10 March 2022

POSITIVE METALLURGICAL TESTWORK RESULTS FOR MT ALEXANDER

High-grade nickel and copper concentrates produced with strong credits for PGEs, cobalt and gold from the Stricklands Deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

Testwork confirms potential to produce two separate commercially attractive concentrates:

- **Detailed metallurgical programme completed by XPS, a Glencore Company, with internationally recognised credentials as leaders in metallurgical processing solutions for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation**
- **Nickel concentrate grading 11.5% Ni with 3.32 g/t Pd, 0.65g/t Pt and 0.61% Co**
- **Copper concentrate grading 27.8% Cu with 12.4 g/t Pd, 1.9 g/t Pt and 2.6 g/t Au**
- **No deleterious elements that could affect the saleability of the concentrates**
- **Additional strategies identified to optimise recoveries and concentrate grades**

Commercial flowsheet designed using conventional flotation processes:

- **Testwork utilised a composite of massive and disseminated ore from the Stricklands Deposit, replicating a potential life-of-mine ore**
- **Ore samples confirmed as amenable to processing with conventional flotation methods using standard re-agents**
- **Sequential flowsheet produced the best results using an initial copper float followed by a nickel float**

Additional areas of potential resource identified:

- **Opportunity to add further shallow nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation to the potential resource inventory with minimal cost**
- **Massive sulphide lens approximately 350m to the west of Stricklands is prioritised for resource drill-out**
- **Massive sulphide deposit at the Cathedrals Prospect – with fresh massive nickel-copper sulphides starting 20m below surface – was drilled out in 2021 with assays pending**

Growth-focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report excellent results from a metallurgical programme for the Stricklands Deposit at its flagship high-grade Mt Alexander Project, located in the north-eastern Goldfields.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"Our mineralisation at Mt Alexander has a unique combination of high-grade nickel, copper, cobalt and platinum group metals which we believe has potential to produce concentrates of exceptional value.

"We are very pleased that the detailed metallurgical programme by XPS has confirmed that widely-used flotation techniques can produce separate clean concentrates for nickel and copper, with both concentrates also showing high payable credits for other metals including palladium, platinum, gold and cobalt.

"These results, supported by a flowsheet for potential commercial production, are an important milestone for the starter mine concept at Mt Alexander. Further optimisation work will be considered as we progress marketing studies with potential off-take customers.

"With the prices for all metals in our commodity suite at historical highs, we will also look to expand the area of known mineralisation to include additional high-grade massive sulphide lenses intersected in previously announced drilling as well as untested targets at shallow depth surrounding the Stricklands Deposit.

"We look forward to reporting on these development activities as they progress."

SUMMARY OF METALLURGICAL RESULTS

A detailed metallurgical programme has been completed by XPS Expert Process Solutions, a Glencore Company ("XPS"), based in Falconbridge, Canada. XPS are internationally recognised as leaders in processing solutions for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Testwork was undertaken on mixed massive and disseminated "life-of-mine" sulphide ore from the Stricklands Deposit at the Mt Alexander Project. For further details on the ore sampled, see commentary on page 3 below.

Commercial Grade Concentrates Produced:

A sequential flotation flowsheet was employed consisting of a copper float followed by a nickel float. A rougher stage was followed by three cleaner stages and locked cycle testing.

Concentrate grades and recoveries for the locked cycle test are provided in Table 1 and Table 2 below. Within locked cycle flotation testing the copper recovery was a combined 95.9% to the copper and nickel concentrates, of which 80.9% of the copper occurred in a 27.8% Cu concentrate.

Nickel concentrate grade is 11.5% Ni with a nickel recovery of 68.7% to the nickel concentrate, equivalent to 95% of the nickel sulphide mineral content of the ore. Precious metals recoveries to the combined concentrates were 74% for Au, 59% for Pd and 47% for Pt with both concentrates carrying the precious metal content.

