STRONG DRILL RESULTS SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL AT APOLLO HILL GOLD PROJECT

Wide intercepts continue to highlight the robust nature of the deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Excellent results received from resource-focused Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed last year, supporting the development potential at Apollo Hill.**
- **Thick and higher-grade results include:**
  - **53m @ 1.08g/t Au** from 128m **including 16m @ 3.02g/t Au** from 144m – AHRC1022
  - **29m @ 1.69g/t Au** from 164m **including 5m @ 8.94g/t Au** from 187m – AHRC1028
  - **29m @ 1.12g/t Au** from 191m **including 7m @ 3.03g/t Au** from 191m – AHRC1020
  - **21m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 203m **including 11m @ 3.26g/t Au** from 206m; and,
  - **86m @ 0.58g/t Au** from 106m – AHRC1116
  - **20m @ 1.13g/t Au** from 85m **within 27m @ 0.94g/t Au** from 78m – AHRC1019
  - **20m @ 2.04g/t Au** from **3m within 65m @ 0.77g/t Au** from **3m** – AHRC1049
- **The results highlight the continuity of mineralisation across the deposit, supporting the Company's heap leach development strategy, whilst also emphasising localised higher-grade opportunities.**
- **Work is nearing completion on an interim resource upgrade for Apollo Hill, scheduled for early next month. Resource drilling has also re-commenced on site.**

Saturn Metals Limited (ASX: **STN**) ("**Saturn**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report assay results from ongoing resource development drilling at its flagship 100%-owned **Apollo Hill Heap Leach Gold Project**, located near Leonora in Western Australia.

The results provide strong support for Saturn's heap leach development strategy for Apollo Hill, reinforcing the continuity of mineralisation and the robustness of the deposit.

This announcement includes results from 50 drill-holes and 7,042m of assays (Appendix 1) from drilling completed at Apollo Hill last year. Drill-hole details are listed in Appendix 2. All holes reported intersections above the resource cut-off grade.

Figure 1 shows reported intersections on a simplified geological cross-section along with planned drill holes and the 2023 Mineral Resource Block model. Reported drill-hole locations and significant results are illustrated in Plan View in Figure 2.

Saturn's Managing Director Ian Bamborough said: *"These impressive results, as illustrated in Figure 1, show how the Apollo Hill deposit continues to develop. I am pleased with the deposit's trajectory as we progress with drilling. With work nearing completion on the next interim resource upgrade at Apollo Hill, due next month, these results will feed into a subsequent resource upgrade targeted for Q2 2025, which will in turn underpin the Pre-Feasibility Study scheduled for completion later this year. We look forward to reporting additional rounds of results as we continue with our most comprehensive drill program at Apollo Hill to date."*

