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PROJECTS
CAMBODIA:
Kou Sa Copper

FIJI:
Nabila Gold
Rakiraki Gold
Sabeto Gold-Copper
Vuda Gold-Copper
Cakaudrove Gold-Silver

PAPUA NEW GUINEA:
Woodlark Island Gold

WOODLARK – Additional success 18m @ 10.29g/t Au

The Board of Geopacific Resources Ltd (Geopacific) is pleased to provide additional assay results from development drilling at the Kulumadau deposit at the Woodlark Gold Project (Woodlark) in joint venture with Kula Gold Limited (ASX:KGD).

Drilling in the area of the Kulumadau West deposit targeted depth extensions of the mineralisation with success. Results returned strong zones of high-grade mineralisation within 100 metres of the base of the 2012 pit design, increasing certainty around inferred mineralisation identified in historic drilling.

Drilling to the north of the Kulumadau East deposit continued to return broad zones of near-surface mineralisation, which remains open along strike and at depth.

Focused drilling assessing depth extensions at Kulumadau and Busai confirms broad gold mineralisation below 2012 pit designs

Ongoing development drilling at Busai has confirmed the presence of broad gold intercepts below the Busai Main deposit. These results compliment previously released intersections and confirm the continuation of gold mineralisation below the 2012 pit design.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Depth extensions confirmed below pit designs**
- **Broad zones of mineralisation at Busai and Kulumadau**
- **Continuity of mineralisation confirmed**

Kulumadau:

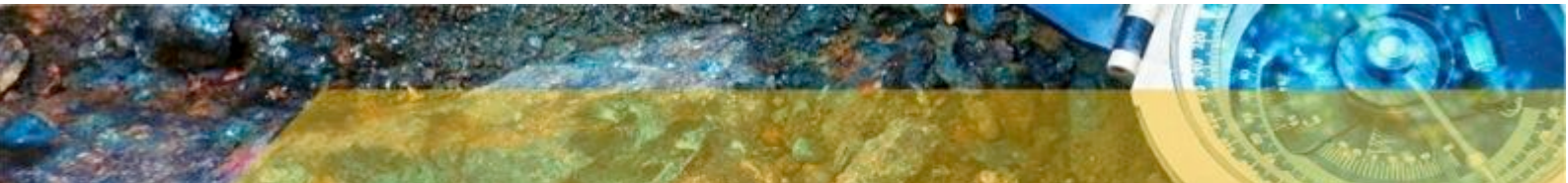
- **18m @ 10.29g/t Au from 231m**
- **22m @ 2.78g/t Au from 53m**
- **3m @ 63.44g/t Au from 212m**

Busai:

- **40m @ 2.04g/t Au from 121m**
- **18m @5.55g/t Au from 178m**

Geopacific Managing Director Ron Heeks said

"We are pleased that these results continue to demonstrate the potential to expand Woodlark. They confirm the mineralisation continues down-dip and below the 2012 pit designs at both the Kulumadau and Busai deposits. Kulumadau East also continues to produce positive results .



Depth extensions at the Kulumadau West deposit

Kulumadau West is the main area of the Kulumadau deposit, characterised by broad, strong zones of gold mineralisation. This mineralisation is generally associated with cataclaisite breccias and related clay alterations.

Recent drilling at Kulumadau West aimed to define depth extensions to the mineralisation and to improve inferred resources below the base of the 2012 pit design. Results have confirmed and extended the down-dip continuity of mineralisation which remains open at depth. The depth of the 2012 pit design varies between 130 to 150 metres, with current results within 100 metres of the pit base.

