SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS – APOLLO HILL GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

Apollo Hill Resource Area

Resource focused reverse circulation (RC) drilling results show the clear development potential of the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource.

Higher grade and thick gold intersections include (Figures 1 & 2):

- **11m @ 2.39g/t Au** from 158m **within 26m @ 1.27g/t Au** from 155m – AHRC1009
- **45m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 190m within **89m @ 0.74g/t Au** from 146m – AHRC1010
- **13m @ 1.34g/t Au** from 118m within 26m @ 0.74g/t Au from 117m – AHRC1013
- **8m @ 1.59g/t Au from 0m (surface)** – AHRC1015
- **14m @ 1.08g/t Au** from 72m – AHRC1008

Additional thick resource grade intersections are included in Appendix 1.

Importantly, drilling:

- Highlights mineralisation continuity across the deposit; and,
- Provides localised enhancements in grade.

These latest results will be utilised in a future resource estimate planned as part of Saturn's bulk tonnage heap leach prefeasibility study on Apollo Hill anticipated mid to late 2025.

Presently, Saturn is working on an interim upgrade of Apollo Hill's 1.84Moz[1] Mineral Resource (anticipated for release later this year (2024)) which will include results from 34 holes and 9,402m of extensional focused drilling recently reported to the ASX on 28 October 2024.

This announcement includes results from 8 drill holes and 2,399m of assays (all significant results listed in Appendix 1 with drill hole details listed in Appendix 2). All holes reported significant intersections above the average resource grade.

Figure 1 shows reported intersections on a simplified geological cross section along with planned drill holes. Reported drill hole locations and significant results are illustrated in plan view in Figure 2.

Assays remain pending from 47 holes and 7,100m completed so far, and a further 31,000m of drilling is scheduled with three RC rigs and a diamond rig currently on site.

Saturn's Managing Director Ian Bamborough said: *"Results illustrated in Figure 1 show how the Apollo Hill deposit continues to develop, grow and upgrade with infill drilling. We look forward to reporting additional rounds of drill results as we proceed through our largest and most exciting drill program at the Apollo Hill Project to date".*

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.

Apollo Hill Regional Exploration

In parallel with progressing the 1.84Moz[1] Apollo Hill Gold Project towards development, Saturn Metals is systematically undertaking regional exploration across the Company's 1,000km^2 Apollo Hill land package. Ongoing drilling continues to highlight the scale, continuity and prospectivity of a major gold system largely undercover.

Aircore drilling results from first pass wide spaced regional drill lines in virgin exploration terrain along strike to the South of Apollo Hill have continued to identify important interpreted extensional gold trends in lake covered terrain (Figure 3). This announcement accounts for 32 wide space AC holes and 1,319m of assays with a best bedrock drill result of 1m @ 0.19g/t Au from 11m, on a rock type contact between ironstone and shale. Reported hole details are included in Appendix 3 and all results from this now completed 10,000m drill campaign are included in Appendix 4. Given the current broad 600m-1200m spaced drill lines, with 300m drill spacing along the lines, and the strike length of the new gold trends (3km-7km illustrated in Figure 3), infill drilling is warranted to further evaluate the prospective trends identified to date.

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

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Competent Persons Statement:

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.

