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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

DIRECTORS

Chairman: Milan Jerkovic

Managing Director: Ron Heeks

Non-Exec Director: Mark Bojanjac

Company Secretary: John Lewis

PROJECTS

CAMBODIA:

Kou Sa Copper

FIJI:

Sabeto/Vuda Gold-Copper

Rakiraki Gold

Nabila Copper-Gold

HIGH GRADE RESULTS – TARGETING RESOURCE

The [Board](#) of Geopacific Resources Limited (“Geopacific”) is pleased to provide an exploration update of the Kou Sa copper gold Project in Cambodia.

Geopacific’s aggressive exploration program is ‘kicking goals’ in line with the [strategy of targeting a maiden resource while increasing the potential of new areas and simultaneously completing a scoping study](#). The company is fully funded to achieve this strategy with the [\\$23M fundraising package](#) being successfully completed in early August.

A [video with Managing Director, Ron Heeks, discussing the Kou Sa project can be viewed on the website by following this link](#).

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling returns high-grade, near-surface results**
- **Potential feeder zone identified**
- **Mineralisation found in new areas**
- **Scoping study begins**

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Drilling continues to return impressive results with intersections including:

- **KRC122 - 0.55m at 51g/t of gold - Prospect 190 (Gold)**
- **KRC145 - 24m at 8.47% Cu eq from 4m incl. 16m at 12.39% Cu eq from 8m - Prospect 150**

The one RC and two diamond drill rigs are on-site and making good progress through the Cambodian wet season. [Drilling commenced](#) in July following the announcement that funding for 12 months had being secured.

Drilling results

The drilling program has two focus areas, infill drilling and testing of new areas that have been identified by Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysics. Intersections continue to return high-grade results, helping move the project forward on the strategy of targeting a maiden resource while testing new areas and completing a scoping study.

Infill drilling

Infill drilling is underway at Prospects 150 and 160, which are the two most advanced prospects at Kou Sa.

A potential feeder zone has been identified at [Prospect 150](#) in hole KRC145 which recorded

- **24m at 11.48g/t Au and 1.33 %Cu for 8.47% Cu eq from 4m**

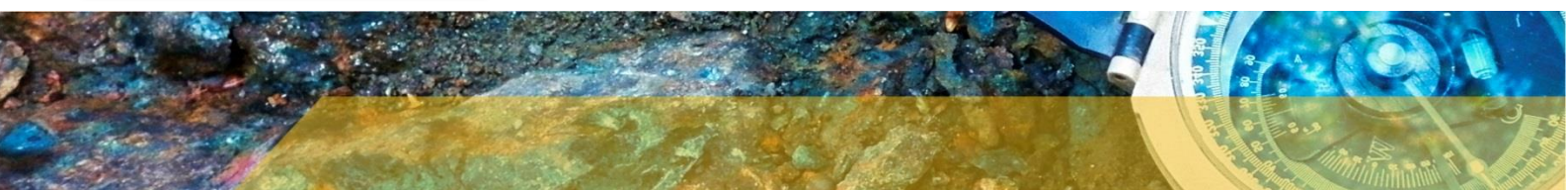


Figure 1 details the Prospect areas and highlights significant near-surface results from the current drilling. The relationship between high chargeability in the IP Geophysics (in red and white) and base metal zones continues to be confirmed by drilling results. The potential to discover more zones of mineralisation in untested IP chargeability anomalies is evident.

