APOLLO HILL GOLD RESOURCE JUMPS BY 590,000 OUNCES TO 2.83 MILLION OUNCES

Largest Resource increase to date delivers 26% overall growth and lifts the higher-confidence Measured and Indicated Resource to 2.19Moz, reinforcing Apollo Hill as one of the largest undeveloped, single open pit gold resources in Australia.

The updated Mineral Resource will underpin the current Apollo Hill Definitive Feasibility Study and will form the basis for an updated Apollo Hill Ore Reserve, both targeted for release later this calendar year.

Substantial growth potential remains, with the mineralisation remaining open in several directions and drilling continuing to target near-surface and lateral extensions.

HIGHLIGHTS

Updated Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) completed for the Apollo Hill Gold Project, located in the Leonora Region of Western Australia, following the completion of a 367-hole, extensional and in-fill drilling program.

The Apollo Hill Mineral Resource now stands at:

- **174 Mt @ 0.51 g/t Au for 2.83 Moz** reported above a cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au and within a constraining pit shell[1] (Figure 1 and Plate 1) developed using a AUD$5,000/oz (USD$3,550/oz) gold price assuming low-cost bulk tonnage mining and heap leach processing. This represents:
  - **A 26% (590 koz) increase in total metal** from the previous 2.24 Moz Mineral Resource.
  - **An addition of 350 koz to the combined higher-confidence Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource Classification, lifting this portion of the Resource to over 2.19Moz,** which now represents 77% of the total Mineral Resource and further de-risks the Project.
- The updated Mineral Resource is based on:
  - An additional 367 Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes totalling 62,385 m completed by Saturn within the model area since the previous Mineral Resource in July 2025.
  - Continuous improvement in geological, mineralisation, and resource modelling.

This new Mineral Resource now forms the foundation of the current Apollo Hill Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) and will underpin an updated Apollo Hill Ore Reserve, both targeted for release in late CY2026.

- The 2.83 Moz of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource has been achieved with 299,289 m of RC and diamond drilling, effectively returning 9.46 ounces of gold for every metre drilled.
- Recent geological and structural interpretations, supported by initial wide-spaced drilling, have delineated clear potential to continue growing the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource, with mineralisation still open in several directions. Drilling is continuing to target expansion of the near-surface and lateral mineralised footprint of the Apollo Hill gold deposit.
- Significant exploration potential exists beyond the 6 km long Apollo Hill trend on the surrounding 1,000 km^2 green-fields 100% owned contiguous tenement package. Drilling continues across the Company's land package, with several significant intersections recently returned at nearby discoveries.

[1] The constraining pit shell was generated from a Whittle pit optimisation using approximated regional mining and processing costs for a heap leach processing scenario run on the resource model using a gold price of AUD$5,000/oz to generate an economic pit shell to satisfy the JORC Code requirement for a Mineral Resource to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Other relevant information is described in the JORC Code Table 1 as appropriate.

Commenting on the Mineral Resource upgrade, Saturn Managing Director Ian Bamborough said:

"This is another outstanding result for Saturn – our eighth consecutive resource update and the largest achieved to date at our flagship Apollo Hill Gold Project.

"Growing Apollo Hill to 2.83 million ounces while simultaneously increasing confidence in the resource is a significant achievement and further demonstrates the scale and quality of the Apollo Hill gold system. Importantly, the entire Mineral Resource continues to be estimated within a single, simple, large, 'Whittle' pit shell – which demonstrates the potential to deliver a highly efficient mining operation through significant economies of scale and a low stripping ratio.

"Another year of successful drilling has resulted in 2.19 million ounces now being classified in the higher-confidence Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource Categories, providing a robust foundation for the Definitive Feasibility Study currently underway and the updated Ore Reserve, both of which are on track to be delivered later in CY 2026. Based on our demonstrated historic conversion rates, there is clear potential for the DFS mining inventory to capture a high proportion of this Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource.

"The consistent growth of Apollo Hill reflects the effectiveness of our geological understanding, drilling strategy and resource modelling. Importantly, the mineralisation remains open in multiple directions and drilling continues to demonstrate the potential for further resource growth beyond the current MRE boundary. Drilling is continuing to target these lateral extensions, with another resource estimate planned for later in CY 2026 aiming to demonstrate the future growth potential of the project beyond the DFS."

Chart 1 shows the regular stepped growth achieved in the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource since the Company was incorporated in mid-2017. Chart 1 also illustrates a strong conversion from Inferred to Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource Categories.

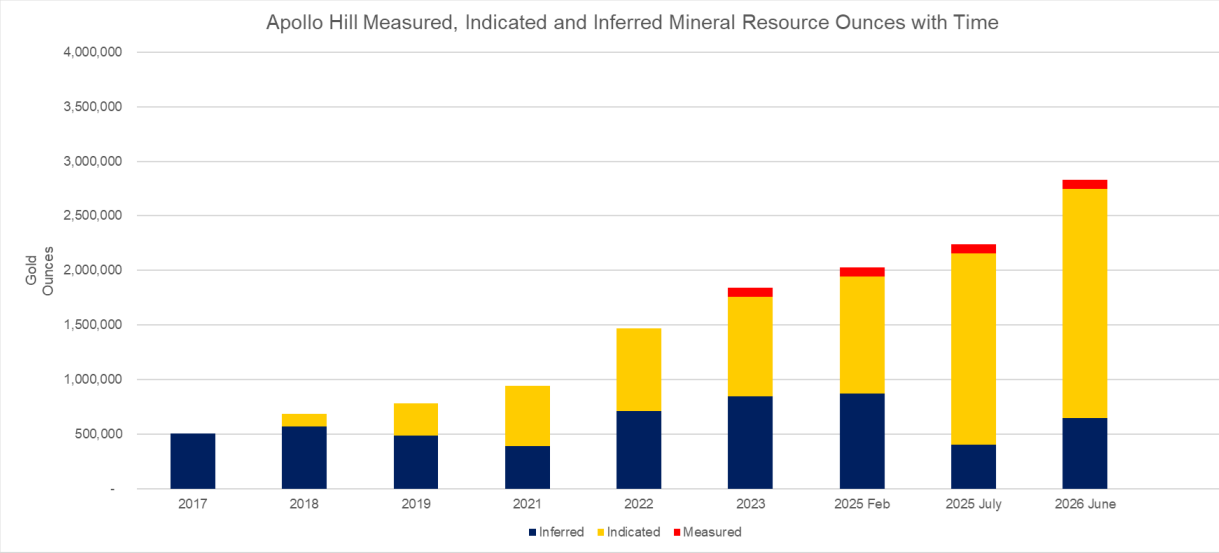

Chart 1 – Apollo Hill Total Mineral Resource growth in ounces and growth in Mineral Resource Categorisation since Saturn's incorporation in 2017. [2]

[2] (See Saturn Metals Limited Prospectus available on our website for details of the initial/2017 Inferred Mineral Resource 17.8 Mt @ 0.9 g/t Au for 505,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au).

(See Saturn ASX Announcements dated 19 November 2018 for details of the 2018 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 20.7 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 685,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au).

(See Saturn ASX announcement dated 14 October 2019 for details of the 2019 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 24.5 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 781,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au).

(See Saturn ASX announcement dated 28 January 2021 for details of the 2020-2021 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 34.9 Mt @ 0.8 g/t Au for 944,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au).

(See Saturn ASX announcement dated 2 May 2022 for details of the 2021-2022 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 76 Mt @ 0.6 g/t Au for 1,469,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.23 g/t Au).

(See Saturn ASX announcement dated 28 June 2023 for details of the 2023 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 104 Mt @ 0.54 g/t Au for 1,840,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au).

(See Saturn ASX announcement dated 12 February 2025 for details of the February 2025 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 118.7 Mt @ 0.53 g/t Au for 2,030,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au).(See Saturn ASX announcement dated 18 July 2025 for details of the July 2025 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 137.1 Mt @ 0.51 g/t Au for 2,239,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au).

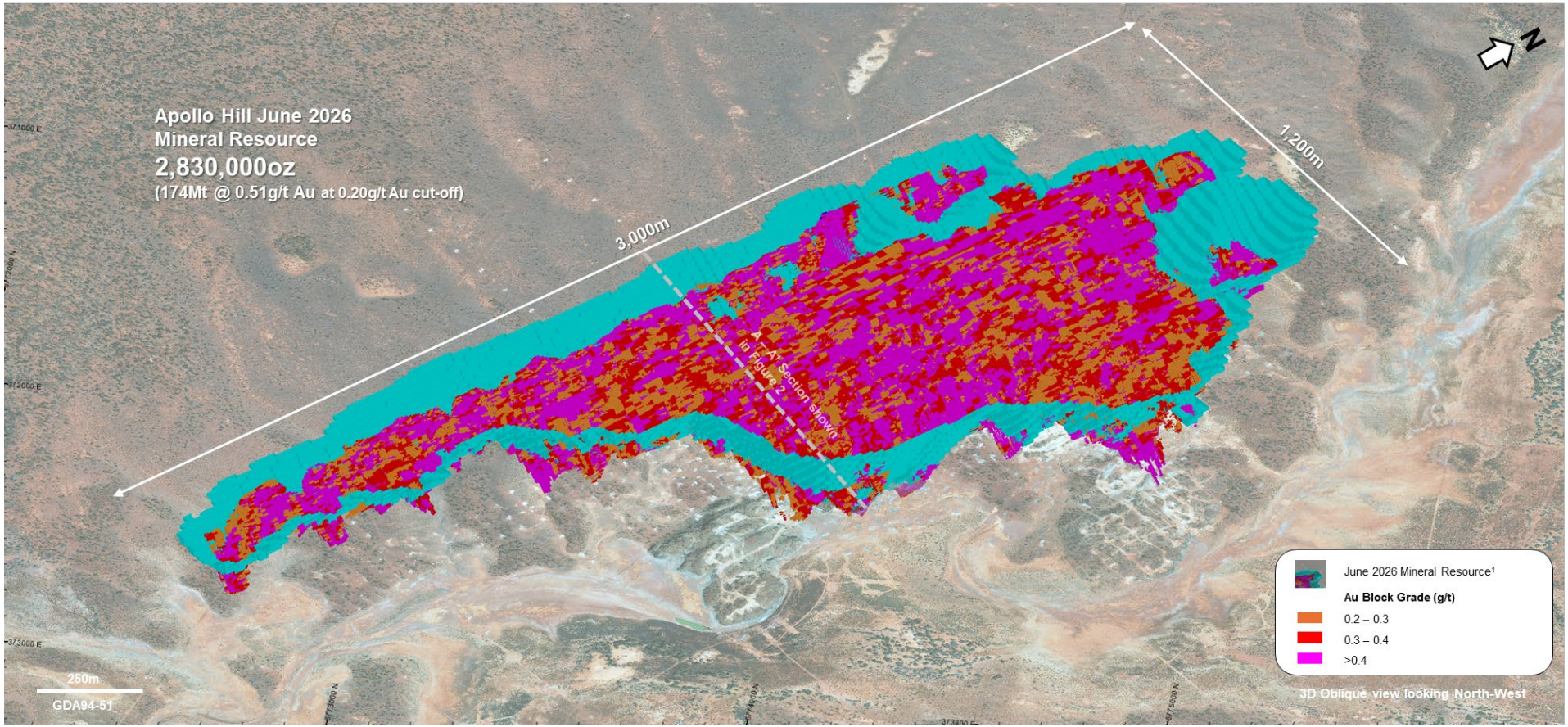

Figure 1 – Oblique view 3D Representation of the June 2026 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource model and nominal constraining pit for reporting shown with topography – Mineral Resource reported within/above the pit shell only. Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource blocks >0.20g/t Au illustrated.

Saturn Metals Limited (ASX:STN) ("**Saturn**", "**the Company**") is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Apollo Hill gold deposit at its 100%-owned Apollo Hill Gold Project located near Leonora in the Western Australian Goldfields.

The upgraded Mineral Resource (Figure 1 and 2, and Table 1) now stands at 174 Mt at 0.51 g/t Au for 2,830,000 oz. This represents a 26% or 590 koz increase in contained gold ounces from the previously published resource.

Importantly, a significant portion of the Apollo Hill Resource – 129 Mt @ 0.51 g/t Au for 2,102 koz – across the shallower levels of the deposit and pit shell, representing 74% of ounces in the total Mineral Resource, has now been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource.

