13 August 2021

PATERSON PROJECT – HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAMME

DRILL PROGRAMME STATUS:

- **35 holes completed for 6,264m drilled as part of the maiden drill programme at St George's 100%-owned Paterson Project**
- **Follow-up diamond drilling scheduled for October**
- **The reverse circulation (RC) rig has mobilised from Paterson to St George's high-grade Mt Alexander nickel-copper sulphide project for a circa. 5,000m drilling campaign**

PATERSON DRILLING DELIVERS ENCOURAGING RESULTS:

- **XRF analysis of the basement rocks intersected by the drilling indicates elevated levels of pathfinder elements for potential base metal and gold deposits including highly anomalous bismuth, arsenic, copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum and vanadium**
- **Petrographic analysis of samples from several completed drill holes confirms the presence of chalcopyrite and metasediments, which is the lithology known to host base metal mineralisation in the Paterson region**
- **First assays from the Paterson drilling are due next month**

FURTHER EXPLORATION AT PATERSON:

- **An airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) survey over the key stratigraphy within E45/5226 will be completed in October ahead of a planned diamond drill programme**
- **Ground gravity survey to be completed over St George's second Paterson tenement – the 100% owned Exploration Licence E45/5422 – as well as E45/5226**

Growth-focused Western Australian mining company St George Mining Limited (**ASX: SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Paterson Project, located within the Paterson region of Western Australia.

St George's maiden drill programme at the Paterson Project commenced in early June with 10,000m of planned air core (AC) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. This programme comprised a number of wide spaced drill traverses designed to test the lithology and depth of cover across a 35km strike of prospective stratigraphy at St George's E45/5226.

Encouragingly, multiple drill holes intersected prospective basement rocks including chalcopyrite bearing, intensely altered and gossanous metasediments. St George believes these rocks are indicative of potential base metal and gold mineralisation in the project area.

Follow-up drilling by diamond core is scheduled for October.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"The inaugural drill programme at our Paterson Project is delivering great results with confirmation of basement rocks that are known to host major copper and gold deposits in the Paterson region.

"The RC rig has done its job at Paterson and has now mobilised to our Mt Alexander nickel-copper sulphide project in the Goldfields to drill a range of new targets as well as complete some resource definition drilling. We will announce more about the Mt Alexander drilling shortly.

"The next phase of drilling at Paterson will be with diamond core drilling – this will be deeper drilling to further test the emerging copper and gold targets that we have identified.

"A diamond rig is scheduled to arrive at Paterson in mid-October, which gives us time to first complete an important airborne EM survey over the high-priority areas of interest. The data from this survey will assist to better define the copper and gold targets for the diamond drilling.

"We are also pleased to launch our first exploration work at our second Paterson tenement – E45/5422 – with a gravity survey to be completed there later this month.

"The Paterson region has already delivered several major copper and gold discoveries. As a new entrant to the region, we are excited that our maiden drilling programme has delivered such encouraging signs about the fertility of our ground for base metal and gold mineralisation."

Paterson drilling:
Figure 1 (below) shows the completed drilling for E45/5226. To date, 35 drill holes have been completed by AC/RC drilling for 6,264m drilled. Full details of the completed drill holes are contained in Table 1 below.

Drilling in the southern part of the tenement intersected basement rocks and confirmed the depth of cover as <180m, which is relatively shallow for the region and highly explorable.

The cover sequence in the northern area of E45/5226 has a higher clay content and higher water table than elsewhere in the tenement. This area is more suitable to diamond drilling than AC/RC drilling and a number of the planned holes in the northern area are now scheduled to be drilled with diamond core in October.

For details of the anomalous geochemistry observed in the southern drill holes, see our ASX Release dated 8 July 2021 *Drilling Intersects Prospective Lithology at Paterson.*

Petrography:
Petrographic analysis has been completed on samples from a number of drill holes at the Paterson Project. The petrography was completed by Dr Ben Grguric, principal of Mineralium Pty Ltd and a mineralogist with industry leading credentials particularly in the field of base metals.

