ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 21 OCTOBER 2014

DRILLING AT MARS AURORA TANK
INTERSECTS 4m AT 5 g/t GOLD

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initial drilling at Mars Aurora Tank (drill hole 14AT003) intersected high grade gold near surface including 5.0 g/t Au over 4 metres**
- **Results support the presence of a gold bearing system with potential similarities to Hiltaba$_{eq}$ intrusion-related gold occurrences in the Tarcoola Goldfields south of Titan**
- **Nine reverse circulation and diamond core drill holes completed across the Mars Aurora Tank and Eagle Hawk JV projects totalling 1,845 m**
- **First Bundi South drill hole intersected an 80 m interval of iron rich, anomalous copper associated with a large mafic intrusion**
- **Downhole EM survey is underway on second Bundi South hole to determine exact position of EM conductor to test for massive sulphides**
- **Visual inspection of the four other holes drilled at Eaglehawk confirm significant zones of iron enrichment, alteration and sulphide development**
- **Pending assay results from initial drill holes expected to support the potential for IOCG or other significant multi commodity deposit in the area.**

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX: AON) ("Apollo" or "the Company") is pleased to advise it has received the first batch of results from three completed holes during the recent Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling programme on the Mars Aurora Tank and Eagle Hawk JV projects.

Results received from the first three holes support the exploration model for polymetallic mineralisation associated with major intrusive systems such as gold and copper in IOCGs.

Full results have been received for three drill holes at Mars Aurora Tank (14AT002, 14AT003) and the Eaglehawk (14BUN001) projects.

The drilling programme comprised a total of nine holes totalling 1,845 m and targeted a number of large scale gravity, magnetic and conductive anomalies in search for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) mineralisation.

High grade gold was intersected in favourable structures at Aurora Tank, and anomalous copper mineralisation was observed over significant thicknesses in the first hole drilled at Bundi South (14BUN001).

A second hole, 14BUN003, was drilled to its target depth at the Bundi South prospect but did not intersect the modelled electromagnetic (EM) conductor which may be host to high grade copper mineralisation. A downhole EM survey is underway to determine the precise location of the conductor for follow-up drilling.

Four other Eagle hawk prospects were drilled with visual inspection of samples suggesting significant zones of iron enrichment, alteration and sulphide development including limited copper sulphides.

Full assays remain pending for a total of six holes. Results will be reported as received by the Company.

A large number of high priority targets remain undrilled at the completion of this current round of drilling and will be assessed for further drilling as soon as all results from this programme are at hand.

Apollo is earning a 75% interest in the Aurora Tank tenement (EL4433) from Marmota Energy Ltd (ASX code MEU), and a 75% interest in the Eagle Hawk tenement (EL4932) from Mincor Resources Ltd (ASX code MCR).

