

# High-Grade Near-Surface Gold Intercepts Extend Wayai Creek Mineralisation at Woodlark

## Highlights

- High-grade near-surface gold intersected at Wayai Creek during infill drilling, including:
  - 17 m @ 5.29 g/t Au from 36 m, and 9 m @ 1.62 g/t Au from 56 m (WCRC25006)
  - 5 m @ 4.15 g/t Au from 122 m (WDRC25008)
  - 5 m @ 3.94 g/t Au from 30 m (WERC25002)
- Results further define a coherent zone of shallow, high-grade mineralisation within the main Wayai Creek lode, supporting improved confidence in the existing Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup>
- Drilling ongoing at Wayai Creek to test southern extensions and improve drill density for future resource updates with further assays
- Drilling completed at Little MacKenzie testing revised geology model with assays pending
- Drilling commenced below the Busai<sup>1</sup> gold deposit targeting down-dip extensions to the high-grade western lode

Geopacific Resources Limited (ASX.GPR) ('GPR' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide an update on its 1.67 Moz<sup>1</sup> Woodlark Gold Project in Papua New Guinea ('Woodlark', or the 'Project').

The current drilling program is focused on testing potential near-mine resource extensions, emerging discovery targets, and improving geological understanding to support mine planning and development (Figure 1). Much of the current drilling is focused close to existing Mineral Resources and planned infrastructure, providing potential for efficient resource growth and mine life extension.

## Drilling Update

This release relates primarily to assays received from 24 RC drill holes (Table 1), including pre-collars, at the Wayai Creek gold deposit located to the south of Woodlark King (Figures 1 and 2).

High grade gold mineralisation, including 17 m @ 5.29 g/t Au from 36 m, and 9 m @ 1.62 g/t Au from 56 m in WCRC25006, was intercepted in the centre of the deposit further defining an area of high-grade gold mineralisation near-surface.

RC and diamond drilling has resumed at Wayai Creek to test a southern extension to mineralisation, and additional infill to improve the drill density and confidence in the existing resource model.

Diamond drilling at Little MacKenzie is complete. Assays have been received for 4 RC pre-collars. Assay results are pending for 24 drill holes that tested targets zones based on the revised geological model and are expected within the next 6-weeks.

A diamond rig has mobilised to Busai Deeps to complete diamond tails testing below the main lode on the western side of the deposit.

**Geopacific CEO James Fox said:** "These results continue to improve our geological understanding of the prospective areas, and deliver high-grade intercepts that support the significant exploration and growth potential that remains at Woodlark.

*We have a clear pipeline of near-mine and regional exploration work to progress, with much of the drilling focused close to existing resources and planned infrastructure. This includes testing for potential extensions to known mineralisation under shallow cover, where there has been little recent exploration focus. Importantly, this work is being progressed in parallel with finalisation of the Woodlark DFS."*

<sup>1</sup> Refer ASX announcement 13 August 2024 "Mineral Resource increased to 1.67 Moz".

