EXPLORATION UPDATE

In Parallel with progressing the 1.84Moz[1] Apollo Hill Gold Project towards development, Saturn Metals is systematically undertaking exploration across the Company's 1,000km^2 Apollo Hill land package. Ongoing work, which is largely drilling based, continues to highlight the scale, continuity and prospectivity of a major gold system under largely covered terrain. The Company recognises the potential for a long-life, large-scale set of gold assets centred around our existing Mineral Resource as well as the opportunity for a new major discovery. Following recent successful land clearance initiatives, drilling progress has provided vectors towards some of the Company's most promising targets to date.

Primary Exploration Targets

Saturn has recently received approval for greenfields exploration drilling in salt lake covered gold prospective terrain immediately along strike to the north, and south of the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource (Figure 1). These areas have never received prior drilling. Geological understanding, geophysical interpretation (Figure 2), belt scale gold architecture (including the location of multimillion ounce deposits such as Northern Star's Carosue Dam and Thunderbox, Red 5's King of the Hills, and Genesis Minerals Gwalia Deposit – Figure 4), and our own recent exploration drill results are all pointing towards a primary target opportunity on the regionally famous Keith Kilkenny geological corridor.

Access to this corridor is a vital step forward as the Company leverages off its work to date. Figures 1 and 2 highlight Saturn's predictive model for discovery where the inner and most prospective corridor of our gold system is represented at the centre of set drill defined regional 'gold system strength' contours working inwards towards a bullseye target (colder colours to hotter colours). This pattern is seen to repeat whether at the drill anomaly scale, prospect scale, deposit scale or at this important larger regional scale.

To explore this new greenfield terrain, Saturn is planning first pass regional aircore drilling which will focus, in the first instance, on the more obvious structural disruptions (theoretically good areas for gold to concentrate) along the greater Keith Kilkenny gold plumbing system. These disruptions are illustrated over an aeromagnetic base image in Figure 2, and secondly, in Figure 1 where they are seen located over the stepped or offset nature of some of the lake edges. Major gold systems in the Eastern Gold Fields commonly occur on, or on the edge of, lake drainage systems. Examples include Goldfields Wallaby and St Ives Deposits.

Saturn is planning an initial 10,000m lake aircore drilling program scheduled for the coming months following on from a current aircore program being completed in the northern part of our tenure.

Current Aircore Program

A total of 104 holes for 7,144m have been completed to date in the current program with a further 50 holes for 3,000m planned. A total of 36 holes for 2,025m are reported in this announcement. A total of 52 rock chip samples have also been collected and are also reported in this announcement. A further 68 holes for 5,119m covering a wide variety of targets and terrains have been submitted to the laboratory for assay.

[1] Complete details of the Mineral Resource (105 Mt @ 0.54 g/t Au for 1,839,000 oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 28 June 2023 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Upgraded to 1.84Moz". Saturn reports that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that Mineral Resource announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and there have been no adverse material changes.

Results to Date – High Grade Rock Chip Results & Corresponding Drill Intersections

Exciting rock chip and follow up gold drill results have been returned at two Prospects associated with old workings in the Artemis and Mt Remarkable Tenements (Figure 1); The Tin Can Diggings and the Mt Remarkable Workings:

Tin Can Diggings:

- Best Mullock/Rock Chip to date AHRK0058 – 34.5g/t Au; and
- Best Drill results to date AHAC2060 – 4m @ 0.93g/t Au from 8m (resampling planned). Figure 3 shows a simplified geological cross section with drill results.

Mt Remarkable Diggings:

- Best Mullock/Rock Chip to date AHDP0011 – 9.44g/t Au; and
- Down dip drill results include AHAC2089 – 4m @ 0.19g/t Au from 33m.

Mineralisation remains open down dip and along strike at both Prospects where significant surface footprints (+300m strike length) have been noted in field mapping. Further work will be considered after assessment and prioritisation of all results from this 10,000m drill phase.

All significant drill intersections and recent rock chip results are presented in Appendix 1 and 2 respectively. Appendix 3 lists all holes reported to date.

Saturn Managing Director, Ian Bamborough said: *'The scale of the gold anomalism across this previously under-explored block of the multimillion-ounce Leonora District is impressive. The wide spaced drilling we have undertaken to date leaves plenty of room for ongoing targeting and we now have access to our primary Greenfields targets for gold discovery. We see the potential for another major discovery in the centre of the competitive and highly active Leonora District. We look forward to the next round of drilling and to reporting results in due course.''*