In addition, a portion of the material at surface is classified as Measured Mineral Resource (4.9 Mt @ 0.55 g/t Au for 87 koz, representing 3% of the total Mineral Resource) and is based on three discrete areas where RC grade control drilling has been used to test the models. Figure 3 illustrates this Measured and Indicated material (combined 77% of the Mineral Resource) relative to the surface and the pit shell.

The near-surface location of these high confidence categories provides an excellent basis for the current Definitive-Feasibility Study.

The updated Mineral Resource incorporates the assay results from a highly successful 367-hole Reverse Circulation and Diamond (62,385 m drill meterage), extensional and in-fill drilling phase (Figure 4).

This drilling phase was completed within the model area after the last Mineral Resource upgrade which was published in July 2025. It uses the same cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au, is based on low-selectivity bulk mining and heap leach processing, uses the same model block size (rotated to the NW trending drilling grid) of 10 m (X) x 25 m (Y) x 10 m (RL), the same base estimation process but with further refined grade modelling parameters.

The new Mineral Resource is reported within a nominal constraining pit shell that has been expanded by further drilling since the previous MRE. This constraining pit shell has been derived using sensible cost, recovery and engineering parameters as used in Saturn's Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), (published to the ASX on 17 December 2025) as a basis for design. In addition, a 20% increase in the diesel price has been accounted for as contingency on processing and mining costs, from those used in the PFS, in relation to the potential for ongoing price increases associated with current geopolitical events. This basis has been used as a guide to reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE).

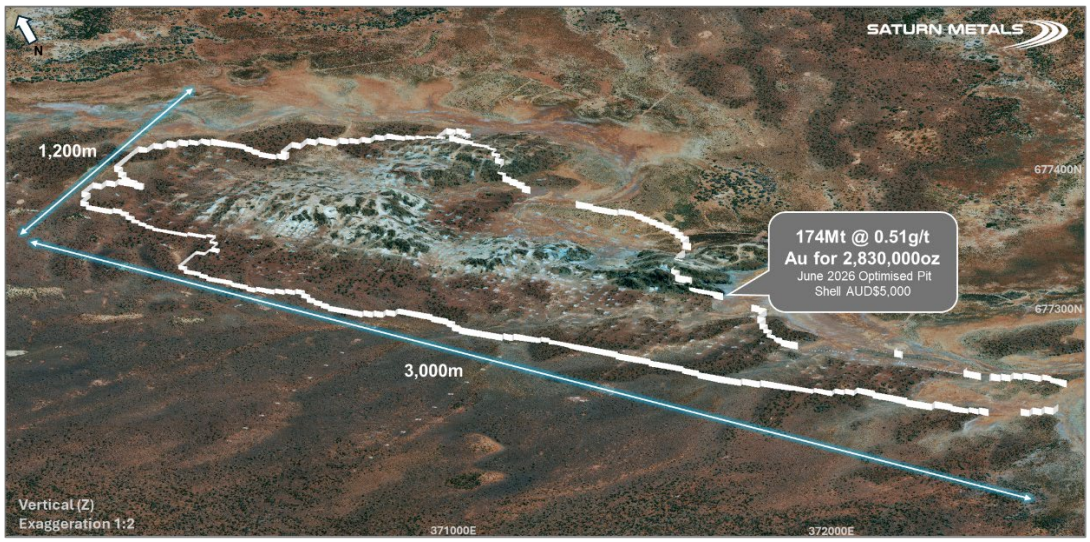

Plate 1 – Topographic aerial view of Apollo Hill, June 2026 nominal constraining pit shell[1] boundary and drill pads (looking North); Satellite photography taken on 9 June 2023. 1:2 vertical (Z) exaggeration applied to pronounce outcropping hills and topography.

Table 1 June 2026 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource – see also Table 1a for further details.

Mineral Resource Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (Koz)
Measured	Oxide	0.1	0.43	1
	Transitional	0.7	0.57	13
	Fresh	4.1	0.55	73
Subtotal		**4.9**	**0.55**	**87**
Indicated	Oxide	0.9	0.43	12
	Transitional	7.8	0.51	127
	Fresh	120	0.51	1,960
Subtotal		**129**	**0.51**	**2,100**
Inferred	Oxide	0.2	0.42	3
	Transitional	1.6	0.44	22
	Fresh	38.5	0.50	618
Subtotal		**40.3**	**0.50**	**643**
Grand Total		**174**	**0.51**	**2,830**

Note: See footnotes in Table 1a. Totals may vary due to rounded figures.

The growth in the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource has been driven by:

- The discovery of additional mineralisation through in-fill and extensional drilling;
- Saturn's improving knowledge of the geological and structural controls at the deposit;
- Refinements in the resource modelling techniques which have continued to have a positive influence.

Figure 2 highlights the Mineral Resource block model grade distribution in a SW-NE cross sectional view of the 900 m wide mineralised corridor in a central area of the deposit. In addition, the diagram shows the July 2025 Mineral Resource nominal constraining pit shell relative to the new June 2026 Mineral Resource constraining shell. Continuous mineralised zones above the Mineral Resource cut-off grade are noted to be over 150 m thick in some parts of this cross-section.

Two separate and relatively distinct zones of mineralisation are noted across the deposit on this cross section (location illustrated in plan view on Figure 1). These wider mineralised zones provide for a low waste to ore ratio and enables efficient bulk mining processes to be employed.

The new Whittle pit shell drives deeper, and, in most areas, expands further into the Western footwall and Eastern hangingwall to incorporate additional mineralisation. Figure 2 also illustrates the pit optimisation currently bottoming at 25 mRL or 325 m below surface, the figure includes unclassified mineralisation blocks below the June 2026 resource shell, demonstrating future resource growth potential.

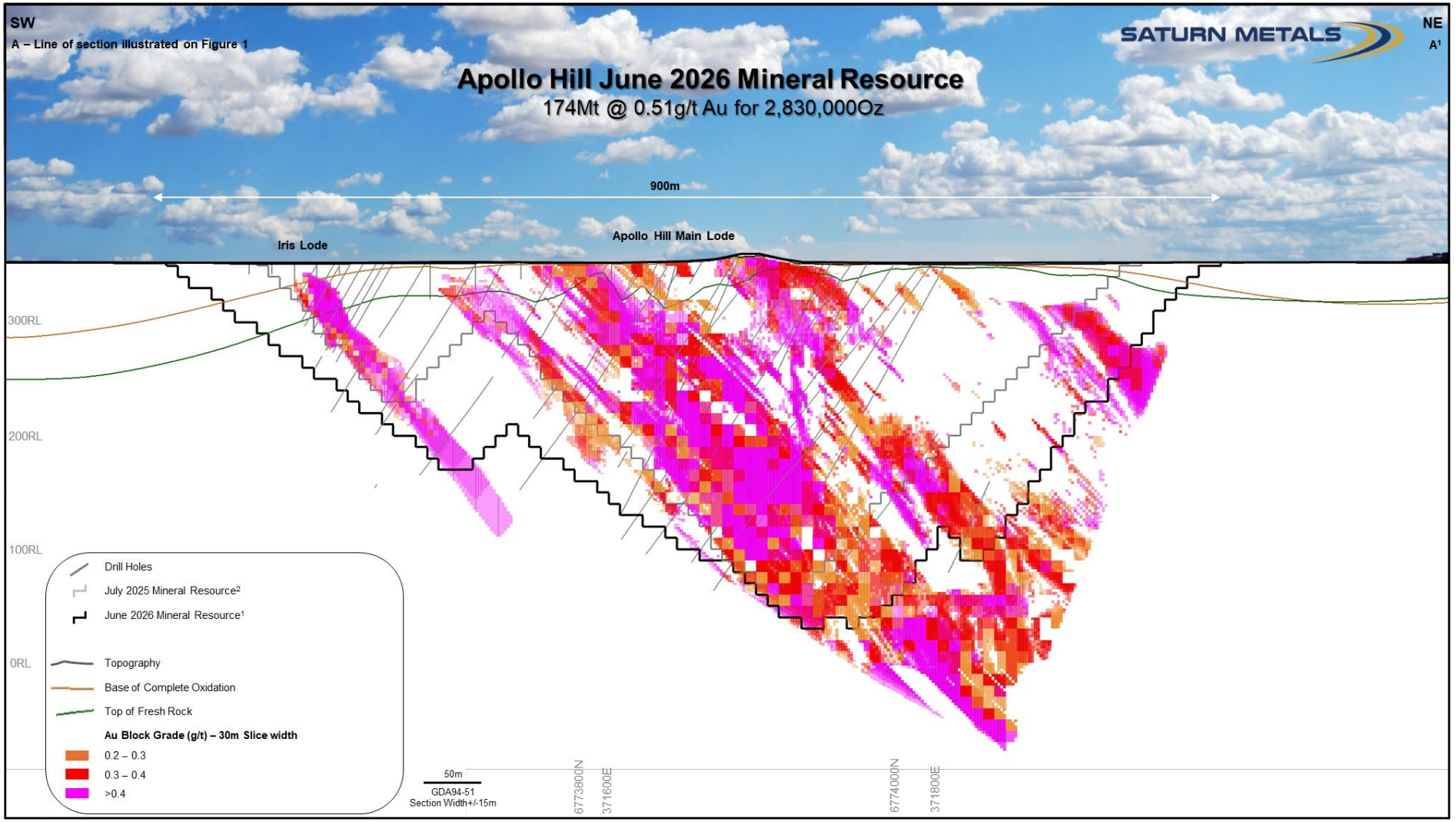

Figure 2 – Oblique block model cross-section (South West – North East, A-A[1] on Figure 1 3D diagram) ± 15 m showing gold grade as blocks >0.20g/t Au. Blocks illustrated represent Measured, Indicated, Inferred Mineral Resource and Unclassified mineralisation blocks. Unclassified Mineralisation blocks sit below the June 2026 mineral Resource shell, and whilst demonstrating future Resource potential these areas require more infill drilling to convert mineralisation to higher confidence Resource categories. The July 2025 Mineral Resource shell is juxtaposed to show Mineral Resource growth from July 2025 to June 2026.

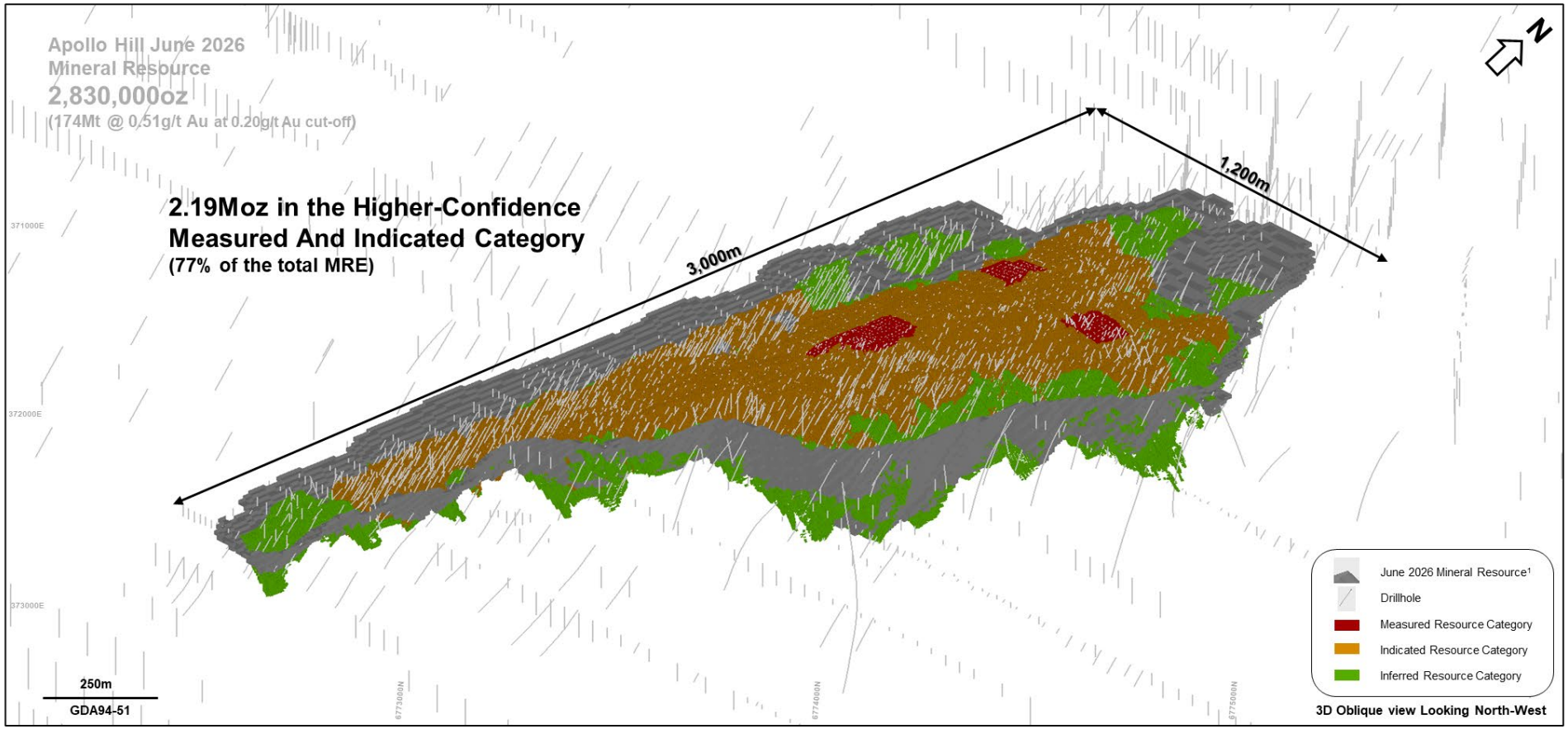

Figure 3 – Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource relative to the nominal constraining open pit shell. Blocks illustrated are >0.20 g/t Au (cut-off grade). Material outside of the nominal pit shell is not reported.

