6 February 2023

LITHIUM EXPLORATION RECOMMENCES AT MT ALEXANDER

Latest assays for rock chips confirm more high-grade lithium bearing pegmatites – values up to 2.8% Li_2O; field mapping and sampling of pegmatites progressing and 2023 drilling to commence within weeks

HIGHLIGHTS

Pegmatite field mapping and outcrop sampling:

- **Programme to identify further high-grade lithium bearing pegmatites through field mapping and sampling of pegmatite outcrop resumed two weeks ago**
- **Latest assays received for rock chip samples collected in 2022 confirm high-grade lithium mineralisation including:**
  - **MARK311: 2.8% Li_2O, 154ppm Cs, 30ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.84% Rb_2O**
  - **MARK317: 1.91% Li_2O, 97ppm Cs, 30ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.57% Rb_2O**
  - **MARK351: 1.52% Li_2O, 227ppm Cs, 275ppm Ta_2O_5 and 1.26% Rb_2O**
  - **MARK319: 0.93% Li_2O, 96ppm Cs, 335ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.41% Rb_2O**
- **These high-grade lithium results occur within a prospective area that has an interpreted 5km east-west strike, and extend the area of lithium-bearing pegmatites targeted in the recent drilling by a further ~ 450m along strike**
- **Strongly anomalous pathfinder elements caesium (Cs), tantalum (Ta) and rubidium (Rb) in the assays for the rock chip samples also support the fertility of the pegmatites in this area**

Major lithium drill programme for 2023:

- **Drilling to test high-grade lithium bearing pegmatites scheduled to commence in late February with preparation of drill sites underway**
- **20,000m of drilling is planned in H1 2023 and further drilling to be scheduled based on results**
- **Drilling will include several areas not previously drilled for lithium, including the highly prospective contact adjacent to the Copperfield Granite**

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce this year's field programme for lithium exploration has commenced at its Mt Alexander Project in WA's Goldfields.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"We are pleased to have boots on the ground again at Mt Alexander as we kick off our big exploration programme for 2023.

"The extensive field mapping and sampling programme has continued to identify new pegmatite outcrop along the 15km pegmatite corridor in our project tenure.

"Assays from rock chip samples collected last year have been received and confirm an extension to the area at the Jailbreak Prospect that hosts pegmatite outcrop with high-grade lithium.

"The rock chip assay results provide further encouragement of the exploration upside at Mt Alexander.

"These host pegmatites will be priority drill targets in 2023 with drilling scheduled to start in late February.

"We are excited to have commenced the next chapter in our systematic exploration push at Mt Alexander."

Figure 1 – examples of fractionated and banded pegmatite outcrops sampled in January 2023 (assays pending).

Cautionary statement:
While the Company is very encouraged by the geology identified in field mapping and outcrop sampling, no qualitative or quantitative assessment of mineralisation within pegmatites is possible at this stage. Geological logging is based on visual interpretations and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis.

The visual observation of lithium-bearing minerals within pegmatites does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation. Laboratory assays are required to confirm the presence and grade of any contained lithium. Given the nature of lithium mineralisation, it is not possible to estimate by visual assessment the abundance of any lithium within the pegmatites identified at the project. Laboratory assays are required to determine the concentration of lithium mineralisation within the reported pegmatite samples.

Further sampling and field mapping underway:
Field exploration to identify high-grade lithium bearing pegmatites resumed at Mt Alexander on 15 January 2023. The field mapping and systematic sampling programme is occurring over the numerous outcropping pegmatites across the project tenure.

The area currently being explored is focused on the north-east margins of Exploration Licences 29/962 (100% St George) and 29/638 (75% St George: 25% IGO) as well as the area of the newly acquired E29/1143 (100% St George) that hosts the contact with the Copperfield Granite.

To date, 123 samples have been collected and submitted for laboratory assay in 2023.

The work indicates that the mapped surface widths of the pegmatites can be up to 20m and that the pegmatites dip moderately to the north. The exact nature of the pegmatites will be determined through drilling.

The mapping and sampling programme has targeted outcropping pegmatites covering an area of approximately 36 sq km, which continues to increase the prospective footprint for potential lithium mineralisation within the project.

Assays confirm more lithium-bearing pegmatites:
The latest assays for rock chip samples collected from pegmatite outcrop continue to demonstrate the prospectivity of the project area.

Table 1 below lists the latest batch of assays received for the rock chip sampling (40 samples).

Figure 2 shows the location of the high-grade samples and highlights the expanding area of prospective pegmatites, including into the recently acquired tenements adjacent to the Copperfield Granite.