An initial group of six bottom-of-hole AC drill samples was submitted for petrographic characterisation. The samples are from a single line of drilling across a number of interesting magnetic features.

All of the drill holes that were sampled intersected variably weathered schists, which are interpreted to be derived from sedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks.

The bottom-of-hole sample from PRC009 contained pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite in primary textures, indicating that this sedimentary unit may be in part sulphidic, an important source of sulphur for the formation of sedimentary copper deposits. This lithology, in conjunction with the interpreted structural setting, has similarities to the stratigraphy of the lower Yeneena Basin.

The lithology identified by the petrographic analysis has positive implications on the prospectivity of our Paterson Project for base metal and gold deposits, as this lithology is known to host major deposits in the region – including the Winu copper-gold deposit of Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO) and the Nifty copper deposit of Cyprium Metals (ASX: CYM).

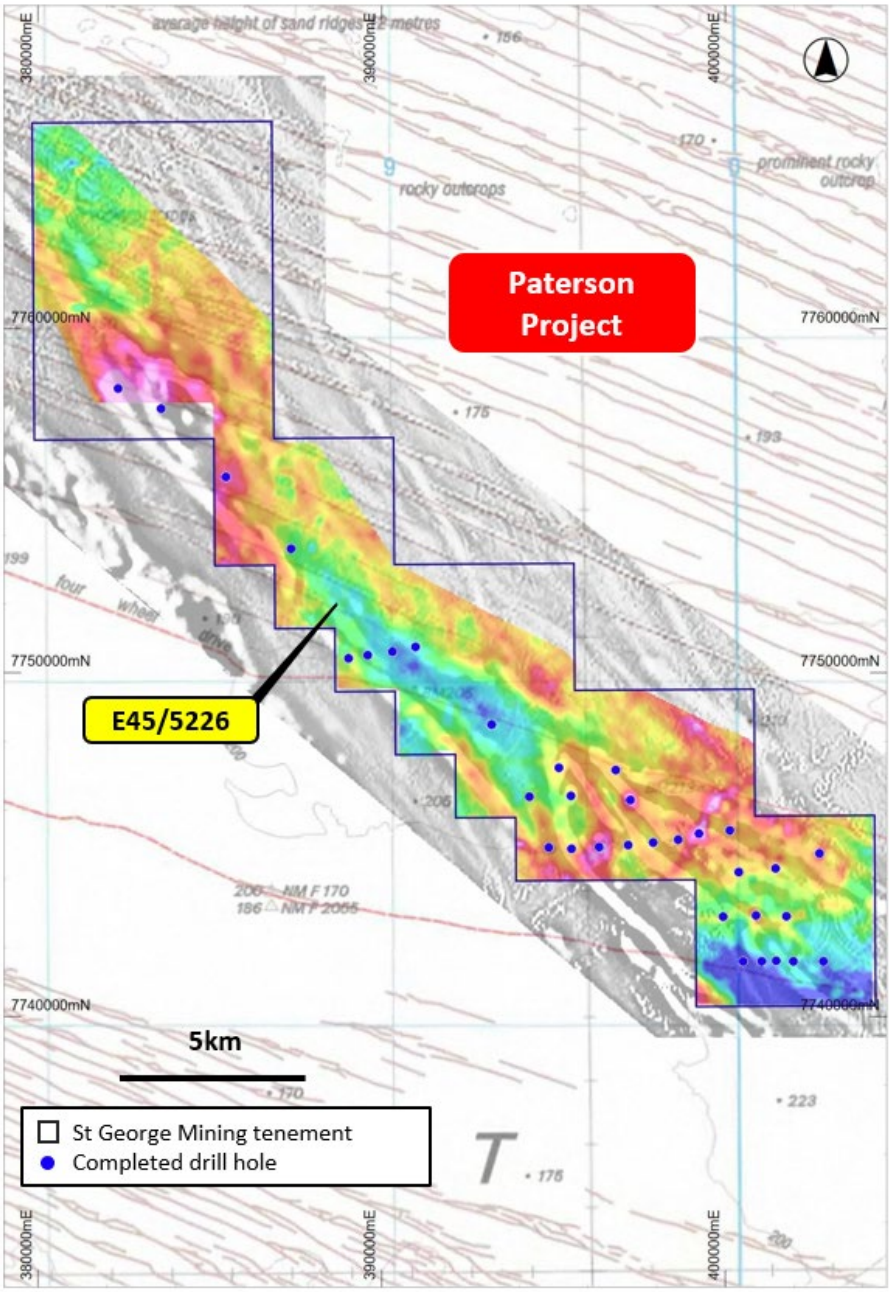

Figure 1 – plan view of E45/5226 showing completed drill holes set against gravity (total count Bouguer anomaly 0.5VD) and magnetics (RTP 2VD) overlaying topography (NATMAP 250k).

Upcoming work programmes and results:

The upcoming exploration programmes and results for our Paterson Project include the following:

- Assay results for maiden drill programme, expected next month;
- Airborne EM survey at E45/5226, scheduled for early October with results to follow quickly;
- Gravity survey for E45/5422 and E45/5226, scheduled for later this month with results to follow quickly; and
- Diamond drilling for E45/5226, scheduled to commence by mid-October.

Completed drill holes:

Table 1 shows details for drill holes completed in the 2021 Paterson Project drill programme.

