

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND  
NORTHERN AFFAIRS

JUL 10 2000

MINING RECORDER  
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.

084293

## MONOPROS LIMITED

WASHBURN LAKE PROPERTY  
VICTORIA ISLAND N.W.T.  
SEDIMENT SAMPLING OF THE 77 and 78 TA CLAIMS

FROM JUNE 21, 1998 UNTIL JULY 1, 1998

NTS MAP SHEETS:  
77C/07, 77C/10

LATITUDE: 69° 25' 00"N - 69° 35' 00"N

LONGITUDE: 109° 30' 00"W - 110° 00' 00"W

TA CLAIMS 77 and 78 SOUTH OF PERMIT 1508

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND  
APPROVED AS TO TECHNICAL WORTH UNDER  
SECTIONS 6 & 7 OF SCHEDULE II OF THE  
CANADA MINING REGULATIONS AND

VALUED IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 13,041.60

DATE: 10 Sept 00

*Aaron Muir*  
ENGINEER OF MINE'S FOR  
CHIEF, NORTH. NON-RENEW  
RESOURCES BRANCH

Bradley D. Wood  
Hugo Grenon  
Aaron Muir  
July, 2000

## DECLARATION

I, Bradley D. Wood, certify that I have completed an Honours Bachelor of Science degree (Geology with Energy and Fuel Science) in 1989 from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

I have been involved in geological exploration for diamonds and gold since 1986, being employed by Gold Fields Canadian Mining Limited and Monopros Limited.

I am registered as a Licensee with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories (NAPEGG). Licensee Number L823.

I am also a fellow member of the GAC, Member of the CIM, PDAC, and Calgary MEG.

Since 1989 I have been employed by:

Monopros Limited  
P.O. Box 2520  
Yellowknife, NWT  
X1A 2P8

Bradley D. Wood  
Senior Geologist  
December, 1998

I, Hugo Grenon, certify that I have completed a Bachelor of Science degree in Geography (physical) in 1997 from Sherbrooke University in Sherbrooke, Quebec.

I have been involved in geological exploration for diamonds since 1995, being on contract with Monopros Limited.

Since 1997 I have been contracted by:

Monopros Limited  
P.O. Box 2520  
Yellowknife, NWT  
X1A 2P8

Hugo Grenon  
Term Geologist  
December, 1998

I, Aaron Muir, certify that I have completed a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology in 1998 from the University of Regina, Saskatchewan.

I have been involved in geological exploration for diamonds since 1996 with Monopros Limited.

Since 1998 I have been contracted by:  
Monopros Limited  
P.O. Box 2520  
Yellowknife, NWT  
X1A 2P8

Aaron Muir  
Term Geologist  
July, 2000

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents .....	i
List of Figures, Tables and Appendices .....	ii
1.0 <b><u>INTRODUCTION</u></b> .....	1
1.1 <b>LOCATION AND ACCESS</b> .....	1
2.0 <b><u>GEOLOGY</u></b> .....	4
2.1 <b>BASEMENT GEOLOGY</b> .....	4
2.2 <b>BEDROCK GEOLOGY</b> .....	4
2.2.1 <b>Permit Area Geology</b> .....	7
2.3 <b>GLACIAL GEOLOGY</b> .....	7
2.3.1 <b>Permit Area Glacial Geology</b> .....	9
2.4 <b>POST-GLACIAL GEOLOGY</b> .....	11
3.0 <b><u>RELIEF AND DRAINAGE</u></b> .....	11
4.0 <b><u>SEDIMENT SAMPLING AND GROUND CHECKING OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES</u></b> .....	12
4.1 <b>1998 SEDIMENT SAMPLING</b> .....	12
4.2 <b>SAMPLE TREATMENT</b> .....	13
4.3 <b>GROUND INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING OF ANOMALIES</b> .....	13
5.0 <b><u>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u></b> .....	15
6.0 <b><u>LIST OF PERSONNEL</u></b> .....	18
REFERENCES .....	19

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1    Victoria Island: Prospecting Permit Location Map .....	2
Figure 2    Location Map of Prospecting Permits on Victoria Island .....	3
Figure 3    Victoria Island: Bedrock Geology and Structure .....	5
Figure 4    Generalized stratigraphy of the Shaler Group .....	6
Figure 5    Map of Inferred Glacial Ice Movement on Victoria Island .....	8
Figure 6    Map of the Glacial Striation Mapped on the Permit Area .....	10
Figure 7    Washburn Lake Project Follow-up of Positive Samples, Victoria Island .....	14

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1	TA Claim Samples Outside Washburn Permit .....	15
Table 2	TA Claim Samples - Sampling Expenditure Calculations .....	16

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Monopros Limited has conducted an exploration program for kimberlites on Victoria Island since 1993, which has resulted in the discovery of several kimberlites. Monopros Limited entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Major General Resources Ltd and Ascot Resources Ltd in early 1998 on their Washburn Lake Property, which is located adjacent to the southern boundary of Monopros' permits on Victoria Island. An airborne geophysical survey was flown over the property during the fall of 1993. Ascot Resources conducted sediment sampling over the property in 1994 and completed two high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic surveys and 11 ground magnetic surveys over mineral anomalies on their property. A sediment sampling program was conducted during the summer of 1994. Work completed in 1998 includes reprocessing and interpretation of the fixed-wing magnetic survey that was flown by Ascot; detailed helicopter-borne geophysics over selected areas; reverse circulation exploratory drilling, ground checking of geophysical anomalies, and sediment sampling.

This report will discuss a portion of the sampling program of 1998, specifically those samples collected southwest of the Washburn permit boundary on claims TA77 and TA78. The report is associated with and is subsequent to the report entitled "Washburn Lake Property - Victoria Island N.W.T. - Sediment Sampling, Geophysics, and Exploration Drilling - Work Completed From April 1998 Until December 1998", which discusses the geophysics, drilling and sampling (excluding the samples within the TA claims discussed in this report) of the Washburn Lake Property.

