ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

29 March 2023

WIDE AND CONTINUOUS INTERVALS OF PEGMATITE INTERSECTED IN DRILLING AT MT ALEXANDER PROJECT

121m continuous pegmatite interval in diamond drill hole MAD213 testing the Manta seismic reflector, with a total of 225m of pegmatites intersected in the hole

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Manta seismic reflector is a prominent, large seismic reflector – modelled as a saucer shape with a diameter of approximately 1,000m – occurring within a granite intrusion immediately north of the outcropping greenstone belt at Mt Alexander**
- **Manta is located within Exploration Licence 29/638, held 75% St George: 25% IGO**
- **Diamond hole MAD213 was drilled to test the source of the reflector and intersected multiple intervals of coarsely crystalline pegmatite including:**
  - **a continuous 120.8m interval of pegmatite from 631.2m to 752m downhole**
  - **multiple additional pegmatite intervals of varying width from 369m to 624m downhole (see Table 1)**
- **The ongoing review of the seismic data and drill core from MAD213 by consultants Rock Solid Seismic confirmed the strong reflector is associated with the pegmatites**
- **The reflector is modelled to continue up-dip to the south and appears to extend into, or below, the greenstone belt – a potentially favourable setting for mineralisation**
- **The Manta pegmatites appear to differ from numerous outcropping cross-cutting pegmatites within the interpreted Mt Alexander LCT corridor; the Manta pegmatites may have been intruded into a relatively flat extensional structure over a wide area**
- **The pegmatite intervals from MAD213 are being sampled for assaying to determine if there is any anomalous mineral or geochemical composition**
- **Further diamond drilling of the Manta pegmatites is planned to start in April to test the potential for mineral zonation of the pegmatites, within the greenstones at shallower depths**

NOTE:
No qualitative or quantitative assessment of mineralisation within the pegmatites is possible at this stage. Geological logging is based on visual interpretations and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays are required to determine the concentration of any elements that may be indicative of possible mineralisation associated with pegmatites intersected by drilling. Widths reported in this announcement are interpreted to be close to true widths with further drilling required to confirm the true width of the intersections reported.

St George Mining Limited (ASX: SGQ) ("St George" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a very wide interval of pegmatite intersected in the first drill hole to test the 'Manta' seismic reflector at the Company's Mt Alexander Project.

Further drilling is planned to test this large target at shallower depth, initially where the pegmatite is interpreted to intersect, or underly, the outcropping greenstone sequence. The granite/greenstone interface is considered more prospective for pegmatite hosted mineralisation compared with the granite intrusion which may be the source of the pegmatite.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"This is an exciting development in our lithium exploration at Mt Alexander.

"The early results from MAD213 are very encouraging with a large intersection of pegmatite that may be associated with significant structural activity.

"We are looking forward to further drill testing this very large pegmatite unit."

Seismic identifies thick pegmatite:
The Manta seismic reflector was first announced in our ASX Releases dated 1 September 2022 *New Nickel Targets at Mt Alexander* and 5 October 2022 *Nickel Targets Confirmed at Mt* Alexander. The reflector was modelled with a strike of approximately 1,000m and varying thickness.

Given the size and contrast of the seismic reflector against the surrounding granite host rock, initial interpretation suggested it could be a structurally emplaced portion of the greenstone belt to the south and therefore a viable target for nickel sulphides, similar to the high-grade Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation intersected at the Cathedrals Belt, ~3km north of Manta.

Drilling of MAD213 and subsequent geophysical testing of the core has shown the prominent reflector is probably associated with an interval containing numerous pegmatites below the granite, including one interval of 120.8m thickness. The pegmatites are being sampled for laboratory assay.

