30 April 2019

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

MT ALEXANDER PROJECT:

- **Major Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme commenced at Mt Alexander during the quarter**

- **Drilling has successfully identified new zones of nickel sulphide mineralisation and increased the potential scale of the mineralised envelope at the Cathedrals Belt**

- **Drilling results to date include:**

  - **More massive and disseminated nickel-copper sulphides intersected at the Investigators, Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects as part of an infill and extensional drill programme to support resource definition**

  - **All drill holes completed in the first ever drilling of the interpreted mineralised contact at the Fairbridge Prospect have intersected the mineralised Cathedrals structure, supporting the potential for nickel-copper sulphides below the numerous nickel-copper sulphide gossans identified over a 1km strike**

  - **All drill holes completed in the first ever drilling at the West End Prospect intersected the mineralised Cathedrals structure, supporting the potential for high-grade mineralisation in the western extension of the Cathedrals Belt towards the major Ida Fault**

- **Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys identify numerous strong off-hole EM conductors for testing in the upcoming diamond drill programme**

CORPORATE:

- **St George secures loan facilities of USD4million and AUD1million**

- **St George fully funded for drilling in 2019**

St George Mining Limited (**ASX:SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to present its Quarterly Activities Report for the quarterly period ended 31 March 2019.

MT ALEXANDER PROJECT:

MULTIPLE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE HITS IN EXTENSIONAL AND EXPLORATION DRILLING

Eleven drill holes completed at the Investigators, Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects successfully intersected disseminated and massive sulphide mineralisation, further extending the continuity of mineralisation at these prospects.

The completed drill holes are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and listed in Table 1. Of particular significance are the following drill holes:

1. **Stricklands to Investigators** – three wide-spaced drill holes were completed in the undrilled section between the Investigators and Stricklands Prospects to test for potential extensions of the high-grade mineralisation already discovered at each of those prospects.

   All three drill holes intersected ultramafic and nickel sulphide mineralisation at shallow depths, confirming a new nickel sulphide zone in this previously unexplored 500m east-west strike of the Cathedrals Belt.

   Each of MARC089, MARC090 and MARC091 was completed to a downhole depth of 148m with significant intersections as follows:

   MARC089 – 10m of disseminated nickel sulphides in ultramafic from 65m downhole
   MARC090 – 3m of disseminated nickel sulphides in ultramafic from 52m downhole
   MARC091 – 5m of disseminated nickel sulphides in ultramafic from 64m downhole

   The area to the north of the drill holes is a priority exploration area, and interpreted to have potential for down-plunge extensions of the mineralisation seen in the latest drill holes. Further drilling in this area will be prioritised for the upcoming diamond drill programme.

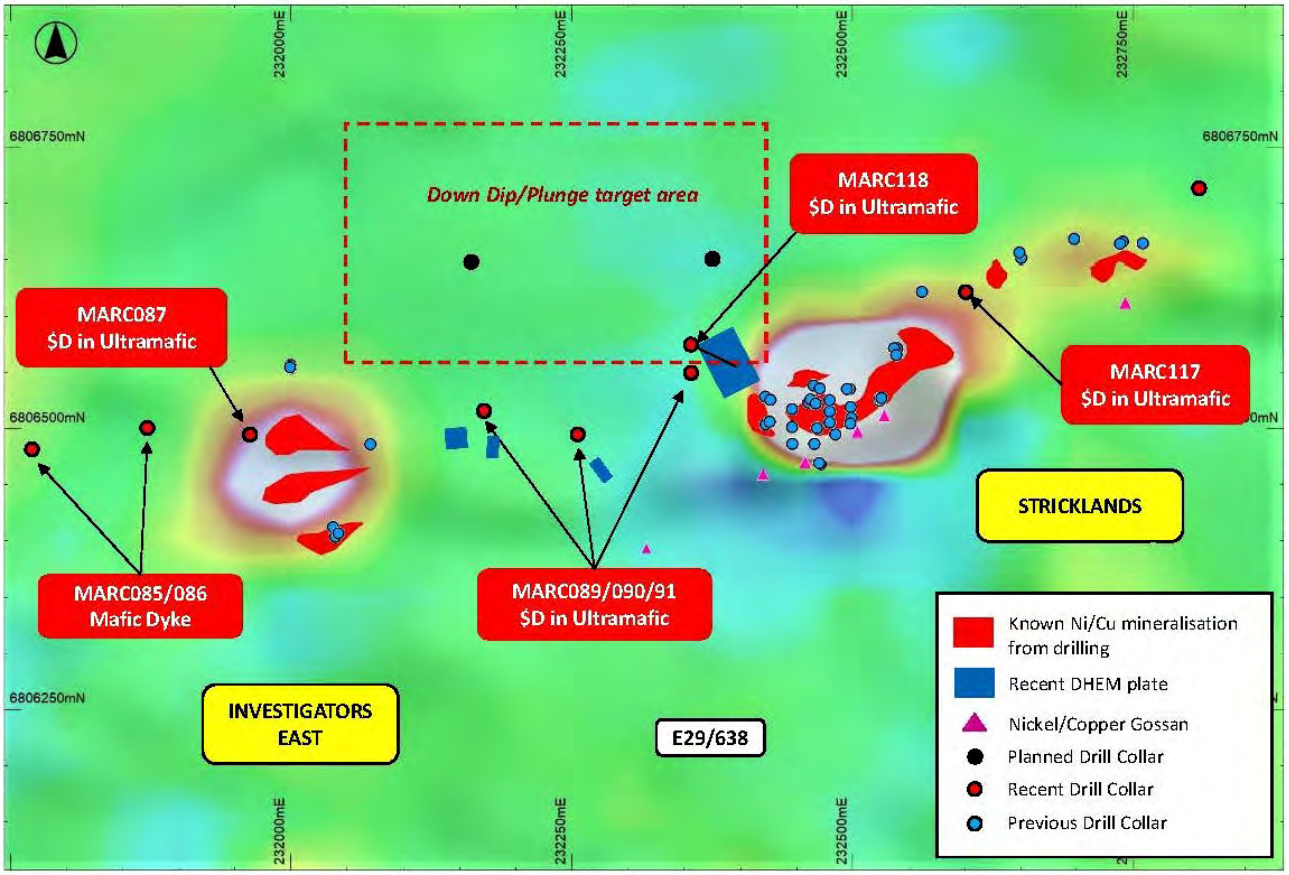

Figure 1 – map showing the latest extensional drilling at the Investigators and Stricklands Prospects. The background is SAMSON FLEM CH20 overlaying RTP magnetic data.

