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APELLA RESOURCES INC.

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REPORT OF EXPLORATION WORK ON THE ICON SULLIVAN PROPERTY

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
NTS : 32I/04
CANADA

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March 29, 2012

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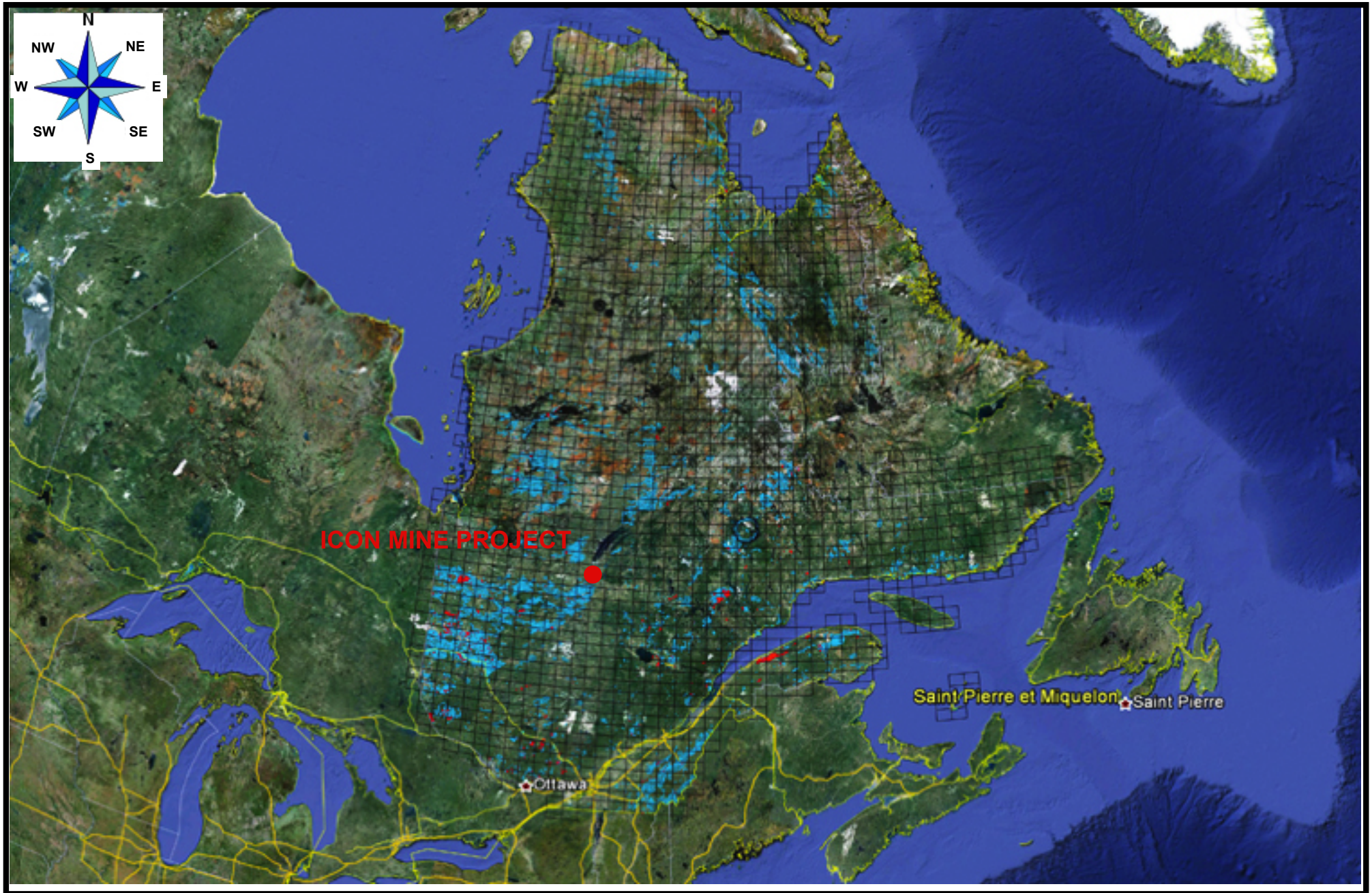


Client:	APELLA RESOURCES INC.	Fait/ Made: C. Derosier P.Geo	Date: March 2012
Projet/ Project	ICON MINE PROJECT	Approb:	Échelle/ Scale: As Shown
	PRESENTATION	Cont: 2012-250	Subdivision: / Figure No 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

On February 1rst, 2012, **Apella Resources Inc.** from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, mandated **C.D.G.C. Inc.** to execute some exploration work on the **Icon Syndicate Mine** Project. The property is located in Abitibi East, at some 65 km North-East of the city of Chibougamau, Province of Quebec, Canada (Figures no 1 and no 2).

1.1 Scope of work

The scope of services commissioned by **APELLA RESOURCES INC. ("APA")** included the following terms:

* Examination of all previous work executed on the property,
* Examination of all documents published on the Icon mine area,
* Locate on map the previous exploration work,
* Compilation and plan drafting of all the geological information
* Prepare and execute a limited exploration program;
* Propose an exploration and development program that will permit to better delineate and qualify the remaining mineral resources.

C.D.G.C. Inc. reviewed some reports provided by **the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec** as listed in Item 22.0 followed by field visits made by C. Derosier, P.Geo. on July 30, 2011 and February 15, 2012.

1.2 Units and numerical system

Units in the **C.D.G.C. Inc. 's** report are in metric units unless as otherwise specified. Tonnage figures are dry, metric tonnes unless otherwise stated. Reference to base metals are reported in weight percent or in parts per million (ppm) metal.

The monetary unit used in this report is the CAD$.

The weight, the measurement as well as the currency convention which is used in the course of this study is in conformity with the nomenclature of the International System (IS).

The cartographic reference system used for local mapping and drawing is NAD 83, Projection "Universal Transverse Mercator" (UTM), Zone 18, 32I/04.
Geographic coordinates: Longitude: 73° 47' 00" west - 73°50'00" west
Latitude: 50° 14' 00" north - 50° 15'00" north

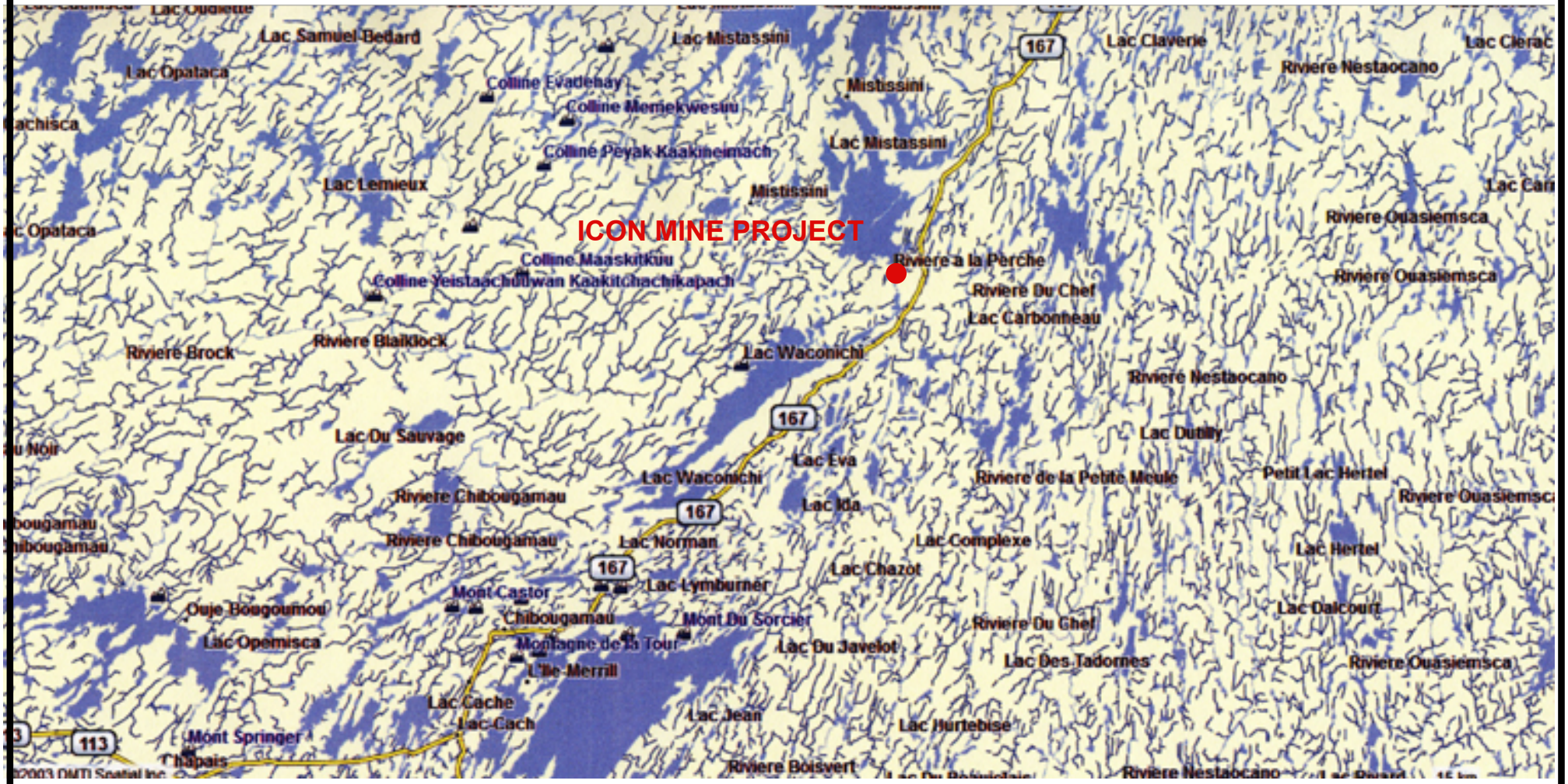
1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (cont.)

1.3 Reporting Standard

This report has been produced in accordance with the definitions and categories of mineral resources and mineral reserves as set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIMM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Definitions and Guidelines (CIMM Code). This report is considered by **C.D.G.C**. to not be, a Technical Assessment Report under the guidelines of the Valmin codes and the Canadian NI 43-101.

This report is not a valuation report and does not express an opinion as to the value of mineral assets.

Aspects reviewed in this report include product prices, socio-political issues, and environmental considerations, however, **C.D.G.C.** does not express an opinion regarding specific value of assets and tenements involved.



