APOLLO MINERALS LIMITED

ASX RELEASE | 29 NOVEMBER 2017 | ASX:AON

HIGH GRADE GOLD SAMPLING RESULTS AT THE COUFLENS PROJECT

Apollo Minerals Limited is pleased to report the results of a recent surface exploration program undertaken at its 80% owned Couflens Project in France.

Highlights:

- **Rock chip samples collected from the Project have identified widespread high grade gold mineralisation, with grades up to 24.50 g/t gold**
- **Numerous gold occurrences confirmed around the historical Salau tungsten mine on the margins of the major granodiorite intrusion. These gold occurrences are associated with fault structures and tungsten skarn mineralisation. Best results from this area include:**
  - **24.50 g/t gold**
  - **15.65 g/t gold**
  - **15.20 g/t gold**
  - **13.15 g/t gold**
  - **11.05 g/t gold**
  - **9.79 g/t gold**
  - **7.65 g/t gold**
- **Further high grade gold mineralisation has been identified at the recently discovered gold occurrence located 500m west of the granodiorite, and not associated with tungsten. Best results from this area include:**
  - **3.34 g/t gold**
  - **2.55 g/t gold**
  - **2.33 g/t gold**
- **Tailings samples from a historical tailings disposal area returned grades up to 8.94 g/t gold, confirming the presence of gold associated with the tungsten ore mined during the latter years of production at the historical Salau tungsten mine**
- **Multiple fault structures recognised within the major granodiorite and their extensions, along strike and at depth, represent priority gold exploration targets**
- **Significant potential for shear hosted gold mineralisation to be associated with large regional fault structures extending along a 5km corridor to the west of the Salau mine area**
- **Tungsten and copper assay results for rock chip and tailings samples are pending and anticipated in the coming weeks**

