# SPECTACULAR AU-CU GRADES IN SHALLOW SULPHIDES AT EMERGING KOU SA PROJECT

## 3.9m at 16.47g/t Au & 3.13% Cu from 33.4m including 0.6m @93.2g/t Au from 34.6m

**Geopacific Resources Limited (ASX: GPR) has encountered high gold grades in addition to its recent high grade copper results at the emerging multi-vein sulphide Kou Sa project in Northern Cambodia.**

GPR today reports the first gold assays of 3.9m at 16.47g/t gold from the first diamond hole (KDH002) drilled into Prospect 150. Copper grades of 3.1% (based on portable XRF "pXRF" analysis) at Prospect 150 were previously reported in February.

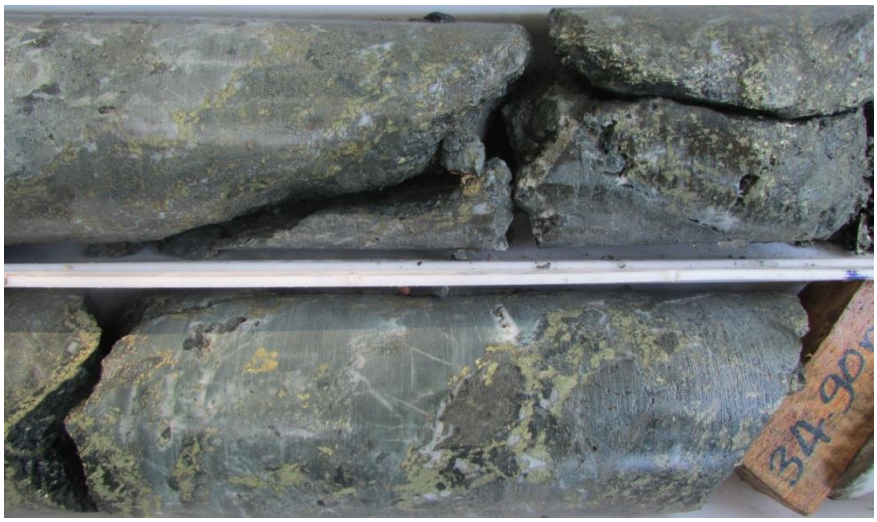

**Figure 1: Au and Cu-sulphide mineralised core from a 0.6m intersect grading 93.2g/t Au & 5.18% Cu from 34.6m.**

In addition to the diamond hole, a further five (5) follow up RC holes, which are awaiting results, drilled at Prospect 150 (previously called the Porphyry Prospect) have intersected this zone characterised by high chalcopyrite over ~300 metres strike.

**GPR Managing Director Mr Ron Heeks said today:**

***"This is a stunning start to our program with the intersection of strong gold grades in a zone of coincident copper. We have drilled 300 metres of strike at Prospect 150 and based on our past soil geochemistry program, we may be in an 800 metre zone of mineralisation. If it's typical of our other mineralisation, we would expect Prospect 150 to have multiple zones."***


