5 September 2023

WIDESPREAD BASE METALS INTERSECTED IN FIRST DRILLING AT AJANA PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

St George Mining Limited (ASX: SGQ) ("St George" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has discovered significant zinc, lead and silver mineralisation in the Company's first ever drilling at its 100%-owned Ajana Project in Western Australia.

Assays have confirmed multiple intersections of near-surface mineralisation across a broad area of the Ajana Project tenure. The discovery intersections are associated with a 25km-long magnetic anomaly, highlighting the potential for Ajana to host a large-scale mineral deposit.

HIGHLIGHTS

Assays for maiden RC drilling confirm locally high-grade zinc, lead and silver mineralisation in multiple drill holes at the Perseverant Prospect, including:

- **AJRC002: 5m @ 1.23% Zn + Pb, 7.2g/t Ag from 57m, *including***
  1m @ 2.06 % Zn + Pb, 3.66 g/t Ag from 61m
- **AJRC002: 1m @ 4.22% Zn + Pb, 1.1 g/t Ag from 95m**
- **AJRC003: 1m @ 1.83% Zn + Pb, 1.34 g/t Ag from 99m**
- **AJRC004: 1m @ 2.01% Zn + Pb, 8.81 g/t Ag from 45m**
- **AJRC009: 11m @ 1.2% Zn + Pb, 2.65g/t Ag from 138m**
- **AJRC011: 1m @ 1.54 % Zn + Pb, 0.24g/t Ag from 180m**

Immediate follow-up with diamond drill programme:

- **Highly encouraging RC drill results warranted follow-up with diamond drilling to provide further information on the structural setting and nature of the mineralisation**
- **Four deeper diamond drill holes have been completed with assays pending**
- **First diamond hole at the Catalina Prospect – a large, discrete magnetic and gravity anomaly ~20km south-east of Perseverant – intersected extensive hematite alteration that may be indicative of a distal halo to strong mineralisation**
- **Approvals are being progressed for further diamond drilling to follow up this exciting target as soon as possible**

Drill results point to outstanding prospectivity across the Ajana Project tenure:

- **High-grade intersections at Perseverant are widely spaced and occur over an area 2.2km x 2.5km, confirming extensive mineralisation within the area tested to date**
- **RC holes were drilled at the north-west extent of a 25km-long magnetic complex, supporting potential for significant mineralisation associated with this very large feature**
- **Multiple, additional magnetic anomalies already identified across the project tenure are now rated as high-priority drill targets**
- **St George holds a dominant landholding of 1,750 km^2 in this unexplored area of the Northampton Mineral Field, representing a district-scale opportunity**

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"The exciting initial drilling results at Ajana are located in a previously unexplored area, beneath shallow overburden. It is a blind discovery – a credit to our technical team and their use of modern geophysics and other exploration technologies.

"Our corporate strategy includes identifying high-leverage greenfields opportunities in stable jurisdictions and it is very pleasing to see this strategy deliver immediate success at Ajana.

"It is early days but the signs are there that this discovery could evolve and result in the definition of significant mineralisation."

Maiden Drill Programme Delivers Exploration Success

St George's first ever drill programme at Ajana comprised 12 reverse circulation (RC) holes with immediate follow-up by completion of a further 4 diamond holes. Assays for the 12 RC holes have confirmed that 8 intersected either high-grade or anomalous zinc and lead mineralisation using a cut-off of 0.5% Zn + Pb; see Table 1 below.

The assays for the diamond holes are pending and expected within 4 to 6 weeks.

The Ajana Project is located within the Meso-Proterozoic age Northampton Mineral Field, situated near the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton and 70km north of the city of Geraldton. A large number of vein-hosted base metal deposits dominated by high-grade lead, zinc and copper sulphides were mined over a broad area at Northampton between 1850 to 1973. These were discovered through outcrop mostly in creek beds and are located more than 20km from the Ajana Project.

A major reason for the lack of historical exploration in the Ajana area is the absence of exposure at surface of the Proterozoic base metal host sequence, with a thin layer of the Tumblagooda Formation sandstone ('cover sequence') unconformably overlying the Proterozoic host sequence.

