ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 29 JANUARY 2016

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS

WA – Fraser Range (Nickel)

- **High powered EM survey confirms new priority targets at Plato prospect, Fraser Range**
- **Soil sampling at Plato validates the prospectivity of the prospect with highly anomalous Ni and Cu in soils**
- **Inversion modelling of recently acquired data is progressing to define targets for drilling**

SA – IOCG/Gold

- **Significant gold bearing system identified at the Mars Aurora Tank project, South Australia**

West Africa – Fe

- **A$1m to be spent by JV partner at Kango North on phase 1 drilling**
- **Evaluation of new project opportunities is continuing**

Apollo Minerals Ltd (ASX: AON) ("Apollo" or "the Company") reports on its activities for the quarter ended 31 December 2015.

FRASER RANGE NICKEL JV PROJECT (AON 70% : ENT 30%)

Apollo progressed exploration at its 70% owned Fraser Range JV project in Western Australia through completion of ground based, high powered electromagnetic (EM) surveys at the Oceanus and Plato prospects. Priority targets at Plato have been selected for detailed inversion modelling which is currently being carried out.

A step-out and infill soil sampling programme was carried out in November and December across the Plato, Aorta, Highway and Titan prospects (Figure 1). Due to regional bush fires in the district, completion of the programme was delayed. Samples have been evaluated initially using a portable $_{f}$XRF analyser with selected samples pending submission to the laboratory for analysis.

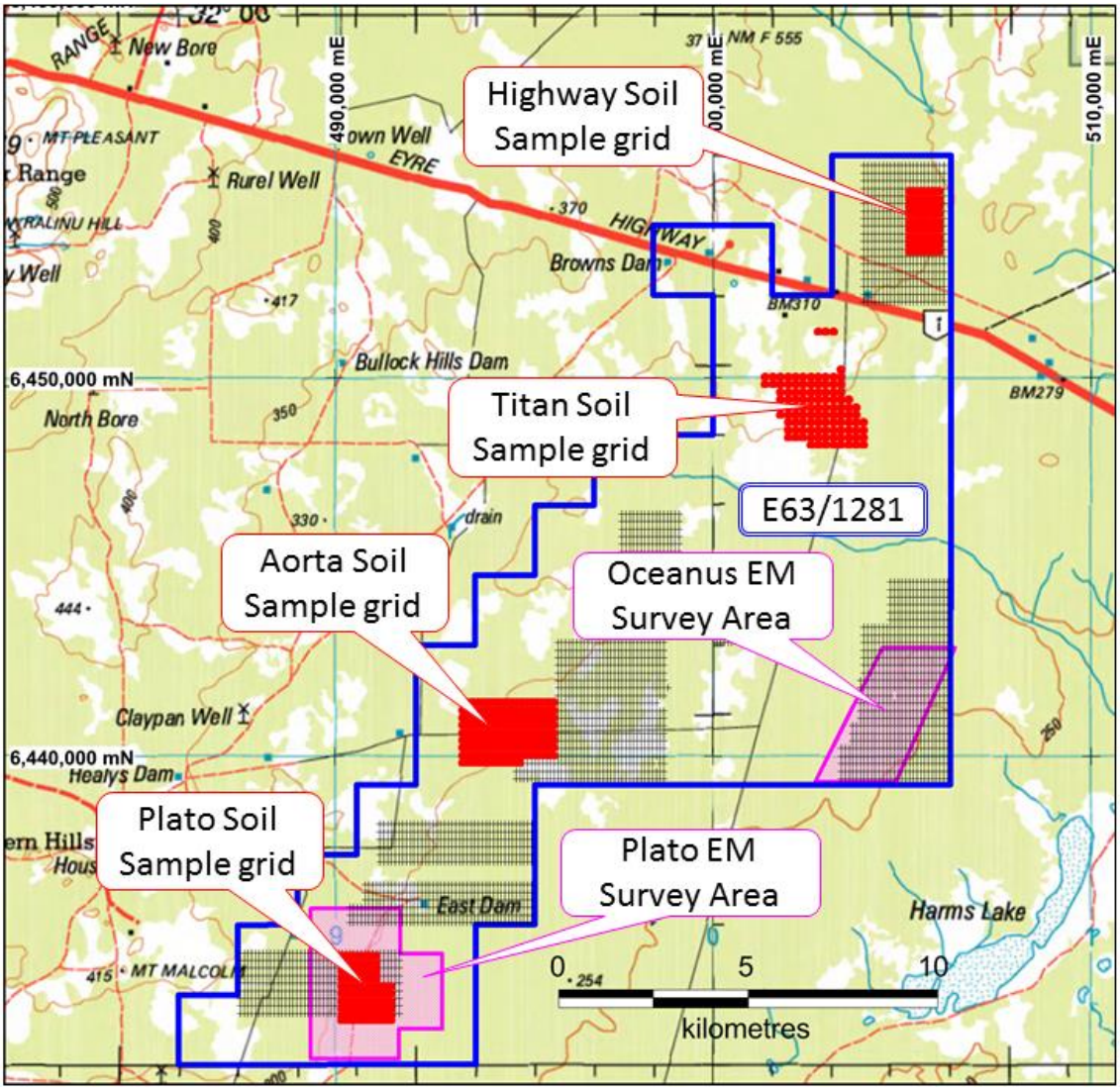


Figure 1 – Exploration plan with prospects targeted for geophysics and geochemical sampling programmes

Plato Prospect

At Plato, a high powered moving loop EM survey focused on a 12km^2 magnetic low where previous drilling had intersected nickel sulphides including 3m at 0.4% Ni (3,970ppm) and 0.1% Cu (1,480ppm). The magnetic low is interpreted to be a mafic-ultramafic intrusive body.

EM data has been compiled and is now being modelled using latest inversion techniques. Apollo is integrating the model with its large geophysical and geochemical data set to generate targets for drilling.

Previous reconnaissance soil geochemical data identified highly anomalous nickel, copper and cobalt values across the Plato prospect. Apollo has completed detailed infill sampling and samples are pending submission to an accredited laboratory.

