Figure 1: Reprocessed magnetics showing the ~1.5km long Apollo structure (highlighted in dashed line). Completed drillholes (white dots). Inset; Apollo location and anomaly size with respect to Havieron resource footprint (black outline).

Figure 2: Core showing massive sulphide cement breccia comprising of chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite in Hole 22PTMRD011 from 752.75 to 753.5m. Copper and multi-element assays for this core are still pending.
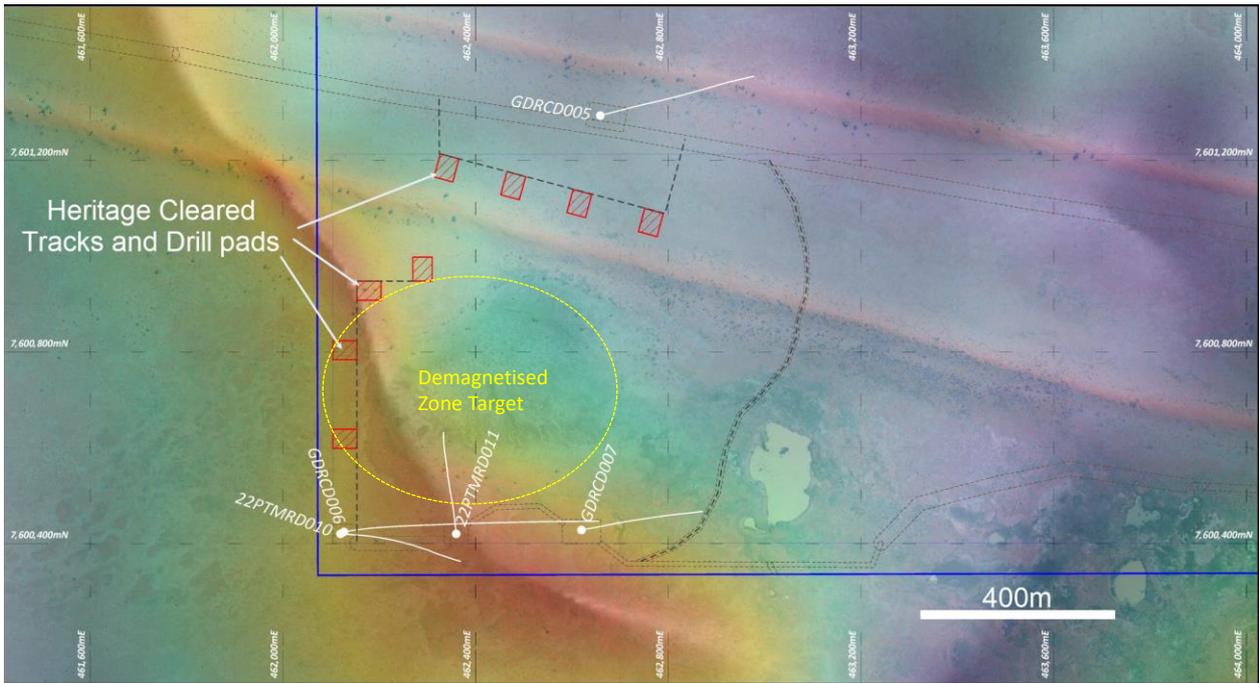
Figure 3: Location of the recently heritage cleared tracks and drill pads at Apollo. Image shows satellite over magnetics to show the location of the pads in relation to the magnetic anomaly. Demagnetised target zone highlighted in yellow.
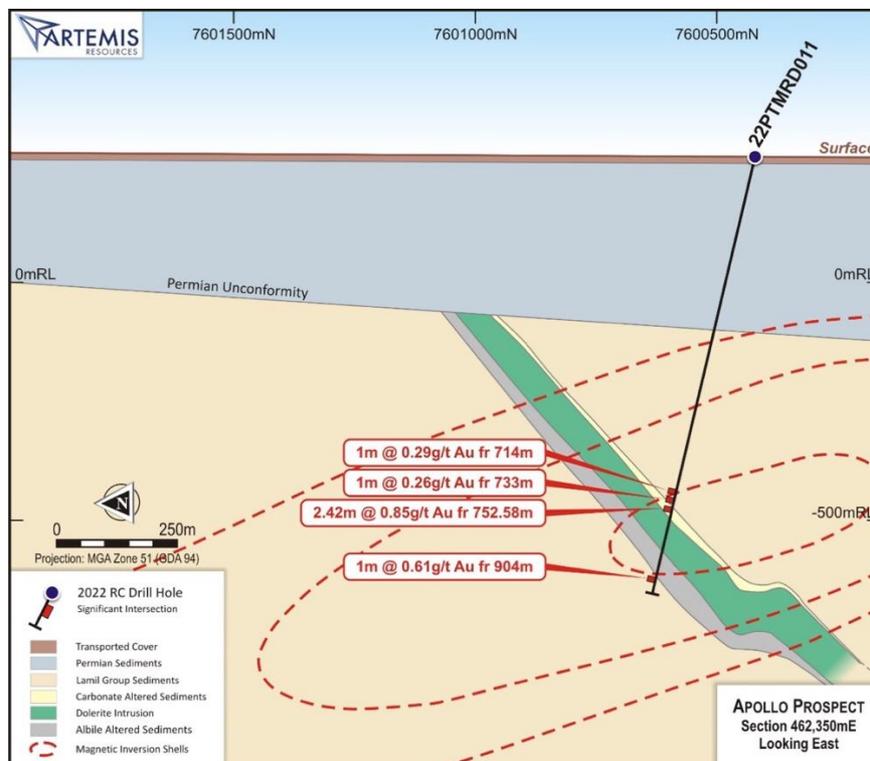

