



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 AUGUST 2014

GOLD-COPPER DRILLING TO COMMENCE AT MARS AURORA TANK PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Apollo has confirmed initial drill targets at its Mars Aurora Tank JV Project in the Gawler Craton, South Australia**
- **The Mars Aurora Tank prospect may be comparable in size and style to IOCG mineralisation evident at the nearby Prominent Hill Mine situated 110km to the east**
- **Large-scale IOCG targets at Bundi South and other Eaglehawk JV sites will also be tested as part of this drill programme**
- **Mars Aurora Tank drill hole 14AT001 will test a strong chargeability anomaly possibly associated with highly anomalous surface gold geochemistry**
- **Mars Aurora Tank drill hole 14AT002 will test an undrilled, non-magnetic dense body in proximity to historic drilling which returned anomalous iron, copper and gold**
- **Drilling to commence within four weeks once all required notices are satisfied.**

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX: AON) (“Apollo” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce that initial drill targets and hole positions have been confirmed for the Company’s Mars Aurora Tank Project.

Apollo’s exploration suggests that Mars Aurora Tank may be comparable in size and style to the nearby Prominent Hill IOCG deposit.

The planned Mars Aurora Tank drill holes are part of a larger drilling programme that will test a number of IOCG targets at both the Mars Aurora Tank and Eaglehawk JV Projects where Apollo is earning 75% interests.

Analysis of recently acquired ground gravity data from the Eaglehawk JV is currently being finalised and drill targets for that JV are expected to follow shortly.

Pending satisfaction of drilling notification procedures, drilling is to commence within four weeks.

This drill programme will be Apollo’s largest to date and preliminary results will be available from late September.

