

High grade gold and copper anomalies in Woodlark Soil Sampling

Geopacific Resources Ltd (Geopacific ASX: GPR) is pleased to provide an update on results from ongoing regional geochemical soil sampling at the Woodlark gold project (Woodlark). The first results from the island-wide sampling program have returned encouraging results in the Eastern Region as well as adjacent to the Woodlark King deposit, with several high-grade anomalies identified. These results will assist in advancing the the existing 1.57Moz Au Resource towards Geopacific's exploration target¹ which has a range of 53.3Mt @ 2g/t Au to 105 Mt@ 1g/t Au for 5Moz Au. Cautionary statement: the exploration target is conceptual in nature and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Highlights

- **Prospectivity of Eastern Region confirmed with grades up to 6.28g/t Au returned in soil sampling**
- **New 1.4km long gold in soil anomaly defined with numerous values +1g/t Au**
- **Sampling adjacent to Woodlark King deposit defines new gold anomalies**
- **Island-wide soil sampling program over prospective areas now 50% complete**

Eastern Region

Soil sampling over the Eastern Region in the Watou area has delineated a large, high grade, cohesive gold anomaly more than 1.4 kilometres long and open along strike. Grades returned have been up to **6.28g/t Au**. Sampling indicates the presence of a linear feature more than 3.8 kilometres long with anomalous gold values greater than 100ppb gold (0.1g/t Au) along its length, trending from the coastline south-west of Watou, through the Watou area towards the north-east and beyond (see *Figure 1*).

The anomalism is three times longer than the strike length of the existing deposits at Kulumadau and Busai, where over 1 million ounces of defined Reserves are situated.

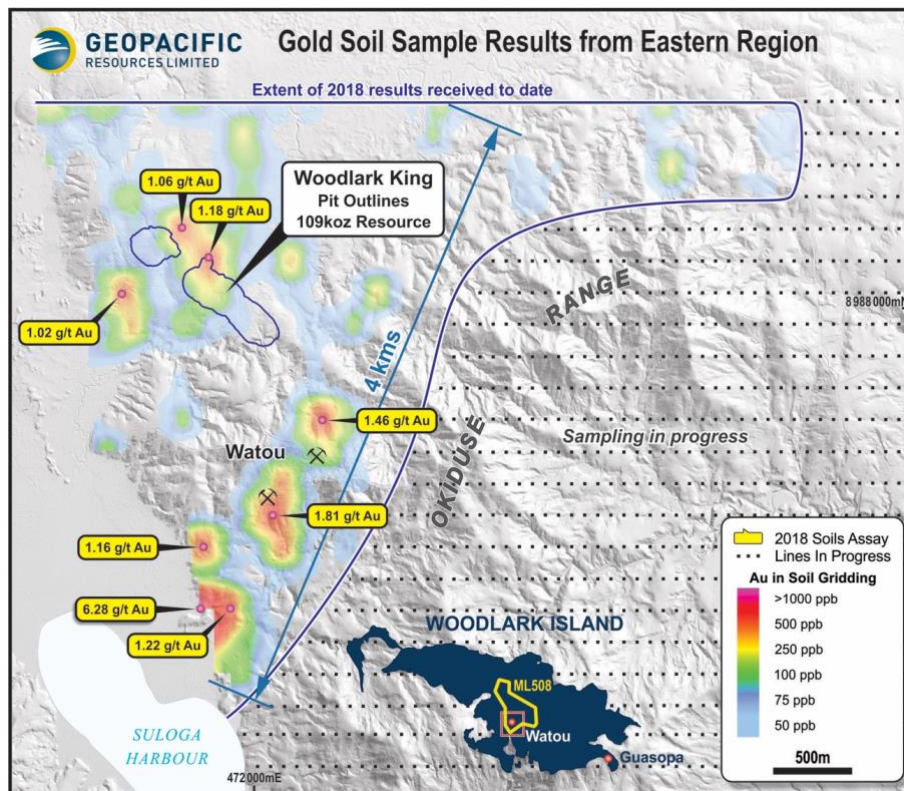


Figure 1: Soil sample results from the Eastern Region show 4km linear gold anomalism

¹ Exploration will consist principally of drilling from surface. Achieving the exploration target will be reliant on the success of the proposed exploration activities. Exploration has commenced and will be ongoing, systematically testing target areas.

Historic exploration in the Watou area includes scattered trenching and drilling, with a best intercept of **16m @ 3.3g/t Au** in drilling and **27.4g/t Au** in rock chips. Mapping of the Watou area indicates the presence of intrusive lithologies including granodiorite and quartz feldspar porphyries that have a spatial relationship to observed surface gold mineralisation. Some historical alluvial mining in the drainages south of Watou on the Suloga Bay coastline are noted.

