ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

18 October 2023

LITHIUM EXPLORATION UNDERWAY AGAIN AT MT ALEXANDER PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

St George's large landholding in the new Mt Ida Lithium Province:

- **Field work is underway to test exciting new lithium targets at St George's Mt Alexander Project – comprising seven contiguous Exploration Licences and one Prospecting Licence, all owned 100% by St George except for E29/638 (75% St George: 25% IGO)**
- **St George's landholding has extensive exposure of the contact between the Mt Alexander greenstone sequence and the Copperfield Granite – part of a large, regional LCT corridor that hosts the major lithium discovery by Delta Lithium (ASX: DLI) at its nearby Mt Ida Project (14.6Mt @ 1.2% Li_2O)[1]**
- **Active lithium exploration in this emerging lithium province is also underway at the neighbouring Mt Bevan Project – a joint venture between Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd, Legacy Iron Ore Limited (ASX: LCY) and Hawthorn Resources Limited (ASX: HAW) – a Project that abuts the Mt Alexander landholding[2]**

Extensive pegmatite targets along the regional LCT corridor within St George's ground:

- **Soil sampling, pegmatite field mapping and outcrop sampling is underway at Mt Alexander, with field work focused on:**
  - **an 8km-long zone around the Manta Prospect, where drilling by St George intersected a 121m thick fractionated pegmatite[3]**
  - **a 4km-long zone of the Jailbreak Prospect, where drilling by St George intersected multiple lithium-bearing pegmatites with values up to 1.8% Li_2O and rock-chip samples returned values up to 3.25% Li_2O[4]**
- **Target zones cover large areas along the LCT corridor with evidence of extensive pegmatite occurrences – but no previous exploration for lithium**
- **Results for laboratory assays of the first round of samples expected in 4 weeks**

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that lithium exploration is underway again at its flagship Mt Alexander Project in Western Australia.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman said:
"We are pleased that our field teams are back on the ground at Mt Alexander to follow-up multiple target areas for lithium mineralisation. Significantly, many of these prospects have a similar geological context to the Mt Ida lithium deposit, which is about 15km south-east of Mt Alexander.

[1] See Delta Lithium's ASX Release dated 3 October 2023 "Mt Ida Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate Update"
[2] See Legacy Iron's ASX Release dated 15 June 2023 "Hancock Executes Lithium Earn-in and Joint Venture"
[3] See St George's ASX Release dated 29 March 2023 *"121 Metre Pegmatite Intersection at Mt Alexander"* and ASX Release dated 5 July 2023 *"Lithium Results at Mt Alexander"*
[4] See St George's ASX Release dated 21 February 2023 *"Lithium Drilling Underway at Mt Alexander"* and ASX Release dated 4 November 2022 *"Drilling Intersects Pegmatites with Visible Lithium"*

"Our initial exploration at Mt Alexander has confirmed the presence of high-grade lithium as well as very thick pegmatites – up to 121m thick. These results support the potential for a large lithium-bearing pegmatite mineral system. Our field work will provide further information on the zonation, thickness and distribution of pegmatites along the more than 16km stretch of the regional LCT corridor on our tenure.

"Mt Alexander is located in a very favourable position within the Mt Ida Lithium Province, which has fast emerged over the past 12 months as a lithium hot spot that has delivered material exploration success and attracted significant M&A activity.

"We are excited to be ramping up exploration at Mt Alexander with the support of some of the most important global companies in lithium-ion batteries – ATL, Shanghai Jayson, Sunwoda Electronic and SVOLT – and look forward to reporting exploration results in the coming weeks."

