22 February 2019

NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE DRILLING BEGINS AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **2019 Drilling Campaign has Commenced:**
  - **+5,500m reverse circulation (RC) drill programme is underway**
  - **First target being drilled is the new West End Prospect which will test for a continuation of the highly mineralised Cathedrals Belt towards the Ida Fault**
  - **Second target to be drilled will be the new Fairbridge Prospect with the first ever drilling of the interpreted mineralised contact between the high-grade discoveries at the Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects**

- **Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) Surveys from the 2018 Drilling Programme Confirm More Off-Hole Conductors:**
  - **Modelling of the DHEM survey data has been finalised by Newexco with additional strong off-hole EM conductors identified that are consistent with massive sulphides**
  - **Diamond drilling of these conductors will commence in 4 to 6 weeks**
  - **Strong potential to further extend the strike of high-grade mineralisation**

- **Assays from 2018 Drilling Confirm High-Grade Nickel-Copper Sulphide Mineralisation:**
  - **Further laboratory assays have been received for drill holes completed in late 2018**
  - **Assays confirm multiple intersections of high-grade nickel-copper-cobalt-PGEs including MAD136 which returned:**
    - ***5.11m @ 3.88%Ni, 2.4%Cu, 0.10%Co and 6.93g/t total PGEs from 148m,*** *including* ***2.38m @ 6.76%Ni, 4.29%Cu, 0.19%Co and 6.39g/t total PGEs from 149.5m***

Emerging Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that drilling of nickel-copper sulphide targets has commenced at the Mt Alexander Project, located near Leonora in the north Eastern Goldfields.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"The 2019 drill campaign at Mt Alexander is off to an exciting start with a range of drill targets that have strong potential to discover further nickel-copper sulphides.

"The RC drill programme will be testing for continuations of the known high-grade mineralisation as well as testing for additional occurrences in areas where there has been no or very little previous drilling.

"The first holes to be drilled are at the new West End and Fairbridge targets. These areas are located on the highly mineralised Cathedrals Belt and adjacent to the high-grade discoveries at Investigators, Stricklands and Cathedrals.

"The concurrent use of drilling and DHEM surveys will continue to be used to scope out the distribution of the sulphide mineralisation. This has proved to be a very effective exploration method with modelling of DHEM data from drill holes completed at Investigators and Stricklands late last year identifying a number of strong off-hole EM conductors which we believe represent extensions of the known nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

"The strong results from the 2018 drilling continue with final assays from that drilling confirming further high-grade nickel-copper-cobalt-PGEs in multiple intersections.

"The high PGEs in our mineralisation are particularly pleasing, with palladium – currently trading at another new record price – comprising around 80% of the total PGEs."

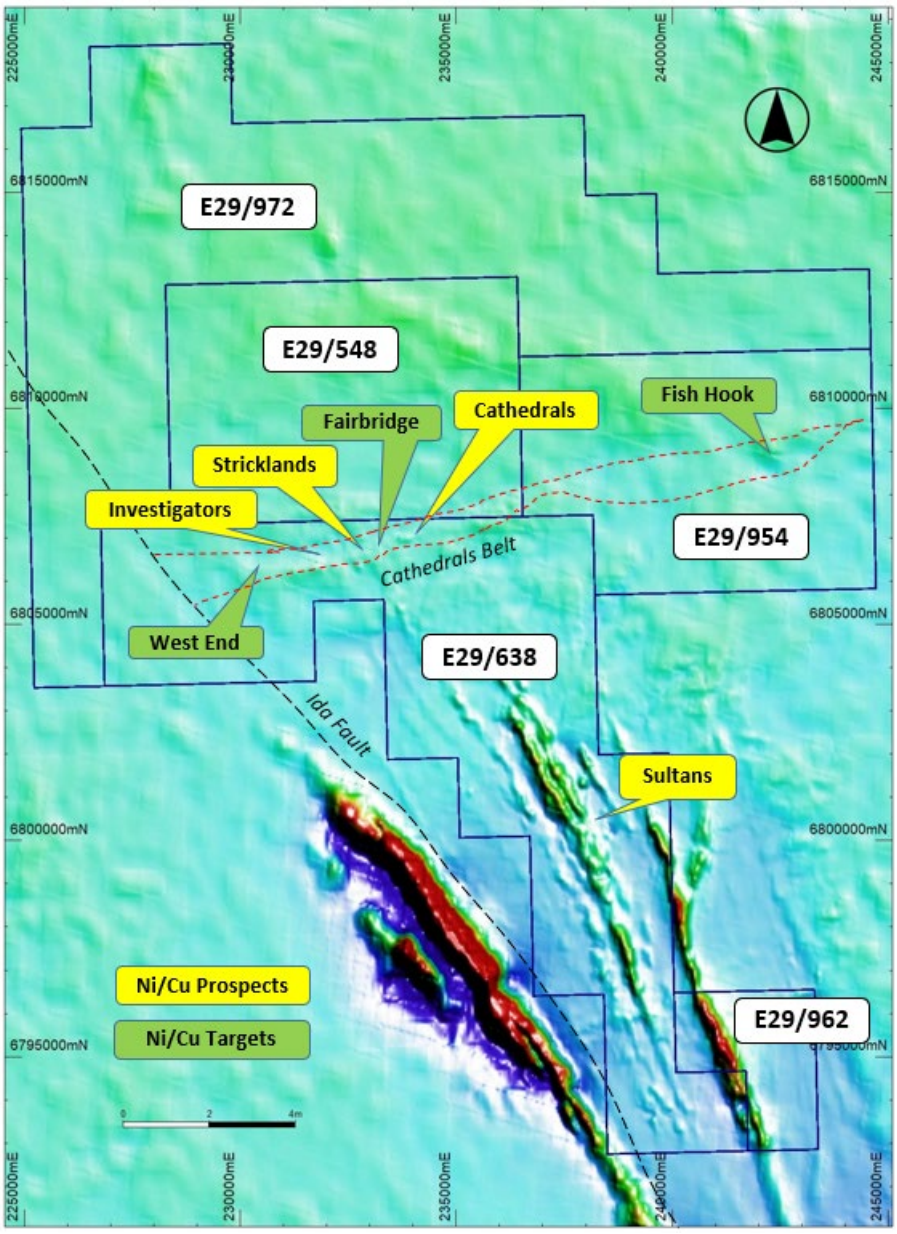

Figure 1- map of the tenement package at Mt Alexander set against RTP magnetic data, showing the key prospects and targets under exploration. Drilling is now underway at the West End Target.

