ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

9 July 2019

NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE DRILLING TO TARGET A LARGE NUMBER OF EM CONDUCTORS AT MT ALEXANDER PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **42 new electromagnetic (EM) conductors have been prioritised and scheduled for immediate drilling**
- **The prioritised EM conductors have been identified by downhole EM (DHEM) surveys, which detected 73 off-hole anomalies in total**
- **All EM conductors tested in the Cathedrals Belt to date have been confirmed as nickel-copper sulphides, giving a high level of confidence in the new EM drill targets**
- **Quantity and location of the EM conductors indicates outstanding potential to significantly increase the volume of high-grade mineralisation at Mt Alexander**
- **Drilling is scheduled to commence on or about 22 July 2019**

Growth focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that DHEM surveys carried out in drill holes completed earlier this year and in late 2018 have generated a large number of priority EM targets for the nickel-copper sulphide drill programme to commence soon at the Company's flagship Mt Alexander Project, located in the north-eastern Goldfields.

DHEM surveys identified 73 off-hole EM anomalies in total, indicating very strong potential for the presence of much more high-grade mineralisation than has been recognised by the drilling to date.

42 of these EM conductors have been prioritised for drilling in the upcoming drill programme – details of the conductors are set out in Table 1 below.

Importantly, a number of the new EM conductors are located away from known zones of nickel-copper sulphides and offer an excellent opportunity to significantly extend the ore-bodies in the Cathedrals Belt. These conductors are included as Priority 1 targets in Table 1.

Some of the new conductors are proximal to existing nickel-copper sulphides and are classified as infill targets that are likely to confirm an increase in the continuity of known mineralisation. These are listed as Priority 2 targets in Table 1.

There are also some deeper EM conductors located down-plunge of known high-grade nickel-copper sulphides, towards the north-northwest. As the known mineralised ultramafic units are interpreted to extend in this direction, these targets may represent a continuation of high-grade mineralisation at depth.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive said:
"Drilling will start shortly at Mt Alexander with a targeted programme to scope out the scale of the discoveries in the Cathedrals Belt and to accelerate resource definition.

"The sheer number of EM conductors to be drilled in the Cathedrals Belt reflects the large scale of the mineral system at Mt Alexander, and its potential to host substantial strike lengths of mineralisation.

"In addition to the new EM conductors, we will drill some deep holes at Fairbridge to test for the source of the many nickel-copper gossans at surface.

"All EM conductors drilled in the Cathedrals Belt to date have been confirmed as nickel-copper sulphides, so we have confidence that the upcoming drilling will discover more high-grade mineralisation."

NEW EM CONDUCTORS SUPPORT INCREASE IN RESOURCE POTENTIAL

The large number of off-hole EM anomalies detected by the DHEM surveys suggests that the nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in the Cathedrals Belt is much more extensive than identified by drilling to date.

The new EM conductors are located at each of the Investigators, Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects. Table 1, at the end of this section, contains details of the prioritised 42 EM conductors that are ready for drilling. Another 31 EM anomalies identified by the DHEM surveys are undergoing further modelling prior to being scheduled for drill testing.

Figure 1 illustrates the location of the new EM plates at Investigators. These are located both proximal to known zones of mineralisation as well as locations that are a large step-out from the known zones.

The purple areas in Figure 1 represent the strongest conductive responses in the recent SAM survey. They are interpreted to represent major faults within the Cathedrals corridor, a structural setting that is known to host nickel-copper sulphides in this Belt. All new EM plates are located within this favourable structural setting.

