ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

4 November 2022

DRILLING AT MT ALEXANDER INTERSECTS PEGMATITE ZONES WITH VISIBLE LITHIUM MINERALISATION

Further high-grade lithium confirmed in rock chip samples – up to 3.25% Li_2O – as first drilling at Jailbreak Prospect confirms lithium-bearing pegmatites extend below surface

HIGHLIGHTS

Lithium drilling intersects pegmatites zones:

- **Multiple intervals of pegmatite – up to 13m thick – intersected from surface with visual lithium-bearing minerals logged in reverse circulation (RC) drill chips**
- **Initial RC holes have confirmed near-surface continuity of the pegmatite outcrop where rock chip samples have returned assays of up to 3.25% Li_2O**
- **RC drilling is the first phase of a major drill programme planned to test six outcropping lithium-bearing pegmatite dykes at the Jailbreak Prospect on licences E29/638 (75% St George: 25% IGO) and E29/962 (100% St George)**

Highest grades to date from rock chip samples confirm more lithium-bearing pegmatites:

- **Numerous high-grade lithium assays returned in second batch of rock chip samples submitted for laboratory assay including:**
  - **MARK238: 3.25% Li_2O, 225ppm Cs_2O, 53ppm Ta_2O_5 and 1.24% Rb**
  - **MARK235: 1.89% Li_2O, 180 ppm Cs_2O, 86ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.63% Rb**
  - **MARK278: 1.35% Li_2O, 307pm Cs_2O, 192ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.77% Rb**
  - **MARK250: 1.24% Li_2O, 96ppm Cs_2O, 93ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.55% Rb**
- **13 rock chips returned assay values of more than 1% Li_2O across five pegmatite dykes within a north-south zone extending up to 1.7km, confirming the prospectivity and expanding the footprint of lithium-bearing pegmatites at Jailbreak**
- **Assays are still pending for more than 100 rock chips from pegmatite outcrops sampled across 15km of the pegmatite corridor parallel to the Copperfield Granite**

Diamond drilling to commence:

- **Diamond drill rig is due at Mt Alexander in coming days and will initially test for deeper extensions to the mineralised pegmatites at Jailbreak and assist with the geological interpretation of the evolving lithium targets**
- **Several diamond holes will then be drilled to test high-priority nickel targets including strong EM conductors and the large seismic reflector located near the interpreted granite/greenstone contact south of the high-grade Cathedrals Ni-Cu-PGE deposit**

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce further highly encouraging results from lithium exploration at its Mt Alexander Project in WA's Goldfields, including early indications that the maiden drill programme has intersected lithium-bearing pegmatites below surface.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"Exploration is in full swing at Mt Alexander and we are delighted with the positive results being delivered by our team in the field.

"Exciting news is starting to emerge from our first-ever lithium drill programme at the Jailbreak Prospect which – though still at an early stage – has already confirmed the near-surface continuity of lithium-bearing pegmatites.

"The latest assays for rock chip samples have delivered our highest-grade lithium values at Jailbreak, providing further validation of the potential for pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation at Mt Alexander. Significantly, the high-grade assays now extend across five pegmatites mapped across a broad area.

"The drilling programme will increase in scope next week with diamond drilling scheduled to commence alongside the ongoing RC campaign.

"With drilling of both our nickel and lithium targets at Mt Alexander, the next few weeks will be a very productive end to the year for St George and we look forward to reporting more results to shareholders as they come to hand."

Maiden lithium drilling:
Surface mapping and rock-chip sampling have identified numerous lithium-bearing pegmatite outcrops at the Jailbreak Prospect. The drill programme now underway will test several models to provide an understanding of the continuity of the pegmatites below surface, including their geometry and grade.

Our interpretation is that the pegmatites dip to the north. Drilling of the first pegmatite outcrop – which is 20m thick at surface – confirmed the orientation.

Drill hole MARC153 intersected 13m of pegmatite from 14m downhole depth and is interpreted to have drilled orthogonal into the pegmatite. Assay results are pending.

Figure 1 – photo of pegmatite in drill chips from 14m downhole in MARC153 - drilled down-dip from an outcrop that returned rock chip assays up to 2.7% Li_2O at the Jailbreak (refer Figure 3)

Initial drill holes have been successful in intersecting pegmatites at depth within Jailbreak. So far, ten RC holes have been completed for a total of 945m. Two pegmatites have been intersected below surface with a maximum intercept of 13m in hole MARC153. All pegmatites intersected to date have confirmed visual lithium-bearing minerals by St George geologists (Figures 1 and 2). The first batch of samples from RC drilling has been sent to the laboratory to confirm grades.

