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SHALLOW ZINC-LEAD SULPHIDE MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT SECOND DRILLED TARGET ZONE – 16KM SOUTH OF DIKAKI

Apollo Minerals Limited (**Apollo Minerals** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on drilling activities at the previously untested Niamabimbou Prospect (**Niamabimbou**), located 16km south of the Dikaki Prospect, at the Kroussou zinc-lead Project (**Kroussou Project** or **Project**) in Gabon.

Highlights:

- **Drilling confirms prospectivity of the Niamabimbou system, with assay results expected in the coming weeks.**
- **Mineralised sandstone and conglomerate units have been intersected in majority of holes drilled to date, which cover only 1.3km of the ~8km strike length of prospective geology.**
- **Drill holes contain visible zinc and lead sulphides, with an average depth to the mineralised unit of 22m.**

Coarse galena vein in NBDD018 and disseminated galena and sphalerite in NBDD006

- **Drilling at Niamabimbou** is targeting shallow, high grade zinc-lead (**Zn-Pb**) mineralisation.
    - Widespread high-grade mineralisation was identified in the 2020 sampling program, with grades of up to 24.85% combined Zn-Pb from rock chip samples.
- **Strong news flow expected shortly** as results from the ongoing drilling programs at the Dikaki and Niamabimbou prospects continue to delineate the scale of the project.
- **The Kroussou Project represents a significant, large scale, shallow Zn-Pb project** with more than 80km of strike length of prospective contact, **18 target Prospects**, and multiple opportunities for discovery indicated by soil and rock chip sampling.

Apollo Mineral's Executive Director, Mr Neil Inwood, commented "The confirmation of base metal sulphides at shallow depths in the maiden drilling program at Niambabimbou confirms the prospectively of both the large Niamabimbou Prospect area and the broader Kroussou Project (over 80km of prospective strike length and 18 identified Prospects). The Company eagerly awaits the results of this first ever drilling at Niamabimbou."