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

IAN BAMBOROUGH
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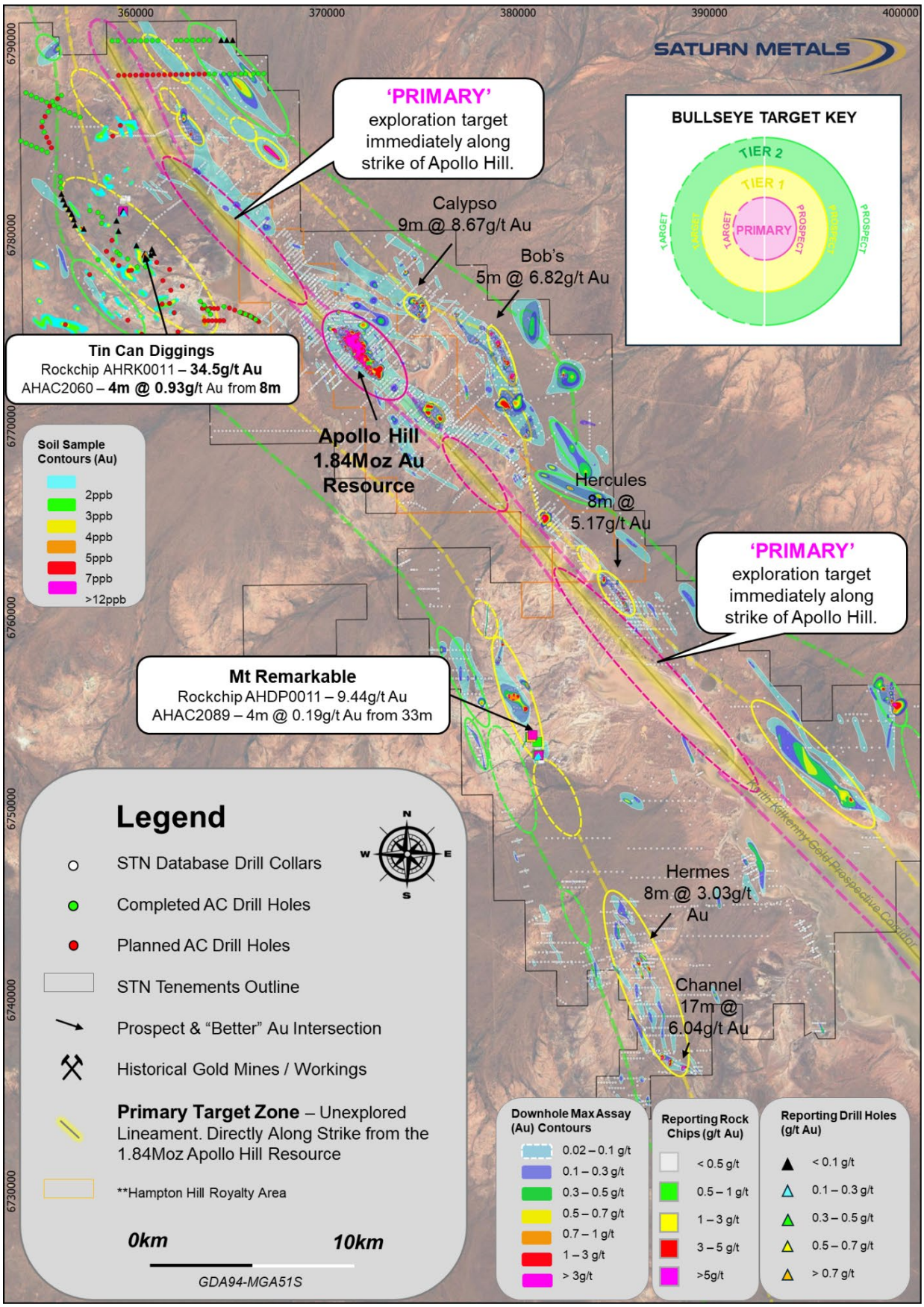

Figure 1 – Exploration Overview – 'Primary' targets along with reported exploration results

