

APOLLO GOLD CORP
Form S-3
February 10, 2005

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 10, 2005.

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

APOLLO GOLD CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Yukon Territory, Canada
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

Not Applicable
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

5655 South Yosemite Street, Suite 200
Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111
(720) 886-9656

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of principal executive offices)

R. David Russell
President and Chief Executive Officer
5655 South Yosemite Street, Suite 200
Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111
(720) 886-9656

(Name, address, including zip code, and
telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With A Copy To
Deborah J. Friedman
Davis Graham & Stubbs LLP
1550 Seventeenth Street, Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 892-9400

APPROXIMATE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PROPOSED SALE TO THE PUBLIC: From time to time after

this registration statement becomes effective.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

 CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount registered(1)(2)	Proposed maximum offering price per share (3)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price (3)	Amount of registration fee
Common Shares, without par value	714,283	\$0.61	\$435,712.63	\$51.28

- (1) In the event of a stock split, stock dividend or similar transaction involving the common shares of the registrant, in order to prevent dilution, the number of common shares registered hereby shall be adjusted automatically to cover the additional common shares in accordance with Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (2) Includes an indeterminate number of common shares to be issued upon conversion of the outstanding principal amount of convertible debt securities.
- (3) Estimated solely for the purpose of determining the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) of the Securities Act, based on the average of the high and low prices of the common shares on the American Stock Exchange on February 8, 2005 (\$0.61).

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(a) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(a), MAY DETERMINE.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling shareholders may not sell these securities pursuant to this prospectus until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and Apollo Gold Corporation is not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PROSPECTUS

Subject to Completion, dated February 10, 2005

APOLLO GOLD CORPORATION

714,283 Common Shares

The selling shareholders identified on page 19 may use this prospectus to offer and resell from time to time up to 714,283 of the common shares of Apollo Gold Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, "Apollo Gold," "we," "us," or "our company") for their own accounts. The selling shareholders acquired the shares being offered for resale under this prospectus in a private-placement of flow-through shares on December 31, 2004. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares resold under this prospectus by the selling shareholders.

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 February 8, 2005, the closing price for our common shares on the American Stock Exchange was \$0.61 per share and the closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange was cdn\$0.76 per share.

The selling shareholders may sell the shares in transactions on the American Stock Exchange or 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 21.

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 5 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 __, 2005.

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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 (the "Exchange Act"), and file annual, quarterly and periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with 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 450 Fifth Street, N.W., 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 (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 us and the securities.

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, 2003, Form 10-K/A filed July 2, 2004, Form 10-K/A filed July 28, 2004 and our Form 10-K/A filed January 20, 2005;
2. Our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2004, June 30, 2004 and September 30, 2004, Form 10-Q/A filed January 20, 2005, Form 10-Q/A filed January 20, 2005 and our Form 10-Q/A filed January 20, 2005;
3. Reports on Form 8-K filed June 30, 2004, September 24, 2004, October 25, 2004, and November 9, 2004, November 15, 2004, December 3, 2004, January 5, 2005, January 6, 2005, January 13, 2005 and January 25, 2005; 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 which are not specifically incorporated by reference therein. You should direct any requests for documents to either the Chief Financial Officer or the General Counsel, 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 which 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, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “forecasts,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “may,” “will,” and similar expressions are used to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include comments regarding: the establishment and estimates of mineral reserves and resources, production, production commencement dates, production costs, cash operating costs, total cash costs, grade, processing capacity, potential mine life, feasibility studies, development costs, expenditures and exploration.

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;
 - pit slides at our mining properties;
- 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, in an accompanying prospectus supplement and in any documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the related prospectus supplement. 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.

We are principally engaged in the exploration, development and mining of gold. We have focused our mining efforts to date on two principal properties: our Montana Tunnels Mine, a low grade open pit gold and base metals mine located near Helena, Montana, and our Florida Canyon Mine, a low grade open pit heap leach gold mine located southwest of Winnemucca, Nevada. Five miles south of the Florida Canyon Mine, we have developed an open pit at the Standard Mine, which will be operated in conjunction with our Florida Canyon Mine. During 2003, we acquired and incorporated into the Standard Mine property additional land positions in Buffalo Canyon. We are continuing to drill our Black Fox development property located in Ontario, Canada. Our exploration properties include our Pirate Gold, Nugget Field and Diamond Hill properties, our recently acquired Buffalo Canyon property near the Standard Mine, claims staked and land acquired at the Willow Creek property located near the Florida Canyon Mine, and our Huizopa joint venture property in the State of Sonora, Mexico.