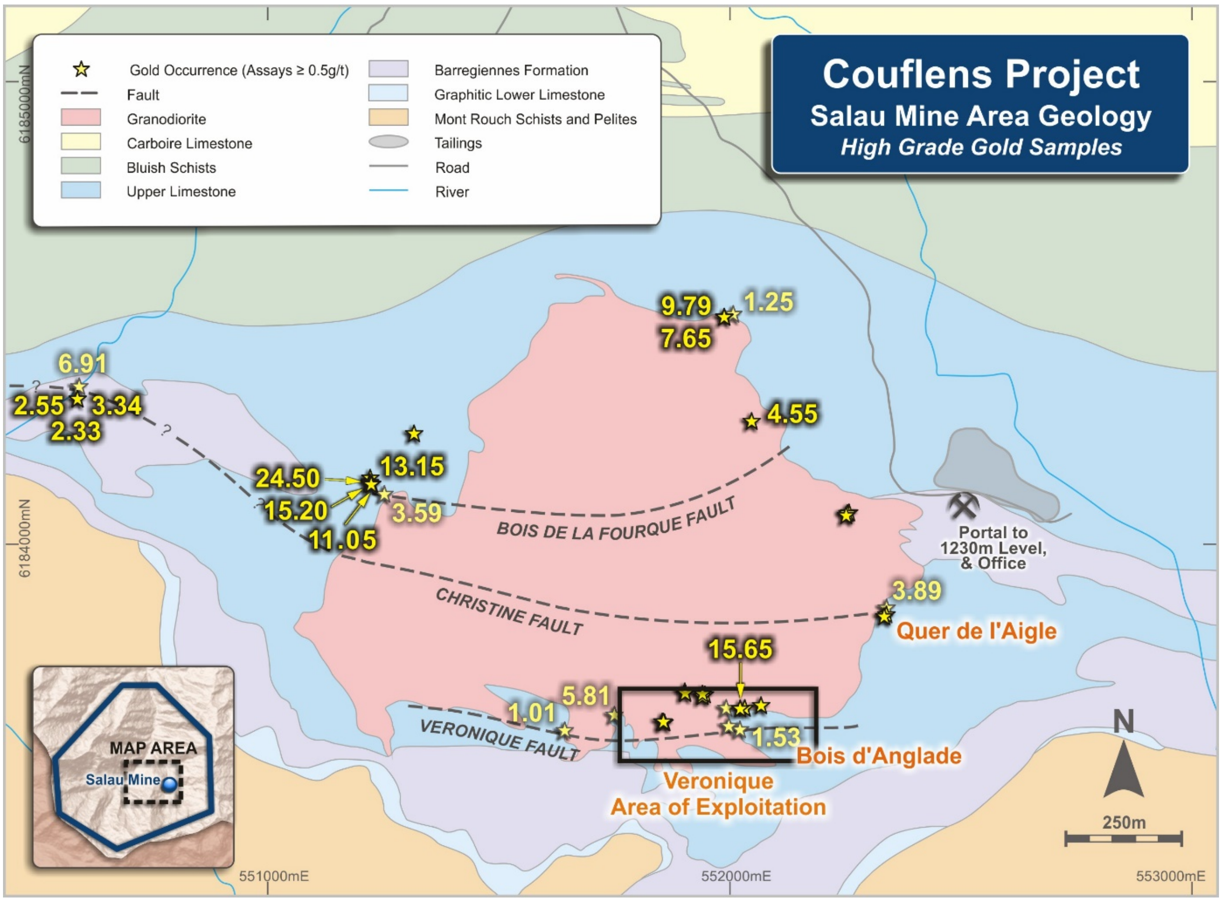

Figure 1: High grade gold results from recent rock chip sampling program

For further information contact:

Robert Behets

Tel: +61 8 9322 6322

Email: info@apollominerals.com.au

2017 Exploration Program and Results

In September 2017, a follow-up surface exploration program was completed after the previous field campaign undertaken in 2016 had resulted in the identification of gold occurrences associated with three main east-west trending fault structures within the Couflens licence area.

The 2017 campaign was primarily focussed on identifying extensions to the gold occurrences along these fault structures. The majority of samples were collected at the margins of the major granodiorite intrusion (Fourque granodiorite) near the historical Salau tungsten mine. Samples were also collected near a gold occurrence discovered during the 2016 campaign, which is located 500m west of the granodiorite, with no association to tungsten.

The exploration program included detailed geological and structural mapping, rock chip sampling of outcrop, and input of the data into an ArcGIS software package to facilitate data integration and interpretation.

A total of 222 select rock chip samples were collected during the field campaign and subsequently submitted for gold and tungsten analysis. The gold assays have now been received and are reported herein.

Assay results returned for these rock chip samples have confirmed the presence of widespread high grade gold mineralisation associated with tungsten skarn mineralisation and fault structures around the margins of the Fourque granodiorite. Further high grade gold results were also recorded at the gold only occurrence located 500m west of the granodiorite (Figures 1 and 2).

High grade gold occurrences, with assay results including 24.50 g/t, 15.20 g/t, 13.15 g/t and 11.05 g/t, were identified along the western margin of the Fourque granodiorite in close association with the Bois de la Fourque Fault.

High grade gold mineralisation was also recorded along the trend of the Veronique Fault structure at the south-eastern margin of Fourque granodiorite, with best results including 15.65 g/t, 3.77 g/t, 3.66 g/t and 3.33 g/t.

Outcropping skarn mineralisation observed at the north-eastern margin of the Fourque granodiorite was shown to be gold rich with high grade assays including 9.79 g/t and 7.65 g/t.

Significant gold grades (up to 4.55 g/t) were also recorded where the Bois de la Fourque and Christine Faults intersected the eastern margin of the Fourque granodiorite.

Follow-up sampling of the recently discovered gold only occurrence located 500m west of the granodiorite confirmed the presence of high grade gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining and sulphides (arsenopyrite). Best results include 3.34 g/t, 2.55 g/t and 2.33 g/t.

Tailings

A total of 34 tailings samples were collected from the historical tailings disposal area adjacent to the mine portal (1230m level) during the field campaign.

These tailings samples have returned gold grades up to 8.94 g/t, confirming the presence of high grade gold associated with the tungsten ore mined during the latter years of production at the historical Salau tungsten mine.

Whilst very early stage in nature, the Company plans to study the potential to reprocess the tailings to extract the gold (and tungsten) whilst at the same time restoring the natural habitat and improving soil conditions left over from the historical tungsten operations.

All significant gold assay results for the rock chip and tailings samples, along with details of the sample locations and geological descriptions, are summarised in Appendices A and B. The samples have also been submitted for multi-element analysis (including tungsten and copper). These results are pending and will be reported once available.

Work Plan – Salau Mine Area and Regional Exploration

The Couflens Project combines the potential reactivation of the high grade Salau tungsten mine coupled with significant untapped regional exploration potential within the surrounding 42km² licence area.

