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**MOUNTAIN PROVINCE DIAMONDS INC.
FIRST STRIKE DIAMONDS INC.**

**EVALUATION REPORT
2000 EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

**BAFFIN ISLAND PROJECT
Territory of Nunavut**

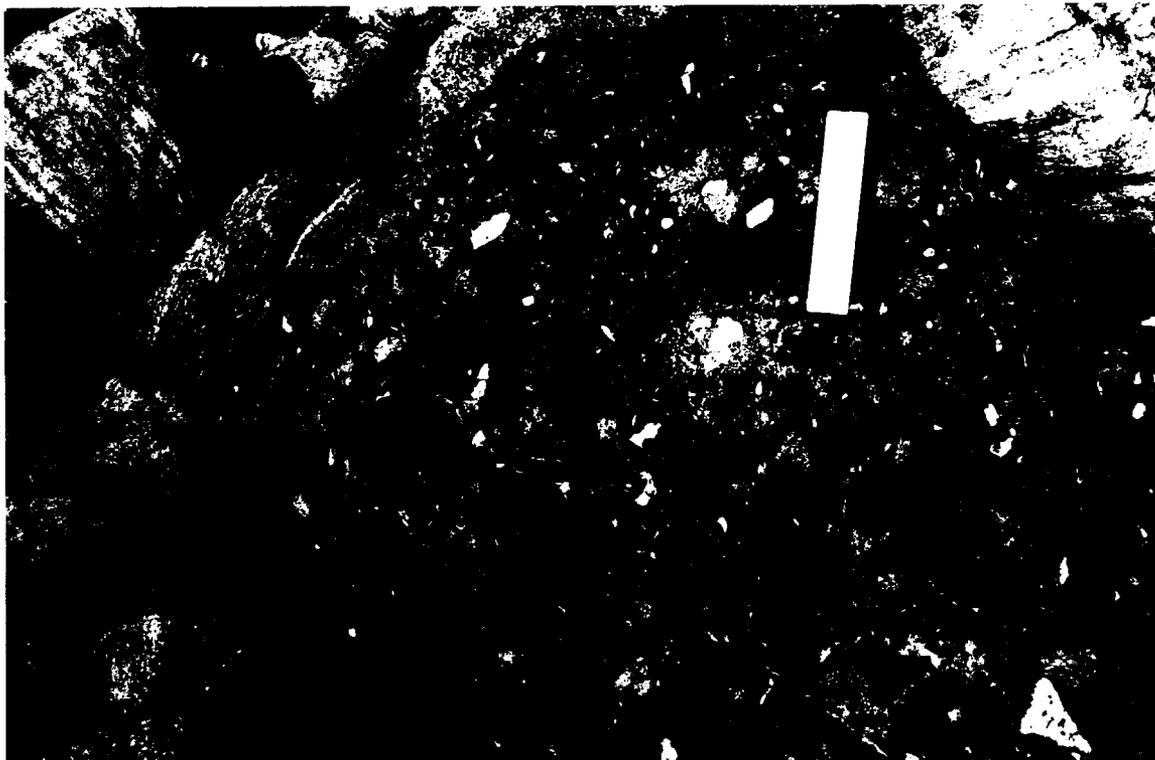
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IQALUIT, NU**

**Prospecting Permits 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268 and 2312
Mineral Claims BI - 1 to BI - 16, AB - 3 to AB - 6, AB - 8 to AB - 22 and AB - 29 to AB - 211**

**72°00'N - 72°45'N
83° 00'W - 85° 30'W**



**Work Period
August 1, 2000 to August 12, 2000**

December 12, 2001

Shadowood Exploration Services

**Eric R. Craigie, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist**

This report has been examined and approved as to technical worth under Section 31 and Section 6 & 7 of schedule II of the Canada Mining Regulations and valued in the amount of \$ 129,368.96
Date 21 June 02 Chief "Jason Sharp"

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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 \$ 57,790.80

DATE: 23 Sept 02 "Jason Sharp"

ENGINEER OF MINES FOR
CHIEF, NUNAVUT MINERAL
RESOURCES SECTION

Cover Photograph: Boulder of kimberlite, part of the glacial dispersion train from the K1 kimberlite. The boulder lies 520 metres south of its bedrock source at the east end of Kim Lake in Prospecting Permit 2268. Scale is 15 centimetres long.

