ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

12 October 2022

HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM – UP TO 2.7% Li_2O – CONFIRMED AT MT ALEXANDER

High-grade lithium confirmed in rock chip samples as ongoing field mapping identifies a significant extension of the outcropping pegmatites containing visible lithium minerals

HIGHLIGHTS

High-grade assays for rock chip samples from Mt Alexander:

- **High-grade lithium mineralisation has been returned in assays for the first batch of 10 selective rock chip samples submitted for laboratory assay:**
  - **MARK152-2: 1.97% Li_2O, 715ppm Cs, 166ppm Ta_2O_5 and 13,765ppm Rb**
  - **MARK263: 1.15% Li_2O, 211 ppm Cs, 51ppm Ta_2O_5 and 5,825ppm Rb**
  - **MARK267: 1.68% Li_2O, 164ppm Cs, 104ppm Ta_2O_5 and 7,700ppm Rb**
  - **MARK268: 2.72% Li_2O, 756ppm Cs, 60ppm Ta_2O_5 and 11,530ppm Rb**
- **These high-grade lithium results occur within several stacked pegmatite dykes in a north-south zone extending up to 1.7km, named the Jailbreak Lithium Prospect**
- **The strong caesium (Cs), tantalum (Ta) and rubidium (Rb) values are also highly encouraging as they can be associated with significant lithium deposits at depth**
- **Ongoing field mapping and sampling have extended the interpreted east-west strike length of visible lithium-bearing pegmatites at Jailbreak from 400m up to 1.4km**

Outstanding lithium prospectivity across the broader Mt Alexander project tenure:

- **More than 100 additional pegmatite samples from the interpreted 15km north-south LCT corridor within the project area (Figure 1) have been submitted for assay**
- **These pegmatite samples occur on two Exploration Licences – E29/638 (75% St George: 25% IGO) and E29/962 (100% St George)**
- **Field mapping is continuing at Jailbreak where multiple pegmatite outcrops with visual lithium-bearing minerals are now identified up to 1km west of current assay results**
- **Significantly, mineralised pegmatites do not appear to be constrained to the ultramafic unit at Jailbreak opening up wider potential along the 15km corridor (Figure 2)**

Soil survey completed:

- **Soil survey completed over a large area of E29/962 where cover may mask extensions of pegmatite outcrops trending towards the Copperfield Granite**
- **Potential to further expand the area of pegmatites with soil assays pending**

Drilling to commence:

- **Maiden lithium drilling scheduled to commence in late October/early November**

St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that first assays of visibly mineralised pegmatite rock chip samples from its Mt Alexander Project have confirmed high-grade lithium, to provide further validation of the potential that the Project hosts significant lithium mineralisation.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"We are delighted that our visual interpretation of lithium-bearing pegmatites has been confirmed as accurate by the first batch of laboratory assays.

"The high-grade lithium assays are from pegmatite outcrops spread over a 1.7km zone at Jailbreak within a 15km long interpreted lithium, caesium and tantalum (LCT) corridor where numerous pegmatites at Mt Alexander have been mapped to date.

"The grades and scale we are seeing appears to confirm that we are exploring a highly prospective pegmatite hosted lithium mineral system in its early stage of evaluation.

"Our lithium bearing pegmatites are located in the same corridor parallel to the Copperfield Granite where Red Dirt Metals (ASX: RDT) has announced significant lithium discoveries and flagged a pending maiden mineral resource. Zenith Minerals (ASX: ZNC) has also announced on 11 October 2022 the commencement of drilling of prospective pegmatites at its Mt Ida North Lithium Project, north-east of our lithium-bearing pegmatites.

"Further north of Mt Alexander, and also adjacent to the craton scale Mt Ida fault, is Liontown's (ASX: LTR) large Kathleen Valley lithium deposit which has a mineral resource of **156Mt @ 1.4% Li_2O and 130ppm Ta_2O_5**.

"We are in a very good address and look forward to commencing our maiden lithium drill programme later this quarter.

"The fast-emerging lithium potential at Mt Alexander perfectly complements our continued search for more high-grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphide discoveries, which will also involve a drill campaign this quarter."