RECENT FINANCING DEVELOPMENTS

Liquidity

Since November 4, 2004, we have raised aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$20.5 million through certain debt and equity financings outlined below that will allow us to: (a) continue operations at Montana Tunnels and Florida Canyon and (b) bring the Standard Mine into full commercial production (c) to investigate the feasibility of full-scale development of our Black Fox property and (d) to commence a limited exploration and drilling program at the Huizopa project. It should be noted that our current cash and short-term investments and cash flows from operations are not sufficient to fund the construction of our Black Fox mine, if such mine is determined to be feasible. In order to achieve our ultimate plan, we will require external financing, which may include nonbank debt or equity financing by additional sales of our common shares and/or securities that are convertible into shares of our common shares. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

Series B Financing

On November 4, 2004, the Company completed a private placement of \$8,756,000 of principal amount Special Notes and \$1,745,000 of Special Warrants at \$0.75 per Special Warrant (the "Series B Financing"). Each \$1,000 in principal amount Special Note is convertible at the election of the holder into \$1,000 in principal amount of the Company's 12% Series 2004-B Secured Convertible Debentures and Special Note Warrants exercisable for 600 common shares at \$0.80 per share. The principal under the 12% Series 2004-B Secured Convertible Notes is convertible into common shares of the Company at \$0.75 per share. On November 4, 2004, the Company also sold \$1,745,000 worth of its Special Warrants at \$0.75 per Special Warrant. Each Special Warrant is convertible into Units consisting of one common share and a warrant exercisable for 0.6 of a common share at \$0.80 per share. Regent Mercantile Bancorp Inc. ("Regent") acted as placement agent for the Series B Financing and was issued a Compensation Option as partial consideration. The Compensation Option is convertible at the option of Regent into Compensation Warrants exercisable for 1,400,133 common shares at \$0.80 per share. The Company used \$3,206,511 of the proceeds from the Series B Financing to repay, in full, its obligations under its \$3,000,000 of principal amount 25% secured debenture due January 19, 2005, which was issued on October 19, 2004. The remaining proceeds from the Series B Financing are being used to complete the waste-stripping at Montana Tunnels, to complete the Standard Mine, for development drilling at Black Fox and general corporate purposes.

The Special Notes, Special Warrants and the Compensation Option were converted on December 16, 2004. A total of \$8,756,000 principal amount of the Series B Secured Debentures and 5,253,600 Special Note Warrants were issued upon the conversion of the Special Warrants. A total of 2,326,666 common shares and 1,396,000 warrants were issued upon the conversion of the Special Warrants. A total of 1,400,133 compensation warrants were issued upon the conversion of the Compensation Option.

Flow-through Offering

On December 31, 2004, the Company issued 714,283 shares to Canadian purchasers in a private placement at Cdn\$1.05 per share. The shares were issued as "flow-through" shares. "Flow-through" shares are common shares to which the Company attaches tax-credits the Company received by incurring certain qualifying exploration expenses as determined under Canadian tax laws. The Company received aggregate gross proceeds of Cdn\$750,000 from the offering. The "flow-through" common shares are being registered for resale on this prospectus.

Units Offering

On January 7, 2005, the Company closed the second and final tranche of an offering of 12,500,000 units (the "Unit Offering"). Each unit consists of one common share and a warrant exercisable for 0.75 common shares at \$1.00 per share. The Company raised gross proceeds from the Unit offering of \$9,375,000. Assuming full exercise of the warrants underlying the units, the Company issued a total of 21,875,000 common shares. Regent acted as underwriter for the Unit Offering and was issued 1,250,000 Compensation Warrants as partial compensation for its services. Each Compensation Warrant is exercisable for a unit at an exercise price of \$0.75 per unit.

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 some of the factors that may affect our future operating results and financial performance.

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. 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 prices or in our financial condition or results of operations as reflected in our quarterly earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to our performance that could have an effect on the price of our common shares include the following:

- the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning our business could be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not continue to follow our securities;
- the trading volume and general market interest in our securities could affect an investor’s ability to trade significant numbers of common shares;
- the relatively small size of the public float will limit the ability of some institutions to invest in our securities; and
- a substantial decline in our shares price that persists for a significant period of time could cause our securities to be delisted from the American Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange, further reducing market liquidity.

