31 January 2020

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

MT ALEXANDER PROJECT:

- **SQUID moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey underway at key targets along the Cathedrals Belt**
- **Multiple new EM conductors identified for testing in 2020**
- **Deeper drilling confirms significant down-plunge extensions of shallow deposits on the Cathedrals Belt**
- **Assays confirm the new Radar discovery as the fourth high-grade discovery on the Cathedrals Belt**
- **Scoping study for a potential mining operation has commenced with:**
  - **Field surveys for environmental studies completed**
  - **MAD177 drilled to provide samples for metallurgical testwork in Perth and Canada**

On right: photo of diamond drilling at the Mt Alexander Project.

PATERSON PROJECT:

- **Exploration licence for ground in the Paterson Province granted to St George**
- **Same regional location as new discoveries and existing major mines including Rio Tinto's exciting Winu discovery and Newcrest's world class Telfer gold mine**
- **New St George ground covers more than 35km strike length of prospective stratigraphy**

CORPORATE:

- **$5.7m raised in an institution-led capital raising in October 2019**

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

MT ALEXANDER PROJECT:

SQUID MLEM Survey:

The new MLEM survey across the Cathedrals Belt commenced during the December 2019 quarter. Preliminary results from the MLEM survey are very encouraging, with modelling of drill targets in progress:

- ***Radar Prospect*** – an EM anomaly has been recorded over two survey lines (200m apart) and to the immediate west of the high-grade mineralisation intersected by discovery hole MAD152.

- ***Stricklands Prospect*** – a series of EM anomalies has been recorded down-plunge of the thick high-grade mineralisation intersected in MAD71 and MARC128.

- ***Fish Hook Prospect*** – two EM anomalies have been identified. Both are coincident with magnetic anomalies and interpreted to be bedrock conductors with potential to represent nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The largest of the two conductors is seen over three survey lines (at 200m spacing) and has a strike length of more than 500m.

Further infill EM surveys and geophysical modelling will be completed ahead of drill testing of the new EM conductors. For further details of the conductors, see our ASX Release dated 28 January 2020 *'2020 Begins with More Strong Results'.*

The MLEM survey has now commenced at the West End Prospect, where we believe there is potential to also identify additional priority targets for nickel-copper sulphides. Figure 1 illustrates the areas being investigated by the SQUID MLEM survey.

The optimised MLEM survey uses a high temperature SQUID (superconducting quantum interference device) sensor that serves to minimise noise levels from conductive cover. The survey also utilises both traditional in-loop and Slingram configurations – the latter uses a sensor outside of the survey loop, which further minimises any interference from conductive cover.

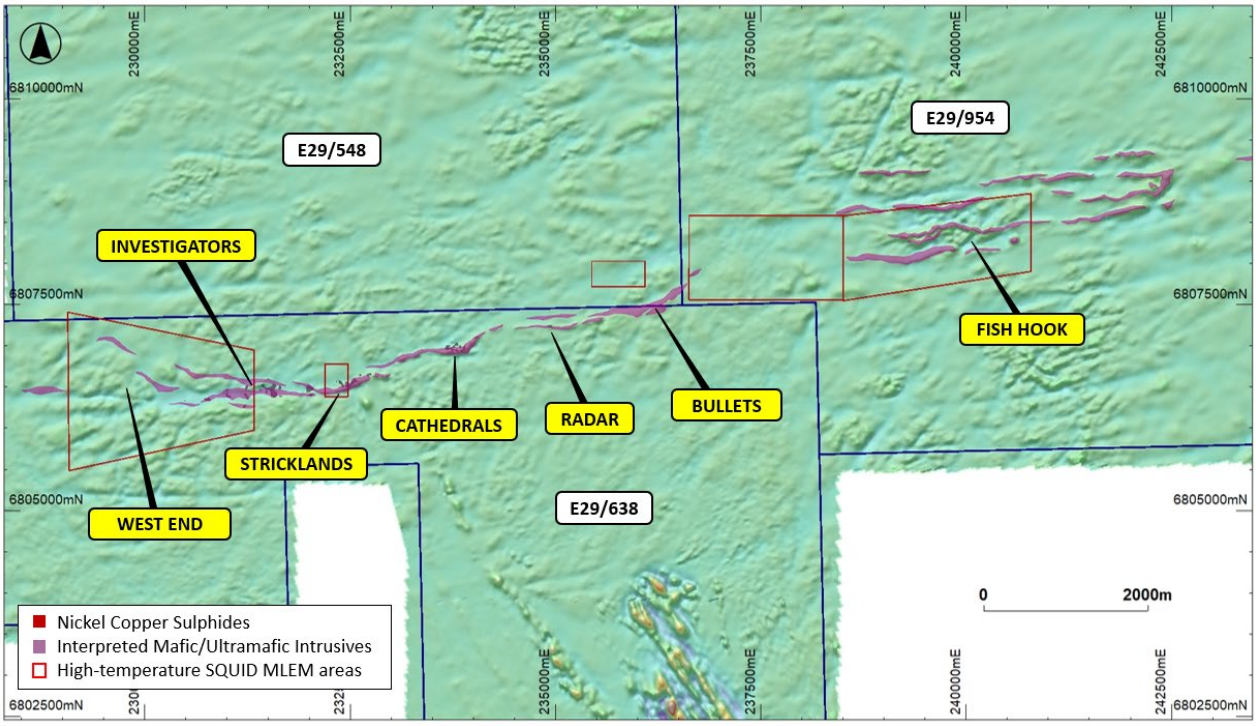

Figure 1 – map of the Cathedrals Belt (against RTP 1VD magnetic data) showing the key prospects and the areas planned for SQUID MLEM surveys.

