ASX RELEASE | 4 FEBRUARY 2019 | ASX:AON

HIGH GRADE GOLD AND TUNGSTEN RESULTS FROM NEWLY OBTAINED HISTORICAL DATA AT THE COUFLENS PROJECT

Highlights:

- Significant technical archive obtained from the historical Salau tungsten mine in France from the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières ("**BRGM**") who previously undertook exploration research at and around the mine.
- The archive includes previously unavailable reports on gold assay results from 1986 from historical channel sampling and drilling inside the Salau mine including:
    - up to **1.9m at 16 g/t gold** from channel sampling programs, and
    - **8.5m at 3.4 g/t gold,** including 1.9m @ 8.4 g/t gold, from diamond drilling results within the mine area.
- The historical gold assay results confirm the presence of high-grade gold values within the mine and at depths of approximately 700m below surface.
- Modern exploration undertaken by Apollo Minerals has identified the presence of comparable high-grade gold at surface and within historical tailings disposal areas.
- The presence of gold is now confirmed at surface along multiple kilometres of strike and down to depths of 600m inside the Salau mine. This highlights the significant scale potential of the exploration opportunity at the Project.
- The archive also has information on more than 1,000 drill holes and channel samples and contains over 100 boxes of geological maps, sections, drill logs as well as assays for tungsten from drilling.
- The archive will be reviewed and incorporated into the Company's existing database and 3D models and represents an additional saving in cost and time by de-risking the upcoming exploration and study programs.
- A program of in-mine channel sampling will occur in order to confirm the veracity of the historical data and to test for extensions to known mineralisation.

Hugo Schumann, Executive Director, commented:

"We are excited by the high gold grades that were reported historically, including 8.5m at 3.4 g/t gold from drilling and 1.9m at 16 g/t gold from channel samples. These grades, reported from inside the mine, are comparable to the high gold grades obtained at surface have been identified along many kilometres of strike length.

This valuable archive obtained from the former mine operators greatly enhances our geological understanding of the historical Salau mine and regional potential of the Couflens Project. The fact that we now have access to more than 1,000 drill holes and channel samples represents a huge saving in cost and time and significantly de-risks our exploration programs.

Our focus is to rapidly commence a program of in-mine channel sampling and drilling immediately after the soon-to-be completed health and safety risk assessments."

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INTRODUCTION

Apollo Minerals ("**Apollo Minerals**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce that it has obtained access to technical archives from Société Minière d'Anglade, ("**SMA**"), which have been stored at the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières ("**BRGM**") who undertook exploration and work programs for the SMA in and around the historical operations of the Salau mine.

The mine was previously one of the world's highest-grade tungsten mines and remains open at depth with significant undeveloped gold potential.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGICAL AND DRILLING DATA

Following the acquisition of the Couflens Project in March 2017, the Company obtained a historical database comprising detailed geological logs and assay data from 56 diamond drill holes for 5,565m of surface drilling, 603 underground ("**UG**") diamond drill holes for 45,396m, 155 UG rotary air blast holes for 1,737m and 2,373 UG channel samples for 6,367m.

In addition, the historical archives included detailed geological mine level plans and cross sections incorporating geological mapping of UG development and mine stoping areas. All of this data has been converted to digital format and used to create a 3D model of the Salau mine.

SMA TECHNICAL ARCHIVES

The Company has now been granted access to a second set of archives, the SMA technical archives ("**SMA Archives**"), which include combined assay data from more than 1,000 diamond, reverse circulation and rotary air blast drill holes and channel samples from historical exploration campaigns. In addition, the archives, which comprise over 100 boxes, containing technical reports, geological maps, sections and detailed drill logs.

This new information is now being reviewed and will be incorporated into the Company's existing 3D models of the mine. This additional information will further increase Company's understanding of the geology, mining and processing of the Salau deposit, lead to additional cost and time savings and de-risk the upcoming exploration and study programs

GOLD AND TUNGSTEN RESULTS WITHIN SMA ARCHIVES

High-grade gold was not sampled for as part of the mine operating procedures, and as a result was never recovered in milling nor a resource model developed.

Limited sampling of material from the lower section of the Veronique ore zone indicated the presence of high-grade gold (*Fonteilles et al, 1989*) however, the locations and details of this work were not well known to the Company.

