

6 April 2016

## **TECHNICAL REVIEW BACKS POTENTIAL FOR NICKEL SULPHIDE DEPOSITS AT MT ALEXANDER**

### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- **Significant potential for the discovery of further economic nickel sulphides at Mt Alexander supported by global nickel expert**
- **Prospectivity of the underexplored Western Ultramafics in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt significantly increased**
- **Priority targets for nickel-copper sulphides confirmed in the Cathedrals Shear Zone**
- **Nickel sulphide prospectivity across the broader Mt Alexander project area is enhanced**
- **Drilling at Mt Alexander starts on 18 April 2016 and will test multiple electromagnetic (EM) conductors co-incident with magnetic anomalies**

### **TECHNICAL REVIEW CONFIRMS EXPLORATION POTENTIAL AT MT ALEXANDER**

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce that an ongoing Technical Review of the Mt Alexander Project has strongly endorsed the potential of the Project for the discovery of economic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The Technical Review is being conducted by St George's technical team in conjunction with Dr Martin Gole, a global nickel expert and leading authority on magmatic nickel sulphide deposits. Dr Gole is the author and co-author of several landmark research papers on major deposits in the Yilgarn, including the giant Perseverance and Mt Keith nickel sulphide deposits in the world class Agnew-Wiluna belt.

St George's technical team has already identified untested EM conductors in the Cathedrals Shear Zone which are outstanding targets for the discovery of further nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

The latest findings by Dr Gole have highlighted the prospectivity of the underexplored Western Ultramafics in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt, and the potential of the broader Project area to host economic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

An evaluation of historical exploration results at the Project has recognised that the ultramafics with massive nickel-copper sulphides at Cathedrals are likely to have been part of the Western Ultramafics sequence. This association, together with the numerous occurrences of nickel-copper sulphides identified in the Western Ultramafics by wide-spaced historic drilling, strongly support the potential for the discovery of economic nickel-copper sulphides within the Western Ultramafics.

**St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas** said:

"The results of the Technical Review are very favourable and, with drilling to start very soon, provide further reassurance that the EM conductors to be tested will result in exploration success.

"The finding of enhanced nickel sulphide prospectivity for the broader Mt Alexander project area is also very important, and supports the potential of Mt Alexander to develop into a new nickel mineral field."

## **WESTERN ULTRAMAFICS - SIGNIFICANT NICKEL SULPHIDE PROSPECTIVITY**

The Western Ultramafics in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt extend for over 7km and numerous nickel sulphide occurrences are present within this ultramafic sequence.

Historic drilling on the Western Ultramafics is widespread but sporadic. There are gaps over 800m between drill holes, a distance greater than the footprint of many komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide deposits. There appears to have been no systematic drilling of stratigraphic sections to determine dip and plunge characteristics of known nickel sulphides or the extent of mineralisation intersected by drilling.

High-MgO, low chrome channel rocks – which are prospective for nickel sulphide accumulations - are present in the Western Ultramafics and appear to form several flow channels, some of which have known magmatic nickel-copper sulphides. The majority of these rocks occur in the northern extent of the Western Ultramafics and suggest the ultramafics may become more prospective to the north (i.e. towards the Cathedrals area).

Many drill holes scattered throughout the Western Ultramafics intersected a similar rock sequence. The consistency of the rock sequence over a large area suggests that the stratigraphy in this area is relatively intact and that the ultramafic units are laterally consistent over a considerable distance.

The intact character of the stratigraphic sequence will greatly assist exploration by allowing activity to be focused along the basal ultramafic contact. St George will commence a regional mapping programme shortly, to delineate the prospective basal ultramafic contact and assist in further interpretation of the stratigraphy. This work will establish the foundations for a drill programme to be planned for the Western Ultramafics.

A comparison of the drill data from the ultramafics with massive nickel sulphides at Cathedrals and the Western Ultramafics indicates that the Cathedrals ultramafics were once part of the Western Ultramafics sequence before being displaced by granite intrusions. This factor, together with the numerous occurrences of nickel sulphides already intersected in the Western Ultramafics, greatly enhances the nickel sulphide prospectivity of the under-explored Western Ultramafics.

## **CATHEDRALS NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE PROSPECT – EXPLORATION UPSIDE AND IMPLICATIONS**

The Technical Review completed in conjunction with Dr Gole included a comprehensive analysis of drill data and relogging of historic drill core for drilling completed by BHP Billiton at the Cathedrals Prospect. This work has provided a better understanding of the geology at Cathedrals and the nature of the ultramafics that host high grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation.

The massive nickel-copper sulphides at Cathedrals are hosted within ultramafics interpreted to have been originally within the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt. These ultramafics were then incorporated within later granite intrusions and then displaced along the Cathedrals Shear Zone.

