7 May 2015

GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED
ACN 003 208 393

ASX Code: GPR

info@geopacific.com.au
www.geopacific.com.au

AUSTRALIAN OFFICE
Level 1, 278 Stirling Highway
Claremont, WA 6010.
PO Box 439,
Claremont, WA 6910.
T +61 8 6143 1823

FIJI OFFICE
PO Box 9975
Nadi Airport
Nadi
T +679 6 72 7150
F +679 6 72 7152

PROJECTS
CAMBODIA:
Kou Sa Copper

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

GEOPHYSICS TO BOOST COPPER RESOURCES AT KOU SA

IP THE 'SILVER BULLET' TO FINDING NEW ORE ZONES

Significant increases in high-grade copper resources are likely at Geopacific Resources Ltd's (ASX:GPR) Kou Sa Project in Cambodia using the latest geophysical survey techniques to guide future drilling.

Recent scout drilling, guided by Induced Polarisation geophysics (IP), has shown the technique can accurately identify sulphide mineralisation in multiple zones.

This could accelerate the discovery of new ore zones at Kou Sa and rapidly increase the Project's overall resource base.

The latest drilling at Kou Sa has identified two new high-grade zones at Prospect 128 and helped confirm a new zone to the west of Prospect 100. Guided by the IP geophysics data a 4km long trend of mineralisation between Prospects 160 & 128 with multiple discrete sulphide anomalies has also been identified *(Figure 2).*

Fifteen holes were recently drilled to test several anomalous zones identified by the IP. These holes were widely spaced and designed to provide an initial, rapid assessment of the IP survey results.

Every hole intercepted either significant mineralisation, or zones of anomalous sulphide mineralisation that have the potential to host economic ore along strike.

Managing Director Ron Heeks said. *"We have confirmed that the "silver bullet" of exploration techniques at Kou Sa is the IP geophysics. Across the central portion of the licence every hole drilled into an IP anomaly has encountered a zone of sulphide mineralisation. Some of the zones have produced ore grade intersections with the potential to add significantly to the current metal inventory of the Project.*

"We have now positively demonstrated that the IP accurately outlines copper and other associated base metal zones across the central portion of the Kou Sa licence. The IP has also demonstrated that the zone between Prospect 160 and 128 is contiguous over at least 4km of strike, all of which will require further drilling. The upside to the Project is becoming very large."

SIGNIFICANT DRILLING RESULTS FROM NEW ZONES INCLUDE:

- **KDH071 – 4.6m at 6.43% Cu eq. from 20.5m,**
  incl. 3.3m at 8.79% Cu eq. from 21.8m.
- **KDH072 – 7.0m at 2.88% Cu eq. from 58.1m,**
  incl. 5.2m at 3.67% Cu eq. from 59m.
- **KDH077 – 14.4m at 2.59% Cu eq. from 31.1m,**
  incl. 5.0m at 5.31% Cu eq. from 40.5m.

Recent drilling has primarily targeted high chargeability anomalies generated from the ongoing dipole-dipole and gradient array IP geophysical surveys.

Significantly, the chargeable zone that hosts the mineralisation at Prospect 160 continues for at least another 4km to the east and has been confirmed as one of the same zones identified in the new Prospect 128 area.

As is evident from Figure 1 below, a large portion of the central licence area has now been covered with IP (coloured areas) with most of the remainder to be in-filled as part of the ongoing survey. The chargeability results have highlighted numerous zones of interest, these appear as areas of red and yellow. As this IP method only provides effective measurement to about 50m depth these zones are all near surface, with differences in the signal response probably more due to the depth to sulphide rather than grade of mineralisation. What can be clearly seen is the continuous zone between Prospect 160 and the newly discovered mineralisation at Prospect 128. This zone is over 4km long and is still open to the east. Numerous other zones are also evident, several of which have now been tested with the drill holes indicated. These include the 1.5km long zone 600m south of Prospect 160 and several zones west of Prospect 100.

