ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

4 June 2019

EXPLORATION UPDATE – EXTENSION TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

New geophysical surveys have highlighted a number of conductive features within the Cathedrals Belt that are compelling targets for the extension of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation including:

- **A large conductive area identified adjacent to the intersection of the Ida Fault and Cathedrals Belt, a highly prospective location for the potential concentration of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation**
- **Two conductive anomalies identified in the northern section of the Investigators Prospect, favourably located down-dip and along strike of known high-grade nickel-copper sulphides**
- **Two conductive anomalies identified in the underexplored Bullets Prospect, to the east of and along strike of high-grade mineralisation discovered at the Cathedrals Prospect**
- **New targets are corroborated by data from three separate geophysical surveys – the recent Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) survey as well as prior moving loop EM (MLEM), fixed loop EM (FLEM) and fixed loop SAMSON surveys**
- **Extensive drill programme to commence once Programme of Works is approved**

Emerging Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that a number of new, high priority nickel-copper sulphide targets have been identified at the Mt Alexander Project, located near Leonora in the north-eastern Goldfields.

To date, high-grade nickel-copper sulphides have been intersected across a 4.5km strike of the Cathedrals Belt – spanning from the Investigators Prospect in the west to the Cathedrals Prospect in the east.

The Cathedrals Belt is inferred to further extend from the western margin of the Investigators Prospect to the Ida Fault approximately 2.5km to the west.

The recent SAM survey has identified a large conductive feature, with an interpreted strike in excess of 300 metres, at the intersection of the Ida Fault and the Cathedrals Belt. The Ida Fault is a deep, tectonic fault that is known to be associated with significant mineral deposits to the north and south of the Mt Alexander Project.

This area remains largely undrilled and is referred to as the West End Prospect. This new conductive and structurally important area is a high priority target for the discovery of nickel-copper sulphides and will be the first target to be drilled when drilling re-commences at Mt Alexander shortly.

Additionally, four new EM anomalies have been identified coincident with major conductive features proximal to known nickel-copper sulphides at both the Investigators Prospect (a 1.5km east-west striking ultramafic dipping at 30 degrees to the north) and at the underexplored Bullets Prospect (east of the Cathedrals Prospect).

