ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

30 August 2016

MULTIPLE INTERSECTIONS OF MASSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES AT INVESTIGATORS PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Three further intersections of massive nickel-copper sulphides from testing separate targets at the Investigators Prospect**
- **MAD37 has intersected massive sulphides at 122.5m depth testing Anomaly 5 (73,000 Siemens) in the western part of Investigators**
- **MAD38 has intersected ultramafic with massive sulphides at very shallow depth of 27.6m testing Anomaly 4 (1,300 Siemens) in the central part of Investigators**
- **MAD40 has intersected massive sulphides at 107.85m depth testing for an extension of Anomaly 2 (114,000 Siemens) in the central-eastern part of Investigators**
- **Massive sulphides in MAD40 have an average nickel content of 15%Ni (based on field XRF analysis) and include pentlandite veining**
- **Downhole EM surveys underway in completed drill holes to identify extensions to known mineralisation and any additional conductive sources**
- **Further drilling will be planned to test the extent of the high grade mineralisation identified at Investigators**
- **Successful drilling programme has extended the strike length of recurrent nickel-copper sulphides in the Cathedrals Belt from 400m to 3.5km**

MORE MASSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES AT INVESTIGATORS

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce that further massive nickel-copper sulphides have been discovered at the Investigators Prospect in the Mt Alexander Project in Western Australia.

MAD37 tested Anomaly 5 at Investigators and was drilled to a downhole depth of 156m. The drill hole has intersected a **24.5m thick ultramafic unit** from 98m with nickel-copper sulphides summarised below:

- **24.5m, from 98-122m, of ultramafic with occasional disseminated sulphides and then 0.5m, from 122-122.5m, of heavy disseminated sulphides**
- **0.75m, from 122.5-123.25m, of massive sulphides with spot XRF readings averaging 6.3%Ni and 5.5%Cu**

MAD38 tested Anomaly 4 at Investigators and was drilled to a downhole depth of 65.5m. The drill hole has intersected **13.5m of ultramafic from 12m** with nickel-copper sulphides in fresh rock summarised below:

- **13.5m, from 12-25.5m, of partially weathered ultramafic with 2.1m of disseminated, stringer and vein sulphides from 25.5-27.6m**
- **0.6m, from 27.6-28.2m, of massive sulphides with spot XRF readings averaging 10%Ni and 3%Cu**

MAD40 was drilled to a downhole depth of 142.3m to test for an extension to mineralisation at Anomaly 2, which had been earlier intersected by MAD31. The drill hole has intersected **14.85m of ultramafic** from 93m with nickel-copper sulphides summarised below**:**

- **14.85m, from 93-107.85m, of occasional blebby and disseminated sulphides increasing from 107m**
- **0.87m, from 107.85-108.72m, of massive sulphides with spot XRF readings averaging 15%Ni and 1%Cu and including some pentlandite veining**

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling and interpreted EM plates, the downhole widths are interpreted to be near to true widths, but will be reviewed again with DHEM results.

DHEM surveys are currently being completed to identify any further conductive sources around the drill holes and any extensions to known mineralisation.

