

12 September 2019

THICK NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE INTERSECTION CONFIRMS DOWN-PLUNGE CONTINUATION OF STRICKLANDS MINERALISATION

Significant Extension of Mineralisation at the Stricklands Prospect:

- 14m thick zone of nickel-copper sulphides intersected down-plunge at the Stricklands Prospect from 78m downhole in drill hole MARC128 comprising:

Interval	Style of Mineralisation
78m to 83m	<i>Ultramafic with disseminated sulphides increasing with depth (10% sulphides comprising pentlandite (pn), chalcopyrite (cp) and pyrrhotite (po))</i>
83m to 88m	<i>Massive and semi-massive sulphides with average XRF readings of 3.5%Ni and 1.2%Cu* (75-100% sulphides comprising pn, cp, po)</i>
88m to 92m	<i>Ultramafic with disseminated sulphides (20% sulphides comprising pn, cp, po)</i>

** Laboratory assays are pending and are required to confirm the nickel and copper grades which have been estimated using portable XRF analysis*

- The high-grade intersection in MARC128 is 100m down-plunge of the exceptional intersection in MAD71 (17.45m @ 3.01%Ni, 1.31%Cu, 0.13%Co and 1.68g/t total PGEs from 37.45m) and significantly increases the down-plunge strike mineralisation at Stricklands
- Mineralisation remains open at Stricklands in the north-west direction and at depth

Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys continue to light up strong drill targets:

- *Radar:* DHEM survey in MAD152, the discovery hole at the Radar Prospect, indicates that the drill hole intersected the northern portion of the conductor with an extension of the conductor to the south-west
- *Investigators:* DHEM surveys in MAD144, MAD145 and MAD147 at the Investigators Prospect identify strong off-hole EM conductors that have been prioritised for immediate drilling

Exploration activities in full-swing with two rigs and EM survey crew at site:

- Reverse circulation (RC) drill rig is at site and is focusing on drilling shallow EM conductors and platform holes for further DHEM surveys

Growth-focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) (“**St George**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to announce further strong results at its flagship Mt Alexander Project, located in the north-eastern Goldfields.

MARC128 at Stricklands:

MARC128 tested an EM conductor at the Stricklands Prospect that is modelled with conductivity of 10,000 Siemens and a strike length of 30m. The conductor is located about 100m north-west of the drill collar for MAD71 that intersected thick, high-grade mineralisation from 37m downhole and returned assays of:

17.45m @ 3.01%Ni, 1.31%Cu, 0.13%Co and 1.68g/t total PGEs from 37.45m including the massive sulphide zones of
5.3m @ 4.39%Ni, 1.45%Cu, 0.21%Co and 2.09g/t total PGEs from 39.3m and
2.02m @ 5.05%Ni, 2.01%Cu, 0.21%Co and 3.31g/t total PGEs from 50.6m and
0.5m @ 3.68%Ni, 3.9%Cu, 0.17%Co and 2.68g/t total PGEs from 54.4m

MARC128 was completed by RC drilling to a downhole depth of 166m and intersected nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation between 78m and 92m downhole including intervals of massive and semi-massive nickel-copper sulphides.

The mineralised ultramafic unit at Stricklands is interpreted from drilling to dip towards the north-west with potential for additional sulphide mineralisation at depth.

MARC128 has now confirmed the north-west continuation of these ultramafic units containing high-grade nickel-copper sulphides. The mineralisation remains open to the north-west and at depth.

A DHEM survey will be completed in MARC128 to identify extensions of mineralisation around the hole and to plan follow-up drilling.

MAD154 at Stricklands:

MAD154 is being drilled by diamond drilling to a planned downhole depth of 450m. The hole is being drilled towards the south and underneath the known shallow mineralisation of MAD71 at Stricklands.

