8 April 2020

STRONG EXPLORATION RESULTS AT PATERSON PROVINCE HOTSPOT

- **New aeromagnetic survey at St George's Paterson Project identifies compelling areas of interest for precious and base metal mineralisation**
- **High resolution magnetic data confirms the signature of key stratigraphic units and granitic intrusives that are interpreted to be prospective for new discoveries**
- **St George's ground covers more than 35km of prospective stratigraphy in this exploration hotspot which includes exciting discoveries at Rio Tinto's Winu Project, Greatland Gold's Havieron Project and Antipa's Citadel Project**
- **Focused exploration to continue with maiden drill programme being planned**

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

The Paterson Project is located in Western Australia's latest exploration hotspot and provides an opportunity for a new, major discovery. It complements the Company's flagship Mt Alexander nickel-copper sulphide project where St George is continuing to explore for additional discoveries as well as advancing towards a potential mine for the shallow high-grade deposits already identified.

An airborne magnetic survey was completed at the Paterson Project in March 2020 with the aim of evaluating the structure and stratigraphic setting and identifying focus areas for further exploration.

The high-resolution magnetic data from the survey has identified prominent magnetic features which are interpreted to represent key stratigraphic units and granitic intrusions that are similar to those that are known to host major precious metals and base metals discoveries in the region.

Significantly, the stratigraphic horizon that hosts major deposits in the region is interpreted to continue within St George's Paterson Project providing very strong encouragement to the Company's exploration upside.

John Prineas, St George Mining's Executive Chairman, said:
"The results from the aeromagnetic survey have exceeded our expectations with multiple areas of interest identified across the 35km strike of prospective stratigraphy on our exploration ground.

"We have begun planning for the 2020 drill programme and applied for the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), which provides co-funding for exploration drilling up to a prescribed capped amount.

"Our Paterson Project is shaping up as an outstanding opportunity to make a greenfields discovery. We are excited to be progressing exploration at the Paterson while we continue our principal exploration and development activities at our flagship Mt Alexander nickel-copper sulphide project."

Airborne Magnetic Survey – Confirms Prospective Areas of Interest

St George completed a close-spaced airborne magnetic survey in March 2020 with more than 4,000 line km flown with a line spacing of 100m – our first fieldwork at the Project.

The high-resolution data produced by the survey has facilitated a detailed interpretation of the structural framework and stratigraphy across St George's ground.

Extensive magnetic units, interpreted to be sedimentary, are present throughout the 35km strike of the tenement including sections with tectonic elements that are prospective areas for the location of mineral deposits; see Figure 1.

