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8 July 2021

MAIDEN DRILLING AT PATERSON PROJECT INTERSECTS PROSPECTIVE LITHOLOGY AND ANOMALOUS PATHFINDER ELEMENTS

- **18 drill holes completed to date for 3,338m drilled as part of the maiden 10,000m drill programme at St George's 100%-owned Paterson Project**
- **Drilling on wide spaced traverses is testing the lithology and depth of cover across a 35km strike of prospective stratigraphy at St George's Exploration Licence E45/5226**
- **Multiple drill holes have intersected prospective basement rocks including chalcopyrite bearing intermediate igneous intrusives and intensely altered and gossanous sediments – these rocks are indicative of potential base metal and gold mineralisation in the project area**
- **XRF analysis of the basement rocks indicates elevated levels of pathfinder elements for potential base metal and gold deposits including highly anomalous bismuth, arsenic, copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum and vanadium**
- **Depth of cover has been confirmed as <180m which is relatively shallow for the region and highly explorable**
- **Follow-up diamond drill programme planned for deeper drilling of high-priority areas of interest**

***** *Laboratory assays are pending and are required to confirm the metal values which have been estimated using geological logging and portable XRF analysis.*

Growth-focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (**ASX: SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce exciting interim results from the maiden drill programme underway at its Paterson Project, located within the Paterson region of Western Australia.

St George's Paterson Project is an early-stage opportunity with significant exploration upside for base metal and gold deposits. It complements the Company's flagship Mt Alexander nickel-copper sulphide project, where St George is continuing to expand the footprint of high-grade mineralisation and advance towards a potential mine development.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"The initial results from the inaugural broad-spaced drill programme at our Paterson Project are already exceeding our expectations. We are seeing geological features and lithologies which are indicative for mineral deposits in the region.

"These early observations are confirming our belief that our ground is fertile for base metal and gold mineralisation.

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"Given these highly encouraging results, we are seeking to source a diamond rig to complete deeper drilling to further test these emerging high-value copper and gold targets."

Figure 1 (below) shows the completed and planned drilling for E45/5226. The prospective stratigraphy at the tenement extends for a strike of 35km.

Drill holes PRC001 to PRC018 have been completed to date. Average depth of cover encountered by these holes has been 150m to 180m. This is similar to the cover at major deposits in the region such as Rio Tinto's (ASX: RIO) Winu and significantly less than the cover at the Havieron deposit being developed by Newcrest (ASX: NCM) and Greatland Gold (LON: GGP).

