ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

ST GEORGE MINING LIMITED

11 July 2019

FURTHER HIGH PRIORITY NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE TARGETS GENERATED AT MT ALEXANDER

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Soil survey at the Fish Hook Prospect identifies a strong nickel-copper anomaly:**
  - **Laboratory assays of soil samples at the Fish Hook Prospect have returned highly anomalous values for nickel, copper and platinum group elements (PGEs)**
  - **Assay values for Fish Hook significantly exceed assay values for a comparable soil survey at the Investigators Prospect where extensive high-grade nickel-copper sulphides have been intersected by drilling**
  - **Fish Hook covers an 8,000m eastern extension of the highly mineralised Cathedrals Belt, is largely untested by drilling and lies within a tenement 100% owned by St George**
- **Extensive EM surveys underway at the Cathedrals Belt:**
  - **EM programme commenced this week across an 8,000m strike of the Cathedrals Belt stretching from the West End Prospect to the Bullets Prospect**
  - **Optimised EM surveys will be used to maximise the detection of potential mineralisation in areas of conductive cover**
  - **High-powered EM survey to cover the northern section of the Cathedrals Belt which is interpreted to be prospective for down-plunge extensions of mineralisation**

Growth focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that exploration programmes have generated new, high priority nickel-copper sulphide targets at the Mt Alexander Project, located in the north-eastern Goldfields.

St George's tenure at Mt Alexander hosts a 16km long structural corridor known as the Cathedrals Belt. To date, drilling has focused on an outcropping 4.5km section of this east-west oriented belt. Significant discoveries of high-grade nickel-copper sulphides have already been made here – at the Investigators, Stricklands and Cathedrals Prospects.

The remainder of the Cathedrals Belt lies under cover, is largely undrilled and offers excellent opportunities to discover additional nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

FISH HOOK – SOIL SURVEY CONFIRMS PROSPECTIVITY FOR NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES

The Fish Hook Prospect occurs within the interpreted 8,000m eastern extension of the Cathedrals Belt, and is located within Exploration Licence 29/954 which is 100% owned by St George; see Figure 1.

A soil survey was carried out at Fish Hook over a number of prospective magnetic features to test whether geochemical sampling could detect the presence of ultramafic rocks and/or nickel-copper sulphides through the thin cover sequence.

If confirmed, this would support the prospectivity of Fish Hook to host mineralised ultramafics similar to those where high-grade mineralisation has already been discovered in the Cathedrals Belt.

Four north-south lines were completed in the Fish Hook area as well as two lines at the Bullets Prospect, as illustrated in Figure 1.

An orientation soil survey was also completed at the Investigators Prospect, comprising two north-south lines adjacent to the MAD60 Drill Line where numerous intersections of high-grade nickel-copper sulphides have already been made.

The cover conditions at Fish Hook and Investigators are interpreted to be similar, with a thin sequence of aeolian sands and clays overlying a variably weathered basement. Soil samples for both surveys were taken at 20m intervals using a 180micron mesh sieve.

