

St George Project

Multiple high-grade Gold and Antimony zones delineated

Major soil and rock chip sampling program completed
Multiple high-grade Au-Sb veins

HIGHLIGHTS

- **HIGH-GRADE GOLD-ANTIMONY IN ROCK CHIPS** – Prospect-scale rock chip sampling and mapping confirms extremely high grades of Antimony and Gold in extensive structurally-controlled veins over 5km of strike on multiple priority targets; notably:
 - **Fence Prospect:**
 - **52.7% Sb and 2.93g/t Au** (SG250709)
 - **32.6% Sb and 0.58g/t Au** (SG110011)
 - **23.6% Sb and 0.39g/t Au** (SG110016)
 - **9.35% Sb and 10.20g/t Au** (SG110012)
 - **1.56% Sb and 4.04g/t Au** (SG110003)
 - **0.49% Sb and 8.42g/t Au** (SG205708)
 - **Ridgeline Prospect:**
 - **10.45% Sb and 0.04g/t Au** (SG110035)
 - **7.69% Sb and 0.04g/t Au** (SG110034)
 - **2.84% Sb and 0.04g/t Au** (SG250707)
 - **1.24% Sb and 0.65g/t Au** (SG110036)
 - **1.19% Sb and 0.52g/t Au** (SG110021)
 - **0.43% Sb and 1.95g/t Au** (SG110030)
 - **0.30% Sb and 1.91g/t Au** (SG110031)
- **GEOCHEMICAL SOIL PROGRAMME COMPLETED** – Grid-based geochemical soil sampling completed on three priority prospects for a total of 2,050 samples and covering an extensive strike of previously unexplored terrain; assay results anticipated by mid November.
- **IP GEOPHYSICS PROGRAM COMPLETED** – IP geophysics completed on the St George Mine area to determine the nature of Au-Sb bearing structures in preparation for RC drilling.
- **FIRST PASS RC DRILLING** – to commence imminently with RC rig expected on site by Wednesday 12th November.

Queensland and South Australian focused gold explorer and developer, Pacgold Limited (ASX: PGO) ('Pacgold' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the results of systematic rock chip programme from 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 kicked off 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 antimony and gold 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."

"This tenement package has some of the most well-developed antimony-rich veins across the entire Hodgkinson Province and with the RC rig due on site this week to test the first of the 3 main target areas before the end of the month in what's going to be a really exciting run into Christmas, I feel we have just scratched the surface of what I believe will become a significant Au-Sb province of which we control over 900km² of exploration tenure."

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 2006¹, 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.

¹ <https://www.ga.gov.au/bigobj/GA9203.pdf>

Pacgold Exploration Program

Since farming-in to the St George Project in August 2025², 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 1 and 2) – 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 have been completed for a total of 2,050 samples at the Fence-Ridgeline (1,822 samples), Big Watson South (100) and Zebs Prospects (128). The regolith of the project generally comprises thin skeletal soil and rock scree cover on basement outcrop, which provides a consistent medium for geochemical sampling. All soil samples have been submitted to ALS Laboratories in Townsville for analysis and results are expected in early to mid-November and will be reported once compiled and interpreted. Figure 2 displays the soil sampling locations.

In conjunction with the geochemical soil program, a systematic geological mapping and rock chip sampling program was completed on the Fence, Ridgeline and Zebs Prospects. At Fence and Ridgeline the mapping identified a number of strike extensive quartz vein systems on which historical prospecting pits and shallow mining shafts were developed. Massive Stibnite (antimony sulphide) was also noted in several of the areas of historical mining.

A total of 42 rock chip samples were collected on the Fence and Ridgeline Prospect areas and analysed by ALS Laboratories in Townsville and Brisbane. The samples returned a number of high grade Sb and Au values, and strongly support the potential for sub-surface mineralisation not yet tested by any modern drilling. Significant assay results are listed below and all results are tabled in Appendix 2.

