25 March 2024

THICK HIGH-GRADE RARE EARTHS MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AGAIN AT THE DESTINY PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Further thick and near-surface high-grade REE intercepts confirmed by assays for follow-up drilling at Destiny, supporting the potential for a large, consistent high-grade deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays returned for 13 of the 28 drill holes completed to follow-up the high-grade Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) discovery announced by St George in December 2023**
- **Assays confirm more high-grade mineralisation with grades up to 3,160ppm TREO, adding to the high-grade 5,125ppm TREO intercept from the maiden drilling**
- **High-value Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides (MREO) – such as neodymium and praseodymium needed for magnets used in electric vehicle motors – comprise a high percentage of TREO; 19% on average across all drill holes**
- **Thick, continuous high-grade intervals up to 34m thick in near-surface clay-hosted zones with continuity into basement rocks**
- **Grades and thicknesses of high-grade intercepts are largely homogenous, indicating the potential for a very large, coherent high-grade rare earths elements (REE) deposit**
- **Drilling has extended the occurrence of high-grade TREO by 3km to a strike of more than 10km – drilling has not closed-off the deposit which is open in all directions**
- **Significant new assay results include:**
  - **WGAC0057: 34m @ 1,363ppm TREO, 245ppm MREO from 12m *including* 3m @ 2,910ppm TREO, 550ppm MREO from 41m**
  - **WGAC0062: 30m @ 1,581ppm TREO, 310ppm MREO from 19m *including* 3m @ 2,629ppm TREO, 474ppm MREO from 28m *and* 3m @ 2,168ppm TREO, 491ppm MREO from 34m**
  - **WGAC0063: 29m @ 1,394ppm TREO, 266 ppm MREO from 6m *including* 3m @ 2,065ppm TREO, 408ppm MREO from 13m *and* 3m @ 2,443ppm TREO, 487ppm MREO from 19m**
  - **WGAC0068: 18m @ 1,919ppm TREO, 378ppm MREO from 18m *including* 3m @ 2,015ppm TREO, 359ppm MREO from 21m *and* 3m @ 3,160ppm TREO, 611ppm MREO from 30m *and* 3m @ 2,449ppm TREO, 521ppm MREO from 33m**
  - **WGAC0069: 29m @ 1,524ppm TREO, 332ppm MREO from 15m *including* 9m @ 2,491ppm TREO, 536ppm MREO from 15m**
  - **WGAC0074: 21m @ 1,611ppm TREO, 330ppm MREO from 6m *including* 9m @ 2,348ppm TREO, 495ppm MREO from 18m**

- **Further assays results are pending for an additional 15 drill holes that intercepted favourable geological features**
- **Ground gravity survey completed to investigate large magnetic features that may represent carbonatites**
- **Priority focus now on further exploration and resource definition drilling**

St George Mining Limited (**ASX: SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce assay results from the recent REE drill programme completed at the Destiny Project (100% St George), in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The follow-up drill programme completed earlier this month has successfully confirmed further continuity of the clay-hosted REE discovery announced by St George in December 2023.[1]

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"We are very pleased with the results of our follow-up drilling programme which has significantly expanded the lateral continuity of the rare earths mineralisation footprint at Destiny.

"The latest assay results confirm that the near-surface high-grade mineralisation is widespread and consistent in grades and thickness across the 15 sq km area tested by drilling to date. This is a very large footprint and – impressively – the mineralisation remains open in all directions.

"The attractiveness of the Destiny Project is also underscored by the high proportion of heavy and magnetic rare earths in the mineralisation – with the magnetic rare earths such as neodymium and praseodymium highly sought-after by the clean energy sector.

"St George has also completed a gravity survey over several prominent magnetic features at Destiny that may be carbonatite intrusive and potentially associated with the REE mineralisation. Modelling of the data is in progress and will be fed into our next stage exploration push.

"We look forward to planning the next round of drilling at Destiny with a clear focus on establishing a significant deposit of mineralisation at what is shaping as a highly exciting REE discovery in a prime mining province."