Preliminary evaluation of the soil samples using a portable $_f$XRF analyser has confirmed highly anomalous nickel and copper within the interpreted mafic – ultramafic intrusion particularly within its western lobe (Figure 2). This area has not been previously drill tested.

Further work is being planned to include initial aircore/RAB drilling and follow-up deeper RC and cored drilling.

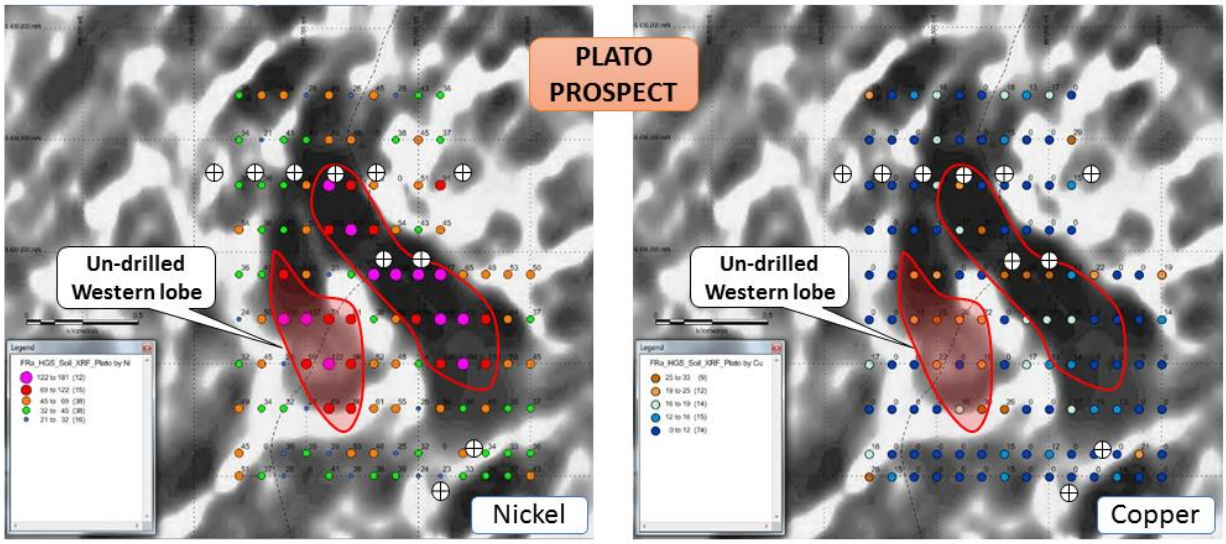


Figure 2 –fXRF soil results show Ni and Cu anomalism correlating with magnetic lows and highlighting potential of the undrilled western lobe

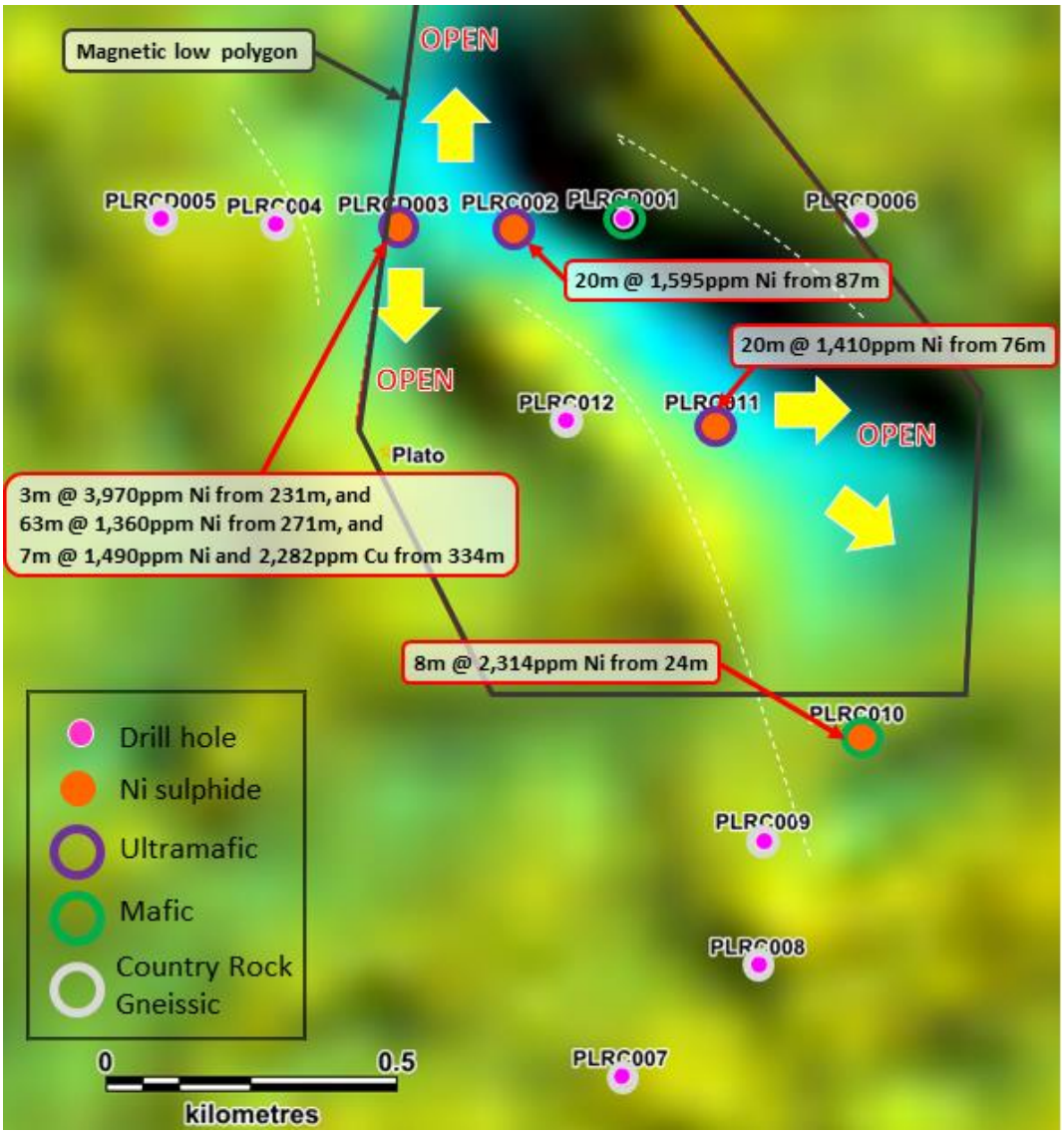


Figure 3 – Magnetic low target at Plato prospect showing previous nickel in drill intersections, and geochemical vectors where further exploration is warranted

TITAN BASE & PRECIOUS METALS PROJECT

The Titan Base & Precious Metals project area situated in the Gawler Craton of South Australia includes 100% held tenements and contiguous farm-in joint ventures on the Mars Aurora Tank and Eaglehawk JV projects.