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SUMMARY

In July and August 1999, Opus Minerals Inc. and Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. conducted prospecting, stream sediment sampling and till sampling surveys to delineate sources for kimberlitic indicator minerals that were known to occur in stream sediments within their Moffat Inlet area mineral concessions on Baffin Island. Five kimberlites in outcrops or boulder rubble were delineated by this work.

Petrographic analysis of the kimberlites showed that they were hypabyssal, poorly to moderately macrocrystic, monticellite kimberlites that contained few typical indicator minerals such as pyrope, chromite and chrome diopside. The kimberlites were deemed to have moderate diamond potential. The petrographic work also indicated that the kimberlites were derived from a fertile source within a zone of depleted mantle. One 24 kilogram sample of the K-1 pipe returned two microdiamonds, five other samples (three from the K-1 pipe and one each from K-3 and K-5) were barren.

Results from the processing of stream sediment and till samples outlined a number of anomalous areas in addition to the ones around the known kimberlites. These results suggested that at least seven and possibly as many as ten other kimberlites were present. Five of these areas were selected as priorities for follow-up.

In 2000, Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. and First Strike Diamonds Inc., the successor company to Opus Minerals, carried out a field evaluation of these five priority areas. Tracing of indicator mineral dispersion trains resulted in the discovery of seven new kimberlites, either in outcrops or boulders, and extended the number of kimberlites found by the Joint Venture in the Moffat Inlet area to twelve. Analyses of the new kimberlites were not encouraging - none contained microdiamonds. However, it has been noted that fewer than one in ten kimberlites in a prospective field are significantly diamondiferous and, of these, only about one in ten is economic. Thus, in prospective fields, only about one in one hundred kimberlites are economic.

Elsewhere on northern Baffin Island, Twin Mining has had more encouraging results; their kimberlites have good diamond values. Their work has promising implications -it suggests that other kimberlites in other fields within the North Baffin kimberlite province could have economic potential, and provides the impetus for continued evaluation of the region.

Since the work by Mountain Province and First Strike showed that at least three other kimberlite fields were present on their mineral concessions, a program of follow-up work appears warranted. If such work is contemplated, it should comprise prospecting and sampling surveys similar to those completed during the 2000 field program. This could be done for an estimated cost of \$200,000. Consideration should also be given to extending exploration of the North Baffin Kimberlite Province to the east and south of the ground that is currently held by the Joint Venture. To date, no work has been done in this region.

The work conducted in the North Baffin region has confirmed the discovery of a new kimberlite province. Fields exist on the Brodeur Peninsula and at Moffat Inlet. The presence of other fields is highly probable since the sources of many of the indicator minerals in stream sediments and tills have not been found. If the kimberlites in these new fields have grades comparable to those on the Brodeur Peninsula and sizes comparable to the K-1 diatreme near Moffat Inlet, a not unreasonable assumption, they would have excellent economic potential. This should provide encouragement to continue work in this relatively unexplored area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 2000, **Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. and First Strike Diamonds Inc** conducted an exploration program for diamonds in the area east of Moffat Inlet on the Borden Peninsula, northern Baffin Island. The writer was involved in planning, organizing and supervising the field program and conducted much of the field work. This report describes the work carried out during the field program and is based on the writer's personal field observations and on a review of technical data available from files of the Geological Survey of Canada, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Vancouver Stock Exchange and from public accounts of work done by other companies. The work was a follow-up to a program carried out in the summer of 1999. The 2000 work and its results are the primary focus of this report. For a detailed review of the area's physiography, exploration history, geology and mineral potential, the reader should refer to the report describing the 1999 work program (Craigie, 1999).

The field work was carried out between August 1 and August 12 by a five person crew based at Nanisivik. A Bell 206B helicopter, under charter from Nunasi Helicopters Ltd. of Yellowknife, was used for support and to transport crews to and from the field. Fuel for the helicopter was purchased from Nanisivik Mines Ltd.

