DRILLING EXTENDS APOLLO HILL GOLD SYSTEM 1KM NORTH OF CURRENT RESOURCE

Significant results from wide-spaced, step-out drilling confirm that gold-bearing structures extend along strike to the north of Apollo Hill for up to 1km beyond the current 2.83Moz Mineral Resource[1], opening up an important new growth front.

10,000m in-fill Reverse Circulation drill program now underway to follow up on this exciting development, targeting expansion of the shallow near-surface Mineral Resource footprint ahead of a planned Mineral Resource update.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant assay results from this step out Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling, include:
  - **5m @ 11.26g/t Au** from 49m – AHRC1698 (RC)
  - **6m @ 3.23g/t Au** from 324m – AHRC1676 (RC)
  - **11m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 297m – AHRC1670 (RC)
  - **12m @ 0.95g/t Au** from 24m – AHAC2714 (AC)
  - **24m @ 0.55g/t Au** from **SURFACE** (0m) – AHAC3156 (AC)
  - **41m @ 0.37g/t Au** from 35m incl. **5m @ 0.91g/t Au** from **63m** – AHDD0127 (DD)
  - **7m @ 1.53g/t Au** from 84m – AHRC1675 (RC)
  - **0.4m @ 14.25g/t Au** from 97.75m – AHDD0145 (DD) (**Visible Gold in Plate 1**)
  - **7.5m @ 3.41g/t Au** from 30.5m incl. **1.5m @ 16.48g/t Au** from 32m – AHDD0103 (DD)
- All drill results are shown in plan view in Figure 1 (page 2 of this announcement) and Figure 3. Figure 2 shows the results in an oblique cross-sectional view.

Saturn's Managing Director, Ian Bamborough, said:

"This represents our first major step-out to test the growth potential to the north of Apollo Hill. Our recent resource upgrade and geological interpretation highlighted a clear opportunity to extend the system to the north, and this first-pass drilling has intersected gold mineralisation up to 1km beyond the current 2.83Moz Resource. Importantly, we are seeing both broad zones of mineralisation and discrete high-grade zones across this northern extension, reinforcing our view that Apollo Hill has the potential to grow into a much larger, laterally extensive gold system. In-fill drilling is already underway with a 50-hole 10,000m RC drill program to support a Mineral Resource upgrade planned for the coming months."

[1] Complete details of the Mineral Resource (174Mt @ 0.51g/t Au for 2,830,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 3 June 2026 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Jumps by 590,000 Ounces to 2.83 Million Ounces". Saturn reports that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that Mineral Resource announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and there have been no adverse material changes.

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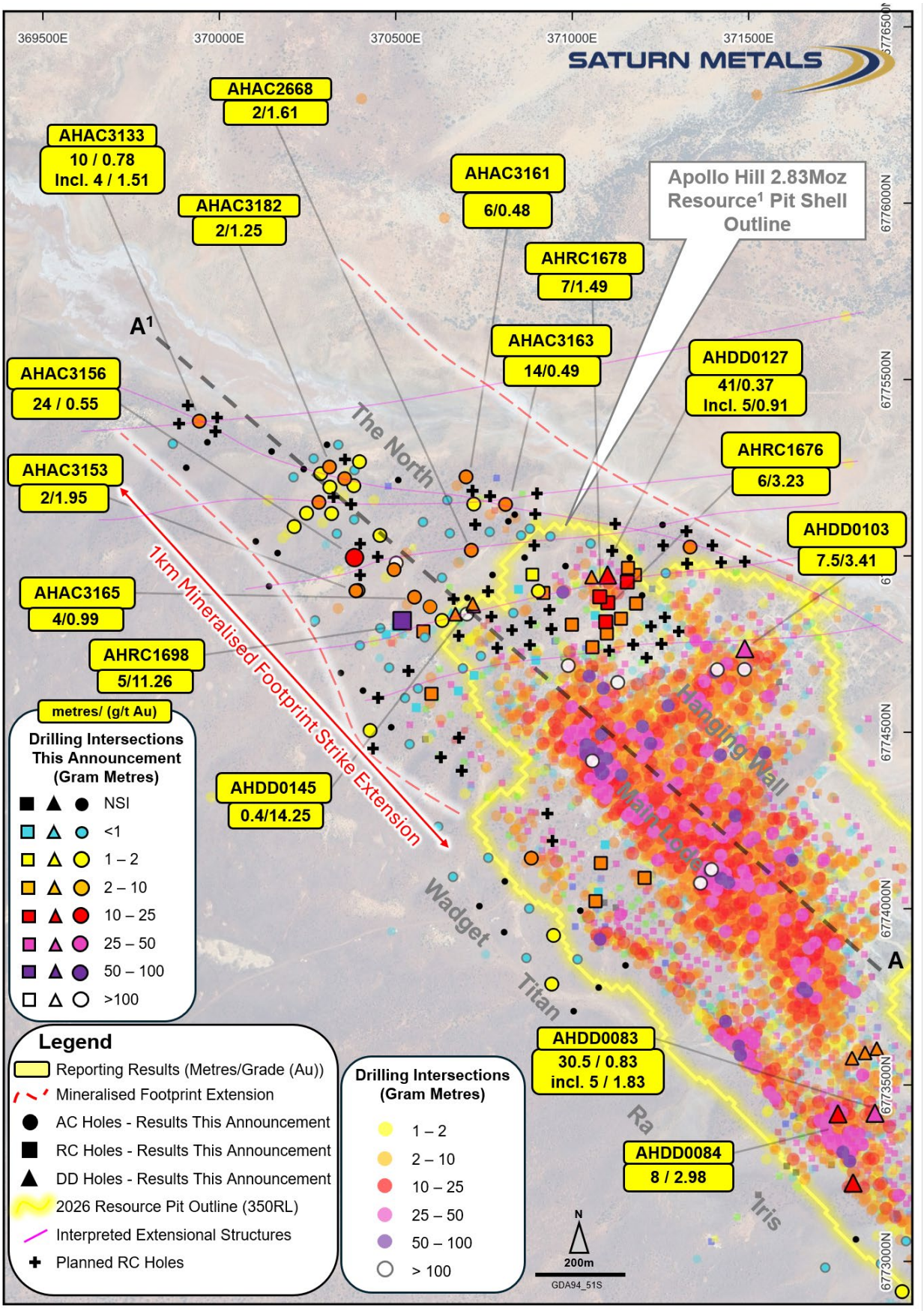

Figure 1 – Plan Overview of 'The North', Apollo Hill AC, RC and DD drill holes. Previously reported holes >1 Gram Metre (g/t Au x Metres) with exploration holes illustrating the 1km extensional mineralised footprint. June 2026 2.83Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1] Pit Shell Outline seen at 350RL (Average Surface RL). Figure 2 oblique cross-section line illustrated as dashed black line (A–A[1]).

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Saturn Metals Limited (ASX: STN) ("Saturn" or "the Company") is pleased to report significant new drilling results which have extended the gold system at its flagship 100%-owned Apollo Hill Gold Project, located near Leonora in Western Australia.

