

APOLLO GOLD CORP
Form 424B3
March 04, 2008
PROSPECTUS

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Registration File No. 333-147992**

APOLLO GOLD CORPORATION

7,827,272 Common Shares

The selling shareholders identified on page 12 may use this prospectus to offer and resell from time to time up to 7,827,272 common shares of Apollo Gold Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, "Apollo," "we" or "us"). The 7,827,272 common shares are composed of (i) 7,454,545 common shares issued to investors on a "flow through" basis pursuant to the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) in a private placement completed on October 31, 2007 (the "Flow Through Shares"), and (ii) 372,727 common shares issuable upon exercise of options ("Compensation Options") granted to Haywood Securities Inc., which acted as underwriter/agent in the private placement. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares resold under this prospectus by the selling shareholders. Purchasers of the Flow Through Shares resold under this prospectus will not receive the Canadian tax benefits associated with the Flow Through Shares, which benefits apply only to the purchasers in the flow through offering.

Our common shares are traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "AGT" and on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "APG." On March 3, 2008, the closing price for our common shares on the American Stock Exchange was \$0.68 per share and the closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Cdn\$0.72 per share.

The selling shareholders may sell the shares in transactions on the American Stock Exchange or the Toronto Stock Exchange and by any other method permitted by applicable law. The selling shareholders may sell the shares at prevailing market prices or at prices negotiated with purchasers and will be responsible for any commissions or discounts due to brokers or dealers. The amount of these commissions or discounts cannot be known at this time because they will be negotiated at the time of the sales. We will pay certain of the other offering expenses of the selling shareholders. See "Plan of Distribution" beginning on page 14.

References in this prospectus to "\$" are to United States dollars. Canadian dollars are indicated by the symbol "Cdn\$".

The securities offered in this prospectus involve a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the matters set forth in "Risk Factors" beginning on page 4 of this prospectus in determining whether to purchase our securities.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities, or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is March 6, 2008.

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You should rely only on information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained or incorporated in this prospectus.

You should not assume that the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus or the dates of the documents incorporated by reference.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (which we sometimes refer to in this prospectus as the “Exchange Act”), and file annual, quarterly and periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (which we sometimes refer to in this prospectus as the “SEC”). The SEC maintains a web site (<http://www.sec.gov>) on which our reports, proxy statements and other information are made available. Such reports, proxy statements and other information may also be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference facilities.

We have filed with the SEC a Registration Statement on Form S-3, under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (which we sometimes refer to in this prospectus as the “Securities Act”), with respect to the securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus, which constitutes part of the Registration Statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement, certain parts of which have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. Reference is hereby made to the Registration Statement and the exhibits to the Registration Statement for further information with respect to the securities and us.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” our publicly filed reports into this prospectus, which means that information included in those reports is considered part of this prospectus. Information that we file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus will automatically update and supersede the information contained in this prospectus and in prior reports. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings made with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act until all of the securities offered pursuant to this prospectus have been sold:

1. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed with the SEC on April 2, 2007;
2. Our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2007, June 30, 2007 and September 30, 2007, filed with the SEC on May 14, 2007, August 14, 2007 and November 13, 2007, respectively;
3. Our Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on January 9, 2007; January 19, 2007; February 26, 2007; July 6, 2007; October 9, 2007; October 15, 2007; October 18, 2007; November 1, 2007; and December 19, 2007; and
4. The description of our capital stock set forth in our Registration Statement on Form 10, filed June 23, 2003.

We will furnish without charge to you, on written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the above documents, other than exhibits to such documents that are not specifically incorporated by reference therein. You should direct any requests for documents to the Chief Financial Officer, Apollo Gold Corporation, 5655 S. Yosemite Street, Suite 200, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111-3220, telephone (720) 886-9656.

The information relating to us contained in this prospectus is not comprehensive and should be read together with the information contained in the incorporated documents. Descriptions contained in the incorporated documents as to the contents of any contract or other document may not contain all of the information that is of interest to you. You should refer to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to our filings.

STATEMENTS REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus contain forward-looking statements, as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, with respect to our financial condition, results of operations, business prospects, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, capital expenditure, and exploration and development efforts. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These statements include comments regarding:

- future cash flow and operational results from the Montana Tunnels mine;
- the establishment and estimates of mineral reserves and resources;
- the timing of completion of feasibility studies at Black Fox;
- production and production costs;
- daily production rates;
- throughput rates;
- cash operating costs;
- total cash costs;
- grades of ore mined and milled;
- expenditures for development and exploration;
- pursuit and success of exploration efforts;
- permits;
- expansion plans for existing properties;
- plans for Black Fox and Huizopa;
- closure costs;
- cash flows;
- future financing;
- liquidity;
- estimates of environmental liabilities;
- our ability to obtain future financing to fund our estimated operating and capital requirements;
- anticipated exploration, development and corporate overhead expenditures;
- factors impacting our results of operations;
- the impact of adoption of new accounting standards.

