2.39811

WORK REPORT
On
CLAIM # 3003093
BOND TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
for
APOLLO GOLD CORPORATION

Submitted by: Steve Anderson
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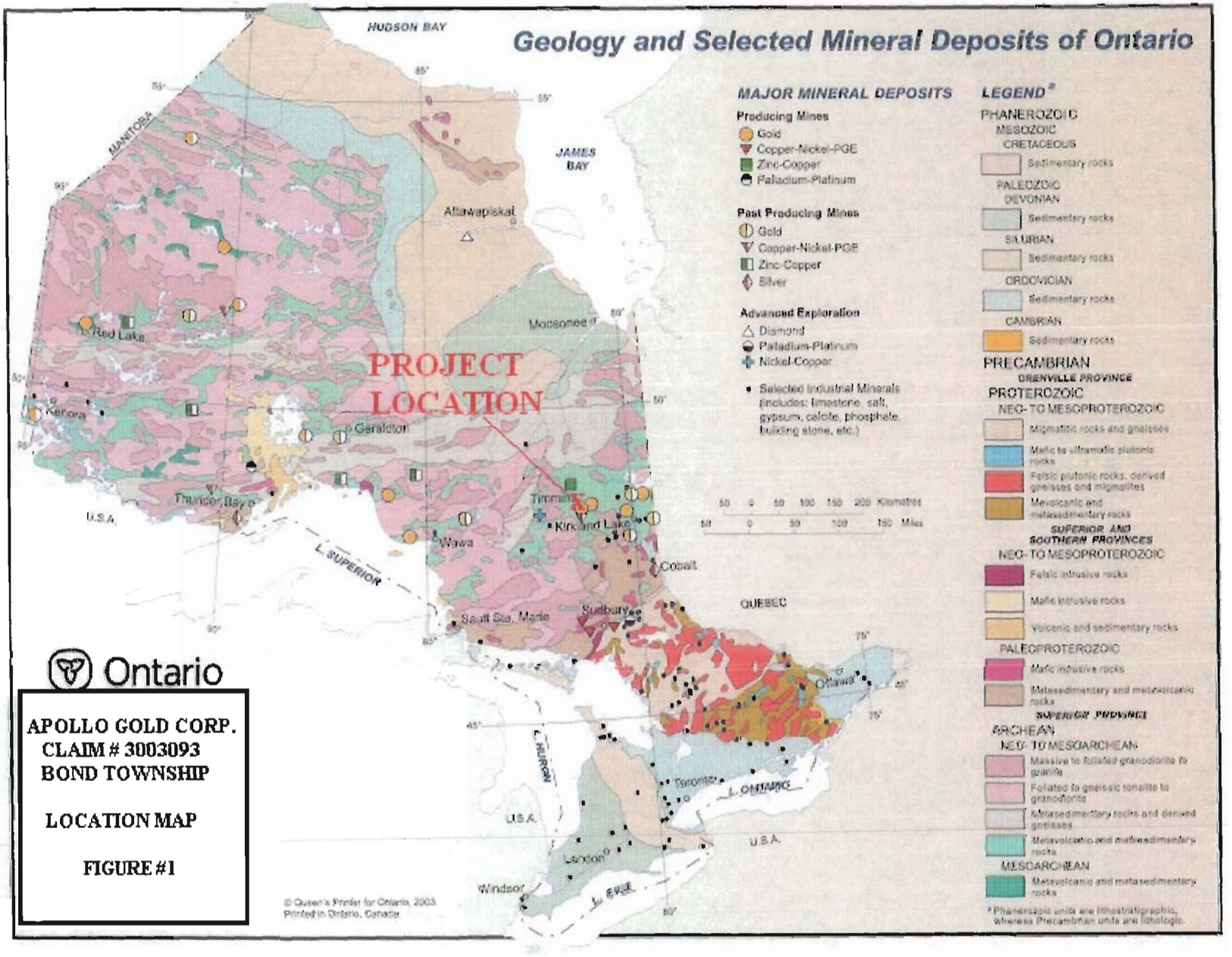
December, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS