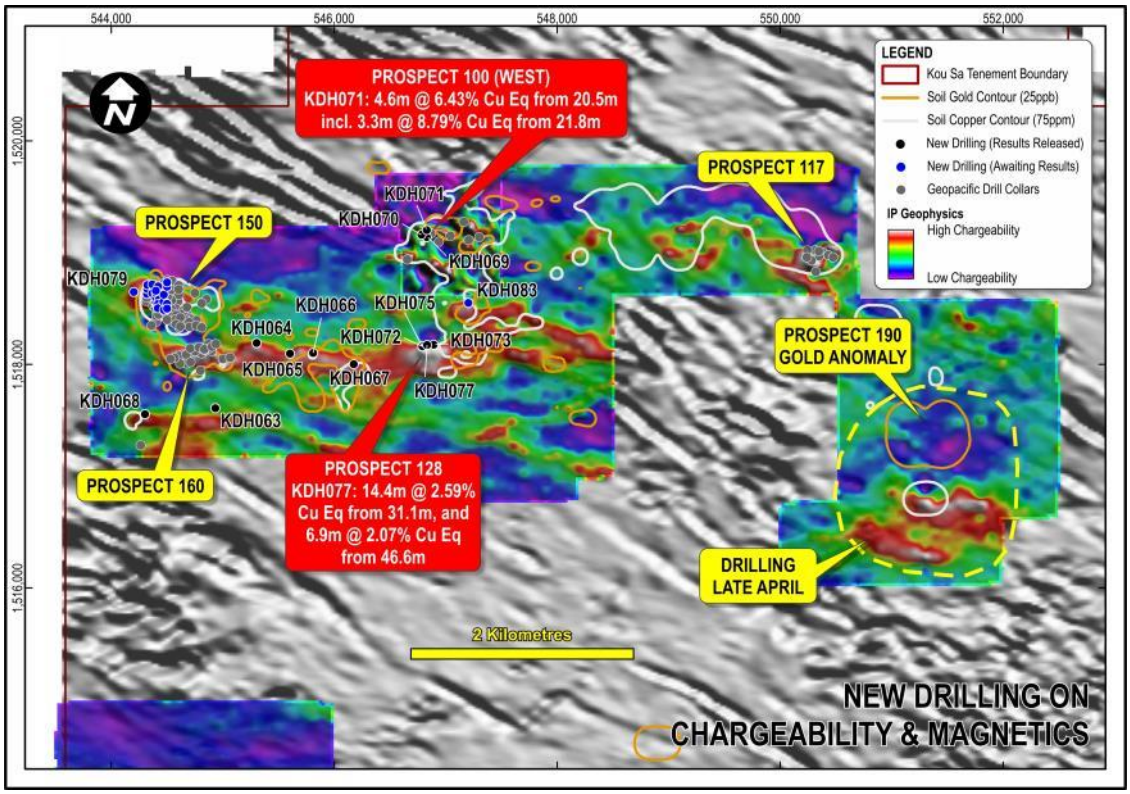

Figure 1: Updated IP chargeability (coloured) over airmagnetics (background black and white) with recent drilling

Prospect 128

Prospect 128 was identified last year as an area of interest due to very high grade copper and gold results being identified in mapping and rockchip sampling. The recent IP survey results delineated several high chargeability anomalies, including an extensive zone that extends west to Prospect 160 as well as several parallel zones. So far, two of the zones have been scout drilled and both have produced exciting results from the first hole.