Hole ID	*Prospect*	*East*	*North*	*RL*	*Depth*	*Azi*	*Dip*
PRC001	Paterson	393210.6	7748473	200	186	0	-90
PRC002	Paterson	396819.7	7747152	200	197	0	-90
PRC003	Paterson	400134.6	7745395	200	190	0	-90
PRC004	Paterson	399237.7	7745302	200	183	0	-90
PRC005	Paterson	398632.4	7745126	200	179	0	-90
PRC006	Paterson	397906	7745041	200	180	0	-90
PRC007	Paterson	397179.6	7744968	200	168	0	-90
PRC008	Paterson	394872.3	7744896	200	174	0	-90
PRC009	Paterson	395533	7744859	200	180	0	-90
PRC010	Paterson	394872.3	7744896	200	206	0	-90
PRC011	Paterson	397179.6	7744968	200	183	0	-90
PRC012	Paterson	396333.6	7744912	200	165	0	-90
PRC013	Paterson	394308.4	7746375	200	221	0	-90
PRC014	Paterson	397243.9	7746279	200	191	0	-90
PRC015	Paterson	395516	7746398	200	184	0	-90
PRC016	Paterson	395164.9	7747218	200	208	0	-90
PRC017	Paterson	402856.3	7741588	200	175	0	-90
PRC018	Paterson	400523.7	7741584	200	168	0	-90
PRC019	Paterson	401062	7741588	200	171	0	-90
PRC020	Paterson	401490	7741607	200	164	0	-90
PRC021	Paterson	401981	7741594	200	168	0	-90
PRC022	Paterson	401869	7742957	200	175	0	-90
PRC023	Paterson	399924	7742882	200	159	0	-90
PRC024	Paterson	400977	7743064	200	167	0	-90
PRC025	Paterson	400416	7744204	200	168	0	-90
PRC026	Paterson	401476	7744282	200	176	0	-90
PRC027	Paterson	402737	7744709	200	181	0	-90
PRC028	Paterson	382362	7758287	200	199	0	-90
PRC029	Paterson	382798	7757934	200	168	0	-90
PRC030	Paterson	382811	7757935	200	204	0	-90
PRC031	Paterson	389602	7750493	200	170	0	-90
PRC032	Paterson	389582	7750496	200	175	0	-90
PRC033	Paterson	390991	7750734	200	165	0	-90
PRC034	Paterson	387395	7753602	200	163	0	-90
PRC035	Paterson	387409	7753616	200	153	0	-90

Table 1 – details of drill holes completed at the Paterson Project in 2021.

Metal values in the preceeding text for the recently completed drill holes are based on geological logging and/or portable XRF analysis. They are preliminary in nature and a conclusive determination of the metal values of the sulphide mineralisation will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.

