High-Grade Trench Results Extend Gold Mineralisation at Little MacKenzie

Major drilling campaign underway at 1.67 Moz[1] Woodlark Gold Project

Highlights

- **High-grade gold intersected in trenching at the Little MacKenzie prospect extends surface mineralisation over 1 km of strike ahead of planned Q3 2025 drill-testing. Significant results include:**
  - **6 m @ 6.24 g/t Au in LMTR25003**
  - **2 m @ 16.6 g/t Au in LMTR25004**
  - **2 m @ 12.2 g/t Au in LMTR25005**
  - **10 m @ 4.33 g/t Au in LMTR25006**
  - **4 m @ 6.19 g/t Au in LMTR25007**
- **Trenching follows surface auger sampling that returned multiple zones grading more than 1.0 g/t Au, with several individual high-grade assays up to 20.0 g/t Au, and a peak assay of 63.6 g/t Au at the northernmost auger line at Little MacKenzie[2]**
- **Major 30,000 metre RC and diamond drilling campaign underway to extend known gold mineralisation and test multiple new areas to increase Mineral Resources[3]; first assays expected during August 2025**

Geopacific Resources Limited (ASX.GPR) ('**GPR**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to report high-grade gold intercepts from trench sampling at the Little MacKenzie prospect located within its 100% owned 1.67 Moz Woodlark Gold Project in Papua New Guinea ('**Woodlark**', the '**Project**').

The trenching is part of an ongoing program of field mapping and sampling activities focussed on the under-explored southwest corner of the Project, part of the Woodlark King Mining Centre (containing 1.97 Mt @ 1.04 g/t Au for 66 koz Inferred at Wayai Creek, and 5.26 Mt @ 0.85 g/t for 142 koz Au Inferred and Indicated at Woodlark King[1]) (Figures 1 and 2).

These results confirm the area is highly prospective for further discoveries and trenches were targeted to follow-up recent high-grade auger, and limited historic drill results that highlighted several large coherent >0.1 g/t gold anomalies, including a new extended >0.5 km zone to the west of the main Little MacKenzie surface mineralisation.

The area continues to deliver near-surface high-grade gold assays and is host to an extensive mineralised footprint that will be drill-tested as part of the planned 2025 program. Road construction is underway to allow access for drill rigs and supporting equipment, with drilling expected to commence Q3 2025.

Geopacific CEO James Fox said: *"These trenching results confirm the strong prospectivity of the broader Woodlark King area, with the high-grade auger results and extensive surface anomalies extending known mineralisation over an approximate 1 km N-S strike extent.*

A second diamond rig has now arrived on site to complement the existing diamond and RC rigs, along with additional earthmoving equipment to assist with road and pad construction.

The Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek targets are shaping up as compelling additions to our pipeline. With a major 30,000 metre drill program well underway, we are excited by the potential to build on our 1.67 Moz resource base."

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[1] Refer ASX announcement 13 August 2024 for full details including JORC tables "Mineral Resource increased to 1.67 Moz as growth strategy delivers early results".

[2] Refer ASX announcement 10 June 2025 for full details including JORC tables "High-Grade Auger Sampling Results Extend Surface Gold Zones at 1.67 Moz Woodlark Gold Project".

[3] Refer ASX announcement 19 June 2025 "Drilling Commenced at 1.67 Moz Woodlark Gold Project".

