GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED

14 November 2014

ASX Code: GPR

GEOPACIFIC RESOURCES LIMITED
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PROJECTS
CAMBODIA
Kou Sa Copper – Gold
FIJI:
Sabeto/Vuda Gold-Copper
Rakiraki Gold
Nabila **Copper-Gold**

POSITION

Share Price	**$0.07**
Mkt. Cap.	**$20M**
Cash	**$3.0M**

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PROSPECT 150 YIELDS MORE EXCELLENT RESULTS

KOU SA, CAMBODIA

Geopacific Resources Limited (ASX: GPR) advises that the company's Kou Sa Project in Cambodia continues to produce excellent gold, copper, and silver results from the drilling at Prospect 150.

High-grade results continue, both **along strike and down dip** from previous drilling **and extend it at surface**. Importantly, the understanding of the geology at Kou Sa is increasing daily which is assisting in extending the resource potential with each hole.

NEW HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

KDH023	**4.5m at 12.9% Cu eq. from 76.6m**
KDH025	**22m at 4.15% Cu eq. from surface** **incl. 7.8m at 10% Cu eq. from 5.2m**
KDH017	**4.9m at 5.14% Cu eq. from 17.8m**
KDH018	**5.7m at 2.73% Cu eq. from 24.9m**
KRC036	**7.0m at 2.33% Cu eq. from 29m**
KRC041	**6.0m at 4.73% Cu eq. from 20m**
KRC049	**6.0m at 3.17% Cu eq. from 54m**

Managing Director, Mr Ron Heeks said:

"Excellent copper and gold hits continue from Prospect 150. Drilling 22m at 4.15% copper equivalent from surface where we predicted it should continue is outstanding. These results combined with our evolving understanding of its geological formation continue to support Prospect 150 being just a small part of a considerably larger mineralised system fed by a deeper mineralising source.

We are continuing our infill at Prospect 150 whilst stepping-out to test other new anomalies, results of which will be announced shortly"

THESE RESULTS IN CONTEXT

The 25,000m diamond and RC drilling program continues at Kou Sa in Cambodia. Since the last public exploration update, a further 17 diamond and 26 RC holes have been drilled at the 117, 150, and 150 south prospects. Excellent high-grade gold, copper and silver results continue to be received. Geopacific's understanding of the geology and mineralisation has commensurately increased as drilling progresses. To date, 5,397 metres of the current program have been drilled with initial focus on the 117, 150, and 150 South Prospect Areas.

These new results continue to highlight and define the high-grade zones at Propsect 150. New mineralised drill intercepts on the 400 and 500mE sections have **increased the tenor and down-dip extent of the mineralised zones,** whilst significant results from the RC drilling in the south east of the main zone (KRC049: 6 metres at 3.17% copper equivalent from 54 metres), have effectively **extended the strike of the main mineralised zone to 400m** (Figure 2).

The gently dipping nature of the mineralisation has created an effective down dip extent over 250 metres in some areas. Most sections are open to the north and/or south, as shown in Figure 1 of the 544,400mE section. Numerous intersections of sulphide zones have also been made at the 117 and 150 South Prospect Areas and results are expected shortly.

