Drilling continues to advance 1.67 Moz Woodlark Project

Highlights

- **Further high-grade gold intercepts at Little MacKenzie, confirming continuity beneath surface trenching and supporting the updated geological model:**
  - **7 m @ 5.50 g/t Au from 112 m (LMRC25008) below trench with 2 m @ 12.2 g/t Au[1]**
  - **10 m @ 1.39 g/t Au from 86 m (LMRC25010) below trench with 10 m @ 4.33 g/t Au[1]**
- **Kamwak, immediately adjacent to the 711 koz (MII) Kulumadau gold deposit[2], continues to develop as a potential new discovery with zones of strong sulphide and breccia intercepted in recent diamond holes; assays pending**
- **RC pre-collars completed at Wayai Creek ahead of resource diamond drilling in Q1 2026**
- **Planning underway for additional drilling and trenching at the Kulumadau Mining Centre at Great Northern, Kamwak, Ivanhoe East, and Kulumadau South in 2026**
- **~13,000 m drilled to date, maintaining steady progress toward near-term resource growth objectives.**

Geopacific Resources Limited (ASX.GPR) ('**GPR**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to provide an update on its ongoing drilling campaign at the 1.67 Moz² Woodlark Gold Project in Papua New Guinea ('**Woodlark**', or the '**Project**'), where recent assay results and geological observations continue to support the potential for resource growth across multiple mining areas.

The current drilling program is focused on near-mine resource extensions, testing emerging discovery targets, and improving geological understanding to support mine planning and development.

Drilling Update

The assay results reported in this release relate to holes that have either been drilled to target depth or contain significant intercepts within the pre-collars. Of the 55 holes reported, 23 are complete with the balance in progress with diamond tails to be added to the RC pre-collars through the projected mineralised zones, or are awaiting assay results (Table 1).

At the end of November 2025, 13,144 m of combined RC and diamond drilling has been completed in the current drilling program, including 1,403 m of geotechnical drilling. Approximately 1,800 m of diamond core is still to be logged and processed, and ~2,300 samples are in the lab with assays yet to be received.

High-grade gold mineralisation has been intersected along the western margin of the Little MacKenzie prospect, including assays reported above in the Highlights and in Table 1. Drilling to test an updated geological model in the central and eastern zones is expected to be completed in Q1 2026 after which the rigs will move to Wayai Creek to complete the infill/extension drilling.

Recent drilling at Kamwak and Boscolo North intersected numerous zones of strong alteration, brecciation, veining and sulphide mineralisation with assays expected early in the new year. Both areas have the potential to host material zones of gold mineralisation with up to 600 m of prospective strike at each location. Kamwak continues to show promise as a potential new discovery that lies close to proposed mining at Kulumadau, and will be an ongoing focus for exploration in 2026.

Drilling at Ivanhoe Southeast and Kulumadau Southeast is also planned (Figure 4), where the Company sees opportunities for the discovery of near-surface gold mineralisation close to existing resources that have not previously been targeted with drilling.

Geopacific CEO James Fox said: *"This drilling program is continuing to build a strong picture of the Woodlark system. At Little MacKenzie we are confirming mineralisation beneath surface trenching, while at Kamwak the geology intersected to date is highly encouraging and consistent with mineralisation seen elsewhere on the Project. With around half of the drilling program now complete, we have established solid momentum and a clear pipeline of follow-up work into 2026, much of it focused close to existing resources and planned infrastructure."*

[1] Refer ASX announcement 8 August 2025 "High-Grade Trench Results at Little MacKenzie".

[2] Refer ASX announcement 13 August 2024 "Mineral Resource increased to 1.67 Moz".