- **Fence Prospect:**
 - **52.7% Sb and 2.93g/t Au** (SG250709)
 - **32.6% Sb and 0.58g/t Au** (SG110011)
 - **23.6% Sb and 0.39g/t Au** (SG110016)
 - **9.35% Sb and 10.20g/t Au** (SG110012)
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- **Ridgeline Prospect:**
 - **10.45% Sb and 0.04g/t Au** (SG110035)
 - **7.69% Sb and 0.04g/t Au** (SG110034)
 - **2.84% Sb and 0.04g/t Au** (SG250707)
 - **1.24% Sb and 0.65g/t Au** (SG110036)
 - **2.84% Sb and 0.04g/t Au** (SG250707)
 - **1.19% Sb and 0.52g/t Au** (SG110021)

² PGO ASX release 18th August 2025 “Farm In Agreement to acquire St George Gold-Antimony Project North Queensland”

- **0.43% Sb and 1.95g/t Au (SG110030)**
- **0.30% Sb and 1.91g/t Au (SG110031)**

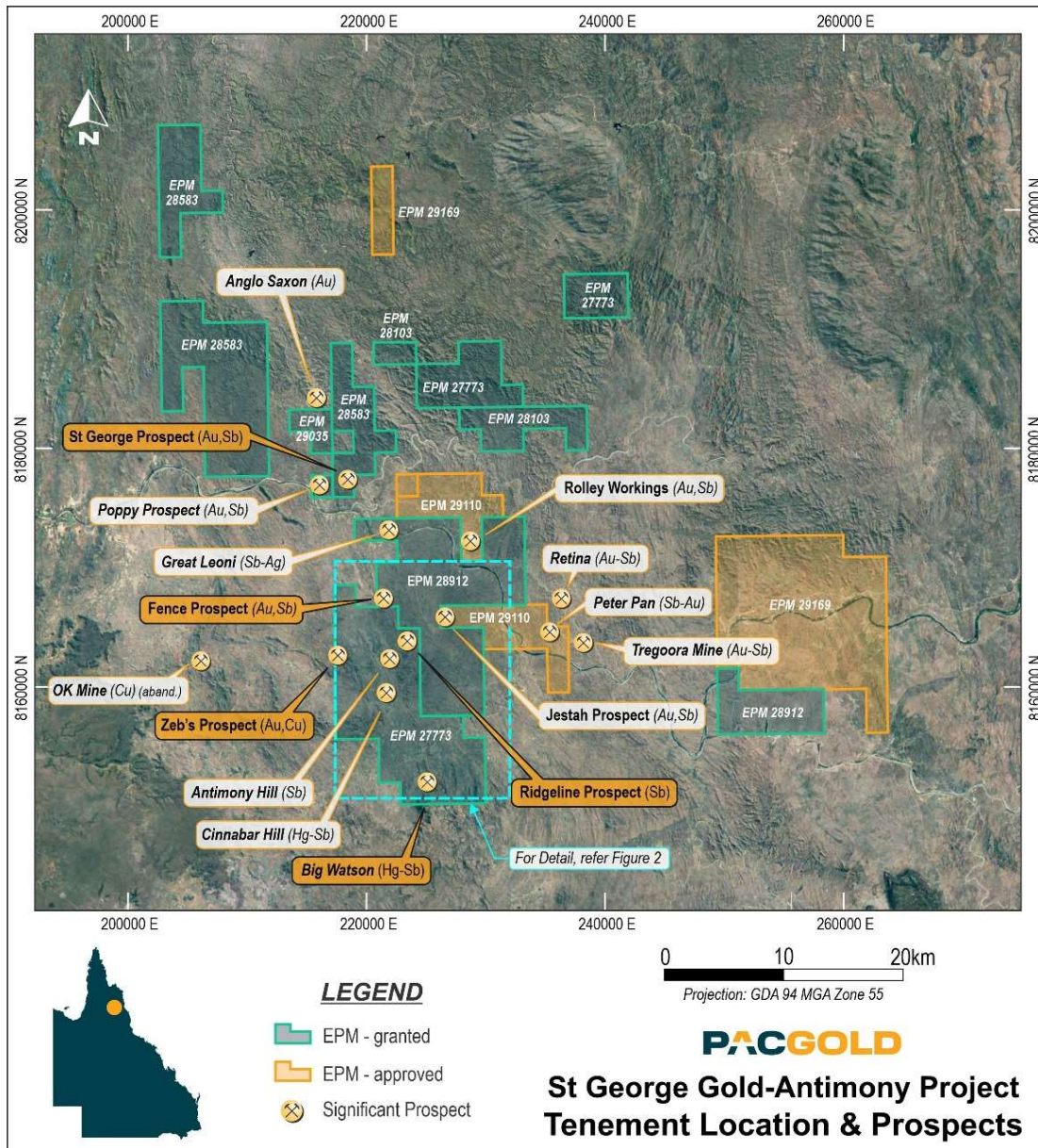


Figure1: St George Project tenement package map with known historical gold and antimony occurrences and priority prospects

