

27 May 2021

HIGH-GRADE NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES INTERSECTED DOWN-PLUNGE OF MAD199

NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDES INTERSECTED 125M DOWN PLUNGE IN FIRST STEP-OUT HOLE FOR THE MAD199 DISCOVERY:

- MAD201 was drilled as a large step-out from the 10.96m nickel-copper sulphides intersected in MAD199 to test for extension of mineralisation at depth
- MAD201 intersected a 16m thick intrusive unit from 421m downhole that included a 2.4m interval of nickel-copper sulphides from 434.6m downhole
- MAD201 is the first step-out hole from MAD199 with mineralisation open in all directions

THREE VERY STRONG OFF-HOLE ELECTROMAGNETIC (EM) CONDUCTORS IDENTIFIED FROM THE DOWNHOLE EM SURVEY IN MAD201:

- Three EM conductors were identified from MAD201 with modelled conductivity of 120,400 Siemens, 30,000 Siemens and 23,000 Siemens, respectively
- All conductors are interpreted to have a massive sulphide source
- The new conductors are located up-dip from the mineralised interval in MAD201, suggesting potential for significant nickel-copper sulphides to be present along the 125m plunge from MAD199

DRILLING OF LARGE, 'BULLS-EYE' GRAVITY ANOMALY AT WEST END HAS COMMENCED:

- Drilling of the largest gravity high identified by the recent gravity survey is underway
- The target is a 'bulls-eye' gravity anomaly with dimensions of approximately 100m x 200m and is coincident with the interpreted western extension of the Cathedrals Belt

Growth-focused Western Australian nickel company St George Mining Limited (ASX: SGQ) ("St George" or "the Company") is pleased to announce further significant exploration results at its flagship high-grade Mt Alexander Project in the north-eastern Goldfields.

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

"The mineralised intersection in MAD201 is an excellent result for the large step-out from the MAD199 discovery as it has identified a potential 125m down-plunge extent of mineralisation.

"The strong EM conductors identified from the downhole EM survey in MAD201 further support the likelihood of additional mineralisation being present in this area.

“Our systematic exploration approach of the large intrusive mineral system at the Cathedrals Belt is now delivering tangible breakthrough results.

“We are confident that further drilling will continue to grow the footprint of high-grade mineralisation at the Cathedrals Belt coinciding with strong capital markets focus on identifying the next generation of nickel sulphides supplies.”

SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION OF NICKEL-COPPER SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

MAD201 was completed to a downhole depth of 470.1m and tested an area below the high-grade nickel-copper sulphides intersected in MAD199. For details of the discovery made by MAD199, see our ASX Release dated 14 April 2021 *New Discovery of Nickel-Copper Sulphides at Mt Alexander*.

MAD201 intersected a 16m thick intrusive unit from 421.95m downhole. From 434.6m downhole, MAD201 intersected 2.4m of nickel-copper sulphides as summarised below. The remainder of MAD201 intersected mainly granitic rocks.

Interval	Style of Mineralisation
434.6m to 435.63m	<i>Ultramafic with disseminated sulphides increasing with depth (5% sulphides comprising pentlandite (pn), chalcopyrite (cp) and pyrrhotite (po))</i>
435.63m to 436.75m	<i>Stringer and heavy disseminated sulphides (10-20% sulphides comprising pn, cp, po)</i>
436.75 to 437m	<i>Massive nickel-copper sulphides confirmed by XRF* (100% sulphides comprising pn, cp, po)</i>

* Laboratory assays are pending and are required to confirm the nickel and copper grades which have been estimated using portable XRF analysis



Figure 1 – drill core from the mineralised interval in MAD201 showing massive sulphides as well as stringer and disseminated sulphides.

The mineralisation intersected by MAD201 correlated to a weak DHEM conductor identified from the DHEM survey in MAD189, approximately 55m to the east of MAD201. The off-hole DHEM conductor was modelled with conductivity of less than 1,000 Siemens.

The successful intersection of massive sulphides from this modelled conductor indicates that weak conductors can be a vector to more distant high-grade sulphide mineralisation, and we are undertaking a review of all DHEM conductors identified to date with the benefit of this new finding. Conductors may be modelled with low conductivity because they are on the edge of the range of detectability – typically 50m to 75m around a drill hole.

