Woodlark drilling program delivers 6m x 300g/t at Busai

Geopacific Resources Ltd ('**Geopacific**' or '**the Company**'; ASX: GPR) is pleased to provide an update on its ongoing exploration drilling campaign at the Woodlark Gold Project ('**Woodlark**' or the '**Project**').

Highlights

- Deeper resource extension diamond drilling at Busai has been completed. Full results of the 11 hole campaign are pending. Highlights of the results received to date include:
    - BUSDDH007 with **9 metres at 1.65g/t** from 131m and **6 metres at 300g/t** from 143m;
    - BUSDDH011 with **3 metres at 12.6g/t** from 124m; and
    - BUSDDH004 with **3 metres at 4.23g/t** from 28m and **8 metres at 1.5g/t** from 65m.
- The high grade intercepts from multiple holes below the existing pit shell underscores the opportunity for resource growth at depth under Busai.
- The broader Mining Lease exploration program has also been completed. Results from the initial phase of Mining Lease exploration highlight the prospectivity of both Watou and Talpos and demonstrate the broader regional exploration opportunities on Woodlark Island.
    - WTRC22009 with **7 metres at 1.58g/t** from 124m;
    - WTRC22002A with **8 metres at 1.94g/t** from 53m;
    - WTRC22007 with **16 metres at 0.7g/t** from 57m; and
    - TARC2208 with **3 metres at 3.66g/t** from 32m.
- Drilling activity on the island will now focus solely on lateral and down dip extension drilling at Kulumadau.
- The ongoing resource extension drilling program, and the previously completed grade control drilling campaign are focussed on growing the existing Mineral Resource.
- An updated Mineral Resource expected in Q4 2022 will be an important component of the ongoing studies aimed at re-assessing the Project design and seeking to capitalise on targeted economies of scale.

Chief Executive Officer, Tim Richards commented

"The ongoing drilling campaign continues to highlight the potential to grow Resources at Woodlark Island. The Mining Lease exploration campaign has captured a significant amount of new data, improving our knowledge of the broader geological trends on the island, while we are encouraged by the success of the resource extension drilling undertaken to date and remain on track to deliver a resource update by the end of 2022.

Resource extension drilling

A diamond drill rig was mobilised to site in July to complement the RC rig already on site, to facilitate drilling at depth to assess extensions of the resource below the existing pits. The diamond drill rig has initially focussed on resource extension drilling at the Busai deposit where 11 holes have been completed, enhancing the understanding of the orebody and increasing the drill density at depth.