Radar Prospect – New Discovery:
Assays for MAD152 confirmed the Radar Prospect as the fourth shallow high-grade discovery on the Cathedrals Belt.

MAD152 returned assays of:

6m @ 2.14% Ni, 0.74% Cu and 1.62g/t PGEs from 46m
including
2.55m @ 4.29% Ni, 1.46% Cu and 3g/t PGEs from 49.05m

The latest MLEM survey has identified EM anomalism over two survey lines (200m spacing) to the west of MAD152, giving support for the potential continuity of the Radar mineralisation. Further drilling at Radar will be scheduled once modelling of the new EM conductor is finalised.

The discovery at Radar supports the prospectivity of other unexplored areas of the Cathedrals Belt – particularly the West End and Fish Hook Prospects located on the western and eastern extensions of the Cathedrals Belt, respectively

For further details on the Radar discovery, see our ASX Release dated 9 October 2019 *'Assays Confirm High-Grade Discovery'.*

Deeper Drilling Confirms Continuity of Mineralisation:
Deeper drilling continued during the quarter to track the down-plunge extensions of the shallow high-grade nickel-copper sulphide deposits discovered on the Cathedrals Belt to date.

The intrusive system at the Cathedrals Belt is characterised by mafic-ultramafic intrusions that host nickel-copper sulphides which have passed upwards from the Earth's mantle through major east-west orientated faults located in the northern section of the Cathedrals Belt.

These types of magmatic intrusive systems can extend to significant depths as seen in similar North American deposits such as Raglan (Northern Quebec) and Eagle (Michigan).

All of the deeper drill holes at the Cathedrals Belt have successfully intersected nickel-copper sulphides and/or the host mafic-ultramafic intrusive stratigraphy. Follow-up drilling – to drill any new EM conductors as well as exploring untested areas – will be scheduled once downhole EM surveys are completed in these deeper holes.

Assays have confirmed the occurrence of high-grade nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation – including high-grade PGEs – in these deeper holes. Of particular note are:

MAD173 – 3.21m @ 1.35% Ni. 2.67% Cu, 0.13% Co and 3.3g/t PGEs from 271m

MAD174 – 4.19m @ 1.16% Ni, 2.7% Cu, 0.12% Co and 6.1g/t PGEs from 223m

Details of all drill holes in the programme completed in December 2019 are shown in Table 1 below. Assays for these drill holes are in Table 2 below.

Figure 3 shows a 3D wireframe of the mineralised ultramafic at Investigators, which is interpreted to dip towards the north-northwest at 30 to 40 degrees. For further details, see our ASX Release dated 4 October 2019 '*Deep Drilling Confirms Continuity of Mineralisation*'.