First-pass AC, RC and diamond drilling completed on 400m, 200m and 100m spaced sections has intersected significant gold mineralisation to the north of the 2.83Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1], extending the known footprint of the Apollo Hill system along strike by at least 1km. Figure 1 shows the distribution of drilling and mineralisation, while Figure 2 provides an oblique cross-sectional view highlighting the potential extension beyond the current Mineral Resource.

The results include a high-grade intersection of **5m @ 11.26g/t Au** from 49m in hole AHRC1698. This intersection was logged in alluvial gravels at the interface with the underlying bedrock and may represent either gold mineralisation associated with the underlying bedrock or a potential a 'deep-lead' style of alluvial mineralisation.

Deep-lead mineralisation or alluvial gold mineralisation was an important component of historical gold mining at the nearby high-grade Cosmopolitan Gold Mine at Kookynie, where the 'gold lead' sat directly on top of the primary ore zone.

A significant intersection of **0.4m @ 14.25g/t Au** from 97.75m was returned in association with visible gold (Plate 1) in diamond hole AHDD0145. This diamond hole was drilled in the area of an earlier reported high-grade RC intersection of **4m @ 70.03g/t Au** from 53m including **1m @ 277.0g/t Au** from 55m in hole AHRC1581[2]. As well as returning this significant high-grade visible gold intercept, the new diamond hole also provided high-quality geological information for ongoing targeting. In addition, a significant intersection of **1.5m @ 16.48g/t Au** from 32m in hole AHDD0103 was returned at the northern end of the Apollo Hill main lode (Figure 1). These new results, when combined with other recent high-grade intersections, further highlight the potential for this attractive mineralisation style.

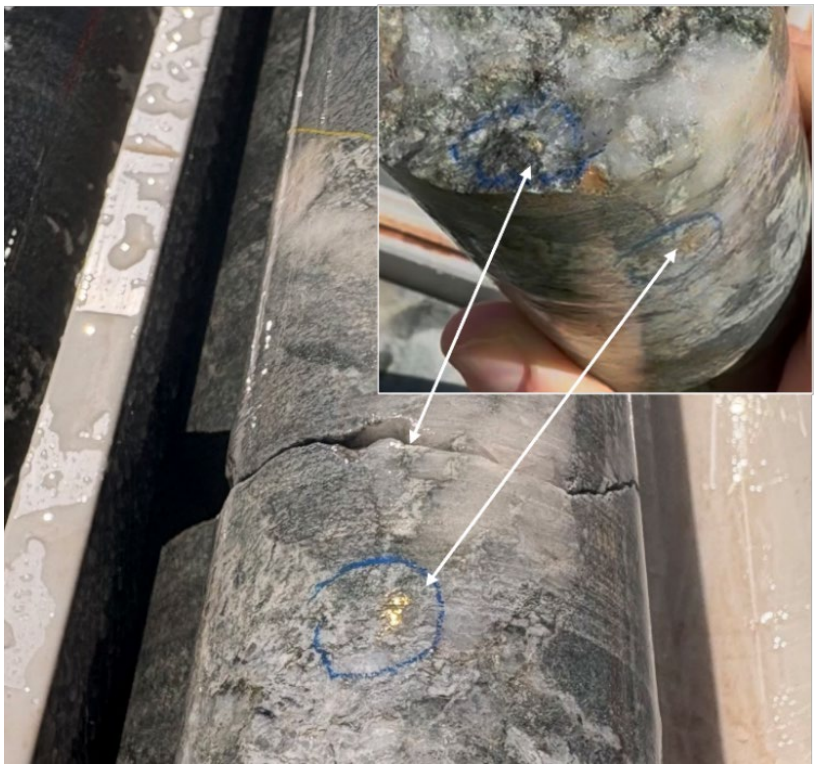

Plate 1 – AHDD0145 Multiple Visible Gold Flecks Within Mineralised Quartz Vein.

[2] See ASX Announcement 8 April 2026.

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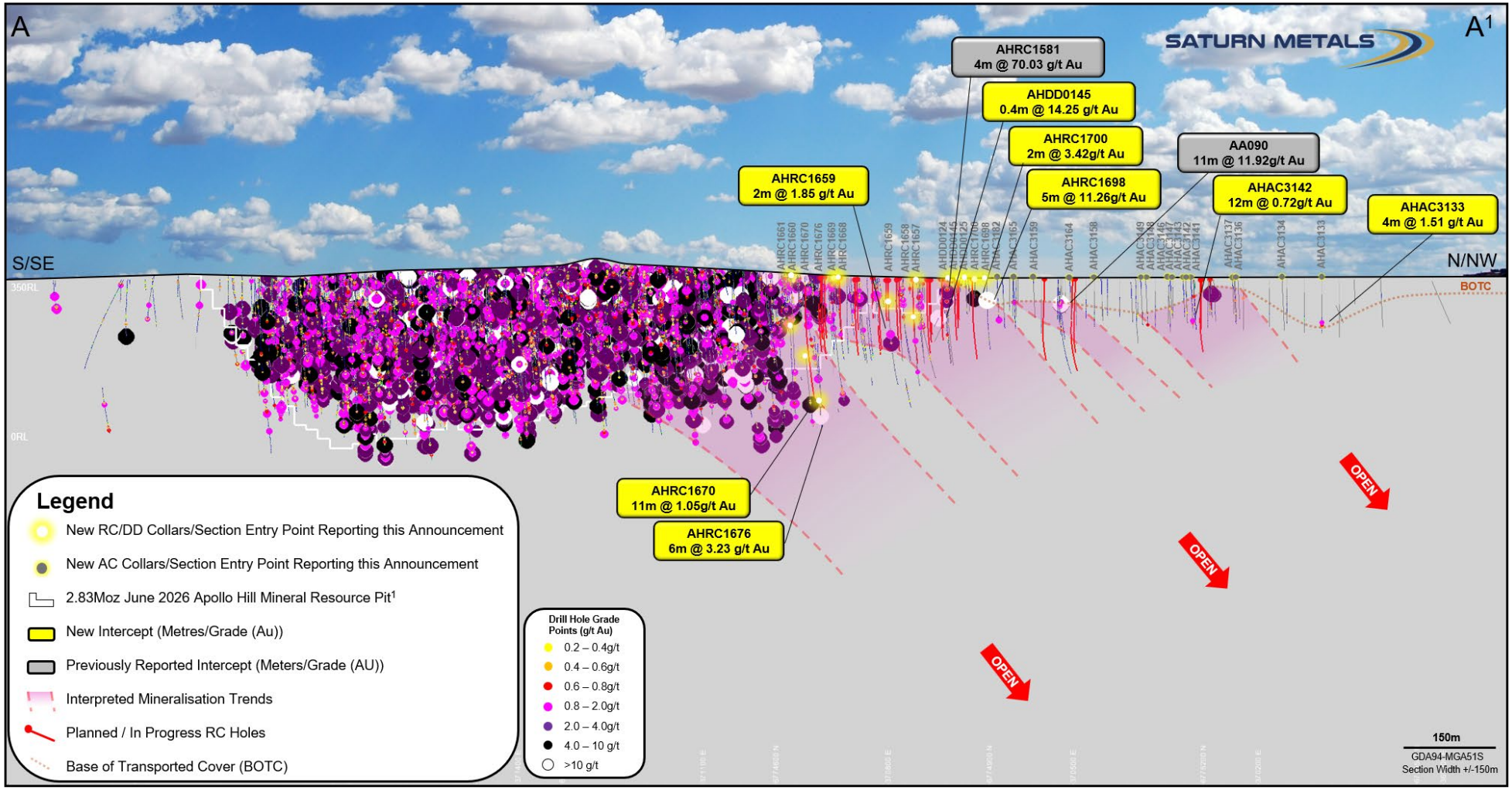