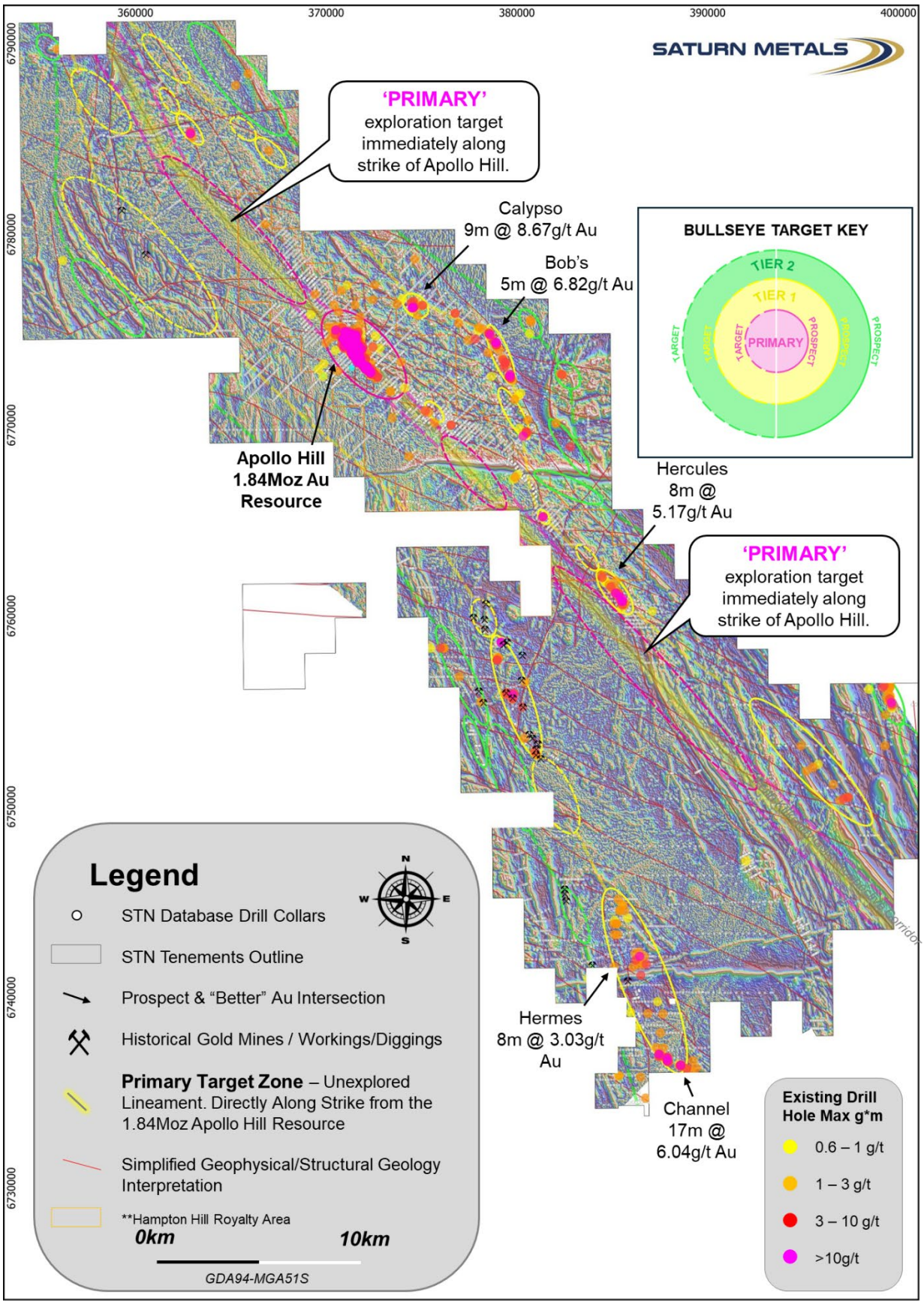

Figure 2 – Exploration Overview – 'Primary' targets along with predictive data and interpretation on aeromagnetic background