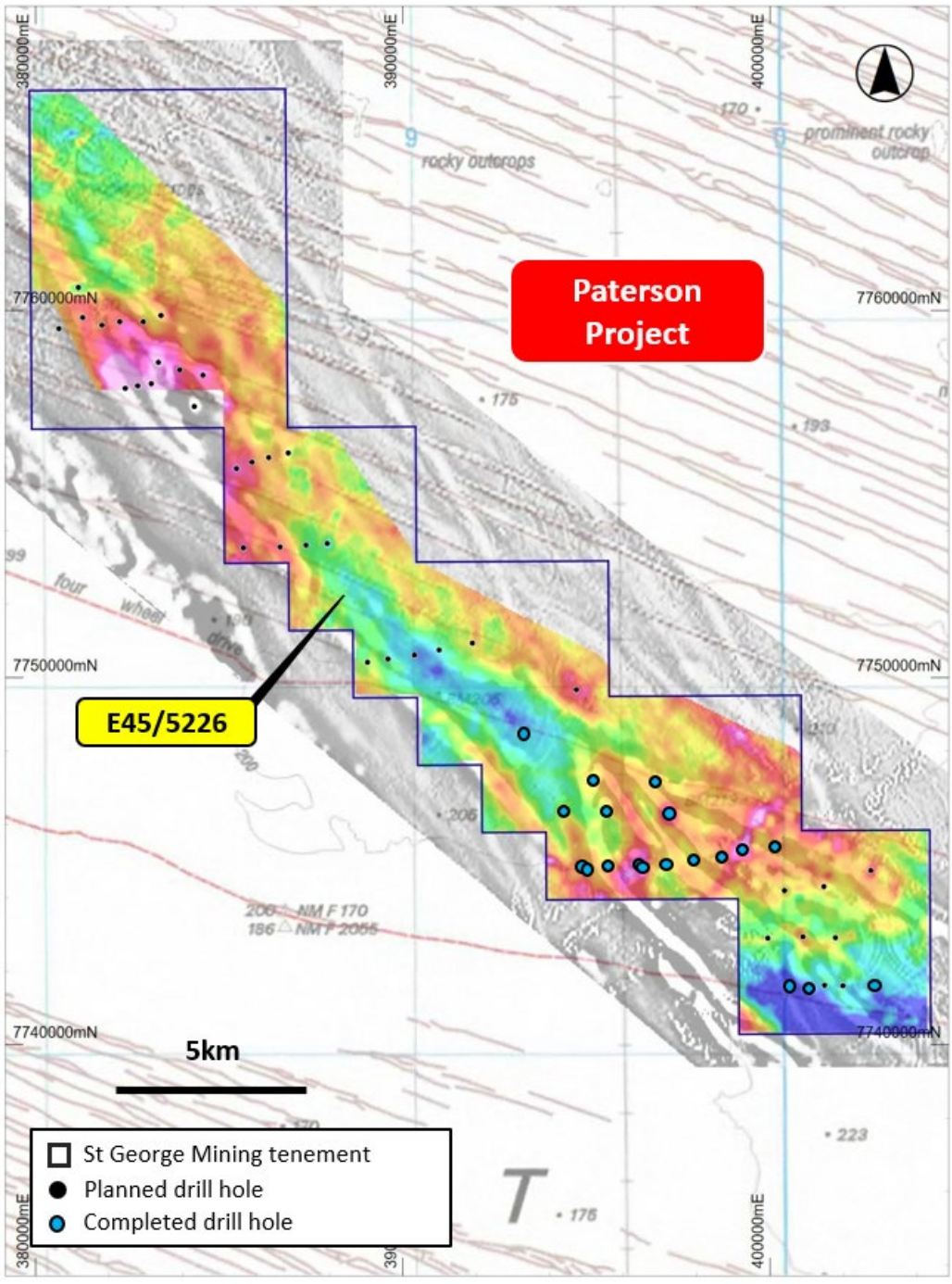


Figure 1 – plan view of E45/5226 showing planned drill holes set against gravity (total count Bouguer anomaly 0.5VD) and magnetics (RTP 2VD) overlaying topography (NATMAP 250k).

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All completed drill holes have penetrated the cover sequence and drilled into the underlaying interpreted bedrock or in-situ weathering profile, providing an insight into the basement lithology. Full details of the drill holes are contained in Table 1 below.

Lithological interpretation and XRF analysis have been completed on the first 10 drill holes. Selected end of hole (EOH) chips and other interesting intervals have been sent for detailed petrological examination and classification. Laboratory assay results are still pending.

A summary of the geological observations from a number of drill holes in the first stratigraphic drill line completed is set out below:

PRC002 – completed to 197m downhole. Located at the intersection of two magnetic highs and interpreted fold hinge. The basement lithology comprises weakly deformed, ferruginous arenite with the EOH XRF analysis indicating values of 480ppm Zn, 19ppm Mo, 123ppm V, 10% Fe, 437ppm Ni.



Figure 2 – Photo of drill chips from PRC002 showing ferruginous textures and iron oxides (photo colours not altered).

PRC004 – completed to 183m downhole. Drilled to test a coincident gravity high and an interpreted sequence of tight folds. The drill hole Intersected 10m of gossanous, highly altered interpreted sedimentary rocks or silica cap within the basement. Abundant iron oxides interpreted to be derived from weathered sulphides. XRF of EOH chips returned values of 1,138ppm Cu, 1.25% S, 39ppm As and another with 354ppm Bi, 541ppm Pb, 399ppm Zn.

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Figure 3 – Photo of drill chips from PRC004 showing weathered and ferruginous basement rocks (photo colours not altered).

PRC009 – completed to 180m downhole. The drill hole is located on a curvilinear magnetic high, immediately adjacent to a cluster of bulls-eye magnetic features. The basement lithology comprised moderately deformed, disseminated sulphide bearing intermediate igneous rocks. Visual observations confirmed with XRF indicate the presence of multiple sulphide species, including chalcopyrite. XRF readings of up to 0.6% Cu were observed, with other elevated elements including Fe, Pb, Zn, Mo, Sn, As, Bi and Se.