Figure 2 – Oblique Cross-section (NNW-SSE) of the Apollo Hill 'The North' Structure. Drilling over a 60m section width is illustrated. The location of section A–A[1] is shown on the plan view (Figure 1). New drill collars/section entry points are highlighted as yellow circles, and interpreted mineralised zones are shown as pink polygons.

In addition to results from recent drilling in the new northern extension area, this announcement also reports on a smaller phase of in-fill RC drilling along the Iris trend (shown in plan view in Figures 1 and 3).

Importantly, drilling in this area has continued to return thick, shallow and higher-grade intersections including:

- **8m @ 2.98g/t Au** from 98m – AHDD0084 (DD)
- **30.5m @ 0.83g/t Au** from 13.5m including **5m @ 1.83g/t Au** from 16.5m – AHDD0083 (DD)

These strong Iris drill results further highlight the additional opportunity along this prospective footwall position as in-fill and extensional drilling continues.

This announcement incorporates results from 103 AC holes for 10,029m, 33 RC holes for 8,272m and 13 DD holes for 2,455.7m. Significant intersections are summarised in Appendix 1 with full drill-hole particulars provided in Appendix 2.

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



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Competent Persons Statement:

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

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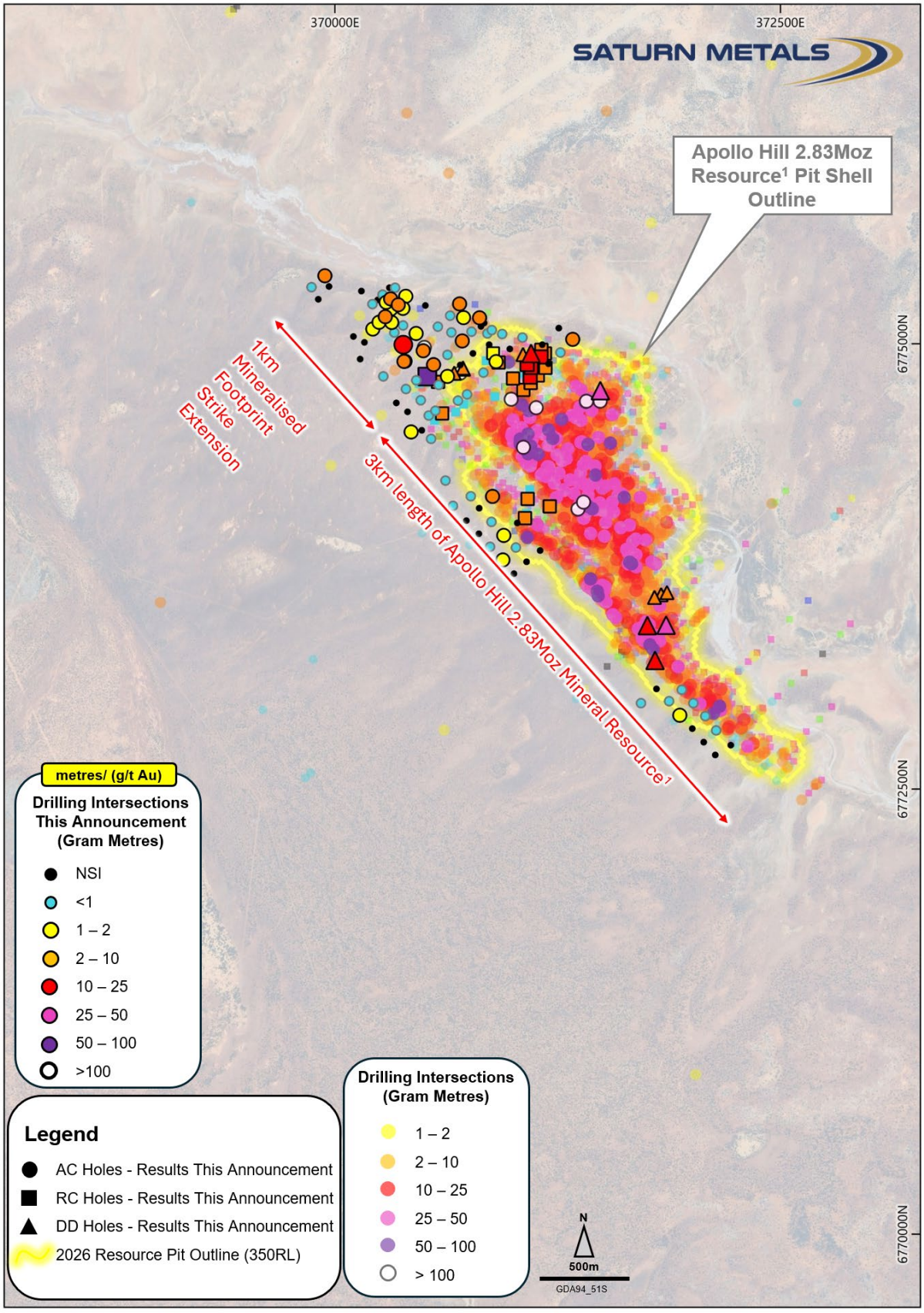

Figure 3 – Plan Overview of Apollo Hill AC, RC and DD. Previously reported holes >1 Gram Metre (g/t Au x Metres) with all holes reported in this announcement illustrated. June 2026 2.83Moz Apollo Hill Mineral Resource[1] Pit Shell Outline seen at 350RL (Average Surface RL) (3km long). Mineralised structures extended to the North by 1km, gold system now 4km long.