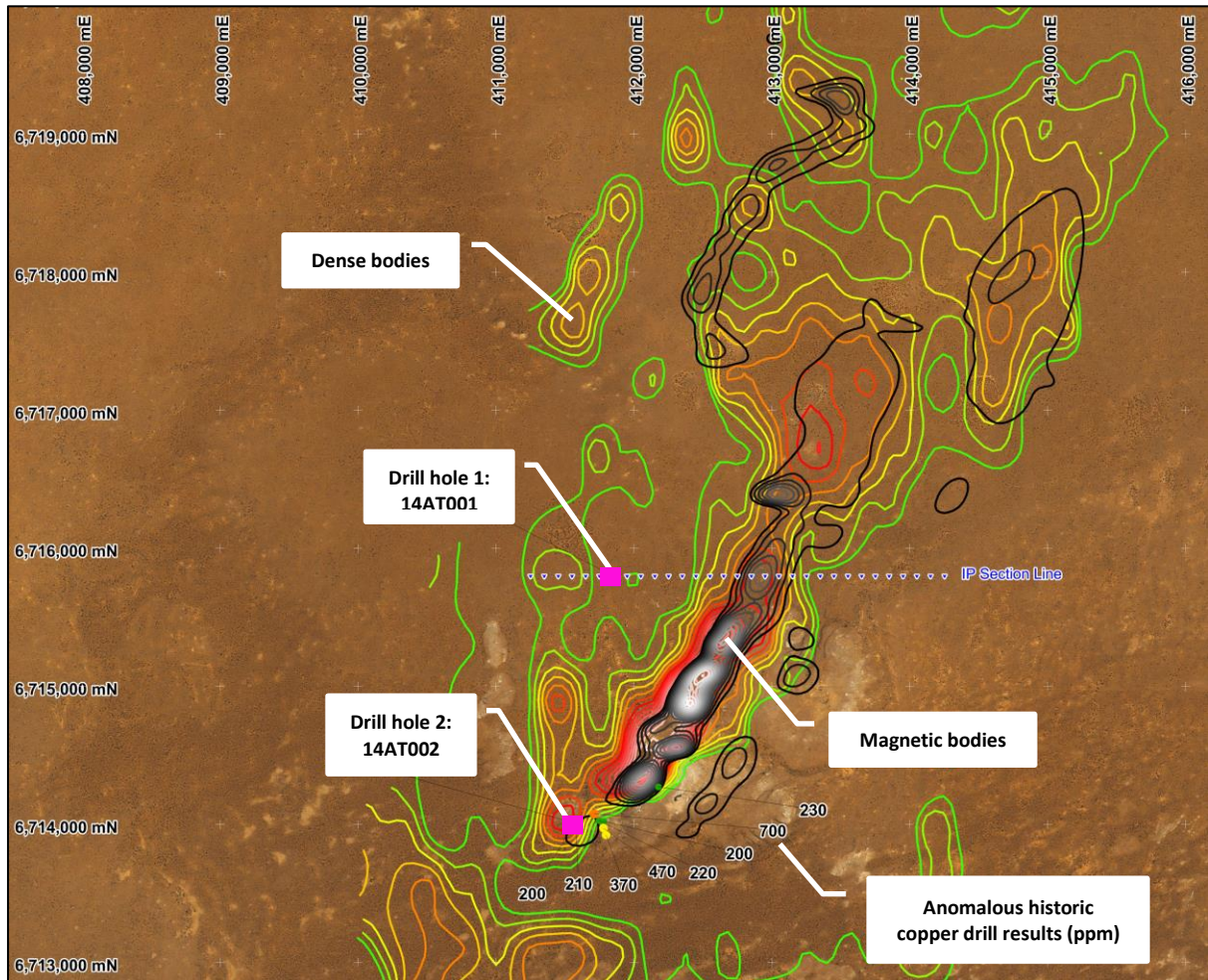


Figure 1: Mars (Apollo 100%) Aurora Tank (Apollo earning 75%) prospect showing planned drill positions in relation to +ve density anomalous (coloured contours), magnetic material (grey contours) and historic drilling which returned anomalous copper to 700ppm within, and alongside the primary magnetite body

The position of the strong chargeability anomaly and highly anomalous gold and light rare earths between the linear dense and magnetic body to the east; and the linear, dense and non-magnetic bodies to the west is similar to the gold and copper mineralisation found at the nearby Prominent Hill IOCG deposit, 110km to the east.

Drill hole 14AT001 (Figure 1 and 4) will test one of the strong chargeability anomalies possibly associated with highly anomalous surface gold geochemistry identified from recent RAB drilling. Results from this hole would verify the potential for significant high grade gold in the near-surface zone as is shown in the exploration model in Figure 2.

Drill hole 14AT002 will test an undrilled, non-magnetic and dense body in close proximity to historic drilling which returned anomalous iron, copper and gold (Figure 1 and 4). This hole would verify the potential for haematite alteration and high grade copper mineralisation at depth.