Significantly, the new archives include a report documenting the sampling and analysis undertaken by the BRGM in 1986 of diamond drilling and channel samples and which report gold assays as well as the more typical tungsten (WO_3) assays completed during mining.

The report documents 117 assay results of select intervals from 13 diamond drill holes and 13 channel samples, comprising of 71 and 46 assays respectively, from within the massive sulphide ore contained within the Veronique ore shoot and fault zone at approximately 600m below surface (figure 1).

Of the 13 channel sample locations, 10 contain samples of >1 g/t including 5.8m @ 11.0 g/t gold. Of the 13 holes analysed, three contain >1 g/t gold values including SN481 with 8.5m @ 3.4 g/t gold. A summary of significant results from the historical report are listed in Tables 1 and 2, with the complete listing of available assays within Appendix 2.

The Company intends, as discussed further below, to check and validate these and other historic results from the mine as part of its ongoing work programs.

Table 1: Summary of significant gold and tungsten results within diamond drilling results

Hole ID	Lithology	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	WO_3 (%)
SN481	Massive sulphides	8.5	3.4	2.0
SN480	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite	1.2	2.8	1.5
DB74	Quartz. pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite	0.5	3.0	1.2

NB: results as historically reported do not contain from and to intervals and locations are referenced to the logged occurrence of sulphides within the drill hole.

Table 2: Summary of significant gold results within channel sampling results

Location	Lithology	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	WO_3 (%)
1253 E	Massive sulphides	1.5	2.4	2.2
1230 E	Massive sulphides	0.4	2.0	2.5
1194 E	Massive sulphides	4.1	4.3	3.5
1194 W	Skarn and pyrrhotite	7.7	0.9	7.2
1173 E	Massive sulphides	5.8	11.0	2.8
1165 E	Massive sulphides	8.0	9.5	2.4

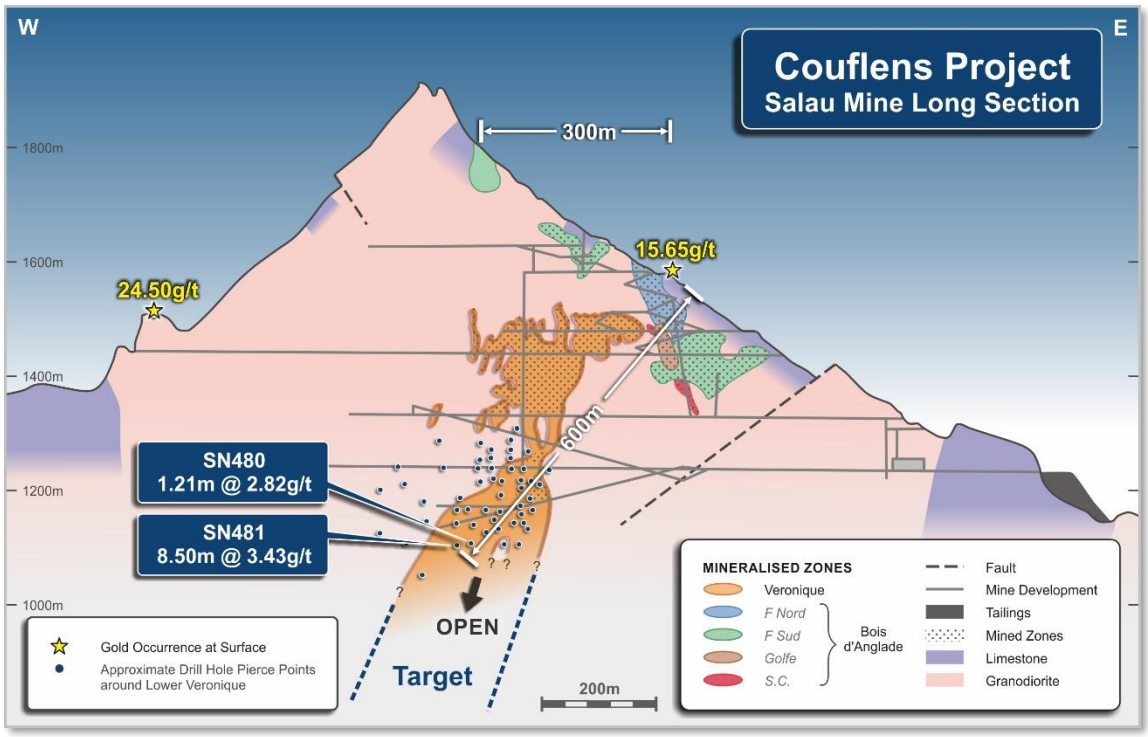


Figure 1: Location of drill holes with anomalous gold from new SMA archives.

