REGIONAL EXPLORATION UPDATE

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

Summary of Results

Aircore drilling results from wide spaced regional drill lines have identified additional gold anomalism.

Significant results which highlight targets for further testing include:

- 4m @ 0.3g/t Au from 24m – AHAC2120. This intersection provides an additional vector towards one of Saturn's primary lake terrain targets on the northern extension of the Apollo Hill gold system. The intersection exhibited strong mineral alteration typical of the best mineralised areas at Apollo Hill 4km to the southeast (Figure 1).

- 6m @ 0.42g/t Au from 116m (at bottom of hole) – AHAC2131. This intersection located on a major shear zone northwest of Apollo Hill (Figure 1) further highlights a large area of bedrock gold anomalism under cover (geological cross-section illustrated in Figure 2) and further strengthens Saturn's exploration targeting model.

This announcement reports on a total of 76 holes for 5,877m. All significant drill intersections from the most recent results are presented in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 lists all hole details. Drill results have also enabled Saturn to effectively explore peripheral ground positions which have been subsequently reduced under Government mandated partial relinquishment requirements (areas illustrated on Figure 1).

Next Steps

Saturn is planning an initial 10,000m drilling program scheduled for the coming months to target salt-lake covered gold prospective terrain immediately along strike to the north, and south of the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource where Saturn's predictive model for discovery defines the inner and most prospective corridor of the land package's gold architecture (Figure 1). First pass regional aircore drilling will focus, in the first instance, on the more obvious structural disruptions (theoretically good areas for gold to concentrate) along the greater Keith Kilkenny gold plumbing system.

Saturn Managing Director, Ian Bamborough said: *'Results continue to build our exploration model as we advance towards our primary exploration targets where the Company recognises the potential for a new major discovery proximal to the Apollo Hill Development Project''*

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

IAN BAMBOROUGH
Managing Director

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[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.

