# ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

29 June 2016

## NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE DISCOVERY CONFIRMED AT STRICKLANDS PROSPECT

**HIGHLIGHTS:**

- **Assays for the first ever drilling at the Stricklands Prospect confirm nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation intersected at three separate targets**

- **A new discovery of mineralisation that substantially extends the mineralised ultramafics in the Cathedrals Belt and highlights the potential for further discoveries at the Mt Alexander Project**

- **Nickel-copper sulphides intersected at shallow depths 50m below surface:**

  - **MAD20: 9.3m of weak-moderate disseminated mineralisation from 44.2m grading into matrix and massive sulphides with 0.93m @ 2.5%Ni, 0.68%Cu, 0.16%Co and 1.1g/t total PGEs from 53.52m**

  - **MAD22: 7.95m of moderate disseminated-blebby sulphide mineralisation from 41.9m grading into stringer and massive sulphides with 2.78m @ 1.62%Ni, 2.51%Cu, 0.07%Co and 1.88g/t PGEs from 49.85m *including* 0.23m @ 13.1%Cu, 43g/tAg from 52.4m**

  - **MAD23: 3.75m of moderate blebby-disseminated sulphides from 53.7m grading into matrix sulphides with 1.5m @ 1.29%Ni, 0.57%Cu, 0.06%Co and 1.11g/t total PGEs from 55.55m and massive sulphides with 0.25m @ 4.18%Ni, 3.4%Cu, 0.18%Co and 4.29g/t PGEs from 57.45m**

- **The mineralisation intersected in drill holes MAD20 and MAD23 is the first in situ massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation encountered in the Cathedrals Belt and supports the potential for additional primary nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation at the Mt Alexander Project**

- **Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys of MAD22 and MAD24 have identified several off-hole EM conductors that warrant immediate testing**

- **Drilling of new targets at Stricklands, Cathedrals and Investigators to commence soon**

**NEW DISCOVERY AT STRICKLANDS PROSPECT**

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce that laboratory assays for the first ever drill holes completed at the Stricklands Prospect have confirmed that nickel-copper sulphides have been discovered at this previously untested target at the Mt Alexander Project in Western Australia.

Drill holes MAD20, MAD22 and MAD23 targeted separate EM conductors at the Stricklands Prospect, located 1km west-southwest of the high grade nickel-copper sulphide discovery made by BHP Billiton at the Cathedrals Prospect in 2008. Each of the new drill holes at Stricklands intersected high grade nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation, an excellent result for the first drill programme in a new target area.

St George's discovery of massive nickel-copper sulphides at Stricklands is considered very important in the evolving exploration model at Mt Alexander and confirms that the high grade mineral system in the Cathedrals Belt is much more extensive than previous drilling had indicated.

The discovery of in situ komatiite hosted nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation also has positive implications for the multiple ultramafic belts to the south of the Cathedrals Belt, at least one of which has never been drill tested with the others remaining under-explored.

Assays have confirmed the following significant intersections (length and density weighted) for drill holes MAD20, MAD22 and MAD23 at Stricklands. Results for drill hole MAD19, the last drill hole completed by St George at the Cathedrals Prospect to test a deep off-hole DHEM plate, have now been received and the significant intersection is also included below:

