27 February 2020

ST GEORGE LAUNCHES EXPLORATION AT NEW PATERSON PROVINCE PROJECT

- **Exploration activities underway at St George's Paterson Project**
- **Airborne magnetic survey to commence shortly over St George's ground, which covers more than 35km of strike of prospective stratigraphy**
- **St George's Paterson Project is in the same regional location as Rio Tinto's exciting Winu discovery and Newcrest's world-class Telfer gold-copper mine**
- **Preliminary interpretation of Government regional magnetic data suggests that the depth of cover at St George's project is much less than other exploration projects in the region, potentially allowing for expedited and lower-cost exploration drilling**

Growth focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that exploration has commenced at its Paterson Project, located within the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

St George's Paterson Project is an early stage project with significant exploration upside. It complements the Company's flagship Mt Alexander nickel-copper sulphide project where St George is continuing to advance towards a potential mine.

Paterson Province – World-Class Mineral District
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 copper and gold discoveries recently announced including at Rio Tinto's Winu Project and at the Havieron Project being explored in joint venture by Greatland Gold and Newcrest.

These latest discoveries have fueled strong interest in the Paterson Province from major mining companies such as Fortescue Metals (ASX: FMG), Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO) and Newcrest Mining (ASX: NCM) – ensuring that the region is re-emerging as a highly sought after exploration address with potential for world-class discoveries.

St George secured ground in the Paterson Province on 17 December 2019 with the grant of Exploration Licence E45/5226. Figure 1 illustrates the regional location of the new St George tenement. Another tenement – Exploration Licence E45/5422 – is in the application phase and expected to be granted to St George during 2020.

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

Our review of the regional magnetic and gravity data available on the Government database has highlighted a number of key structures and tectonic features within the St George tenure; see Figure 2.

Significantly, these features are more prominent in St George's ground than at other project areas like Winu and Havieron, suggesting that the depth of cover at St George's ground is much less than at these other projects – potentially allowing for expedited and lower cost exploration drilling.