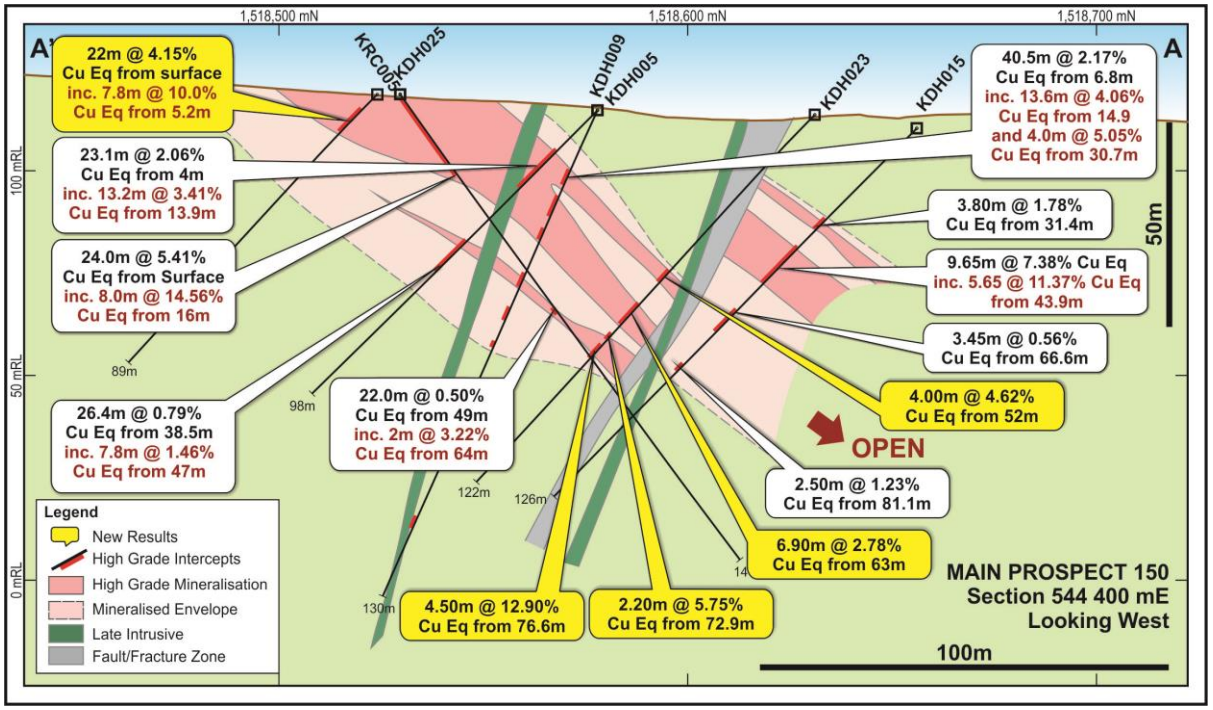

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the 544,400mE section

Latest drilling results from diamond and RC drilling at Prospect 150 Main are further detailed in Tables 1 and 2 in the Appendix A.

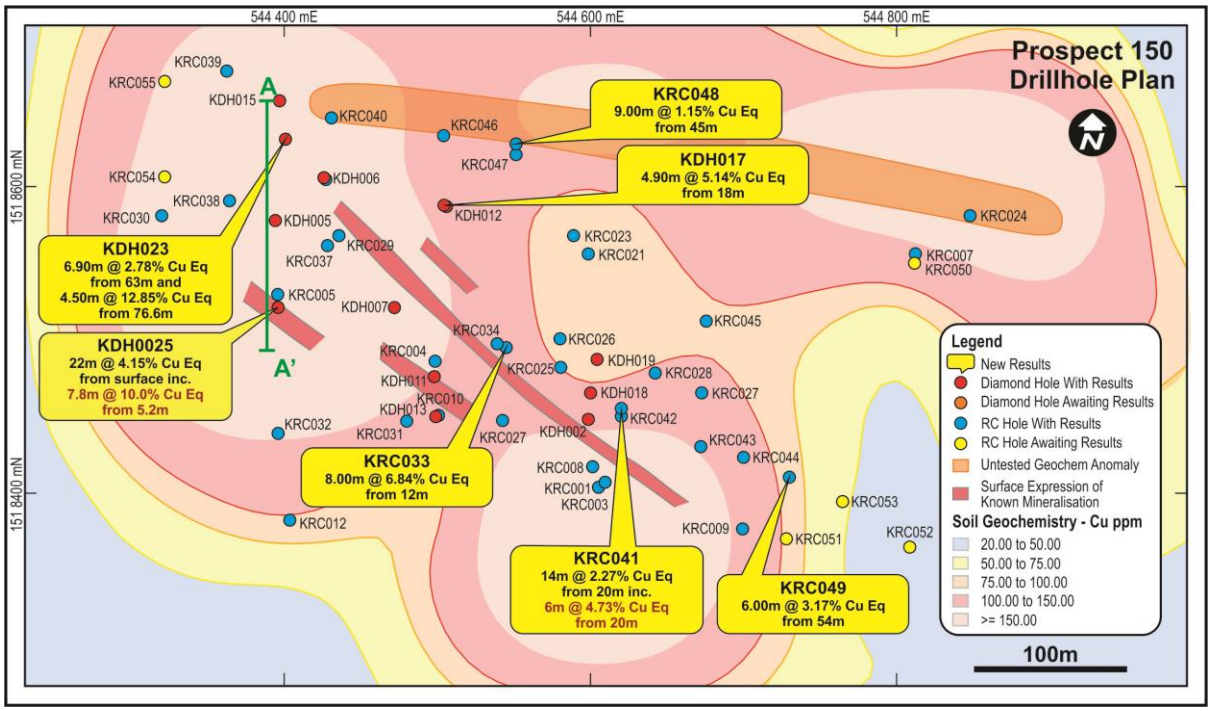

Figure 2: Prospect 150 drillhole location plan

OUR EVOLVING INTERPRETATION ASSISTS TARGETING

Analysis of the results from geophysics, geochemistry and geological mapping combined with new drill information and petrology is gradually increasing our knowledge of the project area. **This is important in efficiently and accurately targeting more mineralisation.**

Mineralisation at Prospect 150 is now thought to be the result of metal-bearing fluid moving upwards from a deeper source via a fracture mesh created by faulting and increasing fluid pressure. The position of Prospect 150 within volcanic breccia and below a prominent gently folded limestone forms an effective lithological pressure seal, creating the opportunity to generate over-pressured fluids below the limestone cap as shown in Figure 3.

