ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

27 April 2016

ST GEORGE INTERSECTS HIGH GRADE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Drilling intersects new high grade intervals of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in two previously untested electromagnetic (EM) conductors**
- **Massive nickel-copper sulphides discovered at shallow depth 30m below surface**
- **High success rate of drilling EM conductors in the Cathedrals shear zone**
- **New surface EM survey at the Investigators target has identified three strong EM conductors located over 2km west of Cathedrals**
- **Anomaly 2 at Investigators has an extremely high conductivity of 47,000 Siemens which is the strongest conductor ever detected at Mt Alexander**
- **Drilling of high priority EM conductors at Cathedrals and Stricklands is continuing**

DRILLING SUCCESS AT MT ALEXANDER

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce that high grade massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation has been intersected at the Mt Alexander Project in Western Australia.

Three diamond holes have been drilled and two EM conductors have been tested at the Cathedrals Prospect so far in the current drill programme. Both of the EM conductors have been confirmed as nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. Together with the three EM conductors successfully drilled by BHP Billiton in 2008, the Cathedrals Prospect has an extraordinary success rate of testing EM conductors.

Drill holes MAD15 and MAD16 have been completed by St George to a downhole depth of 100m and 120m, respectively. Diamond core drilling was completed from surface to the end of hole in both cases.

MAD15 intersected approximately 9m of sulphide mineralisation from 22.4m to 31.34m**. This intersection includes 2.17m of heavy disseminated and stringer sulphides from 28 to 30.17m, and 1.17m of massive nickel-copper sulphides between 30.17 to 31.34m. The nickel values of the massive sulphide range from 6.7%Ni to 10.9%Ni and average 8.9%Ni. Copper values in the massive sulphide range from 1.24%Cu to 5.85%Cu and average 3.2%Cu.** These metal values are based on XRF analysis at 10cm spaced readings.

MAD16 intersected approximately 9.5m of sulphide mineralisation from 51.7m to 61.25m. **This intersection includes 2.25m of moderate-heavy disseminated and blebby sulphides with multiple massive sulphide stringers from 59m. The stringer and blebby sulphides have nickel and copper values up to 10-15%Ni and 10-15%Cu** (based on XRF analysis).

Both MAD15 and MAD16 intersected nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation exactly where predicted by the modelled EM conductors.

Results from these drill holes provide added confidence that the remaining EM conductors, located in prospective geological positions and still to be drilled in this programme, have excellent potential to also intersect nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 1 – photograph of drill core from MAD15 interval between 30.17m to 31.34m. Core comprises massive nickel-copper sulphides (pentlandite, chalcopyrite) with average 8.9%Ni and 3.2%Cu (based on XRF analysis)

SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

The successful intersection of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in MAD15 and MAD16 confirms the presence of a high grade mineral system within the Cathedrals Shear Zone at Mt Alexander.

The combination of shallow depth and high grade of the nickel, copper and PGE mineralisation is rarely seen in other komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide deposits in Western Australia and is likely to be very favourable for the potential economics of the Project.

The fertile ultramafic that hosts the Cathedrals and Stricklands EM conductors is defined by strong magnetic anomalies in the Cathedrals Shear Zone, which is currently interpreted over a strike length of 1.5km. The addition of the Investigators area, which is discussed below, could extend this prospective mineral trend for over 2.5km.

In regard to MAD15, field logging and XRF analysis have indicated:

- 22.4 – 26.6m: 4.2m of weak disseminated NiS
- 26.6 – 28m: 1.4m of moderate disseminated NiS
- 28 – 30.17m: **2.17m of heavy disseminated NiS** (up to 1%Ni, 0.4%Cu) **with multiple stringers** from 5mm to 10cm thickness (with 7-8.3%Ni, 2.7–6.7%Cu)
- 30.17 – 31.34m: **1.17m of massive Ni-Cu sulphide** (average 8.9%Ni, range 6.7-10.9%Ni and average 3.2%Cu, range 1.24-5.85%Cu)

In regard to MAD16, field logging and XRF analysis have indicated:

- 51.7 – 58m: 6.3m of weak disseminated NiS
- 58 – 59m: 1m of moderate disseminated NiS
- 59 – 61.25m: **2.25m of mod-heavy disseminated and blebby Ni-Cu sulphides with multiple stringer veins with high grade Ni-Cu sulphides** (1-5cm thick with up to 10-15%Ni and 10-15%Cu in the stringer sulphides)

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling and interpreted EM plates, down-hole widths are interpreted to approximate true widths.