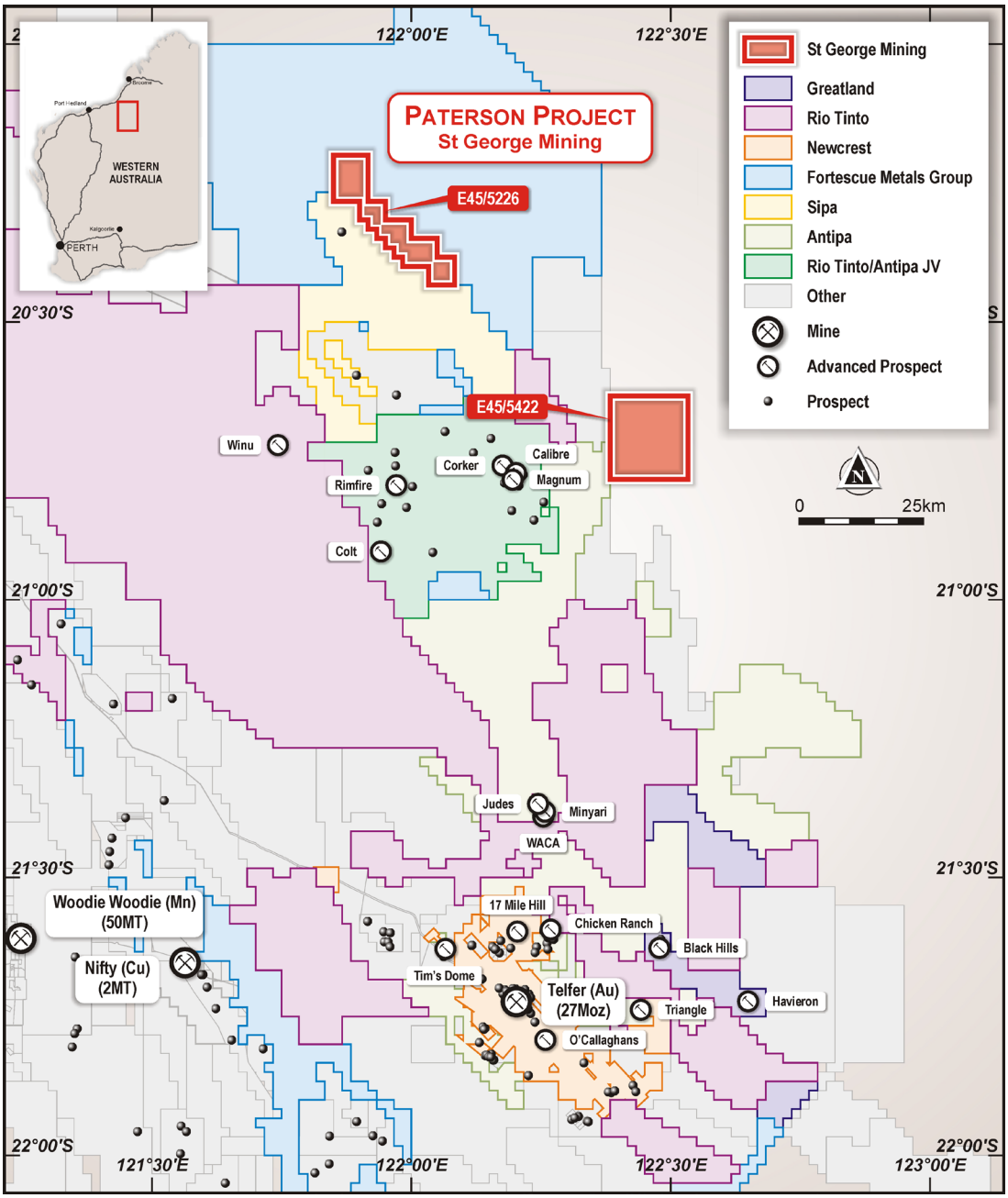

Figure 1 – map showing St George's tenement in the Paterson Province as well as other projects in the region, with major farm-in deals highlighted

Airborne Magnetic Survey

St George's field exploration at the Paterson Project is scheduled to commence shortly with a close-spaced airborne magnetic survey across the granted exploration licence.

The close-spaced magnetic data will allow for a more detailed interpretation of the structural framework and stratigraphy – including sedimentary units, intrusive rocks and granitic domes – that are potentially prospective for mineral deposits.

This low cost magnetic survey (approximate expense of $55,000) will result in the identification of areas of interest for follow-up exploration targeting and planning. Over 4,000 line km will be flown in the airborne magnetic survey with line spacing at 100m (compared to the regional Government data which is typically at more than 400m spacing).