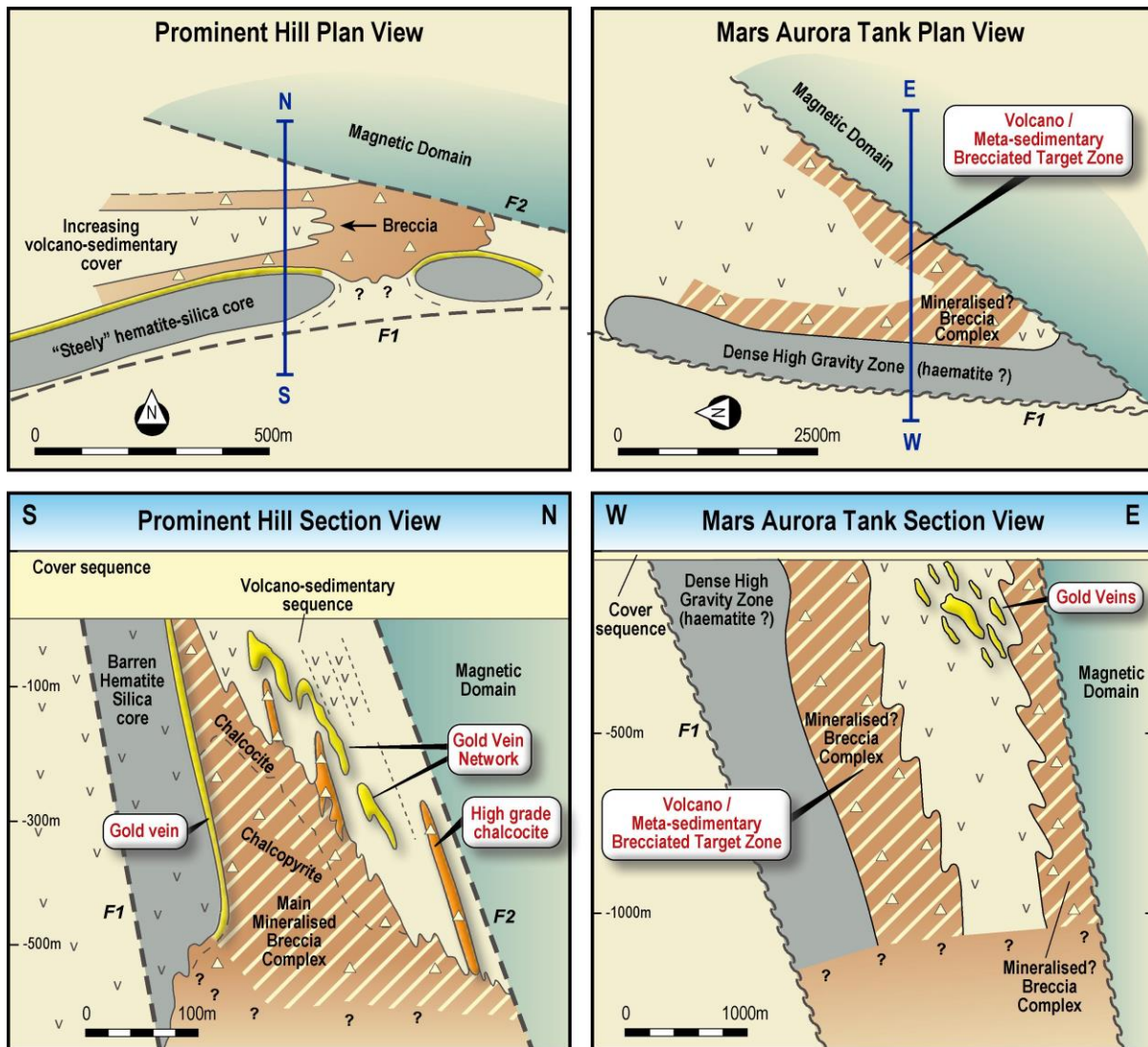


Figure 2: Comparison of Mars Aurora Tank exploration model with Prominent Hill IOCG deposit

Note: For comparison, Mars Aurora Tank has been rotated anti-clockwise to illustrate core similarities to Prominent Hill. Scale of Mars Aurora Tank target is approximately 4x wider

