20 December 2018

STRONG RESULTS CONTINUE AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Extensional drilling expands the footprint of mineralisation:**
  - **A further five drill holes have been completed at the Cathedrals Belt with all intersecting massive sulphide mineralisation or prospective ultramafics**
  - **Drilling has expanded the known zones of mineralisation at Investigators and Stricklands**
  - **Mineralisation remains open in all directions**

- **Downhole EM (DHEM) surveys identify strong conductors for drill testing:**
  - **DHEM surveys on recently completed drill holes are continuing**
  - **Interim results indicate strong off-hole conductors for follow-up drill testing**
  - **Very strong conductor identified along strike of the massive sulphides in MAD126 and MAD127 – conductor MAD124: X1 with modelled conductivity of 153,000 Siemens**

- **Assays Confirm High-Grade PGEs:**
  - **Final assays for MAD126 and MAD127 confirm thick high-grade PGEs:**
    - ***MAD126 – 5.25m @ 3.10g/t total PGEs (Pd, 2.52g/t; Pt, 0.58g/t) from 184m***
    - ***MAD127 – 8.49m @ 3.61g/t total PGEs (Pd, 2.96g/t; Pt, 0.65g/t) from 183.9m***
  - **Over 80% of the PGEs are palladium which is currently trading at an all-time high market price**

Emerging Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce further outstanding exploration results at the Mt Alexander Project, located near Leonora in the north Eastern Goldfields.

Further drilling has been completed at the Investigators and Stricklands Prospects located within the 4.5km stretch of the Cathedrals Belt where high-grade nickel-copper sulphide discoveries have been made by St George.

All five drill holes completed since our previous exploration update have intersected massive sulphide mineralisation or prospective ultramafics, confirming extensions to the known zones of mineralisation – see below for further details. The high-grade sulphide mineral system remains open in all directions.

DHEM surveys are continuing on the completed drill holes and have already identified strong off-hole EM responses which remain untested by drilling. Of particular encouragement is a very strong off-hole conductor identified from the DHEM survey in MAD124.

The conductor, MAD124: X1, is located up-dip from the massive sulphides in MAD126 and MAD127. It is modelled with conductivity of 153,000 Siemens and is consistent with a massive sulphide source. MAD124: X1 is an extension of the complex, multiple strong conductors on the MAD111 Line, and has been prioritised for drill testing early in 2019.

Further results from the DHEM surveys are expected shortly.

Assays for Platinum Group Elements (PGEs) have now been received for MAD126 and MAD127, the best ever intercepts at the Investigators Prospect. The assays confirm high-grade PGE values – see Table 1 below – which we expect will add substantial value to any potential economic mining operation.

Preliminary metallurgical testwork achieved PGE values in nickel concentrate of 13.5g/t, suggesting the potential for very high payabilities for PGE smelter credits – see our ASX Release of 20 October 2016 *Strong Metallurgical and Exploration Results at Mt Alexander.*

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"The latest drilling has continued to expand the envelope of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within the Cathedrals Belt.

"New zones of mineralisation have been identified in the northerly down-dip direction at both Investigators and Stricklands.

"Infill and extensional drilling along the east-west strike of the mineralised corridor has also identified further sulphide mineralisation, increasing the potential scale of the discoveries and giving confidence that ongoing drilling could identify additional nickel-copper massive sulphides.

"The DHEM surveys are providing outstanding new drill targets. With an enviable 100% success record of testing EM conductors in the Cathedrals Belt, we believe these new targets are associated with massive sulphide mineralisation and look forward to drill testing in early 2019."

EXTENSIONAL DRILLING CONTINUES TO DELIVER SUCCESS

Drilling and DHEM surveys continue to be used concurrently to scope out the scale of the discoveries along the 4.5km stretch of the Cathedrals Belt that has been drilled to date.

Step-out drill holes were completed at both Investigators and Stricklands, and successfully identified further areas of the nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. Details of these drill holes are summarised below.

