

Significant High-Grade Gold Intercepts Extend Mineralisation at Woodlark

Geopacific Resources Limited (ASX.GPR) ('GPR' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide an update on the drilling program that was recently completed at its 1.98 Moz¹ Woodlark Gold Project in Papua New Guinea ('Woodlark', or the 'Project').

The drilling program was 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 drilling was in areas close to existing Mineral Resources and planned infrastructure, providing potential for efficient resource growth and mine life extension.

Highlights

- The drilling program at Kulumadau SE, Ivanhoe North, Kamwak, Boscalo North, Wayai Creek, Little MacKenzie and Busai Deeps has been completed.
- The results provide potential upside to the Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS') recently completed, which confirmed Woodlark as a technically robust development project forecast to produce over 100,000 ounces of gold per annum at below A\$2,000 All-in Sustaining Costs, with a post-tax NPV_{8%} of A\$1.3 billion, post-tax IRR of 50.6% and a rapid 18-month payback².
- The most significant gold intersections are highlighted below:

Woodlark King NW	36.0 m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 60.0 m	(WKDD26002)
Little MacKenzie	2.3 m @ 16.40 g/t Au from 114.7 m	(LMDD25032)
	3.0 m @ 4.67 g/t Au from 21.0 m; and	(LMRD26001)
	4.0 m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 28.0 m	
	7.2 m @ 3.30 g/t Au from 97.8 m	(LMRD25016)
	4.0 m @ 3.38 g/t Au from 45.0 m	(LMDD25031)
Busai Deeps	1.4 m @ 29.40 g/t Au from 257.0 m	(BSRD25008)
	9.0 m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 227.0 m	(BSRD25005)
	8.8 m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 175.2 m	(BSRD25004)
Great Northern	2.7 m @ 9.34 g/t Au from 110.0 m	(KURD25024)
	8.0 m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 80.0 m	(KURC25011)
Wayai Creek	9.0 m @ 4.20 g/t Au from 141.0 m	(WCRD25016)
	11.0 m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 44.0 m	(WCDD26002)
	2.0 m @ 13.40 g/t Au from 59.0 m	(WCDD26002)
	11.0 m @ 1.86 g/t Au from 125.0 m	(WCDD26011)
	4.0 m @ 4.42 g/t Au from 52.0 m	(WCRD26005)
	4.0 m @ 3.82 g/t Au from 121.0 m	(WCRC26009)

Geopacific MD Hamish Bohannon said: "The latest results from drilling across Woodlark continue to strengthen our geological understanding of the Project, reinforce the scale of the opportunity ahead of us and provide potential upside to the DFS. The program has delivered a series of high-grade gold intercepts across near-mine and regional target areas, supporting the potential for resource growth and improved confidence in future mine planning.

We also continue to advance a clear pipeline of near-mine and regional exploration programs, including testing for extensions to known mineralisation under shallow cover in areas that have seen limited exploration. This exploration momentum will ensure that we continue to build a growth pathway for the Project."

¹ Refer ASX Announcement 20 May 2026 titled "Increased Mineral Resource and New Ore Reserve Underpin the Woodlark DFS" for further details in relation to the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve, including JORC Tables.

² Refer ASX announcement 20 May 2026 "DFS Confirms Robust Economics for the Woodlark Gold Project" for full details and a Cautionary Statement in relation to the 2026 DFS and the associated Production Target and Forecast Financial Information. GPR confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the Production Target and Forecast Financial Information derived from the Production Target continue to apply and have not changed materially.

Drilling Update

This release relates to assay results received from 29 reverse circulation ('RC') and diamond drill ('DD') holes, including pre-collars (Table 1) for drilling completed at Kulumadau SE, Ivanhoe North, Kamwak, Boscalo North, Wayai Creek, Little MacKenzie, Woodlark King and Busai Deeps, located within the Kulumadau, Busai, and Woodlark King project areas (Figure 1).

The drilling program was successful in testing potential near-mine resource extensions, evaluate emerging discovery targets, and improve the geological understanding required to support future mine planning and development.

Drilling activities concluded in May 2026, and assay results have been received for all completed holes. These results are being integrated with existing geological, geochemical, and structural datasets and will:

- strengthen confidence in the geological models across several target areas;
- improve the understanding of mineralisation controls;
- provide potential upside to the DFS, which confirmed Woodlark as a technically robust development project with a post-tax NPV_{8%} of A\$1.3 billion, post-tax IRR of 50.6% and a rapid 18-month payback³; and
- support resource growth opportunities, mine planning, and the prioritisation of future exploration activities across the Woodlark Gold Project.

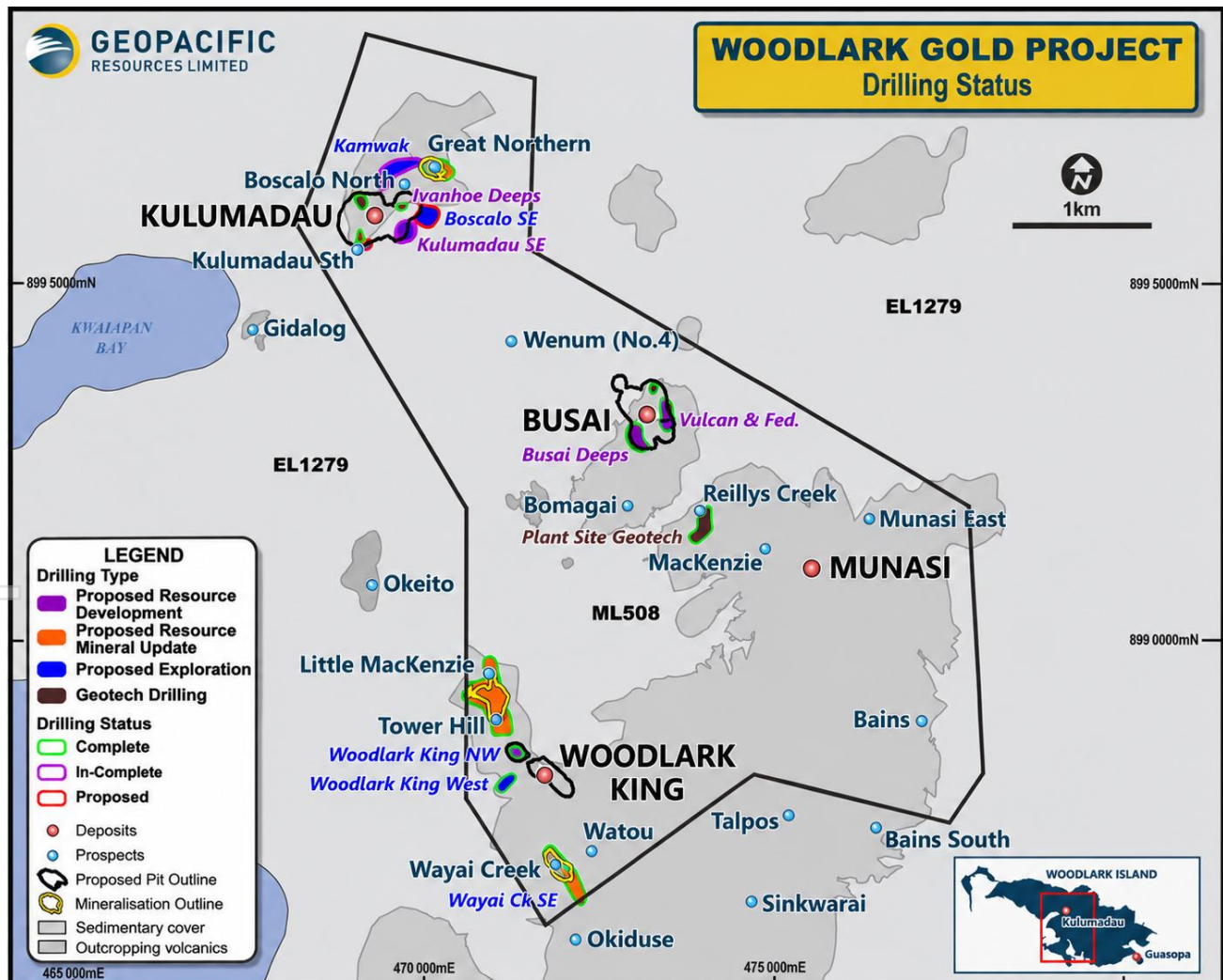


Figure 1: Drilling status up to May 2026 - Woodlark Gold Project.

³ Refer ASX announcement 20 May 2026 "DFS Confirms Robust Economics for the Woodlark Gold Project" for full details and a Cautionary Statement in relation to the 2026 DFS and the associated Production Target and Forecast Financial Information. GPR confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the Production Target and Forecast Financial Information derived from the Production Target continue to apply and have not changed materially.

Kulumadau Mining Centre

Within Kulumadau, drilling at Great Northern continues to support the existing Mineral Resource, while results from Boscalo North, Kamwak and Kulumadau North highlight further discovery potential and opportunities for future resource growth.

Great Northern prospect assays reported with a COG of ≥ 5 gram-metres gold

- 8.0 m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 80.0 m (KURC25011)
- 2.0 m @ 2.90 g/t Au from 173.8 m (KURD25012)
- 9.0 m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 81.0 m and 2.0 m @ 2.88 g/t Au from 106.0 m (KURD25017)
- 2.7 m @ 9.34 g/t Au from 110.0 m, including 0.7 m @ 14.60 g/t Au from 112.0 m (KURD25024)
- 3.1 m @ 2.34 g/t Au from 24.9 m (KUDD25032)

The recent drilling at Great Northern (Figure 2) continues to demonstrate consistent mineralisation throughout the deposit. The results comprise both broad, moderate-grade intervals and narrower, high-grade zones, indicating a continuous mineralised system.

The intercept of 2.7 m @ 9.34 g/t Au from 110.0 m (KURD25024), including 0.7 m @ 14.60 g/t Au from 112.0 m, confirms the presence of high-grade shoots within the mineralised structure. These are complemented by wider intervals such as 8.0 m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 80.0 m (KURC25011) and 9.0 m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 81.0 m (KURD25017), which demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation.