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.

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 or exercisable into shares of 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 existence of outstanding rights to purchase common shares may impair our ability to raise capital.

As of February 8, 2005, approximately 27,028,292 common shares are issuable on exercise of warrants, options or other rights to purchase common shares at prices ranging from \$0.75 to \$2.11. During the life 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 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.

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In addition, as of February 8, 2005 there are 11,675,000 common shares to be issued upon the conversion of the outstanding principal amount of \$8,756,000 of our Series B Convertible Debentures. The Series B Convertible Debentures are convertible into common shares at the option of the holder at a conversion price of \$0.75 per share.

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” (“PFIC”) for 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 would not become a PFIC in the future. If we were deemed to be a PFIC, then a United States taxpayer who disposes or is deemed to dispose of our shares at a gain, or who received a so-called “excess distribution” on the shares, generally would be required to treat such gain or excess distribution as ordinary income and pay an interest charge on a portion of the gain or distribution unless the taxpayer makes a timely qualified electing fund election (a “QEF” election). A United States taxpayer who makes a QEF election generally must report on a current basis his or her share of any of our ordinary earnings and net capital gain for any taxable year in which we are a PFIC, whether or not we distribute those earnings. Special estate tax rules could be applicable to our shares if we are classified as a PFIC for income tax purposes.

We have a history of losses and we expect to incur losses in the future.

Since our inception through a merger in June 2002, we have incurred significant losses. Our net losses were \$2,186,000 and \$3,051,000 for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2004, we had a net loss of \$14,037,000 and we will incur a loss for the fourth quarter of 2004. There can be no assurance that we will achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

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. During this period, we have not generated sufficient revenues to cover our expenses and costs. If we are unsuccessful in addressing these risks and uncertainties, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected.

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 Vice President-Exploration; and Melvyn Williams, our Chief Financial Officer, 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.

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

We derive all of our revenues from the sale of gold, silver, lead and zinc and, as a result, our earnings are directly related to the prices of these metals. 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.

The market prices for silver, zinc and lead are also volatile and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, and general global political and economic conditions. Our Montana Tunnels Mine has historically produced approximately 45 million pounds of these metals annually, and therefore the market prices of these metals have a significant effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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.

On February 7, 2005, the closing prices for gold and silver as reported on the London P.M. fix were \$412.87 per ounce and \$6.55 per ounce, respectively and the closing prices for zinc and lead as reported on the London Metals Exchange were \$0.58 per pound and \$0.44 per pound, respectively.

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. The amount and economic value of reserves may be adversely affected by:

- declines in the market price of the various metals we mine;
- declines in the quality of the ore we mine;
- increased production or capital costs; or
- reduced recovery rates.

Reserve estimates will be 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. Our reserve estimates for the Standard Mine property, that has not yet commenced commercial production, may change based on actual production experience.

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. 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. 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 plans 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. Our actual production may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including:

- risks and hazards of the types discussed in this section;
- actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics;
- short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new or different ore grades;

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- mine failures, pit wall slides or cave-ins or equipment failures;
- natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes;
 - unexpected labor shortages or strikes;
- restrictions or regulations imposed by government agencies; and
- litigation pursued by governmental agencies or environmental groups.

Each of these factors also applies to future development properties not yet in production and to the Standard Mine, Montana Tunnels and Florida Canyon expansions. In these cases, 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.

From time to time we will engage 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 may be based on feasibility studies. The economic feasibility of our development projects is based upon many factors, including:

- estimates of reserves;
- anticipated metallurgical characteristics that are to be mined and processed;
 - anticipated recurring rates of gold and other minerals from the ore;
- capital and operating costs of comparable facilities and equipment; and
 - future gold/metal prices.

Development projects are also 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, including:

- anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed;
 - the configuration of the ore body;
 - ground and mining conditions;
- expected recovery rates of the gold from the ore; and

- anticipated environmental and regulatory compliance costs.

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 our operations at the Standard Mine or any other development property will be profitable.

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. Success in increasing our reserves will be the result of a number of factors, including the following:

- quality of management;
- geological and technical expertise;
- quality of land available for exploration; and
- capital available for exploration.

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 are dependent upon two mining properties.

