ZONES OF HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION CONTINUE TO EMERGE AT APOLLO HILL

Significant new intercepts returned at the higher grade 'Iris Zone', and at the 'Tefnut Zone' 300m along strike, further reinforce the prospectivity of the Apollo Hill Gold System

HIGHLIGHTS

New high-grade, thick and relatively shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling results:
(illustrated in Long-Section on Figures 1 & 2)

- **5m @ 15.08g/t Au** from 51m within **21m @ 3.92g/t Au** from 36m – AHRC1292
- **8m @ 5.56g/t Au** from 70m within **23m @ 2.55g/t Au** from 56m – AHRC1281
- **5m @ 7.08g/t Au** from 150m within **11m @ 4.46g/t Au** from 147m – AHRC1282
- **10m @ 2.63g/t Au** from 155m – AHRC1236
- **5m @ 2.35g/t Au** from 176m within **9m @ 1.48g/t Au** from 176m – AHRC1283
- **7m @ 2.36g/t Au** from 88m – AHRC1294
- **6m @ 2.18g/t Au** from 120m within **20m @ 0.81g/t Au** from 106m – AHRC1239
- **3m @ 4.90g/t Au** from 89m within **12m @ 1.44g/t Au** from 81m and **4m @ 4.28g/t Au** from 198m – AHRC1310

SUMMARY

Recent drilling:

- **Reinforces** recent geological interpretations which highlight the potential for repeat zones of this style of higher-grade mineralisation across the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource area;
- **Demonstrates** that the mineralisation remains open down-plunge and along strike; and
- **Underlines** the importance of Saturn's plan to continue exploration for these exciting opportunities. Drilling is continuing to underpin further growth and upgrading of Apollo Hill's current 2.24Moz[1] Gold Mineral Resource.

Saturn's Managing Director Ian Bamborough said:

"These exciting new results confirm our belief that coherent high-grade zones like Iris have the potential to repeat throughout the greater Apollo Hill gold system. This together with the geological learnings we have gained from our recent drilling gives us confidence to continue exploring Apollo Hill for new opportunities. Drilling will target more of these recently identified structures in the coming months. Ultimately, the results will contribute towards our next Mineral Resource update, planned for release in the first half of 2026. We look forward to reporting additional rounds of assays as our drill program advances."

[1] 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

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

Reported intersections in this announcement cluster around an 800m section of one of Apollo Hill's footwall geological structures at the Iris and Tefnut zones (Long Section illustrated in Figure 1).

In addition to the Tefnut intersections, new results at Iris, including **8m @ 5.56g/t Au** from 70m within **23m @ 2.55g/t Au** from 56m – AHRC1281, complement recently reported intersections such as **11m @ 6.29g/t Au** from 69m within **38m @ 2.18g/t Au** from 48m – AHRC1199 (ASX Announcement 1 July 2025).

The underlying geological controls in both zones are more typical of higher-grade Archean-style lode gold systems and, as such, present an exciting exploration opportunity within the greater Apollo Hill gold system.

Figure 2 highlights higher grade down-plunge opportunities around these new intersections relative to the Apollo Hill 2.24Moz Mineral Resource[1]. In addition, Figure 2 illustrates intersections to the north of Apollo Hill (for example **7m @ 11.18g/t Au** from 172m – AHRC0813 (ASX Announcement 28 October 2021)) where further drilling is now planned as a result of revised interpretation and targeting.

Figure 3 shows reported intersections at the Tefnut lode, including **5m @ 15.08g/t Au** from 51m (AHRC1292), on a simplified geological cross-section. This result complements a previously reported intersection of **3m @ 24.92g/t Au** from 102m (AHRC0647, ASX Announcement 14 April 2021), also illustrated in cross-section on Figure 3.

Reported drill-hole locations and significant results are shown in plan view in Figure 4.

This announcement includes results from 43 drill-holes for 6,947m. All significant assays are reported in Appendix 1. Drill-hole details are listed in Appendix 2.

