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8 April 2015

PROJECT DRAGON EXPLORATION RESULTS UPGRADED TO 2012 JORC STANDARD

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Drill results from former Project Dragon farmin arrangement with BHP Billiton Nickel West are restated under 2012 JORC Code**
- **This important drilling included the initial discovery of nickel sulphides at the East Laverton Nickel Sulphide Project**
- **These significant results continue to be integral to geological interpretations and targeting at East Laverton**
- **St George to shortly commence a new phase of nickel sulphide drilling, targeting new strong electromagnetic (EM) conductors**

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS AT PROJECT DRAGON

St George Mining Ltd ("St George" or "the Company") is pleased to confirm that the exploration results from drilling completed by BHP Billiton Nickel West as part of the former Project Dragon farmin arrangement have been updated to compliance with the 2012 edition of the JORC code ("2012 JORC").

These significant exploration results included the first discovery of nickel sulphides at St George's 100% owned East Laverton Nickel Sulphide Project in Western Australia ("St George's Project" or "the Project"). The results had previously been reported under the 2004 JORC Code (see the Company's ASX Release dated 25 October 2012 '*Drill Results at Project Dragon*').

St George has elected to restate the Project Dragon drill results under the new 2012 JORC standard in advance of the next important nickel sulphide drilling program at the Project, scheduled to commence shortly.

Mr John Prineas, Executive Chairman of St George Mining said:
"The Project Dragon results, together with our own substantial field work, have provided confirmation that our Project is an exciting regional scale exploration project with excellent potential for discovery of a new nickel sulphide camp.

"The drill results from Project Dragon continue to be important for geological interpretation and exploration targeting, and we are pleased to update these results to the 2012 JORC standard.

"Our next drilling program will test strong EM conductors with favourable geological and structural features that significantly support their potential to represent massive nickel sulphides."

Figure 1 illustrates the location of the Project, in an underexplored area of the NE Goldfields where major new discoveries are considered possible.

THE SUCCESS OF PROJECT DRAGON

The Farmin Arrangement:

The Project Dragon farmin arrangement between St George and BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd ("Nickel West") was entered into on 4 April 2011. This arrangement granted Nickel West a two year option to explore for nickel sulphides on a number of tenements at St George's Project.

After this two year period, Nickel West could elect to earn up to a 70% interest in the nickel rights of the specified tenements by completing a bankable feasibility study.

Drilling Completed:

During this option period, Nickel West completed a reconnaissance RC (reverse circulation) drilling program at seven target areas to test for the presence of high MgO ultramafic rocks required for nickel sulphide mineralisation. A total of 35 drill holes were completed for 8,560m of RC drilling, between April and July 2012.

A total of 28 of the 35 holes identified komatiite ultramafics with many of the holes also intersecting the high-MgO komatiite rocks associated with massive nickel sulphide deposits.

Two of the drill holes - DRAC35 and DRAC38 – intersected disseminated nickel sulphides. This identification of disseminated nickel sulphides within extensive high-MgO komatiites in the first reconnaissance nickel drilling at East Laverton was a remarkable success, and a clear indication of the potential for wide-spread nickel mineralisation across the Project.

In addition to the nickel sulphides found in DRAC35 and DRAC38, there were numerous occurrences of anomalous magmatic nickel and PGE sulphides, which supported the wider fertility of the mineralising system and the highly specialised nature of the komatiite magma source favourable for nickel sulphide mineralisation. Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides are present in drill holes DRAC28, 32, 33 and 34 and as trace amounts in DRAC27 and 39.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate a downhole analysis of the geology and geochemistry in DRAC35 and DRAC38 respectively, and highlight the favourable lithogeochemistry for nickel sulphides.

BHP Exercises Option:

On 29 May 2013, St George announced that Nickel West had exercised the option to proceed with the earn-in of the nickel rights at St George's Project. This was a major milestone for the Project and demonstrated the significant exploration potential of the Project and its appeal to a major nickel sulphide miner and producer.

Prior to commencing further exploration work at the Project, Nickel West elected to withdraw from Project Dragon on 3 October 2013. The decision to withdraw was attributed by outside parties to a change in corporate goals.

St George Acquires Platform for Exploration Success:

St George regained 100% control of the nickel rights at the Project with Nickel West retaining no residual interest. The substantial exploration database created by Nickel West through their expenditure of nearly $3,000,000 was handed over to St George.

