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DIRECTORS

Chairman: Charles Bass
 Managing Director: Ron Heeks
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 Non-Exec Director: Russell Fountain
 Company Secretary: John Lewis

PROJECTS

CAMBODIA:
 Kou Sa Copper

FIJI:

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

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8KM LONG SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY AT KOU SA COPPER PROJECT

Geopacific Resources NL (GPR) is pleased to announce the results of the recently completed soil geochemical survey. Results from the survey highlight:

- **8KM OF COPPER ANOMALOUS STRIKE LENGTH**
- **SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS OF UP TO 9,000 PPM CU**
- **GEOCHEMICALLY ANOMALOUS AREA EXTENDS FROM THE AREA OF PREVIOUS DRILLING**

The survey was undertaken on a 400m by 200m spacing and was designed to cover the 5 areas of drilling undertaken by the previous operators. Analysis of the drill core from these drilling programs has produced the excellent near surface results released to the market via GPR's announcement dated 8 April 2013, including:

20.0m @ 2.68% Cu from 3m	22.2m @ 1.96% Cu from surface
12.2m @ 2.11% Cu from 15m	11.7m @ 1.80% Cu from 10.8m
9.85m @ 3.11% Cu from 35.6m	20.0m @ 1.17% Cu from 30m
19.1m @ 3.65% Cu from 27.3m	12.0m @ 1.01% Cu from 8m

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Analysis of the geochemical survey results indicates a cohesive eight (8) kilometre long anomalous trend and several other significant but smaller anomalous zones. The main zone connects the areas previous drilled which indicates the effectiveness of the sampling method. In addition the survey results extend beyond these areas in both directions to form a cohesive zone of east-west anomalism that joins the 100 and 117 Areas (*See Figure 1*). It was previously suspected but not confirmed that these zones were related.

The main anomalous zone is continuous along the entire 8,000 metres except where the topography is cut by floodplains associated with creeks. In these areas recent transported soils are potentially too thick for the surface geochemistry to work effectively.

The **area with the highest Copper results, within the anomalous trend, has not been subject to any previous exploration** as it is covered by a thin veneer of transported soils and has limited outcrop.

The 100 Prospect area has multiple zones of high grade copper mineralisation in massive and semi massive sulphide, the total width of the zones identified to date is 15 -20m. The 117 Prospect area has an outcropping gossan that has produced rock chips of up to 3% copper; to date the limited drilling in this area has identified three (3) mineralised zones.

The previous drilling which is not deeper than 100m, indicates the mineralised zones extend to at least this depth.

