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EXCEPTIONAL NEW DRILL RESULTS GROW APOLLO HILL

High-grade and thick gold intersections demonstrate significant potential for further growth in the 2.83Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1]

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Excellent intercepts** returned from the latest phase of Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) Resource drilling at Apollo Hill include:
    - **9m @ 12.91g/t Au** from 226m including **4m @ 27.98g/t** Au from 227m – AHRC1765
    - **5m @ 10.83g/t Au** from 87m within **12m @ 4.93g/t Au** from 86m – AHRC1741
    - **8m @ 9.16g/t Au** from 180m including **3m @ 22.80g/t Au** from 180m – AHRC1747
    - **6m @ 6.23g/t Au** from 74m including **2m @ 16.14g/t Au** from 74m – AHRC1757
    - **6m @ 6.23g/t Au** from 220m – AHRC1749
    - **8m @ 3.09g/t Au** from 353m – AHRC1746
    - **8m @ 2.00g/t Au** from 178m – AHRC1748
    - **11m @ 2.59g/t Au** from 18m including **2m @ 7.83g/t Au** from 22m – AHRC1775
    - **17m @ 1.77g/t Au** from 34m within **35m @ 0.94g/t Au** from 17m – AHRC1745
    - **11m @ 1.88g/t Au** from 34m – AHRC1777
    - **31m @ 1.23g/t Au** from 105m – AHDD0092
    - **5m @ 3.49g/t Au** from 181m – AHRC1750
    - **22m @ 1.51g/t Au** from 112m within **35m @ 1.02g/t Au** from 111m – AHDD0093
    - **11m @ 5.58g/t Au** from 2m including **4m @ 10.03g/t Au** from 5m – AHRC1773
- Importantly, the best new drill results extend the high-grade hanging-wall lodes eastward beyond the current Mineral Resource and remain open both down-plunge and along strike (Figures 1, 2 and 3).
- A further 5,000m of RC drilling has been planned to follow up on these newly identified high-grade extensions.
- Other results demonstrate growth below the current Mineral Resource (MRE) pit shell and highlight further scope to continue to upgrade the Mineral Resource category in key areas of the deposit.
- All drill results reported in this announcement will contribute to the next Mineral Resource upgrade, now planned for 2027.

[1] Complete details of the Mineral Resource (174Mt @ 0.51g/t Au for 2,830,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 3 June 2026 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Jumps by 590,000 Ounces to 2.83 Million Ounces". 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.

