3 December 2020

MULTIPLE NEW EM CONDUCTORS IDENTIFIED AT HIGH-GRADE MT ALEXANDER NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE PROJECT

- **New off-hole electromagnetic (EM) conductors have been identified by the downhole EM (DHEM) surveys in MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 – all of which intersected mineralised ultramafic**
- **Five EM conductors were identified from MAD185 with the two highest priority targets modelled with conductivity of 33,100 Siemens and 14,225 Siemens, respectively**
- **Two EM conductors were identified from MAD192 with modelled conductivity of 55,550 Siemens and 26,000 Siemens, respectively**
- **Four EM conductors were identified from MAD193 with the two highest priority targets modelled with conductivity of 4,585 Siemens and 2,850 Siemens, respectively**
- **All new EM conductors are situated within the large interpreted mafic-ultramafic unit that is known to host massive nickel-copper sulphides in other parts of the Cathedrals Belt at the Mt Alexander Project**
- **The new conductors are located approximately 500m to 800m north-west of known massive sulphides in the Cathedrals Belt and represent excellent targets for the potential discovery of new nickel-copper sulphide deposits**

Growth-focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: **SGQ**) ("**St George**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that multiple new EM conductors have been identified through ongoing exploration at its flagship Mt Alexander Project, located in the north-eastern Goldfields.

MORE STRONG EM TARGETS FOR MASSIVE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES

DHEM surveys on three recently completed deeper drill holes have identified a number of new EM conductors.

Drill holes MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 each returned thick intersections of the mafic-ultramafic unit that spans more than 5km across the east-west oriented Cathedrals Belt. Importantly, each hole also intersected an interval of disseminated nickel-copper sulphides on the basal contact of the mafic-ultramafic unit.

This geology is highly encouraging for the potential presence of massive nickel-copper sulphides nearby.

The identification of off-hole EM conductors in each of these holes is an exciting exploration result that further supports the potential to discover nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation proximal to these holes.

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

"The concurrent use of drilling and downhole EM surveys is continuing to deliver breakthrough results with outstanding nickel-copper sulphide targets identified in an area that has never been drilled.

"These are the deepest EM conductors identified in the Cathedrals Belt and support the continuity of high-grade mineralisation at depth and in the north-west down-dip direction of what we already know is a large intrusive mineral system.

"The identification of nickel-copper sulphides in the conductors modelled from MAD192 and MAD193 will establish the West End Prospect – which covers a 2.5km strike of the Cathedrals Belt and straddles the major Ida Fault – as a fertile and highly prospective area for further mineralisation.

"We are confident that the strongest of these new conductors will be confirmed by drilling to represent massive sulphide mineralisation."

