DE BEERS

De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.

Report:

Assessment reports for mineral claims in the Summer Beaver Area

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

De Beers Canada Inc. (DBCI) has been actively exploring for kimberlites in the Summer Beaver Traditional Lands area, located approximately 140km north of Pickle Lake, Ontario. Exploration work included glacial sediment sampling, geochem sampling, ground and diamond core drilling. The following assessment report is submitted in accordance to the Ontario Mining Act towards fulfillment of work requirements over 30 claim blocks in the Summer Beaver Area. Please view Table 1 for list of claims to which assessment work is being applied.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of a continual effort for kimberlite discovery in northwestern Ontario, DBCI has been conducting a series of exploration work in the Summer Beaver and surrounding area. Following a glacial sediment sampling in 2001 and 2002, subsequent work in the area included diamond core drilling (2005), geochemical soil sampling (2005), and surficial mapping (2005). This report summarizes work conducted on 30 mineral claims and is submitted towards work credit.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The project area is located approximately 140km north or Pickle Lake, near First Nation communities of Summer Beaver and Wunnumin Lake.

Field base for all programmes conducted in the project area, except for 2001 and 2002 glacial sediment sampling, were at the Community of Summer. Field base for 2001 and 2002 glacial sediment sampling were at the Wigwascence Lake Lodge, located approximately 70 km southwest of the community of Summer Beaver and 40 km south of the community of Wunnumin Lake.

Access to claim blocks for all field based programmes were by helicopter (Jet Ranger, Long Ranger, MD Notar, or Bell 204 depending on programme). Aircrafts from Wasaya Airways and North Star Air Ltd. were chartered to transport fuel, drill, equipment, supplies and personnel to and from field base. Transport trucks from Sigfussen Northern were also utilized during winter road operational periods in 2005 for equipment and sample transport. General location of the group of claim blocks can be viewed in Figure 1.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Bedrock Geology

The Summer Beaver area falls within the Sachigo sub-province of the Superior province in the Canadian Shield. The Sachigo sub-province is composed of relatively isolated greenstone belts surrounded by extensive granitic intrusions. Two greenstone belts are located within the Summer Beaver project area. These are the Wunnumin Lake greenstone belt and the North Caribou greenstone belt.

The North Caribou greenstone belt is located south-west of the community of Summer Beaver and is thought to be a collage assembled between 2980 and 2871 Ma by a process of small-scale accretion of unrelated greenstone fragments (Thurston, Osmani, and Stone, 1991). The oldest assemblage (2980 ma Agutua Arm assemblage located in the west) within this greenstone belt shows petrographic and isotopic evidence of arc volcanism and is unconformably overlain by meta-sedimentary rocks with magmatic arc provenance. Evidence within the meta-sedimentary rocks also suggests late rifting during final stages of development (Thurston, Osmani, and Stone, 1991). The eastern part of the North Caribou greenstone belt is comprised of the McGruer assemblage and is thought to represent oceanic volcanism, based on the relative abundance of komatiitic flows (Thurston, Osmani, and Stone, 1991).

The Wunnumin Lake greenstone belt consists of 4 assemblages. The interior of the belt has been metamorphosed to mid-greenschist while the margins have been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies (Thurston, Osmani, and Stone, 1991).

The Wunnumin Lake greenstone belt runs along the Stull Lake – Wunnumin Lake fault zone (SLWLFZ), which may represent a major tectonic boundary between arc-affiliated 2.8 billion year old greenstones from the 2 assemblages of the Wunnumin Lake greenstone belt to the north, and platformal 2.9 billion year old greenstones from the 2 assemblages to the south (Thurston, Osmani, and Stone, 1991).

The rocks surrounding the greenstone belts are separated into five suites:

- Gneissic tonalite suite (2.9Ga). This suite is divided into two groups: (1) a more mafic group with more than 20% of hornblende and biotite, and (2) a more leucocratic group.

- Foliated tonalite suite (2.7 to 2.9 Ga). This suite consists of mafic tonalite to granodiorite rocks (white to grey coarse grained rocks).

- Massive granodiorite to granite suite (2.7 Ga.). The most common rock of this suite is biotite granodiorite to granite (pale pink, weakly foliated with irregular pegmatite zones).