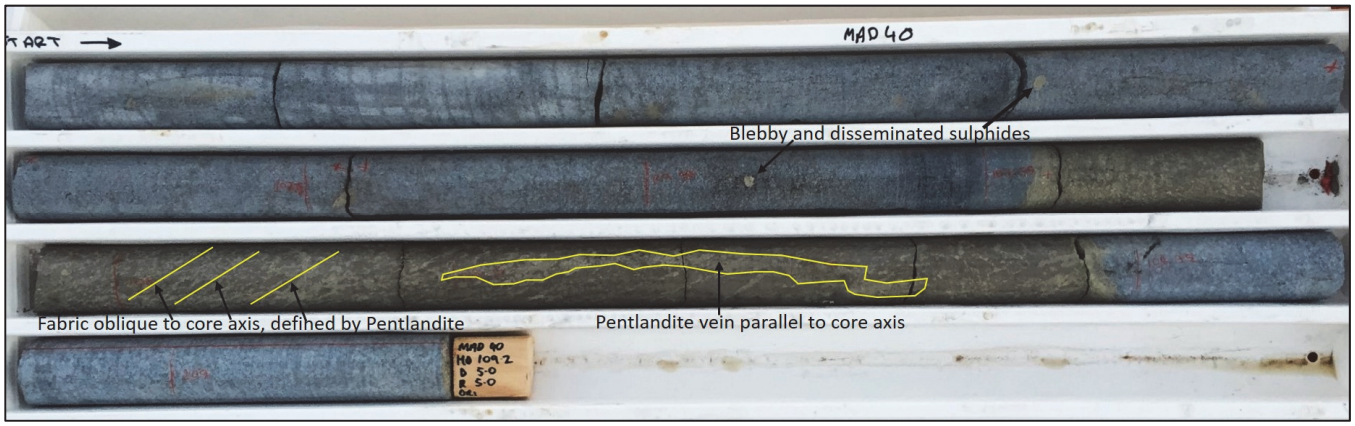

Figure 1 – photograph of drill core from MAD40 showing massive pentlandite veining (yellow outline) within the massive nickel-copper sulphide interval from 107.85-108.72m.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"The multiple intersections of massive sulphides at Investigators, including at very shallow depths, occur over a strike length of 1.3km and demonstrate an under-explored nickel-copper system at Mt Alexander that is growing with every drill programme completed by St George.

"The new discoveries at Investigators are a major milestone for the Mt Alexander Project and further reinforce its status as a significant nickel sulphide project in Western Australia."

ANOMALY 2 – MASSIVE SULPHIDES WITH PENTLANDITE VEINING
MAD31 tested the southwest edge of Anomaly 2 and intersected massive sulphides that included a massive pentlandite vein that runs most of the length of the intersection, with an average nickel value (based on field XRF analysis) of 28%Ni.

MAD40 was designed to test the centre of Anomaly 2 about 10m to the north of MAD31, and successfully intersected more massive sulphides with an average of 15%Ni (based on field XRF analysis).

Pentlandite veining is present throughout the massive sulphide interval of the MAD40 drill core. The pentlandite veins in MAD40 are parallel to the drill core axis, as they are in the drill core of MAD31.

The similarities in the mineralisation intersected in MAD31 and MAD40 suggests that Anomaly 2 is likely to represent an accumulation of pentlandite-rich massive sulphides. Further drilling will determine the extent of this mineralisation, including any potential extensions at depth.

ANOMALY 4 – SHALLOW MASSIVE SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

MAD38 tested the subtle EM response at Anomaly 4 (1,300 Siemens). The EM anomaly had initially been identified by the moving loop EM (MLEM) survey completed by St George at Investigators in March 2016. A further fixed loop EM (FLEM) survey over this target supported the modelling of an EM plate for test drilling.

Anomaly 4 differs to other EM targets at Investigators in terms of conductivity and depth from surface. MAD38 confirmed that Anomaly 4 represents ultramafic hosted massive nickel-copper sulphides in contact with granite.

The MAD38 massive sulphides are fresh sulphides located at a very shallow depth of 27.6m. The controls on this mineralisation are being reviewed.

Potentially, the shallow fresh rock mineralisation in the Investigators ultramafic may be a result of later structural emplacement which will be important in further exploration targeting.

The successful result from drill testing Anomaly 4 indicates that subtle, lower conductivity EM responses can also represent massive sulphide mineralisation. A review of EM data along the Cathedrals Belt is being completed to re-assess all conductive sources.

