St George Gold and Antimony Geochem Extends Fence Strike >30km

Fence Structure hosts 7 major targets with no modern drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***CONTINUED DELINEATION OF REGIONAL-SCALE GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES –*** *Grid-based soil and rock chip sampling extends the gold and antimony anomalism hosted within the Fence Structural Zone (FSZ) to a strike in excess of 30km.*
- ***HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT LIMESTONE PROSPECT –*** *High-grade rock chip samples taken in newly discovered large-scale structure with reported gold values including* ***18.5g/t Au*** *(SG110108),* ***5.37g/t Au*** *(SG110109),* ***4.86g/t Au*** *(SG110110) and* ***4.96g/t Au*** *(SG110113).*
- ***NEW ANOMALIES DELINEATED AT LIMESTONE AND BIG WATSON –*** *Extensive (Au-Sb-As) anomalies identified at Big Watson and strong gold results over the Limestone prospect, both associated with the regional Fence structure extending over 30km in strike.*
- ***UNTESTED STRUCTURES DRILL READY –*** *No modern drilling carried out on six of the seven defined anomalies with multiple prioritised targets to be tested in next drilling campaign.*

Queensland and South Australian focused gold explorer and developer, Pacgold Limited **(ASX: PGO)** ('**Pacgold**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to announce further results of the systematic geochemical soil programme and rock chip sampling 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.[1]

Pacgold's Managing Director, Matthew Boyes, commented:

"The number of fertile structures and extent of the mineralisation on this ground package continues to increase rapidly. The discovery of high-grade gold at surface at the Limestone project is particularly exciting with multiple outcropping veins returning high-grade gold numbers over a large area. We have now demonstrated that the Fence structure is mineralised over a strike length of approximately 30km from Big Watson in the south up to the Limestone prospect in the north, this coupled with multiple newly delineated soil anomalies gives the company a strong pipeline of targets to follow up once the exploration season kicks off this year."

[1] PGO ASX Announcement 18 August 2025 – Farm In Agreement to acquire St George Gold-Antimony Project

