

REGIONAL AIRCORE DRILL RESULTS WIDEN A SECOND MAJOR GOLD TREND AT THE APOLLO HILL PROJECT

Aircore drilling returns significant results adjacent to Saturn's Aquarius Prospect and recently pegged Exploration Lease E39/2439, encompassing ground previously held by Sumitomo which covers a major extension to the Aquarius gold system.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Aircore drill results to the west of Saturn's Aquarius Prospect (previous best Saturn Metals result of 13m @ 1.32g/t Au from 56m inc. 4m @ 4.31g/t Au from 56m – AHAC0464¹) have highlighted a parallel gold structure to the Aquarius gold system (Figure 1).
- Significant new shallow Aircore results from the Aquarius West Prospect include:
 - 12m @ 0.72g/t Au from 40m including 4m @ 1.57g/t Au from 44m – AHAC2616
 - 8m @ 0.35g/t Au from 56m – AHAC2606
 - 6m @ 0.25g/t Au from 84m including 3m @ 0.41g/t Au from 84m – AHAC2574
- Saturn's more recent application for tenement E39/2439 (135km²), covering adjoining ground previously held and explored by Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (Sumitomo), opens access to 26.5km of strike length on the Aquarius Prospect.
- Sumitomo returned exciting results from Diamond (DD), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Aircore (AC) drilling at Aquarius (Figure 2), as outlined below from Government open file (WAMEX) data, including:
 - 3m @ 8.51g/t Au from 102m – in AC hole MBAC0629
 - 36m @ 1.25g/t Au from 102m within 82m @ 0.83g/t Au from 87m – in RC hole MBRC0005
 - 16m @ 1.72g/t Au from 228m including 6m @ 2.89g/t Au from 234m – in DD hole MBDD0010
 - 33m @ 1.27g/t Au from 78m – in RC hole MBRC0016
- The Aquarius gold trend is ideally located along strike between Saturn's 2.03Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource² and Northern Star's Carosue Dam operations (Figure 3).
- Saturn is consolidating its geological interpretation of this exciting area to identify the best drilling opportunities as land access and heritage matters are progressed for E39/2439.
- Figure 4 shows new results at Aquarius West on a simplified geological cross-section.

¹ Saturn ASX Announcement dated 28 January 2022 entitled 'New Regional Gold Prospects'.

² Complete details of the Mineral Resource (118.7Mt @ 0.53g/t Au for 2,030,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 12 February 2025 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Exceeds 2Moz". 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.

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Saturn Metals Limited (ASX: STN) (“**Saturn**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to report significant new regional Aircore (AC) drilling results from its Aquarius Prospect, within its 1,000km² regional land package at the Apollo Hill Gold Project in the Leonora region of Western Australia.

This announcement includes results from a total of 83 AC holes for 5,942 metres. All reported hole details and significant intercepts are tabulated in Appendix 1 & 2 respectively.

The results, together with previous AC drill results and a review of historical drilling information from the adjoining, more recently pegged, Exploration Licence (E39/2439), have opened up a significant and exciting new exploration opportunity for Saturn outside the 2.03Moz Apollo Hill deposit.

In addition to the drilling at Aquarius, recent AC drilling at the Hermes Prospect identified minor gold anomalism (Figure 1 and Appendix 1) associated with transported cover (Figure 1). No further work is planned at Hermes at this stage.

Saturn’s Managing Director Ian Bamborough said:

“Results from our ongoing regional exploration programs continue to build an exciting picture of the prospectivity and discovery potential within our broader land package in the world-class Leonora gold district. Saturn’s new drill results and data compiled from historic drilling by a major resource company, Sumitomo, have further highlighted the significant potential of the emerging Aquarius Trend.

“Aquarius boasts noteworthy drill results and encompasses 26.5 kilometres of confirmed gold strike in drilling. Aquarius has the potential to become a second gold camp located just 30km from our 2.03Moz Apollo Hill Gold Resource. We look forward to following up on this exciting regional opportunity with targeted exploration in due course.”

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.