| Hole ID | East (GDA94) | North (GDA94) | Dip | Azi | Depth (m) | From (m) | To (m) | Width | Ni (%) | Cu (%) | Co (%) | Total PGEs | Au g/t | Ag g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAD19 | 233749.50 | 6807056.04 | -60 | 180 | 200 | 156.8 | 159.9 | 3.11 | 2.61 | 0.75 | 0.09 | 1.96 | 0.06 | 2.67 |
| | | | | | *Including* | 158.7 | 159.3 | 0.55 | 5.91 | 1.18 | 0.2 | 5.61 | 0.08 | 3.5 |
| MAD20 | 232740.44 | 6806665.65 | -75 | 180 | 100.1 | 44.20 | 53.52 | 9.32 | 0.29 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.27 | 0.03 | 0.29 |
| | | | | | | 53.52 | 54.45 | 0.93 | 2.5 | 0.68 | 0.16 | 1.1 | 0.03 | 1.54 |
| MAD22 | 232525.87 | 6806526.92 | -60 | 40 | 138.9 | 41.90 | 49.85 | 7.95 | 0.55 | 0.3 | 0.02 | 0.58 | 0.06 | 1.48 |
| | | | | | | 49.85 | 52.63 | 2.78 | 1.62 | 2.51 | 0.07 | 1.88 | 0.17 | 8.44 |
| | | | | | *Including* | 52.40 | 52.63 | 0.23 | 0.9 | 13.1 | 0.04 | 3.94 | 0.16 | 43 |
| MAD22 | 232525.87 | 6806526.92 | -60 | 40 | 138.9 | 52.63 | 53.72 | 1.09 | 0.46 | 0.27 | 0.02 | 0.98 | 0.07 | 1 |
| MAD23 | 232470.35 | 6806468.94 | -60 | 355 | 124.3 | 53.70 | 57.45 | 3.75 | 0.81 | 0.36 | 0.04 | 0.73 | 0.03 | 1.35 |
| | | | | | *Including* | 55.55 | 57.05 | 1.5 | 1.29 | 0.57 | 0.06 | 1.11 | 0.03 | 2 |
| MAD23 | 232470.35 | 6806468.94 | -60 | 355 | 124.3 | 57.45 | 57.70 | 0.25 | 4.18 | 3.4 | 0.18 | 4.29 | 0.11 | 9 |

**St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas** said:
"St George's discovery at Stricklands strongly supports the potential for further high grade massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation at this under-explored Project.

"We are seeing high grades of nickel and copper in multiple intersections across the Project area, which highlights the fertility of the large mineral system at the Cathedrals Belt. The sulphides are also high in cobalt and PGEs, further enhancing the potential value of this mineralisation.

"The downhole EM targets at Stricklands are shaping up as very attractive for further massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation, and will be drilled soon along with the new strong EM conductors at Investigators.

"We are increasingly confident that our upcoming drill programme will deliver further exploration success."

The discovery of high grade nickel-copper sulphides at Stricklands confirms that mineralised ultramafics in the Cathedrals Belt extend intermittently for over 2km. Together with the unexplored Investigators Prospect, the mineralised ultramafics in the Cathedrals Belt are interpreted to extend intermittently for over 3km.

The intersections of nickel-copper sulphides at Stricklands are at shallow depths in fresh rock just below the base of weathering, which averages 35m at Stricklands. As with the Cathedrals Prospect, drilling has not yet tested for mineralisation at depth (beyond about 120m from surface) where there may be potential for further mineralised ultramafics.

Drill holes MAD21 and MAD24 were also completed at Stricklands in the recent drill programme. These holes did not intersect the target EM conductors and the assays indicated no significant intersections for these holes. The modelling of the conductor targeted by MAD21 was revised and subsequently successfully intersected by MAD23.