Sampling for laboratory assay is completed on all intervals below the interpreted cover sequence, and at least 5m above the interface. A number of drill holes will have the entire hole sampled for laboratory assay.

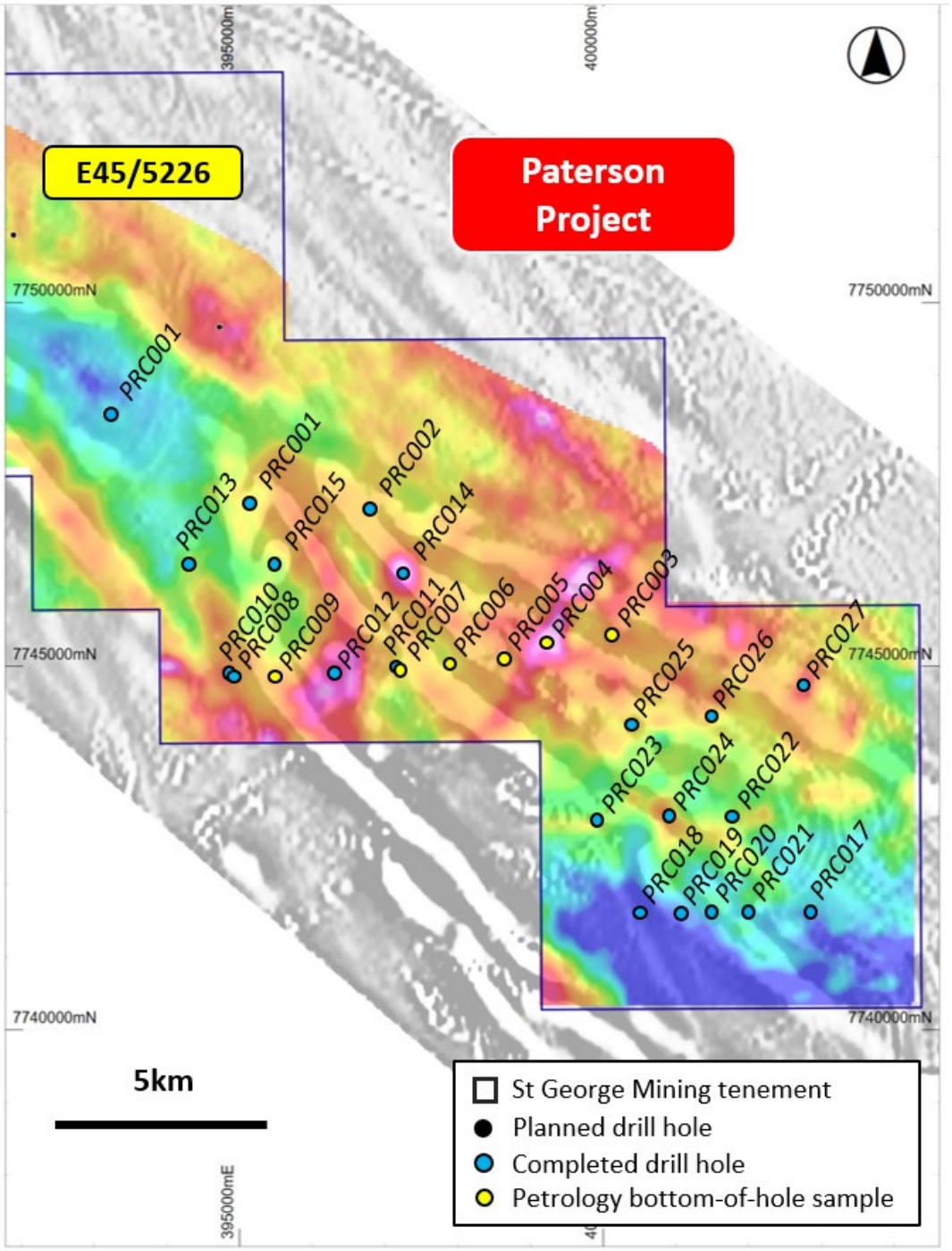

Figure 2 – plan view of E45/5226 showing drill holes for the initial petrology sampling, set against gravity (total count Bouguer anomaly 0.5VD) and magnetics (RTP 2VD) overlaying topography (NATMAP 250k).

