8 March 2021

MET TEST HOLES SUCCESSFUL AS FOCUS TURNS TO HIGH-IMPACT DRILLING AT MT ALEXANDER NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE PROJECT

24/7 DIAMOND DRILLING OF ELECTROMAGNETIC (EM) CONDUCTORS IN PROGRESS:

- **Drilling of MAD195 – targeting a strong 33,100 Siemens conductor at 340m downhole depth – is underway with drilling at 315.4m downhole as of yesterday**

- **Drilling of MAD196 – targeting a strong 55,550 Siemens conductor at 505m downhole depth – is underway with drilling at 118.1m downhole as of yesterday**

HIGH-GRADE XRF RESULTS FOR METALLURGICAL DRILL HOLES AT STRICKLANDS:

- **Drill core for Stricklands metallurgical holes has been cut and massive sulphide intervals have been tested with portable XRF analyser, recording the following average XRF values** *(* XRF results are preliminary in nature and laboratory assays are required to confirm the metal content of the drill core; matrix and disseminated sulphides were not included in the XRF analysis):*
  - ***STD015:***
    - **3.84% Ni and 0.61% Cu from 67.3m to 69m, and**
    - **3.00% Ni and 1.6% Cu from 70.4m to 73.1m**
  - ***STD014:***
    - **6.86% Ni and 0.61% Cu from 40.2m to 41.7m, and**
    - **4.92% Ni and 5.4% Cu from 48.2m to 48.9m**
  - ***STD013*:**
    - **2.6% Ni and 0.9% Cu from 47.2m to 50.6m**

- **Samples have been sent for laboratory assaying which will provide a definitive account of the metal values in the sulphide intersections of the Stricklands drill holes**

- **Approximately 300kg of drill core samples are in transit to Canada for completion of metallurgical test work and flowsheet design**

PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF SHALLOW MINERALISATION CONFIRMS SAME FAVOURABLE INTRUSIVE HOST ROCKS THAT ARE FOUND AT DEPTH:

- **Petrographic analysis has been completed on sections of drill core from MAD31 at Investigators which intersected high-grade nickel-copper sulphides at 111m downhole**

- **Intrusive host rock identified as leuconorite, lherzolite and gabbronorite, similar to the intrusive rocks that petrology identified in MAD181 at up to 550m downhole depth**

- **Findings support the interpretation that the host intrusive unit at the Cathedrals Belt starts near surface and dips to the north-northwest**

- **Host intrusive unit has been identified by drilling along a strike of more than 5.5km and is open laterally and at depth, providing a large target horizon for the discovery of further nickel-copper sulphides**

SOIL SURVEY CONTINUING AT E29/1041:

- **Geochemical soil survey underway over broad area of interest at E29/1041 with laboratory assays pending**

- **Soil survey is testing an area where rock chip samples returned elevated readings for nickel and copper supporting the presence of mineralised intrusive rocks**

- **The survey covers an area that may be a geological analogue of the Cathedrals Belt**

CSIRO TO PROBE THE UNIQUE INTRUSIVE-STYLE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE MINERALISATION AT MT ALEXANDER:

- **CSIRO has world-leading expertise in producing ore genesis models for nickel sulphide deposits**

- **Objective is to characterise the Mt Alexander mineralisation to aid in the understanding of the formation and emplacement of ore bodies, and to develop further exploration vectoring techniques**

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

24/7 DRILLING OF NEW EM CONDUCTORS

Drilling of MAD195 is continuing on a single-shift basis. Drilling is at 315.4m downhole with the modelled EM plate predicted to be intersected at 340m downhole.

MAD195 is targeting the 33,100 Siemens conductor identified from the DHEM survey in MAD185. A second crew for this rig is expected at site later this week, which will allow for drilling 24/7.

The second rig at site is already operating with two crews, with drilling of MAD196 continuing 24/7. Drilling is at 118.1m downhole with the modelled EM plate predicted to be intersected at 505m downhole. This hole is targeting the 55,550 Siemens conductor identified from the DHEM survey in MAD192.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:

"Field work is in full swing at Mt Alexander with two diamond core rigs drilling, a soil survey in progress and preparations underway for aeromagnetic and moving loop ground EM surveys.

"We are very pleased with the latest petrographic analysis, which has again identified intrusive rocks that are not typically seen in the Yilgarn but are known to host significant nickel sulphide deposits in other parts of Western Australia.

"We will also commence a project with CSIRO for sophisticated scientific investigation of the unique Mt Alexander mineralisation. This project could provide important insights into the most prospective areas in the Mt Alexander tenure for further nickel sulphide discoveries.