The work completed under Project Dragon, together with St George's substantial ongoing exploration, have firmly established the credentials of the East Laverton Project as a regional scale nickel sulphide project with potential for multiple, large scale discoveries.

St George continues its exploration at the Project with an excellent platform from which to make a discovery of considerable significance.

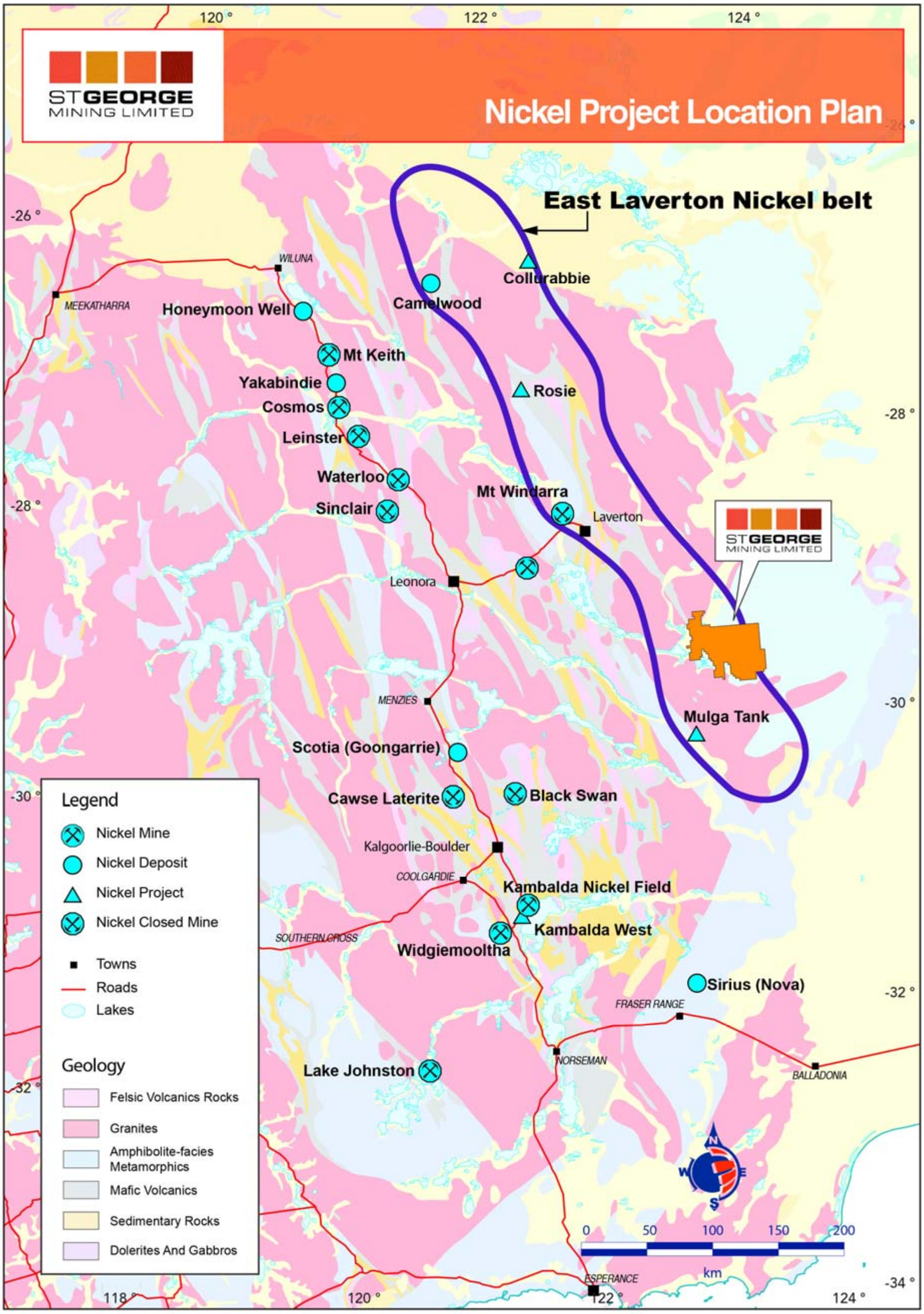

Figure 1 – St George's Project is located in a key section of the East Laverton Nickel belt, that runs parallel and to the east of the Agnew-Wiluna belt which hosts several world class nickel sulphide deposits. The underexplored East Laverton Nickel Belt remains highly prospective for major discoveries.