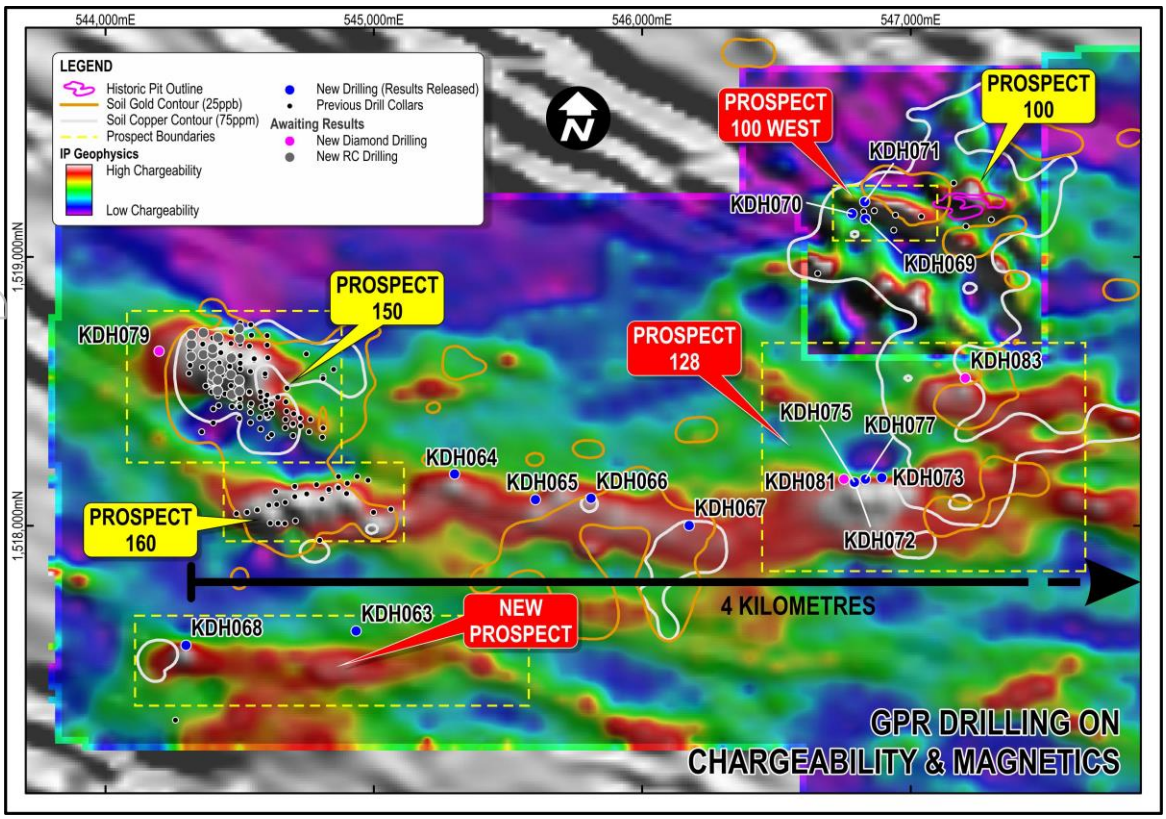

Figure 2: IP Chargeable zone between Prospects 160 and 128 with new drill holes

Figure 3 below is an interpreted cross section that shows the flat lying nature of the mineralisation at Prospect 128 which consists of massive and semi massive sulphide within a sediment unit. Both IP and drilling results suggest the zone dips gently to the south.