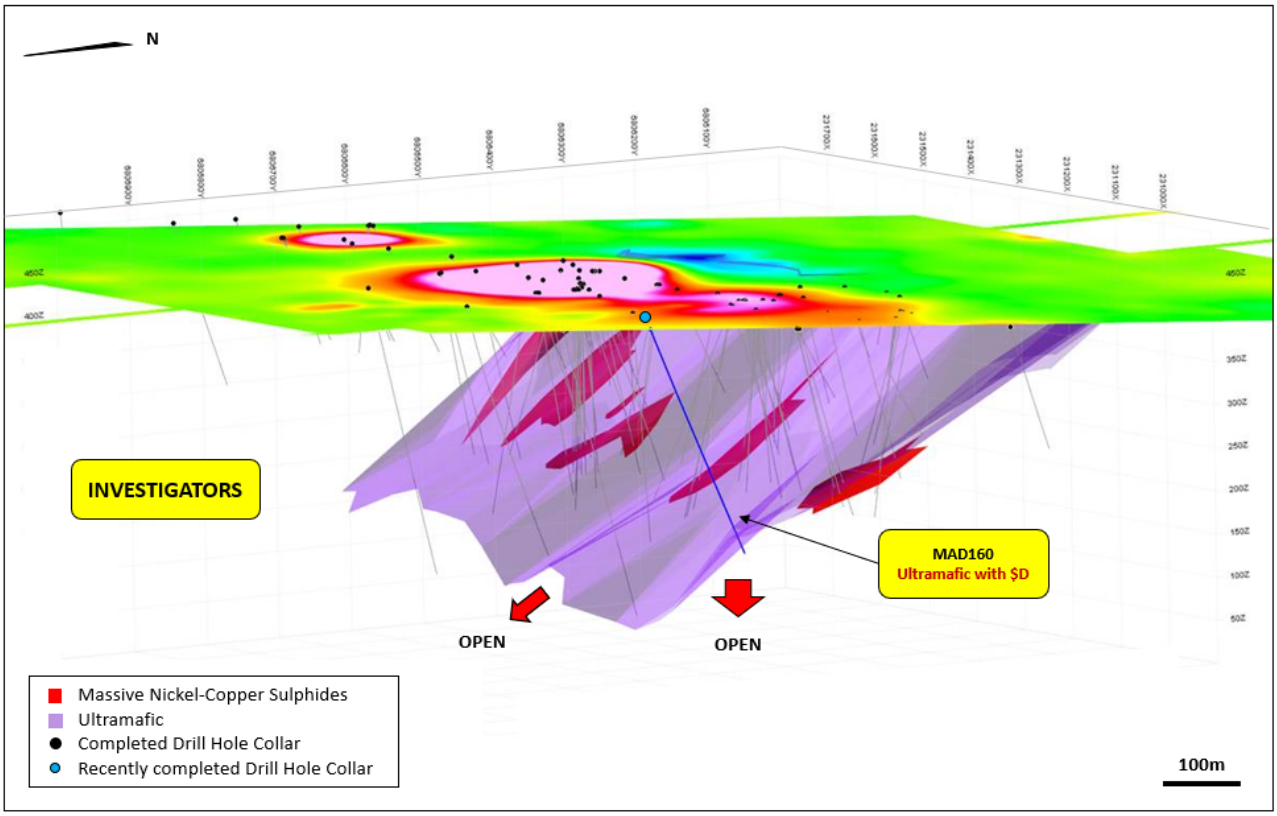

Figure 3 – 3D orthographic view (looking south-east) of the Investigators ultramafic showing drill holes and known massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The surface image is the large SAMSON EM anomaly at Investigators. The latest drill results confirm that mineralisation is open down-plunge.

Figure 4 is a long section of that part of the Investigators Prospect where MAD173 and MAD174, as well as other recent deeper drill holes, have been completed and highlights the extensive strike of mineralised ultramafic in this area.

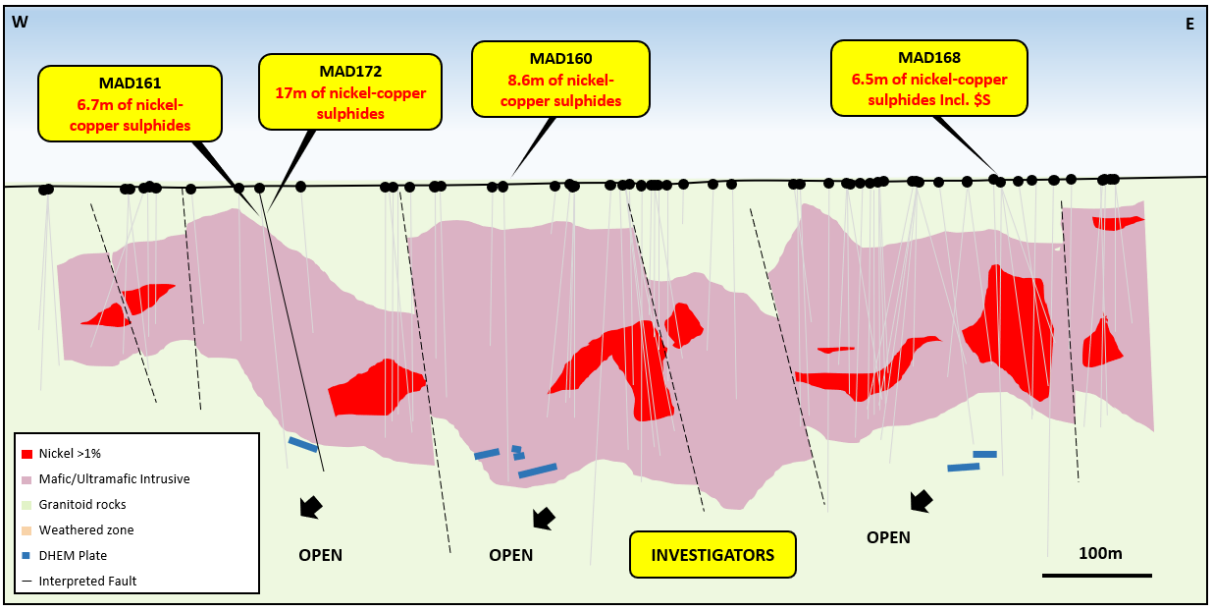

Figure 4 – schematic long section (+/-50m, looking north) of Investigators showing drill hole traces and location of new EM conductors down-plunge of known mineralisation.

Mt Alexander Scoping Study Initiated:

Environmental Work: Flora and fauna base line studies were completed at Mt Alexander during November/December 2019. The surveys have not identified any rare flora or potential issues to date, with final reports pending.

These surveys will be used to prepare an environmental impact assessment that can support potential mining proposals for Mt Alexander.

Metallurgical Testwork: Drill hole MAD177 was drilled for the purpose of providing samples for further metallurgical testwork to be completed with third party contractors in Perth and in Canada.

MAD177 intersected *6*.15m of massive nickel-copper sulphides from 184.75m downhole with average XRF values of 8.1% Ni, 2.69% Cu (XRF values are preliminary and metal values are to be confirmed by laboratory assays).

The new testwork will look to confirm that separate saleable nickel and copper concentrates can be produced from the Mt Alexander ore. In addition, the testwork will aim to maximise the recovery of gold and platinum group elements.

Assays of the Mt Alexander mineralisation have shown that palladium comprises about 80% of the platinum group elements, creating potential for very significant payabilities.

Figure 5 (on right): Photograph of drill core for MAD177 at approx. 185m. Coarse grained pentlandite and chalcopyrite is observed.