Geochemical interpretation of the granites suggests associated mafic and sedimentary rocks were melted during granite emplacement and that only the mineralised ultramafic rocks, which have a higher melting temperature, remain.

The local control on the distribution of the mineralised ultramafics is the Cathedrals Shear Zone, an east-northeast structural corridor along which later Proterozoic mafic dykes were emplaced. Initial interpretation is that the Cathedrals Shear Zone could represent a strike-slip fault zone that displaced the ultramafics along the structure.

The Cathedrals Shear Zone remains highly prospective for the discovery of further nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. It is also possible that mineralised ultramafics could occur elsewhere in granites outside the Cathedrals Shear Zone, which provides considerable exploration upside for the Project.

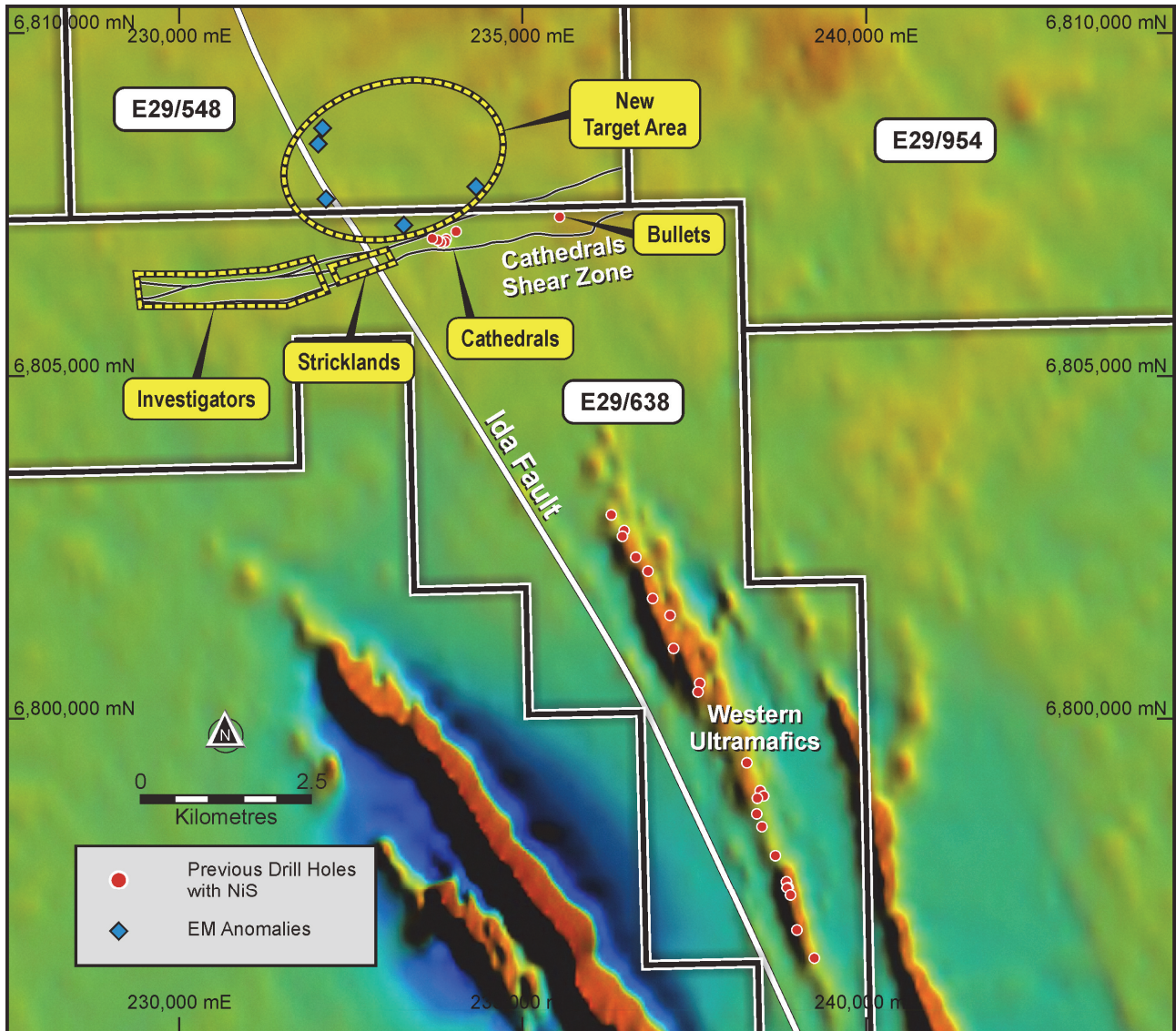


Figure 1 – a plan view of the Mt Alexander Project area over RTP magnetics showing the Cathedrals discovery. EM surveys are underway at Investigators and the New Target Area, with potential to generate additional EM targets for drilling. The upcoming drill programme will test several untested EM conductors at Cathedrals and Stricklands.