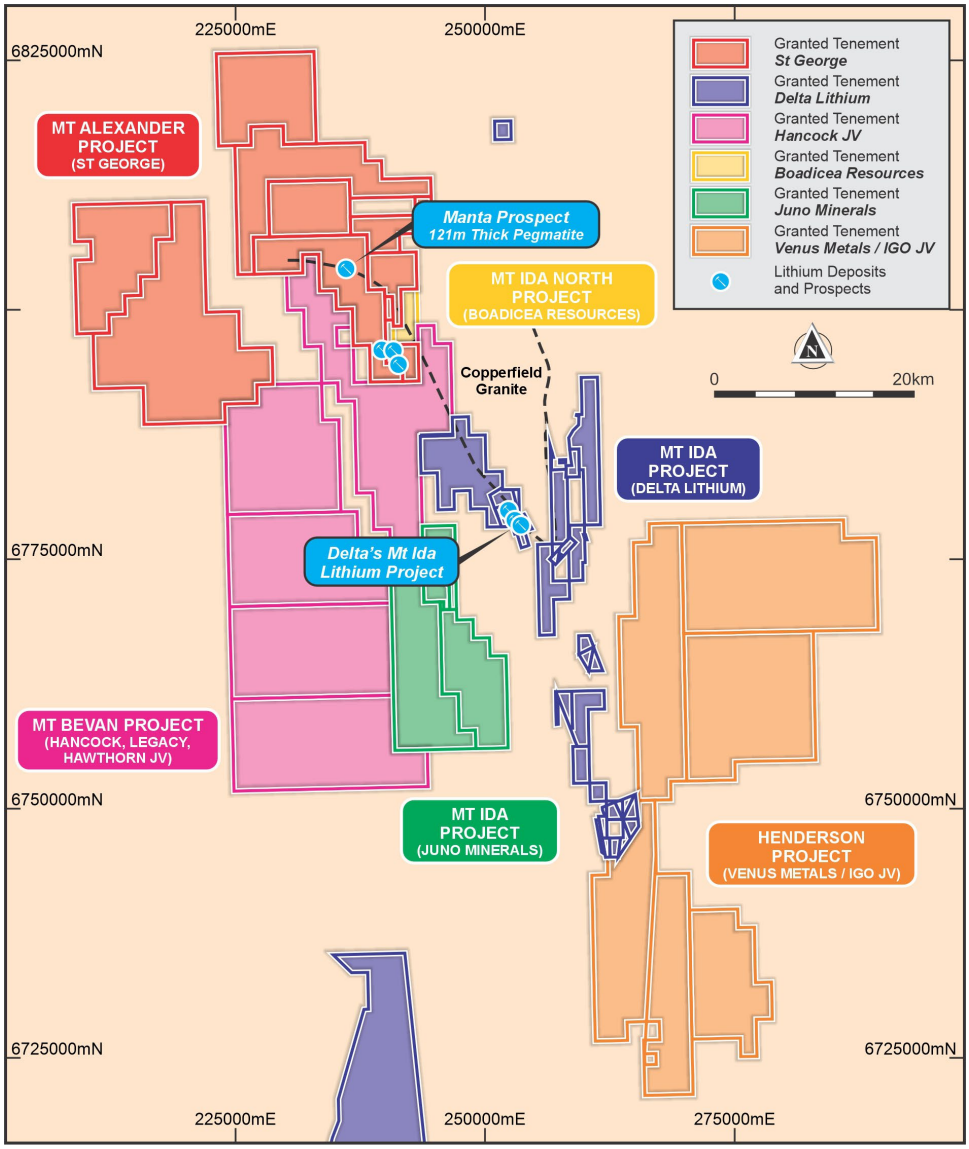

Figure 1 – Regional map showing the location of Mt Alexander Project and nearby lithium projects.

FERTILE PEGMATITE FIELD CONFIRMED BY INITIAL EXPLORATION:

Assay results for drilling completed by St George at the Jailbreak Prospect at Mt Alexander in late 2022 and early 2023 confirmed the presence of lithium mineralised pegmatites that commence from or near surface and continue to depths of up to 300m below surface. High grades – up to 1.8% Li_2O – were returned in the drill results, highlighting the potential of the pegmatite system.

The widespread presence of anomalous lithium at Jailbreak is indicative of this area being part of a fractionated pegmatite system with potential for stronger mineralisation along strike and down dip from current drilling.

A key area of focus in the current field programme is an 8km-long zone in the northern section of the LCT corridor within the Mt Alexander tenure. This zone includes the Manta Prospect where drill hole MAD213[5] intersected a continuous 121m thick, flat-lying fractionated pegmatite with a total of 225m of pegmatite within the drill hole.

The results for MAD213 confirmed that thick, large-scale, flat-lying pegmatite intrusions have occurred within the Mt Alexander project area. These have the potential to host significant volumes of lithium. The fractionation of the pegmatites in MAD213 is a further sign of the prospectivity for lithium.

