Further strong gold assays reported at the 1.67 Moz[1] Woodlark Project

Highlights

- **Multiple high-grade gold zones confirmed at Great Northern with standout intercepts including:**
  - **5 m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 185 m,** and
  - **6 m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 208 m** (KURD25013)
  - **9 m @ 3.88 g/t Au from 145 m** (KURD25015)
- **Mineralisation remains open with further assays to be received in the coming weeks**
- **Significant intercept beneath Kulumadau pit design demonstrates further resource growth potential:**
  - **20 m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 281 m** (KUGT25004)
- **The main lode at Kulumadau remains open to the south with four additional drill holes planned**
- **New high-grade gold intercepted at the Kamwak exploration prospect:**
  - **2 m @ 8.67 g/t Au from 86 m** (KURC25022)
- **Kamwak represents a potential new discovery adjacent to the 711 koz (MII)[1] Kulumadau gold deposit with diamond tails on select drill holes complete and assays pending**
- **Drill campaign well advanced with the Reverse Circulation (RC) and two diamond rigs now operating at Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek, targeting resource, infill, and exploration drilling over the next 2-3 months**

Geopacific Resources Limited (ASX.GPR) ('**GPR**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to announce further strong gold assays from ongoing drilling at its 1.67 Moz Woodlark Gold Project in Papua New Guinea ('**Woodlark**', or the '**Project**'). These results highlight the potential for continued resource expansion and confirm the presence of multiple new mineralised zones across the Kulumadau and Great Northern deposits, and the emerging Kamwak prospect.

The current drill program has been broadly split into three categories; Exploration targets, targets with potential for new Mineral Resources, and resource development drilling.

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 at the Kulumadau Mining Centre. This area includes the Kulumadau and Great Northern deposits, and the Kamwak prospect (Figures 1-4, and Table 1), and builds on work reported in September 2025[2].

A total of 37 RC and diamond holes for approximately 4,865 m have been drilled in this area as part of the current campaign, including RC pre-collars completed in preparation for diamond tails.

Geopacific CEO James Fox said: *"These results continue to reinforce the significant exploration and growth potential that remains at Woodlark. Our drill campaign is systematically testing extensions to the existing resource areas while advancing multiple new targets. With consistent results across several deposits and more assays due shortly, we are confident of delivering further resource growth beyond the current 1.67 Moz base."*

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

[2] Refer ASX Announcement 08 September 2025 "Exploration drilling delivers growth opportunities".

