BONANZA GOLD GRADES AT KOU SA, CAMBODIA

- Preliminary gold assays from follow-up RC drilling at the 150 Prospect have extended the strike length of high grade gold values to at least 300m.
- Emerging gold and copper system.
- Drilling highlights include:
  - **32m at 25.04g/t Au & 1.31% Cu** from 16m;
  - **33m at 5.02g/t Au & 0.95% Cu** from surface.
  - These results support the initial discovery of 3.9m at 16.5g/t Au in KDH2.
- 300m of drilled strike along 2km soil geochemical anomaly.

Geopacific announces further bonanza gold and excellent copper results from drilling at its Kou Sa project in northern Cambodia.

The results from the first 8 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes at the 150 Prospect highlight a gold and copper zone currently drill tested over at least 300 metres. This emerging 300 metre zone falls within a significant, 2km long soil geochemical anomaly, most of which remains untested.

GPR previously announced assays for diamond hole KDH2 (released 4th April 2014) of 3.9m @ 16.47g/t Au and 3.13% Cu [pXRF] from 33.4m, which was subsequently upgraded to 4.95% Cu using laboratory analysis. The latest results from Kou Sa are from holes drilled 100 and 200 metres along strike from KDH2. Results from these holes include 32m at 25.04g/t Au and 1.31% Cu from 16m (including 6m at 126.57g/t Au and 2.88% Cu from 21m), as well as 33m at 5.02g/t Au and 0.95% Cu from surface (including 11m at 14.1g/t Au and 2.02% Cu from 16m).

Geopacific Managing Director Ron Heeks said "*We are extremely pleased to have intersected such a continuous, high grade zone of gold mineralisation that is also associated with high grade copper. The latest holes have significantly increased the width of the zone as well as the strike, and it appears that we have also intercepted other parallel zones. This was to be expected as previous results show it is common in other parts of the licence.*"

*"The most intriguing aspect of this emerging project is the **extremely high gold grade** being intimately associated with the copper as this is quite unusual."*

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PROJECTS
CAMBODIA:
Kou Sa Copper

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

"The fact that we can drill geochemical targets and get such significant hits as we have done in our first holes at the 150 Prospect augurs well for finding further zones below our other geochemical anomalies, including Prospect 170, some 11 kilometres away, which has a similar geochemical footprint and tenor as the 150 Prospect produced."

