Acadian Mining Corporation

Assessment Report

Annapolis Properties Corp.

LOCHABER MINES CROSS LAKE PROPERTY
HALIFAX COUNTY
NOVA SCOTIA
CANADA

EXPLORATION LICENCE
09705

Annapolis Properties Corporation, 10 Morris Drive, Unit 6, Dartmouth, NS B3B 1K8 ph (902)444-7779

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Prepared by:

Tyler Compton
Dwight Kenney

Summary

This report documents work completed in the spring of 2012 with respect to mineral license 09705 held by Annapolis Properties Corp, consisting of seven contiguous mineral exploration claims.

A limited exploration programme, including till and float sampling, was performed by Annapolis staff in April of 2012. A total of three till and three float samples were collected on a transect trending down-ice of the Sherbrooke Syncline. Gold grain analysis, performed on the till samples, recovered only a single modified gold grain. Rock samples were assayed for gold (Au) and arsenic (As) content. Gold values for all samples were below the detection limit (<0.005 ppm) and As values ranged from a low of 2.079 ppm to a high of 8.918 ppm.

With such a small number of samples, meaningful conclusions concerning the prospectivity of the property cannot be drawn. It is recommended that further sampling be performed.

Table of Contents

List of Tables and Figures

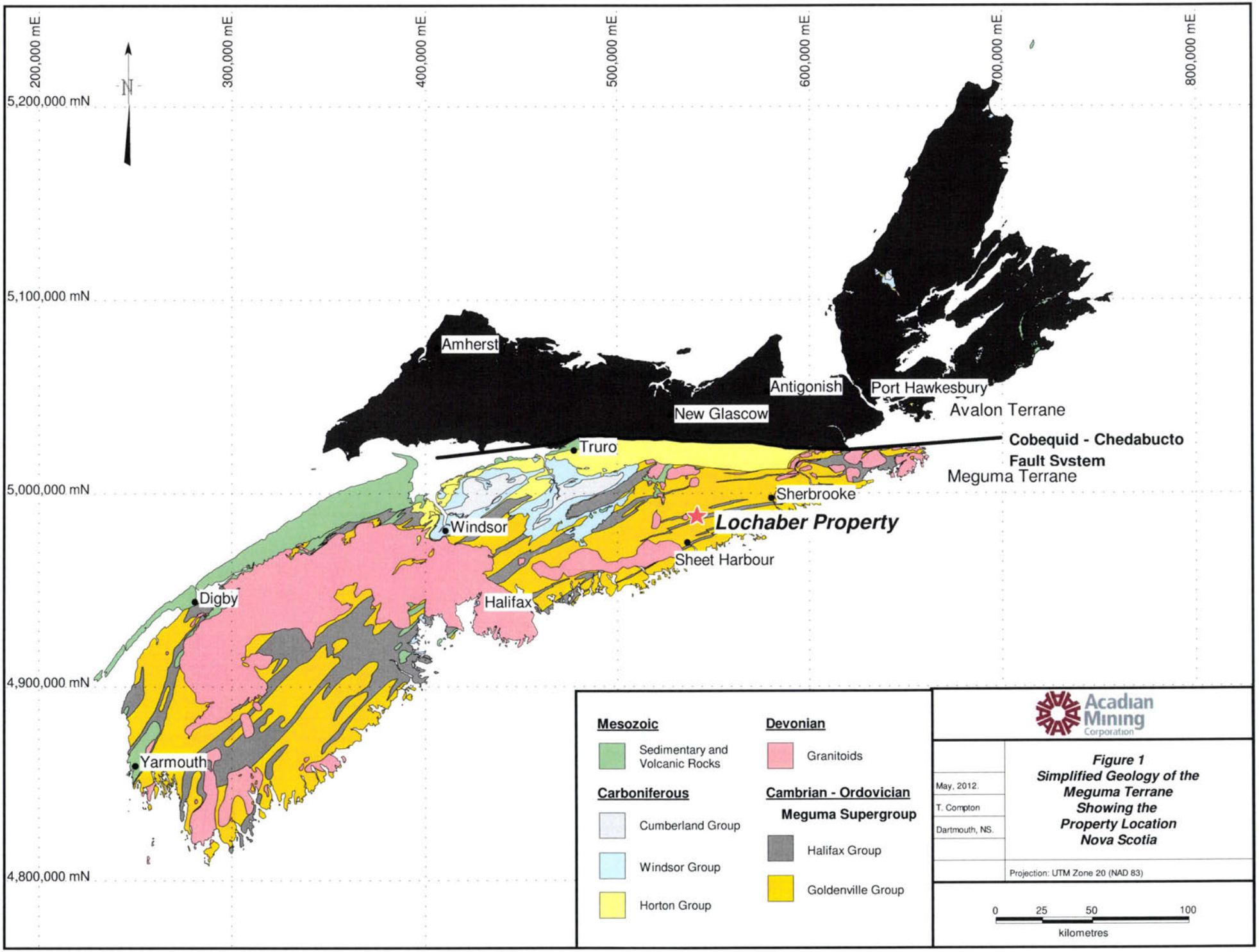
1.0 Introduction

The following report was written to comply with provisions within the Mineral Resources Act concerning the reporting of work on exploration claims. Annapolis acquired exploration licence 09705 in April of 2011. This report covers 12 months of work and expenditures related to the exploration of this property. After review of the work completed, Annapolis has decided to renew the licence in full.