The Zeb's Prospect was historically explored for Volcanogenic-Style copper mineralisation similar to that mined extensively at the historic OK Copper Mine located approximately 10km to the west of Zeb's (refer Figure 1, not located in the Project tenements)³. First pass geological mapping and rock chip sampling by Pacgold at Zeb's has

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OK_Mine_%26_Smelter

identified several zones of altered sediments, chert units and basalts, along with secondary copper mineralisation and gossanous float samples at surface. Sixteen rock chip samples were collected at Zeb's and are currently being analysed by ALS. Results will be reported in due course.

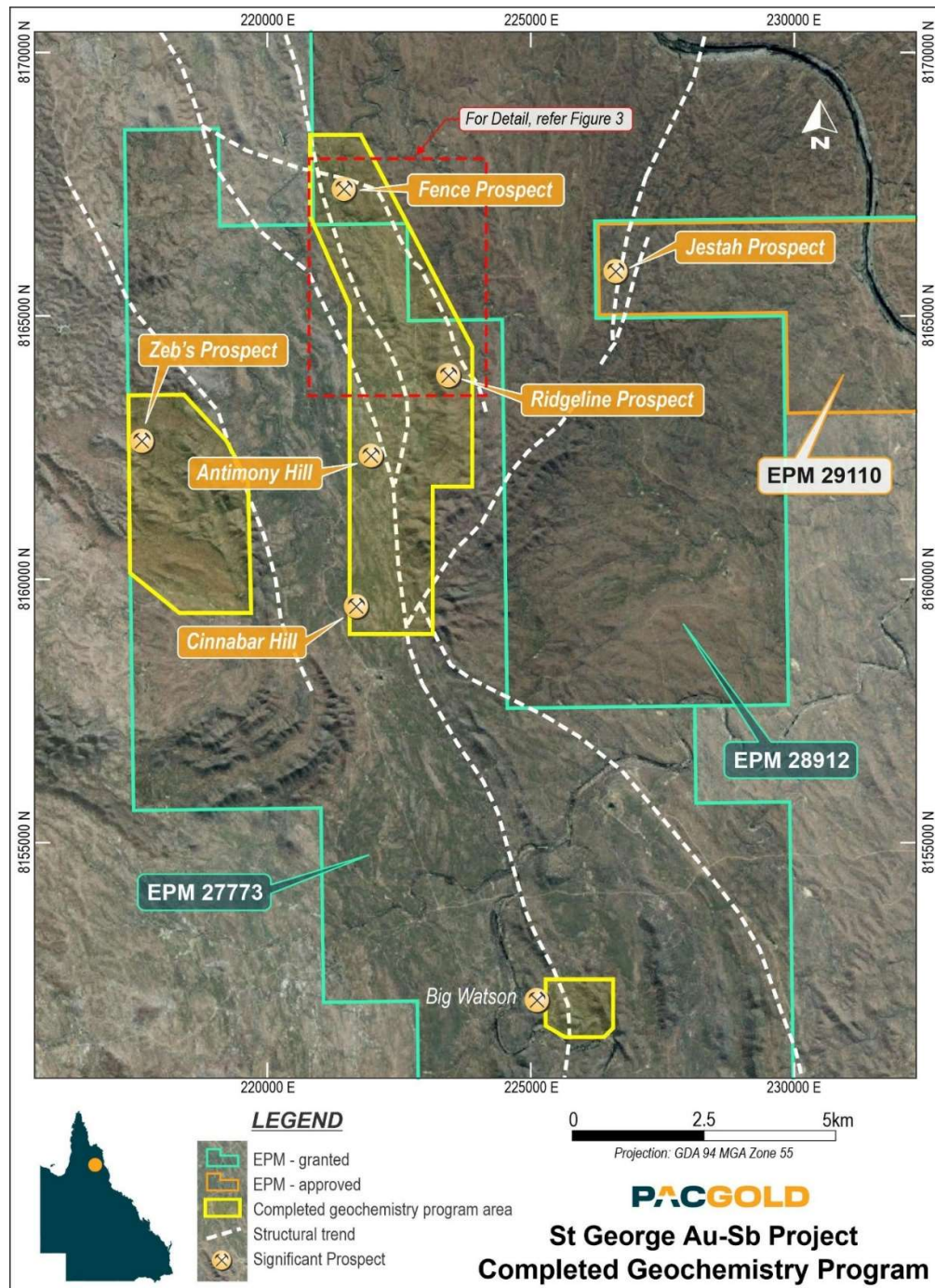


Figure 2: Location of geochemical soil and rock chip sampling programs – Fence, Ridgeline, Big Watson and Zeb's Prospects

