ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

7 March 2019

DRILLING OF NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE TARGETS – UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **New conductive targets ready for drilling at the Fairbridge Prospect:**
  - **Highly chargeable anomalies identified within the 1,000m east-west strike of the Fairbridge Prospect**
  - **Several anomalies are co-incident with nickel-copper sulphide gossans at surface**
  - **Interpretation of new geophysical data indicates that the mineralised ultramafic units drilled at the Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects continue into the Fairbridge area and extend down-plunge to the north**
  - **Drilling at Fairbridge to commence in the coming days**

- **Drilling at West End and Investigators Prospects confirms extensions of the Cathedrals Belt:**
  - **Six drill holes completed at the new West End Prospect with all intersecting the western extension of the fault structure that hosts the mineralised ultramafic within the Cathedrals Belt**
  - **Four extensional drill holes completed at the Investigators Prospect with disseminated nickel-copper sulphides intersected**

- **Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys underway:**
  - **DHEM surveys being used concurrently with drilling to identify any conductive targets around completed drill holes**
  - **Surveys on completed drill holes at West End commenced yesterday**
  - **Further drilling to be planned for West End and Investigators following a review of the DHEM survey results**

Emerging Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on the drilling of nickel-copper sulphide targets at the Mt Alexander Project, located near Leonora in the north Eastern Goldfields.

New geophysical surveys completed at the undrilled Fairbridge Prospect have confirmed several conductive targets that have been prioritised for drilling in the current reverse circulation (RC) drill programme. The targets have electrical signatures consistent with sulphide mineralisation and the potential to be associated with the surface nickel-copper sulphide gossans observed at Fairbridge and/or the highly mineralised ultramafic units drilled at the adjacent Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"The drill programme at Mt Alexander is now in full-swing with 10 drill holes completed and downhole EM surveys also underway.

"Initial drill results are encouraging and have identified extensions to the Cathedrals Belt. Downhole EM surveys in the completed holes will assist in exploring for further nickel-copper sulphides within the Belt.

"The new conductive targets at the Fairbridge Prospect are particularly exciting with final modelling of these targets giving us confidence in the potential of further exploration success in our first ever drilling at Fairbridge – scheduled to commence next week."

FAIRBRIDGE PROSPECT – CONDUCTIVE TARGETS IDENTIFIED WITHIN MINERALISED CORRIDOR

The Fairbridge Prospect covers a 1,000m east-west strike of the Cathedrals Belt, and is abutted by the Stricklands Prospect in the west and the Cathedrals Prospect in the east.

Significant discoveries of nickel-copper sulphides have been made by St George at the Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects but Fairbridge remains undrilled. Numerous nickel-copper sulphide gossans have been identified at Fairbridge making it a compelling area for further exploration.

St George has recently completed an extensive surface geophysical programme at Fairbridge which included high resolution Magneto-Metric Resistivity (MMR) and Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys. A review of previous surface EM data, including data from the 2017 fixed loop SAMSON survey, was also completed.

Modelling and interpretation of the geophysical data by Newexco in conjunction with our technical team has identified a number of highly prospective targets at Fairbridge that warrant priority testing. Figure 1 is a map of the Fairbridge area that illustrates these new targets.

Continuity of Mineralised Corridor:

The MMR data has accurately mapped the Cathedrals Fault, which is the structure that bounds the mineralised corridor of the Cathedrals Belt. The Fault is shown as continuing through the Fairbridge area.

In addition, the MMR data is interpreted to have identified the mineralised ultramafic stratigraphy drilled at the adjacent Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects with significant extensions of the ultramafic into the Fairbridge area. These extensions of the ultramafic are high priority targets for potential nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

The Stricklands ultramafic can be traced to the east of the known nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation at Stricklands for 200m into the Fairbridge area. The ultramafic extending into Fairbridge appears to be faulted, creating two distinct units. A large conductive feature has also been identified from the MMR data approximately 500m down dip to the north of the known nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation at Stricklands.

At the Cathedrals Prospect, the MMR data has mapped the lower ultramafic unit as extending west into Fairbridge for approximately 100-150m, and at depth to the north for approximately 120m beyond the limit of current drilling.

Highly Chargeable Anomalies for Drilling:

The IP survey at Fairbridge was planned to complement the MMR data, and designed to identify any chargeable material that the previous surface EM surveys failed to detect – due potentially to the size of the conductive bodies, complex geometry, equipment constraints and/or poor coupling.