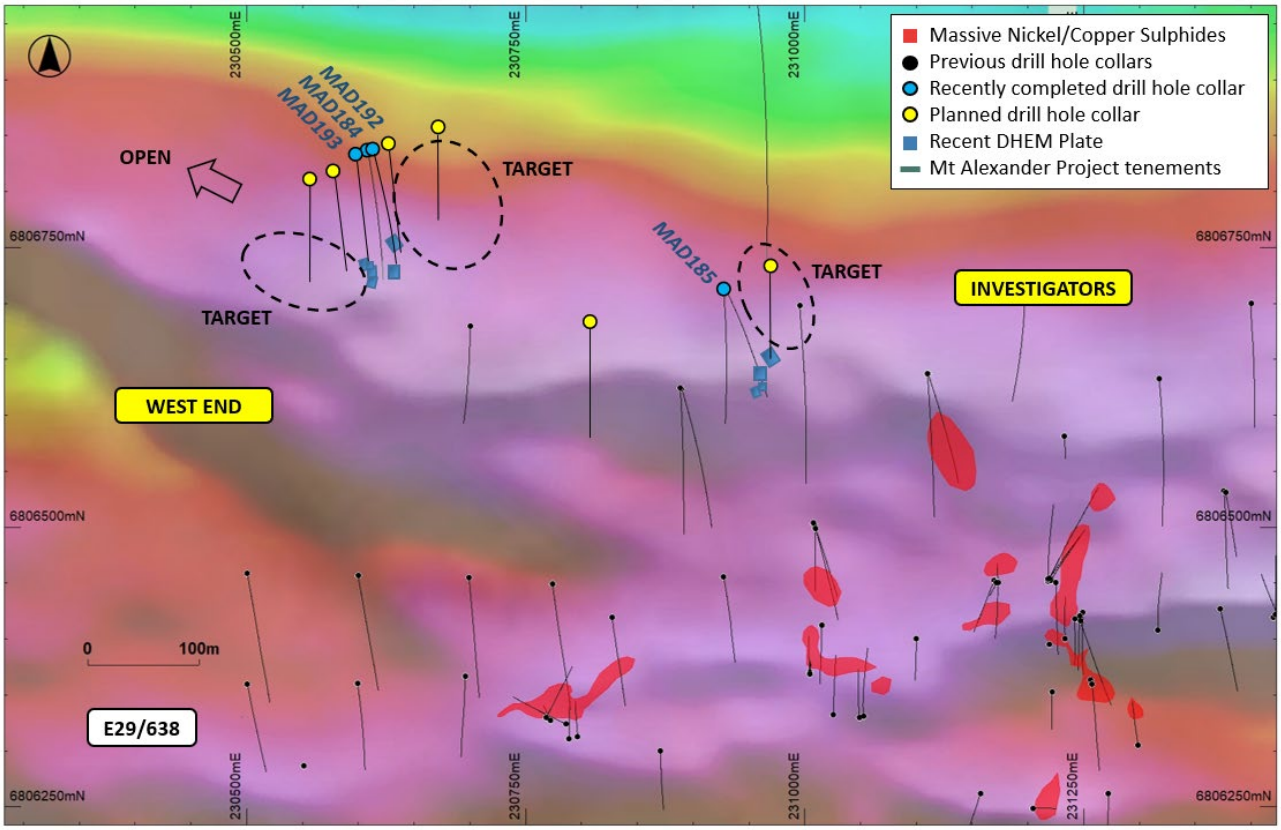

Figure 1 – plan view map (against MMR data) of the West End and western Investigators Prospect areas showing the location of the recent drill holes and the new EM plates modelled from the latest DHEM surveys.

MAD185 – DHEM Results:

MAD185 was completed to a downhole depth of 361.2m and intersected a 25.6m thick ultramafic unit from 300.47m downhole which included a 15m thick ultramafic with disseminated and blebby nickel-copper sulphides from 311.3m downhole.

For further details of MAD185, see our ASX Release dated 9 September 2020 *'More Thick Intercepts of Mineralised Units at Mt Alexander'.*

The first attempt to conduct a DHEM survey in this hole was unsuccessful because of a blockage at around 300m downhole. That incomplete DHEM survey indicated that the DHEM probe was approaching an anomalous response at depth.

A DHEM survey of MAD185 was successfully completed last week with five anomalous responses recorded. Modelling of the data produced five discrete EM plates, with details contained in Table 1 below.

Two of the EM plates are modelled with very strong conductivity of 33,100 Siemens and 14,225 Siemens, respectively. These are interpreted to have a massive sulphide source.

The other three EM plates are modelled with conductivity of 1,000 Siemens (two plates) and 2,000 Siemens suggesting the source may be network textured sulphides or heavily disseminated sulphides.

The presence of multiple EM plates in this area is likely the result of structural complexity, given the presence of faulting in drill core.

This has the effect of dislocating the plates in what may have been a larger accumulation of sulphides. Further drilling in this area, including below the plates and down-dip of the plates, will further investigate this concept.

MAD192 – DHEM Results:

MAD192 was completed to a downhole depth of 500m to test an EM plate modelled with conductivity of 49,000 Siemens. The hole pierced the modelled plate but did not identify any conductive material to account for the very strong conductor.

For further details of MAD192, see our ASX Release dated 16 November 2020 *'Drilling of Strong EM Conductors at Mt Alexander'.*

Encouragingly, MAD192 intersected a 30m thick mafic-ultramafic unit from 440.5m downhole. The intrusive unit included a 6m interval of disseminated sulphides, which is an indicator that the drill hole is likely on the margin of higher-grade mineralisation.

A DHEM survey of MAD192 has identified two very strong conductors located approximately 20m to the east and north-east respectively of the original 49,000 Siemens plate.

With the addition of the MAD192 DHEM information, two new EM plates have been modelled with conductivity of 55,550 Siemens and 26,000 Siemens, respectively.

These conductors are interpreted to have a massive sulphide source. Further details of the plates are contained in Table 1 below.

The revised location of these EM plates is most likely because of their very high conductance and structural complexity, resulting in difficulty in conclusively modelling the original MAD184 data from which the 49,000 Siemens plate had been modelled.

