ASX Announcement
28 January 2022

NEW REGIONAL GOLD PROSPECTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Aircore (AC) results from regional exploration drilling completed towards the end of the 2021 field season have highlighted three new prospects along strike of the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource (35.9Mt @ 0.8g/t Au for 944,000 oz of gold[1]) (Figure 1).
- Significant intersections include:
  - **13m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 56m including **4m @ 4.31g/t Au** from 56m – AHAC0464 at the **Aquarius Prospect** (Figure 1);
  - **12m @ 0.74g/t Au** from 48m including **4m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 56m – AHAC0444 at the **Casper Prospect** (Figure 1); and
  - 4m @ 0.47g/t Au from 44m – AHAC0477 and 8m @ 0.36g/t Au from 44m – AHRC0478 (two holes drilled 400m apart on a single regional drill line) at the **Hercules Prospect** (Figure 1).
- Results are located on a major geological corridor that extends from Apollo Hill, highlighting the potential for additional discovery.
- Drill holes and drill lines remain widely spaced with drilling and results open in multiple directions.
- In all instances mineralisation is associated with prospective geology (quartz veining and shearing in bed rock).
- A 20,000m regional AC drilling program is underway across the greater Apollo Hill land package and assays are pending for approximately 30 holes, totalling 1,500m, completed to date.

Plate 1 – Regional AC Drilling – Apollo Hill Project

[1] Details of the Mineral Resource which currently stands at 35.9 Mt @ 0.8 g/t Au for 944,000 oz Au and a breakdown by category are presented in Table 1a (page 5 of this document) along with the associated Competent Persons statement and details of the ASX announcement that this information was originally published in.

Saturn Metals Limited (ASX:STN) ("**Saturn**", "**the Company**") is pleased to announce significant results from reconnaissance AC drilling across its 100% owned, 1,000km^2 Apollo Hill Gold Project, 60km south-east of Leonora in the Western Australian Goldfields.

This drilling is part of the Company's strategy to find complementary deposits to the soon to be upgraded Apollo Hill Mineral Resource which currently stands at 944,000 ounces[1].

Figure 1 shows a plan of significant results located along several major geological features which extend from, and run parallel to, the Apollo Hill deposit. Drilling in these regions is still widely spaced with drill lines up to 2km apart and hole spacing along lines still 400m apart. Much capacity remains for extensional and infill drilling in these areas to build on these initial, promising results.

Figure 2 shows a geological cross section of the Aquarius Prospect. An extensive blanket gold anomaly is noted around the discovery intersection of **13m @ 1.32g/t Au** from 56m including **4m @ 4.31g/t Au** from 56m in hole AHRC0464. Further drilling is planned to test beneath this blanket.

In addition, the Aquarius Prospect is located immediately west of Saturn's tenement boundary with Sumitomo Metals and Mining Oceania Pty Ltd where there is evidence of substantial AC drill programs and possibly RC and diamond drilling. We believe we have located an extension to the gold system that they have been actively exploring.

Appendix 1 lists significant intersections received in the most recent batch of assays. Appendix 2 lists relevant hole details.

Saturn Managing Director, Ian Bamborough said: *"It is great to see some significant results flowing from our regional exploration. It is early days, but the new prospects sit on some interesting geology and have the potential to expand and improve with follow up drilling planned in the near future. The Company will report on progress as assay batches are received and processed.*

This announcement has been approved for release by the Saturn Metals Limited Board of Directors.

IAN BAMBOROUGH
Managing Director

For further information please contact:

Ian Bamborough
Managing Director
Saturn Metals Limited
+61 (0)8 6234 1114
info@saturnmetals.com.au

