ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

13 September 2021

DRILLING CONFIRMS PROSPECTIVITY OF NEW TARGETS AT HIGH-GRADE MT ALEXANDER NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE PROJECT

DRILLING AT NEW CARNAC PROSPECT CONFIRMS PROSPECTIVE INTRUSIVE UNIT AS SOURCE OF STRONG EAST-WEST ORIENTED LINEAR MAGNETIC TREND:

- **Maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Carnac Prospect on E29/1041 (100% St George) has intersected a number of mafic-ultramafic horizons up to 85m thick**
- **Mafic-ultramafic rocks at Carnac are analogous to the intrusive-host unit at the Cathedrals Belt where significant nickel-copper sulphides have been discovered**
- **Further exploration activity will be planned for Carnac once laboratory assays from the current drilling are received**

DRILLING AT JAILBREAK PROSPECT INTERSECTS THICK ULTRAMAFIC:

- **Maiden RC drilling at the Jailbreak Prospect on E29/962 (100% St George) has intersected komatiite ultramafics up to 270m thick**
- **All completed drill holes intersected the ultramafic horizon, establishing a large search area that is prospective for nickel sulphides**
- **Downhole EM (DHEM) surveys are planned for Jailbreak, followed by further drilling**

SEISMIC SURVEY IS UNDERWAY:

- **First ever seismic survey at the Cathedrals Belt has commenced**
- **Survey will focus on mapping the intrusive horizon at the West End Prospect and the western section of the Investigators Prospect up to depths of 1.5km**
- **Survey data will assist to generate additional targets for the upcoming diamond drill programme**

DIAMOND DRILL RIGS SECURED:

- **A diamond drill rig is scheduled to arrive at Mt Alexander later this month to drill nickel-copper sulphide targets at West End and Investigators**
- **A second diamond drill rig is scheduled to arrive at St George's 100%-owned Paterson Project in early October to undertake deep drilling of priority copper-gold targets**

Growth-focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (**ASX: SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update of exploration activities underway at its flagship high-grade Mt Alexander Project, located in the north-eastern Goldfields.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"Early results from the RC drilling at Mt Alexander are very promising with multiple prospects emerging that look highly prospective for more significant nickel discoveries.

"The geology encountered in the drilling at the Carnac and Jailbreak prospects fits the respective geological models that we are targeting in these areas.

"The thickness of the prospective units intersected at both Carnac and Jailbreak is very impressive and provide a significant search horizon for potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

"We look forward to progressing our systematic exploration of these prospects which are located within our 100%-owned tenements at Mt Alexander.

"The multiple new exploration targets established across our project tenure – in addition to the high-grade discoveries already made at the Cathedrals Belt – support the potential for Mt Alexander to develop into a major nickel camp with multiple high-grade nickel-copper sulphide deposits.

"We will keenly await the data from the seismic survey at the Cathedrals Belt ahead of resuming our deep diamond drilling at Mt Alexander.

"The seismic survey will provide crucial information regarding the orientation and behaviour of the intrusive-host structure at depths of up to 1.5km, to give us more accurate modelling of current drill targets and provide further targets beyond the scope of current EM surveys.

"With diamond drilling at both Mt Alexander and our Paterson Project due to kick off again shortly, we expect a very busy and important period of newsflow at a time when the market is looking for exciting exploration news."

CARNAC PROSPECT – DRILLING CONFIRMS PROSPECTIVE INTRUSIVE UNIT

Seven drill holes were completed at the newly identified Carnac Prospect – MARC139, MARC140, MARC141, MARC142, MARC143, MARC144 and MARC145. Carnac is located on E29/1041 (100% St George).

The drill holes were designed to test a linear magnetic trend that extends east-northeast across the Carnac Prospect for more than 8km. Drilling has successfully confirmed the presence of mafic-ultramafic intrusive-style rocks that have the same geochemical signature as the rocks seen at the east-northeast trending Cathedrals Belt, giving support for the potential of Carnac to also host high-grade nickel-copper sulphides similar to those on the Cathedrals Belt.

The soil survey at Carnac which returned anomalous values for nickel, copper and chromium was only partly completed prior to this RC drilling. The encouraging results from the drilling warrant a broadening of the soil survey over the remainder of the trend towards the east. For further details of the soil survey at E29/1041, see our ASX Release dated 2 August 2021 *Soil Assays Confirm New Ni-Cu Target at Mt Alexander.*

Follow-up activity will be planned once the results of the current drilling and soil survey are reviewed.