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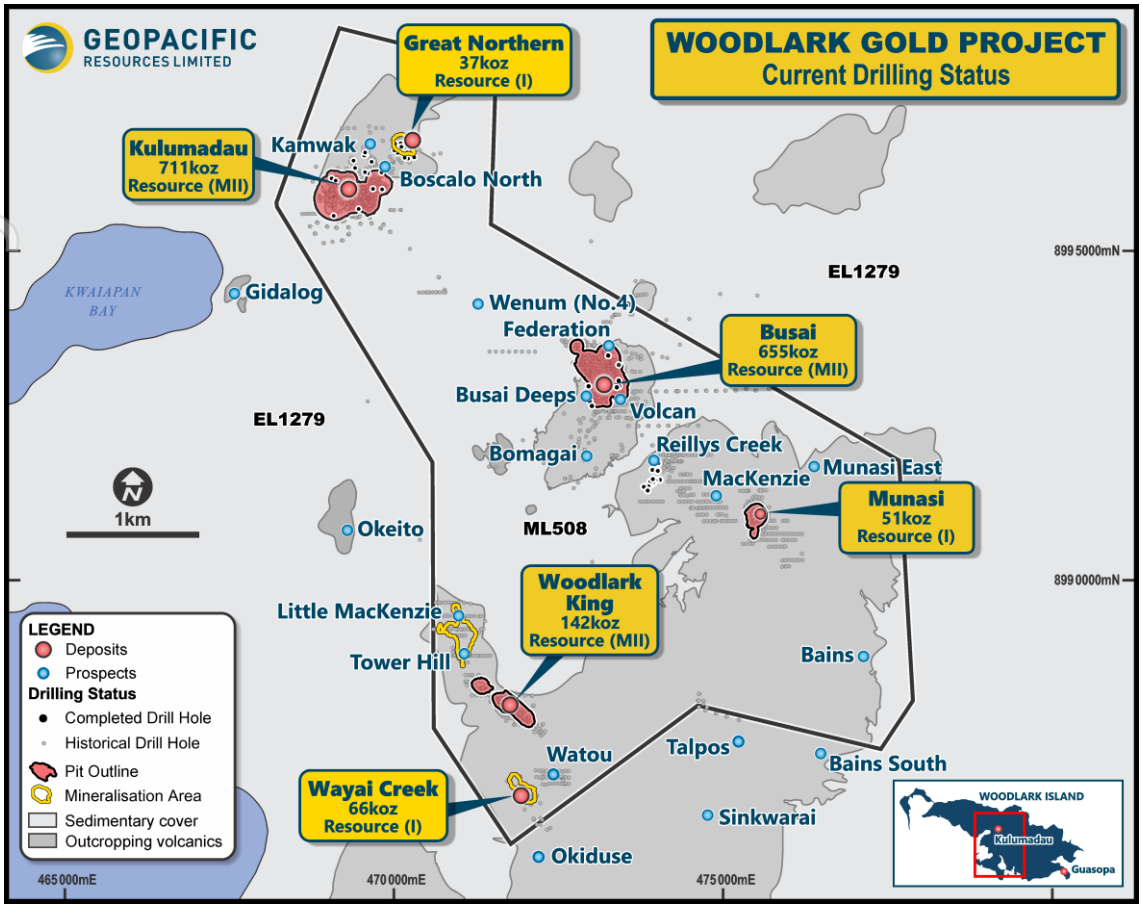

Figure 1 : Drilling status November 2025 Woodlark Gold Project

Great Northern deposit

Phase 1 infill drilling was completed with the assays reported from a further six holes highlighting consistent mineralisation within the central zone (Table 1).

A simplified cross-section through the deposit (Figure 4) illustrates a steeply southwest-dipping mineralised zone approximately 60 m wide with multiple stacked lenses of high-grade mineralisation that remain open at depth. A more detailed model of the mineralisation will be developed when further assay and geological data is available. Reported intercepts include:

- 9 m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 159 m (KURD25013)
- 5 m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 185 m (KURD25013)
- 6 m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 208 m (KURD25013)
- 9 m @ 3.88 g/t Au from 145 m (KURD25015)
- 1.5 m @ 9.38 g/t Au from 193.1 m (KURD25015)
- 8 m @ 1.33 g/t Au from 67 m (KURD25026)

Kulumadau deposit

A planned geotechnical hole KUGT25004, drilled to inform the proposed southern pit wall, was opportunistically extended to test the eastern down-plunge position of Kulumadau western lode. Several zones of strong mineralisation were intercepted (outside of the known resource) (Table 1, and Figure 3), including:

- 1 m @ 13.30 g/t Au from 249 m,
- 20 m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 281 m,
- 1 m @ 13.60 g/t Au from 299 m

The geotechnical hole was not drilled at an optimal orientation relative to the known plunge of the orebody (due to its original purpose), and was stopped at 362.7 m due to difficult ground conditions being encountered in a fault zone. Significant gold grades in adjacent historic drill holes KU17DD0010 and KU17DD0016, suggest high-grade gold mineralisation is open down plunge below the current pit design.

Multi-Element assay results are pending from this deepened hole and will provide additional vectors into potential porphyry copper-gold targeting adjacent to Kulumadau. Follow-up drilling will be planned to occur later in the drill program after completion of drilling at Great Northern (Phase 2), Wayai Creek, and Little MacKenzie.