## 1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

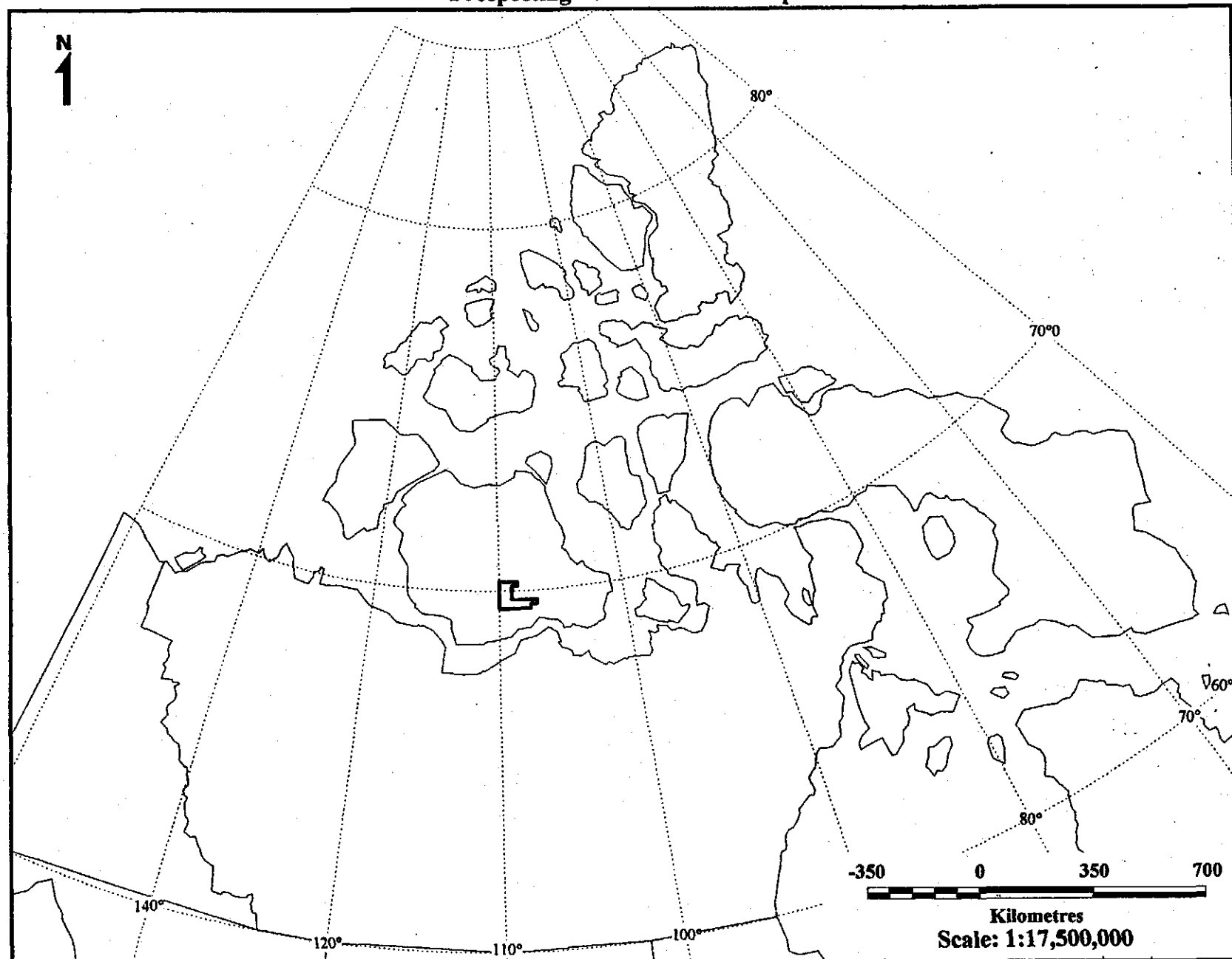
The Washburn Lake Property is located on the central part of Victoria Island within the Arctic Archipelago. The geographic centre of the area is located about 175 km northwest of the community of Cambridge Bay at latitude 69° 45' N and longitude 109°W. The TA77 and TA78 claim samples discussed in this report fall just outside of the permit boundary of the property (Permit 1508), the most southwestern portion of the area which is found on maps 077C07, and 077C10. (Figures 1 and 2)

A total of 76 TA claims, including claims TA77 and TA78, were staked during the period of June and July, 1998. Claims TA77 and TA78 were recorded on July 6, 1998. Work on the two claims were conducted from Monopros' Tuktu River camp, located at latitude 70° 46' 06" and longitude 109° 09' 18"W. Access to the camp was by fixed wing aircraft on wheels from Cambridge Bay. A Hughes 500D helicopter provided access to the sample locations in the TA claims.

MONOPROS LTD.

Figure 1

Washburn Lake Project, Victoria Island  
Prospecting Permit Location Map

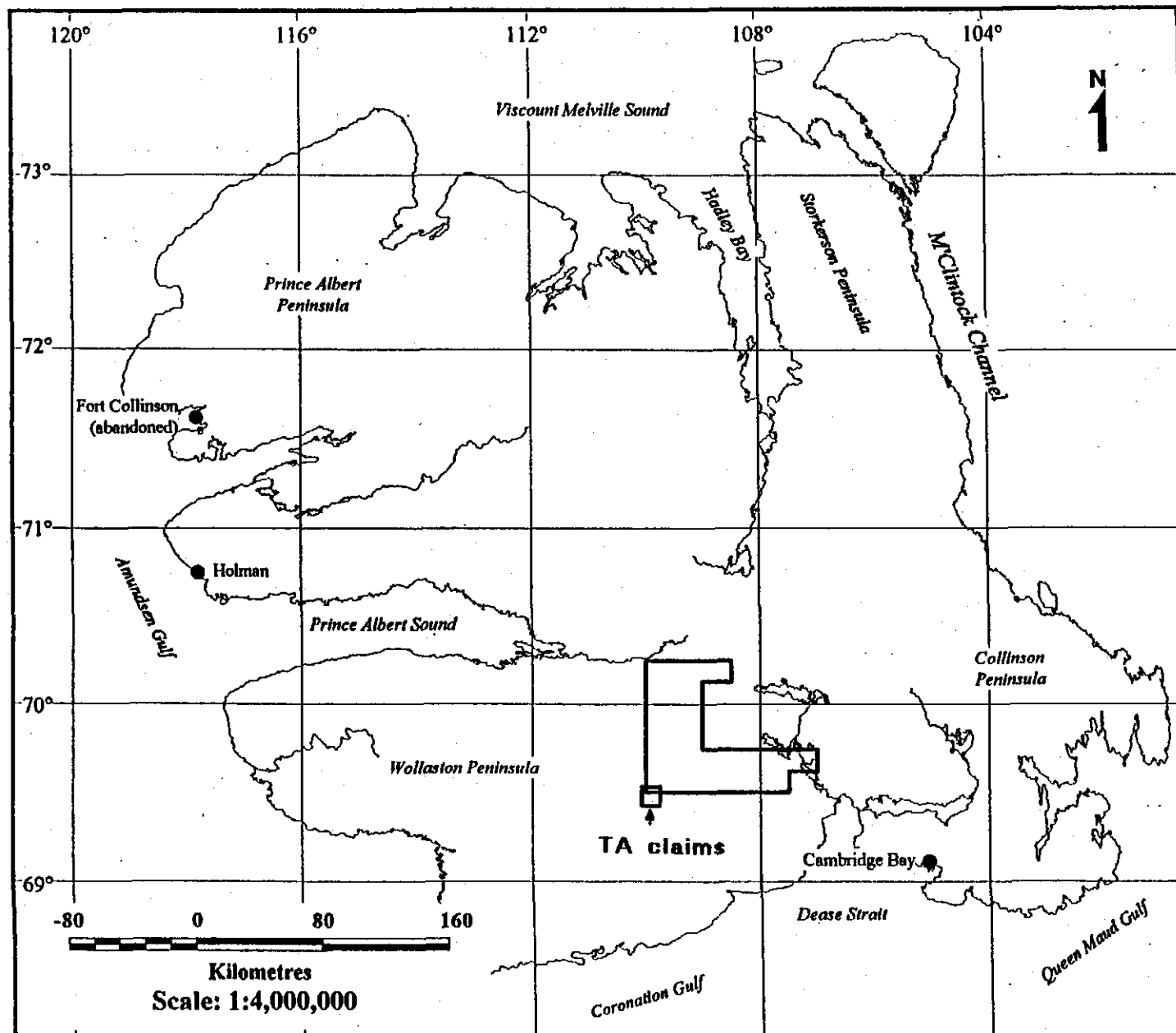


MONOPROS LTD.