Figure 1: Section view of Busai drilling

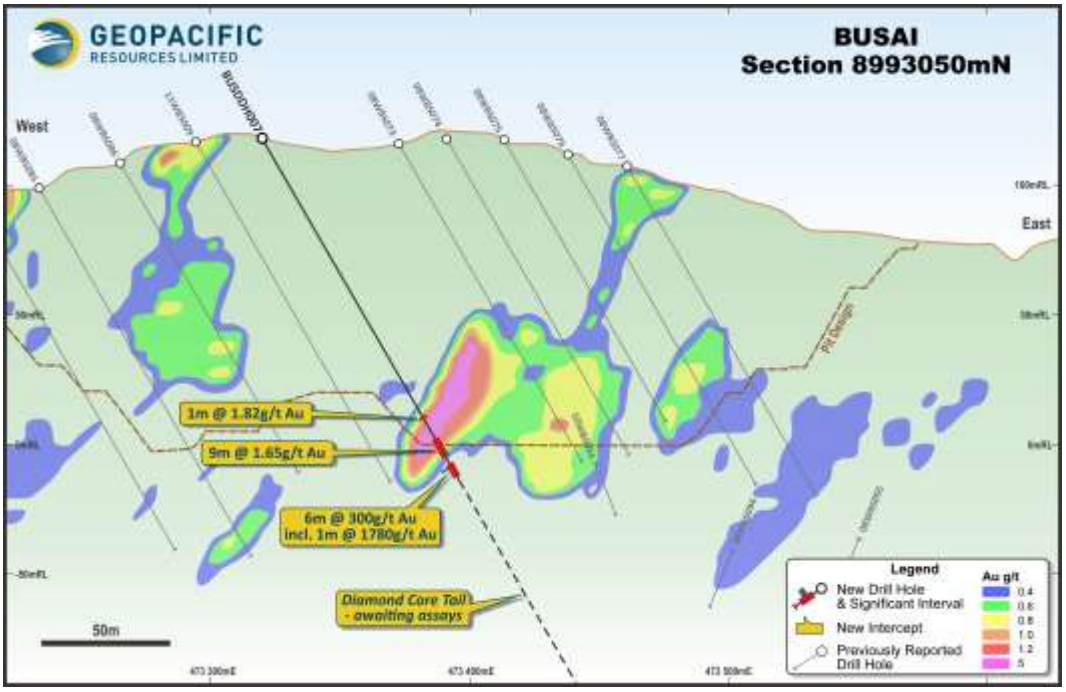
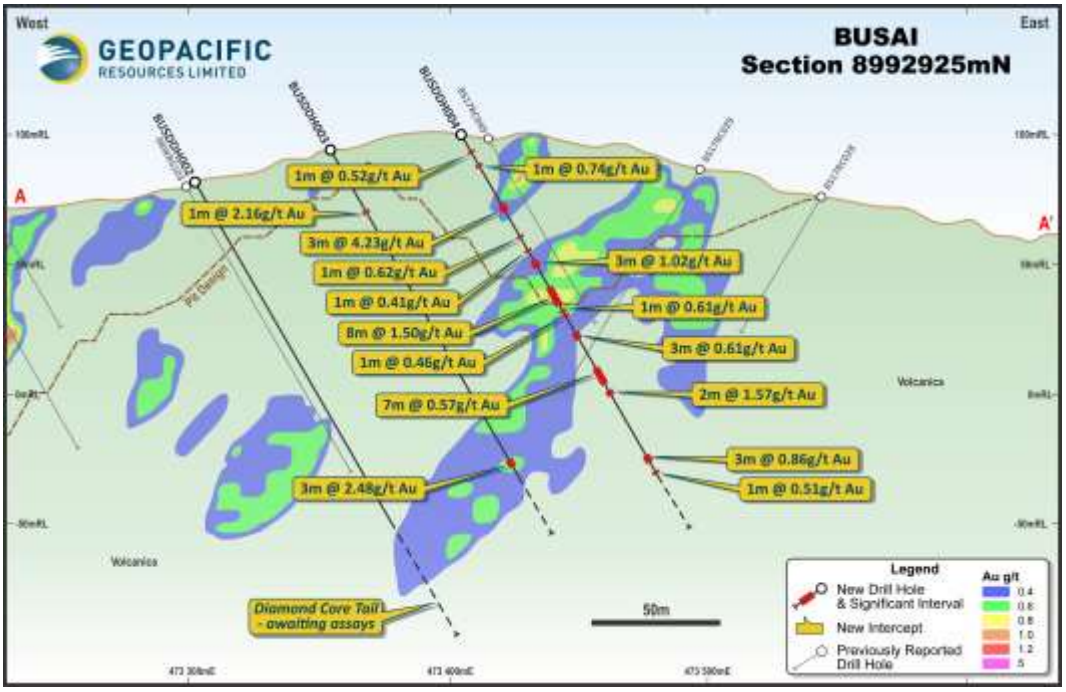


Figure 2: Section view of Busai drilling



Results received to date support the company's view that the resource extends at depth below the existing pit shells.

With drilling at Busai now complete, both the diamond and RC rigs will focus on lateral and down dip extension drilling at Kulumadau to provide data for the planned resource updated, scheduled by the end of 2022.

Mining Lease Exploration

Geopacific has completed the initial phase of an exploration drilling program across the Mining Lease with the aim of assessing high priority targets including Kulumadau East, Talpos and Watou. The results reinforce the significant potential for growth that exists on the Mining Lease outside of the currently defined resources at Kulumadau, Busai, Woodlark King and Munasi. The Company will look to further its geological understanding of these and other Mining Lease targets post the resource update in Q4 2022.

