ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

20 November 2017

OUTSTANDING INTERSECTION OF NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **17 metre interval of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation intersected from 37.5 metres downhole in MAD71**
- **Over 10 cumulative metres of massive nickel-copper sulphides with XRF readings averaging 5.5%Ni and 2.1%Cu***
- **Large associated SAMSON EM anomaly indicates mineralisation is open to the north and west**

*** Laboratory assays are pending and are required to confirm the nickel and copper grades which have been estimated using portable XRF analysis**

THICK INTERSECTION OF MASSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce an outstanding intersection of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation at the Mt Alexander Project.

Drill hole MAD71 at the Stricklands Prospect has intersected:

- **17m of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation from 37.5m downhole comprising massive, matrix, stringer, brecciated and disseminated nickel sulphides, *with***
- **massive nickel-copper sulphides comprising a total of 10.1m of the overall intersection**

MAD71 was drilled within a large SAMSON EM anomaly (200m x 150m) at Stricklands. The mineralisation is open to the north and west, where much of the EM anomaly remains untested; see Figure 1.

A downhole EM (DHEM) survey will be completed in MAD71 later this week, and further drilling at Stricklands will be prioritised after review of the survey data.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"The results in MAD71 are outstanding with thick widths of high grade mineralisation at shallow depths. This is very favourable for the economics of a potential mining operation at Mt Alexander.

"We have already established recurrent high grade mineralisation over a 3.5km strike length in the Cathedrals Belt. Now, with the exceptional intersection in MAD71, the confidence in the resource potential at Mt Alexander continues to build."

THE STRICKLANDS PROSPECT – TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

A SAMSON fixed loop EM (FLEM) survey was completed earlier this year by St George and identified a very large EM anomaly (200m x 150m) at the Stricklands Prospect. The large SAMSON EM anomaly is also recognised by the low temperature SQUID FLEM survey completed over the area in 2009 by BHP Nickel West.

The EM anomaly was tested by MAD49 which intersected a 42.5m thick ultramafic unit with:

- **18.86m @ 0.42%Ni, 0.16%Cu, 0.02%Co and 0.36g/t total PGEs from 31.8m and**
- **3.36m @ 2.09%Ni, 1.18%Cu, 0.09%Co and 1.82g/t total PGEs from 50.66m.**

MAD49 identified a thick komatiite ultramafic unit within the broader SAMSON and SQUID EM anomaly. Other drill holes at Stricklands have intersected mineralised ultramafics, however MAD49 was interpreted to represent a thickened channelised flow that warranted follow-up drill testing.

The disruption of the ultramafic sequence by the later granite intrusions is less prominent at Stricklands than at other areas in the Cathedrals Belt, so that preservation of a primary magmatic channel is more likely here.

MAD71:

MAD71 was drilled 15m to the north of MAD49 to test the continuity of the mineralised ultramafic and the potential for further nickel-copper mineralisation.

Like MAD49, MAD71 intersected weathered ultramafic with up to 2% nickel (non-sulphide) in XRF analysis before intersecting primary nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in saprock and fresh rock.

MAD71 intersected significantly more massive sulphide mineralisation than MAD49, as shown in the following intersection summary for MAD71:

Thickness	From	To	Material	Spot XRF
1.3m	37.5	38.8	**Massive & matrix sulphides**	2 - 4% Ni , 0.6 - 4% Cu
0.5m	38.8	39.3	Clay zone	
5.2m	39.3	44.5	**Massive sulphide**	2 - 15% Ni, 0.1 - 7% Cu
2.0m	44.5	46.5	Weak to moderate stringer and brecciated sulphides	0.3 - 1% Ni, 0.1 - 0.7% Cu
1.0m	46.5	47.5	**Massive sulphide**	4.5 - 6% Ni, 0.2 - 1% Cu
3.0m	47.5	50.5	Moderate disseminated and brecciated sulphides	0.15 - 1.2% Ni, 0.1 - 2% Cu
2.1m	50.5	52.6	**Massive sulphide**	3 - 7% Ni, 1.2 - 4% Cu
1.8m	52.6	54.4	Blebby sulphides	0.15 - 0.45% Ni, 0.02 -0.12% Cu
0.5m	54.4	54.9	**Massive sulphide**	6 - 20% Ni, 1 - 11% Cu

Geochemical analysis from portable XRF readings in MAD71 supports the geological logging that the mineralisation is primary magmatic sulphides based on high sulphur values.

