3 December 2020

MULTIPLE NEW EM CONDUCTORS IDENTIFIED AT HIGH-GRADE MT ALEXANDER NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE PROJECT

- **New off-hole electromagnetic (EM) conductors have been identified by the downhole EM (DHEM) surveys in MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 – all of which intersected mineralised ultramafic**
- **Five EM conductors were identified from MAD185 with the two highest priority targets modelled with conductivity of 33,100 Siemens and 14,225 Siemens, respectively**
- **Two EM conductors were identified from MAD192 with modelled conductivity of 55,550 Siemens and 26,000 Siemens, respectively**
- **Four EM conductors were identified from MAD193 with the two highest priority targets modelled with conductivity of 4,585 Siemens and 2,850 Siemens, respectively**
- **All new EM conductors are situated within the large interpreted mafic-ultramafic unit that is known to host massive nickel-copper sulphides in other parts of the Cathedrals Belt at the Mt Alexander Project**
- **The new conductors are located approximately 500m to 800m north-west of known massive sulphides in the Cathedrals Belt and represent excellent targets for the potential discovery of new nickel-copper sulphide deposits**

Growth-focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that multiple new EM conductors have been identified through ongoing exploration at its flagship Mt Alexander Project, located in the north-eastern Goldfields.

MORE STRONG EM TARGETS FOR MASSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES

DHEM surveys on three recently completed deeper drill holes have identified a number of new EM conductors.

Drill holes MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 each returned thick intersections of the mafic-ultramafic unit that spans more than 5km across the east-west oriented Cathedrals Belt. Importantly, each hole also intersected an interval of disseminated nickel-copper sulphides on the basal contact of the mafic-ultramafic unit.

This geology is highly encouraging for the potential presence of massive nickel-copper sulphides nearby.

The identification of off-hole EM conductors in each of these holes is an exciting exploration result that further supports the potential to discover nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation proximal to these holes.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:

"The concurrent use of drilling and downhole EM surveys is continuing to deliver breakthrough results with outstanding nickel-copper sulphide targets identified in an area that has never been drilled.

"These are the deepest EM conductors identified in the Cathedrals Belt and support the continuity of high-grade mineralisation at depth and in the north-west down-dip direction of what we already know is a large intrusive mineral system.

"The identification of nickel-copper sulphides in the conductors modelled from MAD192 and MAD193 will establish the West End Prospect – which covers a 2.5km strike of the Cathedrals Belt and straddles the major Ida Fault – as a fertile and highly prospective area for further mineralisation.

"We are confident that the strongest of these new conductors will be confirmed by drilling to represent massive sulphide mineralisation."

