Maiden Drilling Intersects High Grade Antimony at St George Project, QLD

Confirmed extensions of high-grade Sb surface mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***ST GEORGE MAIDEN DRILLING RESULTS –*** *Initial assays from the first 2 holes of Pacgold's first pass drilling programme at the St George Gold-Antimony Project has intersected multiple thick continuous structures carrying high grade antimony including:*
    - ***8m @ 2.3% Sb*** *from* ***16m*** *downhole,* ***including***
        - ***1m@ 4.2% Sb*** *from* ***19m*** *and*
        - ***1m @ 11.9% Sb*** *from* ***22m*** *and*
    - ***3m @ 3.7% Sb*** *from* ***39m*** *downhole in* ***SGRC001***
    - ***8m @ 2.3% Sb*** *from* ***0m*** *downhole, including*
        - ***2m @ 8.2% Sb*** *from* ***0m*** *and*
    - ***2m @ 2.3% Sb*** *from* ***19m*** *downhole in* ***SGRC002***

- ***RESULTS FROM REMAINING 7 HOLES EXPECTED EARLY 2026 –*** *A further 7 holes were completed in the initial 826m programme aimed at testing down dip extension of known mineralised areas and several newly developed IP geophysical targets.*
- ***PROVINCE SCALE EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITY NOW DELINEATED -*** *The St George Project now represents a newly defined antimony province with extensive geochemical and mapped anomalies extending over* ***20km strike*** *within the St George tenement package.*
- ***ANTIMONY STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY –*** *With Ex-China antimony prices currently sustaining levels of approximately US$50,000 per tonne, the metal is fast becoming one of the most critical and constrained resources for western countries.*
- ***NEXT STEPS-*** *Drill programmes at the Fence and Ridgeline Prospects will be designed with heritage clearance and drill approvals submitted; rock chip and soil sampling results expected shortly over Big Watson epithermal target to the south.*

Pacgold Limited **(ASX: PGO)** (**'Pacgold'** or **'the Company'**) is pleased to announce initial assay results from the maiden RC drilling programme completed at the St George Gold-Antimony Project (**'the Project'**) in northeast

Queensland in November. The first pass RC drilling programme was designed to test the depth extent of extremely high-grade gold and antimony surface samples from structurally controlled veins over 1km of strike at the historic St George antimony mine. The nine-hole programme was completed in late November, and assays have been received for the first two holes.