SUCCESSFUL FOLLOW-UP DRILLING
The aim of the second round of extension and infill drilling was to confirm the continuity of the high-grade TREO mineralisation intersected by the maiden drill programme successfully carried out by St George in late 2023.

As announced in December 2023, the maiden drilling – with wide-spaced holes up to 500m apart – confirmed high-grade TREO mineralisation across a strike of 7km.

The follow-up programme comprised a total of 28 drill holes and was successful in identifying continuity in the distribution of the TREO zones. The strike of high-grade mineralisation has been extended to more than 10km. Infill drilling, meanwhile, has provided confidence in the consistency of the mineralisation along this trend.

[1] For further details of the results from the maiden drill programme, see our ASX Release dated 6 December 2023 "High-Grade REE Discovery".

Assays for 171 samples from 13 drill holes – which St George fast-tracked through the laboratory process – returned multiple significant intersections of TREO using a cut-off of 500ppm TREO. Assay results are pending for the 15 remaining drill holes.

Grades and thicknesses – and importantly, the high proportion of magnetic rare earths (MREO) such as neodymium and praseodymium (together, NdPr) – are similar to the results from the maiden drilling, giving confidence for the potential of a continuous high-grade REE deposit.

The largely homogenous nature of the high-grade mineralisation supports the potential for further and consistent mineralisation across the large, untested areas of the clay zone – which remains open in all directions within a prospective stratigraphy that extends for more than 70km along the Ida Fault.

Mineralisation at end of hole: Most of the completed holes were drilled through the saprolitic layer of clays and terminated in basement rock. High-grade TREO mineralisation (>1,000ppm TREO) continued at the bottom of the hole, indicating that the high-grade mineralisation may not only be hosted in the clay zone but also in the basement rocks.

This is consistent with historical drill results with intercepts that included 84m @ 470ppm Ce+La+Y from 96m (WRC016; no assays for HREO); for further details of historical exploration, see our ASX Release dated 11 September 2023 *Exploration Commences at Woolgangie* (the prior project name for Destiny).

Deeper drilling will be planned for the next drill programme at Destiny to further investigate the depth extent of the high-grade mineralisation.

