

20 December 2013

ST GEORGE REPORTS POSITIVE RESULTS FROM DRILLING OF FIRST NICKEL TARGET

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Three diamond core holes completed at Desert Dragon**
- **Drilling intersects thick komatiite sequences with visible sulphides**
- **Extensive, high sulphur content present in mineral system**
- **Highly favourable local setting for potential massive sulphide nickel mineralisation**
- **Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys identify strong conductors**
- **Further drill holes planned on completion of DHEM modelling**
- **XRF and laboratory assay values pending**

DRILLING AT DESERT DRAGON

St George Mining Limited (ASX: SGQ) (“St George Mining” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the initial diamond drilling programme designed to test priority nickel targets at the Company’s 100% owned East Laverton Property in Western Australia.

The first area tested in this drilling programme was within the Desert Dragon prospect, with three diamond core drill holes completed for a total of 968 metres drilled. See Table 1 for details of drill holes.

Initial geological logging of the drill core at site indicates that all three of the drill holes have intersected komatiite ultramafics, the rocks that typically host high grade nickel sulphide mineralisation. In particular, drill holes DDD001 and DDD002 have intersected multiple, thick ultramafic units.

High levels of sulphur were identified in sedimentary rocks that were in contact with these komatiite sequences. This is important as a local source of sulphur is an essential criterion for nickel sulphide formation. The sulphur from the sedimentary rocks can easily be incorporated into the base of the overlying komatiite lava, acting as a trigger for the formation of magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation.

A preliminary assessment of the drill core and associated alteration assemblage suggests that drilling has identified a favourable geological setting for the presence of massive sulphide nickel mineralisation.

The geological logging and XRF analysis of core from the first two drill holes has been completed in the field. The core was then delivered to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where it is now being cut, sampled and prepared for assaying at SGS Laboratories in Perth. Laboratory assay results are expected to be available late January 2014.

The analysis of the orientated core from the drilling has made a valuable contribution towards understanding the orientation of the rock units and associated structures.

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DHEM - FURTHER DRILL TARGETS

Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys of all three holes has now been completed.

Strong EM anomalies have been identified from the DHEM surveys in all of these holes.

Interpretation and modelling of the DHEM anomalies by Newexco is ongoing and the logging of the final hole is in progress.

Two anomalous DHEM conductors were identified in DDD001:

- A broad on-hole response with a time-constant in excess of 250 ms at 320 m.
- An on-hole anomaly coincident with an off-hole response with a 50 ms time-constant at 130 m.

Two further anomalous EM conductors were identified In DDD002:

- A strong broad off-hole response with a time-constant far in excess of 250 ms at 420 m.
- An anomalous off-hole response with a strong 50 ms time-constant at 135 m, which appears spatially consistent with the EM response in DDD001.

The discovery of these EM conductors is very encouraging as they have the potential to represent massive sulphide accumulations.

NICKEL PROSPECTIVITY CONFIRMED

The area of the Desert Dragon Prospect tested by the diamond drilling includes a known zone of disseminated nickel sulphides identified in 2012 by RC drill hole DRAC35, which intersected **18m @ 0.40% Ni** (see our ASX Release of 21 November 2013 for information on this target).

The presence of nickel in disseminated sulphides may indicate proximity to massive sulphide nickel mineralisation.

The recent diamond drilling has further upgraded the potential of this target by confirming the favourable geological setting in which the initial DRAC35 intersection of disseminated nickel mineralisation was made.

The identification of strong EM conductors in this favourable geological environment and in proximity to known disseminated nickel sulphides is a very positive development in the search for massive sulphide mineralisation.

The Company anticipates further drill targets to be generated at Desert Dragon from the modelled results of these DHEM surveys.

John Prineas, Executive Chairman of St George Mining said:

“The recent drilling has significantly advanced the nickel prospectivity of Desert Dragon.

“It has confirmed that we are in the right area and the down hole EM has given us some great potential massive sulphide targets to test.”



Figure 1 - Trays 36, 37 and 38 for DDD002 contain core from 217.5m to 231.3m. This is a thick ultramafic unit with an alteration assemblage of talc, chlorite, carbonate and magnetite. Laboratory assays will provide an accurate assessment of the nickel content of this interval.

The drilling programme is now in a recess for the Christmas holiday and will resume in 2014. Initial drill targets in 2014 will be selected from the recent DHEM survey, and from new EM conductors generated by the ongoing moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey that covers the broader Desert Dragon and other sections of the Stella Range Ultramafic Belt.