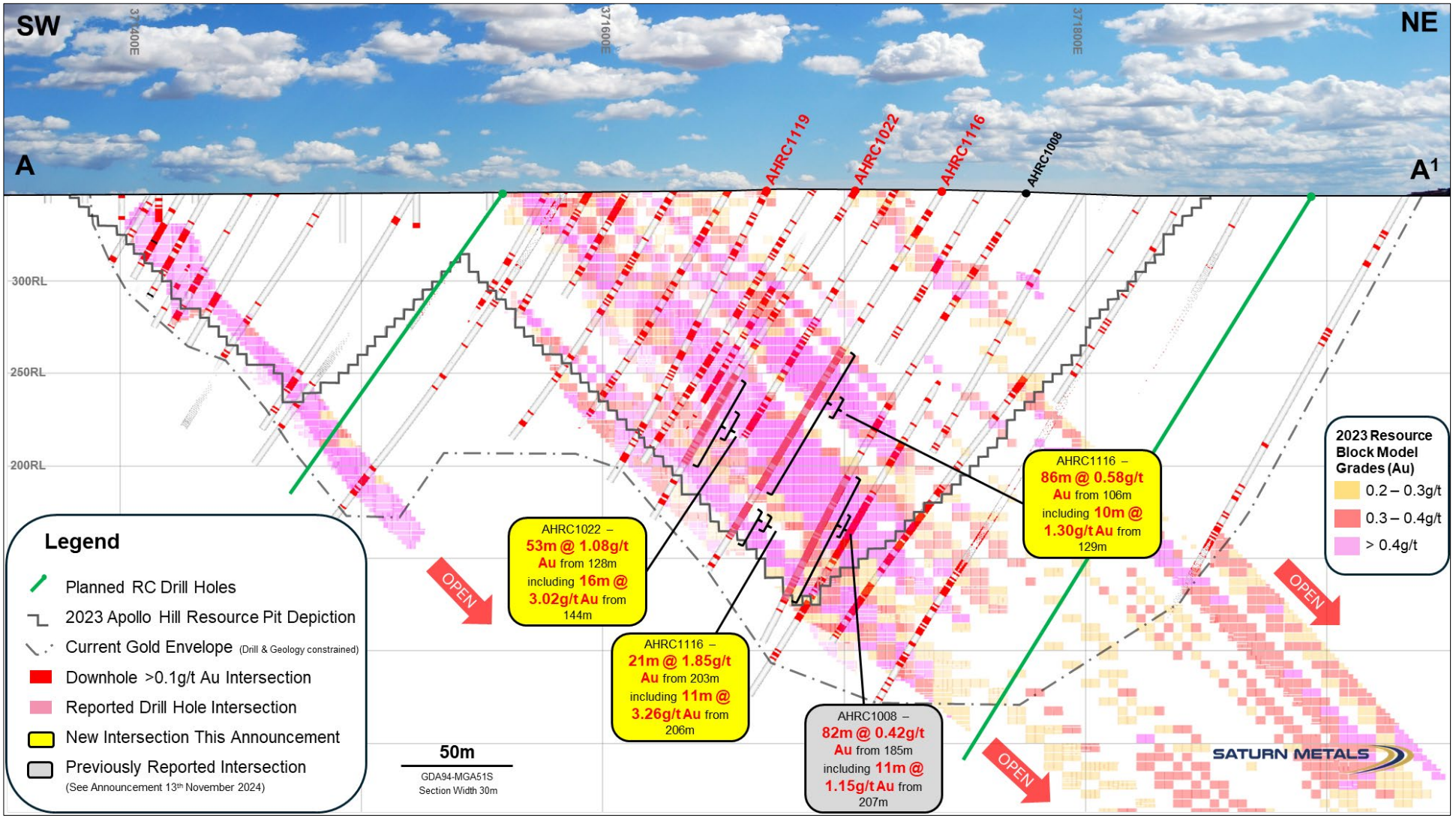

Figure 1 – Simplified geological cross-section showing recent results, mineralisation interpretation, Mineral Resource block model and planned RC holes; Section location shown in plan on Figure 2 (A-A^1).

