

SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS APOLLO HILL GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New higher-grade, thick and shallow RC drill results from the ongoing 5-rig drill campaign at Apollo Hill include:** (illustrated in Plan View on Figure 3 page 2)
 - **5m @ 11.92g/t Au** from 157m including **1m @ 49.20g/t Au** from 157m – AHRC1377
 - **36m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 11m within **74m @ 0.64g/t Au** from 8m – AHRC1463
- **New gold lode emerges** on the northern extension of the Iris Trend, named the ‘**Titan Zone**’ (Figure 1). Closer-spaced Resource drilling in progress (assays pending) around significant near-surface results, including:
 - **10m @ 2.09g/t Au** from 46m – AHRC1493
 - **9m @ 1.90g/t Au** from 90m including **2m @ 7.74g/t Au** from 90m – AHRC1496
 - **7m @ 1.36g/t Au** from **16m** within **13m @ 0.85g/t Au** from 10m – AHRC1390
- **Strong in-fill results** south of Iris, north of Tefnut and down-plunge of the main lode provide increased confidence ahead of the next Mineral Resource upgrade, planned for the second quarter of 2026 (Figure 3):
 - **20m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 165m including **6m @ 3.52g/t Au** from 179m – AHRC1457
 - **10m @ 1.80g/t Au** from 41m including **5m @ 2.73g/t Au** from 42m – AHRC1491
 - **11m @ 1.77g/t Au** from 314m including **4m @ 3.47g/t Au** from 314m – AHRC1367
 - **8m @ 1.57g/t Au** from 231m within **27m @ 0.70g/t Au** from 227m and **10m @ 1.13g/t Au** from 344m within **16m @ 0.84g/t Au** from 341m – AHRC1366
 - **8m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 148m including **3m @ 3.05g/t Au** from 152m – AHRC1456
 - **3m @ 5.43g/t Au** from 89m – AHRC1424
- **Drilling is ongoing with four RC rigs and one diamond drill rig on-site.** An additional ~5,000m of drilling is planned before the end of February.

Saturn’s Managing Director, Ian Bamborough, said:

“This first batch of assay results for 2026 has delivered exciting new insights into the near-surface and lateral Mineral Resource growth potential at Apollo Hill with further robust gold zones repeating along the Iris Trend.”

“Assay results remain pending from 99 drill holes across the deposit, including in-fill at the Titan Zone. Drilling continues with multiple rigs now starting to focus on the highest priority opportunities. We look forward to reporting further results in the coming weeks.”

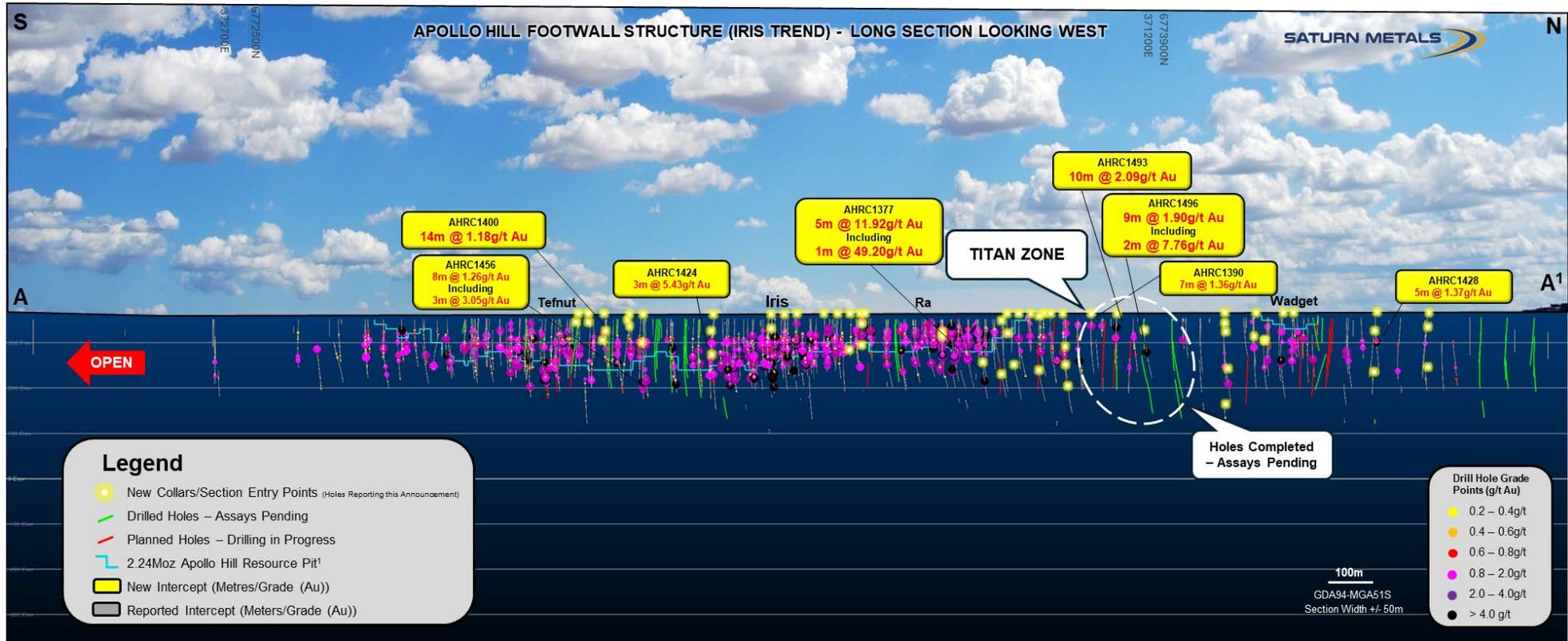


Figure 1 – Long Section of the Apollo Hill Footwall Structure, looking west, illustrating the Iris, Titan, Ra, Tefnut and Wadget lodes. Location of long section (A-A¹) illustrated on plan overview diagram (Figure 3). New drill results collars or sectional pierce points highlighted as yellow glowing circles.

