

22 April 2020

MT SURVEY CONTINUES TO UNLOCK THE MINERAL SYSTEM AT MT ALEXANDER

Priority drill targets for nickel-copper sulphides identified by Magnetotelluric (MT) and Audio-magnetotelluric (AMT) survey data:

- 3D inversion modelling of MT/AMT survey data confirms conductive features located in positions geologically favourable for nickel-copper sulphides
- Faults and other structures likely to have been a control on the formation of deposits have been mapped by the MT data, enhancing targeting strategies
- A large conductive feature has been identified below the shallow high-grade deposit at Investigators and below the current extent of drilling
- New nickel-copper sulphide targets have also been identified at depth within the Radar, Cathedrals, Fairbridge and Investigators East Prospects in areas yet to be tested by drilling
- Additional MT surveying commenced this week, which will include coverage of the eastern extension of the Fish Hook Prospect

Forthcoming drill programme being planned with a focus on making new discoveries:

- Multi-rig drill programme will test new conductive features with potential for the discovery of new nickel-copper sulphide deposits
 - Extension and infill drilling of known deposits will also continue with more than 30 electromagnetic (EM) conductors identified in 2019 that are yet to be tested
 - Resource definition at the Stricklands shallow high-grade deposit will be completed
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Growth focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) (“**St George**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to announce that modelling of geophysical data acquired from the recent MT/AMT survey has provided exciting new nickel-copper sulphide targets for the forthcoming drill programme at its flagship Mt Alexander Project, located in the north-eastern Goldfields.

Sophisticated 3D inversion modelling of the initial MT survey data has provided further definition to conductive features identified in that data. It supports the interpretation that some of these features may represent mafic-ultramafic intrusions with nickel-copper sulphide deposits.

Investigators Prospect – Compelling Target for Down-Plunge Extension Emerges:

The most highly rated new target is a large conductive feature located below and to the north of the shallow high-grade mineralisation already discovered at Investigators – an ideal location for down-plunge extensions of the shallow mineralisation.

The latest modelling suggests that the Investigators ultramafic, which commences at 30m below surface, dips to the north at about 40 degrees and has been dislocated by faulting and granites at approximately 300m below surface.

At approximately 500m below surface and to the north of the shallow mineralisation, a new conductive feature has been detected which could represent the down-plunge continuity of the mineralised Investigators ultramafic.

Two survey lines were completed in the initial MT/AMT survey: an east-west line covering approximately 10km from the West End Prospect in the west to the Bullets Prospect in the east, and a north-south line starting from south of the Investigators Prospect and extending 10km into the northern section of E39/548.

Figure 1 shows the 3D inversion modelling of data acquired on the north-south line over the Investigators Prospect. Areas of yellow and green in the MT/AMT data are indicative of conductive responses that may be prospective structures and stratigraphy. Blue areas are interpreted as granite.

A strong conductive response was recorded by the known shallow mineralisation at Investigators. The conductive response is dislocated by granites and appears again at depth as a large conductive feature.

Significantly, the response at the core of the deep conductive feature has recorded a higher conductivity reading than the known shallow mineralisation.

Drilling completed to date is illustrated in Figure 1, highlighting that the new conductive feature is beyond the extent of completed drilling.