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

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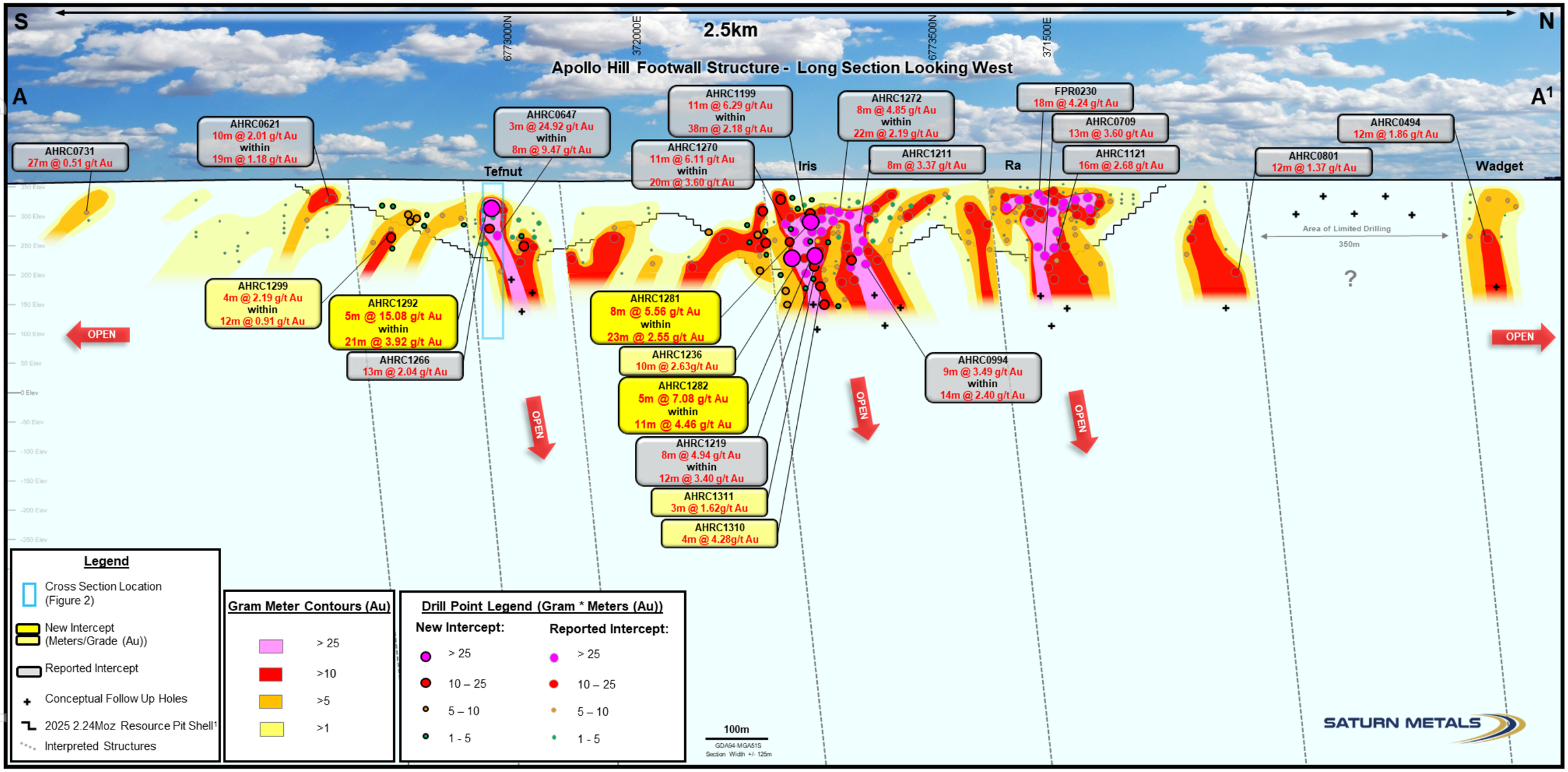

Figure 1 – Long Section of the Apollo Hill Footwall Structure, looking west, illustrating the Iris, Ra, Tefnut and Wadget lodes. Location of Cross-Section (Figure 3) is shown as blue rectangle. Location of 2.5km long section (A-A^1) illustrated on plan overview diagram (Figure 4). Drill hole gram * metre points are sized in accordance with their grade; larger point size equals higher gram * metre grade.