Figure 4: Section 462,350mE looking east showing drill traces with Au intersections on geology and magnetics highlighted in red dashed lines.

Figure 5: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 750.07m – 754.61m showing the typical quartz-carbonate breccia that dominates the hole from 705m – 826m. Drilling had intersected a section of massive sulphide within brecciated quartz and carbonate matrix from 752.7 – 753.5m. Sulphides here comprise of chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite.

Figure 6: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 754.7 - 755.1 showing large slug of sulphide comprising of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite(?) and pyrrhotite. Copper and multi-element assays pending.

Figure 7: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 754.7 - 755.1, reverse side of Figure 6. Quartz carbonate clasts with sulphide matrix comprising chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite(?) and possibly galena(?). Multi-element assays pending.

Figure 8: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 745.70 - 750.07m showing typical quartz – carbonate matrix supported jigsaw breccia that is dominate in the hole. Large slug of Chalcopyrite at 747.90m (yellow). Multi-element assays pending.

Figure 9: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 749.85 - 750.07m showing typical quartz – carbonate matrix supported jigsaw breccia that is dominant in the hole.
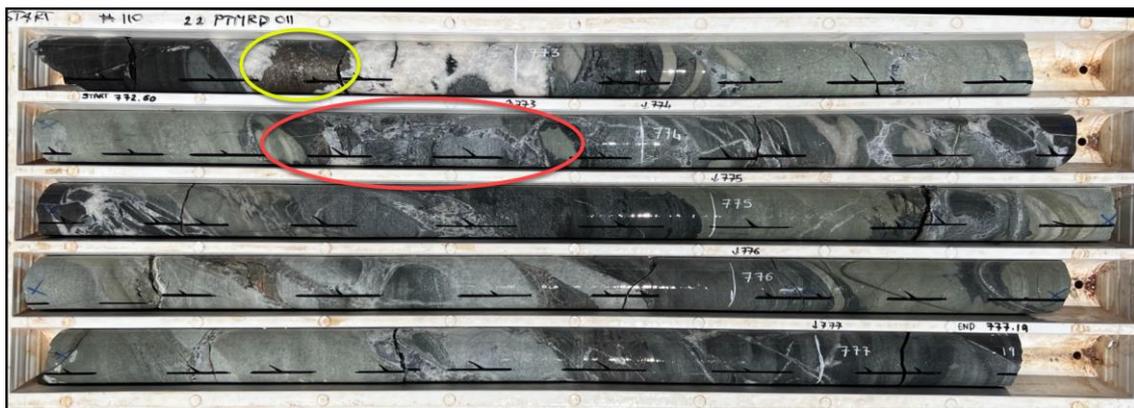

Figure 10: Hole 22PTMRD011 772.60m to 777.19m showing the fluidised breccia occurrence located on the margins of the dolerite intrusive. There is a slug of massive pyrrhotite located at 772.7m highlighted in yellow.