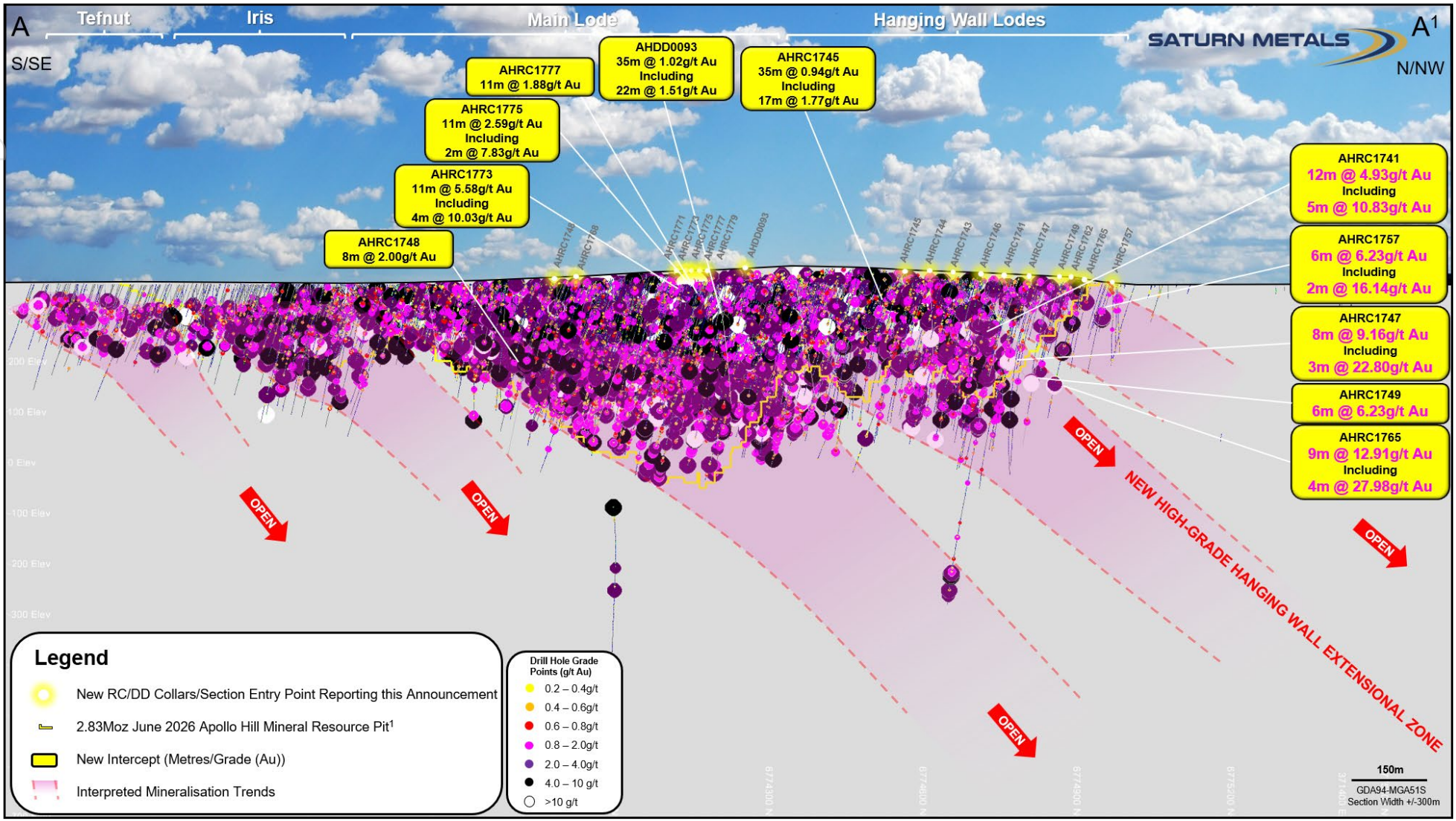


Figure 1 – Oblique Cross-Section (NNW–SSE) of the Apollo Hill Deposit, illustrating the Tefnut, Iris, Main Lode and Hanging Wall Lodes. Drilling over a ± 300m section width, with significant new RC and DD drill intersections highlighted. The location of section A–A¹ is shown on the plan view (Figure 2). New drill collars/section entry points are highlighted as yellow circles, interpreted mineralised zones are shown as pink polygons, and the June 2026 2.83Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource¹ pit outline is illustrated.

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Saturn Metals Limited (ASX: STN) ("Saturn" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a further series of impressive gold intercepts from ongoing Resource development drilling at its flagship 100%-owned Apollo Hill Heap Leach Gold Project, located near Leonora in Western Australia.

The latest drilling results include exceptional high-grade intersections of **9m @ 12.91g/t Au** and **8m @ 9.16g/t Au** within the eastern hanging-wall lodes, highlighting the potential for further extensions to these higher-grade zones. These results, together with encouraging in-fill drilling intersections, support the potential for Mineral Resource growth and increased Resource confidence ahead of the next planned MRE update in 2027 (Figure 3).

With the newly defined mineralisation remaining open both along strike and down-plunge in key areas, Saturn has planned an additional 5,000m of RC drilling to further test the extent and continuity of the higher-grade zones.

This announcement incorporates the results from 80 RC holes for 15,503m and 8 DD holes for 1427m (Figure 2). Significant intersections are summarised in Appendix 1 with full drill-hole particulars provided in Appendix 2.

Saturn's Managing Director, Ian Bamborough, said:

"I am delighted to see a series of exceptional drill results clustered in an exciting new area outside of the current Mineral Resource pit shell on the hanging wall of the Apollo Hill deposit. The next round of drilling could unlock an entirely new dimension for the deposit. Other strong results also provide a strong base for growth. When combined, all the new results are expected to provide a great contribution to our next Mineral Resource upgrade, now planned for 2027."

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 David Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Smith is a full-time employee of the Company, in addition to being a shareholder of the Company. Mr Smith 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'. Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