RC DRILLING OF MULTIPLE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE TARGETS

The RC drill programme underway at the Mt Alexander Project comprises 37 planned drill holes for more than 5,500m of drilling. Additional drill holes are likely to be added to the programme as initial drill results are reviewed.

All drill holes will be cased in PVC to allow completion of DHEM surveys which will assist in identifying any sulphide mineralisation around the hole.

Table 1 summarises the planned drilling in the RC programme. For further details of the targets being tested, please see our ASX Release dated 12 February 2019 *St George Ready to Drill at Mt Alexander*.

Prospect/Target Area	Number of Planned Holes	Metres of Drilling	Drill Targets
Investigators	12	1,200	Infill/resource definition along strike of known massive Ni-Cu sulphides
Fairbridge	13	1,800	EM conductors and reconnaissance drilling below gossans
West End	6	1,050	Reconnaissance drilling between Investigators and Ida Fault
Mt Alexander Belt	6	1,600	Drilling to follow-up massive Ni-Cu sulphide intersections in BHP drilling

Table 1 – Planned RC drilling programme commencing February 2019

Figure 2 is a map of the Cathedrals Belt with drill target areas highlighted. Drill testing of these areas has the potential to significantly increase the scale of the known mineralisation along the Cathedrals Belt.

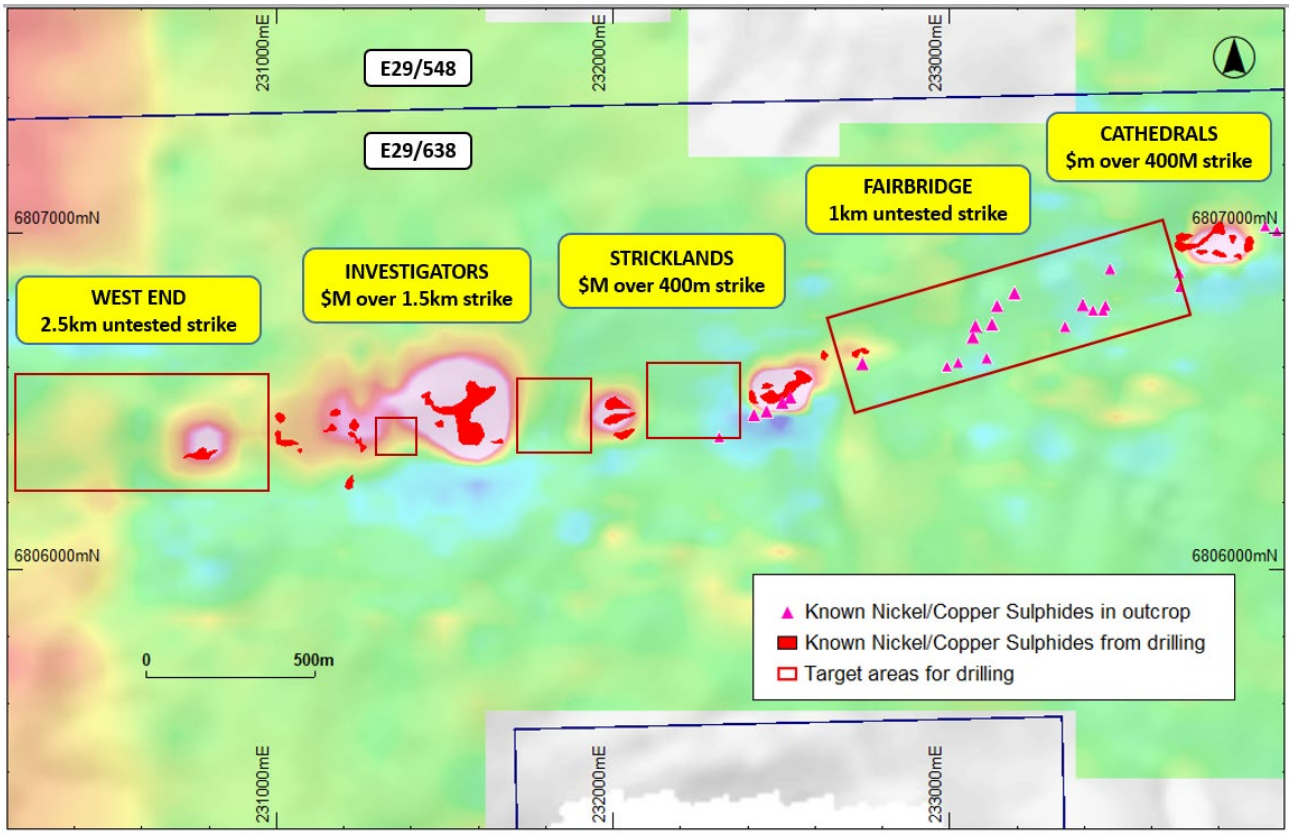

Figure 2 – the Cathedrals Belt with the target areas being drilled in the current RC programme. The background image is SAMSON total field EM data in Channel 18 (44ms). Strong SAMSON anomalies present as red/pink colours. The numerous gossans in the Fairbridge Prospect are also highlighted.

WEST END TARGET – POTENTIAL 2.5KM STRIKE OF THE CATHEDRALS BELT

The Cathedrals Belt is interpreted to extend from the western margin of the Investigators Prospect to the Ida Fault approximately 2.5km to the west.

The West End Target incorporates this western extension of the Cathedrals Belt, which is interpreted to lie underneath a paleochannel (see Figure 3).

This area has not been effectively investigated by surface EM surveys and remains highly prospective given the potential for the Ida Fault to have acted as a control on the mineralisation in the Cathedrals Belt.