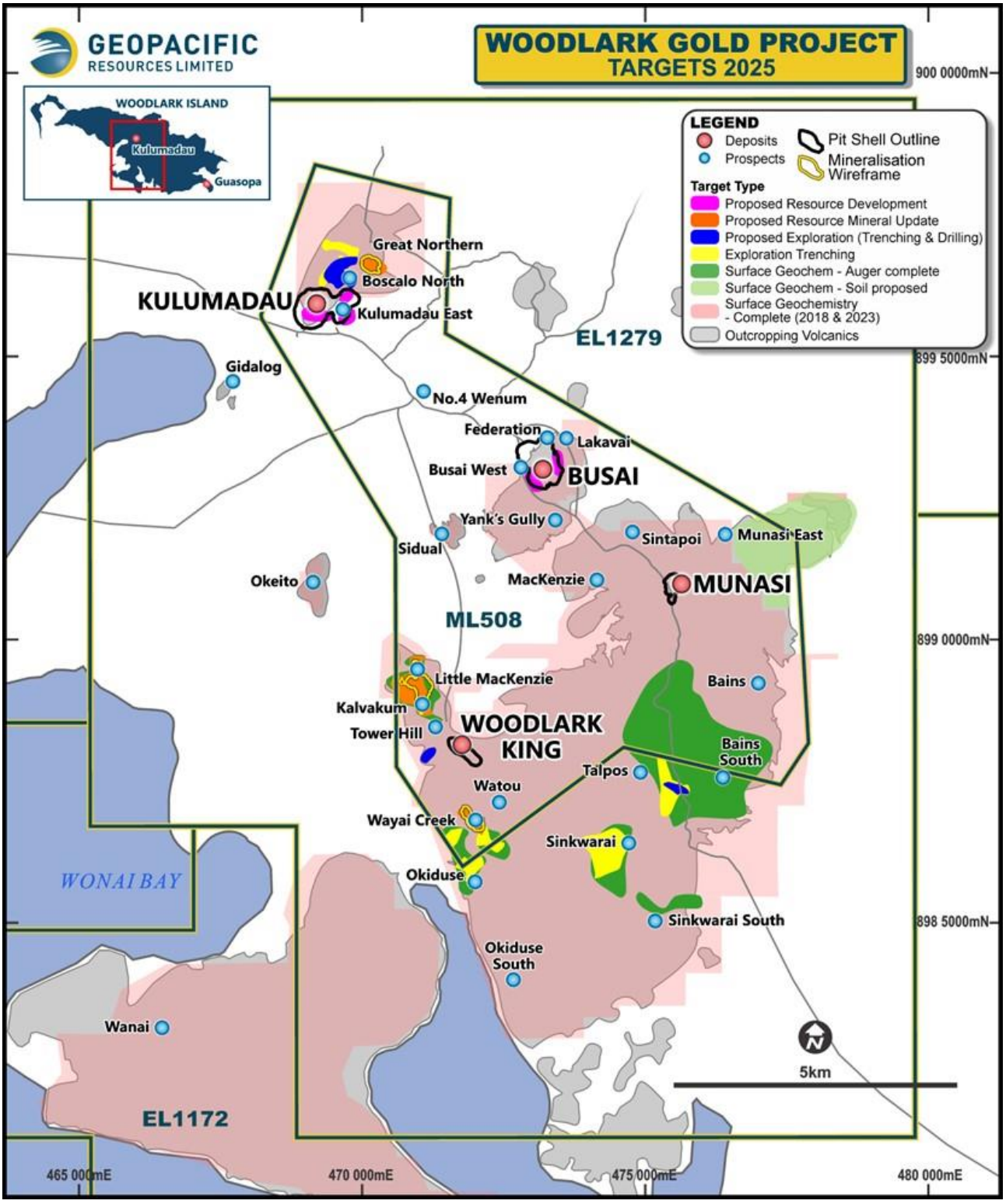

Figure 1: Project Trench & Drill Targets 2025 highlighting current active exploration locations.

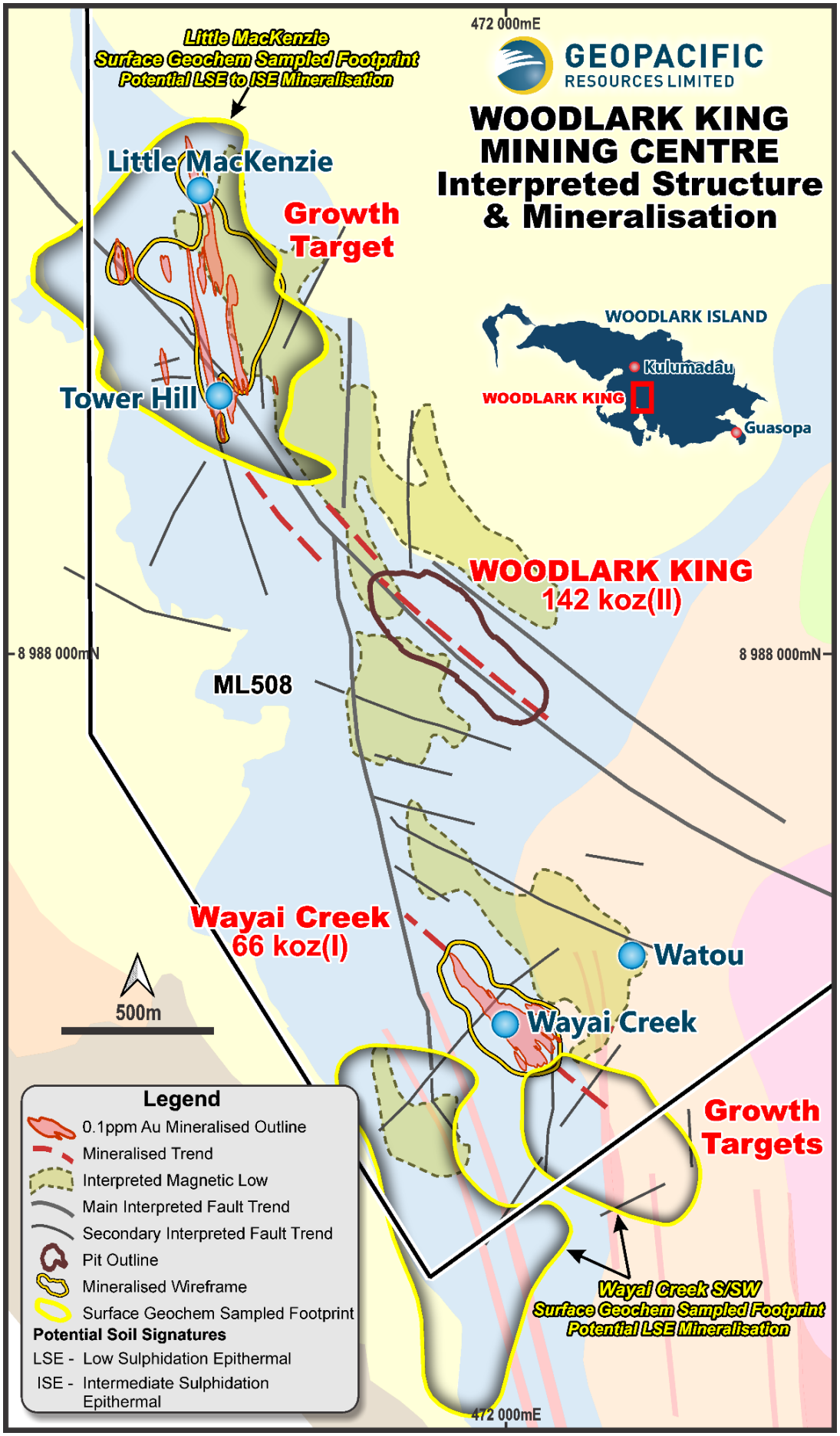

Figure 2: Little MacKenzie & Wayai Creek (& S/SW) with anomalous footprints of mineralisation >1 km hosted in Okiduse Volcanics.

Trenching and Auger Discussion

North-south striking mineralisation has been defined along the Little MacKenzie ridge line that forms a topographic high with surface gold mineralisation contained within breccias and quartz-carbonate veining hosted in andesitic volcanics and felsic porphyries that form part of the Talpos Creek Formation, and that host most of the gold on Woodlark Island.

Trenches were excavated west-east, perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation, to a depth of approximately 2 metres. Ten trenches (3,079 m total) were mapped with 1,585 samples collected over 2 m wide composite channel samples (0.1 x 0.1 x 2 m), for the length of the trenches and submitted for gold and multi-element analysis (refer Table 1 for assay results, and JORC Table 1 at the end of this release for further information on the sampling and assaying methodology).