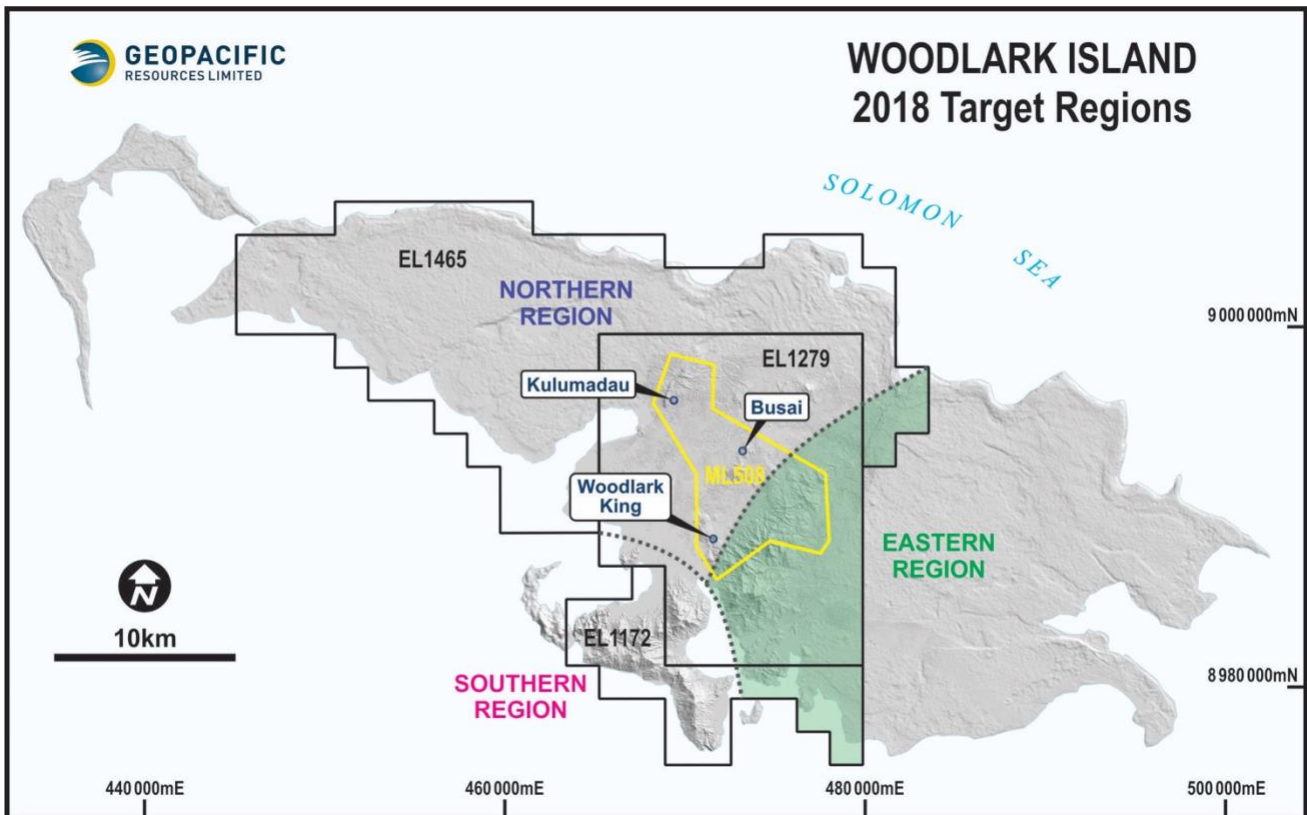


Figure 2: Map of Woodlark showing target regions

Managing Director, Ron Heeks commented

“Exploration to define the wider extents of the Woodlark goldfield have commenced and the initial results are very encouraging. They will begin to guide us to defining the potential of the larger Woodlark goldfield across our 600 square kilometres of exploration licences.

“The results from this program are extremely high for soil values and indicate several strong sources of potential new mineralisation in areas with little or no previous exploration. The extent of the anomalism over such broad areas is consistent or greater than those identified over the current pit areas, which currently hold delineated Reserves of more than 1 million ounces.

“Broad spaced geochemistry over areas of outcropping volcanics is ongoing. Infill soil sampling will be used to further delineate the zones prior to drilling. With results this encouraging, we look forward to what other areas may hold.”

Woodlark King

Baseline sampling over and around the Woodlark King deposit area confirmed the presence of gold anomalism over the deposit and also identified new areas of gold anomalism to the south-west and north-east (Figure 1).

The anomalism to the north-east is located in an unexplored area with no historical gold workings and may represent a parallel mineralised system. Anomalous gold values to the south-west of Woodlark King may be influenced by mine spoils associated with a historical prospect referred to as the Golden Pig. Soil sampling results over this area are patchy due to the intermittent presence of thin, post-mineralisation sediment covering the prospective lithology.

JORC Code 2012 and is a qualified person for the purposes of NI43-101. Mr Battista has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this announcement including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Geopacific Resources Limited are forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects' or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the company, its directors and management of Geopacific Resources Ltd that could cause Geopacific Resources Limited's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Geopacific Resources Ltd cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Geopacific Resources Ltd does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements. Woodlark is permitted by the PNG Government, subject to meeting the conditions of the licence.