Figure 2 – photograph of drill core from MAD15. The interval with massive nickel-copper sulphides (30.17m to 31.34m) is in the centre of the core tray below heavy disseminated and stringer mineralisation (increase in depth left to right).

All three completed diamond holes have been cased with PVC-piping to allow for downhole EM surveys. These surveys will investigate the potential for extensions to the massive sulphide mineralisation around the holes.

In particular, the stringer mineralisation intersected in MAD16 may have been locally remobilised from massive nickel sulphides and suggests that there may be additional exploration potential around this drill hole. Downhole EM will also be important for drill hole MAD14 which appears to have just missed the upper target EM plate and may be redrilled later in the programme.

The drill core for MAD15 and MAD16 has been dispatched to Perth for detailed logging and priority assaying. A conclusive determination of the nickel and copper content of the massive sulphide mineralisation will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.

Previous intersections of high-grade nickel-copper sulphides at Cathedrals suggest that the new massive sulphide intersection will also contain elevated values of PGEs (which cannot be detected by XRF analysis). Drill core samples will be submitted for metallurgical testing at the completion of the current drill programme to confirm the potential of this high grade mineralisation to produce a high value concentrate.

NEW, STRONG EM CONDUCTORS AT INVESTIGATORS

A ground moving loop EM (MLEM) survey commenced at the Investigators target in late March 2016. Investigators is located in the western section of the Cathedrals Shear Zone and directly along strike from the Stricklands Prospect and the Cathedrals discovery (see Figure 3). This area is unexplored with no prior EM coverage or drill testing.

The MLEM survey has been very successful to date with three strong EM anomalies identified that are interpreted as bedrock conductors and could represent massive sulphides. The MLEM survey is ongoing.

Anomaly 2 is the most significant of the new EM targets with a strong EM response that is modelled by Newexco as having an extremely high conductivity of 47,000 Siemens. This level of conductivity is 3 to 4 times higher than any other conductor yet identified in the Cathedrals Shear Zone.

Anomaly 3 is located directly northwest of Anomaly 2, and is modelled with a conductivity of 10,000 Siemens. Anomaly 3 may be a separate conductor or could possibly be an extension of Anomaly 2. An infill MLEM survey will be completed between the two new EM anomalies to better constrain the EM responses and further model these conductors.

Anomaly 5 is located 750m to the west of Anomaly 2, and is modelled with a conductivity of 14,500 Siemens.

Modelling of these new EM conductors is continuing, and a further announcement will be made once a more definitive interpretation has been completed.

Once the MLEM survey at Investigators is completed, the EM crew will move to the New Target Area where further MLEM surveys will be completed over several EM anomalies identified from the EM survey completed by BHP Billiton in 2014.

The new EM conductors at Investigators and the New Target Area provide an exciting pipeline of targets for the discovery of further nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The 100% success rate of drilling EM conductors in the Cathedrals Shear Zone provides strong encouragement for the potential of these new targets.