Additional intersections, including 2.0 m @ 2.90 g/t Au (KURD25012), 2.0 m @ 2.88 g/t Au (KURD25017), and 3.1 m @ 2.34 g/t Au (KUDD25032), further support the continuity of the mineralised system and reinforce the current geological interpretation used for Mineral Resource estimation. Collectively, the results indicate that mineralisation remains open within the Great Northern deposit and continue to support the existing Mineral Resource while providing increased confidence in grade continuity and geological modelling.

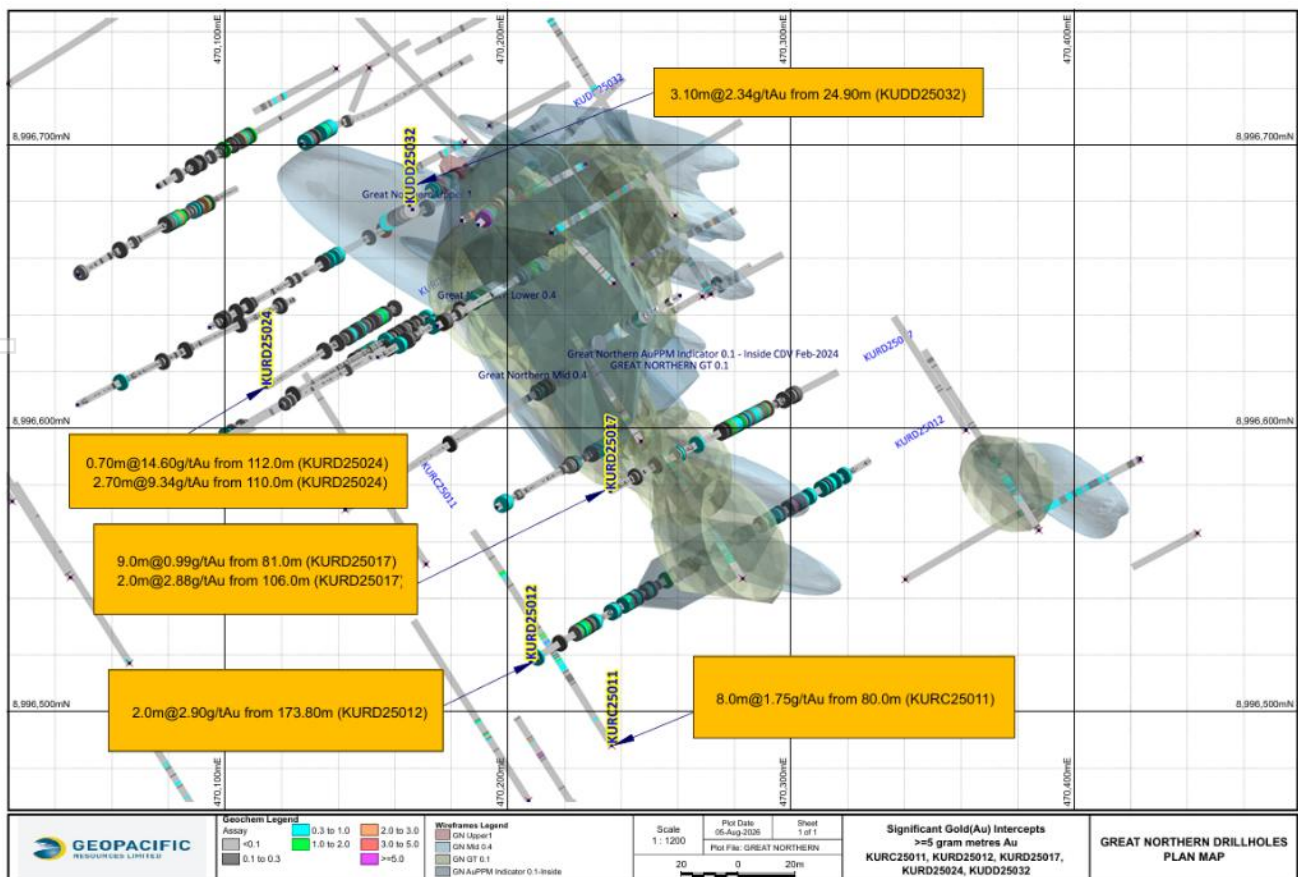
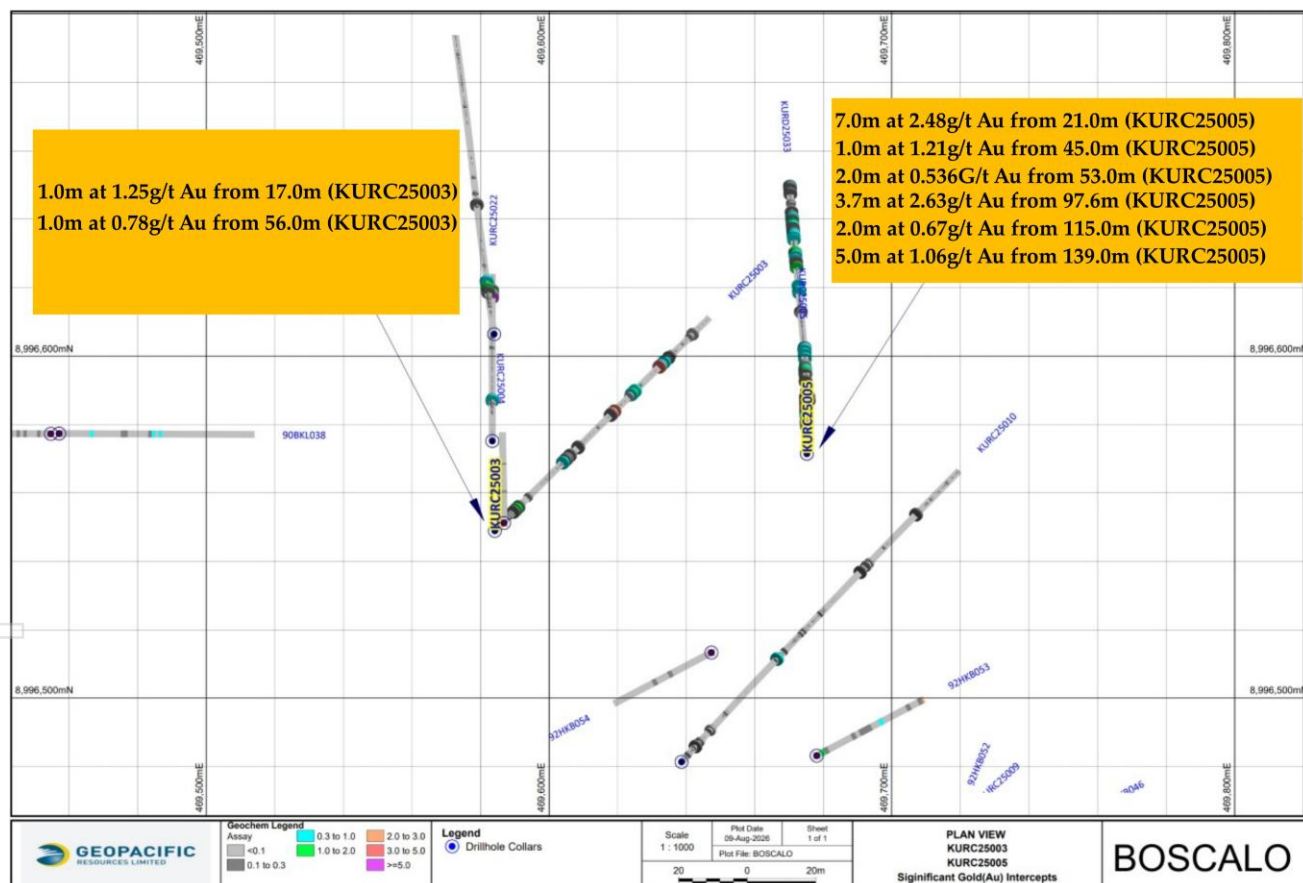


Figure 2: Plan view showing Great Northern drillholes with greater than 5-gram metres gold COG threshold.

- 7.0 m @ 2.48 g/t Au from 21.0 m (KURC25005)
- 3.7 m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 97.6 m (KURC25005)
- 5.0 m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 139.0 m (KURC25005)

The occurrence of three mineralised intervals within the same drill hole suggests the presence of multiple mineralised lodes or a broad mineralised structural corridor. The higher-grade interval of 3.7 m @ 2.63 g/t Au in hole KURC25005 indicates the development of locally enhanced gold mineralisation, while the broader moderate-grade interval demonstrates continuity of the hydrothermal system.

These results support the current geological interpretation that Boscalo North represents a structurally controlled gold target with potential for additional mineralised lodes. The drilling has successfully confirmed the prospectivity of the target and provides a strong basis for follow-up drilling to define the extent, continuity, and orientation of the mineralisation.



Kulumadau SE prospect assays reported with a COG of ≥ 5 gram-metres gold

- 8.5 m @ 0.77 g/t Au from 182.5 m (KUDD26007)

Although the grade is moderate, the broad mineralised interval is indicative of a laterally continuous gold system and contributes confidence in the geometry and continuity of the mineralised domain.