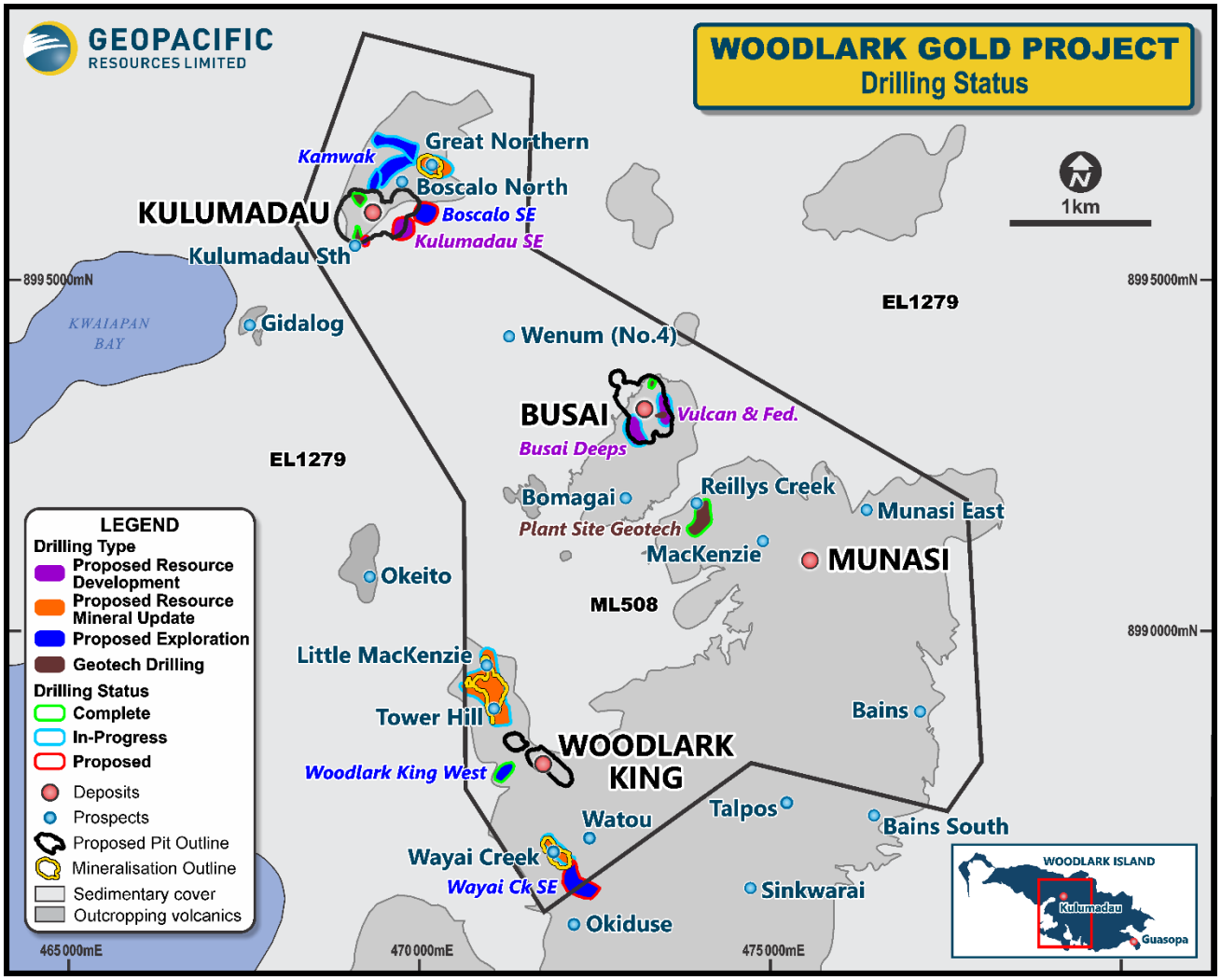

Figure 1 : Drilling status December 2025 Woodlark Gold Project

Woodlark King Mining Area – Little MacKenzie & Wayai Creek

Drilling at the Woodlark King Mining Area has continued to deliver encouraging results and to reinforce its role as a key growth area for the Project.

Little MacKenzie

Assays have been received for 19 RC pre-collars drilled in preparation for diamond tails (Figure 2, Table 1).

Standout results are from the western side of the prospect where two drill intercepts beneath surface trenching appear to match with surface high-grade gold zones, and include:

- 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 support a northwest striking, sub-vertical lode on the western side of the prospect. However, a reinterpretation of the geology suggests 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 is being tested with 19 drill holes angled to the west with drilling expected to be completed in Q1 2026.

Wayai Creek

At Wayai Creek drilling 22 RC pre-collars were completed with the primary aim of drilling to substantially improve geological confidence in the Mineral Resource. Two additional RC holes were drilled along strike southeast of known mineralisation aimed at extending the Mineral Resource. Both diamond drill rigs will move to Wayai Creek after completion of the Little MacKenzie program.

Assays have been received for 8 holes (Figure 3, Table1), noting most assays are in the hanging wall of the main lode above where diamond core tails remain to be drilled. Mineralisation is associated with phyllic alteration with brecciation and quartz-carbonate veins containing sulphides (pyrite, sphalerite, and galena).