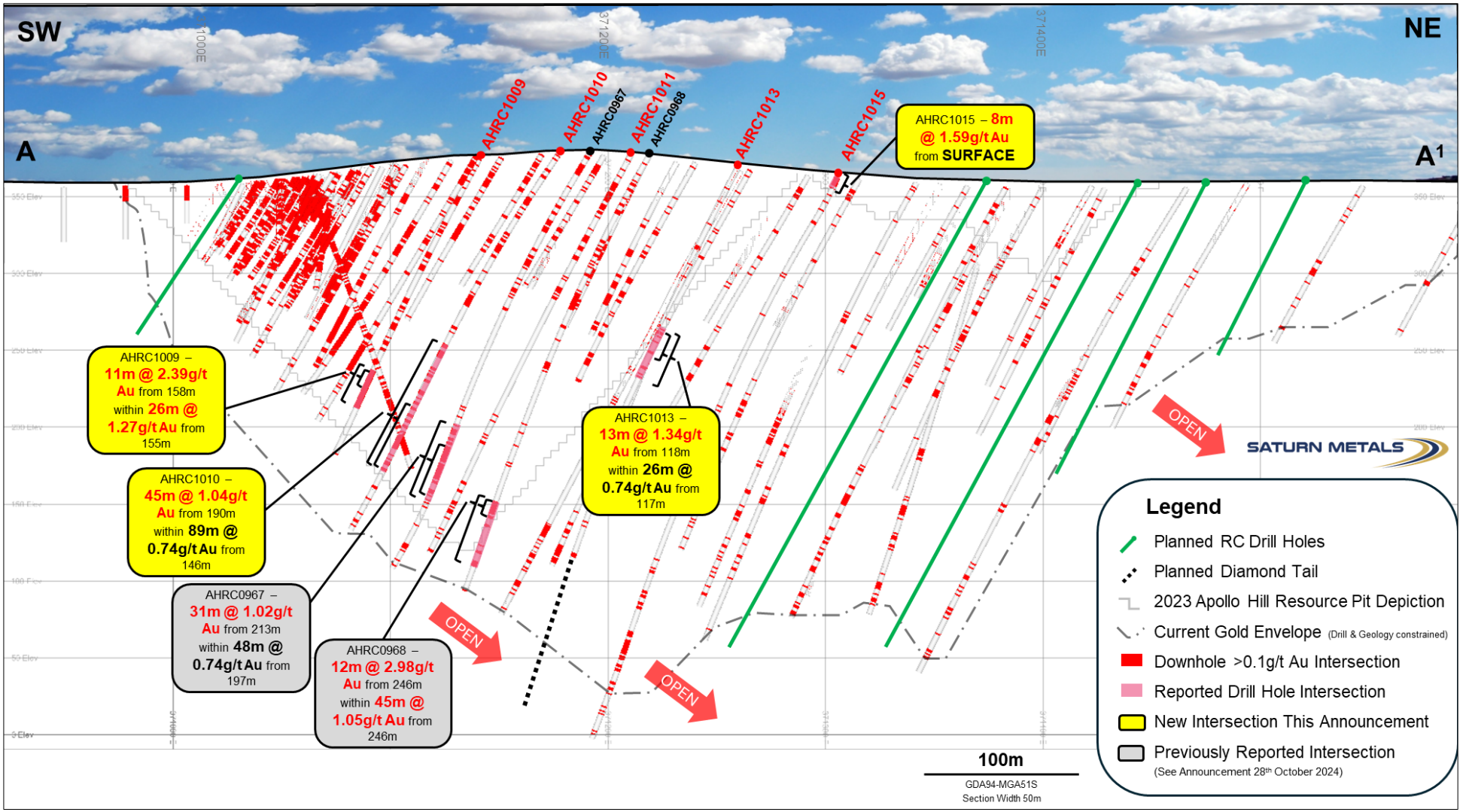

Figure 1 – Simplified geological cross section showing recent results, mineralisation interpretation, planned RC holes and planned diamond tails; Section location shown in plan on Figure 2 (A-A^1).