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

PATERSON PROJECT

The Paterson Province is one of the most highly endowed mineral provinces in Australia, and hosts the giant Nifty (2Mt Cu) and Telfer (27M oz Au) deposits. The region remains underexplored with a number of significant discoveries recently announced including Rio Tinto's Winu Project.

St George has secured prospective ground in the Province with the grant on 17 December 2019 of Exploration Licence E45/5226. The tenement is located in the north-eastern portion of the Paterson Province, within the eastern margin of the Yeneena Basin.

Figure 6 illustrates the regional location of the new St George tenement. Another tenement – Exploration Licence E45/4522 – is in the application phase and expected to be granted to St George during 2020.

St George's granted exploration licence covers more than 35km strike of prospective stratigraphy, with potential similarities to the stratigraphy that hosts Winu, Nifty and Telfer.

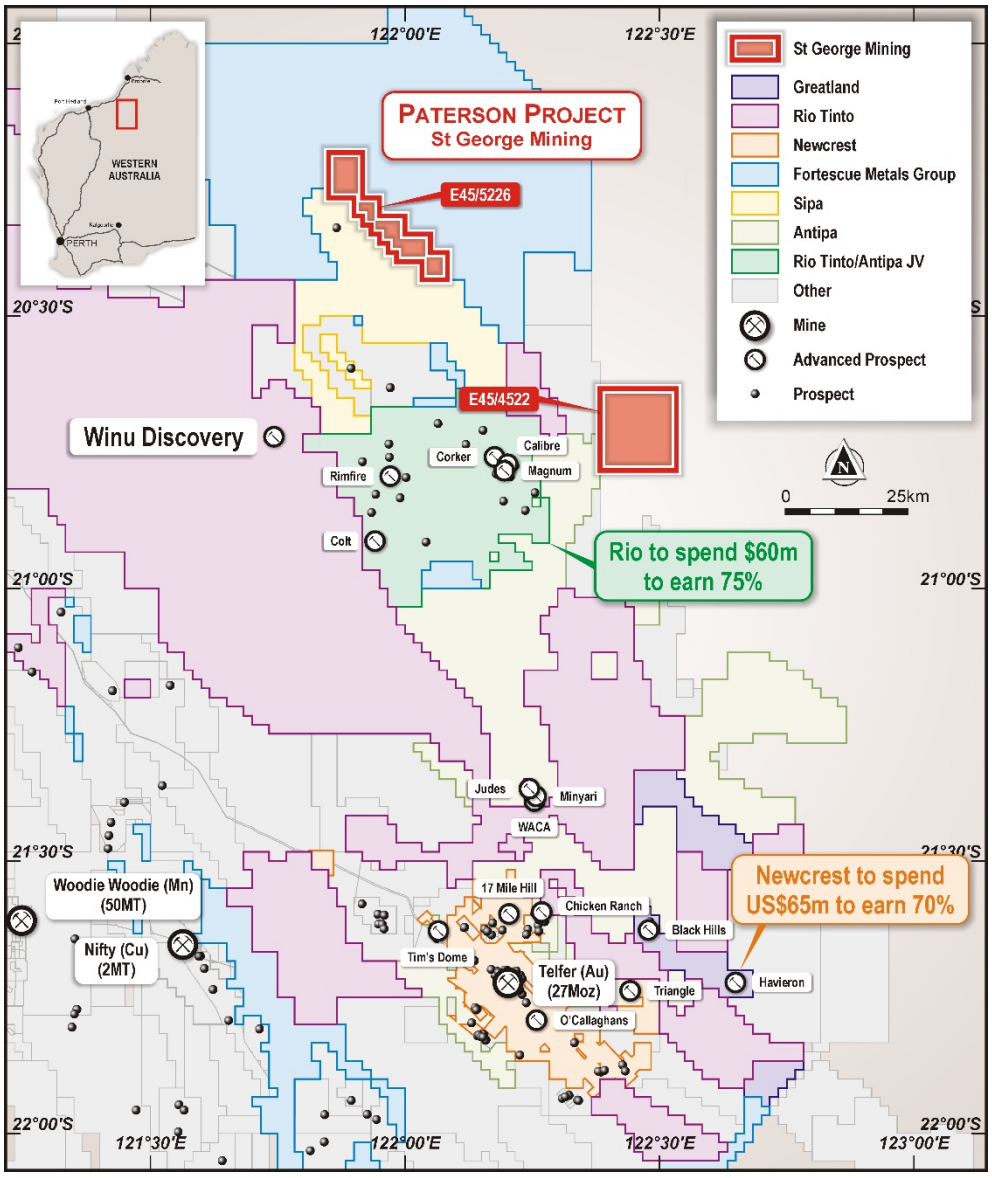

Figure 6 – map showing St George's tenement in the Paterson Province as well as other projects in the region, with major farm-in deals highlighted

Regional magnetic and gravity data has highlighted a number of key structures and tectonic features within the St George tenure, supporting the potential for sedimentary base metal deposits and orogenic gold mineralisation.

St George's planned exploration at the Paterson Project will begin with a close-spaced airborne magnetic survey to further define areas of interest, with aircore drilling of key target areas to follow. Further details of the Paterson exploration programmes will be announced shortly.