The hole has intersected several thick mafic and ultramafic units with abundant sulphides – including pyrrhotite (po), pyrite (py) and chalcopyrite (cp) but not pentlandite (pn) – as follows:

Interval	Style of Mineralisation
28.4m to 41.3m	<i>Mafic with rare sulphides and extensive quartz/chlorite/epidote veining (5-10% sulphides comprising py and po)</i>
41.9m to 58m	<i>Foliated Ultramafic with quartz/chlorite/epidote vein hosted disseminated sulphides (10% sulphides comprising py, cp and po)</i>
81.56m to 101.5m	<i>Mafic with quartz/chlorite/epidote vein hosted disseminated sulphides (5-10% sulphides comprising py, cp, po)</i>
135.55m to 141m	<i>Ultramafic with disseminated sulphides (10% sulphides comprising py and po)</i>

These mafic and ultramafic units are interpreted to dip to the north-west, consistent with the geological interpretation for the stratigraphy at Stricklands, and dissect the north-south trending Mt Alexander greenstone sequence. The intense veining and sulphide occurrences observed in the drilling are located where these units are found in contact with the greenstones.

The presence of thick ultramafic units at depth is very encouraging for the potential of further nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in this area. A DHEM survey will be completed in MAD154 to search for any conductive mineralisation around the hole, including below the hole.

