ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

14 March 2017

ST GEORGE COMMENCES DRILL PROGRAMME AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Major diamond drill programme at Mt Alexander is underway**
- **Nineteen drill holes planned to test new electromagnetic (EM) targets and interpreted extensions to known high-grade nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation**
- **First targets to be drilled are the new SAMSON EM conductors at the Investigators Prospect**
- **Outstanding potential for the discovery of additional massive nickel-copper sulphides**
- **Detailed geological mapping of the Cathedrals Belt has identified further evidence of an extensive nickel-copper sulphide system at Mt Alexander**

2017 DRILL PROGRAMME AT MT ALEXANDER

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce that drilling has commenced at the Mt Alexander Project in Western Australia.

Phase 1 of the 2017 drill programme comprises nineteen drill holes for approximately 3,000m of drilling. Table 1 contains details of the planned drill holes. Further drilling may be added to the programme on review of drill results and DHEM surveys in completed drill holes.

The drilling will test targets at each of the Cathedrals Prospect, the Stricklands Prospect and the Investigators Prospect.

The first targets to be drilled will be the new SAMSON EM conductors at Investigators, identified from the recent high powered surface SAMSON EM survey completed across the Cathedrals Belt.

These EM conductors are located at depths not previously explored, and the EM plates modelled by Newexco from these conductors have dimensions which are larger than plates drilled by St George in 2016.

DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd has been engaged for this drill programme. Drilling of the first planned hole has commenced.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:

"Following on from the tremendous success of our 2016 drilling at Mt Alexander, we have conducted a comprehensive review of results and completed detailed preparation for our 2017 drill programme.

"We are confident that the 2017 drilling will discover more high grade nickel-copper sulphides in the Cathedrals Belt and continue our progress towards establishing a resource base at the Project."

TARGETS AT INVESTIGATORS PROSPECT

Eight drill holes are planned at the Investigators Prospect to test eight separate targets.

Four targets are new EM conductors identified by the recent fixed loop EM (FLEM) SAMSON survey. Three of the four new EM conductors are at depths greater than 200m and were not detected by previous reconnaissance MLEM surveys.

The remaining four targets are DHEM plates. These have been modelled from strong off-hole DHEM responses detected from surveys in 2016 drill holes at Investigators. For further details of the targets at Investigators, see our ASX Release dated 8 February 2017 '*SAMSON Survey Lights Up New Targets at Mt Alexander*'.

The first drill hole to be completed will test the new SAMSON Anomaly 7. This strong conductor is modelled with conductivity of 15,000 Siemens at 200m below surface. The order of drilling for other targets is shown in Table 1.