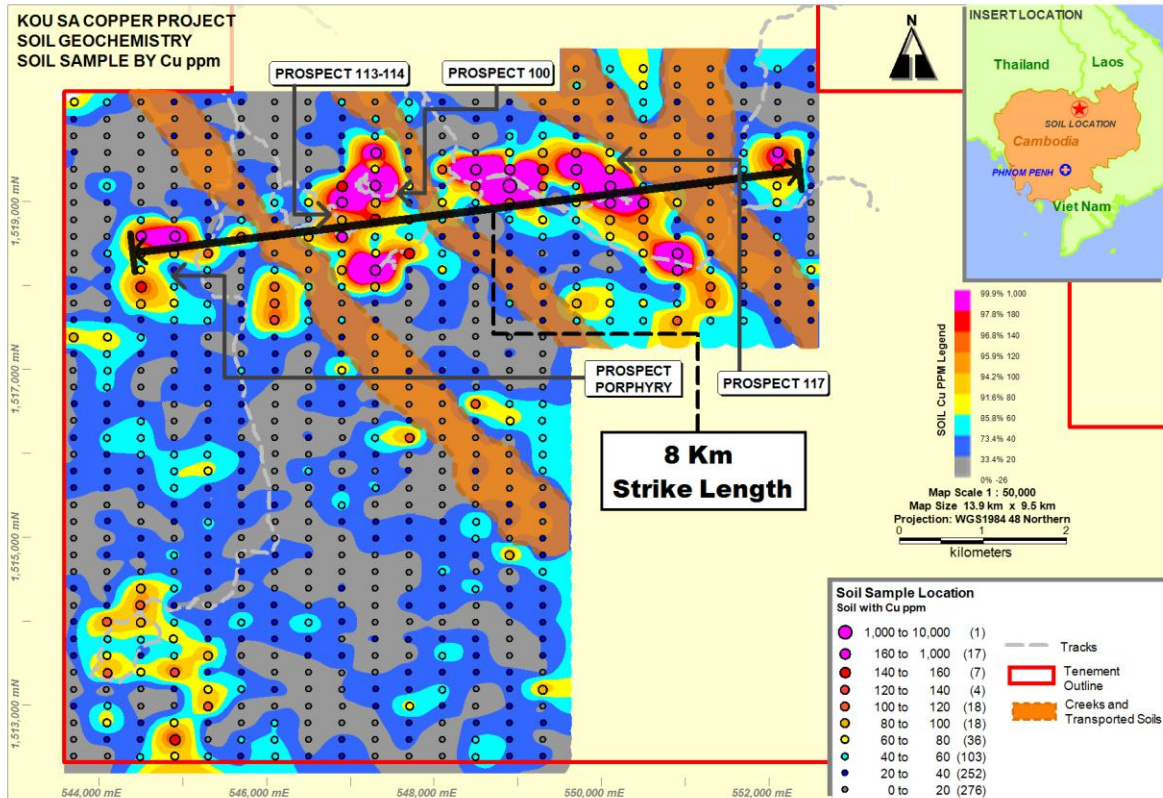


Figure 1: Kou Sa soil geochemistry survey results indicating an 8km long east-west anomalous trend.

The geochemical survey undertaken so far covers only approximately 40% of the Kou Sa licence area.

GPR Managing Director Ron Heeks stated ***“this is an excellent result immediately following our recent compelling near surface results. It demonstrates that the mineralised target area could be much larger than previous exploration indicated.”***

IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP

Work will begin immediately to infill the geochemistry and extend the area of the survey, detailed mapping is nearing completion and a moving loop EM geophysical survey has been commissioned over a sample area. If successful a Geophysical survey will be commissioned over all know geochemical anomalous zones to better define potential drill targets.

Geopacific Resources NL

John Lewis

Company Secretary

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Ron Heeks. Mr Heeks is Managing Director of Geopacific and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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 2004 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.

Sampling Method

Drill core (HQ) was cut using a core saw and quarter core was sampled; with areas of sandy material sampled using a scoop. Duplicate and blank samples were inserted after every 20th sample for QA/QC purposes. Whole samples were crushed and pulverized, and then split to a nominal 110g pulp for analysis. Logging of the core, along with core photography, was completed concurrently with sampling.

Initial analysis of the samples was completed using a NITON XL3t 950 GOLDD+ handheld XRF instrument with samples displaying grades over 0.1% Cu or Zn sent for analysis at ALS laboratories Perth. A halo of unmineralised samples surrounding the mineralized zones was also sent to ALS to confirm the extent of the mineralization. Samples were assayed for Au by a fire assay using a 25g charge (Au-AA25), and Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn by ICP-AES using an aqua regia digest (ME-OG46). Analysis of samples using the NITON analyser was completed in ‘Mining Cu/Zn’ mode using a 40 sec read time or 10 seconds per filter. Duplicate, blank, and standard readings were taken every 50 samples or within ore zones.

Soil sampling was conducted on a 400m x 200m grid pattern. An area of 1m² was cleared of vegetation and the top 10cm of soil removed. Material from the bottom of the pit was sieved to minus 80 mesh (-0.18mm) and roughly 100 to 200 grams was collected from each site with duplicates and standards inserted at regular intervals. Analysis of samples using the NITON analyser was completed in ‘Soils’ mode using a 30 sec read time or 10 seconds per filter. Readings of standard material were taken every 50 samples for QA/QC purposes. Samples will be sent to a geochemical laboratory for low detection limit analysis.