28 April 2023

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

MT ALEXANDER PROJECT – *LITHIUM*

Assays from maiden 2022 lithium drilling confirm continuity of fertile pegmatites:

- **Laboratory assays from the 2022 reconnaissance drilling confirm anomalous lithium values in every pegmatite tested**
- **High-grade lithium values above 1% Li_2O were returned in six intersections with a peak value of 1.8% Li_2O (MARC158)**
- **Several drill holes had anomalous lithium intercepts of 5m or more with the thickest intersection of 14m (MARC168)**
- **Assays also contain elevated values for tantalum (Ta), caesium (Cs) and rubidium (Rb), providing further evidence of the fertility of the pegmatites for lithium mineralisation**
- **Positive results from the 2022 drilling provide confidence for a larger--scale drill programme to systematically test the extensive pegmatite system across the 15km pegmatite corridor at St George's landholding**

121m continuous pegmatite interval in diamond drill hole MAD213 testing the Manta Prospect:

- **A prominent, large seismic reflector modelled with a diameter of approximately 1,000m was identified at Manta – occurring within a granite intrusion immediately north of the outcropping greenstone belt at Mt Alexander**
- **Diamond hole MAD213 was drilled to test the source of the reflector and intersected multiple thick intervals of coarsely crystalline pegmatite including:**
  - **a continuous 120.8m interval of pegmatite from 631.2m to 752m downhole**
  - **multiple additional pegmatite intervals of varying width from 369m to 624m downhole, with a total of 225m of pegmatite intersected in the hole**
- **Laboratory assays for MAD213 are pending**

Major lithium drill programme is ongoing:

- **Extensive exploration drilling commenced in February 2023 with both RC and diamond drilling in progress**
- **Targets being drilled include several areas not previously drilled for lithium, including the highly prospective contact adjacent to the Copperfield Granite, which is directly along strike from the significant lithium discoveries by Red Dirt Metals (ASX: RDT) at its Mt Ida Project**

Pegmatite field mapping and outcrop sampling extends fertile pegmatite field:

- **Further laboratory assays received for rock chip samples collected in 2022 confirmed high-grade lithium mineralisation including:**

  - **MARK311: 2.8% Li_2O, 154ppm Cs, 30ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.84% Rb_2O**
  - **MARK317: 1.91% Li_2O, 97ppm Cs, 30ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.57% Rb_2O**
  - **MARK351: 1.52% Li_2O, 227ppm Cs, 275ppm Ta_2O_5 and 1.26% Rb_2O**
  - **MARK319: 0.93% Li_2O, 96ppm Cs, 335ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.41% Rb_2O**

- **These high-grade lithium results occur within a prospective area that has an interpreted 5km east-west strike, and extend the area of lithium-bearing pegmatites targeted in the 2022 drilling by a further ~450m along strike**

Further expansion of lithium and other critical metals project portfolio in Western Australia:

- ***Lithium Star*: Acquisition of 14 exploration licences covering a total of 653 km^2, with several licences located along strike from high-grade lithium deposits and established spodumene-producing lithium mines**

- ***Woolgangie Project*: Option to acquire 9 exploration licences covering more than 1,200 km^2 in an established mining region of the Eastern Goldfields extending south-west of Coolgardie and west of Kambalda**

- ***Mt Holland*: Area of Influence agreement signed enabling potential acquisition of an interest in lithium and nickel rights in the highly prospective Mt Holland mineral field**

Cautionary statement:
While the Company is very encouraged by the geology identified in the completed drill holes in the maiden lithium drill programme, the visual observation of lithium-bearing minerals within pegmatites does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation. Given the nature of lithium mineralisation, it is not possible to estimate by visual assessment the abundance of any lithium within the pegmatites intersected by the completed drilling. Laboratory assays are required to determine the presence and grade of any contained lithium mineralisation within the reported pegmatite intersections.

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 2023.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman said:
"We are pleased to report on an exciting quarter for St George, with the commencement of lithium exploration drilling as part of a programme to drill up to 20,000m in the first half of this year. In addition, during the quarter St George announced further acquisitions to expand our portfolio of high-quality lithium projects in the world's premier hard-rock lithium address of Western Australia.

"Initial results of our drilling program have been most promising – including a 121m continuous pegmatite interval at Manta Prospect – and we look forward to reporting on our drilling and the receipt of assay results in due course. With about $6 million cash at quarter's end, St George is well funded to continue our aggressive exploration push."

MT ALEXANDER PROJECT – *LITHIUM*

Assays confirm high-grade lithium in drilling:
The small, maiden drill programme completed in late 2022 has delivered very encouraging results with numerous intercepts of anomalous lithium including high grades up to 1.8% Li_2O (MARC158).

Several drill holes had anomalous lithium intercepts of 5m or more with the thickest intersection of 14m (MARC168). High-grade lithium values above 1% Li_2O were returned in six intersections with a peak value of 1.8% Li_2O (MARC158).

Assays also indicated elevated values of Ta, Cs and Rb with the lithium mineralisation, which further supports the interpretation of fractionated pegmatites that are fertile for lithium deposits. Peak values were in MARC168, which intersected a 14m thick interval of anomalous lithium including 1m at 1.25% Li_2O, 2,020 ppm Ta, 2,330ppm Cs and 11,800 ppm Rb from 79m.

Several drill holes intersected more than one pegmatite, indicating the likely presence of multiple stacked pegmatite units.

The 2023 drill campaign underway includes further drilling of these pegmatites to test if they potentially merge at deeper levels or are otherwise associated with a larger pegmatite body down-dip.

For further details of the assay results for the 2022 drilling, see our **ASX Release dated 21 February 2023** ***Lithium Drilling Underway at Mt Alexander***.

Figures 1 and 2 below illustrate cross sections for two of the targeted pegmatite dykes at the Jailbreak Prospect, named **J1** and **J2**, that were drill tested.