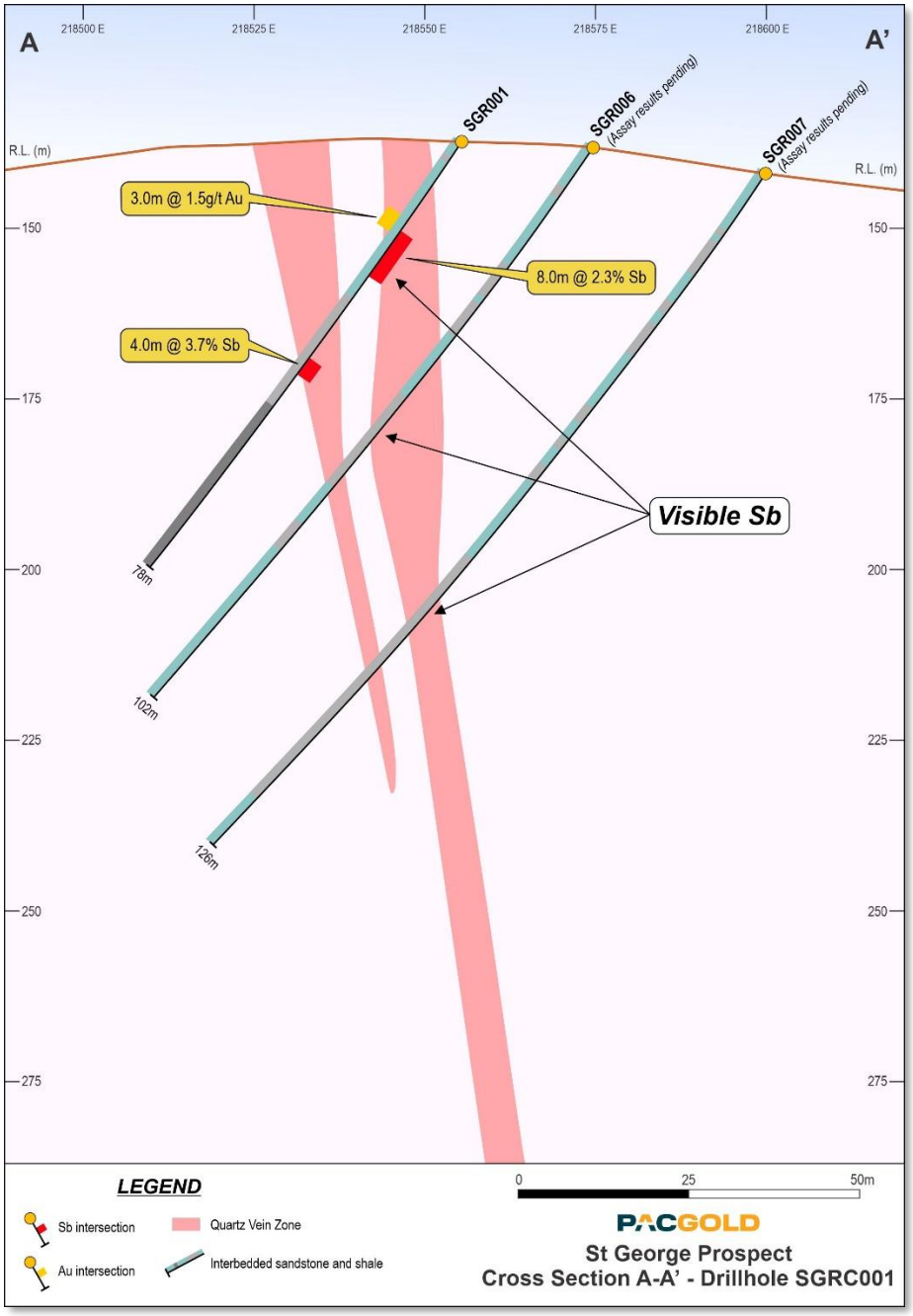

Figure 1; Cross section A-A showing Antimony and Gold assays for drillhole SGRC001

***Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Further information on the estimations of mineralisation is contained in Appendix 3.*

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

"The maiden drilling results at St George are an excellent validation of the Project's antimony potential, confirming extensions of high-grade antimony mineralisation below surface and demonstrating strong continuity within multiple mineralised structures. Intersections from the first two holes reinforce our view that the historic St George workings represent part of a much larger mineralised system that remains almost completely untested."

"Importantly, these results sit within a rapidly emerging, province-scale antimony opportunity, with geochemical anomalies and mapped surface mineralisation now defined over more than 20 kilometres of strike across the St George tenement package. With assays pending on seven additional holes completed, and multiple priority targets identified at Ridgeline, Fence and Big Watson, the Company is well positioned to systematically advance drilling, geophysics and surface sampling as we continue to assess the full scale of this newly defined antimony district."

"This is a massive opportunity for Pacgold and we will rapidly advance this asset given the market outlook for antimony where significant deficits are forecast, driven by extreme scarcity of supply outside of China and growth from the energy transition and military applications."

RC Drilling Program

The St George antimony mine is located within a major regional NNW trending structure zone which also hosts the Ridgeline and Fence Sb-Au Prospects to the SSE. The three prospects are within a zone with a combined strike length in excess of 20km, which remains open along strike in both directions. Recent soil geochemical and surface rock chip sampling reported at the Ridgeline and Fence Prospects has defined significant Sb-Au mineralisation which has not been previously drill tested [1].

The RC drilling program at the St George antimony mine was undertaken in November with a total of 9 holes drilled for 826 metres. Drilling was completed on 5 sections covering 200m of strike, designed as a first pass assessment of the extent and nature of a set of multiple north-trending quartz veins at surface which host high grade antimony and gold, and which were mined in the St George open pit and shallow underground workings in the 1960's, producing 60t of ore grading 60% Sb[2] (Refer Figure 3).

Drilling intersected several zones of sheeted quartz veining with intermittent sericite alteration selvages in all holes apart from SGRC009. The veining is hosted by a sequence of interbedded sandstone and shale, which is variably carbonaceous. Three of the drillholes contained visible Stibnite (antimony sulphide in quartz veining)**.

