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HIGH GRADE GOLD AND TUNGSTEN SAMPLING RESULTS FROM AURENERE

Apollo Minerals Limited ("Apollo Minerals" or "Company") is pleased to report the results from an initial reconnaissance field campaign carried out within the Aurenere Project located in northern Spain ("Aurenere Project" or "Project").

The program was carried out by NeoMetal Spania S.L ("NeoMetal") in September 2017 and included sampling of an outcrop of pyrrhotite rich skarn in the northeast of the Project area.

Apollo Minerals recently entered into an agreement to acquire 75% of the share capital of NeoMetal, which holds the rights to the 100% interest in the Project. Having announced the acquisition of its interest in the Project, the Company has been able to verify the results from the NeoMetal field program and is reporting them herein.

Highlights:

- **High grade gold (up to 33.90 g/t) and tungsten (up to 5.49% WO_3) results returned from an initial reconnaissance field campaign at the Aurenere Project**
- **The Aurenere Project is contiguous with the Company's Couflens Project in neighbouring France, and provides an extension of strike along a highly prospective corridor for tungsten and gold**
- **Systematic rock chip sampling was carried out over an outcrop of pyrrhotite rich skarn located at the contact between a granodiorite intrusion and carbonate-bearing sediments**
- **Best gold results, with the associated tungsten assays, include:**
  - **33.90 g/t gold with 2.03% WO3**
  - **26.00 g/t gold with 1.48% WO3**
  - **20.90 g/t gold with 1.38% WO3**
  - **20.60 g/t gold with 0.10% WO3**
  - **20.20 g/t gold with 0.60% WO3**
  - **20.10 g/t gold with 0.08% WO3**
  - **19.95 g/t gold with 1.18% WO3**
- **Recent field campaigns at the Couflens Project have highlighted significant potential for shear hosted gold mineralisation to be associated with large fault structures extending to the west of the Salau mine area towards the Aurenere Project**

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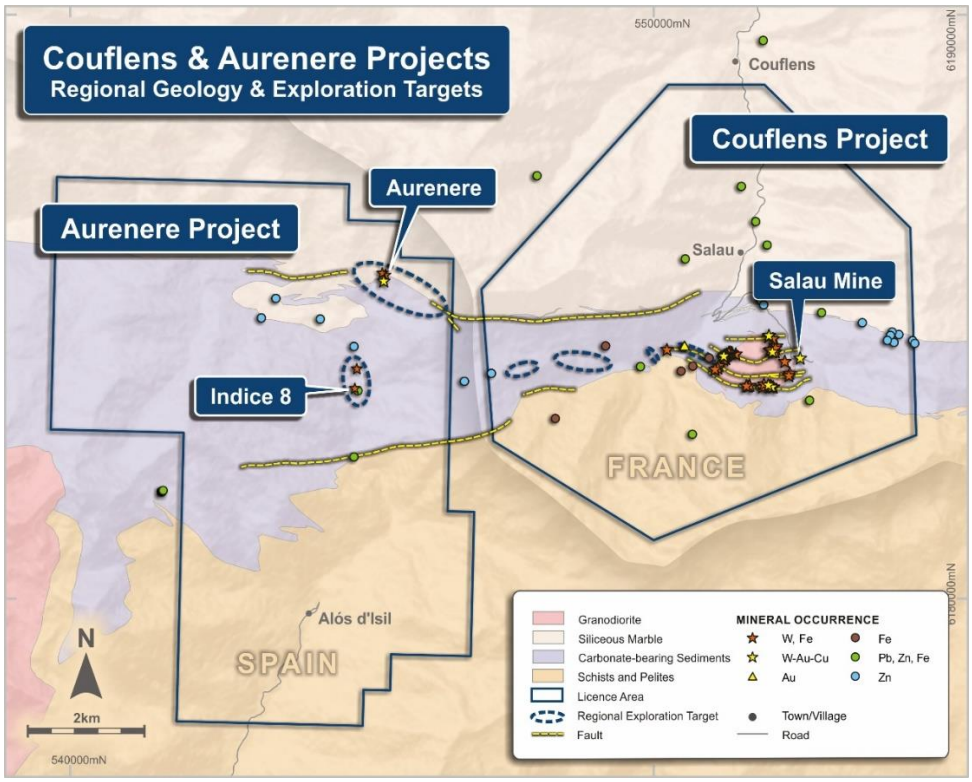
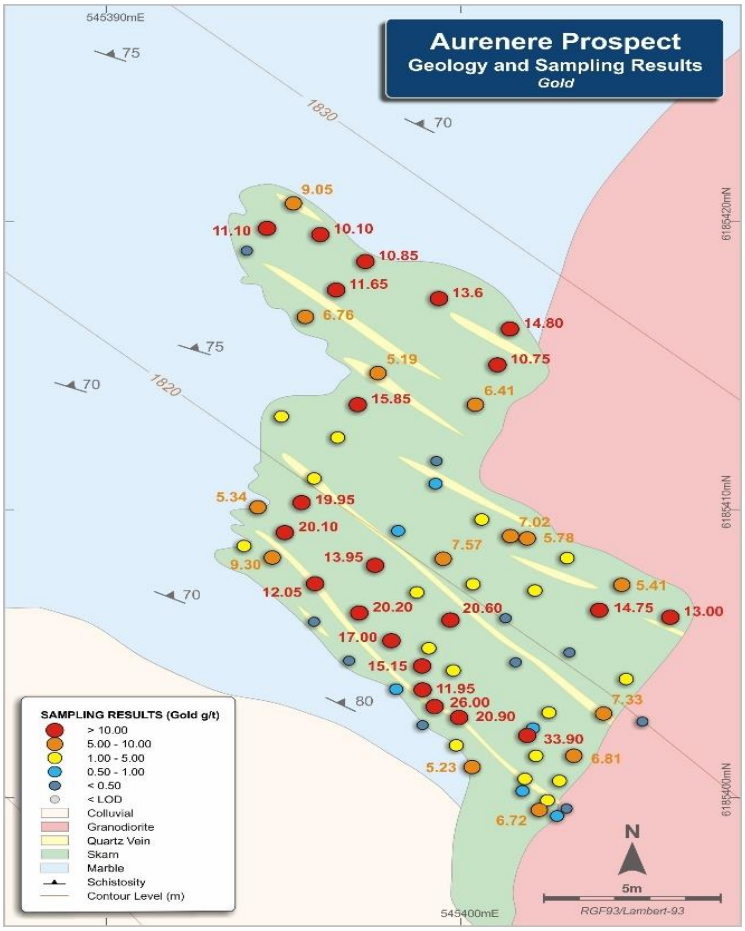