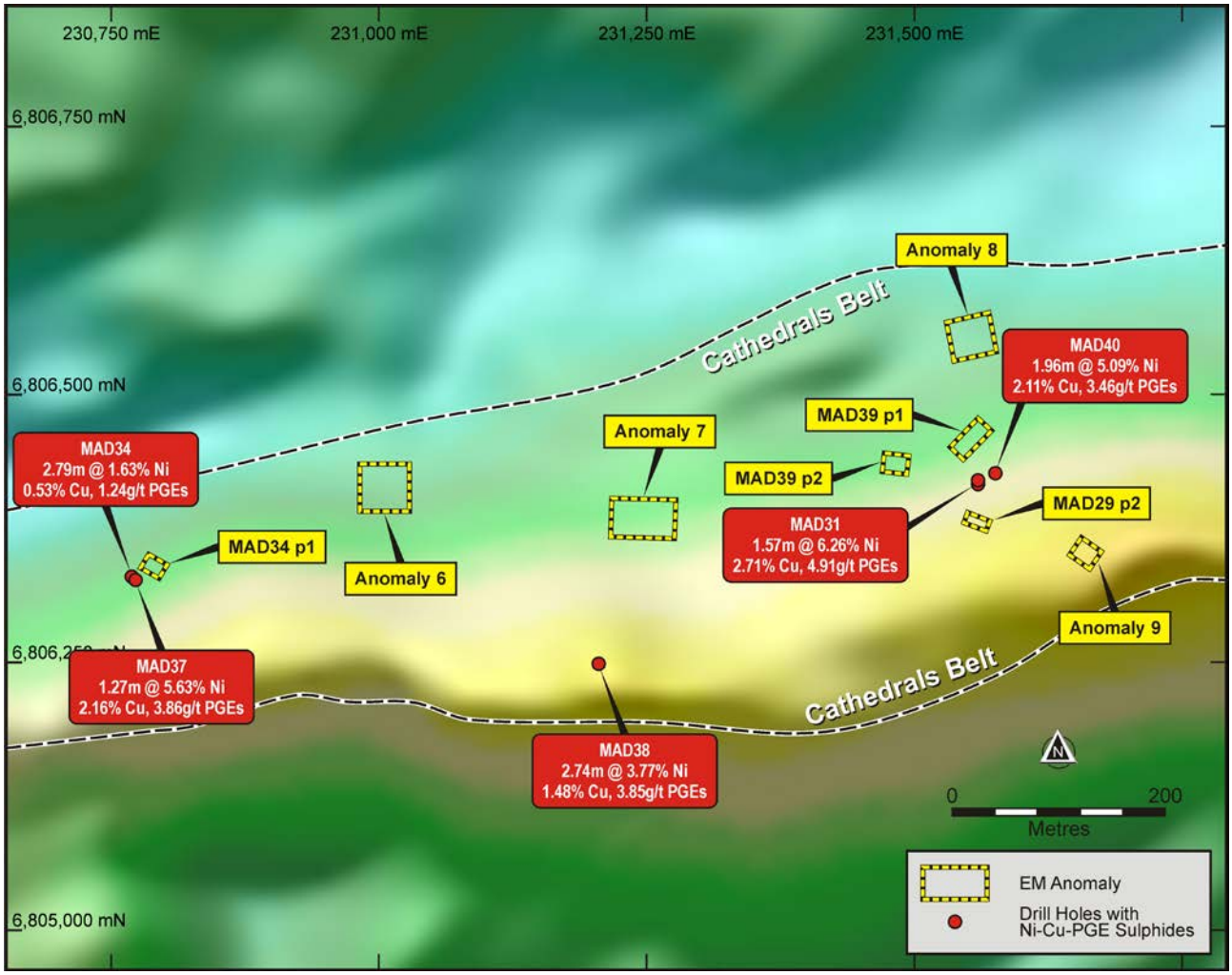

Figure 1 – a plan view of the central area of the Investigators Prospect showing drill holes with massive nickel-copper sulphides. The eight untested EM plates to be drilled in the current drill programme have been modelled from SAMSON EM conductors or off-hole DHEM conductors.

For details of the drill targets at the Stricklands Prospect and Cathedrals Prospect, see our ASX Releases dated 15 February 2017 '*Massive Nickel-Copper Sulphide Targets at Stricklands*' and 23 February 2017 '*Priority Targets for Cathedrals Prospect*'.

Order of Drilling	Prop HOLEID	GDA 94_51 East	GDA 94_51 North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth to Target (m)	Target EM Plate
1	InvProp_17	231246	6806420	235	-80	180	207	SAMSON A7
2	InvProp_18	231553	6806511	275	-80	0	244	SAMSON A8
3	InvProp_13	231529	6806509	180	-70	160	156	DHEM MAD39p1
4	InvProp_14	231482	6806488	180	-70	180	155	DHEM MAD39p2
5	InvProp_16	231005	6806369	270	-80	0	242	SAMSON A6
6	InvProp_15	230789	6806310	145	-75	0	112	DHEM MAD34p1
7	InvProp_12	231559	6806410	130	-70	180	85	DHEM MAD29p2
8	InvProp_19	231660	6806394	150	-70	180	122	SAMSON A9
9	ST_PROP3	232466	6806486	85	-65	0	54	DHEM MAD21/23p1
10	ST_PROP1	232499	6806509	100	-70	0	49	Geological only target
11	ST_PROP2	232538	6806571	100	-70	105	67	DHEM MAD27
12	ST_PROP4	232738	6806664	140	-65	203	110	DHEM MAD20p2
13	CATH_PROP1	233893	6807019	130	-65	180	105	DHEM MAD11/12
14	CATH_PROP2	233890	6806992	115	-65	180	91	DHEM MAD11/12
15	CATH_PROP3	233847	6807019.5	90	-60	180	66	DHEM MAD35p2
16	CATH_PROP4	233794	6806961	90	-70	170	61	DHEM MAD10/13
17	CATH_PROP5	233773	6807075	200	-60	180	177	DHEM MAD19p2
18	CATH_PROP6	233696	6807051	200	-60	180	171	DHEM MAD17p1
19	CATH_PROP7	233748.5	6806985	90	-55	180	65	DHEM MARC49p1