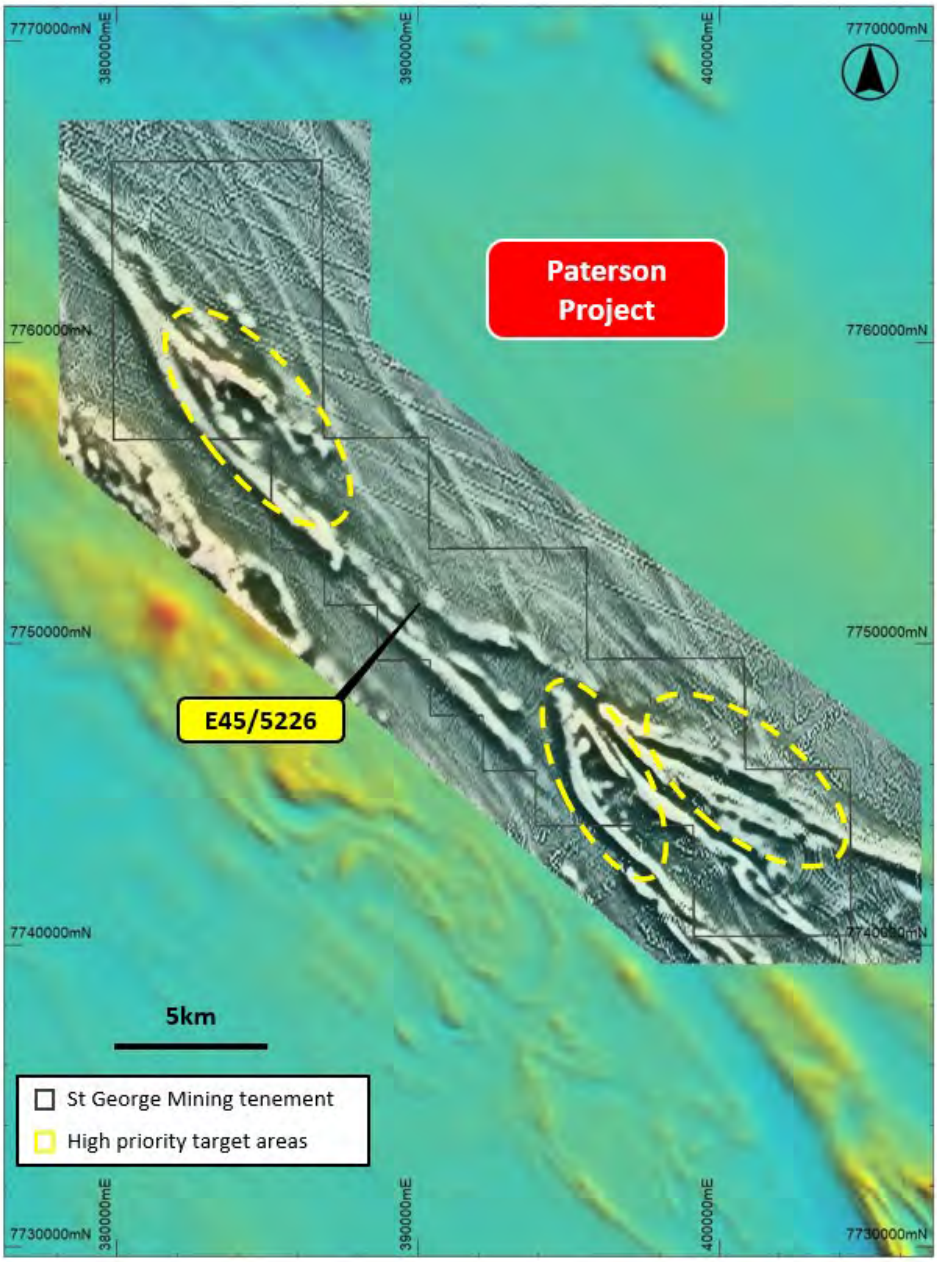

Figure 1 – new high resolution magnetic data (1VD greyscale) for St George's E45/5226 set against regional magnetic data (TMI). Multiple areas of interest have been identified and will be prioritised for further exploration and drill testing.

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An application for co-funded drilling at the Paterson Project has been made under the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS). A maiden drill programme to test the new areas of interest and other parts of the stratigraphy will be finalised once the outcome of the EIS application is known.

Technical Discussion:

Interpretation of the new magnetic data suggests that the St George tenement covers a section of the lower sedimentary units of the Neoproterozoic Yeneena Basin, and lies unconformably to the east of the gneissic rocks of the high-grade metamorphic Rudall Complex.

This stratigraphic level and tectonic association in the area is host to major deposits such as the Winu copper-gold discovery by Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO) and the Calibre/Magnum gold-copper deposits of Antipa Minerals (ASX: AZY), and can be traced from these deposits to St George's tenure; see Figure 2.

Locally, the highly magnetic nature of the interpreted sedimentary units shows similarities to the Broadhurst Formation, which feature a high volume of carbonaceous shales intercalated with dolomitic/sandstone units.

A number of intrusive granitoids are also interpreted within the project tenure, some located in key tectonic areas and within the cores of major folds of the sedimentary package. This tectonic and stratigraphic setting is highly prospective for copper and gold mineralisation, and is similar to the setting associated with the Telfer deposit.