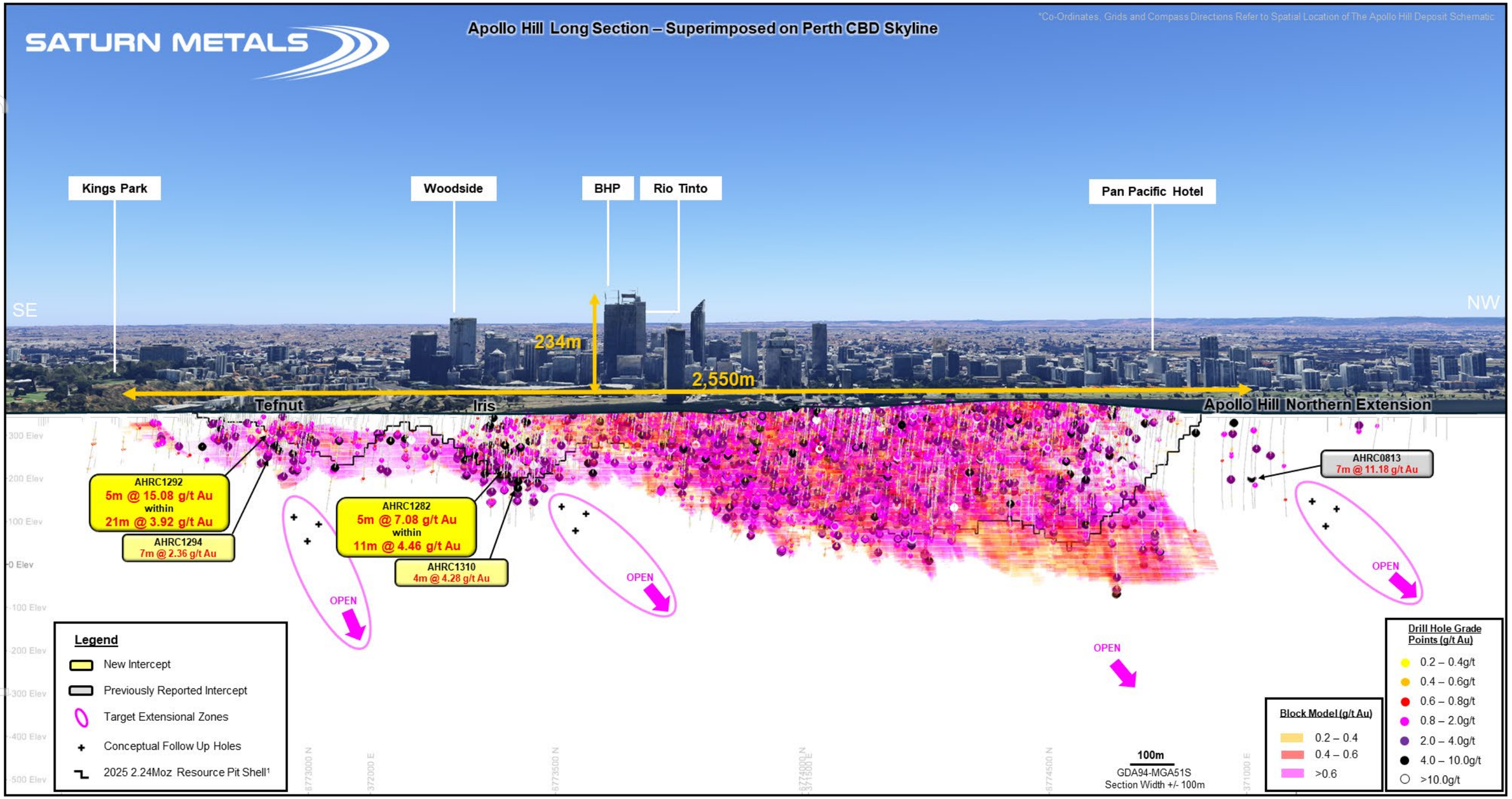

Figure 2 – Long Section of The Apollo Hill Deposit, looking west, superimposed on the Perth CBD Skyline (Image reference – Google Earth). Perth CBD skyline image roughly to scale of the Apollo Hill deposit schematic. Co-Ordinates, grids, scale bar, compass directions are all in relation to the Apollo Hill long section schematic. Drill-hole grade points are sized in accordance with their grade; larger point size equals higher grade.