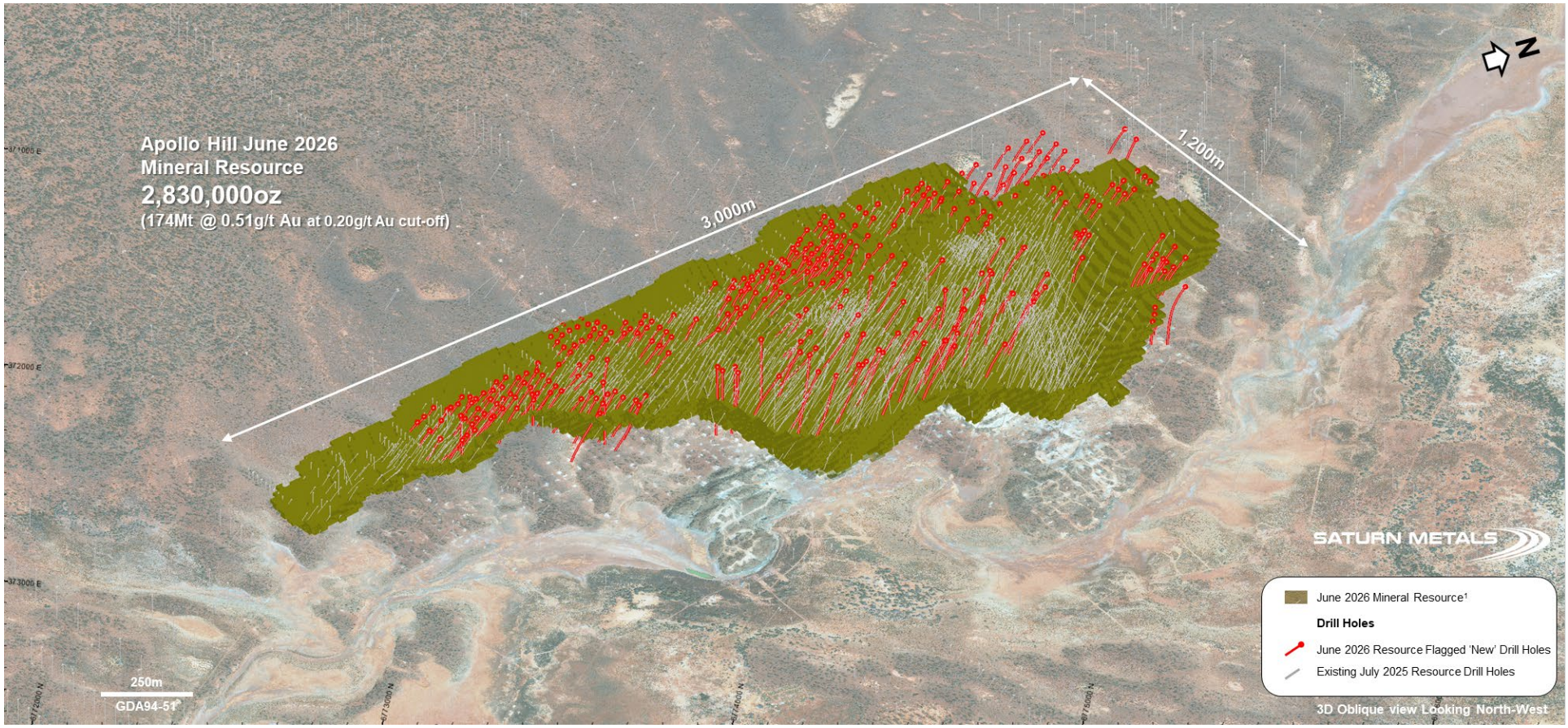

Figure 4 – Spatial location of new drill hole data used in the June 2026 Mineral Resource estimate.

The Company's **development strategy** is to progress the Apollo Hill gold deposit towards production through completion of a comprehensive Definitive Feasibility Study targeted for release by the end of the calendar year, and then, subject to passing appropriate Stage Gates directly transition into detailed Front End Engineering and Design Studies (FEED) Studies to facilitate timely progression into construction.

The Company has been progressively collecting data to progress social, environmental, economic, metallurgical, geotechnical and engineering matters in these studies.

The tactics Saturn will employ within this strategy are as follows:

1. Continued metallurgical testing focusing on process optimisation and variability studies.
2. Water exploration and borefield development across Saturn's ~1,102 km^2 Water Exploration Licence portfolio adjacent to Apollo Hill.
3. Processing parameter optimisation.
4. Project optimisation studies
5. Progress permitting and environmental approval matters.

In parallel with its focus on mine development, the Company is actively maintaining an aggressive exploration strategy to target further expansion and scalability of the Apollo Hill gold deposit and discover new deposits across its regional land package.

The tactics Saturn will employ within this strategy are as follows:

1. Test for and demonstrate the size potential of the Apollo Hill Gold system by undertaking further step-out and exploratory drilling along and across the broader geological corridor.
2. Explore for new styles of mineralisation and opportunities within the larger Apollo Hill gold system by targeting interpreted geological structures - for example, the importance of repeating north south and east west trending faults and strain zones that are now more evident as a control on mineralisation within the Apollo Hill gold deposit. The intersection of these strain zones with other structures or the extension of these strain zones will be targeted as a focus for additional mineralisation.
3. Maintain a concerted exploration effort within Saturn's ~1,000 km^2 100% owned contiguous regional tenement package aimed at making and developing new satellite discoveries, including but not limited to the Aquarius prospect, with the goal of generating new Mineral Resources and sustaining long life mining operations (further drilling planned in FY26 and FY27).

Listing Rule 5.8.1.

Pursuant to ASX listing rule 5.8.1, and in addition to the information contained in the attached JORC Code “Tables 1” sections 1 to 3, the Company provides the following details in respect of the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource.

Mineral Resource Statement Overview

AMC Consultants Pty Ltd (AMC) was employed to update the Mineral Resource estimate for the Saturn Metals Ltd Apollo Hill Gold Project for reporting in accordance with the JORC Code. The Mineral Resource estimate used all current and appropriate drilling and metallurgical data collected up to 23 March 2026 for the project.

Saturn released a Pre-Feasibility Study on the 17th of December 2025. The Pre-Feasibility Study highlights the viability of large-scale bulk open pit mining coupled with conventional heap leach processing to produce gold doré on site. This Mineral Resource has been prepared in alignment with Saturn’s recently published bulk mining and heap leach Pre-Feasibility Study and current Definitive Feasibility Study.

A summary of the updated June 2026 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource is provided in Table 1(a) below:

Table 1 (a). June 2026 Mineral Resource Statement; 0.20 g/t Au cut-off by oxidation domain within an economic pit shell to represent reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Mineral Resource Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (Koz)
Measured	Oxide	0.1	0.43	1
	Transitional	0.7	0.57	13
	Fresh	4.1	0.55	73
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	Fresh	38.5	0.50	618
Subtotal		**40.3**	**0.50**	**643**
Grand Total		**174**	**0.51**	**2,830**

Notes: Model is mdah2026v1.dmx. The model is reported above the 2026 nominal RF1.0 pit optimization shell (ah2026_run5000_ps31_rf1_ROTTR, AUD5,000) for definition of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" (RPEEE) and 0.20 g/t Au lower cut-off grade for all material types. There is no depletion by mining within the model area. Estimation is by ordinary kriging (OK) for all mineralised zones. The model currently assumes a 10 mE x 25 mN x 10 mRL SMU for bulk open pit low-selectivity mining with grade domains defined using CIK on 2.5mE x 6.25mN x 2.5mRL blocks. Processing is by heap leach. The model does not account for mining related edge dilution and ore loss. These parameters should be considered during the mining study as being dependent on grade control, equipment and mining configurations including drilling and blasting. Classification is according to JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Measured is assigned only to areas having RC grade control drilling. Densities are assigned according to key lithological units and weathering oxidation states with values ranging from 1.7 to 2.9 t/m^3. A Mineral Resource requires technical and economic evaluation and consideration of modifying factors for conversion to an Ore Reserve. It is probable that not all Mineral Resource will convert to an Ore Reserve. Totals may vary due to rounded figures.

Location

Apollo Hill is located approximately 60 km south-east of Leonora in the heart of WA's goldfields region (Figure 5). The deposit and the Apollo Hill Gold Project are 100% owned by Saturn Metals and are surrounded by good infrastructure and several significant gold deposits.

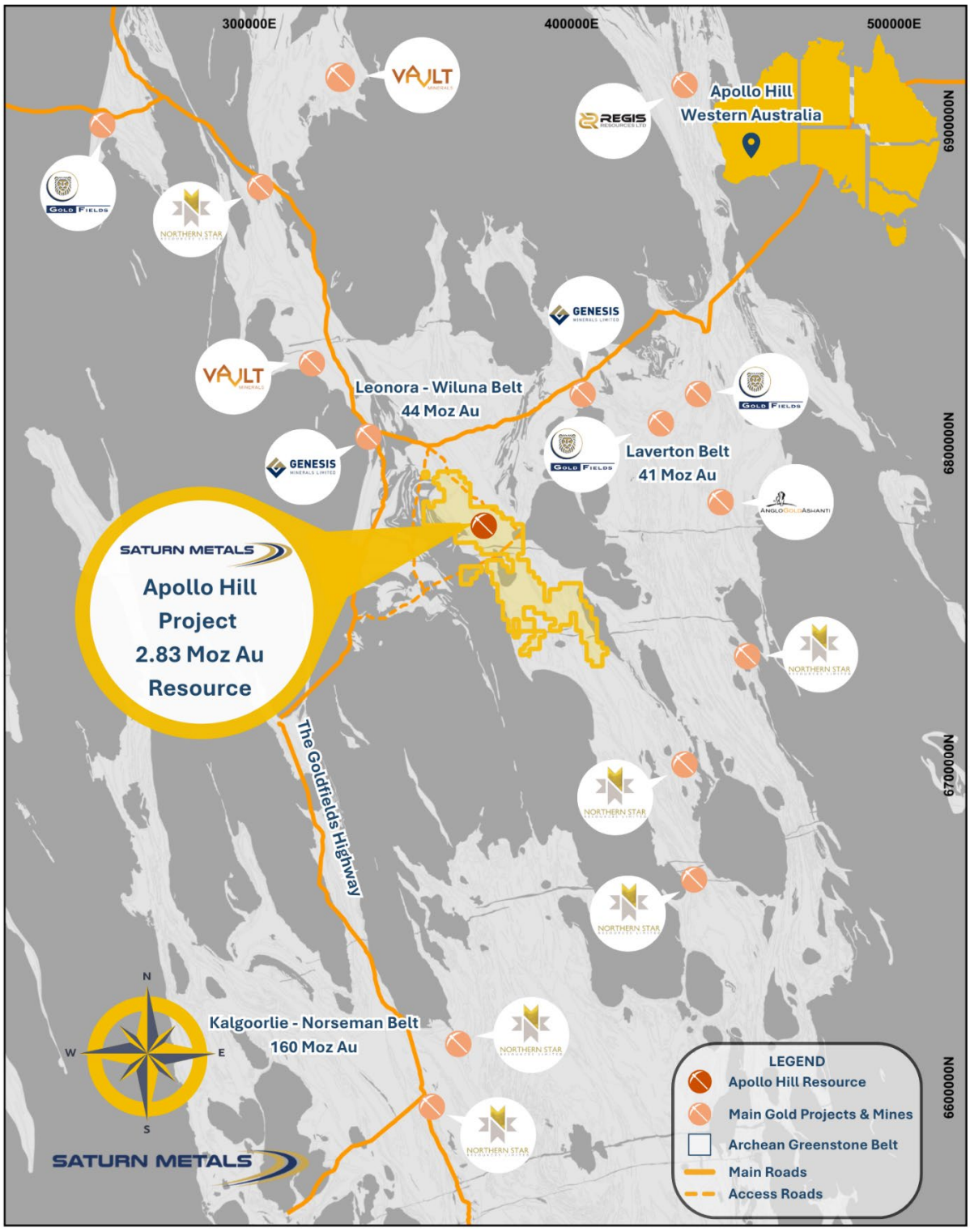

Figure 5 – Apollo Hill Mineral Resource location, Saturn Metals' tenements, surrounding gold deposits and infrastructure on a basis geological background.

