

HIGH GRADE INTERSECTIONS AND VISIBLE GOLD AT APOLLO HILL

HIGHLIGHTS

Impressive Results

High grade and thick intersections returned from near surface include:

- **16.6 m @ 14.50 g/t Au** from **11 m** – AHDD0018
 - including **11.1m @ 21.55 g/t Au** from **16.1m**
 - including **4.7 m @ 49.25 g/t Au** from **17.4 m**
- **18.6 m @ 0.90 g/t Au** from **SURFACE** – AHDD0017
 - including **11 m @ 1.33 g/t Au** from **2 m**

Saturn Metals Limited (ASX:STN) (“Saturn”, “the Company”) is pleased to announce excellent results from drilling at the Apollo Hill Gold Project.

Assay results returned from two diamond drill holes originally drilled for geotechnical purposes have:

- provided further definition around some of the deposit’s higher grade architecture;
- highlighted the potential for positive reconciliation in an area of the current Measured Mineral Resource (potential for localised improvements in grade); and
- further highlighted the potential for higher grade ores at surface across the deposit.

Assay results from this program will ultimately be used in future upgrades to Apollo Hill’s growing Mineral Resource (current published Mineral Resource of 105 Mt @ 0.54 g/t Au for 1,839,000 oz reported above a cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au¹). The next upgrade is due after additional drilling planned for 2023/24.



Plate 1 – AHDD0018 (0.6 m @ 333 g/t Au from 20.2 m) – visible gold in quartz veins – HQ3 core

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 shows results from AHDD0018 in cross section relative to the current Mineral Resource pit shell and recent grade control style test drilling.