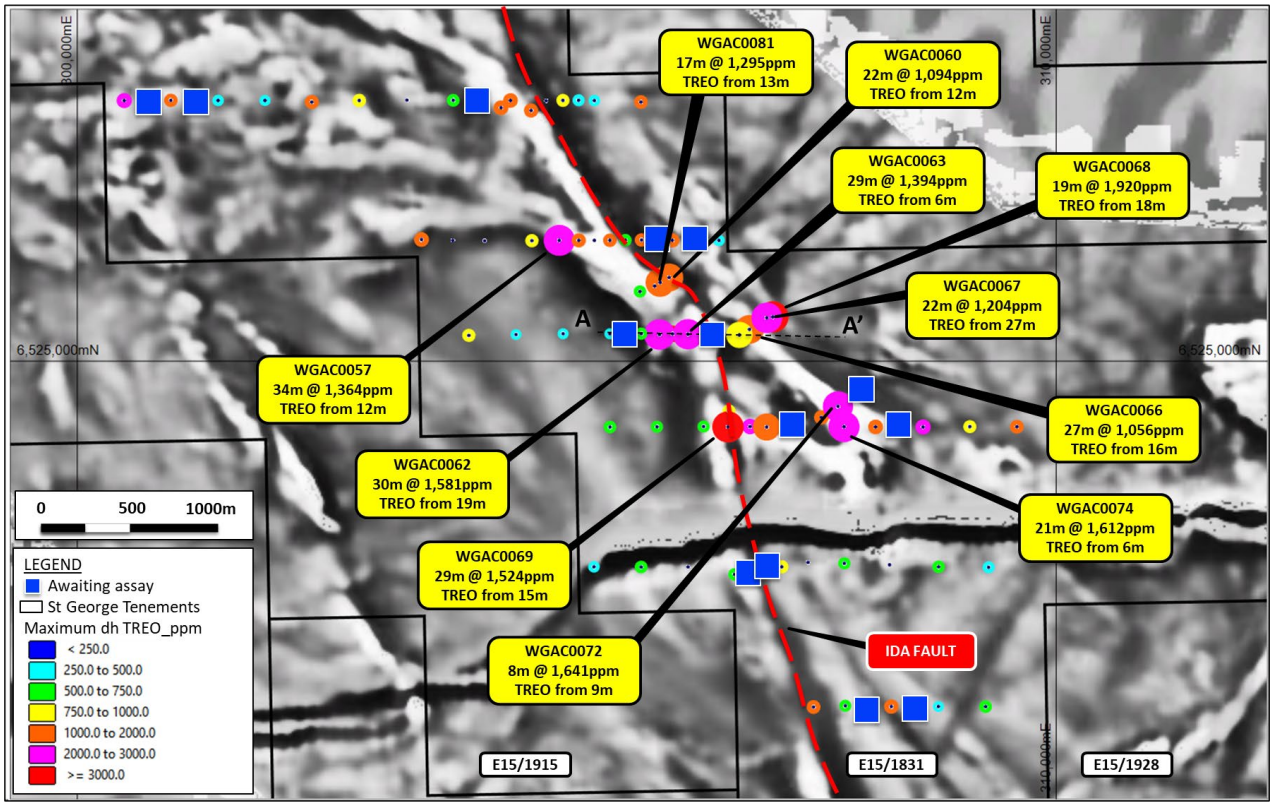

Figure 1: *map showing location of previous St George 2023 drilling along with significant intercepts from the 2024 drilling program (larger dots) and holes awaiting assays results (blue squares).*