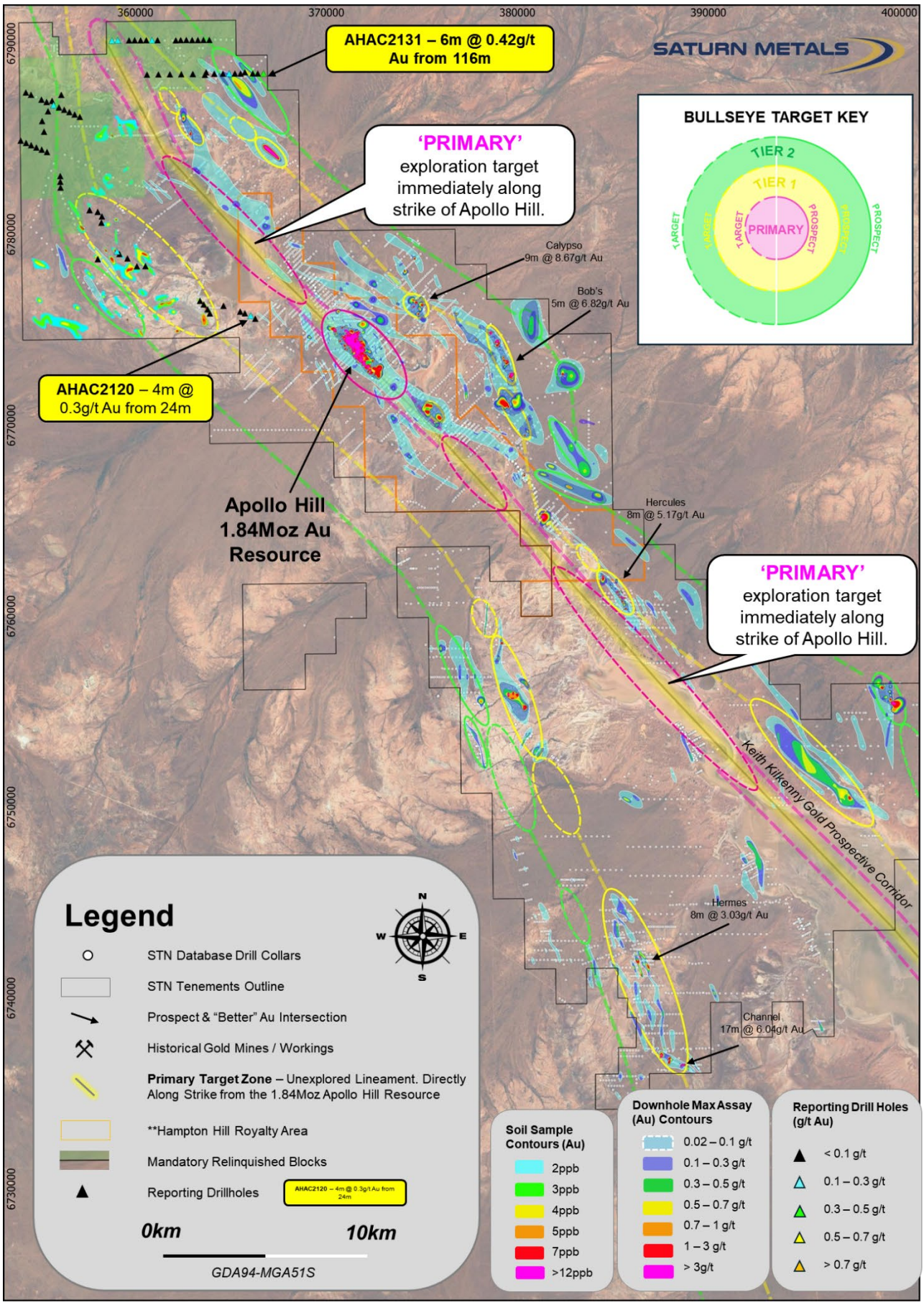

Figure 1 – Exploration Overview – 'Primary' targets along with reported exploration results