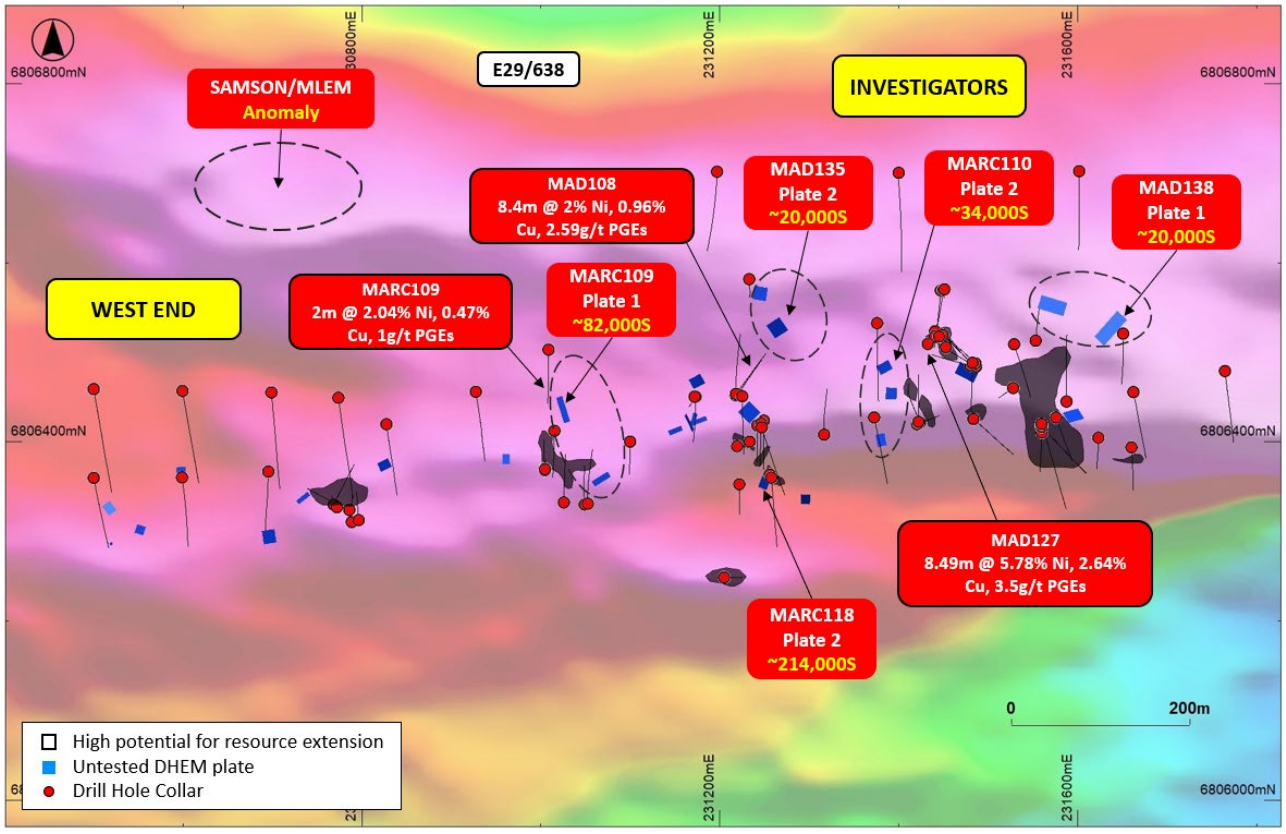

Figure 1 – plan view of Investigators Prospect with drill hole collar locations over SAM (MMC) survey data. Untested EM plates exist proximal to known nickel-copper sulphides and in locations which are large step-outs from the known mineralisation.

In addition to the discrete EM conductors, the drill programme will test the large conductive area identified to the north of Investigators. This area is a highly favourable location to host a repetition or continuation of the Investigators sulphide mineralisation along strike and down plunge.

Previous SAMSON and moving loop EM (MLEM) surveys identified the conductivity in this area, however precise modelling of EM plates was not possible – potentially due to the depth of the mineralisation, sub-optimal loop design or interference by surficial cover.

Figure 2 illustrates the new EM plates at the Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects. In addition to these EM plates, drilling will also test a large conductive area to the north of the Fairbridge and Cathedrals Prospects.

Drilling at Cathedrals has confirmed that the high-grade mineralisation intersected at Cathedrals extends to the north-west and at depth. Several new EM plates are modelled along the interpreted extension of this trend and have strong potential to represent further nickel-copper sulphides.