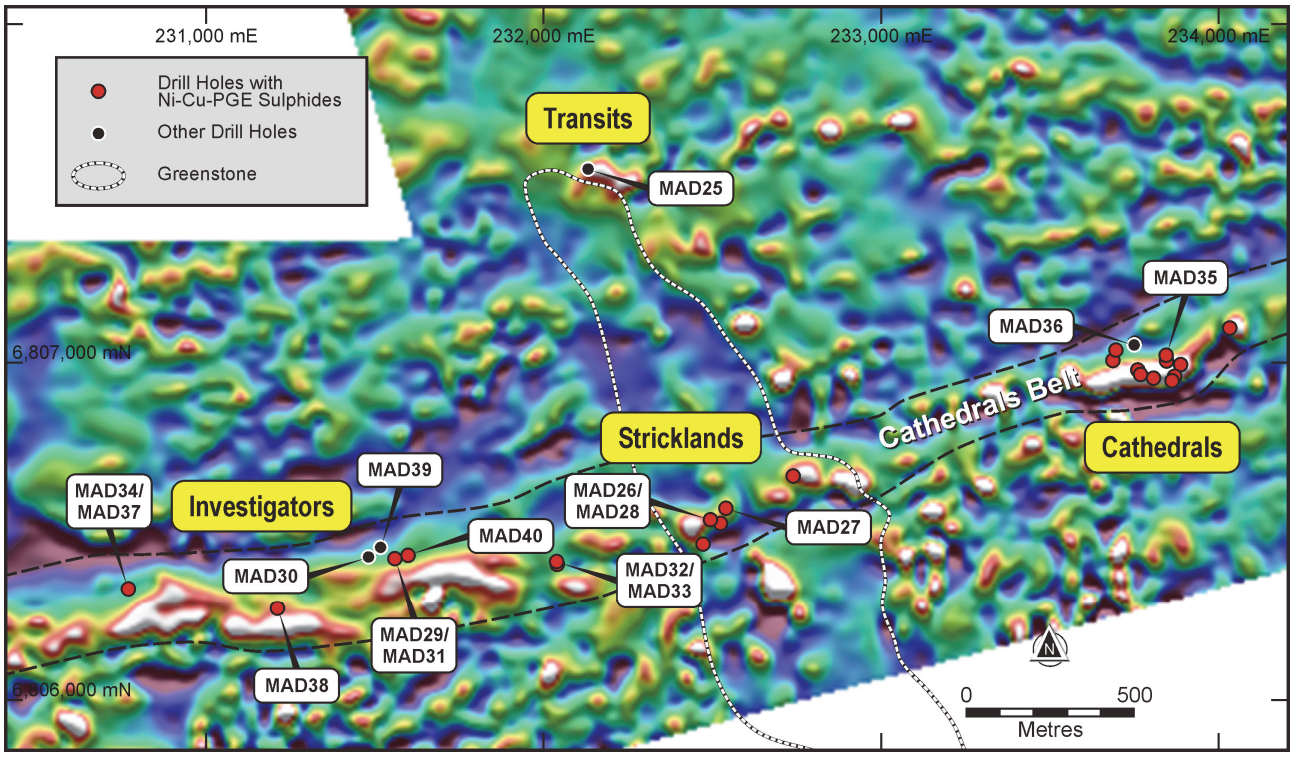

Figure 2 – a plan view of the Cathedrals Belt (over TMI magnetics) showing the drill hole collar locations in the current programme, as well as previous drill holes with nickel-copper sulphides. Drilling success has identified nickel-copper sulphides recurrent over a 3.5km strike length.

EXPANSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SYSTEM AT INVESTIGATORS

A fourth drill hole, MAD39, was completed to test Anomaly 3 (35,000 Siemens) at Investigators. There was no conductive material in the drill core that could explain the strong EM target.

The modelling of Anomaly 3 has been affected by the masking effect of the extremely conductive Anomaly 2 (114,000 Siemens) nearby. Further modelling of Anomaly 3 will be completed once the results of the DHEM survey in MAD39 are available.

The intersection of pentlandite-rich massive sulphides in the nearby Anomaly 2 indicates the highly mineralised nature of this area and supports the potential for the discovery of additional massive sulphide mineralisation at this location.

Further drilling in this area will be planned once the DHEM results are reviewed and geological modelling of the area is updated. Drilling will test additional EM targets, as well as the extent of the mineralisation.