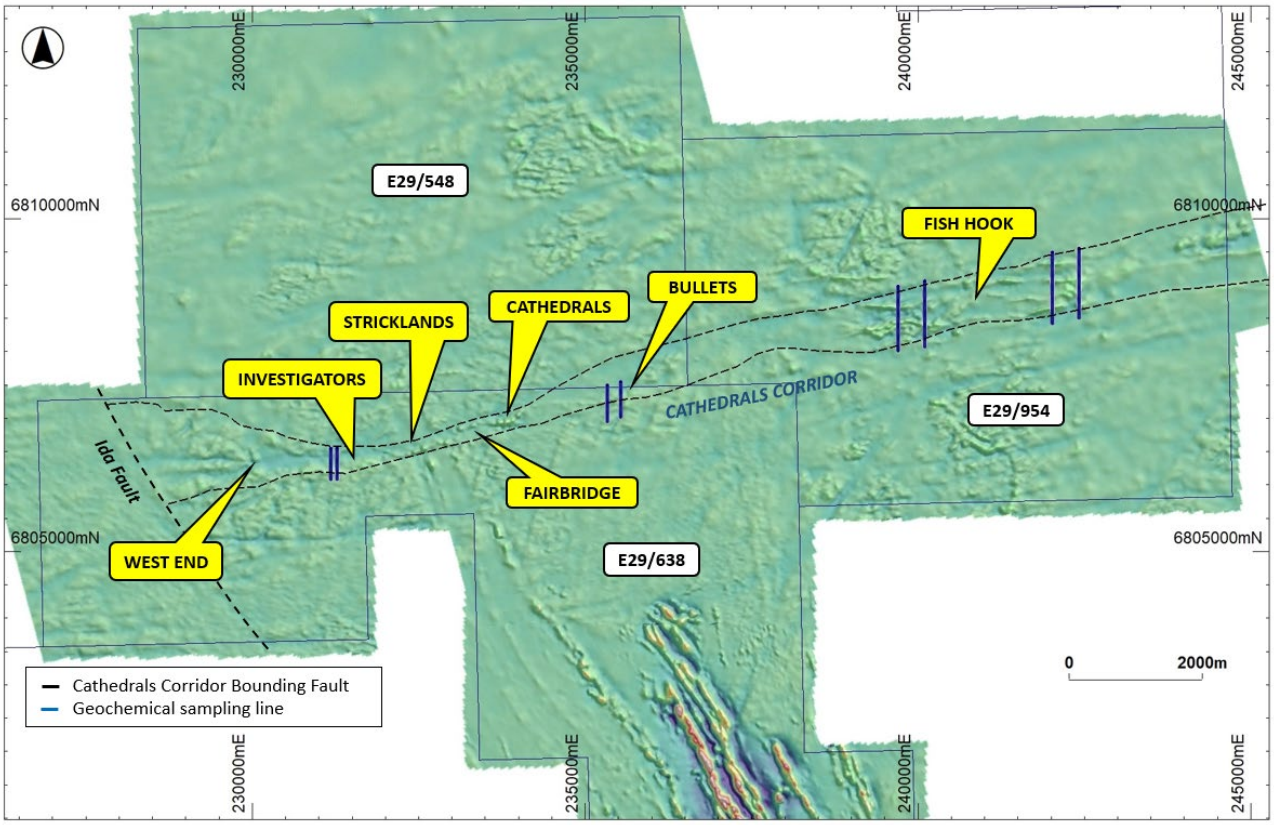

Figure 1 – Location of soil orientation survey lines (dark blue) overlaying magnetic (RTP 1VD) imagery. The black dotted lines represent the interpreted boundary of the Cathedrals Corridor, known to host nickel-copper sulphide bearing intrusive rocks in this Belt.

The western most soil line at Fish Hook returned several anomalous samples with the highest laboratory assays of 446ppm Ni, 66ppm Cu and 10ppb Pt as highlighted in Figure 2. Background values across the line averaged approximately 8ppm Ni, 16ppm Cu and below detection Pt.

By comparison, the soil survey line at Investigators showed more subtle anomalism and returned highest assays of 19ppm Ni, 17ppm Cu, below detection Pt, with average background values of approximately 11ppm Ni and 15ppm Cu. Similar subtle anomalism was noted in the soil survey for Bullets.

The highest assay at Investigators was taken from a soil sample above the interpreted outcrop position of the high-grade intersection in drill hole MAD60 – **5.3m @ 4.95%Ni, 2.75%Cu, 0.16%Co and 4.55g/t total PGEs from 157.9m** including **3m @ 6.40%Ni, 3.55%Cu, 0.21%Co and 5.25g/t total PGEs from 159.38m**.

