

## ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

30 October 2017

### NEW EM CONDUCTORS AT WINDSOR NICKEL SULPHIDE PROSPECT

#### HIGHLIGHTS:

- High powered SAMSON EM survey completed at Windsor with significant new exploration targets identified
- Three large, late-time bedrock EM conductors detected with geophysical properties consistent with massive nickel sulphides
- Targets are in structural and geological positions that are favourable for massive sulphide mineralisation
- Conductors are proximal to magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation intersected by previous drilling including DRAC38 that intersected 30m @ 0.31%Ni from 108m, including 8m @ 0.44%Ni from 130m and 2m @ 0.62%Ni from 132m
- Diamond drill programme to test these new EM conductors will commence in early November 2017

#### SAMSON SURVEY LIGHTS UP NICKEL SULPHIDE TARGETS AT WINDSOR

St George Mining Limited (ASX: SGQ) ('St George Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce significant results from the SAMSON EM survey completed earlier this month at the Windsor nickel sulphide prospect within its 100% owned East Laverton Project in Western Australia.

The high powered SAMSON EM survey has identified three strong, late-time EM conductors at Windsor which are excellent targets for massive nickel sulphides. Key details of these EM conductors – named Windsor X1, Windsor X2 and Windsor X3 - are contained in Table 1, with further details discussed in the commentary below.

The new EM conductors have been prioritised for immediate drilling, with a diamond drill programme scheduled to commence at Windsor on or about 7 November 2017.

EM CONDUCTORS:	Windsor X1	Windsor X2	Windsor X3
<b>Conductivity (Siemens)</b>	5200 S	3000 S	5000 S
<b>EM Plate</b>	440 x 210m	900 x 200m	320 x 200m
<b>Depth from surface</b>	150m	260m	280m

*Table 1 – modelled parameters for the new SAMSON EM conductors at Windsor*

**St George Mining Executive Chairman, John Prineas** said:

“Previous exploration drilling at Windsor has intersected high tenor nickel sulphides and confirmed channel flow komatiites which are over 200m thick and contained within a strike length of 5km. This is an exciting area to be exploring for a large nickel sulphide deposit.

“It’s therefore very pleasing to see the SAMSON survey light up three strong and well-defined bedrock conductors that are compelling targets for massive nickel sulphides.”

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The Windsor nickel sulphide prospect was previously part of the Project Dragon farm-in arrangement between St George and BHP Nickel West (now concluded). Drilling by the major miner successfully discovered nickel sulphide mineralisation at Windsor with DRAC38 intersecting **30m @ 0.31%Ni from 108m, including 8m @ 0.44%Ni from 130m and 2m @ 0.62%Ni from 132m.**

Ongoing systematic exploration at Windsor by St George has intersected magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation in numerous drill holes. The interpreted basal contact of the Windsor channel remains under-explored with strong potential to host massive sulphide mineralisation.

The SAMSON EM survey completed at Windsor this month was initially configured as two loops of 1000m x 1000m. It was focused on an area with a 2km strike that hosts the DRAC38 significant intersection and the +200,000 Siemens conductor detected from the DHEM survey in drill hole WINRC016. This area is referred to as Area A.

A third loop of 1000m x 1000m was added to the survey to investigate an area to the north-west where a previous moving loop EM (MLEM) survey detected a strong EM anomaly that remained untested. This area is referred to as Area B.