Assay results have now been returned for the first two drillholes (SGRC001 and 002), with both holes confirming the sub-surface extension of the mineralised surface quartz veining, with major zones of high-grade Sb with associated Au. Significant assay results are tabled in Appendix 2 below and include:

SGRC001:

- ***8m @ 2.3% Sb, 0.4g/t Au** from 16m downhole*
  - *incl. **1m@ 4.2% Sb** from 19m*
  - *and **1m @ 11.9% Sb** from 22m (visible Stibnite)*
- ***3m @ 3.7% Sb** from 39m downhole*
- ***3m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 14m downhole*

SGRC002:

[1] *Pacgold ASX Release, 16 December 2025: "St George Soil Geochemistry Defines 14km Gold and Antimony Anomaly" The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which affects the information in the announcement.*

[2] *Historical reports Queensland Government mining journal 1968, "St George Antimony Mine Mitchell River By K.R.Levingston B.Sc District Geologist*

- ***8m @ 2.3% Sb, 0.2g/t Au*** *from 0m downhole*
  - *incl.* ***2m @ 8.2% Sb*** *from 0m downhole*
- ***2m @ 2.3% Sb*** *from 19m downhole*

The drilling programme is presented on *Figure 2 (Plan)* and *Figures 1 and 3* (selected Cross Sections). Drillhole information is contained in *Appendix 1* and significant drilling intersections are contained in *Appendix 2*.

Next Steps

The results are considered by the Company to be highly significant in the context of the limited drilling programme, and geological modelling of the prospect will be undertaken upon receipt and compilation of the remaining assay results, due in early January, to plan follow up drilling. Other very high priority targets such as Fence and Ridgeline will have drill programmes designed in conjunction heritage clearance and continuing regional rock chip and soil sampling programmes.

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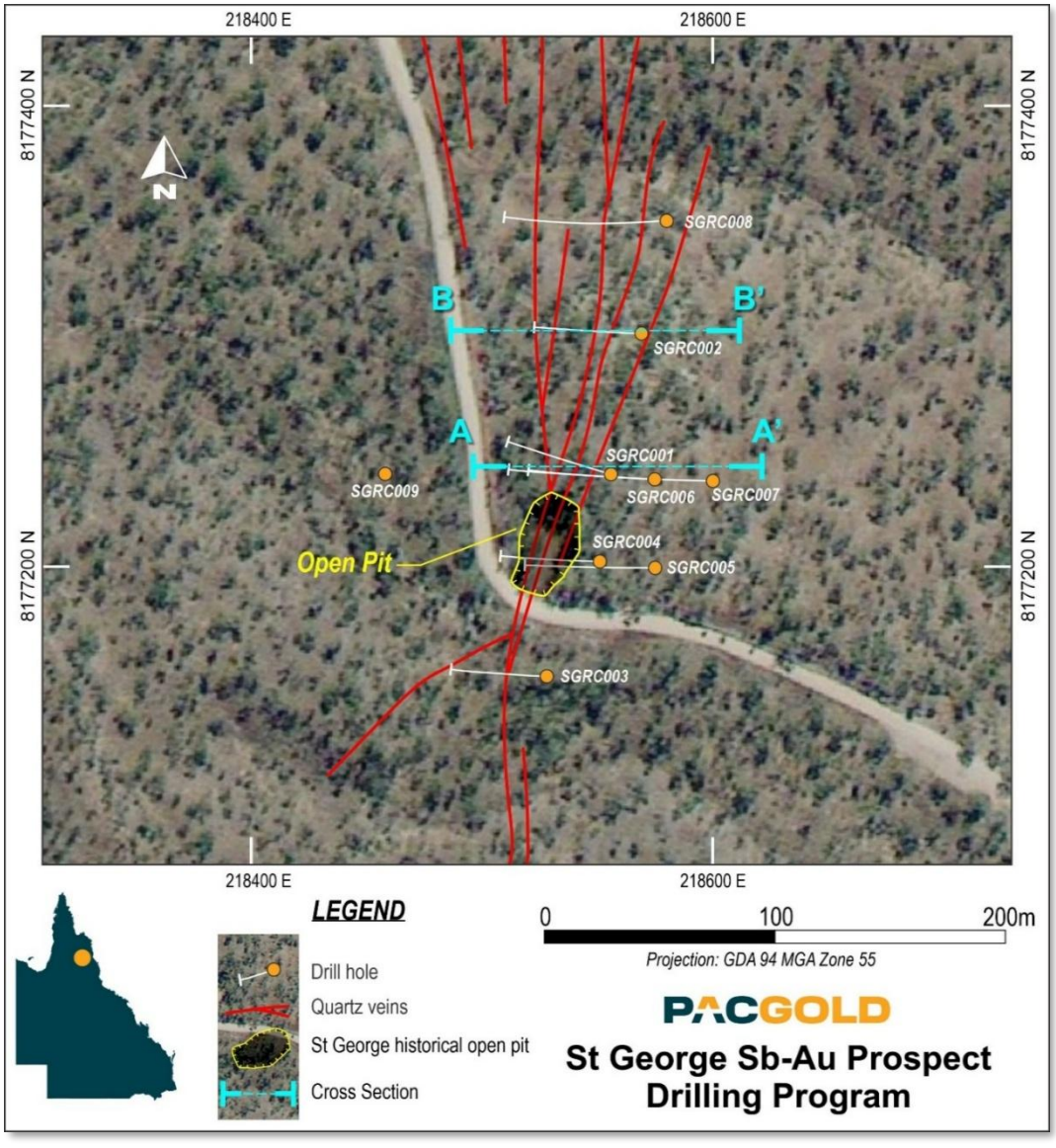