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.

Key intersections – including **10m @ 2.09g/t Au** from 46m (AHRC1493), **9m @ 1.90g/t Au** from 90m (AHRC1496) and **7m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 16m (AHRC1390) – have outlined a new shallow zone of structurally controlled, higher-grade gold mineralisation named the ‘Titan Zone’ (Figure 1 Long Section, Figure 2 Cross-Section & Figure 3 plan view).

Importantly, mineralised drill chips (Plate 1) exhibit the same veining, host rock types and mineral alteration style observed in the recently identified higher-grade Iris Zone (further south along strike).



Plate 1 – Titan Zone - Intersection AHRC1493 – 10m @ 2.09g/t Au from 46m. Metres 46-56m illustrated within red rectangle.

Following receipt of these significant intersections from 60m drill spacing, follow-up and in-fill drilling (to 30m spacing and, in some areas, 15m spacing) commenced immediately. Several holes have now been completed with further assays pending.

Strong in-fill results south of Iris, north of Tefnut, and down-plunge on the main lode (Figure 3), continue to build confidence ahead of the next Mineral Resource upgrade, planned for the second quarter of 2026. Significant results include:

- **20m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 165m including **6m @ 3.52g/t Au** from 179m – AHRC1457
- **36m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 11m within **74m @ 0.64g/t Au** from 8m – AHRC1463
- **7m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 16m within **13m @ 0.85g/t Au** from 10m – AHRC1390
- **14m @ 1.18g/t Au** from 34m within **28m @ 0.72g/t Au** from 34m – AHRC1400
- **10m @ 1.80g/t Au** from 84m within **25m @ 0.94g/t Au** from 84m – AHRC1417

This announcement reports results from 104 drill-holes for 16,481m. All significant intersections (157) are reported in Appendix 1. Drill-hole details are listed in Appendix 2.

These results will contribute towards Saturn’s next Mineral Resource update (second quarter, 2026), the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) currently in progress, and an updated Ore Reserve.

A total of 99 holes for 17,451m remain pending assay, with an additional ~5,000m of drilling planned or in progress.

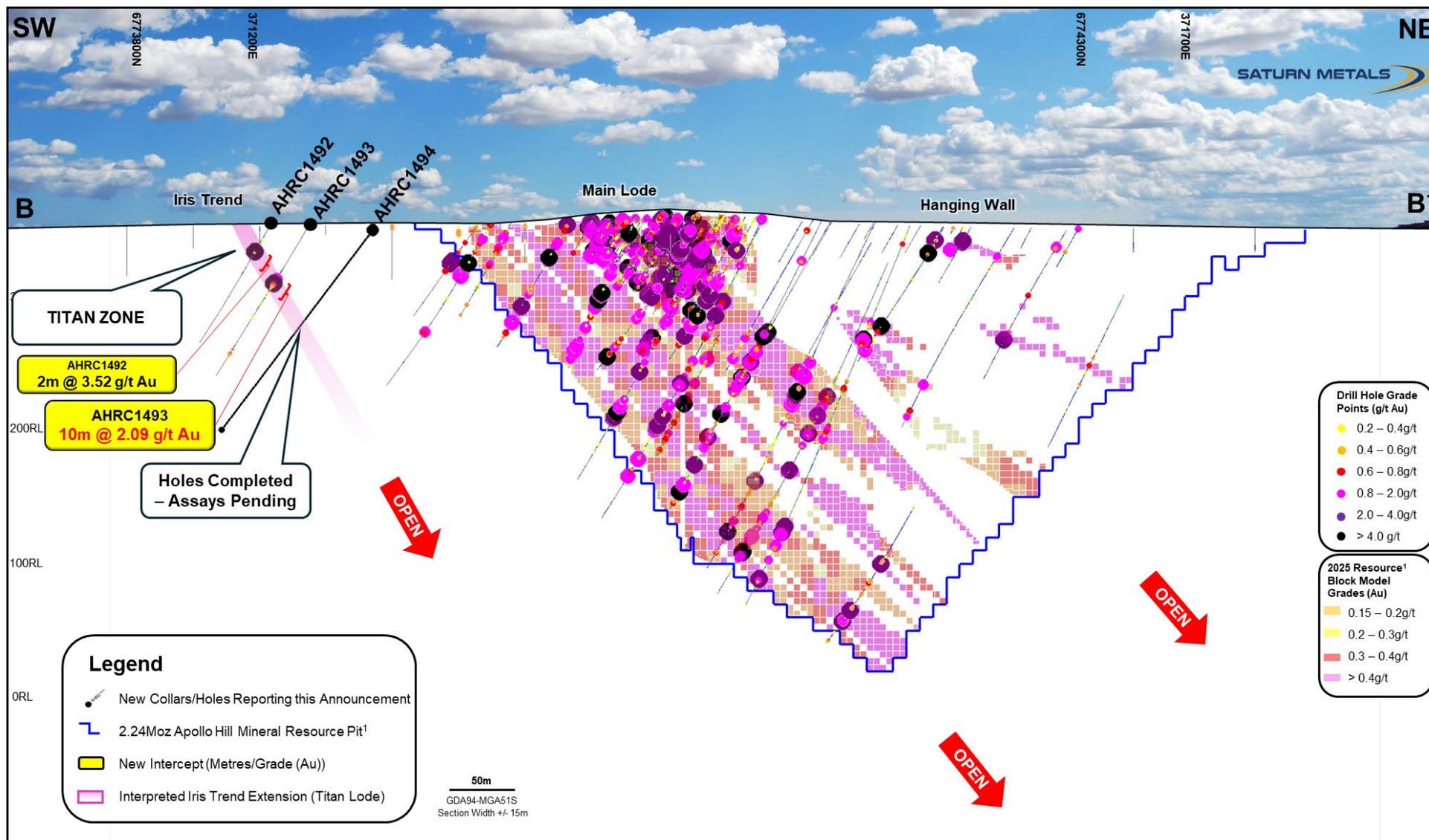


Figure 2 – Simplified geological cross-section showing recent results on the emerging ‘Titan Zone’; Section location shown as line B-B¹ on Figure 3.

