ASX RELEASE | 21 November 2024 | ASX: AON

Exploration Update - Visible Gold Intersected at Salanie

Apollo Minerals Limited (ASX: AON) ('Apollo Minerals' or 'the Company') provides an update on its exploration activities at the Salanie Gold Project ("Salanie") in Gabon and the Belgrade Copper Project in Serbia. The first round of drilling has now been completed at both projects. Visible gold has been intersected at the A1 Prospect at Salanie, an area that has not seen exploration or modern drilling in 70 years.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Visible gold identified in drilling at the A1 prospect at 19m depth** (Figure 1), associated within a broader 13m zone of quartz veining and shearing from 9.6m downhole:
    - Interpreted as extension to system in trench SATR001 (**10.3m @ 3.4g/t Au** and **1.4m @ 15.7 g/t Au**) (Figure 5);
    - **Assays for this hole are pending**.
- At P6, **a significant quartz veining/shear system over 20m with associated sulphides has been identified** along the trend of historical high-grade underground workings that produced at an average of 16g/t Au.
- **The underground workings at P6 represent a priority target that will be further targeted in the 2025 drill season:**
    - System displays as quartz veining and associated visual estimates of sulphides (trace to 25% pyrite+/-chalcopyrite) intersected in three principal positions in drillhole SLDD002 (61-65m; 71-75m and 84-87m).
- Drilling completed for the current field season, with discussions advanced with a highly reputable new drilling contractor for drilling in 2025.
- At Salanie, five holes for 328m (two at the P6 prospect and three at the A1 prospect) were completed (two of these did not reach target depth due to drilling performance), with assay results received for 3 holes.
- In the northern areas around the Mikouma and Binda prospects, **infill soil sampling has strengthened existing gold targets** in these regions with anomalies up to 200ppb Au. Follow up ground reconnaissance will assist in delineating further the drill targets.
- Company to undertake a one (1) for three (3) non-renounceable entitlements offer to raise approximately $3.25 million (before costs).

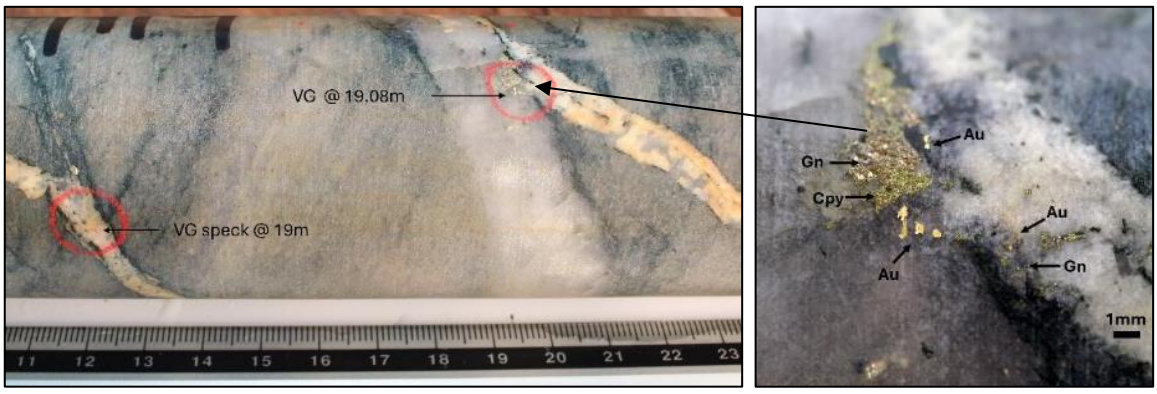

Figure 1: Examples of visible gold identified in SLDD004 – at 19.04m (*associated with chalcopyrite (Cpy) and galena (Gn)).*

The Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphides or mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analysis would be required to determine the widths and grades of sulphides, visible gold, or suspected mineralised intervals reported herein. Visual information also potentially provides no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assays are expected within 3-5 weeks.

Apollo Minerals' Managing Director, Mr Neil Inwood, commented:

"The first pass drilling is highly encouraging having identified visible gold associated with quartz veining at A1 and a significant shear/quartz vein system at P6. Assays are pending from the key holes at A1. The Salanie system is interpreted to be in the same regional trend of Archean greenstones as Managem's 1m oz Eteke deposit; highlighting the potential in the broader system."

"Unfortunately, a combination of late arrival and poor performance from the drilling contractor and the end of the field season has meant that less than a quarter of the planned holes for 2024 were completed and the P6 target was only partially tested by one drill hole. We are in advanced discussions with another drilling company to commence drilling in the new year. Such a partner will enable a significant increase in drilling rate and quality and enable us to further unlock the untested potential at the Salanie Gold Project."

For further information contact:

Neil Inwood
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 9322 6322
Email: info@apollominerals.com.au