Work presented in this report includes limited C-horizon till sampling for the purpose of gold grain analysis and float sampling for the purpose of conventional assay. The principal object of the current work was to evaluate the potential of the Sherbrooke Syncline to host auriferous strata outside of the historic gold deposit. To this end, three till samples and three rock samples were collected down-ice of the inferred trace of the syncline, in the vicinity of Charlies Lake (Figure 3). Till samples were examined for detrital gold grains and rock samples were assayed for gold (Au) and arsenic (As) content. Till-borne gold grain analysis is a useful exploration technique that provides information about the potential richness of a deposit and an approximation of its up-ice proximity to the sample area. Rock samples comprised angular, locally-derived cobbles which are interpreted to be representative of local bedrock. Rock samples provide lithological data regarding local bedrock and assay results give an indication of the magnitude of mineralization in local bedrock.

2.0 Location and Access

The Lochaber Mines claims are located in Halifax County, approximately 100 km to the northeast of Halifax. The claims are situated on NTS Map 11E01B, a few km north of the community of Lochaber Mines (Fig 2). Access is easily gained by traveling approximately 114 kilometers east of Halifax, on Route 7, to the town of Sheet Harbour (Figure 1). From Sheet Harbour, follow Route 374 (north) to the settlement of Lochaber Mines. From here, continue north on Route 374 to the northern extent of Marshall Flowage (Figure 2 and 3). Here, a secondary road leads eastward from Route 374 to the study area (Figure 2 and 3).


200,000 mE
300,000 mE
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600,000 mE
700,000 mE
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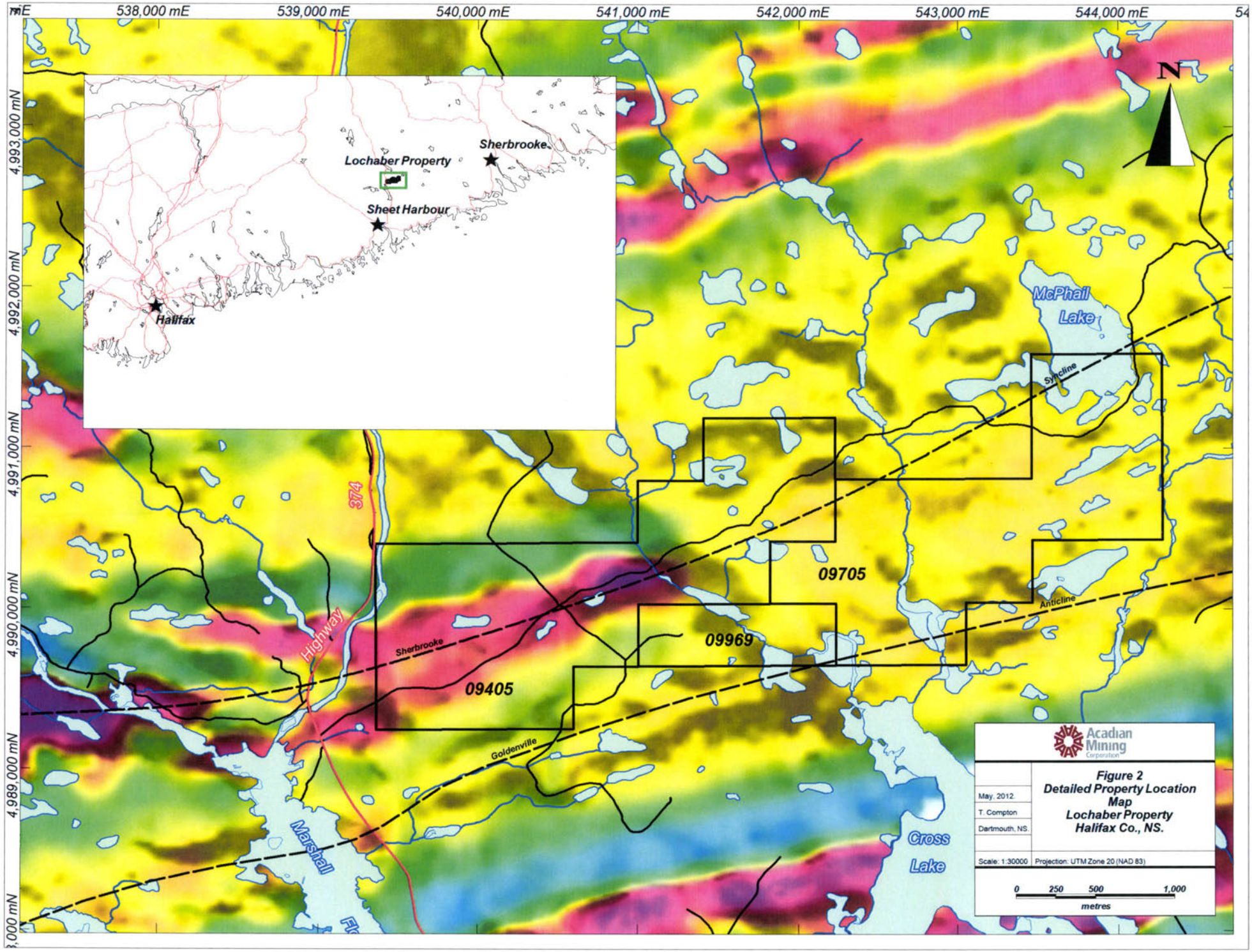
5,100,000 mN
5,000,000 mN
4,900,000 mN
4,800,000 mN
Amherst
Antigonish
Port Hawkesbury
New Glascow
Avalon Terrane
Cobequid - Chedabucto
Fault Svstem
Meguma Terrane
Truro
Sherbrooke
Lochaber Property
Windsor
Sheet Harbour
Digby
Halifax
Yarmouth
Mesozoic
Sedimentary and Volcanic Rocks
Carboniferous
Cumberland Group
Windsor Group
Horton Group
Devonian
Granitoids
Cambrian - Ordovician
Meguma Supergroup
Halifax Group
Goldenville Group
Acadian Mining Corporation
May, 2012.
T. Compton
Dartmouth, NS.
Figure 1
Simplified Geology of the
Meguma Terrane
Showing the
Property Location
Nova Scotia
Projection: UTM Zone 20 (NAD 83)
0 25 50 100
kilometres