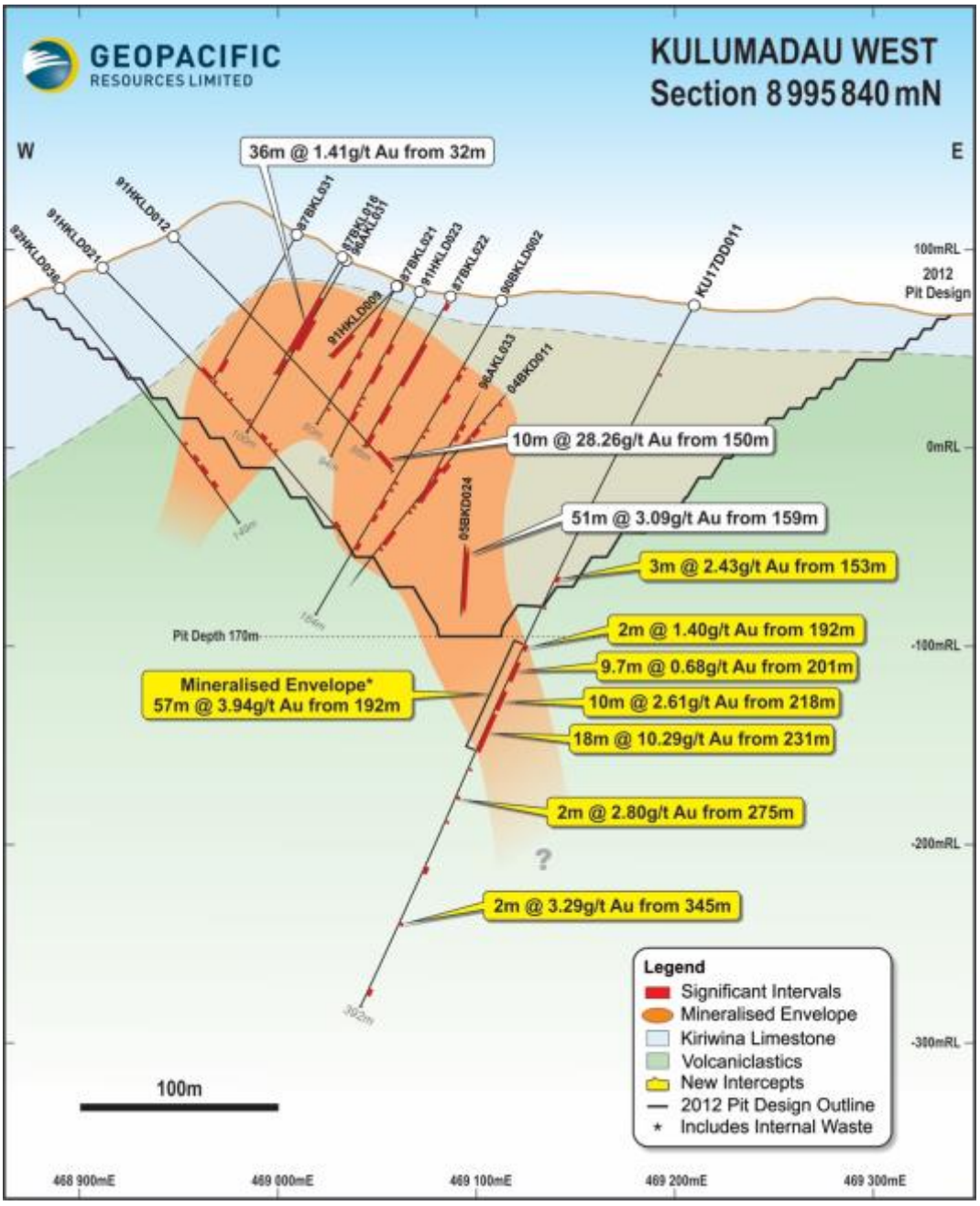


Figure 1: Cross section of the Kulumadau West deposit showing new, significant results below the pit design with mineralisation open at depth.

The high-grade nature of the Kulumadau deposit's central zone can clearly be seen in the longitudinal section with impressive results including:

- **11m @ 36.3g/t Au**
- **36m @12.52g/t Au**
- **48m @ 10.39g/t Au**
- **52m @ 4.72g/t Au**

Drillhole KU17DD011 intersected **18m @ 10.29g/t Au from 231m**, confirming the high-grade, down-dip continuity of Kulumadau West mineralisation.

New results are marked with the yellow labels. Mineralisation remains open at depth.

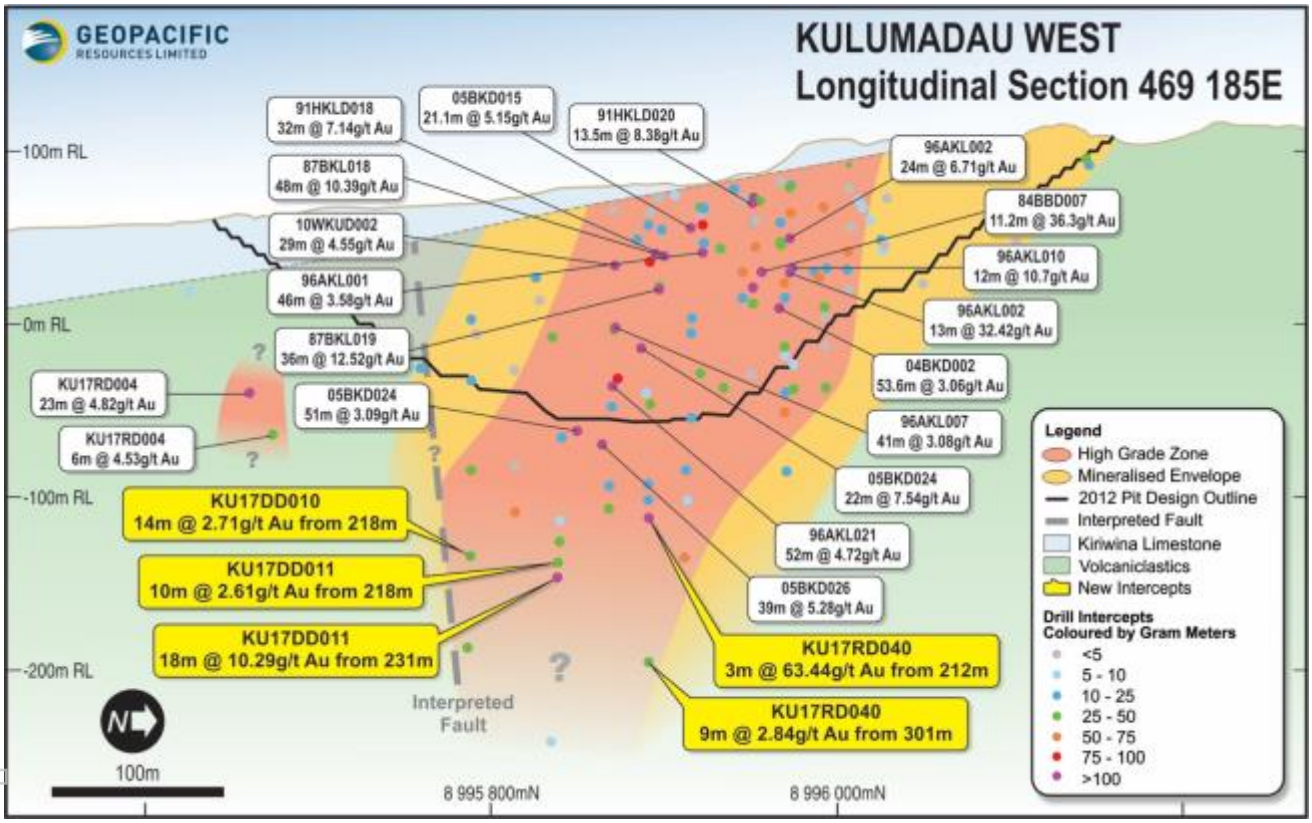


Figure 2: Longitudinal section showing the high-grade core of the deposit with high-grade zone continuing below the pit design (yellow labels), which remains open at the Kulumadau West deposit.

