GREAT NEW RESULTS AT HERCULES GOLD PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Regional exploration drilling has discovered a significant zone of gold bearing mineralisation at the recently identified Hercules Prospect, within Saturn Metals' broader Apollo Hill land holdings.
- Significant Aircore (AC) intersections include:
  - **20m @ 2.27g/t Au from 24m** including **8m @ 5.17g/t Au from 24m** - AHAC0925
  - **8m @ 1.06g/t Au from 28m** - AHAC0865
  - **4m @ 1.35g/t Au from 16m** - AHAC0696
  - **4m @ 1.08g/t Au from 16m** - AHAC0842
- Hercules is located 15km to the south of Saturn's 1.47Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1] on a previously unexplored section of the gold fertile Keith Kilkenny Lineament.
- Assays received to date have confirmed mineralisation over a 1km strike length (Figure 1).
- Drilling has been completed over a 3km corridor, with results pending for an additional 103 AC holes and two Reverse Circulation (RC) holes.
- Several areas of promising geology have been intersected along strike and the associated assay results will be reported as they are returned in the coming weeks.

Plate 1 – AC Drilling at Hercules Prospect

[1] Details of the Mineral Resource which currently stands at 76.6 Mt @ 0.6 g/t Au for 1,469,000 oz Au and a breakdown by category are presented in Table 1a (page 8 of this document) along with the associated Competent Persons statement and details of the ASX announcement that this information was originally published in.

Saturn Metals Limited (ASX:STN) ("**Saturn**", "**the Company**") is pleased to announce significant results from follow up AC drilling across its 100% owned, 1,000km^2 Apollo Hill Gold Project, 60km south-east of Leonora in the Western Australian Goldfields.

A recent phase of AC drilling stepped out from earlier reported holes AHAC0477 and AHAC0478 (4m @ 0.47g/t Au from 44m and 8m @ 0.36g/t Au from 44m respectively[a]). The new drilling intersected several zones of quartz veining and shearing in bed rock with strong sulphides indicating excellent prospectivity for economic mineralisation. Assays have returned several substantial intersections including **20m @ 2.27g/t Au from 24m** in hole AHAC0925, which includes **8m @ 5.17g/t Au from 24m**.

Figure 1 shows a plan of drilling results at Hercules. Drilling is still widely spaced; however, gold gram metre (Au g/t × interval downhole width) heat mapping indicates a significant 1km long gold trend. The location of this trend is consistent with an interpreted dilation zone associated with the highly prospective Apollo Hill super-structure and the regionally gold rich Keith Kilkenny Shear (Figure 2).

Figure 3 and 4 show cross sections of the AC drilling results to date. Drilling remains open at depth and RC drilling illustrated on the diagrams has commenced to test underneath some of the more promising results with assays pending.

With numerous infill and extension AC assays still pending, this means the full picture is yet to be revealed. Geological observations of the drill chips in these samples along the entire 3km strike length (Figure 1) show close similarities to those seen in the samples that have returned significant intersections.

Appendix 1 lists all significant results from this phase of drilling. Appendix 2 lists reported hole details.

Mineralised drill core is shown in Plate 2.

Plate 2 – AC Chip from AHAC0842 20-21m downhole grading 8m @ 0.72g/t Au.
Sulphide veining and blue-green alteration minerals visible.

Saturn Managing Director, Ian Bamborough said: "*The strategy of exploring for new mineralisation opportunities within the larger Apollo Hill land package is bearing some great results. The large gold footprint and localised higher-grade intersections at Hercules show the potential of this new mineralised system. Its location on the interpreted Keith Kilkenny structure is favourable, and we are seeing some excellent geological ingredients in our drilling. We look forward to reporting further assay results as they are returned, and additional work is being planned".*

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

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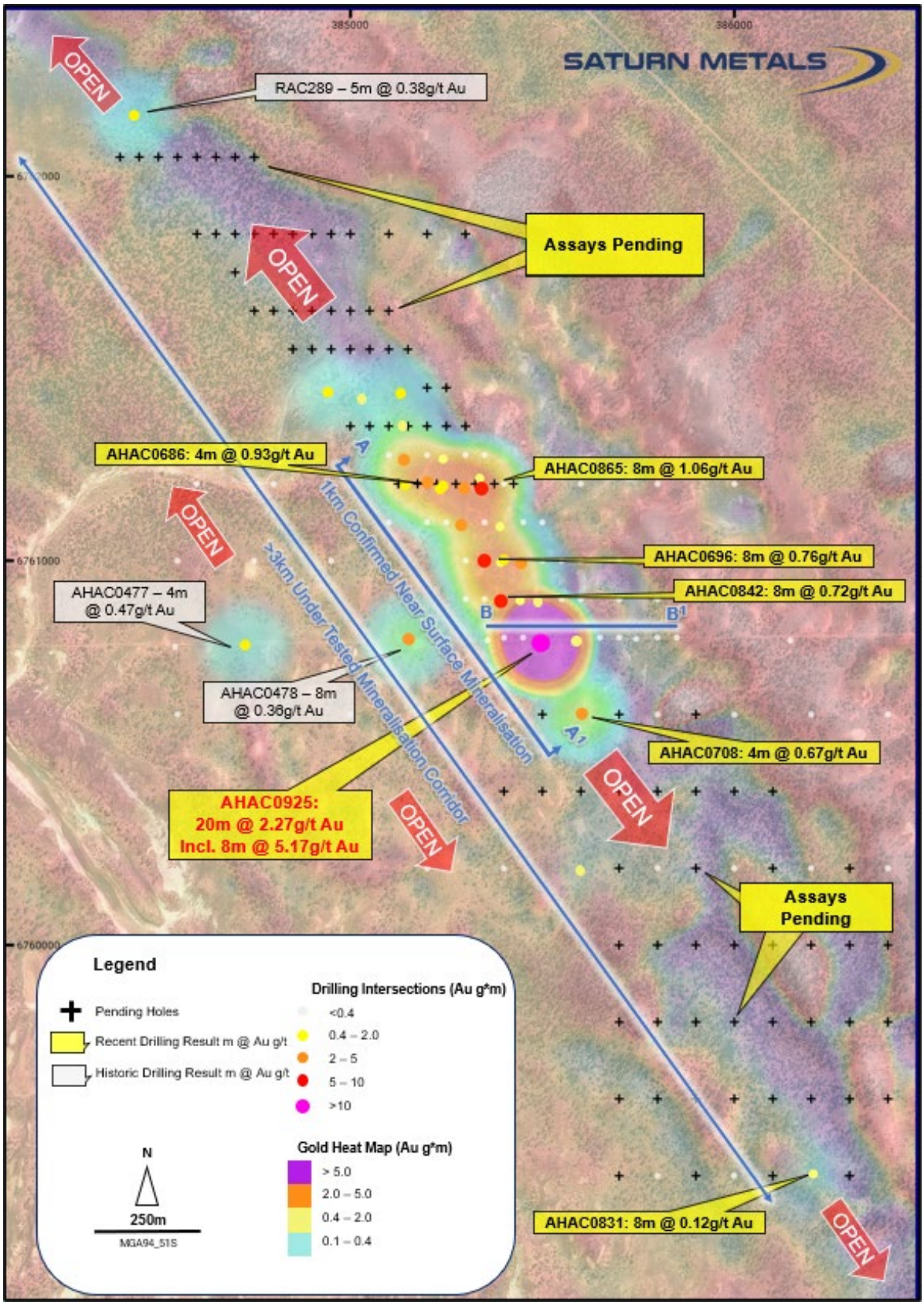