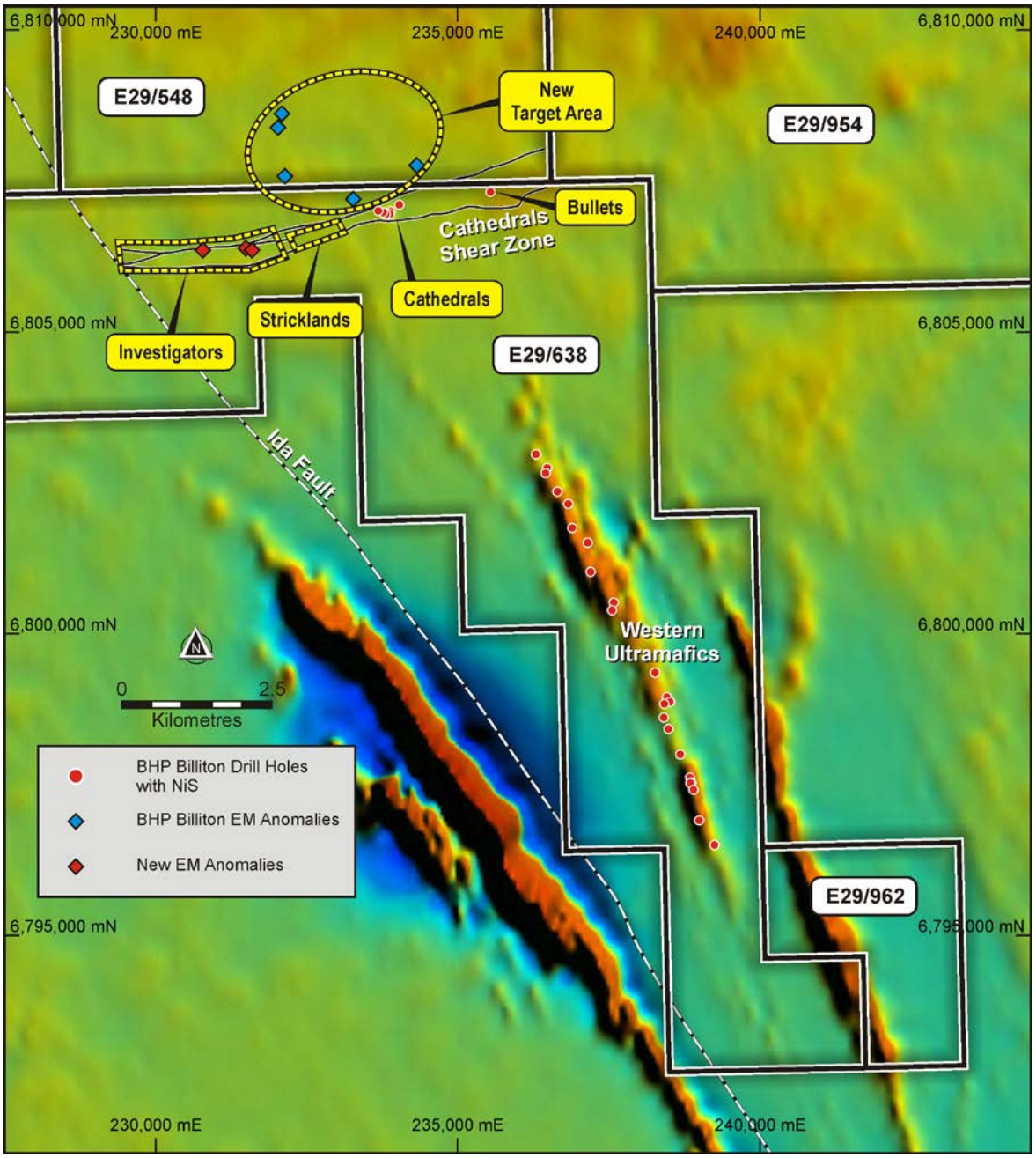

Figure 3 – a plan view of the Mt Alexander Project area over RTP magnetics showing the location of the Investigators area where new, strong EM conductors have recently been identified.

CURRENT DRILL PROGRAMME

Table 1 shows drill hole details for the current drill programme, with holes completed to date located at the Cathedrals Prospect.

Drill hole MAD14 was completed to a depth of 101.3m and was designed to intersect two EM conductors modelled at 39m and 61m respectively downhole. There was no conductive material in the drill core to explain the EM conductors. A DHEM survey will be completed in this hole and a new drill hole will be designed to test any conductors.