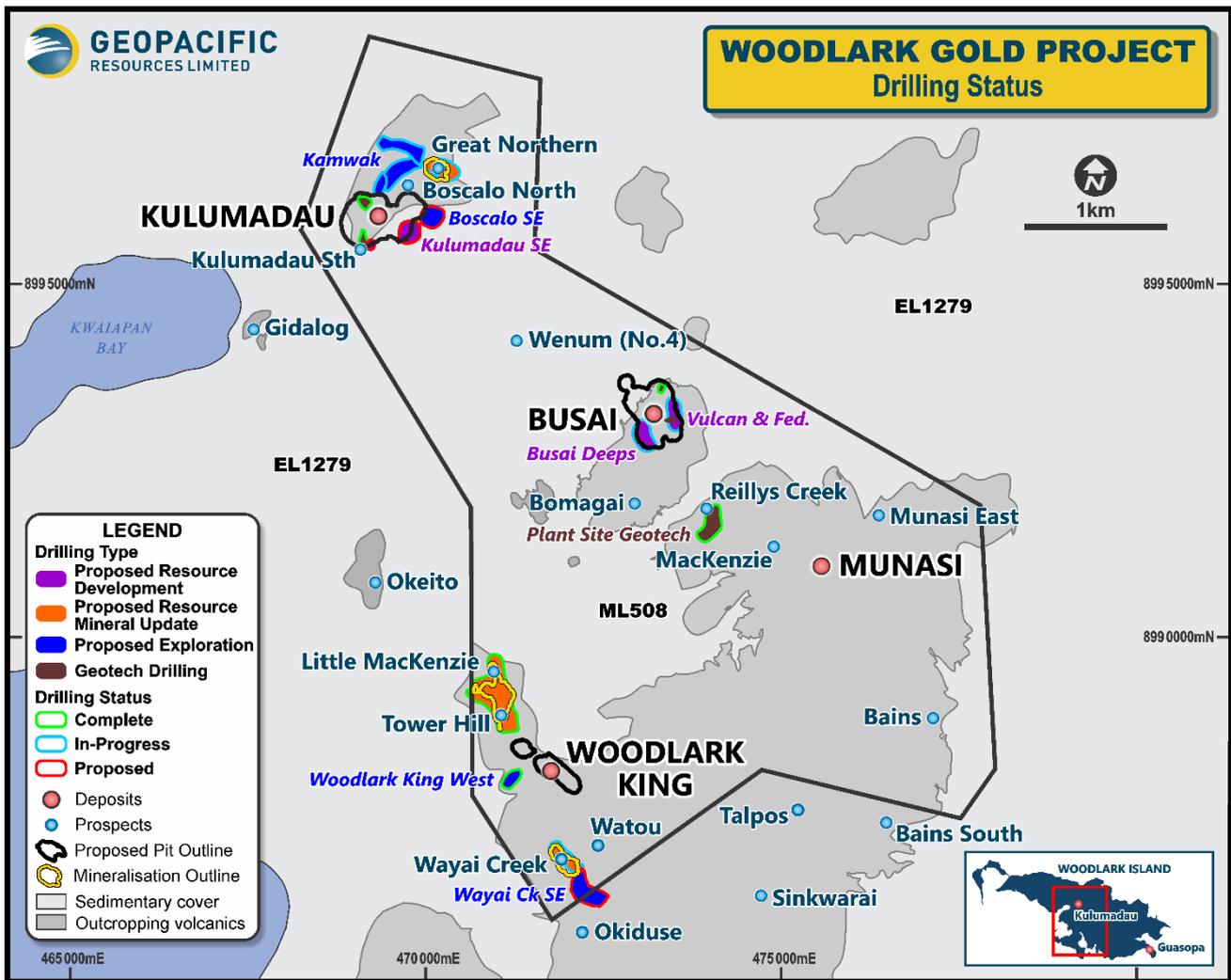


Figure 1 : Drilling status January 2026 Woodlark Gold Project

## Woodlark King Mining Area

### Wayai Creek

Drilling at Wayai Creek continues to define a northwest-trending corridor of shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation extending over approximately 550 m of strike, comprising a series of sub-vertical shoots that remain open along strike and at depth.

Mineralisation is relatively shallow, with most intercepts occurring at less than 100 m below surface, enhancing the potential for near-term resource conversion.

Resource infill and extension drilling is currently underway at Wayai Creek with a total of 10 RC holes and 5 diamond tails for a combined 1,200 m to be completed over the next 4-5 weeks, with information used to update the Mineral Resource in due course.

Assays for 24 RC drill holes are reported in Table 1 and Figures 2-4. The standout intercept is from drill hole WCRC25006, drilled through the main body of the known mineralised zone, and returned **17 m @ 5.29 g/t Au from 36 m** and a further **9 m @ 1.62 g/t Au from 56 m**.

This hole supports adjacent historic high-grade gold intercepts that define a coherent zone of high-grade gold mineralisation; including:

- 5 m @ 16.69 g/t Au (00MWMR001)
- 4 m @ 6.60 g/t Au (WT18RC002)
- 8 m @ 2.63 g/t Au (WT18RC001)

Other new significant intercepts include:

- 5 m @ 3.94 g/t Au from 30m (WERC25002)
- 5 m @ 4.15 g/t Au from 122m (WCRD25008)

- 22 m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 48m (WCRD25020)
- 9 m @ 1.39 g/t Au from 54m (WCRD25021)