Figure 2

Washburn Lake Project, Victoria Island

Location of Prospecting Permits and TA Claims





## **2.0 GEOLOGY**

### **2.1 BASEMENT GEOLOGY**

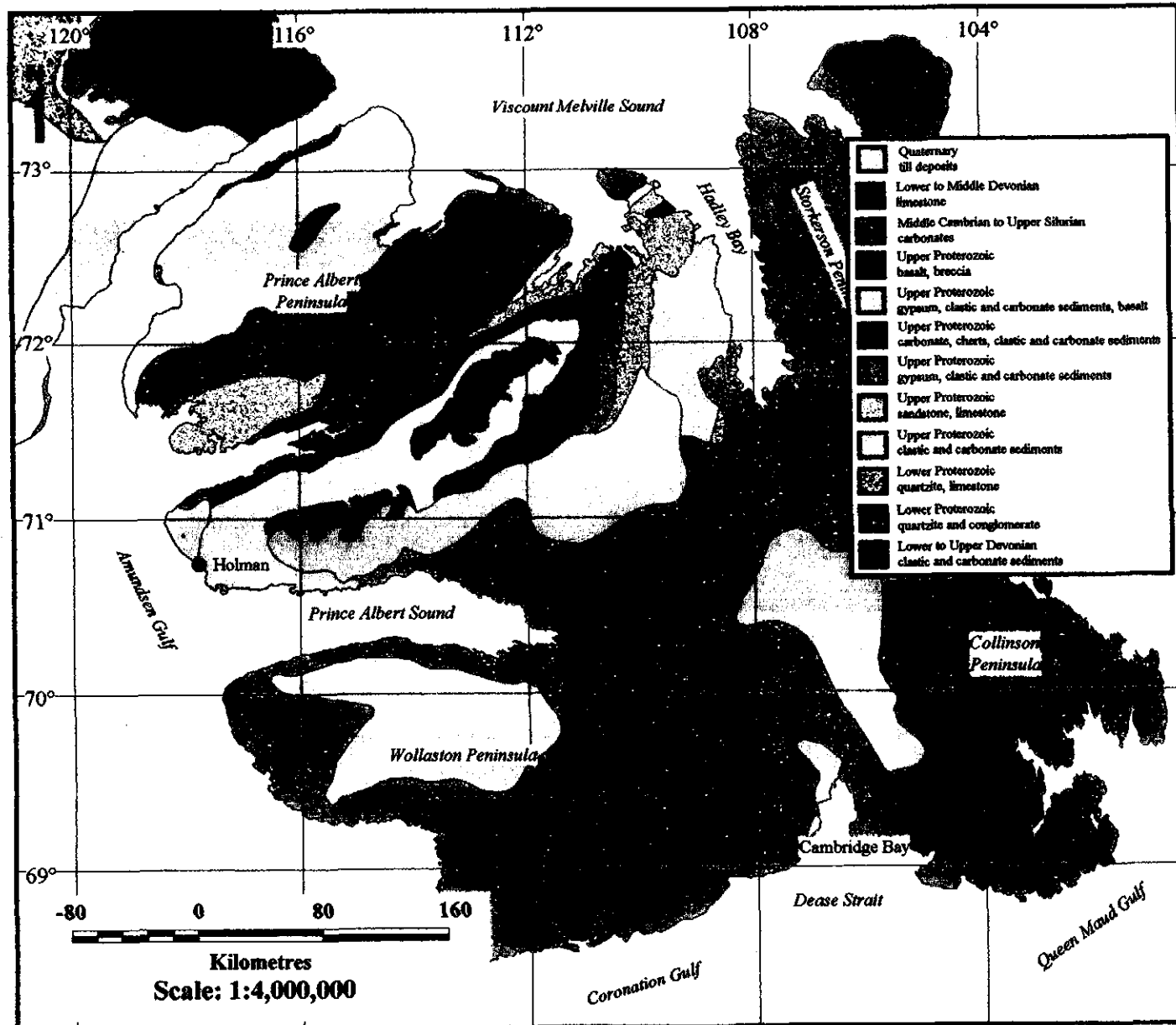
Victoria Island is located on the southern margin of a stable, Palaeozoic, carbonate platform that is attached to the North American craton. The Palaeozoic sediments of the Arctic Platform have been preserved within post-depositional structural basins that are bounded by Precambrian highs such as the Minto Arch, and the Wellington and Duke of York highs, (Figure 3) (Dixon, 1979). These highs represent outliers of the Canadian Shield.