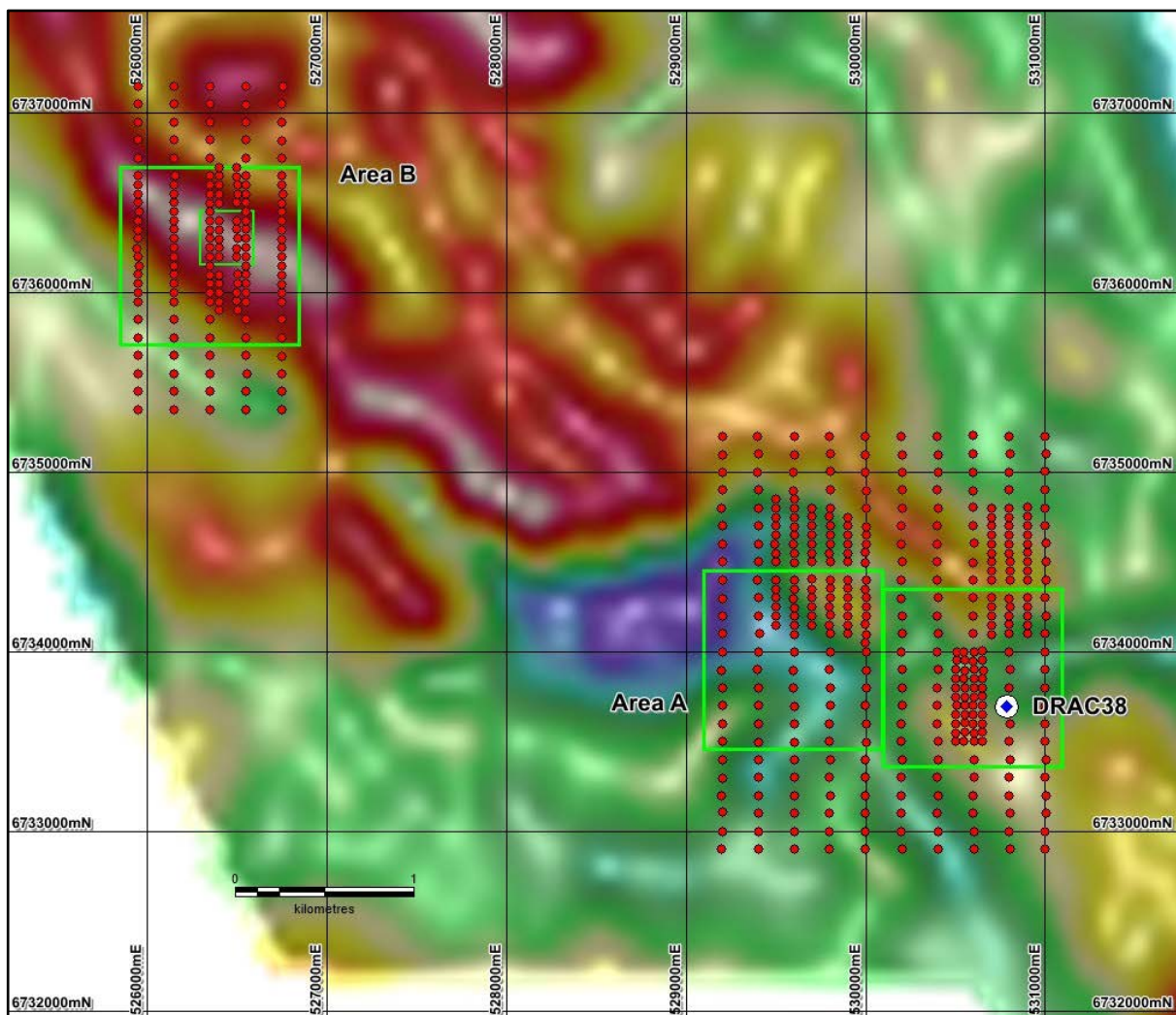


Figure 1 – the section of the Windsor ultramafic channel (against gravity Bouguer data) showing EM loops for the recent SAMSON EM survey. The DRAC38 significant intersection is within Area A.

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### **Windsor Area A:**

The SAMSON survey in Area A detected two strike limited EM responses located to the immediate north of the loops; see Figure 2.

The EM conductor in the eastern loop of Area A is co-incident with a magnetic feature as well as being on the edge of a gravity feature. This is a favourable structural position for massive nickel sulphide accumulation.

In the western loop of Area A, the EM conductor is located within an embayment of a magnetic feature which may be a primary embayment in the Windsor ultramafic. This is a textbook volcanic setting for massive nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Both EM conductors are within the intersection of the north-northwest ultramafic belt and a fundamental east-northeast transform fault. This is a site for komatiite pathways and lava vents that can serve as a control on nickel sulphide mineralisation, with potential for significant mineral deposits to be proximal to this structural intersection.