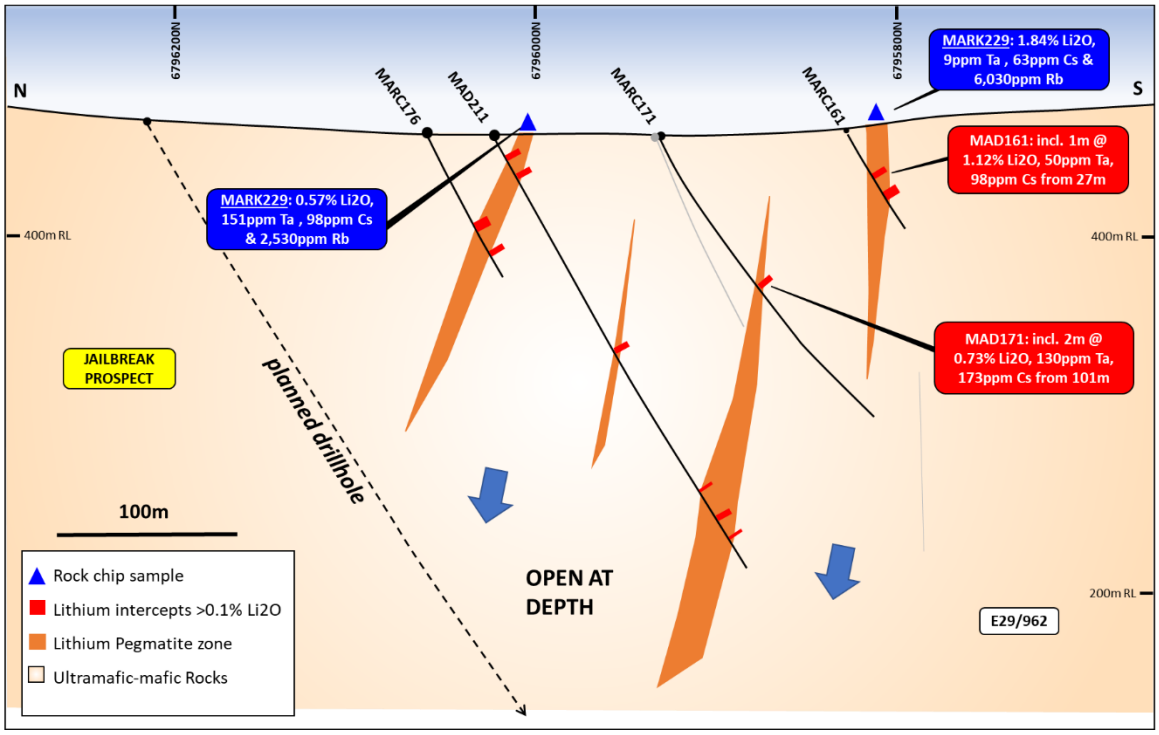

Figure 1 – J1 Pegmatite cross section showing interpreted pegmatites at the Jailbreak Prospect.

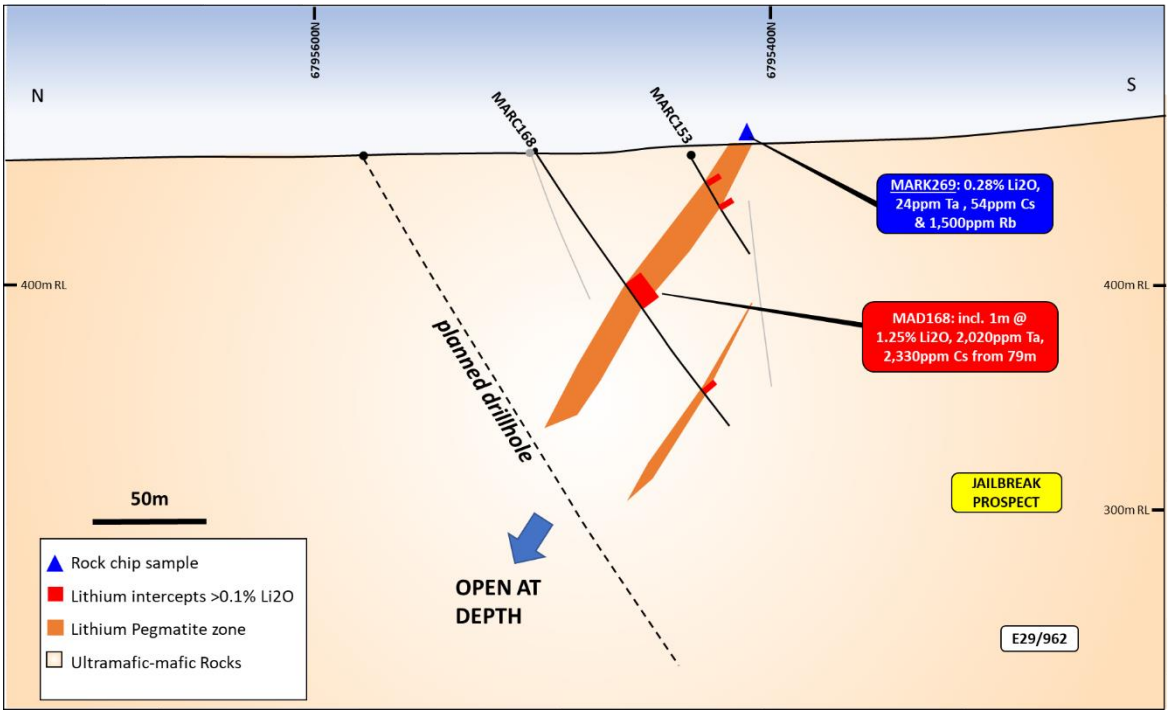

Figure 2 – J2 Pegmatite cross section showing interpreted pegmatites at the Jailbreak Prospect.

121m thick pegmatite intersected at Manta:

The Manta seismic reflector was first announced in our ASX Releases dated 1 September 2022 *New Nickel Targets at Mt Alexander* and 5 October 2022 *Nickel Targets Confirmed at Mt* Alexander. The reflector was modelled with a strike of approximately 1,000m and varying thickness.

Given the size and contrast of the seismic reflector against the surrounding granite host rock, initial interpretation suggested it could be a structurally emplaced portion of the greenstone belt to the south and therefore a viable target for nickel sulphides.

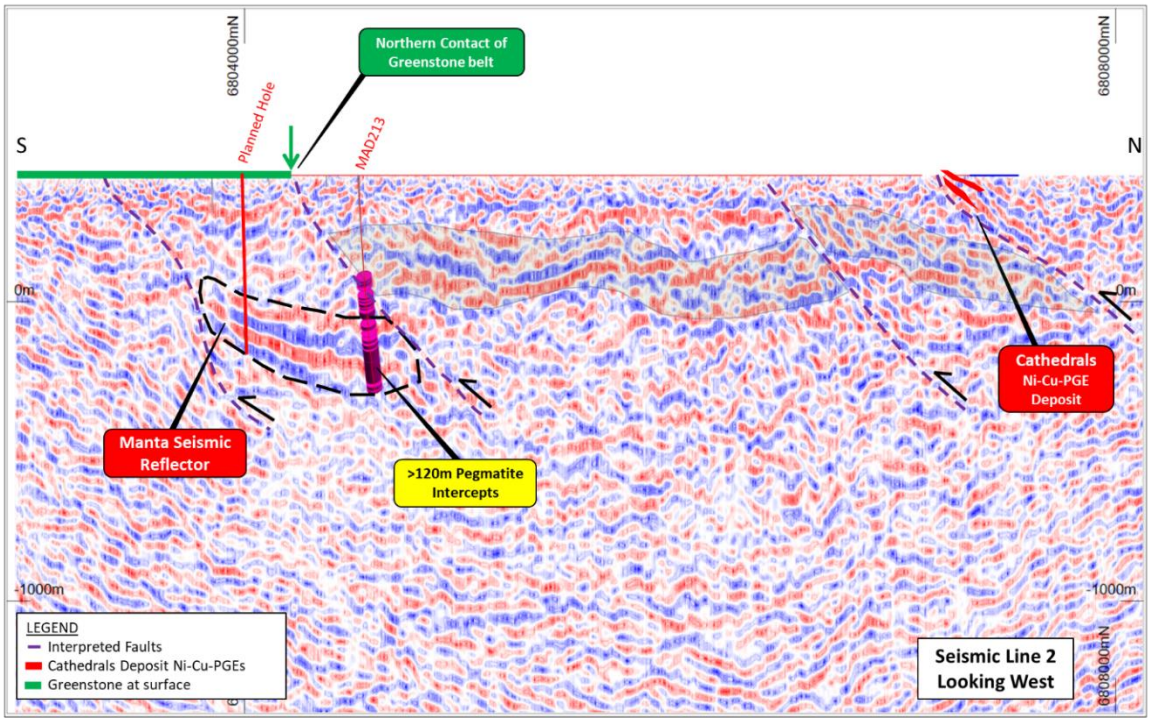

Figure 2A – seismic data from Survey Line 2 (looking west) highlighting the Manta seismic reflector and MAD213 drill hole pegmatite intercepts.