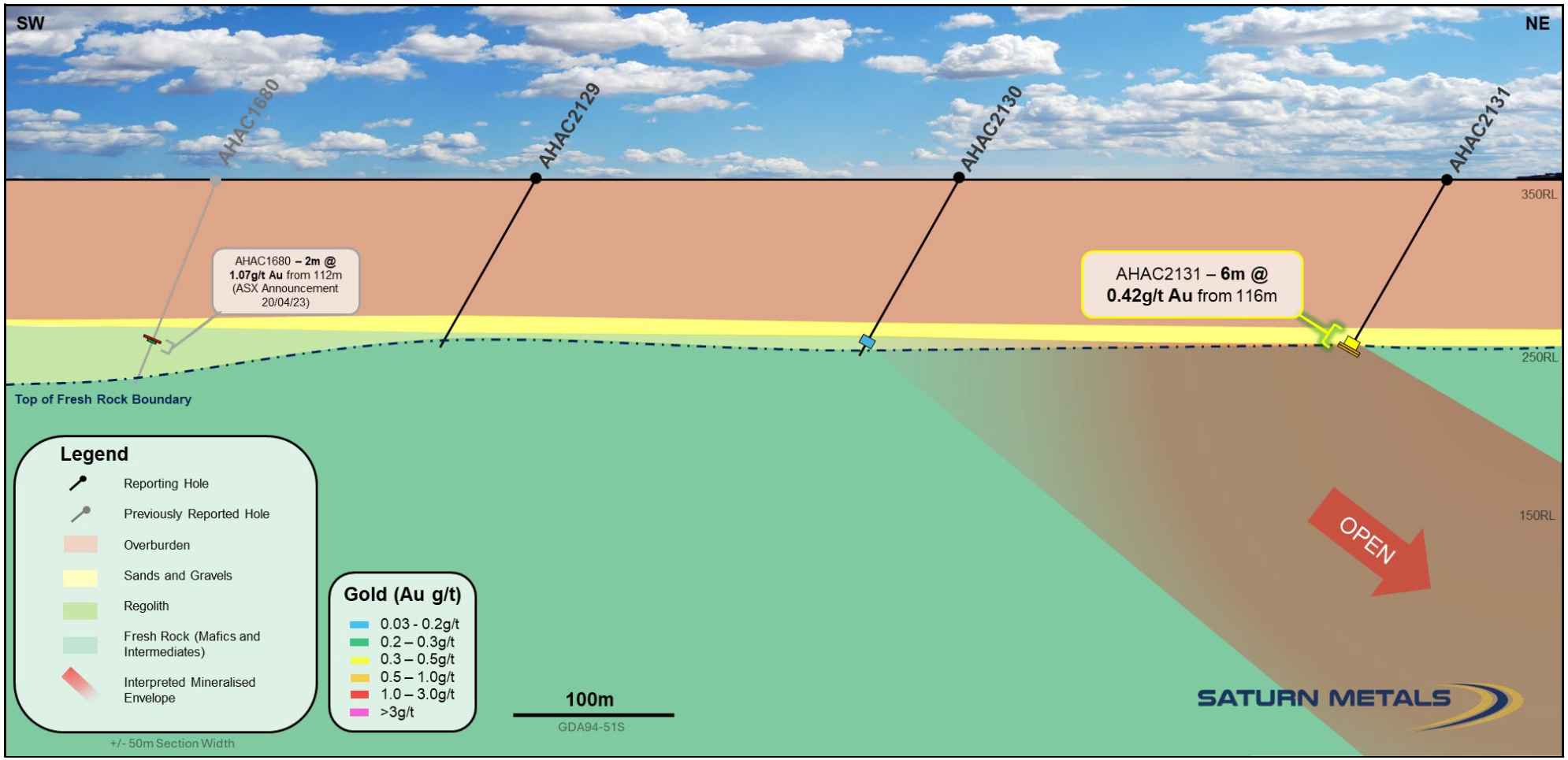

Figure 2 – Simplified geological cross section showing recent results, basic mineralised interpretation

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results:

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

Appendix 1:

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

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	From (m)
AHAC2028	8	0.12	112
AHAC2029	4	0.10	108
AHAC2034	4	0.14	86
AHAC2092	1	0.24	40
AHAC2108	1	0.14	27
AHAC2120	**3**	**0.30**	**24**
AHAC2125	4	0.15	132
AHAC2131	**6**	**0.42**	**116**