Regional Geology of Couflens and Aurenere Projects



Aurenere Prospect - Geology and Gold Rock Chip Sampling Results

AURENERE PROJECT OVERVIEW

Apollo Minerals Limited is pleased to report the results of an initial reconnaissance field campaign at its recently acquired Aurenere Project in northern Spain.

The Project comprises an Investigation Permit application that covers a 55km^2 area along strike from, and adjacent to, the Company's Couflens Project across the border in France, which includes the historic Salau mine, previously one of the world's highest-grade tungsten mines which remains open at depth and with potential gold upside.

Initial Reconnaissance Field Campaign and Results

An initial reconnaissance field campaign was carried out in September 2017 by NeoMetal Spania S.L to assess a previously identified skarn occurrence located in the northeast of the Project area ("Aurenere Prospect").

The reconnaissance field program included detailed geological and structural mapping, rock chip sampling of outcrop, and input of the data into an ArcGIS software package to facilitate data integration and interpretation.

An outcrop of pyrrhotite rich skarn located at the contact between a granodiorite and carbonate-bearing sediments, measuring approximately 100m^2 in area, was mapped and systematically sampled.

A total of 68 select rock chip samples were collected on an approximately 1m by 1m grid over the skarn outcrop and submitted for gold and multi-element (including tungsten and copper) analysis. The assays have now been verified by the Company and are reported herein.