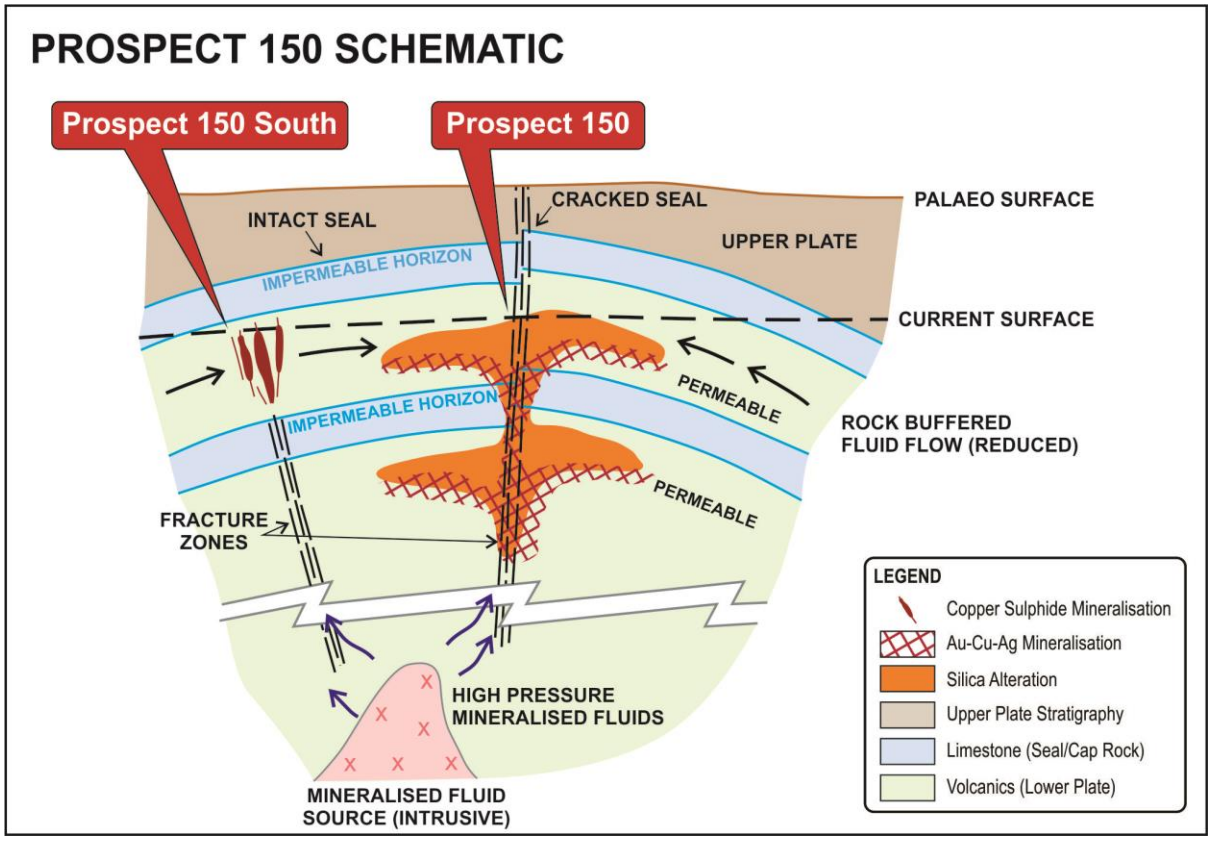

Figure 3: Schematic of Mineralisation Model at Prospect 150

As pressure builds fluid migrates along horizons of greatest permeability, which are generally parallel to bedding and laminations in the volcanic breccia. During this phase, the mineralisation deposits copper sulphide in extensional veins as it reacts with the surrounding host-rock. Eventually the pressure of the mineralised fluid increases to the point where the overlying limestone unit is breached, causing a rapid de-compression of the over-pressured fluids trapped beneath the seal. Gold mineralisation forms only where there is evidence of this de-compressive phase. This cycle repeats itself resulting in rhythmic layering of sulphide and silicate rich bands in the veins. An example of the layering at Prospect 150 is shown in Figure 4.

