ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

25 November 2016

GOLD DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT GOLD MINERALISATION AT EAST LAVERTON

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Drilling at Ascalon extends size of the large hydrothermal system with an anomalous gold horizon extending over 2,000m**
- **Strongest gold trend at Ascalon is co-incident with an important structural intersection that is favourable for the concentration of gold mineralisation**
- **Drilling at Bristol confirms a large supergene gold footprint over 1,500m**
- **New structural target identified at Bristol as a potential primary source for the supergene gold mineralisation**
- **Follow-up drill programme for Ascalon and Bristol is being finalised**

DRILLING RESULTS SUPPORT GOLD POTENTIAL AT EAST LAVERTON PROJECT

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the latest exploration results from the major gold drill programme at the Company's 100% owned East Laverton Project in Western Australia.

The 2016 gold drill programme was focused on the Ascalon and Bristol gold prospects, and was the first ever systematic exploration for gold at these prospects. The drilling has been successful in identifying the potential for significant gold mineralisation, and has generated robust targets for follow-up exploration.

Drilling at Ascalon has confirmed a large and complex hydrothermal system that extends over a 2,000m of strike and remains open to the east, south and at depth.

The main rock types at Ascalon are a dolerite intrusive, high MgO basalts and Fe-rich sediments. Significantly, the fractionated dolerite intrusive contains granophyric units. Granophyric dolerites host many major gold deposits in the Yilgarn, including the largest gold deposits on Kalgoorlie's Golden Mile. Petrographic analysis of mineralised drill chips from the Ascalon drilling indicates the presence of shearing, mineralisation, alteration and local quartz veining across all rock-types. This is a text book environment for gold mineralisation.

At Bristol, eleven of the seventeen completed RC drill holes intersected anomalous gold in the regolith over a strike of 1,500m. The substantial supergene gold at Bristol is consistent with a proximal and significant primary gold-bearing source. A compelling target that may represent the primary source has been identified on the same mineralised shear and to the north of the anomalous supergene gold.

John Prineas, Executive Chairman of St George Mining, said:
"The features we are seeing at Ascalon and Bristol are typical of large gold-mineralised systems.

"Our detailed technical review of the results from the initial gold drilling is favourable and gives us confidence to advance exploration at these highly prospective gold targets."

ASCALON – GOLD POTENTIAL SUPPORTED BY UPDATED GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The Ascalon prospect is within the north-northwest trending Minigwal greenstone belt which has formed in the hanging wall of the Minigwal Fault.

The Minigwal Fault is an early and deep (trans-lithospheric) structure that is believed to have provided the pathway for the transport of gold-rich hydrothermal fluids from the mantle to the upper crust and facilitated the large gold system at Ascalon.

Significantly, the Minigwal belt is intersected by an early cross structure, termed the "Ascalon Fault", at the point where the major change in the regional trend of the belt occurs. The Ascalon Fault is interpreted to be a very early, syn-volcanic fault that controls the geometry of early units and the location of the early magmatic mineralisation.

The latest drilling data has enabled an updated geological interpretation of the Ascalon prospect area. In addition to drill hole geochemistry and drill hole logging, petrographic studies of drill chips and magnetic data have been important data sets in progressing the geological interpretation at Ascalon.