Appendix 1:

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

Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)	Type
AHRC1657	1	0.39	194	RC
AHRC1658	2	0.73	154	RC
AHRC1659	4	0.56	134	RC
	2	1.85	154	RC
AHRC1660	46	0.21	233	RC
	5	0.64	235	RC
AHRC1661	13	0.41	273	RC
	9	0.34	304	RC
AHRC1662	7	1.16	48	RC
	1	**7.15**	**48**	**RC**
	6	1.43	92	RC
	1	**6.60**	**93**	**RC**
	1	1.91	134	RC
AHRC1663	1	4.91	14	RC
	1	1.21	47	RC
	9	0.28	75	RC
AHRC1664	1	0.27	161	RC
AHRC1665	NSI			RC
AHRC1668	1	0.27	83	RC
	1	0.39	128	RC
	1	0.87	140	RC
AHRC1669	7	0.28	266	RC
	8	0.42	278	RC
	5	0.52	297	RC
AHRC1670	29	0.46	292	RC
	11	1.05	297	RC
	8	0.26	340	RC
AHRC1672	7	0.58	41	RC
	6	0.27	289	RC
AHRC1673	**2**	**3.48**	**125**	**RC**
	4	0.96	264	RC
AHRC1675	7	1.53	84	RC
	11	0.26	208	RC
AHRC1676	**6**	**3.23**	**324**	**RC**
AHRC1677	1	0.35	188	RC
AHRC1678	7	1.49	46	RC
AHRC1679	NSI			RC

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Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)	Type
AHRC1682	5	0.73	8	RC
	8	0.28	21	RC
	2	1.30	45	RC
AHRC1683	1	0.41	57	RC
	6	0.39	86	RC
AHRC1684	1	0.34	71	RC
AHRC1685	1	0.25	16	RC
AHRC1686	**1**	**4.81**	**211**	**RC**
AHRC1687	NSI			RC
AHRC1688	1	0.76	52	RC
AHRC1689	3	0.37	235	RC
AHRC1690	1	0.44	100	RC
AHRC1691	2	1.14	124	RC
AHRC1696	1	0.25	89	RC
AHRC1697	1	0.89	47	RC
AHRC1698	**5**	**11.26**	**49**	**RC**
	1	**53.90**	**52**	**RC**
AHRC1700	10	0.77	48	RC
	2	**3.22**	**48**	**RC**
AHDD0083	**30.5**	**0.83**	**13.5**	**DD**
incl.	5	1.83	16.5	DD
	0.8	2.22	199	DD
AHDD0084	6	0.77	38	DD
	8	**2.98**	**98**	**DD**
AHDD0085	6	0.59	31	DD
	9	1.70	55	DD
AHDD0103	7.5	3.41	30.5	DD
incl.	**1.5**	**16.48**	**32**	**DD**
	5.5	0.41	140	DD
AHDD0108	8.5	0.40	76.5	DD
incl.	**0.5**	**4.57**	**76.5**	**DD**
	8.5	0.60	97.5	DD
incl.	3	1.48	103	DD
AHDD0109	1	2.13	41	DD
	1.1	1.37	89.9	DD
	3	0.99	134	DD
incl.	**0.5**	**5.37**	**134**	**DD**
	0.9	0.81	230.1	DD

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Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)	Type
AHDD0110	1.1	0.72	43.6	DD
	0.5	1.91	58.5	DD
	2.5	0.89	69.5	DD
	0.5	0.82	75	DD
	2	0.76	120.5	DD
	0.5	1.59	180	DD
	0.5	3.37	207.5	DD
	1	1.42	220.5	DD
AHDD0124	0.5	0.79	26	DD
	0.5	2.83	31	DD
AHDD0125	2	0.30	34	DD
AHDD0126	5	0.52	36	DD
incl.	1	1.20	38	DD
AHDD0127	**41**	**0.37**	**35**	**DD**
incl.	5	0.91	63	DD
AHDD0128	11	0.53	100	DD
incl.	3.5	1.22	107.5	DD
	1	1.99	148	DD
AHDD0145	0.4	14.25	97.75	DD
AHAC2667	NSI			AC
AHAC2668	**2**	**1.61**	**34**	**AC**
	20	0.09	62	AC
incl.	4	0.22	74	AC
AHAC2673	NSI			AC
AHAC2695	NSI			AC
AHAC2726	4	0.04	84	AC
AHAC2759	8	0.12	38	AC
	4	0.19	66	AC
	4	0.38	78	AC
AHAC2760	4	0.31	36	AC
AHAC2761	4	0.17	62	AC
	4	0.19	74	AC
AHAC2762	NSI			AC
AHAC2994	8	0.19	50	AC
AHAC2998	4	0.11	62	AC
AHAC2999	4	0.04	88	AC
AHAC3000	4	0.04	72	AC
AHAC3108	NSI			AC

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Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)	Type
AHAC3109	NSI			AC
AHAC3110	15	0.11	84	AC
incl.	4	0.24	92	AC
AHAC3111	2	0.33	86	AC
AHAC3112	4	0.24	62	AC
AHAC3113	NSI			AC
AHAC3114	NSI			AC
AHAC3115	4	0.07	44	AC
	3	0.06	84	AC
AHAC3116	NSI			AC
AHAC3117	8	0.05	32	AC
AHAC3118	2	0.07	92	AC
AHAC3119	1	0.04	61	AC
AHAC3120	NSI			AC
AHAC3121	NSI			AC
AHAC3122	4	0.27	52	AC
	4	0.14	120	AC
AHAC3123	6	0.10	64	AC
	1	0.66	135	AC
AHAC3124	4	0.17	0	AC
AHAC3125	8	0.20	52	AC
AHAC3126	NSI			AC
AHAC3127	NSI			AC
AHAC3128	4	0.10	48	AC
AHAC3129	NSI			AC
AHAC3130	NSI			AC
AHAC3131	7	0.42	36	AC
incl.	4	0.62	36	AC
AHAC3132	4	0.09	60	AC
	4	0.10	112	AC
	3	0.11	148	AC
AHAC3133	12	0.17	48	AC
	10	0.78	86	AC
incl.	**4**	**1.51**	**92**	**AC**
AHAC3134	NSI			AC
AHAC3135	2	0.06	94	AC
AHAC3136	NSI			AC
AHAC3137	4	0.22	50	AC
	4	0.11	82	AC

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Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)	Type
AHAC3138	NSI			AC
AHAC3139	NSI			AC
AHAC3140	4	0.37	50	AC
	4	0.38	90	AC
AHAC3141	10	0.11	12	AC
AHAC3142	**12**	**0.72**	**100**	**AC**
incl.	**4**	**0.98**	**100**	**AC**
AHAC3143	8	0.29	64	AC
incl.	4	0.44	64	AC
AHAC3144	1	0.13	92	AC
AHAC3145	4	0.39	80	AC
AHAC3146	4	0.36	70	AC
	4	0.14	86	AC
AHAC3147	8	0.25	76	AC
AHAC3148	4	0.23	86	AC
	1	0.62	112	AC
AHAC3149	2	0.10	112	AC
AHAC3150	NSI			AC
AHAC3152	NSI			AC
AHAC3153	42	0.05	0	AC
	2	**1.95**	**142**	**AC**
incl.	**1**	**3.37**	**142**	**AC**
AHAC3154	21	0.05	12	AC
AHAC3155	4	0.11	74	AC
	4	0.08	118	AC
AHAC3156	**24**	**0.55**	**0**	**AC**
	5	0.09	74	AC
incl.	1	0.21	78	AC
AHAC3157	24	0.05	0	AC
AHAC3158	12	0.06	0	AC
	3	0.13	102	AC
AHAC3159	12	0.08	0	AC
	1	0.18	95	AC
AHAC3160	4	0.11	62	AC
	2	0.17	92	AC
AHAC3161	6	0.48	68	AC
AHAC3162	12	0.09	0	AC
AHAC3163	14	0.49	20	AC
AHAC3164	9	0.27	55	AC