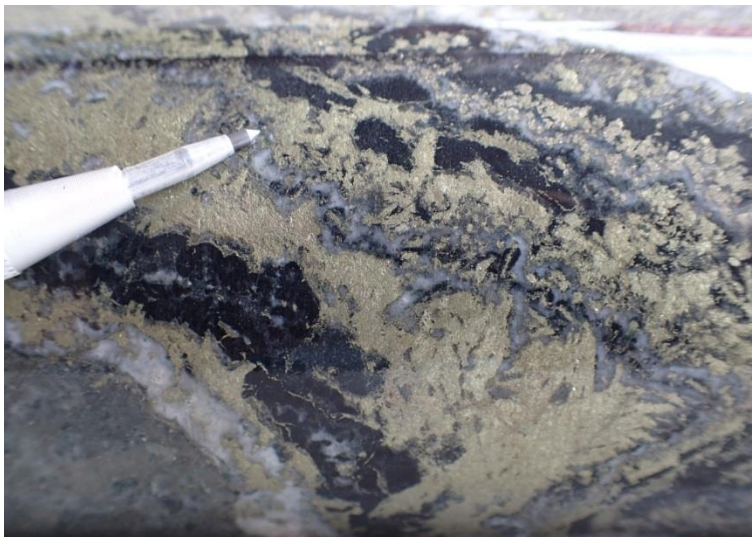

Figure 4: Rhythmic layering of sulphide and silicates in veins

Understanding how Prospect 150 fits into the regional architecture **suggests that the Kou Sa Project is underlain by a large source of heat and fluid that has probably created the 12kms of anomalous geochemistry at Kou Sa.** The secret to Kou Sa will be unlocking the potential larger picture as our knowledge of the area increases. The identification of mineralisation at Prospects 150, 100 and 117 has provided an excellent start with the potential for early high grade production supported by an extensive exploration package.