Table 1 – planned drill holes for Phase 1 of the 2017 drill programme in the Cathedrals Belt.

EXTENSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE SYSTEM

Detailed field mapping on a scale of 1:1,000 was recently completed over the Cathedrals Belt to assist with geological modelling and provide further understanding of the unique geological setting. A number of important geological features were observed that provide further support for an extensive nickel-copper sulphide system at Mt Alexander.

In addition to providing detailed lithological and structural data, the mapping identified numerous subcrops of gossans which tested up to 2.9%Ni and 0.9%Cu with portable XRF analysis; see Figure 2. The gossans were located at the Cathedrals and Stricklands Prospects and are in some cases associated with later Proterozoic dykes.

These later Proterozoic intrusions remelted some of the ultramafic-hosted nickel-copper sulphides and remobilised them, in some cases placing them over 100m from the source rocks. Most massive nickel-copper sulphides observed in drill core occur in situ on the basal ultramafic contact, though some like in drill holes MAD17 and MAD19 at the Cathedrals Prospect, have been remobilised by these later dyke intrusions.

At the Cathedrals Prospect, nickel-rich sulphide globules were observed in an outcrop of felsic porphyries proximal to serpentinised ultramafics; see Figure 3. Analysis of the sulphide globules by portable XRF indicated nickel values up to 5.5%Ni.

The presence of fresh sulphides at surface, preserved within the dyke rocks, is unusual. The felsic porphyries also contain clasts of iron oxide after sulphide, with one clast analysing 2.5%Cu with the portable XRF.

Figure 2 – Gossan (goethite-hematite ironstone) subcrop looking west towards the Cathedrals Prospect (GR 234268E, 6807170N).
Sixteen rock samples from the Cathedrals Belt have been submitted for laboratory assays, including a sample from this gossan.

Figure 3 – specimen samples of nickel sulphide globules in outcrop at Cathedrals (GR 233420E, 6806901N).

References above to results from XRF analysis are based on analysis at site by a handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser), and are subject to confirmation by laboratory assays.

A number of important similarities have been observed between the ultramafic-hosted nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in the Cathedrals Belt and the Raglan nickel-copper sulphide deposits in Canada.

Dr Jon Hronsky, in his review for St George of the geology at the Cathedrals Belt, has noted that the Cathedrals mineral system has strong similarities to Raglan including a high-MgO basalt associated system with elevated Cu and PGE contents, extensive background magmatic sulphides around mineralisation and distribution of mineralisation in localised embayments of the basal contact.