Figure 2 – photo of interval of mineralised pegmatite in drill chips from 21m downhole in MARC161

Based on the rapidly evolving interpretation of the geology of Jailbreak, two target areas have been identified as the focus for ongoing drilling (refer to Figure 3):

1. A 1.7km section of a north-south trending ultramafic sequence hosting stacked pegmatite dykes; and
2. More than 3km of an east-west structural corridor extending eastwards to the Copperfield Granite source rocks.

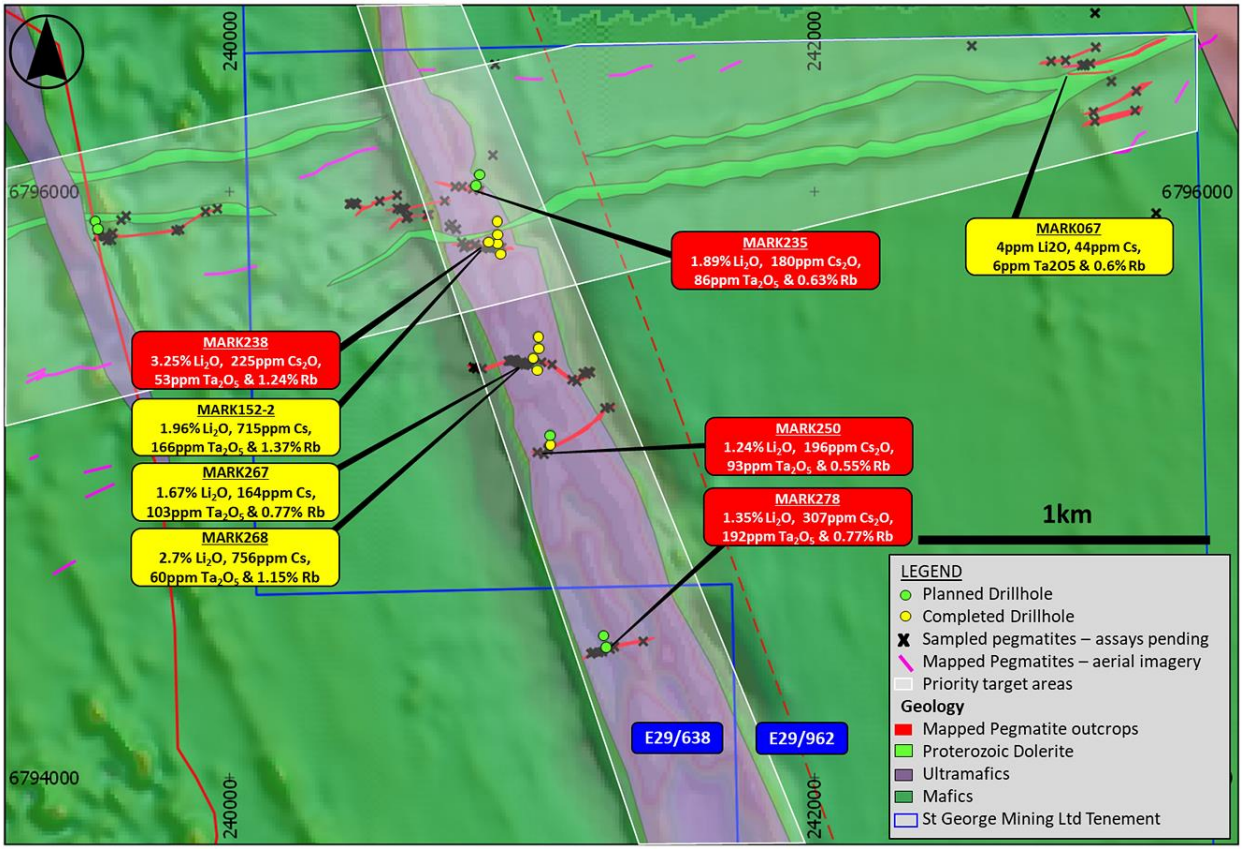

Figure 3 – The Jailbreak Prospect showing pegmatites with high-grade lithium, caesium, tantalum and rubidium assays (against St George's geology and magnetic data).
Note: Red text boxes show latest significant rock chip assays

Table 1 – Completed holes for the current RC programme:

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Tenement	Pegmatite intercept
MARC153	241038	6795434	65	170	-60	E29/962	14-27m
MARC155	241056	6795467	125	170	-60	E29/962	52-57m
MARC154	241052	6795395	80	350	-60	E29/638	
MARC156	241054	6795506	149	170	-60	E29/638	
MARC157	240916	6795825	77	170	-60	E29/962	21-26m
MARC158	240915	6795854	100	170	-60	E29/962	70-73m
MARC159	240925	6795790	80	350	-60	E29/638	2-7m
MARC160	240914	6795901	149	170	-60	E29/638	
MARC161	240885	6795829	60	170	-60	E29/638	22-29m, 39-41m
MARC162	241097	6795140	60	170	-60	E29/962	

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling with the modelled pegmatites, downhole widths noted above are interpreted to be close to true widths.