EAST LAVERTON PROJECT

The East Laverton Project covers approximately 2,000 sq km and hosts a number of important structures and stratigraphic sequences that are interpreted to be prospective for gold and base metal mineralisation. Several prospects have been established at the Project. St George believes that the Project areas remain underexplored.

A project scale review and targeting exercise was initiated during the quarter. The review was conducted by our technical team in conjunction with geological consultants CSA Global.

A number of high quality gold and VMS base metal targets were identified, with further exploration recommended.

The final report on the review is due shortly, following which the Company will consider strategic options for the 100%-owned East Laverton Project.

CORPORATE

In October 2019, $5,795,000 was raised through the placement of 38,633,333 fully paid ordinary shares at $0.15 per share. In addition, a corporate loan facility of $850,000 was repaid in full through the issue of 5,666,667 fully paid ordinary shares at $0.15 per share leaving the Company debt free.

Following the above share issuance, the Company had listed securities on issue of:

Fully Paid Ordinary Shares - 412,611,265
Listed Options exercisable at $0.20 on or before 30 September 2020 - 24,576,114

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.

East Laverton Project

St George Mining has 100% ownership of 26 granted Exploration Licences at the East Laverton Project. Two tenements were surrendered during the quarter.

Mt Alexander Project

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

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

Hawaii Project

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

Paterson Project

St George has 100% ownership of one Exploration Licence, which was granted on 17 December 2019.

Table 1 – details of drill holes in the programme completed in December 2019:

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	Target
MAD144	Investigators	231010	6806499	419	230	165	-71	EM plate 82,000 siemens
MAD145	Investigators	231650	6806569	424.6	230	196	-77	EM plate 20,000 siemens
MAD146	Investigators	231377	6806531	422.8	220	170	-75	EM plate 34,000 siemens
MAD147	Investigators	231299	6806305	422	150.8	353	-75	EM plate 30,000 siemens
MAD148	Investigators	231234	6806400	421	210.9	358	-80	EM plate 28,000 siemens
MAD149	Investigators	231219	6806454	421	240.6	28	-68	EM Plate 20,000 siemens
MAD150	Investigators	231170	6806452	421	217	201	-78	EM Plate 15,000 siemens
MAD151	Fairbridge	233270	6807080	423	330.5	155	-70	Stratigraphic hole
MAD152	Radar	234933	6807257	414	81.7	180	-70	EM Plate 30,000 siemens
MAD153	Cathedrals	233627	6807171	420	450	155	-65	Stratigraphic hole
MAD154	Stricklands	232284	6806673	442	450	135	-65	Stratigraphic hole
MAD155	Investigators	231925	6806510	420	120.8	120.8	-70	EM Plate 8,000 siemens
MAD156	Investigators	231651	6806571	426	220.1	220.1	-78	EM plate 30,000 siemens
MAD157	Investigators	231008	6806504	418.7	220.1	220.1	-78	EM plate 89,000 siemens
MAD158	Investigators	231174	6806451	420	211.2	211.2	-85	EM Plate 8,000 siemens

MAD159	Investigators	231982	6806672	431	300	300	-65	Step-out Stratigraphic hole
MAD160	Investigators	231110	6806639	420	300	300	-65	Step-out Stratigraphic hole
MAD161	Investigators	230883	6806625	420	300.9	177	-65	Step-out Stratigraphic hole
MAD162	Stricklands	232299.7	6806600	440.9	168.7	122	-65	Stratigraphic hole
MAD163	Radar	234918.7	6807240	413.7	81.4	177	-70	Radar step-out
MAD164	Radar	234932	6807283	413.7	81.4	177	-70	Radar step-out
MAD165	Bullets	235969.6	6807452	429.9	102.7	150	-65	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MAD166	Investigators	231923.3	6806507	429.2	140	236	-69	EM plate 5,000 siemens
MAD167	Stricklands	232284.3	6806673	442.4	250	170	-65	Step-out Stratigraphic hole
MAD168	Investigators	231502.9	6806658	423	301	177	-70	Step-out Stratigraphic hole
MAD169	Investigators	231319	6806633	420.2	301	177	-65	Step-out Stratigraphic hole
MAD170	Investigators	230998	6806697	420	351.9	177	-65	Step-out Stratigraphic hole
MAD171	Investigators	231831	6806648	427.8	250	177	-65	Step-out Stratigraphic hole
MAD172	Investigators	230888.8	6806624	418.9	290.5	168	-65	EM plate 25,000 siemens
MAD173	Investigators	231110.5	6806636	419.9	301	164	-70	EM plate 10,000 siemens
MAD174	Investigators	231502.9	6806658	423	262	158	-69	EM plate 5,000 siemens

MAD175	Cathedrals	233718.7	6807048	420.9	237.8	179	-61	EM plate
MAD176	Cathedrals	233624.4	6807034	421.6	250	186	-72	EM plate
MAD177	Investigators	231438.3	6806515.5	423	210.1	360	-90	Metallurgical hole/twin MAD127
MAD178	Sultans	238465	6799057	457.3	300.8	250	-60	Stratigraphic
MARC123	West End	228729	6806529	407	226	180	-65	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC124	Investigators	230871	6806300	418	155	180	-70	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC125	Investigators	231158	6806262	421	101	200	-70	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC126	Investigators	231272	6806262	422	89	180	-70	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC127	West End	230701	6806679	417	203	180	-65	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC128	Stricklands	232361	6806549	441	166	96	-76	EM Plate 10,000 siemens
MARC129	West End	230552	6806287	416	143	180	-70	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC130	Bullets	236227	6807439	420	120	150	-65	SAM Stratigraphic hole
MARC131	Bullets	236184	6807516	420	154	150	-65	SAM Stratigraphic hole