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Kamwak exploration

Encouraging drill intercepts continue at this potential new discovery (Figure 2).

As previously reported[3], seven RC collars drilled over an approximate 600 m strike extent intersected previously unrecognised near-surface mineralisation. This included 7 m @ 2.48 g/t Au from 21 m in RC hole KURC25005, along with additional intercepts both downhole and along strike.

Newly reported drill hole KURC25022 returned a narrow but high-grade interval comprising 2 m @ 8.67g/t Au from 85 m. Diamond tails are being drilled for holes KURC25005 and KURC25006 that will provide important information to inform a geological model to support follow-up drilling.

The Kamwak target is located on a structural corridor where recent surface geological mapping identified argillic alteration associated with hydrothermal fluids - a favourable environment for gold mineralisation, coincident with geophysical features (demagnetisation, resistivity, and chargeability). Kamwak exhibits a similar footprint to, and lies immediately along strike from, the main Kulumadau Mineral Resource. It is also defined by a distinct topographic feature, which on Woodlark Island, is commonly associated with gold mineralisation.

Next Steps

The focus over the next 2-3 months will be at the Woodlark King Mining Centre where drilling will target near-surface mineralisation at Little MacKenzie and Wayai Creek following strong auger and trench sampling results of up to 63.6 g/t Au and 20.7 g/t Au respectively[4].

Diamond drilling at Wayai Creek is primarily aimed at extending known mineralisation, and improving confidence in the existing Mineral Resource, with the second diamond rig situated at Little MacKenzie to generate sufficient data to inform a Mineral Resource where previous drilling and costeans demonstrate potential for multiple gold mineralised lodes along approximately 1 km of strike extent[5].

The RC rig will primarily focus on exploration drilling, initially southwest and southeast of Wayai Creek testing below strong surface gold geochemical anomalies.