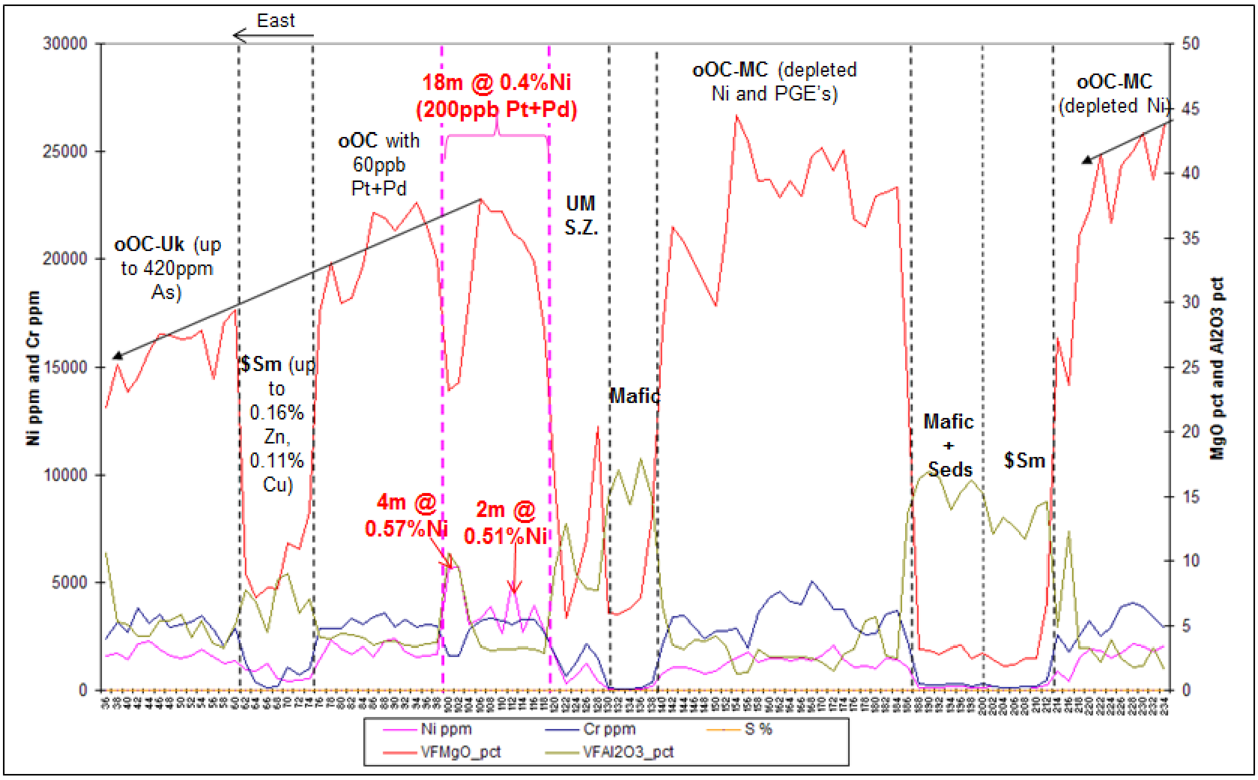

Figure 2 – Downhole profile of drill hole DRAC35. The drill hole intersected 18m @ 0.40%Ni in orthocumulate ultramafics in contact with a sheared margin of an ultramafic channel complex.