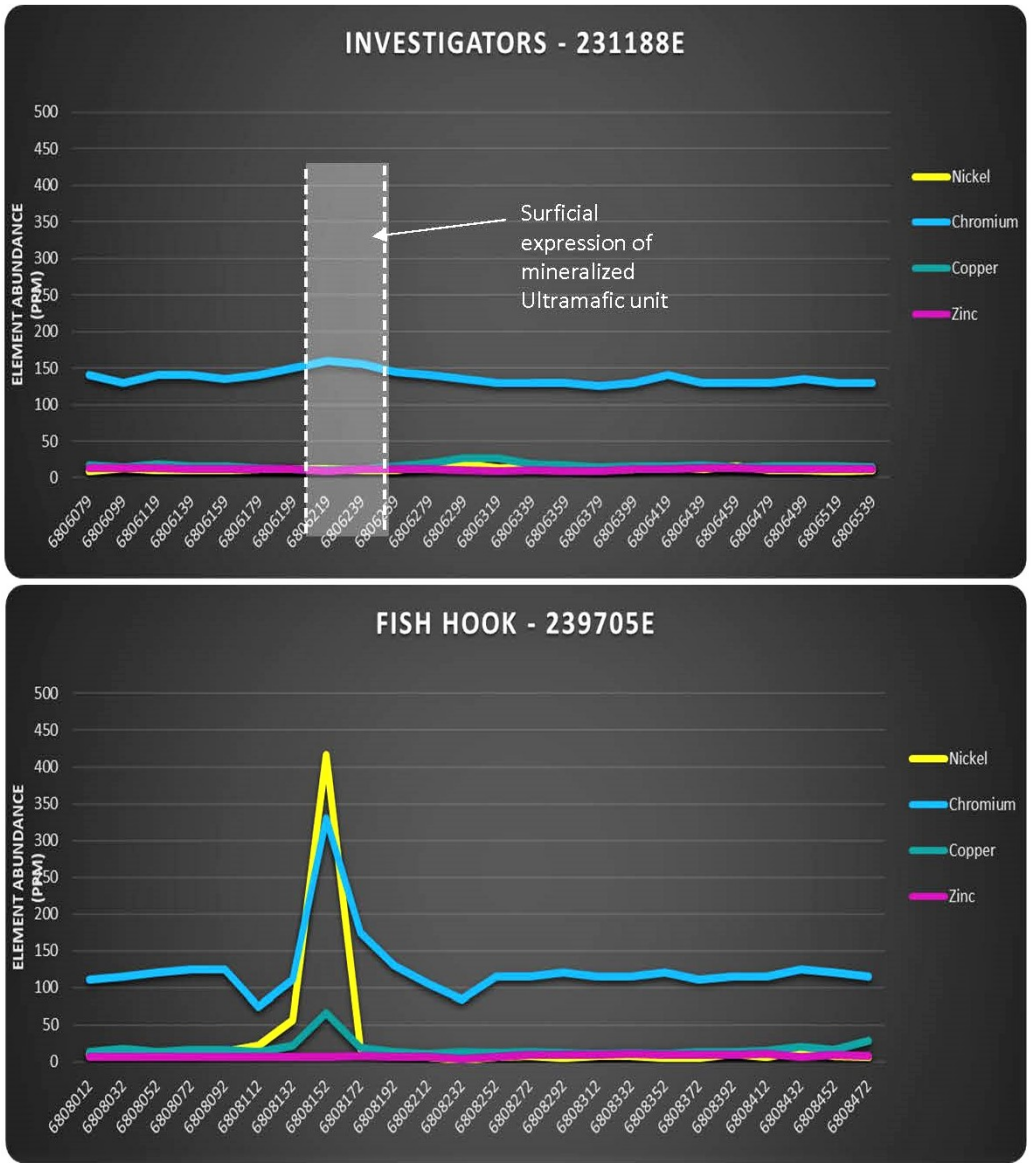

Figure 2 – graphs of the assays for the soil surveys at Investigators and Fish Hook highlight the exceptional anomalism at Fish Hook.

Significantly, the highest soil value at Fish Hook is co-incident with a linear magnetic feature that is interpreted to be a mafic-ultramafic intrusion within a key structure – a structural setting known to be associated with nickel-copper sulphides elsewhere in the Cathedrals Belt; see Figure 3.

Whilst only a small survey, the highly anomalous results at Fish Hook substantially enhance the prospectivity of this underexplored area. A large soil survey is being planned for the broader area of the Fish Hook Prospect. The survey is scheduled to commence later this month, following which an EM survey will be designed for Fish Hook to search for bedrock conductors at depth below the cover.

John Prineas, St George Mining Executive Chairman said:
"The results from the initial soil survey at Fish Hook are remarkable and support the potential for nickel-copper sulphides at depth.

"The fact that these high value results were returned from an orientation survey is highly encouraging and shows that nickel-copper mineralisation could potentially be widespread along the entire Cathedrals Belt.

"We are also excited to have commenced a new and optimised EM programme on the western section of the Cathedrals Belt, which we believe is likely to generate more EM targets for drilling."