Figure 1 – Plan of significant Air Core results at Hercules – gold heat map of Au gram metres from recent and historical drilling, merged geophysical and aerial image background.

[a] This diagram contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited's ASX Announcements 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.

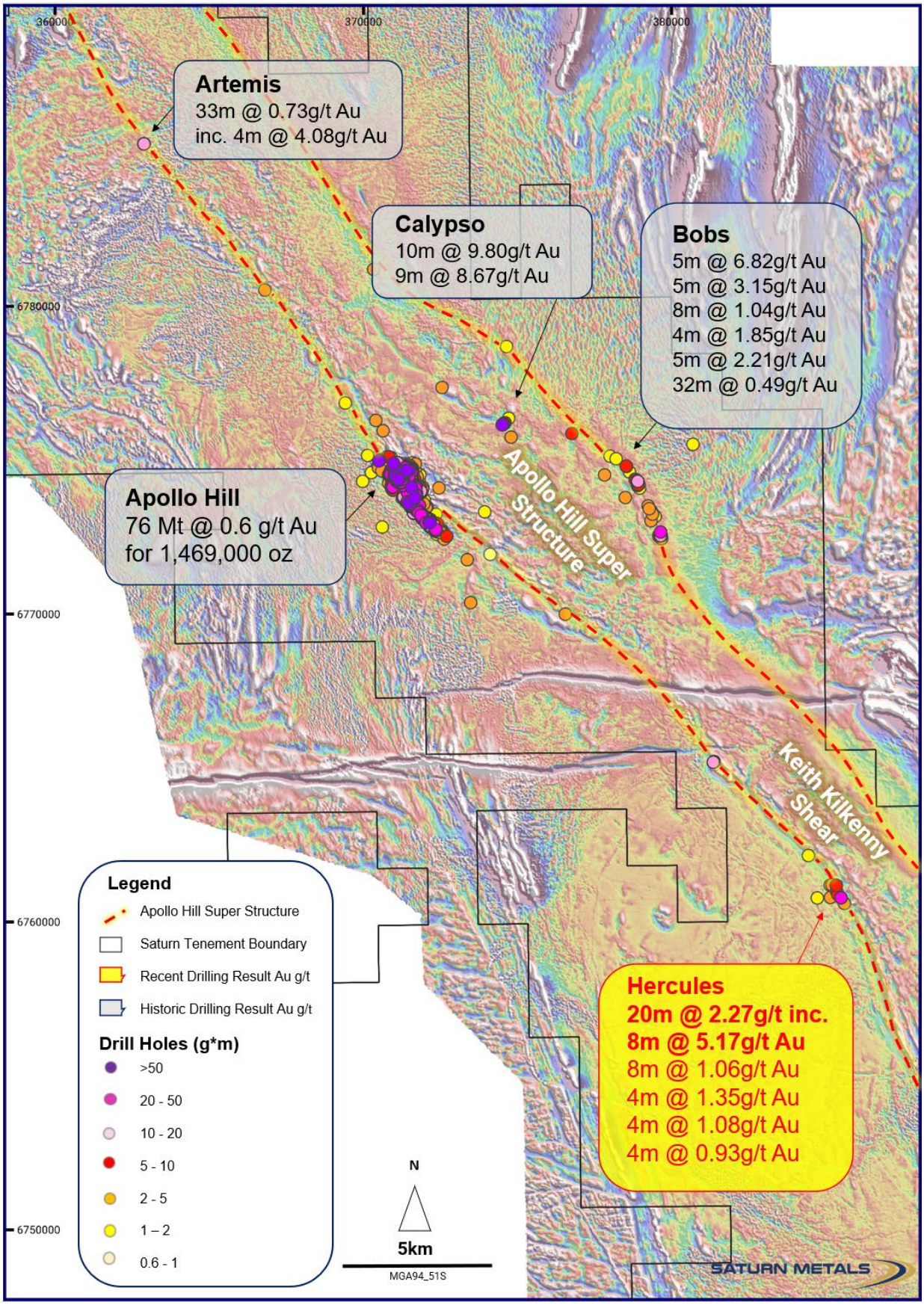

Figure 2 – Hole location diagram – holes in this announcement reported for Hercules only

[a] This diagram contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements 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.