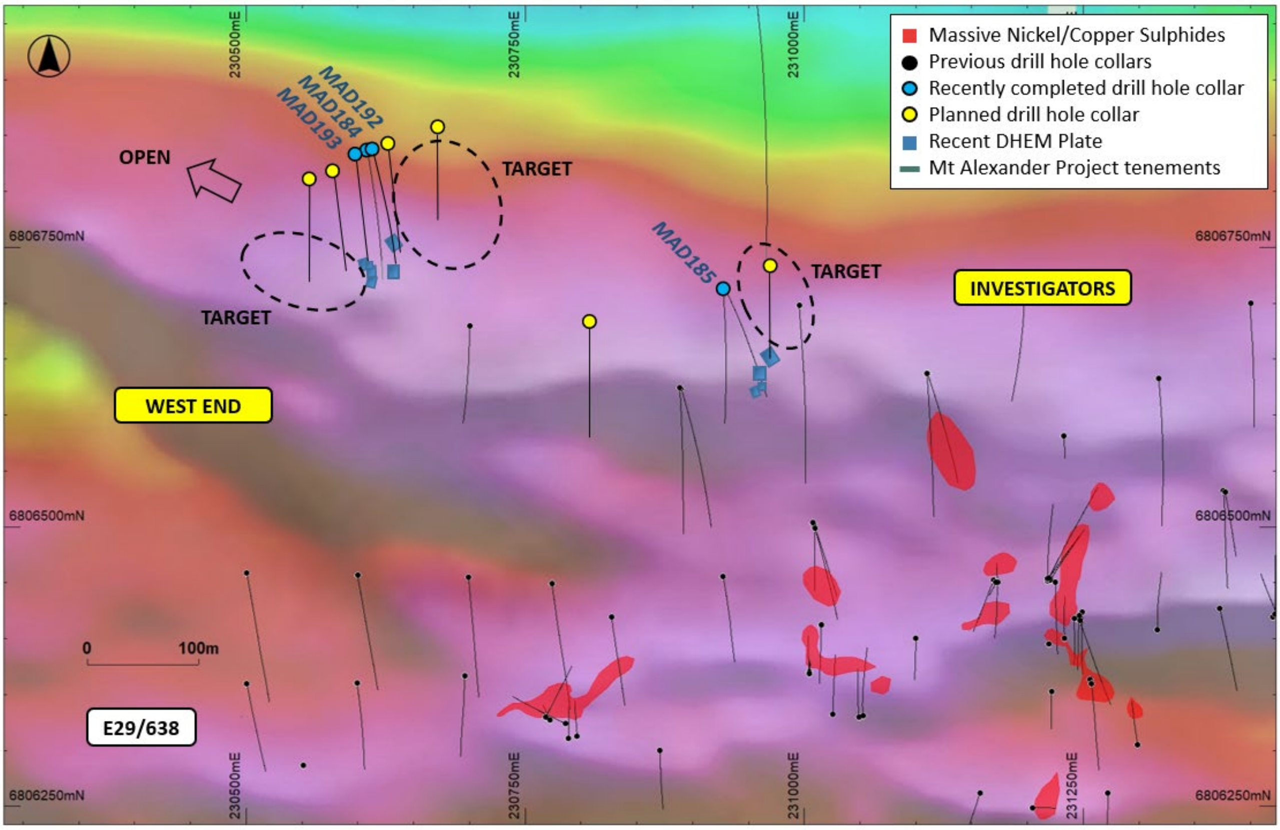

Figure 1 – plan view map (against MMR data) of the West End and western Investigators Prospect areas showing the location of the recent drill holes and the new EM plates modelled from the latest DHEM surveys.

MAD185 – DHEM Results:

MAD185 was completed to a downhole depth of 361.2m and intersected a 25.6m thick ultramafic unit from 300.47m downhole which included a 15m thick ultramafic with disseminated and blebby nickel-copper sulphides from 311.3m downhole.

For further details of MAD185, see our ASX Release dated 9 September 2020 *'More Thick Intercepts of Mineralised Units at Mt Alexander'.*

The first attempt to conduct a DHEM survey in this hole was unsuccessful because of a blockage at around 300m downhole. That incomplete DHEM survey indicated that the DHEM probe was approaching an anomalous response at depth.

A DHEM survey of MAD185 was successfully completed last week with five anomalous responses recorded. Modelling of the data produced five discrete EM plates, with details contained in Table 1 below.

Two of the EM plates are modelled with very strong conductivity of 33,100 Siemens and 14,225 Siemens, respectively. These are interpreted to have a massive sulphide source.

The other three EM plates are modelled with conductivity of 1,000 Siemens (two plates) and 2,000 Siemens suggesting the source may be network textured sulphides or heavily disseminated sulphides.

The presence of multiple EM plates in this area is likely the result of structural complexity, given the presence of faulting in drill core.

This has the effect of dislocating the plates in what may have been a larger accumulation of sulphides. Further drilling in this area, including below the plates and down-dip of the plates, will further investigate this concept.

MAD192 – DHEM Results:

MAD192 was completed to a downhole depth of 500m to test an EM plate modelled with conductivity of 49,000 Siemens. The hole pierced the modelled plate but did not identify any conductive material to account for the very strong conductor.

For further details of MAD192, see our ASX Release dated 16 November 2020 *'Drilling of Strong EM Conductors at Mt Alexander'.*

Encouragingly, MAD192 intersected a 30m thick mafic-ultramafic unit from 440.5m downhole. The intrusive unit included a 6m interval of disseminated sulphides, which is an indicator that the drill hole is likely on the margin of higher-grade mineralisation.