Six wide-spaced, deep drill holes will be completed at West End in the current RC programme. Drilling has commenced immediately west of Investigators and will progress westwards towards the Ida Fault.

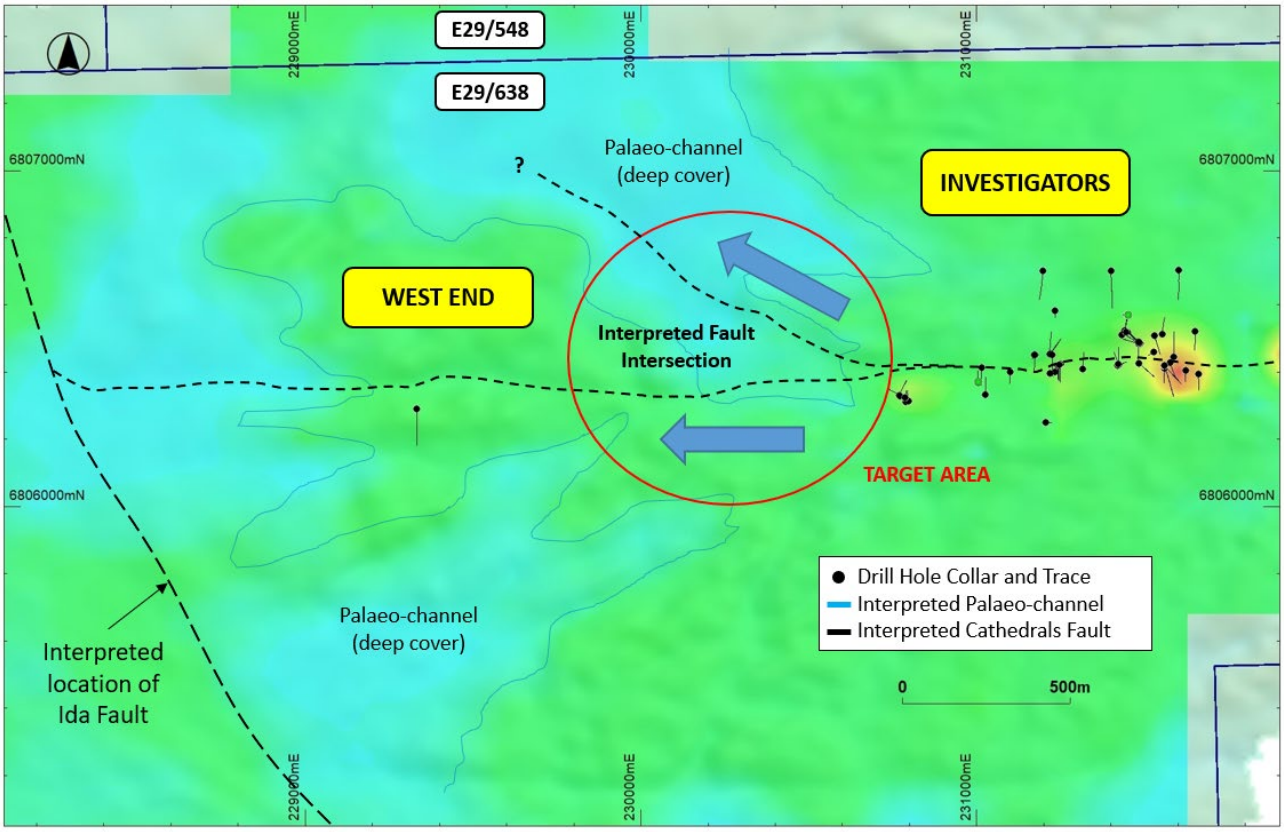

Figure 3 – the western extension of the Cathedrals Belt showing the potential cover by the paleochannel (set against MLEM Channel 28 over magnetic data). A 2,500m strike of the western extension remains undrilled.

NEW DHEM CONDUCTORS POINT TO FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF MINERALISATION

DHEM surveys of the diamond drill holes completed in the last quarter of 2018 at the Investigators and Stricklands Prospects have generated a number of strong off-hole EM anomalies for follow-up drilling. These new EM anomalies have a geophysical signature consistent with network textured and/or massive nickel sulphides, and are summarised below in Table 2.

In many cases, the DHEM surveys in drill holes that have intersected high-grade sulphide mineralisation can be limited in effectiveness for identifying further mineralisation proximal to the drill hole as the EM current is absorbed by the massive sulphides in that hole.

However, drill holes that have intersected weak or no sulphide mineralisation have proven to be more useful as platform holes for DHEM surveys. Drill holes MAD135, MAD140 And MAD141 are examples of this at Investigators – these did not intersect massive nickel sulphides, but the DHEM surveys in these holes have detected strong EM conductors which are likely to represent new zones of massive sulphide mineralisation. These are highlighted in Figures 4 and 5.

The DHEM conductors will be drill tested by a diamond drill programme scheduled to commence in approximately 4 to 6 weeks. DHEM targets identified from the current RC programme will either be drilled during the RC programme or added to the diamond drill progamme.

