ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

23 June 2022

EXPLORATION UPDATE FOR ST GEORGE MINING

Paterson drilling logs copper sulphide;
Priority drill targets for Ni-Cu-PGEs emerging from geophysics at Mt Alexander and Ajana

HIGHLIGHTS

Paterson Copper-Gold Project:

- **Maiden diamond drilling programme is underway with two drill holes completed**
- **Initial geological observations indicate locally intense alteration and hydrothermal veining in the drill core**
- **Visual copper sulphide logged in the second diamond hole (PDD002)**
- **Geological setting of St George's Paterson Project is interpreted to show important similarities to other Cu-Au deposits in the Paterson Province**

Mt Alexander Nickel-Copper-PGE Project:

- **Seismic survey of 13-line kilometres completed**
- **Moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey in progress**
- **Both surveys are assisting in the targeting of potential massive Ni-Cu-PGE deposits**
- **Drilling scheduled to commence in approximately four weeks**
- **IGO (ASX: IGO) becomes St George's JV partner for tenement E29/638 following its takeover of Western Areas**

Ajana Nickel-Copper-PGE Project:

- **Inversion modelling of airborne magnetic survey data supports interpretation of a potential 20km long layered mafic intrusion prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE deposits**
- **Located within the mineralised Northampton Block, proximal to historic base metal mines in a unique position near the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton**
- **Prospectivity at Ajana has been upgraded, with additional contiguous ground secured**
- **Drilling at Ajana planned for second half of 2022, once access arrangements are finalised**

Growth-focused nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report on the high-impact exploration programmes underway at the Company's regional-scale projects in Western Australia.

Paterson Copper-Gold Project – diamond drilling supports discovery potential:
Diamond drilling at the 100%-owned **Paterson Project** commenced in May to test basement rocks for the potential of large copper/gold systems.

Two drill holes have been completed to date – PDD001 and PDD002 – to depths of 265m and 289.2m, respectively. Basement lithologies intercepted so far are a series of high-grade meta-sediment host rocks that are considered part of the Yeneena Basin package which hosts several known deposits within the Paterson Province.

Intense localised alteration surrounding multiple sets of cross-cutting veins have been observed in the drill core, indicating structural complexity and the fact the rocks have been exposed to hydrothermal fluids.

Figure 1 – photos of sulphidic zones within drill core of PDD002, chalco-pyrite (copper sulphide) circled.

Disseminated sulphide mineralised zones of up to 10% sulphide content have been logged in PDD002 within several zones throughout the hole including at 267m depth where pyrite (iron sulphide) and chalco-pyrite (copper sulphide) have been observed (see photos of drill core in Figures 1 and 4). These observations are confirmed by handheld XRF but should be considered qualitative only pending laboratory assays (also see notes below).

Drilling is continuing to focus on the two priority target areas 1 and 2 (see Figure 2) where anticline structural folds and internal granitic domes have been interpreted – these are textbook trap sites for mineralisation.