Table 2 – assay results for drill programme completed in December 2019:

HOLEID	FROM	TO	WIDTH	Ni_pct_BEST	Ni_pct	Cu_pct	Co_ppm	PGEs_gpt	Au_gpt
MAD144	195.17	198.00	2.83	**2.83m @ 1.38pct**	1.38	1.987509	1242.37	4.07237	0.60279
MAD145				**NSI**					
MAD146	186.88	187.23	0.35	**0.35m @ 7.48pct**	7.48	1.3265	850.5	1.72725	0.077
MAD147				**NSI**					
MAD148				**NSI**					
MAD149				**NSI**					
MAD150				**NSI**					
MAD151				**NSI**					
MAD152	46	52.00	6	**6m @ 2.14pct**	2.14	4.7142	5778	9.912	1.704
incl.	49.05	51.60	2.55	**2.55m @ 4.29pct**	4.29	3.734985	4773.6	7.66275	1.26735
MAD153				**NSI**					
MAD154				**NSI**					
MAD155				**NSI**					
MAD156	187	191.15	4.15	**4.15m @ 0.87pct**	0.87	0.2512	312	0.45046	0.037
incl.	190.8	191.15	0.35	**0.35m @ 6.72pct**	6.72	0.5845	731.5	0.7504	0.0147
MAD157	192	196.95	4.95	**4.95m @ 1.58pct**	1.58	0.7546	546	0.24796	0.039
incl.	195.92	196.95	1.03	**1.03m @ 6.4pct**	6.4	3.227711	2130.04		
MAD158				**NSI**					
MAD159				**NSI**					
MAD160				**NSI**					
MAD161				**NSI**					
MAD162				**NSI**					
MAD163				**NSI**					
MAD164				**NSI**					
MAD165				**NSI**					
MAD166	109.56	110.45	0.89	**0.89m @ 6.15pct**	6.15	2.183793	1895.7	3.16929	0.15664
MAD167				**NSI**					
MAD168	229	233.54	4.54	**4.54m @ 0.79pct**	0.79	1.708402	1448.26	2.66952	0.3405
incl.	232.33	233.54	1.21	**1.21m @ 1.39pct**	1.39	0.84942	879.67	0.87725	0.29282
MAD169				**NSI**					
MAD170				**NSI**					
MAD171				**NSI**					
MAD172	256	259.00	3	**3m @ 0.51pct**	0.051	0.8499	609	1.62	0.198
MAD173	271	274.21	3.21	**3.21m @ 1.35pct**	1.35	2.66751	1328.94	3.17148	0.29532
incl.	272	274.21	2.21	**2.21m @ 1.6pct**	1.6	2.335528	1071.85	2.44868	0.21437
MAD174	223.45	227.64	4.19	**4.19m @ 1.16pct**	4.19	2.746964	1160.63	6.10064	0.38129
incl.	225	227.64	2.64	**2.64m @ 1.38pct**	1.38	2.153712	1026.96	4.56984	0.35112
MAD175	161.32	165.25	3.93	**3.93m @ 2.89pct**	2.89	4.88499	3686.34	12.64674	1.69383
incl.	161.32	165.25	3.93	**3.93m @ 2.89pct**	2.89	4.88499	3686.34	12.64674	1.69383
MAD176	185.14	185.60	0.46	**0.46m @ 1.08pct**	1.08	0.3795	163.3	0.60628	0.03818
MAD177				**Not assayed**					
MAD178				**NSI**					
MARC123				**NSI**					
MARC124				**NSI**					

MARC125				**NSI**					
MARC126				**NSI**					
MARC127				**NSI**					
MARC128	79	88.00	9	**9m @ 1.83pct**	1.83	5.8977	8559	6.147	0.549
incl.	84	87.00	3	**3m @ 4.34pct**	4.34	3.3399	6771	3.171	0.12
MARC129				**NSI**					
MARC130				**Not assayed**					
MARC131				**Not assayed**					

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

- 1 November 2018 *More Massive Nickel-Copper Sulphides at Investigators*
- 20 November 2018 *Further Extensions to Nickel-Copper Sulphides At Mt Alexander*
- 30 November 2018 *Assays Confirm Best Ever Intercepts*
- 31 January 2019 *More Outstanding Nickel-Copper Sulphide Targets*
- 7 March 2019 *Nickel-Copper Sulphide Drilling at Mt Alexander*
- 18 March 2019 *Drilling at Mt Alexander – Strong Results Continue*
- 9 April 2019 *Nickel-Copper Sulphide Drilling at Mt Alexander – Update*
- 13 June 2019 *Assays Confirm Thick Nickel-Copper Sulphides*
- 9 July 2019 *42 EM Conductors Ready to Drill at Mt Alexander*
- 11 July 2019 *Further Priority Nickel-Copper Sulphide Targets.*
- 13 August 2019 *High-Grade Nickel-Copper Sulphide Drilling*
- 2 September 2019 *New Discovery of Nickel-Copper Sulphides*
- 12 September 2019 *Thick Nickel-Copper Sulphides Intersected Down-Plunge*
- 4 October 2019 *Deep Drilling Confirms Continuity of Mineralisation*
- 9 October 2019 *Assays Confirm High-Grade Discovery*
- 21 October 2019 *More Extensions of High-Grade Mineralisation*
- 29 October 2019 *More Strong Results at Mt Alexande*r
- 8 November 2019 *More Nickel Sulphide targets at Mt Alexander*
- 12 November 2019 *Thich Intercept in Drilling of Deeper Conductors*
- 20 November 2019 *More Thick Intercepts Down-Plunge of Shallow Deposits*
- 23 December 2019 Drilling Success Continues at Mt Alexander
- 28 January 2020 2020 Begins With More Strong Results

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.