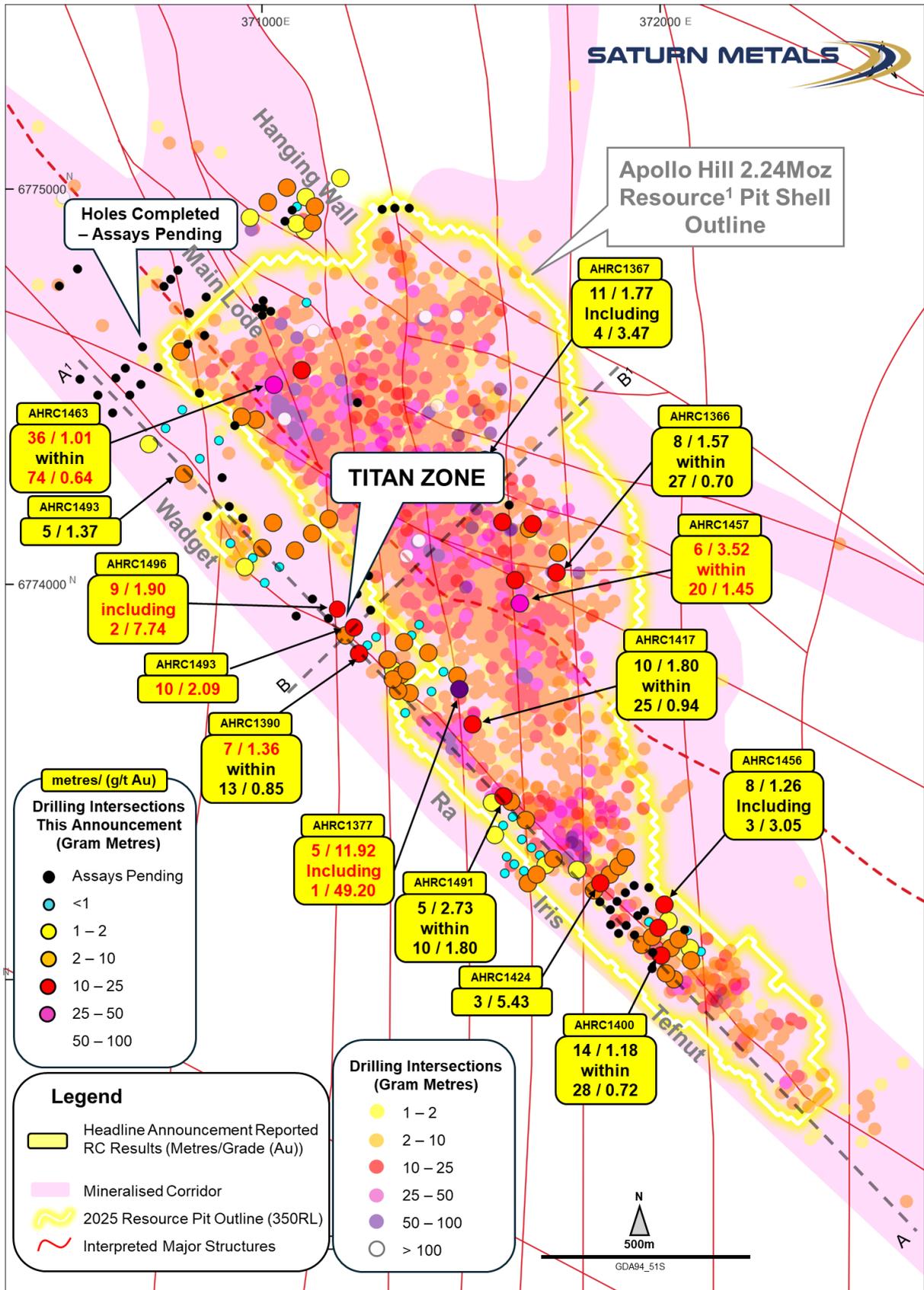


Figure 3 – Plan Overview, Apollo Hill RC Holes. Previously reported holes >1 Gram Metre (g/t Au x Metres) with all holes reported in this announcement illustrated. February 2025 2.24Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource¹ Pit Shell Outline seen at 350RL (Average Surface RL); Figure 1 long-section illustrated as line A-A¹ on this diagram. Figure 2 cross-section illustrated as line B-B¹ on this diagram.

