St George Soil Geochemistry Defines 14km Gold and Antimony Anomaly

Anomaly open along strike and coexistent with major mineralised structures hosting Fence and Ridgeline Prospects

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT-SCALE SOIL ANOMALIES –*** *Regional grid-based soil sampling confirms significant gold and antimony anomalies coexistent with structurally-controlled Au and Sb-bearing veins over 7km of strike on each of two priority structures; both anomalies are open along strike*
- ***STRONGEST ANOMALIES DIRECTLY LOCATED ON FENCE AND RIDGELINE PROSPECTS –*** *Highest intensity Au and Sb anomalies up to 1.5km in length centred on both the Fence and Ridgeline Prospects*

  INFILL SOIL ASSAY RESULTS AWAITED - *Results received are 400 metres by 50 metres sample centres; assay results for infill samples collected at 200m expected in December, enabling planning of drilling for Q2 2026*
- ***MAJOR ANOMALIES REMAIN UNTESTED –*** *No modern drilling carried out into either anomaly, multiple targets to now be refined and tested in next drill campaign*

Queensland and South Australian focused gold explorer and developer, Pacgold Limited **(ASX: PGO)** (‘**Pacgold**’ or ‘**the Company**’) is pleased to announce the initial results of the systematic geochemical soil programme completed on the “St George Gold-Antimony” Project (‘**the Project**’) in northeast Queensland. Pacgold is undertaking exploration on the Project under a Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd, whereby Pacgold has the right to earn up to 100% interest in the Project.

Pacgold’s Managing Director, Matthew Boyes, commented*:*

“Exploration has accelerated quickly at St George Gold-Antimony Project with a focussed team completing an extensive first pass soil geochemical programme in conjunction with mapping and rock chip sampling of outcropping mineralisation over the past 6 weeks.”

“Initial rock chip sample assays have produced some outstanding gold and antimony values from structures at surface with considerable mapped strike extents with both Ridgeline and Fence prospects sampled over 3km and 2km in strike length respectively. Its crucial to point out that these outstanding soil anomalies were acquired over tenements located 5km to the south of the St George historical mine location demonstrating the extent and consistency of mineralisation within the tenement package.”

“This tenement package has some of the most well-developed antimony-rich veins across the entire Hodgkinson Province. With this newly acquired geochemical data PACGOLD’s team can now focus in on target development and selection of drill sites for the coming campaign, this will be an extensive programme to give the team the best chance of making multiple significant discoveries in what is fast becoming the premier Au-Sb province in Australia.”