St George completed detailed airborne magnetic and ground gravity surveys over two priority target areas at Ajana; see Figure 1. Two large-scale targets were identified and prioritised for testing in the maiden drill programme. The targets are located adjacent to major regional-scale structures and present as co-incident magnetic and gravity anomalies interpreted to have potential to be associated with significant mineralisation.

Target 1 is a 25km-long magnetic feature and has been named the **Perseverant Prospect**. All but two of the completed drill holes were drilled at the northern end of this Prospect.

The drilling at Perseverant was designed to target the source of several magnetic features interpreted to be part of a large mafic intrusive complex which could be prospective for nickel-copper-PGEs. To date, the source of the magnetics has not been explained by the current drill holes. The potential remains for the modelled source of the magnetics to be below the current depth of drilling and is a high priority target for future drilling.

Target 2 is a 2km-long 'plug-like' magnetic anomaly which is interpreted to be an intrusion and has been named the **Catalina Prospect**.

The footprint of St George's maiden drill programme stretches 20km and has shown the depth of the cover sequence to be consistently less than 40m from surface. This confirms that Ajana is very amenable to modern exploration techniques with potential for mineralisation to commence from near-surface – significantly enhancing the exploration opportunity at the Project.

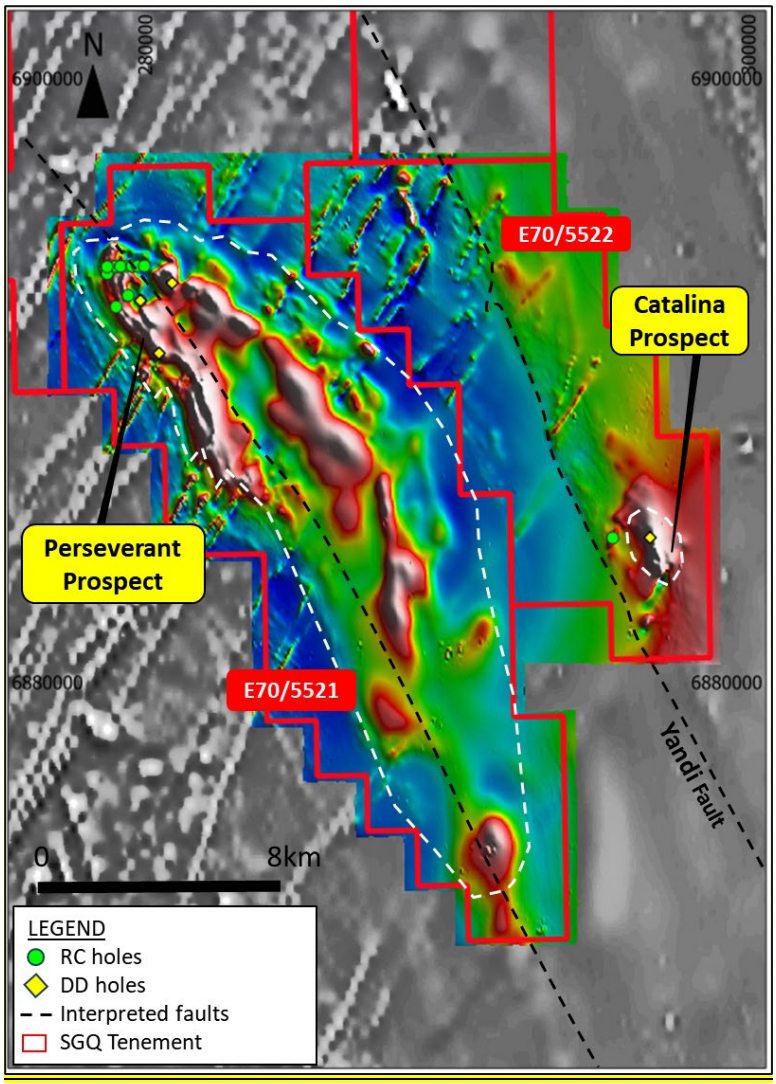

Figure 1: *map of the Ajana priority exploration licences with airborne magnetics data acquired by St George set against regional magnetics. The two prospect areas tested in the maiden drill programme are shown.*

Perseverant Prospect

The target at the Perseverant Prospect is the NW extent of a 25km-long NNW trending elliptical magnetically anomalous body in the northern area of E70/5521; see Figure 2. This large magnetic feature includes several concentric magnetic units and may represent a buried intrusion.