2. **MAD60 Line** – MARC118 was designed to test a strong DHEM conductor towards the south-east of the high-grade mineralisation on the MAD60 Line. MARC118 was completed to a downhole depth of 178m and intersected 7m of sulphide mineralisation, including massive sulphide mineralisation, from 145m downhole.

Geological logging of the mineralised interval in MARC118 is as follows:

Interval	Style of Mineralisation
145m to 146m	***Massive sulphides (80% sulphides) with 2.1%Ni average XRF readings***
146m to 150m	***Heavily disseminated sulphides with 1.5%Ni average XRF readings (max. of 3.2%Ni on XRF)***
150m to 151m	***Massive sulphides (80% sulphides) with 4.28%Ni average XRF readings***
151m to 152m	***Granite, Lower contact UM unit with 1.5%Ni average XRF readings***

Laboratory assays are pending and are required to confirm the grades shown above, which are based on preliminary assessment by portable XRF analysis.

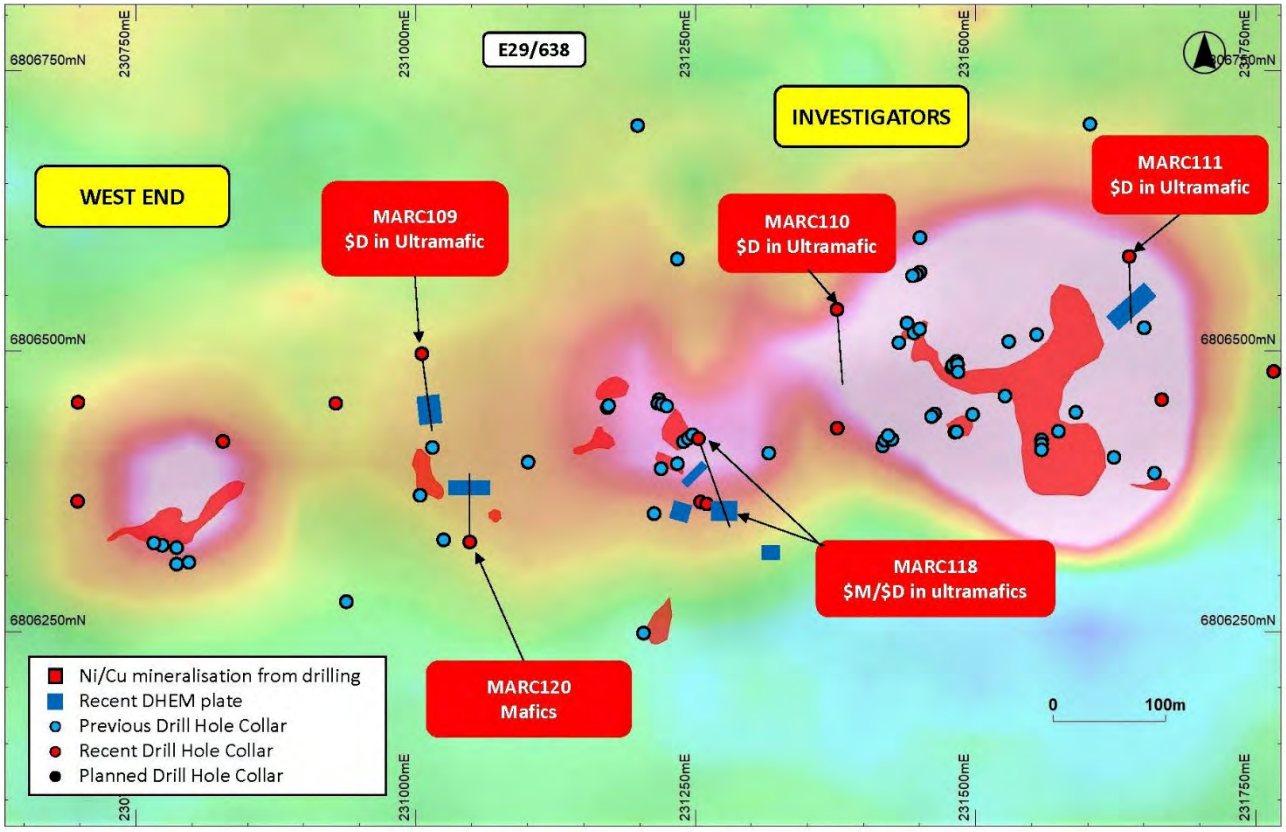

Figure 2 – map showing the latest extensional drilling at the western section of the Investigators Prospect. The background is SAMSON FLEM CH20 overlaying RTP magnetic data.

FAIRBRIDGE PROSPECT – DRILLING CONFIRMS CONTINUITY OF MINERALISED CORRIDOR

The Fairbridge Prospect covers a 1,000m east-west strike of the Cathedrals Belt, and is abutted by the Stricklands Prospect in the west and the Cathedrals Prospect in the east.

Significant discoveries of nickel-copper sulphides have been made by St George at the Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects but Fairbridge remained undrilled. Numerous nickel-copper sulphide gossans have been identified at Fairbridge making it a compelling area for further exploration.