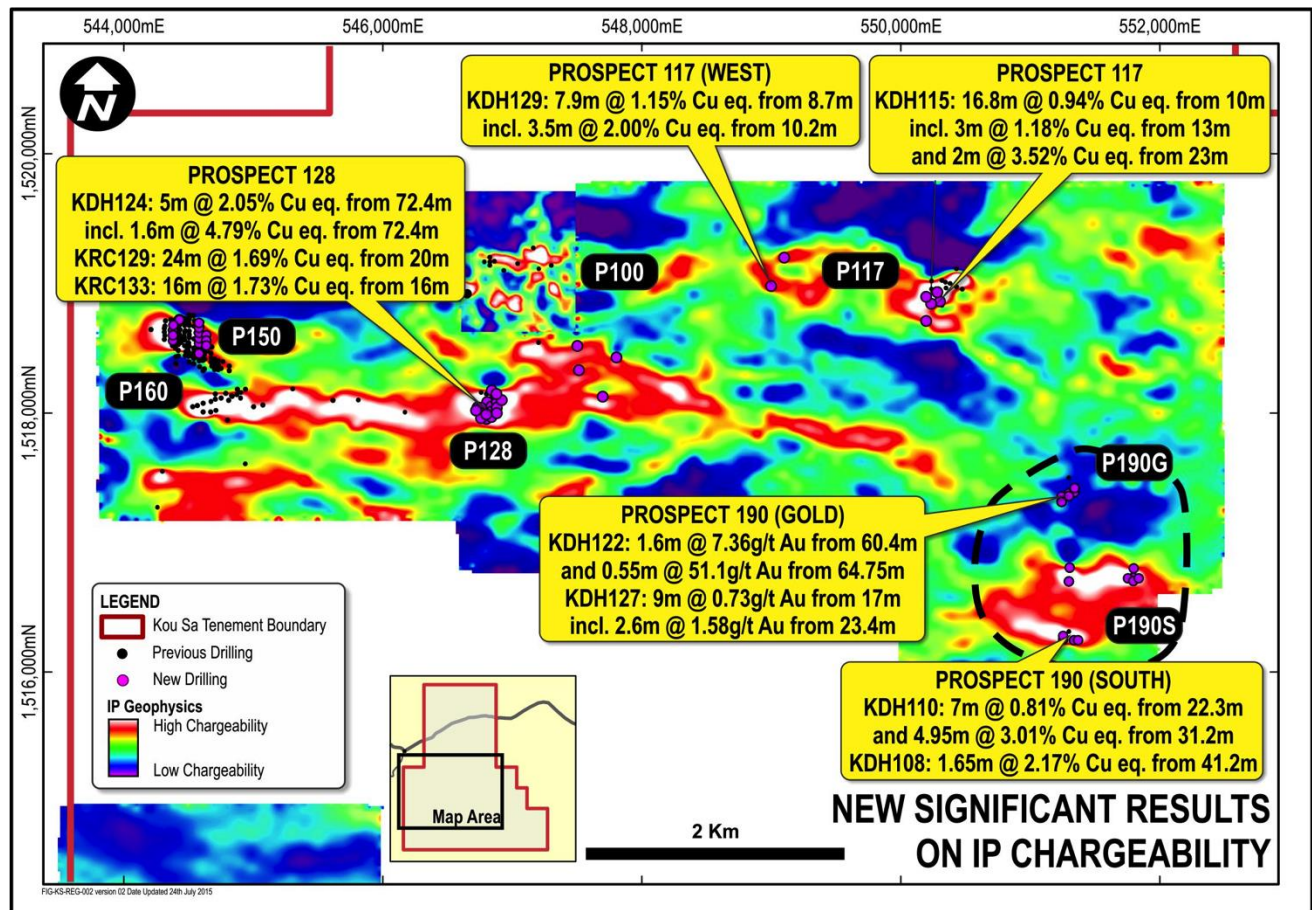


Figure 1: Significant near surface results on IP Geophysics map of the prospect areas

Prospect 150

Diamond and RC drilling has extended the current mineralisation to the north, east and very significantly to the north-west where a potential feeder zone to the main mineralisation has been identified. This zone strikes north north-west and has been intercepted in four holes. The zone was targeted after the results from a deep looking IP survey identified a potential deeper anomaly.

The mineralisation defined to date at all Prospects can be seen on the [fly through video](#).

Prospect 160

An RC rig has moved to Prospect 160 this week to begin infill drilling. Results will be released in the coming weeks and months.

Drill testing new areas

The twelve IP anomalies tested since July have all confirmed base metals and / or gold and silver mineralisation. Targets identified by IP Geophysics are being tested to increase the overall potential of the project. IP Geophysics continues to locate drill targets that successfully identify mineralisation.

At [Prospect 128](#), a new zone of mineralisation has been identified to the south-west including:

- KDH124 -2m at 2.05% Cu eq from 72.4m
incl. 1.6m at 4.79% Cu from 72.4m
- KRC133 - 16m at 1.73% Cu eq from 16m
- KRC140 – 16m at 0.68 Au g/t and 0.56% Cu from 48m
incl. 8 metres at 1.24 Au g/t and 0.53% Cu from 48m

Gold mineralisation has also been encountered in this area for the first time. Further IP geophysics and drilling will be used to interpret the geological formations and potential of Prospect 128.

At [Prospect 190 \(Gold\)](#), significant gold mineralisation continues to be identified by diamond drilling which includes:

- A high-grade zone of 0.55m @ 51g/t Au and 75.2g/t Ag.
- Broad at-surface mineralisation

