ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **16 SEPTEMBER 2014**

HPX DRILL PROGRAM CONFIRMS IOCG POTENTIAL AT TITAN PROJECT AREA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results from HPX's recent drill program at Titan Project in the Gawler Craton in South Australia confirm potential for the area to host significant IOCG deposits**
- **Program targeted Induced Polarisation (IP) responses within the Wirrida Intrusive Complex at the Commonwealth Hill JV (Apollo-HPX) and intersected anomalous iron, copper, gold and silver consistent with IOCG style deposits**
- **Results help confirm potential for the discovery of significant IOCG deposits within the local area, such as the nearby Prominent Hill IOCG deposit**
- **Follow up targets on the Commonwealth Hill JV area are currently being assessed**
- **Results from HPX drilling support Apollo's regional exploration model and drill program currently underway at the Eaglehawk JV area**
- **High priority gravity-magnetic IOCG targets are now being tested as part of the maiden circa 2300m drill program at Mars Aurora Tank and Eaglehawk**
- **Results expected at regular intervals from late September through to November.**

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX: AON) ("Apollo" or "the Company") is pleased to announce positive results from the recently completed maiden drilling program by High Powered Exploration Inc. (HPX) at the Apollo-HPX Commonwealth Hill Joint Venture Project, in the Gawler Craton in South Australia.

The HPX drill program comprised four drill holes targeting the Wirrida Intrusive Complex, within Apollo's wider Titan project area, and was designed to provide confirmation of the project area's potential to host a significant Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) deposit.

Apollo advises that drilling intersected anomalous iron, copper, gold and silver from drilled alteration and fracture zones, and suggests the potential for discovery of significant IOCG deposits within the local area.

Apollo is encouraged by the results of the HPX drill program. Based on the results and the high quality targets identified from recent geophysical programs at the Eaglehawk Join Venture Project, Apollo is currently drilling a number of high priority IOCG targets at Eaglehawk.

Results from this drilling are expected to be returned regularly between late September and early November.

About the HPX drill program

The HPX drill program completed four holes totalling 906 metres at the Wirrida Intrusive Complex, with the deepest hole drilled to a vertical depth of 305 metres. The drilling tested chargeable anomalies from the preliminary interpretation of HPX's Typhoon IP survey carried out in the second quarter this year.

Anomalous disseminated sulphide related IOCG geochemistry was intersected in WIRDD001 over an 8m interval from 284m and in B35DD001 (Figures 2 & 4) over a 16m interval from 160m.

The program was the first drilling in the area to test the geology deeper than 100 metres below surface (the first 75 metres is typically transported cover and leached material).

Basic rock types and alteration patterns appear similar to that of one of South Australia's most recent IOCG discoveries, BHP's Wirrda Well, located 20km south of BHP Billiton's Olympic Dam.

The drill results from HPX's program indicate that the Wirrida Intrusive Complex may be an analogue to the White Hill Intrusive Complex which hosts the major Prominent Hill IOCG deposit, 100km to the east, and provide another solid indication that significant IOCG deposits may exist in the local area.