A conclusive determination of the nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE values of the sulphide mineralisation will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling with the modelled ultramafic unit, downhole widths are interpreted to be close to true widths.

The thickness of the cumulative ultramafic and the volume of nickel-copper sulphides returned to date is supportive of further significant mineralisation being intercepted to the west and north of MAD71, where the strong associated SAMSON EM anomaly remains untested.

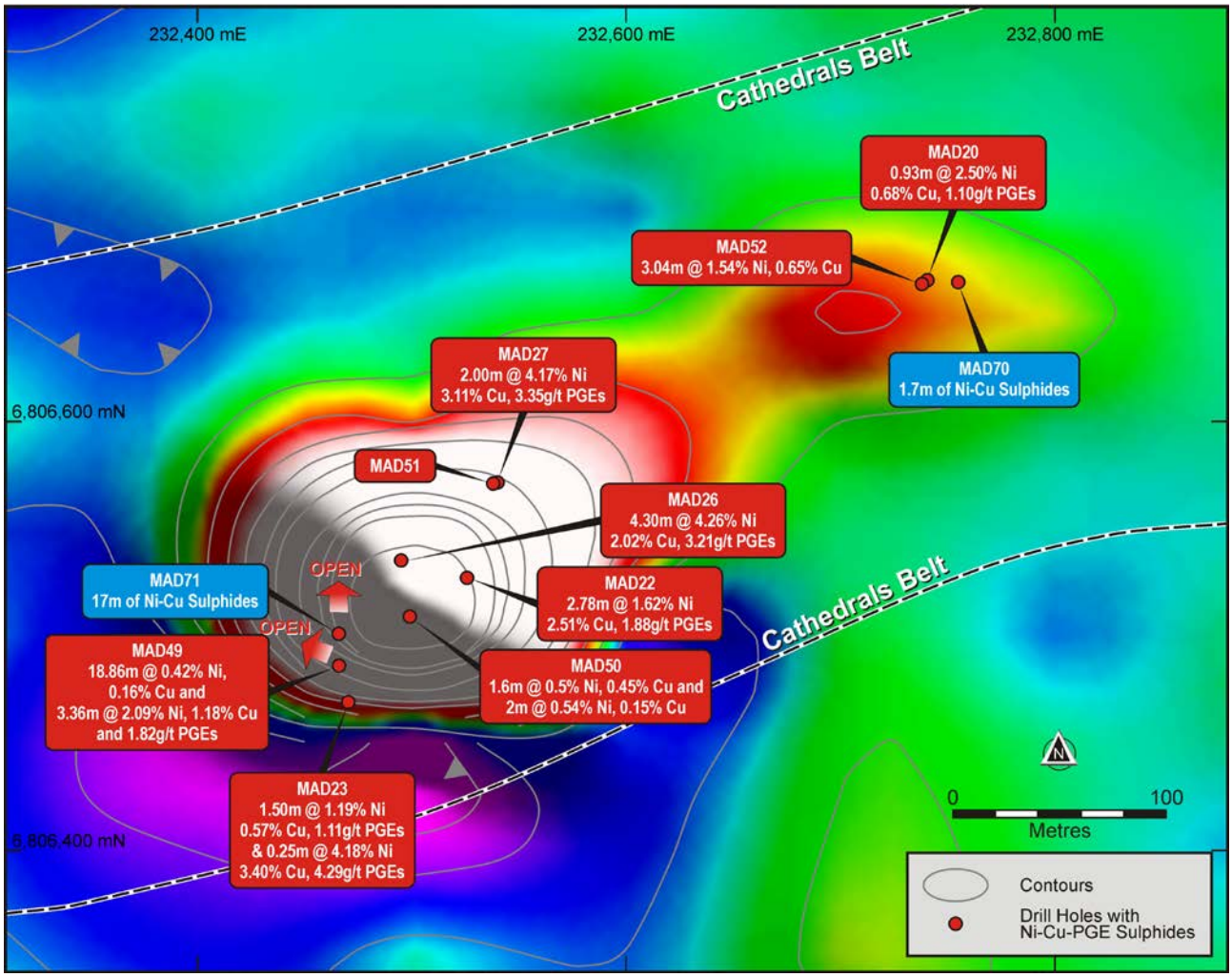

Figure 1 – a plan view of the Stricklands Prospect showing the large SAMSON total field EM anomaly (white/red colours). The SAMSON EM image is shown in Channel 18 (44ms). The contours shown are 0.05pT/A which highlight the stronger electromagnetic field over the Stricklands Prospect. Drill holes MAD70 and MAD71 are shown, as well as previous drill holes with massive nickel-copper sulphides.