District Geology

The Apollo Hill gold deposit is located within the Archean Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt, situated within a mineralised structure that runs parallel and proximal to the district-scale Keith-Kilkenny Fault system (Figure 5). The tenement area is traversed by this linear geological feature, which comprises a complex network of northwest-oriented shearing and faulting. This structural zone is associated with multiple gold deposits within the region, including Genesis Minerals' Sons of Gwalia Mine, approximately 40-50 km to the northwest, and Northern Star's Carosue Dam operation, roughly 130 km to the south-east.

The Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt is approximately 2,700 million years old and represents the youngest significant litho-structural segment of the greenstone-granite terrane within the Yilgarn Craton. It is extensively mineralised, with known mineral resources and past production from major gold endowments including Norseman, Kambalda, Kalgoorlie, Leonora, Wiluna, Laverton, and Yandal. The belt is characterised by an NNW-trending graben structure formed in a volcanic-sedimentary environment. Its stratigraphy includes komatiitic ultramafic and tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks, banded iron formations, clastic sediments, and calc-alkaline felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks. The belt's narrower volcanic centres are often surrounded by subaqueous tuffs, epiclastic, and cherts. The litho-structural architecture is intruded by granite and granodiorite bodies, as well as felsic dykes, with felsic volcanic episodes restricted to specific volcanic centres.

The Apollo Hill shear zone is a prominent structural feature within the broader Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt, and it has played a central role in the regional distribution of mineralisation. This zone, located on the Keith-Kilkenny Fault, manifests as a major conduit for gold bearing fluid flow during mineralising events. Structural reactivation and deformation along this shear zone created dilatational zones, which have been subsequently filled by multiple generations of quartz veins and associated mineral alteration, reflecting a complex tectono-thermal history. The interaction between these structural features and the regional lithological units has been instrumental in concentrating mineralisation over the greater district.

Saturn's geological interpretation, as illustrated in (Figure 6), highlights the structural complexity of their greater greenstone belt framework.

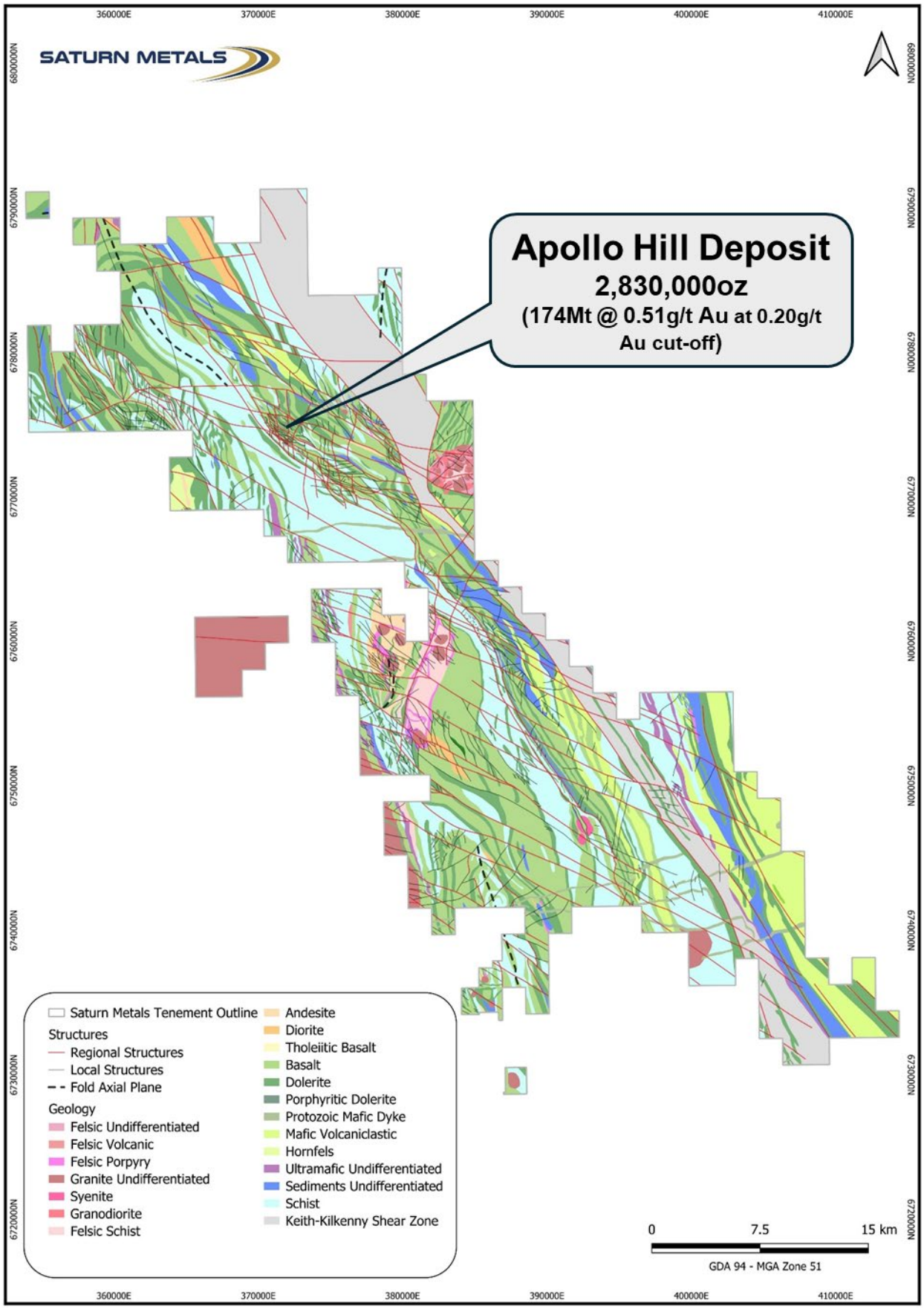

Figure 6 – Saturn Metals' Tenement Package - Apollo Hill Project - Regional Geological Interpretation (2026)

Deposit Geology and Geological Interpretation

Overview

The Apollo Hill gold deposit represents a substantial gold resource within a greenstone belt characterised by a diverse geological and structural framework. The host rocks primarily consist of fine to medium-grained basalts, medium to coarse-grained dolerites, mafic schists, and non-carbonaceous interflow sediments (Figure 6). Central to the deposit's geology is the renowned Apollo Hill Shear Zone, a NW-trending, approximately 1 km wide structural feature that can be traced on geophysics for over 24 km. This shear zone is interpreted as a conjugate fault splay associated with the Keith-Kilkenny tectonic zone, dipping between 45° and 60° northeast, and is a key control on deposit and regional scale mineralisation, structural deformation, and fluid pathways within a greater mineral system.

Weathering & Regolith

The usual weathered Archean profile is not well developed across most of the deposit with the upper and lower saprolite eroded in many areas, revealing fresh rock from the surface. Young alluvial and aeolian sediments have been deposited on the mottled to lower saprolite in some locations, with the profile stripped to sap-rock over large areas. Residual laterite profiles are rare. Recent and Tertiary aged eluvium and alluvium onlap onto bedrock. This cover sequence varies in thickness from zero metres; outcropping at Apollo Hill (Plate 2); to around 20m thick around at the southern and western flanks of the deposit (Plate 3). The average depth of cover over the deposit is approximately 2m.

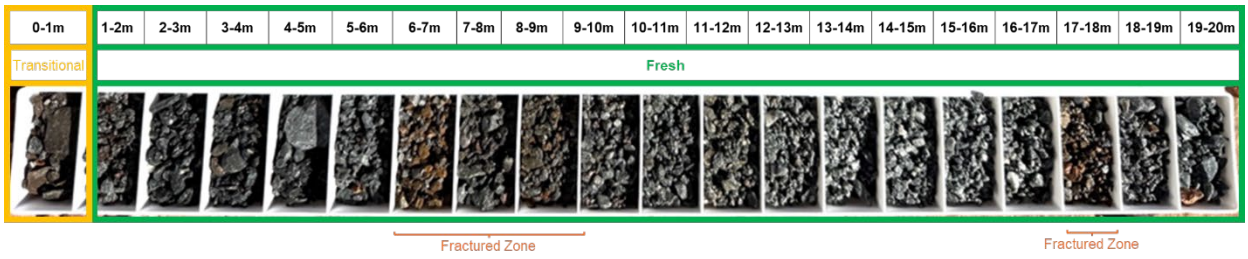

Plate 2 – Typical Weathering Profile – Apollo Hill - Main Lode – AHRC1148 RC Chips (Fresh basalt rock from 1m)

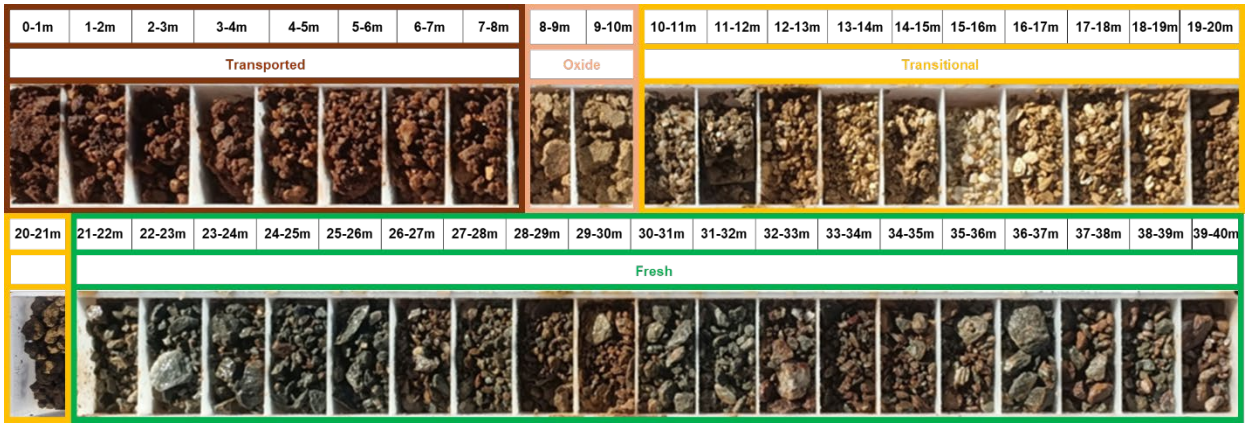

Plate 3 – Typical Weathering Profile – Footwall Lode - Iris Zone – AHRC1283 (Mafic schist unit to 21m fresh dolerite rock from 22m)

Geology

The greenstone sequence hosting the gold mineralisation can be subdivided into two primary lithological and structural settings: the Main Zone (Main Lode) and the Footwall Zone (Iris Lodes). The Main Lode contains the bulk of the known gold resources and is mainly composed of fine-to coarse-grained dolerite and basalt. Within this zone, intermittent mafic schist units occur, often aligned along NW-SE, E-W, and N-S structural trends that cut through the conjugate Apollo Hill Shear Zones (Figures 7 Plan View and Figure 8 Cross-Section View). These zones have undergone brittle-ductile deformation, resulting in significant strain fabric that contain most of the vein-hosted gold mineralisation. Mineralisation as noted is predominantly vein-related, with mineralising fluids exploiting structural features and depositing gold in or near fractures and more brittle openings. These mineralising fluids are associated with alteration halos comprising silica sericite and occasionally pyrite. Notably, gold appears as randomly disseminated grains in the quartz veins throughout the Main Lode without clear lithological discrimination, indicating a pervasive mineralising process influenced heavily by structural controls rather than wall rock interaction or supergene processes.