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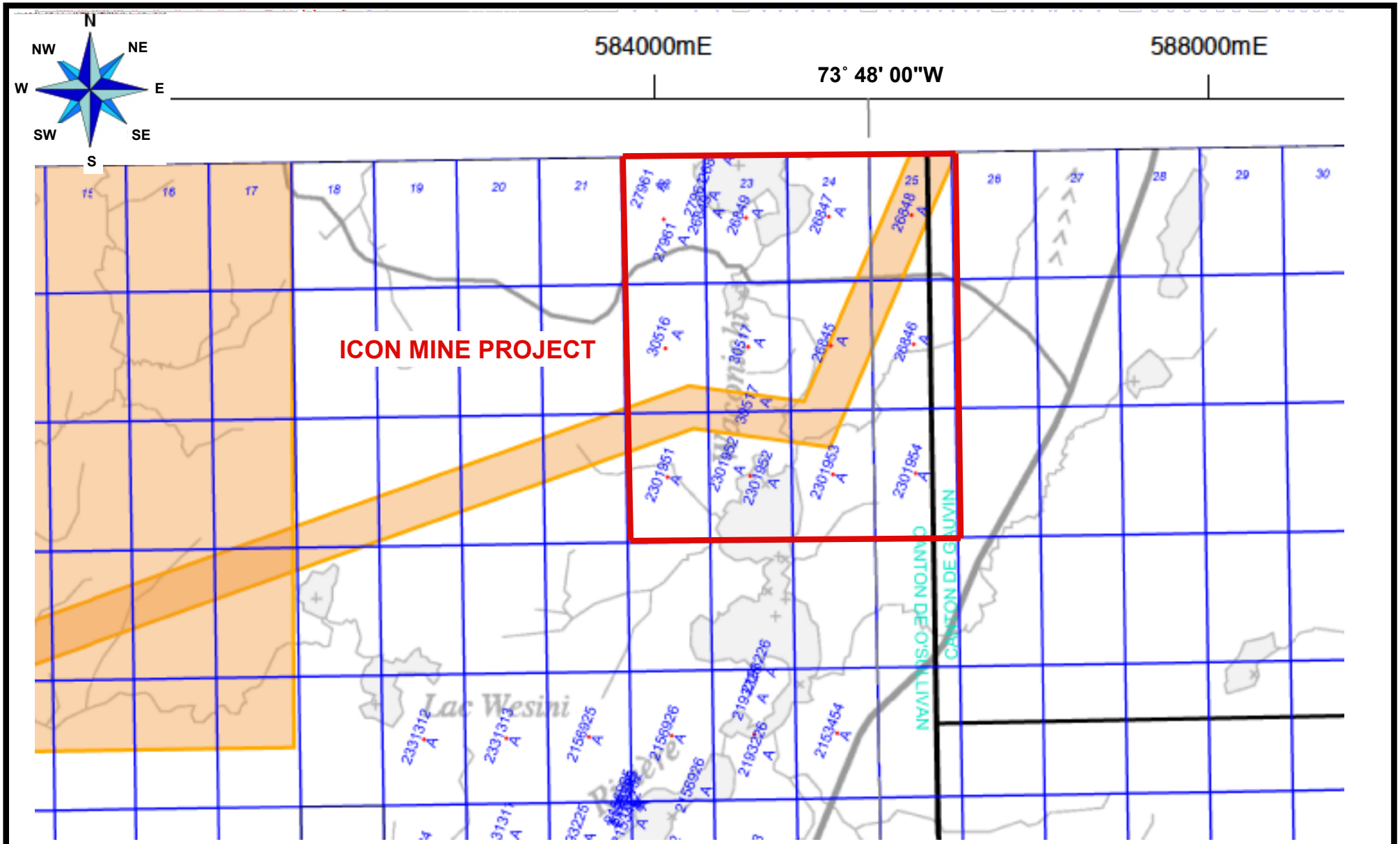
Projet/ Project	ICON MINE PROJECT	Approb:	Échelle/ Scale: As Shown	
	LOCATION AND ACCESS	Cont: 2012-250	Subdivision:	Figure No 2



Client:	APELLA RESOURCES INC.	Fait/ Made: C. Derosier P.Geo	Date: March 2012
Projet/ Project	ICON MINE PROJECT	Approb:	Échelle/ Scale: 1:50 000
	PART OF THE 32 I/04 CLAIMS MAP *(Source: MRNFQ, March 15, 2012)*	Cont: 2012-250 / Subdivision:	Figure No 3

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 The ICON Mine Project (Figure no 3)

The **ICON mine** property comprises 8 contiguous claims for a total area of about 440.52 ha. The eight exploration permits are situated in the northeast corner of O'Sullivan Township, at about 65 km northeast of Chibougamau, Quebec.

All bearings shown on Figure No 3 are astronomic.

The six mining exploration permits were obtained by electronic staking from the Ministère des Ressources naturelles, de la Faune du Québec ("QMRNW").

The eight exploration permits were recorded on May 12, 2005 and June 10, 2004 and received the following numbers :

LICENCE	AREA hectares	EXPLORATION COST $	RENTAL COST $
26845	55.07	1800.00	53.00
26846	55.07	1800.00	53.00
26847	55.06	1800.00	53.00
26848	55.06	1800.00	53.00
26849	55.06	1800.00	53.00
27961	55.06	1800.00	53.00
30516	55.07	1800.00	53.00
30517	55.07	1800.00	53.00
8 CLAIMS	440.52	$14 400.00	$ 424.00

All the ICON claims were reviewed using the Quebec MRNF database available on the GES-TIM website. Those permits are in progress to be renewed.

LICENCE	EXPIRY DATES
26845	2012-05-11
26846	2012-05-11
26847	2012-05-11
26848	2012-05-11
26849	2012-05-11
27961	2012-05-11
30516	2012-06-09
30517	2012-06-09

There are no surface rights associated to the land holdings.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (cont.)

2.2 Aboriginal Lands

Aboriginal land agreements are a significant factor in the Chibougamau area. In 1975 and 1978, two kandmarks atcs were signed with the Inuit, Cree and Naskapi communities in Northern and Northeastern Quebec. The agreements outline the framework for the rights to develop the lands and resources in designated areas. It establishes the following three land categories:

Category I Lands:

Those lands are owned by aboriginal landholding corporations. Subcategories I, IB and IB-N are owned outright by Inuit, Cree and Naskapi, respectively. Subcategories IA and IA-N are managed by the Government of Quebec for the exclusive use and benefit of the local aboriginal government.

Category II Lands:

Inuit, Cree and Naskapi peoples have exclusive hunt, fish and trapping rights and must be notified of any plans to carry out mining exploration on those lands.

Category III Lands:

Lands uses are accessible to the public domain.

The ICON Mine project is located on Category III lands but close to the Mistissini Category I lands of which the eastern limit is at less than 2 km west.

However, the property resides on Category III Lands. Apella recognizes that aboriginal relations are an important issue for a successfulmining venture and efforts have been initiated to involve the native population from Mistissini Post in policy decisions and employment opportunities. The Mistissini Cree have also demonstrated a favourable attitude towards mining development in the area as illustrated by the 1995 agreement for the development of the Troïlus gold mine.

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, INFRASTRUCTURES, CLIMATE, VEGETATION

3.1 Location and Accessibilty

The ICON Mine Project is located in north-central Quebec, within O'Sullivan and Gauvin Townships. The southern limit of the property is approximately 65 km northeast of the town of Chibougamau and the Mistissini Cree headquarters, Misitissini Post, is 16 km to the west. This location is accessible by an all paved road which links this community to Highway 167. Chibougamau is situated about 700 km north of Montreal (Figures No 1 and 2).

The property is largely enclosed within the following longitudes and latitudes:

Longitude: 73° 47' 00" west - 73°50'00" west
Latitude: 50° 14' 00" north - 50° 15'00" north

Logging companies maintain the 4 km secondary road access into the ICON SULLIVAN Mine.

3.2 Topography

The mining property presents a moderate relief. The difference in elevation is about 25 m between the wide valley of the Waconichi river and the tops of the rounded hills. Outcrops are mainly found on the slopes and tops of hills. The elevation above the sea level is 380 m (ASL).

The overburden is sandy with some large pebbles and slabs of Ordovician sedimentary rocks. Its thickness can be up to 30 m. It results from glacial deposition in a NW-SE direction. Consequently, the area is relatively dry. Some isolated pounds are present and creeks are narrow with a fair water flow.

The area is drained by the Waconichi river and its tributaries. The drainage is to the north into Lac Mitassini.

3.3 Infrastructures

The ICON Mine area count on the excellent provincial paved road # 167, linking Chibougamau to Mistassini lake and Temiscamie. Railway, power and telecommunication networks are available in Chibougamau. A power line supplying Misitissini's Cree Community crosses the property.

The Chibougamau- Chapais airport with daily flights to Montreal is located at about 80 km west of the property. Its runway is long enough for medium range aircraft and business aviation.

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, INFRASTRUCTURES, CLIMATE, VEGETATION (cont.)

3.4 Climate

According to the 1971 to 2000 Environment Canada precipitation data, the average annual precipitation is 954 mm, including 671 mm of rain and 248 mm of snow. Rain precipitation averages approximately 100 mm of water from June through September.

Snow precipitation is registered between October and May, but its peak falls on the period between November rand March, when monthly average reaches approximately 40- 50 mm (expressed in mm of water). The mean annual temperature for the area is slightly above the freezing point at 1.2 ˚C. Average July temperature is 17.2 ˚C, and average January temperature is - 17.3 ˚C.

The extreme minimum recorded temperature was - 50.9 ˚C, whereas the highest recorded temperature was 38.1 ˚C. There were 209 days recorded below freezing point.

3.5 Population and Services

The majority of residents of the mine area are occupied with forestry and mining work, hunting, fishing and tourism.

Manpower can easily be found in the area. The local population is familiar with mining and would be the principle source for the work force if expansion is feasible.

An experienced underground mining force is available in Chibougamau and Chapais, and surrounding area.

Numerous exploration and mining contractors are located within half hour drive of the ICON Mine project.

3.6 Vegetation

The ICON Mine project has rich biological resources. The area, mainly covered with sand and boulders permits the growing of evergreen (black spruces and jack pines), poplars and birches.

Most of the vegetation consists of 40% deciduous and 60% coniferous trees. The area is known for its lumber potential. The western part has been cut more than 10 Years ago and the northern part seems to have been exploited 5 to 10 Years ago.

4.0 HISTORY

Early geological mapping expeditions began in the Mistassini Basin in the late 1800s. Between 1871 and 1910, limited government mapping and surveying programs occurred over parts of the property. Government interest resumed in the mid-1950s through the mid-1970s with geological mapping, limited stream sediment geochemical surveys and regional airborne magnetometer and EM surveys, which covered the property area.

The ICON SULLIVAN copper mine is located along the Waconichi river, in the southern part of Lac Mistassini.

In 1956, Stratmat Limited initiated an exploration program in the general area of the mine which included six diamond drill holes and failed to identify any significant mineralization.

The Icon Syndicate conducted a ground follow-up program, based on an airborne electromagnetic anomaly generated from an airborne survey flown in 1964, by Canadian Aero Services Limited for the Geological service of Canada. The discovery of a large quartz- dolomite glacial erratic containing minor chalcopyrite, resulted in a systematic ground search for copper bearing flaot and the excavation of seven overburden trenches. The subsequent program of linecutting, ground geophysical surveying and diamond drilling outlined three mineralized bodies, which became the mainstay of the ICON SULLIVAN mine.