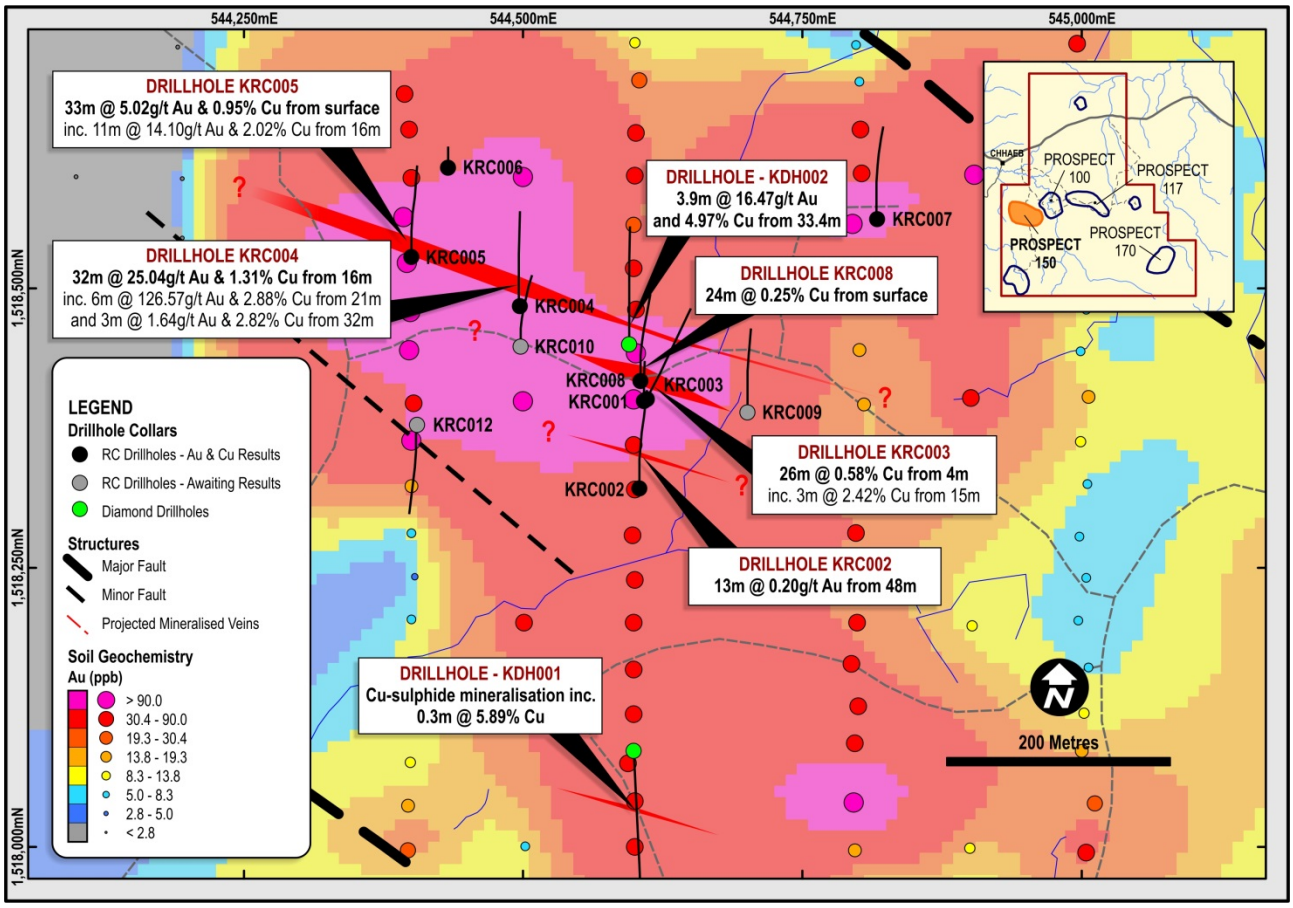

Figure 1: Interpreted mineralised veining at Prospect 150

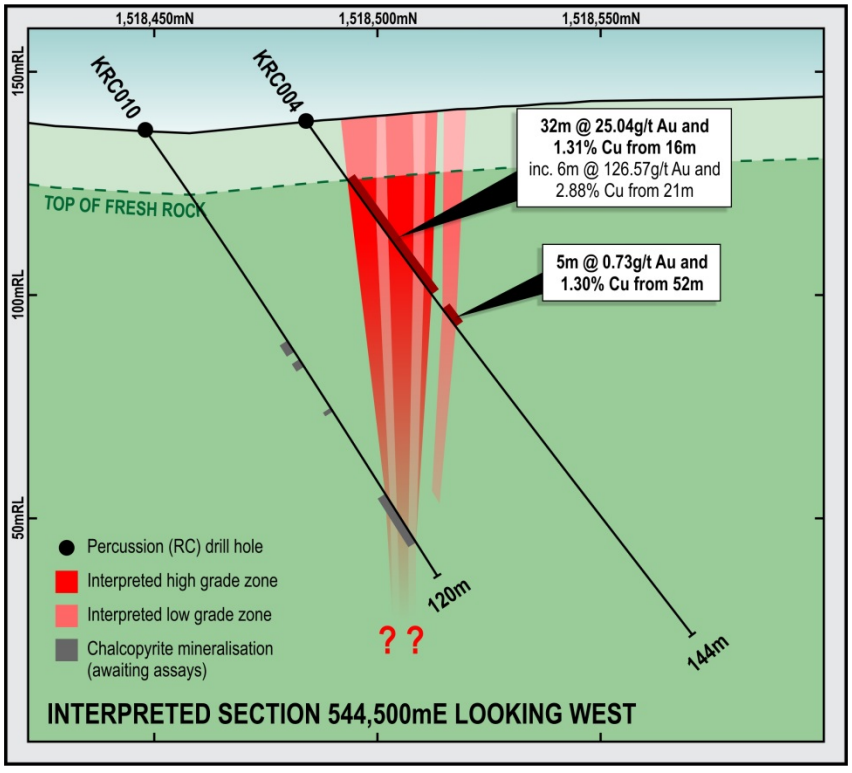

Figure 2: Section through KRC004

These results are from in-field composite samples taken on geological boundaries to a maximum of 4 metres. Single metre samples split at the time of drilling are currently being collected within the zones of interest for dispatch to ALS laboratories. It is expected that these results will be available in a couple of weeks' time.

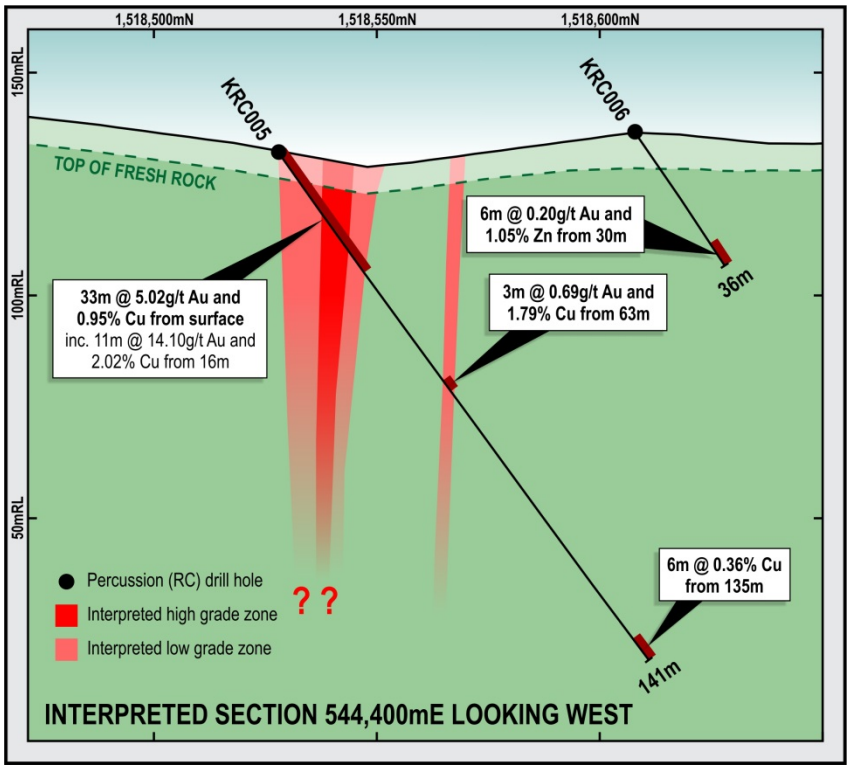

Figure 3: Section through KRC005

DRILLING PROGRAM IN READINESS FOR 170 PROSPECT INFILL SOIL SAMPLING UPGRADE TARGET

At Prospect 170, approximately 11kms from Prospect 150, all is in readiness for drilling in coming weeks with the completion of infill soil sampling further upgrading the prospect. Wide spaced soil geochemistry had previously defined a broad gold anomaly to the south east of the Kou Sa licence (released 17th February 2014). This area has now been infilled with detailed 40m by 200m spaced soil sampling and has produced a geochemical response similar in size and grade as that at the newly drilled 150 prospect. The area has been mapped in detail and consists of a north-east trending hill-line that is strongly silica altered and sheared.

Multi-element geochemistry from the broad spaced and infill sampling has identified a significant geochemical association between gold and a suite of pathfinder elements including molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and tellurium.

