

## New high-grade gold and copper anomalies in Southern Region

Geopacific Resources Ltd (Geopacific **ASX: GPR**) is pleased to provide a further update on results from the ongoing regional geochemical soil sampling program over the Woodlark gold project (Woodlark). These new results from the island-wide sampling program have returned encouraging results from the Southern Region with several high-grade anomalies identified. The latest results add significant copper and gold anomalies to the recently-announced gold anomalies discovered in the Eastern Region, which together confirm the prospectivity of the goldfield across Woodlark Island. Some of these results are particularly encouraging in that they demonstrate unusually high grades for soil sampling.

The recognition of copper and gold anomalies associated with skarn rocks in the Southern Region is regarded as highly encouraging and similar to geochemical signatures of known mineral systems successfully mined in Papua New Guinea.

### Highlights

- **First Geopacific copper results with up to 1.4% Cu in soils**
- **Prospectivity of Southern Region validated with high grade results**
- **Gold values up to 32 g/t (1oz/t) Au in Southern Region**
- **Additional results demonstrate potential of broad Woodlark goldfield**

### Southern Region

Soil sampling across the Suloga Peninsula in the Southern Region encountered high-grade soil gold anomalism up to **32g/t Au** associated with observable argillic alteration.

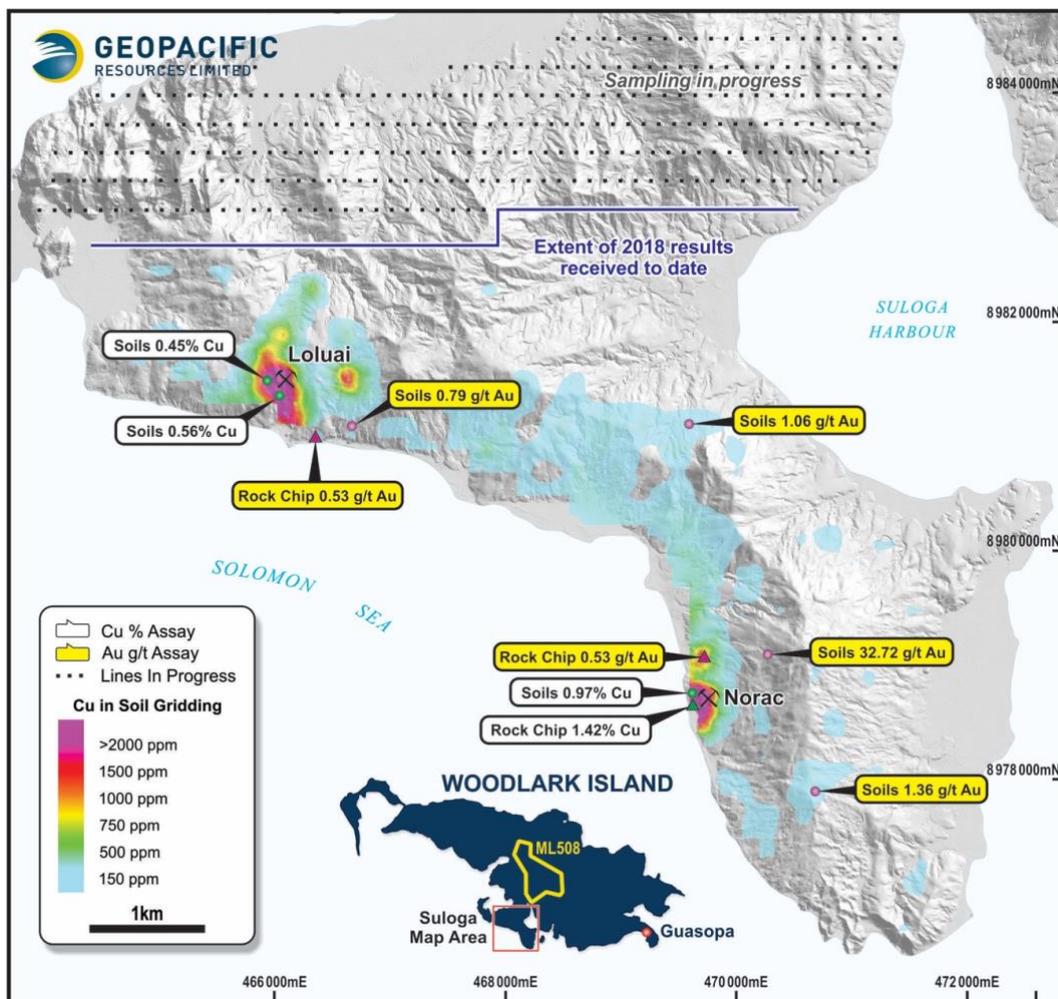


Figure 1: Rock chip and soil sample results from the Suloga Peninsula, Southern Region