The Footwall zone, located on the western flank of the shear zone, is an area of notable geomorphological and geological interest. It exhibits a sharp topographical decline, forming a plain created by more ductile units that weather differently compared to the brittle mafic rocks in the Main lode. The footwall itself is interpreted as an amalgamation of various lithologies, more heavily altered by ongoing deformation and associated secondary fluid activity. These rocks have undergone significant replacement mineralisation, mainly featuring silica, sericite, chlorite, and pyrite, and include mafic schists, volcaniclastics, volcanic rocks such as dolerite, and non-carbonaceous interflow sediments. Importantly, deep-seated mantle-derived lamprophyres (often associated with gold mineralisation across the Archean in Western Australia) are also noted, indicating ongoing mantle interactions and potential pathways for mineralising fluids ascending from deeper sources. Notably within this footwall zone, a localised dolerite intrusion hosts the Iris, Ra, Titan, Wadget, and Tefnut lodes; these being different mineralised zones or centres identified based on their spatial location. The medium-coarse grained dolerite often displays alteration such as silica, chlorite, K-feldspar, and distal pyrite, with gold predominantly deposited within quartz veins at the margins of these intrusive bodies.

Figure 7 – Plan View – Simplified 2D Geological Model Apollo Hill

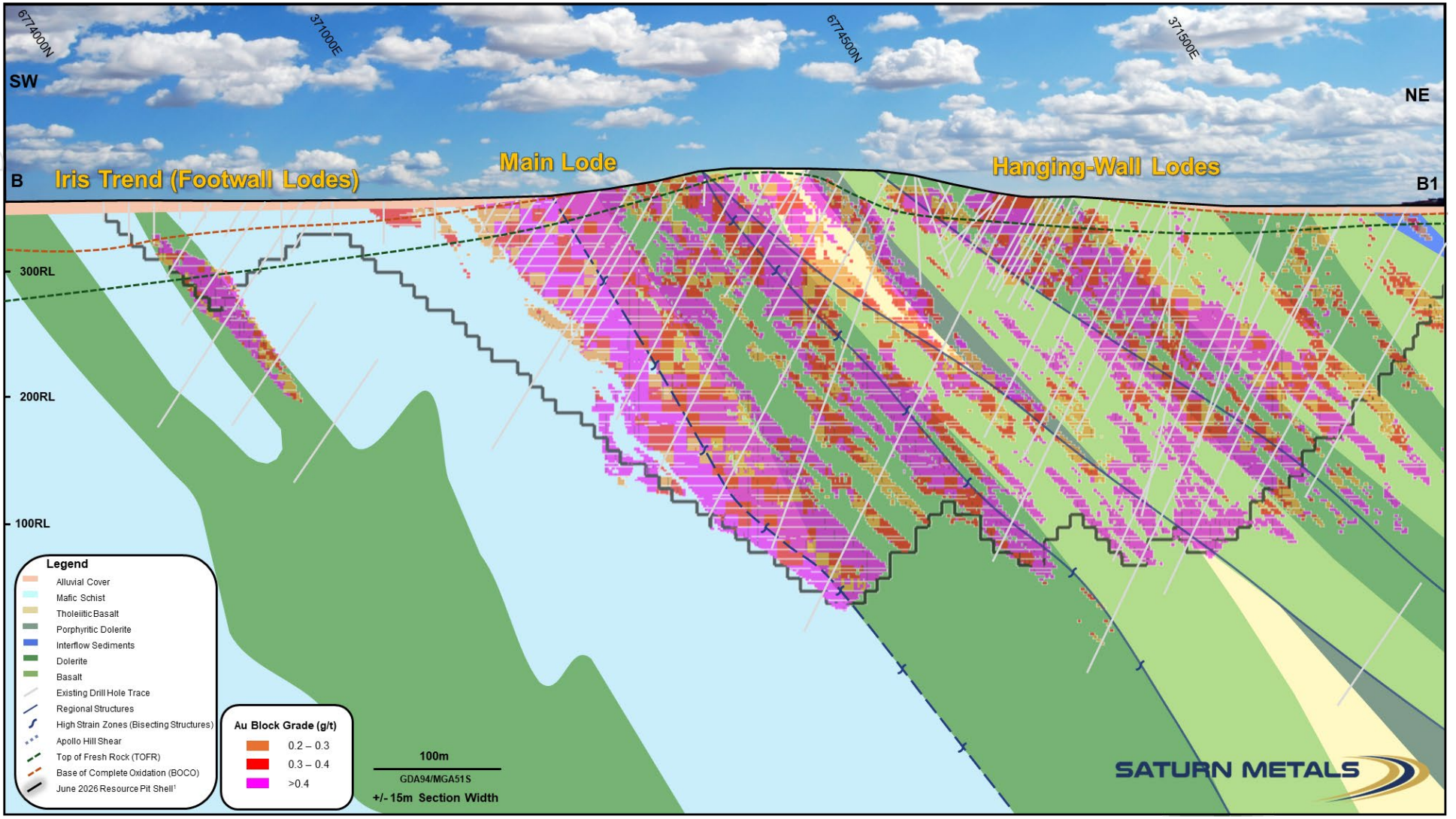

Figure 8 – Simplified Geological Cross Section. Measured, indicated and inferred Mineral Resource blocks illustrated on cross section. Cross Section illustrated seen as B – B1 on Figure 7.

Deposit Structural Architecture

The structural regime within the Apollo Hill system plays a critical role on mineralisation patterns and dictating fluid pathways.

The three principal geological strain directions are as follows:

1. Dominant stacked shear zones (Figure 9) strike roughly 315° and dip 40–60° towards the northeast and represent zones of extreme strain where original lithologies are often deformed and altered beyond protolith recognition. These structures form stacked dilational zones that are also evident at a regional scale in aeromagnetic and gravity datasets, and they are believed to act as primary fluid conduits and controls on gold deposition.

2. North-south trending strain zones (Figure 10) dipping about 60° towards the east are interpreted as the next dominant mineralisation conduit and display sinistral (left-lateral) displacement.

3. A series of sub-vertical east-west (Figure 11) structures show evidence of vertical movement and locally host breccias and fault gouge.

Together, these three structural sets form conjugate interactions which are critical in focussing gold bearing fluid flow around rheological contrasts that localise gold deposition with higher-grade mineralisation commonly developed at their intersections.

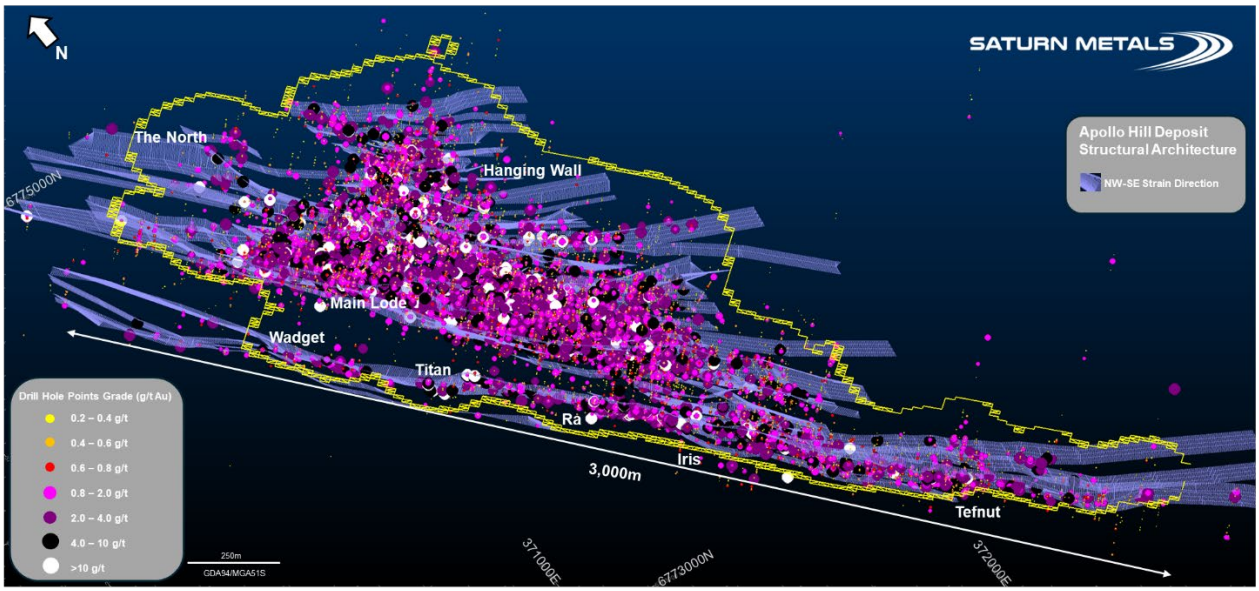

Figure 9 – Oblique long section – Looking north-east – Illustrating the Apollo Hill gold deposit's interpreted NW shear zone strain architecture. Wireframes illustrated were used to drive the Dynamic Anisotropy (localised block modelling search directions) used during the estimation process of the June 2026 Mineral Resource Update. Pit shell cut to surface RL (350RL).

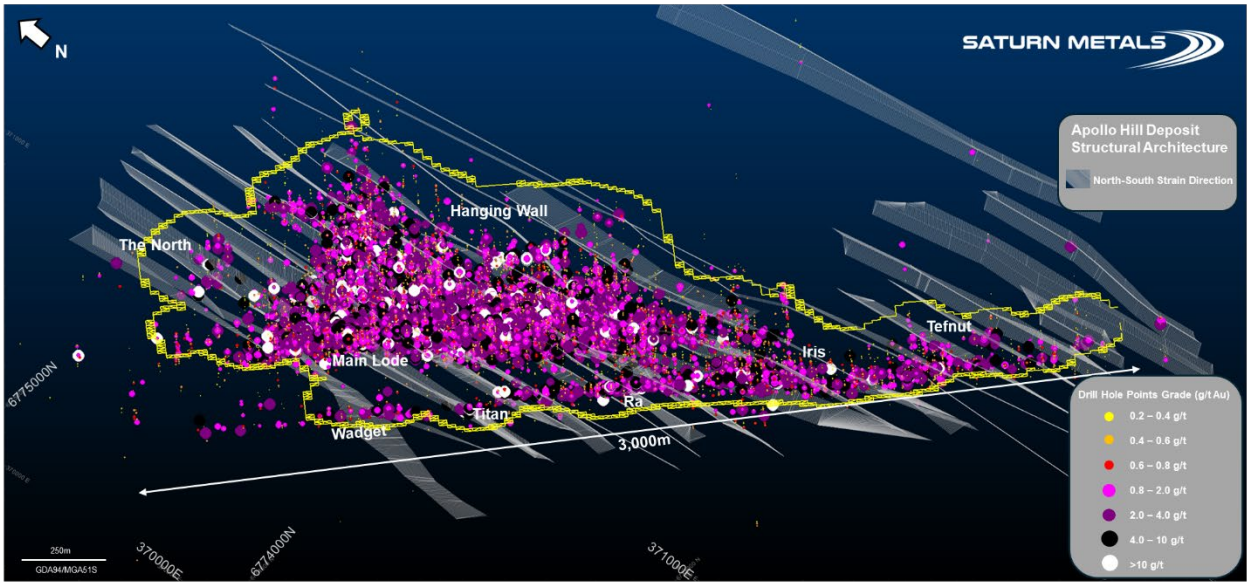

Figure 10 – Oblique long section – Looking north-east – Illustrating the Apollo Hill gold deposit's north-south strain architecture. Wireframes illustrated were used to drive the Dynamic Anisotropy (localised block modelling search directions) used during the estimation process of the June 2026 Mineral Resource Update. Pit shell cut to surface RL (350RL).