Significant surface intercepts from trenching at Little Mackenzie include:

- 6 m @ 6.24 g/t Au from 86 m* (W-E) in LMTR25003
- 2 m @ 16.6 g/t Au from 38 m* (W-E) in LMTR25004
- 2 m @ 12.2 g/t Au from 148 m* (W-E) in LMTR25005
- 10 m @ 4.33 g/t Au from 282 m* (W-E) in LMTR25006
- 4 m @ 6.19 g/t Au from 104 m* (W-E) in LMTR25007

**Note: Indicates the sample collection point measured from the start of the trench, west to east.*

Minor historic drilling exists in the central zone, with drill lines spaced from 100 m to 300 m apart. Mineralisation can be traced with confidence between the drill sections and now within the surface trenching.

The new western anomaly, untested by drilling, has been traced over a >0.5 km strike extent and follows a key structure trending N-W.

The recent auger and trenching results have significantly improved confidence in the definition of surface mineralisation and have improved siting of the proposed drill collars over the approximate 1 km strike in surface mineralised zones (Figures 3 and 4).

Geology

Host volcanics are propylitic altered with strong argillic halos surrounding the mineralisation zones. Andesites, agglomerates, pyroclastics and tuffs dominate the trench lithologies. The associated gold mineralisation is hosted in carbonate and quartz veins with trace amounts of sulphides.

The eastern mineralised zone has a north-south control associated with breccias, feldspar porphyries and Little MacKenzie & Tower Hill faults. Mineralisation in the west is partly controlled by N-S breccia zone and N-W quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins.

Crackle and fluidized breccias were mapped in the south and are inferred to be controlled by regional structures. Quartz feldspar/hornblende porphyries intrude the volcanics along the eastern side of the prospect with regional N-S alignment.

Planned Drilling at Little MacKenzie

Drilling has been designed to target the trench and auger intercepts within the eastern and western zones over an approximate 1 km strike extent (Figure 3). Twenty-six drill collars are planned for 3,840 m comprising 2,960 m RC, and 880 m Diamond Drilling (DD).

Road infrastructure capable of servicing the area is expected to be finalised over the coming weeks, with drilling to commence shortly thereafter.

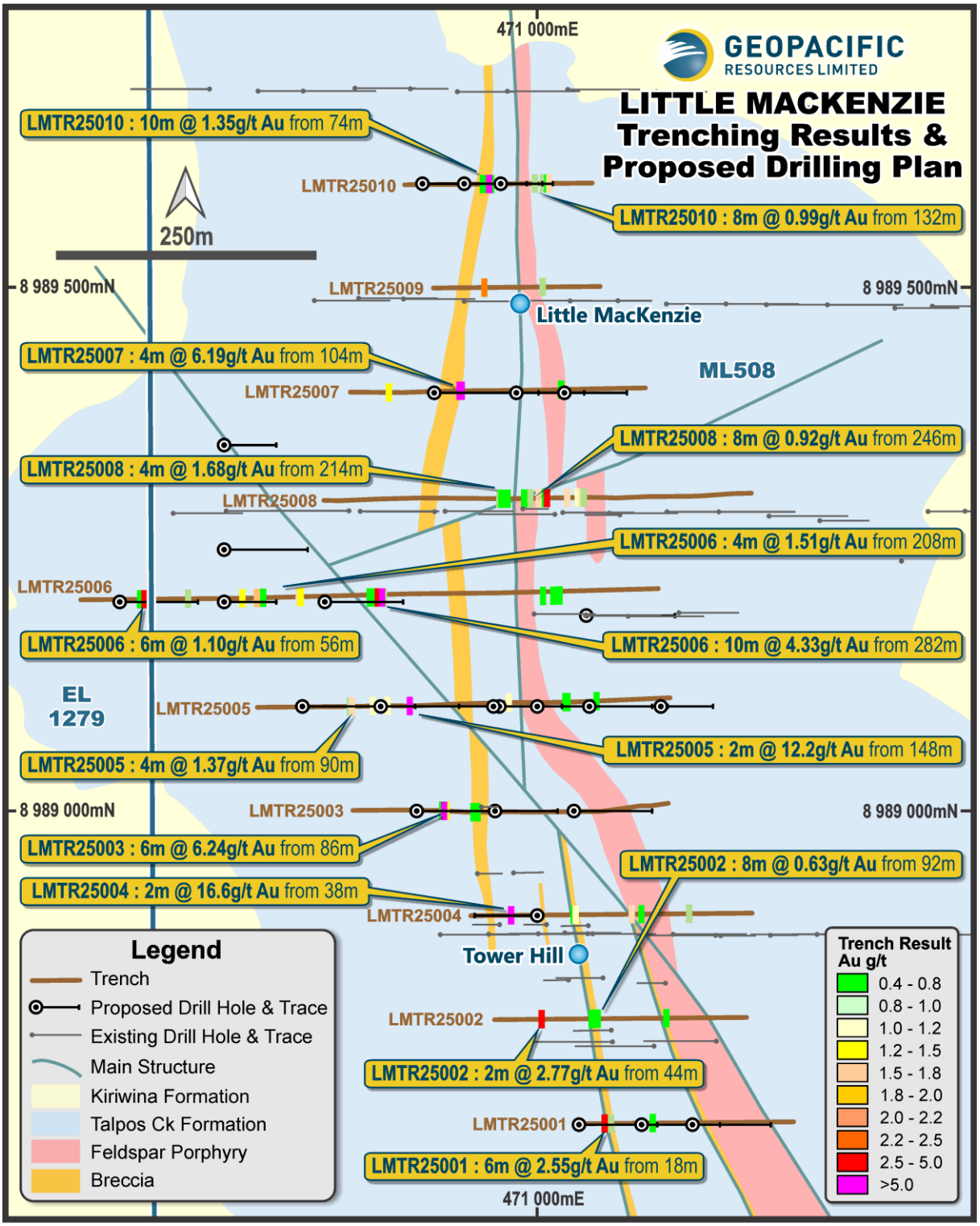

Figure 3: Proposed drill collars with interpreted geology and trench results (over strike extent of approximately 1 km).

