ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

13 November 2017

FURTHER HIGH GRADE MINERALISATION AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Drilling at the Cathedrals Prospect intersects further massive nickel-copper sulphides extending the known high grade mineralisation**

- **MAD65 intersects massive sulphides on the basal contact of the Cathedrals ultramafic with:**
  - **3.25m of massive, matrix and stringer sulphides from 52.85m downhole**
  - **Average values for the massive sulphide of 8%Ni and 3%Cu from portable XRF**

- **MAD66 intersects brecciated massive sulphides within the Cathedrals footwall fault with:**
  - **2.24m of brecciated and massive sulphides from 180.05m downhole**
  - **Spot XRF readings range from 2% to 11%Ni and up to 1.5%Cu**

- **MAD67, MAD68 and MAD69 identified a southern extension of the Cathedrals ultramafic**

- **Drilling has now commenced at the Stricklands Prospect**

FURTHER INTERSECTIONS OF MASSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce that drilling at the Mt Alexander Project continues to deliver intersections of massive nickel-copper sulphides.

The drill programme commenced at the Cathedrals Prospect where a large ultramafic unit is interpreted to extend for a strike length of 400m with high grade mineralisation identified from shallow depths of 30m below surface.

MAD65 – Extension of Massive Ni-Cu Sulphides at Cathedrals:

MAD65 was the first drill hole completed in the current drill programme, and tested for an eastern extension of the high grade nickel-copper-cobalt-PGEs intersected at the Cathedrals Prospect by MAD13 (**2.05m @ 5.78%Ni, 2.33%Cu, 0.18%Co and 3.93g/t total PGEs from 57.25m**) and MAD56 (**7.5m @ 3.90%Ni, 1.74%Cu, 0.12%Co and 3.32g/t total PGEs from 57.8m**).

MAD65 successfully intersected massive sulphides where predicted by the EM modelling. The drill hole was completed to a downhole depth of 95m and intersected a 34.1m thick interval of the Cathedrals ultramafic that included **3.25m of massive, matrix and stringer sulphides from 52.85m downhole. Average values of the massive sulphide mineralisation are 8%Ni and 3%Cu** (based on portable XRF readings).

MAD66 – Further Mineralisation Identified in the Cathedrals Footwall Fault:

MAD66 was drilled to a downhole depth of 373m and tested an off-hole DHEM plate in the footwall fault, located below the main Cathedrals ultramafic. The drill hole will also be used as a platform for a deep search downhole EM (DHEM) survey.

MAD66 successfully intersected mineralisation where predicted by the EM modelling with **5.9m of brecciated massive sulphides and disseminated sulphides from 180.05m downhole**. Spot XRF readings for the brecciated massive sulphides ranged from 2% to 11%Ni and up to 1.5%Cu.

MAD66 also intersected a mafic unit at 250m downhole that could represent a later mafic dyke or alternatively a narrow portion of a deeper ultramafic. Detailed logging, assays and DHEM survey results for MAD66 will be reviewed to assess for any prospectivity for further nickel-copper sulphides at depth.

MAD67, MAD68 and MAD69 – Southern extent of the Cathedrals Ultramafic Identified:
The next three drill holes completed in the current programme were designed to test for an extension of the Cathedrals ultramafic to the south, where there has been very limited drilling.

MAD67, MAD68 and MAD69 successfully intersected ultramafic rocks with MAD68 intersecting 6.35m of ultramafic from 31.6m downhole and MAD69 intersecting a 21.5m thick ultramafic from 17m downhole.

Significant sulphide mineralisation was not observed in these ultramafic intersections, however the drill holes have substantially enhanced the geological model. DHEM surveys will be completed to test for conductive bodies around the drill holes that may represent massive sulphides.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"This is an excellent start to the drill programme with further high grade mineralisation being identified in both the Cathedrals ultramafic and the footwall fault.

"The upcoming drill holes offer more exciting potential with new targets at the mineralised Stricklands and Investigators prospects and also targets in unexplored areas like Anomaly 11 to the south of Cathedrals."