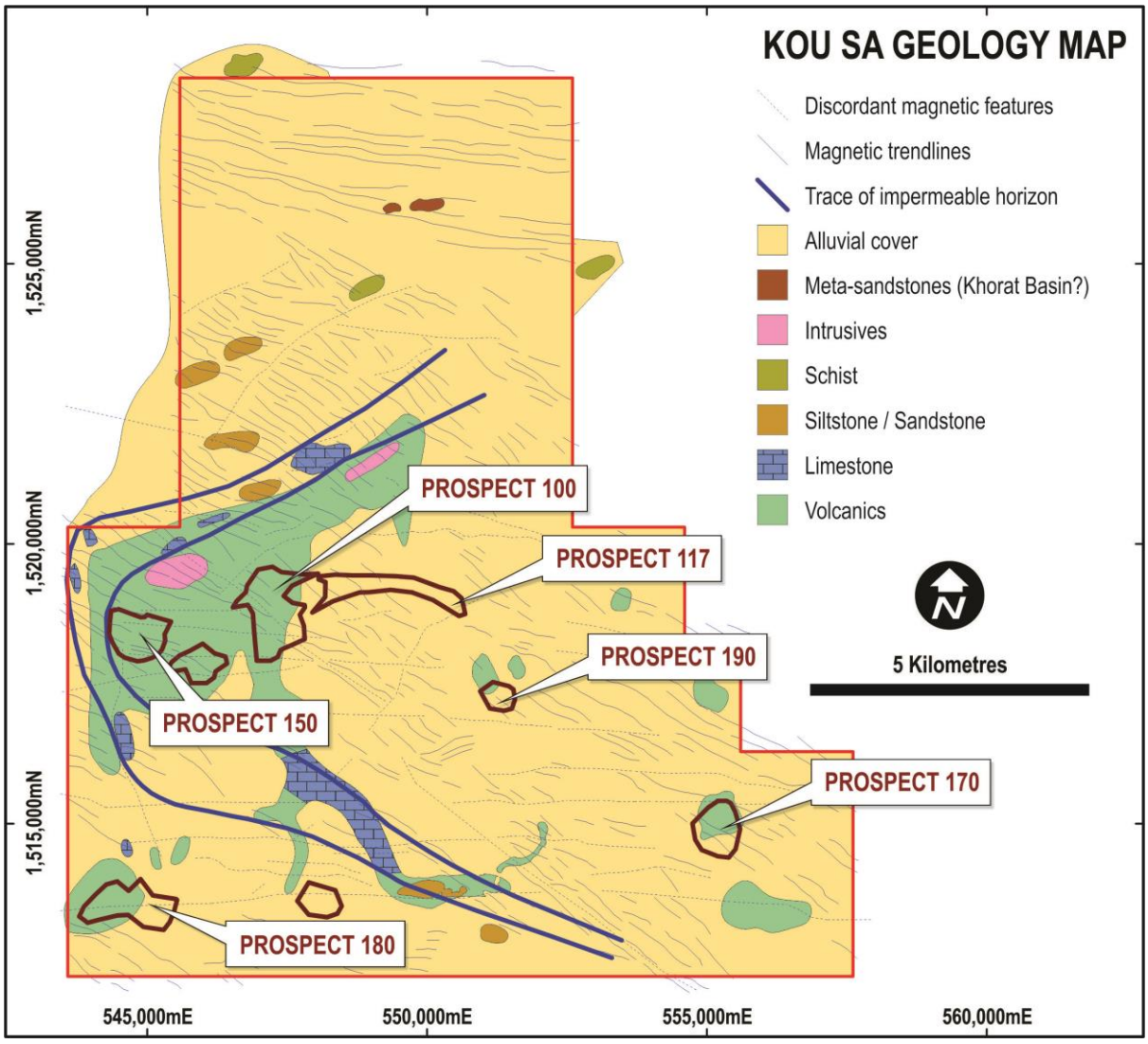

Figure 5: Kou Sa geology map showing impermeable horizon

MORE RESULTS SOON

Assay results continue to be collated from Prospects 117 and 150-South with excellent initial indications. Results of those programs will be released to the market as soon as they are collated and interpreted.

FURTHER WORK UNDERWAY

As the wet season further recedes, the drilling will move east to the 190 and 170 Prospects and south to the highly prospective 180 Prospect. Detailed IP and magnetic survey continue further define the geochemical anomalies prior to drilling.

CONTACT

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at www.geopacific.com.au or contact:

Mr Ron Heeks
Managing Director

Competent Person's 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 GEOPACIFIC AND KOU-SA, CAMBODIA

The Company

Geopacific is actively exploring for copper and gold in Cambodia and Fiji. In Cambodia, its rapidly emerging Kou-Sa copper-gold project brings together the expertise of Geopacific (acquiring 85%) with the country's largest conglomerate The Royal Group (15% partner).

Ownership

In 2013 GPR agreed to acquire the Kou-Sa licence (Figure 6) from a private Korean investor's company which had undertaken shallow exploration. Under the agreement, GPR is scheduled to pay US$1.4m on 31 January 2015 and a further $12.6m spread over 18 months from July 2014 to July 2015.

Location

Kou-Sa is in Cambodia's Chep district, Phreah Vihear province a 3hr drive from Siem Reap international airport on a bitumen regional highway or alternatively a 5hr drive from Phnom Penh. The current tenure at Kou Sa covers 158km2.

Discovery

Kou-Sa was identified by French geologists in the 1960's before the Vietnamese and regional civil wars. In 2009, the Vendors began shallow drilling along parts of visibly outcropping mineralisation. In 2013 Geopacific commenced detailed exploration including airborne magnetics (3,800 line kms), regional soil geochemistry (approx. 4,000 samples) and detailed IP and EM geophysics. This identified a number of high priority prospects in an East – West arc.

Drilling

Geopacific has undertaken three drilling programs to date, in July 2013, and in the 1st and 2nd halves of 2014. The current program plans 25,000 metres of combined RC and diamond drilling.

Priority Targets

Geopacific has identified over 12kms of near continuous surface copper anomalism in an arc with a radius of ~5km. The key prospects based on preliminary drilling are Prospects, 117, 150, 180, & 190.

Prospect 150

Emerged as a priority prospect due to its bonanza grades. Geopacific's goal is to define an interim JORC Resource during 2015. Since 2013, a series of confirmatory trenches were dug to augment soil samples prior to focused drilling along 400 metres of strike.

Prospect 117

Is 2-3kms from Prospect 150. Most noticeable on-site are 3% copper outcrops from surface. Drilling commenced in 2013 and re-commenced this year with a view to defining an initial JORC Resource.