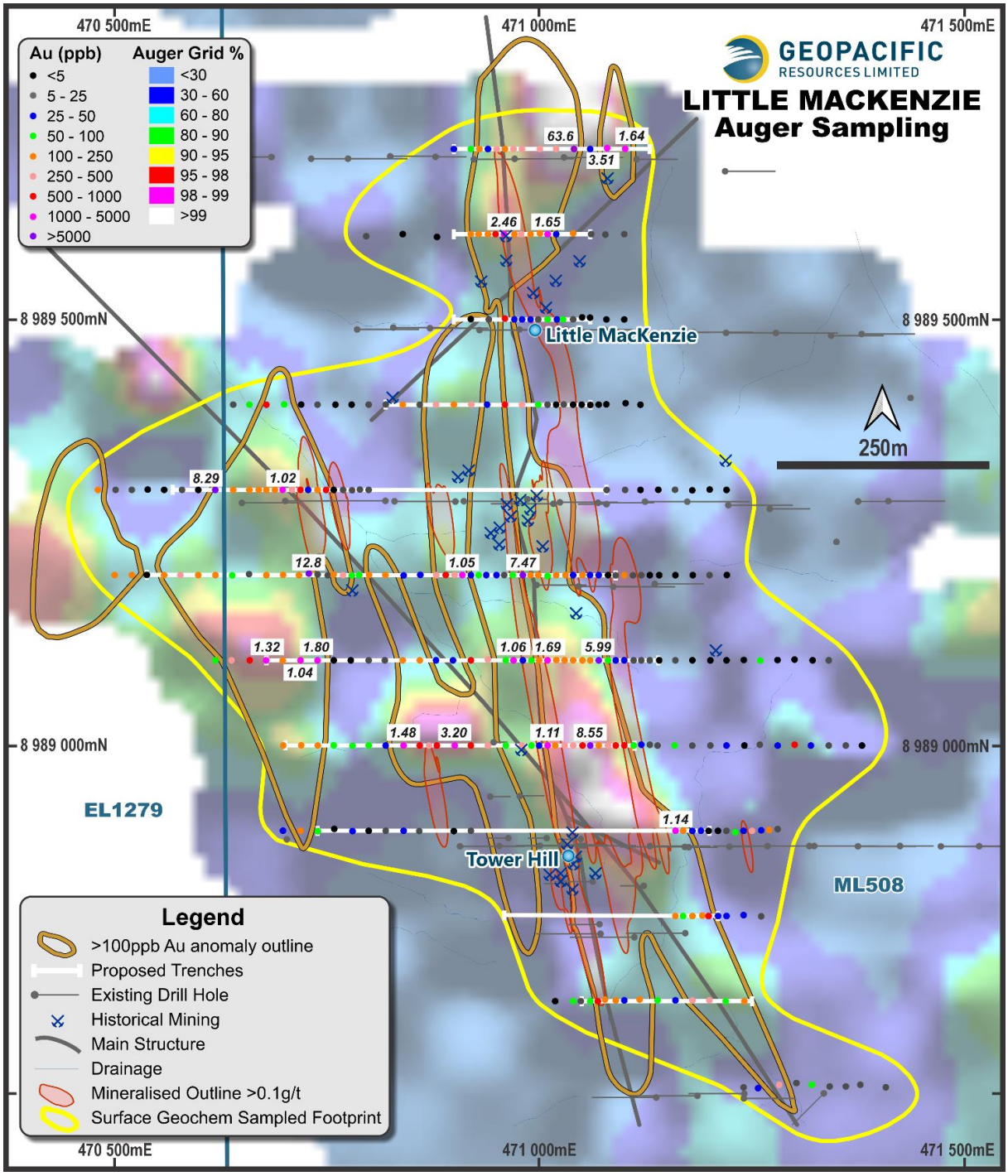

Figure 4: Little MacKenzie surface geochemical auger results footprint and >0.1 g/t Au outline of anomalous mineralisation >1 km hosted in Okiduse Volcanics. Completed trenching shown below auger results.

Drilling Update

The current drill program is broadly split into three categories; exploration targets, targets with potential for new mineral resources, and resource development drilling. In total, 174 drill collars for approximately 30,000 m of RC and diamond drilling have been planned in a staged approach.

As at the end of July 2025, 43 holes for 3,139 m combined have been drilled, comprising 2,452 m mostly RC pre-collars at Busai (Federation & Vulcan), Great Northern, and at the exploration prospects of Kamwak and Boscalo North. Plant site, Busai, and Kulumadau geotechnical DD for 687 m was also completed.

The geotechnical drilling is part of the assessment of ground conditions at key infrastructure locations, including that of the Plant, and to support the DFS mining studies.

A second diamond drill rig has now arrived on site and will head to Great Northen to accelerate exploration drilling.