Drilling of MAD213 and subsequent geophysical testing of the core has shown the prominent reflector is associated with an interval containing numerous pegmatites below the granite, including one interval of 120.8m thickness. The pegmatites are being sampled for laboratory assay.

Figure 3 – MAD213 from 637.60m to 644.90m showing a portion of the 120m+ intersect of coarse-grained pegmatite from the Manta seismic reflector

The seismic reflector is modelled to continue up-dip to the south and appears to extend into, or below, the greenstone belt – a potentially favourable setting for mineralisation. Although modelled as a circular feature, the current interpretation of the seismic reflector is constrained by the survey parameters. The actual pegmatites may be more extensive.

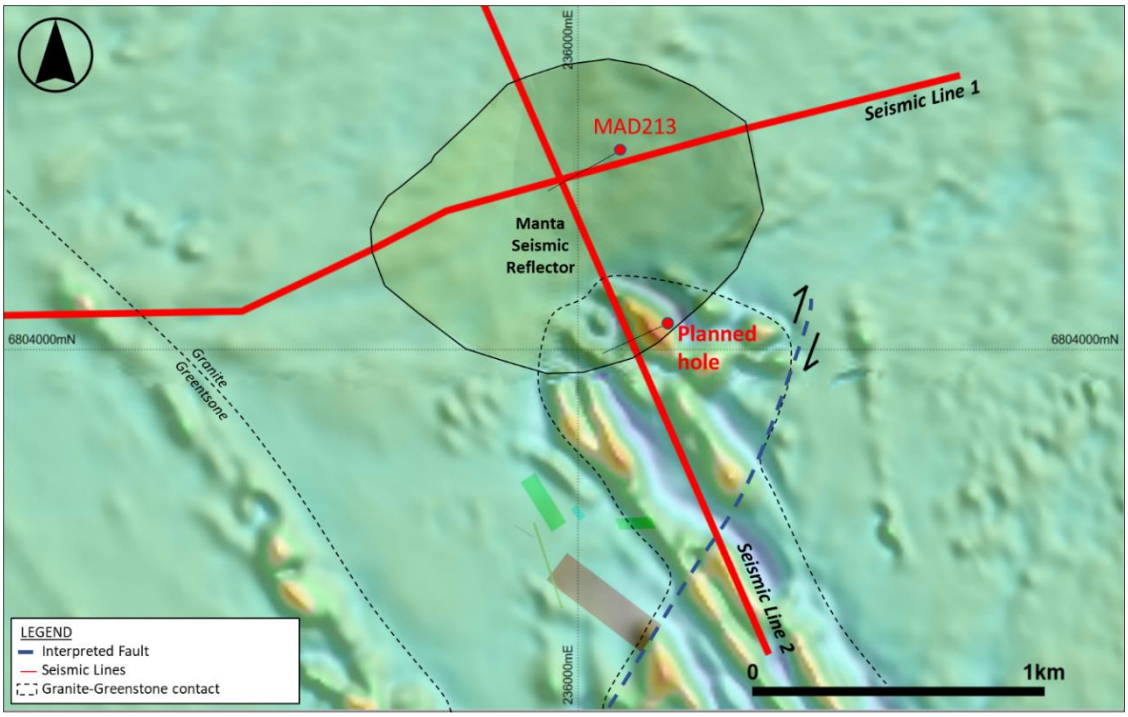

Figure 4 – map of the granite/greenstone contact area (against magnetic RTP 1VD) showing the location of MAD213 and the surface expression of the Manta seismic reflector.

The Manta Prospect is located 9km north of the Jailbreak Prospect, where the majority of the 2022 drilling was completed. Jailbreak is within the pegmatite corridor adjacent to the Copperfield Granite, interpreted to be one source of the mineralised pegmatites at Mt Alexander and at Red Dirt Metals' (ASX: RDT) Mt Ida Lithium Project. See Figure 5.

The Manta pegmatites appear to differ from the outcropping pegmatites in the Mt Alexander pegmatite corridor as they appear to have been intruded into a relatively flat, extensional structure that extends below the granite.

Further diamond drilling at Manta is planned to test the pegmatites – initially to the south of MAD213 – in the area of the interpreted granite/greenstone contact where the seismic reflector is modelled to continue towards surface. Diamond drilling at Manta commenced in late April 2023.

For further details of the pegmatite intersections at Manta, see our **ASX Release dated 29 March 2023 *121 Metre Pegmatite Intersection at Manta.***