A strong anomalous response in the late-time was also observed throughout the centre of Area A. The EM response has a strike length over 2km and is open to the west. These parameters suggest that the EM response represents a stratigraphic conductor rather than potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The interpreted stratigraphic conductor may be masking nickel sulphides that are above or below this very large anomaly, and further investigations will be planned to test this area.

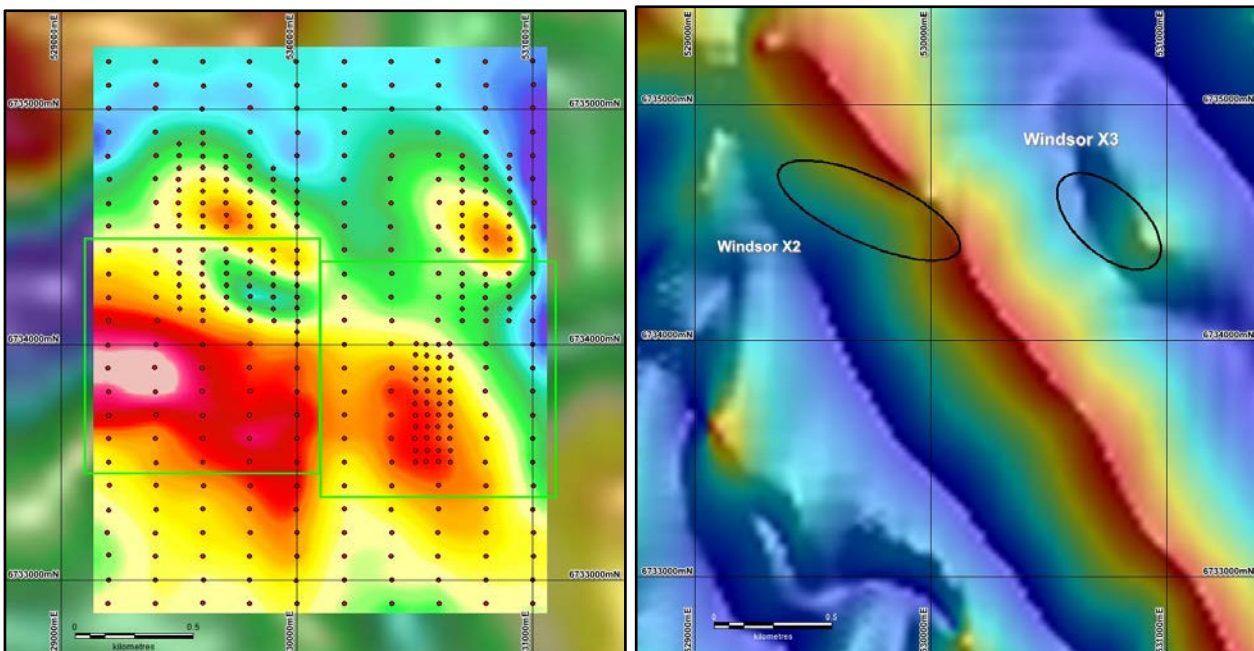


Figure 2 – *On left:* SAMSON EM data in Channel 28 (late-time) for Area A shows the strong anomalous responses; *On right:* Area A shown against RTP tilt mag data highlighting the two strike limited EM conductors – ‘Windsor X2’ and ‘Windsor X3’ – favourably located on the edge of magnetic features.