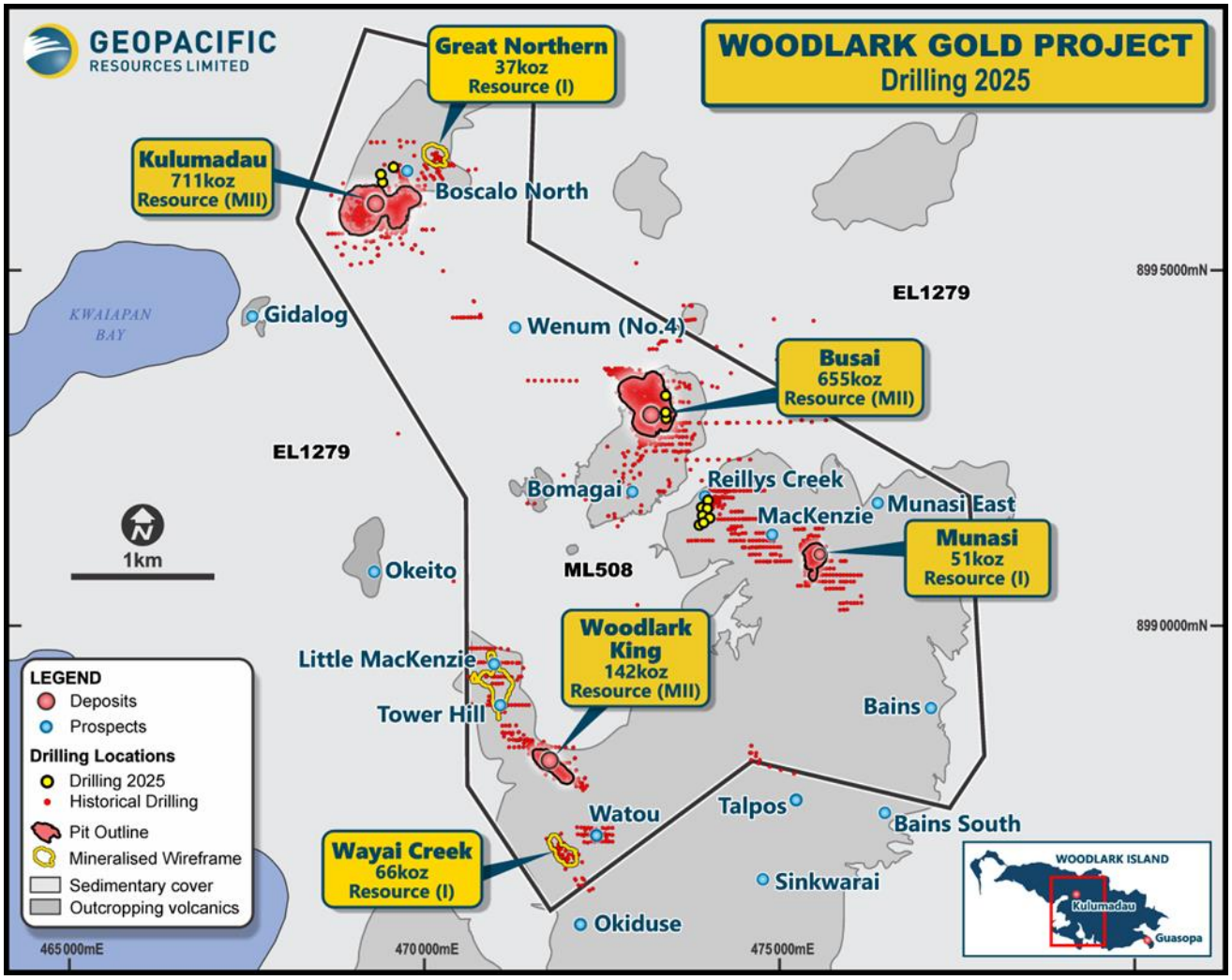

Figure 5: 2025 Woodlark completed drill collars with historic drilling.

Table 1: Significant Trench Assay Results at Little MacKenzie reported West to East >0.4 ppm (g/t) with a maximum 2 m contiguous waste. Assay results >5 gram metres highlighted.

Prospect	SiteID	Trench Width (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au g/t
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25001	200	18	24	6	2.00
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25001	200	62	64	2	0.64
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25002	250	44	46	2	2.77
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25002	250	92	100	8	0.63
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25002	250	164	166	2	0.52
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25003	312	86	92	6	6.24
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25003	312	116	122	6	0.50
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25004	267	38	40	2	16.60
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25004	267	98	102	4	0.95
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25004	267	157	159	2	1.70
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25004	267	167	169	2	0.53
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25004	267	213	215	2	0.90
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25005	400	90	94	4	1.37
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25005	400	112	114	2	1.19
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25005	400	126	128	2	1.11
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25005	400	148	150	2	12.20
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25005	400	244	246	2	1.16
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25005	400	300	304	4	0.58
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25005	400	330	332	2	0.50
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	56	62	6	1.10
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	102	104	2	0.97
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	154	156	2	1.47
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	168	170	2	1.83
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	174	176	2	0.67
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	208	212	4	1.51
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	276	278	2	0.42
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	282	292	10	4.33
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	444	446	2	0.49
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25006	560	454	462	8	0.47
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25007	284	36	38	2	1.38
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25007	284	104	108	4	6.19
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25007	284	202	204	2	0.55
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25008	412	170	174	4	0.83
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25008	412	178	180	2	0.42
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25008	412	194	196	2	0.53
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25008	412	200	202	2	0.87
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25008	412	208	210	2	1.54
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25008	412	214	218	4	1.68
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25008	412	236	238	2	1.66
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25008	412	246	254	8	0.92
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25009	160	48	50	2	2.18
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25009	160	104	106	2	0.90
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25010	186	74	84	10	1.35
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25010	186	124	126	2	0.82
Little MacKenzie	LMTR25010	186	132	140	8	0.99

This ASX announcement was approved and authorised for release by the Board of Geopacific Resources Limited.

Company details	Board & Management	Projects
Geopacific Resources Limited	Graham Ascough Non-Executive Chairman	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
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Additional Information

Woodlark Mineral Resource Estimate

Refer to GPR's ASX Announcement dated 13 August 2024 titled *"Mineral Resource increased to 1.67 Moz"* for further details, including JORC[4] Tables.

The total Woodlark Mineral Resource hosts **48.3 Mt at 1.07 g/t Au for 1.67 Moz Au.** A breakdown of the Woodlark Mineral Resource by JORC classification is outlined in the table below and estimated using a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au which is consistent with the assumed open-cut mining method.

Category (>0.4g/t lower cut)	**2024 Woodlark Mineral Resource**		
	Tonnes* (Million)	**Grade** (g/t Au)	**Ounces** (Thousand)
Measured	2.25	3.00	217
Indicated	39.44	0.98	1,241
Inferred	6.49	0.98	205
Total	**48.28**	**1.07**	**1,663**

**Tonnages are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding.*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information, or data, that materially affects the information included, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Michael Woodbury, a Competent Person who is a Fellow, and Chartered Professional (CP) of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Woodlark Mining Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Geopacific). Mr Woodbury 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 Woodbury consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Woodlark Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Chris De-Vitry, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Manna Hill Geoconsulting Pty Ltd. Mr De-Vitry has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 and is a qualified person for the purposes of NI43-101. Mr De-Vitry has no economic, financial, or pecuniary interest in GPR and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