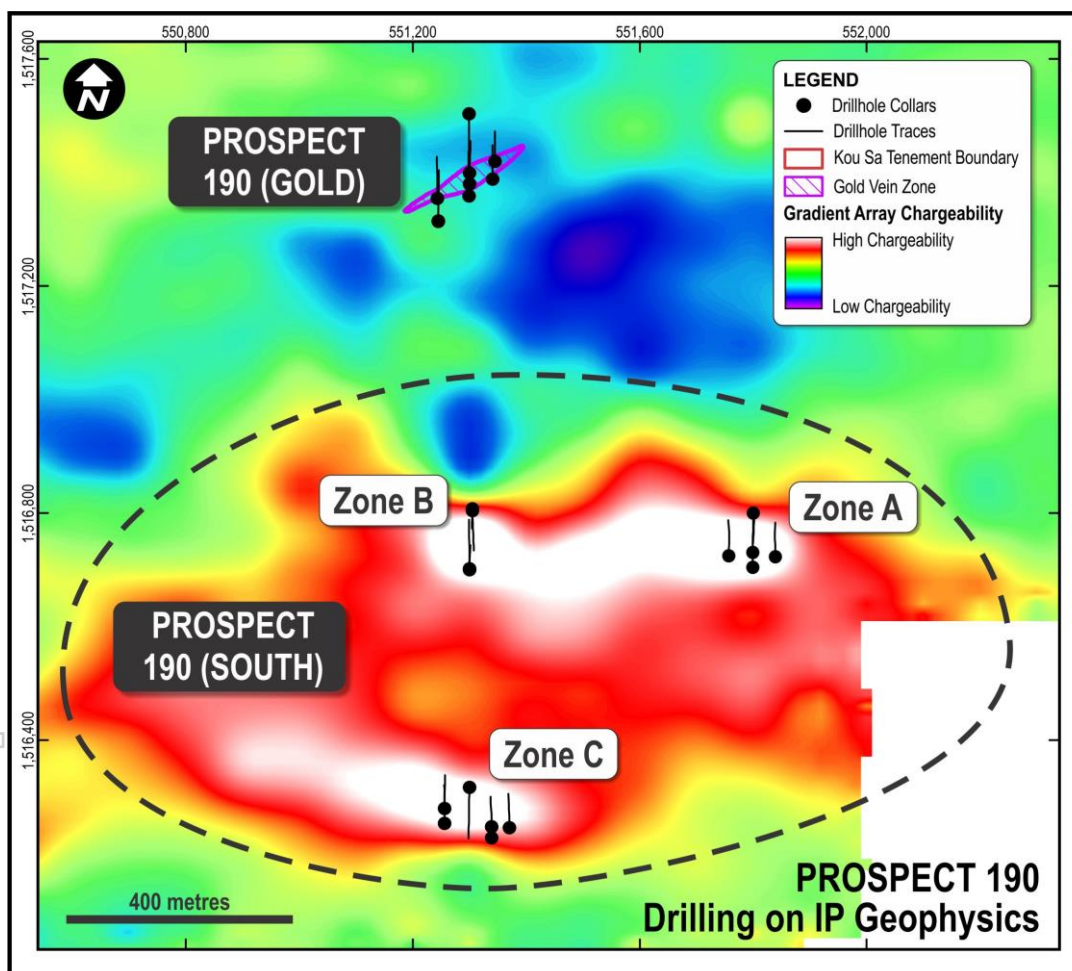


Figure 2: Prospect 190 (Gold) zone to the North with significant gold mineralisation and below, Prospect 190 (South) with significant copper and silver and wide zones of zinc mineralisation

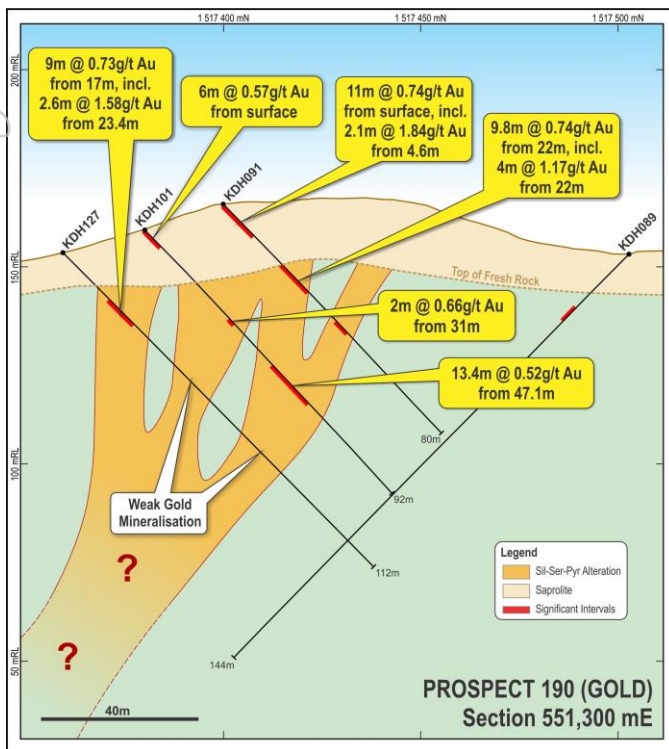


Figure 3: Prospect 190 (Gold) – interpreted section

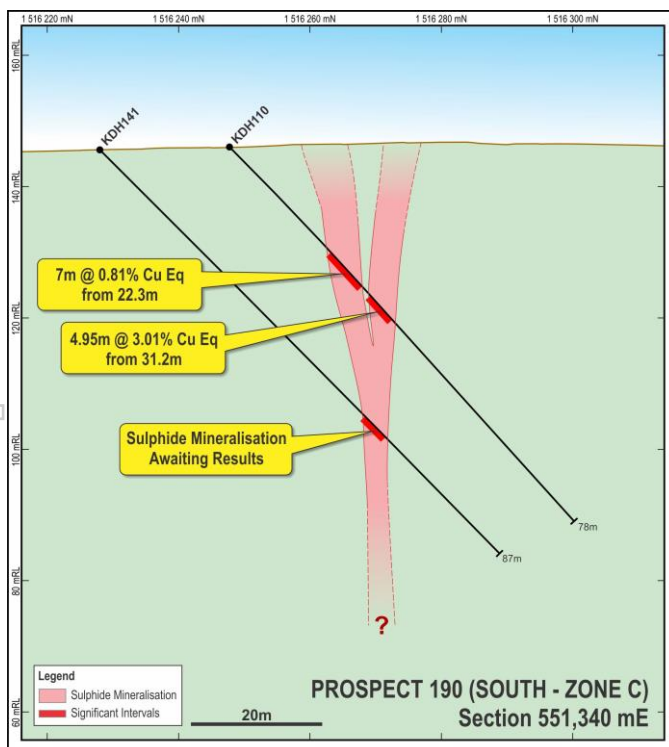


Figure 4: Prospect 190 (South - Zone C) – interpreted section

The gold zone at Prospect 190 is thought to be at the top of an extended mineralising system. This system may produce base metal zones at depth, similar to those identified in the base metal zones at Prospect 190 (South), which are directly south of the gold area. The location of the two zones in Prospect 190 can be seen above in *Figure 2*.