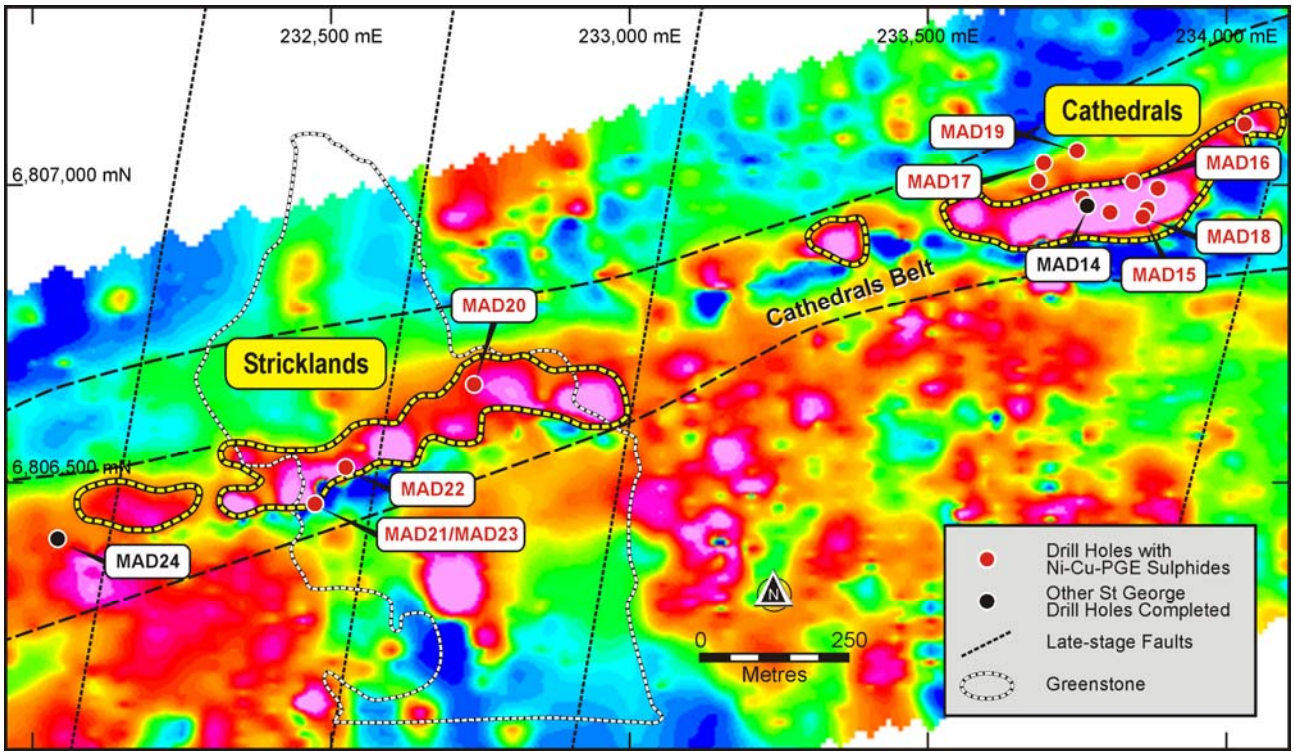


*Figure 1 – a plan view of the Cathedrals and Stricklands Prospects over TMI magnetics showing the successful nickel sulphide drill holes along the Cathedrals Belt.*

**STRONG EXPLORATION UPSIDE AT STRICKLANDS**

The sulphide mineralisation intersected in MAD20 at Stricklands has a profile that is typical of komatiite hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation with a gradation from disseminated nickel sulphides, into matrix and stringers and then into high grade massive sulphides.

The DHEM survey in MAD20 indicated that the drill hole had intersected the edge of the EM conductor, with the centre of the conductor being approximately 10m to the east of the massive sulphide intersection. A second DHEM plate was identified below the MAD20 end of hole, suggesting that mineralisation may also be present at depth. A further fixed loop EM survey will be completed over this target next month to refine the conductors for drill testing.

MAD22 intersected a complex section of blebby-disseminated, brecciated, stringer and massive nickel-copper sulphides over 11.8m. The stringer and massive sulphides are interpreted to have been remobilised from a primary source of massive sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 2 is a photo of massive chalcopyrite intersected in MAD22 between 52.4m and 52.63m. The grade of copper in this interval is 13.1%Cu. Figure 3 is a photo of nickel-copper stringers intersected by MAD22 from 50.26m to 50.8m that graded 2.05%Ni and 1.05%Cu over the interval. Figure 4 shows the primary igneous contact of the massive sulphide in MAD23 with the mafic footwall at 57.7m.

