ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

19 May 2017

MT ALEXANDER PROJECT - EXPLORATION UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS:

Cathedrals East Prospect:

- **Drill testing of the SAMSON late-time electromagnetic (EM) conductor at the Cathedrals East Prospect has commenced**

- **The EM conductor is co-incident with the most prominent magnetic anomaly in the eastern extension of the Cathedrals Belt**

Investigators Prospect:

- **Three additional diamond drill holes completed at the Investigators Prospect with all intersecting mineralised ultramafic including two with massive sulphides**

Ground and Downhole EM Surveys Continue:

- **Downhole EM (DHEM) surveys in progress for completed drill holes at Stricklands, Cathedrals and Investigators Prospects**

- **Moving loop EM (MLEM) survey in progress over structural corridor parallel to and 1km south of the Cathedrals Belt**

ONGOING EXPLORATION AT MT ALEXANDER

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on the drilling and other exploration programmes underway at the Mt Alexander Project in Western Australia.

At the Investigators Prospect, further nickel-copper sulphides have been intersected in the latest diamond drill holes completed there. Drilling results continue to identify new mineralised zones at Investigators and provide a vector for further drilling.

The drill rig has now mobilised to the Cathedrals East Prospect for the first ever drilling in the potential eastern extension of the Cathedrals Belt. The drill target is a late-time SAMSON conductor associated with a prominent magnetic anomaly located 8.8km east of the Cathedrals Prospect.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"The drill results at Investigators continue to identify high grade mineralisation at this underexplored prospect. We expect strong follow-up drill targets once the DHEM surveys and geological modelling are completed.

"We are excited to be carrying out the first ever drilling at our 100% owned Cathedrals East Prospect.

"The discovery of mineralised ultramafics in this new area would be a major milestone for the Mt Alexander Project."

NEW DRILL TARGET AT CATHEDRALS EAST PROSPECT

The aeromagnetic survey completed by St George over the Mt Alexander Project in late 2016 identified a potential 8km extension of the Cathedrals Belt east of the Cathedrals Prospect.

The new high resolution magnetic data identified prominent magnetic features that may represent ultramafics prospective for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. A deep search SAMSON EM survey was completed over this interpreted extension of the Cathedrals Belt, and detected a bedrock EM anomaly that is on the northern edge of a prominent magnetic anomaly.

The location of the EM conductor to be tested is shown in Figure 1. The target has conductivity of 11,649 Siemens and is modelled as an EM plate with dimensions of 60m x 20m. The EM plate is 150m from surface and dips to the east.

The eastern extension of the Cathedrals Belt is within a newly granted Exploration Licence E29/954, owned 100% by St George. This tenement has never been explored and presents a significant exploration opportunity.

Diamond drilling to test the SAMSON EM plate and the strong magnetic feature has now commenced.