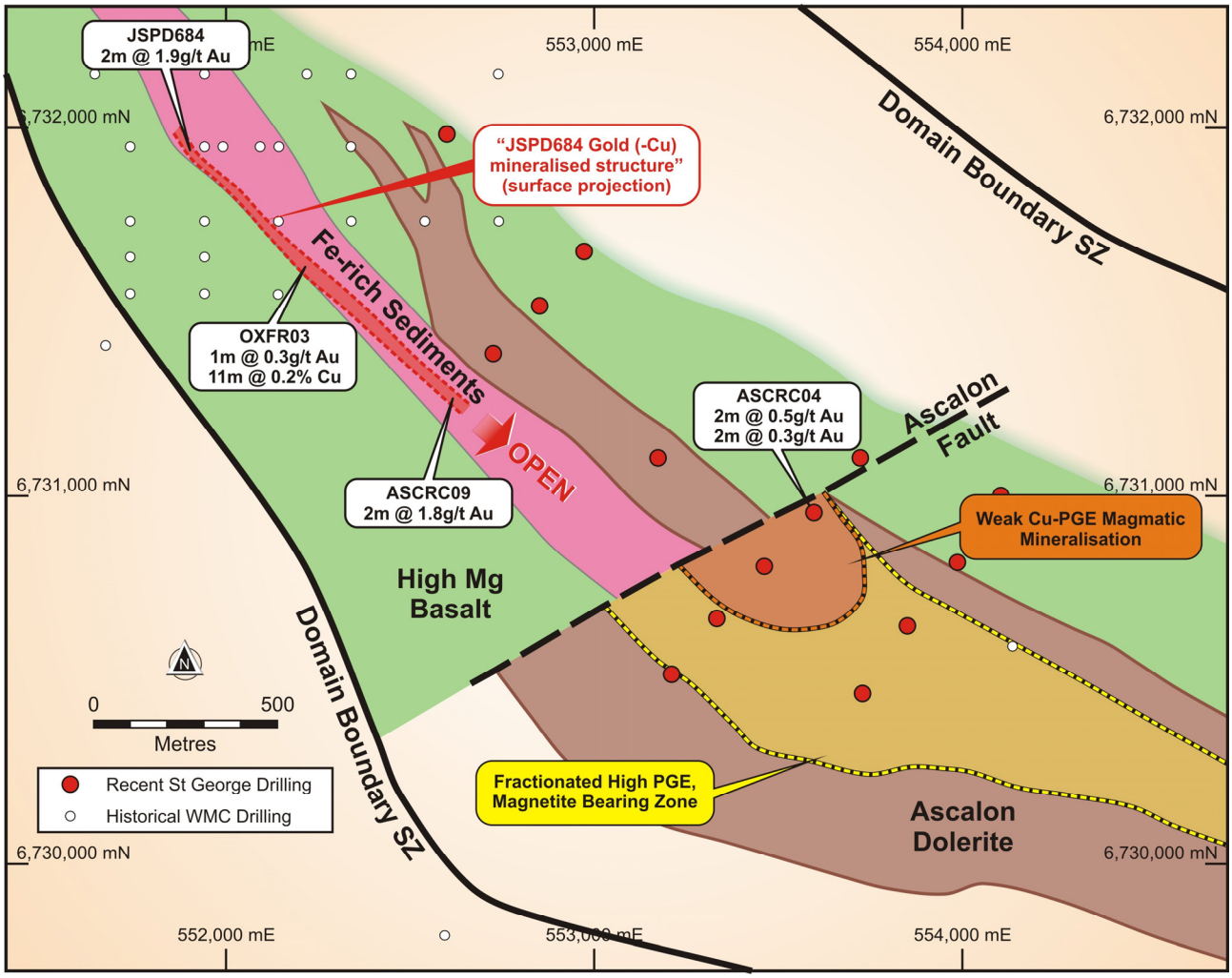

Figure 1 – the geological interpretation at Ascalon highlights the prospective JSPD684 gold trend

The most significant gold anomalism that has been intersected so far at Ascalon is associated with a single structure that can be correlated between drill holes for a minimum extent of approximately 900m. This structure is referred to as the "JSPD684 structure" after the first diamond drill hole that intersected it in 1991 (completed by Western Mining Corporation).

The JSPD684 structure is hosted by the Fe-rich metasedimentary unit, which may also be the locus of significant deformation within the belt. Significant gold mineralisation was also intersected in ASCRC004, which is located along this trend and very close to the Ascalon Fault.

This association suggests that the Ascalon Fault may also be a structure that controls gold mineralisation. The intersection of the Minigwal Ffault and the Ascalon Fault may be a local focal point for the concentration of gold mineralisation within the large Ascalon gold system.

This elliptical target area is highlighted in Figure 2. It has a strike over 700m, is partially covered by a local lake feature and has never been tested by drilling.

The lakes at East Laverton were the result of migrating glaciers during the Permian period scouring out the softer parts on the underlying surfaces. The central part of a gold system has large amounts of soft carbonate alteration, compared with the harder and more siliceous outer zones and country rocks.

These glaciers would have preferentially abraded these areas and these topographic hollows created would have later filled with lake sediments that can overlie and conceal gold mineralisation.