Drill holes MARC097 and MARC098 were completed at Fairbridge earlier this year and intersected the interpreted lower Cathedrals Fault that is known to host nickel-copper sulphides. DHEM surveys of the holes detected an increasingly anomalous response toward the end of the drill holes. The EM response is interpreted to represent an anomaly below the current level of drilling, however was not adequately constrained to allow for an EM plate to be modelled.

Geologically, the large anomalous response is significant and may represent mineralisation associated with the numerous nickel-copper gossans at surface along Fairbridge and Cathedrals. The sulphides that formed the gossans are interpreted to have come from depth, typically travelling upwards along structures such as the series of faults that are found at Fairbridge and Cathedrals.

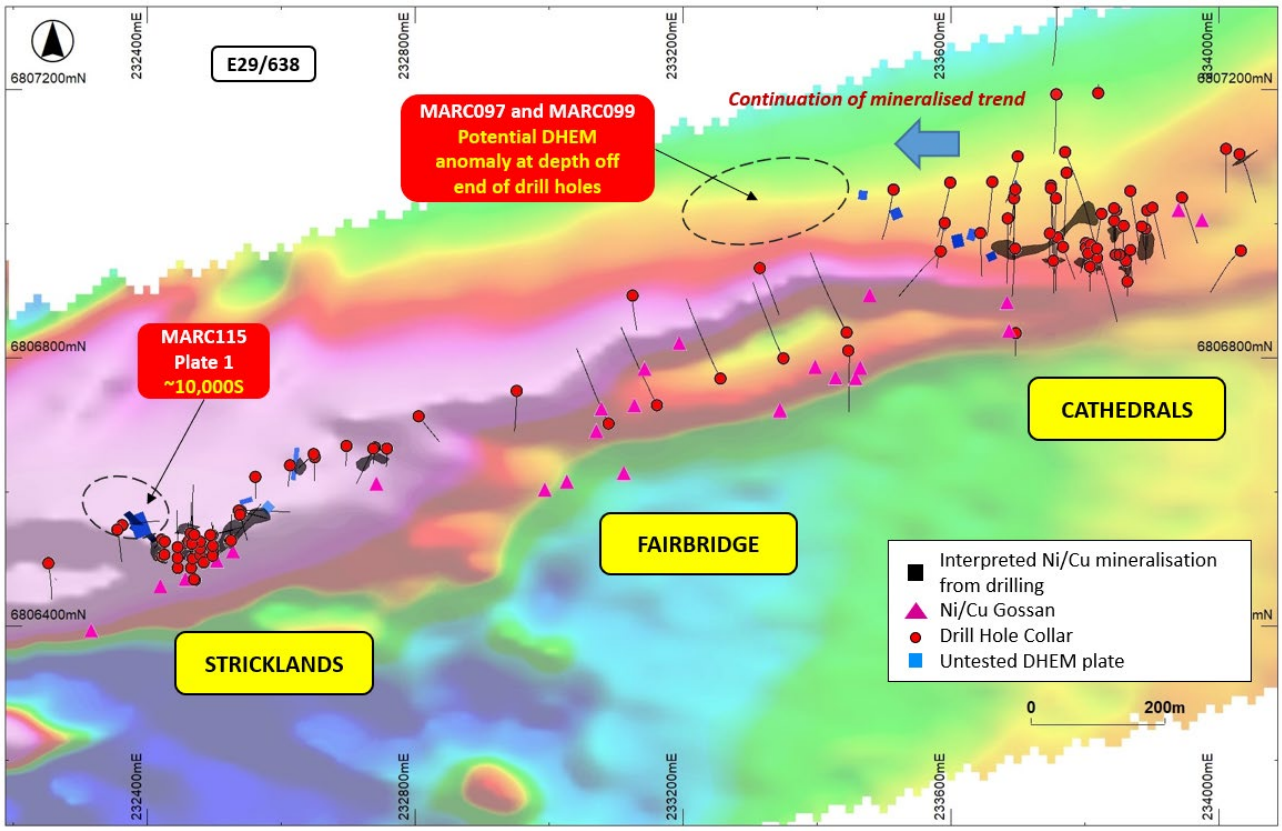

Figure 2 – plan view of Stricklands, Fairbridge and Cathedrals Prospects with drill hole collar locations over SAM (MMC) survey data. The purple areas represent the strongest conductive responses with several untested EM plates co-incident with these prospective geological features.