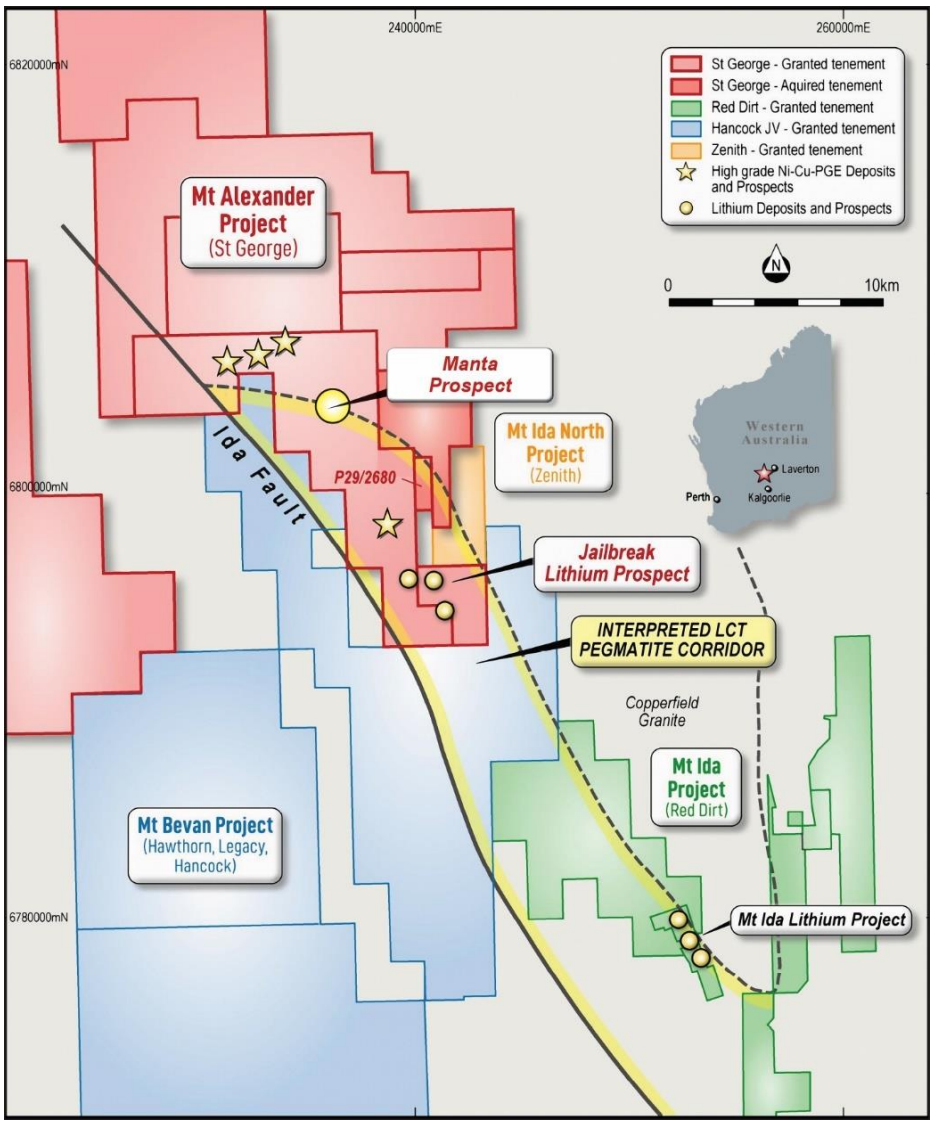

Figure 5 – regional map showing the location of Mt Alexander and other nearby lithium projects including Red Dirt's Mt Ida Project. The Manta and Jailbreak Prospects at Mt Alexander are highlighted.

More high-grade lithium rock chip samples:
Laboratory assays for rock chip samples collected in 2022 from pegmatite outcrops returned numerous values of high-grade lithium.

In addition to high-grade lithium, the geochemistry of rock chip samples returned strongly elevated levels of caesium, tantalum and rubidium – a geochemistry highly indicative of fractionated pegmatites prospective for lithium mineralisation.

Results included the following assays, with full details in our **ASX Release dated 6 February 2023** ***Lithium Exploration Recommences at Mt Alexander***:

- MARK311: 2.8% Li_2O, 154ppm Cs, 30ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.84% Rb_2O
- MARK317: 1.91% Li_2O, 97ppm Cs, 30ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.57% Rb_2O
- MARK351: 1.52% Li_2O, 227ppm Cs, 275ppm Ta_2O_5 and 1.26% Rb_2O
- MARK319: 0.93% Li_2O, 96ppm Cs, 335ppm Ta_2O_5 and 0.41% Rb_2O

These high-grade lithium occurrences are within an interpreted 5km east-west strike. They extend the area of lithium-bearing pegmatites targeted in the recent drilling by a further ~450m along strike, supporting the prospectivity for high-grade lithium in areas of the pegmatite corridor yet to be drilled.

Figure 6 - examples of fractionated and banded pegmatite outcrops at the Jailbreak Prospect.

About the Mt Alexander Project:

The Mt Alexander Project is located 120km south-west of the Agnew-Wiluna Belt, which hosts numerous world-class nickel deposits. The Project comprises six granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954, E29/972 and E29/1041 – which are a contiguous package. An additional two exploration licences – E29/1093 and E29/1126 – are located to the south-east of the core tenement package.

The Cathedrals, Stricklands, Investigators and Radar nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE discoveries are located on E29/638, which is held in joint venture by St George (75%) and IGO Limited (25%). St George is the Manager of the Project, with IGO retaining a 25% non-contributing interest (in E29/638 only) until there is a decision to mine. The Jailbreak Lithium Prospect is on E29/268 and E29/962. The Manta Lithium Prospect is on E29/638. With the exception of E29/638, all Project tenements are owned 100% by St George.

STRATEGIC ACQUISITIONS – *LITHIUM, NICKEL AND RARE EARTH ELEMENTS FOCUS*

WOOLGANGIE PROJECT – *+70km Strike Along The Prospective Ida Fault*

St George's wholly owned subsidiary, Destiny Nickel Pty Ltd (**Destiny Nickel**), entered into an option agreement with Belres Pty Ltd and WA Mining Partners Pty Ltd (together, the **Vendor**) on 1 February 2023 to acquire a package of tenements in the Eastern Goldfields (**Option Agreement**).

Pursuant to the Option Agreement, Destiny Nickel has been granted an option to acquire tenements, applications for tenements and project information owned by the Vendor – referred to as the **Woolgangie Project** – which must be exercised no later than 2 February 2025.

The tenements comprise nine exploration licences – two have been granted and seven are in application – covering a total area of approximately 1,200 km^2. The tenements cover two strategic areas.

One area, the western tenements, encompasses approximately 70km of strike along the highly prospective Ida Fault – a major crustal boundary that controls multiple major minerals deposits within WA. The other area, the eastern tenements, is proximal to an established lithium region that hosts several significant lithium deposits and operating mines.

Figure 7 below shows the Woolgangie Project tenements and their regional location.

The tenements along the Ida Fault are considered prospective for lithium as well as ionic clay-hosted rare earths and nickel-copper sulphides.

Numerous pegmatites have been mapped for many kilometres within the western tenements along the Ida Fault and also within the eastern tenements along the margin of the known lithium province. No previous systematic exploration for lithium appears to have been conducted within the project area.

The geological setting of the western tenements has analogies to the Mt Ida district that includes Red Dirt Metals' Mt Ida Project (MRE: 12.7 Mt @ 1.2% Li_2O)[1] and St George Mining's Jailbreak Lithium Prospect. Liontown Resources's Kathleen Valley Project (MRE: 156Mt at 1.4% Li_2O and 130ppm Ta_2O_5)[2] is also located along the Ida Fault, to the north of Mt Alexander.

[1] Red Dirt Metals ASX release dated 19 October 2022 "*Maiden Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate at Mt Ida*"

[2] Liontown Resources Limited ASX release dated 11 November 2021 "*Kathleen Valley DFS confirms Tier-1 global lithium project*"