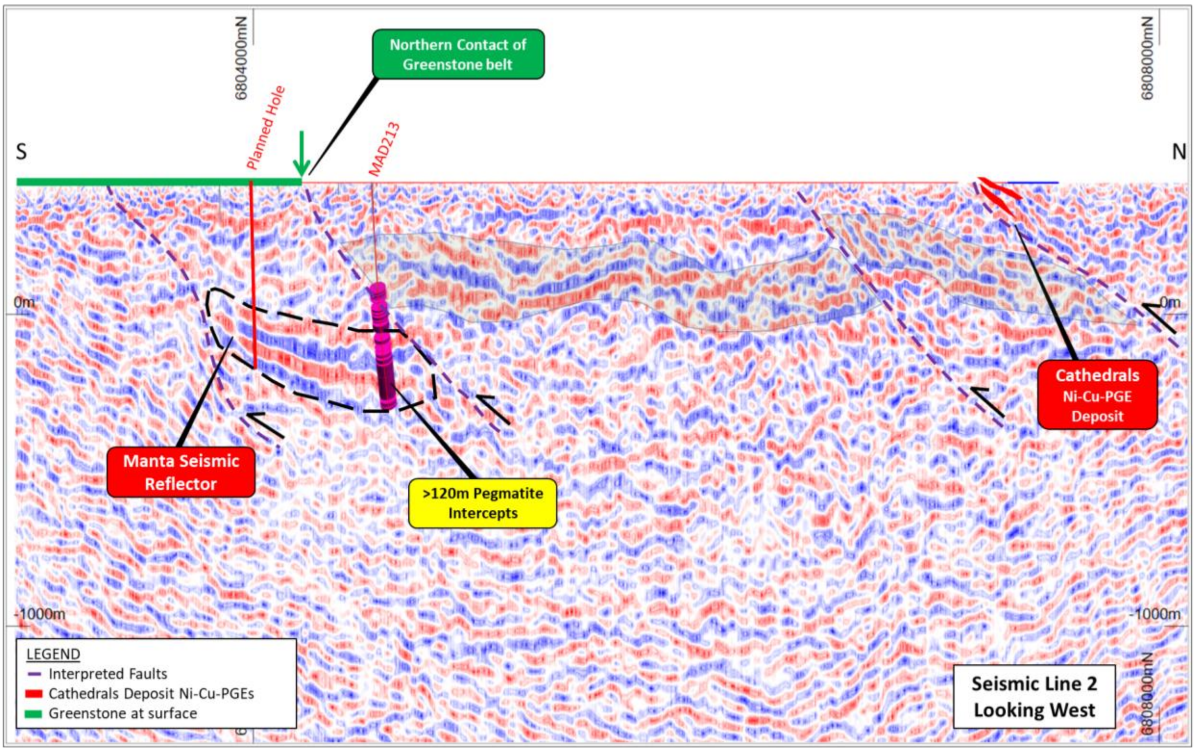

Figure 1 – seismic data from Survey Line 2 (looking west) highlighting the Manta seismic reflector and MAD213 drill hole pegmatite intercepts.

The exceptional thickness of the main pegmatite intersected in MAD213, the interpreted flat geometry of the associated seismic reflector, and the potential for the pegmatite intrusions to intersect or underly the adjacent greenstone sequence at shallower depth, support a compelling case for further drill testing. (Refer Figures 1 and 2).

Core photos of the Manta pegmatite at approximately 20m spacing are included below.

