ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

12 MAY 2014

PROMINENT HILL STYLE IOCG TARGET IDENTIFIED AT MARS AURORA TANK PROSPECT, TITAN PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Apollo has identified a large-scale, high priority IOCG target at Mars Aurora Tank Prospect (Apollo earning 75%), at Titan Project in Gawler Craton, South Australia**
- **The target identified by a recent gravity survey and high resolution airborne magnetics and radiometrics has a setting similar to the Prominent Hill IOCG deposit**
- **Non-magnetic gravity target defined immediately adjacent to strongly anomalous Fe, Cu, Au and Ag intersected in shallow RAB drillholes focused on Au anomalism above an intense, discrete magnetic body**
- **Zone of low density, uranium enrichment identified along south-eastern margin of the IOCG target area – many indicate important, buried Hiltaba$_{eq}$ granitoids**
- **Dating by Apollo supports the interpretation of a significant Hiltaba age geological event at Mars Aurora Tank - the same geological period as mineralisation at the Prominent Hill, Olympic Dam and Carrapateena IOCG deposits**
- **Results from a recently completed induced polarization (IP) survey and near-surface drilling programme are expected shortly.**

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX: AON) ("Apollo" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has identified a large-scale, high priority iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) target at the Mars Aurora Tank Prospect at the Titan Base-Precious Meatls Project, in South Australlia's Gawler Craton.

The new target was identified from a recently completed ground gravity survey and recently acquired historic high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric data, and represents a potential Prominet Hill-type IOCG drill target for the Company.

The Mars Aurora Tank Prospect is located in the north-western corner of the Titan project area, and the IOCG target is situated immediately west of shallow, historic drilling which returned a large number of anomalous IOCG intersections, within and along strike of a discrete magnetic body. Results of this shallow drilling include grades of up to **52% iron (oxide), 700 ppm copper, 2 g/t gold, and 4 g/t silver over four-metre down-hole composite widths**.

The target is interpreted to represent structurally controlled zones of high density material immediately west of the previously targeted high intensity magnetic zone. The geophysical expressions are consistent with a spation separation between hematite dominant IOCG style alteration (dense but non-magnetic) and a primary magnetite dominant zone. Additional low density zones are believed to possibly represent emplacement of Hiltaba granitoids with rocks of this age being generally accepted to be the primary source for IOCG mineralisation within the Gawler Craton and particularly the Olympic IOCG domain.

The geophysical responses have a very similar shape to theose observed at the nearby Prominent Hill IOCG deposit (Figure 1).