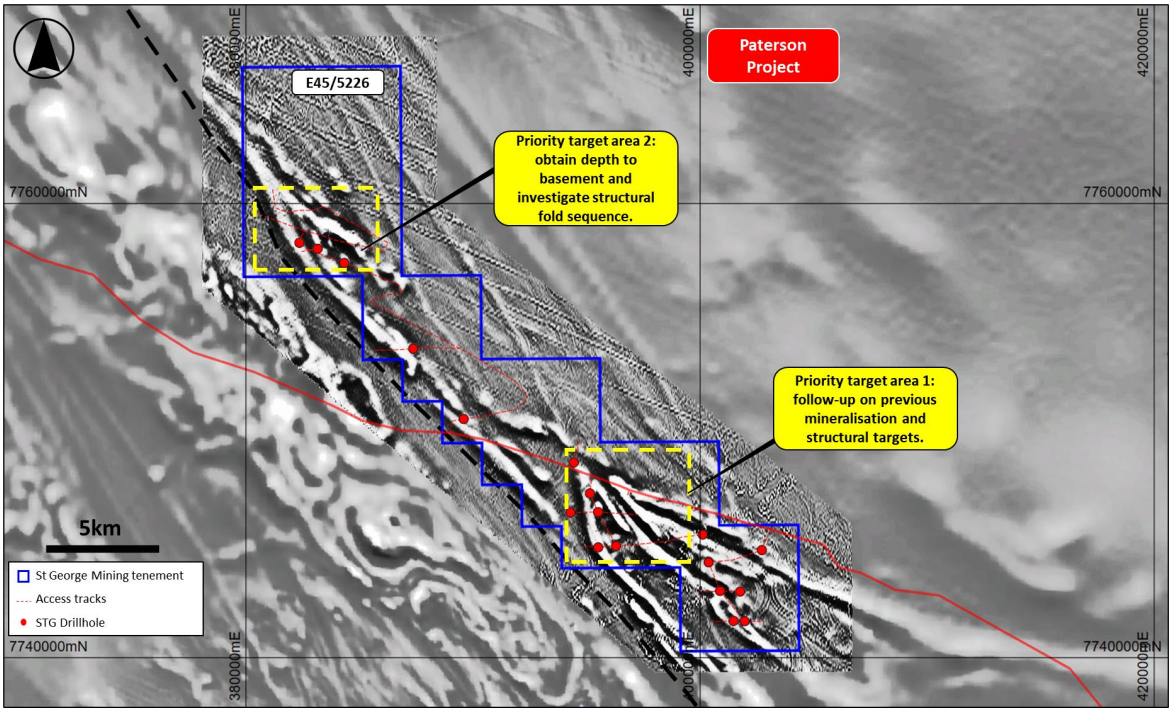

Figure 2 – Paterson Project highlighting the planned diamond drilling programme in progress. Image used is the airborne magnetic RTP_2VD overlying the regional RTP_1VD magnetics greyscale.

With only two holes completed and wide spacing between holes, St George is strongly encouraged about the remainder of the drill programme which includes targets in highly prospective locations. The drill hole in progress – PDD003 – is located further towards the fold nose (see Figure 3).