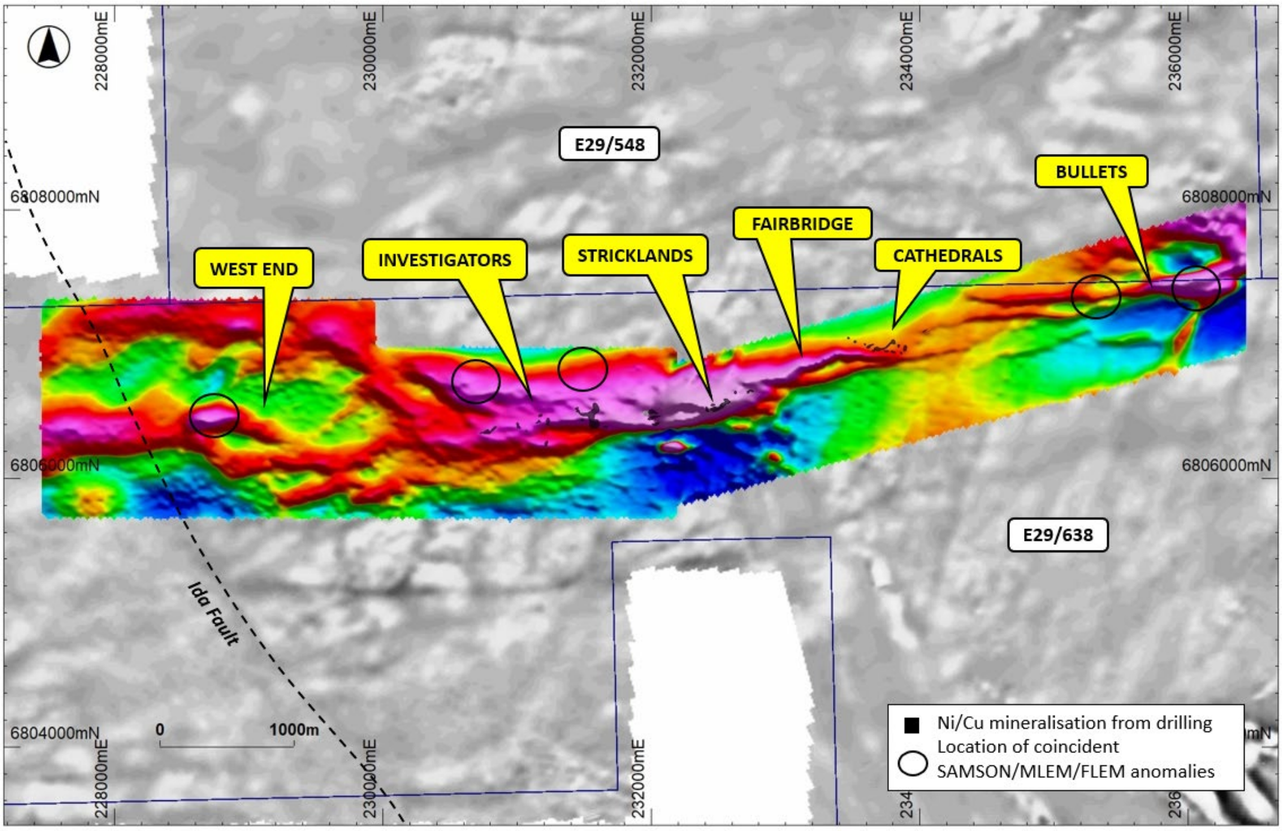

Figure 1 – SAM (MMC) survey data along the Cathedrals Belt. The purple areas represent the strongest conductive responses and are interpreted to represent major faults within the Cathedrals corridor, a structural setting that is known to host nickel-copper sulphides in this Belt.

St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas said:
"The new target areas are located along strike or down-dip of high-grade nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation already discovered at the highly mineralised Cathedrals Belt, and are supported by three separate geophysical surveys.

"The new conductive target adjacent to the Ida Fault is particularly exciting. This area has never been drilled and we look forward to drilling this large target soon.

"We are also very enthusiastic about the new conductive anomalies to the north of Investigators as our geological model for the Cathedrals Belt supports the scope for continuity of high-grade mineralisation either at depth in the northerly down-dip direction or through the repetition of the mineralised ultramafic in the north.

"These are compelling targets for the potential discovery of further nickel-copper sulphides which could significantly expand the footprint of high-grade mineralisation at Mt Alexander."

The new, northern conductive anomalies are located approximately 300m from the numerous high-grade intersections at Investigators that include those listed in Table 1 below.

The drilling of these new anomalies will represent a major step-out from the large mineralised horizon already established at Investigators, and will test for a significant extension of the known high-grade mineralisation.

Hole	From (m)	Width (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	PGE (g/t)
MAD126	184.0	7.86	5.7	2.1	0.18	2.65
including	185.0	5.25	7.0	2.7	0.23	3.10
MAD127	183.9	8.49	5.8	2.6	0.18	3.61
including	184.4	6.39	6.5	2.8	0.21	3.68
MAD108	199.0	8.40	2.0	1.0	0.06	2.59
including	206.0	1.37	6.8	2.9	0.21	5.58
MAD60	157.9	5.3	4.95	2.75	0.16	4.55
including	159.38	3.0	6.40	3.55	0.21	5.25
MAD136	144.0	5.1	3.88	2.41	0.1	6.93
including	149.55	2.38	6.76	4.29	0.19	6.39

Table 1 (above) – sample of high-grade intersections at the Investigators Prospect. For a full listing of significant intersections, see the attached 2012 JORC Table.

On right: Photograph shows drill core with massive nickel-copper sulphides from MAD126 at Investigators.

SAM SURVEYS DEFINE NEW TARGET AREAS

Extensions of Host Structures Confirmed:

The recent SAM survey completed on the Cathedrals Belt has been highly successful in defining the structural corridor which hosts the Cathedrals Belt ultramafic complex. These structures are interpreted to be the likely source through which mafic/ultramafic intrusions hosting nickel-copper sulphides have passed upwards from the Earth's mantle.

