

MARCH 2015 QUARTERLY REPORT

The Board of Geopacific Resources Ltd (ASX: GPR) is pleased to provide this Quarterly Report for the three months ending 31 March 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

There were no work injuries or environmental issues encountered by the company during the quarter.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

■ Kou Sa Project, Cambodia (“Kou Sa”):

▶ Best drilling results

- ▶ **KDH 038 – 48.25m @ 0.80% Cu Eq from surface
inc 5.95m @ 3.12% Cu Eq**
- ▶ **KDH 048 – 13.6m @ 3.82% Cu Eq.**
- ▶ **KDH 056 – 7.40m @ 6.89% Cu Eq from 65.3m
inc 3.62m @ 11.53% Cu Eq**

▶ **Drilling continues to highlight significant upside in near surface, polymetallic mineralisation across licence,**

▶ **New high grade copper zone discovered west of Prospect 100,**

▶ **Ground IP geophysical targets continue to produce high grade drill results and define new mineralised zones.**

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

- ▶ **Flotation testwork produced exceptional recoveries for copper, gold and silver for this study level.**
- ▶ **Tellurides host the majority of the gold and silver.**
- ▶ **Chalcopyrite is the dominant copper ore.**
- ▶ **The concentrate is very ‘clean’.**

CORPORATE NEWS

- **Closure of \$3.0 million Fully Underwritten Rights Issue.**

30 April 2015

ASX Code: GPR

GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED
 ACN 003 208 393

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PROJECTS

CAMBODIA

- Kou Sa Copper – Gold

FJI:

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

POSITION

Share Price	\$0.036
Mkt. Cap.	\$14M
Cash	\$2.0M
Drilling	NOW

HEAD OFFICE

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BOARD

Chairman:

Milan Jerkovic

Managing Director:

Ron Heeks

Non-Exec Directors:

Mark Bojanjac

Russell Fountain

Company Secretary:

John Lewis



EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

KOU SA CAMBODIA PROJECT

Exploration at the Companies Kou Sa Project continued with diamond and RC drilling, dipole-dipole and gradient array ground geophysics, geochemistry and detailed geological mapping during the Quarter.

The success of the gradient array Induced Polarisation (“IP”) has led to undertaking a dipole-dipole IP survey. This method tests for sulphides to a much greater depth (down to 400m) than the gradient array method which will initially allow targeting of deep mineralisation in Prospects 150 and 160.

After a short break to catchup on analytical results, drilling recommenced in late January with RC infill drilling at Prospect 150 and scout diamond drilling designed to test newly generated dipole-dipole IP geophysics targets west of Prospect 100 and gradient array IP targets at Prospect 128.

As highlighted last quarter, the results from the IP have provided a “silver bullet “ for generating new, well defined drilling targets. Multiple zones have now been drilled with all new areas either producing significant results (as previously reported) or intersections of sulphide mineralisation that require follow-up analysis. **These results continue to highlight the potential for further mineralisation from multiple, near surface sources that will significantly add to the metal inventory of the project.** Results from zones not yet reported but with visual sulphide intersections will be available early next quarter.

The coverage of the various IP geophysical surveys continue to expand the target areas which have been prioritised from soil geochemical results. The geophysics has also identified new anomalous zones, most with an east-west trend. Very wide spaced drill testing of these geophysical anomalies is in progress using the diamond drilling rigs. Geopacific will prioritise infill drilling at these zones.

Figure 1 below shows the areas of recent additions to the IP chargeability, highlighted in colour, over a background of airborne geophysics in black and white. The continuity and orientation of the zones suggest they are largely conjugate to the main north-west structure of the project area. The red zones of high chargeability form the main targets for near term drilling.

All holes displayed in the Figure 1 have intercepted zones of sulphide mineralisation of varying widths, confirming the presence and continuity of mineralisation over large strike distances. The best examples of this are from holes:

- **KDH 038 - 48.25m @ 0.80% Cu Eq from surface;**
including - 5.95m @ 3.12% Cu Eq from a IP target south of Prospect 117;
- **KDH 048 - 13.6m @ 3.82% Cu Eq; and**
- **KDH 056 - 7.40m @ 6.89% Cu Eq from 65.3m**
including - 3.62m @ 11.53% Cu Eq at recently defined geophysical anomaly west of Prospect 100.

