

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 MARCH 2015

DRILLING TO COMMENCE AT BUNDI IOCG AND AURORA TANK GOLD TARGETS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Up to 1,750m of RC drilling planned at Mars Aurora Tank to test Challenger style gold mineralisation**
- **Drilling at Bundi Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) project to test strong EM conductor within large, high density anomaly to target massive sulphides**
- **Bundi high density area coincides with copper in calcrete anomalism up to 400ppm at surface**

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX: AON) ("Apollo" or "the Company") is pleased to provide the following exploration update including plans to conduct drilling at the Titan Base-Precious Metals Project in South Australia. The Company has finalised its work programme to conduct further drilling at the Mars Aurora Tank and Bundi prospects, which is expected to commence around April 2015.

Mars Aurora Tank

High grade gold at 4m at 5 g/t Au at shallow depth of 16m, were assayed from the 2014 drill program. Drilling at Mars Aurora Tank is to follow up high grade gold intersections and has potential to host Archean gold mineralisation similar to the 1M oz Challenger gold mine situated 60km southwest. Up to 1,750m drilling at Mars Aurora Tank is planned, to delineate the trend of shallow, high grade gold mineralisation (See Figures 1 and 2).

Bundi

The drill program is to test a high strength EM conductor which is interpreted as a potential massive sulphide body within 200m depth from surface. The location of the conductive target has been verified from a down hole EM survey of the 14BUN003 hole, and is associated with anomalous surface copper geochemistry within a large high density gravity zone at Bundi (Figure 3).

The proposed two targeted drill programmes resulted from the extensive and systematic exploration work carried out by Apollo in 2014 to identify these very encouraging drill targets.

MARS AURORA TANK JV PROJECT – Target: High Grade Gold

Previous drilling by the Company in 2014 intersected shallow high grade gold grading **4m at 5g/t Au from 16m** in drill hole 14AT003 (AON ASX announcement dated: 22/10/2014).

A follow up programme to commence in April 2015 comprises 35 holes for total of 1,750 metres. A series of three north-south oriented lines spaced 250m apart will be drilled to delineate the trend of shallow gold mineralisation, targeting an IP chargeability anomaly and surface gold geochemistry (Figure 2).