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Hole Number	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From (m)	Type
AHAC3165	**4**	**0.99**	**56**	**AC**
	2	0.19	100	AC
AHAC3166	NSI			AC
AHAC3167	4	0.07	82	AC
	4	0.05	110	AC
AHAC3168	NSI			AC
AHAC3169	2	0.11	80	AC
AHAC3170	4	0.08	102	AC
AHAC3171	1	0.07	96	AC
AHAC3172	12	0.15	70	AC
AHAC3173	NSI			AC
AHAC3174	NSI			AC
AHAC3175	NSI			AC
AHAC3176	4	0.09	4	AC
	2	0.11	66	AC
AHAC3177	4	0.06	26	AC
AHAC3178	2	0.09	38	AC
AHAC3179	NSI			AC
AHAC3180	NSI			AC
AHAC3181	13	0.05	108	AC
AHAC3182	4	0.20	84	AC
	2	**1.25**	**100**	**AC**
AHAC3183	2	0.06	85	AC
AHAC3184	NSI			AC
AHAC3185	12	0.06	6	AC
	10	0.06	80	AC
AHAC3186	1	0.09	90	AC
AHAC3187	4	0.06	76	AC
AHAC3188	4	0.11	108	AC
AHAC3189	8	0.06	6	AC
AHAC3190	1	0.09	42	AC
AHAC3191	8	0.22	44	AC
AHAC3192	NSI			AC
AHAC3193	12	0.07	24	AC
AHAC3194	NSI			AC
AHAC3195	6	0.06	0	AC
AHAC3196	NSI			AC
AHAC3197	12	0.26	12	AC
AHAC3198	1	0.04		AC

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

Appendix 2:

Completed and Reported Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond Drilling (DD) and Aircore (AC) Holes

Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)	Hole Type
AHRC1657	375158	6771304	351	-60	225	240	RC
AHRC1658	374944	6771372	351	-60	225	270	RC
AHRC1659	375188	6771044	351	-60	225	252	RC
AHRC1660	375300	6770881	360	-60	225	282	RC
AHRC1661	375681	6770390	359	-60	225	349	RC
AHRC1662	376056	6770354	356	-60	225	194	RC
AHRC1663	375969	6770581	354	-60	225	250	RC
AHRC1664	375855	6770769	356	-60	225	252	RC
AHRC1665	375777	6770830	352	-60	225	250	RC
AHRC1668	370897	6774704	358	-60	225	204	RC
AHRC1669	370999	6774805	360	-60	225	306	RC
AHRC1670	371095	6774813	354	-60	225	354	RC
AHRC1672	371178	6774946	352	-60	225	312	RC
AHRC1673	371158	6774966	360	-60	225	300	RC
AHRC1675	371156	6774926	358	-60	225	246	RC
AHRC1676	371101	6774867	351	-60	218	354	RC
AHRC1677	371065	6774831	354	-60	220	324	RC
AHRC1678	371078	6774884	351	-60	220	318	RC
AHRC1679	371039	6774846	354	-60	220	233	RC
AHRC1682	371205	6774087	354	-60	225	264	RC
AHRC1683	371066	6774021	353	-60	220	126	RC
AHRC1684	371074	6774047	353	-60	220	156	RC
AHRC1685	371093	6774181	356	-60	220	252	RC
AHRC1686	371081	6774129	368	-60	220	234	RC
AHRC1687	370693	6774415	355	-60	220	126	RC
AHRC1688	370677	6774617	355	-60	220	246	RC
AHRC1689	370722	6774661	353	-60	220	330	RC
AHRC1690	370558	6774570	352	-60	220	216	RC
AHRC1691	370601	6774609	355	-60	220	240	RC
AHRC1696	370473	6774777	353	-60	220	138	RC
AHRC1697	370500	6774797	354	-60	220	168	RC
AHRC1698	370518	6774816	354	-60	220	234	RC
AHRC1700	370578	6774786	352	-60	220	252	RC
AHDD0083	371858	6773420	352	75	70	200	DD
AHDD0084	371753	6773418	352	75	240	200	DD
AHDD0085	371796	6773222	352	75	230	125	DD

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Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)	Hole Type
AHDD0108	371830	6773591	350	-60	225	306.3	DD
AHDD0109	371793	6773576	350	-60	225	355	DD
AHDD0110	371863	6773603	350	-60	225	273.4	DD
AHDD0103	371489	6774737	374	-60	215	180	DD
AHDD0124	370721	6774858	358	-60	219	110	DD
AHDD0125	370657	6774841	355	-60	95	156.1	DD
AHDD0126	370718	6774864	353	-50	218	100	DD
AHDD0127	371100	6774946	352	-50	171	150	DD
AHDD0128	371055	6774940	353	-60	205	180	DD
AHDD0145	370669	6774835	354	-60	95	119.9	DD
AHAC2667	370103	6775041	350	-60	225	100	AC
AHAC2668	370312	6775252	350	-60	225	95	AC
AHAC2673	369966	6775322	350	-60	225	102	AC
AHAC2695	369906	6775250	350	-60	225	154	AC
AHAC2726	371717	6772982	350	-60	225	128	AC
AHAC2759	370313	6775195	350	-60	225	102	AC
AHAC2760	370287	6775233	350	-60	225	105	AC
AHAC2761	370337	6775315	350	-60	225	90	AC
AHAC2762	370305	6775315	350	-60	225	85	AC
AHAC2994	370427	6774505	350	-60	225	118	AC
AHAC2998	370620	6774232	350	-60	225	105	AC
AHAC2999	370662	6774090	350	-60	225	134	AC
AHAC3000	370762	6774144	350	-60	225	87	AC
AHAC3108	372134	6772691	350	-60	225	136	AC
AHAC3109	372221	6772746	350	-60	225	60	AC
AHAC3110	371935	6772914	350	-60	225	99	AC
AHAC3111	372011	6772982	350	-60	225	88	AC
AHAC3112	372139	6772829	350	-60	225	81	AC
AHAC3113	372069	6772763	350	-60	225	123	AC
AHAC3114	372005	6772839	350	-60	225	127	AC
AHAC3115	372078	6772909	350	-60	225	88	AC
AHAC3116	371804	6773062	350	-60	225	100	AC
AHAC3117	371875	6772993	350	-60	225	109	AC
AHAC3118	371946	6773057	350	-60	225	94	AC
AHAC3119	371004	6773709	350	-60	225	129	AC
AHAC3120	371075	6773776	350	-60	225	141	AC
AHAC3121	371151	6773839	350	-60	225	27	AC
AHAC3122	370942	6773786	350	-60	225	135	AC
AHAC3123	371015	6773856	350	-60	225	136	AC
AHAC3124	370870	6773860	350	-60	225	136	AC
AHAC3125	370947	6773924	350	-60	225	96	AC