538,000 mE
539,000 mE
540,000 mE
541,000 mE
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543,000 mE
544,000 mE
4,993,000 mN
4,992,000 mN
4,991,000 mN
4,990,000 mN
4,989,000 mN
N
Lochaber Property
Sherbrooke
Sheet Harbour
Halifax
McPhail Lake
Syncline
Anticline
09705
09969
09405
Highway 374
Sherbrooke
Goldenville
Marshall
Cross Lake
Acadian Mining Corporation
Figure 2
Detailed Property Location Map
Lochaber Property
Halifax Co., NS.
May, 2012
T. Compton
Dartmouth, NS.
Scale: 1:30000
Projection: UTM Zone 20 (NAD 83)
0 250 500 1,000
metres

3.0 Licence Tabulation

Licence 09705 consists of 7 contiguous mineral exploration claims held by Annapolis Properties Corporation (Annapolis). Upon review of the property Annapolis will renew all of the mineral exploration claims comprising licence 09705.

A detailed tabulation of the claims is provided below.

Licence #	Claims	Tract	NTS Sheet
09705	EMN HJKQ	58 59	11E01B 11E01B

Table 1: Licence Tabulation, Licence 09705

4.0 Climate and Physiography

Eastern Nova Scotia is characterized by northern temperate zone climatic conditions moderated by proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. Seasonal variations occur, with winter conditions of freezing and/or substantial snowfall expected from late November through late March. Spring and fall seasons are cool, with frequent periods of rain. Summer conditions can be expected to prevail from late June through early September with modest rainfall and daily mean temperatures in the 15 to 20 degrees Celsius range. Maximum daily summer temperatures to 30 degrees Celsius occur, with winter minimums in the minus 25 to minus 30 degrees Celsius range.

The property area is characterized by gently sloping hills separated by boggy low lying areas. The property is thickly mantled with a mixture of allochthonous and autochthonous tills which is often drumlinized. The area is uninhabited and well forested with second and third generation mixed softwood and hardwood stands.

Mineral exploration field programs can efficiently be undertaken during the period of May through late November, while winter programs can be readily accommodated with appropriate allowance for weather delays.

5.0 Previous Work

The Lochaber Gold District has been explored since the late 1800's. Though mining had commenced 10 years earlier, the first detailed geological map of the district was not published until 1897. That year, E.R. Faribault published the Fifteen Mile Stream (FMS) Sheet which comprises land lying between Governor's Lake in the northwest and Cross Lake in the southeast. Several gold districts appear on this map including FMS, Lochaber, Ragged Falls, and Cameron Dam. Extraction and exploration efforts were short lived and no documented work took place between approximately 1900 and 1979.

1887-1889 - 4 shafts up to 19m deep were developed on a slate hosted vein system. In addition, significant trenching took place in the surrounding area. A mill was also erected during this time, and a total of 70g of gold from 4.5 tonnes (15.42 d/mT) were recovered from the property.

1979 – NSDME staff, R.R Stea and J.H. Fowler, mapped tills throughout the province. Esso Minerals performed airborne radiometric survey in the area.

1980's – Federal and Provincial governments conducted regional lake and stream sediment surveys and geophysical surveys in the region.

1981 – PanEast Resources Inc. conducted regional stream and lake sediment surveys in the area in addition to an airborne magnetic/VLF-EM survey.

1982-83 – The Geological Survey of Canada produced a detailed geological map of the region

1984 – Consultants for Seabright Resources Inc. conducted a literature review of the Lochaber Gold District and determined it unfit for further exploration. The report indicates further exploration efforts should focus on the Goldenville Anticline situated south of the property.

1986-87 – Seabright conducted a comprehensive exploration programme on land lying between Marshall Flowage in the west to Gegogan Brook in the east. The programme included soil/till and stream sediment geochemical surveys in addition to geological mapping and prospecting. The results of geological mapping confirmed previously published work and better constrained the location and trend of major structural features. Nearly 200 soil and till samples were collected with several of these exhibiting assay values in excess of 1000ppb Au. Extensive follow-up work, focusing on the highly anomalous samples, was conducted the same year but produced only disappointing or inconclusive results. Eight stream sediment samples were collected and none exhibited anomalous results. Prospecting revealed a concentration of auriferous quartz boulders, of which one exhibited an anomalous assay value in excess of 7000ppb.

1988 – Seabright continued detailed exploration work in the area with geochemical and geophysical surveys. In addition, historic workings lying immediately west of the Mines Branch Brook were mapped and sampled as part of the exploration programme. Sampling of the old workings produced several anomalous samples exhibiting visible gold and occasional assays in excess of 15 ppm Au. During this programme, an area of quartz float was identified and interpreted to represent the southern contact between Halifax and Goldenville strata within the Sherbrooke Syncline. Several anomalous float samples were collected from this area and exhibited assay values up to 38 ppb Au.

There is no record of significant exploration work on this property dated later than 1988.

6.0 Regional Geology

The Meguma Terrane of eastern mainland Nova Scotia is underlain by folded Cambro-Ordovician age sedimentary sequences of the Meguma Supergroup and extensive areas of Mid-Devonian granitoids. The Meguma Supergroup comprises two groups, namely the greywacke-dominated Goldenville Group and the overlying slate-argillite dominated Halifax Group, each of which has been subdivided into Formations (e.g. White et al., 2007; Horne and Pelley, 2007).