Figure 2 – photos of massive sulphides in drill core from MAD71;

<u>Top Left</u>: drill core at 54-55m which recorded spot XRF readings between 6-20%Ni and 1.5-11%Cu;

<u>Top Right</u>: drill core at 52-53m which recorded spot XRF readings between 3-7%Ni and 1.2-4%Cu;

<u>Bottom Right:</u> drill core at 42-43m which recorded spot XRF readings between 3-15%Ni and 0.1-7%Cu.

MAD70:

Drill hole MAD70 was also completed at Stricklands to a depth of 87.8m. MAD70 tested a DHEM plate identified from MAD20 (0.93m @ 2.5%Ni, 0.68%Cu, 0.16%Co and 1.1g/t PGEs) which had only just tested the edge of the modelled plate.

MAD70 was drilled 15m east of MAD20 and intersected the following:

- 0.9m of weak disseminated sulphides from 52.3m to 53.2m
- 0.85m of strong disseminated sulphides from 53.2m to 54.05m with a spot XRF reading of 0.6%Ni
- **0.85m of massive sulphide** from 54.05m to 54.9m with a spot XRF reading of 2.7%Ni and 0.8%Cu

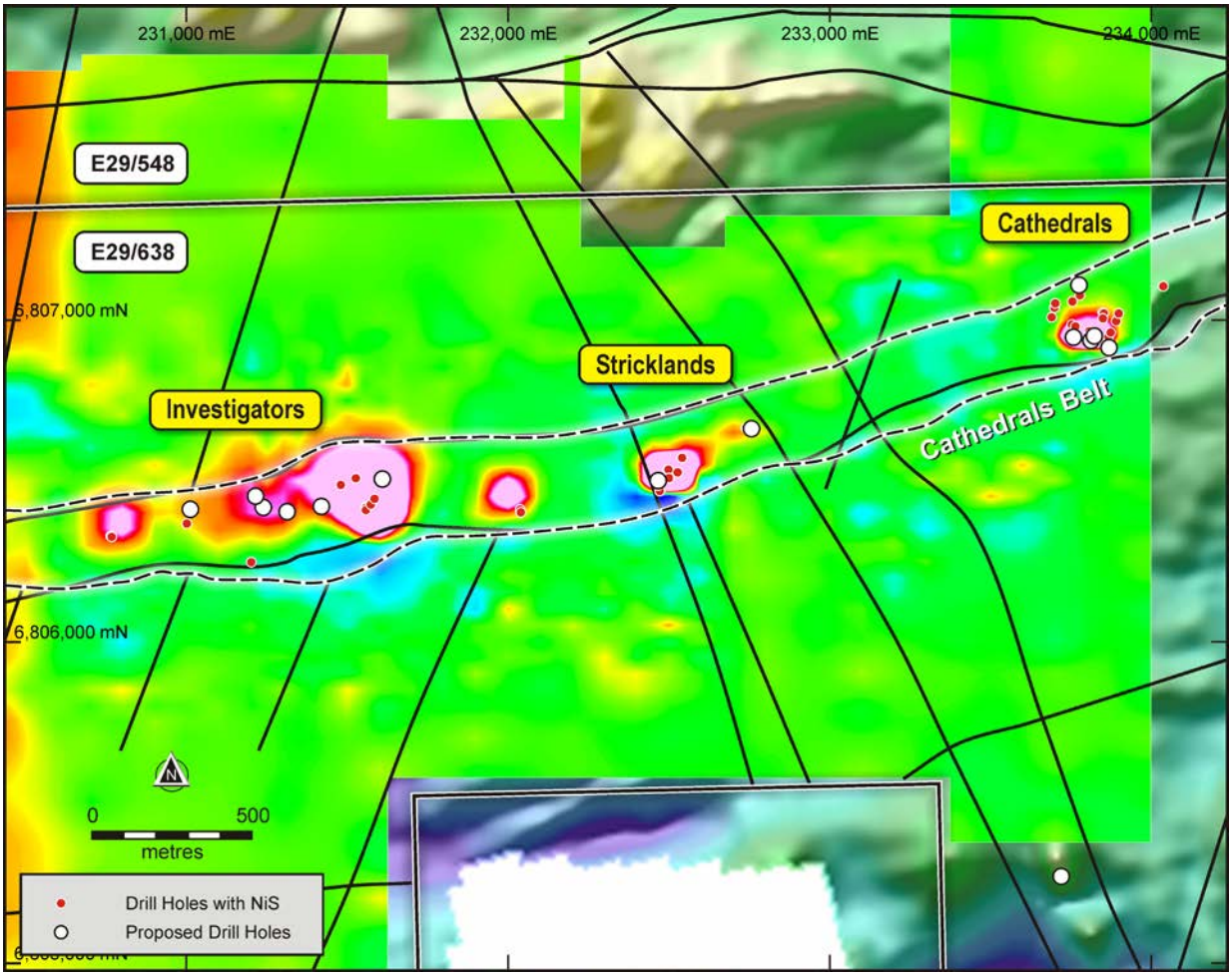

Figure 3 – a plan view of the Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators Prospect. Previous drill holes with massive nickel-copper sulphides (red) and planned drill holes (white) in the current program are shown over SAMSON FLEM Channel 18 (mid-time) image. The planned drill holes at the Cathedrals and Stricklands Prospects have now been completed.

DRILLING CONTINUES

The diamond drill rig has now mobilised to the Investigators Prospect. The first two drill holes to be completed at Investigators will target off-hole DHEM anomalies to test for extensions of known zones of high grade mineralisation.

The order for drilling the remaining planned holes shown in Table 1 is likely to change with further drill holes for the Stricklands Prospect to be prioritised for drilling.