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported AC Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHAC2028	358768	6790154	350	-60	270	132
AHAC2029	359075	6790164	350	-60	270	120
AHAC2030	359668	6790165	350	-60	270	102
AHAC2031	359963	6790170	350	-60	270	114
AHAC2032	360273	6790168	350	-60	270	97
AHAC2033	360570	6790174	350	-60	270	70
AHAC2034	360865	6790173	350	-60	270	96
AHAC2035	361158	6790175	350	-60	270	99
AHAC2036	362116	6790169	350	-60	270	54
AHAC2037	362373	6790178	350	-60	270	62
AHAC2038	362667	6790184	350	-60	270	87
AHAC2039	362971	6790178	353	-60	270	81
AHAC2040	363270	6790180	355	-60	270	99
AHAC2041	363564	6790187	359	-60	270	81
AHAC2042	363870	6790187	362	-60	270	81
AHAC2076	356080	6782456	363	-60	270	51
AHAC2077	356067	6782761	369	-60	270	57
AHAC2078	356066	6783058	359	-60	270	93
AHAC2079	353994	6784914	327	-60	270	46
AHAC2080	354277	6784793	363	-60	270	69
AHAC2081	354543	6784675	361	-60	270	52
AHAC2082	354816	6784556	361	-60	270	100
AHAC2083	355095	6784444	361	-60	270	150
AHAC2084	355372	6784319	371	-60	270	101
AHAC2085	354263	6787435	361	-60	270	149
AHAC2086	354536	6787315	357	-60	270	62
AHAC2090	355083	6787060	360	-60	270	108
AHAC2091	355351	6786939	342	-60	270	99
AHAC2092	355716	6786775	341	-60	270	41
AHAC2093	355996	6786652	353	-60	270	66
AHAC2094	356272	6786532	347	-60	270	87
AHAC2095	356543	6786409	346	-60	270	36
AHAC2096	356819	6786284	346	-60	270	48
AHAC2097	357090	6786159	349	-60	270	93
AHAC2098	356118	6787311	347	-60	270	92
AHAC2099	355635	6786996	355	-60	270	79
AHAC2100	355425	6786451	355	-60	270	56
AHAC2101	355116	6785940	358	-60	270	114
AHAC2102	355217	6785381	360	-60	270	91
AHAC2103	357600	6781272	350	-60	225	3
AHAC2104	358026	6781182	350	-60	225	12
AHAC2105	358244	6780943	350	-60	225	3
AHAC2106	358219	6780615	350	-60	225	51
AHAC2107	358031	6778705	350	-60	225	18
AHAC2108	359032	6779107	350	-60	225	18
AHAC2109	359166	6778977	350	-60	270	30
AHAC2110	359585	6778745	350	-60	225	36
AHAC2111	360078	6778331	350	-60	225	17
AHAC2112	360526	6778340	350	-60	225	9
AHAC2113	363900	6775861	350	-60	225	43
AHAC2114	363778	6776078	350	-60	225	49
AHAC2115	363578	6776330	350	-60	225	16
AHAC2116	363383	6776524	350	-60	225	30
AHAC2117	364612	6776261	350	-60	270	37
AHAC2118	365486	6775958	350	-60	270	29
AHAC2119	365731	6775867	350	-60	270	14
AHAC2120	366036	6775742	350	-60	270	35
AHAC2121	366275	6775586	350	-60	270	36
AHAC2122	363705	6788495	352	-60	270	105
AHAC2123	364132	6788419	355	-60	270	132
AHAC2124	364587	6788423	353	-60	270	143
AHAC2125	364910	6788427	350	-60	270	139
AHAC2125	364910	6788427	350	-60	270	139
AHAC2126	365209	6788430	353	-60	270	150
AHAC2127	365505	6788425	355	-60	270	159
AHAC2128	365732	6788496	345	-60	270	123
AHAC2129	366146	6788434	350	-60	270	119
AHAC2130	366406	6788431	292	-60	270	126
AHAC2131	366705	6788432	300	-60	270	122
AHAC2132	360607	6788369	350	-60	270	45
AHAC2133	361204	6788382	348	-60	270	69
AHAC2134	361806	6788387	350	-60	270	45
AHAC2135	362402	6788394	350	-60	270	66
AHAC2136	363006	6788401	350	-60	270	140
AHAC2136	363006	6788401	350	-60	270	140
AHAC2137	363636	6788362	377	-60	270	114

Appendix 3:

Saturn Metals Project Areas

Apollo Hill (29.15°S and 121.68°E) is located approximately 60km south-east of Leonora in the heart of WA's goldfields region (Figure 3). The deposit and the Apollo Hill project are 100% owned by Saturn and are surrounded by good infrastructure and several significant gold deposits. The Apollo Hill Project has the potential to become a large tonnage, simple metallurgy, low strip open pit mining operation.

