

17 February 2016

## **ST GEORGE IDENTIFIES EXCEPTIONAL MASSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE TARGETS AT MT ALEXANDER PROJECT**

### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- **Review by St George of newly acquired project data confirms significant exploration upside at Mt Alexander Project**
- **Several untested and drill-ready electromagnetic (EM) conductors identified at both the Cathedrals and Stricklands Prospects are exceptional targets for further massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation**
- **The fertile ultramafic at Cathedrals and Stricklands is interpreted to extend for a total strike length of 1.5km with potential for multiple nickel sulphide deposits**
- **Strong exploration potential emerging across the broader project area**
- **2016 drill programme being finalised**

### **DATA REVIEW HIGHLIGHTS EXCEPTIONAL EXPLORATION TARGETS**

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce that its ongoing review of project data acquired from BHP Billiton for the Mt Alexander Project has confirmed drill-ready targets with outstanding potential for further discoveries of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

St George's technical team, in conjunction with geophysical consultants Newexco, commenced a comprehensive review of the substantial project data following completion of the acquisition of a 75% interest in the core Mt Alexander tenement from BHP Billiton.

High grade nickel-copper sulphides were discovered at the Cathedrals Prospect in 2008. Three EM conductors have been drilled at Cathedrals to date with all three resulting in intersections of massive nickel-copper sulphides. Our data review has identified five untested downhole EM (DHEM) plates at Cathedrals, which offer an opportunity to define further mineralisation at this Prospect.

The Stricklands Prospect, located to the west of Cathedrals and never drilled, has several untested EM conductors that have similar geophysical responses to the massive nickel-copper sulphides at Cathedrals. The Stricklands EM conductors, like those at Cathedrals, are associated with magnetic anomalies within the Cathedrals shear zone. These conductors have strong potential for a new discovery and are priority drill targets for the 2016 drill programme at Mt Alexander.

### **St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:**

"Our review of the project data has re-enforced our assessment that Mt Alexander has significant exploration upside. In addition to the walk-up drill targets at Cathedrals and Stricklands, there is also a tremendous pipeline of targets emerging across the broader project area.

"We are increasingly confident that our upcoming drill programme will result in further discoveries of massive nickel-copper sulphides."

## STRICKLANDS AND CATHEDRALS PROSPECTS – DRILL-READY TARGETS

A fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey was completed by BHP Billiton at Stricklands utilising a high temperature SQUID (superconducting quantum interference device) sensor, which provides very high resolution data and minimises noise levels from conductive cover.

Our technical team, in conjunction with Newexco, has reviewed the FLEM survey data and confirmed seven EM conductors at Stricklands that warrant immediate further exploration. These EM conductors have similar geophysical responses to the massive nickel-copper sulphide EM conductors drilled in 2008 at the nearby Cathedrals Prospect. None of the seven EM conductors at Stricklands have been drill tested.

Five of these seven untested EM conductors are also associated with strong magnetic anomalies within the prospective Cathedrals shear zone. The 100% success rate of previous drilling of EM conductors in the Cathedrals shear zone provides strong encouragement for the drill testing of the Stricklands EM conductors.

At the Cathedrals Prospect, twenty five holes were drilled by BHP Billiton to test the komatiite ultramafics. Six of the drill holes intersected nickel sulphides including three holes that intersected high grade nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation. These three drill holes tested EM conductors identified by FLEM and DHEM surveys carried out by BHP Billiton. DHEM surveys completed in the Cathedrals drill holes have also identified a further five EM conductors that remain untested and have potential to represent further nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 1 shows the location of the untested EM conductors at Stricklands and Cathedrals. The fertile ultramafic that hosts these EM conductors is defined by strong magnetic anomalies, and extends for a combined strike length of 1.5km. The drilling of the EM conductors within this area has the potential to discover further massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