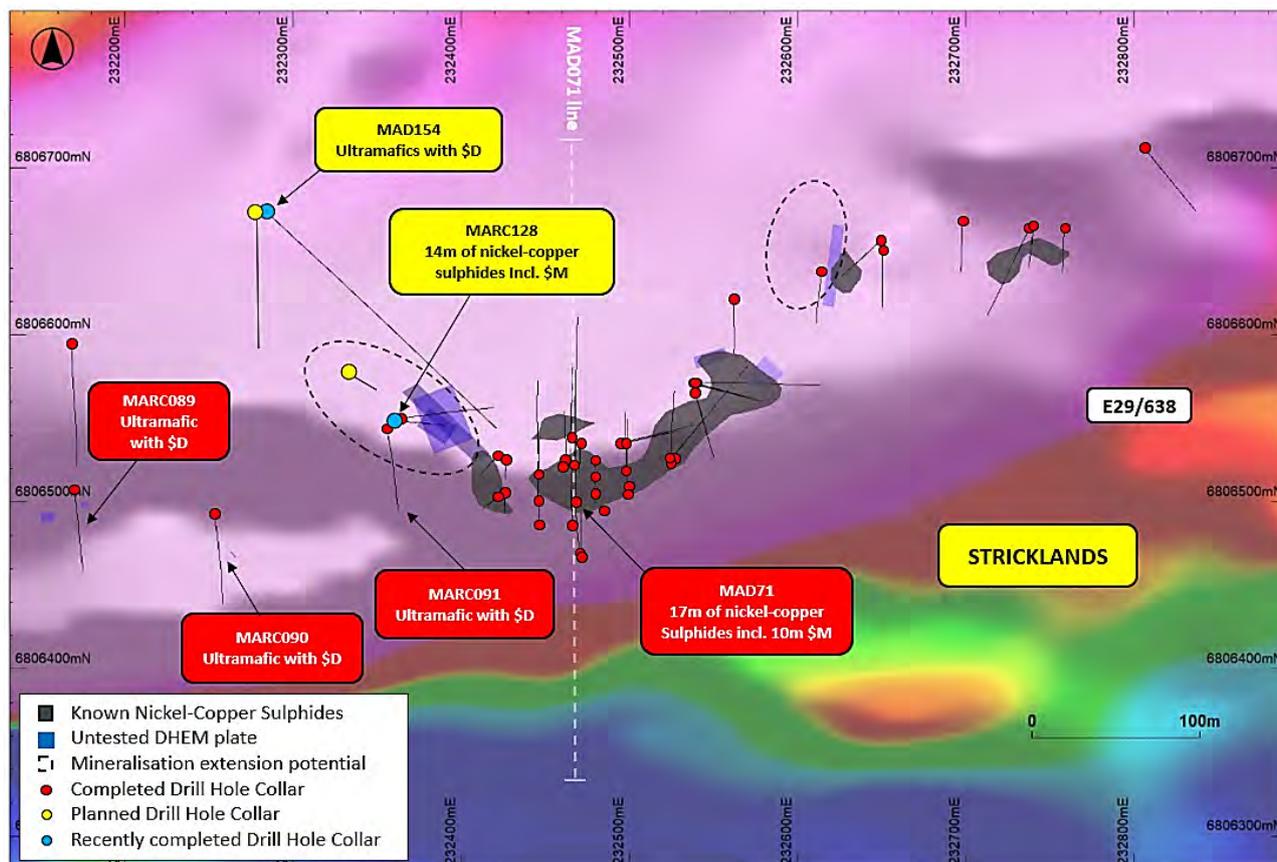


Figure 1 – plan view map of the Stricklands Prospect (set against SAM data) showing drill hole traces and known mineralisation. The large extension confirmed by MARC128 is highlighted. MAD154, which was drilled to the south, is also highlighted.

Figure 1 shows the latest drilling at Stricklands set against data from the recent Sub Audio Magnetic (SAM) survey which mapped the Cathedrals mineralised trend. The purple areas, which are prominent and thick at Stricklands, indicate the strongest conductive areas along the trend and are prospective for sulphide mineralisation.

John Prineas, St George Mining’s Executive Chairman, said:

“The mineralised intersection in MARC128 is outstanding as it confirms a significant down-plunge extension of the thick, high-grade mineralisation we first saw at Stricklands in MAD71.

“The thickness of the cumulative ultramafic and the volume of nickel-copper sulphides intersected at Stricklands by multiple drill holes supports the potential of additional significant mineralisation being intersected along this strike of the Cathedrals mineralised trend.

“The down-plunge area is largely untested by drilling and we are increasingly confident that further discoveries of nickel-copper sulphides will be made in this area.”

NEW CONDUCTORS IDENTIFIED BY DHEM SURVEYS

The use of DHEM surveys concurrently with drilling continues to deliver successful results with several new EM conductors identified by ongoing DHEM surveys.

Investigators Prospect:

DHEM surveys carried out in the recently completed drill holes at Investigators have confirmed strong off-hole EM anomalies that are untested by drilling. These are summarised below in Table 1.

Plate_Name	Easting	Northing	Depth below surface (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Conductivity (S)
MAD144_p1	231028	6806441	186	11	10	89530
MAD144_p2	231024	6806425	185	13	8	23720
MAD144_p3	231022	6806433	183	4	4	13000
MAD145_p1	231647	6806525	178	19	16	30500
MAD145_p2	231602	6806508	177	51	12	33640
MAD147_p1	231287	6806349	123	10	15	53500
MAD147_p2	231286	6806336	121	8	9	14500

Table 1 – details of EM conductors modelled from DHEM survey data from the latest drilling at Investigators

Several of the new EM conductors are located more than 50m from known mineralisation, and represent large step-out targets that have the potential to significantly extend the footprint of mineralisation at Investigators.

