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PROJECTS
CAMBODIA:
Kou Sa Copper

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

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW GOLD AND MOLYBDENUM GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES DISCOVERED AT KOU SA

Geopacific Resources Ltd ("Geopacific") is pleased to announce fresh results from the ongoing multi-element geochemical soil sampling program at the KOU SA Project in Cambodia.

- **Two new coherent Au-Mo soil anomalies coincident with:**
  - **Zones of favourable alteration identified in mapping;**
  - **East-west structural zone identified from recent airborne magnetics.**
- **Located SE of 100 Prospect;**
- **No previous historical exploration undertaken in the area.**

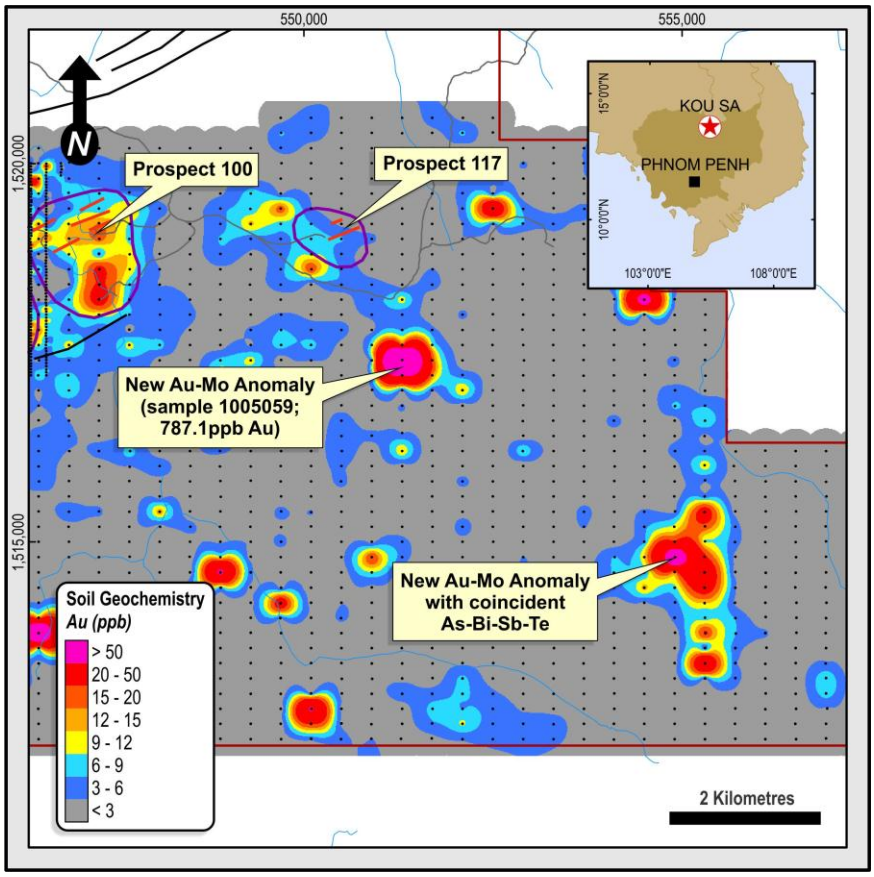

Figure 1: Geochemical results for Kou Sa soil sampling showing gold distribution.

RESULTS

Results from geochemical soil sampling have identified two zones of gold anomalism averaging 7 times above the background (3 ppb Au) level for gold *(Figure 1)*. The gold anomalism has a strong association with other pathfinder elements, which include molybdenum, arsenic, bismuth, antimony, and tellurium. The main Au-Mo anomaly is adjacent to a larger, previously identified, lower order copper anomaly.

Previous first-pass regional geological mapping identified silica altered volcanic rocks which have been found to be coincident with the new geochemical anomalies. Recently completed, detailed airborne magnetics also confirm that the anomalous areas are associated with east-west trending structures that form at conjugate angles to the north-west regional trend *(Figure 2)*. East west structures are known to be mineralised in other parts of the licence. Both anomalies are also closely associated with local magnetic lows, suggesting a zone of intense alteration.