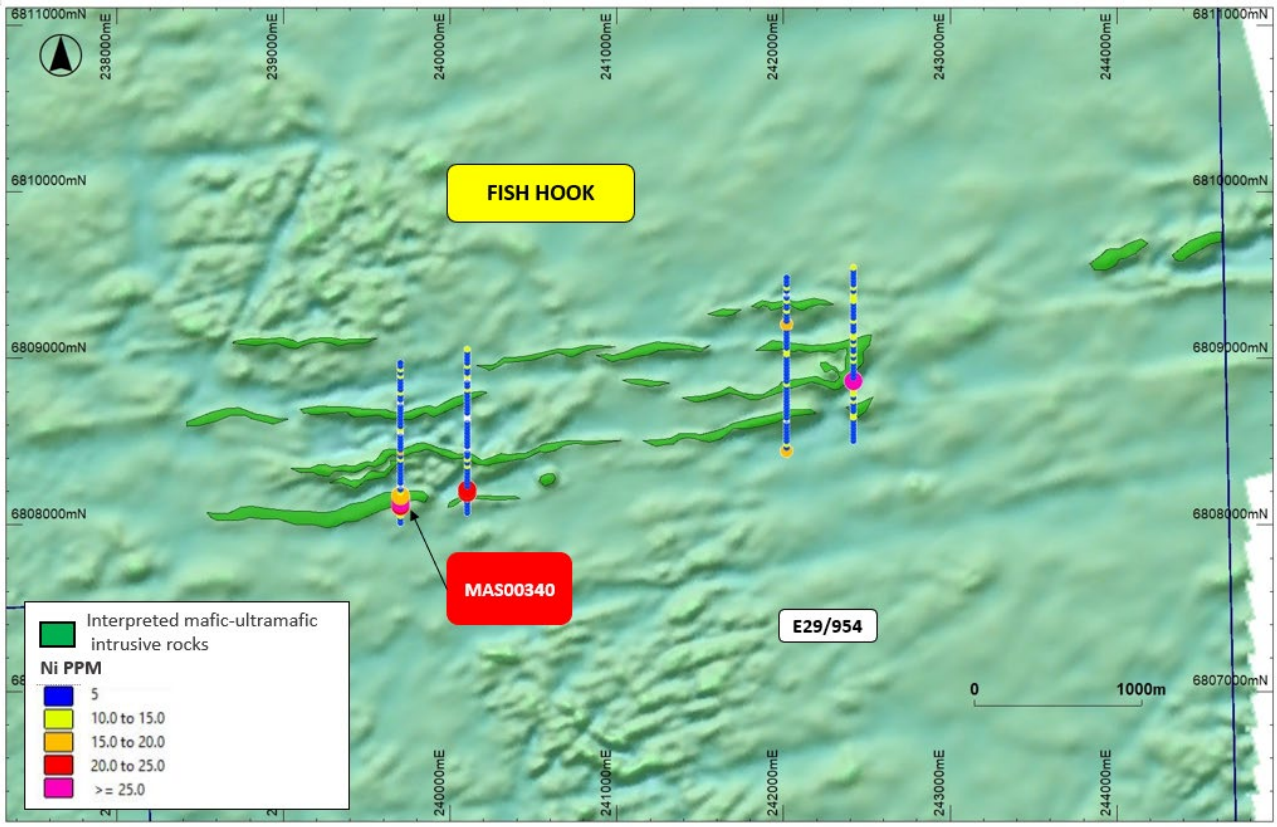

Figure 3 – Map showing the soil survey lines at Fish Hook with nickel assay values (in ppm), set against magnetic data (RTP 1VD). The strong nickel anomalism is co-incident with a linear magnetic feature within a structure, a setting known to host mineralised ultramafics in the Cathedrals Belt.

NEW EM PROGRAMME – CUSTOM DESIGNED SURVEYS ARE UNDERWAY

The recent SAM (Sub Audio Magnetics) survey completed on the Cathedrals Belt was successful in defining the structural corridor that hosts the Cathedrals Belt ultramafic complex. This is an important exploration breakthrough as these structures are interpreted to be the likely source through which mafic/ultramafic intrusions hosting nickel-copper sulphides in the Belt have passed upwards from the Earth's mantle.

For further details of this SAM survey, see our ASX Release dated 4 June 2019 *Nickel Sulphide Extension Targets at Mt Alexander.*

The new SAM data is particularly useful in understanding the structural architecture at the underexplored West End Prospect which covers a 2.5km western extension of the Cathedrals Belt – from the Investigators Prospect to the Ida Fault in the west.

