

24 August 2016

GOLD DRILLING PROGRESSES AT EAST LAVERTON

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Initial programme at Bristol has been completed with 1,580m of RC (reverse circulation) drilling**
- **Drilling expanded at Bristol to test for anomalous supergene gold and bedrock geology over the Bristol magnetic sequence**
- **Follow-up RC drilling at Ascalon has commenced**
- **2,000m of new drilling planned at Ascalon to further test the extensive metal-rich hydrothermal system identified by initial drilling earlier this year**
- **Assay results pending**

GOLD DRILLING CONTINUES AT EAST LAVERTON PROJECT

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on the drill programme for its priority gold targets at the 100% owned East Laverton Project in Western Australia.

Seventeen drill holes have been completed at the Bristol gold target for 1,580m of RC (reverse circulation) drilling. Details of the drill holes are shown in Table 1.

Six drill holes at Bristol – BRR003 to BRR008 - were drilled to test the bedrock and regolith geology along a gold anomaly that extends for over 1km. The gold anomaly is within a broad supergene horizon – typically at around 40m depth. A further eleven short drill holes – BRR009 to BRR019 - were completed across the prominent magnetic anomaly at Bristol to test for supergene gold mineralisation and to determine the bedrock geology. Deeper drilling in this area will be considered subject to assay results.

At the Ascalon gold target, drilling is underway in the follow-up programme of ten RC drill holes for 2,000m of drilling. The initial reconnaissance drilling by St George at Ascalon identified a prospective hydrothermal gold system that could potentially extend over 2,000m.

The follow-up drilling at Ascalon will test for gold mineralisation along strike to the north-west and south-east of the favourable alteration zones identified by initial drilling.

John Prineas, Executive Chairman of St George Mining, said:

"The priority gold targets at East Laverton satisfy key targeting criteria for significant gold deposits – including important early fundamental structures that are first order controls on gold mineralisation.

"Our drill programmes represent the first ever systematic exploration for gold at these targets and provide an opportunity for an exploration breakthrough in this highly prospective yet under-explored area."

SYSTEMATIC EXPLORATION AT THE PRIORITY GOLD TARGETS

Bristol:

The gold anomaly at Bristol was identified by shallow drilling completed in the 1990’s which intersected widespread anomalous gold (>0.5g/t) along the contact of the Bristol ultramafics/mafic with granites – a favourable setting for gold mineralisation.

The six deep RC drill holes completed by St George at Bristol have intersected sheared mafic and ultramafic rocks with some later felsic intrusives. The mafic rocks are schistose with chlorite-carbonate alteration and some quartz veining. Assay results for these six holes are due shortly.

An additional eleven shallow RC drill holes were completed at Bristol to provide a cross-section over the prominent magnetic anomaly at Bristol to test for supergene gold and to determine the bedrock geology. Figure 1 shows the location of the RC drill holes from the Bristol programme.

