

MATERIAL INCREASE IN HEAP LEACH GOLD RECOVERIES AT APOLLO HILL GOLD PROJECT

Saturn Metals has completed further metallurgical test work using column leach testing on near-surface oxide and transitional material from the recently upgraded 2.03 Mozⁱ Mineral Resource at its 100%-owned Apollo Hill Gold Project in WA.

The test work, which was designed to confirm the amenability of these material types to bulk tonnage gold mining and mineral processing using heap leach methods, **has delivered excellent gold recovery results, surpassing the recovery assumptions used in Saturn's study work to date.**

Many of the world's large-scale gold mining operations employ low-cost heap leach processing, which accounts for **approximately 46% of global gold productionⁱⁱ**. The latest results firmly support Saturn's view that Apollo Hill has the potential to join this group.

HIGHLIGHTS

Excellent Recovery Without Milling from Near-surface Oxide and Transitional samples

- Excellent average **gold recovery of 86%** achieved in 95 days, comparing well to global heap leach norms.
- Favourable leach kinetics – **86%** of the ultimate test extraction **result (75% average recovery)** was achieved within **~30 days**.
- **Gold recovery is materially higher than that used in the Apollo Hill PEAⁱⁱⁱ study (75%)**, highlighting the potential to exceed PEA outcomes in Saturn's current Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS).
- Stronger gold recoveries from oxide and transitional materials typically extracted during the early stages of open pit mining schedules, offers the potential to positively enhance project economics.
- Excellent results achieved across the full grade range (0.18g/t Au - 0.84g/t Au), reinforcing the amenability of Apollo Hill mineralisation to low-cost bulk mining and processing methods.
- Very low reagent consumption achieved at only 0.5kg/t cyanide, negligible lime, and 4.3kg/t cement addition.
- **Excellent percolation test results**, important for the efficient movement of leachate through a heap, were achieved with standard agglomeration and percolation tests returning an average result of approximately **six times the minimum recommended** value for this method of leach processing.



Oxide and Transitional Heap
Leach Column Tests recently
completed with excellent results

Saturn Managing Director Ian Bamborough said: *"These impressive and consistently high gold recovery results – achieved from a representative sample set of Apollo Hill's at and near-surface materials, usually extracted early in any mining schedule – deliver a positive impact on the economics of the project, and provide further evidence that simple, cost-effective heap leach processing is an excellent development pathway for Apollo Hill."*

"The metallurgy of Apollo Hill is a clear competitive advantage. It provides a significant economic head start for the deposit, which will ultimately help us to leverage its substantial economies of scale and unlock efficiencies. This positive new data will be used as the Company progresses its studies towards production."

ⁱ Complete details of the Mineral Resource (118.7Mt @ 0.53g/t Au for 2,030,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 12 February 2025 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Exceeds 2Moz". 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.

ⁱⁱ See (a) in References List.

ⁱⁱⁱ ASX Announcement dated 17 August 2023.

SUMMARY

Excellent Recovery without Milling

A total of six Apollo Hill composite column leach tests were completed for samples derived from diamond drill core representing the deposit's oxide material and transitional basalt, dolerite and mafic schist rock types and grading between 0.18g/t Au and 0.84g/t Au. The samples, which were prepared by single-stage high pressure grinding rolls (HPGR) crushing followed by screening to a P₁₀₀ size of 8mm, achieved an **excellent average gold recovery of 86%** (Figure1), comparing favourably to typical heap leach recoveries globally.

New Results Build on the Potential of Apollo Hill Deposit Economics

The average 86% gold recovery result from these 8mm P₁₀₀ oxide and transition samples is a significant improvement on the 75% average recovery assumption used for this material in Saturn's studies to date. This recovery figure compares positively to a global average heap leach recovery figure of approximately 65%ⁱⁱ, and the 8mm P₁₀₀ fresh material average reported recovery of 78% for Apollo Hill heap leach test workⁱⁱⁱ.

Saturn Metals Limited (ASX: **STN**) ("**Saturn**", "**the Company**") is pleased to report significant results from metallurgical test work undertaken on samples of diamond core from the Apollo Hill Deposit within its 100%-owned Apollo Hill Gold Project, 60km south-east of Leonora in the Western Australian Goldfields.

Metallurgical test work is a key part of the Company's ongoing engineering studies that are progressing Apollo Hill towards mine development and efficient gold production. The results, as outlined in the 'Highlights' section of this announcement, demonstrate clear potential to achieve high gold recoveries through simple, scalable, low-cost heap leach processing.