Figure 2; Drillhole plan view with known mapped quartz veins and historic St George antimony mine

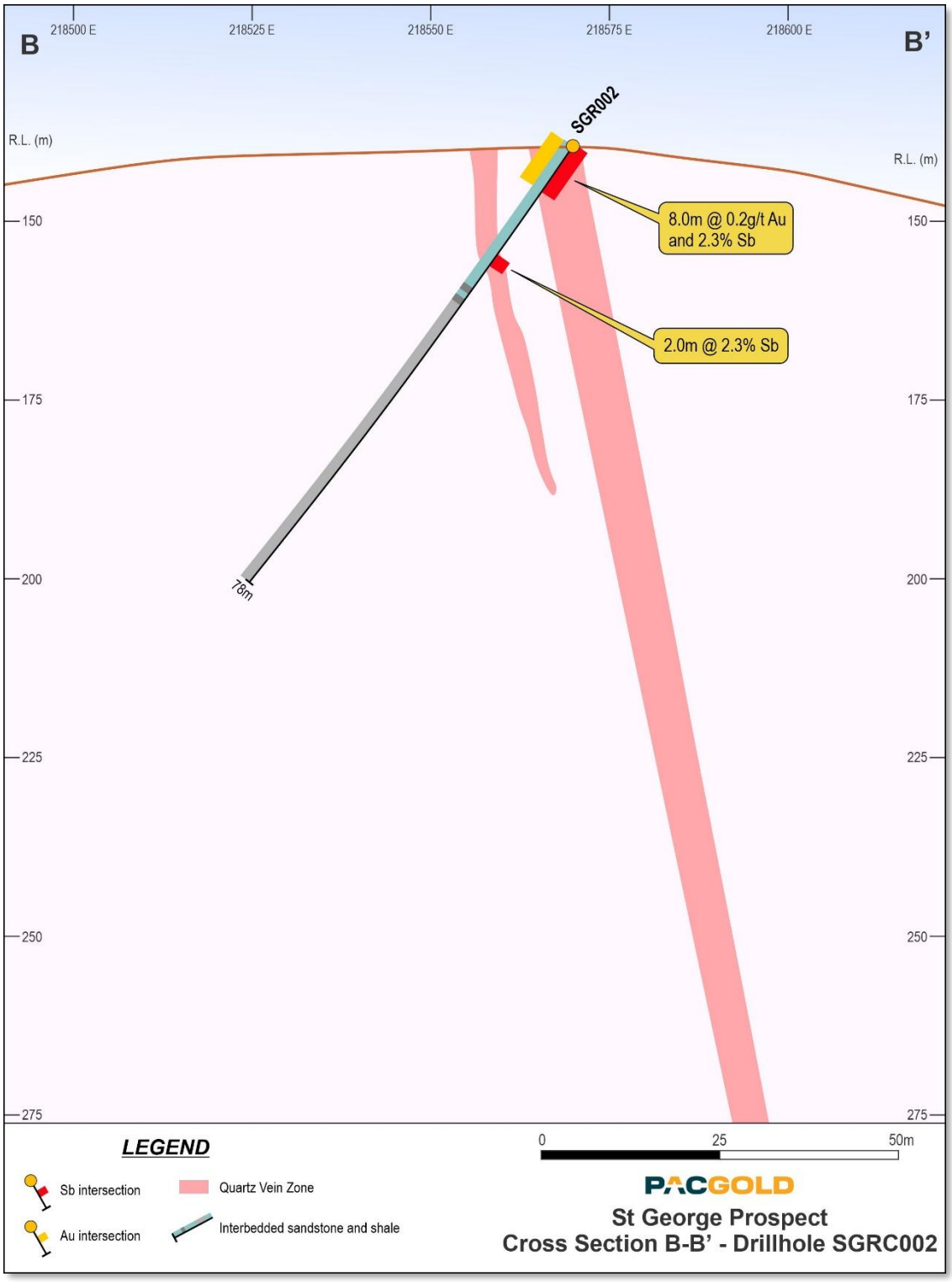

Figure 3; Cross Section B-B' with RC drillholes and interpreted mineralisation

Regional Scale

A key aspect to the St George Project is the regional scale and potential for multiple significant discoveries with the St George, Fence and Ridgeline Prospects just a few of the many high-grade Au-Sb outcropping prospects within a corridor already spanning in excess on 20km in strike length. Figure 4 shows the recently completed soil surveys plus the mapped Sb corridor and the St George locality.