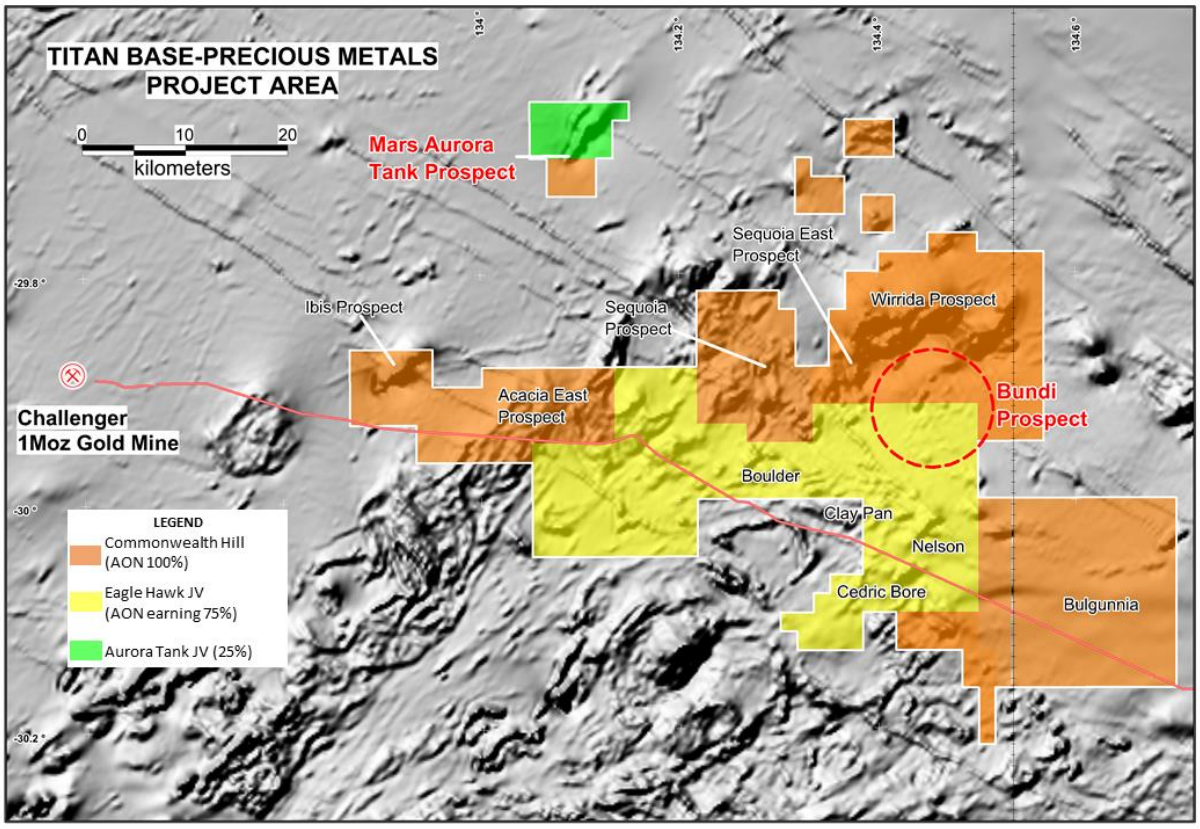


Figure 4 – Tenement plan showing the various Titan Base Precious metals project areas

Mars Aurora Tank Project

Independent geologist Dr Kevin Wills reviewed results from the Mars Aurora Tank drilling programme and confirmed that a new high grade gold bearing system had been identified. Dr Wills has over 40 years' experience in mineral exploration and mining and was a founding member of the exploration team established by Dominion Mining that discovered the Challenger gold deposit located 50km to the southwest. Expert opinion by Dr Wills concluded that further drilling at Mars Aurora Tank is likely to intersect further high grade gold zones.

Significant drill thickness intervals reported by Apollo (ASX announcements dated 10 June 2015 and 21 October 2014) include:

- 4m at 5g/t Au from 16m, including 1m at 15g/t Au
- 16m at 1.0g/t Au from 20m, including 8m at 1.5g/t Au
- 16m at 0.7g/t Au from 19m and
- 12m at 0.6g/t Au from 34m.

Additional historic drill thickness intersections by previous explorers include:

- 4m at 2.0g/t Au from 112m (RCMR12)
- 20m at 0.5g/t Au from 116m, including 4m at 1.6g/t (RCAT13)
- 4m at 1.3g/t Au from 24m (MR031B)
- 4m at 1.2g/t Au from 56m (RCMR9)
- 12m at 0.3g/t Au from 100m including 4m at 0.7g/t Au (RCAT8).