1.1 Location, Physiography and Access

Baffin Island is the eastern-most island of the Canadian Arctic archipelago. It is the largest island in the archipelago and is one of the largest islands in the world. The southern tip of the Island lies 500 kilometres south of the Arctic Circle; its northern end is 800 kilometres north of the Circle. The Island covers an area of about 500,000 square kilometres. Scheduled airline access is available from Yellowknife, Ottawa and Montreal to Iqaluit, the largest Baffin Island community, with a population of about 5,000, located on the southern end of the Island. From Iqaluit there is scheduled regional air service to Nanisivik, on the Island's northern end.

Topography along the northern coast of the Island is rugged with maximum relief, in places, over 1000 metres; the coast is indented with steep-walled fiords and glacier-filled inlets. This is an area of high Arctic tundra with little vegetation and poorly developed soils. Arctic willows are scarce and stunted, and caribou moss and grasses are abundant only in protected areas.

1.2 Properties and Ownership

Four prospecting permits were acquired in February 1999 and one permit was acquired in February 2000. Sixteen claims (the BI Claim Blocks) were staked in July 1999. Details on these land holdings are provided in Tables 1 and 2. Another two hundred and two claims (the AB Claim Blocks), comprising 491,621.82 acres, were staked in late August and September 1999. Details on these claims are shown in Table 3 enclosed as Appendix A. Total land holdings are 823,035.82 acres. The locations of the BI and AB claims and the prospecting permits are shown on Maps 1 and 2 enclosed in Appendix D. The four 1999 permits and all the claims were acquired by Paul Pitman and are currently held by Paul Pitman in trust for Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. The permit acquired in 2000 is held in the name of Mountain Province. Mountain Province has an agreement with First Strike Diamonds to jointly explore the permits, claims and surrounding areas.

**Table 1
Prospecting Permits**

Permit No.	Date Issued	Expiry Date	N.T.S. Location	Area (acres)
2265	Feb. 1/99	Jan.31/04	48A/4NW	59,072
2266	Feb. 1/99	Jan. 31/04	48A/5SW	58,272
2267	Feb. 1/99	Jan. 31/03	48B/1NW	59,072
2268	Feb. 1/99	Jan. 31/04	48B/8SE	58,272
2312	Feb. 1/00	Jan. 31/02	48B/10NE	57,472
TOTAL ACREAGE				292,160

The Prospecting Permits are located north of the 68th parallel and are good for a maximum period of five years provided that during the first two-year work period ten cents per acre are spent in exploration, twenty cents per acre are spent during the second two-year work period and forty cents per acre are spent during the third one-year work period. In 2000, assessment work was filed on the first four permits and they are in good standing until the dates shown in the above table. As part of the 2000 field program, prospecting was conducted within Permits 2267, 2268 and 2312. This work will be filed and will extend 2267 to the end of the third work period. It will fulfill the requirements of the first two-year work period for Permit 2312.

**Table 2
BI Mineral Claims**

Claim Name	Claim No.	Date Recorded	NTS Location	Area (acres)
BI - 1	F67557	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 2	F67542	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 3	F67543	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 4	F67544	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 5	F67545	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 6	F67546	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 7	F67547	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 8	F67548	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 9	F67549	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 10	F67550	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 11	F67551	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 12	F67552	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 13	F67553	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 14	F67554	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
BI - 15	F67555	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	1,549.5
BI - 16	F67556	Sept. 20/99	48B/1	1,549.5
Total Acreage				39,254.0

The holder of a claim is entitled to hold it for a period of ten years from the date the claim is recorded provided that during the two year period immediately following the date the claim was recorded, \$4.00 per acre are expended on exploration of the claim and for each subsequent one year period, \$2.00 per acre are expended on the claim. As part of the 2000 field program, prospecting surveys were conducted

on claims BI - 1, BI - 3, BI - 6 and BI - 7, and AB - 14, AB - 19, AB - 20 and AB - 21. This work will be filed and should be sufficient to hold them until their anniversary dates in 2002.