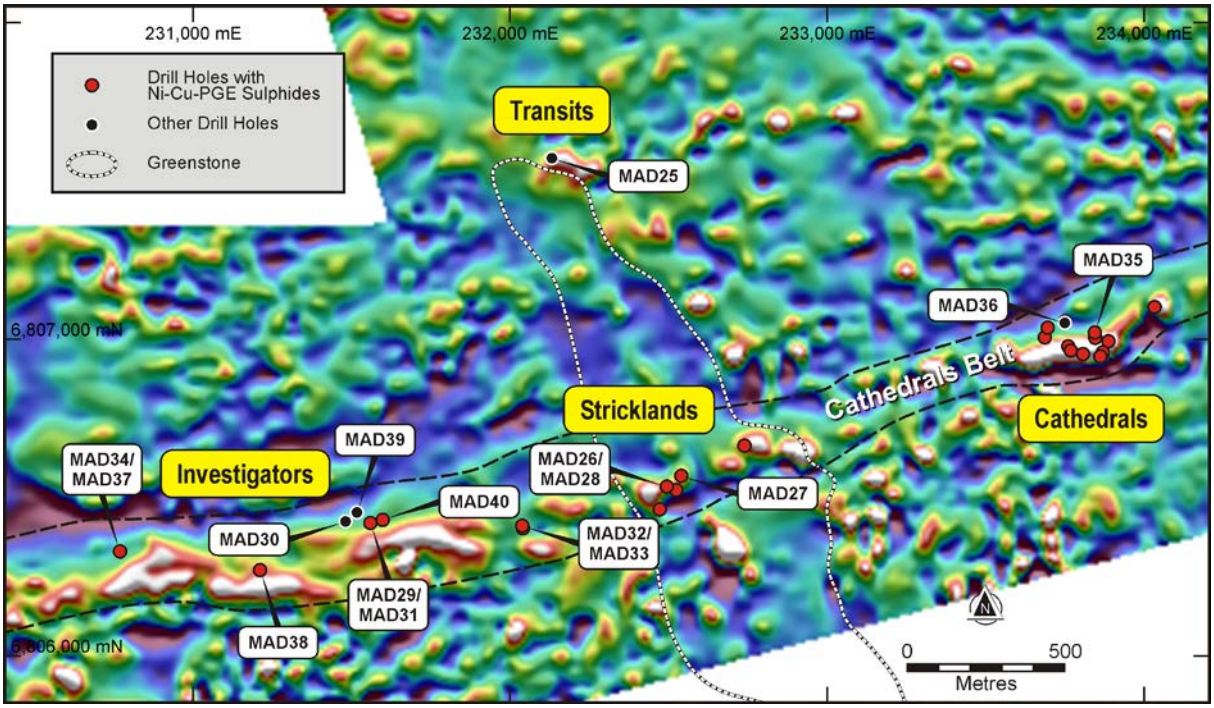

Figure 4 - plan view of the Cathedrals Belt (over TMI magnetics) showing the drill hole collar locations for the 2016 nickel-copper-PGE intersections over a strike of 3.5km.