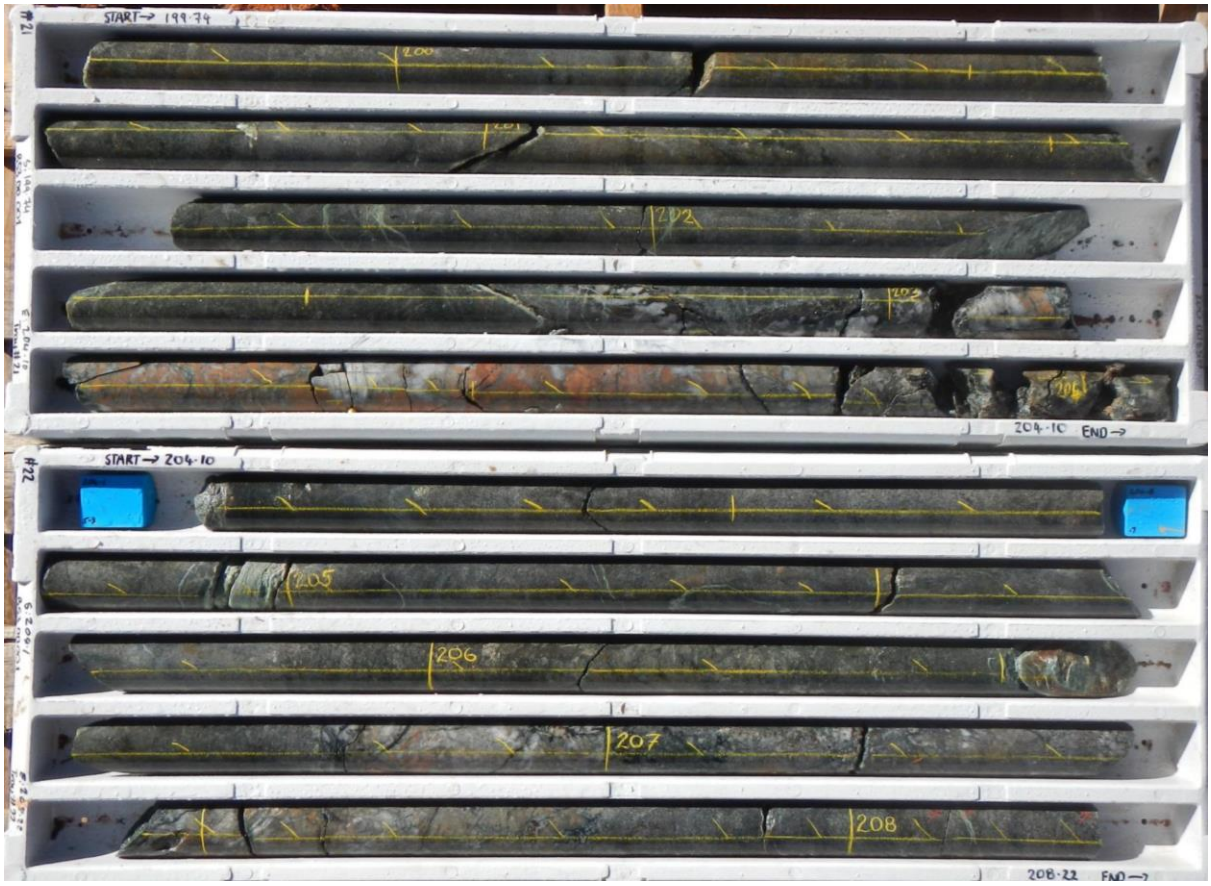

Figure 1 (HPX): Wet core photos (B53DD001, 199.7 – 208.2m) showing iron oxide alteration and weak brecciation

Figure 2 (BHP): Dry core photo (circa 715m) of weakly brecciated, iron oxide altered and mineralised mafic-ultramafic at Wirrda Well IOCG deposit located 20km south of Olympic Dam

Current phase of drilling

The HPX drill program has provided further validation of Apollo's IOCG exploration model at the Titan project area.

Apollo now plans to test a number of dense, high priority targets on the Eaglehawk tenement as part of the current round of drilling.

This current round of drilling is the first drilling programme at the Eaglehawk JV to test for IOCG deposits in this recognised, High Priority IOCG Corridor.

It is focused on testing the top portion of a number of anomalies for alteration and IOCG mineralisation.

Prospects which return positive results are expected to be subject to additional deeper drilling focused on discovery and resource definition be fully testing the highest density parts of the targets.

Initial results from this current round of drilling are expected to be available by the end of September with final assays from the last holes drilled as part of this programme becoming available in November.