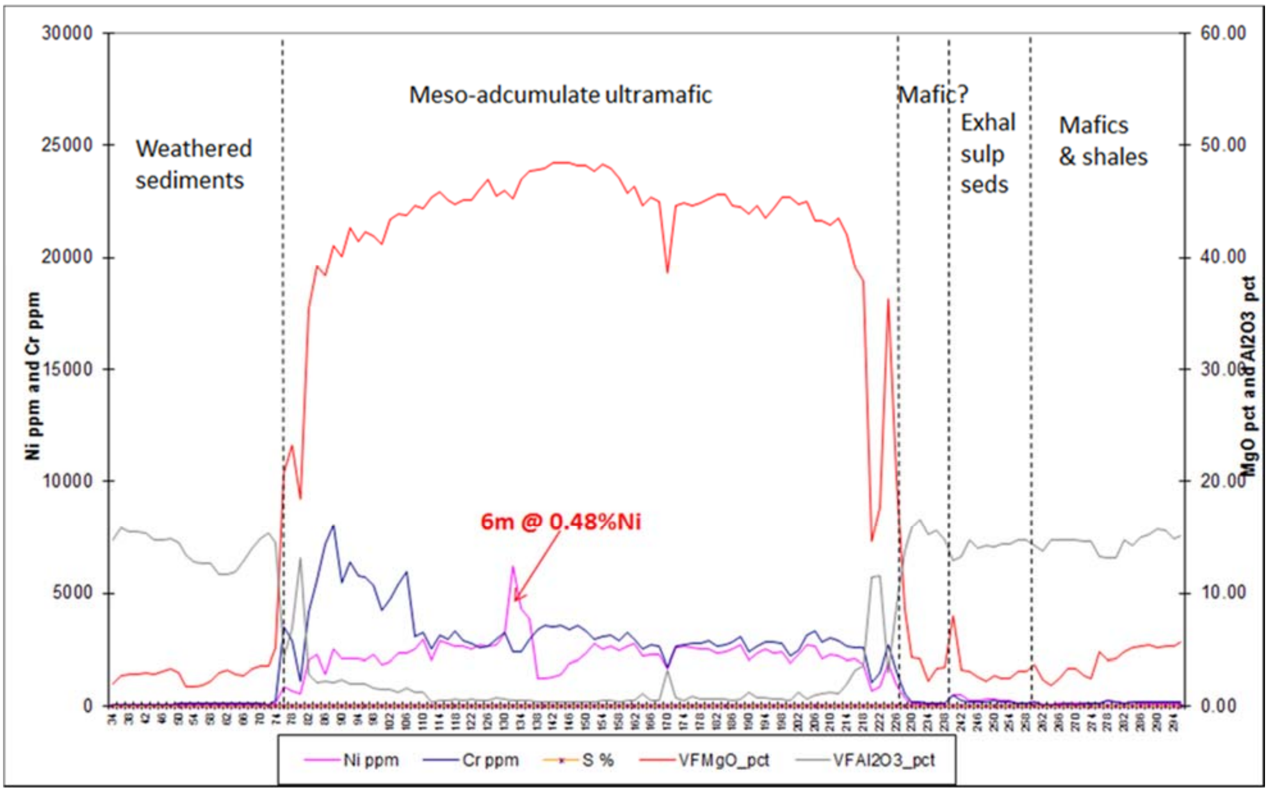

Figure 3 – Downhole profile of drill hole DRAC38. The drill hole intersected 6m @ 0.48%Ni from 132m in meso-adcumulate ultramafics with elevated PGE's.

For further information, please contact:

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

Colin Hay
Professional Public Relations
(+61) 08 9388 0944 mob 0404 683 355
colin.hay@ppr.com.au

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Timothy Hronsky, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr 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 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 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 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.*	This JORC 2012 table covers the reconnaissance reverse circulation (RC) drilling program conducted by BHP Billiton Nickel West ("Nickel West") at the East Laverton Property as part of the Project Dragon Farmin Agreement between St George Mining and Nickel West. The drilling programme was completed between April and July 2012. The drilling programme resulted in the first identification of nickel sulphides at the East Laverton Property. Two ASX Releases by St George reported the results of this drilling program: "*Nickel Sulphides Identified At Project Dragon*" dated 23 October 2012; and *"Drill Results At Project Dragon*" dated 25 October 2012. The reconnaissance RC drill program commenced on 12th April 2012 and was completed on the 25th July 2012. Drilling was undertaken by Boart Longyear using a KWL 700RC drill rig. A total of 35 RC drillholes for 8560m were drilled, with seven planned holes not drilled due logistical issues. All holes were drilled at a 60° dip, with drill lines planned perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the bedrock geology. Collar co-ordinates were set out using a hand-held GPS. Down-hole surveys were collected routinely using a single shot Reflex EZ-Trac magnetic survey device. Hole details are reported in Appendix A.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All samples from the RC drilling were taken as 2m composites (with the exception of the first drillhole DRAC1 which was taken as 1m samples). Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) were inserted into the sequences as per the Nickel West Geology and Exploration sampling protocols. All samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth for analysis using the Nickel West Geology and Exploration assay suite. Details of this assay suite are presented in Appendix B. Overall the quality of the standard and blank QAQC results was high, with 98% of standard results being within 2σ of the certified values and all blank samples returning <50ppm Ni. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken for all samples by the field technicians using a GDD Inc. multi-parameter probe. Other parameters recorded included the sample system used, sample recoveries and sample condition (dry or wet). Geological logging of RC chips was completed either on site or from representative chip sample trays returned to the Nickel West Geology and Exploration Leinster core farm. Holes were logged using the WMC Corporate Geological Legend via a HP iPAQ handheld device with Surpac's LogMATE software.