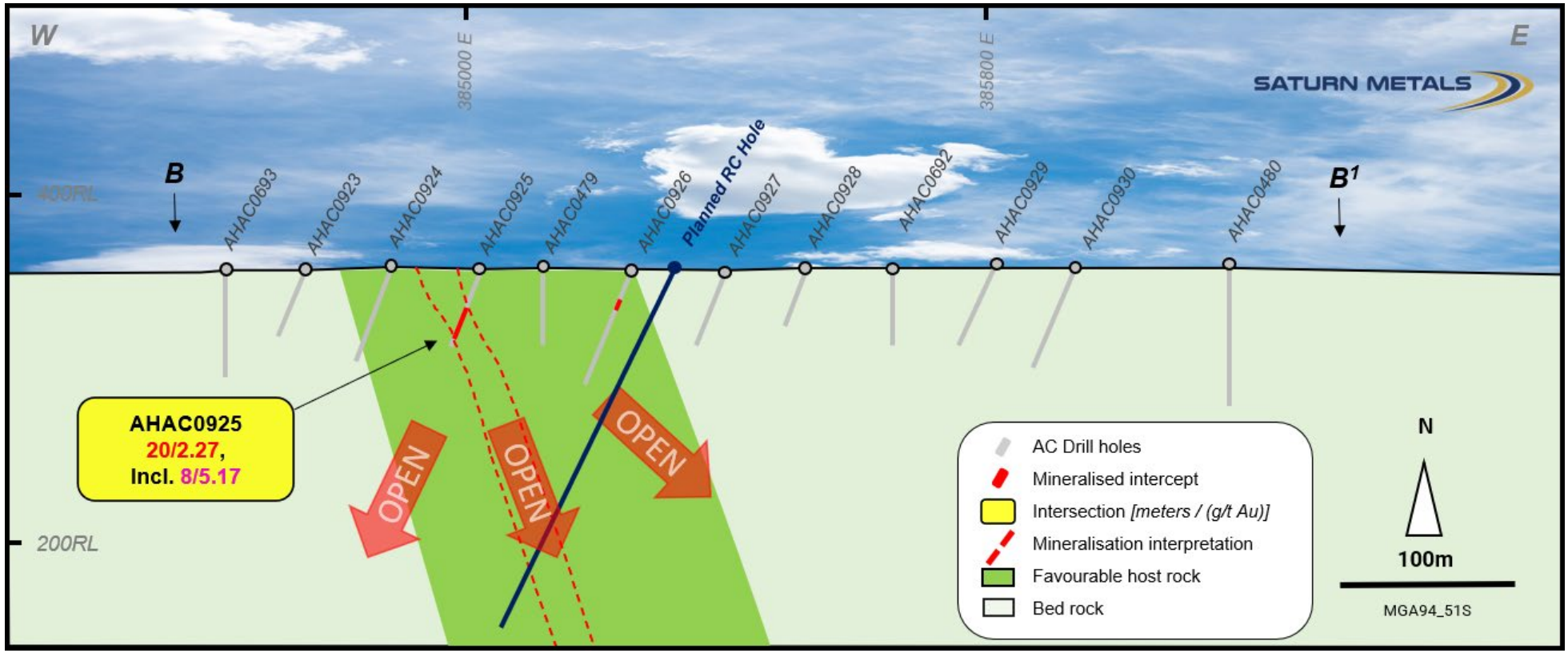

Figure 3 – West – east cross-section B- B[1] location illustrated in plan view Figure 1 – AHAC0925 intercept (20m @ 2.27g/t Au from 24m incl. 8m @ 5.17g/t Au from 24m) within favourable mafic host rock – drilling planned to target beneath the anomaly with one RC hole complete (assays pending).