The SAM survey is a high definition technique developed for simultaneous mapping of the electrical and magnetic characteristics of the ground. The most conductive areas are displayed as warm colours in survey data – see Figure 1 for the modelled SAM data across the Cathedrals Belt.

The survey has shown outstanding detail of features within the Cathedrals corridor and, in particular, highlights a number of host structures associated with the known nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. Typically, the nickel-copper sulphides are seen in embayments of these structures – a textbook setting for the accumulation of this type of mineralisation.

In the underexplored West End Prospect, the survey has shown that the main Cathedrals Belt structural trend splits into two distinct limbs as it approaches the Ida Fault – one trends to the north-west while the other limb trends to the south-west. The resolution of these two trends allows ongoing exploration at West End to be more effective by focusing on these favourable structural locations.

Data from a historical SAM survey completed by BHP around the area of the Cathedrals Prospect was also re-processed and merged by Newexco with the latest SAM data.

The integrated data shows the continuation of key structures for over 2km to the east of the Cathedrals Prospect. This area includes the Bullets Prospect. Very limited drilling in this area has discovered nickel-copper sulphides but the area remains underexplored.

The Cathedrals Belt is interpreted to potentially extend from Bullets for a further 6km to the east. The SAM survey will be expanded to cover this area, referred to as the Fish Hook Prospect, which remains largely unexplored.

New Conductive Anomalies Identified:
The SAM survey data has also highlighted a number of highly conductive areas that require follow-up exploration.

In particular, five new high priority conductive targets have been identified in favourable structural settings for the discovery of nickel-copper sulphides. The highly conductive areas defined by the new SAM data were reviewed in conjunction with and corroborated by existing MLEM, FLEM and SAMSON survey data.

One target is adjacent to the Ida Fault, two are down-dip of nickel-copper sulphides discovered at the Investigators Prospect, and two are located the Bullets Prospect – see Figure 1.

The five targets are associated with a number of important features which support their merit as targets for nickel-copper sulphides:

- Each target is co-incident with a MLEM or FLEM anomaly
- The West End targets are co-incident with a SAMSON anomaly, which shows similar characteristics and scale to the corresponding MLEM anomaly
- The EM anomalies are located in highly conductive areas defined by the SAM survey which are interpreted to be the continuation of the structures which host the mineralised ultramafics intersected elsewhere along the Cathedrals Belt
- The targets cover areas of embayment of the structural corridor, which is a favourable setting for the accumulation of mineralisation

Modelling of the MLEM and SAMSON anomalies is being finalised by Newexco with interpretation indicating that they have a limited strike length, suggesting that they are related to isolated bedrock features rather than being related to surficial cover.

Ida Fault – Potential Source of Mineralisation:
In large sulphide mineral systems, copper values are typically higher in the outer margins of the system and lower near the source of the mineralisation – because copper is more mobile than nickel.

At the Cathedrals Belt, copper values at the Cathedrals Prospect are higher than those at the Investigators Prospect suggesting that Investigators may be closer to the source.

This model supports the potential for the intersection of the Cathedrals Belt with the Ida Fault to be highly prospective for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation and the possible source of the intrusive rocks that host nickel-copper sulphides along the Cathedrals Belt.

FURTHER DRILLING PLANNED
The new conducive targets discussed above have been prioritised for testing in the upcoming drill programme, an extensive RC (reverse circulation) and diamond drill programme for Mt Alexander.

The drill programme will also include a number of EM conductors that have been identified by downhole EM surveys carried out in drill holes recently completed in the 2019 RC drill programme. Modelling of the conductors is being finalised by Newexco, with details to be announced soon.

Drilling will be scheduled to commence as soon as practicable after approval of the Programme of Works, expected this month.