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 Eaglehawk Project is in joint venture with Mincor Resources NL (ASX: MCR), with Apollo earning a 75% interest in the project.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Richard Shemesian
Chairman
Apollo Minerals Limited
Email: info@apollominerals.com.au
Tel: +61 2 9078 7665

Dominic Tisdell
Chief Executive Officer
Apollo Minerals Limited
Email: info@apollominerals.com.au
Tel: +61 2 9078 7665

Media and Investor Enquiries:
James Moses
Mandate Corporate
Email: james@mandatecorporate.com.au
Tel: +61 420 991 574

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond-core drilling methods were used to collect samples. Composite RC and core samples were collected at 4m intervals except where visible mineralisation was noted and 1m interval samples were collected. Approximately 2-4kg of samples were collected for each sample. • RC samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drilling cyclone and stored in separate bags at the drill site. Composite samples were collected using 50mm PVC 'spear' to collect representative samples from bags. Representative 1m chip samples have been retained in chip trays for future reference or analysis as required. • Diamond core samples were collected from ¼ sawn core. Remaining ¾ core samples have been retained for future reference or analysis as required. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted into the sample stream at 1:20 for QAQC analysis. Tthere is no evidence to suggest that sample collection and analysis are not representative. • Samples were analysed by Company representatives in the field using hand held portable Olympus-Innovex™ OMEGA model X-ray Fluorescence (XRF). Hand-held XRF unit provides only a preliminary qualitative results, rather than quantitative. Field XRF results were used to guide the submission of samples to accredited laboratory. Only final laboratory assay results are reported.
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).*	• RC and Diamond-core drilling methods were used to collect samples using UDR1200 (Sandvik DE840) mounted on 8 wheel drive truck with onboard 500 psi/900 cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary 1000 psi / 2000 cfm Hurricane Booster. • Drill holes were drilled at angles ranging from 60°-70° using 5 ¼" RC percussion hammer using face sampling bit for pre-collars. Diamond core drilling used NQ sized bit for extending holes to target depths. Drill hole angle and azimuth were surveyed at regular intervals during drilling. • No core orientation was carried out.
Drill sample	• *Method of recording and*	• Drill hole depths were recorded in hard copy format during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	*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.*	drilling including description of recoveries and lithology. • Were poor sample recovery was encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavored to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. Visual assessment is made for moisture and contamination. A cyclone was used to ensure representative samples and was routinely cleaned. • Sample recoveries to date have generally been high, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. This will be assessed once a statistically valid amount of data is available to make a determination.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill chip and core samples were geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. • Logging of RC chips and core is considered to be semi-quantitative. The nature of rock chip fragments obtained from RC drilling limits the to obtain detailed geological information. Drill core provides whole rock samples allowing for detailed logging to be carried out. However as no core orientation was conducted the structural measurements are limited.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *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.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond core samples were collected from ¼ sawn core. Remaining ¾ core samples have been retained for future reference or analysis as required. • No field duplicates were submitted for laboratory analysis. • RC samples returned to surface via inline sample hose, dust suppression unit and drilling cyclone. Samples were collected with 50mm tube by spearing individual sample bags. The majority of sample were dry except where minor ground water incursions were intersected. • No sample preparation was conducted in the field. All RC 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.
Quality of	• *The nature, quality and*	• Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Adelaide was used for all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assay data and laboratory tests	*appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	analysis work. . The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to Bureau Veritas: • PR001 - Sorting and Drying • PREP5 - LM1 Pulverising – up to 1kg. A nominal 40g charge of pulverised sample is digested with Aqua Regia. The samples have been cast using a 12:22 flux to form a glass bead. • XF100 - Al_2O_3, CaO, Cl, Cu, Fe, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P, S, SiO_2, TiO2 have been determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry on oven dry (95°C) sample unless otherwise stated. • AR101 - Aqua Regia Digest - 40g Cr, Li, Sc, V, Zr have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. • AR102 - Ag, As, Au, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cu, Dy, Ga, La, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pt, Rb, Ru, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Te, U, W, Y, Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. • XRF4B - The following Loss on Ignition results have been determined using Thermo-Gravimetric Analysers. Results are reported on a dry sample basis. LOI have been been determined via TGA. • Preliminary field analysis was conducted using hand held, portable Olympus-Innovex™ OMEGA model X-ray Fluorescence tool. Results not reported herein.
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.*	• Apollo's exploration manager verified 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. • No adjustments 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A GARMIN™ GPS72H hand-held GPS is being used to define the field location of the survey stations. Locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. • The Garmin™ GPS72H has sufficient topographic control collecting drill hole collar locations. • Down hole surveys were conducted by the drill contractors using a Reflex electronic single-shot camera with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth taken approximately 50m down hole during coring operations. • Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 53).
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*	• Data spacing (drillhole spacing) is variable and appropriate to the geology and specific targets being tested. • Data is not intended to be used for estimating a mineral resource or for modelling of grade. • The data spacing and distribution of drill holes is considered to be sufficient for the review and contouring of geochemical trends in shallow surface substrate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.* • *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.*	• Drill holes were planned to intersect the interpreted geophysical targets as near to a perpendicular angle as possible. Geological trends are largely unknown in the area due to limited historical drilling and extensive surficial cover. • 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 the exploration manager. • RC sample labelling is completed in the field on individual calico bags.. These are subsequently placed in larger polyweave bags for freight to the laboratory in Adelaide. • The exploration manager was responsible for delivery of RC and diamond core samples to McArdles Freight yard in Coober Pedy for freight to Adelaide. Additional diamond core samples were freighted to Adelaide by Euro Exploration Services. • Euro Exploration Services carried out cutting and composite sampling of diamond core samples prior to arranging delivery of samples to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory. • Remaining diamond core is securely stored by Euro Exploration Services.
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-Yankunytjatjara 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:
		  • Kennecott Explorations (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 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 formal classification for type of deposit has yet been determined. However, and IOCG model is inferred.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Drill hole collar parameters:

<table>
<tr><th>Drillhole</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth Mag</th><th>RC</th><th>DDH</th><th>EOH</th></tr>
<tr><td>WIRDD001</td><td>440630</td><td>6696299</td><td>158</td><td>-60</td><td>354</td><td>161.5</td><td>190.2</td><td>351.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>WIRDD002</td><td>446998</td><td>6699001</td><td>162</td><td>-70</td><td>24</td><td>137</td><td>0</td><td>137</td></tr>
<tr><td>B53DD001</td><td>441588</td><td>6691808</td><td>167</td><td>-60</td><td>354</td><td>115.5</td><td>95.3</td><td>210.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>WIRDD003</td><td>439648</td><td>6696498</td><td>157</td><td>-60</td><td>219</td><td>149.5</td><td>55.2</td><td>204.7</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>695.5</td><td>341</td><td>904</td></tr>
</table>
<u>WIRDD001</u>

8m at 17.5 ppb Au, 223 ppm Cu and 10.2% Fe between 284m to 292 metres.

<u>B53DD001</u>

16m at 2.13 ppb Au, 130 ppm Cu and 8.76 % Fe between 160m to 176 metres.

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<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

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 stated.

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All intervals reported are composed of 4m and 1m down hole intervals and as such are length weighted. No upper or lower cut-off grade have been applied.

No metal equivalents have been used for reporting.

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<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and</td><td>

These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.

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Drill hole length intersections are reported. True widths are not quoted as the geometry of the geology and mineralisation is unknown.

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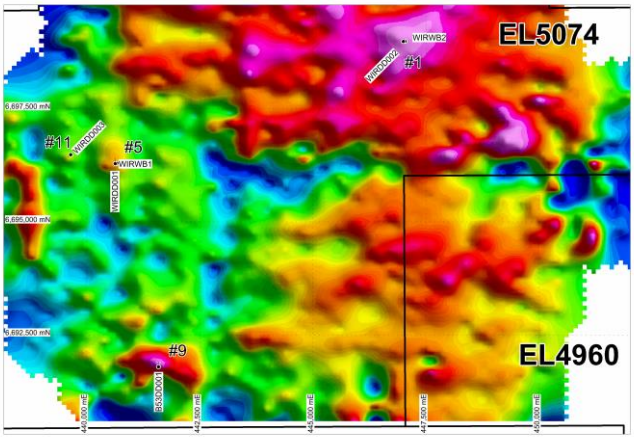
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.*	
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.
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 been conducted across various prospects within the Titan Base-Precious Metals Project area using rock, ground based magnetic, gravity, electromagnetic and induced polarisation geophysical surveys. • Most recently High Powered Exploration Inc (HPX) completed large scale Induced Polarisation survey across the Wirrida Intrusive Complex and Bundi Prospect. See announcement (ASX code: AON) dated 19 June 2014.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral*	• Results from previous exploration have been encouraging and sufficient to warrant further exploration. • Apollo is currently conducting further drilling programme

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	across the Eagle Hawk JV Project area (EL4932) to test high priority density target for IOCG mineralisation. • Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this report.