The Meguma Supergroup was deformed during the mid-Devonian Acadian Orogeny resulting in east to northeast trending regional folds and associated axial planar cleavage. Regional folds typically show upright to overturned geometry and are frequently doubly plunging at shallow angles resulting in elongate domal structures.

Metamorphism associated with the Acadian Orogeny varies across the Meguma Terrane from amphibolite facies in the extreme northeast and southwest areas. The central mainland is characterized by mid or lower greenschist facies assemblages. Large volumes of granite and granodiorite were intruded into the folded and metamorphosed Meguma Group during mid-Devonian to early Carboniferous time, resulting in development of well-defined contact aureoles. Lower Carboniferous and younger aged strata unconformably overlie the eroded Meguma surface and have been affected by folding and shearing. Northwest trending faults typically showing sinistral strike-slip separation are common throughout the Meguma Terrane

6.1 Goldenville Group

The Goldenville Group, which forms the basal unit of the Meguma Supergroup, is host to most of the known gold deposits in the province. The group generally consists of intercalated metagreywacke and metasiltstone (Malcolm, 1976; Schenk, 1978). On the eastern shore the Goldenville Group generally consists of repeated turbiditic cycles consisting of thick metagreywacke fining upwards to thin metasiltstone and black slate caps. Mappable formations are locally recognized within the Goldenville Group (White, 2006; White et al., 2007; Horne and Pelley, 2007) although no subdivision has been made in the Upper Seal Harbour area.

6.2 Halifax Group

The Halifax Group forms the upper part of the Meguma Supergroup and is generally comprised of thinly bedded slates and minor metasiltstone and metasandstone (Malcolm, 1976). The Halifax Group has been locally subdivided into formations. The Cunard Formation is regionally mappable and defines a stratigraphic marker within the Halifax Group. The Cunard Formation consists of fine-grained dark slates and interbedded metasandstone beds and hosts significant sulphide mineralization, mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite. The Cunard Formation is locally underlain by the Beaverbank Formation which consists of carbonate and manganese rich slates and metasiltstone locally characterized by coticule layers (Horne and Pelley, 2007). The stratigraphically highest unit of the Halifax Formation generally consists of grey-green metasiltstone and metasandstone lithology. In the eastern shore area this unit is referred to as the Glen Brook Formation (Horne and Pelley, 2007).

7.0 Property Geology

The Lochaber Gold District is situated in a series of tightly folded Cambro-Ordovician metaturbidites. Most of the auriferous structures are located on the south limb of the northeast-southwest trending Sherbrooke Syncline. The syncline hosts slate units of the Halifax Group overlying units of interbedded slate and metasandstone of the Goldenville Group. Auriferous mineralization appears to be stratigraphically restricted to the top of the Goldenville Group and closely associated with slate-hosted quartz veins.

Regional metamorphism, exhibited in the Lochaber Gold District, is low-grade greenschist facies characterized by moderate muscovite and biotite content in slates and metasandstones.

The property is thickly mantled with overburden providing only rare examples of exposed bedrock. There are at least two directions of ice movement, approximately south and southeast, evidenced by glacial striae found in the greater area (Stea, 1992). Local drumlin morphology further attests to multiple ice directions with approximately equant rather than lobate plan shapes. Overburden ranges in thickness from four to upwards of 30 meters and is primarily composed of a hybrid till comprising elements of Stea's (1992) Lawrencetown and Beaver River tills. This till is matrix dominated with roughly equal fractions of sand and clay sized particles and hosts clasts of predominantly sub-round metasandstone. Both basal ground moraine and ablation facies are present on the property. The latter is evidenced by sand dominated till matrices found in hummocky terrain hosting numerous erratics.

8.0 Work Performed

A brief exploration program was completed by Annapolis staff in April of 2012 with the aim of finding evidence of auriferous mineralization east of historic workings on the Sherbrooke Syncline. To this end, a limited rock and till sampling programme was completed on Exploration License 09705. The study area boasts an extensive network of logging roads and was traversed by both foot and vehicle. Till and rock samples were collected by hand with the former sent to ODM Laboratory in Ontario for gold grain analysis, and the latter sent to Dalhousie's MEC for conventional Au and As assay. The results of sampling are presented in Figure 3 and tables 2 and 3.

8.1 Till Sampling

In Nova Scotia, most glacial sediment and associated drumlins and moraines were deposited between 70,000 – 11,000 years ago. The earliest depositional and erosional indicators of ice-flow developed east to southeast drumlinized terrain succeeded by ice flow from the Escuminac ice centre that modified older drumlins to reflect southward directed ice flow influence. This ice flow phase deposited silt and clay rich tills having a high percentage of far-travelled lithologies, sometimes as distant as 80 kilometers. This till sheet is generally referred to as the Lawrencetown Till and is problematic for geochemical prospecting due to dilution and potential masking of mineralized substrate. The youngest glacial till was formed 18,000 – 15,000 years ago and was deposited along the Scotian Ice Divide that resulted in vari-directional ice flow. The Beaver River Till formed under this ice divide and is characterized by locally derived rock types that frequently comprise >90% of nearby bedrock and is termed a basal or ground moraine.

The Beaver River Till has an over-lying ablation facies that is generally further travelled and morphologically expressed as hummocky and ribbed moraine. The local clast composition of the Beaver River Till can be modified by the incorporation of older allochthonous tills. The local bedrock origin of the Beaver River Till makes it an ideal medium for geochemical prospecting in the search of Meguma gold deposits.