- Muscovite-bearing suite (2.65 Ga). This suite includes a pegmatite dike and two-mica granites (white, coarse grained rock with metasediment inclusions).

- Diorite-monzonite-granodiorite suite (2.696 to 2.697 Ga)

The Schryburt Lake Carbonatite complex (dated between 1.0 to 1.2 Ga) lies in the western part of the project area. Thin sections of the carbonatite and associated mafic rocks were prepared from a study conducted in 1979 by the Ontario Geological Survey. The thin sections indicated high carbonate contents (up to 100% in the carbonatite) and trace to 35% magnetite. A very coarse-grained, pegmatitc carbonate rock taken in a trenched area analyzed by X-ray diffraction was found to be 95% dolomite, about 5% calcite. The weathered surface of this dolomite carbonatite is reddish brown indicating presence of iron. Slabs of carbonatite from the riverbed on the north end of the complex were well layered, and the weathered soils also suggest a layered intrusion. Mapping of the area in 1961 showed that the host rocks for the intrusion are probably granitic.

3.2 Quaternary Geology

The landscape of the Summer Beaver project area was predominantly influenced by the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which was part of a large continental glacier complex that covered much of Canada and the entire project area during the latest glaciation. The Laurentide Ice Sheet has been interpreted by some as being a complex of glaciers, with three main lobes occupying plateaus in the Keewatin, Baffin Island, and Quebec-Labrador areas. The Labradorean sector, which directly affected the project area, began ice accumulation in the interior uplands of Labrador and Quebec. The ice flowed radially outward from the centre to eventually merge with the Baffin Sector to the north and the Keewatin Sector to the west (Barnett, 1992).

Various ice-flow directions have been associated with advances and retreats of the Labradorean Sector. The main ice-flow direction associated with the large-scale glacial features seen in the area, such as drumlins, eskers, striations, and moraines (such as the Big Beaver House Moraine, a large end moraine that is located within of the project area) is northeast-southwesterly. This ice direction resulted from the migration of the Labradorean outflow centre, during the glacial peak and during the retreat of the ice sheet. Other minor ice-flow directions included the north-south flow of the Windigo sublobe. Opening of the Hudson Bay to the Tyrrell Sea during the late stages of this last glaciation resulted in the drainage of glacial Lake Agassiz and thus the transgression of the Tyrrell Sea. This may have accounted for the reworking seen on some surface sediment (Barnett, 1992).

4.0 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION PROGRAMMES

A combination of different exploration work conducted over the past 3 years is submitted towards assessment credit for the group of claim blocks. This work includes glacial sediment samples collected in 2002, a ground geophysical programme in 2005, geochem sampling programme in 2005, and surficial mapping in 2005. A breakdown of the different work conducted per claim block is shown in Table 1.

4.1 2002 Glacial Sediment Sampling Programme

Glacial sediment samples were collected in 2002 as part of a regional sampling programme to detect presence of kimberlitic indicator minerals. Sample results are used towards assessment credit on claims PA 1242348 and PA 1242350. Sample location, type, and description can be viewed in Table 2. Sample location map can be viewed in Appendix A.

10-Litre sediment samples were taken using a 2-man team by helicopter. Samples were collected using a bucket and a shovel. Samples were passed through a 2-mm mesh screen prior to collection in order to eliminate larger sized clasts.

4.1.1 SAMPLE PROCESSING AND SORTING

All samples were processed at the DBCI processing plant in Sudbury, where samples were further sieved and concentrated with a standard gravity concentration circuit. Final concentrates were screened into 3 size fractions (+1.0mm, +0.5 – 1.0mm, and +0.3 – 0.5mm) using a ROTAP device and then sent to De Beers Mineralogical Laboratories in Toronto for visual identification of kimberlitic indicator minerals.

4.1.2 RESULTS

Sorting results for visual kimberlitic indicator minerals from the 2002 sediment samples are displayed in Table 3. A number of indicator minerals, mainly ilmenites were found within samples from the 2 claim blocks. However, there was a general lack of higher interest kimberlitic indicator minerals.