Interpretation of the data from the new IP survey has successfully defined a series of highly chargeable anomalies that may represent sulphide mineralisation. The anomalies may potentially be associated with the sulphide gossans observed at Fairbridge, with several anomalies situated below these gossans.

Chargeable anomalies have also been identified as coincident with the extensions of the mineralised ultramafics from Stricklands and Cathedrals identified by the MMR data, giving additional support to the strong prospectivity of these targets.

An interesting chargeable body was also identified by the IP survey to the north of the Stricklands Prospect, and at a depth of approximately 200m. The target is down plunge of the known sulphide mineralisation at Stricklands and favourably located on the edge of a large magnetic feature that lies within the Cathedrals Fault Corridor. This chargeable anomaly is also coincident with a weak EM anomaly that was defined in the 2017 SAMSON FLEM survey.

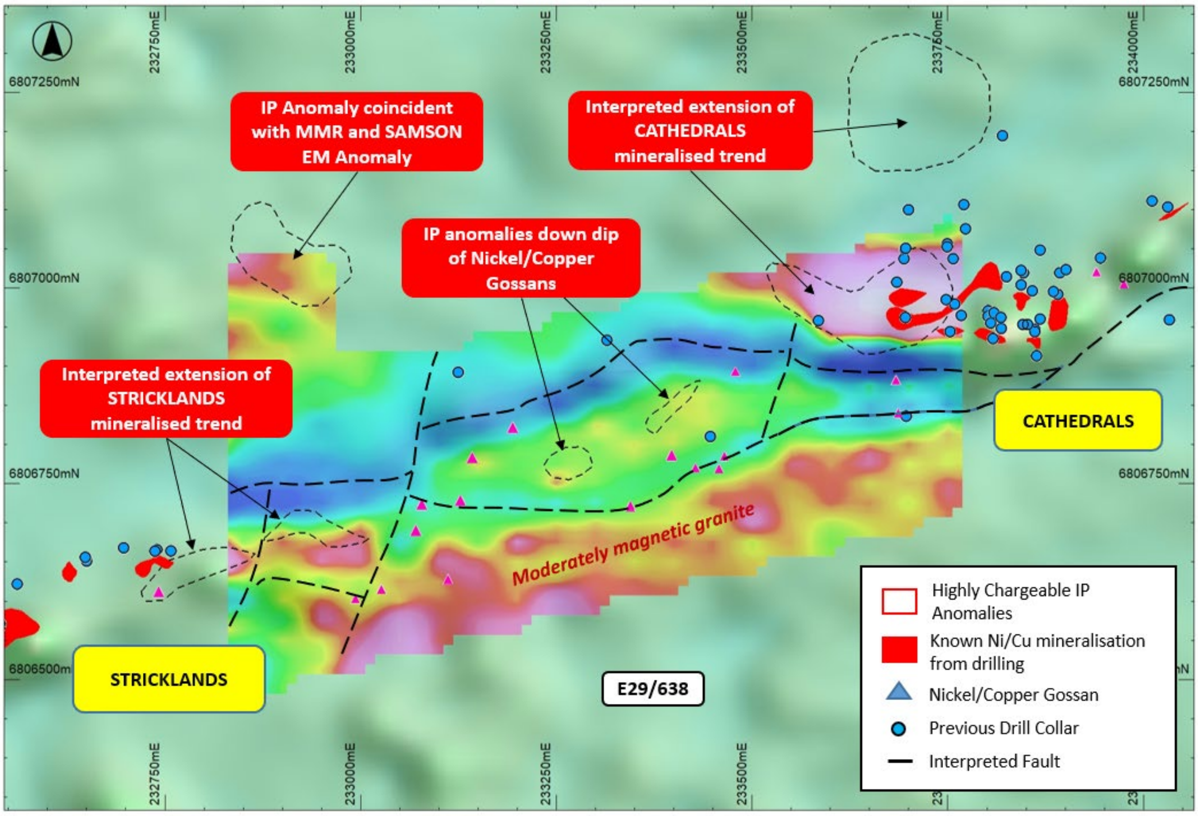

Figure 1 – map of the Fairbridge Prospect highlighting new geophysical targets for drill testing (set against X component Channel 28 MMR data overlaying RTP magnetics).

