SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS – APOLLO HILL GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

Apollo Hill Resource Area

Extensional focused reverse circulation (RC) drilling results show clear potential to grow the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource.

Higher grade and thick gold intersections include (Figure 1 & 2):

- **12m @ 2.98g/t Au** from 246m within **45m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 246m– AHRC0968
- **34m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 266m – AHRC0973
- **31m @ 1.03g/t Au** from 213m within 48m @ 0.74g/t Au from 197m – AHRC0967
- **9m @ 3.49g/t Au** from 166m within **14m @ 2.40 g/t Au** from 166m – AHRC0994
- **10m @ 2.00g/t Au** from 143m – AHRC0997
- **9m @ 3.26g/t Au** from 162m – AHRC0997
- **13m @ 2.02g/t Au** from 195m – AHRC0999
- **25m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 217m within 51m @ 0.66g/t Au from 205m – AHRC0985

Additional thick resource grade intersections are included in Appendix 1.

Importantly, drilling has:

- Highlighted mineralisation continuity at depth and in hanging-wall positions; and
- Provided localised enhancements in grade.

Results will be utilised in the near-term upgrade of Apollo Hill's 1.84Moz[1] Mineral Resource (scheduled for release later this year (2024)).

This announcement includes results from 34 holes and 9,402m of assays returned to date (all results listed in Appendix 1 and reported hole details listed in Appendix 2).

A total of 25 holes reported significant intersections above the average resource grade, and all 34 holes returned material intercepts above the Apollo Hill cut-off grade.

Figure 1 shows reported intersections on a simplified geological cross section, along with completed holes for which assays remain pending, and planned holes. Reported drill hole locations and significant results are illustrated in plan view in Figure 2.

Assays remain pending from a further 10 holes and 2,805m completed so far, and another 38,000m of drilling is scheduled with three RC rigs and a diamond rig currently on site. Results from ongoing drilling will ultimately be used in resource category conversion for the Apollo Hill prefeasibility study - currently underway.

1 Complete details of the Mineral Resource (105 Mt @ 0.54 g/t Au for 1,839,000 oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 28 June 2023 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Upgraded to 1.84Moz". Saturn reports that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that Mineral Resource announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and there have been no adverse material changes.

Apollo Hill Regional Exploration

In parallel with progressing the 1.84Moz[1] Apollo Hill Gold Project towards development, Saturn Metals is systematically undertaking regional exploration across the Company's 1,000km[2] Apollo Hill land package. Ongoing work, which is drilling based, continues to highlight the scale, continuity and prospectivity of a major gold system largely undercover.

Aircore drilling results from wide spaced regional drill lines in virgin exploration terrain along strike to the North and South of Apollo Hill have identified important interpreted extensional gold trends in lake covered terrain. Given the current broad 600m-1200m spaced drill lines with 300m drill spacing along the lines, infill drilling is required to further outline the potential for significant mineralisation around these leading intersections.

First pass bedrock results illustrated on Figure 3 include:

4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 89m – AHAC2520 – 4km along strike to the south of the Hercules Prospect – best intersection at Hercules of 20m @ 2.27g/t Au from 24m including **8m @ 5.17g/t** Au from 24m in AHAC0925[2].

4m @ 0.19g/t Au from 58m – AHAC2470 – 5km along strike to the south of the Artemis Prospect and 5km North of the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource. The best intersection at Artemis returned to date is **4m @ 4.08g/t Au** from 40m within 33m @ 0.73g/t Au from 24m in AHAC0672[3].

This announcement includes results from 143 wide space AC holes and 9,233m of assays returned to date (all results listed in Appendix 3; reported hole details are included in Appendix 4). Assays remain pending from a further 32 holes and 1,319m completed in this initial 10,000m drill campaign (holes locations shown on Figure 3) with remaining results due in the coming weeks.

The Lake Aircore rig remains on site pending the return of all results from this first phase of drilling. Any required infill drilling will focus in the first instance on the more obvious structural disruptions (theoretically good areas for gold to concentrate) along strike and next to the newly defined gold anomalism.

Saturn Managing Director Ian Bamborough said: *"Results so far, from two of Apollo Hill's biggest and most ambitious drill programs, have shown the clear potential for the deposit to grow and for new and accretive discoveries to be found in the region"*.