Further drilling success to the north of the Kulumadau East deposit

Previous results in this area were announced on 21 March and 15 June 2017 with new results demonstrating continuity. New significant intercepts include:

- 22m @ 2.8g/t Au from 53m
- 30m @2.08g/t Au from 28m

Geopacific's geological team were able to use their growing knowledge of the deposit to target mineralisation, returning results that continue the trend of broad intersections of mineralisation from surface. The grades and style of mineralisation are consistent with the Kulumadau East deposit. Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth, with further drilling underway to test the dimensional aspects of the mineralisation.

Mineralisation in this area falls outside the current Reserve inventory and is approximately 100m north-east of the 2012 proposed East Kulumadau pit boundary as seen in the drillhole location plan Figure 3.

Mineralisation at Kulumadau East is "blind", covered at surface by a thin layer of soft coronus material (limestone). The coronus covers a large portion of the island and has hindered exploration in the past. Geophysical techniques present the opportunity to unlock the exploration potential of Woodlark by aiding further discoveries of this nature.

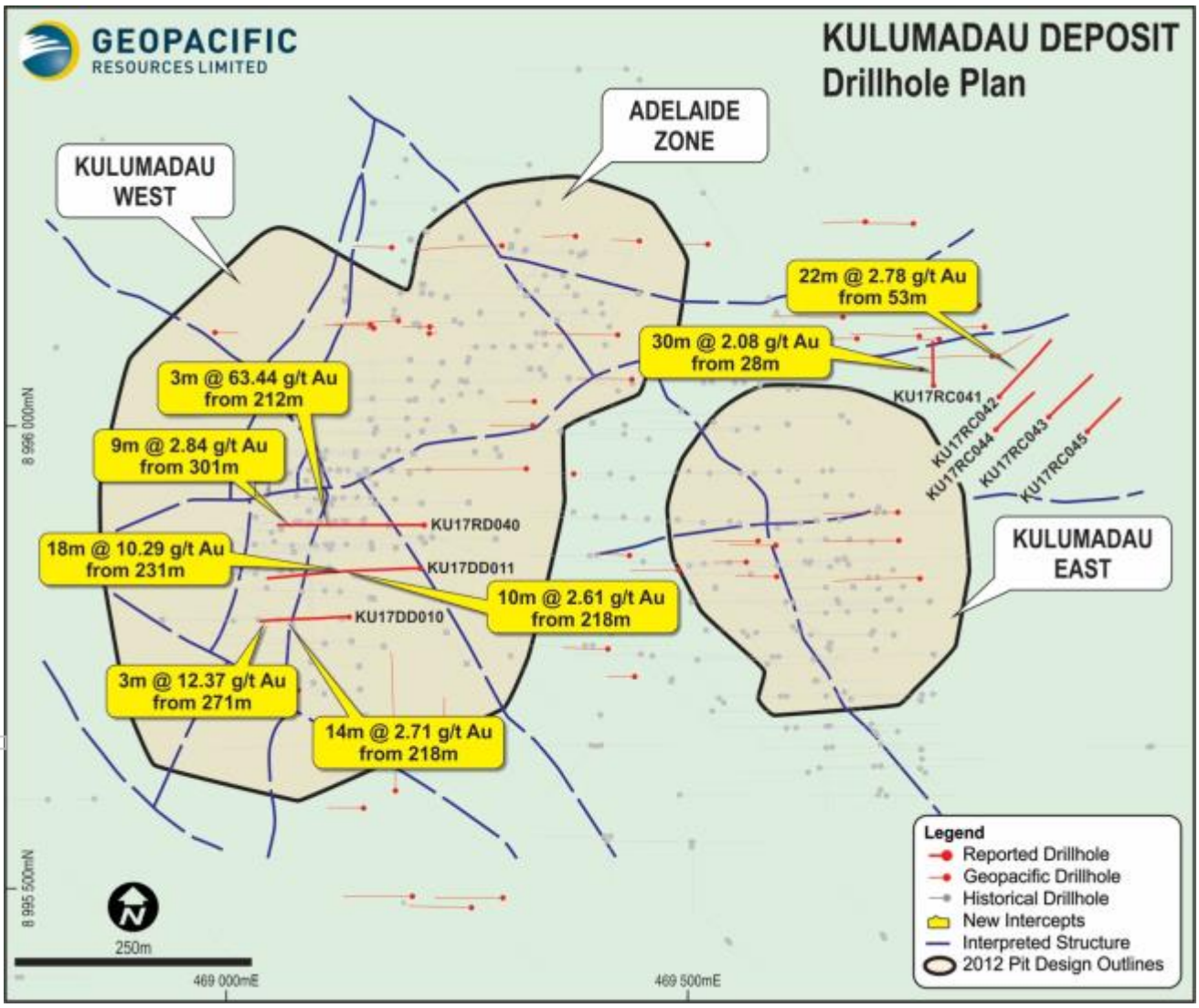


Figure 3: Drillhole location plan Kulumadau West deposit showing current significant intercepts.

Drilling and results at the Busai deposit

Recent drilling was designed to test the potential for strike and down dip extensions of gold mineralisation at Busai, focusing primarily on the Busai Main portion of the deposit where earlier drilling indicated the likelihood for mineralisation to continue at depth. These drill results confirm the continuity of mineralisation up to 70 metres below the 2012 pit design.

Geological logging has identified a correlation between higher gold grades and complex, multiple phases of breccia development.

Gold grades are higher where brecciation is accompanied by cherty haematite, haematite alteration, quartz-carbonate veining and particularly the presence of minor base metal sulphides such as galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Modelling of the breccias can then be used to predict the orientation of the gold zones.

Using the recently-developed breccia logging system established by Geopacific, modelling indicated a strong possibility for the mineralised system to persist down dip as shown in Figure 4 below.