4.2 2005 Diamond Core Drill Programme

4.2.1 LOGISTICS, SCHEDULE, AND PERSONNEL

The 2005 drill programme was based out of the community of Summer Beaver. The drill crew stayed at the Amik Lodge in the community. Groceries were organized and bought through the local Nibinamik Community Store and meals were prepared by locally hired cooks.

Jet-A for the helicopters and diesel for the drill was purchased from Morgan Oil in Pickle Lake; Jet-B for helicopters was purchased from Gateway Helicopters and from North Star Air (in Pickle Lake); propane for drilling was purchased from Frontier Mini-Mart and Wasaya Petroleum in Pickle Lake.

The winter road was utilized to transport jet fuel and back haul empty drums and core samples during operational periods. Sigfussen Northern from Pickle Lake was contracted for winter road trucking operations between Pickle Lake and the community of Summer Beaver. For all other periods, a Hawker Sydley chartered from Wasaya Airways, based out of Pickle Lake, was used to transport equipment and fuel in and out of the community of Summer Beaver.

Arrangements were made with Mussel White Mine (Placer Dome) for demobilization of the drill from the last drill site to the Mussel White Mine site, where it was transferred onto Heath and Sherwood transports and returned to their Kirkland Lake base. The Mussel White Mine was the closest infrastructure from the last drill site and was accessible by road.

Drill crew and equipment was mobilized to the community of Summer Beaver during the period of March 15 to March 16, 2005. Mobilization of drill from the community of Summer Beaver to first drill site commenced on March 20, 2005. Drilling commenced on March 21, 2005 and terminated on April 12, 2005. De-mobilization of drill from last drill site to pick-up point at Placer Dome's Mussel White Mine was completed on April 13, 2005 and drill crew demobilized from the community of Summer Beaver on the evening of April 13, 2005.

Drill crew consisted of 2 drillers, 2 drill helpers, and 1 foreman from Heath and Sherwood Drilling; 2 helicopter pilots and 2 aircraft engineers from Gateway Helicopters, 2 contract geologists, and DBCEI project manager. 3 First Nation helpers from the community of Summer Beaver were also hired to assist in drilling operations throughout the drill programme. 5 local cooks were hired in rotation to provide meals for the drill crew.

4.2.2 WATER QUALITY MONITORING

ASI Group based out of St. Catharines, Ontario were contracted to undertake the water quality monitoring programme for testing of water bodies that may be affected by drilling activities.

A consultant from ASI Group was on site during the period of March 17 to March 21, 2005 to provide water sampling training to the drill crew and FN helpers.

The water quality programme involved collection of single base-line samples, followed by up to 4 samples at each drill site upon completion of drilling. The purpose of the work was to determine the overall effect of drilling activities on water quality in the area.

The samples collected were analysed for the following parameters: Metals (Ag, Al, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, V, Zn), dissolved anions (chloride and sulphate), total dissolved solids (TDS), total suspended solids (TSS), fixed solids, dissolved organic carbon (DOC), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) (purgeable and cold extractable), pH, conductivity, and total oil and grease.

Table 4 displays water quality monitoring samples. No significant adverse biological or chemical impact was found to the water quality in the immediate vicinity of the drill sites. Please see Appendix B for assay results and report from water quality monitoring programme.

4.2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

Overburden samples, where available, were collected by a split spoon from drill holes and submitted to Dr. Scott Hamilton of Lakehead University to be analyzed for artefacts and microdebitage. A list of samples from respective drill holes and mineral claims can be viewed in Table 5. The final archaeological assessment report can be viewed in Appendix C. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden samples.

4.2.4 DIAMOND DRILLING

A Boyles BBS 25 drill was provided by Heath and Sherwood (1987) Drilling for the purpose of the 2005 drill programme. Core size was NQ. The combination of a Bell 204 and a Bell 206 long ranger was used to transport drill components during moves.

Positioning of drill hole collars for the Summer Beaver 2005 drill programme were based on previous aeromagnetic data. A Trimble GPS Pathfinder ProXRS receiver system equipped with a Canada-Wide Differential GPS (CDGPS) receiver was used to spot and measure drill hole collar coordinates. A 200 point feature was recorded for all drill hole collars.