Results from the field work underway will be used to prioritise areas of interest for follow-up exploration including drilling.

Pegmatite rock chip sampling and field mapping:
Field mapping and systematic rock chip sampling in the current field programme are focused on several new target areas on tenements E29/638 (75% St George, 25% IGO) and the 100% St George owned E29/1143, P29/2680 and E29/962.

E29/1143 and P29/2680 – which were acquired by St George in late 2022 – cover the northern section of the LCT corridor where no prior systematic exploration for lithium has been carried out. Several important geological and structural targets have been identified in this area, which support the prospectivity for lithium mineralisation.

The priority target areas on these tenements are:

1. The contact of the Mt Alexander greenstone sequence and the Copperfield Granite. This setting is a direct analogue to the contact of the Copperfield Granite with the Mt Ida Project area, where Delta Lithium defined a major lithium deposit less than 300m from that contact.

2. Extensive pegmatite swarms in the northern and central portions of the Mt Alexander greenstones with more than 400 pegmatites interpreted in this area from aerial imagery.

3. Extension areas along strike of Jailbreak including a Proterozoic dyke interpreted from magnetics within the same structural corridor that hosts the Jailbreak lithium discoveries.

4. Structural corridors interpreted to be fault or shear zones that align with historical lithium anomalism and/or are in contact with the Copperfield Granite. Pegmatites in this case are interpreted to utilise fault or shear zone structures from the source granite into the greenstone sequence. They can then travel further from the source allowing them to fractionate and become enriched in lithium, caesium and tantalum.

Rock chip samples will be progressively submitted to the laboratory for assaying in batches. Results for the first batch of 32 samples is expected within approximately 4 weeks.

NOTE:
Visual observations of pegmatites are based on geological logging and visual interpretations and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis which is required to determine the concentration of any elements that may be indicative of possible mineralisation associated with pegmatites that are mapped, sampled from rock chips or intersected by drilling.

[5] See St George's ASX Release dated 5 July 2023 *"Lithium Results at Mt Alexander"*