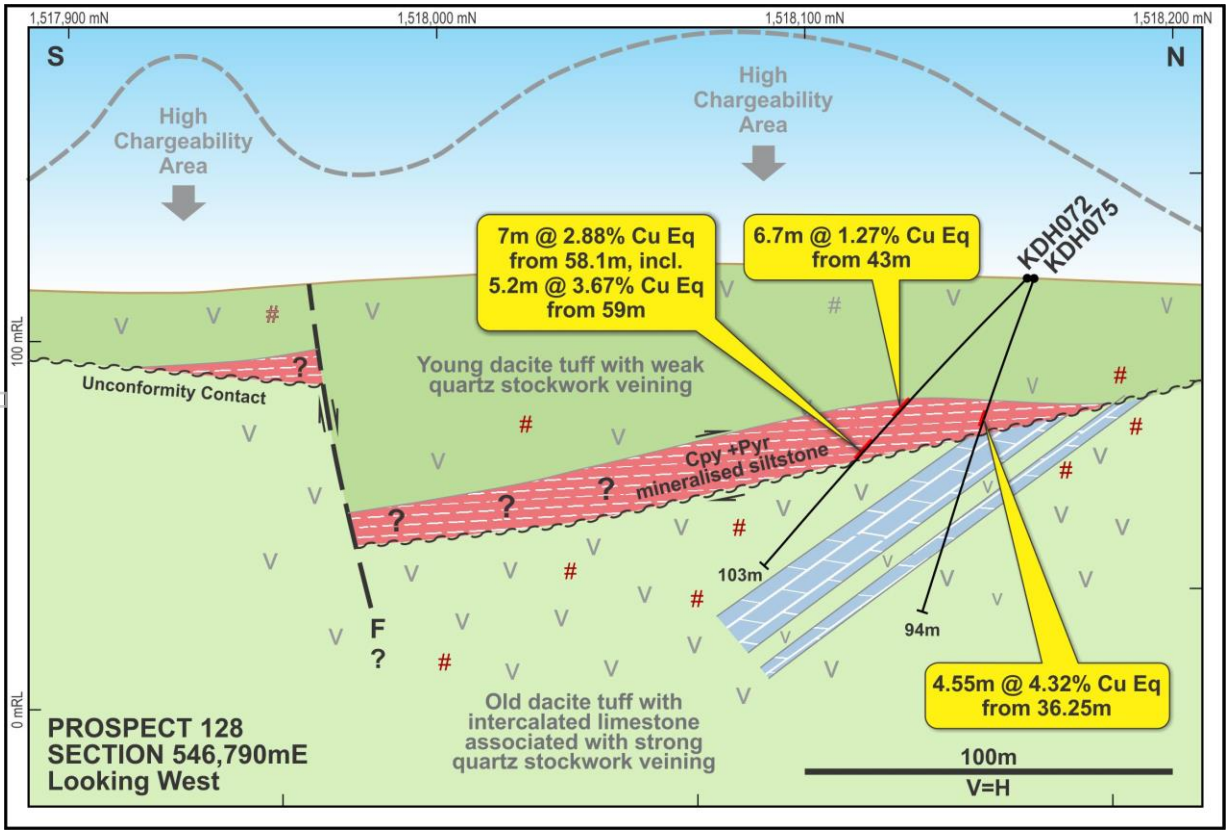

Figure 3: Prospect 128 interpreted section 546,790mE looking west with drilling highlights

Figure 4 is a long section of the same zone showing the mineralisation also has a gentle plunge to the west. The mineralisation is very close to surface, currently covers an area interpreted to be at least 200m wide by 400m long and is open in most directions. Five diamond holes have been drilled with results received displayed in Table 1.

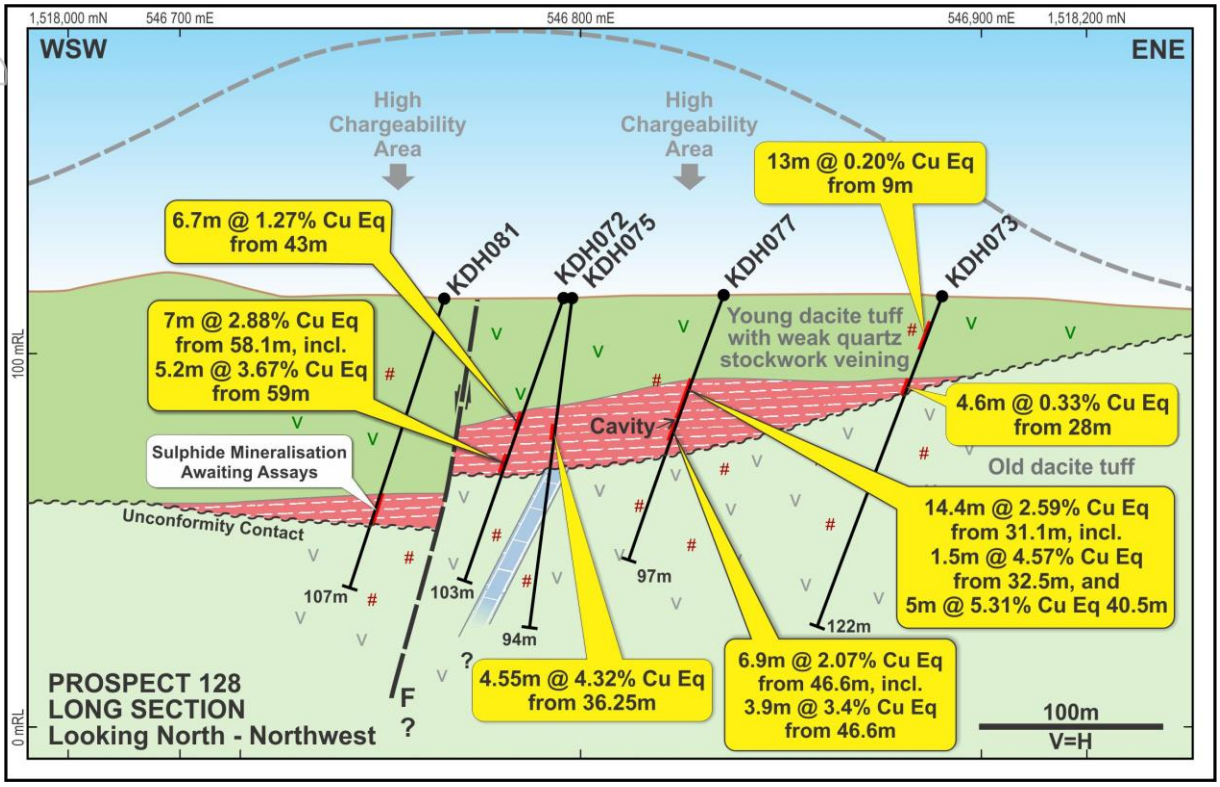

Figure 4: Prospect 128 interpreted long section looking north with drilling highlights