Low unit processing costs together with the strong recovery indicated across the deposit's full grade range – including gold recovery of 95.7% from a column grading 0.34g/t (Figure 1) – supports the application of low cut-off grades to the deposit. This, in turn, allows for the processing of additional mineralised material and associated improvements to deposit continuity, strip ratios, mining efficiency and economies of scale.

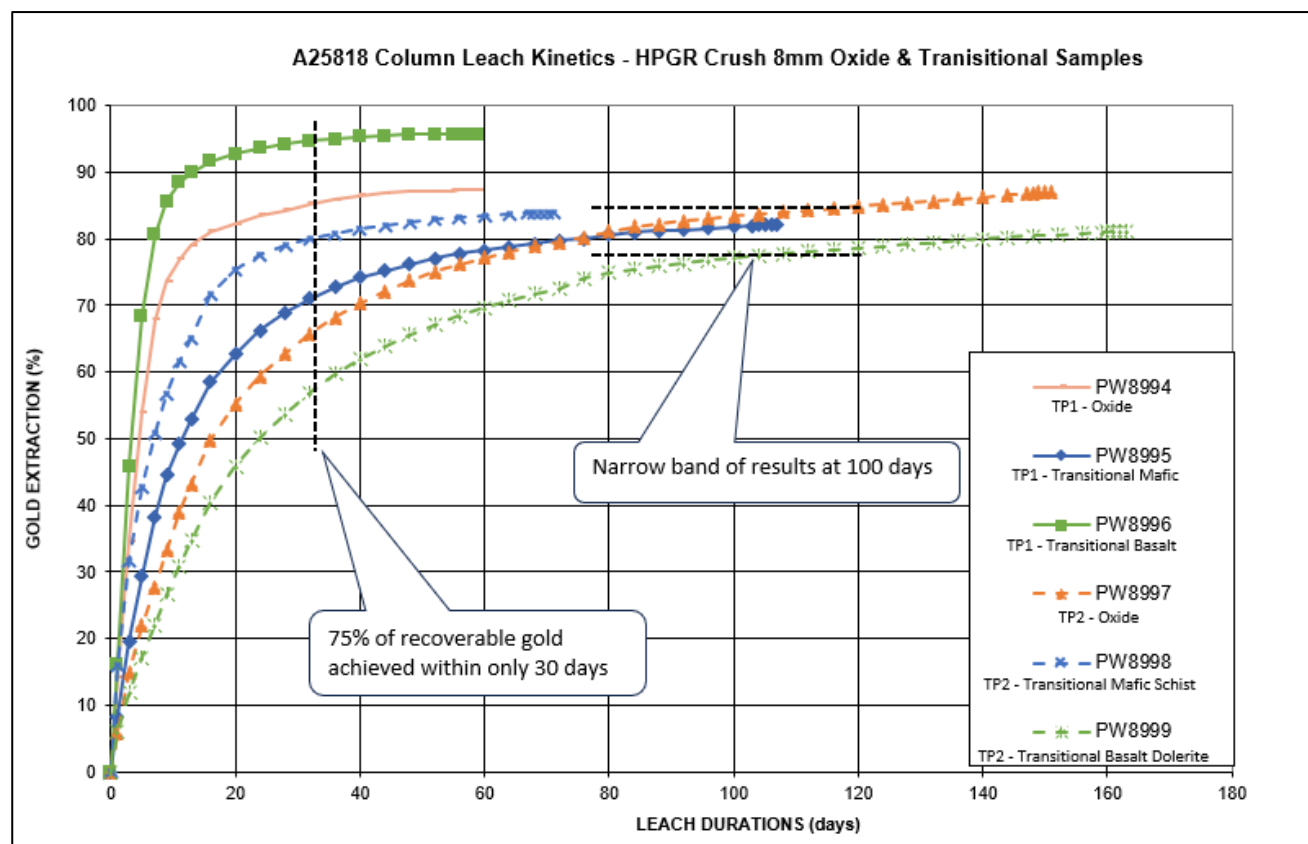


Figure 1 – Column Leach Recovery Test Curves Oxide and Transitional Material 8mm HPGR.

Appendix 1 provides relevant summary results in chart format for the column leach tests completed by ALS Metallurgy in Perth using Apollo Hill pastoral bore water.

In addition, the recent test work demonstrates:

Opportunity for Higher Gold Recoveries During the Initial Project Years

- While the Oxide and Transitional material ore types represent only 2% and 14% of the overall PEA mining schedule respectively, the material represents 39% of ore material mined over the initial three years of the PEA mining schedule. The PEA weighted average recovery assigned to oxide and transitional recoveries during this initial three-year period was 74%, with these new results indicating a significant lift in gold recovery during the start-up phase of the Project.