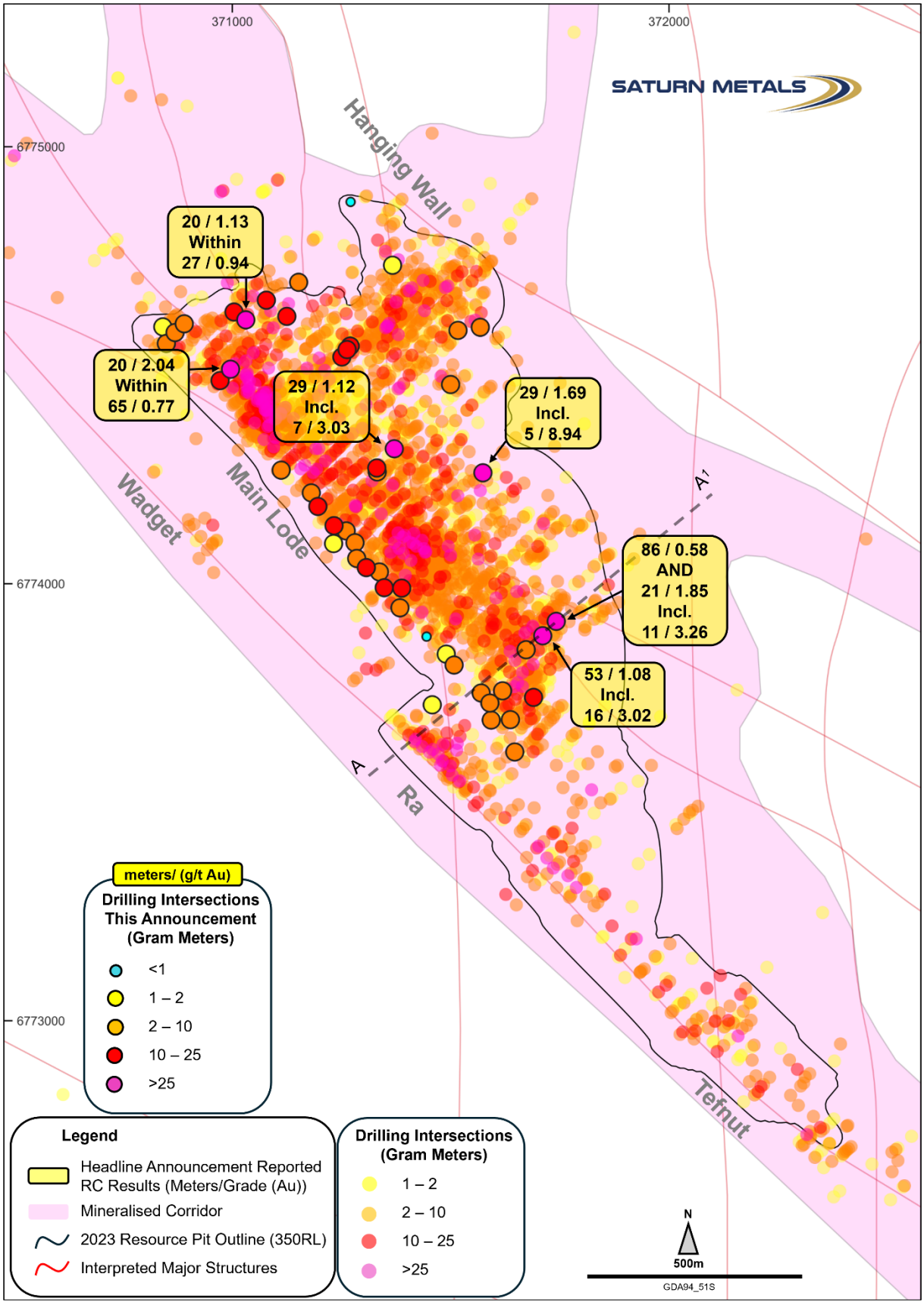

Figure 2 – Plan Overview, Apollo Hill RC Holes. Previously reported holes >1 Gram Metre (g/t Au x Metres) with all holes reported in this announcement illustrated. 2023 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1] Pit Shell Outline seen at 350RL (Average Surface RL); Figure 1 cross-section illustrated as line A-A[1] on this diagram.

Assays remain pending from 38 holes and 8,200m, with a further 25,000m of drilling scheduled for the first half of 2025.

Drilling operations have resumed on-site.

As noted above, Saturn is currently working on an interim upgrade of Apollo Hill's 1.84Moz[1] Mineral Resource (anticipated for release next month) which will include results from 34 holes and 9,402m of extensional focused drilling recently reported to the ASX on 28 October 2024.

These latest results will be utilised in a future resource estimate planned as part of Saturn's bulk tonnage heap leach PFS, scheduled for completion later this year.

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.

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.