Although we believe that our plans, intentions and expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot be certain that these plans, intentions or expectations will be achieved. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and other factors described in more detail in this prospectus:

- unexpected changes in business and economic conditions;

- significant increases or decreases in gold prices;

- changes in interest and currency exchange rates;
- timing and amount of production;
- unanticipated grade changes;
- unanticipated recovery or production problems;
- changes in mining and milling costs;
- operational problems at our mining property;
- metallurgy, processing, access, availability of materials, equipment, supplies and water;
- determination of reserves;
- changes in project parameters;
- costs and timing of development of new reserves;
- results of current and future exploration activities;
- results of pending and future feasibility studies;
- joint venture relationships;
- political or economic instability, either globally or in the countries in which we operate;
- local and community impacts and issues;
- timing of receipt of government approvals;
- accidents and labor disputes;
- environmental costs and risks;
- competitive factors, including competition for property acquisitions;
- availability of external financing at reasonable rates or at all; and
- the factors discussed in this prospectus under the heading “Risk Factors.”

Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the general or specific factors that may affect us. We may note additional factors elsewhere in this prospectus and in any documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

OUR BUSINESS

The earliest predecessor to Apollo Gold Corporation was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario in 1936. In May 2003, it reincorporated under the laws of the Yukon Territory. Apollo Gold Corporation maintains its registered office at 204 Black Street, Suite 300, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada Y1A 2M9, and the telephone number at that office is (867) 668-5252. Apollo Gold Corporation maintains its principal executive office at 5655 S. Yosemite Street, Suite 200, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111-3220, and the telephone number at that office is (720) 886-9656. Our internet address is <http://www.apollogold.com>. Information contained on our website is not a part of this prospectus.

Apollo is engaged in gold mining including extraction, processing, refining and the production of by-product metals, as well as related activities, including exploration and development. We are the operator of the Montana Tunnels mine ("Mine"), which is a 50% joint venture with Elkhorn Tunnels, LLC ("Elkhorn"). The Mine is an open pit mine and mill producing gold doré and lead-gold and zinc-gold concentrates.

Apollo has a development project, the Black Fox project, which is located near the Township of Matheson in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Apollo also owns Mexican subsidiaries that own concessions at the Huizopa exploration project, located in the Sierra Madres in Chihuahua, Mexico.

RECENT EVENTS

Internal Controls and Procedures. As previously disclosed in our past filings with the SEC, we identified material weaknesses for the year ended December 31, 2006. A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. In January 2006, a major restructuring and streamlining at the corporate office significantly changed the design and structure of the internal controls and procedures at the corporate level. The weakness that we were addressing related to the lack of appropriate review of non-routine or complex accounting matters, related accounting entries, and appropriate documentation, disclosure and application of Canadian and U.S. GAAP, primarily due to a lack of sufficient personnel with a level of technical accounting expertise commensurate with our reporting requirements. In addition, related to the reduction in staffing at the Montana Tunnels mine in mid October 2005, and an additional reduction in staffing in early May 2006, at which time the mine ceased production operations, our controls at that location were not operating as previously designed related to segregation of duties over procurement, inventory control and accounting duties.

In an effort to address these material weaknesses, staffing additions and other changes, enhancements and improvements to our internal controls were made during the first two quarters of 2007, including increased involvement by corporate management in the oversight and management of the Montana Tunnels mine. We have been evaluating these staffing additions and other changes, improvements and enhancements over the period and as of the date of our most recently filed Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2007. Our management, with the help of our internal audit team, plans to complete our evaluation of these staffing additions and other changes, improvements and enhancements to our internal controls in time to issue a Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, at which time we will be able to report whether the material weaknesses mentioned above have been eliminated. These evaluations include monitoring the effectiveness of controls and performing tests of controls to determine if these staffing additions, improvements and enhancements to our internal controls originally implemented in the second quarter of 2007 are operating according to design and to determine if they are sufficiently effective to eliminate the material weaknesses previously reported.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the securities involves a high degree of risk. You should consider the following discussion of risks in addition to the other information in this prospectus before purchasing any of the securities. In addition to historical information, the information in this prospectus contains “forward-looking” statements about our future business and performance. Our actual operating results and financial performance may be very different from what we expect as of the date of this prospectus. The risks below address the factors that may affect our future operating results and financial performance.

We have a history of losses.

Since our inception through a merger in June 2002 through March 31, 2007, we incurred significant losses. Our net losses were \$15,587,000, \$22,208,000, and \$31,007,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. There can be no assurance that we will achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

We have experienced operational problems at our Montana Tunnels mine.

Since the sale of our Florida Canyon and Standard mines in November 2005, all of our revenues have been derived from our milling operations at the Montana Tunnels mine, which is a low-grade mine. Historically, the Montana Tunnels mine has been unprofitable. During 2004, we experienced problems related to the milling of low-grade ore at the Montana Tunnels mine, which negatively affected our revenues and earnings. Throughout 2005, we experienced operational problems, particularly in the open pit, leading to the suspension of mining on October 21, 2005 for safety reasons due to increased wall activity in the open pit. After the suspension of mining and until May 12, 2006, we were able to continue to produce gold doré, lead-gold and zinc-gold concentrates from milling low-grade stockpiled ore. However, on May 12, 2006, all operations ceased at the mine and it was placed on care and maintenance. On July 28, 2006, we entered into a joint venture agreement with Elkhorn Tunnels, LLC, in respect of the Montana Tunnels mine pursuant to which Elkhorn Tunnels made financial contributions in exchange for a 50% interest in the mine. Mill operations recommenced in March 2007. There can be no assurances that we will not encounter additional operational problems at our Montana Tunnels mine in the future.