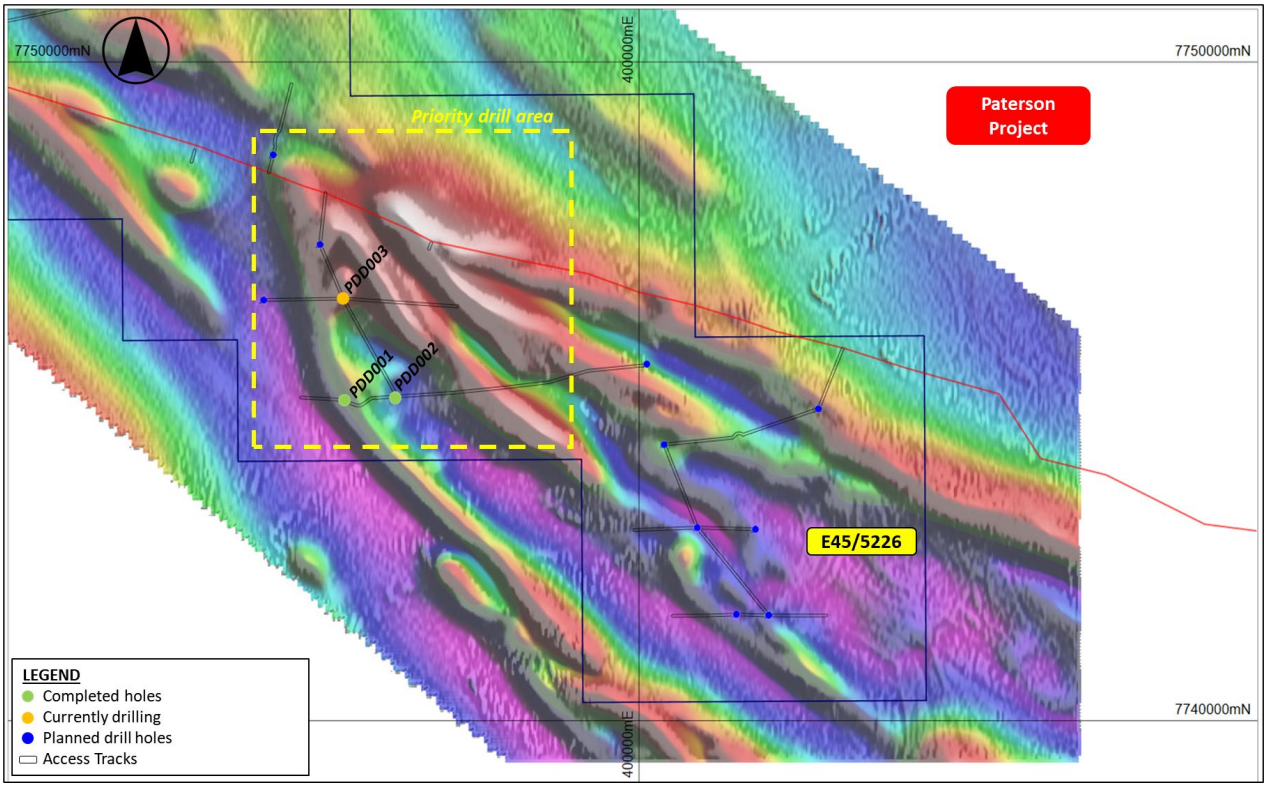

Figure 3 – southern drilling area (Target area 1) with current and completed holes over airborne magnetics.

Hole ID	Tenement	East	North	RL	EOH Depth	DIP	AZI
PDD001	E45/5226	395529	7744844	186	265	-70	230
PDD002	E45/5226	396315	7744905	132	289.2	-70	230
PDD003	E45/5226	395519	7746397	196	250*	-70	230
PDD004	E45/5226	395164	7747218	163	240*	-70	230

Table 1: *Drill hole details at Paterson in the current diamond drill programme (* denotes planned depth). Up to 18 holes are planned.*

Descriptions of the amounts of metal sulphide observed and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates made by geologists on site and are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages of pyrite (iron sulphide) and chalco-pyrite (copper sulphide).

Laboratory assays from Bureau Veritas in Perth are expected within 6-8 weeks and required to confirm the metal content (if any) in the drill core.

Visual estimates of sulphide material should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis, which is required to determine grade and widths for geological reporting. Also, visual estimates potentially provide no information regarding potential impurities or deleterious physical properties of the mineralisation.

Processing, including detailed logging, of the core for PDD001 and PDD002 is in progress.

Geological logging of sulphide mineralisation is in accordance with the following guidelines:

Sulphide Mode	Percentage Range
Massive	>80%
Semi-massive, matrix	40-80%
Net-textured	20-40%
Heavily disseminated, blebby	10-40%
Disseminated, blebby	1-10%
Trace	<1%

Figure 4 – sulphidic intersections from PDD002 at 235m (top left) and 267m (top right). Structural complexity and alteration of vein sets shown in core tray for PDD001 (bottom).

Mt Alexander – new priority drill targets emerging:
Geophysical surveys have been designed to assist in generating drill targets for the next drill programme at Mt Alexander, which is scheduled to commence in late July 2022.

These surveys are focusing, in particular, on the large conceptual targets described in our ASX Release dated 29 March 2022 *Exploration Update – Mt Alexander*.

A new **seismic survey**, to extend the successful 2021 survey, has been completed with 13-line kilometres; see Figure 5. Key areas covered by the survey include the **granite/greenstone contact** and the **Radar Prospect**.

