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Sulphide Base Metal Mineralisation Confirmed at Two New Prospects

PROVINCE SCALE POTENTIAL OF KROUSSOU CONTINUES TO EXPAND

FURTHER POSITIVE DIKAKI DRILL RESULTS RECEIVED

Apollo Minerals Limited ('**Apollo Minerals**' or '**Company**') is pleased to provide an update on ongoing regional exploration activities at the province-scale Kroussou zinc-lead ('**Zn-Pb**') project ('**Kroussou Project**' or '**Project**') in Gabon.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Base metal grades of up to 5.1% Zn+Pb returned from surface rock samples at Target Prospect 1 ('**TP1**'). First assays ever received from TP1 which is one of the 18 Target Prospects identified along the 80km of prospective strike at Kroussou.
- Base metal mineralisation also confirmed at Target Prospect 4 ('**TP4**') with surface rock chip samples grading up to 1.5% Zn+Pb. Reconnaissance mapping, soils and surface rock chip assay results have identified base metal mineralisation hosted in matrix supported conglomerate, similar to the host displayed at Dikaki.
- Drilling operations have commenced at Target Prospect 13 ('**TP13**'), with drilling also planned for Target Prospect 9 ('**TP9**') and Target Prospect 8 ('**TP8**') - the first drilling conducted at these three target prospects.
- Drilling ongoing at the Dikaki Prospect ('**Dikaki**' or '**TP11**'), targeting expansion of the high-grade trends identified by previous positive drilling results.
- Significant mineralisation confirmed by new assay results received for seven drill holes at Dikaki including:
    - **4.3m @ 5.0% Zn+Pb** (from 59.1m); and
    - **8.0m @ 3.0% Zn+Pb** (from 82.2m), both within a broader zone of **49.3m @ 1.7% Zn+Pb** (from 40.9m).
- Airborne electromagnetic ('**AEM**') survey preparation in progress with flight operations expected to commence in June. The AEM survey will cover the entire Kroussou prospective area including all 18 Target Prospects along the 80km strike length. The survey data has the potential to identify and highlight additional shallow high-grade mineralisation similar to that already discovered at the Dikaki and Niamabimbou Prospects ('**Niamabimbou'** or '**TP6**').
- Regional exploration continues with plans in place to conduct reconnaissance mapping, soil and surface rock chip sampling at all Target Prospect areas during the current program. Results from these programs, combined with passive seismic and AEM survey data, are expected to generate regional drill targets at Kroussou.

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

"Zinc and lead mineralisation has been confirmed at surface at two further target prospects at Kroussou. Our exploration program is at an exciting stage as we continue to receive positive drilling results from Dikaki whilst also expanding the known mineralisation across Kroussou with regional discoveries. The AEM survey results have the potential to significantly advance our understanding of the potential of the emerging base metal province along the extensive 80km Kroussou trend."

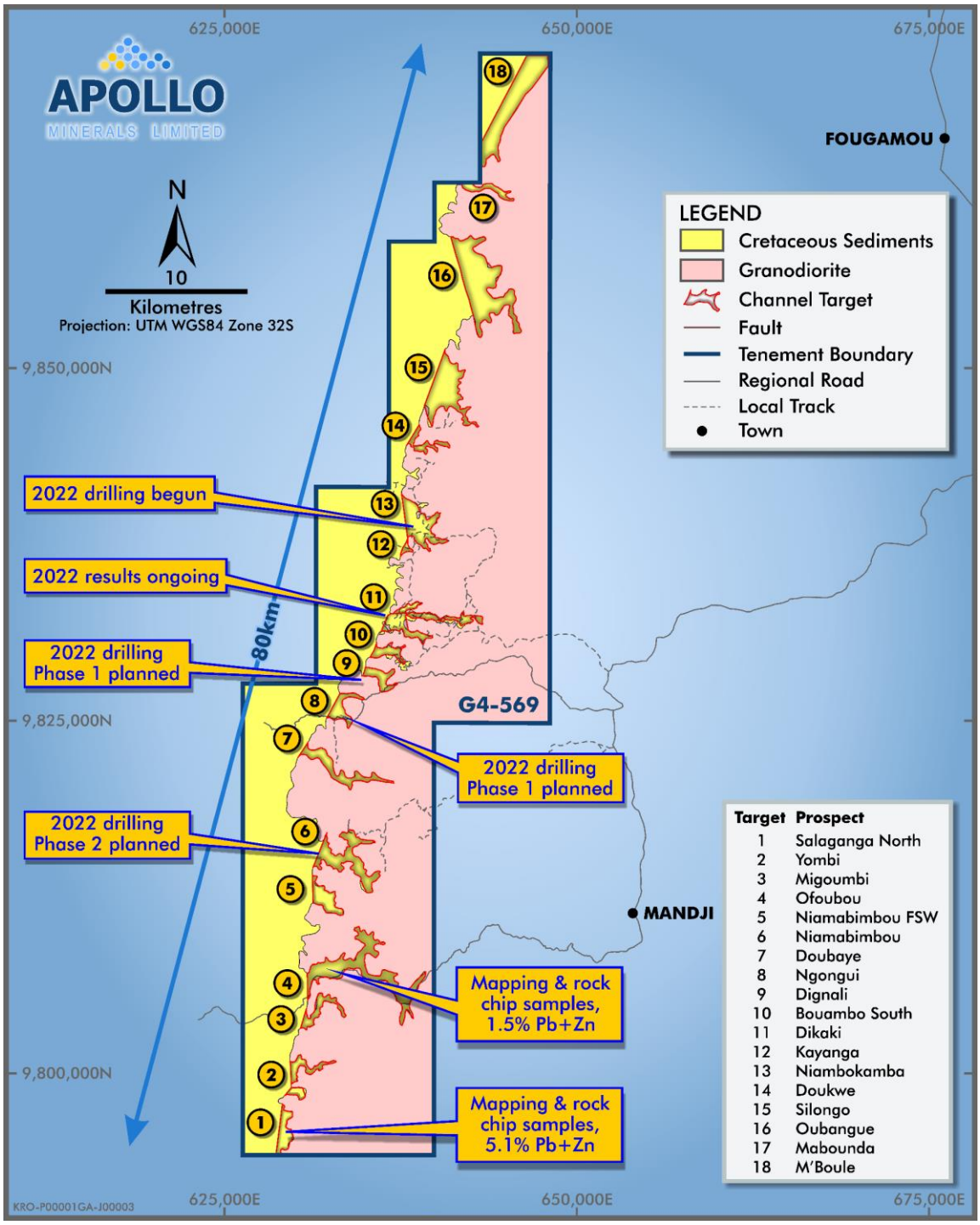

Figure 1: Kroussou Project with key Target Prospects.

