

ASX Announcement
30 July 2019

Excellent Drill Results Extend Hanging-wall Lodes Apollo Hill Gold Deposit

Highlights:

- Near surface, thick and high-grade hanging-wall intersections include:
 - **16m @ 3.1g/t Au from 11m** - including:
12m @ 4.01g/t Au from 13m, which also includes
6m @ 7.21g/t Au from 19m – all contained within **51m @ 1.08g/t from 11m** - AHRC0208;
 - **4m @ 6.72g/t Au from 76m** contained within **23m @ 1.38g/t from 76m** - AHRC0212;
 - **12m @ 2.28g/t Au from 68m** including:
5m @ 3.18g/t Au from 74m - AHRC0193;
 - **4m @ 3.82g/t Au from 86m** including:
3m @ 5g/t Au from 87m - AHRC0194;
 - **4m @ 3.34g/t Au from 50m** - AHRC0178;
 - **18m @ 1.26g/t Au from 48m** including **3m @ 3.89g/t Au from 48m** - AHRC0206;
 - **6m @ 2.28g/t Au from 32m** including:
2m @ 6.35g/t Au from 35m - AHRC0196;
 - **13m @ 1.01g/t Au from 7m** including:
5m @ 2.15g/t Au from 14m - AHRC0197;
 - **12m @ 1.00g/t Au from 78m** including:
6m @ 1.95g/t Au from 78m - AHRC0188.
- High grade hanging-wall intersections now defined over 800m of strike length.
- Intersections indicate the potential for the delineation of a large parallel gold system immediately adjacent to the Apollo Hill Resource.
- The greater Apollo Hill mineralised corridor is now evident over 500m in width.
- Importantly, new intersections sit predominantly outside the current Mineral Resource of 20.7 million tonnes grading 1.0g/t Au for 685,000 ounces of gold¹ and highlight the potential to increase the scale and quality of the resource.
- Mineralisation remains open with infill and extensional drilling in progress along strike, and up and down dip of new and other recent high grade intersections including 13m @ 5g/t Au from 74m – hole AHRC0136 and 10m @ 5.78g/t Au from 46m – hole AHRC0127 (ASX Announcements 16 April 2019 and 2 May 2019^b).
- Drilling is being undertaken at sufficient density to allow the inclusion of recent intersections in the upcoming resource modelling exercise.
- The discovery of additional shallower mineralisation could have a positive effect on the viability of mineralisation already defined immediately beneath the current resource cut-off depth of 180m.
- Assays pending for 19 holes and 2,000m of drilling.
- The program continues with two reverse circulation (RC) drill rigs currently in operation.

¹Details of the Mineral Resource breakdown by category are presented in Table 1a (page 11 of this document) along with the associated Competent Persons statement and details of the original ASX report that this information was originally published in.

Saturn Metals Limited (ASX: STN) (“Saturn” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce additional strong drill results from holes 18-55 of the planned 100-hole, 10,000m RC drilling campaign currently underway at its 100%-owned Apollo Hill Gold Project near Leonora in the Western Australian goldfields.

Geology and assays have now outlined several hanging-wall splays defined over 800m of strike length (Figure 1). The system is open at depth, down plunge and along strike.

Thick, near surface, higher grade intersections such as **16m @ 3.1g/t Au from 11m** – including **12m @ 4.01g/t Au from 13m** which also includes **6m @ 7.21g/t Au from 19m** – **all contained within an intersection of 51m @ 1.08g/t Au from 11m** (AHRC0208) were returned in the latest round of assays.

The new results demonstrate the potential for a large parallel gold system immediately adjacent to the Apollo Hill main lode. Significant mineralisation is now evident over a 500m wide corridor with multiple stacked gold zones apparent.

In addition to the results highlighted on the front page of this announcement, other important intersections include:

- 14m @ 1.02g/t Au from 110m - AHRC0176;
- 13m @ 1.09g/t Au from 99m including 1m @ 9.24g/t Au from 99m - AHRC0209;
- 7m @ 1.46g/t Au from 83m - AHRC0183;
- 9m @ 1.09g/t Au from 70m - AHRC0203;
- 5m @ 2.17g/t Au from 61m - AHRC0206;
- 7m @ 1.09g/t Au from 92m - AHRC0189;
- 4m @ 1.88g/t Au from 11m – AHRC0167;
- 2m @ 3.49g/t Au from 85m - AHRC0201;
- 2m @ 3.41g/t Au from 36m - AHRC0193.

Table 1 lists all significant results returned from this round of assays. Table 2 shows reported hole details.