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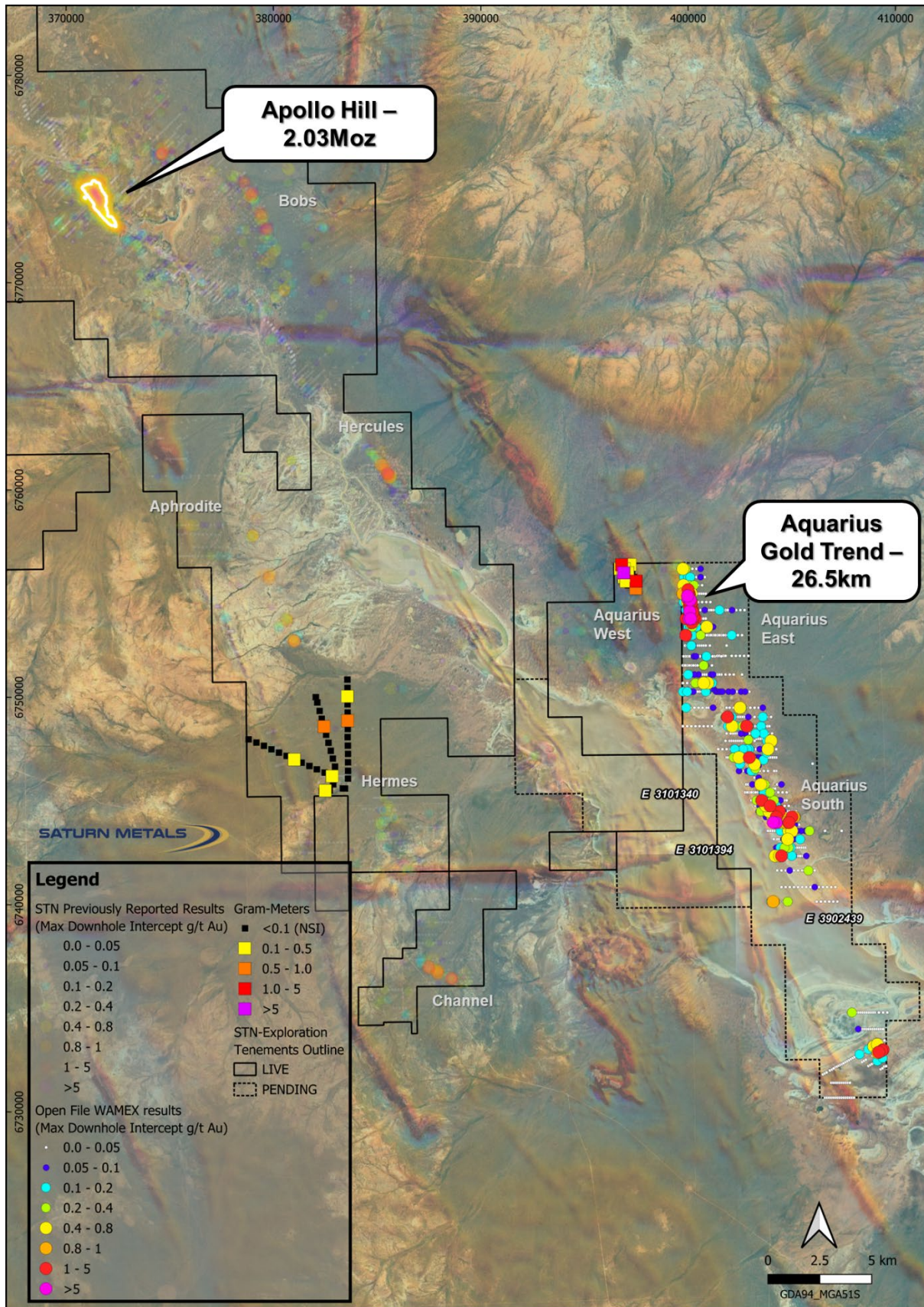


Figure 1 – Overview of Saturn’s Greater Apollo Hill Project highlighting both the Apollo Hill resource² position and the 26.5km Aquarius gold trend.