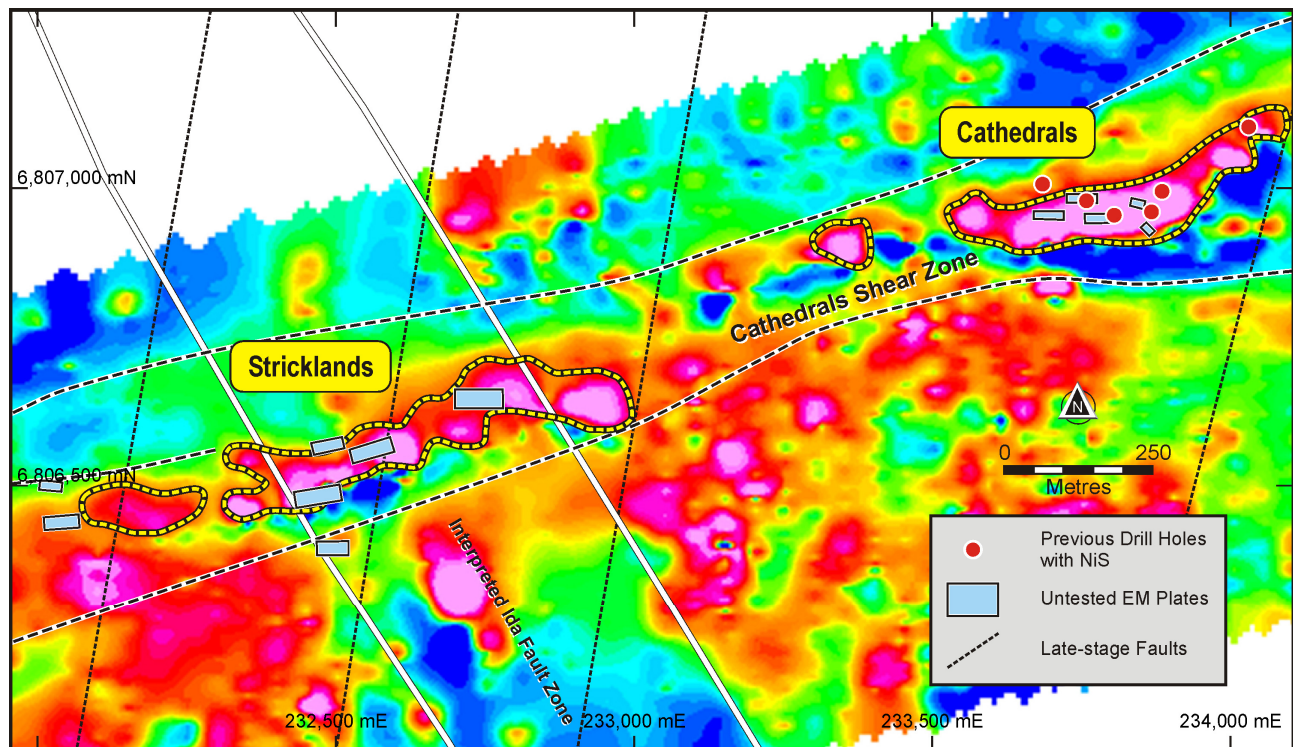


Figure 1 – a plan view of the Cathedrals and Stricklands Prospects showing the untested EM conductors as well as the location of the nickel-copper sulphide intersections at Cathedrals

Table 1 contains details of these EM conductors. All the EM plates are highly conductive, ranging from 6,000 up to 16,000 Siemens, which is consistent with the EM response of previously drilled massive nickel sulphides at Cathedrals.

These EM conductors will be prioritised for testing in our upcoming drill programme at Mt Alexander.

## **EMERGING EXPLORATION POTENTIAL AT MT ALEXANDER**

The Cathedrals nickel-copper-PGE discovery was made at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008 with significant intersections including:

- **4m @ 4.9%Ni, 1.7%Cu and 3.9g/t total PGEs** from 91.4m in drill hole MAD12
- **3m @ 3.8%Ni, 1.6%Cu and 2.7g/t total PGEs** from 56.3m in drill hole MAD13
- **6m @ 3.3%Ni, 1.5%Cu and 2.7g/t total PGEs** from 60m in drill hole MARC49

These high grade intersections are within komatiite ultramafics that are hosted in the Cathedrals shear zone. This shear zone remains largely untested along strike from the Cathedrals Ni-Cu-PGE discovery. In particular, the area to the west of the Stricklands Prospect within the Cathedrals shear zone has no EM coverage or drill testing; see Figure 2.

This untested area hosts several prominent magnetic anomalies which may represent further prospective ultramafic rocks, and are priority exploration targets. Newexco is designing a surface EM survey for this area to identify any bedrock conductors for drill testing.

Our comprehensive review of the camp-scale potential at Mt Alexander is continuing and we anticipate further exploration targets to emerge from this review.

One area of particular interest is the Mt Alexander greenstone belt where previous drilling has identified sporadic komatiite hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation, including some intersections of massive nickel sulphides, over a seven kilometre strike within the Western Ultramafic unit.