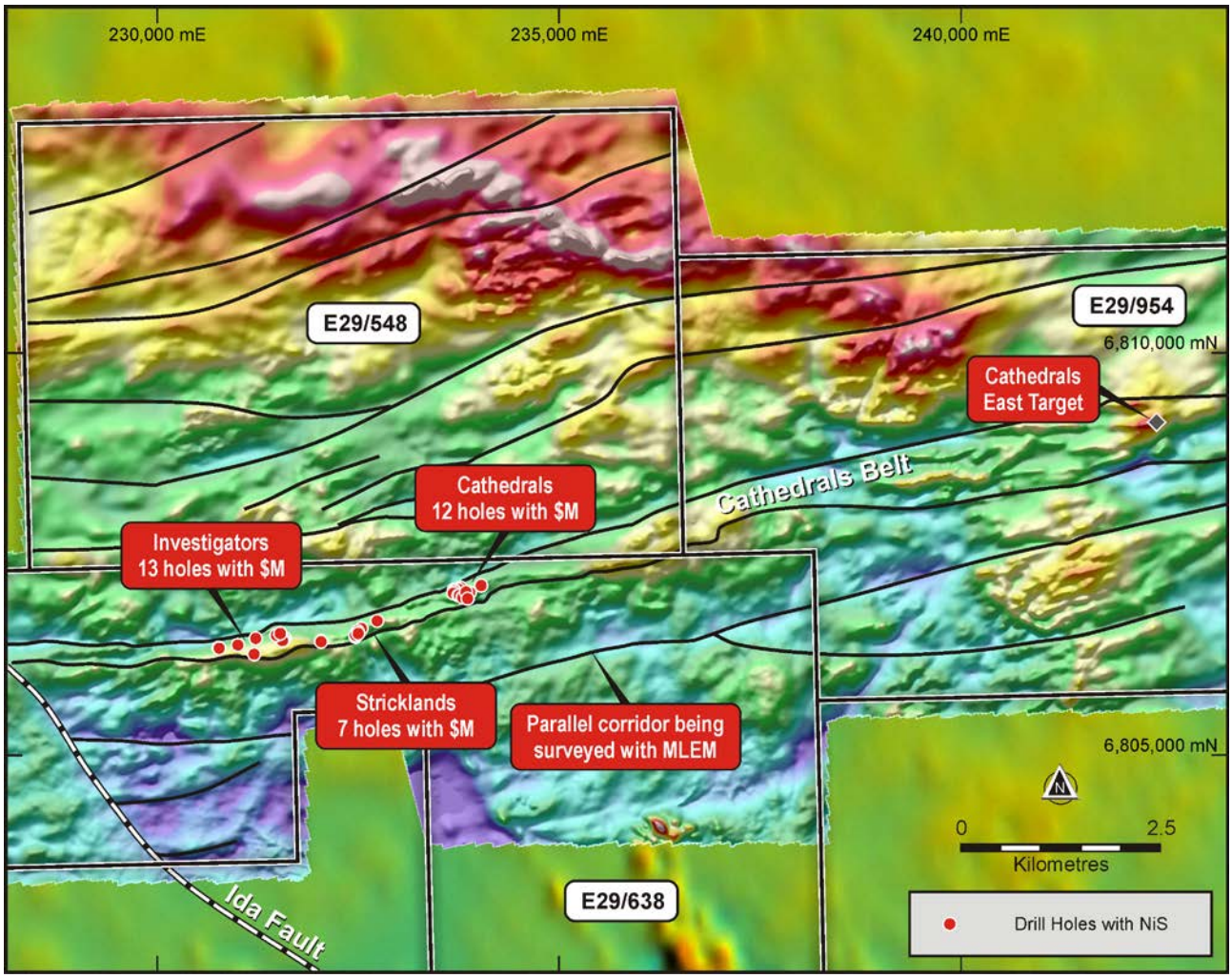

Figure 1 – new high resolution magnetic data (Total Magnetic Intensity) recognises the potential eastern extension of the Cathedrals Belt. The new drill target at Cathedrals East is illustrated, as are drill holes with massive nickel-copper sulphides ("$M") in the western part of the Belt. The new high resolution magnetic data is set against TMI RTP magnetics from regional GSWA aeromagnetic surveys.

HOLEID	GDA 94_51 East	GDA 94_51 North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth to Target (m)	Target EM Plate
MAD64	242453	6809138	190	-65	270	160	A19_p1

Table 1 – planned drill hole at Cathedrals East

FURTHER NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES INTERSECTED AT INVESTIGATORS

Four additional drill holes were planned for the Investigators Prospect following a review of DHEM survey results of drill holes completed earlier in the current programme.

MAD60 was the first of the additional drill holes to be completed, and results were announced in our ASX Release dated 10 May 2017 *'Further Significant Intersections at Mt Alexander'.*

MAD60 represented the best intersection at the Investigators Prospect with 20.6m of mineralised ultramafic from 142.6m that included **4.88m of massive and matrix sulphides from 157.8m downhole. Two intervals of massive sulphides were intersected (3m and 0.3m thick) with average values of 6.3%Ni and 4.3%Cu** (based on portable XRF readings).

An additional three diamond drill holes have now been completed at Investigators.

MAD61:

MAD61 was drilled to a downhole depth of 160.1m to test an off-hole DHEM plate modelled at 135m downhole. The target EM plate (54,000 Siemens) was modelled 30m to the south-east of the massive sulphide intersection in MAD60. MAD61 intersected 5.82m of mineralised ultramafic from 130m that included:

- 4.8m of weakly disseminated and blebby sulphides from 130m to 134.8m
- 0.8m of moderate blebby and minor stringer sulphides from 134.8m to 135.6m
- 0.35m of moderate blebby and minor stringer sulphides in granite from 135.6m to 135.95m
- 0.22m of moderate blebby sulphides and minor stringer and disseminated sulphides from 135.95m to 136.17m

The mineralisation intersected in MAD61 does not explain the highly conductive target EM plate. A DHEM survey will be completed in MAD61 to identify any massive sulphide mineralisation proximal to the drill hole for follow-up drilling.