A heli-portable Boyles BBS 25 diamond core drill from Heath and Sherwood (1987) Drilling of Kirkland Lake was utilized for the 2005 drill programme. Core size was NQ. Initial logging of core was conducted at drill site. All cores were recovered and slung back to the community of Summer Beaver, then transported to the DBCI Sudbury office for further detailed logging and storage. Magnetic susceptibility readings were completed at 1m intervals along each drill hole with a hand held Exploranium KT-9 magnetic susceptibility meter.

4.2.5 DRILL RESULTS

A total of 9 targets were drill tested in the Summer Beaver area. Initial logging of the drill holes were conducted by geologists in the. Data captured include lithology, magnetic susceptibility, and level 1 geotechnical information. Subsequent detailed re-logging of some of the drill holes were conducted by a De Beers senior geologist at the DBCI Sudbury storage location. Drill plan maps, drill logs, and drill sections for the 9 drill holes can be viewed in Appendix D.

Three of the 9 drill holes tested intercepted multiple intervals of hypabyssal kimberlite sheets inter-layered within various country rock types. These five holes are all located within the western part of the project area, where previous sampling had identified positive kimberlite indicator minerals. Further testing of geophysical targets in this western area is recommended.

4.3 2005 Geochem Sampling Programme

Geochem sampling during the 2005 programme included collection of samples for enzyme leach and soil gas hydrocarbon (SGH) analyses, as well as mobile metal ion

(MMI) testing. Sampling was conducted over a number of drill-tested anomalies as orientation.

All enzyme leach and SGH samples were analysed by Actlabs in Ancaster, ON, while MMI samples are sent to SGS Lakefield in North York, ON. Actlabs was also retained to provide interpretation services for SGH samples collected.

4.3.1 LOGISTICS, SCHEDULE, AND PERSONNEL

The 2005 geochem soil sampling programme was based out of the First Nation community of Nibinamik. The field crew was based at the Amik Lodge within the community. Cooks and meals were provided by the community of Nibinamik, as part of accommodation costs.

Daily helicopter trips were provided to and from claim sites by Heli-Max Ltd. of Trois-Rivieres, Quebec. Jet-A Fuel was provided by Morgan Oil of Pickle Lake. Jet fuel transported from Pickle Lake to Nibinamik by a Hawker Sydley provided by Wasaya Airways.

Mobilization of field crew, equipment, and samples from Sudbury to Nibinamik and back was realized by a Grand Caravan chartered from North Star Air Ltd. of Pickle Lake.

The 2005 geochem sampling crew mobilized to the community of Nibinamik (Summer Beaver) on Aug 7, 2005. Fieldwork commenced on Aug 8, 2005 and concluded on Aug 13, 2005. The crew de-mobilized on the evening of Aug 13, 2005 and returned to Sudbury on Aug 14, 2005.

The sampling crew consisted of 4 DBCI personnel, 2 contract geologists, 1 pilot, 5 Nibinamik assistants, and 2 Nibinamik cooks.

4.3.2 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE: ENZYME LEACH^{SM} METHODOLOGY

Enzyme Leach analysis was performed by Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada. A 1 g sample of -60 mesh Ae and B soil horizon material is leached in a glucose oxidaze solution which contains an enzyme. The enzyme reacts with amorphous MnO_2 dissolving it. The metals are complexed with gluconic acid. The solutions are analyzed on a Perkin Elmer ELAN 6000 or 6100 ICP-MS. The analytical package consists

of a suite of 60 elements at sub-part-per-billion to part-per-million levels. Selected anomalous samples are checked by repeating the process. Duplicate samples are run one for every 15 samples. Sodium pyrophosphate leach is used for organic-rich materials such as peat or humus.

4.3.3 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE: SGH METHODOLOGY

SGH analysis was performed by Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada. SGH analyses are performed on an aqueous extraction with a GC-MS (Gas Chromatograph-Mass Spectrometer). Gas chromatography methodologies are used to isolate and monitor specific hydrocarbons. The GC is equipped with a narrow bore capillary column which is used to separate the compounds based on their boiling points. The column is coupled directly to a mass spectrometer and a mass spectrum is obtained for each compound exiting from the GC. Over 1,000 mass spectra are obtained for each sample, and the procedure monitors over 150 specific hydrocarbons.