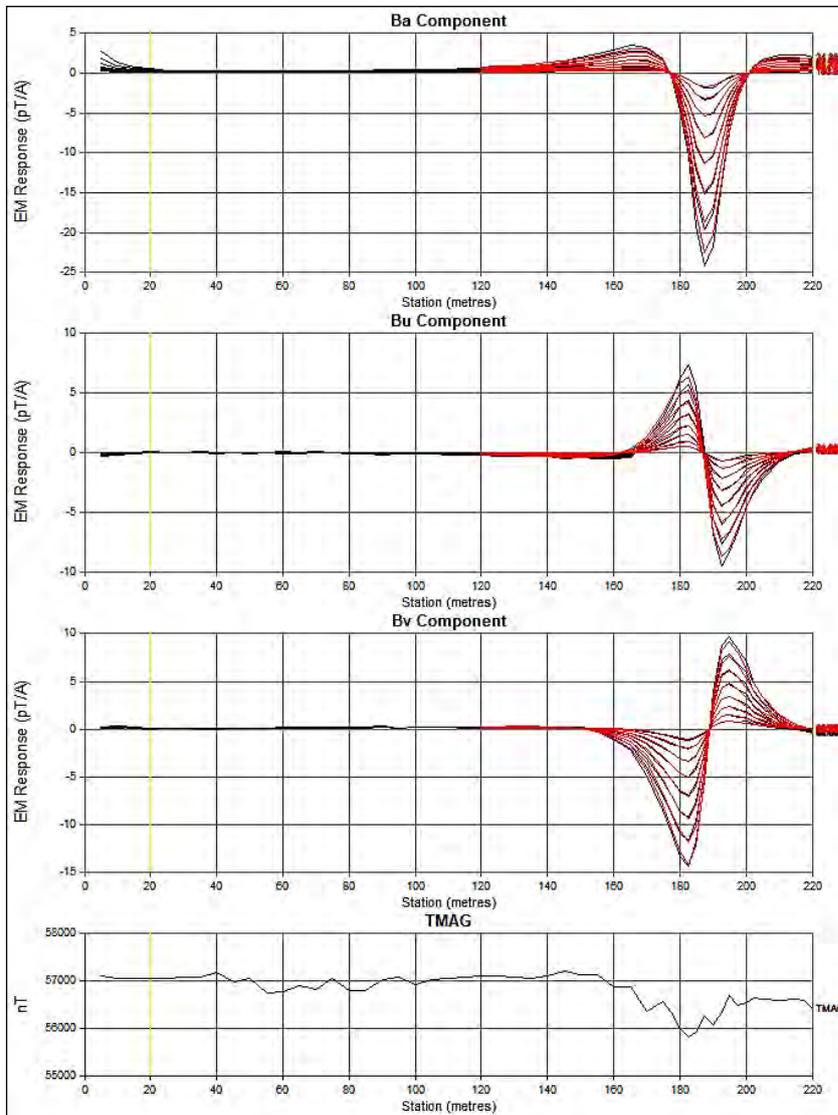


Figure 2 - MAD145 DHEM linear late times profile of CH28 to CH36 (34ms to 194ms) clearly denote a strong conductive off-hole response. (Red profiles are modelled response and Black profiles are observed data).

Drill holes have been designed to test these new EM targets, with the planned holes utilising the existing drill pads. Drilling of these holes using the diamond rig will commence this week.

Radar Prospect:

A DHEM survey has been completed in MAD152, the discovery hole for the Radar Prospect. For further details on this discovery, see our ASX Release dated 2 September 2019 ‘New Discovery of Nickel-Copper Sulphides’.

The DHEM survey has confirmed a strong in-hole EM anomaly consistent with the massive sulphide mineralisation intersected by MAD152. The survey data indicates, however, that MAD152 has intersected only the northern margin of the conductor with increased strike and conductivity of the conductor to the south-west. Modelling of the EM data is being finalised.

Follow-up drilling is being planned for Radar with new drill pads and earthworks being prioritised so that drilling can re-commence at Radar as soon as practicable.

FISH HOOK PROSPECT – SOIL SURVEYS COMPLETED

A comprehensive soil survey has been completed across the 8km strike of the Fish Hook Prospect, targeting the interpreted ultramafic sequence and to follow-up the very strong nickel-copper soil anomaly identified by the trial soil survey completed last month.

A total of 1,260 samples were collected on nominally 200m spaced lines with 20m sample spacing; see Figure 3. Assay results are expected within 4 weeks.

Once the soil survey results are assessed, a MLEM survey will be designed for Fish Hook to search for conductive targets that may represent sulphide mineralisation.