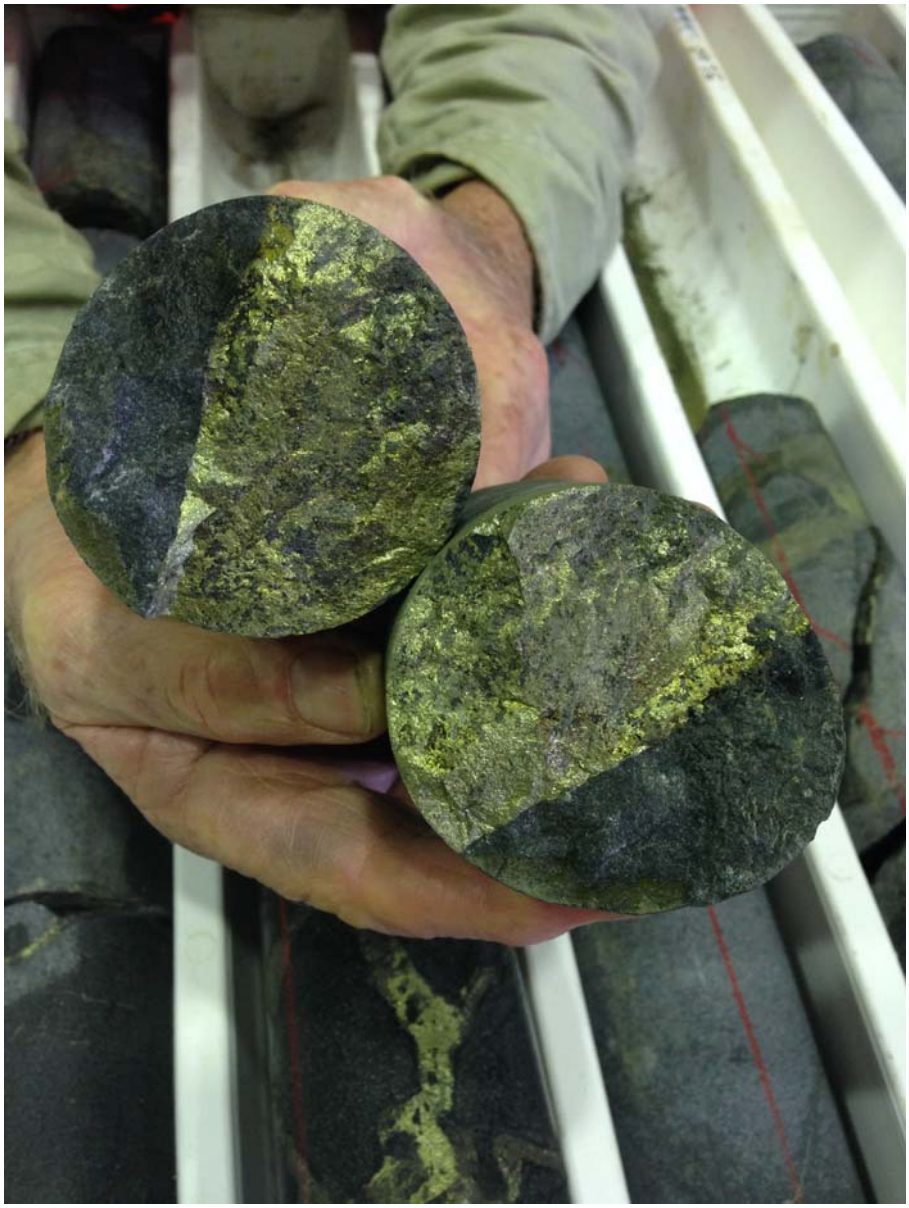

*Figure 2 – drill core from MAD22 with massive chalcopyrite (yellow-green) in contact with ultramafic (dark grey). Assays for this interval (52.4m to 52.63m) returned 13.1%Cu and 43g/tAg.*

The DHEM survey in MAD22 identified two strong off-hole EM conductors to the east and west of the drill hole. These new conductors are likely to represent nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation and may be the primary source of the remobilised massive sulphides seen in MAD22.

The new conductors are modelled with conductivities of 8,551 and 6,578 Siemens, and are located laterally to the mineralisation intersected by MAD22 at around 50m below surface.

*Figure 3 – drill core from MAD22 (50.26 to 50.8m) showing nickel-copper stringers (the light yellow is chalcopyrite and the tan brown is pentlandite-pyrrhotite). These stringers likely remobilised from massive sulphides that may be the off-hole DHEM conductors near MAD22.*

MAD24 was designed to test a large EM plate modelled from a surface EM survey. The drill hole did not intersect any conductive material that could explain the strong EM response. The DHEM survey in MAD24 identified two off-hole EM conductors on either side of the drill hole, rather than one large conductor that was modelled from the surface EM survey.

These DHEM conductors are consistent with massive sulphide bodies with conductivity of 13,871 Siemens and 12,026 Siemens respectively. The targets are located approximately 48m and 80m below surface and will be tested in the next drill programme at Mt Alexander.