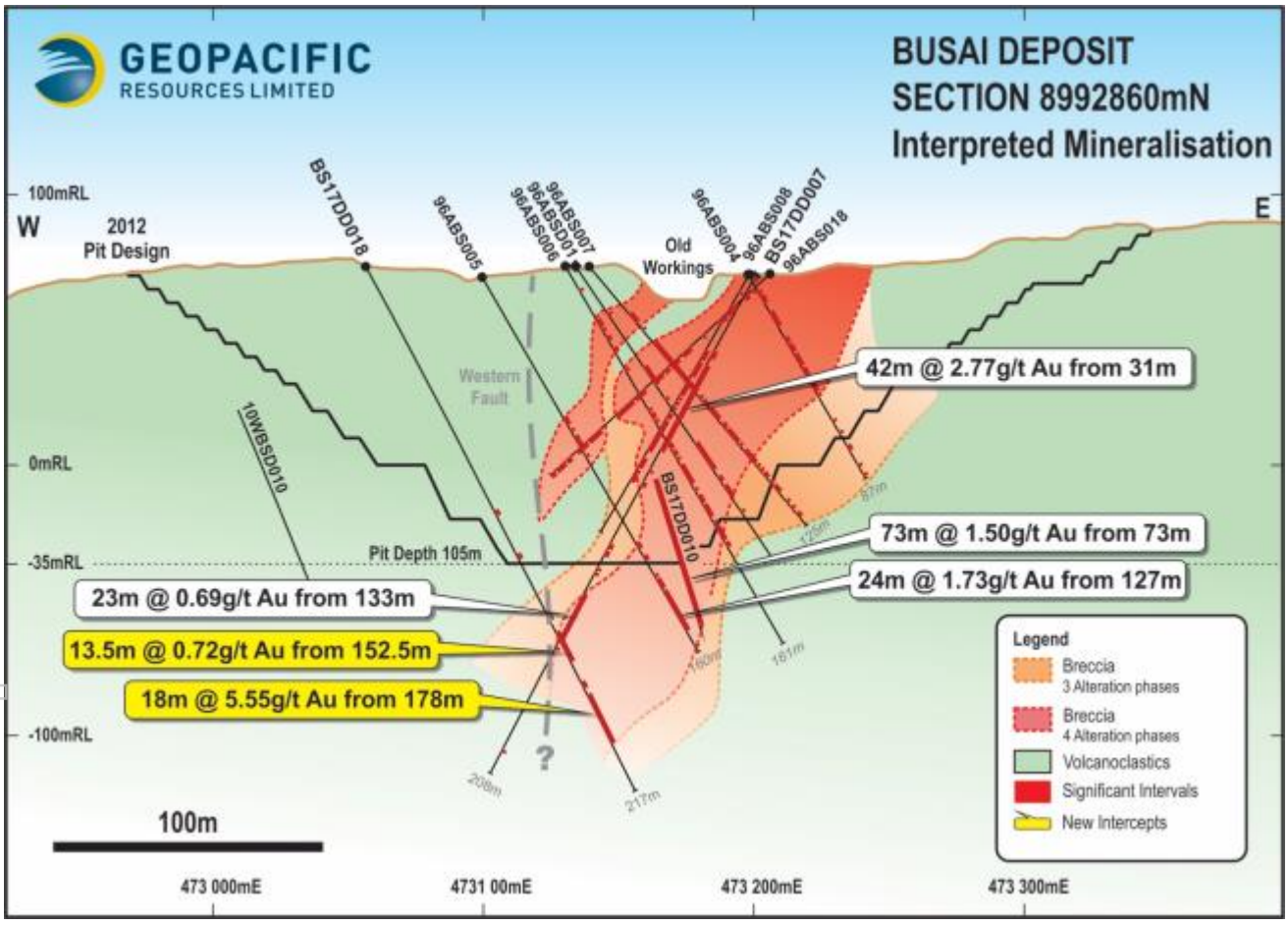


Figure 4: Cross section showing selected results and the alteration phases in the breccia units .

Diamond hole BS17DD018 was drilled to test for continuity of complex mineralised breccias down dip from previously announced gold mineralisation intersected in BS17DD007. The hole successfully intersected strongly mineralised breccia at predicted depths.

Recent diamond drilling beneath the Busai Main deposit confirms the down-dip continuity of gold mineralisation and remains open down dip. Figure 5 represents an oblique section of drilling completed by Geopacific and shows both down-dip and down-plunge potential for additional mineralisation.