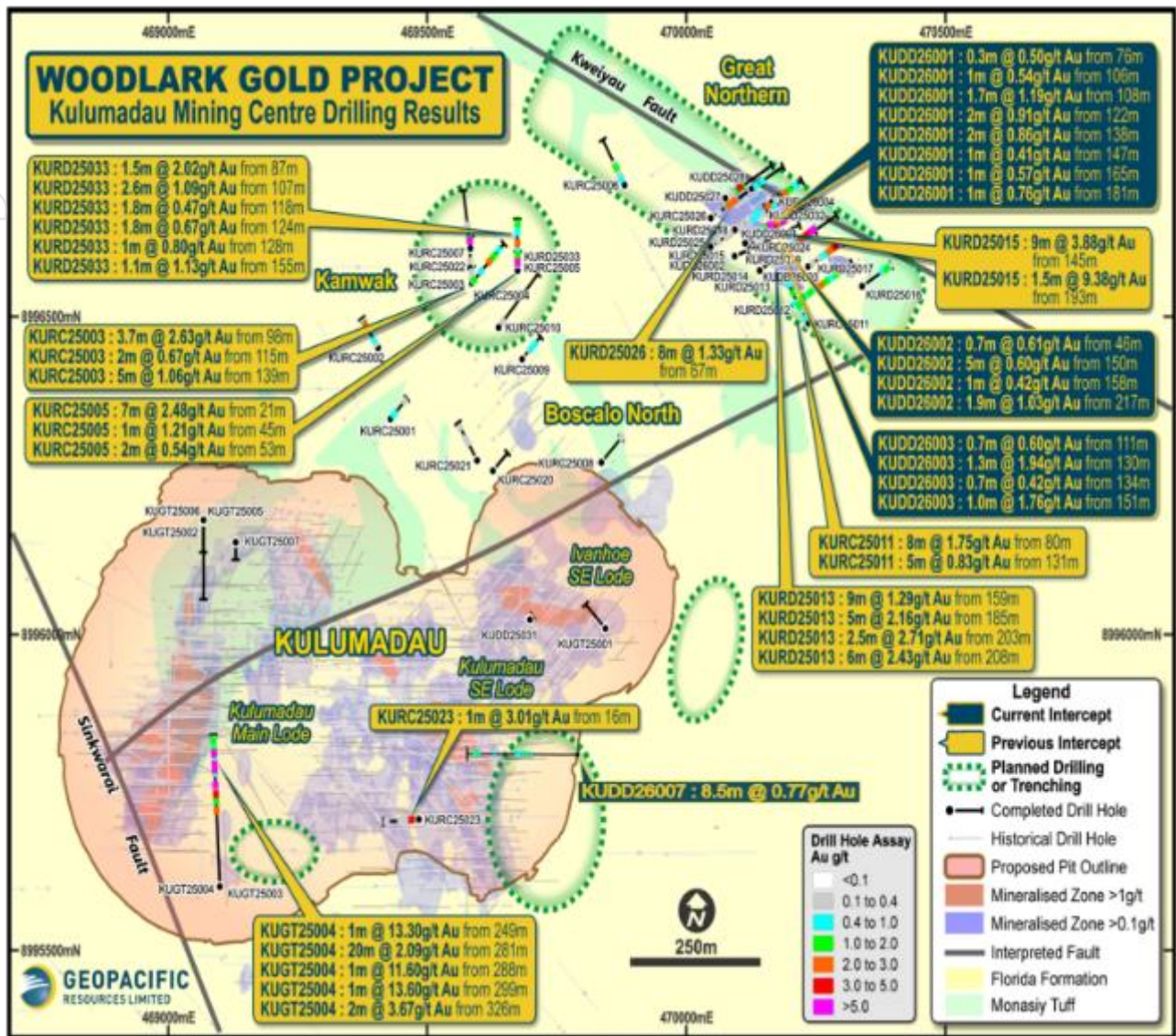


Figure 4: Kulumadau plan view showing area of gold mineralisation, drilling, and significant gold intercepts.

Woodlark King Mining Area

Wayai Creek

At Wayai, results continue to outline a coherent zone of shallow, high-grade mineralisation within the main Wayai Creek lode, supporting improved confidence in the existing Mineral Resource.

Drilling was completed at Wayai Creek to test southern extensions and improve drill density for future resource updates.

Wayai Creek prospect assays reported with a COG of ≥ 5 gram-metres gold

- 9.0 m @ 4.20 g/t Au from 141.0 m (WCRD25016)
- 11.0 m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 44.0 m and 2.0 m @ 13.40 g/t Au from 59.0 m (WCDD26002)
- 7.0 m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 33.0 m (WCDD26004)
- 11.0 m @ 1.86 g/t Au from 125.0 m (WCDD26011)
- 4.0 m @ 4.42 g/t Au from 52.0 m and 8.0 m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 121.0 m (WCRD26005)
- 6.0 m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 2.0 m (WERC26001)
- 3.0 m @ 4.50 g/t Au from 0.0 m (WERC26004)
- 4.0 m @ 3.82 g/t Au from 121.0 m (WCRD26009)

Recent drilling at Wayai Creek (Figure 5) successfully tested the southern extension of the main lode while increasing drill density to support future Mineral Resource updates. The results continue to define a coherent zone of shallow, structurally controlled gold mineralisation.

The strongest intercept of 9.0 m @ 4.20 g/t Au from 141.0 m (WCRD25016) demonstrates the presence of a broad, continuous mineralised zone within the upper portion of the deposit. This is supported by additional wide intersections, including 11.0 m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 44.0 m and 2.0m @ 13.40 g/t Au from 59.0m (WCDD26002), 11.0 m @ 1.86 g/t Au from 125.0 m (WCDD26011), 8.0 m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 121.0 m (WCRD26005), 7.0 m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 33.0 m (WCDD26004), and 6.00 m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 2.0 m (WERC26001), which collectively indicate good thickness and continuity of mineralisation along strike and down dip.

Higher-grade intervals, including 4.0 m @ 4.42 g/t Au from 52.0 m (WCRD26005), 4.0 m @ 3.82 g/t Au from 121.0 m (WCRC26009), and 3.0 m @ 4.50 g/t Au from 0.0 m (WERC26004), are interpreted to represent higher-grade shoots developed within the broader mineralised lode. The spatial association of these higher-grade zones with wider, moderate-grade mineralisation is consistent with a structurally controlled hydrothermal gold system, where gold grades are enhanced within favourable structural sites such as vein intersections, flexures, or zones of increased fracturing.

The predominance of shallow mineralisation, with several significant intersections occurring from surface to approximately 50 m depth, highlights the potential for near-surface resource growth and supports the continuity of mineralisation within the southern extension of the deposit. The results also improve confidence in the geological model by demonstrating consistent grade and thickness between drill sections.

Overall, the latest drilling confirms that the Wayai Creek lode remains continuous along its southern extension and reinforces the existing Mineral Resource interpretation. The combination of broad mineralised intervals and locally higher-grade shoots provides strong potential for future resource growth and increased confidence in subsequent Mineral Resource updates.

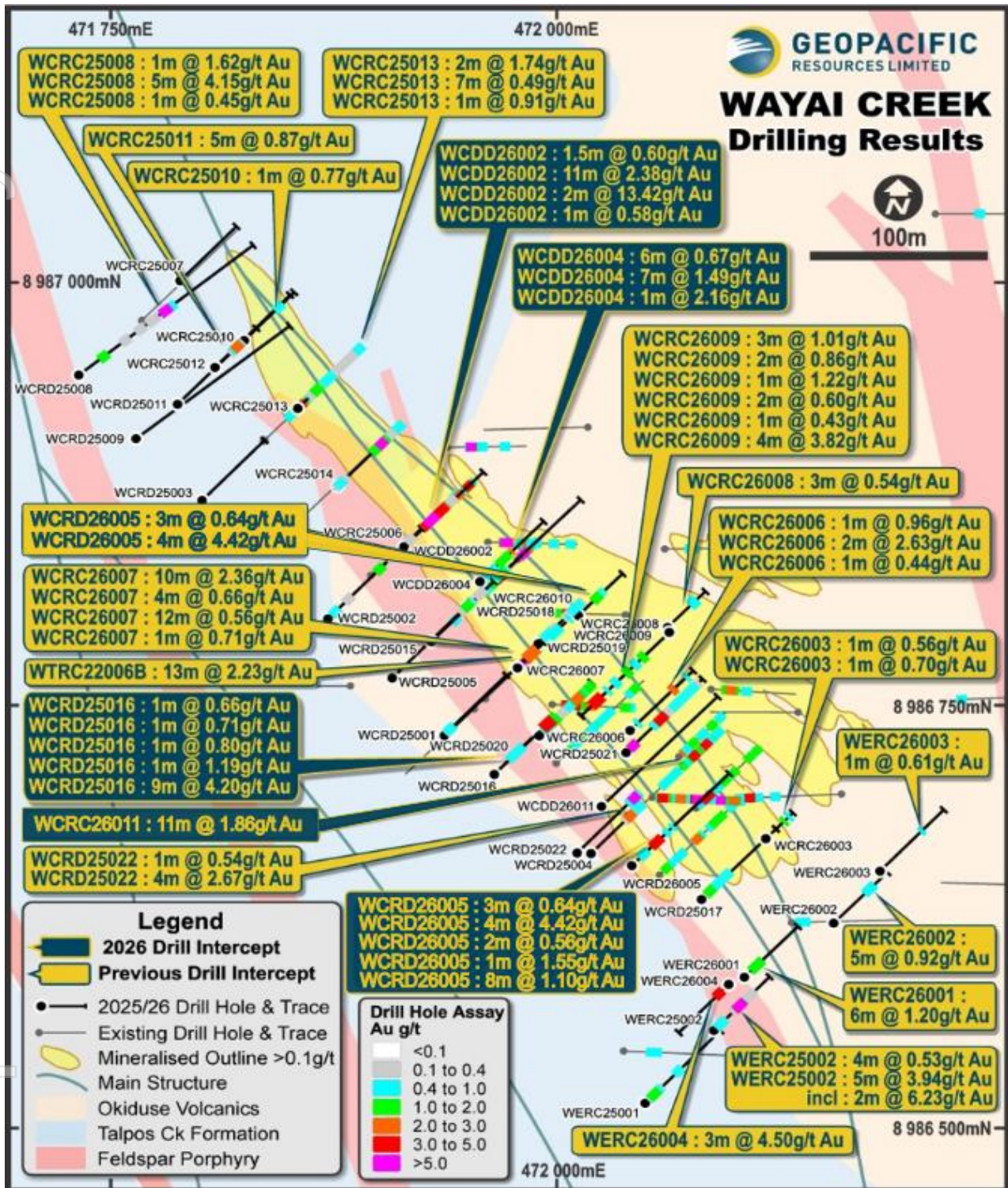


Figure 5: Wayai Creek map showing area of gold mineralisation, drilling and significant gold intercepts.