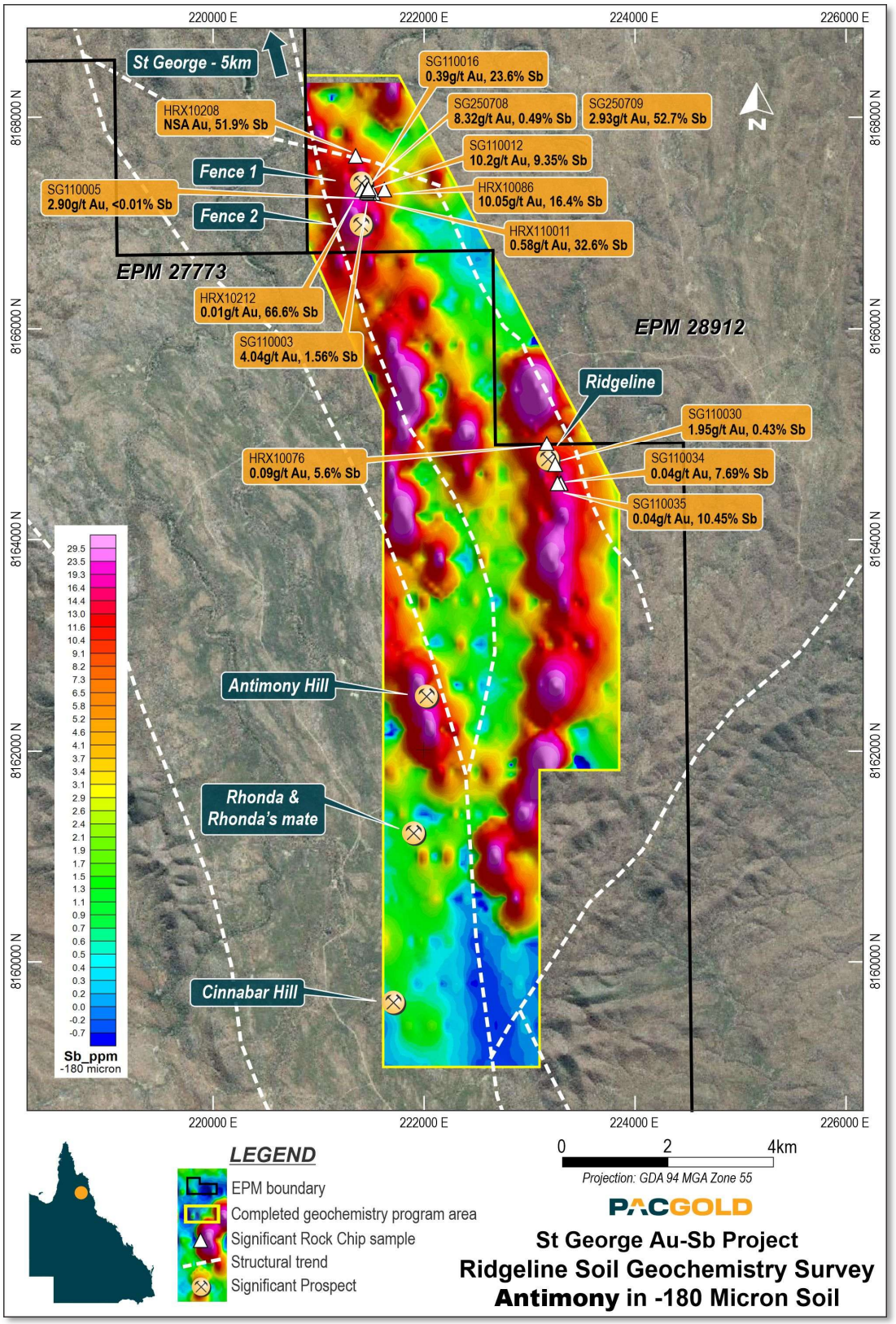

*Figure 1: Ridgeline and Fence Prospects – geochemical soil sample assay results – **Antimony***

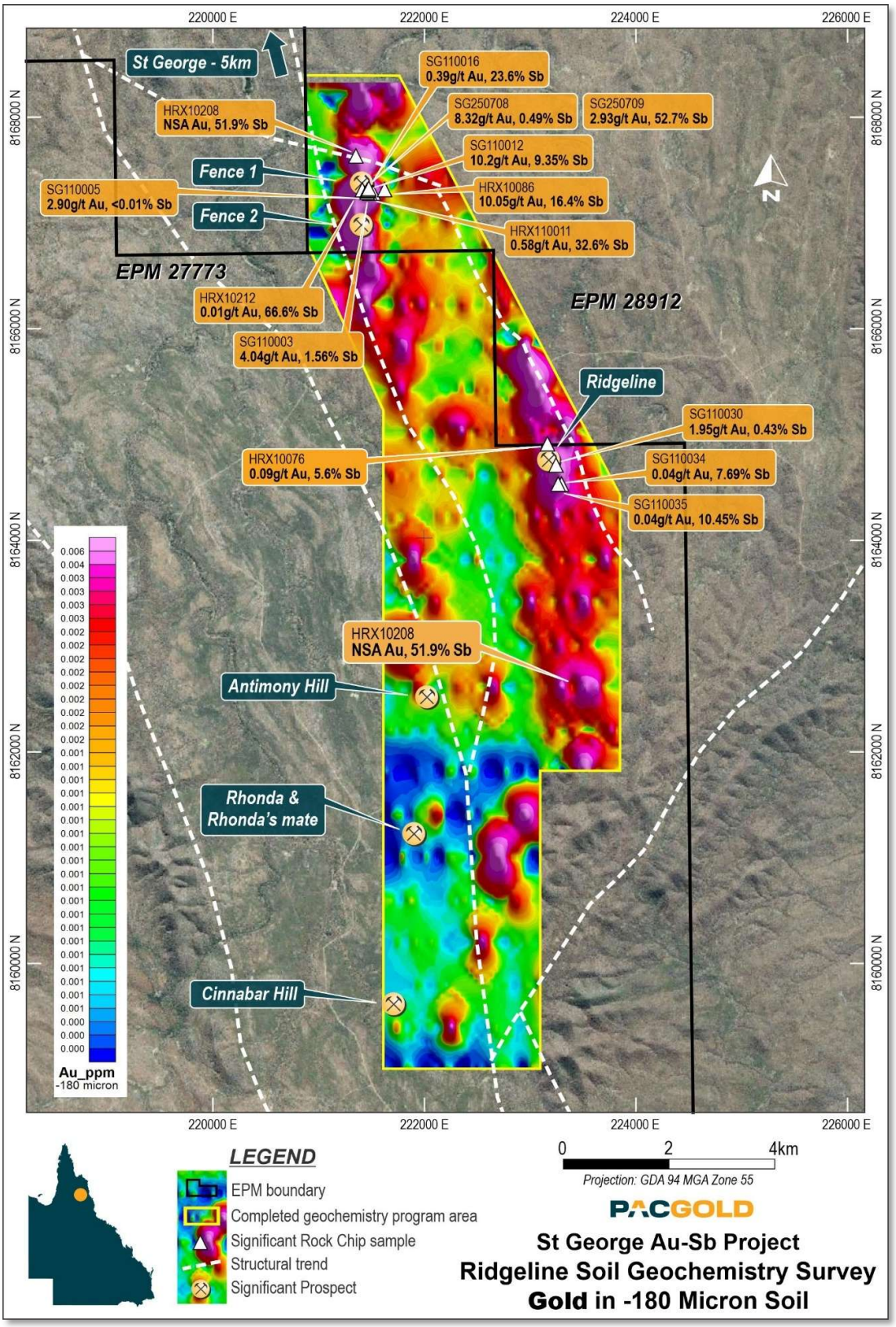

*Figure 2: Ridgeline and Fence Prospects – geochemical soil sample assay results – **Gold***