Strong Recovery Across Grade Range

- The robust recovery obtained across all test work continues to confirm that gold recovery from material which may otherwise be considered marginal is economically attractive due to Apollo Hill's amenability to low unit cost heap leach processing (the alternative being a higher capital and unit cost Mill and CIL scenario). This supports Saturn's use of a low cut-off grade and large selective mining units to capture and efficiently process Apollo Hill's gold distribution. The resulting large, continuously mineralised zones lead to improved economics through greater resource utilisation, low waste-to-ore stripping ratios and the application of low-cost bulk mining methods.

Leach Kinetics

- The 8 mm P₁₀₀ HPGR oxide and transitional crush column leach test work showed rapid gold extraction kinetics with approximately 86% recovery of the ultimate test extraction results achieved within only 30 days, with maximum average test extraction reached at an average of 95 days. These realised leach kinetics were on average quicker than previously reported 8 mm P₁₀₀ HPGR leach results undertaken in Apollo Hill's dominant fresh material and provide a further level of predictability for planned processing schedulesⁱⁱⁱ.

Low Cement and Reagent Use

- Cyanide consumption was very low throughout the HPGR focused test work at an average of only 0.47kg/t.
- Lime consumption was minimal at an average rate of only 0.003kg/t utilising Apollo Hill pastoral bore water. Alkalinity provided by the cement used for agglomeration also keeps lime consumption low.
- Five of the six columns tested required only 4kg/t of cement for agglomeration with one oxide sample requiring additional cement to 6kg/t. The optimised average cement addition for the agglomeration with local bore water of all HPGR crushed samples from previous fresh material test work has only been a low 3kg/t. In heap leaching, weathered materials can often require far greater cement addition to aid in percolation of leach fluid through the stack, however these results are highly favourable – being on average only 1.33kg/t higher than for fresh material.

Excellent Percolation Results

- Percolation results, averaging 64.9kL/h/m² (peak value of 89.9kL/h/m²), are well above the minimum standard for heap leach, 10kL/h/m², and were able to be achieved while requiring between 4kg/t and 6kg/t of cement despite the weathered (often less permeable) nature of the material. The percolation results are an indicator of the ability of the gold solution to pass through the heap, and further support Saturn Metals' PEA position to crush the ore to an 8 mm P₁₀₀ while still achieving excellent heap leach recoveries.

The Company utilises the professional services of independent metallurgical consultant Mr. Gary Jobson of Macromet to assist with its Project test work and planning schedules, and Kappes Cassiday & Associates to assist with its Project engineering and design.

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



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Competent Persons Statements:

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

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements, Quarterly Reports and Prospectus - as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted. Announcement dates referred to, include but are not limited to:

- 1 August 2022
- 25 July 2023
- 17 August 2023
- 28 May 2024
- 12 February 2025

Reference List:

- (a) Sorting through the Heap, Source: – Canadian Mining Journal, Web Article, 1 September 2020 on Costmine Publication *2020 Gold Heap Leach Cost Estimating Guide*, available at:
<https://www.canadianminingjournal.com/featured-article/sorting-through-the-heap/>

Appendix 1:

Data and Results

KEY AND SUMMARY FOR CHARTS

TP1 - OX : Oxide Column, High Pressure Grinding Roll 8 mm P₁₀₀ Crush Size; 0.18 g/t Au Head Grade – 85.7% Final Recovery

TP1 – TrA: Transitional Mafic Schist Column, High Pressure Grinding Roll 8 mm P₁₀₀ Crush Size; 0.50 g/t Au Head Grade – 85.8% Final Recovery