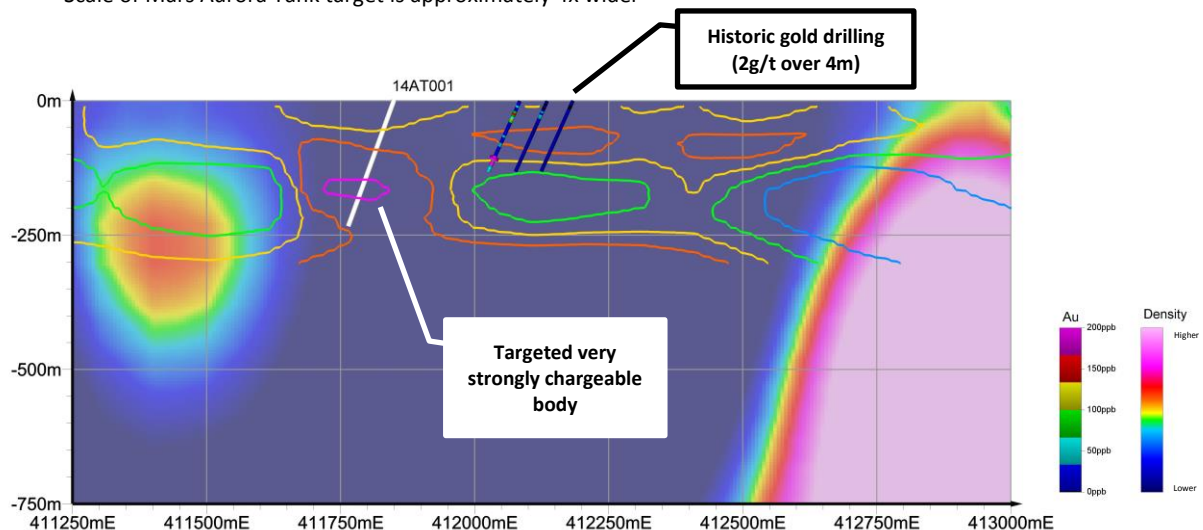


Figure 3: Drill hole 14AT001 cross-section showing location of planned hole in relation to the +ve density, non-magnetic body to the west and the primary magnetite body to the east and the targeted chargeability high (coloured contours – hotter is higher)

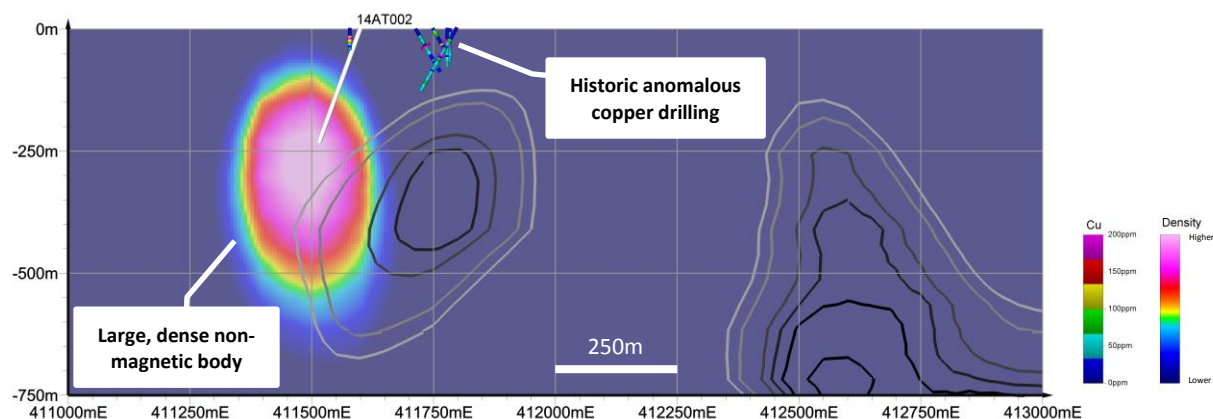


Figure 4: Drill hole 14AT002 cross-section showing the location of the planned hole in relation to the +ve density, non-magnetic body to the west and the magnetic body (grey contours) to the east

Apollo is concluding its analysis of recently acquired ground gravity data over a large portion of the Eaglehawk JV tenement. A number of large IOCG targets have been identified as part of this process and several of these, including a portion of the Bundi South IOCG target will be tested as part of the upcoming drill programme.

ABOUT APOLLO MINERALS

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX Code: AON) is an iron ore and minerals explorer and developer with projects in South Australia, Western Australia and Gabon, western central Africa.

Apollo's project at Commonwealth Hill in the Gawler Craton of South Australia is situated close to existing infrastructure including the Darwin-Adelaide railway line, highway, ports.

The Sequoia Iron Deposit contains a JORC defined resource previously announced to the market.

The Titan Base-Precious Metals Project is focussed on discovering a major IOCG deposit in a new frontier of the world class Gawler Craton. This project consists of:

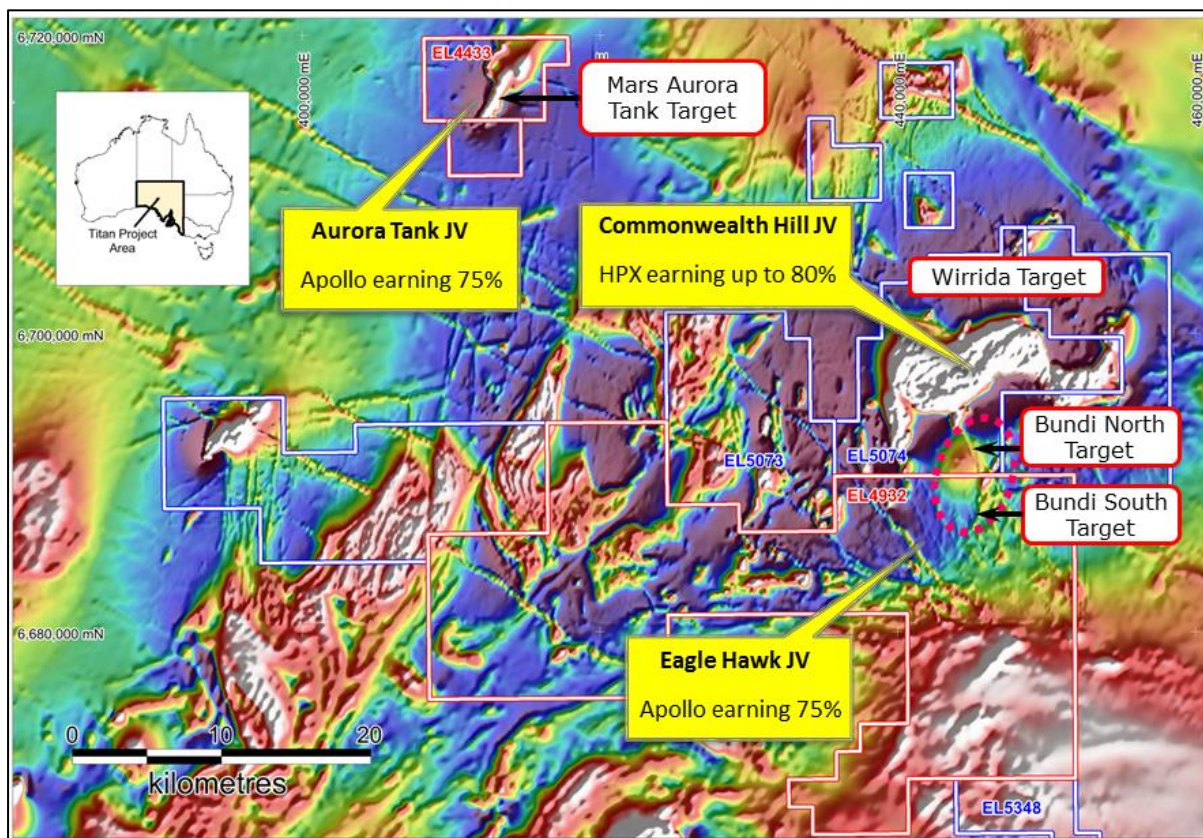
- Commonwealth Hill Project JV (HPX earning up to 80% interest)
- Eaglehawk JV (Apollo earning up to 75% interest)
- Aurora Tank JV (Apollo earning up to 75% interest)

In Gabon, Apollo has an 82.5% interest in the Kango North Iron Project. Apollo has agreed a joint venture with a major Middle East firm which will earn 50.01% of the project by spending \$4.3m by 2017.

Apollo's major shareholders include:

- Jindal Steel and Power Ltd, one of India's largest companies
- HPX Australia Pty Ltd.

Note: The Aurora Tank Project (EL4433) is in joint venture with Marmota Energy Ltd (ASX: MEU), with Apollo earning a 75% interest in the project. Apollo holds 100% of the adjacent Mars Prospect situated immediately south of EL4433, and collectively these two areas form the Mars Aurora Tank Project covering 66 km².



ENDS

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COMPETENT PERSON DECLARATION