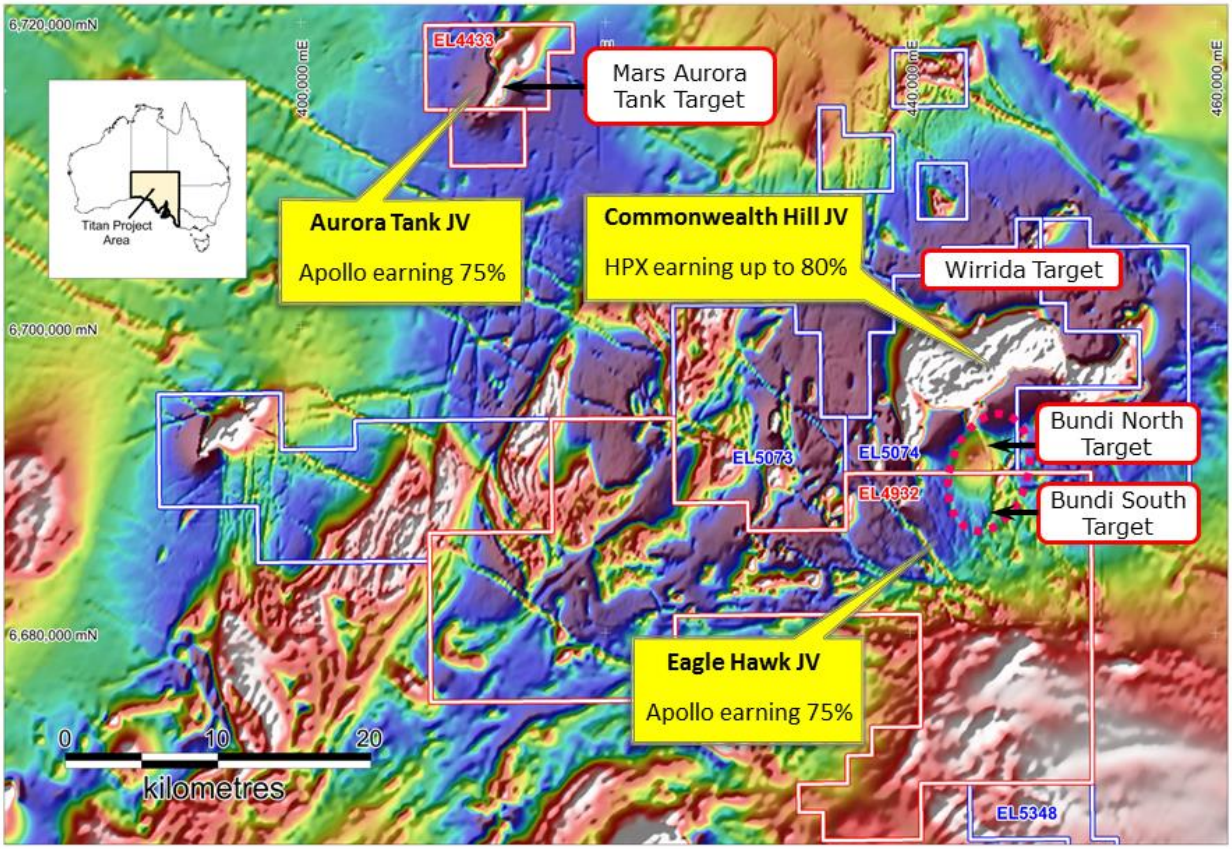

Figure 1 – Tenement location plan showing location of Mars Aurora Tank and Eagle Hawk targets

Mars Aurora Tank JV Project (EL4433)

At Mars Aurora Tank, the Company successfully drilled three inclined RC holes totalling 597 metres. Full geochemical results have been received for two holes and are reported here. Assays from the final hole will be reported when received.

Drill hole 14AT003 intersected near surface, high grade gold including drilled thickness intersections of ***4m at 5.0 g/t Au from 16 m*** down hole depth.

Hole 14AT002 targeted a dense body to the south of the Mars Aurora Tank Prospect and intersected intensely sheared mafic and granitic rocks showing evidence of multiple episodes of alteration resulting in development of chlorite, strong carbonate veining and sericitisation. This type of alteration is commonly associated with the development of economic gold and copper mineralisation in the Gawler Craton.

Previous drilling at MAT intersected 2 – 3 g/t Au across a number of holes. The combination of the Apollo result with the historic calcrete gold related intersections bodes well for the potential definition of a significant gold system at Mars Aurora Tank.

A review of the Company's induced polarisation data is currently underway to help with targeting of follow-up drill holes designed to test for sulphide associated gold and copper mineralisation within the target zone.

Figure 2 - Drill collar location plan at the Mars Aurora Tank JV Project area. Drill chips from 14AT003 drill hole