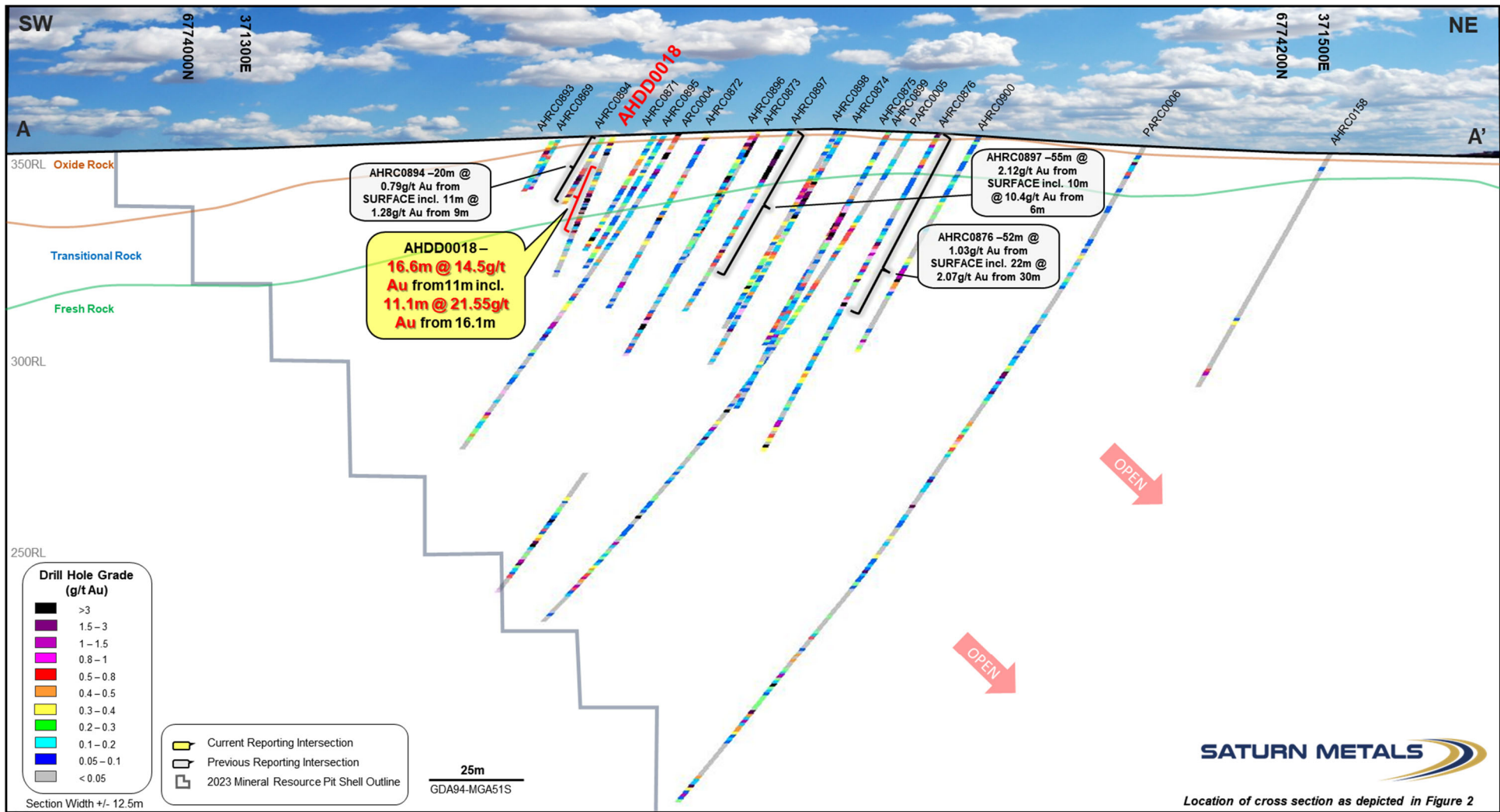


Figure 1 – Simplified geological cross section of AHDD0018 relative to previously reported drilling in one of three grade controlled and Measured portions of the Apollo Hill Mineral Resource. The 2023 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource pit shell western flank intersection is displayed on the cross section.

Figure 2 shows the collar locations of the reported drilling within the deposit.