The Company is conducting an aggressive work program focused on the following:

Salau Mine Area:

- Digitisation of available mine production and exploration data
- Mine area and old tailings area risk assessments
- Mapping and sampling of mineralisation exposed in previously developed mine areas
- Generation of a 3D model of the geology, zones of mineralisation and principal controls on mineralisation
- Underground drilling to confirm known zones of mineralisation and test for extensions of these zones
- Estimation and reporting of a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code

Exploration:

- Reporting of additional multi-element assay data from the recent field campaign
- Further surface exploration programs to assess the identified tungsten and gold prospects and advance them to the drill ready stage
- Generation of new targets within the broader project area and extensions to already identified zones of mineralisation.

The Company will undertake its work programs accordance with the highest standards of environmental, social, health and safety, and economic management. All work programs are carried out with a strong commitment to both sustainable development and proactive stakeholder engagement as the Company seeks to develop and maintain positive relationships with its host communities and stakeholders.

Geological Setting and Gold Potential

The Salau deposit is a tungsten-bearing (primarily scheelite) skarn developed at the contact between Devonian pelites and calcareous sediments of the Barregiennes Formation and a Hercynian-aged granodiorite stock ("**Fourque**") (Figure 2). The skarn formed within both the carbonate-bearing sediments and, to a much lesser degree, the host granodiorite. Mineralisation is directly related to the Fourque granodiorite which provided hot, tungsten-copper-gold bearing solutions that reacted with the host rocks to form the skarns and deposit metal-bearing minerals.

Gold was not discovered in the Salau mine until very late in the mine life (and as a result was never recovered in milling). Limited sampling of material from the lower section of the Veronique ore zone indicated the presence of high grade gold associated with the tungsten mineralisation (Fonteilles et al, 1989).