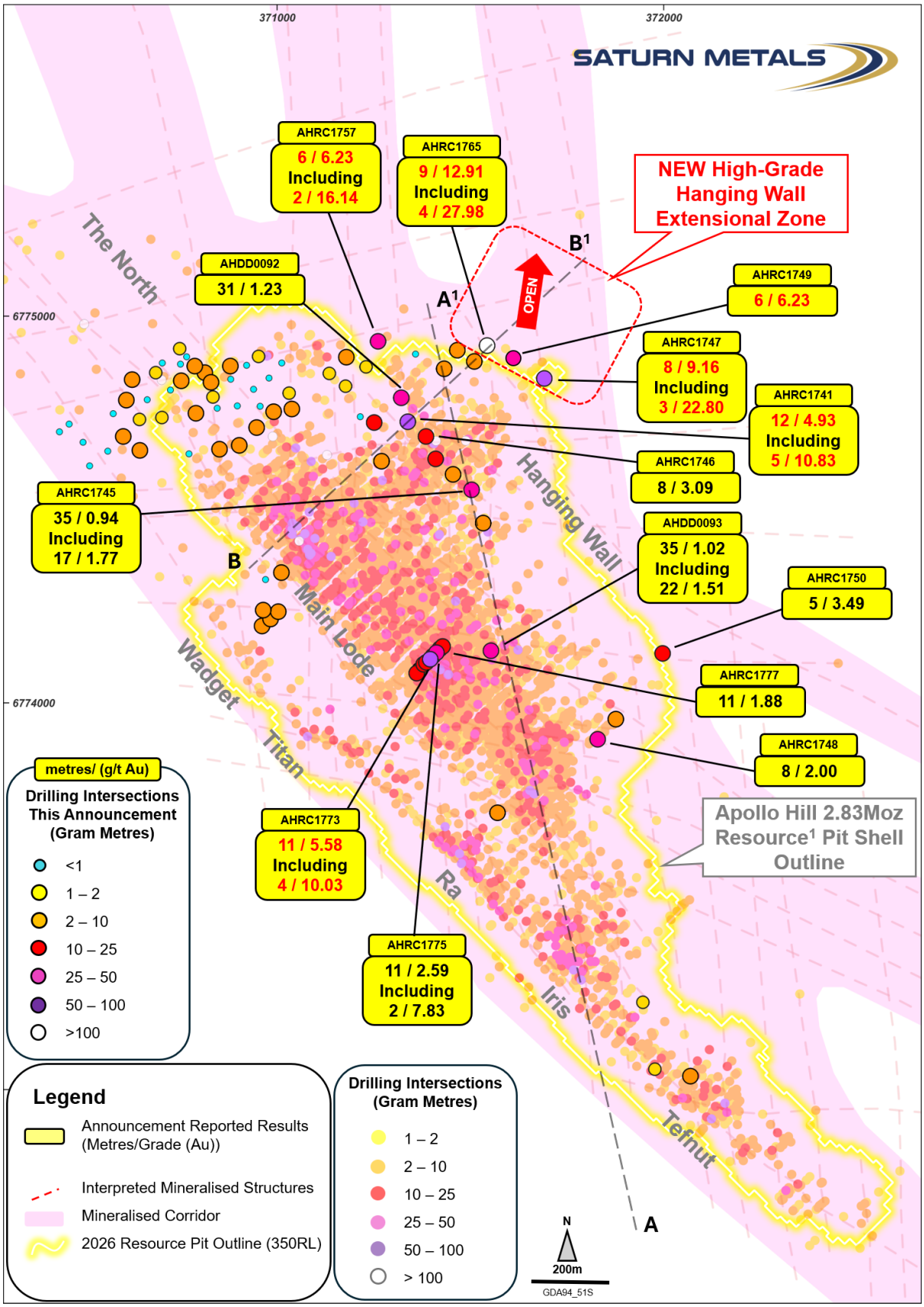


Figure 2 – Plan Overview of Apollo Hill RC and DD drill results. Significant intersections reported in this announcement are highlighted as gram-metres (g/t Au × metres). Interpreted mineralised structures are shown as dashed red lines and mineralised corridors as pink shaded zones. The June 2026 2.83Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1] pit shell outline is shown in yellow at 350RL (Average Surface RL). Figure 1 oblique cross-section is illustrated as dashed black line A–A[1] and Figure 3 cross-section is illustrated as dashed black line B–B[1].

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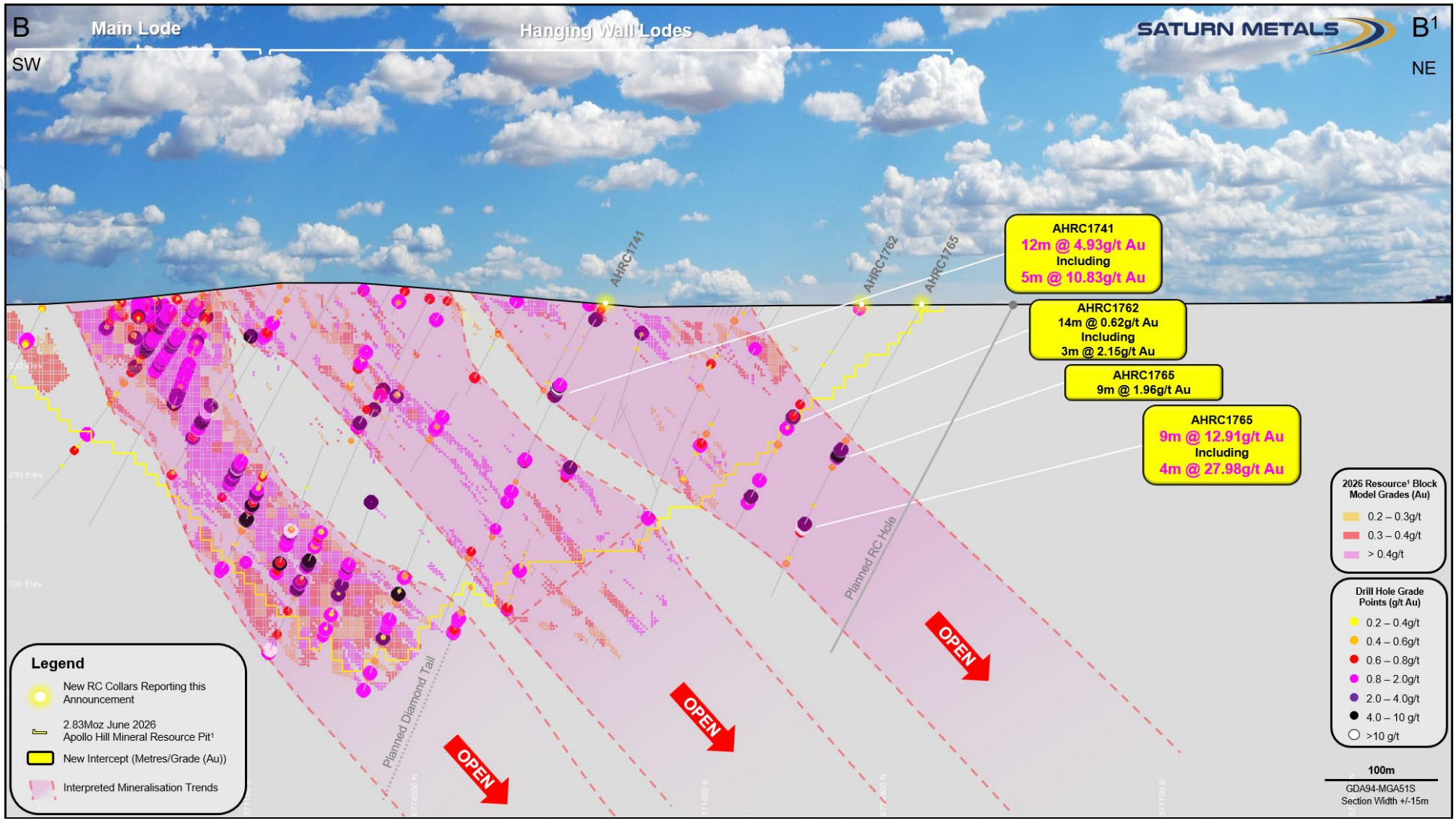