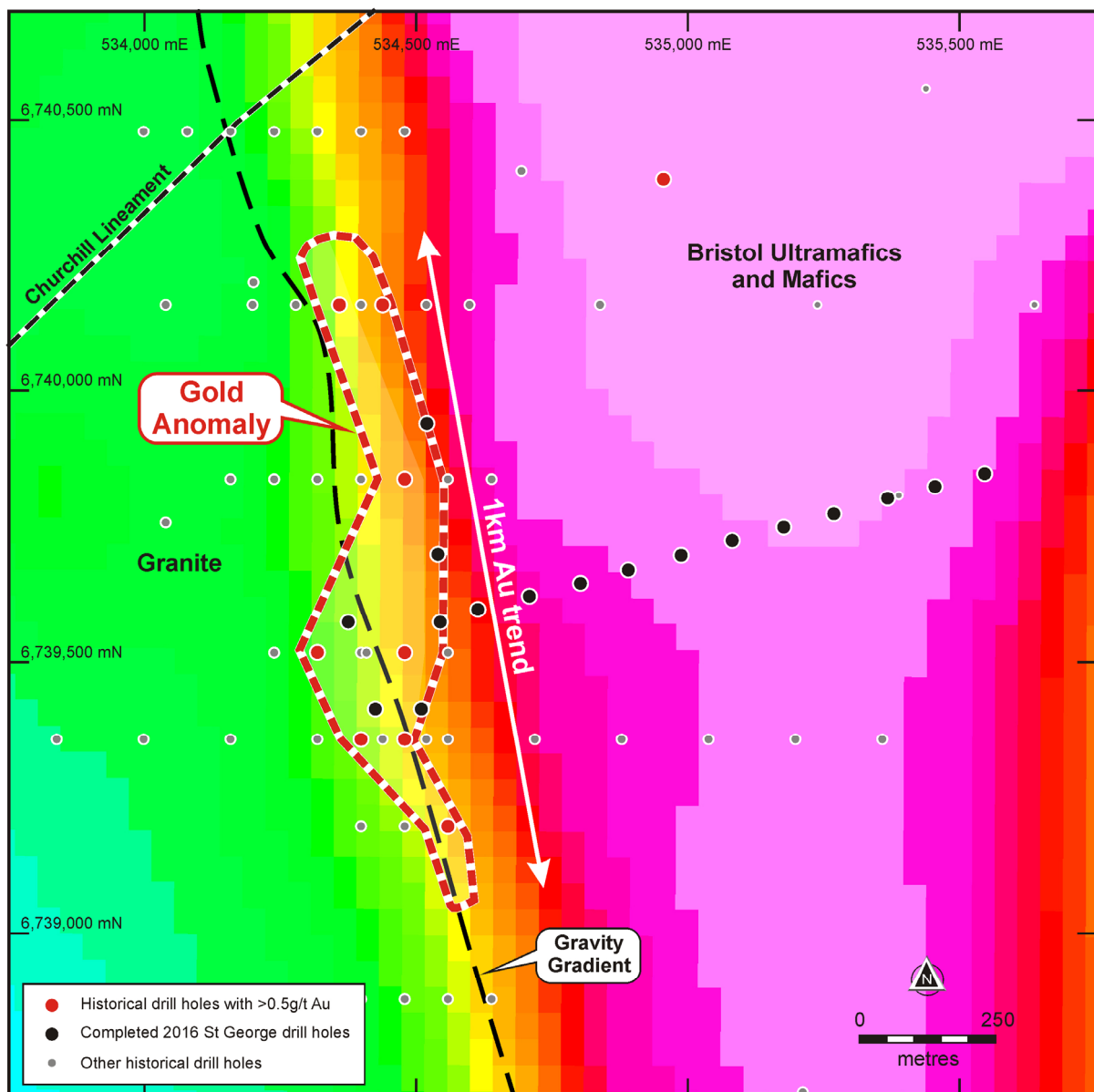


Figure 1 – the Bristol gold target (against RTP magnetics) with St George’s completed drill holes shown. The gold anomalism occurs on a distinct magnetic (and gravity) gradient, a setting that is often associated with gold mineralisation.

Ascalon:

Initial drilling at Ascalon has identified a north-west striking and east dipping hydrothermal system that is interpreted to have a potential strike length over 2,000m. It remains open to the north, south and most importantly to the east where higher levels of gold were intersected.

Three major, geochemically-distinctive alteration events can be interpreted from the logging and assay results, and are sequentially developed from west to east.

Alteration Zone 1 appears to define the western boundary of the prospective mineral system at Ascalon, and may act as a control on potential gold mineralisation in the eastern part of the system.

Alteration Zones 2 and 3 are open to the north and south along strike, with no other drilling for over 1,500m in either direction. These zones are also open at depth, and Zone 3 is also open to the east. Alteration Zones 2 and 3 are prospective for PGEs and gold mineralisation.

One important area for further drilling is the large magnetic low that lies immediately north-west of the ASCRC001 to ASCRC005 drill section. Figure 2 highlights this area and the ten drill holes to be completed in the drill programme underway.