In addition to high-grade lithium, the geochemistry of rock chip samples returned strongly elevated levels of caesium, tantalum and rubidium – a geochemistry highly indicative of fractionated pegmatites prospective for lithium mineralisation.

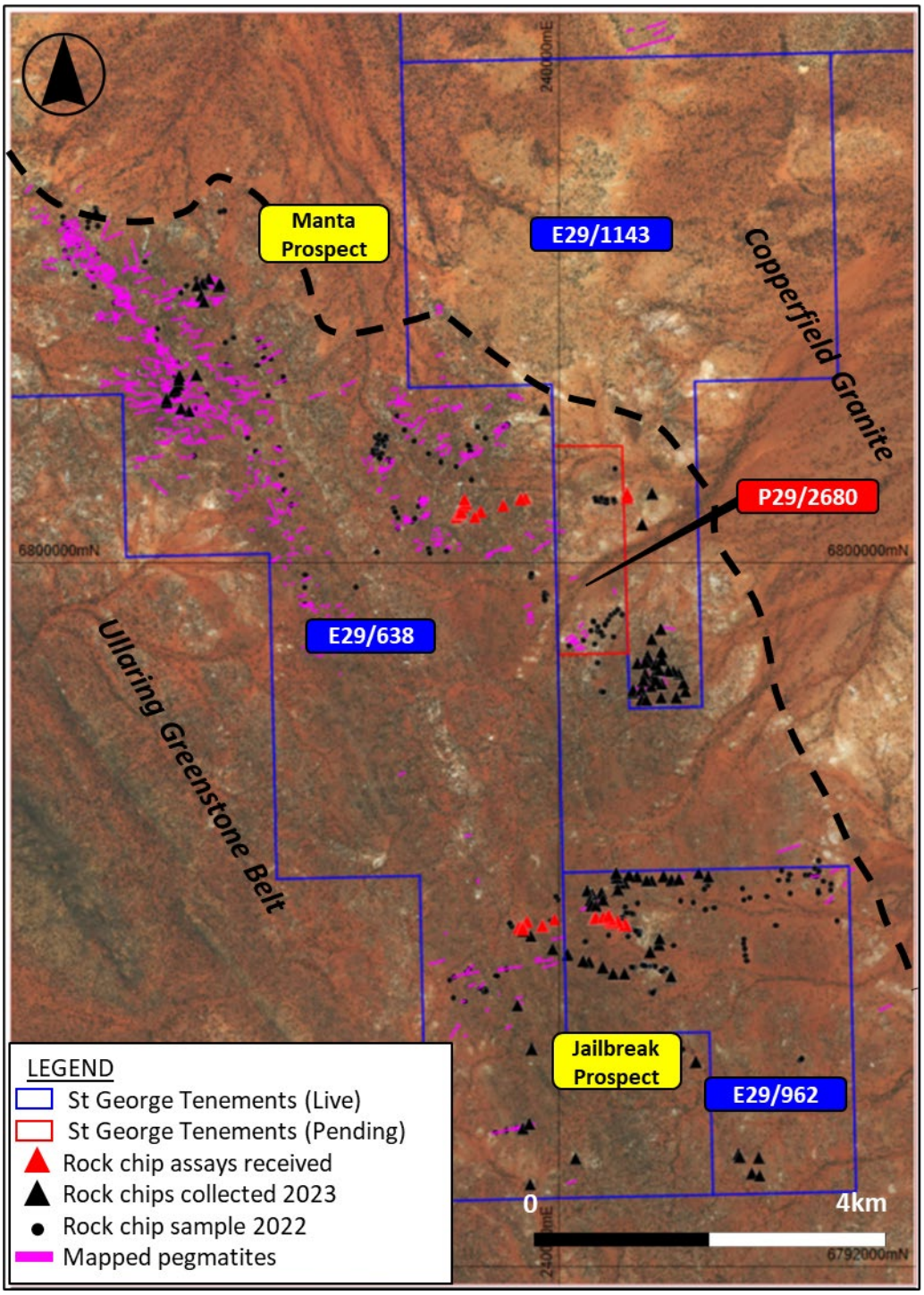

Figure 2 – Mt Alexander project area showing pegmatite outcrops, location of rock chip samples collected and received against satellite imagery.

2023 drill programme:

A major lithium drill programme is scheduled to commence later this month with more than 20,000m of drilling scheduled for H1 2023. There is capacity to escalate the drill programme in response to drill results.

Figure 3 shows the broad area that will be targeted in the first phase of the 2023 drilling. This area hosts the repetitive and stacked lithium-bearing pegmatite outcrops that were drill tested in the initial lithium drill programme completed late last year.