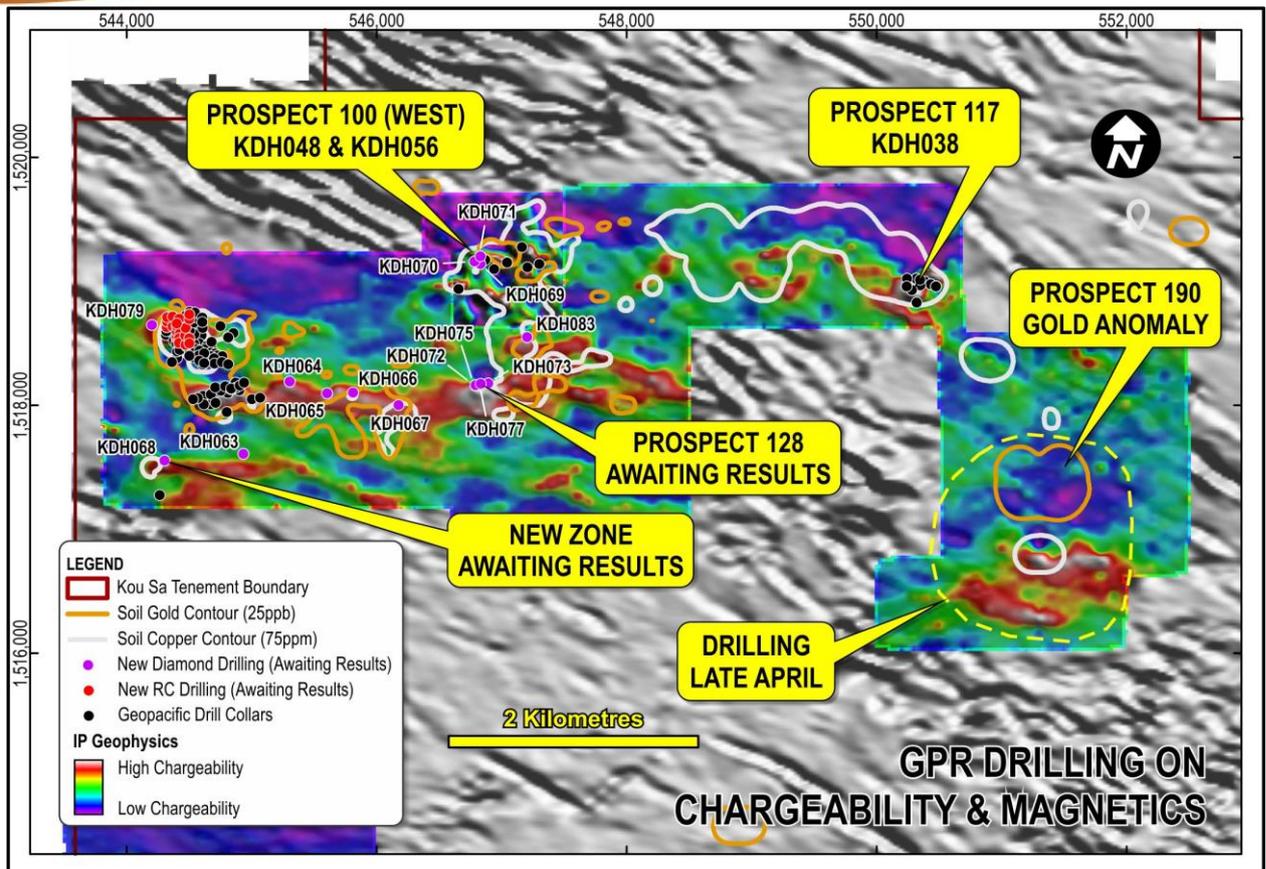


Figure 1 – Chargeability and Magnetics at Kou Sa

South of the Prospect 190 gold anomaly, the IP results has identified 2 parallel, discrete high chargeability zones in an area that had a weak copper geochemistry response. The chargeability response from these zones is among the highest received. The area is grass covered, flat and mostly overlain by a layer of transported soils which may have decreased the tenor of the geochemistry result. Locating IP chargeability highs under low priority soil targets has greatly improved the prospectivity of areas of the licence originally thought to be less geochemically interesting. These targets are shown in Figure 1 at the bottom right and will be drilled in late April.