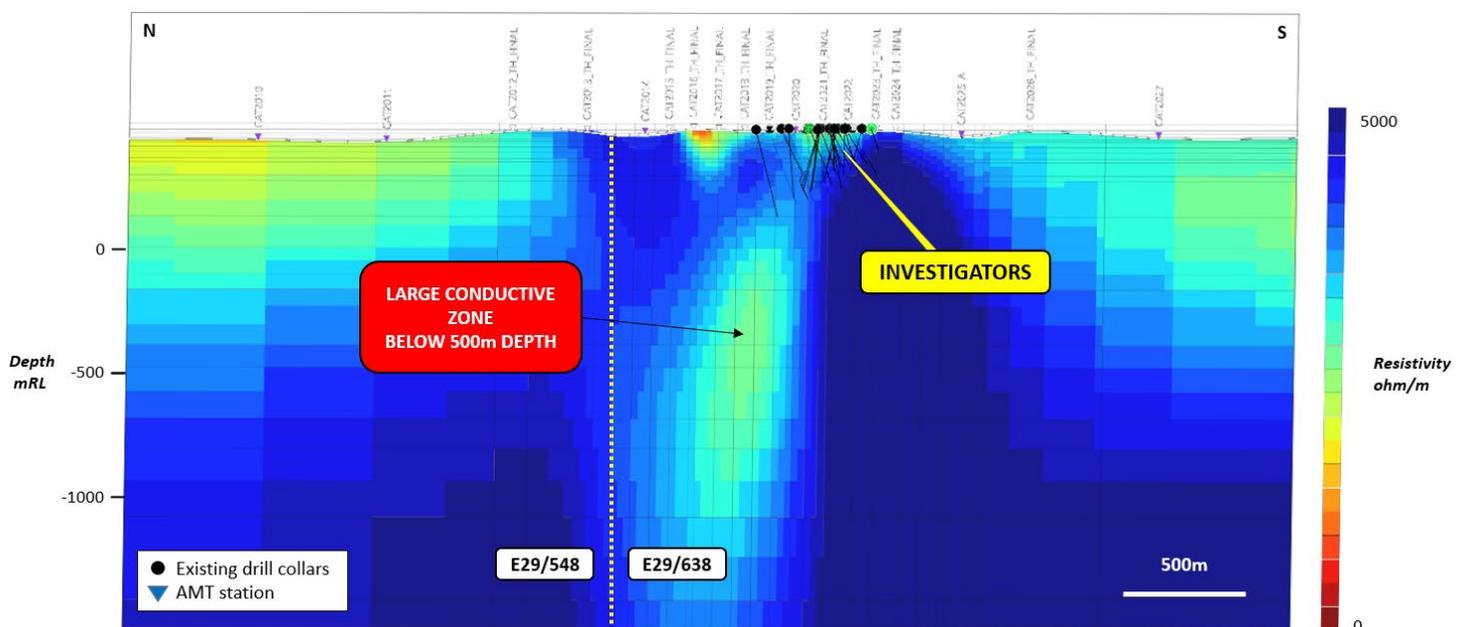


Figure 1 – north-south cross section (looking east) of the Investigators Prospect showing MT/AMT 3D inversion modelling of the data. Completed drilling, which has intersected extensive nickel-copper sulphides at shallow depths, is shown. A large conductive feature below the drilling has been recognised by the MT/AMT data and may represent an extension of the mineralised Investigators ultramafic.

Figure 1 also highlights a strong conductive zone on tenement E29/548 (100% St George), which is to the north and parallel to the highly mineralised Cathedrals Belt. This area has never been drilled and further exploration at E29/548 is being planned.

Air-core drilling will be designed to confirm the presence of ultramafics through recognition of a geochemical signature for those types of rock. This will validate the geological concept and enable more precise targeting for deeper diamond drilling to test the large conductive feature.

Multiple Deeper Targets along the Cathedrals Belt:

The east-west oriented survey line in the initial MT survey captured data across a 10km strike of the Cathedrals Belt and was positioned slightly to the north and down dip of the known mineralisation to best image the area below the current level of drilling.

Figure 2 shows the 3D inversion modelled data for the east-west section of the Cathedrals Belt. Broad conductive zones have been identified – notably at depth at the Investigators East, Fairbridge, Cathedrals and Radar Prospects.

The deeper conductive zones are located down-dip and/or along strike from nickel-copper sulphides already discovered at shallow depths, giving support for the potential of the new conductive zones to also potentially host ultramafics and nickel-copper sulphides.

At Fairbridge, a large number of surface gossans located along a key structure may be indicative of the potential for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation at depth. The new conductive zone recognised by the MT data at Fairbridge is below the extent of previous drilling and may represent the source of the gossans.