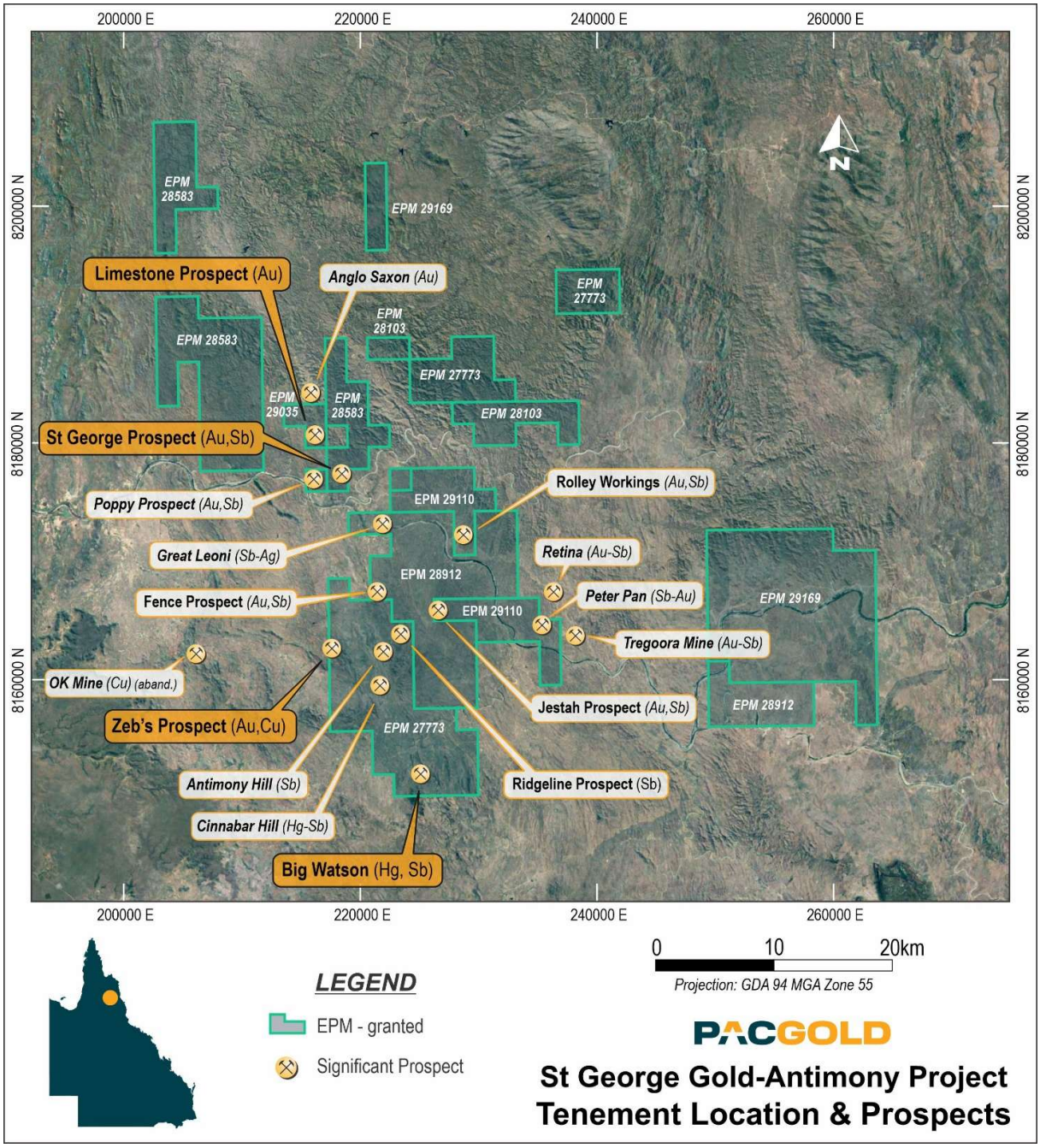

Figure 1: St George Project tenement package map with known historical gold and antimony occurrences, and priority prospect

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. 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.

The St George Project contains gold and antimony 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 Programme

Pacgold commenced a rigorous programme of surface mapping, rock sampling and geochemical soil sampling in Q3 2025, designed to achieve a first pass assessment of the priority prospects with the tenement package.

Exploration to date has focussed on six main prospects, five of which are located within a major NNW trending structural zone termed the Fence Structural Zone (FSZ) (Figure 2) and are principally prospective for gold-antimony - St George Mine, Poppy, Fence, Ridgeline and Big Watson South. The sixth prospect, Zebs is a Au-Cu prospect located to the immediate west of the FSZ.

Geochemical soil and rock sampling programmes were completed in November 2025 at the Fence-Ridgeline, Big Watson South and Zebs Prospects. Figure 3 displays the soil sampling locations. The soil sampling programme undertaken on the Fence and Ridgeline high-grade gold-antimony prospects has been reported previously[2,3]. The geochemical programmes focussed on evaluating the potential for further concealed Au-Sb mineralisation on the FSZ.

Assay results have now been received and compiled for the Big Watson South and Zebs soil sampling programmes and are presented below.

[2] PGO ASX release 11 November 2025 - 'St George Project Multiple high-grade Gold and Antimony zones Delineated'
[3] PGO ASX release 16 December 2025 - 'St George Soil Geochemistry Defines 14km Gold and Antimony Anomaly'