Emerging Targets

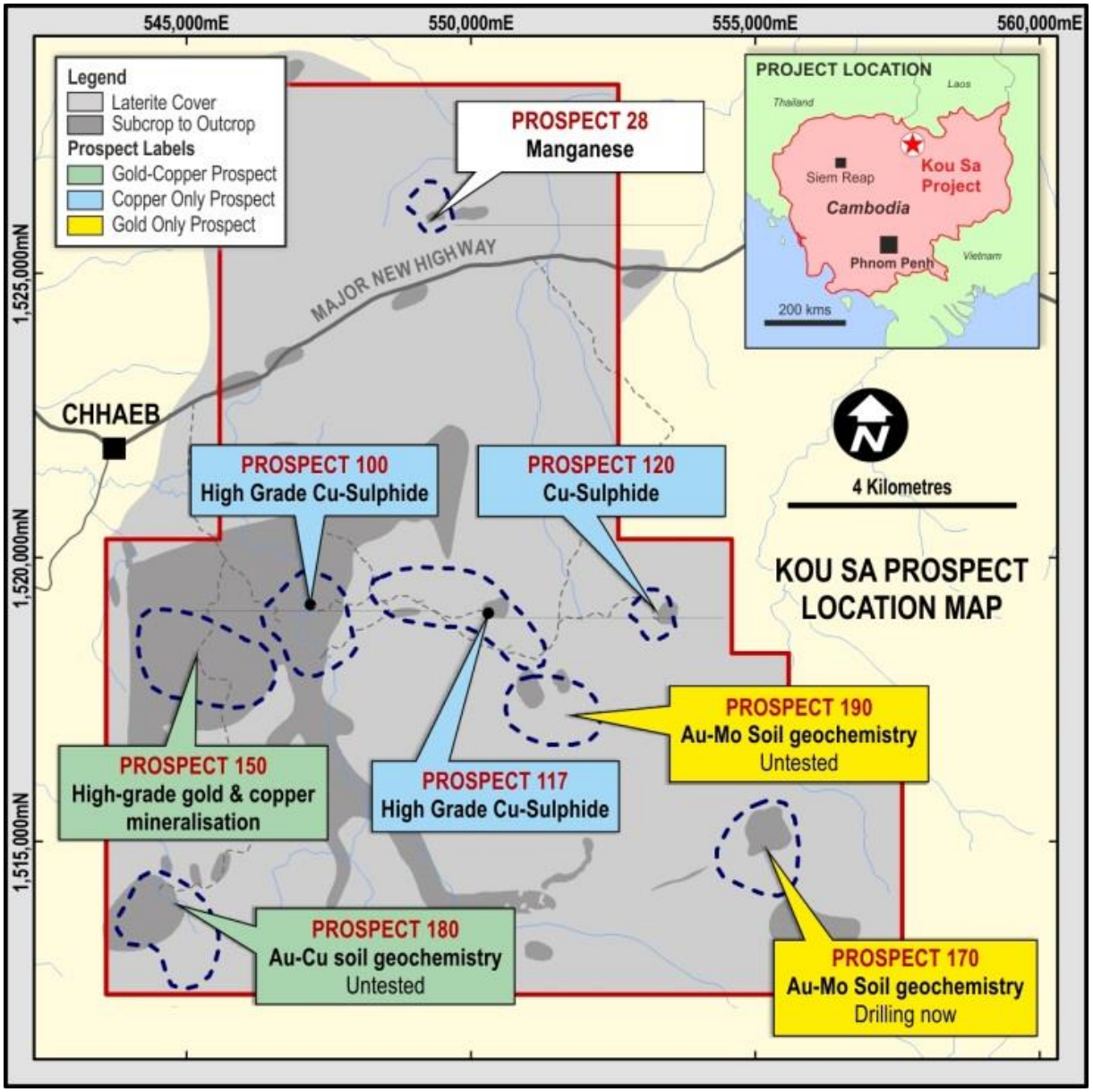

Figure 6: Kou Sa Prospect Map

Other targets including Prospects 170 and 190 which show high gold and silver anomalism and Prospect 180 which has indicated copper anomalism and encouraging rock chip samples and are scheduled to be drill tested by GPR this year.

