peel mining LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **28 APRIL 2016**

PEEL EXTENDS APOLLO HILL WITH NEW HIGH GRADE GOLD HITS

- **New drilling at Apollo Hill intercepts multiple high-grade gold hits, including:**
  - **8m @ 6.39 g/t Au from 71m (incl. 3m @ 15.6 g/t Au from 74m) and 10m @ 4.23 g/t Au from 94m (incl. 5m @ 6.31 g/t Au from 95m) in PARC036**
  - **1m @ 7.51 g/t Au from 246m and 1m @ 42.8 g/t Au from 287m in PARC034**
  - **1m @ 8.09 g/t Au from 47m in PARC037**
  - **1m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 95m, 1m @ 19.6 g/t Au from 142m and 1m @ 8.50 g/t Au from 162m in PARC038**
- **High-grade intercepts in PARC036 extends the Apollo Hill Main Zone mineralisation by up to 250m along strike SE, remaining open to the SE**
- **Results indicate good potential to add to existing 505,000 oz inferred resource**
- **Metallurgical testwork nearing completion**

Peel Mining Ltd is pleased to advise that recent drilling at its 100%-owned Apollo Hill gold project near Leonora WA, has returned multiple high grade gold drill intercepts. Drilling was designed to assess the potential to expand Apollo Hill's existing JORC inferred resource estimate of 17.2 million tonnes at 0.9 g/t Au for 505,000oz of gold (using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off; see ASX release dated 9.9.2011 – "48% Jump in Apollo Hill gold resource to 505,000oz"). These drilling results extend the Apollo Hill Main Zone mineralisation by up to 250m along strike south-east, remaining open to the south-east, and importantly indicate good potential to add to the existing 505,000 oz inferred resource.

The programme of work comprised 7 new RC drillholes (PARC033 to PARC039) and an extension to an existing RC drillhole (PARC031) for 1,803m. The programme aimed to extend the limits of known mineralisation of the Apollo Hill Main Zone, both laterally and at depth, as well as infill an area of sparse drilling in the south-eastern portion. Encouragingly, significant mineralised intercepts were returned from multiple drillholes.

Drillholes PARC036 and an extension to PARC31 were designed to test for mineralisation beyond the south-eastern limits of the current resource domain. Encouragingly, both drillholes returned extensional mineralisation with PARC036 returning **8m @ 6.39 g/t Au from 71m (incl. 3m @ 15.6 g/t Au from 74m) and 10m @ 4.23 g/t Au from 94m (incl. 5m @ 6.31 g/t Au from 95m)** whilst PARC031 returned **28m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 207m,** indicating good potential to extend the Apollo Hill resource further to the south-east.

Drillholes PARC037 and PARC038 were designed to infill an area of sparse drilling in the south-eastern portion of the Apollo Hill Main Zone mineralisation. Both drillholes intersected zones of gold mineralisation with PARC037 returning **1m @ 8.09 g/t Au from 47m** and **1m @ 4.77 g/t Au from 120m** whilst PARC038 returned **5m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 19m, 1m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 53m, 1m @ 5.20 g/t AU from 95m, 1m @ 4.23 g/t Au from 113m, 1m @ 19.55 g/t Au from 142m and 1m @ 8.50 g/t Au from 162m**.

Drillholes PARC033, PARC034 and PARC035 were all drilled to test for downdip extensions to the Apollo Hill Main Zone mineralisation. All drillholes intercepted multiple gold mineralised zones with PARC033

returning **10m @ 0.76 g/t Au from 214m**, PARC034 returning **5m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 209m, 1m @ 7.51 g/t Au from 246m and 1m @ 42.77 g/t AU from 287m,** and PARC035 returning **12m @ 0.85 g/t Au from 258m.**

Drillhole PARC039 was designed to test for mineralisation beyond the north-western limits of the current resource domain, however only minor mineralisation was returned.

Multiple gold mineralisation events are interpreted to have occurred at Apollo Hill during a complex deformational history with gold mineralisation accompanied by quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration associated with a mafic-felsic contact. Mineralised intercepts reported above are interpreted to be close to true widths.

Planning for follow-up work is now underway.

In addition to recent drilling at Apollo Hill, an additional phase of metallurgical testwork has been underway since early 2016 and is now nearing completion. This testwork has comprised: column leach (simulated heap leach) and associated tests on 4mm and 8mm crushed and agglomerated products; agitated leach tests at P80 sizes of 300um, 150um and 75um with, and without, upfront gravity gold; gravity recoverable gold; and a standard bond ball mill work index for milling to a P80 of 75um. Results remain pending and will be reported when finalised.