Figure 3: Mining Lease exploration target areas

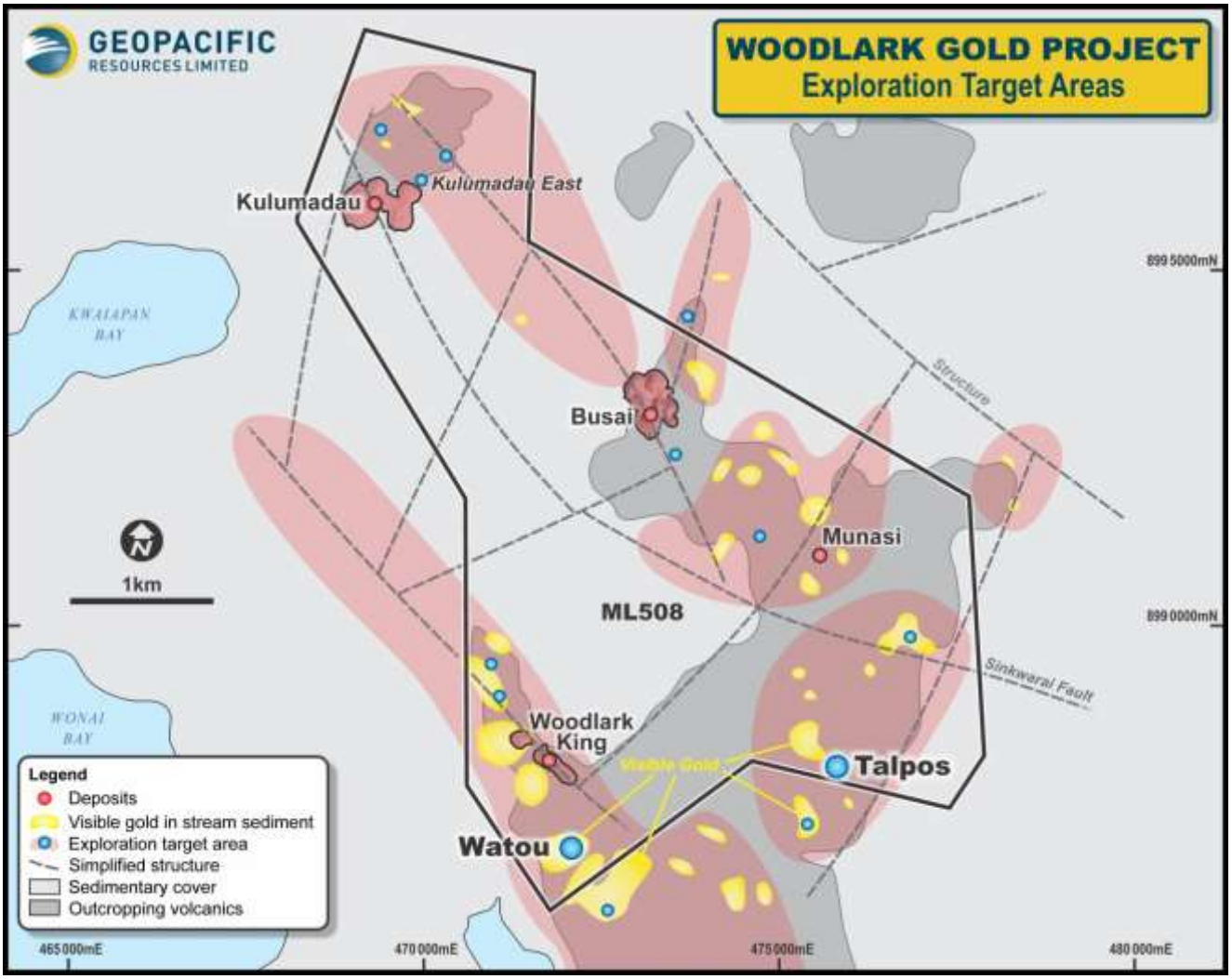
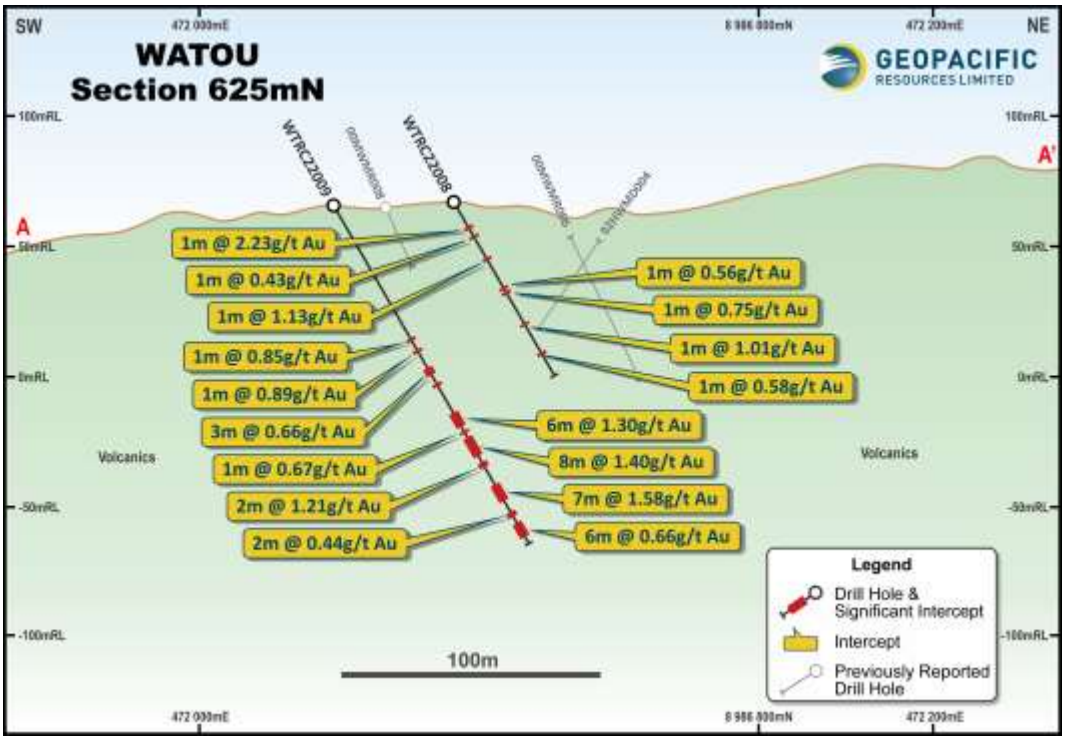