The next phase of drilling will include a substantial programme testing down dip and along strike from the initial drill holes at the Jailbreak Prospect as well as testing new target areas within the pegmatite corridor.

Drilling will commence in the eastern margin of E29/962, an area close to the lithium source granites – a geological setting that is similar to the area that hosts Red Dirt Metal's (ASX: RDT) Sister Sam, Sparrow and Timoni lithium deposits approximately 20km to the south (see Red Dirt's ASX Release dated 25 January 2023 *Best Intercept to date at Mt Ida Lithium Project*).

More details on the planned drill holes will be announced at the commencement of drilling.

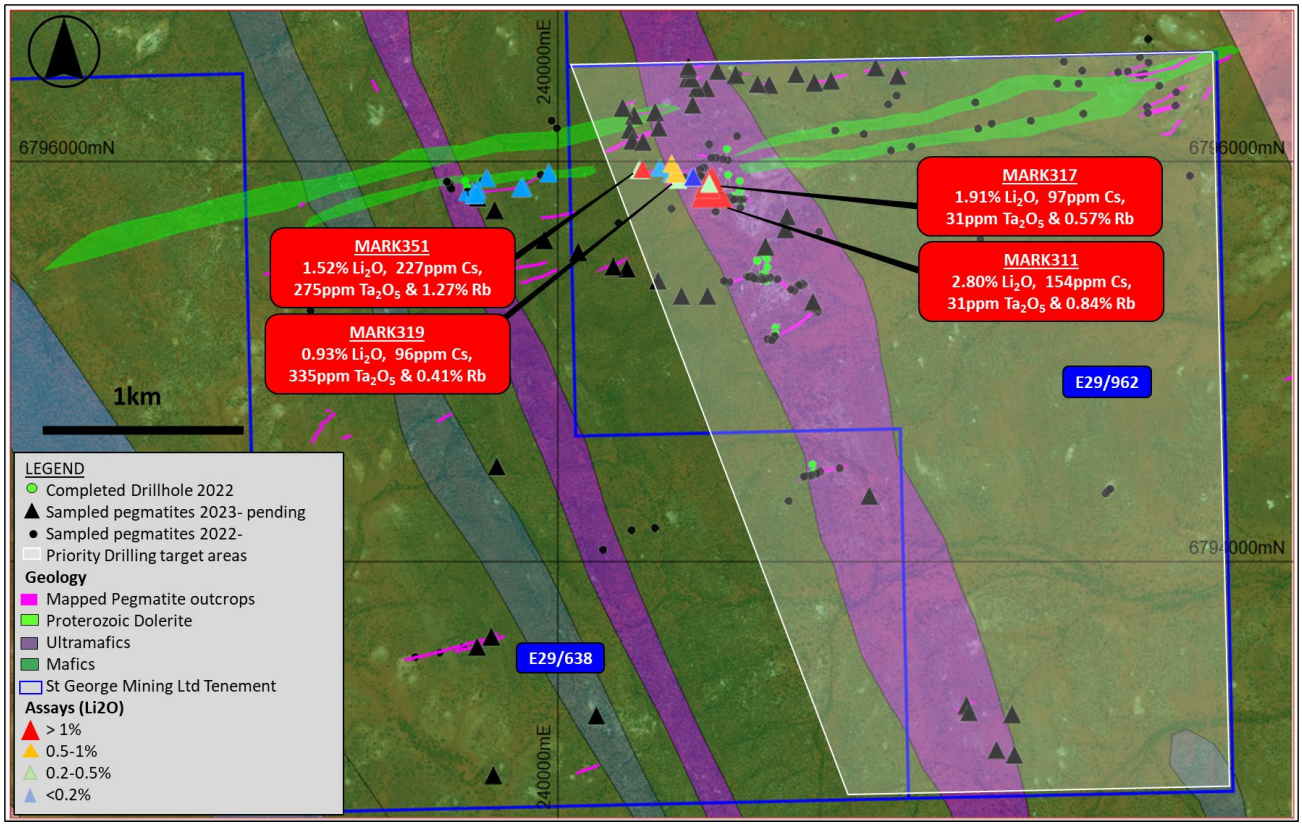

Figure 3 – Jailbreak Prospect map showing highlights of recent rock chips assays and the target area for the 2023 drill programme.

Ongoing work programmes:

The following work programmes are current and/or planned for 2023. We have experienced significant delays with laboratory assays and now expect to receive final assays during February.

1. Assays for soil surveys at E29/962. These have the potential to identify a lithium signature in an area where pegmatites are not exposed due to cover.