[2] ASX Announcement dated 19 May 2022
[3] ASX Announcement dated 31 March 2022

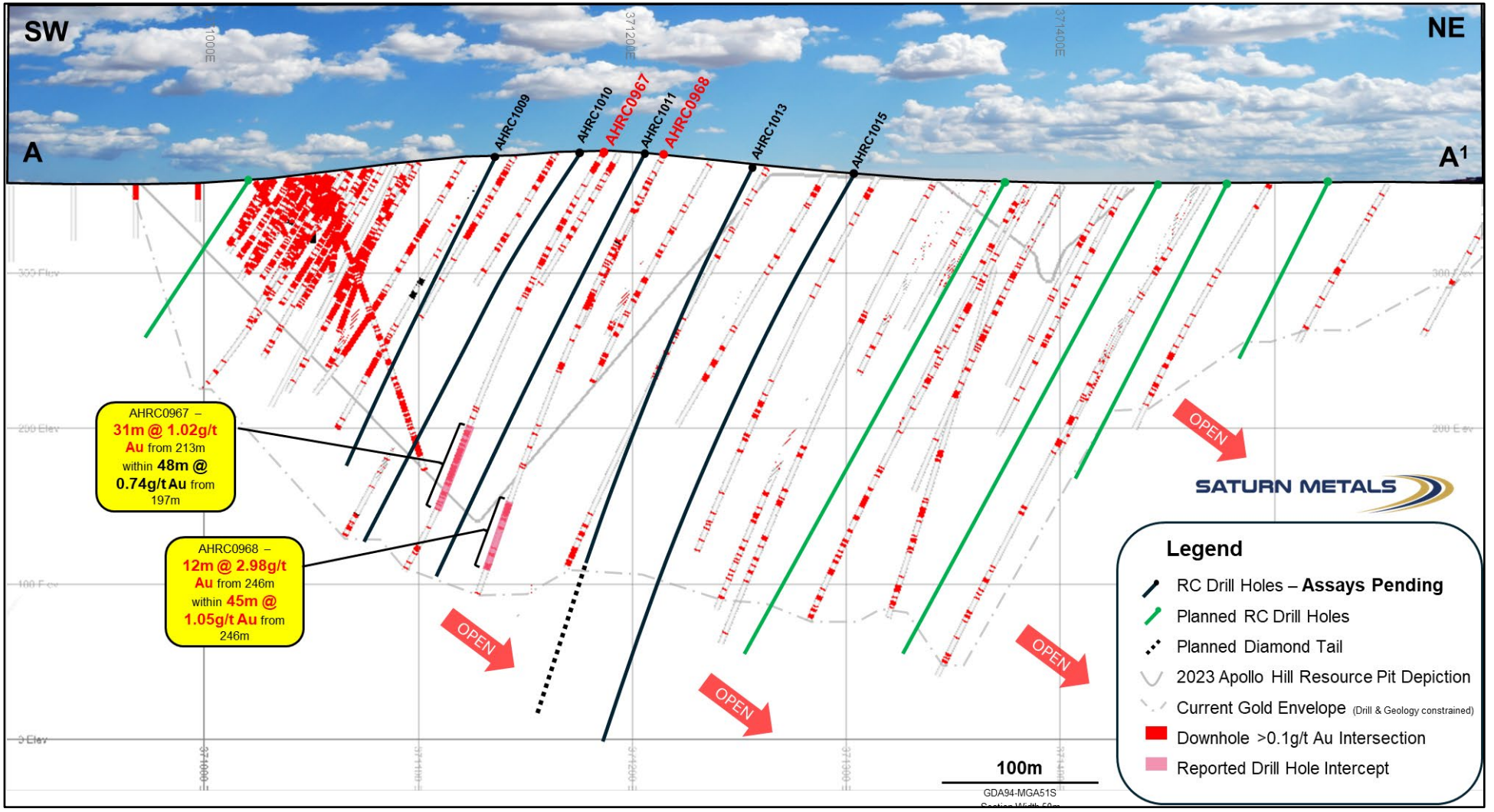

Figure 1 – Simplified geological cross section showing recent results, mineralisation interpretation, holes for which assays remain pending and planned drill holes