Project Geology and Mineralisation

The St. George Project lies within the Palaeozoic Hodgkinson Province of north-eastern Australia. The province consists of a thick, clastic marine sediment sequence of which the Hodgkinson Formation is the most extensive unit. The Hodgkinson Formation consists of a thick succession of very weakly metamorphosed greywacke, shale, slate, conglomerate, minor mafic volcanics and chert, and rare limestone. The sediments commonly display turbidite-type sedimentary structures, being extensively cleaved, folded, sheared and faulted. The principal structural trend in the province is north-northwest-south-southeast.

The Hodgkinson Province hosts widespread mineralisation with several main areas of past production including the Palmer and Hodgkinson goldfields, the Mt. Carbine tungsten field, and the Herberton tin-field.

The Hodgkinson Goldfield was first mined for gold in 1876 with a historic production of 0.3Moz gold and is located 40km to the SE of the St. George Project. The Palmer River goldfield which was discovered in 1873 has a historic production of 1.3Moz Au is located 50km to the NNW of the Project.

Mineral exploration for gold and antimony in the Hodgkinson Province has been undertaken sporadically over the past 150 years and was most prevalent in the 1980's and in the early to mid-2000's. A number of gold – antimony deposits were discovered and mined in the 1980's, including the Tregoora and Northcote deposits which had a reported combined Mineral Resource of 8.1Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 556,700oz in 2006[1], and which have since been mined by open cut.

The St George Gold-Antimony Project contains mineralisation which occurs within a series of quartz-stibnite veins similar to those previously mined at the Tregoora and Northcote deposits. The mineralised veins crosscut a sequence of metasedimentary units of the Hodgkinson Formation, are steeply dipping, and occur in swarms up to 30m wide. Individual veins are up to 3m in width at surface and have been mined historically for stibnite and gold over a widespread area in hand-dug pits, and shallow shafts and underground workings to a depth of 30m below surface.

Pacgold Exploration Program

Since farming-in to the St George Project in August 2025[2], Pacgold has embarked on a rigorous program of surface mapping, rock sampling and geochemical soil sampling designed to achieve a first pass assessment of the priority prospects with the tenement package.

Exploration has focussed on six main prospects, five of which are located within a major NNW trending structural zone (refer Figures 5 and 6) – St. George, Poppy, Fence, Ridgeline and Big Watson South. The sixth prospect, Zebs is located to the immediate west of this structural zone.

Three geochemical soil sampling programmes were completed in October 2025 for a total of 2,050 samples at the Fence-Ridgeline (1,822 samples), Big Watson South (100) and Zebs Prospects (128). Figure 6 displays the soil sampling locations.

The soil sampling program undertaken on the Fence and Ridgeline high-grade gold-antimony Prospects was focussed on evaluating the potential for further concealed Au-Sb mineralisation on the regional NNW-trending structures which are host to the Prospects. Grid-based sampling was completed on 200m by 50m sample centres covering a potential combined strike length of 20km (Ridgeline structure and parallel Fence structure). All samples were submitted for assay, with every second line (400m x 50m spacing) assayed initially to determine areas of higher Au and Sb anomalism for which the 200m infill samples will be assayed.

[1] *https://www.ga.gov.au/bigobj/GA9203.pdf*

[2] *PGO ASX release 18th August 2025 "Farm In Agreement to acquire St George Gold-Antimony Project North Queensland"*

Interpretation of the soil assays indicate two linear strike-extensive Au-Sb anomalies associated with each of the regional Fence and Ridgeline structures. Both anomalies are approximately 7km in length, with the highest Au and Sb values centred on the exposed Fence and Ridgeline Au-Sb bearing quartz vein systems. Pathfinder elements arsenic (As) and mercury (Hg) are also anomalous on the same structural trends. The combined As and Sb anomalies are interpreted to also map a NW-trending 'transverse' or cross-structure linking the Fence and Ridgeline structures immediately to the NW of the Ridgeline Prospect. The NW structural orientation commonly hosts gold-bearing quartz veins in the Hodkinson Province, so is a priority target in itself.

Significant results from the samples assayed on the 400m spaced traverses are tabled in Appendix 2.