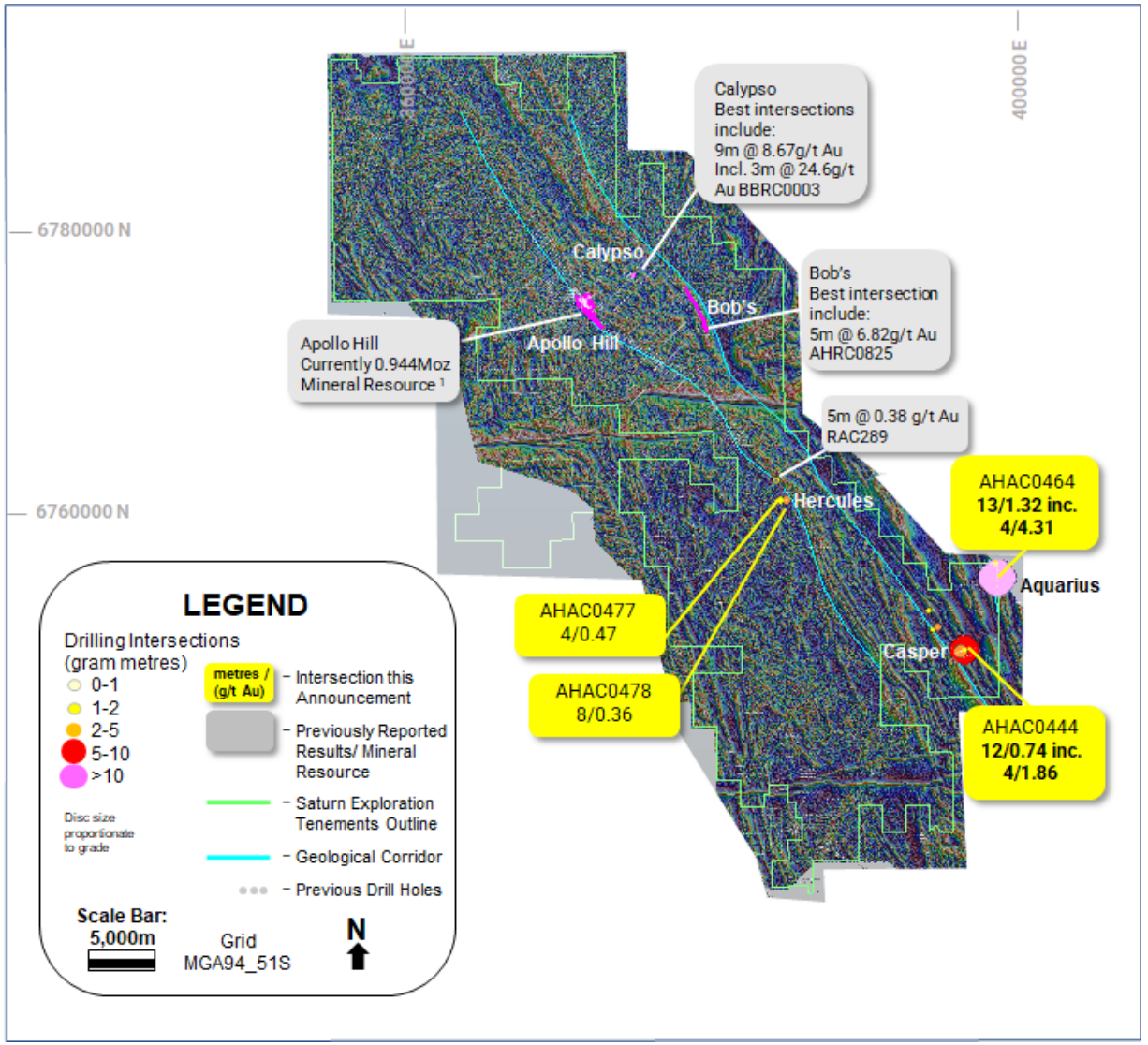

Figure 1 – Plan of significant regional Aircore results, Saturn Metals tenement outline and significant prospects on geophysical background.

[a] This diagram contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited's ASX Announcements as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted.