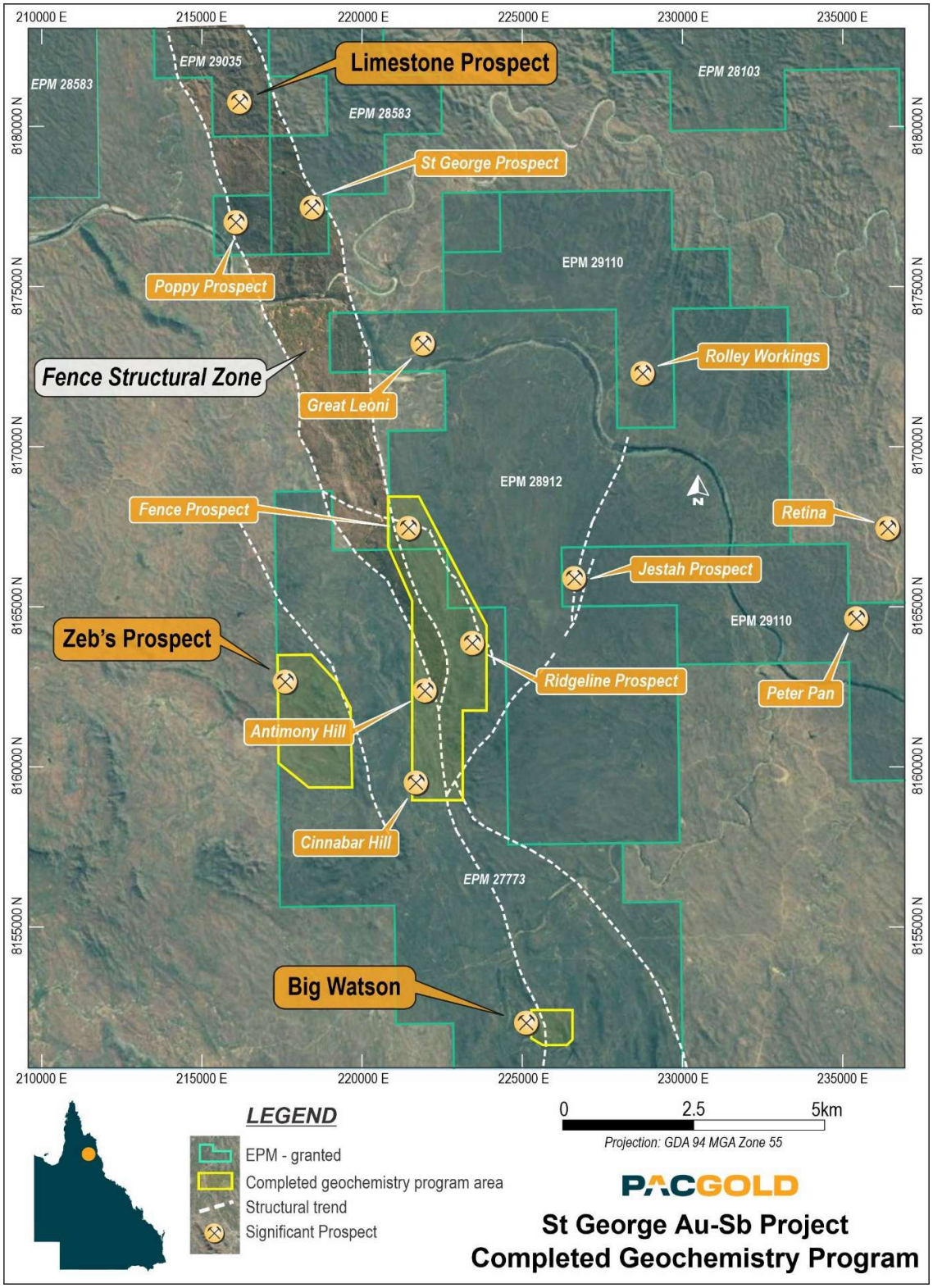

Figure 2: Fence Structural Zone, with location of Big Watson South, Limestone and Zebs Prospects

Big Watson South Prospect

The Big Watson South Prospect is located at the southern portion of EPM 27773 within the FSZ (Figure 3). The prospect covers sporadic outcrop of Hodkinson Formation sediments along with Nychum Volcanics, hosting extensive zones of intense silica-clay-sulphide alteration and quartz veining at surface. Previous exploration of the prospect was undertaken by MIM Ltd in 1988 and included soil sampling and drilling of three shallow RC drillholes which intersected anomalous levels of Au, Sb, As and Hg.

Pacgold completed a programme covering an area of 1km by 1.2km at a sample spacing of 100m by 50m, for a total of 100 samples. Interpretation of the soil assays indicates a prominent linear As-Hg anomaly with associated weakly to moderately anomalous Au and Sb over an area of 700m by 400m and aligned NNW within the FSZ. Assay results are presented on Figures 4 to 6.