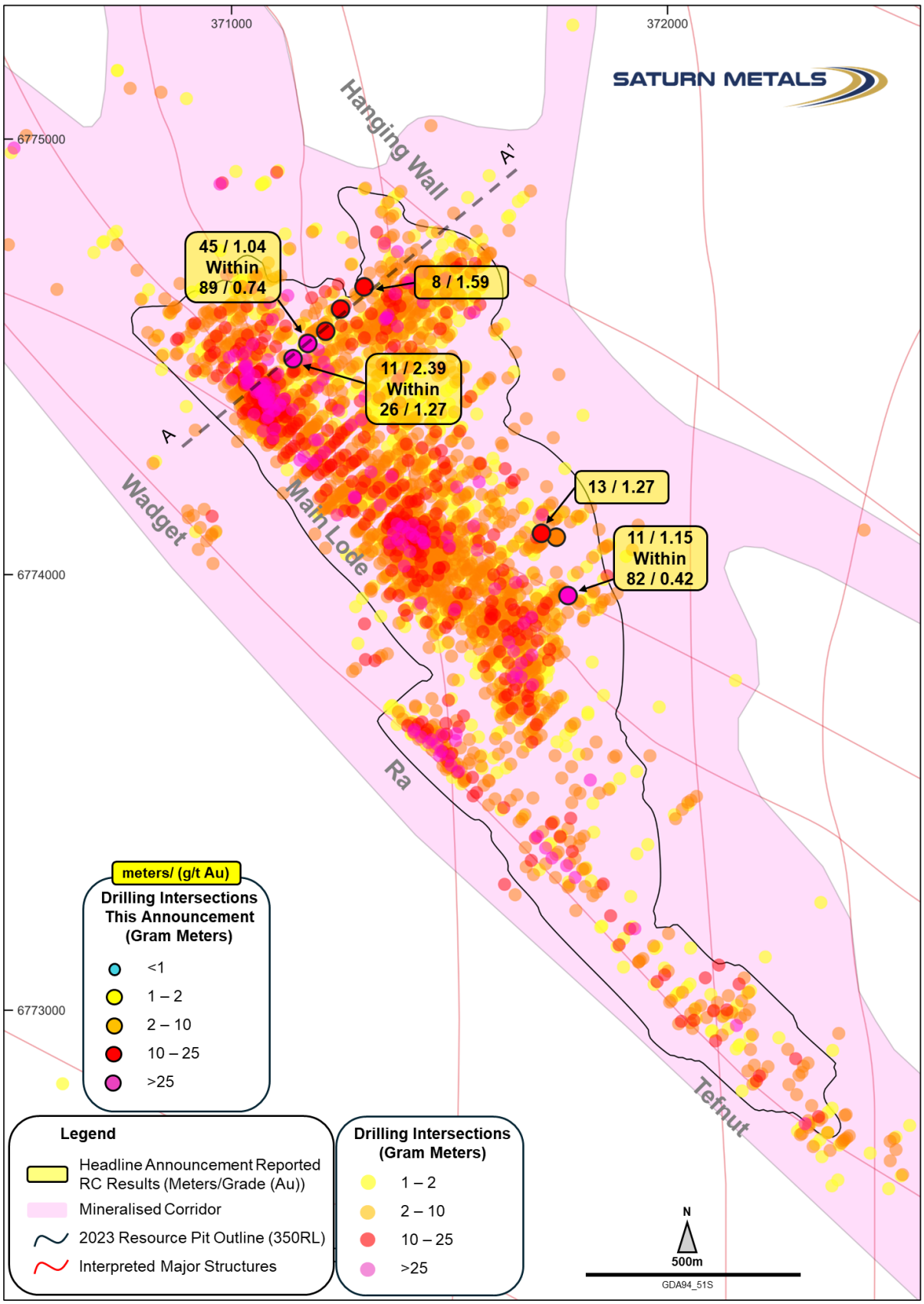

Figure 2 – Plan Overview Apollo Hill RC Holes. Previously reported holes >1 Gram Meter (g/t Au x Meters) and all holes reported in this announcement illustrated. 2023 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1] Pit Shell Outline seen at 350RL (Average Surface RL); Figure 1 cross section illustrated as line A-A[1] on this diagram.