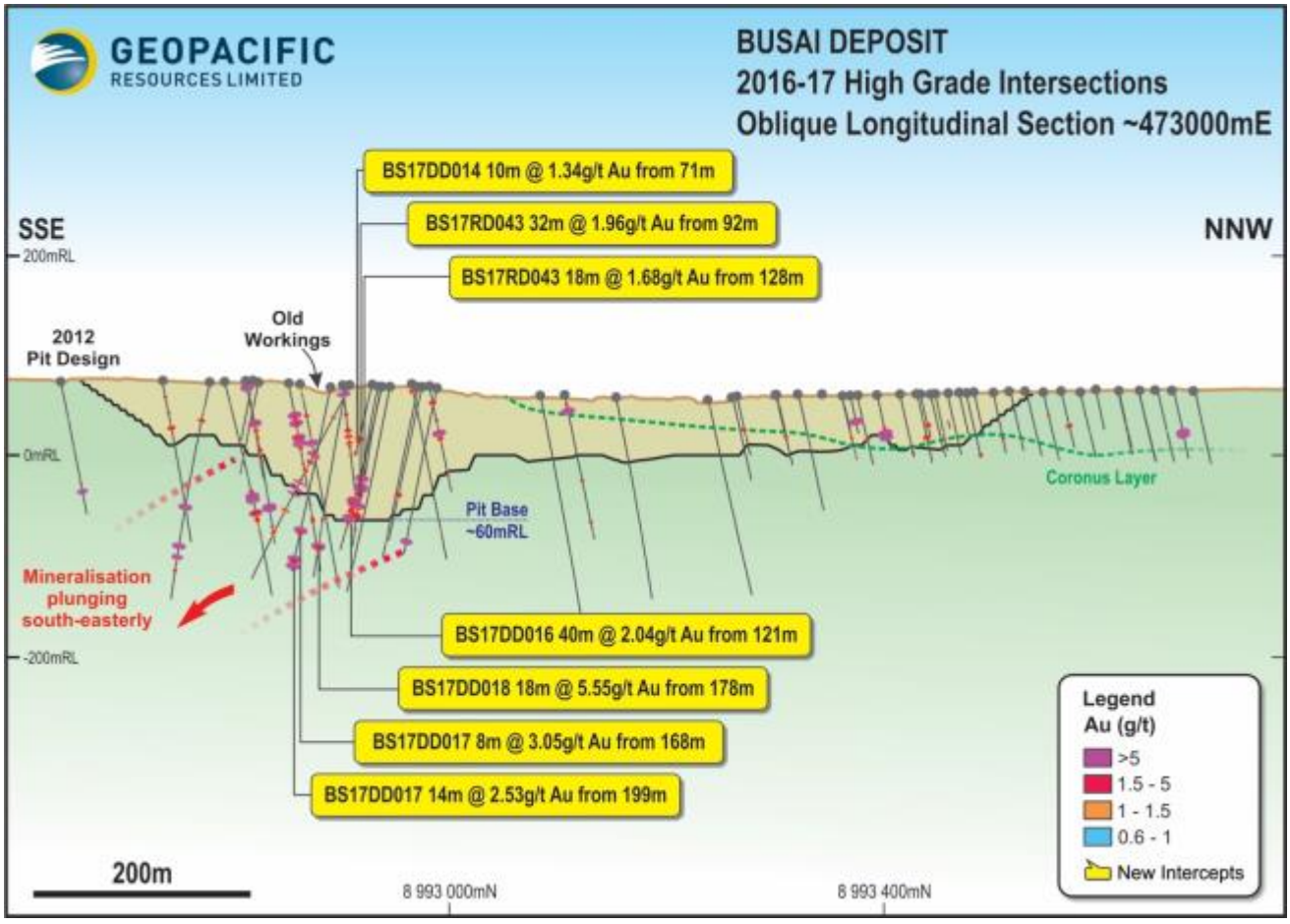


Figure 5: Oblique longitudinal section of the Busai deposit
(In order to simplify the image, results for historical drillholes are not included in Figure 5)

Shallow RC drilling in the northern portion of Busai Main, designed to test for possible extensions of gold deposited at the unconformity between underlying volcanicalstics and much younger coronus marine sediment cover, continued to define relatively thin zones of gold mineralisation.

The location of recent drillholes is indicated on the drillhole location plan in Figure 6.