On the basis of the observed extensive alteration of the volcanics combined with the strongly anomalous element suite of As-Hg with lower-levels of Au and Sb, Big Watson South is interpreted to be a high-level hydrothermal system which may be exposed above the emplacement level of Au and Sb mineralisation. The high levels of As (to 527ppm) and Hg (to 178ppm) are encouraging and appear to be structurally controlled. Further work will be focussed on geological mapping of the alteration zones, rock chip sampling and electrical geophysics to determine targets for drilling later in 2026.

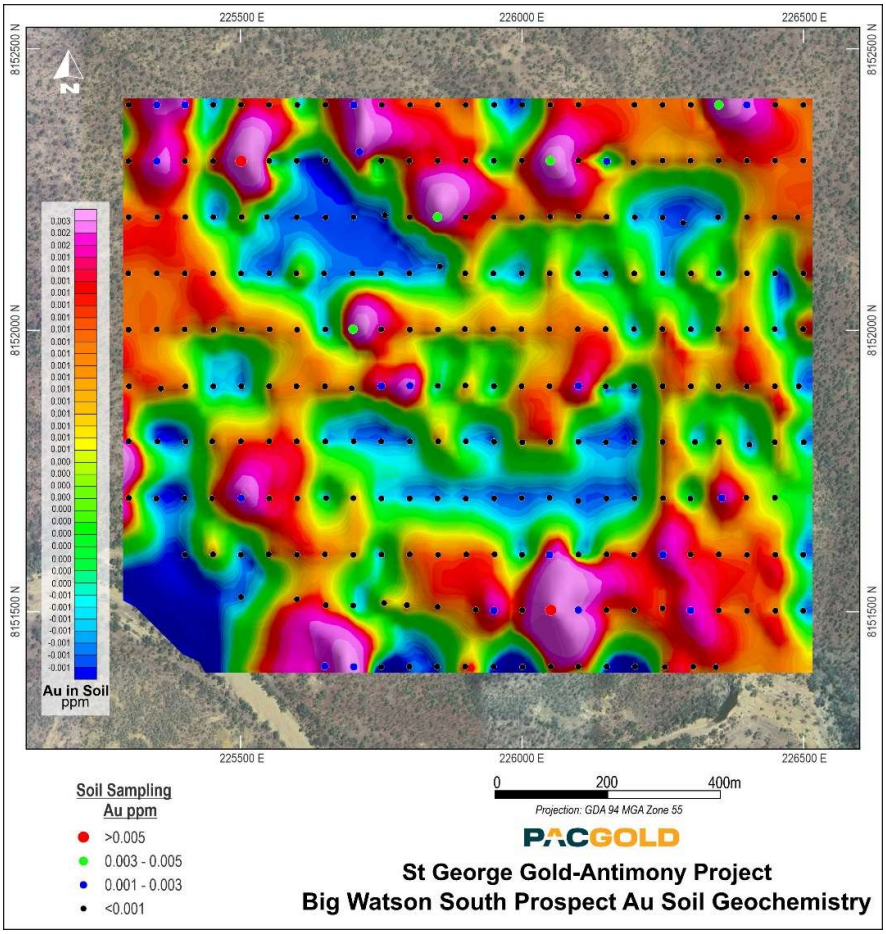

Figure 3: Big Watson South Prospect – geochemical soil sample assay results – Gold