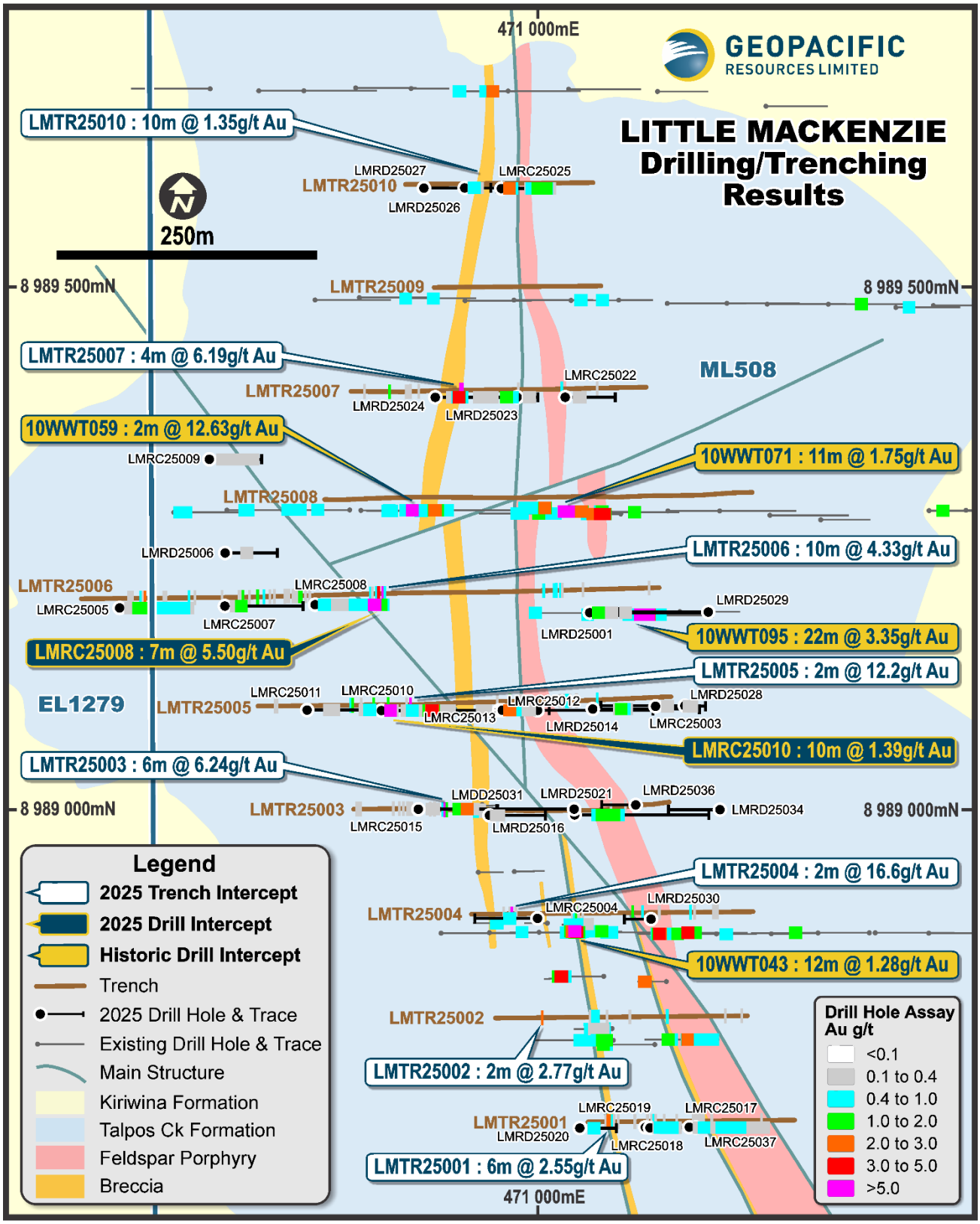

Figure 2 : Little MacKenzie trench and drill holes with assays on geology

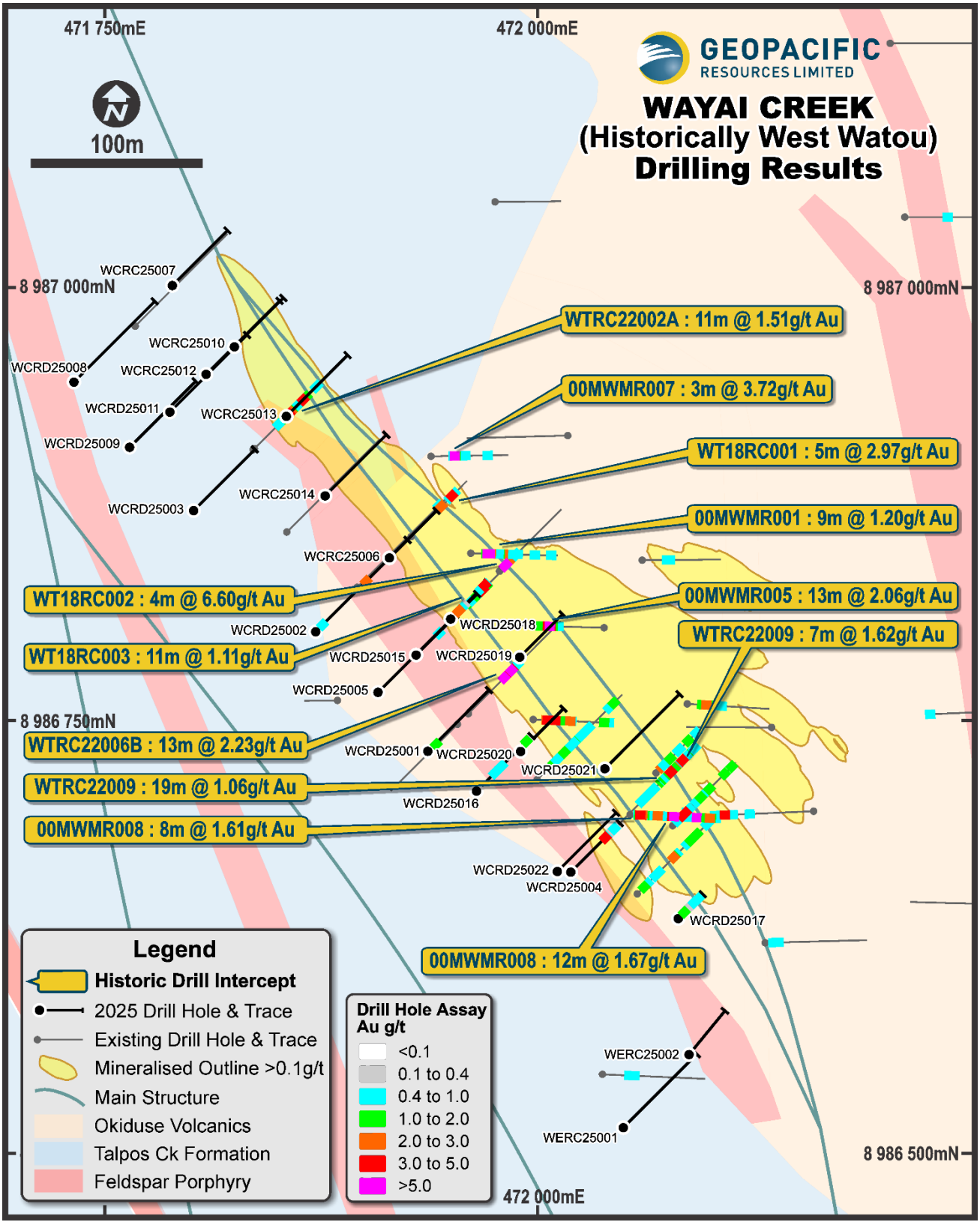

Figure 3: Wayai Creek mineralised shell with drill holes and assays

Kulumadau Mining Area – Kamwak, Boscalo North & Great Northern

At Great Northern, assays reported (Table 1) are relatively narrow and of modest grade but are consistent with previous results and will help inform the geology model as drilling progresses. Assays for 6 holes are pending and expected to be received prior to re-commencing a further 9 infill and extension holes.

At Kamwak and Boscalo North, assays are yet to be received for diamond core from drill holes KURC25003, 007, 010 and 033 (Figure 4 for location). However, the geology observed in drill holes KURC25003 and KURC25033 in particular contain numerous zones of quartz-carbonate-sulphide (pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite,

sphalerite), which is consistent with known gold mineralisation throughout the Project area and adds encouragement for Kamwak as a potential new discovery.

Mineralisation appears open in all directions, and whilst it is not yet clear of its orientation, a north westerly trend is consistent with other lodes in the area (Figure 4). Follow-up drilling is planned with 8 holes, plus surface trenching, to extend mineralisation and gather additional information on potential gold trends.

Drilling has temporarily moved away from the Kulumadau Mining centre with all 3 rigs currently operating at Little MacKenzie but will return in 2026 to conduct further drilling around Kulumadau, Great Northern, Kamwak and other target areas.