(Source: Open File report ENV9291 and ENV9494 by Minotaur Gold NL)

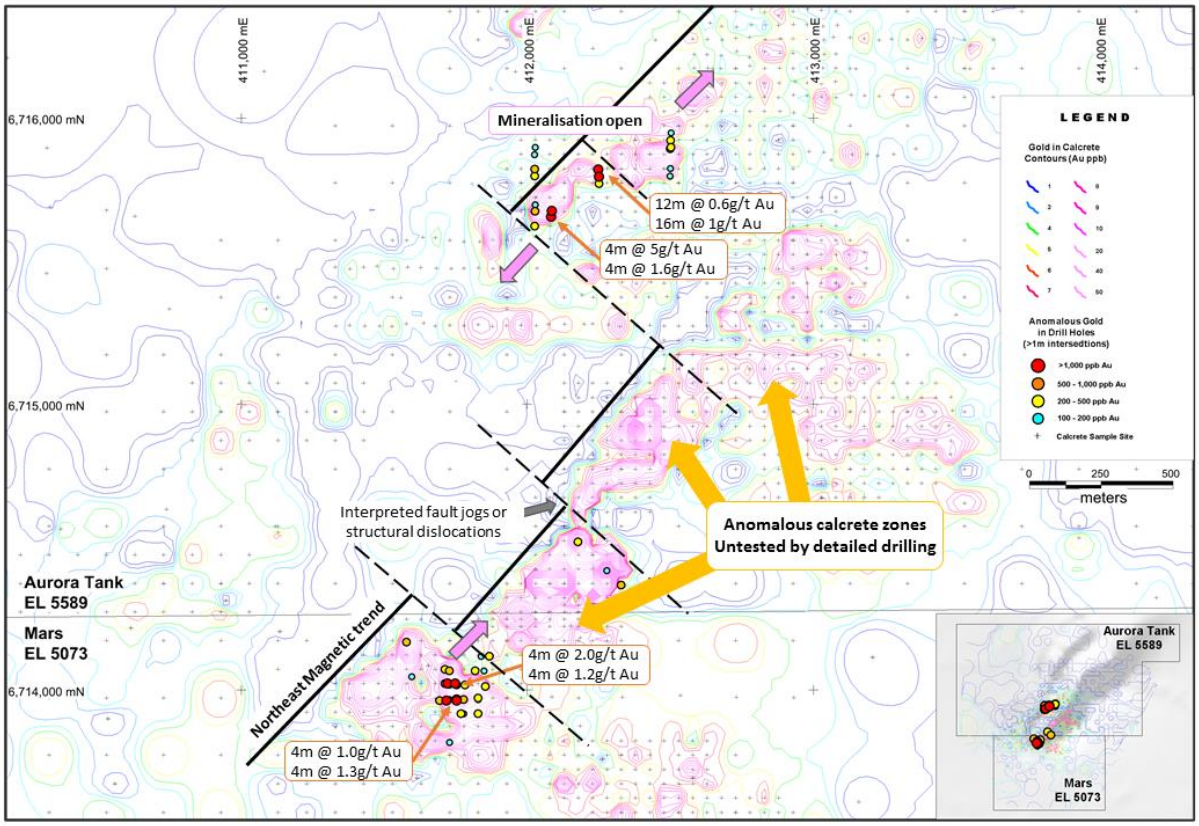


Figure 5 – Significant drill intersections with contoured surface gold in calcrete at Mars Aurora Tank

Commonwealth Hill Project

Apollo is progressing with plans to continue exploration across the 100% held tenements and is in active discussions with a number of parties interested in joint exploration of the Titan Base-& Precious Metals Project.

The project contains a previously reported 2004 JORC code compliant iron ore resource at Sequoia (AON announcement dated 25 June 2012). The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Other targets with potential for DSO iron mineralisation have yet to be drill tested and include the Ibis Prospect where previous surface sampling has provided encouraging results.

Within the greater Titan Project area, the Eaglehawk and Commonwealth Hill tenements remain highly prospective for iron oxide copper and gold (IOCG), Challenger style gold and iron-titanium-phosphate (FTP) mineralisation.

KANGO NORTH IRON PROJECT, GABON (AON 70%)

The Kango North Iron project covers 400km^2 in Gabon, on the west coast of Central Africa. The Project is located 110km by road from the country's capital Libreville and is positioned close to well-maintained roads, the national electricity grid, shipping ports and open access railway.

Exploration on the Kango North project is continuing and is funded by Zoradox, a major international partner that is seeking to earn up to a 50.1% interest in the Project through the contribution of ~$4m (US$3m) in exploration. Circa A$1m has been paid into the JV account by Zoradox and is being utilised for exploration on the project.

During the quarter, The maiden drilling programme included drilling a series of vertical holes to test airborne and ground magnetic targets, representing near surface magnetite iron mineralisation. Nine holes were completed for a total of ~550m with samples submitted to ALS laboratory in South Africa for analysis and for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work. Final results are pending and will be reported as received by the Company. Further drilling is planned in the 2016 dry season (mid-year).