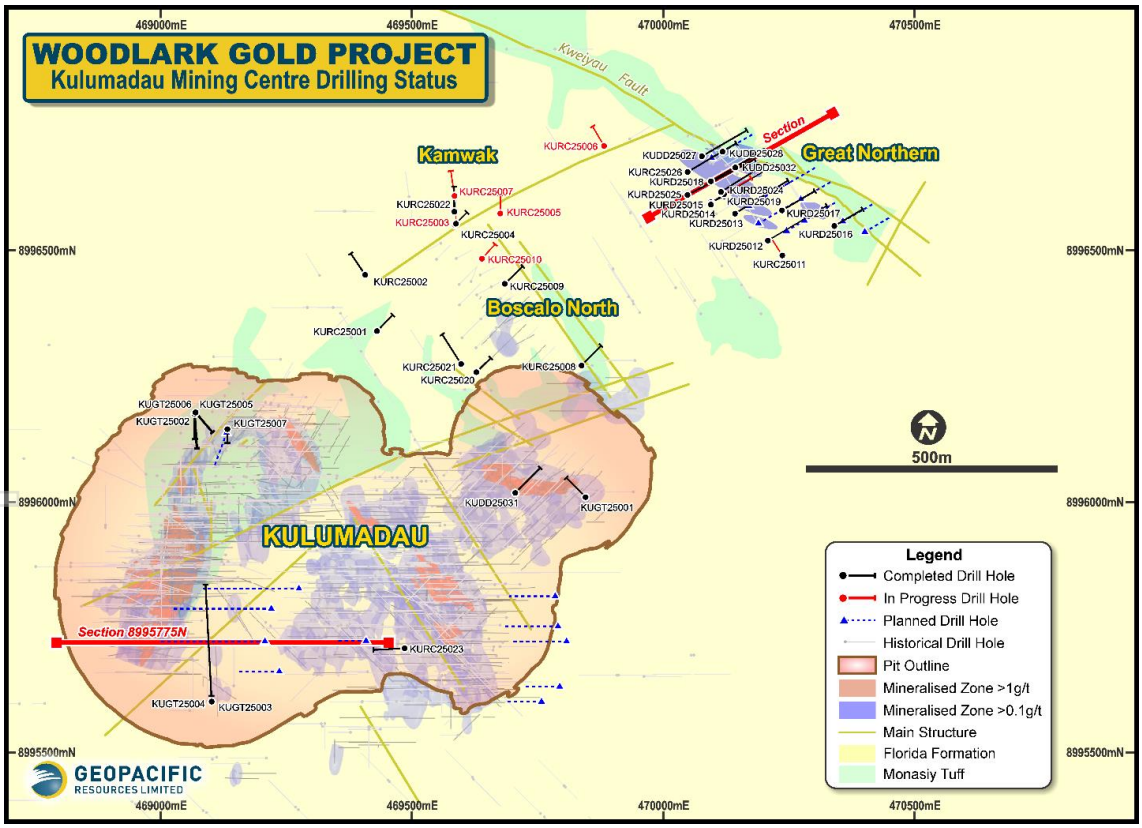

Figure 2 : Kulumadau Mining Centre map showling location of existing resources and prospects with updated drill status

[3] Refer ASX announcement 8 September 2025 “Exploration drilling delivers growth opportunities at the 1.67 Moz Woodlark Gold Project”.

