BEDROCK GOLD MINERALISATION AT CALYPSO

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wide spaced Air Core (AC) drilling around a high-grade alluvial gold intersection of **9m @ 8.67g/t Au** from 116m in BBRC0003[1] at Calypso has discovered thick zones of bedrock gold mineralisation including:
  - **16m @ 0.54g/t Au** from 92m – AHAC1347
  - **12m @ 0.49g/t Au** from 98m including **4m @ 0.91g/t Au** from 102m – AHAC1431
  - **8m @ 0.57g/t Au** from 88m – AHAC1348
  - **4m @ 0.45g/t Au** from 94m – AHAC1349
- Assays provide a significant step out with the new intersections located 200m-300m along strike of the original anomaly (Figure 1).
- Opportunity exists to infill drill the bedrock back towards the high-grade alluvial intersection.
- Mineralisation is also open at depth and along strike.
- Results sit 3km to the east of the 1.47Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[2] and provide an exciting opportunity for a satellite or add on gold system.
- A 2,500m, 40 hole follow up AC drill program is planned to further target higher grade opportunities within the system.

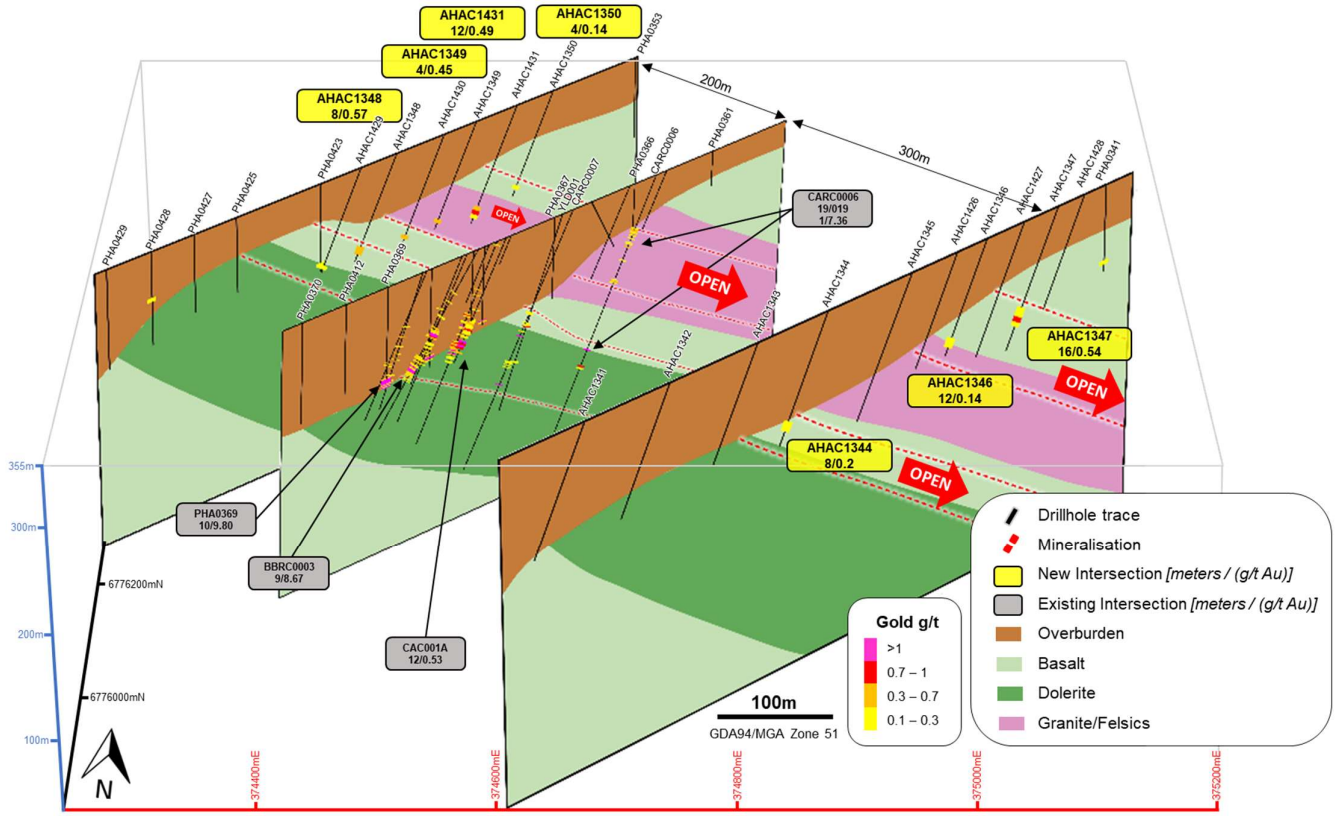

Figure 1 – Oblique 3D section view of the Calypso Prospect – significant drill line step outs identifying basement mineralisation; a potential source of the high-grade alluvial gold identified in previous drilling.