Figure 11: Hole 22PTMRD011 interval 773.7 – 773.9m showing a close up of the fluidised breccia. Note that some clasts have been reabsorbed into the matrix, while later incorporated clasts are sub-rounded. Minor sulphides are noted in the matrix. Wall rock exhibits sericite alteration with minor albite overprints.
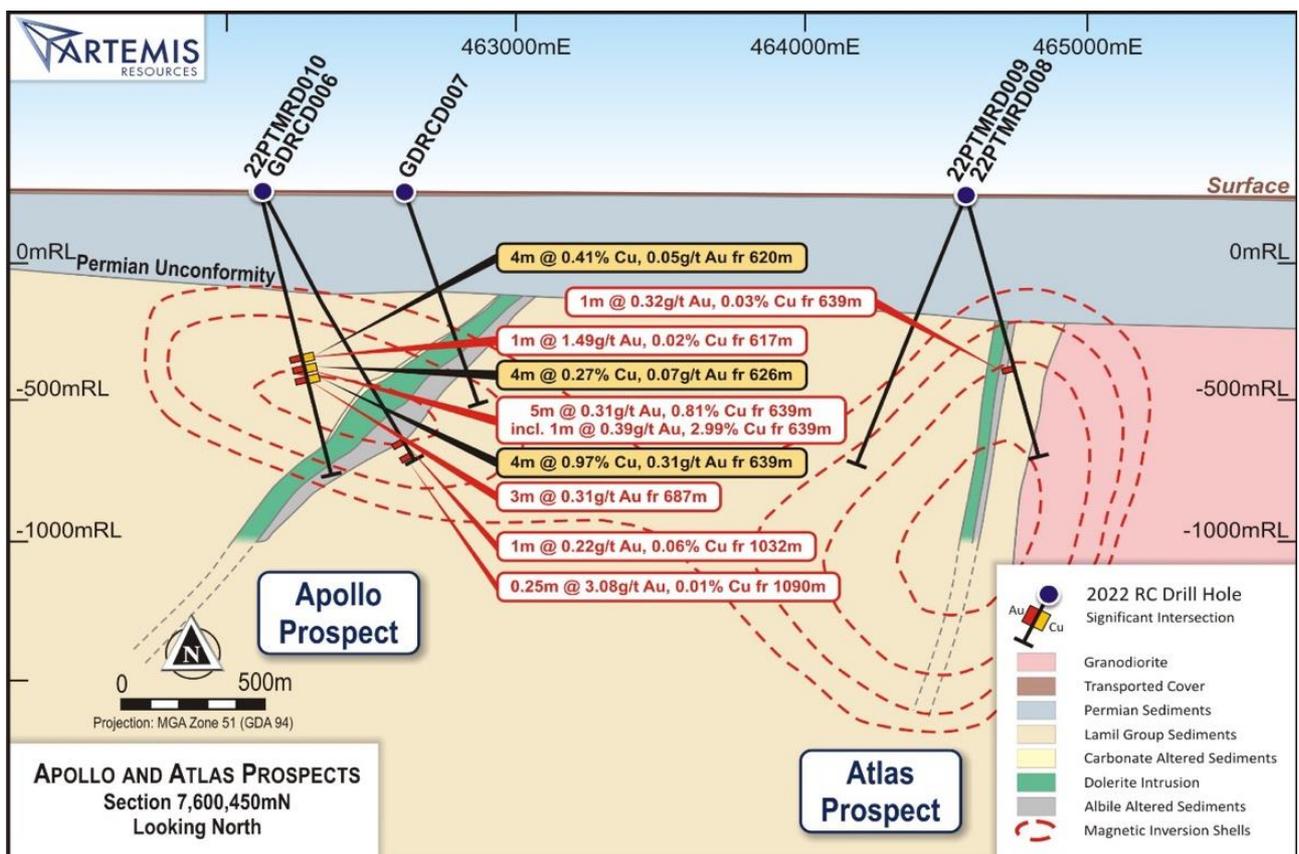

Figure 12: Section 7,600,450mN looking to the north showing drill traces with Au and Cu intersections on geology and magnetics highlighted in red dashed lines.

Figure 13: Hole 22PTMRD010 at 639.3 – 639.6m showing brecciated veining with chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation.
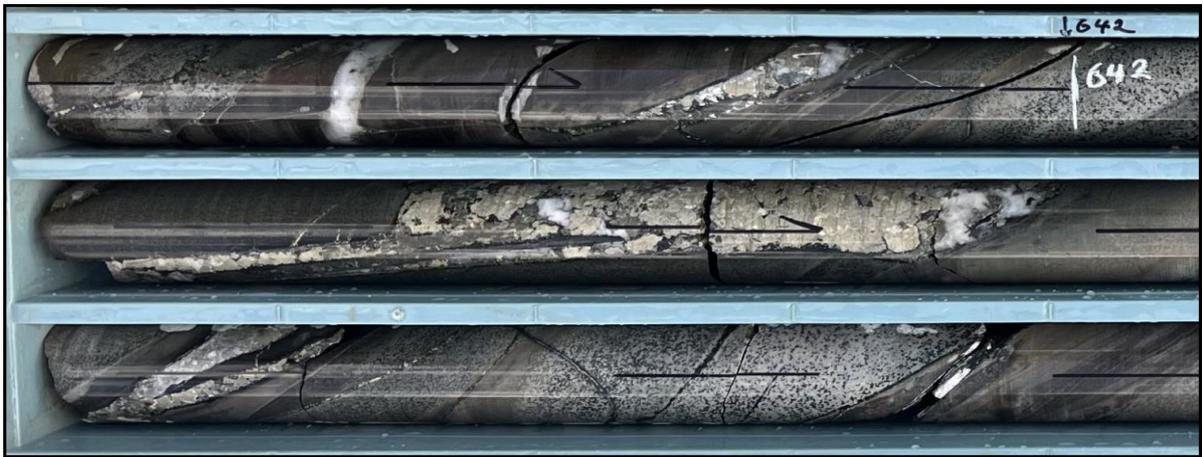