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Zn %	CuEQ %
Prospect 128							
KDH072	43.00	6.70	0.02	2.56	**0.65**	**1.78**	**1.27**
KDH072	58.10	7.00	0.02	6.82	**2.79**	0.03	**2.88**
incl.	59.00	5.20	0.02	7.38	**3.58**	0.04	**3.67**
KDH075	36.25	4.55	**0.14**	18.42	**3.45**	**1.87**	**4.32**
KDH077	31.10	14.40	0.05	6.93	**2.45**	**0.13**	**2.59**
incl.	32.50	1.50	0.07	11.60	**4.33**	**0.29**	**4.57**
and	40.50	5.00	0.03	13.60	**5.12**	**0.14**	**5.31**
Core loss due to possible flushing of chalcocite zone.							
KDH077	46.60	6.90	0.02	4.01	**1.84**	**0.56**	**2.07**
incl.	46.60	3.90	0.02	6.44	**3.01**	**0.96**	**3.40**

Table 1: Prospect 128 significant drilling results

Hole KDH077 encountered a broad zone of very good copper mineralisation. Typically core recovery at Kou Sa is excellent, but unfortunately there was a zone of core loss in the middle of the intersection where soft chalcocite was encountered between the harder chalcopyrite zones and was flushed out by drilling fluids. Chalcocite is typically a high grade copper sulphide with excellent flotation recoveries. Importantly, the new zone is not in an area with an overlying geochemical anomaly, this is a first for the Project and suggests that there may be other areas of mineralisation that can add to the resource inventory outside those areas originally targeted. This could also significantly increase the areas highlighted by geochemistry and thought to be interesting for exploration.

Image 1: Prospect 128 hole KDH075- Copper mineralisation at 37.40-37.55m

Hole KDH083 was drilled on an anomaly 500m north of the Prospect 160-128 trend. Results have yet to be received for this hole but two zones of massive sulphide were encountered with a total downhole width of over 25m, which suggests this anomaly may produce another significant zone of mineralisation with further drilling.

Image 2: Massive Chalcopyrite from Prospect 128

Prospect 100 West

An IP anomaly west of the main Prospect 100 mineralisation was tested with three holes to follow-up from earlier hits in holes KDH048 and 056 which produced 13.6m at 3.82% copper equivalent and 7.4m at 6.89% copper equivalent respectively. The new holes were located up to 200 east of the previous drilling. The holes verified and extended the results from the four previously reported holes (see Appendix A) and confirmed the mineralisation as a new discrete sulphide zone that will add to the project metal inventory with more drilling. Interestingly, numerous holes at Kou Sa have produced significant zinc intersections but hole KDH071 produced a zone of 4.60m at over 11% Zn as well as 2.53% Cu, or 6.43% Cu equivalent (Figure 5). This is an excellent polymetallic credit and further drilling of this zone is required to assess it fully.