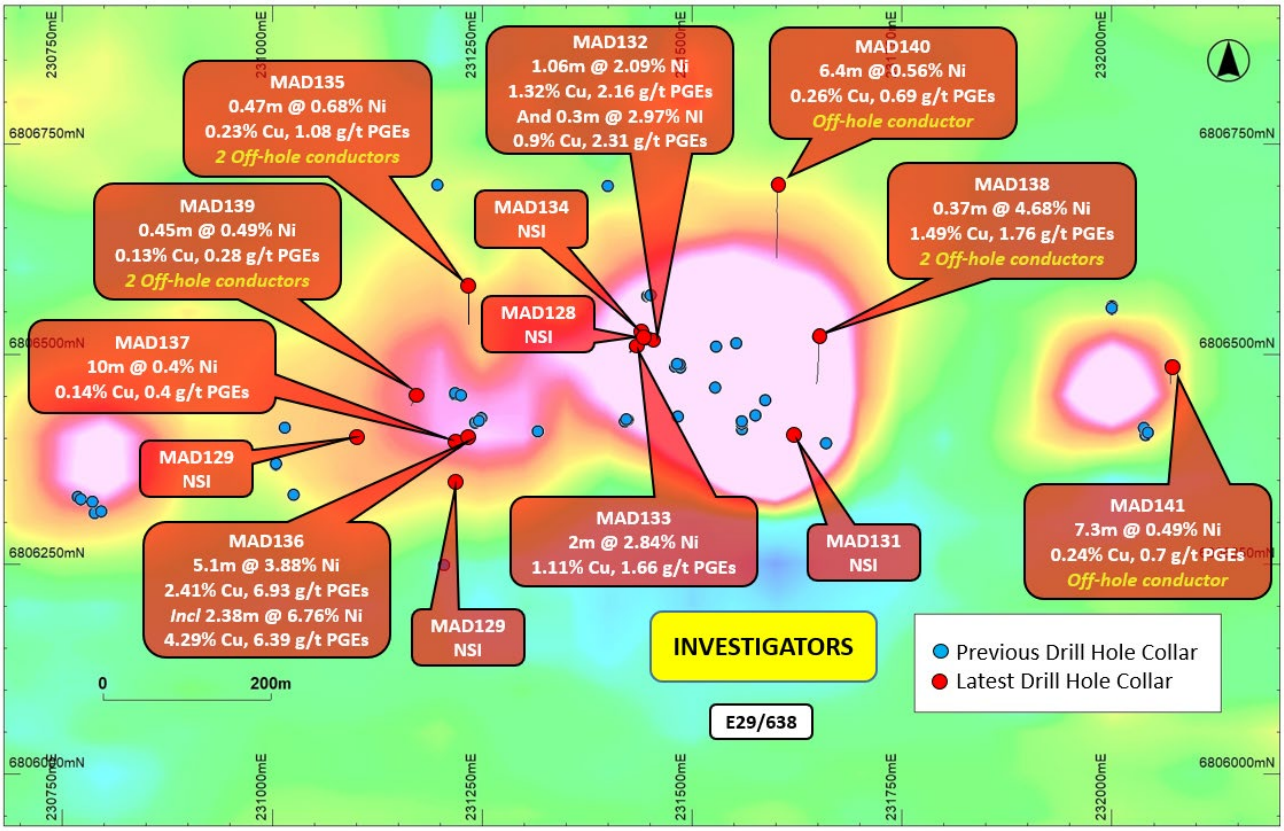

Figure 4 – plan view of the Investigators Prospect highlighting the location of drill holes from late 2018 with assays and results of DHEM surveys (overlaying SAMSON EM CH18 data).

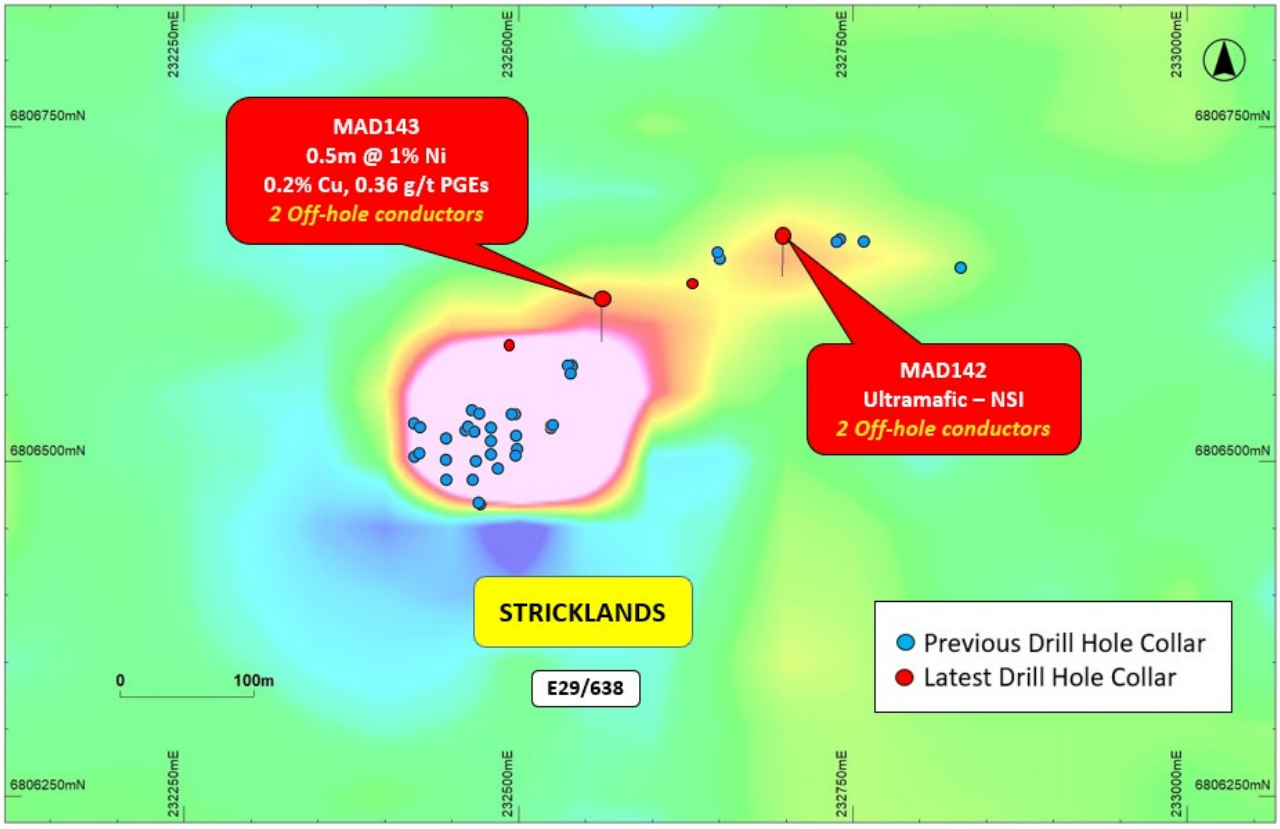

Figure 5 – plan view of the Stricklands Prospect highlighting the location of drill holes from late 2018 with assays and results of DHEM surveys (overlaying SAMSON EM CH18 data).

