ASX RELEASE | 15 April 2024 | ASX: AON

Priority Drill Targets Confirmed at Salanie

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Assays from exploration trenching at the A1 to A3 prospects confirm **priority drill targets**.
- Trenching at the A1 prospect identified gold mineralisation within an interpreted north-east trending structure with **3m @ 5.1g/t Au at surface** (Trench A1TR003) within a broader 10m+ wide anomalous shear zone that is 50m to the south-west of trench SATR001 (**10.3m @ 3.4g/t Au** in surface trenching).
- Additional trend extensions indicated by a sample of **16.6g/t Au over 1m** (open to the south) at the start of trench A1TR001, 20m to the east of the A1TR003 intercepts.
- Trenching along the A3 pit trend intersected a well-defined mafic/gneiss contact zone that is interpreted to be the controlling structure for the A3 mineralisation.
- Initial earthworks, pad preparation and track access for the upcoming Salanie diamond drill program completed.
- Drilling to commence in May with initial drill holes targeting the A1 to A3 prospects.
- Airborne magnetic survey over the 12km long Salanie greenstone belt to commence in the current quarter.

Apollo Minerals Limited (ASX: AON) (**Apollo Minerals** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide, assay results from trenching and rock chip sampling at its 100% owned Salanie Gold Project (**Salanie** or the **Project**) in Gabon. Results to date include visible gold in quartz veining assaying 429g/t Au and 125g/t Au, indicating the potential for an emerging high-grade gold discovery, across a 12km highly prospective and underexplored greenstone belt and will form the priority targets for the Company's maiden drilling program to commence in May 2024. Drilling will initially target 2,000m of diamond core around four key prospects around the historical Salanie Gold Project, which produced historically at 12g/t and hasn't seen modern exploration in 70 years.

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

"The trenching results are highly encouraging, having confirmed important priority targets for the upcoming maiden drill program, with shearing-related gold mineralisation up to 12g/t Au identified at A1 together with the identification of the interpreted controlling structure at A3".

"The field team will be on-site in late April for drill preparation and activities, and the Company eagerly awaits the commencement of the maiden Salanie drilling programme, the first drilling on the Project in over 50 years on what is shaping to be a potential new high grade gold discovery".

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TRENCHING CONFIRMS PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS AT SALANIE

Assay results from trenching have been received which confirm priority drill targets to be tested in the Company's upcoming maiden Salanie diamond drill program. A total of 156m of trenching over eight main trenches was undertaken, focusing on the historical mineralised trends at the A1 to A3 prospects. Geological, structural and grade data from the trench mapping has assisted in drill targeting and interpretation of the mineralised structures at these priority targets. Site activities will commence this month in preparation for drilling thereafter; with initial drill holes targeting the A1 to A3 prospects.

Sampling and mapping of the A1 prospect trenches provides strong context to the interpreted mineralisation trend, with multiple quartz-sulphide veinlets noted (particularly in A1TR003) as well as visible gold associated with sample P1255 from trench A1TR003 adjacent to a mafic/gneissic lithological contact (**1m @ 12.4g/t Au**) (within a broader region of **3m @ 5.1g/t Au** (Figure 1)). This trend is interpreted as a continuation of the **10.3m @ 3.4g/t Au in surface trenching** approximately 50m from trench SATR001.

An intercept of **1m @ 16.6g/t Au** at the start of trench A1TR001 (within the regolith interface) is interpreted to be close to the strike extent A1TR003 mineralisation, however track access requirements at the time meant that the A1TR001 trench was not extended to the south where the A1TR003 and SATR001 mineralisation is interpreted to follow.

Several important geological contacts were also identified within the trenches, including at A3 where a marked gneiss/mafic contact was noted. Although the A3 trenches could not be sampled for safety reasons, this contact is interpreted to be the structural position that hosts the high-grade A3 mineralisation.