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets/Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Derek Pang who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Derek is a full time employee of Apollo Minerals Ltd. Derek has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type 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'. Derek consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - 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 30g 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.	- Assay results relating to historic drilling was sourced from open file data by previous explorers Minotaur Gold NL. Apollo is unable to comment on the representivity and appropriate calibration of analytical tools and procedures applied during historic exploration. Historic samples were collected as 4m composites for analysis. - Industry standard geophysical survey techniques including ground based Gravity and Induced Polarisation (IP) as applied by Apollo are regarded as widely used in mineral, hydrocarbon, geothermal and groundwater exploration. During the planning phase of geophysical surveys the Company considered the orientation of grids and lines to best reflect the geology and structures within the prospect areas. However, as knowledge of the sub surface geological orientation is limited, it was considered that geographical east-west survey lines were appropriate. - DAISHSAT Geodetic Surveyors was engaged by Apollo to conduct the gravity survey in December 2013. Search Exploration Services was contracted to complete the IP survey in March/April 2013. - McLeod Drilling conducted RAB drilling using a WASDRILL 400D mounted on 6x6 WD Landcruiser with 150psi:250cfm on-board air compressor. Dependent on ground conditions, drilling utilised aircore, Blade, RAB and slim line RC methods during March – April 2014. - Approximately 400g geochem samples were collected from bottom of hole sample for laboratory analysis by Bureau Veritas, Adelaide.
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).	- Historic drilling within EL5073 (Mars) and EL4433 (Aurora Tank) was reverse circulation methods managed by Minotaur Gold NL between 1998 - 1999. The programme at Aurora Tank comprised 17 angled holes totalling 2,468 metres (Source: Open File ENV 9517). - Recent drilling programme by Apollo utilised RAB drilling methods using 4" face sampling percussion hammer, and blade drill bits. Vertical holes on a 250m by 250m grid pattern were drilled to nominal 10m depth, or to blade refusal if within 1-2m discretionary from target depth. Additional shallow, 1.5m holes were drilled along three east – west traverses at 200m hole spacing. These shallow holes were subsequently re-used for setting up IP transmitter stations.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - 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.	- Apollo is unable to comment on method of recording and assessing drill chips/core and sample recoveries from historic drilling at Aurora Tank. Historic assay results were reported from 4m composite samples (Source: Open File ENV 9517). No records of sample recoveries were identified in previous reports and it is not possible to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. - Drilling by Apollo recorded hole depths and brief description of lithology at the bottom of hole in hard copy format during drilling activities. These were subsequently transferred to electronic format. - The nature of using this small diameter drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		technique provides adequate sample quality and sample recovery for the purposes of obtaining representative sub-surface sample for geochemical analysis. No records of sample recoveries were taken. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- Based on open file reports, historic drill chips at Aurora Tank were geologically logged and included magnetic susceptibility measurements at 1m intervals. Drill chips were not logged to any geotechnical standard and data is insufficient to support mineral resource estimation at this stage in exploration. Historic logging of RC drill chips is considered to be semi-quantitative given the nature of rock chip fragments and the inability to obtain detailed geological information. - Some photographic information showing drilling and rehabilitation activity at Aurora Tank is available in historic report (ENV9517). From historic reporting 100% of RC chips were logged. - Recent drilling at Aurora Tank by Apollo, recorded brief geological description of lithology from the bottom of hole. Some samples were acid tested to determine if carbonates were present. - Logging of RAB drill chips by Apollo is considered to be semi-quantitative given the nature of weathered rock chip fragments and the inability to obtain detailed geological information. Only the bottom of hole portion of the hole was reviewed and sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Apollo is unable to comment on manner in which historic drill chips and core were sampled, or the preparation techniques applied during collection. - Apollo is unable to comment on quality control procedures adopted for historic sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Apollo is unable to comment if field duplicates were collected by previous explorers, or whether sample sizes were appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. - RAB samples collected by Apollo from the bottom of hole were collected by using plastic shovel to scoop top portion from drill spoil pile. All samples were generally dry. However, in certain holes wet samples were collected where water was injected to aid in sample recoveries. - No sample preparation was conducted in the field. All sample including fine and coarse fractions were collected. This method is considered appropriate as to not bias the sample based on size of rock chip particles. - Duplicate field samples from each hole are being collected during drilling activities. Approximately 1-2kg sample is collected at the drill site and includes 400g sample used for initial analysis by XRF and additional smaller chip tray sample. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters</i>	- Apollo cannot comment on nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used by previous explorers. - An Olympus-Innovex™ OMEGA model X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) tool was used initially to test samples prior to submission with the laboratory. No exploration results by field XRF analysis are being reported herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> 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.	- Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Amdel Laboratory (Adelaide). Details for laboratory method of analysis (AR101/AR102) is included in Appendix 1 to this report. - IP Survey was completed by SEARCH Exploration Services using 50kva offset pole-dipole array. Survey lines are orientated east-west with transmitter (Tx) station spacings at 200m, and receiver (Rx) stations spaced at 100 meters. Tx and Rx lines are 200m apart. - Gravity survey was completed by DAISHSAT Geodetic Surveyors. Gravity stations are spaced at 600m by 300m along standard east-west grid
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Only historic open file assay data used. No adjustments made to historic assay values. Drill hole collar locations were taken from South Australian Resource Information Geoserver (SARIG). - Apollo's exploration manager verifies all samples collected in the field. - No twinned hole drilling was conducted. - Documentation is initially collected on paper logs and transferred to electronic format. Drill hole locations are determined in the field using GARMIN™ hand held GPS units and data transferred from the GPS to laptop computer by interface cable. - No assay data adjustments made. Statements pertaining to adjustments are not applicable.
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. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Apollo cannot comment on methodology used to locate historic drill hole collars. - GARMIN™ GPS72H hand-held GPS was used to define the field location of the drill collar locations. Locations are considered accurate to within 5m, and has sufficient topographic control for this programme. - Leica system GX1230 and SR530 dual GPS receivers were used by DAISHSAT for ground gravity surveys. These units are considered accurate and have sufficient topographic control warranted for gravity survey and elevation correction during processing. - All drill hole locations were recorded using the GDA94 datum using UTM coordinate grid system.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - 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. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Historic drill hole spacing within EL4433 (Aurora Tank) is approx. 70m along a series of northwest orientated lines. Holes were drilled at an angle of 60 degrees towards 315 degrees. - Historic data is not being used for estimating a mineral resource or for modelling of grade at this stage in exploration. - The data spacing and distribution of historic drill holes in EL4433 is considered to be sufficient for the review of sub-surface geology and geochemistry. Historic samples were collected as 4m composites. - Apollo's drill hole spacing at Aurora Tank is 250m by 250m grid pattern; and along three east – west traverses at 200m hole spacing. - Data is not intended to be used for estimating a mineral resource or for modelling of grade.
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	The magnetic anomaly trends northeasterly. The geological trends are largely unknown in the area due to extensive sand cover. It is perceived that younger igneous bodies have intruded the Proterozoic basement rocks sub-vertically. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type. 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.	Gravity and IP survey grids were orientated along east-west lines. The orientation of the grid is deemed sufficient at this stage in the exploration programme. However, ongoing review of structural lineaments is continuing to determine the structure ahead of further work. Sampling bias related to the orientation of structures is not known.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Chain of custody is managed in the field by Apollo's exploration manager. McLeod Drilling was responsible for the drilling, and bagging of samples. - Pre determined sample labelling is duplicated in the field on a calico bag and smaller geochem sample bag to verify sample numbering. - The exploration manager takes custody of the sample and is responsible for the security of sample including freight of sample from the field. - Apollo cannot comment on chain of custody for historic drill hole sampling.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audit of data has been completed to date.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<u>Commonwealth Hill Titan Base-Precious Metals Projects</u> - Exploration is conducted within lands of the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunyjatjara Native Title Determination Area. - EL4960, EL5073 and EL5074 – 100% held by Southern Exploration, a 100% owned entity of Apollo Minerals Ltd - EL5348 100% held by Apollo Iron Ore No. 2 Pty Ltd, a 100% owned entity of Apollo Minerals Ltd - EL4932 – held by Mincor Iron Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned entity of Mincor Resources Ltd - Apollo earning 75% via joint venture referred to as the Eaglehawk JV - EL4433 –held by Marmota Energy Ltd - Apollo earning 75% via joint venture referred to as the Aurora Tank JV - The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous exploration in the Commonwealth Hill region has been carried out by a number of exploration Companies previously including, but not limited to: - Kennecott Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd [1968 – 69] - Dampier Mining Co. Ltd [1978 – 79] - Afmeco Pty Ltd [1980 – 83] - Stockdale Prospecting Ltd [1986 – 87] - SADME [1996 – 97] - Minotaur Gold NL [1993 – 99] - Redport Ltd [1997 – 2002] - All exploration and analytical techniques conducted by previous explorers are considered to have been appropriate given the knowledge of the area and techniques available at the time. Some geographical location discrepancies exist due to unavailability of GPS units at that time of exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and reliance on various topographic maps.