The interpreted intrusion is aligned along regional NNW trending faults which may have formed during rifting of the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The Perseverant magnetic feature is cut by the same magnetic dykes that are associated with the widespread historic lead, zinc and copper sulphide mines and deposits in the Northampton Mineral Field.

11 RC holes and 3 diamond holes were drilled at the Perseverant Prospect as part of the maiden programme. The drilling was widely spaced and designed to assess the magnetic sequence and test for mineralisation and/or pathfinders.

High metamorphic grade sediments and intermediate volcanics cut by pegmatitic intrusions were logged in the completed drill holes and appear to be the host for the base metal mineralisation.

As shown in Table 1, mineralisation was encountered in 8 of the 11 RC drill holes completed at Perseverant. The high strike rate of mineralisation – in what is a first-pass drill programme, combined with indications from geophysical data of several major faults cutting the host sequence – is a very encouraging sign of the mineral potential within the area.

The maximum depth drilled by the RC rig was 250m downhole in AJRC011 although most drill holes were terminated at less than 100m downhole. Base metal mineralisation has been confirmed by assays as shallow as 22m downhole (AJRC006) and as deep as 181m downhole (AJRC011) – highlighting the extensive nature of the mineralisation occurrences.

A diamond rig mobilised to Ajana immediately after completion of the RC drilling with 3 diamond holes drilled at Perseverant. The deepest diamond hole was 264.7m downhole. Assays for the diamond drilling are pending and expected in 4 to 6 weeks.

Early visual inspection of the core indicates the mineralisation is in cross-cutting vein-sets, suggesting it is a late-stage mineralising event relative to the host sequence. Detailed logging is in progress.

The diamond core will provide valuable information on the structural setting of the mineralisation and allow for petrological analysis to further assess the nature of the mineralisation.

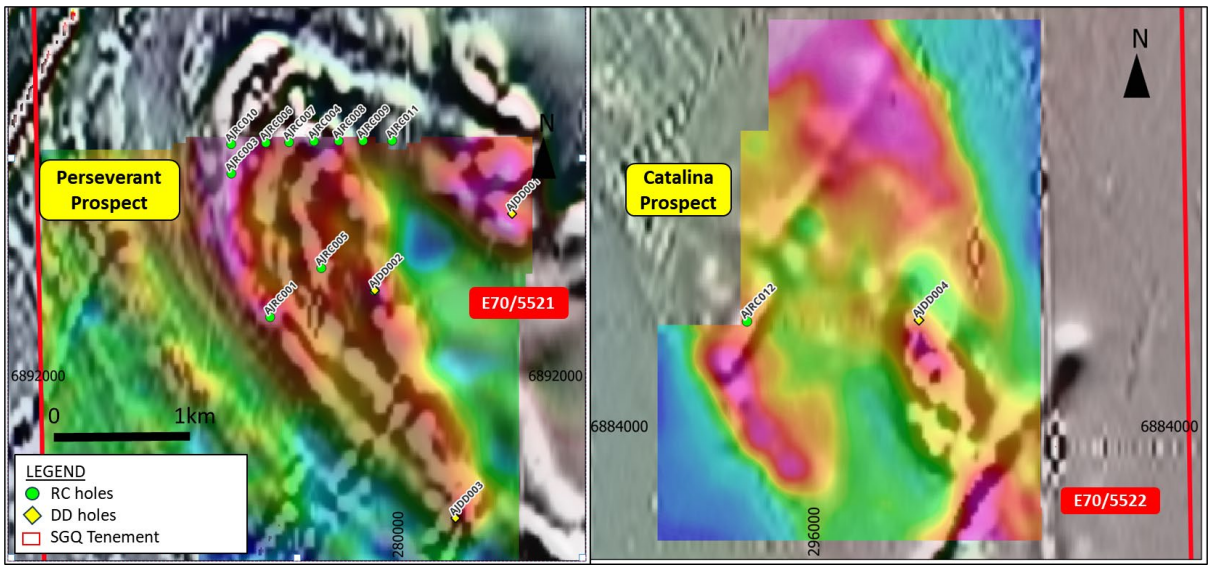

Figure 2: *map of the two drill target areas (left: Perseverant and right: Catalina) with completed drill holes. Background data is St George's detailed gravity (coloured image) over 1VD airborne magnetics (grey scale image).*

Catalina Prospect

The target at the Catalina Prospect is a strong magnetic feature coupled with a co-incident gravity anomaly and occurs within a major NW structural zone that offsets the eastern margin of the Northampton block.