Table 1 - Copper-PGE-Au concentrate							
Cu Grade (%)	Cu Recovery (%)	Pd Grade (g/t)	Pd Recovery (%)	Pt grade (g/t)	Pt Recovery (%)	Au grade (g/t)	Au Recovery (%)
27.8	80.9	12.4	26	1.9	18	2.6	44.4

Table 2 - Nickel-PGE -Co concentrate							
Ni Grade (%)	Ni Recovery (%)	Pd Grade (g/t)	Pd Recovery (%)	Pt grade (g/t)	Pt Recovery (%)	Co grade (%)	Co Recovery (%)
11.5	68.7	3.32	32.8	0.65	28.9	0.62	72.4

No deleterious elements:
The concentrates produced do not contain any deleterious elements that could adversely affect their saleability.

The MgO grade in the nickel concentrate was 6.8%, slightly higher than the target of 5%. It is expected that a conventional flotation circuit could be easily modified to achieve an MgO grade of <5%.

Overall, the nickel and copper concentrates produced are considered of high quality which would be commercially attractive to off-take parties.

Ore types sampled:
The Stricklands Deposit comprises fresh massive ($M) and disseminated ($D) sulphides. In the samples used for metallurgical testing, the fresh sulphides collectively make up approximately 90% of the mineralisation. The balance is made up of oxidised massive and disseminated ores.

These individual ore types were subject to open-cycle variability tests to provide optionality going forward for several potential mining scenarios throughout the project area. For this reason, the below results can be considered only preliminary in nature.

The main difference between sulphide and oxidised ore is the predominance of pentlandite and pyrrhotite as the nickel and copper minerals in fresh sulphide ore, as compared to violarite and pyrite in oxidised ore. Since all of these are floatable sulphides, the mineralogically determined theoretical recoveries are very similar between oxidised and sulphide types.

The major factor affecting recovery potential is the proportion of disseminated ore since the silicates in disseminated ore are non-recoverable nickel carriers.

Additional optimisation work would be expected to further enhance concentrate grades and metal recoveries in a production scenario.

Table 3 – summary of ore types included in the metallurgical program together with recovery rates.

	$D Ox	**$M Ox**	**$D Fresh**	**$M Fresh**	**Comb Ox**	**Comb. Fresh**	**Comb. LOM**
Mass%	*4.5*	*4.4*	*58.0*	*33.1*	*8.9*	*91.1*	*100.0*
Cu Assay%	0.90	0.92	0.45	1.62	*0.91*	*0.88*	*0.88*
Ni Assay%	1.91	5.07	0.90	3.72	*3.47*	*1.92*	*2.06*
Recoverable Cu%	**94**	**99**	**97**	**99**	***96***	***98***	***98***
Recoverable Ni%	**65**	**82**	**63**	**87**	***73***	***72***	***72***

Flowsheet options:
The processing flowsheet options considered included sequential flotation (Cu then Ni) and bulk flotation (Cu+Ni bulk concentrate followed by Cu and Ni separation).

Sequential flotation is the simpler option and was adopted for the metallurgical programme, although bulk flotation is considered a viable option as well.

