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PROJECTS

CAMBODIA:

Kou Sa Copper

FIJI:

Sabeto/Vuda Gold-Copper

Rakiraki Gold

Nabila Copper-Gold

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SIGNIFICANT GOLD-MOLYBDENUM ANOMALISM AT KOU SA PROJECT, CAMBODIA

Geopacific Resources NL (ASX: GPR) is pleased to announce the Multi-Element analytical results from Phase One of the Geochemical sampling program at the Kou Sa Copper Project in Cambodia ("KOU SA").

- **Significant new Au-Mo soil anomalism associated with favourable alteration and quartz stockwork veining to the west of Prospect 100;**
- **Potential for multiple deposit styles including porphyry Au-Cu and structurally hosted massive sulphide Cu mineralisation;**
- **Results confirm original Copper results obtained using the Niton XRF analyser.**

KOU SA PROJECT GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM

The soil samples from Phase One of the Geochemical sampling program completed at KOU SA in April 2013¹ were analysed for a suite of elements at ultra-low detection limits, allowing for the use of key pathfinder elements for a variety of deposit styles.

RESULTS

The results contain significant gold, copper, molybdenum and associated Multi-Element anomalism.

Significant gold-copper-molybdenum anomalism has been identified to the west of Prospect 100 (*Figure 1*), which is coincident with a zone of mapped silica-clay-pyrite alteration containing stockwork quartz veining. Analysis of a suite of elements (Mo-Te-Au \pm Se-Hg-Cu-Bi-Pb-As-Sb-Ag-Zn) coupled with the alteration and veining signatures **indicate that the area has the potential to host a porphyry Au-Cu system.**

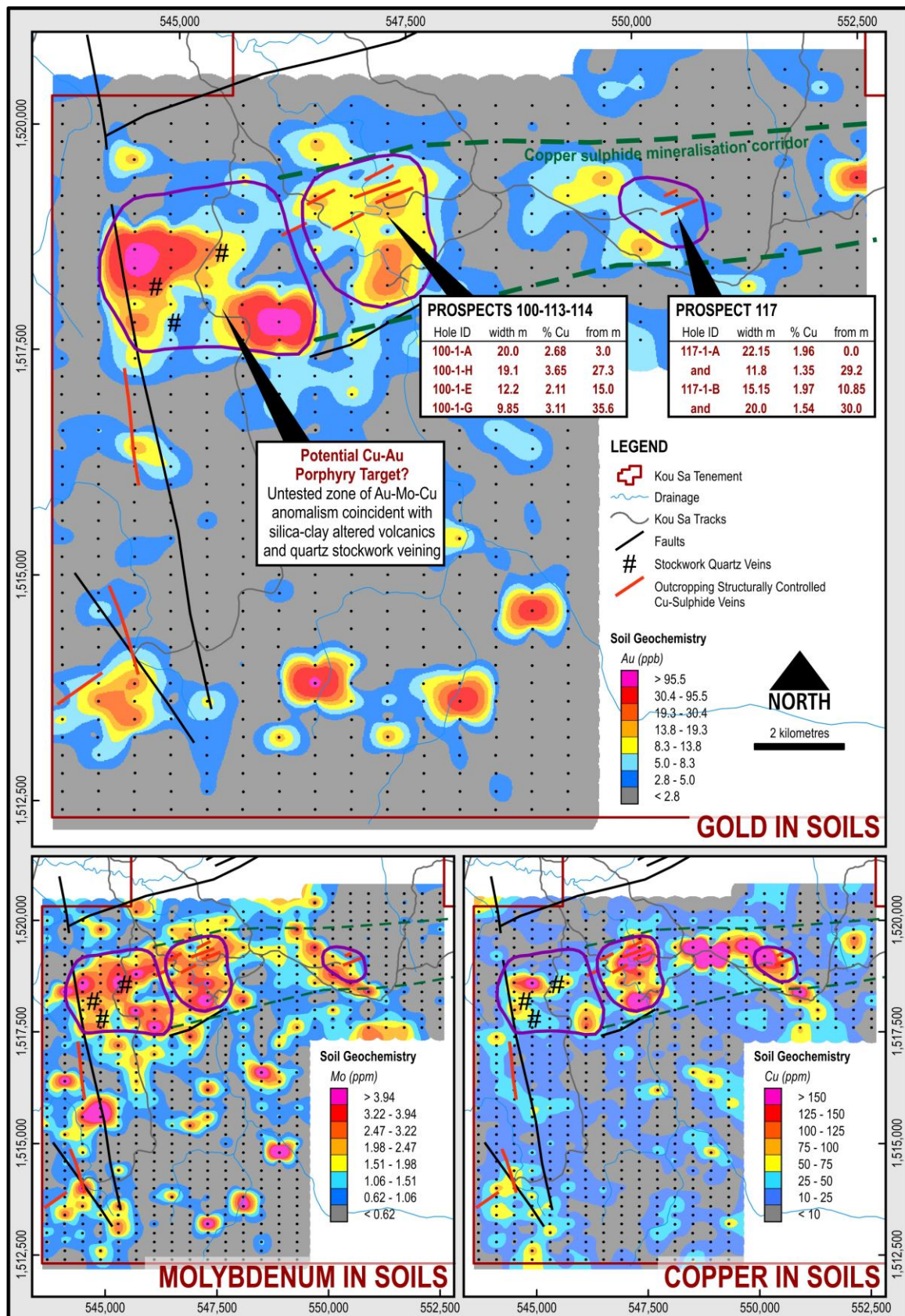
Two significant areas of gold anomalism, each ~2km in diameter, have a +20ppb gold response and are coincident with copper and molybdenum. Background for gold within this data set is between 2-3ppb. **Molybdenum is considered an important pathfinder element for porphyry copper style mineralisation.**