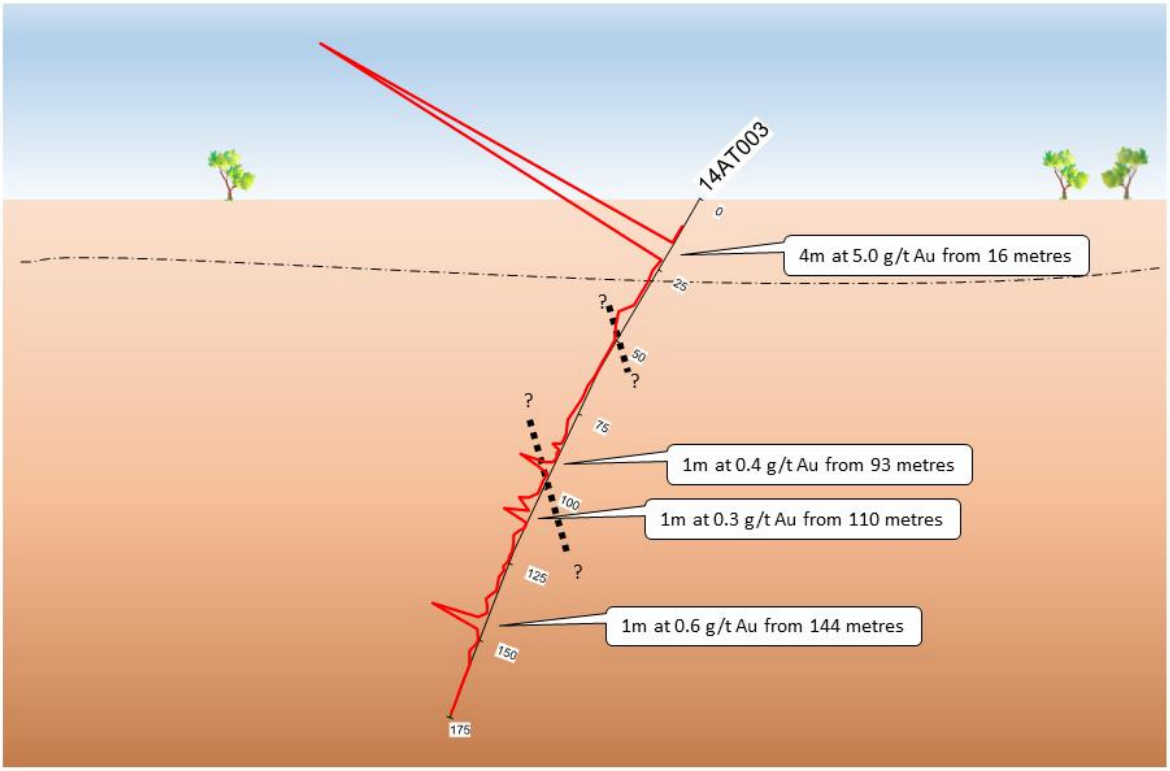

Figure 3 – Section for drill hole 14AT003 showing gold assay results

Eagle Hawk JV Project

At Eagle Hawk, Apollo successfully completed six drill holes comprising five RC and a single diamond core hole, totalling 1,248.8 meters.

Full assays have been received for one RC hole, 14BUN001 and are reported here. Results for the remaining five holes are expected to become available through to mid-November.

Drill hole 14BUN001 was drilled to test a high density gravity target within the Bundi South anomaly.

Encouraging results were received with an 80m drilled thickness intersection of iron-rich intrusive averaging ***180ppm Cu and 10.7% Fe from 4m depth***, confirming that the system contains anomalous copper and iron.

Drill hole 140BUN003 was drilled nearby to test a strong electromagnetic (EM) conductor which potentially represents development of copper associated massive sulphides within this system. The hole did not intersect the conduct and a EM crew has been mobilised to site to conduct a down hole survey designed to locate the precise position of the conductor for follow-up drilling.

Four other prospects were drill tested with visual inspection of samples suggesting significant zones of iron and other heavy mineral enrichment, alteration and sulphide development including limited copper sulphides.

Apollo looks forward to reporting these results as soon as they are available.