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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Reverse circulation drilling was conducted to obtain representative samples, some 1m and mainly 2m composite samples, from the bulk sample which weighed in excess of 40 kg. The sample preparation process was: • Samples were dried in the laboratory ovens for an average of 24 hours at 105°C • The entire sample was crushed to < 3mm and then pulverized to 90% passing 75 microns • A charge was taken from the subsample for XRF analysis. • Details of the analysed suite are in Appendix B.
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).*	The drilling utilised reverse circulation drilling, which under normal conditions collects large volume (generally >= 40 kg) of sample return. Stainless steel rods are used to limit hole deviation and down hole camera surveys map any deviation from the hole design in terms of azimuth or dip. Azimuth readings were reviewed with the logged geology to determine the validity of results with regard to magnetic lithologies (i.e. ultramafics).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken for all samples by the field technicians using a GDD Inc. multi-parameter probe. Other parameters recorded included the sample system used, sample recoveries and sample condition (dry or wet).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Geological logging of RC chips was completed either on site or from representative chip sample trays returned to the GEX Leinster core farm. Holes were logged using the WMC Corporate Geological Legend via a HP iPAQ handheld device with Surpac's LogMATE software. A technical review of all the geochemistry results for each of the 35 drillholes from the RC program was completed between August and October 2012. Analysis showed extensive areas of high MgO ultramafic rock, zones of PGE enrichment and rare occurrences of disseminated nickel sulphides. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig and as an auxiliary trailer were used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure cuttings remained to dry to the maximum extent possible. This is assisted by the use of a face sampling hammer. To ensure a representative sample was collected the drill rig was fitted with a drop box with operating gate valve below the sample cyclone to ensure that the circulation of the sample was stopped and that the sample fell straight onto the cone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The rig was fitted with a rotary cone splitter sampling system with the capacity to take duplicate samples simultaneously. The splitter had the ability to adjust the amount of sample collected from the sample ports.
	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 such relationship was identified in this drilling program.
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.*	Two holes encountered disseminated nickel sulphides. The holes hosting the intersected intervals were geochemically anomalous, but below the level for preparation of a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	The logging was quantitative in nature. The identification of the various ultramafic facies and nickel contents were assisted by multi element XRF analysis that sampled the entire drillhole.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	See date in Appendix C.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The programme utilised reverse circulation drilling, which produces small rock chips, not drill core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The rotary cone splitter attached to the drill rig captured the sample return, which was sampled in calico bags, with residual sample remaining on the ground. In addition drill crews were monitored to ensure that the cyclone, hoses and splitter were cleaned routinely, that the splitter and associated cyclone were routinely inspected to ensure they remained clean and free of any sample build up or blockages, and that the same splitter port or chute was always being used for the primary sample. Some discrepancies in duplicate weights suggest this was not always compliant. Extra diligence is applied when a wet sample return is encountered to avoid any cross-contamination. Additional compressed air was used down-hole to contain water yields.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The drilling contractors and the Company followed industry standards for the selection of field samples and for the subsequent sub-sampling during the sample preparation phase in the laboratory. The sample preparation process was: • Samples were dried in the laboratory ovens for an average of 24 hours at 105°C • The entire sample was crushed to < 3mm and then pulverized to 90% passing 75 microns A charge was taken from the subsample for XRF analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Overall the quality of the standard and blank QAQC results was high, with 98% of standard results being within 2σ of the certified values and all blank samples returning <50ppm Ni. The quality of duplicate samples was less encouraging, particularly duplicate weights which were often an order of magnitude different between the primary and duplicate sample. These discrepancies were likely to be caused by a problem with the sampling system (i.e. splitter-cyclone not level, gates on sample ports set differently, blockage in the splitter-cyclone). For future RC drill programs this will need to be carefully monitored.
	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.	Insertion rates of: • Standards were 1 in every 25 samples • Blanks were 1 in every 50 samples • Duplicates were 1 in every 50
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size was appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.*	Assay methods were appropriate for reconnaissance nickel exploration and utilised specifically designed sample protocol (the Nickel West Geology and Exploration ultramafic suite). This assay suite, including detection limits, is shown in Appendix B.
	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.	Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken for all samples by the field technicians using a GDD Inc. multi-parameter probe (model MPP-EM2S+) with units of measure as 10^{-3} SI. No down-hole geophysical surveys were conducted during the RC drill program.
	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, 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).
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 senior geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes were not used in this drill programme as it was still in the reconnaissance stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto a 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.
	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.