Little MacKenzie

Drilling was completed at Little MacKenzie testing the revised geology model with significant intercepts highlighted below.

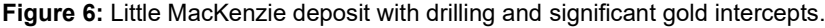
Little MacKenzie prospect assays reported with a COG of ≥ 5 gram-metres gold

- 4.0 m @ 1.43 g/t Au from 96.0 m (LMRD25001)
- 4.0 m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 122.0 m (LMRD25001)
- 3.0 m @ 4.67 g/t Au from 21.0 m (LMRD26001)
- 4.0 m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 28.0 m (LMRD26001)
- 1.8 m @ 8.23 g/t Au from 102.2 m including 1.0 m @ 14.10 g/t Au from 102.2 m (LMRD26002)
- 0.8 m @ 6.52 g/t Au from 15.0 m (LMRD26008)
- 7.2 m @ 3.30 g/t Au from 97.8 m (LMRD25016)
- 8.0 m @ 0.91 g/t Au from 43.0 m (LMRD25024)
- 4.0 m @ 3.38 g/t Au from 45.0 m (LMDD25031)
- 0.6 m @ 18.60 g/t Au from 52.0 m (LMDD25031)
- 2.6 m @ 2.82 g/t Au from 74.4 m (LMDD25031)
- 2.3 m @ 16.40 g/t Au from 114.7 m including 0.4 m @ 90.70 g/t Au from 102.2 m (LMDD25032)
- 7.9 m @ 1.59 g/t Au from 125.1 m (LMDD 25032)

Drilling intersected several broad mineralised intersections (Figure 6), including 7.2 m @ 3.30 g/t Au from 97.8 m (LMRD25016) and 8.0 m @ 0.91 g/t Au from 43.0 m (LMRD25024), demonstrating the continuity of mineralisation over mineable widths. These results provide support for the revised geological model and indicate that the mineralised lodes remain continuous both along strike and at depth.

The drilling also intersected numerous high-grade zones, including 3.0 m @ 4.67 g/t Au from 21.0 m (LMRD26001), 4.0 m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 28.0 m (LMRD26001), 2.3 m @ 16.40 g/t Au from 114.7 m (LMDD25032) and 1.8 m @ 8.23 g/t Au from 102.2 m, including 1.0 m @ 14.10 g/t Au from 102.2 m (LMRD26002). In addition, the exceptional intercept of 0.40 m @ 90.70 g/t Au from 114.7 m (LMDD25032), together with 0.6 m @ 18.60 g/t Au from 52.0 m (LMDD25031), confirms the presence of locally developed high-grade mineralisation within the broader gold system.

Overall, drilling has strengthened confidence in the Little MacKenzie geological model, reinforcing continuity, geometry and grade distribution while supporting the existing Mineral Resource and potential growth through extensions of high-grade shoots and targeted infill drilling.



Resource drilling at Woodlark King NW returned a significant intersection of 36.0 m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 60.0 m (WKDD26002), confirming the presence of a broad and continuous mineralised zone. The substantial thickness and moderate grade support the current geological interpretation and demonstrate favorable continuity of gold mineralisation within the deposit.

- 36.0 m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 60.0 m (WKDD26002) Woodlark King NW

Overall, drilling reinforces the resource growth potential at Woodlark King NW, with further infill and extensional drilling expected to test the scale and continuity of mineralisation.

Busai Mining Area

Busai Deeps

Drilling completed at the Busai Deeps gold deposit targeting down-dip extensions to the high-grade western lode.

Busai Deeps prospect assays reported with a COG of ≥ 5 gram-metres gold

- 8.8 m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 175.2 m (BSRD25004)
- 9.0 m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 227.0 m (BSRD25005)
- 9.0 m @ 1.31 g/t Au from 195.0 m (BSRD25006)
- 1.4 m @ 29.40 g/t Au from 257.0 m, including 0.4 m @ 76.30 g/t Au from 258.0 m (BSRD25008)

Resource drilling at the Busai Deeps gold deposit (Figure 7 and Figure 8) successfully tested the down-dip extension of the high-grade Western lode and intersected significant gold mineralisation, confirming the continuation of the mineralised system at depth.

Broad mineralised intervals of 8.8 m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 175.2 m (BSRD25004), 9.0 m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 227.0 m (BSRD25005), and 9.0 m @ 1.31 g/t Au from 195.0 m (BSRD25006) demonstrate strong thickness and grade continuity within the western lode. These intercepts indicate the lode remains continuous down plunge, with widths that support the potential for future resource growth.

Hole BSRD25008 returned high-grade mineralisation, including 1.4 m @ 29.40 g/t Au from 257.0 m and a higher-grade core of 0.4 m @ 76.30 g/t Au from 258.0 m. These results are interpreted to represent a high-grade shoot within the western lode and are consistent with the structurally controlled distribution of gold observed elsewhere at Busai.

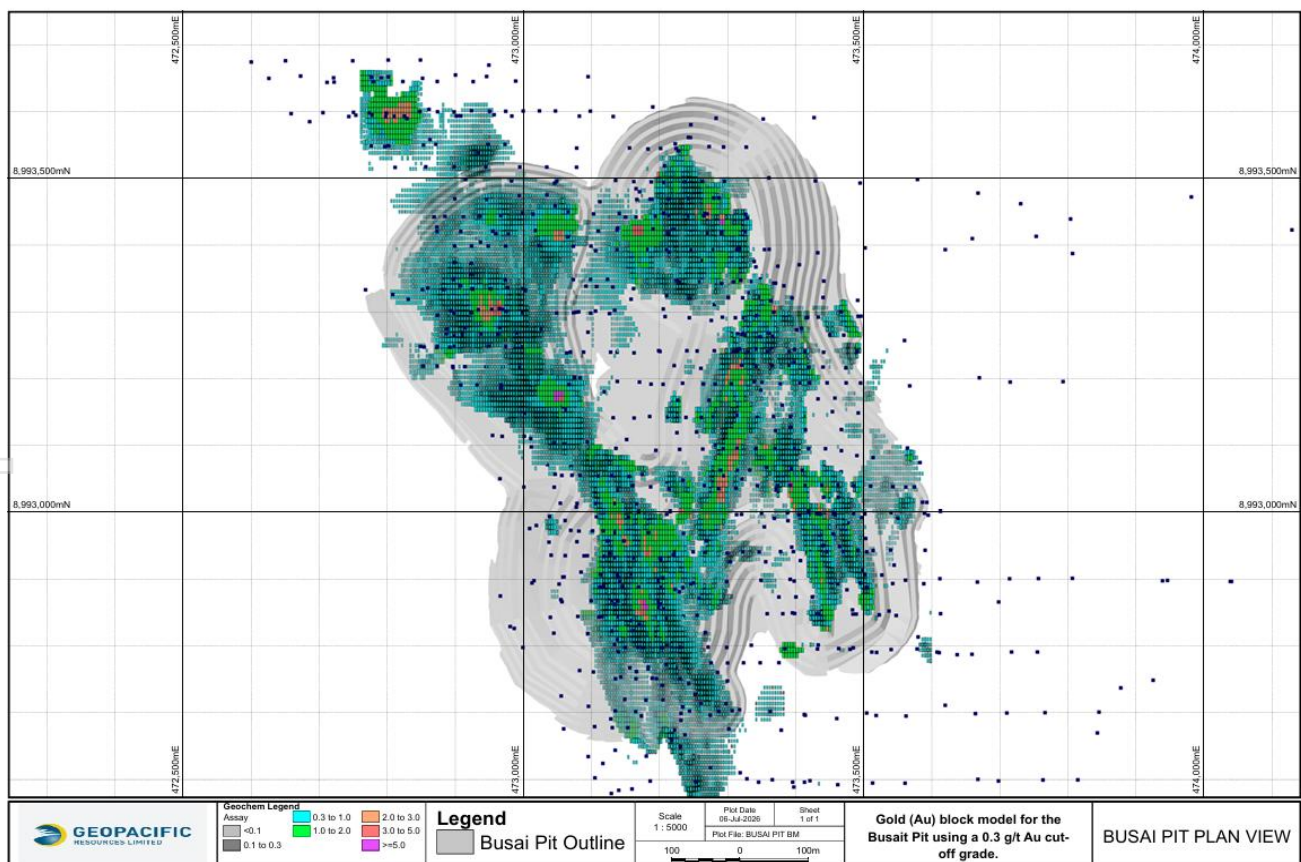


Figure 7: Plan View of Busai Pit & Busai Deposit Gold Block Model (0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade).

