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 Company Secretary: John Lewis

PROJECTS
 CAMBODIA:
 Kou Sa Copper

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

8.80m @ 5.5 g/t Au eq – GOLD EXTENDS

The [Board](#) of Geopacific Resources Limited (“Geopacific”) is pleased to provide positive exploration results for Prospects 190 (Gold) and 128 at the Kou Sa Project in Cambodia.

HIGHLIGHTS

Prospect 190 (Gold)

- **8.80m @ 5.18 g/t Au and 24.3g/t Ag for 5.55 g/t Au eq.**
- **Additional high-grade gold confirms extension of zone.**
- **Continuous along strike, at depth and towards surface.**

Prospect 128

- **Current mineralisation extended.**

Prospect 190 (Gold)

Drilling encountered additional, high-grade gold and silver mineralisation in the epithermal system that was discovered recently. Previous results from hole KDH178 include [7.35m @ 12.39 g/t Au eq – NEW GOLD DISCOVERY \(follow hyperlink to view announcement on website\)](#). Current results are up-dip from these and indicate that the zone extends upwards, to within 40m of the surface while also continuing to the west. Highlights are below:

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au Eq. (g/t)
KDH176	79.55	8.80	5.18	24.32	5.55
incl.	81.50	6.85	6.52	30.37	6.99

Similar to other near-surface holes at Prospect 190 (Gold), the high-grade mineralisation falls within a broad zone of altered rocks that form a large, low-grade gold and silver halo up to 50m wide. The width of the zone suggests that a significant source is responsible for this mineralisation.

In epithermal systems, the proportion of gold relative to silver typically increases with depth. Consequently, the relatively high proportion of silver to gold in current results indicates the intersections to be near the top of the system and with an expectation for gold to increase with depth. Further drilling is planned at Prospect 190 (Gold), to test for extensions to the mineralisation up-dip, down-dip and down plunge.

Managing Director, Ron Heeks said,

“Another great result from Prospect 190 (Gold) – suggesting our new epithermal system is becoming more robust! The results also reinforce the area’s potential to host a significant, deeper source demonstrated by multiple mineralisation styles over a wide area. We look forward to releasing results as we test for extensions and discover what potential this holds for Kou Sa’s future.”



Background on Prospect 190 (Gold)

The prospect was originally identified from geochemical soil sampling, which produced a strong gold and coincident arsenic anomaly. Initial drilling at the prospect identified near-surface gold mineralisation that was thought to have come from a nearby zone of strongly altered and silicified rocks. Subsequent drilling identified a strongly altered and gold-silver mineralised zone of rocks that had the potential to be associated with epithermal gold and silver mineralisation. The near-surface mineralisation displayed a gold-silver ratio suggesting that initial intersections are through the upper reaches of the system with mineralisation expected to produce improving gold grades, as the system deepens.

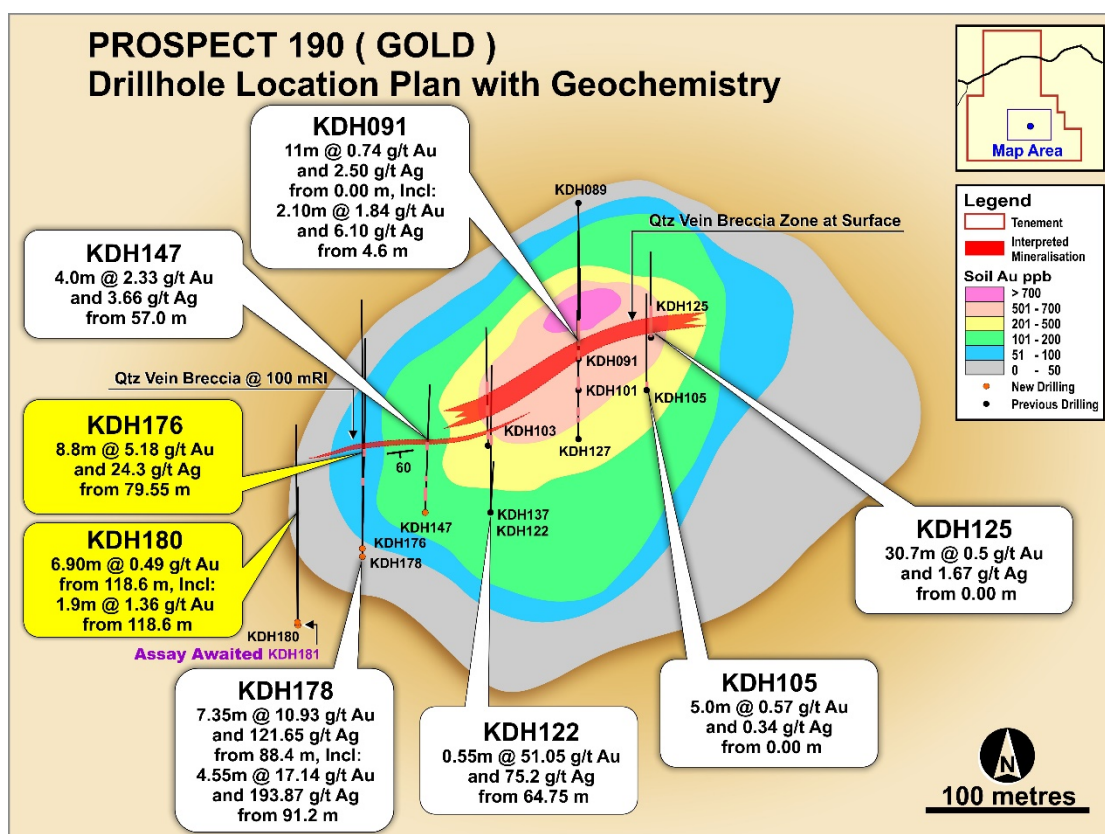


Figure 1: Prospect 190 (Gold) – Drill-hole location plan showing new intersection and geochemistry contours. New results are labelled in yellow.