[4] Refer ASX announcement 10 June 2025 “High-Grade Auger Sampling Results Extend Surface Gold Zones at Woodlark Gold Project”.

[5] Refer ASX announcement 8 August 2025 “High-Grade Trench Results Extend Gold Mineralisation at Little MacKenzie”.

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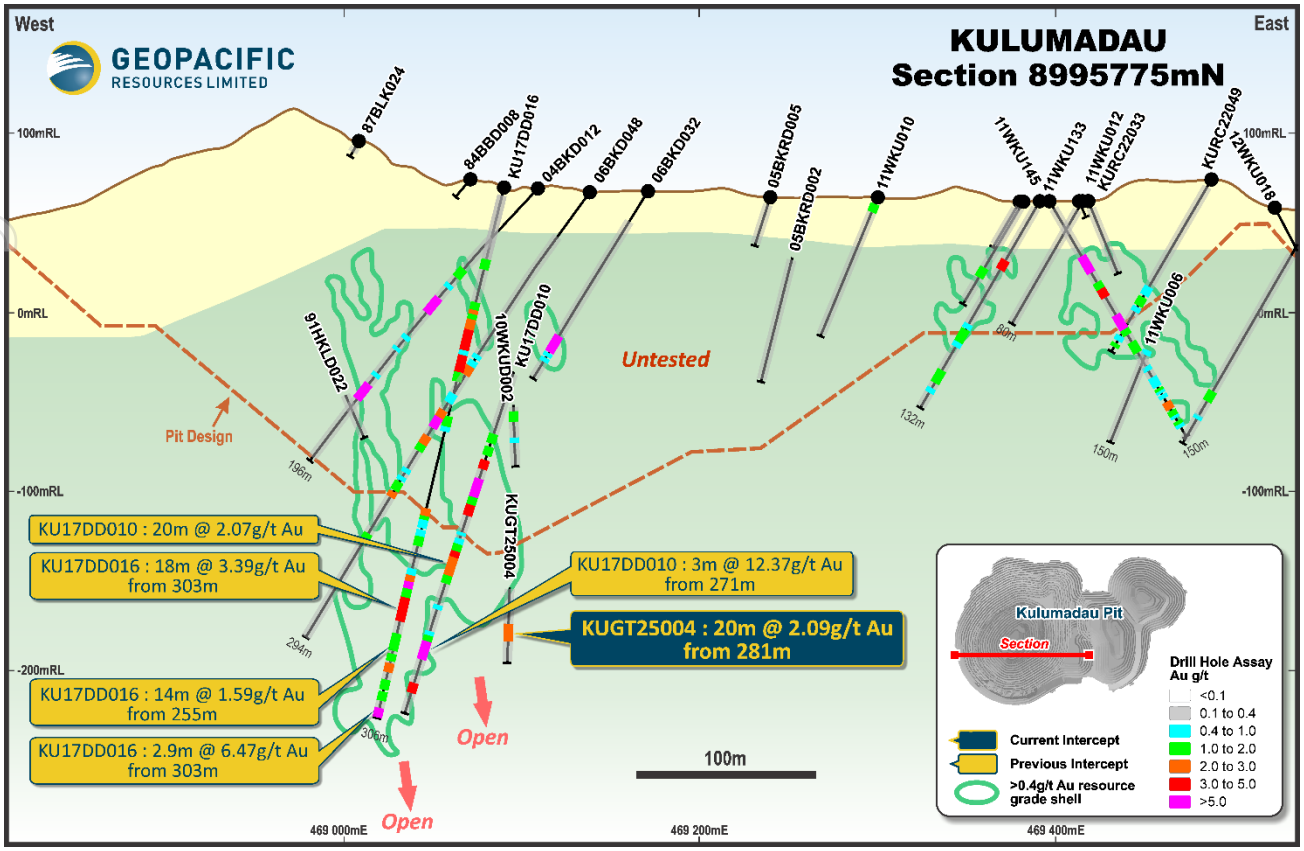