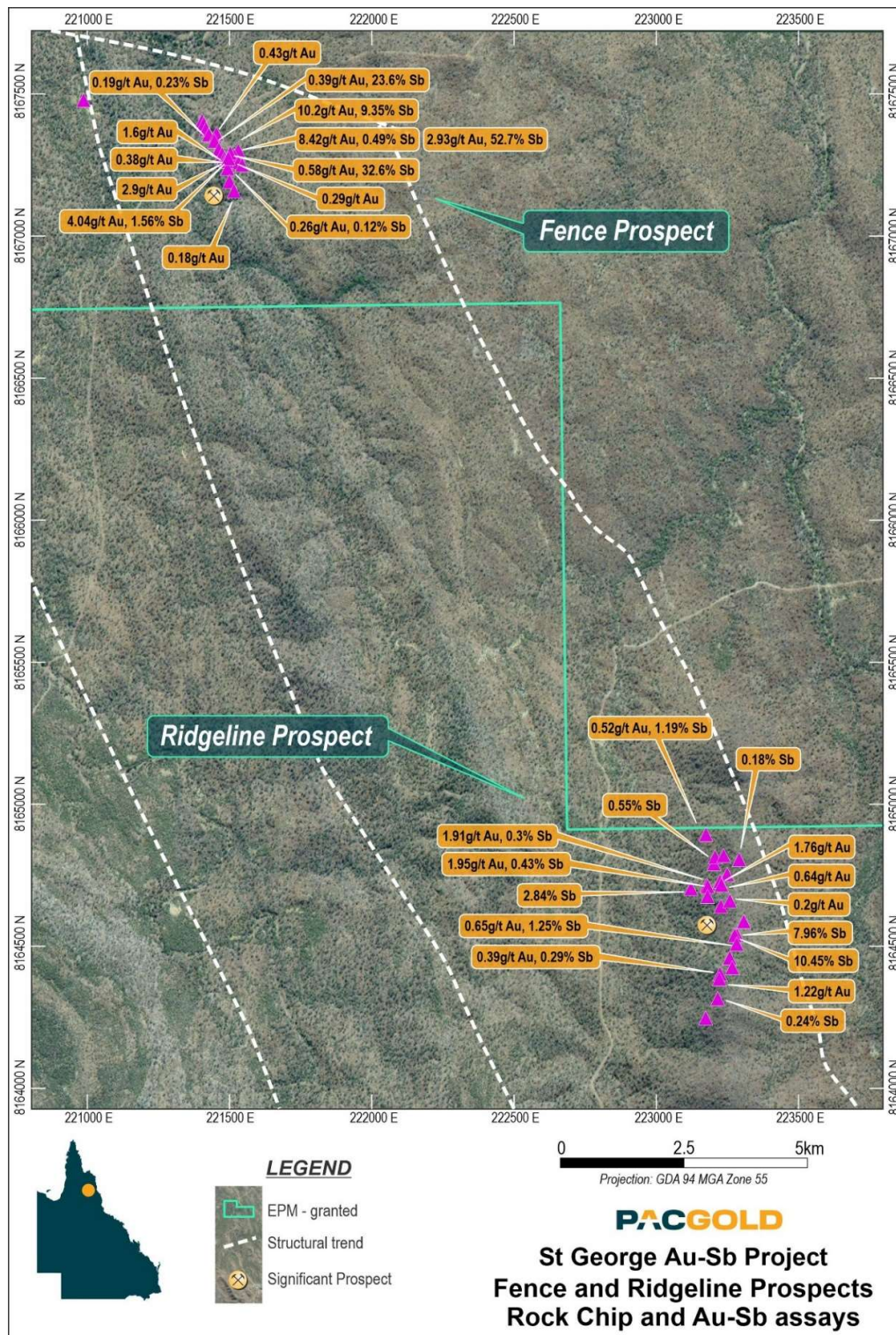


Figure 3: Ridgeline and Fence Prospects rock chip sample assay results – gold and antimony.