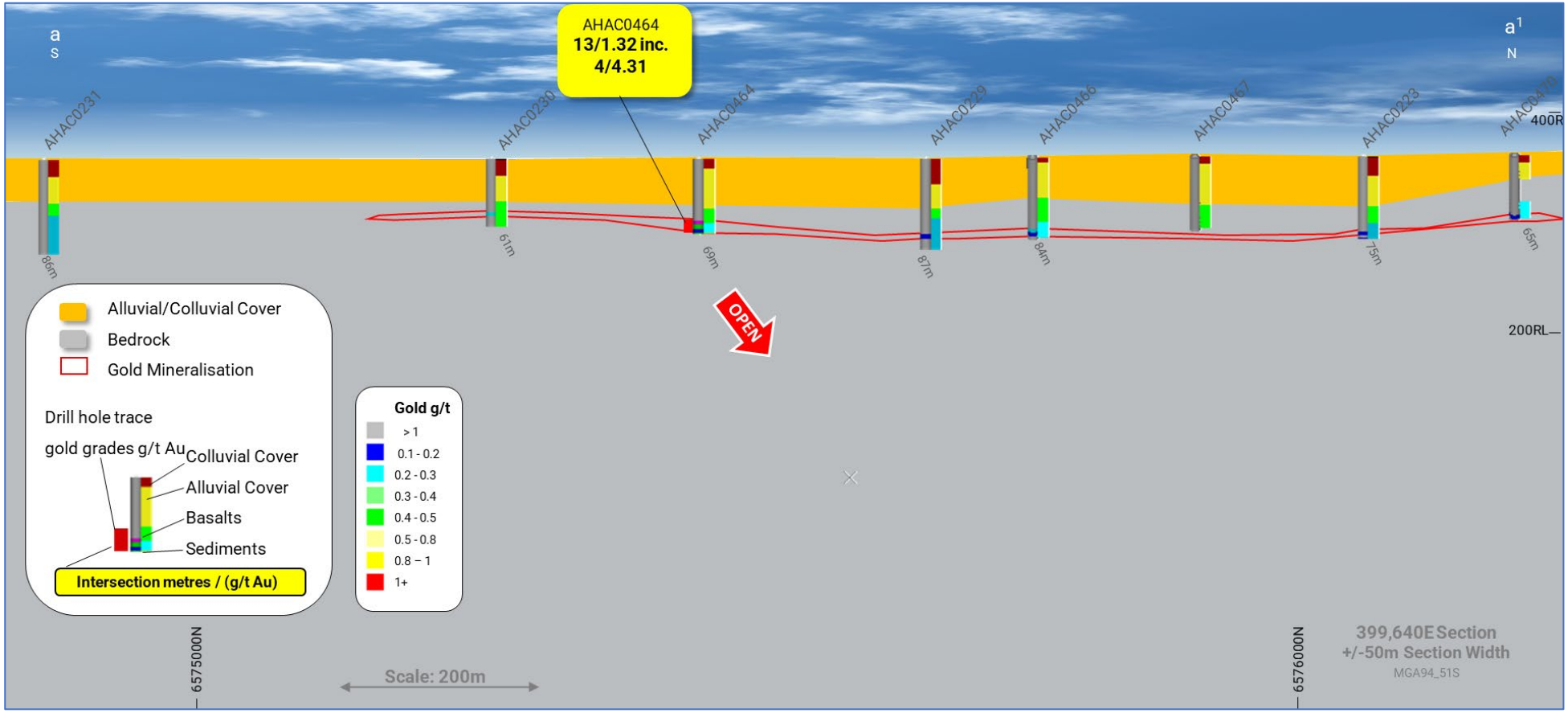

Figure 2 – Geological cross section – a-a1 (N-S) of Aquarius Prospect; supergene gold anomaly surrounds discovery intersection – drilling required/planned to target beneath the anomaly.

[a] This diagram contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted.

Competent Persons Statement – Resource:

[1]The information for the Mineral Resource included in this report is extracted from the report entitled (Apollo Hill Gold Resource Upgraded To 944,000oz) created on 28 January 2021 and is available to view on the Saturn Metals Limited website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Saturn Metals Ltd confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Table 1a* January 2021 Mineral Resource Statement; 0.4 g/t Au cut-off by oxidation domain within a 1.4 revenue factor pit shell to represent reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Lower Cut-off Grade (Au g/t)	Oxidation state	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			MII Total		
		Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Kozs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Kozs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Kozs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (Kozs)
0.4	Oxide	0	0	0	0.5	0.8	13	0.3	0.8	8	0.9	0.8	21
	Transitional	0	0	0	3.4	0.8	91	0.8	0.8	21	4.3	0.8	112
	Fresh	0	0	0	17.3	0.8	452	13.5	0.8	359	30.8	0.8	810
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21.2**	**0.8**	**556**	**14.7**	**0.8**	**388**	**35.9**	**0.8**	**944**

Preliminary Whittle pit optimizations using approximated regional mining and processing costs for multiple processing scenarios have been run on the resource model using a gold price of US$1,700/oz to generate a range of pit shells and cut-off grades. A pit shell for a combined mill and heap leach scenario representing a revenue factor of 1.4 was selected as a nominal constraint within which to report the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource, thereby satisfying the JORC Code requirement for a Mineral Resource to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Other relevant information is described in the JORC Code Table 1 as appropriate. A nominal 0.4 g/t Au lower cut-off grade was selected for all material types. There is no material depletion by mining within the model area. Estimation is by localised multiple indicator kriging for Apollo Hill zone and the Apollo Hill Hanging-wall zone; estimation of Ra and Tefnut zone used restricted ordinary kriging due to limited data. The model assumes a rotated 5 m by 12.5 m by 5 m RL Selective Mining Unit (SMU) for selective open pit mining. The final models are SMU models and incorporate internal dilution to the scale of the SMU. Technically the models do not account for mining related edge dilution and ore loss. These parameters should be considered during the mining study as being dependent on grade control, equipment and mining configurations including drilling and blasting. Classification is according to JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Totals may vary due to rounded figures.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration:

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Ian Bamborough, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ian Bamborough is a fulltime employee and Director of the Company, in addition to being a shareholder in the Company. Ian Bamborough 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'. Ian Bamborough consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

[a] This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements, Quarterly Reports and Prospectus - as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted. Announcement dates referred to include but are not limited to: 19/11/2021.