All of our revenues are currently derived from our mining and milling operations at the Montana Tunnels Mine and Florida Canyon Mine, which are low-grade mines. We recently experienced problems related to the milling of low-grade ore at the Montana Tunnels Mine and problems associated with the leaching of gold at our Florida Canyon Mine, both of which negatively affected our revenues. If operations at either of these mines or at any of our processing facilities are reduced, interrupted or curtailed, for any reason, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

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 and our other properties.

We do not currently have sufficient funds to develop a mine at Black Fox, and to fund a full exploration program of Huizopa and our other properties. Black Fox, Huizopa and our other development properties will require significant capital expenditures. Sources of external financing may include bank and nonbank 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.

Most of our assets are pledged to the holders of our 12% Series 2004-B Secured Convertible Debentures and we may not be able to obtain financing from an asset based lender.

The majority of our assets, including the stock certificate evidencing ownership of the Montana Tunnels Mine, are pledged to the holders of our 12% Series 2004-B Secured Convertible Debentures as security for our obligations under these debentures. Because we have pledged most of our assets to other parties, it may be difficult for us to raise additional external funds through bank, asset based lenders, or other types of lenders, which may require us to raise additional funds through future debt and equity offerings. In addition, the inability to pledge significant assets may make it difficult or impossible to receive financing on acceptable terms, or at all. The failure to obtain acceptable financing may have a material adverse effect on our growth strategy and our results of operations and financial condition.

Possible hedging activities could expose us to losses.

In connection with a previous financing we have gold hedging contracts covering 12,000 ounces as of February 1, 2005 that involve the use of put and call options. The contracts give the holder the right to buy and us the right to sell stipulated amounts of gold at the upper and lower exercise prices, respectively. The contracts continue through April 25, 2005, with a call option of \$295 per ounce and a put option of \$345 per ounce. Based on recent gold prices of approximately \$410 per ounce, we are realizing about \$65 an ounce less than the market price on our currently outstanding hedging positions.

In the future, we may enter into additional 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. In addition, our ability to hedge against zinc and lead price risk in a timely manner may be adversely affected by the smaller volume of transactions in both the zinc and lead markets. 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.

We face substantial governmental regulation.

Safety. Our U.S. mining operations are 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. These requirements include regulations under many state and U.S. federal laws and regulations, including:

- the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 which regulates and establishes liability for the release of hazardous substances;
 - the Endangered Species Act;
 - the Clean Water Act;
 - the Clean Air Act;
- the Resource Conservative and Recovery Act;
- the Migratory Bird Treaty Act;
- the Safe Drinking Water Act;
- the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act;
- the Federal Land Policy and Management Act;
- the National Environmental Policy Act;
- the National Historic Preservation Act;
- Montana Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act;
- Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act; and
- Nevada Mined Land Reclamation statute.

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 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. The Corbin Flats Facility was the MDEQ’s number one priority site in Jefferson County targeted for cleanup under the Montana Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act (“CECRA”). The MDEQ has reimbursed us for more than half of our cleanup costs at the Corbin Flats Facility under two Montana State public environmental cleanup funding programs. MDEQ is 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 pollution of the environment 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 environmental pollution 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 bonding 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, some of which have greater financial resources than we do, we may be unable to acquire attractive new mining properties on terms that we consider acceptable.

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 under 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 currently unpatented mining claims located on federal lands. 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.

While we have no reason to believe that the existence and extent of any of our properties are in doubt, title to mining properties are subject to potential claims by third parties claiming an interest in them.

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, or 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.

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:

- environmental hazards;
- political and country risks;
- industrial accidents;

- labor disputes;
- unusual or unexpected geologic formations;
 - cave-ins;
- slope failures and landslides; and
- flooding and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions.

Such risks could result in:

- damage to or destruction of mineral properties or producing facilities;
 - personal injury or death;
 - environmental damage;
 - delays in mining;
 - monetary losses; and
 - legal 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 remedying an environmental problem, we might be required to suspend or significantly curtail operations or enter into other interim compliance measures.

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. Substantially all of our assets are located outside of Canada and our head office is located in the United States. Additionally, a number of our directors and the experts named in this prospectus are residents of Canada. Although we have appointed Lackowicz, Shier & Hoffman as our agents for service of process in the Yukon Territory, it might not be possible for investors to collect judgments obtained in Canadian courts predicated on the civil liability provisions of 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 named in this prospectus, 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.