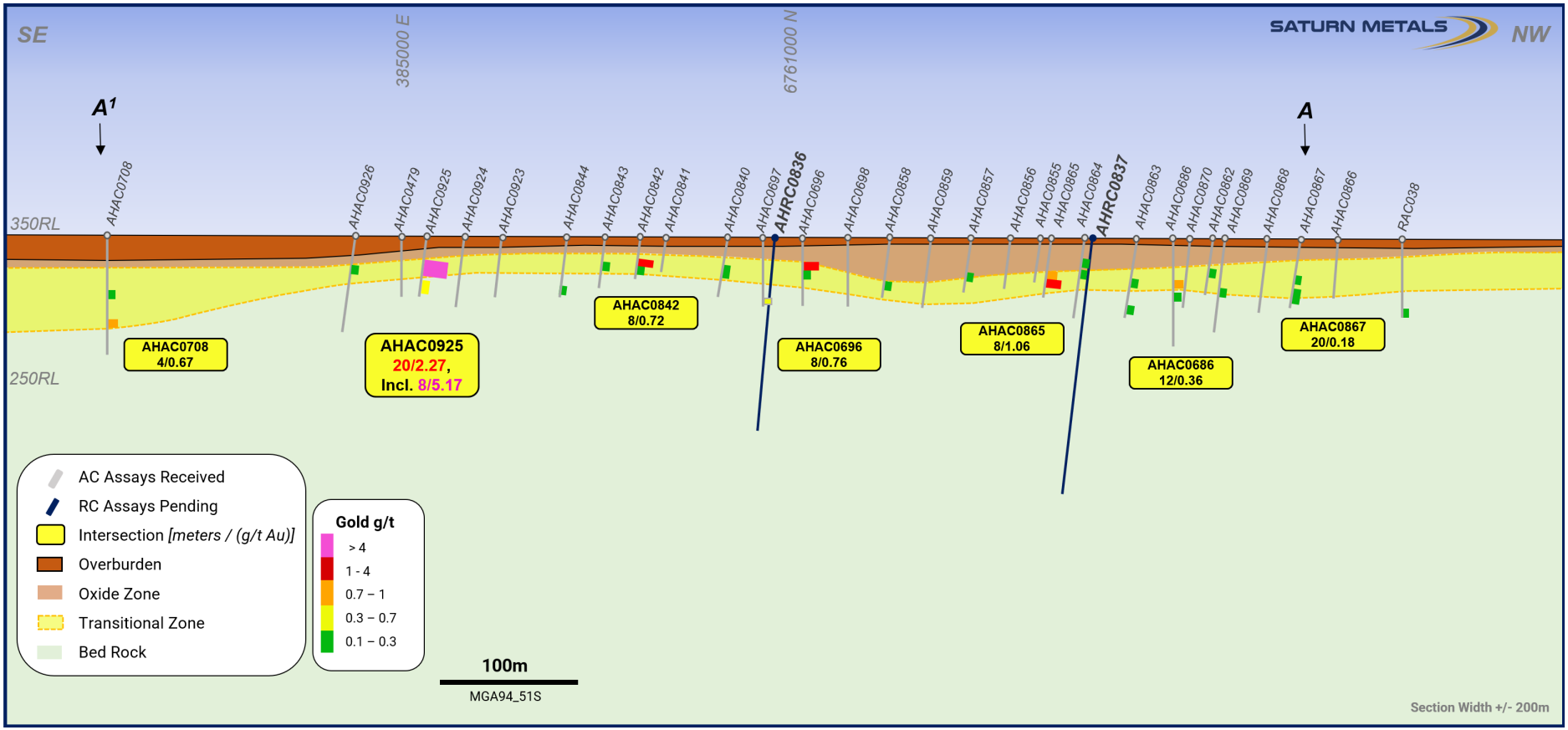

Figure 4 – Southeast – northwest long cross-section A – A¹ location illustrated in plan view Figure 1 – 1km blanket of confirmed near surface mineralisation with two RC holes complete (assays pending).

Competent Persons Statement – Resource:

[1]The information for the Mineral Resource included in this report is extracted from the report entitled (Apollo Hill Gold Resource Upgraded To 1.47Moz) created on 2 May 2022 and is available to view on the Saturn Metals Limited website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Saturn Metals Ltd confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Table 1 (a). May 2022 Mineral Resource Statement; 0.23 g/t Au cut-off by oxidation domain within a 1.2 revenue factor pit shell to represent reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Lower Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Oxidation state	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			MII Total		
		Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (KOzs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (KOzs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (KOzs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (KOzs)
0.23	Oxide	0	0	0	1.08	0.54	19	0.75	0.61	15	1.8	0.57	34
	Transitional	0	0	0	8.3	0.58	155	3.1	0.61	61	11	0.59	216
	Fresh	0	0	0	31	0.58	586	32	0.62	634	63	0.60	1,220
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**41**	**0.58**	**760**	**35**	**0.62**	**710**	**76**	**0.60**	**1,469**

The model is reported above the 2022 nominal RF1.2 pit optimization shell (AH8A_2 MII HL) for RPEEE and 0.23 g/t Au lower cut-off grade for all material types. There is no known depletion by mining within the model area. Estimation is by LMIK for Apollo Hill ZONECODE=100 and 300 while Ra ZONECODE=200 and Tefnut (ZONECODE=400, 402) were estimated using ROK due to limited data. Grade field AU_FIN1. The model currently assumes a 5mE x 12.5mN x 5mRL SMU for selective open pit mining. Selectivity may vary with changed mining and processing scenarios. The final models are SMU models and incorporate internal dilution to the scale of the SMU. The models do 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. Totals may vary due to rounded figures.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration:

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Ian Bamborough, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ian Bamborough is a fulltime employee and Director of the Company, in addition to being a shareholder in the Company. Ian Bamborough has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ian Bamborough consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

[a] 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 referred to include but are not limited to: 28/01/2022.

Appendix 1:

Significant Regional Exploration AC Drill Results (Composites generally 4m in length)

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHAC0686	12	0.36	28
incl.	4	0.93	28
AHAC0696	**8**	**0.76**	**16**
incl.	**4**	**1.35**	**16**
AHAC0697	4	0.09	28
	1	0.33	43
AHAC0707	4	0.09	40
AHAC0708	4	0.10	0
	8	0.16	36
	8	0.38	56
incl.	4	0.67	56
AHAC0709	4	0.08	32
AHAC0713	4	0.10	16
AHAC0822	8	0.09	76
AHAC0823	8	0.12	84
AHAC0831	8	0.12	32
AHAC0841	4	0.08	8
AHAC0842	**8**	**0.72**	**16**
incl.	**4**	**1.08**	**16**
AHAC0843	8	0.11	20
AHAC0844	8	0.07	24
	4	0.11	36
AHAC0849	8	0.26	20
AHAC0857	16	0.16	20
AHAC0858	8	0.08	24
	2	0.08	52
AHAC0859	8	0.10	28
AHAC0862	4	0.40	20
AHAC0863	8	0.16	28
	4	0.33	52
AHAC0864	12	0.18	16
incl.	4	0.34	16
AHAC0865	**12**	**0.72**	**28**
incl.	**8**	**1.06**	**28**
AHAC0867	20	0.18	28
incl.	8	0.28	40
AHAC0869	4	0.16	36