The previous drilling was often completed as wide-spaced drill holes or single drill holes, rather than a fence of holes, and as such a significant portion of the ultramafic sequences have not been tested.

This belt remains under-explored and is being closely assessed by our technical team in conjunction with nickel sulphide expert Dr Martin Gole. The presence of extensive fertile komatiite ultramafics with some massive nickel sulphides warrants further exploration.

In addition to reviewing the camp-scale potential at Mt Alexander, a detailed review has commenced on the geology and mineralisation at the Cathedrals nickel-copper-PGE discovery. This review will assess the controls on the high-grade mineralisation and evaluate the potential for any extensions to known mineralisation (laterally and at depth).

We expect to take delivery of the historical drill core and RC chips from previous drilling next week. Detailed analysis of the drill samples will enable a more comprehensive review of this important greenfields discovery.

Further details of our project review and the upcoming drill programme at Mt Alexander will be announced shortly.

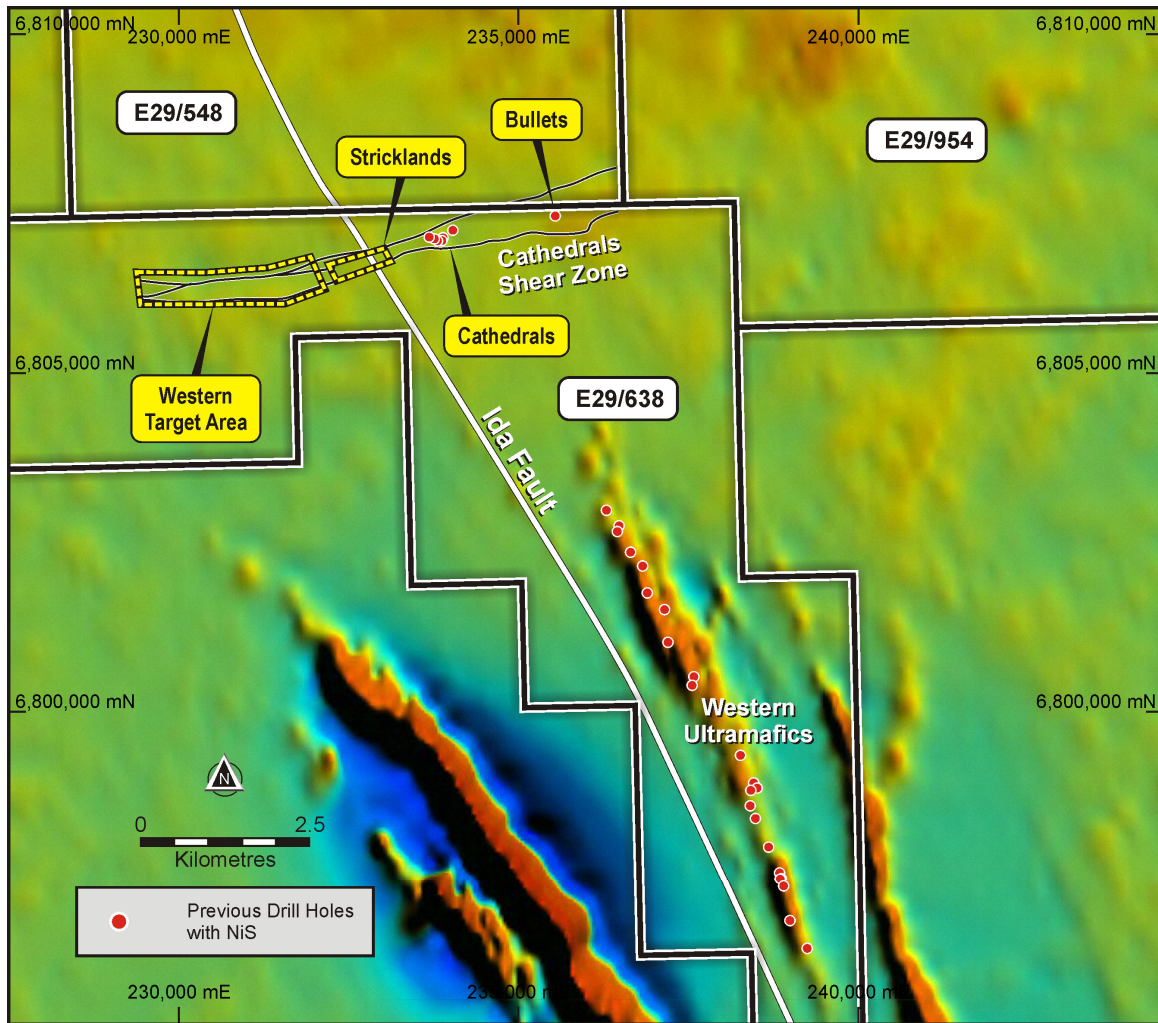


Figure 2 – a plan view of the Mt Alexander Project area over RTP magnetics showing the Cathedrals discovery, the untested area to the west of Stricklands and the under-explored Western Ultramafics in the Mt Alexander greenstone belt