Our understanding of the geology of the licence has allowed us to compile an exploration model (Figure 2) for the area showing how steep and flat zones may originate. In the model it is envisaged that mineralised fluid has originated from a high pressure environment in deeper source rocks, which is potentially a

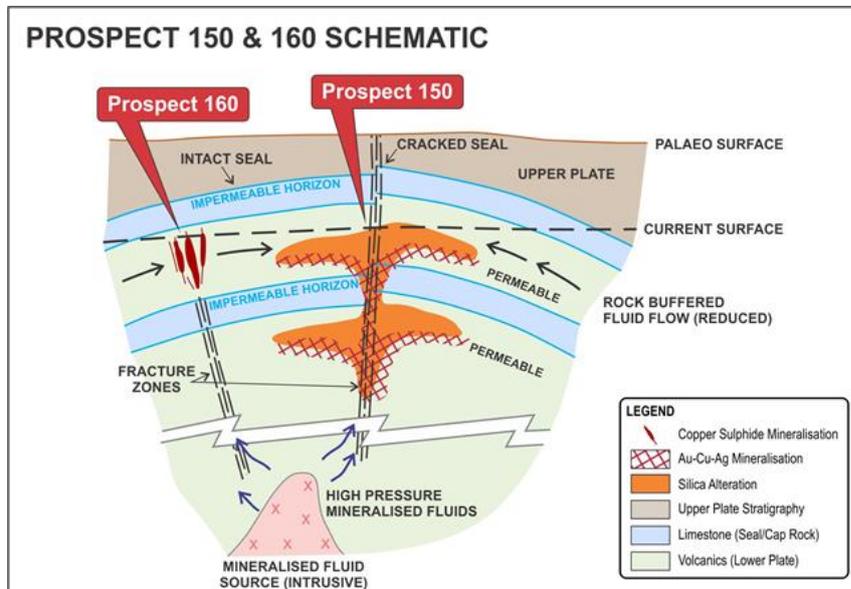


Figure 2 – Mineralisation emplacement model at Kou Sa

porphyry system, then it has travelled to the surface. At points, these fluids have been trapped by impermeable layers or seals that have forced the mineralisation to move outward forming flat zones. Typically the copper solutions would preferentially deposit in these zones. In certain areas, the seal has subsequently fractured causing a rapid decrease in pressure at which time gold solution would have been deposited close to the fracture.

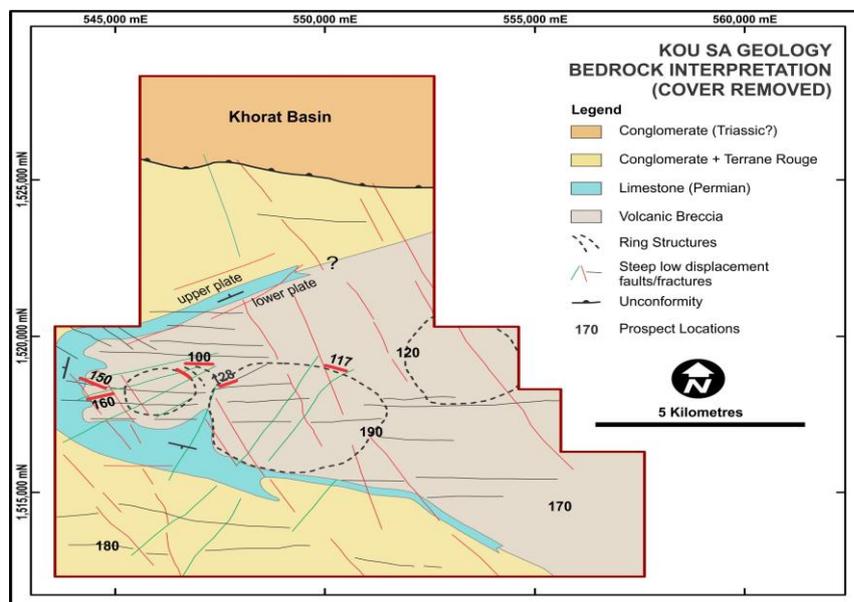


Figure 3 –Kou Sa Geological Interpretation

In the geology plan displayed in Figure 3, regional mapping reveals at least one of the flat lying limestone units that may have formed a impermeable layer under which rising mineralising fluids were trapped and built up pressure. The limestone cap appears as a fold as the top of the dome has been removed by weathering. This has exposed the mineralised zones below the cap is the case at Prospect 150.

At Prospect 117 IP chargeability highlighted an anomaly to the south of the zone where previous drilling had been undertaken (Figure 4). This new zone was drilled with immediate success in Hole KDH038 which intersected a broad zone of oxide mineralisation from surface with a deeper, high grade chalcocite zone below it (Figure 5). Further drilling is required in this area to properly define the new zone of mineralisation.