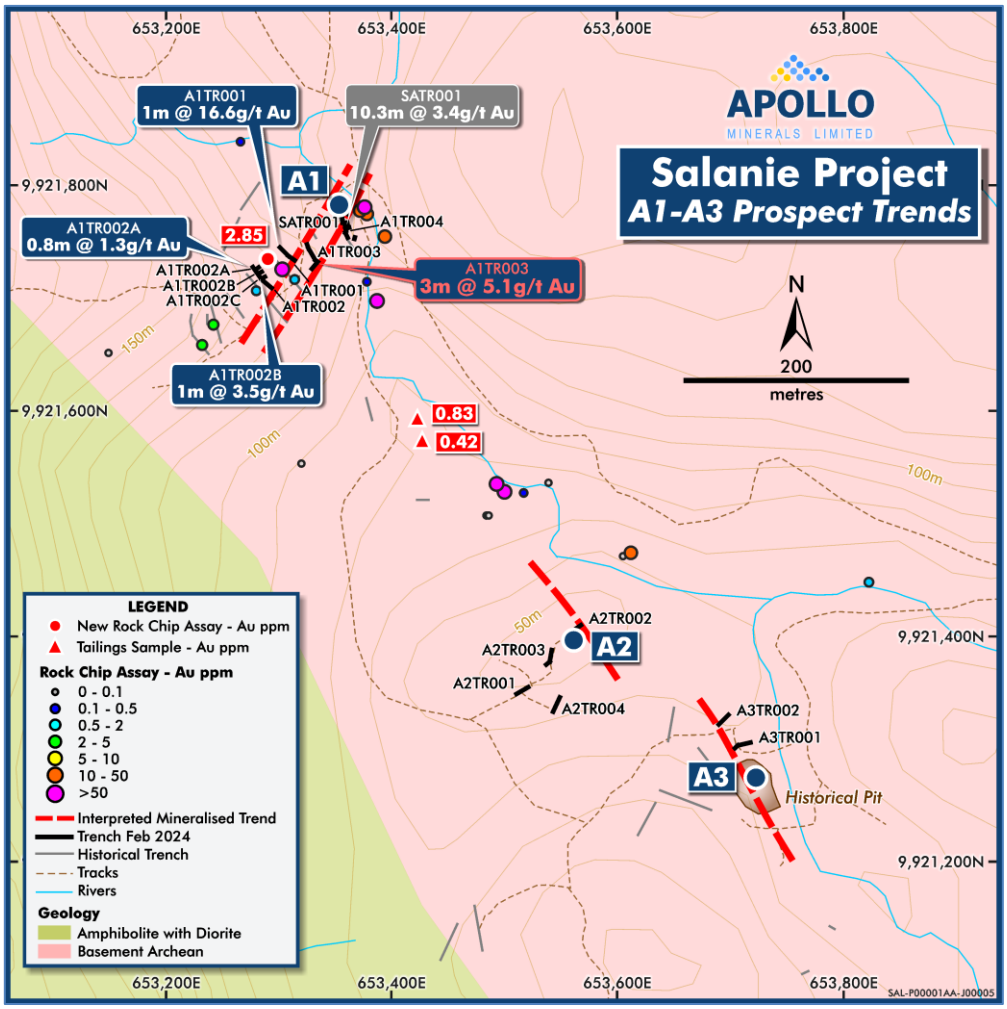

Figure 1: A1 to A3 mineralised trend with new rock chips (red) and trenching results.

Vertical sampling of trench SATR001 in an area which previously indicated no mineralisation, identified 1.8m @ 0.86g/t Au (designated trench A1TR004) within gneiss host rock which featured boxwork veinlets. These results are encouraging as they indicate that mineralisation may be present away from the stronger structures previously identified.

Rock chip sampling in the northern end of the A1TR001 trench located a quartz-pyrite+-chalcopyrite veinlet (~3cm x 6cm) that returned an assay of **2.85g/t Au;** indicating the presence of gold mineralisation away from the main sheared zones. To the south of A1, two samples were taken from suspected tailings material from the historical workings (fine quartz sand) and returned grades of 0.4 g/t Au and 0.8 g/t Au.

At the P6 prospect, further investigation of historical geological mapping around an adit and other local workings identified the possible extents of the mineralised system to the north of current workings. Track access for P6 will be developed during the upcoming field program in preparation for drilling.