Appendix 1:

Significant RC Results Reported in this announcement

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1016	**10**	**2.36**	**23**
incl.	**4**	**5.63**	**28**
	25	0.34	61
	6	0.91	101
AHRC1017	33	0.39	129
AHRC1018	4	1.32	111
	7	0.52	182
AHRC1019	**27**	**0.94**	**78**
incl.	**20**	**1.13**	**85**
	38	0.36	118
AHRC1020	10	0.75	4
	29	**1.12**	**191**
incl.	7	3.03	191
	15	0.63	242
AHRC1021	32	0.34	142
	5	0.91	245
AHRC1022	4	0.75	19
	53	**1.08**	**128**
incl.	**16**	**3.02**	**144**
	6	0.54	201
AHRC1026	6	0.22	62
AHRC1024	4	0.73	17
AHRC1027	3	0.79	36
	2	1.78	50
	10	1.53	89
	48	0.44	142
incl.	5	1.65	171
	20	0.81	206
AHRC1028	2	1.49	69
	29	**1.69**	**164**
incl.	**5**	**8.94**	**187**
	17	**2.35**	**220**
incl.	**12**	**3.12**	**225**
	1	6.21	270
	2	1.29	305
AHRC1029	12	0.76	30
AHRC1030	**9**	**1.74**	**21**
incl.	**3**	**4.59**	**21**
AHRC1031	1	1.77	120
	7	0.30	262
	4	0.50	303
AHRC1032	29	0.33	58

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1033	4	0.63	39
	13	0.20	76
	4	1.12	108
	6	0.39	126
	13	0.75	207
	6	1.77	229
	23	0.44	254
	1	2.36	297
AHRC1035	3	0.71	34
	4	0.62	100
AHRC1036	33	0.28	25
	1	6.01	77
	7	0.60	109
AHRC1037	1	1.75	6
	1	2.95	152
	2	0.61	229
	7	1.07	241
	19	0.30	272
AHRC1038	11	0.50	11
	2	0.66	48
AHRC1039	22	0.35	39
incl.	5	0.81	39
	6	0.37	77
	6	0.37	140
AHRC1041	41	0.23	0
AHRC1044	23	0.46	1
	4	**4.25**	**58**
AHRC1047	30	0.35	9
AHRC1050	8	0.22	4
	2	0.60	22
AHRC1053	14	0.44	0
	28	0.33	24
incl.	9	0.71	33
AHRC1056	13	0.56	0
	1	2.04	31
AHRC1059	2	1.35	40
AHRC1068	12	0.24	0
	1	1.15	41
AHRC1071	32	0.39	5
incl.	6	0.85	8
AHRC1074	20	0.61	0
	19	**0.87**	**58**
incl.	8	1.65	58
AHRC1077	2	0.40	3
	1	0.96	21
AHRC1080	3	0.54	28

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1083	5	0.78	8
	1	2.48	26
	2	0.78	44
AHRC1086	2	0.85	34
AHRC1089	4	0.32	3
	17	0.22	55
AHRC1092	9	0.41	30
	3	0.70	62
	8	1.05	71
AHRC1095	1	1.03	0
	11	0.20	57
	1	0.84	85
AHRC1098	**52**	**0.33**	**2**
	11	0.85	82
AHRC1101	3	0.94	23
AHRC1104	9	0.22	4
	2	2.10	43
AHRC1107	13	0.68	9
incl.	7	1.09	15
	22	0.62	32
	34	**0.68**	**66**
incl.	15	1.15	84
AHRC1040	5	2.02	28
	13	0.68	225
AHRC1046	19	0.58	2
	6	0.67	50
AHRC1049	**65**	**0.77**	**3**
incl.	**20**	**2.04**	**3**
	13	0.38	85
AHRC1055	1	0.20	13
AHRC1062	5	1.17	19
	21	0.71	38
incl.	10	1.35	43
AHRC1113	40	0.42	4
incl.	11	0.87	6
AHRC1116	3	1.83	16
	86	**0.58**	**106**
incl.	10	1.30	129
	21	**1.85**	**203**
incl.	**11**	**3.26**	**206**
	7	0.53	235
AHRC1119	10	0.65	3
	2	1.21	24

All results reported as interpreted for a bulk mining style heap leach operation – See STN announcement 'Apollo Hill Preliminary Economic Assessment' – August 17th, 2023, for further details.