Figure 2 illustrates the AHRC0208 high grade result (**12m @ 4.01g/t Au from 13m within 51m @ 1.08g/t Au from 11m**) in geological cross-section. Drilling remains open down dip, and immediately along strike to the north and south.

The cross-sections in Figure 1 and Figure 2 also illustrate mineralisation and drilling on the main Apollo Hill Lode for important context. The new AHRC0208 intersection shows similarities to intersections in the main Apollo Hill Lode with a point of difference being a lower drill density. Potential exists to replicate the Apollo Hill main lode mineralised pattern in the hanging-wall with more infill drilling. Assays remain pending for infill hole AHRC0215 illustrated on the cross-section in Figure 2. Given the flatter-lying nature of many of the interpreted lodes as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, reported intersections, where not shown otherwise, approximate to true thickness.

Figure 3 shows significant results in plan view. Material intersections are now apparent on the hanging-wall splays over much of the deposit’s strike length. Of note is the AHRC0167 intercept of 4m @ 1.88g/t Au from 11m at the northern end of the diagram. This intercept represents a major 300m step-out east of the Apollo Hill main lode and highlights the widening potential of the mineralised corridor. Further step out drilling is planned to the east.

Drilling has also intersected a broad low-grade halo of mineralisation on the Apollo Hill main lode which further highlights the potential size of the greater Apollo Hill gold system. Important results include:

- 99m @ 0.4g/t Au from 14m including 52m @ 0.52g/t Au – AHRC0201; and,
- 92m @ 0.37g/t Au from 52m including 27m @ 0.53g/t Au from 117m – AHRC0185.

Assays remain pending for 19 holes. The program continues with two RC rigs currently on site. Drilling is currently focussing on infill drilling around newly reported high-grade results.

Importantly, new intersections are improving the ratio of mineralised material to non-mineralised material immediately around the current Resource envelope¹. This has potential to improve the overall viability of the deposit and could eventually lead to the Company being able to include known mineralisation beneath the current Resource into future Resource upgrades.

Saturn Managing Director Ian Bamborough said: *“The emerging picture at Apollo Hill is extremely exciting. Drilling is successfully outlining significant new mineralisation in a strategically important position for the development of the Project. Importantly, we look forward to including these latest results in our upcoming resource modelling exercise. Drilling continues and is currently focusing around these new high-grade intersections. Assays remain pending for multiple holes with results due in the coming weeks”.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'I. Bamborough', written over a light grey rectangular background.