HOLE ID	NORTHING (m)	EASTING (m)	DIP (deg)	AZM (deg)	DEPTH (m)
DDD001	6739319	527016	-60	060	330
DDD002	6739394	526751	-60	060	436
DDD003	6739473	526908	-60	060	202

Table 1 - Drill hole details for the diamond core holes completed at the Desert Dragon Prospect

XRF ANALYSIS

References to XRF results relate to analysis using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. This portable device provides immediate analysis of modal mineralogy of drill samples. The device is unable to reliably detect precious metals in samples but is considered to be more reliable for base metal assessment.

Unless otherwise stated, values determined by XRF analysis are based on one spot reading per one metre of drill core. As such, results from XRF analysis are stated as indicative only and are preliminary to subsequent confirmation by geochemical analysis at SGS Laboratories.

The XRF data is useful in assisting in the interpretation of the geological character of the rocks being encountered during drilling. The data may not be representative of the actual metal content in that sample.

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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 Tim Hronsky, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tim Hronsky is employed by Essential Risk Solutions Ltd which has been retained by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects.

Mr Tim Hronsky 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 Tim Hronsky 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	<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><i>The Desert Dragon nickel prospect was sampled with Diamond Core drilling of size HQ and NQ2. A total of 3 drill holes have been completed to date.</i></p> <p><i>The core was surveyed and where possible, oriented by the drillers.</i></p> <p><i>These orientation lines are then extended onto the remainder of the core and metre marks made for logging. The visible structural features on the core are measured against the core-orientation lines.</i></p> <p><i>Onsite XRF analysis is conducted using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. The XRF analysis is used to systematically review diamond drill core, with a single reading taken at every meter mark. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary base metal assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays.</i></p> <p><i>The sections of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and recorded on a “cut-sheet” which provides a control on the intervals that will be cut and sampled at a duly certified assay laboratory, SGS Laboratories. Core is prepared for analysis by marking longitudinal cut lines and then numbered samples are taken as per the pre designed “cut-sheet”.</i></p> <p><i>Diamond core provides high quality samples that are logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.</i></p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<i>Certified nickel standards were added at 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 electronic camera every 30m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuths. The drill-hole collar locations were recorded using a hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. At a later date the drill-hole collar will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy.</i>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<i>Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ2 size and sampled as half core to produce a bulk sample for analysis. Intervals varied from 0.3 – 1m maximum and were selected with an emphasis on geological control.</i>
	<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><i>Assays will be completed at SGS Laboratories in Perth. Samples are sent to SGS where they will be crushed to 6 mm and then pulverised to 75 microns. A 30 g charge of the 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 levels for these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels an additional assay method will be used to re-test samples.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<i>those that need further review, will then be presented to an ICP-OES for the further quantification of the selected elements.</i>
Drilling techniques	<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><i>The collars of the diamond holes were drilled using a rotary drilling method down through the regolith to the point of refusal. The hole was then continued using HQ diamond core until the drillers determined that a change to NQ2 coring was required.</i></p> <p><i>The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation.</i></p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<i>Diamond core recoveries/core loss were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. No significant sample recovery problems occurred in any holes drilled during the Desert Dragon diamond drilling program. There was a notable and consistent competency encountered in the rocks during drilling.</i>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<i>Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers.</i>
	<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>	<p><i>To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and grade has been undertaken for this diamond drill program.</i></p> <p><i>This program is a preliminary exploration program to identify nickel sulphides and massive sulphide conductors. The use of diamond drilling capturing whole rocks cores reduces errors associated with varying size fraction loss of the sample. Very competent rocks have been recovered to date.</i></p>
Logging	<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>	<i>Geological logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes, with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.</i>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<i>Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.</i>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<i>All drill holes were geologically logged in full and detailed litho-geochemical information was collected by the field XRF unit. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<i>The HQ and NQ2 core will be cut in half length ways by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie using an automatic core saw. All samples will be collected from the same side of the core. The full half-core will be submitted for analysis.</i>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<i>The rotary collar for the diamond hole was restricted to the limited upper transported layer and a lower weathered layer. Samples were not taken for this region.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p><i>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) with a strong geological control (as is possible in diamond core) to ensure grades are representative, i.e. remove any bias through projecting assay grades beyond appropriate geological boundaries.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p><i>Drill core will be cut in half lengthways and the total half-core submitted as the sample. This meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. The percentage of the diamond core significantly exceeds the portion of sample taken from other drilling methods like RC drilling.</i></p>
	<p><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></p>	<p><i>The retention of the remaining half-core is an important control as it allows assay values to be determined against the actual geology; and where required a quarter core sample may be submitted for assurance. No resampling of quarter core or duplicates has been done at this stage of the project.</i></p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p><i>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at Desert Dragon based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.</i></p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p><i>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 levels 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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
	<p><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></p>	<p><i>A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) was used to systematically analyse the drill core onsite. Reading time was 60 seconds. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is undertaken each day.</i></p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. The Company will also submit an independent suite of CRMs, blanks and field duplicates (see above).</i></p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p><i>Significant intersections in diamond core have been verified by the Company's Technical Director and Consulting Field Geologist.</i></p>
	<p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p>	<p><i>No twinned holes have been completed at Desert Dragon.</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <hr/> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto Panasonic Toughbook laptop detailing geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data was entered into the Company's database.</p> <hr/> <p>No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected at Desert Dragon for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the purpose of geological analysis, standard and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <hr/> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Drill hole collars will be preserved and surveyed to a greater of accuracy after the drilling programme.</p> <p>Down hole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot electronic camera every 30m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuths.</p> <hr/> <p>The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 51. Local easting and northing are in MGA.</p> <hr/> <p>Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>The diamond drill program involves 3 planned holes in a triangular grid. See the body of the ASX Release for hole co-ordinates.</p> <hr/> <p>Exploration is at the reconnaissance stage. Mineralisation at Desert Dragon has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.</p> <hr/> <p>Samples are taken at one metre lengths, and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variations in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples are representative.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p>	<p>The holes are drilled towards grid east at an angle of -60 degrees to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation at Desert Dragon has yet to be identified.</p> <hr/> <p>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.</p>
Sample security	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	<p>Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until it passes to a duly certified assay laboratory for cutting, subsampling and assaying. The cut-core trays are securely stored on site 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. Core is stored and transported in strongly secure closed trays to avoid any interference or unintentional movement of the core during transport. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the core to the assay laboratory</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		where core cutting and sampling takes place according to a predetermined "cut sheet", which acts a control for any subsequent checks.
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 Desert Dragon.