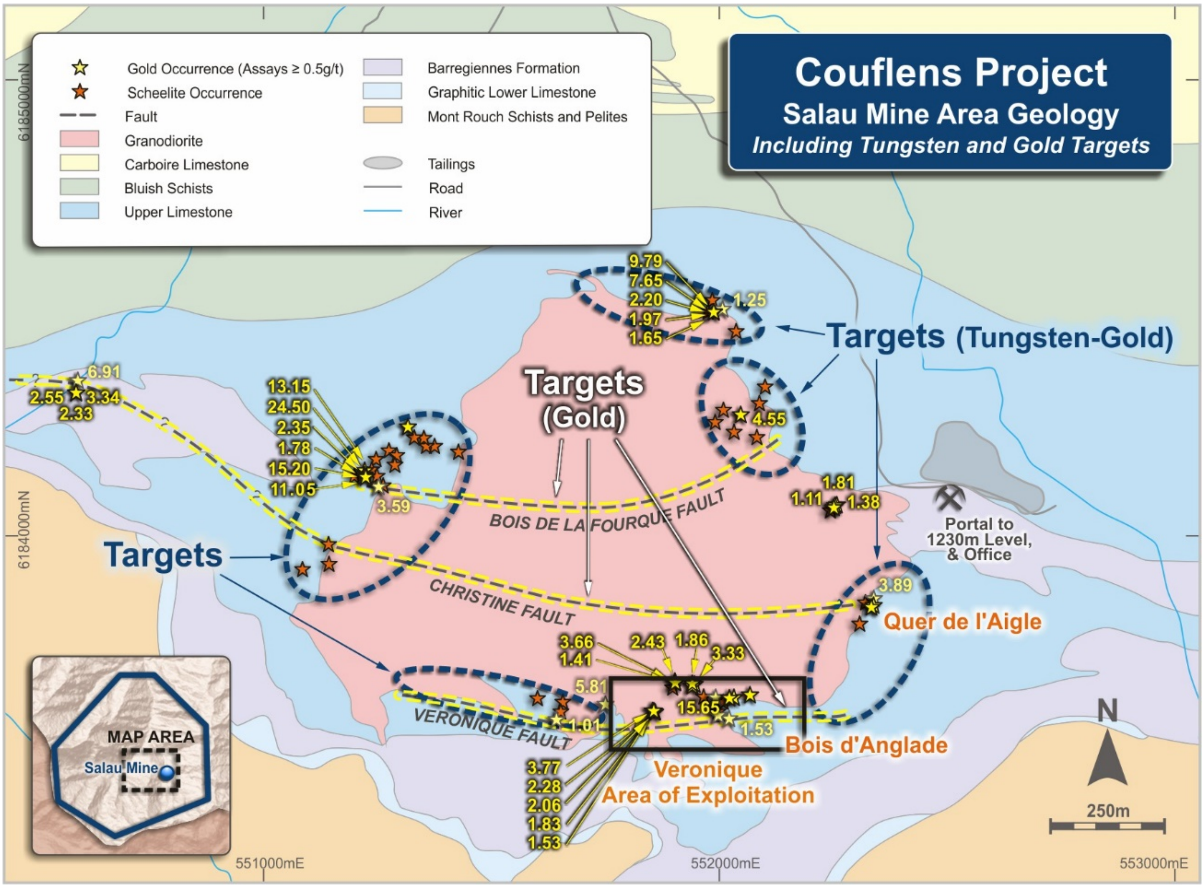

Figure 2: Salau Mine Area - Geology and Exploration Targets

Assay results returned from rock chip samples collected during surface exploration programs undertaken during 2015, 2016 and 2017 have subsequently lead to the identification of numerous gold occurrences in outcropping shear zones, typically in association with tungsten mineralisation around the margins of the Fourque granodiorite. Significantly, a high-grade gold occurrence (6.91g/t gold) was also observed 500m to the west of the granodiorite, without associated tungsten (Figure 2).

A review of the historical and recent exploration data has demonstrated that the gold potential of the Salau mine area has potentially been largely underestimated and that the nature of the gold mineralisation had previously not been fully understood.

Recent work has shown that the gold is associated with hydrothermal fluids focused by the "Veronique" type faults. Accordingly, the main east-west trending fault structures recognised within the Fourque granodiorite (Veronique Fault, Christine Fault and Bois de la Fourque Fault) and their extensions, along strike and at depth, represent priority gold exploration targets.

The discovery of the high grade 'gold only' occurrence in quartz veins located to the west of the Fourque granodiorite has also highlighted the potential for shear hosted gold mineralisation to be associated with regional fault structures.

About the Couflens Project

Apollo Minerals Limited owns an 80% interest in the Couflens tungsten-copper-gold project in the Pyrenees region of southern France.

Within the $42km^2$ covered by the Couflens exploration licence lies the historical Salau mine. The mine was one of the world's highest grade tungsten mines, producing approximately 930,000 tonnes at 1.5% WO_3 for around 11,500 tonnes of WO_3 in concentrate, prior to its closure in 1986 following the rapid fall in the tungsten price caused by Chinese dumping of tungsten into global markets.

Apollo Minerals is focussed on two parallel work programs at the Couflens Project:

(1) Brownfields activities within, and immediately adjacent to, the historical Salau mine. The deposit remains open at depth with previous drilling below the base of the existing underground development confirming continuation of the mineralised system. Both the underground development and infrastructure will be examined to determine the most efficient method to progress mine exploration, development activities and potential mine reactivation;

(2) Continuation of an aggressive regional exploration program, focused initially on gold. Recent field campaigns have returned grades of up to 24.5 g/t gold from rock chip samples. Exploration will be focused on the multiple fault structures recognised within the major granodiorite intrusion at Salau and the discovery of shear hosted gold mineralisation associated with large regional fault structures extending along a 5km corridor to the west of the Salau mine area.

Apollo Minerals is developing the Couflens project in accordance with the highest standards of environmental, social, health and safety, and economic management. All work programs are carried out with a strong commitment to both sustainable development and proactive stakeholder engagement as the Company seeks to develop and maintain positive relationships with its host communities and stakeholders.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Robert Behets, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Behets is a holder of shares and options in, and is a director of, Apollo Minerals Limited. Mr Behets has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Behets consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

REFERENCES

Fonteilles M., Soler P., Demange M., & Derré C., 1989; "The Scheelite Skarn Deposit of Salau (Ariège, French Pyrenees)", Economic Geology, Vol 84, pp 1172 – 1209