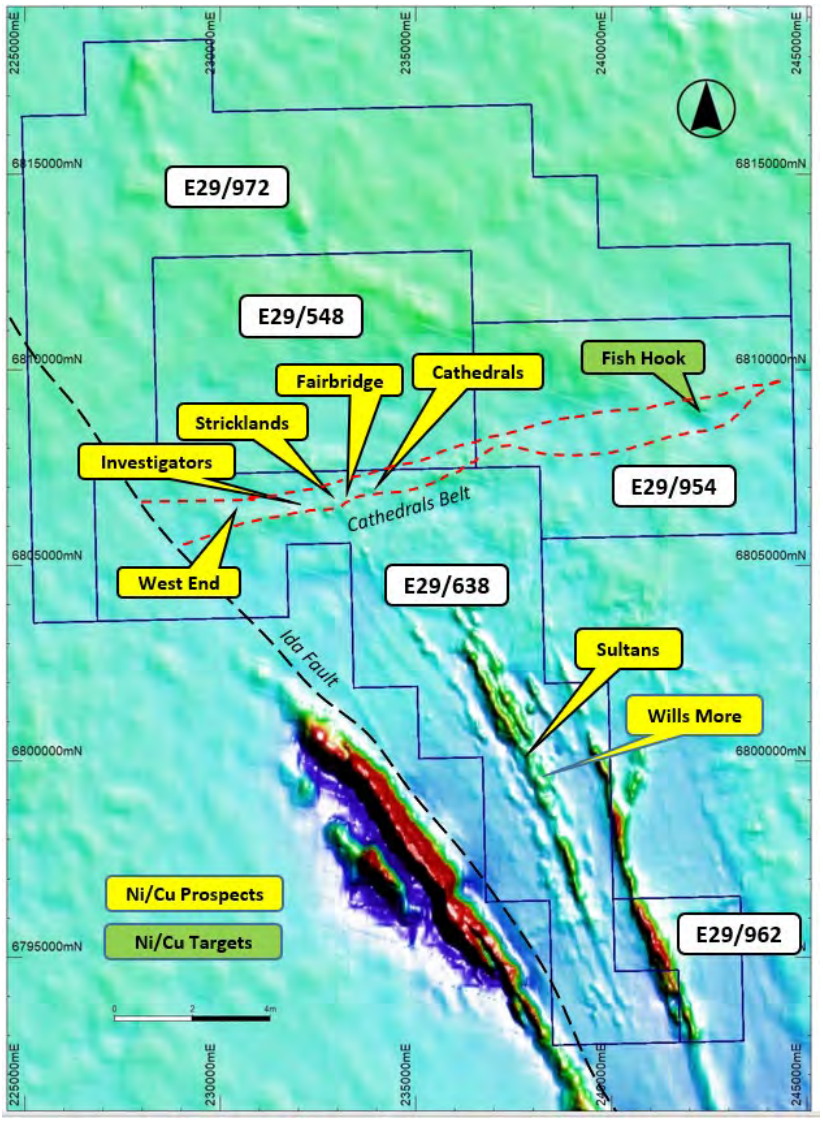

Figure 3 - map of the tenement package at Mt Alexander set against RTP magnetic data, showing the key prospects and targets under exploration.

Twelve drill holes were completed at the Fairbridge Prospect, including the Cathedrals West area; see Figure 4. These drill holes were designed to serve as platforms for DHEM surveys to investigate the potential for conductive sulphide mineralisation, particularly below the numerous nickel-copper sulphide gossans across the surface at Fairbridge, and to test the continuation of the highly mineralised Cathedrals ultramafic to the west into Fairbridge.

All the completed drill holes intersected the mineralised structure with several holes intersecting ultramafic and nickel sulphide mineralisation, successfully confirming that the mineralised corridor extends into the Fairbridge area.

DHEM surveys are underway with off-hole EM conductors already identified in MARC093, MARC094, MARC095, MARC098 and MARC101. These EM targets further support the continuation of the mineralised trend to the west of the Cathedrals Prospect; see Figure 5.

Off-hole EM conductors will be tested in the upcoming diamond drill programme. Deeper drilling will also be designed to test for extensions of the mineralised ultramafic in the northerly down dip direction – an area which has never been drilled.