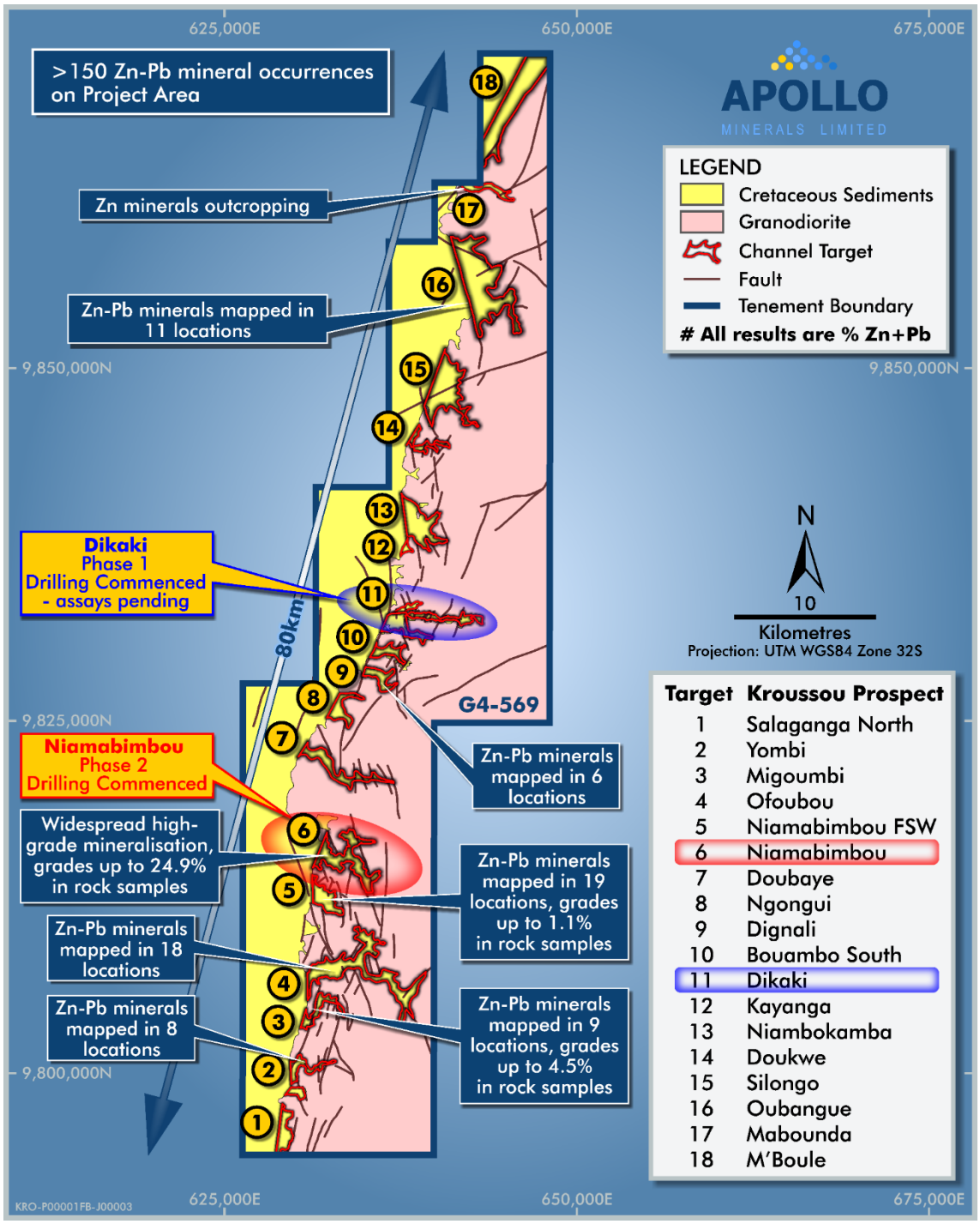

Figure 1 – Kroussou Project showing Key Prospects and areas of initial drilling focus

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DRILLING AT NIAMABIMBOU

Drilling at the Niamabimbou Prospect commenced in July 2021 and focused on drill testing multiple targets defined by mapping and rock chip sampling (Figure 2). The overall drill program comprises approximately 100 holes for 5,000 metres of diamond drilling.

This program represents the **first ever drilling at Niamabimbou**, which is developing into a potential new discovery with significant scale including a prospective strike length of ~8km.

The Niamabimbou drill program is based on targeting derived from mapping and rock chip sampling completed in 2020. This work was successful in refining the interpreted geology of the sedimentary channels (Figure 2) and generated numerous new high priority drill targets, with the potential to host significant tonnage of shallow base metals mineralisation *(refer ASX announcements dated 15 January 2020 and 11 May 2020*).

To date, 19 drill holes for 970m have been completed at Niambimbou (Figure 2), with two rigs currently deployed at the Prospect. The **majority of holes drilled have intersected visible Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation,** as observed by in-field drill core logging, with visual identification of up to 8% galena (lead sulphide) content recorded locally (e.g. NBD0006 23.90m-24.25m).

These first drill holes at Niamabimbou have targeted the northern region of the Prospect, and cover only approximately 1.5km of the ~8km prospective trend. **Four other priority target areas are still to be drill tested** at the Prospect. Based on visual observations from the drilling completed to date, a **mineralised trend of up to 1.3km is being indicated in this initial target area**; with the **remaining ~7km of prospective trend at the Prospect still to be tested** in this program.

The presence of shallow, base metal sulphide mineralisation in the majority of holes logged **validates the Company's exploration targeting model**. The initial geological logging of the drill holes is also showing potential for: a) coherent distinct sedimentary units that are hosting the mineralisation in a similar geometric pattern to that observed at Dikaki; and b) coherent mineralisation footprint across the entire channel (Figures 2 and 3).

