7 March 2024

ST GEORGE RAMPS UP RARE EARTH EXPLORATION AT DESTINY PROJECT

Follow-up drilling of high-grade REE discovery is underway; extensive geochemical soil survey completed; new magnetic survey data identifies large-scale exploration targets

HIGHLIGHTS

REE drilling resumes at Destiny Project, in WA's Eastern Goldfields:

- **Drilling is underway to further define the near-surface high-grade zones of Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) discovered by St George in December 2023**
- **REE mineralisation – up to 42m thick with grades up to 5,125ppm TREO – has been intersected in near-surface clay-hosted zones**
- **Mineralisation has a 7km-long strike and is open in all directions**

Geochemical soil survey completed:

- **Auger soil survey was carried out over a 50 sq km area targeting Rare Earth Elements (REE) and lithium; assay results are pending**
- **Potential to significantly expand the mineralised envelope at Destiny**

Potential carbonatite targets identified:

- **Recently flown aero-magnetic survey has highlighted several prominent circular magnetic features with a diameter of up to 2.5km**
- **The signature of these large-scale features is consistent with a late-stage intrusion, potentially a carbonatite or mafic-ultramafic intrusion**
- **The circular features are along strike from the REE-rich clay zone, warranting investigation of whether the features represent mineralised carbonatites that could be the source of the REE mineralisation**

Destiny tenure increases:

- **Exploration Licence E63/2350 was granted on 23 February 2024, increasing the granted tenure at Destiny by a further 200 sq km**
- **E63/2350 covers approximately 20km of the Ida Fault, a major crustal-bounding structure considered highly prospective for a range of mineralisation including lithium and REE**

St George Mining Limited (**ASX: SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on work programmes at the Destiny Project (100% St George), in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

St George's maiden drill programme at Destiny delivered a breakthrough discovery of clay-hosted REE. The wide-spaced drill programme intersected high-grade TREO (>500ppm) in 42 of the 61 drill holes completed, with a peak value of 2m @ 5,125ppm from 32m downhole within a broader interval of 26m @ 2,058ppm from 24m downhole.

Near-surface, high-grade rare earths were confirmed along a 7km-long strike of the Ida Fault with mineralisation open in all directions.

High-value Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides (MREO) – such as neodymium and praseodymium, needed for magnets used in electric vehicle motors – comprised a high percentage of TREO; 19% on average across all drill holes in the maiden programme. Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (HREO) comprised 17% of TREO based on the average across all drill holes.

For further details of the results from the maiden drill programme, see our ASX Release dated 6 December 2023 "High-Grade REE Discovery".

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"We are excited to be drilling again at the Destiny Project with a clear target to further scope out the extent of the high-grade REE mineralisation we discovered just a few months ago.

"The potential scale of Destiny is impressive with mineralisation already confirmed along a 7km-stretch of the Ida Fault zone, with a further 70km of prospective geology exposure within the Project yet to be drill-tested.

"The mineralisation contains a high proportion of magnetic rare earths – which are highly sought after for application in clean energy solutions – to add to the attractiveness of the Project.

"Work is also underway to investigate newly identified large, circular magnetic features at Destiny. These are located proximal to the Ida Fault, a regional-scale crustal shear zone that could have acted as the conduit for late-stage intrusions like carbonatites.

"We look forward to reporting exploration results, including from this follow-up drill programme and assays from the just-completed augur campaign, in due course."

REE DRILLING
In the maiden drill programme at Destiny, anomalous REE mineralisation (above 100ppm TREO) was logged in all 61 drill holes at depths between 2m and 98m.

The mineralisation in the high-grade intervals is largely homogenous, supporting the potential for further and consistent mineralisation across the clay zone.

The maiden drilling was completed on wide 500m spacing and identified a mineralised zone with a strike of 7km.

The follow-up drill programme now underway is testing for continuity of mineralisation in this zone and allows for sampling for metallurgical test work.

A minimum of 26 air core drill holes are planned for more than 1,000m. Laboratory assays are expected within approximately six weeks of the completion of drilling.