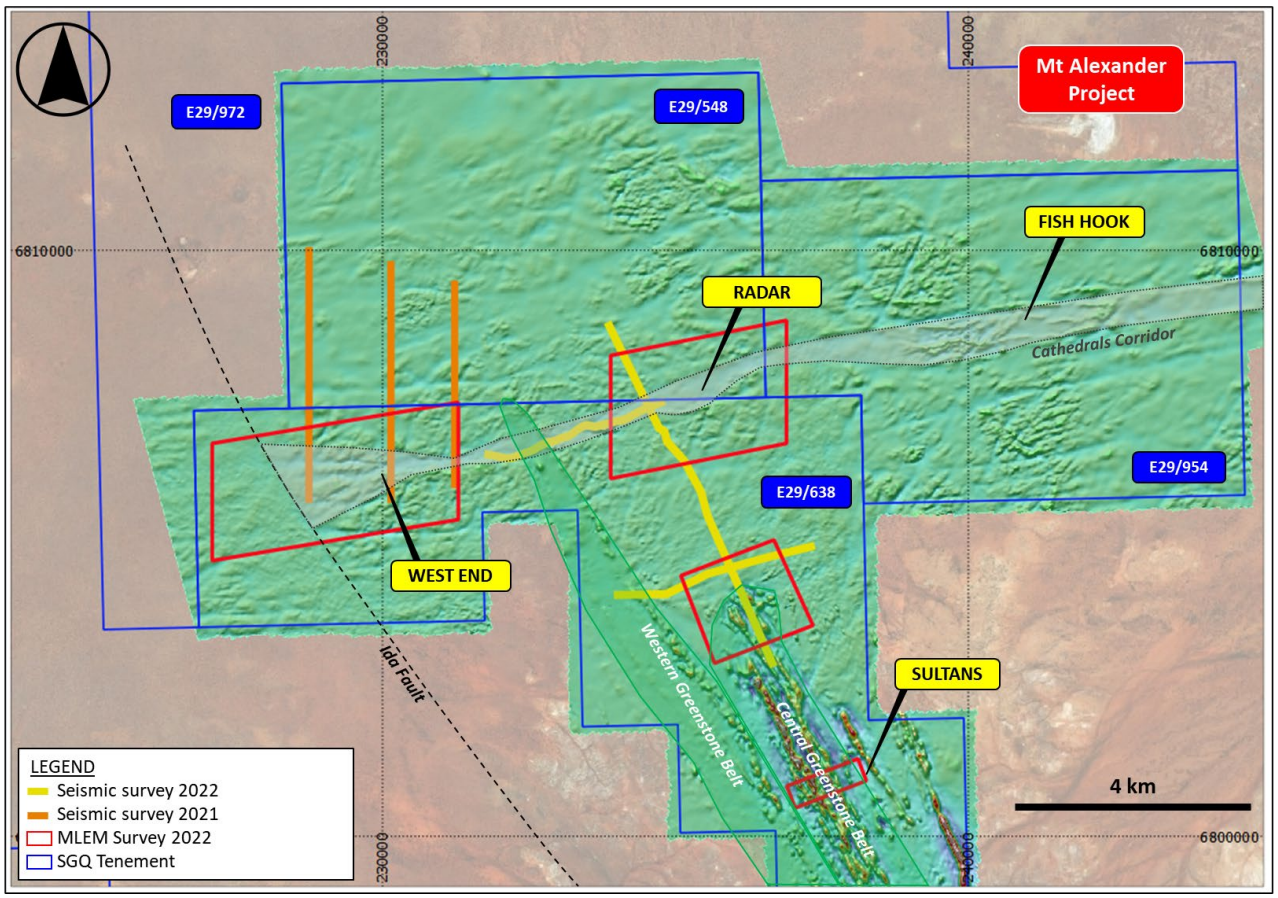

Figure 5 – map of current geophysics surveys undertaken at Mt Alexander project (against magnetic RTP 1VD) showing the completed seismic survey lines and MLEM survey areas.

The interpreted contact and related structures between the Mt Alexander greenstone belt and the granites is considered prospective for mineralisation and is a setting that is known to host high-grade nickel in other parts of the Yilgarn Craton.

Radar is located in the eastern extension of the Cathedrals Belt which is underexplored. The survey will aim to build on the structural information and interpretations in this area. The Radar mineralised intercepts include MAD152 which returned 4.0m @ 3.0%Ni, 1.1% Cu, 2.2g/t PGE from 48m with very little follow-up exploration.

Processing and modelling of the seismic data is in progress with external consultants at Rock Solid Seismic, and results are expected ahead of the start of the July drill programme.

A ground-based **MLEM survey** commenced at Mt Alexander last week and is expected to be completed within three weeks. The survey is using an ARMIT sensor, specially designed to operate with lower noise levels than other EM technologies. This makes the ARMIT sensor more effective in surveying areas with conductive cover and potentially able to penetrate to deeper levels below surface.

Figure 5 shows the areas being covered by the MLEM survey – these are largely the same underexplored and unexplored areas being investigated by the seismic survey. The new ARMIT survey at the West End Prospect and Ida Fault is of particular interest as prior MLEM surveys in that area were of limited effectiveness due to conductive cover.

Modelling and interpretation of the MLEM survey will be completed by external consultants, Newexco, with results expected ahead of the July drill programme.

St George is pleased to welcome ASX100 battery metals miner **IGO Limited (ASX: IGO)** as its 25% Joint Venture partner in E29/638, the exploration licence at the core of the Mt Alexander Project. E29/638 covers the high-grade Cathedrals, Stricklands, Investigators and Radar nickel-copper-PGE discoveries. IGO joins the JV following its successful takeover of Western Areas. St George (75%) manages activities on E29/638, with IGO retaining a 25% non-contributing interest until there is a decision to mine.