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHAC0670	1	0.10	51
AHAC0912	4	0.08	8
AHAC0914	4	0.18	56
	4	0.11	68
AHAC0916	4	0.09	52
AHAC0920	8	0.25	36
incl.	4	0.36	40
AHAC0923	4	0.09	24
AHAC0924	4	0.09	20
AHAC0925	**20**	**2.27**	**24**
incl.	**8**	**5.17**	**24**
AHAC0926	4	0.15	20
	4	0.08	48
AHAC0927	8	0.07	20
AHAC0931	4	0.10	28
	8	0.14	34
AHAC0933	4	0.09	64
	4	0.12	72
AHAC0935	4	0.43	40

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported AC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC0682	386000	6761197	353	-90	353	84
AHAC0683	385804	6761201	348	-90	348	61
AHAC0684	385601	6761197	345	-90	345	33
AHAC0685	385398	6761205	335	-90	335	31
AHAC0686	385201	6761204	345	-90	345	72
AHAC0687	385004	6761207	346	-90	346	79
AHAC0688	384800	6761205	350	-90	350	66
AHAC0689	384603	6761199	351	-90	351	69
AHAC0690	386547	6760820	370	-90	370	128
AHAC0691	386165	6760821	347	-90	347	113
AHAC0692	385746	6760803	344	-90	344	41
AHAC0693	385361	6760799	347	-90	347	60
AHAC0694	384969	6760792	340	-90	340	59
AHAC0695	384551	6760789	351	-90	351	53
AHAC0696	385349	6761000	342	-90	342	45
AHAC0697	385402	6761000	349	-90	349	44
AHAC0698	385299	6761005	344	-90	344	48
AHAC0699	385152	6761000	342	-90	342	48
AHAC0700	384953	6760994	351	-90	351	51
AHAC0701	384752	6761000	350	-90	350	33
AHAC0702	384553	6760999	347	-90	347	57
AHAC0703	384554	6760600	343	-90	343	51
AHAC0704	384751	6760598	342	-90	342	73
AHAC0705	385003	6760603	346	-90	346	84
AHAC0706	385202	6760599	343	-90	343	100
AHAC0707	385405	6760598	351	-90	351	82
AHAC0708	385603	6760602	352	-90	352	76
AHAC0709	385799	6760598	345	-90	345	81
AHAC0710	386000	6760602	350	-90	350	101
AHAC0711	385200	6760200	343	-90	343	83
AHAC0712	385399	6760199	351	-90	351	94
AHAC0713	385604	6760200	359	-90	359	86
AHAC0714	385791	6760203	352	-90	352	86
AHAC0715	385999	6760198	348	-90	348	56
AHAC0716	386200	6760200	350	-90	350	55
AHAC0717	386600	6760200	350	-90	350	67
AHAC0718	387000	6760200	350	-90	350	81

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC0719	387200	6760200	350	-90	350	103
AHAC0720	387400	6760200	350	-90	350	93
AHAC0721	387600	6760200	350	-90	350	96
AHAC0722	387800	6760200	350	-90	350	99
AHAC0723	388194	6759398	348	-90	348	83
AHAC0724	387802	6759396	350	-90	350	41
AHAC0725	388199	6758397	351	-90	351	93
AHAC0726	387803	6758391	354	-90	354	91
AHAC0727	387399	6758399	347	-90	347	72
AHAC0819	387606	6760605	323	-90	0	110
AHAC0820	387401	6760598	347	-90	0	106
AHAC0821	387196	6760609	360	-90	0	109
AHAC0822	386999	6760600	361	-90	0	105
AHAC0823	386803	6760597	352	-90	0	101
AHAC0824	386590	6760607	354	-90	0	102
AHAC0825	386406	6760603	397	-90	0	94
AHAC0826	386203	6760608	336	-90	0	98
AHAC0827	386792	6760196	343	-90	0	77
AHAC0828	386397	6760199	341	-90	0	77
AHAC0829	385803	6759404	344	-90	0	24
AHAC0830	386005	6759403	362	-90	0	35
AHAC0831	386206	6759405	362	-90	0	56
AHAC0832	386402	6759401	365	-90	0	59
AHAC0833	386601	6759403	347	-90	0	51
AHAC0834	386797	6759408	348	-90	0	88
AHAC0835	387000	6759399	354	-90	0	82
AHAC0836	387202	6759399	356	-90	0	76
AHAC0837	387399	6759400	352	-90	0	81
AHAC0839	387998	6759401	342	-90	0	91
AHAC0840	385288	6760898	350	-60	225	27
AHAC0841	385353	6760895	350	-60	225	27
AHAC0842	385399	6760902	350	-60	225	29
AHAC0843	385450	6760903	350	-60	225	38
AHAC0844	385499	6760903	350	-60	225	45
AHAC0845	385555	6760903	350	-60	225	64
AHAC0846	385599	6760902	350	-60	225	37
AHAC0847	385698	6760898	350	-60	225	20
AHAC0848	385796	6760902	350	-60	225	43
AHAC0849	385453	6761002	350	-60	225	45
AHAC0850	385500	6761000	350	-60	225	47