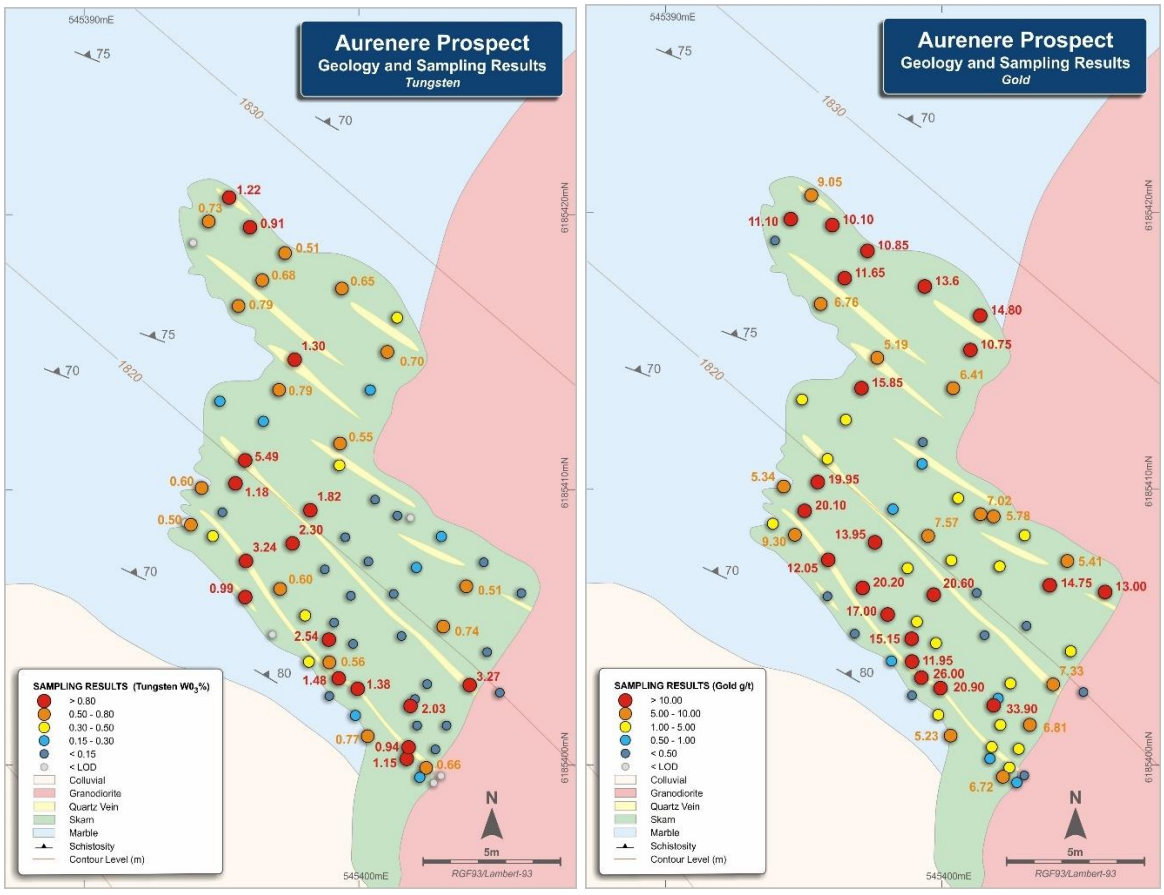
Assay results returned for these rock chip samples have confirmed the presence of high grade gold (up to 33.90 g/t) and tungsten (up to 5.49% WO_3) mineralisation associated with the pyrrhotite rich skarn (Figures 1 and 2).

Best gold results from the sampling program, with the associated tungsten assays, include:

- 33.90 g/t gold with 2.03% WO_3 (Sample AUR21)
- 26.00 g/t gold with 1.48% WO_3 (AUR113)
- 20.90 g/t gold with 1.38% WO_3 (AUR117)
- 20.60 g/t gold with 0.10% WO_3 (AUR118)
- 20.20 g/t gold with 0.60% WO_3 (AUR13)
- 20.10 g/t gold with 0.08% WO_3 (AUR07)
- 19.95 g/t gold with 1.18% WO_3 (AUR09)
- 17.00 g/t gold with 0.30% WO_3 (AUR14)
- 15.85 g/t gold with 0.79% WO_3 (AUR16)
- 15.15 g/t gold with 2.54% WO_3 (AUR18)

Best tungsten results recorded, with the associated gold assays, include:

- 5.49% WO_3 with 1.22 g/t gold (AUR10)
- 3.27% WO_3 with 7.33 g/t gold (AUR32)
- 3.24% WO_3 with 12.05 g/t gold (AUR12)
- 2.54% WO_3 with 15.15 g/t gold (AUR18, reported above)
- 2.30% WO_3 with 13.95 g/t gold (AUR107)
- 2.03% WO_3 with 33.90 g/t gold (AUR21, reported above)



Figures 1 and 2: Aurenere Prospect - Geology and Rock Chip Sampling Results

All assay results for the rock chip samples, along with details of the sample locations and geological descriptions, are summarised in Appendix A.

Geological Setting and Exploration Potential

The Salau deposit, located approximately 6km to the east of the Aurenere Project, is a tungsten-bearing (primarily scheelite) skarn developed at the contact between Devonian carbonate-bearing sediments and a Permian-aged granodiorite stock. The skarn formed within both the carbonate-bearing sediments and, to a much lesser degree, the granodiorite.

Within the Salau mine and surrounding area, where the skarns are observed to be intersected by east-west trending fault structures/shear zones, the mineralisation is typically sulphide-rich (mainly massive pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite) and contains substantially higher values of tungsten (up to 8.25% WO_3), gold (up to 24.5 g/t) and copper (up to 0.94%).

The thick package of prospective carbonate-bearing sediments which host the Salau deposit strike in an east-west direction through the Couflens Project area and extend across the border into the Aurenere Project.

A number of small outcropping granodioritic bodies are observed to intrude these prospective host rocks within both the Couflens and Aurenere Project areas. Scheelite and/or pyrrhotite mineral occurrences are noted in the vicinity of these granodiorite intrusions.

Within the Aurenere Project area specifically, the small outcrop of pyrrhotite rich skarn located at the contact between a granodiorite and carbonate-bearing sediments has returned high grade tungsten (up to 5.49% WO_3) and gold (up to 33.90 g/t) assays results from rock chip sampling of the skarn outcrop at the Aurenere Prospect as reported above.

A scheelite and pyrrhotite mineral occurrence, with accompanying lead, zinc and molybdenum, has also been recorded within the carbonate-bearing sediment package at Indice 8 to the south (Figure 3).

