

# Appia Reports High Concentrations of Gallium Within the Rare Earth Element Mineralization System, Alces Lake Property

Toronto, Ontario--(Newsfile Corp. - January 23, 2020) - **Appia Energy Corp. (CSE: API) (OTCQB: APAAF) (FSE: A0I.F) (FSE: A0I.MU) (FSE: A0I.BE) (the "Company" or "Appia")** is pleased to announce the preliminary findings from an investigation into the element gallium that has been observed within the high-grade rare earth element mineralization system (the "**mineralization system**") on the Alces Lake property, northern Saskatchewan.

High concentrations of gallium oxide were identified in the 2017 Alces Lake prospecting lithogeochemical results. An average of 138.75 ppm (0.014 wt%) and maximum of 348.15 ppm (0.035 wt%)  $Ga_2O_3$  was calculated from 23 samples (n=23) after applying a cut-off of 4.0 wt% Total Rare Earth Oxide ("**TREO**") to the full suite of sample results (n=53) (see Table 1). Gallium is one of the few elements besides uranium, thorium, lead, scandium and phosphorus that exhibits a similar positive linear correlation with total rare earth oxides, suggesting not only that gallium is part of the mineralization system but could be directly related to monazite (i.e., the higher the concentration of TREO, the higher the concentration of gallium).

Ten samples with a variety of TREO grades from the 2018 Alces Lake exploration program were sent to ACT Labs in Ancaster, Ontario, for inter-lab quality assurance element grade checks. ACT Labs confirmed high concentrations of gallium, but the ACT Labs results returned much higher values than those from the 2017 samples simply due to the different analytical digestion techniques used.

The ACT Labs gallium results were as expected, with a range of 21.51 ppm to 1,150.64 ppm  $Ga_2O_3$  and showing a positive linear correlation with TREO (see Table 1). Five samples with greater than 4.0 wt% TREO produce an average value of 599.78 ppm (0.060 wt%)  $Ga_2O_3$ .

Gallium is one of several elements deemed "critical" by the United States Government (i.e., restricted supply by China, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, and in high-demand) that is used in numerous modern technological applications, in [wireless communications such as 5G](#), cell phones, laser diodes, semiconductors, solar energy magnetic materials, and military defense. A significant potential exists for bottlenecks in the gallium supply chain because of rapid growth in areas of green/clean energy technologies.

As much as 90% of primary global gallium supply is a by-product of processing of bauxite (alumina ore) with lesser amounts derived from sphalerite (ZnS) production. It takes multiple cycles of bauxite processing before the gallium content reaches its production starting concentration point of approximately 100 - 125 ppm  $Ga_2O_3$ .

Production of gallium is therefore limited by global factors and economics that influence the production of the principal mineral commodities (i.e., aluminum or zinc).

Much like rare earth elements ("**REE**"), gallium is widely dispersed in nature but rarely found in economically extractable quantities. For example, the Apex mine, southwestern Utah, USA, was the only primary mined source of gallium (and germanium) until its closure in 2011 by Teck Resources Limited. The mine operated intermittently over 100 years since 1884. A historic estimate for the average concentration of gallium was 0.032 wt%, with locally occurring grades up to 0.148 wt% gallium.

In 2011, the price for low-grade gallium oxide (99%) peaked at US\$1,150/kg. In 2017, the average price for low-grade gallium oxide was US\$135-\$140/kg. Currently, the price of high-grade gallium metal (99.99%) is greater than US\$220/kg.

Mr. James Sykes, Appia's Vice-President, Exploration and Development, comments: "The naturally occurring high-concentrations of gallium associated with REEs emphasizes the potential value that exists at Alces Lake. The Alces Lake mineralization system is endowed with critical metals that are needed for emerging commercial technological and military defense applications. We observe naturally occurring gallium concentrations that are much higher than those occurring as concentrated by-products from bauxite and sphalerite ores. The grades we have observed are comparable to those of the Apex mine, the only primary mined source of gallium. The gallium extracted during the REE processing stage represents another potential revenue stream for Alces Lake."

Appia will continue its gallium studies in the coming weeks/months, starting with re-analysing of high-grade REO samples for the presence of gallium. Positive analytical numbers could result in an advanced study by a Master's student from the University of Saskatchewan to determine the presence/economic potential of recovering gallium at Alces Lake.