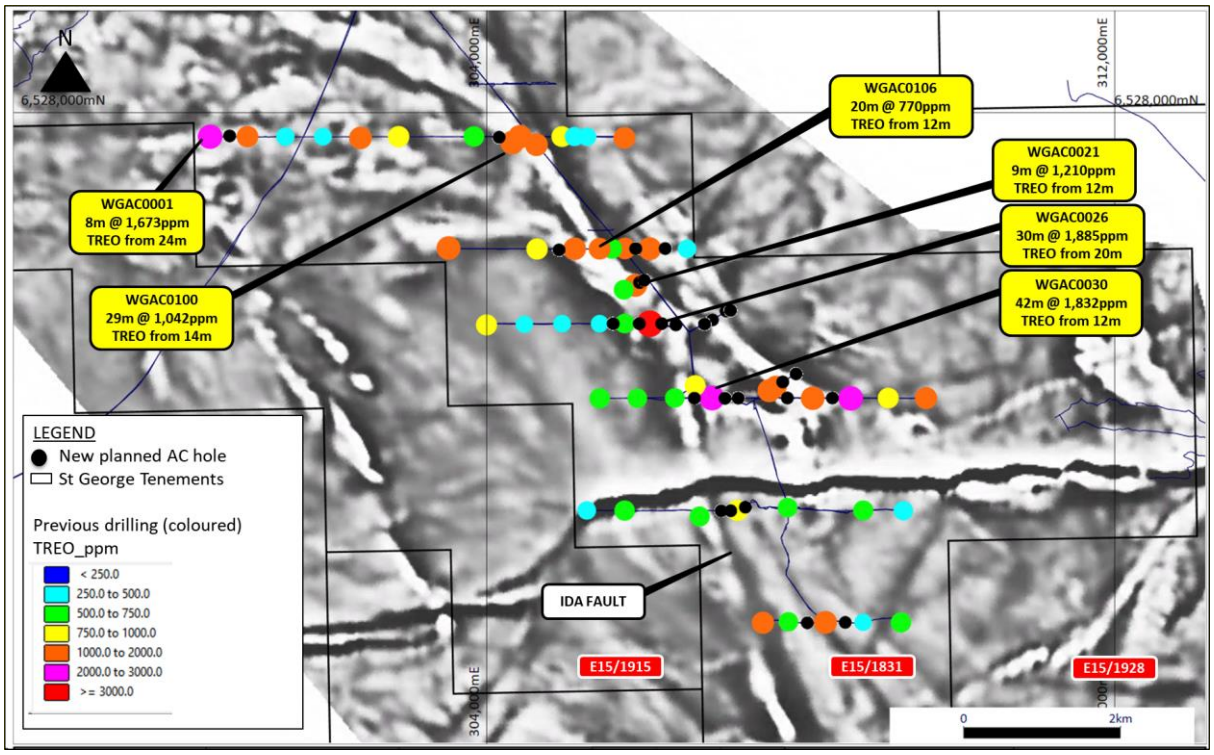

Figure 1 – map showing location of previous drilling (with highlights) and planned drilling currently underway.

NEW EXPLORATION TARGETS – POTENTIAL CARBONATITES

A review of recently acquired magnetic data flown by the Company over the northern portion of the Destiny landholding has identified six distinctive, circular-shaped magnetic features. These large features each have a diameter up to 2.5km; see Figure 2.

The signature of these features is interpreted to be consistent with a late-stage intrusion. This is supported by the location of the features near the Ida Fault – a major shear zone that could act as a conduit for the late-stage intrusion emplacement into the surrounding rocks.

No drilling of the circular features has been carried out, providing St George with an exciting greenfield exploration opportunity.

The geometry and appearance of the circular features have similarities with known mineralised carbonatites, including Mt Weld in WA's north-eastern Goldfields. The target features are often mistaken for late granitic intrusions, which have similar magnetic signatures. Preliminary ground gravity surveys are planned to traverse each target to determine the density of these features, which will help to distinguish them from the granitic bodies.

The location of the circular features along strike from the REE-rich clay zone at Destiny warrants further investigation to test if the features represent carbonatites and are associated with the REE mineralisation in the clay zone.