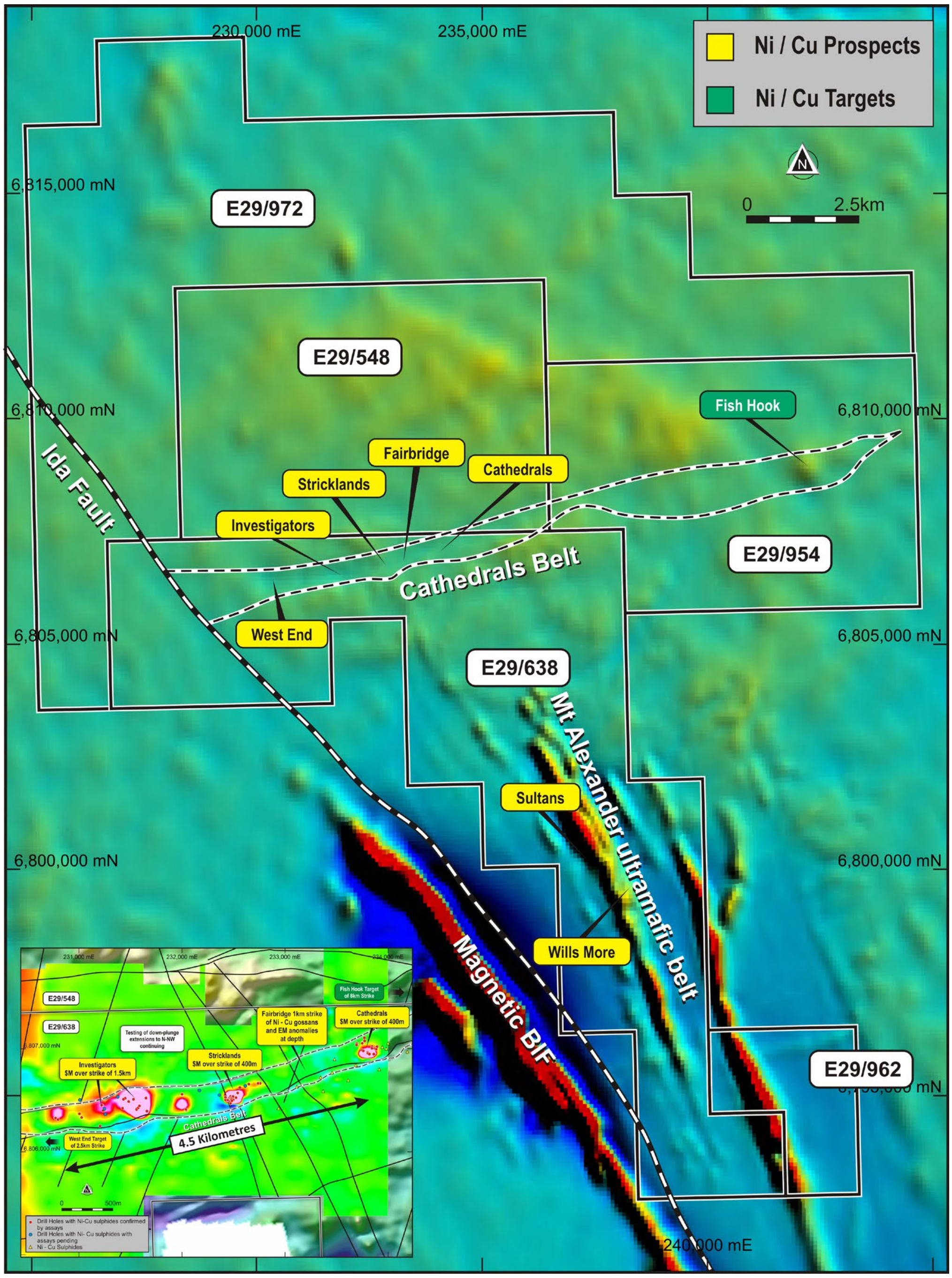

Figure 2 – map of the tenement package at Mt Alexander set against RTP magnetic data, showing the key prospects and targets under exploration.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Total PGEs g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t
MAD29	231559.5	6806419.6	-60	160	201.6	104.00	105	1	0.36	0.18	0.01	1.02	0.12	1.50
MAD31	231559.4	6806416.5	-63	133	160	108.00	111.67	3.67	0.56	0.28	0.02	1.22	0.16	1.98
MAD31						111.67	113.24	1.57	6.26	2.71	0.18	4.91	0.19	8.10
Including						112.08	113.09	1.01	7.98	3.13	0.22	5.90	0.14	9.06
MAD32	232040.2	6806403	-73	220	92.7	44	51.6	7.6	0.44	0.19	0.02	0.59	0.03	0.88
MAD32						51.6	53.52	1.92	4.58	1.52	0.14	3.83	0.12	4.43
Including						52.75	53.52	0.77	7.82	2.50	0.24	6.31	0.13	6.82
MAD33	232038.2	6806412	-57	330	129.7	87.45	96.48	9.03	0.43	0.14	0.02	0.44	0.03	1.08
MAD33						96.48	97.49	1.01	5.81	2.33	0.22	4.32	0.12	7.30
MAD34	230769	6806330	-70	25	152.5	94	96.1	2.1	0.52	0.25	0.02	0.57	0.07	2.04
MAD34						96.1	98.89	2.79	1.63	0.53	0.05	1.24	0.11	3.62
Including						98.7	98.89	0.19	7.34	1.53	0.22	3.27	0.05	24.00
MAD37	230772.7	6806327	-84	335	156	110	122	12	0.41	0.13	0.02	0.35	0.04	1.22
MAD37						122	123.27	1.27	5.63	2.16	0.17	3.86	0.10	6.83
Including						122.55	123.27	0.72	7.93	2.75	0.23	4.81	0.07	9.00
And, Including						123.27	123.6	0.33	0.81	0.69	0.03	2.33	0.14	2.50
MAD38	231205.1	6806248	-70	90	65.5	25.4	28.14	2.74	3.77	1.48	0.10	3.85	0.17	5.49
Including						26.3	26.4	0.1	12.80	5.54	0.25	11.52	0.38	36.50
And, Including						27.6	28.14	0.54	8.59	3.43	0.24	6.73	0.14	10.00
MAD40	231575.7	6806427	-68	160	142.3	105.35	106.79	1.44	0.46	0.16	0.02	0.60	0.07	1.32