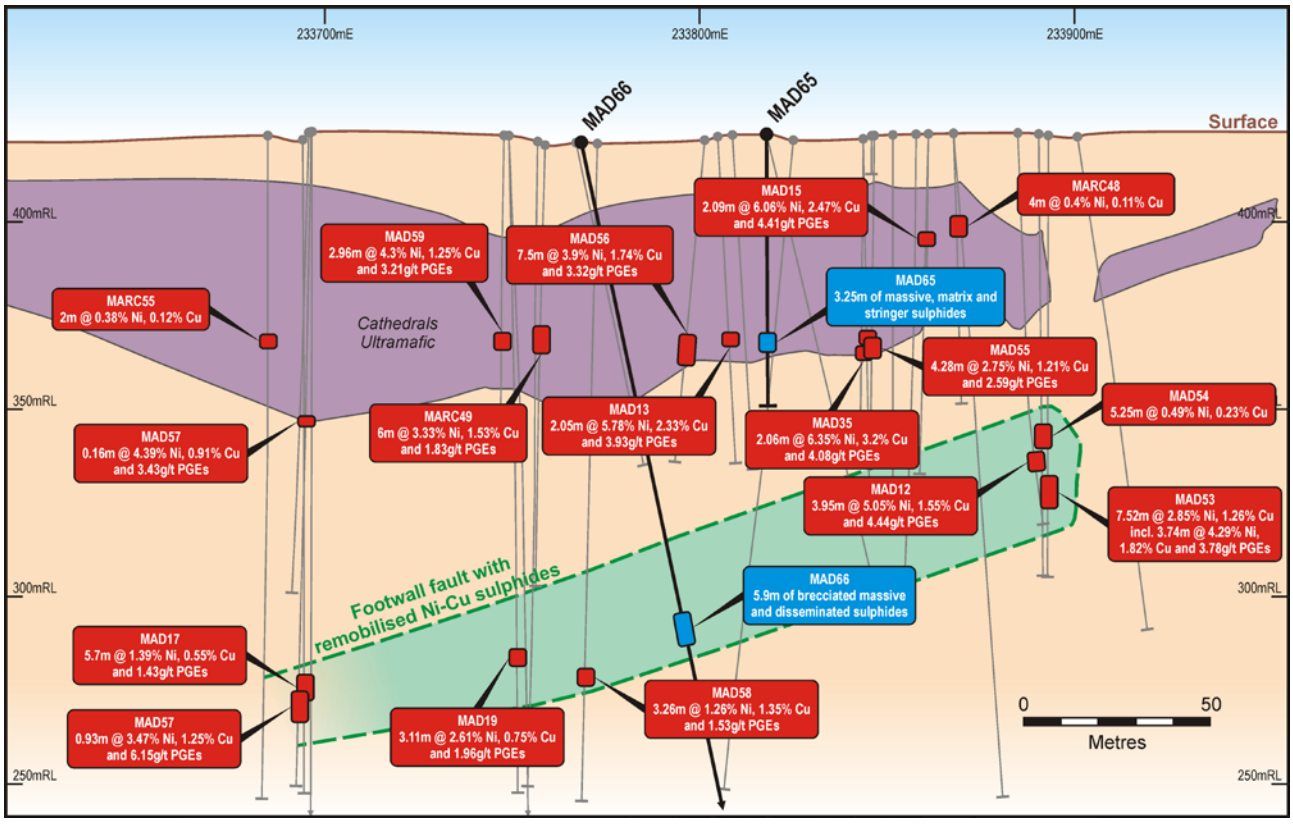

Figure 1 - a long section of the Cathedrals Prospect (looking north) showing significant intersections from both recent and historic drill holes, with the latest drill holes highlighted.