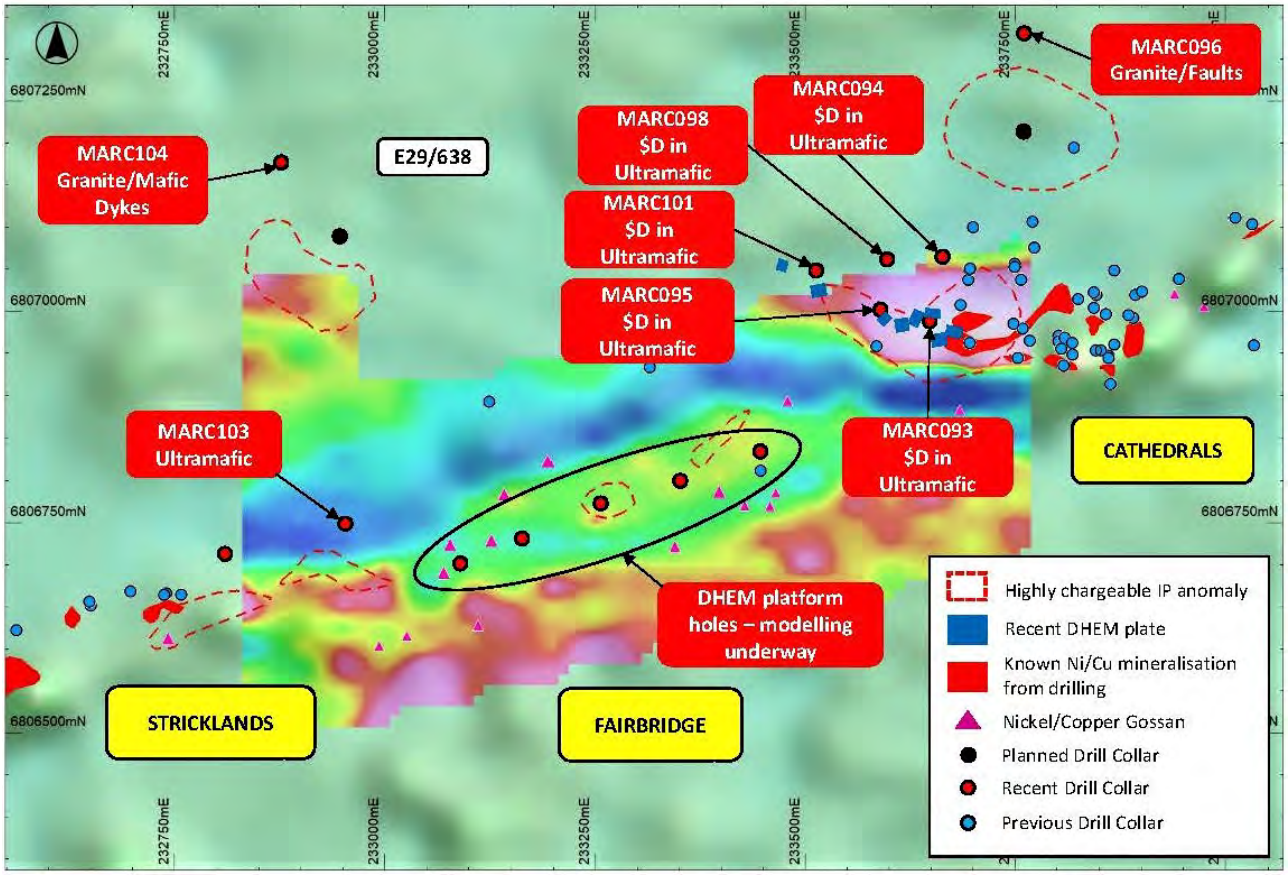

Figure 4 – map of the Fairbridge Prospect and adjoining areas at Cathedrals and Stricklands with drill targets (set against X component Channel 28 MMR data overlaying RTP magnetics).

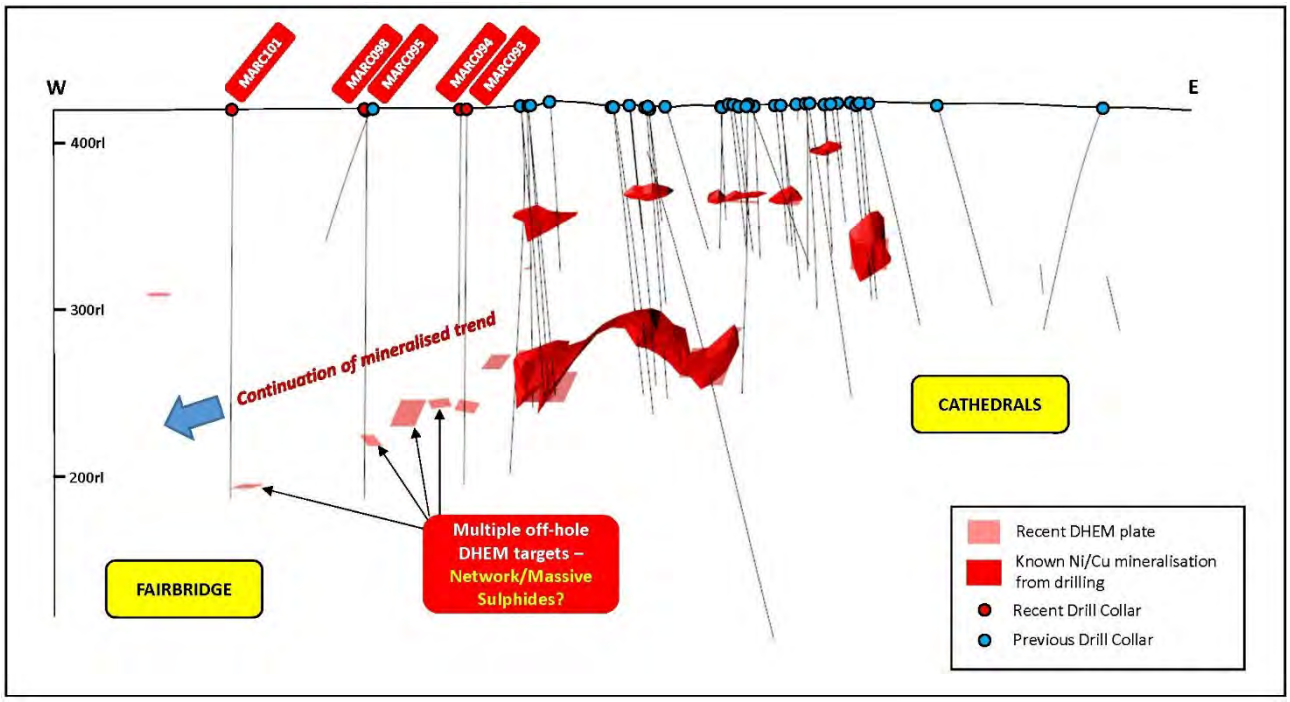

Figure 5 – Long-section 6807000N at the Cathedrals Prospect showing drilling, nickel/copper sulphide mineralisation and DHEM plates. Drilling has confirmed continuation of the mineralised trend into the Fairbridge area at depth.

WEST END PROSPECT – CONDUCTORS IDENTIFIED IN WESTERN EXTENSION OF CATHEDRALS BELT

The Cathedrals Belt is interpreted to extend from the western margin of the Investigators Prospect to the Ida Fault approximately 2.5km to the west.

A large part of the western extension of the Cathedrals Belt is interpreted to lie underneath a paleochannel which could interfere with the effectiveness of surface EM surveys. Drilling at West End was designed to identify the mineralised structure and establish platform holes for DHEM surveys.