Our earnings may be affected by metals price volatility, specifically the volatility of gold and zinc prices.

We historically have derived all of our revenues from the sale of gold, silver, lead and zinc, and our development and exploration activities are focused on gold. As a result, our future earnings are directly related to the price of gold. Changes in the price of gold significantly affect our profitability. Gold prices historically have fluctuated widely, based on numerous industry factors including:

- industrial and jewelry demand;
- central bank lending, sales and purchases of gold;
- forward sales of gold by producers and speculators;
- production and cost levels in major gold-producing regions; and
- rapid short-term changes in supply and demand because of speculative or hedging activities.

Gold prices are also affected by macroeconomic factors, including:

· confidence in the global monetary system;

· expectations of the future rate of inflation (if any);

· the strength of, and confidence in, the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted) and other currencies;

· interest rates; and

· global or regional political or economic events, including but not limited to acts of terrorism.

The current demand for, and supply of, gold also affects gold prices. The supply of gold consists of a combination of new production from mining and existing shares of bullion held by government central banks, public and private financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals. As the amounts produced by all producers in any single year constitute a small portion of the total potential supply of gold, normal variations in current production do not usually have a significant impact on the supply of gold or on its price. Mobilization of gold held by central banks through lending and official sales may have a significant adverse impact on the gold price.

All of the above factors are beyond our control and are impossible for us to predict. If the market prices for gold, silver, zinc or lead fall below our costs to produce them for a sustained period of time, we will experience additional losses and we could also be required by our reduced revenue to discontinue exploration, development and/or mining at one or more of our properties.

We do not currently have and may not be able to raise the funds necessary to explore and develop our Black Fox and Huizopa properties.

We do not currently have sufficient funds to complete all of our planned development activities at Black Fox and our planned exploration activities at Huizopa or to develop a mine at Black Fox. The development of Black Fox and exploration of Huizopa will require significant capital expenditures. Sources of external financing may include bank and non-bank borrowings and future debt and equity offerings. There can be no assurance that financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. The failure to obtain financing would have a material adverse effect on our growth strategy and our results of operations and financial condition.

Substantially all of our assets are pledged to secure our indebtedness.

Substantially all of the Montana Tunnels assets and our Black Fox property are pledged to secure indebtedness outstanding under the Facility Agreement, dated October 12, 2007, by and among Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc., Apollo, Apollo Gold, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Apollo, RMB Australia Holdings Limited and RMB Resources Inc. Since these assets represent substantially all of our assets, we will not have access to additional secured lending, which will require us to raise additional funds through unsecured debt and equity offerings. Default under our debt obligations would entitle our lenders to foreclose on our assets.

Our Huizopa exploration project is subject to political and regulatory uncertainty.

Our Huizopa exploration project is located in the northern part of the Sierra Madres in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. There are numerous risks inherent in conducting business in Mexico, including political and economic instability, exposure to currency fluctuations, greater difficulties in accounts receivable collection, difficulties in staffing and managing operations and potentially adverse tax consequences. In addition, our ability to explore and

develop our Huizopa exploration project is subject to maintaining satisfactory relations with the Ejido Huizopa, which is a group of local inhabitants who under Mexican law are granted rights to conduct agricultural activities and control surface access on the property. In 2006, we entered into an agreement with the Ejido Huizopa pursuant to which we agreed to make annual payments to the Ejido Huizopa in exchange for the right to use the land covering our mining concessions for all activities necessary for the exploration, development and production of potential ore deposits. There can be no assurances that the Ejido Huizopa will continue to honor the agreement. If we are unable to successfully manage our operations in Mexico or maintain satisfactory relations with the Ejido Huizopa, our development of the Huizopa property could be hindered or terminated and, as a result, our business and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our reserve estimates are potentially inaccurate.

We estimate our reserves on our properties as either “proven reserves” or “probable reserves.” Our ore reserve figures and costs are primarily estimates and are not guarantees that we will recover the indicated quantities of these metals. We estimate proven reserve quantities based on sampling and testing of sites conducted by us and by independent companies hired by us. Probable reserves are based on information similar to that used for proven reserves, but the sites for sampling are less extensive, and the degree of certainty is less. Reserve estimation is an interpretive process based upon available geological data and statistical inferences and is inherently imprecise and may prove to be unreliable.

Our reserves are reduced as existing reserves are depleted through production. Reserves may be reduced due to lower than anticipated volume and grade of reserves mined and processed and recovery rates.