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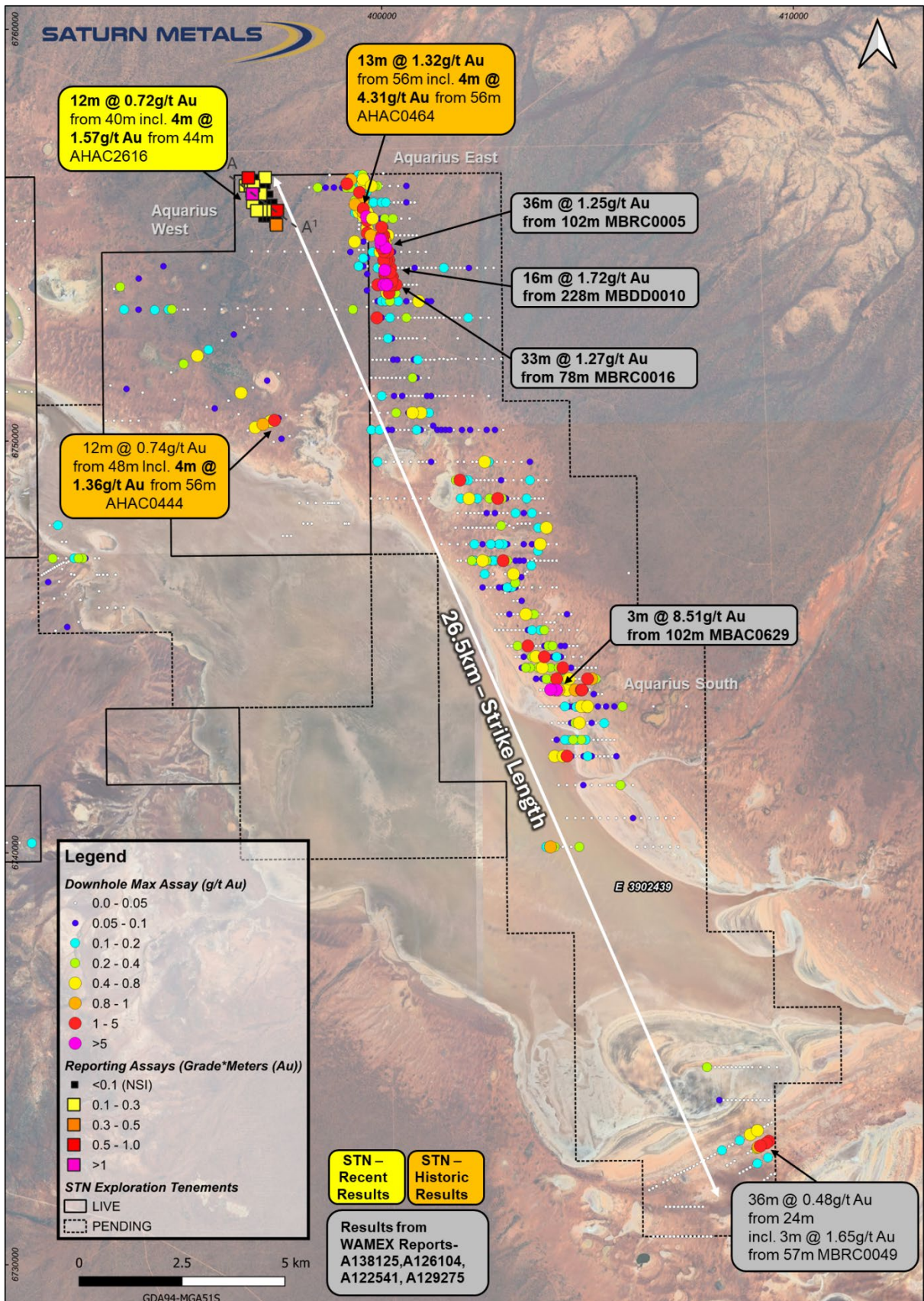


Figure 2 – Aquarius gold trend – 26.5km of confirmed mineralisation. Previous drilling, recent drilling results and newly compiled open file WAMEX drill results from previous tenement holders Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd. WAMEX report numbers reported for reference.

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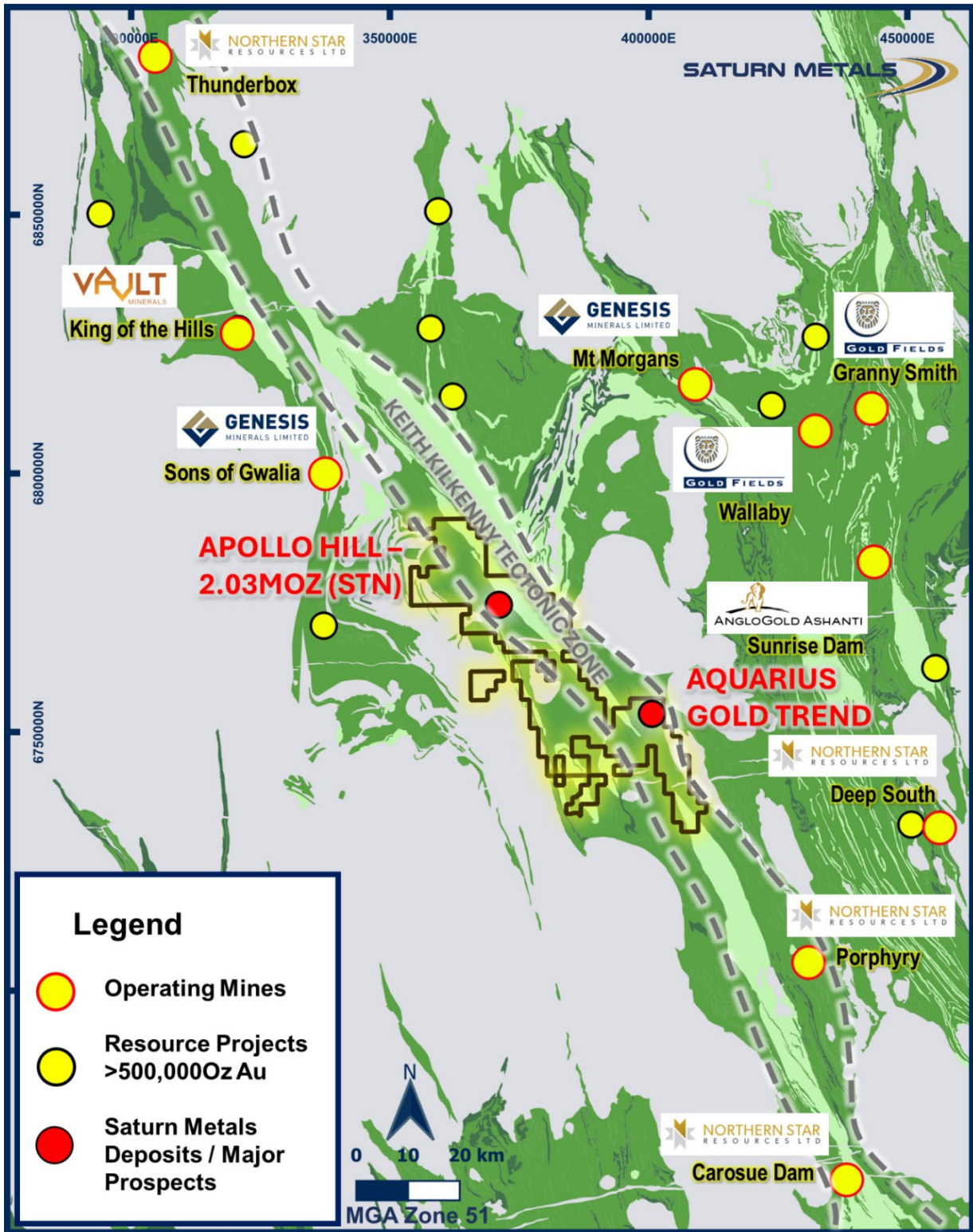