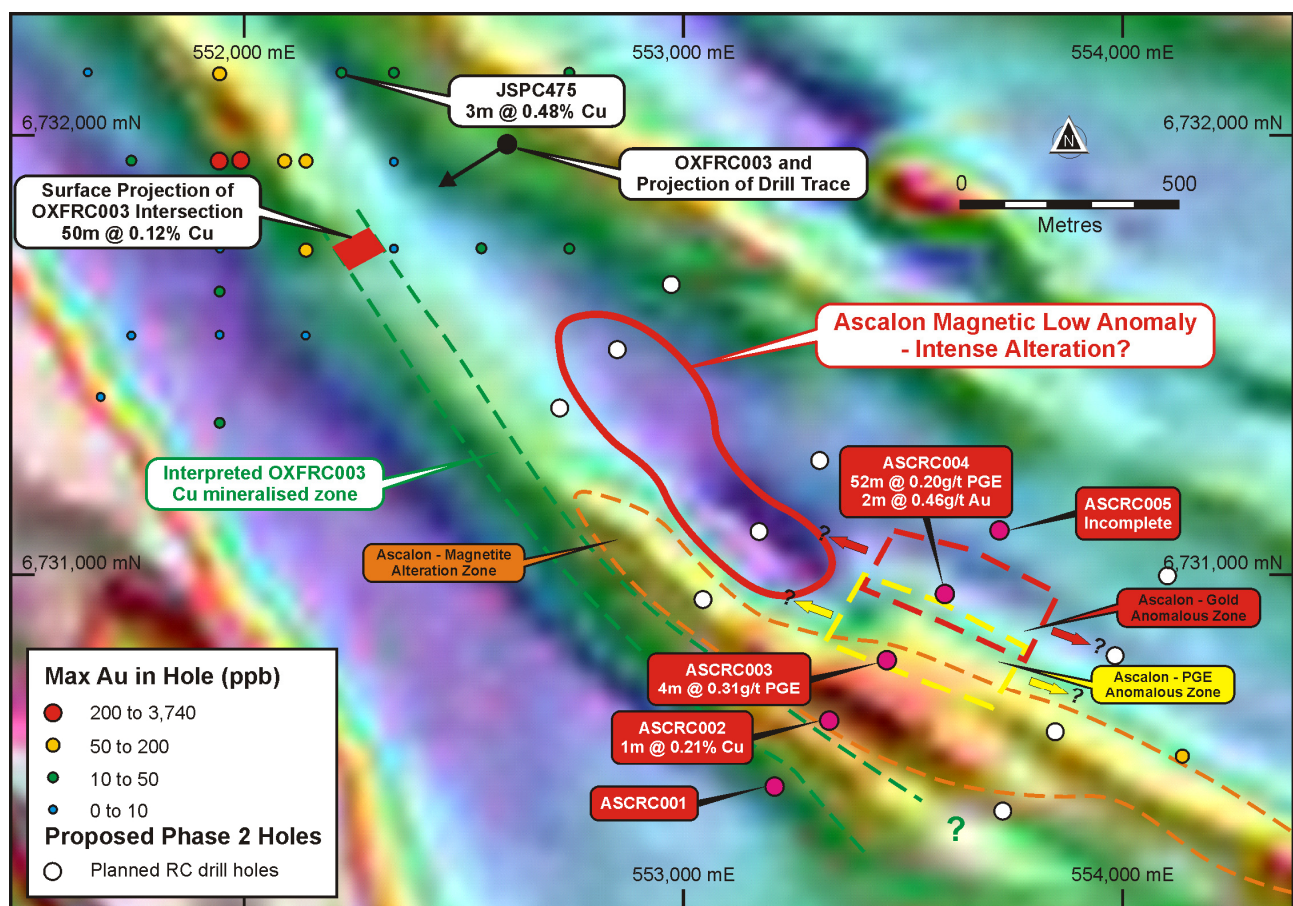


Figure 2 – the Ascalon target shown against magnetic data with Alteration Zones and follow-up drilling highlighted.

The magnetic low may represent a more intense area of hydrothermal alteration where hydrothermal fluids have destroyed the iron-rich minerals in these mafic rocks, and may have associated gold mineralisation. The siliceous alteration in the central zones of Orogenic gold systems typically present as magnetic lows within more magnetic country rocks.

PROSPECT	HOLE ID	EOH (m)	EAST	NORTH	AZM	DIP
Ascalon	ASCRC001	240	553210	6730520	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC002	240	553330	6730670	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC003	340	553460	6730810	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC004	271	553590	6730960	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC005	84	553720	6731110	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC006	240	553720	6731110	225	-60
Bristol	BRRC003	177	534545	6739575	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC004	150	534375	6739575	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC008	159	534510	6739415	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC005	150	534425	6739415	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC007	200	534540	6739700	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC006	150	534520	6739940	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC009	66	534614	6739598	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC010	48	534709	6739623	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC011	48	534803	6739647	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC012	48	534891	6739671	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC013	42	534988	6739698	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC014	48	535082	6739725	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC015	48	535177	6739750	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC016	60	535269	6739774	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC017	60	535368	6739803	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC018	66	535455	6739825	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC019	60	535547	6739849	255	-60
Ascalon	asc1	200	552720	6731400	225	-60
Ascalon	asc2	200	552850	6731530	225	-60
Ascalon	asc3	200	552970	6731680	225	-60
Ascalon	asc4	200	553040	6730950	225	-60
Ascalon	asc5	200	553170	6731110	225	-60
Ascalon	asc6	200	553310	6731280	225	-60
Ascalon	asc7	200	553730	6730470	225	-60
Ascalon	asc8	200	553850	6730650	225	-60
Ascalon	asc9	200	553980	6730830	225	-60
Ascalon	asc10	200	554100	6731010	225	-60

Table 1 – St George’s 2016 RC drill holes at the Ascalon and Bristol gold targets. The follow-up drill holes at Ascalon are shown with planned ID’s, and actual hole IDs will be allocated during drilling.