A DHEM survey of MAD192 has identified two very strong conductors located approximately 20m to the east and north-east respectively of the original 49,000 Siemens plate.

With the addition of the MAD192 DHEM information, two new EM plates have been modelled with conductivity of 55,550 Siemens and 26,000 Siemens, respectively.

These conductors are interpreted to have a massive sulphide source. Further details of the plates are contained in Table 1 below.

The revised location of these EM plates is most likely because of their very high conductance and structural complexity, resulting in difficulty in conclusively modelling the original MAD184 data from which the 49,000 Siemens plate had been modelled.

The use of DHEM data from multiple holes (MAD184, MAD192 and MAD193) has resulted in higher confidence in the modelling of the latest plates.

MAD193 – DHEM Results:

MAD193 was completed to a downhole depth of 487.7m to test an EM plate modelled with conductivity of 16,200 Siemens.

MAD193 intersected a 16.6m thick mafic-ultramafic unit from 449.3m downhole that included a 3.7m thick ultramafic with disseminated nickel-copper sulphides from 462.2m downhole.

A summary of the geological logging for MAD193 is set out below:

MAD193	Geological log of rock types
0 to 95m	***Cover and granite saprolite***
95m to 437.5m	***Granite and minor pegmatites.***
437.5m to 449.3m	***Predominantly pegmatite intruding granite.*** *Highly fractured faulted zone.*
449.3m to 462.2m	***Mafic intrusive with large granitic xenoliths.*** *Large granitic xenoliths within upper mafic unit.*
462.2m to 465.9m	***Ultramafic intrusive with disseminated sulphides****. <5% sulphides comprising pentlandite (pn), chalcopyrite (cp) and pyrrhotite (po) increasing in abundance towards basal contact.*
465.9m to 487.7m	***Granodiorite, minor cross-cutting pegmatites.***

As with MAD185 and MAD192, the mineralised mafic-ultramafic unit intersected by MAD193 is preserved which supports the potential for the proximal presence of nickel-copper sulphide deposits that are intact and unaltered.

MAD193 did not intersect any conductive material to explain the conductor being targeted.

The DHEM survey in MAD193 has identified a cluster of four EM anomalies with four discrete EM plates modelled. The conductivity of the plates is 4,585 Siemens, 2,850 Siemens, 1,560 Siemens and 1,325 Siemens, respectively. Further details of the plates are contained in Table 1 below.

These conductors are interpreted to have a semi-massive or heavy disseminated sulphide source.

Plate Name	East	North	RL	Length	Depth Extent	Conductivity -Thickness
MAD185_p3	230962	6806631	136	3	4	1000
MAD185_p2	230966	6806647	108	12	10	33100
MAD185_p1	230960	6806627	99	10	11	14225
MAD185_p4	230958	6806614	89	6	6	2000
MAD185_p5	230969	6806617	74	6	7	1000
MAD192_p1	230624	6806730	-53	7	11	55550
MAD192_p2	230623	6806750	-67	9	13	26000
MAD193_p1	230613	6806725	-44	5	5	2850
MAD193_p2	230618	6806730	-50	5	7	4585
MAD193_p3	230614	6806722	-53	6	15	1560
MAD193_p4	230614	6806715	-59	6	8	1325

Table 1 – details of EM plates modelled from the DHEM surveys in MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193

Technical commentary on DHEM modelling:

The modelled plates for the new anomalous EM responses are interpreted to represent the strongest part of the EM conductors and are a reliable targeting tool to test for the presence of sulphide mineralisation.

Modelling cannot accurately predict the geometry of any sulphide deposit that may be present and the modelled plate is not a definitive measure of the scale of all potential mineralisation.

A DHEM survey may reliably see 50m to 75m around the hole, depending on the surrounding geology and whether any other conductive material is in range. The absence of an anomalous response in a DHEM survey does not preclude the presence of mineralisation around a hole, particularly outside the detection limit of the DHEM survey.

Where multiple anomalous EM responses are detected in close proximity, the modelling of the predicted location of the EM conductors can be difficult. The use of DHEM data from more than one drill hole, as has now occurred with MAD184, MAD192 and MAD193, can greatly improve the accuracy of modelled results.