[4] Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Prepared by: The Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.	• Line cutting took place ahead of any clearing, excavation, and sampling. A DGPS was used to locate the start of each trench collar. • A tape and compass survey method was then used to survey a trench trace from west-to-east. • A hand GPS was used to validate the tape and compass survey every 20 m along the surveyed trench line. • Prior to excavation survey pegs were aligned along the surveyed trench line. • A 30t excavator was used to clear the trench line up to 10 to 15 m in width, and then to excavate the trench to 1.5 to 2 m in depth, and 1.5 m in width (bucket width) with excavated material being placed on both sides of the trench. • After the trench was excavated a tape and compass surveyed was performed and the trench trace was validated in MapInfo. • Following validation of the trench trace. The base of the trench was cleared of any loose material allowing access to the northern trench wall. • A tape was run alone the northern wall and 2 m sampling intervals were marked along the trench wall with stakes, flagging tape and a paint line from (west to east), demarcating the start and ends of the sample intervals. • Sample ID and metre marks were placed onto flagging tape at the Depth To. Sample ID is from the pre-numbered samples books & calico bags. • A run sheet was prepared prior to the sampling with all QA/QC (Field & Crushers duplicates, CRM & Blanks) taken into consideration prior to sampling. • Channel samples were collected from the base of the northern face at interval of 2 x 0.1 x 0.1 m, using a pre-designed channel sampling tool. Sampling tools were cleaned after each sample interval to avoid cross contamination. • Samples were collected into pre-numbered calico bags and placed into poly weave sacks for transportation to the preparation core shed. The sample bag ID was validated against the depth to make on the trench wall. • Sample weights of 2 to 3 kg were adhered to. QA/QC Field and Crusher Duplicates were collected in the trench at the same time as the original (alpha) samples. • Photographs after sampling were taken and placed on the site server in the Geology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		folder. The photos were tagged with the Trench ID, Sample ID, and the Depth From & Depth To. • Samples were bagged and transferred back to the Bomagai Core Shed and sorted into trench lines and numbering sequence. • Samples are typically clay rich, which varied due to the host lithology and nature of the volcanics and porphyries over the Little MacKenzie prospect. • Samples were submitted to ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd) facility at Bomagai Camp, Woodlark for preparation. • Samples were logged into the system and dried in the laboratory ovens at +100^{o}C. Wet and dry weights recorded. The samples were then passed through the jaw crusher to -2 mm which was bottle washed and air dried before each sample. There was no need to riffle split as the samples were less than ~1.5 kg. Samples were pulverised in LM2, 85% passing 75 microns (considered acceptable pulverization for geochemical sampling) and blank wash between samples. Sample screening took place at a ratio of 1 in 15. • A 150g packet of sample was collected and sealed with bar code and boxed and sent to ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd), WA for Au method FA25 (25g) with MS finish (LDL of 1ppb Au), and multi-elements ICPMS analysis using four acid 48 element method 4A/MS48 (0.2g) with multiple detections. • Channel samples have been traditionally used for the majority of the surface sampling in Exploration over the Okiduse Volcanics on Central Woodlark Island. **History to Woodlark Exploration:** • Woodlark drilling commenced in 1962 and there have been multiple companies involved in exploration drilling a combined 2,637 drill collars for total of 324,443 metres. Drilling on Woodlark is considered to be shallow with a mean depth of 125 metres. Drilling Little MacKenzie commenced in 2009. Account of some drilling is incomplete and commenced in 1988 (BHP). **Summary discussion on Mineral Occurrences and Deposits in the Areas Trenched:** • Drilling at Little MacKenzie commenced in 2009 (Kula Gold) with no further drilling. Only recent practice is discussed below. • Sampling was conducted using reverse circulation drilling (RC). • RC drilling samples were collected in 1m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intervals from a cyclone. The entire sample is riffle split using a 75%/25% splitter yielding approximately 3kg sub split for crushing. The 75% split is stored in plastic sample bags and removed from site on completion of the hole. The sample splitter is cleaned with compressed air and water if necessary to ensure no contamination between samples. One in 50 samples is a duplicate sample, collected as a presplit of the residual sample material. • All samples were submitted to ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd) – The onsite sample preparation laboratory. • Sample pulps were sent for fire assay gold and four acid multi-element analysis by ICPMS method at Intertek Genalysis Townsville analytical laboratory. Blank, duplicate, and standard samples were inserted at various intervals based on Geopacific's QA/QC procedures to ensure sample representivity and repeatability of the sampling results. • Core if drilled was cut in half using a core saw. Where core competency was low, whole core was wrapped in plastic tape to help maintain integrity of the sampled interval while being cut. • Standard preparation of samples is to kiln dry samples, crush~3kg through a jaw crusher, with a blank bottle wash between each sample. The crushed sample is then transferred to a LM-2 pulveriser for reduction to pulp. A 150g pulp sample is spilt from the master sample and submitted for analysis. Coarse reject material and pulps are bagged and stored on-site for future reference. • Legacy trenches exist at Little MacKenzie however, the results are limited. These trenches do not cut across the complete mineralisation and will have negligible impact in the domaining or Au in future work. • The drilling and sampling methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation.
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).	• No drilling was performed as part of the Trenching program and results presented in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure	• Channel samples were collected from the base of the northern face of the trench at interval of 2 x 0.1 x 0.1 m, using a pre-designed channel sampling tool. Sampling tools were cleaned after each sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	interval to avoid cross contamination. • Samples are inspected for the presence of organic matter, and any organic matter was discarded (if present). • The start depth to sampling of the trench was recorded, as well as the final depth and this was related to the Sample ID. • The moisture content was recorded in the site ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd) laboratory. • No significant sampling issues were noted to introduce and bias, and samples recovery and quality is considered adequate for the technique utilised.
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.	• Representative channel chips from the trench are not collected in chip trays. • All the Little MacKenzie channel samples from the trenchers are mapped for geology and structural information for generating a geological interpretation. This information provides a framework for the control on mineralisation, hosted within the Okiduse Volcanics, and aids in identifying alteration and associated mineralisation, and any potential cover sequences that may have existed in the areas sampled. • The original design of the channel sampling along the trench base considers the extent of the cover sequences knows as the Kiriwina or Florida Formation. Recognised areas of cover sequence in Little MacKenzie are excluded from channel sampling in the trench sampling programs. • The mapping information is transferred to touchpads and entered into 3rd Party Software supplied by DB Management company Expedio, WA. • All channel sampling in the trenches from Little MacKenzie are logged for geology. Logging is qualitative. There are 1,585 channel samples at Little MacKenzie. • Photographs of trenches are taken.
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.	• Channel sample reduction for trench sampling took place per GPR sample preparation procedure. The entire sample was taken from the field to the site ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd) laboratory for preparation. The entire sample is dried, and reduction took place in the preparation and pulverising of the sample. • Field duplicates are collected every 25 samples using the same collection method as the original (alpha) samples. The sample size in maintained for all field duplicates. • Crusher duplicate in the numbering sequence is allocated at a ratio of 1:25. • The samples have dry and wet weights collected and documented. • Samples are Kiln dried, crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, split to obtain ~1.5kg, which is pulverized to 85%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	passing 75um and then split; one 150g sample for submission to Lae for FA and 2nd split for ME in Townsville. The residue is stored on site. This sample preparation approach should be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the gold grainsize. • Field duplicates have been collected at a ratio of 1:25, which are similar weight and size to original (alpha) sample. Blank samples have been inserted at 1:25 ratio per Geopacifics QA/QC procedure per 100 samples. • Documentation for the sub-sampling and sample preparation of the Little MacKenzie channel samples is well documented & has been in place for significant period.
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.	• For surface channel sampling program, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative companies. • No repeat check samples were submitted to an alternative laboratories to assess the effectiveness of the 50g Fire Assay method. • The 50g fire assay Au and four-acid digest ICPMS analysis are thought to be appropriate for determination of gold and multielement are considered to represent a total analysis. • No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments are included in this report. • Field & Crusher blanks were collected for the channel program. Lab blanks and independent certified standard samples were used in the program. Laboratory blanks, duplicates and reference standards are routinely used. Results from these QA/QC samples were within the acceptable ranges.
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.	• For the exploration activity undertaken, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative company personnel. • A rigorous industry standard system is utilised, which is administered by an independent third party to ensure data integrity and offsite data backup. • No adjustment to data is made in the reported results.
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.	• Collar of the trench are located with a DGPS. • A tape and compass survey method was then used to survey a trench trace from west-to-east. • Hand GPS was used to validate the tape and compass survey every 20m along the surveyed trench line. • The trench survey was validated in MapInfo before excavations started.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Prior to excavation survey pegs were aligned along the surveyed trench line. • The collar coordinates were captured in UTM PNG94 S56. • Trench collars are collected to LiDAR (2010) RL.
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.	• Channel samples are collected from horizontal trenches every 2m along the base of the northern trench wall. The channel sample is collected between 1.5 to 2 m in depth, from west-east at Little MacKenzie. • The channel spacing is considered adequate for the nature and style of mineralisation that is being targeted. Historical channel sampling on Woodlark averages at 2.14 m, collected from 329 trenches & 6,471 samples in GPR Trench database. • Reported results are exploration based on density of data and quantity and quality of the sampling medium reported is insufficient (at this stage) to support mineral resource estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	• The trenching lines have been oriented perpendicular to the dominate structural trend at Little MacKenzie mineral occurrence, and gold anomalism observed in known surface trench results and based on geological interpretation of the geology, structure and less so the magnetics. It is recognised the orientation of the mineralisation is probably made up of multiple orientations which are responsible for the known mineralisation in the prospects. • Trench reported assays are of surface samples collected for exploration targeting purposes. Some assumptions of true widths, interpretation of geometry, or estimation of volume of mineralised zones can be made from the reported results.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples are collected by WML (Geopacific) staff and put into pre-numbered calico bags and sealed. Samples are sorted into Trench ID and sampling sequence and returned to the WML core preparations facility. Samples and the bags are immediately re-sealed and placed in order on a pallet with other samples in an area directly adjacent to the onsite sample preparation laboratory. The pallet containing the sealed samples is then delivered directly into the onsite sample preparation laboratory, where chain of custody hands over to ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of reported data are completed.