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC0851	385550	6761000	350	-60	225	30
AHAC0852	385600	6761000	350	-60	225	31
AHAC0853	385700	6761000	350	-60	225	35
AHAC0854	385100	6761100	350	-60	225	46
AHAC0855	385200	6761100	350	-60	225	42
AHAC0856	385250	6761100	350	-60	225	33
AHAC0857	385300	6761100	350	-60	225	43
AHAC0858	385350	6761100	350	-60	225	55
AHAC0859	385400	6761100	350	-60	225	46
AHAC0860	385450	6761100	350	-60	225	21
AHAC0861	385500	6761100	350	-60	225	28
AHAC0862	385150	6761200	350	-60	225	35
AHAC0863	385250	6761200	350	-60	225	59
AHAC0864	385300	6761200	350	-60	225	61
AHAC0865	385350	6761200	350	-60	225	48
AHAC0866	385100	6761275	350	-60	225	64
AHAC0867	385150	6761275	350	-60	225	52
AHAC0868	385200	6761275	350	-60	225	60
AHAC0869	385250	6761275	350	-60	225	69
AHAC0870	385300	6761275	350	-60	225	52
AHAC0871	385350	6761275	350	-60	225	26
AHAC0902	360600	6787675	350	-60	270	85
AHAC0903	360900	6787675	350	-60	270	42
AHAC0904	361000	6787675	350	-60	270	40
AHAC0905	361400	6787675	350	-60	270	20
AHAC0906	361800	6787675	350	-60	270	55
AHAC0907	362000	6787675	350	-60	270	25
AHAC0908	362200	6787675	350	-60	270	43
AHAC0909	362600	6787675	350	-60	270	98
AHAC0910	363000	6787675	350	-60	270	106
AHAC0911	363410	6787677	350	-60	270	111
AHAC0912	363805	6787677	350	-60	270	112
AHAC0913	363050	6784875	350	-60	270	83
AHAC0914	363150	6784875	350	-60	270	90
AHAC0915	363250	6784875	350	-60	270	92
AHAC0916	363350	6784875	350	-60	270	92
AHAC0917	363450	6784875	350	-60	270	84
AHAC0918	362800	6785075	350	-60	270	36
AHAC0919	362900	6785075	350	-60	270	48
AHAC0920	363000	6785075	350	-60	270	49

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC0921	363100	6785075	350	-60	270	67
AHAC0922	363200	6785075	350	-60	270	76
AHAC0923	385406	6760796	353	-60	225	43
AHAC0924	385456	6760797	347	-60	225	54
AHAC0925	385508	6760798	350	-60	225	46
AHAC0926	385596	6760796	350	-60	225	74
AHAC0927	385651	6760801	350	-60	225	45
AHAC0928	385696	6760813	350	-60	225	34
AHAC0929	385803	6760800	347	-60	225	46
AHAC0930	385853	6760805	350	-60	225	64
AHAC0931	384953	6761450	342	-60	225	71
AHAC0932	385002	6761445	352	-60	225	68
AHAC0933	385053	6761444	350	-60	225	81
AHAC0934	385099	6761448	347	-60	225	92
AHAC0935	385146	6761450	339	-60	225	89

Appendix 3:

Saturn Metals Project Areas

Apollo Hill (29.15°S and 121.68°E) is located approximately 60km south-east of Leonora in the heart of WA's goldfields region (Figure 5). The deposit and the Apollo Hill project are 100% owned by Saturn and are surrounded by good infrastructure and several significant gold deposits. The Apollo Hill Project has the potential to become a large tonnage, simple metallurgy, low strip open pit mining operation.