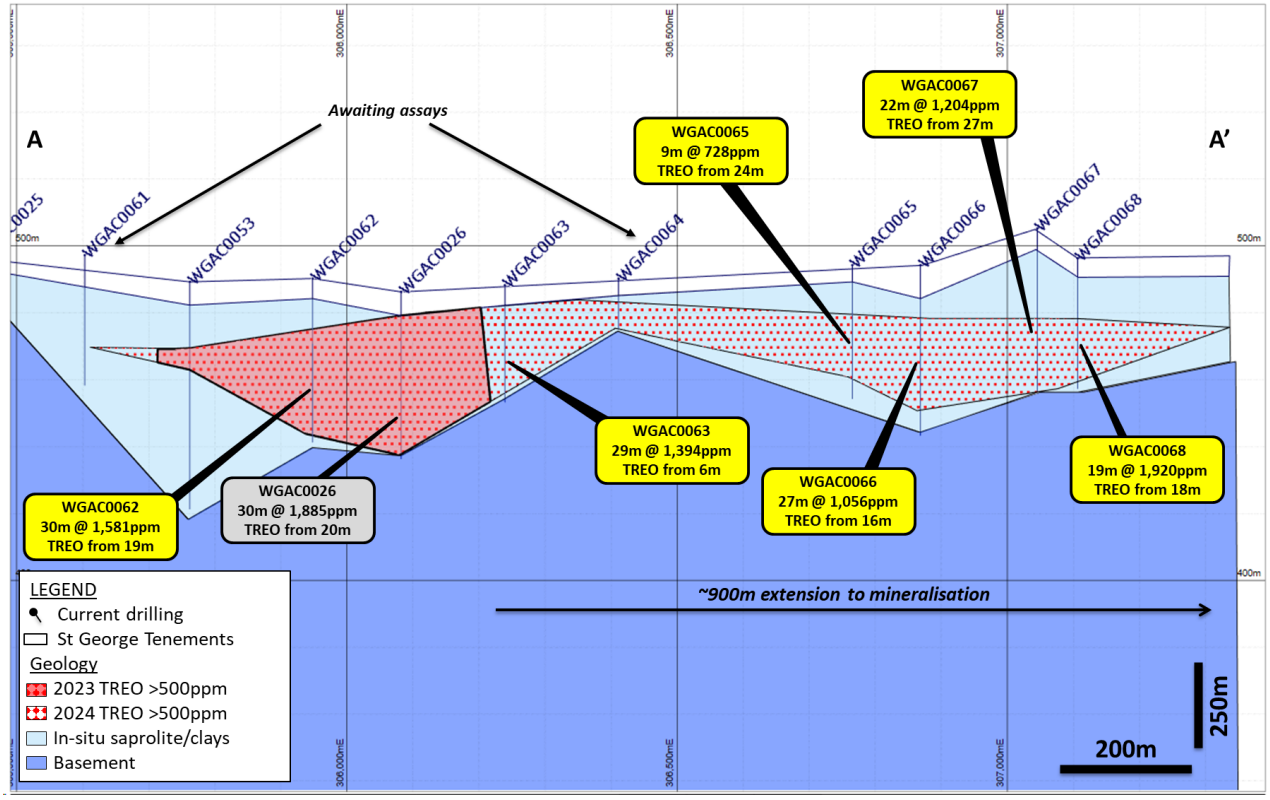

Figure 2: *cross-section looking north of drilling showing concentration of REE mineralisation. Note: 5x vertical exaggeration.*

NEW EXPLORATION TARGETS – POTENTIAL CARBONATITES

Gravity lines have been completed over six distinctive, circular-shaped magnetic features (named C1-C6) within the Destiny tenure. These large features each have a diameter up to 2.5km; see Figure 2.

The geometry and appearance of the circular features have similarities with known mineralised carbonatites, including Mt Weld in WA's north-eastern Goldfields. The location of the features near the Ida Fault – a major shear zone that could act as a conduit for the late-stage intrusion emplacement into the surrounding rocks – supports this interpretation.

Results from the ground gravity survey will indicate the density of these features, which will assist to determine if they represent carbonatites or other magnetic features such as granitic bodies.

The location of the magnetic features along strike from the REE-rich clay zone at Destiny warrants further investigation to determine if they are associated with the REE mineralisation in the clay zone.

NEXT STEPS

St George's continued drilling success at Destiny provides a compelling case to progress the REE exploration program at Destiny. Next steps will include:

1. Planning a further follow-up drill program to fully scope out the extent of the REE mineralisation, including deeper reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
2. Detailed metallurgical testwork to assess the beneficiation methods most appropriate for the Destiny mineralisation.
3. Modelling and interpretation of the new gravity data, and planning drill testing of any carbonatite targets.