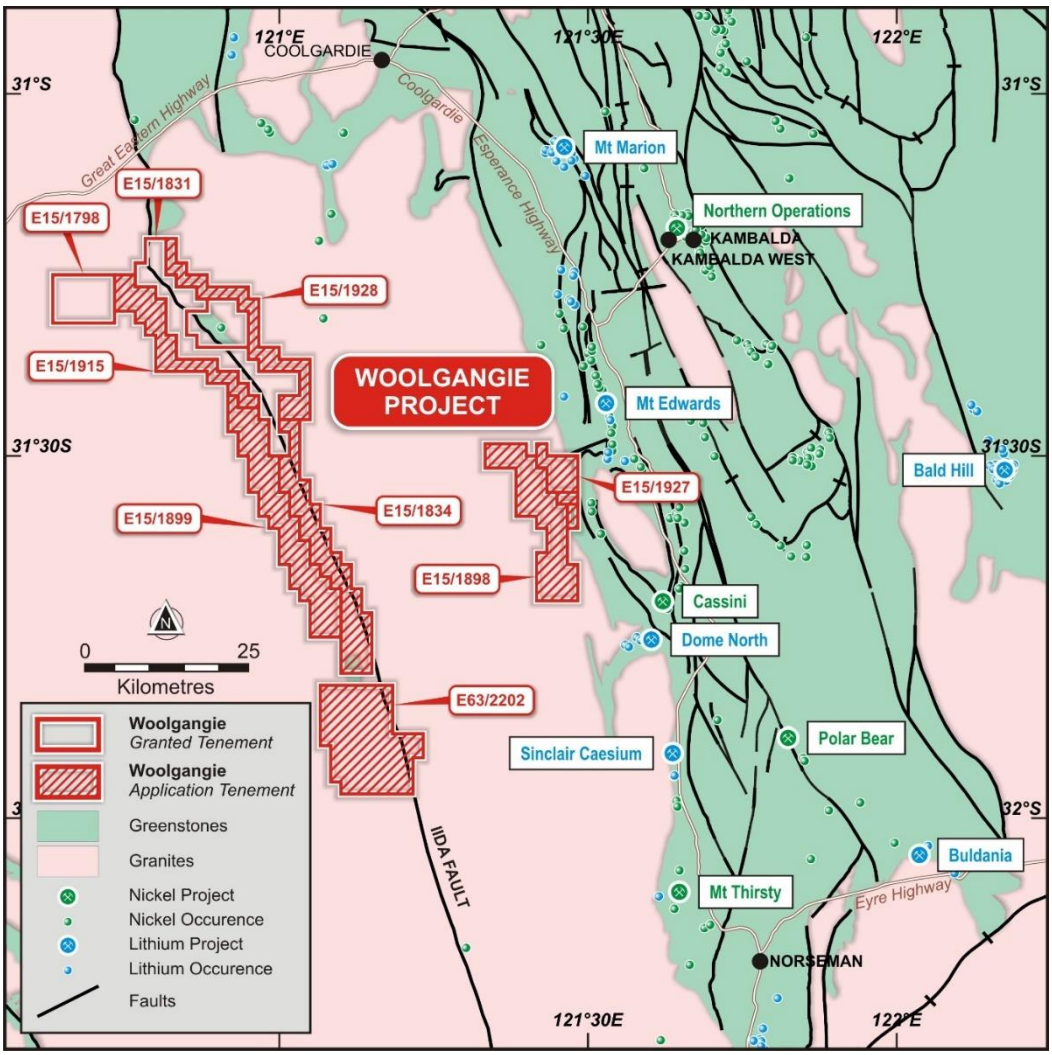

Figure 7 – map of the location of the Woolgangie Project tenement package for which St George has entered into an option to acquire.

Historical drilling in 2010 by Mincor Resources (see ASX December Quarterly Report 2010 and GSWA open file report A90100) identified several wide zones of rare earth anomalism while exploring for nickel sulphides. The preliminary interpretation is that the REE anomalism is more likely to relate to ionic clay-hosted rare earth mineralisation rather than carbonatite hosted mineralisation.

Work programmes for Woolgangie are being planned, with drilling of lithium and REE targets expected in Q3 2023.

For further details on the acquisition of the Woolgangie Project, see our **ASX Release dated 2 February 2023** ***Acquisition of Critical Metals Project***.

LITHIUM STAR – *Lithium Projects in WA*

St George's wholly owned subsidiary, Lithium Star Pty Ltd (**Lithium Star**), entered into an acquisition agreement with Chariot Corporation Limited and Stallion Lithium Pty Ltd (together, the **Seller**) on 21 March 2023 to acquire a package of tenements in Western Australia (**Acquisition Agreement**).

The tenements comprise fourteen exploration licences – thirteen have been granted and one is in application – covering a total area of approximately 653km^2. The tenements comprise seven distinct projects.

Several of the acquired projects are favourably located along strike from high-grade lithium deposits and established-spodumene producing lithium mines. The new projects include:

- the Split Rocks Project, located ~25km north-west of the Earl Grey lithium deposit, which has a resource of 189Mt @ 1.50% Li_2O and is owned by Covalent Lithium – a joint venture between Wesfarmers (ASX: WES) and SQM (NYSE:SQM)

- the Buningonia and Buningonia North Projects, located in the same lithium province as Global Lithium's (ASX: GL1) Manna Project and the Bald Hill Mine

- the Ten Mile West Project, located east of Liontown Resources' (ASX: LTR) Buldania Deposit

- the Myuna Rocks Project, located near Allkem's (ASX: AKE) operating Mt Cattlin Mine

St George is developing exploration programmes for each of the new projects. Work will vary between projects depending on their geological setting and stage of exploration. Maiden drill programmes are expected to be completed in 2023 at several of the projects.

For further details on the Lithium Star projects and the terms of acquisition, see our **ASX Release dated 22 March 2023** ***St George Acquires Strategic Lithium Projects***.

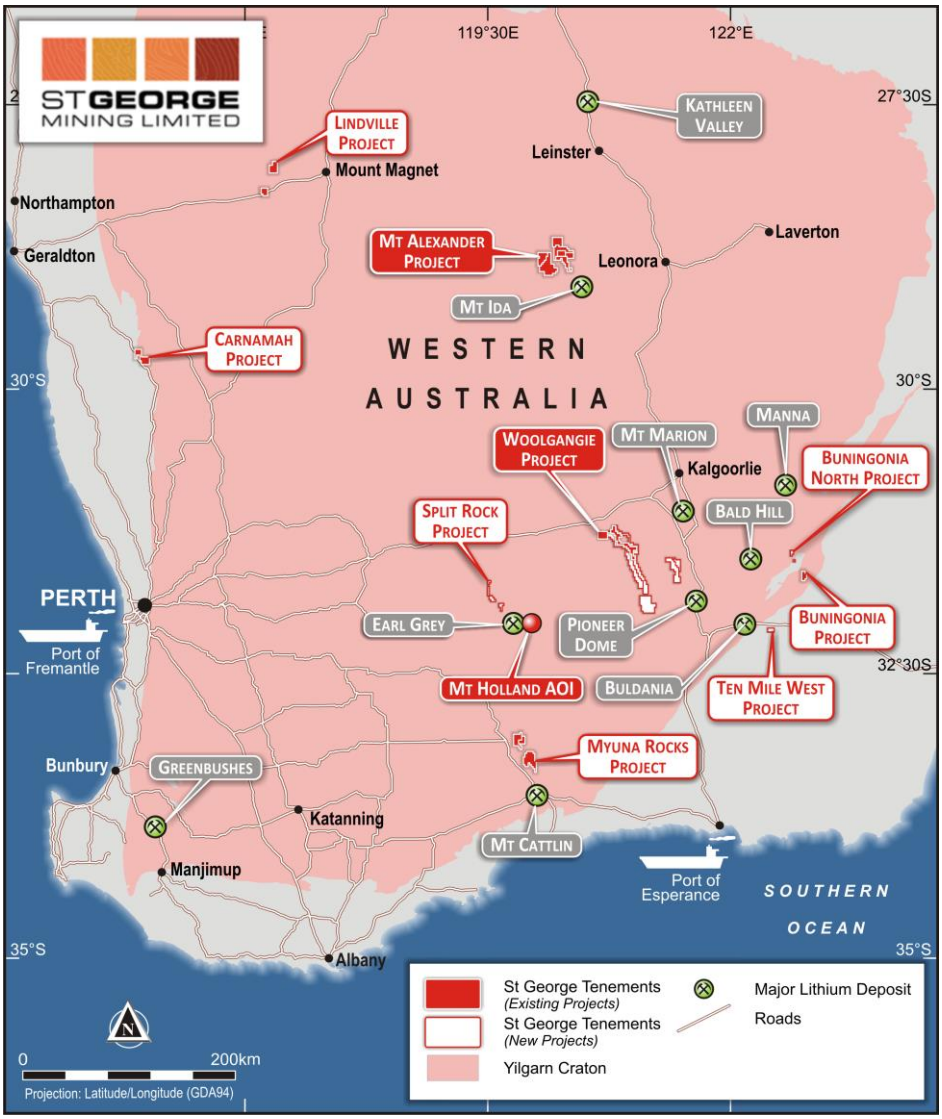

Figure 8 – map showing the location of the new projects acquired by St George as well as the existing Mt Alexander Project and Woolgangie Project.