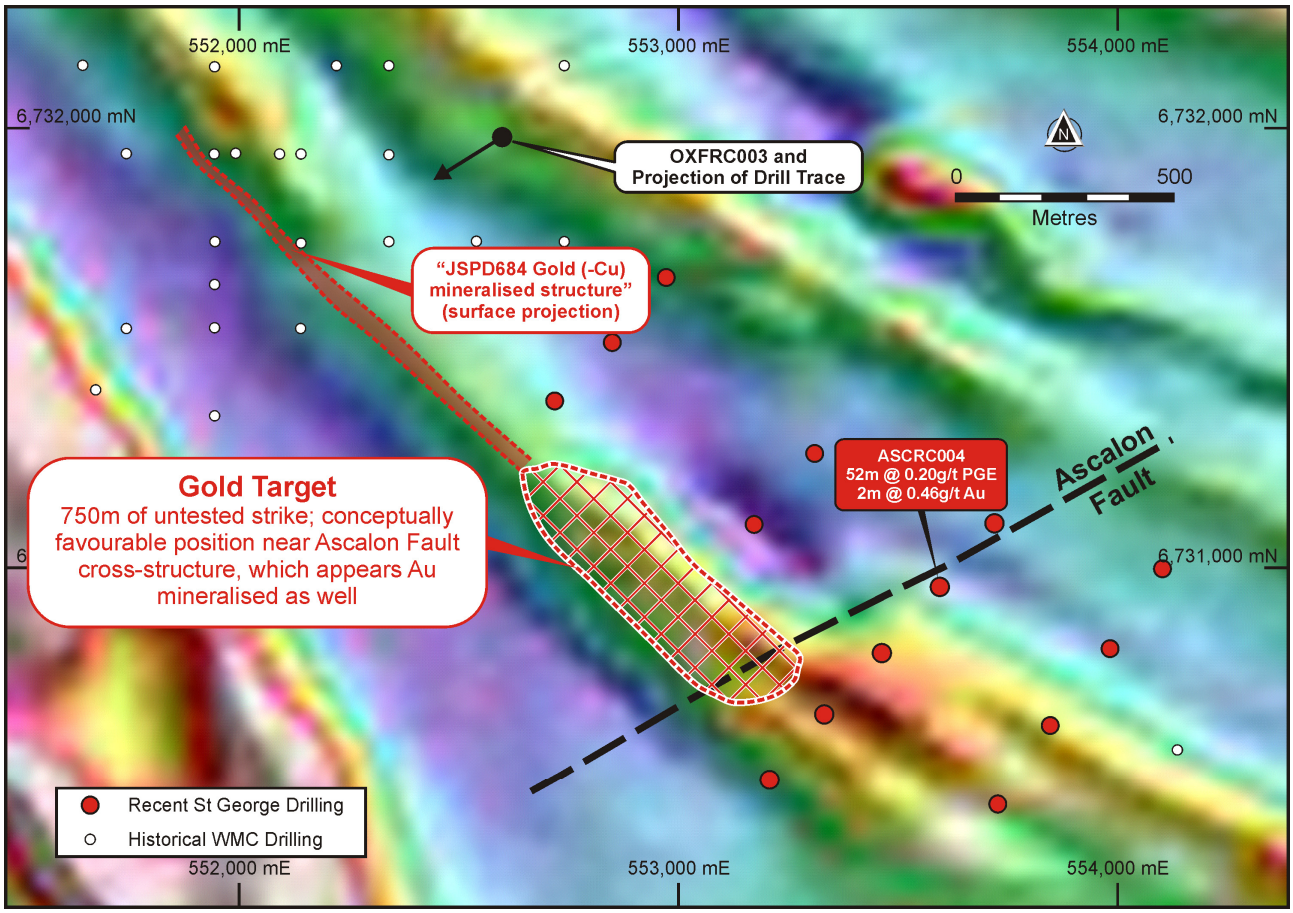

Figure 2 – the priority target area at Ascalon is focused on the structural intersection of the major N/NW Minigwal Fault with the E/NE Ascalon Fault