MAD40						106.79	108.75	1.96	5.09	2.11	0.16	3.46	0.39	6.04
Including						107.75	108.75	1	7.88	3.11	0.24	5.04	0.53	8.00
MAD43	231528.9	6806508	-70	160	180	149.7	157.22	7.52	0.43	0.20	0.02	0.55	0.05	1.13
MAD43						157.22	157.9	0.68	7.09	2.73	0.23	3.54	0.14	9.50
MAD43						170.43	170.53	0.1	4.25	0.98	0.13	2.91	0.11	6.00
MAD43						171.1	171.25	0.15	1.88	1.27	0.06	1.65	0.11	6.50
MAD44	231482.4	6806488	-70	180	180	155.66	156.11	0.45	5.59	1.27	0.18	4.28	0.24	11.70
Including						155.84	156.11	0.27	8.49	1.67	0.27	5.24	0.20	16.50
MAD45	231004.9	6806368	-81	355	229	174	178.23	4.23	0.39	0.13	0.02	0.35	0.04	0.85
MAD45						178.23	180.14	1.91	3.60	1.04	0.11	2.56	0.19	2.71
Including						178.87	179.08	0.21	5.44	0.51	0.17	2.55	0.09	2.50
And, Including						179.76	180.14	0.38	7.10	2.84	0.21	5.42	0.21	7.00
MAD47	231659.8	6806394	-70	175	142.1	42.2	43	0.8	1.77	2.85	0.05	4.31	0.21	8.34
Including						42.2	42.35	0.15	0.92	6.85	0.02	5.35	0.24	21.00
And, Including						42.9	43	0.1	7.54	7.02	0.28	10.04	0.33	14.00
MAD47	231659.8	6806394	-70	175	142.1	43.95	44.2	0.25	1.65	0.74	0.03	2.71	0.13	2.50
MAD48	231559.7	6806410	-70	181	127.1	89.35	91.98	2.63	0.58	0.33	0.02	0.97	0.10	4.36
MAD48						91.98	92.89	0.91	7.23	2.42	0.20	4.51	0.18	8.00
MAD60	231225.2	6806451	-70	178	190	156	157.9	1.9	0.60	0.28	0.02	1.49	0.29	2.63
MAD60						157.9	163.2	5.3	4.95	2.75	0.16	4.55	0.25	8.95
Including						159.38	162.38	3	6.40	3.55	0.21	5.25	0.17	12.18
And, Including						162.9	163.2	0.3	5.93	3.54	0.20	4.36	0.12	11.00
MAD61	231249.4	6806423	-70	180	160.1	133	135.6	2.6	0.37	0.17	0.01	0.48	0.04	0.65
MAD61						135.94	136.18	0.24	0.73	0.61	0.02	1.64	0.14	2.50