The SAM survey revealed that the main Cathedrals Belt structural trend is present at West End but splits into two limbs as it approaches the Ida Fault – one trends to the north-west while the other limb trends to the south-west. The SAM data also resulted in areas of paleo-channel and other conductive cover being identified.

A detailed review of the existing surface EM data in conjunction with the new SAM data was completed by our principal geophysical adviser, Newexco, together with our technical team and leading geophysical experts at Southern Geoscience and GAP Geophysics.

The review concluded that certain areas of the Cathedrals Belt are affected by conductive cover that is likely to have limited the effectiveness of previous SAMSON and moving loop EM (MLEM) surveys over those areas.

The nature and depth of the cover, particularly at West End, has the ability to conceal ore-bodies.

A new EM programme has been designed to see below the conductive cover. This will use high powered MLEM and fixed-loop EM (FLEM) surveys. The MLEM survey will utilise both traditional and Slingram configurations – the latter uses a sensor inside *and* outside of the survey loop, which results in the effects of palaeo-drainage and conductive cover being minimised.

In addition, a high-powered FLEM survey has been designed for the northern section of the Cathedrals Belt, where the ultramafic units are interpreted to extend down-dip to the north and north-west. The new EM survey will search for a continuation of high-grade mineralisation at depth in the down-dip direction.

Figure 4 shows the areas to be surveyed in the current EM programme. The programme is expected to be completed within approximately two weeks.

The large conductive areas identified by the SAM survey and announced in our ASX Release dated 4 June 2019 *Nickel Sulphide Extension Targets at Mt Alexander* will be covered by the new EM surveys. Of particular interest are the two large anomalies to the north of the high-grade intersections at the Investigators Prospect.

Any targets generated by the EM programme will included in the upcoming drill programme for Mt Alexander.