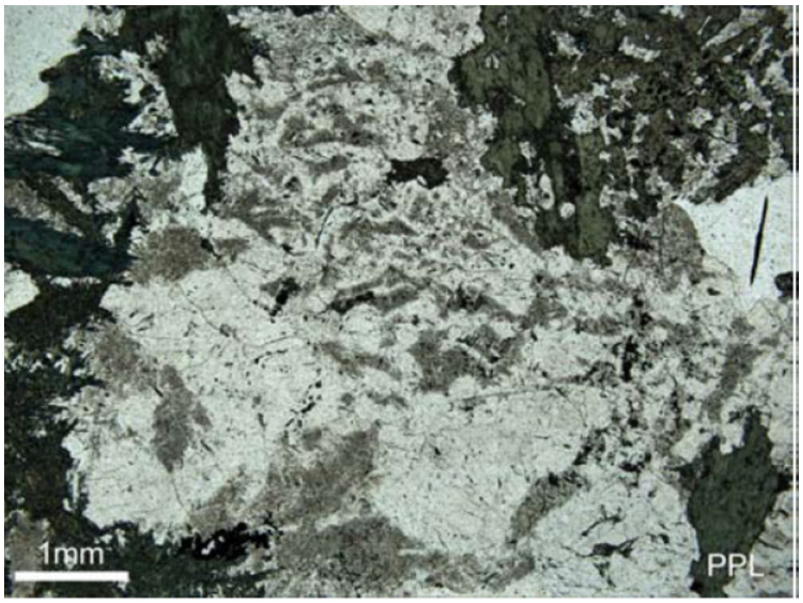

Figure 3 – petrography for an RC drill chip from ASCRC015; the rock is classified as amphibolite after a granophyric quartz dolerite.

BRISTOL – POTENTIAL FOR A LARGE PRIMARY SOURCE OF GOLD

The Bristol gold prospect sits on the western side of the Bristol magnetic body within the complex and sheared contact between an alkaline granite intrusion to the west and greenstone rocks to the east. This is a sheared section of the major northerly trending Central Fault/ Shear.

Seventeen RC drill holes were completed at Bristol. Eleven of these drill holes were shallow RC drill holes to provide a cross-section over the prominent magnetic anomaly at Bristol. These drill holes tested for supergene gold as well as testing the bedrock geology. A number of gold intersections were encountered in the supergene horizon of the regolith.

Figure 4 shows the location of the RC drill holes from the Bristol programme. The regolith gold represents the upgrade of low grade bedrock hosted gold mineralisation through weathering. It is believed this anomalous bedrock gold is a distal expression of a more significant concentration of primary gold mineralisation. Like most gold deposits, a significant concentration of primary gold mineralisation is likely to be associated with a significant structural intersection of reactivated fundamental NW trending and E-W transform faults.

Such an area is located further north from the regolith gold anomaly, on the Central Shear that hosts the regolith, and is a site of structural and geophysical anomalism. This is a new and highly prospective target for gold mineralisation.

The new target area is a structural “triple point” where three main structures intersect. These are the north-trending Central Fault/ Shear, a major NW trending fold axes and a NE-SE trending fundamental transform Fault that forms part of the Churchill Lineament.

The target site, which covers this structural junction, is approximately 700m x 600m in area. It is situated on a gravity gradient and the magnetics suggest hydrothermal fluid destruction of magnetite.

A MLEM (moving loop electromagnetic) survey previously completed at Bristol has been reviewed from the perspective of gold targeting. Re-gridding the EM data resulted in the identification of a late-time EM response at the new target area which may be indicative of a substantial concentration of sulphides.

While these sulphides likely predate the gold event, they are an excellent chemical trap to locally precipitate gold mineralisation. Drill holes to test this area are currently being planned.