Details of the completed drill holes are contained in Table 1. Observations are based on geological logging. Laboratory assays for these holes are pending and are required for a conclusive determination of the nature of the rocks intersected.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth	Azi	Dip	Observations
MARC139	230691	6821748	126	180	-60	Intersected M/UM units from 37-41m; 44-70m; 105-106m; and 113-114m.
MARC140	230685	6821859	114	180	-60	Intersected M/UM units from 18- 22m; 41-50m; 59-75m and 110-114m.
MARC141	230691	6821943	150	180	-60	Intersected M/UM units from 85-149m.
MARC142	228933	6821317	150	180	-60	Intersected M/UM units from 6-14m; 17-26m; and 103-132m.
MARC143	228936	6821353	150	180	-60	M/UM intrusives from 0-38m and 58-100m.
MARC144	225721	6820942	150	180	-60	M/UM intrusive from 30-115m.
MARC145	227778	6820427	150	180	-60	M/UM intrusive unit from 30-85m.

*Table 1 – drill holes completed at Carnac. **M** means mafic and **UM** means ultramafic.*

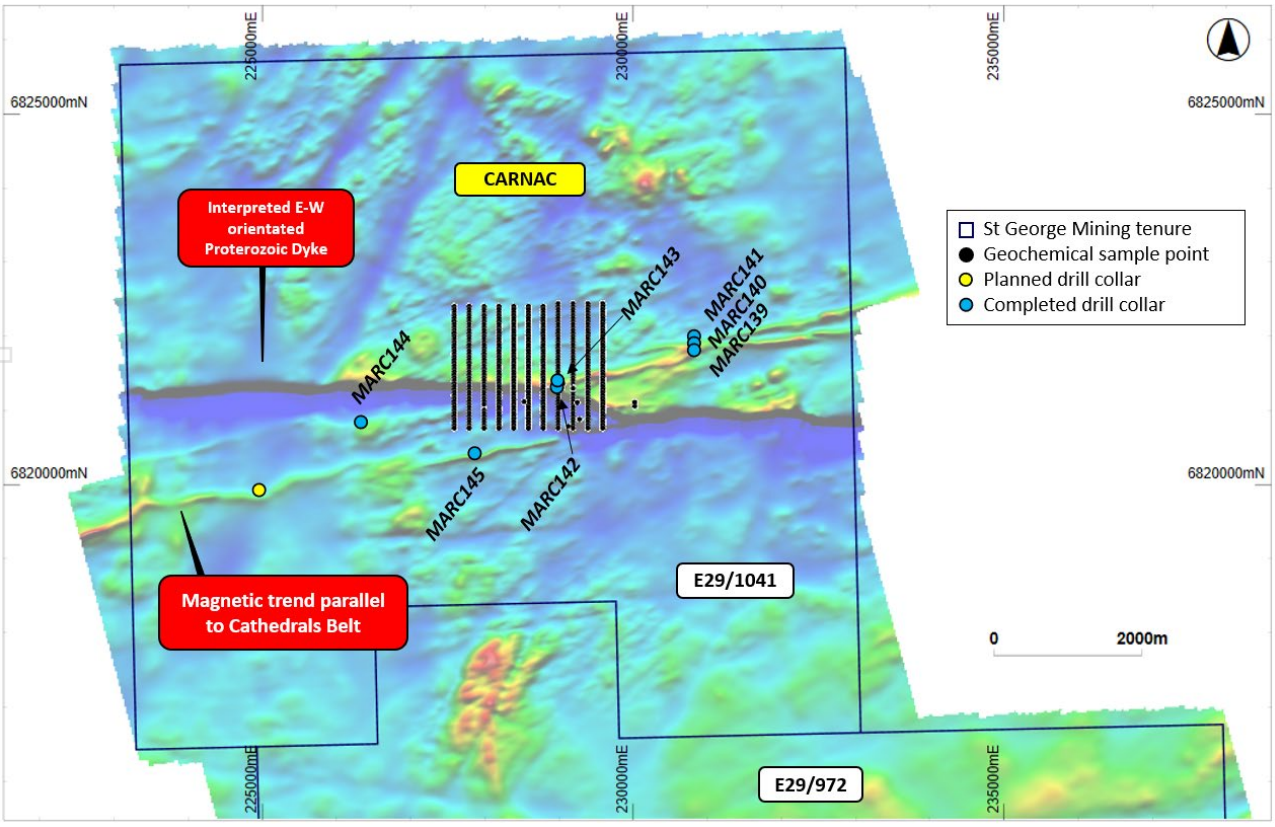


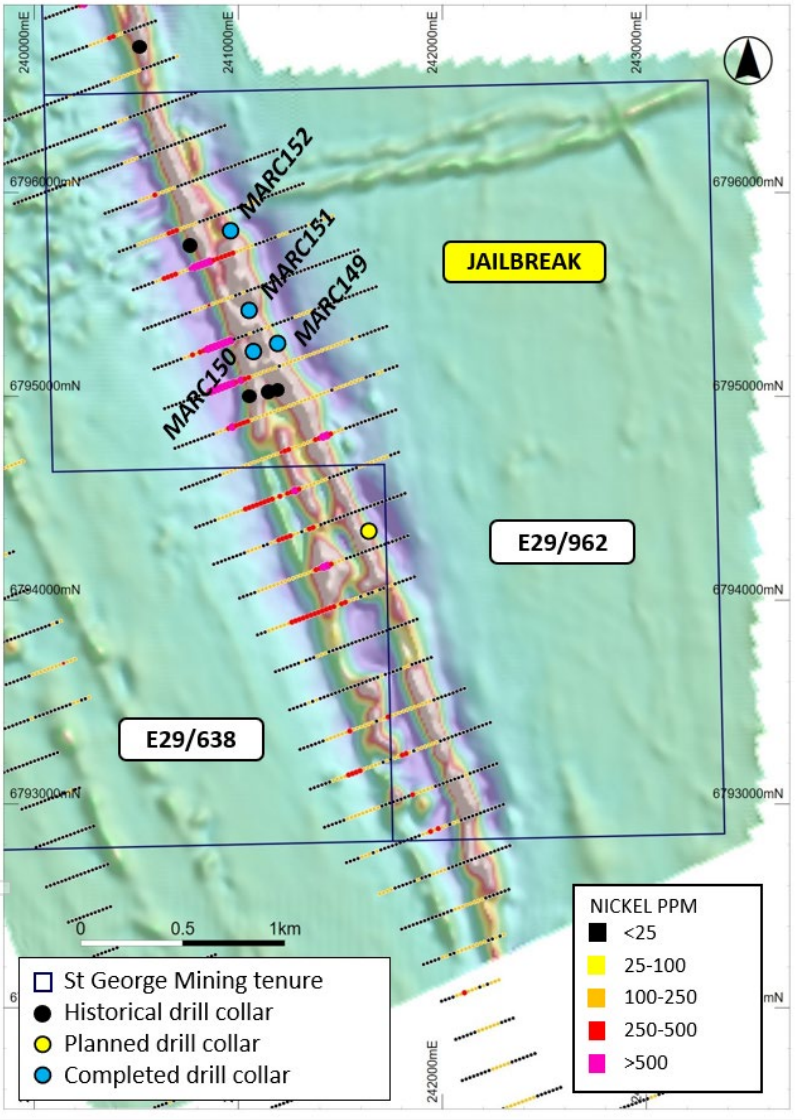
Figure 1 – map (1VD magnetic data) showing the completed drill holes at Carnac and the soil survey area. The soil survey will be extended to cover the extension of the linear trend to the east.

DRILLING AT E29/962 – THICK KOMATIITES CONFIRMED

Four drill holes were completed at the Jailbreak Prospect – MARC149, MARC150, MARC151 and MARC152. Jailbreak is located on E29/962 (100% St George).

Jailbreak encompasses part of a north-south oriented ultramafic belt that lies parallel and to the east of the main north-south Mt Alexander ultramafic belt which is known to host komatiitic ultramafics and associated nickel sulphides.

St George's first-ever drilling at Jailbreak was designed to follow-up historical geochemical anomalies and confirm the presence of komatiites that are prospective for nickel sulphides.



All drill holes completed by St George intersected multiple thick ultramafic units within the targeted sequence.

The drill holes did not intersect the basal contact of the ultramafic channel, which is where any potential nickel sulphides are most likely to be located.

Minor sulphides ($py) were observed in all holes, interpreted in field observations as hydrothermal pyrite.

Nickel sulphides were not observed in the drill holes during the geological logging and laboratory assays are pending to conclusively determine the nature of the sulphides in the drill holes.