Figure 3 – District scale overview of Saturn’s greater Apollo Hill Resource and Aquarius Gold Trend in context to surrounding multimillion ounce gold mines and major gold producers.

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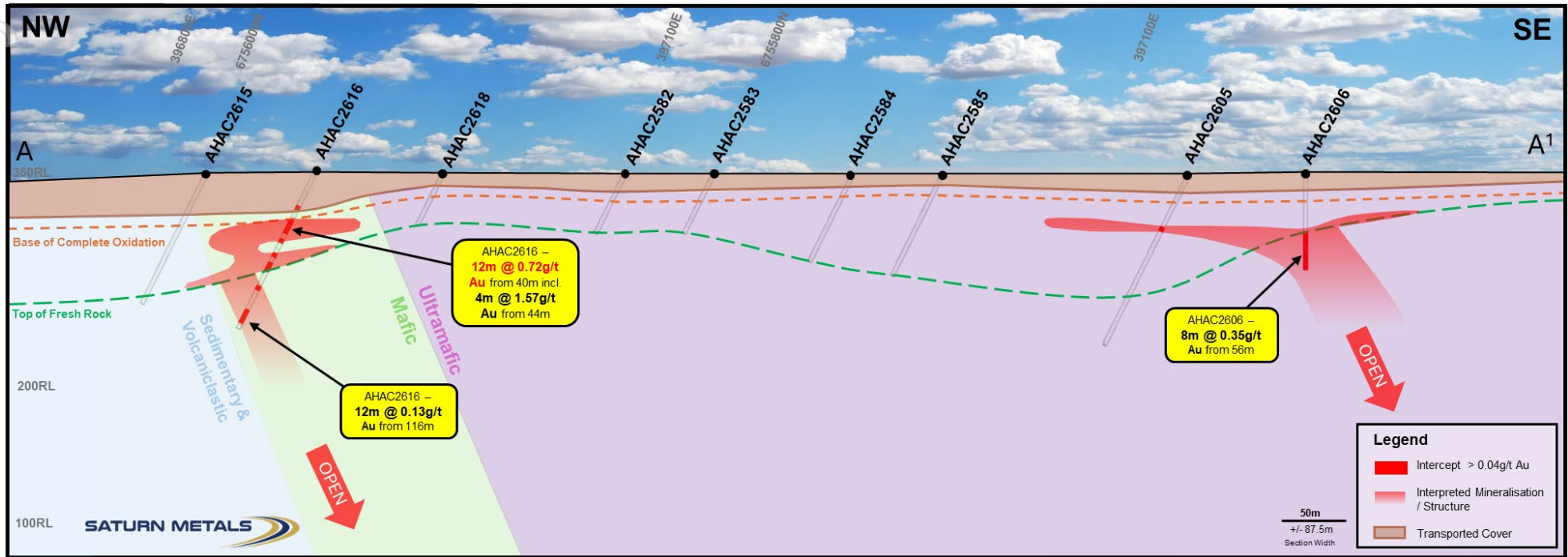


Figure 4 – Long Cross Section (NW-SE) illustrating recently completed holes at the Aquarius West. Gold mineralisation interpreted proximal to parallel shear zones. Gold mineralisation seen evident in basement rock. Cross section location A-A1 exhibited on Figure 2.