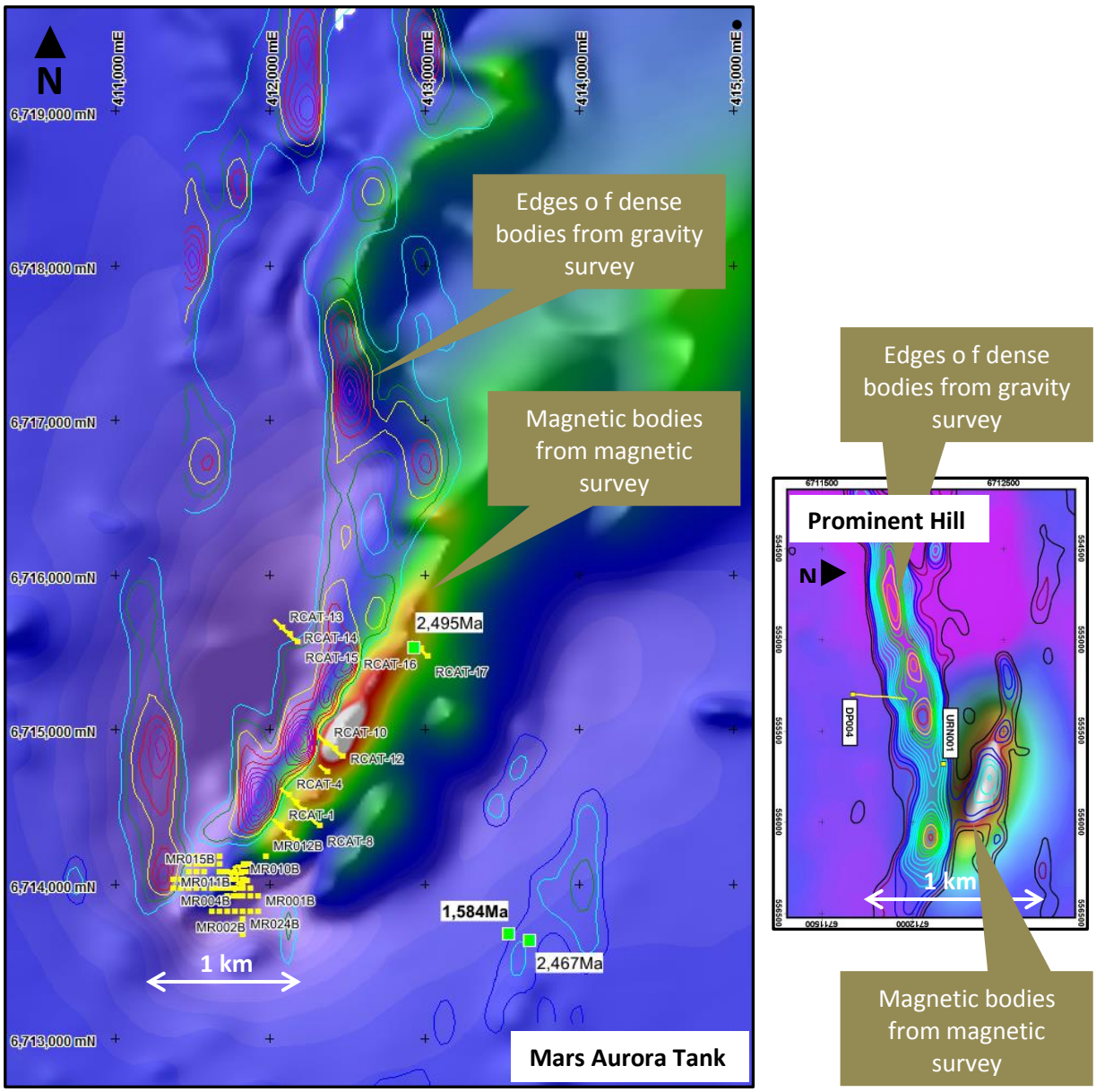


Figure 1: Derivative gravity contours on magnetics

Recently acquired high resolution airborne magnetic; and radiometric and gravity data also highlights a distinct zone of uranium enrichment along the south-eastern and south-western margins of the high priority IOCG target area (Figure 2). These zones are coincident with large and discrete gravity lows and are within an area where an age date of 1584Ma was collected from heavily weathered outcrop identified by Apollo in late 2013. It is believed that this area may represent a large, late stage Hiltaba granitic intrusion and related Gawler Range Volcanics, each of which may be important in the concentration of economic copper and gold mineralisation.