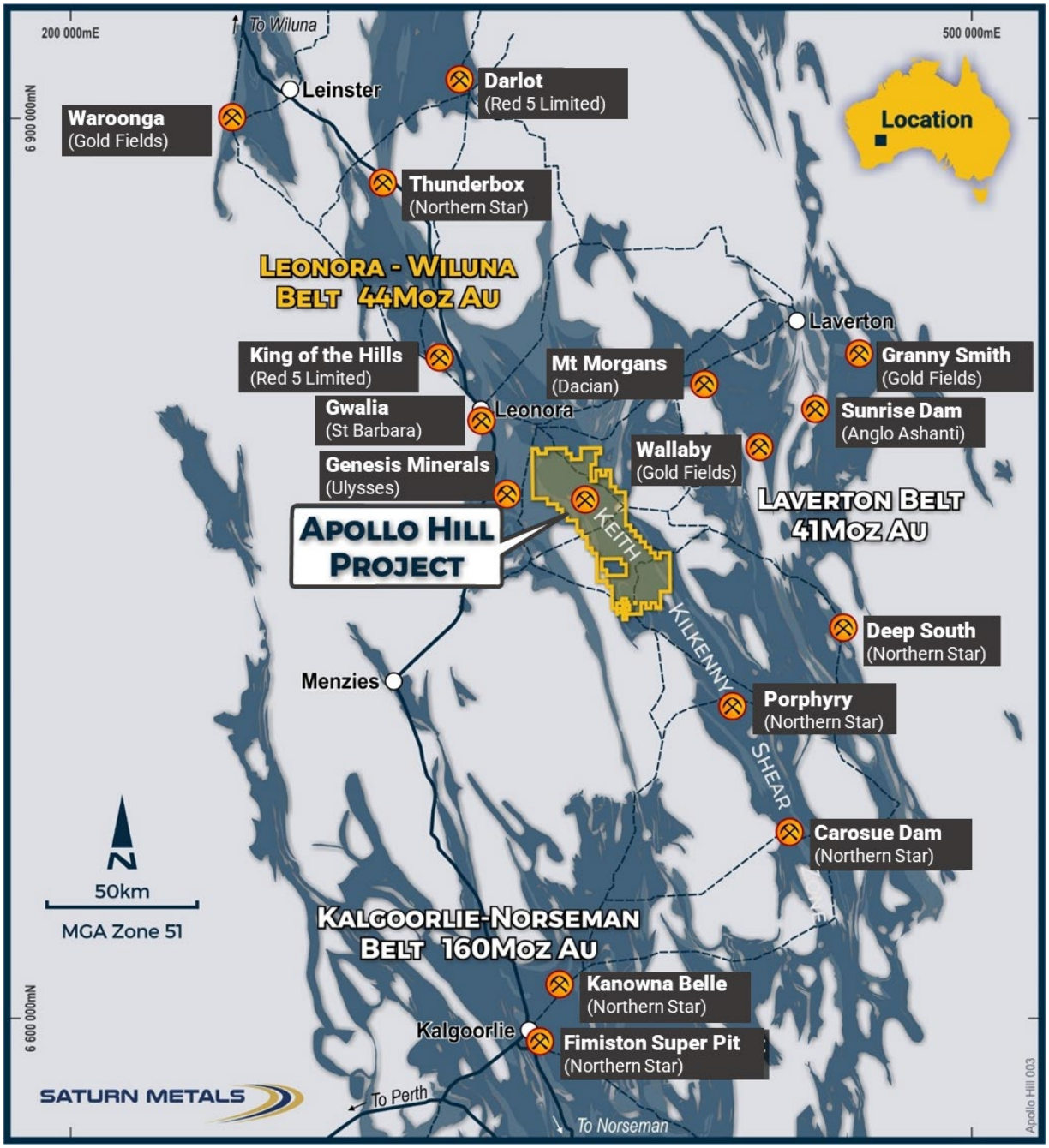

Figure 3 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

In addition, Saturn has a second quality gold exploration project in Australia. The Company has an option to earn an 85% joint venture interest in the West Wyalong Project (Figure 4), which represents a high-grade vein opportunity on the highly gold prospective Gilmore suture within the famous Lachlan Fold belt of NSW.