**FIELD PROGRAMME UNDERWAY**

A moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey has commenced at two highly prospective areas at the Mt Alexander Project. These areas are illustrated in Figure 1 as the “Investigators” target and the “New Target Area”.

The Investigators target is located in the western section of the Cathedrals Shear Zone along strike from the Cathedrals discovery. The MLEM survey will test for bedrock conductors in this area. It is the first EM survey in an area that has never been drill tested.

In the New Target Area, five anomalous EM responses were identified from a fixed loop EM survey completed by BHP Billiton in 2014. Modelling of these EM anomalies indicates they are bedrock conductors with similar conductivities to the massive nickel-copper sulphides discovered at Cathedrals. A further MLEM survey will be completed over these EM anomalies to better define the conductive sources ahead of drill testing.

A diamond drill programme at Mt Alexander is scheduled to commence on 18 April 2016. Drilling will target untested EM conductors associated with magnetic anomalies at the Cathedrals and Stricklands Prospects.

The untested EM conductors to be drilled by St George have similar geophysical responses to the conductors drilled by BHP Billiton in 2008 which were confirmed as massive nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The St George field crew has mobilised to Mt Alexander, and drill site preparations have commenced. Further details of the drill programme will be announced next week.

#### **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 two granted exploration licences – E29/638 and E29/548.

The Cathedrals nickel-copper discovery and the Stricklands Prospect 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 Australasian 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>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.</i>	<p>This ASX Release dated 6 April 2016 reports on exploration planning by St George Mining Limited (“St George”) at the Mt Alexander Project.</p> <p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p> <hr/> <p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>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).</i>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p> <p>References to reverse circulation and diamond drilling on E29/638 are to drilling conducted by BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd (“Nickel West”), the party from which St George has acquired its 75% majority interest in the tenement (see Section: <i>Exploration Done by Other Parties</i>)</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.  Significant intersections discussed in this ASX release were announced by Western Areas Limited in its ASX Release dated 2 April 2008 'Assays Confirm High Grade Nickel/Copper/PGE Discovery at Mt Alexander Joint Venture'.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used at the Mt Alexander project is GDA94 (MGA), zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration work.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
	<i>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.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Status</b>	<i>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.</i>	The Mt Alexander Project is comprised of two granted Exploration Licences (E29/638 and E29/548). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). Both tenements are 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).
	<i>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.</i>	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.  The newly acquired tenement E29/638, as well as E29/548, are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration on tenement E29/638 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides both in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt, and at the Cathedrals Prospect in the northern section of the tenement.  The target lithological unit in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt is the Western 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. The drilling identified high grade Ni-Cu mineralisation and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect. The tenement remains underexplored.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• Dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• Down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• Hole length</li> </ul>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p> <p>Table 1 to this JORC Section contains drill hole information on the historic drilling that is discussed in this ASX Release. This historic drilling was reported by Western Areas Limited in its ASX Release dated 2 April 2008 'Assays Confirm High Grade Nickel/Copper/PGE Discovery at Mt Alexander Joint Venture'.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work. Historical assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. The relationship of down hole width to true width is currently being assessed by St George using newly acquired technical data.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Relevant scaled and oriented maps are included in the body of the ASX Release.</p>
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work. Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not required for the scope of this ASX release and will be tabulated upon detailed evaluation of the newly acquired project database.</p>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<p>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,</p>	<p>This ASX Release refers only to historic exploration drilling and does not report any new drilling results, assay or other sampling exploration work.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
<b>Further Work</b>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	Planned exploration at the Mt Alexander Project is discussed in the body of the ASX Release. Further exploration will be planned once all newly acquired technical data has been reviewed. Details of any further work at the tenement will be announced in due course.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	DIP	AZM	DEPTH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	Ni	Cu	Total PGEs
	(m)	(m)	(deg)	(deg)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)
<b>MAD012</b>	233885	6806995	-70	170	111.5	81.5	95.5	14	1.9	0.8	1.8
<b>incl.</b>						91.4	95.4	4	4.9	1.7	3.9
<b>MAD013</b>	233805	6806955	-70	170	93.3	56.3	59.3	3	3.8	1.6	2.7
<b>incl.</b>						57.6	59	1.4	7.1	3.0	2.9
<b>MARC49</b>	233759	6806979	-55	180	142	60	66	6	3.3	1.5	2.7

Table 1 to 2012 JORC Section – Significant intersections at the Cathedrals Prospect within E29/638