Geology and Selected Mineral Deposits of Ontario
HUDSON BAY
JAMES BAY
MANITOBA
Attawapiskat
Moosonee
Red Lake
Kenora
Geraldton
PROJECT LOCATION
Thunder Bay
U.S.A.
Timmins
Kirkland Lake
Wawa
L. SUPERIOR
Cobalt
Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury
QUEBEC
Ottawa
L. HURON
Toronto
L. ONTARIO
U.S.A.
London
Windsor
L. ERIE
MAJOR MINERAL DEPOSITS
Producing Mines
Gold
Copper-Nickel-PGE
Zinc-Copper
Palladium-Platinum
Past Producing Mines
Gold
Copper-Nickel-PGE
Zinc-Copper
Silver
Advanced Exploration
Diamond
Palladium-Platinum
Nickel-Copper
Selected Industrial Minerals (includes: limestone, salt, gypsum, calcite, phosphate, building stone, etc.)
LEGEND*
PHANEROZOIC
MESOZOIC
CRETACEOUS
Sedimentary rocks
PALEOZOIC
DEVONIAN
Sedimentary rocks
SILURIAN
Sedimentary rocks
ORDOVICIAN
Sedimentary rocks
CAMBRIAN
Sedimentary rocks
PRECAMBRIAN
GRENVILLE PROVINCE
PROTEROZOIC
NEO- TO MESOPROTEROZOIC
Migmatitic rocks and gneisses
Mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks
Felsic plutonic rocks, derived gneisses and migmatites
Mevolcanic and metasedimentary rocks
SUPERIOR AND SOUTHERN PROVINCES
NEO- TO MESOPROTEROZOIC
Felsic intrusive rocks
Mafic intrusive rocks
Volcanic and sedimentary rocks
PALEOPROTEROZOIC
Mafic intrusive rocks
Metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks
SUPERIOR PROVINCE
ARCHEAN
NEO- TO MESOARCHEAN
Massive to foliated granodiorite to granite
Foliated to gneissic tonalite to granodiorite
Metasedimentary rocks and derived gneisses
Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks
MESOARCHEAN
Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks
* Phanerozoic units are lithostratigraphic, whereas Precambrian units are lithologic.
Ontario
APOLLO GOLD CORP.
CLAIM # 3003093
BOND TOWNSHIP
LOCATION MAP
FIGURE #1
© Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2003.
Printed in Ontario, Canada

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Claim # 3003093 is a four unit block-mining claim that occupies the south half of Lot 6, Concession 6, Bond Township. The property is situated just north west of Moose Lake, approximately 40km east of the City of Timmins (Figure #2).

Access to the work area was gained by taking Hwy 101 east from the city of Timmins for approximately 40km to Fretz Road south. From here the claim was accessed by snowmobile by taking an old road which heads east from the end of Fritz road and ends at Moose Lake. Moose Lake provided access to the southeast corner of the claim (Figure #3).

During the summer months or later in the winter when ice condition allow, the claim can also be accessed by heading south on the Driftwood River where it crosses Hwy 101

PERSONNEL

The following people were directly involved in carrying out the VLF-EM survey.

Project Manager	Steve Anderson	Timmins
Geophysical Helper	Chasa Kioke	Timmins

PREVIOUS WORK

The VLF-EM survey carried out as part of this work program is the first to be completed on this claim by Apollo Gold Corporation.