Themi Kailis
Business Development

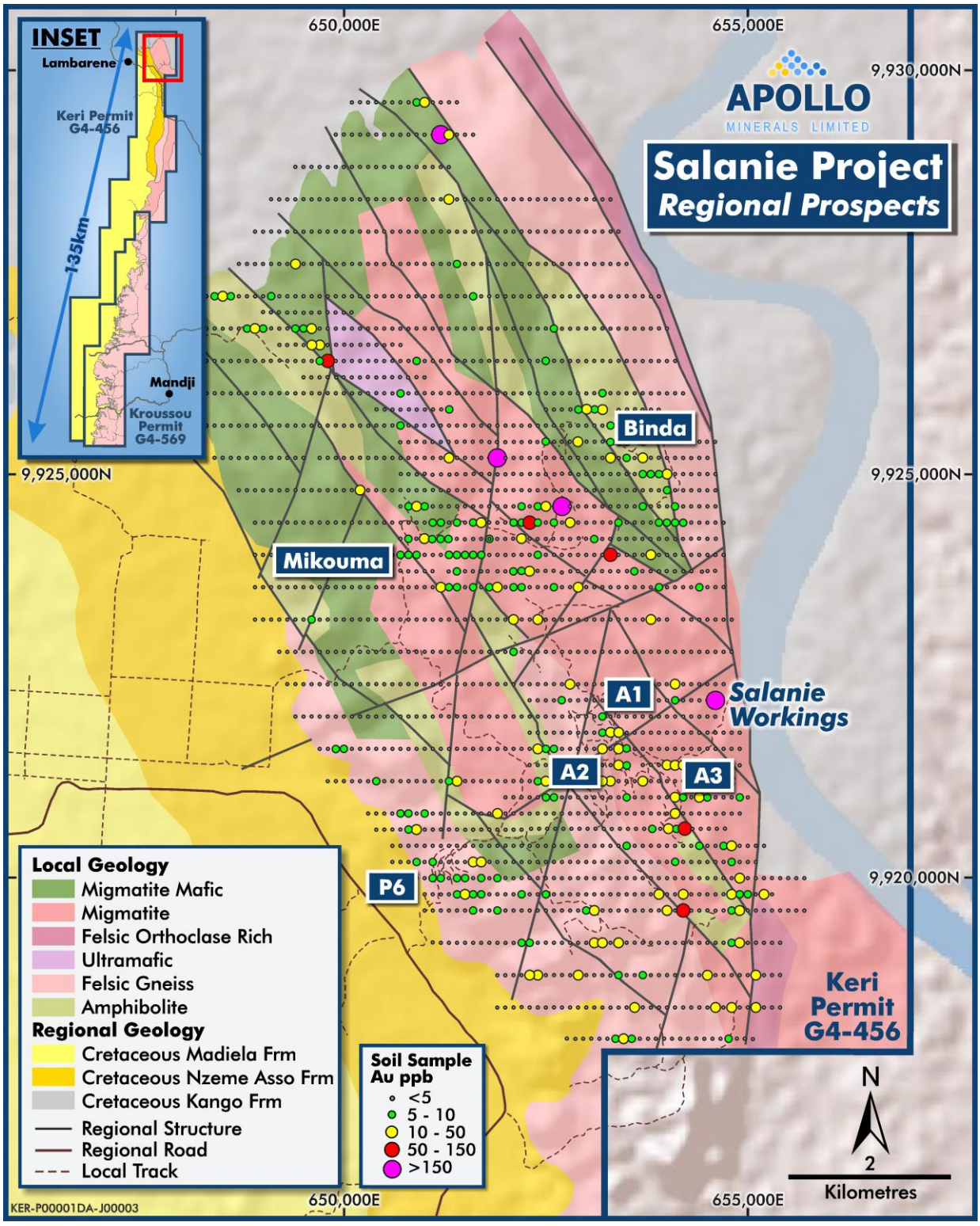

Figure 2: Salanie soil sampling results and gold occurrences.

SALANIE GOLD PROJECT – PHASE 1 DRILLING

The 2024 Salanie diamond drill program has finished for the season with a total of five holes completed. Two holes were completed at P6 (SLDD001 & SLDD002) and three at A1 (SLDD003 - SLDD005) for a total of 328m. The drill program was only partially completed due to late arrival of the rig, unexpected delays due to drill rig mechanical issues, driller underperformance and the onset of the rainy season. The drilling company have now been demobilised from site. To remedy this situation, the Company is in advanced talks with a highly reputable and effective drilling contractor to commence drilling in the new year.

At the A1 prospect, drilling has partially tested the down dip and trend extensions of the surface mineralisation located in nearby trenches. The main A1 trench (SATR001) features multiple quartz-sulphide veinlets as well as visible gold adjacent to a mafic/gneissic lithological contact (**10.3m @ 3.4g/t Au** and **1.4m @ 15.7 g/t Au**).

Three diamond holes were completed at A1 (SLDD003 - SLDD005) from separate drill pads (Figure 4). Only results from SLDD003 have been received to date, however this hole did not reach target depth due to driller error and the target remains untested (refer Appendix 1).

At A1, hole SLDD004 intersected trace **visible gold identified in two vein styles** (Figure 3) at 18.94m, 19.04m and 19.35m associated with two predominant vein styles: 1) earlier stage quartz-carbonate veinlets up to 2cm wide; and 2) later-stage, and cross-cutting, quartz dominant veins with associated lesser carbonates, +/- pyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite. These vein styles occur within a broader region of quartz veining and shearing from 9.6m to 22m downhole (refer Appendix 1). This is believed to be the same structure that hosts the visible gold recently located in a separate drill pad in the north of the SATR001 trench. **Assays are pending.**

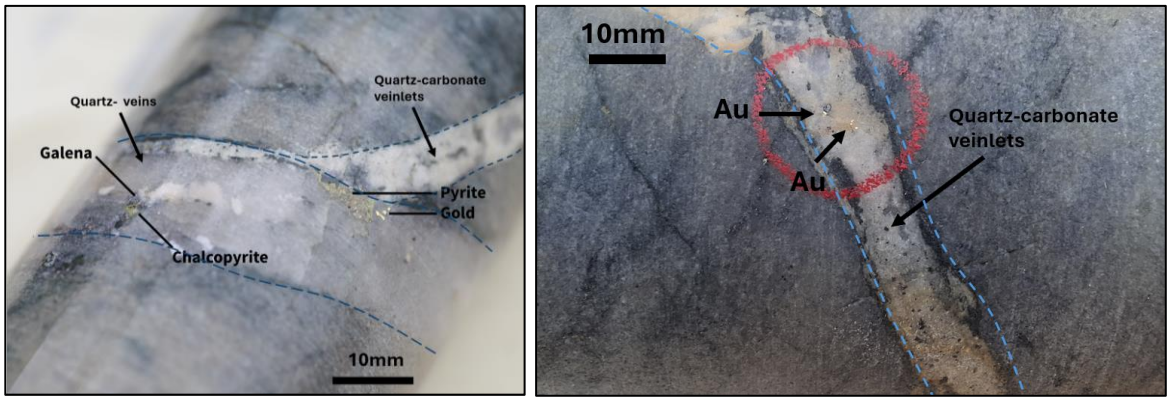

Figure 3: Examples of vein styles hosting identified visible gold in SLDD004. LHS (19.04m) within later-stage quartz veins with trace sulphides and RHS (18.94m) within earlier quartz-carbonate veinlets.

Current assays have been received from SLDD001, SLDD002 (both at P6) and SLDD003 (A1) with no significant gold results (note: SLDD001 and SLDD003 did not achieve target depth due to driller error). Anomalous silver results have been intersected in SLDD001 within the heavily weathered saprolite zone with grades up to 0.59m @ 41g/t Ag from 7.36m downhole. Weak gold mineralisation in SLDD003 at A1 was intersected at 13.14m for 0.15m @ 0.3g/t Au & 1.7g/t Ag.

Assay results from SLDD004 and SLDD005 (both A1) are pending. Additionally, selected SLDD002 samples are also being reanalysed utilising the Chrysos PhotonAssay method to review the potential for nugget effect at P6. The other holes including SLDD004 will be analysed with PhotonAssay as well as fire assays and are due to be returned in the next 3-5 weeks.