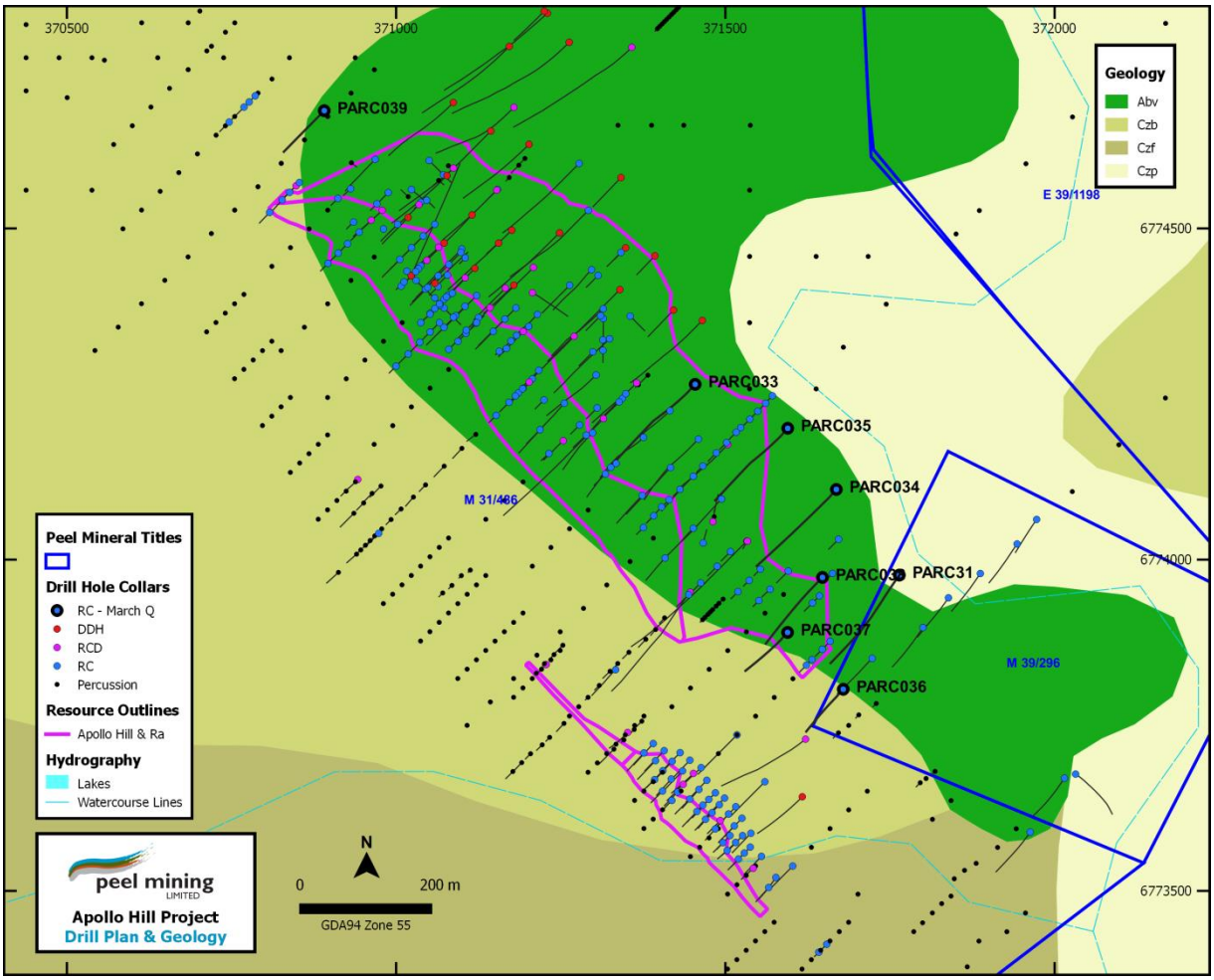

Figure 1: Apollo Hill Drill Plan

For further information, please contact Rob Tyson on +61 420 234 020.