PATERSON PROVINCE – WORLD-CLASS MINERAL DISTRICT

The Paterson Province is one of the most highly endowed mineral regions in Australia and hosts the giant Nifty (2Mt Cu) and Telfer (27Moz Au) deposits.

The region remains underexplored with a number of significant copper and gold discoveries recently announced including at Rio Tinto's Winu Project (503Mt at 0.45% Cu Eq[1]) and at the Havieron Project (52Mt @ 2.0g/t Au and 0.31% Cu[2]), which is being explored in joint venture by Greatland Gold (LON: GGP) and Newcrest Mining (ASX: NCM).

These latest discoveries have fueled strong interest in the region from major mining companies such as Fortescue Metals (ASX: FMG), IGO (ASX: IGO) and OZ Minerals (ASX: OZL), which alongside Newcrest and Rio have secured ground in the region including by way of attractive joint ventures with junior exploration companies.

St George's ground in the Paterson region comprises Exploration Licence E45/5226 and Exploration Licence E45/5422; see Figure 3.

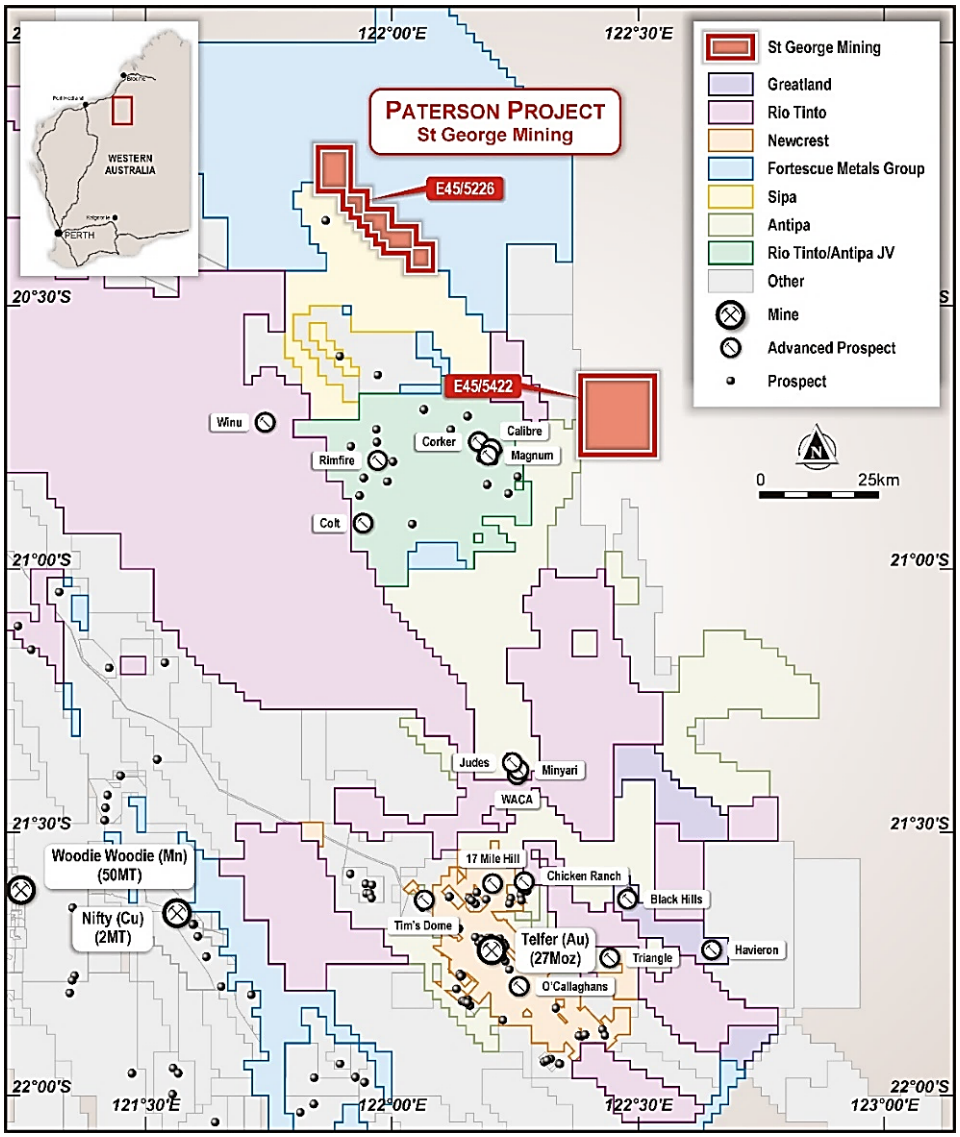

Figure 3 – map showing St George's tenements in the Paterson Province as well as major mines and other exploration projects in the region.

[1] Rio Tinto Market Release dated 28 July 2020

[2] Newcrest Market Release dated 10 December 2020

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

Border restrictions and snap lockdowns in Western Australia and elsewhere have impacted on the movement of personnel for drill rig crews which has been 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.

Authorised for release by the Board of St George Mining Limited.

For further information, please contact:

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

Peter Klinger
Media and Investor Relations
Cannings Purple
+61 411 251 540
pklinger@canningspurple.com.au

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr 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.*	Drill programmes are completed by Reverse Circulation (RC) and/or Air-Core (AC) drilling. All samples from the RC/AC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assay. Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*RC and Air-Core 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 drill 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.
	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 and Air-Core Sampling:* A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of drill 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. The sample is crushed and pulverised to produce a 40g charge for assay. Fire Assay is used for gold (Au), platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) with a 1ppb detection limit. To determine other PGE concentrations (Rh, Ru, Os, Ir) a 25g charge 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	*RC and Air-Core Sampling:* The RC/AC drilling uses a T450 wheel mounted drilling rig with a 3.5inch diameter face sampling hammer or Air-Core blade. A large onboard high-pressure air compressor is used to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*RC and Air-Core Sampling:* Drill 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.	Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, no 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 drill chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. All chip trays are photographed.