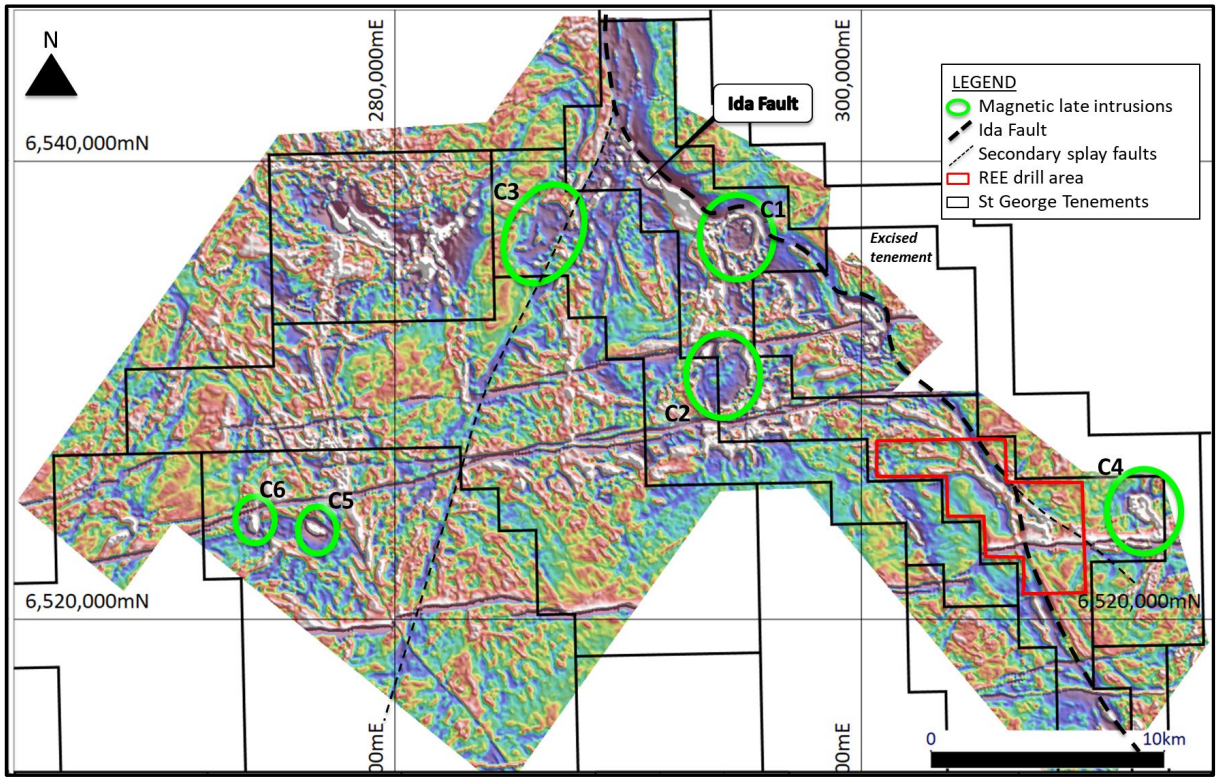

Figure 3: *St George-flown closed space TMI magnetic image, with the late intrusive magnetic features to be investigated highlighted in green circles.*

SIGNIFICANT NEW INTERSECTIONS

Table 1: List of significant intercepts.

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)		TREO (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	HREO (ppm)	MREO % (MREO/TREO)
WGAC0057	**12**	**46**	**34**	**@**	**1364**	**245**	**126**	**17.4**
WGAC0057	41	44	3	incl.	2910	550	364	18.9
WGAC0060	6	9	3	@	625	106	51	17.0
WGAC0060	**12**	**34**	**22**	**@**	**1094**	**211**	**127**	**19.0**
WGAC0062	**19**	**49**	**30**	**@**	**1581**	**310**	**139**	**19.5**
WGAC0062	28	31	3	incl.	2630	474	147	18.0
WGAC0062	34	37	3	incl.	2169	491	158	22.7
WGAC0063	**6**	**35**	**29**	**@**	**1394**	**266**	**135**	**18.9**
WGAC0063	13	16	3	incl.	2066	409	118	19.8
WGAC0063	19	22	3	incl.	2444	488	299	20.0
WGAC0065	24	33	9	@	728	146	43	19.7
WGAC0066	**16**	**43**	**27**	**@**	**1056**	**211**	**120**	**19.6**
WGAC0066	46	51	5	@	676	130	84	19.1
WGAC0067	**27**	**49**	**22**	**@**	**1204**	**219**	**81**	**19.1**
WGAC0067	30	33	3	incl.	2595	383	45	14.8
WGAC0068	**18**	**36**	**18**	**@**	**1920**	**379**	**130**	**19.7**
WGAC0068	21	24	3	incl.	2015	360	168	17.9
WGAC0068	30	33	3	incl.	3160	611	147	19.3

WGAC0068	33	36	3	incl.	2449	521	135	21.2
WGAC0069	**15**	**44**	**29**	**@**	**1524**	**333**	**142**	**21.4**
WGAC0069	15	24	9	incl.	2492	564	199	22.6
WGAC0070	6	9	3	@	1079	219	56	20.3
WGAC0070	16	26	10	@	788	163	81	20.6
WGAC0072	9	17	8	@	1641	276	87	16.9
WGAC0072	12	15	3	incl.	2257	361	96	16.0
WGAC0074	**6**	**27**	**21**	**@**	**1612**	**330**	**143**	**20.2**
WGAC0074	18	27	9	incl.	2348	496	225	21.2
WGAC0081	6	7	1	@	567	104	31	18.4
WGAC0081	**13**	**30**	**17**	**@**	**1295**	**236**	**144**	**17.99**