In 1966, the drilling reportedly totalled more than 7600 metres in the mine area.

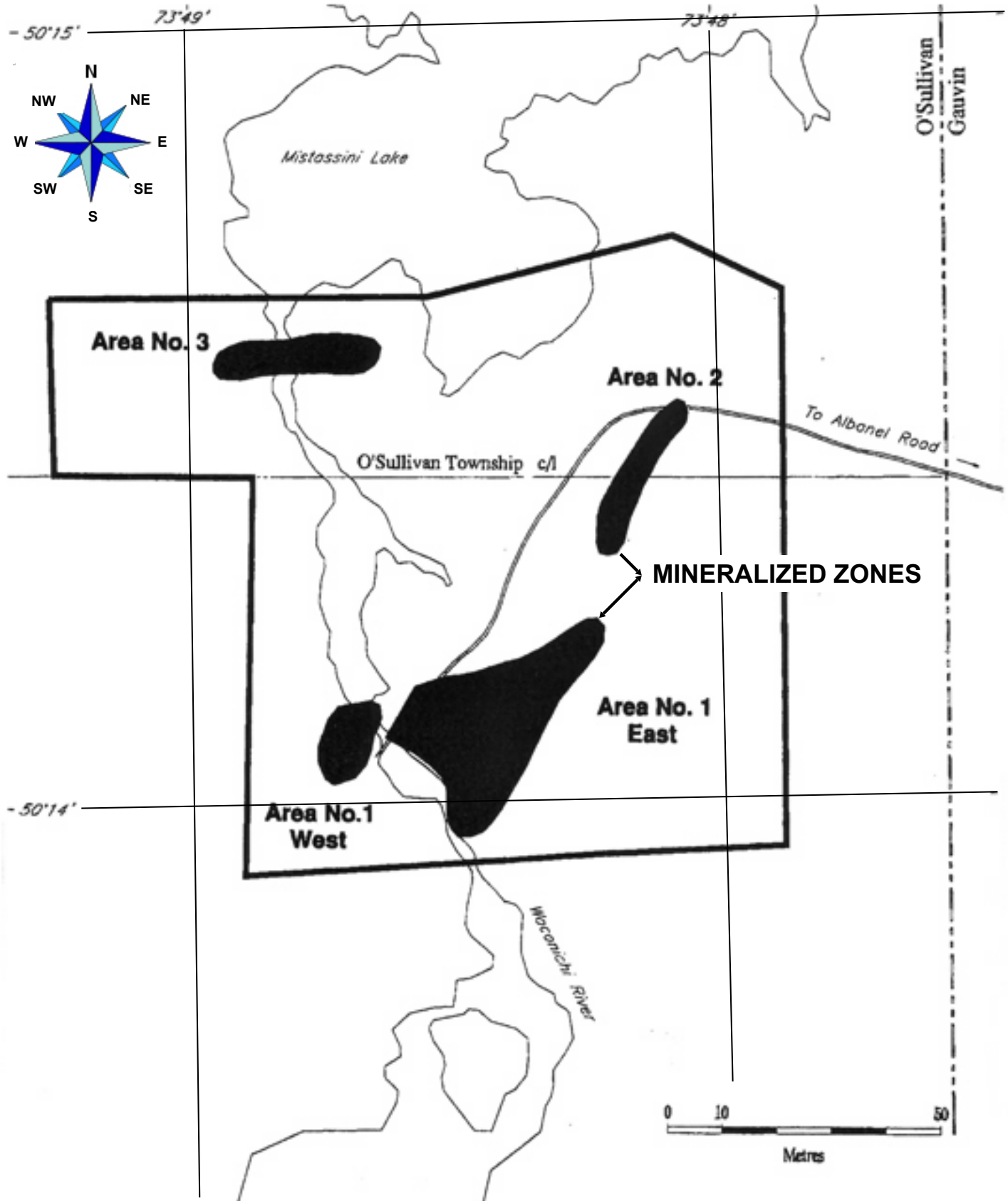
In the mid-1960s, the discovery of the Icon Sullivan mine attracted exploration activity to the area. Private and public companies staked ground in the Proterozoic sediments along the Mistassini Fault.

The ICON SULLIVAN copper mine operated from 1968 to 1975, producing 2.1 million tonnes of ore containing an average grade of 1.95 % Cu. Following an agreement of February 1967, Merill Island Corporation Ltd. began to mine the deposits and treat the ore at its mill near Chibougamau. The project became known as the Icon Sullivan Joint Venture.

The mine produced at a regular rate of some 540 tonnes daily until the installation of a preconcentrator in August 1970. Production increased to about 990 tonnes per day. Three main zones (Figure No 4) were mined by a combination of open- pit and underground methods.

West of the mine, Opemisca Copper Mines (Quebec) Limited acquired two adjacent properties. The larger one known as the J property, lied just to the west of the Apella's property, and the J-1 property comprising 4 claims, was extending about 600 west of the No 3 Pit. On the J Property, in 1968-1969, Opemisca drilled 19 diamond drill holes totalling 669 m. Drilling suggest that the property is largely underlain by gneisses of the Superior Province. No significant mineralization was intersected.

Between 1991 and 1995, Geoconseils Jack Stoch Ltd. held claim 5022780 before its purchase by a private company: Great Legends Mining Inc. which undertook some exploration work.



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		Date: March 2012	
Projet/ Project	ICON MINE PROJECT	Échelle/ Scale: As Shown	
	HISTORICAL MINERALIZED ZONES OF THE MINE AREA	Cont: 2011-250	Subdivision:
		Approb:	Figure No 4

4.0 HISTORY (cont.)

In 1969, the Mistassini Basin Syndicate originally held the area covering the J-1 property. It carried out ground EM survey and a total heavy metal geochemical survey. A total of 86 samples over a 60 m by 60 m grid. The background levels were established between 10 and 15 ppb heavy metals. The highest value obtained was 75 ppb.

In 1971, the same company focused its exploration on the J-1 property and completed a soil sampling program. A total of 722 samples was collected. Seven mercury (Hg), copper and zinc anomalies were identified. The anomalies were examined and tested by 8 diamond drill holes (J-22 to J-29) for a total length of 478 m. No copper mineralization was intersected.

Later in 1976, Gunnex Limited acquired 26 claims which covered the "MBS" and Opemisca J-1 properties. Further soil sampling was carried out over the larger area, using a 30 m x 120 m grid. A total of 2 985 soil samples was collected and assayed for Cu, Pb and Zn. No significant copper value was obtained, only some traces of contamination by copper bearing floats.

In 1967- 1968, Northeast Exploration Company Limited staked two properties to the east and northeast of the mine. The property located about 500 m to the east was briefly prospected and mapped. The second property was worked until 1971. During this time, a ground EM survey was completed, followed by prospecting, geological mapping, a stripping program over the EM anomalies, rock trenching and detailed mapping over a dolomitic copper showing. Fifteen diamond drill holes totalling 1 695 m, were set-up to evaluate at depth the geophysical anomalies and the showing.

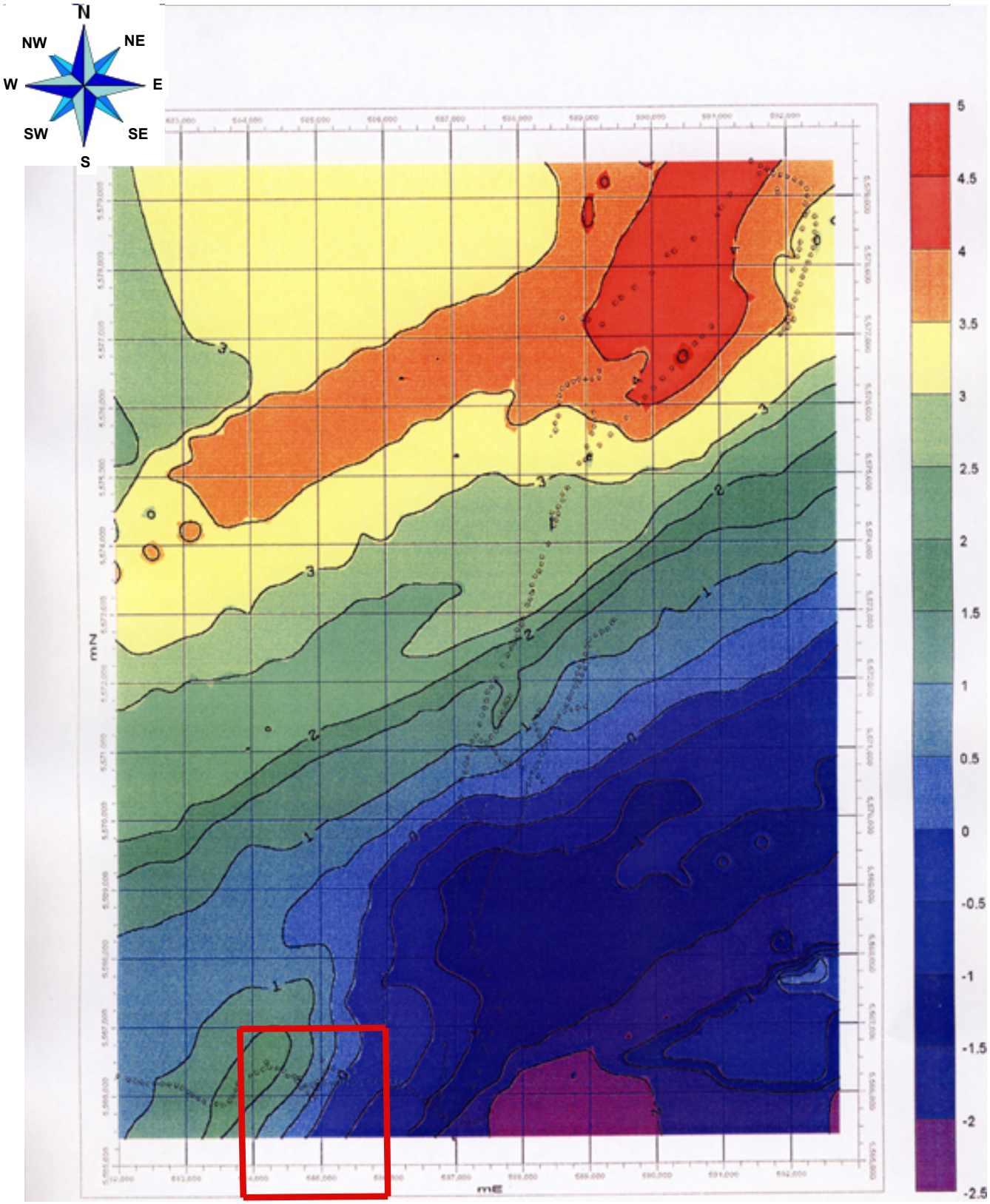
From 1971 to 1982, Northeast Exploration Co Ltd. optioned the property to Pinnacle Petroleums Ltd. who conducted tests using a deep geochemical sampling technique, using a Pionjar rock breaker. An initial orientation survey covered three areas of the property. All areas returned anomalies. The remainder part of the property was then covered by the deep geochemical survey with a grid of 30 m by 120 m. In 1982, a photogeological interpretation was completed on the property by Pinnacle.