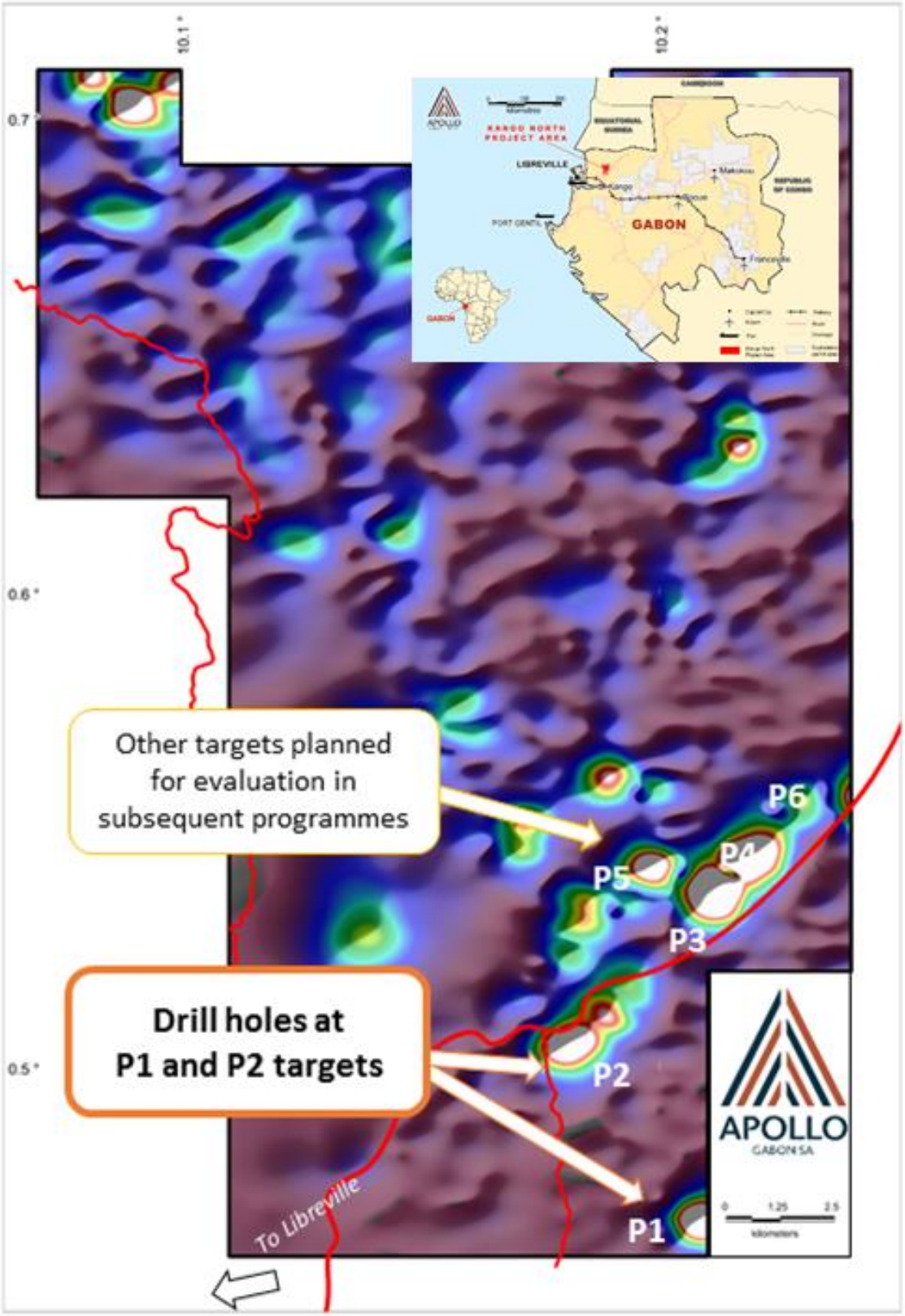


Figure 5 – Kango North project area showing initial drilling areas at P1 and P2 targets

TENEMENT SCHEDULE

Tenement Name	Tenement Number	Location	Area	Group Ownership %	
			Sq km	2015	2014
Fraser Range	E63/1281	Western Australia	200	70	-
Fraser Range	E63/1282	Western Australia	163	70	-
Fraser Range	E28/2403	Western Australia	67	70	
Fraser Range[1]	E63/1695	Western Australia	203	70	
Commonwealth Hill	EL5073	South Australia	416	100	100
Commonwealth Hill East	EL5074	South Australia	178	100	100
Gina	EL4960	South Australia	151	100	100
Carne	EL5348	South Australia	50	100	100
Bulgunnia	EL5587	South Australia	346	100	100
Eaglehawk JV[2]	EL4932	South Australia	624	-	-
Aurora Tank JV[3]	EL5589	South Australia	48	Earning 75%	25
Kango North[4]	G1-340	Gabon, Africa	396	100	100

Notes:

[1] *Exploration Licence E63/1695 in application pending grant by the Western Australian DMP*

[2] *Exploration Licence EL4932 subject to joint venture agreement with Mincor Resources Ltd (MCR).*

[3] *Exploration Licence EL5589 subject to joint venture agreement with Marmota Energy Ltd (MEU).*

[4] Exploration licence G1-340 subject to earn-in by Zoradox Ltd to earn up to 50.1% interest in Apollo Gabon SA, which owns the Kango North Project. Zoradox will earn 30% after spending A$1m.

ABOUT APOLLO MINERALS

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

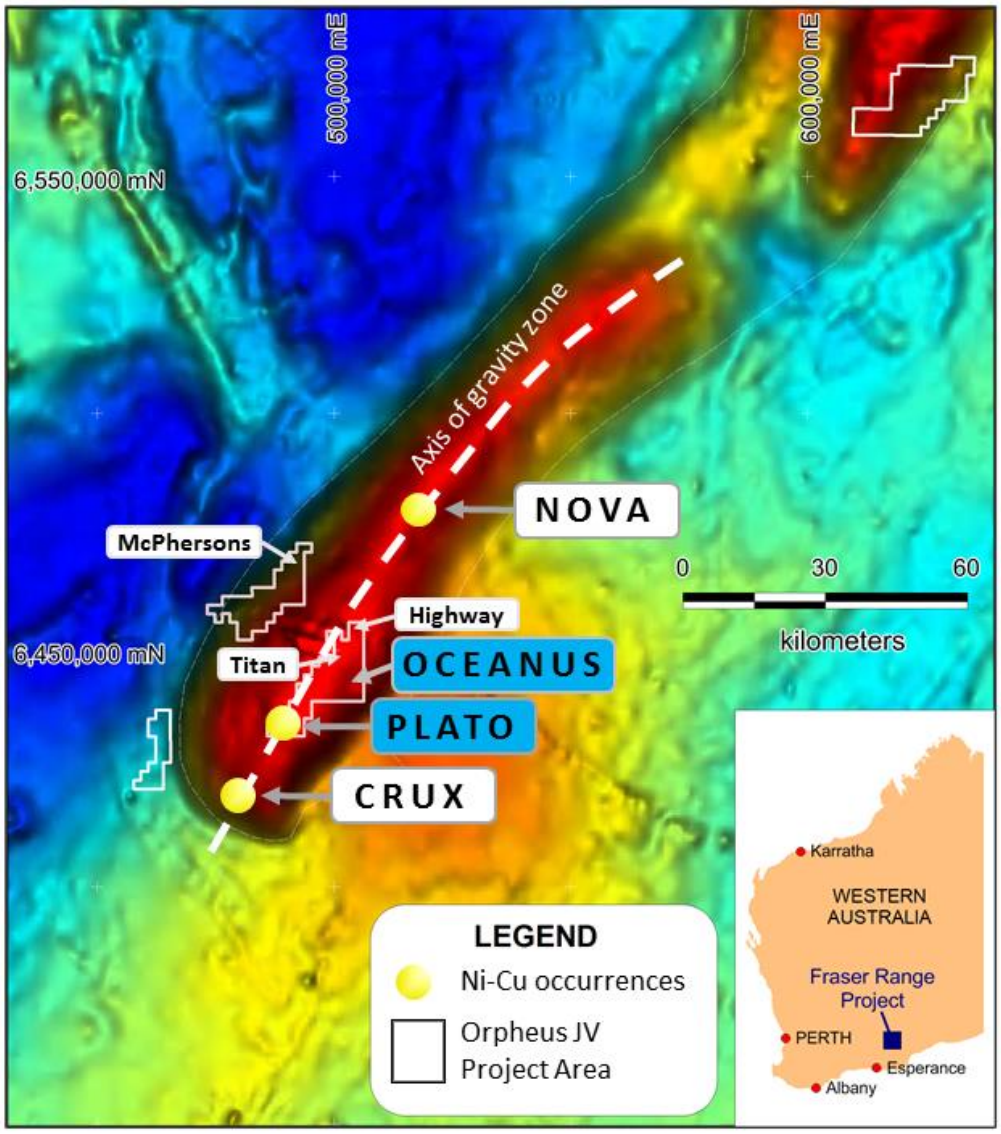
In Australia, Apollo has two projects in areas which host world class deposits:

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

In South Australia, the Titan Base & Precious Metals project is situated close to existing infrastructure including the Darwin-Adelaide railway line, highway and ports. Exploration 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 (Apollo 100% interest)
- Eaglehawk JV (Apollo earning up to 75% interest)
- Aurora Tank JV (Apollo earning up to 75% interest)

In Western Australia, Apollo acquired a 70% interest in the Orpheus JV project in the Fraser Range, Western Australia from Enterprise Metals Ltd (ASX: ENT). Under the agreement Enterprise will be free carried until Apollo delivers a Bankable Feasibility Study for a mining area. Apollo is actively seeking to discover 'Nova style' nickel sulphide deposits within the Fraser Complex.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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Tel: +61 2 9078 7665

ENDS

COMPETENT PERSON DECLARATION

The information in this Report that relates to 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.*	• Surface soil samples were taken across pre-defined grid lines as step-out or infill sites to previous sample grids. • Soil sampling is considered to be industry standard practice and was conducted using Apollo's standard operating protocol for soil sampling. • Approximately 100-200g of sieved soil material was collected at regular intervals along grid lines. Samples were taken from 5cm to 25cm depth. Samples were sieved in the field to ~250µm and stored in numbered Kraft paper sample bags. • Samples were analysed by contractors from Hawker Geological Services using portable Niton™ Delta 50 X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) tool mounted in Niton test stand. • XRF analysis was conducted through Kraft paper sample bags. Samples were shaken in bags prior to analysis to disperse sample material and provide unbiased homogenous blending in sample bag. • The Company considered the orientation of east-west sample lines is appropriate to reflect geology and structures within the prospect areas. Knowledge of structural trends is limited to northwesterly striking magnetic features, and northeasterly trending regional structure of the Fraser Range belt. It was considered that geographical east-west lines were appropriate and consistent to previous sample grids on the prospects.
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).*	• Not applicable. No drilling conducted.
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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling conducted.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	• Not applicable. No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• No drilling conducted. • Soil sample site was prepared prior to collection of sample. An area of approx. 1m^2 was cleared by scraping back surface crust, lag and vegetation to ensure no surface contamination. • Sample hole was excavated with shovel to approx. 25cm depth, and soil mixed well to homogenise sample. • Sample was dry sieved to collect 100-200g at <250µm • Samples were bagged and numbered in the field • It is considered sample quantity and mesh sizes are appropriate for soil sampling of this nature
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.* • *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.*	• Not applicable. No laboratory assay conducted. • Samples were analysed by portable Niton™ Delta 50 model XRF tool. Soil mode was used to test sample through Kraft paper bag for 15 seconds on each of three beams. No calibration factors were applied to the results. • Certified Reference Material (NIST2710a) standard was routinely analysed every 20 readings. • GPS data was reduced to the MGA coordinate system (zone 51) with elevation levels expressed in meters above Australian Height Datum (AHD).
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.*	• Contracted personnel from Hawker Geological Services were responsible for collection of samples. • No laboratory assay data reported. • XRF analysis of soil samples was conducted by contract personnel from Hawker Geological Services. Data was electronically recorded onto in-built memory of hand held XRF unit and electronically downloaded to computer for review. • No adjustments were made to the XRF analytical data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches,*	• Soil sample locations were recorded in the field on using hand held GPS units. • Geodetic Datum of Australia (GDA94) using MGA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	coordinate system Zone 51. • Elevation data from sample sites was not recorded. It was not considered critical for sampling programme of this nature.
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.*	• Soil sample grids comprised 100m X 100m or 200m X 200m, dependent if grid was for in-fill, step-out or reconnaissance purposes. • Data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for soil sampling of this nature. • Data is not being used for estimating mineral resource or for modelling of grade. No data 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.*	• The orientation of east - west survey grids was deemed sufficient at this stage in exploration, and was consistent to existing grids at the prospects. • Ongoing review of structural lineaments is continuing to determine structural trends ahead of further work. • Sampling bias related to the orientation of structures is not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Soil samples were collected in the field by contracted personnel and transported by road to secure premise in Perth, WA. • Samples are securely stored in Perth and pending submission with laboratory for analysis. • During the programme personnel from Hawker Geological Services maintained communication with their offices in Perth, WA.
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>Orpheus JV Project</u> • Exploration is conducted within lands of the Ngadju Native Title claimants from the Goldfields Land and Sea Council • E63/1281 is held by Enterprise Metals Ltd (30%) and Apollo Minerals Ltd (70%) • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration in the Fraser Range region has been carried out by Enterprise Metals Ltd • Enterprise Metals Ltd had conducted airborne magnetics and radiometric survey, ground based electromagnetic survey, Induced Polarisation survey, detailed soil sampling and RC/cored drilling programme totalling 12 holes for 3,820 metres. • All exploration and analytical techniques conducted by previous explorer are considered to have been appropriate given the knowledge of the area and techniques available at the time.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Plato prospect occurs within the Albany Fraser Orogen which consists of granitoids, gneiss, mafic-ultramafic rocks including gabbro with significant garnet assemblages in the metamorphic rocks.