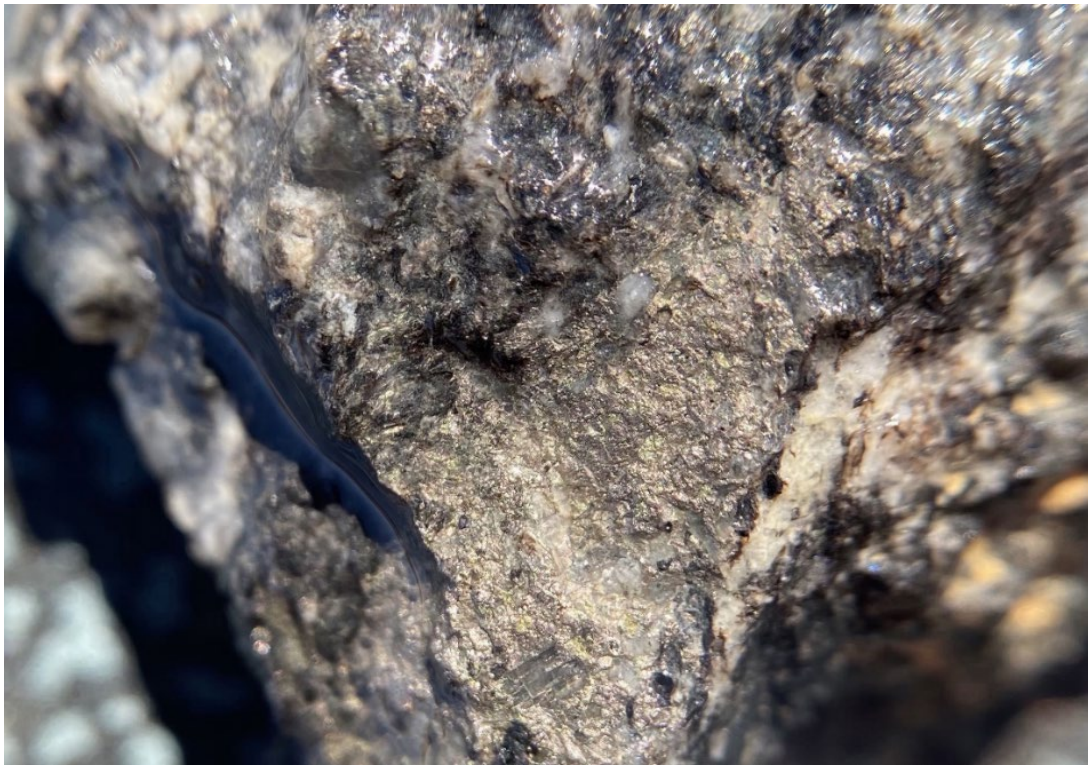


Figure 4 – Photo of a drill chip from PRC009 showing abundant sulphides on a fracture and medium grain texture of the igneous rock (photo colours not altered).

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Technical discussion of lithology:

The cover sequence intersected to date is between 150 to 180m in thickness and mostly comprised of semi-consolidated, quartz rich sands, increasing in grain size and large clast volume towards the base of the sequence. Coarse rounded pebbles and hard, cemented quartz rich layers are occasionally seen on the interface.

Early indications from the single drill line to date across the stratigraphic package suggest that the basement sequence is weakly to moderately deformed, and comprised of a variety of sedimentary and potential intrusive igneous rocks.

The lack of high-grade metamorphism observed to date and presence of preserved folds and other features indicates that the sequence is unlikely to be related to the gneissic Rudall Complex, and more likely a part of the broader Yeneena Basin. This stratigraphic package can be traced in the magnetic data to the east of the Magnum/Calibre project area of Antipa Minerals (ASX: AZY) where it has been confirmed with diamond drilling.

This stratigraphic setting has positive implications on the prospectivity of the project area for base metal and gold deposits, as this stratigraphic setting is known to host the Winu copper-gold deposit of Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO) and the Nifty copper deposit of Cyprium Metals (ASX: CYM), amongst others in the region.