As a result of this review, St George expects a number of existing DHEM conductors to be upgraded to priority targets for massive sulphides.

VERY STRONG NEW EM CONDUCTORS IDENTIFIED FROM MAD201

The DHEM survey has identified three very strong off-hole conductors close to the drill hole. Details of the modelled plates for each conductor, all of which are interpreted to have a massive sulphide source, are shown in Table 1 below.

The three conductors are in close proximity to each other, suggesting they are potentially associated with greater volumes of mineralisation.

The three conductors are located up-dip from the MAD201 mineralised intersection and towards the high-grade nickel-copper sulphide intercept in MAD199. This supports the potential for further significant mineralisation along the 125m down-plunge extent between these drill holes.

Plate Name	East	North	Dip	Dip Direction	Length	Depth Extent	Conductivity -Thickness
MAD201_p1	230933.9	6806742	5.71	93.29	7	7	120,400
MAD201_p2	230933.8	6806748	-89.25	171.78	6.8	4	30,000
MAD201_p3	230933.3	6806746	5.89	11.39	3.8	3.1	23,000

Table 1 – details of EM plates modelled from the DHEM surveys in MAD201

Technical commentary on DHEM modelling:

The modelled plates for anomalous EM responses are interpreted to represent a vector to the strongest part of the EM conductors and are a reliable targeting tool to test for the presence of sulphide mineralisation.

Modelling cannot always accurately predict the geometry and size of sulphide deposits, particularly if complex, 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.

The detection of an anomalous response in a DHEM survey does not preclude the presence of further conductive mineralisation beyond the location of that anomalous response.



DRILLING OF GRAVITY TARGETS COMMENCES

A high-resolution ground gravity survey was recently completed over West End and Investigators, with a number of gravity highs identified that are interpreted as prospective for nickel-copper sulphides. For more details on the gravity survey, see our ASX Release dated 27 April 2021 *Nickel-Copper Sulphide Potential Grows at Mt Alexander*.

Figure 2 shows the gravity data at West End and Investigators. The new gravity targets are favourably located along the mineralised trend of the Cathedrals Belt, supporting the potential for the targets to represent intrusive rocks and massive sulphides.

The largest of the ‘bulls-eye’ gravity highs is located at West End and has dimensions of approximately 100m x 200m. Drill hole MAD202 has been designed to test this large gravity target. Drilling of MAD202 is underway, which has a planned downhole depth of 450m.