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Titan Base-Precious Metals Project is located in central South Australia and situated in the Christie Domain of the western Gawler Craton. The Christie Domain is a large arcuate region trending northeast – southwest, and bound to the north by the Karari Shear Zone, and to the southwest by the Coorabie Shear Zone. - The Christie Domain is largely underlain by late Archaean Mulgathing Complex which comprise of meta-sedimentary successions interlayered with Banded Iron Formations (BIF), chert, carbonates and calc-silicates. - Apollo is targeting potential Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) style mineralisation along with magnetite iron-ore style BIF mineralisation. The Company remains open minded for the occurrence of a variety of mineralisation styles which may or may not exist in the tenement area. - The Company is in early stages of exploration and pending discovery. No classification for type of deposit has yet been determined.
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. - 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.	- Apollo Minerals has compiled a substantial historic drill hole database that was generated from Open File data files available through the South Australian DMITRE's website using SARIG. The volume of data is extensive and the database is progressively being compiled as further historic information is verified. - Complete listing of all drill holes have been omitted from this report as it is considered the quantity of data would distract from the understanding of the exploration results in the report. Data is otherwise open file and available for public access through the SARIG system https://sarig.pir.sa.gov.au/Map - All RAB holes drilled vertically (-90°). Elevation ranges from 157m to 177m, averaging 166 meters. - Complete listing of drill hole ID, Easting, Northing, End of Hole Depth and assay results are included in Appendix 1 to this report. Drill hole dip, azimuth and collar RL's are not included in Appendix 1 as all holes were drilled vertically at -90° and no elevation calibration of GPS unit was conducted prior to drilling programme.
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. - 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. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly	- Historic exploration results were interrogated for inclusion in this report. Weighted average grades for drill thickness intersections are reported here-in. There is insufficient understanding of the geological trends to determine true thickness intersections. - No cut-offs were applied to the data set. - Selected assay intervals from certain drill holes are included here-in to emphasise the similarity in assay tenure from results at the Mars Aurora Tank prospect. It should be considered that assays not reported are of insignificant tenure. - No metal equivalents have been used for reporting. - Results from recent RAB drilling are included in Appendix 1 to this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stated.</i>	
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. • 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').	• Weighted average grades for historic drill thickness intersections are reported here-in. There is insufficient understanding of the geological trends to determine true thickness intersections. • Results from recent RAB drilling are included in Appendix 1 to this report.
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 maps are included in the body of the report.
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.	• Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced. Complete assay results from recent RAB drilling are included in Appendix 1 to this report. • Selected historic assay intervals from certain drill holes are included here-in to emphasise the similarity in assay tenure from results at Apollo's Mars Aurora Tank prospect to early discovery intersections at the Prominent Hill IOCG deposit. • It should be considered that historic assays not reported are of insignificant tenure.
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.	• Previous exploration by Apollo has covered parts of the Mars Aurora Tank prospect including Electro Magnetics (EM) and random rock chip sampling. In addition previous explorers have conducted surface calcrete sampling, airborne and ground based geophysical surveys and drilling in the area. • At the Aurora Tank prospect a ridge of silicified Jurassic Algebuckina Sandstone and Quaternary sand, silcrete and calcrete cover the area. • At the peripheries of rock exposure, weathered rock units crop out. Geochronology has identified a variety of dates from the Proterozoic to Meso-Proterozoic as reported previously (See AON ASX announcement dated 22 October 2013).
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Results from recent exploration is encouraging and sufficient to warrant further work. Apollo has recently completed ground based Gravity, Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys and shallow RAB drilling. • It is anticipated that results from the geophysical surveys and shallow RAB drilling will be sufficient to generate a series of targets for testing by deep drilling methods. • Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this report.