Significant intercepts from trenching are summarised below and in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Summary of Significant Channel Samples

Prospect	Trench ID	From (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
A1	A1TR001	0.1	1	16.58
A1	A1TR002A (colluvium)	0.3	0.8	1.25
A1	A1TR002B (colluvium)	0	1	3.46
A1	A1TR003	13	3	5.11
	Inc	13	2	7.45
A1	A1TR004	2.4	1.8	0.86

Figure 2: Trenching at A1TR003.

Soil Sampling

Assay results are pending from approximately 600 new soil geochemical samples over the northern half of the Salanie greenstone belt, with over 2,000 samples now taken across the ~12km Archaean greenstone trend at Salanie.

Airborne Magnetic Survey

Planning continues for the airborne magnetic survey over the Salanie project area and is expected to commence early in the current quarter. The airborne magnetic survey, combined with the soil geochemistry is expected to provide additional strong regional targeting information for the developing Salanie gold system. The magnetic and radiometric survey will cover 96km^2 (Figure 3) focussing on the Archean greenstone area known to host the Salanie gold prospects.

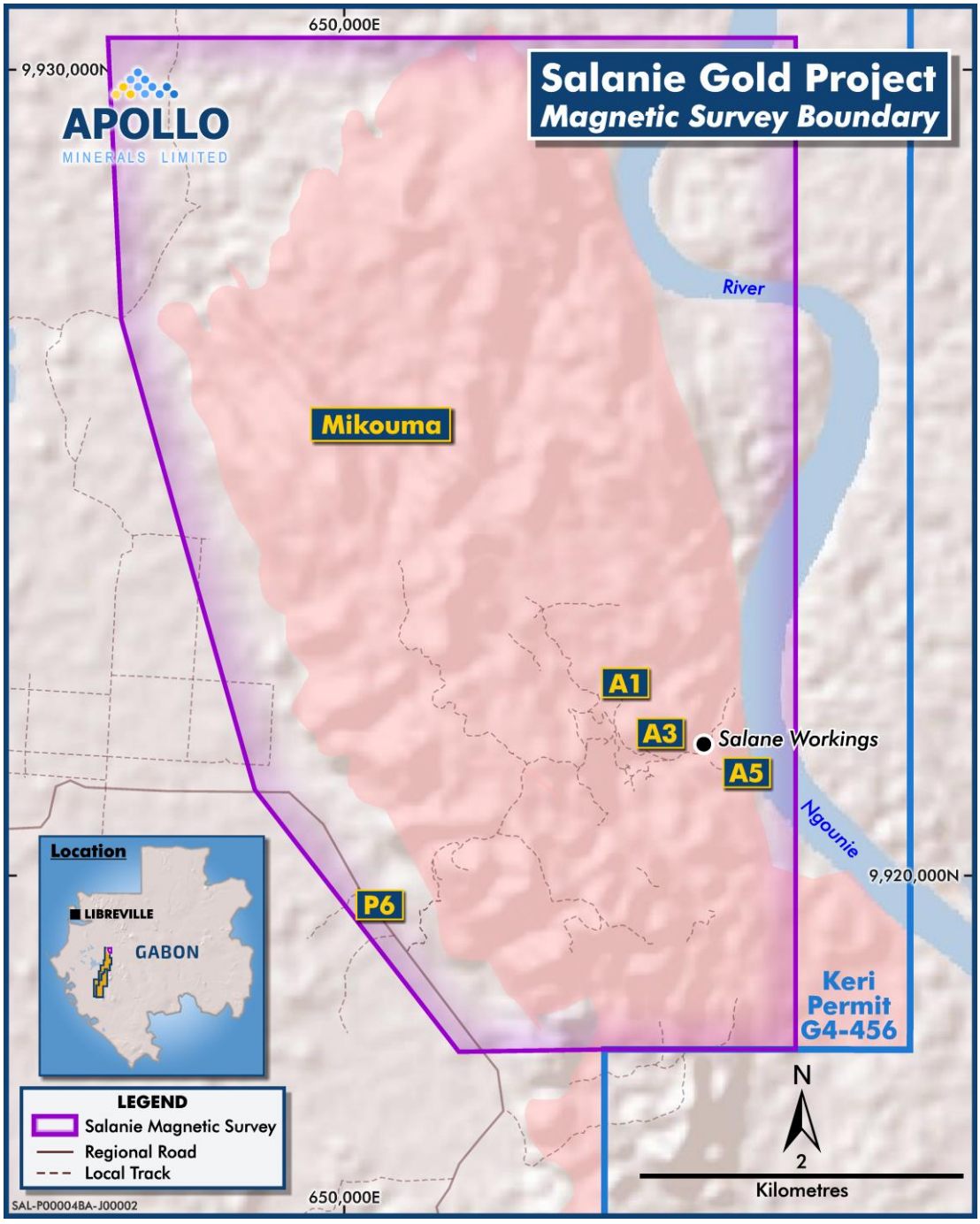

Figure 3: Planned airborne magnetic survey over Salanie.

Salanie Gold Project Overview

The Project is located 16km from the major town of Lambarene, and less than 2km from the sealed N1 highway and lies within the Company's 100% owned Keri Permit (G4-456) and is an approximately 3 ½ hour drive from the capital city of Libreville.

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

Regional and Local Geology

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

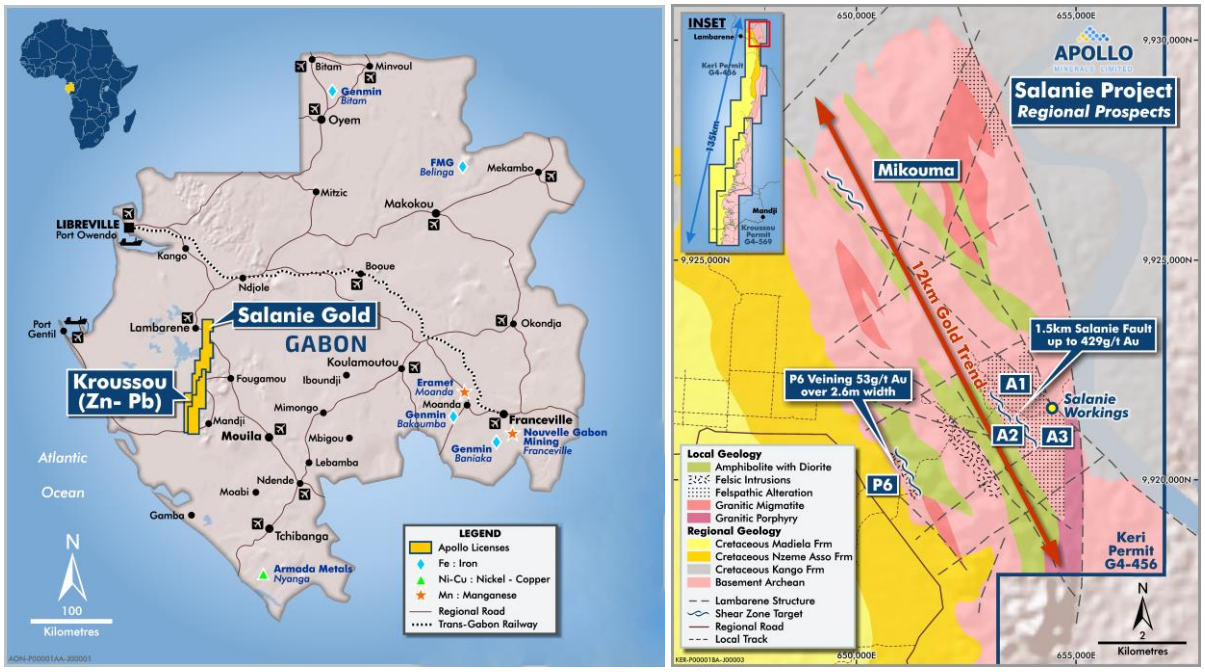

Figure 4: Salanie Gold Project.

Mineralisation Styles

Primary gold mineralisation is hosted with quartz-sulphide veins within the Archaean migmatites. Sulphides identified within the quartz dominant veining include chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite and marcasite. Quartz veins are described to range from one to three metres wide with a general orientation of NNW-SSE trend dipping 30-50 degrees to the NE. The areas of previous gold mineralisation identified and mined are along the Salanie Fault (A1, A3), A5 and P6 areas.