Drill Order	HOLE ID	MGA East	MGA North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Depth to Target	Target
1	MAD65	233817.5	6806949	95	-75	180	58	Extension to east of $M in MAD13
2	MAD66	233770	6807107	373	-60	160	175 & 188	DHEM plate MAD58-p1 and stratigraphic hole
3	MAD67	233863	6806913	45.3	-60	180	23	Extension of mineralised ultramafic south of $M in MAD15/18
4	MAD68	233807	6806935	75.8	-60	180	48	Extension of mineralised ultramafic south of $M in MAD13
5	MAD69	233753	6806945	85.2	-55	180	49	Extension of mineralised ultramafic south of $M in MAD59/MARC49
6	MAD70	232755	6806665	87.8	-72	180	44	Extension to east of $M in MAD20
7	MAD71	232466	6806501	250.2	-65	0	50	Northern extent of thick mineralised ultramafic in MAD49
8	InvProp_30	231242	6806418	165	-75	180	135	DHEM plate off-hole from MAD41/61
9	InvProp_25	231016	6806412	195	-75	180	116 & 168	DHEM plates off-hole from MAD45
10	CATH_S_PROP1	233715	6805275	140	-75	270	110	Anomaly 11 at Cathedrals South
11	InvProp_31	229333	6806290	150	-65	180	N.A.	Investigators West linear magnetic feature
12	InvProp_26	231218	6806453	250	-75	0	220	SAMSON plate-L1_ L2_ p2
13	InvProp_27	231316	6806405	200	-75	0	169	SAMSON plate-L2_p5_3c
14	InvProp_28	231422	6806421	205	-75	0	175	SAMSON plate-L2_p3_3c
15	InvProp_29	231611	6806506	500	-75	0	188	SAMSON plate-L2_p2_3c

Table 1 – planned drill holes for October-November 2017 drill programme at Mt Alexander. The first seven drill holes have now been completed. The order for drilling the remaining planned holes is under review as further drill holes are planned for the Stricklands Prospect.

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 four granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962 and E29/954.