In 1973, Grenville Exploration Ltd. acquired 18 claims between the two Northeast Exploration properties. Geological mapping , magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were conducted on the property.

In 1996, Great Legends Mining Inc. started to acquire and stake its Chibougamau Copper property which covered the Icon Sullivan copper mine and the Perch River copper deposit. Small, isolated programs of linecutting, sampling, magnetometer surveying have been completed to fulfil assessment requirements. On the Perch River part, a Maxi-Probe geophysical survey was executed.

In 1997, Watts, Griffis and McOuat were retained for the preparation of a technical qualification report.

In 1998, a gravimeter survey was carried out over the entire GLM property, covering the Icon Sullivan copper mine. This program was executed with the aim to define geological structures and potential massive sulphide layers or lenses in the Aphebian sedimentary rocks of the Mistassini Basin.



Source: Great Legends Mining Inc., R. Moar, 1997

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		Date: March 2012
Projet/ Project	**ICON MINE PROJECT**	**Échelle/ Scale: As Shown**
	MAP OF BOUGUER ANOMALIES OF THE ICON AREA	**Cont: 2011-250** / **Subdivision:**
		Approb: / **Figure No 5**

4.0 HISTORY (cont.)

A total of 356 gravimetric stations were established along the Highway 167 and timber roads, the township lines and some tie-lines. Parallel to the gravimetric survey , a DGPS survey was carried out (Differential Global Positioning System) in order to precisely obtain the planimetry and altimetry of the gravimetric stations, with an accuracy of 0.05 m.

Results of this survey show the presence of a positive Bouguer anomaly of 1.5-2.0 milligals at proximity of the icon Sullivan mine (Figure No 5).

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 Regional geology (Figure No 6)

The Icon Sullivan copper mine area was mapped by A.E. Deland and G.S. Sater in 1967, then by Caty and Chown in 1973, J.J. Gros in 1975, Laurin and Sharma in 1975 and R.N. DiLabio in 1981.

The region is largely covered by Pleïstocene glacial debris and / or recent sediments. The terrain is characterized by continental glacial features, such as drumlins, moraines and eskers. The bedrock is almost entirely of Precambrian age.

Three prominent rock units are present in the area.

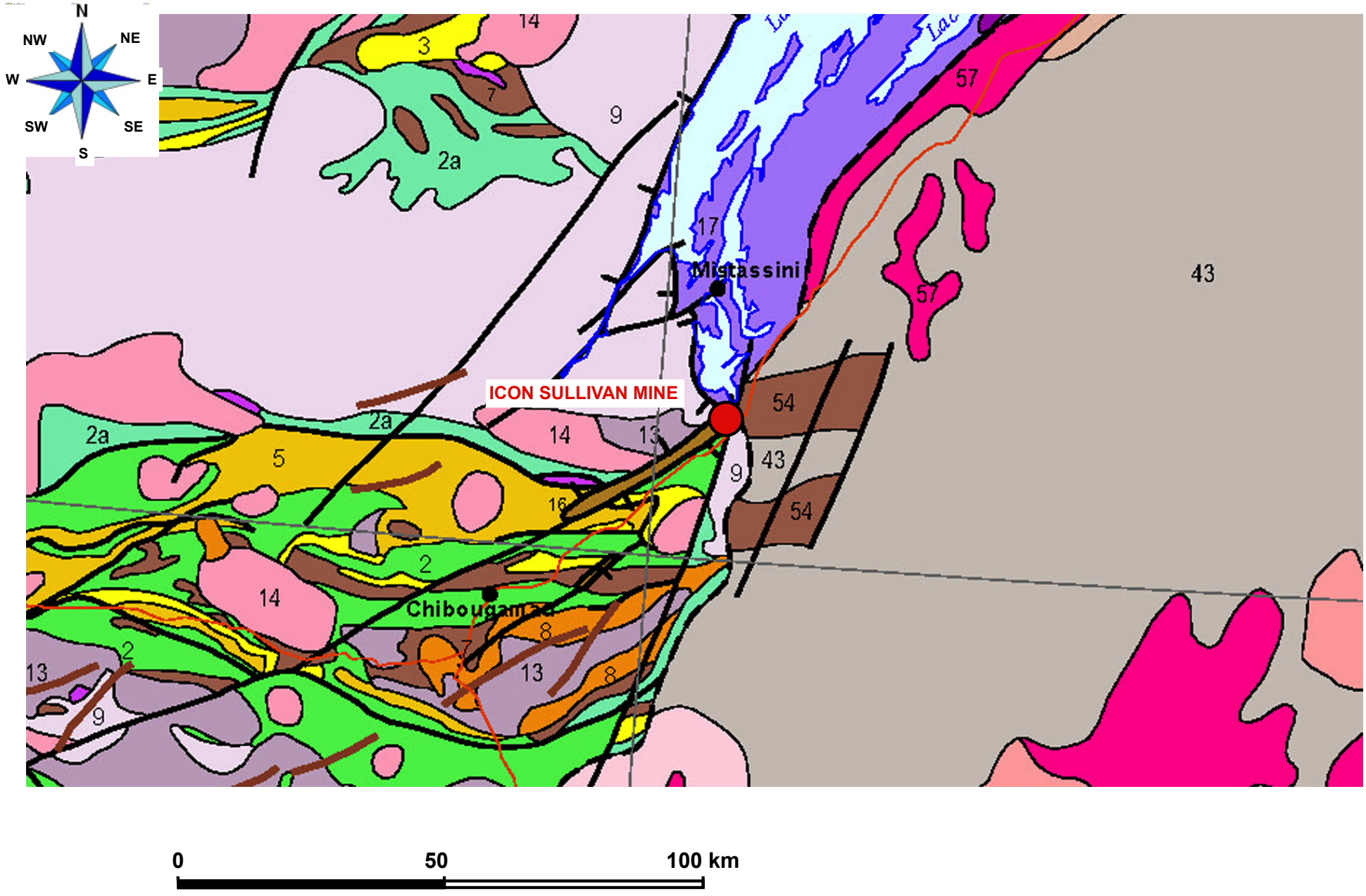
In the west,Proterozoic sedimentary rocks formed the Mistassini Basin unconformably overlie Archean gneissic or granitic rocks of the Superior Province, and to the East, gneissic rocks of the Grenville Province occur in faulted contact with the Mistassini and Superior rocks. The contact between the two provinces , known as the Grenville Front, is the most important geological feature in the region. It extends approximately 3 850 km from the Labrador coast to southwest Lac Huron. Recent geophysical studies suggest that the Front is a strike -slip junction. Most of the Grenville Front is unfaulted. It is generally an arbitrary limit based on intensity of metamorphism and tectonic style. In the Icon area, the Grenville Front seems to be faulted. Most say that it is thrust over the rocks of the Superior Province.

Rocks of the Superior Province underlie approximately 75 sqkm to the south and the west of Lac Mistassini comprising much of O'Sullivan and Bignell Townships. Rocks are dominantly grey or pink, medium grained, massive to gneissic granite, with minor amphibolite and pegmatite.

North of lac Waconichi and west of Lac Mistassini, a large area of quartzo-feldspathic granitic gneiss occurs and a plagioclase-rich hornblende syenite body extends westward from the northwest shore of Lac Waconichi. The Superior Province rocks, in general, are striking east-northeast with moderate to steep dips.

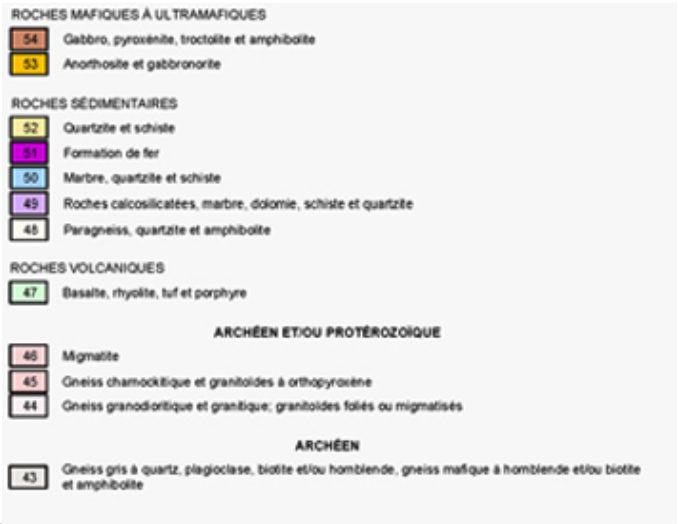
Proterozoic sedimentary rocks include two main sequences: the Chibougamau Formation and the Mistassini Group. These rocks unconformably overlie the Archean basement rocks. The clastic rocks of the Chibougamau Formation, though to be of Aphebian age, are found on the eastern shore of Lac Waconichi at the southern extremity of the Apella's property. Arkose and granitoid conglomerate dominate the formation with laminated slaty argillites and mixtites dropstones intercalated with the arkoses at the lower part of the succession. The rocks have undergone lower greenschist grade metamorphism. This formation is believed to be older than the Mistassini rocks around Lac Waconichi.

Rocks of the Mistassini Group were deposited in a shallow marine environment, and consist largely of arenaceous dolomite and black shale. The Group forms a gentle, north plunging (20°) syncline with a north-northeast striking axis. The rock units generally strike to the northeast and dip gently to the southwest at less then 10°. Total thickness is estimated between 1 500 and 1 825 m.