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TENEMENT INFORMATION AS REQUIRED BY LISTING RULE 5.3.3

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

EAST LAVERTON:

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

MT ALEXANDER/HAWAII:

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

PATERSON:

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

The following section is provided for compliance with requirements for the reporting of exploration results under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Drilling programmes are completed by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core drilling. Surface Electro-Magnetic (EM) surveys are completed by GEM geophysics. *Diamond Core Sampling:* The sections of the core that are selected for assaying are marked up and then recorded on a sample sheet for cutting and sampling at the certified assay laboratory. Samples of HQ or NQ2 core are cut just to the right of the orientation line where available using a diamond core saw, with half core sampled lengthways for assay. *RC Sampling:* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples for laboratory assay. *EM Surveying:* All data is collected in a Moving Loop (MLEM) survey configuration using a Zonge ZT-30 transmitter, Supracon Jessy DEEP HT SQUID sensor and SMARTem 24 receiver. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are used for onsite interpretation and preliminary assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are taken on a one metre basis and collected using uniquely numbered calico bags. The remaining material for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is cleaned with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun. A blank sample is inserted at the beginning of each hole, and a duplicate sample is taken every 50th sample. A certified sample standard is also added according to geology, but at no more than 1:50 samples. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 30m, and using a downhole Gyro when required, to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date. *Diamond Core Sampling:* For diamond core samples, certified sample standards were added as every 25th sample. Core recovery calculations are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller's records. Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot camera every 30m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill-hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. All drill-hole collars will be surveyed to a greater degree of accuracy using a certified surveyor at a later date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*RC Sampling:* A 1m composite sample is taken from the bulk sample of RC chips that may weigh in excess of 40 kg. Each sample collected for assay typically weighs 2-3kg, and once dried, is prepared for the laboratory as per the Diamond samples below. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core (both HQ and NQ2) is half-core sampled to geological boundaries no more than 1.5m and no less than 10cm. Samples less than 3kg are crushed to 10mm, dried and then pulverised to 75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are first crushed to 10mm then finely crushed to 3mm and input into the rotary splitters to produce a consistent output weight for pulverisation. Pulverisation produces a 40g charge for fire assay. Elements determined from fire assay are gold (Au), platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) with a 1ppb detection limit. To determine other PGE concentrations (Rh, Ru, Os, Ir) a 25g charge for nickel sulphide collect fire assay is used with a 1ppb detection limit. Other elements will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. These elements are: Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The sample is then analysed using ICP-AES or ICP-MS. LOI (Loss on Ignition) will be completed on selected samples to determine the percentage of volatiles released during heating of samples to 1000°C.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* The collars of the diamond holes were drilled using RC drilling down through the regolith to the point of refusal or to a level considered geologically significant to change to core. The hole was then continued using HQ diamond core until the drillers determined that a change to NQ2 coring was required. The core is oriented and marked by the drillers. The core is oriented using ACT Mk II electric core orientation. *RC Sampling:* The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diametre face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*Diamond Core Sampling:* Diamond core recoveries are recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. The core length recovered is measured for each run and recorded which is used to calculate core recovery as a percentage. *RC Sampling:* RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*RC Sampling:* Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Measures taken to maximise core recovery include using appropriate core 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.