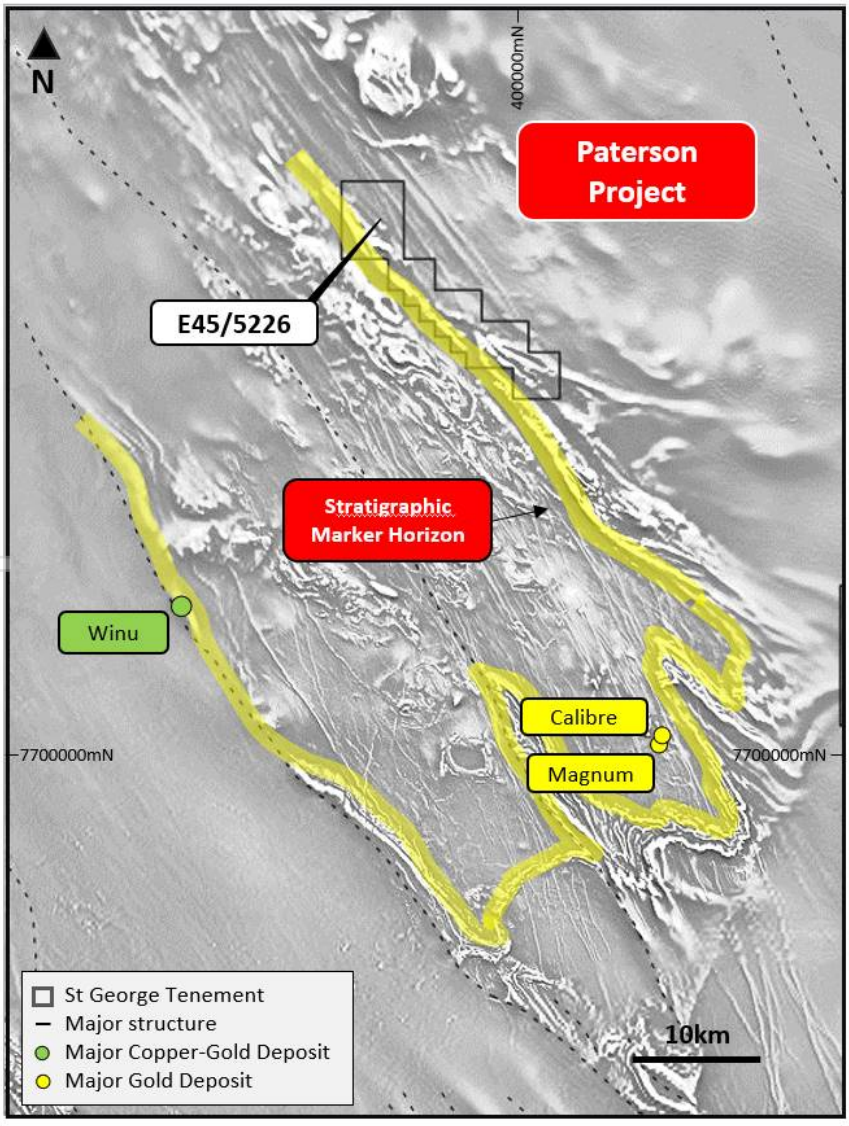


Figure 5 – map of the north-east Paterson Province showing magnetic data (1VD greyscale) and highlighting the interpreted unconformity between Rudall equivalent high-grade metamorphic rocks and the Yeneena basin – this prospective stratigraphy is associated with major deposits and present at St George's tenement. The stratigraphic level of the lower Yeneena is interpreted to be highly prospective for the presence of significant mineralisation.

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Emerging high-value targets:
Though yet to be confirmed with laboratory assay and petrology, the presence of copper sulphides and other anomalous base metals and pathfinder elements in XRF is extremely encouraging at this early stage of exploration at the project.

The drilling has confirmed the presence of arenites and other interpreted sedimentary rocks with elevated bismuth, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc and vanadium, with values as high as 0.2% Cu (XRF reading). These elements are typically associated with sediment-hosted stratiform copper systems, and may indicate an increased level of prospectivity for these deposits within the project area.

Similarly, the presence of visual chalcopyrite and copper values up to 0.6% Cu (XRF reading), elevated molybdenum, lead, iron, arsenic and bismuth within interpreted igneous rocks is also highly encouraging, and may suggest the presence of hydrothermal fluids and associated intrusive magmatism.

Significantly, the prospective lithology identified by the current drilling is coincident with a number of important features and structures recognised by the gravity and magnetic surveys that were completed over E45/5226. These features are similar to the kind that are known to host base metal and gold mineralisation in the region.

2021 DRILL PROGRAMME
Table 1 shows details for drill holes completed or commenced in the 2021 Paterson drill programme.

Hole ID	*Prospect*	*East*	*North*	*RL*	*Depth*	*Azi*	*Dip*
PRC001	Paterson	393210.6	7748473	200	186	0	-90
PRC002	Paterson	396819.7	7747152	200	197	0	-90
PRC003	Paterson	400134.6	7745395	200	190	0	-90
PRC004	Paterson	399237.7	7745302	200	183	0	-90
PRC005	Paterson	398632.4	7745126	200	179	0	-90
PRC006	Paterson	397906	7745041	200	180	0	-90
PRC007	Paterson	397179.6	7744968	200	168	0	-90
PRC008	Paterson	394872.3	7744896	200	174	0	-90
PRC009	Paterson	395533	7744859	200	180	0	-90
PRC010	Paterson	394872.3	7744896	200	206	0	-90
PRC011	Paterson	397179.6	7744968	200	183	0	-90
PRC012	Paterson	396333.6	7744912	200	165	0	-90
PRC013	Paterson	394308.4	7746375	200	221	0	-90
PRC014	Paterson	397243.9	7746279	200	191	0	-90
PRC015	Paterson	395516	7746398	200	184	0	-90
PRC016	Paterson	395164.9	7747218	200	208	0	-90
PRC017	Paterson	402856.3	7741588	200	175	0	-90
PRC018	Paterson	400523.7	7741584	200	168	0	-90

