from 88m incl. 5m @ 3.41g/t Au from 94m ([November 2006](#))

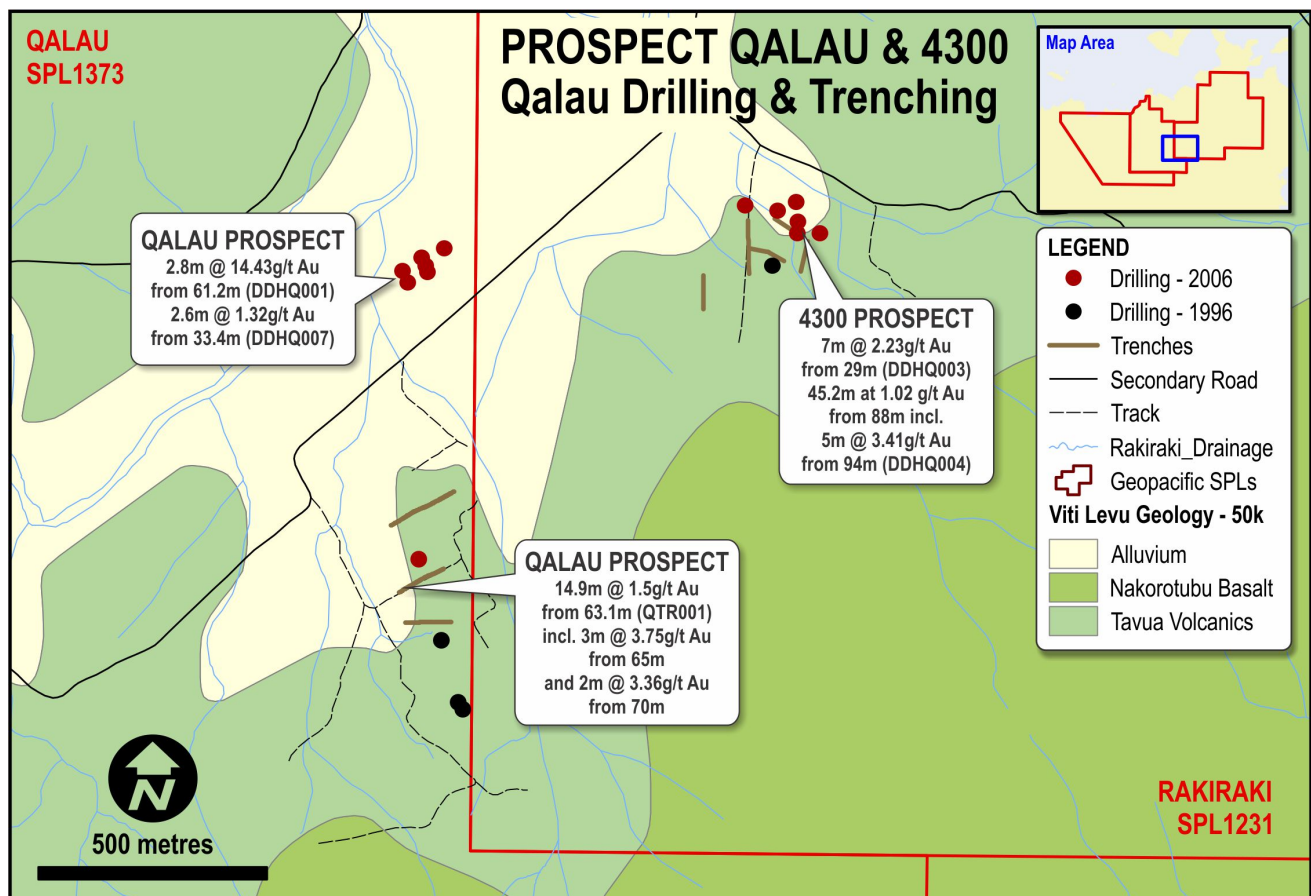


Figure 6: Trenching and drilling results at Qalau and 4300 prospects, Rakiraki Project.



## VUDA & SABETO PROJECTS

The Vuda and Sabeto Projects are adjacent, sharing a common border. Both are situated on a bitumen highway, 10km from the international airport and 15km from the town of Nadi.