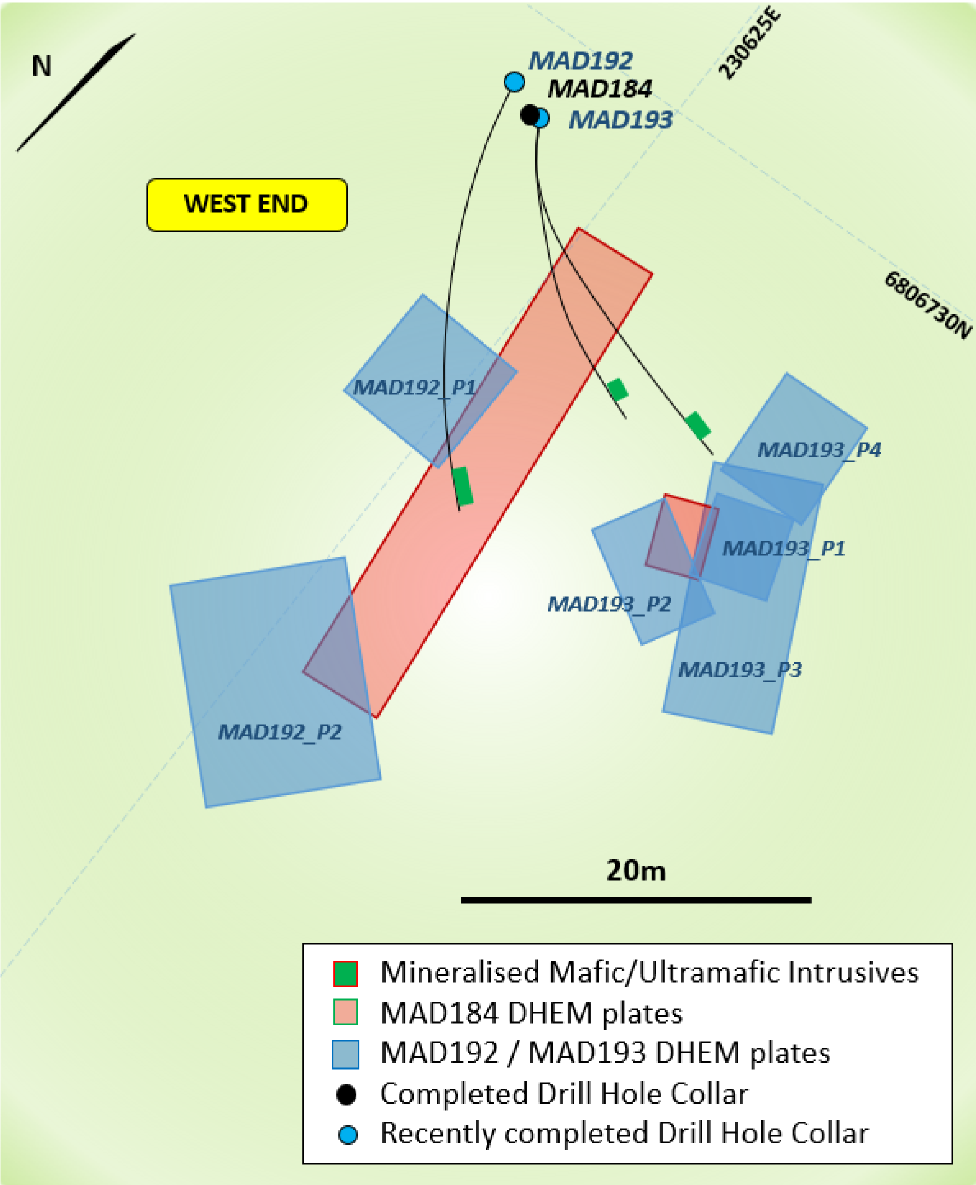

Figure 2 – Orthographic view (looking down and south-east) of MAD184, MAD192 and MAD193 showing drill hole traces and DHEM plates.

Technical commentary on geology observed in latest drill holes:

Each of MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 intersected the same mafic-ultramafic unit that has been identified by drilling to extend for more than 5km across the east-west oriented Cathedrals Belt.