Figure 4: Section view of Watou drilling



The Woodlark Project

The Woodlark Project has a 1.6Moz gold resource with significant exploration upside located in Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea. A summary of the Mineral Resource[1] and Ore Reserve[2] is detailed in the tables below:

Table 1: Woodlark Mineral Resource

Mineral Resource (>0.4g/t lower cut)			
Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)
Measured	21.24	1.10	754
Indicated	18.94	0.98	597
Inferred	6.80	1.00	222
Total	**47.04**	**1.04**	**1,573**

[1] Mineral Resource estimates contained in the announcement to the ASX made on 12 March 2018 headed "Robust Woodlark Gold Project PFS Supports Development

[2] Ore Reserve estimates contained in the announcement to the ASX made on 7 November 2018 headed "Woodlark Ore Reserve Update".

Table 2: Woodlark Ore Reserve

Ore Reserve (>0.4g/t lower cut)			
Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)
Proven	18.6	1.17	697
Probable	10.4	1.02	341
Total	**28.9**	**1.12**	**1,038**

This announcement was authorised by the Board of Geopacific.

For further information, please visit www.geopacific.com.au or contact Mr Tim Richards, CEO.

Company details	Board & Management	Projects
Geopacific Resources Limited	Andrew Bantock Non-executive Chairman	**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**
ACN 003 208 393	Richard Clayton Non-Executive Director	Woodlark Island Gold
ASX Code: GPR	Hansjoerg Plaggemars Non-Executive Director	
info@geopacific.com.au	Michael Brook Non-Executive Director	
http://www.geopacific.com.au	Tim Richards Chief Executive Officer	
T +61 8 6143 1820	Matthew Smith CFO and Company Secretary	
HEAD OFFICE		
Level 1, 278 Stirling Highway		
Claremont WA 6010.		
PO Box 439, Claremont WA 6910.		

Appendix A: Woodlark Project Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	North	East	RL	Dip/ Azimuth	Total Depth	Down-hole Mineralised Intersection			
	m	m	M	Degrees	m	From	To	Interval	Gold grade
						m	m	m	g/t Au
WTRC22010	8986650	472058	61	-60/045	133	4	6	2	1.10
						9	11	2	0.75
						29	30	1	0.46
						33	34	1	0.44
						35	36	1	0.42
						59	65	6	1.07
including						59	61	2	2.35
						81	82	1	0.44
						87	89	2	0.84
						97	98	1	1.24
						113	115	2	0.57
						121	122	1	0.42
WTRC22009	8986682	472039	66	-60/045	150	59	60	1	0.85
						64	65	1	0.89
						72	75	3	0.66
						79	80	1	0.98
						92	98	6	1.30
						100	101	1	0.67
						103	111	8	1.40
						114	116	2	1.21
						124	131	7	1.58
						136	138	2	0.44
						141	147	6	0.66
WTRC22008	8986719	472068	66	-60/045	75	9	10	1	2.23
						13	14	1	0.43
						23	24	1	1.13
						36	37	1	0.56
						38	39	1	0.75
						52	53	1	1.01
						65	66	1	0.58