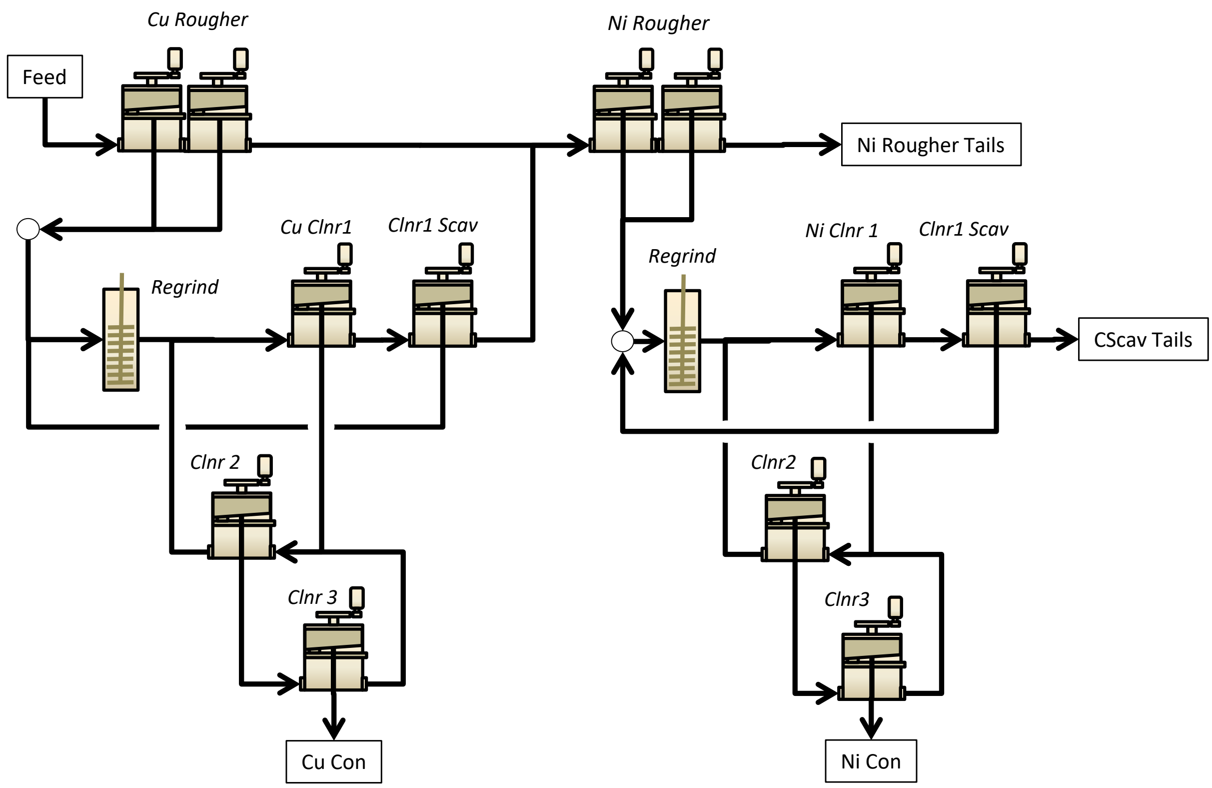

Figure 1 - flowsheet for sequential flotation used for metallurgical results in this report.

A further version of the sequential processing flowsheet can be designed using high efficiency cleaning rather than multiple cleaner flotation stages. Figure 2 shows a sequential flotation flowsheet designed to employ high efficiency cleaning such as Jameson flotation cells.

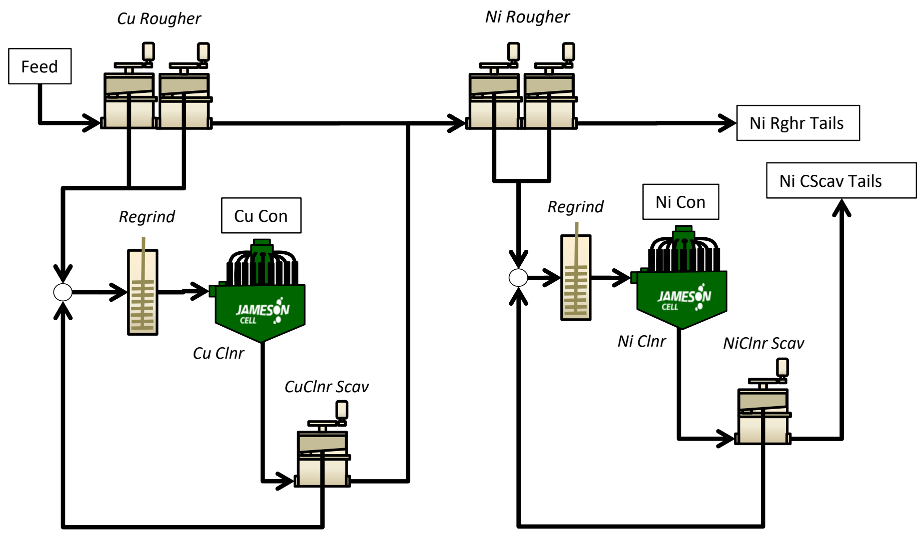

Figure 2 – diagram of sequential flowsheet using high-efficiency single stage Jameson cleaners.

Other processing options are also being assessed, including leaching technologies.