Table 2: List of drillholes details pertaining to this report. All holes in GDA94 – MGA Zone 51.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	DRILL TYPE
WGAC0054	300728	6527682	462	34	-90	360	AC
WGAC0055	301206	6527681	470	21	-90	360	AC
WGAC0056	304158	6527680	484	37	-90	360	AC
WGAC0057	304926	6526239	506	46	-90	360	AC
WGAC0058	305906	6526237	502	31	-90	360	AC
WGAC0059	306283	6526241	506	26	-90	360	AC
WGAC0060	306048	6525857	494	34	-90	360	AC
WGAC0061	305604	6525281	497	39	-90	360	AC
WGAC0062	305949	6525270	490	49	-90	360	AC
WGAC0063	306240	6525273	488	35	-90	360	AC
WGAC0064	306412	6525257	490	15	-90	360	AC
WGAC0065	306766	6525266	494	40	-90	360	AC
WGAC0066	306869	6525323	494	51	-90	360	AC
WGAC0067	307046	6525442	505	49	-90	360	AC
WGAC0068	307107	6525451	496	39	-90	360	AC
WGAC0069	306649	6524319	488	44	-90	360	AC
WGAC0070	307045	6524318	496	38	-90	360	AC
WGAC0071	307207	6524321	497	7	-90	360	AC
WGAC0072	307773	6524531	501	17	-90	360	AC
WGAC0073	307942	6524635	499	44	-90	360	AC
WGAC0074	307835	6524321	499	27	-90	360	AC
WGAC0075	308412	6524318	493	51	-90	360	AC
WGAC0076	306990	6522877	473	57	-90	360	AC
WGAC0077	307112	6522882	477	34	-90	360	AC
WGAC0078	307467	6522924	485	32	-90	360	AC
WGAC0079	308088	6521424	472	24	-90	360	AC
WGAC0080	308574	6521444	464	25	-90	360	AC
WGAC0081	305956	6525806	498	30	-90	360	AC