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REGIONAL EXPLORATION – NEW DISCOVERIES

Results have been received from the Company's ongoing regional targeting activities at the Kroussou Project (Figure 1) which include mapping, rock chip sampling (84 samples), soil geochemistry (829 samples) and passive seismic lines (20km).

Ongoing analysis of the exploration data has identified six initial priority regional drill targets at TP13 (Niambokamba), TP4 (Ofoubou) and TP12 (Kayanga) utilising the understanding from drilling at Dikaki and Niamabimbou on mineralisation styles and the stratigraphic controls on the high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation.

Planning for the AEM survey is ongoing and geophysical equipment has been shipped to Gabon in preparation for the survey which will commence in June. Regional drill targeting will be further augmented by the results of the AEM survey, which will cover the entire 80km Kroussou trend.

Recent mapping programs in the southern parts of the Project at TP4 and TP1 (Salaganga North) (Figure 2) has identified sulphide mineralisation at surface in several locations. Mapping in these areas has identified outcropping Zn-Pb mineralisation (up to 5.1% Zn+Pb) and has expanded the known extents of the Cretaceous sedimentary units that host the base metal mineralisation.

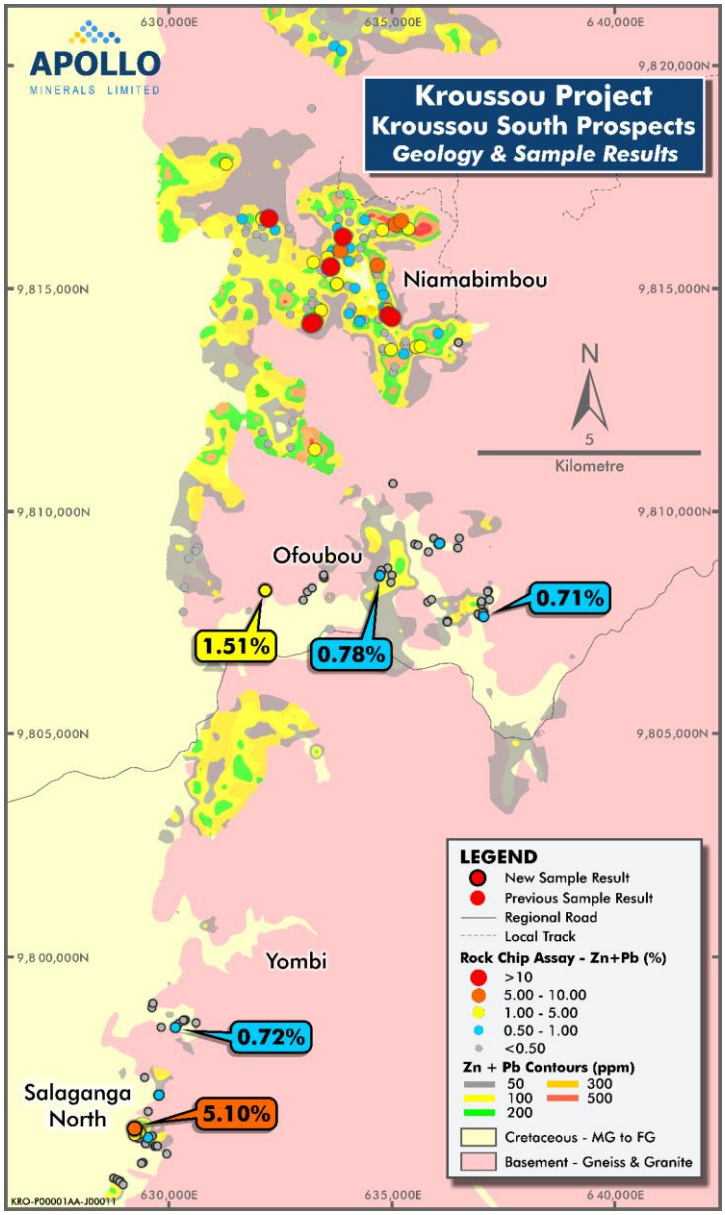

Figure 2: Rock chip and soil contours at TP4 (Ofoubou) and TP1 (Salaganga North).

Target Prospect 4 - Ofoubou

At TP4 (Figures 1 to 4), a total of 44 rock chip samples were collected along with 590 points of observation. Soil sampling was also undertaken with 569 samples collected on a 100 metre by 200 metre grid, with the results summarised in Figure 2.

Several mineralised outcrops were identified which returned grades of up to 1.5% Zn+Pb (sample RJG0096) in previously unmapped areas within the northern embayment. The rock chips hosted visible galena (lead) sulphide within sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate, similar in style to mineralisation identified at Dikaki. As TP4 is interpreted to have a veneer of younger sediment covering the target Cretaceous unit, the presence of mineralised rock chip samples is considered highly encouraging.

Passive seismic surveys have also been completed along the channel system (Figure 3 and 4) which have confirmed similar embayment structures to those displayed at Dikaki and Niamabimbou. The combined data set of rock and soil samples, mapping and passive seismic sections will be used to aid in ongoing drill targeting at TP4.