Next Steps

Pacgold is continuing field activities at the Project through November. A geophysical IP Gradient Array and Pole-Dipole programme has been completed in the past week on the historic St George Antimony Mine (refer Figure 1, EPM 28583) to determine if the technique maps a response from the Sb-Au bearing vein sets mapped within the Mine and along strike. The survey data is being processed and interpreted. Heritage clearance has been completed over 500m of strike extent of the St George Mine, and a first-pass RC drilling program will commence later this week to test the depth extent of the Sb-Au bearing vein sets, along with targets generated from the IP survey. Analysis of the geochemical soil and rock chip sample will also be completed and reported later in November.

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 377km² 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 905km² 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	Kay Frances Fitzgerald	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. ROCK CHIP SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS

EPM	PROSPECT	SAMPLE ID	UTM East (GDA94_Zone 55)	UTM North (GDA94_Zone 55)	Au (ppm)	Sb (%)	As (%)
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110001	221508	8167264	0.02	<0.01	0.03
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110002	221523	8167254	0.01	0.01	0.05
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110003	221491	8167264	4.04	1.56	0.31
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110004	221486	8167273	0.29	<0.01	0.16
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110005	221482	8167263	2.90	<0.01	0.27
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110006	221481	8167270	0.38	0.04	0.18

EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110007	221481	8167273	1.60	<0.01	0.17
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110008	221481	8167275	0.03	<0.01	0.07
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110009	221473	8167284	0.04	<0.01	0.07
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110010	221464	8167300	0.09	0.04	0.20
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110011	221504	8167286	0.58	32.6	0.15
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110012	221504	8167286	10.2	9.35	0.38
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110013	221491	8167231	0.26	0.12	0.13
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110014	221499	8167187	0.06	0.03	0.06
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110015	221516	8167153	0.18	0.02	0.05
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110016	221446	8167330	0.39	23.6	0.16
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110017	221456	8167354	0.43	0.04	0.10
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110018	221426	8167356	0.19	0.23	0.17
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110019	221414	8167376	0.01	0.01	0.02
EPM28912	Fence Line	SG110020	221403	8167393	0.03	0.01	0.06
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110021	223175	8164889	0.52	1.19	0.02
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110022	223238	8164813	0.01	0.04	0.01
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110023	223292	8164801	0.01	0.18	0.03
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110024	223251	8164748	0.08	0.03	0.03
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110025	223228	8164712	0.64	0.02	1.00
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110026	223208	8164806	0.04	0.55	0.02
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110027	223202	8164789	<0.01	0.04	0.02
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110028	223226	8164721	1.76	0.04	1.46
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110029	223261	8164655	0.20	0.06	0.03
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110030	223184	8164709	1.95	0.43	1.84
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110031	223180	8164712	1.91	0.30	1.68
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110032	223183	8164672	0.03	0.01	0.04
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110033	223228	8164633	0.02	0.01	0.04
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110034	223284	8164533	0.04	7.69	0.02
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110035	223277	8164531	0.04	10.45	0.03
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110036	223282	8164504	0.65	1.24	0.45
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110037	223260	8164454	0.03	0.06	0.02
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110038	223267	8164421	0.06	0.08	0.16
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110039	223226	8164394	0.39	0.29	0.25
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110040	223223	8164386	1.22	0.08	0.62
EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110041	223217	8164311	0.04	0.24	0.04

EPM27773	Ridgeline	SG110042	223174	8164241	0.02	0.02	0.02
EPM 27773	Ridgeline	SG250707	223130	8164700	0.04	2.84	0.02
EPM 28912	Fence	SG250708	221504	8167285	8.42	0.49	0.63
EPM 28912	Fence	SG250709	221504	8167285	2.93	52.7	0.11
EPM 28912	Fence	SG250710	220986	8167474	0.04	0.05	0.01

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 accuracy of rock chip geochemistry is generally high, but these samples are often spot samples and generally not used in Mineral Resource estimation. The 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 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 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
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. 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) 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 Townville and Brisbane and analysed by fire assay and AAS finish 50g charge. Multielement analysis was completed with XRF. The assays are considered total.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 poor and is currently reliant on public domain 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	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,

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	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 maintains 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 compiled.

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.