Appendix 1:

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

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHAC2574	6	0.25	84
incl.	3	0.41	84
	1	0.27	96
	1	0.10	98
AHAC2576	1	0.10	40
AHAC2578	8	0.04	31
AHAC2579	1	0.08	12
AHAC2581	4	0.06	80
AHAC2603	4	0.04	83
AHAC2605	4	0.10	46
AHAC2606	28	0.16	44
incl.	8	0.35	56
AHAC2609	8	0.08	68
AHAC2614	4	0.06	52
	8	0.05	88
AHAC2616 incl	12	0.72	40
	4	1.57	44
	12	0.13	116
AHAC2617	4	0.13	22
AHAC2621	4	0.04	54
AHAC2622	8	0.05	60
AHAC2623	4	0.06	26
AHAC2589	4	0.05	0
AHAC2627	4	0.22	30
AHAC2630	4	0.11	52
AHAC2631	1	0.05	56
AHAC2637	4	0.24	42
AHAC2649	4	0.10	56
AHAC2654	8	0.06	66

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported AC Holes

Hole Number	Prospect	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2573	Aquarius West	396697	6756400	350	-60	270	100
AHAC2574	Aquarius West	396792	6756397	350	-60	270	105
AHAC2575	Aquarius West	396893	6756403	350	-60	270	70
AHAC2576	Aquarius West	397008	6756401	350	-60	270	48
AHAC2577	Aquarius West	397099	6756391	350	-60	270	50
AHAC2578	Aquarius West	397198	6756401	350	-60	270	39
AHAC2579	Aquarius West	397026	6756207	350	-60	270	36
AHAC2580	Aquarius West	397229	6756202	350	-60	270	12
AHAC2581	Aquarius West	396900	6755799	350	-60	270	84
AHAC2582	Aquarius West	397031	6755799	350	-60	270	51
AHAC2583	Aquarius West	397107	6755799	350	-60	270	51
AHAC2584	Aquarius West	397225	6755796	350	-60	270	75
AHAC2585	Aquarius West	397303	6755798	350	-60	270	87
AHAC2586	Aquarius West	397397	6755802	350	-60	270	78
AHAC2601	Aquarius West	397102	6755404	350	-60	270	100
AHAC2602	Aquarius West	397199	6755401	350	-60	270	96
AHAC2603	Aquarius West	397199	6755601	350	-60	270	106
AHAC2604	Aquarius West	397299	6755601	350	-60	270	72
AHAC2605	Aquarius West	397399	6755601	350	-60	270	146
AHAC2606	Aquarius West	397496	6755602	367	-60	270	72
AHAC2607	Aquarius West	397375	6755261	350	-60	270	97
AHAC2608	Aquarius West	397377	6755261	350	-60	270	99
AHAC2609	Aquarius West	397473	6755252	350	-60	270	106
AHAC2610	Aquarius West	397294	6755404	350	-60	270	97
AHAC2611	Aquarius West	397398	6755401	350	-60	270	81
AHAC2612	Aquarius West	397499	6755404	350	-60	270	107
AHAC2613	Aquarius West	397103	6755592	350	-60	270	115
AHAC2614	Aquarius West	396999	6755597	350	-60	270	113
AHAC2615	Aquarius West	396793	6756000	350	-60	270	111
AHAC2616	Aquarius West	396889	6756005	350	-60	270	132
AHAC2617	Aquarius West	397091	6756005	350	-60	270	81
AHAC2618	Aquarius West	396995	6755998	350	-60	270	45
AHAC2619	Aquarius West	397196	6755999	350	-60	270	27
AHAC2620	Aquarius West	397297	6755999	350	-60	270	9