[1] See ASX Announcement dated on 12 March 2020.

[2] 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 3 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 exciting results from step out AC drilling at the Calypso Prospect at its 100% owned, 1,000km^2 Apollo Hill Gold Project, 60km south-east of Leonora in the Western Australian Goldfields.

Calypso sits within the Apollo Hill Super Structure where previous drilling discovered thick high grade gold intersections in alluvial gravels. Follow up drilling at the time did not immediately identify the source of the mineralisation in the bed rock. However, the angular nature of the alluvial gravel clasts associated with the gold intersections indicated that they were likely only transported a short distance. This suggests that the gold source is reasonably close.

New wide spaced AC lines (Figure 2) have provided a successful 200m-300m step out from the gravel gold intercepts and have identified a nearby primary rock source of gold. Gold is associated with quartz veining, shearing and granitic porphyry intrusive rocks (all being widely associated with significant gold deposits across the Goldfields).

Follow up infill and extensional AC drilling is now underway to target a higher-grade basement source for the excellent alluvial intercepts.

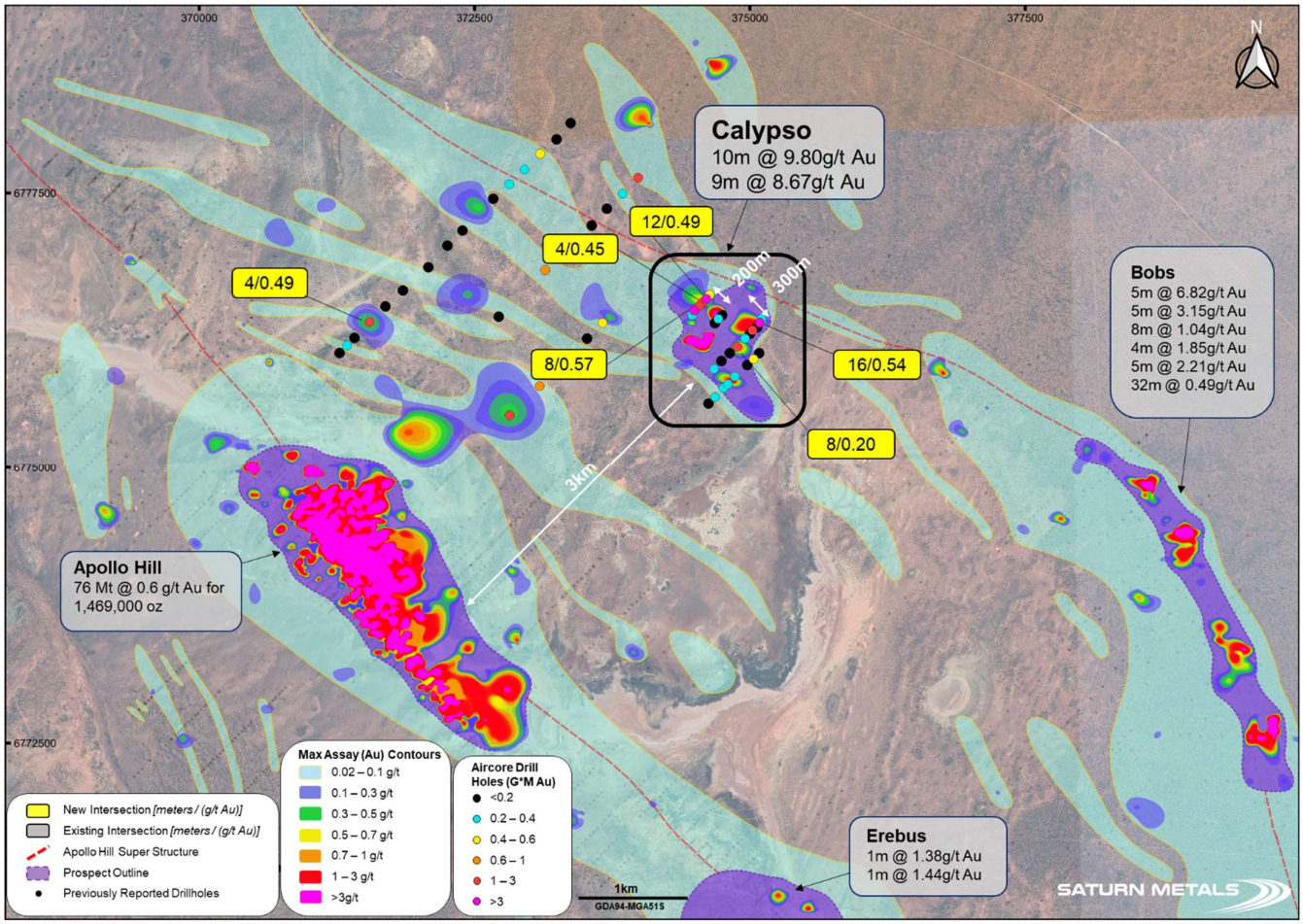

Figure 2 – Plan view of gold Maximum Downhole Assay contours within the Apollo Hill Super Structure in addition to recent and historical drill results at Calypso and neighbouring Prospects.

Appendix 1 lists all significant results and Appendix 2 lists hole details for reported holes.

Saturn Managing Director, Ian Bamborough said: *'These results are an important step towards discovery under what have been some of the most exciting regional exploration results on the project to date. We are excited to be following up with the drill rig and we look forward to receiving the next round of results. The proximity of Calypso to our current 1.47Moz Mineral Resource base at Apollo Hill adds more significance to the results as we search for complimentary and add on deposits.'*

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

IAN BAMBOROUGH
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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 Phillip Stevenson, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Phillip Stevenson is a fulltime employee of the Company. Phillip Stevenson 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'. Phillip Stevenson 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 or results noted. Announcement dates referred to include but are not limited to: 12/03/2020.

Appendix 1:

Significant Exploration AC Drill Results

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From