Mass Spectrometry uses differences in the mass-to-charge ratio of ionized atoms or molecules to separate them from each other. Electrons bombard compounds as they exit the GC capillary column and flow through to the mass spectrometer. The ions are separated in space or time based on the mass-to-charge ratio, and the quantity of ions of each mass-to-charge ratio is measured.

In the mass analyzer or mass filter region of the mass spectrometer, an applied voltage affects the trajectory of the ions traveling in a specific flight. For given DC and AC voltages, only ions of a certain mass-to-charge ratio pass through the mass filter, all others are thrown out of the original path. A mass spectrum is obtained by monitoring the ions passing through the mass filter as the voltages are varied. These ions are seen as changes to the electron multiplier. The mass spectrum yields the chemical and structural information about each compound that can be used to identify the organic compounds.

4.3.4 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE: MMI™ METHODOLOGY

MMI analysis was performed by SGS Canada Inc. in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. A 50 g sample from the Ae and B soil horizon is subjected to a weak extraction using a multi-component solution to release the mobile ions. A high sensitivity ICP-MS analysis which provides part-per-billion range

results is subjected to an innovative interpretation using MMI response ratios.

Both Enzyme Leach and MMI procedures use ICP-MS, a versatile, rapid and precise analytical technique which provides high quality multi-element and isotopic analyses for samples in solution. It is capable of determining the concentrations of 70+ elements in a single analytical run. The detection limit for most elements in solution is in the sub-part-per-billion range. For some elements it may lie in the sub-part-per-trillion range.

The ICP-MS instrument employs argon plasma as the ionization source and a quadruple mass spectrometer to detect the ions produced. During analysis, the sample solution is nebulized into flowing argon gas and passed into inductively coupled plasma. The gas and nearly everything in it is atomized and ionized, forming plasma. The plasma is a source of both excited and ionized atoms. The positive ions in the plasma are focused down a quadruple mass spectrometer where they are separated according to mass, detected, multiplied and counted.

4.3.5 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Samples for Enzyme Leach and SGH were sent to the same laboratory for analysis and material for both procedures was provided from the same whirl-pack. MMI samples were bagged separately, but were taken at the same time and from the same sample site/media as Enzyme Leach and SGH samples. MMI, enzyme Leach, and SGH samples taken from the same location were given the same sample number. Sample descriptions and location maps can be viewed in Appendix E.

Geochemical soil sampling over geophysical anomalies in the Summer Beaver area attempted to adhere to the following principles:

- Maintain consistent sample media across a transect
- Sample at a consistent depth (which is dependent on sample media)
- Test background values by sampling beyond the margins of an anomaly
- Sample at 50 m spacing over geophysical anomalies
- Sample at closer intervals (25 m) around the margins of anomalies to observe edge effects

4.3.6 MMI GEOCHEM RESULTS

MMI results received from SGS Lakefield were converted from ppm values to standard score (z-score) values. This allows for comparison of elements with different distribution characteristics. Standard score results are displayed as stacked bar charts in Appendix F.

All MMI samples were taken over drill tested anomalies as orientation grids. MMI standard score results from all tested anomalies, except claim TB 1241995, do not display any significant MMI response over the anomaly. This appears consistent with non-kimberlitic or sheet-like nature of these anomalies.

A positive MMI response was observed over the aeromagnetic anomaly on mineral claim TB 1241995, corresponding to a dunitic rock. Given peridotitic composition of dunites, it is reasonable to expect a similar response to that of a kimberlite.

4.3.7 ENZYME LEACH RESULTS

Enzyme leach results received from ActLabs were converted from ppb values to standard score (z-score) values. This allows for comparison of elements with different distribution characteristics. Standard score results for enzyme leach samples are displayed as stacked bar charts in Appendix G.