EM Plate ID	Prospect	Dip (°)	Dip Direction (°)	Depth to top of plate (m)	Strike Length (m)	Depth Extent (m)	Conductance (Siemens)
Loop1_east_p1	Stricklands	-17	171	50	61.4	13.9	16000
Loop1_east_p2	Stricklands	-20	343	50	50	12	12000
Loop1_east_p3	Stricklands	-67.5	170	50	30	8	14000
Loop1_east_p4	Stricklands	-72.5	0	55	25.3	8	14000
Loop2_p1	Stricklands	-12	0	45	55	12	15000
Loop1_West_p1	Stricklands	-17.5	175	60	50	11	15000
Loop1_West_p2	Stricklands	-35	185	60	25	8	15000
MARC48_p1	Cathedrals	-19.8	321	25	9.4	11	9310
MARC51_p1	Cathedrals	-20	10	55	10	8	9000
MARC49_p2	Cathedrals	-18	0	37	30	8	9000
MARC53_p1	Cathedrals	-40	0	135	40	10	6000
MARC55_p1	Cathedrals	-33	0	147	40	10	6000

Table 1 – Details of untested EM conductors at Stricklands and Cathedrals

**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 two granted exploration licences – E29/638 and E29/548.

The Cathedrals Ni-Cu discovery and the Stricklands Prospect are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by Western Areas Limited (25%) and St George (75%). 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.