We may not be successful in our efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, which could divert our financial and managerial efforts away from our operations and potentially subject us to penalties.

We are currently engaged in a comprehensive effort in preparation for compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This effort includes the documentation, testing and review of our internal controls over financial reporting under the direction of senior management. We recognize that our compliance plan contains several time-critical milestones and that if we do not achieve timely completion of these milestones, our auditors may not have sufficient time to test our controls and procedures before we file our Section 404 compliance in our 2004 Form 10-K with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or an amendment thereto. Currently the Company is evaluating its internal controls over financial reporting with a view to reporting management assessments as per the requirements of Section 404, we may be required to disclose deficiencies and take other actions which could result in the use of significant financial and managerial resources, as well as be subject to penalties and other enforcement actions under U.S. securities laws. While we plan to complete the work and to meet all of the requirements under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we may not be successful in this effort.

If we cannot successfully operate our production properties or raise additional funds to finance our Black Fox Property we may not be able to continue as a going concern.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to successfully operate the Montana Tunnels Mine and Florida Canyon Mine (including the Standard mine). The Company will not have sufficient resources from existing operations to finance the development of the Black Fox project. The Company is actively seeking financing to develop the Black Fox project; however, the availability and timing of this financing is not certain at this time.

USE OF PROCEEDS

All of the common shares covered by this prospectus are being sold by the selling shareholders identified in this prospectus, or by its respective pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale 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 February 8, 2005, there were 95,173,120 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 Arrangement. Directors are elected by a majority of votes cast.

Liquidation

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Apollo Gold, 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 Gold common shares are not redeemable or convertible.

Other Provisions

All outstanding common shares are, and the common shares offered by this prospectus or obtainable on exercise or conversion of other securities offered hereby, if issued in the manner described in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, will be, fully paid and non-assessable.

You should read the prospectus supplement relating to any offering of common shares, or of securities convertible, exchangeable or exercisable for common shares, for the terms of the offering, including the number of common shares offered, any initial offering price and market prices relating to the common shares.

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 Arrangement, 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 M5E2W9, Canada, is the transfer agent and registrar for our common shares.

SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

The selling shareholders identified below, or their respective pledgees, donees, assignees, transferees or other successors in interest, are selling all of the common shares being offered under this prospectus.

Flow-Through Common Shares

On December 31, 2004, we issued to the selling shareholders in a private placement of “flow-through” shares in Canada. “Flow-through” shares are common shares to which the Company attaches tax-credits the Company received by incurring certain qualifying exploration expenses as determined under Canadian tax laws. The tax-credit and underlying common share are separable and only the common shares are being registered on this prospectus.

Pursuant to a Registration Rights Agreement with the selling shareholders, we agreed to register the common shares and to keep the registration statement effective until the earlier of the date on which all of the common shares registered thereunder are sold, or until all of the shares (excluding those held by “affiliates” of the Company) are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144(k) of Act.

Name of Selling Stockholder	Before the Offering		Common Shares Registered for Resale	After the Offering	
	Number of Common Shares Beneficially Owned(1)	Percentage of Common Shares Outstanding(2)		Common Shares Beneficially Owned (3)	Percentage of Common Shares Outstanding
MineralFields 2004 Limited Partnership(4)	571,427(5)	*	297,689	273,738	*
MineralFields 2004-II Super Flow-Through Limited Partnership (6)	571,427(7)	*	71,428	499,999	*
MineralFields 2004-VI Limited Partnership(8)	571,427(9)	*	124,857	446,570	*
MineralFields 2004-VII Limited Partnership(10)	571,427(11)	*	71,714	499,713	*
Frontieralt-MineralFields 2004 Flow-Through Limited Partnership (12)	571,427(13)	*	5,739	565,688	*
J. Jay Jaski	167,856(14)	*	71,428	96,428	*
Elizabeth Jane Cryer	167,856(15)	*	71,428	96,428	*
TOTAL	3,192,847	3.4%	714,283	2,478,564	2.6%

*

Less than one percent.

- (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) The percentage ownership for each beneficial owner listed above is based on 95,173,120 common shares outstanding as of February 8, 2005. In accordance with SEC rules, options to purchase shares of common stock that are exercisable as of February 8, 2005, or will become exercisable within 60 days thereafter, are deemed to be outstanding and beneficially owned by the person holding such options 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.