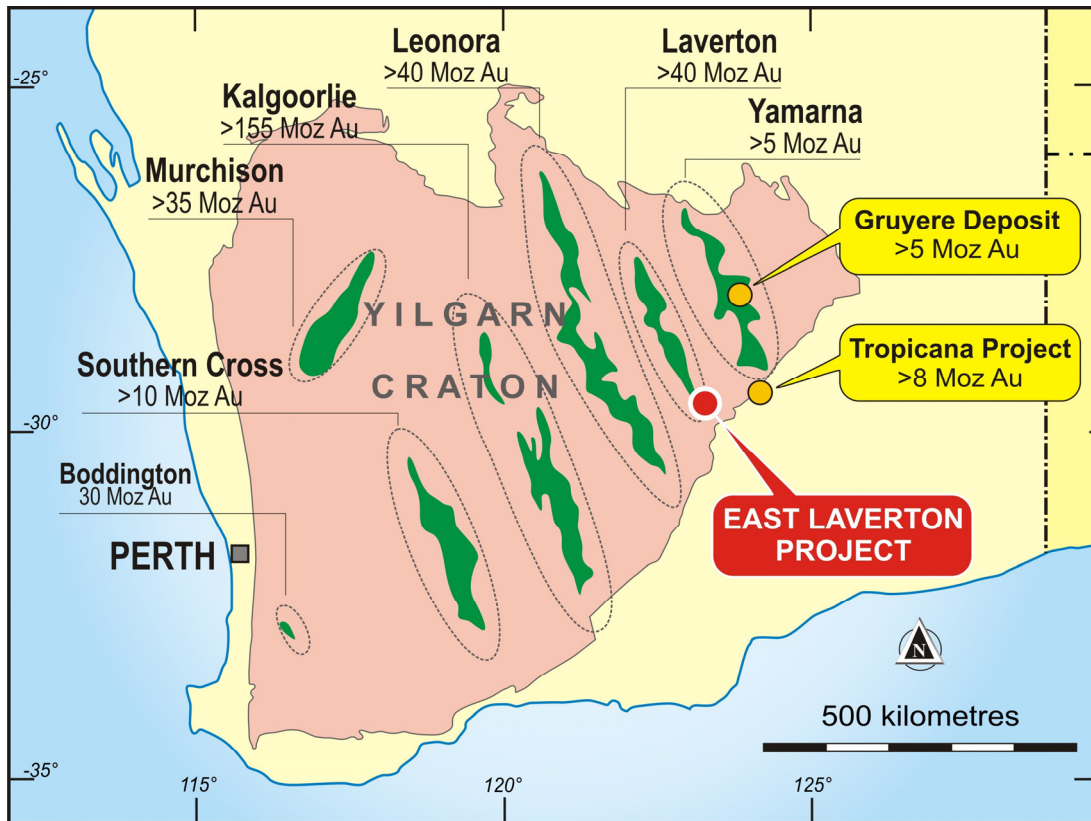


Figure 3 – the main gold-bearing greenstone belts of the Yilgarn Craton, showing the East Laverton Project in the under-explored eastern margin of the North Eastern Goldfields where Tropicana and Gruyere - two of the most recent and significant gold discoveries in Australia are also located.

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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 Timothy Hronsky, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hronsky is employed by Essential Risk Solutions Ltd which has been retained by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects.