1.3 History

Although some regional work for diamonds was conducted sporadically prior to the 1990s, significant programs were never mounted until 1993. These were spurred on by the exploration successes in the Lac de Gras area and the known presence of kimberlites elsewhere in the Arctic. Following is a brief history of diamond exploration in the north Baffin region:

- 1969 - The GSC found kimberlites on Somerset Island during a regional mapping program. These were sampled by Cominco and Diapros (De Beers) in the early 1970s but diamond contents were negligible (Gibbons and Atkinson, 1992). The kimberlites on the eastern side of Somerset Island are less than 100 kilometres from Baffin Island.
- 1984 - Petro-Canada carried out regional prospecting and sampling surveys on the northern part of the Borden Peninsula, as part of a large reconnaissance program on Baffin Island. They reported the recovery of kimberlitic indicator minerals from stream sediment samples (DIAND, 1985).
- 1993 - Lumina Resources discovered the Zulu kimberlite on the northwestern part of the Brodeur Peninsula. This was a small diatreme that was reported to contain abundant pyropes and chrome diopsides (Goff, 1993). Because of its small size, Lumina apparently did not test it for diamonds.
- 1993 - Baffin Island Resources staked 41 claim groups, comprising 2.95 million acres, to cover structural features and magnetic anomalies (selected from GSC airborne magnetic maps) that were deemed to have diamond potential. The claim groups were distributed across parts of the area extending from the Brodeur Peninsula on northern Baffin to the Foxe Peninsula on southern Baffin.
- 1994 - Continental Precious Minerals earned a 41 per cent interest in Baffin Island Resources by expending \$1.05 million in exploration, primarily for diamonds. This work consisted of stream sediment and till sampling and prospecting. 1034 samples were collected but only 385 samples were processed for diamond indicator minerals (Pitman and Craigie, 1995).
- 1995 - Continental's interest in Baffin Island Resources was sold to International Capri. Capri's focus, following the discovery of the Voisey's Bay deposit, shifted to the base metal potential of southern Baffin Island and no further work was carried out for diamonds.
- 1998 - Opus Minerals Inc. bought the data from International Capri's diamond exploration programs as well as the unprocessed samples from the 1994 exploration program.
- 1999 - In February, 1999, Opus acquired four Prospecting Permits, covering about 240,000 acres near Moffat Inlet on the Borden Peninsula, an area where International Capri's work had identified kimberlitic indicator minerals in stream sediment samples. During July, August and September, Opus, in a joint venture with Mountain Province Diamonds, carried out a program of prospecting, stream sediment sampling and till sampling to locate the kimberlitic sources of these indicators. In September the joint venture partners announced the discovery of five kimberlites on their Permits. Samples from one of the pipes contained a few microdiamonds
- 2000 - Twin Mining Corporation entered into an agreement with Helix Resources to explore mineral concessions, which included the Zulu kimberlite pipe, on the Brodeur Peninsula approximately

seventy-five kilometres west of Nanisivik. In June, Twin Mining announced that 42 micro/macro diamonds were recovered from a 94.5 kilogram sample of kimberlite. Follow-up sampling was carried out in July and August with similarly favourable results.

2000 - In August, Mountain Province in a joint venture with First Strike Diamonds Inc., Opus Minerals successor company, conducted additional prospecting on the Moffat Inlet mineral properties. This resulted in the discovery of another seven kimberlites and the delineation of several new areas with strongly anomalous indicator minerals in tills and stream sediments.

