13 June 2019

ASSAYS CONFIRM LATEST THICK HIGH-GRADE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Laboratory assays for MARC118 confirm thick intersections of high-grade nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE mineralisation:**

  10m @ 2.47% Ni, 1.06% Cu, 0.07% Co and 2.52g/t PGEs from 142m
  including
  3m @ 3.85% Ni, 2.12% Cu, 0.11% Co and 4.22g/t PGEs from 145m
  and
  2m @ 5.04% Ni, 1.47% Cu, 0.16% Co and 2.12g/t PGEs from 150m

- **Drill results establish further continuity of high-grade mineralisation at the Investigators Prospect, both in the northerly down-dip direction and along the east-west trend of the Cathedrals Belt**

- **Two conductive anomalies identified in the northern section of the Investigators Prospect are favourably located for potential additional extensions of known high-grade nickel-copper sulphides**

Emerging Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that laboratory assays for Phase 1 of the 2019 drill programme at the Company's Mt Alexander Project have confirmed further thick intercepts of high-grade nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE sulphide mineralisation.

Assays indicated that a number of drill holes had intersected nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation (see Table 1 for full results) with the best intersections being at the Investigators Prospect.

MARC118 was drilled along the north-south MAD60 Line at Investigators, where high-grade nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation had already been intersected from very shallow depths of 25m below surface and extending down-plunge for a length of more than 380m.

The 10m thick high-grade intercept in MARC118 significantly extends the continuity of mineralisation on the north-south trending MAD60 Line.

High-grade mineralisation was also intersected in MARC109, which was drilled approximately 200m to the west-northwest of MARC118. Assays for MARC109 returned:

4m @ 1.21% Ni, 0.47% Cu, 0.04% Co and 0.99g/t PGEs from 200m
including
2m @ 2.04% Ni, 0.83% Cu, 0.07% Co and 1.67g/t PGEs from 202m

The mineralised ultramafic at Investigators is interpreted from drilling to dip at 30 degrees to the north-northwest. This suggests that the northern section of Investigators is a favourable conceptual location for the discovery of further nickel-copper sulphides either at depth in the northerly down-dip direction or through the repetition of the mineralised ultramafic in the north.

Significantly, two conductive anomalies are located to the north of the known high-grade mineralisation at Investigators. The drilling of these newly identified anomalies will represent a major step-out from the known mineralisation at Investigators and could substantially increase the footprint of high-grade mineralisation.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas, said:
"The latest high-grade intersections at Investigators establish further continuity to the scope and scale of mineralisation at Investigators.

"Ongoing step-out drilling is being planned for Investigators, with two SAMSON EM anomalies in the northern section of the prospect area lined up as high-priority targets for the upcoming drill programme.

"The SAMSON anomalies are corroborated by data from two separate geophysical surveys – the recent Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) survey as well as a prior moving-loop EM survey, and are compelling drill targets for the discovery of additional mineralisation."