Flowsheet conditions:
Ore was ground to a P_{80} of 75µm. Roughers were floated at pH 9.3 (lime) in the presence of 250 g/t of CMC (Finnfix 150). The copper rougher employed A238 dithiophosphate in the primary grind and the rougher float.

The nickel rougher employed 60 g/t of collector, stage-added as a mix of 75% 3418A with 25% SIBX. The frother used in the experiments was MIBC added as required.

In the copper cleaning circuit flotation was carried out at a P_{80} of 20µm, which did not require a regrind since the copper rougher concentrate was considerably finer than the nominal grind size of 75µm.

The flotation pH was 11.0, which was sufficient to depress nickel and iron minerals. A small quantity (50 g/t) of adjunct CMC was used in the first cleaner. Tailings from the copper cleaner scavenger re-joined the nickel rougher float.

The nickel cleaner float employed a regrind to ~30µm and was conducted without any added reagents except for 5 g/t of SIBX in the cleaner scavenger. The cleaner scavenger tailings were final tailings.

Indicative flocculation and thickening work was carried out upon locked cycle tailings, showing that the tailings flocculated and settled rapidly with any one of a number of flocculants.

Metallurgical sample details:
Table 4 shows details of the drill holes that provided the metallurgical samples for the testwork.

Figure 3 shows the location of the drill holes – spread across the mineralisation envelope in order to be representative of a potential life-of-mine ore.

HOLEID	TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH (m)	DATE	DIP	AZIMUTH
STD001	DD	232743	6806647	441	65	10-Jun-20	-90	0
STD003	DD	232509	6806532	445	80.14	13-Jun-20	-90	0
STD004	DD	232571	6806588	448	110	16-Jun-20	-90	0
STD005	DD	232464	6806533	444	80	19-Jun-20	-90	0
STD007	DD	232529	6806540	446	57.3	28-Jun-20	-90	0
STD008	DD	232466	6806516	443	65	30-Jun-20	-90	0
STD009	DD	232475	6806520	444	70.1	3-Feb-21	-90	0
STD010	DD	232420	6806485	441	66.8	5-Feb-21	-90	0
STD011	DD	232526	6806538	446	60.6	7-Feb-21	-90	0
STD012	DD	232622	6806641	445	85	11-Feb-21	-90	0
STD013	DD	232464	6806514	443	59.1	14-Feb-21	-90	0
STD014	DD	232466	6806514	441	57.7	17-Feb-21	-90	0
STD015	DD	232619	6806643	443	83.9	21-Feb-21	-90	0

Table 4 – details for metallurgical drill holes at Stricklands.