Appendix A - Summary of Significant Rock Chip Sample Results

Sample number	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	WO_3 (%)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Description
QM92	42.742738	1.195006	997	*Pending*	4.55	*Pending*	Garnet and pyroxene skarn with abundant massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite)
QM120	42.742872	1.177205	1298	*Pending*	2.55	*Pending*	Sheared quartz vein (5-10cm) with abundant sulphides (arsenopyrite) cross-cutting the marble bedding
QM121	42.742872	1.177205	1309	*Pending*	0.43	*Pending*	Sheared quartz vein (5-10cm) with abundant sulphides (arsenopyrite) cross-cutting the marble bedding
QM123	42.742872	1.177205	1312	*Pending*	0.58	*Pending*	Sheared quartz vein (5-10cm) with abundant sulphides (arsenopyrite) cross-cutting the marble bedding
QM142	42.741005	1.197637	1315	*Pending*	1.11	*Pending*	Massive sulphides / skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM143	42.740991	1.197592	1356	*Pending*	1.81	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM145	42.741017	1.197577	1333	*Pending*	0.24	*Pending*	Marble with beds of pyroxene skarn and sulphides
QM146	42.740950	1.197562	1330	*Pending*	1.38	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite)
QM151	42.742485	1.196107	1328	*Pending*	0.10	*Pending*	Mylonitised and very silicified granodiorite with mineral arsenopyrite
QM162	42.743329	1.195849	1328	*Pending*	0.10	*Pending*	Altered granodiorite cross-cut by sulphides (chalcopyrite) at contact with the massive sulphides
QM168	42.743286	1.195962	1330	*Pending*	0.10	*Pending*	Altered granodiorite at contact with a pyroxene and sulphides skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM169	42.743275	1.196029	1405	*Pending*	0.28	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn with sulphides in the bedding (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM170	42.743281	1.196031	1405	*Pending*	0.16	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) at contact with a pyroxene skarn
QM171	42.743294	1.196014	1405	*Pending*	0.18	*Pending*	Intensely oxidised and altered granodiorite (endoskarn) at contact with the disseminated sulphides skarn
QM173	42.744752	1.194219	1405	*Pending*	1.97	*Pending*	Oxidised massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM174	42.744752	1.194219	1405	*Pending*	7.65	*Pending*	Slightly altered massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM175	42.744752	1.194219	1401	*Pending*	9.79	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn pervaded by massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite)
QM176	42.744752	1.194219	1385	*Pending*	1.65	*Pending*	Massive sulphides with coarse-grained scheelite and moderately abundant arsenopyrite
QM177	42.744752	1.194219	1385	*Pending*	2.20	*Pending*	Massive sulphides with abundant euhedral arsenopyrite and coarse-grained scheelite
QM188	42.740552	1.184736	1383	*Pending*	0.19	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn with disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM192	42.741466	1.184975	1563	*Pending*	13.15	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) at contact with granodiorite
QM193	42.741466	1.184975	1566	*Pending*	0.11	*Pending*	Skarnified marble and very altered granodiorite with sulphides (pyrrhotite)
QM199	42.741347	1.185027	1565	*Pending*	11.05	*Pending*	Sulfide skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM207	42.737147	1.194878	1563	*Pending*	15.65	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) pervading a pyroxene skarn
QM208	42.737163	1.194826	1565	*Pending*	0.35	*Pending*	Massive pyroxene skarn cross-cut by sulphide veins (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM209	42.737191	1.194866	1570	*Pending*	0.48	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn cross-cut by sulphide veins (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM211	42.737158	1.194996	1570	*Pending*	0.64	*Pending*	Contact between fractured granodiorite (endoskarn) and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM214	42.737141	1.194912	1570	*Pending*	0.10	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM220	42.737218	1.195425	1571	*Pending*	0.57	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM222	42.737154	1.195578	1558	*Pending*	0.36	*Pending*	Garnet skarn in marble bedding cross-cut by a centimetric calcite and chalcopyrite vein
QM230	42.737096	1.194731	1348	*Pending*	0.37	*Pending*	White marble with garnet beds and coarse-grained calcite
QM236	42.737080	1.194880	1348	*Pending*	0.18	*Pending*	Pyroxene and garnet skarn with a late garnet vein cross-cutting skarn bedding
QM249	42.737034	1.194811	1382	*Pending*	0.34	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM261	42.739038	1.198684	1382	*Pending*	0.98	*Pending*	Pyroxene and garnet skarn pervaded by disseminated sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM265	42.739002	1.198627	1381	*Pending*	0.67	*Pending*	Pyroxene and garnet skarn with disseminated sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM269	42.741379	1.184966	1383	*Pending*	2.35	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) at contact between granodiorite and marble
QM270	42.741358	1.184954	1376	*Pending*	24.50	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)