MT HOLLAND – *Lithium and Nickel Rights*

St George, through its wholly owned subsidiary Dragon Lithium Pty Ltd, entered into a binding agreement pursuant to which it has rights to potentially acquire an interest in the lithium and nickel rights of tenements within an area (the "Area of Influence") covering approximately 600 km^2 of the Mt Holland lithium and nickel province.

Major lithium projects are located within the Area of Influence including the globally significant Earl Grey lithium deposit owned by Covalent Lithium, a joint venture between Wesfarmers Limited and SQM.

The Area of Influence extends out to a radius of 30km from the centre of the Bounty Gold Mine TSF1. A 40 km strike of the Forrestania nickel belt is interpreted within the Area of Influence, supporting potential for nickel sulphide mineralisation.

For further details on the arrangement for Mt Holland Area of Influence, see our **ASX Release dated 17 February 2023** ***St George Expands into Mt Holland Lithium Province.***

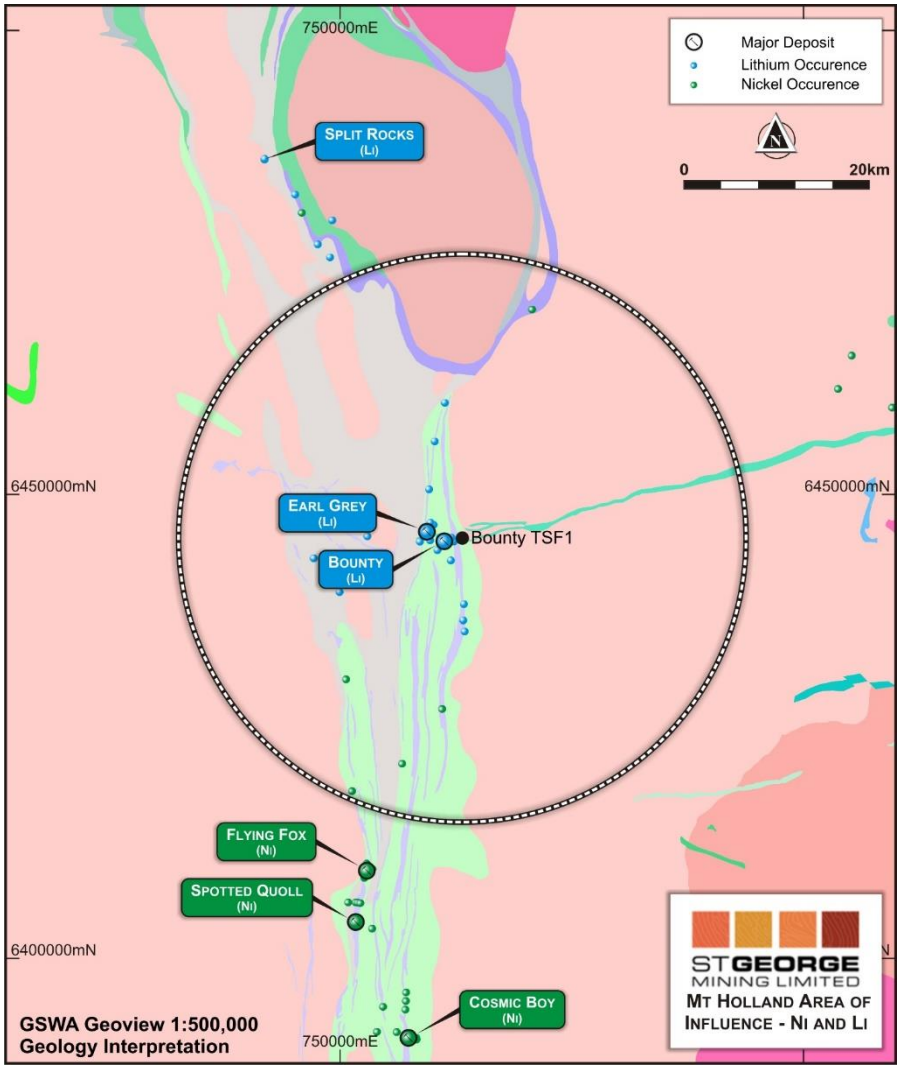

Figure 9 – interpreted geological map showing the 30km radius Area of Influence as well as significant known lithium and nickel occurrences and deposits along the greenstone belt.

PATERSON PROJECT

Laboratory assays for St George's maiden diamond drilling campaign at the 100%-owned **Paterson Project**, in WA's north-eastern Pilbara region, have been received and provide encouragement for the potential of significant copper-gold mineralisation at the Project.

The main aim of the 2022 reconnaissance drill programme was to confirm host lithologies as well as deliver evidence of hydrothermal/mineralising processes by drilling a number of geophysical/structural anomalies in the basement.

Although no high-grade base metals or gold mineralisation were identified in the assays, there was evidence of hydrothermal/mineralising processes with strong alteration associated with late-stage felsic intrusions prospective for orogenic style gold mineralisation. Accumulations of stratiform-hosted sulphides were also observed throughout the Project area in proximity to structures and intrusions providing support for the potential of the Project to host copper and potentially gold mineralisation.

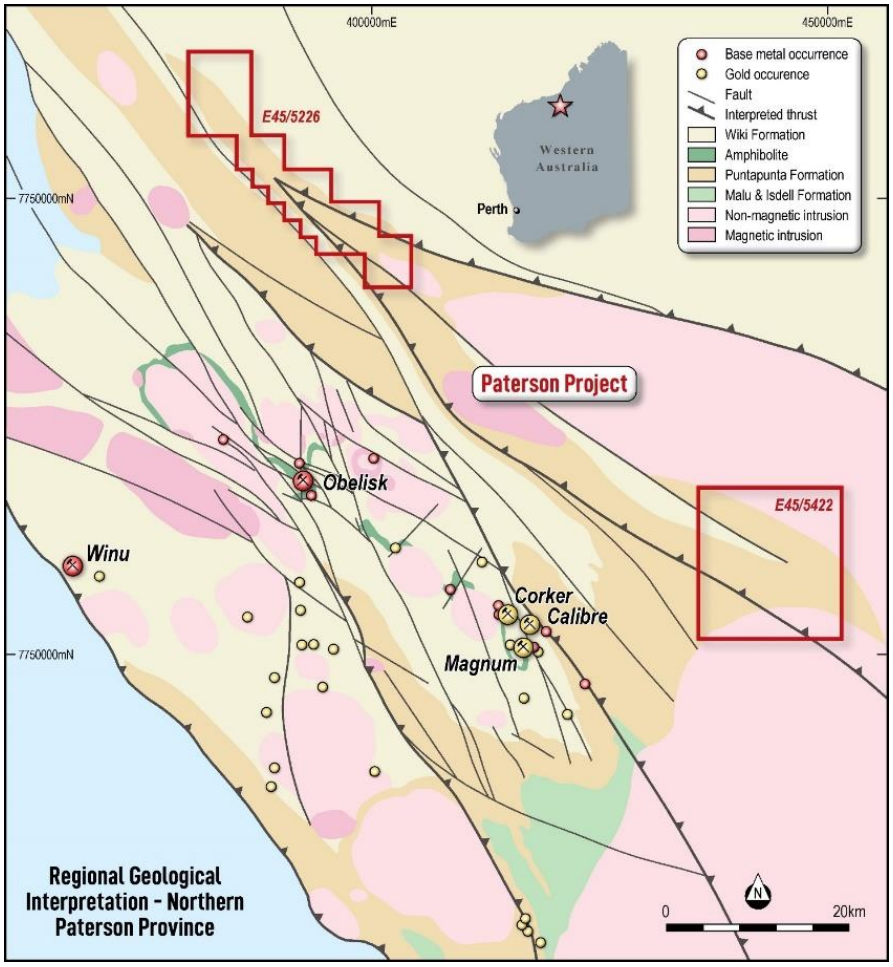

Figure 10 – map showing the location and regional geology of the Paterson Project and surrounding areas.