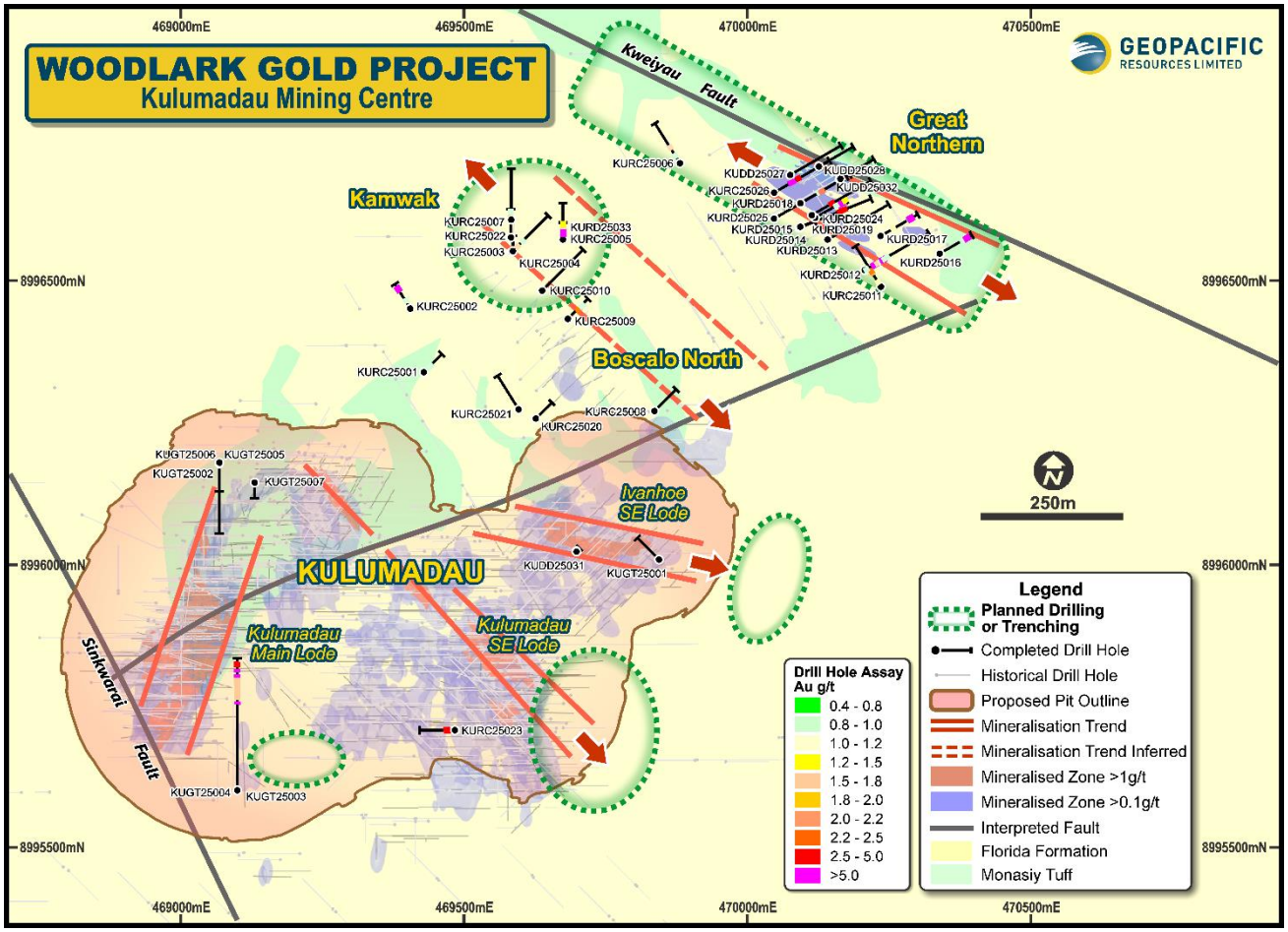

Figure 4 : Areas of planned exploration drilling and trenching in 2026 at Kulumadau Mining Centre

Program Progress

Approximately 13,000 meters of the planned drilling program has now been completed. The program has transitioned from initial testing into a steady-state phase, generating a growing dataset of assays, geological observations, and follow-up targets.

Importantly, much of the drilling completed to date has been focused on areas close to existing Mineral Resources and planned infrastructure, enhancing the potential for near-term value creation through resource growth and mine life extension.