Mr Hronsky 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 Hronsky 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	<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>	<p>This ASX Release dated 24 August 2016 reports on the gold focused 2016 drilling campaign underway at the Company’s East Laverton Project.</p> <p>The current drilling programme is being completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling.</p> <p><i>RC Sampling:</i> All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to Intertek Laboratories for assaying.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> The RC drilling rig has a cone splitter built into the cyclone on the rig. Samples are taken on a one meter basis and collected directly from the splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags. The calico bag contains a representative sample from the drill return for that metre. This results in a representative sample being taken from drill return, for that metre of drilling. The remaining majority of the sample return for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is blown through 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.</p> <p>A large auxiliary compressor (“air-pack”) is mounted on a separate truck and the airstream is connected to the rig. This provides an addition to the compressed air supplied by the in-built compressors mounted on the drill rig itself. This auxiliary compressor maximises the sample return through restricting air pressure loss, especially in deeper holes. In addition, the high and consistent levels of air pressure minimise the number of drill samples.</p> <p>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 to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations were recorded using a hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. At a later date the drill-hole collar will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of RC chips that may weigh in excess of 40 kg. Assay preparation for the current drilling program will be completed by Intertek.</p> <p>Assays are undertaken at Intertek in Kalgoorlie and Perth. Samples are sent to Intertek where they are crushed to 6 mm and then pulverised to 75 microns. A 30 g charge of the sample is 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 these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels an additional assay method will be used to re-test samples.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> 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.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.</p>
	<p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> 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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and grade has been undertaken for any drill program. This analysis will be conducted following any economic discovery.</p> <p>The nature of magmatic sulphide distribution hosted by the competent and consistent rocks hosting any mineralised intervals are considered to significantly reduce any possible issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p>	<p>Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.</p>
	<p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Drilling for gold targets is only by RC drilling at this stage.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<i>RC Sampling:</i> Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. 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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<i>RC Sampling:</i> 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.
	<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>	<i>RC Sampling:</i> Field duplicates were taken on 1m composites for RC samples.
<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at the East Laverton Property 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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<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>	A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the drill core and RC chips onsite. Reading time was 60 seconds. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is undertaken each day.
	<i>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.</i>	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. The Company will also submit an independent suite of CRMs, blanks and field duplicates (see above).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's Technical Director and Consulting Field Geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto a laptop detailing geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data was entered into the Company's database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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	<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>	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Down hole 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 azimuths.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage.
	<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>	Drilling at the East Laverton Project is at the exploration stage and mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Samples are taken at one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variations in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	The drill holes are drilled towards 060 at an angle of -60 degrees (unless otherwise stated) to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	<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>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The East Laverton Project comprises 27 exploration licences, and details are available in the Company's Quarterly Activities Report which can be found on our website at www.stgm.com.au.</p> <p>Each tenement is 100% owned by Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of St George Mining. Certain tenements are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty in favour of a third party.</p> <p>An additional two exploration licences are owned directly by St George Mining Limited, and are referred to as the Lake Minigwal Project that hosts the Atlas gold target.</p> <p>None of the tenements are the subject of a native title claim. No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified at any of the tenements. The tenements are in good standing; no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Historical exploration drilling targeting gold was completed mainly by WMC Resources in the early 1990s. This drilling was relatively shallow with the majority of the drill hole depths being less than 100m. The Ascalon target was never drilled.</p> <p>The historical drilling along the Minigwal belt defined linear zones of anomalous gold and copper in the regolith that extend over 1,300m and are open to the south towards the Ascalon target.</p> <p>The Bristol gold target is situated along the Central Belt within the East Laverton Project. Widespread anomalous gold (>0.5g/t Au) was encountered over a 1km strike length from shallow drilling in this area completed in the 1990s by previous exploration.</p> <p>The average hole-depth for the past drilling at Bristol was approximately 40m and identified anomalous gold in the lower regolith. Significantly, gold anomalism in seven of the eight drill holes occurs at the end of hole. The continuation of this gold mineralisation, or the presence of bedrock gold mineralisation, has never been tested.</p> <p>The gold anomalism is situated on the contact of the Bristol ultramafics/mafics with granites, as defined by a distinct magnetic and gravity gradient. This is a favourable setting for gold mineralisation.</p>
Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</p>	<p>The Company's East Laverton Property located in the NE corner of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. Reconnaissance drilling has identified extensive greenstones at the Property, which is interpreted to be prospective for Orogenic gold mineralization.</p>
Drill hole information	<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"> • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length 	<p>Refer to information in the body of this announcement.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No top-cuts have been applied unless otherwise indicated.
	<i>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.</i>	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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.</i>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient deep drilling in the targeted area.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Maps are included in the body of the ASX Release.
Balanced Reporting	<i>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.</i>	<p>Reports on recent exploration can be found in the following ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au:</p> <p>8 December 2015 'Gold Exploration Moves Forward at East Laverton'</p> <p>19 January 2016 'Gold Targets at East Laverton'</p> <p>10 February 2016 'Gold Targets at East Laverton'</p> <p>30 March 2016 'Large Gold Zone at East Laverton'</p> <p>25 May 2016 'Gold Drill Programme at East Laverton'</p> <p>14 June 2016 'Exploration Update – East Laverton Gold Drilling'</p> <p>29 July 2016 'East Laverton Gold Drilling – Update'</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further Work	<i>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.</i>	A discussion of further exploration work is contained in the body of the ASX Release.