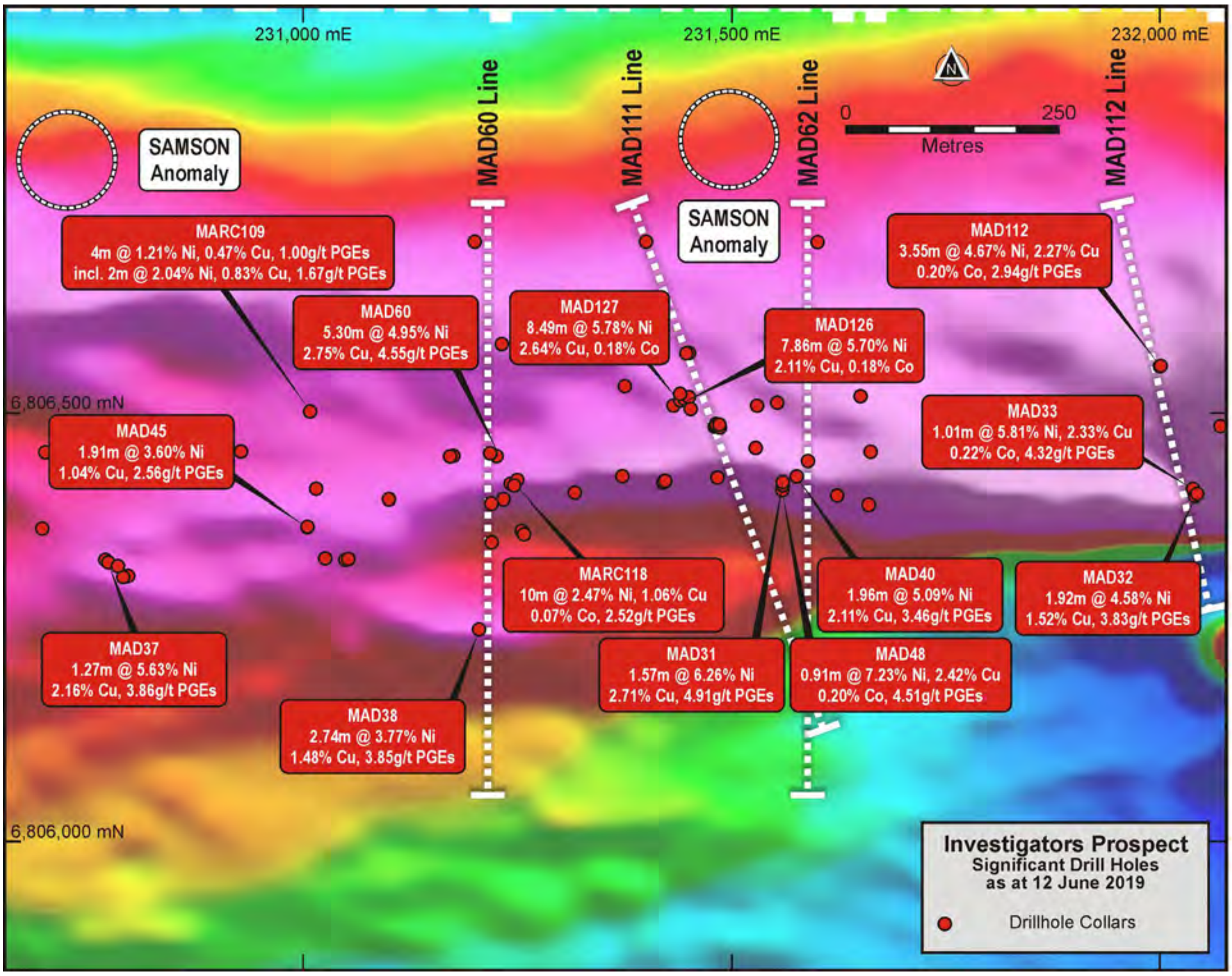

Figure 1 – plan view of Investigators Prospect with drill hole collar locations over SAM (MMC) survey data. The purple areas represent the strongest conductive responses and are interpreted to represent major faults within the Cathedrals corridor, a structural setting that is known to host nickel-copper sulphides in this Belt. The MAD60 Line and the other north-south lines being drilled at Investigators are highlighted as well as the untested SAMSON anomalies to the north.

MAD60 LINE – FURTHER CONTINUITY OF MINERALISATION

The MAD60 Line is a north-south oriented section that is situated at approximately 231225E within the Investigators Prospect.

Mineralisation on the MAD60 Line was first identified by MAD38, which intersected ***2.74m @ 3.77% Ni, 1.48% Cu, 0.10% Co and 3.85g/t total PGEs from 25.4m*** downhole. MAD60 subsequently intersected mineralisation down-dip from MAD38 with assays of ***5.3m @ 4.95% Ni, 2.75% Cu, 0.16% Co and 4.55g/t total PGEs from 157.9m.***

Figure 2 is a cross-section of the MAD60 Line and highlights the significant thickness of the mineralised ultramafic with massive nickel-copper sulphides commencing from a very shallow 25m from surface and extending down-plunge for more than 380m. The mineralisation remains open at depth with additional EM anomalies to be tested at depth and as in-fill targets.

The thick high-grade intercept in MARC118, located about 50m to the east of the MAD60 intersection of massive sulphides, has confirmed the strong continuity of mineralisation within this area. In particular, the intersection of high-grade mineralisation along the east-west trend of the Cathedrals Belt supports the potential for a very wide zone of mineralisation together with the significant continuity down-dip.