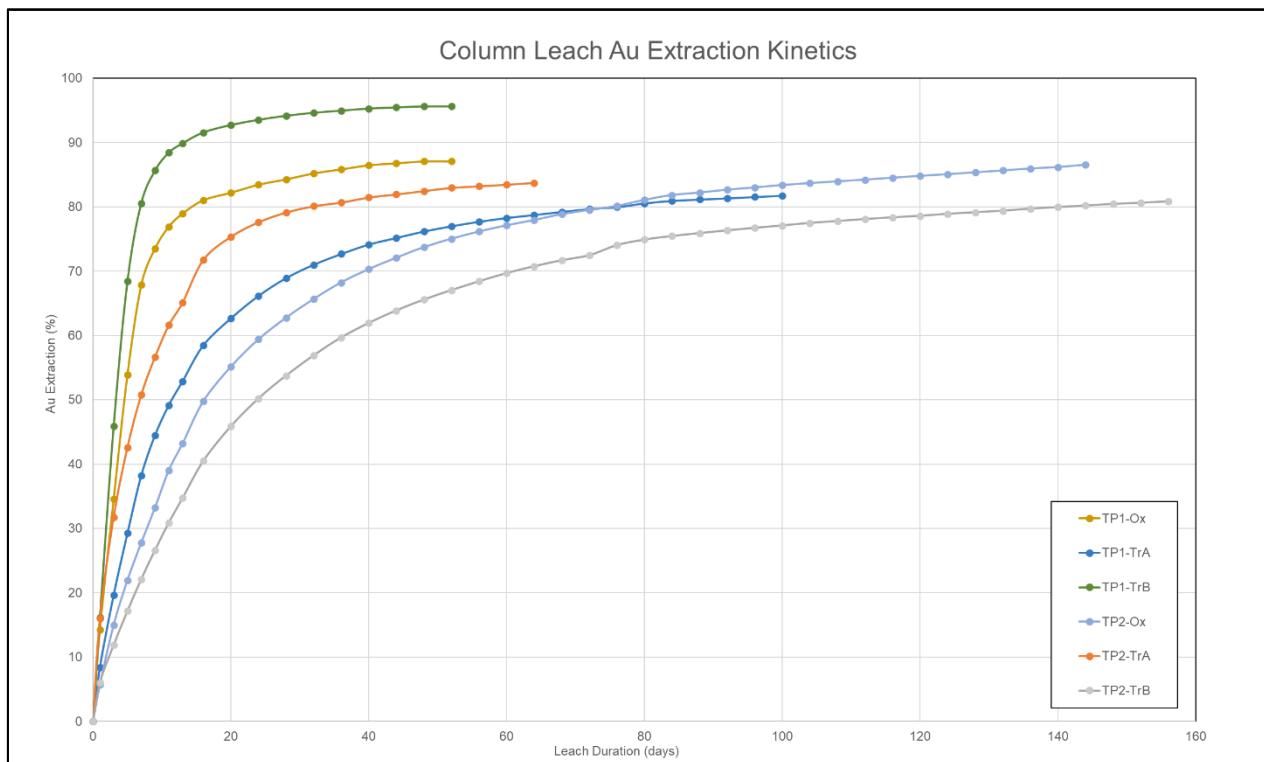
TP1 – TrB: Transitional Basalt/Dolerite Column, High Pressure Grinding Roll 8 mm P₁₀₀ Crush Size; 0.34 g/t Au Head Grade – 95.7% Final Recovery