Drilling is currently underway at MAD17 which will test an EM conductor modelled at a downhole depth of 167m.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
MAD14	233767.0	6806965.0	420.0	-60	155	101.3
MAD15	233860.66	6806945.96	422.2	-60	180	100
MAD16	233844.35	6807004.46	421.4	-60	180	120
MAD17	233694.59	6807037.16	421.1	-60	180	200 (planned)

Table 1 – Details for drill holes completed or in progress at the Cathedrals Prospect

Once MAD17 is completed, the drill rig will mobilise to the Stricklands Prospect to test the modelled EM conductors. This will be the first ever drilling completed at this target.

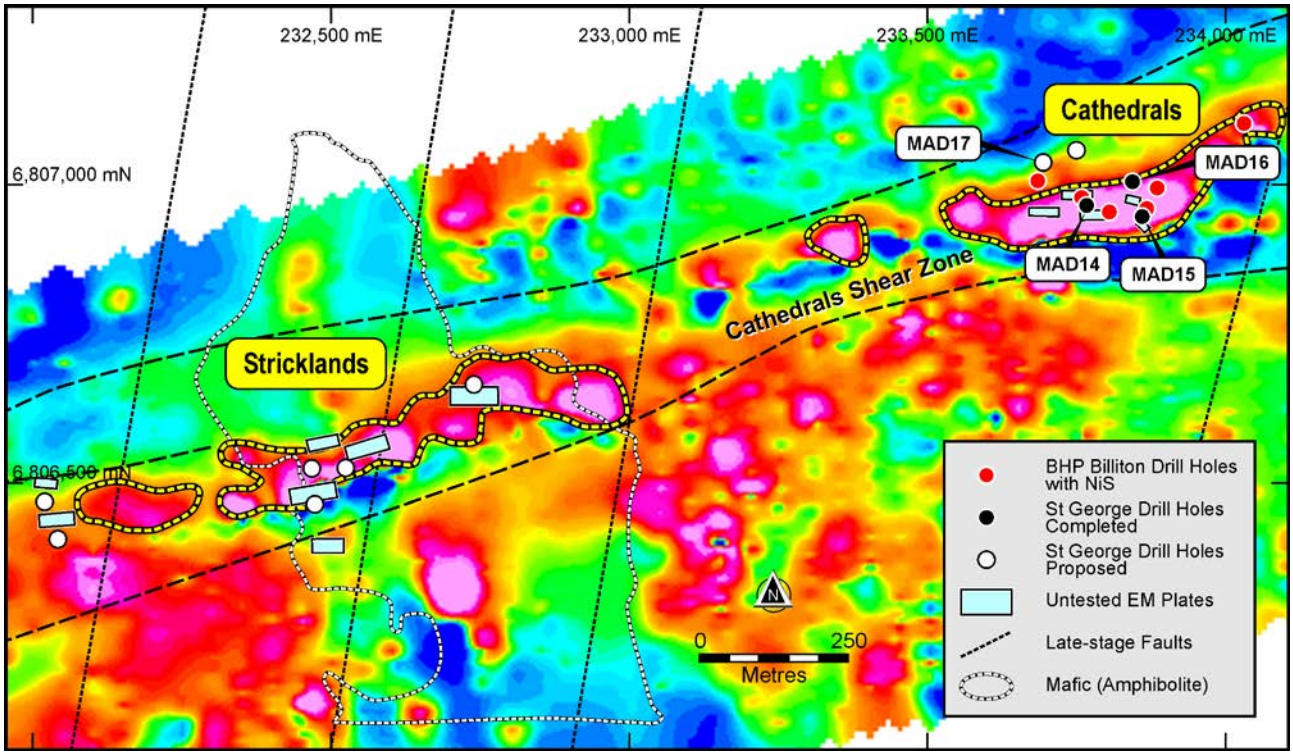

Figure 4 – a plan view of the Cathedrals and Stricklands Prospects over TMI magnetics showing the untested EM conductors and the drill hole collar locations in the current programme.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"Our maiden drilling programme has commenced successfully with two new discoveries of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in the two EM conductors tested so far.

"With multiple EM conductors still to drill, the potential for more discoveries is high. We are also very excited by the new EM targets identified at the Investigators area – especially Anomaly 2 which, with its extreme conductivity, is a standout target for massive nickel-copper sulphides.