These mafic-ultramafic rocks host the known nickel-copper sulphide deposits discovered at shallow depths along the Cathedrals Belt. The unit has been confirmed by drilling to extend at least 600m in the north-west down-dip direction of the Cathedrals Belt, establishing a very large target horizon for exploration – see the diagram in Figure 3.

Significantly, the target horizon remains open at depth as well as to the east and west.

In addition to dipping to the north-west, the unit appears to extend deeper in the western direction – as can be seen in the results of MAD185 and MAD192. MAD192, which drilled approximately 350m to the north-west of MAD185, intersected the unit at about 450m below surface compared to 300m below surface in MAD185.

Deeper drilling will be designed to test the further continuity at depth of the target horizon in the western extension of the Cathedrals Belt.

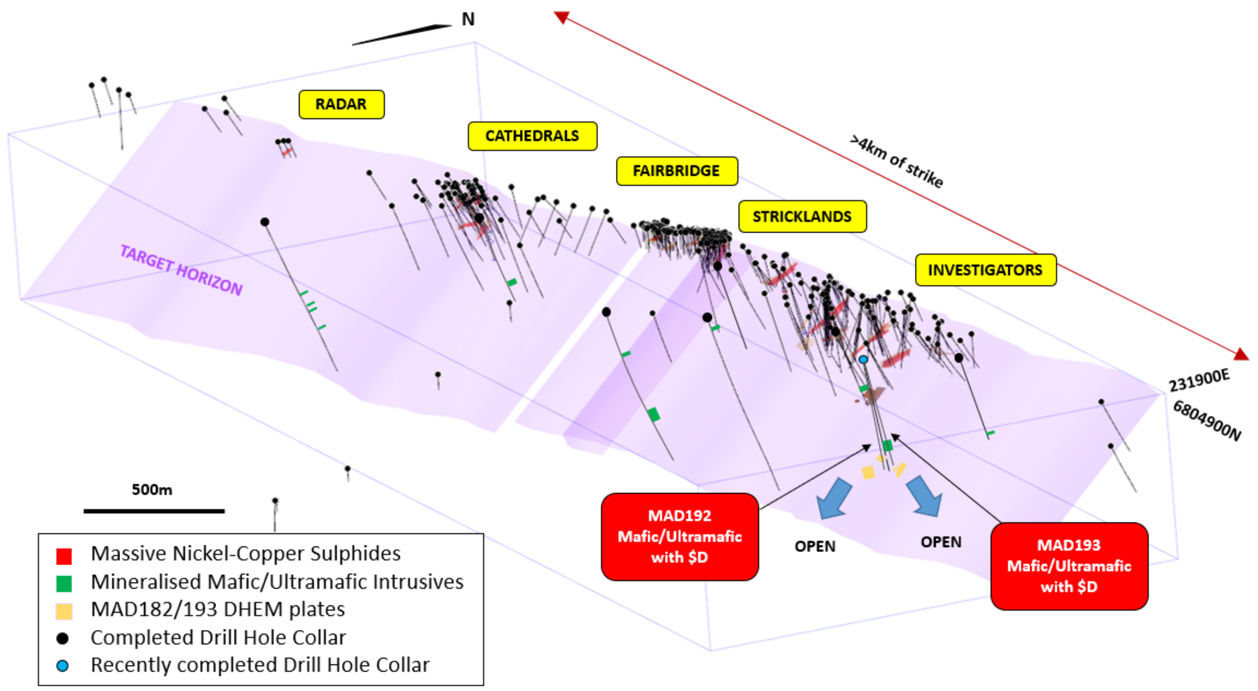

Figure 3 – Orthographic view of the Cathedrals Belt showing the large interpreted target horizon, the new discoveries in recent drill holes including MAD192 and MAD193 as well as existing drilling and known massive nickel-copper sulphides.

Each of MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 intersected faults – most notably in MAD185 at about 300m below surface, and the other holes at about 400m below surface. These late-stage faults cross-cut the mafic-ultramafic unit.