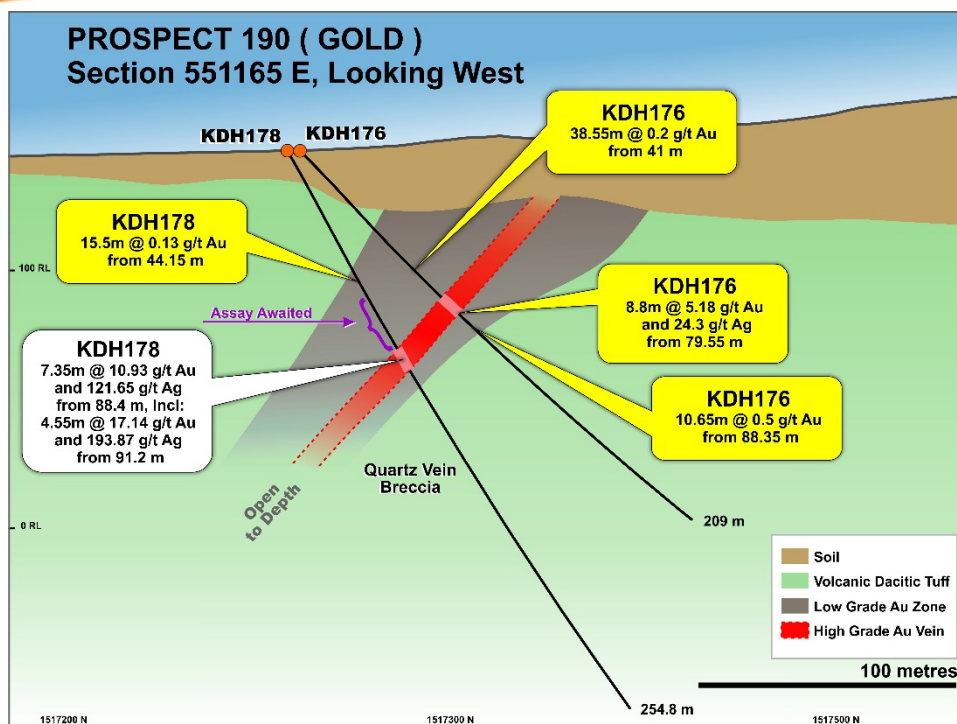


Figure 2: Prospect 190 (Gold) – Cross section showing new drilling results. New results are labelled in yellow.

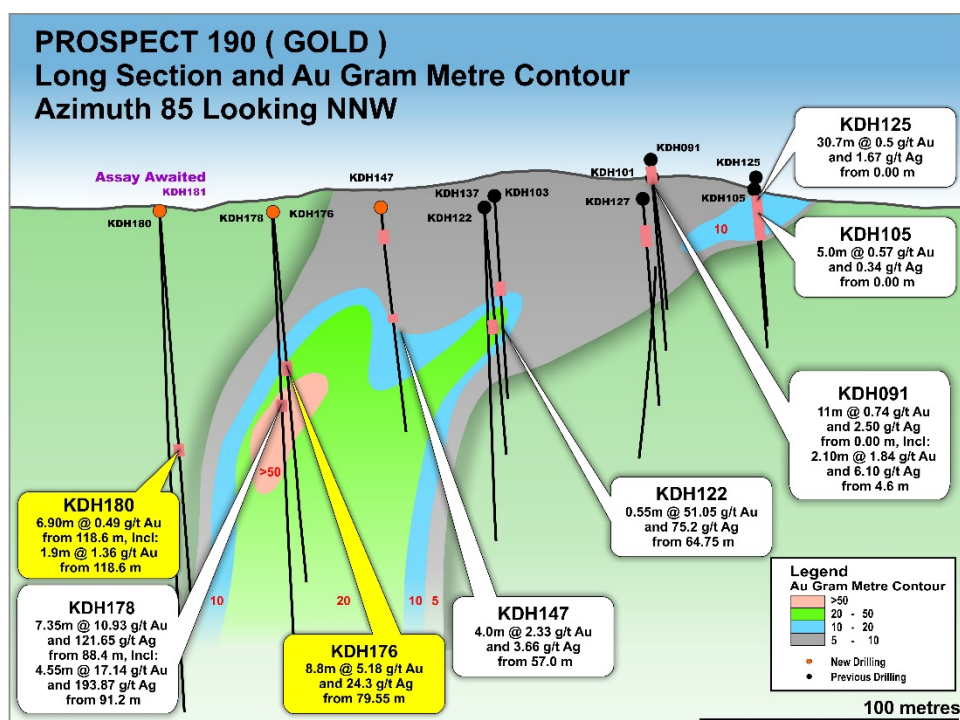


Figure 3: Prospect 190 (Gold) – Long section showing new drilling and current mineralisation extents. New results are labelled in yellow.

Prospect 128

Drilling at Prospect 128 has continued to extend the zone of mineralisation to depth and the west. Recent results highlight both good grade and widths of the copper mineralisation in the area.

As exploration continues, our understanding of the geology at Kou Sa continues to improve. At Prospect 128 there are 3 distinct repetitive mineralised zones, which currently extend over a 400m area. Certain zones are still open at depth and to the south-west. This mineralisation is of a similar style to the Prospect 160 area in that it was formed, largely, as limestone units were replaced by copper-rich solutions from a deeper source. This model suggests that similar limestone units along strike may also be mineralised by a similar source. IP geophysics surveys have highlighted a chargeability anomaly of approximately 4kms running between Prospects 160 and 128, which reinforces this model. There is also potential for deeper repetitions of the limestone units that have been mineralised by the same method. Both of these models are being utilised to target drilling, designed to test the potential extent of Prospect 128.