Appendix 1:

Significant RC Drill Results

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHAC0444	**12**	**0.74**	48
incl.	**4**	**1.86**	56
AHAC0449	6	0.38	88
incl.	1	0.69	93
AHAC0454	12	0.25	88
AHAC0455	4	0.50	92
AHAC0456	4	0.20	80
AHAC0461	4	0.18	44
AHAC0464	**13**	**1.32**	56
incl.	**4**	**4.31**	56
AHAC0466	8	0.19	72
AHAC0469	4	0.13	52
AHAC0470	4	0.15	60
AHAC0475	4	0.34	24
	1	0.36	98
AHAC0477	4	0.47	44
AHAC0478	8	0.36	44
AHAC0488	3	0.27	116
AHAC0489	4	0.28	92

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported AC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)	Prospect	Tenement
AHAC0410	377010	6755994	384	-60	270	63	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0411	377199	6755993	385	-60	270	56	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0412	377374	6756012	385	-60	270	59	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0413	377587	6756011	382	-60	270	60	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0414	377791	6756007	379	-60	270	55	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0415	378002	6755991	377	-60	270	63	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0416	378210	6756008	376	-60	270	42	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0417	376906	6756813	381	-60	270	66	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0418	377080	6756818	380	-60	270	67	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0419	376064	6757274	380	-60	270	96	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0420	376193	6757243	380	-60	270	72	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0421	376395	6757249	380	-60	270	65	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0422	376600	6757247	380	-60	270	65	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0423	376791	6757248	380	-60	270	71	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0424	376998	6757263	379	-60	270	75	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0425	377185	6757243	378	-60	270	58	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0426	377384	6757235	377	-60	270	52	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0427	375402	6757859	380	-60	270	89	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0428	375603	6757854	379	-60	270	78	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0429	375771	6757889	379	-60	270	7	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0430	376007	6757864	379	-60	270	66	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0431	376212	6757855	379	-60	270	54	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0432	376404	6757861	378	-60	270	87	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0433	376600	6757851	377	-60	270	83	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0434	376800	6757865	375	-60	270	51	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0435	377004	6757844	375	-60	270	34	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0436	377191	6757844	375	-60	270	10	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0437	377388	6757841	375	-60	270	53	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0438	375908	6758329	377	-60	270	77	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0439	376094	6758312	377	-60	270	68	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0440	376280	6758309	377	-60	270	67	Aphrodite	E31/1063
AHAC0441	396850	6750289	349	-60	250	88	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0442	397035	6750368	350	-60	250	97	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0443	397214	6750453	350	-60	250	106	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0444	397397	6750509	350	-60	250	115	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0445	395945	6750796	351	-60	240	119	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0446	396279	6750985	351	-60	240	39	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0447	396288	6750987	351	-60	240	120	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0448	396588	6751176	351	-60	240	25	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0449	396584	6751173	351	-90	0	94	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0450	396873	6751300	350	-90	0	92	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0451	397219	6751473	348	-90	0	105	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0452	397493	6751640	350	-90	0	111	Casper	E31/1076