Figure 3 – Cross-Section (SW–NE) of the Apollo Hill Deposit, the location of section B–B¹ is shown on the plan view (Figure 2). The figure illustrates the Main Lode and eastern Hanging Wall Lodes. Drilling over a ±15m section width, with significant new high-grade RC intersections highlighted. New drill collars are shown as yellow circles. The June 2026 2.83Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource¹ pit outline is shown in yellow, along with the Mineral Resource blocks that comprise the resource, with red arrows indicating areas where mineralisation remains open.

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Appendix 1:

Significant Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) Results Reported in this Announcement

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1692	2	1.41	166
AHRC1693	NSI		
AHRC1694	1	0.58	61
AHRC1695	3	0.28	122
AHRC1701	1	0.27	109
AHRC1702	1	2.01	23
	11	0.47	47
AHRC1703	4	0.51	193
AHRC1704	4	0.55	84
AHRC1705	17	0.41	101
incl.	2	2.64	108
AHRC1706	9	0.33	134
AHRC1707	7	0.65	153
AHRC1709	2	0.50	6
AHRC1710	7	0.52	3
AHRC1711	12	0.20	134
AHRC1712	12	0.49	56
incl.	2	2.32	66
	5	0.45	230
AHRC1713	20	0.37	29
	14	0.34	114
AHRC1714	2	2.02	56
	1	1.03	70
AHRC1715	6	0.23	157
AHRC1716	4	0.68	67
AHRC1718	NSI		
AHRC1719	1	0.75	60
AHRC1720	15	0.25	57
incl.	2	1.03	57
AHRC1721	1	0.33	123
AHRC1722	1	1.90	54
AHRC1723	1	1.59	35
AHRC1724	2	0.37	46
AHRC1725	1	0.69	110
AHRC1726	NSI		
AHRC1727	4	0.23	47
AHRC1728	1	2.05	122

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1729	12	0.22	86
AHRC1730	29	0.34	141
incl.	7	1.13	141
AHRC1731	1	1.26	157
AHRC1732	5	0.32	87
AHRC1733	NSI		
AHRC1734	1	0.33	23
AHRC1735	1	0.66	23
AHRC1736	6	0.39	18
	2	1.18	105
AHRC1737	2	0.29	20
AHRC1738	8	0.81	91
Incl.	2	2.63	91
AHRC1739	4	0.74	152
	3	0.88	167
AHRC1740	2	1.20	69
AHRC1741	**18**	**0.38**	**1**
incl.	4	1.18	15
	12	**4.93**	**86**
incl.	**5**	**10.83**	**87**
	2	2.08	162
	12	0.30	194
	9	0.20	231
	21	0.32	314
AHRC1742	8	0.76	14
	1	1.37	117
	49	**0.38**	**364**
incl.	**25**	**0.61**	**366**
incl.	**5**	**1.57**	**368**
AHRC1743	17	0.42	26
	14	0.53	64
	13	0.56	117
incl.	1	6.41	117
	12	0.41	151
	7	0.43	204
	9	0.43	239
	2	0.88	263
	23	**0.78**	**285**
incl.	**4**	**2.45**	**296**
	7	1.98	325

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Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1744	5	0.51	24
	8	0.57	86
	2	1.02	150
	24	0.31	173
	28	0.26	350
incl.	7	0.58	361
AHRC1745	**35**	**0.94**	**17**
incl.	**17**	**1.77**	**34**
	5	0.68	108
	14	**0.83**	**136**
	11	0.55	164
	24	0.41	322
incl.	11	0.68	325
	25	0.37	364
AHRC1746	16	0.40	40
	1	2.13	97
	13	0.73	128
	12	0.50	242
	8	**3.09**	**353**
AHRC1747	**8**	**9.16**	**180**
incl.	**3**	**22.80**	**180**
	18	0.31	267
AHRC1748	**31**	**0.92**	**168**
incl.	**8**	**2.00**	**178**
	32	0.36	259
incl.	3	1.14	288
AHRC1749	1	8.36	15
	6	**6.23**	**220**
incl.	**2**	**16.44**	**222**
	3	0.75	255
AHRC1750	**5**	**3.49**	**181**
incl.	**1**	**15.30**	**181**
	14	0.76	281
incl.	2	2.44	286
AHRC1751	1	0.52	84
AHRC1752	1	1.15	58
AHRC1753	1	1.35	53
AHRC1754	1	3.83	9
	1	1.30	74
	5	0.48	126
AHRC1755	1	1.81	19