Two holes were drilled within the Catalina Prospect area, one diamond and one RC. Both drill holes were restricted in their location because of ongoing heritage assessment in the area. It is anticipated this will be completed soon and a more optimally targeted drilling programme can commence.

The first hole at Catalina (AJRC012) targeted a north-east trending dyke, confirmed to be a dolerite with no significant mineralisation.

The second hole at Catalina (AJDD004) targeted the northern extent of what is interpreted to be a mafic intrusion based on magnetic and gravity data. Visual logs of the hole have registered intense hematite alteration over a wide interval from 43m to 95m downhole; see Figure 3.

The alteration commences at the unconformity between the overlying sediments and extends into the host sequence. Significantly, hematite alteration of this kind may indicate a distal cap or halo related to mineralised ore shoots. Assays for AJDD004 are pending and expected in 4 to 6 weeks.

Follow-up drilling closer to the centre of the interpreted intrusion is planned to determine if the hematite alteration logged in AJDD004 is related the to the coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly and whether base metal mineralisation occurs within the strongly magnetic area.

Figure 3: *Core tray photos of AJDD004 at Catalina showing intense hematite alteration throughout sequence.*

NOTE:
Visual estimates are based on geological logging and visual interpretations and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays are required to determine the concentration of any elements that may be indicative of possible mineralisation intersected by drilling. Widths reported in this announcement are interpreted to be close to true widths with further drilling required to confirm the true width of the intersections reported.