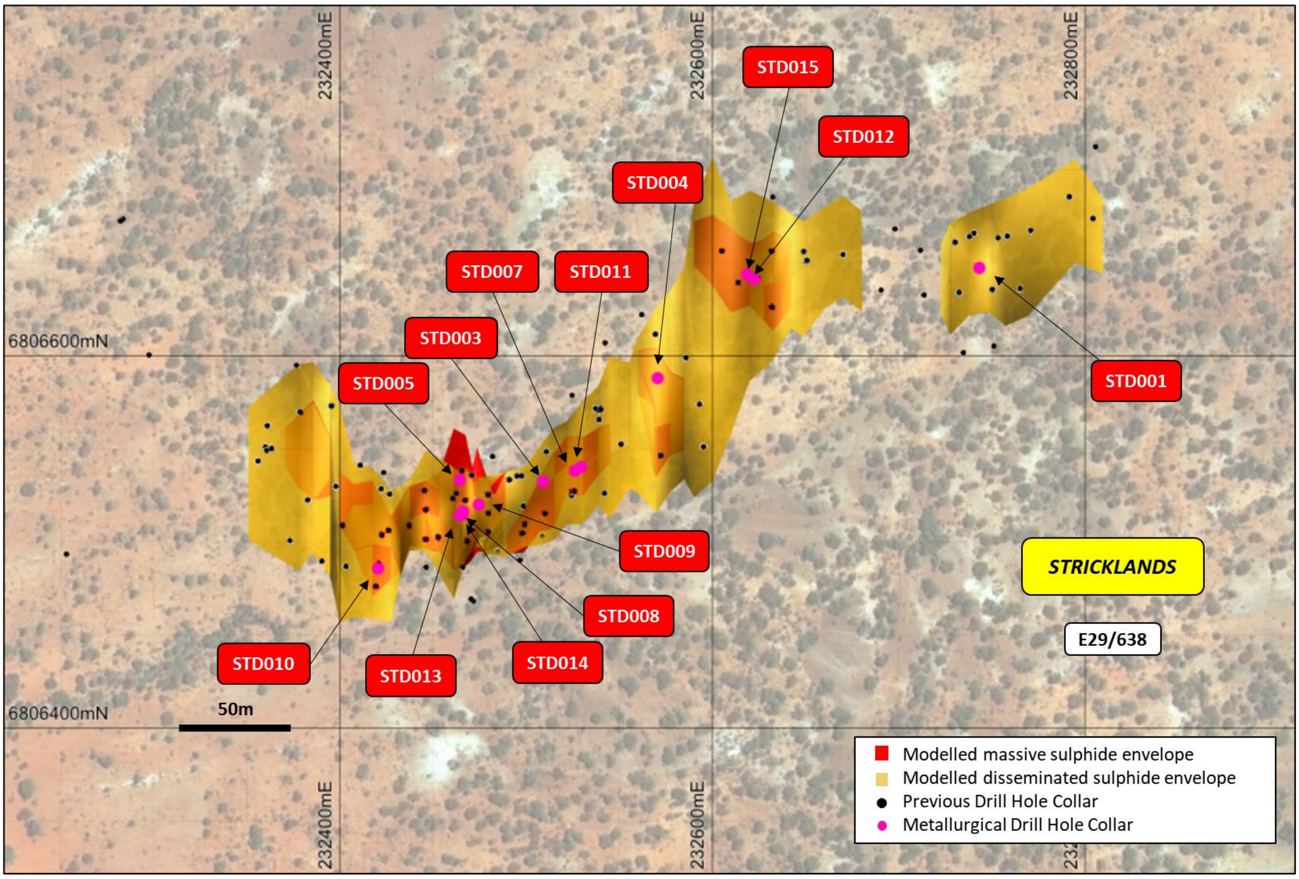

Figure 3 – plan view map (against Earth image) with a schematic diagram of the mineralisation envelope at Stricklands and showing location of drill holes selected for the metallurgical testwork programme.

EXPANSION OF SHALLOW RESOURCES

In light of the latest positive metallurgical results and historically high prices for the Mt Alexander commodity suite, a number of initiatives are underway to expand the resource potential at Mt Alexander.

Investigators East – massive sulphide lens:

A massive sulphide lens has been discovered approximately 350m to the west of the Stricklands Deposit, in an area referred to as Investigators East; see Figure 4 below.

Shallow high-grade intercepts in this massive sulphide lens include:

MAD32:
9.52m @ 1.16% Ni, 0.42% Cu, 1.1g/t PGEs from 44m *including*
2.4m @ 3.32% Ni, 1.17% Cu, 985ppm Co and 2.83g/t PGEs from 51.1m

MAD33:
10.04m @ 0.97% Ni, 0.36% Cu, 0.756g/t PGEs from 87.45m *including*
2m @ 3.23% Ni, 1.32% Cu, 0.12 % Co and 2.1g/t total PGEs from 95.5m

MAD112:
3.55m @ 4.67%Ni, 2.27%Cu, 0.20%Co and 2.94g/t total PGEs from 116m

MAD117:
6.39m @ 2.51% Ni, 1.4% Cu, 0.23% Co and 1.85g/t total PGEs from 104.29m

A review of the drill results is underway to assess if it is sufficient to estimate a resource. Additionally, an ultramafic horizon is interpreted to extend east from the massive sulphide lens towards Stricklands for more than 300m with potential for significant disseminated sulphides to be present along this horizon.