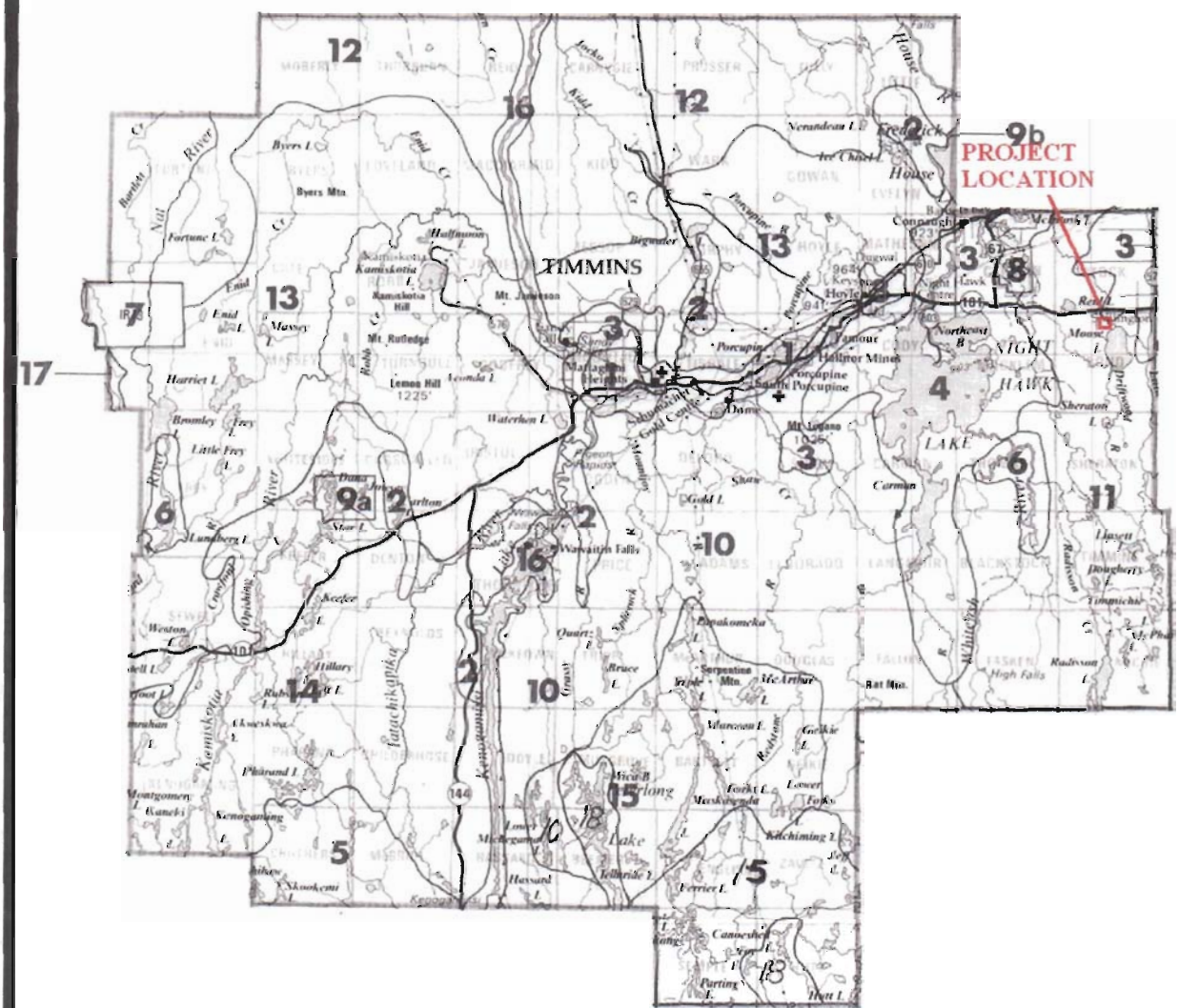
Although assessment credits have previously been applied to this claim the work was carried out on a contiguous claim and spread to the subject claim.

CLAIMS

The claim covered by this work program is registered in the name of Apollo Gold Corporation. It is located within the Porcupine Mining Division and a legal description is as follows:

3003093	S ½ of Lot 6, Concession 6	Bond Twp.

DISTRICT DE TIMMINS DISTRICT



APPOLO GOLD CORP.
CLAIM #3003093
BOND TOWNSHIP

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

FIGURE #2

WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY

General Information:

Survey Dates:	November 29-30, 2008
Survey Period:	2 days
Survey Days:	2 days
Weather/down days:	0 days
Survey Coverage:	5.6km Flagged Lines
	5.6km VLF-EM survey

Personnel:

Project Supervision:	Steve Anderson
Geophysical Helper:	Chasa Kioke

Survey Specifications:

Line Interval:	100 meters
Reading Interval:	25 meters
Parameter Surveyed:	In-Phase and Quadrature
Station:	Cutler Main, 24.0 KHz. (NAA)

Instrument:

VLF-EM:	Geonics VLF EM-16

Surveyed by:

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E-Mail: vision-x@ntl.sympatico.ca
Website: www.duenorth.net/vision

WORK PROGRAM

The work program involved establishing 5.6km of GPS controlled flagged grid lines over a specific area of interest. The grid specifications were set up to provide north-south grid lines to be surveyed. The purpose of this program was to provide reconnaissance VLF-EM data for the area that may help with the geological interpretation.