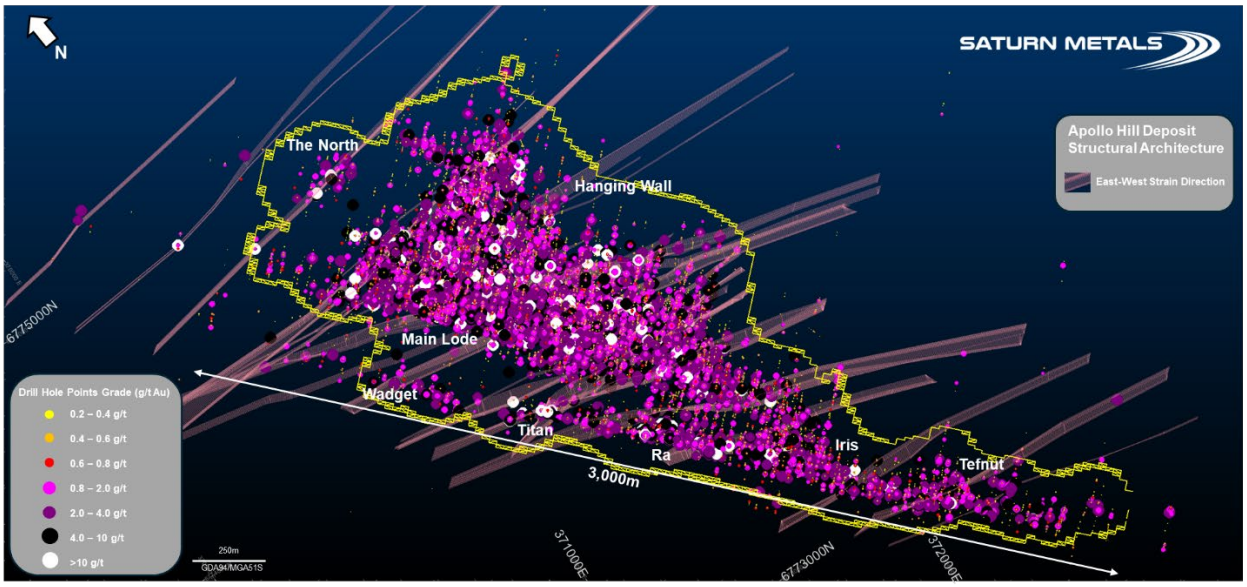

Figure 11 – Oblique long section – Looking north-east – Illustrating the Apollo Hill gold deposit's east-west geological strain architecture. Wireframes illustrated were used to drive the Dynamic Anisotropy (localised block modelling search directions) used during the estimation process of the June 2026 Mineral Resource Update. Pit shell cut to surface RL (350RL).

Mineralisation & Veining

Gold is hosted in all rock types as discontinuous sheeted, stockwork and conjugate vein sets. These vein sets form zones that have an overall dip about 53° towards 054° (north-east) and 134° (south-east). The veinlets can range from a few millimetres to a few centimetres in thickness and occur at densities from approximately 2 per metre to more than 20 per metre. Gold grades generally increase with vein density. Ladder veins and extension veins between the main sheeted sets are also commonly associated with the highest grades.

Flatter structural zones within the broader shear zone dip about 40° towards the east and usually plunge northwards. These zones, up to 5 m true thickness, cut across the sequence and act as strong controls on mineralisation. All veins show some degree of deformation.

Gold mineralisation within the broader Apollo Shear Zone is marked by silica–sericite–and pyrite alteration, especially within approximately 50m of the shear. Gold is also sometimes associated with ankerite around some quartz veins, and epidote is commonly seen around higher grades. An outer alteration halo of chlorite–carbonate ± magnetite is present around the deposit, and leucoxene is developed in dolerites along much of the Apollo Shear.

Mineralisation can be focused along rock type contacts within the Main lode and Footwall lodes (Iris Zone).

Representative mineralisation styles in RC chips and Diamond core can be seen in Figure 12 and Figure 13.

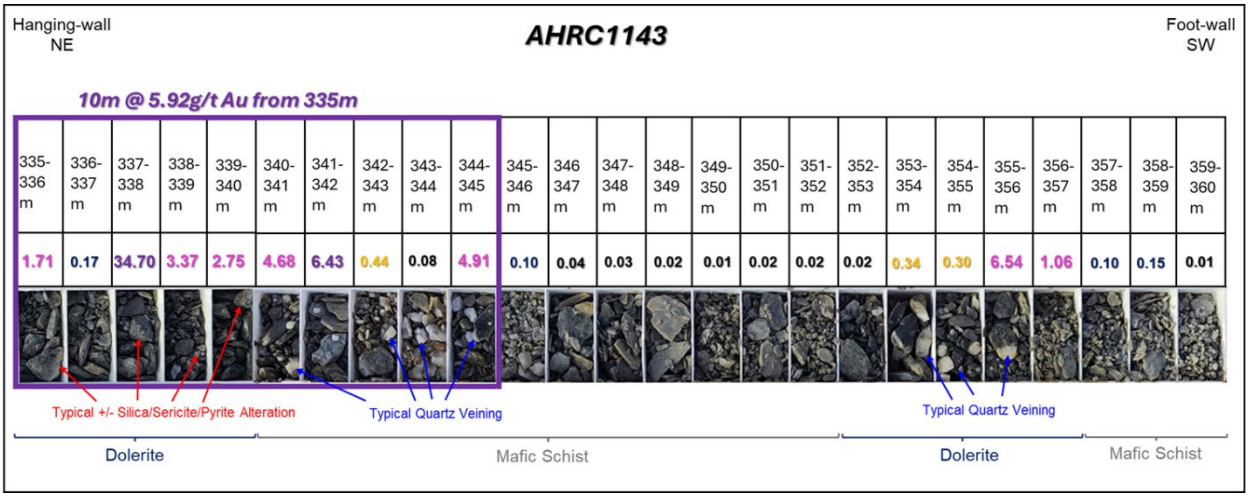

Figure 12 – AHRC1143 RC Chips – 'Main lode' Mineralisation at depth – Shear zone Contact between hanging wall Dolerites and Footwall Schist.

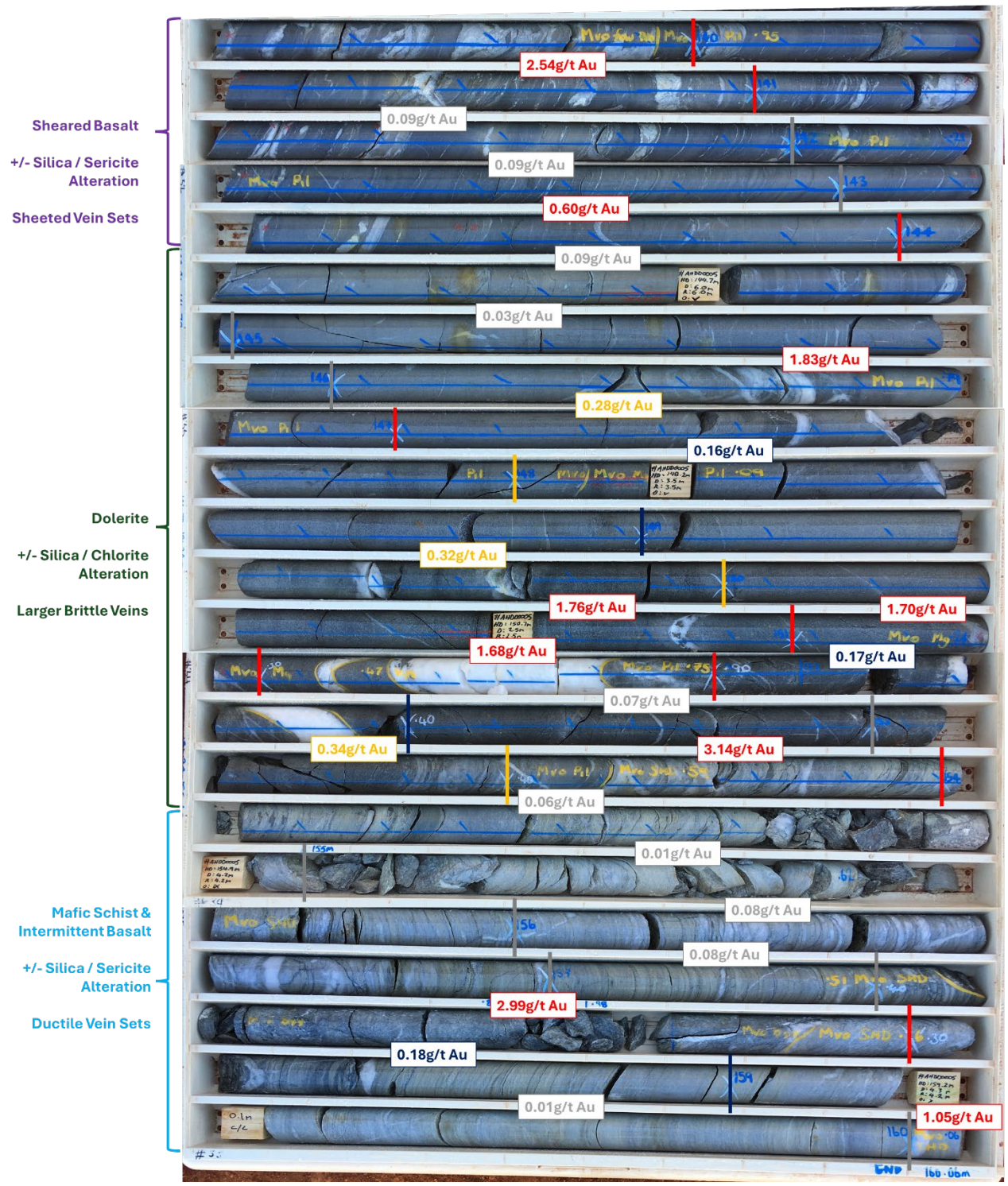

Figure 13 – Gold mineralisation within all three major Apollo Hill lithologies: Basalt, Dolerite and Schist — AHDD0005 (Main lode) 139.4 m to 160.06 m.

Drilling, Sampling, Estimation and Reporting

Drilling and Drilling Techniques

Since discovery in 1986, several companies have completed drilling on the project including Fimiston Mining NL, Battle Mountain (Australia) Ltd, Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd, Mining Project Investors Ltd (MPI), Hampton Hill Mining NL, Apex Minerals NL, Peel Mining Ltd, and Saturn Metals Ltd. Most of the critical RC and DD holes completed at Apollo Hill can be divided into several main periods: 1988 to 1989, 2003, 2011 and 2018 to 2026.

All holes used directly for the Mineral Resource estimation at Apollo Hill are reverse circulation (RC) or diamond drill (DD) holes completed by Saturn or its predecessor companies since 1986. Drilling at Apollo Hill tends to be on 30 m spaced northeast-southwest fences with drilling along the fences ranging from 12.5 m to 30 m intervals. Three areas (Figure 4) have been tested by 12.5 m spaced RC drilling to determine short-scale variability in grades. Drill spacing is less dense towards the margins of the deposits. Mineralisation is not closed off along strike or at depth.

The Apollo Hill Mineral Resource estimate has used 1,979 diamond and RC drillholes for a total of 299,289 m drilled. The holes have been surveyed (collar locations), downhole surveyed, logged, sampled, and recent core has been photographed. The location of the diamond and RC drillholes used in the Mineral Resource estimate are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

The drillholes are surveyed using the GDA94 datum and MGA zone 51 coordinates.

Data Review

Drillholes are predominantly sampled over the full length of the holes with sample intervals generally 1 m in length, with core sampling also considering geological boundaries.

The drillhole data, assay data and quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) data have been compiled since 1986. Since that time, several different laboratories have been used, with a corresponding range of sample preparation, assaying, and QAQC protocols. Analysis of QAQC data since 1986 did not highlight any matters for concern.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

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 enough capacity to provide generally dry samples with reasonable recovery. Where deeper holes have become wet in 2025 and 2026 RC drilling - drilling switches over to diamond tails to maintain sample integrity and to eliminate the chance of contamination. Data 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 by a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig.