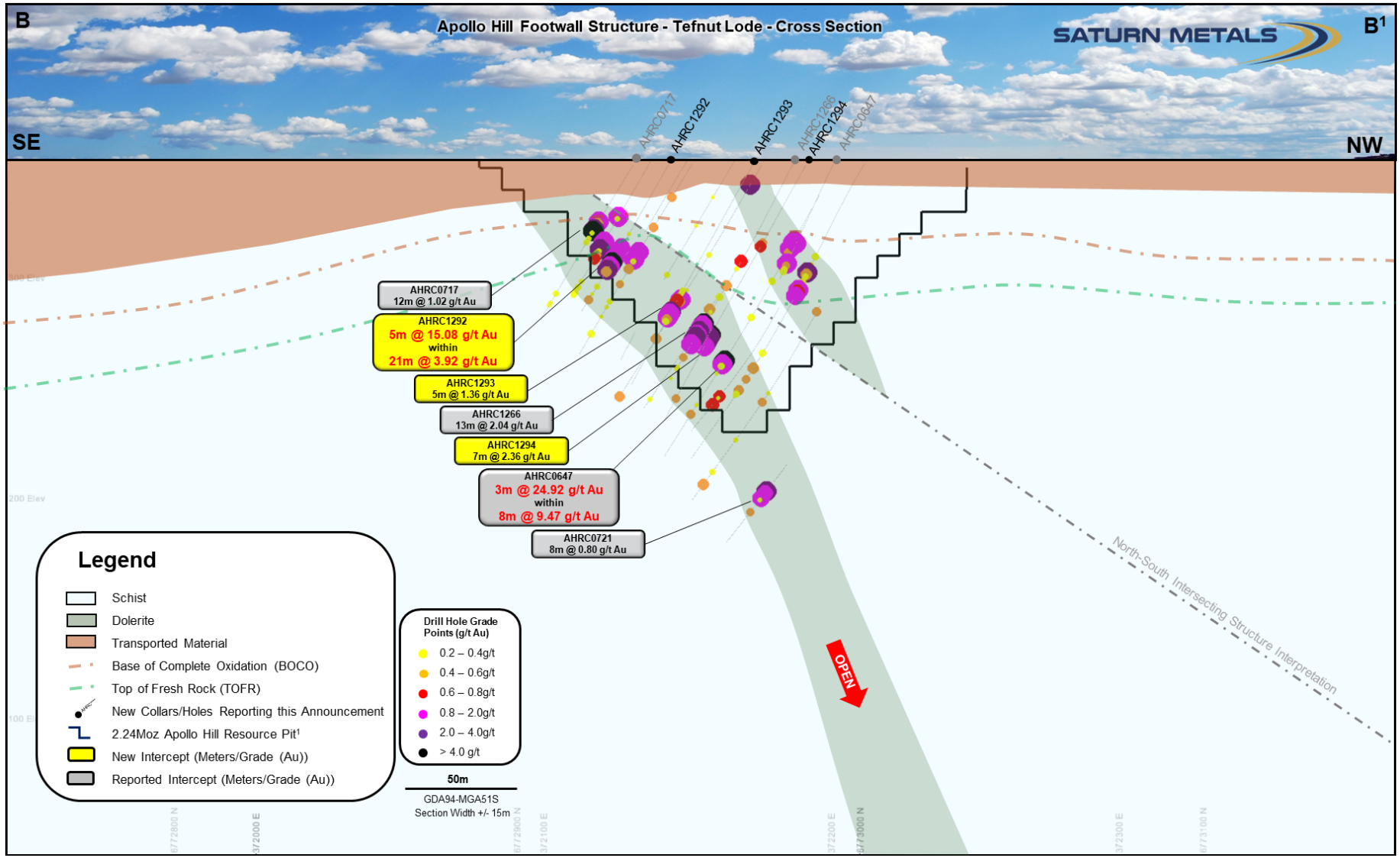

Figure 3 – Simplified geological Cross-Section showing recent results and interpreted simplified geology; Section location shown as a blue rectangle on Figure 1 and as line B-B[1] on Figure 4. Drill-hole grade points are sized in accordance with their grade; larger point size equals higher grade.