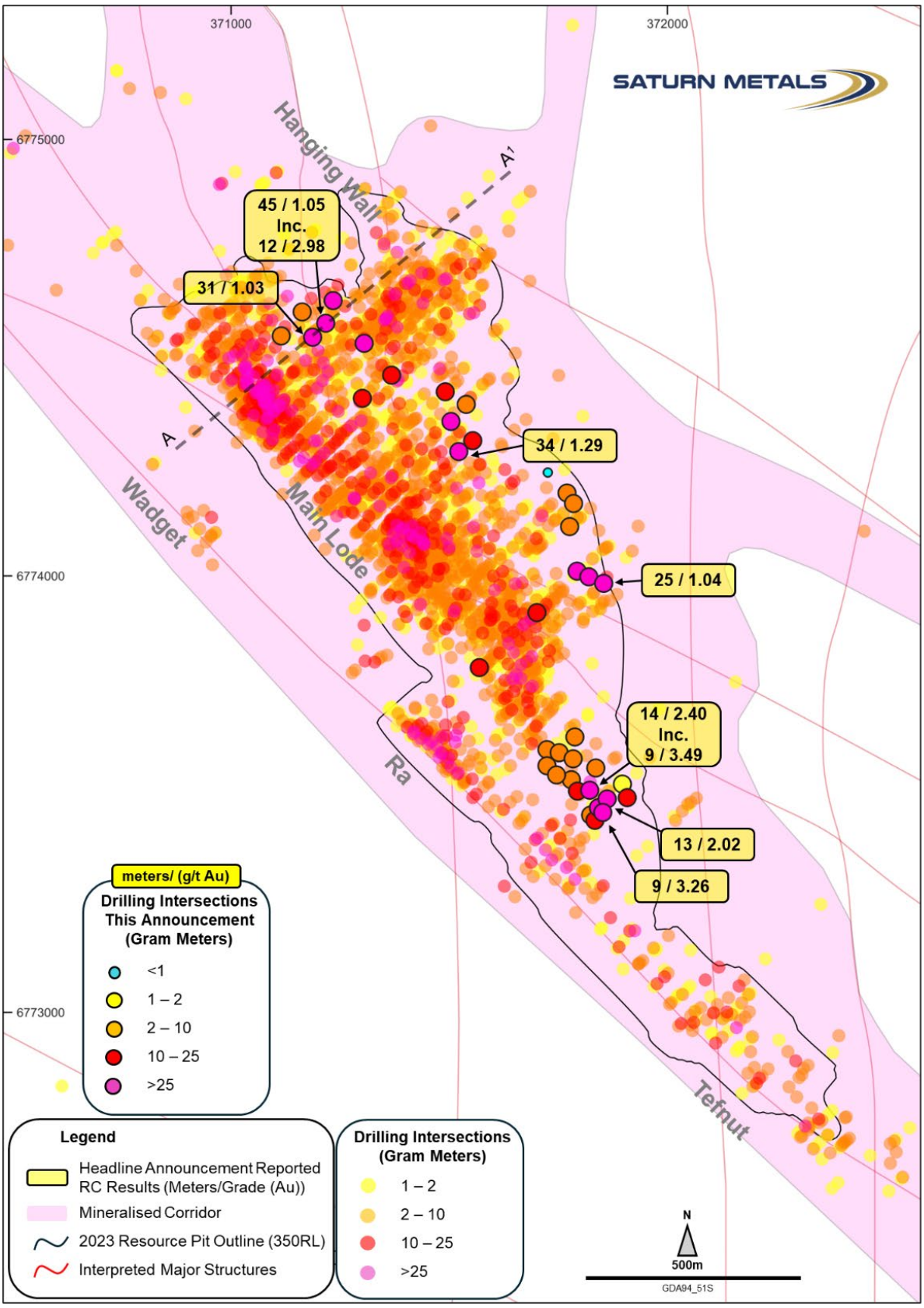

Figure 2 – Plan Overview Apollo Hill RC Holes. Previously reported holes >1 Gram Meter (g/t Au x Meters) and all holes reported in this announcement illustrated. 2023 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1] Pit Shell Outline seen at 350RL (Average Surface RL).

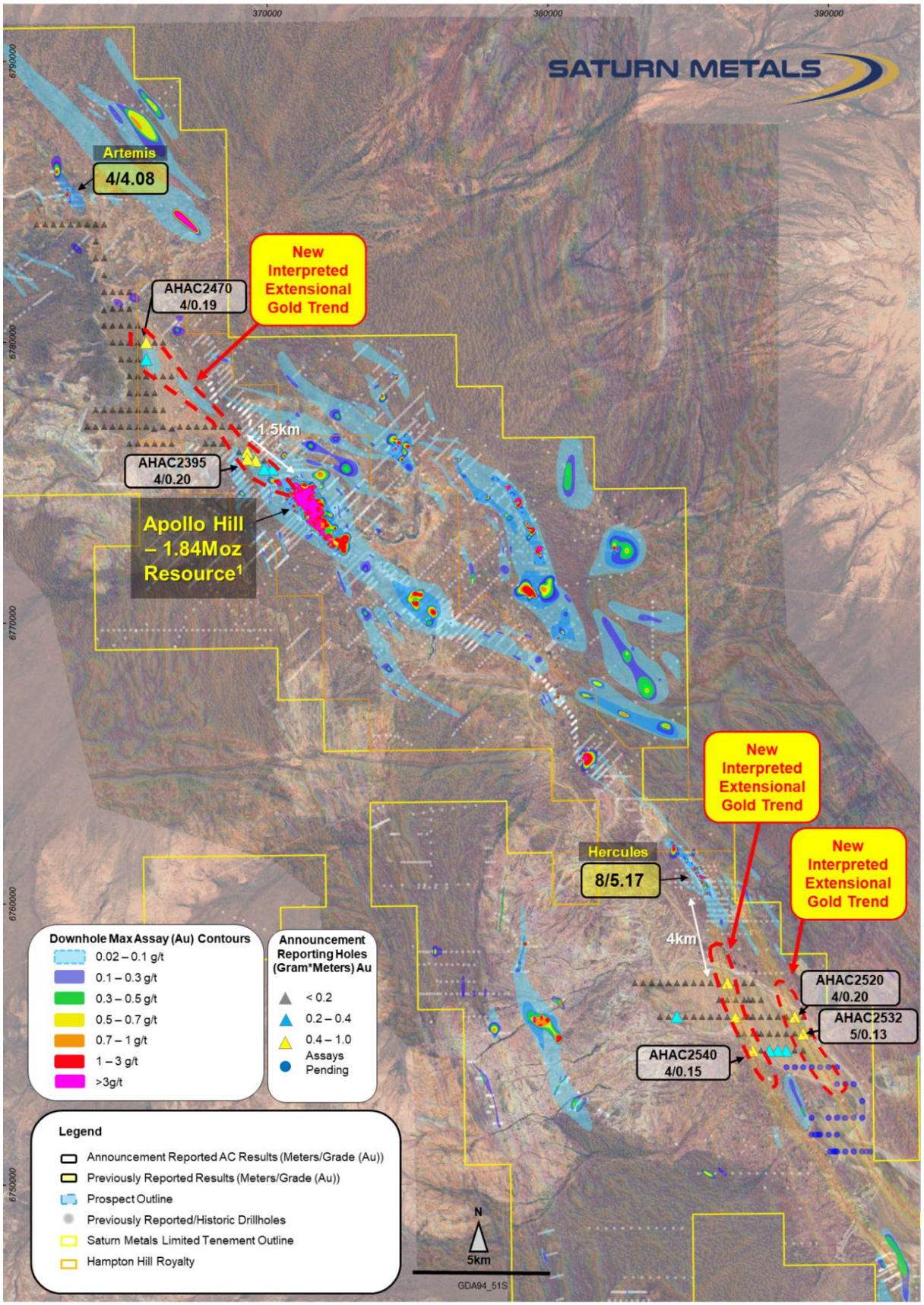

Figure 3 – Aircore Exploration Overview – Reported holes seen as triangles. New gold trends highlighted in red dashes. Wide spaced holes, 600-1200m line spacing and 300m hole spacing. Assays pending holes seen as blue circles.

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

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed 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.