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

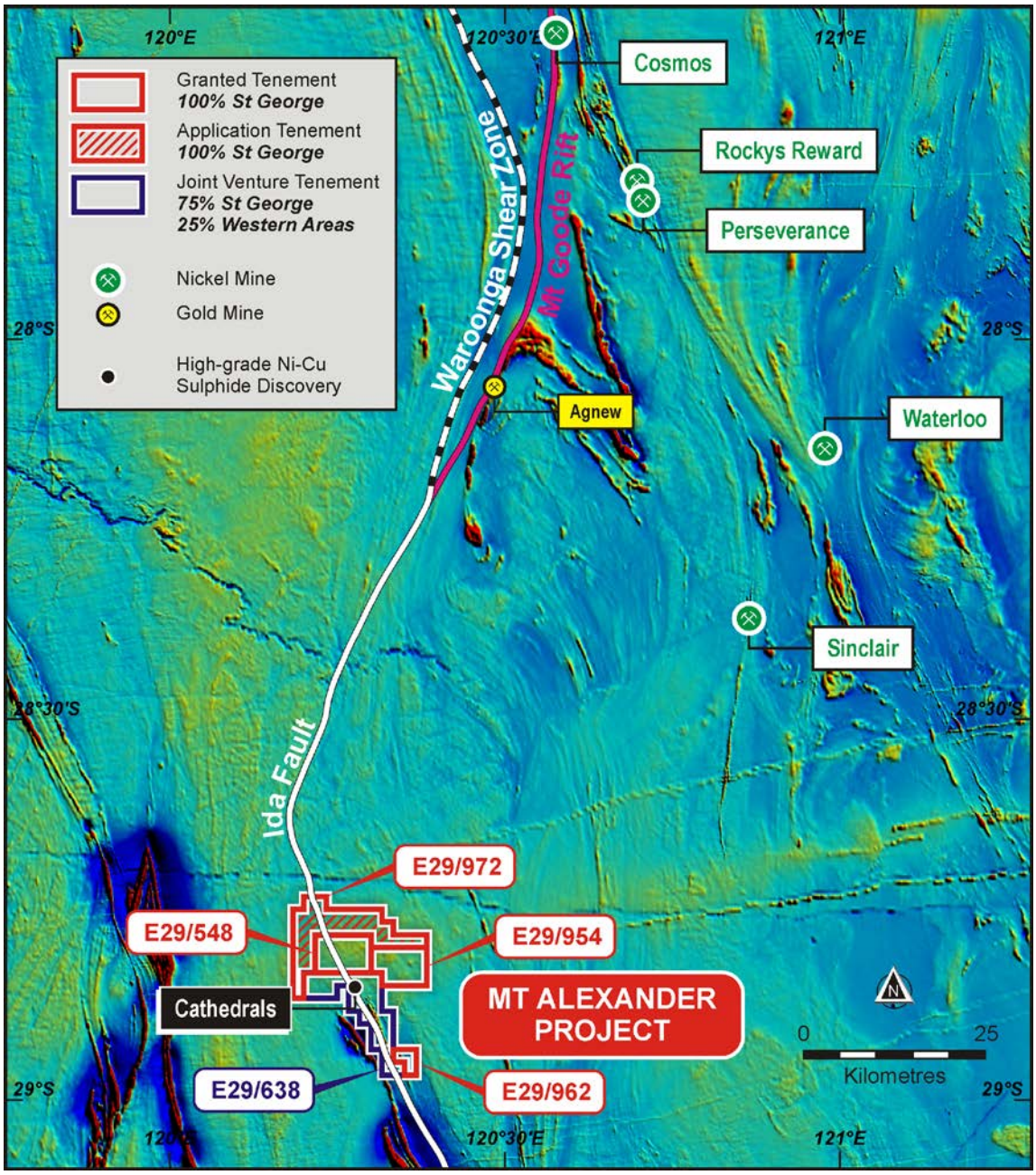

Figure 4 – a map (over TMI magnetics) showing the location of Mt Alexander Project to the south-west of major nickel projects in the Agnew-Wiluna Belt.

For further information, please contact:

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew McCarthy, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McCarthy is employed by St George Mining Limited.