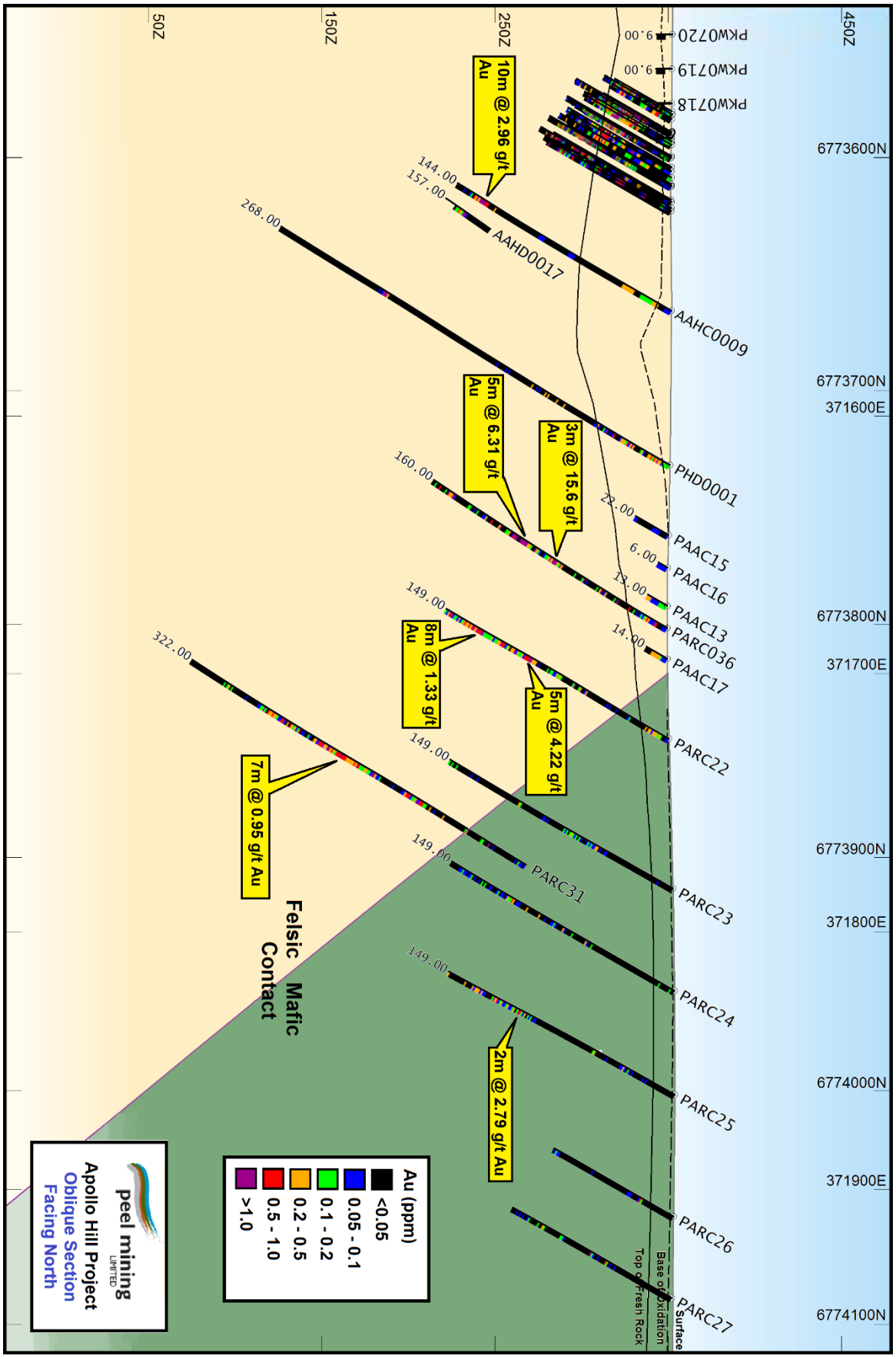

Figure 2: Apollo Hill Oblique Section

Apollo Hill RC Drill Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Azi	Dip	Final Depth (m)
PARC033	6774265	371454	225	-60	322
PARC034	6774106	371669	225	-60	322
PARC035	6774198	371595	225	-60	298
PARC036	6773804	371679	225	-60	160
PARC037	6773890	371595	225	-60	160
PARC038	6773973	371648	225	-60	240
PARC039	6774678	370891	225	-60	178
PARC31	6773977	371764	215	-60	322