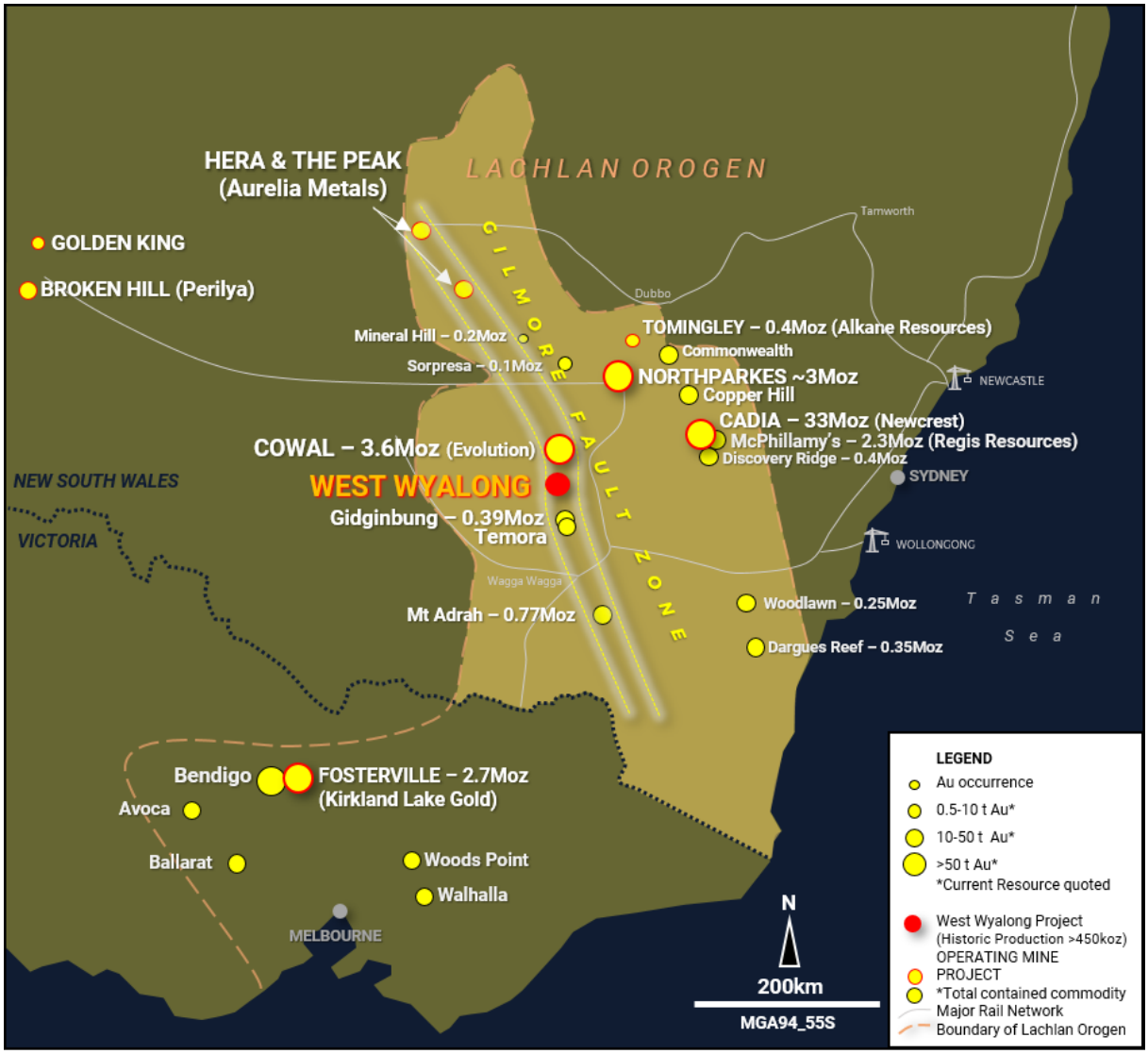

Figure 4 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria (map taken from Saturn ASX announcement on 28 April 2020 where full references are provided).

Appendix 4:

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

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

Table II Extract of JORC Code 2012 Table 1

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		back together and orientated at the STN core yard at Apollo Hill.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	RC sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1 m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. Little variation was observed. Measures taken to maximise recovery for AC/RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85 % to 95 % and were dry. The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod. The RC drilling was completed using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and ensure the sample was lifted to the sampling equipment as efficiently as possible. The cyclone and cone splitter were kept dry and clean, with the cyclone cleaned after each drillhole and the splitter cleaned after each rod to minimise down-hole or cross-hole contamination. The 3 kg calico bag samples representing 1 m were taken directly from the cyclone and packaged for freight to Kalgoorlie. The calico represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig. Diamond core recovery was measured and recorded for each drill run. The core was physically measured by tape and recorded for each run. Core recovery was recorded as percentage recovered. All data was loaded into the STN database. Diamond drilling utilised drilling additives and muds to ensure the hole was conditioned to maximise recoveries and sample quality. There was no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias between hole types observed at this stage. There was no significant loss of core reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond drillholes to date.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drillholes were geologically logged by industry standard methods, including depth, colour, lithology, alteration, sulphide, visible gold mineralisation and weathering. Diamond core trays were photographed. RC & AC chip trays were photographed. Rock chip samples were photographed. The logging is qualitative in nature and of sufficient detail to support the current interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	AC holes are generally sampled with 4 m composites and 1 m bottom of hole samples. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals by cone-splitting. RC sampling was closely supervised by field geologists and included appropriate sampling methods, routine cleaning of splitters and cyclones, and rigs with sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery RC samples. Sample quality monitoring included weighing RC samples and field duplicates. Half core was sent for assay for the entire hole. Assay samples were crushed to >70 % passing 2 mm, and pulverised to 85 % passing <75 µm, with fire assay of 50 g sub-samples. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays. Duplicate core samples were collected every 40 samples, and certified reference material and blank material was inserted every 25 samples of all drilling types. The project is at an early stage of evaluation and the suitability of sub-sampling methods and sub-sample sizes for all sampling groups has not been comprehensively established. The available data suggests that sampling procedures provide

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation. For rock chip samples a 1 – 3 kg sample was collected for submission to the laboratory. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the rock type intersected and the method of analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sampling included field and crusher duplicates, blind reference standards, field blanks and inter-laboratory checks to confirm assay precision and accuracy with sufficient confidence for the current results, at a rate of 5 %. AC, RC and diamond samples were submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 50 g charge fire assay. Additional AC samples were also submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 50 g charge fire assay. Rock chip samples were analysed for gold and multi elements via Au-AA26 fire assay (50g charge) and multi element via ME-MS61 four acid digest for Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr. As per internal company procedures, standard certified reference material is submitted with the rock chip samples, and all passed QAQC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No independent geologists were engaged to verify results. STN geologists were supervised by the Company's Managing Director. No adjustments were made to any assays of data. Logs were recorded by field geologists on hard copy sampling sheets which were entered into spreadsheets for merging into a central SQL database. Laboratory assay files were merged directly into the database. The project geologists routinely validate data when loading into the database.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill collars, rock chip and soil sample locations are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51. An error of +/-5 m is expected from a hand-held GPS. Subsequently all diamond and RC holes were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool. A topographic triangulation was generated from drillhole collar surveys and the close-spaced (50 m) aeromagnetic data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Apollo Hill mineralisation has been tested by generally 30 m spaced traverses of southwesterly inclined drillholes towards 225°. Across strike spacing is variable. Material within approximately 50 m of surface has been generally tested by 15 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from locally 20 m to greater than 60 m spacing. Details of the reported holes are shown in Figures 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 and Appendix 2. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. AC drill hole spacing varied between 150-300 m (Figure 5). AC samples were generally taken at 1 m intervals but if composited they were composited to 4 m. The composite produces a 3 kg representative sample to be submitted to the laboratory. If the 4 m composite sample was anomalous (Au>0.16 g/t), the original 1 m samples were retrieved and submitted to the laboratory. In general, the expected mineralised zones are all sampled using 1 m intervals.

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole. • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Any relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices. No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	For exploration data, no top-cuts have been applied. All reported AC, RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting). No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All drillhole intercepts are measured in downhole metres, with true widths estimated to be about 60 % of the down-hole width. The orientation of the drilling has the potential to introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures within the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Although it has not yet been planned by STN in detail, it is anticipated that further work will include infill and step out drilling. This work will be designed to improve confidence in, and test potential extensions, to the current Resource estimates. In addition, further AC and RC drilling is planned to improve confidence in and test interpreted mineralised prospects over Saturn's greater tenement package. AC drilling will also continue across the nearby geological terrain. It is intended to conduct follow up soil sampling extending areas of anomalism summarised in this report. Further metallurgical work is planned to be completed as development of the Apollo Hill Project progresses.