REGIONAL GOLD POTENTIAL

Work undertaken in recent years has demonstrated that the gold contained in the Salau deposit has potentially been largely underestimated and that the nature of the gold mineralisation had previously not been fully understood.

The Company has previously reported the gold assay results from exploration rock chip sampling at surface, as well as from the sampling of the historic tailings disposal areas from the former mine.

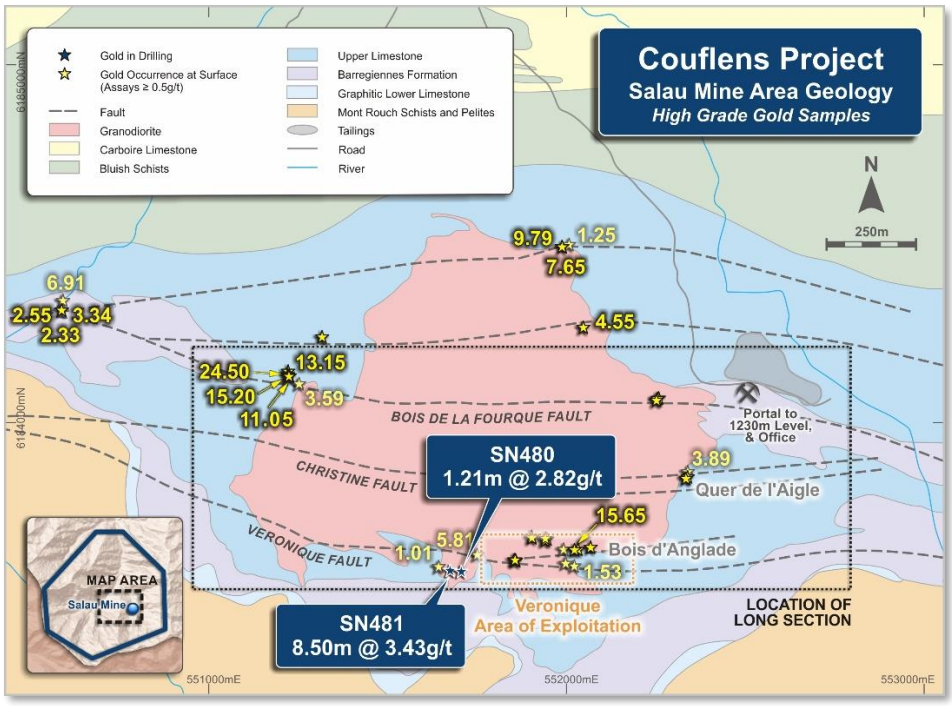
Exploration work has confirmed numerous gold occurrences around the historical Salau mine located on the margins of the major granodiorite intrusion. These gold occurrences are associated with fault structures and tungsten skarn mineralisation and have results of up to 24.50 g/t gold (refer to ASX announcement dated 29 November 2017).

Further high-grade mineralisation has also been identified up to 33.0 g/t gold with 2.03% WO_3 at the Aurenere Project located approximately 6km to the west of the Salau deposit (refer to ASX announcement dated 27 March 2018). Additionally, high grade gold mineralisation of up to 3.34 g/t gold has been identified between these two locations and which is not associated with tungsten (Figure 2) (refer to ASX announcement dated 29 November 2017).

Recent geological mapping to support the health and safety program has identified fault zones and structures as well as sulphide and quartz zones that have not been previously sampled or mined due to their low tungsten content and which have a strong similarity to the outcrops at surface that returned significant gold values.

The new SMA Archive improves the Company's understanding of the gold distribution within and around the mine. It also highlights the potential for new discoveries of tungsten-gold and gold only occurrences within a highly prospective corridor that extends for over 10km along

strike between Salau and the Aurenere Project in Spain. Furthermore, the fact that gold is present at surface, and at depths of 600m indicates the potential for significant scale.