Reserve estimates are calculated using assumptions regarding metals prices. These prices have fluctuated widely in the past. Declines in the market price of metals, as well as increased production costs, capital costs and reduced recovery rates, may render reserves uneconomic to exploit, and lead to a reduction in reserves. Any material reduction in our reserves may lead to increased net losses, reduced cash flow, asset write-downs and other adverse effects on our results of operations and financial condition, including difficulty in obtaining financing and a decrease in our stock price. Reserves should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations. No assurance can be given that the amount of metal estimated will be produced or the indicated level of recovery of these metals will be realized.

We may not achieve our production estimates.

We prepare estimates of future production for our operations. We develop our estimates based on, among other things, mining experience, reserve estimates, assumptions regarding ground conditions and physical characteristics of ores (such as hardness and presence or absence of certain metallurgical characteristics) and estimated rates and costs of mining and processing. In the past, our actual production from time to time has been lower than our production estimates and this may be the case in the future.

Each of these factors also applies to future development properties not yet in production and to the Montana Tunnels mine expansion. In the case of mines we may develop in the future, we do not have the benefit of actual experience in our estimates, and there is a greater likelihood that the actual results will vary from the estimates. In addition, development and expansion projects are subject to unexpected construction and start-up problems and delays.

Our future profitability depends in part on actual economic returns and actual costs of developing mines, which may differ significantly from our estimates and involve unexpected problems, costs and delays.

We are engaged in the development of new ore bodies. Our ability to sustain or increase our present level of production is dependent in part on the successful exploration and development of new ore bodies and/or expansion of existing mining operations. Decisions about the development of Black Fox and other future projects are subject to the successful completion of feasibility studies, issuance of necessary governmental permits and receipt of adequate financing.

Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flow. Our estimates of proven and probable ore reserves and cash operating costs are, to a large extent, based upon detailed geologic and engineering analysis. We also conduct feasibility studies that derive estimates of capital and operating costs based upon many factors.

It is possible that actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from our best estimates. It is not unusual in the mining industry for new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase and to require more capital than anticipated. There can be no assurance that the Black Fox property that we are developing will be profitable.

Our operations may be adversely affected by risks and hazards associated with the mining industry.

Our business is subject to a number of risks and hazards including adverse environmental effects, technical difficulties due to unusual or unexpected geologic formations, and pit wall failures.

Such risks could result in personal injury, environmental damage, damage to and destruction of production facilities, delays in mining and liability. For some of these risks, we maintain insurance to protect against these losses at levels consistent with our historical experience and industry practice. However, we may not be able to maintain current levels of insurance, particularly if there is a significant increase in the cost of premiums. Insurance against

environmental risks is generally too expensive or not available for us and other companies in our industry, and, therefore, we do not maintain environmental insurance. To the extent we are subject to environmental liabilities, we would have to pay for these liabilities. Moreover, in the event that we are unable to fully pay for the cost of remediating an environmental problem, we might be required to suspend or significantly curtail operations or enter into other interim compliance measures.

Exploration in general, and gold exploration in particular, are speculative and are frequently unsuccessful.

Mineral exploration, particularly for gold and silver, is highly speculative in nature, capital intensive, involves many risks and frequently is nonproductive. There can be no assurance that our mineral exploration efforts will be successful. If we discover a site with gold or other mineralization, it will take a number of years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling, to determine metallurgical processes to extract the metals from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that our exploration programs will result in the expansion or replacement of existing ore reserves that are being depleted by current production.

We have a limited operating history on which to evaluate our potential for future success.

We were formed as a result of a merger in June 2002 and have only a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our business and prospects. Over this period, we have not generated sufficient revenues to cover our expenses and costs.

The market price of our common shares could experience volatility and could decline significantly.

Our common shares are listed on the American Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange. Our share price has declined significantly since 2004, and over the last year the price of our common shares has fluctuated from a low of \$0.36 per share to a high of \$0.78 per share. Securities of small-cap companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. Our share price is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in gold and zinc prices or in our financial condition or results of operations as reflected in our quarterly earnings reports. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of our common shares at any given point in time might not accurately reflect our long-term value. Securities class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. We could in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

The existence of outstanding rights to purchase common shares may impair our share price and our ability to raise capital.

As of March 3, 2008, approximately 34.5 million additional common shares are issuable on exercise of warrants, options or other rights to purchase common shares at prices ranging from \$0.20 to \$2.24. In addition, there are approximately 15.7 million common shares issuable upon the conversion at the option of the holder of the \$7.8 million outstanding principal amount of convertible debentures issued February 23, 2007 at a conversion price of \$0.50 per share. During the term of the warrants, options and other rights, the holders are given an opportunity to profit from a rise in the market price of our common shares with a resulting dilution in the interest of the other shareholders. Our ability to obtain additional equity financing during the period such rights are outstanding may be adversely affected, and the existence of the rights may have an adverse effect on the price of our common shares. The holders of the warrants, options and other rights can be expected to exercise them at a time when we would, in all likelihood, be able to obtain any needed capital by a new offering of securities on terms more favorable than those provided by the outstanding rights.

If we complete additional equity financings, then our existing shareholders may experience dilution.