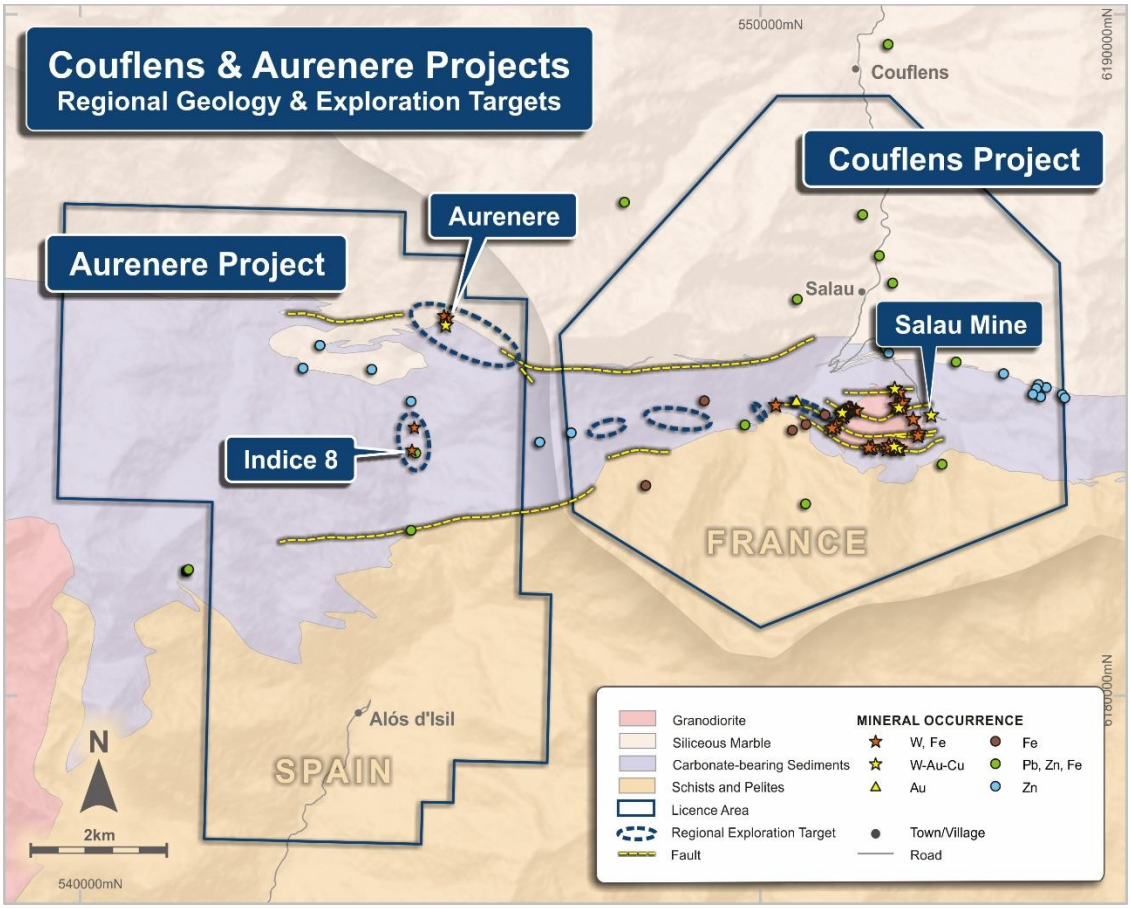


Figure 3: Regional Geology of Couflens and Aurenere Projects

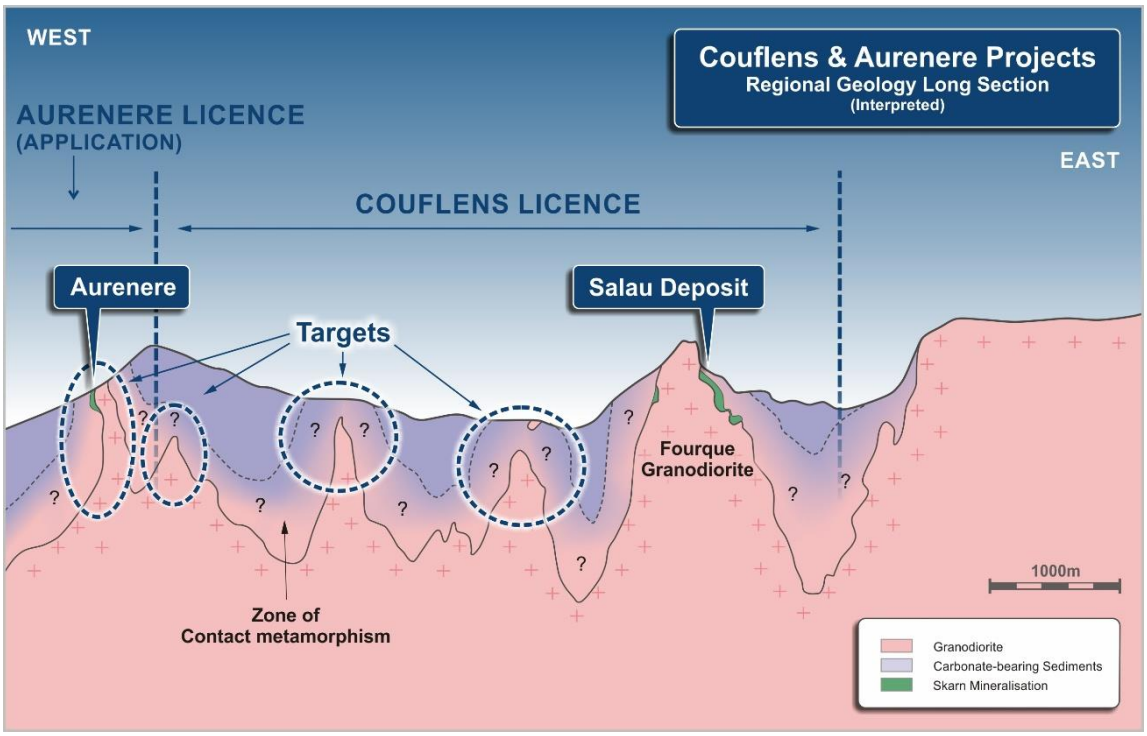


Figure 4: Interpreted Regional Long Section and Exploration Targets

The presence of a thick package of carbonate-bearing sediments, locally intruded by small granodioritic bodies with associated scheelite and/or pyrrhotite mineral occurrences, highlights the potential for new tungsten-gold discoveries within the highly prospective corridor extending for over 10km along strike to the west of the Salau deposit into the Aurenere Project area (Figures 3 and 4).

Potential also exists for shear hosted gold mineralisation to be associated with large fault structures extending to the west of the Salau mine area towards the Aurenere Project.

Work Program for the Couflens and Aurenere Projects

The main focus of the Company remains the potential reactivation of the historical Salau tungsten mine which was one of the world's highest grade tungsten mine and forms the central part of the Couflens Project in France. At the same time, high grade gold and tungsten targets within the broader region, including both France and Spain, will be advanced to the drill ready stage.

Salau Mine Area (Couflens Project in France):

- Finalise 3D modelling of the geology, mineralisation zones and principal ore; controls
- Complete mine area and old tailings area risk assessments;
- Mapping and sampling of mineralisation exposed in previously developed mine areas;
- Underground drilling to confirm known zones of mineralisation and test for extensions of these zones; and
- Estimation and reporting of a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code.

Regional exploration (Couflens and Aurenere Projects):

- Further surface exploration programs to assess the identified tungsten and gold prospects and advance them to the drill ready stage;
- Generation of new targets within the broader project areas and extensions to already identified zones of mineralisation;
- Drill planning and permit applications; and