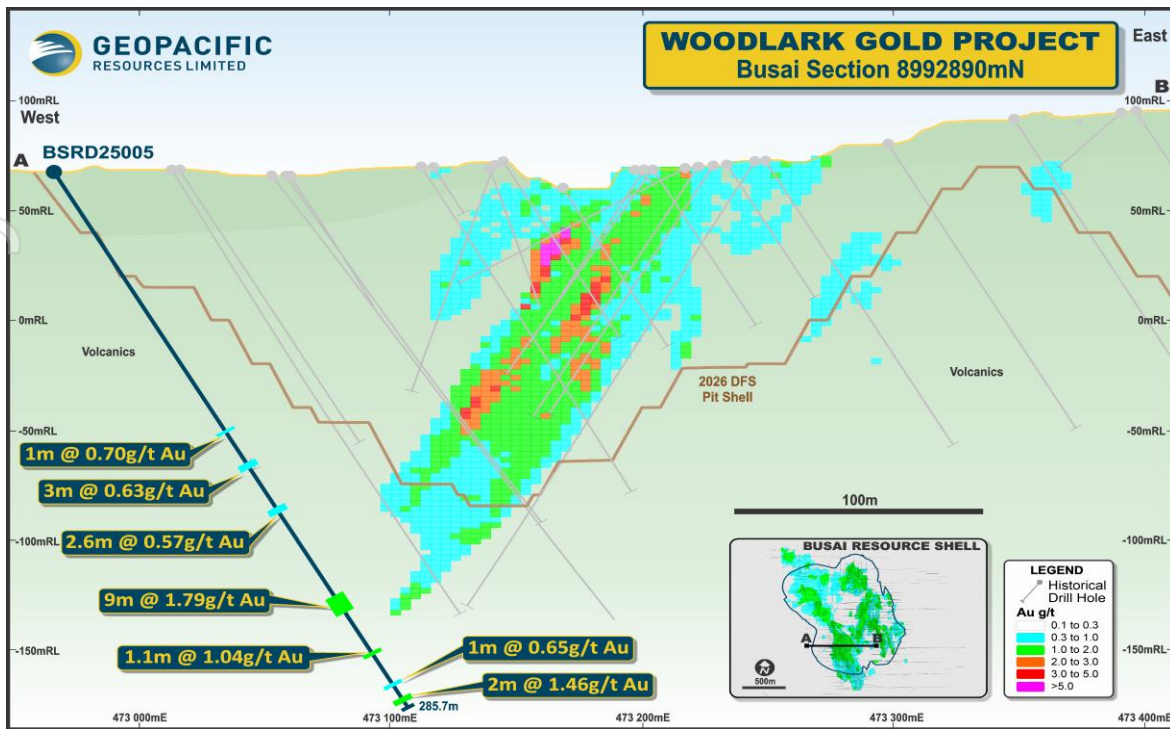


Figure 8: Cross-section of Busai Deposit & recent Busai Deeps drillhole (BSRD25005) showing significant gold intercepts.

Soils and Auger Exploration Program

A regional soil and infill auger sampling program (Figure 9) has commenced across twelve exploration prospects within ML508 and ELs 1172 and 1279 on Woodlark Island. The program is designed to infill historic surface geochemical coverage and test new prospective areas. Samples are being progressively dispatched for analysis, with results to be integrated with existing geological datasets to define gold anomalies, prioritise follow-up targets and improve understanding of the broader mineralised system.

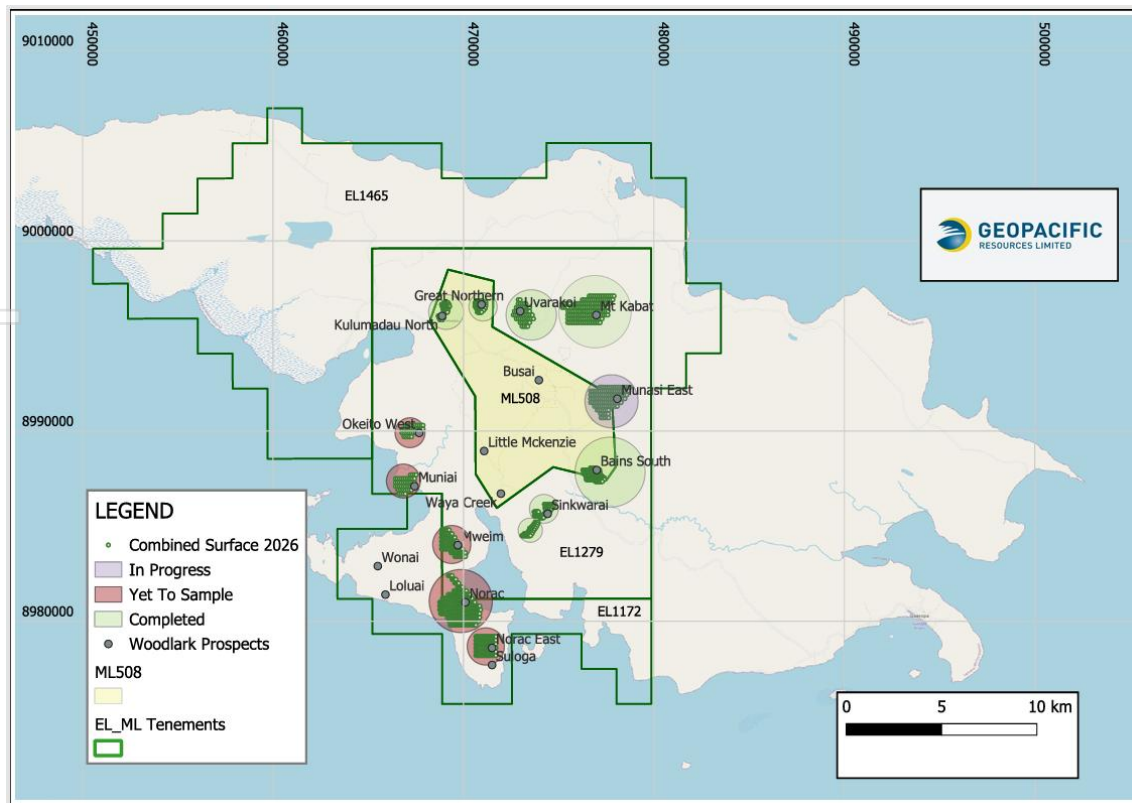


Figure 9: Geochemical prospects map showing sampling progress and status. *Note: Geochemical results from this sampling program will be presented once the program has been completed and all analytical results and geological interpretations have been received and finalised.*

Field Mapping

Field mapping is ongoing in conjunction with the current geochemical sampling program.

Next Steps

With the drilling program now completed, the Company will progress to a detailed geological interpretation and review of the geological models. These activities are expected to refine the understanding of the mineralisation, support the prioritisation of exploration targets and inform future mine planning.

Surface geochemical sampling is continuing across selected target areas to identify additional zones of mineralisation. The results will be integrated with existing geological, geochemical and drilling datasets to support target generation and prioritisation.

The company will also assess the application of further geophysical surveys to enhance targeting for the next phase of exploration.

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
Bomagai	BMDD26001	472857	8992055	105	62.8	-90	0.0	Awaiting DD-tail assays					Completed
Boscalo North	KURC25003	469584	8996549	108	183.4	-60	44.5	17	18	1.0	1.25	1.25	Completed
	and							56	57	1.0	0.78	0.78	Completed
	KURC25005	469675	8996571	108	60	-59	359.5	21	28	7.0	2.48	17.33	Completed
	and							45	46	1.0	1.21	1.21	
	and							53	55	2.0	0.54	1.07	
	and							97.6	101.3	3.7	2.63	9.74	
	and							115	117	2.0	0.67	1.34	
	and							139	144	5.0	1.06	5.28	
	KURC25010	469639	8996482	109	203.5	-55	42.0	NSI in diamond tail					Completed
Busai Deep	BSRD25004	473009	8992976	61	224.8	-60	90.0	165.8	170.2	4.4	0.73	3.22	Completed
	and							175.2	184	8.8	1.56	13.73	Completed
	BSRD25005	472966	8992875	68	285.7	-60	90.0	137	138	1.0	0.7	0.70	Completed
	and							154	157	3.0	0.63	1.89	
	and							177.8	180.4	2.6	0.57	1.48	
	and							227	236	9.0	1.79	16.11	
	and							256.9	258	1.1	1.04	1.14	
	and							273.5	274.5	1.0	0.65	0.65	
	and							281	283	2.0	1.46	2.92	
	BSRD25006	472981	8992829	71	317.7	-60	90.0	179	180	1.0	0.65	0.65	Completed
	and							193	194	1.0	0.46	0.46	
	and							195	204	9.0	1.31	11.79	
	and							270.8	271.8	1.0	0.56	0.56	
	and							284	284.6	0.6	0.64	0.38	
	BSRD25007	473025	8992749	75	332.7	-60	90.0	147	148	1.0	0.45	0.45	Completed
	and							155.5	158	2.5	0.44	1.11	
	and							167	168	1.0	0.57	0.57	
	and							175	176	1.0	0.58	0.58	
	and							186	188	2.0	1.05	2.10	
	and							204	207	3.0	0.78	2.35	
	BSRD25008	473059	8992676	82	302.5	-60	90.0	151	152	1.0	0.57	0.57	Completed
	and							168	169	1.0	0.69	0.69	
	and							177	178	1.0	0.42	0.42	Completed

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	199	201	2.0	0.76	1.52	
							and	210	211	1.0	0.69	0.69	
							and	234	237	3.0	0.42	1.26	
							and	249	250	1.0	1.1	1.10	
							and	257	258.4	1.4	29.4	41.16	
							including	258	258.4	0.4	76.3	30.52	
Great Northern	KURC25011	470237	8996488	90	169.3	-60	327.5	21	22	1.0	1.00	1.00	Completed
							and	60	64	4.0	0.42	1.68	
							and	65	71	6.0	0.48	2.88	
							and	80	88	8.0	1.75	14.0	
							and	131	136	5.0	0.83	4.14	
	KURD25012	470208	8996518	92	227.5	-54	57.5	4	5	1.0	0.50	0.50	Completed
							and	32	37	5.0	0.92	4.61	
							and	43	45	2.0	0.72	1.44	
							and	56	57	1.0	0.71	0.71	
							and	63	66	3.0	0.99	2.98	
							and	69	70	1.0	0.69	0.69	
							and	78	79	1.0	0.42	0.42	
							and	91.3	92	0.7	1.36	0.95	
							and	164	164.9	0.9	0.93	0.84	
							and	173.8	175.8	2.0	2.90	5.81	
							and	182	183	1.0	0.51	0.51	
							and	186	188	2.0	0.72	1.44	
							and	199	201	2.0	0.71	1.42	
							and	204	205	1.0	0.64	0.64	
							and	209.5	211	1.5	0.43	0.64	
	KURD25016	470340	8996547	93	114	-55	59.5	80	81	1.0	0.46	0.46	Completed
							and	95	98	3.0	0.84	2.51	
	KURD25017	470236	8996578	96	132	-55	59.5	60	61	1.0	0.88	0.88	Completed
							and	81	90	9.0	0.99	8.88	
							and	93	94	1.0	0.66	0.66	
							and	98	102	4.0	1.24	4.94	
							and	106	108	2.0	2.88	5.76	
	KURD25018	470095	8996636	92	173.9	-55	59.5	86	87	1.0	0.68	0.68	Completed
							and	90	94	4.0	0.50	2.01	
							and	129	130	1.0	2.06	2.06	
	KURD25019	470120	8996610	96	110	-55	59.0	74	75	1.0	0.50	0.50	Abandoned
							and	105	107	2.0	0.60	1.19	
	KURD25024	470115	8996615	96	209.4	-59	58.0	68	69	1.0	0.44	0.44	Completed
							and	92	97	5.0	0.98	4.89	
							and	110	112.7	2.7	9.34	25.22	
							including	112	112.7	0.7	14.60	10.22	
							and	119.5	120.1	0.6	2.75	1.65	
							and	139.0	139.8	0.8	2.66	2.13	
							and	184.1	184.4	0.3	3.38	1.01	
	KURD25025	470048	8996608	97	257.7	-54	62.0	160	161	1.0	0.45	0.45	Completed
							and	233	234	1.0	0.67	0.67	
	KURD25026	470048	8996654	96	196.85	-55	59.5	NSI in diamond tail					Complete