**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

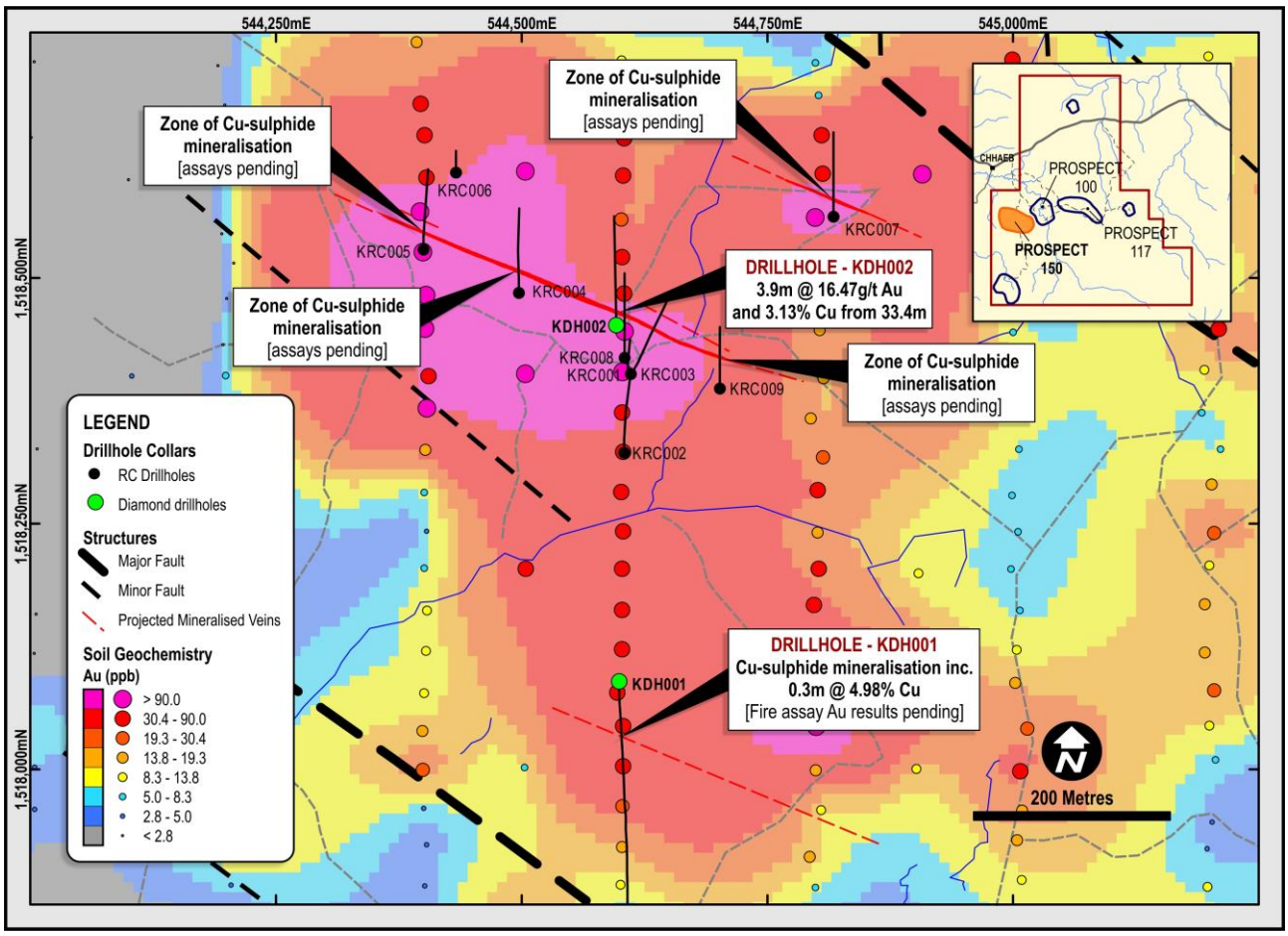


**Figure 2: Interpreted mineralised veining at Prospect 150**

## KOU SA PROJECT DIAMOND AND RC DRILLING PROGRAM

These results are from diamond hole KDH002, which is the first hole drilled in Prospect 150 and the second hole overall in Geopacific's diamond drill program at Kou Sa. Confirmatory assays of the initial copper pXRF analysis, as well as the initial copper and gold analysis from the RC drilling are expected in the coming weeks.

KDH002 was targeting an 800m metre long zone of strong alteration that forms a low rise. This zone has previously generated a very strong, distinct, gold and copper soil anomaly (reported in ASX release on 5 September, 2013). An IP ground geophysics survey also generated a significant chargeable anomaly associated with the geochemical anomalism.

The results from the diamond drillhole KDH002 represent the first time that drilling at the Kou Sa Project has intersected both high grade copper and gold mineralisation in the same zone. This suggests that this mineralisation at Prospect 150 is significantly different from that identified at the 100 and 117 Prospects.