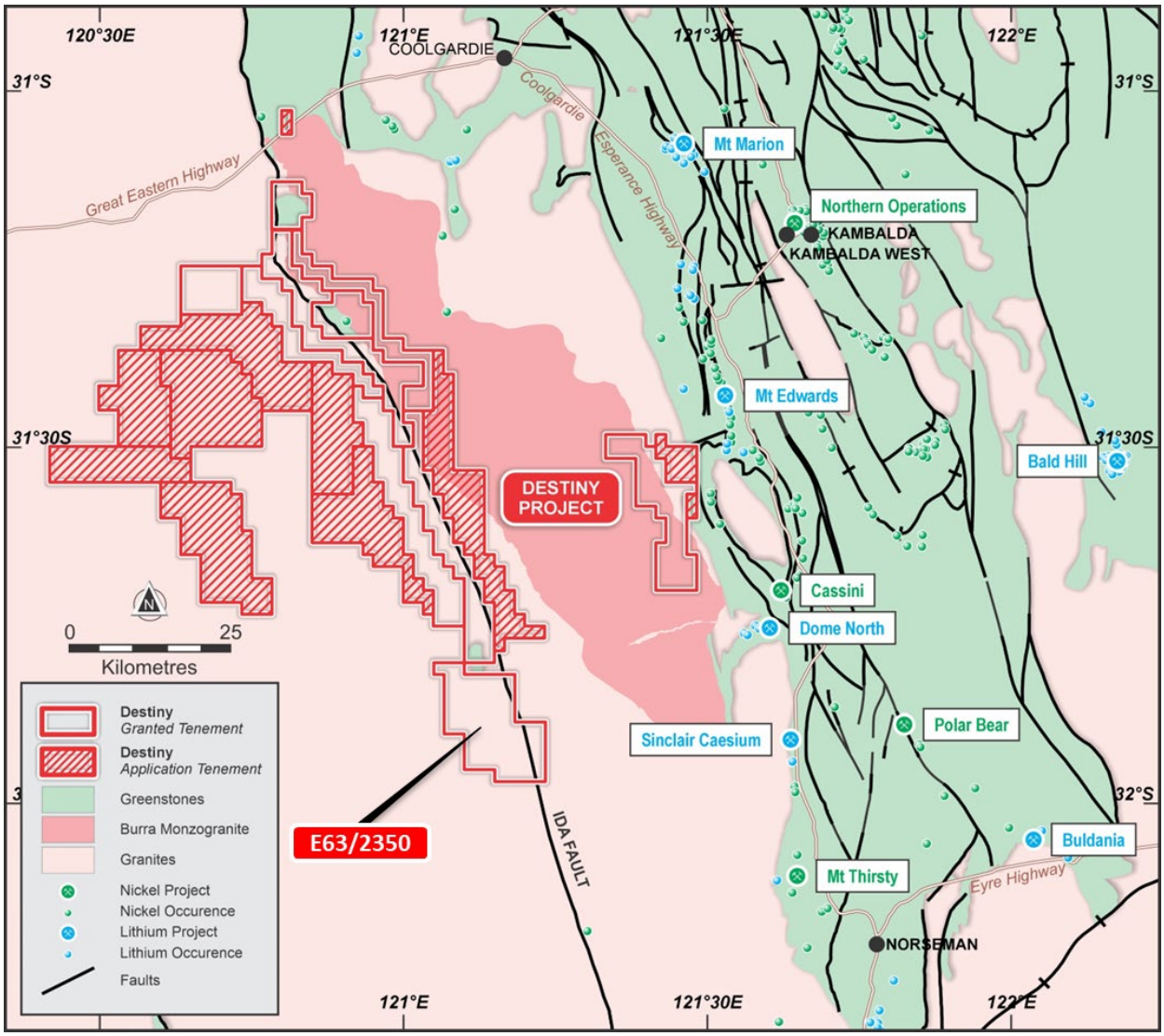

Figure 4*: Map showing the regional location of the Destiny Project.*

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.*	*AC Sampling:* All samples from the AC drilling collected through a cyclone and are taken as 1m samples and placed into 1m interval sample piles. AC drilling was sampled using a combination of 1m and 2m composites via spear method. Samples were then collected in a numbered calico bag for laboratory assay. *Soils*: Each soil sample is taken from a manually excavated pit approximately 1m deep (depending on the nature of the sampling medium) using a hand auger drill. *Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics:* The Airborne Magnetic (AMAG) survey was completed by MagSpec Airborne Surveys. The data was collected at a 100m line spacing on a 035/215 magnetic orientation. Tie lines were completed 125/305 magnetic orientation. The Magnetic Gradiometer G-823a sensor recorded at 20Hz and 3.5m interval.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*AC Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after hole unless 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, duplicate and standard sample is inserted at a rate of 1:50. Geological logging of AC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys were not conducted and all holes were drilled at and dip of -90 degrees. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m deemed as sufficient for the stage of exploration. *Soils*: The material at the bottom of the sample medium is collected and placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical sample envelope.
	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.*	*AC Sampling:* A combination of 1m and 2m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of AC chips that may weigh in excess of 4 kg. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory. *Soils*: A single sample are taken on a predetermined spacing and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 50g, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory. Pulverisation further reduces the particle size with 90% of the material passing 75micron. The sample is then assayed using the peroxide fusion method. The Ultrafine method utilises the -2 micron clay fraction, all sample material above 2mm was screened off to ensure ample -2 micron material in the sample.
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).*	AC Drilling AC drilling was used to obtain 1-metre samples that were passed through a cyclone and collected in a bucket which was then emptied on the ground.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*AC Sampling:* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*AC Sampling:* Samples are collected in a bucket and put into 1m piles on the ground. Geological logging of AC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	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.*	AC Sampling: Logging of samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (core only), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Chips were photographed in both dry and wet form. *Soils*: Each sample is recorded for the lithology, type and nature of the soil. The surface topography and type is recorded at the sample location.
	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 selective samples are scanned 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.*	*Not applicable as no core drilling comp;leted.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using spear form sample piles Geological logging of AC 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.	*AC Sampling*: Sample preparation for AC 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. *Soils samples*: All samples were dry sieved and approximately 500 grams sampled in the field and bagged. No further subsampling is conducted. A 200g sample is considered appropriate for soil sampling; samples collected where more than adequate to generate an representative subsample aliquot
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards and blanks) with each sample batch at a rate of 1:50. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. *AC Sampling:* Field QC procedures maximise representivity of AC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks. No duplicates were taken during the current AC programme. *Soils*: No QAQC are inserted within the submitted samples and are not deemed necessary for this stage of exploration. Internal laboratory QAQC measures are considered sufficient