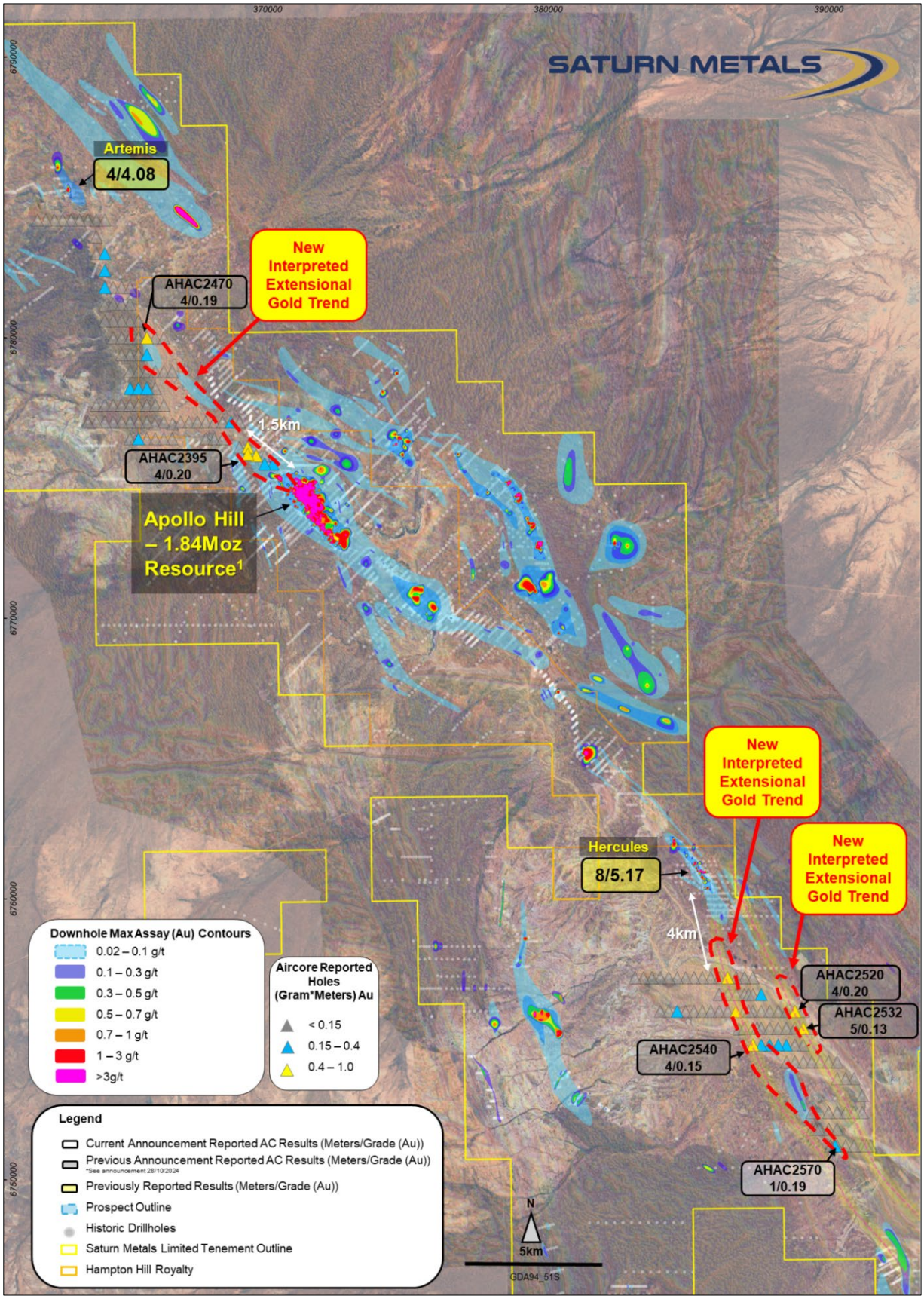

Figure 3 – Aircore Exploration Overview – Reported holes seen as triangles. New gold trends highlighted in red dashes. Wide spaced holes, 600-1200m line spacing and 300m hole spacing.

Appendix 1:

Significant RC Results Reported in this announcement

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1008	**14**	**1.08**	72
incl.	**4**	**3.57**	82
	82	0.42	185
incl.	**11**	**1.15**	207
incl.	13	0.8	248
AHRC1009	**5**	**1.68**	28
	26	**1.27**	155
incl.	**11**	**2.39**	158
AHRC1010	15	0.69	61
incl.	6	1.54	70
	89	**0.74**	146
	45	**1.04**	190
AHRC1011	**10**	**1.19**	60
	9	0.71	97
	5	**1.19**	190
AHRC1012	**7**	**1.37**	192
	25	0.35	255
AHRC1013	**26**	**0.74**	117
incl.	**13**	**1.34**	118
AHRC1014	**13**	**1.27**	221
AHRC1015	**8**	**1.59**	0
	58	0.26	325
incl.	19	0.55	325

All results reported as interpreted for a bulk mining style heap leach operation – See STN announcement 'Apollo Hill Preliminary Economic Assessment' – August 17th, 2023, for further details.