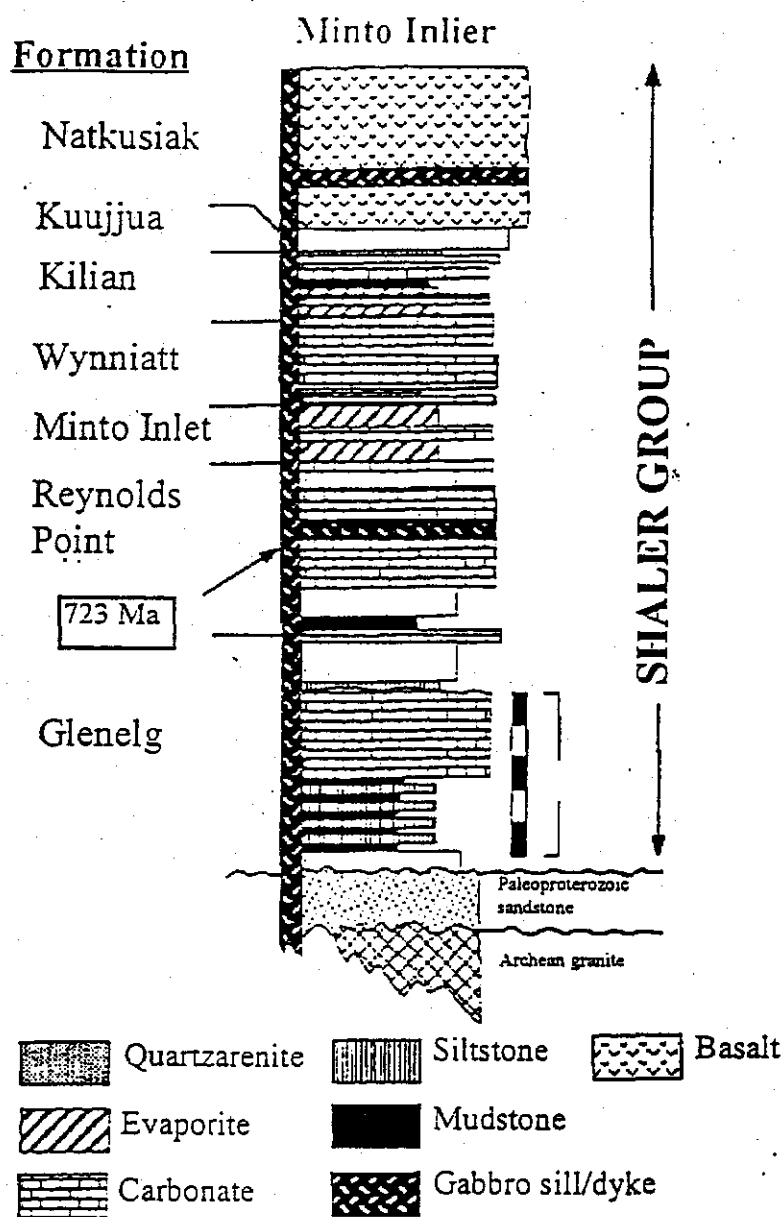
Major structural lineaments can be observed throughout Victoria Island which often parallel the broad channels and sounds that dissect the island. Such structural features suggest that fractures and blocks have had continual movement, (Sharpe, 1992). Thorsteinsson and Tozer (1962) report an outcrop of Early Proterozoic (2.4 Ga) granodiorite at the southwest end of Hadley Bay. These granodiorites intrude metasediments that are presumed to be Archean in age. The age determination on the granodiorite was a K-Ar analysis performed in 1962. The metasediments have not been dated. This outcrop at Hadley Bay adds credibility to the present assumption that Victoria Island is underlain, at least in part, by a stable Archean basement.

### **2.2 BEDROCK GEOLOGY**

The bedrock geology of Victoria Island was first reported by Thorsteinsson and Tozer, (1962). Most of Victoria Island is underlain by Early Paleozoic dolomite and minor limestone, sandstone and shale of the Arctic Platform. Trending northeast across Victoria Island from Amundsen Gulf to Hadley Bay is a broad syncline, composed of Precambrian strata of the Shaler Group. The rocks here consist of some 2700 m of sandstone, siltstone, shale, limestone, dolomite, and gypsum underlying 300 m of basaltic lava and agglomerate. These rocks form the Shaler Mountains and are intruded by gabbro sills. Sandstone and gabbro from the lower part of this succession are also found along the southern coast of Victoria Island, and as small inliers south of Washburn Lake. Archean basement rocks are found in limited outcrop at the southwest end of Hadley Bay. Lower Proterozoic quartzites and conglomerates of the Burnside River Formation outcrop along the Wellington High, while Early Proterozoic clastic sediments and carbonates are found along the Duke of York High. The bedrock geology of Victoria Island is displayed in Figure 3.

MONOPROS LIMITED  
 Figure 3  
 Washburn Lake Project, Victoria Island  
 Bedrock Geology





**Figure 4:**  
Generalized stratigraphy of the Shaler Group in Minto Inlier after Young (1981) and Rainbird (1991). Age of gabbro intruding Shaler Group from Heaman et al. (1992). From Rainbird, 1993.

### 2.2.1 Permit/Claim Area Geology

A.N. LeCheminant and R.H. Rainbird mapped the geology of the project area in detail in 1994 (LeCheminant and Rainbird, 1995). Their work concentrated on the northern portion of the Wellington Inlier and on the Duke of York Inlier, which exist in the eastern permit area. North of Washburn Lake, they identified foliated granitic rocks which are likely of Archean age and may represent a northern extension of the Slave Province which is known to host many diamondiferous kimberlites. Three unconformity-bounded Proterozoic sequences were also identified which range in age from about 1.9 to 0.72 Ga. The 1.9 Ga mildly metamorphosed and folded sedimentary rocks of the Burnside Formation are overlain by 1.7 Ga Ellice Formation conglomerates and quartz arenites. Numerous gabbro/diabase sills and dykes were emplaced into these rocks during the 1.27 Ga Mackenzie and the 0.72 Ga Franklin events. The geology of the Washburn Lake property is predominantly Phanerozoic carbonate sediments of the Arctic Platform, which range in age from Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian. These rocks are flat lying to gently dipping. The lower units consist of normally graded sandy beds which advance into pure, massive to wavy bedded dolostones. Well developed columnar stromatolites are found in the upper portions of the sequences in some areas.