Appendix A – Drilling Details

Table 1: Significant NEW RC Drill Results from Prospect 150

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Cu EQ (%)	Sample Quality
Percussion (RC) Drilling Results								
KRC030	64.0	2.0	0.18	5.90	1.20	0.05	1.37	Wet
KRC033	12.0	8.0	7.32	9.88	2.36	0.08	6.84	Dry
KRC034	34.0	2.0	0.12	6.05	1.14	0.01	1.27	Dry
KRC034	74.0	2.0	0.02	1.33	2.09	0.01	2.12	Dry
KRC035	30.0	4.0	0.12	5.35	0.38	0.03	0.51	Dry
KRC035	42.0	17.0	0.28	6.12	0.91	0.08	1.16	Dry
inc	48.0	3.0	0.74	12.97	2.23	0.02	2.79	Dry
KRC036	25.0	12.0	1.41	8.65	1.40	0.03	2.33	Dry
inc	29.0	7.0	2.29	11.44	2.37	0.03	3.85	Dry
KRC039	39.0	3.0	0.67	6.30	0.40	0.03	0.86	Dry
KRC040	9.0	11.0	0.44	7.06	0.77	0.01	1.10	Dry
inc	10.0	4.0	0.79	11.45	1.49	0.01	2.07	Dry
KRC041	20.0	14.0	1.56	3.19	1.31	0.02	2.27	Dry
inc	20.0	6.0	3.51	5.23	2.58	0.02	4.73	Dry
KRC042	37.0	4.0	0.10	1.93	0.94	0.01	1.02	Dry
inc	39.0	1.0	0.09	3.30	2.54	0.01	2.63	Dry
KRC043	28.0	2.0	0.07	8.10	1.18	0.08	1.32	Dry
KRC043	33.0	2.0	0.79	8.95	0.61	0.07	1.18	Dry
KRC043	50.0	10.0	0.14	5.36	1.51	0.05	1.65	Dry
inc	54.0	5.0	0.24	9.94	2.87	0.08	3.14	Dry
KRC043	75.0	1.0	12.15	3.50	0.18	4.30	8.88	Dry
KRC044	56.0	8.0	0.05	1.12	0.64	0.03	0.69	Dry
inc	57.0	1.0	0.08	3.40	3.50	0.04	3.59	Dry
KRC046	34.0	1.0	1.90	2.70	1.05	0.02	2.21	Dry
KRC046	42.0	7.0	0.06	2.03	0.42	0.01	0.48	Dry
KRC046	51.0	2.0	0.05	2.05	0.70	0.01	0.74	Dry
KRC046	57.0	4.0	0.03	1.50	1.36	0.01	1.40	Dry
KRC047	51.0	3.0	2.28	3.77	2.47	0.05	3.87	Dry
KRC047	61.0	6.0	0.10	0.84	0.50	0.02	0.58	Wet
KRC048	45.0	9.0	0.03	1.29	1.11	0.02	1.15	Dry
KRC049	54.0	6.0	0.13	6.48	3.00	0.11	3.17	Wet
KRC049	72.0	3.0	0.06	2.37	0.86	0.02	0.92	Wet

Table 2: Significant NEW DD Drill Results from Prospect 150

Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Cu EQ (%)
Diamond (DD) Drilling Results							
KDH017	15.2	0.8	**0.72**	20.00	**2.42**	0.07	**3.05**
KDH017	17.8	4.9	**4.46**	26.30	**2.23**	0.03	**5.14**
KDH017	27.5	0.4	**0.14**	4.40	**2.53**	0.01	**2.66**
KDH017	111.5	0.85	0.04	4.40	**8.09**	0.01	**8.16**
KDH018	24.9	5.7	**1.59**	4.32	**1.74**	0.02	**2.73**
KDH019	36.4	5.15	**0.12**	7.11	**2.74**	0.02	**2.88**
KDH021	109.9	0.3	0.04	3.40	**2.49**	0.02	**2.55**
KDH023	52.0	4.0	**2.16**	5.54	**3.27**	0.02	**4.62**
KDH023	63.0	6.9	**0.55**	17.29	**2.26**	**0.12**	**2.78**
KDH023	72.85	2.15	**7.32**	11.39	**1.26**	0.05	**5.75**
KDH023	76.6	4.5	**14.39**	78.34	**3.52**	0.09	**12.85**
KDH025	0	22	**4.47**	29.51	**0.83**	**1.18**	**4.15**
inc	5.2	7.8	**12.21**	72.11	**1.87**	**0.69**	**10.03**
and	18.75	2.25	**0.50**	14.31	**0.55**	**8.43**	**3.75**

NOTES:

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 $1,300/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:

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

Table 3: Prospect 150 (main zone) drillhole summary

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH017	DDH	544506	1518586	129.0	142.7	-45 / 180	Lab
KDH018	DDH	544600	1518465	134.1	76.6	-45 / 180	Lab
KDH019	DDH	544604	1518487	132.3	123.9	-75 / 180	Lab
KDH021	DDH	544599	1518556	131.3	127.0	-45 / 180	Lab
KDH023	DDH	544400	1518631	113.3	122.6	-45 / 180	Lab
KDH025	DDH	544396	1518524	118.3	89.4	-45 / 180	Lab
KDH027	DDH	544673	1518465	134.3	128.3	-55 / 180	Lab
KRC030	RC	544320	1518581	111.0	87.0	-55 / 180	Lab
KRC031	RC	544480	1518447	127.0	72.0	-50 / 180	Lab
KRC032	RC	544396	1518439	130.0	111.0	-50 / 180	Lab
KRC033	RC	544545	1518495	125.0	57.0	-50 / 180	Lab
KRC034	RC	544539	1518497	126.3	90.0	-85 / 180	Lab
KRC035	RC	544463	1518589	128.0	80.0	-55 / 180	Lab
KRC036	RC	544463	1518594	129.0	100.0	-85 / 180	Lab
KRC037	RC	544428	1518562	116.9	27.0	-60 / 180	Lab
KRC038	RC	544363	1518591	111.8	105.0	-60 / 180	Lab
KRC039	RC	544362	1518676	111.5	113.0	-60 / 180	Lab
KRC040	RC	544430	1518645	123.0	120.0	-60 / 180	Lab
KRC041	RC	544620	1518450	140.0	70.0	-65 / 180	Lab
KRC042	RC	544620	1518455	140.0	87.0	-80 / 180	Lab
KRC043	RC	544672	1518430	136.0	99.0	-55 / 180	Lab
KRC044	RC	544700	1518423	143.0	87.0	-55 / 180	Lab
KRC045	RC	544676	1518512	136.9	51.0	-55 / 180	Lab
KRC046	RC	544504	1518633	135.8	100.0	-55 / 180	Lab
KRC047	RC	544551	1518621	118.0	87.0	-50 / 180	Lab
KRC048	RC	544551	1518628	118.0	120.0	-83 / 181	Lab
KRC049	RC	544730	1518410	142.0	120.0	-55 / 180	Lab
KRC050	RC	544812	1518550	136.0	120.0	-55 / 180	Awaiting Assays
KRC051	RC	544728	1518370	139.2	80.0	-55 / 180	Awaiting Assays
KRC052	RC	544809	1518364	139.9	108.0	-55 / 180	Awaiting Assays
KRC053	RC	544765	1518394	140.8	120.0	-55 / 180	Awaiting Assays
KRC054	RC	544321	1518606	110.5	21.0	-70 / 180	Awaiting Assays
KRC055	RC	544321	1518669	106.3	39.0	-60 / 180	Awaiting Assays

NOTES:

Drillhole collar information in this table is presented in the 'WGS84 zone 48N' coordinate system. This data was collected using a handheld GPS unit as well as tape and compass from known survey points.

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.*	Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (**DD**) and percussion drilling (**RC**). Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised quarter core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging. Sampling of RC drilling comprised four metre composites taken using a PVC tube/spear with one metre samples collected using rifle splitter within zones of interest. Samples were sent for fire assay gold and four-acid 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.
	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.*	Core was cut using a core saw in half then one side quartered. RC samples comprised four metre composites collected using a PVC spear, and one metre splits collected using a rifle splitter. The DD and RC samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis. Samples were sent for fire assay gold analysis using a 30g charge, as well as multi-element analysis using multi-acid digest with ICP finish.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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. RC drilling was completed using standard face sampling RC drill hammers.
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. Bulk RC drill samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate sample recoveries were achieved.
	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.
	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 drillholes, 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 drill core and 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.	Drill core and chips are 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	*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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Initial four metre composites are sampled using a PVC tube/spear; with one metre samples collected using a rifle splitter. The majority of RC intervals reported in this announcement were of dry samples. Some intervals from KRC030, 47, and 49 were logged as wet samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised and then split to two final 200g samples. One sample is stored on site with the other sent for 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.
	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 accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure.
	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 determination of gold and base metals in fresh rock, and are considered to represent a total analysis.
	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.	No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments are reported in this release.
	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. 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.	No holes reported in this announcement are twins of previous drilling.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 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.*	Drillhole collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS, and are being measured from accurately located data points (RTK GPS survey data) using tap- and-compass method for more accurate data. These collars will be accurately located in the next round of surveying.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A digital terrain model of the various prospects was created using accurately located data points identified from an RTK GPS survey completed earlier in the year. Tape-and-compass surveys from those data points are used to provide more accurate information between sections and data points.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill holes discussed in this report represent the first stages in a drill-out phase at Prospect 150. Holes are drilled on a 40m line spacing with enough density to provide a reasonable amount of information for interpretations to evolve.
	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.	No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations have been made based on these results. Exploration in this area is still in an early stage and therefore this point is not applicable for this announcement.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Results released in this announcement refer to diamond drilling where no compositing was undertaken. RC results reported are from one metre splits.

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.*	Initial drilling in this area was confined to RC drilling, which provides limited structural data. The diamond drillholes reported herein were drilled to the south to establish the orientation of the mineralised zones identified from the limited previous drilling. A new interpretation has been suggested from the data acquired in these drillholes and it is thought that the orientation of the drillholes has achieved unbiased sampling of the structures.
	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.	A new interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced to the diamond drillholes reported herein.
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.*	This announcement is based on work done solely by Geopacific Resources Limited and makes no reference to work done by other companies.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology of the tenement is dominated by andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic and 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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 0.2% CuEq, 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.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Copper equivalent values were calculated on the significant intervals with the calculation and assumptions reported below the relevant tables.
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').*	A new interpretation has suggested that the downhole intervals are fairly close to the true width, but more structural information is needed to determine the exact orientation of the mineralised zones.
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).* *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.