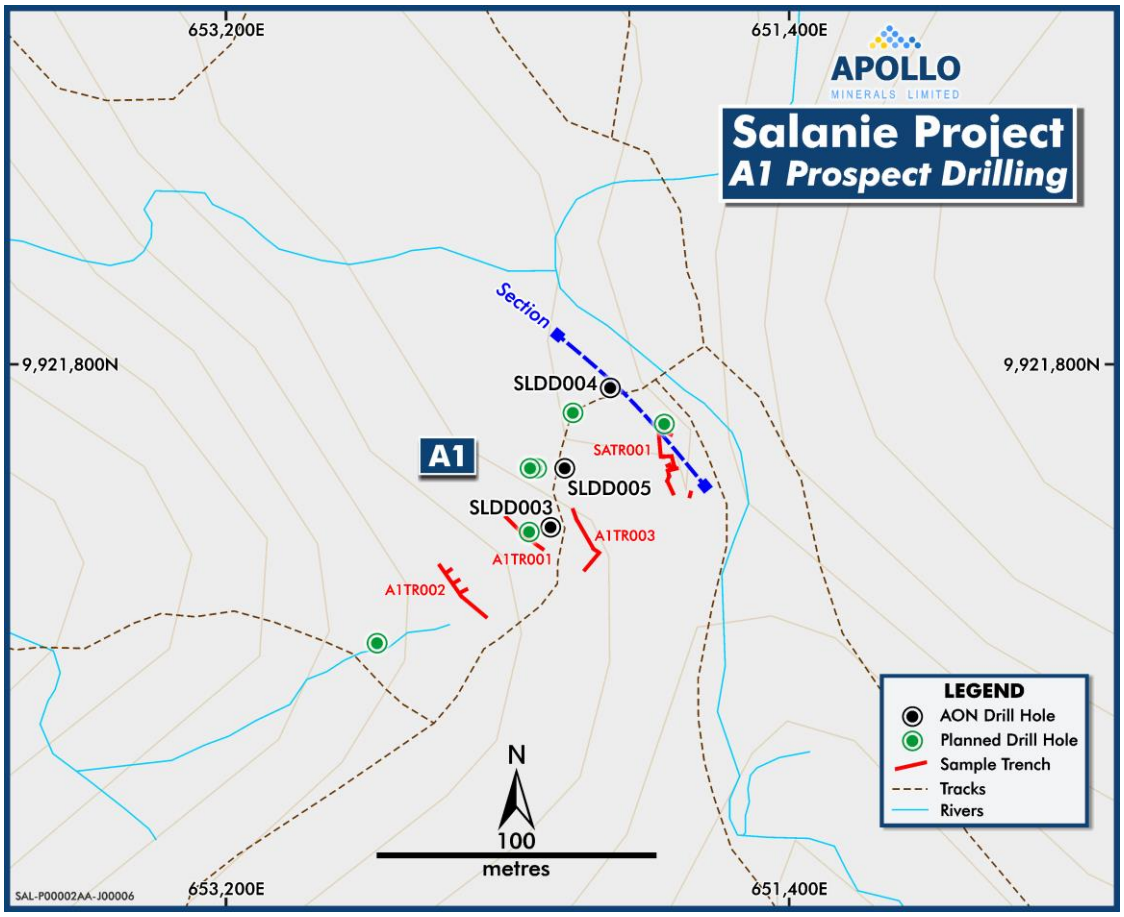

Figure 4: A1 Prospect – Drill Hole Locations.

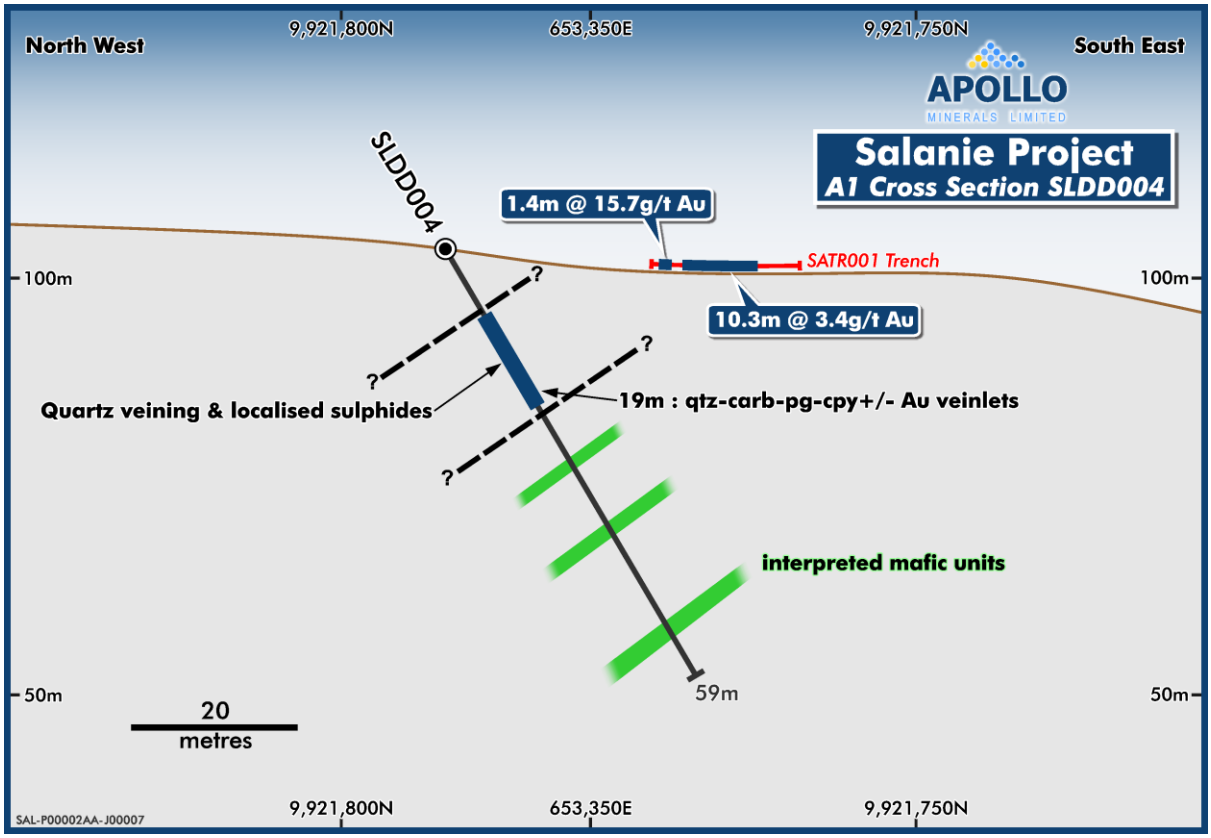

Figure 5 – Drill Section displaying SLDD004 at A1.

Drilling at P6 targeted the historical, high-grade, underground development that is reported to have produced at an average grade of 16g/t Au for approximately 2,600oz of gold. Analysis of historical mapping and reports indicate that the vein structure is open at depth and along strike.

The P6 drilling completed included SLDD001 that failed to meet target depth due to drilling complications and SLDD002 that did not intersect the mineralised target, potentially due to core loss, but did intersect several sheared zones containing quartz-pyrite veining that appear to be sub-parallel to the interpreted P6 historical mineralisation. The system is interpreted to be similar to that mined in the P6 adit and displays as quartz veining and associated visual estimates of sulphides (trace to 25% pyrite+/-chalcopyrite) intersected in three positions in drillhole SLDD002 (61-65m; 71-75m and 84-87m) (refer Appendix 1 for detailed descriptions).

The Company believes that the P6 system has not been effectively tested by the current drilling program and that the P6 system remains a high-priority target for future programs. Further drilling is being planned at the P6 prospect in 2025 to test the SE down dip trend of the mineralisation.