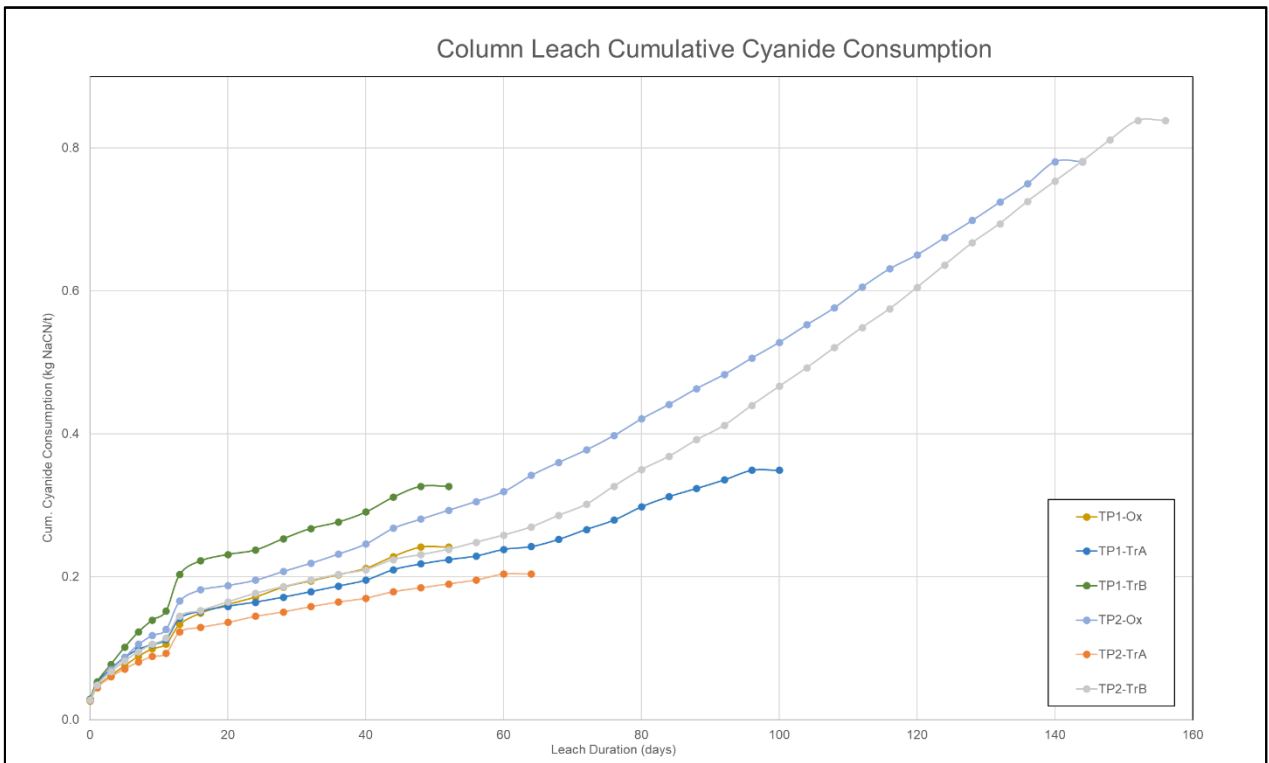
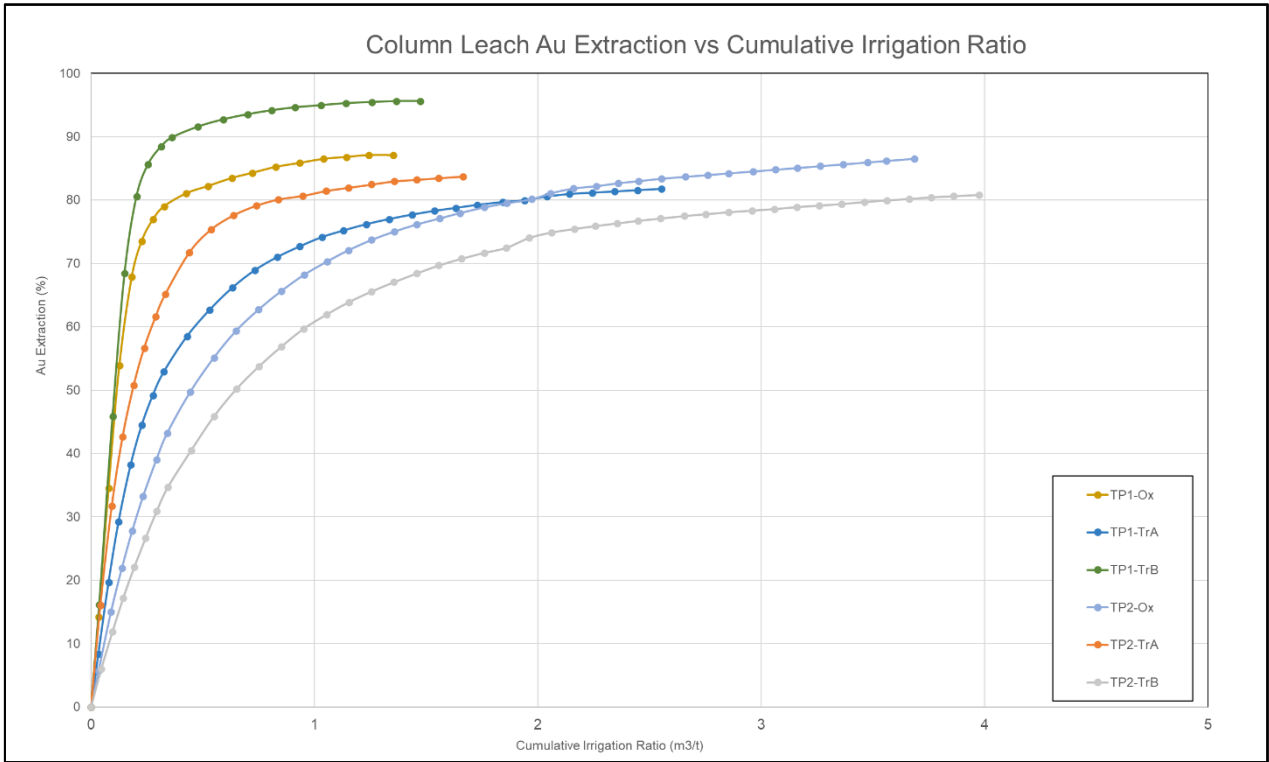
TP2 - OX : Oxide Column, High Pressure Grinding Roll 8 mm P₁₀₀ Crush Size; 0.54 g/t Au Head Grade – 85.4% Final Recovery

TP2 – TrA: Transitional Mafic Schist Column, High Pressure Grinding Roll 8 mm P₁₀₀ Crush Size; 0.21 g/t Au Head Grade – 84.1% Final Recovery

TP2 – TrB: Transitional Basalt/Dolerite Column, High Pressure Grinding Roll 8 mm P₁₀₀ Crush Size; 0.84 g/t Au Head Grade – 79.9% Final Recovery

*Residual Average grades calculated by multiple Cryos Photon Assay and Size by Size Fire Assay





Appendix 2:

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 2). 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.