Next Steps

- Complete remaining drilling at Little MacKenzie and finalise geological interpretation
- Commence diamond drilling at Wayai Creek in Q1 2026
- Plan follow-up RC and diamond drilling across Kamwak, Great Northern, Ivanhoe East and Kulumadau South

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	Depth (m)	Dip	Azim UTM	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Gram x Metres Au	Hole Status
Kamwak - Boscalo North	KURC25003	469584	8996549	108	183.4	-60	44.5	Awaiting DD tail assays					Completed
	KURC25007	469584	8996606	108	179.3	-59	351.5	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
	KURC25010	469639	8996482	109	203.5	-55	42	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
	KURC25033	469675	8996571	108	127.5	-60	0	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
Great Northern	KURD25016	470340	8996547	93	114	-55	59.5	80	81	1	0.46	0.46	Completed
								95	98	3	0.84	2.51	
	KURD25017	470236	8996578	96	132	-55	59.5	60	61	1	0.88	0.88	Completed
								81	90	9	0.99	8.88	
								93	94	1	0.66	0.66	
								98	102	4	1.24	4.94	
								106	108	2	2.88	5.76	
	KURD25019	470120	8996610	96	110	-55	59	74	75	1	0.50	0.5	Abandoned
								105	107	2	0.60	1.19	
	KURD25024	470115	8996615	96	209.4	-59	58	68	69	1	0.44	0.44	Completed
								92	97	5	0.98	4.89	
Little Mackenzie	LMRD25001	471049	8989189	42	234.5	-55	85	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
	LMRD25002	471052	8989096	42	204.3	-60	90	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
	LMRC25005	470599	8989193	39	131	-59	91	15	16	1	1.53	1	Completed
								30	31	1	1.50	1.5	
								49	50	1	0.49	0.5	
								69	70	1	0.42	0.4	
								82	83	1	0.42	0.4	
								101	103	2	0.86	1.7	
								116	117	1	0.41	0.4	
								118	121	3	0.42	1.3	
								122	123	1	0.41	0.4	
	LMRD25006	470700	8989246	30	100	0	89	NSI in pre-collar					Incomplete
	LMRC25007	470700	8989195	26	150	-60	91	1	2	1	1.62	1.6	Completed
	LMRC25008	470787	8989196	24	131	-59	88	0	1	1	0.83	0.8	Completed
								76	77	1	0.55	0.5	
								86	87	1	0.59	0.6	
								107	109	2	0.78	1.6	
								112	119	7	5.50	38.5	
								125	130	5	0.58	2.9	
	LMRC25009	470685	8989336	27	100	-59	90	NSI					Completed
	LMRC25010	470850	8989095	40	126	-58	88	3	4	1	5.45	5.5	Completed
								54	55	1	0.73	0.7	
								86	96	10	1.39	13.9	
	LMRC25011	470779	8989095	32	150	-60	84	137	138	1	0.75	0.8	Completed
	LMRC25012	470966	8989095	29	90	-58	89	7	9	2	1.66	3.3	Completed
								24	25	1	0.61	0.6	
	LMRC25013	470963	8989095	29	119.7	-60	269.5	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
	LMRD25014	471000	8989095	33	220.8	-60	89.5	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed

Prospect	Drill Collar	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azim UTM	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Gram x Metres Au	Hole Status
	LMRC25015	470885	8989000	37	150	-60	89.5	77	78	1	1.36	1.4	Completed
								93	94	1	2.30	2.3	
	LMRD25016	470953	8988995	42	40	-60	89.5	NSI in pre-collar					Abandoned
	Diamond tail				106.9			Awaiting assays					
	LMRC25018	471107	8988695	74	54	-60	89.5	10	11	1	0.92	0.9	Abandoned
								21	22	1	0.43	0.4	
	LMRC25019	471040	8988695	74	150	-60	89.5	7	8	1	0.43	0.4	Completed
								9	10	1	0.49	0.5	
								70	71	1	0.49	0.5	
								131	132	1	1.00	1.0	
	LMRD25020	471040	8988695	75	70	-60	89.5	27	28	1	0.58	0.6	Incomplete
	LMRD25021	471035	8988995	44	90	-60	89.5	44	45	1	0.67	0.7	Complete
								52	53	1	1.37	1.4	
								61	62	1	1.51	1.5	
								75	76	1	1.30	1.3	
								83	84	1	0.88	0.9	
	Diamond tail				257			Awaiting assays					
	LMRC25022	471031	8989395	55	96	-60	89.5	NSI					Incomplete
	LMRD25023	470978	8989396	48	40	-60	89.5	0	1	1	1.05	1.1	Incomplete
								4	5	1	0.92	0.9	
	LMRD25024	470902	8989395	42	150	-60	89.5	43	51	8	0.91	7.3	Incomplete
	LMRC25025	470965	8989595	38	100	-60	89.5	0	5	5	0.91	4.5	Incomplete
								58	59	1	0.41	0.4	
								69	72	3	0.57	1.7	
								84	87	3	1.39	4.2	
	LMRD25026	470930	8989596	41	50	-60	89.5	3	4	1	0.41	0.4	Incomplete
	LMRD25028	471144	8989100	46	161.3	-60	270	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
	LMRD25029	471164	8989188	57	171.3	-60	270	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
Wayai Creek	WCRD25001	471937	8986732	63	100	-60	44.5	1	3	2	0.60	1.2	Incomplete
	WCRD25002	471872	8986801	69	150	-60	44.5	0	1	1	0.50	0.5	Incomplete
								82	83	1	2.00	2	Incomplete
	WCRD25003	471801	8986871	53	100	-60	44.5	NSI					Incomplete
	WCRD25004	472019	8986662	63	80	-60	44.5	62	64	2	1.52	3.04	Incomplete
								77	78	1	0.42	0.42	Incomplete
	WCRD25005	471908	8986766	70	126	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRC25006	471914	8986844	70	77	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRC25007	471789	8987001	70	90	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRD25008	471732	8986945	62	132	-60	52	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRD25009	471764	8986908	56	108	-60	52	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRC25010	471825	8986966	62	80	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRD25011	471788	8986928	56	126	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRC25012	471809	8986950	60	120	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRC25013	471855	8986925	56	100	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRC25014	471877	8986879	59	100	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRD25015	471930	8986788	71	100	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete