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported RC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC1016	371251	6774519	373	58	225	179
AHRC1017	371004	6774622	368	64	225	228
AHRC1018	371500	6774456	360	62	225	203
AHRC1019	371031	6774604	380	62	225	178
AHRC1020	371371	6774309	367	62	225	257
AHRC1021	371078	6774649	360	59	225	250
AHRC1022	371711	6773881	355	59	225	216
AHRC1026	370841	6774588	357	56	225	98
AHRC1024	371332	6774256	376	62	225	34
AHRC1027	371331	6774265	376	62	225	226
AHRC1028	371574	6774254	364	65	225	352
AHRC1029	370849	6774550	360	58	225	62
AHRC1030	371270	6774544	371	65	225	70
AHRC1031	371367	6774729	360	61	225	315
AHRC1032	370869	6774575	360	62	225	110
AHRC1033	371263	6774536	371	65	225	298
AHRC1035	370890	6774595	360	62	225	104
AHRC1036	371517	6774580	354	63	225	190
AHRC1037	371152	6774690	371	61	225	314
AHRC1038	371112	6774260	366	56	225	56
AHRC1039	371568	6774587	352	61	225	156
AHRC1041	371181	6774208	361	62	225	74
AHRC1044	371196	6774177	360	59	225	68
AHRC1047	371233	6774133	360	59	225	74
AHRC1050	371232	6774092	358	62	225	74
AHRC1053	371261	6774121	359	62	225	98
AHRC1056	371281	6774094	361	60	225	92
AHRC1059	371285	6774058	358	59	225	74
AHRC1068	371337	6774027	356	55	225	92
AHRC1071	371348	6773991	353	64	225	80
AHRC1074	371388	6773990	356	60	225	130
AHRC1077	371445	6773879	353	56	225	70
AHRC1080	371490	6773839	354	60	225	82
AHRC1083	371508	6773814	354	55	225	82
AHRC1086	371458	6773723	352	62	225	124
AHRC1089	371593	6773688	354	59	225	94
AHRC1092	371570	6773750	353	57	225	94
AHRC1095	371590	6773727	351	59	225	244
AHRC1098	371619	6773755	351	64	225	160
AHRC1101	371647	6773615	350	58	225	58
AHRC1104	371637	6773689	351	55	225	82
AHRC1107	371690	6773740	354	65	225	154
AHRC1040	371125	6774612	375	62	225	256
AHRC1046	370972	6774465	354	58	225	70
AHRC1055	371271	6774874	340	60	225	52
AHRC1062	371307	6774037	356	60	225	76
AHRC1049	370996	6774491	360	66	225	130
AHRC1113	371384	6773945	357	61	225	100
AHRC1116	371742	6773914	352.7	58	225	188
AHRC1119	371673	6773849	354	63	218	174

Appendix 3:

Saturn Metals Mineral Resources

Lower Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Oxidation state	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Mineral Resource Total		
		Tonnes	Au	Au Metal	Tonnes	Au	Au Metal	Tonnes	Au	Au Metal	Tonnes	Au	Au Metal
		(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	(Mt)	(g/t)	(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 4:

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 4). 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.