Hole Number	Prospect	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2621	Aquarius West	396722	6756203	350	-60	270	70
AHAC2622	Aquarius West	396845	6756204	350	-60	270	115
AHAC2623	Aquarius West	396917	6756203	350	-60	270	102
AHAC2624	Aquarius West	397125	6756211	350	-60	270	27
AHAC2587	Hermes	382330	6745500	350	-60	270	72
AHAC2588	Hermes	382452	6745501	350	-60	270	46
AHAC2589	Hermes	382501	6745503	350	-60	270	52
AHAC2590	Hermes	382555	6745501	350	-60	270	52
AHAC2591	Hermes	382602	6745505	350	-60	270	54
AHAC2592	Hermes	382717	6745505	350	-60	270	30
AHAC2593	Hermes	382882	6745802	350	-60	270	23
AHAC2594	Hermes	383346	6745606	350	-60	270	37
AHAC2595	Hermes	383453	6745603	350	-60	270	27
AHAC2596	Hermes	383597	6746080	350	-90	0	48
AHAC2597	Hermes	383599	6746457	350	-90	0	32
AHAC2598	Hermes	383598	6746869	350	-90	0	66
AHAC2599	Hermes	383598	6747274	350	-90	0	70
AHAC2600	Hermes	383591	6747670	350	-90	0	90
AHAC2625	Hermes	383578	6748081	350	-90	0	119
AHAC2626	Hermes	383587	6748472	350	-90	0	111
AHAC2627	Hermes	383580	6748875	350	-90	0	66
AHAC2628	Hermes	383581	6749266	350	-90	0	74
AHAC2629	Hermes	383575	6749665	350	-90	0	66
AHAC2630	Hermes	383574	6750048	350	-90	0	75
AHAC2631	Hermes	383572	6750453	350	-90	0	57
AHAC2632	Hermes	383568	6750858	350	-90	0	48
AHAC2633	Hermes	382043	6750009	350	-90	0	23
AHAC2634	Hermes	382116	6749755	350	-90	0	61
AHAC2635	Hermes	382228	6749346	350	-90	0	54
AHAC2636	Hermes	382329	6748967	350	-90	0	101
AHAC2637	Hermes	382439	6748588	350	-90	0	67
AHAC2638	Hermes	382542	6748199	350	-90	0	84
AHAC2639	Hermes	382655	6747810	350	-90	0	112
AHAC2640	Hermes	382766	6747423	350	-90	0	88

Hole Number	Prospect	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2641	Hermes	382864	6747048	350	-90	0	47
AHAC2642	Hermes	382970	6746660	350	-90	0	76
AHAC2643	Hermes	378805	6747975	350	-90	0	48
AHAC2644	Hermes	379178	6747820	350	-90	0	57
AHAC2645	Hermes	379542	6747663	350	-90	0	63
AHAC2646	Hermes	379904	6747494	350	-90	0	54
AHAC2647	Hermes	380270	6747336	350	-90	0	91
AHAC2648	Hermes	380636	6747176	350	-90	0	84
AHAC2649	Hermes	381000	6747002	350	-90	0	85
AHAC2650	Hermes	381362	6746850	350	-90	0	90
AHAC2651	Hermes	381737	6746690	350	-90	0	70
AHAC2652	Hermes	382094	6746529	350	-90	0	53
AHAC2653	Hermes	382471	6746370	350	-90	0	88
AHAC2654	Hermes	382822	6746196	350	-90	0	75
AHAC2655	Hermes	383053	6746007	350	-60	270	44

Appendix 3:

WAMEX Open File Report Numbers:

- A138125
- A126104
- A122541
- A129275

Appendix 4:

Saturn Metals Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (Kozs)
Measured	Oxide	0.2	0.58	3
	Transitional	1.8	0.60	34
	Fresh	2.8	0.53	47
Subtotal		4.7	0.55	85
Indicated	Oxide	1.0	0.50	16
	Transitional	8.3	0.49	131
	Fresh	54.1	0.53	924
Subtotal		63.4	0.53	1,071
Inferred	Oxide	0.7	0.49	10
	Transitional	2.9	0.51	47
	Fresh	47.0	0.54	817
Subtotal		50.6	0.54	874
Grand Total		118.7	0.53	2,030

Complete details of the Mineral Resource (118.7 Mt @ 0.53 g/t Au for 2,030,000 oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 12 February 2025 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Exceeds 2Moz". 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 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.