Completed and Reported AC Holes *(Cont'd)*

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)	Prospect	Tenement
AHAC0453	394887	6751672	349	-90	0	74	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0454	395190	6751877	349	-90	0	126	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0455	395524	6752074	350	-90	0	108	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0456	395793	6752224	351	-90	0	93	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0457	396125	6752443	353	-90	0	87	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0458	396409	6752592	352	-90	0	109	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0459	396659	6752767	352	-90	0	102	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0460	396990	6752987	352	-60	240	44	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0461	394823	6753196	352	-60	270	138	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0462	395013	6753196	353	-60	270	110	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0463	395197	6753196	352	-60	270	108	Casper	E31/1076
AHAC0464	399632	6755454	358	-90	0	69	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0465	399545	6755769	359	-60	270	98	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0466	399640	6755757	359	-60	270	84	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0467	399627	6755904	360	-60	270	76	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0468	399406	6756207	361	-60	270	76	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0469	399543	6756212	361	-60	270	56	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0470	399626	6756194	361	-60	270	66	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0471	399635	6756279	361	-60	270	78	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0472	399641	6756397	362	-60	270	87	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0473	399519	6756388	361	-60	270	89	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0474	399343	6756460	361	-60	270	55	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0475	399537	6756474	362	-60	270	99	Aquarius	E31/1076
AHAC0476	384349	6760774	349	-90	270	108	Hercules	E31/1163
AHAC0477	384749	6760781	350	-90	270	60	Hercules	E31/1163
AHAC0478	385152	6760796	350	-90	270	76	Hercules	E31/1163
AHAC0479	385544	6760800	351	-90	270	39	Hercules	E31/1163
AHAC0480	385942	6760803	352	-90	270	78	Hercules	E31/1163
AHAC0481	386349	6760805	352	-90	270	141	Hercules	E31/1163
AHAC0482	360080	6775763	377	-60	220	26	n/a	E40/337
AHAC0483	360207	6775947	375	-60	220	3	n/a	E40/337
AHAC0484	360365	6776104	372	-60	220	31	n/a	E40/337
AHAC0485	359957	6778813	371	-60	270	18	n/a	E40/337
AHAC0486	378252	6775227	356	-60	225	124	n/a	E39/1984
AHAC0487	378326	6775297	356	-60	225	109	n/a	E39/1984
AHAC0488	378541	6774805	356	-60	225	120	n/a	E39/1984
AHAC0489	378598	6774898	357	-60	225	130	n/a	E39/1984

Appendix 3:

Saturn Metals Project Areas

Apollo Hill (29.15°S and 121.68°E) is located approximately 60km south-east of Leonora in the heart of WA's goldfields region (Figure 3). The deposit and the Apollo Hill project are 100% owned by Saturn and are surrounded by good infrastructure and several significant gold deposits. The Apollo Hill Project has the potential to become a large tonnage, simple metallurgy, low strip open pit mining operation.