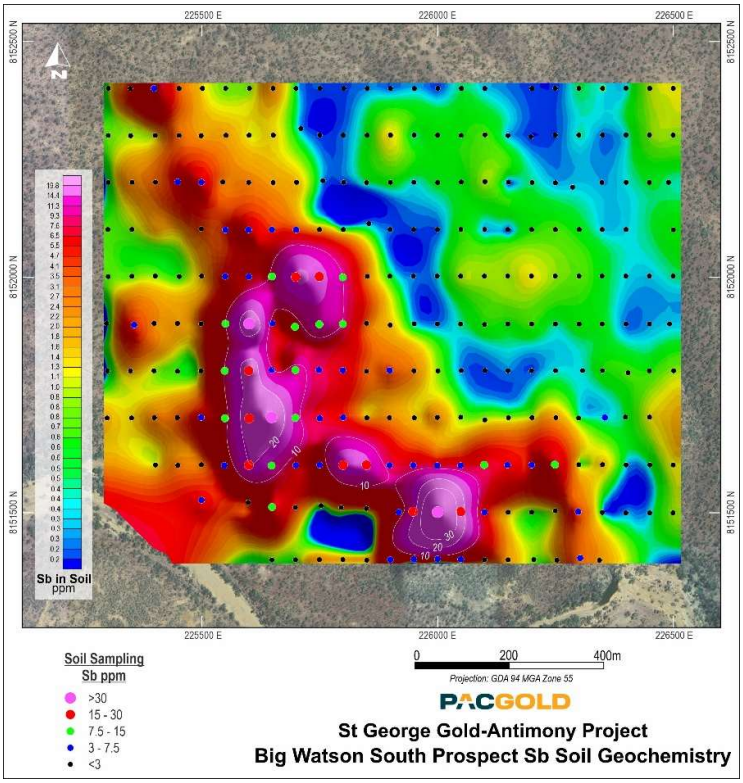

Figure 4: Big Watson South Prospect – geochemical soil sample assay results – Antimony

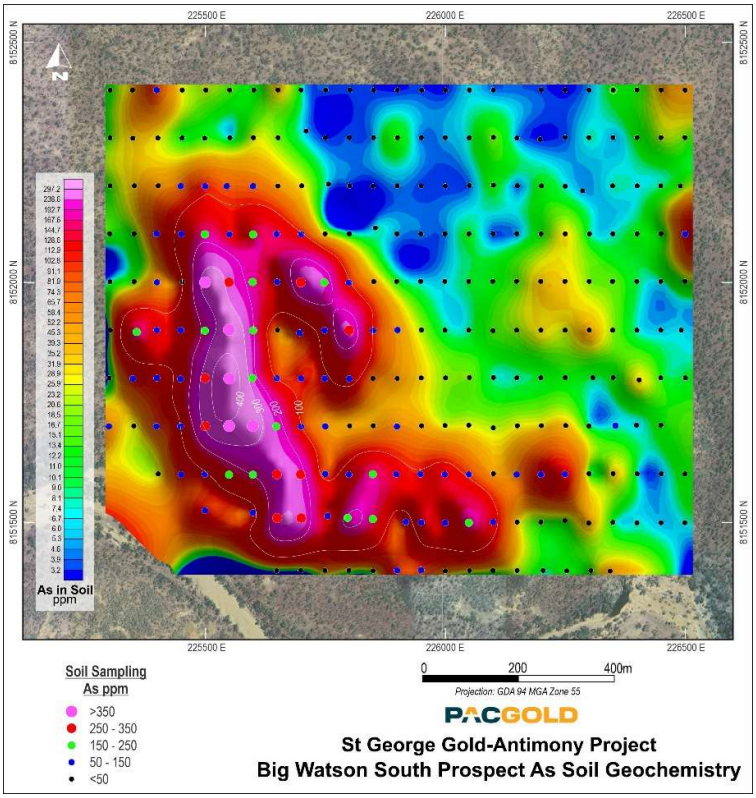

Figure 5: Big Watson South Prospect – geochemical soil sample assay results – Arsenic

Limestone Prospect

The Limestone Prospect is located on EPM 29035, approximately 4km NNW of the historic St George antimony mine (Figure 1). The prospect covers a zone of quartz veining associated with a cluster of small-scale historic mines interpreted to be hosted by the FSZ.

First pass sampling (8 samples) of the outcropping vein sets has returned strongly anomalous gold (Au) values up to ***18.5g/t Au***. The prospect sampling is presented on Figure 1 and selected assays from this programme are presented in Table 1 below.