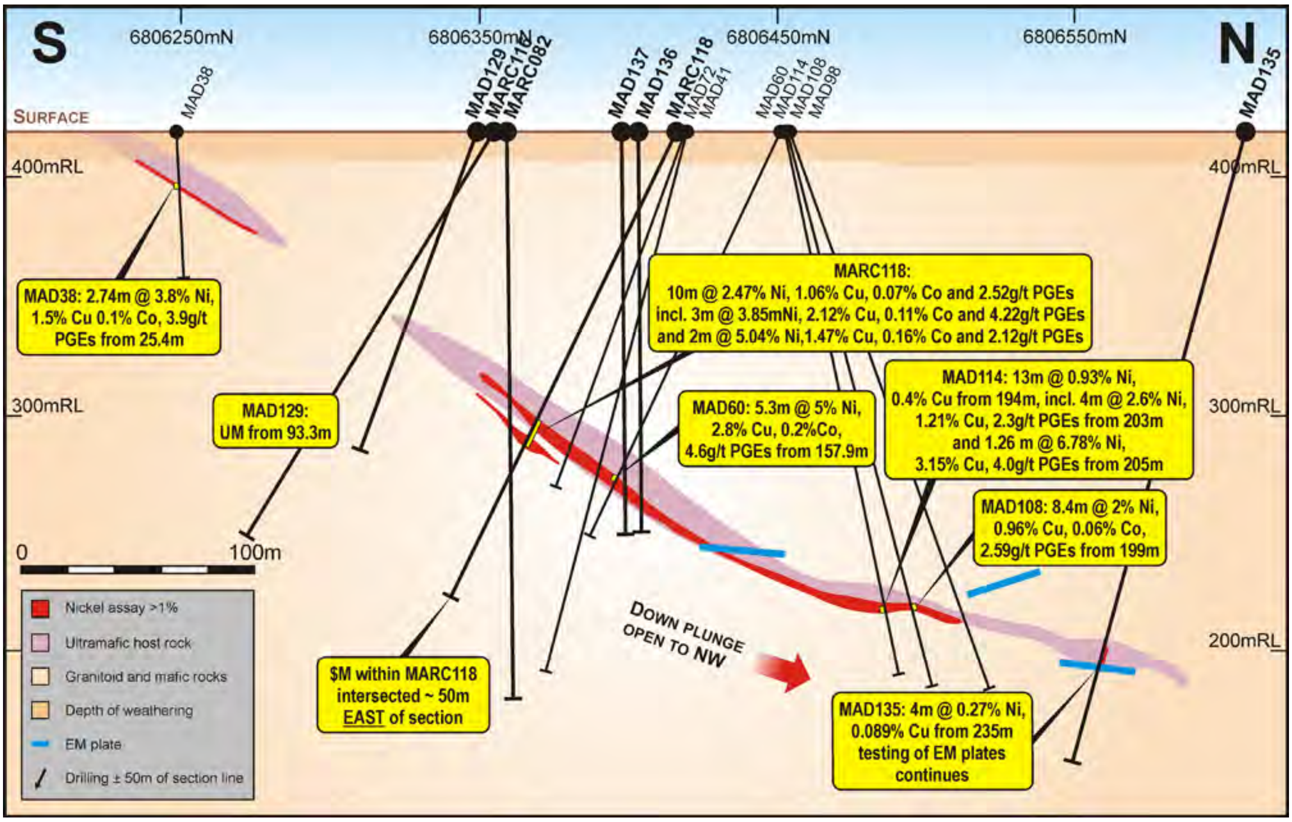

Figure 2 – schematic cross section of the MAD60 section (facing west) based on interpretation of drill hole data. The N-W plunge of mineralisation extends to 380m and remains open in the down-dip direction.

FURTHER DRILLING PLANNED

Phase 1 of the 2019 drill programme comprised an RC (Reverse Circulation) campaign to test the extent and volume of prospective ultramafic stratigraphy outside known zones of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation, and to establish platform holes for downhole EM (DHEM) surveys in areas of interest.

Several EM conductors were identified by the DHEM surveys completed in those RC drill holes. Modelling of the drill targets is being completed, with details to be announced soon.

The planning for Phase 2 of the 2019 drill programme at Mt Alexander is being finalised. The combined diamond and RC drill programme will test the new DHEM conductors identified from the Phase 1 drill holes as well as the northern SAMSON anomalies at Investigators.

A high-powered surface MLEM survey is scheduled over the West End and Bullets Prospect and any EM targets generated by those surveys will also be prioritised for drilling in the Phase 2 drill programme.