Figure 3 shows a long section of the Cathedrals Prospect and highlights the new EM conductors along the interpreted continuation of the mineralised trend to the north-west and at depth.

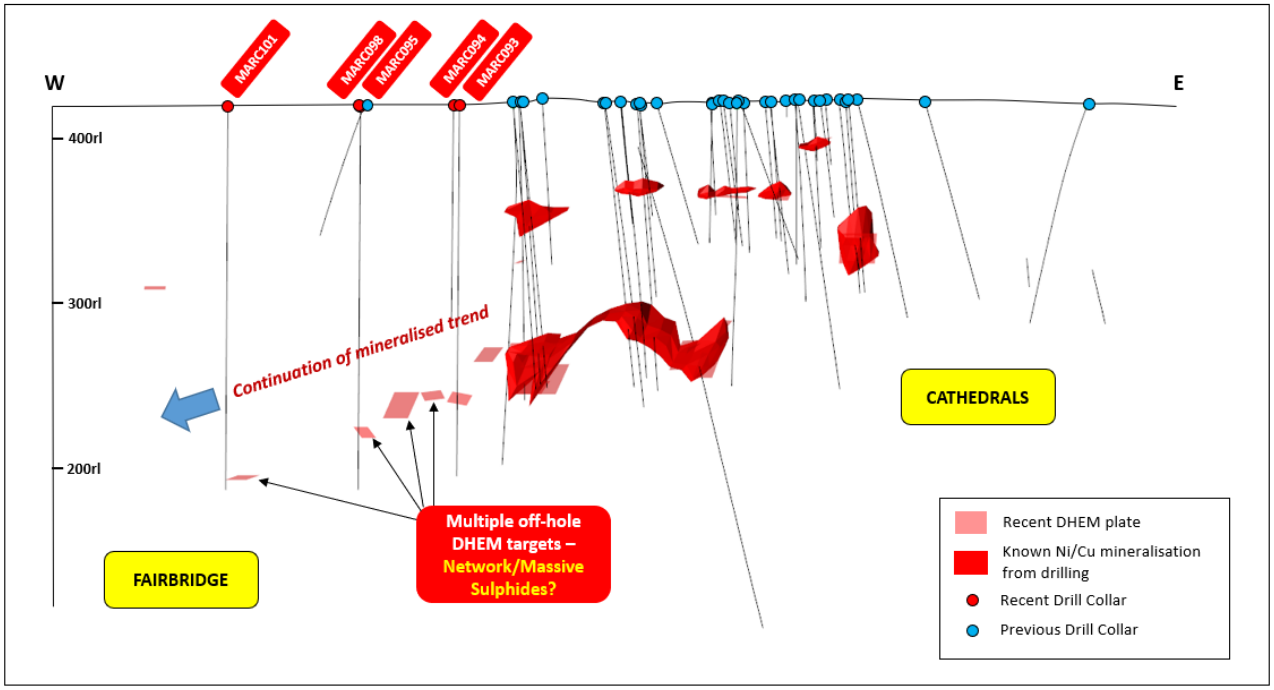

Figure 3 – Schematic long section of the Cathedrals Prospect showing continuation of the mineralised trend from Cathedrals to Fairbridge.

MAJOR DRILL PROGRAMME

A drill programme is scheduled to commence at Mt Alexander on or about 22 July 2019. Approximately 6,000m of drilling is planned, with additional metres likely to be added as further targets are prioritised for drilling.