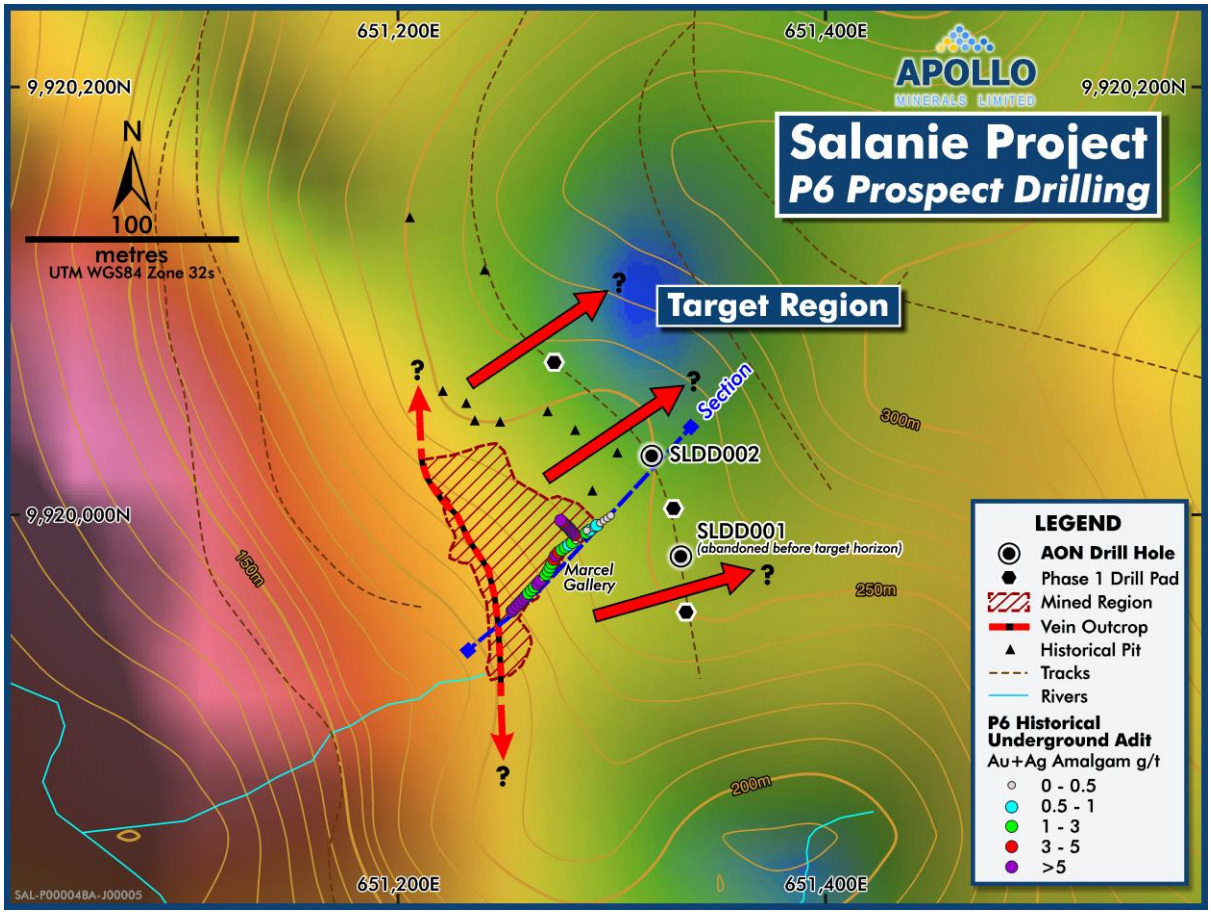

Figure 6: P6 Prospect – Drill Hole Locations.

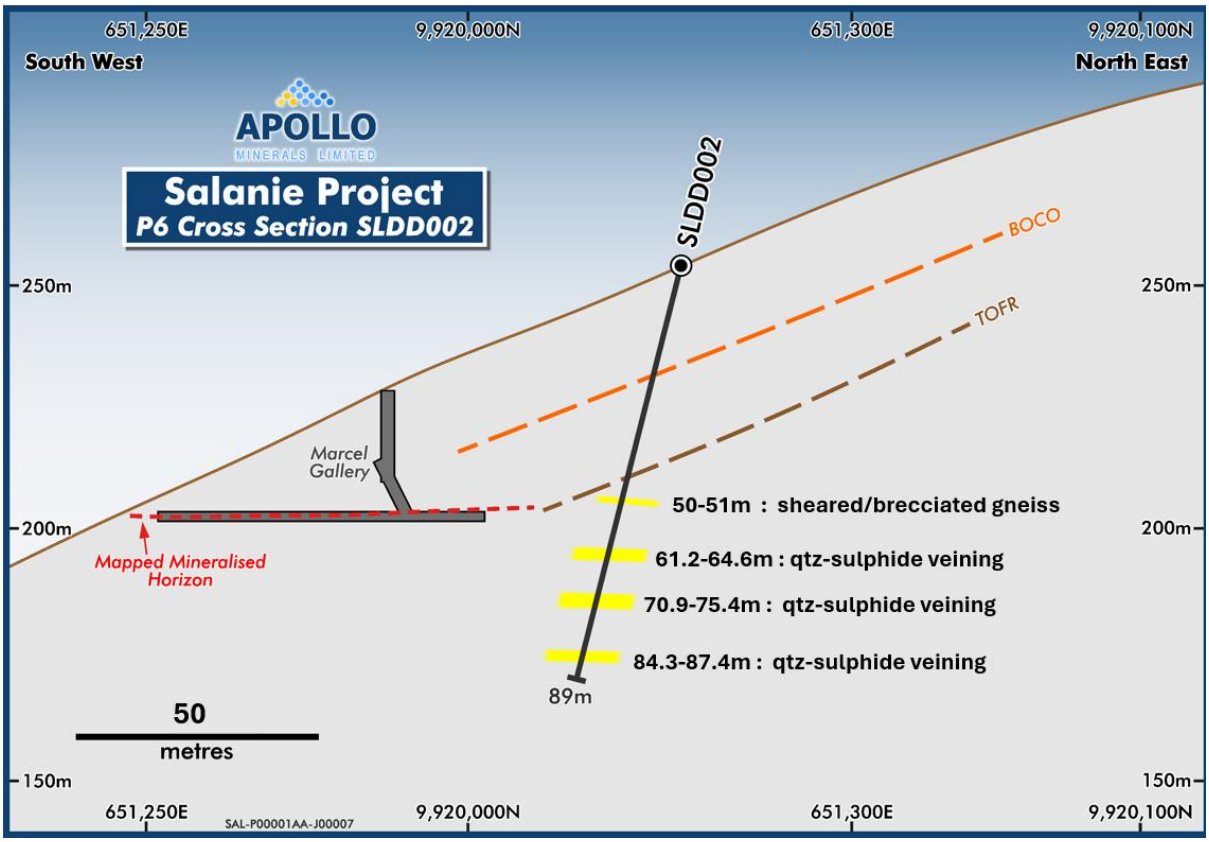

Figure 7 – P6 drill hole long-section displaying SLDD002 zone intercepts.

Regional Soil Sampling Program

In conjunction with the drilling programs, during the 2024 field season, the Company's field teams have undertaken infill and extensional soil sampling to areas not previously covered in the northern portion of the project area. As of the date of this announcement, the field teams have undertaken 1,610 samples during the field season, bringing the total number of samples to 2,585 pXRF analysis and 1,967 samples submitted for gold analysis over the entire Salanie greenstone area.

The infill sampling completed has strengthened the gold target surrounding the Mikouma and Binda regional targets with two individual samples of 1.9g/t and 2.0g/t Au located Figure 2.

To date, the Company has completed ~3,000 soil geochemical samples across the region covering the ~12km long fertile Archaean greenstone trend. Results and interpretation of the soil sampling program undertaken earlier this year, have been assisted by the airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys completed, resulting in a reinterpretation of the basement geology covering the project. The geochemical signature from the Company's soil sampling database has been utilised to interpret the basement rock types with significant areas distinguishable allowing the integration with the geophysics to develop our current understanding of the geology. This new understanding will allow the Company to complete a regional targeting exercise for the 2025 exploration and drilling program.

BELGRADE COPPER PROJECT – DRILLING

At the Belgrade Copper Project, three diamond drill holes have been completed for a total of 600m at the Studena prospect. Drilling was targeting a coherent 500m+ long copper anomaly with soil grades up to 900ppm Cu; along a well-defined, anomalous, red-bed sandstone/limestone contact.