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.	No duplicates were taken during the current AC programme.
	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 mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (clay hosted), 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 indicative 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 (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. *AMAG:* A G-823a magnetic gradiometer was used in stinger and wing tip configuration mounted on a Cessna 206. Height information was captured using a Bendix/King KRA405 radar altimeter.
	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.	Twinned holes have been designed using alternative drill methods in order to correlate assay figures to historic RC drilling
	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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>Rare earth element analysis was originally reported in elemental form but has been converted to relevant oxide concentrations as per the industry standard:

- TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Lu2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Y2O3 + Yb2O3

- MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides) = Pr6O11+ Nd2O3+ Tb4O7+ Dy2O3

- HREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides) = Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Lu2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Y2O3 + Yb2O3

Multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using the following element-to-oxide conversion factors:
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ce ppm</td><td>1.228</td><td>CeO2 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>La ppm</td><td>1.173</td><td>La2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y ppm</td><td>1.27</td><td>Y2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy ppm</td><td>1.148</td><td>Dy2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Er ppm</td><td>1.143</td><td>Er2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eu ppm</td><td>1.158</td><td>Eu2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd ppm</td><td>1.153</td><td>Gd2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ho ppm</td><td>1.146</td><td>Ho2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lu ppm</td><td>1.137</td><td>Lu2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nd ppm</td><td>1.166</td><td>Nd2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pr ppm</td><td>1.208</td><td>Pr6O11 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sm ppm</td><td>1.16</td><td>Sm2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tb ppm</td><td>1.176</td><td>Tb4O7 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tm ppm</td><td>1.142</td><td>Tm2O3 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yb ppm</td><td>1.139</td><td>Yb2O3 ppm</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>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.</td><td>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.

The AMAG data was positioned using a Novatel OEM719 DGPS.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Specification of the grid system used.</td><td>The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>Elevation data has been acquired using handheld GPS surveying at specific location across the project, including drill collars, and entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.

The AMAG data was collected at 100m line spacing and 40m flight height.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</td><td>AC sample compositing occurred over 1m to 3m intervals, using a spear on 1m sample piles and combined in a calico bag for a combined weight of approximately 2-3kg</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes are drilled to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. The AMAG survey was captured using flight lines trending NE-SW. This is sub perpendicular to the general trend of the geology in the project area and deemed appropriate for the outcome of the surveys.
	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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as 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 Destiny Project is comprised of 7 granted Exploration Licences (E15/1798, E15/1915, E15/1928, E15/1899, E15/1831, E15/1834 and E15/1898). All are 100% owned by St George Mining Ltd.* *No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements.* *No known registered Heritage sites have been identified within the tenements.* *All 7 tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Exploration in the broader Coolgardie region has historically targeted gold mineralisation form circa 1880s.* *These where surface and orogenic style gold deposits.* *More recently Mincor has conducted exploration targeting nickel and base metals in the 2000's including over the existing live tenements.* *Since then, no major exploration has taken place within the region.* *No previous exploration has targeted clay hosted rare-earth element and pegmatite hosted lithium deposits within the region.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	*St George is targeting clay hosted rare earth element deposits and pegmatite hosted Lithium deposits at the Destiny project.* *This is based on geophysical and geological interpretations of recently acquired modern datasets.* *The project lies within the Archaean age granite -greenstone terrane within the Coolgardie mineral district. The target greenstone stratigraphy within this domain is generally trending NNW and straddles the dominant Ida fault zone of the same orientation.* *These greenstone sequences are considered prospective for gold, nickel, REE, lithium and copper.*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a 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.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this*
		Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly 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 high grade intersection of REEs, the nominal lower cut-off is 750ppm TREO.* *Any high-grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals.* *Any mineralisation with (usually) >2,000ppm TREO are grouped with the reported intervals for calculating significant intersections and the mineralisation is reported as an including intersection.* *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 (eg '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 litholigies 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 plan 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 practicable, 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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; 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 (eg 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.*