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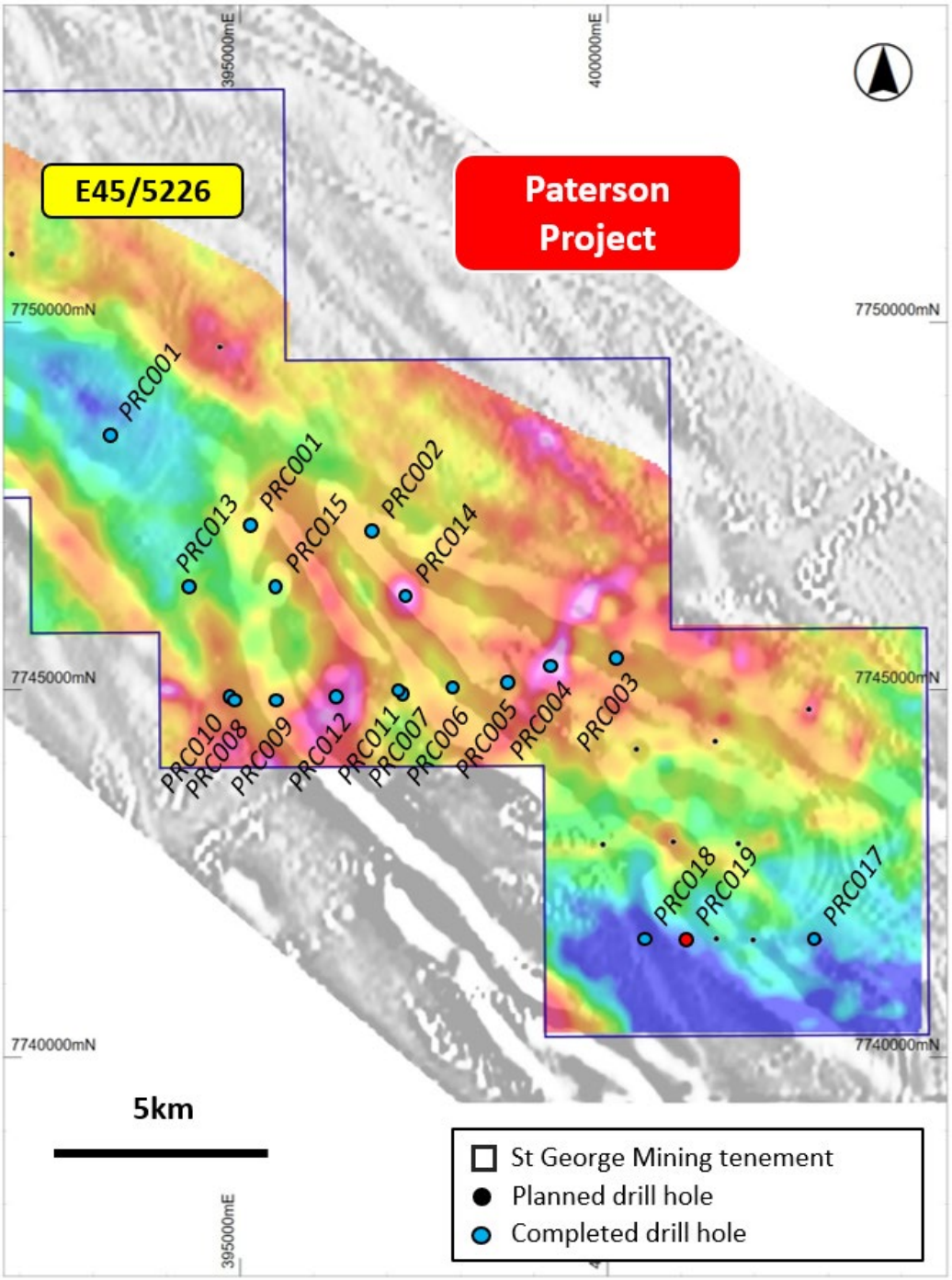


Figure 6 – plan view of E45/5226 showing completed drill holes, as well as PRC019 which is in progress, set against gravity (total count Bouguer anomaly 0.5VD) and magnetics (RTP 2VD) overlaying topography (NATMAP 250k).