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Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1756	1	1.32	71
	1	1.16	116
AHRC1757	2	0.57	23
	6	**6.23**	**74**
incl.	**2**	**16.14**	**74**
AHRC1758	2	0.34	48
AHRC1759	1	0.65	130
AHRC1760	1	2.46	30
	14	0.58	65
AHRC1761	12	0.75	87
	7	0.50	133
AHRC1762	14	0.62	120
Incl.	3	2.15	120
	9	0.55	204
AHRC1763	2	0.36	12
AHRC1764	1	0.32	60
AHRC1765	28	0.70	141
incl.	9	1.96	150
	9	**12.91**	**226**
incl.	**4**	**27.98**	**227**
AHRC1766	NSI		
AHRC1767	NSI		
AHRC1768	6	0.80	210
	10	0.79	230
incl.	3	2.15	237
	14	0.31	308
AHRC1769	29	0.44	0
incl.	4	0.98	13
AHRC1770	7	0.60	33
AHRC1771	**30**	**0.81**	**0**
incl.	7	1.86	1
AHRC1772	20	0.42	0
	25	0.53	32
incl.	3	2.98	49
AHRC1773	**11**	**5.58**	**2**
incl.	**4**	**10.03**	**5**
	19	0.66	26
incl.	2	2.38	26

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Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHRC1774	22	0.65	0
incl.	7	1.51	11
	19	0.71	35
incl.	4	2.53	42
AHRC1775	**11**	**2.59**	**18**
incl.	2	7.83	22
	9	0.79	81
AHRC1776	4	0.57	12
	10	1.85	29
incl.	5	3.24	32
	25	0.60	49
incl.	7	0.92	55
AHRC1777	**11**	**1.88**	**34**
	8	0.58	65
AHRC1778	5	0.44	37
	5	0.67	124
	3	0.70	157
	4	0.65	198
AHRCDD1612	3	0.85	324
	5	0.42	370
incl.	1.5	0.74	370
AHRCDD1173	3	0.57	112
	9	0.24	139
	3	0.41	170
	2	1.49	181
AHDD0086	13	0.44	10
AHDD0092	11.5	0.76	0
incl.	6.5	1.2	0.5
	27.5	0.76	32
incl.	5	3.27	32
	57	**0.78**	**83**
incl.	**31**	**1.23**	**105**
	1	0.88	180

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)
AHDD0093	**35**	**1.02**	**111**
incl.	**22**	**1.51**	**112**
	19	0.52	157
	18	0.51	239
	4	2.14	317
AHDD0097	1	1.51	98.5
AHDD0098	14	0.458	110
Incl.	3.5	1.34	118.5
AHDD0101	4	0.41	55

All results reported as interpreted for a bulk mining style heap leach operation – See STN announcement 'Positive Apollo Hill Pre-Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve' – December 17th, 2025, for further details.

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Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD)

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC1692	370645	6774653	353	-60	220	258
AHRC1693	370515	6774613	353	-60	220	216
AHRC1694	370437	6774701	353	-60	220	114
AHRC1695	370462	6774721	352	-60	220	150
AHRC1701	370562	6774651	361	-60	220	240
AHRC1702	370602	6774689	352	-60	220	252
AHRC1703	370644	6774733	354	-60	220	276
AHRC1704	370625	6774836	353	-60	220	190
AHRC1705	370961	6774199	355	-60	220	126
AHRC1706	370983	6774217	356	-60	220	168
AHRC1707	371003	6774236	356	-60	220	198
AHRC1709	370970	6774319	356	-60	220	246
AHRC1710	371011	6774337	357	-60	220	264
AHRC1711	370964	6774240	355	-60	220	184
AHRC1712	371038	6774760	354	-60	220	330
AHRC1713	370902	6774666	357	-60	220	162
AHRC1714	370947	6774712	352	-60	220	228
AHRC1715	371031	6774801	354	-60	220	186
AHRC1716	370991	6774753	355	-60	220	156
AHRC1718	370498	6774674	360	-70	225	156
AHRC1719	370576	6774748	367	-55	225	192
AHRC1720	370610	6774783	354	-60	225	120
AHRC1721	370921	6774873	351	-60	220	198
AHRC1722	370686	6774854	352	-60	220	126
AHRC1723	370748	6774916	352	-60	220	162
AHRC1724	370703	6774879	352	-60	220	108
AHRC1725	370750	6774876	352	-60	220	126
AHRC1726	370766	6774895	352	-60	220	162
AHRC1727	370724	6774809	351	-60	220	150
AHRC1728	370752	6774833	353	-60	220	150
AHRC1729	370813	6774854	351	-60	220	216
AHRC1730	370787	6774871	351	-60	220	186
AHRC1731	370952	6774896	352	-60	220	180
AHRC1732	370834	6774791	350	-60	220	102
AHRC1733	370897	6774768	352	-60	220	126
AHRC1734	370939	6774811	351	-60	220	204
AHRC1735	371012	6774879	349	-60	220	144