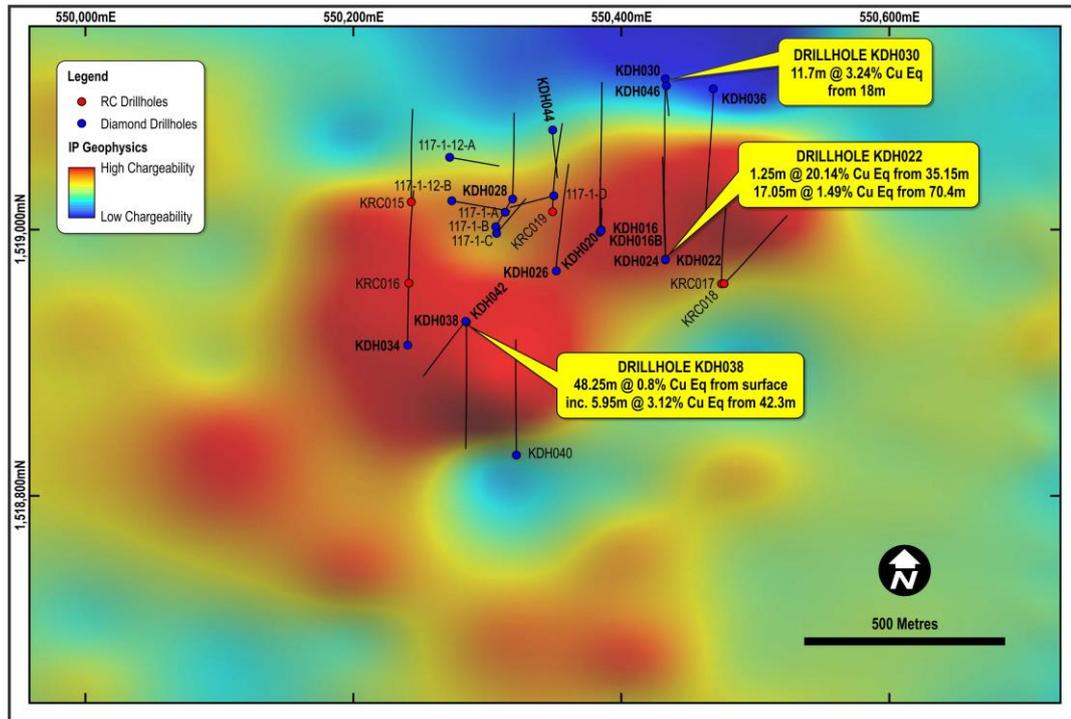


Figure 4: Prospect 117 Drillholes traces over IP chargeability with best drill results highlighted.

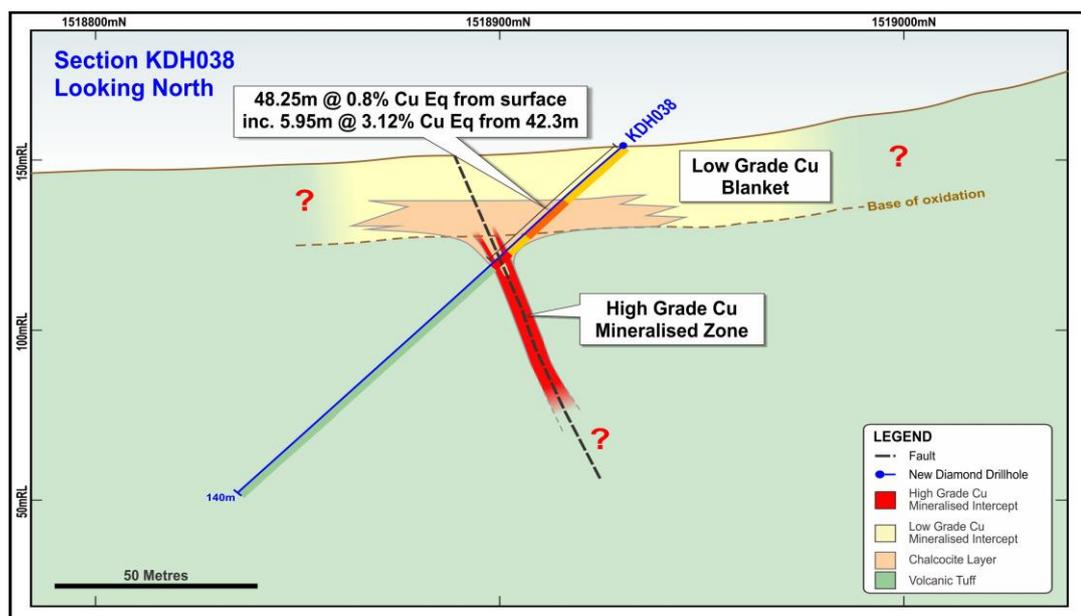


Figure 5: Section through KDH038 at Prospect 117, showing chalcocite layer

Figures 6 and 7 below show the relationship between the IP and the copper mineralisation at holes KDH048 and KDH056 west of the Prospect 100. This is another new zone, which when combined with the potential from adjacent IP targets has the ability to significantly increase the near surface mineral inventory within 1km of Prospect 100. Further drilling is planned to delineate this zone.