"In the meantime, we are excited to be drilling two powerful EM conductors that are interpreted to have a massive sulphide source. We look forward to reporting results shortly."

HIGH-GRADE XRF RESULTS AT STRICKLANDS

Seven metallurgical drill holes were completed at Stricklands last month, as reported in our ASX Release dated 23 February 2021 *'Drilling Update at Mt Alexander'*. These holes were drilled into the known Stricklands mineralised envelope to provide samples for use in metallurgical test work underway in Canada.

The drill core from these new metallurgical holes has now been cut and sampled. Approximately 300kg of core is now in transit to XPS (Expert Process Solutions) in Canada. XPS has industry leading credentials in the metallurgical analysis of polymetallic nickel sulphides, a style of mineralisation that is rare in Australia.

The new metallurgical samples will be used by XPS to create a new master composite sample that will represent the actual Life of Mine (LOM) feed for a potential mining operation at Stricklands. This will allow for a robust and reliable flowsheet to be developed.

The massive sulphide intervals in the cut core have been tested by portable XRF analyser which has identified high grades of nickel and copper. The XRF analysis is preliminary in nature and a conclusive determination of the nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE values of the sulphide mineralisation will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.

Average XRF readings in massive sulphide intervals are based on multiple readings per interval and are not density weighted. Metal content for intervals of matrix, blebby and disseminated sulphides are not accurately determined by portable XRF analysis.

STD015:

STD015 was drilled to 83.9m downhole and intersected significant sulphide mineralisation between 67.3m and 73.1m downhole. The massive sulphide intervals within the broader mineralised intersection recorded the following average XRF values:

- **3.84% Ni and 0.61% Cu from 67.3m to 69m, and**
- **3.00% Ni and 1.6% Cu from 70.4m to 73.1m**

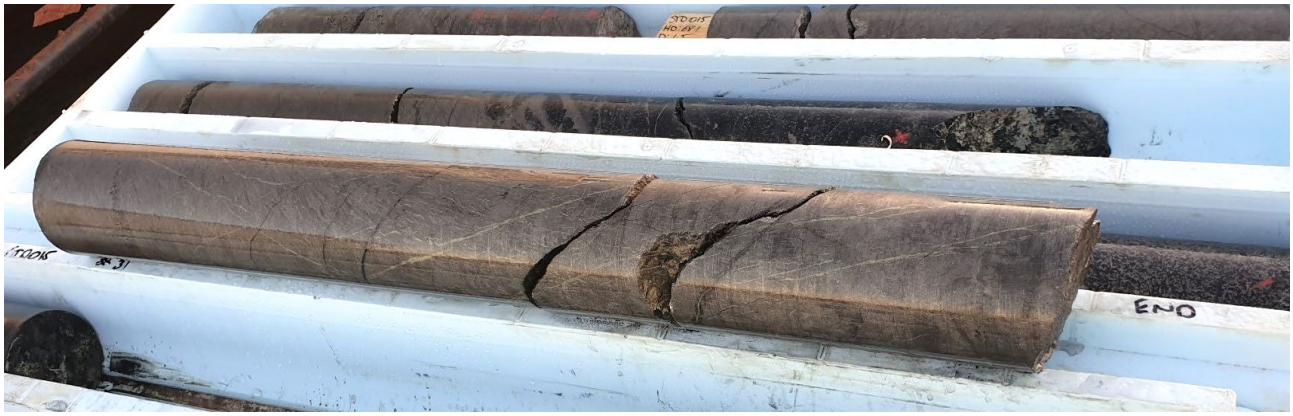


Figure 1 – drill core tray for STD015 showing massive sulphides intersected from 67.3m downhole.

STD014:

Drilled to 57.7m downhole and intersected significant mineralisation between 36.5m and 50.6m downhole. Massive sulphide intervals within this thick mineralised intersection recorded the following average XRF values:

- **6.86% Ni and 0.61% Cu from 40.2m to 41.7m, and**
- **4.92% Ni and 5.4% Cu from 48.2m to 48.9m**