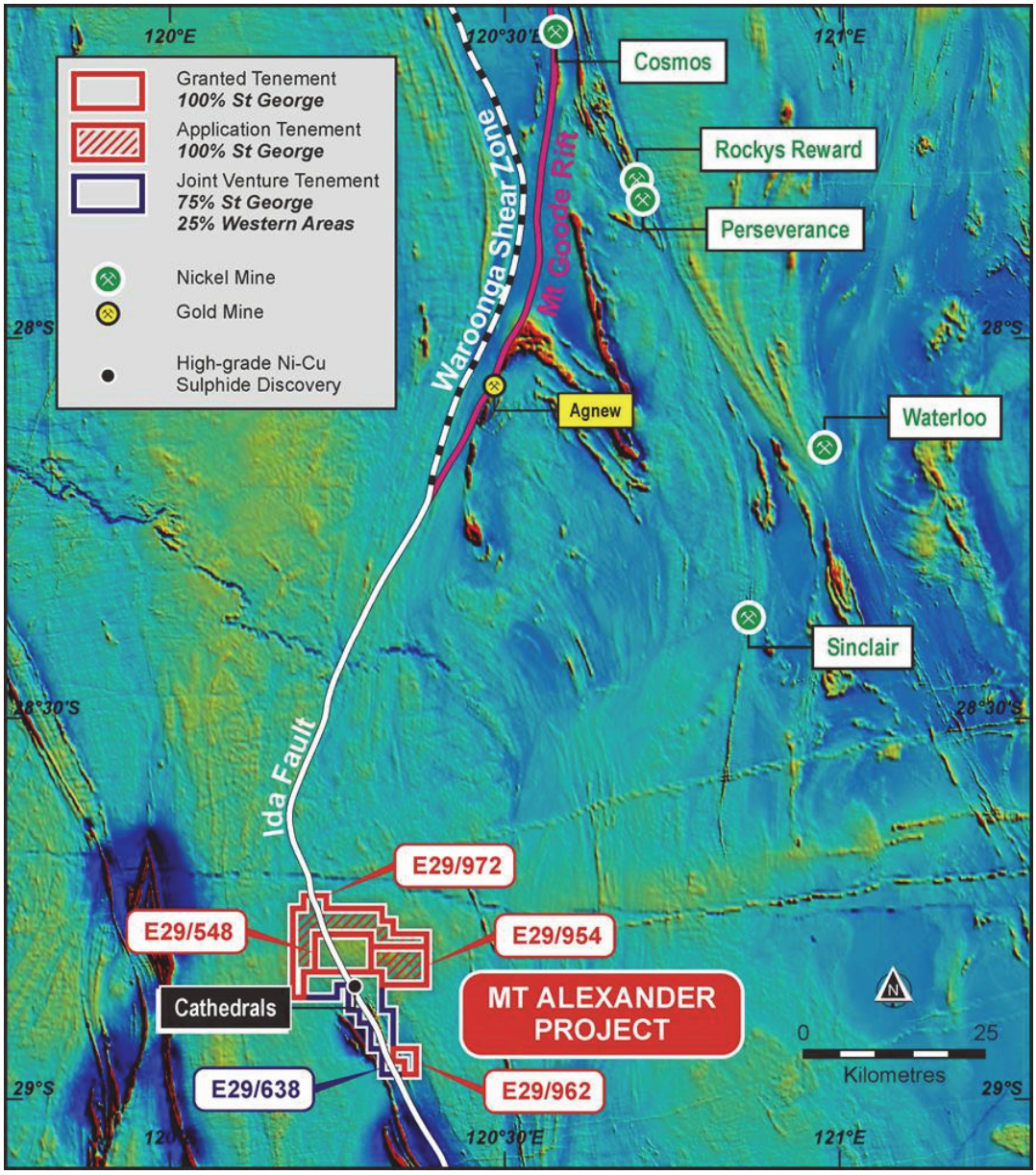

Figure 3 – a map (over TMI magnetics) showing the location of Mt Alexander Project to the south-west of major nickel projects in the Agnew-Wiluna Belt. The Mt Alexander Project is favourably located close to existing infrastructure and nickel sulphide processing facilities.

CURRENT DRILL PROGRAMME

Table 1 shows drill hole details for holes completed in the current diamond drill programme.