Woodlark Global Resources

Category (>0.4g/t lower cut)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Koz)
Measured	21.24	1.10	754
Indicated	18.94	0.98	597
Inferred	6.80	1.00	222
Total	47.00	1.04	1,573

Woodlark Ore Reserves

Total by deposit	Category (>0.3g/t lower cut)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)
Busai	Proven	11.0	0.92	326,100
	Probable	5.2	0.78	131,200
Kulumadau	Proven	8.6	1.23	338,500
	Probable	6.4	1.02	209,500
Woodlark King	Proven	2.4	0.92	70,400
	Probable	1.1	0.71	25,900
Total Ore Reserve	Proven	22.0	1.04	735,000
	Probable	12.7	0.90	366,600
	Total	34.7	0.99	1,101,600

Appendix A: 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>Soil samples were collected using both a hand augur and shovel to excavate down to recognisable B soil horizon.</p> <p>A minimum 2kg sample was collected at each sample site. Samples included dry, damp and wet material depending on site conditions and weather.</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 30g 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>Normal practises to ensure sample integrity were used such as thoroughly cleaning equipment and removal of jewellery or other potential contaminating articles.</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>	NA
Drill Sample Recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	NA
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	NA
	<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>	NA
Logging	<p><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></p>	Soil samples were logged by a field geologist.
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p>	NA

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	NA
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	NA
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples are collected wet in the field.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples are despatched from the field back to the Bomagai laboratory for weighing, kiln drying and then sieved to -80#. A 200gm -80# sub sample is then generated by mini riffle splitter. Residual material is reserved and stored on site for future use. Samples are then composited using two sequential sample pairs by further riffle splitting a subsample from each original -80# sample to create a composite of two samples, weighing a minimum of 200gms.
	<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. Two blank samples, two reference standard samples and two duplicate samples are included per 100 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. This includes two blank samples and two field duplicate samples.
	<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. -80# sieved material is deemed appropriate as the fineness of the submitted material significantly eliminate the chance of introducing coarse or nugget gold effect and associated sample result bias.
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>	Low level detection 50gm fire assay Au and four-acid digest ICP analysis are thought to be appropriate for determination of gold to ppb detection limit. Pathfinder elements are assayed under a 53-element ICPMS analytical regime and supported by laboratory XRF readings for possible use in field assessment of soils.
	<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>	All samples are screened in the commercial laboratory using a hand portable XRF unit for comparison to wet chemistry results. No XRF readings 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 are used in soil sampling Laboratory blanks, duplicates and reference standards are routinely used. Results from these QAQC samples are within the acceptable ranges.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were inspected by senior geological staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	NA
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All sample sites are recorded using GPS unit and field description by the supervising geologist. Tape and compass position locations were also calculated in areas of dense jungle and poor GPS signal.
	<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>	Sample locations are surveyed using hand held GPS unit.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 geodetic system
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	LiDAR survey data obtained over the licence area, tied in to total station collar readings provide sub-metre accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of resource calculation results.</i>	Samples are collected at 50m intervals on lines spaced 200m apart.
	<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>	Data spacing is deemed sufficient to detect broad regional scale gold anomalism.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Yes – see above.
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>	NA
	<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>	NA
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples are sealed in plastic bags and transported to the Bomagai laboratory for processing as described above. Sample sub splits are couriered to Intertek Laboratories, Perth for analysis.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	QAQC sample data is constantly collected and reviewed for each sample submission.

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Geopacific is negotiating a Joint Venture agreement with Kula Gold Ltd (ASX:KGD) to acquire a 75% interest by spending AUD\$18.65m over three tranches. In Tranches 1 and 2, Geopacific must spend AUD\$8m within the first two years to earn an initial 35% interest in operating company WML. Should Geopacific delineate a Reserve base of >1.2M Oz Au within the two-year period it will be deemed to hold a 51% interest in WML. Geopacific can increase its ownership to 60% of WML by completing the earn in expenditure (Tranche 3) without delineating the Reserve target of 1.2M Oz Au. Should that target be met as part of Tranche 3 expenditure, Geopacific will be deemed to have earned a 75% interest in WML.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>This announcement is based on work done Geopacific Resources Limited.</p>
Geology	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>Most of Woodlark Island is covered by a veneer of Plio-Pleistocene limestones (coronus) of variable thickness with associated marine clays and basal conglomerates. A central elevated portion of the island (horst structure) contains Miocene volcanic rocks intruded by late stage, high K porphyritic intrusives and contains the known historical mines.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation within the Woodlark Island Gold Project is principally hosted by andesites and their sub-volcanic equivalents within the Miocene age stratigraphic unit known as the Okiduse Volcanics. The mineralisation is variously associated with lodes, quartz veins, stockwork zones and breccias developed within proximal phyllic and marginal propylitic alteration envelopes regionally associated with intrusive breccia complexes. Gold mineralisation is consistent with low sulphidation, base metal carbonate, epithermal systems typical of the south-west Pacific.</p>

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"> ○ 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 <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>	NA
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	NA
	<p>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.</p>	Sample results are of a composite sample, resulting in the potential to underreport values due to dilution.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	NA
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>	NA
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	Diagrams relevant to the report content are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	Refer to soil sampling maps in body of the report.

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.