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported RC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC1008	371772	6773952	351	57	225	286
AHRC1009	371141	6774496	372	61	225	214
AHRC1010	371175	6774531	374	56	225	280
AHRC1011	371216	6774559	376	62	225	290
AHRC1012	371745	6774086	351	67	225	306
AHRC1013	371250	6774610	373	62	225	276
AHRC1014	371711	6774095	354	61	225	347
AHRC1015	371304	6774661	387	60	225	400

Appendix 3:

Completed and Reported Regional Exploration Lake AC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2541	388500	6754200	350	60	270	94
AHAC2542	388800	6754200	350	60	270	21
AHAC2543	389100	6754200	350	60	270	52
AHAC2544	389400	6754200	350	60	270	42
AHAC2545	389700	6754200	350	60	270	11
AHAC2546	390000	6754200	350	60	270	31
AHAC2547	390300	6754200	350	60	270	52
AHAC2548	390900	6753600	350	60	270	47
AHAC2549	390600	6753600	350	60	270	26
AHAC2550	390300	6753600	350	60	270	6
AHAC2551	391200	6753000	350	60	270	29
AHAC2552	391200	6752400	350	60	270	24
AHAC2553	390900	6752400	350	60	270	1
AHAC2554	390600	6752400	350	60	270	13
AHAC2555	390300	6752400	350	60	270	32
AHAC2556	390000	6752400	350	60	270	11
AHAC2557	389400	6752400	350	60	270	47
AHAC2558	389400	6751800	350	60	270	23
AHAC2559	389700	6751800	350	60	270	41
AHAC2560	390000	6751800	350	60	270	62
AHAC2561	390300	6751800	350	60	270	48
AHAC2562	391500	6751200	350	60	270	74
AHAC2563	391200	6751200	350	60	270	88
AHAC2564	391350	6751200	350	60	270	47
AHAC2565	390900	6751200	350	60	270	12
AHAC2566	390600	6751200	350	60	270	22
AHAC2567	390300	6751200	350	60	270	54
AHAC2568	390186	6751203	350	60	270	58
AHAC2569	390058	6751196	350	60	270	102
AHAC2570	390234	6751204	350	60	270	27
AHAC2571	389549	6751800	350	60	270	36
AHAC2572	389649	6751800	350	60	270	86

Appendix 4:

Significant (>0.04g/t Au (40 ppb)) Regional Exploration Au Lake AC Results (Composites generally 4m in length) – This ASX Announcement and Previous ASX Announcement Dated 28 October 2024

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHAC2390	4	0.1	74
AHAC2391	4	0.08	72
AHAC2393	8	0.07	106
AHAC2394	4	0.14	62
AHAC2395	4	0.2	59
AHAC2419	4	0.06	32
AHAC2429	4	0.04	48
AHAC2453	4	0.04	6
AHAC2461	4	0.04	44
AHAC2462	4	0.04	84
AHAC2465	1	0.09	14
AHAC2470	4	0.19	58
AHAC2471	4	0.09	56
AHAC2474	1	0.04	54
AHAC2475	4	0.05	16
AHAC2476	4	0.04	34
AHAC2477	6	0.04	70
AHAC2478	1	0.09	108
AHAC2488	4	0.04	66
AHAC2492	16	0.06	64
AHAC2506	4	0.08	17
AHAC2513	6	0.08	53
AHAC2520	4	0.2	89
AHAC2532	5	0.13	82
AHAC2536	4	0.08	64
AHAC2537	4	0.09	36
AHAC2538	4	0.08	64
AHAC2539	4	0.06	72
AHAC2540	4	0.15	10
AHAC2570	1	0.19	11

Appendix 5:

Saturn Metals Mineral Resources

Lower Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Oxidation state	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Mineral Resource Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)
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	1.4	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**

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.

Appendix 6:

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.