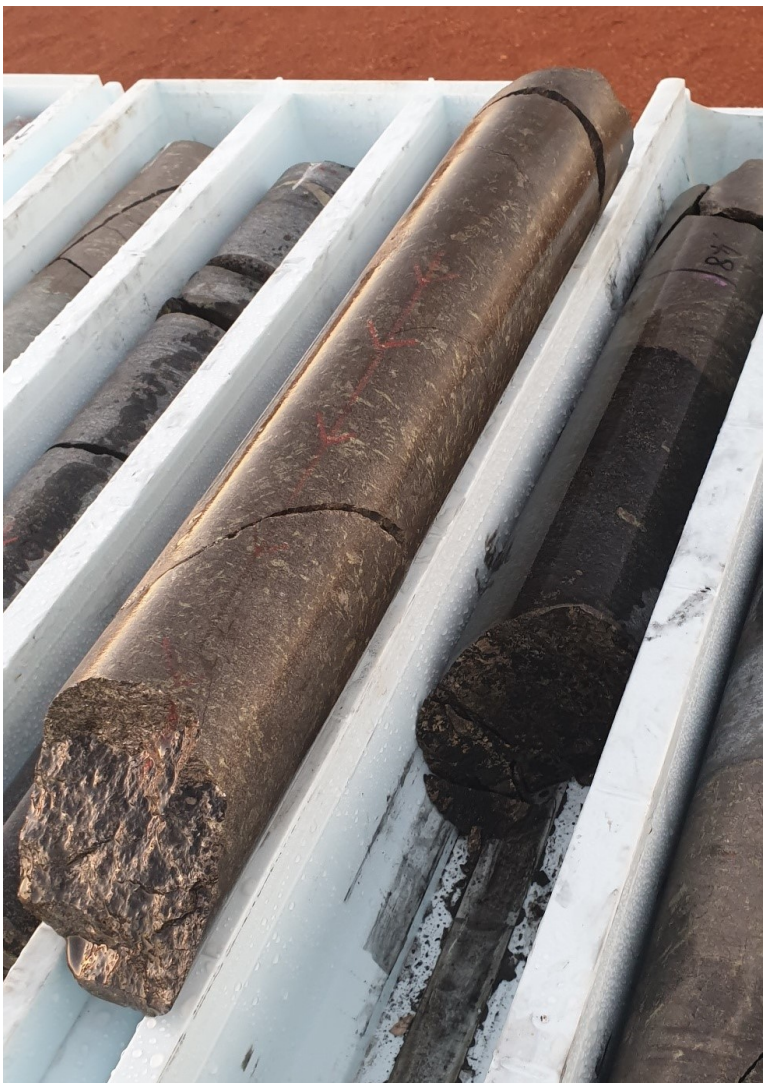


*Figure 2 – drill core from STD014 showing massive sulphides intersected from 48.2m to 48.9m downhole. This interval recorded a very high **5.4% Cu** average XRF value.*

In total, STD014 intersected a 14.1m thick interval of sulphide mineralisation from 36.5m downhole.

STD013:

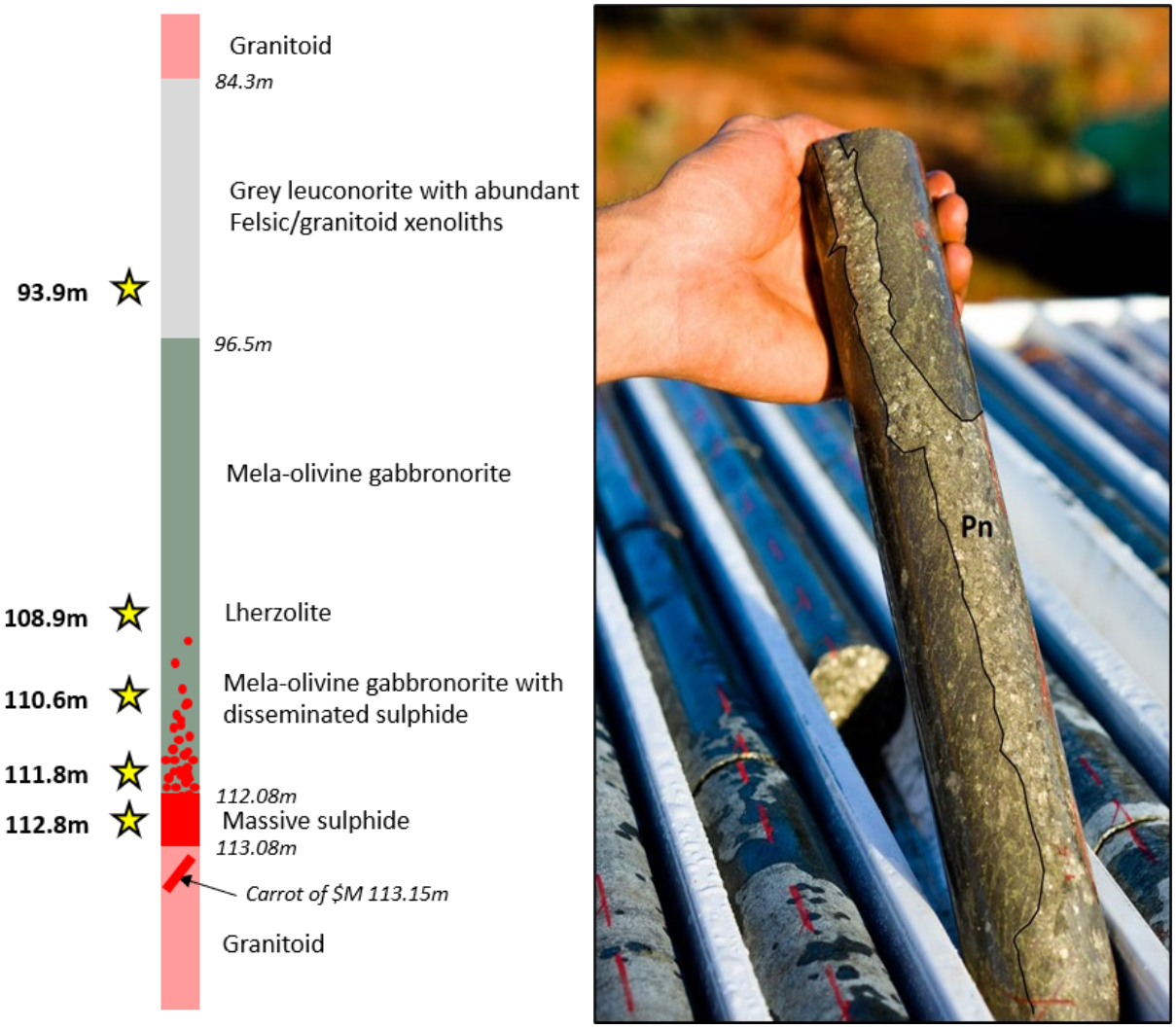
Drilled to 59.1m downhole and intersected significant sulphide mineralisation between 30.9m and 50.6m downhole. The massive sulphide intervals within this intersection recorded average XRF values of **2.6% Ni and 0.9% Cu from 47.2m to 50.6m**.