DHEM Survey in Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	Initial Target	New DHEM Conductors
MAD135	270	MAD119 Off-hole anomaly	Plate 1: Conductance 11,600S, Size 15 x 15m Plate 2: Conductance 20,000S, Size 17.5 x 17.5m
MAD138	230	Extension East of MAD60	Plate 1: Conductance 20,650S, Size 15 x 40m Plate 2: Conductance 14,500S, Size 15 x 20m
MAD139	201.2	MAD112 off-hole anomaly	Plate 1: Conductance 8,015S, Size 14.5 x 12m Plate 2: Conductance 27,900S, Size 3.5 x 45m
MAD140	350.1	Down dip of MAD62 line	Plate 1: Conductance 15,000S, Size 30 x 16m Plate 2: Conductance 20S, Size 187 x 310m
MAD141	125	Weak FLEM anomaly East of MAD112	Off-hole plate remodelled with MAD33 DHEM; Plate 1: Conductance 11,100S, 25 x 21m
MAD142	91.2	Infill MAD62 and MAD104	Plate 1: Conductance 5,000S, Size 11 x 11.5m Plate 2: Conductance 7,250S, Size 13 x 15m
MAD143	100	Test down dip MAD88	Plate 1: Conductance 2,900S, Size 23.5 x 26.3m Plate 2: Conductance 3,900S, Size 20.5 x 7.3m

Table 2 – DHEM anomalies identified by DHEM surveys in drill holes completed in late 2018.

ASSAYS CONFIRM HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION

Final laboratory assays have been received for the diamond drilling completed at the Investigators and Stricklands Prospects in late 2018**.** Assays have confirmed high grades of nickel, copper, cobalt and PGEs in several drill holes; see Table 3.

Importantly, drilling is also identiying zones of dissmeminated nickel/copper sulphides away from the areas of EM anomalism, which is expanding the footprint of known mineralisation.

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azi	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni%	Cu%	PGE g/t	Co%
MAD128	231452	6806505	-90	0	200	*NSI*						
MAD129	231220	6806350	-75	180	130	*NSI*						
MAD130	231100	6806400	-75	180	150	*NSI*						
MAD131	231625	6806400	-75	180	130	*NSI*						
MAD132	231432	6806509	-90	0	210	176	180.9	4.9	0.45	0.16	0.46	0.02
						180.9	181.96	1.06	**2.09**	**1.32**	**2.16**	**0.08**
and												
						201.4	202.02	0.62	0.31	0.04	0.16	0.02
						202.02	202.32	0.3	**2.97**	**0.9**	**2.31**	**0.11**
						202.32	203	0.68	0.32	0.34	-	0.01
and												
						210.25	210.54	0.29	0.39	0.2	0.28	0.02
MAD133	231450	6806519	-90	0	205	182	184	2	0.37	0.46	1	0.02
						184	186	2	**2.84**	**1.11**	**1.66**	**0.11**
MAD134	231440	6806523	-90	0	215	NSI						
MAD135	231232	6806581	-85	180	270	236.83	237.3	0.47	0.68	0.23	1.08	0.02
MAD136	231234	6806400	-90	0	160	138	148	10	0.36	0.12	0.37	0.02
						148	153.1	5.1	**3.88**	**2.41**	**6.93**	**0.1**
Including												
						149.55	151.93	2.38	**6.76**	**4.29**	**6.39**	**0.19**

MAD137	231220	6806395	-90	0	160	139	150	11	0.4	0.15	0.4	0.02
MAD138	231650	6806520	-75	180	230	141.6	141.97	0.37	**4.68**	**1.49**	**1.76**	**0.03**
MAD139	231171	6806450	-85	197	201.2	175	175.45	0.45	0.49	0.13	0.28	0.02
MAD140	231600	6806700	-75	180	350.1	*NSI*						
MAD141	232070	6806485	-80	180	125	73	80.3	7.3	0.49	0.24	0.7	0.02
MAD142	232700	6806670	-70	180	91.2	*NSI*						
MAD143	232560	6806620	-70	180	100	72	72.5	0.5	1	0.2	0.36	0.05

Table 3 – assays for 2018 diamond drilling completed in Q3 2018.

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 five granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954 and E29/972.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE discoveries are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by St George Mining Limited (75%) and Western Areas Limited (25%). St George is the Manager of the Project, with Western Areas retaining a 25% non-contributing interest in the Project (in regard to E29/638 only) until there is a decision to mine.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Dave O'Neill, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Neill is employed by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects, and he holds performance rights issued by the Company.