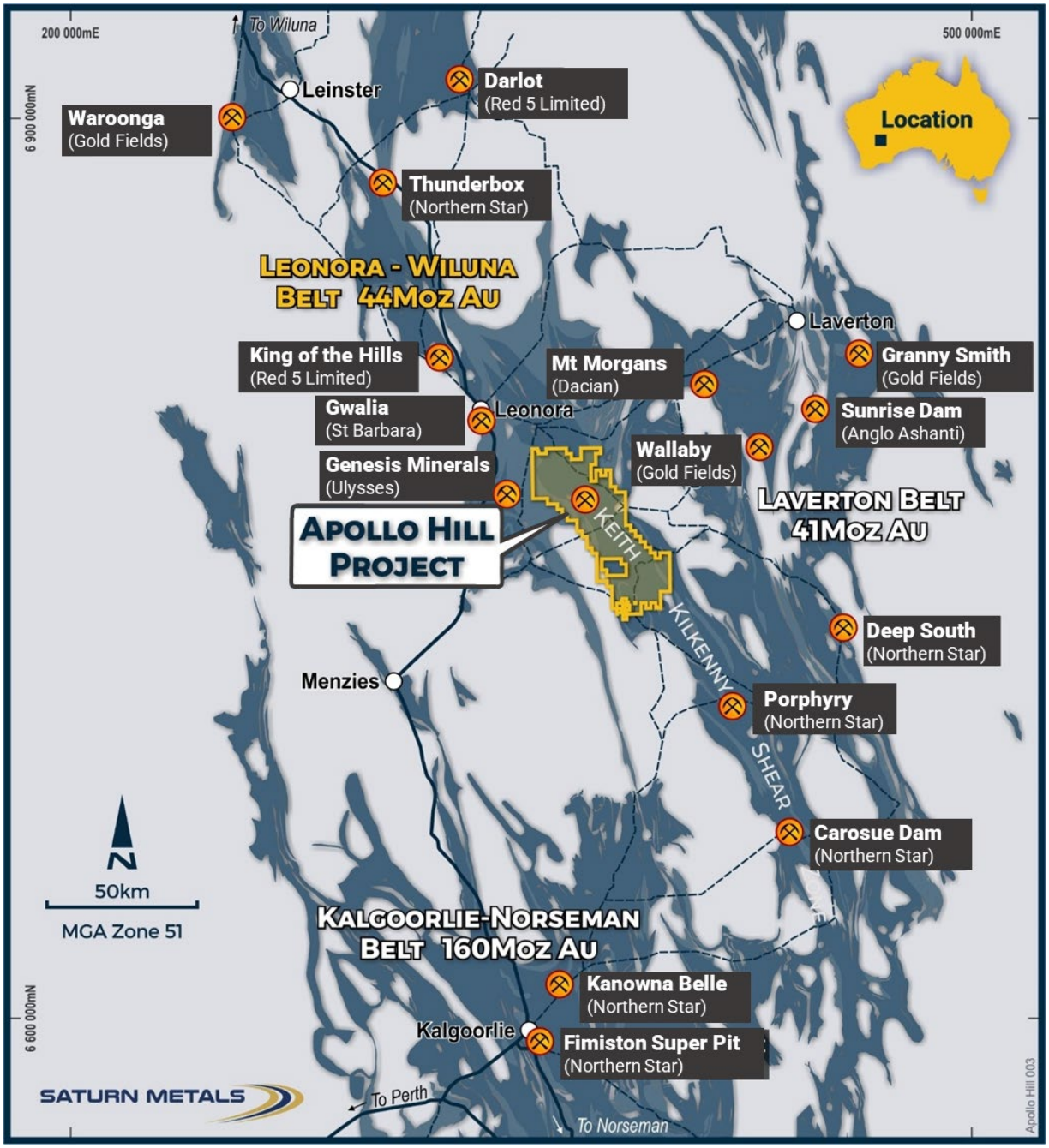

Figure 4 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

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.