Intervals of Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation have been identified using a combination of visual identification, with assistance of a hand-held XRF ('pXRF' readings) and indicates the presence of broad mineralisation ranging from 2 to 20m true thickness. These intervals contain observed sulphide mineralisation between 0.5% to 8.0% Zn-Pb sulphide content (sphalerite + galena) in holes (NBDD001, 2, and 4-16, see Table 1) typically in the range of 1 to 4% sulphides, with localised intervals of more intense mineralisation (2-8% Zn-Pb sulphide content over 0.2 to 4.0m) that form part the broader mineralised packages.

The various styles of mineralisation encountered to date include coarse galena veinlets associated with cavities/fractures, disseminated galena and sphalerite (zinc sulphide) within sandstones, and coarse galena veinlets and fine-grained sphalerite associated with carbonate lithologies (Figure 4).

It is important to note that both the visual identification of sulphide mineralisation, and the use of a hand-held XRF, are empirical methods of mineralisation identification; and that final laboratory analysis of the drill core samples is required to demonstrate actual Zn-Pb grades. Assays are pending from this drilling and results are expected in the coming weeks.

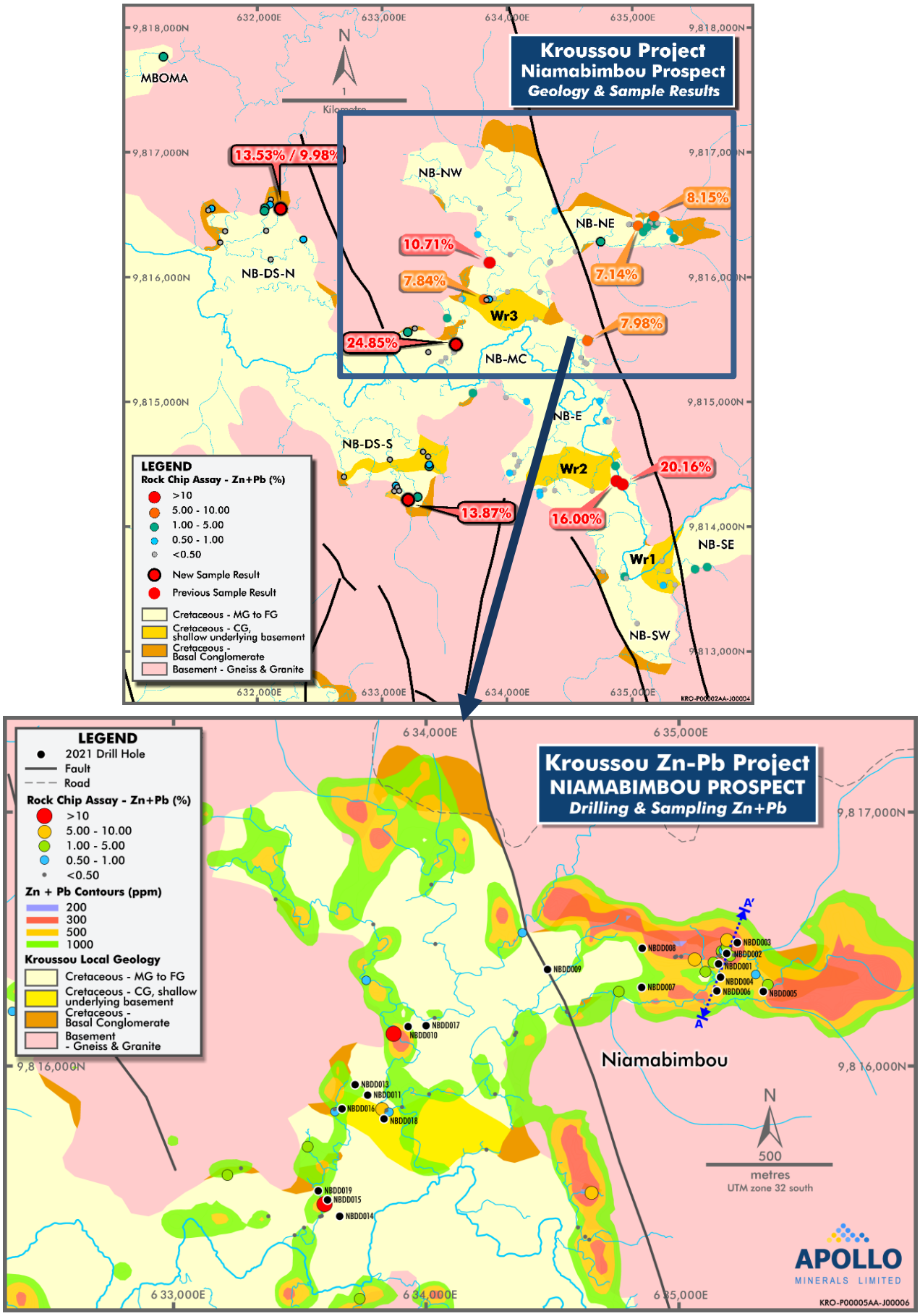

Figure 2 – Drill collar locations and surface geochemical anomalies (soils and rock chips)

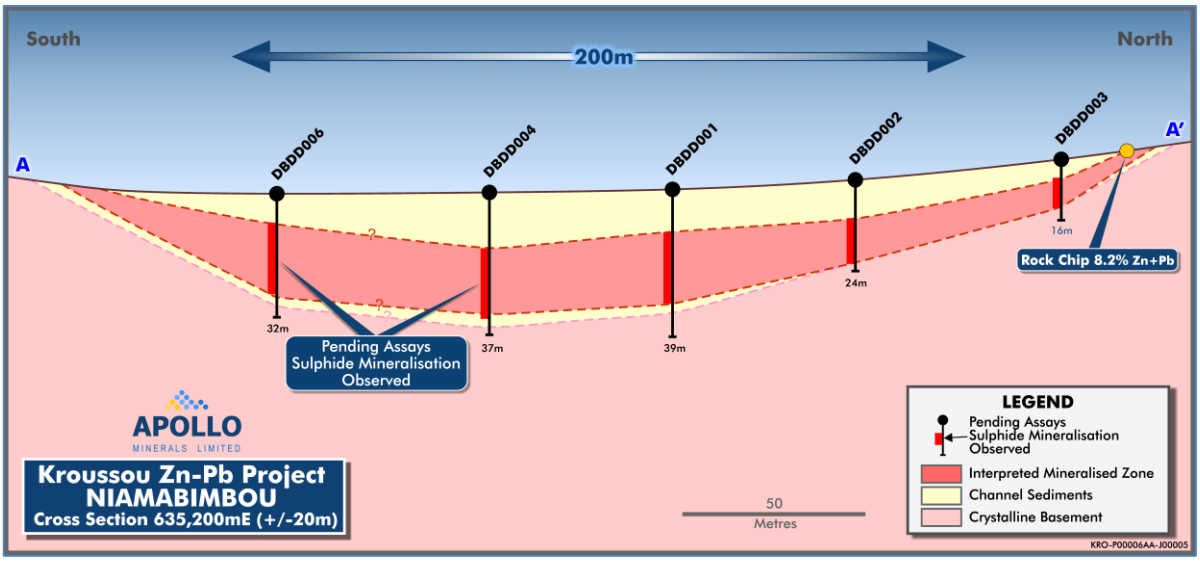

Figure 3 – Logged mineralised halo on Section A-A' at Niamabimbou

Figure 4 – Examples of mineralisation styles being encountered at Niamabimbou *Coarse galena (lead sulphide) vein in NBDD018 within a dolostone at 34m (Top LHS). Disseminated galena and sphalerite (zinc sulphide) in sandstone (8% galena + sphalerite logged) in NBDD006 at 24m (Top RHS). Sphalerite (schalenblende style) and galena in NBDD016 at 23.5m (Bottom LHS). Sphalerite, galena and marcasite in sandstone within NBD014 at 18m (Bottom RHS)*

Niamabimbou Prospect Geology and Targeting

Drill targeting at Niamabimbou includes a focus on defining mineralisation around broader channel targets, as well as interpreted horst related faulted 'weir' outcrops.