Table 1 – assay results for initial rock chip samples:

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li_2O (%)	Cs_ppm	Ta_2O_5_ppm	Rb_ppm
MARK152-1	240893	6795811	0.07	19	37	1,420
MARK152-2	240893	6795811	**1.97**	**715**	**166**	**13,765**
MARK152-3	240893	6795811	0.41	53	31	3,470
MARK152-4	240893	6795811	0.19	34	27	2,440
MARK263	241031	6795409	**1.15**	**211**	**51**	**5,825**
MARK264	241025	6795411	0.10	30	74	1,260
MARK265	241009	6795410	0.15	35	104	2,015
MARK266	240998	6795411	0.01	4	28	565
MARK267	240990	6795416	**1.68**	**164**	**104**	**7,700**
MARK268	240989	6795414	**2.72**	**756**	**60**	**11,530**

Table 1 shows assay results for the first batch of 10 rock chip samples from Jailbreak submitted for laboratory assay. Further assay results are expected over the coming two to three weeks.

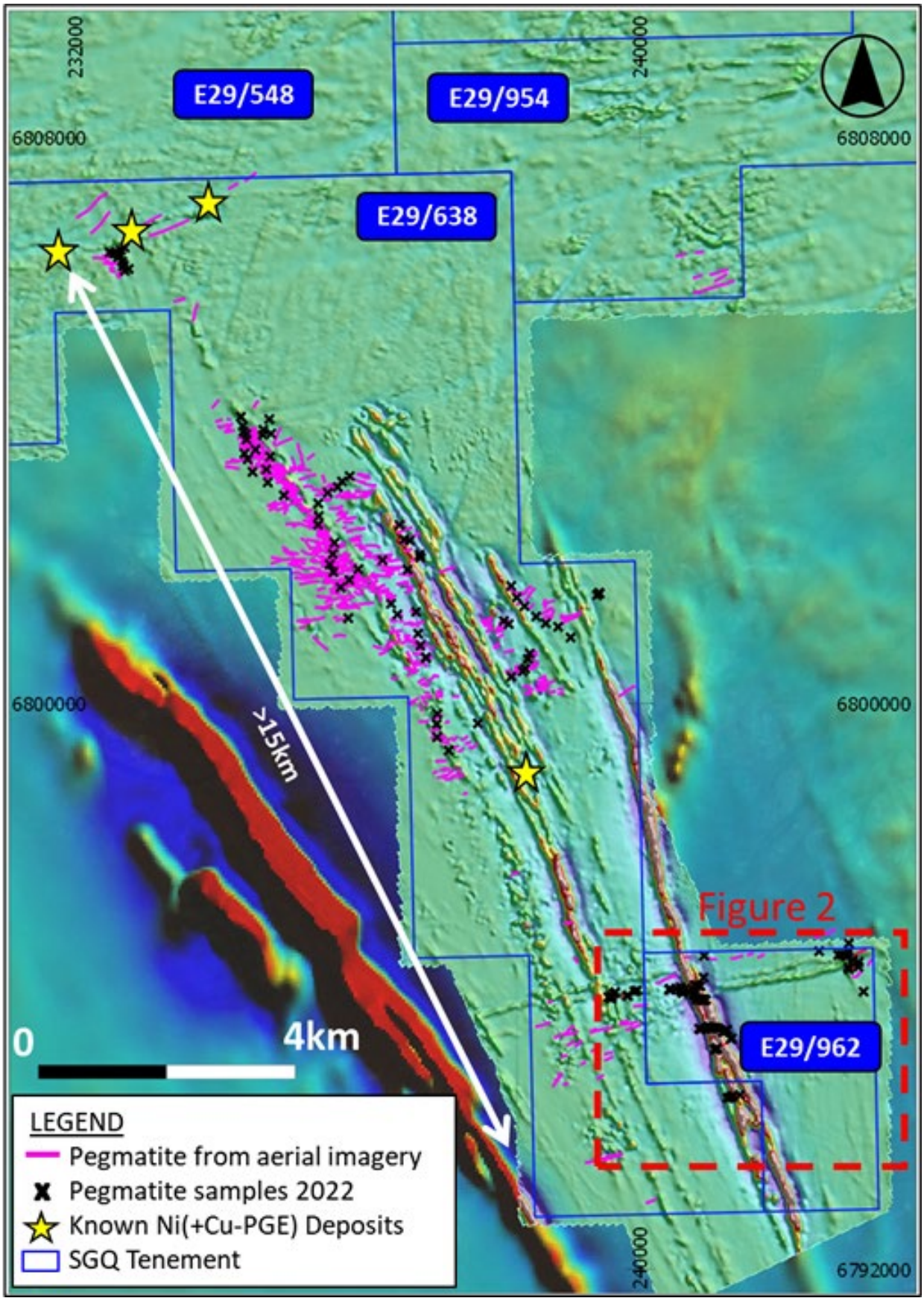

Figure 1 – map of St George's tenements showing the areas for rock chip sampling (against magnetic RTP 1VD). Yellow stars denote the Mt Alexander high-grade Ni-Cu-PGE deposits discovered to date.

Expanding horizon of lithium-bearing pegmatites:
Figure 2 shows the location of pegmatite samples at the Jailbreak Lithium Prospect that were confirmed by assays to be hosting high-grade lithium mineralisation.

Similar visual lithium-bearing samples have now been collected from an area that extends up to 1.7km north-south and 1.4km west, with assays awaited from these samples.

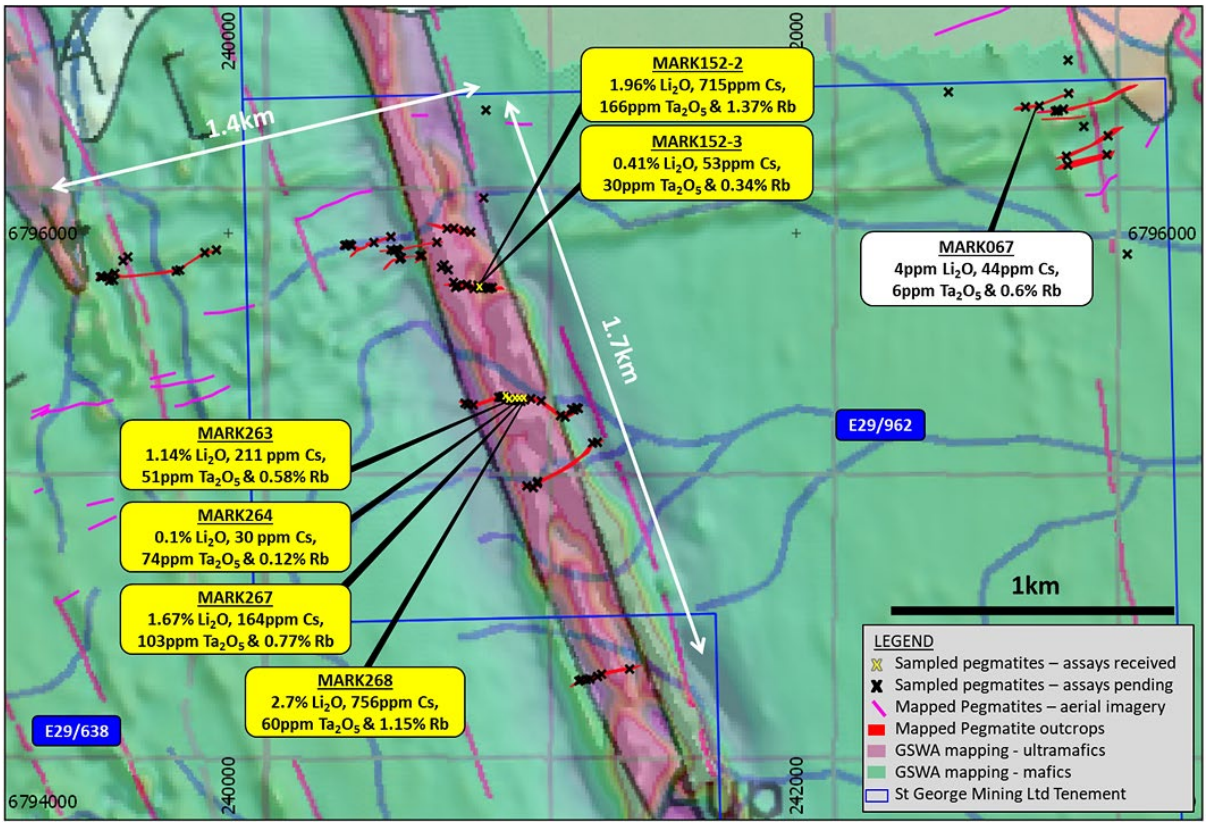

Figure 2 – Jailbreak Lithium Prospect at Mt Alexander showing pegmatites with high-grade lithium, caesium, tantalum and rubidium assays (against GSWA geology and St George's magnetic data).