Mr O'Neill has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr O'Neill consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The following 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
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.*	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.	Wherever possible the same side of the drill core is sampled to ensure sample is representative. Appropriate QAQC samples are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice.
	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.*	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. Pulverisation produces a 40g charge for fire assay. Elements determined from fire assay are gold (Au), platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) with a 1ppb detection limit. To determine other PGE concentrations (Rh, Ru, Os, Ir) a 25g charge for nickel sulphide collect fire assay is used with a 1ppb detection limit. Other elements will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. These elements are: Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The sample is then analysed using ICP-AES or ICP-MS. LOI (Loss on Ignition) will be completed on selected samples to determine the percentage of volatiles released during heating of samples to 1000°C.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core 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).*	Diamond drilling is completed using HQ sized coring equipment through the weathered zone (mostly saprock) with 3m barrels, and then HQ or NQ2 in fresh rock with 3m or 6m barrels as required. The core is oriented using ACT II electric core orientation.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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.	Measures taken to maximise core recovery include using appropriate core diameter and shorter barrel length through the weathered zone, which at Cathedrals and Investigators is mostly <20m and Stricklands <40m depth. Primary locations for core loss in fresh rock are on geological contacts and structural zones, and drill techniques are adjusted accordingly, and if possible these zones are predicted from the geological modelling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No sample recovery issues have yet been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised sulphide intervals.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging is completed for all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. The logging is recorded digitally and imported in the St George Mining central database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being captured. Core is photographed with one tray per photo and stored digitally.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reverse circulation holes have been rotary cone split, and wetness recorded during drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	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, or for RC comprise a one meter sample equally split into two bags and taken at set meter intervals.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology.
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.*	Diamond core samples are analysed for Au, Pt and Pd using a 40g lead collection fire assay; for Rh, Ru, Os, Ir using a 25g nickel sulphide collection fire assay; and for Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn using a four acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements required.
	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.	A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the drill core and RC sample piles onsite. One reading is taken per meter, however for any core samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then multiple samples are taken at set intervals per meter. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily). The handheld XRF results are only used for preliminary assessment and reporting of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 are verified by the Exploration Manager of St George Mining.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes are currently planned for the upcoming drill program.
	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 reported.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill holes have been located and pegged using a DGPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-0.05mmm for easting, northing and elevation. Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. Post-drilling downhole gyroscopic surveys will be conducted, which provide more accurate survey results.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used at the Mt Alexander project is GDA94 (MGA), zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data has been acquired using DGPS surveying at individual collar locations and entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The diamond drill program is testing modelled EM conductors and geological criteria for massive nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation. The spacing and distribution of the planned drill holes is appropriate to test the defined targets.
	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 Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators 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.*	Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to the target EM plates and geological units to approximate true width. Most of the ultramafic units in the Cathedrals Belt dip shallow to the north (and occasionally south) and where possible drill holes are planned to intersect perpendicular to this dip. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 St George Mining. Core samples are stored in the secure facilities at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. Transportation of core is managed by St George contractors and Bureau Veritas and actively track monitored.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Mt Alexander Project is comprised of five granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962 and E29/972). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). E29/638 and E29/548 are also subject to a royalty in favour of a third party that is outlined in the ASX Release dated 17 December 2015 (as regards E29/638) and the ASX release dated 18 September 2015 (as regards E29/548). No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site known as Willsmore 1 (DAA identification 3087) straddles tenements E29/548 and E29/638. All four tenements are in good standing with no known impediments..
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration on tenements E29/638 and E29/962 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt. Exploration in the northern section of E29/638 (Cathedrals Belt) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite terrane. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. High grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphides were discovered at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008. Drilling was completed to test co-incident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies associated with nickel-PGE enriched gossans in the northern section of current tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade nickel-copper mineralisation in granite-hosted ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Mt Alexander Project is at the northern end of a western bifurcation of the Mt Ida Greenstones. The greenstones are bound to the west by the Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane (and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west. The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for further high-grade komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (both greenstone and granite hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar*	Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in this Table and in the body of the relevant ASX release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
	• *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Reported assay intersections are length and density weighted. Significant intersections are determined using both qualitative (i.e. geological logging) and quantitative (i.e. lower cut-off) methods. For massive sulphide intersections, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% for either nickel or copper. For disseminated, blebby and matrix sulphide intersections the nominal lower cut-off for nickel is 0.3%.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Any high-grade sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as *included* intervals. Any disseminated, matrix, brecciated or stringer sulphides with (usually) >1% nickel or copper on contact with massive sulphide mineralisation are grouped with the massive sulphides for calculating significant intersections and the massive sulphide mineralisation is reported as an *including* intersection.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have yet been 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 (e.g. down hole length, true width not known).*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates and geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for 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.*	A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the body of relevant ASX Releases.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting Exploration Results.*	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. Appendix A contains details of significant intersections at the Investigators and Stricklands Prospects announced by the Company.
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.*	Further exploration in the Cathedrals Belt is currently being planned based on results from the recent drill program. Further exploration is also warranted north of the Cathedrals Belt on E29/548, and also in the Mt Alexander greenstone belt to the south.