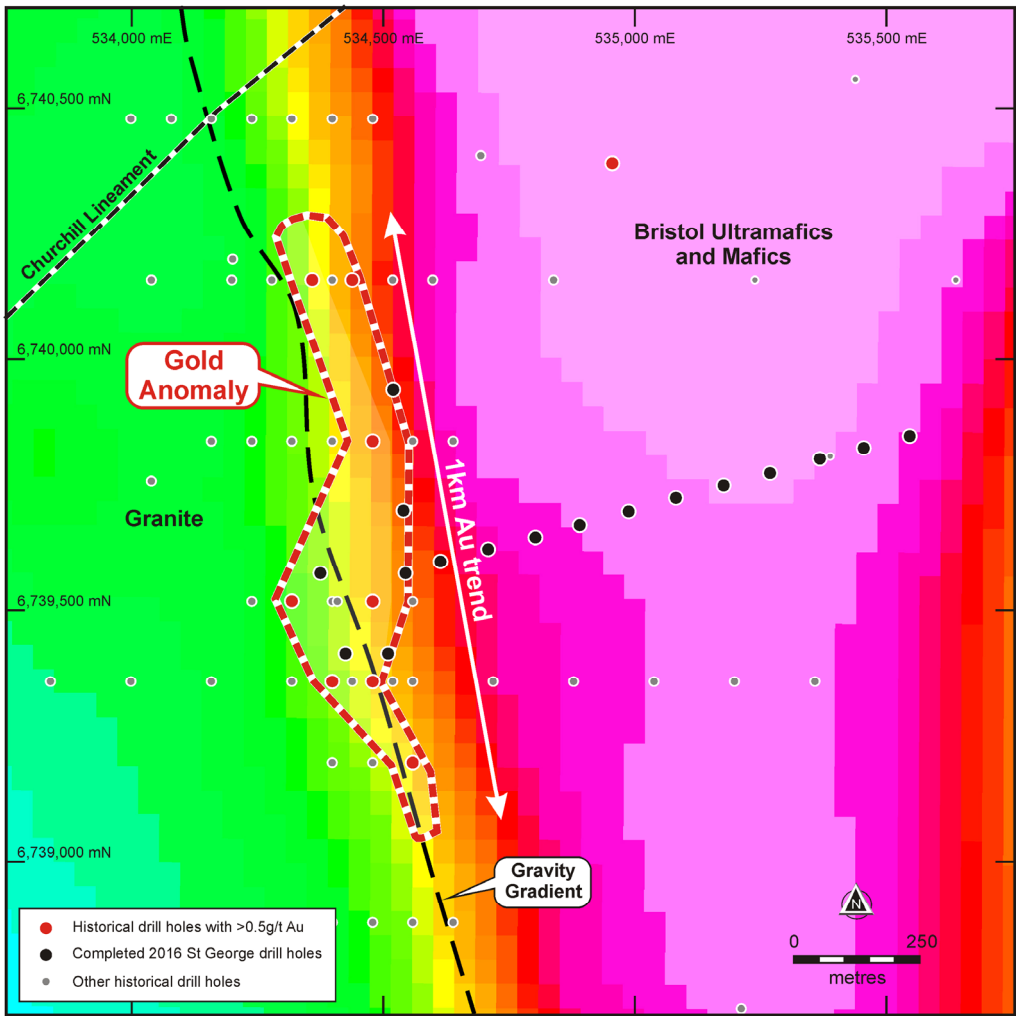

Figure 4 – the Bristol gold target (against RTP magnetics) with St George's completed drill holes shown. The gold anomalism occurs on a distinct magnetic (and gravity) gradient, a setting that is often associated with gold mineralisation.

DRILL PROGRAMME

Fifteen RC (reverse circulation) drill holes were completed at Ascalon and seventeen RC drill holes were completed at Bristol.

Drill hole details and intersections of significant anomalism are shown in the tables below.

PROSPECT	HOLE ID	EOH (m)	EAST	NORTH	AZM	DIP
Ascalon	ASCRC001	240	553210	6730520	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC002	240	553330	6730670	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC003	340	553460	6730810	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC004	271	553590	6730960	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC005	84	553720	6731110	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC006	240	553720	6731110	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC007	200	553168	6731110	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC008	200	553307	6731281	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC009	200	552718	6731401	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC010	200	553730	6730471	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC011	200	553850	6760650	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC012	200	553979	6730833	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC013	200	554099	6731010	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC014	200	552849	6731531	225	-60
Ascalon	ASCRC015	200	552968	6731680	225	-60
Bristol	BRRC003	177	534545	6739575	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC004	150	534375	6739575	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC008	159	534510	6739415	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC005	150	534425	6739415	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC007	200	534540	6739700	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC006	150	534520	6739940	270	-60
Bristol	BRRC009	66	534614	6739598	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC010	48	534709	6739623	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC011	48	534803	6739647	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC012	48	534891	6739671	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC013	42	534988	6739698	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC014	48	535082	6739725	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC015	48	535177	6739750	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC016	60	535269	6739774	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC017	60	535368	6739803	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC018	66	535455	6739825	255	-60
Bristol	BRRC019	60	535547	6739849	255	-60

Table 1 – St George's 2016 RC drill holes at the Ascalon and Bristol gold targets.