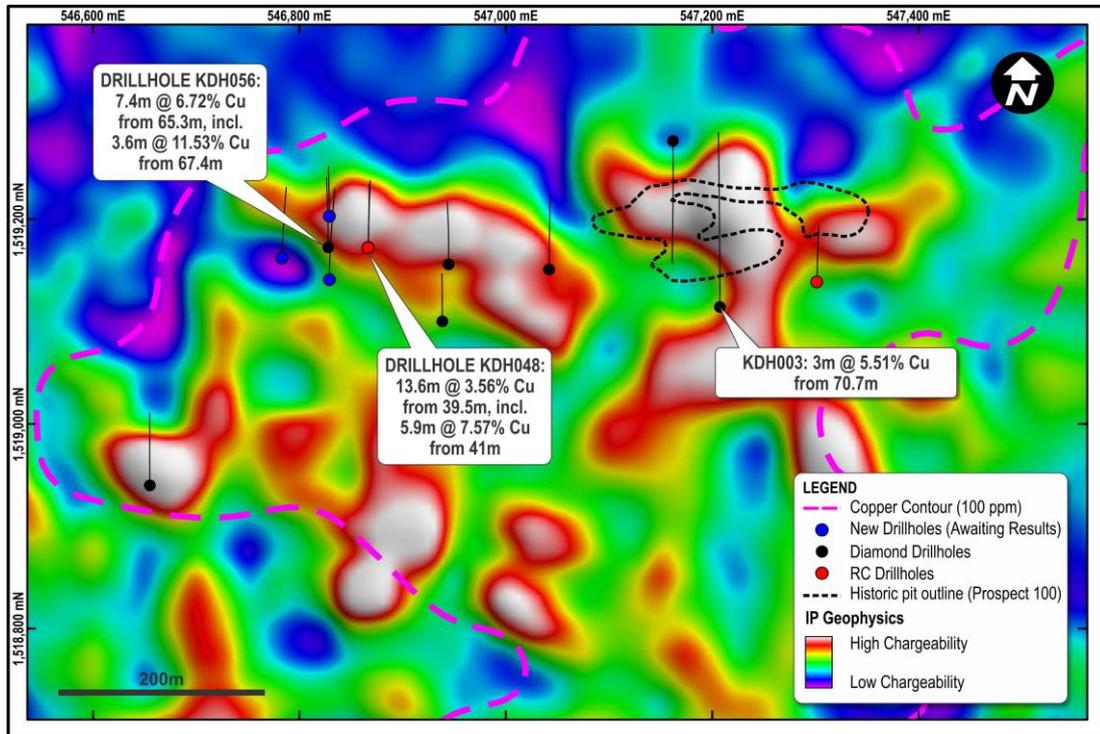


Figure 6: Prospect 100 showing extents of IP anomaly and drill hole KDH048 testing IP to west of previous drilling.