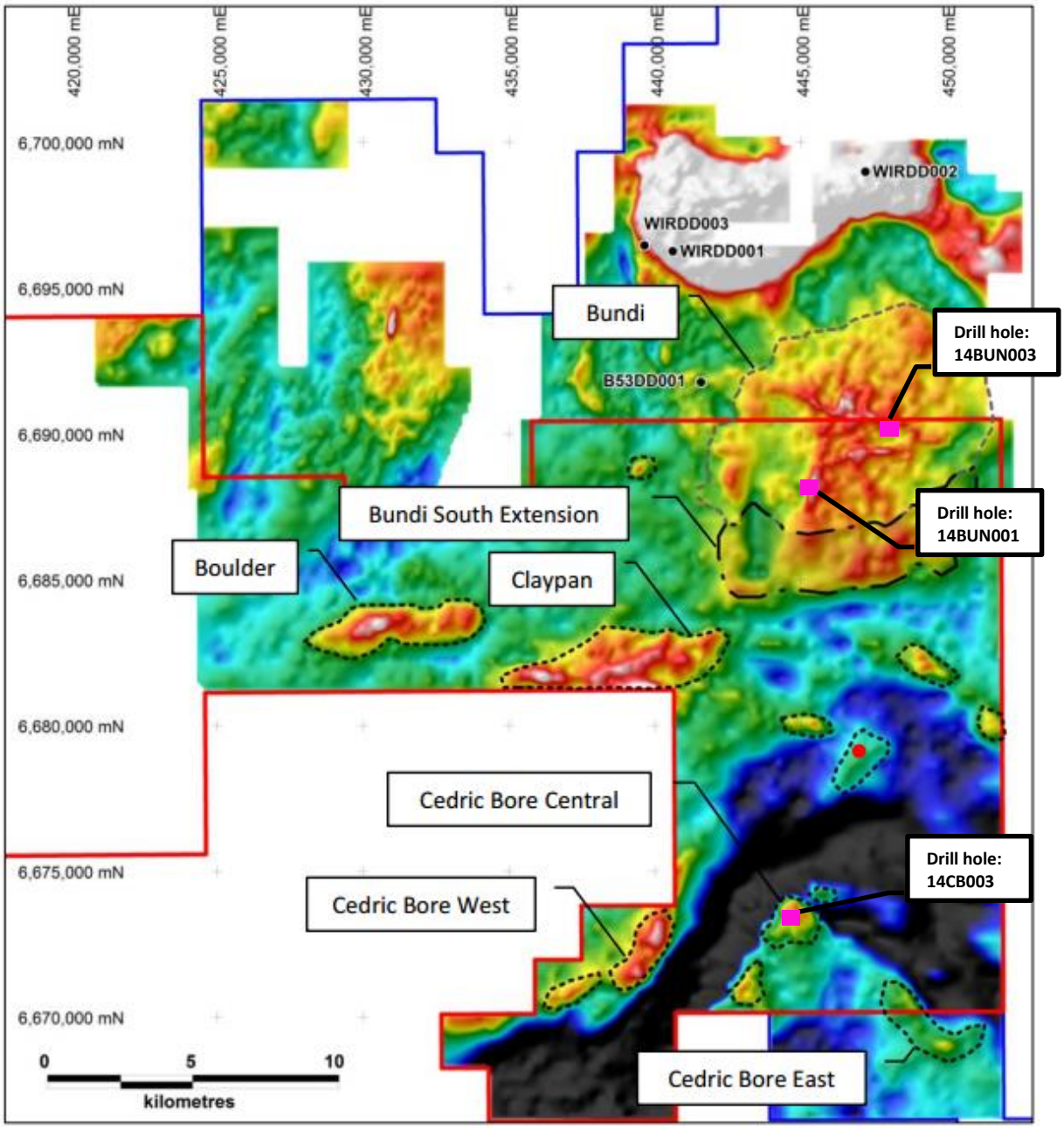

Figure 4 – Reported drill collar location plan at the Eagle Hawk JV Project area

Apollo believes potential exists for significant discoveries as part of this round of drilling and also notes that a large number of high priority targets will remain undrilled at the completion of this current round of drilling. All targets will be assessed for further drilling as soon as the full set of results from this programme are at hand.

Figure 3 – RC drill chip samples from hole 14CB003 between 60 and 120m showing zones of red rock alteration