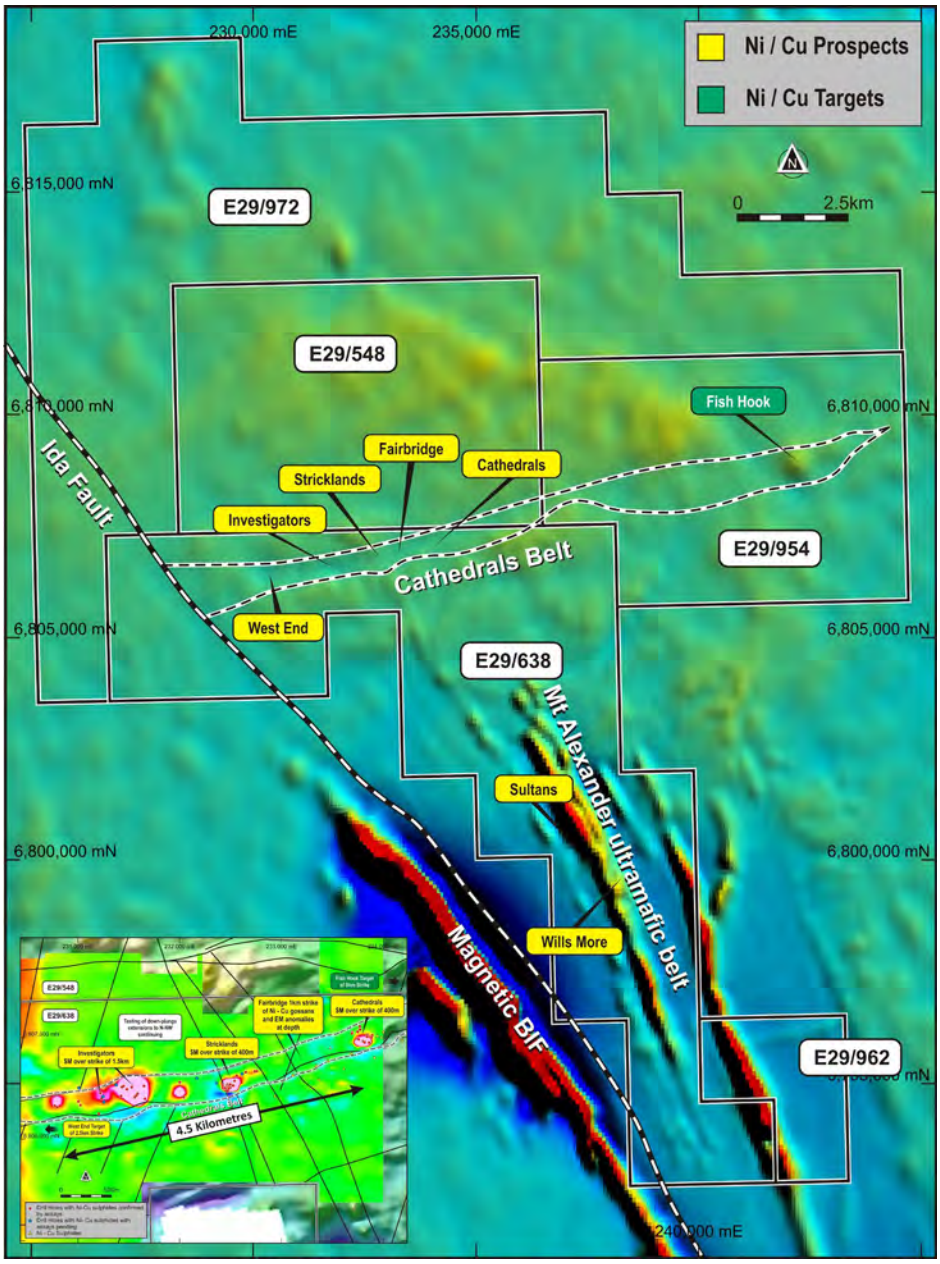

Figure 3 - map of the tenement package at Mt Alexander set against RTP magnetic data, showing the key prospects and targets under exploration.

SULTANS PROSPECT – EXTENSIONS TO THE HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION

The Sultans Prospect is situated on the main Mt Alexander Belt, a north-northwest trending ultramafic belt with a strike of 7km. Historical drilling by BHP in 2008 intersected widespread nickel sulphides in this Belt including massive nickel-copper sulphides that returned assays of:

- MARC40 – 2m @ 2.14%Ni from 64m
- MAD1 – 80cm @ 2.85%Ni, 0.13% Cu and 1 g/t PGEs from 115.4m

The discovery of massive nickel-copper sulphides across the Mt Alexander Belt was not followed up by systematic exploration, providing St George with an excellent opportunity to search for a larger source of the mineralisation.

Drilling by St George to the north-west of the BHP discovery holes has now successfully intersected further sulphide mineralisation, with assays for MAD106 returning **1m @ 1.19% Ni and 0.17% Cu from 169m**.

The assay is based on a 1m sample from RC drilling. A review of the geochemistry for that sample indicates that the interval actually contains a narrower zone of massive nickel sulphides (i.e. 25-50cm @ 2-4% Ni) within a broader zone of disseminated nickel sulphides. This interpretation of the geochemistry has been supported by further investigation of the drill spoils and subsequent DHEM survey in MARC106 and suggests potential for structural remobilisation of the nickel sulphides from a larger source.

The results from MARC106 are significant as they confirm continuity of the massive nickel sulphides and host ultramafic to the north-west for over 180m – see Figure 4. Importantly, the DHEM survey in MARC106 has identified an off-hole EM anomaly below the drill hole, which may represent a larger accumulation of mineralisation. Follow-up drilling will be planned once modelling of the EM target and the detailed geological interpretation is finalised.