Geological logging is based on visual interpretations and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis, which is required to determine grade and widths for geological reporting.

Expanding project area with high-grade lithium bearing pegmatites:

Laboratory assays for the second batch of rock chip samples from pegmatite outcrops comprised 42 samples, with 13 samples returning lithium values of more than 1% Li_2O. These are listed in Table 2.

Figure 3 shows the location of the pegmatite samples, with the highest lithium assays from both the first and second batch of the sampling programme. More than 100 samples have been submitted for assay with results pending.

The latest rock chip assays have significantly expanded the area with pegmatite outcrop that has been confirmed as lithium-bearing. The significant width and extent of the area of outcropping pegmatites suggests the potential for a large lithium mineral system with multiple deposits.

Table 2 – Latest significant assay results (>1% Li_2O) for rock chip samples from the Jailbreak Prospect:

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li2O (%)	Cs2O (ppm)	Ta2O5 (ppm)	Rb (%)
MARK228	240866	6795818	1.36	340	63	1.19
MARK229	240879	6795806	1.85	67	10	0.60
MARK230	240893	6795811	1.55	164	54	0.85
MARK234	240795	6796018	1.16	77	55	0.55
MARK235	240771	6796017	1.89	180	105	0.63
MARK237	240838	6795817	1.32	91	27	0.56
MARK238	240840	6795821	3.25	225	53	1.24
MARK242	240918	6795809	1.04	45	70	0.31
MARK243	240930	6795810	1.30	85	31	0.42
MARK247	241102	6795411	1.04	215	60	0.53
MARK250	241052	6795111	1.24	196	93	0.55
MARK258	241218	6795378	1.18	405	514	0.77
MARK278	241275	6794431	1.36	307	193	0.77

About the Mt Alexander Project:

The Mt Alexander Project is located 120km south-west of the Agnew-Wiluna Belt, which hosts numerous world-class nickel deposits. The Project comprises six granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954, E29/972 and E29/1041 – which are a contiguous package. An additional two exploration licences – E29/1093 and E29/1126 – are located to the south-east of the core tenement package.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands, Investigators and Radar nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE discoveries are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by St George (75%) and IGO Limited (25%). St George is the Manager of the Project, with IGO retaining a 25% non-contributing interest (in E29/638 only) until there is a decision to mine. The Jailbreak Lithium Prospect is on E29/268 and E29/962. With the exception of E29/638, all Project tenements are owned 100% by St George.