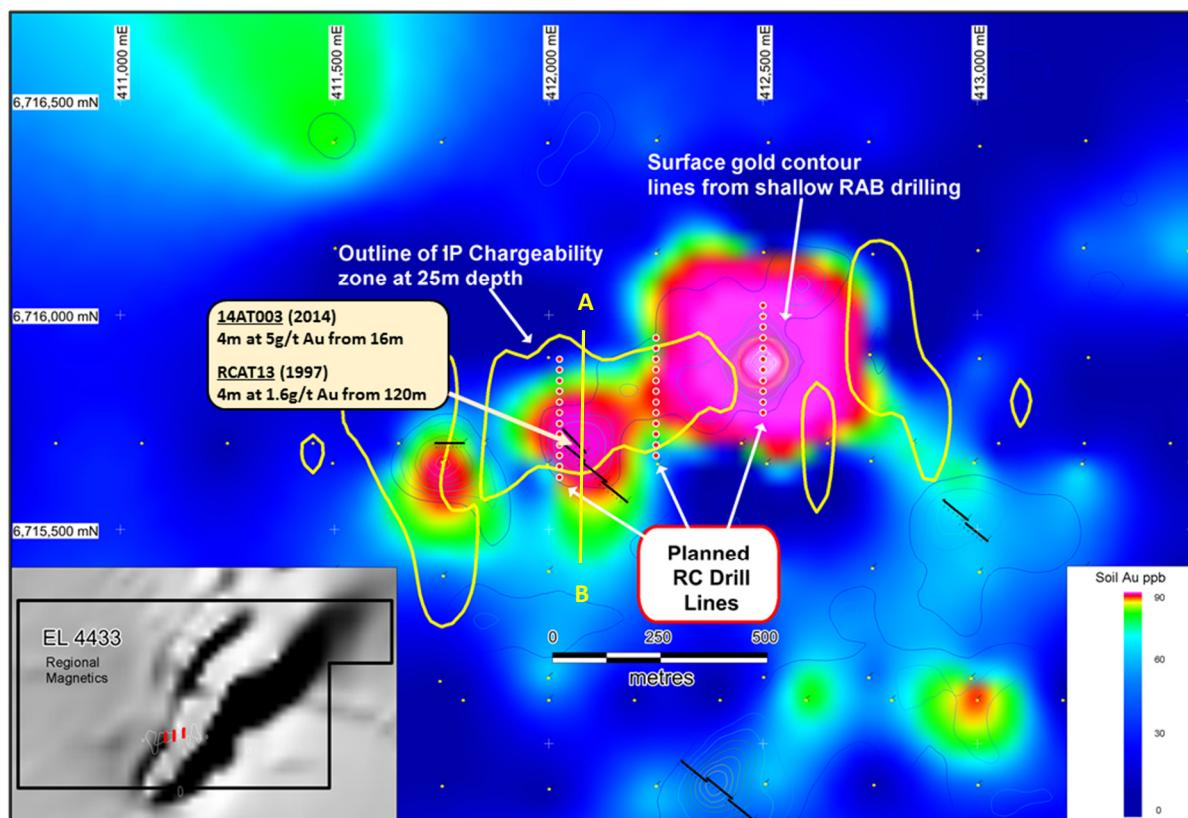


Figure 1 – Proposed drill hole locations at Mars Aurora Tank showing outline of chargeability anomaly, and coloured contours for gold anomalies in surface RAB samples

The Company is seeking to discover an Archean gold system similar to the one million ounce Challenger Gold Mine located just 60km southwest. At Challenger the mineralised lodes have a similar orientation to the trend observed in the geophysics at Mars Aurora Tank.

The follow up drilling programme will be applying comparable methodologies which led to the discovery at Challenger including close spaced angled holes.

The Challenger model is set out in the annexure.

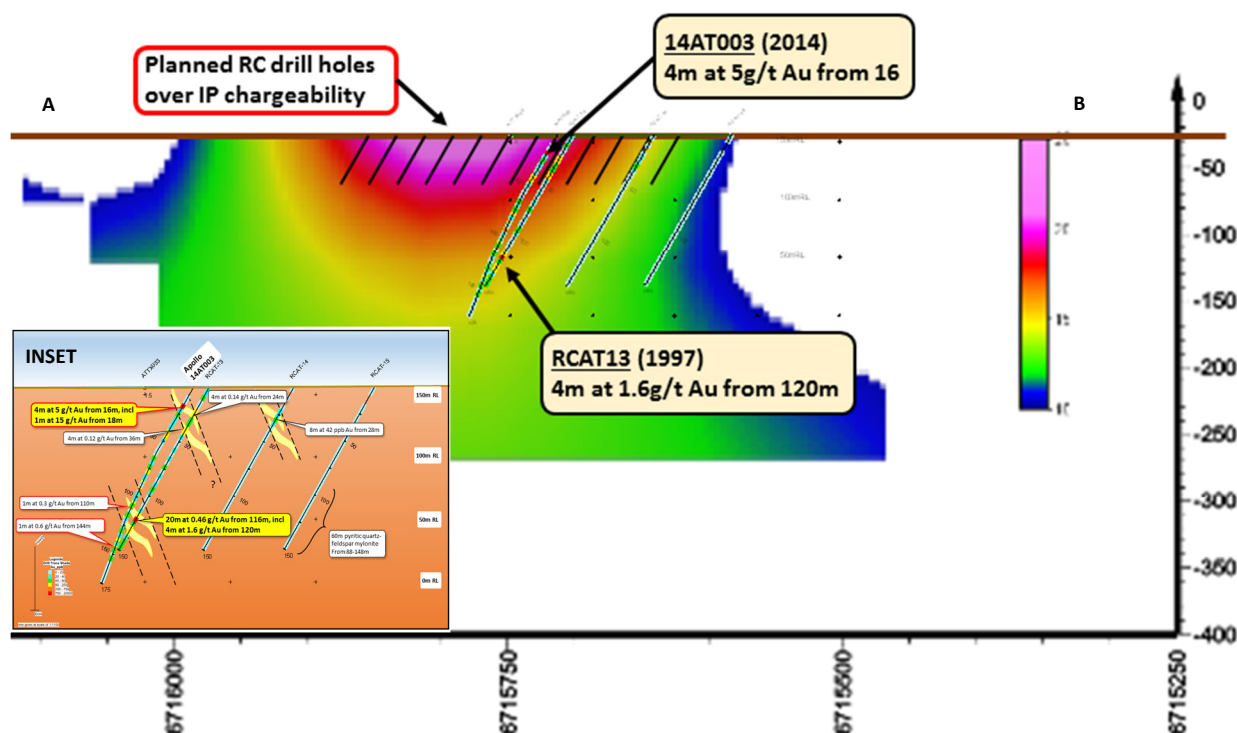


Figure 2 – North-South section across Mars Aurora Tank project showing proposed drill holes targeting IP chargeability anomaly.