Diamond core was drilled as PQ3, HQ3 and NQ2 diameters dependant on weathering profile and ground conditions. Core was generally cut in half although some full core sampling has been utilised where core retention hasn't been a priority. Sample sizes range in size, but generally 1 m intervals were used adhering to geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.3 m to maximum 1.2 m). Sampling was undertaken using QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice. This includes the submission and monitoring of standards, blanks and duplicates at regular intervals within each submission, for RC and Diamond samples.

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted with either a 4.5 inch or 5.5 inch full face-sampling bit.

All Saturn core was oriented using a Reflex orientation tool which was recorded at the drill site. All core was pieced back together and orientated at the Saturn Core yard at Apollo Hill.

On-going review of the Saturn QAQC data indicates that Saturn's results are satisfactory, and that the drilling database is suitable for use in resource estimates.

The Saturn in-fill drilling supports the previous drill hole data suggesting that there is no problem with the spatial location and tenor of mineralisation defined in the historic drilling.

Sample Analysis Method

Recent Saturn drilling samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie and by ALS in Perth. A 3kg split sub sample was then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns using an LM5 pulverising mill, with analysis by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish.

Estimation Methodology

Mineralisation envelopes were constructed on southwest to northeast sections parallel to drilling fences, using a nominal 0.2 g/t Au mineralisation boundary on the raw grade data to define the approximate edges of the mineralised zones. Strings were snapped to drillholes and used for developing wireframes of the mineralisation for the Main lode and Footwall zones. Further refinement of internal dilution within the mineralisation envelopes used conditional indicator kriging (CIK) on 2.5 m (X) by 6.25 m (Y) by 2.5 m (RL) blocks to probabilistically define coherent zones of mineralisation and internal dilution. Dynamic anisotropy was utilised throughout the model to refine apparent structurally controlled mineralisation trends within the model.

Wireframe interpretations for secondary weathering related oxidation and top of fresh rock were incorporated into the model.

Raw sample/assay files were flagged/coded for the interpreted mineralisation zones, oxidation profile and internal domains and then composited to a regular 2 m downhole composite length as a means of achieving a uniform sample support.

Bulk density was generated from a set of 1,704 Archimedean determinations using billets of core. Densities have been assigned based on oxidation state. At Apollo Hill, assigned densities range from 1.7 t/m^3 (alluvial/soil) to 2.9 t/m^3 (fresh mafic rocks).

Grade estimation has been completed using ordinary kriging (OK) for all mineralised zones. The flagged composites were used for estimation of panels within a rotated parent block size which emulates a large-scale selective mining unit (SMU) scale mining block with a dimension of 10 m (X) by 25 m (Y) by 10 m (RL).

Mineral Resource Classification

A combination of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources has been defined, considering a range of parameters including the robustness of the input data, the confidence in the geological interpretation (the predictability of both structures and grades within the mineralised zones), distance from data, and amount of data available for block estimates within the mineralised zones.

In June 2024, a conditional simulation study was completed to confirm appropriate drill hole spacing to support Mineral Resource (MRE) Classification. This study employed Turning Bands Conditional Simulation (TBCS) to assess the influence of drill hole spacing on Mineral Resource estimation for a gold deposit within the main zone (Zone Code 100) using data from the 2023 MRE. The approach involved creating 30 potential 3D simulations based on actual capped drill hole composites from which one was chosen for use. This was followed by the development of pseudo-drillhole patterns, including both densely spaced and wide-spaced arrangements, to generate additional simulated datasets to be assessed for consistency within nominal periodic production volumes. These models were subsequently evaluated at the block scale (SMU of 20mE x 25mN x 10mRL) to examine their impact on tonnage, grade, and metal content, with comparisons made against a 'simulated' model. The findings of this study indicated that the current drill hole spacings for Apollo Hill are appropriate, reasonable and deemed suitable for classification at the Mineral Resources 0.20g/t Au cut-off grade and aligning with an annual production estimate of around 10Mtpa.

Metallurgy

Metallurgical test work has been carried out for typical mineralised material at Apollo Hill confirming that the ore is amenable to conventional heap leach gold recovery methods. Ongoing test work by Saturn has confirmed it is possible to achieve gold recoveries from primary ore of up to 73.7% in a full-scale heap leach scenario. Further test work is ongoing to further optimise the recovery process.

Reporting

In 2026, STN completed further infill and extensional RC and DD drilling on the deposit and is reporting the resource within a nominal pit shell. Preliminary Whittle pit optimisations using approximated regional mining and processing costs for a heap leach processing scenario have been run on the resource model using a gold price of AUD$5,000/oz to generate an economic pit shell and cut-off grade. A pit shell representing a revenue factor of 1 was selected as a nominal constraint within which to report the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource, thereby satisfying the JORC Code requirement for a Mineral Resource to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE). Other relevant information is described in the JORC Code Table 1 as appropriate. The Mineral Resource was reported using a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off grade in line with preliminary economic analysis and other similar projects globally. Mining is anticipated to be bulk low-grade mining for processing by simple heap leach processing on 10 m benches while allowance has been made for the Iris Corridor to be mined more selectively on 5 m benches with a smaller SMU.

Changes from the July 2025 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource relate to:

- Additional drilling across strike and down-dip.
- Further advancements in the interpreted geology and revisions to mineralisation wireframes.
- Refinement of the grade estimate using layered and prioritized dynamic anisotropy (localised search ellipse orientations) driven by an updated structural model to more accurately reflect localised geological strain and grade trends in the data.
- Adjustment to the size of the CIK block estimates to 2.5 m (X) by 6.25 m (Y) by 2.5 m (RL) where the CIK estimate define coherent zones of mineralisation and internal dilution using a 0.25 g/t Au indicator and a nominal probability threshold of 17%. This was applied to the Apollo Hill Main Zone only. This effectively carves out consistent zones of poorly or inconsistently mineralised material from the better mineralised material.
- Improvements to the resource classification which reflect significant additional infill drill data and consistency of results.
- Revised estimation parameters.
- Improved confidence in modifying parameters including mineral recovery, and geotechnical information after test work completed in 2025 and 2026.
- The same 0.20 g/t Au cut-off grade but with the constraint of the Mineral Resource by a new and larger nominal constraining pit shell influenced by an increasing gold price. It should be noted that the AUD$5,000/oz gold price used is approximately AUD$1,350/oz below of the current spot price (25 May 2026) demonstrating a solid Mineral Resource base.

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

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Competent Persons Statements:

The information in this report that relates to exploration results (including geology, sampling, assaying, and quality assurance and quality control) is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by David Smith (DS), 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

The information in this announcement that relates to the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource estimate (gold) is based on information compiled and generated by Ingvar Kirchner (IK), an employee of AMC Consultants (now part of Afry). Mr Kirchner consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Mr Kirchner has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements, Quarterly Reports and Prospectus - as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted. Announcement dates to refer to include but are not limited to 13 August 2025, 20 November 2025, 25 February 2026, 16 March 2026, 8 April 2026, 20 May 2026.

The following extract from the JORC Code Table 1 is provided for compliance with the Code requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources:

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to the Saturn Metals Ltd Apollo Hill gold deposit and all succeeding sections).

Table II Extract of JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 pulverized 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 analyzed by Bureau Veritas and ALS in both Kalgoorlie and Perth. At the laboratories the samples were oven dried and crushed to 90% passing 3 mm, and pulverized to 90% passing 75 microns, with analysis by 50 g fire assay. 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. Diamond core was drilled HQ3 and NQ2 dependent on weathering profile and ground conditions. The core was cut in half using a Corewise diamond saw at the ALS laboratory in Perth, an Almonte diamond saw at Petricore in Kalgoorlie and an Almonte diamond saw at Mavex in Kalgoorlie. Both half and full core were submitted for analysis. Half and full core samples were taken with a diamond saw, generally on 1 m intervals, dependent on geological boundaries where appropriate (lengths ranging from a minimum 0.3 m to a maximum of 1.2 m). Whole core samples were historically taken within the zones of mineralisation to account for coarse grained nature of the gold. 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 and Diamond samples.	DS
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.).	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling used either a 4.5 inch or 5.5 inch face-sampling bit. Diamond core was PQ3, HQ3 of NQ2 diameter core. All RC drillholes were surveyed by Gyro, every 30 m down hole. All core was oriented using a Reflex orientation tool, which was recorded at the drill site, and all core pieced back together and orientated at the STN core yard at Apollo Hill.	DS
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.	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. 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	DS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
	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.	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 minimize down-hole or cross-hole contamination. The 2.5-3 kg calico bag samples representing 1 m were taken directly from the cyclone and packaged for freight to Kalgoorlie. The calico represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig. Diamond core recovery was measured and recorded for each drill run. The core was physically measured by tape and recorded for each run. Core recovery was recorded as percentage recovered. All data was loaded into the STN database. Diamond drilling utilized drilling additives and muds to ensure the hole was conditioned to maximize recoveries and sample quality. There was no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias between hole-types observed at this stage. There was no significant loss of core reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond drillholes to date.	
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drillholes were geologically logged by industry standard methods, including depth, color, lithology, alteration, sulfide and visible gold mineralisation and weathering. RC Chip trays and Diamond Core trays were photographed. The logging is qualitative in nature and of sufficient detail to support the current interpretation.	DS
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. Core was cut in half and submitted to the laboratory. Historically some full core samples have been submitted. Assay samples were crushed to 90% passing 3 mm. A 3kg split sub sample was then pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns using an LM5 pulverising mill, with analysis by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. 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 were inserted every 25 samples. 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.	DS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
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 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%. Samples were submitted to ALS and Bureau Veritas in both Kalgoorlie and Perth, processed and analyzed via 50 g charge fire assay.	DS
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 data for any assays of samples. 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.	DS
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.	Collars are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilizing GDA94, Zone 51. Final drillhole collars are all surveyed by DGPS by ABIMS & Goldfield Surveyors. All RC and diamond holes were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool. 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.	DS
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 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. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.	DS
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.	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 confidently established. The majority of the drillholes were inclined at around 60° to the southwest.	DS
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access by 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.	DS
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	DS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
		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	Competent Person
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.	DS
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	RC and diamond drilling by previous tenement holders provides around 14% 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.	DS
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Apollo Hill project comprises two deposits/trends: the 'Main lode' in the northwest of the project area, and the Apollo Hill Footwall Zone (Iris Corridor) comprised of the Wadget-Ra-Iris-Tefnut-Titan lodes in the southeast. 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 zones extend over a strike length of approximately 3 km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 500 m vertical depth. The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4 m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21 m.	DS
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Any relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices. No information has been excluded.	DS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
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 RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting). No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.	DS
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 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 (both positive or negative).	DS
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 and Tables within the body of the text.	DS
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.	DS
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.	DS
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.	Further work will include infill and step out drilling. This work will be designed to improve confidence in and test potential extensions to the current resource estimates. Refer to Figures and diagrams within the body of the text.	DS

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	Geological data is stored centrally in a relational SQL database using Aveza software. STN employs a Contract Database Administrator who is responsible for the integrity of the data. All geological and field data is entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets using lookup tables, fixed formatting and validation rules, to promote data integrity and prevent errors within the database. Assay data is received from the laboratory as a direct export and imported into the SQL in its entirety without edits. The database is continually validated by STN employed geologists who validate and audit the data. During the import of data within the Aveza database, a series of validation procedures occur. The database references established lookup tables and triggers validation procedures to ensure that data is valid before being uploaded into the relevant tables. A comparison of all data planned and what is in the database is made, to ensure all logging, collars, surveys, assays and collar pickups check against the actual collar locations. All data was checked visually in 3D to check all collar locations and surveys were correct.	DS
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person for the drillhole data, QAQC and geology has been to site frequently between listing in 2018 and 2025. The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource has been to site during 2024. Surface geology was inspected, as well as drilling, logging, sampling and assaying.	DS, IK
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Mineralisation envelopes were constructed on southwest to northeast sections parallel to drilling fences using a nominal 0.2 g/t Au mineralisation boundary on the raw grade data to define the edges of the mineralised zones. This defines the Apollo Hill Main Zone (incorporating the Hanging wall Zone) and the Iris Corridor (incorporating Ra, Tefnut, Titan, and Wadget). Strings were snapped to drillholes and used for developing wireframes of the mineralisation. Further refinement of internal dilution within the mineralisation envelopes used conditional indicator kriging (CIK) on 2.5mE x 6.25mN x 2.5mRL blocks to probabilistically define coherent zones of mineralisation and internal dilution. The mineralisation envelopes are designed for a bulk mining scenario with a limited requirement for selectivity within the zones and domains. Close 12.5 m spaced RC grade control drilling over three test areas (including an upcoming trial pit) has confirmed the general drilling data and model results which adds confidence in the interpretation of the deposit. The lithology contact between the hanging wall mafic and the footwall schist units were interpreted and modelled based on simplified summary geology data provided.	IK