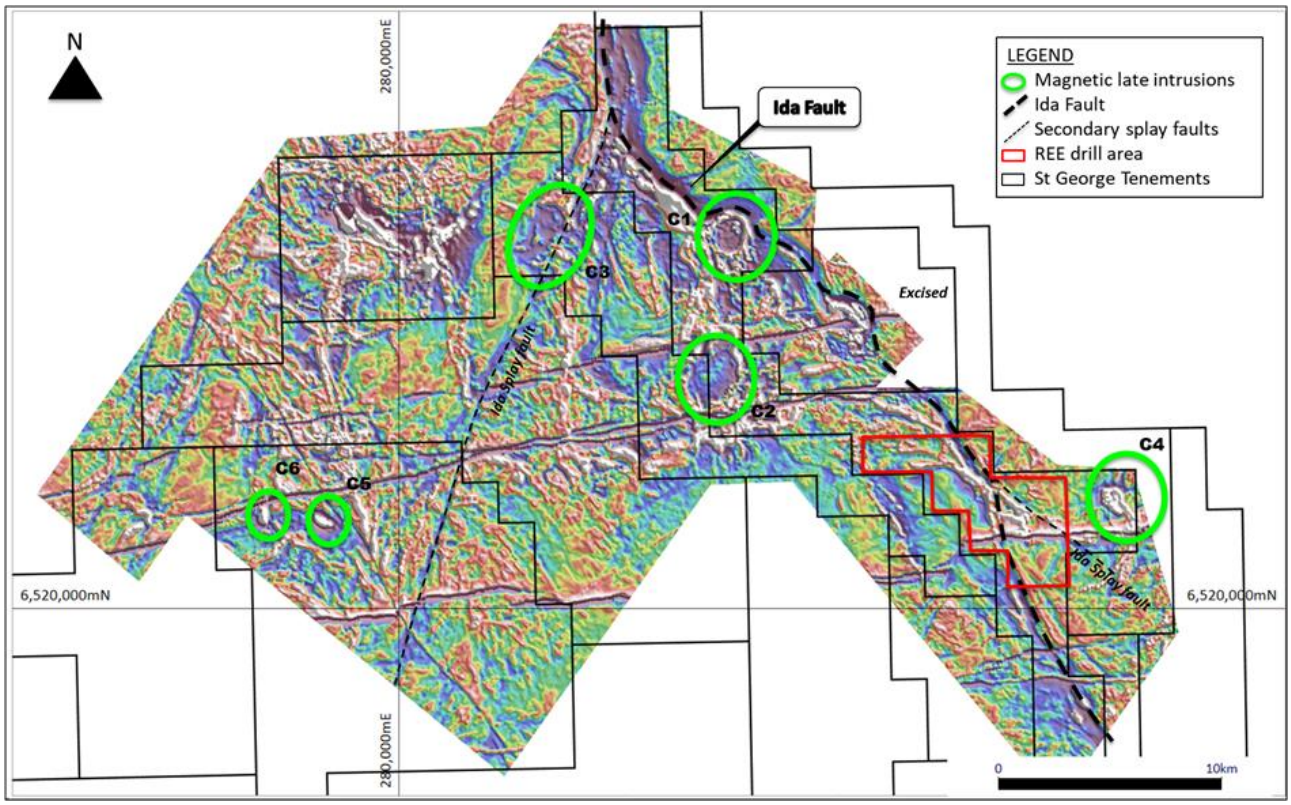

Figure 2 – St George-flown closed space TMI magnetic image, with the late intrusive magnetic features to be investigated highlighted in green circles.