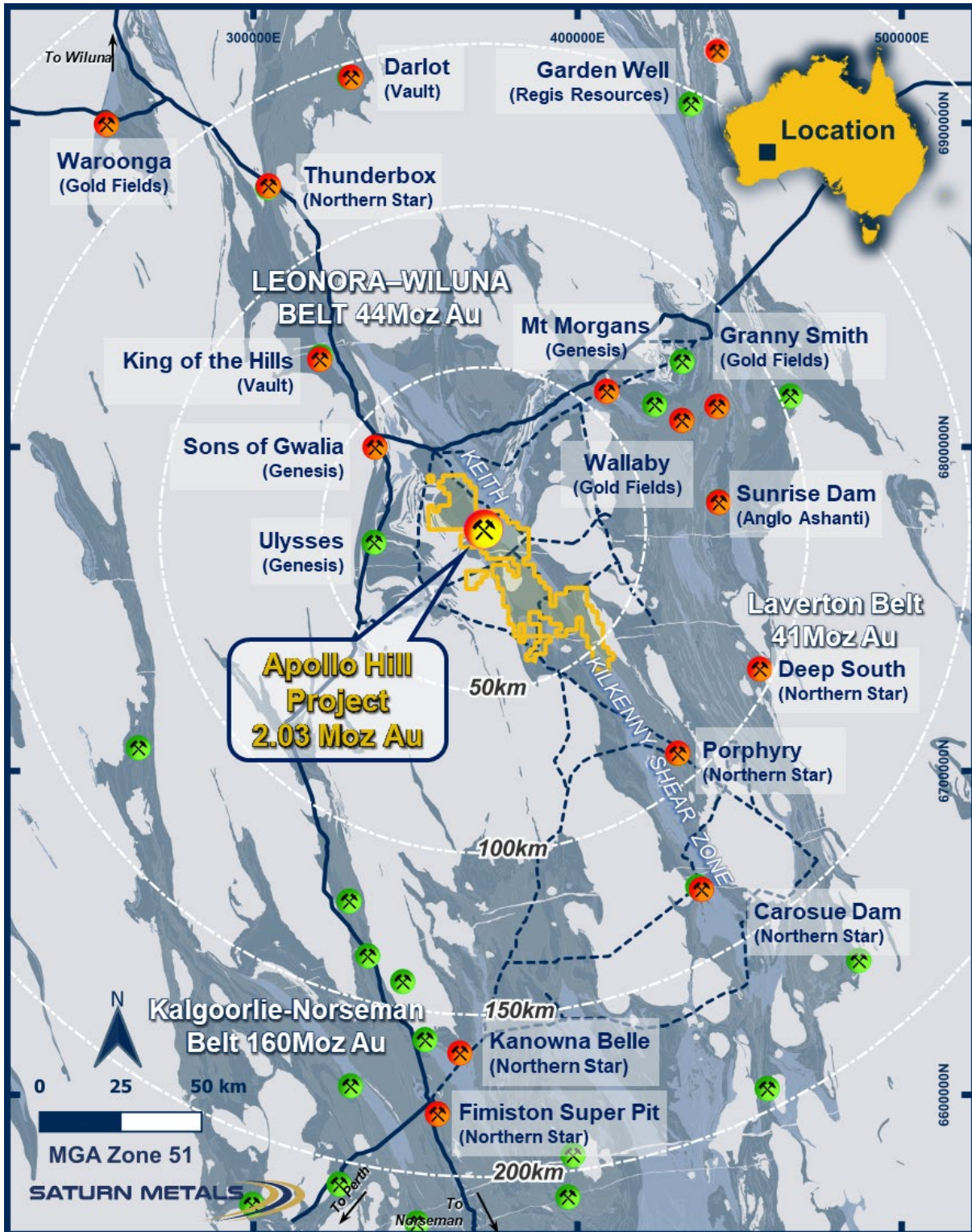


Figure 5 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

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.