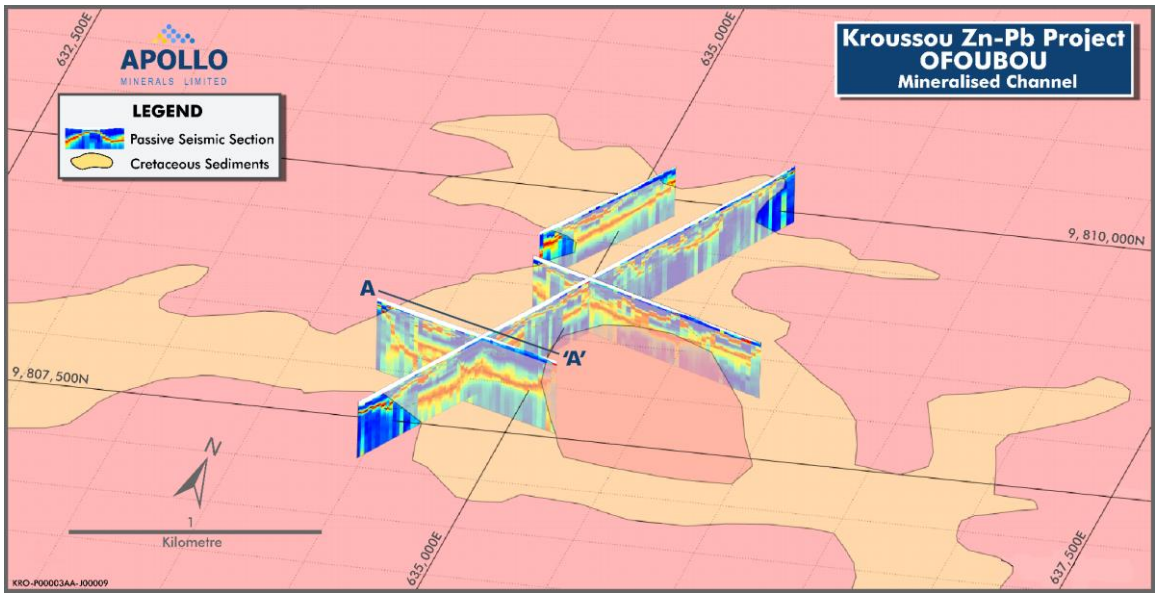

Figure 3: TP4 passive seismic oblique view displaying interpreted Cretaceous sediment contacts.

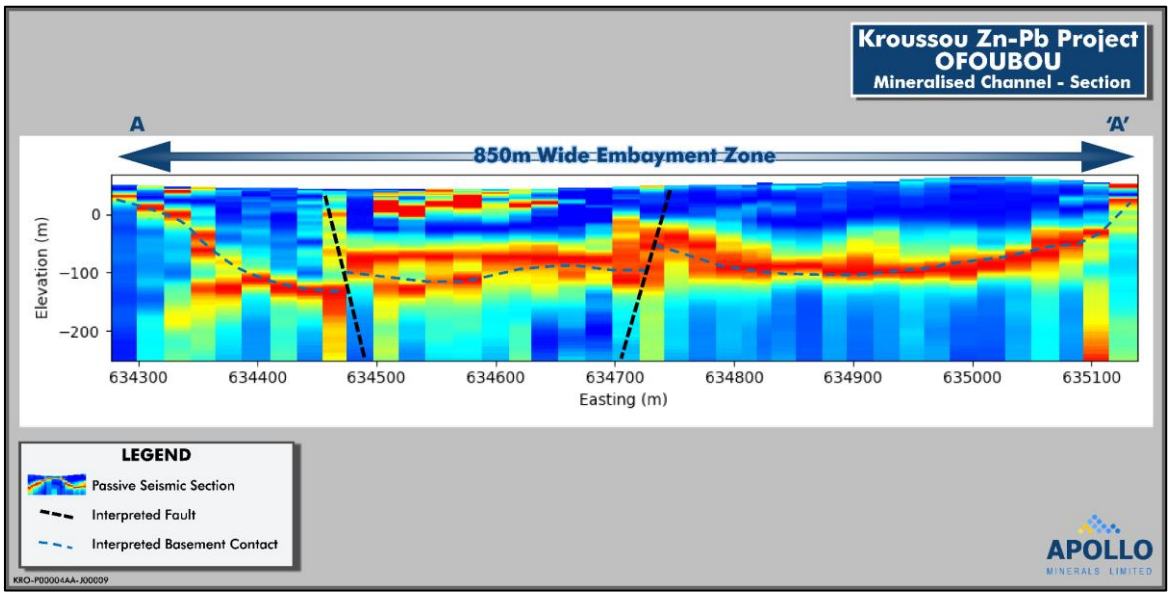

Figure 4: TP4 passive seismic cross section (A-A') with interpreted lower basement contact and fault zones (displaying normalised amplitude response).

Target Prospect 1 – Salaganga North

At TP1, a total of 40 rock chip samples were collected along with 212 points of observation. Additionally, detailed embayment contact mapping was undertaken with soil sampling on a 100 metre by 200 metre grid for 260 samples (Figure 2).

Rock chip sampling at TP1 (Figure 2) has returned grades of up to 5.1% Zn+Pb (JC102) hosted within carbonate sediments with galena (lead) sulphide mineralisation present which is the first time that base metal mineralisation has been confirmed in the area and again highlights the prospective nature of the entire 80km Kroussou trend.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION DRILLING

Drilling at new regional embayment targets to the north of Dikaki has begun at TP13 (Figure 1) which is following up on historical drilling that intersected shallow Zn-Pb mineralisation and anomalous soil sampling within the Cretaceous sediments. Planned drilling is proposed to test the stratigraphy across the complete paleo-channel profile in five sections and the extents of historical mineralisation.

Other areas planned to be tested in the coming period lie to the south of Dikaki at TP9 (Dignali) and TP8 (Ngongui) where surface mapping and soils sampling has identified coherent anomalies to be tested as indicated in Figure 5.