Appendix 1:

Significant RC Results Reported in this announcement

All results reported as interpreted for a bulk mining style heap leach operation – See STN announcement 'Apollo Hill Preliminary Economic Assessment' – August 7th, 2023, for further details.

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC0967	**48**	**0.75**	**197**
incl.	**31**	**1.03**	**213**
AHRC0968	**45**	**1.05**	**246**
incl.	**12**	**2.98**	**246**
AHRC0969	49	0.58	258
incl.	12	1.08	263
AHRC0970	31	0.54	210
AHRC0971	4	1.65	261
AHRC0972	**21**	**0.70**	**302**
incl.	**6**	**1.97**	**309**
AHRC0973	**34**	**1.29**	**266**
incl.	**3**	**9.31**	**291**
AHRC0974	32	0.33	60
AHRC0975	15	0.42	147
AHRC0976	15	0.82	26
AHRC0977	**93**	**0.51**	**189**
AHRC0978	**34**	**0.71**	**119**
AHRC0979	12	0.71	182
AHRC0981	1	0.22	88
AHRC0982	18	0.46	58
AHRC0983	7	0.35	27
AHRC0984	85	0.41	200
incl.	9	0.92	216
AHRC0985	**51**	**0.66**	**205**
incl.	**25**	**1.04**	**217**
AHRC0986	6	1.16	7
AHRC0987	3	1.10	47
AHRC0988	10	0.61	15
AHRC0989	1	2.09	66
AHRC0990	10	0.56	67
AHRC0991	10	0.50	41
AHRC0992	17	0.46	7
incl.	2	2.39	20
AHRC0993	7	2.11	155
AHRC0994	**14**	**2.40**	**166**

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
incl.	**9**	**3.49**	**166**
AHRC0995	2	1.07	11
AHRC0996	16	0.22	136
AHRC0997	**10**	**2.00**	**143**
	9	**3.26**	**162**
incl.	3	7.90	167
AHRC0998	4	0.38	38
AHRC0999	**13**	**2.02**	**195**
AHRC1000	7	0.80	166
	2	8.30	259
AHRC1001	**32**	**1.03**	**276**
AHRC1002	**11**	**3.63**	**135**
incl.	1	33.60	141
AHRC1003	10	0.58	174
AHRC1005	22	0.55	147
incl.	3	2.08	159
AHRC1006	**17**	**1.86**	**14**
AHRC1007	**1**	**24.10**	**211**

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported RC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC0967	371187	6774547	350	58	225	300
AHRC0968	371217	6774579	350	60	225	308
AHRC0969	371234	6774631	350	60	225	336
AHRC0970	371301	6774407	350	66	225	320
AHRC0971	371163	6774605	350	60	225	302
AHRC0972	371554	6774310	349	66	225	380
AHRC0973	371522	6774285	363	64	225	344
AHRC0974	371569	6773790	360	63	225	98
AHRC0975	371115	6774550	365	65	225	248
AHRC0976	371368	6774460	350	62	225	350
AHRC0977	371793	6774011	360	52	225	332
AHRC0978	371701	6773916	360	52	225	260
AHRC0979	371770	6774190	360	68	225	206
AHRC0981	371726	6774237	344	64	225	138
AHRC0982	371785	6774166	360	63	225	156
AHRC0983	371776	6774113	360	70	225	344
AHRC0984	371820	6773998	360	60	225	300
AHRC0985	371854	6773983	360	60	225	330
AHRC0986	371724	6773602	360	64	225	78
AHRC0987	371752	6773595	360	57	225	126
AHRC0988	371724	6773565	360	57	225	186
AHRC0989	371788	6773631	360	58	225	168
AHRC0990	371784	6773581	349	59	225	120
AHRC0991	371780	6773533	349	58	225	90
AHRC0992	371836	6773560	351	58	225	186
AHRC0993	371794	6773507	349	58	225	186
AHRC0994	371822	6773509	360	58	225	216
AHRC0995	371746	6773544	351	57	225	66
AHRC0996	371824	6773452	351	61	225	186
AHRC0997	371842	6773469	350	61	225	211
AHRC0998	371897	6773523	347	56	225	174
AHRC0999	371862	6773489	349	61	225	240
AHRC1000	371491	6774422	360	60	225	374
AHRC1001	371305	6774533	367	64	225	311
AHRC1002	371504	6774354	357	64	225	398
AHRC1003	371539	6774393	349	65	225	404
AHRC1005	371834	6773440	351	58	225	180
AHRC1006	371852	6773458	351	58	225	198
AHRC1007	371908	6773492	353	55	225	252

Appendix 3:

Significant (>0.04g/t Au (40 ppb)) Regional Exploration Au Lake AC Results (Composites generally 4m in length)

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHAC2390	4	0.10	74
AHAC2391	4	0.08	72
AHAC2393	8	0.07	106
AHAC2394	4	0.14	62
AHAC2395	4	0.20	59
AHAC2419	4	0.06	32
AHAC2429	4	0.04	48
AHAC2453	4	0.04	6
AHAC2461	4	0.04	44
AHAC2462	4	0.04	84
AHAC2465	1	0.09	14
AHAC2470	4	0.19	58
AHAC2471	4	0.09	56
AHAC2474	1	0.04	54
AHAC2475	4	0.05	16
AHAC2476	4	0.04	34
AHAC2477	6	0.04	70
AHAC2478	1	0.09	108
AHAC2488	4	0.04	66
AHAC2492	16	0.06	64
AHAC2506	4	0.08	17
AHAC2513	6	0.08	53
AHAC2520	4	0.20	89
AHAC2532	5	0.13	82
AHAC2536	4	0.08	64
AHAC2537	4	0.09	36
AHAC2538	4	0.08	64
AHAC2539	4	0.06	72
AHAC2540	4	0.15	10