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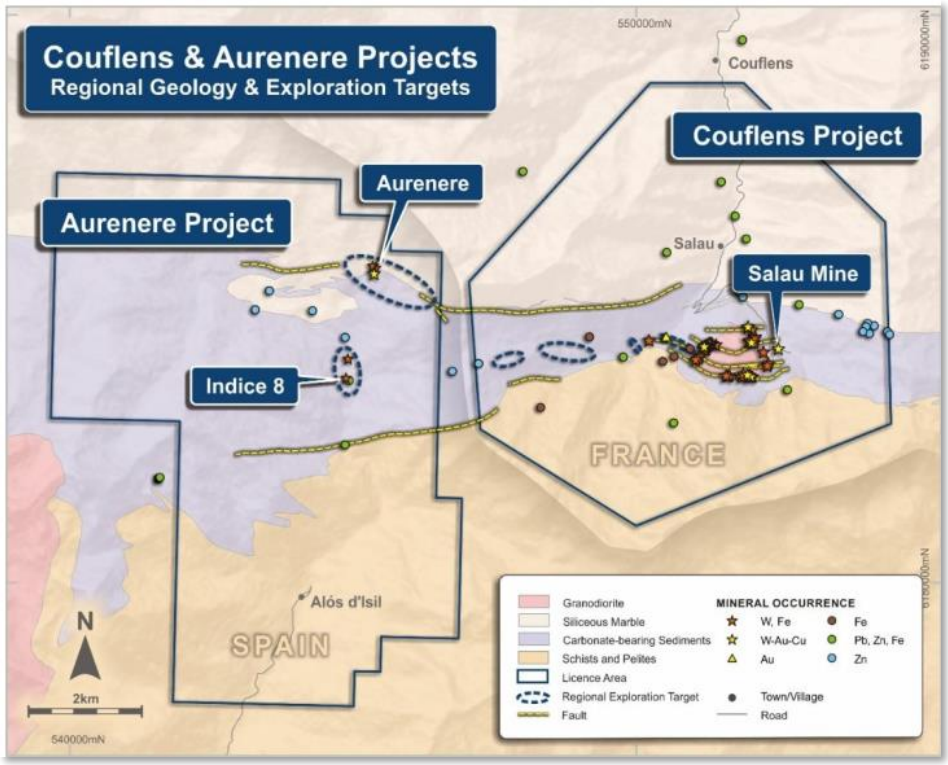

Figures 2 & 3: High grade gold results surrounding the Salau tungsten mine and within the wider region.

WORK PROGRAMS FOR THE COUFLENS PROJECT

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):

- Complete mine health and safety programs required to reopen mine for exploration activities;
- Mapping and channel sampling of mineralisation exposed in previously developed mine areas to:
  - Confirm the veracity of historic data and information; and to
  - Test for previously unexploited mineralisation;
- 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 Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Boyd of Cairn Consulting Limited, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Boyd is a holder of shares, options and performance rights in, and is a key consultant of, Apollo Minerals Limited. Mr Boyd 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 Boyd consents to the inclusion in this report of the statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements regarding plans with respect to Apollo Minerals' projects are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

References

1. *Fonteilles M., Soler P., Demange M., & Derré C., 1989; "The Scheelite Skarn Deposit of Salau (Ariège, French Pyrenees)", Economic Geology, Vol 84, pp 1172 – 1209*