Figure 2 – Map showing St George drill holes as well as historical shallow drilling and geochemical sample locations overlaying magnetic data image (RTP 1VD) for E29/962 and the southern end of E29/638.

DHEM surveys are scheduled for the completed drill holes to search for potential conductive nickel sulphides around the holes.

Further drilling will be planned for Jailbreak following a review of DHEM survey data, including deeper drilling to target the prospective basal part of the ultramafic stratigraphy which has yet to be tested.

Details for the completed drill holes at Jailbreak are set out below.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth	Azi	Dip	Observations
MARC149	241199.3146	6795249.499	150	250	-60	Continuous UM from 26m. Multiple UM units observed to bottom of hole.
MARC150	241089.8992	6795209.473	138	250	-60	Continuous UM from 60m to 138m. Multiple UM units observed to end of hole (EOH). Hole stopped pre-maturely due to intercepting asbestos.
MARC151	241054.5466	6795409.71	267	250	-60	Continuous UM without significant mineralisation. Significant amount of asbestos fibre; hole terminated early.
MARC152	240973.4675	6795807.445	270	250	-60	Continuous UM. Multiple UM units observed to EOH of hole.

*Table 2 – drill holes completed in St George's maiden programme at Jailbreak. **UM** means ultramafic.*

DRILLING OF OTHER TARGETS

Stragglers – Large Bulls-Eye Magnetic Anomaly:

A large and strong magnetic anomaly located on E29/972 (100% St George) was also scheduled for drilling in the current RC campaign.

Two drill holes attempted at this target encountered excessive ground water preventing the effective testing of this target. Further drilling will be planned, potentially with a diamond drill rig to avoid the ground water problem.

Details of the two drill holes are set out below.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth	Azi	Dip	Observations
MARC146	232120	6813629	126	180	-70	EOH at 126m in continuous granite.
MARC147	232004	6813947	42	180	-70	EOH at 42m due to sump overflow.

Table 3 – drill holes completed in the maiden programme at Stragglers.

Investigators – EM anomaly

MARC148 was completed to the south of the main Cathedrals Belt targeting a subtle moving loop EM (MLEM) anomaly.

The hole was drilled entirely in granite country rock. The MLEM anomalism has been attributed to surface interference from weathered clays. No further follow-up is required in this area.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth	Azi	Dip	Observations
MARC148	232009	6806076	144	0	-90	EOH at 144m. Continuous granite from surface.

Table 4 – details of MARC148 completed in the current RC programme at Investigators.

CATHEDRALS PROSPECT – INFILL DRILLING

RC drilling has now commenced at the Cathedrals Prospect where high-grade nickel-copper sulphides have been discovered from 30m below surface with two distinct deposits recognised.

Drilling will focus on the upper deposit, situated largely between 30m to 80m below surface and hosted within the intrusive Cathedrals mafic-ultramafic.

Initially, 25 drill holes will be completed with an average depth of 80m to test the potential extension of known mineralisation into areas where there has been no drilling.

Additional infill drilling will be designed once results from the initial holes are reviewed. For further details of the infill drilling at Cathedrals, see our ASX Release dated 16 August 2021 *Drilling Underway at Mt Alexander*.

SEISMIC SURVEY HAS COMMENCED

The first ever seismic survey at the Cathedrals Belt is underway. The survey will comprise up to 20km of five 2D seismic lines that are oriented north-south across the Cathedrals Belt at the West End and Investigators Prospects.

The seismic survey is expected to map the intrusive-host structure up to 1.5km below surface. Figure 3 shows the proposed seismic lines at the Investigators and West End Prospects. A number of EM conductors have been identified in this area by recent DHEM surveys.