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 David Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Smith is a full-time employee of the Company, in addition to being a shareholder of the Company. Mr Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Smith 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

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1365	1	6.10	109
	3	2.13	187
incl.	1	6.10	187
	10	0.39	200
	5	0.77	281
	1	0.68	334
AHRC1366	13	0.38	92
	5	0.44	154
incl.	27	0.70	227
	8	1.57	231
	3	0.90	313
incl.	16	0.84	341
	10	1.13	344
AHRC1367	11	1.77	314
incl.	4	3.47	314
AHRC1369	1	1.32	7
	11	0.68	22
	16	0.41	88
	3	0.97	118
AHRC1370	32	0.49	163
incl.	17	0.70	171
AHRC1371	49	0.32	132
	31	0.31	194
	4	1.48	238
AHRC1372	NSI		
AHRC1373	28	0.35	1
incl.	5	0.73	19
AHRC1374	9	0.71	4
	3	0.62	92
AHRC1375	1	0.36	2
AHRC1376	1	0.22	11
AHRC1377	1	1.14	12
	4	0.30	23
	1	1.20	98
	1	0.77	116
	5	11.92	157
incl.	1	49.20	157
AHRC1378	1	0.80	88
AHRC1379	1	0.25	70
AHRC1380	3	1.11	126
AHRC1381	NSI		

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1382	1	0.35	7
	1	0.22	62
	2	0.28	113
	1	2.53	178
AHRC1383	1	0.23	90
	12	0.51	120
	5	0.80	125
	4	0.99	144
AHRC1384	3	0.60	8
	1	1.28	20
	1	0.45	27
	1	0.52	41
AHRC1385	2	0.28	5
	6	0.79	48
AHRC1386	1	0.33	34
AHRC1387	3	0.45	9
	4	1.07	40
	1	0.89	57
	1	0.61	68
AHRC1388	4	0.35	17
	8	0.29	26
	1	1.53	70
	1	0.35	99
	3	0.41	270
AHRC1390 incl.	13	0.85	10
	7	1.36	16
AHRC1400 incl.	28	0.72	34
	14	1.18	34
AHRC1401	5	0.50	72
AHRC1402	6	0.38	103
AHRC1403	1	0.47	106
AHRC1404	5	0.66	61
AHRC1405 incl.	8	0.46	49
	15	0.40	67
	1	2.46	81
AHRCD1406	5	0.52	67
	3	0.70	57
	1	1.33	203
AHRC1407	1	1.12	58
	2	0.74	67
	3	0.67	77
	2	2.84	193

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1408	4	0.48	305
AHRC1409	6	0.60	46
	11	0.60	63
	9	0.96	86
	1	1.25	114
AHRC1410	15	0.20	32
AHRC1411	7	0.28	122
AHRC1412	1	1.46	20
AHRC1413 incl.	11	0.54	80
	4	1.18	83
	12	0.63	177
incl.	1	3.28	180
AHRC1414	1	0.40	46
AHRC1415	1	1.11	107
AHRC1416	3	1.02	156
AHRC1417 incl.	25	0.94	84
	10	1.80	84
AHRC1418 incl.	12	0.38	34
	1	1.28	41
AHRC1419	2	1.30	73
	2	0.51	79
	4	0.95	87
AHRC1420	3	0.29	111
AHRC1421	2	1.05	73
AHRC1422 incl.	5	0.42	127
	2	0.88	127
AHRC1423	6	0.59	63
	6	0.46	83
AHRC1424	11	0.64	61
	3	5.43	89
AHRC1425	1	1.83	59
	10	0.34	83
	1	1.97	140
AHRC1426	35	0.26	97
AHRC1427	1	2.07	95
	5	0.81	138
AHRC1428	5	1.37	56
AHRC1431	7	0.40	38
AHRC1432	4	0.38	38
AHRC1433	1	0.56	36
	3	1.62	86
AHRC1434	9	0.93	45

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1435	2	1.62	82
AHRC1436	2	0.49	87
AHRC1437	4	0.90	125
AHRC1438	18	0.32	84
AHRC1439	1	0.64	17
AHRC1440	1	0.42	27
AHRC1441	3	0.65	59
	2	0.85	70
	6	0.24	80
	1	0.42	149
AHRC1442	2	0.52	45
	5	0.46	74
AHRC1443	2	0.61	51
	1	0.65	65
AHRC1444	7	0.84	60
AHRC1445	NSI		
AHRC1446	NSI		
AHRC1447	1	0.66	73
AHRC1448	NSI		
AHRC1449	NSI		
AHRC1450	1	0.73	97
AHRC1451	3	0.46	36
	4	0.98	62
AHRC1452	2	0.57	59
	2	0.84	103
AHRC1453	3	0.43	56
	32	0.45	71
	incl. 10	0.90	71
AHRC1454	4	0.27	113
AHRC1455	1	0.96	95
AHRC1456	8	1.26	148
	incl. 3	3.05	152
	1	2.31	163
	1	1.37	171
AHRC1457	17	0.35	8
	1	4.58	50
	1	1.67	66
	3	0.84	73
	1	2.20	123
	15	0.60	130
	4	0.98	152
	20	1.45	165
	incl. 6	3.52	179

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1458	20	0.56	11
	2	1.02	121
AHRC1459	2	0.97	63
AHRC1460	1	0.31	120
AHRC1461	NSI		
AHRC1462	NSI		
AHRC1463	74	0.64	8
	36	1.01	11
	5	2.09	42
AHRC1465	38	0.39	131
	7	0.83	156
	34	0.21	189
incl.	3	1.02	202
AHRC1471	1	0.76	56
AHRC1472	NSI		
AHRC1473	2	0.49	88
AHRC1474	1	0.76	86
AHRC1475	10	0.26	79
AHRC1476	8	0.64	78
AHRC1477	5	0.27	84
AHRC1478	6	1.14	43
	2	0.47	132
AHRC1479	2	0.70	52
AHRC1481	1	0.61	20
	1	0.45	166
AHRC1483	1	0.21	116
AHRC1484	1	0.56	21
AHRC1490	1	0.70	32
AHRC1491	1	1.71	4
	10	1.80	41
	incl.	5	2.73
AHRC1492	2	3.52	22
AHRC1493	10	2.09	46
AHRC1496	9	1.90	90
	Incl.	2	7.74

All results reported as interpreted for a bulk mining style heap leach operation – See STN announcement ‘Positive Apollo Hill Pre-Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve’ – December 17th, 2025, for further details.