Appendix A: 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.*	117 rock samples were collected as samples from drill cores and chipped as channel samples from the Salau mine as part of a historical gold exploration program undertaken by the BRGM in 1986. Location of samples and selection of core was based on presence of sulphides related to existing WO_3 mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample size from channel sampling in developments was approximately 1kg in weight. Where mineralisation was observed in drill cores, samples were collected to geological boundaries. Rock sample locations in developments were surveyed using historical mine plans drawn by mine surveyors.
	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 developments, with sample sizes of approximately 1kg. Rock samples were transported to the Salsigne mine laboratory in southern France where gold analysis by fire assay was undertaken. No record of the gold sample preparation or sample sizes is provided in the historic reports. Tungsten was historically analysed by AA after a tri-acid leach during the life of the mine.
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).*	Drill holes were drilled by SMA. Drill cores were BQ (27 mm) in diameter. The cores were not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not available from historic records.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling details not available from historic records. Sampling was undertaken to geological boundaries.
	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 available from historic records.
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.*	Lithology of rock samples was described by SMA geologists with details being entered by Company staff into an Excel based Geological Database for future use
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was qualitative supported by petrographical description
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All the drill cores were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	½ BQ core was analysed.
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Chip samples were not further sub-sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock samples from historical BRGM gold exploration program were transported to the Salsigne laboratory in southern France where analysis was undertaken by fire assay. Gold result quality is not documented within the historical reporting and was orientation in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not available from historic records
	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 from channel sampling in developments was approximately 1kg in weight. Where mineralisation was observed in drill cores, samples were collected to geological boundaries No field duplicates were collected for the 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. Considering this variation, the selected sample volume 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 Salsigne laboratory (Salsigne, France) by fire assay. Detailed methods and samples sizes are not recorded within the historical report.
	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.	Not applicable
	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 available from historic records
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Cross checking of data entry of historic results and calculated intervals was by Company staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were used
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historic data is provided as a written seven page report by BRGM staff. Data is entered into controlled Excel templates for validation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	None recorded within historic report.
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.*	Location of rock sample locations were historically captured by mine survey teams and recorded onto mine plans.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Sample locations were converted from mine plans by Company staff into the GIS database in the RGF93-Lambert 93 system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on control visits of historical channel sampling sites.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock samples were collected from different sites and not on a fixed grid pattern.
	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 not considered sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity.
	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.*	In the Salau mine area, the mineralised zone strikes east-west and is steeply dipping (70°N to vertical). The orientation of drilling and channel sampling is generally perpendicular to this trend.
	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 relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures could be considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not available from historic records.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 by historical BRGM gold exploration program. It is planned that the Company undertake a comprehensive program of resampling of the historic mine works to demonstrate the appropriate validity of the historic databases.

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 Couflens Project comprises the Couflens exploration licence (permis exclusif de recherches – "PER") which covers an area of 42km^2 centred on the historical Salau mine. Apollo Minerals Limited ("Apollo Minerals") is the 100% owner of the Couflens PER via its wholly owned French subsidiaries Variscan Mines SAS, Mines du Salat SAS and Ariege Tungstene SAS. The Couflens PER was applied for, and granted to, Variscan Mines SAS. The PER has been granted for an initial period of five (5) years commencing 11 February 2017, The Couflens PER is located adjacent to the village of Salau and is located within a Natura 2000 area with site code FR7312003 with the classification date 18/05/2015.
	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.	Tenure in the form of a PER (permis exclusif de recherches, a French exploration licence) has been granted and is considered secure. In accordance with the French Mining Code, the PER may be extended for two additional periods of a maximum of 5 years each. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in this area other than any special provisions based on the existence of the aforementioned Natura 2000 site. A tripartite convention was signed between the Company, the Prefecture of Ariège, and the French Ministry of Finance in March 2017, which requires the Company to complete a regulated program of health and safety risk assessments to ensure safe working conditions inside the historical Salau tungsten mine before exploration programs can formally commence.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous regional exploration on Couflens PER (outside Salau mine area) was undertaken by BRGM during 1960's to 1980's. Work completed included geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, rock sampling and diamond drilling. Historical geophysical surveys included an airborne (helicopter) electromagnetic survey and ground based magnetic, resistivity and gravity surveys. Geochemical surveys included stream sediment sampling. A detailed assessment of the historic data is in progress. No significant issues with the data have been detected to-date.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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 700m depth, and remain open at depth. The style of the tungsten mineralization includes veins and disseminated mineralization 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 aureole 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*	Collar positions are provided in Appendix B, Table 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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. Significant grades as reported have been done on a grade x width weighted basis.
	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.*	The geometry of the mineralization is perpendicular to the drill holes. Interceptions with the ore with high angles (60 – 70°).
	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').	Relationships between mineralization geometry and drill hole angle are 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 diagrams, including geological plans and a 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 B 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.*	In mine geological mapping was completed in the whole underground exploration area. This work program identified several additional high-grade mineralized targets for both tungsten and gold. Surface gold exploration results are discussed in the main body of this release.
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 exploration work planned for the Couflens PER includes ongoing review of the historical exploration datasets and systematic follow-up rock sampling, geophysical surveys and drill program over identified prospects and exploration targets. A systematic sampling program within the historic mine will also be completed to test the validity of the historic databases.
	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 are shown in the main body of this release.