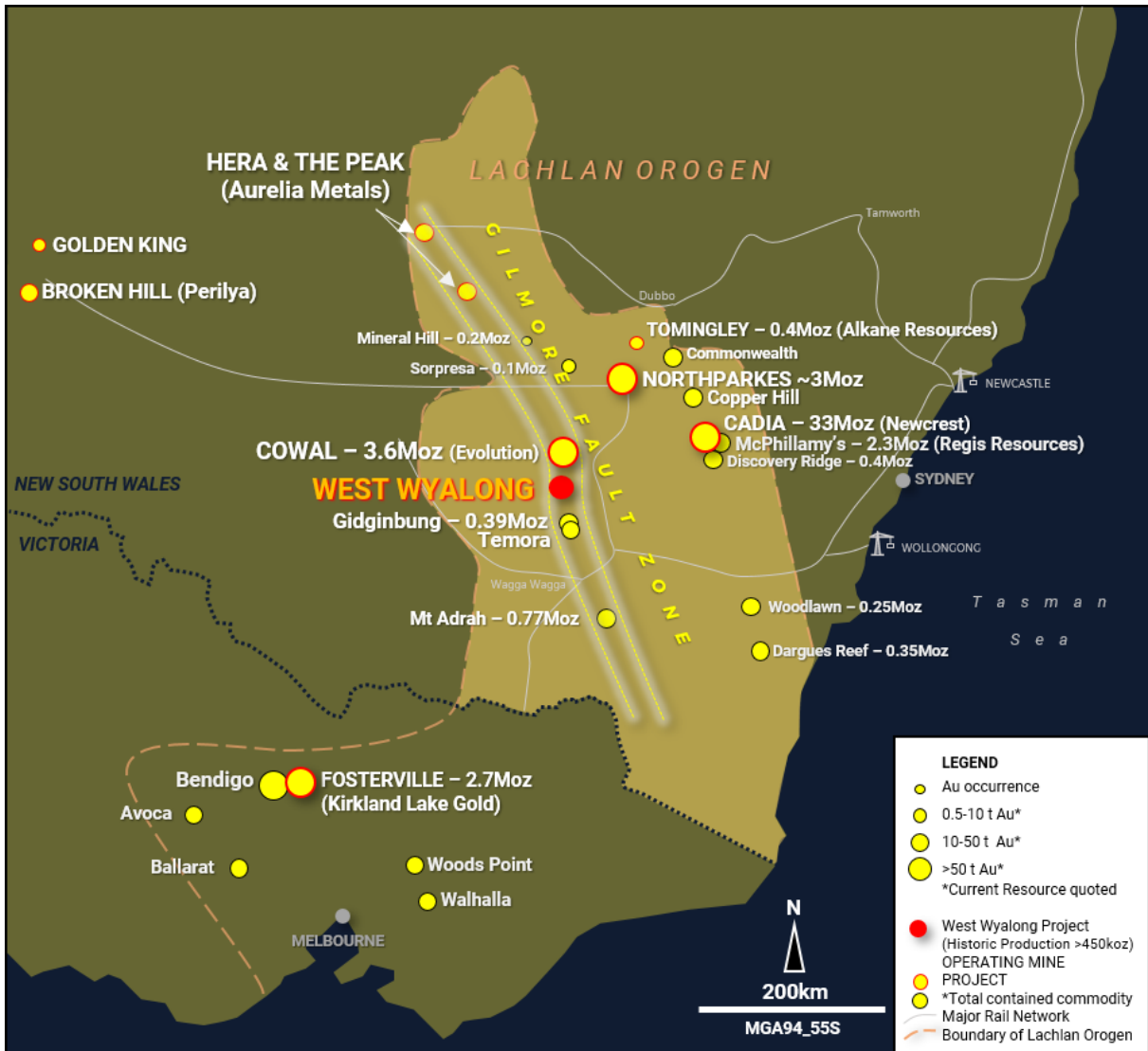


Figure 6 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

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 Ra and Tefnut 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>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 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 40 g fire assay.</p> <p>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>0.10 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.</p> <p>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.</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>Standard AC diameters and bits were used.</p> <p>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.</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. Little variation was observed.</p> <p>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.</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. 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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig.</p> <p>There was no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias between hole types observed at this stage.</p>
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>Drillholes were geologically logged by industry standard methods, including depth, colour, lithology, alteration, sulphide, visible gold mineralisation and weathering.</p> <p>RC & AC chip trays were photographed. The logging is qualitative in nature and of sufficient detail to support the current interpretation.</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>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.</p> <p>Half core was sent for assay for the entire hole.</p> <p>Assay samples were crushed to >70 % passing 3 mm, and pulverised to 90 % passing <75 µm, with fire assay of 40 g sub-samples. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays.</p> <p>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.</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, 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.</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>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 %.</p> <p>AC, RC and diamond samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 40 g charge fire assay. Additional AC samples were also submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 40 g charge fire assay. Aircore samples were subject to FAA001 fire assay (40g 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.</p> <p>As per internal company procedures, standard certified reference material is submitted with the rock chip samples, and all passed QAQC.</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. STN geologists were supervised by the Company's Exploration Manager and/or Managing Director. No adjustments were made to any assays of data.</p> <p>Logs were recorded by field geologists on digital logging sheets which are subsequently merged into a central SQL database.</p> <p>Laboratory assay files were merged directly into the database. The project geologists routinely validate data when loading into the database.</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>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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. Aircore drilling was carried out on lines varying from 200m to 800m apart and at a drillhole spacing of 100m, 200m or 300m depending on the target and existing drillholes. 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 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 of a \$1 /t royalty (payable to a group of parties) on any

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.	production. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. The tenements that comprise the Aquarius Gold Trend, as discussed in this document, include E31/1076 and E39/2439. E31/1076 is a live tenement held by Saturn Metals Limited. E39/2439 is currently pending grant for Saturn Metals Limited.
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. AC, RC and DD drilling has been undertaken on E39/2439 by previous holders 'Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd'. Openfile mineral exploration reports are available through WAMEX and have been compiled, illustrated and referenced in this announcement.
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. The geology of the Aquarius has been interpreted as a series of ultramafic, mafic and volcanoclastic units that have been later intruded by felsic porphyry dykes. The gold has been interpreted to reside proximally to lithological contacts. The depth of complete oxidation averages around 30m with the depth to fresh rock averaging around 45m.
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: <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>	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.	All drillhole intercepts are measured in downhole meters, with true widths estimated to be about 60 % of the down-hole width. The orientation of the drilling has the potential to introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.	All currently known gold results are reported. All previous and historical drill assay data has been 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	<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>A further 20,000m of RC drilling has been planned at The Apollo Hill Project to advance development and upgrade resource categorization.</p> <p>Further metallurgical work is planned to be completed as development of the Apollo Hill Project progresses.</p> <p>Further Geotechnical work is planned to be completed as development of the Apollo Hill Project progresses.</p> <p>Although it has not yet been planned by STN in detail, further work on the Aquarius will include heritage surveys, environmental surveys, desktop geological modelling and further follow-up drilling to test the strike and depth extensions of the Aquarius.</p> <p>In addition, further AC and RC drilling is planned to improve confidence in and test interpreted mineralised prospects over Saturn's greater tenement package.</p>