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

Recent surface trench mapping identified an interpreted shear system at the A1 prospect with in-situ mineralisation of **10.3m @ 3.4g/t** in trenching as well as a separate interval of **1.4m @ 15.7g/t Au** (refer announcement 15 November 2023). Surface spoil samples 80m up-hill of the trenching have also shown results of up to **429g/t Au** (refer announcement 13 September 2023).

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Mr Alex Aitken, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Aitken is the Technical Manager for Apollo Minerals and a holder of incentive options in Apollo Minerals. Mr Aitken has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Aitken consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Managing Director, Mr Neil Inwood.

Appendix 1: Rock Chip Sample Results, Photographs and JORC Tables.

2024 Trench Collar Positions					
Prospect	**Trench ID**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**
A1	A1TR001	653314	9921733	305	0
A1	A1TR002A	653279.3	9921723.7	0	90
A1	A1TR002B	653281.6	9921720.4	0	90
A1	A1TR002C	653283.9	9921717.2	0	90
A1	A1TR003	653325	9921747	160	0
A1	A1TR004	653359	9921763	0	-90
A2	A2TR001	653521	9921355	240	0
A2	A2TR002	653555	9921401	55	0
A2	A2TR003	653537	9921375	50	0
A2	A2TR004	653549	9921346	205	0
A3	A3TR001	653718	9921306	257	0
A3	A3TR002	653690	9921322	45	0

Trench Channel Samples and Lithology Summary								
Prospect	**Trench ID**	**Id**	**Lithology**	**From (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (ppm)**	**Ag (ppm)**	**Cu (ppm)**
A1	A1TR001	P1211	Regolith interface	0.1	1	**16.58**	**1.4**	**87**
		P1212	Shearing	1.1	0.8	0.05	BD	66
		P1213	Shearing	1.9	1.1	0.01	BD	109
		P1214	Gneiss	3	1	0.01	BD	118
		P1215	Gneiss	4	1	0.01	BD	47
		P1216	Gneiss	5	1	0.02	BD	59
		P1217	Gneiss	6	0.6	0.04	BD	45
		P1218	Gneiss	6.6	1.4	0.02	BD	36
		P1219	Gneiss	8	1	0.00	BD	53
		P1220	Gneiss	9	2	0.01	BD	101
		P1221	Gneiss	11	1	0.01	BD	111
		P1222	Gneiss	12	1	0.01	BD	102
		P1223	Gneiss	13	1	0.01	BD	125
		P1224	Shearing	14	1	0.02	BD	97
		P1225	Gneiss	15	1	0.01	BD	137
		P1226	Gneiss	16	1.5	0.01	BD	91
		P1227	Gneiss	2.5	1.5	BD	BD	99
		P1228	Gneiss	3.55	0.5	0.00	BD	28
		P1229	Gneiss	4.05	0.06	BD	BD	19
		P1230	Gneiss	4.11	0.5	0.00	BD	24
A1	A1TR002A	P1237	Quartz rubble in colluvium	0	0.3	0.03	BD	52
		P1238	Quartz rubble in colluvium	0.3	0.8	**1.25**	**0.7**	**107**
		P1239	Quartz rubble in colluvium	1.1	0.8	0.02	BD	25
A1	A1TR002B	P1240	Quartz rubble in colluvium	0	1	**3.46**	**4.6**	**1325**
		P1241	Quartz rubble in colluvium	1	1	0.13	BD	25
A1	A1TR002C	P1242	Quartz rubble in colluvium	0	0.35	0.10	BD	42
		P1243	Quartz rubble in colluvium	0.35	0.55	0.01	BD	97
		P1244	Quartz rubble in colluvium	0.9	1	0.02	BD	37
A1	A1TR003	P1245	Weathered mafic units	0	2	0.02	BD	59
		P1246	Weathered mafic units	2	2	0.02	BD	67
		P1247	Weathered mafic units	4	2	0.02	BD	67
		P1248	Weathered mafic units	6	2	**0.34**	**BD**	**48**
		P1249	Weathered mafic units	8	1	0.02	BD	47
		P1250	Weathered mafic units, localised quartz veinlets.	9	1	**0.24**	**BD**	**46**
		P1251		10	1	0.07	BD	52