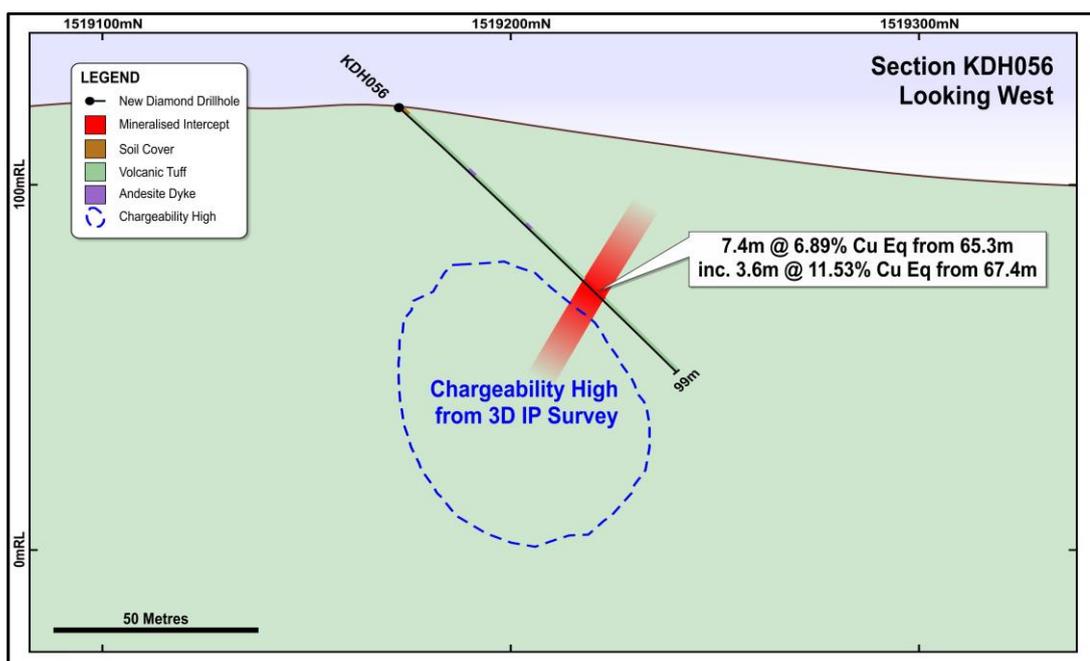


Figure 7: Section through KDH056 showing relationship of mineralised intercept with chargeability anomaly

Figure 8 highlights the relationship between drilling and IP chargeability. The drilling outlines mineralisation at Prospects 150 and 160 which was completed prior to the IP survey. The potential for extensions to the known zones is evidenced by the high chargeability zones running eastwards from Prospect 160. These areas form some of the targets for further exploration. Holes have been drilled at wide spacing along the anomaly. All holes intersected sulphide mineralisation of various widths.

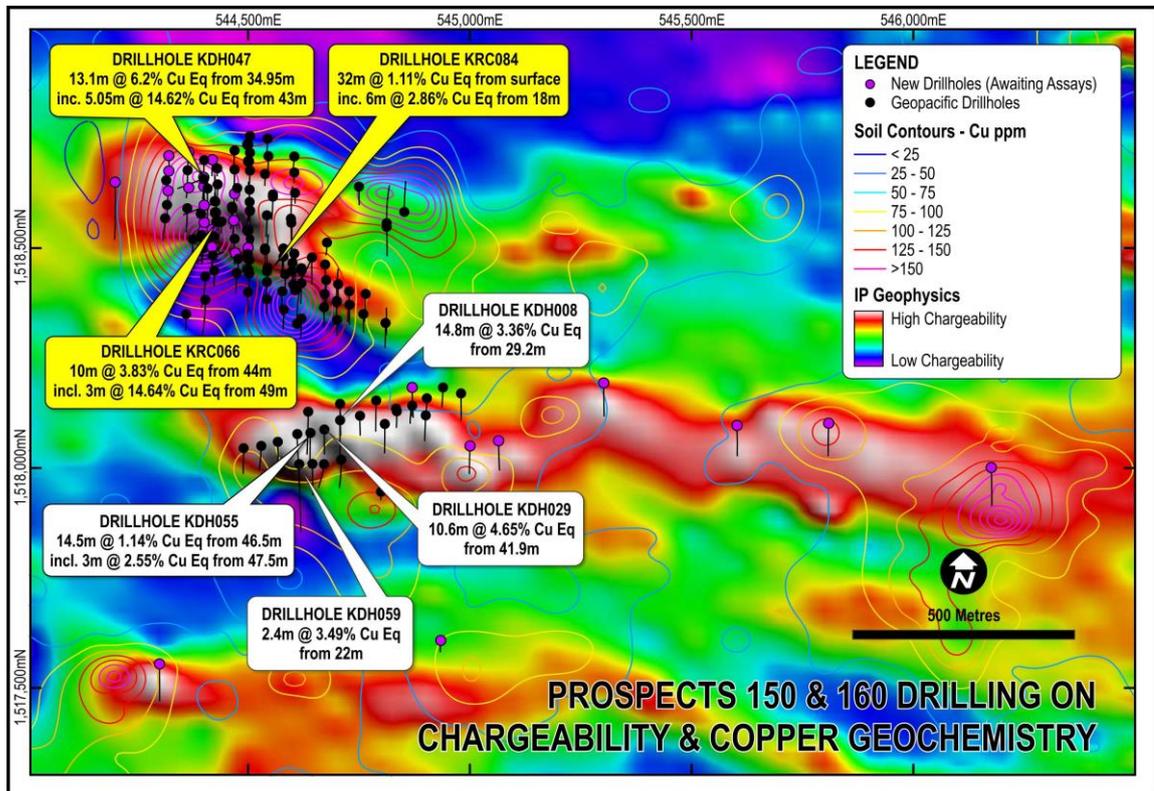


Figure 8: Prospects 150 & 160 Geochemistry contours & drill holes over IP chargeability with drill results highlighted.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