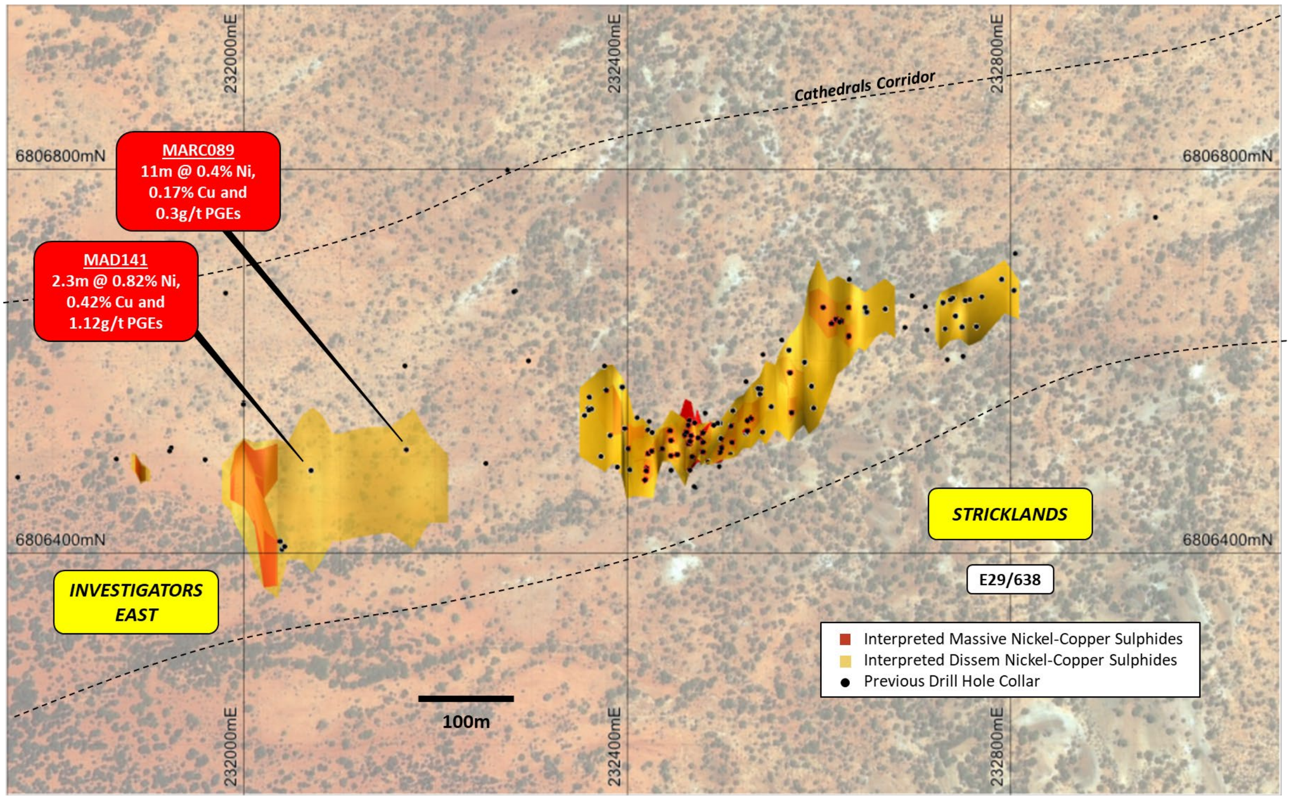

Figure 4 - plan view map (against Earth image) with a schematic diagram of the interpreted mineralisation envelope at Investigators East and Stricklands.

Cathedrals Deposit – massive sulphide deposit:

The Cathedrals Deposit, located approximately 1km east of Stricklands, hosts two zones of mineralisation – an upper zone starting 20m from surface and a lower zone starting around 130m below surface.