Key observations from the drill results are:

- The eight drill holes completed were spaced over a strike length of 25 km and showed a progressive decrease in the thickness of cover sequence from 174m in the north to 162m in the south.

- The transported cover sequence is made up of an upper soil cover, channel sands/clays, and a layer of coarse to small pebble sized quartz fragments as the basement. This cover suggests that the drill area was a deep paleochannel.

- Sulphide rich meta-sedimentary rocks were intercepted throughout the Project area. These belong to the lower Yeneena and/or Rudall complex metamorphics that host significant mineral deposits in the Paterson Province, including the Nifty sedimentary hosted copper deposits and Kintyre uranium deposits.

- Elevated copper, lead and zinc with associated sulphides in bands were recorded in several drill holes with a high value of 1,080 ppm copper over 0.5m, giving further support for the potential of sedimentary hosted copper deposits. Anomalous assays included:
  - 4m @ 130ppm Cu from 191m in PDD008
  - 2.4m @ 357ppm Cu & 0.5 g/t Ag from 265.5m in PDD002
    - incl. 0.5m @ 1,080ppm & 1.5 g/t Ag from 266.5m
  - 2m @ 200ppm Cu from 267m in PDD003

- Minor zones of gold intercepted in PDD002, returning 0.6m @ 170ppb Au from 222m.

- Elevated pathfinder elements such as tungsten and arsenic are seen in the regolith profile and will assist in further drill targeting.

These results provide support for the potential of the Project to host significant copper-gold mineralisation. The next round of follow-up exploration activities for the Paterson Project is being planned.

For further details of assay results, see Schedule 1 attached to this report.

AJANA PROJECT

A ground gravity survey is underway at the **Ajana Project**, in the Northampton mineral field in WA's Mid West region, to assist in finalising targets for the maiden drill programme. The survey will cover 21 km^2 and is focused over areas where the airborne magnetic survey completed by St George has identified strong magnetic features.

The aim of the gravity survey is to identify dense rocks below cover that could represent high-grade mineralisation. Any coincident gravity and magnetic highs will be considered high-priority targets for nickel and/or copper mineralisation.

Access agreements with a number of private landowners have been progressed. Approval of a Programme of Works is expected from the Department of Mines shortly. Drilling will be scheduled once that approval is received with up to 3,000m of RC drilling planned.

CORPORATE

General Meeting:
A General Meeting of the Company was held in Perth on 16 March 2023. All resolutions considered at the Meeting were approved.

SCHEDULE: Drill Results for 2022 Diamond Drill Programme at the Paterson Project

Table 1 – Drill hole details for Diamond Drilling completed at St George's Paterson Project during 2022.

HOLE ID	TENEMENT ID	EAST	NORTH	DEPTH	DIP	AZI
PDD001	E45/5226	395529	7744844	265	-70	230
PDD002	E45/5226	396315	7744905	289.4	-70	230
PDD003	E45/5226	395519	7746397	271.3	-70	230
PDD004	E45/5226	395164	7747218	274.1	-70	230
PDD005	E45/5226	384336.6	7757366	319	-70	15
PDD006	E45/5226	383166.8	7757987	262.9	-70	80
PDD007	E45/5226	400896	7742922	238	-70	230
PDD008	E45/5226	401780	7742897	214.2	-70	230

Table 2 – Elevated assay results from the 2022 Diamond Drill programme at the Paterson Project using a cut-off of 0.01 g/t Au and 100ppm Cu. Other than gold which is shown as g/t, all assays are displayed in part per million (ppm).

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INT	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Pb	S	W	Zn
PDD001	188.7	189.7	1	0.01	-0.5	-2	0.3	5	9	-100	6	215
PDD001	207	208	1	0.03	-0.5	-2	0.4	5	11	100	2	80
PDD002	204.55	205.2	0.65	0.06	-0.5	-2	2.6	5	24	-100	1	50
PDD002	218.4	219	0.6	0.04	-0.5	-2	0.5	45	17	3,100	1	100
PDD002	222	222.6	0.6	0.17	-0.5	-2	0.2	5	12	500	1.5	85
PDD002	231	231.5	0.5	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.4	110	14	2,300	2	90
PDD002	234.8	235.4	0.6	-0.01	0.5	-2	0.6	120	20	4,800	1.5	60
PDD002	235.4	236	0.6	-0.01	0.5	-2	2.1	150	20	24,000	1.5	55
PDD002	263	264	1	0.01	-0.5	-2	1.3	20	25	600	1.5	70
PDD002	264	265	1	0.01	-0.5	-2	0.7	130	12	2,700	1.5	70
PDD002	264	265	1	0.01	-0.5	-2	0.7	130	12	2,700	1.5	70
PDD002	265	265.6	0.6	0.01	-0.5	-2	1.5	20	22	600	2.5	70
PDD002	265.6	266	0.4	-0.01	0.5	-2	2.6	120	21	2,500	2.5	85
PDD002	266	266.5	0.5	-0.01	-0.5	-2	1	270	20	4,700	1.5	60

PDD002	266.5	267	0.5	-0.01	1.5	-2	4	1,080	14	21,300	1.5	70
PDD002	267	268	1	-0.01	0.5	-2	0.6	135	12	3,500	1.5	75
PDD002	269.4	270.1	0.7	0.01	-0.5	-2	0.5	25	13	600	1.5	55
PDD002	270.1	271	0.9	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.3	160	15	2,400	1	70
PDD002	271.3	272	0.7	0.01	-0.5	-2	0.9	5	31	200	2	40
PDD002	274	275	1	0.08	-0.5	-2	0.1	10	5	400	2.5	25
PDD003	230	230.8	0.8	-0.01	-0.5	-2	1.6	145	366	1,600	6.5	80
PDD003	230.9	232	1.1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	2.5	155	93	1,900	3	110
PDD003	238	239	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.2	140	117	1,700	1.5	90
PDD003	239	240	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.2	115	132	1,400	1.5	90
PDD003	245.9	247	1.1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.1	140	121	200	0.5	60
PDD003	250.35	251	0.65	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.2	100	18	800	1.5	35
PDD003	254	255	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.2	120	12	600	1	45
PDD003	257	258	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.1	105	44	800	1	65
PDD003	267	268	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.3	260	15	700	1.5	120
PDD003	268	269	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.2	140	12	200	1.5	110
PDD004	249	249.3	0.3	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.6	170	6	300	1.5	100
PDD004	253.3	254.3	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.5	130	3	300	1	115
PDD005	276.3	277	0.7	0.01	-0.5	-2	0.3	40	3	200	2.5	75
PDD005	307.45	307.7	0.25	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.2	100	9	200	0.5	45
PDD007	208	209	1	0.02	-0.5	-2	0.2	5	4	-100	1.5	90
PDD007	229	230	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.3	130	15	1,200	1	225
PDD008	191	192	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.6	150	26	2,600	2.5	85
PDD008	194	195	1	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.6	230	26	4,000	1.5	70
PDD008	209	209.5	0.5	-0.01	-0.5	-2	0.7	150	20	1,200	1	80
PDD008	213	213.9	0.9	0.07	-0.5	2	0.2	10	26	-100	1	30

APPENDIX 5B:

An Appendix 5B – Quarterly Cash Flow Report for the quarter ended 31 March 2023, accompanies this Activities Report.