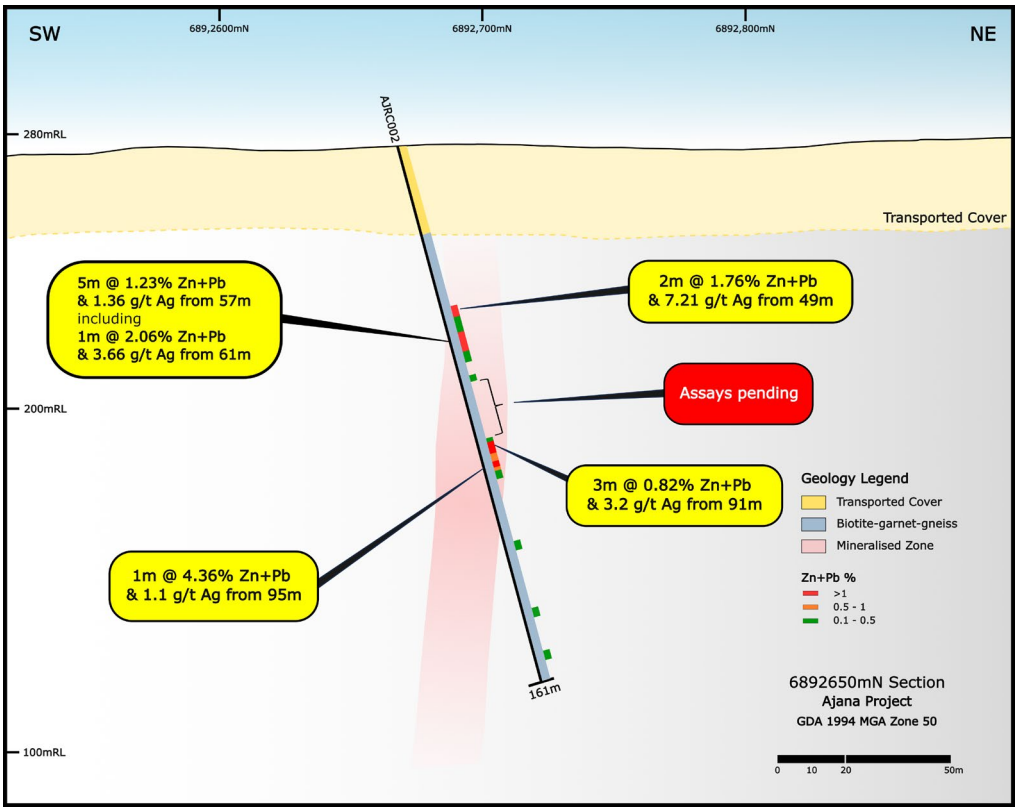

Figure 4: *schematic cross-section of AJRC002 at the Perseverant Prospect.*

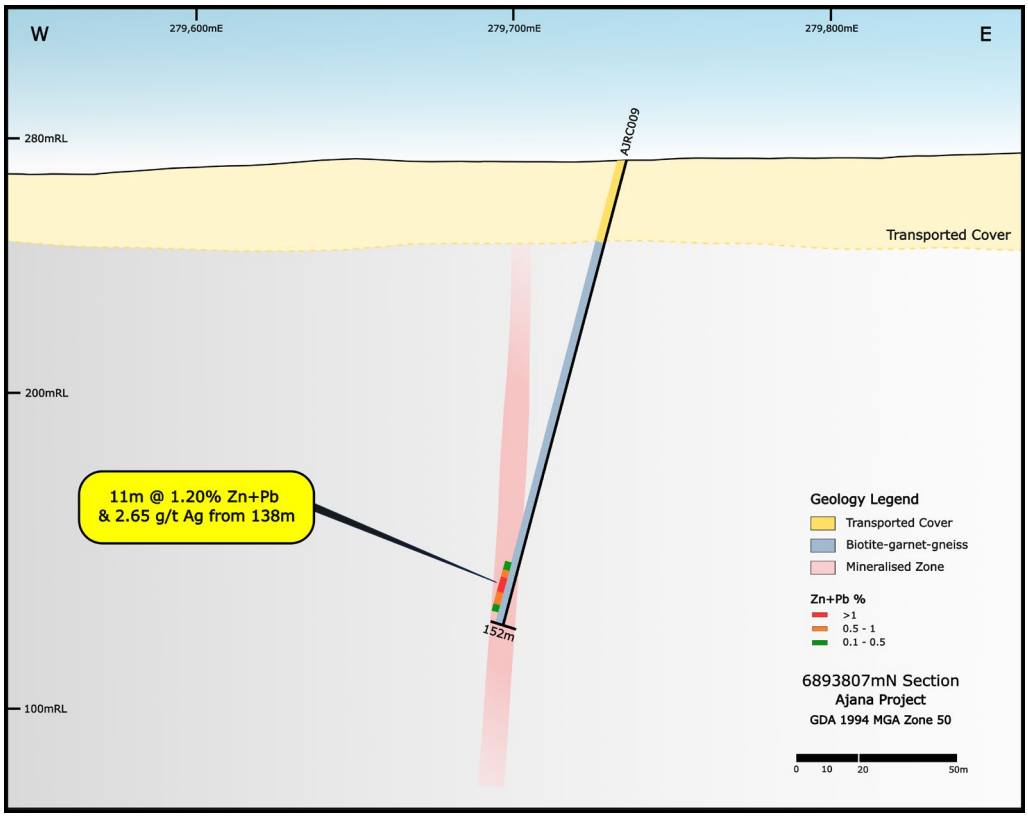

Figure 5: *schematic cross-section of AJRC009 at the Perseverant Prospect.*

Table 1: *Significant intercept assay results using a cut-off of Zn+ Pb > 0.5%.*

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Zn+Pb_%	Zn_%	Pb_%	Ag_ppm
AJRC001	50	51	1	0.98	0.96	0.03	0.58
AJRC002	**49**	**51**	**2**	**1.76**	**1.31**	**0.45**	**7.21**
AJRC002	57	62	5	1.23	0.44	0.79	1.36
AJRC002	Including (58m-59m)		1	1.76	0.004	1.76	0.37
AJRC002	Including (61m-62m)		1	2.06	1.63	0.43	3.66
AJRC002	91	94	3	0.82	0.77	0.05	3.21
AJRC002	**95**	**96**	**1**	**4.22**	**0.02**	**4.20**	**1.10**
AJRC002	120	121	1	0.56	0.36	0.20	0.63
AJRC003A	67	68	1	1.49	1.36	0.13	3.35
AJRC003A	85	86	1	0.69	0.69	0.01	0.45
AJRC003A	**99**	**100**	**1**	**1.83**	**1.59**	**0.24**	**1.34**
AJRC004	**45**	**46**	**1**	**2.01**	**1.53**	**0.48**	**8.81**
AJRC004	47	48	1	0.93	0.91	0.02	6.32
AJRC005	54	55	1	0.82	0.81	0.01	5.86
AJRC006	22	23	1	0.56	0.46	0.10	2.20
AJRC006	40	41	1	0.89	0.88	0.004	2.90
AJRC006	42	43	1	0.87	0.67	0.21	2.38
AJRC009	**138**	**149**	**11**	**1.20**	**0.81**	**0.39**	**2.65**
AJRC009	Including (138m-140m)		2	2.18	1.93	0.25	5.40
AJRC009	Including (141m-143m)		2	1.97	1.19	0.78	4.16
AJRC009	Including (144m-149m)		5	0.79	0.43	0.36	1.69
AJRC011	159	160	1	0.57	0.05	0.51	0.28
AJRC011	**180**	**181**	**1**	**1.54**	**0.01**	**1.53**	**0.24**

Table 2: *Hole details of completed drilling at the Ajana project. Co-ord system **MGA Zone 50.***

Hole ID	Prospect	Tenement	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Drilltype
AJRC001	Perseverant	E70/5521	279023	6892446	277	81	-75	220	RC
AJRC002	Perseverant	E70/5521	279823	6892649	275	161	-75	40	RC
AJRC003	Perseverant	E70/5521	278715	6893543	280	16	-75	30	RC
AJRC003A	Perseverant	E70/5521	278726	6893544	284	112	-75	270	RC
AJRC004	Perseverant	E70/5521	279359	6893791	281	70	-75	360	RC
AJRC005	Perseverant	E70/5521	279415	6892821	292	100	-75	220	RC
AJRC006	Perseverant	E70/5521	278990	6893780	273	69	-75	270	RC