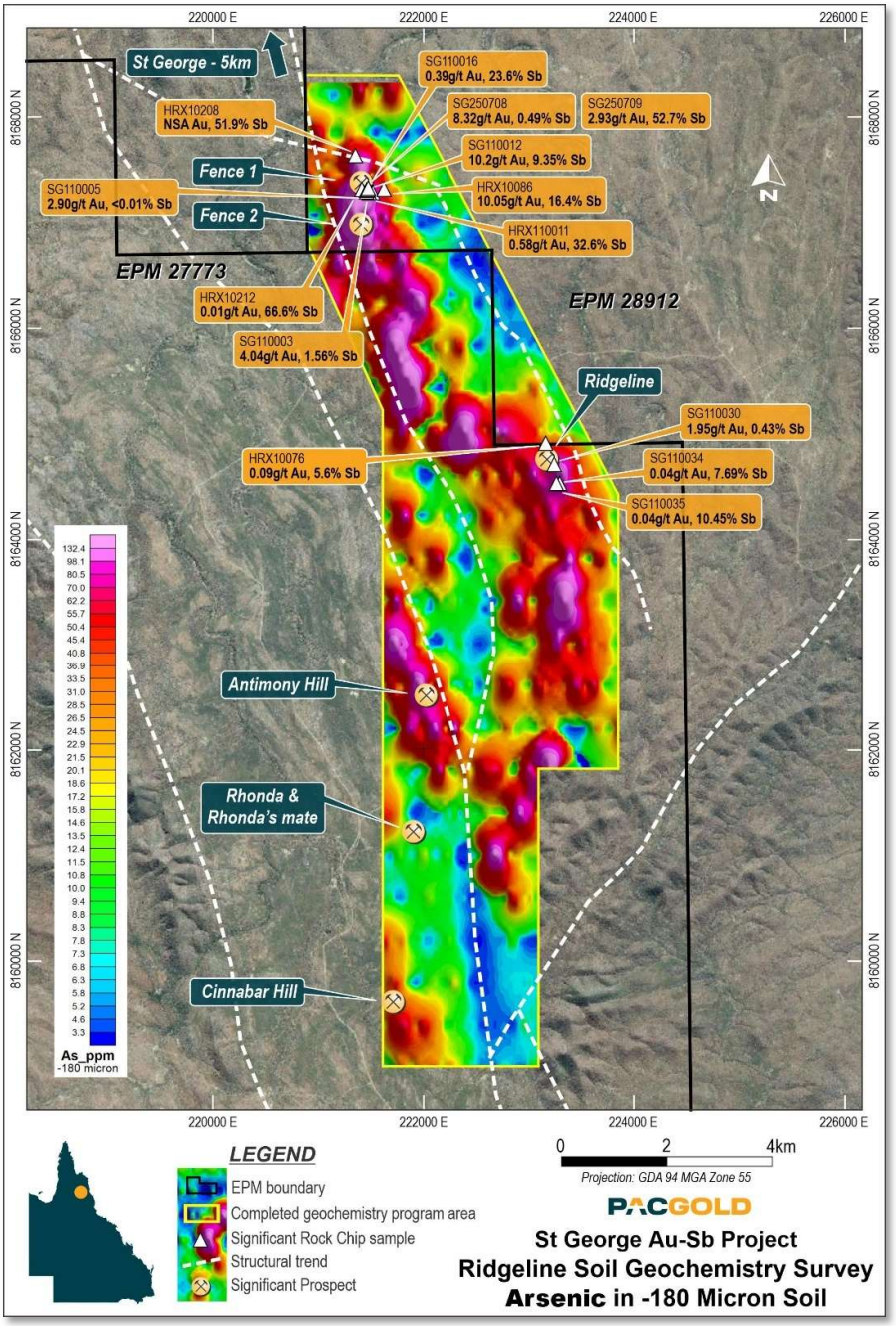

*Figure 3: Ridgeline and Fence Prospects – geochemical soil sample assay results – **Arsenic***