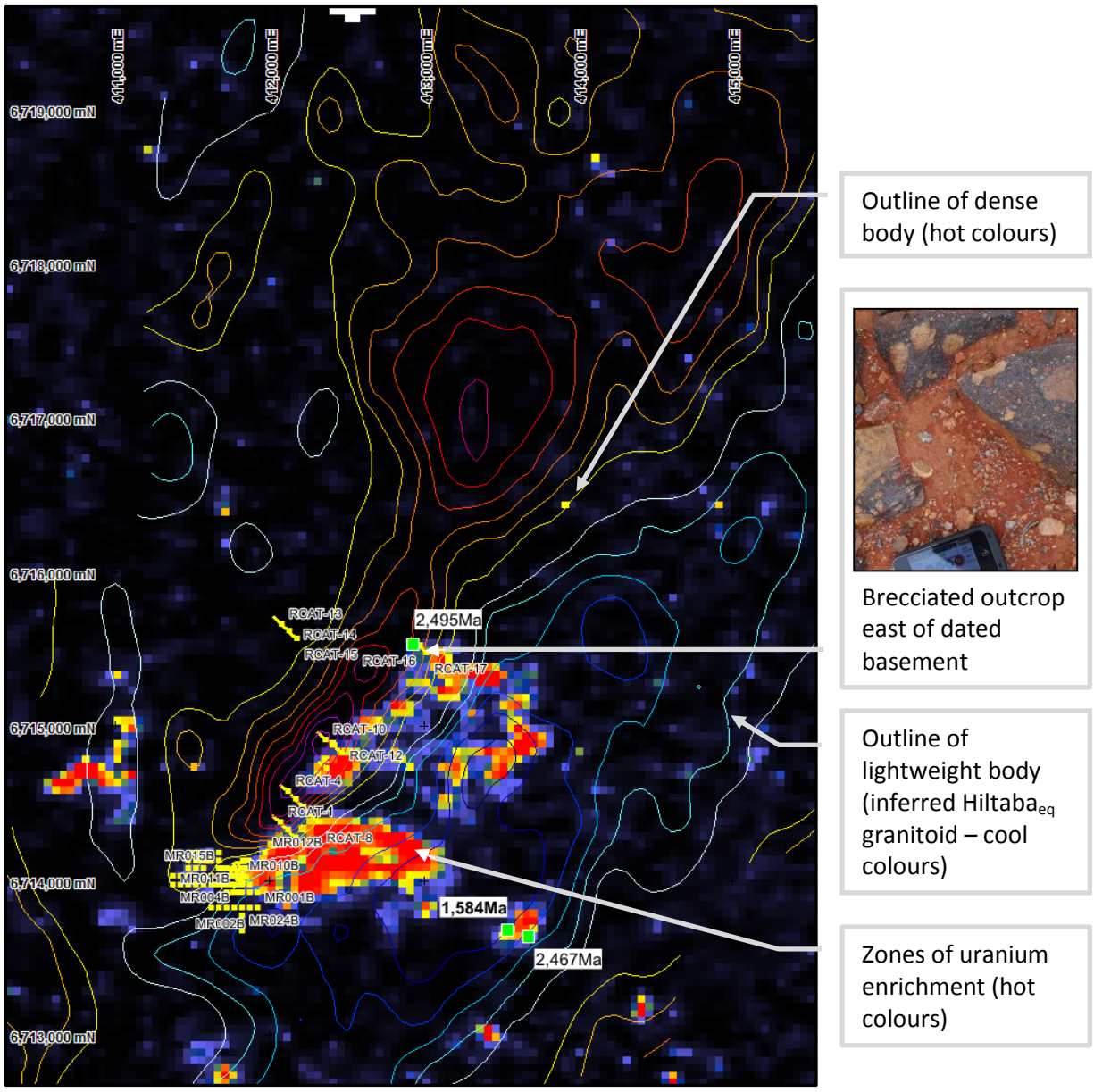


Figure 2: Residual gravity contours on radiometrics (U^2/Th) at Mars Aurora Tank

FURTHER EXPLORATION

Apollo is highly encouraged by the results delivered from its review of geophysical data and exploration at the Mars Aurora Tank Prospect. A near-surface RAB drilling and geochemical sampling programme across the area has been recently completed and the Company is lookings forward to receipt of the drilling geochem assays.

A reconnaissance Induced Polarisation (IP) programme has also been completed and the processing

and analysis of the IP survey data, in conjunction with the new geochemical data and the gravity and magnetic results, is expected to define compelling IOCG drill targets.