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### **Windsor Area B:**

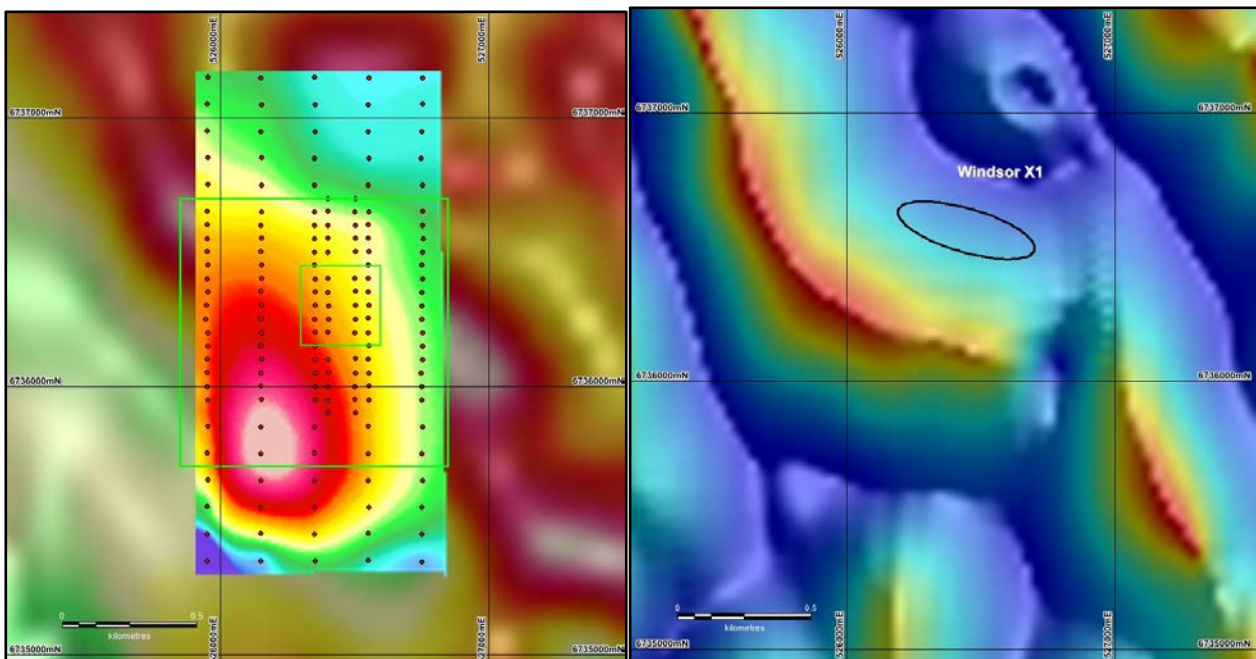
A previous MLEM survey over Area B detected a strong and complex EM response but modelling of the data was unable to provide a robust drill target.

The SAMSON survey at Area B has successfully resolved this issue with a large, late-time EM conductor modelled in the north of Area B; see Figure 3.

An infill SAMSON EM survey was completed within Area B to provide additional data for modelling this strong EM anomaly. The area of the infill survey is highlighted in Figure 3, and the data from the infill survey is shown in Figure 4.

The new EM conductor, named Windsor X1, is on the edge of a magnetic feature and lies within a large regional fold in the Stella Range Belt. These are favourable structures for potential accumulation of massive nickel sulphides.

The EM plate for the Windsor X1 conductor is modelled with a 60 degree dip. This compares to the two EM conductors in Area A which are each modelled with a flat lying EM source.



*Figure 3 – On left: SAMSON EM data in Channel 28 (late-time) for Area B with the infill area highlighted; the infill SAMSON data is shown in Figure 4 below; On right: Area B shown against RTP tilt mag data highlighting the position of the new conductor 'Windsor X1' on the edge of a magnetic feature.*

### **DRILLING TO COMMENCE SHORTLY**

A diamond drill rig will mobilise to the East Laverton Project in early November 2017 to commence drill testing of the new EM conductors at Windsor.

Further announcements regarding the Windsor drill programme will be made as arrangements are finalised.