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.*
		• No new drilling results reported. Refer to previous results by ASX: AON dated 3 March 2015: "New Nickel Sulphide System Confirmed at Fraser Range Project"

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 stated.*	• Not applicable. No drilling conducted. • Reporting of preliminary field XRF results only. • No metal equivalents have been used for reporting.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable. No drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and 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.*	• 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 all soil sample results from Plato are included. • Reporting of field XRF exploration 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 at various prospects includes airborne and ground based magnetic, soil geochemistry surveys, and RC/Core drilling data.
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.*	• Preliminary results from recent soil sampling is encouraging and sufficient to warrant further test work using laboratory methods. Apollo continues to review exploration data and considering follow-up exploration that may include drilling. • Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this report.

Appendix – fXRF results from soil samples taken from Plato Prospect, Fraser Range

#	Elapsed Time 1	Elapsed Time 2	Elapsed Time 3	Elapsed Time Total	Sample No.	Ni ppm	Cu ppm
12	19.53	19.47	19.92	58.92	15FRSP-001	36	19
13	19.63	19.51	19.92	59.06	15FRSP-002	50	<LOD
14	19.56	19.43	19.91	58.91	15FRSP-003	54	15
15	19.56	19.46	19.92	58.94	15FRSP-004	28	16
16	14.66	14.59	14.94	44.19	15FRSP-005	49	<LOD
17	14.79	14.7	14.96	44.45	15FRSP-006	26	<LOD
18	14.64	14.57	14.94	44.15	15FRSP-007	45	18
19	14.67	14.58	14.94	44.19	15FRSP-008	28	13
20	14.67	14.65	14.95	44.27	15FRSP-009	43	17
21	14.74	14.62	14.95	44.31	15FRSP-010	36	<LOD
22	14.66	14.58	14.94	44.18	15FRSP-011	34	<LOD
23	14.65	14.63	14.95	44.23	15FRSP-012	21	<LOD
24	14.7	14.59	14.94	44.23	15FRSP-013	41	<LOD
25	14.65	14.59	14.94	44.18	15FRSP-014	40	18
26	14.63	14.56	14.94	44.12	15FRSP-015	50	<LOD
27	14.66	14.6	14.94	44.21	15FRSP-016	48	<LOD
28	14.67	14.61	14.95	44.23	15FRSP-017	<LOD	15
29	14.64	14.57	14.94	44.15	15FRSP-018	38	<LOD
30	14.68	14.61	14.94	44.22	15FRSP-019	45	<LOD
31	14.63	14.57	14.95	44.15	15FRSP-020	37	29
32	14.64	14.54	14.91	44.1	CRM NIST2710a	<LOD	3041
1	14.63	14.58	14.93	44.15	15FRSP-021	42	<LOD
2	14.69	14.61	14.97	44.26	15FRSP-022	38	15
3	14.59	14.55	14.93	44.07	15FRSP-023	41	<LOD
4	14.64	14.56	15.01	44.21	15FRSP-024	52	16
5	14.67	14.59	14.95	44.21	15FRSP-025	125	19
6	14.64	14.62	14.94	44.2	15FRSP-026	70	<LOD
39	14.72	14.66	15.01	44.39	15FRSP-027	53	<LOD
40	14.77	14.71	14.96	44.44	15FRSP-028	<LOD	<LOD
41	14.61	14.55	14.93	44.09	15FRSP-029	51	<LOD
42	14.67	14.58	14.93	44.18	15FRSP-030	91	15
43	14.62	14.57	14.93	44.12	15FRSP-031	54	<LOD
44	14.68	14.66	14.94	44.29	15FRSP-032	36	<LOD
45	14.65	14.57	14.95	44.17	15FRSP-033	43	<LOD
46	14.64	14.58	14.94	44.17	15FRSP-034	53	<LOD
47	14.64	14.63	14.94	44.21	15FRSP-035	103	17
48	14.72	14.64	14.95	44.31	15FRSP-036	137	30
49	14.64	14.63	14.91	44.18	15FRSP-037	81	<LOD
50	14.62	14.55	14.93	44.11	15FRSP-038	54	<LOD
51	14.78	14.72	14.98	44.48	15FRSP-039	43	<LOD
52	14.63	14.57	14.94	44.14	15FRSP-040	45	<LOD
53	14.65	14.56	14.91	44.12	CRM NIST2710a	<LOD	3109
54	14.66	14.64	14.95	44.24	15FRSP-041	36	<LOD
55	14.69	14.58	14.95	44.22	15FRSP-042	41	<LOD
56	14.64	14.58	14.94	44.16	15FRSP-043	70	21