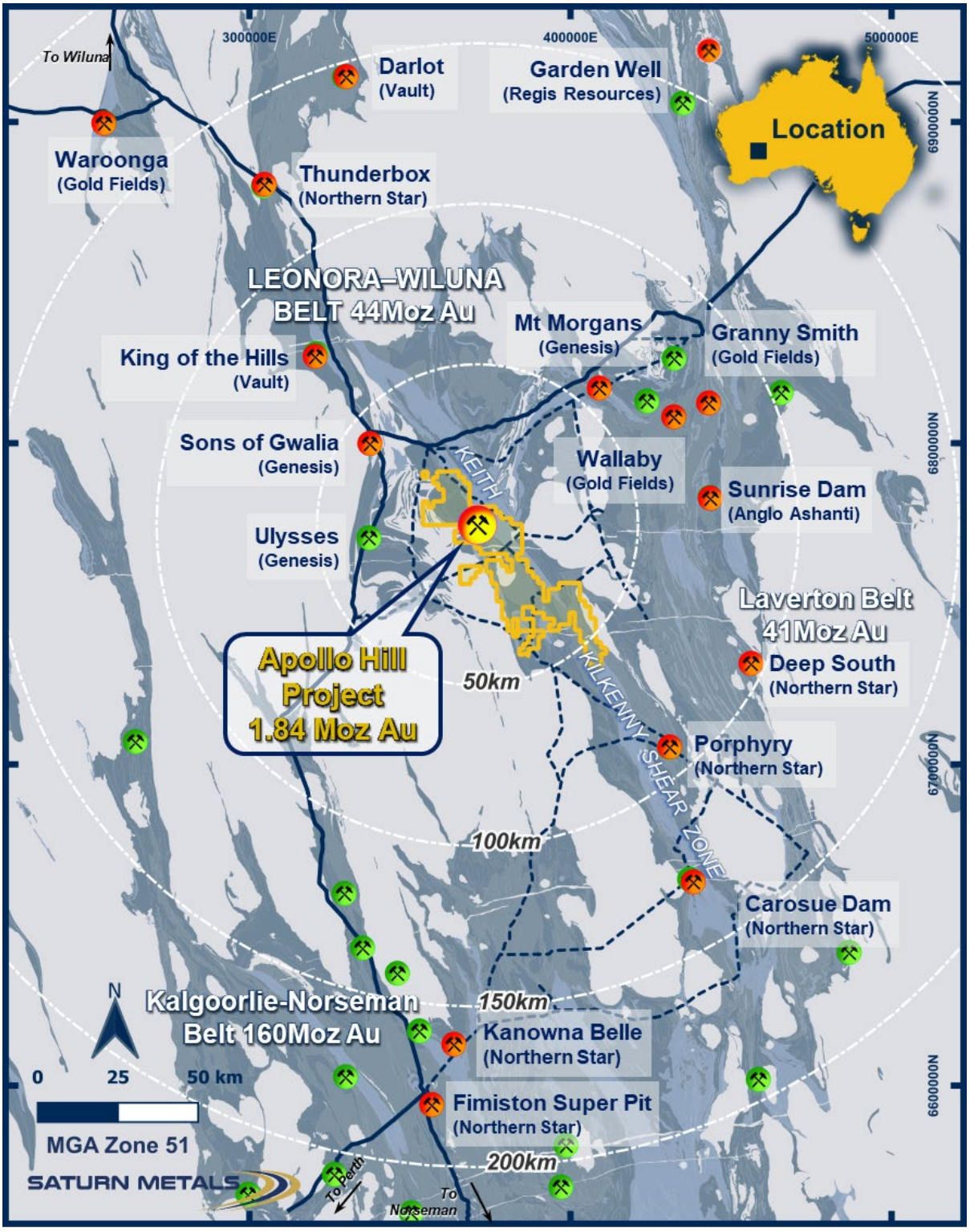

Figure 4 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

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 5), which represents a high-grade vein opportunity on the highly gold prospective Gilmore suture within the famous Lachlan Fold belt of NSW.