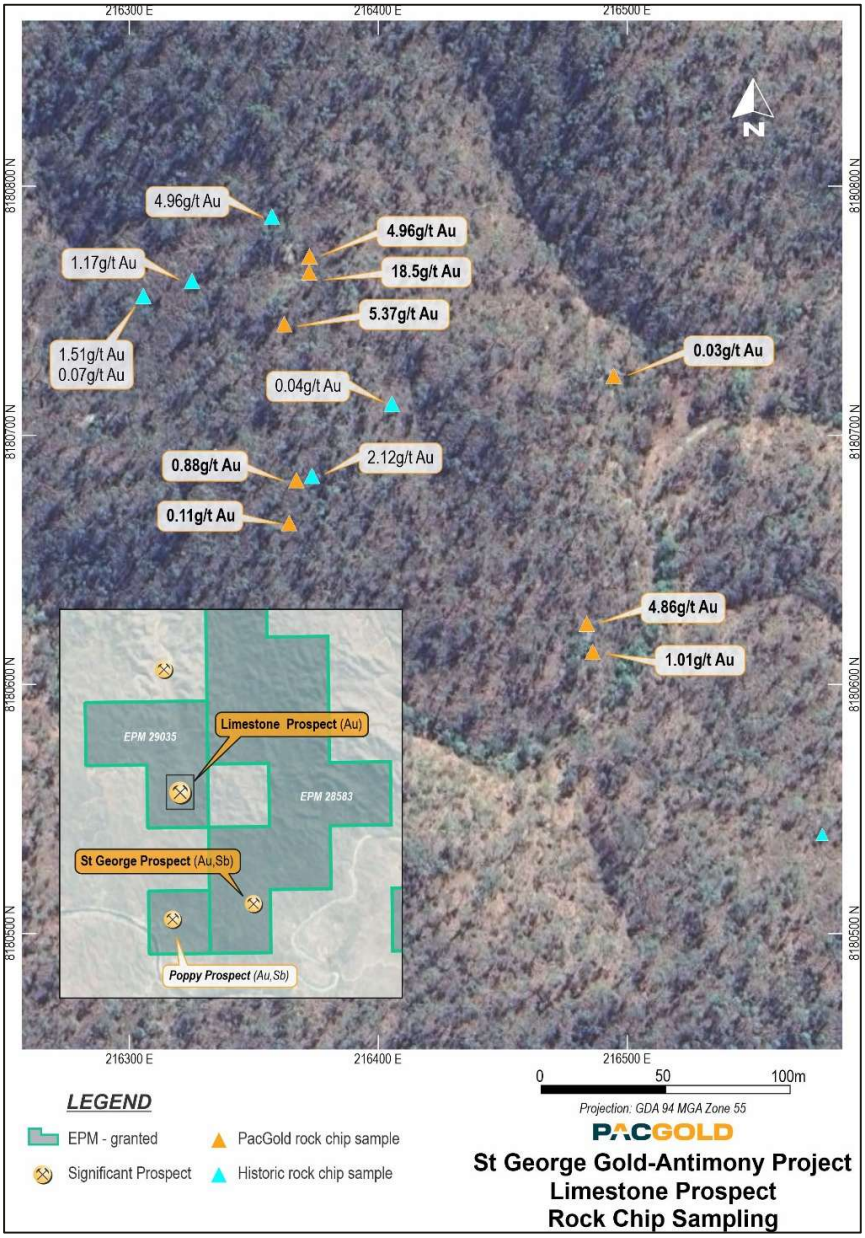

Figure 6: Limestone Prospect – High Grade gold rock chip sample assay results

The high levels of Au are highly encouraging for a first pass reconnaissance sampling exercise, and further work will include geological mapping, extended rock chip sampling and a geochemical soil sampling programme over a broader area centred on the prospect. No drilling on this prospect has been noted in the historic data.

Zebs Prospect

The Zebs Prospect is located in the central-western portion of EPM 27773, 7km to the west of the Ridgeline Prospect (Figure 3). The prospect covers sporadic outcrop of folded Devonian mafic volcanics and metasediments of the OK Member of the Hodgkinson Formation. Previous historic mining at Zebs was limited to small scale pits exploiting Cu-Au-Pb-Zn mineralisation interpreted to be of Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ('VMS') style. The prospect is considered similar in style to the historic OK copper mine located 11km to the west of Zebs (not held under tenure by Pacgold)[4]. Only limited surface exploration and no previous drilling is noted at Zeb's.