This will be tested with deeper looking IP geophysics to identify drill targets.

The base metal zone at Prospect 190 (South) continues to intersect good copper and silver mineralisation, with wide zones of zinc, up to 14% in individual samples also being encountered.

Ongoing exploration

RC drilling has been testing the Prospects [128](#) and [150](#), moved to Prospect [160](#) this week and will move to Prospects 120 and [190](#) in the coming months.

IP geophysics has identified further areas for drill testing as the survey fills-in and extends previous coverage.

A recent review of all exploration data has also identified the need to assess several areas that may have deeper intrusive sources. Considerably deeper penetrating geophysics will be used to determine if these sources are the drivers for the nearer surface mineralisation currently being identified.

News flow on exploration results will continue over the coming weeks and months.

Geophysics

The style of sulphide mineralization at Kou Sa is readily identified by the current technique of IP geophysics, leading to the high level of success in continuing to confirm mineralisation associated with geophysical anomalies. IP geophysics has been dubbed the 'silver bullet' for Geopacific on the Kou Sa Project, leading to over 80% of drill holes resulting in mineralisation.

Additional geophysics are underway with results expected later in the year. The results are anticipated to increase the potential of the project by identifying new anomalies both at surface and at depth and confirming the results of geochemistry.

Scoping study

The scoping study is underway with an investigation into the factors that will have an impact on taking the Kou Sa project into production. The initial investigation and following study will give Geopacific an understanding of the logistics, financial matters, power and other infrastructure availability, metallurgy as well as construction and mining costs.

Geopacific has engaged in discussions with the Cambodian Electricity Commission. They have indicated that energising the recently constructed power lines is on schedule for later this year. This means that Geopacific will have access to the national grid-power in the local village of Chheb. Chheb is only 5km from the site on a bitumen highway that extends to Siem Reap.

The power is generated by a hydroelectric system, which is considerably more cost-effective and environmentally friendly than diesel generated power.

A significant reduction to power costs will be hugely beneficial to the overall viability of the project because power is anticipated to be a major cost associated with developing and running the mine in future.

Managing Director, Ron Heeks said

"We are focussed on achieving our strategy – growing the overall potential of Kou Sa while targeting a maiden resource and completing a scoping study. We are working through our action plan to deliver the milestones toward the strategy and look forward to continually updating you on the progress we are making."

The results in this release continue to highlight the potential of our most advanced prospects, while providing encouraging results from exploring new areas."

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

Kou Sa Project

Geopacific is actively exploring for copper and gold in [Cambodia](#) and [Fiji](#). In Cambodia, its rapidly advancing [Kou-Sa copper-gold project](#) is a well-funded exploration vehicle in a highly prospective district. Project highlights include high grade, near surface deposits, excellent logistics, low cost environment, compelling geology and [exceptional initial metallurgy results](#). With a [proven management team](#) and [focused strategy](#) to target a maiden resource and scoping study, exploration success is expected to continue and add to the potential of the project.

Ownership

In 2013, Geopacific (85%) and their JV Partner [The Royal Group](#) (15%) signed a purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the Kou Sa Project from the vendor, Golden Resources Development Co (GRRC). The Kou Sa Project covers 158km².

The Royal Group is the largest conglomerate in Cambodia. They have entered into corporate ventures in Cambodia with the likes of ANZ and Siemens.

Location

Kou-Sa is in Cambodia's Chep district in the province of Phreah Vihear. The Project is a 3 hour drive from Siem Reap international Airport or alternatively a 5 hour drive from the capital city of Phnom Penh, both routes follow high-quality bitumen highways.

Discovery

Kou-Sa was identified by French geologists in the 1960's, predating the Vietnamese and regional civil wars. In 2009, the Vendors (GRRC) began shallow drilling along parts of visibly outcropping mineralisation. In 2013, after agreeing to purchase the Project, Geopacific commenced detailed exploration with airborne magnetics (3,800 line kms), regional soil geochemistry (approx. 8,000 samples) and detailed IP and EM geophysics. The work undertaken allowed Geopacific to identify a number of high priority prospects in an East – West arc across the project area. Geopacific has continued exploration with encouraging results.