Hole ID	North	East	RL	Dip/ Azimuth	Total Depth	Down-hole Mineralised Intersection			
						From	To	Interval	Gold grade
	m	m	M	Degrees	m	m	m	m	g/t Au
WTRC22007	8986716	472000	54	-60/045	138	27	28	1	1.02
						32	34	2	0.77
						44	48	4	1.06
						51	55	4	0.76
						57	72	16	0.70
						83	85	2	0.93
						117	118	1	0.44
						125	126	1	1.47
WTRC22002	8986906	471836	60	-60/045	18	No significant intercepts			
WTRC22002A	8986907	471836	60	-60/045	115	41	43	2	0.81
						50	51	1	1.04
						53	61	8	1.94
						70	71	1	0.72
						79	85	6	1.36
						102	103	1	0.76
WTRC22001	8986978	471768	67	-60/045	150	No significant intercepts			
TARC22015	8988100	474809	223	-60/090	150	25	27	2	0.67
TARC22017	8988199	474757	226	-60/090	150	38	39	1	0.58
						83	84	1	1.69
						146	148	2	0.41
TARC22016	8988151	474751	224	-60/090	150	109	119	10	1.20
including						109	110	1	3.37
and						112	113	1	2.57
and						115	116	1	4.7
and						118	119	1	0.47
BUSDDH006	8993273	473401	115	-60/090	145*	0	1	1	0.41
BUSDDH011	8993275	473408	115	-60/090	150*	23	24	1	0.42
						25	26	1	0.67
						45	46	1	0.57
						124	127	3	12.6
including						126	127	1	26.6
						138	139	1	0.42
BUSDDH010	8993268	473360	107	-60/090	150*	4	9	5	1.19
						23	24	1	1.27

Hole ID	North	East	RL	Dip/ Azimuth	Total Depth	Down-hole Mineralised Intersection			
	m	m	M	Degrees	m	From	To	Interval	Gold grade
						m	m	m	g/t Au
						30	31	1	0.89
						37	38	1	0.67
						40	41	1	0.53
						54	55	1	0.42
						87	88	1	0.84
						99	100	1	0.50
						105	107	1	0.95
BUSDDH009	8993125	473314	111	-60/090	150*	7	9	2	0.59
						23	24	1	2.35
						27	30	3	0.51
						125	126	1	1.44
BUSDDH008	8993101	473282	111	-60/090	150*	1	2	1	0.69
						7	10	3	1.10
						24	28	4	1.67
						32	33	1	0.73
						35	36	1	0.50
						47	48	1	1.76
						52	54	2	0.80
						61	62	1	0.48
						71	72	1	0.82
BUSDDH007	8993050	4733201	116	-60/090	150*	122	123	1	1.82
						131	140	9	1.65
						143	149	6	300
including						144	145	1	1780
BUSDDH005	8992978	473354	98	-60/090	143*	48	49	1	1.28
						56	57	1	0.46
						92	93	1	0.82
						110	115	5	0.67
						118	119	1	1.07
						121	122	1	0.41
						124	125	1	0.82
						130	131	1	0.43
						133	134	1	3.32
						138	139	1	0.61