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
	KUDD25027	470076	8996685	95	180	-55	59.5	46	46.6	0.6	1.42	0.85	Completed
								and	57.3	60	2.7	1.33	3.59
								and	64	65	1.0	1.56	1.56
	KUDD25028	470127	8996700	104	121.8	-55	59.5	2	3	1.0	0.79	0.79	Completed
								and	13	20.6	7.6	0.58	4.40
	KUDD25030	470169	8996678	99	10.5	-55	60.0	Not sampled					Abandoned
	KUDD25032	470165	8996679	98	118.8	-60	57.0	19.2	20	0.8	0.48	0.39	Completed
								and	24.9	28	3.1	2.34	7.25
								and	32	33	1.0	0.69	0.69
								and	83.6	84.5	0.9	0.76	0.68
								and	90	90.7	0.7	0.63	0.44
	KUDD26001	470121	8996610	96	207.3	-55	60.0	76	79	3.0	0.50	1.49	Completed
								and	106	107	1.0	0.54	0.54
								and	108.3	110	1.7	1.19	2.03
								and	122	124	2.0	0.91	1.82
								and	138	140	2.0	0.86	1.72
								and	147	148	1.0	0.41	0.41
								and	165	166	1.0	0.57	0.57
								and	181	182	1.0	0.76	0.76
	KUDD26002	470084	8996588	98	221.2	-56	60.0	46.3	47	0.7	0.61	0.43	Completed
								and	150	155	5.0	0.60	3.00
								and	158	159	1.0	0.42	0.42
								and	217.1	219	1.9	1.03	1.96
	KUDD26003	470143	8996573	95	237.6	-45	60.0	111.3	112	0.7	0.60	0.42	Completed
								and	129.8	131.1	1.3	1.94	2.53
								and	133.9	134.6	0.7	0.42	0.29
								and	151	152	1.0	1.76	1.76
	KUDD26004	470166	8996677	96	140.5	-85	240.0	46	48	2.0	2.10	4.19	Completed
								and	104	105	1.0	0.45	0.45
								and	109	110	1.0	0.74	0.74
Kamwak	KURC25006	469882	8996706	108	166.2	-60	328.0	NSI in diamond tail					Completed
	KURC25007	469584	8996606	108	179.3	-59	351.5	NSI in diamond tail					Completed
	KURD25033	469675	8996571	108	157.3	-60	359.5	87	88.5	1.5	2.02	3.04	Completed
								and	107.4	110	2.6	1.09	2.82
								and	118	119.8	1.8	0.47	0.85
								and	124	125.8	1.8	0.67	1.20
								and	128.2	129.2	1.0	0.80	0.80
Kulumadau North	KUGT25007	469131	8996143	114	55.5	-68	207.0	0	1	1.0	0.46	0.46	Abandoned
								and	41	42	1.0	9.00	9.00
Kulumadau SE	KUDD26007	469791	8995810	62	209	-60	270.0	80	81	1.0	0.66	0.66	Completed
								and	89	91	2.0	0.83	1.65
								and	94	96	2.0	0.54	1.07
								and	100	104	4.0	0.44	1.77
								and	154	155	1.0	0.50	0.50
								and	182.5	191	8.5	0.77	6.54
								and	199.5	200	0.5	0.41	0.21
	KUDD26008	469768	8995710	61	221.6	-70	270.0	146.4	147	0.6	1.15	0.69	Completed

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	176	177	1.0	0.42	0.42	Completed
							and	195	196	1.0	1.06	1.06	
	KUDD26009	469764	8995671	56	185	-70	270.0	113.6	119.6	6.0	0.76	4.56	
							and	153	154	1.0	3.83	3.83	
Ivanhoe Deeps	KUDD25029	469699	8996022	75	12.8	-55	45.0	Not sampled					Abandoned
	KUDD25031	469699	8996022	75	123.1	-55	45.0	NSI in diamond core					Abandoned
	KUDD26005	469699	8996022	75	13	-55	45.0	Not sampled					Abandoned
Ivanhoe Deeps	KUDD26006	469699	8996022	75	125.4	-55	45.0	16	18	2.0	1.76	3.52	Completed
							and	118	119	1.0	0.43	0.43	
							and	125.4	126	0.6	0.76	0.46	
							and	138	142	4.0	0.42	1.68	
							and	151	152	1.0	1.25	1.25	
							and	155	157	2.0	1.65	3.30	
							and	176	177	1.0	0.41	0.41	
Little Mackenzie	LMRD25001	471049	8989189	42	234.5	-55	85.0	0	2	2.0	0.97	1.93	Completed
Little Mackenzie	LMRD25001	471049	8989189	42	234.5	-55	85.0	87	91	4.0	0.97	3.88	Completed
							and	96	100	4.0	1.43	5.72	Completed
							and	116	117	1.0	1.91	1.91	Completed
							and	122	126	4.0	1.41	5.64	Completed
							and	150	151	1.0	0.49	0.49	Completed
Little Mackenzie	LMRD25002	471052	8989096	42	204.3	-60	90.0	82	83	1.0	1.07	1.07	Completed
							and	93.4	94.9	1.5	0.76	1.14	
	LMRC25011	470779	8989095	32	150	-60	84.0	137	138	1.0	0.75	0.75	Completed
	LMRC25013	470963	8989095	29	119.7	-60	269.5	91	92	1.0	0.98	0.98	Completed
Little Mackenzie	LMRD25014	471000	8989095	33	220.8	-60	89.5	0	1	1.0	0.43	0.43	Completed
Little Mackenzie	LMRD25016	470953	8988995	42	106.9	-60	90.0	85	87	2.0	0.54	1.08	Abandoned
							and	97.8	105	7.2	3.30	23.75	Completed
	LMRC25019	471103	8988696	74	150	-60	89.5	7	8	1.0	0.43	0.43	
							and	9	10	1.0	0.49	0.49	
							and	70	71	1.0	0.49	0.49	
							and	131	132	1.0	1.00	1.00	Completed
	LMRD25021	471035	8988995	44	90	-60	89.5	44	45	1.0	0.67	0.67	
							and	52	53	1.0	1.37	1.37	
							and	61	62	1.0	1.51	1.51	
							and	75	76	1.0	1.30	1.30	Completed
							and	83	84	1.0	0.88	0.88	
	LMRD25024	470902	8989395	42	150	-60	89.5	43	51	8.0	0.91	7.26	Completed
	LMRC25025	470965	8989595	38	100	-60	89.5	0	5	5.0	0.91	4.53	Completed
							and	58	59	1.0	0.41	0.41	
							and	69	72	3.0	0.57	1.71	
							and	84	87	3.0	1.39	4.16	
	LMRD25028	471144	8989100	46	161.3	-60	270.0	91.75	93	1.25	3.18	3.98	Completed
	LMRD25029	471164	8989188	57	171.3	-60	270.0	112	113	1.0	1.43	1.43	Completed
							and	117	119	2.0	1.64	3.28	
							and	125	126	1.0	0.59	0.59	
							and	151.7	152.4	0.7	0.43	0.30	
							and	158	159	1.0	0.95	0.95	Completed
	LMRD25030	471108	8988895	52	203.1	-60	270.0	11	13	2.0	0.69	1.37	Completed