Vuda and Sabeto projects are interpreted to be part of the same system. At Vuda; geochemistry, geophysics, a large alteration system and significant epithermal gold mineralisation in historic drilling around the upper rim of the 1.5km wide system point to a potential world-class, gold-copper porphyry target at depth. At Sabeto; geochemistry and initial drilling have identified a sanidine porphyry that has anomalous mineralisation associated with it. High ratios of gold to copper and the style of mineralisation, are similar to other alkalic porphyry systems like Cadia. Drilling has only tested the upper regions of the system.

Together these Projects form part of a larger porphyry system with the epithermal upper levels of the system present at Vuda and an adjacent deeper part of the system present at the nearby Sabeto Project. The high-grade, near-surface epithermal mineralisation typical of the Vuda Project has the potential to be exploited along with the deeper porphyry mineralisation. Sabeto is below the epithermal zone but does have the gold to copper ratios typical of an alkali porphyry system, as highlighted in

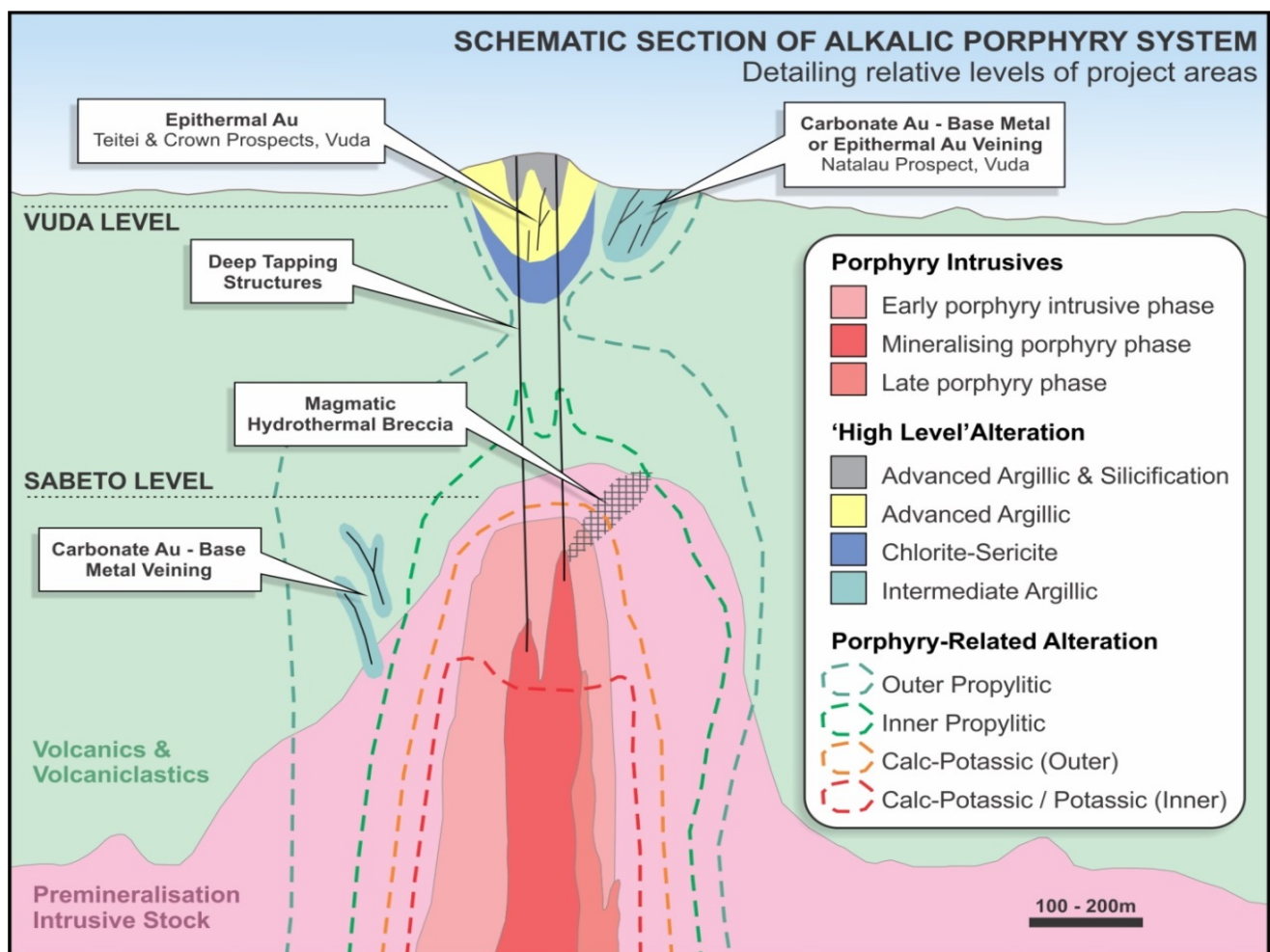


Figure 7 (below).

Figure 7: Schematic section of gold copper porphyry, Vuda & Sabeto Projects.