AJRC007	Perseverant	E70/5521	279168	6893784	273	63	-75	270	RC
AJRC008	Perseverant	E70/5521	279551	6893796	276	31	-75	270	RC
AJRC008A	Perseverant	E70/5521	279548	6893794	277	61	-75	270	RC
AJRC009	Perseverant	E70/5521	279734	6893795	284	152	-75	270	RC
AJRC010	Perseverant	E70/5521	278725	6893769	270	40	-75	270	RC
AJRC011	Perseverant	E70/5521	279957	6893796	275	250	-75	270	RC
AJRC012	Catalina	E70/5522	295521	6884754	283	130	-75	220	RC
AJDD001	Perseverant	E70/5521	280876	6893236	280	264.7	-75	220	DD
AJDD002	Perseverant	E70/5521	279825	6892650	277	120.9	-75	40	DD
AJDD003	Perseverant	E70/5521	280443	6890909	272	156.7	-70	40	DD
AJDD004	Catalina	E70/5522	296760	6884763	287	249.7	-75	270	DD

Sediment hosted base metal deposits at Northampton:

The Northampton Mineral Field has been mined for base metals, notably lead, zinc and copper, for over 100 years dating back to the 1850's. This mineralisation footprint stretches more than 100km north to south. Historical mines within the Northampton district are hosted along the north-east trending dolerite dykes that form a prominent part of the magnetic images within the area. These historical mines were discovered in areas of exposed basement within valleys and riverbeds.

Given the early stage of exploration by St George at Ajana, the style of the mineralisation intersected by the maiden drilling is still to be determined. However, it does not appear to follow the known mineralisation setting throughout the broader Northampton area where deposits are hosted within and along late-stage dolerite dykes. Mineralisation at Ajana is observed within sedimentary layers and in cross-cutting vein-sets suggesting it is a late-stage event relative to the host sequence.

Several Zn-Pb deposits present as analogues to the style of mineralisation seen at the Ajana Project to date. Unconformity related sediment hosted deposits within Western Australia include the Abra deposit (**33Mt @ 7.1% Pb, 17g/t Ag**) of Galena Mining (ASX: G1A) and the Earaheedy deposit (**94Mt @ 3.1% Zn +Pb**) of Rumble Resources (ASX: RTR).