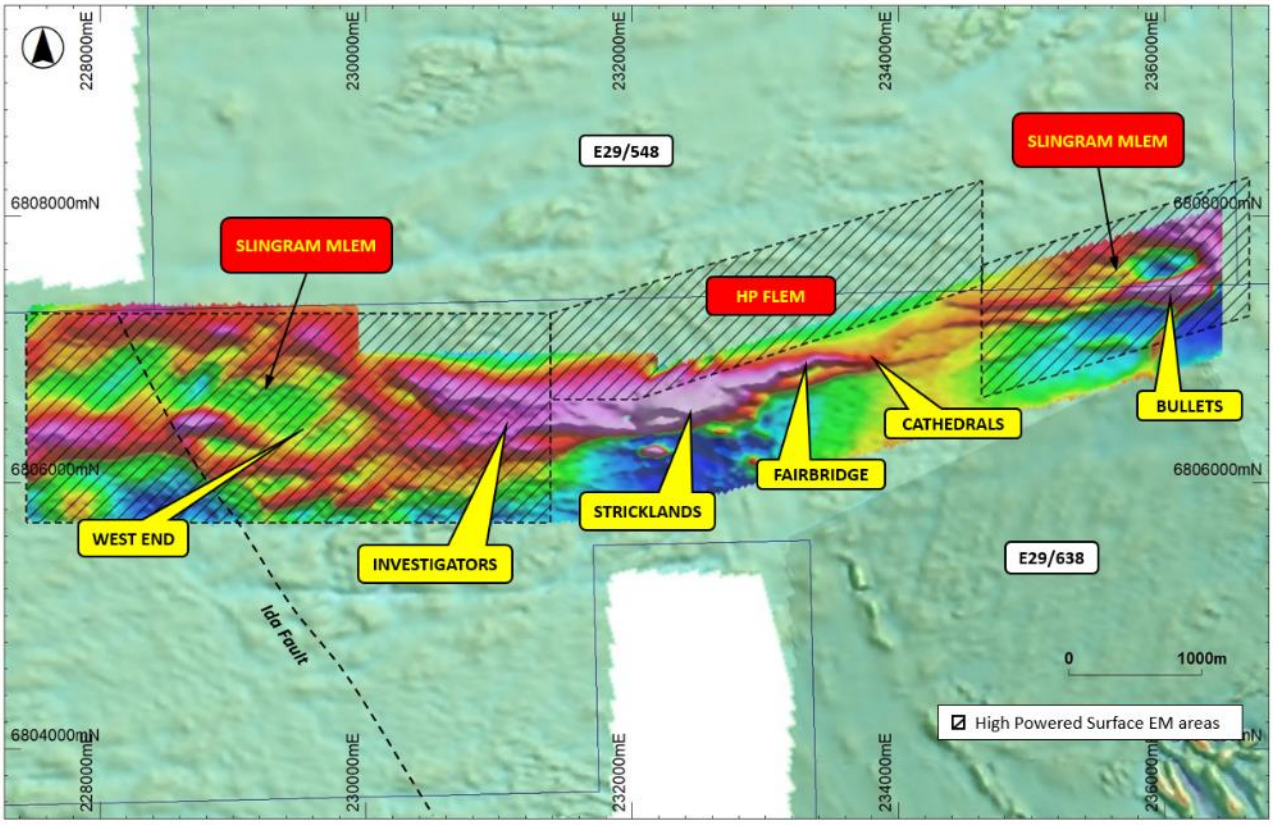

Figure 4 – Map showing survey areas of the new EM programme underway at the Cathedrals Belt (set against the latest SAM (MMC) survey data). The purple areas represent the strongest conductive responses and are interpreted to represent major faults within the Cathedrals corridor, a structural setting that is known to host nickel-copper sulphides in this Belt.