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 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.	RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*RC Sampling*: Sample preparation for RC chips follows a standard protocol. The entire sample is pulverised to 75µm using LM5 pulverising mills. Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 90% passing 75µm is used.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (standards), duplicates and blanks with each sample batch. QAQC results are routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. *RC Sampling:* Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes. *Diamond Core Sampling:* Drill core is cut in half lengthways and the total half-core submitted as the sample. This meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples are selected during sampling. Samples comprise two quarter core samples for Diamond Core. Duplicate RC samples are captured using two separate sampling apertures on the splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on: the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	For RC sampling, a 30 gram sample will be fire assayed for gold, platinum and palladium. The detection range for gold is 1 – 2000 ppbAu, and 0.5 – 2000 ppb for platinum and palladium. This is believed to be an appropriate detection level for the levels of these elements within this specific mineral environment. However, should Au, Pt or Pd levels reported exceed these levels; an alternative assay method will be selected. All other metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The solution containing samples of interest, including those that need further review, will then be presented to an ICP-OES for the further quantification of the selected elements. Diamond core samples are analysed for Au, Pt and Pd using a 40g lead collection fire assay; for Rh, Ru, Os, Ir using a 25g nickel sulphide collection fire assay; and for Ag, Al, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn using a four acid digest and ICP-AES or MS finish. The assay method and detection limits are appropriate for analysis of the elements required.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	MLEM: 200m x 200m loops with 50-100m stations were used for the MLEM surveys. The MLEM Zonge ZT-30 HPM transmitter uses a base frequency of 0.25 or 0.5Hz and 80amps. The SMARTem 24 is a fluxgate receiver. XRF: A handheld XRF instrument (Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the drill core and RC sample piles onsite. One reading is taken per metre, however for any core samples with matrix or massive sulphide mineralisation then multiple samples are taken at set intervals per metre. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is periodically performed (usually daily). The handheld XRF results are only used for preliminary assessment and reporting of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. The Company also submits a suite of CRMs, blanks and selects appropriate samples for duplicates. Sample preparation checks for fineness are performed by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm is being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by the Company's technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been planned for the current drill programme., other than MAD177 referred to in the ASX Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured onto a laptop using acQuire software and includes geological logging, sample data and QA/QC information. This data, together with the assay data, is entered into the St George Mining central SQL database which is managed by external consultants.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals. For the geological analysis, standards and recognised factors may be used to calculate the oxide form assayed elements, or to calculate volatile free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill holes and EM stations have been located and pegged using a DGPS system with an expected accuracy of +/-5m for easting, northing and elevation. Downhole surveys are conducted using a single shot camera approximately every 30m or downhole Gyro during drilling to record and monitor deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. Post-drilling downhole gyroscopic surveys will be conducted, which provide more accurate survey results.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data has been acquired using DGPS surveying at individual collar locations and entered into the central database. A topographic surface has been created using this elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The completed drilling at the Project is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes are drilled to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation (unless otherwise stated). However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Mt Alexander Project is comprised of five granted Exploration Licences (E29/638, E29/548, E29/954, E29/962 and E29/972). Tenement E29/638 is held in Joint Venture between St George (75% interest) and Western Areas (25% interest). E29/638 and E29/548 are also subject to a royalty in favour of a third party that is outlined in the ASX Release dated 17 December 2015 (as regards E29/638) and the ASX release dated 18 September 2015 (as regards E29/548). No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site known as Willsmore 1 (DAA identification 3087) straddles tenements E29/548 and E29/638. All five tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration on tenements E29/638 and E29/962 has been largely for komatiite-hosted nickel sulphides in the Mt Alexander Greenstone Belt. Exploration in the northern section of E29/638 (Cathedrals Belt) and also limited exploration on E29/548 has been for mafic/ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. No historic exploration has been identified on E29/954 or E29/972. High grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphides were discovered at the Mt Alexander Project in 2008. Drilling was completed to test co-incident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies associated with nickel-PGE enriched gossans in the northern section of current tenement E29/638. The drilling identified high grade nickel-copper mineralisation in granite-hosted ultramafic units and the discovery was named the Cathedrals Prospect.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Mt Alexander Project is at the northern end of a western bifurcation of the Mt Ida Greenstones. The greenstones are bound to the west by the Ida Fault, a significant Craton-scale structure that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane (and Eastern Goldfields Superterrane) to the east and the Youanmi Terrane to the west. The Mt Alexander Project is prospective for further high-grade komatiite-hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation (both greenstone and granite hosted) and also precious metal mineralisation (i.e. orogenic gold) that is typified elsewhere in the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the relevant ASX releases.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Reported assay intersections are length and density weighted. Significant intersections are determined using both qualitative (i.e. geological logging) and quantitative (i.e. lower cut-off) methods. For massive sulphide intersections, the nominal lower cut-off is 2% for either nickel or copper. For disseminated, blebby and matrix sulphide intersections the nominal lower cut-off for nickel is 0.3%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Any high-grade sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Any disseminated, matrix, brecciated or stringer sulphides with (usually) >1% nickel or copper on contact with massive sulphide mineralisation are grouped with the massive sulphides for calculating significant intersections and the massive sulphide mineralisation is reported as an including intersection.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Assay intersections are reported as down hole lengths. Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates and geological targets so downhole lengths are usually interpreted to be near true width.
iagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A prospect location map, cross section and long section are shown in the body of relevant ASX Releases.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.stgm.com.au: The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A discussion of further exploration work underway is contained in the body of recent ASX Releases. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing drill results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

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

Name of entity

St George Mining Limited

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (6 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(2,808)	(6,115)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(232)	(527)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(320)	(1,049)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	7	11
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	61	15
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(3,292)**	**(7,665)**

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (6 months) $A'000**
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**-**	**-**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares net of costs	5,378	8,650
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	1	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	58
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(95)	(95)
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**	**5,284**	**8,613**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,296	3,340
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(3,292)	(7,665)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	5,284	8,613
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**4,288**	**4,288**

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms

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	66	53
5.2	Call deposits	4,222	2,243
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)**	**4,288**	**2,296**

6.	Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	152
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Directors salaries and wages.

7.	Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

N/A

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

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

N/A

9.	Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	$A'000
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	1,200
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	250
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	320
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**1,770**

10.	Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	E39/1473 East Laverton	Exploration Licence	100%	0%
		E39/1474 East Laverton	Exploration Licence	100%	0%
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	E45/5226	Exploration Licence	-	100%

Compliance statement

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

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

Sign here: Sarah Shipway
Non-Executive Director/Company Secretary

Date: 31 January 2020

Print name: Sarah Shipway

Notes

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

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

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