## 2.3 GLACIAL GEOLOGY

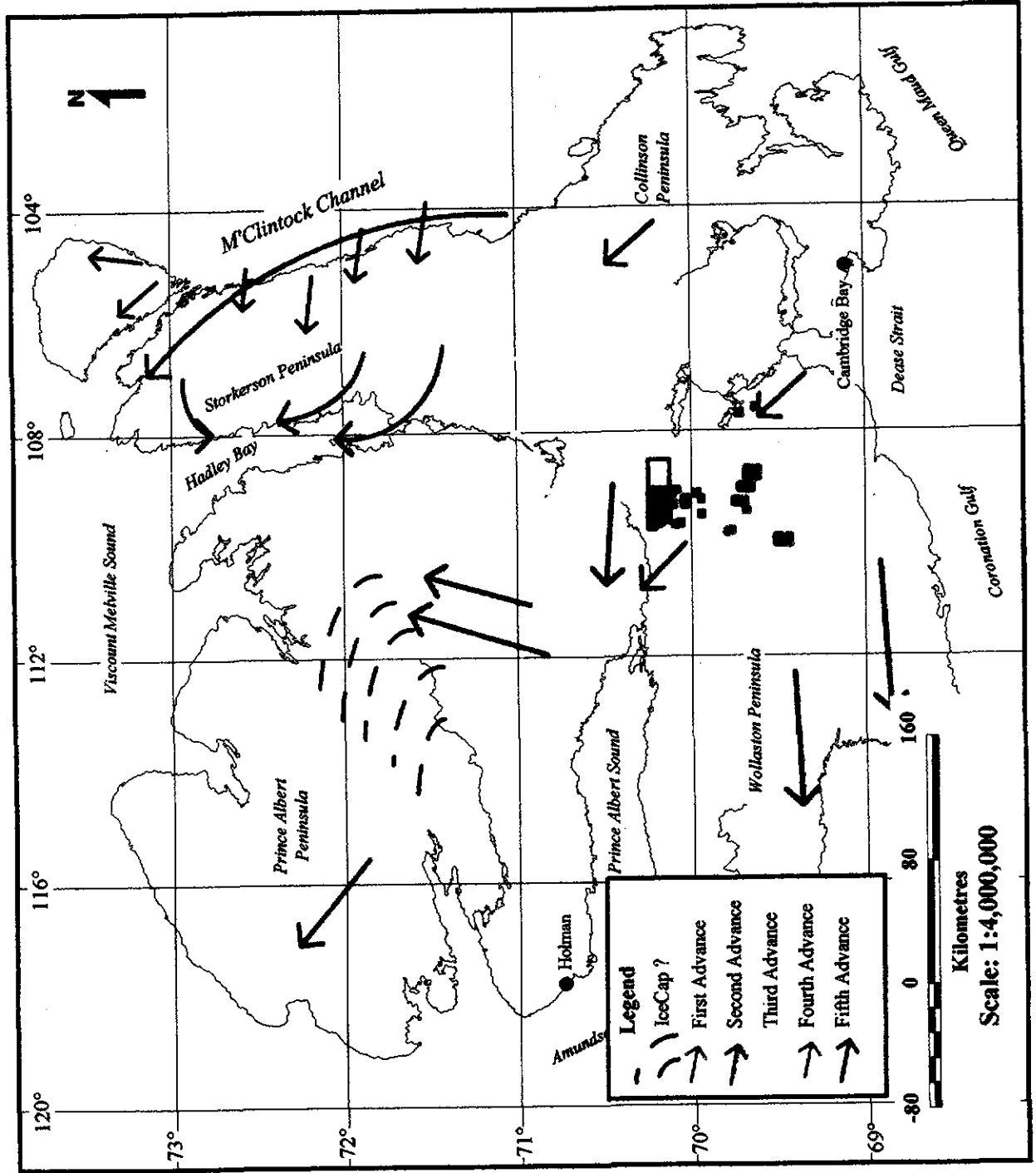
The Quaternary geology of Victoria Island is very complex and may involve several different glacial events. The glacial history of Victoria Island is shown in Figure 5. The glacial flow pattern is clearly displayed in many areas by stream line features such as drumlins and flutes which can clearly be observed from the air or LANDSAT imagery. The surficial sedimentary units are described in detail by Fyles (1963), and Sharpe (1992). Large lateral and terminal moraines are formed in areas of ice marginal deposition. In other areas subglacial deposition has resulted in extensive till deposition with other related sediments which are stratified. These deposits commonly take the form of drumlinoid features and flutes. Much of this material has been redeposited down slope due to solifluction. Hummocky moraine deposits can be found in many areas and are found to be very complex. The linear ridges and sediment plateaus are composed of variety of sediment ranging from till to well sorted sediments.

Glaciofluvial sediments are found throughout the entire island. They typically form large outwash plains and complex esker systems. These deposits are generally composed of poor to well sorted sand and gravel. Glaciolacustrine deposits are found above the marine limit. Short lived lakes that formed along the ice margin contain gravely sand to bouldery sediment. Longer lived lakes formed thicker lacustrine deposits that consist primarily of well sorted finer sediments. Pingos are often found associated with these thick lacustrine deposits. Glaciomarine deposits were formed when the glacial ice was in contact with the sea. These sediments are coarse, thick, (>30 m), and very extensive. The deposits typically consist of coarse deltaic sediments that grade outwards to sand, silt, and clay.

MONOPROS LIMITED

Figure 5

Washburn Lake Project, Victoria Island  
Map of Inferred Glacial Ice Movement on Victoria Island



### 2.3.1 Permit/Claim Area Glacial Geology

Most of the project area was mapped by Sharpe (1992, 1993). Till is the most abundant drift deposit throughout the permit area. The till is probably associated with the Laurentide ice sheet. The till is matrix supported and is generally unsorted. The matrix ranges from sandy to silty with an average silt content of 5 to 10%. The clasts are dominantly carbonate, with minor basalt, gabbro, chert, sandstone and granitic clasts. Only one till unit (layer) was observed. The thickness of the till units appears to be less than 10m in most regions of the project area. Thicker till deposits are found in isolated areas, which are characterized by hummocky deposits and drumlin fields. Figure 6 presents the glacial striations mapped on the Washburn Lake Permit area.