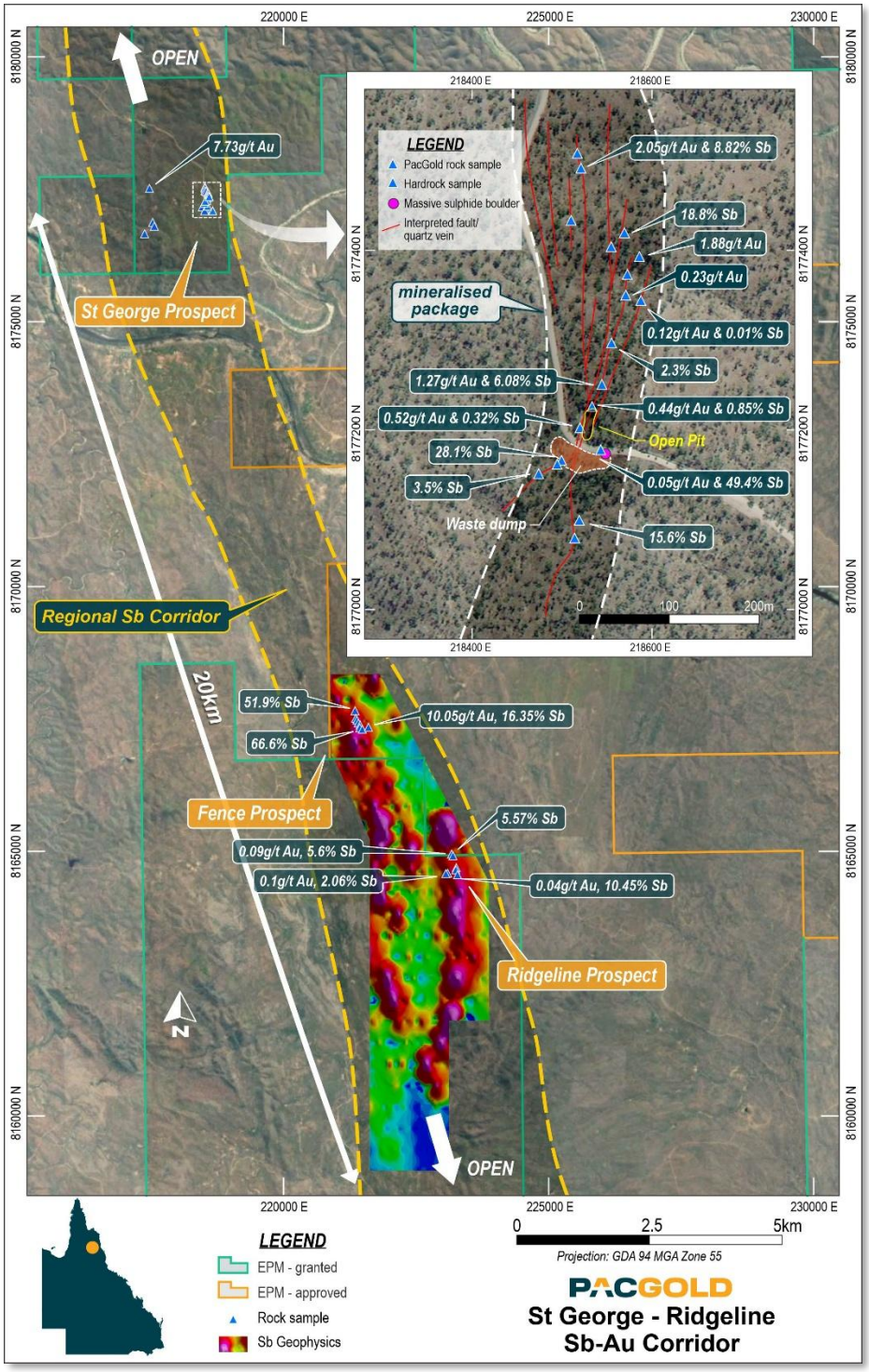

Figure 4; St George regional antimony corridor with soil geochemistry and rock chip assays (Rock chip and Soil Geochemical data from previous ASX announcements 16th December and 11th November)