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 holds a 100% interest in Mining Lease 508 and Exploration Licence 1279, within which all reported results are located. Mining Lease 508 was granted to Woodlark Mining Limited on 4 July 2014 and is valid for 21 years, renewable. EL 1279 was first granted on 26 August 1999 and last grated to Woodlark Mining Limited on 26 August 2023 and is up for renewal on 23 August 2025. The renewal of EL 1279 was submitted on 23 May 2025.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Woodlark Island exploration and resource definition has been completed by Bureau of Mineral Resources, BHP, Highlands, Auridium, Misima Mines Ltd, BDI, Kula Gold Ltd and Geopacific. Exploration (including drilling) commenced in 1962.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Most of Woodlark Island is covered by a Veneer of Plio-Pleistocene limestone (coronus) of variable thickness with associated marine clays and basal conglomerates. A central elevated portion of the island (horst structure) contains Miocene volcanic rocks. • Gold mineralisation within the Woodlark 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, and 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. • A 3D geological/structural interpretation is yet to be constructed for Little MacKenzie & Wayai Creek prospect.
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:	• **Refer to Figures 1 for Trenching sample** location, summary of results, and gold anomalism, outlined in a spatial context for reported results. • The reported channel sampling technique generated for targeting of drill collars purposes. The tenor, extent or geometry of gold mineralisation has been inferred from the trenching results with some structural