Due to sensitivity of results to variables such as sample medium, moisture content and topography, variability in the standard score results may be due to factors other than the anomaly. Upon preliminary inspection of enzyme leach results, anomalies on mineral claim numbers PA 1242006, TB 1248746, TB 1241848, TB 2141849, TB 1242081, and TB 1241995 appear to show a response in elemental concentrations coincident with aeromagnetic anomalies. Similar to MMI results, claim TB 1241995 shows a positive enzyme leach response with possible edge effects. Additional analyses on enzyme leach and MMI raw data need to be conducted in order to discriminate between targets.

4.3.8 SGH RESULTS

Actlabs Inc. were retained to conduct SGH results interpretation through a Neural Net program. Interpretation reports from Actlabs can be viewed in Appendix H, as well as a reference table for SGH site numbers.

Interpretations obtained from Actlabs indicate a number of anomalies with high to good probability of being kimberlites (TB 1241848, TB 1241870, TB 1248746, and PA 1242006). Drilling conducted on PA 1242006 intersected kimberlite sheets in country rock. The remaining targets are recommended for drilling.

4.4 2005 Surficial Mapping and Ground Truthing

A number of claim blocks in the Summer Beaver area were visited in order to ground truth known geophysical anomalies. During ground truthing, magnetic anomalies were visited and presences of outcrops were noted. Surficial mapping of the claim area via ground traverse and air was also conducted in conjunction with ground-truthing.

4.4.1 RESULTS

Observations made during surficial mapping and ground-truthing was recorded on a traverse map. Where available, tracks were downloaded from the Garmin handheld GPS unit to produce traverse line. Appendix I displays all mapped claim blocks accompanied with a descriptive note on findings.

Magnetic anomaly on mineral claim PA 1248724 was explained by presence of granitic outcrop. Ground visits on the remaining mineral claims did not reveal cause of magnetic anomaly. Drill testing would be required to determine sources of the magnetic anomalies.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Kimberlite exploration in the Summer Beaver Traditional Lands area resulted in identification of 2 drill holes with multiple layers of hypabyssal kimberlite layers. Subsequent geochemical soil testing suggests additional targets of interest in the area. Further detailed analysis of geochem results with respect to moisture content, sample medium, and pH is necessary to establish better protocols for interpretation, which will aid in prioritization of the remaining targets. Drill testing of the prioritized high interest targets is recommended for next phase in the project area.

Please see Appendix J for the statement of costs, expenditure allocation, and declaration of Assessment work for the mineral claims.

Leyla Hoosain, P. Geo
Project Geologist
De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.

Dec 15, 2005

6.0 REFERENCES

Barnett, P.J., (1992): Quaternary Geology of Ontario, *in* Geology of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 4, Part 2, p. 1011-1088.

Thurston, P.C., Osmani, I.A. and Stone, D. (1991): Northwestern Superior Province: review and terrane analyses, *in* Geology of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 4, Part 1, p. 81-142.

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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I reside at 1937 Madison Avenue, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 2P5

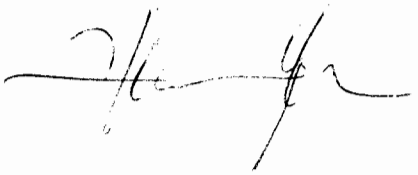
I hold a M.Sc. and an Honours B.Sc. degree in Earth and Planetary Sciences from McGill University in Montreal.

I have practised geology since 1996.

I am a practicing member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Certificate of Registration Number: 0730).

I hold a valid Ontario Prospector's Licence (licence number: C39136).

Dec 20, 2005



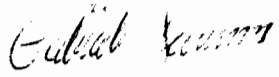
Gabriele Lemieux

I reside at 1569 Weller Street, Sudbury, Ontario, P3B 1K9

I hold a B. Eng. degree in Geological Science from Laval University.

I have practised geology since 1998.