Appendix 4:

Completed and Reported Regional Exploration Lake AC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2390	370200	6775500	345	-60	270	100
AHAC2391	369900	6775500	348	-60	270	105
AHAC2392	369900	6775800	350	-60	270	93
AHAC2393	369600	6775800	345	-60	270	116
AHAC2394	369300	6776100	346	-60	270	139
AHAC2395	369297	6775853	349	-60	270	147
AHAC2396	369001	6776102	345	-60	270	101
AHAC2397	366602	6776402	347	-60	270	85
AHAC2398	366601	6777002	350	-60	270	90
AHAC2399	366300	6777000	350	-60	270	61
AHAC2400	365977	6776928	346	-60	270	13
AHAC2401	365700	6777000	346	-60	270	13
AHAC2402	365400	6777000	346	-60	270	40
AHAC2403	365100	6777000	346	-60	270	30
AHAC2404	364800	6777000	346	-60	270	36
AHAC2405	364500	6777000	346	-60	270	41
AHAC2406	364200	6777000	346	-60	270	45
AHAC2407	363900	6777000	346	-60	270	38
AHAC2408	363600	6777000	346	-60	270	43
AHAC2409	363900	6777600	346	-60	270	59
AHAC2410	364200	6777600	346	-60	270	42
AHAC2411	364500	6777600	346	-60	270	54
AHAC2412	364800	6777600	346	-60	270	63
AHAC2413	365100	6777600	346	-60	270	49
AHAC2414	365400	6777600	346	-60	270	72
AHAC2415	365700	6777600	346	-60	270	81
AHAC2416	366000	6777600	348	-60	270	77
AHAC2417	366300	6777600	350	-60	270	73
AHAC2418	365100	6776400	346	-60	270	7
AHAC2419	365400	6776400	350	-60	270	45
AHAC2420	365700	6776400	350	-60	270	55
AHAC2421	366000	6776400	350	-60	270	50
AHAC2422	366300	6776400	351	-60	270	57
AHAC2423	366900	6777000	350	-60	270	77
AHAC2424	367200	6777000	350	-60	270	75
AHAC2425	367500	6777000	350	-60	270	83
AHAC2426	367800	6777000	350	-60	270	67
AHAC2427	368100	6777000	350	-60	270	74
AHAC2428	368400	6777000	350	-60	270	96
AHAC2429	368700	6777000	351	-60	270	90
AHAC2430	369000	6777000	351	-60	270	115
AHAC2431	368400	6777000	350	-60	270	62
AHAC2432	368700	6777000	351	-60	270	55
AHAC2433	365700	6778800	346	-60	270	70
AHAC2434	366000	6778800	352	-60	270	83
AHAC2435	366300	6778800	351	-60	270	51
AHAC2436	366600	6778800	351	-60	270	95
AHAC2437	364500	6780000	346	-60	270	71
AHAC2438	364800	6780000	346	-60	270	70
AHAC2439	365100	6780000	346	-60	270	97
AHAC2440	365400	6780000	346	-60	270	112
AHAC2441	365700	6780600	350	-60	270	22
AHAC2442	366000	6780600	352	-60	270	100
AHAC2443	366300	6780000	351	-60	270	98
AHAC2444	365400	6780600	346	-60	270	110
AHAC2453	364200	6781800	346	-60	270	32
AHAC2454	364500	6781800	346	-60	270	35

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2455	364800	6781800	347	-60	270	20
AHAC2456	365100	6781800	346	-60	270	20
AHAC2457	364200	6782400	347	-60	270	3
AHAC2458	364200	6783000	346	-60	270	35
AHAC2459	363900	6783000	346	-60	270	41
AHAC2460	363900	6783600	351	-60	270	17
AHAC2461	364200	6784200	352	-60	270	68
AHAC2462	363900	6784200	349	-60	270	96
AHAC2463	363600	6784200	353	-60	270	90
AHAC2464	363300	6784200	349	-60	270	77
AHAC2465	363000	6784200	352	-60	270	15
AHAC2466	362700	6784200	350	-60	270	39
AHAC2467	362400	6784200	350	-60	270	53
AHAC2468	362100	6784200	350	-60	270	46
AHAC2469	361800	6784200	348	-60	270	31
AHAC2470	365701	6780000	350	-60	270	95
AHAC2471	365700	6779400	350	-60	270	86
AHAC2472	365400	6779400	346	-60	270	74
AHAC2473	365100	6779400	346	-60	270	77
AHAC2474	364800	6779400	346	-60	270	55
AHAC2475	365100	6778200	346	-60	270	22
AHAC2476	365400	6778200	346	-60	270	45
AHAC2477	365700	6778200	346	-60	270	88
AHAC2478	366000	6778200	350	-60	270	110
AHAC2479	367800	6776400	346	-60	270	77
AHAC2480	368100	6776400	346	-60	270	73
AHAC2481	368400	6776400	349	-60	270	66
AHAC2482	386100	6756600	343	-60	270	73
AHAC2483	386400	6756600	343	-60	270	30
AHAC2484	386700	6756600	343	-60	270	67
AHAC2485	387000	6756600	343	-60	270	36
AHAC2486	387150	6756600	343	-60	270	90
AHAC2487	387300	6756600	343	-60	270	71
AHAC2488	387600	6756600	343	-60	270	84
AHAC2489	387300	6757200	346	-60	270	61
AHAC2490	387000	6757200	343	-60	270	83
AHAC2491	386700	6757200	343	-60	270	62
AHAC2492	386400	6757200	343	-60	270	80
AHAC2493	386100	6757200	343	-60	270	92
AHAC2494	385800	6757200	343	-60	270	62
AHAC2495	385500	6757200	343	-60	270	51
AHAC2496	385200	6757200	343	-60	270	74
AHAC2497	384900	6757200	343	-60	270	65
AHAC2498	384600	6757200	343	-60	270	41
AHAC2499	384300	6757200	343	-60	270	46
AHAC2500	384000	6757200	343	-60	270	38
AHAC2501	383700	6757200	343	-60	270	46
AHAC2502	383400	6757200	343	-60	270	30
AHAC2503	383100	6757200	346	-60	270	28
AHAC2504	384000	6756000	344	-60	270	55
AHAC2505	384300	6756000	343	-60	270	47
AHAC2506	384600	6756000	343	-60	270	58
AHAC2507	384900	6756000	343	-60	270	52
AHAC2508	385200	6756000	343	-60	270	68
AHAC2509	385500	6756000	343	-60	270	48
AHAC2510	385800	6756000	343	-60	270	71
AHAC2511	386100	6756000	343	-60	270	17
AHAC2512	386400	6756000	343	-60	270	43
AHAC2513	386700	6756000	343	-60	270	59
AHAC2514	387000	6756000	343	-60	270	39
AHAC2515	387300	6756000	343	-60	270	55