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	reading record in the field mapping and may be utilised in future mineral resource estimation. • All reported channel sample intervals are collected from the upper profile of the weathering/regolith profile, providing a result to define anomalous, trends on par with surface auger sampling results sampled and assayed for the purpose of drill collar targeting. • Sample locations are provided in their entirety in the main body of the report. A better understanding of the results is provided with results reported in plan view and in a spatial context. Easting, northing, depth from & depth to of sample locations with results exceeding 5 g/t to 0.10 g/t Au for contour and presentation of anomalies. • Elevation & RL is captured in the above table. The RL reported are generated from pressing the collar locations to the LiDAR (2010), which was conducted over Central Woodlark Island. The digital elevation model (DTM) has been generated in current version of Micromine Origin using Grid/DTM tool. A large number of points across Little MacKenzie for the generated DTM. • All channel samples are horizontally oriented. • Channel samples are all 2.0 m in length and collected between 1.5 to 2.0 m depth, and on average are collected at 1.6 m in depth. The depth of the samples in not collected.
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.	• Channel samples returning a result >0.005g/t (>1ppb) gold lower cut-off have been included in exploration methodology and used to inform the inferred orientation and strike of the mineralisation and the sighting of the proposed drill collars. • Location of all sample sites is represented in their entirety in graphics provided in the body of the report for the purpose of balanced reporting. • No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results. • Table of significant assay results is reporting aggregate intercepts in the reported results. • No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement. • Aggregated intercepts are reported and outlined in the table headings. • No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• 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.	• Channel sampling reported in this release are for inferred orientation and exploration method providing some underpinning information (which may be used in the future) about geometry and/or volume of mineralisation targeted and may be intended for use in a mineral resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (ego 'down hole length, true width not known').	estimation (at a later stage). • Trench lengths are material should they be used at a later stage for the mineral resource estimation. The results represent channel samples from shallow regolith/weathering horizons targeted from near or at surface across the prospect area. • Some assumption of inferred true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported. Results and assays should not be interpreted to be representative sampling of the reported interval–true width is not known.
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.	• Appropriate plans and sections are included in the release. The plans present are deemed appropriate by the competent person. • The data is near surface point sampling and the spacing and grid used allows for the define geochemical trends, with the exploration results considered on par with geology, structure, and underlying magnetics. The reported data yields some third dimensional/planar dataset that does imply vertical/sectional projections. • No sectional views are presented in this release for the presented trenches. Sectional views are not deemed appropriate for the reported data as the reported results are targeting surface horizon. • The trenching is being used to inform the drill collars locations. Drilling will follow and provide a third dimension with the appropriate information made available to quantify mineralisation and underpin anticipated minerals resource estimation work (if justified by results of continued exploration activity).
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.	• Channel results are reported in their entirety and any trench and drill locations are presented in diagrams in context of all reported and previous drill collar locations and reported data is provided in context of previous results including contours of previous locations and collar's locations for other sampling and drilling methods. • Maximum assay values are included in the body of the report. For results from FA (50g), results range from below the analytical detection limit of 0.005ppm gold up to the maximum result of 16.8ppm gold, with a Mean of 0.145ppm Au of samples assayed. There are multiple assays (409) below the lower detection limit.
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	• Geophysical and geochemical surveys have been completed and used for exploration targeting over Woodlark and deposit on Woodlark are linked to areas of diamagnetism, and/or associated with magnetic gradients, which are also

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	considered to be of interest on Woodlark. • No contaminating substances have been observed at any of the Woodlark deposits.
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.	• RC and diamond core drilling is planned at Little MacKenzie to infill existing drill spacings on an even grid to test for extensions to mineralisation, both along strike and down dip. Diamond core will be drilled at Little MacKenzie to collect further orientation and SG data and make core samples available for potential metallurgical studies.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Geopacific utilises a digital logging process for data collection that interfaces with a rigorous software auditing and tracking system that validates data entry prior to uploading to the database. • Pre-determined logging codes, internal meterage calculation and cross references plus unique sample number identifiers are all utilised to ensure quality of input data. • Any modification of data once entered into the database is key stroke recorded by username to ensure both accountability and ability to reverse changes if required. • All data is re-validated by site geologists post merge with data against physical core and drill cuttings.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Michael Woodbury (Competent Person) is employed by WML (GPR) and is on-site at Woodlark during this programs sample collection, logging and submission to the on-site preparation laboratory managed by ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd). • Chris De-Vitry of MHGEO (Competent Person) visited site in November 2022. • Little MacKenzie is visited regularly during the sampling campaigns however, there is limited outcrop to observe. • The sample preparation laboratory is inspected regular and found to be clean and well run.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative	• The Little MacKenzie prospect is encompasses a north-south striking ridge that is part of the Talpos Creek Formations and falls into the Watou eruptive centre to the south and is part of the Okiduse Volcanics which host the bulk of the mineralisation on Woodlark. The volcanics

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	consist of fine to coarse-grained porphyritic andesites, epiclastics, conglomerates, minor basalt, and intermediate feldspar porphyry intrusives. There is little natural outcrop, and most geologic data has been obtained from limited legacy costeans in the central parts of the prospect and wide spaced drill fences of 100 m to 300 m. Mineralisation at Little MacKenzie appears to be narrow NNW, N-S & SSW trending zones of near vertical dip. While not confirmed, Little MacKenzie appears to be a northerly extension of the Tower Hill mineral occurrence & Woodlark King resource albeit at a more northerly orientation. The Little MacKenzie mineralisation has been tested by historic adits, however, there is no recorded production. • Mineralisation is not closed off to the north however to the south the mineralisation appears to connect to Woodlark King albeit via a lower grade zone. The currently defined deposit extends over about 1 km, drill lines are spaced from 100 m to 300 m. • The overall shape of the mineralisation is moderately well understood however, the more holes are drilled the more complex the grade shells will likely become. • There are distinctive styles of mineralisation from the east and western side with a variety of continuity directions. These cannot be fully understood with wide spaced data.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• This Release does not consider a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur	• This Release does not consider a Mineral Resource Estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• This Release does not consider a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• This Release does not consider a Mineral Resource Estimate. • No cut-offs have been considered for channel sampling.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• This Release does not consider Mining factors or assumptions.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical	• This Release does not consider Metallurgical factors or assumptions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• All resources are located on granted mining lease ML508. A comprehensive environmental impact study was completed as part of the mining lease application and includes a proposed deep-sea tailings disposal option (DSTP). The DSTP option was subjected to a rigorous study and was approved and permitted by the government of PNG in 2014.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• This Release does not consider a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Mineralisation appears to have continuity at the current drill spacing. Additional drilling however will change the shape and extents of the mineralisation which is yet to be closed off at depth and to some extent along strike. Geological information still needs to be compiled and incorporated into a 3D geological model which my aid in interpretating the mineralisation. The mineral occurrence was partly drilled between 1988 to 2009, and QA/QC does not exist for all drilling. Legacy channel samples were reviewed and presumably this data is of lower quality than RC/diamond drilling. Currently, no density data exists for the Little MacKenzie mineral occurrence. • Given the above factors the Competent Person considers that an Inferred classification is appropriate. None of the currently defined resource is unclassified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• This Release does not consider a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• This Release does not consider a Mineral Resource Estimate.