MAD62	231587.4	6806445	-70	0	220	195.84	197.25	1.41	0.82	0.31	0.04	0.92	0.07	1.28
MAD62						197.25	197.56	0.31	6.07	2.81	0.23	2.94	0.03	6.50
MAD63	230796.9	6806312	-75	355	128.1	106	110.33	4.33	0.81	0.35	0.03	1.26	0.17	2.66
MAD63						110.33	110.62	0.29	7.73	2.57	0.24	3.26	0.04	5.50
MAD63						110.62	110.77	0.15	0.82	1.05	0.03	6.13	0.08	3.50
MAD72	231242.1	6806418	-75	180	154.7	131.3	135.79	4.49	0.38	0.09	0.02	0.28	0.02	0.55
MAD72						135.79	136	0.21	5.90	0.32	0.19	1.08	0.01	3.00
MAD72						136	136.71	0.71	0.53	0.15	0.02	0.40	0.03	7.00
MAD72						136.71	136.96	0.25	6.23	7.48	0.21	2.52	0.01	18.00
MAD108	231218	6806453	-76	33	250	199	207.4	8.4	2.00	0.96	0.06	2.59	0.24	4.31
						206.03	207.4	1.37	6.83	2.88	0.21	5.58	0.26	8.98
MAD112	232000	6806453	-58	174	140	116	119.55	3.55	4.67	2.27	0.20	2.94	0.16	7.14
MAD126	231445	680517	-90	0	210	184	201.86	7.86	5.70	2.11	0.18	2.65	0.15	
						185	190.25	5.25	6.95	2.67	0.23	3.10	0.15	
MAD127	231440	6806515	-90	0	205	183.9	192.39	8.49	5.78	2.64	0.18	3.61	0.19	
Including						184.42	200.81	6.39	6.48	2.77	0.21	3.68	0.17	

Table 1 - Significant Intersections at Investigators

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azi	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni%	Cu%	PGE g/t	Co%
MAD132	231432	6806509	-90	0	210	176	180.9	4.9	0.45	0.16	0.46	0.02
						180.9	181.96	1.06	**2.09**	**1.32**	**2.16**	**0.08**
and												
						201.4	202.02	0.62	0.31	0.04	0.16	0.02
						202.02	202.32	0.3	**2.97**	**0.9**	**2.31**	**0.11**
						202.32	203	0.68	0.32	0.34	-	0.01
and												
						210.25	210.54	0.29	0.39	0.2	0.28	0.02
MAD133	231450	6806519	-90	0	205	182	184	2	0.37	0.46	1	0.02
						184	186	2	**2.84**	**1.11**	**1.66**	**0.11**
MAD134	231440	6806523	-90	0	215	NSI						
MAD135	231232	6806581	-85	180	270	236.83	237.3	0.47	0.68	0.23	1.08	0.02
MAD136	231234	6806400	-90	0	160	138	148	10	0.36	0.12	0.37	0.02
						148	153.1	5.1	**3.88**	**2.41**	**6.93**	**0.1**
Including												
						149.55	151.93	2.38	**6.76**	**4.29**	**6.39**	**0.19**

Table 2 – assays for 2018 diamond drilling completed at Investigators in Q3 2018.