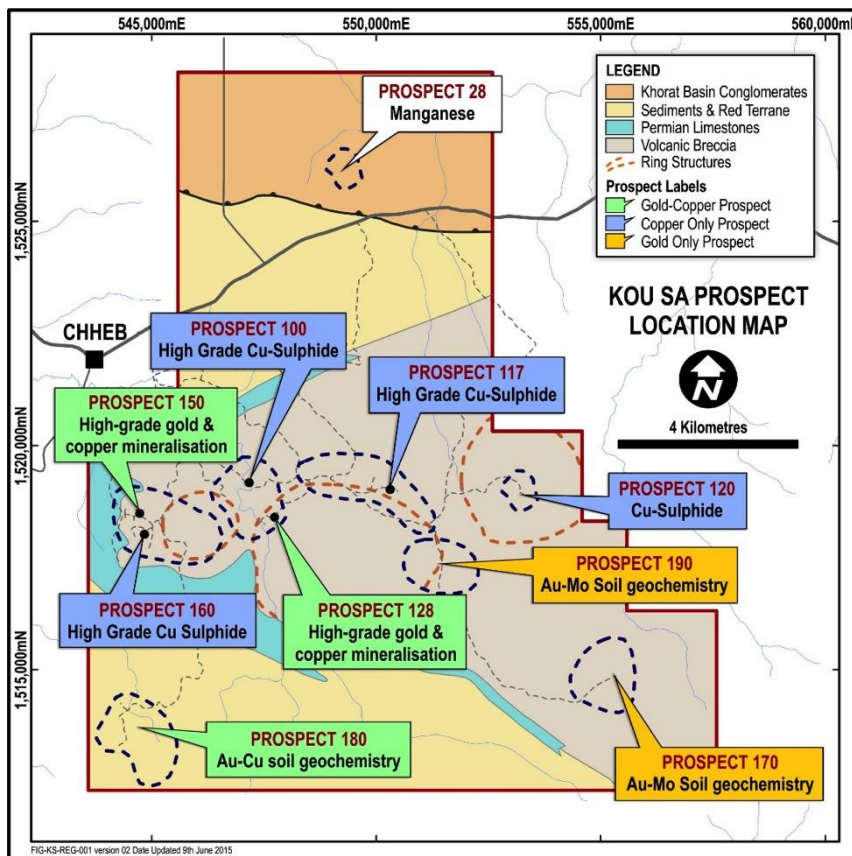


Figure 5: Kou Sa Prospect Location Map

Appendix A – Drilling Details

Key for results tables

Colour	% or g/t
Orange	0.2 - 0.5
Red	0.5 – 1.0
Pink	>1.0

Significant Drill Results by Prospect

Prospect 150							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH128	76.65	1.05	0.06	4.10	2.38	2.45	0.01
KDH128	80.70	6.30	0.06	3.63	1.20	1.27	0.01
KDH130	17.60	3.10	0.21	2.43	1.07	1.22	0.02
incl.	19.60	1.10	0.23	3.40	1.92	2.09	0.03
KDH130	24.00	1.10	12.18	89.20	3.65	11.72	0.02
KRC144	8.00	8.00	1.51	9.10	1.07	0.32	2.05
KRC145	4.00	24.00	11.48	32.92	1.33	8.47	1.33
incl.	8.00	16.00	17.00	48.18	1.81	12.39	1.90
KRC146	36.00	4.00	0.11	3.90	0.60	0.71	0.04

Prospect 117							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH113	17.40	24.60	0.03	3.90	0.38	0.43	0.15
KDH113	56.00	1.10	0.03	2.80	0.95	1.00	0.09
KDH115	10.00	16.80	0.01	7.09	0.86	0.94	0.62
incl.	13.00	3.00	0.01	5.10	1.13	1.18	1.36
and	23.00	2.00	0.02	29.15	3.25	3.52	0.04
KDH117	0.00	30.00	0.03	6.60	0.32	0.40	0.08

Prospect 117 (Exploration)							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH118	5.60	4.90	0.02	1.72	2.18	2.21	0.27
KDH118	28.00	3.50	0.06	4.76	0.56	0.64	0.60
Cavity							
KDH118	35.50	1.40	0.02	2.22	0.83	0.86	1.04
KDH129	8.70	7.90	0.13	6.40	1.02	1.15	0.07
incl.	10.20	3.50	0.28	10.40	1.74	2.00	0.12

¹ Zinc not included in copper equivalent calculation

Significant Drill Results by Prospect

Prospect 128							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH119	34.50	3.30	0.04	2.40	0.44	0.49	0.15
KDH121	41.80	0.55	0.03	5.40	1.05	1.11	7.83
KDH121	75.65	0.30	0.03	10.00	2.41	2.52	8.84
KDH124	72.40	5.00	0.03	8.89	1.96	2.05	1.02
incl.	72.40	1.6	0.03	20.33	4.59	4.79	1.13
KDH126	83.60	2.10	0.05	5.39	0.89	0.97	0.94
KDH126	94.20	0.80	0.07	9.50	3.13	3.26	0.04
KRC129	20.00	24.00	0.03	4.65	1.64	1.69	0.16
KRC131	24.00	8.00	0.02	4.00	0.76	0.81	0.36
KRC132*	52.00	8.00	0.03	2.95	0.61	0.65	3.05
KRC133	16.00	16.00	0.07	5.38	1.64	1.73	0.41
KRC138	16.00	32.00	0.01	3.24	0.39	0.43	1.26
KRC140*	48.00	16.00	0.68	28.58	0.56	1.22	4.45
incl.	48.00	8.00	1.24	50.00	0.53	1.72	8.32
KRC141*	96.00	4.00	0.03	3.40	0.71	0.76	0.07
KRC143	32.00	12.00	0.03	3.43	0.68	0.72	0.28