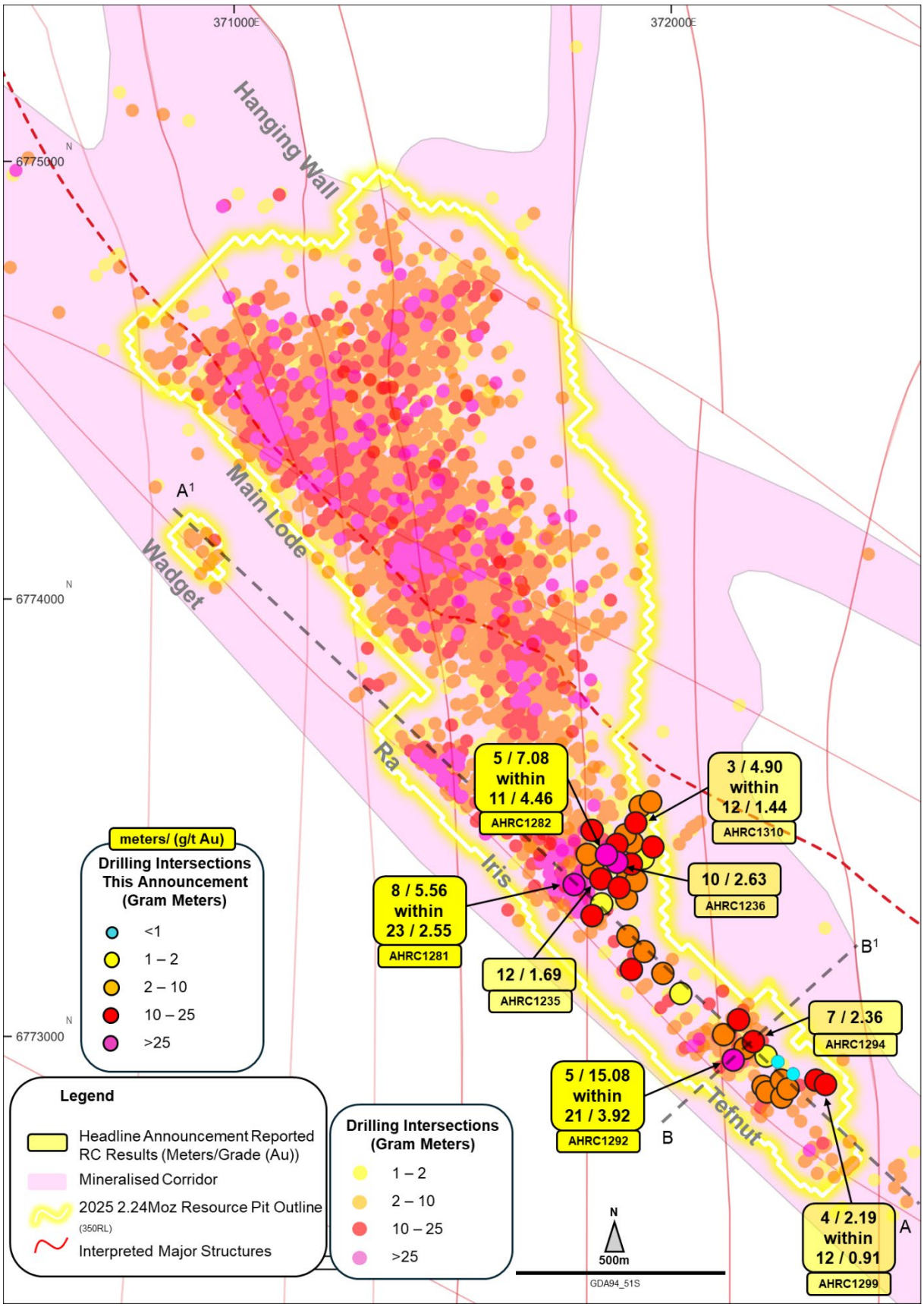

Figure 4 – Plan Overview, Apollo Hill RC Holes. Previously reported holes >1 Gram Metre (g/t Au x Metres) with all holes reported in this announcement illustrated. July 2025 2.24Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1] Pit Shell Outline seen at 350RL (Average Surface RL); Figure 1 Long Section illustrated as line A-A[1] on this diagram. Figure 3 Cross-Section illustrated as line B-B[1] on this diagram.

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)
AHRC1235	2	1.39	97
	12	**1.69**	**115**
AHRC1236	1	2.64	113
	10	**2.63**	**155**
AHRC1237	**31**	**0.48**	**50**
incl.	**8**	**1.43**	**55**
	1	1.01	95
AHRC1238	4	0.38	77
AHRC1239	**20**	**0.81**	**106**
incl.	**6**	**2.18**	**120**
	4	0.90	139
AHRC1256	4	0.52	55
AHRC1257	3	1.37	62
AHRC1258	6	1.54	72
AHRC1259	2	0.71	97
	2	3.14	111
	4	0.77	137
	1	2.33	153
	2	0.44	182
AHRC1269	10	0.26	69
AHRC1279	10	0.54	88
	1	1.66	115
AHRC1280	1	4.22	33
	3	1.39	116
AHRC1281	**23**	**2.55**	**56**
incl.	**8**	**5.56**	**70**
	4	1.42	108
AHRC1282	11	0.41	22
	11	**4.46**	**147**
incl.	**5**	**7.08**	**150**
AHRC1283	17	0.28	22
incl.	1	1.56	35
	2	0.96	64
	2	0.40	83
	9	**1.48**	**176**
AHRC1283	**5**	**2.35**	**176**
AHRC1284	**6**	**3.10**	**153**

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1285	10	0.24	32
	9	0.42	117
AHRC1286	6	0.39	82
	18	0.41	114
AHRC1287	1	1.06	37
	1	1.19	72
	3	2.18	108
	7	0.83	173
AHRC1288	5	0.25	100
AHRC1289	2	1.66	57
	6	0.55	78
	10	0.34	92
AHRC1290	**38**	**0.43**	**50**
incl.	**6**	**1.01**	**57**
AHRC1291	11	0.29	97
	11	0.75	115
incl.	5	1.38	120
AHRC1292	**21**	**3.92**	**36**
incl.	**8**	**9.88**	**48**
incl.	**5**	**15.08**	**51**
incl.	**1**	**66.50**	**51**
AHRC1293	**17**	**0.59**	**65**
incl.	5	1.36	76
AHRC1294	7	2.36	88
AHRC1295	3	0.62	110
	4	0.54	119
	2	**5.44**	**130**
AHRC1296	2	0.95	80
AHRC1297	10	0.35	86
AHRC1298	1	0.29	110
AHRC1299	9	0.56	49
	1	6.66	69
	2	0.55	98
	12	**0.91**	**115**
incl.	4	2.19	116
	2	1.12	138
AHRC1300	1	0.59	101
AHRC1301	3	1.73	68
AHRC1302	13	0.56	73
incl.	5	1.18	73