The initial exploration target at the Ajana Project is nickel-copper-PGE style mineralisation. This style of mineralisation remains a high priority target, notably below the depth of current drilling and at several other untested magnetic anomalies identified within the Company's extensive landholding at Ajana.

Forward Plan:

Work programmes underway or being planned include:

- Detailed airborne magnetic survey of northern tenement E70/6142 is in progress, to identify additional prospective magnetic targets.
- Completion of heritage assessment to provide drill rig access to the Catalina Prospect.
- Assays for diamond drill holes are pending and expected in 4 to 6 weeks.
- Petrology and mineralogical assessment of drill samples is underway to determine the nature of mineralisation.
- Review of drill assays and assessment of pathfinder elements is in progress to assist ongoing drill targeting.
- Follow-up drill programme is scheduled for Q4 2023.
- Continued landholder engagement to maintain access to ground for exploration activities.

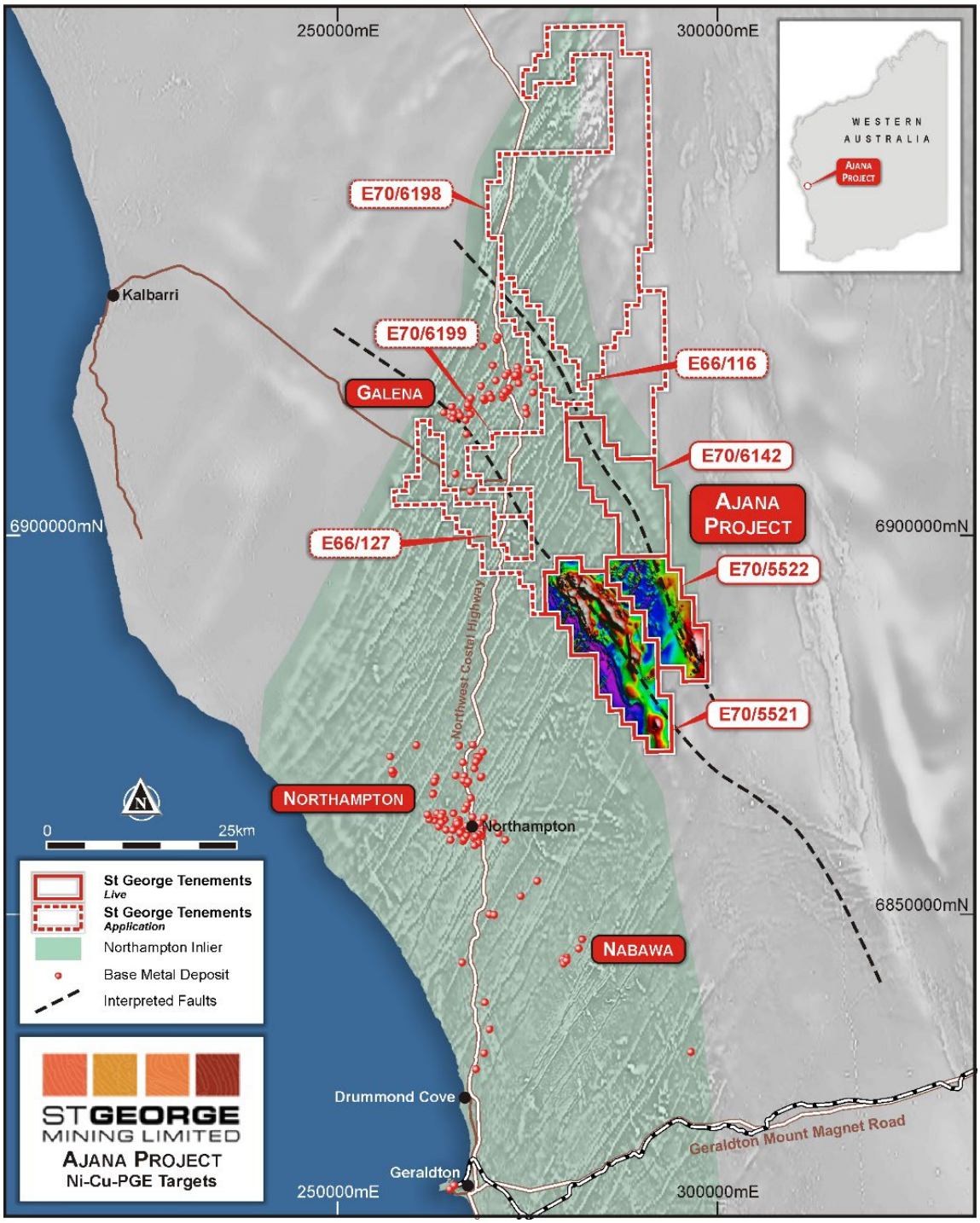

Figure 6: *St George's Ajana Project (against magnetic RTP 1VD) showing the Northampton Mineral Field highlighted green and the location of historic base metal deposits and mines.*