IAN BAMBOROUGH
Managing Director
Saturn Metals Limited
08 6424 8695

LUKE FORRESTAL
Associate Director
Media and Capital Partners
0411 479 144

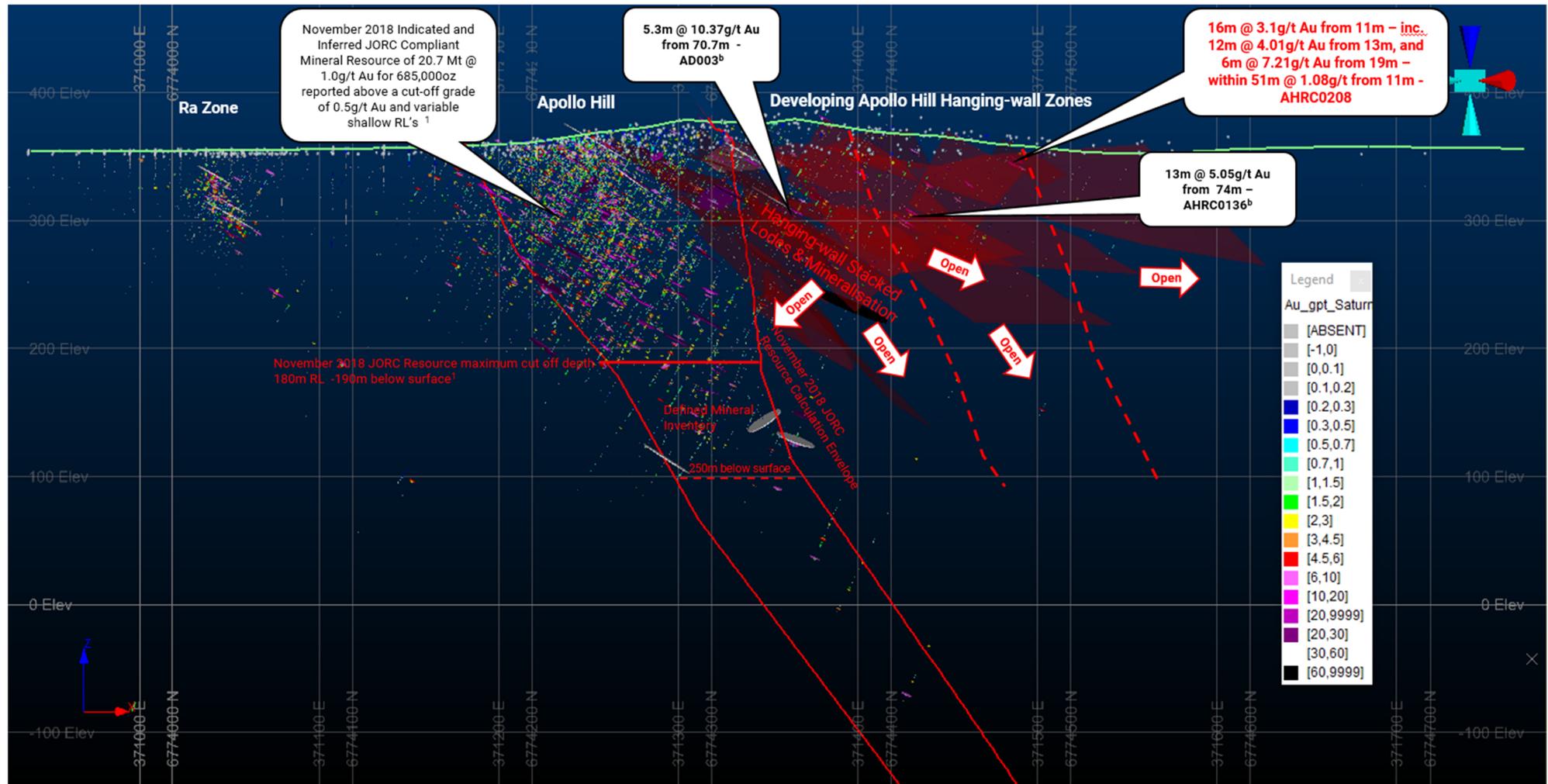


Figure 1, 3D composite cross-section illustrating the extent, geometry and location of the Apollo Hill hanging-wall zones in context with a single cross-sectional interpretation of the Apollo Hill main mineralised zone – infinite cross-sectional width. Grid GDA94_Z51.

^{(1)(b)} This diagram contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements (19 November 2018, 16 April 2019, 29 April 2019 and 2 May 2019), - as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted.