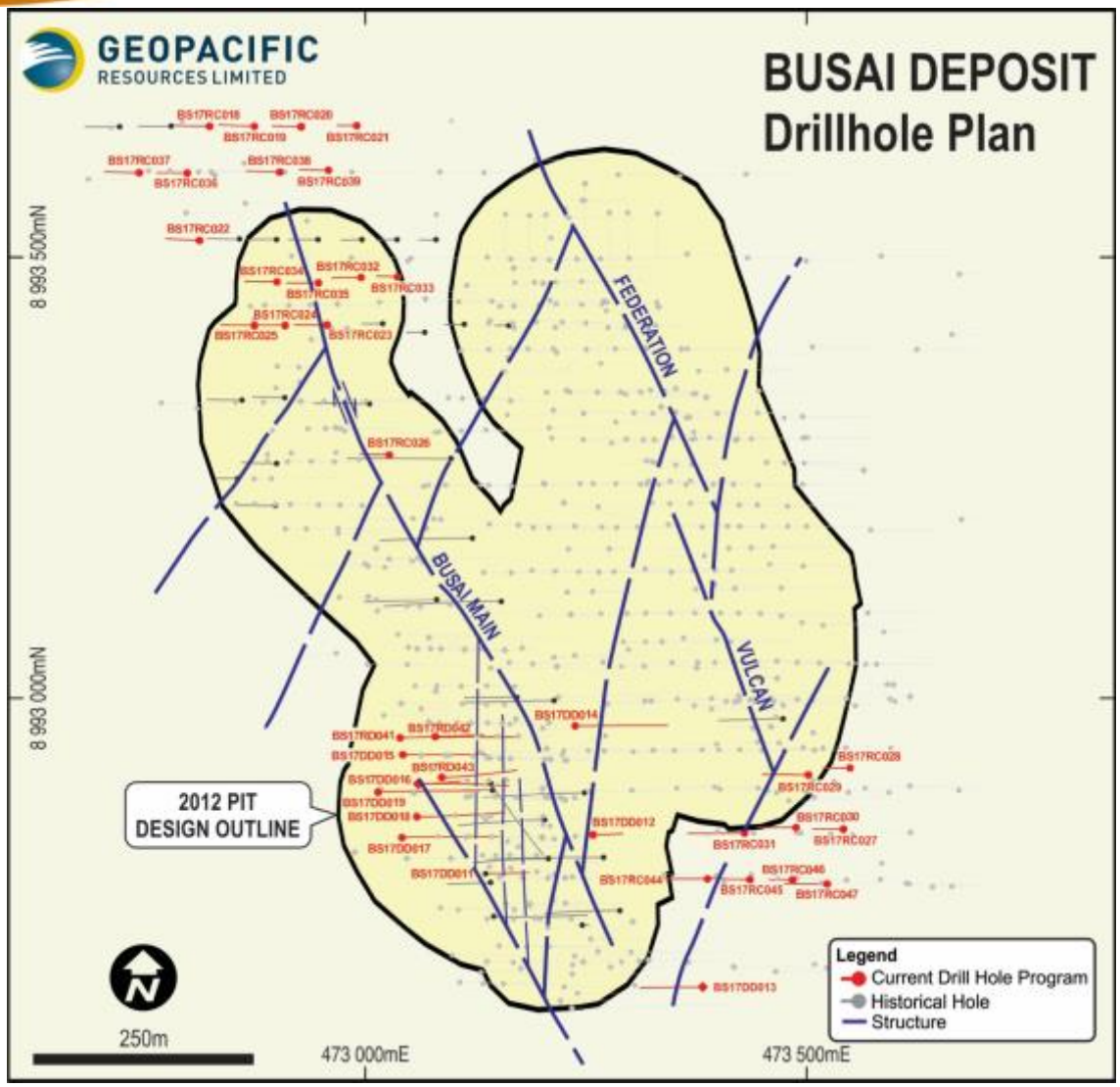


Figure 6: Drillhole location plan at the Busai deposit

CONTACT

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at www.geopacific.com.au or contact:

Mr. Ron Heeks
Managing Director

Ms. Philippa Leggat
Executive Director Corporate

Appendix A: Table 1
Intersections at the Kulumadau deposit

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth (m)	Depth From	Intercept	Comments
KU17DD010	469136	8995791	84	-69	270	310.2	70	**8.0m @ 1.52g/t Au**	Kulumadau West
							102	2m @ 0.51g/t Au	
							118	2m @ 1.84 g/t Au	
							149	1.0m @ 1.47g/t Au	
							153	**12.0m @ 1.04g/t Au**	
							178	**1m @ 6.24g/t Au**	
							184	**2m @ 1.01g/t Au**	
							189	**3m @ 3.26 g/t Au**	
							205	1.0m @ 0.56g/t Au	
							209	1.0m @ 0.60g/t Au	
							211	4.0m @ 0.67g/t Au	
							218	**14.0m @ 2.71g/t Au**	Including 2m @ 9.8 g/t Au from 223m
							264	4.0m @ 0.88g/t Au	
							271	**3.0m @ 12.37g/t Au**	
							295	1.0m @ 3.73g/t Au	
KU17DD011	469205	8995840	72	-60	269	392.3	153	**3m @ 2.43 g/t Au**	Kulumadau West
							170	1m @ 0.9 g/t Au	
							192	2.0m @ 1.40g/t Au	
							201	9.7m @ 0.68g/t Au	
							218	**10m @ 2.61 g/t Au**	
							231	**18.0m @ 10.29g/t Au**	Including 7m @ 24.28 g/t Au from 236m
							254	1.0m @ 0.57g/t Au	
							260	1.0m @ 1.80g/t Au	
							275	2.0m @ 2.80g/t Au	
							289	1.0m @ 0.60g/t Au	
							313	5.0m @ 0.66g/t Au	
							345	**2.0m @ 3.29g/t Au**	
							381	5.0m @ 0.83g/t Au	
KU17RD040	469214	8995892	72	-60	270	322	38	2.0m @ 0.70g/t Au	Kulumadau West
							142	1.0m @ 0.75g/t Au	RC Pre-collar to 102m
							154	4.0m @ 1.19g/t Au	
							187	**6.0m @ 2.46g/t Au**	
							199	**6.0m @ 2.67g/t Au**	
							212	**3.0m @ 63.44g/t Au**	
							286	1.0m @ 0.51g/t Au	
							301	**9.0m @ 2.84g/t Au**	Including 3m @ 7.32 g/t Au from 307m

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth (m)	Depth From	Intercept	Comments
KU17RC041	469769	8996044	84	-60	0	102	28	**30.0m @ 2.08g/t Au**	Kulumadau East (north)
							71	7.0m @ 0.66g/t Au	
							93	3.0m @ 0.57g/t Au	
KU17RC042	469841	8996031	71	-60	42.5	174	53	**22.0m @ 2.78g/t Au**	Kulumadau East (north) Including 5m @ 8.87 g/t Au from 69m
KU17RC043	469895	8996009	70	-50	45	108	40	1.0m @ 0.56g/t Au	Kulumadau East (north)
							44	7.0m @ 0.74g/t Au	
							63	5.0m @ 0.70g/t Au	
							92	2.0m @ 1.74g/t Au	
							102	**6.0m @ 1.44g/t Au**	
KU17RC044	469838	8995996	67	-55	45	108	61	4.0m @ 0.75g/t Au	Kulumadau East (north)
							94	1.0m @ 2.78g/t Au	
							98	1.0m @ 0.63g/t Au	
KU17RC045	469937	8995994	71	-50	45	84	No Significant Intersection		Kulumadau East (north)

Notes

- Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (DD) or RC drilling.
- Hole types denoted by hole name: BS17DD = Diamond Drilling, BS17RC = RC drilling, BS17RD = RC pre-collar with Diamond tail.
- DD samples comprised of half core, cut by diamond saw; RC samples were collected on a 1m interval with approximately 2kg collected from a riffle splitter.
- Sample preparation undertaken by ITS Laboratories on Woodlark Island (refer Appendix B for details).
- Gold analysis by Fire Assay 50gm charge by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories, Townsville, Australia.
- Mineralised intercepts calculated as a weighted average, using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut, maximum of two metres of internal waste.
- Collar coordinates in PNG94 Geodetic System.
- Azimuths true bearing.