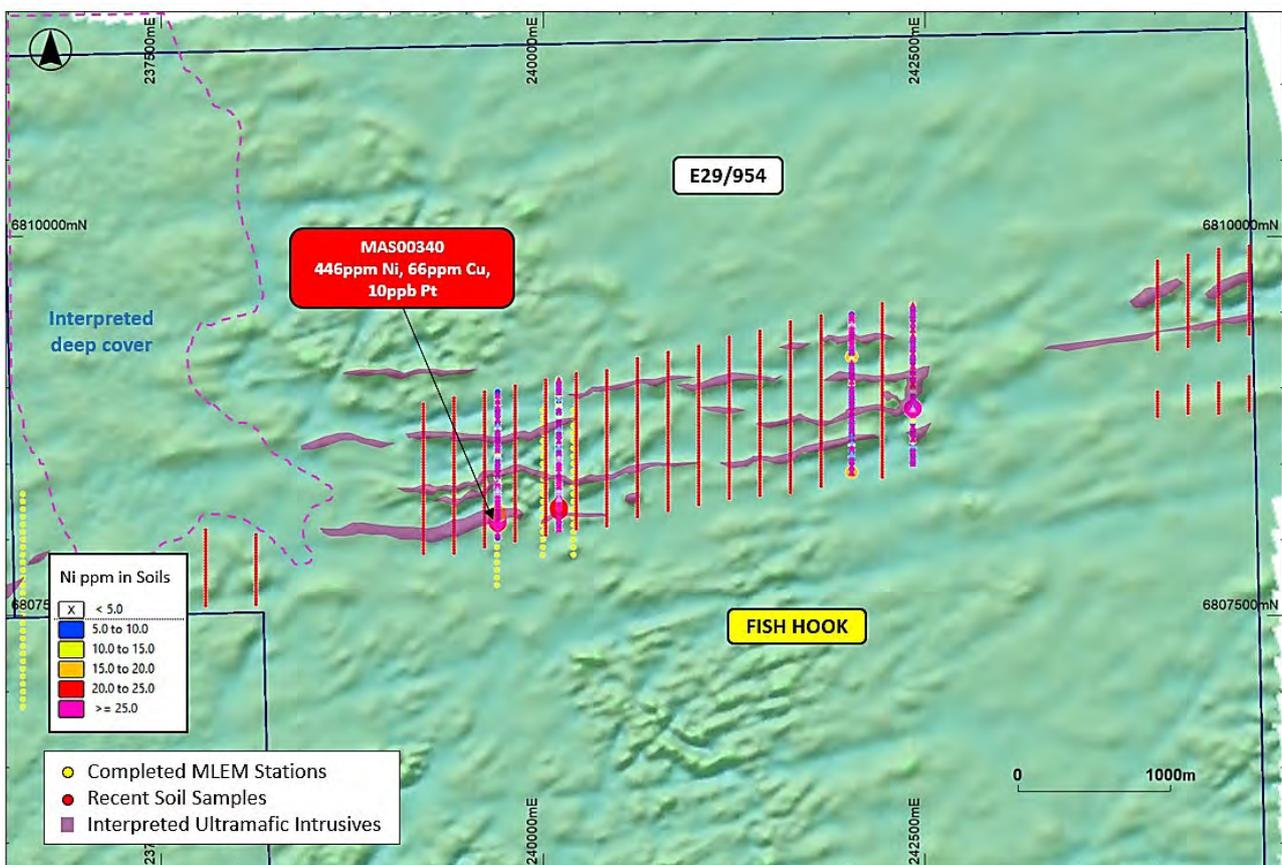


Figure 3 - plan view map (against RTP magnetic data) of the Fish Hook Prospect showing the location of the recent soil and orientation surveys, and recent EM test surveys. Sample MAS00340, the highly anomalous sample from the trial soil survey, is highlighted.

DRILL PROGRAMME

Table 2 contains details of the completed drill holes for the current drill programme at Mt Alexander.

The RC rig arrived at site this week, and commenced drilling shallow stratigraphic holes and shallow EM conductors.