Client:	**APELLA RESOURCES INC.**	Fait/ Made: C. Derosier P.Geo	Date: February 2012
Projet/ Project	ICON MINE PROJECT	Approb:	Échelle/ Scale: AS SHOWN
	PART OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAP OF QUEBEC	Cont: 2011-250	Subdivision: / Figure No 6

LEGEND



25 Roches intrusives tonalitiques : tonalite et gneiss tonalitique; quantité mineure de roches granitiques

24 Granitoïdes à orthopyroxène : orthogneiss granulitique

23 Granitoïdes non subdivisés (principalement de l'orthogneiss)

22 Roches métasédimentaires : paragneiss; quantité mineure de quartzite, de marbre et de roches calcosilicatées

PROVINCE DU SUPÉRIEUR

PALÉOZOÏQUE

PERMIEN

21 Impactite (lac à l'Eau Claire)

PROTÉROZOÏQUE

Dykes de diabase et gabbro

19 Arénite, dolomie à stromatolites et basalte (groupes de Richmond Gulf et de Nastapoka)

18 Arénite, conglomérat et mudrock (Formation de Sakami)

17 Dolomie à stromatolites, arénite, conglomérat et shale (Supergroupe d'Otish et Groupe de Mistassini)

17a Formation de fer à jaspilite (Groupe de Mistassini)

16 Argilite, wacke, conglomérat et tillite (Groupe de Cobalt et Formation de Chibougamau)

ARCHÉEN

GRANITOÏDES

15 Roches granitiques post-tectoniques : granite alcalin à fluorine et monzogranite

14 Roches granitiques syn- à tardtectoniques : granite, granodiorite, monzonite et syénite; quantité mineure de diatexite

13 Roches tonalitiques syn- à tardtectoniques : tonalite, trondhjémite et granodiorite; quantité mineure de diorite et de monzodiorite

12 Granitoïdes à orthopyroxène syn- à tardtectoniques : enderbite, opdalite, charnockite et orthogneiss granulitique; quantité mineure de diatexite à orthopyroxène, de roches métasédimentaires et d'intrusions mafiques à ultramafiques

11 Granitoïdes diatexitiques syn- à tardtectoniques : diatexite à biotite, orthopyroxène, clinopyroxène, hornblende, grenat, cordiérite, sillimanite et/ou andalousite; contient <50 % d'enclaves de paragneiss et/ou de gneiss mafique

10 Granitoïdes syn- à tardtectoniques non subdivisés

9 Granitoïdes pré- à syntectoniques: gneiss tonalitique et trondhjémitique; gneiss non subdivisé; quantité mineure de diorite

INTRUSIONS MAFIQUES À ULTRAMAFIQUES

8 Complexes stratiformes : anorthosite, gabbro et pyroxénite

7 Roches intrusives mafiques : gabbro, gabbronorite, diorite et complexe de carbonatite; quantité mineure de roches ultramafiques intrusives et extrusives

6 Roches intrusives ultramafiques : pyroxénite, péridotite, hornblendite, serpentinite et filons-couches ultramafiques et mafiques

ROCHES SÉDIMENTAIRES

5 Roches sédimentaires : wacke, mudrock, conglomérat et formation de fer

5a Formation de fer

4 Roches métasédimentaires : paragneiss et schiste à biotite, grenat, orthopyroxène, sillimanite, andalousite, cordiérite, staurotide et/ou disthène; formation de fer, marbre et granite blanc d'anatexie associé aux roches métasédimentaires; présence commune de roches intrusives et volcaniques

ROCHES VOLCANIQUES

3 Roches volcaniques felsiques : rhyolite, rhyodacite, dacite, roches pyroclastiques et intrusions porphyriques felsiques; quantité mineure de roches volcaniques intermédiaires et mafiques et de roches sédimentaires

2 Roches volcaniques mafiques et intermédiaires: basalte, andésite et roches pyroclastiques; quantité mineure d'amphibolite, de roches volcaniques felsiques et ultramafiques, d'intrusions mafiques et de roches sédimentaires

2a Amphibolite, métabasalte et gneiss mafique

1 Roches volcaniques ultramafiques : komatiite, basalte magnésien et roches ultramafiques d'origine indéterminée; quantité mineure de roches volcaniques mafiques et de roches sédimentaires

SYMBOLES

Discordance (les tirets sont du côté des roches les plus anciennes)

Faille de chevauchement (le bloc de chevauchement est du côté des triangles)

Faille de type indéterminé

Limite des grands ensembles géologiques

Client:	**APELLA RESOURCES INC.**	**Fait/ Made: C. Derosier P.Geo**
		Date: March 2012
Projet/ Project	**ICON MINE PROJECT**	**Échelle/ Scale: N/A**
	LEGEND OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAP OF QUEBEC	**Cont: 2011-250** / **Subdivision:**
		Approb: / **Figure No 6A**

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The Mistassini Group is comprised of five formations, from base to top: Papaskwasati, Cheno, Lower Albanel, Upper Albanel and Temiscamie. The distribution of the Papaskwasati and Cheno units is restricted to areas in the northeast end of Lac Mistassini well outside of the region of interest. A basal regolith of boulders of weathered basement rocks in a black, fine grained, slitghly siliceous dolomite matrix marks the unconformity with the Archean rocks.

The Lower Albanel Formation was originally divided in four members by Deland and Sater. In 1973, Caty and Chown subdivided the formation into six members which can be traced along the length of the Mistassini Basin.

In 1975, T. Flanagan made the following description, mainly based on several vertical drill holes:

Member A: The lowest dolomite member is characterized by a stromatolites layer at the base and discontinuous reefs and fragments of stromatolites at higher levels. It is composed of arenaceous dolomite approximately 23 to 49 m thick. Intraformational breccias are evident.

Member B: A 90 to 146 m thick unit of grey, laminated and argillaceous dolomite with five graphitic shale horizons. The four lower shale horizons are less than 1 to 6 m thick while the upper bed is 24 to 30 m thick. The beds are referred to as G-1 to G-5, from bottom to top. They contain abundant laminations and nodules of syngenetic pyrite. The lower bed, G-1, hosts the Icon Sullivan deposit while the G-2 bed hosts the Perch River deposit.

Member C: This member is composed of laminated argillaceous dolomite approximately 180 to 300 m thick.

Member D: Dolomite unit with numerous collapse and slump breccias is associated with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and white carbonate mineralization. Mineralization commonly occurs in intraformational breccias near fault zones. The unit is 60 to 120 m thick.

Member E: This member is composed of laminated dolomite approximately 45 to 120 m thick.

Member F: Transitional zone from argillaceous to pink dolomite from 45 m to 137 in thickness.

The boundary between the Lower and Upper Albanel is believed to be an unconformity.

The Upper Albanel Formation consists mainly of pink to buff, hard, dense and massive dolomie with local stromatolite zones and intraformational breccia in the southern part of the basin. In the northern portion of the basin, the Upper Albanel has been divided into two units: a lower grey dolomite of about 200 m thick which grades into a 400 m thick fine grained, massive and argillaceous intercalated dolomite.

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The uppermost formation of the Mistassini Group is the Temiscamie Formation which extends about 56 km along the eastern edge of Lac Albanel. It lies north of the area covered by Figure No 6.

Rocks of the Grenville Province are generally characterized by higher metamorphism. However, according to DiLabio, most of the Grenville metamorphic rocks in the area are lithologically indistinguishable from the gneissic rocks of the Superior Province. The predominantly sedimentary in origin and have undergone epidote-amphibolite grade metamorphism changing to biotite gneiss. Radioactive K-Ar dating on biotite from the gneisses in the northeast end of the Mistassini Basin was determined to be 1.0 Ga.

Four distinct type of lithology have been identified: quartz-plagioclase- hornblende gneiss, massive amphibolite, schistozed amphibolite and granite or pegmatite. To the east of the Grenville Front, in ths region, quartz-plagioclase-biotite and / or hornblende gneiss is the predominant rock type, covering an area of approximately 14 km in length by 3 km wide. The rocks are pink to grey, medium grained, strongly foliated and contain inclusions of dark green, hornblende rich rocks. The dominant strike is north-northeasterly.

The Mistassini Fault is a major structure in the region. It is described as an east dipping thrust fault which trends to the northeast. In the Mistassini Basi, the Mistassini Fault and the Grenville Front are believed to coincide. Near the fault, the attitude of the sedimentary beds changes abruptly to become parallel to the structure.

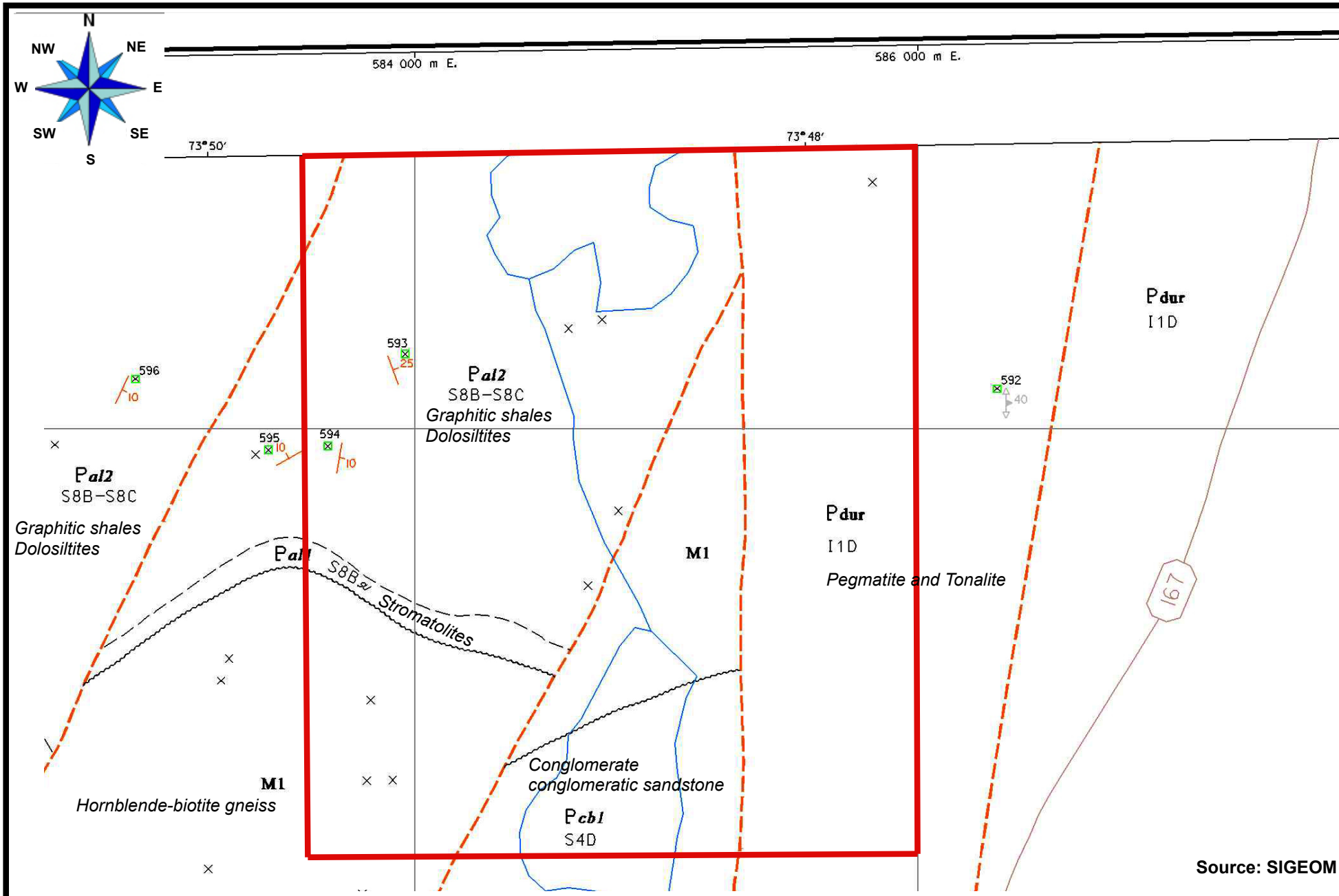
A second significant fault is known as the Waconichi Fault. This one trends to the NE and joins the Mistassini Fault just south of the Icon Sullivan mine (Figures No 7 and 8).