2.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

2.1 Regional Geology

A wide spectrum of rocks is present east of Moffat Inlet on central Borden Peninsula. The rocks comprise a range of diverse geologic environments. Among the oldest units are 2.90 Ga polyphase orthogneiss that varies in composition from monzogranite to tonalite. Metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks, comprising typical greenstone sequences of the 2.75 Ga Mary River Group, outcrop extensively in the southeastern part of the Borden Peninsula but are relatively restricted in extent within the mineral properties. Monzogranitic to granodioritic plutonic rocks intrude both the greenstone and older orthogneiss. A phase of high-grade metamorphism is locally recorded at 2.5 Ga. Mesoproterozoic extension is represented along the northern part of the Borden Peninsula and resulted in deposition of little metamorphosed siliclastic, carbonate and volcanic rocks of the Bylot Supergroup. Much of the area is transected by the unmetamorphosed Franklin swarm of diabase dykes, emplaced at 0.72 Ga. In the southeastern part of the properties, Cambrian to Silurian platformal limestone, dolostone and siliclastic rocks unconformably overlie the Precambrian units. Throughout the region, bedrock exposures are locally obscured by unconsolidated clastic deposits of Quaternary age but this cover is relatively thin and is not extensive. The geology of northern Baffin Island is illustrated in Figure 1.

2.2 Geology of the Moffat Inlet Area

The geology of the mineral properties near Moffat Inlet is shown in Figure 2. No systematic mapping was conducted during the 1999 and 2000 field programs and the geology is based on work done by the Geological Survey of Canada (Scott and de Kemp, 1998).

As shown in the Figure, the two eastern Permits, 2265 and 2266, are underlain predominantly by Archean migmatitic gneiss ranging in composition from granodiorite to quartz diorite but Middle Proterozoic subarkose to arkose of the Fabricius Fiord Formation covers the northern one-third of Permit 2266 while Paleozoic dolostones and sandstones of the Gallery, Turner Cliffs and Ship Point Formations extend over the southeastern quarter of Permit 2265. The northern one-third of Permit 2268 is underlain by arkosic sediments of the Fabricius Fiord Formation but the southern two-thirds of this permit and all of Permit 2267 lie within Archean terrain. Permit 2312 lies about one kilometre north of the northwestern corner of the area illustrated in Figure 2. It is underlain by Adams Sound sandstone and Nauyat basalt (Figure 9).

The BI claims are located between Permits 2265 and 2267, within exclusively Archean terrain. The AB claims are draped around the BI claims and Permits 2265, 2266 and 2268, and have bedrock that ranges from Archean gneiss, through Proterozoic sediments, to Paleozoic dolostones.

2.3 Quaternary Geology and Glaciation

The eastern Arctic islands lie within the Baffin Sector of the northeastern corner of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, known locally as the Foxe ice sheet. The glacial regime of this area was dominated by an ice

dome centred on the Foxe Basin. Major ice divides extended northerly and southerly from this dome and separated Baffin Island from the Melville Peninsula and Ungava. Early Foxe glaciation commenced prior to 54 ka. There is evidence for several glaciations, which occurred prior to Foxe, in the weathered lateral moraines and tills on southern Cumberland Peninsula. Elsewhere, clues to the earlier events were destroyed by the Foxe glaciation and details of ice movement before 54 ka are not known. The eastern margin of the Foxe ice did not fluctuate significantly between 54 ka and 10 ka. Deglaciation commenced about 10 ka. From an exploration aspect, the late phases of deglaciation were critical; with the retreat of the Foxe ice dome, the ice divide shifted easterly to lie along almost the entire length of Baffin Island, about 100 kilometres inland from the coast. Ice flow west of the divide was westerly, at 180 degrees to the earlier direction. On the western third of the Island, earlier glacial deposits have been reworked by the late ice movement and tracing of dispersion trains in this area is difficult because of this complex glacial history. Two small, existing ice caps, the Barnes and Penny Ice Fields are remnants of the Foxe Sheet.

Reconnaissance mapping of the surficial geology on Baffin Island by the Geological Survey of Canada indicates that the till cover is relatively featureless, discontinuous and thin (on the order of 2 metres or less), except for areas at the heads of fiords where thick (20-100 metre) sections of deltaic and outwash sediments are present (Dredge et. al., 1998). Most of Baffin Island, with the exception of the eastern coastal region is an area of glacial scouring, thus the till cover is discontinuous and outcrop is abundant.