HOLE_ID	Depth_from	Depth_to	Interval (m)	Au ppm	Cu ppm		
ASCRC002	49	50	1	0.03	1694		
ASCRC002	136	137	1	0.02	1268		
ASCRC002	182	183	1	0.01	2141		
ASCRC003	145	146	1	0.08	1026		
ASCRC004	60	62	2	0.46	555		
ASCRC004	90	93	3	0.24	170	incl 1 @ 2.88 gpt Au	
ASCRC004	106	107	1	0.19	159		
ASCRC005	81	82	1	0.002	1485		
ASCRC006	77	78	1	0.001	1537		
ASCRC009	97	98	1	0.10	49		
ASCRC009	132	133	1	0.11	64		
ASCRC009	194	197	3	1.19	13		
ASCRC010	133	134	1	0.11	436		
ASCRC013	132	133	1	0.15	1391		
BRRC003	39	48	9	0.32	86	incl 1 @ 1.82 gpt Au	
BRRC003	51	53	2	0.10	65		
BRRC003	54	55	1	0.12	29		
BRRC005	39	41	2	0.73	41		
BRRC006	99	100	1	0.10	47		
BRRC007	52	55	3	0.27	125		
BRRC007	57	63	6	0.12	87		
BRRC008	35	46	11	0.25	77		
BRRC008	60	62	2	0.11	99		
BRRC009	63	65	2	0.26	47		
BRRC010	33	39	6	0.54	42		
BRRC011	38	40	2	0.22	114		
BRRC011	44	48	4	0.88	79	incl 2 @ 1.23gpt Au	
BRRC012	47	48	1	0.10	64		
BRRC017	26	28	2	0.11	54		
BRRC017	31	32	1	0.23	84		

Table 2 – Significant drill intersections with gold or copper anomalism from drilling at the Ascalon and Bristol gold targets.

For further information, please contact:

John Prineas
Executive Chairman
St George Mining Limited
(+61) 411 421 253
John.prineas@stgm.com.au

Colin Hay
Professional Public Relations
(+61) 08 9388 0944 mob 0404 683 355
colin.hay@ppr.com.au

Competent Person Statement:
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Timothy Hronsky, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hronsky is employed by Essential Risk Solutions Ltd which has been retained by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects.