The diamond drill rig has now mobilised to the Stricklands Prospect. The first drill hole at Stricklands will test for an extension to the massive sulphide mineralisation in MAD20 which intersected **0.93m @ 2.5%Ni 0.68%Cu, 0.16%Co and 1.1g/t PGEs from 53.52m**.

EM modelling indicates that the drill hole only intersected the edge of the modelled EM plate with strong potential for further massive sulphide mineralisation.

Drilling at Stricklands will also test for a northern extension to the thick mineralised ultramafic intersected by MAD49 earlier this year. That drill hole intersected **18.86m @ 0.42%Ni, 0.16%Cu, 0.02%Co and 0.36g/t total PGEs from 31.8m** and **3.36m @ 2.09%Ni, 1.18%Cu, 0.09%Co and 1.82g/t total PGEs from 50.66m**.

DRILLING AT CATHEDRALS PROSPECT - TECHNICAL DISCUSSION
Further details regarding the completed drill holes is presented below.

MAD65:
MAD65 was drilled to a downhole depth of 95m to test a DHEM plate modelled at 58m downhole. EM modelling suggested that this plate was an extension of the high grade mineralisation intersected in MAD13 (2.05m @ 5.78%Ni, 2.33%Cu, 0.18%Co and 3.93g/t PGEs from 57.25m) and MAD56 (7.5m @ 3.90%Ni, 1.74%Cu, 0.12%Co and 3.32g/t total PGEs from 57.8m).

The drill hole successfully intersected 3.25m of massive, matrix and stringer nickel-copper sulphides at the modelled target.

MAD65 intersected a 34.1m thick ultramafic from 22m with the following mineralisation observed:

- 4.65m of ultramafic with weakly to moderately disseminated sulphides from 48.2m to 52.85m
- 1.35m of ultramafic with matrix, stringer and strong disseminated sulphides from 52.85m to 54.2m
- 1.9m of **massive sulphide** (XRF readings averaging 8%Ni and 3%Cu) from 54.2m to 56.1m

MAD65 has extended the massive sulphide zone intersected by MAD13 and MAD56 for a total strike length of 22m. The massive sulphide zone remains open with potential for additional drilling to extend the mineralisation. Further drilling will be reviewed once a DHEM survey is completed in MAD65.

Figure 2 – core tray from MAD65 showing Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation

MAD66:

MAD66 was drilled to a downhole depth of 373m to test an off-hole DHEM plate modelled at approximately 180m downhole, and to also serve as a stratigraphic drill hole and platform for a deep search DHEM survey. The target DHEM plate was modelled within the footwall fault.

MAD66 intersected the footwall fault zone from 180.05m to 185.95m with the following mineralisation observed:

- 1.95m of brecciated massive and vein sulphides from 180.05m to 182m
- 1.97m of weakly disseminated sulphides from 182m to 183.97m
- 0.29m of remobilised **massive** sulphide (XRF readings 10%Ni) from 183.97m to 184.26m
- 1.69m of disseminated sulphides and sulphide veins from 184.26m to 185.95m

MAD66 has identified further remobilised sulphide mineralisation within the footwall fault, which remains under-explored. A DHEM survey will be completed in MAD66 to investigate for any potential mineralisation around and below the drill hole.

MAD66 intersected a mafic unit at 250m downhole on the southern side of the footwall fault zone. The 1.5m thick mafic unit may be a later dyke or alternatively could represent a narrow portion of a deeper ultramafic that could balloon to greater thickness along strike. Similar pinching and swelling occurs in the upper Cathedrals ultramafic.

Detailed analysis of MAD66 is required to better assess the potential of a deeper ultramafic including further geological logging, review of assay results and DHEM survey results.

The geological setting at the Cathedrals Belt is unique and the technical understanding of the unusual mineralisation in the Belt is continuing to evolve. The new data from MAD66 may provide an exploration breakthrough for the search of deeper mineralisation at the Cathedrals Belt.

Figure 3 – core tray from MAD66 showing Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation

MAD67, MAD68 and MAD69:

MAD67, MAD68 and MAD69 tested for a potential southern extension of the Cathedrals ultramafic and were drilled on average 30m south of the modelled Cathedrals ultramafic.