Appendix B

Table B.1: Summary of Historical BRGM Rockchip Samples

Sample number	Sample type	Orebody	Location	Thickness (m)	WO_3 (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Lithology
13106	drillhole	**Christine**	S3	0.40	4.71	< 0.2	7	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13107	drillhole	----------	S3	0.15	0.08	< 0.2	< 1	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13108	drillhole	----------	S3	0.27	3.58	< 0.2	8	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13109	drillhole	----------	S3	0.18	0.11	< 0.2	< 1	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13110	drillhole	----------	S3	0.86	4.41	< 0.2	8	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13126	drillhole	----------	DB91	0.54	10.83	< 0.2	10	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13127	drillhole	----------	DB91	0.16	0.80	< 0.2	< 1	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13111	drillhole	**Veronique down 1165 west**	SN481	0.52	3.87	< 0.2	10	Massive sulphides
13112	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.18	1.60	< 0.2	< 1	Massive sulphides
13113	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.25	0.78	2.6	11	Massive sulphides
13114	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.43	11.15	10.6	9	Massive sulphides
13115	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.25	1.74	6.0	5	Massive sulphides
13116	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.37	7.87	7.8	3	Massive sulphides
13117	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.20	2.80	2.6	5	Massive sulphides
13118	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.66	2.02	10.0	9	Massive sulphides
13119	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.26	1.44	0.3	1	Massive sulphides
13120	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.71	1.64	3.4	16	Massive sulphides
13121	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.90	0.29	< 0.2	2	Massive sulphides
13122	drillhole	----------	SN481	3.03	0.73	2.2	6	Massive sulphides
13123	drillhole	----------	SN481	0.35	4.60	2.2	4	Massive sulphides
13124	drillhole	----------	SN481	1.11	1.24	2.2	10	Massive sulphides
13100	drillhole	----------	SN480	0.11	0.64	3.1	22	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13101	drillhole	----------	SN480	1.10	1.63	2.8	5	Pyrrhotite and granodiorite
13102	drillhole	----------	SN480	0.12	0.35	< 0.2	8	Granodiorite and quartz
13103	drillhole	----------	SN480	0.11	2.85	< 0.2	2	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13104	drillhole	----------	SN480	0.18	0.17	< 0.2	2	Granodiorite and quartz
13105	drillhole	----------	SN480	0.55	1.00	< 0.2	6	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
13090	drillhole	----------	SN479	0.33	5.20	< 0.2	7	Quartz and pyrrhotite
13091	drillhole	----------	SN479	0.27	1.16	< 0.2	8	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13094	drillhole	----------	SN479	1.48	0.32	< 0.2	9	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13095	drillhole	----------	SN479	0.34	0.99	< 0.2	9	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13070	drillhole	----------	SN477	0.85	4.04	< 0.2	1	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13077	drillhole	----------	SN477	0.37	6.27	< 0.2	9	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13078	drillhole	----------	SN477	0.35	1.10	< 0.2	7	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13079	drillhole	----------	SN477	1.04	1.20	0.2	10	Skarn
13082	drillhole	----------	SN477	1.52	2.31	< 0.2	< 1	Pyrrhotite and granodiorite