Drill testing of the western extension of the Cathedrals Belt will also assist in investigating whether the mineralisation is associated with the Ida fault, a deep, crustal structure that is interpreted to be the source of other significant mineral deposits.

Six drill holes were completed at West End as a step out from the Investigators mineralisation, and all six intersected the fault structure that bounds the mineralised ultramafic of the Cathedrals Belt. This supports the interpretation that the mineralised corridor of the Cathedrals Belt continues westwards from Investigators and potentially to the Ida Fault. Results from the DHEM surveys carried out in four of the six drill holes completed at West End have successfully identified two off-hole anomalies for follow-up drilling.

Figure 6 illustrates the drilling at West End and the location of the off-hole anomalies. Significantly, the off-hole anomalies are broadly co-incident with an EM anomaly observed in the SAMSON fixed loop EM survey completed in 2017. This target has never been drilled.

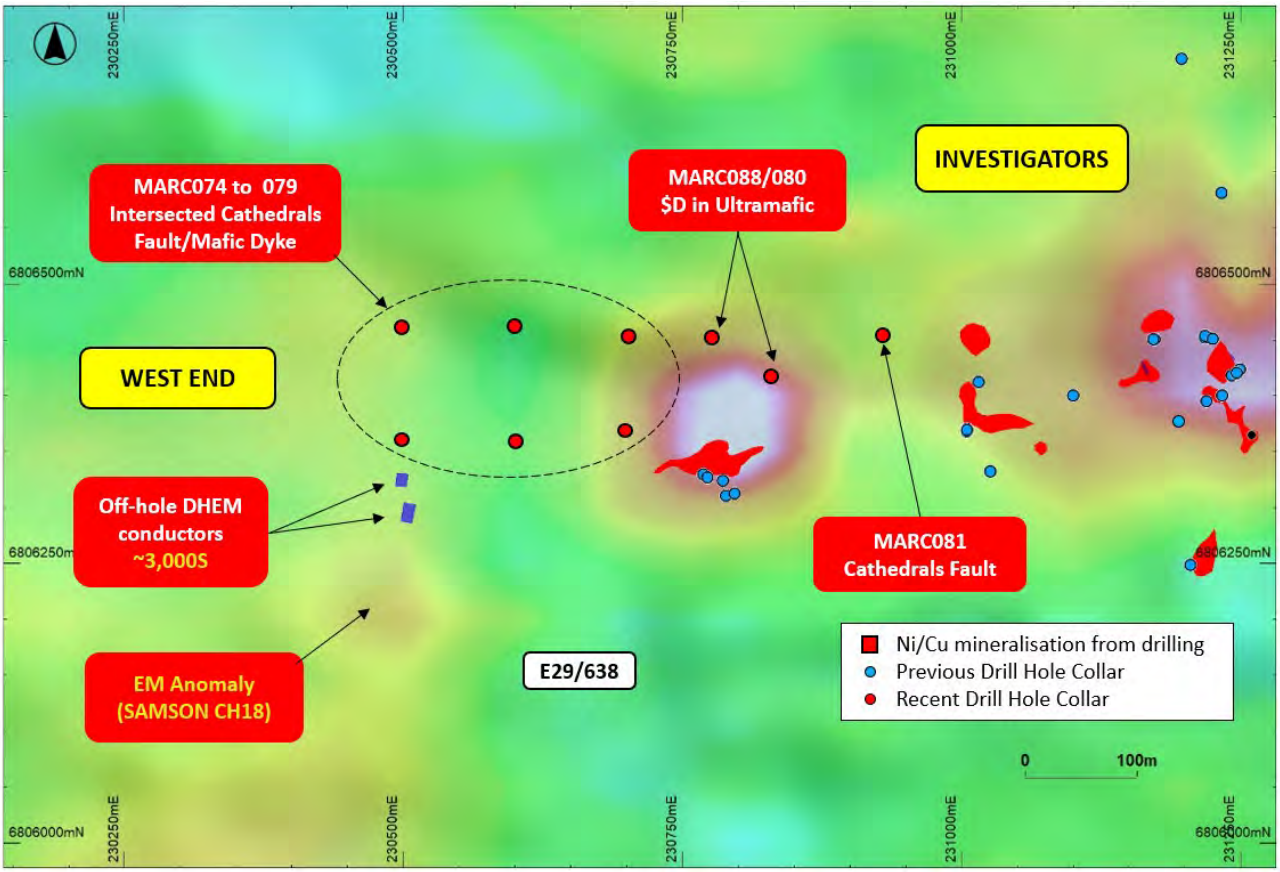

Figure 6 – map showing the latest drilling at the West End Prospect and at the western margin of the Investigators Prospect. The background is SAMSON FLEM CH20 and RTP magnetic data.

These early exploration results at West End are encouraging and warrant further exploration to test the continuation of the Cathedrals Belt towards the west.

A high resolution Magneto-Metric Resistivity (MMR) survey will be completed over the West End area to map the Cathedrals fault and ultramafic. A similar survey was successfully utilised to map the Cathedrals fault and ultramafic stratigraphy at the Fairbridge Prospect.

The MMR survey at West End is scheduled to commence later this week. The survey area will cover the 2.5km east-west corridor from Investigators to the Ida fault. Further drilling at West End will be scheduled once the results from the MMR survey are reviewed.

MT ALEXANDER BELT – UNDEREXPLORED 7KM STRIKE OF MINERALISED ULTRAMAFIC

The Mt Alexander Belt is a north-northwest trending ultramafic belt with a strike of 7km. Historical drilling by BHP has intersected widespread nickel sulphides including massive nickel-copper sulphides.

The priority areas on the Mt Alexander Belt are the Sultans and Wills More Prospects (see Figure 3) where massive nickel-copper sulphides have been intersected by historical drilling.