Recent gold grain studies of glacial till conducted within the mainland of Nova Scotia have provided useful information regarding the concentration and morphology of gold grains in till with respect to its bedrock source (Goodwin, 2005). As expected, these studies show that the concentration of gold grains decreases down ice from the source and that the morphology changes from pristine to reshaped with distance from the source. The morphology of gold grains provides information not attainable from conventional geochemistry. The local bedrock origin of the Beaver River Till makes it an ideal medium for geochemical prospecting in the search of Meguma gold deposits. The hybridized till in the study area is not entirely representative of local bedrock but, with a strong component of Beaver River Till, is still useful for gold grain studies.

In 2012, Annapolis Properties staff conducted a till sampling programme on licence 09705 for the purpose of gold grain analysis. A total of three samples were collected, 100 meters apart, on a transect trending approximately southeast (down-ice) of the inferred trend of the Sherbrooke Syncline (Figure 3). Acadian field staff used handheld GPS receivers to locate each proposed sample. If the location was deemed suitable for sampling, a hole was dug to a depth at which the C horizon was exposed. Due to excessive boulder content, hole depths did not exceed 50cm in this study. When appropriate C horizon material could not be reached, B horizon material was sampled instead. Samples were not screened but cobbles measuring greater than 5cm were removed by hand. Each sample, comprising approximately 14kg of material, was collected in a heavy plastic bag measuring 18 x 20". This sample size was chosen because it approximates that used by Goodwin (2005) and others. The samples were sent to Overburden Drilling Management located in Nepean Ontario for gold grain analysis.

At ODM, the samples were inventoried, sorted and weighed. A 350g split of each sample was dried and retained as an archive sample. The rest of the sample was wet sieved to 2mm. The +2mm clast fractions were weighed and classified by general lithology type and retained in storage for the duration of the project. The -2 mm fraction was run over a concentrating table and the visible gold grains were counted and classified as reshaped, modified or pristine, providing a qualitative indication of transport distance. The gold grains were returned to the table concentrates and retained in storage. See Appendix III for a summary of ODM's sample processing procedure.

A total of three till samples, representing various facies, were collected in the study area. None of these samples exhibit anomalous gold grain counts. Further, only a single modified grain was recovered from the samples. The results of till sampling are summarized in Table 2.

Sample ID	UTM Zone 20 NAD 83		Medium	Au Grain Counts			
	Easting	Northing		Total Au	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
12372	541870	4990417	Basal Till	0	0	0	0
12373	541897	4990293	Ablation Till	1	0	1	0
12374	541949	4990183	B-C Transition Hzn.	0	0	0	0

Table 2: Results of gold analysis on till samples.

8.2 Rock Sampling

Bedrock exposure is exceedingly rare in the study area and is normally only found adjacent to water courses or established gravel surfaced roads. Due to a lack of bedrock exposure, float samples were collected from till sample locations (Figure 3). Cobble sized hand samples (5-20cm) were separated from till while collecting till samples. Each float sample was given the same sample number as its corresponding till sample but bagged separately. Only angular cobbles of locally derived lithologies were collected. All float found on the property was composed

exclusively of metasandstone. No other lithologies were encountered. The results of rock sampling are summarized in Table 3.

The samples comprise fine to medium grained metasandstone varying in colour from light to dark grey according to chlorite content. Micaceous alteration and iron carbonate is weakly present or entirely absent in some samples. All samples exhibit pressure solution cleavage which varies in level of development from sample to sample. In all cases, moderate to strong staining resulting from oxidized Fe sulfides is found concentrated on cleavage faces.

No anomalous levels Au or As were found in any of the samples. In fact, in all samples Au assay values below detection. It is interesting to note that sample 12373 is associated with a till sample in which a gold grain was found. This rock sample exhibits a slightly elevated As content with visible sulfide casts and high apparent chlorite content.

Sample_ID	UTM Zone 20 NAD 83		Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Description
	Easting	Northing			
12372	541870	4990417	<0.005	2.875	Cobble sample collected from till hole. Angular metasandstone (fine to medium). Well-developed cleavage with associated Fe stain. Mild micaceous alteration.
12373	541897	4990293	<0.005	8.918	Cobble sample collected from till hole. Sub-angular metasandstone. Well-developed cleavage with associated Fe stain. Dark and chloritic on fresh faces. No mica alteration. Rare sub-mm rusty sulfide casts.
12374	541949	4990183	<0.005	2.079	Cobble sample collected from till hole. Sub-angular metasandstone with strong Fe stained weathering rind. Fresh surface is light grey. Minor brown FeC03 alteration. Poorly developed cleavage with associated Fe stain.

Table 3: Results of rock sampling.

539,000 mE
540,000 mE
541,000 mE
542,000 mE
543,000 mE
544,000 mE
545,000 mE
4,992,000 mN
4,991,000 mN
4,990,000 mN
4,989,000 mN

<0.005 0
2.875 0

<0.005 1
8.918 0

<0.005 0
2.079 0

12372
12373
12374

Charlie's Lake

McPhail Lake

Syncline

Anticline

09705

Highway 374

Sherbrooke

Goldenville

N

Legend

- Acadian License - Study Area
- Acadian License (not included in this report)
- Lake
- Water Course
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- 12372 — Sample Location with ID Number
- Gold / Arsenic / Total / Pristine — Sample Location with Results

Left - Assay results reported in ppm

Right - Results of till-borne gold grain analysis

Geology

Lithology (Keppie, 2000)

- **Halifax Group** — Continental slope/outer shelf slates with minor sandstone.
- **Goldenville Group** — Abyssal slope/plain sandstone turbidites with minor slate.