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported RC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94- Z51	Northing GDA94- Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC1365	371744	6774080	352	-75	222	340
AHRC1366	371740	6774030	356	-67	223	364
AHRC1367	371560	6774315	356	-64	224	382
AHRC1369	371671	6774141	352	-68	223	124
AHRC1370	371604	6774158	352	-68	220	202
AHRC1371	371636	6774011	365	-59	220	280
AHRC1372	371112	6774713	365	-62	225	148
AHRC1373	370985	6774417	358	-62	225	120
AHRC1374	370949	6774424	357	-65	222	282
AHRC1375	371532	6773648	351	-60	220	69
AHRC1376	371007	6774004	353	-60	220	102
AHRC1377	371496	6773735	351	-60	220	204
AHRC1378	371044	6774044	354	-60	220	126
AHRC1379	371360	6773675	352	-60	220	78
AHRC1380	371083	6774086	353	-60	220	180
AHRC1381	371426	6773729	352	-60	220	180
AHRC1382	371126	6774129	356	-60	220	228
AHRC1383	371491	6773769	352	-60	220	204
AHRC1384	370957	6774044	356	-60	220	96
AHRC1385	371371	6773725	352	-60	220	126
AHRC1386	370977	6774067	356	-60	220	102
AHRC1387	371342	6773731	351	-60	220	84
AHRC1388	371168	6774166	359	-60	220	276
AHRC1390	371244	6773825	353	-60	220	90
AHRC1400	372003	6773061	351	-60	220	114
AHRC1401	372027	6773080	351	-60	220	108
AHRC1402	372047	6773102	350	-60	220	150
AHRC1403	372068	6773124	350	-60	220	180
AHRC1404	371954	6773088	352	-60	220	84
AHRC1405	371980	6773108	351	-60	220	114
AHRCDD1406	371063	6775004	351	-60	220	224
AHRC1407	371110	6774980	353	-60	220	228
AHRC1408	371197	6775028	354	-60	220	336
AHRC1409	371127	6774915	354	-60	220	204
AHRC1410	370796	6774589	356	-60	220	126
AHRC1411	371107	6774896	352	-60	220	180
AHRC1412	371087	6774913	352	-60	220	180
AHRC1413	371133	6774956	353	-60	220	228

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC1414	371088	6774956	354	-60	220	72
AHRC1415	370970	6774928	350	-60	220	180
AHRC1416	371015	6774967	354	-60	220	204
AHRC1417	371529	6773646	351	-68	220	144
AHRC1418	372035	6773001	351	-60	220	150
AHRC1419	372078	6773049	350	-60	220	126
AHRC1420	372103	6773071	350	-60	220	144
AHRC1421	371001	6774092	355	-60	220	66
AHRC1422	371028	6774156	353	-60	220	186
AHRC1423	371834	6773226	352	-60	220	114
AHRC1424	371850	6773244	353	-60	220	126
AHRC1425	371874	6773266	352	-60	220	174
AHRC1426	371896	6773287	351	-60	220	198
AHRC1427	371914	6773309	351	-60	220	228
AHRC1428	370804	6774280	357	-60	220	141
AHRC1431	371350	6773772	350	-60	220	113
AHRC1432	371330	6773783	354	-60	220	120
AHRC1433	371316	6773810	352	-60	220	102
AHRC1434	371329	6773760	353	-60	220	78
AHRC1435	371364	6773782	350	-60	220	150
AHRC1436	371456	6773779	352	-60	220	204
AHRC1437	371418	6773827	351	-60	220	208
AHRC1438	371357	6773854	353	-60	220	162
AHRC1439	371376	6773871	353	-60	220	204
AHRC1440	371395	6773898	353	-60	220	252
AHRC1441	371578	6773448	352	-60	222	150
AHRC1442	371626	6773450	352	-60	222	180
AHRC1443	371585	6773366	353	-60	222	102
AHRC1444	371663	6773404	352	-60	222	162
AHRC1445	371606	6773390	353	-60	222	126
AHRC1446	371630	6773412	352	-60	222	102
AHRC1447	371615	6773311	351	-60	222	108
AHRC1448	371653	6773355	350	-60	222	126
AHRC1449	371610	6773269	352	-60	222	78
AHRC1450	371634	6773292	352	-60	222	102
AHRC1451	372015	6773016	351	-60	220	84
AHRC1452	372075	6773080	350	-60	220	156
AHRC1453	371996	6773131	351	-60	220	150

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC1454	372021	6773149	351	-60	220	180
AHRC1455	371972	6773146	350	-60	220	150
AHRC1456	372011	6773190	351	-60	220	192
AHRC1457	371648	6773952	358	-65	205	258
AHRC1458	371680	6774153	351	-67	223	186
AHRC1459	370716	6774355	355	-60	220	126
AHRC1460	370758	6774395	354	-60	220	150
AHRC1461	371265	6773846	353	-60	220	100
AHRC1462	371287	6773867	353	-60	220	144
AHRC1463	371030	6774505	364	-65	223	157
AHRC1465	371100	6774542	372	-59	218	235
AHRC1471	371677	6773334	350	-60	222	144
AHRC1472	371635	6773249	352	-60	222	60
AHRC1473	371658	6773275	352	-60	222	96
AHRC1474	371698	6773315	350	-60	222	144
AHRC1475	371668	6773244	351	-60	222	90
AHRC1476	371690	6773266	351	-60	222	108
AHRC1477	371713	6773290	351	-60	222	132
AHRC1478	371732	6773306	351	-60	222	162
AHRC1479	371792	6773278	351	-60	222	168
AHRC1481	370800	6774442	355	-60	220	200
AHRC1483	370844	6774318	355	-60	220	150
AHRC1484	370892	6774364	355	-60	220	210
AHRC1490	370921	6774104	354	-60	220	60
AHRC1491	371607	6773464	351	-60	222	174
AHRC1492	371210	6773871	352	-60	220	102
AHRC1493	371231	6773891	352	-60	220	132
AHRC1496	371188	6773934	352	-60	220	156