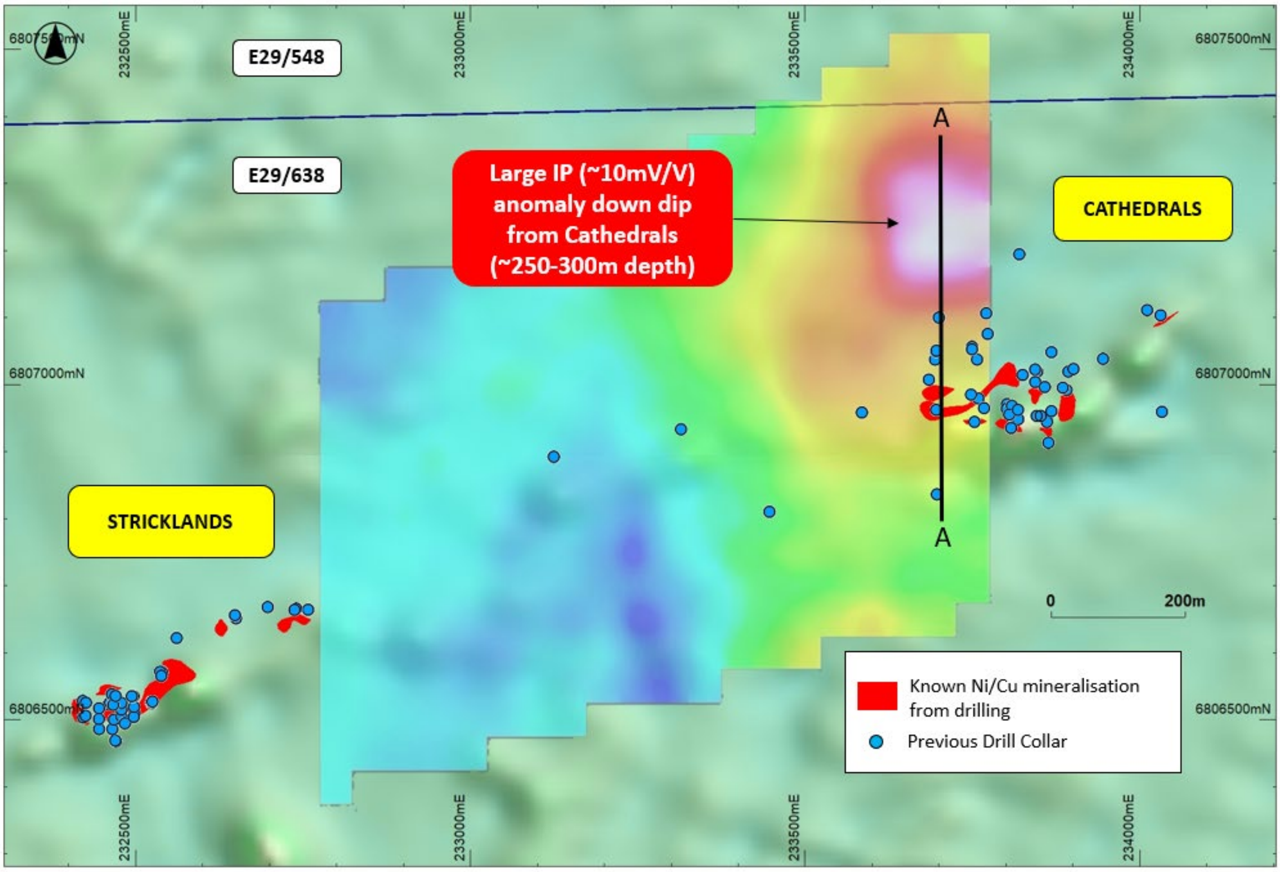

Figure 2 – map of the Fairbridge Prospect showing IP (chargeability) depth slice at 125RL (~300m from surface) and the location of section A-A shown in Figure 3 below (set against RTP magnetics).