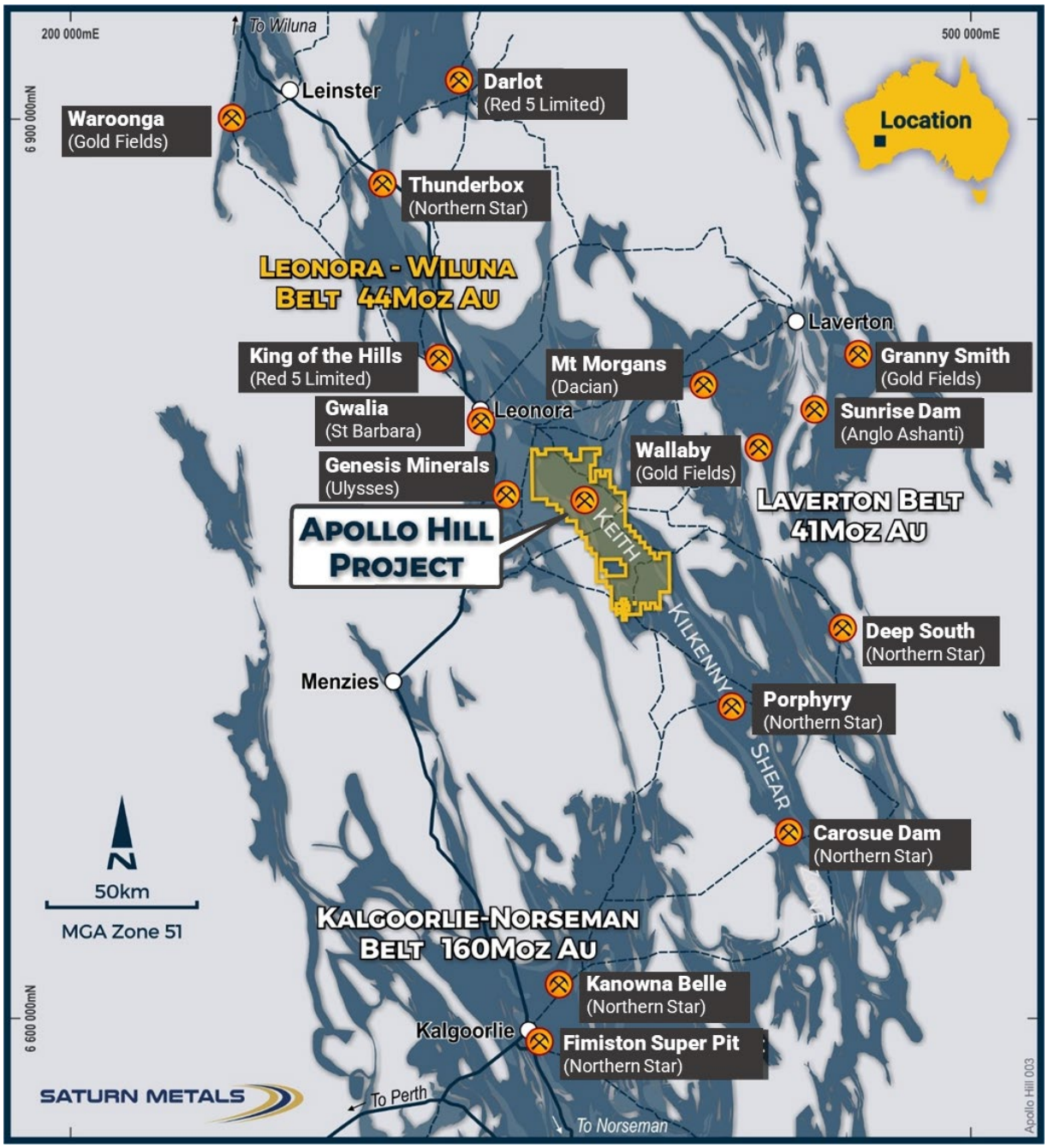

Figure 5 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

In addition, Saturn has a second quality gold exploration project in Australia. The Company has an option to earn an 85% joint venture interest in the West Wyalong Project (Figure 6), which represents a high-grade vein opportunity on the highly gold prospective Gilmore suture within the famous Lachlan Fold belt of NSW.

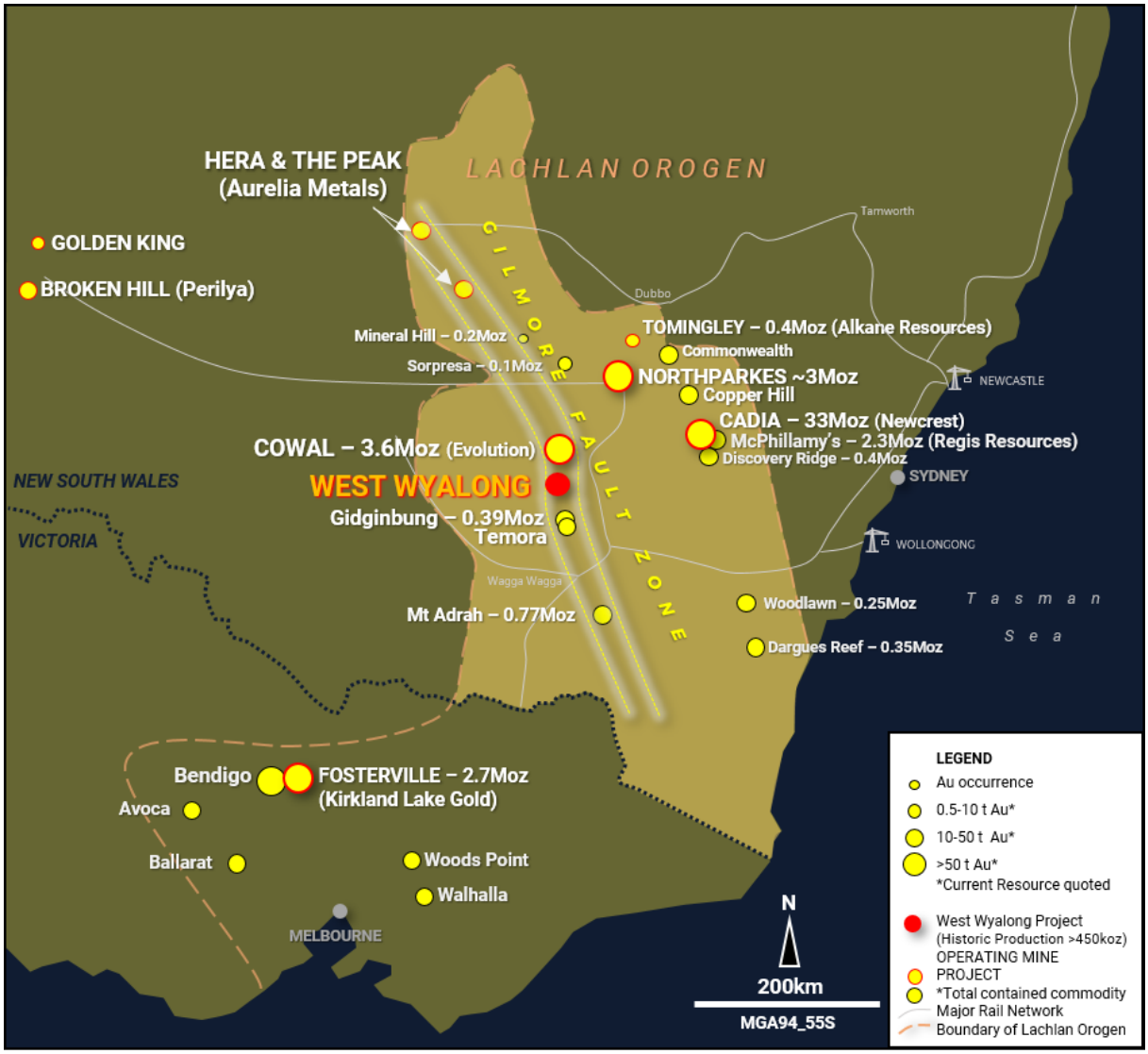

Figure 6 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 4:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Apollo Hill Exploration Area

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to the Apollo Hill, Apollo Hill Regional, Apollo Hill Hanging-wall and Ra and Tefnut exploration areas all succeeding sections).