Appendix 3:

Apollo Hill Deposit – Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (Kozs)
Measured	Oxide	0.04	0.70	1
	Transitional	1.3	0.57	24
	Fresh	3.5	0.52	59
Subtotal		4.8	0.54	83
Indicated	Oxide	0.7	0.51	11
	Transitional	7.1	0.50	113
	Fresh	99.7	0.51	1629
Subtotal		107.4	0.51	1,753
Inferred	Oxide	0.1	0.50	1
	Transitional	0.9	0.49	15
	Fresh	23.8	0.51	387
Subtotal		24.8	0.51	403
Grand Total		137.1	0.51	2,239

Complete details of the Mineral Resource (137.1Mt @ 0.51g/t Au for 2,239,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 18 July 2025 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Increases to 2.24Moz; 82% Classified as Measure and Indicated". 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:

Apollo Hill Deposit – Ore Reserves

Mineral Reserve Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)
Proven	Oxide	0.0	0.56	0
	Transitional	1.4	0.54	24
	Fresh	3.4	0.49	54
Subtotal		4.8	0.51	78
Probable	Oxide	0.6	0.50	9
	Transitional	7.4	0.45	108
	Fresh	91.9	0.47	1,391
Subtotal		99.8	0.47	1,508
Grand Total		104.6	0.47	1,586

Complete details of the Ore Reserve (104.6Mt @ 0.47g/t Au for 1,586,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 17 December 2025 titled "Apollo Hill Pre-Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve". Saturn reports that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that 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 5:

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.

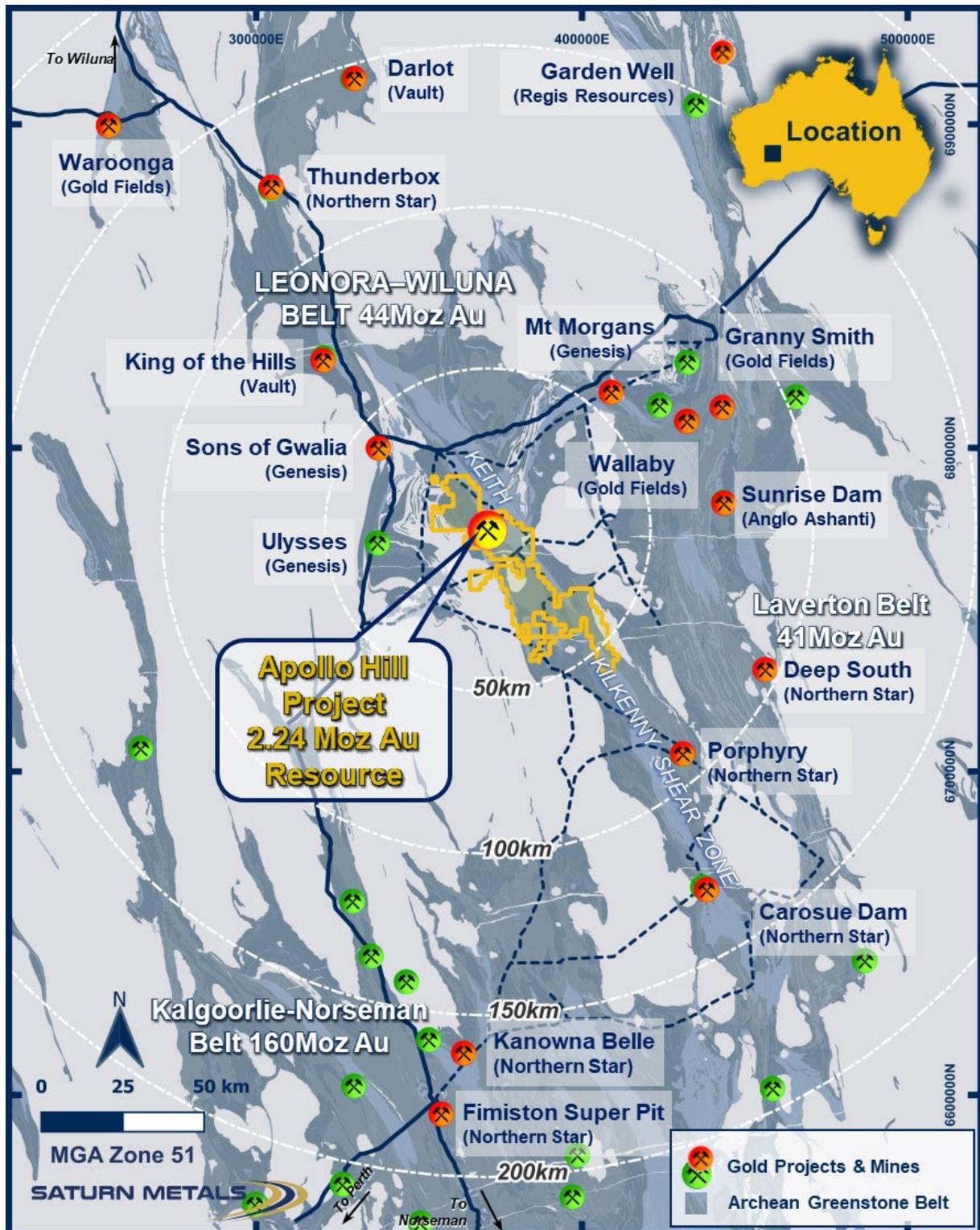


Figure 4 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

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.