- Continuing to progress the formal grant of the Investigation Permit for the Aurenere Project.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results from the Aurenere Project is based on information compiled by Robert Behets, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Behets is a holder of shares and options in, and is a director of, Apollo Minerals Limited. Mr Behets has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Mr Behets consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results from the Couflens Project is extracted from announcements on 29 November 2017 and 5 February 2018. These announcements are available to view on www.apollominerals.com.au. The information in the original announcements that related to Exploration Results were based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Robert Behets, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Behets is a holder of shares and options in, and is a director of, Apollo Minerals Limited. Mr Behets has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

About Apollo Minerals

Apollo Minerals Limited is developing the Couflens Project and the Aurenere Project which, when combined, cover a 97km^2 area in a highly prospective region of the Pyrenees.

The Couflens Project in located in the Pyrenees region of southern France and comprises a 42km^2 license area, within which lies the high grade historical Salau tungsten mine.

The mine was one of the world's highest grade tungsten mines, producing approximately 930,000 tonnes at 1.5% WO_3 for around 11,500 tonnes of WO_3 in concentrate, prior to its closure in 1986 following the rapid fall in the tungsten price caused by Chinese dumping of tungsten into global markets.

Apollo Minerals is focussed on two parallel work programs at the Couflens Project:

(1) Brownfields activities within, and immediately adjacent to, the historical Salau tungsten mine. The deposit remains open at depth with previous drilling below the base of the existing underground development confirming continuation of the mineralised system. Both the underground development and infrastructure will be examined to determine the most efficient method to progress mine exploration, development activities and potential mine reactivation;

(2) Continuation of an aggressive regional exploration program, focused initially on gold. Recent field campaigns have returned grades of up to 24.5 g/t gold from rock chip samples. Exploration will be focused on the multiple fault structures recognised within the major granodiorite intrusion at Salau and the discovery of shear hosted gold mineralisation associated with large fault structures extending along a 5km corridor to the west of the Salau mine area.