Typically, these types of faults can disrupt the continuity of the mineralisation (and host units) in a mineral system and result in multiple lenses of mineralisation – as seen within the Cathedrals Belt (see Figure 4 schematic section).

MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 have all intersected large intervals of the intrusive unit after intersecting a fault – confirming that although the intrusive package may be dislocated in areas, it continues more broadly at depth.

This is a very significant development in establishing the deeper extensions of the intrusive unit as prospective for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

This prospectivity is further corroborated by the new EM conductors identified at depth by the latest DHEM surveys.

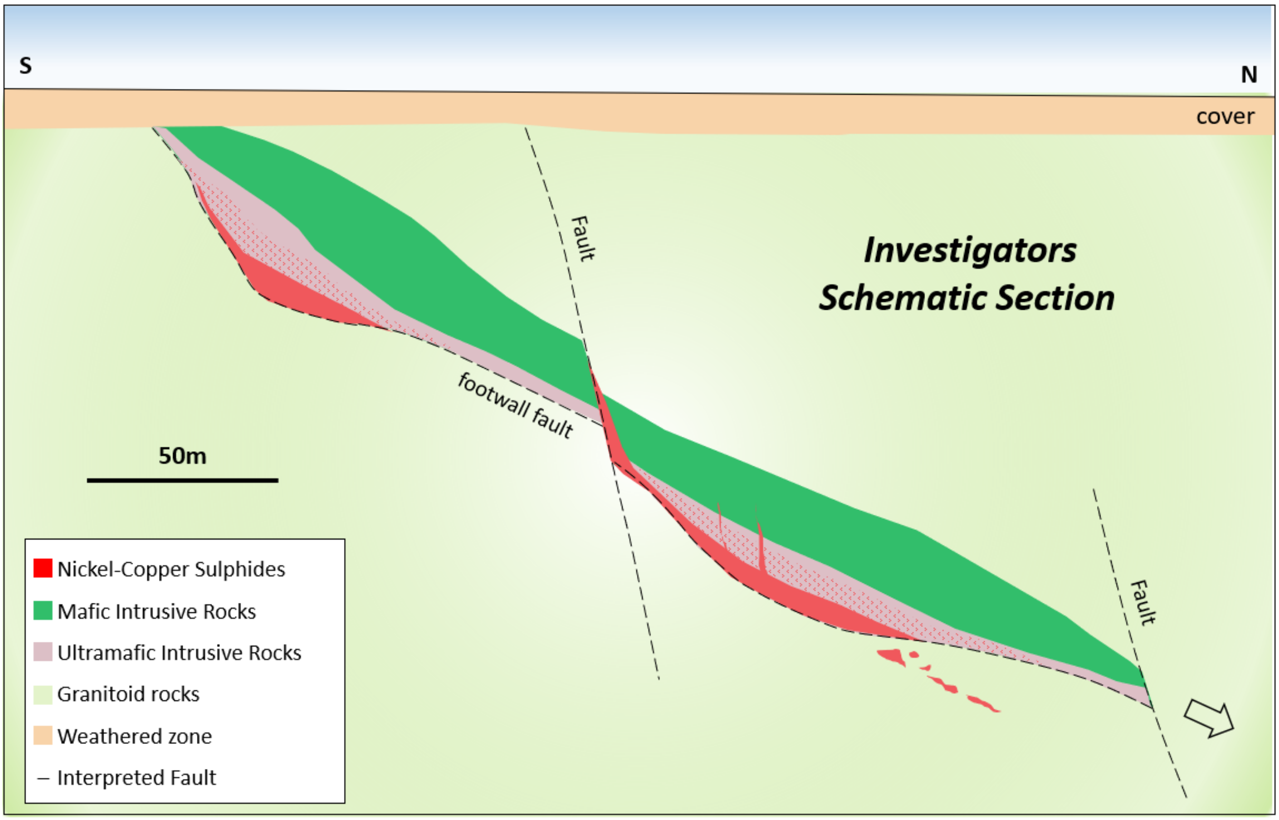

Figure 4 – Schematic view of the Investigators Prospect (looking west) showing the generalised interpreted geology, structural features and various types of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation intersected to date. The West End Prospect is interpreted to be a continuation of the Investigators area.