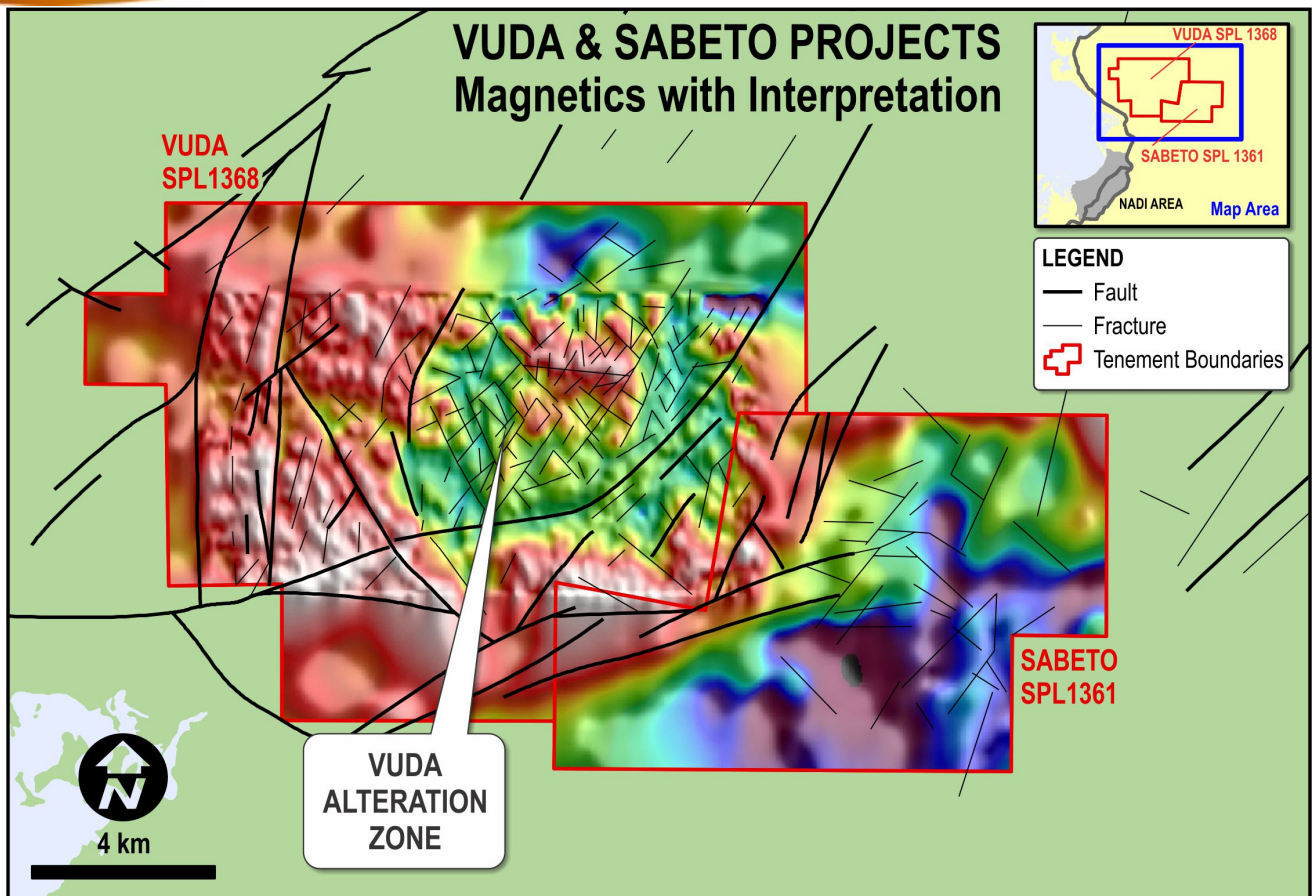


Figure 8: Airmagnetics with interpretation, Vuda and Sabeto Projects.

## VUDA PROJECT

### Epithermal gold and porphyry copper prospects with an intermediate level of exploration (100% owned)

Vuda has coincident airmagnetic geophysical, geochemical and topographical anomalies that suggest the presence of a porphyry system below the near-surface epithermal gold mineralisation. There are several distinct epithermal vein-hosted prospects around the rim of the magnetic anomaly all of which have associated high-grade gold intersections. The centre of the geophysical anomaly has alteration minerals of the type expected in a large porphyry system (*Figure 8*).

Drilling the Vuda epithermal mineralisation has produced significant intersections from several different zones situated around the edge of the geophysical anomaly.

High-grade gold in drilling intersections include:

- **38m @ 1.76ppm Au** from 29m (Tei Tei Prospect)
- **14.5m @ 4.98ppm Au** from 0.5m (Natalau Prospect)
- **9m @ 13.06ppm Au** from surface (Crown Prospect)

*The results above have not previously been released. RC-048 was drilled by Freeport of Australia in November 1982. VDDH-260 & VDRC-225 were drilled by Emperor Gold Mines in June & July 1997 respectively.*