MAD138:

MAD138 was completed to a downhole depth of 230m to test for an extension of the mineralised ultramafic approximately 60m east of MAD62 at Investigators.

The drill hole intersected mafic rocks between 137.05m to 140m and transitioned to an ultramafic unit between 140m to 141.97m. The remainder of the drill hole intersected mostly granites.

Nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation was observed in the ultramafic interval with disseminated and blebby sulphides increasing with depth. A 5cm thick band of massive sulphide occurs at the base of the ultramafic unit.

The results in MAD138 confirm the extension of the mineralised ultramafic to the east of the **MAD112 Line** at Investigators towards the Stricklands Prospect. The footprint of sulphide mineralisation remains open to the north and to the east of MAD138.

MAD139:

MAD139 was completed to a downhole depth of 201.2m to test for the DHEM conductor identified from MAD122 on the **MAD60 Line** at Investigators.

The target EM plate was modelled with conductivity of 14,000 Siemens, consistent with a massive sulphide source. The target was predicted to be intersected at 180m downhole.

The drill hole intersected thick mafic and ultramafic units with sulphide mineralisation as follows:

Interval	MAD139 - Geological Logging
139.2m to 167.8m	***Mafic unit with no sulphides observed***
167.8m to 172.8m	***Ultramafic with weak sulphide mineralisation***
172.8m to 175.45m	***Ultramafic with disseminated and blebby sulphides increasing with depth (1-5% sulphides); 3cm thick massive sulphides at basal contact***

The style of mineralisation intersected by MAD139 does not fully explain the strong EM conductor for this target, suggesting potential for further sulphide mineralisation proximal to this hole.

A DHEM survey will be carried out in MAD139 this week to assist in determining the extent of the sulphide mineralisation around this hole.

MAD140:
MAD140 was completed to a downhole depth of 350.1m as a large step-out towards the north on the **MAD62 Line** at Investigators.

The mineralised ultramafic at Investigators is interpreted to dip towards the north at an angle of approximately 30 degrees, suggesting the potential for continuity of mineralisation at depth towards the north. Drilling along the MAD60, MAD111 and MAD112 Lines at Investigators has already identified additional massive sulphide mineralisation in the down dip direction.

MAD140 intersected sequences of broken ground – namely between 156.10m to 195m and 222.25m to 235.6m – suggesting the presence of a shear zone. A residual ultramafic/mafic unit was intersected between 234.9m to 235.6m. No sulphides were observed.

The presence of the shear zone in this area suggests that any proximal sulphide mineralisation may have undergone structural modification, and may occur on either side of the shear zone. A DHEM survey will be completed in MAD140 this week to investigate for any potential sulphide mineralisation around the drill hole.

The results in MAD140, together with the results in MAD138, confirm the extension of the mineralised ultramafic between the MAD111 and MAD112 lines – an area that includes the new MAD62 line – and opens up a significant area of potentially mineralised ultramafic.

MAD141:
MAD141 was completed to a downhole depth of 125m to test for an extension of the mineralised ultramafic approximately 70m to the east of the **MAD112 Line** at Investigators.

The drill hole intersected ultramafic rocks between 68.39m to 80.30m.

A 6m thick interval of sulphide mineralisation was observed between 74.30m to 80.30m that comprised 1-5% sulphides with a massive sulphide pentlandite veinlet (0.5cm) observed near the basal contact.

Significantly the results from MAD141 open the potential for further mineralisation in the eastern portion of Investigators and possibly towards Stricklands, some 330m to the east.

A DHEM survey will be completed in MAD141 this week to investigate for any further sulphide mineralisation proximal to the drill hole.

Figure 1 is a plan view map of Investigators set against SAMSON EM (electromagnetic) data.

The map highlights the successful drilling completed at Investigators across the very large conductive signature that spans the 1.5km east-west strike of the prospect area.