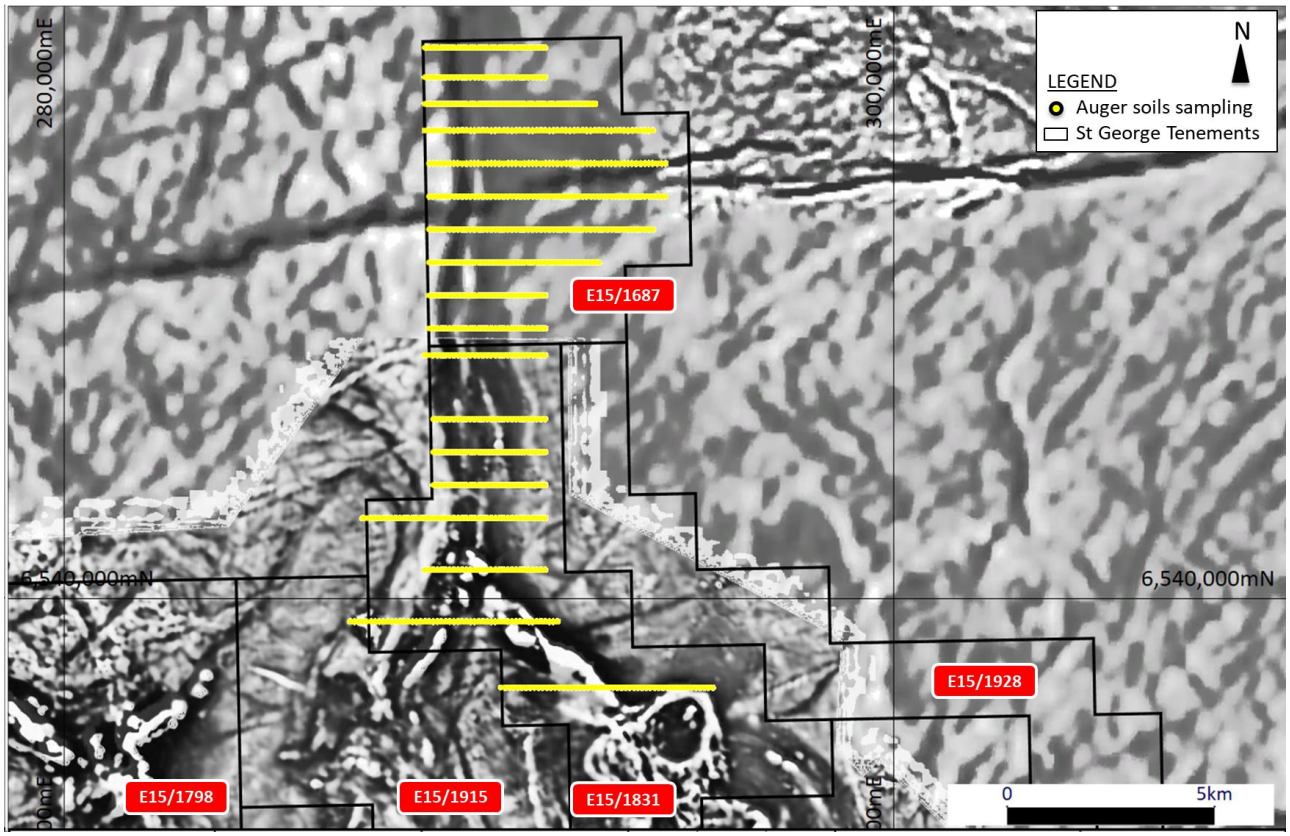

Figure 3 – map of the soil survey area at Destiny (set against greyscale project magnetics and regional data).

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

An auger soil survey was completed last month over an area of 50 sq km; see Figure 3. A total of 735 samples were collected on a grid of 800m by 100m. The survey was designed as a first pass to target potential lithium and REE mineralisation.

Samples will be submitted for laboratory assays with a view to highlighting lithium and REE anomalisms. The analysis will also test for all commodities given the historic gold and nickel occurrences in the area.

Further exploration will be scheduled for this area subject to a review of the soil survey results.

INCREASE IN GRANTED TENURE

Figure 4 shows the tenement package for the Destiny Project. E63/2350 – the large tenement in the southern extent of the landholding – was granted just last month. The tenement straddles a 20km extent of the Ida Fault and covers an area of 200 sq km.

Field mapping, outcrop sampling and soil surveys will be scheduled for this tenement as part of exploration efforts to define potential future drill targets.