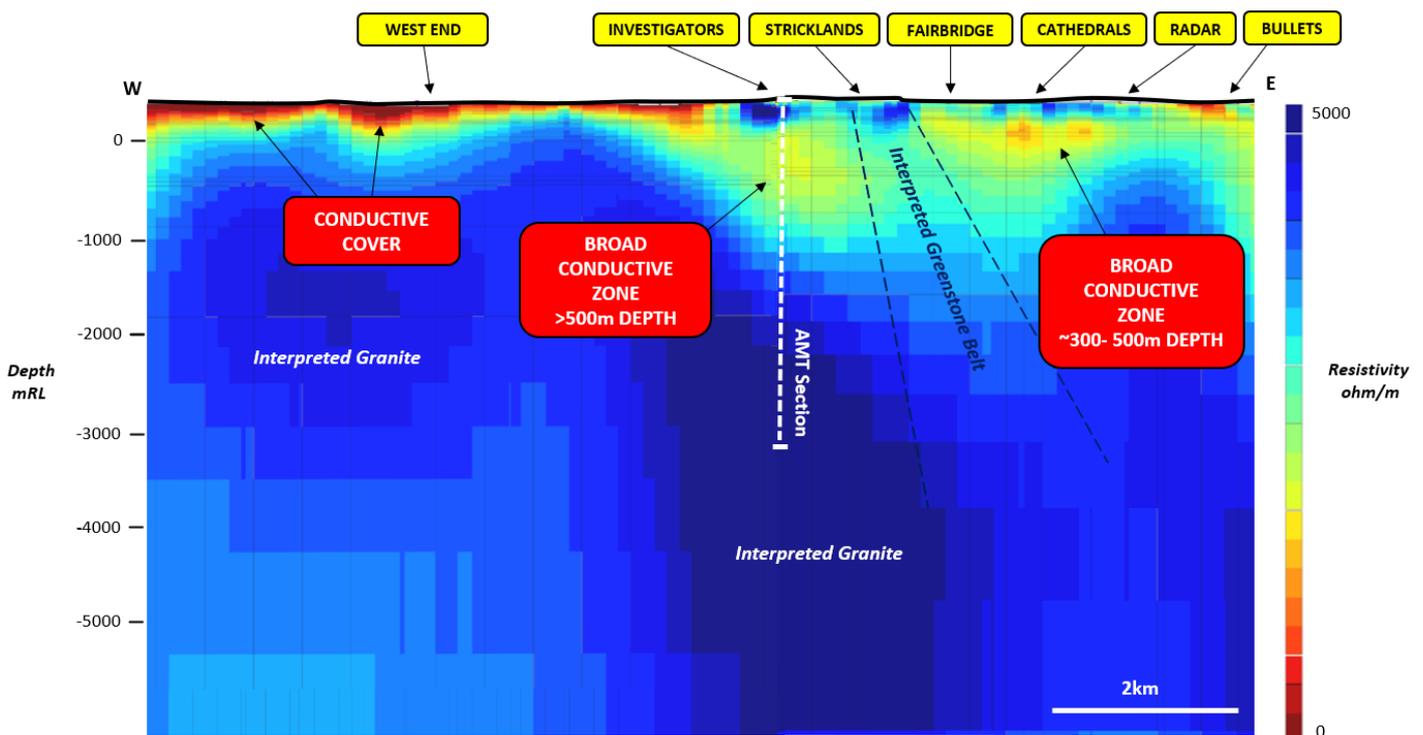


Figure 2 – east-west section (looking north) of the MT/AMT 3D conductivity data across the Cathedrals Belt. Large zones of conductive responses have been identified below the extent of current drilling.

At the West End Prospect, the 3D MT data has observed strong conductivity near surface. This is interpreted to be sourced from thick conductive cover, and believed to have limited the effectiveness of the prior surface EM surveys over West End.

A large zone of granite is interpreted to bifurcate the main structural Cathedrals corridor at West End. An additional north-south line will be completed over West End to help map the mineralised Cathedrals corridor to the north and south of the granite wedge, and to identify any conductive targets for drilling.

Additional MT Survey is Underway:

The breakthrough results from the initial MT survey warrant an immediate extension of the survey to other priority areas along the Cathedrals Belt.

An east-west oriented survey line will extend the east-west traverse across the strike of the Cathedrals Belt from Bullets in the west to the Fish Hook Prospect in the east.

Additional north-south survey lines will also be completed across Cathedrals, Fish Hook and West End.

The new survey commenced this week and will be completed in approximately two to three weeks.

Figure 3 shows the new profile lines to be completed as well as the stations in the initial survey.