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	82	84	2.0	0.66	1.32	
							and	105	106	1.0	0.62	0.62	
							and	150	151	1.0	0.54	0.54	
							and	154	158	4.0	0.63	2.52	
							and	161.8	162.4	0.6	1.31	0.79	
	LMRD25030	471108	8988895	52	203	-60	269	82	84	2.0	0.66	1.33	Completed
							and	105	106	1.0	0.62	0.62	
							and	150	151	1.0	0.54	0.54	
							and	154	158	4.0	0.63	2.52	
							and	161.8	162.4	0.6	1.31	0.79	
	LMDD25031	471035	8989001	44	146.8	-60	270.0	1	2	1.0	0.54	0.54	Completed
							and	41	42	1.0	0.63	0.63	
							and	45	49	4.0	3.38	13.52	
							and	52	52.6	0.6	18.60	11.16	
							and	74.4	77	2.6	2.82	7.32	
	LMDD25032	471082	8988949	48	150	-60	270.0	39.2	40.2	1.0	0.44	0.44	Completed
							and	114.7	117	2.3	16.40	37.72	
							including	114.7	115.1	0.4	90.70	36.28	
							and	121	122	1.0	0.97	0.97	
							and	125.1	133	7.9	1.59	12.56	
	LMDD25033	471103	8989291	60	109	-60	270.0	48	53.4	5.4	2.15	11.61	Complete
							and	79.4	79.9	0.5	0.63	0.31	
	LMRD25034	471174	8989000	49	171.1	-60	270.0	71	72	1.0	0.60	0.60	Complete
							and	95	97	2.0	0.79	1.58	
	LMRD25034	471174	8989000	49	171.1	-60	270.0	71	72	1.0	0.60	0.60	Complete
							and	95	97	2.0	0.79	1.58	
	LMRD25035	471224	8988881	54	202.2	-60	270.0	29	30	1.0	0.43	0.43	Complete
							and	66	67	1.0	0.67	0.67	
Little Mackenzie	LMRD25036	471094	8989005	51	191.9	-60	270.0	34	38	4.0	0.49	1.94	Complete
Little Mackenzie							and	44	45	1.0	0.49	0.49	
							and	125	128.4	3.4	0.63	2.14	
							and	132	133	1.0	0.40	0.40	
							and	140	142	2.0	1.29	2.58	
	LMRD25036	471094	8989005	51	191.9	-60	270.0	76	77	1.0	0.50	0.50	
							and	79.2	80	0.8	2.31	1.85	
							and	158.2	163	4.8	1.46	7.02	
							and	169	171	2.0	1.08	2.15	
							and	175	176	1.0	0.43	0.43	
	LMRC25037	471145	8988696	70	100	-60	270.0	NSI in RC					Completed
	LMRD26001	471041	8989195	44	193.1	-60	269.5	21	24	3.0	4.67	14.01	Completed
							and	28	32	4.0	2.64	10.57	
	LMRD26002	470936	8989195	28	174	-60	270.0	102.2	104	1.8	8.23	14.81	Completed
							including	102.2	103.2	1.0	14.10	14.10	
							and	162.2	163	0.8	0.56	0.45	
							and	165.5	166.4	0.9	0.95	0.85	
	LMRD26003	471087	8989396	61	70	-60	270.0	NSI					Completed
	LMRD26004	470973	8989399	47	80	-60	270.0	NSI					Completed
	LMRD26005	471034	8989491	50	100	-60	270.0	NSI					Completed

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
	LMRC26006	471044	8989595	37	100	-60	269.5	33	38	5.0	1.00	4.99	Completed
	and							81	82	1.0	0.90	0.90	
	LMRC26007	471001	8989687	20	100	-60	269.5	74	75	1.0	0.51	0.51	Completed
	LMRC26008	470783	8989198	26	50	-60	269.5	15	23	8.0	0.82	6.56	Completed
	and							48	49	1.0	0.59	0.59	
	WCRD25001	471937	8986732	63	100	-60	45.0	1	3	2.0	0.60	1.20	Completed
	LMRD26002	470936	8989195	28	174	-60	269.5	102.2	104	1.8	8.23	14.81	Completed
	including							102.2	103.2	1.0	14.10	14.1	
	and							162.25	163	0.7	0.60	0.45	
	and							165.5	166.4	0.9	0.95	0.85	
Wayai Creek	WCRD25001	471937	8986732	63	156.1	-60	45.0	1	3	2.0	0.60	1.20	Completed
	WCRD25002	471872	8986801	69	150	-60	45.0	0	1	1.0	0.50	0.50	Completed
	and							82	83	1.0	2.00	2.00	
	WCRD25003	471801	8986871	53	100	-60	45.0	NSI					Completed
	WCRD25004	472019	8986662	63	80	-60	45.0	62	64	2.0	1.52	3.04	Completed
	and							77	78	1.0	0.42	0.42	
	WCRD25005	471908	8986766	70	126	-60	45.0	NSI in pre-collar					Completed
	WCRC25006	471914	8986844	70	77	-60	45.0	36	53	17.0	5.29	89.93	Abandoned
	including							41	43	2.0	18.10	36.20	
	including							46	47	1.0	34.00	34.00	
	and							56	65	9.0	1.62	14.58	
	including							58	59	1.0	4.80	4.80	
	WCRC25006	471914	8986844	70	77	-60	45.0	DD-tail Abandoned					Abandoned
	WCRC25007	471789	8987001	70	90	-60	45.0	NSI in RC					Completed
	WCRD25008	471732	8986945	62	132	-60	45.0	35	36	1.00	1.62	1.62	Completed
	and							122	127	5.0	4.15	20.76	
	and							131	132	1.0	0.45	0.45	
	WCRD25009	471764	8986908	56	108	-60	45.0	NSI in pre-collar					Completed
	WCRC25010	471825	8986966	62	80	-60	45.0	55	56	1.0	0.77	0.77	Completed
	WCRD25011	471788	8986928	56	126	-60	45.0	92	97	5.0	0.87	4.35	Completed
	WCRC25012	471809	8986950	60	120	-60	45.0	NSI in pre-collar					Completed
	WCRC25013	471855	8986925	56	100	-60	45.0	30	32	2.0	1.74	3.48	Completed
	and							45	52	7.0	0.51	3.57	
	and							98	99	1.0	0.82	0.82	
	WCRC25014	471877	8986879	59	100	-60	45.0	4	5	1.0	0.54	0.54	Completed
	and							60	61	1.0	1.31	1.31	
	and							70	71	1.0	5.38	5.38	
	and							74	75	1.0	1.92	1.92	
	and							97	99	2.0	0.57	1.14	
	WCRD25015	471930	8986788	71	100	-60	45.0	NSI					Completed
	WCRD25016	471965	8986709	61	153.8	-60	45.0	29	30	1.0	0.66	0.66	Completed
	and							34	35	1.0	0.71	0.71	
	and							41	42	1.0	0.80	0.80	
	and							81	82	1.0	1.19	1.19	
	WCRD25016	471965	8986709	61	153.8	-60	45.0	29	30	1.0	0.66	0.66	Completed
	and							34	35	1.0	0.71	0.71	
	and							41	42	1.0	0.80	0.80	
	and							81	82	1.0	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
								141	150	9.0	4.20	37.77	
	WCRD25017	472081	8986635	52	118.0	-60	45.0	5	6	1.0	1.09	1.09	Completed
								21	22	1.0	0.59	0.59	
								26	27	1.0	0.62	0.62	
								36	37	1.0	0.50	0.50	
	WCRD25017	472081	8986635	52	118.0	-60	45.0	5	6	1.0	1.09	1.09	Completed
								21	22	1.0	0.59	0.59	
								26	27	1.0	0.62	0.62	
								36	37	1.0	0.50	0.50	
								40	46	6.0	1.07	6.42	
								60	63	3.0	4.58	13.74	
								71	73	2.0	5.19	10.37	
								78	79	1.0	0.85	0.85	
	WCRD25018	471950	8986808	69	60	-60	45.0	0	4	4.0	0.73	2.93	Completed
								8	9	1.0	0.87	0.87	
								49	50	1.0	0.78	0.78	
								54	58	4.0	0.91	3.64	
	WCRD25019	471990	8986786	62	70	-60	45.0	1	5	4.0	0.43	1.72	Completed
								56	60	4.0	0.43	1.72	
								63	64	1.0	0.43	0.43	
	WCRD25020	471990	8986732	57	70	-60	45.0	1	6	5.0	0.45	2.24	Completed
								9	10	1.0	0.88	0.88	
								14	15	1.0	1.09	1.09	
								38	39	1.0	0.79	0.79	
								48	70	22.0	0.82	17.93	
								including	49	51	2.0	2.27	4.54
	WCRD25021	472039	8986722	59	122	-60	45.0	15	16	1.0	7.86	7.86	Completed
								51	52	1.0	0.56	0.56	
								54	63	9.0	1.39	12.51	
								82	83	1.0	0.47	0.47	
								90	91	1.0	0.53	0.53	
								98	99	1.0	0.83	0.83	
								108	111	3.0	0.49	1.47	
	WCRD25022	472011	8986663	59	96	-60	45.0	86	87	1.0	0.54	0.54	Abandoned
								91	95	4.0	2.67	10.69	
	WCRD25022	472011	8986663	59	96	-60	45.0	Nil access					Abandoned
	WCRD26001	471914	8986844	70	19	-60	45.0	DD Abandoned					Abandoned
	WCDD26002	471915	8986843	70	123	-60	44.5	36.5	38	1.5	0.60	0.90	Completed
								44	55	11.0	2.38	26.18	
								59	61	2.0	13.40	26.80	
								71	72	1.0	0.58	0.58	
	WCRC26003	474096	8986585	52	40	-60	45.0	27	28	1.0	1.56	1.56	Completed
								37	38	1.0	0.70	0.70	
	WCDD26004	471957	8986823	68	100.7	-60	45.0	0	6	6.0	0.67	4.02	Completed
								33	40	7.0	1.49	10.43	
								47	48	1.0	2.16	2.16	
	WCRD26005	472042	8986655	65	154.1	-60	45.0	6	9	3.0	0.64	1.92	Completed
								52	56	4.0	4.42	17.68	