The following is a brief description of the geophysical methods and parameters used:

VLF - EM Survey

A Geonic EM-16 instrument was used to survey the entire property. Both the In-phase (dip angle) and Quadrature values were recorded at 25m intervals.

While VLF stands for Very Low Frequency, it is for mineral exploration purposes a very high frequency compared to other commonly used Electromagnetic Surveys. The commonly used frequencies are in the order of 18-20 kilohertz. The VLF-EM technique employs fixed transmitter stations located at various places around the world to facilitate navigation. Because of this, one has a limited choice as to what transmitter station that can be used, depending on distance from and azimuth to the transmitter station.

For this survey, Cutler Main (NAA) was used. It has an operating frequency of 24.0 kHz and an azimuth of approximately of 130 degrees TN from the property. Very briefly, the transmitting station emits a concentric, circular wave pattern, expanding about the transmitter dipole. Being thousands of miles away from the transmitter, we deal with the tangent of this wave pattern, which in this case would have a direction normal to the azimuth of 270 degrees. Thus any conductors having a general EW strike direction would be intersected by this signal which induces a signal in the conductor which in turn opposes the primary signal from the transmitter station. This elliptically polarizes the resultant field enabling detection of the conductor using a receiver coil to determine the attitude of the resultant field at various points along the grid lines.

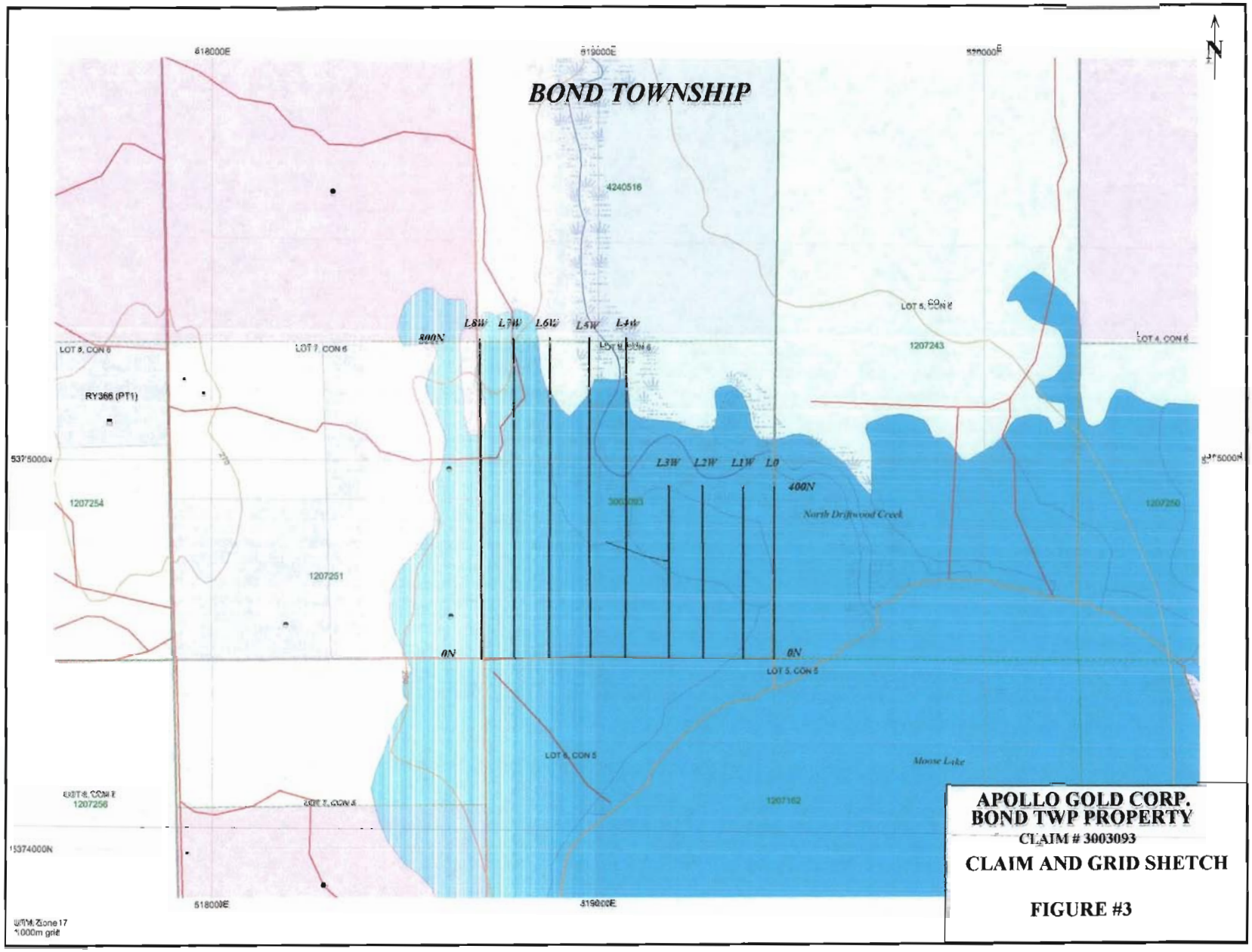
The resultant field dips away from the conductor axis on both sides of the conductor producing a crossover on the conductor axis. For an EW conductor, a true crossover would occur where the field dips south and changes to a north dip as you progress from south to north. For this survey, a +/- system is used where a (+) dip angle means the field is dipping to the south (indicating anomaly is to north) and a (-) dip angle means the field is dipping to the north (indicating anomaly is to
South). This is the case only if all readings were taken facing north as per this survey.