	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.*	*NA*.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC and Air-Core samples are collected in dry form and samples are collected using cone splitter. 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.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples are selected during sampling and 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 and gold mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of alteration and 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 and Air-Core sampling, a 30 gram sample will be fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium. The detection range for gold is 1 – 2000 ppbAu, and 0.5 – 2000 ppb for platinum and palladium. This is believed to be an appropriate detection level for the levels of these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels; an alternative assay method will be selected. All other metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The solution containing samples of interest, including those that need further review, will then be presented to an ICP-OES for the further quantification of the selected elements.
	For geophysical tools, 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.	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.
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.

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 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 using a laser altimeter during the Airborne Magnetic survey.
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 drill 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 Paterson Project is comprised of a two granted Exploration Licences E45/5226 and E45/5422. Both tenements are held 100% by St George Mining Ltd No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site (DAA identification 8933) is located within E45/5226. All live tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Wide spaced and reconnaissance style historical exploration work was completed by BHP during the mid 1990s focused on orogenic gold and stratabound base metals. BHP completed two drill holes on the tenement and both of them were drilled to 75m, and failed to penetrate the sedimentary cover sequence. The drilling is therefore interpreted to be ineffective for the detection of basement hosted mineralisation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Paterson Project is interpreted to be located within the eastern domain of the Yeneena Basin, and potentially within the lower stratigraphic units. The geology is interpreted to comprise intercalated Fe-Rich/carbonaceous and dolomitic meta-sediments, similar to that which host the giant Nifty Copper-Gold (65Mt @ 2.6% Cu) and Winu Deposits, bounded by oxidised I-type granitoids. These granitoids and tectonic settings are also prospective for orogenic gold (Telfer) styles of mineralisation.
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 as reported by St George Mining Ltd 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.
	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.	NA
	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	*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*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for an significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in document.
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.