MAD62:

MAD62 was drilled to a depth of 220m to test an off-hole DHEM plate modelled at 195m downhole. The off-hole conductor (35,000 Siemens) was modelled from the DHEM survey in MAD42 that tested SAMSON Anomaly 8. MAD62 intersected a 19.44m thick mineralised ultramafic from 178m downhole that included:

- 11.1m of intermittent weakly to moderately disseminated sulphides from 178m to 189.1m
- 6.7m of weakly to moderately disseminated and blebby sulphides from 189.1m to 195.8m
- 1.45m of strongly disseminated sulphides (XRF readings averaging 1%Ni, 0.4% Cu) including a 5cm massive sulphide band from 195.8m to 197.25m
- 0.31m of **massive sulphides** (XRF readings averaging 9.2%Ni and 4.5%Cu) from 197.25m to 197.56m

MAD62 has identified thick mineralised ultramafic to the north of multiple massive sulphide intersections on the Anomaly 2 cross section at the Investigators Prospect. Further drilling will be planned on this section once DHEM survey results and geological modelling are completed.

MAD63:

MAD63 was drilled to a downhole depth of 128.1m to test a DHEM plate modelled at 108m downhole. The off-hole conductor (9,629 Siemens) was modelled from the DHEM survey in MAD46 in the western section of Investigators. MAD63 intersected a 14.72m thick mineralised ultramafic from 95.9m that included:

- 2.1m of weakly disseminated sulphides from 95.9m to 98m
- 8.5m of weakly disseminated and weak to moderately blebby sulphides from 98m to 106.5m
- 3.83m of moderate disseminated, vein and blebby sulphides with several thin (<5cm) massive sulphide bands from 106.5m to 110.33m
- 0.29m of **massive sulphide** (XRF readings 4.6%Ni and 5.2%Cu) from 110.33m to 110.62m

The latest drilling at the Investigators Prospect has been successful in extending known zones of massive sulphide mineralisation and in identifying new mineralised zones for further exploration.

The Investigators Prospect remains underexplored and the continued drilling success, particularly the thick massive sulphides intersected in MAD60, suggest strong potential for further discoveries of significant mineralisation at this prospect.