Structure

- Inferred Fold Hinge

Acadian Mining Corporation

Figure 3.
Geological Map Showing Results of Till and Cobble Sampling Lochaber Property

May, 2012.
T. Compton
Dartmouth, NS

Scale: 1:15000
Projection: UTM Zone 20 (NAD 83)

0 125 250 500
metres

9.0 Discussion and Recommendations

This exploration program was completed in an effort to locate auriferous material, derived from local bedrock, on License 09705. The results of this programme are disappointing, but the number of samples collected is too small to allow meaningful conclusions to be drawn. Additional work is required to produce a body of data large enough to distinguish anomalous from background results.

This gold district is dissimilar to others in the Meguma Terrane because it is closely associated with a syncline rather than a domal anticline. The results of historic mining and exploration suggest that mineralization is restricted to the syncline closure and does not extend along strike of the Sherbrooke Syncline. Indeed, the results of magnetic surveys (Figure 2) suggest that the syncline is not continuous and is not present east of the Mine Branch Brook, in the study area. Without a structural trap, such as the south limb of the Sherbrooke Syncline, it is unlikely that auriferous fluids could have accumulated on the property. Further work is required to better define structural features east of Mine Branch Brook.

Overburden on the property is at least moderately hybridized and may not accurately represent local bedrock. Morphological information from gold grains could still be useful, but the size of the gold grain population would be diluted by hybridization. Therefore, sub-anomalous gold grain counts could be worthy of further investigation particularly if most of the gold grains are pristine or modified. The single gold grain in sample 12373 exhibits a modified morphology which suggests a limited transport distance. A favourable gold grain morphology and overall lack of data suggests further till sampling is required on the property.

Bedrock is exposed only at the margins of lakes and streams on the property. Exposure is generally poor in these areas, and what is exposed is highly weathered. Metasandstone was the only lithology encountered on the property but low lying areas, which may represent the more easily weathered slate belts, are thickly mantled with till and no outcrop was found. All metasandstone encountered on the property exhibits only minor levels of alteration normally associated with gold deposits (iron carbonate, arsenopyrite, and silicification). It is interesting to note that the most altered specimen also has the highest As content. It is unclear if 8.918 ppb is an anomalous level of As, especially in a gold district, but given the association between this sample and the only gold grain recovered during this survey, further investigation is warranted.

11.0 Bibliography

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Appendix I: Statement of Qualifications

Tyler Compton

I am Tyler Compton, of Sambro Head, Nova Scotia, and hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist employed by Acadian Mining Corporation, located in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

2. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University, from which I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth Sciences in 2009.

3. I have actively worked as an exploration geologist since 2007 in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Nunavut, gaining experience in a variety of gold and base metal deposits. My experience includes, but is not limited to, various geochemical exploration techniques, core logging, and field-mapping.

4. The accompanying report is based on the study of the referenced geological, geophysical, and geochemical reports and maps, for the study area and surrounding areas in addition to extensive field work performed in the study area.

5. The conclusions reached in this report are based, in part, on the interpretation of previously acquired data believed to be accurate and correct. Existing data has been interpreted in conjunction with the extensive original exploratory work described herein.

April, 2012.

Tyler R. Compton, B.Sc.