The quadrature values, while not useful alone, can help distinguish between bedrock conductors, which generally have a smaller out-of-phase response than overburden or short wavelength conductors can. Also, the polarity of the quadrature is diagnostic, i.e.; if the polarity follows or is the same sense as the In-phase it gives more credibility to the conductor. Reverse quadrature often indicates overburden responses.

The following parameters were employed for the survey:

Instrument – Geonics EM-16
Transmitter Station – Cutler Main
- Call symbol NAA
Frequency - 24.0 kHz
Azimuth to station - approx. 130 degrees TN
Reading Direction - All reading taken facing north
Station Interval - 25m
Line Interval - 100m
Data Presentation - Plan, profiled map
- Scale - 1:5000

- Profile scale 1 cm = 10%


BOND TOWNSHIP
618000E
619000E
620000E
N
4240516
LOT 5, CON 6
LOT 7, CON 6
LOT 6, CON 6
LOT 4, CON 6
1207243
RY366 (PT1)
L8W
L7W
L6W
L5W
L4W
800N
L3W
L2W
L1W
L0
400N
0N
0N
5375000N
1207254
1207251
3003093
North Driftwood Creek
1207250
LOT 5, CON 5
LOT 6, CON 5
Moose Lake
1207162
EXT 6, CON 7
1207256
EXT 7, CON 6
5374000N
618000E
619000E
UTM, Zone 17
1000m grid
APOLLO GOLD CORP.
BOND TWP PROPERTY
CLAIM # 3003093
CLAIM AND GRID SHETCH
FIGURE #3

SURVEY RESULTS

The VLF-EM survey conducted on the subject property did not detect any areas of interest.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

As described under the results, this work program did not outline any areas of interest. This may be due to conductive overburden .Although no overburden information was available to the author the claim does lie within the Abitibi Clay belt any may have a significant amount of coverage.

As the high frequency EM-16 survey showed little response additional coverage using a lower frequency large loop EM survey may be warranted. An induced polarization survey may also provide resistivity data that may help outline any geological structures extending through the claim. This may also help outline any zones of sulphides or disseminated sulphides

CERTIFICATION

I, Steve Anderson of Timmins, Ontario hereby certify that:

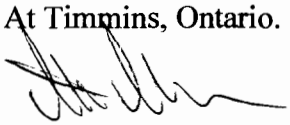
1. I hold a three-year Geological Technologist Diploma from Sir Sandford College, Lindsay, and Ontario, obtained in May 1981.