A further announcement regarding the drill targets for the upcoming drill programme will be announced next week, with drilling planned to commence late next week.

*Figure 4 – primary igneous contact of massive nickel-copper sulphides against footwall mafics in MAD23 (57.7m). Lobate plumes of massive sulphide have projected into the footwall mafic and indicate in situ ultramafic-mafic contact.*

**XRF ANALYSIS:**

References to XRF results and to portable XRF analysis relate to analysis using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. This portable device provides immediate analysis of modal mineralogy of drill samples. The device is unable to reliably detect precious metals (e.g. gold, PGEs) in samples but is considered to be more reliable for base metal assessment.

Portable XRF analysis is able to detect base metals, like nickel and copper, though values are considered less reliable in disseminated sulphides due to the finer grain and interstitial textures. The XRF device is more reliable for detection of base metals, like nickel and copper, within massive sulphides.

Results from XRF analysis are stated as indicative only and are preliminary to subsequent confirmation by laboratory assays.

**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 three granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548 and E29/962.

The Cathedrals nickel-copper discovery as well as the Stricklands and Investigators Prospects 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

**Colin Hay**
Professional Public Relations
(+61) 08 9388 0944 mob 0404 683 355
colin.hay@ppr.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 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.*<br><br>*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 1.2m and no less than 20cm. 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 is generally <25m and Stricklands <40m depth. Primary locations for core loss in fresh rock are on geological contacts and structural zones, and drill techniques are adjusted accordingly, and if possible these zones are predicted from the geological modelling. |
| | *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | 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 using a diamond core saw. All samples are collected from the same side of the core where practicable. |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | No non-core holes were drilled in the recent 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 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.<br><br>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 will also submit a suite of CRMs, blanks and some duplicates.<br><br>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.* | One twin hole (MAD18) was drilled in the recent drill program to test for repeatability and continuity of the massive sulphide intersection in MAD15. |
| | *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.<br><br>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 are 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 recent diamond drill program was targeting modelled EM conductors and other geological criteria for massive nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation. The spacing and distribution of the drill holes was 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.* | Drilling is still largely reconnaissance exploration. Mineralisation at Cathedrals has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both 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 were planned as perpendicular as possible to the target EM plates to approximate true width. Most of the ultramafic units 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 will be 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.*<br><br>*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 three granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548 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).<br><br>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.<br><br>All three 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.<br><br>The target lithological unit in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt is the Central Ultramafic Unit, which has been explored by a number of parties, most recently by Nickel West.<br><br>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. |
| ***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 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | *Commentary* |
|---|---|---|
| | | Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west.<br><br>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:*<br>*• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>*•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar*<br>*• Dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>*• Down hole length and interception depth*<br>*• Hole length* | Table 1 to this JORC Section contains drill holes with significant intersections from historic exploration at the Cathedrals Prospect. |
| ***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, matrix and stringer 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. |
| | *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.*<br><br>*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 near true width. Results from the recent drill program 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 maps are shown in the ASX 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. |
| ***Other substantive*** | *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not* | No other exploration data collected to date is considered material or meaningful at this stage. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | *Commentary* |
|---|---|---|
| ***exploration data*** | *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.* | |
| ***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).*<br><br>*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 is being planned from the ongoing results of the recent diamond drill program and EM geophysical programs outlined in the ASX Release. |

| HOLE ID | EASTING | NORTHING | DIP | AZM | DEPTH | FROM | TO | WIDTH | Ni | Cu | Total PGEs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (m) | (m) | (deg) | (deg) | (m) | (m) | (m) | (m) | (%) | (%) | (g/t) |
| **MAD012** | 233885 | 6806995 | -70 | 170 | 111.5 | 81.5 | 95.5 | 14 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| including | | | | | | 91.4 | 95.4 | 4 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 3.9 |
| **MAD013** | 233805 | 6806955 | -70 | 170 | 93.3 | 56.3 | 59.3 | 3 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| including | | | | | | 57.6 | 59 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| **MARC49** | 233759 | 6806979 | -55 | 180 | 142 | 60 | 66 | 6 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 2.7 |

*Table 1 to 2012 JORC Section: Significant intersections at the Cathedrals Prospect on E29/638.*