MAD153 was completed by diamond drilling to 450m downhole, and was drilled towards the south. The hole was designed to test the area underneath the shallow mineralisation at the Cathedrals Prospect, and to provide a platform for DHEM surveys.

MAD153 intersected three ultramafic sequences – between 128m to 130.3m, 246.08m to 247.8m and 319.3m to 320.8m. Rare sulphides were observed. Further review of drillhole data is underway. The intersection of the ultramafic units is interpreted as encouraging for the potential of further sulphide mineralisation at depth.

A DHEM survey will be completed in MAD153 to search for any conductive mineralisation around the hole.

Drill holes MARC123 and MARC127 were completed by RC drilling at the West End Prospect. MARC124, MARC125 and MARC126 were completed by RC drilling at the Investigators Prospect. Details of the holes are shown in Table 2.

These RC holes were designed to test the prospective mineralised trend as mapped by the SAM survey data, and to provide a platform for DHEM surveys.

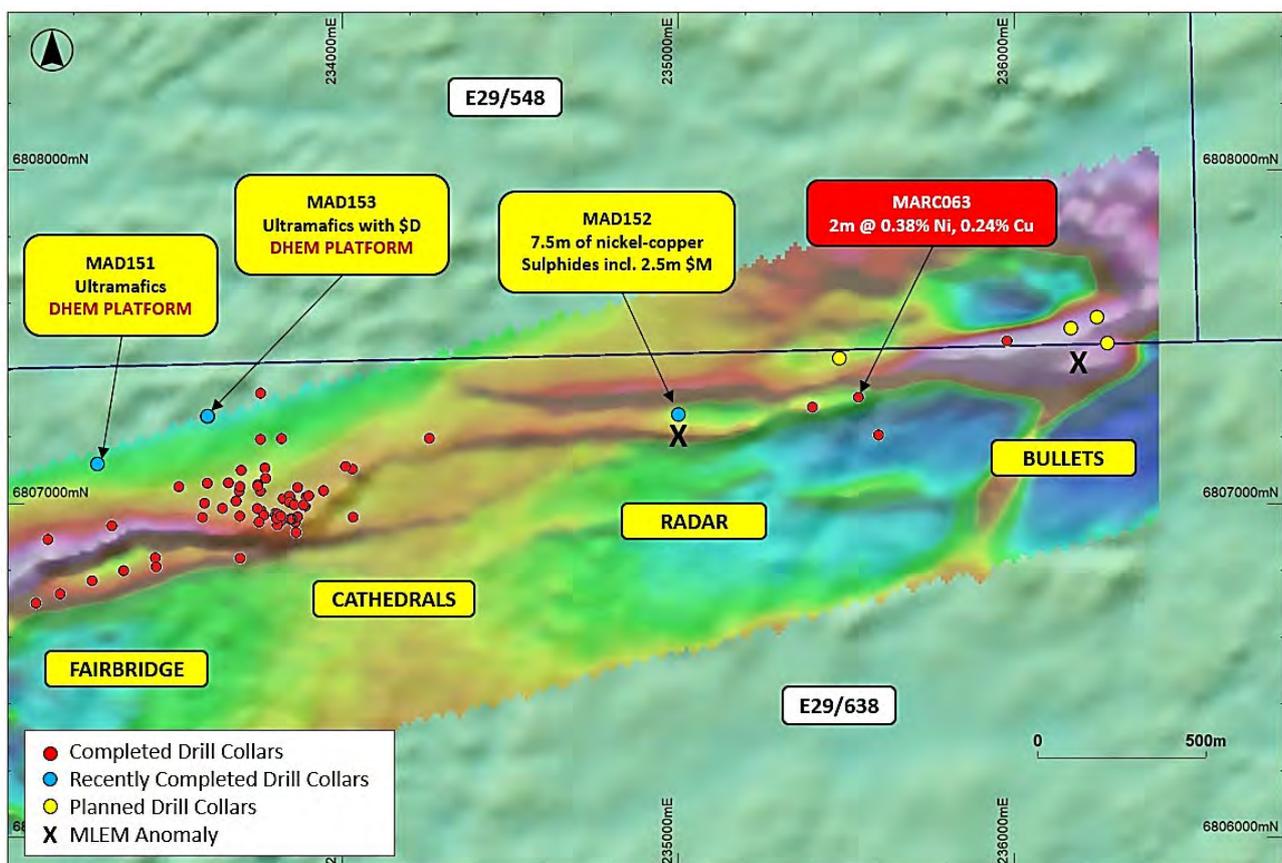


Figure 4 – plan view map (against SAM data) showing the location of recent drill holes.

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Target
MAD144	Investigators	231010	6806499	419	230	165	-71	EM plate 82,000 siemens
MAD145	Investigators	231650	6806569	424.6	230	196	-77	EM plate 20,000 siemens
MAD146	Investigators	231377	6806531	422.8	220	170	-75	EM plate 34,000 siemens
MAD147	Investigators	231299	6806305	422	150.8	353	-75	EM plate 30,000 siemens
MAD148	Investigators	231234	6806400	421	210.9	358	-80	EM plate 28,000 siemens
MAD149	Investigators	231219	6806454	421	240.6	28	-68	EM Plate 20,000 siemens
MAD150	Investigators	231170	6806452	421	217	201	-78	EM Plate 15,000 siemens