Deglaciation commenced prior to 10 ka and by 10 ka a small ice dome centred on northern Borden Peninsula (Figure 3) had separated from the main Foxe ice sheet (Andrews, 1989). This small dome impacted ice directions with the last flow directions in the Moffat Inlet area being southwesterly. However, topography had a significant impact on ice flow, this is particularly true in the fiord, inlet and deeper valley areas, where ice flowed down the topographic depressions towards the coast. Near Bartlett Inlet and Fabricius Fiord, where most of the work was focused, ice movement was westerly down the inlets, whereas the dispersion train from the K-1 kimberlite, about 15 kilometres inland from the coast and in an area of relatively low relief, trends southwesterly at 205°.

3.0 WORK PROGRAMS

3.1 Summary of the 1999 Program

In July and August 1999, prospecting, stream sediment sampling and till sampling were conducted to delineate sources for the kimberlitic indicator minerals that were known to occur in stream sediments within Permit 2267 (Pitman and Craigie, 1995). A total of 100 till samples, 194 stream sediment samples and over a dozen bedrock samples were collected during the program.

Prospecting, assisted by microscopy of panned concentrates, was successful in tracing kimberlitic indicators upstream from the head of Bartlett Inlet in Permit 2267 for a distance of over sixteen kilometres. Kimberlite boulders were found in the southeastern corner of Permit 2268, at the termination of this indicator mineral dispersion train. These boulders were traced up-ice for 500 metres to their source area - outcrops of kimberlite around the margins of a small lake (Kim Lake). The lake was situated in the southeast part of Permit 2268.

Two kimberlites were found in outcrops near Kim Lake (Location 2 on Figure 2). The main diatreme (K1) was located partly beneath Kim Lake but was exposed in outcrops along the east, north and west sides of the lake. Outcrops of altered and shattered gneiss extended along the southern shore of the lake and it was believed that this shoreline coincided with the southern margin of the diatreme. The diatreme was oval-shaped with estimated dimensions of 250 metres by 120 metres and an area of about three hectares. The second kimberlite was about 75 metres south of the southern shore of Kim Lake and occurred in outcrop as an east-west trending zone about 5 metres wide and 20 metres long. A thin

vener of boulders covered the kimberlite to the east and south and its full dimensions were unknown. It could be up to 50 metres in diameter and subcircular in outline. This was termed the K5 kimberlite.

Prospecting to the east of the kimberlite outcrops led to the delineation of two additional areas with kimberlite boulders; in both cases the boulders were found on the down-ice side of a one kilometre long, linear lake. One cluster of boulders (the K2 area) was situated near the western end of the lake and the other (the K3 area) was located south of the lake's southeastern end (Figure 4). The probable bedrock sources for these boulders were beneath the lake in the southeastern part of Permit 2268.

Another boulder of kimberlite (the K4 boulder) was found in the northwestern corner of Permit 2265, about six kilometres southeast of the Kim Lake diatreame. Its location was across the direction of glacial flow and the boulder was believed to have been derived from a separate source, although additional prospecting in the area did not turn up any other boulders.

Petrographic analysis of the kimberlites showed that they were hypabyssal, poorly to moderately macrocrystic, monticellite kimberlites that contained only a few typical indicator minerals such as pyrope, chromite and chrome diopside, but had relatively abundant ilmenite. Based on the petrographic work, the kimberlites were deemed to have moderate diamond potential. The petrographic work also showed that the kimberlites were derived from a fertile source within a zone of depleted mantle. One 24 kilogram sample of the K-1 pipe returned two microdiamonds, five other samples (three from the K-1 pipe and one each from K-3 and K-5) were barren (Craigie, 1999).

Results from the processing of the stream sediment and till samples outlined a number of anomalous areas in addition to the ones around the known kimberlites. The results suggested that at least seven and possibly as many ten other kimberlites were present.