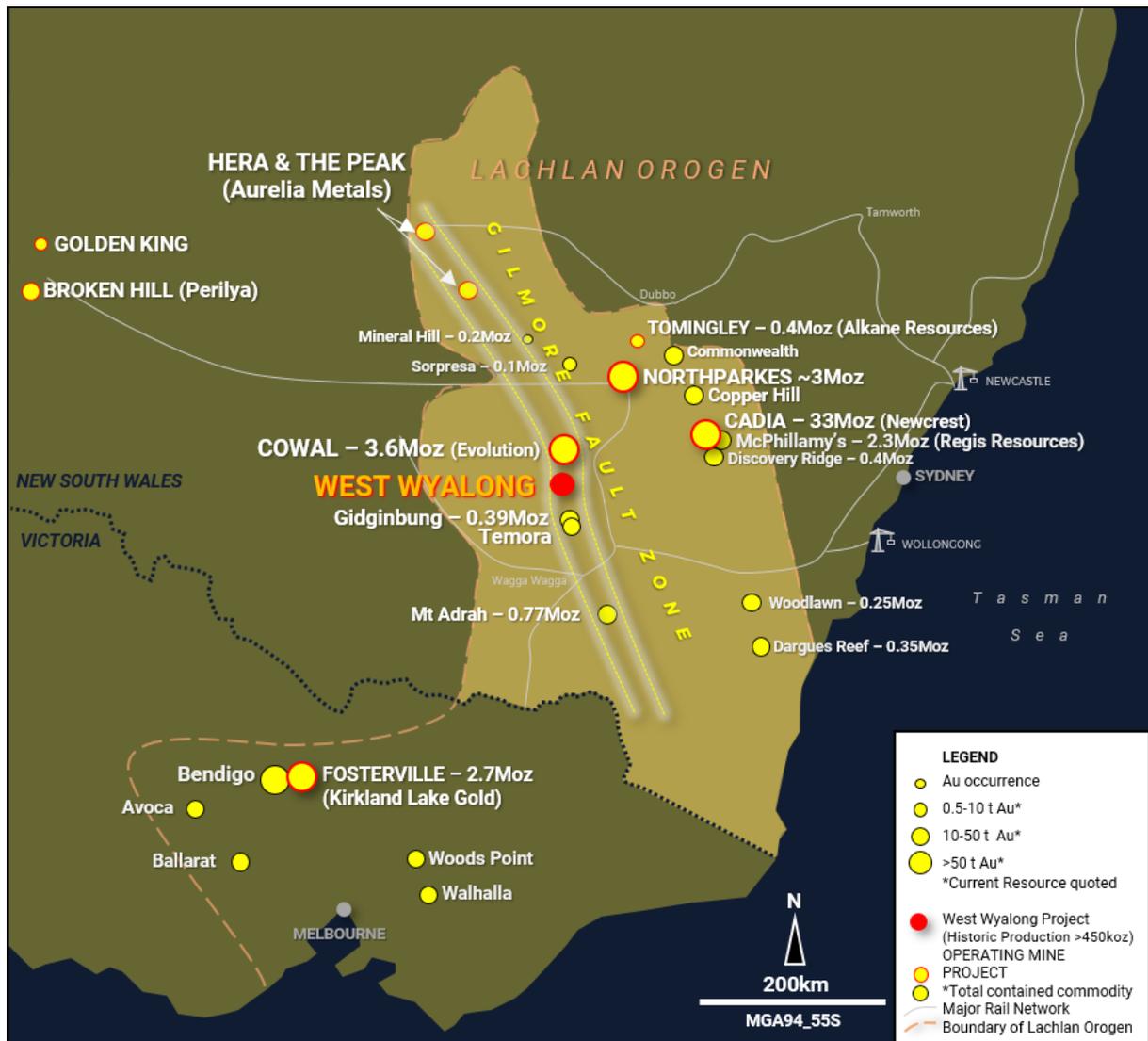


Figure 5 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 6:

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 Iris zone exploration areas all succeeding sections).