#	Elapsed Time 1	Elapsed Time 2	Elapsed Time 3	Elapsed Time Total	Sample No.	Ni ppm	Cu ppm
57	14.62	14.56	14.94	44.12	15FRSP-044	62	22
58	14.65	14.62	14.92	44.19	15FRSP-045	31	<LOD
59	14.64	14.57	14.94	44.15	15FRSP-046	41	<LOD
60	14.66	14.58	14.94	44.17	15FRSP-047	130	29
61	14.68	14.66	15.01	44.35	15FRSP-048	155	26
62	14.65	14.58	14.94	44.17	15FRSP-049	181	33
63	14.66	14.57	14.94	44.18	15FRSP-050	127	13
64	14.65	14.55	14.95	44.15	15FRSP-051	65	22
65	14.63	14.57	14.94	44.13	15FRSP-052	48	<LOD
66	14.64	14.57	14.94	44.15	15FRSP-053	53	<LOD
67	14.64	14.58	14.93	44.15	15FRSP-054	50	19
68	14.64	14.57	14.99	44.2	15FRSP-055	104	17
69	14.68	14.64	14.95	44.27	15FRSP-056	24	<LOD
70	14.63	14.55	14.94	44.12	15FRSP-057	50	<LOD
71	14.64	14.57	14.94	44.15	15FRSP-058	150	19
72	14.65	14.59	14.95	44.2	15FRSP-059	157	25
73	14.7	14.62	14.95	44.27	15FRSP-060	71	20
74	14.65	14.55	14.91	44.1	CRM NIST2710a	<LOD	2900
3	14.66	14.65	14.94	44.26	15FRSP-061	81	22
4	14.63	14.59	14.94	44.16	15FRSP-062	38	<LOD
5	14.68	14.59	14.94	44.21	15FRSP-063	60	18
6	14.63	14.57	14.93	44.13	15FRSP-064	148	16
7	14.63	14.56	14.94	44.14	15FRSP-065	131	<LOD
8	14.66	14.61	14.94	44.22	15FRSP-066	111	<LOD
9	14.77	14.75	14.97	44.49	15FRSP-067	64	<LOD
10	14.65	14.57	14.97	44.19	15FRSP-068	37	14
11	14.73	14.66	14.96	44.34	15FRSP-069	32	17
12	14.71	14.66	14.95	44.31	15FRSP-070	45	<LOD
13	14.69	14.64	14.95	44.28	15FRSP-071	26	<LOD
14	14.65	14.62	14.94	44.22	15FRSP-072	99	22
15	14.69	14.67	15.02	44.38	15FRSP-073	122	<LOD
16	14.63	14.56	14.94	44.14	15FRSP-074	96	19
17	14.67	14.65	14.94	44.26	15FRSP-075	52	<LOD
18	14.64	14.59	14.94	44.17	15FRSP-076	48	17
19	14.68	14.67	14.95	44.3	15FRSP-077	34	13
20	14.66	14.58	14.94	44.19	15FRSP-078	100	14
21	14.61	14.59	14.93	44.13	15FRSP-079	164	<LOD
22	14.66	14.58	14.94	44.17	15FRSP-080	110	<LOD
23	14.66	14.55	14.9	44.11	CRM NIST2710a	<LOD	3394
24	14.54	14.43	15.04	44.01	CRM SiO2 blank	<LOD	<LOD
25	14.66	14.58	14.94	44.19	15FRSP-081	58	<LOD
26	14.67	14.59	14.95	44.21	15FRSP-082	45	<LOD
27	14.62	14.56	14.94	44.12	15FRSP-083	49	<LOD
28	14.64	14.57	14.94	44.16	15FRSP-084	34	<LOD
29	14.63	14.58	14.94	44.15	15FRSP-085	32	<LOD

#	Elapsed Time 1	Elapsed Time 2	Elapsed Time 3	Elapsed Time Total	Sample No.	Ni ppm	Cu ppm
30	14.7	14.64	14.96	44.29	15FRSP-086	24	<LOD
31	14.64	14.62	14.96	44.23	15FRSP-087	69	16
32	14.64	14.56	14.98	44.19	15FRSP-088	86	30
33	14.67	14.58	14.95	44.2	15FRSP-089	61	26
34	14.66	14.57	14.94	44.18	15FRSP-090	55	<LOD
35	14.71	14.63	14.95	44.29	15FRSP-091	26	<LOD
36	14.65	14.57	14.94	44.16	15FRSP-092	56	17
37	14.75	14.71	14.96	44.42	15FRSP-093	36	15
38	14.65	14.63	14.99	44.26	15FRSP-094	45	13
39	14.66	14.59	14.94	44.2	15FRSP-095	35	<LOD
40	14.67	14.59	14.99	44.25	15FRSP-096	37	<LOD
41	14.64	14.6	14.94	44.18	15FRSP-097	45	16
42	14.67	14.62	14.99	44.27	15FRSP-098	<LOD	<LOD
43	14.64	14.62	14.94	44.2	15FRSP-099	30	<LOD
44	14.64	14.56	14.94	44.14	15FRSP-0100	39	<LOD
45	14.65	14.63	14.94	44.22	15FRSP-0101	28	<LOD
46	14.65	14.52	14.91	44.08	CRM NIST2710a	<LOD	3360
47	14.54	14.42		28.97	CRM SiO2 blank	<LOD	<LOD
48	14.62	14.57	15	44.19	15FRSP-0102	53	<LOD
49	14.67	14.62	15	44.29	15FRSP-0103	48	15
50	14.64	14.58	14.94	44.16	15FRSP-0104	25	<LOD
51	14.65	14.59	14.94	44.19	15FRSP-0105	32	12
52	14.69	14.66	14.96	44.31	15FRSP-0106	<LOD	<LOD
53	14.65	14.59	14.94	44.18	15FRSP-0107	47	<LOD
54	14.65	14.63	14.94	44.22	15FRSP-0108	34	<LOD
55	14.64	14.57	14.94	44.16	15FRSP-0109	33	21
56	14.64	14.64	14.94	44.23	15FRSP-0110	36	<LOD
57	14.63	14.58	14.94	44.15	15FRSP-0111	51	26
58	14.65	14.64	15.01	44.3	15FRSP-0112	37	15
59	14.64	14.6	14.98	44.22	15FRSP-0113	28	<LOD
60	14.7	14.66	15	44.35	15FRSP-0114	<LOD	<LOD
61	14.64	14.61	14.94	44.19	15FRSP-0115	41	<LOD
62	14.7	14.62	14.95	44.27	15FRSP-0116	28	<LOD
63	14.64	14.59	14.94	44.17	15FRSP-0117	38	15
64	14.65	14.59	14.93	44.17	15FRSP-0118	39	<LOD
65	14.65	14.65	15.01	44.31	15FRSP-0119	24	<LOD
66	14.64	14.57	15.01	44.23	15FRSP-0120	23	<LOD
67	14.64	14.63	14.94	44.21	15FRSP-0121	33	<LOD
68	14.64	14.57	14.95	44.16	15FRSP-0122	38	14
69	14.69	14.62	14.95	44.26	15FRSP-0123	37	<LOD
70	14.65	14.58	14.94	44.17	15FRSP-0124	45	<LOD
71	14.65	14.56	14.9	44.11	CRM NIST2710a	<LOD	3297
72	14.53	14.42	15.02	43.97	CRM SiO2 blank	<LOD	<LOD