Figure 3 : Kulumadau Deposit cross-section with significant gold drill intercepts, >0.4g/t Au resource outline and proposed open pit.

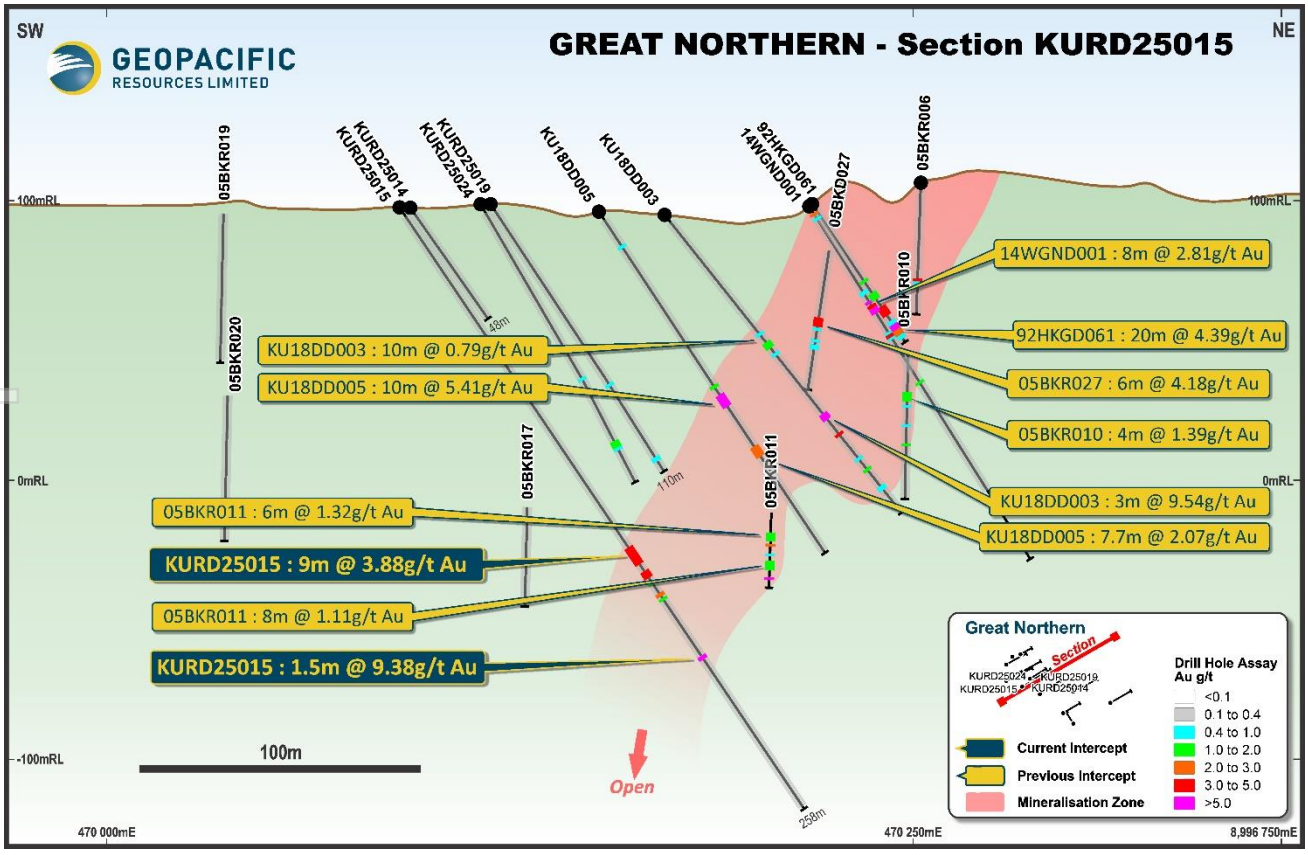

Figure 4 : Great Northern deposit cross-section with significant gold drill interecepts and main zone of gold mineralisation.

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.

Note – the intercept in KUGT25015 from 145-154 m contains 1 m at 149-150 m with zero value attributed due to sample contamination at end of RC pre-collar. Thus, the intercept is likely better than reported.

Prospect	Drill Hole No.	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
Great Northern	KURD25013	470142	8996571	94.8	216.9	-55	58.0	135	137	2	0.60	1.20	Complete
							and	146	148	2	0.65	1.30	
							and	159	168	9	1.29	11.59	
							and	175	176	1	0.41	0.41	
							and	185	190	5	2.16	10.79	
							and	198	199	1	2.23	2.23	
							and	203	205.5	2.5	2.71	6.77	
							and	208	214	6	2.43	14.60	
	KURD25015	470165	8996632	55.2	150	-55	61.0	145	154	9	3.88	34.88	Complete
							and	157	158	1	3.92	3.92	
							and	161	162	1	1.99	1.99	
							and	166	169	3	1.48	4.45	
							and	193.1	194.6	1.5	9.38	14.08	
	KURD25018	470091	8996633	95.0	174.9	-55	59.5	86	87	1	0.68	0.68	Complete
							and	90	94	4	0.50	2.01	
							and	129	130	1	2.06	2.06	
							and	68	69	1	0.44	0.44	
							and	92	97	5	0.98	4.89	
	KURD25025	470048	8996608	97.3	144	-54	62.0	NSI in pre-collar					Pre-collar
	KURD25026	470048	8996654	96.3	120	-55	59.5	67	75	8	1.33	10.66	Pre-collar
							and	85	86	1	0.57	0.57	
							and	92	94	2	2.08	4.15	
	KUDD25027	470076	8996685	94.7	180.5	-55	59.5	46	46.6	0.6	1.42	0.85	Complete
							and	57.3	60	2.7	1.33	3.59	
							and	64	65	1	1.56	1.56	
Kulumadau	KUGT25004	469100	8995600	55.0	362.7	-50	357.0	223	224	1	0.81	0.81	Complete
							and	227	228	1	3.02	3.02	
							and	249	250	1	13.30	13.30	
							and	281	301	20	2.09	41.78	
							including	288	289	1	11.60	11.60	
							and	299	300	1	13.60	13.60	
							and	321	322	1	0.53	0.53	
							and	326	328	2	3.67	7.34	
							and	332.4	336	3.6	0.57	2.04	
							and	356	357	1	0.52	0.52	
							and	359.3	360	0.7	1.06	0.74	
Kamwak	KURC25022	469583	8996575	111	100	-60	359	85	87	2	8.67	17.34	Complete

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

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Additional Information

Woodlark Mineral Resource Estimate

Refer to GPR's ASX Announcement dated 13 August 2024 titled *"Mineral Resource increased to 1.67 Moz"* for further details, including JORC[6] Tables.