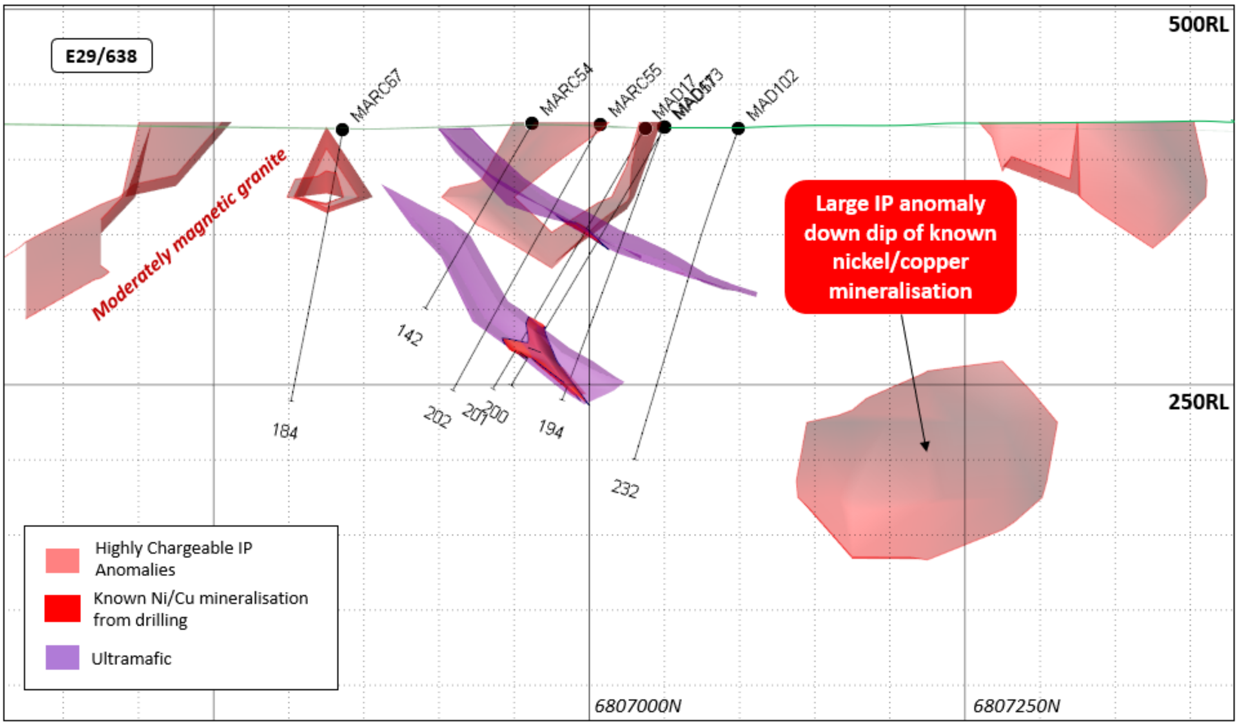

Figure 3 – Section A-A looking west along 233700E at the western margin of the Cathedrals Prospect showing interpreted ultramafic and nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation (from drilling data), existing drill holes (depth in metres) and IP (Chargeability) 3D iso-shells (>10mV/V).

Drilling at Fairbridge:

Drill holes have been designed to test the discrete chargeable bodies outlined above. In addition, a series of drill holes will be completed across the Fairbridge area to further investigate for extensions of the mineralised ultramafic and potential nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Planned drill holes are shown in Table 2 below. Drilling at Fairbridge is scheduled to commence soon.

DRILLNG UNDERWAY

Ten drill holes have been completed in the current RC drill programme. Table 1 lists the completed holes, which are at the West End and Investigators Prospects.

Table 2 lists the remaining planned drill holes for the RC drill programme, in the proposed order of drilling. These planned holes may change in response to ongoing exploration results.

West End Prospect:

The aim of the initial drilling at the West End Prospect is to test for sulphide mineralisation to the west of the discoveries at the Investigators Prospect by first identifying the fault structure that bounds the mineralised ultramafic of the Cathedrals Belt, and then using DHEM surveys to explore for conductive material that may represent further nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Six drill holes in three lines have been completed at West End (see Figure 4). All drill holes intersected the fault structure, providing support for the interpretation that the mineralised corridor of the Cathedrals Belt could continue for a significant distance westwards from Investigators.

The drill holes encountered mafic intrusive rocks, felsic intrusives and highly altered granitic host rocks. The intrusive rocks are interpreted to be associated with the deep-seated Cathedrals Fault, the major east-west structure that is believed to have been a control on the formation and distribution of the nickel-copper sulphide bearing ultramafics in the Cathedrals Belt.