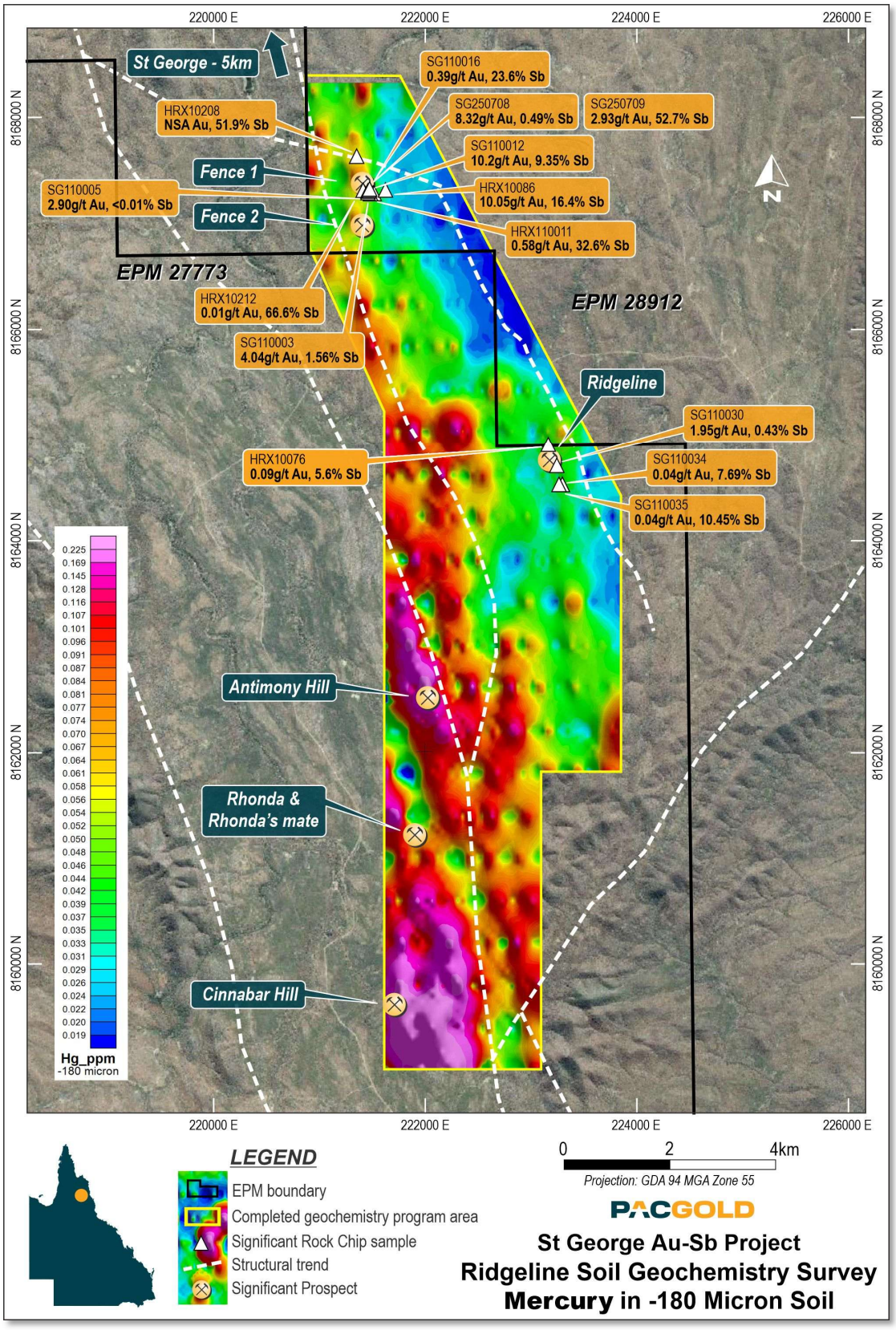

*Figure 4: Ridgeline and Fence Prospects – geochemical soil sample assay results – **Mercury***