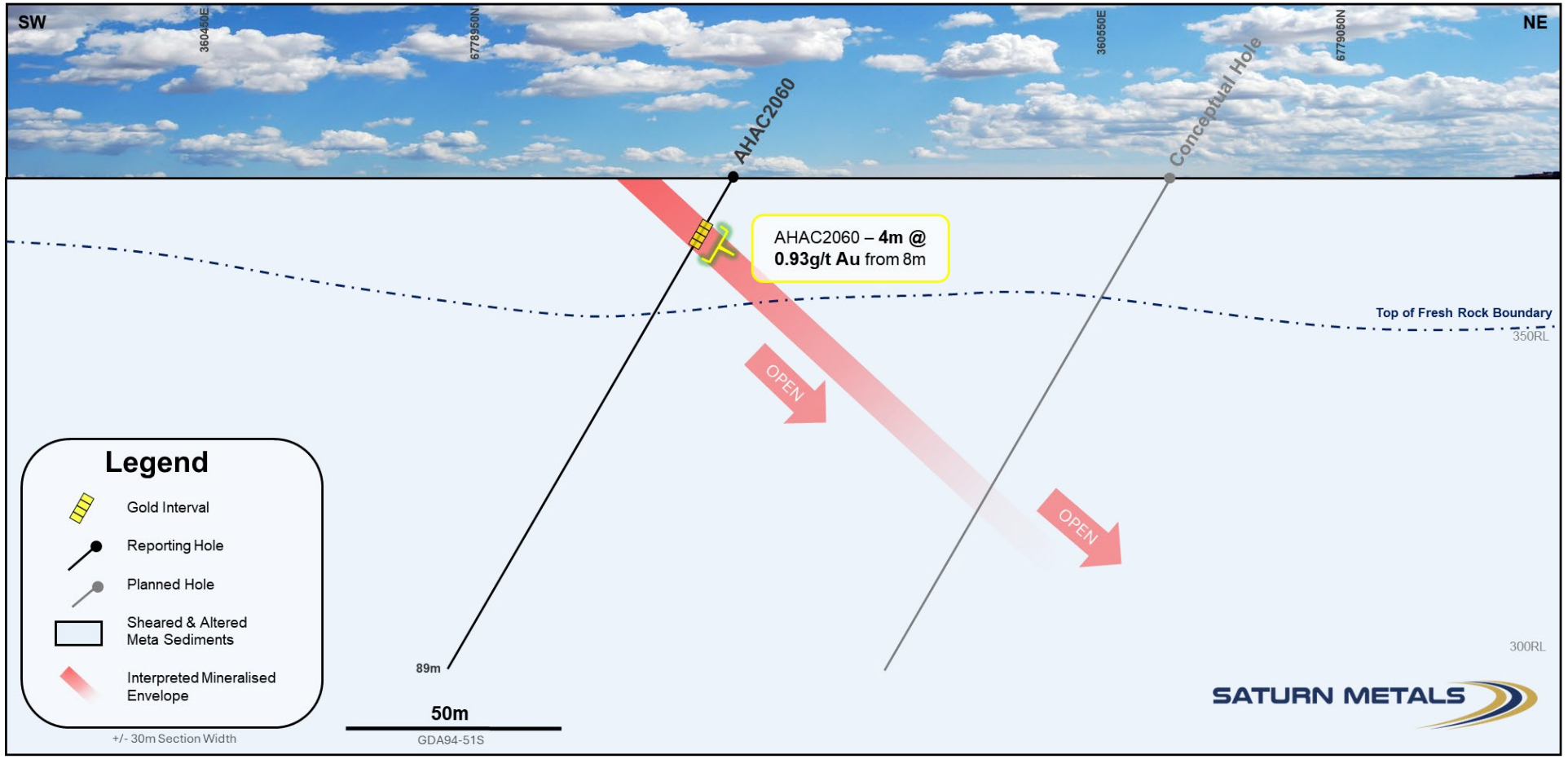

Figure 3 – Simplified geological cross section showing recent results, basic mineralised interpretation and conceptual hole at Tin Can

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results:

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

Competent Persons Statement – Resource:

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Ian Bamborough, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ian Bamborough is a full-time 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.

June 2023 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource

Lower Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Oxidation state	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			MII Total		
		Tonnes	Au	Au Metal	Tonnes	Au	Au Metal	Tonnes	Au	Au Metal	Tonnes	Au	Au Metal
		(Mtonnes)	(g/t)	(KOzs)	(Mtonnes)	(g/t)	(KOzs)	(Mtonnes)	(g/t)	(KOzs)	(Mtonnes)	(g/t)	(KOzs)
0.2	oxide	0.1	0.63	2.8	1.1	0.46	17	0.8	0.55	14	2.1	0.51	33
	transitional	2.1	0.57	39	8.9	0.51	145	3.1	0.56	56	14	0.53	239
	fresh	2.4	0.52	40	44	0.53	751	43	0.56	775	89	0.55	1,567
	total	**4.7**	**0.55**	**82**	**54**	**0.53**	**912**	**47**	**0.56**	**845**	**105**	**0.54**	**1,839**

Appendix 1:

Significant (>0.1g/t Au) Regional Exploration Au AC Drill Results (Composites generally 4m in length)

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	From (m)
AHAC2047	4	0.18	24
AHAC2048	4	0.15	28
AHAC2060	**4**	**0.93**	**8**
AHAC2063	4	0.12	16
AHAC2072	1	0.10	49
AHAC2088	1	0.20	48
AHAC2089	4	0.19	33

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported Au Rock Chip Samples

Sample ID	Prospect / Location	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
AHRK0057	**Tin Can**	**359337**	**6781241**	**377**	**29.9**
AHRK0058	**Tin Can**	**359336**	**6781242**	**377**	**34.5**
AHRK0059	**Tin Can**	**359338**	**6781243**	**377**	**6.04**
AHRK0060	**Tin Can**	**359338**	**6781241**	**377**	**3.06**
AHRK0061	**Tin Can**	**359339**	**6781240**	**377**	**4.36**
AHRK0062	Tin Can	359340	6781244	377	0.31
AHRK0063	Tin Can	359565	6781846	372	0.17
AHRK0064	Tin Can	359578	6781867	372	0.02
AHRK0065	Tin Can	359583	6781926	372	0.08
AHRK0066	Tin Can	359379	6781923	375	0.02
AHRK0067	Tin Can	359313	6781784	373	0.01
AHRK0068	Tin Can	360442	6778975	375	0.02
AHRK0069	Tin Can	360468	6778970	375	0.02
AHRK0070	Tin Can	360510	6778965	374	0.01
AHRK0071	Tin Can	360531	6778935	373	0.05
AHRK0072	Tin Can	360531	6778935	373	0.01
AHRK0073	Tin Can	360549	6778952	372	0.01
AHDP0001	Mt Remarkable	380670	6753653	359	0.04
AHDP0002	Mt Remarkable	380671	6753653	359	0.39
AHDP0003	Mt Remarkable	380669	6753653	359	0.16
AHDP0004	Mt Remarkable	380612	6753744	358	0.6
AHDP0005	**Mt Remarkable**	**380677**	**6753740**	**358**	**2.16**
AHDP0006	Mt Remarkable	380663	6753791	358	0.01
AHDP0007	Mt Remarkable	380664	6753791	358	0.01
AHDP0008	Mt Remarkable	380737	6753758	358	0.06
AHDP0009	Mt Remarkable	380760	6753860	358	0.02
AHDP0010	Mt Remarkable	380761	6753860	358	0.03
AHDP0011	**Mt Remarkable**	**380759**	**6753860**	**358**	**9.44**
AHDP0012	Mt Remarkable	380814	6753695	358	0.02