5.2 Local Geology

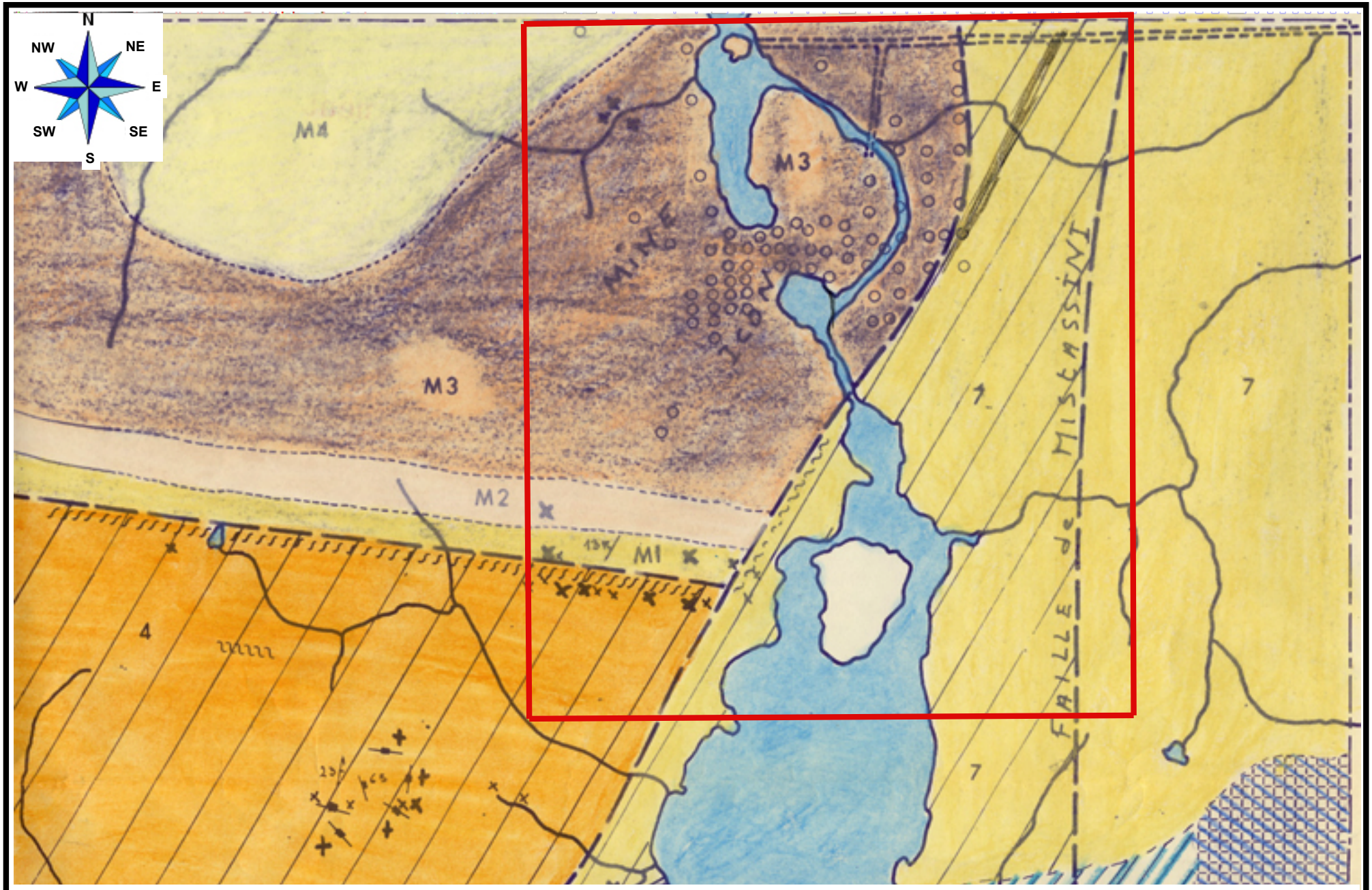
The Icon Mine Project is located within the relativey unmetamorphic Proterozoic sedimentary rocks known as the Mistassini Group which rests unconformably on the Archean basement and is separated from the Grenville Group by the Mistassini Fault. The Mistassini Group which comprizes the Albanel Formation, dips at 6˚ to the NE and rest unconformably on the Archean basement. The property and more particularly the area of the Icon Mine is underlain by the coarse-grained quartz dolomite vein material, is situated at the extreme south end of the Mistassini sedimentary basin

The six members of the Lower Albanel Formation are present on the property.

The Icon deposit occurs in the Lower Albanel Formation, which in the immediate mine area consists of : fine grained, grey, argillaceous dolomite; fine-grained black, graphitic argillite; fine-to-medium-grained grey arenaceous dolomite, including breccis; fine-grained , grey, stromatolitic dolomite; and the ore horizon, which is termed a coarse-grained quartz-dolomite. The stratigraphic column is amazingly consistent and the expected intersection of specific beds may be extrapolated for as much as 1.5 km.



Client:	APELLA RESOURCES INC.	Fait/ Made: C. Derosier P.Geo	Date: March 2012
Projet/ Project	ICON MINE PROJECT	Approb:	Échelle/ Scale: 1: 20 000
PART OF THE 32 I/04 GEOLOGICAL MAP		Cont: 2011-250	Subdivision: / Figure No 7



Client:	**APELLA RESOURCES INC.**	Fait/ Made: C. Derosier P.Geo	Date: March 2012	
Projet/ Project	ICON MINE PROJECT	Approb:	Échelle/ Scale:	
	COLOURED PART OF THE GEOSCIENTIFIC MAP 32I/04	Cont: 2011-250	Subdivision:	Figure No 8

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The coarse-grained quartz-dolomite at the No 1 open-pit is associated with a black graphitic argillite bed at the contact between the upper-fine-grained, grey argillaceous dolomite and the lower medium-grained, grey, arenaceous dolomite. This contact represents a definite environmental change from a period of relatively high-energy sedimentation to a period of lower-energy sedimentation. The graphitic argillite could represent very low energy sedimentation in shallow, lagoonal, warm seas when undoubtedly would have hosted some types of organisms.

A lower stromatolitic horizon was recognized early in the diamond drilling program and an upper horizon was located in the No 3 ore zone. Fossils in the lower stromatolites horizon may be classified as hemispherical stromatolites (***Collenis***). The upper-horizon includes undulatory stromatolites (***Weedia***) and digitate stromatolites (***Gymnosolen***). Hemispheral stromatolites were probably mattes rather than reefs and as such could be expected to underly most of the Mistassini Basin. The undulatory and digitate forms are local in extent and were probably reefs or colonies.

The possible relationship of upper-horizon stromatolitic reefs to ore placement has not yet been accurately determined. These reefs may have been localized by the original footwall rolls and thereby may have accentuated these features.

The medium-grained, grey, arenaceous dolomite rests unconformably on the Archean basement complex and it would appear from the bore holeswhich reached this contact that the erosion surface was covered with rubble and was undoubtedly very irregular.

Argillite Horizon Number		**Thickness**
	Fine- grained, dark grey, argillaceous dolomite	Unknown
5	Fine-grained, black, graphitic argillite with pyrite and marcasite	30.50 m
	Fine-grained, grey, argillaceous dolomite	3.05 to 3.66 m
4	Fine-grained, black, graphitic argillite with pyrite and marcasite	
	Fine-grained, grey, argillaceous dolomite	2.44 m
3	Fine-grained, black, graphitic argillite with pyrite and marcasite	0.99 to 1.20 m
	Fine-grained, grey, argillaceous dolomite	10.67 m
2	Fine-grained, black, graphitic argillite with pyrite and marcasite	4.88 to 5.49 m
	Fine-grained, light to medium grey, argillaceous dolomite	47.24 m
1	Fine-grained, black, graphitic argillite and coarse-grained quartz	
	dolomite-sulphide ore horizon	0.30 to 12.19 m
	Fine-grained, grey, stromatolitic (small) dolomite	0.30 to 1.50 m
	Fine-grained, grey, argillaceous dolomite	2.44 m
	Fine to medium-grained, grey, arenaceous dolomite with breccias	21.34 m
	Fine- grained, grey, stromatolitic (large) dolomite	0.30 to 3.04 m
	Fine to medium-grained, grey, arenaceous dolomite with breccias	1.50 to 3.04 m
	Basal conglomerate	1.50 to 6.08 m
	Archean, Basement Complex, biotite-quartz diorite and granite gneiss	

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The coarse-grained quartz-dolomite is usually associated with the No 1 black, graphitic argillite bed. However, the detailed position of this graphitic argillite relative to the quartz-dolomite is most erratic and is found in various areas at the hanging wall, at the footwall, at both positions, or contained entirely within the quartz-dolomite. There are numerous graphitic stylolites, graphitic partings and graphitic fragments within the ore zone, and in some cases these are associated with a modest percentage of chalcopyrite. The abundance of iron sulphides in some of the argillites horizons both above and within the minerlized zone indicates that these formations were originaly sulphur-rich. This sulphide is almost certainly authigenic or diagenetic in origin. This is demonstrated by its very fine -grained nature, its repeated occurrence in within thin seams in some sections of the core, and its presence as fine-grained concretionary bodies and ellipsoidal shell-like aggregates. The stromatolite mounds, together with the dilatation effect created by lateral stresses across the contours of the original basement surface, probably controlled the accumulation of the coarse-grained quartz-dolomite and chalcopyrite.

5.2.1 Mineralization

The vein is mainly composed of quartz and carbonates of varying composition and grain size. Sulphides are chalcopyrite, pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, bornite and rarely millerite. Specular hematite has been noted in the absence of sulphides. Near surface, malachite, azurite, bornite, chalcocite and native copper have been noted.

5.2.1.1. Gangue minerals

Quartz has the appearance of normal coarse-grained vein material. However, when associated to massive chalcopyrite, it forms large euhedral to subhedral crystals which are as much as 3 m long and 0.60 m in diameter.

On the basis of grain size, colour and weathering, three main types of carbonates have been recognized. The most abundant is medium-grained, white to buff ferroan dolomite which oxidizes readily to a reddish brown colour. In the mine, it was the No 2carbonate and has been referred to as medium-grained, white dolomite. A very coarse-grained calcite, known as the no 1 carbonate, occurs only with the massive sulphidelenses and exhibits euhedral, rhombohedral crystals measured in inches. This calcite is commonly white to pale pink in colour and does not readily oxidize. A rarer medium-grained light grey ferroan dolomite. This last does not oxidize and has been named the No 3. The association pattern is not apparent and the distribution was found erratic.

Chemical assays have shown that Carbonate No 1 is calcite while No 2 and No 3 are both ankerites. The only difference between No 2 and No 3 is a minor variation in the quantity of Fe and Mg.