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 hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Down hole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot camera to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuths.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling programme was designed for reconnaissance exploration. Limited drill holes were widely spaced across the project area in areas where magnetic data suggested the presence of ultramafic rocks, the preferred host for nickel sulphide mineralisation. All samples from the RC drilling were taken as 2m composites (with the exception of the first drillhole DRAC1 which was taken as 1m samples).
	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 drilling programme was not designed for the resource estimation. The scale of the drilling is for reconnaissance exploration, specifically to test for high MgO ultramafic rocks, the preferred host for nickel sulphide mineralisation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples from the RC drilling were taken as 2m composites (with the exception of the first drillhole DRAC1 which was taken as 1m samples). Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) were inserted into the sequences as per the Nickel West Geology and Exploration sampling protocols.
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 testing of mineralised nickel bodies usually succeeds sophisticated 3-Dimensional modelling of the target electromagnetic (EM) conductors detected in moving loop or fixed loop electromagnetic (MLEM and FLEM) surveys, prior to drilling. EM conductors may be proxies for massive sulphide bodies (size and orientation) Subsequent drill test holes are designed to make an optimal (cross body) and unbiased intersection of the target body.
	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.	The variation in ultramafic facies associated with magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation, and the distribution of the mineralisation itself, do not have strong local structural controls. The large and continuous samples taken by the RC drilling is believed to be sufficient to compensate for any local distribution associated with the internal litho-geochemistry.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Every sample interval was collected in a calico bag and reconciled prior to transport to the laboratory. Residual pulps were collected for each sample interval and stored in a secure site core yard, and then upon request dispatched to St George for storage.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No detailed 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 RC drilling programme reported in this table covered areas that are were part of the core tenements of the Project Dragon Farmin Agreement. These were exploration licences: E39/ 1572, E39/1467, E39/1520, ED39/1492, E39/1229, E39/985, E39/1476, E39/981, E39/1472 and E39/982; which form part of the Company's East Laverton Property in the NE Goldfields. Each tenement is currently 100% owned by Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of St George Mining. Some of the tenements are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty in favour of a third party. None of the tenements are the subject of a native title claim. No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified at any of the tenements. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	In 2012, BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd (Nickel West) completed a reconnaissance RC (reverse circulation) drilling program at certain tenements 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 now been terminated. The results from the Nickel West drilling program 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. The results of the program are being restated here to be compliant with JORC 2012 reporting requirements. Prior to the Project Dragon drilling program, there was no systematic exploration for nickel sulphides at the East Laverton Property. 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The East Laverton Property is located in the NE corner of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. 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. The area is largely covered by Permian glaciogene sediments (Paterson Formation), which is subsequently overlain by a thinner veneer of more recent sediments and aeolian sands.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		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. The drilling at the East Laverton Property has confirmed extensive strike lengths of high-MgO olivine-rich rocks across three major ultramafic belts. Ultramafic rocks of this composition are known to host high grade nickel sulphides.
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*	This ASX Release relates to the re-stating of the results from the RC holes drilled in 2012. The hole-number prefix for the RC holes drilled by BHP is DRAC. The drill hole information from this drilling program is attached as Appendix A.
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.*	A cut toff of 0.25% Ni in fresh ultramafic rocks was used to report nickel results. This was to demonstrate favourable magmatic zones in the ultramafics and to highlight material nickel sulphide intersections
	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.	All samples from the RC drilling were taken as 2m composites (with the exception of the first drillhole DRAC1 which was taken as 1m samples).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent methods were used in reporting results in this drilling program.
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).*	The geometry of the nickel sulphide mineralisation encountered in this drilling program is not known. Down-hole drill intersections are reported and no true widths assumptions are made or reported.
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 maps are included in the body of the ASX Release.
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.*	The results of the programme are reported in full. Intersections with economic significance are reported along with geochemically significant levels of mineralisation. The latter provide geologically significant understandings of the exploration target.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
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 meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the ASX Release.
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.*	The results of this drilling program are used to plan the location of further drilling, as well as the areas to be covered by moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) and fixed loop electromagnetic surveys across favoured sites of the project.