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Total PGEs g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t
MAD29	231559.5	6806419.6	-60	160	201.6	104.00	105	1	0.36	0.18	0.01	1.02	0.12	1.50
MAD31	231559.4	6806416.5	-63	133	160	108.00	111.67	3.67	0.56	0.28	0.02	1.22	0.16	1.98
MAD31						111.67	113.24	1.57	6.26	2.71	0.18	4.91	0.19	8.10
Including						112.08	113.09	1.01	7.98	3.13	0.22	5.90	0.14	9.06
MAD32	232040.2	6806403	-73	220	92.7	44	51.6	7.6	0.44	0.19	0.02	0.59	0.03	0.88
MAD32						51.6	53.52	1.92	4.58	1.52	0.14	3.83	0.12	4.43
Including						52.75	53.52	0.77	7.82	2.50	0.24	6.31	0.13	6.82
MAD33	232038.2	6806412	-57	330	129.7	87.45	96.48	9.03	0.43	0.14	0.02	0.44	0.03	1.08
MAD33						96.48	97.49	1.01	5.81	2.33	0.22	4.32	0.12	7.30
MAD34	230769	6806330	-70	25	152.5	94	96.1	2.1	0.52	0.25	0.02	0.57	0.07	2.04
MAD34						96.1	98.89	2.79	1.63	0.53	0.05	1.24	0.11	3.62
Including						98.7	98.89	0.19	7.34	1.53	0.22	3.27	0.05	24.00
MAD37	230772.7	6806327	-84	335	156	110	122	12	0.41	0.13	0.02	0.35	0.04	1.22
MAD37						122	123.27	1.27	5.63	2.16	0.17	3.86	0.10	6.83
Including						122.55	123.27	0.72	7.93	2.75	0.23	4.81	0.07	9.00
And, Including						123.27	123.6	0.33	0.81	0.69	0.03	2.33	0.14	2.50
MAD38	231205.1	6806248	-70	90	65.5	25.4	28.14	2.74	3.77	1.48	0.10	3.85	0.17	5.49
Including						26.3	26.4	0.1	12.80	5.54	0.25	11.52	0.38	36.50
And, Including						27.6	28.14	0.54	8.59	3.43	0.24	6.73	0.14	10.00
MAD40	231575.7	6806427	-68	160	142.3	105.35	106.79	1.44	0.46	0.16	0.02	0.60	0.07	1.32
MAD40						106.79	108.75	1.96	5.09	2.11	0.16	3.46	0.39	6.04
Including						107.75	108.75	1	7.88	3.11	0.24	5.04	0.53	8.00
MAD43	231528.9	6806508	-70	160	180	149.7	157.22	7.52	0.43	0.20	0.02	0.55	0.05	1.13
MAD43						157.22	157.9	0.68	7.09	2.73	0.23	3.54	0.14	9.50
MAD43						170.43	170.53	0.1	4.25	0.98	0.13	2.91	0.11	6.00
MAD43						171.1	171.25	0.15	1.88	1.27	0.06	1.65	0.11	6.50
MAD44	231482.4	6806488	-70	180	180	155.66	156.11	0.45	5.59	1.27	0.18	4.28	0.24	11.70
Including						155.84	156.11	0.27	8.49	1.67	0.27	5.24	0.20	16.50
MAD45	231004.9	6806368	-81	355	229	174	178.23	4.23	0.39	0.13	0.02	0.35	0.04	0.85
MAD45						178.23	180.14	1.91	3.60	1.04	0.11	2.56	0.19	2.71
Including						178.87	179.08	0.21	5.44	0.51	0.17	2.55	0.09	2.50
And, Including						179.76	180.14	0.38	7.10	2.84	0.21	5.42	0.21	7.00
MAD47	231659.8	6806394	-70	175	142.1	42.2	43	0.8	1.77	2.85	0.05	4.31	0.21	8.34
Including						42.2	42.35	0.15	0.92	6.85	0.02	5.35	0.24	21.00
And, Including						42.9	43	0.1	7.54	7.02	0.28	10.04	0.33	14.00
MAD47	231659.8	6806394	-70	175	142.1	43.95	44.2	0.25	1.65	0.74	0.03	2.71	0.13	2.50
MAD48	231559.7	6806410	-70	181	127.1	89.35	91.98	2.63	0.58	0.33	0.02	0.97	0.10	4.36
MAD48						91.98	92.89	0.91	7.23	2.42	0.20	4.51	0.18	8.00
MAD60	231225.2	6806451	-70	178	190	156	157.9	1.9	0.60	0.28	0.02	1.49	0.29	2.63
MAD60						157.9	163.2	5.3	4.95	2.75	0.16	4.55	0.25	8.95
Including						159.38	162.38	3	6.40	3.55	0.21	5.25	0.17	12.18
And, Including						162.9	163.2	0.3	5.93	3.54	0.20	4.36	0.12	11.00
MAD61	231249.4	6806423	-70	180	160.1	133	135.6	2.6	0.37	0.17	0.01	0.48	0.04	0.65
MAD61						135.94	136.18	0.24	0.73	0.61	0.02	1.64	0.14	2.50

MAD62	231587.4	6806445	-70	0	220	195.84	197.25	1.41	0.82	0.31	0.04	0.92	0.07	1.28
MAD62						197.25	197.56	0.31	6.07	2.81	0.23	2.94	0.03	6.50
MAD63	230796.9	6806312	-75	355	128.1	106	110.33	4.33	0.81	0.35	0.03	1.26	0.17	2.66
MAD63						110.33	110.62	0.29	7.73	2.57	0.24	3.26	0.04	5.50
MAD63						110.62	110.77	0.15	0.82	1.05	0.03	6.13	0.08	3.50
MAD72	231242.1	6806418	-75	180	154.7	131.3	135.79	4.49	0.38	0.09	0.02	0.28	0.02	0.55
MAD72						135.79	136	0.21	5.90	0.32	0.19	1.08	0.01	3.00
MAD72						136	136.71	0.71	0.53	0.15	0.02	0.40	0.03	7.00
MAD72						136.71	136.96	0.25	6.23	7.48	0.21	2.52	0.01	18.00
MAD108	231218	6806453	-76	33	250	199	207.4	8.4	2.00	0.96	0.06	2.59	0.24	4.31
						206.03	207.4	1.37	6.83	2.88	0.21	5.58	0.26	8.98
MAD112	232000	6806453	-58	174	140	116	119.55	3.55	4.67	2.27	0.20	2.94	0.16	7.14
MAD126	231445	680517	-90	0	210	184	201.86	7.86	5.70	2.11	0.18	2.65	0.15	
						185	190.25	5.25	6.95	2.67	0.23	3.10	0.15	
MAD127	231440	6806515	-90	0	205	183.9	192.39	8.49	5.78	2.64	0.18	3.61	0.19	
Including						184.42	200.81	6.39	6.48	2.77	0.21	3.68	0.17	