Sample ID	Prospect / Location	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
AHDP0013	Mt Remarkable	380815	6753695	358	0.01
AHDP0014	Mt Remarkable	380809	6753598	359	0.01
AHDP0015	Mt Remarkable	380810	6753598	359	0.01
AHDP0016	Mt Remarkable	380815	6753594	359	-0.01
AHDP0017	Mt Remarkable	380816	6753594	359	0.01
AHDP0018	Mt Remarkable	380991	6753500	360	0.9
AHDP0019	Mt Remarkable	381107	6753306	360	-0.01
AHDP0020	Mt Remarkable	380913	6752960	363	0.17
AHDP0021	Mt Remarkable	381020	6753006	361	0.01
AHDP0022	Mt Remarkable	381021	6753006	361	0.01
AHDP0023	Mt Remarkable	381025	6753065	361	-0.01
AHDP0024	Mt Remarkable	380910	6752827	365	0.01
AHDP0025	Mt Remarkable	380911	6752827	365	0.03
AHDP0026	Mt Remarkable	381012	6752853	364	0.55
AHDP0027	**Mt Remarkable**	**381070**	**6752797**	**362**	**7.03**
AHDP0028	**Mt Remarkable**	**381071**	**6752797**	**362**	**1.39**
AHDP0029	Mt Remarkable	380995	6752747	366	0.11
AHDP0030	Mt Remarkable	381022	6752701	366	0.08
AHDP0031	Mt Remarkable	381021	6752701	366	0.08
AHDP0032	Mt Remarkable	381024	6752718	365	0.17
AHDP0033	Mt Remarkable	381197	6752567	365	0.11
AHDP0034	Mt Remarkable	381244	6752536	366	0.1
AHDP0035	Mt Remarkable	381196	6752501	366	0.01

Appendix 3:

Completed and Reported Au AC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2043	364175	6790194	374	-60	270	86
AHAC2044	364472	6790192	360	-60	270	92
AHAC2045	364767	6790192	355	-60	270	77
AHAC2046	365074	6790191	353	-60	270	99
AHAC2047	359354	6781144	373	-60	225	45
AHAC2048	359403	6781149	377	-60	225	40
AHAC2049	359351	6781225	375	-60	225	40
AHAC2050	359366	6781243	373	-60	225	37
AHAC2051	359343	6781254	374	-60	225	42
AHAC2052	359337	6781271	376	-60	225	32
AHAC2053	359330	6781252	372	-60	225	33
AHAC2054	358999	6780757	362	-60	225	28
AHAC2055	359100	6780213	381	-60	225	2
AHAC2056	360040	6779462	378	-60	225	57
AHAC2057	360467	6779001	382	-60	225	57
AHAC2058	360472	6778980	379	-60	225	66
AHAC2059	360472	6779028	382	-60	180	74
AHAC2060	360508	6778979	387	-60	225	89
AHAC2061	360537	6778763	380	-60	225	40
AHAC2062	360539	6778985	380	-60	225	48
AHAC2063	360560	6778971	380	-60	225	60
AHAC2064	360593	6778961	368	-60	225	42
AHAC2065	360848	6779268	374	-60	225	72
AHAC2066	360941	6779065	364	-60	225	57
AHAC2067	360772	6778959	381	-60	225	88
AHAC2068	357288	6780329	391	-60	225	2
AHAC2069	356828	6780526	370	-60	270	42
AHAC2070	356764	6780827	370	-60	270	86
AHAC2071	356652	6781102	370	-60	270	32
AHAC2072	356492	6781354	370	-60	270	50
AHAC2073	356319	6781597	370	-60	270	60
AHAC2074	356202	6781875	370	-60	270	64
AHAC2075	356117	6782157	364	-60	270	60
AHAC2087	354808	6787187	353	-60	270	120
AHAC2088	381072	6752782	368	-60	350	51
AHAC2089	380989	6752718	366	-60	70	55

Appendix 4:

Saturn Metals Project Areas

Apollo Hill (29.15°S and 121.68°E) is located approximately 60km south-east of Leonora in the heart of WA's goldfields region (Figure 4). The deposit and the Apollo Hill project are 100% owned by Saturn and are surrounded by good infrastructure and several significant gold deposits. The Apollo Hill Project has the potential to become a large tonnage, simple metallurgy, low strip open pit mining operation.