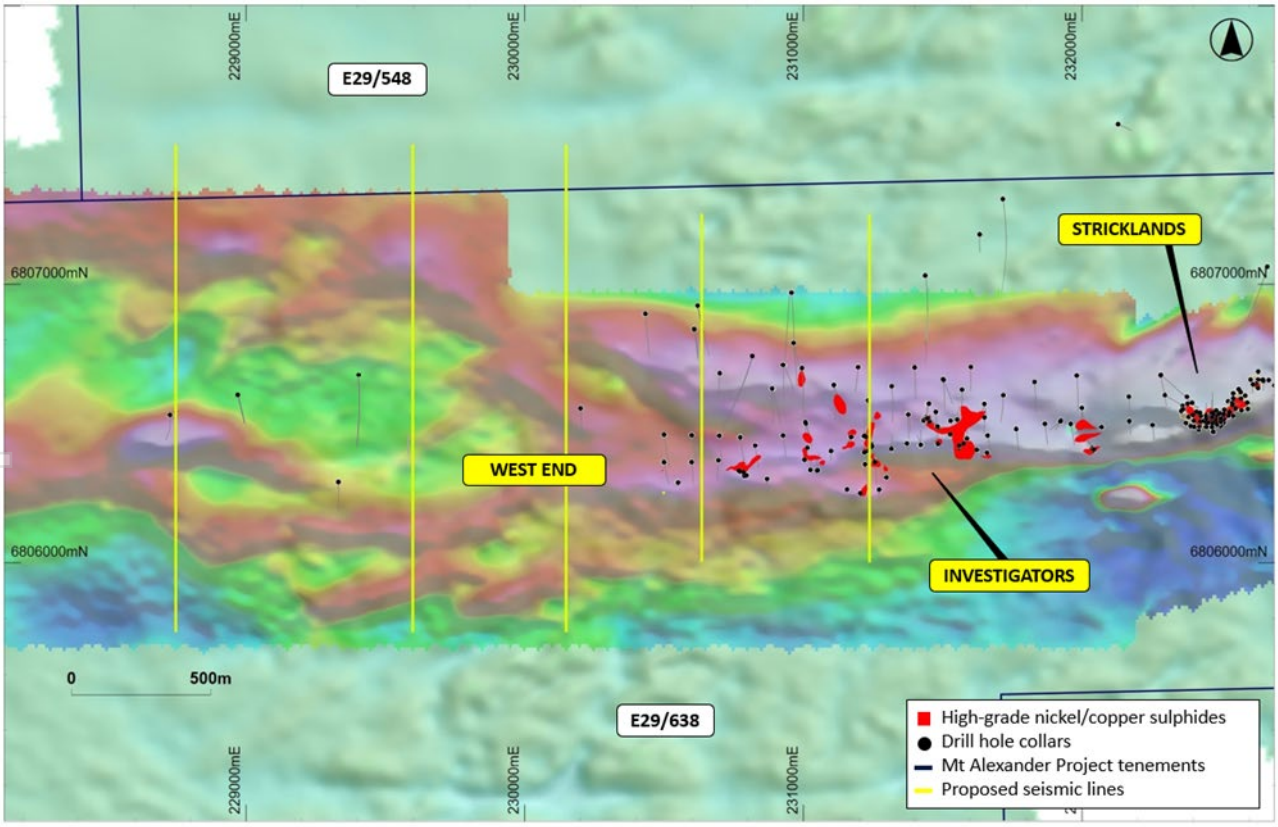


Figure 3 – map (against magnetic RTP 1VD and MMR data) showing the area for the seismic survey (yellow lines) as well as areas of known nickel-copper sulphides. The actual survey lines will be longer and extend to the north to provide optimum reflection angles on the intrusive unit and capture any extension of the unit to the north.

Based on drilling to date, the intrusive-host structure is interpreted to dip to the north-northwest at 40 degrees. The seismic survey will confirm if the structure continues at depth with this orientation or takes a different direction.

Any major change in trajectory would provide a potential trap site for sulphide accumulations and thus a high priority drill target.

Surface EM surveys have limited depth penetration, with the latest DHEM conductors identified well below the reliable detection range.

The seismic data will assist in better targeting these EM conductors as well as other areas at depth with potential for hosting accumulations of massive sulphides. For further details of the EM conductors in this area, see our ASX Release dated 18 August 2021 *Field of EM Conductors*.

The deepest intersections of nickel-copper sulphides at the Cathedrals Belt are at the Investigators Prospect where MAD199 and MAD201 intersected:

MAD199: **11.07m @ 1.58% Ni, 0.71% Cu, 1.23g/t total PGEs from 333.5m**
including
3.9m @ 3.98% Ni, 1.8% Cu, 3.1g/t total PGEs from 340.67m
and including
1.28m @ 6.54% Ni, 2.96% Cu, 3.88g/t total PGEs from 342.12m

MAD201: **2.41m @ 1.6% Ni, 0.55% Cu, 0.52g/t total PGEs from 434.61m**
including
0.26m @ 6.18% Ni, 1.2% Cu, 0.79g/t total PGEs from 436.76m

The high-grade intersection in MAD201 is 125m down-plunge of MAD199 indicating that the mineralisation is open at depth. The seismic data will assist in planning further drilling to follow-up these significant intersections.