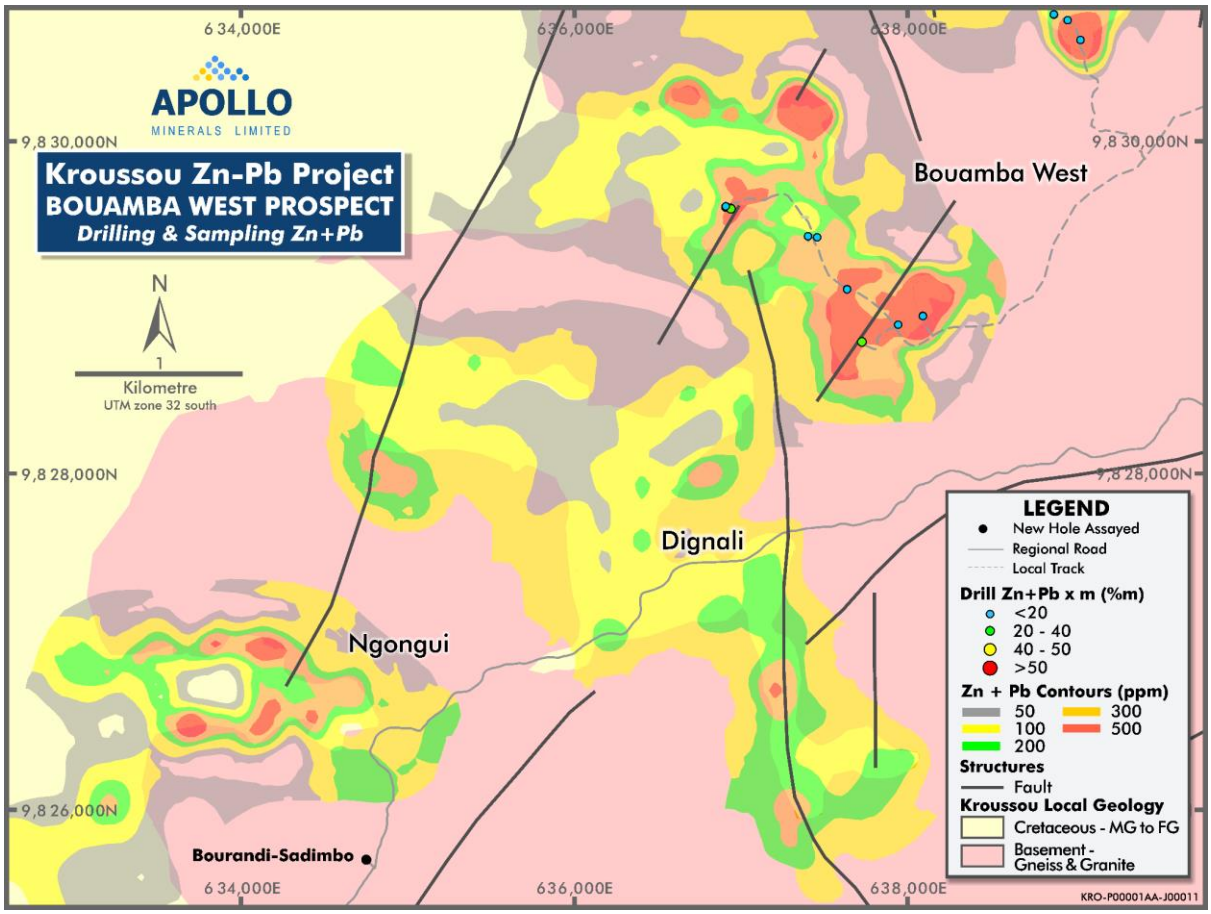

Figure 5: Regional drill targets at TP9 (Dignali) and TP8 (Ngongui) with Zn+Pb soil contours.

TP11 (DIKAKI) DRILLING – A GROWING DISCOVERY

Extensional drilling at Dikaki is currently focussing on expanding from the central areas drilled in 2021 and 2022 (Figures 6 and 7). A total of 49 holes for 2,852m have been drilled during 2022, with six holes previously reported and seven holes reported in this announcement.

The 2022 drill program has been planned to expand high-grade trends identified in recent drilling, as well as to test grade trends across the whole palaeo-channel width. The previously announced intersection in DKDD094 of **60.2m @ 2.4% Zn+Pb from 1.9m** highlights the exceptional exploration potential of Dikaki.

Step out drilling continues to intersect significant mineralisation including:

- **4.3m @ 5.0% Zn+Pb** (from 59.1m) and **8.0m @ 3.0% Zn+Pb** (from 82.2m) within a broader zone of **49.3m @ 1.7% Zn+Pb** (from 40.9m) in DKDD106;
- **13.8m @ 1.4% Zn+Pb** from 58.8m in DKDD099; and
- **15.8m @ 1.4% Zn+Pb** from 38.1m in DKDD107.

All significant intersections within the new drill holes, details of the collar position, drill hole orientation and depth are summarised in Appendix 1 and the location of the latest assays are displayed in Figure 6.

Figure 6 displays grade x thickness contours and a selection of high-grade intercepts in the central region of the 9km Dikaki trend where the Company is defining a high-tenor core to the mineralisation that is now over 1.2km in trend and open in both directions.