The 2017 assay results were provided by Saskatchewan Research Council's ("**SRC**") Geoanalytical Laboratory, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E) certified laboratory in Saskatoon, SK, for multi-element and REE analysis. The multi-element analysis, which includes gallium, uses a tri-acid (HF:HNO<sub>3</sub>:HClO<sub>4</sub>) total digestion technique to dissolve most elements, with the exception of refractory minerals, such as monazite. Since monazite was not fully dissolved, the gallium values are under-represented using this methodology. The REE analysis uses a lithium metaborate fusion to dissolve refractory minerals, such as monazite, but gallium was not reported with this method. The 2018 assay results were provided by ACT Labs, an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory in Ancaster, ON, for multi-element and REE analysis. Both multi-element and REE analysis used a lithium borate fusion to dissolve refractory minerals, including both gallium and REEs using the same digestion method, and shows a better

correlation of gallium to REO.

All analytical results reported herein have passed rigorous internal QA/QC review and compilation. The technical content in this news release was reviewed and approved by Dr. Irvine R. Annesley, P. Geo, Advisor to Appia's Board of Directors, and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

**About Appia**

Appia is a Canadian publicly-traded company in the uranium and rare earth element sectors. The Company is currently focusing on delineating high-grade critical rare earth elements ("REE") and uranium on the Alces Lake property, as well as prospecting for high-grade uranium in the prolific Athabasca Basin on its Loranger, North Wollaston, and Eastside properties. The Company holds the surface rights to exploration for 57,048 hectares (140,968 acres) in Saskatchewan.

The Company also has a 100% interest (subject to a 1% Uranium Production Payment Royalty and a 1% Net Smelter Return Royalty on any precious or base metals payable, provided that the price of uranium is greater than US\$130 per pound) in 12,545 hectares (31,000 acres), with rare earth element and uranium deposits over five mineralized zones in the Elliot Lake Camp, Ontario. The Camp historically produced over 300 million pounds of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and is the only Canadian camp that has had significant rare earth element (yttrium) production. The deposits are largely unconstrained along strike and down dip.

Appia's technical team is directed by James Sykes, who has had direct and indirect involvement with over 550 million lbs. U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> being discovered in five deposits in the Athabasca Basin.

Appia has 73.8 million common shares outstanding, 94.7 million shares fully diluted.

*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements: This News Release contains forward-looking statements which are typically preceded by, followed by or including the words "believes", "expects", "anticipates", "estimates", "intends", "plans" or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance as they involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We do not intend and do not assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements and shareholders are cautioned not to put undue reliance on such statements.*

*Neither the Canadian Securities Exchange nor its Market Regulator (as that term is defined in the policies of the CSE) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.*

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**TABLE 1 - GALLIUM AND TOTAL RARE EARTH OXIDE LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RESULTS FROM SELECT SAMPLES 2017 AND 2018**