St George provides the following information in relation to payments to related parties and their associates, as required by section 6.1 of the Appendix 5B. During the quarter ended 31 March 2023, a total of $153,000 was paid to the Directors of the Company as remuneration.

TENEMENT INFORMATION:

Details of the Company's tenement holdings are listed below. There were no changes to the tenement holdings during the quarter other than as mentioned below.

Mt Alexander Project

St George has 100% ownership of seven granted Exploration Licences.

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

Paterson Project

St George has 100% ownership of two Exploration Licences.

Broadview Project

St George has 100% ownership of two Exploration Licences.

Ajana Project

St George now has 100% ownership of three granted Exploration Licences. Two further exploration licences are in the application stage.

Regional Tenements

St George has 100% ownership of the following regional tenements:

- E70/5626 at Boddington East
- E37/1382 at Sturt Meadows

Lithium Star Projects

Settlement for the acquisition of the fourteen tenements – thirteen granted Exploration Licences and one in application – announced in the ASX Release made on 22 March 2023, is likely to take place in Q2 2023.

Woolgangie Project

St George acquired an option over nine tenements – two granted Exploration Licences and seven in application – as announced in the ASX Release made on 2 February 2023. In addition, St George has applied for a further twelve Exploration Licences.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves for the Mt Alexander Project is based on information compiled by Mr Dave Mahon, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mahon is employed by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects, and he holds performance rights issued by the Company.

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

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

- 25 May 2022 *St George Commences Drilling at the Paterson*
- 23 June 2022 *Exploration Update for St George Mining*
- 13 July 2022 *Drilling Update for Paterson Project*
- 1 September 2022 *New Nickel Targets at Mt Alexander*
- 7 September 2022 *Significant Lithium Potential at Mt Alexander*
- 20 September 2022 *Significant Expansion of Lithium Potential*
- 5 October 2022 *Nickel Targets Confirmed at Mt Alexander*
- 12 October 2022 *High-Grade Lithium Confirmed at Mt Alexander*
- 25 October 2022 *Lithium Drilling Underway at Mt Alexander*
- 4 November 2022 *Drilling Intersects Pegmatites with Visible Lithium*
- 7 November 2022 *St George Increases Lithium Landholding*
- 30 November 2022 *St George Signs MoU with Global battery Investor*
- 8 December 2022 *St George Signs MoU with Global Battery Giant - SVOLT*
- 21 December 2022 *More Positive Lithium Results at Mt Alexander*
- 21 December 2022 *Strategic Investment in St George*
- 6 February 2023 *Lithium Exploration Commences at Mt Alexander*
- 21 February 2023 *Lithium Drilling Underway at Mt Alexander*
- 29 March 2023 *121 Metre Pegmatite Intersected at Mt Alexander*

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.

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

For further information, please contact:

John Prineas
Executive Chairman
St George Mining Limited
+61 (0) 411 421 253
John.prineas@stgm.com.au

Peter Klinger
Media and Investor Relations
Cannings Purple
+61 (0) 411 251 540
pklinger@canningspurple.com.au

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 2023.

MT ALEXANDER:

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
E29/1041	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	100	N/A
E29/1093	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	100	N/A
E29/1126	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	100	N/A
E29/1143	Blue Thunder Resources Pty Ltd	Mt Alexander	100	N/A

PATERSON:

Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Location	Ownership (%)	Change in Quarter
E45/5226	St George Mining Limited	Paterson	100	N/A
E45/5422	St George Mining Limited	Paterson	100	N/A

BROADVIEW:

Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Location	Ownership (%)	Change in Quarter
E70/5525	St George Mining Limited	Broadview	100	N/A
E70/5526	St George Mining Limited	Broadview	100	N/A

AJANA:

Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Location	Ownership (%)	Change in Quarter
E70/5521	St George Mining Limited	Ajana	100	N/A
E70/5522	St George Mining Limited	Ajana	100	N/A
E70/6142	St George Mining Limited	Ajana	100	N/A

REGIONAL TENEMENTS:

Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Location	Ownership (%)	Change in Quarter
E70/5626	St George Mining Limited	Boddington East	100	N/A
E37/1382	St George Mining Limited	Stuart Meadows	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.*	*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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*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.
	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.*	*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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation.
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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Measures taken to maximise core recovery include using appropriate core diameter 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 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.
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.	n/a
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Drill core is cut in half lengthways and the total half-core submitted as the sample. This meets industry 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.	No duplicate samples are collected for diamond due to the early stage of exploration.
	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.*	A 25-50gram sample will be fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium, using a minimum detection value of 1ppb for gold is 1ppb and 0.5ppb for platinum and palladium. 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.	*XRF:* A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the drill core and RC sample piles onsite. One reading is taken per metre, however for any core samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then multiple samples are taken at set intervals per metre. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily). The handheld XRF results are only used for preliminary assessment and reporting of element identification, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. *AMAG:* A G-823a magnetic gradiometer was used in stinger and wing tip configuration mounted on a Cessna 206. Height information was captured using a Bendix/King KRA405 radar altimeter.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme.
	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.*	All drillholes were positioned using handheld GPS device to an accuracy within +/- 5m.
	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 handheld GPS instrument 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. The AMAG data was collected at 100m line spacing and 40m flight height.
	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 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.
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.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity	
St George Mining Limited	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
21 139 308 973	31 March 2023

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	(1,339)	(4,412)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(487)	(1,298)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(324)	(910)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	33	42
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	64	33
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(2,053)**	**(6,545)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	(456)	(534)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(2)	(5)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) 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**	**(458)**	**(539)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	2,000	9,204
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(103)	(539)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
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**	**1,897**	**8,665**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6,298	4,103
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(2,053)	(6,545)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(458)	(539)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,897	8,664

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (9 months) $A'000**
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**5,684**	**5,684**

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	24	11
5.2	Call deposits	5,660	6,287
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)**	**5,684**	**6,298**

6.	**Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	153
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-
7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

Not applicable.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	2,053
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	2,053
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	5,684
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	5,684
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	2.7

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Not Applicable

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Not Applicable

8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Not Applicable	

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

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.

Date: 28 April 2023

Authorised by: Sarah Shipway
Non-Executive Director/Company Secretary
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow 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 cash flow 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.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.