The use of DHEM data from multiple holes (MAD184, MAD192 and MAD193) has resulted in higher confidence in the modelling of the latest plates.

MAD193 – DHEM Results:

MAD193 was completed to a downhole depth of 487.7m to test an EM plate modelled with conductivity of 16,200 Siemens.

MAD193 intersected a 16.6m thick mafic-ultramafic unit from 449.3m downhole that included a 3.7m thick ultramafic with disseminated nickel-copper sulphides from 462.2m downhole.

A summary of the geological logging for MAD193 is set out below:

MAD193	Geological log of rock types
0 to 95m	***Cover and granite saprolite***
95m to 437.5m	***Granite and minor pegmatites.***
437.5m to 449.3m	***Predominantly pegmatite intruding granite.*** *Highly fractured faulted zone.*
449.3m to 462.2m	***Mafic intrusive with large granitic xenoliths.*** *Large granitic xenoliths within upper mafic unit.*
462.2m to 465.9m	***Ultramafic intrusive with disseminated sulphides****. <5% sulphides comprising pentlandite (pn), chalcopyrite (cp) and pyrrhotite (po) increasing in abundance towards basal contact.*
465.9m to 487.7m	***Granodiorite, minor cross-cutting pegmatites.***

As with MAD185 and MAD192, the mineralised mafic-ultramafic unit intersected by MAD193 is preserved which supports the potential for the proximal presence of nickel-copper sulphide deposits that are intact and unaltered.

MAD193 did not intersect any conductive material to explain the conductor being targeted.

The DHEM survey in MAD193 has identified a cluster of four EM anomalies with four discrete EM plates modelled. The conductivity of the plates is 4,585 Siemens, 2,850 Siemens, 1,560 Siemens and 1,325 Siemens, respectively. Further details of the plates are contained in Table 1 below.

These conductors are interpreted to have a semi-massive or heavy disseminated sulphide source.

Plate Name	East	North	RL	Length	Depth Extent	Conductivity -Thickness
MAD185_p3	230962	6806631	136	3	4	1000
MAD185_p2	230966	6806647	108	12	10	33100
MAD185_p1	230960	6806627	99	10	11	14225
MAD185_p4	230958	6806614	89	6	6	2000
MAD185_p5	230969	6806617	74	6	7	1000
MAD192_p1	230624	6806730	-53	7	11	55550
MAD192_p2	230623	6806750	-67	9	13	26000
MAD193_p1	230613	6806725	-44	5	5	2850
MAD193_p2	230618	6806730	-50	5	7	4585
MAD193_p3	230614	6806722	-53	6	15	1560
MAD193_p4	230614	6806715	-59	6	8	1325

Table 1 – details of EM plates modelled from the DHEM surveys in MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193

Technical commentary on DHEM modelling:
The modelled plates for the new anomalous EM responses are interpreted to represent the strongest part of the EM conductors and are a reliable targeting tool to test for the presence of sulphide mineralisation.

Modelling cannot accurately predict the geometry of any sulphide deposit that may be present and the modelled plate is not a definitive measure of the scale of all potential mineralisation.

A DHEM survey may reliably see 50m to 75m around the hole, depending on the surrounding geology and whether any other conductive material is in range. The absence of an anomalous response in a DHEM survey does not preclude the presence of mineralisation around a hole, particularly outside the detection limit of the DHEM survey.

Where multiple anomalous EM responses are detected in close proximity, the modelling of the predicted location of the EM conductors can be difficult. The use of DHEM data from more than one drill hole, as has now occurred with MAD184, MAD192 and MAD193, can greatly improve the accuracy of modelled results.