## SABETO PROJECT

### Epithermal gold prospects with an intermediate level of exploration (100% owned)

Previous mapping, soil auger sampling and trenching at Sabeto has defined a substantial north-east trending zone of gold mineralisation. Exploration completed by Geopacific on the tenement includes 5 diamond drillholes, trenching, shallow IP geophysics, regional coarsely spaced magnetics, detailed geological mapping and surface geochemical sampling. Results from these programs highlight the potential for alkalic porphyry-related gold-copper mineralisation within the project. Previous drilling intersected a 32-metre zone of weak porphyry-related gold-copper mineralisation grading **0.24g/t Au and 0.12% Cu** ([October 2012](#)).

## CAKAUDROVE PROJECT

### Epithermal gold prospect with a greenfield level of exploration (100% owned)

Cakaudrove covers a large area of 42,000 hectares on Vanua Levu, the second largest island in Fiji. It is a grassroots project and initial Geopacific geological work has included detailed geological mapping and rock-chip sampling. Historic drilling has identified high-grade, epithermal gold and silver (**2.2m at 11.3g/t Au from 121.45m**). A regional ZTEM geophysical survey shows several anomalous bodies and stream sediment sampling has identified numerous geochemical associations worthy of follow-up exploration.

*The result above, not previously released, was undertaken by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) in 1995.*

## CONTACT

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at [www.geopacific.com.au](http://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.