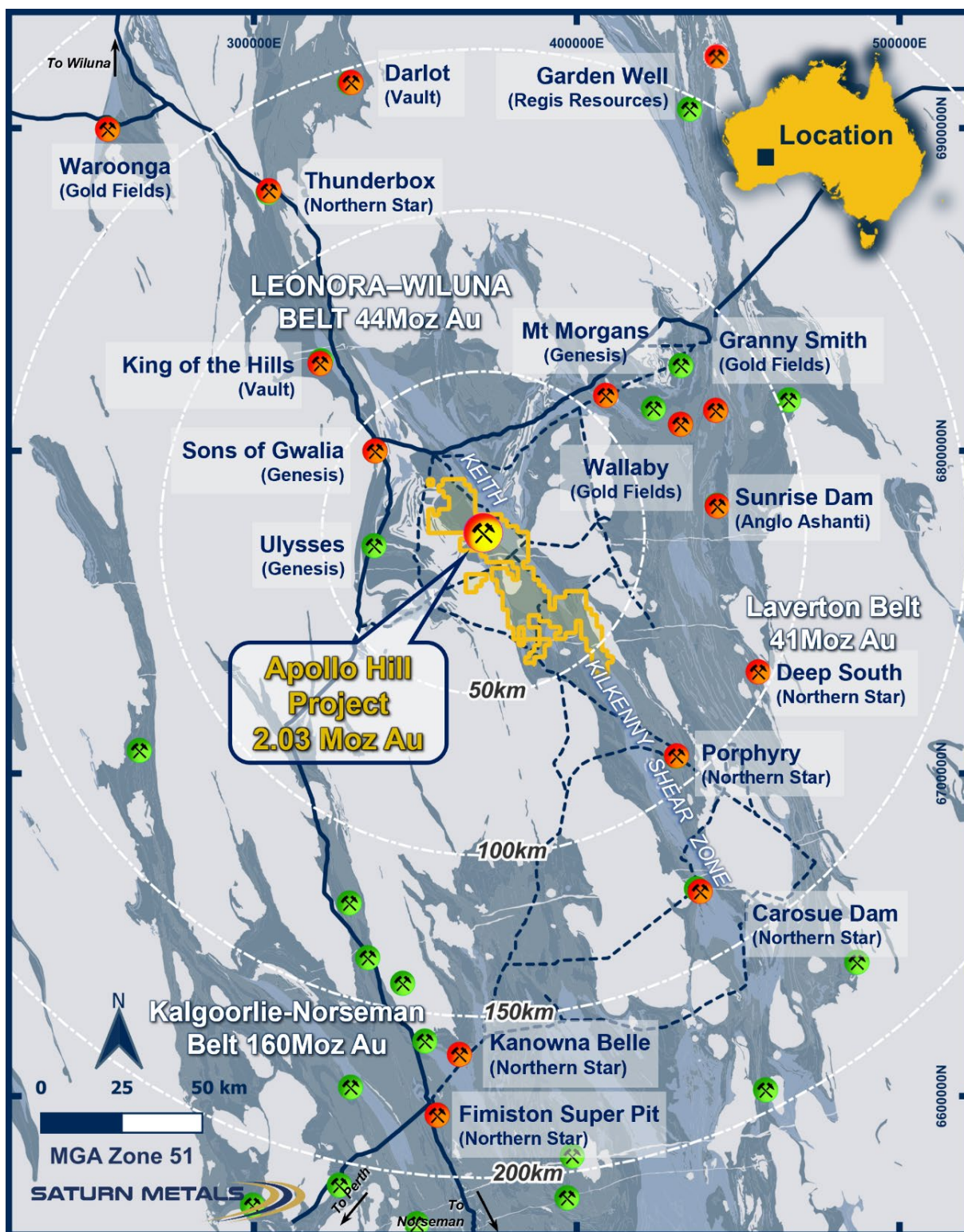


Figure 2 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold mines (red) and undeveloped deposits (green), gold endowment and infrastructure.