Figure 4 – fresh drill core from the massive sulphide interval of MAD199 between 342.12m to 343.4m.

DIAMOND DRILL RIGS SECURED

We are pleased to confirm that two diamond drill rigs have been arranged for drilling at our Mt Alexander and Paterson Projects, respectively.

The diamond rig for Mt Alexander is scheduled to arrive at site in the last week of September. The rig for Paterson is scheduled to arrive on site in the first week of October**.**

Drill targets for Mt Alexander will be finalised once the results of the seismic survey are reviewed. It is expected that the drilling will focus on the deeper EM conductors identified at West End and Investigators.

At the Paterson Project, the diamond rig will be used to follow-up on a highly successful maiden RC program.

COVID-19:

St George continues to manage its operations in compliance with COVID-19 regulations issued by State and Commonwealth authorities. We proactively manage drilling and other field programmes to protect the health and safety of our team and service providers.

Border restrictions in Western Australia and elsewhere have impacted on the movement of personnel for drill rig crews which is constraining the availability of drill rigs. St George is in close contact with its drilling contractors to best manage access and continuity to drilling services.

About the Mt Alexander Project:

The Mt Alexander Project is located 120km south-southwest of the Agnew-Wiluna Belt, which hosts numerous world-class nickel deposits. The Project comprises six granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954, E29/972 and E29/1041 – which are a contiguous package. A seventh granted exploration licence – E29/1093 – is located to the south-east of the core tenement package.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands, Investigators and Radar nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE discoveries are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by St George (75%) and Western Areas Limited (25%). St George is the Manager of the Project, with Western Areas retaining a 25% non-contributing interest in the Project (in regard to E29/638 only) until there is a decision to mine. All other Project tenements are owned 100% by St George.

Authorised for release by the Board of St George Mining Limited.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Dave O'Neill, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Neill is employed by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects, and he holds performance rights issued by the Company.