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	62	64	2.0	0.56	1.11	
							and	67	68	1.0	0.77	0.77	
							and	98	99	1.0	1.55	1.55	
							and	121	129	8.0	1.10	8.83	
	WCRC26006	472041	8986735	58	100	-60	45.0	0	1	1.0	0.96	0.96	Completed
							and	70	72	2.0	2.63	5.26	
							and	96	97	1.0	0.44	0.44	
	WCRC26007	471978	8986772	61	90	-60	45.0	3	13	10.0	2.36	23.61	Completed
							and	44	48	4.0	0.66	2.64	
							and	57	69	12.0	0.56	6.72	
							and	87	88	1.0	0.71	0.71	
	WCRC26008	472062	8986796	64	60	-60	45.0	50	53	3.0	0.54	1.63	Completed
	WCRC26009	472063	8986793	64	140	-60	225.0	30	33	3.0	1.01	3.02	Completed
							and	48	50	2.0	0.86	1.72	
							and	59	60	1.0	1.22	1.22	
							and	86	88	2.0	0.60	1.21	
							and	118	119	1.0	0.43	0.43	
							and	121	125	4.0	3.82	15.30	
	WCRC26010	472012	8986803	63	70	-60	45.0	27	30	3.0	1.74	5.21	Completed
							and	37	38	1.0	0.43	0.43	
	WCDD26011	472025	8986690	59	184	-60	45.0	36	45	9.0	0.78	7.03	Completed
							and	112	121	9.0	0.82	7.38	
							and	125	136	11.0	1.86	20.43	
							and	142	143	1.0	0.42	0.42	
							and	144	147	3.0	0.52	1.56	
							and	156	157	1.0	0.75	0.75	
							and	161	167	6.0	0.51	3.08	
							and	171	172	1.0	0.59	0.59	
							and	178	183	5.0	0.58	2.90	
Wayai Creek SE	WERC25001	472049	8986515	61	120	-60	45.0	2	10	8.0	0.79	6.33	Completed
							and	42	43	1.0	0.54	0.54	Abandoned
	WERC25002	472088	8986558	61	60	-60	45.0	0	4	4.0	0.53	2.13	
							and	30	35	5.0	3.94	19.69	
							including	31	33	2.0	6.23	12.46	Completed
	WERC26001	472105	8986589	52	85	-60	45.0	2	8	6.0	1.20	7.21	
	WERC26002	472155	8986621	58	89	-60	45.0	58	63	5.0	0.92	4.60	
	WERC26003	474096	8986585	52	102	-60	45.0	83	84	1.0	0.61	0.61	
	WERC26004	472096	8986585	52	80	-60	45.0	0	3	3	4.50	13.50	
Woodlark King	WKRC25001	471173	8987984	16	145	-60	45.0	29	30	1.0	0.89	0.89	Completed
Woodlark King	WKRC25002	471227	8988039	23	146	-60	45.0	126	127	1.0	0.47	0.47	Completed
Woodlark King							and	130	131	1.0	0.70	0.70	
Woodlark King NW	WKRC26001	471420	8988392	38	117	-60	225.0	43	47	4.0	0.52	2.08	Completed
							and	52	54	2.0	0.55	1.09	
							and	92.7	93.2	0.5	0.78	0.40	
							and	95	96	1.0	0.46	0.46	
							and	103	104	1.0	0.51	0.51	
							and	111	112	1.0	0.54	0.54	
							and	113.9	115.1	1.2	0.45	0.55	

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
	WKDD26002	471384	8988427	45	118	-60	225.0	56	57	1.0	0.41	0.41	Completed
							and	60	96	36.0	1.48	53.28	
							and	104	105	1.0	1.12	1.12	
							and	112.4	113.6	1.2	0.80	0.93	

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

Company details	Board & Management	Projects
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.	Rowan Johnston Non-Executive Chairman Hamish Bohannan Managing Director Graham Ascough Non-Executive Director Hansjoerg Plaggemars Non-Executive Director Michael Brook Non-Executive Director Matthew Smith CFO and Company Secretary	PAPUA NEW GUINEA Woodlark Island Gold Project

Additional Information

Woodlark Mineral Resource Estimate

Refer to GPR's ASX Announcement dated 20 May 2026 titled "Increased Mineral Resource and New Ore Reserve Underpin the Woodlark DFS" for further details, including JORC⁴ Tables.

The total Woodlark Mineral Resource hosts **70.1 Mt at 0.88 g/t Au for 1.98 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 0.3 g/t Au for Kulumadau, Busai and Woodlark King and 0.4 g/t Au for Great Northern, Wayai Creek and Munasi.

Category	Tonnes* (Million)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (‘000 oz Au)
Measured	2.3	3.00	216
Indicated	59.7	0.80	1,529
Inferred	8.2	0.86	232
Total	70.1	0.88	1,978

*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.

Woodlark Ore Reserve Estimate

Refer to GPR's ASX Announcement dated 20 May 2026 titled "Increased Mineral Resource and New Ore Reserve Underpin the Woodlark DFS" for further details, including JORC Tables⁵.

The Woodlark Ore Reserve hosts 34.3 Mt at 1.09 g/t Au for 1.2 Moz of gold. A breakdown of the Woodlark Ore Reserve estimate by JORC classification is outlined in the table below and estimated using a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au.

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (Million)	Diluted Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (‘000 oz Au)
Kulumadau	Proved	0.5	4.26	69
	Probable	14.5	1.13	528
	Sub-Total	15.0	1.24	597
Busai	Proved	1.8	2.06	118
	Probable	14.2	0.86	393
	Sub-Total	16.0	1.00	511
Woodlark King	Proved	-	-	-
	Probable	3.3	0.83	88
	Sub-Total	3.3	0.83	88
2026 Ore Reserve Total	Proved	2.3	2.54	187
	Probable	32.0	0.98	1,009
	Total	34.3	1.09	1,196

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

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

⁵ Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tim Hatley, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and full-time employee of Woodlark Mining Limited. Mr Hatley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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" ('JORC Code'). Mr Hatley 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 Geopacific's Exploration Results is a compilation of previously released to the ASX by Geopacific and Mr Hatley consents to the inclusion of these Results in this announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Chris De-Vitry MEconGeol, a full-time employee of Manna Hill Geoconsulting Pty Ltd and a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Membership No. 210853).

Chris De-Vitry has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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' (JORC 2012). Chris De-Vitry consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

This Mineral Resource estimate has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

The information in this announcement that relates to Ore Reserves is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Michael Wood BEng (Mining Engineering), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Membership No. 225408).

At the time of preparing the Ore Reserve estimate Michael Wood was a full-time employee of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd. Michael Wood has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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' (JORC 2012). Michael Wood consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

This Ore Reserve estimate has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 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.</i>	- 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. - Geotechnical drilling is not covered in this release. - Sampling was conducted using reverse circulation drilling (RC) and Diamond drilling (DD). - For current drilling 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). - 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. - For current drilling 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 sample and submitted for analysis. Coarse reject material and pulps are bagged and stored on-site for future reference. - For current drilling sample pulps are sent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	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 considered appropriate and adequate to the style of mineralisation. - Current 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/1,350 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 – when holes are cored from surface triple tube of PQ core size of 83 mm is used. 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 PQ core holes 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. - For current drilling a reflex DH camera is used, and surveys are conducted on all drillholes with 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	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. - For current drilling RC recovery was assessed via hole diameter, sample weight, and an estimated 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 sample's weight. - For current drilling 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. - For current drilling RC sample moisture data has been captured for every drillhole presented in this report. - 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.	- Current 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Overall field duplicate results are adequate. - For current drilling 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 stored on site. This sample preparation approach is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the gold grain size. - For current drilling field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QAQC 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. - For current drilling 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. - No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments are included in this report. - 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 QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- 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 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.	- Current drillhole collars were surveyed using Hemisphere S631 GNSS DGPS surveying instrument. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Mineral 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, Kulumadai 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	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Current 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 and for Wayai Creek and Figure 3 for Little MacKenzie. Collar coordinates are provided in Table 1 for all drilled areas including Little MacKenzie, Wayai Creek, Busai, Great Northern, Woodlark King, Kamwak and Boscalo North. • Drill spacing Little MacKenzie, Wayai Creek and Great Northern is considered sufficient to be used for resource estimation purposes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key</i>	• 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 been completed and are part of this report. At Wayai Creek and Great

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Northern the mineralisation has a general NW strike and steep to moderate south westerly dip and at Busai, mineralisation dips moderately west; at these prospects' holes are drilled as close as practical perpendicular to mineralisation. At Kamwak and Boscalo North the orientation of mineralisation is uncertain.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	For the current drilling 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of reported data have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</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. - 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	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, BDI, Kula Gold, and Geopacific. Drilling commenced in 1962.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Most of Woodlark Island is covered by a veneer of Plio-Pleistocene limestone (coronatus) 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 detailed 3D geological/structural interpretation is yet to be constructed.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- 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.	- The release provides the relevant information and spatial context for the significant intersections reported. - The Figures (1 - 9) 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 in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	Figures 5 - 8 for Wayai Creek, Little MacKenzie and Busai respectively. Detailed information for holes with significant gold intercepts is included in Table 1. Figures 2 - 3 for Great Northern and Kamwak/Boscalo North respectively. Detailed information for holes with significant gold intercepts is included in Table 1; drill collar details for these holes are provided in Table 1. All reported RC sample intervals are collected at 1 m intervals for the purpose of exploration and target definition. For DD drilling, interval lengths vary between minimum 0.3 m to maximum 1.3 m to reflect geological features determined by the site geologist.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	0.4 g/t Au is the grade cut-off in the recently completed Ore Reserve estimate. - No top cut has been applied for the purpose of calculating any intercept. - Aggregated intercepts are not reported. - No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	- 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, or sub-vertical. At Great Northern, mineralisation appears to be dipping moderate SW shallower than thought previously. Mineralisation at Busai Main lode dips moderately west. Mineralisation orientation is uncertain at Kamwak and Boscalo North. - Drill holes are moderately inclined, with most at -60° but vary between -45° and -85° (Table 1). A single vertical hole was drilling at Bomagai as a water bore that will be sampled for assays.
Diagrams	<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>	- The Figures included in the release provide the relevant information and spatial context in the report. - Appropriate plans are included in the body of this report, and significant intercepts are included in Figures 2-4 for Little MacKenzie, Wayai Creek and Busai Deeps, otherwise are provided in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</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.	Table 1. The relevant information and spatial context for the significant intersections at Wayai Creek, Little MacKenzie and Busai have been included in Figures 5-8 of this report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- No bulk samples have been collected. - Metallurgical studies demonstrate an approximate 90% gold recovery through a conventional CIL plant. - No contaminating substances have been observed at any of the Woodlark deposits. - A Definitive Feasibility Study was announced on 20 May 2026 that covers mining and processing of gold ore from the Kulumadai, Busai and Woodlark King deposits.
<i>Further work</i>	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	