Sample number	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	WO_3 (%)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Description
QM271	42.741355	1.184977	1636	*Pending*	1.78	*Pending*	Altered granodiorite at contact with massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM272	42.741340	1.185006	1636	*Pending*	15.20	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM273	42.741469	1.185135	1636	*Pending*	0.23	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM279	42.737455	1.193409	1636	*Pending*	2.43	*Pending*	Skarn with moderately abundant sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) at contact with granodiorite
QM280	42.737444	1.193407	1635	*Pending*	0.75	*Pending*	Skarn with disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM281	42.737436	1.193388	1635	*Pending*	0.15	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn and sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM282	42.737436	1.193388	1635	*Pending*	0.27	*Pending*	Skarn with disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM283	42.737425	1.193415	1635	*Pending*	3.66	*Pending*	Skarn with disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM284	42.737425	1.193415	1635	*Pending*	0.29	*Pending*	Skarn with disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM285	42.737425	1.193415	1661	*Pending*	0.36	*Pending*	Massive sulphides skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM286	42.737425	1.193415	1661	*Pending*	0.55	*Pending*	Massive sulphides skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM287	42.737425	1.193415	1661	*Pending*	1.41	*Pending*	Intensely altered granodiorite with massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM288	42.736839	1.192869	1662	*Pending*	2.28	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn and abundant sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM289	42.736843	1.192887	1662	*Pending*	2.06	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn and abundant sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM290	42.736847	1.192863	1602	*Pending*	1.53	*Pending*	Pyroxene skarn and disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM291	42.736858	1.192828	1602	*Pending*	3.77	*Pending*	Pyroxene and sulphides skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM292	42.736859	1.192859	1603	*Pending*	1.83	*Pending*	Pyroxene and sulphides skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM293	42.737368	1.193875	1605	*Pending*	3.33	*Pending*	Quartz vein with arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite cross-cutting altered granodiorite
QM294	42.737361	1.193864	1604	*Pending*	0.12	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) cross-cutting altered granodiorite
QM295	42.737382	1.193854	1602	*Pending*	0.21	*Pending*	Quartz vein with arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite
QM296	42.737379	1.193843	1602	*Pending*	0.48	*Pending*	Intensely altered granodiorite pervaded by sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM298	42.737414	1.193873	1602	*Pending*	1.86	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM302	42.737403	1.193938	997	*Pending*	0.70	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) at contact with intensely altered granodiorite
QM303	42.737437	1.194025	997	*Pending*	0.15	*Pending*	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM304	42.737437	1.194025	1290	*Pending*	0.12	*Pending*	Oxidised massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM319	42.742872	1.177205	1304	*Pending*	2.33	*Pending*	Quartz vein with sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite) cross-cutting marble
QM320	42.742872	1.177205	997	*Pending*	3.34	*Pending*	Quartz vein with arsenopyrite cross-cutting the marble bedding
QM325	42.742557	1.186180	997	*Pending*	0.17	*Pending*	Pyroxene and disseminated sulphides skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
QM333	42.742349	1.186110	997	*Pending*	0.84	*Pending*	Pyroxene and sulphides skarn (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite) at contact between marble and granodiorite

Coordinate system: WGS 84

Appendix B - Summary of Tailings Sample Results

Sample number	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	WO_3 (%)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
TAI01	42.741801	1.200955	1221.46	*Pending*	0.41	*Pending*
TAI02	42.741878	1.201230	1223.00	*Pending*	0.77	*Pending*
TAI03	42.741860	1.201449	1224.55	*Pending*	1.69	*Pending*
TAI04	42.741942	1.201692	1224.24	*Pending*	0.49	*Pending*
TAI05	42.741961	1.201775	1225.07	*Pending*	0.70	*Pending*
TAI06	42.741939	1.201819	1225.18	*Pending*	0.98	*Pending*
TAI07	42.741861	1.201907	1226.40	*Pending*	0.46	*Pending*
TAI08	42.741732	1.202001	1226.17	*Pending*	0.59	*Pending*
TAI09	42.741683	1.202104	1227.82	*Pending*	0.36	*Pending*
TAI10	42.741633	1.202123	1228.71	*Pending*	0.36	*Pending*
TAI11	42.741578	1.202135	1228.96	*Pending*	0.30	*Pending*
TAI12	42.741525	1.202239	1228.71	*Pending*	0.16	*Pending*
TAI13	42.741464	1.202287	1230.22	*Pending*	0.43	*Pending*
TAI14	42.741445	1.202310	1228.32	*Pending*	0.33	*Pending*
TAI15	42.741437	1.202409	1229.76	*Pending*	0.24	*Pending*
TAI16	42.741430	1.202451	1229.66	*Pending*	1.71	*Pending*
TAI17	42.741377	1.202561	1229.23	*Pending*	0.76	*Pending*
TAI18	42.741347	1.202620	1229.43	*Pending*	0.45	*Pending*
TAI19	42.741386	1.202692	1229.96	*Pending*	0.34	*Pending*
TAI20	42.741359	1.202756	1229.53	*Pending*	0.55	*Pending*
TAI21	42.741300	1.202804	1228.71	*Pending*	0.35	*Pending*
TAI22	42.741275	1.202850	1228.87	*Pending*	0.55	*Pending*
TAI23	42.741333	1.202883	1227.03	*Pending*	0.21	*Pending*
TAI24	42.741226	1.202975	1229.72	*Pending*	0.23	*Pending*
TAI25	42.741199	1.203053	1229.38	*Pending*	0.18	*Pending*
TAI26	42.741158	1.203102	1228.74	*Pending*	0.26	*Pending*
TAI27	42.741121	1.203149	1229.74	*Pending*	0.22	*Pending*
TAI28	42.741654	1.200814	1236.11	*Pending*	0.20	*Pending*
TAI29	42.741607	1.200706	1230.41	*Pending*	8.94	*Pending*
TAI30	42.741501	1.200601	1221.97	*Pending*	0.15	*Pending*
TAI31	42.741491	1.200458	1220.90	*Pending*	0.47	*Pending*
TAI32	42.741499	1.200307	1219.92	*Pending*	2.06	*Pending*
TAI33	42.741475	1.200032	1218.54	*Pending*	3.14	*Pending*
TAI34	42.741464	1.199908	1217.45	*Pending*	1.01	*Pending*