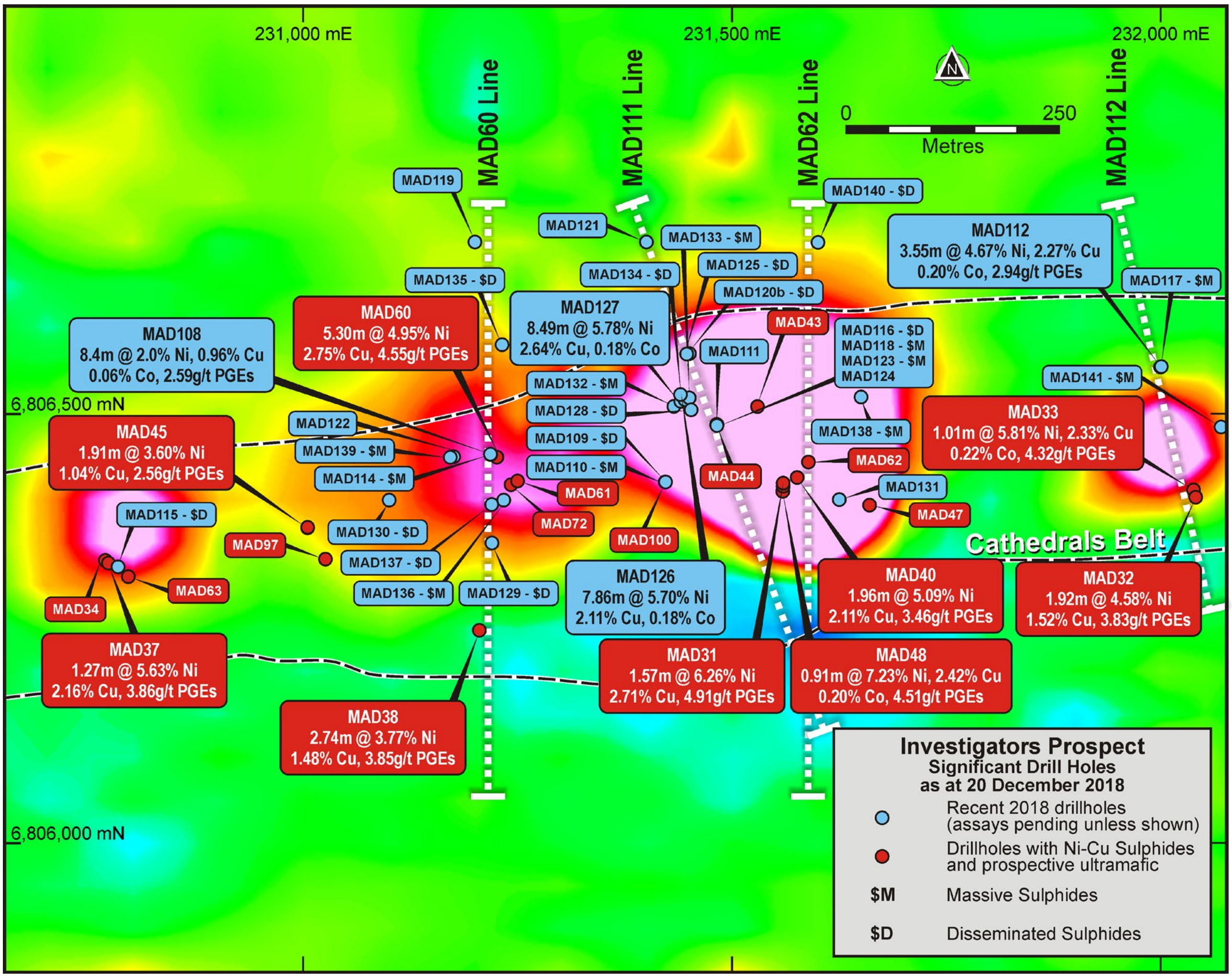

Figure 1 - plan view of Investigators Prospect with drill hole collar locations over the large SAMSON total field EM anomalies (red/pink colours). SAMSON EM image is shown in Channel 18 (44ms). Step-out drilling (blue collars) is continuing to extend mineralisation in all directions.