Prospect	Drill Collar	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azim UTM	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Gram x Metres Au	Hole Status
	WCRD25016	471965	8986709	61	90	-60	44.5	29	30	1	0.66	0.66	Incomplete
								34	35	1	0.71	0.71	Incomplete
								41	42	1	0.80	0.8	Incomplete
								81	82	1	1.19	1.19	Incomplete
	WCRD25017	472081	8986635	52	40	-60	44.5	5	6	1	1.09	1.09	Incomplete
								21	22	1	0.59	0.59	Incomplete
								26	27	1	0.62	0.62	Incomplete
								36	37	1	0.50	0.5	Incomplete
	WCRD25018	471950	8986808	69	60	-60	44.5	0	4	4	0.73	2.93	Incomplete
								8	9	1	0.87	0.87	Incomplete
								49	50	1	0.78	0.78	Incomplete
								54	58	4	0.91	3.64	Incomplete
	WCRD25019	471990	8986786	62	70	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRD25020	471990	8986732	57	70	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRD25021	472039	8986722	59	122	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete
	WCRD25022	472011	8986663	59	96	-60	44.5	Awaiting assays					Incomplete

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

Company details

Geopacific Resources Limited

ACN 003 208 393

ASX Code: GPR

info@geopacific.com.au

http://www.geopacific.com.au

T +61 8 6143 1820

HEAD OFFICE

Level 1, 278 Stirling Highway

Claremont WA 6010.

PO Box 439, Claremont WA 6910.

Projects

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Woodlark Island Gold

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[3] 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.

References

ASX announcement 8 August 2025 "High-Grade Trench Results at Little MacKenzie"

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

ASX announcement 4 April 2024 "Substantial Resource Growth Potential at Woodlark Gold Project, PNG"

ASX announcement 28 November 2023 "Investor Presentation"

ASX announcement14 September 2023 "Woodlark Mineral Resource Update – Grade Boost at Kulumadau"

ASX announcement 7 October 2022 "Woodlark drilling program delivers 6 m x 300g/t at Busai"

ASX announcement 28 July 2022 "Watou and Talpos drilling"

ASX announcement 19 September 2018 "Great Northern drilling results"

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.

[3] 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	• *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.* • *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 (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.*	• 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 part of which is the subject of this release. Only typical recent practice is discussed below. • Geotechnical drilling is not covered as no sampling has taken place, however the collar locations are referenced in the location plan. • Sampling was conducted using reverse circulation drilling (RC) and Diamond drilling (DD). • 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). • All samples were submitted to ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd) – The onsite sample preparation laboratory. • 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample and submitted for analysis. Coarse reject material and pulps are bagged and stored on-site for future reference. • Sample pulps are sent for fire assay gold, and four acid multi-element analysis by ICPMS method at Intertek Genalysis at Lae, & 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. • The drilling and sampling methods are generally considered appropriate and adequate to the style of mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• 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. • 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). • Diamond drilling utilises a Christenson CS14C- Crawler Version Rig capable of drilling triple tube PQ, HQ, NQ diamond core. • Core from surface - collars are cored with triple tube of PQ core size of 83mm. PQ triple tube core is collected through the oxide & 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 & 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. • A reflex DH camera is used, and surveys are conducted on all drillholes with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		readings recorded from 9 m DH, then at 18 m & 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. • Orientated core is collected from every run of diamond core (PQ & HQ) and red orientation line is drawn on the bottom side the core over 30 cm length.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling recovery was assessed via hole diameter, sample weight, and an assumed density. • 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. • 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. • RC recovery data exists for the prospects sampled. • 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 particularly low and could be an issue for some of the RC drilling. The above comments are for the RC drilling in general. • 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. • 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. • RC drilling was stopped when the samples were wet. • Moisture data has been collected for all the 2021 & 2022, and current drilling. This data is not considered in this report. • 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.