Dec 20, 2005



TABLES

Table 1 – Breakdown of work conducted per claim block in the Summer Beaver area

Claim Number	WORKREQ	DUEDATE	TOWNSHIP	Surficial Mapping and Ground Truth	MMI Samples	SGH Sampling	Enzyme Leach Sampling	Drilliing	Water Sampling	Archaeological sample	Ground Geophysics Line-km	Glacial Sediment Sampling
TB 1241848	7200	2005-Dec-31	BAKE LAKE			23	23					
TB 1241849	7200	2005-Dec-31	BAKE LAKE		22	22	22	Yes		Yes		
TB 1241850	7200	2005-Dec-31	BAKE LAKE					Yes	Yes	Yes		
TB 1241870	7200	2005-Dec-31	BAKE LAKE			24	24					
TB 1241875	7200	2005-Dec-31	MICHIKENOPIK LAKE			18	18					
TB 1241876	7200	2005-Dec-31	MICHIKAMOG LAKE		22	22	22	Yes	Yes	Yes		
TB 1241877	7200	2005-Dec-31	MICHIKAMOG LAKE			22	22					
TB 1241878	7200	2005-Dec-31	MICHIKAMOG LAKE		20	20	20	Yes		Yes		
TB 1241995	3600	2005-Dec-31	BMA 522891		17	17	17	Yes				
TB 1242079	7200	2005-Dec-31	BOSWORTH LAKE			20	20					
TB 1242081	3600	2005-Dec-31	MICHIKENOPIK LAKE			25	25					
TB 1242082	3600	2005-Dec-31	BOSWORTH LAKE					Yes	Yes	Yes		
PA 1242005	1312	2005-Dec-31	SCHRYBURT LAKE					Yes	Yes	Yes		
PA 1242006	3600	2007-Dec-14	SCHRYBURT LAKE		23	23	23	Yes				
PA 1242010	1904	2005-Dec-31	NEAWAGANK LAKE	Yes								
PA 1242012	1220	2006-Dec-14	PINEIMUTA RIVER					Yes		Yes		
PA 1242089	1719	2005-Dec-31	MICHIKENIS LAKE	Yes								
PA 1242090	373	2005-Dec-31	WIGWASCENCE LAKE	Yes								
PA 1242341	478	2005-Dec-31	MICHIKENIS RIVER	Yes								
PA 1242344	260	2005-Dec-31	SCHRYBURT LAKE	Yes								
PA 1242347	1668	2006-Apr-10	MICHIKENIS LAKE	Yes								
PA 1242348	757	2006-Apr-10	MICHIKENIS LAKE									4
PA 1242349	789	2006-Apr-10	MICHIKENIS LAKE	Yes								
PA 1242350	918	2005-Dec-31	SCHRYBURT LAKE									5
PA 1248724	1300	2005-Dec-31	SCHRYBURT LAKE	Yes								
PA 1248744	2559	2005-Dec-31	SCHRYBURT LAKE	Transfer credit from PA 1242006								
PA 1248725	927	2005-Dec-31	SCHRYBURT LAKE	Yes								
TB 1248746	7200	2005-Dec-31	THIBODEAU LAKE (TB)			20	20					
PA 1248726	1226	2005-Dec-31	SCHRYBURT LAKE	Yes								
PA 1248727	1276	2005-Dec-31	PINEIMUTA RIVER	Yes								

Table 2 – 2002 Glacial sediment sample location and description

Sample Number	Claim Number	Date Collected	Sample Location (NAD 27, Zone 16)		Sampled Material	Base of sample depth	Base of sample depth	Sample Volume
			UTM East	UTM North				
XW906702	PA 1242350	18-Jun-02	318248	5825248	Till	Ground Moraine	0.6	10 Litre
XW906802	PA 1242350	18-Jun-02	318042	5825374	Till	Ground Moraine	0.6	10 Litre
XW906902	PA 1242350	18-Jun-02	317895	5825562	Glaciofluvial	Outwash Plain	0.5	10 Litre
XW909402	PA 1242350	19-Jun-02	318702	5826072	Glaciolacustrine	Lake Basin	0.3	10 Litre
XX861502	PA 1242350	6-Jul-02	318174	5825598	Till	Ground Moraine	0.75	10 Litre
XW944602	PA 1242348	28-Jun-02	331255	5827851	Till	Ground Moraine	0.25	10 Litre
XW922302	PA 1242348	24-Jun-02	330751	5827303	Basal Till	Ground Moraine	0.3	10 Litre
XW922402	PA 1242348	24-Jun-02	330704	5827694	Basal Till	Ground Moraine	0.6	10 Litre
XW938202	PA 1242348	24-Jun-02	330687	5826772	Till	Ground Moraine	0.6	10 Litre