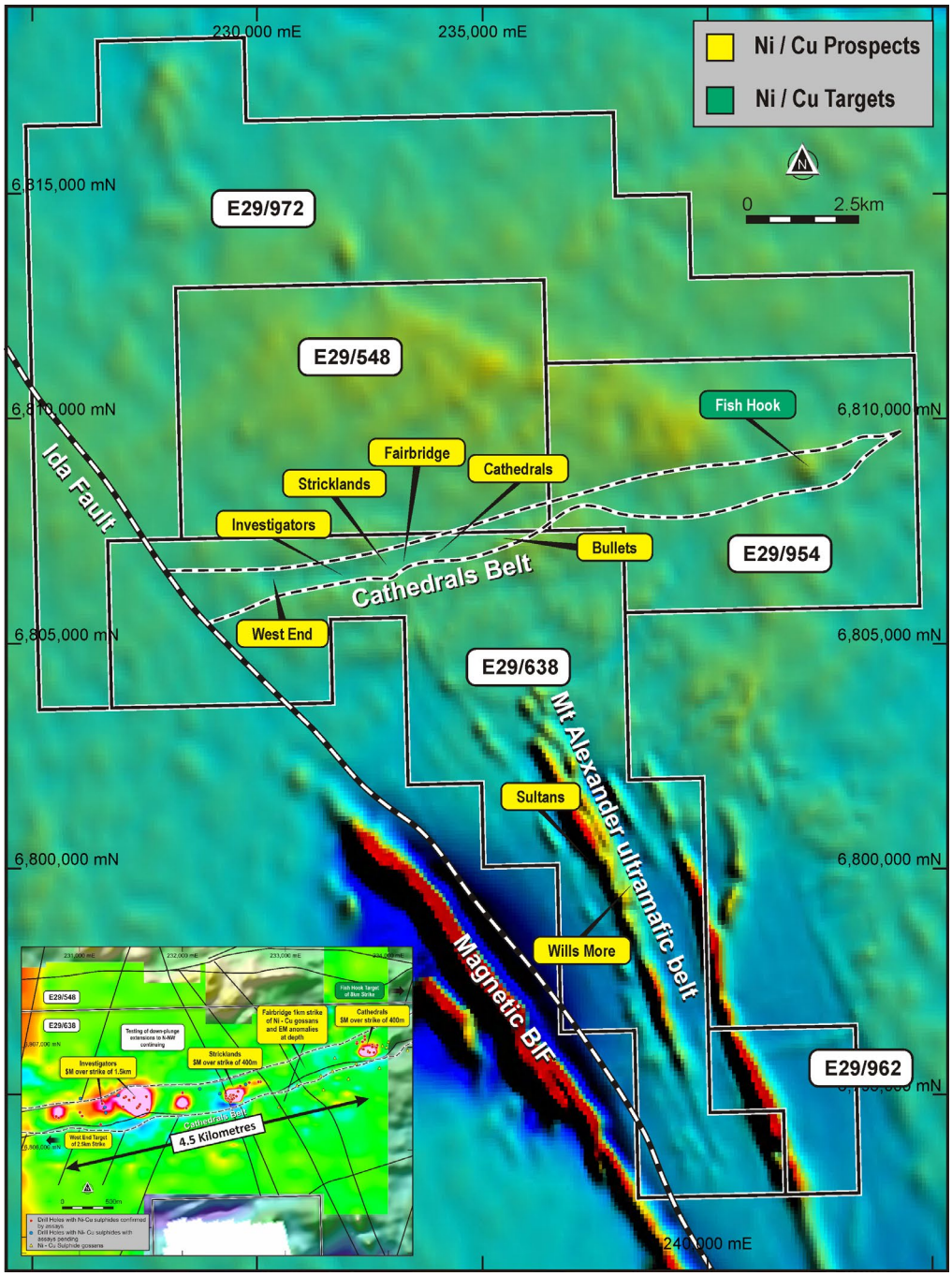

Figure 5 – map of the Mt Alexander tenements (against RTB magnetics) with key prospects highlighted.

The inset shows the 4.5km strike of the Cathedrals Belt where drilling has intersected large areas of high-grade nickel-copper sulphides.

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.

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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 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.*	Each soil sample is taken from a manually excavated pit approximately 300mm deep (depending on the nature of the sampling medium). The loose material at the bottom of the pit is placed through a series of sieves, with the fine fraction of the 180micron sieve placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical sample envelope. The sample envelopes are then sent to a certified laboratory for assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Each sample is sourced from the loose material at the bottom of the sample pit which is considered to be representative of the profile being targeted.
	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.*	A single sample are taken on a predetermined spacing and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 50g, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory. Pulverisation further reduces the particle size with 90% of the material passing 75micron. The sample is then assayed using the Aqua Regia Digest method.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*N/A*
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*N/A*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*N/A*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	To date, no sample recovery issues have yet been identified that would impact on potential sample bias in the soil profile or sampling methods.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Each sample is recorded for the type and nature of the soil. The surface topography and type is recorded at the sample location.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging is both qualitive and quantitive in nature, with sample recovery and volume being recorded,
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	*N/A*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*N/A*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All soils samples were dry when sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis.
	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, appropriate with the type of sampling, with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The sample material is sourced from the bottom of the pits with efforts made to reduce the amount of surficial 'float' material entering the sample. Sieving of the sample helps to homogenise and reduce size fraction of the sample
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to screen for the geochemical signatures of base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The soil samples are analysed using an Aqua Regia Digest. Au is analysed using the AR001 method. Pt, Pd, Ir are analysed using the AR102 method. Ag, Al, As, Ba, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sc, Sr Sn, Ti, V, Y, Zn, Zr are analysed using the AR101 method. The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to provide an initial assay of the geochemical sample onsite. One reading is taken per sample. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (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 and assays are verified by the Company's Technical Director and Consulting Field Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a 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 from assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The sample locations are determined by using a handheld GPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. This is considered adequate for the type and purpose of the surveys.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data has been acquired using DGPS surveying at specific location across the project, including drill collars, and entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data. The local elevation data is also captured with the handheld GPS when sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The soil samples were taken at 20m intervals along the geochemical survey lines.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	N/A
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The soil samples are taken at regular intervals, at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). across the interpreted strike of the Cathedrals Belt. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to potential 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 sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. The soils programme has been reviewed by third parties and consultant geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in section 1 will also apply to this section where relevant)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Mt Alexander Project is comprised of 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).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site known as Willsmore 1 (DAA identification 3087) straddles tenements E29/548 and E29/638. All five tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration on tenements E29/638 and E29/962 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt. Exploration in the northern section of E29/638 (Cathedrals Belt) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for komatiite-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides in granite terrane. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. 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 and/or mafic-ultramafic intrusion hosted nickel-copper-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Reported assay intersections are length and density weighted. Significant intersections are determined using both qualitative (i.e. geological logging) and quantitative (i.e. lower cut-off) methods. For massive sulphide intersections, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% for either nickel or copper. For disseminated, blebby and matrix sulphide intersections the nominal lower cut-off for nickel is 0.3%.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Any high-grade sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Any disseminated, matrix, brecciated or stringer sulphides with (usually) >1% nickel or copper on contact with massive sulphide mineralisation are grouped with the massive sulphides for calculating significant intersections and the massive sulphide mineralisation is reported as an including intersection.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates and geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.
iagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the body of relevant ASX Releases.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au: The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A discussion of further exploration work underway is contained in the body of recent ASX Releases. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.