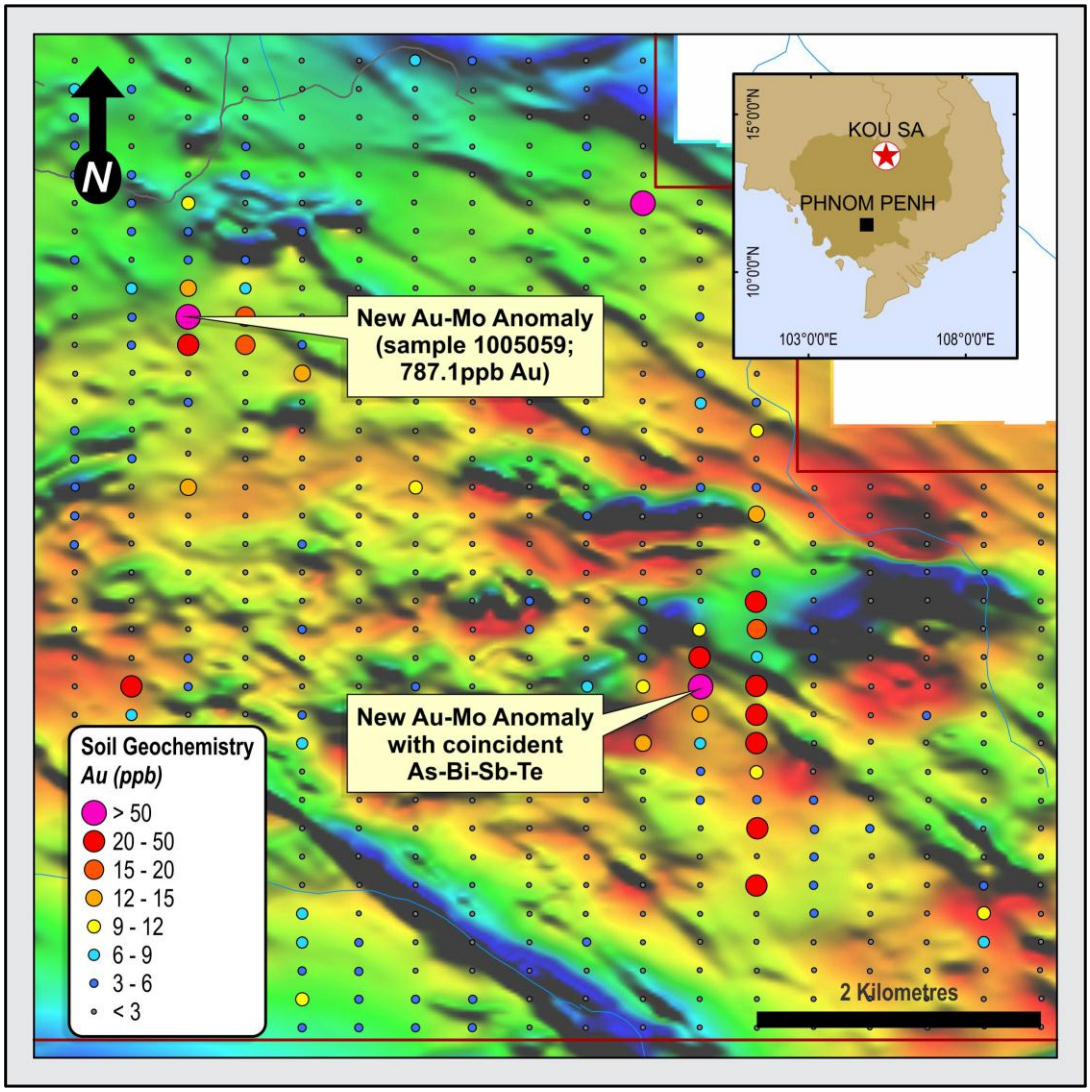

Figure 2: Soil geochemistry results (Au ppb) over TMI magnetics

KOU SA PROJECT GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM

Results are from the 592 samples collected from the eastern half of the Kou Sa exploration licence at a spacing of 400m x 200m. This area was previously analysed for base metals by Niton XRF. These base metal results were released last year (28th May 2013) and revealed several coherent copper and associated base metal anomalies in the area.

Geopacific has now received the results, discussed in this announcement, for Au, Ag, Mo and other elements that cannot be read by the XRF and require laboratory analysis. These results further enhance the prospectivity of the area.

FURTHER WORK

Encouraged by this discovery, a program of more detailed soil sampling is currently underway over the southeast anomaly. This is designed to infill the original sample spacing down to a 200m x 40m, further defining the extent and tenor of the anomaly. Detailed geological mapping will be conducted to identify the source of the anomalism and refine targets for first-pass drilling. An RC drill rig that is being mobilised to site mid-February to support the current diamond drill rig will be used to test the potential of the area.

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

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Ron Heeks, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Managing Director of Geopacific.

Mr Heeks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Heeks consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.* • *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.*	• Samples were collected from the base of a small hand-dug pit (~30cm deep) on a 400 x 200m grid pattern. Samples were sieved to the -177µm fraction with roughly 100g of that fraction collected for analysis. The prepared samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada where 15g of each sample were used for an aqua regia digest. • Duplicate samples were collected in the field every 50 samples to ensure repeatability of results from the sampling and analysis procedures.
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.).*	• Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • No sample preparation was undertaken at the lab due to the already fine nature of the particle size. • Duplicate samples were collected in the field every 50 samples to ensure repeatability of results from the sampling and analysis procedures.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• 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. • Low-level gold standards were inserted every 50 samples and duplicates taken every 50 samples, offset from standards by 25 samples, for QA/QC purposes. • A 15g portion was collected from each sample and analysed using an aqua regia digest with ICP-MS finish for 37 elements at ultra-low detection limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Primary data was collected using a GPS and checked using a GIS programme prior to entry into the company's database. Analytical data was matched to sampling data within the database. Below detection limit data was given a half detection limit value. • No adjustments were made to the analytical 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of the data points were collected using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of ±5m. • The grid system used for recording the position of data collected in the field is WGS84 zone 48 north. • RL data is thought to be unreliable from this program; however, a detailed DEM was used during the interpretation phase.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Soil samples were collected on a 400 x 200m grid. • No sample com positing was undertaken.

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.* • *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.*	• Sample lines were orientated N-S, perpendicular to the known mineralised trend within the project area.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected and bagged in the field at the point of origin, then transported back to the field office by Geopacific staff. Samples were packaged in secure, leak proof boxes and sent to Acme Labs in Canada using a reputable courier company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review has been carried out to date.

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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY

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.*
		• Not applicable as sampling relating to this report is soil only.

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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
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').*	• Not applicable as no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Due to the number of soil sample results it was deemed unfeasible to report all the results. As such the background (lower 50th percentile) was reported as well as the average of the geochemical anomalies with the high value from each cut to avoid bias.
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.