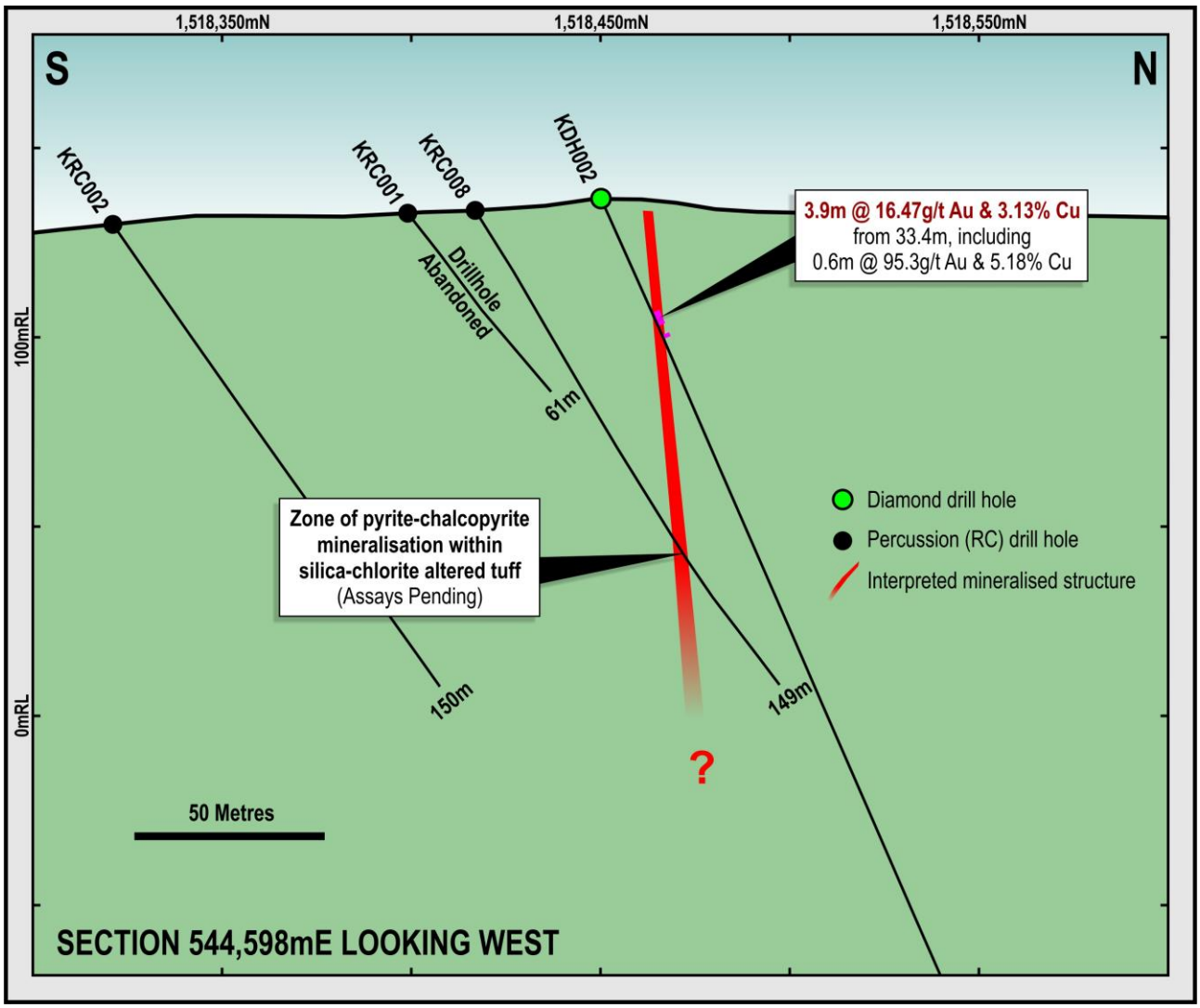


**Figure 3: Section through KDH002 showing significant results**


**Figure 4: RC Drill rig testing the area surrounding the significant intersection in KDH002**

Portable XRF results, taken in the field for copper, from the first hole in the drilling program testing the area to the south of Prospect 150 have also identified a 5.3 metre-wide zone of anomalous copper grading 0.19% Cu from 49m and a 0.3m intersection grading at 4.95% Cu from 61.5m. This zone of Cu-sulphide mineralisation is interpreted to represent the edge of another parallel zone of veining and is coincident with the edge of a Cu-Au anomaly in soils. Fire assay gold results are pending and pXRF copper results will be confirmed using laboratory analysis techniques.

These results have highlighted the potential of the area to host numerous parallel zones of high grade Au-Cu mineralised veining, and work is underway to further test this potential.

## PROSPECT 100 DRILLING

Results from the first diamond hole drilled in Prospect 100 (KDH003) have returned a 3 metre intersection grading 5.28% Cu from 70.7m (fire assay gold results pending). The intersection is interpreted to be a down-dip intersection of Cu-sulphide mineralisation identified in the historic drilling. This intersect is characterised by a 3m zone of chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation with another 4m zone of pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation immediately below this intersection.

This drillhole was targeting a 19.1m zone of mineralisation grading at 2.67% Cu intersected in previous drilling and thought to have a 6m true width. These significant intersections lend weight to the interpretation of a sub-vertical orientation to the Cu-sulphide mineralisation. Cu-sulphide mineralisation in the Prospect 100 area remains open to the east where IP chargeability highs are recorded, as well as down-dip. The RC drill rig will be used to chase the mineralised zones along strike once the rig is finished at the Northern Porphyry Prospect.