Progress made with both work programs enhanced the Company's understanding of the geology and regional scale exploration potential of the area.

As a result, the Company has signed agreements to acquire the remaining 20% of the Couflens Project, which will increase its ownership to 100%, and to acquire a 75% interest in the Aurenere tungsten-gold project in the Lleida province in northern Spain.

The Aurenere Project comprises an Investigation Permit under application which covers an area of 55km^2, along strike from and adjacent to, the Company's Couflens Project. The Aurenere Project hosts an extension of the highly prospective corridor for tungsten and gold which strikes east-west through the Couflens Project and into the Aurenere Project area.

Apollo Minerals is developing its Projects in accordance with the highest standards of environmental, social, health and safety, and economic management.

All work programs are carried out with a strong commitment to both sustainable development and proactive stakeholder engagement as the Company seeks to develop and maintain positive relationships with its host communities and stakeholders.

Appendix A - Summary of Significant Rock Chip Sample Results

Sample number	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	WO_3 (%)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Description
AUR04	42.75159404	1.113501973	1833	< LOD	0.01	39	Marble with small beds of garnet
AUR05	42.75162899	1.113519995	1833	0.50	4.74	237	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR06	42.75160996	1.113558970	1831	0.42	9.30	1209	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR07	42.75162002	1.113582021	1833	0.08	20.10	45	Quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite
AUR08	42.75162103	1.113527035	1830	0.60	5.34	176	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR09	42.75163603	1.113556037	1830	1.18	19.95	951	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR10	42.75157702	1.113531981	1828	5.49	1.22	2904	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR11	42.75163402	1.113590989	1828	0.21	1.79	1436	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR12	42.75164198	1.113633988	1818	3.24	12.05	1494	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR13	42.75165296	1.113622002	1818	0.60	20.20	1068	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR14	42.75164600	1.113623008	1818	0.30	17.00	169	Quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite
AUR15	42.75163201	1.113556959	1828	0.17	3.51	263	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR16	42.75163896	1.113580009	1831	0.79	15.85	1265	Quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite
AUR17	42.75169102	1.113588978	1832	1.30	5.19	554	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR18	42.75162698	1.113659972	1819	2.54	15.15	2139	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR19	42.75166897	1.113619991	1834	0.37	14.80	2046	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR20	42.75175497	1.113589983	1831	0.51	10.85	< LOD	Quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite
AUR21	42.75160301	1.113670031	1818	2.03	33.90	1877	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR22	42.75162899	1.113686040	1820	0.03	0.16	111	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR23	42.75177198	1.113585960	1828	0.91	10.10	1060	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR24	42.75180300	1.113590989	1829	< LOD	0.02	41	Marble
AUR25	42.75179202	1.113617979	1829	0.73	11.10	469	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR26	42.75157199	1.113652010	1820	0.03	1.30	47	Quartz vein with pyrrhotite
AUR27	42.75177701	1.113602975	1831	1.22	9.05	428	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR28	42.75174902	1.113610016	1829	0.79	6.76	966	Quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite
AUR29	42.75156403	1.113656033	1822	0.02	6.81	197	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR30	42.75175103	1.113579003	1831	0.68	11.65	312	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite) with goethite alteration
AUR31	42.75175304	1.113626026	1832	0.65	13.60	< LOD	Quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite
AUR32	42.75159203	1.113671958	1823	3.27	7.33	1080	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite) with goethite alteration
AUR33	42.75170803	1.113606999	1829	0.70	10.75	941	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR34	42.75158297	1.113715963	1823	0.01	0.07	42	Granodiorite
AUR35	42.75160099	1.113676988	1823	0.11	2.97	159	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite) with goethite alteration
AUR36	42.75167199	1.113616973	1826	0.23	6.41	86	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR37	42.75162497	1.113655027	1824	< LOD	5.78	1625	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR38	42.75164299	1.113616973	1824	0.55	0.10	70	Endoskarn with abundant massive sulphides
AUR102	42.75158498	1.113583026	1820	0.99	0.05	238	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR103	42.75162899	1.113518989	1840	0.40	0.60	295	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
AUR104	42.75158599	1.113552013	1819	< LOD	0.03	487	Marble with some veinlets of chalcopyrite
AUR105	42.75163201	1.113564000	1836	1.82	0.83	85	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR106	42.75158096	1.113589983	1819	0.45	0.71	< LOD	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR107	42.75162103	1.113554025	1835	2.30	13.95	263	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR108	42.75156998	1.113614039	1818	0.04	0.28	109	Marble with some disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR109	42.75156202	1.113637006	1832	0.02	2.52	355	Massive sulphides (pyrite)
AUR110	42.75160301	1.113576991	1834	0.10	7.57	651	Massive sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite)
AUR111	42.75158004	1.113596018	1819	0.56	11.95	65	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite) with goethite alteration
AUR112	42.75163603	1.113643963	1833	0.04	3.99	1320	Quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite and pyrite
AUR113	42.75162002	1.113667013	1819	1.48	26.00	< LOD	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite) with goethite alteration
AUR114	42.75160301	1.113603981	1832	0.06	7.02	1838	Massive sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite)
AUR115	42.75158800	1.113651004	1817	0.27	4.96	309	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR116	42.75159102	1.113604987	1833	0.01	1.61	145	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR117	42.75159203	1.113644969	1819	1.38	20.90	< LOD	Skarn and massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR118	42.75154098	1.113557965	1831	0.10	20.60	2994	Massive sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite)
AUR119	42.75156101	1.113640023	1817	0.77	5.23	675	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR120	42.75154500	1.113579003	1832	0.01	1.23	1021	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR121	42.75151801	1.113641029	1817	1.15	0.55	< LOD	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR122	42.75157803	1.113644969	1830	0.02	1.33	37	Marble with some disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR123	42.75157702	1.113645975	1830	0.12	3.83	1133	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR124	42.75152799	1.113658966	1817	0.26	6.72	661	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
AUR125	42.75158398	1.113652010	1827	0.01	0.52	48	Centimetric quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite
AUR126	42.75150703	1.113671958	1817	< LOD	0.59	52	Centimetric quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite

Sample number	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	WO_3 (%)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Description
AUR127	42.75160200	1.113631977	1827	0.06	0.44	4023	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
AUR128	42.75158901	1.113655027	1828	0.74	0.48	1262	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
AUR129	42.75158197	1.113638012	1828	0.17	2.22	366	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite)
AUR130	42.75149798	1.113681011	1817	< LOD	0.02	21	Granodiorite
AUR131	42.75153402	1.113698026	1818	0.66	2.17	428	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR132	42.75157199	1.113685034	1828	0.51	14.75	356	Quartz vein with abundant arsenopyrite
AUR133	42.75155104	1.113649998	1818	0.94	2.66	60	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite)
AUR134	42.75161298	1.113686040	1826	0.28	4.08	1463	Massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)

Coordinate system: WGS 84

LOD – Limit of Detection

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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.*	68 rock samples were collected as grab/chip samples from outcrops as part of an initial reconnaissance field campaign undertaken at the Aurenere Project in September 2017.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample size was approximately 1kg in weight. Where mineralisation was observed, rock samples were collected from an area of approximately 50cm² to enhance representivity. Rock sample locations were surveyed using standard Garmin GPS equipment achieving sub metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.
	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.	Rock samples were collected from outcrops, with sample sizes of approximately 1kg. Rock samples were transported to the e-Mines sample preparation/assay laboratory in Dun, southern France (Dr Michel Bonnemaison, a Director of Apollo Minerals Limited, is a director and beneficial shareholder of e-Mines). Samples were dried and crushed to -2mm. Samples were then split using a riffle splitter to recover 100g. Sample splits were pulverised to -80µm. 5g of the sample were pressed into pellets for multi-element analysis by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) using a NITON XRF analytical device. All samples (30g of powder) were transported to the ALS laboratory in Loughrea, Ireland for gold analysis by fire assay.
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 results reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling results reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling results reported.
	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 drilling results reported.
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.*	No drilling results reported. Rock samples were described (lithology, mineralogy, texture, structures) with details entered into an Excel based Geological Database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling results reported.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling results reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling results reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling results reported.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock samples from the 2017 field campaign were transported to the external sample preparation/assay laboratory in Dun, southern France. Samples were dried and crushed to -2mm. Samples were then split using a riffle splitter to recover 100g.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample splits were pulverized in a hammer mill to -80µm. 5g of the material was pressed into pellets ready for loading into a NITON XRF analytical device. Sample sizes and preparation techniques employed are considered to be appropriate for the generation of early stage exploration results.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling was applied into sample batches before arriving to the external laboratory. External laboratories QA/QC procedures involved the use of standards and blanks which are inserted into sample batches at a frequency of approximately 5%.
	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.	Sample size was approximately 1kg in weight. Where mineralisation was observed, rock samples were collected from an area of approximately 50cm² to enhance representivity. No field duplicates were collected for the rock samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The scheelite can be either fine grained (< 50µm) or coarse grained (> 200µm), depending of the ore type. Previous test work carried out by e-Mines using different sample sizes has demonstrated that the selected sample size is appropriate.
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.*	Samples were analysed at the e-Mines laboratory (Dun, France) using a handheld Thermoscientific NITONXL3T GOLDD+ XRF device. Readings were conducted over 90 seconds with an appropriate calibration mode for soil and rock samples. Both major and trace for 40 elements were recorded. 68 selected samples were analysed at the ALS laboratory (Loughrea, Ireland) by four acid ICP-AES. Gold was analysed by Au 30g fire assay fusion with AAS finish. The technique is considered 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.	Samples were analysed at the e-Mines laboratory using a handheld Thermoscientific NITONXL3T GOLDD+ XRF device. Readings were conducted over 90 seconds with an appropriate calibration mode for soil and rock samples.
	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.	The external laboratories used maintain their own process of QA/QC using standards, sample duplicates and blanks. Review of the external laboratory quality QA/QC reports, has shown no sample preparation issues, acceptable levels of accuracy and precision and no bias in the analytical datasets.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No drilling results reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling results reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All primary data is recorded in specifically designed templates. Assay data from the external laboratories was received in spreadsheets and downloaded directly into an Excel based Geological Database managed by the Company. Data is entered into controlled Excel templates for validation. Daily backups of all digital data are undertaken.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Tungsten (ppm) assays received from the external laboratory are converted to WO_3 (ppm) using the stoichiometric factor of 1.2611.
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.*	GPS coordinates of rock sample locations were captured using a Garmin GPS in latitude-longitude decimal degrees with sub-metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Sample locations were projected from latitude-longitude decimal degrees and recorded into the GIS database in the RGF93-Lambert93 system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on a digital terrain model (LIDAR) with sub decimeter accuracy (0.5 dots/m²) sourced from the Catalan Institute of Cartograp and Geology (Institut Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock samples were collected on a regular grid pattern of approximately 1m by 1m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	The data spacing is considered sufficient to assume local geological and grade continuity, but will not allow the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of samples in the field was undertaken.
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.*	The mineralised zone strikes NW-SE and is steeply dipping (70°N to sub-vertical) along the granodiorite contact.
	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.	No drilling results reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	In the field, samples were numbered with plastic labels and indelible ink in a tied plastic bag. Samples were counted and grouped by ten units in labelled plastic bag each day on the field base camp. Samples were then transported to the Dun facility. Upon arrival at the external laboratory, a check counting control was undertaken for each sample before commencement of sample preparation activities.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There has been no external audit or formal review of the techniques used or data collected during the 2017 field campaign.