FURTHER PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS CONFIRMS LARGE INTRUSIVE UNIT AS HOST TO MINERALISATION

Petrographic analysis was completed on MAD31, to follow-up on the important findings from the petrographic analysis of MAD181.

MAD31 was drilled at Investigators to a downhole depth of 160m and intersected more than 5m of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation *including* the high-grade interval:

- **1.57m @ 6.26%Ni, 2.71%Cu, 0.18%Co and 4.91g/t total PGEs from 111.67m**



<u>Above left</u>: Figure 3 – Schematic section of the logged intrusive geology in MA31. Petrographic sample locations are noted on the left (stars).

<u>Above right</u>: Figure 4 – photograph of drill core from MAD31 at 112m downhole. Coarse grained pentlandite is evident as well as a distinct pentlandite vein (outlined and labelled Pn).

The petrography was completed by Dr Ben Grguric, principal of Mineralium Pty Ltd and a mineralogist with industry leading credentials particularly in the field of nickel sulphide systems.

Similar analysis was completed on each of MAD31 and MAD181, the latter reported in our ASX Release dated 27 January 2021 *'Drilling to Resume at Mt Alexander'*, with the significant difference being that samples from MAD31 were around 110m downhole whereas samples from MAD181 were from approximately 550m downhole.

The intervals examined in MAD31 are comparable to those in MAD181 in that they represent a mafic-ultramafic intrusive body which has invaded granitoid country rock and subsequently been altered.

The geology in MAD31 consists of an intrusion with an upper felsic xenolith-rich, medium-grained mafic to leucomafic lithology, underlain by a thinner, medium-grained, dark ultramafic unit with the classic disseminated to matrix downward profile of increasing sulphide abundance, finishing in a body of massive sulphide. The entire package appears to have intruded a red medium to coarse-grained granitoid body which may have been the source of the abundant xenoliths present in the mafic unit.

The intrusive geology identified in MAD31 was confirmed as the same as recognised in MAD181. This is consistent with St George's interpretation that the intrusive host unit commences near surface at the Cathedrals Belt and dips to the north-northwest.

The unit has been identified by drilling along an east-west strike of more than 5.5km and down-dip to 600m. The unit is open laterally and at depth. There is potential for additional nickel-copper sulphides to be present across this large target horizon, both up-dip and down-dip from known nickel-copper sulphides.

As with MAD181, the petrography determined that the nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation was hosted in a suite of intrusive mafic and ultramafic rocks – including mela-olivine gabbronorite – that is highly unusual in the Archean central Yilgarn where Mt Alexander is located.