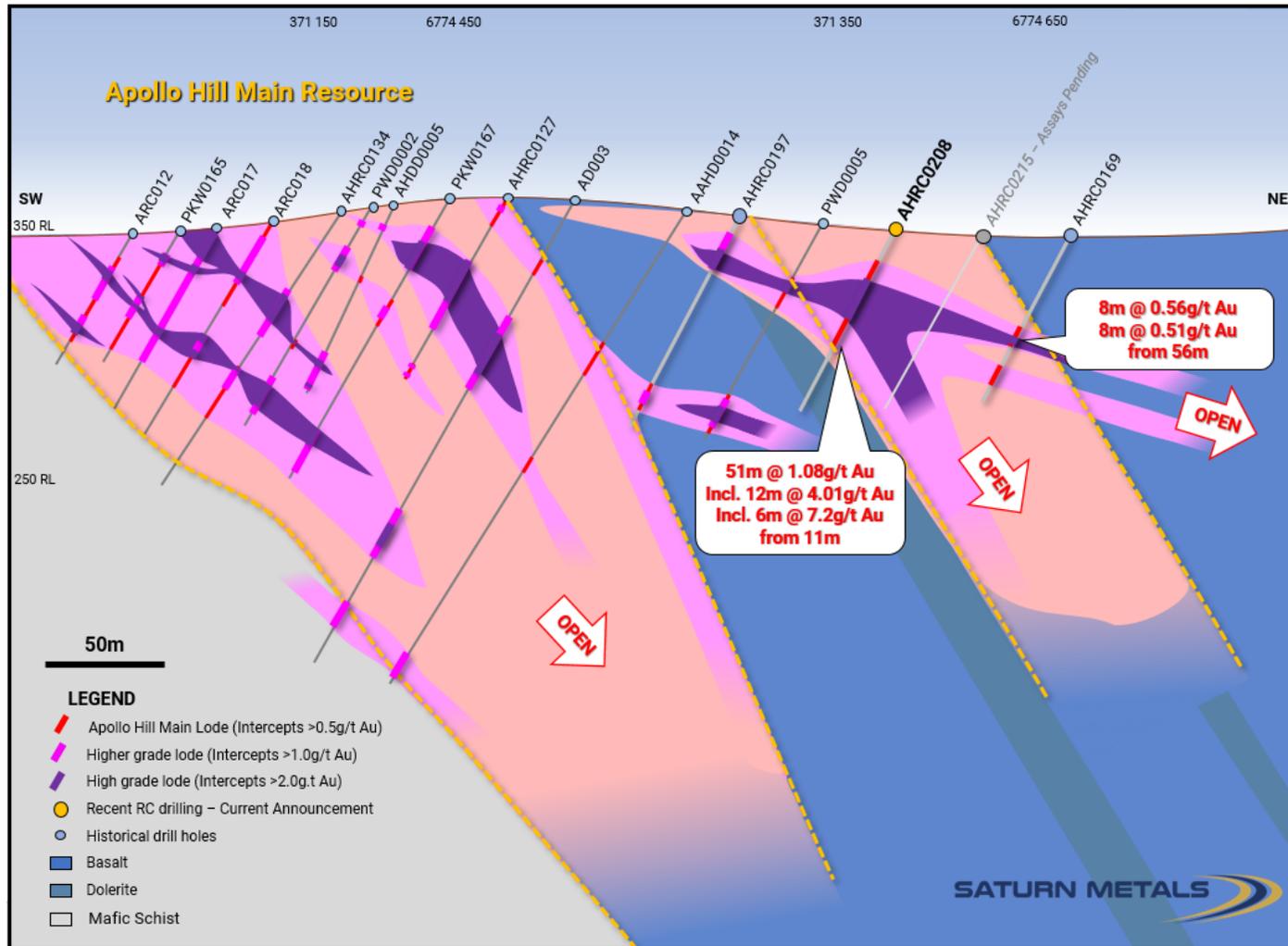


Figure 2 RC drill results – simplified geological cross-section highlighting the location of new material intersections in the hanging-wall to the main Apollo Hill resource zone. Grid GDA94-Z51. ^b
 This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements, Quarterly Reports and Prospectus, - as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted.