Prospect 128 (Exploration)							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH083	101.90	1.30	0.02	3.32	0.77	0.82	0.01
KDH083	120.60	3.00	0.02	3.50	0.96	1.01	0.02
KDH093	14.00	2.50	0.01	2.47	0.57	0.59	0.16
KDH093	45.70	0.90	0.10	22.60	1.18	1.44	11.10
KDH093	53.00	2.20	0.08	10.94	0.42	0.56	4.04
KDH095	79.10	4.00	0.02	5.12	0.50	0.55	2.61
KDH095	97.15	3.35	0.10	4.98	0.28	0.38	3.80
KDH097	5.50	1.50	2.59	0.50	0.01	1.56	0.00

Prospect 190 (South - Zone A)							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH106	9.00	3.00	0.01	1.86	0.54	0.56	0.03
KDH106	24.50	9.00	0.01	8.80	0.52	0.60	0.14
KDH109	45.90	6.95	0.01	5.64	0.56	0.61	0.19

¹ Zinc not included in copper equivalent calculation

Significant Drill Results by Prospect

Prospect 190 (South - Zone B)							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH120	26.55	2.05	0.01	17.30	1.23	1.39	0.85
KDH120	35.00	2.80	0.01	6.87	0.77	0.84	0.02

Prospect 190 (South - Zone C)							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH087	33.90	1.40	0.02	3.10	0.60	0.65	0.47
KDH087	47.30	2.00	0.01	3.20	0.53	0.57	0.32
KDH087	51.30	3.70	0.02	4.34	0.53	0.58	0.06
KDH087	71.70	2.05	0.01	8.68	2.18	2.27	3.83
KDH108	41.20	1.65	0.01	12.03	2.06	2.17	0.32
KDH108	45.65	1.75	0.01	6.13	1.91	1.98	0.10
KDH108	75.80	2.90	0.01	6.87	0.65	0.72	0.14
KDH110	22.30	7.00	0.01	7.64	0.74	0.81	1.01
KDH110	31.20	4.95	0.01	17.41	2.85	3.01	0.11
KDH112	0	4.5	0.47	1.43	0.13	0.42	0.12
KDH114	26.40	2.50	0.01	9.44	0.61	0.70	11.29
KDH114	50.35	2.25	0.01	5.70	0.49	0.55	3.61

Prospect 190 (Gold)							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH101	0.00	6.00	0.57	0.95	0.01	0.36	0.00
KDH101	31.00	2.00	0.66	2.60	0.01	0.43	0.21
KDH101	47.05	13.45	0.52	1.19	0.00	0.32	0.01
KDH103	0.00	3.30	0.56	0.43	0.01	0.35	0.00
KDH103	7.30	3.10	3.18	19.45	0.02	2.10	0.00
KDH103	27.85	3.15	0.53	3.69	0.00	0.36	0.08
KDH103	50.90	6.10	0.60	2.92	0.00	0.39	0.08
KDH105	0.00	5.00	0.57	0.34	0.01	0.35	0.00
KDH122	60.40	1.60	7.36	11.90	0.00	4.50	0.00
KDH122	64.75	0.55	51.05	75.20	0.12	31.28	0.05
KDH122	84.30	1.00	0.15	126.00	0.50	1.72	4.53
KDH125	0.00	30.70	0.50	1.67	0.00	0.32	0.01
KDH127	17.00	9.00	0.73	4.30	0.01	0.48	0.11
incl.	23.40	2.60	1.58	7.56	0.00	1.01	0.04

¹ Zinc not included in copper equivalent calculation

Significant Drill Results by Prospect

Prospect 180							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ^{Error!} Bookmark not defined.
KDH074	25.60	5.00	0.01	2.29	0.27	0.30	1.82
KDH080	29.10	0.50	0.85	33.00	1.87	2.67	0.18
KDH080	41.90	1.15	0.75	43.90	1.03	1.87	1.03
KDH082	0.00	12.70	0.02	2.47	0.29	0.32	0.35

Prospect 170							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH090	72.65	0.30	0.28	16.60	0.74	1.06	0.06
KDH092	121.00	1.50	0.03	102.00	0.21	1.15	2.29
KDH098	4.50	2.50	0.74	0.64	0.01	0.45	0.01

NOTES:

All RC results are highlighted in green and are 4m composites. Any interval marked with an asterisk (*) are wet samples. Intervals are selected on a 0.5% Cu eq. or 0.5g/t Au cutoff.

Equivalent grades are based on a US dollar gold price of \$1,300/oz, copper price of \$7,000/tonne, and silver price of \$20/oz. Equivalent grades were calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cu \% (Eq)} = \text{Cu \%} + \left[\left(\frac{\text{Au g/t} \times \text{Au price per gram}}{\text{Cu price per tonne}} \right) \times 100 \right] + \left[\left(\frac{\text{Ag g/t} \times \text{Ag price per gram}}{\text{Cu price per tonne}} \right) \times 100 \right]$$

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.