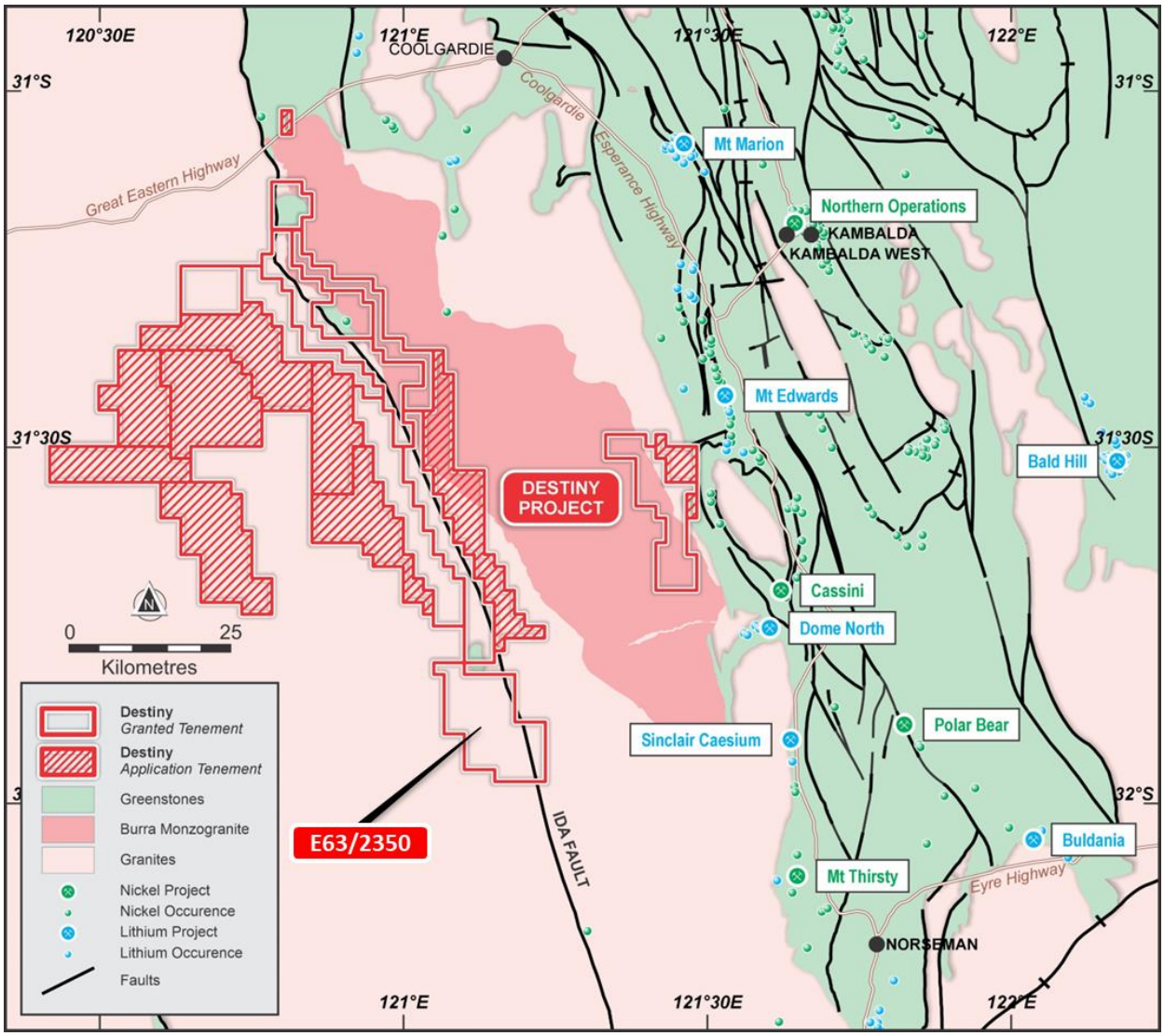

Figure 4 – map showing the regional location of the Destiny Project.

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 for the Mt Alexander 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.

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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.*	*AC Sampling:* All samples from the AC drilling collected through a cyclone and are taken as 1m samples and placed into 1m interval sample piles. AC drilling was sampled using a combination of 1m and 2m composites via spear method. Samples were then collected in a numbered calico bag for laboratory assay. *Soils*: Each soil sample is taken from a manually excavated pit approximately 1m deep (depending on the nature of the sampling medium) using a hand auger drill. *Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics:* The Airborne Magnetic (AMAG) survey was completed by MagSpec Airborne Surveys. The data was collected at a 100m line spacing on a 035/215 magnetic orientation. Tie lines were completed 125/305 magnetic orientation. The Magnetic Gradiometer G-823a sensor recorded at 20Hz and 3.5m interval.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*AC Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after hole unless 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, duplicate and standard sample is inserted at a rate of 1:50. Geological logging of AC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys were not conducted and all holes were drilled at and dip of -90 degrees. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m deemed as sufficient for the stage of exploration. *Soils*: The material at the bottom of the sample medium is collected and placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical sample envelope.
	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.*	*AC Sampling:* A combination of 1m and 2m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of AC chips that may weigh in excess of 4 kg. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory. *Soils*: A single sample are taken on a predetermined spacing and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 50g, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory. Pulverisation further reduces the particle size with 90% of the material passing 75micron. The sample is then assayed using the peroxide fusion method. The Ultrafine method utilises the -2 micron clay fraction, all sample material above 2mm was screened off to ensure ample -2 micron material in the sample.
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).*	AC Drilling AC drilling was used to obtain 1-metre samples that were passed through a cyclone and collected in a bucket which was then emptied on the ground.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*AC 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.	*AC Sampling:* Samples are collected in a bucket and put into 1m piles on the ground. Geological logging of AC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	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.*	AC Sampling: Logging of samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (core only), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Chips were photographed in both dry and wet form. *Soils*: Each sample is recorded for the lithology, type and nature of the soil. The surface topography and type is recorded at the sample location.
	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 selective samples are scanned 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.*	*Not applicable as no core drilling completed.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using spear form sample piles Geological logging of AC 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.	*AC Sampling*: Sample preparation for AC 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. *Soils samples*: All samples were dry sieved and approximately 500 grams sampled in the field and bagged. No further subsampling is conducted. A 200g sample is considered appropriate for soil sampling; samples collected where more than adequate to generate an representative subsample aliquot
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards and blanks) with each sample batch at a rate of 1:50. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. *AC Sampling:* Field QC procedures maximise representivity of AC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks. No duplicates were taken during the current AC programme. *Soils*: No QAQC are inserted within the submitted samples and are not deemed necessary for this stage of exploration. Internal laboratory QAQC measures are considered sufficient