Appendix A

Drill Hole Details for Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling Program at Project Dragon completed April to July 2012

Hole ID	Tenement	Grid	GDA94_ 51 East	GDA94_ 51 North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
DRAC1	E39/981	MGA95-51	545022	6742425	463	-60	70	310
DRAC2	E39/981	MGA94-51	545299	6742587	463	-60	70	310
DRAC3	E39/981	MGA94-51	545594	6740525	463	-60	70	250
DRAC4	E39/981	MGA94-51	546050	6740802	463	-60	70	304
DRAC5	E39/981	MGA94-51	546362	6740998	463	-60	0	310
DRAC6	E39/981	MGA94-51	549378	6733161	463	-60	60	202
DRAC7	E39/981	MGA94-51	549886	6733474	463	-60	60	250
DRAC8	E39/981	MGA94-51	550156	6733651	463	-60	60	250
DRAC10	E39/981	MGA94-51	551306	6731188	463	-60	60	220
DRAC11	E39/981	MGA94-51	551668	6731419	463	-60	60	200
DRAC12	E39/981	MGA94-51	552592	6729809	463	-60	60	202
DRAC13	E39/981	MGA94-51	552346	6729655	463	-60	70	304
DRAC15	E39/981	MGA94-51	545669	6745570	463	-60	70	250
DRAC16	E39/981	MGA94-51	546183	6745805	463	-60	70	250
DRAC17	E39/981	MGA94-51	546259	6744111	463	-60	70	250
DRAC18	E39/981	MGA94-51	546442	6744203	463	-60	70	250
DRAC19	E39/981	MGA94-51	546597	6744285	463	-60	70	250
DRAC21	E39/981	MGA94-51	547196	6742943	463	-60	60	298
DRAC22A	E39/981	MGA94-51	547396	6743088	463	-60	60	251
DRAC23	E39/981	MGA94-51	534845	6741590	463	-60	70	196
DRAC24	E39/981	MGA94-51	535151	6741728	463	-60	70	190
DRAC25	E39/981	MGA94-51	535387	6741845	463	-60	70	208
DRAC26	E39/981	MGA94-51	534694	6740405	463	-60	70	222
DRAC27	E39/981	MGA94-51	535264	6740728	463	-60	70	262
DRAC28	E39/981	MGA94-51	535810	6741013	463	-60	70	274
DRAC29	E39/981	MGA94-51	534766	6738599	463	-60	80	188
DRAC30	E39/981	MGA94-51	535212	6738707	463	-60	80	244
DRAC32	E39/981	MGA94-51	518857	6748242	463	-60	250	250
DRAC33	E39/981	MGA94-51	518452	6748096	463	-60	250	220
DRAC34	E39/981	MGA94-51	518086	6747952	463	-60	250	244
DRAC35	E39/981	MGA94-51	527150	6739401	463	-60	250	244
DRAC36	E39/981	MGA94-51	526946	6739315	463	-60	250	172
DRAC37	E39/981	MGA94-51	526653	6739169	463	-60	250	196
DRAC38	E39/981	MGA94-51	530786	6733696	463	-60	250	298
DRAC39	E39/981	MGA94-51	530617	6733595	463	-60	250	250

Appendix B

Assay Suite and detection limits used for the Project Dragon drill results.