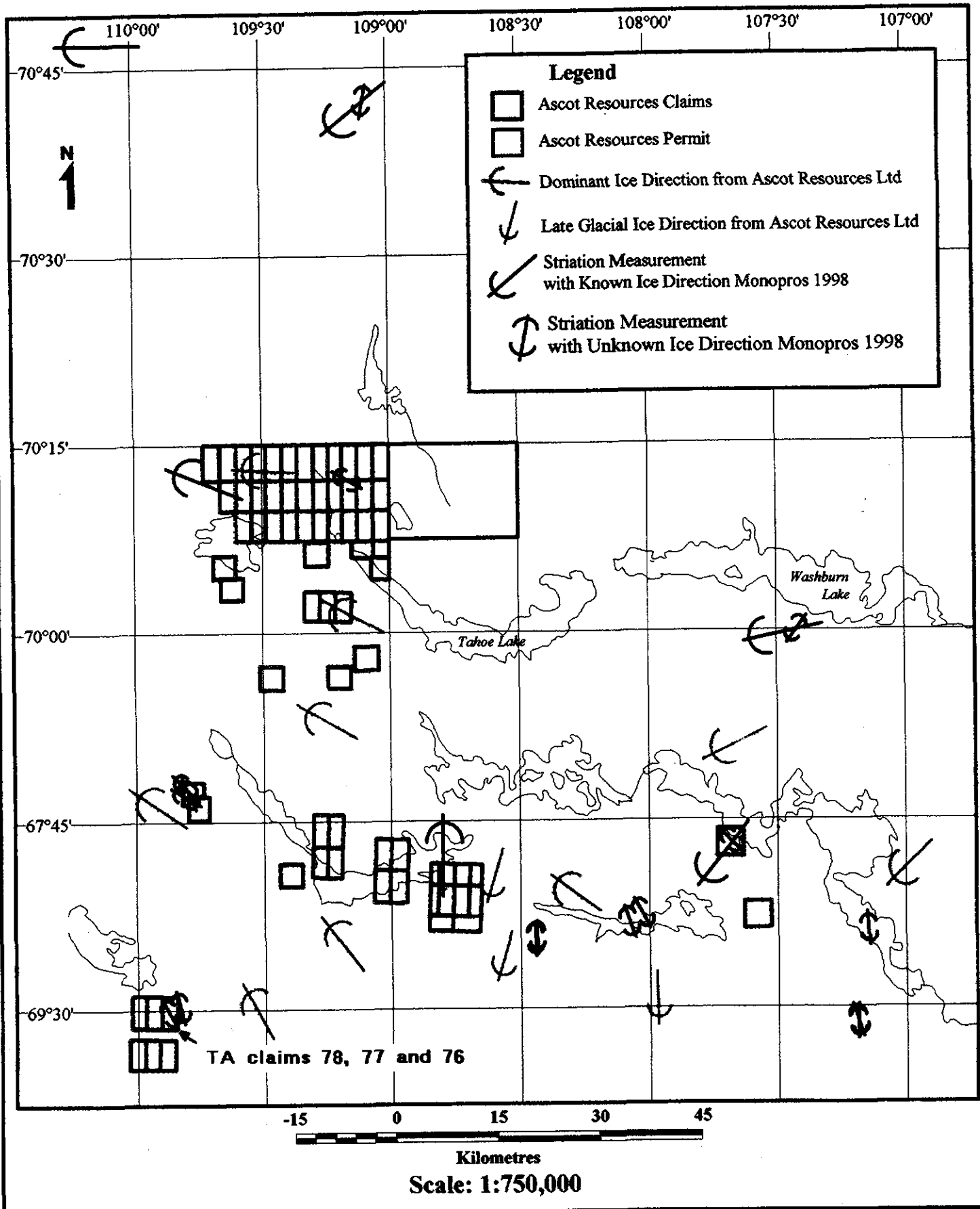
Glaciolacustrine sediments are prominent in the areas around Tahoe Lake and some of the larger lakes in the central portion of the project area. Some of these lacustrine deposits are visible as large silt plains that are covered by little or no vegetation. Suitable sampling material could not be found in many of these areas. Glaciofluvial sediments are found throughout the permit area and are commonly associated with the glaciolacustrine and marine systems. Streamline features such as fluted ridges and drumlins were observed throughout the permit area. In areas of thin till cover, exposed bedrock can be encountered. Glacial striations were recorded in many areas but were difficult to find. The striations are best preserved on the up-ice side of bedrock exposures beneath till deposits or large erratics, which have protected the bedrock surface from chemical weathering. The glacial striations indicate that there were at least two separate ice movements over much of the area. The study of LANDSAT images and striations and streamline features observed in the field indicates that the area was originally scoured by a major northwesterly movement of ice which extended over most of the eastern and central portions of Victoria Island. More recent ice movements have contributed to the complexity of the glacial history in this area. The eastern portion of the project area shows evidence of a southwesterly ice flow as well as a flow from either the north or south. Glacial advancement from the north is preferred in this area due to striation measurement on the Monopros permits north of here. In the central part of the project area, however, a good northerly ice direction was determined from striation measurements. In the western half of the project area the latest ice movement appears to have been from the southeast. A more detailed study of the Quaternary deposits and many more striation measurements need to be recorded in order to obtain an accurate understanding of sediment transport in this area.

At many times in the history of the area the marine limit extended to much higher elevations than is observed at present day. The marine limit extended over most of the project area with elevations below 160 m. These areas contain raised beach deposits, marine deposits and till units that have been reworked in a marine environment. It appears that the marine activity did not extensively rework the till deposits in most areas. It is possible that only the surface of the till was reworked and the fines removed. Subsequent frost action has likely mixed the deposits effectively reducing the effects of the reworking. Sediment sampling in some of these areas may not be effective.

# MONOPROS LIMITED

Figure 6

## Washburn Lake Project, Victoria Island Measured Ice Directions



## 2.4 POST-GLACIAL GEOLOGY

Post-glacial erosion in the study area consists mainly of physical erosion due to frost and water action. Felsenmeer deposits are found in areas of exposed bedrock. These deposits are often difficult to identify and may be as much as one metre thick. Colluvial deposits are found at the base of slopes. These deposits consist of a compact, stony sand-silt diamicton that was deposited by solifluction, mass-movement, and thaw-generated slumping.

Modern fluvial deposits are found as gravel and sand deposits in rivers and along river terraces. Organic deposits are generally thin (<50 cm), and are composed of silt and fine sand rich muck and peaty material. Eolian deposits may be found in some areas where fine alluvial sediments have been wind blown into low areas. These deposits are generally very thin (<1 m).

## 3.0 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Drainage in the permit area only occurs during summer when temperatures rise above freezing. Almost all of the project area drains into Wellington Bay through a chain of intermittent streams, rivers and lakes. The area is littered with many lakes which are generally very shallow and elongated parallel to ice direction and/or structural features in the bedrock.



#### **4.0 SEDIMENT SAMPLING AND GROUND CHECKING OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES**

The 1998 field program, which included sediment sampling to recover kimberlitic indicator minerals, glacial mapping and ground checking of geophysical anomalies, was completed between June 21 and July 1 by Hugo Grenon and Aaron Muir. Bradley Wood was on site from June 24 until June 27. The crew was supported by a Hughes 500D helicopter. Hugo Grenon and Aaron Muir arrived at the Monopros Tuktu River Camp on June 21 to meet with Chris Wallace who was running the field program.

Samples were collected on Major General Resources/Ascot Resources ground as well as on Monopros Limited ground. Samples taken on Major General Resources ground were located up to 150km from Tuktu River Camp. A fuel and sample cache was utilized at Ascot's former Camp location (NAD27 589300E 7743200N).

Prior to sampling in each area, the crew recorded glacial striation measurements and noted glacial features to gain an understanding of the local glacial geology. The glacial ice direction recorded from this work confirmed the complexity of the glacial history for this area.

#### **4.1 1998 SEDIMENT SAMPLING - TA CLAIMS 78 and 77 – South of Permit 1508**

A total of 12 samples were collected on TA claims 78 and 77 outside of Permit 1508(see Table 1). All samples were 10 litres in volume and were screened in the field to -20mm. Each sample site was located using a hand held Garmin 12XL GPS and its location was plotted on a 1:50 000 scale NTS map sheet. Descriptions of the sample material and sample site were recorded in the field on a sample card and later entered into a digital database. The samples were brought back to the base camp or left at the fuel cache. The samples were then progressively transported from the field to Cambridge Bay by Twin Otter, then shipped by air to Yellowknife and finally trucked from Yellowknife to the Grande Prairie processing facility.

The information collected in the field at each sample site included an identification of the material collected, the landform from which it came, the soil horizon, the soil colour and the type of bedrock observed in the immediate area. A granulometric estimate was made in the field as well as a basic geomorphological description and a location sketch of the site. Other comments also made on the sample card include: nature and angularity of the larger clasts in the sample; glacial movement measurements; degree of reworking by fluvial and marine activity; other relevant information on the site.