## 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised quarter core samples taken over 2 metre intervals.</p> <p>Samples were sent for fire assay gold and aqua regia multi-element analysis. QAQC samples were inserted in at various intervals based on Geopacific's QAQC procedure to ensure sample representivity and repeatability of the sampling results.</p> <p><b>Vuda Project</b></p> <p>Sampling undertaken in 1997 by Emperor Gold Mines (VDRC-225 &amp; VDDH-260) was completed using reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling techniques. Little information is available on the techniques employed for sampling of the drilling. Samples were sent to ALS for 50g fire assay gold analysis.</p> <p>Sampling undertaken in 1982 by Freeport of Australia (RC-048) was completed using RC drilling techniques. Little information is available on the techniques employed for sampling of the drilling.</p> <p><b>Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>The drill hole information at this project is sourced from historic data with no information as to the sampling methods undertaken.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>Rock chips and trench results not previously reported are from historic exploration data from the 1980s and 90s, as well as one from 2008 exploration by GPR.</p> <p>Rock chip samples were taken from float and outcrops, while trench results are channel samples across vein zones. Samples were sent to Mt Kasi and Vatukoula Gold Mine labs for analysis.</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><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>Core was cut using a core saw in half then one side quartered. The samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis.</p> <p>Samples were sent for fire assay gold analysis using a 30g charge, as well as multi-element analysis using aqua regia digest with ICP finish.</p> <p><b>Vuda Project</b></p> <p>No information is available for the sampling methods of the RC chips or DD core. Samples were submitted to ALS for 50g fire assay gold analysis. No information is</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>available on the QAQC analysis.</p> <p><b>Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>The drill hole information at this project is sourced from historic data with no information as to the sampling methods undertaken.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>Trench results were analysed at the Mt Kasi assay lab by fire assay technique. Little is known about the assay methods for the rock chip samples, except that they were analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn at the Mt Kasi lab, or for Au only at the Vatukoula Gold Mine lab.</p>
<b>Drilling Techniques</b>	<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><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Vuda Project</b></p> <p>Little information is provided in historic reports to suggest the core size or type of drilling, but it is assumed the sampling was in HQ and NQ core sizes.</p> <p><b>Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>The sampling is from HQ core. No other information is available.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>No information on drilling is reported.</p>
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>Core recovery is recorded by measuring the core recovered from the drillhole against the actual drilled metres.</p> <p><b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>No information is provided in historic reports on the recovery.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>No information on drilling is reported.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>The use of triple tube drilling as well as shorter runs in zones of broken ground were used to maximise the sample recovery.</p> <p><b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>No information is provided in historic reports on the recovery.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		No information on drilling is reported.
	<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>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>No information is provided in historic reports on the recovery.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>No information on drilling is reported.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<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>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>All drill core was geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using the Geopacific's logging procedure.</p> <p><b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>No information is provided in historic reports on the geological logging.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>No information on drilling is reported.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>Drill core was logged both qualitatively (e.g. lithology, alteration, structure, etc.) and quantitatively (e.g. veining and mineralisation percentage, structural orientation angles, etc.). Drill core is photographed both dry and wet and is stored in plastic core trays in our exploration core yard.</p> <p><b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>No information is provided in historic reports on the geological logging.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>No information on drilling is reported.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>All holes are logged their entire length.</p> <p><b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Project</b></p> <p>No information is provided in historic reports on the geological logging.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>No information on drilling is reported.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>Core is sawn quarter core, with one quarter sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Project</b> No information is provided in historic reports on the sampling methods of the DD core. <b>Rakiraki Project</b> No information on diamond drilling is reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<b>Sabeto &amp; Cakaudrove Projects</b> Only samples from diamond drilling (core) is discussed in this release. <b>Vuda Project</b> No information is available on the sampling method employed for the RC drilling. <b>Rakiraki Project</b> No information on RC drilling is reported.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<b>Sabeto Project</b> 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. <b>Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects</b> No data on the sampling method is available for these projects.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<b>Sabeto Project</b> Duplicate and standard samples are introduced to maximise the representivity of the samples. <b>Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects</b> No QAQC data is available for these projects.
	<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>	<b>Sabeto Project</b> Field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure. <b>Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects</b> No QAQC data is available for these projects.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are thought to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<b>Sabeto Project</b> Fire assay Au is thought to be appropriate for determination of gold in fresh rock, and is considered to represent a total analysis. Aqua regia analysis in some cases is not a total digest and results could be under-reported. <b>Vuda &amp; Rakiraki Projects</b> Fire assay Au is thought to be appropriate for