Pacgold completed an initial soil geochemical programme covering the mafic volcanic area of 1.8km by 1.2km at a sample spacing of 400m by 50m, for a total of 100 samples. Interpretation of the soil assay data indicates a distinct Cu-Zn anomaly with peak values of 152ppm Cu and 90ppm Zn, open to the north, south and west. A separate weak Au-As anomaly was also noted 500m to the east of the Cu-Zn zone, open to the east, with peak values of 6ppb Au and 620ppm As.

The prospect soil sampling results for gold and copper are presented on Figures 7 and 8. The limited amount of previous exploration and encouraging soil geochemistry underpins further work at Zeb's which will be focussed on geological mapping to define alteration zones and potential structure, further soil and rock chip sampling and electrical geophysics to determine targets for drilling later in 2026.

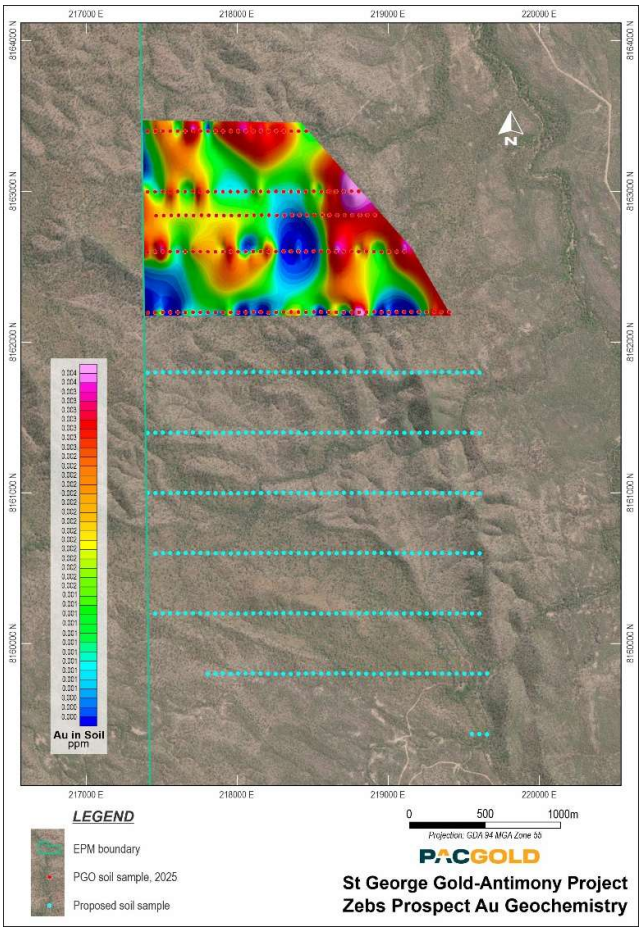

*Figure 7: Zebs Prospect – geochemical soil sample assay results – **Gold**. Note blue dots are proposed sample locations.*

[4] https://onesearch.slq.qld.gov.au/discovery/fulldisplay/alma9918384463520206 1/61SLQ_INST:SLQ