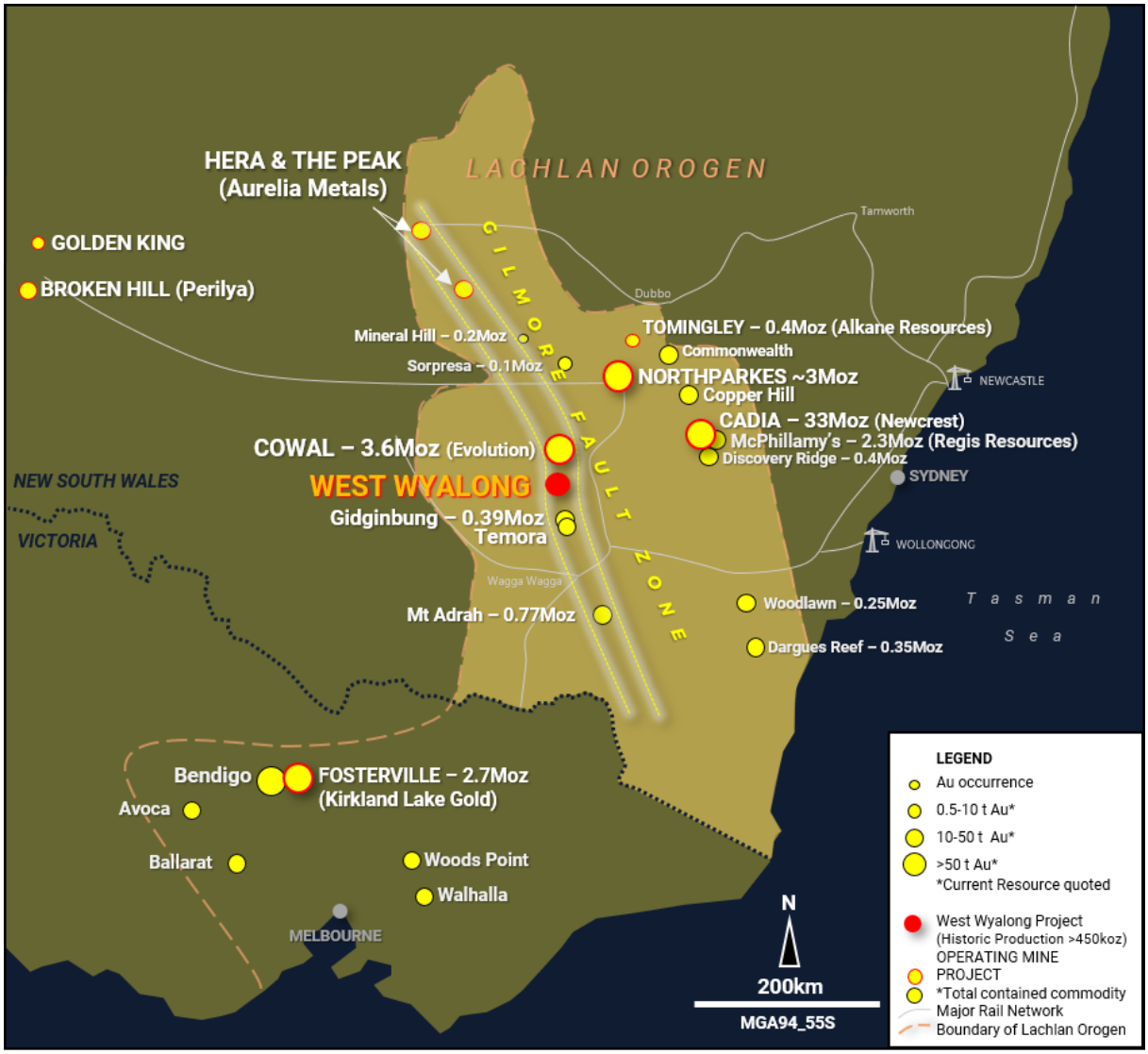

Figure 5 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 5:

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. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig. RC samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie and. At the laboratory, 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. 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. 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.).	RC drilling used 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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.	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.
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 %. RC and diamond samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 50 g charge fire assay. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 and Appendix 2. 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 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 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	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.
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	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results;	There is no other substantive exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	
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.	A further 31,000m of RC drilling has been planned at The Apollo Hill Project to advance development and upgrade resource categorization. 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. Further metallurgical work is planned to be completed as development of the Apollo Hill Project progresses. Further Geotechnical work is planned to be completed as development of the Apollo Hill Project progresses.