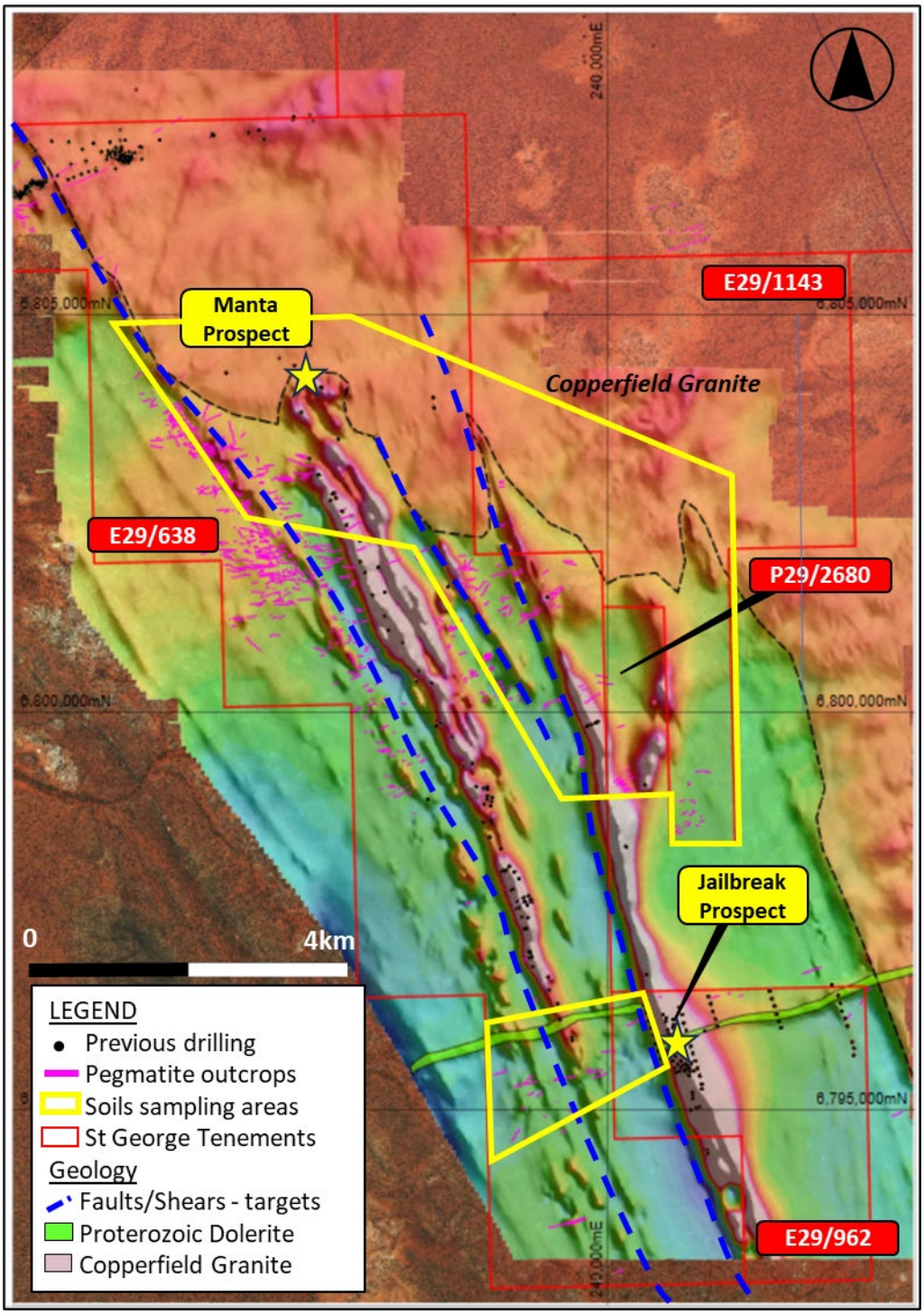

Figure 2 – Mt Alexander Project map showing target areas and the interpreted contact between the greenstone sequence and the Copperfield Granite overlying TMI magnetics imagery.

Soil sampling underway:

To complement the mapping and rock chip sampling, a geochemical soil survey has been designed to test areas of limited exposure or where pegmatites may be buried below surface. These include the target zones within tenements E29/638, E29/1143, E29/962 and P29/2680 mentioned above.

The survey is being completed on spacing of 200m x 100m, with a total of 981 soil samples planned for collection. The survey is scheduled to be completed by the end of October 2023.

The first batch of 212 soil samples has been submitted to the laboratory with results expected in approximately 4 weeks. Samples will be assayed by the <2µm Ultrafine+ method for 50 elements including lithium and pathfinder elements such as caesium, tantalum, rubidium, niobium and tin.