Apollo Minerals: Titan Project Exploration Timeline	2014 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Commonwealth Hill JV (HPX earning 80%)				
HPX IP survey				
IOCG drilling				
Core sampling & assaying				
Reporting				
Eagle Hawk JV (AON earning 75%)				
Bundi extension gravity survey & regional reconnaissance				
Bundi South reconnaissance IP survey				
Near-surface Bundi South pattern RAB drilling				
Reporting				
Aurora Tank JV (AON earning 75%)				
Reconnaissance gravity survey				
Reconnaissance IP survey				
Near-surface pattern RAB drilling				
Reporting				

Note: Above timetable is indicative only and subject to results and regulatory approvals

ENDS

ABOUT APOLLO MINERALS

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX Code: AON) is an iron ore and minerals explorer and developer with projects in South Australia, Western Australia and Gabon, western central Africa.

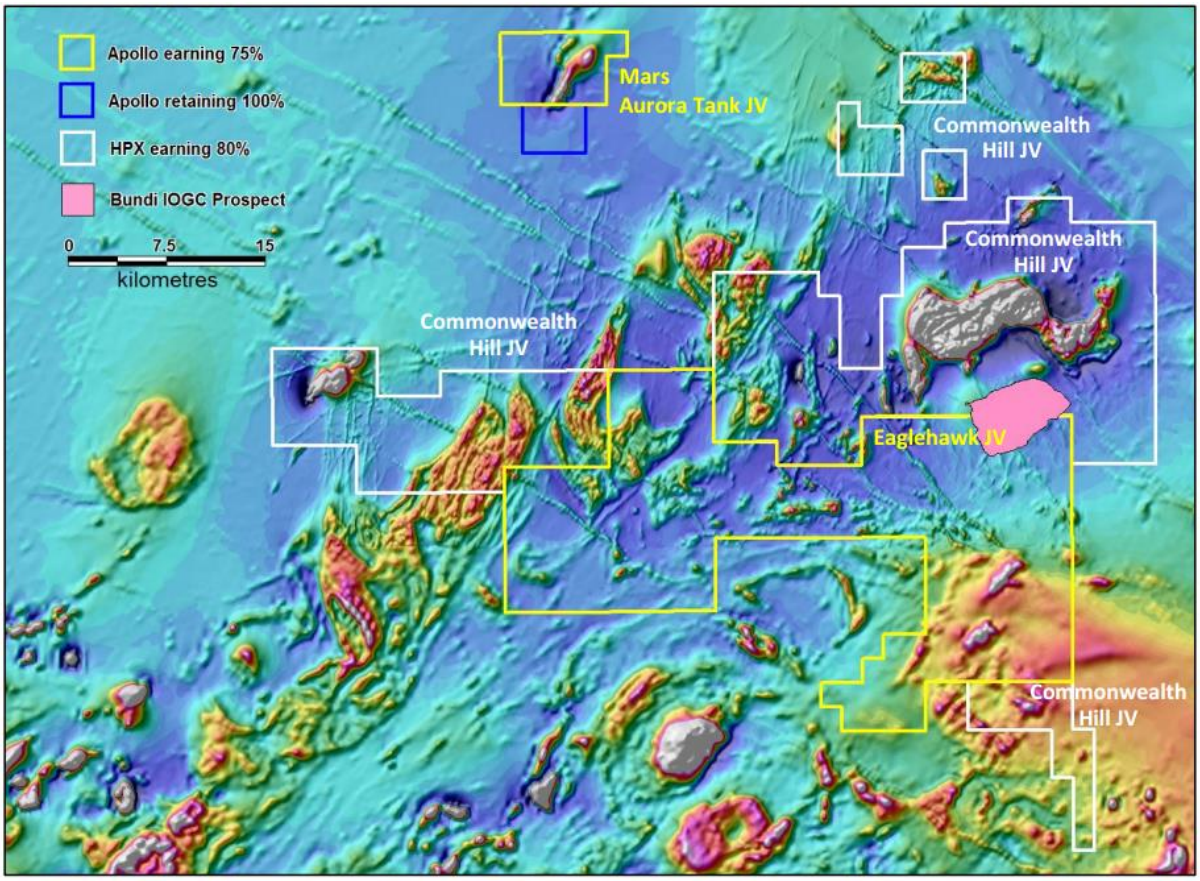
Apollo's project at Commonwealth Hill in the Gawler Craton of South Australia is situated close to existing infrastructure including the Darwin-Adelaide railway line, highway and ports.