AHAC1273	9	0.22	72
AHAC1274	7	0.09	108
AHAC1278	12	0.05	48
AHAC1286	4	0.29	72
AHAC1344	8	0.20	96
AHAC1346	12	0.14	90
AHAC1347	**16**	**0.54**	**92**
AHAC1348	**8**	**0.57**	**88**
AHAC1349	4	0.45	94
AHAC1350	4	0.14	92
AHAC1387	4	0.49	56
incl.	1	0.60	56
AHAC1388	12	0.08	12
AHAC1430	4	0.36	96
AHAC1431	**12**	**0.49**	**98**
incl.	4	0.91	102

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported AC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC1270	374624	6775586	353	-60	225	117
AHAC1271	374684	6775645	351	-60	225	119
AHAC1272	374759	6775727	352	-60	225	114
AHAC1273	372818	6775479	355	-60	225	93
AHAC1274	373091	6775746	353	-60	225	116
AHAC1275	373242	6775900	345	-60	225	132
AHAC1276	373379	6776040	352	-60	225	108
AHAC1277	373521	6776177	354	-60	225	99
AHAC1278	373662	6776319	346	-60	225	99
AHAC1279	372719	6776376	349	-60	225	118
AHAC1280	372999	6776655	350	-60	225	64
AHAC1281	373284	6776938	354	-60	225	46
AHAC1282	373422	6777068	351	-60	225	69
AHAC1283	373563	6777205	351	-60	225	90
AHAC1284	373701	6777357	354	-60	225	96
AHAC1285	373844	6777494	350	-60	225	84
AHAC1286	373985	6777639	347	-60	225	93
AHAC1287	374261	3777916	353	-60	225	59
AHAC1341	374674	6775900	356	-60	225	121

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC1342	374741	6775973	351	-60	225	118
AHAC1343	374816	6776045	340	-60	225	105
AHAC1344	374883	6776103	353	-60	225	120
AHAC1345	374956	6776177	348	-60	225	132
AHAC1346	375023	6776252	350	-60	225	108
AHAC1347	375088	6776321	353	-60	225	134
AHAC1348	374494	6776433	353	-60	225	102
AHAC1349	374567	6776501	353	-60	225	104
AHAC1350	374634	6776574	358	-60	225	105
AHAC1373	373372	6778136	350	-90	0	114
AHAC1374	373244	6777988	350	-90	0	107
AHAC1375	373096	6777857	347	-90	0	133
AHAC1376	372954	6777714	353	-90	0	135
AHAC1377	372816	6777850	344	-90	0	105
AHAC1378	372669	6777448	345	-90	0	103
AHAC1379	372390	6777159	355	-90	0	110
AHAC1380	372253	6777022	346	-90	0	112
AHAC1381	372080	6776825	344	-90	0	99
AHAC1382	371849	6776614	355	-90	0	48
AHAC1383	371274	6776046	352	-60	225	66
AHAC1384	371341	6776114	347	-60	225	83
AHAC1385	371409	6776183	349	-60	225	34
AHAC1386	371690	6776469	350	-60	225	45
AHAC1387	371544	6776327	347	-60	225	60
AHAC1388	373141	6776799	352	-60	225	59
AHAC1426	375000	6776220	357	-60	225	102
AHAC1427	375066	6776279	349	-60	225	125
AHAC1428	375105	6776355	347	-60	225	105
AHAC1429	374474	6776390	353	-60	225	96
AHAC1430	374538	6776472	353	-60	225	100
AHAC1431	374604	6776537	347	-60	225	114
AHAC1432	374682	6776318	344	-60	45	63
AHAC1433	374713	6776356	347	-60	225	90
AHAC1434	374747	6776389	344	-60	225	59
AHAC1435	374800	6775763	349	-60	225	126
AHAC1436	374862	6775832	355	-60	225	120
AHAC1437	374976	6775936	344	-60	225	109
AHAC1438	375033	6775991	344	-60	225	123
AHAC1439	375083	6776044	344	-60	225	108