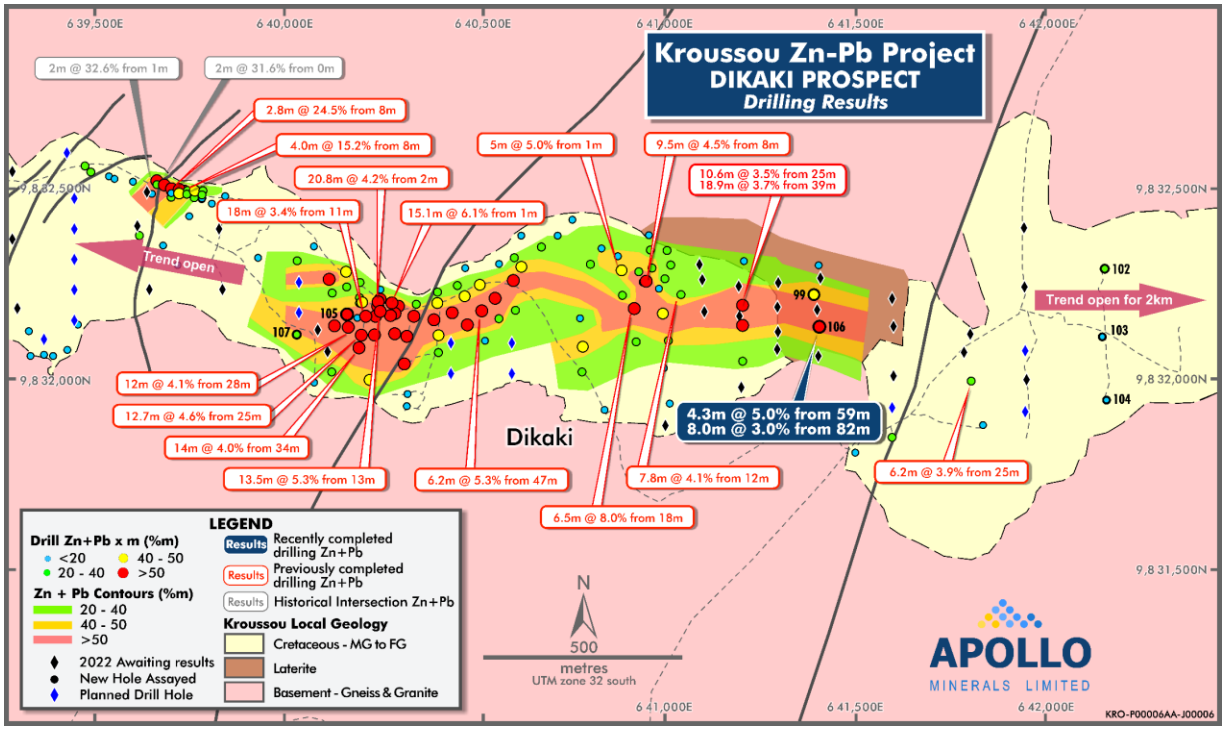

Figure 6: Location of drilling at Dikaki with grade x thickness drill contours displayed.

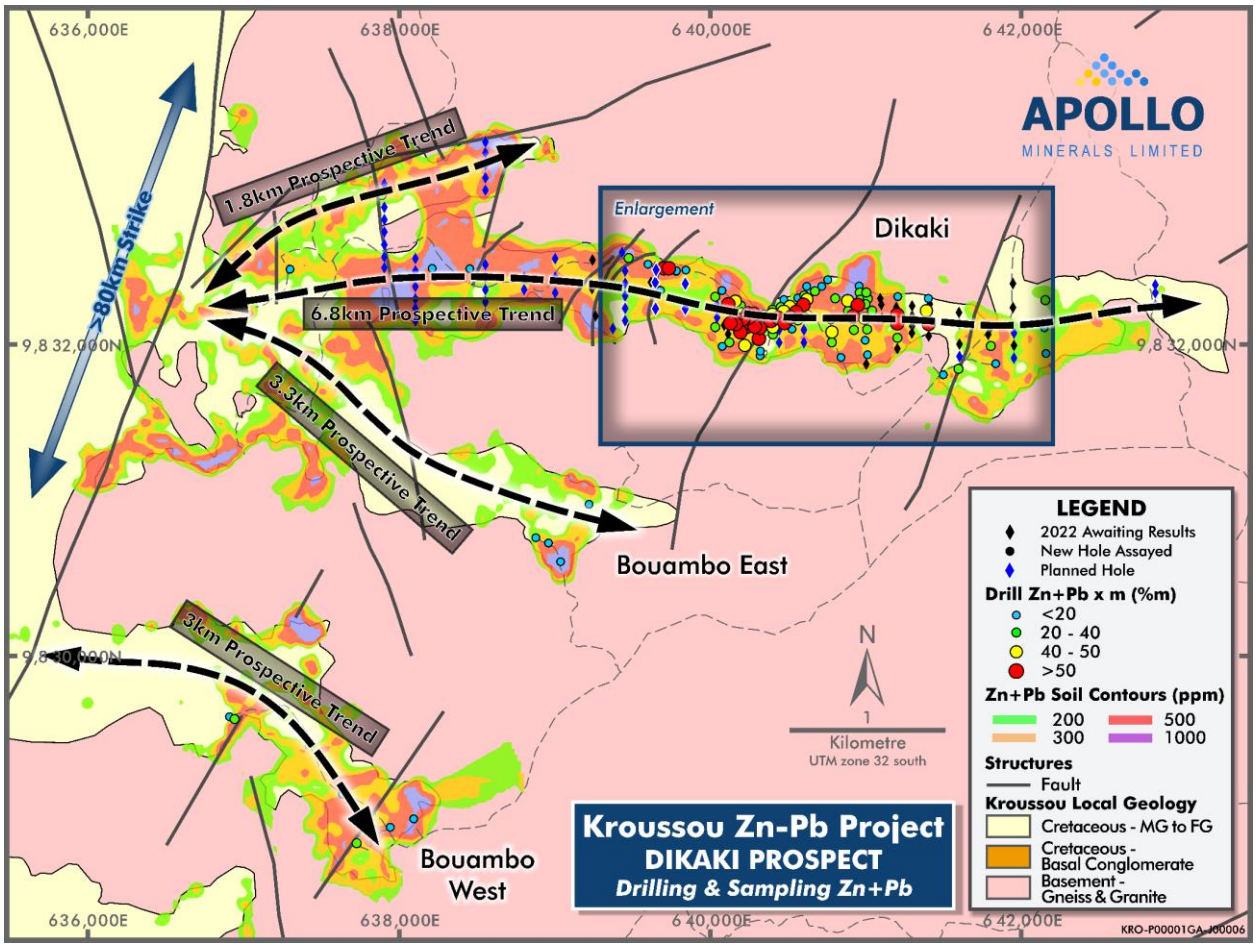

Figure 7: Dikaki Region - displaying mapped channels and focus of current work.