Intersections at the Busai deposit

Hole No	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim UTM	Depth (m)	From (m)	Intercept	Comments
BS17DD011	473134	8992802	73	-61	90	103.1	1	1.0m @ 1.03g/t Au	Busai Main
							62	2.0m @ 0.55g/t Au	
							95	1.0m @ 0.82g/t Au	
BS17DD012	473255	8992846	76	-60	90	69	2	2.0m @ 1.15g/t Au	Busai Main
							11.9	7.1m @ 0.57g/t Au	
BS17DD013	473379	8992674	75	-62	270	150.1	41.8	1.0m @ 0.76g/t Au	Busai Main
							75	1.0m @ 1.02g/t Au	
							112	3.0m @ 0.86g/t Au	
							124	1.0m @ 5.41g/t Au	
BS17DD014	473235	8992969	80	-56	90	187	15	1.0m @ 0.59g/t Au	Busai Main
							67	1.0m @ 0.61g/t Au	
							71	**10.0m @ 1.34g/t Au**	
							91	1.0m @ 2.10g/t Au	
							99	1.0m @ 0.62g/t Au	
							103	1.0m @ 0.64g/t Au	
							116	1.0m @ 1.05g/t Au	
BS17DD015	473041	8992936	68	-61	90	191.7	165	5.0m @ 0.64g/t Au	Busai Main
							174	3.9m @ 0.69g/t Au	
BS17DD016	473058	8992903	65	-58	90	188.8	59	2.0m @ 0.85g/t Au	Busai Main
							121	**40.0m @ 2.04g/t Au**	4m @ 9.12g/t Au from 129m
							169	1.1m @ 1.27g/t Au	
							173	1.0m @ 0.58g/t Au	
BS17DD017	473040	8992843	76	-61	90	219	**168**	**8.0m @ 3.05g/t Au**	Busai Main
							180	1.0m @ 0.60g/t Au	
							184	6.0m @ 0.71g/t Au	
							194	1.0m @ 0.50g/t Au	
							199	**14.0m @ 2.53g/t Au**	
BS17DD018	473057	8992866	73	-61	90	217.4	28.2	1.4m @ 0.61g/t Au	Busai Main
							38.6	1.9m @ 0.84g/t Au	
							102	2.0m @ 0.98g/t Au	
							145.5	1.5m @ 0.96g/t Au	
							152.5	13.5m @ 0.72g/t Au	
							174	1.0m @ 1.03g/t Au	
							178	**18.0m @ 5.55g/t Au**	2m @ 40.89g/t Au from 182m
BS17DD019	473013	8992894	68	-62	90	233.4	158	1.0m @ 0.71g/t Au	Busai Main
							191	1.0m @ 0.58g/t Au	
							205	4.0m @ 0.52g/t Au	
BS17RC018	472823	8993645	64	-60	270	80	44	1.0m @ 0.55g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC019	472873	8993645	65	-60	270	80	65	1.0m @ 0.77g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC020	472926	8993645	66	-60	270	66	38	2.0m @ 1.08g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC021	472989	8993645	67	-60	270	46	No Significant Intersect		Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC022	472812	8993516	64	-60	270	78	26	1.0m @ 1.72g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold

Hole No	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim UTM	Depth (m)	From (m)	Intercept	Comments
							47	1.0m @ 0.52g/t Au	
							73	2.0m @ 0.82g/t Au	
BS17RC023	472955	8993421	61	-59	270	72	66	**4.0m @ 1.34g/t Au**	Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC024	472908	8993420	61	-60	270	78	**48**	**2.0m @ 3.78g/t Au**	Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC025	472873	8993420	61	-59	270	72	68	2.0m @ 0.63g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC026	473026	8993274	58	-60	270	66	16	2.0m @ 0.68g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
							26	4.0m @ 0.64g/t Au	
							34	**4.0m @ 1.30g/t Au**	
							42	2.0m @ 1.13g/t Au	
BS17RC027	473537	8992852	76	-60	270	66	No Significant Intersect		Vulcan lode
BS17RC028	473545	8992921	75	-60	270	60	No Significant Intersect		Vulcan lode
BS17RC029	473497	8992913	86	-59	270	100	10	1.0m @ 0.87g/t Au	Vulcan lode
							17	**6.0m @ 3.05g/t Au**	
							34	4.0m @ 0.64g/t Au	
							52	**8.0m @ 1.22g/t Au**	
							90	2.0m @ 0.50g/t Au	
							96	2.0m @ 0.91g/t Au	
BS17RC030	473483	8992854	86	-60	270	90	27	2.0m @ 0.85g/t Au	Vulcan lode
							48	2.0m @ 2.17g/t Au	
							60	1.0m @ 0.93g/t Au	
							65	1.0m @ 1.26g/t Au	
BS17RC031	473426	8992847	90	-59	270	130	2	8.0m @ 1.59g/t Au	Vulcan lode
BS17RC032	472994	8993474	63	-60	270	66	38	1.0m @ 0.56g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
							45	2.0m @ 0.94g/t Au	
BS17RC033	473035	8993475	62	-60	270	48	12	1.0m @ 0.71g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
							35	2.0m @ 2.27g/t Au	
							44	4.0m @ 0.99g/t Au	
BS17RC034	472899	8993469	62	-60	270	72	43	1.0m @ 0.90g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
							52	1.0m @ 0.73g/t Au	
							69	3.0m @ 2.01g/t Au	
BS17RC035	472946	8993468	62	-60	270	70	31	1.0m @ 1.02g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
							43	1.0m @ 0.92g/t Au	
							52	1.0m @ 0.52g/t Au	
BS17RC036	472798	8993592	62	-60	270	70	44	1.0m @ 0.57g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
							65	1.0m @ 0.95g/t Au	
BS17RC037	472744	8993592	62	-59	270	78	No Significant Intersect		Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC038	472902	8993593	64	-60	270	75	46	1.0m @ 0.52g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC039	472957	8993595	65	-60	270	66	40	2.0m @ 2.27g/t Au	Testing unconformity gold
BS17RC040	473060	8992903	65	-60	90	95	No Significant Intersect		Pre-collar
BS17RC044	473384	8992796	79	-60	270	100	0	2.0m @ 0.71g/t Au	Vulcan south
BS17RC045	473432	8992796	76	-59	270	100	No Significant Intersect		Vulcan south
BS17RC046	473480	8992795	75	-60	270	51	16	1.0m @ 1.18g/t Au	Vulcan south