13063	drillhole	----------	SN476	0.57	1.42	< 0.2	2	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13067	drillhole	----------	SN476	0.63	2.22	< 0.2	5	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13069	drillhole	----------	SN476	0.34	8.85	0.6	7	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13025	drillhole	----------	DB81	2.32	2.39	< 0.2	7	Skarn and pyrrhotite
13032	drillhole	**Veronique top 1165 west**	SN472	0.20	3.02	< 0.2	15	Massive sulphides
13033	drillhole	----------	SN472	0.74	8.07	< 0.2	6	Massive sulphides
13034	drillhole	----------	SN472	0.55	4.84	< 0.2	5	Massive sulphides
12657	drillhole	**Veronique down 1165 east**	DB66	0.82	0.80	< 0.2	8	Marble and pyrrhotite
12658	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.55	0.07	< 0.2	7	Quartz
12659	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.66	0.55	< 0.2	7	Marble and pyrrhotite
12660	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.34	0.15	< 0.2	8	Marble and pyrrhotite
12662	drillhole	----------	DB66	1.30	4.65	0.2	9	Massive sulphides
12663	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.30	1.55	< 0.2	6	Massive sulphides
12664	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.80	2.62	< 0.2	5	Massive sulphides
12666	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.75	4.88	< 0.2	7	Skarn and pyrrhotite
12670	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.76	3.96	< 0.2	7	Massive sulphides
12671	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.61	2.65	< 0.2	< 1	Massive sulphides
12673	drillhole	----------	DB66	0.59	5.11	0.2	10	Skarn and pyrrhotite
12932	drillhole	----------	DB76	0.16	1.52	0.2	11	Pyrrhotite and quartz
12935	drillhole	----------	DB76	0.38	3.18	< 0.2	8	Massive sulphides
12936	drillhole	----------	DB76	0.79	9.58	< 0.2	3	Massive sulphides
12938	drillhole	----------	DB76	0.20	4.18	0.2	5	Massive sulphides
12939	drillhole	----------	DB76	0.88	1.10	< 0.2	< 1	Massive sulphides
12940	drillhole	----------	DB76	0.66	10.66	< 0.2	< 1	Massive sulphides
12941	drillhole	----------	DB76	0.65	4.02	0.3	10	Pyrrhotite and quartz
12827	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.45	6.36	0.3	5	Massive sulphides and arsenopyrite
12828	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.17	7.36	< 0.2	4	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
12829	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.18	0.50	< 0.2	< 1	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
12830	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.32	13.08	0.4	6	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
12831	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.21	1.47	< 0.2	7	Quartz and pyrrhotite
12832	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.58	4.39	< 0.2	1	Quartz and pyrrhotite
12833	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.18	1.01	< 0.2	5	Quartz and pyrrhotite
12834	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.68	4.83	< 0.2	4	Quartz and pyrrhotite
12835	drillhole	----------	DB74	0.48	1.17	3.0	1	Quartz. pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite
13015	drillhole	**Veronique 1230 west**	SN471	0.29	1.26	1.5	1	Skarn and pyrrhotite
CS 7436	Chip Samp.	**Veronique west**	R19 1230	1.70	6.19	0.4	6	Pyrrhotite and skarn
PA 7510	Chip Samp.	----------	1312 W	1.50	0.72	< 0.2	3	Skarn and pyrrhotite
CS 7476	Chip Samp.	**Veronique east**	1281 E	0.40	4.53	3.6	9	Massive sulphides
PA 7479	Chip Samp.	----------	1281 E	1.10	2.90	0.4	5	Massive sulphides
PA 7484	Chip Samp.	----------	1281 E	2.00	1.55	0.4	9	Pyrrhotite and granodiorite
PA 7496	Chip Samp.	----------	1281 E	1.50	1.97	0.2	5	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
PA 7505	Chip Samp.	----------	1253 E	0.50	1.63	0.3	4	Massive sulphides