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		• 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 at Great Northern, Kamwak, Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek. • 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. • No twin holes have been included in this report.
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.*	• All RC and Diamond holes at the prospects reported are logged 100% for geology to generate a geological interpretation. Logging is qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Woodlark drilling commenced in 1962 and there have been multiple companies involved in exploration. Only typical recent practice is discussed below. • 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. • 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. • Overall field duplicate results are adequate. Generally, observation of the volume of duplicates, Kamwak, Great Northern, Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek is small in comparison to the main Mineral Resources at this stage. • The proportion of wet, dry, and moist RC samples has been discussed above. • 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 sored on site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		This sample preparation approach is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the gold grain size. However, this could be verified by appropriate sampling studies. • 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. • 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.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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. • 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 Aquia Regia gold analysis, with acceptable results. • No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments are included in this report. • At Great Northern 14 of the 41 holes historic holes have QA/QC. • 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. • In 2023 Geopacific located additional historical QA/QC data. This data is close to 100,000 CRM analysis and is still to be reviewed.
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.*	• Senior geological staff inspected significant intersections. • No twin holes were drilled as part of the reported program. • Data entry, data validation and database protocols are an integral part of the capture and use of geological information. A rigorous industry standard

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	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	system is utilised, which is administered by an independent third party to ensure data integrity and offsite data backup. • No assays have been adjusted.
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.*	• Drillhole collars were surveyed using Hemisphere S631 GNSS DGPS surveying instrument (from February 2025). The accuracy of the data collected was typically <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). • 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. • Geodetic Survey was undertaken on Woodlark in 2010 (by Quckclose 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. • 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. • Coordinates were recorded in PNG94 geodetic system from September 2010, and conversions were applied following the 2010 geodetic survey (Quickclose Pty Ltd). • WGS84 has also been used on Woodlark (default for any GPS receiver), and corrections have been made due to the underlying tectonic plate movement. • Some historic holes had uncertain collar locations, and these holes were not used in the resource estimates. • 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. • 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the*	• Drilling at Kamwak was not on a regular grid. Drilling at Great Northern was on a regular gid at 40 m spacing over 200 m strike length with some on a sectional fence. Drill spacing at Little MacKenzie

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	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.*	was at 100m and 50m at Wayai Creek. A detailed location plan of collars has been provided as part of this release for Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek. • Drill spacing at Great Northern, Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek is planned to be used for resource estimation at completion of the drill program. • For domaining and resource estimation, which are not part of the release, 2 m composites will be generated.
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.*	• Except at Little MacKenzie where the angle of the holes relative to the mineralisation is currently under question – new holes drilled the opposite direction are in progress. At Kamwak – Boscalo North it is also uncertain of the orientation of the holes given it is early-stage exploration. At Great Northern and 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of reported data were 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, 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. • The tenure is secure at the time of reporting.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		LTD, BDI, Kula Gold LTD and Geopacific. 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.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The release provides the relevant information and spatial context for the significant intersections reported.
		• 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.
		• 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.
		• 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.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the*	• 0.4 g/t Au is the currently assumed mining cut off. • No top cut has been applied for the purpose of calculating any intercept. • Aggregated intercepts are not reported. • No metal equivalent values are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The mineralisation at Great Northern and Wayai Creek is moderately to steeply SW dipping. At Little MacKenzie there is significant uncertainty with potential for mineralisation to be steeply dipping west, or shallow to moderate east dipping. At Kamwak – Boscalo North, the orientation of mineralisation is uncertain with more drilling planned to determine its orientation. • Drill holes are moderately inclined (varying from -55 to -60^{o} for holes announced here with significant gold intercepts – see Table 1).
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.*	• The Figures included in the release provide the relevant information and spatial context in the report. • Appropriate plans are included – significant intercepts, included in the text, are included on Figure 2 and 3 for Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek respectively in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The relevant information and spatial context for the significant intersections have been included in the Figures in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No bulk samples have been collected. • Metallurgical studies and subsequent scoping studies are applying a 90.1% gold recovery through a conventional CIL plant. • 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. • No contaminating substances have been observed at any of the Woodlark deposits.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 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. • Further RC and diamond drilling is planned at Kamwak, Ivanhoe East and Kulumadau SE and diamond tails will

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be completed at Busai Deeps