Any additional equity financing that we obtain would involve the sale of our common shares and/or sales of securities that are convertible into or exercisable for our common shares, such as share purchase warrants or convertible notes. There is no assurance that we will be able to complete equity financings that are not dilutive to our existing shareholders.

The titles to some of our properties may be uncertain or defective.

Certain of our United States mineral rights consist of “unpatented” mining claims created and maintained in accordance with the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872. Unpatented mining claims are unique U.S. property interests, and are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than other real property interests because the validity of unpatented mining claims is often uncertain. This uncertainty arises, in part, out of the complex federal and state laws and regulations that supplement the General Mining Law. Also, unpatented mining claims and related rights, including rights to use the surface, are subject to possible challenges by third parties or contests by the federal government. The validity of an unpatented mining claim, in terms of both its location and its maintenance, is dependent on strict compliance with a complex body of federal and state statutory and decisional law. In addition, there are few public records that definitively control the issues of validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims.

In recent years, the U.S. Congress has considered a number of proposed amendments to the General Mining Law. Although no such legislation has been adopted to date, there can be no assurance that such legislation will not be adopted in the future. If ever adopted, such legislation could, among other things, impose royalties on gold production from unpatented mining claims located on federal lands or impose fees on production from patented mining claims. If such legislation is ever adopted, it could have an adverse impact on earnings from our operations, could reduce estimates of our reserves and could curtail our future exploration and development activity on federal lands or patented claims.

While we have no reason to believe that our rights to mine on any of our properties are in doubt, title to mining properties are subject to potential claims by third parties claiming an interest in them and, in September 2006 some of our claims associated with our Black Fox project were listed as reopened for staking on the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) website. Five of these claims totaling 185 acres were immediately staked by local prospectors. None of these reserves or resources at our Black Fox project are located on the properties related to these claims. Four of these overstaked claims have since been returned to us. We are negotiating with the overstaker with respect to the remaining claim; however, no guarantee can be made that such negotiations will be successful. It is our opinion that this claim was erroneously listed as reopened and overstaked and we are working diligently to resolve this matter.

We may lose rights to properties if we fail to meet payment requirements or development or production schedules.

We derive the rights to most of our mineral properties from unpatented mining claims, leaseholds, joint ventures or purchase option agreements which require the payment of maintenance fees, rents, purchase price installments, exploration expenditures, or other fees. If we fail to make these payments when they are due, our rights to the property may lapse. There can be no assurance that we will always make payments by the requisite payment dates. In addition, some contracts with respect to our mineral properties require development or production schedules. There can be no assurance that we will be able to meet any or all of the development or production schedules. Our ability to transfer or sell our rights to some of our mineral properties requires government approvals or third party consents, which may not be granted.

We face substantial governmental regulation.

Safety. Our U.S. mining operation is subject to inspection and regulation by the Mine Safety and Health Administration of the United States Department of Labor (“MSHA”) under the provisions of the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) also has jurisdiction over safety and health standards not covered by MSHA. Our policy is to comply with applicable directives and regulations of MSHA and OSHA. We have made and expect to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with these laws and regulations.

Current Environmental Laws and Regulations. We must comply with environmental standards, laws and regulations that may result in increased costs and delays depending on the nature of the regulated activity and how stringently the regulations are implemented by the regulatory authority. The costs and delays associated with compliance with such laws and regulations could stop us from proceeding with the exploration of a project or the operation or future exploration of a mine. Laws and regulations involving the protection and remediation of the environment and the governmental policies for implementation of such laws and regulations are constantly changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. We have made, and expect to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

Some of our properties are located in historic mining districts with past production and abandoned mines. The major historical mine workings and processing facilities owned (wholly or partially) by us in Montana are being targeted by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (“MDEQ”) for publicly funded cleanup, which reduces our exposure to financial liability. We are participating with the MDEQ under Voluntary Cleanup Plans on those sites. Our cleanup responsibilities have been completed at the Corbin Flats Facility and at the Gregory Mine site, both located in Jefferson County, Montana, under programs involving cooperative efforts with the MDEQ. MDEQ is also contemplating remediation of the Washington Mine site at public expense under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (“SMCRA”). In February 2004, we consented to MDEQ’s entry onto the portion of the Washington Mine site owned by us to undertake publicly funded remediation under SMCRA. In March 2004, we entered into a definitive written settlement agreement with MDEQ and the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) under which MDEQ will conduct publicly funded remediation of the Wickes Smelter site under SMCRA and will grant us a site release in exchange for our donation of the portion of the site owned by us to BLM for use as a waste repository. However, there can be no assurance that we will continue to resolve disputed liability for historical mine and ore processing facility waste sites on such favorable terms in the future. We remain exposed to liability, or assertions of liability, that would require expenditure of legal defense costs, under joint and several liability statutes for cleanups of historical wastes that have not yet been completed.