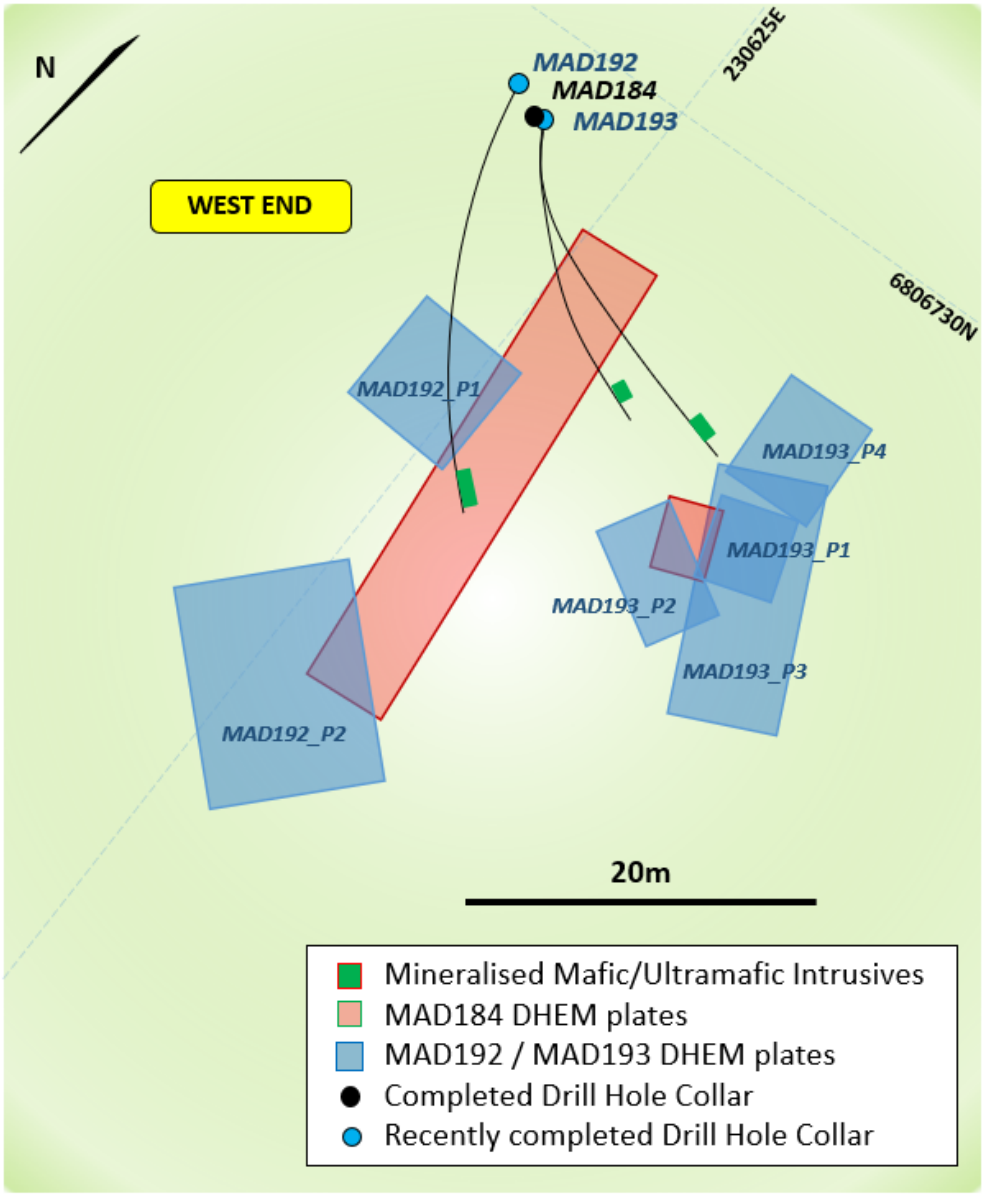

Figure 2 – Orthographic view (looking down and south-east) of MAD184, MAD192 and MAD193 showing drill hole traces and DHEM plates.

Technical commentary on geology observed in latest drill holes:
Each of MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 intersected the same mafic-ultramafic unit that has been identified by drilling to extend for more than 5km across the east-west oriented Cathedrals Belt.

These mafic-ultramafic rocks host the known nickel-copper sulphide deposits discovered at shallow depths along the Cathedrals Belt. The unit has been confirmed by drilling to extend at least 600m in the north-west down-dip direction of the Cathedrals Belt, establishing a very large target horizon for exploration – see the diagram in Figure 3.

Significantly, the target horizon remains open at depth as well as to the east and west.

In addition to dipping to the north-west, the unit appears to extend deeper in the western direction – as can be seen in the results of MAD185 and MAD192. MAD192, which drilled approximately 350m to the north-west of MAD185, intersected the unit at about 450m below surface compared to 300m below surface in MAD185.

Deeper drilling will be designed to test the further continuity at depth of the target horizon in the western extension of the Cathedrals Belt.