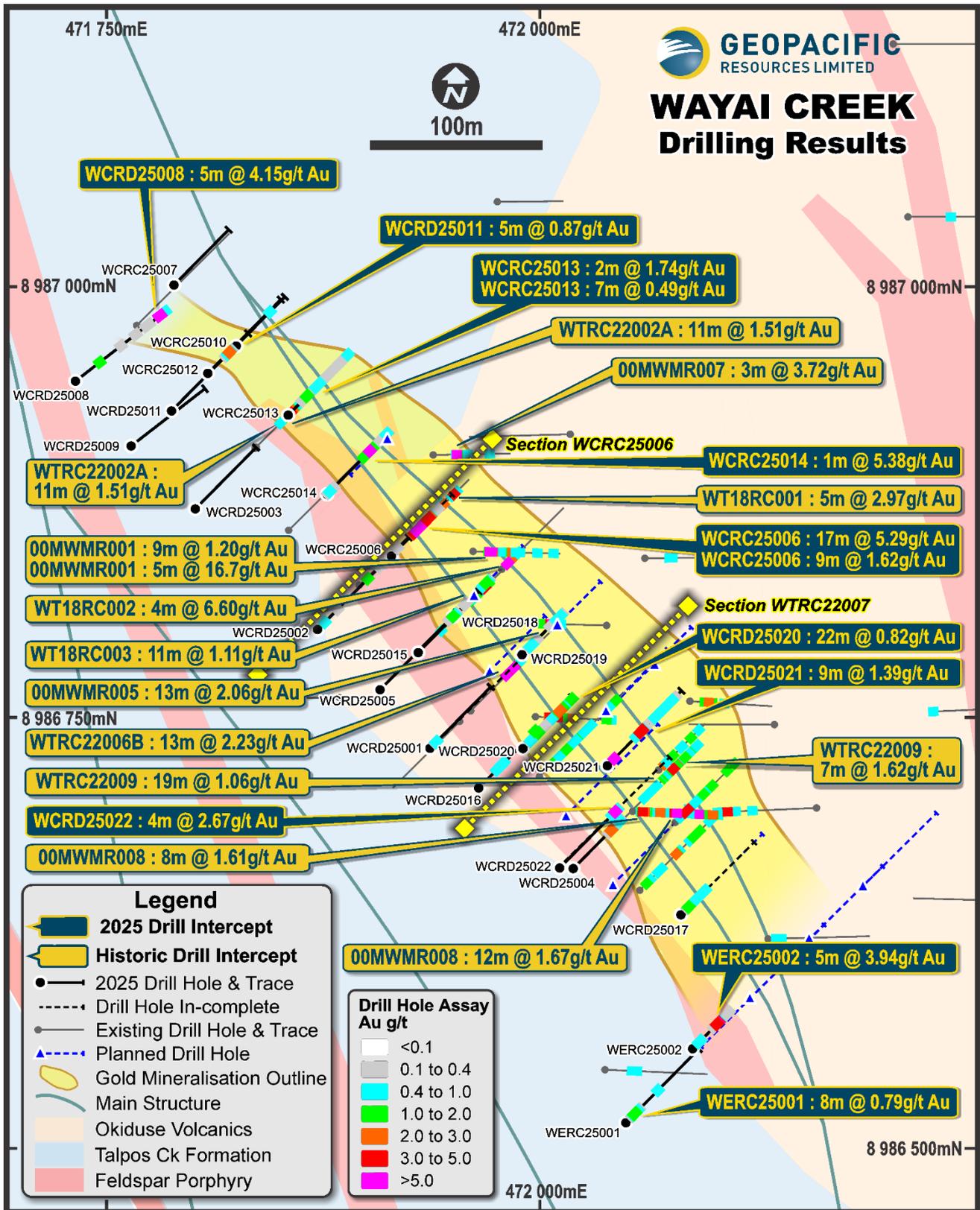
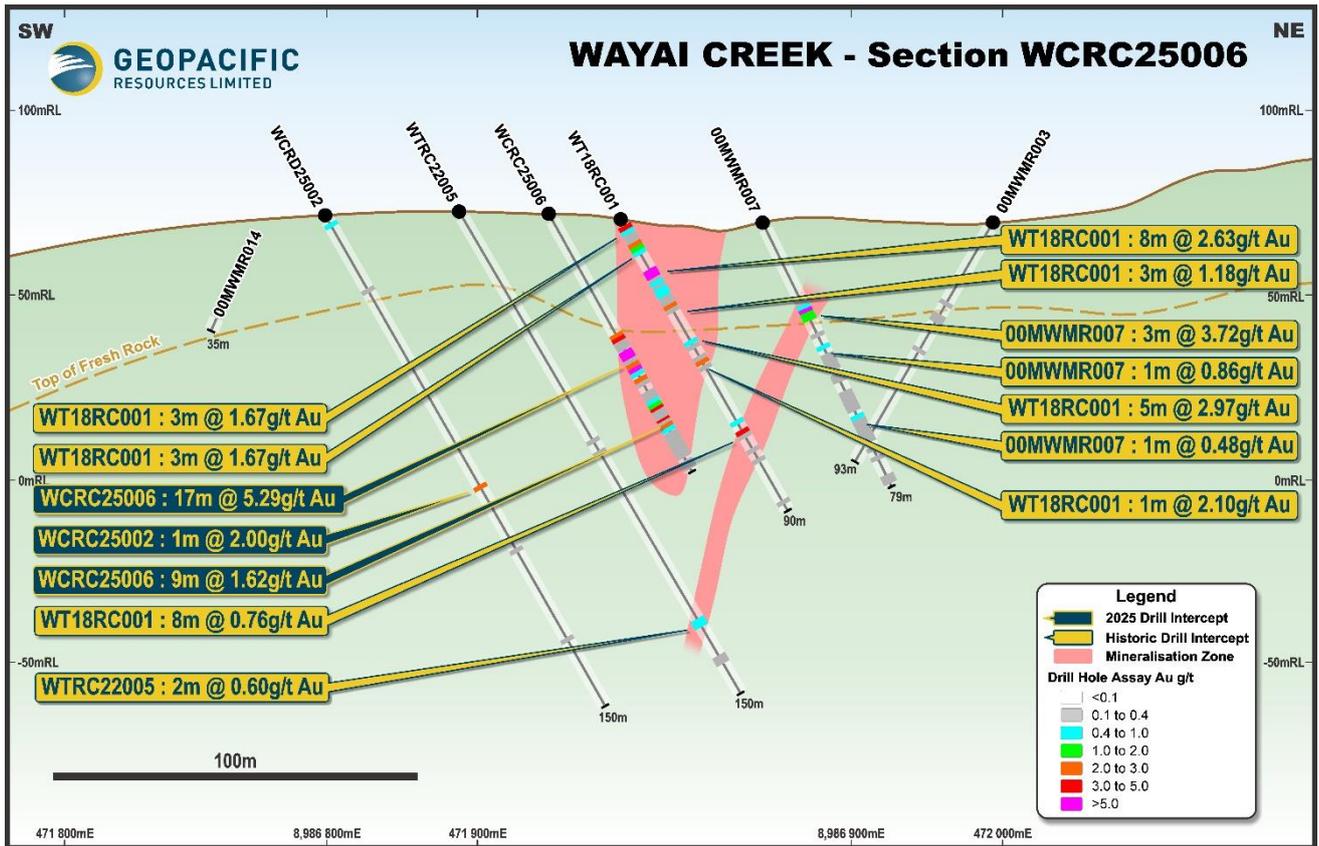