Mr O'Neill has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 O'Neill consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The following section is provided for compliance with requirements for the reporting of exploration results under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	Drilling programmes are completed by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core drilling. Downhole Electro-Magnetics (DHEM) surveys are completed by Vortex Geophysics. *Diamond Core Sampling:* The sections of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet for cutting and sampling at the certified assay laboratory. Samples of HQ or NQ2 core are cut just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw, with half core sampled lengthways for assay. *RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assay. *DHEM Surveying:* The surveys were conducted using the DigiAtlantis system and VTX-100 transmitter. The readings were recorded at 5m intervals with 1m infill down hole. The surveys used 400 x 400m loops orientated to magnetic north. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The remaining material for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. A blank sample is inserted at the beginning of each hole, and a duplicate sample is taken every 50th sample. A certified sample standard is also added according to geology, but at no more than 1:50 samples. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. *Diamond Core Sampling:* For diamond core samples, certified sample standards were added as every 25th sample. Core recovery calculations are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller's records. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot camera every 30m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*RC Sampling:* A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of RC chips that may weigh in excess of 40 kg. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory as per the Diamond samples below. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core (both HQ and NQ2) is half-core sampled to geological boundaries no more than 1.5m and no less than 10cm. Samples less than 3kg are crushed to 10mm, dried and then pulverised to 75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are first crushed to 10mm then finely crushed to 3mm and input into the rotary splitters to produce a consistent output weight for pulverisation. Pulverisation produces a 40g charge for fire assay. Elements determined from fire assay are gold (Au), platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) with a 1ppb detection limit. To determine other PGE concentrations (Rh, Ru, Os, Ir) a 25g charge for nickel sulphide collect fire assay is used with a 1ppb detection limit. Other elements will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. These elements are: Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The sample is then analysed using ICP-AES or ICP-MS. LOI (Loss on Ignition) will be completed on selected samples to determine the percentage of volatiles released during heating of samples to 1000°C.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, 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).*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* The collars of the diamond holes were drilled using RC drilling down through the regolith to the point of refusal or to a level considered geologically significant to change to core. The hole was then continued using HQ diamond core until the drillers determined that a change to NQ2 coring was required. The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation. *RC Sampling:* The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diameter face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high-pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core recoveries are recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. The core length recovered is measured for each run and recorded which is used to calculate core recovery as a percentage. *RC Sampling:* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Measures taken to maximise core recovery include using appropriate core diameter and shorter barrel length through the weathered zone, which at Cathedrals and Investigators is mostly <20m and Stricklands <40m depth. Primary locations for core loss in fresh rock are on geological contacts and structural zones, and drill techniques are adjusted accordingly, and if possible, these zones are predicted from the geological modelling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	To date, no sample recovery issues have yet been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised sulphide intervals.
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 is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (core only), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full and detailed litho-geochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ2 size and sampled as complete half core to produce a bulk sample for analysis. Intervals selected varied from 0.3 – 1m (maximum) The HQ and NQ2 core is cut in half length ways just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw. All samples are collected from the same side of the core where practicable. Assay preparation procedures ensure the entire sample is pulverised to 75 microns before the sub-sample is taken. This removes the potential for the significant sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*RC Sampling*: Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. *RC Sampling:* Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Drill core is cut in half lengthways and the total half-core submitted as the sample. This meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Duplicate samples are selected during sampling. Samples comprise two quarter core samples for Diamond Core. Duplicate RC samples are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
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.*	For RC sampling, a 30 gram sample will be fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium. The detection range for gold is 1 – 2000 ppbAu, and 0.5 – 2000 ppb for platinum and palladium. This is believed to be an appropriate detection level for the levels of these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels; an alternative assay method will be selected. All other metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The solution containing samples of interest, including those that need further review, will then be presented to an ICP-OES for the further quantification of the selected elements. Diamond core samples are analysed for Au, Pt and Pd using a 40g lead collection fire assay; for Rh, Ru, Os, Ir using a 25g nickel sulphide collection fire assay; and for Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn using a four acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements required.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	DHEM: The surveys were conducted using the DigiAtlantis system and VTX-100 transmitter. The readings were recorded at 5m intervals with 1m infill down hole. The transmitter produced 96amps and recorded at a frequency of 0.5Hz. XRF: A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the drill core and RC sample piles onsite. One reading is taken per metre, however for any core samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then multiple samples are taken at set intervals per metre. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily). The handheld XRF results are only used for preliminary assessment and reporting of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop using acQuire software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is entered into the St George Mining central SQL database which is managed by external consultants.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the geological analysis, standards and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill holes and MT/AMT stations have been located and pegged using a DGPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m or downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. Post-drilling downhole gyroscopic surveys will be conducted, which provide more accurate survey results.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data has been acquired using DGPS surveying at individual collar locations and entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.
	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.	The completed drilling at the Project is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.*	The drill holes are drilled to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	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 orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in section 1 will also apply to this section where relevant)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Mt Alexander Project is comprised of six granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962, E29/972 and E29/1041). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). E29/638 and E29/548 are also subject to a royalty in favour of a third party that is outlined in the ASX Release dated 17 December 2015 (as regards E29/638) and the ASX release dated 18 September 2015 (as regards E29/548). No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site known as Willsmore 1 (DAA identification 3087) straddles tenements E29/548 and E29/638. All five tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration on tenements E29/638 and E29/962 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt. Exploration in the northern section of E29/638 (Cathedrals Belt) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite terrane. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. Mafic-Ultramafic intrusion related high grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphides were discovered at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008. Drilling was completed to test co-incident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies associated with nickel-PGE enriched gossans in the northern section of current tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade nickel-copper mineralisation in granite-hosted and East-West orientated ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Mt Alexander Project is at the northern end of a western bifurcation of the Mt Ida Greenstones. The greenstones are bound to the west by the interpreted Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane (and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west. The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for further high-grade nickel-mineralisation (both komatiite and mafic-ultramafic intrusive hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including 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*	Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases.
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.*	Reported assay intersections are length and density weighted. Significant intersections are determined using both qualitative (i.e. geological logging) and quantitative (i.e. lower cut-off) methods. For massive sulphide intersections, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% for either nickel or copper. For disseminated, blebby and matrix sulphide intersections the nominal lower cut-off for nickel is 0.3%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregated 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.	Any high-grade sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Any disseminated, matrix, brecciated or stringer sulphides with (usually) >1% nickel or copper on contact with massive sulphide mineralisation are grouped with the massive sulphides for calculating significant intersections and the massive sulphide mineralisation is reported as an including intersection.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates and geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.
iagrams	*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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the body of relevant ASX Releases.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au: The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A discussion of further exploration work underway is contained in the body of recent ASX Releases. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.