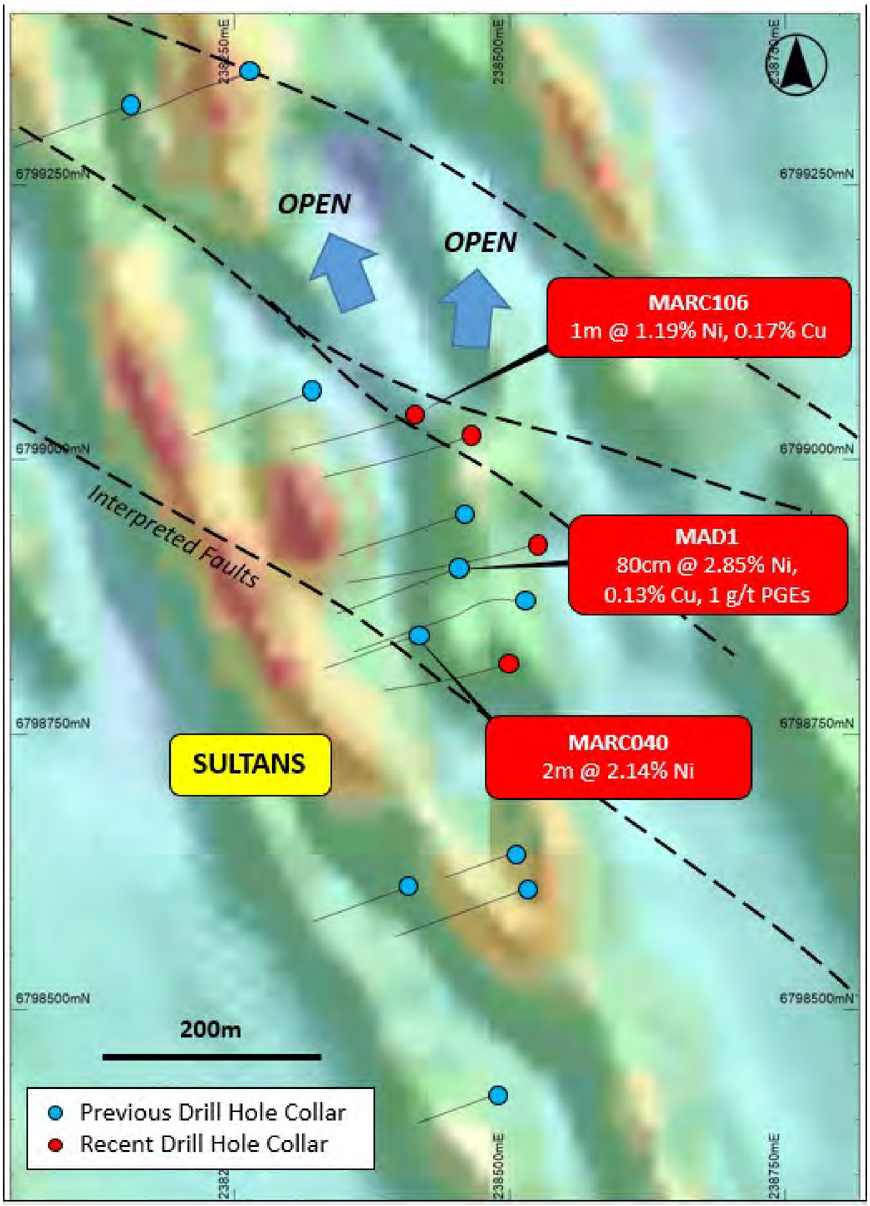

Figure 4 - map of the Sultans Prospect on the Mt Alexander Belt (set against RTP magnetic data) showing the substantial continuity of the mineralised ultramafic established by drilling.

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.