Inset: Drill section from Aurora Tank (AON ASX announcement dated: 10/2/2015)

EAGLE HAWK JV PROJECT – Target: Bundi EM Conductor

Planned drilling is focussed on a high strength EM conductor situated within the large (~6km²), high density gravity anomaly at Bundi. The planned hole is a follow up to 2014 drill hole 14BUN003, which drilled to 180m depth but deviated away from the EM target.

Downhole EM (DHEM) conducted on 14BUN003 drill hole verified the presence and location of an off-hole conductor.

The DHEM surveys confirmed a high strength (2,000 S) conductor (AON ASX Announcement dated: 1/12/2014) located towards the northeast of the initial hole (Figure 3). Conductors of this strength are typically interpreted as massive sulphide bodies, and Apollo intends to drill a 150 - 200m hole to intersect the modelled EM source.

Additionally, the EM target lies within a regional high density gravity high (Figure 4) with coincident surface copper in calcrete anomalism of up to 400ppm Cu. Other localised dense and magnetic features have been identified in the area and considered to relate to magnetite and haematite alteration and weakly magnetised intrusions.

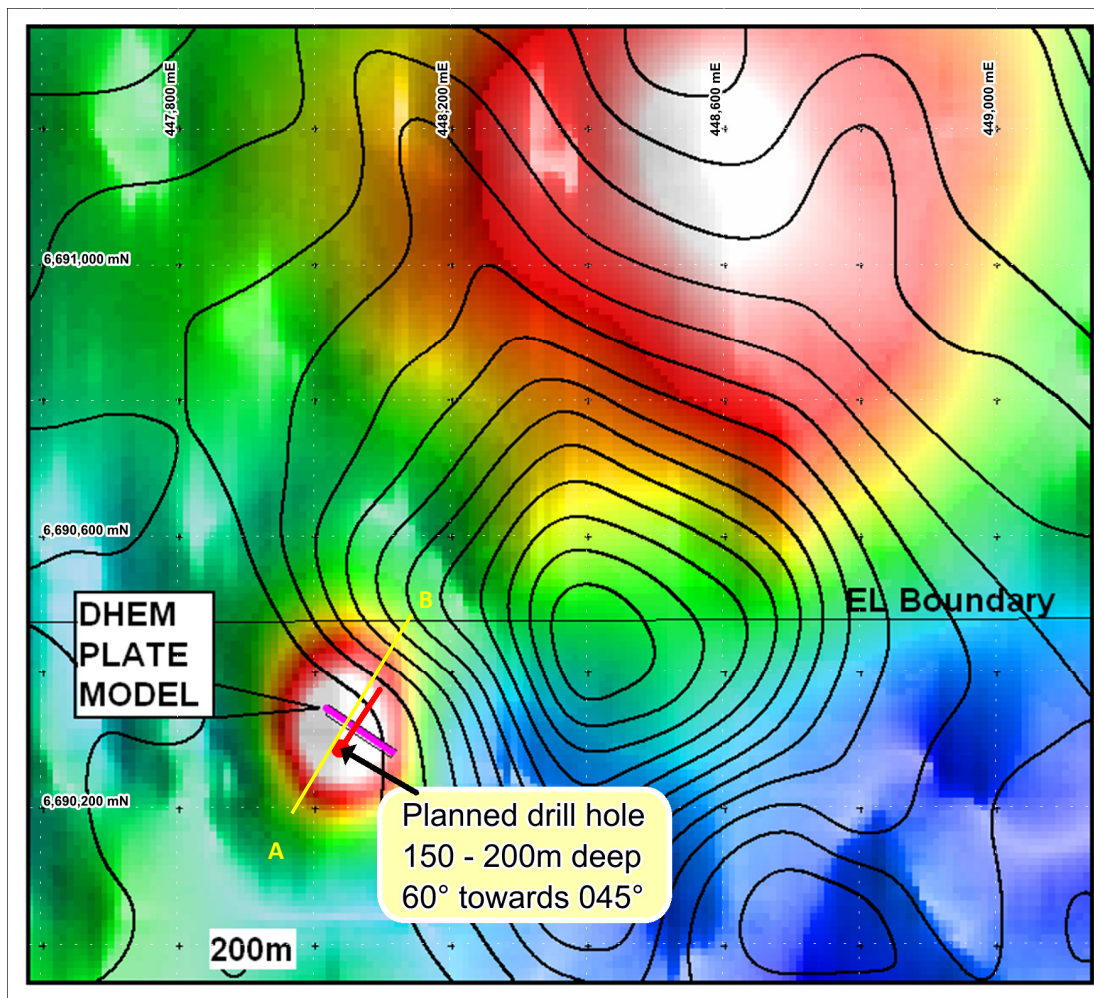


Figure 3 – Bundi MLTEM survey image (Z=ch 25) showing the discrete, high strength EM conductor

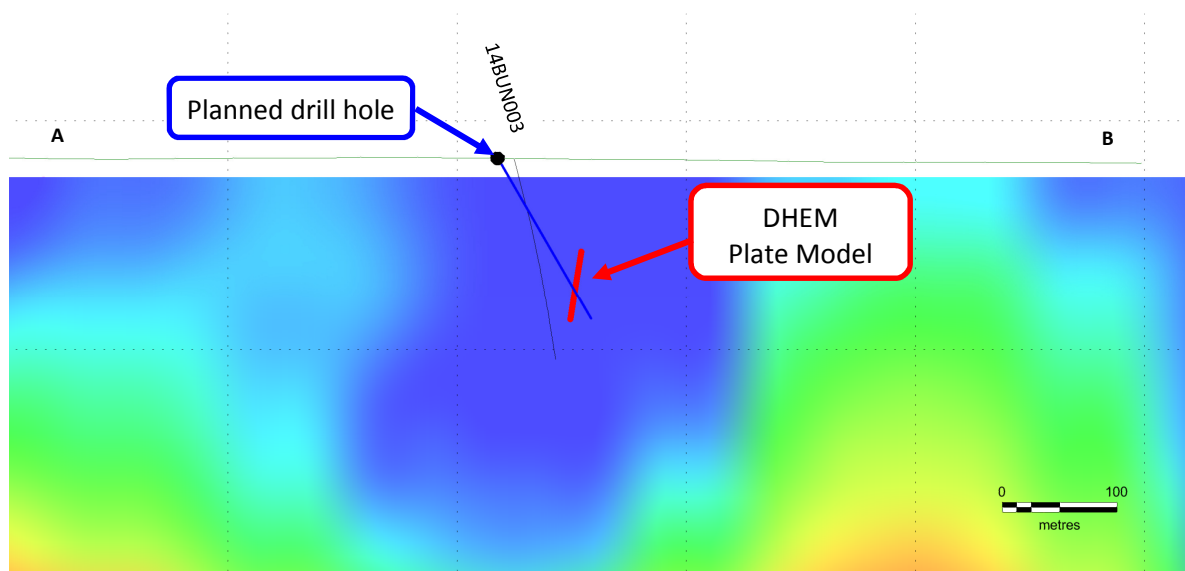


Figure 4 – Section at Bundi facing northwest showing proposed drill holes targeting modelled EM plate conductor on inverted magnetic susceptibility background