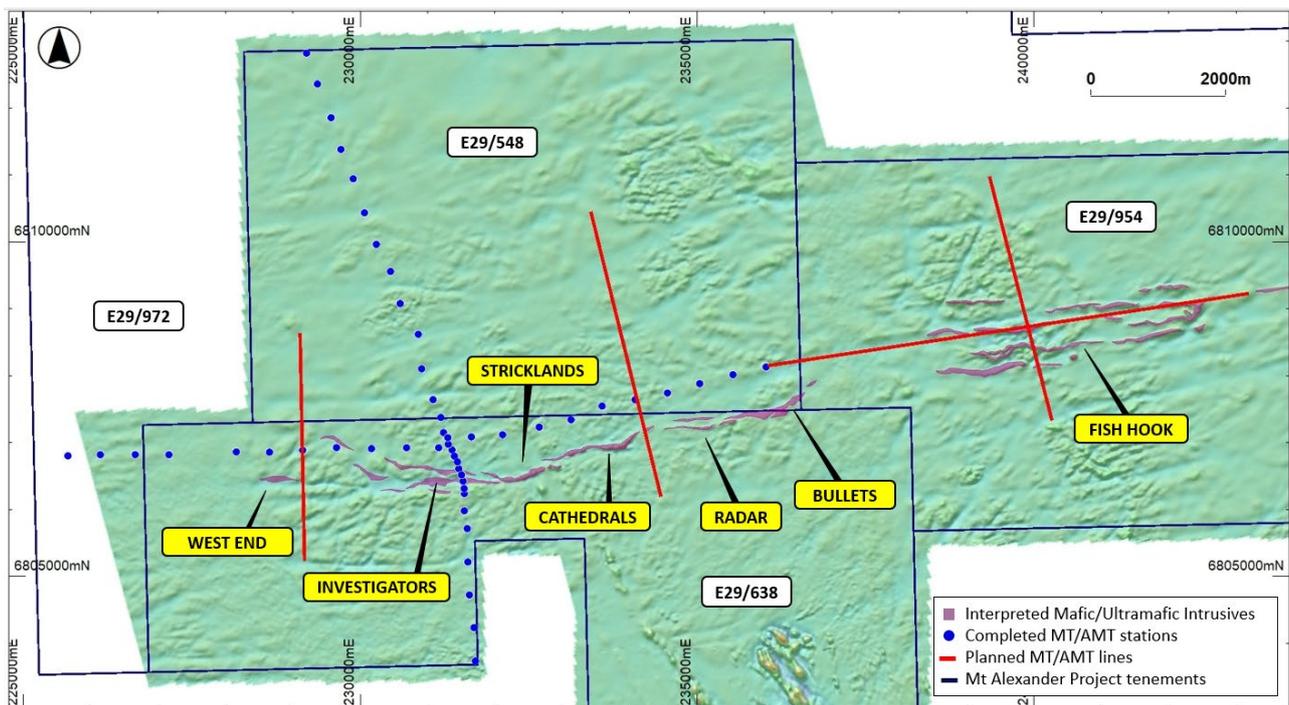


Figure 3 - map of the Cathedrals Belt showing planned and completed MT survey lines overlaying interpreted geology and magnetics (TMI RTP 1VD).

John Prineas, St George Mining’s Executive Chairman, said:

“The MT survey data is showing us that there is an extensive and deep-reaching structural network at Mt Alexander, which is typical of large nickel sulphide systems.

“We are seeing new conductive zones along strike and down-dip of known nickel-copper sulphide deposits – these locations are very favourable for the potential discovery of additional mineralisation.

“The deeper conductive zones start at 300m to 500m below surface so we are still looking at depths that are relatively shallow compared to most current nickel sulphide mines in Western Australia.

“With four shallow, high-grade discoveries across a 5.5km strike of the Cathedrals Belt, we have always believed that if the system is that long it must also be deeper than the extent of the current discoveries.

“The new MT data increases our confidence that there are more nickel-copper sulphide deposits to be discovered at Mt Alexander. We look forward to the start of our upcoming drill programme.”

Drill Programme – Discovery is the Key Driver:

Planning of the drill programme for Mt Alexander is being finalised with a start to drilling to be scheduled once the additional MT survey currently in progress is completed.

The multi-rig drill programme will prioritise testing of the new conductive zones identified by the MT survey, with drilling to start at Investigators. We believe these zones offer an excellent opportunity for the discovery of significant nickel-copper sulphides. Drill holes are currently being designed to optimise testing of these new targets.

Extension and infill drilling is also planned at Investigators to test more than 30 EM conductors identified by downhole EM surveys in 2019 and yet to be drilled. The large number of conductors indicates excellent potential for this drilling to significantly increase the volume of sulphide mineralisation at the shallow Investigators deposits.

Resource definition drilling of the shallow, high-grade deposit at Stricklands will also be undertaken. Once determined, the resource will be used in the scoping study for a low-cost starter mine at Mt Alexander.

St George is managing its operations in compliance with COVID-19 regulations issued by State and Commonwealth authorities. We will continue to proactively manage drilling and other field programmes to protect the health and safety of our team and service providers.

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 Mining Limited (75%) and Western Areas Limited (25%). St George is the Manager of the Project, with Western Areas retaining a 25% non-contributing interest in the Project (in regard to E29/638 only) until there is a decision to mine.

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

For further information, please contact:

John Prineas

Executive Chairman
St George Mining Limited
+61 411 421 253
john.prineas@stgm.com.au

Peter Klinger

Media and Investor Relations
Cannings Purple
+61 411 251 540
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.