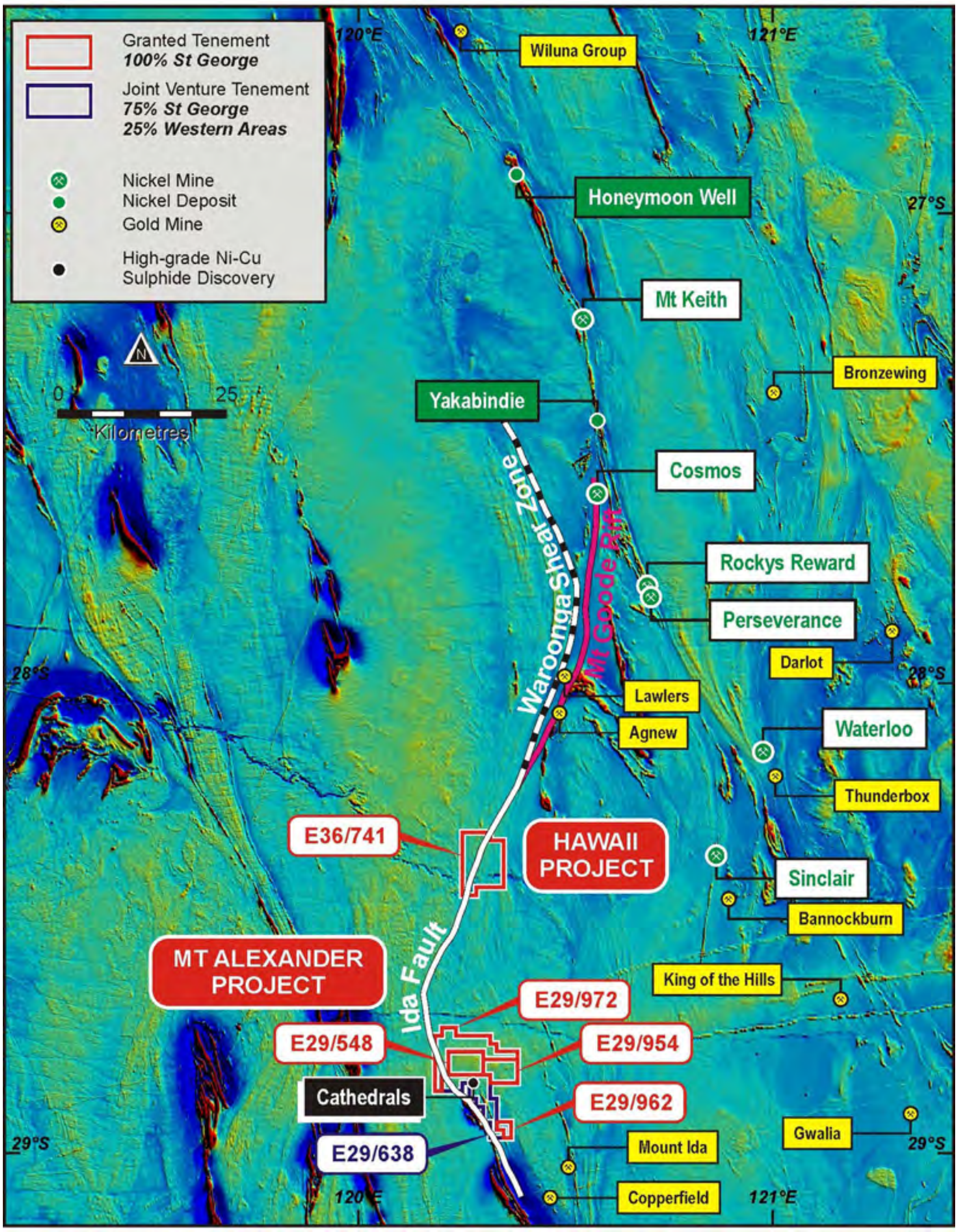

Figure 5 – a map (over TMI magnetics) showing the location of Mt Alexander Project to the south-west of major nickel sulphide mines at the Agnew-Wiluna Belt.

HOLEID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	WIDTH (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Total PGEs g/t	Au g/t
MARC074	230696	6806367	-61	180	150				*NSI*				
MARC075	230700	6806455	-59	175	197				*NSI*				
MARC076	230600	6806360	-59	172	148				*NSI*				
MARC077	230600	6806456	-60	171	197				*NSI*				
MARC078	230501	6806359	-60	169	155				*NSI*				
MARC079	230501	6806459	-60	170	212				*NSI*				
MARC080	230828	6806419	-59	172	148				*NSI*				
MARC081	230928	6806455	-59	171	148				*NSI*				
MARC082	231258	6806360	-60	175	148				*NSI*				
MARC083	231373	6806427	-60	168	148				*NSI*				
MARC084	231662	6806455	-59	168	148				*NSI*				
MARC085	231764	6806479	-57	173	148				*NSI*				
MARC086	231867	6806498	-59	172	148				*NSI*				
MARC087	231960	6806497	-59	169	148				*NSI*				
MARC088	230774	6806449	-60	172	200				*NSI*				
MARC089	232170	6806507	-70	174	148	66	67	1	0.79	0.17	0.03	0.22	0.03
and						68	76	8	0.41	0.16	0.02	0.34	0.03
MARC090	232253	6806493	-68	171	148	52	54	2	0.50	0.25	0.02	0.69	0.05
MARC091	232356	6806543	-71	171	148	64	68	4	0.48	0.22	0.03	0.38	0.05
MARC092	232806	6806712	-65	141	118				*NSI*				
MARC093	233644	6806985	-69	178	178	56	60	4	0.47	0.29	0.02	0.57	0.07
MARC094	233662	6807062	-70	181	226	197	200	3	0.71	0.40	0.03	1.86	0.36
MARC095	233591	6807000	-70	190	202	62	64	2	0.42	0.17	0.02	0.47	0.02
MARC096	233758	6807330	-70	182	298				*NSI*				
MARC097	233445	6806837	-50	333	202				*NSI*				
MARC098	233599	6807061	-70	189	268				*NSI*				
MARC099	233350	6806798	-50	334	196				*NSI*				
MARC100	233089	6806701	-51	334	196				*NSI*				
MARC101	233515	6807050	-70	187	244				*NSI*				
MARC102	233161	6806729	-50	333	196				*NSI*				
MARC103	232952	6806750	-60	180	124				*NSI*				
MARC104	232879	6807180	-69	177	248				*NSI*				
MARC105	233256	6806768	-50	335	214				*NSI*				
MARC106	238413	6799040	-59	249	202	161	162	1	0.50	0.05	0.02	0.27	0.05
and						169	170	1	1.19	0.17	0.04	0.51	0.01
MARC107	238463	6799021	-59	248	244	202	203	1	0.41	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.02
MARC108	238525	6798923	-60	250	286				*NSI*				
MARC109	231009	6806502	-75	176	220	200	204	4	1.21	0.47	0.04	0.99	0.08
including						202	204	2	2.04	0.83	0.07	1.67	0.13
MARC110	231376	6806532	-70	177	238				*NSI*				
MARC111	231633	6807177	-75	177	226				*NSI*				
MARC112	238500	6798814	-60	251	200	139	141	2	0.32	0.04	0.01	0.24	0.02
and						144	146	2	0.32	0.03	0.01	0.24	0.03
MARC113	232614	6806639	-75	177	124	64	65	1	0.31	0.37	0.02	0.49	0.09
and						72	73	1	0.31	0.15	0.02	0.19	0.03
MARC114	239027	6797609	-60	248	352				*NSI*				
MARC115	232363	6806550	-65	84	124				*NSI*				
MARC116	231256	6806363	-90	0	178	125	127	2	0.73	0.45	0.03	0.93	0.06
MARC117	231049	6806330	-74	356	156				*NSI*				
MARC118	231247	6806416	-64	164	178	142	152	10	2.47	1.06	0.07	2.52	0.21
including						145	148	3	3.85	2.12	0.11	4.22	0.22
including						150	152	2	5.04	1.47	0.16	2.12	0.22
MARC119	238988	6797684	-61	247	298				*NSI*				
MARC120	232168	6806595	-70	177	208				*NSI*				
MARC121	231053	6806331	-75	357	202				*NSI*				
MARC122	233757	6807192	-70	179	268				*NSI*				