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

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

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

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Michael Woodbury, a Competent Person who is a Fellow, and Chartered Professional (CP) of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Woodlark Mining Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Geopacific). Mr Woodbury has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Woodbury consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

[6] 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)

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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 recent drilling the subject of this release in 2025. 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). • References in this release to diamond core relates to either diamond tails that were drilled on RC pre-collars, or at Kulumadau, as an extension to a cored Geotech hole. • 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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. • Two trenches exist at Great Northern (GPR, 2018). They have not been considered in this report. • Kamwak has legacy trenching which is not in the Geopacific database and is not captured or described in this report. • 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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, and Kamwak. • 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.*	• Geotechnical logging is available for the Geopacific drilling however, this is confined to the proposed pits and proposed plant site. • There are no Geopacific diamond drillholes for Kamwak, five exist for Great Northern. • 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 is small in comparison to the main Mineral Resources at this stage.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Only one extended geotechnical hole was drilled at Kulumadau. • 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. 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 this 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.*	• 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. • Downhole surveys using a Reflex EX Gyro or reflex EZ Gyroscope were conducted on all drillholes with readings recorded every 5 m downhole. • 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

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		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 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.*	• 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. A location plan of collars drilling has been provided as part of this release. • This is adequate for the type of drilling performed. The drilling in this release is not part of a Mineral Resource. Great Northern spacing will be reduced to consider a mineral resource. • 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.*	• Generally, the drilling is perpendicular to the mineralisation except Kulumadau hole KUGT25004 (see below) and there is thought to be no global bias, however there are also commonly areas where it is difficult to define the orientation of the mineralisation (or there are probably multiple orientations) and nearby holes with different orientations can give very different results. Orientation at Kamwak is unknown but current interpretation is a general ENE trend. At Great Northern the mineralisation has a general NW strike and steep westerly dip (refer Figure 4 in text). Drill hole KUGT25004 was drilled parallel to the strike of the mineralisation – it was an extension of a geotech hole with the drill hole opportunistically drilled to probe the deeper parts of the western lode. Geopacific does not represent that the mineralisation encountered in this hole is representative of the main load and follow-up holes are recommended that are better oriented to drill across the geology.
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.

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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 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*
		• 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 completed to date in Figures 1 and 2. Detailed information for holes with

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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. Two intervals reported in Table 1 are less than 1 m.
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 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.*	• 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.
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 the targets referenced in this release are typically sub-vertical to vertical, however the geological uncertainty of the mineralisation prohibits calculation of true width. The degree of uncertainty will be reduced as more diamond tails are drilled. • The drill holes are moderately inclined (varying from -54--60º for holes announced here with significant gold intercepts – see Table 1) to intersect a subvertical to vertical dipping breccias and gold rich structure.
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. A drill section for each of Kulumadau and Great Northern (Figure 3 and 4 respectively) are included to show the location of significant drill intercepts relative to the known and interpreted geology and to historic drill holes.
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;*	• No bulk samples have been collected. There is density data for Great Northern. • Metallurgical studies and subsequent scoping studies are applying a 90.1% gold recovery through a conventional CIL plant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• 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, and diamond tails will be place on the pre-collars at Busai Deeps (not discussed in this report). • Diamond core will be drilled at Great Northern, Kamwak and Busai Deeps to test for mineralisation, collect further orientation and SG data and make core samples available for potential metallurgical studies.

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