"The multiple occurrences of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation across the Project suggest strong potential for further significant discoveries."

ST GEORGE SECURES ADDITIONAL GROUND

St George has increased the project area at Mt Alexander with the addition of two new tenements. Exploration Licence E29/962, comprising 3 sub-blocks has been granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum. Exploration Licence E29/972, comprising 32 sub-blocks in the north of the Project area, is in the application stage and expected to be granted later this year.

The two new tenements are owned 100% by St George.

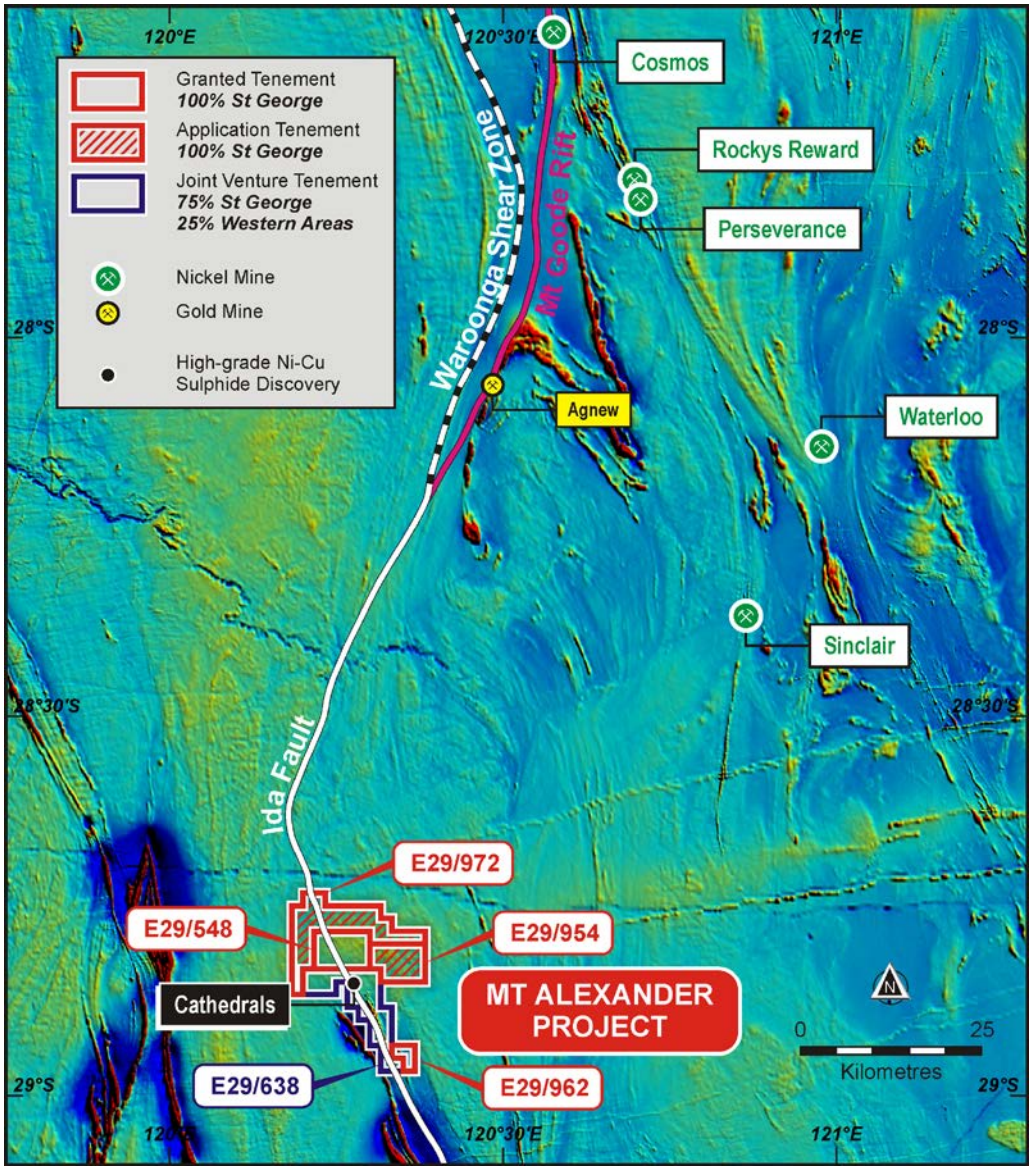

Figure 5 – a map (over TMI magnetics) showing the location of Mt Alexander Project to the south-west of major nickel sulphide mines at the Agnew-Wiluna Belt.