Table 3 – Sorting results for visual kimberlitic indicator minerals from 2002 sediment samples

Sample Number	Size Fraction	DIA_tot	Rok_tot	PM_tot	RosCPX_tot	Gar_tot	Ilm_tot	TCP_tot	TKSP_tot	TSP_tot	Olivine_tot	OPX_tot	OTH_tot	Tot_Pos
XW906702	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	5	10	0	1	16
XW906802	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	5	33	0	1	31
XW906902	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	6	59	0	0	94
XW909402	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	4	1	5	72
XX861502	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	3	27	0	1	14
XW944602	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	4	1	0	0	61
XW922302	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	3	1	0	0	116
XW922402	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	23	1	0	0	115
XW938202	+0.3mm - 1mm	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	4	5	0	0	17

Sample Number - Number used to identify each sample
Size Fraction - Samples were sized during processing into 4 size fractions: -2.00+1.00mm; -1.00+0.5mm; -0.5+0.3mm and -0.3mm.
DIA_tot - Number of diamond grains identified
Rok_tot - Number of garnet grains with Remnant Of Kelyphite preserved as a crust around the grain.
PM_tot - Total number of ilmenite grains with a perovskite mantle
RosCPX_tot - Total number of chrome diopside grains exhibiting Remnants of Origial Surface on the chrome diopside grain.
Gar_tot - Total number of kimberlitic garnet grains identified visually. This total includes peridotitic and eclogitic grains.
Ilm_tot - Total number of ilmenite grains found.
TCP_tot - Total number of clinopyroxene grains identified as being chrome diopside.
TKSP_tot - Total number of kimberlitic spinel (chromite).
TSP_tot - Total number of spinels
Olivine_tot - Total number of olivines
OPX_tot - Total number of olivines
OTH_tot - Total number of other grains including grains and questionable grains for identification.
Tot_Pos - Total positive grains

Table 4 – Water quality monitoring samples for 2005 drill programme

Drill hole number	Claim Number	Date Sampled	Drill site Location (NAD 27, Zone 16)	
			UTM East	UTM North
WIG_0169-05-001C	TB 1241877	22-Mar-05	429903	5817118.7
WIG_0068-05-001C	TB 1241876	29-Mar-05	401888.7	5802188.8
WIG_0058-05-001C	TB 1241850	28-Mar-05	401288.5	5804139
WIG_0168-05-001C	PA 1242005	29-Mar-05	322830	5828718

Table 5 – Archaeological samples taken from 2005 drill holes

Drill hole number	Claim Number	Date Sampled	Sample Location (NAD 27, Zone 16)		Sample Depth (m)	Description
			UTM East	UTM North		
WIG_0057-05-001C	TB 1241849	24-Mar-05	403257.4	5807698.9	?	light grey mud; approx. 55% clay, 40% silt and 5% sand
WIG_0058-05-001C	TB 1241850	27-Mar-05	401288.5	5804139	6 to 7	dark black organics with silt with minor water; clay increases towards the bottom
WIG_0068-05-001C	TB 1241876	28-Mar-05	401888.7	5802188.8	8 to 16	twigs and dried organics, boulders, cobbles and pebbles comprised of granite gneiss and mafic components; compact till with mafics and limestone pebbles, approx. 70%sand, 20% silt and 5% clay
WIG_0070-05-001C	TB 1241878	30-Mar-05	398972.5	5798321.8	0 to 1	water, pale yellowish clay and silt (more clay component)
WIG_0079-05-001C	TB 1241995	2-Apr-05	359695.1	5784456.4	2 to 3	same as that seen in WIG_0079
WIG_0147-05-001C	PA 1242012	4-Apr-05	319663.42	5813594.1	3 to 4	water with dark organics and mixture of clay and silt
WIG_0168-05-001C	PA 1242005	5-Apr-05	322830	5828718	5 to 7	water with light grey mud; clay and silt
WIG_0169-05-001C	TB 1242082	22-Mar-05	429903	5817118.7	?	water with light grey mud; clay and silt

FIGURES

Figure 1 – General location of claim blocks