Two drill rigs have been secured for this drill programme – one Diamond rig and one Reverse Circulation (RC) rig. Drilling of the prioritised EM conductors will initially commence with the Diamond drill rig. The RC drill rig will arrive at site approximately two weeks into the programme, and will be used to test shallower targets and conceptual targets.

Our technical team is at Mt Alexander this week to finalise site preparations. Further details of the planned drill holes will be provided prior to commencement of drilling.

Table 1 below contains details of the 42 EM conductors that are prioritised for drilling. The modelled plates for these new EM conductors are interpreted to represent the highest grade of massive nickel-copper sulphides in the mineral system and are not definitive of all the mineralisation in the system.

Drill results have shown that large volumes of semi-massive, matrix and disseminated sulphides can occur around the massive sulphides but are not detected by EM surveys.

Plate Name	Easting	Northing	Depth below surface (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Conductance (S)	Priority	Prospect
MAD024_1	232024	6806409	27	9	8	14,000	2	Investigators
MAD104 Plate 4	232625	6806631	47	5.1	7.1	10,600	2	Stricklands
MAD112_p4_CH22-28	232010	6806474	76	15	13	8,000	2	Investigators
MAD115 Plate 1 CH20-Ch30	230755	6806346	122	17	10	10,000	2	Investigators
MAD115 Plate 2 CH20-Ch30	230733	6806339	131	16	5	24,000	2	Investigators
MAD119 MAD135 Plate 1	231244	6806558	238	15	14.9	11,600	2	Investigators
MAD122 CH15-20 Plate 2	231144	6806409	180	5.5	15.4	15,000	1	Investigators
MAD122 CH20-30 Plate 1	231162	6806430	136	3.5	45	27,600	2	Investigators
MAD122 Plate 1	231177	6806420	176	20	5	11,810	2	Investigators
MAD122 Plate 2 CH15-CH20	231169	6806426	176	13.5	4.8	12,281	2	Investigators
MAD129 Plate 1	231248	6806348	122	10	13	30,000	2	Investigators
MAD135 Plate 2	231257	6806522	196	17.5	17.5	20,000	1	Investigators
MAD138 Plate 1	231624	6806512	176	15	40	20,650	1	Investigators
MAD138 Plate 2	231604	6806431	114	15	20	14,500	1	Investigators
MAD139 CH20-25 Plate 1	231178	6806462	179	14.5	12	8,015	1	Investigators
MAD139 CH25-30 Plate 2	231239	6806439	172	18	17.5	27,900	1	Investigators
MAD140 Plate 1	231569	6806544	177	30	16	15,000	2	Investigators
MAD142 Plate 2	232718	6806632	29	13	15	7,250	1	Stricklands
MAD143 Plate 2	232549	6806582	45	20.5	7.3	3,900	2	Stricklands
MARC080 Plate 1	230832	6806377	100	10.3	13.5	3,600	2	Investigators
MARC082 Plate 1	231296	6806330	115	10	13	30,000	1	Investigators
MARC086 Plate 1	231900	6806480	85	22	14	7,415	1	Investigators
MARC089 Plate 1	232154	6806488	60	7.4	6.5	2,350	2	Investigators
MARC089 Plate 3	232176	6806496	47	3.2	3.6	2,126	2	Investigators
MARC090 Plate 1	232264	6806468	31	5	4.6	3,500	2	Investigators
MARC091 Plate 1	232396	6806533	63	25	35	1,900	2	Stricklands
MARC093 Plate 2	233663	6806945	148	14	15	2,000	2	Cathedrals
MARC094 Plate 1	233629	6806975	175	13	18	3,685	2	Cathedrals
MARC098 Plate 2	233588	6806990	196	10	15	1,300	2	Cathedrals
MARC098_MARC095 Plate 1	233613	6806964	175	17	25	2,215	2	Cathedrals
MARC101 Plate 1	233468	6807035	110	13	14	8,000	2	Cathedrals
MARC101 Plate 2	233522	6807007	226	16	16	3,515	2	Cathedrals
MARC109 Plate 1	231030	6806422	187	7	29.6	82,980	1	Investigators
MARC110 Plate 1	231392	6806447	146	12	13	24,325	2	Investigators
MARC110 Plate 2	231387	6806478	177	15	11	34,050	1	Investigators
MARC113 Plate 3 CH10-15	232618	6806617	46	7	50	880	2	Stricklands
MARC115 Plate 1	232382	6806540	67	20	13.3	10,120	1	Stricklands
MARC115 Plate 2	232370	6806568	48	11.5	70	2,270	2	Stricklands
MARC118_p1_CH35-43	231276	6806356	133	12.1	18.9	169300	2	Investigators
MARC118_p2_CH30-35	231272	6806356	129	5	7.1	214000	2	Investigators
MARC119_110m	238930.5	6797628.0	41	50	100	2169	2	Sultans
MARC121_p1	231066	6806361	118	20.8	6.7	3,050	2	Investigators