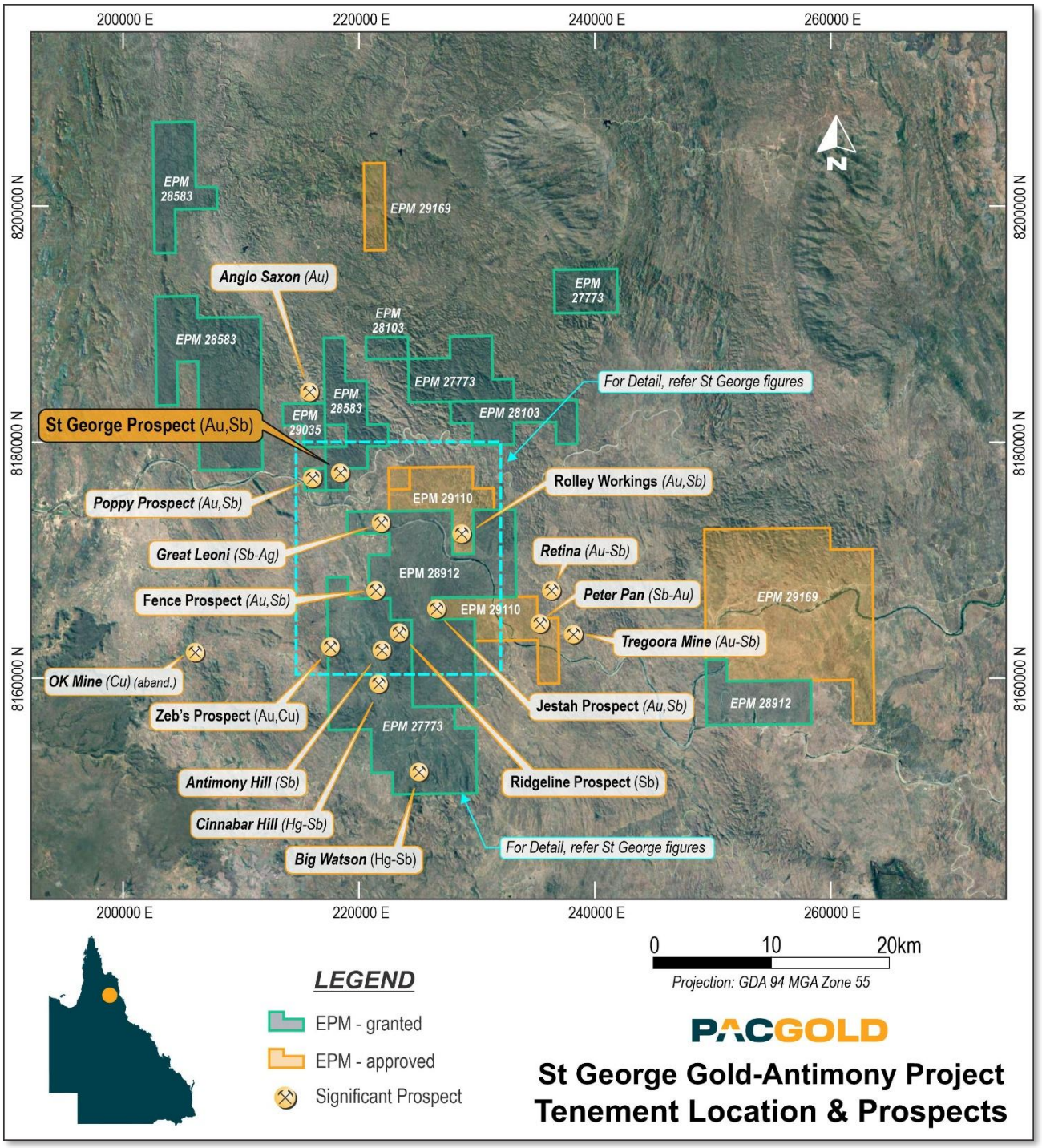

Figure 5; St George prospect tenement location and prospects map

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. COLLAR TABLE

Hole_ID	Prospect	Status	AMGE	AMGN	RL	Hole	Depth(m)	Azimuth (t)	Dip
SGRC001	St George	Completed	218556	8177240	262	RC	78	270	-55
SGRC002	St George	Completed	218569	8177301	262	RC	78	270	-55
SGRC003	St George	Completed	218528	8177152	252	RC	78	294	-60
SGRC004	St George	Completed	218551	8177202	257	RC	70	270	-56
SGRC005	St George	Completed	218575	8177199	257	RC	90	270	-55
SGRC006	St George	Completed	218575	8177238	261	RC	102	270	-56
SGRC007	St George	Completed	218600	8177237	257	RC	126	270	-55
SGRC008	St George	Completed	218580	8177350	258	RC	102	270	-54
SGRC009	St George	Completed	218458	8177240	256	RC	102	-	-90

APPENDIX 2. SIGNIFICANT INTERVAL TABLE

ST GEORGE PROSPECT						
HOLE ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Downhole Intersection (m)**	**Sb (%)**	**Au (g/t)**	**As (%)**
SGRC001	**14**	**17**	**3**	0.2	**1.5**	0.4
	16	**24**	**8**	**2.3**	0.4	0.1
incl.	**19**	**20**	**1**	**4.2**		
incl.	**22**	**23**	**1**	**11.9**		
	39	**42**	**3**	**3.7**		
SGRC002	**0**	**8**	**8**	**2.3**	0.2	0.2
Incl.	**0**	**2**	**2**	**8.2**		0.1
	19	**21**	**2**	**2.3**		

APPENDIX 3. VISUAL ESTIMATES TABLE

Hole_ID	Prospect	AMGE	AMGN	Comments	Mineralisation