Final logging of the drill core is now being completed. Cutting and sampling of the drill core has commenced, with laboratory assays progressively expected during next month.

Hole ID	Target	GDA94_51 East	GDA 94_51 North	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth (m)	Target Depth (m)
MAD25	FLEM/mag anomaly	232131	6807573	433	-60	115	109	47
MAD26	MAD22_1 DHEM plate	232495	6806535	445	-60	75	105.1	56
MAD27	MAD22_2 DHEM plate	232540	6806570	445	-60	90	148	60
MAD28	MAD22_1 DHEM plate	232497.5	6806535	445	-60	75	66.1	56
MAD29	MLEM Anomaly 2	231560	6806420	429	-60	160	201.6	145
MAD30	MLEM Anomaly 3	231482	6806425	429	-70	130	172.6	144
MAD31	MAD29_DHEM p1	231558	6806418	429	-63	133	160	110
MAD32	MAD24_1 DHEM plate	232040	6806403	429.8	-73	220	92.7	50
MAD33	MAD24_2 DHEM plate	232038	6806412	429.8	-57	330	129.7	92
MAD34	MLEM Anomaly 5	230770	6806330	417	-70	25	152.5	108
MAD35	MAD16 DHEM plate	233844	6807022	420	-60	180	95.4	61
MAD36	MAD19 DHEM plate	233750	6807053	420	-57	176	219.8	153
MAD37	Anomaly 5	230772.5	6806327	417	-84	355	156	115
MAD38	Anomaly 4	231206	6806249	420	-70	90	65.5	32
MAD39	Anomaly 3	231528	6806460	423	-83	240	179.3	147
MAD40	Anomaly 2	231575.5	6806427	424	-68	160	142.3	106

Table 1 – Completed drill holes for the July-August 2016 diamond drill programme at Mt Alexander.

XRF ANALYSIS:

References to XRF results and to portable XRF analysis relate to analysis using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. This portable device provides immediate analysis of modal mineralogy of drill samples.

Portable XRF analysis is able to detect base metals, like nickel and copper, though values are considered less reliable in disseminated sulphides due to the finer grain and interstitial textures. The XRF device is more reliable for detection of base metals, like nickel and copper, within massive sulphides.

Results from XRF analysis are stated as indicative only and are preliminary to subsequent confirmation by laboratory assays. The metal values for intervals of massive nickel-copper sulphides are based on XRF analysis at 10-20cm spaced readings.

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 three granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548 and E29/962.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators nickel-copper discoveries are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by Western Areas Limited (25%) and St George (75%). 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 Matthew McCarthy, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McCarthy is employed by St George Mining Limited.

Mr McCarthy 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr McCarthy 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 15cm. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 <25m and Stricklands <45m 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.
	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.	No non-core holes where completed in the recent drill program.
	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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 onsite. One reading is taken per meter, however for any samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then five to ten 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. 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 (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 will also submit a suite of CRMs, blanks and some 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.	One twin hole (MAD28) was completed in the recent 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 much 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 planned diamond drill program is targeting modelled EM conductors and other geological criteria for massive nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation. The spacing and distribution of the 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.	Drilling is still largely reconnaissance exploration. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 to approximate true width. Most of the ultramafic units dip shallow to the north and where possible drill holes have been planned to intersect perpendicular to dip. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable.
	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 will be 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 three granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548 and E29/962). 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 three tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
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 Prospect) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite terrane. The target lithological unit in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt has historically been the Central Ultramafic Unit, which has been explored by a number of parties, most recently by Nickel West. High grade nickel-copper 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. The tenements remain underexplored.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		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* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Details for the diamond drill holes from the recent program are tabulated in the ASX release.
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, matrix and stringer 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.
	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 were planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates so downhole lengths are near true width. Results from recent and ongoing drill programs will be reviewed further to confirm the relationship between downhole lengths and true widths.
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.*	Relevant maps are shown in 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 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	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical*	No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
data	*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.*	
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 will be planned from the results of the previous and recent diamond drill program, and geophysical and geochemical programs.