Hole ID	North	East	RL	Dip/ Azimuth	Total Depth	Down-hole Mineralised Intersection			
	m	m	M	Degrees	m	From	To	Interval	Gold grade
						m	m	m	g/t Au
						141	142	1	0.59
BUSDDH004	8992928	473407	97	-60/090	150*	4	5	1	0.52
						10	11	1	0.74
						28	31	3	4.23
						42	43	1	0.62
						48	49	1	0.41
						53	56	3	1.02
						65	73	8	1.50
						75	76	1	0.61
						77	78	1	0.46
						85	88	3	0.61
						101	108	7	0.57
						111	113	2	1.57
						140	143	3	0.86
						147	148	1	0.51
BUSDDH003	8992926	473356	92	-60/090	145*	25	26	1	2.16
						136	139	3	2.48
BUSDDH002	8992926	473304	79	-60/090	150*	No significant intercepts			
BUSDDH001	8992798	472999	74	-60/090	150*	No significant intercepts			
KURC22028	8996021	469761	83	-60/270	147	0	1	1	0.57
						63	66	3	3.41
						84	85	1	0.47
KURC22026	8995959	469817	66	-60/270	139	24	27	3	0.79
						50	51	1	0.59
						114	115	1	0.52
						118	119	1	1.40
						124	126	2	0.87
KURC22025	8995961	469722	69	-60/270	150	69	71	2	1.32
						88	89	1	0.46
						126	128	2	0.46
						131	132	1	0.40
						147	148	1	0.51
KURC22024	8995961	4694672	72	-60/270	150	81	92	11	0.81
						95	98	3	0.49

Hole ID	North	East	RL	Dip/ Azimuth	Total Depth	Down-hole Mineralised Intersection			
	m	m	M	Degrees	m	From	To	Interval	Gold grade
						m	m	m	g/t Au
						108	109	1	0.52
						142	148	6	1.32
KURC22027	8996022	469695	74	-60/270	150	2	3	1	0.72
						15	17	2	0.68
						36	38	2	1.76
						46	48	2	0.58
						61	62	1	2.34
						82	83	1	1.35
						86	87	1	0.47
						88	89	1	0.50
						117	118	1	0.44
KURC21028	8996024	469641	78	-60/270	126	0	1	1	1.32
						8	9	1	1.00
						94	95	1	0.78
						104	106	2	0.53
						110	113	3	1.18
						124	125	1	0.48
KURC21023	8995990	469630	76	-60/270	150	55	56	1	2.24
						107	109	2	0.68
						112	113	1	0.44
						119	120	1	0.57
						122	126	4	0.81
						128	144	16	1.03
KURC21022	8995991	469601	150	-60/270	150	7	9	2	0.59
						11	17	6	0.84
						20	22	2	0.48
						54	55	1	3.99
						59	60	1	1.18
						95	96	1	0.41
						103	109	6	1.06
						111	114	3	0.66
						116	131	15	0.99
KURC21021	8995991	469527	70	-60/270	150	28	33	5	0.42
						36	38	2	0.77
						42	50	8	1.23

						54	73	19	2.17
including						56	58	2	12.1
						96	101	5	1.80
						104	105	1	0.70
						107	113	6	2.54
						120	127	7	0.88
						129	139	10	1.10
						148	150	2	1.01