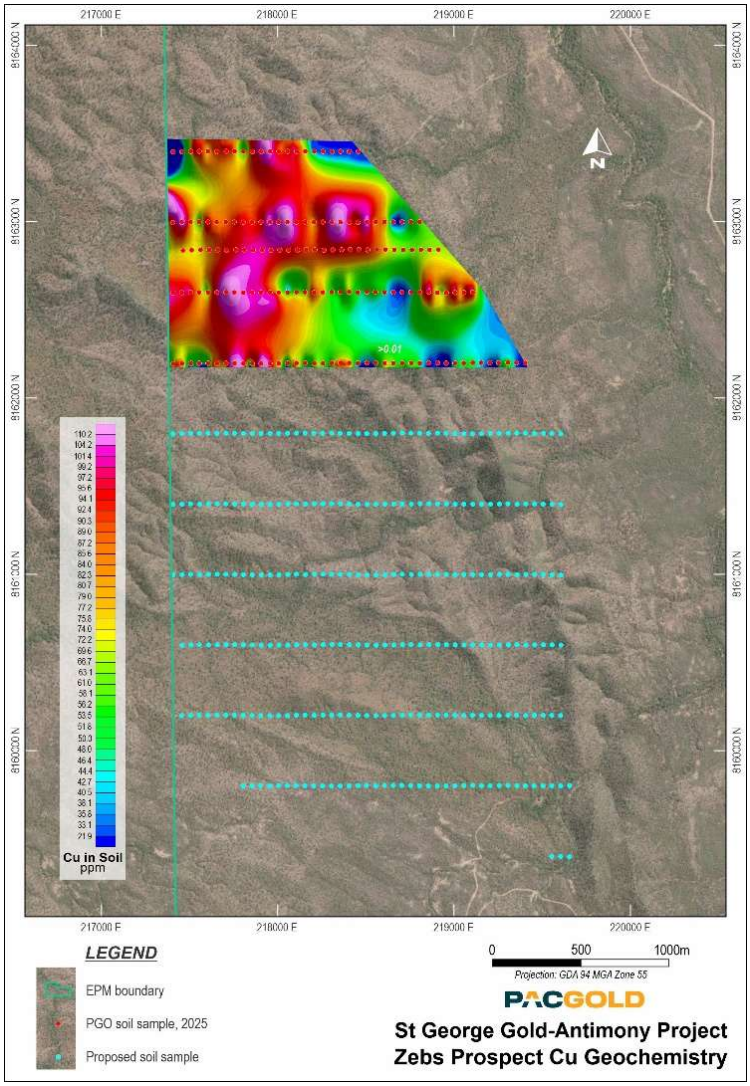

*Figure 8: Zebs Prospect – geochemical soil sample assay results – **Copper**. Note blue dots are proposed sample locations.*

Next Steps

Pacgold completed the 2025 field activities at the Project in early December. In addition to the soil and rock chip sampling programmes, a geophysical IP Gradient Array and Pole-Dipole programme and a first-pass RC drilling programme was completed on the historic St George Antimony Mine (Figures 1 and 2), reported in December 2025[5] and January 2026[6].

All data collected in the 2025 programme has been synthesised and interpretation is in progress to plan follow up geochemical, geophysical and drilling programmes, for commencement following cessation of the northern wet season.

[5] Pacgold Ltd ASX release 22 December 2025 – 'Maiden Drilling Intersects High Grade Antimony at St George Project, QLD'
[6] Pacgold Ltd ASX release 29 January 2026 – 'Further High Grade Antimony results from St George Project Drilling'

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

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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

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
EPM 29110	Granted	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	17/02/2026	16/2/2031	68.9
EPM 29169	Granted	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd	26/02/226	25/02/2031	193.6

APPENDIX 2. SIGNIFICANT ROCK SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS

EPM	PROSPECT	SAMPLE ID	UTM East (GDA94_Zone 55)	UTM North (GDA94_Zone 55)	Au (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	As (ppm)
29035	Limestone	SG110108	216372	8180765	18.5	100	10000
29035	Limestone	SG110109	216362	8180744	5.37	100	6200
29035	Limestone	SG110110	216484	8180623	4.86	100	1100
29035	Limestone	SG110111	216364	8180664	0.11	200	500
29035	Limestone	SG110112	216367	8180681	0.88	100	1400
29035	Limestone	SG110113	216372	8180771	4.96	100	9100
29035	Limestone	SG110114	216486	8180612	1.01	100	3500
29035	Limestone	SG110115	216495	8180723	0.03	200	200
3756	Limestone	146981	216373	8180683	2.12	16	No assay
3756	Limestone	146983	216357	8180787	1.52	24	No assay
3756	Limestone	146985	216305	8180755	1.51	16	No assay
3756	Limestone	146986	216305	8180755	0.07	20	No assay
3756	Limestone	146987	216305	8180755	1.17	4	No assay
3756	Limestone	146988	216405	8180712	0.04	8	No assay

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 appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No information is available documenting measures to ensure sample representativity for historical surface sampling. These methods are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	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

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 programmes 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.
	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

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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	There are no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Historical and recently collect and analysed rock chip sampling is purely

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	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 should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias has been identified in connection with the orientation of the drilling.
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.