Apollo Hill RC Drilling Significant (>0.5 g/t Au) Assay Results (1m intervals)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
PARC033	15	16	0.60
	37	38	0.52
	50	51	0.82
	53	54	1.70
	83	84	0.62
	93	94	0.86
	94	95	1.39
	142	143	0.74
	145	146	0.51
	146	147	0.51
	160	161	0.50
	183	184	0.62
	185	186	1.06
	214	215	2.38
	217	218	1.06
	218	219	0.77
	219	220	0.52
	222	223	1.55
	223	224	0.68
	231	232	0.89
	238	239	0.92
	245	246	0.55
	249	250	0.57
	250	251	1.13
	252	253	0.72
	256	257	0.65
	257	258	0.56
	263	264	2.30
	268	269	1.30
	280	281	0.79
	288	289	0.59
	297	298	0.81
	304	305	0.53
PARC034	71	72	1.26
	103	104	3.01
	142	143	0.71
	146	147	0.84

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
PARC034	154	155	1.28
	155	156	1.97
	209	210	0.57
	210	211	2.14
	212	213	1.34
	213	214	4.37
	222	223	0.50
	237	238	2.07
	242	243	0.67
	246	247	7.51
	253	254	1.74
	256	257	0.85
	281	282	0.77
	287	288	42.8
	302	303	1.53
PARC035	46	47	0.53
	149	150	0.56
	160	161	1.60
	173	174	0.94
	185	186	1.21
	188	189	0.78
	222	223	3.14
	245	246	0.65
	253	254	1.44
	258	259	1.45
	259	260	2.05
	260	261	0.50
	261	262	0.90
	264	265	0.60
	265	266	1.33
	266	267	1.06
	268	269	0.57
	269	270	0.94
	277	278	1.39
	279	280	0.69
	292	293	0.72
	293	294	0.58

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
PARC035	294	295	1.37
PARC036	6	7	0.99
	7	8	1.92
	12	13	0.51
	24	25	0.73
	32	33	1.64
	43	44	3.43
	55	56	1.30
	71	72	1.15
	74	75	13.5
	75	76	27.8
	76	77	5.48
	78	79	2.41
	88	89	1.43
	94	95	1.96
	95	96	16.1
	96	97	4.92
	97	98	7.23
	98	99	1.34
	101	102	7.37
	102	103	2.61
	103	104	0.71
	112	113	2.79
	118	119	0.83
	145	146	0.96
	148	149	2.67
	154	155	0.55
PARC037	8	9	2.97
	17	18	1.00
	20	21	0.65
	23	24	0.84
	47	48	8.09
	48	49	1.93
	50	51	0.52
	54	55	0.77
	57	58	1.36
	71	72	1.33
	95	96	0.53
	113	114	0.52
	120	121	4.77
PARC038	11	12	0.81
	12	13	0.60
	16	17	0.52
	19	20	1.24
	20	21	4.08
	22	23	1.54
	23	24	0.80
	33	34	1.99
	40	41	0.88

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
PARC038	53	54	4.42
	80	81	0.58
	95	96	5.20
	104	105	0.61
	113	114	4.23
	129	130	2.00
	132	133	0.78
	134	135	3.48
	142	143	19.6
	144	145	0.56
	160	161	0.73
	162	163	8.50
	169	170	1.15
	171	172	0.59
	177	178	0.74
	181	182	1.86
	182	183	0.77
	186	187	0.82
	209	210	0.86
	211	212	1.62
	212	213	0.92
PARC039	21	22	0.50
	22	23	1.74
	23	24	0.75
	26	27	0.64
	32	33	0.99
	63	64	0.68
	126	127	1.17
PARC31	207	208	0.85
	208	209	3.31
	210	211	0.66
	216	217	0.81
	217	218	0.89
	218	219	0.55
	219	220	1.69
	220	221	0.82
	221	222	0.90
	222	223	0.97
	225	226	0.81
	227	228	1.30
	228	229	1.67
	231	232	1.54
	232	233	0.70
	233	234	0.68
	234	235	2.46
	247	248	0.56
	253	254	0.52
	258	259	0.61
	259	260	0.56

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
PARC31	265	266	0.95
	268	269	0.71

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
PARC31	271	272	1.48

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Rob Tyson who is a fulltime employee of the company. Mr Tyson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tyson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Tyson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Exploration results are based on standard industry practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures.