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1303	**11**	**0.93**	**42**
	7	0.28	77
AHRC1304	**8**	**1.70**	**33**
	1	1.33	59
	3	0.28	107
	1	**8.79**	**162**
	13	0.51	177
incl.	4	1.14	177
AHRC1305	1	0.59	14
	1	0.35	49
	1	1.06	155
	7	0.84	204
	20	**0.55**	**228**
incl.	**7**	**1.25**	**233**
AHRC1306	4	0.37	30
	6	0.44	52
	1	0.70	190
	2	0.41	259
AHRC1307	10	0.34	85
	6	0.24	116
	1	1.20	215
	7	0.49	234
AHRC1308	1	1.28	97
AHRC1309	3	0.59	35
	9	0.40	47
	2	2.52	82
	9	0.44	182
incl.	3	1.07	182
	2	1.82	204
AHRC1310	**12**	**1.44**	**81**
incl.	**3**	**4.90**	**89**
	1	**4.34**	**180**
	4	**4.28**	**198**
	1	2.11	214
	12	**0.85**	**230**
AHRC1311	5	0.38	89
	3	1.62	178

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)
AHRC1235	371839	6773360	352	59	220	150
AHRC1236	371876	6773398	351	59	220	192
AHRC1237	371819	6773276	352	59	225	96
AHRC1238	371841	6773303	351	60	222	132
AHRC1239	371881	6773340	352	60	220	168
AHRC1256	372210	6772886	353	61	222	96
AHRC1257	372219	6772873	353	60	225	102
AHRC1258	372259	6772888	352	58	225	119
AHRC1259	371900	6773361	351	61	220	186
AHRC1269	372120	6773004	352	57	223	108
AHRC1279	371901	6773229	353	61	222	138
AHRC1280	371820	6773384	352	60	222	150
AHRC1281	371778	6773347	351	61	222	126
AHRC1282	371852	6773415	351	60	220	180
AHRC1283	371876	6773439	351	60	220	210
AHRC1284	371819	6773471	351	61	220	180
AHRC1285	371808	6773416	351	57	220	156
AHRC1286	371898	6773315	351	59	220	132
AHRC1287	371920	6773356	351	58	220	180
AHRC1288	372022	6773098	351	57	222	126
AHRC1289	371981	6773144	352	56	220	156
AHRC1290	371909	6773153	351	58	222	114
AHRC1291	371938	6773194	352	60	222	144
AHRC1292	372142	6772946	352	60	222	78
AHRC1293	372169	6772973	351	60	222	114
AHRC1294	372188	6772988	353	61	222	132
AHRC1295	372154	6773038	352	55	222	144
AHRC1296	372217	6772955	351	60	222	132
AHRC1297	372252	6772900	352	57	222	132
AHRC1298	372279	6772914	352	58	222	156
AHRC1299	372331	6772900	351	54	220	168
AHRC1300	372244	6772942	352	58	222	132
AHRC1301	372253	6772861	351	57	225	96
AHRC1302	372267	6772880	351	58	222	114
AHRC1303	372353	6772890	351	51	225	84
AHRC1304	371909	6773394	351	65	225	228
AHRC1305	371958	6773433	351	65	225	276
AHRC1306	371929	6773526	350	65	225	294
AHRC1307	371953	6773536	351	65	225	275
AHRC1308	371936	6773407	351	65	220	175
AHRC1309	371911	6773443	351	65	225	292
AHRC1310	371919	6773488	350	65	220	298
AHRC1311	371895	6773461	350	65	220	286

Appendix 3:

Saturn Metals 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:

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.