At Sultans, two drill holes have intersected massive sulphides that returned assays of:

- MARC40 – 2m @ 2.14% Ni from 64m
- MAD1 – 80cm @ 2.85% Ni, 0.13% Cu and 1 g/t PGEs from 115.4m

At Wills More, significant historical intersections are:

- WM4 – 68cm @ 2.21% Ni, 0.62% Cu from 166.72m
- LMAP16 – 2m @ 1.11% Ni, 0.66% Cu from 44m

The massive sulphides in MAD1 are located within an ultramafic rather than on the contact, indicating they have been remobilised – potentially from a larger accumulation of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Four drill holes were completed at Sultans and two drill holes at Wills More to test for sulphide mineralisation below and down-dip from the known high-grade nickel-copper sulphides. Details of the holes are contained in Table 1.

Several of the drill holes intersected thick units of ultramafic, some with disseminated sulphides, and geological logging indicates a very complex and highly deformed stratigraphy.

Numerous sulphidic units, including massive sulphides, were intersected proximal to the ultramafics. Preliminary XRF analysis indicates the sulphides are pyrite/pyrrhotite dominant with only low levels of nickel. Laboratory assays are pending.

DRILLNG PROGRAMME

Table 1 lists the completed holes in the current RC drill programme.

Summaries of drill hole results noted above are based on geological logging. These are preliminary results and a conclusive determination of any significant intersection, including the nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE values of the sulphide mineralisation intersected, will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling with the modelled ultramafic unit, downhole widths are interpreted to be close to true widths.

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
MARC074	West End	230696	6806367	416	144	180	-60
MARC075	West End	230700	6806455	417	197	170	-60
MARC076	West End	230600	6806360	416	148	170	-60
MARC077	West End	230600	6806456	416	197	170	-60
MARC078	West End	230501	6806359	415	155	170	-60
MARC079	West End	230501	6806459	415	212	170	-60
MARC080	Investigators	230828	6806419	418	148	170	-60
MARC081	Investigators	230928	6806455	418	148	170	-60
MARC082	Investigators	231258	6806360	422	148	170	-60
MARC083	Investigators	231373	6806427	423	148	170	-60
MARC084	Investigators	231662	6806455	426	148	170	-60
MARC085	Investigators	231764	6806479	427	148	170	-60
MARC086	Investigators	231867	6806498	428	148	170	-60
MARC087	Investigators	231960	6806497	429	148	170	-60
MARC088	Investigators	230774	6806449	417	200	170	-60
MARC089	Stricklands (West)	232170	6806507	433	148	170	-70
MARC090	Stricklands (West)	232253	6806493	436	148	170	-70
MARC091	Stricklands (West)	232356	6806543	441	148	170	-70
MARC092	Fairbridge	232806	6806712	437	118	145	-65
MARC093	Cathedrals (West)	233644	6806985	422	178	180	-70
MARC094	Cathedrals (West)	233662	6807062	421	226	180	-70
MARC095	Cathedrals (West)	233591	6807000	422	202	180	-70
MARC096	Cathedrals North	233758	6807330	418	298	170	-70
MARC097	Fairbridge	233445	6806837	427	202	335	-50
MARC098	Stricklands (West)	233599	6807061	421	268	190	-70
MARC099	Fairbridge	233350	6806798	427	196	335	-50
MARC100	Fairbridge	233089	6806701	432	196	335	-50
MARC101	Stricklands (West)	233515	6807050	422	244	190	-70
MARC102	Fairbridge	233161	6806729	430	196	335	-50
MARC103	Fairbridge	232952	6806750	434	124	180	-60
MARC104	Stricklands North	232879	6807180	425	248	180	-65
MARC105	Fairbridge	233256	6806768	427	214	335	-50
MARC106	Sultans	238413	6799040	457	202	250	-60
MARC107	Sultans	238463	6799021	458	244	250	-60
MARC108	Sultans	238525	6798923	461	286	250	-60
MARC109	Investigators	231009	6806502	419	220	177	-75
MARC110	Investigators	231378	6806534	421	238	177	-70
MARC111	Investigators	231637	6806577	426	226	177	-75
MARC112	Sultans	238497	6798811	460	200	250	-60
MARC113	Stricklands	232612	6806642	450	124	177	-75
MARC114	Wills More	239032	6797610	459	352	250	-60
MARC115	Investigators	232355	6806548	440	124	87	-65
MARC116	Investigators	231258	6806363	422	178	360	-90

MARC117	Investigators	231050	6806330	420	156	358	-75
MARC118	Investigators	231249	6806420	421	178	162	-64
MARC119	Wills More	238991	6797684	459	298	250	-60
MARC120	Investigators	232173	6806584	436	208	177	-70
MARC121	Investigators	231050	6806333	420	202	358	-75
MARC122	Cathedrals North	233759	6807191	422	268	177	-70

Table 1 – Table of completed drill holes in the 2019 RC drill programme

About the Mt Alexander Project:
The Mt Alexander Project is located 120km south-southwest of the Agnew-Wiluna belt which hosts numerous world class nickel deposits. The Project comprises five granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954 and E29/972.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands and Investigators nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE discoveries are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by St George (75%) and Western Areas Limited (25%). St George is the Manager of the Project with Western Areas retaining a 25% non-contributing interest in the Project (in regard to E29/638 only) until there is a decision to mine.

CORPORATE
St George has secured new funding through two corporate loan facilities. Funds drawn down under the facilities will be utilised for drilling and other exploration expenses at the Mt Alexander Project, and for general working capital.

As at the date of this Report, St George is fully funded for its 2019 exploration and drilling programmes with approximately AUD6.5million in cash and committed cash facilities.

The Company believes that the loan facilities are an attractive means to fund its ongoing exploration activities as they minimise dilution to existing shareholders as opposed to capital raisings through the issue of new shares.

USD4Million Facility:
St George has arranged a USD4million (equivalent to AUD5.5million) corporate loan facility with a specialist resources fund. Key terms of this standby facility are:

- Interest - 8.5% per annum payable quarterly in arrears
- Undrawn Fee – 2% commitment fee per annum on undrawn balances paid quarterly in arrears
- Security - unsecured
- Prepayment - may be prepaid in part or in whole without penalty.