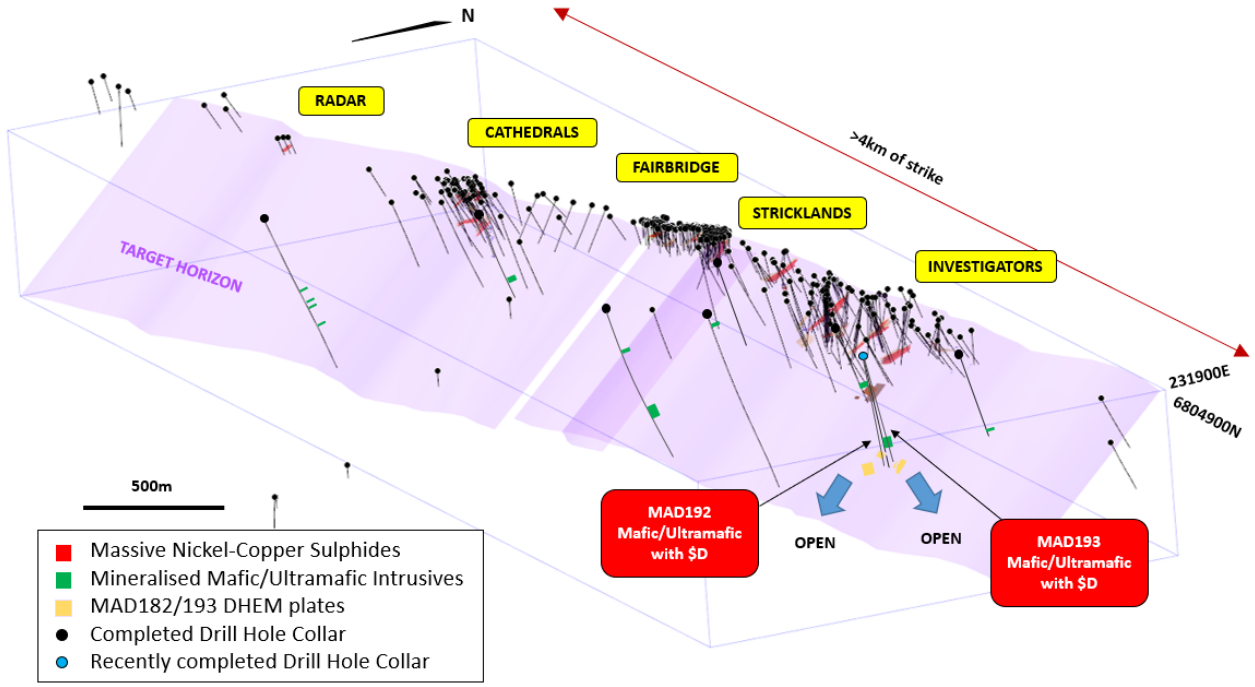

Figure 3 – Orthographic view of the Cathedrals Belt showing the large interpreted target horizon, the new discoveries in recent drill holes including MAD192 and MAD193 as well as existing drilling and known massive nickel-copper sulphides.

Each of MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 intersected faults – most notably in MAD185 at about 300m below surface, and the other holes at about 400m below surface. These late-stage faults cross-cut the mafic-ultramafic unit.

Typically, these types of faults can disrupt the continuity of the mineralisation (and host units) in a mineral system and result in multiple lenses of mineralisation – as seen within the Cathedrals Belt (see Figure 4 schematic section).

MAD185, MAD192 and MAD193 have all intersected large intervals of the intrusive unit after intersecting a fault – confirming that although the intrusive package may be dislocated in areas, it continues more broadly at depth.

This is a very significant development in establishing the deeper extensions of the intrusive unit as prospective for nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

This prospectivity is further corroborated by the new EM conductors identified at depth by the latest DHEM surveys.