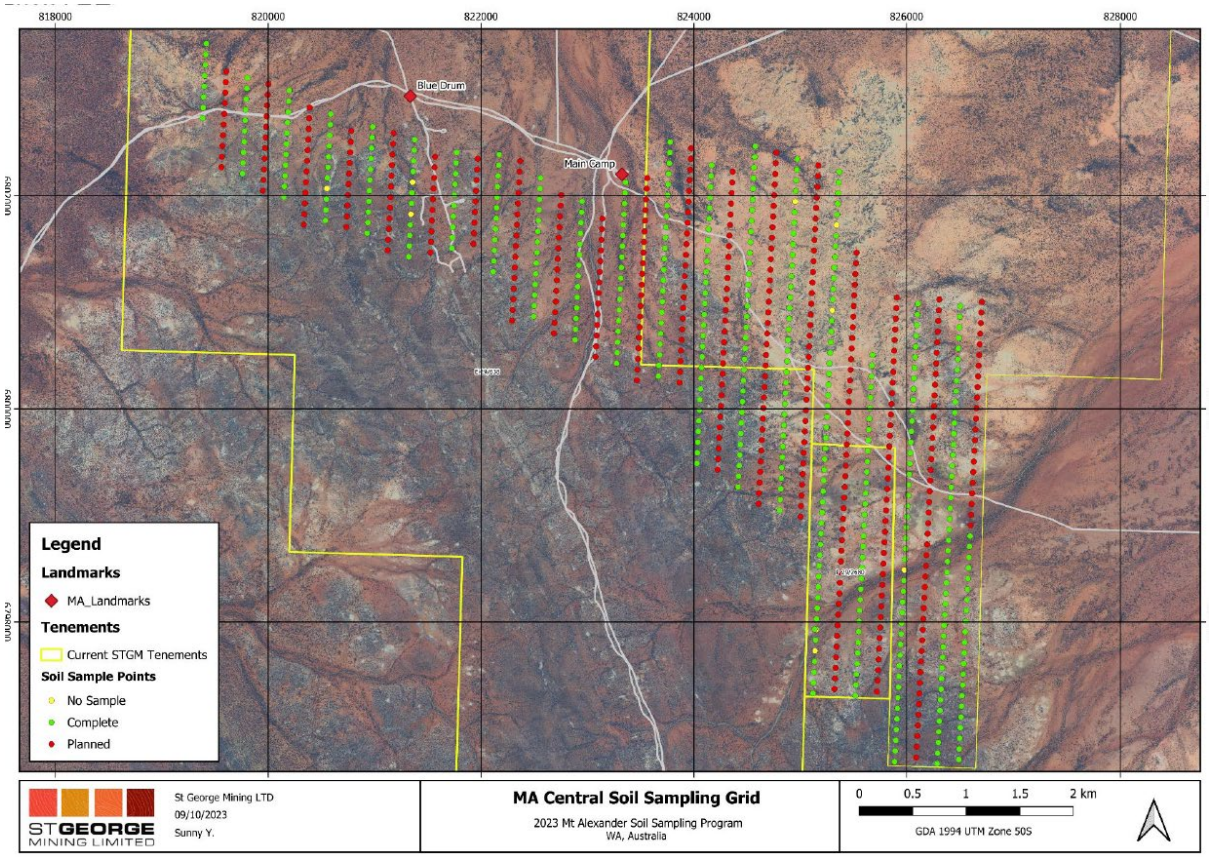

Figure 3 – Soil sampling progress to date at Mt Alexander; Project map showing planned and completed soil samples in the northern survey area.

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 eight tenements – seven granted exploration licences, E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954, E29/972, E29/1041 and E29/1143 and one Prospecting Licence P29/2680 – which are a contiguous package. An additional two exploration licences – E29/1093 and E29/1126 – are located to the southeast 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 E29/638 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 Ajana 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.

The announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in 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. Soils: Each soil sample is taken from a manually excavated pit approximately 300mm deep (depending on the nature of the sampling medium). The loose material at the bottom of the pit is placed through a series of sieves, with the fine fraction of the 180micron sieve placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical sample envelope. The sample envelopes are then sent to a certified laboratory for 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. Soils: Each sample is sourced from the loose material at the bottom of the sample pit which is considered to be representative of the profile being targeted.
	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. Soils: A single sample are taken on a predetermined spacing and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 50g, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory. Pulverisation further reduces the particle size with 90% of the material passing 75micron. The sample is then assayed using the peroxide fusion method.
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).*	Not applicable as drilling is not reported in this ASX Release.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable as drilling is not reported in this ASX Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable as drilling is not reported in this ASX Release.
	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging is both qualitive and quantitive in nature, with sample recovery and volume being recorded,
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable as drilling is not reported in this ASX Release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable as drilling is not reported in this ASX Release.
	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 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.	No QAQC are inserted within the submitted samples and are not deemed necessary for this stage of exploration. Internal laboratory QAQC measures are considered sufficient
	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 the bottom of the pits with efforts made to reduce the amount of surficial 'float' material entering the sample. Sieving of the sample helps to homogenise and reduce size fraction of the sample
	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 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.*	The soil samples are analysed using an Peroxide Fusion Digest. Al, Ca, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, P, S, Si, Ti, V, Cs, Nb, Ta, Ga, Sn, Be, Mo, Rb have been determined by either Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass-Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Au, Pt and Pd have been determined by Fire assay. 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 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 staff Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as drilling is not reported in this ASX Release.
	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.
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 DGPS 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.*	The soil samples were taken at 20m intervals along the geochemical survey lines.
	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.	Not applicable as drilling is not reported in this ASX Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	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 soil samples are taken at regular intervals, at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to potential 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 eight granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962, E29/972, E29/1041, E29/1143 and P29/2680). 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 and pegmatite hosted lithium caesium tantalum deposits 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 intrusive 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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), lithium mineralisation 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 results are not reported in this ASX Release. For prior drill results, 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.