The 'weir' targets are indicated in four areas where a dominance of conglomerate and/or microconglomerate outcrop has been mapped. These outcrops have been interpreted as a shallow underlying basement, compared to the other parts of the channel where sandstone and siltstone are dominant lithologies. These 'weirs' are potentially the result of fault-related horst type features in the basement and their external margins are considered favourable geomorphologic settings for potential high-grade mineralisation in part due to the presence of clastic sediments.

Mineralised outcrops identified on the weir margins represent priority drilling targets, particularly in the zones "Wr2" and "Wr3" (Figure 2). High priority drilling targets were also identified at Niamabimbou NE (NB-NE) where a zone of mineralised outcrops (including JBR049 and JBR069 which returned 7.14% and 8.15% combined Zn-Pb respectively) extends 400m by 150m, with potential extending down-dip and laterally to the south and west. Recent results of soil geochemistry in this area delineated a significant Zn-Pb anomaly approximately 1.5km long by 200m wide.

ABOUT THE KROUSSOU PROJECT

The Kroussou Project (Figure 5) consists of the Prospecting License G4-569 (the Company recently applied for the extension of the Prospecting Licence) which covers 986.5km^2 in the Ngounié Province of Western Gabon located approximately 220km southeast of the capital city of Libreville. The project is easily accessible by the major sealed N1 road from Libreville, and well-maintained provincial roads to towns bordering the project. Well-established and wide forestry tracks are present within the project area to the camp and exploration sites.

Zn-Pb mineralisation is hosted in Cretaceous sediments on the margin of the Cotier Basin within preserved channels lying on unconformable Archaean and Paleoproterozoic basement rocks.

Historical exploration work at the Kroussou Project identified 150 base metal occurrences along a +80km strike length of prospective geology within the project area. The Zn-Pb mineral occurrences are hosted within exposed channels that offer very shallow, near surface targets close to the basement rocks.

Only two of the 18 exposed channels were drill tested by the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (**BRGM**) historically, with both channels containing significant base metal mineralisation. A further two near surface targets were drilled by Trek Metals Limited (**Trek**), which also returned significant Zn-Pb intervals, further validating the province scale, base metal potential of the project area.

There are multiple opportunities for the discovery of further base metal mineralisation within the remaining untested 14 channels and also further exploration westward within the broader Cotier Basin is warranted.