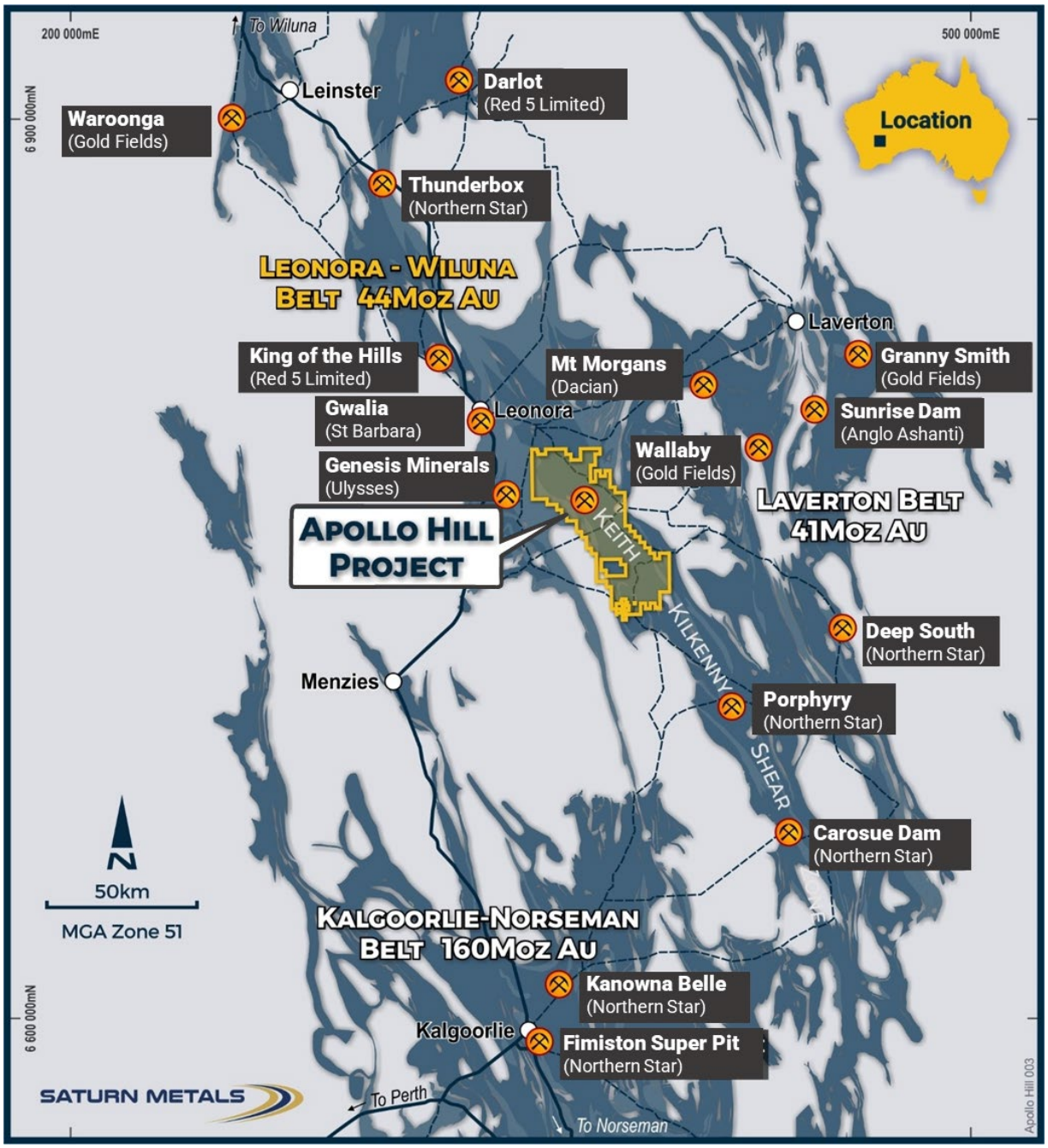

Figure 3 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

In addition, Saturn has a second quality gold exploration project in Australia. The Company has an option to earn an 85% joint venture interest in the West Wyalong Project (Figure 4), which represents a high-grade vein opportunity on the highly gold prospective Gilmore suture within the famous Lachlan Fold belt of NSW.