***Pre collar depth only. Diamond Core Tail pending**

Appendix B: 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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (**DD**) and Reverse Circulation Drilling (**RC**). Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised half core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging. Generally, sampling is at 1m intervals. 1 in 50 samples is a duplicate sample, taken from quarter core. Core recovery is routinely recorded for each drill run RC drilling samples were collected in 1m intervals from a cyclone and weighed. The entire sample is riffle split using a 75% / 25% splitter, yielding approximately 3kg sub split for assaying. The 75% split is stored in plastic sample bags and removed from site on the completion of the hole to a bag farm for future reference if required. The sample splitter is cleaned with compressed air and water if necessary to ensure no contamination between samples. 1 in 50 samples is a duplicate sample, collected as a re-split of the residual sample material. All samples were submitted to ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd) - operated sample preparation laboratory on site. Sample pulps were sent for fire assay gold at Intertek's Lae analytical laboratory with four-acid multi-element analysis by ICPMS method at Intertek Genalysis Townsville analytical laboratory. Blank, duplicate, and standard samples were inserted at various intervals based on Geopacific's QAQC procedure to ensure sample representivity and repeatability of the sampling results.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Core was cut in half using a core saw. Where core competency was low, whole core was wrapped in plastic clingfilm to help maintain integrity of the sampled interval while being cut. Samples were prepared on the on-site sample prep laboratory operated by ITS Pty Ltd PNG (Intertek Services Ltd). Standard preparation of samples is to kiln dry samples, crush ~2kg through a jaw crusher, with a blank bottle wash between each sample. Crushed sample is then transferred to a LM-2 pulveriser for reduction to pulp. A 150gm pulp sample is split from the master sample and submitted for analysis. Coarse reject material and pulps are bagged and stored on site for future reference. Samples were sent for fire assay gold analysis using a 50g charge, to Intertek's Lae laboratory, with multi-element analysis using multi-acid digest with ICP finish at Intertek's Townsville laboratory.
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.).*	Geopacific Resources diamond drilling was undertaken using triple tube methodology in PQ or HQ core diameter depending on the ground conditions and depth of investigation. Casing of DD holes was to variable depths depending on ground conditions. All core was oriented using Reflex ACT III digital orientation equipment. Pre 2021, Geopacific Resources RC drilling utilised a dual-purpose Sandvik D880 rig, capable of drilling RC and diamond. RC drilling used a 139mm face sampling hammer and cyclone return. All RC holes were pvc collared to 12m minimum. A 350psi / 850cfm compressor plus booster compressor were utilised for RC drilling. Some holes completed by Geopacific used RC drilling for a pre-collar and diamond drilling for the lower part of the hole. These holes are prefixed RD, e.g. KU17RD011 is an RC pre-collar hole with a diamond tail. From mid 2021, a KL-150 was used to undertake RC drilling pending the arrival to site of the Schramm 485/650. This rig was used to drill shorter holes befitting its smaller capacity. It was fitted with a 108mm face sampling hammer and a cyclone/cone splitter sampling system. From late 2021 a Schramm 450/685 mounted on a tracked carrier was used instead of the dual purpose rig to undertake Resource definition and exploration RC drilling on the island. This rig used a 130 to 146mm face sampling hammer and was fitted with an integrated cyclone/cone splitter system.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery is recorded by measuring the core recovered from the drill hole against the actual drilled metres. RC drilling samples were all weighed on collection from the cyclone, with relative moisture content noted. A back-calculation of sample weight relative to estimated specific gravity is made to assess for potential downhole blowouts (where the hole diameter gets enlarged by the action of the compressed air against the wall rock at certain intervals, potentially causing downhole contamination).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube drilling as well as shorter runs in zones of broken ground were used to maximise the sample recovery. A rigorous program of experimentation and refinement of drilling mud regimes was conducted, resulted in significant improvements to recoveries in poor ground conditions when compared to historical drilling in similar zones.
	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.	Historically, some core loss was recorded in particularly poor ground, especially at Kulumadau West diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation in the cataclasite zones is typically preferentially within the fine, muddy breccia matrix as opposed to the harder, resistant breccia clasts. Unless great care is taken through these zones, DD drilling may inadvertently wash away the mineralised clays, resulting in overall core loss and significantly reduced gold grades in the sampled interval. Geopacific has gone to great lengths to improve drilling methodology and practice and as a result, has consistently achieved good core recoveries. Overall, there is no discernible bias recorded against gold values and sample recoveries in Geopacific DD and RC holes. Some concerns over potential smearing of gold grades in RC drilling pre 1996 were identified. These holes were removed from the database for resource calculation purposes and replaced by new RC holes.
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.*	All drill samples were geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using Geopacific's logging procedure. Geotechnical logging of Rock Quality Designation (RQD), hardness, degree of fracturing and weathering is undertaken by Geopacific staff using Geopacific's logging procedure.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Drill core and RC chips were logged both qualitatively (e.g. lithology, alteration, structure, etc.) and quantitatively (e.g. veining and mineralisation percentage, structural orientation angles, etc.). Drill core is photographed both dry and wet and is stored in plastic core trays in our exploration core yard.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is halved, with one half sent for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining core is stored in the core trays on site.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC drilling used a cyclone and riffle splitter for dry samples. If samples were damp, cuttings were heaped, quartered, spear sampled, with the process repeated 8 times per sample to generate a representative sample. Unless drilling a pre-collar, RC drilling is terminated if water inflows compromise sample integrity. For pre-collar RC drilling, RC drilling is outside the target ore zone and as there is no expectation of encountering mineralisation, there is minimal concern over potential sample contamination for this section of the drill hole if the sample is delivered wet. Four metre composite samples are collected for this style of drilling to ensure analytical coverage of the entire hole.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are kiln dried, crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm and then split; one 150gm sample for submission with residue stored on site.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field blank, duplicate, and standard samples are introduced to maximise the representivity of the samples. Two blank samples, two reference standard samples and two duplicate samples are included per 100 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.	Field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure. This includes two blank samples and two field duplicate samples. Field duplicated for RC drilling are created by splitting a 1m sample twice into two separate samples. For DD core, core is quartered, with quarter core per sample interval used.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