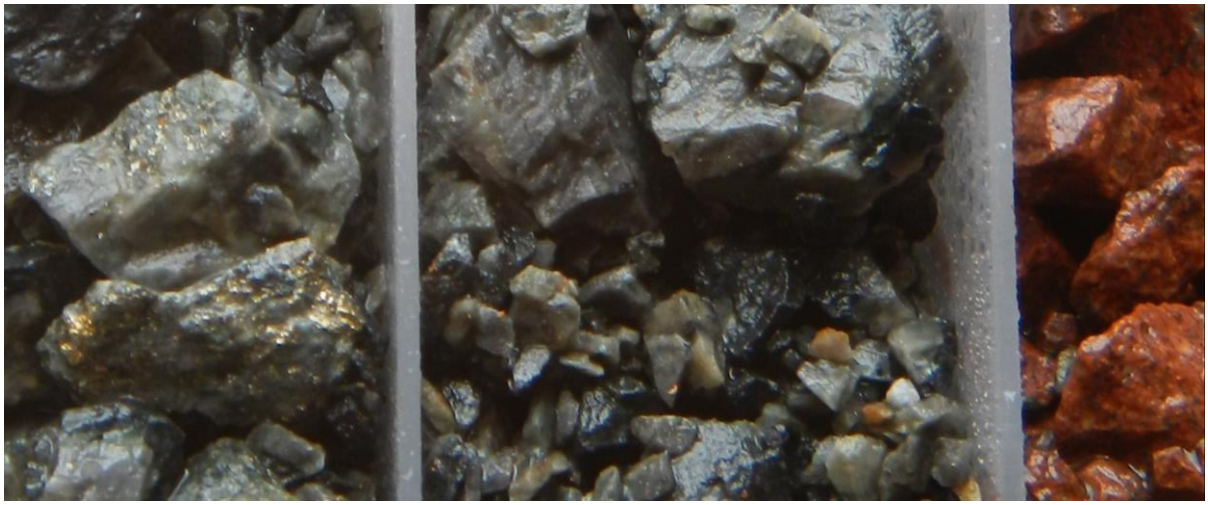

Figure 4 – Close up of 90m to 93m interval within 14CB003 showing red rock alteration and sulphides

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, ports.

The Sequoia Iron Deposit contains a JORC defined 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 an 82.5% interest in the Kango North Iron Project. Apollo has agreed a joint venture subject to completion with a major Middle East firm which will earn 50.01% of the project by spending $4.3 million.

ENDS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Richard Shemesian
Chairman
Apollo Minerals Limited
Email: info@apollominerals.com.au
Tel: +61 2 9078 7665

Dominic Tisdell
Chief Executive Officer
Apollo Minerals Limited
Email: info@apollominerals.com.au
Tel: +61 2 9078 7665

Media and Investor Enquiries:
James Moses
Mandate Corporate
Email: james@mandatecorporate.com.au
Tel: +61 420 991 574

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.

Table A – Drill hole Locations and Significant Results

Mars Aurora Tank JV Project

Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (mag)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)
14AT002	411596	6714051	170	-70	264	211.0	No significant assays				
14AT003	412086	6715679	151	-60	310	175.0	16	20	5.6	22	4.0
							93	94	0.4	54	3.7
							110	111	0.3	28	5.4
							144	145	0.6	56	4.1

Eagle Hawk JV Project

Drill Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (mag)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)
14BUN001	445348	6688250	174	-60	129	229.0	4	84	0.01	176	10.4

Table B – Mars Aurora Tank and Eagle Hawk Completed Drill Hole Parameter

Hole ID	Tenement	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth
14AT001	Mars Aurora Tank	411802	6715701	157	-70	264	211.0
14AT002	Mars Aurora Tank	411596	6714051	170	-70	264	211.0
14BUN001	Eagle Hawk	445348	6688250	174	-60	129	229.0
14BL001	Eagle Hawk	430599	6683302	166	-60	354	301.0
14CP001	Eagle Hawk	435600	6681651	169	-70	309	217.0
14NB001	Eagle Hawk	439549	6688750	163	-60	309	171.8
14CB003	Eagle Hawk	444750	6673600	156	-60	354	150.0
14BUN003	Eagle Hawk	448050	6690250	166	-70	354	180.0
14AT003	Mars Aurora Tank	412086	6715679	151	-60	310	175.0
						TOTAL	**1,845.8**