2. I have been practising my profession since 1979 in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, NWT, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Greenland.

3. I have been employed directly with Asamera Oil Inc. Urangellschaft Canada Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd., R.S. Middleton Exploration Services Ltd., Rayan Exploration Ltd and I am currently co-owner of Vision Exploration.

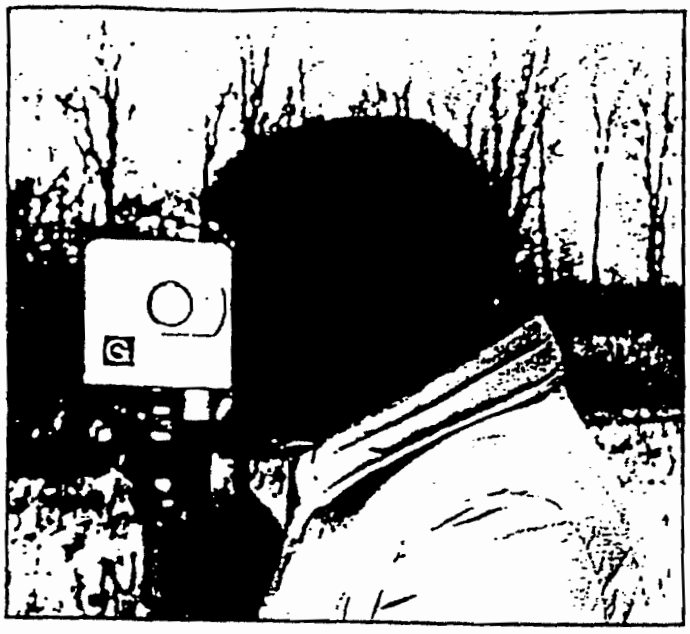
4. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on knowledge of the area, my previous experience and on the results of the fieldwork conducted on the property during November, 2008.

Dated this 9th day of December, 2008
At Timmins, Ontario.



APPENDIX "A"
GEONICS EM-16

VLF EM



EM16

One of the most popular and widely used electromagnetic instruments, the EM16 VLF receiver makes the ideal reconnaissance EM. This can be attributed to its field reliability, operational simplicity, compactness and mutual compatibility with other reconnaissance instruments such as portable magnetometers and radiometric detectors.

The VLF method of EM surveying, pioneered by Geonics, has proven to be a simple economical means of mapping geological structure and fault tracing. The applications are many and varied, ranging from direct detection of massive sulphide conductors to the indirect detection of precious metals and radioactive deposits.

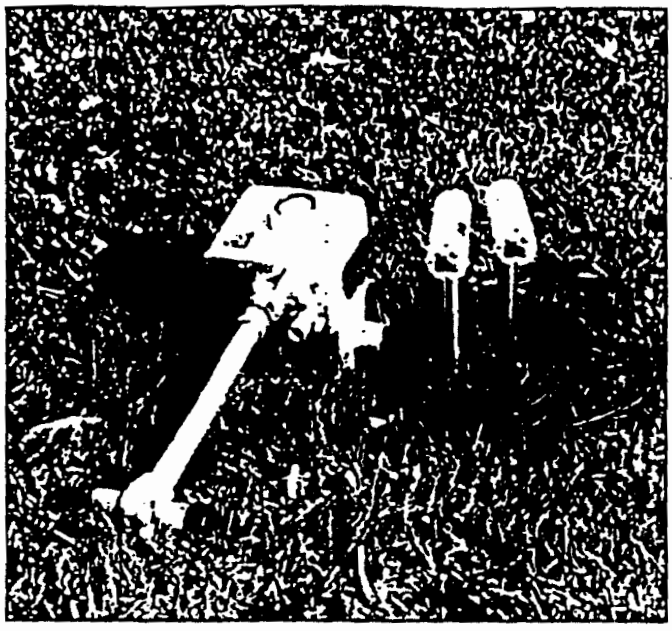
FEATURES

- The EM16 is the only VLF instrument that measures the quad-phase as well as the in-phase secondary field. This has the advantage of providing an additional piece of data for a more comprehensive interpretation and also allows a more accurate determination of the tilt angle.
- The secondary fields are measured as a ratio to the primary field making the measurement independent of absolute field strength.
- The EM16 is the only VLF receiver that can be adapted to measure VLF resistivity.