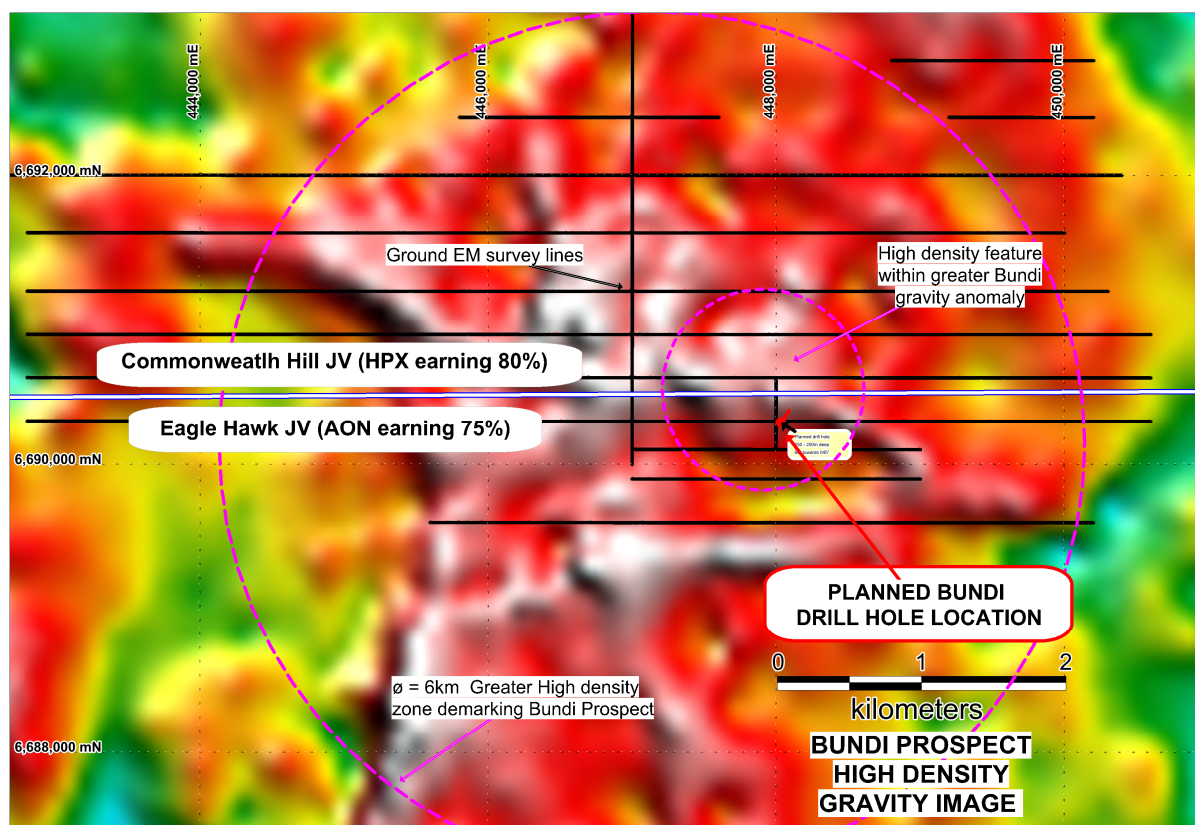


Figure 5 – Bundi large scale gravity anomaly showing location of the planned drill hole