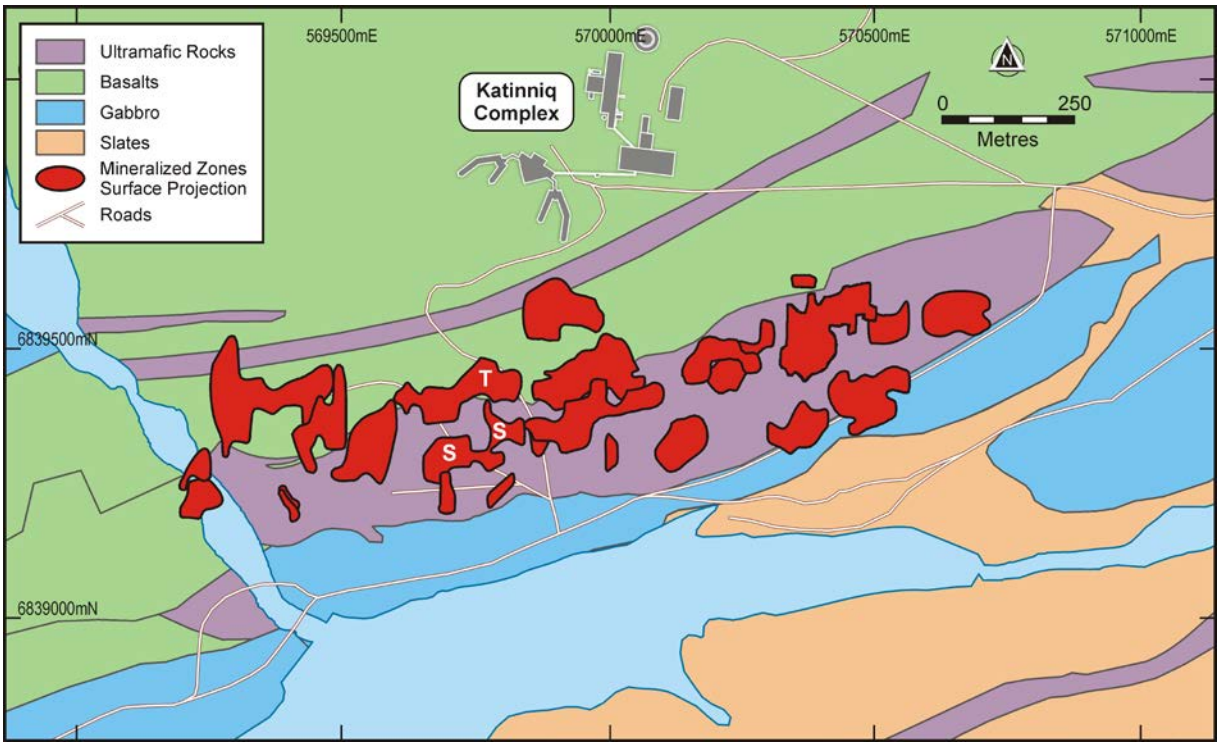

Figure 5 - a map of the Katinniq Ultramafic Complex at Raglan, showing ore lenses in surface projection (with lenses S and T highlighted) – from **"**Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits in the Raglan Area, Cape Smith Belt, New Québec" by C.M. Lesher 2007. *Mineralisation at Raglan (over 1million tonnes of contained nickel) forms as pod-like orebodies of varying size rather than Kambalda-style ribbon-like shoots.*

Figure 6 is a cross section from the Katinniq Complex at Raglan and illustrates how mineralisation can form in localised embayments of the basal contact.

At Cathedrals, geological modelling of the mineralised ultramafic suggests that the massive sulphides may be similarly associated with localised embayments in the basal contact, which will be tested by further infill drilling.

Knowledge from the Raglan deposits may aid ongoing exploration in the Cathedrals Belt.