SGRC001	St George Prospect	218556	8177240	Stibnite observed in RC drill chips in downhole interval 22 to 23 metres.	Estimated 10% Stibnite mineralisation observed in quartz veining. Stibnite is disseminated.
SGRC002	St George Prospect	218569	8177301	Assay results expected by 15/01/2026	No visible stibnite observed
SGRC003	St George Prospect	218528	8177152	Assay results expected by 15/01/2026	No visible stibnite observed
SGRC004	St George Prospect	218551	8177202	Assay results expected by 15/01/2026	No visible stibnite observed
SGRC005	St George Prospect	218575	8177199	Assay results expected by 15/01/2026	No visible stibnite observed
SGRC006	St George Prospect	218575	8177238	Stibnite observed in RC drill chips in downhole interval 45 to 54 metres. Assay results expected by 15/01/2026	Trace (estimated <2%) Stibnite mineralisation observed in quartz veining. Stibnite is disseminated.
SGRC007	St George Prospect	218600	8177237	Stibnite observed in RC drill chips in downhole interval 78 to 84 metres. Assay results expected by 15/01/2026	Trace (estimated <2%) Stibnite mineralisation observed in quartz veining. Stibnite is disseminated.
SGRC008	St George Prospect	218580	8177350	Assay results expected by 15/01/2026	No visible stibnite observed
SGRC009	St George Prospect	218458	8177240	Assay results expected by 15/01/2026	No visible stibnite observed