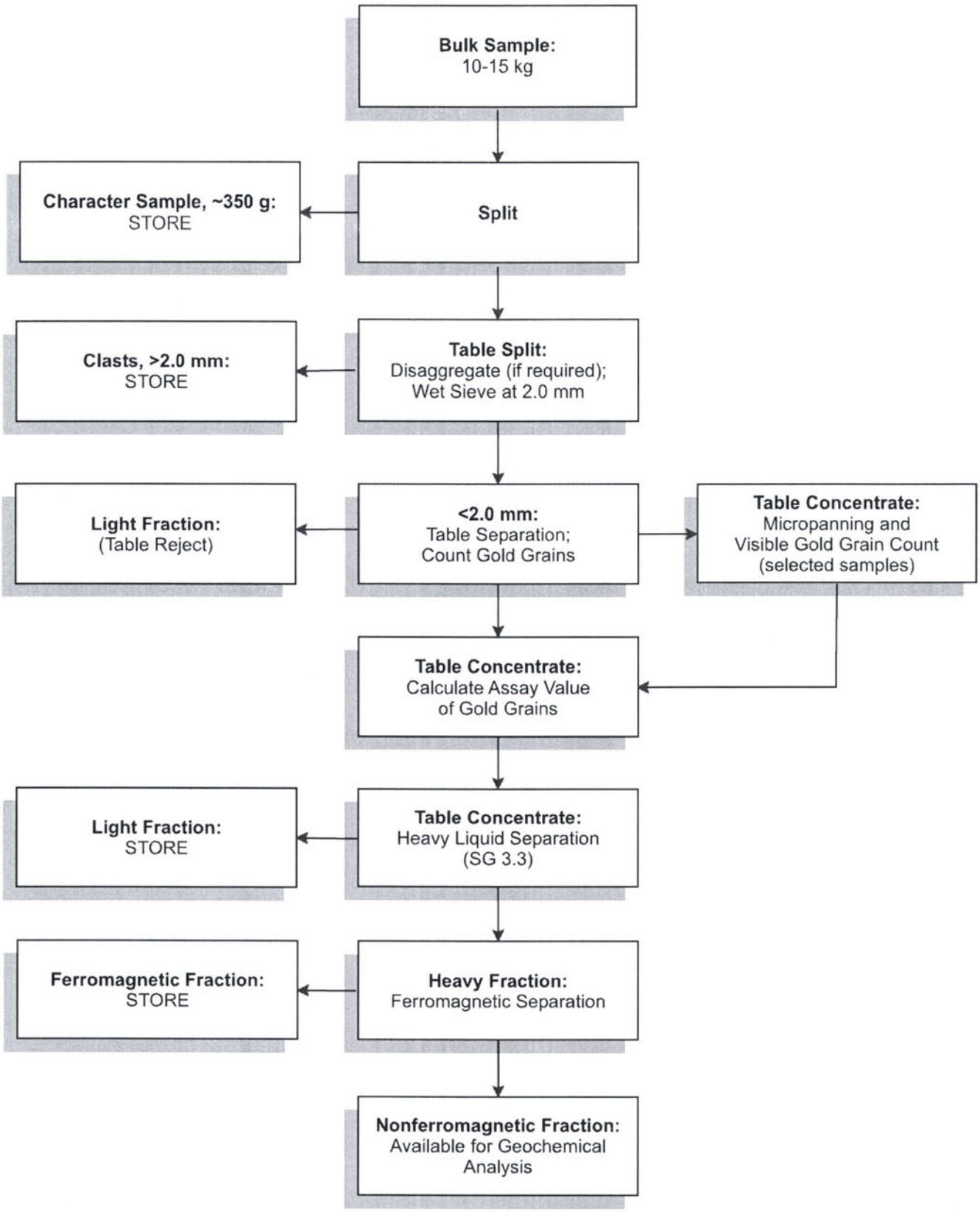
Appendix II: List of Personnel

Annapolis Properties Corp Personnel

Tyler Compton_____Project Geologist
Tom Melanson_____Junior Geologist
Dwight Kenney_____Claims Manager

Appendix III: Original Laboratory Certificates and Analytical Procedures

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED



Standard Gold Processing Flowsheet

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
107-15 CAPELLA COURT, NEPEAN, ONTARIO, K2E 7X1
TELEPHONE: (613) 226-1771
FAX NO.: (613) 226-8753
EMAIL: odm@storm.ca

DATA TRANSMITTAL REPORT

DATE: 09-May-12

ATTENTION: **Mr. Tyler Compton**

CLIENT: **Acadian Mining Corporation**
10 Morris Drive, Unit 6
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B3B 1M2

E-MAIL: **tylerc@acadianmining.com / christeeb@acadianmining.com**
rickh@acadianmining.com / markg@acadianmining.com

NO. OF PAGES: 4

PROJECT:

FILE NAME: **AMC - Compton - 12 Gold - April 2012**

SAMPLE NUMBERS: **12363 to 12377**

BATCH NUMBER: **5832**

TOTAL SAMPLES: **12**

THESE SAMPLES WERE PROCESSED FOR: **GOLD GRAIN COUNT**

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. Submitted by client: ±10 kg till samples.
2. No heavy liquid refining.

REMARKS:

Remy Huneault, P.Geo.
Laboratory Manager

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
RAW SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND PROCESSING WEIGHTS

Project:
Filename: AMC - Compton - 12 Gold - April 2012
Total Number of Samples in this Report = 12

Sample Number	Weight (kg wet)				Sample Description												CLASS
					Clasts (> 2.0 mm)					Matrix (<2.0 mm)							
						Percentage				Distribution					Colour		
	Bulk Rec'd	Table Split	+2.0 mm Clasts	Table Feed	Size	V/S	GR	LS	OT	S/U	SD	ST	CY	ORG	SD	CY	
12363	8.9	8.4	4.0	4.4	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12364	9.3	8.8	4.0	4.8	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12365	8.8	8.3	3.6	4.7	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12366	10.4	9.9	3.3	6.6	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12367	10.0	9.5	4.6	4.9	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12368	15.1	14.6	7.7	6.9	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12369	10.7	10.2	3.7	6.5	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12370	10.0	9.5	2.5	7.0	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12371	12.0	11.5	2.8	8.7	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12372	8.3	7.8	2.3	5.5	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12373	10.3	9.8	4.5	5.3	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL
12374	10.1	9.6	2.7	6.9	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	Y	Y	N	OC	OC	TILL

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

GOLD GRAIN SUMMARY

Project:
Filename: AMC - Compton - 12 Gold - April 2012
Total Number of Samples in this Report = 12

Sample Number	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC Weight (g) *	Calculated PPB Visible Gold in HMC			
	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine		Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
12363	0	0	0	0	17.6	0	0	0	0
12364	0	0	0	0	19.2	0	0	0	0
12365	0	0	0	0	18.8	0	0	0	0
12366	0	0	0	0	26.4	0	0	0	0
12367	0	0	0	0	19.6	0	0	0	0
12368	0	0	0	0	27.6	0	0	0	0
12369	2	2	0	0	26.0	11	11	0	0
12370	0	0	0	0	28.0	0	0	0	0
12371	5	2	3	0	34.8	24	5	20	0
12372	0	0	0	0	22.0	0	0	0	0
12373	1	0	1	0	21.2	4	0	4	0
12374	0	0	0	0	27.6	0	0	0	0

*Calculated PPB Au based on assumed nonmagnetic HMC weight equivalent to 1/250th of the table feed.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
DETAILED GOLD GRAIN DATA

Project:
Filename: AMC - Compton - 12 Gold - April 2012
Total Number of Samples in this Report = 12

Sample Number	Panned Yes/No	Dimensions (microns)			Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC Weight (g)	Calculated V.G. Assay in HMC (ppb)	Remarks
		Thickness	Width	Length	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine	Total			
12363	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12364	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12365	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12366	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12367	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12368	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12369	No	8 C	25	50	1			1			
		10 C	50	50	1			1			
								2	26.0	11	
12370	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12371	No	5 C	25	25			2	2			
		8 C	25	50	2			2			
		15 C	75	75			1	1			
								5	34.8	24	
12372	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12373	No	8 C	25	50			1	1			
								1	21.2	4	
12374	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
Inspiring Minds

Minerals Engineering Centre
Dalhousie University
1360 Barrington Street
G.H. Murray Bldg. Rm. G101
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1Z1

minerals.engineering.dal.ca
Tel: 902.494.3955
Fax: 902.494.3506
Email: mec@dal.ca

Gold & Silver Analysis using Bottle Roll Cyanidation

Sample Preparation

After crushing the total sample with a jaw crusher (<1/4"), the sample is riffle split to approximately 1300 grams and then ground with a ring and puck pulverizer (Shatterbox). The samples are pulverized to approximately 100% passing 0.15 mm (100 mesh). Larger samples (up to 20 kg) are ground using a rod mill.