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Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)	Hole Type
AHAC3126	371023	6773994	350	-60	225	7	AC
AHAC3127	370807	6773933	350	-60	225	134	AC
AHAC3128	370878	6774000	350	-60	225	99	AC
AHAC3129	370737	6774007	350	-60	225	157	AC
AHAC3130	370809	6774077	350	-60	225	93	AC
AHAC3131	370884	6774143	350	-60	225	43	AC
AHAC3132	369868	6775318	350	-60	225	151	AC
AHAC3133	369943	6775382	350	-60	225	118	AC
AHAC3134	370148	6775296	350	-60	225	127	AC
AHAC3135	370210	6775223	350	-60	225	97	AC
AHAC3136	370239	6775246	350	-60	225	104	AC
AHAC3137	370267	6775276	350	-60	225	111	AC
AHAC3138	370141	6774914	350	-60	225	153	AC
AHAC3139	370165	6775008	350	-60	225	162	AC
AHAC3140	370212	6775083	350	-60	225	143	AC
AHAC3141	370247	6775121	350	-60	225	149	AC
AHAC3142	370282	6775152	350	-60	225	120	AC
AHAC3143	370355	6775219	350	-60	225	92	AC
AHAC3144	370383	6775243	350	-60	225	93	AC
AHAC3145	370397	6775267	350	-60	225	108	AC
AHAC3146	370318	6775120	350	-60	225	131	AC
AHAC3147	370381	6775199	350	-60	225	91	AC
AHAC3148	370333	6775063	350	-60	225	113	AC
AHAC3149	370382	6775103	350	-60	225	115	AC
AHAC3150	370507	6775215	350	-60	225	107	AC
AHAC3152	370268	6774808	350	-60	225	161	AC
AHAC3153	370387	6774901	350	-60	225	159	AC
AHAC3154	370393	6774902	350	-60	225	113	AC
AHAC3155	370271	6774817	350	-60	225	138	AC
AHAC3156	370383	6774995	350	-60	225	79	AC
AHAC3157	370455	6775058	350	-60	225	104	AC
AHAC3158	370577	6775096	350	-60	225	106	AC
AHAC3159	370653	6775064	350	-60	225	96	AC
AHAC3160	370646	6775158	350	-60	225	96	AC
AHAC3161	370699	6775224	350	-60	225	85	AC
AHAC3162	370721	6775147	350	-60	225	78	AC
AHAC3163	370811	6775146	350	-60	225	34	AC
AHAC3164	370495	6774961	350	-60	225	114	AC
AHAC3165	370553	6774883	350	-60	225	124	AC
AHAC3166	370407	6774618	350	-60	225	123	AC
AHAC3167	370481	6774683	350	-60	225	114	AC

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Hole Number	Easting GDA94-Z51	Northing GDA94-Z51	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi°	Depth (m)	Hole Type
AHAC3168	370344	6774668	350	-60	225	133	AC
AHAC3169	370398	6774746	350	-60	225	125	AC
AHAC3170	370456	6774795	350	-60	225	108	AC
AHAC3171	370582	6774769	350	-60	225	97	AC
AHAC3172	370631	6774817	350	-60	225	88	AC
AHAC3173	370703	6774881	350	-60	225	31	AC
AHAC3174	370774	6774946	350	-60	225	65	AC
AHAC3175	370865	6774995	350	-60	225	68	AC
AHAC3176	370855	6775058	350	-60	225	76	AC
AHAC3177	370880	6775077	350	-60	225	39	AC
AHAC3178	370938	6775055	350	-60	225	40	AC
AHAC3179	370819	6775098	350	-60	225	66	AC
AHAC3180	370837	6775117	350	-60	225	19	AC
AHAC3181	370631	6774938	350	-60	225	121	AC
AHAC3182	370714	6775016	350	-60	225	103	AC
AHAC3183	370766	6775068	350	-60	225	89	AC
AHAC3184	370487	6774514	350	-60	225	124	AC
AHAC3185	370526	6774597	350	-60	225	110	AC
AHAC3186	370563	6774624	350	-60	225	91	AC
AHAC3187	370690	6774681	350	-60	225	97	AC
AHAC3188	370539	6774466	350	-60	225	126	AC
AHAC3189	370741	6774716	350	-60	225	97	AC
AHAC3190	370833	6774838	350	-60	225	43	AC
AHAC3191	370904	6774900	350	-60	225	57	AC
AHAC3192	370981	6774971	350	-60	225	32	AC
AHAC3193	371052	6775035	350	-60	225	64	AC
AHAC3194	371163	6774995	350	-60	225	5	AC
AHAC3195	371265	6774951	350	-60	225	7	AC
AHAC3196	371198	6774888	350	-60	225	2	AC
AHAC3197	371334	6775025	350	-60	225	33	AC
AHAC3198	371256	6775088	350	-60	225	21	AC

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Appendix 3:

Apollo Hill Deposit – Mineral Resources

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

Complete details of the Mineral Resource (174Mt @ 0.51g/t Au for 2,830,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 3 June 2026 titled "Apollo Hill Gold Resource Jumps by 590,000 Ounces to 2.83 Million Ounces". Saturn reports that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that Mineral Resource announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and there have been no adverse material changes.

Appendix 4:

Apollo Hill Deposit – Ore Reserves

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

Complete details of the Ore Reserve (104.6Mt @ 0.47g/t Au for 1,586,000oz Au) and the associated Competent Persons Statement were published in the ASX Announcement dated 17 December 2025 titled "Apollo Hill Pre-Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve". Saturn reports that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and there have been no adverse material changes.

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Appendix 5:

Saturn Metals Project Areas

Apollo Hill is located approximately 60km south-east of Leonora in the heart of WA's goldfields region (Figure 4). The deposit and the Apollo Hill project are 100%-owned by Saturn and are surrounded by good infrastructure and several significant gold deposits. The Apollo Hill Project has the potential to become a large tonnage, simple metallurgy, low strip open pit mining operation.