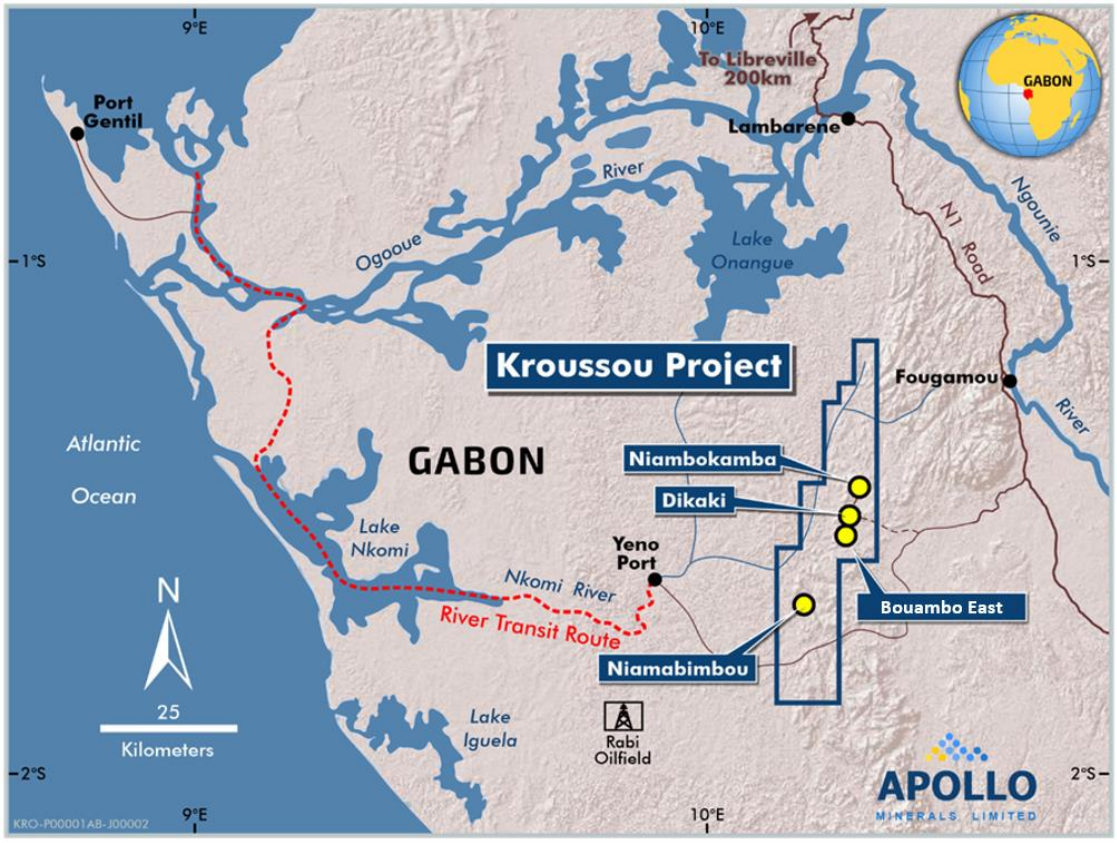

Figure 5 – Kroussou Project Location Plan

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for Niamabimbou is based on information reviewed by Mr Neil Inwood, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Inwood is an Executive Director of Apollo Minerals and a holder of incentive options and shares in Apollo Minerals. Mr Inwood 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 Inwood 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 dated 3 September 2019, 15 January 2020, 30 April 2020, 29 July 2020, 29 January 2021 and 21 July 2021. These announcements are available to view on the Company's website at www.apollominerals.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcements; that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the content in the relevant ASX announcements continues to apply and have not materially changed; and that the form and context in which the relevant Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Apollo Minerals'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 Executive Director, Mr Neil Inwood.

Appendix 1: JORC Tables

Table 1: Drill collar Summary (All holes drilled vertically, WGS84 32S)					
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	Comments
NBDD001	635,156	9,816,404	55	38.6	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 11m to 30m
NBDD002	635,188	9,816,445	54	23.6	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 6m to 21m
NBDD003	635,230	9,816,488	58	16.1	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 9m to 13m
NBDD004	635,164	9,816,351	53	37.1	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 15m to 32m
NBDD005	635,333	9,816,295	46	25.1	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 8m to 23m
NBDD006	635,149	9,816,297	38	32.2	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 3 to 28m
NBDD007	634,852	9,816,311	33	47.6	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 26 to 36m
NBDD008	634,854	9,816,466	31	40.5	Sulphide mineralisation halos encountered from 11 to 37m
NBDD009	634,480	9,816,382	34	83.6	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 30 to 50m
NBDD010	633,929	9,816,156	34	54.0	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 44 to 46m
NBDD011	633,769	9,815,886	30	72.5	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from24-30m, 52 to 62m
NBDD012	633,610	9,815,473	37	10.5	Abandoned, redrilled as NBDD015
NBDD013	633,720	9,815,927	37	34.5	Sulphide mineralisation halo encountered from 24m to EOH
NBDD014	633,659	9,815,407	28	90.1	Sulphide mineralisation halos identified from 11-21m; and from 66m
NBDD015	633,611	9,815,472	37	72.0	Sulphide mineralisation halos identified from 61-68m
NBDD016	633,668	9,815,832	33	54.3	Sulphide mineralisation halos identified from 22-24m; 45-53m
NBDD017	*634,000*	*9,816,160*		89.6	Pending detailed logs
NBDD018	633,834	9,815,792	26	92.2	Pending detailed logs
NBDD019	*633,574*	*9,815,508*		56.5	Pending detailed logs
Note: Sulphide mineralisation halo ranges from trace to 8% Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation with core regions in the range of 1 to 4% indicated sulphides locally. Identification of sulphides is based upon a combination of in-field logging and pXRF spot checks and is empirical only and not intended to be indicative of grade endowment.					