The lender will receive an establishment fee equal to 3% of the facility amount.

AUD1Million Facility:
A corporate loan facility for AUD1million has been provided to St George by an existing shareholder which is a non-related party. Key terms of this facility are:

- Interest - 15% per annum payable quarterly in arrears
- Undrawn Fee – Nil
- Security - unsecured
- Prepayment - may be prepaid in part or in whole without penalty.

The lender will receive an establishment fee equal to 5% of the facility amount.

At the end of the quarter, $100,000 had been drawn down under the AUD1.0million facility. In regard to the USD4.0million facility, no drawdowns have been made as at the date of this Report. The USD4.0million facility is available for drawdown for 12 months from satisfaction of conditions precedent, with minimum drawdown amounts of USD1million.

Under the USD4million facility, the lender is entitled to receive 7.5million options in St George with every draw down of USD1million. Each option shall entitle the lender to subscribe to one ordinary share in St George by paying $0.18 to St George. The options will have a term of 3 years from issue and will be unlisted.

TENEMENT INFORMATION

There were no changes to the Company's tenement holdings during the quarter except as outlined below.

East Laverton Project

St George Mining has 100% ownership of 31 granted Exploration Licences at the East Laverton Project.

Mt Alexander Project

St George has 100% ownership of four granted Exploration Licences (E29/548, E29/962, E29/954 and E29/972).

Exploration Licence, E29/638, is held in joint venture between St George (75%) and Western Areas (25%).

Hawaii Project

St George has 100% ownership of one granted Exploration Licence at the Hawaii Project.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

Mt Alexander Project:

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 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.

East Laverton Project:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves for the East Laverton Project is based on information compiled by Mr Benjamin Pollard, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pollard is employed by Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd which has been retained by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects.

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

This ASX announcement contains information extracted from the following reports which are available on the Company's website at www.stgm.com.au:

- 5 July 2017 *High Grade Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs at Investigators*
- 6 July 2017 *Nickel Sulphide Exploration at Windsor is Escalated*
- 19 July 2017 *High Grade Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs at Investigators*
- 26 October 2017 *Drilling Commences at Mt Alexander*
- 30 October 2017 *New EM Conductors at Windsor Nickel Sulphide Prospect*
- 13 November 2017 *Further High Grade Mineralisation at Mt Alexander*
- 20 November 2017 *Outstanding Intersection of Nickel-Copper Sulphides*
- 30 November 2017 *Drilling at Mt Alexander – Update*
- 7 December 2017 *Further Nickel-Copper Sulphides Intersected at Mt Alexander*
- 15 December 2017 *Assays Confirm Best Ever Intersection at Mt Alexander*
- 21 December 2017 *Drilling Continues to Extend Mineralisation at Mt Alexander*
- 9 January 2018 *Assays Confirm Further High Grades at Mt Alexander*
- 26 March 2018 *St George Intersects Thick Nickel-Copper Sulphides*
- 4 April 2018 *Nickel-Copper Sulphide Drilling at Mt Alexander – Update*
- 11 April 2018 *Further Nickel-Copper Sulphides intersected at Mt Alexander*
- 19 April 2018 *Nickel-Copper Sulphide Drilling at Mt Alexander – Update*
- 21 May 2018 *Nickel-Copper Sulphide Mineralisation Continues to Grow*
- 4 June 2018 *Assays Confirm High Grades at Mt Alexander*
- 19 June 2018 *New EM Conductors Ready for Drilling at Mt Alexander*
- 21 June 2018 *Assays Confirm Further High Grades at Mt Alexander*
- 24 August 2018 *Mt Alexander Continues to Deliver Outstanding Results*
- 5 September 2018 *Mt Alexander – Drilling Update*
- 18 September 2018 *More Strong Results at Mt Alexander*
- 3 October 2018 *Downhole EM Surveys Light Up Strong Conductors*
- 19 October 2018 *Extension to High-Grade Mineralisation at Mt Alexander*
- 25 October 2018 *Best Ever Intercept at Investigators*
- 1 November 2018 *More Massive Nickel-Copper Sulphides at Investigators*
- 20 November 2018 *Further Extensions to Nickel-Copper Sulphides At Mt Alexander*
- 30 November 2018 *Assays Confirm Best Ever Intercepts*
- 20 December 2018 *Strong Results Continue at Mt Alexander*
- 31 January 2019 *More Outstanding Nickel-Copper Sulphide Targets*
- 12 February 2019 *St George Ready to Drill*
- 7 March 2019 *Nickel-Copper Sulphide Drilling at Mt Alexander*
- 18 March 2019 *Drilling at Mt Alexander – Strong Results Continue*
- 9 April 2019 *Nickel-Copper Sulphide Drilling at Mt Alexander - Update*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in any original market announcements referred to in this report and that no material change in the results has occurred. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

For further information, please contact:

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TENEMENT INFORMATION AS REQUIRED BY LISTING RULE 5.3.3

Other than as detailed in the body of the Quarterly Activities Report and in the Table below, no tenements, in part or whole, were relinquished, surrendered or otherwise divested during the quarterly period ended 31 March 2019.