Several other +20ppb gold anomalies with coincident molybdenum are noted within the sampling area. These anomalies require further work to determine their potential.

¹ Refer to Announcement dated 15 April 2013

High copper results highlight the areas of known massive to semi-massive copper sulphides, with lower anomalous copper results coincident with gold and molybdenum within the porphyry target area to the west.

Figure 1 – Geochemical results for Kou Sa soil sampling showing Au-Mo-Cu distributions.



SIGNIFICANCE

These results have demonstrated the potential for a variety of deposit styles within the KOU SA project, including near surface copper sulphide veining and deeper porphyry copper-gold mineralisation and its related mineralisation styles.

INFILL SOIL SAMPLING

A program of infill soil sampling has commenced over the main zone of Cu-Mo-Au anomalism in the north-west of the sampling area. Sampling is being conducted on a 200 x 40m grid and is aimed at further defining the dimensions of the Cu-Mo-Au anomalies identified in Phase One of the geochemical sampling program.

IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP

The geochemical samples collected as part of Phase Two of the geochemical sampling program in May² still await analysis, and will be sent along with samples from the infill geochemical program. Airborne and ground geophysics are also planned to follow the current wet season to better define drilling targets.

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

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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.

About the Kou Sa Copper Project

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.

The Kou Sa Project is located in Cambodia's Chep district, Phreah Vihear province. Kou Sa is a 3 hour drive from Siem Reap International airport and directly adjacent to a regional highway. The project was originally discovered by BRGM geologists in the 1960's before the Vietnamese and regional civil wars. No further work was conducted until 2008, when GRD commenced exploration activities.

The geology of the tenement is dominated by dacitic to rhyolitic volcanoclastic rocks with minor lenses of limestone and sediments. Quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions are noted in the drilling with outcropping dacitic porphyry observed in

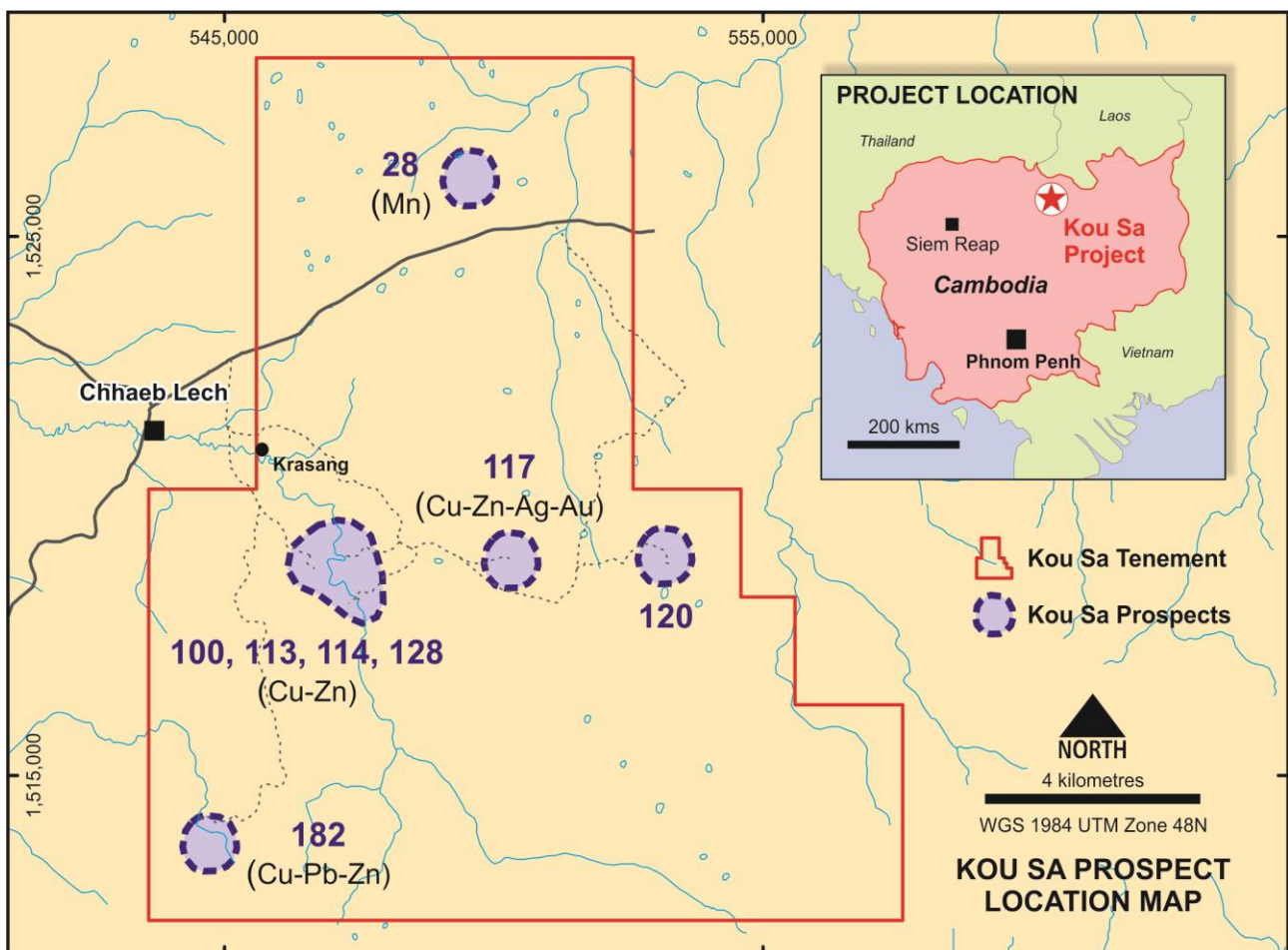
² Refer announcement dated 28 May 2013.