2. Assays for completed rock chip sampling of pegmatites.

3. Assays for the 2022 RC and diamond drilling programmes.

4. Further field mapping and rock chip sampling, already underway.

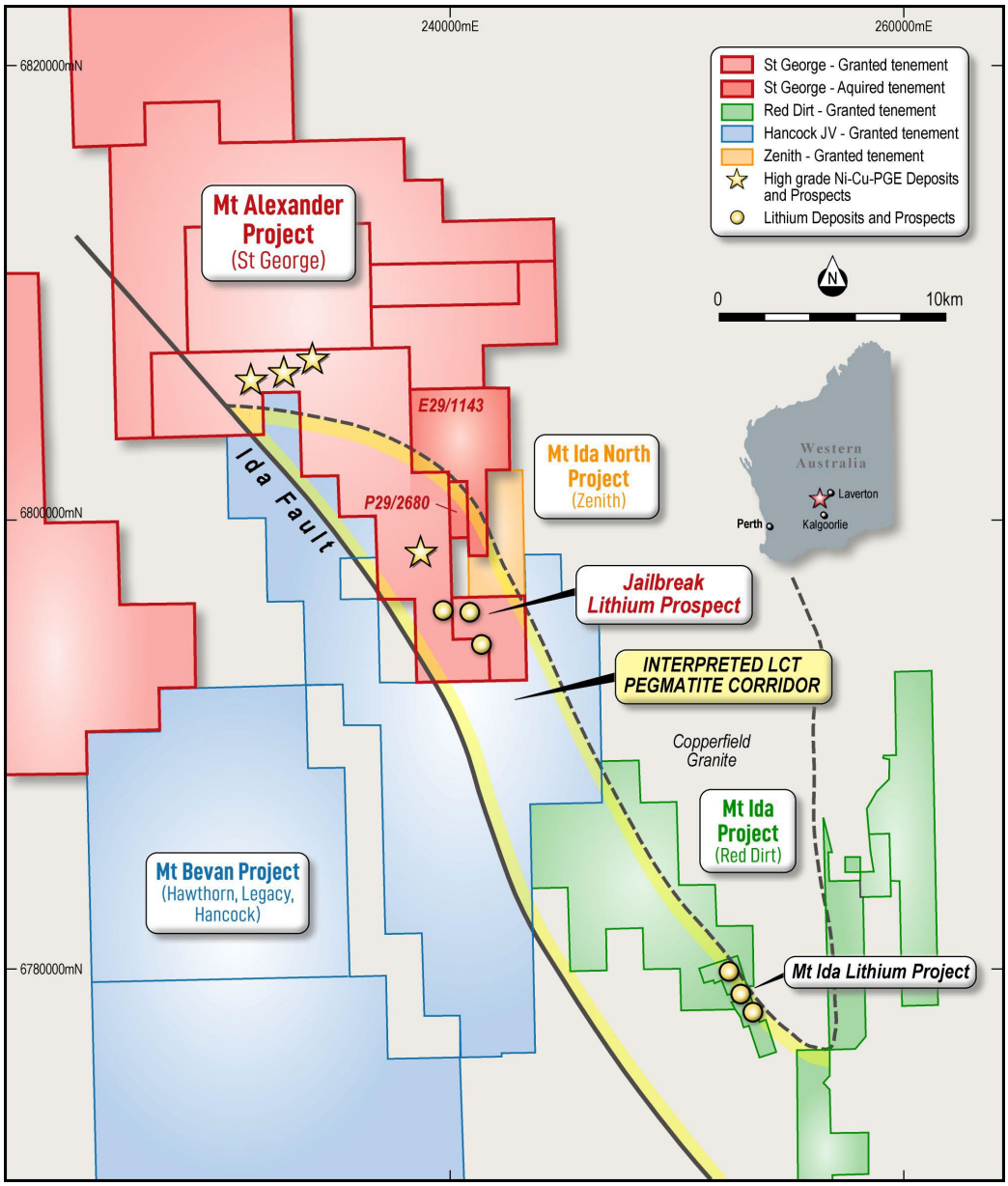

Figure 4 – regional map showing the location of Mt Alexander and other nearby lithium projects including Red Dirt's Mt Ida Project.