Table 1 – assays received for drill holes completed in Phase 1 of the 2019 drill programme at Mt Alexander.

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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.

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Total PGEs g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t
MAD29	231559.5	6806419.6	-60	160	201.6	104.00	105	1	0.36	0.18	0.01	1.02	0.12	1.50
MAD31	231559.4	6806416.5	-63	133	160	108.00	111.67	3.67	0.56	0.28	0.02	1.22	0.16	1.98
MAD31						111.67	113.24	1.57	6.26	2.71	0.18	4.91	0.19	8.10
Including						112.08	113.09	1.01	7.98	3.13	0.22	5.90	0.14	9.06
MAD32	232040.2	6806403	-73	220	92.7	44	51.6	7.6	0.44	0.19	0.02	0.59	0.03	0.88
MAD32						51.6	53.52	1.92	4.58	1.52	0.14	3.83	0.12	4.43
Including						52.75	53.52	0.77	7.82	2.50	0.24	6.31	0.13	6.82
MAD33	232038.2	6806412	-57	330	129.7	87.45	96.48	9.03	0.43	0.14	0.02	0.44	0.03	1.08
MAD33						96.48	97.49	1.01	5.81	2.33	0.22	4.32	0.12	7.30
MAD34	230769	6806330	-70	25	152.5	94	96.1	2.1	0.52	0.25	0.02	0.57	0.07	2.04
MAD34						96.1	98.89	2.79	1.63	0.53	0.05	1.24	0.11	3.62
Including						98.7	98.89	0.19	7.34	1.53	0.22	3.27	0.05	24.00
MAD37	230772.7	6806327	-84	335	156	110	122	12	0.41	0.13	0.02	0.35	0.04	1.22
MAD37						122	123.27	1.27	5.63	2.16	0.17	3.86	0.10	6.83
Including						122.55	123.27	0.72	7.93	2.75	0.23	4.81	0.07	9.00
And, Including						123.27	123.6	0.33	0.81	0.69	0.03	2.33	0.14	2.50
MAD38	231205.1	6806248	-70	90	65.5	25.4	28.14	2.74	3.77	1.48	0.10	3.85	0.17	5.49
Including						26.3	26.4	0.1	12.80	5.54	0.25	11.52	0.38	36.50
And, Including						27.6	28.14	0.54	8.59	3.43	0.24	6.73	0.14	10.00
MAD40	231575.7	6806427	-68	160	142.3	105.35	106.79	1.44	0.46	0.16	0.02	0.60	0.07	1.32
MAD40						106.79	108.75	1.96	5.09	2.11	0.16	3.46	0.39	6.04
Including						107.75	108.75	1	7.88	3.11	0.24	5.04	0.53	8.00
MAD43	231528.9	6806508	-70	160	180	149.7	157.22	7.52	0.43	0.20	0.02	0.55	0.05	1.13
MAD43						157.22	157.9	0.68	7.09	2.73	0.23	3.54	0.14	9.50
MAD43						170.43	170.53	0.1	4.25	0.98	0.13	2.91	0.11	6.00
MAD43						171.1	171.25	0.15	1.88	1.27	0.06	1.65	0.11	6.50
MAD44	231482.4	6806488	-70	180	180	155.66	156.11	0.45	5.59	1.27	0.18	4.28	0.24	11.70
Including						155.84	156.11	0.27	8.49	1.67	0.27	5.24	0.20	16.50
MAD45	231004.9	6806368	-81	355	229	174	178.23	4.23	0.39	0.13	0.02	0.35	0.04	0.85
MAD45						178.23	180.14	1.91	3.60	1.04	0.11	2.56	0.19	2.71
Including						178.87	179.08	0.21	5.44	0.51	0.17	2.55	0.09	2.50
And, Including						179.76	180.14	0.38	7.10	2.84	0.21	5.42	0.21	7.00
MAD47	231659.8	6806394	-70	175	142.1	42.2	43	0.8	1.77	2.85	0.05	4.31	0.21	8.34
Including						42.2	42.35	0.15	0.92	6.85	0.02	5.35	0.24	21.00
And, Including						42.9	43	0.1	7.54	7.02	0.28	10.04	0.33	14.00
MAD47	231659.8	6806394	-70	175	142.1	43.95	44.2	0.25	1.65	0.74	0.03	2.71	0.13	2.50
MAD48	231559.7	6806410	-70	181	127.1	89.35	91.98	2.63	0.58	0.33	0.02	0.97	0.10	4.36
MAD48						91.98	92.89	0.91	7.23	2.42	0.20	4.51	0.18	8.00
MAD60	231225.2	6806451	-70	178	190	156	157.9	1.9	0.60	0.28	0.02	1.49	0.29	2.63
MAD60						157.9	163.2	5.3	4.95	2.75	0.16	4.55	0.25	8.95
Including						159.38	162.38	3	6.40	3.55	0.21	5.25	0.17	12.18
And, Including						162.9	163.2	0.3	5.93	3.54	0.20	4.36	0.12	11.00
MAD61	231249.4	6806423	-70	180	160.1	133	135.6	2.6	0.37	0.17	0.01	0.48	0.04	0.65
MAD61						135.94	136.18	0.24	0.73	0.61	0.02	1.64	0.14	2.50