The Mt Alexander Project comprises six granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954, E29/972 and E29/1041. All tenements are held 100% by St George other than E29/638.

Ajana Project – step-up in prospectivity:

The 100% owned **Ajana Project** is located within the Meso-Proterozoic age Northampton mineral field, situated adjacent to the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton – an area of surging exploration activity following the discovery of Chalice Mining's substantial Julimar deposit in the western Yilgarn.

St George completed a detailed airborne magnetic survey covering the **Ajana Project** in early April 2022 which clearly defined a 20km-long north-northwest trending elliptical magnetically anomalous body. This large Ajana magnetic anomaly includes several concentric features and is cut by the same dykes that host the historic lead and zinc sulphide deposits in the Northampton mineral field.

Inversion modelling of the magnetic data by Newexco suggests the magnetic anomaly is indicative of a late-stage layered mafic intrusion – see Figure 6 – which is prospective to host significant Ni-Cu-PGEs.

The presence of a large magnetically active intrusion in an established mineral field elevates the potential for the feature to be associated with mineralisation.

St George has applied for two additional exploration licences which cover ground contiguous with the granted exploration licences, increasing the project area from 330 sq km to 580 sq km.

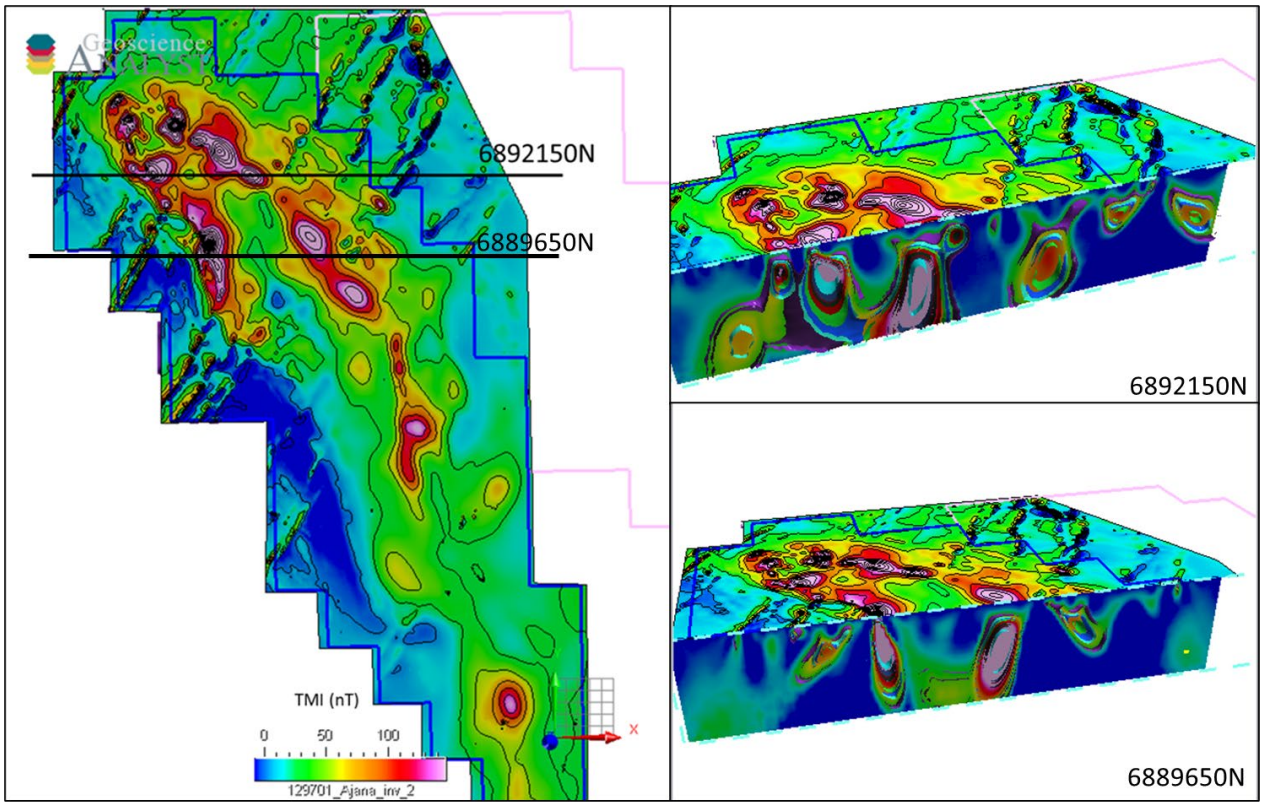

Figure 6 – plan view of Ajana magnetic TMI imagery (left) and orthogonal cross sections looking north-west showing magnetic inversion modelling. Co-ordinate system: GDA 94 MGA Zone 50.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"Exciting exploration programmes have ramped up over the past month at our projects – particularly at Paterson and Mt Alexander where important field activities are underway.