Table 1 – List of untested and prioritised DHEM plates at the Mt Alexander Project.

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 Mining Limited (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.

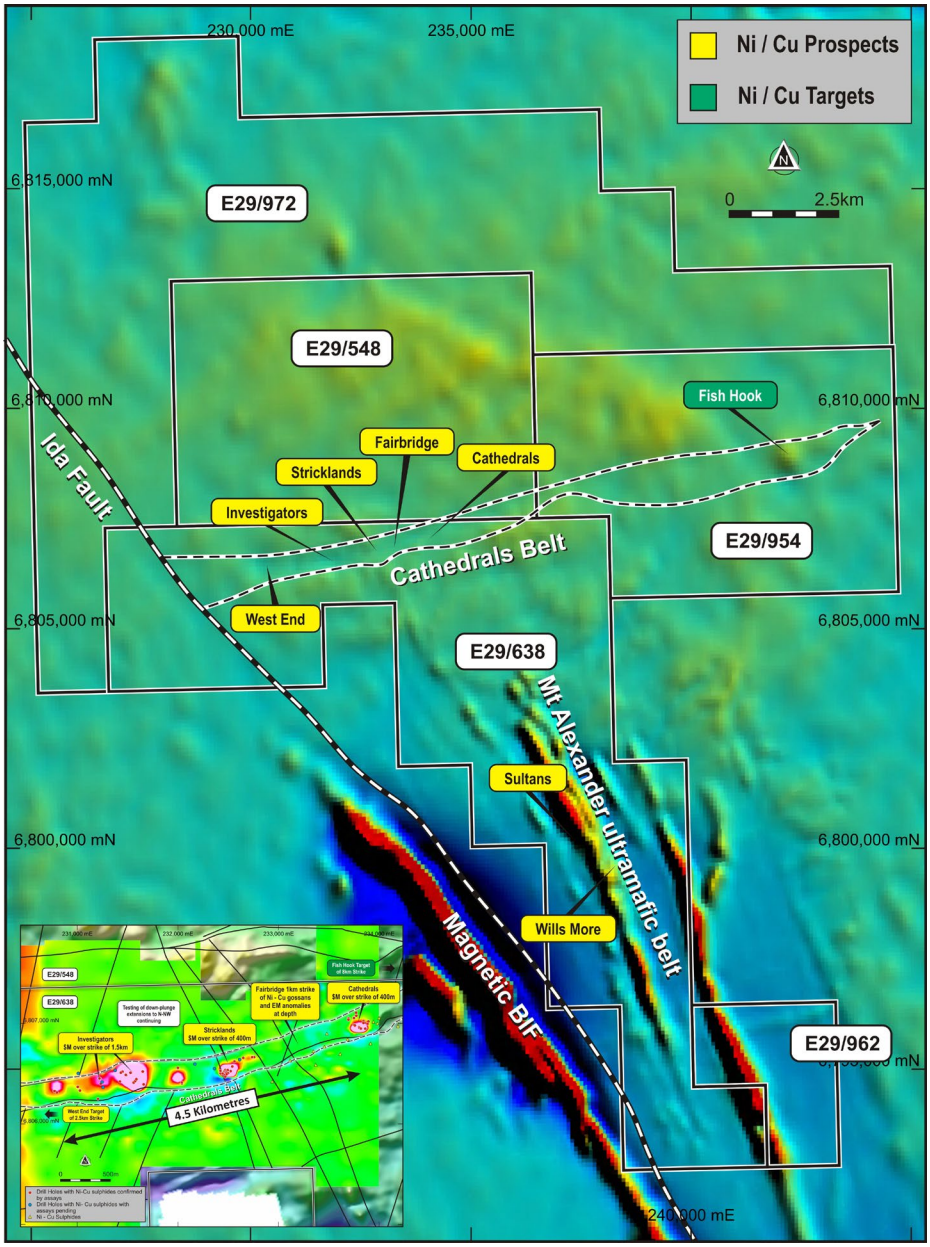

Figure 4 – map of the Mt Alexander tenements (against RTB magnetics) with key prospects highlighted. The inset shows the 4.5km strike of the Cathedrals Belt where drilling has intersected large areas of high-grade nickel-copper sulphides.

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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.

The following sections are 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.*	The Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were completed by two contracting companies – Vortex Geophysics and Merlin. The Vortex DHEM surveys were conducted using the Digi Atlantis system and VTX-100 transmitter generating 100amps and using a 0.5Hz base frequency. Downhole station spacing was 5m with 2.5m infills and used 200m, 150m and 100m surface loops. The Merlin DHEM surveys were conducted using the Digi Atlantis system and Phoenix TXU30 transmitter generating 80-90amps and using a 0.5Hz base frequency. Downhole station spacing was 5m with 2.5m infills and used 200m, 150The m and 100m surface loops.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole is located prior to survey using a handheld global positioning system (GPS) and compared with the original collar coordinate as recorded post-drilling. Any anomalies that are recorded over at a 5m sample spacing are re-surveyed using a 2.5m sample spacing downhole.
	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.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, 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).*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; a drill program to test the prioritised targets will commence in July 2019.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; a drill program will commence in July 2019.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; a drill program will commence in July 2019.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; a drill program will commence in July 2019.
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.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	The Vortex DHEM surveys were conducted using the Digi Atlantis system and VTX-100 transmitter generating 100amps and using a 0.5Hz base frequency. Downhole station spacing was 5m with 2.5m infills and used 200m, 150m and 100m surface loops. The Merlin DHEM surveys were conducted using the Digi Atlantis system and Phoenix TXU30 transmitter generating 80-90amps and using a 0.5Hz base frequency. Downhole station spacing was 5m with 2.5m infills and used 200m, 150m and 100m surface loops.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	The use of twinned holes.