Sample number	Sample type	Orebody	Location	Thickness (m)	WO_3 (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Lithology
PA 7511	Chip Samp.	----------	1253 E	0.50	2.11	1.6	2	Massive sulphides
PA 7504	Chip Samp.	----------	1253 E	1.00	2.27	2.8	1	Pyrrhotite and quartz
DM 7257	Chip Samp.	----------	1230 E	0.40	2.45	2.0	4	Massive sulphides
PA 7243	Chip Samp.	----------	1230 E	2.00	4.23	0.4	2	Pyrrhotite and marble
DM 7239	Chip Samp.	----------	1230 E	1.40	2.90	1.6	2	Massive sulphides
PA 7235	Chip Samp.	----------	1230 E	2.00	2.21	1.9	2	Pyrrhotite. marble and granodiorite
PA 7312	Chip Samp.	**Veronique west**	1230 W	1.40	5.55	0.4	6	Pyrrhotite and granodiorite
DM 7306	Chip Samp.	----------	1230 W	1.50	2.71	< 0.2	< 1	Pyrrhotite and skarn
DM 7301	Chip Samp.	----------	1230 W	0.20	6.48	< 0.2	< 1	Pyrrhotite and skarn
PA 7296	Chip Samp.	----------	1230 W	0.40	1.70	< 0.2	3	Massive sulphides
CS 7711	Chip Samp.	**Veronique east**	1200 E	2.00	2.48	4.4	4	Massive sulphides
CS 7714	Chip Samp.	----------	1200 E	3.40	1.96	1.6	4	Massive sulphides
CS. 7723	Chip Samp.	----------	1200 E	1.50	4.24	2.8	< 1	Massive sulphides
CS 7741	Chip Samp.	----------	1208 E	1.50	1.87	2.2	< 1	Massive sulphides
PA 7675	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 E	0.50	5.63	1.0	1	Massive sulphides
PA 7664	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 E	1.00	2.64	5.4	1	Massive sulphides
PA 7659	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 E	1.00	3.25	2.6	3	Massive sulphides
PA 7654	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 E	1.30	2.56	5.4	4	Massive sulphides
PA 7643	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 E	0.80	6.21	3.2	< 1	Massive sulphides
PA 7680	Chip Samp.	**Veronique west**	1194 W	1.00	11.25	1.2	5	Skarn and pyrrhotite
PA 7693	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 W	1.00	4.94	1.0	8	Pyrrhotite. skarn and marble
CS. 7683	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 W	0.90	4.40	1.4	< 1	Massive sulphides
PA 7682	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 W	2.00	5.50	0.8	4	Pyrrhotite and granodiorite
CS. 7684	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 W	0.30	0.83	0.4	16	Skarn and pyrrhotite
CS. 7681	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 W	0.70	8.57	1.0	7	Skarn and pyrrhotite
PA 7679	Chip Samp.	----------	1194 W	1.80	10.09	0.6	7	Massive sulphides
PA 7426	Chip Samp.	**Veronique east**	1173 E	1.00	3.32	14.0	5	Massive sulphides
CS. 7430	Chip Samp.	----------	1173 E	1.00	2.79	10.0	5	Massive sulphides
CS. 7468	Chip Samp.	----------	1173 E	0.90	2.72	9.0	9	Massive sulphides
CS. 7483	Chip Samp.	----------	1173 E	1.40	3.00	12.0	8	Massive sulphides
PA 7485	Chip Samp.	----------	1173 E	1.50	2.44	10.0	5	Pyrrhotite. marble and arsenopyrite
CS. 7364	Chip Samp.	----------	1165 E	1.10	2.69	14.0	11	Massive sulphides
CS. 7368	Chip Samp.	----------	1165 E	0.70	4.83	9.0	5	Massive sulphides
CS. 7370	Chip Samp.	----------	1165 E	1.90	2.05	16.0	1	Granodiorite and pyrrhotite
CS 7377	Chip Samp.	----------	1165 E	2.00	2.69	5.0	5	Pyrrhotite. granodiorite and marble
PA 7379	Chip Samp.	----------	1165 E	2.30	1.61	6.0	4	Granodiorite. marble and pyrrhotite
CS. 7467	Chip Samp.	**Veronique west**	1165 W	2.00	2.60	0.8	5	Massive sulphides
CS. 7471	Chip Samp.	----------	1165 W	2.00	3.37	1.2	7	Marble. granodiorite and pyrrhotite
CS 7491	Chip Samp.	----------	1165 W	0.50	8.45	0.8	7	Massive sulphides

Table B.2: Location of reported drill holes.

Hole ID	*Easting*	*Northing*	*RL (m)*	*Length (m)*	*Azimuth (°)*	*Dip (°)*
DB66	551817	6183612	1186	147	210	-40
DB74	551769	6183609	1167	46	204	-32
DB76	551769	6183609	1167	92	204	-48
DB81	551726	6183619	1168	285	180	80
DB91	551344	6183737	1230	243	336	0
SN471	551381	6183721	1230	110	340	0
SN472	551723	6183645	1170	33	167	43
SN476	551699	6183664	1169	54	168	-19
SN477	551698	6183664	1168	121	171	-37
SN479	551697	6183645	1168	62	191	-33
SN480	551697	6183645	1168	130	191	-42
SN481	551661	6183691	1168	166	180	-28
S3	551311	6183746	1230	367	336	-30