EAST LAVERTON:

Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Location	Ownership (%)	Change in Quarter
E39/0981	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/0982	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/0985	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1066	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1229	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1461	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1472	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1473	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1474	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1475	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1476	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1467	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1492	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1518	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1519	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1520	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1521	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1549	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1572	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1608	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1666	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1667	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1722	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1779	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/1852	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/2026	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/2027	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/2028	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/2029	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/2030	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A
E39/2031	Desert Fox Resources Pty Ltd	East Laverton Property	100	N/A

MT ALEXANDER/HAWAII:

Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Location	Ownership (%)	Change in Quarter
E29/638	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	75	N/A
E29/548	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	100	N/A
E29/954	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	100	N/A
E29/962	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	100	N/A
E29/972	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	100	N/A
E36/741	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Hawaii	100	N/A

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.*	Drilling programmes are completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond core drilling. *Diamond Core Sampling:* The sections of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet for cutting and sampling at the certified assay laboratory. Samples of HQ or NQ2 core are cut just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw, with half core sampled lengthways for assay. *RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are used for onsite interpretation and preliminary assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The remaining material for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. A blank sample is inserted at the beginning of each hole, and a duplicate sample is taken every 50th sample. A certified sample standard is also added according to geology, but at no more than 1:50 samples. A large auxiliary compressor (“air-pack”) is mounted on a separate truck and the airstream is connected to the rig. This provides an addition to the compressed air supplied by the in-built compressors mounted on the drill rig itself. This auxiliary compressor maximises the sample return through restricting air pressure loss, especially in deeper holes. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. *Diamond Core Sampling:* For diamond core samples, certified sample standards were added as every 25th sample. Core recovery calculations are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller’s records. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot camera every 30m 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 Sampling:* A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of RC chips that may weigh in excess of 40 kg. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory as per the Diamond samples below. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core (both HQ and NQ2) is half-core sampled to geological boundaries no more than 1.5m and no less than 10cm. Samples less than 3kg are crushed to 10mm, dried and then pulverised to 75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are first crushed to 10mm then finely crushed to 3mm and input into the rotary splitters to produce a consistent output weight for pulverisation. Pulverisation produces a 40g charge for fire assay. Elements determined from fire assay are gold (Au), platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) with a 1ppb detection limit. To determine other PGE concentrations (Rh, Ru, Os, Ir) a 25g charge for nickel sulphide collect fire assay 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. LOI (Loss on Ignition) will be completed on selected samples to determine the percentage of volatiles released during heating of samples to 1000°C.
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).*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* The collars of the diamond holes were drilled using RC drilling down through the regolith to the point of refusal or to a level considered geologically significant to change to core. The hole was then continued using HQ diamond core until the drillers determined that a change to NQ2 coring was required. The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation. *RC Sampling:* The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diametre face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core recoveries are recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. The core length recovered is measured for each run and recorded which is used to calculate core recovery as a percentage. *RC Sampling:* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Measures taken to maximise core recovery include using appropriate core diametre and shorter barrel length through the weathered zone, which at Cathedrals and Investigators is mostly <20m and Stricklands <40m depth. Primary locations for core loss in fresh rock are on geological contacts and structural zones, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drill techniques are adjusted accordingly, and if possible these zones are predicted from the geological modelling.
	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. The nature of magmatic sulphide distribution hosted by the competent and consistent rocks hosting any mineralised intervals are considered to significantly reduce any possible issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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 diamond core and RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (core only), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	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.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ2 size and sampled as complete half core to produce a bulk sample for analysis. Intervals selected varied from 0.3 – 1m (maximum) The HQ and NQ2 core is cut in half length ways just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw. All samples are collected from the same side of the core where practicable. Assay preparation procedures ensure the entire sample is pulverised to 75 microns before the sub-sample is taken. This removes the potential for the significant sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*RC Sampling*: Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. *RC Sampling:* Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Drill core is cut in half lengthways and the total half-core submitted as the sample. This meets industry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples are selected during sampling. Samples comprise two quarter core samples for Diamond Core. Duplicate RC samples are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	For RC 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. Diamond core samples are analysed for Au, Pt and Pd using a 40g lead collection fire assay; for Rh, Ru, Os, Ir using a 25g nickel sulphide collection fire assay; and for 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 using a four acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. 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 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 Director and Consulting Field Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.

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 dowhole 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 entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	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 RC 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 data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

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 five granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962 and E29/972). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). E29/638 and E29/548 are also subject to a royalty in favour of a third party that is outlined in the ASX Release dated 17 December 2015 (as regards E29/638) and the ASX release dated 18 September 2015 (as regards E29/548). No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site known as Willsmore 1 (DAA identification 3087) straddles tenements E29/548 and E29/638. All five tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration on tenements E29/638 and E29/962 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt. Exploration in the northern section of E29/638 (Cathedrals Belt) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite terrane. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. 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 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 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 komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (both greenstone and granite hosted) 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%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

St George Mining Limited

ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
21 139 308 973	31 March 2019

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (9 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(1,636)	(4,849)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(182)	(594)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(400)	(973)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	5	40
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	-	524
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	14	7
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(2,199)**	**(5,845)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) plant and equipment	(17)	(49)
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (9 months) $A'000**
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(17)**	**(49)**
3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares net of costs	-	(95)
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	100	100
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**100**	**5**
4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,176	5,949
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(2,199)	(5,845)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(17)	(49)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	100	5
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**60**	**60**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	60	668
5.2	Call deposits	-	1,508
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**60***	**2,176**

*Total funds available at **31 March 2019 was $960,000**, with the **A$1.0m** loan facility fully drawn down, see section 8. After quarter end the Company had arranged a **US$4.0m (equivalent to AU$5.5m)** corporate loan facility. Terms and conditions of the above are detailed in the Activities Report.

6.	**Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	152
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
6.3	Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2	

N/A

7.	**Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
7.3	Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2	

N/A

8.	**Financing facilities available** *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
8.1	Loan facilities	1,000	100
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

The facility referred to in item 8.1 is an A$1.0m 12 month unsecured loan with an establishment fee of 5% and interest rate of 15% per annum. After quarter end, a US$4.0m facility was entered into and details are in the Activities Report.

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A'000**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	800
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	202
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	200
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**1,202**

10.	**Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)**	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter**	**Interest at end of quarter**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	-	-	-	-
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	-	-	-	-

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: Sarah Shipway Date: 30 April 2019
Non-Executive Director/Company Secretary

Print name: Sarah Shipway

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.

2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.