5.2.1.2. Ore Minerals

The predominant sulphide is chalcopyrite, which occurs as small blebs, lenses, and patches within the quartz-carbonate gangue The grain size varies from extremely

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

fine to coarselycrystalline. Extremely fine -grained chalcopyrite is usually associated with quartz and is found withinthe hanging-wall grey, argillaceous dolomite as narrownear vertical fissure fillings. The large high-grade chalcopyrite lenseswhich are very important economically are invariably coarsely crystalline.

At several locations, is has been noted that chalcopyrite is pseudomorphic after carbonate and quartz.

Pyrite and pyrrhotite have been observed associated to the chalcopyrite.

The vein sulphides have a high mercury content (P. Sears, 1969), and value range from 80 to 1300 ppb.

Many vugs lined with quartz-calcite-marcasite and chalcopyrite occur within the quartz-carbonate vein.

Millerite needles has been noted in one vug in the No 1 zone and one in the no 2 zone.

In the vicinity of the Mistassini Fault, many vugs are partially filled with a bluish mud.

Sphalerite is also found in the gangue. With pyrrhotite, sphalerite seems to be older than the pyrite-chalcopyrte. The chalcopyrite is cut by stringers and veinlets of marcasite and by stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite. The marcasite may have been formed by the alteration of pyrite and pyrrhotite.

5.2.2. Ore Genesis

At the beginning of the production period, the genesis of the Icon Mine mineralization has been a puzzling problem. Initially both “modified” syngenetic and epigenetic origins for the vein system were considered. However, during the underground development it became apparent that the syngenetic thesis was completely untenable. It was determined that the deposit is a product of low-temperature, hydrothermal ore deposition. It was a product of epigenetic vein processes. The occurrenceof large bodies of chalcopyrite is incompatible with simple syngenetic processes and implies a redistribution if not introduction.

It has been established that there were at least three generations of quartz-carbonate-sulphide deposition and that there was a marked structural control of this deposition. Recognition of this structural control has proved to be very important in the exploration of the deposit. The Mistassini Fault was probably important in the structural development of the ore zones, permitting the circulation of mineralizing fluids. Most of the ore and gangue minerals were probably emplaced by the process of dilatation and not by the replacement of black, graphitic argillite host rock.

The first mention of a Kupferschiefer type mineralization for the copper mineralization

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

of the Mistassini Basin, was mentioned by Collins (1974). Sulphides present in the black graphitic shales have some similitudes with the Non-Such Shales Formation in Michigan. At Icon mine, sulphides are also disseminated in a synsedimentary carbonated argillite which is related to the well known source of copper in Germany.

In the Mistassini Basin, Collins describe the graphitic shales as follows: Quartz: 45 to 55 %; muscovite and illite: 35 to 45%; organic carbon: 5-6% comprising algae (Stromatolite) and bacteria; pyrite: 3-4%; microcline, orthose, adularite: 5%; and dolomite: 0.5%. Presence of chlorite and sericite containing crystals of pyrite and nodules of marcasite was already described by Troop and Darcy in 1973. The chemical composition of the shale varies very little laterally close or very far from the mine. However, it is possible to observe an increase in the organic carbon content close to the mineralization.

6.0 EXPLORATION WORK

From February 23, 2012 to March 2, 2012, Apella Resources undertook a small pitting program which was aimed to determine the thickness and composition of the overburden lying above the metasedimentary formation, to uncover the favourable copper mineralized layers, as well as to find some mineralized erratic blocks.

For that purpose, a hydraulic shovel was hired and brought to the property.

Three areas were retained for the overburden testing and the facilities of access. The area on both sides of the N-S oriented township line, the HQ Power line which crosses the eastern part of the property in a NE-SW direction and the western part along the main gravel road, WSW of the No 3 Mineralized zone (Figure No 9).

A total of 37 pits varying in size from 2m by 2m to 10m x 10m has been dug. Most of them have a depth of 2 m. Most of them have been refilled after the inspection. Coordinates of the pits are listed with the description on the following table (Table No 1).

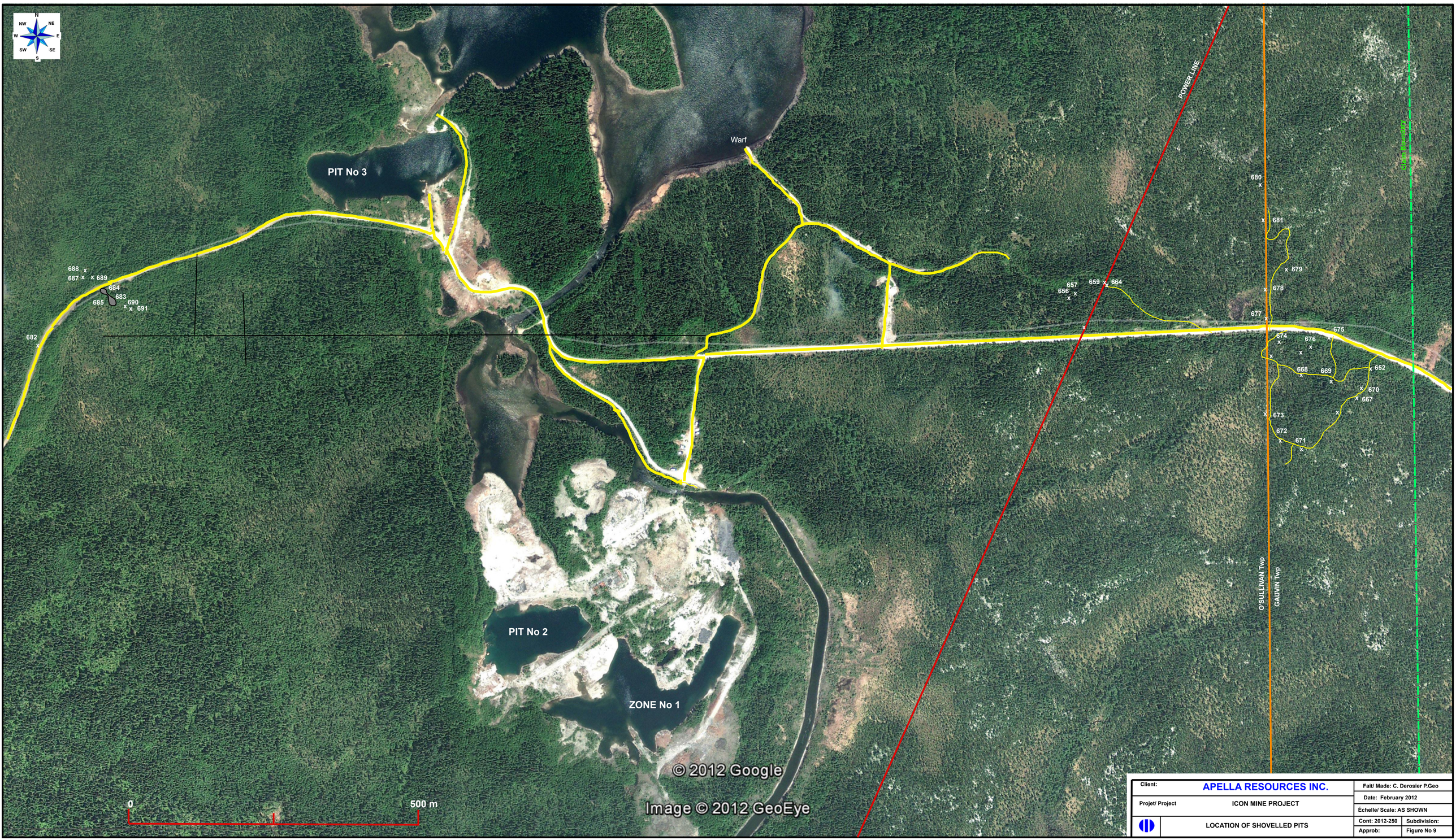
In the western part, where the sedimentary formation outcrops, six samples have been taken and sent to the ALS Minerals's laboratory in Val d'Or, Quebec.

Samples were tested for base metals. Assay certificates are joint in Appendix.

No economic copper value has been obtained.

TABLE No 1

EXCAVATIONS No	DATES	COORDINATES UTM	ELEVATIONS m (ASL)	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NUMBER
652	23-FEV-12 10:15:05AM	18 U 586161 5566199	405 m	Sand and Gravel	
653	23-FEV-12 10:18:36AM	18 U 586176 5565272	404 m	Claim Limit	
654	23-FEV-12 10:41:45AM	18 U 586679 5565836	409 m	Sand and Gravel, Outside	
655	23-FEV-12 10:52:58AM	18 U 586324 5566130	395 m	Sand and Gravel, Outside	
656	25-FEV-12 11:02:03AM	18 U 585625 5566327	401 m	Sand and Gravel	
657	25-FEV-12 11:02:21AM	18 U 585637 5566332	399 m	Sand and Gravel	
658	25-FEV-12 11:06:01AM	18 U 585693 5566353	401 m	Sand and Gravel	
659	25-FEV-12 11:06:03AM	18 U 585693 5566353	406 m	Sand and Gravel	
660	25-FEV-12 11:12:37AM	18 U 585696 5566350	402 m	Sand and Gravel	
661	25-FEV-12 11:12:39AM	18 U 585696 5566350	403 m	Sand and Gravel	
662	25-FEV-12 11:12:41AM	18 U 585696 5566350	403 m	Sand and Gravel	
663	25-FEV-12 11:12:44AM	18 U 585695 5566351	400 m	Sand and Gravel	
664	25-FEV-12 11:12:49AM	18 U 585695 5566351	400 m	Sand and Gravel	
665	25-FEV-12 12:00:32PM	18 U 586021 5566211	390 m	Sand and Gravel	
666	25-FEV-12 12:00:34PM	18 U 586021 5566211	391 m	Sand and Gravel	
667	25-FEV-12 12:19:11PM	18 U 586143 5566151	387 m	Sand and Gravel	
668	25-FEV-12 12:29:40PM	18 U 586042 5566169	391 m	Sand and Gravel	
669	25-FEV-12 12:39:54PM	18 U 586095 5566174	394 m	Sand and Gravel	
670	25-FEV-12 12:52:22PM	18 U 586148 5566166	398 m	Sand and Gravel	
671	25-FEV-12 1:45:25PM	18 U 586046 5566034	389 m	Sand and Gravel	
672	25-FEV-12 1:56:23PM	18 U 586002 5566048	385 m	Sand and Gravel	
673	25-FEV-12 2:08:20PM	18 U 585979 5566118	381 m	Sand and Gravel	
674	25-FEV-12 2:14:14PM	18 U 585991 5566226	384 m	Sand and Gravel	
675	26-FEV-12 12:45:37PM	18 U 586092 5566245	260 m	Sand and Gravel	
676	26-FEV-12 12:46:48PM	18 U 586031 5566219	260 m	Sand and Gravel	
677	27-FEV-12 9:59:10AM	18 U 585975 5566267	386 m	Erratic blocks	
678	27-FEV-12 10:20:35AM	18 U 585977 5566344	391 m	Erratic blocks	
679	27-FEV-12 10:50:39AM	18 U 586015 5566378	402 m	Sand and Gravel	
680	27-FEV-12 11:08:36AM	18 U 585968 5566530	400 m	Erratic blocks	
681	27-FEV-12 11:19:27AM	18 U 585972 5566468	395 m	Erratic blocks, Outcrop	
682	27-FEV-12 12:17:13PM	18 U 583784 5566206	384 m	Erratic blocks, Outcrop	
683	27-FEV-12 1:05:02PM	18 U 583910 5566290	412 m	Erratic blocks, Outcrop	
684	27-FEV-12 2:26:46PM	18 U 583902 5566297	410 m	Erratic blocks, Outcrop	
685	28-FEV-12 12:22:34PM	18 U 583906 5566289	408 m	Massive dolomite, silicified	568256
686	28-FEV-12 12:35:48PM	18 U 583903 5566288	410 m	Massive dolomite, silicified	568257
687	28-FEV-12 12:54:42PM	18 U 583887 5566311	409 m	Outcrop with sulphides	568258
688	28-FEV-12 1:06:23PM	18 U 583891 5566315	410 m	Massive dolomite, silicified	568259
689	28-FEV-12 1:20:30PM	18 U 583891 5566309	408 m	Outcrop: Dolomite	568260
690	28-FEV-12 1:57:07PM	18 U 583930 5566284	409 m	Outcrop: Dolomite	568261
691	28-FEV-12 2:19:49PM	18 U 583938 5566280	410 m		