The Sequoia Iron Deposit contains a JORC code defined mineral resource previously announced to the market.

The Titan Base-Precious Metals Project is focussed on discovering a major IOCG deposit in a new frontier of the world class Gawler Craton. This project consists of:

- Commonwealth Hill Project JV (HPX earning up to 80% interest)
- Eaglehawk JV (Apollo earning up to 75% interest)
- Aurora Tank JV (Apollo earning up to 75% interest)

In Gabon, Apollo has a 82.5% interest in the Kango North Iron Project.



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COMPETENT PERSON DECLARATION

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets/Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Derek Pang who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Derek is a full time employee of Apollo Minerals Ltd. Derek has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertakening 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'. Derek consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 30g 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.*	• Rock chip samples were collected by Apollo Minerals Ltd. Due to the paucity of out crop in the district, samples are collected where identified. Samples were collected for geochronological analysis at the CODES – ARC Centre of Excellence in Ore Deposits facility in Tasmania Samples are numbered and bagged in the field to ensure representivity of collection. • Assay results relating to historic drilling was sourced from open file data from previous explorers Minotaur Gold NL; and Prominent Hill Discovery article (MESA Journal #24, January 2002; #25, April 2002 and #26, July 2002). Apollo is unable to comment on the representivity and appropriate calibration of analytical tools and analysis used during historic exploration. • Data from historic airborne magnetic and radiometric survey (Job number 1112/3) was sourced from Bagient Geosciences Pty Ltd who was responsible for processing the airborne data for Minotaur Gold NL in 1999. • Industry standard geophysical survey techniques including ground based Gravity and Induced Polarisation (IP) are regarded as widely used in mineral, hydrocarbon, geothermal and groundwater exploration. During the planning phase of geophysical surveys the Company aims to orientate grids and lines to reflect the geology and structures within the prospect areas being explored. • DAISHSAT Geodetic surveyors was engaged by Apollo to conduct the gravity survey in December 2013. Search Exploration was contracted to complete the IP survey in March/April 2013. .
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Historic drilling method within EL5073 (Mars) and EL4433 (Aurora Tank) was reverse circulation completed by Minotaur Gold NL between 1998 - 1999. The programme at Aurora Tank comprised 17 holes totalling 2,468 metres (Source: Open File ENV 9517). • The Prominent Hill discovery hole URN 1 and subsequent follow-up holes (DP001 – DP014) were drilled using core drilling methods.
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.*	• Apollo is unable to comment on method of recording and assessing drill chips/core and sample recoveries from historic drilling at Aurora Tank and Prominent Hill. At Aurora Tank, historic assay results from 4m composite samples were interrogated from open file data (ENV 9517). At Prominent Hill it is assumed samples were taken at 1m intervals. • No records of sample recoveries were identified in previous reports and MESA articles and it is not possible to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade.
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*	• Historic drill chips at Aurora Tank were geologically logged and included magnetic susceptibility measurements at 1m intervals. Drill chips were not logged to any geotechnical standard and data is insufficient to support mineral resource estimation at this stage in exploration. Logging of RC drill chips is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	considered to be semi-quantitative given the nature of rock chip fragments and the inability to obtain detailed geological information. • Some photographic information showing drilling and rehabilitation activity at Aurora Tank is available in historic report (ENV9517). From historic reporting 100% of RC chips were logged. • Apollo is unable to comment on the detail of geological logging of core from Prominent Hill.