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.*	• Eight Reverse Circulation (RC) and a single RC hole with diamond-core tail were drilled to collect sub surface samples. RC and core samples were collected at nominal 1m and composite 2m, 3m and 4m intervals where geological observations of visible mineralisation were noted. Approximately 2 - 4kg of samples were collected for each sample. • RC samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drilling cyclone and stored in separate bags at the drill site. Composite samples were collected using 50mm PVC tube 'spear' to collect representative samples from bags. Additionally representative 1m drill chip samples have been retained in chip trays for future reference or analysis as required. • Diamond core samples are being collected from ¼ sawn HQ and NQ sized core. Remaining ¾ core samples will be retained for future reference or further analysis as required. • There is no evidence to suggest that sample collection and analysis was not representative. • Samples were analysed by Company representatives in the field using hand held portable Olympus-Innovex™ OMEGA model X-ray Fluorescence (XRF). Hand-held XRF unit provides only a preliminary qualitative results, rather than quantitative. Field XRF results were used as a guide to determine sample intervals prior to sample submission at accredited laboratory for final assay analysis. Only final laboratory assay results are reported.
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).*	• RC and Diamond-core drilling methods are being used to collect samples using UDR1200 (Sandvik DE840) mounted on 8 wheel drive truck with on board 500 psi / 900 cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary 1000 psi / 2000 cfm Hurricane Booster. • Drill holes were drilled at angles ranging from 60°-70° using 5 ¾ " RC percussion hammer using face sampling bit for pre-collars. Diamond core drilling using HQ and NQ sized bits were used to extend a single hole 14NB001 to target depth. • Drill hole dip angle and azimuth were surveyed at regular intervals during drilling using REFLEX ™ Ezi-shot camera. During RC drilling it was not possible to determine the azimuth of surveys due to the magnetic influence of the drill rods. • No core orientation was carried out on diamond cored hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill hole and sample depths were recorded in hard copy format during drilling including description of lithology and sample recoveries. • Where poor sample recovery was encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. Visual assessment was made for moisture and contamination. A cyclone was used to ensure representative samples are collected and the cyclone was routinely cleaned. • Sample recoveries were generally high, and moisture in samples was minimal. In some instances where ground water influx was high, wet samples were collected. • Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. This will be assessed once a statistically valid amount of data is available to make a determination.
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 (100%) drill chip and core samples were geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of hole to a level that appropriate for mineral exploration and suitable to support future Mineral Resource studies. • Logging of RC chips and core is considered to be semi-quantitative. The nature of rock chip fragments obtained from RC drilling limits the ability to obtain detailed structural and geological information. Drill core provides whole rock samples allowing for detailed logging to be carried out. However as no orientation was conducted on core, quantitative structural measurements are limited. • Photography of drill chip trays and core trays was carried out.
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.*	• Diamond core samples were collected from ¼ sawn core. Remaining ¾ core samples will be retained for future reference or further analysis as required. • No field duplicates were submitted for laboratory analysis. • RC samples returned to surface via inline sample hose, dust suppression unit and drilling cyclone. Samples were collected with 50mm tube by spearing individual sample bags. The majority of samples collected are dry except where minor ground water incursions were intersected. • No sample preparation was conducted in the field. All RC sample including fine and coarse fractions were collected. This method is considered appropriate as to not bias the sample based on size of rock chip particles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Adelaide is being used for all analysis work. . The laboratory techniques below are being used for all samples submitted to Bureau Veritas:
		  • PR001 - Sorting and Drying
		  • PREP5 - LM1 Pulverising – up to 1kg. A nominal 40g charge of pulverised sample is digested with Aqua Regia. The samples have been cast using a 12:22 flux to form a glass bead.
		  • XF100 - Al_2O_3, CaO, Cl, Cu, Fe, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P, S, SiO_2, TiO2 have been determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry on oven dry (95°C) sample unless otherwise stated.
		  • AR101 - Aqua Regia Digest - 40g Cr, Li, Sc, V, Zr have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry.
		  • AR102 - Ag, As, Au, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cu, Dy, Ga, La, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pt, Rb, Ru, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Te, U, W, Y, Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.
		  • XRF4B - Loss on Ignition (LOI) results have been determined using Thermo-Gravimetric Analysers (TGA) on a dry sample basis.
		  • Preliminary field analysis was conducted using hand held, portable Olympus-Innovex™ OMEGA model X-ray Fluorescence tool. Results not reported herein.