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.*	Diamond Core was cut in half to produce a ½ core samples using a core saw - DDH. All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists. Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by NITON XRF for the entire length of the drill hole.
	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 standard Garmin 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).
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 by FGSD Drillers. All drilling is vertical.
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 vertical and orthogonal to the mineralization to get representative samples of the mineralization.
	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.	Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by NITON XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative assessment of the Zn and Pb.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	Core is marked for sampling along an orientation line and a consistent half of core is sampled along the drill hole. A combination of field duplicates and laboratory coarse are used to test for sample reproducibility at this stage of exploration.
	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.*	Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by NITON XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative assessment of the Zn and Pb. The results are not suitable for reporting; but aid in understanding potential enrichment zones.
	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.	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.
	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 25 samples and Blank samples. Std / Zn ppm / Pb ppm / Source GBM310-1 / 9753 / 3035 / Geostats Pty Ltd GBM310-14 / 179106 / 89465 / Geostats Pty Ltd GBM319-14 / 22491 / 7331 / Geostats Pty Ltd
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All XRF results are reviewed by AON and results have been used to provide a qualitative indication of Zn and Pb mineralisation. Core samples will be analysed by a commercial laboratory, and these results will be reported when received and processed.
	The use of twinned holes.	There have been no recent twin holes drilled at the Project.
	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.	Zinc and lead combined assays are discussed in the text with Appendix 1 providing a breakdown of significant individual zinc and lead assays.
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 data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2021 drill program is variable as most drilling to date is either first pass drilling of new exploration targets or step-out brownfields exploration targeting along strike from existing intercepts.
	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 and verification of historical collars. Some drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. 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.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	This is not currently considered material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if 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 and a sample tag. 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 Kroussou Project consists of one Prospecting License (G4-569), covering approximately 986.5km^2 located in Ngounié Province, western Gabon. The Prospecting License (G4-569) is held by Select Explorations Gabon SA, a 100% owned subsidiary of Trek. The Prospecting License was granted in July 2015 and renewed in July 2018 for an additional three years. The Prospecting License can be renewed for a further three years. Havilah Consolidated Resources (HCR) holds a 0.75% NSR in the Kroussou Project. This royalty may be bought back from HCR for US$250,000. The Kroussou Project is now subject to the Earn-In Agreement between Trek and Apollo Minerals. No historical sites, wilderness or national parks are located within the Prospecting License.
	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 License 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.*	Intermittent historical exploration as conducted by French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) at Kroussou from 1962 - 1963, the project was then later re-examined in 1979-1981 by the BRGM in joint venture with Comilog which is a Gabonese government owned mining company. BRGM discovered the Kroussou Pb-Zn-(Ag) mineral occurrences as well as others along various river systems on the Kroussou license. BRGM conducted drilling on the project in 1962 and 1977-1980. Metals of Africa (renamed Battery Minerals) obtained historical reports and drill logs relating to BRGM's field program and completed cursory rock chip and mapping work in 2015 and 2016. Trek completed soil surveying, mapping, rock chip sampling, ground geophysics and two drilling programs to confirm historical results during 2017 and 2018.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit style reported in BRGM historical files 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by NITON XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative assessment of the Zn and Pb.
	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.
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. 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 mineralization.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate 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. As the projects are brownfields exploration targets, and there are large numbers of holes drilled over the region, it is considered appropriate to illustrate mineralised and non-mineralised drill holes by the use of diagrams, with reference to the table of significant intercepts.
Other substantive	*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*	All meaningful and material information is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Infill and extensional drilling at the Dikaki Prospect and initial drilling testing at the Niamabimbou Prospect. 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. Further drill testing of multiple exploration targets across the project area following after ranking and prioritisation. Additional metallurgical test work over all prospective targets to assess recovery characteristics, concentrate quality, and variability.
	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.