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 Aurenere Project comprises an Investigation Permit (*Permiso de Investigación*, a Spanish exploration licence) application which covers an area of 55km^2. The application for the Permiso de Investigación del "Alt d'Aneu" was submitted by NeoMetal Spania S.L ("NeoMetal") to the General Directorate of Energy, Mines and Industrial Security (Dirección General de Energía, Minas y Seguridad Industrial) of the Government of Catalonia in March 2016, and is pending grant. Apollo Minerals (UK) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Apollo Minerals Limited, has entered into a Share Purchase and Shareholders Heads of Agreement ("HoA") whereby it will acquire 75% of the share capital of NeoMetal, which holds the rights to the 100% interest in the Aurenere Project. No historical sites, wilderness or national parks are located within the area of the Investigation Permit under application. A portion of the Investigation Permit under application is located within the Alt Pirineu Natural Park (*Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu,* which is not a National Park) and also the Alt Pallars' natural site which is included in the Natura 2000 Network. The village of Alós d'Isil is located in the central part of Investigation Permit under application.
	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 Investigation Permit is still under application and there can be no assurance that it will be granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at the Aurenere Project was undertaken by Minera Bonabe S.A. during the 1980s, and included a ground based magnetic survey and limited diamond drilling. Results from the historical exploration work are either not available (e.g. geological drill logs, assays) or not of sufficient quality (e.g. magnetic survey) for the data to be used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Salau deposit, located approximately 6km to the east, is considered an appropriate geological analogue for the mineralisation observed at the Aurenere Project. The tungsten skarn mineralisation of the Salau deposit is hosted within Devonian marbles adjacent to the La Fourque granodiorite. The mineralisation typically occurs as a 70°N to sub-vertical dipping lenses occurring between surface and 600m depth, and remain open at depth. The style of the tungsten mineralisation includes veins and disseminated mineralisation in a fault called Veronique related to late brittle deformation. Scheelite is the tungsten ore. Most of the mineralisation is hosted within Veronique shear zone and contact metamorphism halo in marbles. This deposit can be considered as a tungsten skarn cross-cut by a later auriferous shear-zone system.
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.*	No drilling results reported.
	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 drilling results reported.
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.*	No high grade cuts have been applied to the rock sample data reported.
	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.	No aggregation has been applied to the rock sample data reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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.*	No drilling results 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').	No drilling results reported.
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 diagrams, including geological plans and a regional long section (interpreted), are included in the main body of this release.
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 in Appendix A of this release.
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.*	A ground regional magnetic and VLF survey was conducted at Aurenere in 2017, using a GSM-19 GW total field proton magnetometer with "overhauser" effect of the GEM SYSTEM brand with integrated GPS. Modelling and interpretation of this data is ongoing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further regional exploration related work planned for the Aurenere Project (subject to granting of the Investigation Permit) includes systematic follow-up geological mapping, rock sampling, geophysical surveys and initial drilling over the identified area of mineralisation.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These diagrams are included in the main body of this release.