Environmental laws and regulations may also have an indirect impact on us, such as increased costs for electricity due to acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Charges by refiners to which we sell our metallic concentrates and products have substantially increased over the past several years because of requirements that refiners meet revised environmental quality standards. We have no control over the refiners’ operations or their compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

Potential Legislation. Changes to the current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of mining companies, including changes to the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872, and permitting, environmental, title, health and safety, labor and tax laws, are actively considered from time to time. We cannot predict which changes may be considered or adopted and changes in these laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on our business. Expenses associated with the compliance with new laws or regulations could be material. Further, increased expenses could prevent or delay exploration or mine development projects and could therefore affect future levels of mineral production.

We are subject to environmental risks.

Environmental Liability. We are subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with environmental compliance and the disposal of waste rock and materials that could occur as a result of our mineral exploration and production. To the extent that we are subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities or the costs that we may incur to remedy any non-compliance with environmental laws would reduce funds otherwise available to us and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. If we are unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, we might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. The potential exposure may be significant and could have a material adverse effect on us. We have not purchased insurance for environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) because it is not generally available at a reasonable price or at all.

Environmental Permits. All of our exploration, development and production activities are subject to regulation under one or more of the various state, federal and provincial environmental laws and regulations in Canada, Mexico and the U.S. Many of the regulations require us to obtain permits for our activities. We must update and review our permits from time to time, and are subject to environmental impact analyses and public review processes prior to approval of the additional activities. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations and permits or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have a significant impact on some portion of our business, causing

those activities to be economically reevaluated at that time. Those risks include, but are not limited to, the risk that regulatory authorities may increase bonding requirements beyond our financial capabilities. The posting of bonds in accordance with regulatory determinations is a condition to the right to operate under all material operating permits, and therefore increases in bonding requirements could prevent our operations from continuing even if we were in full compliance with all substantive environmental laws.

We face strong competition from other mining companies for the acquisition of new properties.

Mines have limited lives and as a result, we may seek to replace and expand our reserves through the acquisition of new properties. In addition, there is a limited supply of desirable mineral lands available in the United States, Canada and Mexico and other areas where we would consider conducting exploration and/or production activities. Because we face strong competition for new properties from other mining companies, most of which have greater financial resources than we do, we may be unable to acquire attractive new mining properties.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting.

In 2006 a major restructuring and streamlining at the corporate office significantly changed the design and structure of our internal controls and procedures at the corporate level. Also, following the closure of the mill in May 2006 and placing the Montana Tunnels mine on care and maintenance and the subsequent resumption of mining activities at the mine in September 2006, our controls at that location were not operating as previously designed because of segregation of duties over procurement, inventory control and accounting duties. In an effort to address these material weaknesses, staffing additions and other changes in controls were made during the first two quarters of 2007, including increased involvement by corporate management in the oversight and management of the Montana Tunnels mine. As of September 30, 2007, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. Based upon, and as of the date of, that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective because of the material weaknesses discussed above. These material weaknesses could result in the misstatement of assets, liabilities, shareholders' equity or expenses that would result in a misstatement of the interim or annual consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

As a non-accelerated filer, we will be subject to the internal control reporting requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2007. There can be no assurance that that report will not conclude that we have material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting.

We are dependent on certain key personnel.

We are currently dependent upon the ability and experience of R. David Russell, our President and Chief Executive Officer; Richard F. Nanna, our Senior Vice President-Exploration; and Melvyn Williams, our Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President-Finance and Corporate Development. We believe that our success depends on the continued service of our key officers and there can be no assurance that we will be able to retain any or all of such officers. We currently do not carry key person insurance on any of these individuals, and the loss of one or more of them could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

There may be certain tax risks associated with investments in our company.

Potential investors that are United States taxpayers should consider that we could be considered to be a "passive foreign investment company" (a "PFIC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Although we believe that we currently are not a PFIC and do not expect to become a PFIC in the near future, the tests for determining PFIC status are dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control, and we can not assure you that we will not become a PFIC in the future. If we are or become a PFIC, a U.S. taxpayer who disposes of (or is deemed to dispose of) our common shares at a gain or who receives a so-called "excess distribution" on our common shares generally would be subject to a special adverse tax regime. Such gains and excess distributions would be allocated ratably to the U.S. taxpayer's holding period. The current year's allocation would be includible as ordinary income in the current year. Prior year's allocations would be taxed at the highest marginal rate applicable to ordinary income for each such year

and would be subject to interest charges to reflect the value of the U.S. income tax deferral. Additional special adverse rules also apply to investors who are U.S. taxpayers who own our common shares if we are a PFIC and have a non-U.S. subsidiary that is also a PFIC. Special estate tax rules could be applicable to our common shares if we are a PFIC.

Possible hedging activities could expose us to losses.

In connection with our October 2007 borrowing with RMB Australia Holdings Limited, we were required to enter into hedges of approximately 65% and 40%, respectively, of our share of lead and zinc production from the Montana Tunnels mine during the 12 months following the date of the borrowing. In the future, we may enter into precious and/or base metals hedging contracts that may involve outright forward sales contracts, spot-deferred sales contracts, the use of options which may involve the sale of call options and the purchase of all these hedging instruments. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully hedge against price, currency and interest rate fluctuations. Further, there can be no assurance that the use of hedging techniques will always be to our benefit. Some hedging instruments may prevent us from realizing the benefit from subsequent increases in market prices with respect to covered production. This limitation would limit our revenues and profits. Hedging contracts are also subject to the risk that the other party may be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under these contracts. Any significant nonperformance could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

You could have difficulty or be unable to enforce certain civil liabilities on us, certain of our directors and our experts.