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Apollo Hill

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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying.
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).*	• Drilling in the March quarter comprised of reverse circulation drilling, utilising a 5 1/2 inch diameter hammer.
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.*	• No significant sample recovery issues have been encountered to date. • When poor sample recovery is encountered, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. • Sample recoveries to date have generally been high. Insufficient data is available at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 samples are geologically logged. Drill chip samples are logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. • Logging of RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Chips are photographed as both wet and dry. • All RC drill holes in the current program were geologically logged in full.
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.*	• The RC drilling rig was equipped with an in-built cyclone and splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20kg and a sub-sample of 2-4kg per metre drilled. • All samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. The majority of samples were dry. • Bulk samples were placed in green plastic bags, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags. • Field duplicates were collected by re-splitting the bulk samples from large plastic bags. These duplicates were designed for lab checks. • A sample size of 2-4kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.
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.*	• Intertek Genalysis (Perth) was used for Au analysis work carried out on the samples. The laboratory technique below is for all samples submitted to Intertek and is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at Apollo Hill ○ FA50/OE 50g Lead collection fire assay. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The QA/QC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. In-house QA/QC tests are conducted by the lab on each batch of samples with standards

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		supplied by the same companies that supply our own.
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.*	• All geological logging and sampling information is completed in spreadsheets, which are then transferred to a database for validation and compilation at the Peel head office. Electronic copies of all information are backed up periodically. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
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 hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the samples. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 10 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collars are picked up after by DGPS. • Grid system used is MGA94 (Zone 51).
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.*	• Data/drill hole spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology. • No 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.*	• Most drillholes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position).

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by the project geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 5 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with:
		  ○ Peel Mining Ltd
		  ○ Address of Laboratory
		  ○ Sample range
		• Detailed records are kept of all samples that are dispatched, including details of chain of custody.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audit has been conducted.
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.*	• Soil samples were taken by scraping off organic material and digging down about 10cm into the soils. • Soil Auger samples were taken from the end of hole auger spoils

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was completed in the December quarter.
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.*	• No significant sample recovery issues have been encountered to date. • When poor sample recovery is encountered, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. • Sample recoveries to date have generally been high. 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 end of hole soil auger samples were examined by a geologist
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*	• All samples dried and reconciled against company submission.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Intertek Genalysis (Perth) was used for Au analysis work carried out on the samples. The laboratory technique below is for all samples submitted to Intertek and is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at Apollo Hill ○ FA50/OE 50g Lead collection fire assay. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The QA/QC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. In-house QA/QC tests are conducted by the lab on each batch of samples with standards supplied by the same companies that supply our own.
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.*	• All geological logging and sampling information is completed in spreadsheets, which are then transferred to a database for validation and compilation at the Peel head office. Electronic copies of all information are backed up periodically. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
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 hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the samples. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 10 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collars are picked up after by DGPS. • Grid system used is MGA94 (Zone 51).
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.*	• Sample spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology. Soil samples were taken on a 20m grid. Soil Auger samples were taken at 40-50m spacing at Stockdale and 40m spacing at Mud Hut. • No 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.*	• Sampling orientation was appropriate for the early stage of exploration.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by the project geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 5 calico

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with: ○ Peel Mining Ltd ○ Address of Laboratory ○ Sample range • Detailed records are kept of all samples that are dispatched, including details of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audit has been conducted.

PTable 1 - Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results for Apollo Hill

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.*	• The 100% Peel owned Apollo Hill project is located 60km southeast of Leonora WA, within a package of Exploration and Prospecting Licences (see Tenement Information Table) and Mining Leases M39/296 and M31/486. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The main Apollo Hill deposit was discovered in 1986 by Fimiston Mining Ltd during a drill program aimed at finding the source of abundant eluvial gold at the base of a prominent hill in the area. Active drilling by Fimiston, Battle Mountain (Australia) Ltd, Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd, Mining Project Investors Pty Ltd and Hampton Hill Mining NL since then has outlined extensive gold mineralisation and alteration over a 1km strike length.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Archean aged Norseman-Wiluna Belt, Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The deposit occurs in a mineralised structure associated with the 1km wide Apollo Shear Zone, a component of the Keith-Kilkenny Fault system. Strongly deformed felsic volcanoclastic rocks lie to the west of the Apollo shear, with relatively undeformed pillow basalt and dolerite to the east. Zones of mylonitisation, shearing, brecciation and fracturing caused by the shear is present along the contact, and resulting open space structures are favourable for trapping ore fluids and forming ore deposits. Multiple gold mineralisation events are interpreted to have occurred at Apollo Hill during a complex deformational history. Gold mineralisation is accompanied by quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		associated with a mafic-felsic contact.

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.*
		• All relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices.
		• No information has been excluded.

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.*	• No length weighting or top-cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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').*	• True widths are generally estimated to be about 60% of the down-hole width.
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.*	• Refer to Figures in the body of text.
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.*	• All results are reported.
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*	• No other substantive exploration data are available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or 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.*	• Future work at Apollo Hill will include further RC and diamond drilling and geochemical sampling.