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		determination of gold in fresh rock, and is considered to represent a total analysis. No information is provided for multi-element analysis.  <b>Cakaudrove Project</b>  No information is provided for the analysis methods employed.
	<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>	<b>All Projects</b>  No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments are reported in this release.
	<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>	<b>Sabeto Project</b>  Field and lab blank, duplicate, and standard samples were used in the drilling. Results from these QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges.  <b>Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects</b>  No QAQC data is available for these projects.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<b>Sabeto Project</b>  Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff.  <b>Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects</b>  Data is from historic reports and, where possible, data was verified by sourcing original data (e.g. sampling and assay sheets, etc.).
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No holes reported in this announcement are twins of previous drilling.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<b>Sabeto Project</b>  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.  <b>Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects</b>  Data is from historic reports and, where possible, data was verified by sourcing original data (e.g. sampling and assay sheets, etc.). Data was entered into the database only where information was verified, otherwise it was kept in excel spreadsheets on the server.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<b>All Projects</b>  No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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>	<b>Sabeto Project</b>  Drillhole collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were recorded using a digital

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>single-shot orientation tool.</p> <p><b>Vuda Project</b></p> <p>Data for the location of the drilling was provided in Fiji Map Grid (FMG) in historic reports and collar files. No information was provided for the method of acquisition (e.g. GPS).</p> <p><b>Rakiraki and Cakaudrove Projects</b></p> <p>Data was mostly provided in local grid coordinates with the data digitised from maps that were subsequently georeferenced base on topographic features.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 60 south.</p> <p><b>Vuda Project</b></p> <p>Data for the location of the drilling was provided in Fiji Map Grid (FMG) in historic reports and collar files.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki and Cakaudrove Projects</b></p> <p>Data was mostly provided in local grid coordinates with the data digitised from maps that were subsequently georeferenced base on topographic features.</p>
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Digital elevation data from locally to regionally flown magnetic surveys was used for topographic surfaces.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill holes discussed in this report represent the exploration phase drill-out of new areas. Holes were drilled on regionally selected exploration targets and do not represent a resource drill-out stage.
	<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 and Ore Reserve estimations have been made based on these results. Exploration in these areas is still in an early stage and therefore this point is not applicable for this announcement.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing was undertaken.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>Drilling at Sabeto may have introduced a small amount of bias given the vertical nature of the interpreted mineralisation, but drilling across this zone with no bias is difficult given the terrain.</p> <p><b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Projects</b></p> <p>Not enough information is available from the historic drilling at Vuda to make an interpretation.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>Trenching was completed at right angles to the veins and therefore no bias was introduced.</p>
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>Drilling at Sabeto may have introduced a small amount</p>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<p>of bias given the vertical nature of the interpreted mineralisation, but drilling across this zone with no bias is difficult given the terrain.</p> <p><b>Vuda &amp; Cakaudrove Projects</b></p> <p>Not enough information is available from the historic drilling at Vuda to make an interpretation.</p> <p><b>Rakiraki Project</b></p> <p>Trenching was completed at right angles to the veins and therefore no bias was introduced.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>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 Suva using Geopacific staff.</p> <p><b>Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects</b></p> <p>No information is available for these projects</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p><b>Sabeto Project</b></p> <p>No audits have been completed, but QAQC data is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis.</p> <p><b>Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects</b></p> <p>No QAQC data is available for these projects</p>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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>	<p>Geopacific currently holds a 100% stake in the licenses discussed in this report, with the exception of the Rakiraki Project where a 50/50 joint venture is in place with Peninsula Energy Ltd. All licenses are currently in good standing.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Results reported in this announcement are from a variety of different companies including Geopacific Resources, Beta Limited, Emperor Gold Mines, Freeport of Australia, and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	There are a variety of different mineralisation styles across the projects in this report, which are described in the report.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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"> <li><i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>o down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>o hole length</i></li> </ul> <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>	<p>This report is primarily designed to update the market on the different projects in Fiji. Results reported are from historic reports and are selected to show the potential of the different projects. The report is not designed for estimation of mineral resources.</p> <p>For this reason, it was thought that the information was not material and the exclusion of the data described to the left does not detract from the understanding of this report.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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>	No top-cuts were used in the reporting of these significant intercept.
	<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>	Shorter intercepts of higher grade within larger reported intercepts are subsequently highlighted within the report.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No equivalent grades were calculated.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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>	True width of the mineralisation at the Sabeto, Vuda, Rakiraki, and Cakaudrove Projects is not known at this stage in the exploration.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<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 results in report.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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>	Data in this report is from historical exploration results.
<b>Further work</b>	<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.