Trench Channel Samples and Lithology Summary								
Prospect	**Trench ID**	**Id**	**Lithology**	**From (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (ppm)**	**Ag (ppm)**	**Cu (ppm)**
		P1252		11	1	**0.40**	**BD**	**35**
		P1253		12	1	0.03	BD	32
		P1254	Weathered mafic units, localised quartz veinlets. Tr visible gold.	13	1	**2.45**	**0.5**	**20**
		P1255		14	1	**12.43**	**1.3**	**34**
		P1256	Weathered, oxidised gneiss	15	1	**0.45**	**BD**	**37**
		P1257	Weathered, oxidised gneiss	16	1	0.14	BD	23
		P1258	Weathered, oxidised gneiss	17	1	0.05	BD	21
A1	A1TR004	P1231	Weathered gneiss with localised quartz veining	0	0.4	0.02	BD	16
		P1232		0.4	0.5	0.03	BD	22
		P1233		0.9	0.5	0.02	BD	42
		P1234		1.4	1	0.00	BD	22
		P1235		2.4	1.5	**0.91**	**0.7**	**44**
		P1236		3.9	0.3	**0.59**	**BD**	**135**
A2	A2TR001	P1228	Weathered gneiss	3.55	0.5	0.00	BD	28
		P1229	Weathered gneiss	4.05	0.06	BD	BD	19
		P1230	Weathered gneiss	4.11	0.5	0.00	BD	24
A2	A2TR002		Overburden, valley fill	Not sampled as in valley sediments				
A2	A2TR003		Overburden, valley fill	Not sampled				
A2	A2TR004	P1259	Weathered gneiss	3.8	1	0.00	BD	147
		P1260		4.8	1	0.00	BD	76
		P1261		5.8	0.7	0.00	BD	17
		P1262		6.5	1	BD	BD	12
		P1263		7.5	1	0.00	BD	31
		P1264		8.5	1.5	0.00	BD	117
A3	A3TR001		Mafic/gneiss contact at 11.5m	Not sampled due to safety				
A3	A3TR002		Mafic/gneiss contact at 4m	Not sampled due to safety				

N/S- not sampled, BD- below detection limit.

Rock Chip Sample Results.									
Prospect	**ID**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Lith.**	**Sample Type**	**Au (ppm)**	**Ag (ppm)**	**Cu (ppm)**	**Description**
A1	R0460	653278	9921725	VQZ	Rock	**2.85**	**5.5**	**1461**	Qtz-Py-Cpy? Vein, ~2-3cm wide, ~6cm long, hosted in overburden
A1	R0461	653396	9921543	Sand	Grab	**0.43**	**BD**	**33**	possibly tailings from the processing plant: finely crushed quartz
A1	R0462	653398	9921538	Sand	Grab	**0.84**	**0.7**	**42**	possibly tailings from the processing plant: finely crushed quartz

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 BDRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock chip samples taken from identified outcrops or displaced samples of nearby historical trenching during mapping. Trench channel samples taken systematically along trench exposures.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock chip samples representative of point sample outcrops with sample taken of mineralised and non-mineralised rocks. Trench channel samples taken to be representative of lithology along trench.
	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.	Sampling completed is appropriate for early-stage exploration as reconnaissance mapping.
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 reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling samples reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling samples 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 samples 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.*	All rock chip and channel samples logged for lithology and minerals by Apollo Minerals' geologist in field.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Whole outcrops located are lithology logged.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Rock chip sample taken from available outcrop.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock chip and channel sample preparation at Intertek Laboratory (Intertek – Libreville, Gabon) consists of crushing entire 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.	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.	Rock chip and channel samples were taken to represent outcrops mapped or displaced material as noted in Table 2.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Rock chip sample taken are appropriate for exploration phase.
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.*	Rock chip and channel samples were analysed at Intertek Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and a charge digested by aqua regia and analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES, with high Au samples analysed by fire assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld BDRF 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 tools utilised.
	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No verification of sampling has been completed to date.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Apollo Minerals' geologist records field data and electronic data as per Apollo Minerals' procedures.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All coordinates are shown as UTM WGS84 Zone 32S Easting/Northing
	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.*	Data spacing is based on previous information and appears appropriate for the exploration program at the time.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	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.*	No known bias of rock chip outcrop sampling. Sample orientation is defined by outcrop identified. Sampling of historical trenches has been completed as perpendicular to geological units as possible.
	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.*	Samples are stored by Apollo Minerals' personnel and are to be transported by registered courier or Apollo Minerals' personnel until submission to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been completed.