KOU SA CAMBODIA PROJECT

Metallurgical testwork results (Figure 10) were received for initial flotation studies commenced last year.



Figure 9 Chalcopyrite and telluride in froth in laboratory flotation cell

The recoveries for copper were very good as was expected with greater than 98% reporting to the concentrate. The gold and silver recoveries were also very high with greater than 94% Au and 91% Ag reporting to the concentrate. Such a high recovery was not expected, but further work indicated that these results occurred because a high percentage of the gold and silver is present as telluride minerals, which float well. The high gold and silver recoveries are a considerable bonus for the project.

Ball mill index work indicated that the ore has a BMI of 17 which makes it easily crushed and ball/SAG milled through a conventional circuit.

The testwork has trialled several recovery options, is preliminary and not yet fully optimised. Further enhancement to recovery and concentrate grade should be expected from further studies.

	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4	Test 5
Copper Recovery	97.6%	98.4%	98.3%	95.8%	98.6%
Gold Recovery	88.2%	94.1%	89.7%	87.7%	90.2%
Silver Recovery	89.8%	91.1%	92.3%	89.3%	92.1%
Mass Recovery	24.0%	22.8%	21.3%	22.1%	21.3%

Figure 10 – Metallurgical Testwork Initial results Prospect 150

As part of the metallurgy, a rough costing was compiled for the construction of a 750,000 tpa concentrator processing plant. Very indicative costings suggested under AUD \$60m would be required to construct a conventional processing plant at Kou Sa.

Initial discussions have been held with CES Environmental Consultants to provide baseline environmental monitoring that can be used as the project moves forward towards production.

FIJI PROJECTS

No significant exploration works were undertaken on the Fiji projects during the quarter. A site visit by Geopacific staff was undertaken during the quarter with the aim of reviewing Geopacific's Fiji projects as well as other projects around Fiji that shows similarities to the geology encountered on our projects. A meeting was also had with the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) in Suva to discuss Geopacific's Fiji projects.

CORPORATE NEWS

Rights Issue

Geopacific issued a \$3.0 million Fully Underwritten Rights Issue in December 2014 which closed on 23 January 2015. As a result of this Geopacific issued 52,631,579 fully paid ordinary shares which commenced trading on 3 February 2015.

Mr Ron Heeks

Managing Director

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.

Schedule of Tenements

Mining tenements held at the end of the Quarter, including tenements acquired and disposed of during the quarter:

Tenement Reference	Project and Location	Interest Acquired During Quarter	Interest Disposed During Quarter	Interest at End of Quarter
SPL 1216	Nabila - Fiji	-	-	100 %
SPL1415	Kavukavu - Fiji	-	-	100 %
SPL 1361	Sabeto – Fiji	-	-	100 %
SPL 1368	Vuda - Fiji	-	-	100 %
SPL 1231	Raki Raki - Fiji	-	-	50 %
SPL 1373	Qalau - Fiji	-	-	50 %
SPL 1436	Tabuka - Fiji	-	-	50 %
SPL 1493	Cakaudrove - Fiji	-	-	100 %