MAD151	Fairbridge	233270	6807080	423	330.5	155	-70	Stratigraphic hole
MAD152	Radar	234933	6807257	414	81.7	180	-70	EM Plate 30,000 siemens
MAD153	Cathedrals	233627	6807171	420	450	155	-65	Stratigraphic hole
MAD154	Stricklands	232284	6806673	442	450	135	-65	Stratigraphic hole
MARC123	West End	228729	6806529	407	226	180	-65	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC124	Investigators	230871	6806300	418	155	180	-70	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC125	Investigators	231158	6806262	421	101	200	-70	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC126	Investigators	231272	6806262	422	89	180	-70	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC127	West End	230701	6806679	417	203	180	-65	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC128	Stricklands	232361	6806549	441	166	96	-76	EM Plate 10,000 siemens

Table 2 – drill holes completed and underway in current drill programme at Mt Alexander.

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling with the modelled ultramafic unit, downhole widths are interpreted to be close to true widths.

Nickel and copper values shown above for recently completed drill holes are based on portable XRF analysis. They are preliminary in nature and a conclusive determination of the nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE values of the sulphide mineralisation will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.



Average XRF readings in the massive sulphide interval are based on at least four readings per metre (unless otherwise stated) and are not length and density weighted.

Metal content for intervals of disseminated sulphides are not accurately determined by portable XRF analysis and estimates for this style of mineralisation are based on geological logging.