Table II Extract of JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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. At the laboratory the samples were oven dried and crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverized to 95% passing 106 microns, with analysis by a 40 g or 50 g fire assay.</p> <p>RC samples were generally taken at 1m intervals. Historically some samples 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 mineralised zones are all sampled using 1 m intervals.</p> <p>Sampling was undertaken using 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 samples.</p> <p>All samples collected are recorded in the Company's Database.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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.).</p>	<p>RC drilling used a 4.4-inch or 5.5-inch face-sampling bit.</p> <p>All RC holes were surveyed by Gyro, every 30 m down hole.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>RC sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1 m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. Very little variation was observed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximize recovery for RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples.</p> <p>RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85% to 95% and were dry.</p> <p>The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The 2.5-3 kg calico bag samples representing 1 m were taken directly from the cyclone and packaged for</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		freight to Kalgoorlie. The calico represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig.
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>All holes in the current program have been geologically logged to a high level of detail to support the definition of geological domains appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation and classification.</p> <p>All geologists logging drilling have been trained how to log to a high level of detail through their university studies as well as by supervising geologists experienced in the geology of the region.</p> <p>Representative rock chips from every metre were collected in chip trays and logged by the geologist at the drill site.</p> <p>Lithology, weathering (oxidation state), veining, mineralisation and alteration are recorded in detail using standard digital logging sheets and defined look-up tables to ensure that all data are collected in a consistent manner. Reference cards aided the logging of sulphides, which along with the experience of logging geologists, ensure sulphide estimates are reliable and reproduceable.</p> <p>Logging data are entered using Toughbook computers. All data are validated by the logging geologist before being entered into an SQL database.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Assay samples were crushed to 90% passing 2 mm. A 3kg split sub sample was then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns using an LM5 pulverising mill, with analysis by 40 g or 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays.</p> <p>Duplicate samples were collected every 40 samples, and certified reference material and blank material were inserted every 25 samples.</p> <p>The available data suggests that sampling procedures provide sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Field quality control procedures adopted comprised of entering a sequence of matrix-matched commercially available certified reference materials (CRMs), and blanks into the sample run at a frequency of approximately 1 in 25 or 1 in 50 samples. Field duplicates were collected at a frequency of approximately 1 in 40 samples.</p> <p>Gold CRMs have been sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and are used to check accuracy and bias of the analytical method. The certified values have ranged between 0.18 g/t Au and 2.38 g/t Au.</p> <p>Washed quartz sand was utilised as blank material.</p> <p>QAQC samples were monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. An assay batch is accepted if the blank samples and standards are within the + 3SD (standard deviations). One failed standard can cause rejection if the results around the failed standard are not in the normal grade range. A batch is also re-assayed when assay results from two or more standards are outside the acceptable limits. The inserted blank materials did not show any consistent issues with sample contamination.</p> <p>Review of CRMs and blanks suggest that an acceptable level of accuracy (lack of bias) has been established.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>The performance of field duplicates in RC samples is generally reasonable and the variations are related to the style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Internal laboratory checks are conducted, including insertion of CRMs, blanks and conducting laboratory duplicates. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC checks suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</p> <p>Inter-laboratory checks are completed at a rate of 5% of all samples, re-testing the pulps (remains of the pulverised sample) at a different laboratory to the original analysis</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>No independent geologists were engaged to verify results. Saturn's geologists were supervised by the company's Exploration Manager, or delegate.</p> <p>High standard QAQC procedures are in place. Therefore, repeatability issues from a QAQC point of view are not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Significant and/or unexpected intersections were reviewed by other company personnel through review of geological logging data, physical examination of remaining samples and review of digital geological interpretations.</p> <p>All assay data were accepted into the database as supplied by the laboratory.</p> <p>Data importation into the database is documented through standard operating procedures and is guided by SQL import validations to prevent incorrect data capture/importation.</p> <p>Geological, structural and density determination data are directly captured in the database through a validation-controlled interface using Toughbook computers and SQL database import validations.</p> <p>Primary data are stored in their source electronic form. Assay data are retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form and the excel files received from the laboratory. Data entry, validation and storage are discussed in the section on database integrity below.</p> <p>The database contains several RC and diamond core holes that are sufficiently close to be used to prepare twinned datasets. Twinned data comparisons indicated similar characteristics in terms of grade tenor and intercept thicknesses, with generally no significant issues identified.</p> <p>No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Collars are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51.</p> <p>Final drillhole collars are all surveyed by DGPS by an external contractor - Goldfield Surveyor. No adjustments were undertaken of DGPS data.</p> <p>All RC were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool.</p> <p>A topographic triangulation 3D DXF was generated by PhotoSat from 50cm pixel resolution WorldView-2 satellite photos, the survey utilities 925 control points (Surveyed drill hole collar points). The survey projects vertical accuracy is 43 cm RMSE; 72 cm LE90.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Apollo Hill mineralisation 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 12.5 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from 30 m to greater than 60 m spacing.</p> <p>The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity</p>
Orientation of data in relation	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the</p>	<p>Mineralised zones dip at an average of around 30° to 60° towards the northeast. Detailed orientations of all short-scale mineralised features have not yet been</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	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.	confidently established. The majority of the drillholes were inclined at around 60° to the southwest. 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. All drill samples are systematically numbered and placed in pre-printed (numbered) calico bags and placed into numbered polyweave bags that were tied securely with cable ties. Assay samples were stored at a dispatch area and dispatched weekly or bi-weekly. Samples were shipped via a local logistics company directly to laboratories in Kalgoorlie. The sample dispatches were accompanied by supporting sample submission documentation signed by the geologist and showing the sample submission number, analysis suite and number of samples. The chain of custody is maintained by the laboratories once the samples are received from site and a full audit is conducted. Assay results are emailed to the responsible geology administrators in Perth and are loaded into the SQL database by Saturn's database managers. QAQC on import is completed as a batch summary report before the results are finalised.
Audits reviews or	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 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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	RC and diamond drilling by previous tenement holders, At Apollo Hill, provides around 13.5% 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 mineralisation.	The Apollo Hill project comprises two deposits/trends: the main Apollo Hill deposit comprised of the 'Main lode' and 'Hanging Wall' Lodes in the northwest of the project area, and the Southern Apollo Hill Corridor trend, comprised of the Wadget-Ra-Iris-Tefnut lodes in the south. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration along a steeply north-east dipping contact between a schist unit to the west, and mafic dominated volcanic and intrusive rocks to the east. The combined mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>zones extend over a strike length of approximately 3 km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 500 m vertical depth.</p> <p>The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4 m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21 m.</p>
Drillhole Information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Any relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices.</p> <p>No information has been excluded.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>For exploration data, no top-cuts have been applied.</p> <p>All reported AC, RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>All drillhole intercepts are measured in downhole metres, with true widths estimated to be about 60 % of the down-hole width.</p> <p>The orientation of the drilling has the potential to introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables within the body of the text.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>At this stage there are no substantive other exploration data from the recent drilling that is meaningful and material to report.</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Additional RC drilling is scheduled for the remainder of calendar year 2025 to support the development studies of the Apollo Hill Project.</p> <p>In addition, AC drilling will be conducted over areas designated for infrastructure to assess the underlying ground for gold anomalies before placing non-movable infrastructure. This will further support the advancement of the Apollo Hill Project.</p> <p>Further metallurgical diamond drilling is planned to continue as the project develops, along with additional</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		geotechnical diamond drilling to assist in the project's progression.