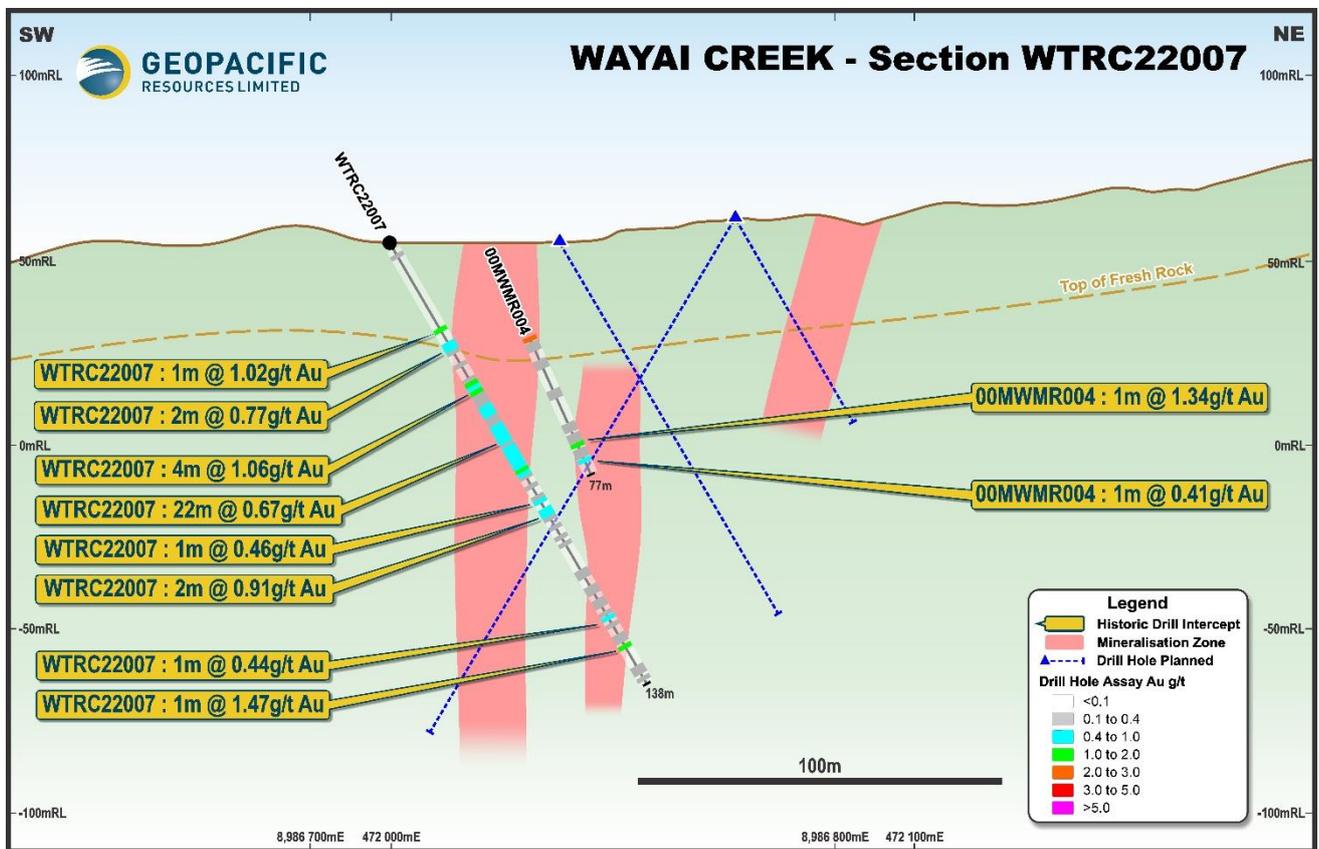