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

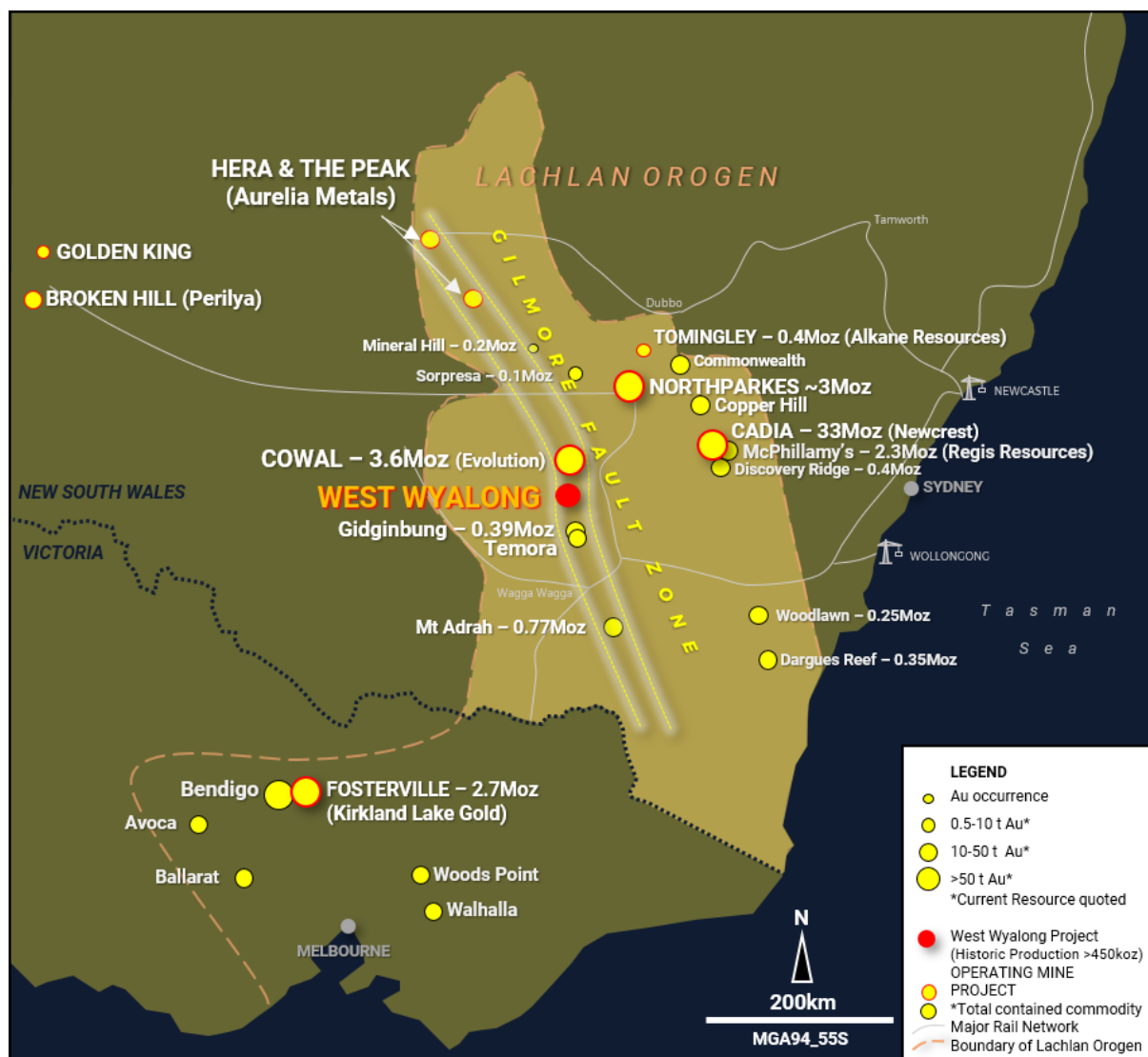


Figure 3 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 3:

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 Hanging-wall and Ra and Tefnut exploration and metallurgical sampling areas in all succeeding sections).