Bottle Cyanidation

The 250 to 2000 gram samples are bottle rolled for 24 hours in 10 litre nalgene bottles, with 1.5 liters of distilled water. Larger samples weighing up to 20 kg can be leached in plastic barrels. The samples are condition for 5 minutes, the pH checked and lime added until a pH of 11 is obtained. Sodium cyanide is added at a concentration of 2 grams per litre. After rotating on rollers for 24 hours, an aliquot of the pregnant solution is analyzed for gold and/or silver using flame atomic absorption. Samples high in gold (>10 mg/kg) are returned to the rollers and leached for an additional 24 hours. The gold and silver detection limit is 0.02 mg/kg.

If requested, the cyanide leach residue is analysed for cyanide refractory gold. After cyanidation, the samples are filtered, rinsed and dried. A 30 gram sample is weighed and analysed for cyanide refractory gold using fire assay-lead collection, AAS finish.

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28-Apr-12

Acadian Mining Corporation
10 Morris Drive, Unit 6
Dartmouth, NS
B3B 1K8
Attn: Tyler Compton

Re: Results of analysis on submitted samples. Au analysis using 30g FA-lead collection, AAS or ICP OES finish.

Sample	ppm	
	Au	As
12372	<0.005	3
12373	<0.005	9
12374	<0.005	2

Certified Reference Samples:	Au ppm	
	Measured	Expected
OXC72	0.209	0.205±0.003

Digitally signed by
Daniel Chevalier
Date: 2012.04.28
14:16:14 -03'00'

Daniel Chevalier, MASc
Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre

Licence 09705

Final

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

Map 11E/8
Refs.

Form 10 - Statement of Assessment Work Expenditure

(pursuant to the *Mineral Resources Act*, S.N.S. 1990, c. 18, s. 43(1))

(Complete as necessary to substantiate the total claimed.)
Re: Licence No. 09705 Date of issue April 29, 2011

	Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting	_____ days	
2.	Geological mapping	_____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling	____m^2 / ____m^3	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis	_____#	
5.	Other laboratory	_____#	
6.	Grid:		
	(a) Line cutting	_____km	_____
	(b) Picket setting	_____km	_____
	(c) Flagging	_____km	_____
7.	Geophysical surveys **Airborne:**		
	(a) EM/VLF	_____km	_____
	(b) Mag or Grad	_____km	_____
	(c) Radiometric	_____km	_____
	(d) Combination	_____km	_____
	(e) Other _____	_____km	_____
8.	Geophysical surveys **Ground:**		
	(a) EM/VLF	_____km	_____
	(b) Seismic soundings	_____#	_____
	(c) Magnetic/telluric	_____km	_____
	(d) IP/resistivity	_____km	_____
	(e) Gravity	_____km	_____
	(f) Other _____	_____km	_____
9.	Geochemical surveys		
	(a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water	_____samples	_____
	(ii) Sediments	_____samples	_____
	(b) (i) Rock	3 samples	100
	(ii) Core	_____samples	_____
	(iii) Chips	_____samples	_____
	(c) (i) Soil	_____samples	_____
	(ii) Overburden	3 samples	300
	(d) Gas	_____samples	_____
	(e) Biogeochemistry	_____samples	_____
	(f) Sample collection 2 people	X 1 days	1000
	(g) Other _____	_____	_____
10.	Drilling:		
	(a) Diamond (# holes/m)	____/____ m	_____
	(b) Percussion (# holes/m)	____/____ m	_____
	(c) Rotary (# holes/m)	____/____ m	_____
	(d) Auger (# holes/m)	____/____ m	_____
	(e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m)	____/____ m	_____
	(f) Logging, supervision, etc.	_____ days	_____
	(g) Sealing (# holes)	_____#	_____
11.	Other (describe) Research, Report writing, Maps		2000
	Subtotal		
Overhead costs			
12.	Secretarial services		
13.	Drafting services		
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	1000	
15.	Field supplies		
16.	Compensation paid to landowners		
17.	Legal fees		
18.	Other (describe)		
	Subtotal	1000	100
	Grand total		3500

List the names of the persons who conducted the work reported in the previous table and the dates during which the work was performed.

Name	Address	Dates Worked
Tyler Compton	Sambro NS	April 19 2012
Jane McLaughlan	Dartmouth NS	April 19 2012

I hereby certify that the information in this form is true and correct, that it has not before been submitted for assessment work credit and that it is the total of all work conducted on the licence during the past licensed year.

As Claims Administrator I am duly authorized to make this certification.
(position in company or licensee)

Dated at Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia on May 18, 2012

Name and address of licensee: Annapolis Properties Corp.
10 Morris drive, unit 6, Dartmouth, NS B3B 1K8 902 444-7779

Signature

For further information, contact the Registrar of Mineral and Petroleum Titles at 1-902-424-4068.