## 4.2 SAMPLE TREATMENT

All samples were processed in Grande Prairie, Alberta, at a permanent central washing station. A representative sample (one handful) of the material was removed from the sample and retained for future geochemical analysis. The samples were de-slimed and then screened to +2.0 mm, -2.0 to +0.3 mm, and -0.3 mm size fractions. The -0.3 mm material was concentrated using Deister tables and the concentrate was retained for storage as well as a representative sample of the pebble fraction (-5.6 to +2.0 mm). A heavy mineral concentrate was extracted from the -2.0 to +0.3 mm material. This material was shipped to the Monopros Mineral Sorting Facility in Toronto for further refinement. Concentrate material with specific gravity higher than 3.2 was screened to -2.0 to +1.0 mm, -1.0 to +0.5 mm and -0.5 to +0.3 mm size fractions. The -0.5 to +0.3 mm concentrate size fractions were visually sorted for kimberlitic indicator grains at the Monopros Mineral Sorting Facility in Toronto. The -1.0 to +0.5 mm concentrate was retained for storage and the remaining material was discarded. All the visually picked grains were probed at the De Beers Geoscience Center (DBGSC) in South Africa.

Glacially deposited till was the target medium for the sampling program, as it was assumed that the indicator minerals recovered from tills would be locally derived.

## 4.3 GROUND INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING OF ANOMALY PAR 0013 (TA CLAIMS)

### PAR 0013

Zone 12W      544090E  
                 7709801N

#### *Magnetic Response: High*

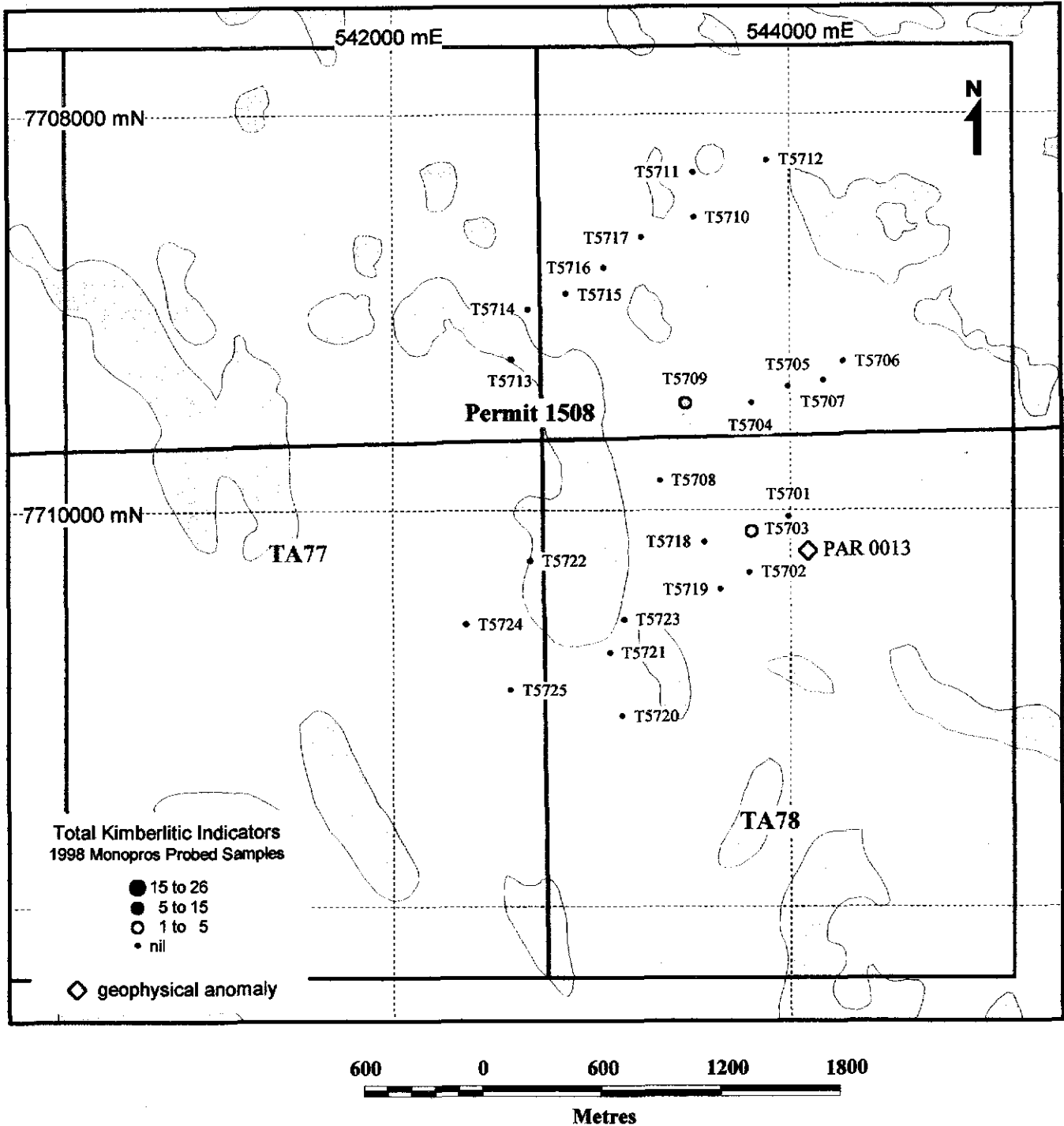
An exposed limestone observed 200m north of the anomalie indicates a thin till cover over the area. The material sampled consists mainly of locally derived basal till with angular limestone boulders at the surface. A total of 25 samples were collected within 2 km of anomaly PAR 0013. Thirteen of these samples were collected within the permit area associated to the Washburn Lake Property (see separate report noted on Page 1), with the latter 12 (TA claim samples pertinent to this report) collected outside the permit boundary but within the TA claims (Table 1). Glacial striations were recorded at 345° and 330°. The majority of the 12 TA samples were collected southwest of the anomaly (PAR 0013) as a precautionary assuming a southwesterly glacial advance as it is a prominent direction within the eastern portion of the Washburn Lake Property (Figure 7).

Although a number of indicator grains were visually selected from the area, upon probing, only two samples remain positive. The two positive samples are situated down ice (northeast) of anomaly PAR0013. Sample T-5709 contained one garnet grain with poor chemistry and one kimberlitic spinel (see separate report noted on Page 1). Sample T-5703 (TA claim 78 sample) contained two clinopyroxene grains and a single spinel grain.

# MONOPROS LTD.

## Figure 7

Washburn Lake Project Follow-up of Positive Samples, Victoria Island  
TA 77 and TA 78



**Table 1 - TA Claim Samples Outside Washburn Permit**

SAMPLE	EASTING NAD 83	NORTHING NAD 83	THM ZONE	TO CL GR. IRS	GARNET	ILMENITE	FOV	SPINEL
T5701	543990	7709968	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5702	543795	7709688	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5703	543808	7709902	12	2	1	0	0	1
T5708	543345	7710150	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5718	543568	7709841	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5719	543650	7709604	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5720	543154	7708962	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5721	543091	7709284	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5722	542692	7709747	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5723	543164	7709451	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5724	542366	7709431	12	0	0	0	0	0
T5725	542590	7709097	12	0	0	0	0	0

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the twelve samples that were collected in TA claims 78 and 77, sample T-5703, northwest of anomaly PAR 0013 was the only sample to have indicator minerals. The results from this sample in association with sample T-5709 (within the boundaries of Permit 1508) represents a possible train down-ice of anomaly PAR 0013. Denser sampling down-ice of the anomaly could be considered for future exploration of the anomaly.