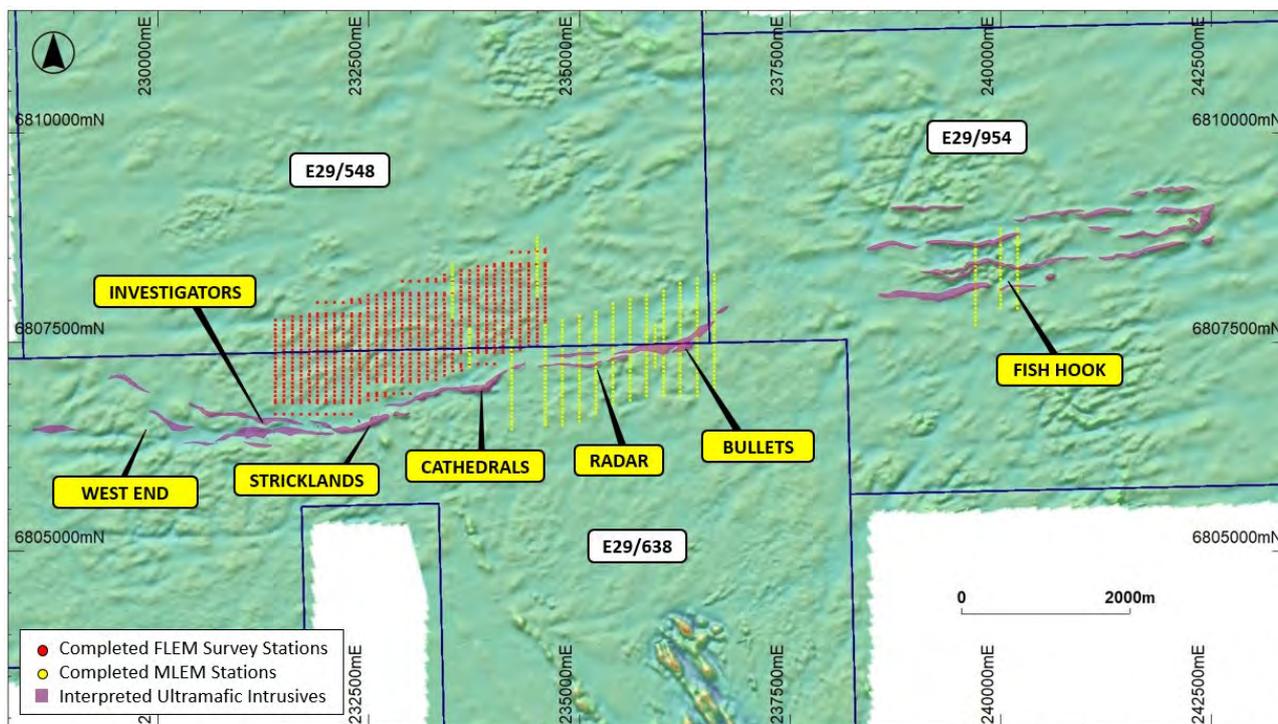


Figure 5 – map of the Mt Alexander tenements (against RTP 1VD magnetic data) with key prospects on the Cathedrals Belt highlighted. New targets generated at Bullets and Fish Hook have potential to significantly extend the strike of mineralisation along the 16km Cathedrals Belt.

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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Drilling programmes are completed by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core drilling. Surface Electro-Magnetic (EM) surveys are completed by GAP geophysics.</p> <p><i>Diamond Core Sampling:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>RC Sampling:</i> All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assay.</p> <p><i>EM Surveying:</i> All data is collected in a Moving Loop (MLEM) survey configuration using MLEM TX transmitter with a SMARTem 24 receiver.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p><i>RC Sampling:</i> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Diamond Core Sampling:</i> 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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>LOI (Loss on Ignition) will be completed on selected samples to determine the percentage of volatiles released during heating of samples to 1000°C.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation.</p> <p>RC Sampling: The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diameter 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.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Diamond Core Sampling: 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 <20m 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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	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.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	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	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<i>Diamond Core Sampling:</i> 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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<i>RC Sampling:</i> 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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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. <i>RC Sampling:</i> 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. <i>Diamond Core Sampling:</i> Drill core is cut in half lengthways and the total half-core submitted as the sample. This meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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.</i></p>	<p>MLEM: 200m x 200m loops with 50m stations were used for the MLEM surveys. The MLEM TX transmitter uses a base frequency of 0.25 or 0.5Hz and 100amps. The SMARTem 24 is a fluxgate receiver.</p> <p>XRF: 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).</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm is being attained.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.</p>
	<p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p>	<p>No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Drill holes and EM stations have been located and pegged using a DGPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation.</p> <p>Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m or downhole 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.</p> <hr/> <p>The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>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.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.</p>
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>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 mafic/ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972.</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill hole information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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%.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Any high-grade sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.</p> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the body of relevant ASX Releases.</p>
Balanced Reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au:</p> <p>The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.</p>
Further Work	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>A discussion of further exploration work underway is contained in the body of recent ASX Releases.</p> <p>Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.</p>