Appendix A – Drilling Details during the Quarter

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Zn %	CuEQ %
Prospect 150							
KRC065	0	15	0.55	5.14	0.71	0.10	1.12
KRC065	19	3	1.44	4.97	0.68	0.06	1.61
KRC066	44	10	3.10	10.85	2.84	0.12	4.83
inc	49	3	9.90	33.10	8.33	0.32	14.64
KRC066	56	5	0.85	3.32	0.24	0.04	0.78
KRC067	24	4	0.98	6.20	0.31	0.24	1.02
KRC068	0	11	0.66	6.42	0.35	0.13	0.84
inc	9	2	2.54	11.35	0.87	0.48	2.65
KRC068	50	3	0.23	5.07	1.21	0.03	1.40
KRC069	25	5	1.22	6.62	1.93	0.01	2.72
KRC071	42	6	0.05	2.17	0.72	0.03	0.78
KRC072	21	2	1.12	19.95	1.72	0.04	2.59
KRC073	45	3	0.22	5.07	3.98	0.01	4.16
KRC074	46	2	2.58	1.05	0.79	0.03	2.35
KRC075	41	10	0.07	4.54	1.26	0.01	1.35
inc	43	2	0.06	3.85	4.62	0.01	4.69
KRC076	31	4	0.95	14.60	1.73	0.04	2.44
KRC080	0	20	0.45	6.92	0.18	0.01	0.51
inc	1	3	1.29	3.63	0.07	0.01	0.88
and	14	2	0.18	7.50	0.93	0.02	1.12
KRC081	29	13	1.42	7.97	0.64	0.02	1.56
inc	37	5	3.22	15.84	0.98	0.02	3.06
KRC082	0	3	1.22	4.90	0.14	0.01	0.90
KRC084	0	32	0.64	2.98	0.70	0.01	1.11
inc	4	2	6.36	5.90	0.13	0.00	3.98
and	18	6	0.10	1.38	2.79	0.01	2.86
KRC089	35	9	0.05	2.32	1.62	0.01	1.67
KDH043	23	6.6	0.13	3.63	0.69	0.15	0.85
KDH043	38.2	10.6	1.68	5.90	2.02	0.07	3.09
KDH043	62.35	2.15	2.33	10.79	0.38	0.01	1.87
KDH045	0	18.6	0.65	17.95	0.27	0.04	0.83
inc	14.2	1.9	3.09	68.77	1.90	0.19	4.42
KDH047	34.95	13.1	6.29	74.34	1.75	0.08	6.20
inc	43	5.05	15.86	186.51	3.44	0.10	14.62
Prospect 160							
KRC057	31	9	0.04	3.05	1.82	0.15	1.92
KRC057	34	4	0.02	4.20	3.54	0.14	3.64
KRC059	29	5	0.01	0.92	0.51	1.32	0.96

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Zn %	CuEQ %
KRC059	67	3	0.01	0.25	0.03	0.77	0.29
KRC062	44	6	0.13	11.72	1.95	0.06	2.15
KRC063	22	6	2.68	35.17	0.32	0.91	2.54
KRC063	24	3	4.78	64.73	0.52	1.77	4.54
KDH037	19.1	5.6	0.04	3.59	1.08	0.06	1.16
KDH039	38.1	8.4	0.02	1.88	0.36	4.69	1.93
KDH039	60.5	6.4	0.02	1.78	0.09	1.96	0.76
KDH054	71.55	1.65	0.46	19.30	1.36	0.06	1.83
KDH054	80.90	0.75	0.05	14.48	2.40	0.15	2.62
KDH055	46.50	14.50	0.05	5.37	1.05	0.03	1.14
incl.	47.50	3.00	0.07	12.27	2.39	0.03	2.55
KDH057	31.70	2.70	0.04	4.14	0.65	1.21	1.10
KDH059	22.00	2.40	0.05	17.53	3.27	0.10	3.49
Prospect 117							
KDH016	22.8	10.2	0.01	1.69	0.46	0.02	0.49
inc	29.6	3.4	0.01	4.04	1.07	0.02	1.12
KDH020	21.5	5.7	0.01	1.02	0.27	0.02	0.29
KDH022	22	6.3	0.02	1.49	0.47	0.02	0.50
KDH022	35.15	1.25	15.08	1150.00	0.79	0.02	20.14
KDH022	70.4	17.05	0.02	4.90	1.35	0.25	1.49
KDH026	13	10.5	0.01	0.25	0.43	0.11	0.47
KDH028	0	16	0.07	1.24	0.31	0.00	0.36
KDH030	66.7	11.7	0.05	7.23	3.14	0.02	3.24
KDH036	10.5	9	0.01	0.39	0.62	0.03	0.64
KDH038	0	48.25	0.05	4.33	0.61	0.37	0.80
inc	42.3	5.95	0.02	2.84	2.79	0.89	3.12
KDH042	0	28.9	0.03	4.80	0.35	0.08	0.43
Prospect 100							
KDH048	39.5	13.6	0.02	5.57	3.56	0.62	3.82
inc	41	5.8	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

Note: Diamond Drill Holes R C Holes

NOTES:

Drill hole collar information in this table is presented in the 'WGS84 zone 48N' coordinate system. This data was collected using a handheld GPS unit and as such the RL data cannot be used reliably.

NOTES:

Equivalent grades 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:

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

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.