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 3). 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.

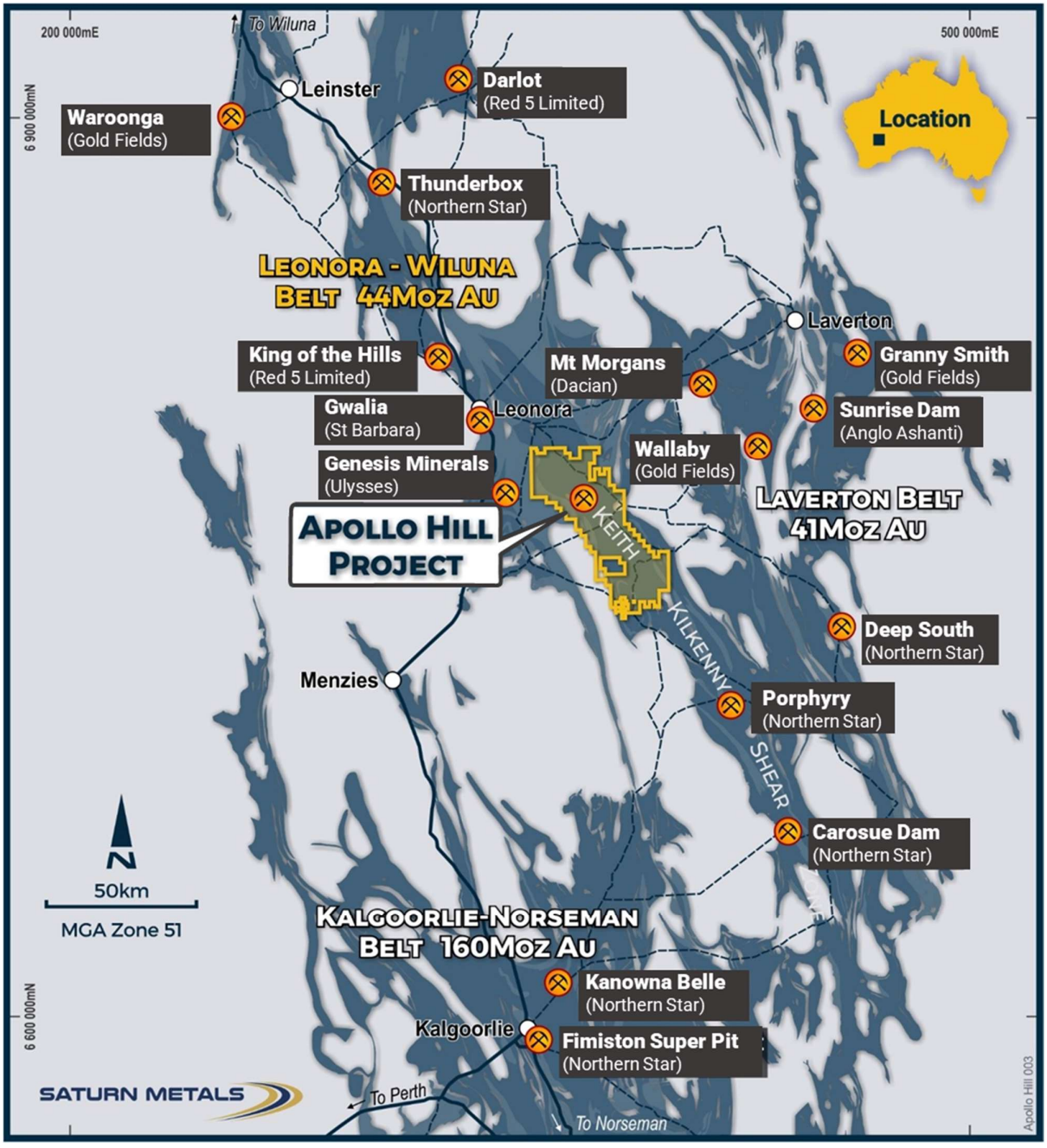

Figure 3 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

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 4), which represents a high-grade vein opportunity on the highly gold prospective Gilmore suture within the famous Lachlan Fold belt of NSW.