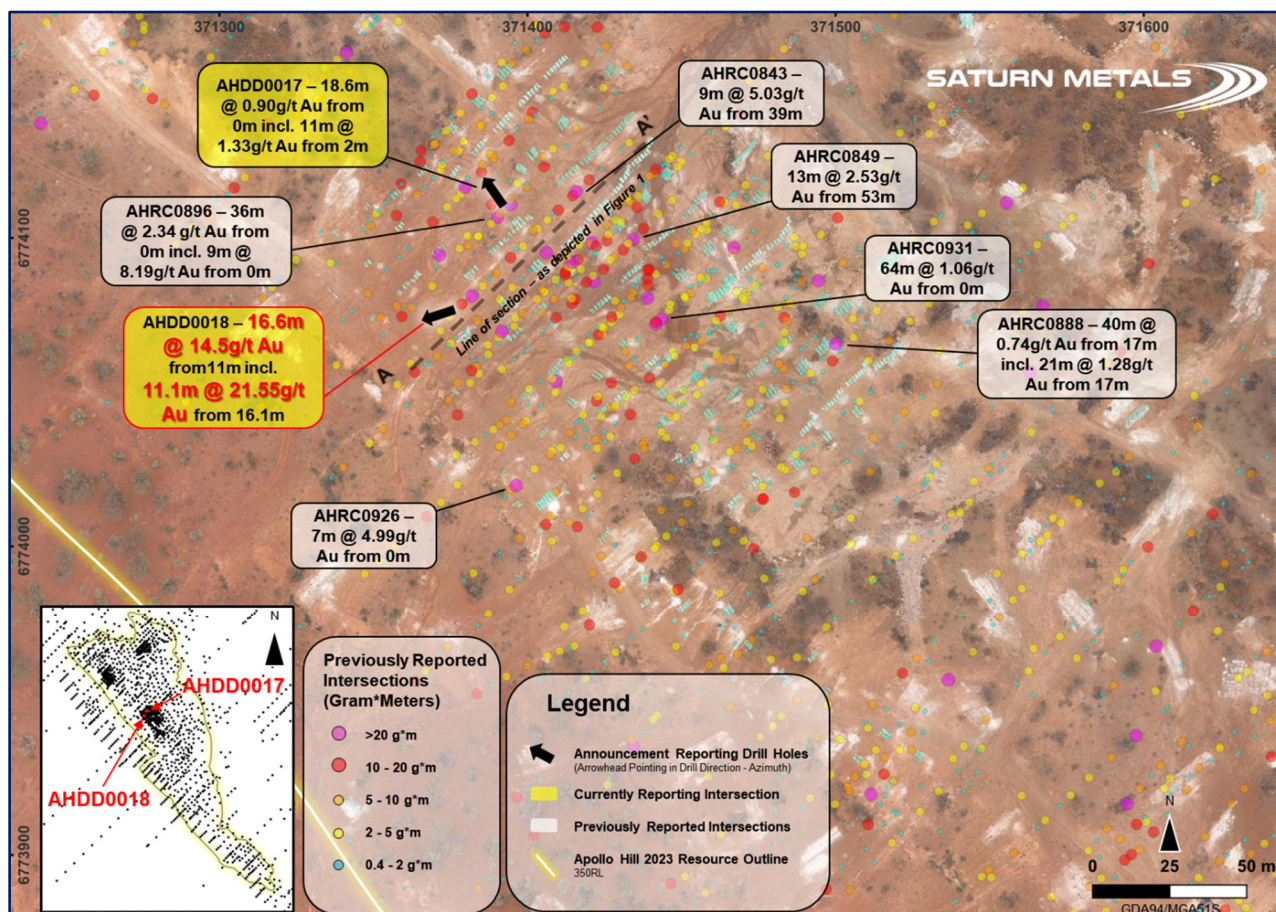


Figure 2 – Plan view of gram metre intersections in context of the Resource pit shell, reported drillhole collar points and section line as shown in Figure 1. Reported drill holes illustrated as arrows – arrowhead pointing in the drill hole direction (azimuth).

Saturn Managing Director Ian Bamborough said: “Results from infill drilling are consistently showing strong intersections and pockets of higher grade within the deposit. As we continue to progress Apollo Hill project through its development studies towards production we also look forward to additional results from this year’s planned exploration and Resource development drill programs.”

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

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Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results:

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

Competent Persons Statement – Resource:

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

June 2023 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource

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

Appendix 1:

Significant DD Drill Results

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	From (m)
AHDD0018	5	1.33	0
incl.	0.8	5.29	4.2
	16.6	14.5	11
incl.	11.1	21.55	16.1
incl.	4.7	49.25	17.4
Incl.	0.6	333.0	20.2
AHDD0017	18.6	0.90	0
incl.	11	1.33	2

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported DD Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHDD0018	371371	6774075	358	-65	252	40
AHDD0017	371389	6774115	360	-65	325	40.4

Saturn Metals Project Areas

The map displays the Leonora-Wiluna Belt, a significant gold resource area in Western Australia. The Apollo Hill Project is highlighted in yellow, showing a 1.84 Moz Au resource. Other major belts and projects are labeled, including the Laverton Belt (41 Moz Au), Kalgoorlie-Norseman Belt (160 Moz Au), and various individual mines and projects like King of the Hills, Ulysses, and Porphory. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 50 km), a north arrow, and a location inset showing the project's position within Australia. The Saturn Metals logo is visible in the bottom left corner.



SATURN METALS

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.