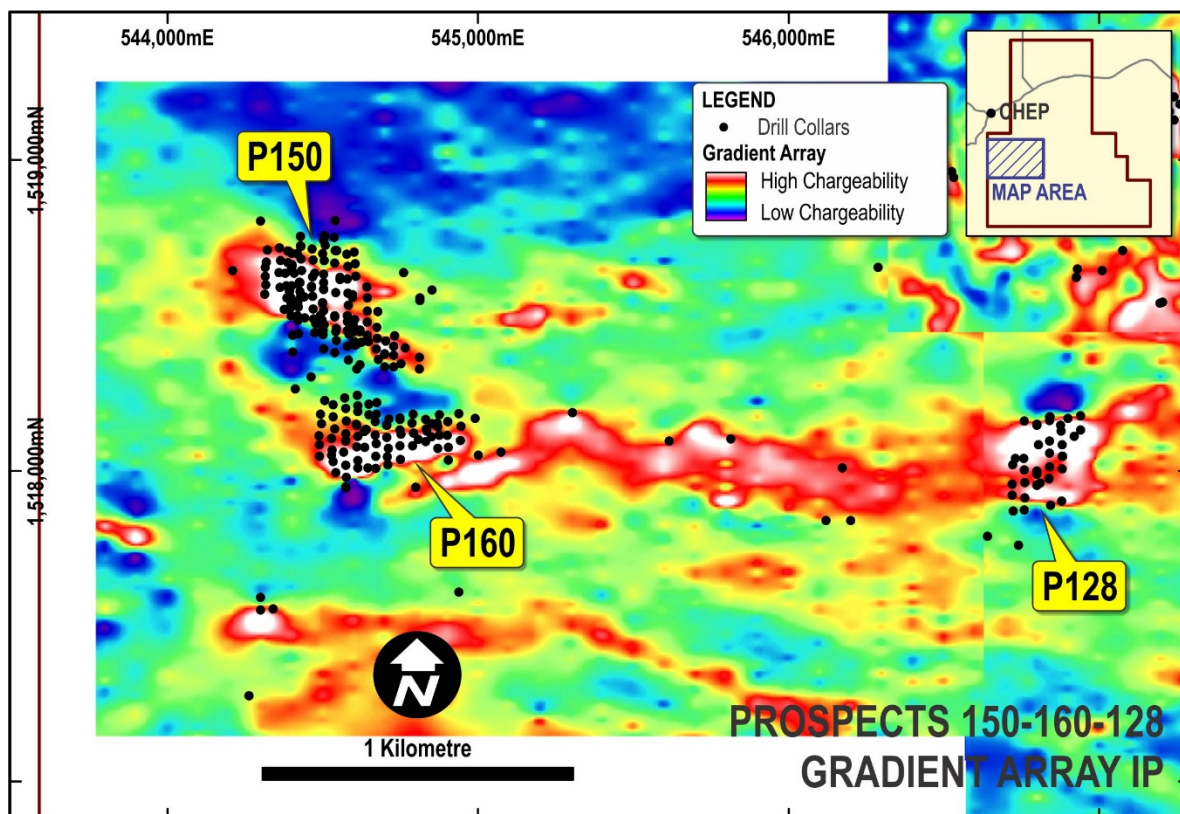


Figure 4: Prospect 128 area, showing IP gradient array anomaly between Prospect 160 -128.

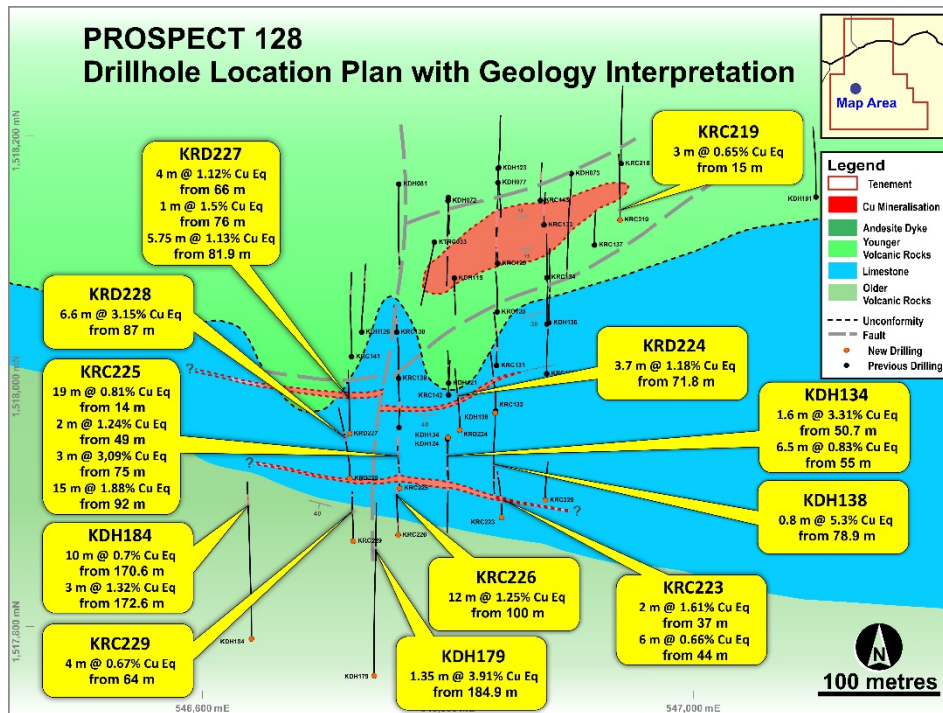


Figure 5: Prospect 128 – Plan showing new drilling results and current mineralisation extents