The extensive nature of the intrusive rocks and host structure supports the interpretation of a large intrusive mineral system at the Cathedrals Belt, with such systems typically being associated with mineral deposits at depth.

DHEM surveys will now be completed in the six drill holes to screen the fault corridor for sulphide mineralisation. Additional drill holes will be planned following a review of the DHEM data to extend drilling towards the west and up to the Ida Fault.

Investigators Prospect:

Four RC drill holes have been completed on the margins of the Investigators Prospect to test for extensions of the known mineralisation.

One drill hole (MARC080) encountered a thick interval of ultramafic rocks with approximately 5m of disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite/pentlandite/chalcopyrite) from 101m downhole. This drill hole, located down dip from known nickel-copper sulphides at Investigators West, has extended the mineralised envelope at Investigators.

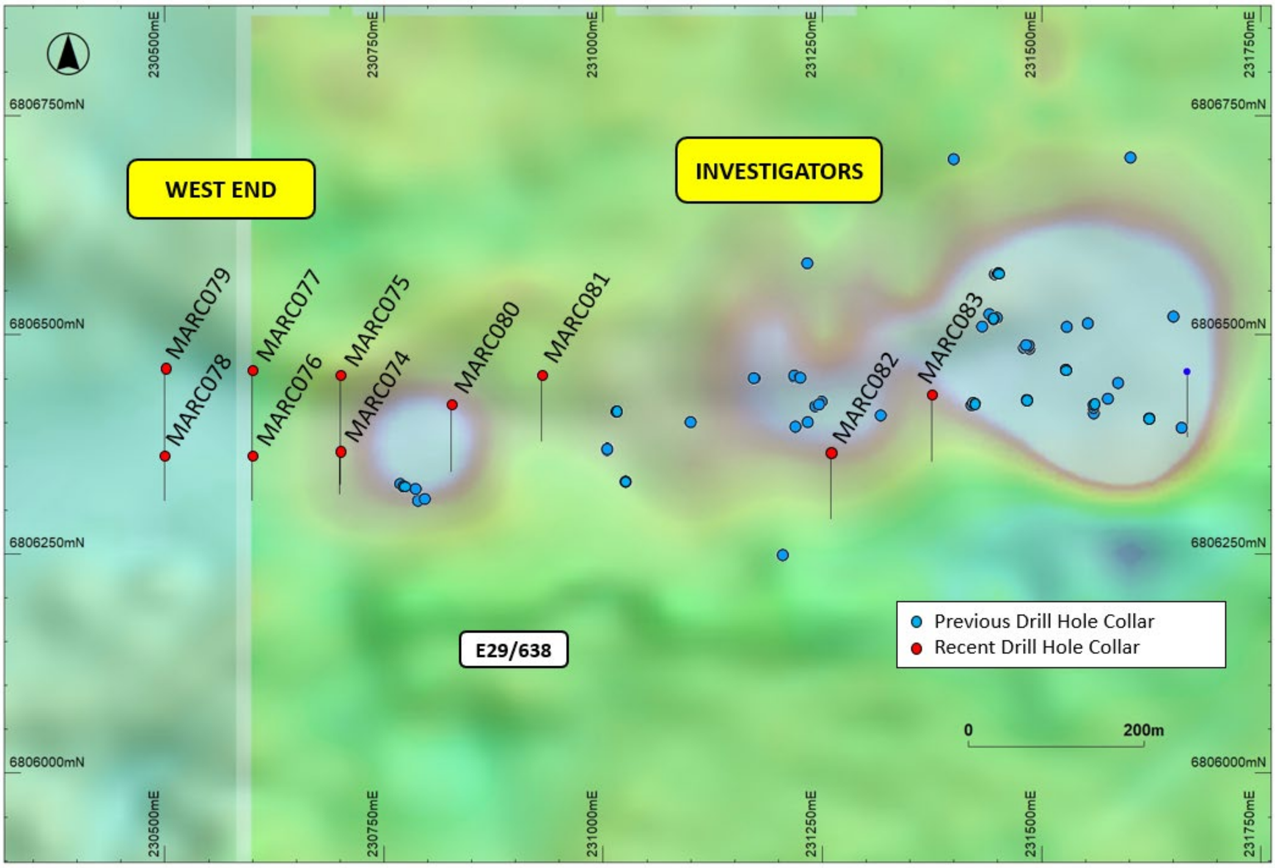

Figure 4 - Map of the completed drilling to date at the West End and Investigators Prospects. The drilling is set against SAMSON FLEM CH20 and RTP magnetic data.