Table II Extract of JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific 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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Measures taken to ensure the representivity of RC and AC sampling include close supervision by geologists, use of appropriate sub-sampling methods, routine cleaning of splitters and cyclones, and AC/RC rigs with sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, reasonable recovery samples. Information available to demonstrate sample representivity includes AC/RC sample weights, sample recovery, sample consistency, field duplicates, standards and blanks. AC holes were sampled over 4m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the AC drill rig. RC holes were sampled over 1m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig. AC/RC samples were analyzed by ALS in both Kalgoorlie and Perth and SGS in Kalgoorlie. At the laboratories, the samples were oven dried and crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverized to 95% passing 106 microns, with analysis by 50 g fire assay. AC/RC samples were generally taken at 1 m interval but if composited 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 mineralized 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, where 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 taken within the zones of mineralization to account for coarse grained nature of the gold. Sampling was undertaken using Saturn Metals Limited (STN) sampling and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, which includes the submission of standards, blanks. Duplicates were taken at regular intervals within each submission for RC and Diamond samples.
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.).	Standard AC diameters and bits were used. Reverse Circulation drilling used either a 4.5 inch or 5.5 inch face-sampling bit. Diamond core was 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.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1 m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	the sample database. Very little variation was observed. Measures taken to maximize recovery for AC/RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85% to 95% and were dry. The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod. The RC Drilling was completed using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and ensure the sample was lifted to the sampling equipment as efficiently as possible. The cyclone and cone splitter were kept dry and clean, with the cyclone cleaned after each drillhole and the splitter cleaned after each rod to minimize down-hole or cross-hole contamination. The 3 kg calico bag samples representing 1 m were taken directly from the cyclone and packaged for freight to Kalgoorlie. The calico represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig. 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 mineralized parts of the diamond drillholes to date.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drillholes were geologically logged by industry standard methods, including depth, colour, lithology, alteration, sulphide and visible gold mineralization and weathering. AC bottom of holes or interesting geology chip trays are retained. RC Chip trays and Diamond Core trays were photographed. The logging is qualitative in nature and of sufficient detail to support the current interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	AC holes are generally sampled with 4m composites and 1m bottom of hole samples. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals by cone-splitting. RC sampling was closely supervised by field geologists and included appropriate sampling methods, routine cleaning of splitters and cyclones, and rigs with sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery RC samples. Sample quality monitoring included weighing RC samples and field duplicates. Whole core was sent for assay in logged mineralized zones. Half core was submitted in unmineralized surrounding country rock. Assay samples were crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverized to 95% passing 75 microns, with fire assay of 50 g sub-samples. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays. Duplicate RC and core samples were collected every 20 samples, and certified reference material and blank material was inserted every 40 samples of all drilling types. The project is at an early stage of evaluation and the suitability of sub-sampling methods and sub- sample sizes for all sampling groups has not been comprehensively established. The available data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		suggests that sampling procedures provide sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sampling included field 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 in Kalgoorlie and Perth and SGS in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analyzed via 50 g charge fire assay.
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 project geologists were supervised by the Company's Exploration Manager. No adjustments were made to any assays of data. Logs were recorded by field geologists on hard copy sampling sheets which were entered into spreadsheets for merging into a central SQL database. Laboratory assay files were merged directly into the database. The project geologists routinely validate data when loading into the database.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilizing GDA94, Zone 51. For resource holes 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 was generated from drillhole collar surveys and the close-spaced (50 m) aeromagnetic data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Apollo Hill mineralization 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 2 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from locally 20 m to greater than 6 m spacing. Bob's and Hercules has currently been drilled on a 200m-100m line spacing by 100m-50m drill spacing. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Mineralized zones are interpreted to dip at an average of around 30° to 60° towards the northeast. Detailed orientations of all short-scale mineralized features have not yet been confidently established. The majority of the drillholes were inclined at around 60° to the southwest.
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.
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.

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		These reviews included consistency checks within and between database tables and comparison of assay entries with original source records for STN's drilling. These reviews showed no material discrepancies. The Competent Person considers that the Apollo Hill drilling data has been sufficiently verified to provide an adequate basis for the current reporting of exploration results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Apollo Hill Project lies within Exploration License E39/1198, M31/486 and M39/296. These tenements are wholly owned by Saturn Metals Limited. These tenements, along with certain other tenure, are the subject of a 5% gross over-riding royalty (payable to HHM) on Apollo Hill gold production exceeding 1 Moz. M39/296 is the subject of a $1/t royalty (payable to a group of parties) on any production. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. The Bob's Prospect sits in Apollo Hill Exploration License E39/1984. The Hercules Prospect sits in Apollo Hill Exploration License E31/1163.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AC, RC and diamond drilling by previous tenement holders provides around 44% of the estimation dataset. The data is primarily from RC and diamond drilling by Battle Mountain, Apex Minerals, Fimiston Mining, Hampton Hill, Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The Apollo Hill project comprises two deposits/trends: the main Apollo Hill deposit in the northwest of the project area, and the smaller Ra-Tefnut Deposits in the south. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration along a steeply north-east dipping contact between felsic rocks to the west, and mafic dominated rocks to the east. The combined mineralized zones extend over a strike length of approximately 2.4 km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 350 m vertical depth. The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4 m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21 m. Gold mineralisation at Bob's is associated with sheared mafic rocks with quartz veining. Gold mineralisation at Hercules is associated with sheared mafic rocks with quartz veining.
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.

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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.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization 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 introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures and Tables within the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	It is anticipated that further work will include infill and step out drilling and follow up RC drilling. This work will be designed to improve confidence in and test potential extensions to the current resource estimates/Bob's/Hercules mineralisation. AC drilling will continue across the nearby geological terrain.