Extensive fresh nickel-copper sulphides with high grades of nickel, copper, cobalt and PGEs have been intersected in this upper zone including:

MARC049:
6m @ 3.33% Ni, 1.52% Cu, 0.11% Co and 1.52g/t PGEs from 60m

MAD15:
3.49m @ 3.6% Ni, 1.55% Cu, 0.10% Co and 3.04g/t PGEs from 27.85m *including*
2.09m @ 6.06% Ni, 2.47% Cu, 0.17% Co and 4.41g/t PGEs from 29.25m

MAD55:
5.15m @ 2.1% Ni, 0.93% Cu, 0.068% Co and 2.1g/t PGEs from 59.8m *including*
4.28m @ 2.75% Ni, 1.21% Cu and 2.59g/t PGEs from 60.67m

MAD56:
11.7m @ 2.35% Ni, 1.05% Cu, 0.074% Co and 2.08g/t PGEs from 53.6m *including*
5.96m @ 4.1% Ni, 1.72% Cu, 0.12% Co and 3.16g/t PGEs from 59m

MAD59:
4.81m @ 2.68% Ni, 0.81% Cu, 0.095% Co and 1.85g/t PGEs from 63m *including*
2.96m @ 4.3% Ni, 1.25% Cu, 0.18% Co and 3.21g/t PGEs from 64.85m

Figure 5 – drill core from MAD56 at the Cathedrals Deposit, showing high-grade massive nickel-copper sulphides

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed at Cathedrals in 2021 for the purpose of resource definition of the upper mineralised zone.

Strong EM conductors at Stricklands:
Two strong EM conductors – one modelled with conductivity of 22,500 Siemens and the other with 9,825 Siemens – have been identified to the north-west of the main Stricklands Deposit.

The conductors are interpreted to represent massive sulphides and will be tested by drilling expected to start in late March.

For further details of these targets, see our ASX Release dated 15 February 2022 *Drilling and Development Update – Mt Alexander.*