Table 1 – assay results from recent rock chip samples:

SAMPLEID	East	North	Li2O_%	Cs_ppm	Ta2O5_ppm	Rb2O_%
MARK311	240774.9	6795872.1	2.80	154	30	0.84
MARK317	240750.7	6795880.6	1.91	97	30	0.58
MARK318	240760.6	6795889.4	0.26	24	55	0.20
MARK319	240681.3	6795922.3	0.93	96	336	0.41
MARK320	240675	6795922	0.09	31	24	0.20
MARK322	240604	6795910	0.36	197	342	1.12
MARK323	240573	6795943	0.03	69	531	0.49
MARK324	240585	6795939	0.54	103	482	0.51
MARK326	240601	6795940	0.76	213	177	1.20
MARK326	240601	6795940	0.75	215	183	1.21
MARK330	239646	6795918	0.01	7	18	0.13
MARK332	239601	6795859	0.01	11	37	0.32
MARK333	239575	6795850	0.01	12	159	0.19

MARK336	239549	6795847	0.02	17	92	0.38
MARK337	239582	6795834	0.00	15	61	0.31
MARK338	239596	6795835	0.05	18	85	0.42
MARK345	239829	6795871	0.01	31	49	0.22
MARK346	239817	6795868	0.09	76	92	0.57
MARK348	239958	6795942	0.00	61	201	0.69
MARK349	240410	6795958	0.48	101	208	0.43
MARK350	240416	6795959	0.42	110	452	0.51
MARK351	240427	6795962	1.52	227	275	1.27
MARK353	240513	6795968	0.01	32	12	0.23
MARK354	240573	6795988	0.53	246	232	0.99
MARK409	240479	6800687	0.00	3	0	0.04
MARK416	240782	6800735	0.00	4	0	0.12
MARK417	240783	6800778	0.00	4	0	0.10
MARK418	239626	6800725	0.00	5	0	0.16
MARK419	239572	6800719	0.00	1	0	0.02
MARK420	239374	6800646	0.00	10	37	0.17
MARK421	239119	6800576	0.02	9	98	0.07
MARK422	239050	6800513	0.00	12	18	0.27
MARK423	238841	6800514	0.00	1	0	0.01
MARK424	238865	6800551	0.00	4	67	0.07
MARK425	238888	6800556	0.00	23	37	0.34
MARK426	238882	6800553	0.00	15	55	0.19
MARK427	238898	6800571	0.00	8	0	0.16
MARK428	238916	6800633	0.00	5	0	0.16
MARK429	238952	6800666	0.00	22	73	0.25
MARK430	238934	6800712	0.00	8	31	0.12

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.

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 at SGS Labs in Perth. SGS used industry standard method for pegmatite analysis using ICP detection
	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.
	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.
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).*	N/A as results relate to rock chip sampling rather than drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	N/A as results relate to rock chip sampling rather than drilling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A as results relate to rock chip sampling rather than drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 outcrop. The surface topography and type is recorded at the sample location.
	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. Some sample photos have been included along with outcropping pegmatites.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A as results relate to rock chip sampling rather than drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A as results relate to rock chip sampling rather than drilling.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples were dry when sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to at less 85% passing <75um to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis at the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Acceptable levels of accuracy for these rock chips were concluded.
	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.	The sample material is sourced from in-situ surface rock material. The final sample is dislodged by geo-pick and is sampled with the aim of being representative of the overall rock based of visual assessment as deemed by the field geologist.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to screen for the geochemical signatures of base metal sulphide mineralisation and lithium targeted 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.*	All samples will be submitted to SGS Labs in Perth for analysis. Were analysed using ICP-OES and ICP-MS method of analysis. The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (daily). The handheld XRF results are only used for preliminary assessment and reporting of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. SGS used 6 CRMs and 2 duplicates Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to at less 85% passing <75um to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis at the laboratory.
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.	N/A as results relate to rock chip sampling rather than drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a tablet using QGIS 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.	Li20% was calculated from Li ppm using a conversion factor of 2.1527, Tantalum using a factor of 1.2211 and Rubidium using a factor of 1.0936 from original laboratory assays. 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.
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 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. The local elevation data is also captured with the handheld GPS when sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacings and distribution at this stage is not considered satisfactory for estimation of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve
	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.	N/A as results relate to rock chip sampling rather than drilling.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for high-grade nickel-mineralisation (both komatiite and mafic-ultramafic intrusive hosted), lithium-rubidium and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Reported assay intersections are length and density weighted. Significant intersections are determined using both qualitative (i.e. geological logging) and quantitative (i.e. lower cut-off) methods. For massive sulphide intersections, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% for either nickel or copper. For disseminated, blebby and matrix sulphide intersections the nominal lower cut-off for nickel is 0.3%.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Any high-grade sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Any disseminated, matrix, brecciated or stringer sulphides with (usually) >1% nickel or copper on contact with massive sulphide mineralisation are grouped with the massive sulphides for calculating significant intersections and the massive sulphide mineralisation is reported as an including intersection.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates and geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.
iagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the body of relevant ASX Releases.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au: The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).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.