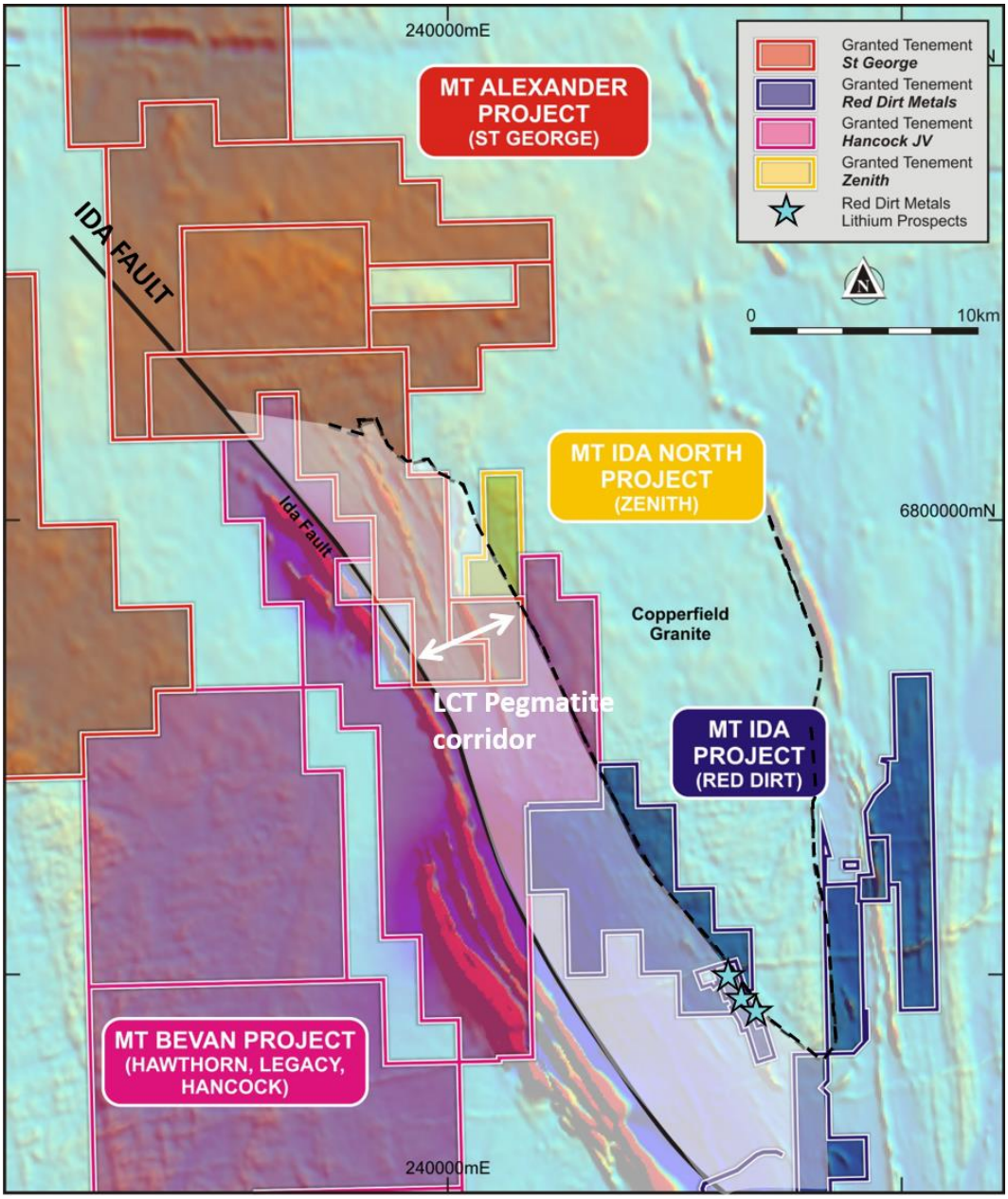

Figure 4 – map showing the interpreted prospective LCT pegmatite corridor and the location of lithium projects along strike to St George's Mt Alexander Project (against magnetic RTP 1VD).

Authorised for release by the Board of St George Mining Limited.

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Competent Person Statement:

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

Mr Mahon 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 Mahon consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements:

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of St George, the directors and the Company's management. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

Examples of forward-looking statements used in this announcement include use of the words 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of announcement, are expected to take place.

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, St George does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

This announcement has been prepared by St George Mining Limited. The document contains background Information about St George Mining Limited current at the date of this announcement.

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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.*	Rock Chip: a sample is collected from in-situ material at surface adjudged by the geologist on site. The sample between 0.5-2kg is collected in a marked calico bag for submission for assay. *RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples split using a cone splitter and collected in a calico bag for laboratory assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock Chips: Samples are collected by hand or dislodged by geo pick of in-situ material at surface. *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. 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.
	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.*	Rock Chips: samples are taken under the discretion of geologists with the intention of taking a representative rock chip sample for the parent rock sampled. *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. Elements for both sample mediums are analysed using a peroxide fusion digest and an ICP finish. These elements are: Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, Hf, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Nb, P, Rb, S, Si, Sn, Sr, Ta, W, and Zr. The sample is digested with, hydrochloric, acid to effect a total dissolution of the sample. The sample is then analysed using ICP-AES or ICP-MS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	*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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*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.
	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 soil profile or sampling methods.
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.*	Each sample is recorded for the lithology, type and nature of the soil. The surface topography and type is recorded at the sample location. Logging of RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (core only), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Chips and core was photographed in both dry and wet form
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging is both qualitive and quantitative in nature, with sample recovery and volume being recorded,
	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.*	*N/A*
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	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.*	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 provide an initial assay of the geochemical sample onsite. One reading is taken per sample. 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 not for 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 and assays 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.
	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 from assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The sample locations are determined by using a handheld GPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. This is considered adequate for the type and purpose of the surveys.
	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 handheld GPS surveying at specific location across the project, including drill collars, 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.*	Rock Chips: The rock chip samples are taken at the discretion of the geologist on site. However, the orientation of key structures may be noted whilst mapping exercises are undertaken. 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 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 the data. The soils programme has been reviewed by third parties and consultant geologists.

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 six granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962, E29/972 and E29/1041). 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. Mafic-Ultramafic intrusion related 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 and East-West orientated 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 interpreted 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 nickel-mineralisation (both komatiite and mafic-ultramafic intrusive hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton. MT Alexander is also prospective for pegmatite hosted Lithium mineralisation. The Mt Ida region is a growing Lithium district within the Northern Goldfields area.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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 mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	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.