Drilling summary by Prospect

Prospect 150								
Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH079	150	DDH	544209	1518645	112.4	248.00	-60 / 180	No Significant Results
KDH128	150	DDH	544430	1518720	115.6	101.00	-60 / 180	Released
KDH130	150	DDH	544380	1518640	112.0	83.40	-60 / 180	Released
KRC144	150	RC	544380	1518560	116.4	65.00	-60 / 180	Released
KRC145	150	RC	544379	1518600	115.0	78.00	-60 / 180	Released
KRC146	150	RC	544381	1518678	110.0	81.00	-60 / 180	Released

Prospect 128								
Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH083	128	DDH	547205	1518544	126.8	152.30	-45 / 180	Released
KDH093	128	DDH	547515	1518331	123.0	166.60	-45 / 180	Released
KDH095	128	DDH	547805	1518428	137.5	129.60	-45 / 180	Released
KDH097	128	DDH	547502	1518518	138.0	119.70	-45 / 180	Released
KDH099	128	DDH	547700	1518126	132.0	103.80	-45 / 180	No Significant Results
KDH119	128	DDH	546805	1518084	127.0	88.00	-70 / 180	Released
KDH121	128	DDH	546801	1517999	124.5	80.10	-70 / 360	Released
KDH123	128	DDH	546841	1518173	125.7	103.00	-65 / 180	No Significant Results
KDH124	128	DDH	546800	1517954	122.0	92.90	-70 / 180	Released
KDH126	128	DDH	546732	1518043	141.0	118.00	-60 / 360	Released
KRC129	128	RC	546840	1518090	126.6	60.00	-60 / 360	Released
KRC130	128	RC	546840	1518050	126.0	66.00	-60 / 360	No Significant Results
KRC131	128	RC	546840	1518010	125.0	93.00	-60 / 360	Released
KRC132	128	RC	546840	1517970	123.0	104.00	-60 / 360	Released
KRC133	128	RC	546880	1518120	127.0	54.00	-60 / 360	Released
KRC134	128	RC	546880	1518080	126.0	66.00	-60 / 360	Weak Cu mineralisation
KRC135	128	RC	546880	1518040	125.0	78.00	-60 / 360	No Significant Results
KRC136	128	RC	546880	1518000	123.0	78.00	-60 / 360	No Significant Results
KRC137	128	RC	546920	1518100	126.6	54.00	-60 / 360	No Significant Results
KRC138	128	RC	546760	1518040	126.0	68.00	-70 / 360	Released
KRC139	128	RC	546760	1518000	124.8	105.00	-70 / 360	No Significant Results
KRC140	128	RC	546760	1517960	123.4	72.00	-70 / 360	Released
KRC141	128	RC	546720	1518020	126.0	124.00	-60 / 360	Released
KRC142	128	RC	546801	1517989	124.5	84.00	-70 / 360	No Significant Results
KRC143	128	RC	546878	1518148	127.0	60.00	-60 / 360	Released

Prospect 117								
Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH113	117	DDH	550305	1518860	152.0	120.20	-45 / 360	Released
KDH115	117	DDH	550284	1518932	154.3	114.30	-70 / 180	Released
KDH117	117	DDH	550284	1518932	154.3	31.80	-60 / 360	Released
KDH118	117	DDH	549100	1519200	140.0	89.00	-60 / 360	Released
KDH129	117	DDH	549000	1518980	139.5	82.00	-60 / 360	Released

Prospect 190 (South and Gold)								
Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH087	190	DDH	551300	1516317	146.9	130.90	-45 / 180	Released
KDH094	190	DDH	551800	1516800	140.0	103.40	-45 / 180	No Significant Results
KDH101	190	DDH	551300	1517380	144.0	91.60	-45 / 360	Released
KDH103	190	DDH	551243	1517355	152.0	107.00	-45 / 360	Released
KDH105	190	DDH	551341	1517389	157.3	85.50	-45 / 360	Released
KDH106	190	DDH	551799	1516731	145.6	72.40	-45 / 360	Released
KDH107	190	DDH	551757	1516725	145.6	91.10	-45 / 360	No Significant Results
KDH108	190	DDH	551256	1516253	148.1	98.80	-45 / 360	Released
KDH109	190	DDH	551799	1516704	145.1	121.60	-45 / 360	Released
KDH110	190	DDH	551339	1516248	146.1	77.50	-45 / 360	Released
KDH111	190	DDH	551839	1516723	144.2	87.10	-45 / 360	No Significant Results
KDH112	190	DDH	551370	1516246	145.0	85.90	-45 / 360	Released
KDH114	190	DDH	551256	1516280	148.0	82.90	-45 / 360	Released
KDH116	190	DDH	551300	1516700	155.0	89.00	-60 / 360	No Significant Results
KDH116A	190	DDH	551300	1516702	155.0	139.50	-50 / 360	No Significant Results
KDH120	190	DDH	551305	1516808	148.1	83.20	-65 / 180	Released
KDH122	190	DDH	551245	1517315	148.0	130.70	-45 / 360	Released
KDH125	190	DDH	551345	1517420	146.0	77.60	-45 / 360	Released
KDH127	190	DDH	551299	1517359	154.4	112.40	-45 / 360	Released