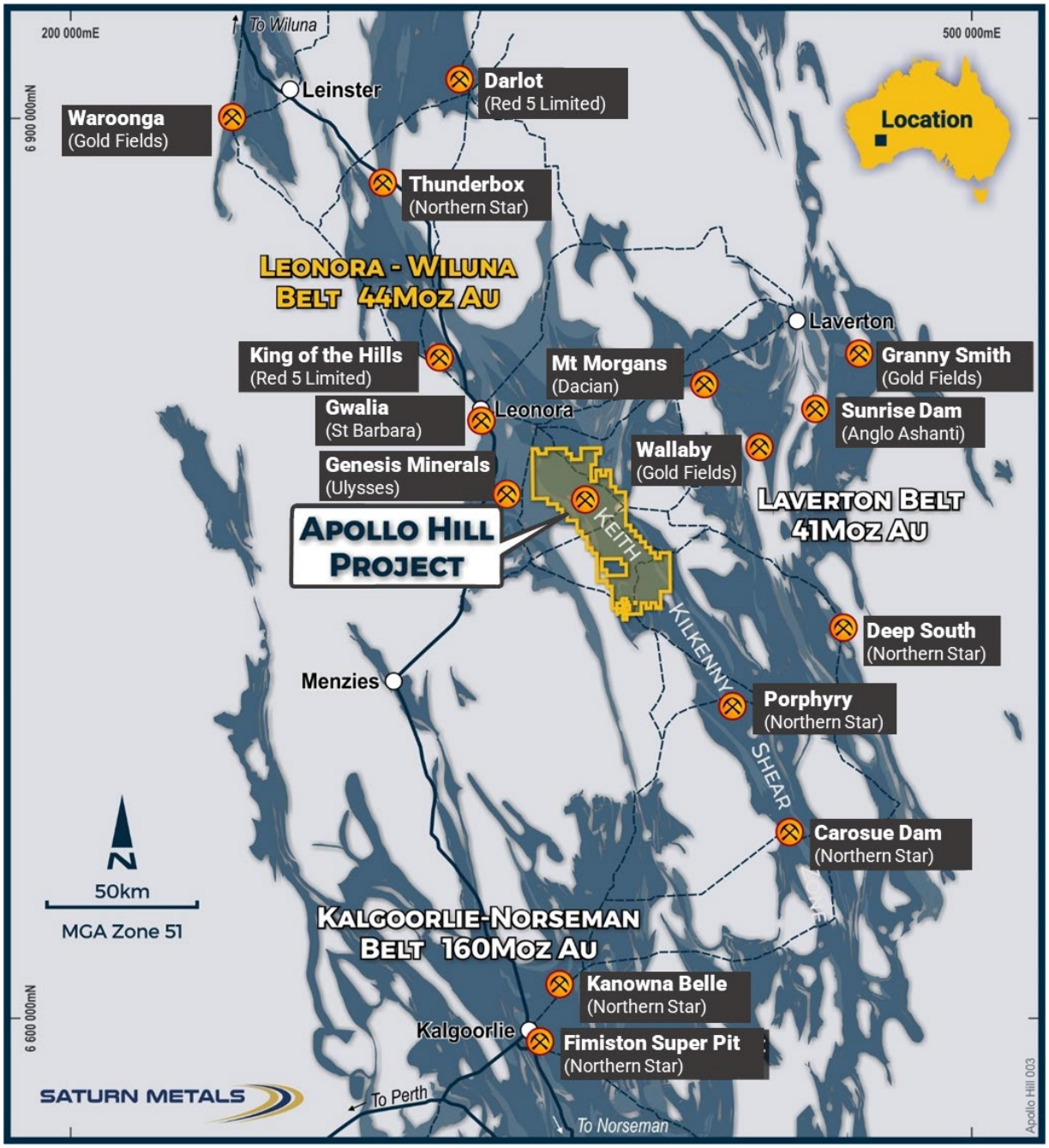

Figure 4 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

In addition, Saturn has a second quality gold exploration project in Australia. The Company has an option to earn an 85% joint venture interest in the West Wyalong Project (Figure 5), which represents a high-grade vein opportunity on the highly gold prospective Gilmore suture within the famous Lachlan Fold belt of NSW.