Drilling intersected the overlying Jurassic Limestone and Permian Sandstone contacts although it appeared that the main mineralised target zone below the contact had been shear/faulted out of position with no significant copper mineralisation located in the drilling.

Drill hole ST-2403 continued though the entire Permian red sandstone sequence and intersected a reduced/bleached sandstone unit not previously identified in the project area. This reduced sandstone contained trace pyrite disseminated in the sandstone unit. Within this zone a minor zone of mineralisation was returned with a grade of 0.3m @ 648ppm Cu and 0.47g/t Ag. The Company's in-country team has finalised and submitted the required documentation for the renewal of the Studena licence and are continuing to engage with the government with regards to the approval of the Kopaska Reka tenement application.

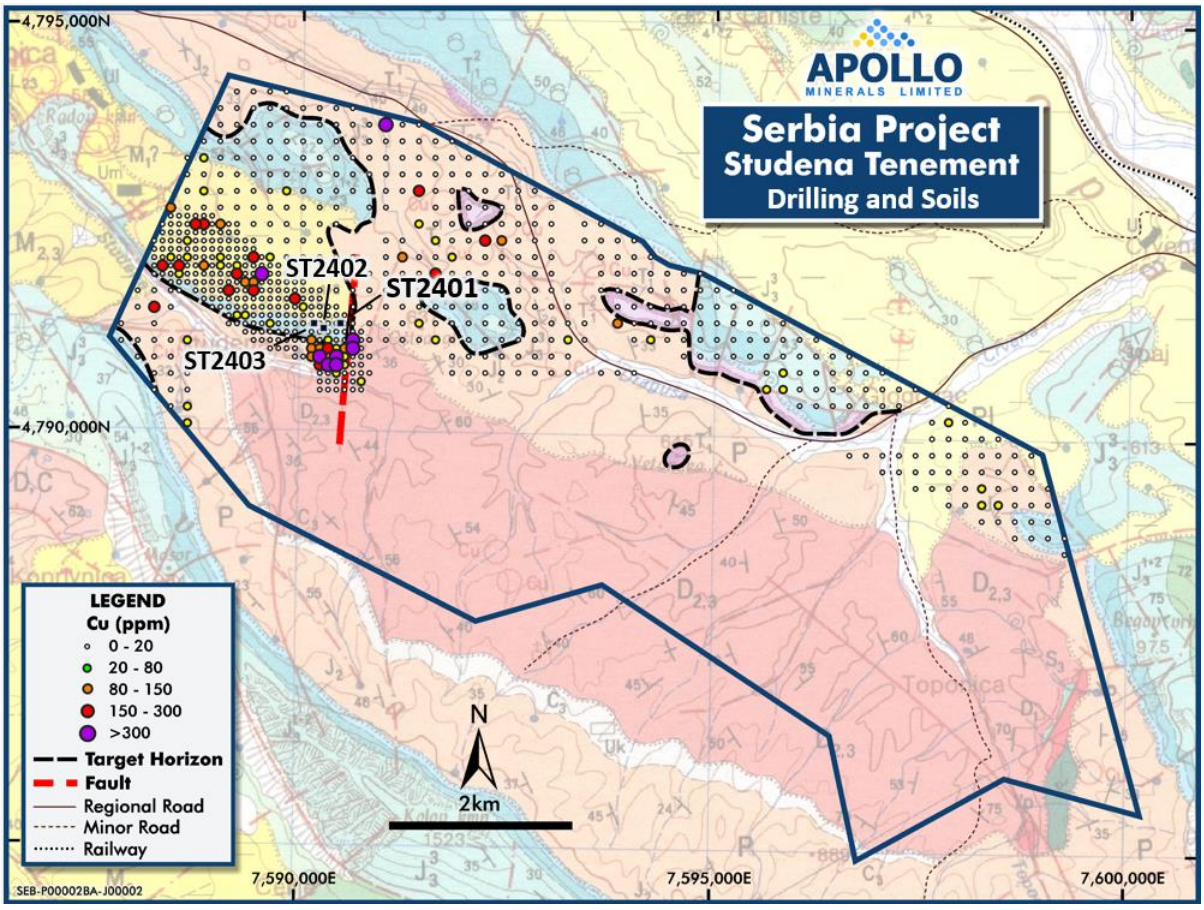

Figure 8: Studena Prospect and drilling completed.

ENTITLEMENTS OFFER

The Company advises that it will undertake a non-renounceable entitlement offer ("Entitlement Offer") to raise approximately $3.25 million (before costs) via the issue of up to 232,114,300 new fully paid ordinary shares in Apollo Minerals Limited ("New Shares").

Under the Entitlement Offer, eligible shareholders will be offered the opportunity to purchase one (1) New Share for every three (3) fully paid ordinary shares held in Apollo Minerals Limited ("Shares") at the Record Date (defined below), at an issue price of $0.014 per New Share. In addition to their entitlement, eligible shareholders may apply for additional New Shares as part of any available shortfall ("Shortfall Shares") in the Entitlement Offer. Fractional entitlements will be rounded down to the nearest whole number.

Shareholders with a registered address in Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, British Virgin Islands or the United Kingdom as at 5:00pm (AWST) on Friday, 29 November 2024 ("Record Date") will be eligible to participate in the Entitlement Offer ("Eligible Shareholders"). Further details of the Entitlement Offer will be provided in the Offer Document and accompanying personalised entitlement and acceptance form.

Eligible Shareholders will also be offered the opportunity to apply for additional Shortfall Shares in excess of their entitlement, from any shortfall that may arise under the Entitlement Offer.

The Directors reserve the right for up to 3 months after the close dating of the Entitlement Offer to place any shortfall under the Entitlement Offer (if any) at a price no less than $0.014 per Share.

Funds received from the Entitlement Offer are proposed to be used to advance exploration activities at the Company's projects in Gabon and Serbia and for general working capital purposes including corporate and administrative costs.

Key dates for the Entitlement Offer are detailed below, which are currently indicative and subject to change.

Event	Date
Announcement of Entitlement Offer and lodge Appendix 3B with ASX	Thursday, 21 November 2024
Lodgement of Offer Document and Appendix 3B with ASX	Monday, 26 November 2024
Shares quoted on an "Ex" basis	Thursday, 28 November 2024
Record Date for determining Entitlements (5:00pm AWST)	Friday, 29 November 2024
Offer Document and Application Forms despatched to Eligible Shareholders	Monday, 2 December 2024
Opening Date of Offer	Monday, 2 December 2024
Company sends letter to ineligible shareholders	Monday, 2 December 2024
Last day to extend the Closing Date	Thursday, 12 December 2024
Closing Date of Offer (5:00pm AWST)	Tuesday, 17 December 2024
Securities quoted on a deferred settlement basis	Wednesday, 18 December 2024
Announcement of Results and Notification of Shortfall	Tuesday, 24 December 2024
Anticipated date for issue of the New Shares	Tuesday, 24 December 2024
Anticipated date for dispatch of holding statements	Friday, 27 December 2024

Salanie Gold Project Overview

The Salanie Gold Project is located 16km from the major town of Lambarene, less than 2km from the sealed N1 highway, and lies within the Company's 100% owned Keri Permit (G4-456) approximately 3.5 hours by road from the capital city of Libreville.

Historical mining at the Project in the mid-1950's produced a reported +20,000 ounces of gold at 12g/t Au from mining of outcropping quartz veins with the remainder from alluvial/eluvial workings.