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Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC1736	370790	6774749	350	-60	220	114
AHRC1737	370845	6774762	355	-60	220	114
AHRC1738	370851	6774656	356	-60	220	132
AHRC1739	370829	6774829	358	-60	220	204
AHRC1740	370879	6774871	351	-60	220	228
AHRC1741	371338	6774727	384	-60	221	336
AHRC1742	371251	6774725	382	-65	226	426
AHRC1743	371410	6774631	383	-59	221	360
AHRC1744	371455	6774591	386	-53	221	450
AHRC1745	371503	6774551	385	-50	221	450
AHRC1746	371385	6774689	354	-58	221	361
AHRC1747	371691	6774839	361	-63	225	378
AHRC1748	371829	6773906	352	-64	207	390
AHRC1749	371608	6774889	357	-59	225	366
AHRC1750	371997	6774128	351	-58	221	357
AHRC1751	370664	6774784	359	-60	225	138
AHRC1752	370702	6774738	352	-60	225	96
AHRC1753	371135	6774852	365	-60	225	162
AHRC1754	371179	6774894	361	-60	225	156
AHRC1755	371177	6774819	364	-60	225	156
AHRC1756	371230	6774869	366	-60	225	192
AHRC1757	371261	6774935	353	-60	225	108
AHRC1758	371358	6774902	356	-60	225	144
AHRC1759	371215	6774740	375	-60	225	132
AHRC1760	371432	6774864	362	-60	225	168
AHRC1761	371466	6774912	360	-60	225	162
AHRC1762	371510	6774883	366	-57	225	240
AHRC1763	370772	6774644	355	-60	225	126
AHRC1764	370880	6774837	359	-60	225	144
AHRC1765	371543	6774924	354	-60	225	300
AHRC1766	370979	6774840	368	-60	225	204
AHRC1767	370956	6774767	356	-60	225	192
AHRC1768	371876	6773958	351	-64	207	353
AHRC1769	371361	6774077	358	-60	225	42
AHRC1770	371369	6774085	358	-60	225	48
AHRC1771	371379	6774100	359	-60	225	54
AHRC1772	371386	6774105	360	-60	225	60
AHRC1773	371396	6774113	360	-60	225	66
AHRC1774	371403	6774121	360	-60	225	78
AHRC1775	371412	6774130	360	-60	225	90
AHRC1776	371421	6774140	359	-60	225	84

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC1777	371428	6774146	359	-60	225	90
AHRC1778	371424	6774598	356	-59	220	300
AHRCDD1612	371270	6774625	372	-60	215	375
AHRCDD1173	371533	6774465	355	-59.5	221.5	197
AHDD0086	371570	6773716	351	-50	225	170
AHDD0092	371321	6774789	369	-60	240	345
AHDD0093	371553	6774135	363	-60	220	330
AHDD0097	371946	6773226	356	-75	75	100
AHDD0098	372069	6773035	352	-75	30	125
AHDD0101	371977	6773053	351	-75	220	125

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Appendix 3:

Apollo Hill Deposit – Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (Koz)
Measured	Oxide	0.1	0.43	1
	Transitional	0.7	0.57	13
	Fresh	4.1	0.55	73
Subtotal		**4.9**	**0.55**	**87**
Indicated	Oxide	0.9	0.43	12
	Transitional	7.8	0.51	127
	Fresh	120	0.51	1,960
Subtotal		**129**	**0.51**	**2,100**
Inferred	Oxide	0.2	0.42	3
	Transitional	1.6	0.44	22
	Fresh	38.5	0.50	618
Subtotal		**40.3**	**0.50**	**643**
Grand Total		**174**	**0.51**	**2,830**

Complete details of the Mineral Resource (174Mt @ 0.51g/t Au for 2,830,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 3 June 2026 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Jumps by 590,000 Ounces to 2.83 Million Ounces". 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 4:

Apollo Hill Deposit – Ore Reserves

Mineral Reserve Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (koz)
Proven	Oxide	0.0	0.56	0
	Transitional	1.4	0.54	24
	Fresh	3.4	0.49	54
Subtotal		4.8	0.51	78
Probable	Oxide	0.6	0.50	9
	Transitional	7.4	0.45	108
	Fresh	91.9	0.47	1,391
Subtotal		99.8	0.47	1,508
Grand Total		**104.6**	**0.47**	**1,586**

Complete details of the Ore Reserve (104.6Mt @ 0.47g/t Au for 1,586,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 17 December 2025 titled "Apollo Hill Pre-Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve". Saturn reports that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that 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.

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Appendix 5:

Saturn Metals Project Areas

Apollo Hill 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.