Figure 2 : Wayai Creek map showing area of gold mineralisation, drilling and drill hole assays



**Figure 3 :** Wayai Creek cross-section showing area of gold mineralisation, drilling and drill hole assays (refer Figure 2 for section location)



**Figure 4 :** Wayai Creek cross-section showing area of gold mineralisation, historic drilling and new planned holes (refer Figure 2 for section location)

## Little MacKenzie

Drilling to test the revised geological model in the central and eastern zones at Little MacKenzie is complete. Assays have been received for a further 4 RC pre-collars (Table 1) with limited gold mineralisation reported in pre-collars, noting these results are from pre-collars that were not expected to be strongly mineralised. The outstanding assays from the remaining 24 holes are expected to be reported over the next 6-8 weeks.

Previously reported<sup>2</sup> standout results from the western side of the prospect were from two drill intercepts beneath surface trenching, and included:

- 7 m @ 5.50 g/t Au from 112 m (LMRC25008) below trench with 2 m @ 12.2 g/t Au
- 10 m @ 1.39 g/t Au from 86 m (LMRC25010) below trench with 10 m @ 4.33 g/t Au

Interpretation of these results supported a northwest striking, sub-vertical lode on the western side of the prospect. However, a reinterpretation of the geology suggested the central and eastern areas may have discrete zones of mineralisation that dip ~45 degrees east, noting most of the historic drill holes were drilled at 60 degrees towards the east sub-parallel to mineralisation. The revised geological model has been tested with 19 drill holes angled to the west with several of the holes intersecting prospective veining, alteration, and breccia with sulphide, consistent with what is typically associated with gold mineralisation across the prospect area.

## Busai Mining Area

### Busai Deeps

Busai is the second largest known gold deposit on Woodlark hosting 20.3Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 655k ounces (MII)<sup>3</sup>.

A 5-hole drill program is now underway to test down-dip extensions of the high-grade main western lode with RC pre-collars completed in during 2025<sup>4</sup> in preparation for diamond tails. This drilling is strategically important as it targets mineralisation immediately below the current pit design, with potential to support future resource growth and mine plan optimisation.

Drilling is expected to take 4-5 weeks to complete with approximately 600 m of diamond tails to be drilled.

### Next Steps

Drilling at Wayai Creek and Busai will take around 4-6 weeks, with the drill rigs then scheduled to move to back to the Kulumadau mining area to complete a second round of drilling at the Great Northern deposit, and to commence exploration drilling at Kamwak, Ivanhoe East, and Kulumadau South.