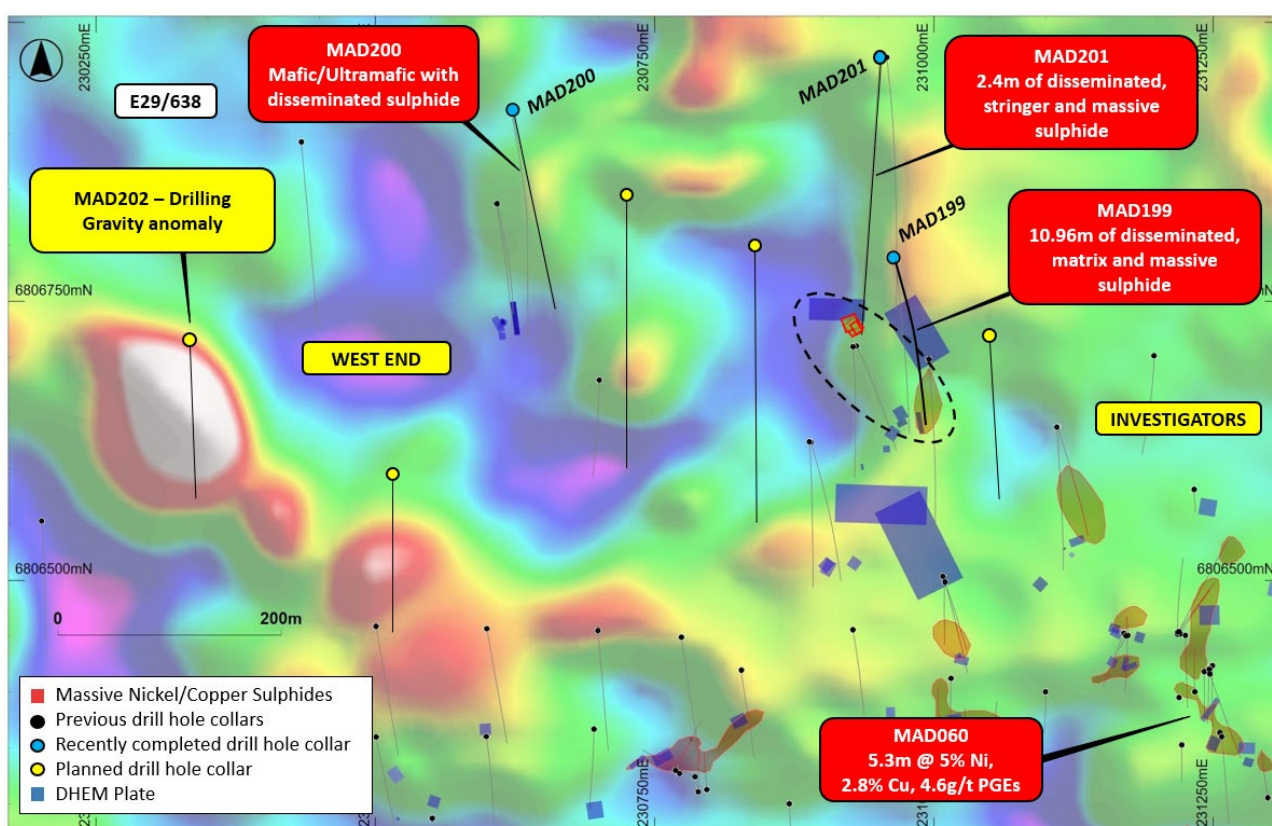


Figure 2 – plan view map of West End and Investigators showing recent gravity survey data and prior drilling. Areas coloured of white, red and yellow represent areas of gravity highs. High density massive sulphides and their host rocks will typically present as gravity highs. Blue related colours show areas of less dense material or cover.

2021 DRILL PROGRAMME

Table 2 shows details for drill holes completed or commenced in the 2021 diamond drill programme. Additional holes will be prioritised following review of ongoing drill results.

Based on the intersection angle of the drilling with the modelled intrusive unit, downhole widths noted are interpreted to be close to true widths.

Nickel and copper intersections noted above for recently completed drill holes are based on geological logging and corroborated by portable XRF analysis. A conclusive determination of the nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE values of the sulphide mineralisation will be confirmed when laboratory assays are available.

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip
MAD194	Investigators	231475.7	6806540	423.6562	201.2	177	-70
STD009	Stricklands	232476	6806521	442.793	70.1	360	-90
STD010	Stricklands	232420.8	6806488	439.39	66.8	35	-78
STD011	Stricklands	232529.4	6806540	445.52	60.6	229	-85
STD012	Stricklands	232624.1	6806642	444.625	85	176	-84
STD013	Stricklands	232466.1	6806516	443.33	59.1	179	-85
STD014	Stricklands	232466	6806517	442.793	57.7	030	-86
STD015	Stricklands	232622	6806646	445	83.9	130	-80
MAD195	Investigators	230966	6806783	420	370	176	-68
MAD196	West End	230623	6806922	415	550	175	-68
MAD197	West End	230434.3	6806892.3	413.6	603.02	180	-70
MAD198	Stricklands	232276.3	6806799.0	447.8	415.10	145	-65
MAD199	Investigators	230966.0	6806788.0	416.0	378.8	165	-66
MAD200	West End	230622.0	6806923.0	413.0	543.1	171	-76
MAD201	Investigators	230954.2	6806970.9	417.8	470.1	180	-60
MAD202	West End	230336.6	6806716.0	413.8	420	175	70

Table 2 – drill hole details for diamond holes completed or commenced in 2021.