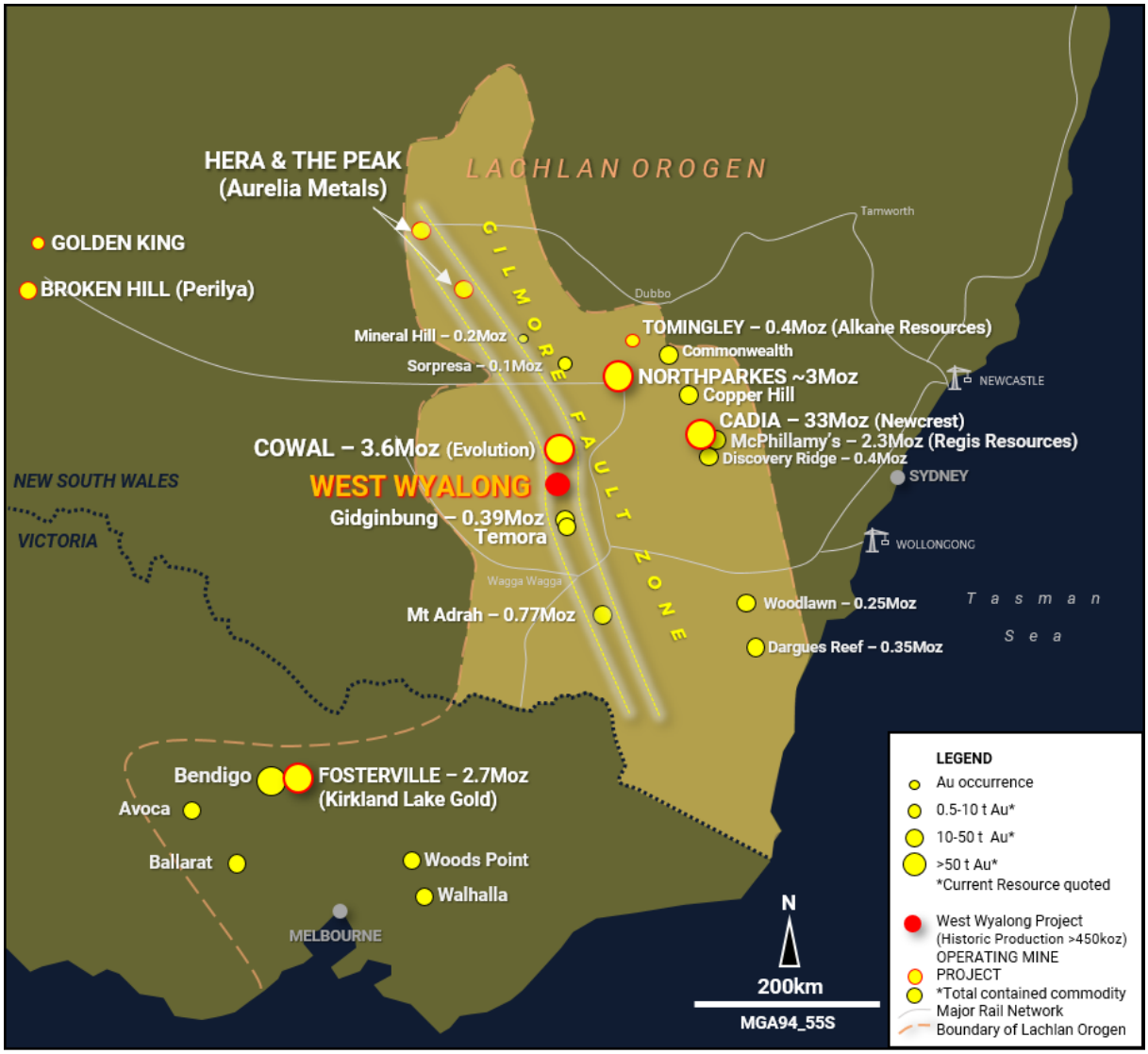

Figure 5 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 7:

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.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 3 mm, and pulverised to 90 % passing <75 µm, with fire assay of 50 g sub-samples. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays. Duplicate 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 sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 Bureau Veritas 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. Aircore samples were subject to FAA001 fire assay (50g charge) and bottom of hole multi element via MA102 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, 3 and Appendix 2 & 4. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. AC drill hole spacing was at 300 m (Figure 3). AC samples were generally 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 > 0.10 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No bias is assumed from the samples due to the orientation of samples.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access to the general public. STN's field sampling was supervised by STN geologists. Sub-samples selected

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.