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 two Prospecting License (Ndolou - G4-569 & Keri - G4-456), covering approximately 2,363.5km^2 located in Ngounié Province, western Gabon. Apollo Minerals owns 100% of the Kroussou Project through its 100% wholly owned Gabonese subsidiary, Select Explorations Gabon SA. Havilah Consolidated Resources (HCR) holds a 0.75% NSR in the Kroussou Prospecting License (G4-569). This royalty may be bought back from HCR for US$250,000. The Kroussou Prospecting License was granted in July 2015 and renewed in July 2018 and again in November 2021 for an additional three years to November 2024. The Keri Prospecting licence was granted in August 2022 for a period of three years. No historical cultural sites, wilderness or national parks are known or located within the Prospecting Licenses.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Tenure in the form of a Prospecting License (*Permis de Recherche*) which has been granted and is considered secure. In accordance with the Gabonese Mining Code, the Prospecting License may be extended for a further three years. Apollo Minerals is not aware of any impediments relating to the license or area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration in the Salanie area has been conducted by several companies since 1939 through to ~1990. Initial exploration was undertaken by Ngounie Mining Company from 1939 to 1955. The French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) conducted minor prospecting activities in 1974. Alluvial mining operations were undertaken from ~1947 to 1955, a significant amount of gold was extracted via alluvial methods with approximately 450kg of gold reported to be produced. Numerous trenches and wells are reported in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		historical documents. The Gabonese Department of Mines produced the geological map at 1:1,000,000 and the 1:200,000 Lambarene in 2009 that covers the Salanie area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Salanie project area is comprised of Archean migmatites, amphibolite and granitic porphyry intrusions. There has been several major faults interpreted in the areas. Mineralisation appears to be hosted in quartz-sulphide veins parallel to the main foliation of NW-SE trend. Historical reports have noted several auriferous quartz veins in the Project area that appear to be associated with interpreted faults on the 1:200,000 map sheet. Apollo Minerals is exploring for shear hosted gold mineralisation hosted within the Archean basement units, that provided the Salanie alluvial operations. Additionally, the western portion of the Keri Permit is still prospective for base metal mineralisation due to the same lithostratigraphic sequence extends north along the basin/ basement contact from the southern Kroussou Project. The deposit style reported in BRGM historical files for base metal mineralisation is Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) sedimentary mineralisation of Pb-Zn-(Ag) where mineralisation is similar to the Laisville (Sweden) style with deposition within siliciclastic horizons in a reducing environment. On a regional scale, the Pb-Zn mineral concentrations are distributed at the edge of the continental shelf which was being eroded during Lower Cretaceous time. Mineralisation is located within the Gamba Formation part of the N'Zeme Asso Series and was deposited during the Cretaceous as part of the Cocobeach Complex deposited during formation of the Cotier Basin.Mineralisation is hosted by conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones deposited in laguno-deltaic reducing conditions at the boundary of the Cotier Basin onlapping continental basement rocks. Large scale regional structures are believed to have influenced mineralisation deposition.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the eBDploration 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.*	No drilling information 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 information was excluded from the announcement.
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 data aggregation has been undertaken.
	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	No data aggregation has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation has been undertaken.
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.*	Widths provided in the text are apparent widths based on outcrop and trench descriptions.
	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').	Not applicable - no drilling.
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.*	Apollo Minerals believes that the geology and mineralisation information presented provides some indication of potential for the area and will be subject to further evaluation and exploration activities.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Additional surface exploration programs comprising soil sampling, geological mapping, rock chip sampling to further assess identified prospects and to generate new targets within the broader Project area. Once surface sampling is complete an evaluation and ranking of targets for future drill testing of multiple exploration targets across the Project area is to be completed. Further review of historical documents to assist in future drill hole targets identified by surface exploration activities.
	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.