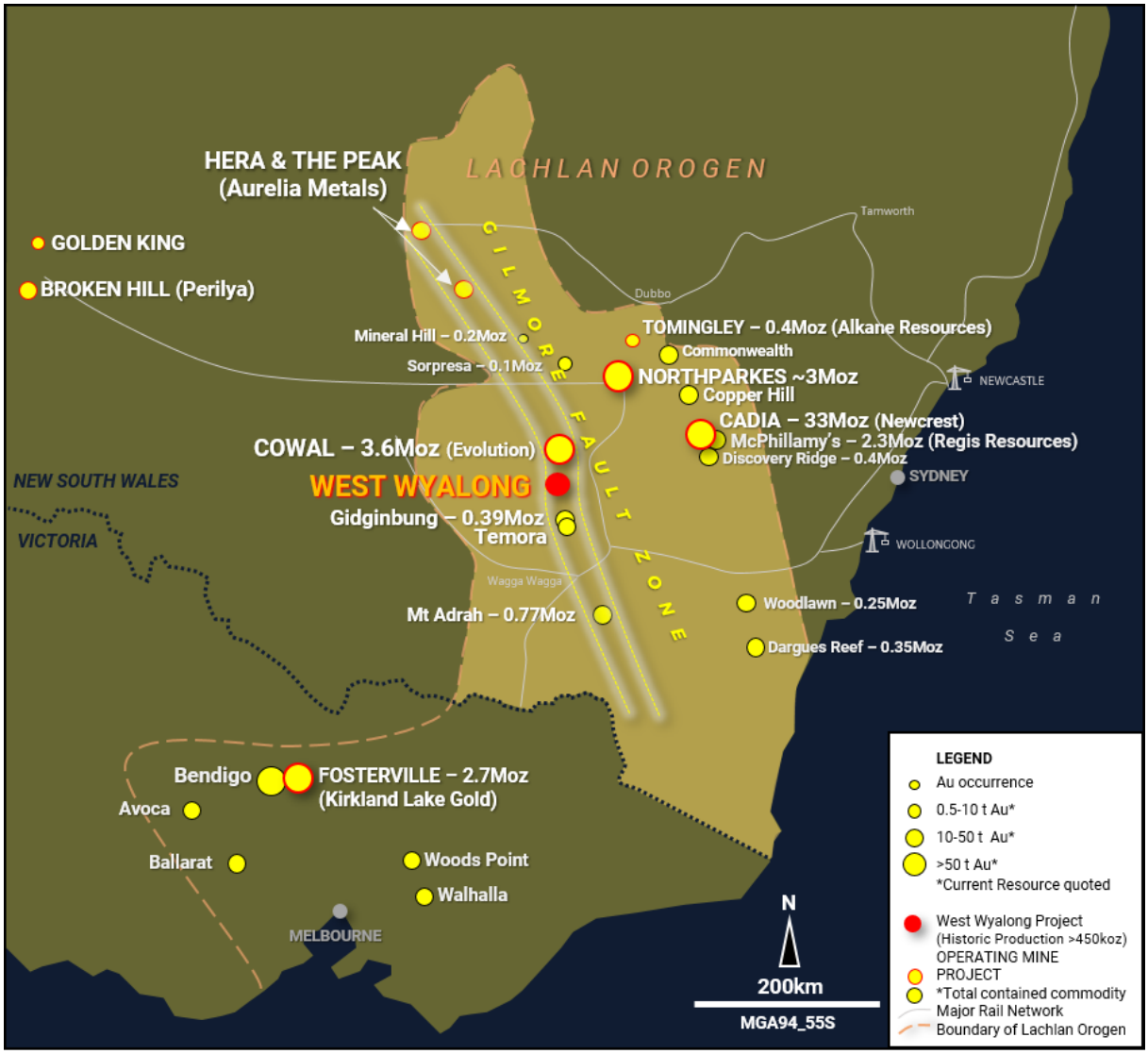

Figure 4 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 4:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Apollo Hill Exploration Area

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to the Apollo Hill, Apollo Hill Regional, Apollo Hill Hanging-wall and Ra and Tefnut exploration areas all succeeding sections).

Table II Extract of JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Measures taken to ensure the representivity of RC and AC sampling include close supervision by geologists, use of appropriate sub-sampling methods, routine cleaning of splitters and cyclones, and AC/RC rigs with sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, reasonable recovery samples. Information available to demonstrate sample representivity includes AC/RC sample weights, sample recovery, sample consistency, field duplicates, standards and blanks. AC holes were sampled over 4m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the AC drill rig. RC holes were sampled over 1m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig. AC/RC samples were analyzed by ALS in both Kalgoorlie and Perth and SGS in Kalgoorlie. At the laboratories, the samples were oven dried and crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverized to 95% passing 106 microns, with analysis by 50 g fire assay. AC/RC samples were generally taken at 1 m interval but if composited were composited to 4 m to produce a 3 kg representative sample to be submitted to the laboratory. If the 4 m composite sample was anomalous (Au>0.16 g/t), the original 1 m samples were retrieved and submitted to the laboratory. In general, the expected mineralized zones are all sampled using 1 m intervals. Diamond core was drilled HQ3 and NQ2 dependent on weathering profile and ground conditions. The core was cut in half using a Corewise diamond saw at the ALS laboratory in Perth, where both half and full core were submitted for analysis. Half and full core samples were taken with a diamond saw, generally on 1 m intervals, dependent on geological boundaries where appropriate (lengths ranging from a minimum 0.3 m to a maximum of 1.2 m). Whole core samples were taken within the zones of mineralization to account for coarse grained nature of the gold. Sampling was undertaken using Saturn Metals Limited (STN) sampling and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, which includes the submission of standards, blanks and duplicates at regular intervals within each submission, for RC and Diamond samples.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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.).	Standard AC diameters and bits were used. Reverse Circulation drilling used either a 4.5 inch or 5.5 inch face-sampling bit. Diamond core was HQ3 of NQ2 diameter core. All RC drillholes were surveyed by Gyro, every 30 m down hole. All core was oriented using a Reflex orientation tool, which was recorded at the drill site, and all core pieced back together and orientated at the STN core yard at Apollo Hill.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1 m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	the sample database. Very little variation was observed. Measures taken to maximize recovery for AC/RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85% to 95% and were dry. The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod. The RC Drilling was completed using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and ensure the sample was lifted to the sampling equipment as efficiently as possible. The cyclone and cone splitter were kept dry and clean, with the cyclone cleaned after each drillhole and the splitter cleaned after each rod to minimize down-hole or cross-hole contamination. The 3 kg calico bag samples representing 1 m were taken directly from the cyclone and packaged for freight to Kalgoorlie. The calico represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig. Diamond core recovery was measured and recorded for each drill run. The core was physically measured by tape and recorded for each run. Core recovery was recorded as percentage recovered. All data was loaded into the STN database. Diamond drilling utilized drilling additives and muds to ensure the hole was conditioned to maximize recoveries and sample quality. There was no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias between hole-types observed at this stage. There was no significant loss of core reported in the mineralized parts of the diamond drillholes to date.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drillholes were geologically logged by industry standard methods, including depth, colour, lithology, alteration, sulphide and visible gold mineralization and weathering. AC bottom of holes or interesting geology chip trays are retained. RC Chip trays and Diamond Core trays were photographed. The logging is qualitative in nature and of sufficient detail to support the current interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	AC holes are generally sampled with 4m composites and 1m bottom of hole samples. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals by cone-splitting. RC sampling was closely supervised by field geologists and included appropriate sampling methods, routine cleaning of splitters and cyclones, and rigs with sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery RC samples. Sample quality monitoring included weighing RC samples and field duplicates. Whole core was sent for assay in logged mineralized zones. Half core was submitted in unmineralized surrounding country rock. Assay samples were crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverized to 95% passing 75 microns, with fire assay of 50 g sub-samples. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays. Duplicate samples were collected every 20 samples, and certified reference material and blank material was inserted every 40 samples. The project is at an early stage of evaluation and the suitability of sub-sampling methods and sub- sample sizes for all sampling groups has not been comprehensively established. The available data suggests that sampling procedures provide