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.*	• Apollo is unable to comment on manner in which historic drill chips and core were sampled, or the preparation techniques applied during collection. • Apollo is unable to comment on quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Apollo is unable to comment if field duplicates were collected, or whether sample sizes were appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Apollo cannot comment on nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used by historic explorers. • Historic Airborne magnetics and radiometric survey was flown in June 1998 by Australian Geophysical Surveys (Job no. 1112/3) using Beechcraft Baron (VH-FDN) aircraft. North – South flight lines at 100m separation were flown at a terrain clearance of 40 metres. East – West tie lines were at 1000m separation. Survey data was processed byb Bagient Geosciences Pty Ltd. • IP Survey is being conducted by SEARCH Exploration Services using 50kva offset dipole – dipole array. Survey lines are orientated east-west with transmitter (Tx) station spacings at 200m, and receiver (Rx) stations spaced at 100 meters. Tx and Rx lines are 200m apart. • Gravity survey is being conducted by DAISHSAT Geodetic Surveyors. Gravity grid coveres 35km^2 including 197 stations spaced at 150m by 150m; surrounded by wider spaced grid comprised of 473 stations at 150m by 450m along standard east-west orientated lines.
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*	• Apollo's geologist verified all rock chip samples collected in the field prior to despatch to CODES for geochronological analysis. • No twinned hole drilling is planned at this stage. • Documentation of samples is initially collected in paper notebooks and location stored in hand-held GARMIN™ GPS units (Model: GPS72H). Data is later transferred to electronic format. • Only historic assay open file data used. No adjustments made to historic assay values.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data.	
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Airborne magnetic and radiometric survey flown in 1998 was to grid system WGS 84 UTM (Zone 53). • Current exploration uses grid system MGA 94 (Zone 53) • GARMIN™ GPS72H hand-held GPS is used to define the field location of the rock chip samples. Locations are considered accurate to within 5m. The GPS72H GPS has sufficient topographic control warranted for rock chip sampling. • Leica system GX1230 and SR530 dual GPS receivers were used by DAISHSAT for ground gravity surveys. These units are considered accurate that has sufficient topographic control warranted for gravity survey and elevation correction during processing.
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.*	• Historic drill hole spacing within EL4433 (Aurora Tank) is approx. 70m along a series of northwest orientated lines. Holes were drilled at an angle of 60 degrees towards 315 degrees. • Historic drill hole spacing at Prominent Hill is approx.. 300-400 metres. Holes were drilled vertically and inclined. • Historic data is not being used for estimating a mineral resource or for modelling of grade at this stage in exploration. • The data spacing and distribution of historic drill holes in EL4433 is considered to be sufficient for the review of sub-surface geology and geochemistry. Samples were collected as 4m composites.
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.*	• The magnetic anomaly trends northeasterly. The geological trends are largely unknown in the area due to the extensive sand cover. It is perceived that younger igneous bodies have intruded the Proterozoic basement rocks sub-vertically. The Gravity and IP survey grids were orientated along east-west lines. The orientation of the grid is deemed sufficient at this stage in the exploration programme. However, ongoing review of structural lineaments is continuing to determine the structure ahead of further work. • Sampling bias related to the orientation of structures is not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody for Apollo's rock chip sampling was managed in the field by the exploration manager. Samples were delivered to Australia Post in Coober Pedy for dispatch to CODES. • Apollo cannot comment on Chain of custody for historic drill hole sampling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of data has been completed to date.