Table II Extract of JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig. RC samples were analyzed ALS in both Kalgoorlie and Perth and SGS in Kalgoorlie. At the laboratories, the samples were oven dried and crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverized to 95% passing 106 microns, with analysis by 50 g fire assay.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Diamond core was drilled PQ, HQ3 and NQ2 dependent on weathering profile and ground conditions. Where sampled, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sampling was undertaken using STN sampling and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, which includes the submission of standards, blanks and duplicates at regular intervals within each submission, for RC and Diamond samples.</p> <p>Collection of metallurgical samples from RC samples was undertaken by compositing into appropriate and representative geological, grade range and weathering characteristics across Apollo Hill's geography. Samples were collected from plastic bags and mixed at appropriate weights by grade to achieve the desired sample composition. All samples were riffle split and thoroughly mixed in the field prior to transport to Bureau Veritas in Perth.</p> <p>Collection of metallurgical samples from Diamond drilling was undertaken by compositing of hole core into appropriate and representative geological, grade range and weathering characteristics across Apollo Hill's geography. Diamond core was either composited on site or in some instances at after to transport to Bureau Veritas in Perth.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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.).</p>	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling used either a 4.5 inch or 5.5 inch face-sampling bit.</p> <p>Diamond core was PQ, HQ3 of NQ2 diameter core. All RC and diamond drillholes were surveyed by Gyro, at least every 30 m down hole.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		For the purpose of this announcement metallurgical samples were collected from largely whole core diamond samples (drilling as described above).
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximize recovery for RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85% to 95% and were dry.</p> <p>The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Diamond drilling utilized drilling additives and muds to ensure the hole was conditioned to maximize recoveries and sample quality.</p> <p>There was no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias between hole-types observed at this stage.</p> <p>There was no significant loss of core reported in the mineralized parts of the diamond drillholes to date.</p> <p>For metallurgical sampling - whole samples were taken across the fines to coarse material size.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>Drillholes were geologically logged by industry standard methods, including depth, colour, lithology, alteration, sulphide and visible gold mineralization and weathering.</p> <p>RC Chip trays and Diamond Core trays were photographed.</p> <p>The logging is qualitative in nature and of sufficient detail to support the current interpretation.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Whole core was sent for assay in logged mineralized zones. Half core was submitted in unmineralized surrounding country rock.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Duplicate samples were collected every 20 samples, and certified reference material and blank material was inserted every 40 samples.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		For the Metallurgical program discussed in this report, approximately 600m of NQ, HQ and PQ core was composited by weathering profile, geology ore grade from largely whole core samples to maximise the weight of material available for testing and composites were further riffle split down to appropriate sizes for test work – 5kg, 10kg, 15kg, 20kg, 50kg as required.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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%.</p> <p>Samples were submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie and Perth, Nagrom in Perth, and SGS in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analyzed via 50 g charge fire assay.</p> <p>Metallurgical samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for Head and Tail Assay verification by fire assay, size by size fire assay and photon assay.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Logs were recorded by field geologists on hard copy sampling sheets which were entered into spreadsheets for merging into a central SQL database.</p> <p>Laboratory assay files were merged directly into the database. The project geologists routinely validate data when loading into the database.</p> <p>The Consultant validated data prior to interpretation and if required asked for check processes to be undertaken.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Collars are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilizing GDA94, Zone 51.</p> <p>Final drillhole collars are all surveyed by DGPS by ABIMS & Goldfield Surveyors.</p> <p>All RC and diamond holes were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool.</p> <p>A topographic triangulation was generated from drillhole collar surveys and the close-spaced (50 m) aeromagnetic data.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.</p> <p>With respect to metallurgical sampling; composites were taken across five distinct geographical areas, five different rock types and two weathering horizons and are thought representative of the greater Apollo Hill gold deposit.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Mineralized zones 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.</p>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<p>Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access by the general public. STN's field and core sampling was supervised by STN geologists and bureau veritas laboratory staff. Sub-samples selected for assaying were collected from core trays into in suitably labelled drums or bags. These samples were delivered to the metallurgy laboratory by independent couriers, STN employees or contractors.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.	<p>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.</p> <p>The Competent Person has independently reviewed the Metallurgical data and notes no material errors, misrepresentations or discrepancies. The Competent Person considers that the Apollo Hill Metallurgical data as represented in this report has been sufficiently verified to provide an adequate basis for the current reporting of metallurgical results.</p>

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.	<p>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.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Aircore, 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, 1 Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.</p> <p>This metallurgical test work follows on from previous test work completed by Peel Mining, the former owner of the Project and by Saturn Metals limited in its previous work and announcements. The findings of the work are broadly consistent and build on previous findings.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	<p>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.</p> <p>The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4 m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21 m.</p>
Drillhole Information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Any relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices.</p> <p>No information has been excluded.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>For exploration data, no top-cuts have been applied.</p> <p>All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.</p>
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>All drillhole intercepts are measured in downhole meters, with true widths estimated to be about 60% of the down-hole width.</p> <p>The orientation of the drilling has the potential introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables within the body of the text and in Appendix 1.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.</p> <p>All summary metallurgical data is represented in Tables in Appendix 1 and 2 and as a graph in Figure 1.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>There is no other substantive exploration data.</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Although not yet 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.</p> <p>Further metallurgical work is discussed in the main body of the report but will also include additional/repeat column leach testwork on other minor material types within the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource. Larger scale metallurgical testwork including large diameter columns and trial heap leach pads are being planned.</p>