The purple lithium-bearing mineral lepidolite has been observed in many weathered pegmatite outcrops at Jailbreak together with occurrences of spodumene and other lithium bearing minerals such as eucryptite. Lepidolite is a strong indicator of the potential for spodumene, petalite and other key lithium minerals occurring in fresh rock below and along strike from these outcrops.

Also of significance is a high rubidium value (**0.6% Rb**) from a rock chip sample taken from sub-cropping pegmatites near the eastern boundary of E29/962 (Figure 2). Rubidium is often an indicator element for lithium mineralisation in weathered terrains like those at Mt Alexander.

The high rubidium value is >2km east along strike from the pegmatite outcrops which host the high-grade lithium assays reported for samples MARK152-2 and MARK152-3 (Table 1).

The width and extent of the area of outcropping pegmatites at Jailbreak suggests the potential for a lithium mineral system that could host significant mineralisation.

The Jailbreak area forms part of the 15km long LCT pegmatite corridor interpreted within the Company's tenements. Numerous stacked pegmatite dykes have been identified along this corridor (Figures 1 and 3). Many pegmatites have now been mapped and sampled with assays pending.

Soil survey:
The east-west trending pegmatites observed on E29/962 are interpreted to potentially extend under cover to the east, towards the Copperfield Granite. This area is directly along strike from the lithium occurrences at Red Dirt's ground to the south, making it a high priority area of interest.

A soil survey of 200m line spacing x 100m sample spacing has been completed over this area with 456 samples collected. Assays are pending and will assist in identifying any geochemical signature that may be indicative of the presence of lithium bearing pegmatites below cover.

Next steps:
Assays from more rock chip samples and soil samples are expected to be received over the coming weeks. These results will allow St George to finalise a reverse circulation drill programme to test the outcropping pegmatites at depth – to confirm their orientation and the extent of any high-grade lithium mineralisation continuing below surface.

Earthworks for the upcoming maiden lithium drill programme are scheduled to commence in late October 2022. The start of drilling is scheduled for late October/early November.

New lithium province:
The province around Mt Ida is emerging as a new lithium province since the significant high-grade lithium discovery by Red Dirt at its Mt Ida Project in September 2021.

In addition to St George and Red Dirt, significant exploration is underway in this region by:

- ***Zenith Minerals*** **(ASX: ZNC)** in joint venture with EV Metals plc – see ASX Releases by Zenith: dated 23 May 2022 - *New Lithium Exploration Project Secured,* and dated 11 October 2022 - *Zenith Commences Lithium Drilling*
- ***Hawthorn Resources*** **(ASX: HAW)** in joint venture with Hancock Prospecting – see ASX Release by Hawthorn Resources dated 29 August 2022 - *Hancock executes agreement for nickel, lithium and copper at Mt Bevan Project*

Further north of Mt Alexander and situated adjacent to the Mt Ida fault, the large Kathleen Valley lithium deposit of ***Liontown Resources*** **(ASX: LTR)** is in development.

The lithium prospectivity of this region is interpreted to be associated with the large Copperfield Granite. The prospective LCT pegmatite corridor is interpreted between the contact with the Copperfield Granite in the east and the Ida Fault in the west; see Figure 3.

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. All other Project tenements are owned 100% by St George.