Figure 14: Hole 22PTMRD010 at 642.2 – 642.8 showing vein hosted sulphides of pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation. Veins of sulphide and quartz appear above and below this interval.

Figure 15: Hole GDRCD006 at 829.50m close up of sulphides in carbonate quartz veining. Some minor chalcopyrite is noted. Darker shades of minerals may be actinolite.

Figure 16: GRDCD006 at 960.45m close up of quartz carbonate breccia with multi-phase sulphides. Darker minerals may be tourmaline associated with the later sulphides.

Figure 17: GRDCD006 tray at 1035.6m to 1038.9 shows vein and breccia formation with pyrite-chalcopyrite sulphide mineralisation associated with albite alteration of country rock.
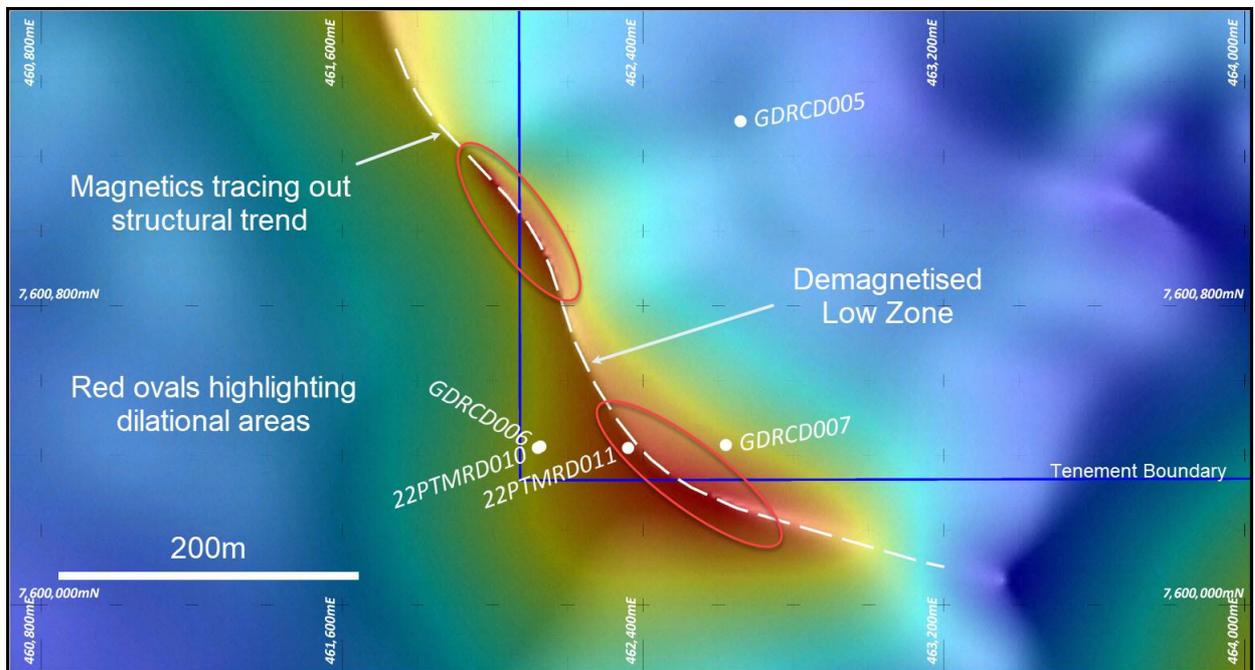
Figure 18: TMI RTP magnetics and location of the recently drilled holes at Apollo. The magnetics highlight potential flexures in the structural lineament that may outline a subsidiary sub-parallel structure to the main Havieron Thrust system, located to the southwest. Potential dilatant zones are highlighted in red. There is a demagnetised 'dead' zone between the two magnetic highs which may indicate fluid/wall-rock interaction indicating alteration, noting that the mineralisation on 22PTMRD011 does occur in near this zone.