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	This ASX Release dated 25 November 2016 reports on the gold focused 2016 drilling campaign at the Company's East Laverton Project. The current drilling programme is being completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling. *RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to Intertek Laboratories for assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*RC Sampling:* The RC drilling rig has a cone splitter built into the cyclone on the rig. Samples are taken on a one meter basis and collected directly from the splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags. The calico bag contains a representative sample from the drill return for that metre. This results in a representative sample being taken from drill return, for that metre of drilling. The remaining majority of the sample return for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is blown through with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. A large auxiliary compressor ("air-pack") is mounted on a separate truck and the airstream is connected to the rig. This provides an addition to the compressed air supplied by the in-built compressors mounted on the drill rig itself. This auxiliary compressor maximises the sample return through restricting air pressure loss, especially in deeper holes. In addition, the high and consistent levels of air pressure minimise the number of drill samples. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations were recorded using a hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. At a later date the drill-hole collar will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*RC Sampling:* A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of RC chips that may weigh in excess of 40 kg. Assay preparation is for the current drilling program will be completed by Intertek. Assays are undertaken at Intertek in Kalgoorlie and Perth. Samples are sent to Intertek where they are crushed to 6 mm and then pulverised to 75 microns. A 30 g charge of the sample is fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium. The detection range for gold is 1 – 2000 ppbAu, and 0.5 – 2000 ppb for platinum and palladium. This is believed to be an appropriate detection level for these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels an additional assay method will be used to re-test samples. All other metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The solution containing samples of interest, including those that need further review, will then be presented to an ICP-OES for the further quantification of the selected elements.
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).*	*RC Sampling:* The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diameter face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*RC Sampling:* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	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 detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and grade has been undertaken for any drill program. This analysis will be conducted following any economic discovery. The nature of magmatic sulphide distribution hosted by the competent and consistent rocks hosting any mineralised intervals are considered to significantly reduce any possible issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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 carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (core only), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full and detailed litho-geochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample reparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drilling for gold targets is only by RC drilling at this stage.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*RC Sampling*: Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. Assay preparation procedures ensure the entire sample is pulverised to 75 microns before the sub-sample is taken. This removes the potential for the significant sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*RC Sampling:* Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes.
	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.	*RC Sampling:* Field duplicates were taken on 1m composites for RC samples.
	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 the sulphide mineralisation at the East Laverton Property based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	For RC sampling, a 30 gram sample will be fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium. The detection range for gold is 1 – 2000 ppbAu, and 0.5 – 2000 ppb for platinum and palladium. This is believed to be an appropriate detection level for the levels of these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels; an alternative assay method will be selected. All other metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The solution containing samples of interest, including those that need further review, will then be presented to an ICP-OES for the further quantification of the selected elements.
	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 chips onsite. Reading time was 60 seconds. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is undertaken each day.
	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, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. The Company will also submit an independent suite of CRMs, blanks and field duplicates (see above).
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's Technical Director and Consulting Field Geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto a laptop detailing geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data was entered into the Company's database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the geological analysis, standards and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Down hole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot camera every 30m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuths.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage.
	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.	Drilling at the East Laverton Project is at the exploration stage and mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples are taken at one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variations in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*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 towards 060 at an angle of -60 degrees (unless otherwise stated) to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	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 RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in section 1 will also apply to this section where relevant)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*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 East Laverton Project comprises 28 exploration licences, and details are available in the Company's Quarterly Activities Report which can be found on our website at www.stgm.com.au. Each tenement is 100% owned by Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of St George Mining. Certain tenements are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty in favour of a third party. An additional two exploration licences are owned directly by St George Mining Limited, and are referred to as the Lake Minigwal Project that hosts the Atlas gold target. None of the tenements are the subject of a native title claim. No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified at any of the tenements. The tenements are in good standing; no known impediments exist.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration drilling targeting gold was completed mainly by WMC Resources in the early 1990s. This drilling was relatively shallow with the majority of the drill hole depths being less than 100m. The Ascalon target was never drilled. The historical drilling along the Minigwal belt defined linear zones of anomalous gold and copper in the regolith that extend over 1,300m and are open to the south towards the Ascalon target. The Bristol gold target is situated along the Central Belt within the East Laverton Project. Widespread anomalous gold (>0.5g/t Au) was encountered over a 1km strike length from shallow drilling in this area completed in the 1990s by previous exploration. The average hole-depth for the past drilling at Bristol was approximately 40m and identified anomalous gold in the lower regolith. Significantly, gold anomalism in seven of the eight drill holes occurs at the end of hole. The continuation of this gold mineralisation, or the presence of bedrock gold mineralisation, has never been tested. The gold anomalism is situated on the contact of the Bristol ultramafics/mafics with granites, as defined by a distinct magnetic and gravity gradient. This is a favourable setting for gold mineralisation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Company's East Laverton Property located in the NE corner of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. Reconnaissance drilling has identified extensive greenstones at the Property, which is interpreted to be prospective for Orogenic gold mineralization.
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* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Refer to information in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	No top-cuts have been applied unless otherwise indicated.
	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.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient deep drilling in the targeted area.
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.*	Maps are included in the body of the ASX Release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in the following ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au: 19 January 2016 *'Gold Targets at East Laverton'* 10 February 2016 *'Gold Targets at East Laverton'* 30 March 2016 *'Large Gold Zone at East Laverton'* 25 May 2016 *'Gold Drill Programme at East Laverton'* 14 June 2016 *'Exploration Update – East Laverton Gold Drilling'* 29 July 2016 *'East Laverton Gold Drilling – Update'* 24 August 2016 *'Gold Drilling Progresses at East Laverton'*
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 meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A discussion of further exploration work is contained in the body of the ASX Release.