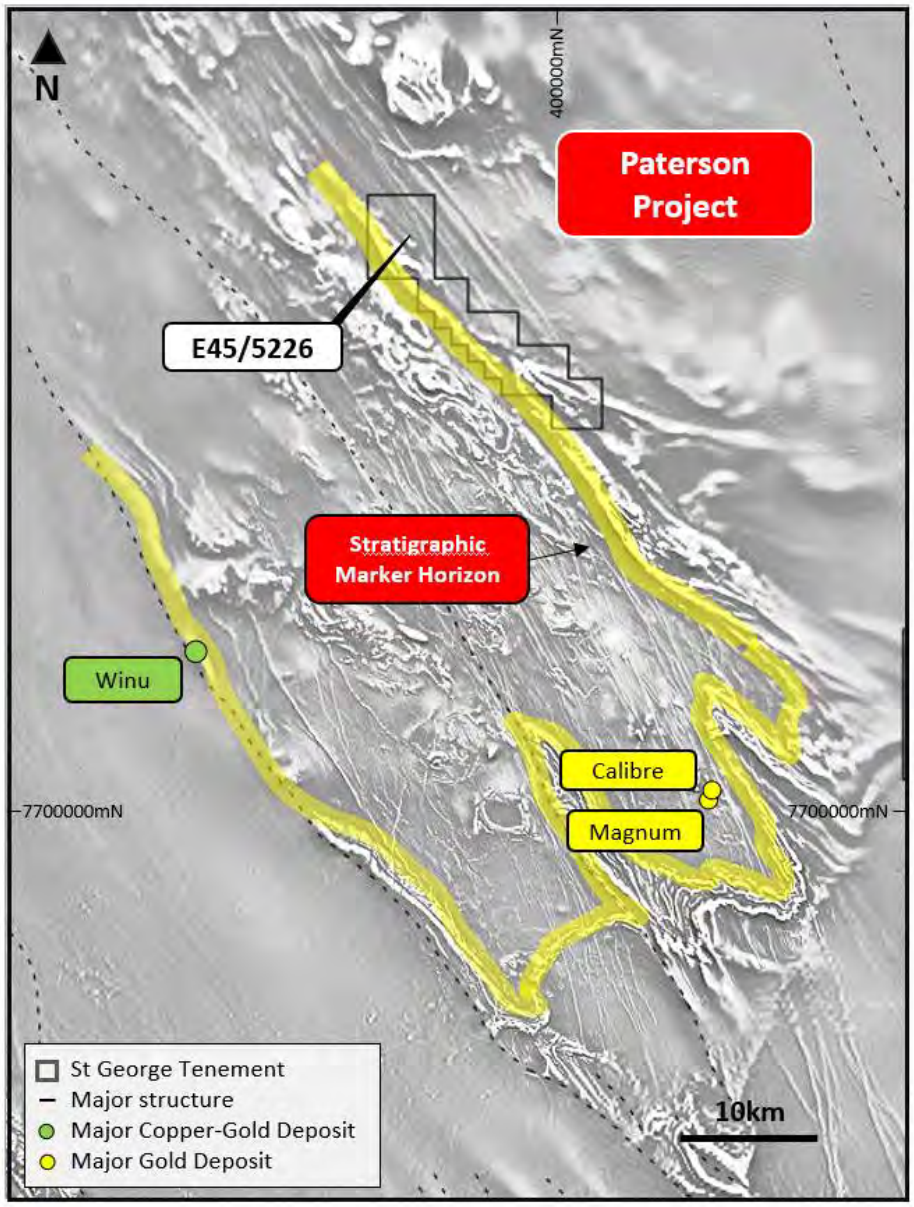

Figure 2 – map of the north-east Paterson Province showing magnetic data (1VD greyscale) and highlighting the prospective stratigraphy associated with major deposits and present at St George's tenement. The stratigraphic level of the lower Yeneena is interpreted to be highly prospective for the presence of significant mineralisation.

St George's Paterson Project – Excellent Location in Exploration Hotspot

The Paterson Province is one of the most highly endowed, yet under-explored mineral provinces in Australia. Giant deposits in the province include Telfer (30Moz Au) and Nifty (2Mt Cu).

Recent major discoveries in the province have been made by Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO) at Winu and at Citadel, being explored in joint venture with Antipa Minerals (ASX: AZY), as well as by Greatland Gold (LON: GGP) and joint venture partner Newcrest Mining (ASX: NCM) at the Havieron Project.

These latest discoveries have established the Paterson Province as a highly sought-after exploration address with strong potential for world-class discoveries.

St George's granted exploration licence E45/5226 covers more than 35km strike of prospective stratigraphy in the Paterson Province, and is proximal to tenements hosting Winu and Citadel. Another tenement – Exploration Licence E45/5422 – is in the application phase and expected to be granted to St George during 2020.