Regional and Local Geology

The Project is centred on an underexplored greenstone belt comprised of Archaean migmatites, amphibolite and granitic porphyry intrusions. The area is within the Lambarene Horst, which is an area of metamorphosed Archaean rocks flanked by Cretaceous sediments of the Cotier Basin to the west. The main structural trends are parallel to the regional Ikoy-Ikobe Shear in a NNW-SSE direction. Mapping undertaken to date has identified sheared felsic gneiss, granitic units, amphibolites, minor ultramafic units and generally confirmed historical mapping details.

Figure 9: Salanie Gold Project.

Mineralisation Styles

Primary gold mineralisation is hosted with quartz-sulphide veins within the Archaean migmatites. Sulphides identified within the quartz dominant veining include chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite and marcasite. Historically, quartz veins are described to range from one to three metres wide with a general orientation of NNW-SSE trend dipping 30-50 degrees to the NE. The areas of previous gold mineralisation identified and mined are along the Salanie Fault (A1, A3) and P6 areas.

Alluvial gold within streams is noted for an approximately 9km trend through the Project area with the gold interpreted to be sourced from primary quartz veining from local catchments. Additionally localised gold mineralisation within pisolite-rich weathered material has been noted historically.

Recent surface trench mapping identified an interpreted shear system at the A1 prospect with in-situ mineralisation of **10.3m @ 3.4g/t** in trenching as well as a separate interval of **1.4m @ 15.7g/t Au**. Surface spoil samples 80m up-hill of the trenching have also shown results of up to **429g/t Au**.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Mr Alex Aitken, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Aitken is the Technical Manager for Apollo Minerals and a holder of incentive options in Apollo Minerals. Mr Aitken has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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" (JORC Code). Mr Aitken consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results are extracted from the Company's ASX announcements including 19 July 2023, 29 August 2023, 13 September 2023, 15 November 2023, 19 December 2023, 13 March 2024, 15 April 2024, 30 July 2024 and 26 August 2024 and are available to view on the Company's website at www.apollominerals.com. The Company confirms that a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcements; b) all material assumptions included in the ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this report have not been materially changed from the ASX announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Apollo's project are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Board of Directors.

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Information

Drill hole details and significant assays for the Salanie Gold Project, Gabon.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	EOH depth	From (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
P6	SLDD001	651335	9919969	290	-60	53.8	7.36	0.59	0.01	41.3	169
	(Note: SLDD001 was abandoned before target depth, target not tested)										
P6	SLDD002	651329	9920029	270	-70	89.1	41.63	1.12	0.28		248
							61.20	0.43	0.29	1.1	444
							70.95	0.77	0.02	3.4	3995
A1	SLDD003	653316	9921741	100	-50	34.9	13.14	0.15	0.35	1.7	104
	(Note: SLDD003 was abandoned before target depth, target not tested)										
A1	SLDD004	653338	9921791	135	-60	59.5	Assays pending				
A1	SLDD005	653322	9921762	135	-60	91.2	Assays pending				

Note: Salanie coordinates are in UTM WGS84.

Visual intersection and description table for the Salanie Gold Project, Gabon.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Description	Nature of mineral occurrence
P6	SLDD002	50.0	51.0	Shearing & brecciated gneiss	Trace pyrite (Py)
		61.2	**64.58**	Multiple quartz dominated veins/veinlets (overall ~30%) with associated sulphides and shearing within gneiss	Locally Trace to 25% Py and locally trace to 2% chalcopyrite (Cpy)
	including	*61.2*	*61.65*	*Milky white qtz vein with sulphides, 0.4m wide vein*	*25% Py, 2% Cpy*
		70.96	**75.43**	Multiple quartz dominated veins/veinlets (overall ~20%) with associated sulphides and shearing within gneiss	Trace to locally 5% Py and locally trace to 0.5% chalcopyrite
	including	*70.96*	*72.9*	*Multiple qtz-sulphide veins hosted in feldspar rich gneiss, up to ~0.5m veins and minor qtz-carb veinlets (2-4cm)*	*5% Py, tr Cpy*
		84.3	**87.36**	Multiple quartz dominated veins/veinlets (overall ~25%) with associated sulphides and shearing within gneiss	Trace to locally 2% Py and locally trace to 2% chalcopyrite
	including	*84.3*	*85.33*	*Grey-white qtz-sulphide veins, up to 0.5m*	*~5% Py, 0.5% Cpy*
A1	SLDD004	**9.62**	**21.98**	Multiple Qtz dominated veins (2-50cm width) plus quartz-carb-sulphide veinlets (2-20mm width) veinlets within sheared felsic migmatite. Quartz veining approximately 40-50% of interval.	Trace to 1% Py locally, trace to 5% galena (Gn) locally in veinlets; trace to 2% Cpy locally in veinlets. Visible gold specks identified at 18.94m, 19.04m and 19.34m.
	including	*9.62*	*14.25*	*Brecciated and fractured/sheared quartz carbonate veining with localised trace pyrite. Veining is approximal 80% of interval/*	*Trace pyrite locally*
	including	*18.94*	*19.36*	*Multiple quartz veins (1-5cm width) and Qtz-carb-sulphide veinlets, (2-20mm width) within sheared felsic migmatite. Veining approximately 5 to 15% overall of interval*	*0.5% Py, trace Gn, trace gold grain specks in three veinlets* at 18.94m, 19.04m and 19.34m.
	and	19.59	19.96	Qtz-carb-sulphide veinlets, 5-30mm width within sheared felsic migmatite	5% Py, trace to 1% Gn, trace Cpy in veinlets

Drill hole details and significant assays for Belgrade Copper Project, Serbia

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	EOH depth	From (m)	Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Studena	ST2401	7590544	4791336	180	-60	148.5	NSI			
Studena	ST2402	7590160	4791326	220	-60	182.8	NSI			
Studena	ST2403	7590228	4791305	155	-60	270	263.20	0.30	648	0.47

Note: Serbian coordinates are in UTM MGI 1901 Balkans 7. NSI – No Significant Intercept.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report for Salanie Gold Project, Gabon