Kamwak represents a potential new discovery<sup>4</sup> adjacent to the 711 koz (MII) Kulumadau gold deposit<sup>3</sup>, where high-grade mineralisation was intercepted near-surface during exploration in 2025, including:

- 2 m @ 8.67 g/t Au from 86 m (KURC25022)
- 7 m @ 2.48 g/t Au from 21 m (KURC25005)

---

<sup>2</sup> Refer ASX announcement 22 December 2025 "Drilling continues to advance 1.67 Moz Woodlark Project".

<sup>3</sup> Refer ASX announcement 13 August 2024 "Mineral Resource increased to 1.67 Moz".

<sup>4</sup> Refer ASX announcement 8 September 2025 "Exploration drilling delivers growth opportunities".

**Table 1:** Significant Drill Assay Results at Woodlark >0.4 ppm (g/t) with a maximum 2 m contiguous waste. Assay results >5-gram metres Au highlighted.

Prospect	Drill Collar	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	RL	End Depth (m)	Dip	Azim UTM	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Gram x Metres Au	Hole Status
Little MacKenzie	LMRD25030	471108	8988895	52	203.1	-60	270.0	11	13	2	0.69	1.37	Incomplete
	and							Awaiting DD-tail assays					
	LMRD25034	471174	8989000	49	171	-60	270.0	71	72	1	0.60	0.60	Incomplete
	and							95	97	2	0.79	1.58	
	and							Awaiting DD-tail assays					
	LMRD25035	471224	8988881	54	200	-60	270.0	29	30	1	0.43	0.43	Incomplete
	and							Awaiting DD-tail assays					
LMRD25036	471094	8989005	51	191.9	-60	270.0	34	38	4	0.49	1.94	Incomplete	
and							44	45	1	0.49	0.49		
and							Awaiting DD-tail assays						
Wayai Creek	WCRD25001	471937	8986732	63	100	-60	45.0	1	3	2	0.60	1.20	Incomplete
	and							DD-tail to be drilled					
	WCRD25002	471872	8986801	69	150	-60	45.0	0	1	1	0.50	0.50	Completed
	and							82	83	1	2.00	2.00	
	WCRD25003	471801	8986871	53	100	-60	45.0	NSI					Completed
	WCRD25004	472019	8986662	63	80	-60	45.0	62	64	2	1.52	3.04	Completed
	and							77	78	1	0.42	0.42	
	WCRD25005	471908	8986766	70	126	-60	45.0	NSI					Completed
	WCRC25006	471914	8986844	70	77	-60	45.0	36	53	17	5.29	89.9	Incomplete
	including							41	43	2	18.1	36.2	
	including							46	47	1	34.0	34.0	
	and							56	65	9	1.62	14.5	
	including							58	59	1	4.80	4.80	
	and							DD-tail to be drilled					
	WCRC25007	471789	8987001	70	90	-60	45.0	NSI					Completed
	WCRD25008	471732	8986945	62	132	-60	45.0	35	36	1	1.62	1.62	Complete
	and							122	127	5	4.15	20.8	
	and							131	132	1	0.45	0.45	
	WCRD25009	471764	8986908	56	108	-60	45.0	NSI					Completed
	WCRC25010	471825	8986966	62	80	-60	45.0	55	56	1	0.77	0.77	Completed
	WCRD25011	471788	8986928	56	126	-60	45.0	92	97	5	0.87	4.35	Completed
	WCRC25012	471809	8986950	60	120	-60	45.0	NSI					Completed
WCRC25013	471855	8986925	56	100	-60	45.0	30	32	2	1.74	3.48	Completed	
and							45	52	7	0.49	3.45		
and							98	99	1	0.91	0.91		
WCRC25014	471877	8986879	59	100	-60	45.0	4	5	1	0.54	0.54	Completed	
and							60	61	1	1.31	1.31		
and							70	71	1	5.38	5.38		
and							74	75	1	1.92	1.92		
and							97	99	2	0.57	1.14		
WCRD25015	471930	8986788	71	100	-60	45.0	NSI					Completed	
WCRD25016	471965	8986709	61	90	-60	45.0	29	30	1	0.66	0.66	Incomplete	
and							34	35	1	0.71	0.71		
and							41	42	1	0.80	0.80		
and							81	82	1	1.19	1.19		

Prospect	Drill Collar	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	RL	End Depth (m)	Dip	Azim UTM	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Gram x Metres Au	Hole Status
							and	DD-tail to be drilled					
	WCRD25017	472081	8986635	52	40	-60	45.0	5	6	1	1.09	1.09	Incomplete
							and	21	22	1	0.59	0.59	
							and	26	27	1	0.62	0.62	
							and	36	37	1	0.50	0.50	
							and	DD-tail to be drilled					
	WCRD25018	471950	8986808	69	60	-60	44.5	0	4	4	0.73	2.93	Completed
							and	8	9	1	0.87	0.87	
							and	49	50	1	0.78	0.78	
							and	54	58	4	0.91	3.64	
	WCRD25019	471990	8986786	62	70	-60	44.5	1	5	4	0.43	1.72	Completed
							and	56	60	4	0.43	1.70	
							and	63	64	1	0.43	0.43	
	WCRD25020	471990	8986732	57	70	-60	44.5	1	6	5	0.45	2.24	Completed
							and	9	10	1	0.88	0.88	
							and	14	15	1	1.09	1.09	
							and	38	39	1	0.79	0.79	
							and	48	70	22	0.82	17.93	
							including	49	51	2	2.27	4.54	
	WCRD25021	472039	8986722	59	122	-60	44.5	15	16	1	7.86	7.86	Completed
							and	51	52	1.00	0.56	0.56	
							and	54	63	9	1.39	12.49	
							and	82	83	1	0.47	0.47	
							and	90	91	1	0.53	0.53	
							and	98	99	1	0.83	0.83	
							and	108	111	3	0.52	1.56	
	WCRD25022	472011	8986663	59	96	-60	44.5	86	87	1	0.54	0.54	Incomplete
							and	91	95	4	2.67	10.69	
							and	DD-tail to be drilled					
Wayai Creek SE	WERC25001	472049	8986515	61	120	-60	44.5	2	10	8	0.79	6.33	Completed
							and	42	43	1	0.54	0.54	
	WERC25002	472088	8986558	61	60	-60	44.5	0	4	4	0.53	2.13	Completed
							and	30	35	5	3.94	19.7	
							including	31	33	2	6.23	12.5	