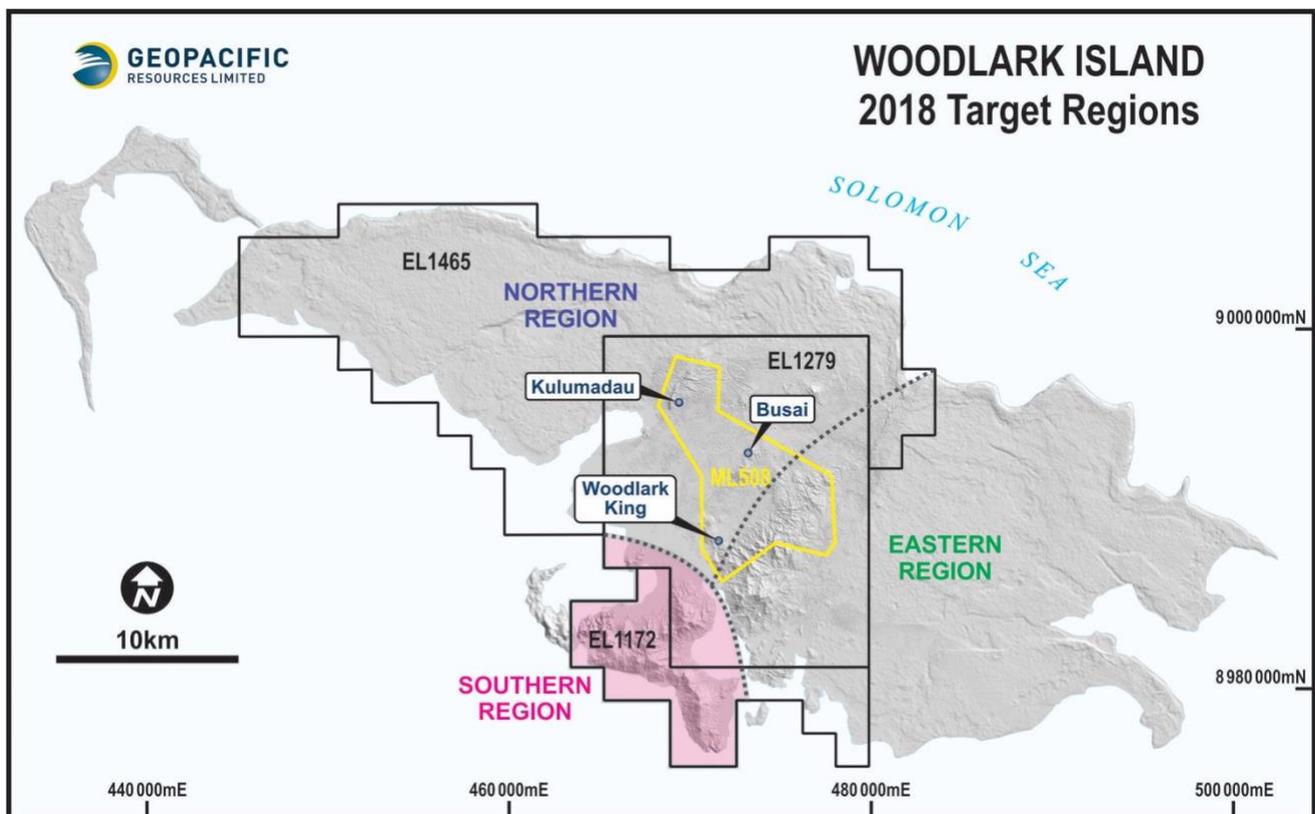
High grade copper values were also discovered at the Loluai and Norac areas on the peninsula, where earlier explorers had identified copper anomalism associated with skarn mineralisation (limestone altered by hydrothermal fluids associated with an intrusive rock unit).

At Loluai, the soil copper anomalism (>1000ppm Cu) extends over a north-south strike length of greater than 800 metres. At Norac, values up to **0.45% Cu** in soil sampling have been identified in an area of approximately 3 square kilometres, covering several zones of anomalism up to **1.42% Cu** in rock chips (see *Figure 1*).

Mapping has also identified intrusive granodiorite porphyritic dykes, which are regarded as favourable for hosting both copper and gold mineralisation.