Client:	APELLA RESOURCES INC.	Fait/ Made: C. Derosier P.Geo	
Projet/ Project	ICON MINE PROJECT	Date: February 2012	
		Échelle/ Scale: AS SHOWN	
	LOCATION OF SHOVELLED PITS	Cont: 2012-250	Subdivision:
		Approb:	Figure No 9

Picture No 1: Stripping of Outcrop No 683. The dolomite is laying flat.

Picture No 2: Stripping of Outcrop No 684. Removing of large slab of dolomite.

Picture No 3: View of the Quebec Hydro Power Line linking Mistissini to the National network

Picture No 4: Power Line with Pit no 006 in foreground (Sand and boulders).

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Pits dug in the northeastern part of the property have not reached the bedrock and failed to recover mineralized erratic blocks.

West of the river, the metamorphic sedimentary formation outcrops or is present under a thin cover of overburden. The stripping made shows the presence of a massive dolomite layer with disseminated sulphides.

Since the metamorphic sedimentary formation is lying almost flat, and because of the presence of graphitic shales, the geophysical methods are not the best tools for finding the copper mineralized veins. In addition, those veins are more or less associated to graphitic shales.

In the past, geochemical surveys failed to delineate the copper mineralization mainly due to the glacial dispersion.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the compilation of all available data and the work recently completed and despite the results obtained, the author has concluded that the Icon Mine Project justifies a continuing exploration effort, especially in the western half of the claims group.

Recommendations contained herein are for a two-stage exploration program: a stripping and trenching phase followed by a drilling program.

8.1 Surface Exploration Program

It is recommended first to re-establish the last grid of cut lines. It will serve for the exact location of the previous drill holes.

The expression of the copper bearing veins on surface will be stripped. The outcrops will be washed and detail mapped. The mineralized veins and veinlets will be cut by diamond grit saw and then channel sampled following a NE-SW direction. Spacing between the channels will be 12.5 m. Their length will be variable in function of the veining and topography.

8.2 Drilling Program

A diamond drilling program will be executed conditional to the positive results obtained during the first phase. Drill holes will be planed in order to intersect at depth the mineralization observed on surface. The core will be meticulously examined for the finding of copper mineralization in the shales and dolomite. Samples will be sawed in two equal halves. The upper half will be sent to the laboratory and assayed for precious metals using the metallic sieves method and fire assay.

A minimum of 1 000 m of drilling is recommended. A period of two months will be necessary for this field work.

A report accompanied by drill logs, geological sections and eventually level plans will be produced.

The core will be stored in the Apella's coreshack in Chibougamau.

A budget has been prepared to cover these recommendations.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (cont.)

8.3 Cost estimate

Phase I Surface Exploration Program

Rehabilitation of the last grid cut by Agnico Eagle Group	$ 50 000.00
Permit and environment:	$ 5 000.00
Stripping: total of 0.5 ha	$ 100 000.00
Trenching: total of 400 m in length	$ 120 000.00
Geology:	$ 30 000.00
Channel sampling:	$ 15 000.00
Assaying:	$ 40 000.00
Travelling expenses and accommodation	$ 62 000.00
Supervision and reporting	$ 35 000.00
Contingencies: 7%	$ 33 000.00
Total Phase I	**$ 500 000.00**

Phase IIDiamond drilling

Drilling: 1 000 m @ $ 125.00/m	$ 125 000.00
Site Sampling	$ 10 000.00
Assaying: 100 samples $ 50 / sample	$ 5 000.00
Geology: 30 days @ $ 1000.00 /day	$ 30 000.00
Down Hole Gravity survey	$ 45 000.00
Supervision and Report:	$ 15 000.00
Travelling and accommodation:	$ 12 000.00
Administration and financing:	$ 20 000.00
Contingencies:	$ 48 000.00
Total Phase II	**$ 300 000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**$ 800 000.00**

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GM 29651 DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, ICON SULLIVAN JOINT VENTURE. 1973, par TROOP, A J. 8 pages.

10.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this report is March 31rst, 2012

REPORT OF EXPLORATION WORK
ON THE
ICON SULLIVAN PROPERTY

Prepared for **APELLA RESOURCES INC.**
Suite # 1600, 543 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V6C1X8

Signed at Saint- Lazare, on March 31, 2012

Christian Derosier, M.Sc., D.Sc., P. Geo.
C.D.G.C. Inc.
1957 montée Harwood
Saint-Lazare, Qc., Canada
J7T 2N3

APPENDIX

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: 604 984 0221 Télécopieur: 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

À: **APELLA RESOURCES INC.**
SUITE 1600
543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalisée date:
20- MARS- 2012
Compte: PET

CERTIFICAT VO12048157

Projet: ICON

Bon de commande #:

Ce rapport s'applique aux 6 échantillons de roche soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 5- MARS- 2012.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

CHRISTIAN DEROSIER	PAT O BRIEN	

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Poids échantillon reçu
LOG- 22	Entrée échantillon - Reçu sans code barre
CRU- 31	Granulation - 70 %< 2 mm
SPL- 21	Échant. fractionné - div. riffles
PUL- 31	Pulvérisé à 85 %< 75 um

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	
ME- MS41	Aqua regia 51 éléments ICP- MS	
Au- AA23	Au 30 g fini FA- AA	AAS

À: **APELLA RESOURCES INC.**
ATTN: CHRISTIAN DEROSIER
1957 MONTEE HARWOOD
SAINT- LAZARE QC J7T 2N3

Ce rapport est final et remplace tout autre rapport préliminaire portant ce numéro de certificat. Les résultats s'appliquent aux échantillons soumis. Toutes les pages de ce rapport ont été vérifiées et approuvées avant publication.

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

Signature: Nacera Amara
Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or

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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO12048157

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 2	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1
568256		1.82	<0.005	0.01	0.15	2	<0.2	<10	20	0.37	0.08	17.70	0.08	5.03	2.2	7
568257		2.59	<0.005	0.01	0.33	4	<0.2	<10	40	0.53	0.15	15.80	0.04	5.15	4.8	1
568258		2.35	<0.005	0.01	0.97	<2	<0.2	<10	20	0.40	0.09	10.65	0.05	27.1	2.8	17
568259		2.91	<0.005	0.01	0.05	2	<0.2	<10	20	0.22	0.06	14.00	0.03	5.45	1.5	5
568260		2.12	<0.005	<0.01	0.03	3	<0.2	<10	20	0.16	0.02	18.00	0.04	3.66	1.7	2
568261		3.18	<0.005	0.02	0.09	3	<0.2	<10	10	0.33	0.16	18.75	0.07	5.63	4.9	4

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Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01
568256		0.27	3.1	0.98	0.84	<0.05	0.09	0.01	0.016	0.11	2.7	9.0	10.65	1600	0.22	0.06
568257		0.63	3.3	1.22	1.53	<0.05	0.13	0.01	0.022	0.27	2.3	22.4	9.59	2230	0.22	0.05
568258		0.14	24.0	1.67	3.31	<0.05	0.27	0.01	0.017	0.10	15.4	22.6	7.32	1650	0.22	0.04
568259		<0.05	2.0	1.15	0.37	<0.05	0.03	0.01	0.028	0.02	2.6	2.0	8.15	1980	0.09	0.04
568260		<0.05	1.8	0.79	0.34	<0.05	0.02	0.01	0.024	0.02	1.7	3.2	10.85	1680	0.08	0.05
568261		0.11	7.2	1.21	0.68	<0.05	0.03	0.01	0.012	0.04	2.4	5.3	11.15	2840	0.08	0.05

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Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2
568256		0.07	5.5	420	1.2	7.5	<0.001	0.11	<0.05	1.4	0.5	<0.2	81.5	<0.01	0.02	0.7
568257		0.08	11.7	220	1.8	19.1	<0.001	0.16	0.07	0.7	0.4	<0.2	69.2	<0.01	0.01	1.2
568258		0.05	10.6	270	1.5	4.8	<0.001	0.02	<0.05	2.2	0.4	<0.2	50.8	<0.01	0.01	3.4
568259		0.05	3.2	770	0.7	0.9	<0.001	0.03	<0.05	1.2	0.3	<0.2	82.5	<0.01	0.01	0.3
568260		0.07	4.8	150	0.7	0.6	<0.001	0.03	<0.05	0.9	0.4	<0.2	90.1	<0.01	0.01	0.2
568261		0.08	9.3	580	2.9	3.0	<0.001	0.14	0.07	0.9	0.4	<0.2	60.9	<0.01	0.01	0.2

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Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités L.D.	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS41 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 V ppm 1	ME-MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS41 Zr ppm 0.5
568256		<0.005	0.05	0.25	8	<0.05	5.00	9	3.2
568257		<0.005	0.12	0.29	2	<0.05	3.62	7	6.2
568258		<0.005	0.03	0.40	10	<0.05	7.82	25	10.7
568259		<0.005	0.02	0.17	4	0.05	6.15	6	1.5
568260		<0.005	<0.02	0.11	3	<0.05	3.78	5	0.7
568261		<0.005	0.06	0.30	5	<0.05	6.16	7	0.9

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Méthode	COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT
ME- MS41	Interférence: Ca> 10%interfère sur l'arsenic par ICP- MS. Les résutlats du ICP- AES sont reportés.
ME- MS41	L'analyses de l'or par cette méthode sont semi- quantitatif à cause du peu d'échantillon pesée (0.5g).