MAD142:

MAD142 was completed to a downhole depth of 91.2m as an infill test at the eastern section of Stricklands.

The drill hole intersected predominately banded mafics with abundant disseminated sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite).

Ultramafics were intersected between a downhole depth of 53.60m and 59.04m, and contain what is interpreted to be disseminated magmatic nickel-copper sulphides.

Interval	MAD142 - Geological Logging
22.65m to 44.40m	***Mafic with minor pyrite present towards the end of interval***
44.40mto 53.60m	***Mafic, potentially Proterozoic dyke. No sulphides observed***
53.60m to 59.04m	***Ultramafic with disseminated sulphides (<1%Ni)***
59.04m to 62.27m	***Mafic with coarse disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite (5-10% sulphides)***
62.27m to 63.35m	***Mafic with coarse disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite (10% sulphides)***
63.35m to 64.55m	***Granite, no sulphides observed***
64.55m to 67.80m	***Mafic with coarse disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite (10% sulphides)***

MAD143:
MAD143 was completed to a downhole depth of 100m to test down-dip from the thick interval of sulphide mineralisation intersected by MAD88 at Stricklands.

MAD88 intersected **a total of 11.6m of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation** based on an aggregation of the following mineralised intervals which returned assays of:

- 1.78m @ 0.36%Ni, 0.38%Cu, 0.02%Co and 0.59g/t total PGEs from 56m to 57.78m
- **3.92m @ 2.10%Ni, 0.93%Cu, 0.09%Co and 2.09g/t total PGEs from 57.78m to 61.7m**
- 3.55m @ 0.51%Ni, 0.33%Cu, 0.03%Co and 0.77g/t total PGEs from 66m to 69.55m
- **1.31m@ 3.59%Ni, 0.47%Cu, 0.18%Co and 2.26g/t total PGEs from 69.55m to 70.86m**
- 1.05m @ 0.63%Ni, 0.30%Cu, 0.04%Co and 0.47%g/t total PGEs from 72.25m to 73.3m

MAD143 successfully intersected sulphide mineralisation down plunge from the MAD88 significant intersection as summarised in the geological logging below:

Interval	MAD143 - Geological Logging
42.10m to 51.60m	***Mafic with patchy disseminated pyrite***
51.60m to 51.90m	***Granite. No sulphides observed***
51.90m to 62.78m	***Ultramafic with disseminated sulphides (<1%Ni)***
62.78m to 70.47m	***Mafic, no sulphides, carbonate veinlets observed***
70.47m to 74.22m	***Ultramafic with coarse disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite (5% sulphides) and 10cm thick semi-massive sulphides at 72.4m***
74.22m to 74.49m	***Granite, no sulphides observed***
74.49m to 75.70m	***Ultramafic, no sulphides observed***
75.70m to 93.49m	***Mafic with patchy pyrite sulphides***

A DHEM survey will be completed in MAD143 this week to assist in determining if there is additional mineralisation around the drill hole.

The rock sequences encountered in MAD143 are similar to those in MAD142 which was drilled approximately 200m to the north-east, suggesting that there is a large area in the northern part of the Stricklands Prospect that is prospective for additional mineralisation and remains largely undrilled.