Specifications

MEASURED QUANTITY	In-phase and quad-phase components of vertical magnetic field as a percentage of horizontal primary field. (i.e. tangent of the tilt angle and ellipticity)
SENSITIVITY	In-phase : ±150% Quad-phase : ± 40%
RESOLUTION	±1%
OUTPUT	Nulling by audio tone. In-phase indication from mechanical inclinometer and quad-phase from a graduated dial.
OPERATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection done by means of plug-in units.
OPERATOR CONTROLS	On/Off switch, battery test push button, station selector switch, audio volume control, quadrature dial, inclinometer.
POWER SUPPLY	6 disposable 'AA' cells
DIMENSIONS	42 x 14 x 9 cm
WEIGHT	Instrument: 1.6 kg Shipping : 5.5 kg

VLF RESISTIVITY METER



EM16/16R

The EM16R is a simple, button on attachment to the EM16 converting it to a direct reading terrain resistivity meter. The EM16R interfaces a pair of potential electrodes to the EM16 enabling the measurement of the ratio of, and the phase angle between, the horizontal electric and magnetic fields of the plane wave propagated by distant VLF radio transmitters.

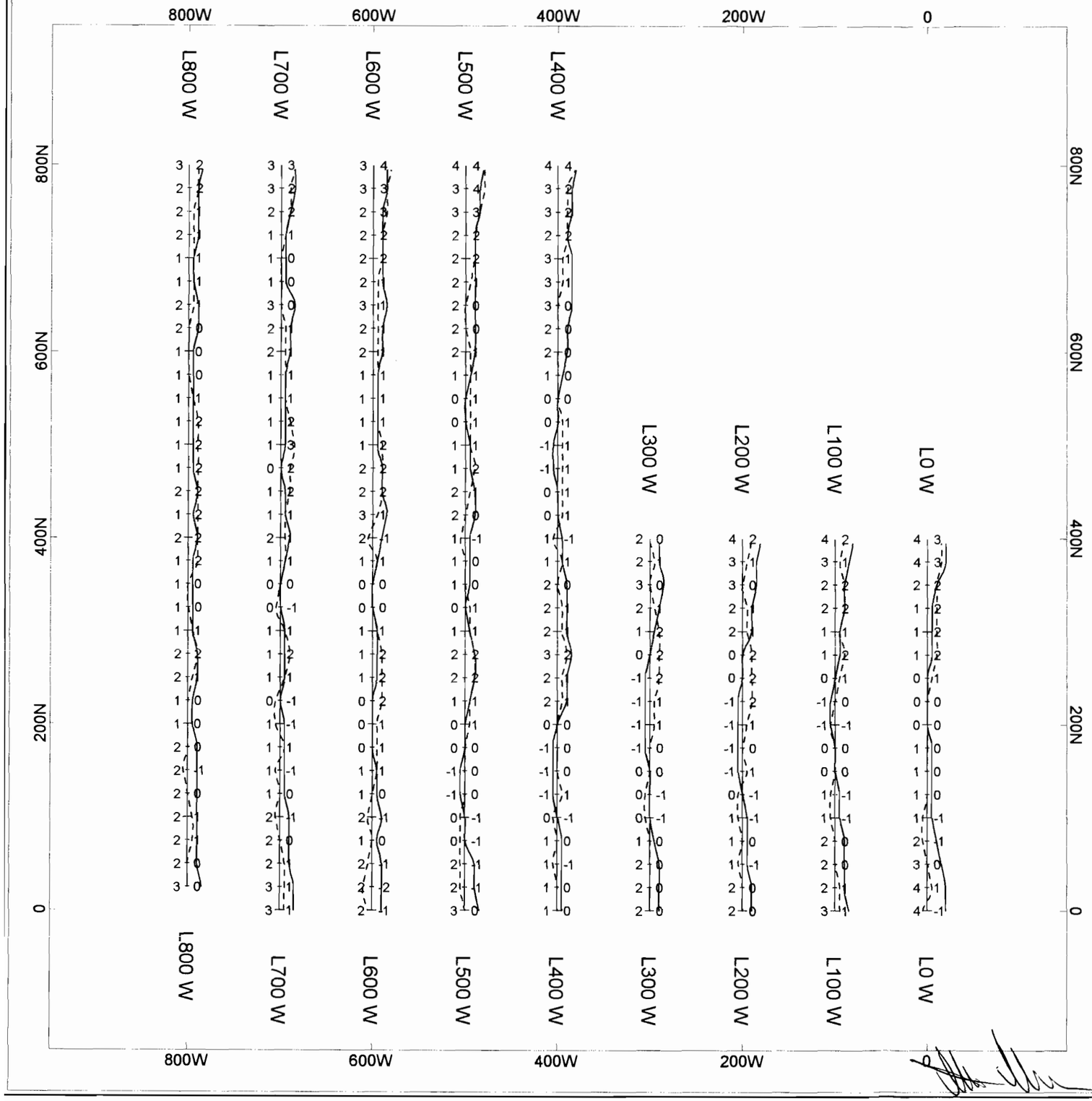
The EM16R is direct reading in ohm-meters of apparent ground resistivity. If the phase angle is 45°, the resistivity reading is the true value and the earth is uniform to the depth of exploration (i.e. a skin depth). Any departure from 45° of phase indicates a layered earth. Two layer interpretation curves are supplied with each instrument to permit an interpretation based on a two layer earth model.