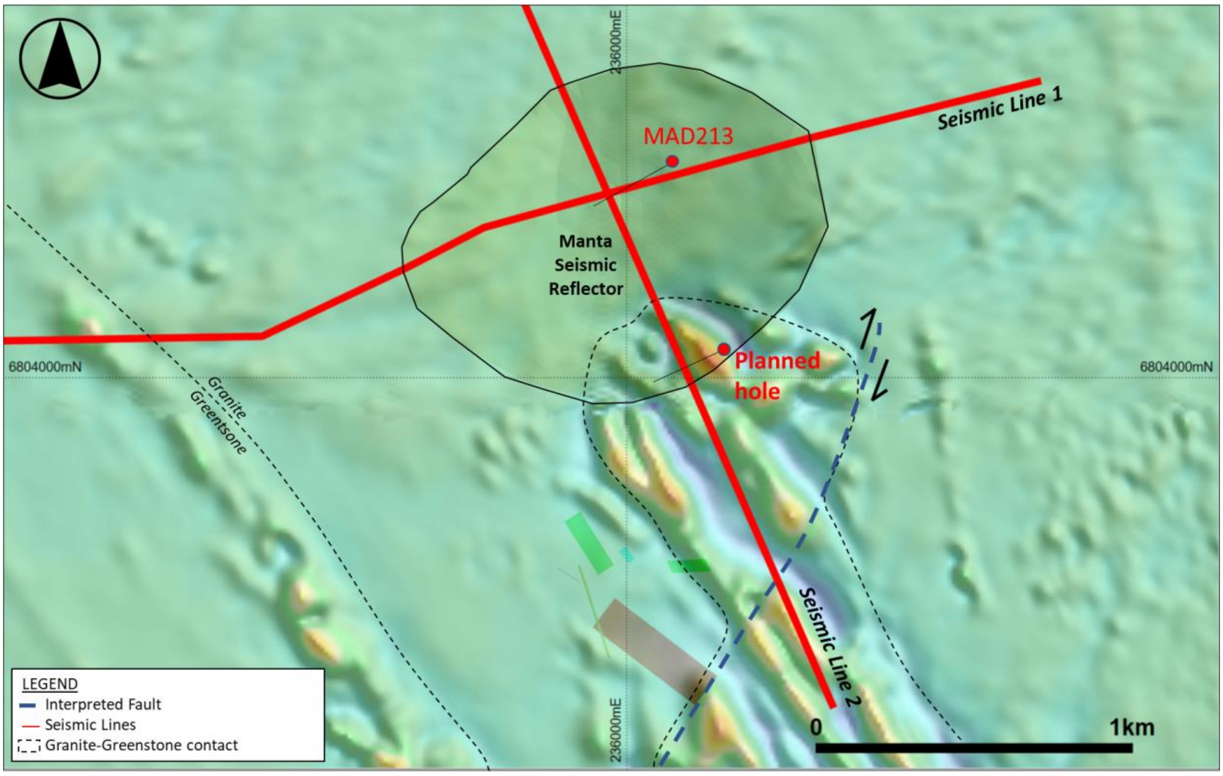

Figure 2 – map of the granite/greenstone contact area (against magnetic RTP 1VD) showing the location of MAD213 and the surface expression of the Manta seismic reflector.

Mineralised pegmatites at Mt Alexander:

Numerous steep dipping, cross cutting pegmatites have been identified in the outcrop along a 15km corridor at the Mt Alexander greenstone belt. These pegmatites include the lithium mineralised pegmatites at the Jailbreak Lithium Prospect, 9km south of Manta. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is in progress at Jailbreak.

The current RC drilling programme which includes work at Jailbreak, is designed to test a wide area of the pegmatite corridor on St George's tenure.

This corridor is adjacent to the Copperfield Granite, interpreted to be one source of the mineralised pegmatites at Mt Alexander and at Red Dirt Metals' (ASX: RDT) Mt Ida Lithium Project. Mt Ida is situated approximately 15km south of Jailbreak.

Based on the seismic data and drill core from hole MAD213, the Manta pegmatites differ from the cross-cutting pegmatites seen at surface within the Mt Alexander pegmatite corridor.

The Manta pegmatites appears to have been intruded into a relatively flat, extensional structure that may extend below the granite and into, or below the adjacent greenstone sequence. This could provide a more favourable setting for the potential accumulation of mineralisation. (Refer Figures 1 and 2).

Although modelled as a circular feature, the current interpretation of the seismic reflector is constrained by the survey parameters. The actual pegmatites may be more extensive.