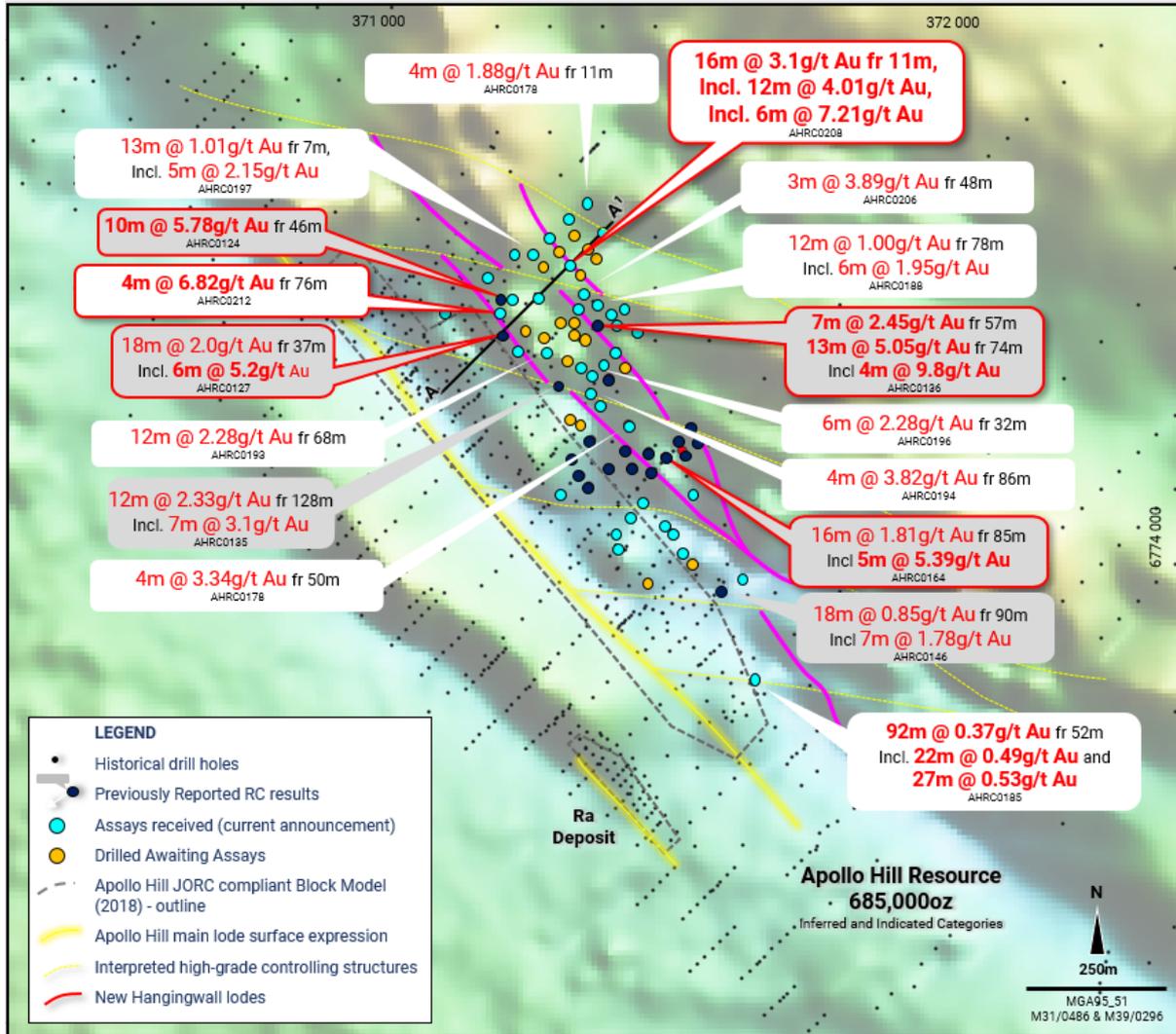


Figure 3 RC drill results relative to the published Resource outline. Improved grade hanging-wall mineralisation continues to develop.

(1) (b) This diagram contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements (19 November 2018, 16 April 2019, 29 April 2019, 2 May 2019 and 23 July 2019), - as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted.

Hole #	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	From (m)	Lode
AHRC0208	51	1.08	11	Hanging-wall – steeper dip
Incl.	14	3.51	11	
Incl.	12	4.01	13	
Incl.	6	7.20	19	
AHRC0212	4	0.50	3	Hanging-wall Main
Incl.	41	0.85	58	
Incl.	23	1.38	76	
	4	6.72	76	
AHRC0209	32	0.53	86	
Incl.	18	0.82	99	
Incl.	13	1.03	99	
Incl.	1	9.24	99	
AHRC0206	1	0.73	6	
	1	1.05	22	
	42	0.65	48	
Incl.	18	1.26	48	
Incl.	3	3.89	48	
and	5	2.17	61	
AHRC0194	11	0.30	49	
	4	3.82	86	
Incl.	3	5.00	87	
AHRC0193	10	0.43	2	
	13	0.71	36	
Incl.	3	2.31	36	
Incl.	2	3.41	36	
	12	2.28	68	
Incl.	5	3.18	74	
	6	1.70	105	
AHRC0188	11	0.66	2	
	5	1.28	2	
	18	0.75	78	
Incl.	12	1.00	78	
Incl.	6	1.95	78	
	4	0.22	113	
AHRC0182	14	0.72	9	
Incl.	3	2.32	20	
	13	0.26	49	
	24	0.37	72	
Incl.	4	1.48	82	
AHRC0183	9	0.32	16	
	22	0.33	31	
Incl.	4	1.16	48	
	13	0.88	77	
	7	1.46	83	
	3	0.38	111	
AHRC0196	6	2.28	32	
Incl.	2	6.35	35	
	1	0.48	79	
AHRC0197	13	1.01	7	
Incl.	5	2.15	14	
	5	0.69	99	
AHRC0189	8	0.42	20	Main
	2	0.44	76	
	33	0.50	92	
Incl.	7	1.09	92	
	4	0.49	156	
AHRC0203	52	0.40	27	Main
Incl.	5	1.15	27	
and	9	1.10	70	
AHRC0201	99	0.40	14	Main
	52	0.52	53	
AHRC0184	No significant results			

Table 1 - Significant drill results – continued next page.