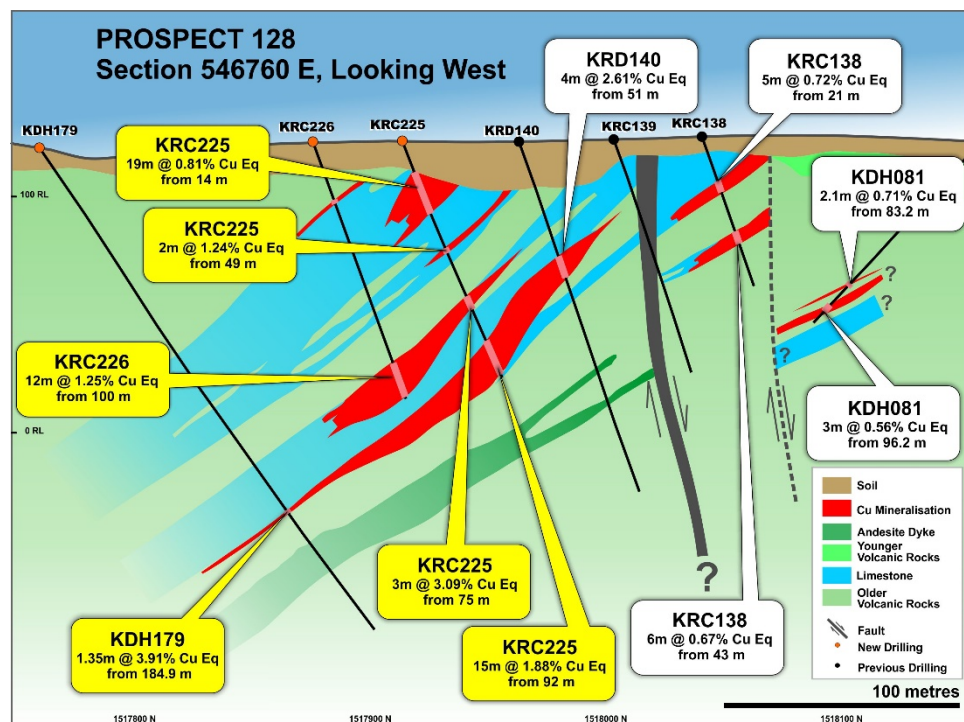


Figure 6: Prospect 128 – Cross section showing new drilling results and geological interpretation.

Ongoing exploration

Exploration at Kou Sa continues with a two-pronged approach; testing anomalous zones to initially identify prospects providing an overall evaluation of the licence and, simultaneous definition of an initial resource and scoping study for its development. The overall aim is to generate revenue while developing a better understanding of the bigger exploration picture.

The strong results at Prospect 190 (Gold) have shown that the project can produce epithermal gold-silver zones with substantial grades. Consequently, the gold and silver geochemical anomaly at Prospect 170 will be investigated with diamond drilling. Previous drilling in this area identified broad zones of anomalous silver up to 41g/t. Combined with the results from Prospect 190 this suggests that drilling has the potential to identify a gold-zone, deeper into the epithermal system. A deep-looking IP geophysics program is currently underway at Prospect 170, the results of which should be known shortly. This information will be processed to assist with targeting, with the new data expected to provide areas that will require follow-up drilling.

Development plans for Kou Sa

Geopacific's strategy remains focussed on developing Kou Sa to generate revenue that will support continued expansion. The target is to establish a 'kickstarter', maiden resource and scoping study to take the project into production with a modest but profitable initial operation with ongoing exploration to increase its scale well beyond the initial resource.

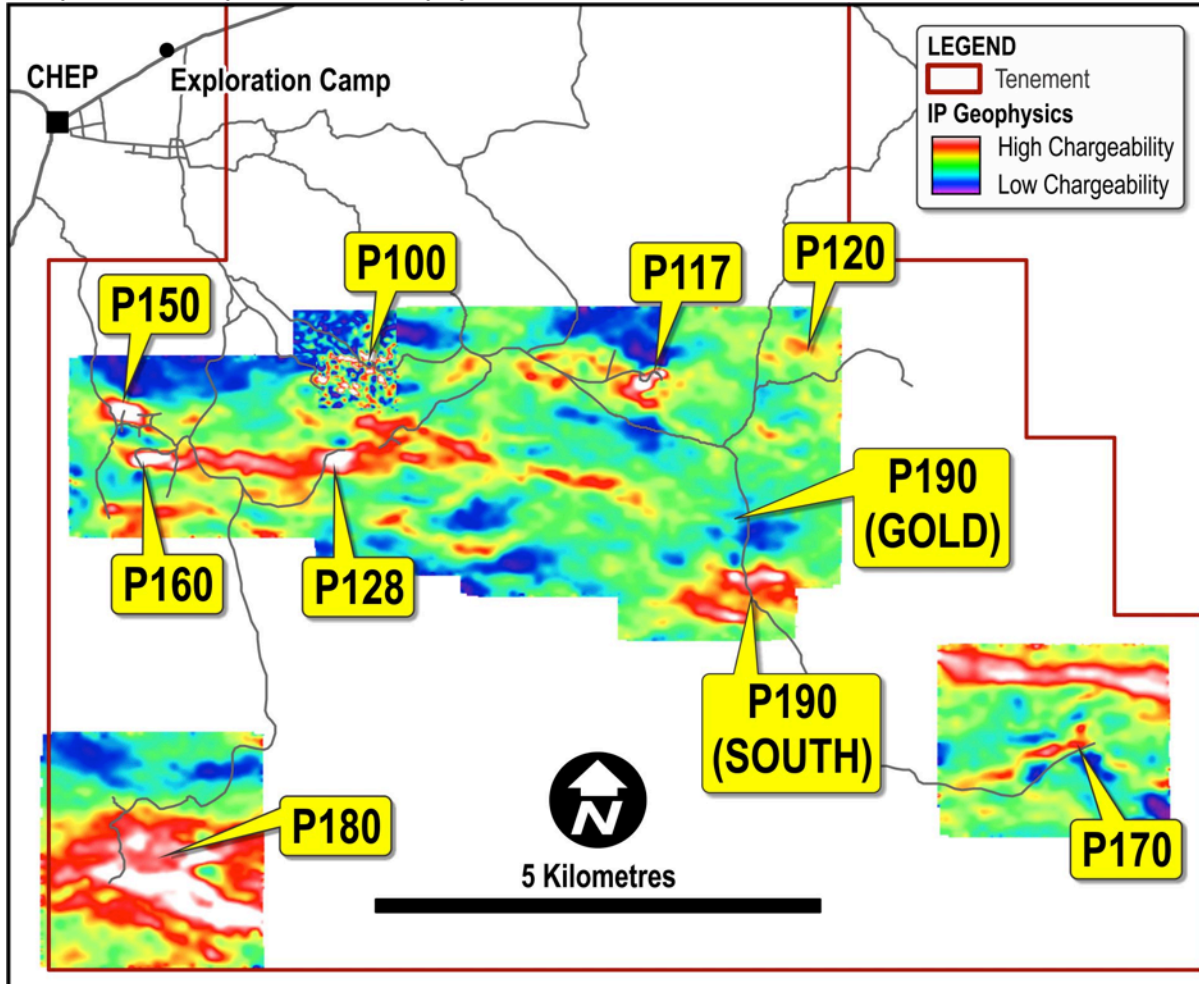
The Board of Geopacific is excited by the potential of the new, gold epithermal-system recently discovered at Prospect 190 (Gold). This potential could prove sufficient to positively influence the direction and development of the project in the near or longer term. This potential will continue to be assessed as drilling results provide more information on the system.