Appendix C: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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.*	Rock samples were collected as grab/chip samples from outcrops as part of an exploration program undertaken within the boundaries the Couflens PER during September 2017 (222 samples). A further 34 tailings samples were also collected from a historical tailings disposal area.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample size was approximately 1kg in weight for rock samples and more than 2kg for tailings samples. Where mineralisation was observed, rock samples were collected from an area of approximately 50cm² to enhance representivity. Rock and tailings sample locations were surveyed using standard Garmin GPS equipment achieving sub metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.
	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.	Rock samples were collected from outcrops, with sample sizes of approximately 1kg and tailing samples from a historical tailings disposal area (1230m mine level), with sample sizes of approximatively 2kg. Rock and tailings samples were transported to the e-Mines sample preparation/assay laboratory in Dun, southern France (Dr Michel Bonnemaison, a Director of Apollo Minerals Limited, is a director and beneficial shareholder of e-Mines). Samples were dried and crushed to -2mm. Samples were then split using a riffle splitter to recover 100g. Sample splits were pulverised to -80µm. 5g of the sample were pressed into pellets for multi-element analysis by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) using a NITON XRF analytical device. Samples (30g of powder) were transported to the ALS laboratory in Loughrea, Ireland for gold analysis by fire assay.
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).*	No drilling results reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling results reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling results reported.
	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 drilling results reported.
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.*	No drilling results reported. Rock and tailings samples were described (lithology, mineralogy, texture, structures) with details entered into an Excel based Geological Database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling results reported.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling results reported.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling results reported.
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	No drilling results reported.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock and tailings samples were transported to the external sample preparation/assay laboratory in Dun, southern France. Samples were dried and crushed to -2mm. Samples were then split using a riffle splitter to recover 100g.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample splits were pulverized in a hammer mill to -80µm. 5g of the material was pressed into pellets ready for loading into a NITON XRF analytical device. Sample sizes and preparation techniques employed are considered to be appropriate for the generation of early stage exploration results.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling was applied into sample batches before arriving to the external laboratory. External laboratories QA/QC procedures involved the use of standards, blanks and duplicates which are inserted into sample batches at a frequency of approximately 5%.
	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.	Sample size was approximately 1kg in weight for rocks and 2kg for tailings. Where mineralisation was observed, rock samples were collected from an area of approximately 50cm² to enhance representivity. Some field duplicates were collected for the rock samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The scheelite can be either fine-grained (< 50µm) or coarse-grained (> 200µm), depending of the ore type. Electrum crystals size range from 5µm to 100µm. Previous test work carried out by e-Mines using different sample sizes has demonstrated that the selected sample size is appropriate.
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.*	Samples are being analysed at the e-Mines laboratory (Dun, France) using a handheld Thermoscientific NITONXL3T GOLDD+ XRF device. Readings are conducted over 90 seconds with an appropriate calibration mode for soil and rock samples. Both major and trace for 40 elements are recorded. 222 selected rock samples were analysed at the ALS laboratory (Loughrea, Ireland) by four acid ICP-AES. Gold was analysed by Au 30g fire assay fusion with AAS finish. The technique is considered total. A further 34 tailings samples were also analysed using the same techniques.
	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.	Samples are being analysed at the e-Mines laboratory using a handheld Thermoscientific NITONXL3T GOLDD+ XRF device. Readings are conducted over 90 seconds with an appropriate calibration mode for soil and rock samples.
	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.	The external laboratories used maintain their own process of QA/QC using standards, sample duplicates and blanks. Review of the external laboratory quality QA/QC reports, has shown no sample preparation issues, acceptable levels of accuracy and precision and no bias in the analytical datasets.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No drilling results reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling results reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All primary data is recorded in specifically designed templates. Assay data from the external laboratories was received in spreadsheets and downloaded directly into an Excel based Geological Database managed by the Company. Data is entered into controlled Excel templates for validation. Daily backups of all digital data are undertaken.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Tungsten (ppm) assays received from the external laboratory are converted to WO_3 (ppm) using the stoichiometric factor of 1.2611.
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 rock and tailings sample locations were captured using a Garmin GPS in latitude-longitude decimal degrees with sub-metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Sample locations were projected from latitude-longitude decimal degrees and recorded into the GIS database in the RGF93-Lambert93 system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on a digital terrain model with sub metric accuracy sourced from the French Institute Geographic National (Institut Géographique National).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock and tailings samples were randomly collected i.e. not on a fixed grid pattern.
	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.	The data spacing is not considered sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity, and will not allow the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	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.*	In the Salau mine area, the mineralised zone strikes east-west and is steeply dipping (70°N to sub-vertical).
	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.	No drilling results reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	In the field, samples were numbered with plastic labels and indelible ink in a tied plastic bag. Samples were counted and grouped by ten units in labelled plastic bag each day on the field base camp. Samples were then transported to the Dun facility. Upon arrival at the external laboratory, a check counting control was undertaken for each sample before commencement of sample preparation activities.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There has been no external audit or formal review of the techniques used or data collected during the September 2017 field campaign.