For further information on this update or the Company generally please contact:

**Mr Ron Heeks**
Managing Director
+61 8 6143 1821

***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, 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 – Drilling Details

**Table 1: Drillhole summary table**

| Hole ID | Drill Type | Easting | Northing | Total Depth | Dip/Azimuth | From | To | Interval | Cu (%) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KDH002** | **DD** | **544,595** | **1,518,450** | **281.3** | **-65°/360** | **33.4** | **37.3** | **3.9** | **3.13** | **16.47** |
| KDH001 | DD | 544,599 | 1,518,086 | 500.2 | -65°/180 | 49.0 | 54.3 | 5.3 | 0.19 | Pending |
| | | | | | and | 61.5 | 61.8 | 0.3 | 4.98 | Pending |
| KDH003 | DD | 547,199 | 1,519,111 | 251.8 | -45°/360 | 70.7 | 73.7 | 3.0 | 5.28 | Pending |

Note:

- All coordinates are given in WGS84 zone 48 North. Azimuth is in magnetic North.
- Intervals were calculated using a 1% Cu cut-off, and do not contain any internal dilution.
- Intervals represent down hole width not true width. Not enough geological information is available for a true width calculation at this time.
- All copper assays are from portable XRF analysis of pulp samples, while gold results are from fire assay determination. Copper results will be confirmed using wet geochemistry.

**Table 2: Significant interval table (KDH002)**

| Hole ID | Depth From | Depth To | Interval | Sample Type | Gold (g/t) | Copper (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KDH002 | 32.00 | 33.40 | 1.40 | DDC-PQ | 0.23 | 0.01 |
| **KDH002** | **33.40** | **34.00** | **0.60** | **DDC-PQ** | **2.27** | **2.92** |
| **KDH002** | **34.00** | **34.60** | **0.60** | **DDC-PQ** | **6.53** | **4.70** |
| **KDH002** | **34.60** | **35.20** | **0.60** | **DDC-PQ** | **93.2** | **5.18** |
| **KDH002** | **35.20** | **35.80** | **0.60** | **DDC-PQ** | **1.24** | **1.11** |
| **KDH002** | **35.80** | **36.20** | **0.40** | **DDC-PQ** | **2.79** | **4.11** |
| **KDH002** | **36.20** | **36.80** | **0.60** | **DDC-PQ** | **1.30** | **2.33** |
| **KDH002** | **36.80** | **37.30** | **0.50** | **DDC-PQ** | **0.80** | **1.64** |
| KDH002 | 37.30 | 37.95 | 0.65 | DDC-PQ | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| KDH002 | 37.95 | 39.90 | 1.95 | DDC-PQ | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| **KDH002** | **39.90** | **41.00** | **1.10** | **DDC-PQ** | **0.15** | **0.53** |

**Table 3: Significant interval table (KDH001)**

| Hole ID | Depth From | Depth To | Interval | Sample Type | Gold (g/t) | Copper (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KDH001 | 47.30 | 49.00 | 1.70 | DDC-PQ | Fire assay gold results pending | 0.02 |
| **KDH001** | **49.00** | **50.00** | **1.00** | **DDC-PQ** | | **0.22** |
| **KDH001** | **50.00** | **50.35** | **0.35** | **DDC-PQ** | | **0.23** |
| **KDH001** | **50.35** | **51.20** | **0.85** | **DDC-PQ** | | **0.10** |
| **KDH001** | **51.20** | **52.20** | **1.00** | **DDC-PQ** | | **0.35** |
| **KDH001** | **52.20** | **53.00** | **0.80** | **DDC-PQ** | | **0.11** |
| **KDH001** | **53.00** | **53.55** | **0.55** | **DDC-PQ** | | **0.09** |
| **KDH001** | **53.55** | **54.3** | **0.75** | **DDC-PQ** | | **0.13** |
| KDH001 | 54.30 | 55.00 | 0.70 | DDC-PQ | | 0.01 |
| KDH001 | 55.00 | 56.00 | 1.00 | DDC-PQ | | 0.07 |
| KDH001 | 56.00 | 57.00 | 1.00 | DDC-PQ | | 0.04 |
| **KDH001** | **61.50** | **61.80** | **0.30** | **DDC-PQ** | | **4.98** |

**Table 2: Significant interval table (KDH003)**

| Hole ID | Depth From | Depth To | Interval | Sample Type | Gold (g/t) | Copper (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KDH003** | **70.70** | **71.70** | **1.00** | **DDC-HQ** | Fire assay gold results pending | **5.28** |
| **KDH003** | **71.70** | **72.70** | **1.00** | **DDC-HQ** | | **5.15** |
| **KDH003** | **72.70** | **73.70** | **1.00** | **DDC-HQ** | | **5.41** |
| KDH003 | 73.70 | 74.70 | 1.00 | DDC-HQ | | 0.09 |
| KDH003 | 76.00 | 77.75 | 1.05 | DDC-HQ | | 0.09 |