Further diamond drilling at Manta is planned to test the pegmatites – initially to the south of MAD213 – in the area of the interpreted granite/greenstone contact where the seismic reflector is modelled to continue towards surface.

A diamond rig is expected at site during April to commence this scope of work.

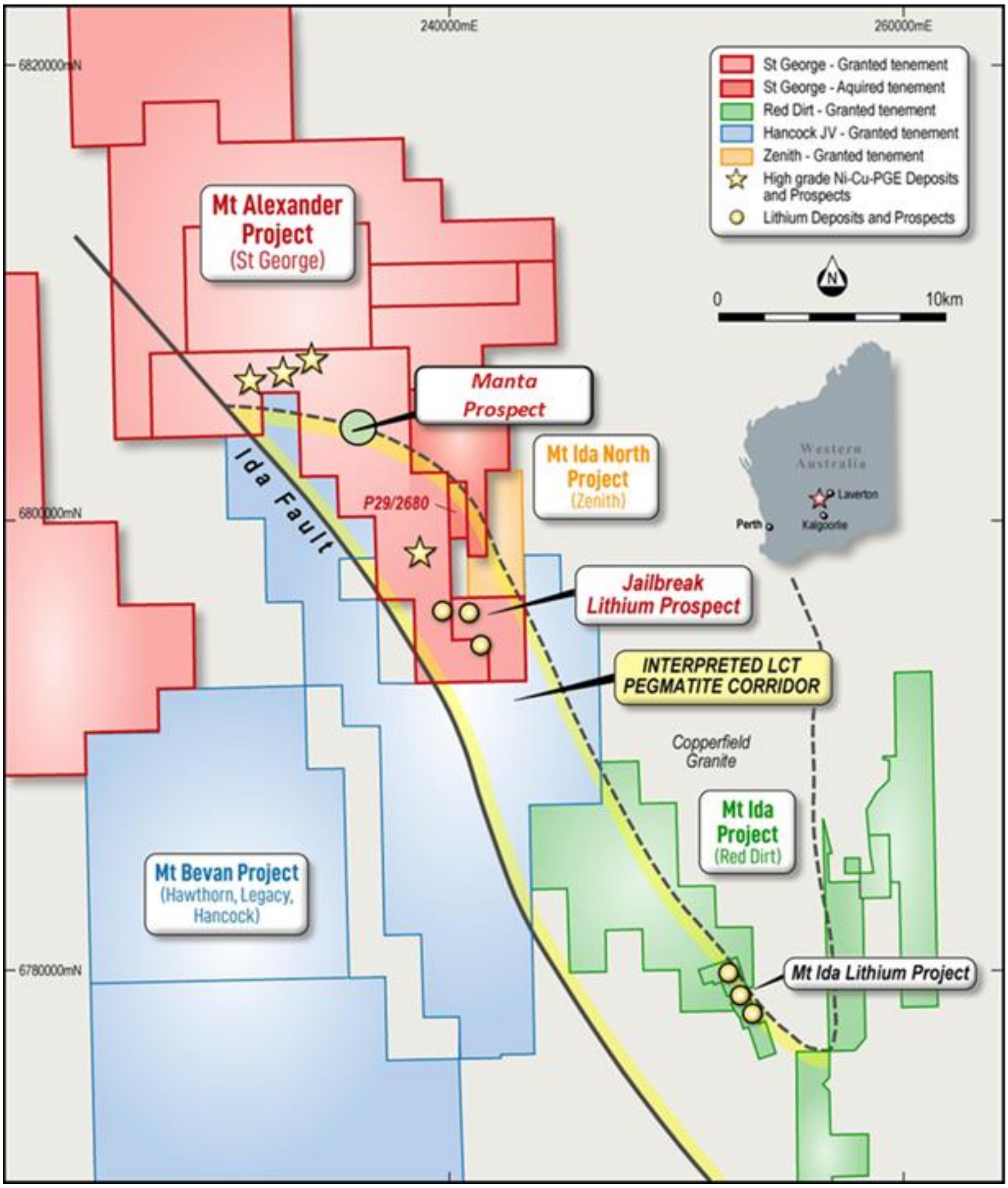

Figure 2A – regional map showing the location of Mt Alexander and other nearby lithium projects including Red Dirt's Mt Ida Project. The Manta and Jailbreak Prospects at Mt Alexander are highlighted.