Hole #	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	From (m)	Lode
AHRC0185 Incl. and	9	0.31	5	
	92	0.37	52	Main
	22	0.49	52	
	27	0.53	117	
	17	0.32	164	
AHRC0186 Incl.	2	0.76	19	
	18	0.35	64	
	9	0.54	73	
	2	0.68	112	
AHRC0187 Incl. and	4	0.51	65	Main
	43	0.40	80	
	14	0.60	93	
	8	0.55	115	
AHRC0190 Incl.	6	0.53	3	
	30	0.33	73	
	8	0.63	95	
AHRC0191	3	1.11	46	
	2	0.40	76	
	2	0.37	82	
AHRC0192	2	0.54	22	
	5	0.41	68	
AHRC0195	1	0.52	4	Main
	1	0.63	61	
	4	0.58	73	
	6	0.20	86	
AHRC0198	3	0.50	8	
	1	0.82	14	
	5	0.47	42	
	3	0.47	77	
AHRC0199 Incl.	28	0.31	93	Main
	19	0.35	102	
AHRC0200	7	0.86	63	
	8	0.31	82	
AHRC0202	3	0.41	73	
	1	1.89	88	
AHRC0204	13	0.22	67	
AHRC0205 Incl. Incl.	10	0.53	1	
	13	0.52	44	
	3	1.78	44	
	29	0.33	131	
	10	0.57	131	
AHRC0207 Incl. Incl.	32	0.21	5	Main
	13	0.33	5	
	32	0.23	42	
	16	0.31	42	
AHRC0210	8	0.34	35	
	27	0.31	68	
	9	0.42	119	
AHRC0165 Incl.	20	0.44	42	
	5	0.83	55	
AHRC0166	9	0.42	31	
	31	0.34	56	
AHRC0167	4	1.88	11	
	11	0.29	66	
	17	0.33	88	
	1	0.90	119	
AHRC0168	1	0.71	9	
AHRC0169 Incl.	20	0.35	44	
	14	0.43	50	
	9	0.47	78	
AHRC0170	5	0.20	25	
AHRC0172	15	0.45	37	
	1	1.43	110	
	2	1.03	119	
AHRC0174	8	0.23	16	
	2	1.12	64	

Table 1 - Significant drill results - continued.

Hole #	Easting GDA94_Z51	Northing GDA94_Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)
AHRC0165	371,141	6,774,517	376	-60	225	122
AHRC0166	371,217	6,774,577	379	-63	225	122
AHRC0167	371,404	6,774,724	360	-60	225	158
AHRC0168	371,333	6,774,654	363	-60	225	110
AHRC0169	371,433	6,774,665	360	-60	225	119
AHRC0170	371,306	6,774,619	366	-60	225	110
AHRC0172	371,371	6,774,691	360	-60	225	140
AHRC0174	371,266	6,774,625	367	-60	225	104
AHRC0182	371,501	6,774,480	357	-60	225	110
AHRC0183	371,431	6,774,329	365	-60	225	161
AHRC0184	371,475	6,774,520	361	-65	225	120
AHRC0185	371,727	6,773,817	353	-70	225	196
AHRC0186	371,449	6,774,509	368	-65	225	127
AHRC0187	371,557	6,774,105	363	-60	225	154
AHRC0188	371,449	6,774,509	370	-55	225	120
AHRC0189	371,567	6,774,097	365	-60	225	160
AHRC0190	371,416	6,774,394	369	-60	225	110
AHRC0191	371,698	6,774,005	359	-60	225	88
AHRC0192	371,438	6,774,417	369	-60	225	98
AHRC0193	371,330	6,774,437	384	-60	225	125
AHRC0194	371,412	6,774,364	374	-55	235	116
AHRC0195	371,276	6,774,439	385	-70	225	101
AHRC0196	371,397	6,774,405	367	-70	220	80
AHRC0197	371,310	6,774,547	370	-60	225	119
AHRC0198	371,393	6,774,405	367	-50	225	92
AHRC0199	371,511	6,774,151	359	-60	225	131
AHRC0200	371,467	6,774,441	362	-60	225	104
AHRC0201	371,484	6,774,123	360	-60	225	125
AHRC0202	371,461	6,774,491	363	-60	225	104
AHRC0203	371,354	6,774,166	366	-60	225	83
AHRC0204	371,419	6,774,532	368	-60	225	98
AHRC0205	371,607	6,774,166	359	-50	225	160
AHRC0206	371,397	6,774,550	371	-50	225	98
AHRC0207	371,463	6,774,097	363	-60	225	83
AHRC0208	371,370	6,774,602	364	-60	225	116
AHRC0209	371,588	6,774,058	364	-60	225	125
AHRC0210	371,260	6,774,542	374	-60	225	136
AHRC0212	371,239	6,774,515	377	-60	225	136

Table 2. Completed RC holes – reported hole details.

Apollo Hill is located ~60km south-east of Leonora in the heart of WA's goldfields region (Figure 4). The Project is surrounded by excellent infrastructure and several significant gold deposits and operations.