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2516	387600	6756000	343	-60	270	12
AHAC2517	387900	6756000	343	-60	270	25
AHAC2518	388200	6756000	343	-60	270	24
AHAC2519	388500	6756000	343	-60	270	58
AHAC2520	388800	6756000	343	-60	270	94
AHAC2521	389100	6756000	348	-60	270	95
AHAC2522	387150	6756000	343	-60	270	57
AHAC2523	386798	6755377	345	-60	270	94
AHAC2524	387000	6755400	343	-60	270	84
AHAC2525	387300	6755400	343	-60	270	57
AHAC2526	387448	6755401	343	-60	270	111
AHAC2527	387597	6755396	343	-60	270	63
AHAC2528	387897	6755394	343	-60	270	71
AHAC2529	388194	6755392	343	-60	270	91
AHAC2530	388492	6755394	343	-60	270	82
AHAC2531	388799	6755409	343	-60	270	85
AHAC2532	389102	6755395	343	-60	270	87
AHAC2533	389395	6755398	347	-60	270	70
AHAC2534	389098	6754798	343	-60	270	67
AHAC2535	388795	6754803	343	-60	270	85
AHAC2536	388493	6754797	343	-60	270	81
AHAC2537	388199	6754803	343	-60	270	46
AHAC2538	387899	6754794	343	-60	270	96
AHAC2539	387600	6754800	343	-60	270	116
AHAC2540	387300	6754800	343	-60	270	81

Appendix 5:

Saturn Metals Mineral Resources

Lower Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Oxidation state	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Mineral Resource Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)
0.2	Oxide	0.1	0.63	2.8	1.1	0.46	17	0.8	0.55	14	2.1	0.51	33
	Transitional	2.1	0.57	39	8.9	0.51	145	3.1	0.56	56	1.4	0.53	239
	Fresh	2.4	0.52	40	44	0.53	751	43	0.56	775	89	0.55	1,567
	Total	**4.7**	**0.55**	**82**	**54**	**0.53**	**912**	**47**	**0.56**	**845**	**105**	**0.54**	**1,839**

Complete details of the Mineral Resource (105 Mt @ 0.54 g/t Au for 1,839,000 oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 28 June 2023 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Upgraded to 1.84Moz". Saturn reports that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that Mineral Resource announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and there have been no adverse material changes.

Appendix 6:

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.