Sample	Zone	Year	Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	CeO <sub>2</sub> (wt%)	Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Ho <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (wt%)	TREO (wt%)	ChREO (wt%)	
100000	Hodge	2017	0.004	0.071	0.213	0.211	0.479	0.339	0.001	0.083	0.006	0.034	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	4.308	1.207
100021	Hodge	2017	0.011	1.008	4.393	0.454	1.676	0.125	0.001	0.111	0.009	0.024	0.001	0.007	0.000	0.005	8.729	2.358
100044	Neil Wilson	2017	0.009	0.007	0.308	0.286	0.923	0.181	0.001	0.089	0.007	0.017	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.007	4.771	1.304
100059	Neil Wilson	2017	0.008	0.002	0.452	0.358	0.980	0.188	0.001	0.073	0.007	0.019	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.008	3.089	1.008
100098	Willson	2017	0.013	2.048	9.823	0.751	2.879	0.363	0.004	0.179	0.018	0.018	0.002	0.009	0.000	0.002	12.988	3.249
100099	Senny	2017	0.020	1.809	4.473	0.476	1.943	0.179	0.002	0.143	0.013	0.049	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.016	4.400	1.385
100098	Senny	2017	0.011	2.638	6.007	0.672	2.437	0.348	0.005	0.176	0.018	0.048	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.010	11.532	3.178
100099	Senny	2017	0.009	2.002	6.811	0.781	2.619	0.589	0.008	0.186	0.020	0.034	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.011	10.826	3.471
100091	Senny	2017	0.012	2.111	6.778	0.769	2.911	0.788	0.005	0.183	0.012	0.018	0.001	0.009	0.000	0.009	8.823	2.449
100043	Senny	2017	0.014	2.533	5.823	0.674	2.297	0.327	0.002	0.180	0.013	0.032	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.014	11.921	3.019
100044	Willson	2017	0.010	0.366	11.977	1.082	4.746	0.709	0.008	0.128	0.018	0.040	0.001	0.007	0.000	0.046	24.748	6.241
100049	Willson	2017	0.011	0.833	12.779	1.371	5.084	0.778	0.007	0.184	0.012	0.070	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.079	26.364	6.760
100098	Willson	2017	0.013	2.491	9.969	0.689	3.219	0.311	0.001	0.188	0.018	0.012	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.011	11.938	2.911
100099	Willson	2017	0.017	3.002	8.821	1.063	3.470	0.217	0.001	0.161	0.011	0.045	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.020	21.240	4.809
100051	Willson	2017	0.015	6.556	14.864	1.783	9.885	0.882	0.008	0.413	0.015	0.085	0.001	0.008	0.000	0.030	30.796	7.761
100098	Willson	2017	0.008	1.278	2.899	0.848	1.840	0.171	0.001	0.089	0.007	0.018	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.046	4.609	1.042
100099	Willson	2017	0.013	3.113	7.287	0.885	2.903	0.424	0.002	0.196	0.019	0.042	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.005	10.113	2.810
100098	Willson	2017	0.012	4.146	9.619	1.122	3.848	0.538	0.001	0.246	0.014	0.062	0.001	0.009	0.000	0.018	19.245	5.050
100098	Willson	2017	0.012	6.078	13.881	1.687	6.883	0.819	0.007	0.383	0.014	0.078	0.001	0.007	0.000	0.046	29.812	7.174
100047	Willson	2017	0.018	4.033	10.478	1.292	4.106	0.621	0.008	0.284	0.018	0.086	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.017	21.689	4.440
100098	Willson	2017	0.011	10.773	23.708	3.028	8.303	1.427	0.018	0.883	0.028	0.121	0.011	0.001	0.000	0.292	89.831	12.708
100099	Willson	2017	0.010	11.129	21.181	3.129	8.899	1.498	0.017	0.685	0.029	0.120	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.114	51.980	13.124
100070	Willson	2017	0.000	7.093	16.481	2.000	6.818	1.009	0.010	0.468	0.040	0.087	0.009	0.001	0.000	0.308	34.188	8.690
100079	Richard	2018	0.002	0.113	0.137	0.026	0.083	0.011	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.485	0.112
100077	Charles	2018	0.003	0.008	0.018	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.029	0.006
100178	Charles	2018	0.014	0.817	1.869	0.299	0.908	0.049	0.004	0.001	0.008	0.009	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.014	1.908	0.688
100198	Charles	2018	0.009	2.368	4.969	0.920	1.644	0.120	0.001	0.194	0.007	0.011	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.042	6.964	1.204
100189	Willson	2018	0.013	0.863	0.028	0.020	0.040	0.001	0.001	0.006	0.001	0.012	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	4.017	0.800
100170	Willson	2018	0.008	0.477	1.004	0.120	0.351	0.049	0.001	0.021	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.013	1.040	0.460
100171	Willson	2018	0.010	12.794	28.779	2.970	8.891	1.294	0.018	0.680	0.014	0.118	0.014	0.008	0.001	0.118	84.490	12.429
100189	Willson	2018	0.009	0.874	0.801	0.290	0.883	0.443	0.008	0.249	0.012	0.041	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.012	0.784	0.386
100180	Orlan	2018	0.005	0.118	0.191	0.171	0.331	0.014	0.012	0.011	0.013	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.789	0.410
100183	Senny	2018	0.012	2.299	0.061	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.017	0.008	0.018	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.011	0.899	1.075

The REO, Thulium (Tm) and Promethium (Pm) are not reported because they are both extremely scarce in nature, and are formed as a product of spontaneous fission of U-238.  
 TREO = Total rare earth oxides = sum of La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+CeO<sub>2</sub>+Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Sm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Eu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Tb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.  
 ChREO = Critical rare earth oxides = sum of Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Eu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Tb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

  highlighting not grades associated with high-grade REO  
  highlighting RE grades associated with high-grade REO  
  highlighting "high-grade" REO and ChREO (i.e. >1.581 wt% TREO)  
  indicates light rare earth elements  
  indicates heavy rare earth elements

To view an enhanced version of Table 1, please visit:  
[https://orders.newsfilecorp.com/files/5416/51774\\_appia\\_orig.JPG](https://orders.newsfilecorp.com/files/5416/51774_appia_orig.JPG)

\*Note: >1.897 wt% TREO represents >75th percentile for global REO deposit grades of advanced stage-projects (excluding Gakara, Steenkampskraal and Mbunt Weld CLD deposits). The global REO deposit information was derived from publicly available information as of January 31, 2018, from individual company websites, SEDAR technical report filings, and the Technology Metals Research Advanced Rare Earth Projects Index (<http://www.techmetalsresearch.com/metrics-indices/tmr-advanced-rare-earth-projects-index/>)



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