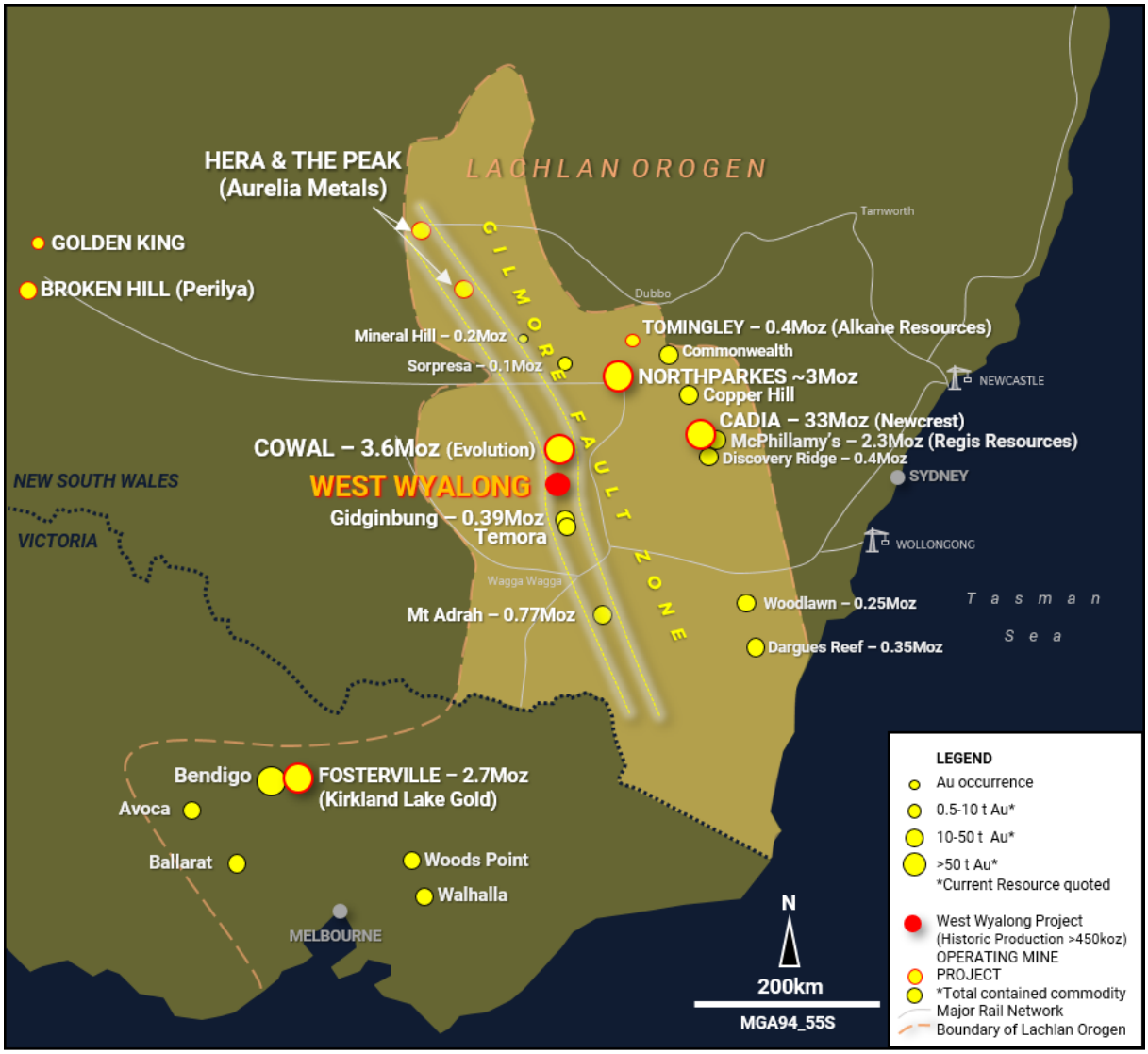

Figure 5 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 5:

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

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

Table II Extract of JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Measures taken to ensure the representivity of RC sampling include close supervision by geologists, use of appropriate sub-sampling methods, routine cleaning of splitters and cyclones, and RC rigs with sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, reasonable recovery samples. Information available to demonstrate sample representivity includes RC sample weights, sample recovery, sample consistency, field duplicates, standards and blanks. AC holes were sampled over 4 m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the AC drill rig. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig. AC/RC samples were analysed by ALS in both Kalgoorlie and Perth or Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie and Perth. At the laboratories, the samples were oven dried and crushed to >70 % passing 2 mm, and pulverised to 85 % passing <75 µm, with analysis by 50 g fire assay. AC/RC samples were generally taken at 1 m intervals but if composited they were composited to 4 m. The composite produces a 3 kg representative sample to be submitted to the laboratory. If the 4 m composite sample was anomalous (Au>0.16 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 PQ3 dependent on weathering profile and ground conditions. The core was cut in half using an Almonte diamond saw at Petricore in Kalgoorlie, where half core was submitted for analysis. Half core samples were taken with a diamond saw, generally on 0.8m intervals, dependent on geological boundaries where appropriate (lengths ranging from a minimum 0.3 m to a maximum of 1.2 m). Sampling was undertaken using Saturn Metals Limited (STN) sampling and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, which includes the submission of standards and blanks. Duplicates were taken at regular intervals within each sample submission. Rock Chip samples were collected using a geological pick, placed within a numbered calico bag and then a polyweave bag. The polyweave bags were delivered via courier to ALS Kalgoorlie. The rock chip samples were analysed for gold and in some cases multi-element by ME-MS61, Au-AA26 fire assay (50g charge) method. Samples weighed between 1-3kg. All samples collected are recorded in the Company's Database.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Standard AC diameters and bits were used. RC drilling used either a 4.5 inch or 5.5 inch face-sampling bit. All RC were surveyed by Gyro, every 30 m down hole. Diamond core was HQ3 or PQ3 diameter core. All diamond holes were surveyed by Gyro, every 5 m down hole. All core was oriented using a Reflex orientation tool, which was recorded at the drill site, and all core pieced