While exploration continues, so does work on the scoping study where Geopacific is making confident strides towards the aim of being a low-cost producer.

The Board looks forward to keeping shareholders apprised of all project developments and exploration results as we continue to move the Kou Sa project forward in accordance with the strategy.

SUMMARY OF PROSPECTS ACCORDING TO STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

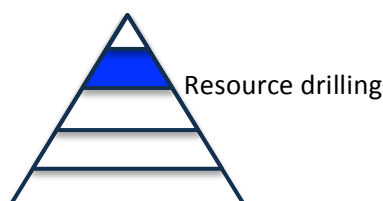
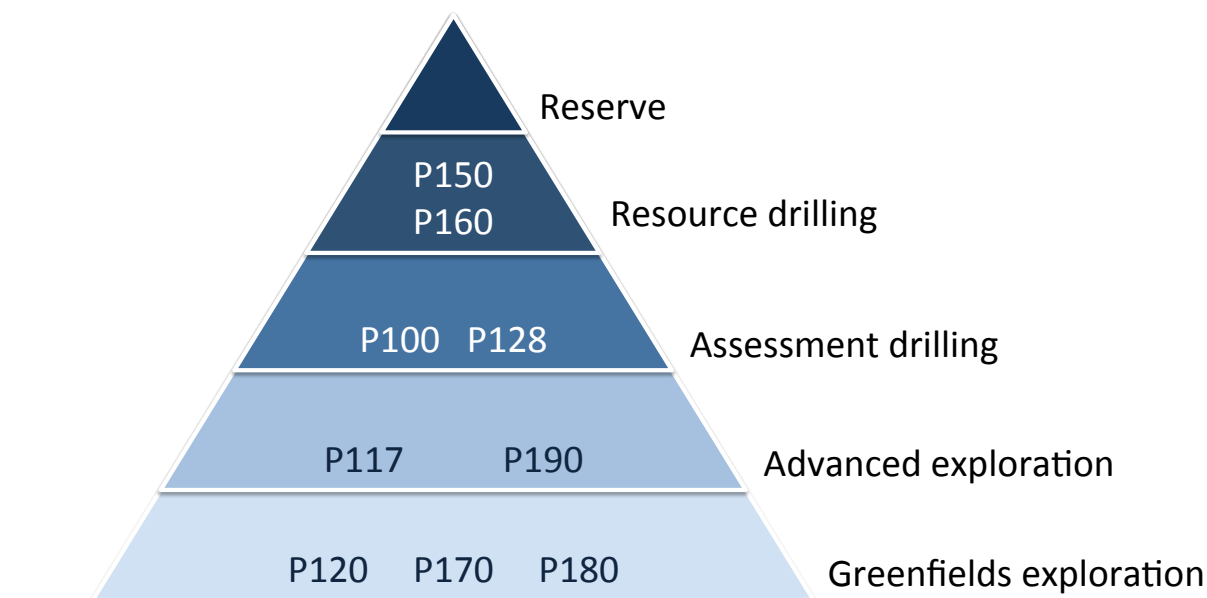
Prospect location plan over IP Geophysics



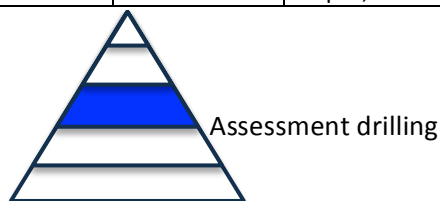
The local village of Chep and Geopacific exploration camp, which are located on a bitumen highway, are situated just to the west of the licence. All current prospects at Kou Sa are marked and overlain on the IP chargeability geophysics (IP). The IP has been invaluable in accurate drill-targeting, with over 80% of drill-holes resulting in mineralisation. Areas of high chargeability are shown in red and white. An overview of the project with this in mind indicates the prospectivity of Kou Sa.