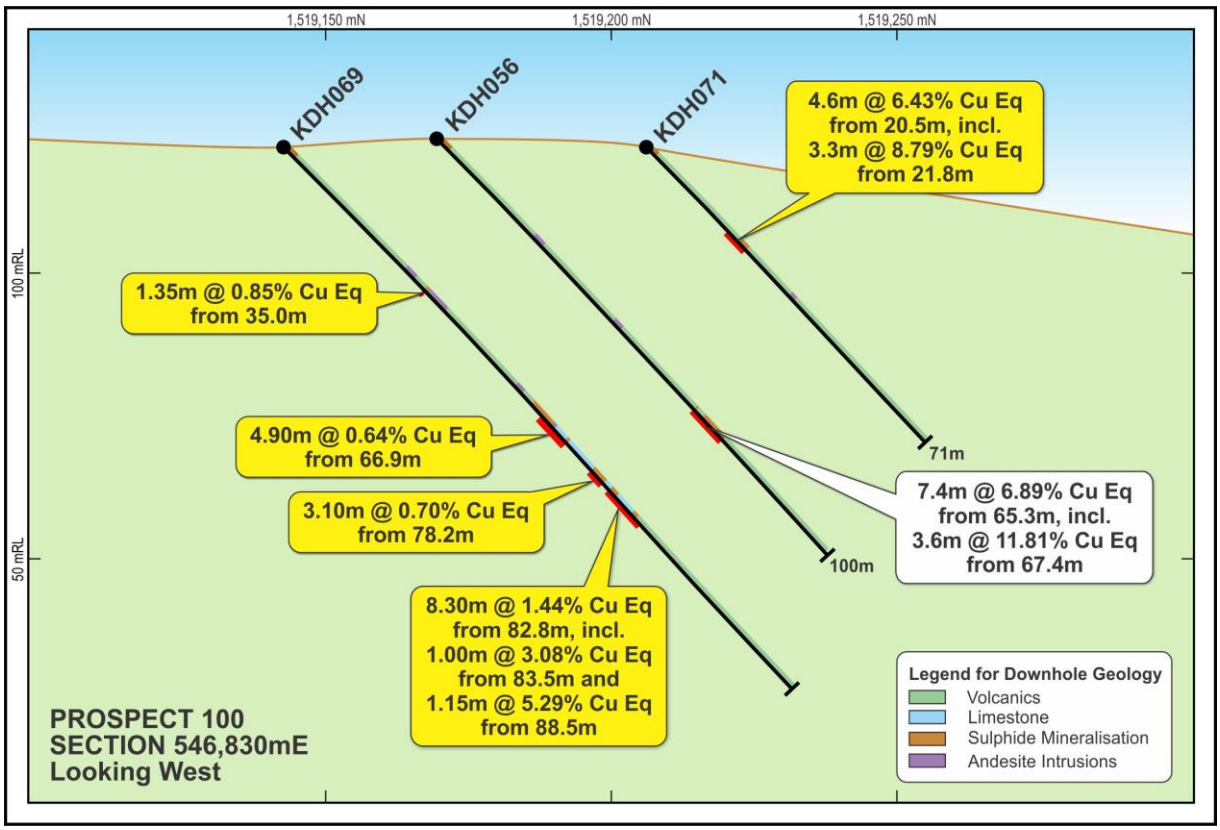

Figure 5: Prospect 100 section 546,830mE looking west with drilling highlights

New Prospects

An as yet unnamed area 600m south-west of Prospect 160 has been tested with two initial holes. This zone forms a 1.5km east-west trending IP chargeability anomaly. The western-most end of the anomaly was tested and produced two mineralised intersections including a broad zone of base metals in hole KDH068. Further east, hole KDH063 also intersected a zone of zinc and copper. The anomaly has now demonstrated that it is mineralised over most of its length and will require further drilling.

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.