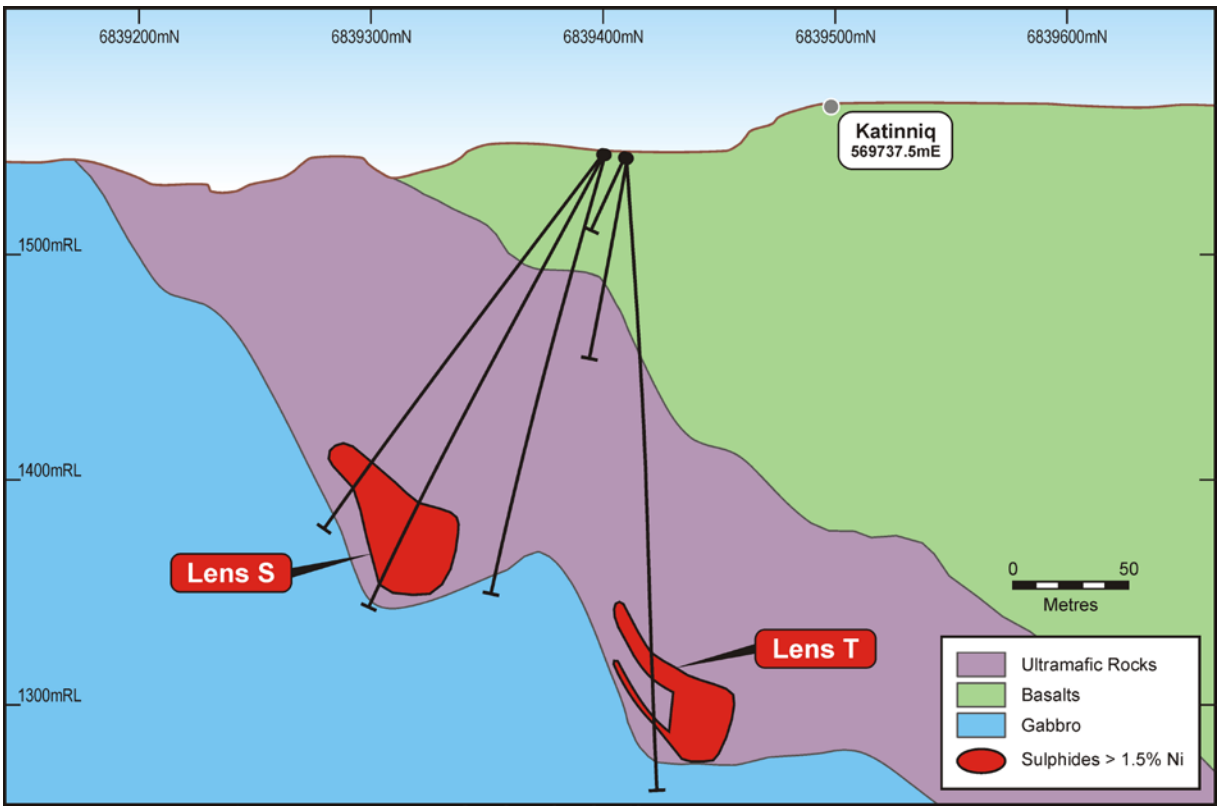

Figure 6 - south-north cross-section (looking west) through massive nickel sulphide lenses S and T in the Katinniq Ultramafic Complex at Raglan – from "Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits in the Raglan Area, Cape Smith Belt, New Québec" by C.M. Lesher 2007.

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 four granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962 and E29/954.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators nickel-copper discoveries 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 just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw, with half core sampled lengthways for assay. The SAMSON EM survey was conducted using GAP Geophysics geopack high-powered HPTX-70 or HPTX-80 transmitter using 800x800m survey loops of 35mm wire to generate 150 amps with a transmit frequency of 1Hz. Two receiver systems are used, being TM-7 magnetometers sampling at 2400Hz.
	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 1.5m 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 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 and Investigators is mostly <25m and Stricklands <45m 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.	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 with one tray per photo and stored digitally.
	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 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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core holes where completed in recent drill programs.
	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 are selected during sampling. Samples 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 meter, however for any samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then five to ten samples are taken at set intervals per meter. 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. The SAMSON EM survey is conducted using GAP Geophysics geopack high-powered HPTX-70 transmitter using 800x800m survey loops of 35mm wire to generate 150 amps with a transmit frequency of 1Hz. Two receiver systems are used, being TM-7 magnetometers sampling at 2400Hz.
	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 (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 Exploration Manager of St George Mining.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes are planned in the current drill program.
	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 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 approximately every 30m 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 much more accurate survey results.
	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 has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The diamond drill program will target modelled EM conductors and geological criteria for massive nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation. The spacing and distribution of the drill holes is appropriate to test the defined targets. The SAMSON EM survey is conducted on 100m line spacing with 50m and 100m stations to provide a high-resolution dataset. Infill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		50m spaced lines and 50m and 25m stations are conducted where further resolution of EM anomalies is required.
	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 Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators 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.*	Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to the target EM plates to approximate true width. Most of the ultramafic units in the Cathedrals Belt 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 are stored in the secure facilities at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. Transportation of core is 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 four granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954 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 four 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. No previous exploration has been identified on E29/954. The target lithological unit in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt has historically been the Central 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		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. The tenements remain underexplored.
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*	Drill hole information is shown in Table 1 in the body of the release.
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%.
	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. For example, any heavy disseminated or matrix sulphides with >1% nickel or copper directly 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 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 were planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates so downhole lengths are interpreted to be near true width. Results from recent and ongoing drill programs 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*	A relevant map of the Investigators Prospect is shown in the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
	limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 Exploration Results.*	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.*	Further exploration includes assessment of the results of the current diamond drill program including any additional drill holes, and ongoing reconnaissance and infill surface moving loop EM surveys.