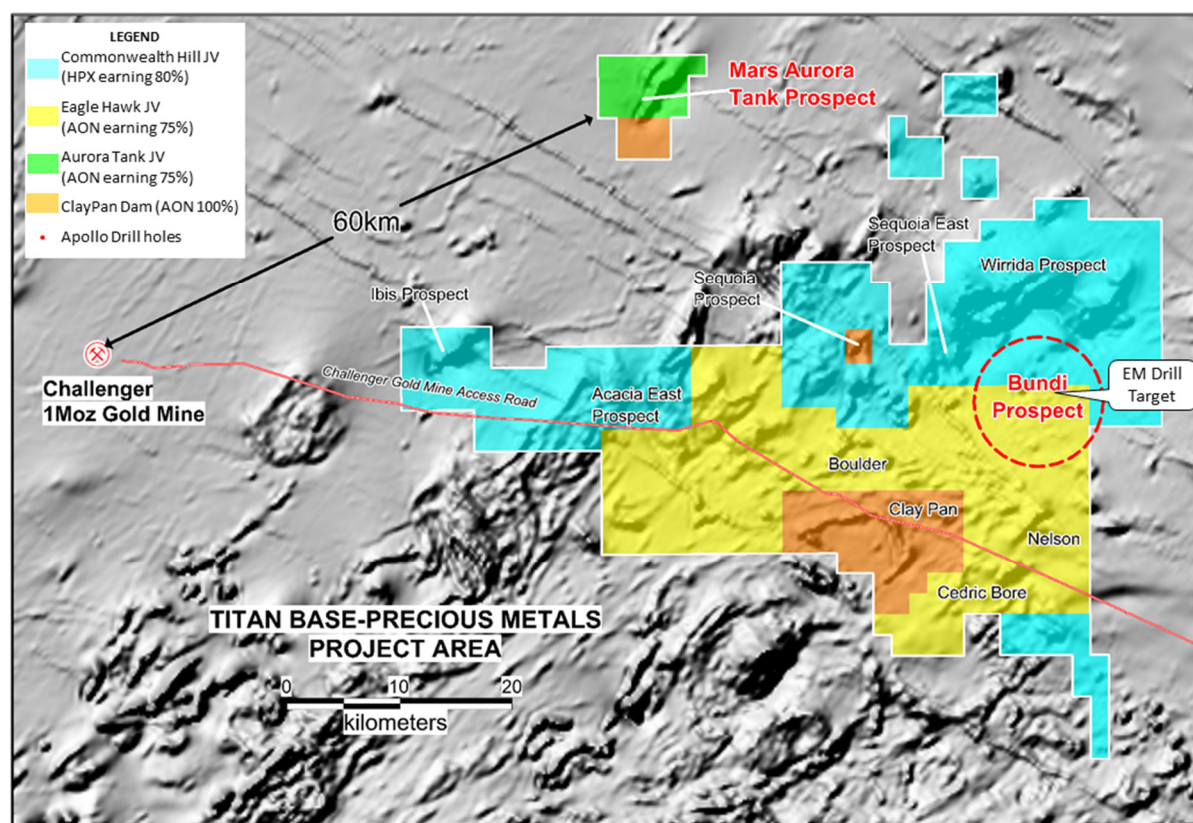


Figure 6 – Titan Project location plan showing drilling areas at Mars Aurora Tank and Bundi

ABOUT APOLLO MINERALS

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX code: AON) is a minerals explorer and developer with projects focussed in South Australia and Western Australia.

In Australia, Apollo has two projects in areas which host world class deposits:

1. South Australian IOCG and gold project in Gawler Craton, and
2. Western Australian nickel project in Fraser Range Province.

In South Australia, Apollo's Titan Base-Precious Metals project is situated close to existing infrastructure including the Darwin-Adelaide railway line, highway and ports.

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

- Commonwealth Hill Project JV (High Power Exploration Inc ("HPX") earning up to 80% interest)
- Eaglehawk JV (Apollo earning up to 75% interest)
- Aurora Tank JV (Apollo earning up to 75% interest)

Apollo and HPX entered a strategic alliance in 2014 to jointly explore the Titan Base-Precious Metals project. HPX is a private metals-focused exploration company deploying proprietary geophysical technologies to rapidly evaluate buried geological targets. HPX is indirectly controlled by international financier and mining entrepreneur Robert Friedland.

In the Fraser Range of Western Australia, Apollo is commencing exploration to identify 'Nova style' nickel-copper-cobalt deposits within the critically important high density zone in the prospective, layered mafic-ultramafic Fraser Complex.

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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.

ANNEXURE

Challenger Gold Mine

Apollo's Aurora Tank Gold Project is located 60km northwest from the Challenger Gold Mine that was discovered in 1995 and recently produced its one millionth ounce of gold.

The gold style deposit is hosted in Archean metasedimentary Christie Gneiss within feldspar-quartz-cordierite-garnet biotite gneiss, which is the same geological units at the Aurora Tank prospect. .

The ore at Challenger is hosted within four main lodes which are narrow, partially parallel and plunging towards the north northeast (see Figure A). Mineralisation is structurally controlled, folded and attenuated, generally striking NNE and parallel to the regional tectonic fabric. The ore shoots are considered to represent the short limb dilatational zones within an irregular fold system.

At Challenger target generation incorporated surface geochemistry, regolith interpretation, bedrock geochemistry and early stage diamond core drilling. Upon bedrock mineralisation early stage close spaced (20m) drilling identified prospective ore shoot orientation.

Once drilled out a significant gold zone was discovered in the bedrock beneath Au depleted regolith (Figure B).

Conceptual exploration methodology applied at Challenger:

1. Extensive use of calcrete sampling was used to identify surface anomalism – pale yellow zone
2. Anomalies targeted for shallow broad spaced RAB drilling to test the interface with bedrock
Au anomalies at interface ~1,000ppb Au
3. Initial RC drilling into bedrock to test for mineralisation at depth
4. Grid RC drilling to identify Au zones within the outline of the interface anomaly