Metal values in the preceeding text for the recently completed drill holes are based on geological logging and portable XRF analysis. They are preliminary in nature and a conclusive determination of the metal values of the sulphide mineralisation will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.

References to XRF readings are to spot readings on individual drill chips. References to average XRF readings are based on at least four readings per metre (unless otherwise stated) and are not length and density weighted.

Sampling for laboratory assay is completed on all intervals below the interpreted cover sequence, and at least 5m above the interface. A number of drill holes will have the entire hole sampled for laboratory assay.

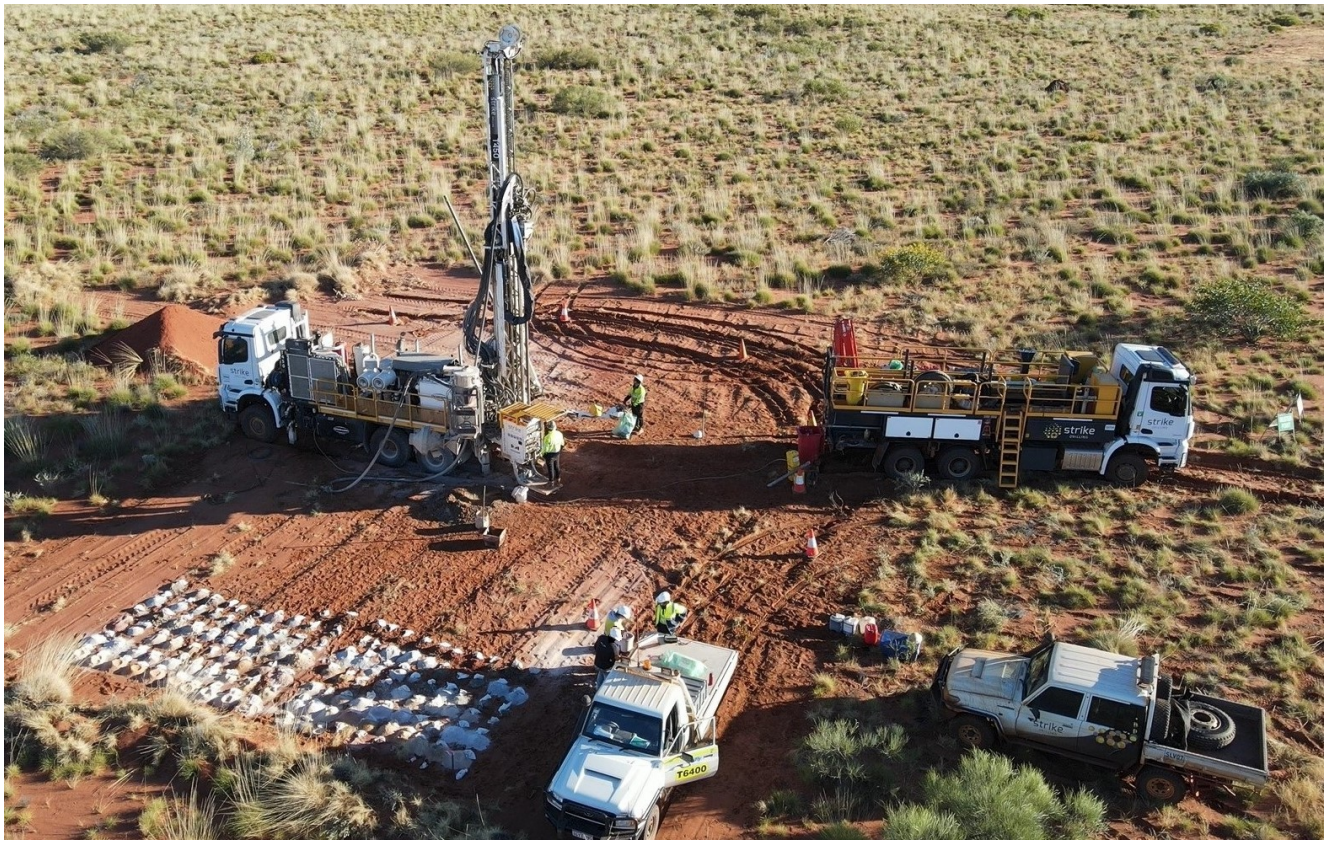


Figure 7 – The RC/AC Drill rig and support crew on the drill pad for PRC010 (E45/5226).