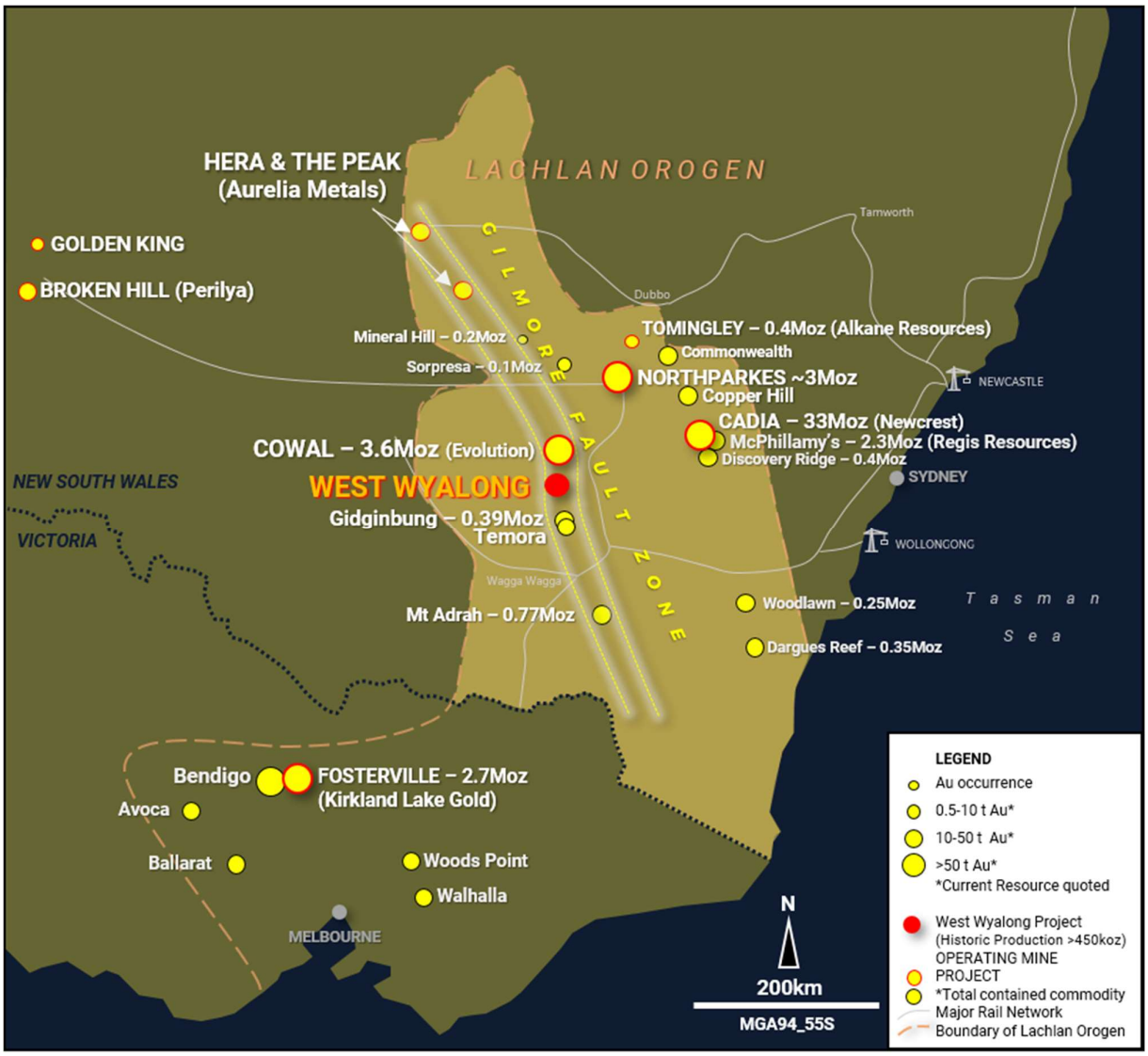

Figure 4 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

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 or SGS in Kalgoorlie and Perth. 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 diamond and 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. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	RC sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1 m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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)	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 and Perth where they were prepared, processed and analyzed via 50 g charge fire assay.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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. 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 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 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.
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	Refer to Figures and Tables within the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.