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
ACN 003 208 393	Hansjoerg Plaggemars Non-Executive Director	Woodlark Island Gold
ASX Code: GPR	Michael Brook Non-Executive Director	
<a href="mailto:info@geopacific.com.au">info@geopacific.com.au</a>	Hamish Bohannan Non-Executive Director	
<a href="http://www.geopacific.com.au">http://www.geopacific.com.au</a>	Rowan Johnston Non-Executive Director	
T +61 8 6143 1820	James Fox CEO	
HEAD OFFICE	Matthew Smith CFO and Company Secretary	
Level 1, 278 Stirling Highway		
Claremont WA 6010.		
PO Box 439, Claremont WA 6910.		

## 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<sup>5</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.28</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1,663</b>

\*Tonnes 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.

### References

ASX announcement 22 December 2025 "Drilling continues to advance 1.67 Moz Woodlark Project".

ASX announcement 8 September 2025 "Exploration drilling delivers growth opportunities".

ASX announcement 13 August 2024 "Mineral Resource increased to 1.67 Moz".

### 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</li> <li>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling on Woodlark Island commenced in 1962 with multiple groups involved in exploration. Drillhole data from a combined historic 2,618 drill collars totaling 323,861 m is stored in the Geopacific database; with current drilling adding to that database. Drilling on Woodlark is shallow with a mean depth of 123.5 m. Drilling commenced in the 1980s by (BHP). In 1992 (Highland Gold) and other groups followed, with more recent drilling by Geopacific between 2016 to 2018, 2021 to 2022, and drilling in 2025/2026 part of which is the subject of this release. Only typical recent practice is discussed below.</li> <li>• Geotechnical drilling is not covered in this release as no sampling has taken place, however the collar locations are referenced in the location plan.</li> <li>• Sampling was conducted using reverse circulation drilling (RC) and Diamond drilling (DD).</li> <li>• RC drilling samples were collected in 1 m intervals from a rig mounted rotary cone cycle. The entire drill sample passed through the cycle and a riffle splitter using a 75%/ 25% split to yield ~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 in the rotor splitter is cleaned with compressed air and water if necessary to ensure no contamination between samples. The splitter is cleaned every 6 m (per rod). One in 25 samples a duplicate field sample is collected at the same time the original (alpha) samples. Core recovery is routinely recorded for each drill run and entered into OCRIS (digital 3rd Party logging software).</li> <li>• All samples were submitted to ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd) – The onsite sample preparation laboratory.</li> <li>• Drill core was sawn in half and half core samples sent to the lab. Sample length is generally 1 m, but sampling criteria has a minimum of 0.3 m up to 1.3 m is standard practice on site – these varying sample widths are based on geological characteristics observed during logging.</li> <li>• 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 an LM-2 pulveriser for reduction to pulp. A 150g pulp sample is spilt from the master</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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></li> </ul>	<p>sample and submitted for analysis. Coarse reject material and pulps are bagged and stored on-site for future reference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample pulps are sent for fire assay gold, and four acid multi-element analysis by ICPMS method at Intertek Genalysis at Lae, &amp; Townsville analytical laboratories respectively. Only gold assays are reported in this document. Blanks, field duplicates, crusher duplicates and standard samples (CRM) were inserted at various intervals based on Geopacific's QAQC procedures, to ensure sample representivity and repeatability. Geopacific's QAQC is currently 16 in every 100 samples.</li> <li>• The drilling and sampling methods are generally considered appropriate and adequate to the style of mineralisation.</li> <li>• RC drilling uses a Schramm 450 track mounted rig with a 131 mm face sampling hammer and cyclone return. All RC holes were PVC collared to a minimum of 12 m. A 350 psi/850 cfm on-board compressor with an axillary compressor 350 psi/1350 cfm was used during RC drilling.</li> <li>• A 6 m stainless leader rod is used to allow RC downhole (DH) surveys. A reflex DH camera is used, and surveys are conducted on all drillholes with readings recorded from 18 m DH, then at 30 m, and at 30 m intervals thereafter until the end of hole (EOH).</li> <li>• Diamond drilling utilises a Christenson CS14C- Crawler Version Rig capable of drilling triple tube PQ, HQ, NQ diamond core.</li> <li>• Core from surface - collars are cored with triple tube of PQ core size of 83 mm. PQ triple tube core is collected through the oxide &amp; transitional zones and into fresh formation. Casing off from PQ to HQ core typically occurs down hole between 80 to 100 m, where ground conditions allow. HW casing is used to case of PQ core hole while PW casing string is used as casing for HQ core. RC re-entry uses a combination of casing advance &amp; reaming to ream to the bottom of the RC pre-collar. PQ/PW rod string is used as casing with coring commencing with HQ (triple tube 61 mm) unless the RC pre-collar did not reach fresh formation. In this case PQ triple tube would be drilled until stable formation is reached and the cased and reduced to HQ triple tube coring.</li> <li>• A reflex DH camera is used, and surveys are conducted on all drillholes with</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>readings recorded from 9 m DH, then at 18 m &amp; 30 m, and at 30 m intervals thereafter until the EOH. A multi-shot ezy-trac DH survey instrument is used on the way out of the hole with surveys every 6 m. The camera readings show inclination and magnetic azimuth. The camera has a +/- 0.3° accuracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientated core is collected from every run of diamond core (PQ &amp; HQ) and red orientation line is drawn on the bottom side the core over 30 cm length.</li> <li>• RC drilling recovery was assessed via hole diameter, sample weight, and an estimated density.</li> <li>• Weights of RC samples are measured and collected at the rig. Weights of the samples submitted to analysis are recorded in the sample preparation shed. The two sample weights are entered into OCRIS to calculate a total samples weight.</li> <li>• The weight of the samples submitted to the ITS on-site sample preparation laboratory are also recorded for both wet and dry before sample preparation.</li> <li>• RC recovery data exists for the prospects sampled.</li> <li>• Most of the historical RC drilling does not have RC sample recovery calculated. RC sample recovery calculations (in 2024) were approximately 60% for oxidized rock and 70% for fresh rock. The recovery in the oxide is low and could be an issue for some of the RC drilling. The above comments relate to the RC drilling in general.</li> <li>• Earlier drilling programs encountered problems with RC sample recovery in wet conditions. As part of this program, an axillary air compressor is used to keep water out of the hole and keep samples dry. This has significantly improved the sample quality.</li> <li>• RC sample moisture data has been captured for every drillhole presented in this report. Moisture data has not always been recorded. There is no moisture data for legacy RC drilling at Great Northern and Kamwak.</li> <li>• RC drilling was stopped when the samples were wet.</li> <li>• Moisture data has been collected for all the 2021 &amp; 2022, and current drilling. This data is not considered in this report.</li> <li>• A review in 2024 of RC data suggests ~10% of the RC drilling was wet and a further 50% moist. Sample representivity is likely too low for the wet drilling and downhole contamination could also be an issue.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No relationship has been observed when plotting scatterplots of RC and historic core recovery against Au grade. There is insufficient data to be certain of this currently at Great Northern, Kamwak, Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek.</li> <li>• Drill core recovery was measured on site comparing recovered core against drilled length for any given run and is recorded in the database. For assays reported in this announcement recoveries were considered suitable.</li> <li>• No twin holes have been included in this report.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodlark drilling commenced in 1962 and there have been multiple companies involved in exploration. Only typical recent practice is discussed below.</li> <li>• RC drilling used a rotary cone cyclone and riffle splitter for dry samples. If samples were damp, cuttings were speared in the sample bag, with the process repeated several times per sample. This sampling approach is considered inferior to riffle splitting. Given the shallow water table on Woodlark, wet RC samples are regularly encountered when drilling RC at which point the drilling is terminated. The nature of the sample moisture is collected and documented in OCRIS.</li> <li>• Drill core was sawn in half and half core samples sent to the lab. Sample length is generally 1 m, but sampling criteria has a minimum of 0.3 m up to 1.3 m is standard practice on site – these varying sample widths are based on geological characteristics observed during logging.</li> <li>• Overall field duplicate results are adequate. Generally, observation of the volume of duplicates at Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek is small in comparison to the main Mineral Resources at this stage.</li> <li>• The proportion of wet, dry, and moist RC samples has been discussed above.