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. Little variation was observed. Measures taken to maximise recovery for AC/RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85 % to 95 % and were dry. The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod. The RC drilling was completed using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and ensure the sample was lifted to the sampling equipment as efficiently as possible. The cyclone and cone splitter were kept dry and clean, with the cyclone cleaned after each drillhole and the splitter cleaned after each rod to minimise down-hole or cross-hole contamination. The 3 kg calico bag samples representing 1 m were taken directly from the cyclone and packaged for freight to Kalgoorlie. The calico represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig. 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 utilised drilling additives and muds to ensure the hole was conditioned to maximise 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, colour, lithology, alteration, sulphide, visible gold mineralisation and weathering. Diamond core trays were photographed. RC & AC chip trays were photographed. Rock chip samples 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 4 m composites and 1 m bottom of hole samples. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals by cone-splitting. RC sampling was closely supervised by field geologists and included appropriate sampling methods, routine cleaning of splitters and cyclones, and rigs with sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery RC samples. Sample quality monitoring included weighing RC samples and field duplicates. Half core was sent for assay for the entire hole. Assay samples were crushed to >70 % passing 2 mm, and pulverised to 85 % passing <75 µm, with fire assay of 50 g sub-samples. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays. Duplicate core samples were collected every 40 samples, and certified reference material and blank material was inserted every 25 samples of all drilling types. The project is at an early stage of evaluation and the suitability of sub-sampling methods and sub-sample sizes for all sampling groups has not been comprehensively established. The available data suggests that sampling procedures provide

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation. For rock chip samples a 1 – 3 kg sample was collected for submission to the laboratory. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the rock type intersected and the method of analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sampling included field and crusher duplicates, blind reference standards, field blanks and inter-laboratory checks to confirm assay precision and accuracy with sufficient confidence for the current results, at a rate of 5 %. AC, RC and diamond samples were submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 50 g charge fire assay. Additional AC samples were also submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 50 g charge fire assay. Rock chip samples were analysed for gold and multi elements via Au-AA26 fire assay (50g charge) and multi element via ME-MS61 four acid digest for Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr. As per internal company procedures, standard certified reference material is submitted with the rock chip samples, and all passed QAQC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No independent geologists were engaged to verify results. STN geologists were supervised by the Company's Managing Director. No adjustments were made to any assays of data. Logs were recorded by field geologists on hard copy sampling sheets which were entered into spreadsheets for merging into a central SQL database. Laboratory assay files were merged directly into the database. The project geologists routinely validate data when loading into the database.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill collars, rock chip and soil sample locations are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51. An error of +/-5 m is expected from a hand-held GPS. Subsequently all diamond and RC holes were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool. A topographic triangulation was generated from drillhole collar surveys and the close-spaced (50 m) aeromagnetic data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Apollo Hill mineralisation has been tested by generally 30 m spaced traverses of southwesterly inclined drillholes towards 225°. Across strike spacing is variable. Material within approximately 50 m of surface has been generally tested by 15 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from locally 20 m to greater than 60 m spacing. Details of the reported holes are shown in Figures 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 and Appendix 2. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. AC drill hole spacing varied between 150-300 m (Figure 5). AC samples were generally taken at 1 m intervals but if composited they were composited to 4 m. The composite produces a 3 kg representative sample to be submitted to the laboratory. If the 4 m composite sample was anomalous (Au>0.16 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		The spacing of rock chip samples is adequate, across the area, where outcrop and old workings were located. No compositing of samples has been applied.
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.	Refer Table in Appendix 3. No bias is assumed from the rock chip samples due to the orientation of samples.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access to the general public. STN's field sampling was supervised by STN geologists. Sub-samples selected for assaying were collected in heavy-duty poly-woven bags which were immediately sealed. These bags were delivered to the assay laboratory by independent couriers, STN employees or contractors. Results of field duplicates, blanks and reference material, and the general consistency of results between sampling phases provide confidence in the general reliability of the drilling data.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Competent Person independently reviewed STN sample quality information and database validity. These reviews included consistency checks within and between database tables and comparison of assay entries with original source records for STN's drilling. These reviews showed no material discrepancies. The Competent Person considers that the Apollo Hill drilling data has been sufficiently verified to provide an adequate basis for the current reporting of exploration results.

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Apollo Hill Project lies within E39/1198, M31/486 and M39/296. These tenements are wholly owned by STN. These tenements, along with certain other tenure, are the subject of a 5 % gross over-riding royalty (payable to HHM) on Apollo Hill gold production exceeding 1 Moz. M39/296 is the subject of a $1 /t royalty (payable to a group of parties) on any production. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AC, RC and diamond drilling has been undertaken by previous tenement holders including Battle Mountain, Apex Minerals, Fimiston Mining, Hampton Hill, Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Apollo Hill Project comprises two deposits/trends: the main Apollo Hill deposit in the northwest of the project area, and the smaller Ra-Tefnut deposits in the south. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration along a steeply north-east dipping contact between felsic rocks to the west, and mafic dominated rocks to the east. The combined mineralised zones extend over a strike length of approximately 2.4 km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 350 m vertical depth. The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4 m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21 m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 AC, RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting). No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All drillhole intercepts are measured in downhole metres, with true widths estimated to be about 60 % of the down-hole width. The orientation of the drilling has the potential to introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures within the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Although it has not yet been planned by STN in detail, it is anticipated that 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. In addition, further AC and RC drilling is planned to improve confidence in and test interpreted mineralised prospects over Saturn's greater tenement package. AC drilling will also continue across the nearby geological terrain. It is intended to conduct follow up soil sampling extending areas of anomalism summarised in this report. Further metallurgical work is planned to be completed as development of the Apollo Hill Project progresses.