2022 WORK PROGRAM – CONFIRMING PROVINCE SCALE POTENTIAL

The 2022 work program is ongoing at Kroussou and is focussed on:

- **Drilling** - Infill and extension drilling of the high-grade zones of mineralisation at Dikaki and Niamabimbou. Embayment drilling to be conducted at greenfield target prospects TP13, TP9 and TP8. Drilling programs will continue to focus on discovery and on maturing certain target prospects to enable resource estimation studies to commence in the future;

- **Regional discoveries of base metal mineralisation** – Mapping, soil and surface rock chip sampling will continue targeting further discoveries and confirmation of Zn-Pb occurrences along the 80km strike length of Kroussou. Geophysics and field exploration to be utilised to identify new zones of mineralisation at further target prospects to demonstrate Kroussou's province scale potential; and

- **Early-stage feasibility assessments** - Metallurgical test work to confirm positive high-recovery, high-quality sulphide concentrate production; infrastructure assessments (transport and power), exploration target studies and ongoing engagement with Government.

Exploration activity planned includes infill and extensional drilling in the central project areas (Dikaki and Niamabimbou), in addition to an AEM survey, field exploration (mapping, rock chip and soil sampling) and drilling covering regional targets. The AEM survey data will allow the Company to test the entire 80km strike length of Kroussou and potentially highlight further shallow high-grade mineralisation similar to Dikaki and Niamabimbou.

Understanding associated with the expansion of drilling and geophysics along the Dikaki and Niamabimbou trends will be applied to other target embayment channels such as TP13, TP9 and TP8 where surface mineralisation has been defined from mapping and soil sampling.

Metallurgical test work is ongoing utilising the 500kg of HQ diamond core from Dikaki for flow-sheet test work (flotation, variability, comminution) being undertaken by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (**'IMO'**) in Perth with initial results expected in the next quarter.

ABOUT THE KROUSSOU PROJECT

Kroussou consists of the Prospecting License G4-569 which covers 986.5km^2 in the Ngounié Province of Western Gabon located approximately 220km south-south east of the capital city of Libreville (Figure 1 and 8). Gabon is a mining friendly jurisdiction with a long history of successful and stable extractive industry investment and operation.

Apollo Minerals entered into an Earn-in Agreement in September 2019 subject to which the Company is earning into an 80% interest in the Kroussou Project (see ASX Announcement dated 3 September 2019). The Company recently announced (see ASX Announcement dated 25 March 2022) that it had entered (subject to shareholder approval on 14 June 2022) into a Share Sale Deed to consolidate 100% ownership of the Kroussou Project.

Kroussou 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.

Historical exploration work at Kroussou identified Zn-Pb mineralisation hosted in Cretaceous sediments within preserved channels lying on unconformable Archaean and Paleoproterozoic basement rocks. Eighteen separate shallow channels (target prospects) with base metal occurrences have been identified along more than 80km of strike length of prospective geology in the project area. The Zn-Pb mineral occurrences represent a province-scale opportunity offering numerous very shallow, near surface base metal targets with multiple opportunities for discovery.

Apollo Minerals completed a maiden drilling campaign in 2021 which returned significant wide Zn-Pb mineralised intercepts from shallow depths at Dikaki and Niamabimbou, two of the 18 target prospects. The drilling results indicated both a developing discovery at Dikaki and confirmed shallow mineralisation at Niamabimbou. These results validate the province scale, base metal potential of Kroussou. There are multiple opportunities for further discovery of Zn-Pb mineralisation at Kroussou within the remaining untested channels.

The Zn-Pb discoveries made at Kroussou are represented by thick intercepts at shallow depths with geometry that may be favourable to simple low-cost open-pit mining scenarios.

Initial metallurgical test work on the Kroussou Zn-Pb mineralisation has demonstrated the potential for high grade clean concentrates with strong recoveries of both zinc and lead creating expectations for the potential for high payability.

High-level assessment of infrastructure and transport requirements for a future mining operation at Kroussou has indicated the potential for existing capability which will provide the basis for future feasibility study work.

Figure 8: Location of the Kroussou Project in Gabon with nearby transport infrastructure.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results 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 the Managing Director of Apollo Minerals and is 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 2021, 30 April 2020, 29 January 2021, 21 July 2021, 30 August 2021, 1 September 2021, 6 October 2021, 11 November 2021, 2 February 2022, 24 February 2022 and 16 March 2022, 20 April 2022; and Trek ASX announcements 31 July 2017, 5 February 2019. These announcements 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 Managing Director, Mr Neil Inwood.

Appendix 1: Intercepts and JORC Tables

Table 1: Rock chip sample results from Salaganga North (TP1) and Ofoubou (TP4)