MAD62	231587.4	6806445	-70	0	220	195.84	197.25	1.41	0.82	0.31	0.04	0.92	0.07	1.28
MAD62						197.25	197.56	0.31	6.07	2.81	0.23	2.94	0.03	6.50
MAD63	230796.9	6806312	-75	355	128.1	106	110.33	4.33	0.81	0.35	0.03	1.26	0.17	2.66
MAD63						110.33	110.62	0.29	7.73	2.57	0.24	3.26	0.04	5.50
MAD63						110.62	110.77	0.15	0.82	1.05	0.03	6.13	0.08	3.50
MAD72	231242.1	6806418	-75	180	154.7	131.3	135.79	4.49	0.38	0.09	0.02	0.28	0.02	0.55
MAD72						135.79	136	0.21	5.90	0.32	0.19	1.08	0.01	3.00
MAD72						136	136.71	0.71	0.53	0.15	0.02	0.40	0.03	7.00
MAD72						136.71	136.96	0.25	6.23	7.48	0.21	2.52	0.01	18.00
MAD108	231218	6806453	-76	33	250	199	207.4	8.4	2.00	0.96	0.06	2.59	0.24	4.31
						206.03	207.4	1.37	6.83	2.88	0.21	5.58	0.26	8.98
MAD112	232000	6806453	-58	174	140	116	119.55	3.55	4.67	2.27	0.20	2.94	0.16	7.14
MAD126	231445	680517	-90	0	210	184	201.86	7.86	5.70	2.11	0.18	2.65	0.15	
						185	190.25	5.25	6.95	2.67	0.23	3.10	0.15	
MAD127	231440	6806515	-90	0	205	183.9	192.39	8.49	5.78	2.64	0.18	3.61	0.19	
Including						184.42	200.81	6.39	6.48	2.77	0.21	3.68	0.17	

Table 1 - Significant Intersections at Investigators

Hole ID	**GDA94 East**	**GDA94 North**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**Hole Depth (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**PGE g/t**	**Co%**
MAD132	231432	6806509	-90	0	210	176	180.9	4.9	0.45	0.16	0.46	0.02
						180.9	181.96	1.06	**2.09**	**1.32**	**2.16**	**0.08**
and												
						201.4	202.02	0.62	0.31	0.04	0.16	0.02
						202.02	202.32	0.3	**2.97**	**0.9**	**2.31**	**0.11**
						202.32	203	0.68	0.32	0.34	-	0.01
and												
						210.25	210.54	0.29	0.39	0.2	0.28	0.02
MAD133	231450	6806519	-90	0	205	182	184	2	0.37	0.46	1	0.02
						184	186	2	**2.84**	**1.11**	**1.66**	**0.11**
MAD134	231440	6806523	-90	0	215	NSI						
MAD135	231232	6806581	-85	180	270	236.83	237.3	0.47	0.68	0.23	1.08	0.02
MAD136	231234	6806400	-90	0	160	138	148	10	0.36	0.12	0.37	0.02
						148	153.1	5.1	**3.88**	**2.41**	**6.93**	**0.1**
Including												
						149.55	151.93	2.38	**6.76**	**4.29**	**6.39**	**0.19**

Table 2 – assays for 2018 diamond drilling completed at Investigators in Q3 2018.