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APPENDIX 4. 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.	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples where quartz veining is noted and 2m or 3m composite riffle split samples for zones with no obvious quartz veining. The drill holes were sited to test geophysical targets/surface geochemical targets as well as previous drilling results.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	1m RC samples were automatically split using a cyclone-mounted cone splitter. 3m RC samples were automatically split as 1m samples using a cyclone-mounted cone splitter, then manually composited to 3m samples using a riffle splitter. The splitter cleaned after each interval with a compressed air gun. RC samples were submitted to a certified laboratory and sample preparation consisted of the drying of the sample, the entire sample being pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. All samples are assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Multielement analysis is completed using an XRF analysis.
	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.	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. Antimony mineralisation is measured in percentages and may be of the form Stibnite (antimony sulphide) or Cervantite (antimony oxide).
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).	RC drilling used a 5.5" face sampling RC hammer. Survey equipment – Electronic digital north-seeking gyroscope

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	For RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80%, these are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. No wet RC samples were recovered.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Use experienced driller, appropriate drilling fluids and reputable drilling company. Samples are collected using a cone splitter attached to the sample cyclone, which provides a 12.5% (sample) / 87.5% (residue) split per metre of sample collected.
	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 assessment has been completed to determine if there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether there is any potential for sample bias associated with different drilling methods.
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 RC sample chips. The logging included descriptive lithology, alteration, weathering, sulphide percentages and vein percentages. Representative 1m samples are collected for future reference in chip trays, which are all photographed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of the RC chips is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No diamond core in this program.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are split using a cyclone mounted rotary cone splitter 87.5%:12.5% on one metre samples. In zones where visual alteration is not present, two metre or three metre representative sample composites are created by combining the one metre samples via a riffle splitter. Compressed air was used to clean the splitter after eachsample interval. Duplicated samples were collected in visual orezones and at a frequency of at least 1 in 15.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	ALS Townville and ALS Brisbane completed the analysis, and the sample preparation methods are considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling is undertaken. Composite sampling using a riffle splitter is undertaken on selected samples considered to be unaltered or unmineralized'
	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) Laboratory duplicate sampling has been completed for the RC drilling.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	RC chips are analysed by ALS Townsville and analysed by fire assay and AAS finish 50g charge. Multielement analysis is undertaken by ALS Brisbane using XRF. Both methods are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation on the project.
	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 10 -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 twinned holes have been completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Pacgold has collated the drilling database and created a St George Project Access database. This database is externally managed and the data is verified by the external company and imported into Micromine 3d software and validated. Pacgold collects all logging data in a digital format and the data is combined within project database. Logging data is checked and validated in Micromine 3d software. Pacgold geologists have verified the historical 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 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.	All PGO drill holes are surveyed using a DGPS to an accuracy (x,y,z) of <10cm. Surface sample data is located using a GPS to an accuracy of +/-5m

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Drill hole spacing is irregular due to early stage exploration.
	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 reported in this announcement.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All reported results are part of either 1m sample intervals or 2m / 3m composites as described above.
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.	RC chip sampling is not biased in relation to the orientation of mineralised structures being drill tested
	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 transports 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.

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.	The St George Project is secured by 7 Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPMs), for total of approximately 905 square kilometres. Five of the EPM's are granted and two are under application. The Project tenements are held by Hardrock Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd, and Pacgold has entered into a Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Hardrock whereby Pacgold can earn a majority interest in the tenements by meetings staged expenditure milestones.
	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.	All tenements are in good standing.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Pacgold has commenced a digital compilation and 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 1973.
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.	Completed drill hole details are presented in Appendix 1.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is	Historical drilling and sampling data from the St George Mine have been included in the Pacgold database and assessed to determine the relevance of the information

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	to the current drilling program. The accuracy of the positions of historical drillholes at St George is not reliable in the database and therefore all historical drillholes have been removed from maps or cross sections in publicly released information.
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.	Unless specified otherwise, a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off, and a nominal 0.1% Sb lower cut-oof has been applied incorporating up to 2m of internal dilution below the reporting cut-off grade to highlight zones of gold mineralisation. No high grades have been cut. Refer Appendix 2.
	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.	High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals, with all assays included as weighted averages. These are routinely specified in the summary results tables.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The orientation of the drilling is generally perpendicular to the strike and to the dip on the mineralisation. Until we have additional drilling to confirm the exact geometry of the mineralisation the true width is uncertain and downhole widths have been reported.
	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.
BALANCED REPORTING	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of	Comprehensive reporting of the drill hole information has been included.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.