MAD67 intersected mostly mafic rocks with minor ultramafic.

MAD68 intersected ultramafic from 31.6m to 37.95m with trace disseminated sulphide mineralisation observed.

MAD69 intersected ultramafic from 17m to 38.55m. No sulphide mineralisation was observed.

Results from MAD67, MAD68 and MAD69 have confirmed the interpretation that the later Proterozoic mafic dyke truncates the Cathedrals ultramafic before it reaches surface. These later mafic intrusives are believed to have mechanically remobilised nickel-copper sulphides from the source ultramafics and locally formed the gossans that first led to the discovery of the Cathedrals Belt in granite terrane.

DHEM surveys will be completed in all three drill holes to investigate for potential mineralisation in the southern extent of the Cathedrals ultramafic.

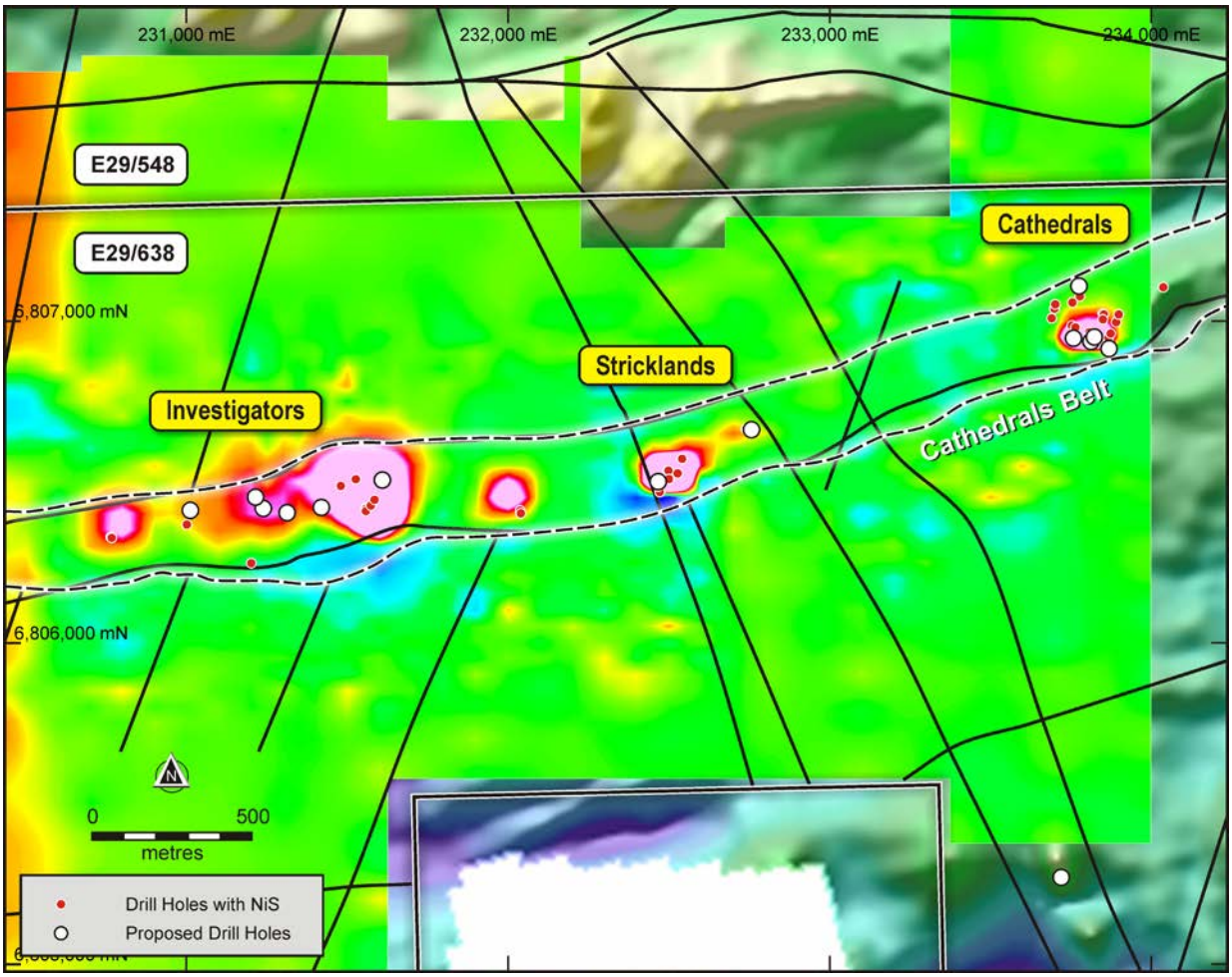

Figure 4 – a plan view of the Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators Prospect. Previous drill holes with massive nickel-copper sulphides (red) and planned drill holes (white) in the current program are shown over SAMSON FLEM Channel 18 (mid-time) image. The planned drill holes at the Cathedrals Prospect have now been completed.

Drill Order	HOLE ID	MGA East	MGA North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Depth to Target	Target
1	MAD65	233817.5	6806949	95	-75	180	58	Extension to east of $M in MAD13
2	MAD66	233770	6807107	373	-60	160	175 & 188	DHEM plate MAD58-p1 and stratigraphic hole
3	MAD67	233863	6806913	45.3	-60	180	23	Extension of mineralised ultramafic south of $M in MAD15/18
4	MAD68	233807	6806935	75.8	-60	180	48	Extension of mineralised ultramafic south of $M in MAD13
5	MAD69	233753	6806945	85.2	-55	180	49	Extension of mineralised ultramafic south of $M in MAD59/MARC49
6	ST_PROP5	232755	6806665	75	-72	180	44	Extension to east of $M in MAD20
7	ST_PROP6	232466	6806501	500	-65	0	50	Northern extent of thick mineralised ultramafic in MAD49
8	InvProp_30	231242	6806418	165	-75	180	135	DHEM plate off-hole from MAD41/61
9	InvProp_25	231016	6806412	195	-75	180	116 & 168	DHEM plates off-hole from MAD45
10	CATH_S_PROP1	233715	6805275	140	-75	270	110	Anomaly 11 at Cathedrals South
11	InvProp_26	231218	6806453	250	-75	0	220	SAMSON plate-L1_ L2_ p2
12	InvProp_27	231316	6806405	200	-75	0	169	SAMSON plate-L2_p5_3c
13	InvProp_28	231422	6806421	205	-75	0	175	SAMSON plate-L2_p3_3c
14	InvProp_29	231611	6806506	500	-75	0	188	SAMSON plate-L2_p2_3c
15	InvProp_31	229333	6806290	150	-65	180	N.A.	Investigators West linear magnetic feature

Table 1 – planned drill holes for October-November 2017 drill programme at Mt Alexander. The first five drill holes have now been completed.

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-cobalt-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.

For further information, please contact:

John Prineas
Executive Chairman
St George Mining Limited
(+61) 411 421 253
John.prineas@stgm.com.au

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.
	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.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 full non-core holes are planned for this drill program.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples 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.
	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 for 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 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 planned drill holes is appropriate to test the defined targets.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 are 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 historic 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-PGE sulphides were discovered at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008. Drilling was completed to test co-incident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies associated with nickel-PGE enriched gossans in the northern section of current tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade nickel-copper mineralisation in granite-hosted ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect. 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 Table 1 in the body of the release. Drill hole collar locations are shown in Figure 4 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. 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 are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates so downhole lengths are interpreted to be near true width.
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 plan maps and sections 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 in the Cathedrals Belt will be largely dependent on the results of the current drilling and DHEM program. Further exploration is warranted north of the Cathedrals Belt on E29/548 and also on the Mt Alexander greenstone belt to the south.