XRF ANALYSIS:

References to XRF results and to portable XRF analysis 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 (e.g. gold, PGEs) in samples but is considered to be more reliable for base metal assessment.

Portable XRF analysis is able to detect base metals, like nickel and copper, though values are considered less reliable in disseminated sulphides due to the finer grain and interstitial textures. The XRF device is more reliable for detection of base metals, like nickel and copper, within massive sulphides.

Results from XRF analysis are stated as indicative only and are preliminary to subsequent confirmation by laboratory assays.

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

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

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Competent Person Statement:
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew McCarthy, a Competent Person who is a Member of The 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 using a diamond core saw with half core sampled lengthways for assay.
	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 1.2m and no less than 20cm. 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 is generally <25m vertical depth. Primary locations for core loss 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 in both dry and wet form.
	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 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 non-core holes are drilled as part of this 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 will be selected during sampling. Samples will 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 metre, however for any samples with observed base metal mineralisation then five to ten samples are taken at set intervals per metre. Reading time is 60 seconds. 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.
	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 (standards), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in house procedures. The Company will also submit an independent suite of CRMs, blanks and some 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 twinned holes for assay are currently planned as part of this drill program which is still largely reconnaissance exploration.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto paper or a laptop and includes geological logging, sample data, QA/QC and survey information. This data, together with the assay data, is validated and 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 every 30m during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. Post-drilling gyroscopic downhole surveys will be conducted as required.
	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 will be created when further elevation data is acquired.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The diamond drill program is targeting modelled EM conductors and other geological criteria for massive nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation. The spacing and distribution of the drill holes is appropriate to test the defined targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Drilling is still largely reconnaissance exploration. Mineralisation at Cathedrals has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both 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 have been planned as perpendicular as possible to the target EM plates to approximate true width. Most of the shear hosted ultramafic units dip shallow to the north and where possible drill holes have been planned to intersect perpendicular to 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 will be stored in the secure facilities at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. Transport of core will be 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 three granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548 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 three 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. The target lithological unit in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt is the Western Ultramafic Unit, which has been explored by a number of parties, most recently by Nickel West. High grade nickel-copper sulphides were discovered at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008. Drilling was completed to test co-incident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies associated with nickel-PGE enriched gossans in the northern section of current tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade Ni-Cu mineralisation in granite-hosted ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect. The tenements remain underexplored.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
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*	All drill hole locations are shown graphically in the ASX release. Information on completed drill holes is also tabulated in the release. Table 1 to this JORC Section contains drill hole information for previously reported significant intersections from the Cathedrals Prospect. This historic drilling was reported by Western Areas Limited in its ASX Release dated 2 April 2008 *'Assays Confirm High Grade Nickel/Copper/PGE Discovery at Mt Alexander Joint Venture'*.
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 for nickel is 2%. For disseminated, matrix and stringer sulphide intersections the nominal lower cut-off for nickel is 0.6%.
	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 massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as *included* intervals.
	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 have been planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates so downhole lengths are near true width. Results from this drill program will be reviewed further to confirm the relationship between downhole lengths and true widths.
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 scaled and oriented maps are included in the body of the ASX Release. Geological interpretation is ongoing and appropriate sections will be reported soon.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high*	The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting Exploration Results.	
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.*	No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage.
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 will be planned pending the results of the current diamond drill program and surface EM geophysical program outlined in the ASX Release.

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

Table 1 to 2012 JORC Section: Significant intersections at the Cathedrals Prospect on E29/638.