All completed drill holes are cased with PVC to allow completion of DHEM surveys to assist with the identification of any massive or network-textured sulphide mineralisation around the drill hole.

The DHEM crew have begun surveying the West End drill holes.

Other than MARC080, sulphide mineralisation was not observed in the drill chips for the completed drill holes. Samples from selected sections of each drill hole have been sent to the laboratory for assaying.

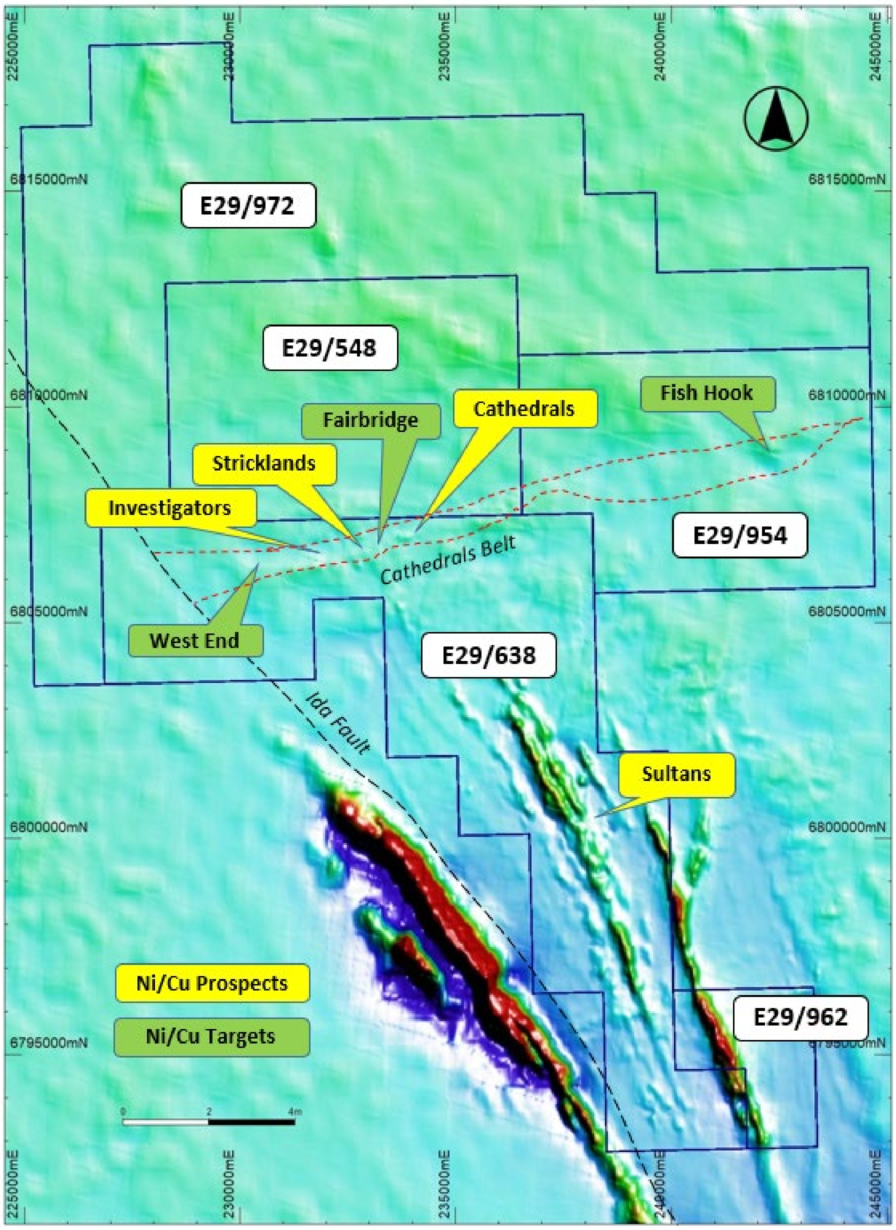

Figure 5 - map of the tenement package at Mt Alexander set against RTP magnetic data, showing the key prospects and targets under exploration.