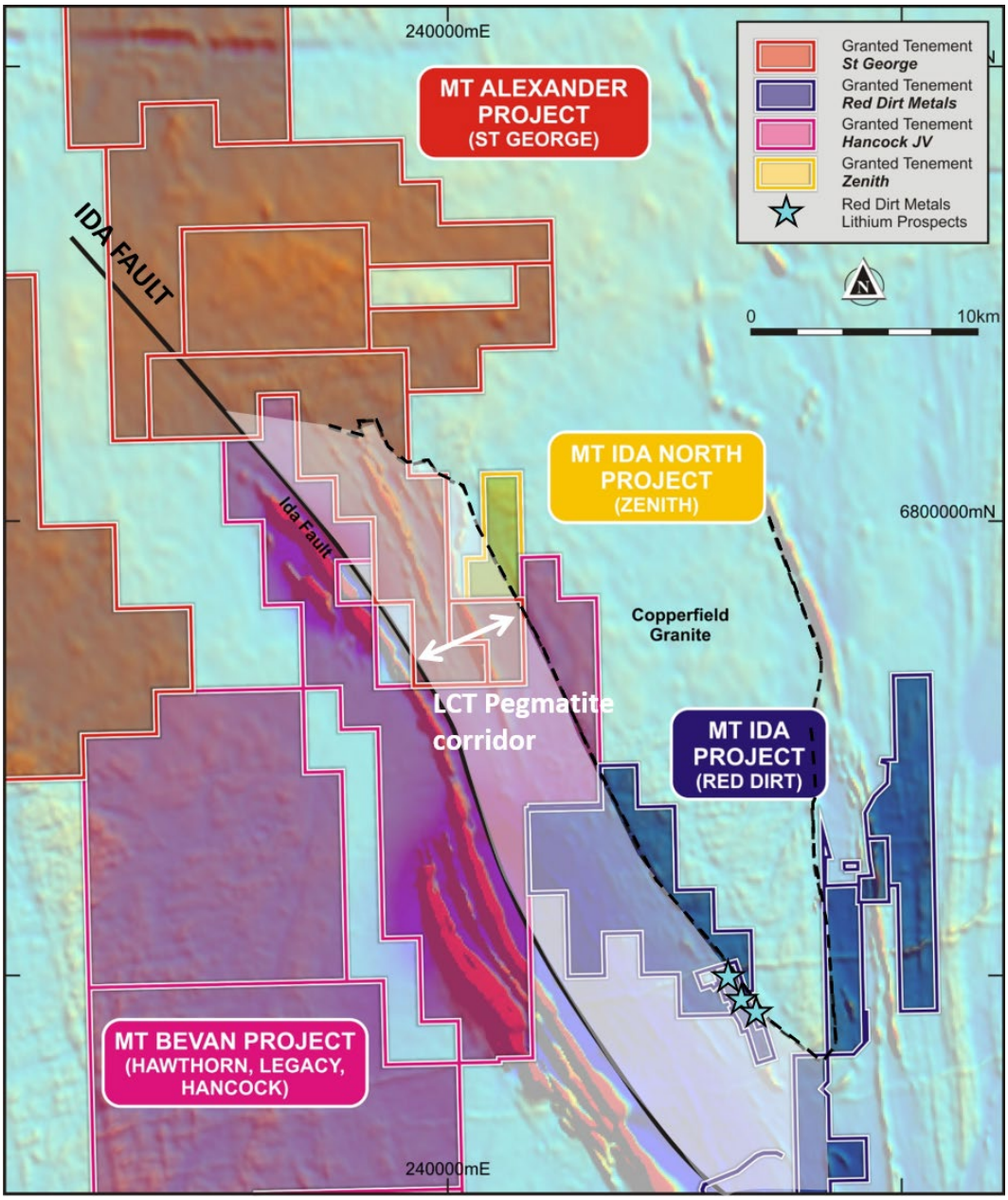

Figure 3 – map showing the interpreted prospective LCT pegmatite corridor and the location of lithium projects along strike to St George's Mt Alexander Project (against magnetic RTP 1VD).

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

For further information, please contact:

John Prineas
Executive Chairman
St George Mining Limited
+61 411 421 253
john.prineas@stgm.com.au

Peter Klinger
Media and Investor Relations
Cannings Purple
+61 411 251 540
pklinger@canningspurple.com.au

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.

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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 Nagrom Labs in Perth. Nagrom 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*
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*N/A*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*N/A*

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*
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.	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 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.*	All samples will be submitted to Nagrom Labs in Perth for 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. Nagrom 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
	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 2.153 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
	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 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).
	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.	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.