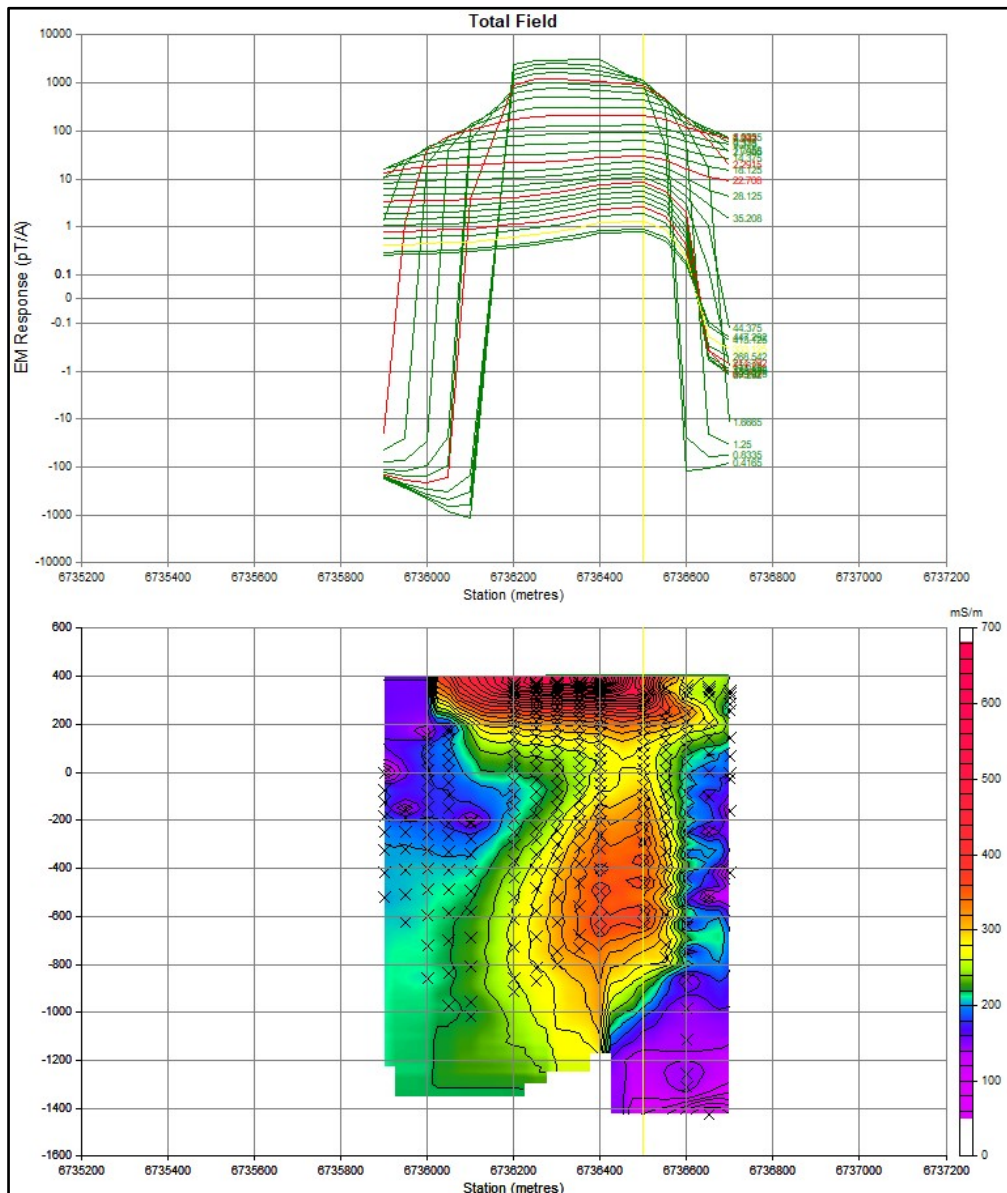


Figure 4 – SAMSON EM data for the infill survey in Area B. Top: Profile of the total field EM data shows a strong anomalous reading; Bottom: CDI (conductivity – depth image/1D inversion) of the total field EM data clearly shows the anomalous conductivity in the north of the infill area which has resulted in the modelling of Windsor X1.

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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 Timothy Hronsky, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hronsky is employed by Essential Risk Solutions Ltd which has been retained by St George Mining Limited to provide technical advice on mineral projects.

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