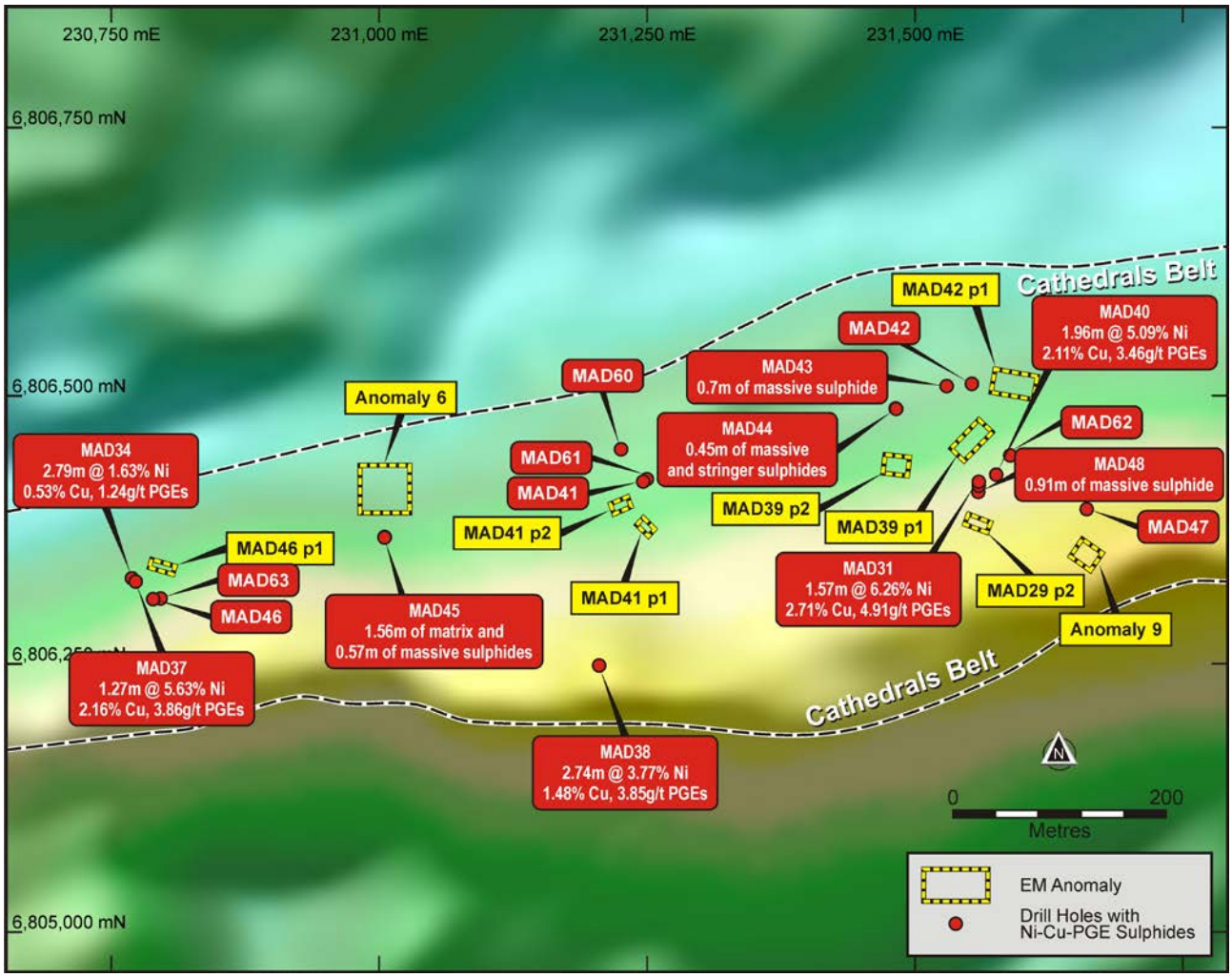

Figure 2 – a plan view of the Investigators Prospect (over TMI magnetics) showing multiple nickel-copper sulphide intersections across the 1.3km strike length of this large prospect area. Drill hole collar locations in the current programme, as well as previous drill holes, are illustrated.

Table 2 shows details for newly completed drill holes at the Investigators Prospect.

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling and interpreted EM plates, the downhole widths are interpreted to be near to true widths, but will be reviewed again with DHEM survey results.

Order of Drilling	HOLEID	GDA 94_51 East	GDA 94_51 North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth to Target (m)	Target EM Plate
1	MAD60	231226	6806450	190	-70	180	155	MAD41_p2
2	MAD61	231249	6806424	160.1	-70	180	135	MAD41_p1
3	MAD62	231587	6806445	220	-70	0	195	MAD42_p1
4	MAD63	230797	6806313	128.1	-75	0	108	MAD46_p1

Table 2 – Additional completed drill holes at the Investigators Prospect in the 2017 diamond drill programme at Mt Alexander.

References to XRF readings over a particular interval are to average XRF readings by portable XRF analysis appropriate for that interval, unless otherwise stated. Laboratory assays will confirm these values and we expect the assays to also indicate high values of cobalt and PGEs consistent with previous high grade mineralisation intersected in the Cathedrals Belt to date.

ONGOING EM SURVEYS

DHEM Surveys:

DHEM surveys are being carried out in all completed drill holes. Survey results will assist in planning follow-up drilling in each of the prospect areas. Surveys have been completed in all drill holes up to and including MAD60 with interpretation of results pending. The remaining drill holes will be surveyed over the coming week.

MLEM Survey:

A major reconnaissance MLEM survey is in progress over the structural corridor 1km to the south of the Cathedrals Belt. This structure was recognised from the high resolution airborne magnetic survey completed by St George in late 2016. The MLEM survey is expected to be completed by the end of June 2017. Results will be reviewed in conjunction with Newexco to assess follow-up drill targets in this unexplored area.

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-PGE 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 MLEM survey is being conducted using 200x200m loops to generate 100 amps, with a base frequency of 0.5Hz. Line spacing is typically 200m and station spacing typically 100m. Survey is using a fluxgate sensor.
	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 complete non-core holes where completed in the current drill program, however four drill holes have utilised RC precollars where samples are riffle-split and to date have been dry.
	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 MLEM survey is being conducted using 200x200m loops to generate 100 amps, with a base frequency of 0.5Hz. Line spacing is typically 200m and station spacing typically 100m. Survey is using a fluxgate sensor.
	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 being drilled 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 is testing 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 MLEM survey is being conducted on a 200m line spacing with 100m stations. If an anomaly is detected, then infill surveys will typically use 100m line spacing with 50m stations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Mt Alexander Project is at the northern end of a western bifurcation of the Mt Ida Greenstones. The greenstones are bound to the west by the Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane (and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west. The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for further high-grade komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (both greenstone and granite hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Drill hole information is shown in Tables 1 and 2 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 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 limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant plans of the Cathedrals Belt and also the Investigators Prospect are shown in the body of the release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting Exploration Results.*	The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
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, and ongoing reconnaissance and infill surface moving loop and fixed loop EM surveys.