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
		The interpretations are based on good quality core and RC drilling, good quality assay data, and satisfactory logging. On a local scale, the mineralisation is not highly structured. The veinlet-type stockwork structures related to the mineralisation are not likely to be continuous relative to the scale of the drilling. Alteration and association with the Apollo Shear contact are material but not limiting to the definition of mineralisation. Mineralisation occurs both along the shears and contact and within surrounding host rock-types. Dynamic anisotropy is being used, reflecting interpreted structural controls on the development of Au mineralization at Apollo Hill. On a broad scale, the mineralised zones are wide and relatively persistent along strike and down dip, but with erratic local grades and complex structure within the zones reflecting interaction of the multiple significant fault and shear orientations.	
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	Apollo Hill mineralisation package currently has an approximate north-west to south-east strike length of 3 km, variable width of up to 1200 m, and down dip extent of more than 650 m. Mineralisation extends to near-surface, truncated in some area by a thin layer of barren transported cover sediments. The mineralisation is not closed-off by the resource definition drilling either along strike, across strike to the north-east or down-dip, although an apparent decreasing grade tenor along strike at the current limits is observed.	IK
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Datamine Studio RM and ISATIS 2018 were used for modelling, variography and estimation. The new model incorporates a substantial amount of additional infill and extension drilling. Data was domained according to the key mineralised zones. Interpreted extents were strongly guided by well-understood geology and grade trends. The new model uses a range of estimation methods to achieve a result suitable for large-scale low-selectivity mining and processing scenario. Dynamic anisotropy orientations are assigned using nearest neighbour method (NN) to both the CIK blocks (315º rotated 2.5m(X) by 6.25m(Y) by 2.5m(Z) blocks) and the full panel blocks 315º rotated 10m(X) by 25m(Y) by 10m(Z) blocks) using orientation data from the Apollo Hill Shear Zone (priority 1), north-south (priority 2), and east-west (priority 3) structures. The data was prioritized as indicated using 30 m radii from nearest data points with defaults reverting to any remaining Shear Zone orientations or a default of 45º towards 045º. Source of the orientations was tracked. Two metre downhole composites were generated using a residual retention method using the interpreted mineralisation boundaries as hard boundaries. High grade caps were applied to outliers in the 2 m composites using 18 g/t Au for Apollo Hill Main Zone (ZONECODE 100), 32 g/t Au for Iris Corridor blocks (ZONECODE 200), and 2 g/t Au for the background/waste material (ZONECODE 999). The Iris Corridor (ZONECODE 200) was temporarily sliced to 315º rotated 5m(X) by 12.5m(Y) by 5m(Z) blocks.	IK

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
		OK with dynamic anisotropy was used for estimation of a CIK-type indicator variable for sub-domaining of the Apollo Hill Main Zone (ZONECODE 100). An indicator variable was set for a 0.25 g/t Au threshold using an estimated 17% probability to define a domain variable separating mineralised material from poorly mineralised material. The CIK process used a maximum of 20 composites within an anisotropic first pass search radius of 180 along strike by 120 m down dip by 30 m across dip. The domain variable was back coded to the composite data. The Iris Corridor (ZONECODE 200) was temporarily sliced to 315º rotated 5m(X) by 12.5m(Y) by 5m(Z) blocks. Grade estimation used OK with dynamic anisotropy for estimation of Au for all zones including limited data within the background/waste model. The OK process used a maximum of 20 composites for the larger Apollo Hill Main Zone (ZONECODE 100) blocks within an anisotropic first pass search radius of 125 m along strike by 70 m down dip by 30 m across dip (reflecting the anisotropy of the variography). The smaller Iris Corridor blocks (ZONECODE 200) were estimated with a maximum of 8 composites within a first pass search radius of 125 m along strike by 100 m down dip by 250 m across dip (reflecting the anisotropy of the variography). The background waste blocks were estimated used a maximum of 25 composites using a nominal variogram model from the Apollo Hill Main Zone (ZONECODE 100). The estimation parameters used are appropriate for a gold deposit with highly variable grades throughout broad zones, and uncertain continuity at the scale of the drilling. Estimation parameters and search parameters were deliberately selected to best estimate the model without creating undue conditional bias in conjunction with the SMU blocks. Parameters and estimation results were validated via appropriate check methods. A detailed description of the parameters are provided in the technical report. There is no previous mining at Apollo Hill to reconcile against. There is insufficient data to estimate any deleterious elements or by-products. Sulfide content is very low. The resource estimate was constrained within the modelled mineralisation envelopes and domains to limit extrapolation of grade. The mineralisation envelopes considered available geological data during construction. The thin weathering related oxidation divisions were modelled but, in most areas had inadequate data to allow separate estimation. There were not apparent material grade differences between the various oxide and transitional zones relative to the fresh material and hence the oxidation domains were not used as sub-domains of the mineralised zones. Validation was completed using the comparison of the OK results to previous estimates, and statistical comparison of data and estimated grades. Further validation using modified swath plots and visual review of grade mapping between the models and the drilling data was conducted. Only gold was estimated. No assumptions are made regarding recovery of by-products. Previous Mineral Resources for Apollo Hill were generated by AMC in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,2022, 2023, February 2025, and July 2025.	
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages are estimated using dry bulk density values.	IK

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Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The June 2026 Mineral Resource estimate for Apollo Hill has been reported at a cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au for all material types, based on economic parameter checks, pit optimization analysis, assay accuracy at low level grades, uncertain Au recoveries at very low grades below the selected cut-off grade, and similar cut-offs for other projects with this style of mineralisation.	IK
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	For Apollo Hill Main Zone (ZONECODE 100), mining is assumed to be on 5 m flitches for a single 10 m drill and blast bench for a current minimum selective mining unit (SMU) dimension of 10 m by 25 m by 10 m using RC grade control or similar. This is assumed based on other projects having a similar style of mineralisation. It is predicted that the Iris Corridor might be mined more selectively using 5 m benches for a current minimum selective mining unit (SMU) dimension of 5 m by 12.5 m by 5 m using RC grade control or similar. Preliminary Whittle pit optimizations using approximated regional mining and processing costs for multiple processing scenarios have been run on the resource model using a gold price of AUD$5,000/oz to generate a range of pit shells and cut-off grades. The selected revenue factor 1 nominal constraining pit shell currently represents a bulk mining and heap leach processing scenario. The use of the pit optimization shell constraint satisfies the JORC Code requirement for a Mineral Resource to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The project is at an early stage. A PFS mining been completed with a DFS scheduled for late-2026. It is possible that the cut-off grade, SMU selection and reporting parameters may be revised in the future.	IK
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	No mining has been conducted at the project. Ongoing test work by Saturn has confirmed it is possible to achieve gold recoveries from primary ore of up to 73.7% in a full-scale heap leach scenario. These recoveries are based on using conventional stage crushing and High-Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR) for a heap leach scenario as advised by STN. Further test work is ongoing to further optimise the recovery process. Further analytical work and modelling may be required to differentiate ore types.	IK
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	No assumptions have been made regarding possible waste and process residue options. The project is at a PFS stage. Typical open pit mining and heap leach processing scenarios would require generation of waste dumps and permanent leach pads.	IK
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Dry bulk densities are based on 1,704 analyses of Apollo Hill core billets. It is possible that additional data will modify the averaged density values that were applied to the model as below. Bulk densities were determined using Archimedean methods on dried, unsealed core. STN have applied the following rounded density values:	IK

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Soil/alluvium=1.7 t/m^3 • Mafic Volcanic rock-types=2.8 t/m^3 (oxide), 2.8 t/m^3 (transitional) and 2.9 tm^3 (fresh) • Schist rock-types=2.2 t/m^3 (oxide), 2.6 t/m^3 (transitional), 2.7 t/m^3 (fresh) • Dolerite rock-types=2.8 t/m^3 (oxide), 2.8 t/m^3 (transitional), 2.9 t/m^3 (fresh).	
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The resource estimate contains Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications. The classification considers: • Use of good quality diamond core and RC data for data used in the resource estimate. • The complex structural continuity of both geology and mineralisation, and consistency of grade data in all directions. • Drillhole data spacing in all directions. • Data quality, variability, and analytical data. • Bulk density data and representivity for rock-types and the style of mineralisation. The use of average densities based on the oxidation and summary rock-type divisions. • Good quality variography. • Estimation statistics (number of samples used, distance to data, and estimation pass, slope of regression). • Confidence in the interpretations. • Three test areas drilled with 12.5 m spaced RC grade control drilling were tightly classified as Measured Mineral Resource. • The relatively low cut-off grade and proposed low-selectivity mining method that has been proposed for heap leach processing. Drilling at Apollo Hill tends to be on 30 m spaced northeast-southwest fences with drilling along the fences ranging from 12.5 m to 30 m intervals. Three areas have been tested by 12.5 m spaced RC drilling to determine short-scale variability in grades. Drill spacing is less dense towards the margins of the deposits. Mineralisation is not closed off along strike or at depth. The interpretations of mineralisation are extrapolated to a limited distance past the base of drilling — usually no more than 50 m to 100 m. Most of the extrapolated areas tend to be left as unclassified in the models. The bulk of the mineralisation has now been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource which is demonstrated by coherent zones of mineralisation with relatively close spaced drilling. The estimate is classified as Inferred Mineral Resource at the edges of the mineralisation along strike and down dip. Background and waste portions of the model have not been classified. The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	IK
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	The Mineral Resource has not been externally audited or reviewed. AMC conducts its own internal peer review process for the Mineral Resource estimate. No significant issues were identified.	IK

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary	Competent Person
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The Mineral Resource assumes that medium to large scale open cut mining methods will be applied in conjunction with processing by heap leach. The Mineral Resource assumes an SMU dimension of 10 m by 25 m by 10 m (ZONECODE 100) to 5 m by 12.5 m by 5 m (ZONECODE 200). The OK SMU model is deemed appropriate for this style of deposit and is a global estimate. Factors affecting the confidence and relative accuracy of the Resource are primarily: • The geology and structural controls on the mineralising system appear to be well understood. • Good quality drilling samples. • Need for improved geological and metallurgical understanding of the mineralisation. Geology and domains are likely to be more complex than assumed by the current resource model. The relation of the mineralisation to alteration and structural domains is considered potentially significant. • Increased drilling density may result in variations of the model results in local areas. Additional infill drilling is still warranted in some areas. Some further close spaced drilling and deliberate twinning of holes would be beneficial to improve understanding of the short-range variability of the mineralisation. • The data appears to have a relatively high nugget variance (50% to 73% for the gold variograms) which correlates with the erratic nature of the mineralisation and possible precision issues noted with repeat or duplicate samples. • Accuracy of averaged bulk density data and porosity/moisture assumptions. Mineralisation and lithology may prove to be more variable than the current scale of drilling and limited density data suggest. • Selectivity and cut-off grades may vary in future according to further mining studies. • There was a local conditional simulation studies conducted in 2024 to test both infill drilling requirements and potential grade control scenarios. Relative accuracy or confidence may still be hampered due to the lack of stationarity in the data and high nugget variance in the variography. The resource classification is considered reasonable based on validation through multiple processes, including visual and graphical review of the estimates. The mineralised area is drilled at a semi-regular spacing and while local variance to the estimate may occur, there is a moderate-to-high degree of confidence in the overall estimate supported by the 2021 and 2023 RC grade control drilling test areas. The primary mineralised zones are moderately defined by drilling, constrained to an interpretation that reflects the broad geological control on grade, and appropriately estimated. The project has no production history for comparison of the model results.	IK