Mr McCarthy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr McCarthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The following sections are provided for compliance with requirements for the reporting of exploration results under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sections of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet for cutting and sampling at the certified assay laboratory. Samples of HQ or NQ2 core are cut just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw, with half core sampled lengthways for assay. The SAMSON EM survey was conducted using GAP Geophysics geopack high-powered HPTX-70 or HPTX-80 transmitter using 800x800m or 1000x1000m survey loops of 35mm wire to generate ~150 amps with a transmit frequency of 1Hz. Two receiver systems were used, being TM-7 magnetometers sampling at 2400Hz.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Wherever possible the same side of the drill core is sampled to ensure sample is representative. Appropriate QAQC samples are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Diamond core (both HQ and NQ2) is half-core sampled to geological boundaries no more than 1.5m and no less than 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 diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling is completed using HQ sized coring equipment through the weathered zone (mostly saprock) with 3m barrels, and then HQ or NQ2 in fresh rock with 3m or 6m barrels as required. The core is oriented using ACT II electric core orientation.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond core recoveries are recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. The core length recovered is measured for each run and recorded which is used to calculate core recovery as a percentage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Measures taken to maximise core recovery include using appropriate core diameter and shorter barrel length through the weathered zone, which at Cathedrals and Investigators is mostly <20m and Stricklands <40m depth. Primary locations for core loss in fresh rock are on geological contacts and structural zones, and drill techniques are adjusted accordingly, and if possible these zones are predicted from the geological modelling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No sample recovery issues have yet been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised sulphide intervals.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging is completed for all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. The logging is recorded digitally and imported in the St George Mining central database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being captured. Core is photographed with one tray per photo and stored digitally.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The HQ and NQ2 core is cut in half length ways just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw. All samples are collected from the same side of the core where practicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No full non-core holes are planned for this drill program.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples are selected during sampling. Samples comprise two quarter core samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Diamond core samples are analysed for Au, Pt and Pd using a 40g lead collection fire assay; for Rh, Ru, Os, Ir using a 25g nickel sulphide collection fire assay; and for Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn using a four acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the drill core onsite. One reading is taken per meter, however for any samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then multiple samples are taken at set intervals per meter. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed. The handheld XRF results are only used for preliminary assessment and reporting of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. The SAMSON EM survey was conducted using GAP Geophysics geopack high-powered HPTX-70 or HPTX-80 transmitter using 800x800m or 1000x1000m survey loops of 35mm wire to generate ~150 amps with a transmit frequency of 1Hz. Two receiver systems were used, being TM-7 magnetometers sampling at 2400Hz.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in house procedures. The Company 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 Exploration Manager of St George Mining.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes are planned for the current drill program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop using acQuire software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is entered into the St George Mining central SQL database which is managed by external consultants.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data reported.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill holes have been located and pegged using a DGPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-0.05mmm for easting, northing and elevation. Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. Post-drilling downhole gyroscopic surveys will be conducted, which provide more accurate survey results.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used at the Mt Alexander project is GDA94 (MGA), zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data has been acquired using DGPS surveying at individual collar locations and entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The diamond drill program is testing modelled EM conductors and geological criteria for massive nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation. The spacing and distribution of the planned drill holes is appropriate to test the defined targets. The SAMSON EM survey was conducted on 100m line spacing with 100m stations to provide a high-resolution dataset. Infill 50m spaced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		lines and 50m and 25m stations were conducted where further resolution of EM anomalies was required.
	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 Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to the target EM plates and geological units to approximate true width. Most of the ultramafic units in the Cathedrals Belt dip shallow to the north and where possible drill holes are planned to intersect perpendicular to this dip. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by St George Mining. Core samples are stored in the secure facilities at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. Transportation of core is managed by St George contractors and Bureau Veritas and actively track monitored.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Mt Alexander Project is comprised of four granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954 and E29/962). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). E29/638 and E29/548 are also subject to a royalty in favour of a third party that is outlined in the ASX Release dated 17 December 2015 (as regards E29/638) and the ASX release dated 18 September 2015 (as regards E29/548). No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site known as Willsmore 1 (DAA identification 3087) straddles tenements E29/548 and E29/638. All four tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration on tenements E29/638 and E29/962 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt. Exploration in the northern section of E29/638 (Cathedrals Prospect) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite terrane. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954. The target lithological unit in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt has historically been the Central Ultramafic Unit, which has been explored by a number of parties, most recently by Nickel West. High grade nickel-copper-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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade nickel-copper mineralisation in granite-hosted ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect. The tenements remain underexplored.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Mt Alexander Project is at the northern end of a western bifurcation of the Mt Ida Greenstones. The greenstones are bound to the west by the Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane (and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west. The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for further high-grade komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (both greenstone and granite hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Drill hole information is shown in Table 1 in the body of the release. Drill hole collar locations are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 3 in the body of the release.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Reported assay intersections are length and density weighted. Significant intersections are determined using both qualitative (i.e. geological logging) and quantitative (i.e. lower cut-off) methods. For massive sulphide intersections, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% for either nickel or copper. For disseminated, blebby and matrix sulphide intersections the nominal lower cut-off for nickel is 0.3%.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Any high-grade sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as *included* intervals. Any heavy disseminated, matrix , brecciated or stringer sulphides with >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 have yet been used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known).*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates so downhole lengths are interpreted to be near true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant plan maps are shown in the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting Exploration Results.*	The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration 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.*	Further exploration in the Cathedrals Belt will be largely dependent on the results of the current drilling and DHEM program. Further exploration is warranted north of the Cathedrals Belt on E29/548 and also on the Mt Alexander greenstone belt to the south.