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Zn+Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Salaganga	JC076	630807	9798741	58	0.00	14	-
Salaganga	JC077	630590	9798511	58	0.07	705	30
Salaganga	JC078	630129	9798403	58	0.00	51	36
Salaganga	JC079	630132	9798410	58	0.71	7067	109
Salaganga	JC080	630206	9798501	58	0.00	40	20
Salaganga	JC081	629603	9798851	58	0.00	34	34
Salaganga	JC082	629625	9798948	58	0.01	124	61
Salaganga	JC083	630352	9798573	58	0.01	96	24
Salaganga	JC084	630325	9798556	58	0.01	124	28
Salaganga	JC085	630323	9798569	58	0.00	84	-
Salaganga	JC086	630309	9798571	58	0.02	240	-
Salaganga	JC087	629813	9798408	58	0.00	57	23
Salaganga	JC088	630088	9800408	58	0.00	13	-
Salaganga	JC089	629798	9796893	58	0.00	15	-
Salaganga	JC090	629766	9796890	58	0.50	4902	152
Salaganga	JC091	629439	9797283	58	0.02	136	146
Salaganga	JC092	629518	9796522	58	0.00	56	-
Salaganga	JC100	629240	9796048	58	0.00	15	43
Salaganga	JC101	629286	9796048	58	**2.12**	**8535**	**12745**
Salaganga	JC102	629286	9796048	58	**5.18**	**27080**	**24719**
Salaganga	JC103	629256	9796015	58	1.08	10515	337
Salaganga	JC104	629239	9795980	58	0.12	1010	188
Salaganga	JC105	629296	9795919	58	0.01	156	30
Salaganga	JC106	629933	9795568	58	0.05	489	38
Salaganga	JC107	628747	9795022	58	0.02	209	41
Salaganga	JC108	628823	9794990	58	0.01	61	37
Salaganga	JC109	628893	9794961	58	0.03	301	51
Salaganga	JC110	628880	9794944	58	0.00	69	-
Salaganga	JC111	629519	9795938	58	0.73	7231	147
Salaganga	JC112	629613	9795970	58	0.02	179	26
Salaganga	JC113	629314	9795918	58	0.05	489	-
Salaganga	JC114	629406	9795376	58	0.01	139	-
Salaganga	JC115	629367	9795356	58	0.10	1038	29
Salaganga	JC116	629462	9795800	58	0.00	78	-
Salaganga	JC117	629462	9795800	58	0.02	254	-
Salaganga	JC118	629664	9795736	58	0.03	299	-
Salaganga	JC119	629682	9795747	58	0.08	417	426
Salaganga	JC120	629682	9795747	58	0.01	122	21
Salaganga	JC121	629717	9795745	58	0.01	54	58
Salaganga	JC123	636957	9794703	58	0.00	10	-
Salaganga	JC124	636474	9813780	58	0.02	165	47
Salaganga	JC125	628957	9794879	58	0.00	35	-
Ofoubou	RJG0005	637045	9807624	55	0.04	262	137

Ofoubou	RJG0006	637044	9807629	83	0.81	1567	6547
Ofoubou	RJG0007	637044	9807629	83	0.01	31	57
Ofoubou	RJG0008	636975	9807641	72	0.18	1737	74
Ofoubou	RJG0009	636953	9807650	78	0.01	149	-
Ofoubou	RJG0011	636937	9807663	83	0.02	267	-
Ofoubou	RJG0012	636917	9807688	83	0.14	1175	224
Ofoubou	RJG0013	636986	9807904	86	0.03	184	105
Ofoubou	RJG0017	637167	9808008	89	0.02	186	77
Ofoubou	RJG0019	637044	9807730	76	0.04	355	53
Ofoubou	RJG0023	637018	9807714	77	0.06	659	-
Ofoubou	RJG0025	636988	9807967	74	0.01	122	49
Ofoubou	RJG0029	637145	9808205	90	0.03	82	292
Ofoubou	RJG0032	637126	9808183	93	0.01	98	28
Ofoubou	RJG0042	636225	9807527	61	0.00	88	-
Ofoubou	RJG0043	636234	9807524	58	0.02	178	37
Ofoubou	RJG0044	636221	9807507	85	0.04	101	349
Ofoubou	RJG0047	635790	9807957	56	0.03	173	162
Ofoubou	RJG0048	635869	9808010	73	0.02	198	82
Ofoubou	RJG0051	636491	9809386	55	0.45	2082	2432
Ofoubou	RJG0054	636042	9809270	54	0.71	4125	2992
Ofoubou	RJG0055	636042	9809270	54	0.61	4421	1766
Ofoubou	RJG0056	635922	9809384	56	0.05	268	254
Ofoubou	RJG0057	634886	9808719	59	0.02	138	100
Ofoubou	RJG0061	635495	9809253	55	0.00	25	-
Ofoubou	RJG0062	635566	9809230	54	0.01	128	-
Ofoubou	RJG0068	635004	9810614	76	0.01	98	27
Ofoubou	RJG0071	634983	9808556	64	0.03	168	200
Ofoubou	RJG0072	634690	9808509	57	0.02	246	37
Ofoubou	RJG0073A	634690	9808509	57	0.05	276	265
Ofoubou	RJG0074B	634958	9808394	58	0.03	287	89
Ofoubou	RJG0075	635804	9809082	65	0.02	144	93
Ofoubou	RJG0082	636457	9809173	34	0.20	1812	188
Ofoubou	RJG0083	634714	9808552	48	0.77	7671	81
Ofoubou	RJG0084	634761	9808636	52	0.04	116	358
Ofoubou	RJG0085	634741	9808666	47	0.44	3927	505
Ofoubou	RJG0086	632994	9808000	42	0.10	641	444
Ofoubou	RJG0087	633086	9808184	48	0.18	1723	88
Ofoubou	RJG0088	633196	9808268	46	0.06	609	65
Ofoubou	RJG0089	633466	9808495	50	0.02	225	68
Ofoubou	RJG0091	633446	9808525	48	0.03	221	104
Ofoubou	RJG0092	633451	9808563	48	0.17	1786	-
Ofoubou	RJG0093	632614	9807864	44	0.00	14	-
Ofoubou	RJG0096	632139	9808208	53	1.51	8944	6201

Table 2: Table of Significant Intercepts *(reported above a nominal 0.5% or 2% Zn-Pb lower cut-off)*