This new area has been named the 170 Prospect and it is expected that first pass RC drilling to test the zone will commence in the area in the next few weeks as work is completed at the 150 and 117 prospects.

Infill soil sampling in the southwest of the tenement area has delineated further copper and gold anomalism, with several other areas of geochemical anomalism still yet to be tested with infill soil sampling.

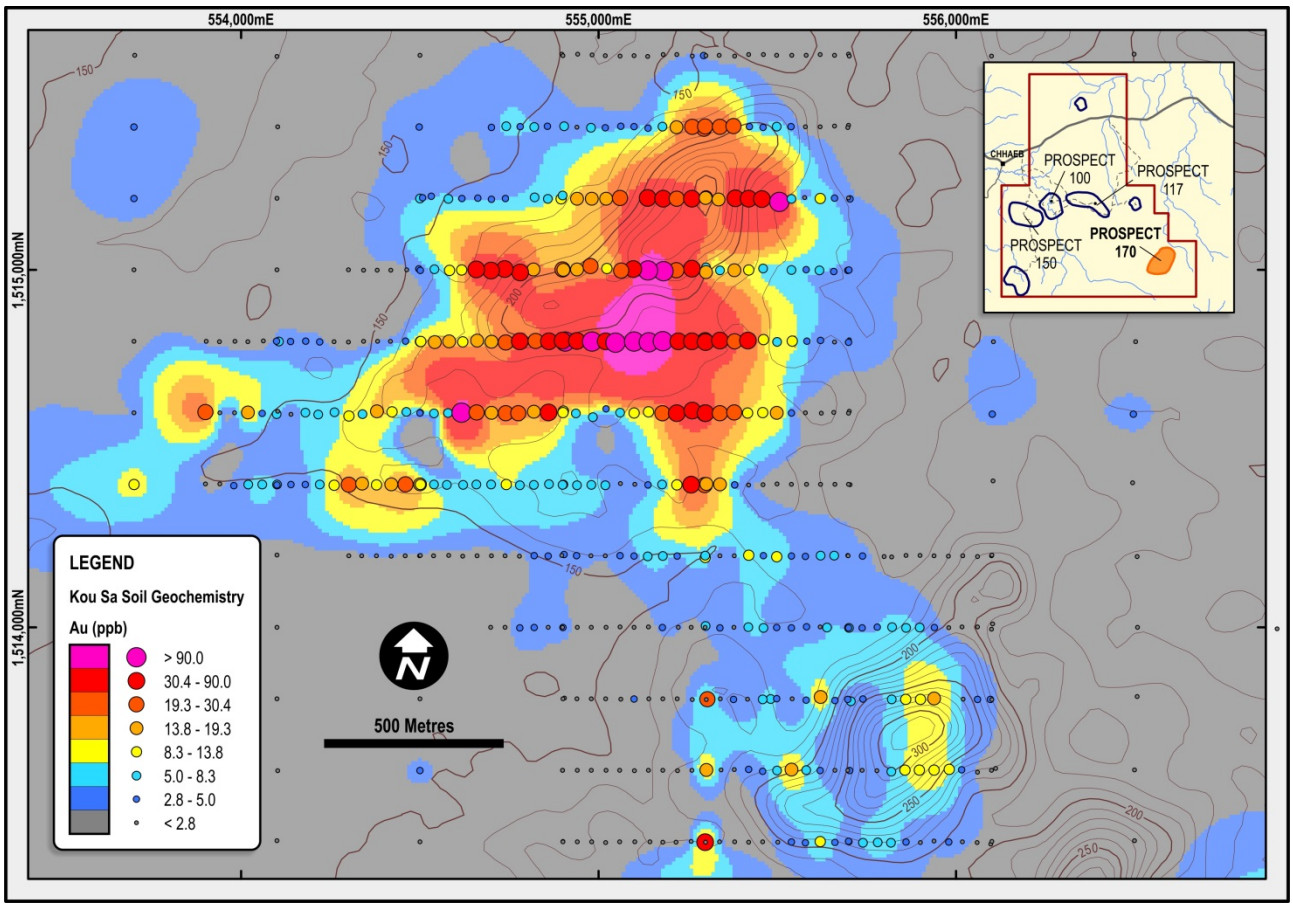

Figure 4: Soil gold anomalism at Prospect 170

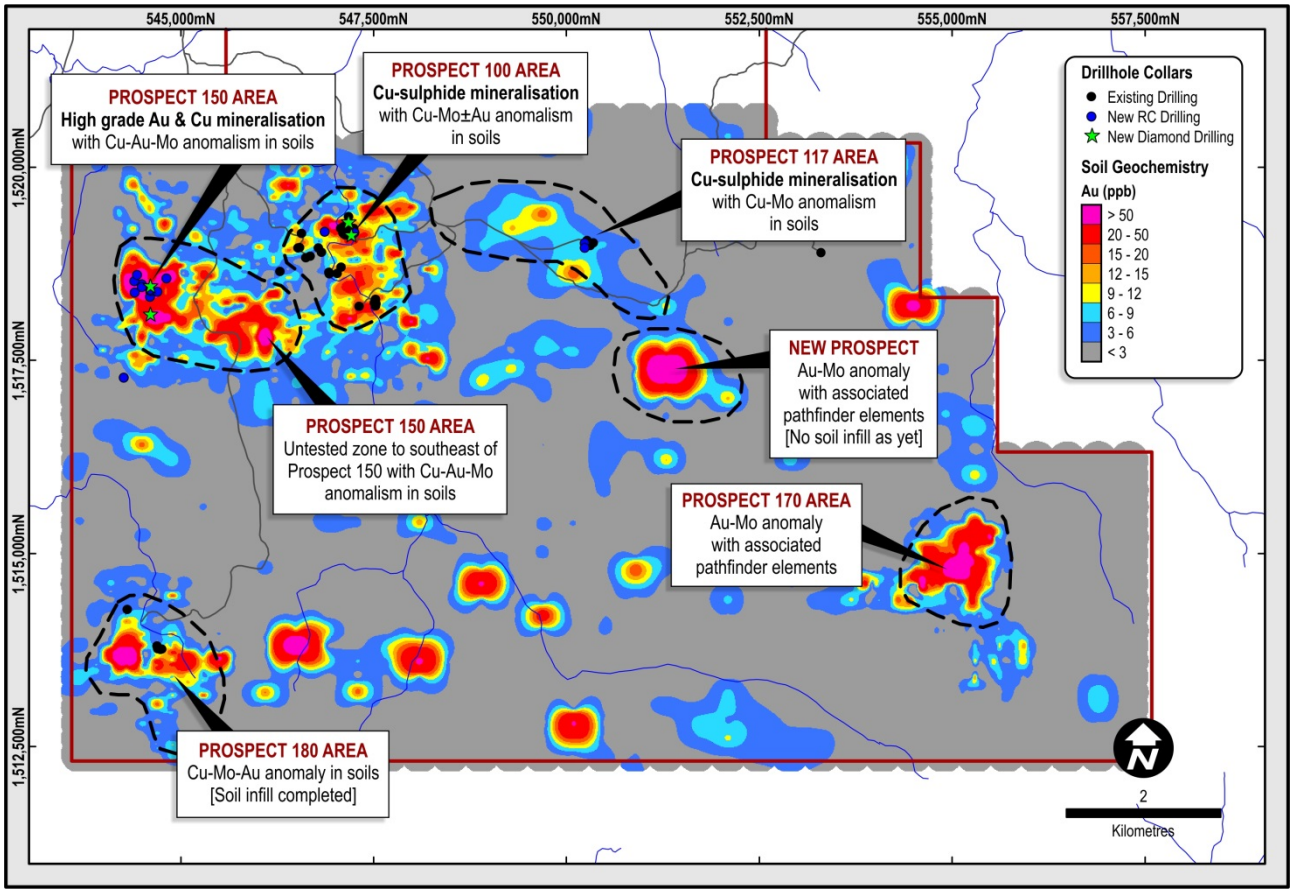

Figure 5: Relation of gold-in-soil geochemistry with identified mineralisation

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For and on behalf of the Board