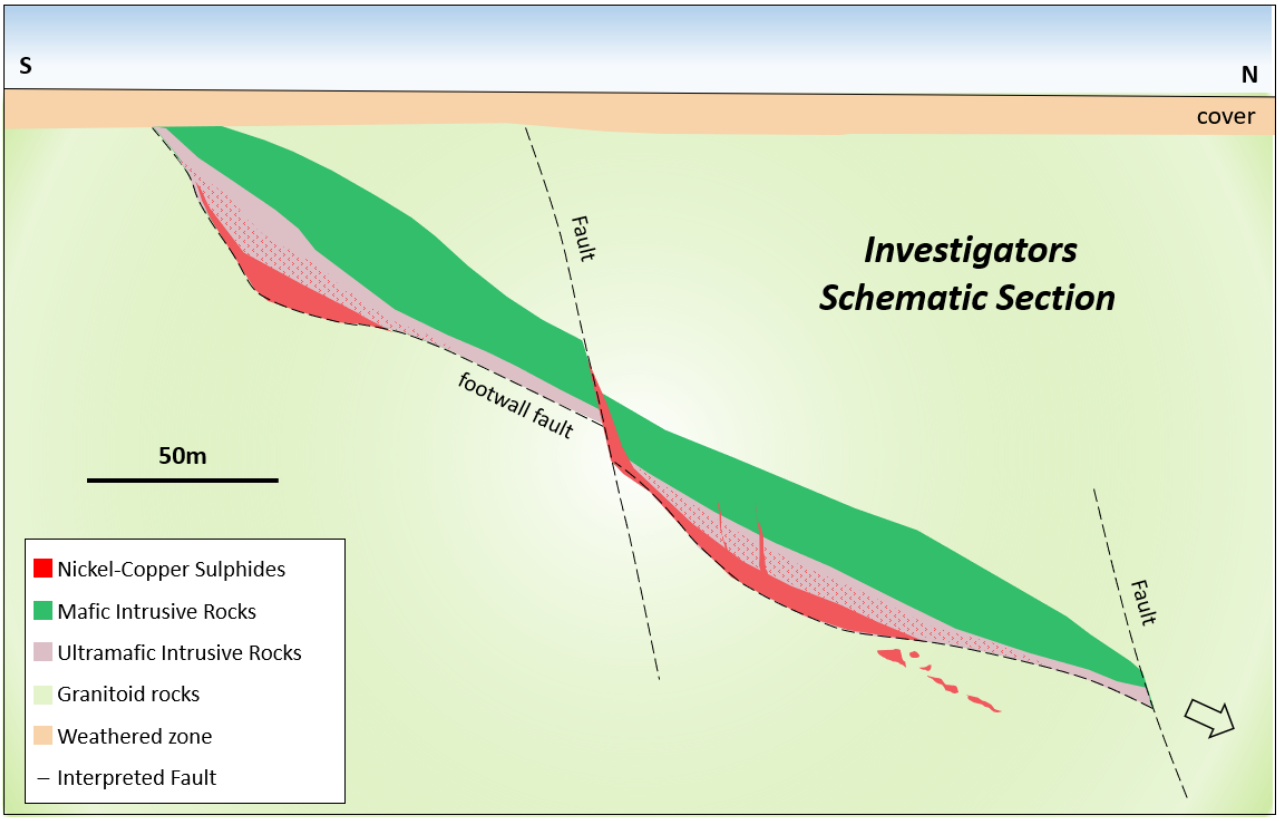

Figure 4 – Schematic view of the Investigators Prospect (looking west) showing the generalised interpreted geology, structural features and various types of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation intersected to date. The West End Prospect is interpreted to be a continuation of the Investigators area.

NEW DRILL HOLES

Drill holes are being designed to test the new EM conductors. In addition, stratigraphic drilling will be planned to test the areas to the west and north-west of these conductors for further continuity of mineralisation.

Table 2 below contains drill hole details for the holes completed in the current campaign to test new targets.

Drilling was paused while the DHEM surveys were completed and will recommence once rig availability is confirmed.

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip
MAD179	Investigators	230928	6806709	418	351.9	180	-70
MAD180	Investigators	231439	6807031	423	850	180	-90
MAD180W1	Investigators	231442.0	6806869.6	-71.6	357.1	180	-70
MAD181	Investigators	231726	6807301	425	794.5	180	-65
MAD182	Cathedrals	233960	6807824	412	700.4	170	-65
MAD183	Fairbridge	233095.0	6807173.3	415	693.5	180	-65
MAD184	West End	230606	6806836	415	497.8	180	-75
MAD185	Investigators	230930	6806710	418	361.2	154	-72
MAD186	Cathedrals	233418	6807161	425	399.6	180	-70
MAD187	West End	230201	6806550	414	253	180	-65
MAD188	Stricklands	232665.1	6807061	430	600.4	196	-65
MAD189	Investigators	230958	6806968	421	501.9	180	-65
MAD190	Investigators	231570	6806620	425	240.7	180	-70
MAD191	Investigators	231718	6806600	427	280	180	-70
MAD192	West End	230610	6806836	414	500	165	-77
MAD193	West End	230608	6806836	414	487.7	175	-77

Table 2 – Drill hole details for diamond holes completed in the current campaign to test new targets.

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 six granted exploration licences – E29/638, E29/548, E29/962, E29/954, E29/972 and E29/1041.

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.