Hole	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Max Depth (m)	From (m)	Length (m)	Zn+Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (ppm)
DKDD099	641803	9831996	121.56	-90	0	80.3	16.29	2.15	0.84	0.35	0.5	0.60
							23.65	11.50	1.28	1.00	0.28	2.70
							40.28	11.58	0.73	0.63	0.1	0.20
							58.8	13.75	1.44	1.36	0.08	0.20
						Inc	60.9	3.20	2.00	2.02	0.01	0.40
						and	70.3	2.3 0	3.90	3.7	0.22	0.70
DKDD100	641802	9832120	117.72	-90	0	8.6	No significant intercepts					
DKDD102	642154	9832291	140.76	-90	0	77.6	43.3	4.95	1.16	1.02	0.14	-
							53.65	16.00	0.95	0.93	0.01	-
DKDD103	642148	9832111	134.65	-90	0	56.6	30.35	17.15	1.14	1.10	0.04	0.50
						inc	44.4	1.9 0	2.80	2.84	0.01	-
DKDD104	642159	9831945	132.27	-90	0	40.1	26.17	2.48	1.90	1.66	0.24	0.7
							32.6	1.54	1.37	1.36	0.01	-
DKDD105	640130	9832141	89.29	-90	0	107.6	5.2	3.00	1.78	1.74	0.05	-
						inc	5.2	2.00	3.20	3.18	0.02	-
							14.55	1.55	2.47	1.09	1.38	-
							20	13.00	1.00	0.69	0.31	-
							38.11	15.79	1.40	0.78	0.62	-
						inc	38.1	1.20	4.80	4.18	0.65	-
						and	45.9	1.80	4.80	0.98	3.77	-
							57.4	9.90	1.69	0.73	0.96	-
							81.4	6.90	1.29	0.04	1.25	-
DKDD106	641405	9832138	133.91	-90	0	100.5	31.2	3.40	0.90	0.87	0.04	-
							40.85	49.30	1.71	1.50	0.21	0.10
						Inc	**59.1**	**4.30**	**5.00**	**3.60**	**1.36**	**-**
						and	**82.2**	**8.00**	**3.00**	**2.87**	**0.09**	**0.90**
DKDD107	640030	9832118	93.55	-90	0	70.0	15	3.05	1.28	1.10	0.19	-
							25.13	25.47	1.07	0.74	0.33	-
						inc	34.4	4.40	3.30	1.91	1.35	-
							54.55	2.59	0.97	0.80	0.17	-

Data is rounded to two decimal places – numbers may not add due to rounding. All intervals are down-hole.

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. ½ core samples were crushed and pulverised by Intertek in Libreville (Gabon), with pulps sent to Perth for analysis. A pulp charge was digested by multi-acid digest and analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES. Rock chip samples were collected during mapping programs at available locations. Soil Sampling was undertaken by AON exploration teams on a nominal 100x 200m grid with sample taken from ~30cm below surface. Soil samples were air dried and then sieved using a 2mm sieve. All soil samples were analysed by handheld XRF using AON protocols.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill hole and rock chip locations were surveyed using 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 drilling contractors. 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 mineralisation to obtain 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; however it is noted that poor recovery can occur near some high-grade intercepts, with indications from the outside return of the rig indicating that mineralised material is being lost. Further investigation is required.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is cut using a diamond saw and ½ core (or 1/4 core in the case of duplicates) is submitted for assaying. The core is sample to geological boundaries as determined by the geologist logging the core.
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Soil samples were air dried and sieved using a 2mm sieve for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core 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.
	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 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.	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. Rock chip samples were taken to represent outcrops mapped.
	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 and rock 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. All soil samples were analysed using a handheld XRF by AON employees and checked by geologists. Check of et XRF to standards were also made.
	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.	Handheld XRF utilised for soil samples is an Olympus Vanta M Series unit with Rh anode xray tube. Passive Seismic data was collected using a Tromino TE#/TEB Seismometer. Tromino readings were undertaken for 20 minutes at each station with handheld GPS locations recorded. Data was transferred from Tromino units and quality control completed remotely by Resource Potentials qualified geophysicists.
	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 assays are reviewed by AON and significant intercepts are calculated as composites and reported using a nominal 0.5% Zn+Pb cut-off grade. A maximum of 3m consecutive internal waste is allowed in composites. All significant intercepts are calculated by the AON data base manager and checked by the Competent Person.
	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,*	GPS coordinates of drill hole, rock chip and soil locations were captured using a Garmin GPS in UTM WGS84 Easting/Northing coordinates with metric accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	
	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 2022 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. Rock chip location spacing is variable base on outcrop location during mapping excursions. Soils sampling was conducted on a 100m x 200m grid over the known extents embayment structures.
	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. Soil sampling spacing is appropriate at this stage of exploration.
	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 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 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. Apollo Minerals entered into an Earn-in Agreement in September 2019 subject to which the Company is earning into an 80% interest in the Kroussou Project (see ASX Announcement dated 3 September 2019). The Company recently announced (see ASX Announcement dated 25 March 2022) that it had entered (subject to shareholder approval on 14 June 2022) into a Share Sale Deed to consolidate 100% ownership of the Kroussou Project., which will be a 100% owned subsidiary of AON. The Prospecting License was granted in July 2015 and renewed in July 2018 and 2021 for an additional three years. The Prospecting License

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was renewed for a further three years to November 2024. No historical sites, wilderness or national parks are currently known to be 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. The license was renewed in November 2021 for an additional 3 years to November 2024.
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 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 Table 2 of 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.	Drilling conducted by the BRGM (447 drill holes. 83 at Niambokamba, the remainder around the Dikaki region) might not be shown in diagrams as the historical drilling is considered only partly reliable (321 holes have either no lithology or assay data; and the bulk of holes were only partially sampled).
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.*	Significant intercepts are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of contiguous grades above approximately 0.5% Zn+Pb and above a nominal length of 2m. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Overall sample recovery is predominantly > 90%; intervals with no sample recovery have not been diluted in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		compositing process.
	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.	Zinc plus lead have been combined on an equal basis for summary reporting in the body of the report; however complete element results are shown in the drill summary table. No other 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 mineralisation.
	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 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).*	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.