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.*
		<u>Commonwealth Hill Titan Base-Precious Metals Projects</u>
		• Exploration is conducted within lands of the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Native Title Determination Area.
		• EL4960, EL5073 and EL5074 – 100% held by Southern Exploration, a 100% owned entity of Apollo Minerals Ltd
		• EL5348 100% held by Apollo Iron Ore No. 2 Pty Ltd, a 100% owned entity of Apollo Minerals Ltd
		• EL4932 – held by Mincor Iron Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned entity of Mincor Resources Ltd
		  • Apollo earning 75% via joint venture referred to as the Eaglehawk JV
		• EL4433 –held by Marmota Energy Ltd
		  • Apollo earning 75% via joint venture referred to as the Aurora Tank JV
		• The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration in the Commonwealth Hill region has been carried out by a number of exploration Companies previously including, but not limited to:
		  • Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd [1968 – 69]
		  • Dampier Mining Co. Ltd [1978 – 79]
		  • Afmeco Pty Ltd [1980 – 83]
		  • Stockdale Prospecting Ltd [1986 – 87]
		  • SADME [1996 – 97]
		  • Minotaur Gold NL [1993 – 99]
		  • Redport Ltd [1997 – 2002]
		• All exploration and analytical techniques conducted by previous explorers are considered to have been appropriate given the knowledge of the area and techniques available at the time. Some geographical location discrepancies exist due to unavailability of GPS units at that time of exploration and reliance on various topographic maps.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Titan Base-Precious Metals Project is located in central South Australia and situated in the Christie Domain of the western Gawler Craton. The Christie Domain is a large arcuate region trending northeast – southwest, and bound to the north by the Karari Shear Zone, and to the southwest by the Coorabie Shear Zone. • The Christie Domain is largely underlain by late Archaean Mulgathing Complex which comprise of meta-sedimentary successions interlayered with Banded Iron Formations (BIF), chert, carbonates and calc-silicates. • Apollo is targeting potential Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) style mineralisation along with magnetite iron-ore style BIF mineralisation. The Company remains open minded for the occurrence of a variety of mineralisation styles which may or may not exist in the tenement area. • The Company is in early stages of exploration and pending discovery. No classification for type of deposit has yet been determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *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*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Apollo Minerals has compiled a substantial historic drill hole database that was generated from Open File data files available through the South Australian DMITRE's website using South Australian Resource Information Geoserver (SARIG). The volume of data is extensive and the database is progressively being compiled as further historic information is verified.
		• Complete listing of all drill holes have been omitted from this report as it is considered the quantity of data would distract from the understanding of the exploration results in the report. Data is otherwise open file and available for public access through the SARIG system https://sarig.pir.sa.gov.au/Map

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.*	• Historic exploration results were interrogated for inclusion in this report. Weighted average grades for drill thickness intersections are reported here-in. There is insufficient understanding of the geological trends to determine true thickness intersections. • No cut-offs were applied to the data set. • Selected assay intervals from certain drill holes are included here-in to emphasise the similarity in assay tenure from results at the Mars Aurora Tank prospect to discovery intersections at the Prominent Hill IOCG deposit. It should be considered that assays not reported are of insignificant tenure. • Selected assays for historic drilling at Prominent Hill have been sourced directly from published MESA journals #24-#26, 2002. • No metal equivalents have been used for reporting.
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 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').*	• Weighted average grades for historic drill thickness intersections are reported here-in. There is insufficient understanding of the geological trends to determine true thickness intersections.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include,*	• Appropriate maps are included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced. • Selected assay intervals from certain drill holes are included here-in to emphasise the similarity in assay tenure from results at Apollo's Mars Aurora Tank prospect to early discovery intersections at the Prominent Hill IOCG deposit. • It should be considered that assays not reported are of insignificant tenure.
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.*	• Previous exploration by Apollo has covered parts of the Mars Aurora Tank prospect including Electro Magnetics (EM) and random rock chip sampling. In addition previous explorers have conducted surface calcrete sampling, airborne and ground based geophysical surveys and drilling in the area. • At the Aurora Tank prospect a ridge of silicified Jurassic Algebuckina Sandstone and Quaternary sand, silcrete and calcrete cover the area. • At the peripheries of rock exposure, weathered rock units crop out. Geochronology has identified a variety of dates from the Proterozoic to Meso-Proterozoic as reported previously (See AON ASX announcement dated 22 October 2013).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, 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.*	• Results from recent exploration is encouraging and sufficient to warrant further work. Apollo has recently completed ground based Gravity, Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys and shallow RAB drilling. Results from shallow RAB drilling are pending. • It is anticipated that results from the geophysical surveys and shallow RAB drilling will be sufficient to generate a series of targets for testing by deep drilling methods. • Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this report.