This highly portable resistivity meter makes an ideal tool for quick geological mapping and has been used successfully for a variety of applications.

- Detection of massive and disseminated sulphide deposits
- Overburden conductivity and thickness measurements
- Permafrost mapping
- Detection and delineation of industrial mineral deposits
- Aquifer mapping

Specifications EM16R ATTACHMENT

MEASURED QUANTITY	• Apparent Resistivity of the ground in ohm-meters • Phase angle between E_x and H_y in degrees
RESISTIVITY RANGES	• 10 — 300 ohm-meters • 100 — 3000 ohm-meters • 1000 — 30000 ohm-meters
PHASE RANGE	0-90 degrees
RESOLUTION	• Resistivity : ±2% full scale • Phase : ±0.5°
OUTPUT	Null by audio tone. Resistivity and phase angle read from graduated dials.
OPERATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection by means of rotary switch.
INTERPROBE SPACING	10 meters
PROBE INPUT IMPEDANCE	100 MΩ in parallel with 0.5 picofarads
DIMENSIONS	19 x 11.5 x 10 cm. (attached to side of EM16)
WEIGHT	1.5 kg (including probes and cable)

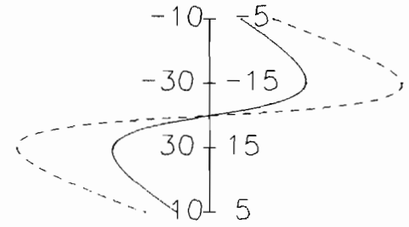


VLF PROFILES

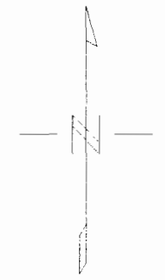
1 cm. = 10 %

- PROFILE +

---- IP POSTING Q - - -



NAA CUTLER, ME. 24 kHz.
INSTRUMENT : EM 16
Read Facing NORTH



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

metres

LINE KILOMETERS SURVEYED: 5.6

APOLLO GOLD CORPORATION

BOND TOWNSHIP GRID
VLF-EM SURVEY - PROFILES
DECEMBER 2008

BOND TOWNSHIP - PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
CLAIM NO. 3003093
INSTRUMENT: GEONICS VLF EM-16
STATION READ FACING NORTH - CUTLER, MAINE 24.0 kHz

SURVEYED BY: VISION EXPLORATION INC.