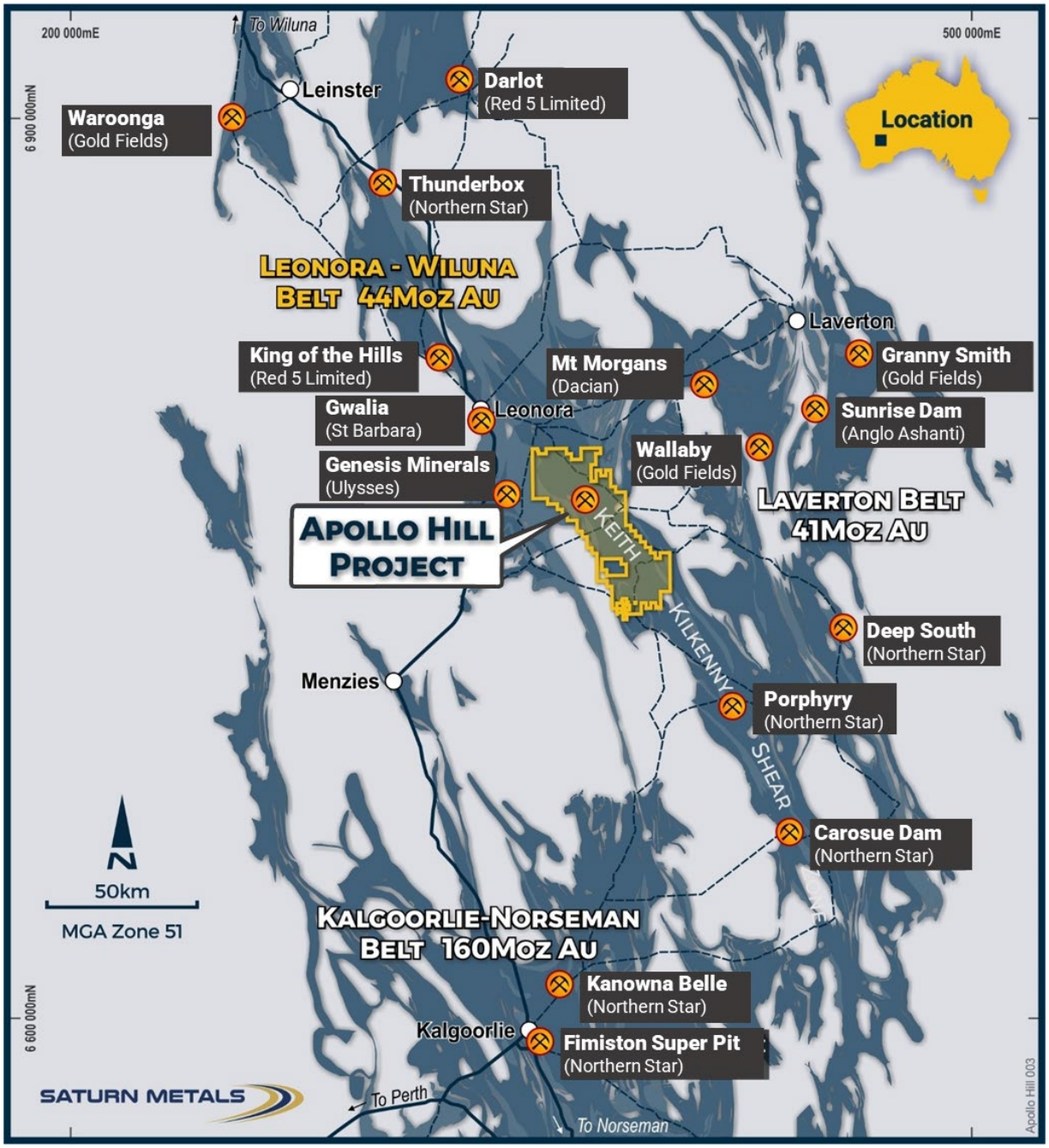

Figure 3 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

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.

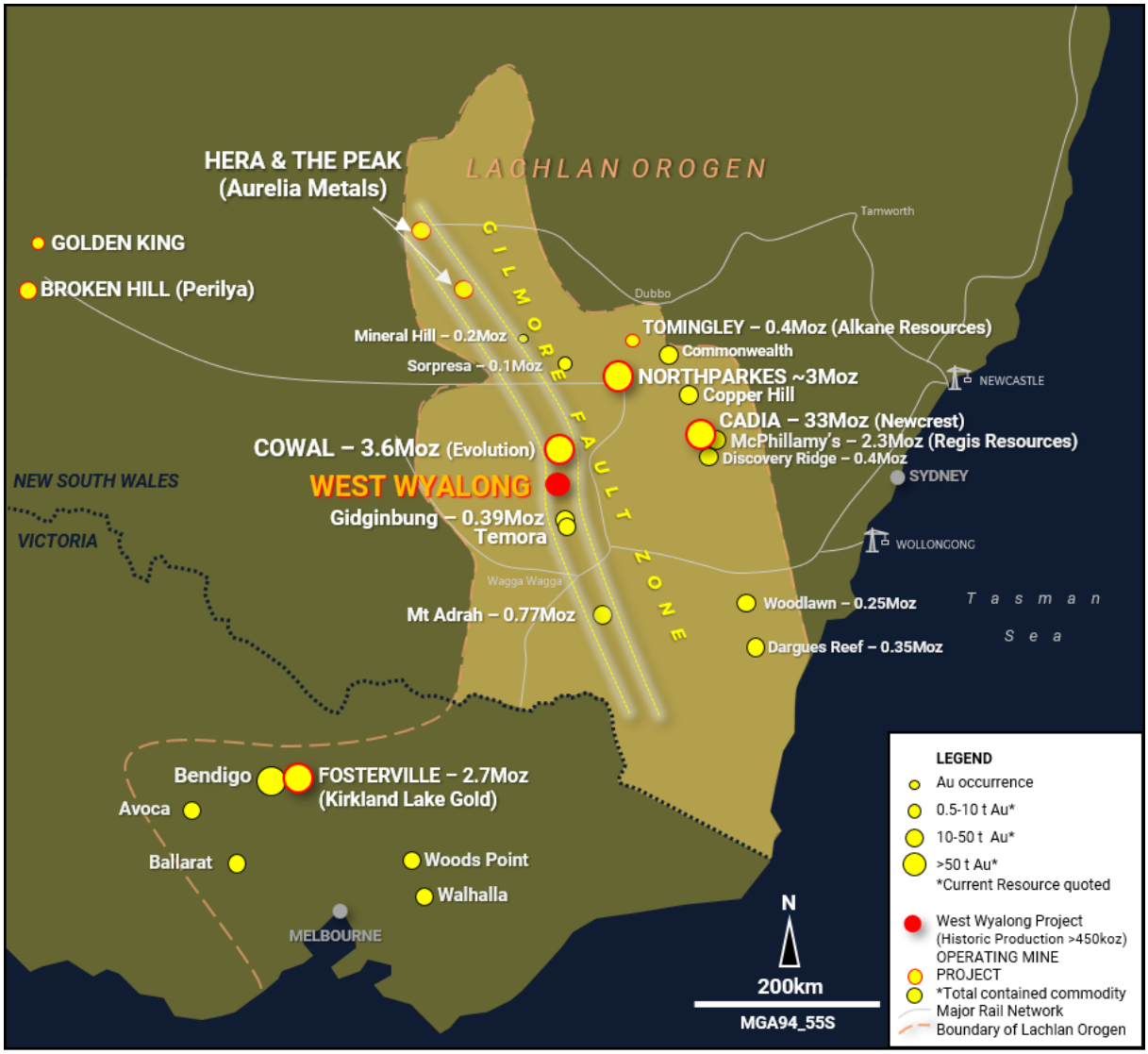

Figure 4 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 7:

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 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Measures taken to ensure the representivity of RC sampling include close supervision by geologists, use of appropriate sub-sampling methods, routine cleaning of splitters and cyclones, and RC rigs with sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, reasonable recovery samples. Information available to demonstrate sample representivity includes RC sample weights, sample recovery, sample consistency, field duplicates, standards and blanks. AC holes were sampled over 4 m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the AC drill rig. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig. AC/RC samples were analysed by ALS in both Kalgoorlie and Perth or Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie and Perth. At the laboratories, the samples were oven dried and crushed to >70 % passing 2 mm, and pulverised to 85 % passing <75 µm, with analysis by 50 g fire assay. AC/RC samples were generally taken at 1 m intervals but if composited they were composited to 4 m. The composite produces 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 mineralised zones are all sampled using 1 m intervals. Diamond core was drilled HQ3 and PQ3 dependent on weathering profile and ground conditions. The core was cut in half using an Almonte diamond saw at Petricore in Kalgoorlie, where half core was submitted for analysis. Half core samples were taken with a diamond saw, generally on 0.8m intervals, dependent on geological boundaries where appropriate (lengths ranging from a minimum 0.3 m to a maximum of 1.2 m). Sampling was undertaken using Saturn Metals Limited (STN) sampling and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, which includes the submission of standards and blanks. Duplicates were taken at regular intervals within each sample submission. Rock Chip samples were collected using a geological pick, placed within a numbered calico bag and then a polyweave bag. The polyweave bags were delivered via courier to ALS Kalgoorlie. The rock chip samples were analysed for gold and in some cases multi-element by ME-MS61, Au-AA26 fire assay (50g charge) method. Samples weighed between 1-3kg. All samples collected are recorded in the Company's Database.
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. RC drilling used either a 4.5 inch or 5.5 inch face-sampling bit. All RC were surveyed by Gyro, every 30 m down hole. Diamond core was HQ3 or PQ3 diameter core. All diamond holes were surveyed by Gyro, every 5 m down hole. All core was oriented using a Reflex orientation tool, which was recorded at the drill site, and all core pieced

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. 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.	RC sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1 m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. Little variation was observed. Measures taken to maximise 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 minimise 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 utilised drilling additives and muds to ensure the hole was conditioned to maximise 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 mineralised 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, visible gold mineralisation and weathering. Diamond core trays were photographed. RC & AC chip 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 4 m composites and 1 m 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. Half core was sent for assay for the entire hole. Assay samples were crushed to >70 % passing 3 mm, and pulverised to 90 % passing <75 µm, with fire assay of 50 g sub-samples. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays. Duplicate core samples were collected every 40 samples, and certified reference material and blank material was inserted every 25 samples of all drilling types. 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 sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 and crusher 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 %. AC, RC and diamond samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 50 g charge fire assay. Additional AC samples were also submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 50 g charge fire assay. Aircore samples were subject to FAA001 fire assay (50g charge) and bottom of hole multi element via MA102 four acid digest for Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr. As per internal company procedures, standard certified reference material is submitted with the rock chip samples, and all passed QAQC.
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 geologists were supervised by the Company's Managing Director. 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.	Drill collars, rock chip and soil sample locations are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51. An error of +/-5 m is expected from a hand-held GPS. Subsequently all diamond and RC 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 mineralisation has been tested by generally 30 m spaced traverses of southwesterly inclined drillholes towards 225°. Across strike spacing is variable. Material within approximately 50 m of surface has been generally tested by 15 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from locally 20 m to greater than 60 m spacing. Details of the reported holes are shown in Figures 1, 2, 3 and Appendix 2 & 4. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. AC drill hole spacing was at 300 m (Figure 3). AC samples were generally composited to 4 m. The composite produces a 3 kg representative sample to be submitted to the laboratory. If the 4 m composite sample was anomalous (Au > 0.10 g/t), the original 1 m samples were retrieved and submitted to the laboratory. In general, the expected mineralised zones are all sampled using 1 m intervals.
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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No bias is assumed from the samples due to the orientation of samples.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access to the general public. STN's field sampling was supervised by STN geologists. Sub-samples selected

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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 E39/1198, M31/486 and M39/296. These tenements are wholly owned by STN. 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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AC, RC and diamond drilling has been undertaken by previous tenement holders including Battle Mountain, Apex Minerals, Fimiston Mining, Hampton Hill, Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	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 mineralisation 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 mineralised 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. 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.	For exploration data, no top-cuts have been applied. All reported AC, RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting). 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 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 metres, with true widths estimated to be about 60 % of the down-hole width. The orientation of the drilling has the potential to 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 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.	Although it has not yet been planned by STN in detail, it is anticipated that further work will include infill and step out drilling. This work will be designed to improve confidence in, and test potential extensions, to the current Resource estimates. In addition, further AC and RC drilling is planned to improve confidence in and test interpreted mineralised prospects over Saturn's greater tenement package. AC drilling will also continue across the nearby geological terrain. It is intended to conduct follow up soil sampling extending areas of anomalism summarised in this report. Further metallurgical work is planned to be completed as development of the Apollo Hill Project progresses.