We are a Yukon Territory, Canada, corporation. While our chief executive officer is located in the United States, many of our assets are located outside of the United States. Additionally, a number of our directors and the experts named in this prospectus are residents of Canada. It might not be possible for investors in the United States to collect judgments obtained in United States courts predicated on the civil liability provisions of U.S. securities legislation. It could also be difficult for you to effect service of process in connection with any action brought in the United States upon such directors and experts. Execution by United States courts of any judgment obtained against us, or any of the directors, executive officers or experts identified in this prospectus or documents incorporated by reference herein, in United States courts would be limited to the assets, or the assets of such persons or corporations, as the case might be, in the United States. The enforceability in Canada of United States judgments or liabilities in original actions in Canadian courts predicated solely upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States is doubtful.

USE OF PROCEEDS

All of the common shares covered by this prospectus are being sold by the selling shareholders identified in this prospectus. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale by the selling shareholders of these common shares. See "Selling Shareholders."

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON SHARES

We are authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, without par value. As of March 3, 2008, there were 159,949,791 common shares outstanding.

Dividend Rights

Holders of our common shares may receive dividends when, as and if declared by our board on the common shares, subject to the preferential dividend rights of any other classes or series of shares of our company. In no event may a dividend be declared or paid on the common shares if payment of the dividend would cause the realizable value of our company's assets to be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and the amount required to redeem all of the shares having redemption or retraction rights which are then outstanding.

Voting and Other Rights

Holders of our common shares are entitled to one vote per share, and in general, all matters will be determined by a majority of votes cast.

Election of Directors

All of the directors serve from the date of election or appointment until the earlier of the next annual meeting of the company's shareholders or the date on which their successors are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of our By-laws and Articles of Incorporation. Directors are elected by a majority of votes cast.

Liquidation

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Apollo, holders of the common shares have the right to a ratable portion of the assets remaining after payment of liabilities and liquidation preferences of any preferred shares or other securities that may then be outstanding.

Redemption

Apollo common shares are not redeemable or convertible.

Other Provisions

All outstanding common shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

This section is a summary and may not describe every aspect of our common shares that may be important to you. We urge you to read our Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and our By-laws, because they, and not this description, define your rights as a holder of our common shares. See “Where You Can Find More Information” for information on how to obtain copies of these documents.

CIBC Mellon Trust Company, P. O. Box 7010, Adelaide Postal Station, Toronto, Ontario M5E 2W9, Canada, is the transfer agent and registrar for our common shares.

SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

The selling shareholders identified below are selling all of the common shares being offered under this prospectus.

On October 31, 2007, Apollo completed a private placement to Canadian purchasers of 7,454,545 Flow Through Shares, which were common shares issued at Cdn\$0.55 per share on a “flow through” basis pursuant to the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) for gross proceeds to Apollo equal to Cdn\$4,100,000. Apollo will use the gross proceeds from the sale of the Flow Through Shares for exploration activity at the Black Fox project. These exploration costs will qualify as “Canadian Exploration Expenses” as defined in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and will be renounced in favor of the purchasers in the flow through offering. In addition, as compensation for its services as underwriter/agent in the flow through offering, Apollo paid Haywood Securities Inc., a selling shareholder hereunder, cash compensation of Cdn\$225,500 and 18-month options to purchase 372,727 common shares at an exercise price of Cdn\$0.55 per share, which shares are being registered for resale herein.

In the offering, Apollo entered into a registration rights agreement with each of the selling shareholders in which it agreed to register at its expense the shares purchased in the offering. Apollo is required to file the registration statement within 45 days of the closing of the flow through offering, obtain effectiveness of such registration statement within 120 days (or in the case of a full review by the SEC, 180 days) of such closing, and, subject to certain limited deferral periods, to maintain the effectiveness until the earliest to occur of (a) the securities being sold under the registration statement, (b) the securities being sold in accordance with rule 144 of the Securities Act or (c) 2 years from the closing of the flow through offering.

The table below includes information regarding ownership of our common stock by the selling shareholders named herein and the number of shares that may be sold by them under this prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated, all common shares offered hereby are Flow Through Shares. Other than as described herein, no selling shareholder has had any material relationship with Apollo for the past three years. We have prepared this table based on information supplied to us by or on behalf of the selling shareholders on or prior to December 6, 2007.