PATERSON PROVINCE – WORLD-CLASS MINERAL DISTRICT

The Paterson Province is one of the most highly endowed mineral provinces in Australia and hosts the giant Nifty (2Mt Cu) and Telfer (27Moz Au) deposits.

The region remains underexplored with a number of significant copper and gold discoveries recently announced including at Rio Tinto's Winu Project (503Mt at 0.45% Cu Eq[1]) and at the Havieron Project (52Mt @ 2.0g/t Au and 0.31% Cu[2]), which is being explored in joint venture by Greatland Gold (LON: GGP) and Newcrest Mining (ASX: NCM).

These latest discoveries have fueled strong interest in the Paterson Province from major mining companies such as Fortescue Metals (ASX: FMG), Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO), IGO (ASX: IGO), OZ Minerals (ASX: OZL) and Newcrest Mining (ASX: NCM) which have secured ground in the region including by way of attractive joint ventures with junior exploration companies.

St George's ground in the Paterson comprises Exploration Licence E45/5226 and Exploration Licence E45/5422; see Figure 8.

[1] Rio Tinto Market Release dated 28 July 2020
[2] Newcrest Market Release dated 10 December 2020

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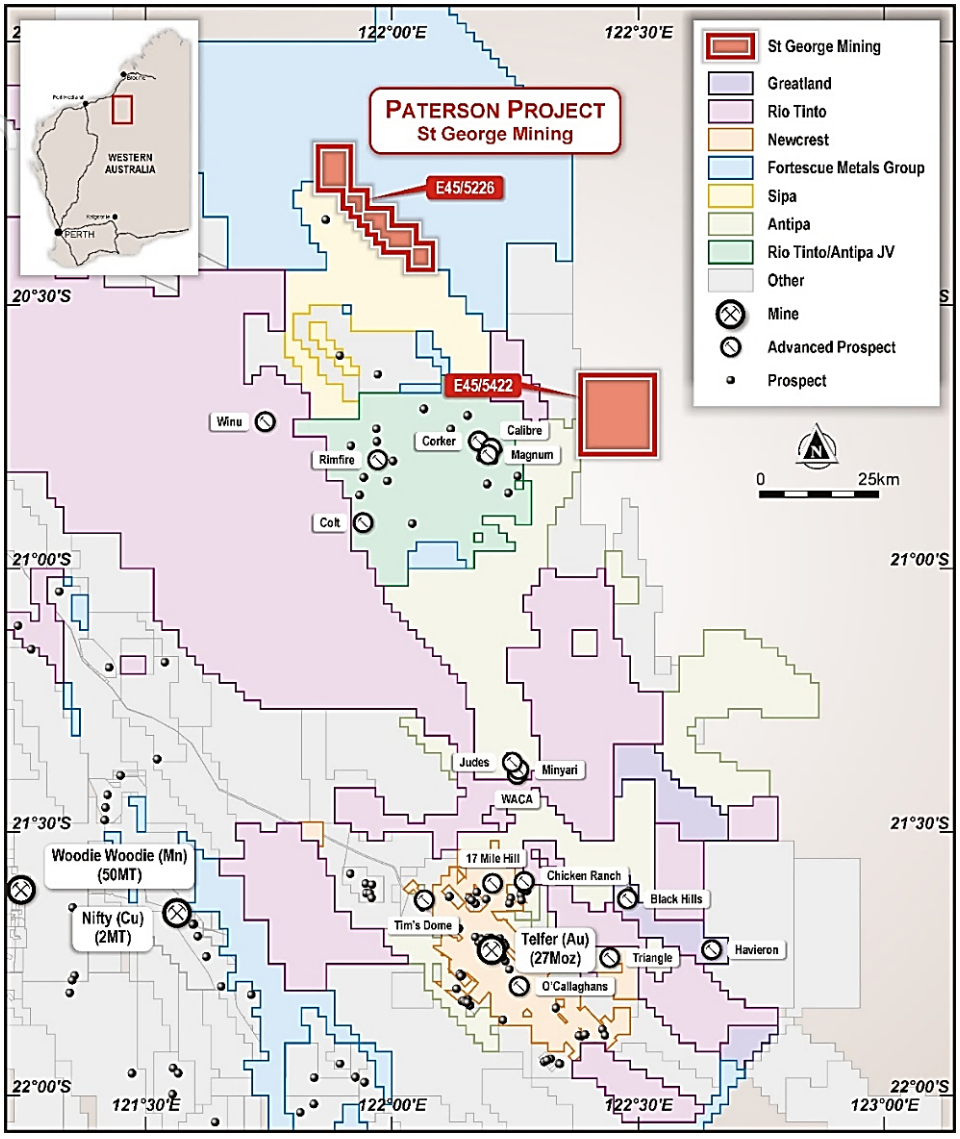


Figure 8 – map showing St George's tenements in the Paterson Province as well as major mines and other exploration projects in the region.