"Diamond drilling at Paterson is testing the basement rocks for the very first time with early indications confirming the prospective rock-types for copper-gold deposits in the region. Geological observations of the drill core report intense alteration and that the rocks have been subject to pervasive hydrothermal fluids. Visual logging of copper sulphides adds further support for the potential of significant mineralisation on our ground.

"At Mt Alexander, an extension seismic survey has been completed and a new EM survey – employing the latest ARMIT technology – is underway. These geophysical surveys have been designed to investigate large target areas for nickel-copper sulphides which are underexplored or unexplored, with drilling of these areas scheduled to commence next month.

"The ongoing modelling of the new magnetic data for Ajana is revealing exactly what we were hoping to see – a late-stage layered mafic intrusion.

"The location of this intrusion in an established mineral field with many base metal deposits, is very favourable for the potential for the intrusion to be associated with further mineralisation. We are pleased to have pegged additional ground contiguous to our existing exploration licences, giving us the substantial landholding in this unexplored area of the Northampton mineral field.

"The Company looks forward to reporting back to our shareholders on these active work programmes with exciting news flow."

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 for the Mt Alexander Project is based on information compiled by Mr Dave Mahon, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mahon is employed by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects, and he holds performance rights issued by the Company.

Mr Mahon 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 Mahon consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of St George, the directors and the Company's management. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

Examples of forward-looking statements used in this announcement include use of the words 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of announcement, are expected to take place.

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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.*	*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. *Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics:* The Airborne Magnetic (AMAG) survey was completed by MagSpec Airborne Surveys. The data was collected at a 100m line spacing on a 090/270 magnetic orientation. Tie lines were completed 180/360 magnetic orientation. The Magnetic Gradiometer G-823a sensor recorded at 20Hz and 3.5m interval.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*Diamond Core Sampling:* For diamond core samples, certified sample standards were added as every 25th sample. Core recovery calculations are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller's records. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot 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.
	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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation.
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.	*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.
	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.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. *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.
	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.	No duplicate samples are collected for diamond due to the early stage of exploration.
	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.*	A 25-50gram sample will be fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium, using a minimum detection value of 1ppb for gold is 1ppb and 0.5ppb for platinum and palladium. 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.	*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 identification, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. *AMAG:* A G-823a magnetic gradiometer was used in stinger and wing tip configuration mounted on a Cessna 206. Height information was captured using a Bendix/King KRA405 radar altimeter.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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.*	The AMAG data was positioned using a Novatel OEM719 DGPS.
	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 handheld GPS instrument 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. The AMAG data was collected at 100m line spacing and 40m flight height.
	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 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Paterson Project is comprised of a two granted Exploration Licences E45/5226 and E45/5422. Both tenements are held 100% by St George Mining Ltd No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site (DAA identification 8933) is located within E45/5226. All live tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Wide spaced and reconnaissance style historical exploration work was completed by BHP during the mid 1990s focused on orogenic gold and stratabound base metals. BHP completed two drill holes on the tenement and both of them were drilled to 75m, and failed to penetrate the sedimentary cover sequence. The drilling is therefore interpreted to be ineffective for the detection of basement hosted mineralisation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Paterson Project is interpreted to be located within the eastern domain of the Yeneena Basin, and potentially within the lower stratigraphic units. The geology is interpreted to comprise intercalated Fe-Rich/carbonaceous and dolomitic meta-sediments, similar to that which host the giant Nifty Copper-Gold (65Mt @ 2.6% Cu) and Winu Deposits, bounded by oxidised I-type granitoids. These granitoids and tectonic settings are also prospective for orogenic gold (Telfer) styles of mineralisation.
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 as reported by St George Mining Ltd 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.

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.	NA
	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 geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for an significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in document.
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.