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.	No duplicates were taken during the current AC programme.
	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 mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (clay hosted), 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 indicative 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 (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. *AMAG:* A G-823a magnetic gradiometer was used in stinger and wing tip configuration mounted on a Cessna 206. Height information was captured using a Bendix/King KRA405 radar altimeter.
	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 to historic RC drilling
	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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>Rare earth element analysis was originally reported in elemental form but has been converted to relevant oxide concentrations as per the industry standard:

- TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Lu2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Y2O3 + Yb2O3

- MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides) = Pr6O11+ Nd2O3+ Tb4O7+ Dy2O3

- HREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides) = Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Lu2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Y2O3 + Yb2O3

Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using the following element-to-oxide conversion factors:
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ce ppm</td><td>1.228</td><td>CeO2 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>La ppm</td><td>1.173</td><td>La2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y ppm</td><td>1.27</td><td>Y2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy ppm</td><td>1.148</td><td>Dy2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Er ppm</td><td>1.143</td><td>Er2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eu ppm</td><td>1.158</td><td>Eu2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd ppm</td><td>1.153</td><td>Gd2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ho ppm</td><td>1.146</td><td>Ho2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lu ppm</td><td>1.137</td><td>Lu2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nd ppm</td><td>1.166</td><td>Nd2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pr ppm</td><td>1.208</td><td>Pr6O11 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sm ppm</td><td>1.16</td><td>Sm2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tb ppm</td><td>1.176</td><td>Tb4O7 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tm ppm</td><td>1.142</td><td>Tm2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yb ppm</td><td>1.139</td><td>Yb2O3 ppm</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>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.</td><td>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.

The AMAG data was positioned using a Novatel OEM719 DGPS.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Specification of the grid system used.</td><td>The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.

The AMAG data was collected at 100m line spacing and 40m flight height.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</td><td>AC sample compositing occurred over 1m to 3m intervals, using a spear on 1m sample piles and combined in a calico bag for a combined weight of approximately 2-3kg</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. The AMAG survey was captured using flight lines trending NE-SW. This is sub perpendicular to the general trend of the geology in the project area and deemed appropriate for the outcome of the surveys.
	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 Destiny Project is comprised of 7 granted Exploration Licences (E15/1798, E15/1915, E15/1928, E15/1899, E15/1831, E15/1834 and E15/1898). 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 7 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 Coolgardie region has historically targeted gold mineralisation form circa 1880s.* *These where surface and orogenic style gold deposits.* *More recently Mincor has conducted exploration targeting nickel and base metals in the 2000's including over the existing live tenements.* *Since then, no major exploration has taken place within the region.* *No previous exploration has targeted clay hosted rare-earth element and pegmatite hosted lithium deposits within the region.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	*St George is targeting clay hosted rare earth element deposits and pegmatite hosted Lithium deposits at the Destiny project.* *This is based on geophysical and geological interpretations of recently acquired modern datasets.* *The project lies within the Archaean age granite -greenstone terrane within the Coolgardie mineral district. The target greenstone stratigraphy within this domain is generally trending NNW and straddles the dominant Ida fault zone of the same orientation.* *These greenstone sequences are considered prospective for gold, nickel, REE, lithium and copper.*

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.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this*
		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
	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 high grade intersection of REEs, the nominal lower cut-off is 750ppm TREO.*
		Any high-grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. *Any mineralisation with (usually) >2,000ppm TREO are grouped with the reported intervals for calculating significant intersections and the 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 litholigies 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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	*All material or meaningful data collected has been reported*
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.*