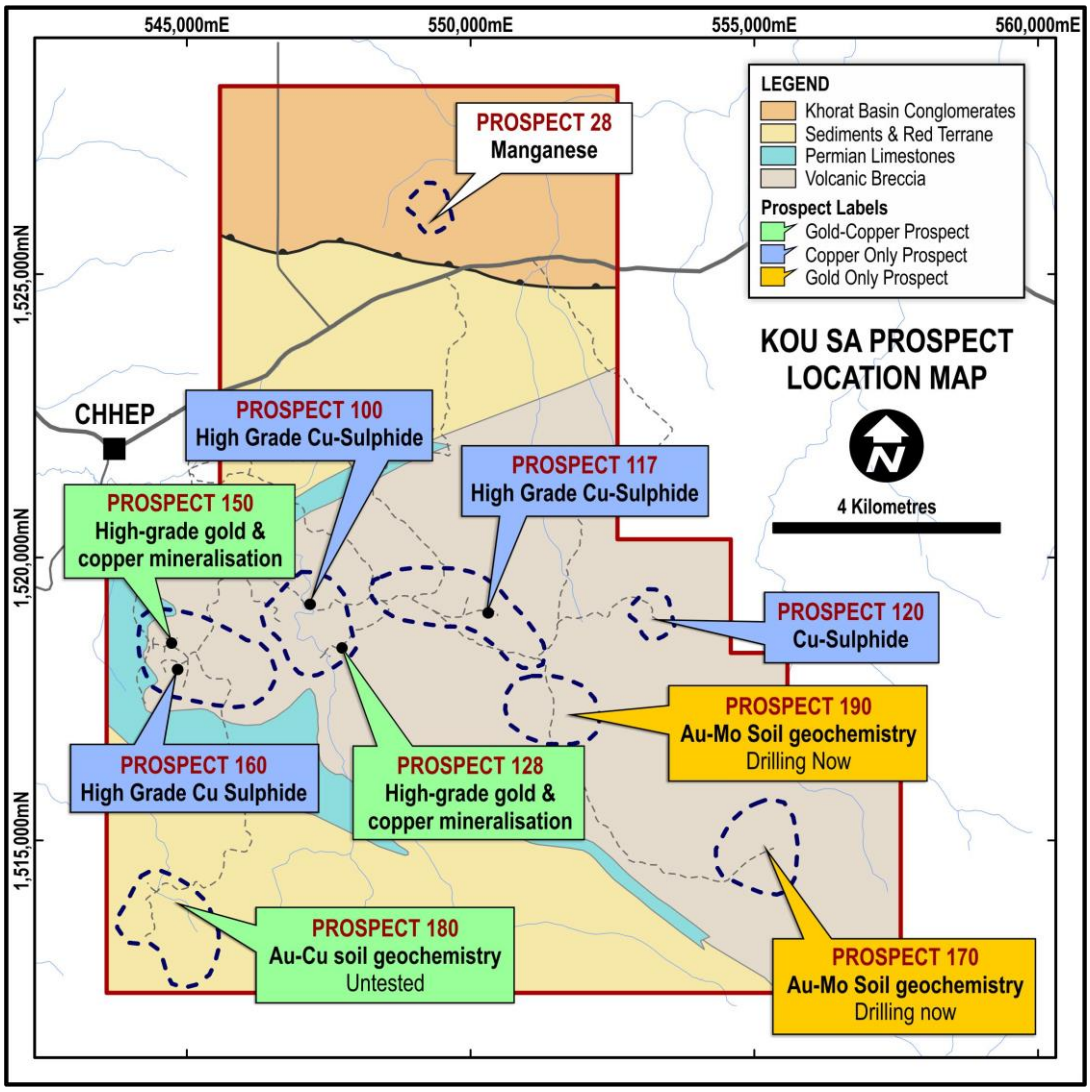

Figure 4: Kou Sa Prospect Map

Appendix A – Drilling Details

Table 1: Significant Diamond Drill Results

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Zn %	CuEQ %
Prospect 100 (West)							
KDH048	39.50	13.60	0.02	5.57	3.56	0.62	3.82
incl.	41.00	5.80	0.03	11.27	7.57	0.03	7.70
KDH050	60.40	2.00	0.02	2.90	1.11	0.50	1.31
KDH056	65.30	7.40	0.13	9.84	6.72	0.03	6.89
incl.	67.40	3.60	0.20	16.30	11.53	0.04	11.81
KDH058	0.00	18.00	0.02	2.30	0.49	0.38	0.64
KDH058	25.00	2.40	0.01	5.74	1.48	0.03	1.55
KDH069	35.00	1.35	0.01	2.41	0.78	0.12	0.85
KDH069	66.90	4.90	0.01	1.54	0.54	0.23	0.64
KDH069	78.20	3.10	0.01	0.98	0.52	0.49	0.70
KDH069	82.80	8.30	0.01	3.25	1.21	0.57	1.44
incl.	83.50	1.00	0.02	7.66	2.85	0.47	3.08
and	88.50	1.15	0.01	9.50	5.18	0.07	5.29
KDH070	3.00	6.00	0.02	1.53	0.21	0.22	0.30
KDH070	47.10	0.30	0.04	16.70	3.42	0.03	3.61
KDH071	20.50	4.60	0.25	14.02	2.53	11.01	6.43
incl.	21.80	3.30	0.28	17.46	3.44	15.30	8.79
Prospect 128							
KDH072	43.00	6.70	0.02	2.56	0.65	1.78	1.27
KDH072	58.10	7.00	0.02	6.82	2.79	0.03	2.88
incl.	59.00	5.20	0.02	7.38	3.58	0.04	3.67
KDH073	9.00	13.00	0.03	1.71	0.16	0.03	0.20
KDH073	28.00	4.60	0.06	2.35	0.24	0.07	0.33
KDH075	36.25	4.55	0.14	18.42	3.45	1.87	4.32
KDH077	31.10	14.40	0.05	6.93	2.45	0.13	2.59
incl.	32.50	1.50	0.07	11.60	4.33	0.29	4.57
and	40.50	5.00	0.03	13.60	5.12	0.14	5.31
KDH077	45.50	1.10	Core loss due to flushing of chalcocite from zone				
KDH077	46.60	6.90	0.02	4.01	1.84	0.56	2.07
incl.	46.60	3.90	0.02	6.44	3.01	0.96	3.40
Exploration Targets (yet to be named)							
KDH063	33.20	2.75	0.02	0.85	0.15	1.19	0.56
KDH064	32.00	9.50	0.04	3.21	0.75	0.39	0.93
incl.	33.00	2.80	0.04	5.60	1.53	0.06	1.62
KDH065	52.20	2.30	0.07	6.40	0.34	0.02	0.45
KDH065	60.60	3.00	0.04	3.00	0.08	1.09	0.48
KDH066	46.50	9.00	0.01	0.98	0.04	0.30	0.15
KDH067	12.20	1.90	0.05	1.69	0.09	0.30	0.23
KDH067	95.00	2.10	0.01	2.16	0.09	1.15	0.50
KDH068	31.30	8.40	0.04	2.43	0.30	0.01	0.35
KDH068	99.50	1.50	0.33	10.42	1.67	0.04	1.97