Figure 3 – MAD213 from 637.60m to 644.90m showing a portion of the 120m+ intersect of coarse-grained pegmatite from the Manta seismic reflector

Figure 4 – MAD213 from 666.50m to 674m showing a portion of the 120m+ intersect of coarse-grained pegmatite from the Manta seismic reflector

Figure 5 – MAD213 from 696.10m to 703.4m showing a portion of the 120m+ intersect of coarse-grained pegmatite from the Manta seismic reflector

Figure 6 – MAD213 from 718.2m to 725.6m showing a portion of the 120m+ intersect of coarse-grained pegmatite from the Manta seismic reflector

Figure 7 – MAD213 from 733m to 740.3m showing a portion of the 120m+ intersect of coarse-grained pegmatite from the Manta seismic reflector

Figure 8 – MAD213 from 755m to 763.3m showing a portion of the 120m+ intersect of coarse-grained pegmatite from the Manta seismic reflector in contact with footwall granite at 758.2m

Cautionary statement:
While the Company is very encouraged by the geology identified in the initial drill hole at Manta, no qualitative or quantitative assessment of mineralisation within the pegmatites is possible at this stage.

Geological logging is based on visual interpretations and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays are required to determine the concentration of any elements that may be indicative of possible mineralisation associated with pegmatites intersected.

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling with the modelled pegmatites and the seismic data interpretation, downhole widths reported in this announcement can be interpreted to be close to true widths with further drilling required to confirm this interpretation.

Table 1 – Pegmatite intercepts in MAD 213

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth	Azi	Dip	Tenement	Pegmatite intercept	Thickness
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	373.3 - 378.35m	5.05m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	382.7 - 388.9m	6.2m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	391.65 - 393.75m	2.1m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	405.9 - 406.8m	0.9m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	435 - 440.9m	5.9m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	447.9 - 452.1m	4.2m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	459.7 - 469.2m	9.5m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	474.25 - 477.9m	3.65m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	490.7 - 512.8m	22.1m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	542.2 - 548.7m	6.5m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	549.8 - 553.4m	3.6m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	595.5 - 602m	6.5m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	611.5 - 624m	12.5m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	631.2 - 752m	120.8m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	766.5 - 777m	10.5m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	781.2 - 783.1m	1.9m
MAD213	236189	6804617	799.2	252	-68	E29/638	785 - 788.4	3.4m

About the Mt Alexander Project:

The Mt Alexander Project is located 120km south-west 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. An additional two exploration licences – E29/1093 and E29/1126 – are 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 IGO Limited (25%). St George is the Manager of the Project, with IGO retaining a 25% non-contributing interest (in E29/638 only) until there is a decision to mine. The Jailbreak Lithium Prospect is on E29/268 and E29/962.

The Manta seismic reflector and the pegmatite interval in hole MAD213 referred to in this announcement are located on E29/638. With the exception of E29/638, all 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 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.