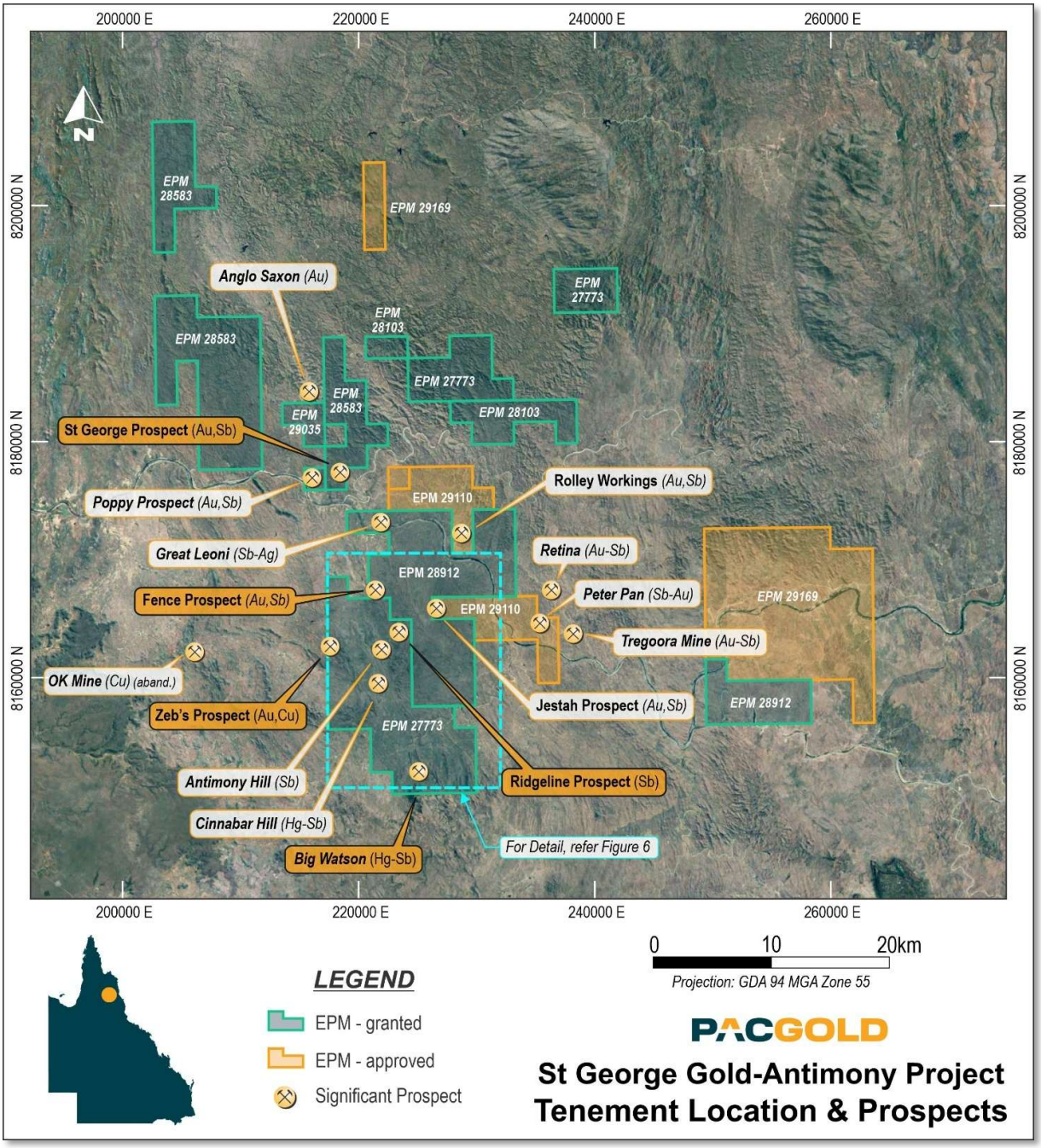

Figure 5: St George Project tenement package map with known historical gold and antimony occurrences and priority prospects

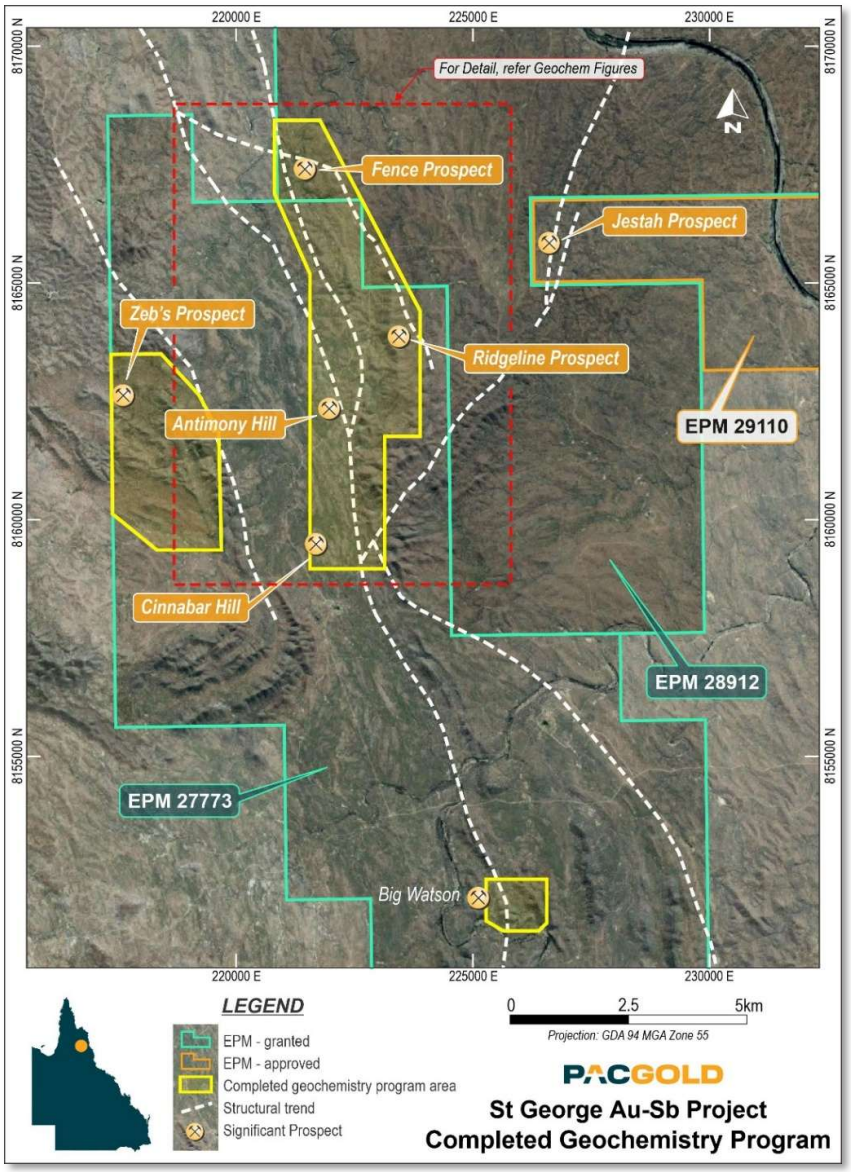

Figure 6: Location of geochemical soil and rock chip sampling programmes – Fence, Ridgeline, Big Watson and Zebs Prospects

Next Steps

Pacgold completed the 2025 field activities at the Project in late November. In addition to the soil and rock chip sapling programs, a geophysical IP Gradient Array and Pole-Dipole programme and a first-pass RC drilling program was completed on the historic St George Antimony Mine (refer Figure 5, EPM 28583). Assay results for all drilling samples are awaited and will be reported in due course.

Assay results are also awaited for the infill (200m spaced) soil samples at the Fence and Ridgeline Prospects, as well as the geochemical soil samples from the Zebs and Bib Watson Prospects. Results are also awaited for a suite of rock chip samples collected from Zeb's.