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	A handheld global positioning system (GPS) was used to determine accurate survey locations for the DHEM surveys (within 5m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used at the Mt Alexander project is GDA94 (MGA), zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The handheld GPS has an accuracy greater than +/-5m for topographic control. This is sufficient accuracy as all downhole data is collected relative to the collar.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The downhole station spacing was 5m with 2.5m infills and used 200m, 150m and 100m surface loops.
	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 release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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 DHEM survey tools are located in 50mm PVC piping within the drill holes, and provide 3 direction search coverage.
	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.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 four granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954 and E29/962). 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 four tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
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 Prospect) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite terrane. No previous exploration has been identified on E29/954. The target lithological unit in the Mt Alexander Greenstone belt has historically been the Central Ultramafic Unit, which has been explored by a number of parties, most recently by Nickel West. High grade nickel-copper 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-copper-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. The tenements remain underexplored.
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 komatiite and differentiated intrusion hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation, and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; a drill program will commence in March 2017.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
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.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	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.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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 (e.g. down hole length, true width not known).*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
Diagrams	*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 relevant prospect map showing geophysical results and previous mineralised drill intersections is shown in the body of the release.
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 Exploration Results.*	The release refers to results from geophysical surveys; this section is not relevant to this release.
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.*	Further exploration includes a Diamond and RC drill program to commence in July 2019, follow-up surface EM surveys and soil sampling.