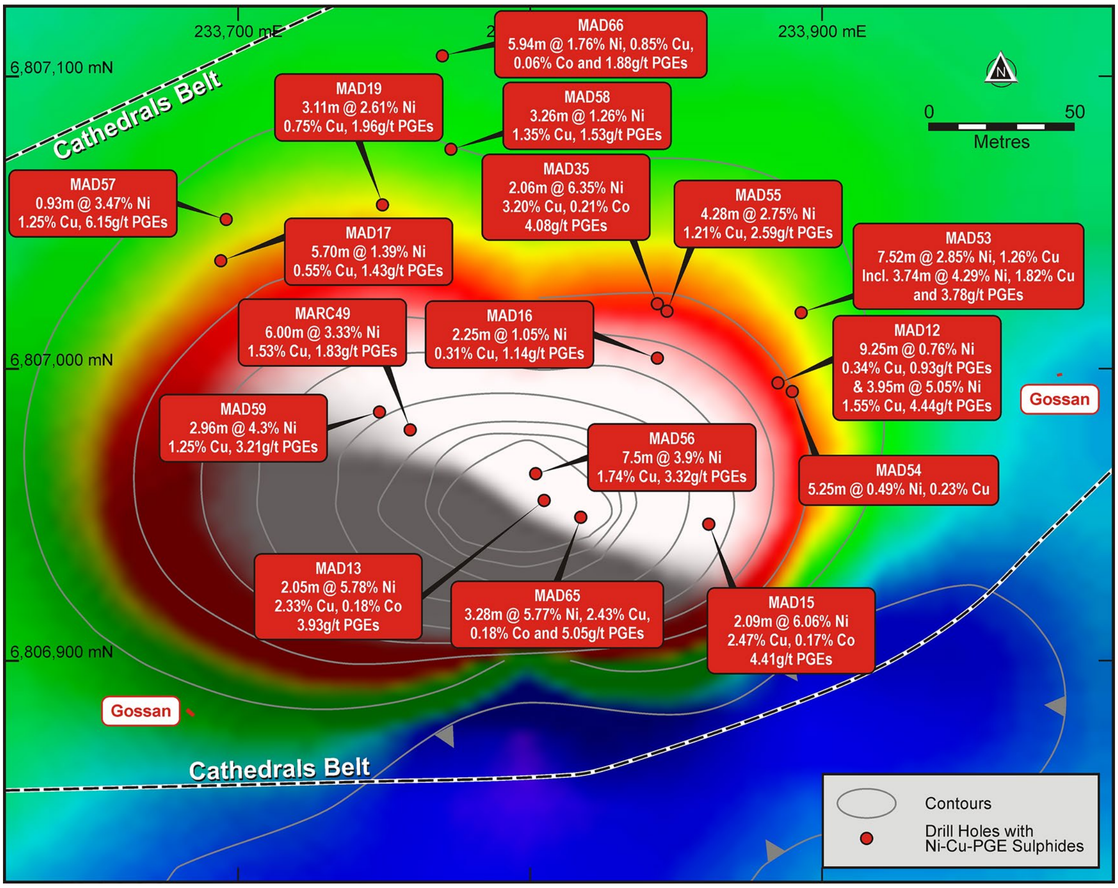

Figure 6 – plan view map of the Cathedrals Deposit showing drilling with widespread mineralised intercepts (over EM anomaly).

COVID-19:

St George continues to manage its operations in compliance with COVID-19 regulations issued by State and Commonwealth authorities. We proactively manage drilling and other field programmes to protect the health and safety of our team and service providers.

Border restrictions in Western Australia and elsewhere have impacted the movement of personnel for drill rig crews, which is constraining the availability of drill rigs. St George is in close contact with its drilling contractors to best manage access and continuity to drilling services.

About the Mt Alexander Project:

The Mt Alexander Project is located 120km south south-west of the Agnew-Wiluna Belt, which hosts numerous world-class nickel deposits. The Project comprises six granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954, E29/972 and E29/1041 – which are a contiguous package. A seventh granted exploration licence – E29/1093 – is located to the south-east of the core tenement package.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands, Investigators and Radar nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE discoveries are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by St George (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. All other Project tenements are owned 100% by St George.

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 Mining and Metallurgy. 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.

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.*	Drilling programmes are completed by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core drilling. *Diamond Core 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 PQ, 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. *RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assay. 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. Metallurgical testing has been completed by XPS Expert Process Solutions, a Glencore Company. Testwork conditions and methodology are summarised in the ASX Release. Results reported are those provided by XPS.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The remaining material for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is cleaned 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 blank sample is inserted at the beginning of each hole, and a duplicate sample is taken every 50th sample. A certified sample standard is also added according to geology, but at no more than 1:50 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, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. *Diamond Core Sampling:* For diamond core samples, certified sample standards were added as every 25th sample. Core recovery calculations are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller's records. Downhole 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 azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. PQ diameter drill holes were drilling primarily for metallurgical sampling with half core used for creating representative composites for test work.

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. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory as per the Diamond samples below. *Diamond Core Sampling:* 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 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).*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* The collars of the diamond holes were drilled using RC drilling down through the regolith to the point of refusal or to a level considered geologically significant to change to core. The hole was then continued using HQ diamond core until the drillers determined that a change to NQ2 coring was required. PQ diameter core was used for Metallurgical sampling. The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation. *RC Sampling:* The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diametre 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.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* 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. *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. *Diamond Core Sampling:* 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.	To date, 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 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core was drilled with PQ, HQ and NQ2 size and sampled as complete half core to produce a bulk sample for analysis. Intervals selected varied from 0.3 – 1m (maximum) 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. 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.
	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:* 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. *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. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Drill core is cut in half lengthways and the total half-core submitted as the sample. This meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted.
	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 for Diamond Core. Duplicate RC samples are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology 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. 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. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.
	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.	MT/AMT: The surveys were conducted using the Phoenix MTU system and Metronix ADU07e system. The sensors were recorded at 500m intervals with 100m infill over the Investigators Prospect. XRF: 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 metre, however for any core samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then multiple samples are taken at set intervals per metre. 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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.
	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 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 holes have been located and pegged using a DGPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m or downhole Gyro 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 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 spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Metallurgical testing has been completed on composited samples considered representative of the main model domains. These are summarised in the ASX Release.
	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 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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results. Metallurgical compositing has been used.
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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 Mt Alexander Project is comprised of six granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962, E29/972 and E29/1041). 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 five 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 mafic/ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. 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 metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth*	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
	• 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 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.*	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 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. Metallurgical results are provided by XPS and summarised in the ASX release with all metallurgical drill holes identified.
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.
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 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.