Development status of prospects

The pyramid below shows the status of development and process of advancement towards becoming a reserve for all identified Prospects at Kou Sa. This is followed by a technical summary of each of the prospects, grouped according to stage of development.

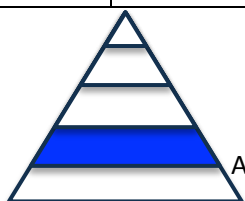


Prospect	Commodity	Summary
P150	Cu, Au, Ag	The majority of the prospect area is now drilled on a 40m x 40m pattern with some infill on a 20m x 20m pattern. Understanding of the structure and orientation of the zone is now high. A deep feeder zone to the near surface mineralisation is currently being assessed. Most of mineralisation contains copper, gold and silver with some extremely high grades. Depth of the mineralisation is currently less than 70m from the surface. Some infill and extensional drilling remains to be completed.
P160	Cu, Ag, (±Au)	The geometry of the deposit is now fairly well understood. The zone has an extremely, thick core of copper sulphide mineralisation that tapers towards the sides of the zone. The zone has a strike length of 300m. Drilling continues to extend the mineralisation down plunge. There is potential for gold mineralisation combined with the copper sulphide at depth, as mineralisation approaches what is thought to be the feeder zone.



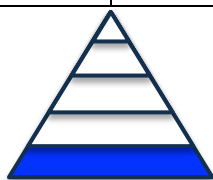
Prospect	Commodity	Summary
P100	Cu, Ag	Several holes have been drilled into the Prospect 100 area that was identified from IP geophysics. These holes have intercepted high-grade copper and low-grade gold

Prospect	Commodity	Summary
		mineralisation near surface. Further drilling is required to extend the zone to depth and along strike.
P128	Cu, Ag, (±Au)	The Prospect 128 mineralisation has been systematically drilled on a 40m x 40m pattern. The mineralisation is predominantly copper sulphide of good grade and is near surface, forming a zone 40 to 50m wide, 200m long and up to 25m thick. Further drilling is planned to extend zone to the north and further along strike. Potential also exists for further zones of mineralisation of a similar style nearby as several nearby holes have intercepted significant mineralisation.



Advanced

Prospect	Commodity	Summary
P117	Cu, Ag, (±Au)	Initial drilling of the Prospect 117 mineralisation was difficult to interpret but, further drilling and a recent reassessment of all the available data including radial IP work has shown that the zone dips to the west and strikes north-northwest. Several recent holes have confirmed this new interpretation. Potential exists for further drilling to extend the three zones identified to depth and along strike to the north and south. There is excellent chance of finding further zones repeated to the east and west of the current drilling.
P190 (Gold)	Au, Ag	Several initial holes have been drilled into the Prospect 190 (Gold) area. Results have yielded broad zones of near-surface, low-grade gold mineralisation and several zones of deeper gold-mineralisation including a narrow but very high-grade zone. This area is currently interpreted to be the upper level of an epithermal system. The area is being assessed with deeper IP geophysics before further drilling is undertaken.
P190 (South)	Cu, Ag	Three areas of shallow copper-sulphide and silver mineralisation have been identified from first-pass drilling. A deep IP geophysics program is currently in progress over the area to help target the next stage of drilling.

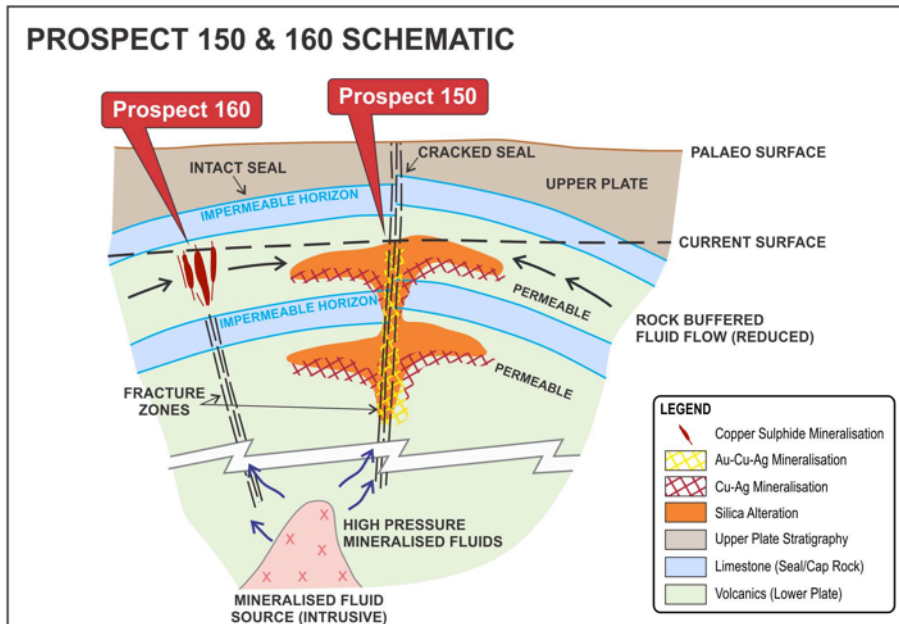


Greenfields exploration

Prospect	Commodity	Summary
P120	Cu, Au	A significant but discrete zone of gold and copper soil geochemistry was identified and follow-up gradient array geophysics has confirmed the presence of an IP anomaly. Several lines of RC drilling over the geophysics are planned to be undertaken in the near future.
P170	Au, Ag	Prospect 170 has a large base-metal and gold geochemical anomaly associated with other geochemical signatures that would suggest the mineralisation came from a deep source. An assessment of airborne magnetics also suggests that a deep mineralising source is nearby. A few holes drilled over the anomaly produced scattered copper and gold results with extremely wide zones of anomalous silver. This would also suggest we are at the top of the system and that deeper holes need to be drilled. A deep IP geophysics program will be undertaken to further define the deeper zone before drilling commences.
P180	Cu, Au, Ag	Prospect 180 was identified from broad copper and gold geochemistry and IP geophysics. First-pass drilling intercepted wide low-grade copper mineralisation in oxide and sulphide zones. This indicates the presence of mineralising system, potentially located at depth. Further drilling is required to allow a better assessment of the Prospect 180 area.