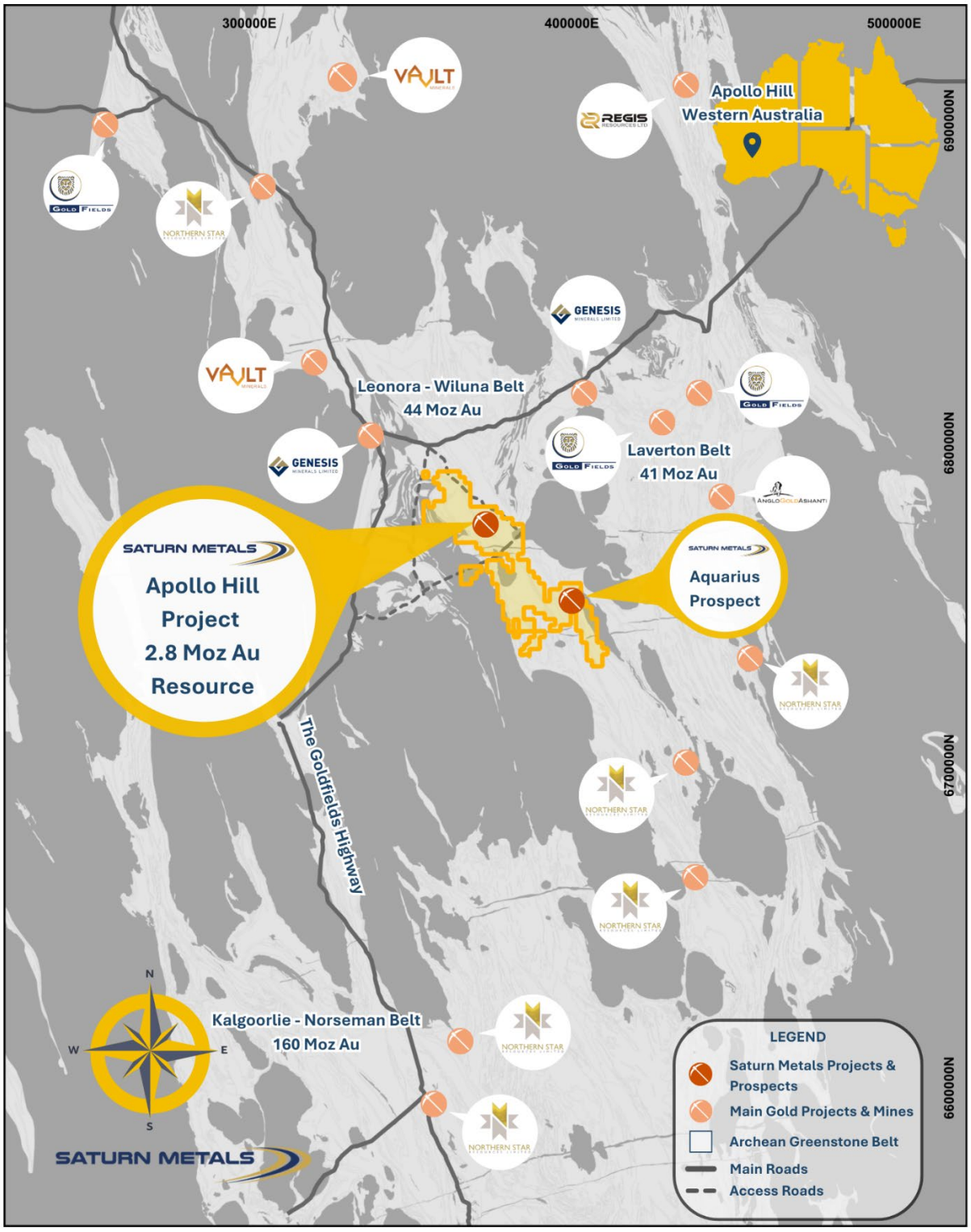

Figure 4 – Apollo Hill location, Saturn Metals' tenements and surrounding gold deposits, gold endowment and infrastructure.

Appendix 6:

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

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

Table II Extract of JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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. RC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals using a cone-splitter mounted to the RC drill rig. RC samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie. At the laboratory the samples were oven dried and crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverized to 95% passing 106 microns, with analysis by a 40 g or 50 g fire assay. RC samples were generally taken at 1m intervals. Historically some samples were composited to 4 m to produce a 3 kg representative sample to be submitted to the laboratory. If the 4 m composite sample was anomalous (Au>0.16 g/t), the original 1 m samples were retrieved and submitted to the laboratory. In general, the expected mineralised zones are all sampled using 1 m intervals. AC samples were generally taken as 4m intervals. If the 4 m composite sample was anomalous (Au>0.10 g/t), the original 1 m samples were retrieved and submitted to the laboratory. Diamond core was drilled PQ3, HQ3 and NQ2 dependent on weathering profile and ground conditions. The core was cut in half using a Corewise diamond saw at the ALS laboratory in Perth, an Almonte diamond saw at Petricore in Kalgoorlie and an Almonte diamond saw at Mavex in Kalgoorlie. Both half and full core were submitted for analysis. Half and full core samples were taken with a diamond saw, generally on 1 m intervals, dependent on geological boundaries where appropriate (lengths ranging from a minimum 0.3 m to a maximum of 1.2 m). Whole core samples were historically taken within the zones of mineralisation to account for coarse grained nature of the gold. Sampling was undertaken using STN sampling and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, which includes the submission of standards, blanks and duplicates at regular intervals within each submission, for RC and Diamond samples. All samples collected are recorded in the Company's Database.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	RC drilling used 5.5-inch face-sampling bit. AC drilling used 4-inch blade bit. Aircore holes aren't surveyed. Diamond core was PQ3, HQ3 or NQ2 diametre core All RC holes were surveyed by Gyro, every 30 m down hole. All Diamond holes were surveyed by Gyro, every 15-30m down hole. All core was orientated used a Reflex orientation tool, which was recorded at the drill site, and all core pieced