Mr 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, 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: Prospect 150 significant assay summary table

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Gold Eq. (g/t)
KRC001	8	16	8	NSR	1.13	0.33	NSR	0.55
KRC002	48	61	13	0.20	4.10	NSR	NSR	0.26
KRC003	4	30	26	NSR	2.30	0.59	NSR	0.98
Inc.	15	18	3	NSR	1.20	2.42	NSR	3.91
KRC004	**16**	**48**	**32**	**25.04**	**22.51**	**1.31**	**NSR**	**27.49**
Inc.	16	20	4	2.03	14.00	0.61	NSR	3.22
And	**21**	**27**	**6**	**126.57**	**96.37**	**2.88**	**NSR**	**132.66**
And	32	41	9	2.56	5.84	1.14	NSR	4.48
And	**45**	**48**	**3**	**1.64**	**5.40**	**2.82**	**NSR**	**6.26**
	52	57	5	0.73	4.42	1.30	NSR	2.88
KRC005	**0**	**33**	**33**	**5.02**	**32.06**	**0.95**	**0.46**	**7.26**
Inc.	**16**	**27**	**11**	**14.10**	**81.55**	**2.02**	**0.95**	**19.06**
Inc.	**19**	**23**	**4**	**35.2**	**215.00**	**4.75**	**2.27**	**47.24**
	63	66	3	0.39	4.90	1.78	0.19	3.42
	135	EOH	6	NSR	NSR	0.36	NSR	0.58
KRC006	30	EOH	6	0.20	6.90	NSR	1.02	0.96
Inc.	34	EOH	2	0.19	3.50	0.17	2.15	1.60
KRC007	NO SIGNIFICANT RESULTS							
KRC008	0	24	24	NSR	4.55	0.25	NSR	0.46
	98	108	10	NSR	1.50	0.25	NSR	0.42
KRC009	AWAITING ASSAYS							
KRC010	AWAITING ASSAYS							
KRC012	AWAITING ASSAYS							

NOTES:

'NSR' = No Significant Result

All results are from composite RC drill chip samples to a maximum of 4 metres, with analysis by fire assay gold and four acid digest ICP-AES multi-element analysis.

Intervals were calculated using a 0.1g/t Au and/or 0.1% Cu cut-off with no internal waste, and represent down hole width not true width. Insufficient geological information is available for a true width calculation at this time.

Gold equivalent grades are based on 100% metal recoveries as no metallurgical studies have been carried out in these early exploration stages, and are based on a US dollar gold price of $1,285/oz, copper price of $6,645/tonne, zinc price of $2,068/tonne, and silver price of $19.50/oz.

Gold equivalent grades were calculated as follows:

Au g/t (Eq) = Au g/t + [((Cu % ÷ 100) x Cu price per tonne) ÷ (Au price per oz ÷ 31.1g per oz)] + [((Zn % ÷ 100) x Zn price per tonne) ÷ (Au price per oz ÷ 31.1g per oz)] + [Ag g/t * (Ag price per oz ÷ Au price per oz)]

Table 2: Prospect 150 drillhole summary table

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	Dip	Azi
KRC001	RC	544,608	1,518,399	61	-55°	360
KRC002	RC	544,604	1,518,321	150	-55°	360
KRC003	RC	544,611	1,518,401	150	-55°	030
KRC004	**RC**	**544,497**	**1,518,484**	**144**	**-55°**	**360**
KRC005	**RC**	**544,400**	**1,518,528**	**141**	**-55°**	**360**
KRC006	RC	544,433	1,518,608	36	-55°	360
KRC007	RC	544,817	1,518,562	159	-55°	360
KRC008	RC	544,605	1,518,417	149	-60°	360
KRC009	RC	544,701	1,518,389	135	-55°	360
KRC010	RC	544,498	1,518,448	120	-55°	360
KRC011	RC	544,260	1,517,279	96	-90°	360
KRC012	RC	544,405	1,518,378	132	-55°	180

NOTES:

All coordinates are given in WGS84 zone 48 North. Azimuth is magnetic.