Historic exploration in the Loluai area included reconnaissance soil and rock chip sampling and shallow drilling undertaken by the Bureau of Mineral Resources in 1962, that encountered copper values up to **27.4m @ 0.67% Cu, 15.2m @ 0.51% Cu, 18m @ 0.44% Cu and 1.6m @ 3.1% Cu**. Drilling was very shallow. The current soil results confirm and extend the historic copper anomaly. Further work is planned to infill the anomalies prior to drilling.

At Norac, historical reports mention limited small scale alluvial gold mining in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, with no production results recorded. This suggests the presence of gold bearing source rocks. The discovery of strong copper values in rock chips and soil samples to **1.42% Cu** is also regarded as highly encouraging. Strong associated gold values of up to **32g/t Au** further enhance the prospectivity of the region.



**Figure 3: Map of Woodlark showing the Southern Region**

### Managing Director, Ron Heeks commented

*“These soil and rock sample results are a great follow-up to those recently released from the Eastern Region. Soil results of up to 32g/t gold are orders of magnitude higher than we hoped. In addition, the gold in soil results are further supported by several cohesive copper anomalies of over 800m long. These anomalies are associated with the types of rocks known to form substantial mineral deposits.*

*“Copper mineralisation was first identified by explorers in the 1960’s, with exploration confined to a limited area. This soil survey is the first widescale evaluation of the Southern Region to target the extent of the copper zones and was very successful. The current anomalies will be followed up with infill soil sampling and region mapping prior to drill testing.*

*“These results again highlight the potential of the broader Woodlark mineral field to produce additional deposits of gold and now copper.*

*“We look forward to ongoing exploration of the area further defining these targets, while the regional soil program continues to work in areas north of the current survey to test the broader potential of the goldfield.”*

## Exploration ongoing

### Soil Geochemistry

An island-wide soil sampling and geological mapping program over prospective, outcropping volcanic lithologies commenced in the first quarter of this year and is approximately 50% complete.

Soil samples were collected at 50 metre centres along lines spaced 200 metres apart.

This program represents the first comprehensive, island-wide geochemical assessment of prospective lithologies and is designed to provide a consistent level of base data to guide exploration in testing the true potential of the broader Woodlark goldfield. Sampling commenced on the Southern peninsula at Suloga, in the Watou area and surrounding the Woodlark King deposit.

Sampling continues over the remainder of the target areas, with crews also revisiting areas of anomalous gold and copper values to undertake infill sampling and detailed mapping.

### Drilling

Diamond drilling is currently testing selected aeromagnetic targets located between the Kulumadau and Busai deposits. Targets are prioritised based on alignment with interpreted structures known to host gold mineralisation at both the Busai and Kulumadau deposits. Diamond drilling aims to gather structural, stratigraphic and geochemical information to assist with the planned reconnaissance RC drilling of sections across favourable structures under shallow sedimentary cover.

## Exploration potential

These new results from the Southern Region, together with the previous results from the Eastern Region, will assist in advancing Woodlark’s existing [1.57Moz Au Resource](#) towards the current [exploration target, which has a range of 53.3Mt @ 2g/t Au to 105 Mt@ 1g/t Au for 5Moz Au](#). The regional sampling program will be followed up with in-fill sampling and geological mapping prior to drill testing.

Cautionary Statement: The exploration target is conceptual in nature and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Exploration will consist principally of drilling from surface. Achieving the exploration target will be reliant on the success of the proposed exploration activities. Exploration has commenced and will be ongoing, systematically testing target areas.

## Contact

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at [www.geopacific.com.au](http://www.geopacific.com.au) or contact:

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## Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and exploration targets is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of James Kerr, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and General Manager, Geology for Geopacific. Mr Kerr 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 Kerr 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 Nicholas Johnson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Johnson 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 Johnson has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report 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 Reserves is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr John Battista, a Competent Person who is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Mr Battista has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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 Battista has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Forward Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this announcement including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Geopacific Resources Limited are forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects' or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the company, its directors and management of Geopacific Resources Ltd that could cause Geopacific Resources Limited's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Geopacific Resources Ltd cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Geopacific Resources Ltd does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements. Woodlark is permitted by the PNG Government, subject to meeting the conditions of the licence.