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 Couflens Project comprises the granted Couflens exploration licence (permis exclusif de recherches – "PER") which covers an area of 42km^2 centred on the historical Salau mine. The Couflens PER was applied for, and granted to, Variscan Mines SAS ("Variscan France"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Variscan Mines Limited. The PER has been granted for an initial period of five (5) years commencing 11 February 2017. Apollo Minerals Limited ("Apollo Minerals") wholly owns Ariege Tungstene SAS ("Ariege"), which holds an 80% interest in Mines du Salat SAS ("MdS"). MdS is governed by a Shareholder Agreement with Variscan France, the holder of the Couflens PER, pursuant to which Variscan France will transfer the Couflens PER to MdS. No historical sites, wilderness or national parks are located within the Couflens PER. The Couflens PER is located within the Pyrenees Ariegeoises Regional Natural Park (which is not a National Park) and adjacent to the village of Salau.
	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 PER (permis exclusif de recherches, a French exploration licence) has been granted and is considered secure. In accordance with the French Mining Code, the PER may be extended for two additional periods of a maximum of 5 years each. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in this area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous regional exploration on Couflens PER (outside Salau mine area) was undertaken by BRGM during 1960's to 1980's. Work completed included geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, rock sampling and diamond drilling. Historical geophysical surveys included an airborne (helicopter) electromagnetic survey and ground based magnetic, resistivity and gravity surveys. Geochemical surveys included stream sediment sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A detailed assessment of the historic data is in progress. No significant issues with the data have been detected to-date.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The tungsten skarn mineralisation of the Salau deposit is hosted within Devonian marbles adjacent to the La Fourque granodiorite. The mineralisation typically occurs as a 70°N to sub-vertical dipping lenses occurring between surface and 600m depth, and remain open at depth. The style of the tungsten mineralisation includes veins and disseminated mineralisation in a fault called Veronique related to late brittle deformation. Scheelite is the tungsten ore. Most of the mineralisation is hosted within Veronique shear zone and contact metamorphism halo in marbles. This deposit can be considered as a tungsten skarn cross-cut by a later auriferous shear-zone system.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	No drilling results reported.
	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.	No drilling results reported.
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 high grade cuts have been applied to the rock or tailings sample data reported.
	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.	No aggregation has been applied to the rock or tailings sample data reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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.*	No drilling results 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').	No drilling results reported.
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 a geological plan, 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.*	All results >0.1 g/t gold are reported in Appendices A and B of this release.
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.*	No other substantive exploration data was collected during the September 2017 field campaign.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further surface exploration work planned for the Couflens PER includes ongoing review of the historical exploration datasets and systematic follow-up geological mapping, rock sampling and geophysical surveys over identified prospects and exploration 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.