NEW DRILL HOLES

Drill holes are being designed to test the new EM conductors. In addition, stratigraphic drilling will be planned to test the areas to the west and north-west of these conductors for further continuity of mineralisation.

Table 2 below contains drill hole details for the holes completed in the current campaign to test new targets.

Drilling was paused while the DHEM surveys were completed and will recommence once rig availability is confirmed.

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip
MAD179	Investigators	230928	6806709	418	351.9	180	-70
MAD180	Investigators	231439	6807031	423	850	180	-90
MAD180W1	Investigators	231442.0	6806869.6	-71.6	357.1	180	-70
MAD181	Investigators	231726	6807301	425	794.5	180	-65
MAD182	Cathedrals	233960	6807824	412	700.4	170	-65
MAD183	Fairbridge	233095.0	6807173.3	415	693.5	180	-65
MAD184	West End	230606	6806836	415	497.8	180	-75
MAD185	Investigators	230930	6806710	418	361.2	154	-72
MAD186	Cathedrals	233418	6807161	425	399.6	180	-70
MAD187	West End	230201	6806550	414	253	180	-65
MAD188	Stricklands	232665.1	6807061	430	600.4	196	-65
MAD189	Investigators	230958	6806968	421	501.9	180	-65
MAD190	Investigators	231570	6806620	425	240.7	180	-70
MAD191	Investigators	231718	6806600	427	280	180	-70
MAD192	West End	230610	6806836	414	500	165	-77
MAD193	West End	230608	6806836	414	487.7	175	-77

Table 2 – Drill hole details for diamond holes completed in the current campaign to test new targets.

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 six granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954, E29/972 and E29/1041.

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

Authorised for release by the Board of St George Mining Limited.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Dave O'Neill, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Neill is employed by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects, and he holds performance rights issued by the Company.