About the Ajana Project:

The Ajana Project is located 500km north of Perth in the Northampton Mineral Field and near the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The Project comprises three granted Exploration Licences (E70/5521, E70/5522 and E70/6142) and four applications for Exploration Licences (E70/6260, E70/6259, E66/127 and E70/6199) which form a contiguous landholding covering 1,750 sq km. All tenements are 100% owned by St George Mining Ltd.

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

For further information, please contact:

John Prineas
Executive Chairman
St George Mining Limited
+61 411 421 253
john.prineas@stgm.com.au

Peter Klinger
Media and Investor Relations
Cannings Purple
+61 411 251 540
pklinger@canningspurple.com.au

Competent Person Statement:

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

Mr Mahon 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 Mahon consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements:

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of St George, the directors and the Company's management. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

Examples of forward-looking statements used in this announcement include use of the words 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of announcement, are expected to take place.

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, St George does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

This announcement has been prepared by St George Mining Limited. The document contains background Information about St George Mining Limited current at the date of this announcement.

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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.*	*RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples split using a cone splitter and collected in a calico bag for laboratory assay. *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.
	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 50th 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. Elements for all **base metals** suites go through the following two analytical methods: 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.
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.*	*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. *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.
	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, 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 soil profile or sampling 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.*	Each sample is recorded for the lithology, type and nature of the soil. The surface topography and type is recorded at the sample location. Logging of samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (core only), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Chips and core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging is both qualitive and quantitative in nature, with sample recovery and volume being recorded,
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted.
	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.*	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.	A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to provide an initial assay of the geochemical sample onsite. One reading is taken per sample. 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 not for 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 and assays are verified by the Company's Technical Director and Consulting Field Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have been designed using alternative drill methods in order to correlate assay figures form RC drilling with structural information provided by diamond drill core. No assays have yet returned from DD drilling as yet.
	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 from assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The sample locations are determined by using a handheld GPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. This is considered adequate for the type and purpose of the surveys.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data has been acquired using handheld GPS surveying at specific location across the project, including drill collars, 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 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. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory.
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 the data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 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 Ajana Project is comprised of three granted Exploration Licences (E70/5521, E70/5522 and E70/6142).All are 100% owned by St George Mining Ltd.* *No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements.* *No known registered Heritage sites have been identified within the tenements.* *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 in the broader Northampton region has historically targeted lead-zinc-copper mineralisation form circa 1860-1970's.* *These where stratiform hosted base metal sulphide deposits.* *Since then CRA has conducted exploration targeting base metals in the 1980-1990's including over the existing live tenements.* *Since the 1990's, no major exploration has taken place within the region.* *Minor construction quarries and mica mining has occurred within the broader region.* *No previous exploration has targeted an intrusive Nickel-copper-PGE style mineralisation.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	*St George is targeting intrusive style Nickel-Copper-PGE deposits at the Ajana project.* *This is based on geophysical and geological interpretations of recently acquired modern datasets.* *The project lies within the Proterozoic age gneissic terrane named the Northampton inlier. The stratigraphy within this domain is trending NW with a distinct series of Neo-Proterozoic NE trending dolerite dykes cross-cutting the main stratigraphy.* *These dolerite dykes are known to host the historic lead-zinc-copper deposits that have been mined for over a century.* *Recent geophysical surveys have shown large (25km long) concentric magnetic bodies interpreted to be mafic intrusion that could be prospective for Ni-copper style deposits.*

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*
		Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly 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 zinc- lead is 0.5%.* *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% zinc or lead 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.* *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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*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.*
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.*	*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 practicable, 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 observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock*	*All material or meaningful data collected has been reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*