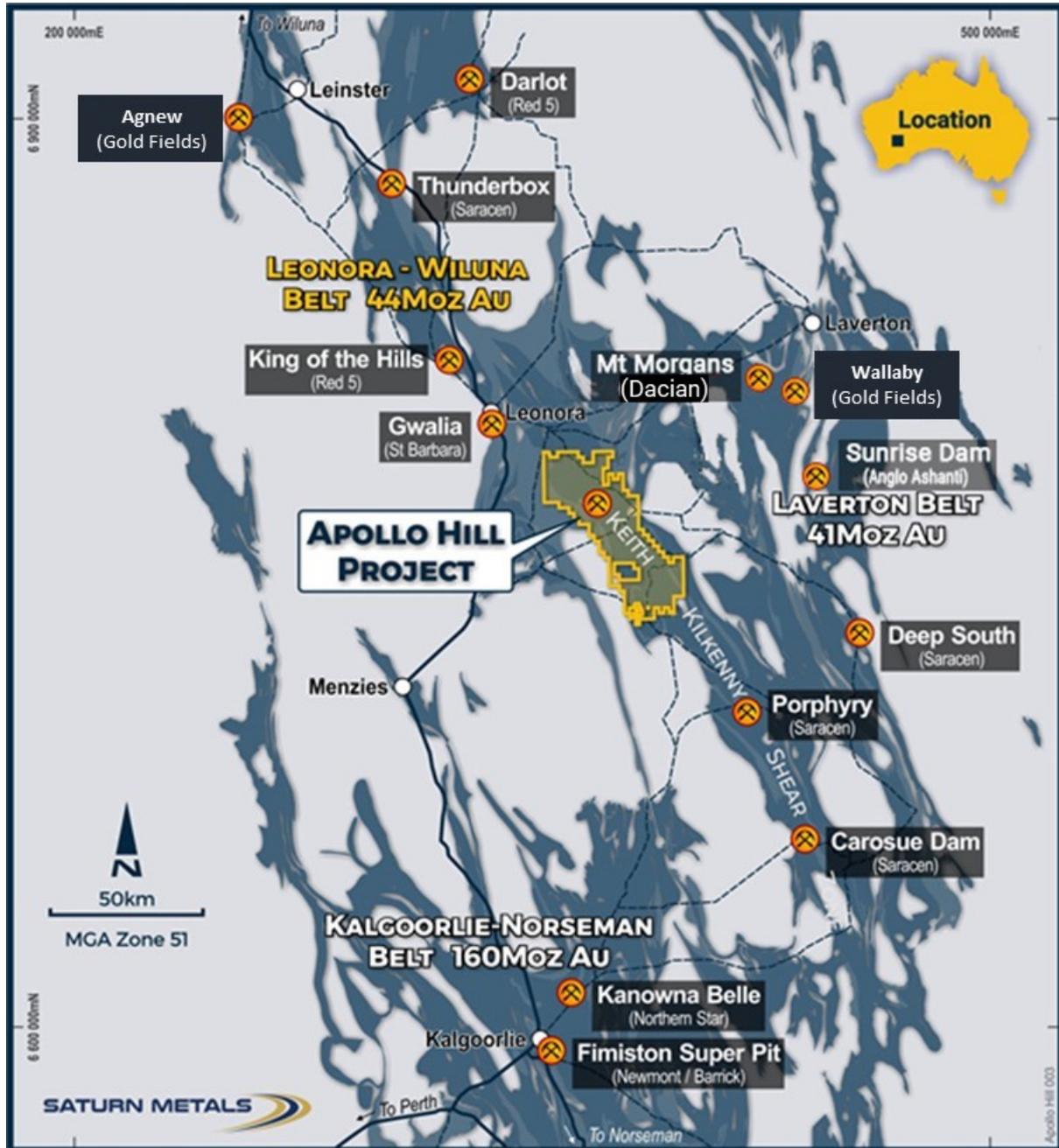


Figure 4 Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

Competent Persons Statement Resource

¹The information for the Mineral Resource included in this report is extracted from the report entitled (Apollo Hill Gold Resource Jumps 36% to 685,000oz) created on 19 November 2018 and is available to view on the Saturn Metals Limited website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Saturn Metals Ltd confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Lower cut-off grade (Au g/t)	Oxidation State	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Mill Total		
		Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (K ozs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (K ozs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (K ozs)	Tonnes (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Au metal (K ozs)
0.5	Oxide	0	0	0	0.1	0.9	4	0.4	0.9	12	0.6	0.9	17
	Transitional	0	0	0	1.1	1.0	37	1.2	0.9	36	2.3	1.0	73
	Fresh	0	0	0	2.1	1.1	75	15.8	1.0	520	17.9	1.0	595
	Total	0	0	0	3.3	1.1	116	17.4	1.0	569	20.7	1.0	685

¹The models are reported above nominal RLs (190 mRL - approximately 180 metres below surface (mbs) for Apollo Hill northwest, 210 mRL approximately 150mbs for Apollo Hill southeast and 260 mRL, 90mbs for Ra deposit) and nominal 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off grade for all material types. Classification is according to JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Totals may vary due to rounded figures.