WHY DO THE COMMODITIES DIFFER BETWEEN PROSPECTS?

The mineralisation at Kou Sa is thought to be derived from a deep intrusive source. Geochemistry, geophysics and petrology all point to a deep source as the origin of the near-surface mineralisation. As the intrusive cooled, mineralising fluids under pressure have taken the path of least resistance to the surface. In places the solutions have hit an impermeable layer and as pressure has built up under the layer, the fluids have moved sideways into the rock units that fracture most easily. The first fluids emplaced are predominantly copper-sulphides. If the



pressure buildup is significant enough to crack the impermeable horizon there is a rapid decrease in fluid pressure that causes the gold and silver solutions to deposit in the area of the pressure decrease. Therefore, as you move away from the area of the cracking the mineralisation transitions from being gold and silver rich, to gold, silver and copper rich and then to predominantly copper sulphide. In areas where the seal does not crack, mineralisation is predominantly just copper rich. There can be multiple episodes of cracking and emplacement of solution, which can considerably improve the grade of the mineralisation.

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

Kou Sa Project

Geopacific is actively exploring for copper and gold in [Cambodia](#) and [Fiji](#). In Cambodia, its rapidly advancing [Kou-Sa copper-gold project](#) is a well-funded exploration vehicle in a highly prospective district. Project highlights include high-grade, near-surface deposits, excellent logistics, low cost environment, compelling geology and [exceptional initial metallurgy results](#). With a [proven management team](#) and focused strategy to target a maiden resource and scoping study, exploration success is expected to continue and add to the potential of the project.

Ownership

In 2013, Geopacific (85%) and their JV Partner [The Royal Group](#) (15%) signed a purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the Kou Sa Project from the vendor. The Kou Sa Project covers 158km².

The Royal Group is the largest, commercial conglomerate in Cambodia. They have entered into corporate ventures in Cambodia with the likes of ANZ and Siemens.

Location

Kou-Sa is in Cambodia's Chep district in the province of Phreah Vihear. The Project is a 3-hour drive from Siem Reap International Airport or alternatively a 5-hour drive from the capital city of Phnom Penh, both routes follow high-quality bitumen highways.

Discovery

Kou-Sa was identified by French geologists in the 1960's, pre-dating the Vietnamese and regional civil wars. In 2009, the Vendors began shallow drilling along parts of visibly outcropping mineralisation. In 2013, after agreeing to purchase the Project, Geopacific commenced detailed exploration with airborne magnetics (3,800 line kms), regional soil geochemistry (approx. 8,000 samples) and detailed IP and EM geophysics. The work undertaken allowed Geopacific to identify a number of high priority prospects in an East – West arc across the project area. Geopacific has continued exploration with encouraging results.

APPENDIX A – DRILLING DETAILS

Key for results tables

Colour	% or g/t
Orange	0.2 - 0.5
Red	0.5 – 1.0
Pink	>1.0

Significant Drill Results by Prospect

Prospect 190 (Gold) – Diamond Drilling					
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au eq. (g/t)
KDH176*	41.00	38.55	0.20	1.92	0.22
KDH176	79.55	8.80	5.18	24.32	5.55
incl.	81.50	6.85	6.52	30.37	6.99
KDH176*	88.35	10.65	0.50	13.89	0.71
KDH178*	44.15	15.50	0.13	1.96	0.16
KDH180*	80.85	16.65	0.13	1.39	0.15
KDH180*	118.60	6.90	0.49	0.71	0.50
incl.	118.60	1.90	1.36	1.32	1.38

* Intervals calculated using 0.1g/t cut-off to show broad zones of low grade material surrounding higher grade cores

Prospect 128 – Diamond Drilling							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Cu eq. (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KDH134	50.70	1.60	0.03	35.71	2.97	3.31	7.35
KDH134	55.00	6.50	0.07	6.65	0.73	0.83	2.20
KDH138	78.90	0.80	0.01	4.40	5.25	5.30	0.06
KDH179	184.90	1.35	0.04	7.60	3.82	3.91	0.14
KDH184	170.60	10.00	0.05	4.02	0.63	0.70	1.11
incl.	172.60	3.00	0.03	5.07	1.25	1.32	1.86
KRD224	71.80	3.70	0.02	4.08	1.13	1.18	0.44
KRD227	66.00	4.00	0.05	4.10	1.06	1.12	0.76
KRD227	76.00	1.00	0.93	101.00	0.04	1.50	1.11
KRD227	81.90	5.75	0.06	6.06	1.04	1.13	0.58
KRD228	87.00	6.60	0.02	7.93	3.07	3.15	1.79

Prospect 128 – RC Drilling							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Cu eq. (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KRC219	15.00	3.00	0.02	3.40	0.61	0.65	1.31
KRC223	37.00	2.00	0.02	7.85	1.53	1.61	3.01
KRC223	44.00	6.00	0.02	2.73	0.62	0.66	1.22
KRC225	14.00	19.00	0.03	4.33	0.76	0.81	0.12
KRC225	49.00	2.00	0.01	4.95	1.19	1.24	0.07
KRC225	75.00	3.00	0.01	8.30	3.01	3.09	0.59

¹ Zinc not included in copper equivalent calculation

Prospect 128 – RC Drilling							
Hole ID	From	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Cu eq. (%)	Zn (%) ¹
KRC225	92.00	15.00	0.03	6.69	1.81	1.88	0.34
KRC226	100.00	12.00	0.01	5.51	1.19	1.25	0.83
KRC229	64.00	4.00	0.02	3.23	0.63	0.67	0.54