</li> <li>• Samples are kiln dried, crushed to a nominal 2 mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverized to 85% passing 75 um and then split; one 150 g sample for submission with residue stored on</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<p>site. This sample preparation approach is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the gold grain size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QA/QC procedure. This includes two blank samples and four field duplicate samples per 100 samples. Field duplicates for RC drilling are created by taking the second sample off the rotary cone splitter of the 1 m sample.</li> <li>• Documentation for the sub-sampling and sample preparation of the historic trenches has not been located. However, weekly reports and photographs for the Great Northern trench sampling are available. This data is only used as a guide for targeting.</li> <li>• Woodlark drilling commenced in 1962 and there have been multiple groups involved in exploration. Only typical recent practice is discussed below. As was typical industry practice older drilling is supported by no recorded, or limited QA/QC.</li> <li>• 50 g fire assay (FA) and four-acid digest ICP analysis are appropriate for determination of gold and base metals respectively in fresh rock and are considered to represent a total analysis. Representative check samples were submitted to ALS to assess the effectiveness of the 50 g FA method by repeating both FA and Aqua Regia gold analysis, with acceptable results.</li> <li>• No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments are included in this report.</li> <li>• At Great Northern 14 of the 41 holes historic holes have QA/QC.</li> <li>• Field and lab blank, duplicate, crusher duplicates and independent certified standard samples were used in drilling. Laboratory blanks, duplicates and reference standards are routinely used. Results from these QA/QC samples were within the acceptable ranges.</li> <li>• In 2023 Geopacific located additional historical QA/QC data. This data is close to 100,000 CRM analysis and is still to be reviewed.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior geological staff inspected significant intersections.</li> <li>• No twin holes were drilled as part of the reported program.</li> <li>• Data entry, data validation and database protocols are an integral part of the capture and use of geological information. A rigorous industry standard system is utilised, which is administered by an independent third party to ensure</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• data integrity and offsite data backup.</li> <li>• No assays have been adjusted.</li> <li>• Drillhole collars were surveyed using Hemisphere S631 GNSS DGPS surveying instrument (from February 2025). The accuracy of the data collected was typically &lt;0.1 m, both horizontal and vertical. The DH collar was surveyed in PNG94 Zone 56S. This was pre-set into the Stonex controller running Cube-a Survey Software (Android).</li> <li>• Historical coordinates on Woodlark were captured via AGD66 Zone 56 UTM. The Woodlark Grid was established in 1990 (by Palanga Survey) with an origin from Mt Kabat (AA 599), an Australian Army brass plaque established in May 1981.</li> <li>• Geodetic Survey was undertaken on Woodlark in 2010 (by Quickclose Pty Ltd). Survey control points (25 control stations and pillars) were established in 2010 across the Woodlark project and provide excellent ground control for total station surveying.</li> <li>• PNG94 became the primary geodetic control and all the stations and pillars were tied into the Local Area Government pillar at Guasopa Airstrip in 2010.</li> <li>• Coordinates were recorded in PNG94 geodetic system from September 2010, and conversions were applied following the 2010 geodetic survey (Quickclose Pty Ltd).</li> <li>• WGS84 has also been used on Woodlark (default for any GPS receiver), and corrections have been made due to the underlying tectonic plate movement.</li> <li>• Some historic holes had uncertain collar locations, and these holes were not used in reported mineral resource estimates</li> <li>• Historic drilling utilised both a single shot down hole camera to determine downhole dip and azimuth readings. LiDar survey data obtained over the license area, tied into total station collar readings provided sub meter accuracy.</li> <li>• There were some issues with surveyed drill collar RL's not matching the LiDAR RL however, Kulumadau drill collar RL's were corrected in September 2023. The remaining drill collars were updated with LiDAR RL's in May 2024 and the drillhole database was updated.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling was conducted, where possible, on a regular grid. Drilling at Little MacKenzie was on 50 m sections and at Wayai Creek was on a 25 m or 50 m sections. A detailed location plan of collars has been provided in Figure 2 for Wayai Creek and collars coordinates are</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>provided in Table 1 for both Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill spacing Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek is considered sufficient to be used for resource estimation purposes.</li> <li>• For domaining and resource estimation, which are not part of this release, 2 m composites will be generated.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Except at Little MacKenzie where the angle of the holes relative to the mineralisation is currently under question – new holes drilled the opposite direction have just been completed and will be reported in due course. At Wayai Creek the mineralisation has a general NW strike and steep south westerly dip and holes are drilled as close as practical perpendicular to mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples are collected by Geopacific staff and put into pre-numbered calico bags, along with corresponding sample ticket, which are immediately 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 Ltd.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews of reported data have been completed.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geopacific holds a 100% interest in Mining Lease 508, within which all reported results are located. Mining Lease 508 was granted to Woodlark Mining Limited on the 4 July 2014 and is valid for 20 years, renewable.</li> <li>• The tenure is secure at the time of reporting.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodlark Island exploration and resource definition has been completed by Bureau of Mineral Resources, BHP, Highlands, Auridium, Misima Mines, BDI, Kula Gold, and Geopacific. Drilling commenced in 1962.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of Woodlark Island is covered by a veneer of Plio-Pleistocene limestone (coronus) of variable thickness with</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>associated marine clays and basal conglomerates. A central elevated portion of the island (horst structure) contains Miocene volcanic rocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A detailed 3D geological/structural interpretation is yet to be constructed.</li> <li>• The release provides the relevant information and spatial context for the significant intersections reported.</li> <li>• The Figures (1- 4) contain the areas covered by this release and relevant information and spatial context for the significant intersections in the report. Table 1 of significant intercepts tabulates Prospect, Easting and Northing (UTM PNG94 Zone 56S), collar ID, collar survey at surface and the depth from and depth to, the interval width and gold assay results.</li> <li>• Hole collar locations are shown for all holes in this report in Figures 2-4. Detailed information for holes with significant gold intercepts is included in Table 1.</li> <li>• All reported sample intervals are collected from RC or half core as described above and are generally 1 m intervals for the purpose exploration and target definition.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.4 g/t Au is the currently assumed mining cut off.</li> <li>• No top cut has been applied for the purpose of calculating any intercept.</li> <li>• Aggregated intercepts are not reported.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent values are reported.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mineralisation at Wayai Creek is moderately to steeply SW dipping. At Little MacKenzie there is uncertainty regarding geometry of mineralisation with potential for mineralisation to be steeply dipping west, or shallow to moderate east dipping.</li> <li>• Drill holes are moderately inclined (varying from -55 to -60° for holes announced here with significant gold intercepts – see Table 1).</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Figures included in the release provide the relevant information and spatial context in the report.</li> <li>• Appropriate plans are included – significant intercepts, included in the text, are included on Figure 2-4 for Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevant information and spatial context for the significant intersections have been included in the Figures in the report.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No bulk samples have been collected.</li> <li>• Metallurgical studies demonstrate an approximate 90% gold recovery through a conventional CIL plant.</li> <li>• A scoping study has been completed and a Definitive Feasibility Study is underway that covers mining and processing of gold ore from Kulumadau, Busai and Woodlark King deposits.</li> <li>• No contaminating substances have been observed at any of the Woodlark deposits.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC and diamond core drilling is planned at Great Northern, Wayai Creek and Little MacKenzie to infill existing drill spacings on an even grid and to test for extensions to mineralisation, both along strike and down dip.</li> <li>• Further RC and diamond drilling is planned at Kamwak, Ivanhoe East and Kulumadau SE and diamond tails will be completed at Busai Deeps</li> </ul>