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Drilling programmes are completed by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core drilling. Surface Electro-Magnetic (EM) surveys are completed by GEM geophysics. *Diamond Core Sampling:* The sections of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet for cutting and sampling at the certified assay laboratory. Samples of HQ or NQ2 core are cut just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw, with half core sampled lengthways for assay. *RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assay. *EM Surveying:* All data is collected in a Moving Loop (MLEM) survey configuration using a Zonge ZT-30 transmitter, Supracon Jessy DEEP HT SQUID sensor and SMARTem 24 receiver. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are used for onsite interpretation and preliminary assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The remaining material for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. A blank sample is inserted at the beginning of each hole, and a duplicate sample is taken every 50^{th} sample. A certified sample standard is also added according to geology, but at no more than 1:50 samples. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. *Diamond Core Sampling:* For diamond core samples, certified sample standards were added as every 25^{th} sample. Core recovery calculations are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller's records. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot camera every 30m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*RC Sampling:* A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of RC chips that may weigh in excess of 40 kg. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory as per the Diamond samples below. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core (both HQ and NQ2) is half-core sampled to geological boundaries no more than 1.5m and no less than 10cm. Samples less than 3kg are crushed to 10mm, dried and then pulverised to 75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are first crushed to 10mm then finely crushed to 3mm and input into the rotary splitters to produce a consistent output weight for pulverisation. Pulverisation produces a 40g charge for fire assay. Elements determined from fire assay are gold (Au), platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) with a 1ppb detection limit. To determine other PGE concentrations (Rh, Ru, Os, Ir) a 25g charge for nickel sulphide collect fire assay is used with a 1ppb detection limit. Other elements will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. These elements are: Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The sample is then analysed using ICP-AES or ICP-MS. LOI (Loss on Ignition) will be completed on selected samples to determine the percentage of volatiles released during heating of samples to 1000°C.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* The collars of the diamond holes were drilled using RC drilling down through the regolith to the point of refusal or to a level considered geologically significant to change to core. The hole was then continued using HQ diamond core until the drillers determined that a change to NQ2 coring was required. The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation. *RC Sampling:* The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diametre face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core recoveries are recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. The core length recovered is measured for each run and recorded which is used to calculate core recovery as a percentage. *RC Sampling:* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Measures taken to maximise core recovery include using appropriate core diameter and shorter barrel length through the weathered zone, which at Cathedrals and Investigators is mostly <20m and Stricklands <40m depth. Primary locations for core loss in fresh rock are on geological contacts and structural zones, and drill techniques are adjusted accordingly, and if possible these zones are predicted from the geological modelling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, no sample recovery issues have yet been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised sulphide intervals.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (core only), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full and detailed litho-geochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ2 size and sampled as complete half core to produce a bulk sample for analysis. Intervals selected varied from 0.3 – 1m (maximum) The HQ and NQ2 core is cut in half length ways just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw. All samples are collected from the same side of the core where practicable. Assay preparation procedures ensure the entire sample is pulverised to 75 microns before the sub-sample is taken. This removes the potential for the significant sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*RC Sampling*: Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. *RC Sampling:* Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Drill core is cut in half lengthways and the total half-core submitted as the sample. This meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples are selected during sampling. Samples comprise two quarter core samples for Diamond Core. Duplicate RC samples are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	For RC sampling, a 30 gram sample will be fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium. The detection range for gold is 1 – 2000 ppbAu, and 0.5 – 2000 ppb for platinum and palladium. This is believed to be an appropriate detection level for the levels of these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels; an alternative assay method will be selected. All other metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The solution containing samples of interest, including those that need further review, will then be presented to an ICP-OES for the further quantification of the selected elements. Diamond core samples are analysed for Au, Pt and Pd using a 40g lead collection fire assay; for Rh, Ru, Os, Ir using a 25g nickel sulphide collection fire assay; and for Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn using a four acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements required.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	MLEM: 200m x 200m loops with 50-100m stations were used for the MLEM surveys. The MLEM Zonge ZT-30 HPM transmitter uses a base frequency of 0.25 or 0.5Hz and 80amps. The SMARTem 24 is a fluxgate receiver. XRF: A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the drill core and RC sample piles onsite. One reading is taken per metre, however for any core samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then multiple samples are taken at set intervals per metre. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily). The handheld XRF results are only used for preliminary assessment and reporting of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme., other than MAD177 referred to in the ASX Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop using acQuire software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is entered into the St George Mining central SQL database which is managed by external consultants.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the geological analysis, standards and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill holes and EM stations have been located and pegged using a DGPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m or downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. Post-drilling downhole gyroscopic surveys will be conducted, which provide more accurate survey results.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data has been acquired using DGPS surveying at individual collar locations and entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes are drilled to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in section 1 will also apply to this section where relevant)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Mt Alexander Project is comprised of five granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962 and E29/972). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). E29/638 and E29/548 are also subject to a royalty in favour of a third party that is outlined in the ASX Release dated 17 December 2015 (as regards E29/638) and the ASX release dated 18 September 2015 (as regards E29/548). No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site known as Willsmore 1 (DAA identification 3087) straddles tenements E29/548 and E29/638. All five tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration on tenements E29/638 and E29/962 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt. Exploration in the northern section of E29/638 (Cathedrals Belt) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for mafic/ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. High grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphides were discovered at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008. Drilling was completed to test co-incident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies associated with nickel-PGE enriched gossans in the northern section of current tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade nickel-copper mineralisation in granite-hosted ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Mt Alexander Project is at the northern end of a western bifurcation of the Mt Ida Greenstones. The greenstones are bound to the west by the Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane (and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west. The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for further high-grade komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (both greenstone and granite hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Reported assay intersections are length and density weighted. Significant intersections are determined using both qualitative (i.e. geological logging) and quantitative (i.e. lower cut-off) methods. For massive sulphide intersections, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% for either nickel or copper. For disseminated, blebby and matrix sulphide intersections the nominal lower cut-off for nickel is 0.3%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Any high-grade sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Any disseminated, matrix, brecciated or stringer sulphides with (usually) >1% nickel or copper on contact with massive sulphide mineralisation are grouped with the massive sulphides for calculating significant intersections and the massive sulphide mineralisation is reported as an including intersection.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates and geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.
iagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the body of relevant ASX Releases.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au: The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A discussion of further exploration work underway is contained in the body of recent ASX Releases. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.