Sample_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Au_ppb	Ba_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cd_ppm	Ce_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Dy_ppb	Ga_ppm	La_ppm	Li_ppm	Mo_ppm	Nb_ppm
WIRDD001-284	280	284	4	<0.05	2	7	45	<0.1	<0.1	16.6	54.4	260	153	940	6.5	7.4	<10	2.4	<0.1
WIRDD001-288	284	288	4	0.1	3	28	32	<0.1	<0.1	13	88.8	400	294	930	6.2	5.6	<10	3.6	<0.1
B53DD001-164	160	164	4	0.15	2	<1	40	<0.1	<0.1	57.4	42.4	350	88	1080	9.9	26.8	20	3.8	0.3
B53DD001-168	164	168	4	0.15	1	3	39	<0.1	<0.1	28.2	45.4	420	160	670	8.5	12.4	20	2.4	0.1
B53DD001-172	168	172	4	0.1	4.5	2	52	<0.1	<0.1	31.4	51.2	480	133	1340	11.8	11.6	30	3.8	0.3
B53DD001-176	172	176	4	0.1	1	3	40	<0.1	<0.1	23.2	55.2	580	142	1810	11.1	8.4	20	3.8	0.3

Sample_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Nd_ppb	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Pt_ppb	Rb_ppm	Ru_ppb	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Se_ppm	Sn_ppm	Sr_ppm	Te_ppm	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Y_ppm
WIRDD001-284	280	284	4	7060	442	3	<10	14.9	<5	<0.1	8	1	<1	127	<0.2	0.3	90	<0.5	4.6
WIRDD001-288	284	288	4	6280	890	4	<10	22.1	<5	<0.1	9	1.5	<1	60	0.2	0.2	120	<0.5	4.45
B53DD001-164	160	164	4	25700	212	11	<10	41.2	<5	<0.1	11	1	<1	39	<0.2	0.35	120	<0.5	5.1
B53DD001-168	164	168	4	11900	270	4	<10	33.1	<5	<0.1	10	1	<1	34	<0.2	0.1	150	<0.5	2.75
B53DD001-172	168	172	4	16500	327	3	<10	85.9	<5	<0.1	8	1	<1	74	<0.2	0.35	140	<0.5	6.05
B53DD001-176	172	176	4	13600	410	3	<10	87.4	<5	<0.1	11	1	<1	60	<0.2	0.3	140	<0.5	8.55

Sample_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval	Zn_ppm	Zr_ppm	Fe_%	SiO2_%	Al2O3_%	CaO_%	MnO_%	MgO_%	P_%	S_%	K2O_%	Na2O_%	TiO2_%	Cu_%	Cl_%	LOI_%
WIRDD001-284	280	284	4	34	3	8.75	51.95	14.8	5.1	0.17	10.6	0.059	0.669	0.68	1.93	0.89	0.012	0.043	1.41
WIRDD001-288	284	288	4	34	4	11.67	50.53	11.3	3.08	0.19	13.8	0.051	1.277	0.67	1.22	0.94	0.021	0.052	1.3
B53DD001-164	160	164	4	80	3	7.31	53.02	16.6	3.79	0.11	7.33	0.056	0.392	1.82	3.65	1.08	0.013	0.11	1.56
B53DD001-168	164	168	4	77	3	8.89	50.41	16.5	4.04	0.13	8.4	0.046	0.604	1.49	3.44	1.23	0.017	0.038	0.79
B53DD001-172	168	172	4	84	2	9.66	46.61	14.5	3.71	0.16	13.4	0.126	0.421	2.41	1.64	0.95	0.015	0.061	1.94
B53DD001-176	172	176	4	86	2	9.16	45.72	13.9	4.19	0.15	14.3	0.188	0.477	2.73	1.61	1.21	0.019	0.049	2.21