the west of the tenement. Known mineralisation on the tenement comprises structurally-hosted semi-massive copper sulphide veins.

Kou Sa has had approximately 4,000m of diamond drill undertaken in 2011 and 2012, on several areas within the 158km² tenement. Only 2,000m of this drilling had been previously sampled using non-standard methods. The available drilling provided a good indication of the type of mineralisation that could be expected at Kou Sa, with excellent near surface massive and semi-massive sulphide intersections being evident. Subsequent sampling by Geopacific's new Indonesian-based exploration team of all drill core revealed, that the early results were reasonably accurate. In most cases, the entire mineralisation zone had not been previously sampled and therefore the final results generated by Geopacific produced wider zones of mineralisation than first estimated. True widths are still yet to be determined.

Initial mapping of the tenement by our exploration team showed that the two best project areas drilled to date, the 100 and 117 Areas appear to be on the same structure. Regional gridded soil geochemical sampling has identified a ~16km long zone of copper anomalism intersected by areas of transported material, with the best results coming from the Prospect 100 & 117 areas. A 2km diameter zone of copper in soil anomalism is noted in the south-east of the tenement.

Figure 1: Kou Sa project & prospect location map



JORC 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	COMMENTS
Sampling techniques	<p>Samples were collected from the base of a small hand-dug pit (~30cm deep) on a 400 x 200m grid pattern. Samples were sieved to the -177µm fraction with roughly 100g of that fraction collected for analysis. The prepared samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada where 15g of each sample were used for an aqua regia digest.</p> <p>Duplicate samples were collected in the field every 50 samples to ensure repeatability of results from the sampling and analysis procedures.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>Samples were sieved to the -177µm fraction on location using a flexi-stack nylon mesh sieve set with a 100g sample taken for analysis. This size fraction and sample size is industry best practice for soil sampling.</p> <p>No sample preparation was undertaken at the lab due to the already fine nature of the particle size.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>An aqua regia digest of 15 grams of sample was used for the analysis, which is not a total digest for refractory metals. However, due to the weathered nature of the sampling medium, it was thought to be close to representative digest.</p> <p>Low-level gold standards were inserted every 50 samples and duplicates taken every 50 samples, offset from standards by 25 samples, for QA/QC purposes.</p> <p>A 15g portion was collected from each sample and analysed using an aqua regia digest with ICP-MS finish for 37 elements at ultra-low detection limits.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>Primary data was collected using a GPS and checked using a GIS programme prior to entry into the company's database. Analytical data was matched to sampling data within the database. Below detection limit data was given a half detection limit value.</p> <p>No adjustments were made to the analytical data.</p>
Location of data points	<p>The location of the data points were collected using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of ±5m.</p> <p>The grid system used for recording the position of data collected in the field is WGS84 zone 48 north.</p> <p>RL data is thought to be unreliable from this program; however, a detailed DEM was used during the interpretation phase.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Soil samples were collected on a 400 x 200m grid.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Sample lines were orientated N-S, perpendicular to the known mineralised trend within the project area.</p>
Sample security	<p>Samples were collected and bagged in the field at the point of origin, then transported back to the field office by Geopacific staff. Samples were packaged in secure, leak proof boxes and sent to Acme Labs in Canada using a reputable courier company.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p>No review has been carried out to date.</p>