Table 2: Drillhole summary

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
Exploration Targets (yet to be named)								
KDH063	Other	DDH	544934	1517608	103.0	39.1	-45 / 180	Released
KDH064	Other	DDH	545302	1518193	138.0	111	-45 / 180	Released
KDH065	Other	DDH	545602	1518097	179.0	102.5	-45 / 180	Released
KDH066	Other	DDH	545809	1518102	170.0	112.4	-45 / 180	Released
KDH067	Other	DDH	546176	1518001	151.0	126.1	-45 / 180	Released
KDH068	Other	DDH	544300	1517555	130.0	127.3	-45 / 180	Released
Prospect 100								
KDH069	100	DDH	546829	1519141	102.0	130.2	-45 / 0	Released
KDH070	100	DDH	546783	1519162	131.0	102.3	-45 / 360	Released
KDH071	100	DDH	546829	1519203	100.0	71.1	-45 / 360	Released
Prospect 128								
KDH072	128	DDH	546792	1518159	115.3	103.2	-45 / 180	Released
KDH073	128	DDH	546893	1518179	116.2	121.7	-45 / 180	Released
KDH075	128	DDH	546792	1518162	115.3	93.5	-70 / 180	Released
KDH077	128	DDH	546832	1518174	115.7	96.5	-45 / 180	Released
KDH081	128	DDH	546752	1518174	114.8	106.6	-45 / 180	Awaiting Assays
KDH083	128	DDH	547204	1518550	130.0	124.5	-45 / 180	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 as well as tape and compass from known survey points.

New results highlighted in red.

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.

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**). Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised quarter core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging. 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. IP geophysical surveys completed include gradient array geophysics at Prospects 150, 117, 190, and 128 as well as an offset (3D) dipole-dipole IP survey at Prospect 100. Survey data was monitored on a day-by-day basis by the consultant and company representative, and the data was deemed to be of high quality.
	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. 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.).*	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.
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.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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. A 1.1m interval within the mineralisation in KDH077 was recorded as no recovery due to cavity, but geological observations show it could be related to chalcocite mineralisation that was flushed instead of recovered.
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 was 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 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.
	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.*	Core is sawn quarter core, with one quarter sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Only samples from diamond drilling (core) is discussed in this release.
	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	*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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
tests	*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.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes reported in this announcement are twins of previous drilling.
	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. IP geophysical sampling points were located using handheld GPS.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	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. IP geophysical surveys were completed using the following spacings: • Gradient array: 25m dipoles on 100m spaced lines • Offset D-D IP: 50m spaced dipoles on 100m spaced lines
	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Results released in this announcement refer to diamond drilling where no compositing was undertaken.
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 diamond 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 sulphide veins.
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.
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.