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Drilling was conducted using reverse circulation drill rig (**RC**), with samples sent for fire assay gold analysis and 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. Soil samples were collected from the base of a small hand-dug pit (~30cm deep) on a regular grid of 40 x 200m sample locations. The samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada where 15g of each sample were used for an aqua regia digest. Duplicate samples were collected in the field every 50 samples to ensure repeatability of results from the sampling and analysis procedures.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *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.*	Reverse circulation drilling was used to collect bulk 1m samples, which were split on site using a rifle splitter into ~3kg samples. These samples were retained in the core yard for future analysis. Composite samples of varying widths (based on the geological logging) were collected using a PVC tube or 'spear', which were sent for gold and base metal analysis. Standard fire assaying was employed using a 30g charge with an AAS finish, and base metal (Ag, Cu, Pb, & Zn) determination was undertaken using a four-acid digest with ICP- AES finish. Samples displaying gold values greater than 100g/t or base metal values greater than 10% were reassayed using an ore-grade technique. Soil samples were collected from the base of a small hand-dug pit (~30cm deep) on a 40 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.
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.).*	Drilling was completed using standard face sampling RC drill hammers.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Bulk RC drill samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate sample recoveries were achieved. Any wet/moist samples were flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias was introduced. Wet samples were encountered, starting from around 50 – 110m and continuing to EOH. However, significant intercepts discussed in this release are all from dry samples with the exception of the very bottom few metres of the zone in KRC004. Sample recoveries were generally good throughout the drilling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC drilling was undertaken using industry best practice with geological supervision at all times to ensure good sample recovery.
	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 RC drill chips are 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.	RC drill chips are logged both qualitatively (e.g. lithology, alteration, structure, etc.) and quantitatively (e.g. veining and mineralisation percentage, structural orientation angles, etc.). RC chip trays are photographed wet and stored in Geopacific's 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.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Individual metre samples were taken using a riffle splitter, while the composited samples were collected using a PVC 'spear'. The majority of samples were dry, with the significant intercepts falling within the dry sample intervals.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC drill chips are crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised and then split to a final 200g sample. Soil 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.
	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 all sample types. Lab duplicates were run on several high grade results from the drilling, confirming the original result.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 50th 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.*	Fire assay Au and four-acid digest ICP analysis are thought to be appropriate for the determination of gold and base metals in fresh rock, and are considered to represent a total analysis. For the soil sampling 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.
	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.	N/A
	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.	Field and lab blank, duplicate, and standard samples were used in the drilling, with field duplicate and standard samples used in the soil sampling. Results from these QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges.
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. Soil samples locations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill holes discussed in this report represent the first stages of initial exploration targeting a new area and testing the strike extent of high grade Au and Cu mineralisation identified within an initial diamond drillhole. Soil sampling was carried out on a 40m x 200m grid pattern.
	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.	RC drill chips were composited over a range of metres from 1 to 4 metres depending on the results of the geological logging. No compositing was applied to the soil sampling.
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.*	These drill holes represents the first drill program targeting structural, geochemical, and geophysical anomalies. With no information to determine the exact orientation of the mineralisation available, it is thought that no bias has been introduced.
	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 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	*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.* *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.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length* *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 these significant intercept. The interval selected using a cut off value of 0.1g/t Au and 0.1% Cu, and were calculated using weighted averaging.
	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.	Shorter intercepts of higher grade within larger reported intercepts are subsequently highlighted within the summary drilling table.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Assumptions for gold equivalent grades are noted with the table of results. Initial gold and base metal grades are also noted along with the calculated gold equivalent grades.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *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').*	Intercepts are down-hole length with not enough information 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.
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).* *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.