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.*	Diamond Core was cut in half to produce a ½ core samples using a core saw - DDH. A combination of HQ and NQ size core has been cut. All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists. Apollo Minerals ("AON") ½ core samples were assayed at Intertek Perth where the entire sample was crushed, and a charge digested by ore grade multi-acid digest and analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES. Selected drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Vanta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole. Soil sampling was undertaken by the Company's exploration teams on a nominal 400mx100m grid infilled to 200mx100m with samples taken from ~30cm below surface. Soil samples were air dried and then sieved using a ~400um sieve. All soil samples were analysed by handheld XRF using Company protocols prior to submitting to Intertek laboratory.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill hole locations were surveyed using Garmin 65S GPS equipment achieving sub metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Sampling was carried out under the AON protocols and QAQC. See further details below. Soil samples are being taken as regional initial phase of exploration with further sampling to be undertaken.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Half-core samples are selected based on geological criteria (presence of veining and sulphide mineralisation). XRF analysis is completed at designated 20cm intervals on selected drill core.
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).*	HQ-sized (63.5 mm diameter) and NQ size core drilling has been completed. Drill holes are angled ranging from -50 to -70degrees.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill hole recoveries were recorded during logging by measuring the length of core recovered per 1m interval.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the interpreted mineralised trend to get representative samples of the mineralisation.
	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.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified to date in the data review stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	All drill core was logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Soil samples were taken by Company team members with notes taken in the field on sample location and noting lithology if sighted.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining, and sulphides. Core is digitally photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is cut using a diamond saw and ½ core is submitted for assaying.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core & soil sample preparation at Intertek Laboratory (Intertek – Libreville, Gabon) consists of crushing entire ½ core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh. The 300g pulp is then assayed in Perth by Intertek. Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Vanta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative/empirical assessment of the lithogeochemical signature of the geological units. Soil samples once dried are sieved using a 400um sieve.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All half core samples are selected from the same side to remove sample bias. Internal QA/QC procedures involve the use of standards, blanks and duplicates which are inserted into sample batches at a frequency of approximately 1:30.
	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.	Core is marked for sampling along an orientation line and a consistent half of core is sampled along the drill hole. No field duplicates were completed for this program.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
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.*	Core & soil samples were assayed at Intertek Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and a charge digested by ore grade multi-acid digest and analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES. Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Vanta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative assessment of the Zn and Pb. The results are intended primarily for understanding potential enrichment zones; and are not meant to provide a quantitative/empirical measure of mineralisation. Soil samples were initially analysed by handheld XRF after drying and sieving.
	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.	Olympus Vanta M series handheld XRF with 30 sec reading times. XRf unit is calibrated using internal calibration prior to analysing each drill hole. Unit is tested against commercial pulp standards regularly during the field season.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 30 samples and Blank samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Specific gold standards used were G315-4, G317-1, G914-3 selected by the AON geologist.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Core & soil samples are analysed by a commercial laboratory, and these results will be reported when received and processed. Significant intercepts are validated back to original laboratory received sheets; and check against geology. Hand Held XRF analysis is also undertaken on core and used as a guide to assess early stage understanding of mineralisation.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central MS Access database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A.
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.*	GPS coordinates of drill hole locations were captured using a Garmin GPS in UTM WGS84 Easting/Northing coordinates with metric accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Sample locations are provided as UTM co-ordinates within Zone 32, southern hemisphere using WGS 84 datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on topographic contours sourced from SRTM/ALOS data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2024 drill program is variable as drilling to date is first pass drilling of new exploration targets.
	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.	Further work is required at the Project to test for extension of mineralisation potential. The current data set is considered potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource providing further drilling is completed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of samples in the field was undertaken.
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.*	It is considered the orientation of the bulk of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the dominant “structure” of the style of mineralisation at the Project. Indications of some structure in the drill core will require follow up drilling to assist in structural interpretation.
	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.	This is not currently considered material.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All core sample intervals are labelled in the core. Cut core samples are collected in bags labelled with the sample number. Samples are delivered to the Intertek, Libreville sample preparation facility directly by AON personnel or transport contractors. The samples were then transported to the Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth for geochemical analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

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 Project consists of two Prospecting License (Ndolou - G4-569 & Keri - G4-456), covering approximately 2,363.5km^2 located in Ngounié Province, western Gabon. Apollo Minerals owns 100% of the Kroussou Project through its 100% wholly owned Gabonese subsidiary, Select Explorations Gabon SA. The Company notes that under the 2019 Mining Code, the Gabonese State retains the rights for a 10% free carry for the mining of most commodities, with rights to acquire an additional 25% at commercial terms. The Company understands that a recent decree by the Ministry of Mines has altered these rights for 'sovereign minerals' (gold, uranium, diamonds, gems and rare earths) to a systematic right of participation of 35%, free of any charge and non-dilutable, in the capital of companies (i.e local subsidiaries) operating a large-scale mine. Significant uncertainty exists about the changes brought upon by the decree. The Company is seeking legal advice and clarification from both the Ministry and Gabonese government, as to the decree's precedence to the current Mining Code and to its implementation for existing licenses. Havilah Consolidated Resources (HCR) holds a 0.75% NSR in Prospecting License (G4-569). This royalty may be bought back from HCR for US$250,000. The Kroussou Prospecting License was granted in July 2015 and renewed in July 2018 and again in November 2021 for an additional three years to November 2024. The Keri Prospecting licence was granted in August 2022 for a period of three years. No historical cultural sites, wilderness or national parks are known or located within the Prospecting Licenses.
	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.	Tenure in the form of a Prospecting License (*Permis de Recherche*) which has been granted and is considered secure. In accordance with the Gabonese Mining Code, the Prospecting Licenses may be extended for a further three years. Apollo Minerals are not aware of any impediments relating to the license or area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration in the Salanie area has been conducted by several companies since 1939 through to ~1990. Initial exploration was undertaken by Ngounie Mining Company from 1939 to 1955. The French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) conducted minor prospecting activities in 1974. Alluvial mining operations were undertaken from ~1947 to 1955, a significant amount of gold was extracted via alluvial methods with approximately 450kg of gold reported to be produced. Numerous trenches and wells are reported in the historical documents. The Gabonese Department of Mines produced the geological map at 1:1,000,000 and the 1:200,000 Lambarene in 2009 that covers the Salanie area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Project area is comprised of Archean migmatites, amphibolite and granitic porphyry intrusions, there has been several major faults interpreted in the areas. Mineralisation appears to be hosted in quartz-sulphide veins parallel to the main foliation of NW-SE trend. Historical reports have noted several auriferous quartz veins in the area that appear to be associated with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interpreted faults on the 1:200,000 map sheet. Apollo Minerals is exploring for shear hosted gold mineralisation hosted within the Archean basement units, that provided the Salanie alluvial operations. Additionally, the western portion of the Keri Permit is still prospective for base metal mineralisation due to the same lithostratigraphic sequence extends north along the basin/ basement contact from the southern Kroussou Project. The deposit style reported in BRGM historical files for base metal mineralisation is Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) sedimentary mineralisation of Pb-Zn-(Ag) where mineralisation is similar to the Laisville (Sweden) style with deposition within siliciclastic horizons in a reducing environment. On a regional scale, the Pb-Zn mineral concentrations are distributed at the edge of the continental shelf which was being eroded during Lower Cretaceous time. Mineralisation is located within the Gamba Formation part of the N'Zeme Asso Series and was deposited during the Cretaceous as part of the Cocobeach Complex deposited during formation of the Cotier Basin.Mineralisation is hosted by conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones deposited in laguno-deltaic reducing conditions at the boundary of the Cotier Basin onlapping continental basement rocks. Large scale regional structures are believed to have influenced mineralisation deposition.
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.*	All new drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.
	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.	N/A
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.*	No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Overall sample recovery is predominantly > 70%; intervals with no sample recovery have not been diluted in the compositing process. Composite intervals with significant core loss have not been reported as drill core assays. Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Vanta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative/empirical assessment of base metal and lithogeochemistry.
	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.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Down-hole lengths are 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').	The exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time. As such, the intercepts are interpreted to be close to true thickness of the mineralisation.
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 diagrams, including geological plans, are included in the main body of this release.
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.*	The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results stated indicated highlights of the drilling and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation.
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.*	All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Additional drilling along strike of current prospects and follow up of other surface mineralised prospects. Additional surface exploration programs comprising soil surveying, geological mapping, rock chip sampling to further assess identified prospects and to generate new targets within the broader project area.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These diagrams are included in the main body of this release.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report for Belgrade Copper Project, Serbia