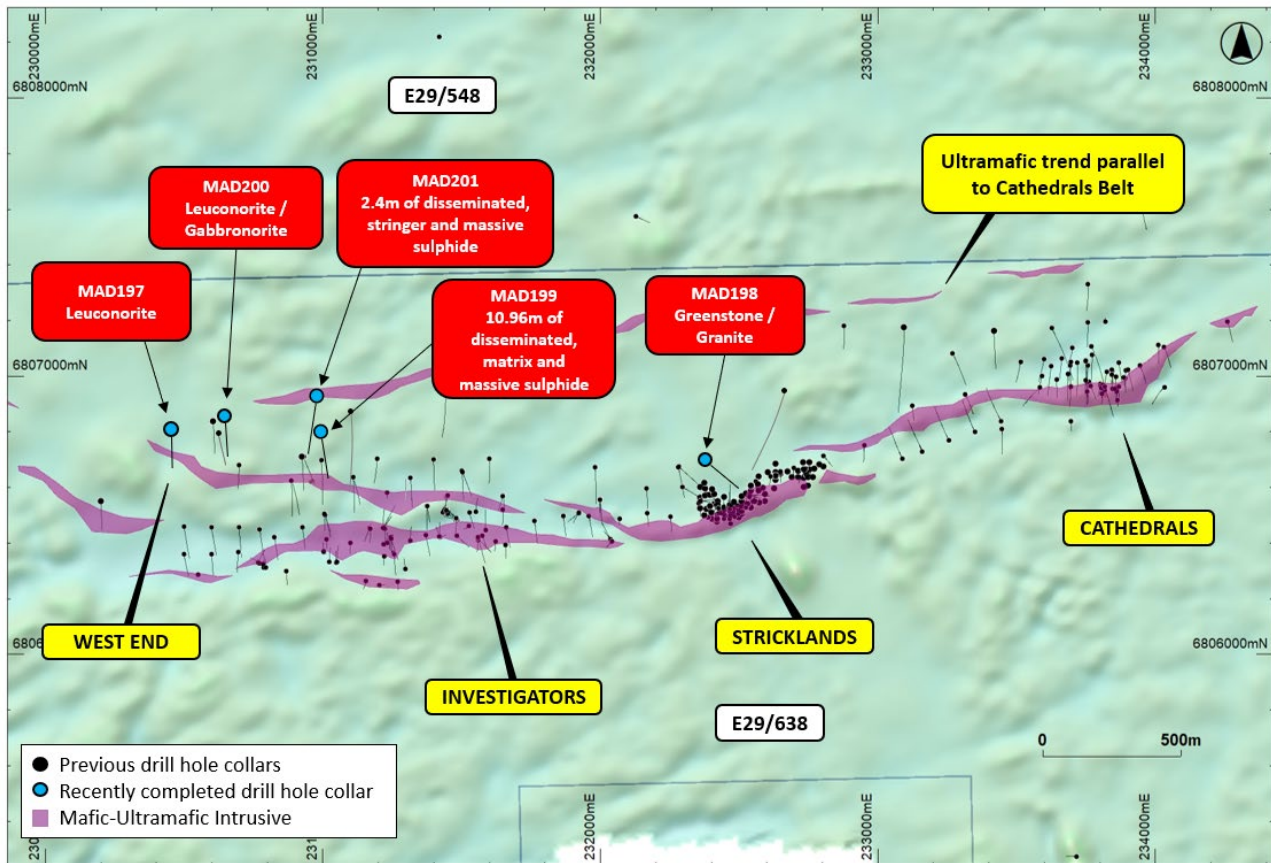


Figure 3 – map (against magnetic RTP 1VD data) showing drilling along the Cathedrals Belt and highlighting the most recently completed drill holes.

COVID-19:

St George continues to manage 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.

Border restrictions and snap lockdowns in Western Australia and elsewhere have impacted on the movement of personnel for drill rig crews, which has been constraining the availability of drill rigs. St George is in close contact with its drilling contractors to best manage access and continuity to drilling services.

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 – which are a contiguous package. A seventh granted exploration licence – E29/1093 – is located to the south-east of the core tenement package.

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 (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. All other Project tenements are owned 100% by St George.

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.