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.	<p>The Desert Dragon prospect is located within Exploration Licences E39/1467, E39/1229, E39/1667 and E39/1520. The drill hole locations for the current drill programme are located on E39/1467.</p> <p>Each tenement is 100% owned by Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of St George Mining. Each of E39/1467 and E39/1229 are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty in favour of a third party.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>None of the tenements are the subject of a native title claim.</p> <p>No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified at any of the tenements. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>In 2012, BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd (Nickel West) completed a reconnaissance RC (reverse circulation) drilling programme at the East Laverton Property as part of the Project Dragon farm-in arrangement between Nickel West and the Company. That farm-in arrangement has been terminated. The drilling programme included 3 drill holes at Desert Dragon, named DRAC35, DRAC36 and DRAC38</p> <p>The results from the Nickel West drilling programme were reported by the Company in its ASX Release dated 25 October 2012 "Drill Results at Project Dragon". Drilling intersected primary nickel sulphide mineralisation and established the presence of fertile, high MgO ultramafic sequences at the East Laverton Property.</p> <p>Prior to the Project Dragon drilling programme, there was no systematic exploration at the Desert Dragon prospect. Historical exploration in the region was dominated by shallow RAB and aircore drilling, much of which had been incompletely sampled, assayed, and logged. This early work was focused on gold rather than nickel sulphide exploration.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	<p>Desert Dragon is within the Company's East Laverton Property located in the NE corner of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</p> <p>The project area is proximally located to the Burtville-Yarmana terrane boundary and the paleo-cratonic marginal setting is consistent with the extensive komatiites and carbonatite magmatism found on the property.</p> <p>The area is largely covered by Permian glaciogene sediments (Patterson Formation), which area is subsequently overlain by a thinner veneer of more recent sediments and aeolian sands. As a result the geological knowledge of the belt has previously been largely inferred from gravity and magnetic data and locally verified by drill-hole information and multi-element soil geochemical surveys.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<i>The drilling at the East Laverton Property has confirmed extensive strike lengths of thick (up to 700 - 800m) high-MgO olivine-rich rocks across three major ultramafic belts. Ultramafic rocks of this composition are known to host high grade nickel sulphides.</i>
Drill hole information	<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"> • 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 	Refer to tabulations in the body of this ASX Release.
Data aggregation methods	<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>	All reported assays have been length and bulk density weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.2% Ni lower cut-off is applied.
	<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>	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient deep drilling in the targeted area.
Diagrams	<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>	Maps will be available once laboratory assays are announced. Preliminary maps are in the ASX Release dated 29 November 2013 'St George Commences Drilling at Nickel Targets'.
Balanced Reporting	<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 of Exploration Results.</p>	No results are reported at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	<i>All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the ASX Release. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.</i>
Further Work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p><i>At this stage mineralisation identified during the diamond drill program is indicative and requires further work to test for coherency, as well as for lateral and vertical extensions. Data from down-hole electromagnetic surveys is currently being processed and may generate EM conductors for drill testing.</i></p> <p><i>Further field work will be planned once the results from the current exploration programme are reviewed and assessed in detail.</i></p>