Prospect 170								
Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH088	170	DDH	555220	1514960	190.0	123.00	-45 / 310	No Significant Results
KDH090	170	DDH	555175	1514902	181.4	139.50	-45 / 310	Released
KDH092	170	DDH	555300	1515040	200.0	134.00	-45 / 310	Released
KDH096	170	DDH	555160	1514840	180.0	141.10	-45 / 310	No Significant Results
KDH098	170	DDH	554900	1514780	210.0	107.60	-45 / 360	Released
KDH100	170	DDH	554750	1514725	1195.0	106.80	-45 / 360	No Significant Results
KDH102	170	DDH	555200	1515690	167.0	100.90	-45 / 180	No Significant Results
KDH104	170	DDH	554500	1515665	167.0	78.00	-45 / 180	No Significant Results

Prospect 180								
Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH074	180	DDH	544907	1513396	153.0	102.40	-45 / 180	Released
KDH078	180	DDH	544101	1513439	170.3	119.40	-45 / 180	No Significant Results
KDH080	180	DDH	544257	1513640	134.5	124.50	-45 / 90	Released
KDH082	180	DDH	545100	1513741	145.9	127.00	-45 / 180	Released
KDH084	180	DDH	545506	1513659	149.7	107.00	-45 / 180	No Significant Results
KDH086	180	DDH	544104	1513408	176.6	101.30	-45 / 180	No Significant Results

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.

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	<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>Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (DD) and percussion drilling (RC).</p> <p>Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised quarter core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging.</p> <p>Sampling of RC drilling comprised four metre composites taken using a PVC tube/spear with one metre samples collected using rifle splitter within zones of interest.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>IP geophysical surveys completed include gradient array geophysics at Prospects 150, 117, 128, 170, 180, and 190 as well as a dipole-dipole IP surveys at Prospect 100 and 150. 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.</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>Core was cut using a core saw in half then one side quartered. RC samples comprised four metre composites collected using a PVC spear, and one metre splits collected using a rifle splitter.</p> <p>The DD and RC samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drilling Techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<p>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>RC drilling was completed using standard face sampling RC drill hammers.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>Core recovery is recorded by measuring the core recovered from the drillhole against the actual drilled metres.</p> <p>Bulk RC drill samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate sample recoveries were achieved.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	The use of triple tube drilling as well as shorter runs in zones of broken ground were used to maximise the sample recovery.
	<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>	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. There were small zones of core loss within a couple of holes that resulted in sample loss.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All drill core and chips were geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using the Geopacific's logging procedure.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Drill core and chips were 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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes are logged their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is sawn quarter core, with one quarter sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Initial four metre composites are sampled using a PVC tube/spear; with one metre samples collected using a rifle splitter. All RC intervals reported in this announcement were of dry samples.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field blank, duplicate, and standard samples are introduced to maximise the representivity of the samples.
	<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>	Field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, 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>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff.
	<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>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A digital terrain model of the various prospects was created from detailed LiDAR data and is used to set the RL of the drill collars.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The majority of 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. Where drilling was infill in nature, the spacing of the drillholes is a maximum of 40m. IP geophysical surveys were completed using the following spacings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradient array: 25m dipoles on 100m spaced lines
	<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 this area is still in an early stage and therefore this point is not applicable for this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Results released in this announcement that refer to diamond drilling are not subject to compositing. The results that refer to RC drilling are all 4m composites. One metre splits will be sent in from significant zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The majority of the results reported are from new prospects where orientation of the mineralised zones is not currently well defined. The mineralised zone at Prospect 128 is interpreted to be flat lying and as such, no significant bias has been introduced. Some of the RC drilling at Prospect 150 may be drilling at a slightly acute angle to the structure but this has not been fully verified and as such the current interpretation suggests no bias has been introduced.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	An interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no significant bias has been introduced to the diamond drillholes reported herein.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	QAQC data is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. An audit of the database by a geochemical consultant has shown that the current procedures are adequate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	Geopacific has entered into a sale agreement with Golden Resources Development Co. Ltd ("GRD"), a South Korean controlled Cambodian company, for an option to acquire an 85% interest in the highly prospective Kou Sa Copper Project in Northern Cambodia. The remaining 15% has been acquired by a subsidiary of WWM's Cambodian partner, The Royal Group.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	This announcement is based on work done solely by Geopacific Resources Limited and makes no reference to work done by other companies.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The geology of the tenement is dominated by andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks with minor lenses of limestone and sediments. Quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions are noted in the drilling with outcropping dacitic porphyry observed in the west of the tenement. Known mineralisation on the tenement comprises structurally-hosted semi-massive copper sulphide veins.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>o down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>o hole length</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	Refer to tables in Appendix A.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	No top-cuts were used in the reporting of these significant intercept. The interval selected using a cut off value 0.5% CuEq, and were calculated using weighted averaging.
	<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 summary drilling table.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Due to the polymetallic nature of the Project, 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	<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>	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Diagrams relevant to the report content are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Refer to tables in Appendix A.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	The references to IP geophysics refers specifically to chargeability results from various methods of induced polarisation geophysics unless otherwise specified.
Further work	<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> <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>	Refer to text.