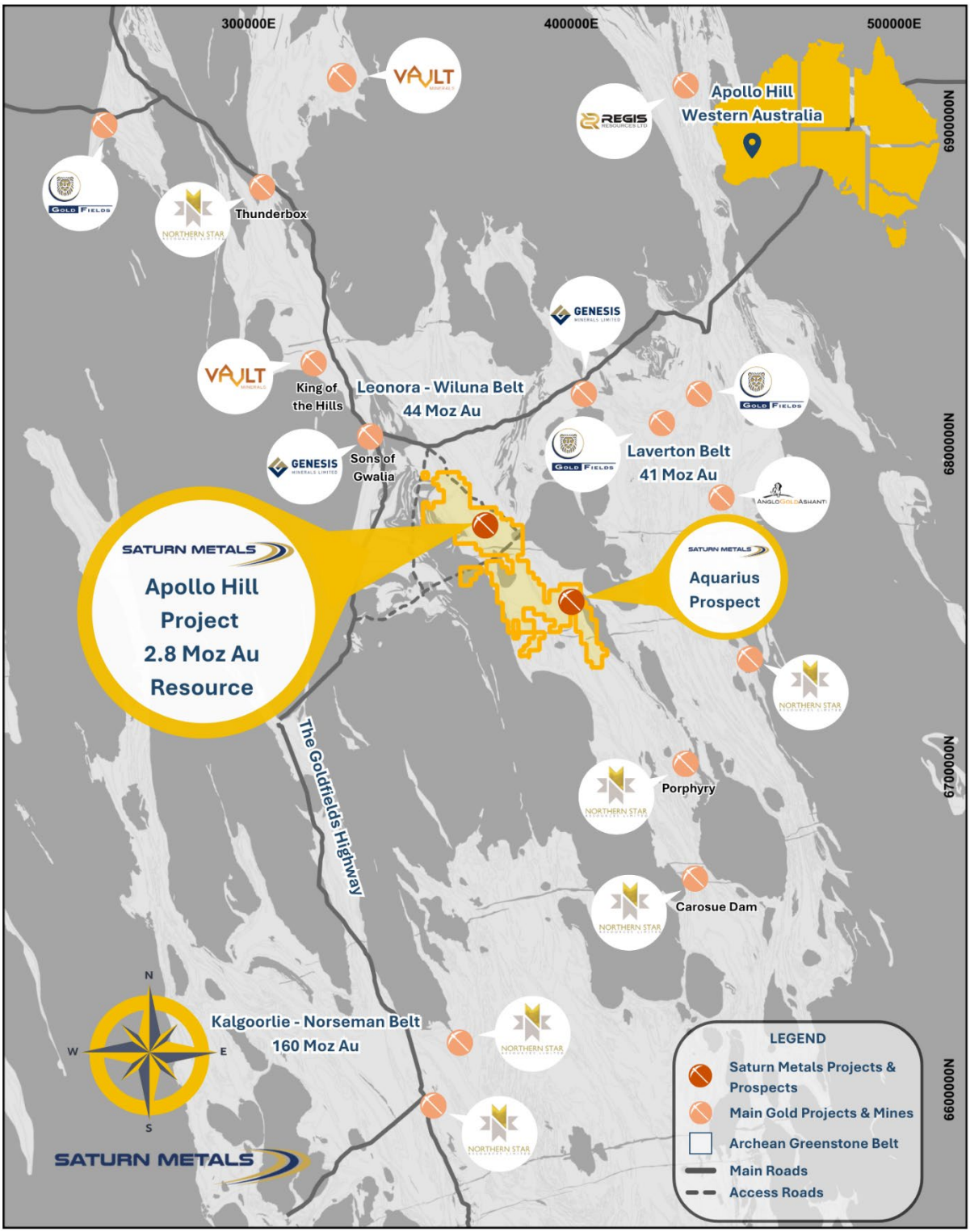


Figure 4 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

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Appendix 6:

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 Iris zone 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 downhole 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. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig. RC samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie. At the laboratory the samples were oven dried and crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns, with analysis by a 40 g or 50 g fire assay. RC samples were generally taken at 1m intervals. Historically some samples 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 mineralised zones are all sampled using 1 m intervals. Diamond core was drilled PQ3, HQ3 and NQ2 dependent on weathering profile and ground conditions. The core was cut in half using an Almonte saw at the Saturn Metals core yard at Apollo Hill. Both half and full core were submitted for analysis. Half and full core samples were taken with a diamond saw, generally on 1 m intervals, dependent on geological boundaries where appropriate (lengths ranging from a minimum 0.3 m to a maximum of 1.2 m). Whole core samples were historically taken within the zones of mineralisation to account for coarse grained nature of the gold. 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. 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 diametre, 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.).	RC drilling used 5.5-inch face-sampling bit. Diamond core was PQ3, HQ3 or NQ2 diametre core All RC holes were surveyed by Gyro, every 30 m down hole. All Diamond holes were surveyed by Gyro, every 15-30m down hole. All core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool, which was recorded at the drill site, and all core pieced back together and orientated at the STN core yard at Apollo Hill.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may	RC sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1 m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. Very little variation was observed. Measures taken to maximize recovery for RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85% to 95% and were dry. The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod. The RC Drilling was completed using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and ensure the sample was lifted to the sampling equipment as efficiently as possible. The cyclone and cone splitter were kept dry and clean, with the cyclone cleaned after each drillhole, and the splitter cleaned after each rod to minimize down-hole or cross-hole contamination. The 2.5-3 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 maximize recoveries and sample quality. There was no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias between hole-types observed at this stage. There was no significant loss of core reported in the 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.	All holes in the current program have been geologically logged to a high level of detail to support the definition of geological domains appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation and classification. All geologists logging drilling have been trained how to log to a high level of detail through their university studies as well as by supervising geologists experienced in the geology of the region. Representative rock chips from every metre were collected in chip trays and logged by the geologist at the drill site. Lithology, weathering (oxidation state), veining, mineralisation and alteration are recorded in detail using standard digital logging sheets and defined look-up tables to ensure that all data are collected in a consistent manner. Reference cards aided the logging of sulphides, which along with the experience of logging geologists, ensure sulphide estimates are reliable and reproduceable. Drill core is placed in core trays and logged on site in the core yard facility. In addition, detailed structural and geotechnical logging is also completed on diamond core. All core trays and chip trays are photographed and saved on Saturn's intranet server. Logging data are entered using Toughbook computers. All data are validated by the logging geologist before being entered into an SQL database.
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.	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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	Core was cut in half and submitted to the laboratory. Historically, some full core samples have been submitted. Assay samples were crushed to 90% passing 2 mm. A 3kg split sub sample was then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns using an LM5 pulverising mill, with analysis by 40 g or 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays. Duplicate samples were collected every 40 samples, and certified reference material and blank material were inserted every 25 samples. The available data suggests that sampling procedures provide sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parametres 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.	Field quality control procedures adopted comprised of entering a sequence of matrix-matched commercially available certified reference materials (CRMs), and blanks into the sample run at a frequency of approximately 1 in 25 or 1 in 50 samples. Field duplicates were collected at a frequency of approximately 1 in 40 samples. Gold CRMs have been sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and are used to check accuracy and bias of the analytical method. The certified values have ranged between 0.18 g/t Au and 2.38 g/t Au. Washed quartz sand was utilised as blank material. QAQC samples were monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. An assay batch is accepted if the blank samples and standards are within the ±3SD (standard deviations). One failed standard can cause rejection if the results around the failed standard are not in the normal grade range. A batch is also re-assayed when assay results from two or more standards are outside the acceptable limits. The inserted blank materials did not show any consistent issues with sample contamination. Review of CRMs and blanks suggest that an acceptable level of accuracy (lack of bias) has been established. The performance of field duplicates in RC samples is generally reasonable and the variations are related to the style of mineralisation. Internal laboratory checks are conducted, including insertion of CRMs, blanks and conducting laboratory duplicates. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC checks suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Inter-laboratory checks are completed at a rate of 5% of all samples, re-testing the pulps (remains of the pulverised sample) at a different laboratory to the original analysis
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. Saturn's geologists were supervised by the company's Exploration Manager, or delegate. High standard QAQC procedures are in place. Therefore, repeatability issues from a QAQC point of view are not considered to be significant. Significant and/or unexpected intersections were reviewed by other company personnel through review of geological logging data, physical examination of remaining samples and review of digital geological interpretations. All assay data were accepted into the database as supplied by the laboratory. Data importation into the database is documented through standard operating procedures and is guided by SQL import validations to prevent incorrect data capture/importation.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Geological, structural and density determination data are directly captured in the database through a validation-controlled interface using Toughbook computers and SQL database import validations. Primary data are stored in their source electronic form. Assay data are retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form and the excel files received from the laboratory. Data entry, validation and storage are discussed in the section on database integrity below. The database contains several RC and diamond core holes that are sufficiently close to be used to prepare twinned datasets. Twinned data comparisons indicated similar characteristics in terms of grade tenor and intercept thicknesses, with generally no significant issues identified. No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51. Final drillhole collars are all surveyed by DGPS by an external contractor - Goldfield Surveyor. No adjustments were undertaken of DGPS data. All RC and diamond holes were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool. A topographic triangulation 3D DXF was generated by PhotoSat from 50cm pixel resolution WorldView-2 satellite photos, the survey utilities 925 control points (Surveyed drill hole collar points). The survey projects vertical accuracy is 43 cm RMSE; 72 cm LE90.
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 south- westerly inclined drillholes towards 225°. Across strike spacing is variable. Material within approximately 50 m of surface has been generally tested by 12.5 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from 30 m to greater than 60 m spacing. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Mineralised zones dip at an average of around 30° to 60° towards the northeast. Detailed orientations of all short-scale mineralised features have not yet been confidently established. The majority of the drillholes were inclined at around 60° to the southwest. 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. All drill samples are systematically numbered and placed in pre-printed (numbered) calico bags and placed into numbered polyweave bags that were tied securely with cable ties. Assay samples were stored at a dispatch area and dispatched weekly or bi-weekly. Samples were shipped via a local logistics company directly to laboratories in Kalgoorlie. The sample dispatches were accompanied by supporting sample submission documentation signed by the geologist and showing the sample submission number, analysis suite and number of samples. The chain of custody is maintained by the laboratories once the samples are received from site and a full audit is conducted. Assay results are emailed to the responsible geology administrators in Perth and are loaded into the SQL database by Saturn's database managers. QAQC on import is completed as a batch summary report before the results are finalised.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 Mining Leases M31/486, M39/296 and M31/496. The tenements are wholly owned by Saturn Metals Limited. These tenements, along with certain other tenure, are the subject of a 5% gross over-riding royalty (payable to HHM) on Apollo Hill gold production exceeding 1 Moz. M39/296 is the subject of a $1/t royalty (payable to a group of parties) on any production. The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical RC and diamond drilling at Apollo Hill by previous tenement holders represents approximately 7.5% of the estimation dataset. The data is primarily from RC and diamond drilling by Battle Mountain, Apex Minerals, Fimiston Mining, Hampton Hill, Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Apollo Hill project comprises two deposits/trends: the main Apollo Hill deposit comprised of the 'Main lode' and 'Hanging Wall' Lodes in the northwest of the project area, and the Southern Apollo Hill Corridor trend, comprised of the Wadget-Ra-Iris-Tefnut lodes in the south. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration along a steeply north-east dipping contact between a schist unit to the west, and mafic dominated volcanic and intrusive rocks to the east. The combined mineralised zones extend over a strike length of approximately 3 km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 500 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.
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.	For exploration data, no top-cuts have been applied. All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting). No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 and Tables within the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	At this stage there are no substantive other exploration data from the recent drilling that is meaningful and material to report.
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.	Additional extensional diamond tail drilling is planned on the bottom of RC extensional drill holes, to provide geological information at depth below the current Mineral Resource pit. Approximately 5,000m of RC extensional drilling is planned at Apollo Hill. An updated Mineral Resource estimate is anticipated to be completed in 2027 to incorporate all the results in this announcement, along with the additional diamond tail drill holes.

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