Name of Selling Shareholder	Common Shares		Common Shares	
	Beneficially Owned(1) Prior to the Offering	Common Shares Offered Hereby	Beneficially Owned(1) After the Offering	Percentage of Class(3)
Haywood Securities Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	372,727 ⁽⁵⁾	372,727 ⁽⁵⁾	0	0%
Hechter, William	90,900	90,900	0	0%
Hobart, G. Michael ⁽⁶⁾	230,545 ⁽⁷⁾	54,545	176,000	*
Mavrix Explore 2007-II FT LP ⁽⁸⁾	2,727,300	2,727,300	0	0%
NCE Diversified Flow-Through (07) Limited Partnership ⁽⁹⁾	1,854,500	1,854,500	0	0%
Norrep Performance 2007 Flow -Through Limited Partnership ⁽¹⁰⁾	909,100	909,100	0	0%
Qwest Energy 2007-II Flow Through Limited Partnership ⁽¹¹⁾	909,100	909,100	0	0%
Stone 2007 - II Flow Through L.P. ⁽¹²⁾	909,100	909,100	0	0%
Total	8,003,272	7,827,272	176,000	*

*Less than 1%

- (1) Pursuant to Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of a security if that person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of such security within 60 days, including the right to acquire through the exercise of an option or warrant or through the conversion of a security.
- (2) Assumes that all of the shares currently beneficially owned by the selling shareholders and registered hereunder are sold and the selling shareholders acquire no additional common shares before the completion of this offering.
- (3) The percentage ownership for the selling shareholders is based on 156,248,123 common shares outstanding as of December 6, 2007. In accordance with SEC rules, common shares that may be acquired pursuant to options, warrants or convertible securities that are exercisable as of December 11, 2007, or will become exercisable within 60 days thereafter, are deemed to be outstanding and beneficially owned by the person holding such securities for the purpose of computing such person's percentage ownership, but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.
- (4) Haywood Securities Inc. served as underwriter/agent in the offering of Flow Through Shares completed on October 31, 2007.
- (5) Represents common shares purchasable upon exercise of currently exercisable options.
- (6) G. Michael Hobart has been a director of Apollo since 2002 and is a partner at Fogler, Rubinoff LLP, a law firm that provides legal services to Apollo.
- (7) Consists of: (i) 54,545 Flow Through Shares; (ii) 1,000 common shares; and (iii) 175,000 common shares issuable upon exercise of options.
- (8) Malvin Spooner, Roy Steele, and Bill Shaw are the general partners of Mavrix Explore 2007-II FT LP. Malvin Spooner is the Portfolio Manager of Mavrix Explore 2007-II FT LP and exercises the voting and dispositive powers with regard to the registered shares.
- (9) NCE Diversified Management (07) Corp. is the general partner of this selling shareholder. Petro Assets Inc. is the sole shareholder of NCE Diversified Management (07) Corp. John Driscoll and his family trust are the sole shareholders of Petro Assets Inc. Petro Assets Inc. exercises the voting and dispositive powers with regard to the Flow Through Shares being offered by NCE Diversified Flow-Through (07) Limited Partnership.
- (10) Norrep 2007 Management Inc. is the general partner of this selling shareholder. Norrep 2007 Management Inc. is wholly owned by Hesperian Capital Management Ltd. Randy Oliver, Keith Leslie, Alex Sasso, Steve Smith, Craig Millar, Deirdre Harris, Carl Forman, Kamran Khan, and Julie Hoban own Hesperian Capital Management

Ltd. Norrep 2007 Management Inc. exercises the voting and dispositive powers with regard to the Flow Through Shares being offered by Norrep Performance 2007 Flow-Through Limited Partnership.

- (11) Qwest Investment Management Ltd. owns this selling shareholder. Trilogy Holding Corp., Jennifer Stevenson, Allison Grafton, Daryl Gilbert, Charles Selby, Robert Blair, and Lauren Blair own Qwest Investment Management Ltd. Stephen McLeach, Maurice Levesque, and Hugh Cartright own Trilogy Holding Corp. Trilogy Holding Corp. exercises the voting and dispositive powers with regard to the Flow Through Shares being offered by Qwest Energy 2007-II Flow Through Limited Partnership.
- (12) Stone 2007-II Flow Through GP Inc. is the general partner of this selling shareholder. Stone Asset Management Limited has been appointed investment counsel and portfolio manager of the selling shareholder and exercises the voting and dispositive powers with regard to the Flow Through Shares being offered by Stone 2007-II Flow Through L.P. Stone & Co. Limited owns Stone Asset Management Limited. Richard G. Stone owns Stone & Co. Limited.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling shareholders and their successors, which includes their pledgees, donees, partnership distributees and other transferees receiving the offered shares in non-sale transfers, may sell the offered shares directly to purchasers or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. Purchasers of the shares resold under this prospectus will not receive the Canadian tax benefits associated with Flow Through Shares, which benefits apply only to the purchasers in the flow through offering. Underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling shareholders or the purchasers. These discounts, concessions or commissions may be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved.

The offered shares may be sold in one or more transactions:

- at fixed prices;
- at prevailing market prices at the time of sale;
- at varying prices determined at the time of sale; or
- at negotiated prices.

These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions, in the following manner:

- on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which our common shares may be listed or quoted at the time of sale;
- through the Toronto Stock Exchange in compliance with Canadian securities laws and rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange through registered brokers;