All data collected in the 2025 program will be synthesised and interpreted in Q1 2026 and follow up geochemical, geophysical and drilling programs planned for commencement following cessation of the northern wet season.

This announcement is approved by the Pacgold Limited Board of Directors.

For more information contact:

Matthew Boyes
Managing Director
mboyes@pacgold.com.au
+61 (0) 498 189 338

About Pacgold Limited:

Pacgold is an ASX-listed mineral exploration company (ASX: PGO) with highly prospective projects situated in North Queensland and South Australia.

The core of Pacgold's exploration efforts is centered in Queensland. The flagship, 100% owned Alice River Gold Project covers 377km^2 and is situated within a large, intrusion-related gold system that shows geological similarities to major international deposits.

Complementing this is the St George Gold-Antimony Project, where the company can earn up to a 100% interest in a 905km^2 tenement package located within an important and developing antimony province.

To accelerate its transition to a producer, Pacgold has acquired the White Dam Gold Operation in South Australia. This significant acquisition includes established open-pit mines, a heap leach facility, and a fully operational gold extraction plant. This turnkey operation provides Pacgold with a clear pathway to generating near-term revenue and cash flow, funding future growth and exploration.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Mr Geoff Lowe, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lowe is the Company's Exploration Manager and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Lowe has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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 Lowe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1. TENEMENT TABLE

PART A - Granted Tenements

Tenement Number	Status	Registered holder	Beneficial Ownership	Date of Grant	Date of Expiry	Area Km^2
EPM 27773	Granted	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	27/09/2021	26/09/2026	256.2
EPM 28103	Granted	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	7/11/2022	6/11/2027	36.1
EPM 28583	Granted	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	10/07/2024	9/07/2029	167.5
EPM 28912	Granted	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	24/07/2025	23/07/2030	170.6
EPM 29035	Granted	Kay Frances Fitzgerald	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	30/07/2025	29/07/2030	13.3

PART B – Tenement Applications

Tenement Number	Status	Registered holder	Beneficial Ownership	Date of Grant	Date of Expiry	Area Km^2
EPM 29110	Application lodged 09/09/2024	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	N/A	N/A	68.9
EPM 29169	Application lodged 20/01/2025	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	N/A	N/A	193.6

APPENDIX 2. SIGNIFICANT SOIL SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS

EPM	STRUCTURE / PROSPECT	SAMPLE ID	UTM East (GDA94_Zone 55)	UTM North (GDA94_Zone 55)	Au (ppb)	Sb (ppm)	As (ppm)
EPM 28912	Fence	SG100197	221350	8167000	**68**	52.8	**661**
EPM 28912	Fence	SG100033	221396	8168201	**67**	8.21	**113.5**
EPM 28912	Fence	SG100135	221400	8167402	**66**	34.5	**606**
EPM 27773	Fence	SG100269	221498	8166600	**22**	29.6	412
EPM 27773	Fence	SG100739	221800	8164200	1	**102**	88.4
EPM 27773	Fence	SG100563	221800	8165000	1	79.3	**168.5**
EPM 27773	Fence / Antimony Hill	SG101127	221950	8162600	4	78.3	**296**
EPM 27773	Fence	SG100740	221850	8164200	2	71.4	**123.5**
EPM 27773	Ridgeline	SG101355	223500	8161800	**31**	0.27	4.8
EPM 28912	Ridgeline	SG100514	223050	8165400	**29**	**186.5**	47.5
EPM 27773	Ridgeline	SG101347	223150	8161800	1	**230**	80.4
EPM 27773	Ridgeline	SG101348	223200	8161800	1	71.5	**837**
EPM 27773	Cross Fault	SG100489	221850	8165400	1	**149**	66.2
EPM 27773	Cross Fault	SG100490	221900	8165400	1	**81.2**	**709**