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.*	• Apollo's exploration manager or company representative verified all samples collected in the field. • No twinned hole drilling has been conducted to date. Recent Apollo drilled hole 14AT003 was located close to historic drill hole RCAT13, drilled by Minotaur Gold in 1998/99. • Documentation is initially collected on paper logs and transferred to electronic format. Drill hole locations are determined in the field using GARMIN™ GPS72H hand held GPS units and data transferred from the GPS to laptop computer. • No adjustments made to assay 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.*	• A GARMIN™ GPS72H hand-held GPS is being used to define the field location of drill collar locations. Locations are considered to be accurate to within ± 5m. • The Garmin™ GPS72H has sufficient topographic control collecting drill hole collar locations. • Down hole surveys were conducted by the drill contractors using a Reflex electronic single-shot camera with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth taken approximately 50m down hole during coring operations. Azimuth readings taken during RC drilling are unreliable due to the magnetic influence of drill rods in the hole during the survey • Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 53).
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*	• Data spacing (drillhole spacing) is variable and appropriate to the geology and specific targets being tested. • Data is not intended to be used for estimating a mineral resource or for modelling of grade. • The data spacing and distribution of drill holes is considered to be sufficient during this maiden regional scale drilling programme.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Composite samples are being collected in the field.
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.*	• Drill holes were orientated perpendicular to the strike of modelled geophysical anomalies. Geological trends are largely unknown in the area due to limited historical drilling and extensive surficial cover. • Sampling bias related to the orientation of structures is not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed in the field by the exploration manager. • RC sample labelling is completed in the field on individual calico bags. These are subsequently placed in larger polyweave bags for freight to the laboratory in Adelaide. • The exploration manager was responsible for delivery of RC samples to McArdles Freight yard in Coober Pedy for freight to Adelaide. Additionally diamond core samples are being freighted to Adelaide by Euro Exploration Services. • Euro Exploration Services have been commissioned to conduct core cutting and composite sampling of diamond core samples prior to arranging delivery of samples to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory. • Remaining diamond core is securely stored by Euro Exploration Services.
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 Eagle Hawk 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.*	• Exploration in the Commonwealth Hill region has been carried out by a number of exploration Companies previously including:
		  • 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 exist in the tenement area. • The Company is in early stages of exploration and pending discovery. No formal classification for type of deposit has yet been determined. However, an IOCG model is inferred.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

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.

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Drill hole collar parameters for completed drill holes include:

<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth (Mag)</th><th>EOH Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>14AT001</td><td>411802</td><td>6715701</td><td>157</td><td>-70</td><td>264</td><td>211.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>14AT002</td><td>411596</td><td>6714051</td><td>170</td><td>-70</td><td>264</td><td>211.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>14BUN001</td><td>445348</td><td>6688250</td><td>174</td><td>-60</td><td>129</td><td>229.0</td></tr>
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<tr><td>14CB003</td><td>444750</td><td>6673600</td><td>156</td><td>-60</td><td>354</td><td>150.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>14BUN003</td><td>448050</td><td>6690250</td><td>166</td><td>-70</td><td>354</td><td>180.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>14AT003</td><td>412086</td><td>6715679</td><td>151</td><td>-60</td><td>310</td><td>175.0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>TOTAL</td><td>1,845.8</td></tr>
</table>

Significant results are set out in Table A.

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<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Weighted average values are quoted for drill thickness intersections at either 1m or 4m intervals.
No maximum or minimum cut off grades were applied. A nominal 0.25 g/t Au grade was applied in this report when quoting down hole thicknesses for intersections of gold from drill hole 14AT003
No metal equivalents have been used for reporting.

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<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>

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

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Due to the early stage nature of exploration, the geometry of the geology is unknown and results are reported as down hole, drilled thickness intersections.
True width intersections are not quoted as the geometry of geology is not known.
Drill holes were designed at -60 to -70 degrees dip with the aim of intersecting the modelled geophysical targets at approximately 90 degrees.

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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of the report.
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 considered balanced. • All significant results are included in Table A
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 been conducted across various prospects within the Titan Base-Precious Metals Project area using rock, ground based magnetic, gravity, electromagnetic and induced polarisation geophysical surveys.
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 previous exploration activities have been encouraging and sufficient to warrant further exploration. • Apollo is currently reviewing results received to date from recent drilling programme across the Mars (EL5073) and Aurora Tank (EL4433) JV, and Eagle Hawk (EL4932) JV project areas to test high priority density and conductive targets for IOCG mineralisation. • Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this report.