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

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock Chip: a sample is collected from in-situ material at surface adjudged by the geologist on site. The sample between 0.5-2kg is collected in a marked calico bag for submission for assay. *RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples split using a cone splitter and collected in a calico bag for laboratory assay. *Diamond Core Sampling:* The sections of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet for cutting and sampling at the certified assay laboratory. Samples of HQ or NQ2 core are cut just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw, with half core sampled lengthways for assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock Chips: Samples are collected by hand or dislodged by geo pick of in-situ material at surface. *RC Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The remaining material for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. A blank sample is inserted at the beginning of each hole, and a duplicate sample is taken every 50th sample. A certified sample standard is also added according to geology, but at no more than 1:50 samples. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. *Diamond Core Sampling:* For diamond core samples, certified sample standards were added as every 50th sample. Core recovery calculations are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller's records. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot camera every 30m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Rock Chips: samples are taken under the discretion of geologists with the intention of taking a representative rock chip sample for the parent rock sampled. *RC Sampling:* A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of RC chips that may weigh in excess of 40 kg. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory as per the Diamond samples below. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core (both HQ and NQ2) is half-core sampled to geological boundaries no more than 1.5m and no less than 10cm. Samples less than 3kg are crushed to 10mm, dried and then pulverised to 75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are first crushed to 10mm then finely crushed to 3mm and input into the rotary splitters to produce a consistent output weight for pulverisation. Elements for all sample mediums are analysed using a peroxide fusion digest and an ICP finish. These elements are: Li, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, Hf, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Nb, P, Rb, S, Si, Sn, Sr, Ta, W, and Zr. The sample is digested with, hydrochloric, acid to effect a total dissolution of the sample. The sample is then analysed using ICP-AES or ICP-MS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* The collars of the diamond holes were drilled using RC drilling down through the regolith to the point of refusal or to a level considered geologically significant to change to core. The hole was then continued using HQ diamond core until the drillers determined that a change to NQ2 coring was required. The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation. *RC Sampling:* The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diameter face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high-pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*RC Sampling:* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core recoveries are recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. The core length recovered is measured for each run and recorded which is used to calculate core recovery as a percentage.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Measures taken to maximise core recovery include using appropriate core diameter and shorter barrel length through the weathered zone, Primary locations for core loss in fresh rock are on geological contacts and structural zones, and drill techniques are adjusted accordingly, and if possible, these zones are predicted from the geological modelling.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples are selected during sampling. Samples comprise two quarter core samples for Diamond Core. Duplicate RC samples are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements required.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to provide an initial assay of the geochemical sample onsite. One reading is taken per sample. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily). The handheld XRF results are only used for preliminary assessment and not for reporting of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections and assays are verified by the Company's Technical Director and Consulting Field Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	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 from 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.*	The sample locations are determined by using a handheld GPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. This is considered adequate for the type and purpose of the surveys.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data has been acquired using handheld GPS surveying at specific location across the project, including drill collars, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Rock Chips: The rock chip samples are taken at the discretion of the geologist on site. However, the orientation of key structures may be noted whilst mapping exercises are undertaken. The drill holes are drilled to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. The soils programme has been reviewed by third parties and consultant geologists.

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 Mt Alexander Project is comprised of six granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962, E29/972 and E29/1041). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and IGO (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).
	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.	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 and pegmatite hosted Lithium in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt. Exploration in the northern section of E29/638 (Cathedrals Belt) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite

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		terrane. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. Mafic-Ultramafic intrusion related high grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphides were discovered at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008. Drilling was completed to test co-incident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies associated with nickel-PGE enriched gossans in the northern section of current tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade nickel-copper mineralisation in granite-hosted and East-West orientated ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Mt Alexander Project is at the northern end of a western bifurcation of the Mt Ida Greenstones. The greenstones are bound to the west by the interpreted Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane (and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west. The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for further high-grade nickel-mineralisation (both komatiite and mafic-ultramafic intrusive hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. MT Alexander is also prospective for pegmatite hosted Lithium mineralisaion. The Mt Ida region is a growing Lithium district within the Northern Goldfields area.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Reported assay intersections are length and density weighted. Significant intersections are determined using both qualitative (i.e. geological logging) and quantitative (i.e. lower cut-off) methods.
	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 mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates and geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.
iagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the body of relevant ASX Releases.

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	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.	
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.