TABLE 2

**WASHBURN LAKE, VICTORIA ISLAND - 1998**  
**TA CLAIM SAMPLES (OUTSIDE OF WASHBURN PERMIT)**  
**Sampling Expenditure Calculations**

Total samples = 12

Cost per sample: \$1,196.80

**Wages:****Staff Geologist and Geophysicist - Chargeout Rates:**

1 Senior Geologist @ \$658/day x 2 days =	\$ 1,316.00
1 Geophysicist @ \$420/day x 1 day =	\$ 420.00
Total staff field chargeout for sampling:	\$ 2,156.00

**Geology Student - Chargeout Rate:**

1 @ \$200/day x 1 day =	\$ 200.00
-------------------------	-----------

**Contractors - Chargeout Rates:**

3 Geologists @ \$420/day x 1 day =	\$ 420.00
1 Cook @ (\$250/day x 1 days) x 40% =	\$ 100.00
2 Camp Attendants x (\$200/day x 1 day) x 40% =	\$ 160.00
Total contractor field chargeout for sampling:	\$ 680.00

**Camp Costs:****Groceries, Supplies/Consumables, Room/Board:**

\$ 76/person x 8 persons x 1 day =	\$ 608.00
------------------------------------	-----------

**Fixed Wing:****Rental:**

Twin Otter: \$3,250/flight x 1 flight x 30%* =	\$ 975.00
--	-----------

Fuel: \$102/flight x 1 flight x 30%* =	\$ 30.60
--	----------

(\*30% of a single load was used for the TA claim samples)

737: \$16,000/flight x 1 flight x 7%* =	\$ 1,120.00
---	-------------

(\*7% is the proportion of report samples wrt total number of Washburn samples collected)

Total fixed wing for sampling =	\$ 2,125.60
---------------------------------	-------------

**Helicopter:**

Rental: \$851/hour x 4 hours =	\$ 3,404.00
--------------------------------	-------------

Fuel: \$155/hour x 4 hours =	\$ 620.00
------------------------------	-----------

Total helicopter for sampling:	\$ 4,024.00
--------------------------------	-------------

**Expediting (NWT):**

\$925/day x 1 day =	\$ 925.00
---------------------	-----------

AMENDED

TABLE 2 - Washburn Lake (cont.)

Sample Transport and Treatment:

Transport - Samples:

YK to Grande Prairie, AB lab (ground) = \$ 140.00

Airfreight-samples to Toronto lab = \$ 260.12

(Note: the TA claim samples transported represent  
7% of the load shipped to the processing localities)

Sample Processing:

\$165/sample x 12 samples = \$ 1,980.00

(Grande Prairie: \$40/sample; Toronto: \$125/sample)

Total sample transport and treatment: \$ 2,380.12

TOTAL SAMPLING 1998: \$ 13,041.60

6.0 LIST OF PERSONNEL

Geologists:

Bradley D. Wood	Chris Wallace
Monopros Limited	c/o Monopros Limited
PO Box 2520	PO Box 2520
Yellowknife, NT	Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2P8	X1A 2P8

Contract Geologist: Charles Baker  
Aaron Muir  
Dave Eichenberg  
Hugo Grenon

Labour: Joe Koaha

Camp Manager Lotagr Ebke

Cook: Susie Koaha

Addresses of all contract geologists, Labourer, camp manager and cook are considered to be the Monopros Yellowknife address above.

## REFERENCES

- Dixon, J., 1979, Comments on the Proterozoic stratigraphy of Victoria Island and the Coppermine area, Northwest Territories; *in* Curr. Res., Part B: Geol. Survey of Canada, p. 263-267.
- Fyles, J.G. 1963, Surficial geology of Victoria and Stefansson Islands, District of Franklin; Geol. Survey of Canada. Bulletin 101, 38 p.
- Heaman, L.M.; LeCheminant, A.N.; and Rainbird R.H., 1992, Nature and timing of Franklin igneous events, Canada: implications for a Late Proterozoic mantle plume and the break-up of Laurentia; *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, v. 109, p. 117-131.
- Hodgson, D.A.; 1993a, Quaternary geology of Stefansson Island and Storkerson Peninsula of northeast Victoria Island, Northwest Territories; Geol. Survey of Canada, Map 1817A, scale 1:250,000.
- Hodgson, D.A.; 1993b, Quaternary geology of Wynniatt Bay, Victoria Island, Northwest Territories (NTS 78B); 1 map scale 1:250,000; Geol. Survey of Canada, Open File 2718.
- Hodgson D.A., and Bednarski, J., 1994: Preliminary surficial materials of Kagloryuak River (77F) and Burns Lake (77G), Victoria Island, Northwest Territories; 2 maps, Scale 1:125,000; Geol. Survey of Canada, Open File 2883.
- Grenon, H., and Wood, B.D., 1998: Washburn Lake Property-Sediment Sampling, Geophysics, and Exploration Drilling, Victoria Island, Northwest Territories, Monopros Limited.
- LeCheminant A.N. and Rainbird R.H., 1995, Precambrian Geology of Central Victoria Island, In Szabo and Sandberg, 1995
- Rainbird, R.H., 1991, Stratigraphy, sedimentology, and tectonic setting of the Upper Shaler Group, Victoria Island, N.W.T.; Unpub. Ph. D. Thesis, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.
- Rainbird, R.H., 1993, The Sedimentary Record of Mantle Plume Uplift Preceding Eruption of the Neoproterozoic Natkusiak Flood Basalt; *The Journal of Geology*, v. 101, p.305-318.
- Sharpe, D.R., 1992, Surficial geology, Banning Lake Area, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories; Map 1781A, Scale 1: 250,000; Geological Survey of Canada.
- Sharpe, D.R., 1992, Quaternary Geology of Wollaston Peninsula, Victoria Island, N.W.T.; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 434.



**Szabo, N.L and Sandberg T.**, 1995, Till, Esker and Lake Sediment Reconnaissance Sampling Program, June 15<sup>th</sup> to August 25<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Victoria Island Permits, Victoria Island North Mining District, NWT. Ascot Resources Ltd, Vancouver, B.C.

**Thorsteinsson, R. and Tozer, E.T.**, 1962, Banks, Victoria and Stefansson Islands, Arctic Archipelago; Geol. Survey of Canada Mem. 330, 85 p.

**Young, G.M.**, 1981, The Amundsen Embayment, Northwest Territories; relevance to the Upper Proterozoic evolution of North America; *in* Campbell, F.H.A., ed., Proterozoic basins of Canada: Geol. Survey of Canada Paper 81-10, p.203-211.