## Woodlark Global Resources

Category (>0.4g/t lower cut)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Koz)
Measured	21.24	1.10	754
Indicated	18.94	0.98	597
Inferred	6.80	1.00	222
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1,573</b>

## Woodlark Ore Reserves

Total by deposit	Category (>0.3g/t lower cut)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)
Busai	Proven	11.0	0.92	326,100
	Probable	5.2	0.78	131,200
Kulumadau	Proven	8.6	1.23	338,500
	Probable	6.4	1.02	209,500
Woodlark King	Proven	2.4	0.92	70,400
	Probable	1.1	0.71	25,900
<b>Total Ore Reserve</b>	Proven	<b>22.0</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>735,000</b>
	Probable	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>366,600</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1,101,600</b>

## Appendix A: 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Soil samples were collected using both a hand augur and shovel to excavate down to recognisable B soil horizon.</p> <p>A minimum 2kg sample was collected at each sample site. Samples included dry, damp and wet material depending on site conditions and weather.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><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 30g 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.</i></p>	<p>Normal practises to ensure sample integrity were used such as thoroughly cleaning equipment and removal of jewellery or other potential contaminating articles.</p>
<b>Drilling Techniques</b>	<p><i>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.).</i></p>	NA
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	NA
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	NA
	<p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	NA
<b>Logging</b>	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p>	Soil samples were logged by a field geologist.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	NA
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	NA
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	NA
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples are collected wet in the field.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples are despatched from the field back to the Bomagai laboratory for weighing, kiln drying and then sieved to -80#. A 200gm -80# sub sample is then generated by mini riffle splitter. Residual material is reserved and stored on site for future use. Samples are then composited using two sequential sample pairs by further riffle splitting a subsample from each original -80# sample to create a composite of two samples, weighing a minimum of 200gms.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Field duplicates are inserted in accordance with Geopacific's QAQC procedure. This includes two blank samples and two field duplicate samples.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. -80# sieved material is deemed appropriate as the fineness of the submitted material significantly eliminate the chance of introducing coarse or nugget gold effect and associated sample result bias.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Low level detection 50gm fire assay Au and four-acid digest ICP analysis are thought to be appropriate for determination of gold to ppb detection limit. Pathfinder elements are assayed under a 53-element ICPMS analytical regime and supported by laboratory XRF readings for possible use in field assessment of soils.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	All samples are screened in the commercial laboratory using a hand portable XRF unit for comparison to wet chemistry results. No XRF readings are reported in this release.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>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.</i>	Field and lab blank, duplicate, and standard samples are used in soil sampling Laboratory blanks, duplicates and reference standards are routinely used. Results from these QAQC samples are within the acceptable ranges.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were inspected by senior geological staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	NA
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All sample sites are recorded using GPS unit and field description by the supervising geologist. Tape and compass position locations were also calculated in areas of dense jungle and poor GPS signal.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	Sample locations are surveyed using hand held GPS unit.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates are recorded in WGS84 geodetic system
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	LiDAR survey data obtained over the licence area, tied in to total station collar readings provide sub-metre accuracy.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of resource calculation results.</i>	Samples are collected at 50m intervals on lines spaced 200m apart.
	<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>	Data spacing is deemed sufficient to detect broad regional scale gold anomalism.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Yes – see above.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	NA
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	NA
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples are sealed in plastic bags and transported to the Bomagai laboratory for processing as described above. Sample sub splits are couriered to Intertek Laboratories, Perth for analysis.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	QAQC sample data is constantly collected and reviewed for each sample submission.

## Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>Geopacific is negotiating a Joint Venture agreement with Kula Gold Ltd (ASX:KGD) to acquire a 75% interest by spending AUD\$18.65m over three tranches. In Tranches 1 and 2, Geopacific must spend AUD\$8m within the first two years to earn an initial 35% interest in operating company WML. Should Geopacific delineate a Reserve base of &gt;1.2M Oz Au within the two-year period it will be deemed to hold a 51% interest in WML. Geopacific can increase its ownership to 60% of WML by completing the earn in expenditure (Tranche 3) without delineating the Reserve target of 1.2M Oz Au. Should that target be met as part of Tranche 3 expenditure, Geopacific will be deemed to have earned a 75% interest in WML.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	This announcement is based on work done Geopacific Resources Limited.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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 intruded by late stage, high K porphyritic intrusives and contains the known historical mines.</p> <p>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.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	NA
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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.</p>	NA
	<p>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.</p>	Sample results are of a composite sample, resulting in the potential to underreport values due to dilution.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	NA
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	NA
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p>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.</p>	Diagrams relevant to the report content are included in the body of the report.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<p>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.</p>	Refer to soil sampling maps in body of the report.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Refer to text.
<b>Further work</b>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Refer to text.