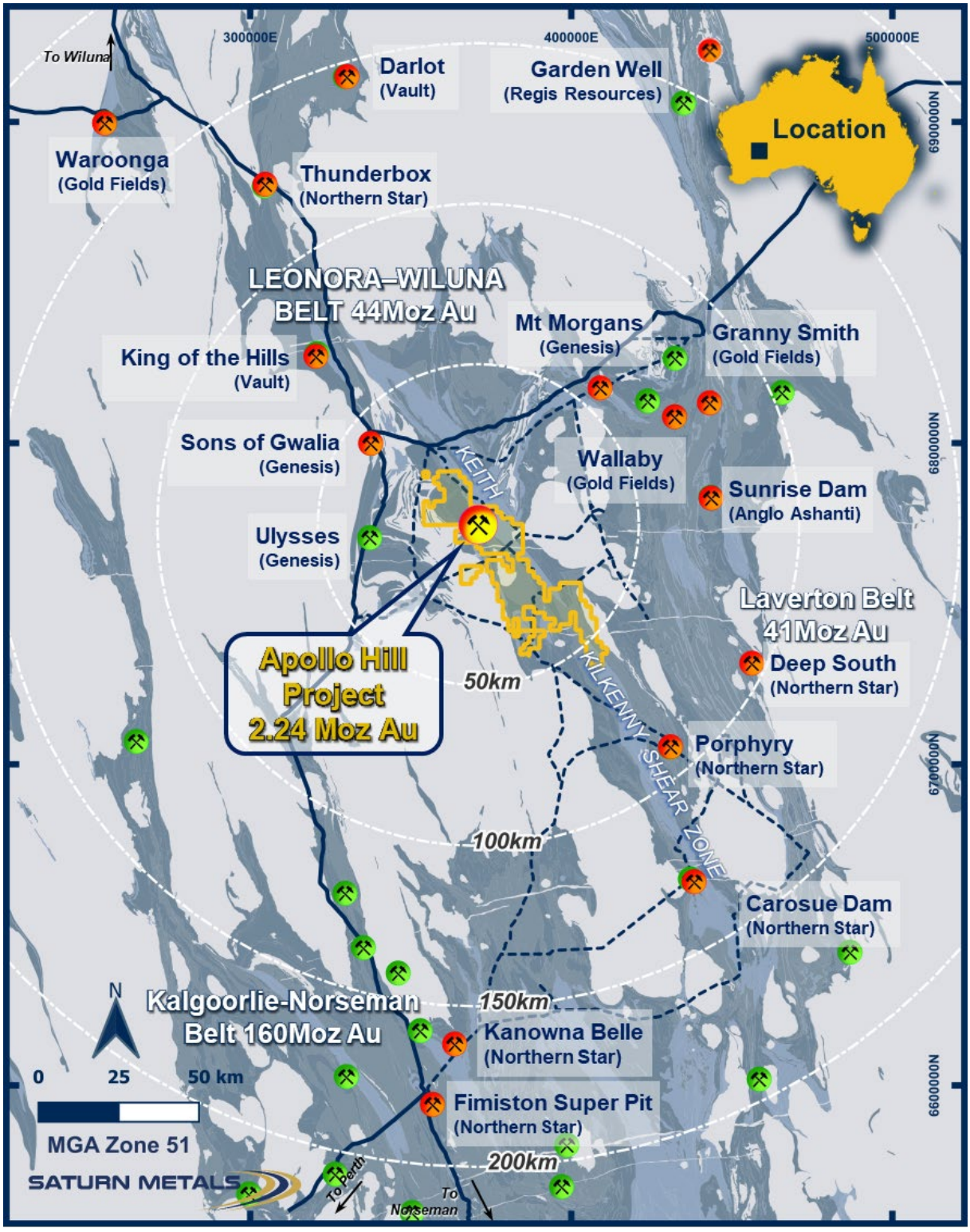

Figure 4 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

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.