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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. Very little variation was observed. Measures taken to maximize recovery for RC drilling included use of face sampling bits and drilling rigs of sufficient capacity to provide generally dry, high recovery samples. RC sample weights indicate an average recovery of 85% to 95% and were dry. The cone splitter was regularly cleaned with compressed air at the completion of each rod. The RC Drilling was completed using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and ensure the sample was lifted to the sampling equipment as efficiently as possible. The cyclone and cone splitter were kept dry and clean, with the cyclone cleaned after each drillhole, and the splitter cleaned after each rod to minimize down-hole or cross-hole contamination. The 2.5-3 kg calico bag samples representing 1 m were taken directly from the cyclone and packaged for freight to Kalgoorlie. The calico represents both fine and coarse material from the drill rig. Diamond core recovery was measured and recorded for each drill run. The core was physically measured by tape and recorded for each run. Core recovery was recorded as percentage recovered. All data was loaded into the STN database. Diamond drilling utilised drilling additives and muds to ensure the hole was conditioned to maximize recoveries and sample quality. There was no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias between hole-types observed at this stage. There was no significant loss of core reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond drillholes to date.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes in the current program have been geologically logged to a high level of detail to support the definition of geological domains appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation and classification. All geologists logging drilling have been trained how to log to a high level of detail through their university studies as well as by supervising geologists experienced in the geology of the region. Representative rock chips from every metre were collected in chip trays and logged by the geologist at the drill site. Lithology, weathering (oxidation state), veining, mineralisation and alteration are recorded in detail using standard digital logging sheets and defined look-up tables to ensure that all data are collected in a consistent manner. Reference cards aided the logging of sulphides, which along with the experience of logging geologists, ensure sulphide estimates are reliable and reproduceable. Drill core is placed in core trays and logged on site in the core yard facility. In addition, detailed structural and geotechnical logging is also completed on diamond core. All core trays and chip trays are photographed and saved on Saturn's intranet server. Logging data are entered using Toughbook computers. All data are validated by the logging geologist before being entered into an SQL database.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	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. AC holes were sampled over 1 m intervals by cone-splitting. The Aircore samples were then sample speared into 4 m composites. Core was cut in half and submitted to the laboratory. Historically, some full core samples have been submitted. Assay samples were crushed to 90% passing 2 mm. A 3kg split sub sample was then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns using an LM5 pulverising mill, with analysis by 40 g or 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. Assay quality monitoring included reference standards and inter-laboratory checks assays. Duplicate samples were collected every 40 samples, and certified reference material and blank material were inserted every 25 samples. The available data suggests that sampling procedures provide sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Field quality control procedures adopted comprised of entering a sequence of matrix-matched commercially available certified reference materials (CRMs), and blanks into the sample run at a frequency of approximately 1 in 25 or 1 in 50 samples. Field duplicates were collected at a frequency of approximately 1 in 40 samples. Gold CRMs have been sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and are used to check accuracy and bias of the analytical method. The certified values have ranged between 0.18 g/t Au and 2.38 g/t Au. Washed quartz sand was utilised as blank material. QAQC samples were monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. An assay batch is accepted if the blank samples and standards are within the + 3SD (standard deviations). One failed standard can cause rejection if the results around the failed standard are not in the normal grade range. A batch is also re-assayed when assay results from two or more standards are outside the acceptable limits. The inserted blank materials did not show any consistent issues with sample contamination. Review of CRMs and blanks suggest that an acceptable level of accuracy (lack of bias) has been established. The performance of field duplicates in RC samples is generally reasonable and the variations are related to the style of mineralisation. Internal laboratory checks are conducted, including insertion of CRMs, blanks and conducting laboratory duplicates. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC checks suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Inter-laboratory checks are completed at a rate of 5% of all samples, re-testing the pulps (remains of the pulverised sample) at a different laboratory to the original analysis
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No independent geologists were engaged to verify results. Saturn's geologists were supervised by the company's Exploration Manager, or delegate. High standard QAQC procedures are in place. Therefore, repeatability issues from a QAQC point of view are not considered to be significant.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Significant and/or unexpected intersections were reviewed by other company personnel through review of geological logging data, physical examination of remaining samples and review of digital geological interpretations. All assay data were accepted into the database as supplied by the laboratory. Data importation into the database is documented through standard operating procedures and is guided by SQL import validations to prevent incorrect data capture/importation. Geological, structural and density determination data are directly captured in the database through a validation-controlled interface using Toughbook computers and SQL database import validations. Primary data are stored in their source electronic form. Assay data are retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form and the excel files received from the laboratory. Data entry, validation and storage are discussed in the section on database integrity below. The database contains several RC and diamond core holes that are sufficiently close to be used to prepare twinned datasets. Twinned data comparisons indicated similar characteristics in terms of grade tenor and intercept thicknesses, with generally no significant issues identified. No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars are initially surveyed by hand-held GPS, utilising GDA94, Zone 51. Final drillhole collars are all surveyed by DGPS by an external contractor - Goldfield Surveyor. No adjustments were undertaken of DGPS data. All RC and diamond holes were down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool. A topographic triangulation 3D DXF was generated by PhotoSat from 50cm pixel resolution WorldView-2 satellite photos, the survey utilities 925 control points (Surveyed drill hole collar points). The survey projects vertical accuracy is 43 cm RMSE; 72 cm LE90.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Apollo Hill mineralisation has been tested by generally 30 m spaced traverses of south- westerly inclined drillholes towards 225°. Across strike spacing is variable. Material within approximately 50 m of surface has been generally tested by 12.5 m to 30 m spaced holes, with deeper drilling ranging from 30 m to greater than 60 m spacing. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Mineralised zones dip at an average of around 30° to 60° towards the northeast. Detailed orientations of all short-scale mineralised features have not yet been confidently established. The majority of the drillholes were inclined at around 60° to the southwest. No bias is assumed from the samples due to the orientation of samples.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Apollo Hill is in an isolated area, with little access to the general public. All drill samples are systematically numbered and placed in pre-printed (numbered) calico bags and placed into numbered polyweave bags that were tied securely with cable ties. Assay samples were stored at a dispatch area and dispatched weekly or bi-weekly. Samples were shipped via a local logistics company directly to laboratories in Kalgoorlie. The sample dispatches were accompanied by supporting sample submission documentation signed

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		by the geologist and showing the sample submission number, analysis suite and number of samples. The chain of custody is maintained by the laboratories once the samples are received from site and a full audit is conducted. Assay results are emailed to the responsible geology administrators in Perth and are loaded into the SQL database by Saturn's database managers. QAQC on import is completed as a batch summary report before the results are finalised.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Competent Person independently reviewed STN sample quality information and database validity. These reviews included consistency checks within and between database tables and comparison of assay entries with original source records for STN's drilling. These reviews showed no material discrepancies. The Competent Person considers that the Apollo Hill drilling data has been sufficiently verified to provide an adequate basis for the current reporting of exploration results.

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Apollo Hill Project lies within Mining Leases M31/486, M39/296 and M31/496. The tenements are wholly owned by Saturn Metals Limited. These tenements, along with certain other tenure, are the subject of a 5% gross over-riding royalty (payable to HHM) on Apollo Hill gold production exceeding 1 Moz. M39/296 is the subject of a $1/t royalty (payable to a group of parties) on any production. The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	RC and diamond drilling by previous tenement holders, At Apollo Hill, provides around 7.5% of the estimation dataset. The data is primarily from RC and diamond drilling by Battle Mountain, Apex Minerals, Fimiston Mining, Hampton Hill, Homestake, MPI and Peel Mining.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Apollo Hill project comprises two deposits/trends: the main Apollo Hill deposit comprised of the 'Main lode' and 'Hanging Wall' Lodes in the northwest of the project area, and the Southern Apollo Hill Corridor trend, comprised of the Wadget-Ra-Iris-Tefnut lodes in the south. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration along a steeply north-east dipping contact between a schist unit to the west, and mafic dominated volcanic and intrusive rocks to the east. The combined mineralised zones extend over a strike length of approximately 3 km and have been intersected by drilling to approximately 500 m vertical depth. The depth of complete oxidation averages around 4 m with depth to fresh rock averaging around 21 m.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole. • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of	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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 and Tables within the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	For any exploration results, all results are reported, no lower cut-off or top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	At this stage there are no substantive other exploration data from the recent drilling that is meaningful and material to report.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Additional RC extensional and infill drilling is planned for the remainder of FY26 to support the development studies and the advancement of the Apollo Hill Project.

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