Element	Assay Method	Measurement	Detection Limit
Al2O3	XRF	%	0.01
As	ICPMS	ppm	1
Au	ICPMS	ppb	1
CaO	XRF	%	0.01
Co	ICPOES	ppm	2
Cr	XRF	ppm	5
Cu	ICPOES	ppm	2
Fe	XRF	%	0.01
LOI	Grav	%	0
MgO	XRF	%	0.01
Ni	ICPOES	ppm	2
Pd	ICPMS	ppb	1
Pt	ICPMS	ppb	1
SiO2	XRF	%	0.01
S	XRF	%	0.001
TiO2	XRF	%	0.001
Zn	ICPOES	ppm	1
Zr	XRF	ppm	5
Y	ICPMS	ppm	0.1

Assay Methods:

XRF means X-ray fuorescence analysis

ICPMS means Inductively Coupled Plasma mass spectrometry analysis

ICPOES means Inductively Coupled Plasma optical emission spectrometry analysis

Grav means density and specific gravity analysis

Appendix C

	GDA94_51 East	GDA94_51 North	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni (%)	S (%)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)
DRAC1	545022	6742425	-60	70	310	253	254	1	0.26	0.03	2	4
and						266	273	7	0.25	0.02	4	4
and						293	294	1	0.25	0.02	2	4
DRAC2	545299	6742587	-60	70	310	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC3	545594	6740525	-60	70	250	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC4	546050	6740802	-60	70	304	120	124	4	0.25	0.17	4	2
and						142	144	2	0.25	0.23	4	1
and						162	176	14	0.25	0.12	1	2
and						294	296	2	0.26	0.09	1	1
DRAC5	546362	6740998	-60	70	310	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC6	549378	6733161	-60	60	202	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC7	549886	6733474	-60	60	250	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC8	550156	6733651	-60	60	250	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC10	551306	6731188	-60	60	220	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC11	551668	6731419	-60	60	200	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC12	552592	6729809	-60	60	202	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC13	552346	6729655	-60	60	304	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC15	545669	6745570	-60	70	250	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC16	546183	6745805	-60	70	250	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC17	546259	6744111	-60	70	250	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC18	546442	6744203	-60	70	250	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC19	546597	6744285	-60	70	250	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC21	547196	6742943	-60	60	298	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC22A	547396	6743088	-60	60	251	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC23	534845	6741590	-60	70	196	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC24	535151	6741728	-60	70	190	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC25	535387	6741845	-60	70	208	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC26	534694	6740405	-60	70	222	154	160	6	0.27	0.26	2	1
and						174	178	4	0.26	0.15	2	1
and						180	184	4	0.26	0.21	2	1
and						194	214	20	0.28	0.11	2	1
and						218	220	2	0.28	0.15	6	1
DRAC27	535264	6740728	-60	70	262	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC28	535810	6741013	-60	70	274	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC29	534766	6738599	-60	80	188	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC30	535212	6738707	-60	80	244	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC32	518857	6748242	-60	250	250	100	134	34	0.27	0.13	1	2
and						138	144	6	0.29	0.13	1	3
DRAC33	518452	6748096	-60	250	220	160	164	4	0.26	0.08	3	3
and						170	174	4	0.25	0.11	3	3
and						178	214	36	0.25	0.08	2	4

	GDA94_51 East	GDA94_51 North	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni (%)	S (%)	Cu (ppm)	Pt+Pd (ppb)
and						218	220	2	0.26	0.05	2	2
DRAC34	518086	6747952	-60	250	244	126	128	2	0.14	0.13	14	160
DRAC35	527150	6739401	-60	250	244	100	120	20	0.39	1.22	337	189
Including						100	104	4	0.57	1.74	366	294
Including						112	114	2	0.51	1.40	584	281
DRAC36	526946	6739315	-60	250	172	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC37	526653	6739169	-60	250	196	No Significant Intersection						
DRAC38	530786	6733696	-60	250	298	108	138	30	0.31	0.25	10	31
Including						132	134	2	0.62	0.56	92	53
and						152	164	12	0.26	0.16	1	3
and						172	180	8	0.26	0.21	1	2
and						186	190	4	0.26	0.19	1	3
and						194	196	2	0.25	0.21	1	3
and						204	208	4	0.27	0.22	1	4
DRAC39	530617	6733595	-60	250	250	No Significant Intersection						

Details of nickel intersected in the 35 drill holes from the Project Dragon drilling program.

Cut-off grade for nickel is 0.25%, and only intersections deeper than 100m below surface are reported so as to exclude any possible intersections of secondary nickel enrichment.