# 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.*<br><br>*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**), with quarter core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging. Initial analysis was completed using a handheld portable XRF instrument, with samples subsequently sent for fire assay gold analysis.<br><br>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. Standard samples specially prepared for the portable XRF instrument were used to measure the accuracy of the XRF measurements.<br><br>No field duplicates were recorded in the mineralised zone, however, Geopacific is currently reassaying the mineralised zones to check for repeatability issues. Lab duplicates were run on several high grade results, confirming the original result. |
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br><br>*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 quarter core samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis.<br><br>Initial analysis was completed using a handheld portable XRF instrument on the prepared pulp samples. Samples throughout the hole were composited across 2-3 samples for fire assay gold determination, except where significant Cu mineralisation was identified, where the original single samples were sent for gold analysis along with a set halo on either side of the mineralised intercept. These samples were sent for fire assay gold analysis using a 30g charge. |
| **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 hole, consistently above 90%, and as such there is no sample bias introduced as a result of sample recovery. |
| **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 diamond drill core is 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.* | Diamond core is 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.* | N/A |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | Diamond core is crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised and then split to a final 200g sample. The final 200g sample was used for pXRF analysis. Composited samples were prepared using an exact 50g sample from each of 2-3 samples and mixed together to create one sample. Where the original sample was selected for gold analysis, a nominal 150g was split off and sent with the composited samples for gold 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. No field duplicates were recorded in the gold mineralised zone; however, Geopacific is currently reassaying the mineralised zones to check for repeatability issues. Lab duplicates were run on several high grade results, confirming the original result. |
| | *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 at every 50$^{th}$ sample. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. |
| **Quality of assay data and laboratory tests** | *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* | Portable XRF analysis on the 200g pulps is appropriate for the analysis of base metals including Cu and Zn, and is considered to be total analysis. Fire assay Au analysis is thought to be appropriate for the determination of gold and is considered to be total analysis. |

| CRITERIA | JORC CODE EXPLANATION | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | A Niton XL2t 950 GOLDD+ portable XRF analyser was used for the Cu analysis, with a main filter (Cu, Zn, etc.) read time of 30secs, which is considered to be sufficient for this type of measurement. |
| | *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.* | Standard and blank samples specifically prepared for the Niton analyser were used to measure the accuracy of the Cu readings. Readings were in the acceptable range as indicated in the standard certificates. Laboratory standards, blanks, and repeats were used and all fell within acceptable ranges. Lab duplicates run on the high grade gold zones confirmed the original results. |
| **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.* | N/A at this stage of exploration. |
| | *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 Acquire 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.* | Drill hole collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS, which at this stage of exploration is thought to be sufficient. Collars will be picked up using DGPS once the program is completed. |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | For the initial stages of exploration the use of GPS and DEM RL data is thought to be sufficient. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | The drill hole discussed in this report is an initial exploration drill hole targeting a new area and testing the depth extent of Cu mineralisation from historical drilling. |
| | *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.* | N/A at this early stage of exploration. |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | Most samples in the drillhole were composited across 3 samples, with the exception of the high grade copper mineralised samples and a suitable halo of unmineralised samples surrounding this zone. All high grade gold results reported in this announcement fall within the Cu mineralised zone and not within or close to any of the composited samples. |

| CRITERIA | JORC CODE EXPLANATION | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|---|
| **Orientation of data in relation to geological structure** | *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* | This drill hole represents the first drill hole targeting structural, geochemical, and geophysical anomalies. The orientation of the drillhole was designed to test these anomalies at right angles. |
| | *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.* | At this stage it is not possible to determine the orientation of the mineralised zone, and as a result the orientation of the drill hole is not thought to have introduced sample bias. |
| **Sample security** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | All samples are cut and placed 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.*<br><br>*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.* | Not applicable |
| **Geology** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The geology of the tenement is dominated by dacitic to rhyolitic 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. |

| CRITERIA | JORC CODE EXPLANATION | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|---|
| **Drill hole Information** | *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length*<br>*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 this significant intercept. The weighted average of the data is reported using standard weighted averaging techniques. |
| | *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.* | N/A as within this intercept there were no lower grade samples (i.e. <1% Cu or <0.5 g/t Au). |
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | N/A as no metal equivalent values reported. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*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').* | Intercept is down-hole length and not enough information is available to calculate true width at this time. |
| **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. |

| CRITERIA | JORC CODE EXPLANATION | COMMENTARY |
|---|---|---|
| **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).*<br><br>*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. |