Drilling Summary by Prospect

Prospect 190 (Gold)								
Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH176	190	DDH	551166.5	1517292	146.1	209	-45 / 360	Results Returned
KDH178	190	DDH	551166.5	1517287	146.9	254.8	-60 / 360	Results Returned
KDH180	190	DDH	551127	1517245	146.0	197.8	-53 / 360	Results Returned
KDH181	190	DDH	551127	1517245	145.8	218.5	-68 / 360	Awaiting Results

Prospect 128								
Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip/Azi	Analysis Status
KDH134	128	DDH	546800	1517953	122.2	114.4	-45 / 180	No Significant Results
KDH136	128	DDH	546882	1518047	125.3	88.6	-45 / 360	Released
KDH138	128	DDH	546839	1517974	123.1	95.8	-45 / 180	Released
KDH140	128	DDH	546842	1518174	125.5	135.7	-70 / 360	No Significant Results
KDH179	128	DDH	546740	1517760	119.4	247.6	-55 / 360	Released
KDH184	128	DDH	546640	1517790	124.0	198.5	-50 / 360	Released
KRC218	128	RC	546941	1518177	126.9	118	-60 / 360	No Significant Results
KRC219	128	RC	546940	1518131	126.3	111	-60 / 360	Released
KRC220	128	RC	546879	1517903	121.8	80	-70 / 360	No Significant Results
KRC223	128	RC	546844	1517889	123.2	112	-70 / 360	Released
KRC225	128	RC	546761	1517913	123.6	109	-70 / 360	Released
KRC226	128	RC	546759	1517875	123.2	116	-70 / 360	Released
KRC229	128	RC	546723	1517870	123.7	112	-70 / 360	Released
KRD140	128	RC/DD	546760	1517962	123.5	157.2	-70 / 360	Released
KRD224	128	RC/DD	546810	1517960	122.5	129.4	-70 / 360	Released
KRD227	128	RC/DD	546720	1517957	124.9	152.9	-70 / 360	Released
KRD228	128	RC/DD	546720	1517921	125.1	155.6	-70 / 360	Released

NOTES:

Intervals are selected on a 0.5g/t Au eq. or 0.5% Cu eq. cut-off (unless otherwise stated).

Equivalent grades are based on a US dollar copper price of \$7,000/t, gold price of \$1,300/oz and silver price of \$20/oz., and were calculated as follows:

$$\text{Au g/t (eq.)} = \text{Au g/t} + [(\text{Ag g/t} \times \text{Ag price per gram}) \div \text{Au price per tonne}]$$

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

No metallurgical test work has been completed on these prospects.

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 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (DD) and percussion drilling (RC).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised quarter core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Core was cut using a core saw in half then one side quartered. The samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis.</p> <p>RC samples comprised four metre composites collected using a PVC spear, and one metre splits collected using a rifle splitter.</p> <p>The RC samples were then sent for sample preparation where they were crushed, pulverised, and split to a nominal 200g sample size for analysis.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drilling Techniques	<p><i>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.).</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>RC drilling was completed using standard face sampling RC drill hammers.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>Core recovery is recorded by measuring the core recovered from the drill hole against the actual drilled metres.</p> <p>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.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>The use of triple tube drilling as well as shorter runs in zones of broken ground were used to maximise the sample recovery.</p> <p>RC drilling was undertaken using industry best practice with geological supervision at all times to ensure good sample recovery.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Sample recovery was good throughout the drill holes, consistently above 90%, and as such there is no sample bias introduced as a result of sample recovery.</p> <p>Sample recovery for the RC drilling was good to moderate throughout the drill holes. Possible preferential loss of ore material could have resulted in some zones, but the majority of the samples had good recovery.</p>
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All drill holes were geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using the Geopacific's logging procedure.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Drilling was 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. Samples of the drill chips are stored in plastic chip trays in our exploration core yard.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes are logged their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is sawn quarter core, with one quarter sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Initial four metre composites are sampled using a PVC tube/spear; with one metre samples collected using a rifle splitter.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field blank, duplicate, and standard samples are introduced to maximise the representivity of the samples.
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments are reported in this release.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No holes reported in this announcement are twins of previous drilling.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drillhole collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS and measured from nearby surveyed locations. These collars will be accurately located in the next round of surveying. Downhole survey tools are used and calibrated on a regular basis.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 zone 48 south.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A digital terrain model of the various prospects was created from detailed LiDAR data and is used to set the RL of the drill collars.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill holes discussed in this report represent the exploration phase drill-out of new areas. The drill spacing is set to a nominal 40m x 40m grid pattern and do not represent a resource drill-out stage.
	<i>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.</i>	No Mineral Resource or 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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Results released in this announcement that refer to diamond drilling are not composited. Results that refer to RC drilling are all one metre splits.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Current interpretations suggest that no significant bias was introduced in either Prospect.
	<i>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.</i>	An interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced to the drill holes reported herein.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	QAQC data is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. An audit of the database by a geochemical consultant has shown that the current procedures are adequate. Some minor QAQC issues were identified in related batches but the issues were identified and have not impacted on the results released.

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	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	This announcement is based on work done solely by Geopacific Resources Limited and makes no reference to work done by other companies.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The geology of the tenement is dominated by andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic and volcanoclastic 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>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.</p>	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 0.5g/t Au or 0.5% Cu (unless otherwise stated), 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.	Parameters for the calculation of Cu and Au eq. grades are provided beneath the results table.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	Information from other drilling in the area as well as geological mapping indicate that the downhole intervals may be 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	<i>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.</i>	Refer to text.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Refer to text.