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.*	Diamond Core was cut in half to produce a ½ core samples using a core saw. HQ size core has been cut. All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists. Apollo Minerals ("AON") ½ core samples were assayed at SGS Bor where the entire sample was crushed, and a charge digested by ore grade multi-acid digest and analysed by ICP-MS
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill hole locations were surveyed using Garmin 65S GPS equipment achieving sub metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Sampling was carried out under the AON protocols and QAQC. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Half-core samples are selected based on geological criteria (presence of sulphide mineralisation and interpreted geological contacts). XRF analysis is completed at designated 20cm intervals on selected drill core.
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).*	HQ-sized (63.5 mm diameter) core drilling has been completed. Drill holes are angled -60degrees.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill hole recoveries were recorded during logging by measuring the length of core recovered per 1m interval.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the interpreted mineralised trend to get representative samples of the mineralisation.
	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.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified to date in the data review stage.
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.*	All drill core was logged onsite by geologists 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.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining, and sulphides. Core is digitally photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is cut using a diamond saw and ½ core is submitted for assaying.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core sample preparation at SGS Bor laboratory consists of crushing entire ½ core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Delta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative/empirical assessment of the lithogeochemical signature of the geological units
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All half core samples are selected from the same side to remove sample bias. Internal QA/QC procedures involve the use of standards, blanks and duplicates which are inserted into sample batches at a frequency of approximately 1:30.
	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.	Core is marked for sampling along an orientation line and a consistent half of core is sampled along the drill hole. No field duplicates were completed for this program.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
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.*	Core samples were assayed at SGS Bor where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and a charge digested by ore grade multi-acid digest and analysed by ICP-MS Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Delta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative assessment of copper and lithogeochemistry. The results are intended primarily for understanding potential enrichment zones; and are not meant to provide a quantitative/empirical measure of mineralisation
	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.	Olympus Delta handheld XRF with 30 sec reading times. XRf unit is calibrated using internal calibration prior to analysing each drill hole.
	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.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 30 samples and Blank samples. Specific copper standards GBM309-1 was utilised.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Core samples are analysed by a commercial laboratory, and these results will be reported when received and processed. Significant intercepts are validated back to original laboratory received sheets; and check against geology. Hand Held XRF analysis is also undertaken on core and used as a guide to assess early stage understanding of mineralisation.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	N/A
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A
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.*	All figures are shown as UTM MGI Balkans 7 Easting/Northing with accuracy of previous drilling within a 50m radius.
	Specification of the grid system used.	UTM MGI Balkans 7 Easting/Northing
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on topographic contours sourced from SRTM/ALOS data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2024 drill program is variable as drilling to date is first pass drilling of new exploration targets.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity	Further work is required at the Project to test for extension of mineralisation potential. The current data set is considered potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	providing further drilling is completed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of samples in the field was undertaken.
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.*	It is considered the orientation of the bulk of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the dominant "structure" of the style of mineralisation at the Project. Indications of some structure in the drill core will require follow up drilling to assist in structural interpretation.
	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.	This is not currently considered material.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All core sample intervals are labelled in the core. Cut core samples are collected in bags labelled with the sample number. Samples are delivered to the SGS Bor sample preparation facility directly by AON consultants
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

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 Belgrade Copper Project consists of two exploration licenses within Serbia, being the Studena, license No: 310-02-01773/2021-02 - granted 8/12/2021 for initial 3 years. Renewal application lodged in October 2024; and the Kopajska Reka application– application date 23.11.2021 - application pending. The Donja Mutnica license (No:310-02-02123/2021-02) and Lisa application have been divested via a Binding Term Sheet with Bindi Metals Limited ("Bindi"). There is a 2% NSR on Studena and Kopajska Reka payable to the vendor of the Belgrade Copper Project.
	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.	Tenure in the form of an exploration licenses which have been granted or are in application and is considered secure. In accordance with the Law on Mining and Geological Exploration (Gazette RS 101/2015), the Exploration Licences are issued for an initial 3-year period, followed by two extensions of three (3) and two (2) year periods. Apollo Minerals are not aware of any other impediments relating to the license or area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The regional geology has been mapped over all the exploration licences by the Geological Survey of Yugoslavia with the production of 1:100,000 geological maps and explanatory reports. Donja Mutnica has had general geological research over the area completed by the Geological survey and other authors. Mineral exploration previously undertaken for coal, cement, quartz sands and clay. Minor occurrences of gold, copper and iron have been identified. Studena has had limited exploration within the exploration license with minor small scale underground mining in the 1900's for copper. One adit, Studena, is reported to be ~50m deep with two levels of development up to 95m in length. Other mineral occurrences include Gradac, Bancarevo and Bukovac.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Recent exploration has been undertaken by Reservoir Minerals (2014-2015) with soil sampling at Studena and rock chip sampling at Studena and Donja Mutnica focusing on copper occurrences. Reservoir/Nevsun (2018) completed six reconnaissance level diamond drill holes at Studena (5) and Donja Mutnica (1). The drillholes were logged for geology with sampling completed for Cu-Ag-Fe-S. Edelweiss Mineral Exploration (2022) completed a short field mapping program with 21 rock chip samples from Studena and 34 samples from Donja Mutnica assayed by handheld XRF only. Edelweiss Mineral Exploration had a regional ground gravity survey reprocessed for Studena and Donja Mutnica. Minor copper occurrences are known within the Kopsajska Reka prospect with malachite and azurite outcropping red sandstones. Antimony workings located in the Lisa Prospect are hosted in metasomatic quartz zones in sericitic schists with mining activity occurring during the 1960's to 1980's.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Belgrade Copper Project in the southeastern area of Serbia contains Permian sedimentary sequences identified as red sandstone units overlain by Triassic and Jurassic sediments within the Carpatho-Balkanian Metallogenic Belt. Copper mineralisation is known to be found within the red Permian Sandstone units and overlying Triassic and Jurassic limestones. Copper mineralisation in the form of malachite, azurite, and chalcocite have been observed in outcrop with the red sandstones. Copper mineralisation is interpreted to be similar in genesis to the sediment hosted Kupferschiefer style copper deposits of Poland and Botswana where the copper is hosted within red sandstone units and have been emplaced due to redox reaction between mineralised fluids circulating and reacting with either internal limestone units or overlying sediments. Within the Carpatho-balkanian Metallogenic Belt there are globally significant porphyry copper deposits such as Cukaru Peki and Timok within the Bor region. Within the western part of Serbia there are several Pb-Zn deposits such as Cernac, Antina Cuka and Reskovica.
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.*	All new drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.
	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.	N/A
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.*	No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Overall sample recovery is predominantly > 80%; intervals with no sample recovery have not been diluted in the compositing process. Composite intervals with significant core loss have not been reported as drill core assays.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation	No data aggregation has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No metal equivalent results have been reported.
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.*	Down-hole lengths are 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').	The exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time. As such, the intercepts are interpreted to be close to true thickness of the mineralisation.
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 diagrams, including geological plans, are included in the main body of this release.
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.*	The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results stated indicated highlights of the drilling and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation.
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.*	All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Planned exploration is to be a staged approach including comprehensive soil sample program over the areas not already covered Further review of geological data and potential mineralisation over all tenements. Review of geophysical data in the region to potentially complete a magnetic survey to assist with structural interpretation and drill hole targeting. Drill hole targeting on identified soil and geophysical targets.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These diagrams are included in the main body of this release.