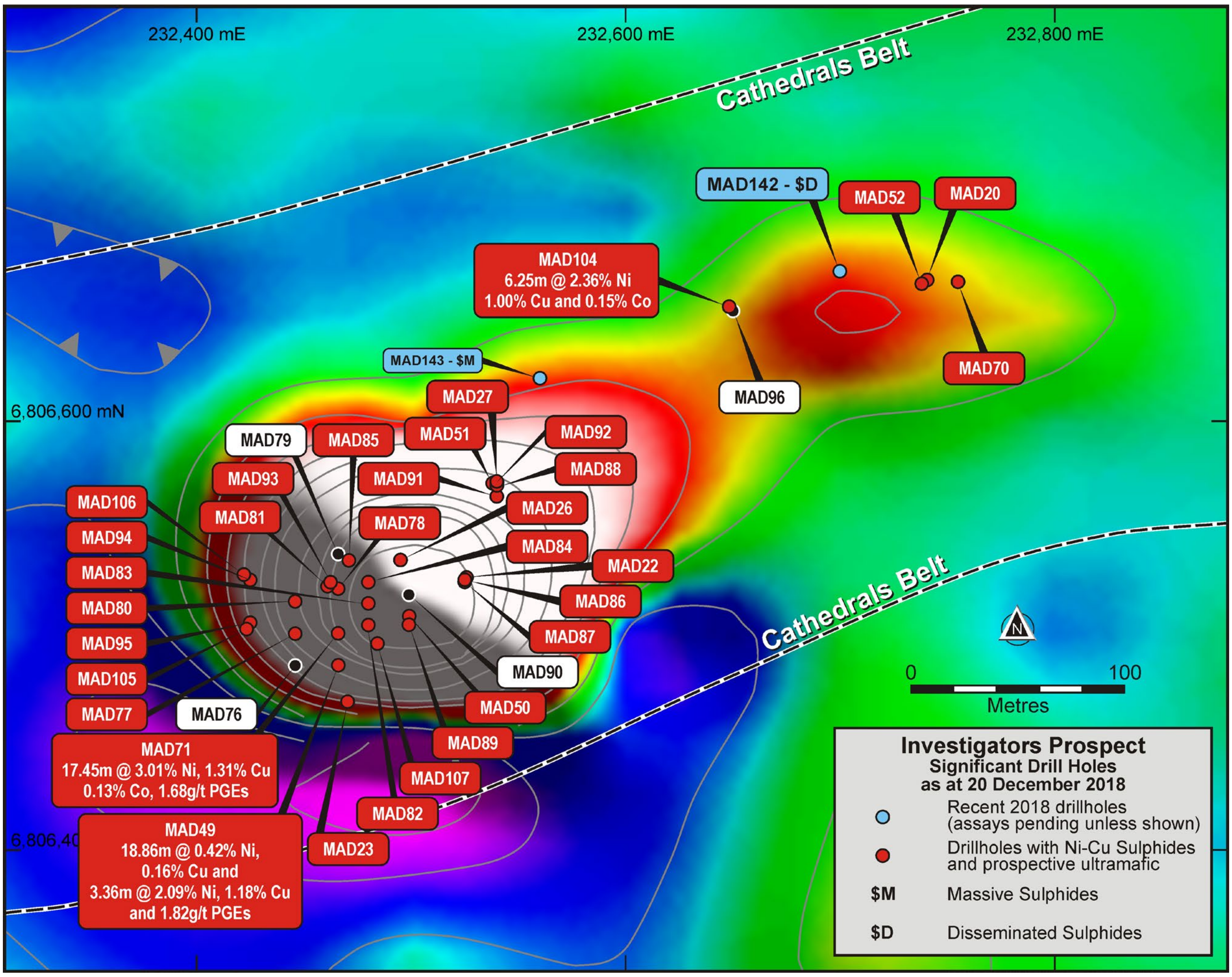

Figure 2 – a plan view of the Stricklands Prospect showing multiple intersections of sulphide mineralisation and prospective ultramafic over a +400m strike. The map is set against SAMSON EM data in Channel 18 (44ms) and highlights the large SAMSON total field EM anomaly (white/red colours). Mineralisation remains open in all directions.

DRILL PROGRAMME

Table 1 contains laboratory assay results for MAD126 and MAD127 including the assays for PGEs and Au that were received this week.

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Total PGEs g/t	Au g/t
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 1 – assays received for MAD126 and MAD127 at the Investigators Prospect

Table 2 contains details of the drill holes for the current programme at Mt Alexander, which has now concluded for 2018. Drillng will resume on or about 22 January 2019.