These types of mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks are known to be associated with significant nickel sulphide deposits in Western Australia such as IGO's Nova Bollinger (ASX: IGO), Panoramic's Savannah (ASX: PAN) and Oz Mineral's Nebo-Babel (ASX: OZL).

The mineralisation in MAD31 is more typical of a mafic-ultramafic system than a classic Archaean komatiitic system found in the Yilgarn on the basis of:

1. Higher Cu content, given Ni:Cu ratios of 2.5:1 to 3:1 in the Mt Alexander disseminated and massive sulphides, compared to Agnew-Wiluna komatiitic mineralisation that typically has a Ni:Cu ratio of 10:1 to 30:1.
2. High PGE content in the Mt Alexander massive sulphide – Pd + Pt of 4 to 6 g/t.

As with MAD181, the petrology identified small amounts of galena (Zn) in the massive sulphides pointing to potential contamination with sedimentary or VMS sulphides somewhere in the magmatic plumbing at depth.

Mineralisation sourced from deep magmatic structures is indicative of a large mineral system with potential to host significant volumes of mineralisation.

This further supports the prospectivity of the Cathedrals Belt for the discovery of larger nickel-copper sulphide deposits at depth or in other parts of the project tenure.

SOIL SURVEY CONTINUING ON E29/1041

A soil geochemical survey is underway at E29/1041 with 900 samples planned to be collected. The samples will be submitted for laboratory assaying.

Initial rock chip sampling by St George recorded elevated values of nickel and copper, indicating the potential for intrusive mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy in this area. The aim of the soil survey is to test for the presence of mafic-ultramafic units and/or nickel-copper mineralisation in the area.

CSIRO PROJECT – POTENTIAL SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGH

CSIRO and St George have agreed to conduct a research project to characterise the unique nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation and intrusive geology in the Cathedrals Belt. The aim is to better understand the generation and emplacement mechanism behind the mineralised intrusive system, which may provide an insight into the most prospective areas in the region.

CSIRO has world-leading expertise in producing ore genesis models for nickel sulphide deposits, and world-class scientific facilities to carry out multiscale characterisation studies.

An application for co-funding of the research project has been made under the Commonwealth Government's Innovation Connections program which may provide funding for 50% of the project costs. The findings of the Project are expected late in H2 2021.

2021 DRILL PROGRAMME

Table 1 shows details for drill holes completed or commenced in the 2021 diamond drill programme. Additional holes will be prioritised following review of ongoing drill results.

Daily drilling rates can vary significantly depending on the type of rocks being drilled, the competency of the rocks, weather conditions and rig maintenance. In particular, drill rates in the past week at Mt Alexander have been reduced because of lightning storms. The second rig has also been affected by unscheduled maintenance.

Hole ID	*Prospect*	*East*	*North*	*RL*	*Depth*	*Azi*	*Dip*
MAD194	Investigators	231475.7	6806540	423.6562	201.2	177	-70
STD009	Stricklands	232476	6806521	442.793	70.1	360	-90
STD010	Stricklands	232420.8	6806488	439.39	66.8	35	-78
STD011	Stricklands	232529.4	6806540	445.52	60.6	229	-85
STD012	Stricklands	232624.1	6806642	444.625	85	176	-84
STD013	Stricklands	232466.1	6806516	443.33	59.1	179	-85
STD014	Stricklands	232466	6806517	442.793	57.7	030	-86
STD015	Stricklands	232622	6806646	445	83.9	130	-80
MAD195	Investigators	230966	6806783	420	370	176	-68
MAD196	West End	230623	6806922	415	550	175	-68

Table 1 – drill hole details for diamond holes completed or commenced in 2021.

COVID-19:

St George continues to manage its operations in compliance with COVID-19 regulations issued by State and Commonwealth authorities. We will continue to 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. *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 PQ, 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. 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. Metallurgical testing has been completed to a Scoping level [Class 5] on composited samples considered representative of the main model domains.
	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. PQ diameter drill holes were drilling primarily for metallurgical sampling with ¾ core used for creating representative composites for test work.

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 is either half-core (NQ and HQ) or three quarter core (PQ) 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. PQ diameter core was used for Metallurgical sampling. 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 diametre 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 PQ, 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:* 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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.
	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.	MT/AMT: The surveys were conducted using the Phoenix MTU system and Metronix ADU07e system. The sensors were recorded at 500m intervals with 100m infill over the Investigators Prospect. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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 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. Metallurgical testing has been completed to a Scoping level [Class 5] on composited samples considered representative of the main model domains.
	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. Metallurgical compositing has been used.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 five granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962 and E29/972). 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 mafic/ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. 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 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 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 komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (both greenstone and granite 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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%.
	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.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for an 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.