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.*	50gm fire assay Au and four-acid digest ICP analysis are thought to be appropriate for determination of gold and base metals in fresh rock and are considered to represent a total analysis. Representative check samples were submitted to ALS laboratories to assess the effectiveness of 50gm Fire Assay method by repeating both Fire Assay and Aqua Regia gold analyses, with acceptable results.
	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.	No results from geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments are included in this report. Some modelling of As values of historical drill sample pulps using a hand held XRF instrument was undertaken.
	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.	Field and lab blank, duplicate, 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, with the only exception being the detection of very low values of gold in a blank sample. The weak gold value in a blank sample was attributed to a preceding sample containing significant amounts of free gold, which appeared to have contaminated the jaw crusher in the sample prep laboratory. A full review of equipment cleaning and increased attention to the bottle wash process has eliminated any repeat of this occurrence.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were drilled as part of the evaluation and QAQC process for Kulumadau, Busai and Woodlark King deposits. Twin holes were utilised in the resource calculations for each respective deposit.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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 off-site data backup.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data. Some historical RC drill holes were removed from the database due to sample contamination concerns. These holes were re drilled.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	Drill hole collars were located using a total station surveying instrument. Survey control points were established in 2007 across the project and provide excellent ground control for total station surveying. Historical drilling utilised both a single shot down hole camera and a multi shot downhole camera to determine downhole dip and azimuth readings.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates are recorded in PNG94 geodetic system
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	LiDAR survey data obtained over the licence area, tied in to total station collar readings provide sub-metre accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of resource calculation results.*	Drilling used to inform the resource estimates is variably spaced from as close as 5m x 5m basis in some areas to a more nominal 25m x 40m spacing. Generally speaking, the high-grade sections of both Busai and Kulumadau are very tightly drilled.
	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.	Drilling results referred to in this report confirm mineralisation delineated in previous drilling and confirm both grade and geological continuity. Drill spacing is deemed to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Some RC drilling utilised 4m composites for initial sampling of zones considered unlikely to host mineralisation. All samples were split at 1m intervals and where appropriate, composited using a 75/25 riffle splitter. Where composite samples returned a gold value greater than 0.25g/t Au, the zone was re sampled using original 1m sample splits collected when the hole was drilled.
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.*	Current interpretations of the mineralised zones in all areas indicate that the orientation of the drillholes has achieved unbiased sampling of the structures.
	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.	An interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced to the drillholes reported herein.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are collected by GPR staff and put into numbered plastic bags, along with a 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 prep lab, where chain of custody hands over to ITS Ltd.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	QAQC sample data is constantly collected and reviewed for each sample submission.

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.*	Woodlark Mining Limited (WML) holds a 100% interest in Mining Lease 508, within which all reported resources in this report are located. WML is 100% owned by Geopacific, a Public Company incorporated in Western Australia, Australia. Mining Lease 508 was granted to WML on 4 July 2014 and is valid for 21 years, renewable.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	This report is primarily based on work done by Geopacific.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Most of Woodlark Island is covered by a veneer of Plio-Pleistocene limestones (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 Island Gold 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, 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.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Hole locations and orientations are displayed in the table within the body of the announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No cutting of high grades is undertaken prior to reporting, key intercepts are stated in results table with higher grade zones identified.
	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.	Where significant intersection results are used, the average grades are weighted by the samples width of each assay within the intersection.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation of drilling relative to strike and dip of mineralisation encountered suggests there is some variability to how perpendicular drillholes have intersected mineralised zones. All drilling attempts to intersect mineralised as close to perpendicular as is possible. All intercepts are downhole and not true width calculations.
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.*	Diagrams relevant to the report content are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Lower grade or unmineralized sections of the hole are not reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Additional information generated through the exploration process and through specific, targeted work programs is utilised in the calculation of Resources and Reserves
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration activities undertaken by Geopacific to date have identified numerous exploration targets that are actively being assessed. Geopacific intends to maintain an active exploration presence on Woodlark Island.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Jeffrey Moncrieff, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining. Mr Moncrieff 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 Moncrieff consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.