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation.
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. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sampling included field duplicates, blind reference standards, field blanks and inter-laboratory checks to confirm assay precision and accuracy with sufficient confidence for the current results, at a rate of 5%. Samples were submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie and Perth and SGS in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analyzed via 50 g charge fire assay.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No independent geologists were engaged to verify results. STN project geologists were supervised by the Company's Exploration Manager. No adjustments were made to any assays of data. Logs were recorded by field geologists on hard copy sampling sheets which were entered into spreadsheets for merging into a central SQL database. Laboratory assay files were merged directly into the database. The project geologists routinely validate data when loading into the database.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilizing GDA94, Zone 51. Final drillhole collars are all surveyed by DGPS by ABIMS & Goldfield Surveyors. All RC and diamond holes were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool. A topographic triangulation was generated from drillhole collar surveys and the close-spaced (50 m) aeromagnetic data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Apollo Hill mineralization has been tested by generally 30 m spaced traverses of south- westerly inclined drillholes towards 225°. Across strike spacing is variable. Material within approximately 50 m of surface has been generally tested by 2 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from locally 20 m to greater than 6 m spacing. Bobs has currently been drilled on a 200m-100m line spacing by 100m-50m drill spacing. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.
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. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Mineralized zones are interpreted to dip at an average of around 30° to 60° towards the northeast. Detailed orientations of all short-scale mineralized features have not yet been confidently established. The majority of the drillholes were inclined at around 60° to the southwest.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access by the general public. STN's field sampling was supervised by STN geologists. Sub-samples selected for assaying were collected in heavy-duty poly-woven bags which were immediately sealed. These bags were delivered to the assay laboratory by independent couriers, STN employees or contractors. Results of field duplicates, blanks and reference material, and the general consistency of results between sampling phases provide confidence in the general reliability of the drilling data.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Competent Person independently reviewed STN sample quality information and database validity. These reviews included consistency checks within

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		and between database tables and comparison of assay entries with original source records for STN's drilling. These reviews showed no material discrepancies. The Competent Person considers that the Apollo Hill drilling data has been sufficiently verified to provide an adequate basis for the current reporting of exploration results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as 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 Apollo Hill Project lies within Exploration License E39/1198, M31/486 and M39/296. These tenements are wholly owned by Saturn Metals Limited. These tenements, along with certain other tenure, are the subject of a 5% gross over-riding royalty (payable to HHM) on Apollo Hill gold production exceeding 1 Moz. M39/296 is the subject of a $1/t royalty (payable to a group of parties) on any production. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. The bob's prospect sits in Apollo Hill Exploration License E39/1984.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AC, RC and diamond drilling by previous tenement holders provides around 44% of the estimation dataset. The data is primarily from RC and diamond drilling by Battle Mountain, Apex Minerals, Fimiston Mining, Hampton Hill, Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The Apollo Hill project comprises two deposits/trends: the main Apollo Hill deposit in the northwest of the project area, and the smaller Ra-Tefnut Deposits in the south. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration along a steeply north-east dipping contact between felsic rocks to the west, and mafic dominated rocks to the east. The combined mineralized zones extend over a strike length of approximately 2.4 km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 350 m vertical depth. The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4 m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21 m. Gold mineralisation at Bob's is associated with sheared mafic rocks with quartz veining.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Any relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices. No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	For exploration data, no top-cuts have been applied. All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting). No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	All drillhole intercepts are measured in downhole meters, with true widths estimated to be about 60% of the down-hole width. The orientation of the drilling has the potential introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
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 plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures and Tables within the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; 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.	There is no other substantive exploration data.
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.	It is anticipated that further work will include infill and step out drilling and follow up RC drilling. This work will be designed to improve confidence in and test potential extensions to the current resource estimates/Bobs mineralisation. AC drilling will continue across the nearby geological terrain.