Table 1a November 2018 Apollo Hill Mineral Resource.

Competent Persons Statement Exploration

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

^bThis document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Saturn Metals Limited ASX Announcements, Quarterly Reports and Prospectus - as published on the Company's website. Saturn Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on results noted. Announcement dates to refer to include but are not limited to 19 November 2018, 16 April 2019, 29 April 2019, 2 May 2019, 19 June and 23 July 2019.

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 and Ra exploration area and all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure the representivity 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 1m intervals by cone-splitting. RC samples were analysed by ALS in Kalgoorlie. At Kalgoorlie samples were oven dried and crushed to 90% passing 2mm, and pulverised to 95% passing 106 microns, with analysis by 50g fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) RC drilling used generally 5.5 " face- sampling bits.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag, and recorded digitally in the sample database. Very little variation was observed. Measures taken to maximise recovery for RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85-95% and were dry. The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were geologically logged by industry standard methods, including lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering. RC Chip trays were photographed. The logging is qualitative in nature and of sufficient detail to support the current interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC holes were sampled over 1m 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 representivity monitoring included weighing RC samples and field duplicates. Assay samples were crushed to 90% passing 2mm, and pulverised to 95% passing 75 microns, with fire assay of 50g sub-samples. Assay quality monitoring included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicate and blank samples were collected every 20 samples. Certified reference material samples were submitted to the laboratory every 100 samples. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling included field duplicates, blind reference standards, field blanks and inter-laboratory checks confirm assay precision and accuracy with sufficient confidence for the current results. Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, where they were prepared, processed and analysed via fire assay.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent geologists were engaged to verify results. Saturn Metals project geologists were supervised by the company's Exploration Manager. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars are surveyed by hand held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51. All RC holes were down-hole surveyed, by Gyro. A topographic triangulation was generated from drill hole collar surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apollo Hill mineralisation has been tested by generally 30m spaced traverses of south-westerly inclined drill holes towards 225°. Across strike spacing is variable. The upper approximately 50m has been generally tested by 20-30m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from locally 20m to commonly greater than 60m spacing. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade and continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised zones dip at an average of around 50° to the northeast. Detailed orientations of all short-scale mineralised features have not yet been confidently established. The majority of the drill holes were inclined at around 60° to the southwest. All hole details for reported results are noted in Table 2 of this announcement.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access by general public. Saturn's field sampling was supervised by Saturn geologists. Sub-samples selected for assaying were collected in heavy- duty polywoven plastic bags which were immediately sealed. These bags were delivered to the assay laboratory by independent couriers, Saturn employees or contractors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The competent person independently reviewed Saturn's 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 Saturn'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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results are from the Saturn Metals Limited's Apollo Hill Project which lies within Exploration Licence E39/1198, M31/486 and M39/296. These tenements are wholly-owned by Saturn Metals Limited. These tenements, along with certain other tenure, are the subject of a 5% gross over-riding royalty (payable to HHM) on Apollo Hill gold production exceeding 1 million ounces. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore, RC and diamond drilling by previous tenement holders provides around 82% of the estimation dataset. The data is primarily from RC and diamond drilling by Battle Mountain (33%), Apex Minerals (18%), Fimiston Mining (13%), Hampton Hill (12%). Homestake and MPI holes provide 5% and 1%, respectively.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Apollo Hill project comprises two deposits: The main Apollo Hill deposit in the north-west of the project area, and the smaller Ra Deposit 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 1.4km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 350m depth. The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21m.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices. No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No top-cuts have been applied. ● No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● True widths within the Apollo Hill system are generally estimated to be about 60% of the down-hole width. A number of flatter lying lodes on the hanging-wall of Apollo Hill mean that intercepts as quoted in this announcement approximate to true thickness as per Figure 2 or unless noted as 'main lode' or otherwise in Table 2.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See diagrams included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See release details.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Although not yet planned in detail, it is anticipated that further work will include infill, step out and twin-hole drilling. This work will be designed to improve confidence in, and test potential extensions to the current resource estimates.