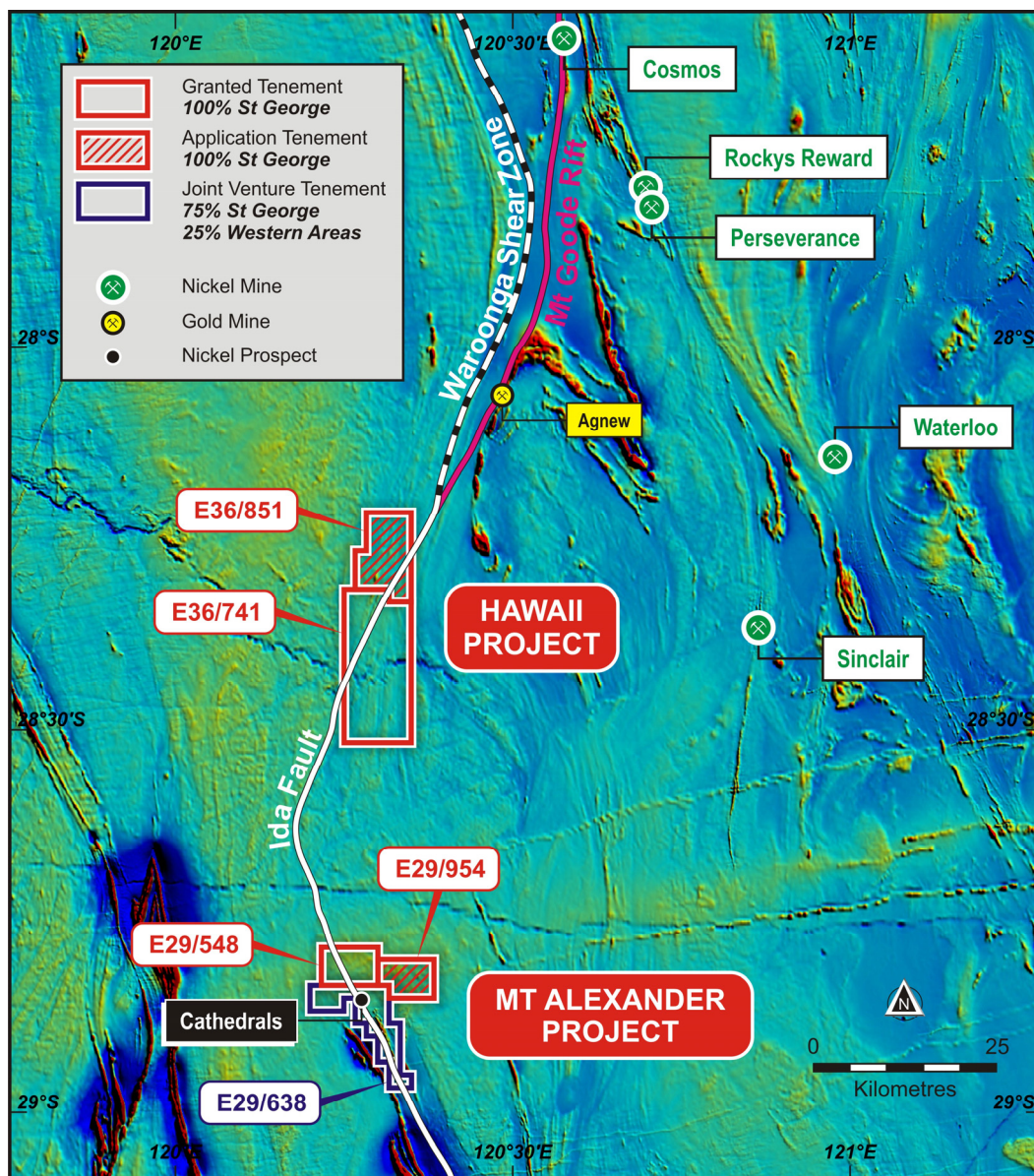


Figure 3 – a map showing the location of Mt Alexander Project near major deposits in the Agnew-Wiluna belt (over TMI magnetics). The Hawaii Project was also recently acquired by St George from BHP Billiton Nickel West

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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 Matthew McCarthy, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McCarthy is employed by St George Mining Limited.

Mr McCarthy 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr McCarthy 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 sections are 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release dated 17 February 2016 reports on a review by St George Mining Limited (“St George”) of historical exploration completed at the Mt Alexander Project which is encompassed in E29/638.  This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>  <i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.  References to reverse circulation and diamond drilling on E29/638 are to drilling conducted by BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd (“Nickel West”), the party from which St George has acquired its 75% majority interest in the tenement (see Section: <i>Exploration Done by Other Parties</i> )
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.  Significant intersections discussed in this ASX release were checked by St George personnel using assay data supplied by Nickel West.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used at the Mt Alexander project is GDA94 (MGA), zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Status</b>	<i>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.</i>	The Mt Alexander Project is comprised of two granted Exploration Licences (E29/638 and E29/548). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). Both tenements are 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).
	<i>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.</i>	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.  The newly acquired tenement E29/638, as well as E29/548, are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration on tenement E29/638 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides both in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt, and at the Cathedrals Prospect in the northern section of the tenement.  The target lithological unit in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt has been the Central Ultramafic Unit, which has been explored by a number of parties, most recently by Nickel West.  High grade nickel-copper 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. The drilling identified high grade Ni-Cu mineralisation and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect. The tenement remains underexplored.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	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 and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• Dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• Down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• Hole length</li> </ul>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p> <p>Table 1 to this JORC Section contains drill hole information on the historic drilling that is discussed in this ASX Release. This historic drilling was reported by Western Areas Limited in its ASX Release dated 2 April 2008 'Assays Confirm High Grade Nickel/Copper/PGE Discovery at Mt Alexander Joint Venture'.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known).</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work. Historical assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. The relationship of down hole width to true width will be reviewed by St George upon assessment of the newly acquired technical data.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</p>	<p>Relevant scaled and oriented maps are included in the body of the ASX Release.</p>
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<p>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 Exploration Results.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work. Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not required for the scope of this ASX release and will be tabulated upon detailed evaluation of the newly acquired project database.</p>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Further Work</b>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	Further exploration on E29/638 will be planned once all newly acquired technical data has been reviewed. Details of further work at the tenement will be announced shortly.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	DIP	AZM	DEPTH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	Ni	Cu	Total PGEs
	(m)	(m)	(deg)	(deg)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)
<b>MAD012</b>	233885	6806995	-70	170	111.5	81.5	95.5	14	1.9	0.8	1.8
<b>incl.</b>						91.4	95.4	4	4.9	1.7	3.9
<b>MAD013</b>	233805	6806955	-70	170	93.3	56.3	59.3	3	3.8	1.6	2.7
<b>incl.</b>						57.6	59	1.4	7.1	3.0	2.9
<b>MARC49</b>	233759	6806979	-55	180	142	60	66	6	3.3	1.5	2.7

Table 1 to 2012 JORC Section – Significant intersections at the Cathedrals Prospect within E29/638