Hole No	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim UTM	Depth (m)	From (m)	Intercept	Comments
BS17RC047	473519	8992790	69	-60	270	100	40	2.0m @ 0.51g/t Au	Vulcan south
BS17RD041	473038	8992955	68	-60	90	190.4	175	2.0m @ 3.73g/t Au	Busai Main; Pre-collar 10 100m
BS17RD042	473079	8992956	69	-58	90	175.8	61	1.0m @ 0.80g/t Au	Busai Main; Pre-collar to 102m
							73	1.0m @ 0.55g/t Au	
							121	**5.0m @ 1.54g/t Au**	
BS17RD043	473085	8992911	68	-59	90	178.8	51	1.0m @ 0.65g/t Au	Busai Main; Pre-collar to 90m
							92	**32.0m @ 1.96g/t Au**	
							128	**18.0m @ 1.68g/t Au**	
							158	2.0m @ 1.30g/t Au	

Notes

- Sampling was conducted using diamond drilling (DD) or RC drilling.
- Hole types denoted by hole name: BS17DD = Diamond Drilling, BS17RC = RC drilling, BS17RD = RC pre-collar with Diamond tail.
- DD samples comprised of half core, cut by diamond saw; RC samples were collected on a 1m interval with approximately 2kg collected from a riffle splitter.
- Sample preparation undertaken by ITS Laboratories on Woodlark Island (refer Appendix B for details).
- Gold analysis by Fire Assay 50gm charge by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories, Townsville, Australia.
- Mineralised intercepts calculated as a weighted average, using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut, maximum of two metres of internal waste.
- Collar coordinates in PNG94 Geodetic System.
- Azimuths true bearing.

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**) or RC drilling. Sampling of the diamond drilling comprised half core samples taken based on lithological, alteration, and mineralisation breaks observed in geological logging. RC samples were collected on a 1m interval with approximately 2kg collected from a riffle splitter. Samples were sent for fire assay gold and four-acid multi-element analysis by ICPMS method. Blank, duplicate, and standard samples were inserted in at various intervals based on Geopacific's QAQC procedure to ensure assay results are representative and repeatable.
	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 50gm 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. RC samples of approximately 2kg were collected on 1m intervals. 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 crush ~2kg through a jaw crushed, 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, as well as multi-element analysis using multi-acid digest with ICP finish at Intertek's Townsville laboratory.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Hole with an RC suffix were drilled by Reverse circulation drilling (RC), using a 139mm hammer. Holes with a DD suffix were drilled PQ or HQ diameter triple tube. All core is oriented using Reflex digital ori tool for all core diameters. Holes with a RD suffix were PQ or HQ diamond drill holes with a RC pre-collar
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 samples are weighed for each metre and assessed for recovery, contamination and effect of water if present.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube barrel for diamond drilling plus closely monitored drill mud regime. Short drill runs used in areas of broken ground. RC drilling on 1 metre basis using cemented pvc casing to 12m to ensure tight collar seal and minimise outside circulation.
	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.	Sample recovery data shows good recovery throughout the drill holes, consistently above 90%, and as such there is no sample bias introduced because of sample recovery.
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 core and chips was geologically logged by Geopacific geologists using Geopacific 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Drill core and chips was 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	*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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	RC samples weighed, and if dry, riffle split using a three-tier system generating a collective 12.5% split of the original metre sample for analysis. In areas of un-mineralised material, a 4-metre composite is taken by 25% splitting each component 1m sample and combining for a single sample for submission. Residual original split material is reserved should anomalous values be encountered and individual metre samples be required. Wet samples are placed in a clean container, mixed and spear sampled, mixed again and spear sampled, with resultant sub sample mixed and spear sampled again for submission.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are crushed to a nominal 2mm by a jaw crusher, with the whole sample pulverised 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.
	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 at a nominal 1 duplicate in every 20 samples which is in line with industry standards.
	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.
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.*	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.
	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 reported in this release.
	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 standard samples were used in the drilling. Results from these QAQC samples were within the acceptable ranges.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.	No holes reported in this announcement are twins of previous drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data is sent electronically from the lab to GPR database administrator and then entered into the database and validated by the database administrator and senior staff.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
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. Downhole surveys are recorded as being captured by single shot downhole camera
	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 Exploration Results.*	Drilling reported in this release relates to infill drilling within the Busai deposit. Existing drilling within the defined deposit area is nominally spaced 25m x 25m, closer in some areas.
	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 released in this announcement indicate new areas of unrecognised mineralisation that may or may not add to a future resource calculation. Data points are somewhat isolated from surrounding information and require additional drill holes to support interpretations and subsequent inclusion in future ore resource calculations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No composite sampling in announced results.
Orientation of data in relation to	*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 drill holes has achieved unbiased sampling of the structures.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
geological structure	*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.

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
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 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 >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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	This announcement is based on work done by Kula Gold Ltd and Geopacific Resources Limited.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 intruded by late stage, high K porphyritic intrusives and contains the known historical mines. 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.*	See Appendix A, Table 1.
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 top-cuts were used in the reporting of these significant intercept. The interval selected using a cut off value 0.5g/t Au and were calculated using weighted averaging.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	Shorter intercepts of higher grade within larger reported intercepts are subsequently highlighted within the summary drilling table.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
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').*	Information from other drilling in the area as well as geological mapping indicate that the downhole intervals may be close to the true width, but more structural information is needed to determine the exact orientation of the mineralised zones.
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.*	Refer to Appendix A, table 1.
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.*	Refer to text.
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.*	Refer to text.

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 Jim 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.

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 licences.