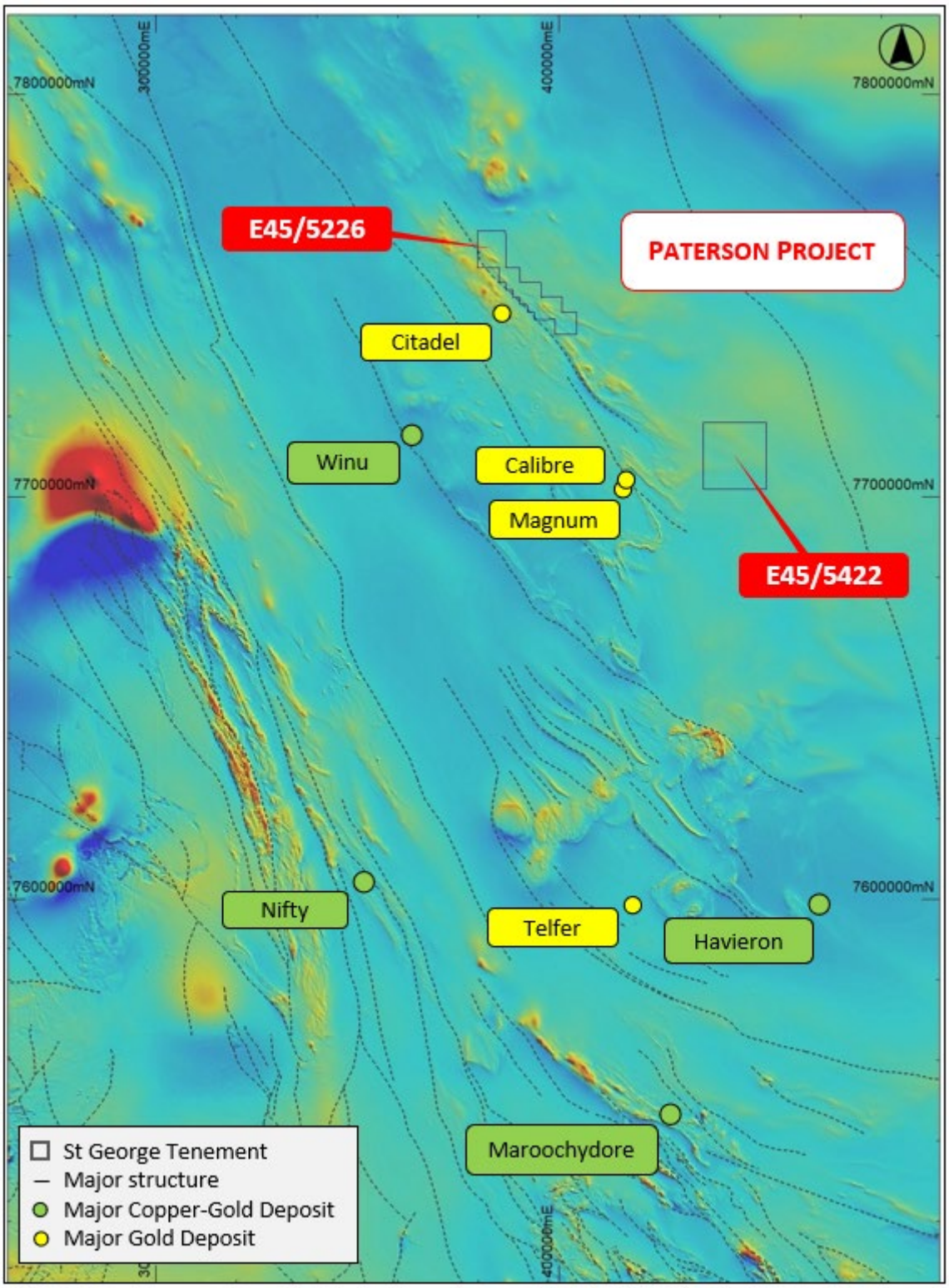

Figure 2 – map of regional magnetic data highlighting the prominent magnetic features at St George's ground. St George's upcoming airborne magnetic survey will provide further detail on these features.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"The recent discoveries in the Paterson Province have re-affirmed the region as a world-class mineral district and its no surprise to see a massive escalation of exploration here by major mining companies.

"We believe our ground is highly prospective with prominent structural features and interpreted geology that may host mineral deposits similar to those already identified in the Province.

"We are very excited at the opportunity we have at the Paterson Province and look forward to methodically progressing exploration at the Paterson Project while we continue our aggressive exploration and development activities at our flagship Mt Alexander nickel-copper sulphide project."

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

For further information, please contact:

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

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

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The data presented herein is historic in nature and as such sampling technique and its nature and quality cannot be ascertained with certainty. While it is historical in nature and cannot be verified, the Airborne Magnetic (AMAG) data was collected at 1,600m and 400m spaced lines. The lines were flown on a 090/270 magnetic orientation. The sensor reading interval was 0.2Sec using a 256 Channel GR800 sensor.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Historical drilling has consisted of Rotary Air-Blast (RAB) Drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	Due to the historic nature of the data, recovery cannot be determined with confidence. The relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been determined.
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.*	Due to the historic nature of the data, this cannot be determined.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Due to the historic nature of the data, this cannot be determined.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Due to the historic nature of the data, this cannot be determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No diamond drilling has been recorded
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The sampling methods for the drilling has not always been determined due to the historic nature of the data.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sampling methods for the drilling has not always been determined due to the historic nature of the data.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	QAQC protocols are not always provided in the historic data and may not be to the same level as current industry standards.
	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 sampling methods for the drilling has not always been determined due to the historic nature of the data.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sampling methods for the drilling has not always been determined due to the historic nature of the data.
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.*	QAQC protocols are not always provided in the historic data and may not be to the same level as current industry standards.
	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.	N/A
	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.	QAQC protocols are not always provided in the historic data and may not be to the same level as current industry standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The historic data cannot be verified and it has been collected from publicly available sources.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled historically.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The historic data cannot be verified and it has been collected from publicly available sources.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 survey method for collar co-ordinates is not always presented in historic data. Visual checks have been applied where possible using historical reports, aerial photography and/or Google Earth imagery to locate holes correctly if errors are discovered.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Due to the historical nature, this cannot be determined.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data has been collected at various spacing. The historical drilling was drilling at 10km spacings. The historical AMAG data was collected at 1,600m and 400m line spacings (E-W 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.	There are no reported reserves or resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the historical 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 historical drill holes are drilled to intersect the stratigraphy 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 historical data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Due to the historic nature of the data, this cannot be determined.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review as this is publicly available, historical data.

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 Paterson Project is comprised of a single granted Exploration Licences (E45/5226) and an Exploration Licence Application (E45/5422). Tenement E45/5226 is held 100% by St George Mining Ltd No environmentally sensitive sites have been identified on the tenements. A registered Heritage site (DAA identification 8933) is located within E45/5226. All live tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Wide spaced and reconnaissance style historical exploration work was completed by BHP focused on orogenic gold and stratabound base metals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Paterson Project is interpreted to be located on the eastern margin of the Yeneena Basin. The geology is interpreted to comprise intercalated Fe-Rich/carbonaceous and dolomitic meta-sediments, similar to that which host the giant Nifty Copper-Gold (65Mt @ 2.6% Cu) and Winu Deposits, bounded by oxidised I-type granitoids. These granitoids and tectonic settings are also prospective for orogenic gold (Telfer) styles of mineralisation.
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*	All reported drill hole information is historical in nature and therefore cannot be verified.
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.*	Results have been presented as collected from historic data sources.
	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.	N/A
	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.*	Mineralisation orientations have not been determined.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in document.
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.*	The historic data presented is to illustrate trends only and all available data is provided.
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.