COVID-19: St George continues to manage its operations in compliance with COVID-19 regulations issued by State and Commonwealth authorities. We will continue to proactively manage drilling and other field programmes to protect the health and safety of our team and service providers.

Border restrictions and snap lockdowns in Western Australia and elsewhere have impacted on the movement of personnel for drill rig crews which has been constraining the availability of drill rigs. St George is in close contact with its drilling contractors to best manage access and continuity to drilling services.

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 is based on information compiled by Mr Dave O'Neill, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Neill is employed by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects, and he holds performance rights issued by the Company.

Mr O'Neill has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr O'Neill consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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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.*	Drill programmes are completed by Reverse Circulation (RC) and/or Air-Core (AC) drilling. All samples from the RC/AC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assay. Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*RC and Air-Core Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The remaining material for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. A blank sample is inserted at the beginning of each hole, and a duplicate sample is taken every 50th sample. A certified sample standard is also added according to geology, but at no more than 1:50 samples. Geological logging of drill chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*RC and Air-Core Sampling:* A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of drill chips that may weigh in excess of 40 kg. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory. The sample is crushed and pulverised to produce a 40g charge for assay. Fire Assay is used for gold (Au), platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) with a 1ppb detection limit. To determine other PGE concentrations (Rh, Ru, Os, Ir) a 25g charge is used with a 1ppb detection limit. Other elements will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. These elements are: Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The sample is then analysed using ICP-AES or ICP-MS.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*RC and Air-Core Sampling:* The RC/AC drilling uses a T450 wheel mounted drilling rig with a 3.5inch diameter face sampling hammer or Air-Core blade. A large onboard high-pressure air compressor is used to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*RC and Air-Core Sampling:* Drill samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, no sample recovery issues have yet been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the competent fresh rocks that host the mineralised sulphide intervals.
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.*	Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of drill chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, weathering, colour and other noticeable features. All chip trays are photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are geologically logged in full and detailed litho-geochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*NA*.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC and Air-Core samples are collected in dry form and samples are collected using cone splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples are selected during sampling and are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal and gold mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of alteration and mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	For RC and Air-Core sampling, a 30 gram sample will be fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium. The detection range for gold is 1 – 2000 ppbAu, and 0.5 – 2000 ppb for platinum and palladium. This is believed to be an appropriate detection level for the levels of these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels; an alternative assay method will be selected. All other metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The solution containing samples of interest, including those that need further review, will then be presented to an ICP-OES for the further quantification of the selected elements.
	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.	XRF: A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the drill core and RC sample piles onsite. One reading is taken per metre, however for any core samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then multiple samples are taken at set intervals per metre. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily). 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. 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 are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 form 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.*	Drill holes have been located and pegged using a DGPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m or downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. Post-drilling downhole gyroscopic surveys will be conducted, which provide more accurate survey results.
	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 individual collar locations and using a laser altimeter during the Airborne Magnetic survey.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes are drilled to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The drill 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.
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 data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

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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 Paterson Project is comprised of a two granted Exploration Licences E45/5226 and E45/5422. Both tenements are held 100% by St George Mining Ltd No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site (DAA identification 8933) is located within E45/5226. All live tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Wide spaced and reconnaissance style historical exploration work was completed by BHP during the mid 1990s focused on orogenic gold and stratabound base metals. BHP completed two drill holes on the tenement and both of them were drilled to 75m, and failed to penetrate the sedimentary cover sequence. The drilling is therefore interpreted to be ineffective for the detection of basement hosted mineralisation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Paterson Project is interpreted to be located within the eastern domain of the Yeneena Basin, and potentially within the lower stratigraphic units. The geology is interpreted to comprise intercalated Fe-Rich/carbonaceous and dolomitic meta-sediments, similar to that which host the giant Nifty Copper-Gold (65Mt @ 2.6% Cu) and Winu Deposits, bounded by oxidised I-type granitoids. These granitoids and tectonic settings are also prospective for orogenic gold (Telfer) styles of mineralisation.
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 as reported by St George Mining Ltd 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.
	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.	NA
	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	*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*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for an significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in document.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au: The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A discussion of further exploration work underway is contained in the body of recent ASX Releases. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

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