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
MARC074	West End	230700	6806368	420	144	-60	180
MARC075	West End	230701	6806454	418	197	-60	180
MARC076	West End	230600	6806360	420	148	-60	180
MARC077	West End	230600	6806460	414	197	-60	180
MARC078	West End	230500	6806360	419	155	-60	180
MARC079	West End	230500	6806461	419	212	-60	180
MARC080	Investigators	230826	6806356	418	148	-60	180
MARC081	Investigators	230929	6806401	420	148	-60	180
MARC082	Investigators	231238	6806364	420	148	-60	180
MARC083	Investigators	231314	6806353	422	148	-60	180

Table 1 – Table of completed drill holes

Planned HoleID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
CWRC1	Cathedrals West	233645	6806987	421	175	190	-70
CWRC2	Cathedrals West	233661	6807063	420	250	190	-65
CWRC3	Cathedrals West	233515	6807048	420	250	190	-70
CWRC4	Cathedrals West	233590	6807003	420	175	190	-70
CWRC5	Cathedrals West	233599	6807060	420	200	190	-70
FBRC10	Fairbridge	232808	6806711	420	150	155	-60
FBRC11	Fairbridge	232953	6806751	420	120	180	-60
FBRC3	Fairbridge	233090	6806700	439	200	335	-50
FBRC4	Fairbridge	233163	6806730	436	200	335	-50
FBRC5	Fairbridge	233255	6806770	432	200	335	-50
FBRC6	Fairbridge	233352	6806800	430	200	335	-50
FBRC7	Fairbridge	233446	6806830	428	200	335	-50
IVRC10	Investigators	232174	6806520	433	150	180	-60
IVRC11	Investigators	232256	6806490	439	100	180	-60
IVRC12	Investigators	232355	6806550	443	100	180	-60
IVRC13	Investigators	230775	6806452	423	200	180	-60
IVRC7	Investigators	231871	6806500	427	150	180	-60
IVRC8	Investigators	231964	6806490	429	150	180	-60
SLRC1	Sultans	238491	6799020	460	250	250	-60
SLRC4	Sultans	238419	6799040	461	200	250	-60
SLRC7	Sultans	238529	6798920	460	300	250	-60
SLRC8	Sultans	238497	6798810	460	200	250	-60
SNRC1	Stricklands	232880	6807176	423	250	180	-65
WMRC6	Wills More	239032	6797610	459	350	250	-60
WMRC7	Wills More	238991	6797680	459	300	250	-60

Table 2 – Summary of drill hole details for planned drilling in remainder of the RC program.

About the Mt Alexander Project:

The Mt Alexander Project is located 120km south-southwest of the Agnew-Wiluna Belt, which hosts numerous world-class nickel deposits. The Project comprises five granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954 and E29/972.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE discoveries are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by St George Mining Limited (75%) and Western Areas Limited (25%). St George is the Manager of the Project, with Western Areas retaining a 25% non-contributing interest in the Project (in regard to E29/638 only) until there is a decision to mine.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Dave O'Neill, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Neill is employed by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects, and he holds performance rights issued by the Company.

Mr O'Neill 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 O'Neill 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) drilling 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 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 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 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:* 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. 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. 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. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date.

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. 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 diametre 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	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. 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.
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 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*: Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to 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.
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.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 dowhole 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.
	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.
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.
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 Mt Alexander Project is comprised of five granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962 and E29/972). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). E29/638 and E29/548 are also subject to a royalty in favour of a third party that is outlined in the ASX Release dated 17 December 2015 (as regards E29/638) and the ASX release dated 18 September 2015 (as regards E29/548). No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site known as Willsmore 1 (DAA identification 3087) straddles tenements E29/548 and E29/638. All 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 komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite terrane. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. High grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphides were discovered at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008. Drilling was completed to test co-incident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies associated with nickel-PGE enriched gossans in the northern section of current tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade nickel-copper mineralisation in granite-hosted ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Mt Alexander Project is at the northern end of a western bifurcation of the Mt Ida Greenstones. The greenstones are bound to the west by the Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane (and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west. The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for further high-grade komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (both greenstone and granite hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases.
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%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
iagrams	*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.
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.