APPENDIX 3. JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	Sampling methods have included surface rock chip and soil samples. The quality and accuracy of rock chip geochemistry is generally high, but these samples are often spot samples and generally not used in Mineral Resource estimation. The quality and accuracy of soil geochemistry is generally moderate to high, and the technique is used to efficiently investigate large semi-regional areas to define low-level geochemical anomalism for follow-up exploration. These samples are spot samples collected on a systematic GPS-controlled survey grid and sieved to a determined mesh size. The samples are not used in Mineral Resource estimation. No drilling data has been reported in this announcement
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the	No information is available documenting measures to ensure sample representativity for historical surface sampling. These methods are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	Economic gold mineralisation is measured in terms of parts per million in rock chip and drilling samples and therefore rigorous sampling techniques must be adopted to ensure quantitative, precise measurements of gold concentration. If gold is present as medium – coarse grains, the entire sampling, sub-sampling, and analytical process must be more stringent. At St George and the greater project area, gold and antimony can be visible and therefore there may be inherent sampling problems. Procedures used to manage this problem are documented elsewhere in relevant sub-sections of this table. Antimony mineralisation is measured in percentages, sampling and analytical process and sample preparation are identical to the methodology utilised for gold analysis. Soil samples are assayed using low level, high precision techniques to enable mapping of lower level metal values in soils. Gold is measured to parts er billion and antimony is measured to parts per million.
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).	No Drillhole data was released in this announcement
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No Drilling data was released in this announcement
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No Drilling data was released in this announcement
	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.	No Drilling data was released in this announcement
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.	Geological logging was carried out on all rock chip samples collected. This included lithology type, weathering, alteration type and intensity, sulphide percentages, vein per metre or sample, and exposed surface vein widths, lengths and geometry. Regolith mapping of soil types is carried out during the soil sampling programs No information is utilised for mineral resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of the rock chips is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling reported in this announcement
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling reported in this announcement
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling reported in this announcement
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	ALS Townville and Brisbane completed the analysis, and the samples preparation methods are considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling is undertaken.
	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.	Information is collected /logged regarding they type of sample collected (grab or channel). Field duplicates are collected for soil sampling at the frequency of 1 per 25 samples approximately. No drilling reported in this announcement
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No formal assessment has been undertaken to quantify the appropriate sample size required for good quality determination of gold content, given the nature of the gold mineralisation.
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.	Rock chip samples collected by Pacgold were assayed by ALS Townsville and Brisbane and analysed by fire assay and AAS finish 50g charge. Multielement analysis was completed with XRF. The assays are considered total. Soil samples collected by Pacgold were assayed by ALS Townsville and Brisbane and analysed by aqua regia digest for acid-extractable gold and multielement analysis (50 elements). The assays are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used to date to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy.
	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.	Certified Reference Material (CRM's) standards and blanks are purchased from an external manufacturer, and these are inserted into the sample batches sent to the laboratory at a frequency of 1 in 15.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification completed
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling reported in this announcement
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Hardrock and Pacgold have collated the historical and recent rock chip database into excel format. Pacgold collects all logging data in a digital format and the data is combined with project database. Pacgold geologists have verified the digital database from the previous drilling reports and/or original laboratory reports. Digital data has been compiled from quality scanned tables and plans included in the statutory reports. Pacgold staff have completed field checks and confirmed the location of some drillhole collars and areas of prior gold-antimony mining with a standard GPS.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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.	No drilling reported in this announcement.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The co-ordinate system used in the Pacgold database is MGA zone 55, GDA94 Datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Quality of the topographic control data is good and is currently reliant on public domain SRTM data.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Rock chips were collected where outcrop was present. Soil sampling was collected on a nominal 200m x 50m spaced survey grid controlled by handheld GPS.
	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.	There are no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Historical and recently collect and analysed rock chip sampling is purely utilised to gain and understanding of which structures potentially hold economic accumulations of mineralisation and form a guide for future drilling and exploration activities, they are not suitable for use in a JORC 2012 resource or reserve calculation
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling reported in this announcement.
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.	Rock chip samples were collected where outcrops were present. Often the quartz veins are more resistant and outcrop. Soil samples are collected at set points on a square survey grid of 200m x500m points, which mantains unbiased sampling of all potential orientations
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	No sampling bias has been identified in connection with the orientation of the drilling.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
SAMPLE SECURITY	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are securely transported by Pacgold staff to a commercial transport Company who transport the samples to ALS Townsville.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Pacgold has not completed a review of the actual sampling techniques, as this is not possible. Pacgold has reviewed company reports describing sampling techniques. Pacgold has reviewed and where practical validated the database it has complied.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	Pacgold has verified the mineral tenement status hold by Hardrock and associated parties.
	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.	Pacgold has verified the mineral tenement status hold by Hardrock and associated parties.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Pacgold has commenced a review of open file exploration data held by the Queensland Government for the project area. The review is ongoing.
GEOLOGY	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The St. George Project lies within the Palaeozoic Hodgkinson Province of north-eastern Australia. The Province consists of a thick, clastic marine sediment sequence of which the Hodgkinson Formation is the most extensive unit. The Hodgkinson Province hosts widespread gold and antimony mineralisation associated with structurally-controlled quartz veining through the Province, with several main areas of past production including the Palmer and Hodgkinson goldfields. The Hodgkinson Goldfield which is located to the SSE of the St. George Project was first mined for gold in 1876, and the Palmer River goldfield located the NNW of the Project was first discovered in 1873.
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.	No drilling reported in this announcement

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No drilling reported in this announcement.
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 drilling reported in this announcement
	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.	No drilling reported in this announcement
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No drilling reported in this announcement
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No drilling reported in this announcement
	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').	
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.	See body of this ASX announcement for appropriate diagrams.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	No drilling reported in this announcement
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.	The St. George Project includes a large amount of exploration data collected by previous companies, including regional stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, percussion drilling data, geophysical survey data, and costean data. Much of this data has been captured by Hardrock and has been compiled into a modern GIS database for analysis.
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).	Pacgold plans to conduct further surface geological mapping and geochemistry, ground geophysics and Aircore, RC and Diamond drilling across high-priority target areas over the next three years.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See body of this ASX announcement. No drilling has been undertaken as yet.