Table of Significant Intersections at Investigators

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Total PGEs g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t
MAD20	232740.4	6806665.6	-75	185	100.1	44.20	53.5	9.32	0.29	0.12	0.02	0.27	0.03	0.29
MAD20						53.52	54.5	0.93	2.50	0.68	0.16	1.10	0.03	1.54
MAD22	232525.9	6806526.9	-60	40	138.9	41.9	49.9	7.95	0.55	0.30	0.02	0.58	0.06	1.48
MAD22						49.85	52.6	2.78	1.62	2.51	0.07	1.88	0.17	8.44
Including						52.4	52.6	0.23	0.90	13.10	0.04	3.94	0.16	43
MAD22	232525.9	6806526.9	-60	40	138.9	52.63	53.7	1.09	0.46	0.27	0.02	0.98	0.07	1
MAD23	232470.3	6806468.9	-60	355	124.3	53.7	57.5	3.75	0.81	0.36	0.04	0.73	0.03	1.35
Including						55.55	57.1	1.5	1.29	0.57	0.06	1.11	0.03	2
MAD23	232470.3	6806468.9	-60	355	124.3	57.45	57.7	0.25	4.18	3.40	0.18	4.29	0.11	9
MAD26	232495.1	6806535.0	-60	75	105.1	49.3	52.3	2.95	0.55	0.37	0.03	0.57	0.07	1.82
MAD26						53.9	58.2	4.3	4.26	2.02	0.19	3.21	0.10	6.11
MAD26						58.2	61	2.8	0.48	0.40	0.02	0.56	0.06	2.25
MAD27	232540.0	6806571.5	-60	90	148	59.9	60.1	0.2	0.14	0.40	NA	0.31	0.14	16
MAD27						60.1	71.3	11.15	0.52	0.63	0.03	1.69	0.21	5.37
MAD27						71.25	73.3	2	4.17	3.11	0.21	3.35	0.19	9.25
MAD49	232466.0	6806486.0	-65	0	85	31.8	50.7	18.86	0.42	0.16	0.02	0.36	0.03	0.75
MAD49						50.66	54	3.36	2.09	1.18	0.09	1.82	0.14	4.28
Including						52	52.2	0.23	4.37	2.40	0.17	3.31	0.13	12
And, Including						53.51	54	0.51	4.0	3.13	0.18	2.09	0.06	12
MAD50	232499.1	6806509.0	-70	0	117.7	32.4	34	1.6	0.50	0.45	0.02	0.69	0.09	2.38
MAD50						36	38	2	0.54	0.15	0.02	0.73	0.07	0.94
MAD52	232737.9	6806663.8	-65	203	140	55.12	58.2	3.04	1.54	0.65	0.11	0.77	0.04	2.49
MAD52						57.1	58.2	1.06	2.31	0.91	0.17	0.63	0.02	2.84
MAD70	232758.3	6806664	-72	180	87.8	53	54.1	1.08	0.68	0.58	0.05	0.61	0.04	2.44
MAD70						54.08	54.9	0.83	2.25	0.82	0.17	1.09	0.02	3.5
MAD71	232468.4	6806500	-65	0	250.2	37.45	54.9	17.45	3.01	1.31	0.13	1.68	0.06	3.86
MAD71						39.3	44.6	5.3	4.39	1.45	0.21	2.09	0.04	3.8
MAD71						50.6	52.6	2.02	5.05	2.01	0.21	3.31	0.07	6.99
MAD71						54.4	54.9	0.5	3.68	3.90	0.17	2.68	0.07	14.5
MAD77	232446	6806501	-70	0	110	36	43.2	7.2	0.32	0.21	0.02	0.43	0.06	1.46
MAD77						43.2	47.3	4.1	1.23	1.42	0.05	2.47	0.13	7.09
MAD78	232467.2	6806522	-70	0	121.1	65.6	71	5.4	1.46	0.91	0.06	1.55	0.14	3.77
MAD80	232446.1	6806517	-70	0	160	65.3	67.1	1.8	0.49	1.01	0.02	2.36	0.27	20.3
MAD81	232460.6	232460.6	-90	0	60.8	41.9	51.1	9.15	1.76	1.17	0.07	2.11	0.17	4.16
MAD81						47.55	48.8	1.29	2.79	1.30	0.12	2.37	0.08	4.58
MAD81						50.49	51.1	0.56	4.38	1.89	0.21	1.82	0.32	7.5
MAD82	232479.6	6806505	-85	0	61.3	52.27	52.5	0.25	3.78	1.25	0.18	2.68	0.09	5.5
MAD83	232479.6	6806515	-85	0	63	36	41.3	5.31	0.43	0.24	0.02	0.38	0.04	1
MAD83						41.31	41.4	0.11	4.22	2.03	0.15	7.68	0.47	10
MAD83						42	43.7	1.73	0.46	0.22	0.02	0.41	0.04	0.5
MAD83						50.5	52.3	1.84	0.54	0.30	0.03	0.46	0.04	1
MAD83						52.34	52.6	0.26	3.76	2.05	0.18	2.31	0.11	7
MAD84	232479.6	6806525	-85	0	62.5	38.63	38.8	0.2	4.57	0.67	0.18	2.51	0.05	4
MAD84						49.6	51.2	1.64	0.46	0.21	0.02	0.39	0.06	1.01
MAD84						51.24	51.5	0.25	4.3	1.42	0.19	2.66	0.15	5
MAD85	232471	6806535	-75	180	81	43.8	53.6	9.75	3.46	1.76	0.16	2.26	0.15	4.92
MAD88	232540	6806570	-60	105	84.2	56	57.8	1.78	0.36	0.38	0.02	0.59	0.08	2.56
MAD88						57.78	61.7	3.92	2.10	0.93	0.09	2.09	0.11	3.06
MAD88						66	69.6	3.55	0.51	0.33	0.03	0.77	0.04	1.15
MAD88						69.55	70.9	1.31	3.59	0.47	0.18	2.26	0.03	1.19
MAD88						72.25	73.3	1.05	0.63	0.30	0.04	0.47	0.04	1.00
MAD91	232540	6806565	-60	165	80.3	42.9	47	4.1	0.38	0.16	0.02	0.49	0.04	0.76
MAD92	232540	6806572	-75	165	80.5	52.7	53.3	0.57	1.37	0.70	0.07	1.15	0.03	9.00
MAD93	232462.5	6806525	-74	0	101.4	66.18	69.3	3.16	3.41	1.21	0.15	3.30	0.12	4.99
Including						67.67	69.3	1.67	5.18	1.24	0.23	5.10	0.12	4.73
MAD93	232462.5	6806525	-74	0	101.4	69.34	75	5.66	0.46	0.26	0.02	0.57	0.06	1.32

MAD95	232425	6806506	-80	180	70	34	37	3	0.70	0.31	0.04	0.44	0.05	1.00
MAD95						41	48.3	7.27	0.37	0.19	0.02	0.38	0.03	0.88
MAD95						48.27	49.3	1	4.36	1.17	0.20	6.33	0.21	3.47
MAD104	232648	6806653	-71	228	91	67.2	73.5	6.25	2.36	1	0.15	1.25	0.04	2.87
Including						70.11	73.5	3.34	3.01	1.12	0.2	1.41	0.05	2.93
MAD105	232423	6806503	-80	230	69.8	35.6	41.5	5.9	1.8	0.81	0.08	1.73	0.09	2.11
MAD105						41.5	48	6.5	0.45	0.17	0.03	0.31	0.03	0.47
MAD106	232422	6806528	-80	220	95.1	59	63.9	4.85	0.63	0.31	0.03	0.68	0.05	1.26
MAD106						63.85	65.3	1.45	4.12	0.99	0.19	3.05	0.08	2.59

Table of Significant Intersections at Stricklands