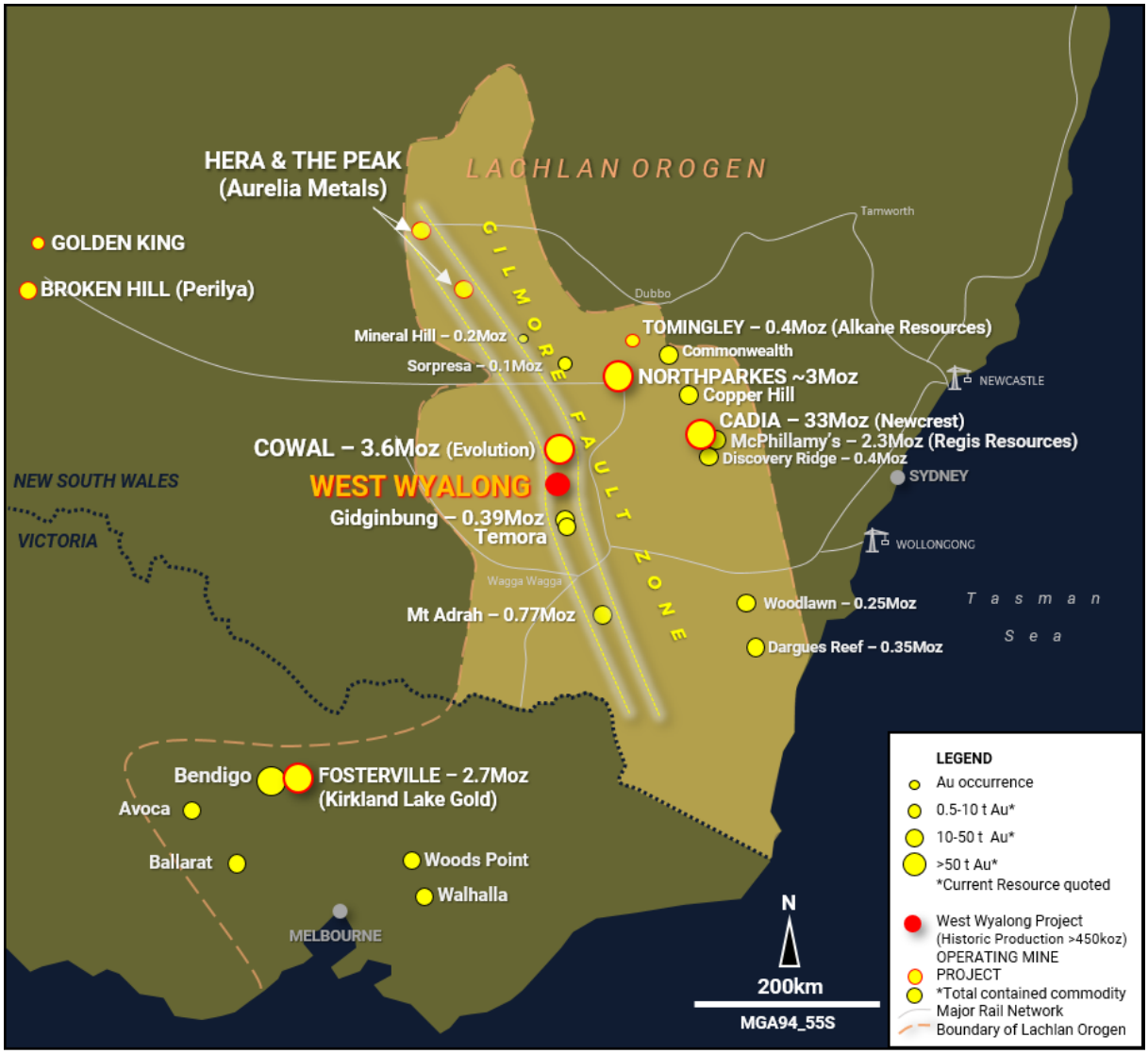

Figure 5 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

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 ALS in Perth (Wangara/Malaga). At the laboratories, the samples were oven dried and crushed to >70 % passing 2 mm, and pulverised to 85 % passing <75 µm, with analysis by 50 g fire assay. 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.
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 RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85 % to 95 % and were dry. The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod. The RC drilling was completed using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and ensure the sample was lifted to the sampling equipment as efficiently as possible. The cyclone and cone splitter were kept dry and clean, with the cyclone cleaned after each drillhole and the splitter cleaned after each rod to minimise down-hole or cross-hole contamination. The 3 kg calico bag samples representing 1 m were taken directly from the cyclone and packaged for freight to Kalgoorlie. The calico represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig. There was no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias between hole types observed at this stage.
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.	Drillholes were geologically logged by industry standard methods, including depth, colour, lithology, alteration, sulphide, visible gold mineralisation and weathering.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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. 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 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 lab 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 were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie and ALS in Perth (Malaga / Wangara) 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 Exploration Manager. No adjustments were made to any assays of data. Logs were recorded by field geologists on hard copy sampling sheets which were entered into spreadsheets for merging into a central SQL database. Laboratory assay files were merged directly into the database. The project geologists routinely validate data when loading into the database.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill collars locations are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51. An error of +/-5 m is expected from a hand-held GPS. Subsequently all diamond and RC holes were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool. A topographic triangulation was generated from drillhole collar surveys and the close-spaced (50 m) aeromagnetic data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Apollo Hill mineralisation has been tested by generally 30 m spaced traverses of southwesterly inclined drillholes towards 225°. Across strike spacing is variable. Material within approximately 50 m of surface has been generally tested by 15 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from locally 20 m to greater than 60 m spacing. Details of the reported holes are shown in Figures 1, 2, 3 and Appendix 2. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Apollo Hill Project lies within E39/1198, M31/486 and M39/296. These tenements are wholly owned by STN. These tenements, along with certain other tenure, are the subject of a 5 % gross over-riding royalty (payable to HHM) on Apollo Hill gold production exceeding 1 Moz. M39/296 is the subject of a $1 /t royalty (payable to a group of parties) on any production. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AC, RC and diamond drilling has been undertaken by previous tenement holders including Battle Mountain, Apex Minerals, Fimiston Mining, Hampton Hill, Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Apollo Hill Project comprises two major zones: the 'Mainlode/Hanging Wall' zones in the east of the project area, and the Ra-Tefnut zone in the south-west. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration along a steeply north-east dipping contact between ductile Schistose rocks to the west, and brittle Mafic dominated rocks to the east. The combined mineralised zones extend over a strike length of approximately 2.5 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	Any relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices. No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	For exploration data, no top-cuts have been applied. All reported AC, RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting). No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All drillhole intercepts are measured in downhole metres, with true widths estimated to be about 60 % of the down-hole width. The orientation of the drilling has the potential to introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures within the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RC drilling continues at Apollo Hill targeting further resource growth around these and other exciting intersections reported in recent months. 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.