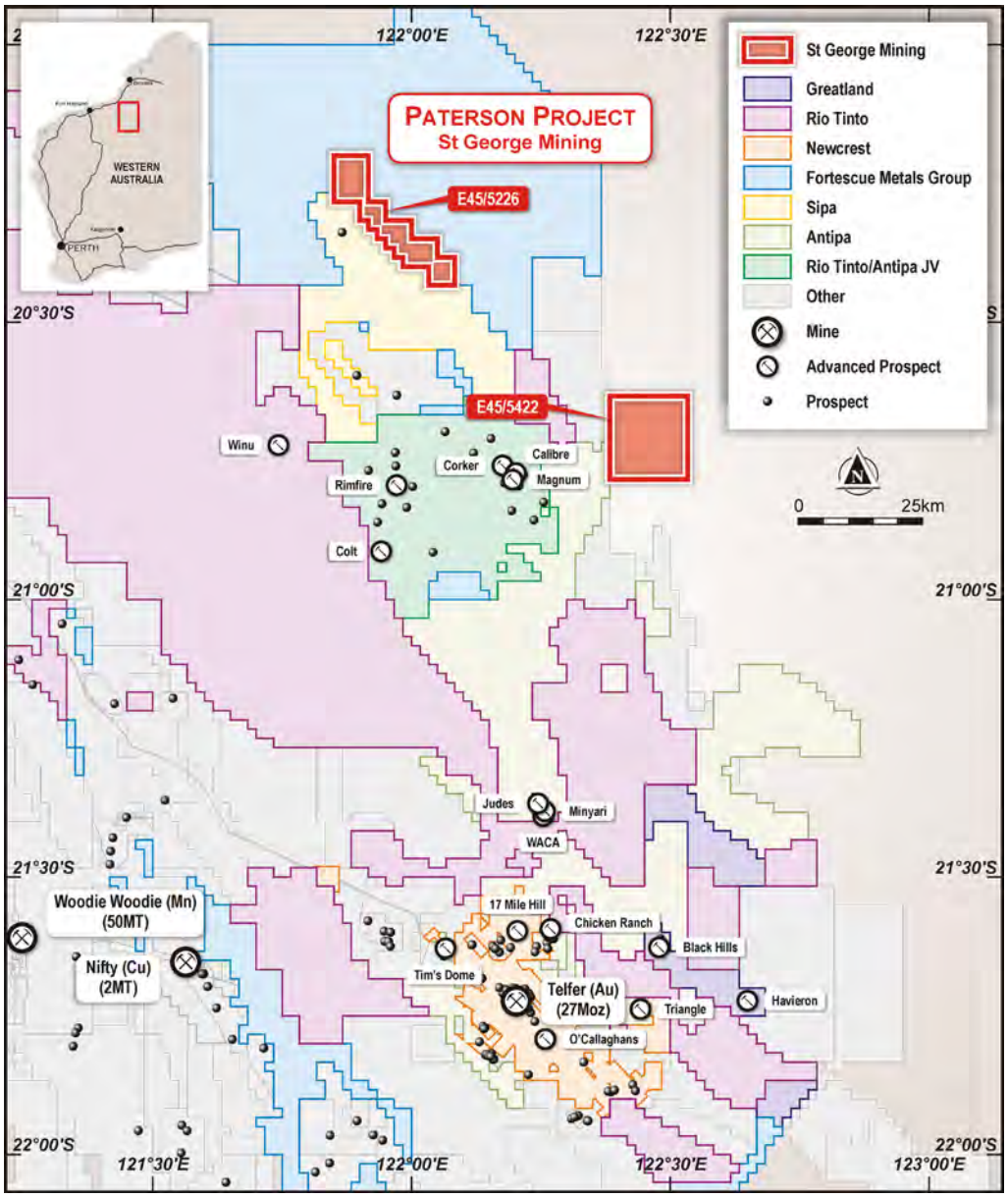

Figure 3 – map showing St George's tenement in the Paterson Province as well as other projects in the region.

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

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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.* *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 drilling data presented herein is historic in nature and as such sampling technique and its nature and quality cannot be ascertained with certainty. The Airborne Magnetic (AMAG) survey was completed by MagSpec Airborne Surveys. The data was collected at a 100m line spacing on a 090/270 magnetic orientation. Tie lines were completed 180/360 magnetic orientation. The Magnetic Gradiometer G-823a sensor recorded at 20Hz and 3.5m interval.
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.	A G-823a magnetic gradiometer was used in stinger and wing tip configuration mounted on a Cessna 206. Height information was captured using a Bendix/King KRA405 radar altimeter.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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. The magnetic data was positioned using a Novatel OEM719 DGPS.
	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 AMAG data was collected at 100m line spacing and 40m flight height.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.