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling with the modelled ultramafic unit, downhole widths are interpreted to be close to true widths.

Nickel and copper values expressed as XRF readings are based on portable XRF analysis. They are preliminary in nature and a conclusive determination of the nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE values of the sulphide mineralisation will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.

Average XRF readings in massive sulphide intervals are based on at least four readings per metre and are not length and density weighted. Metal content for intervals of disseminated sulphides are not accurately determined by portable XRF analysis and estimates for this style of mineralisation are based on geological logging.

Hole ID	GDA94_51 East	GDA94_51 North	Hole Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Target Depth (m)	Target
MAD108	231218	6806453	250	-76	33	205	Test MAD98: X1 plate
MAD109	231422	6806421	160	-80	73	135	Test MAD100:X3 plate
MAD110	231422	6806421	170	-77	338	155	Test MAD100:X2 plate
MAD111	231482	6806487	210	-81	210	185	Test MAD100: X1 plate
MAD112	232000	6806555	140	-58	174	110	Test MAD101: X1 plate
MAD113	233696	6807050	200	-70	185	180	Test MAD102: X1 plate
MAD114	231218	6806453	250	-78	30	205	Test MAD108 plate
MAD115	230784	6806322	150	-68	290	110	Test west of $M in MAD37/34
MAD116	231482	6806487	240	-76	315	190	Test MAD111:X1 plate
MAD117	232000	6806555	140	-60	180	110	Test MAD112 Plate
MAD118	231482	6806487	220	-78	301	190	Test MAD111:X1 plate
MAD119	231200	6806700	350	-75	180	280	Deep step-out MAD60 Section
MAD120b	231450	6806570	240	-80	185	190	MAD111:X1 plate - north dip extent
MAD121	231400	6806700	320	-75	180	260	Deep step-out MAD111 Section
MAD122	231175	6806450	200	-75	180	160	Test 50 west of MAD60 $M

MAD123	231482	6806488	220	-75	311	180	Test MAD116:X1 plate
MAD124	231483	6806486	220	-79	290	190	Test MAD116:X2 plate
MAD125	231447	6806570	210	-73	186	180	Test MAD120b:X1 plate
MAD126	231445	6806517	210	-90	0	185	Test MAD120b:X1 plate
MAD127	231440	6806515	210	-90	0	185	S-SW extension of $M in MAD126
MAD128	231452	6806505	200	-90	0	187	Up dip continuity of $M in MAD126
MAD129	231220	6806350	130	-75	180	90	Infill MAD38 to MAD60 $M
MAD130	231100	6806400	150	-75	180	90	West of MAD60 Line
MAD131	231625	6806400	130	-75	180	120	Infill MAD31 and MAD47 $M
MAD132	231432	6806509	210	-90	0	190	10m SW extension of $M in MAD127
MAD133	231450	6806519	205	-90	0	185	20m SW extension of $M in MAD127
MAD134	231440	6806523	215	-90	0	190	NW extension of $M in MAD127
MAD135	231232	6806581	270	-85	180	240	MAD119:X1 conductor
MAD136	231234	6806400	160	-90	0	145	NE extension of MAD60 $M
MAD137	231220	6806395	160	-90	0	145	SW extension of MAD60 $M
MAD138	231650	6806520	230	-75	180	160	60m east of MAD62
MAD139	231171	6806450	201.2	-85	197	180	DHEM plate from MAD122
MAD140	231600	6806700	350.1	-75	180	270	Deep hole MAD62 section
MAD141	232070	6806485	125	-80	180	105	East extension of $M in MAD117
MAD142	232700	6806670	91.2	-70	180	55	Infill MAD62 and MAD104
MAD143	232560	6806620	100	-70	180	80	Test down dip MAD88

Table 2 – drill holes for the drill programme at Mt Alexander completed in H2 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 Benjamin Pollard, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pollard is a director of Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd which has been retained by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects.

Mr Pollard 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 Pollard 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 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