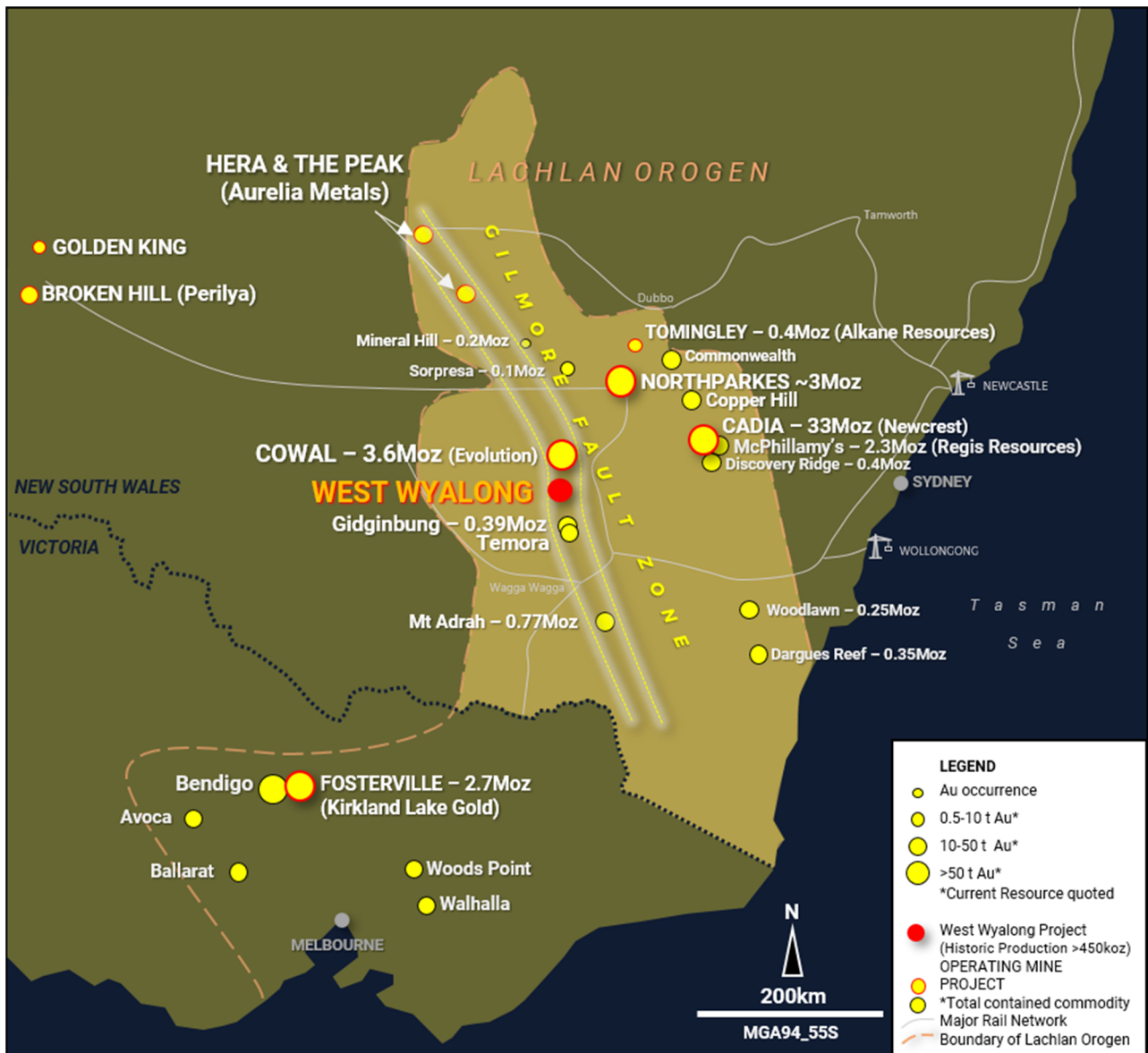


Figure 4 – Regional setting and location of the West Wyalong Gold Project in relation to other gold projects in New South Wales and Victoria.

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).

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.	Diamond core was drilled HQ3 and NQ2 dependent on weathering profile and ground conditions. The core was cut in half using an Almonte diamond saw at Westernex in Kalgoorlie, where half core was submitted for analysis. Half 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). Sampling was undertaken using Saturn Metals Limited (STN) sampling and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, which includes the submission of standards, blanks. Duplicates were taken at regular intervals within each sample submission.
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.).	Diamond core was HQ3 or NQ2 diameter core. All diamond drillholes were surveyed by Gyro, every 30 m down hole. 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.
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.	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 and visible gold mineralisation and weathering. Diamond core trays were photographed. The logging is qualitative in nature and of sufficient detail to support the current interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Half core was sent for assay for the entire hole. Assay samples were crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverised to 95% passing 75 microns, 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 20 samples, and certified reference material and blank

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	material was inserted every 40 samples of all drilling types. The project is at an early stage of evaluation and the suitability of sub-sampling methods and sub- sample sizes for all sampling groups has not been comprehensively established. The available data suggests that sampling procedures provide sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation.
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%. Samples were submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie where they were prepared, processed and analysed via 50 g charge fire assay.
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.	Collars are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51. All diamond 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 south- westerly 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 two reported holes are shown in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Appendix 2. 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.	Refer Table in Appendix 2 in the body of the announcement.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access by 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		database tables and comparison of assay entries with original source records for STN's drilling. These reviews showed no material discrepancies. The Competent Person considers that the Apollo Hill drilling data has been sufficiently verified to provide an adequate basis for the current reporting of exploration results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Apollo Hill Project lies within E39/1198, M31/486 and M39/296. These tenements are wholly owned by STN. These tenements, along with certain other tenure, are the subject of a 5% gross over-riding royalty (payable to HHM) on Apollo Hill gold production exceeding 1 Moz. M39/296 is the subject of a \$1 /t royalty (payable to a group of parties) on any production. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AC, RC and diamond drilling has been undertaken by previous tenement holders including Battle Mountain, Apex Minerals, Fimiston Mining, Hampton Hill, Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Apollo Hill Project comprises two deposits/trends: the main Apollo Hill deposit in the northwest of the project area, and the smaller Ra-Tefnut deposits in the south. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration along a steeply north-east dipping contact between felsic rocks to the west, and mafic dominated rocks to the east. The combined mineralised zones extend over a strike length of approximately 2.4 km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 350 m vertical depth. The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4 m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21 m.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: - easting and northing of the drillhole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Any relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices. No information has been excluded.
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 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	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.	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).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	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').	
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.	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.	It is anticipated that further work will include infill and step out drilling and follow up RC drilling. This work will be designed to improve confidence in and test potential extensions to the current Resource estimates.