3.2 2000 Work Program

Prospecting Surveys

The 1999 sampling program defined a number of areas with anomalous kimberlite indicator minerals; five were selected as priorities for follow-up. These are shown as locations 1 to 5 on Figure 2 and are similarly numbered in Figure 5. The symbol plots in Figure 5 denote the order of priority of the anomalies. The 2000 program comprised prospecting along stream beds, among boulders within glacial tills and in outcrop areas in the vicinity, and up-drainage and up-ice of the anomalous sites. To assist with the prospecting, panned concentrates of tills and stream sediments were collected at selected locations. The concentrates were checked under binocular microscope for kimberlitic indicators, principally olivines, pyropes, ilmenites and chrome diopsides. The field crews were able to trace several indicator mineral dispersion trains to their bedrock sources. Results of the 2000 work program are described in the following sections:

(1) Fabricius Fiord (Location 1 on Figures 2 and 5)

Two stream sediment samples collected along the southern shore of the Fiord in 1999 were strongly anomalous. Sample 2052 contained 13 pyropes and sample 2053 contained 64 pyropes. Four kimberlite dykes were found by prospecting up-drainage and up-ice of the sample sites (Figure 6). The dykes were designated as the 2052-1, 2052-2, 2053 and Falls kimberlites; their locations are shown in Figure 6. The dykes were similar in appearance. They were dark green, massive, moderate to strongly macrocrystic kimberlites with up to 50% olivine macrocrysts set in a fine grained matrix of calcite and serpentinized olivine. In some places there was a broad alignment of coarser fragments indicative of flow banding within the dykes. Ilmenite macrocrysts, up to 1 cm in size, were relatively abundant, in

some sections comprising several per cent. Orange and red/purple garnet macrocrysts up to 1 cm were noted in a few samples but were not abundant, forming less than 1% of the kimberlite.

Dyke 2052-1 was oriented at 260°/60° N and varied in width from less than 0.5 metres to in excess of 2.0 metres. It was traced in outcrop for about 75 metres. It appeared to pinch out up the slope, to the west and was covered by overburden downslope, to the east.

The 2053 dyke was found by tracing kimberlitic rubble in the gravel bed of the small stream that drained into Fabricius Fiord at the site of sediment sample 2053. The rubble consisted of cobbles and boulders of massive kimberlite. These were traced upstream from the shore to an elevation of 100 metres. Here a one metre wide zone of kimberlitic rubble, striking about 280°, with an apparent vertical dip, was traced in overburden along both banks of the stream for a distance of about 100 metres.

Dykes 2052-2 and Falls consisted of linear trends of massive, hypabyssal kimberlitic boulder and cobble rubble in a thin veneer of overburden. The thickness and orientation of these dykes could not be determined. About 800 metres northwest of 2052-2, a few boulders of kimberlite were found in overburden (Figure 6) but it was believed that these were derived from the known dykes and were not from a separate source.

(2) Kim Lake Area (Location 2 on Figures 2 and 5)

Till sample 2145, from the 1999 survey, was 200 metres west of Kim Lake. It contained 210 pyropes. Prospecting in the area around the sample site delineated several areas with kimberlite rubble in a thin veneer of boulder-rich till. This rubble appeared to have been locally derived, probably from dykes. A linear, till covered, topographic depression extended westerly from K-1 through this area (Figure 4).

About 2.5 kilometres east of Kim Lake, prospecting was conducted around till sample site 2282 (10 pyropes) and stream sediment site 2168 (50 pyropes). A few pebbles of kimberlite were found in a boulder field on the west side (down-ice) of a small, circular pond about 100 metres in diameter. The potential source of the pebbles was beneath the pond. Prospecting traverses were also carried out 3 km south, southeast of Kim Lake in the vicinity of till sample sites 2157 (15 pyropes) and 2158 (20 pyropes). No explanation for these anomalies was found but several small, subcircular ponds occurred in the area.

(3) Moffat Inlet Anomalies (Location 3 on Figures 2 and 5):

Several stream sediments collected along the eastern side of Moffat Inlet in 1999 (Figure 5) contained between 5 and 15 kimberlitic pyropes (samples 2105, 2106 and 2110). Local sources for the indicator grains were suspected, but the samples were 10 to 15 kilometres down-ice of the Bartlett Blow area, and a down-ice dispersion from the Blow was considered as a possible explanation for the anomalies. For this reason the area was given a lower priority. Time and budget constraints prevented follow-up of these targets during the 2000 field season. However, there is a reasonable probability that kimberlites are present in this area.

(4) Bartlett Inlet Anomalies (Location 4 on Figures 2 and 5):

The area lies on the north side of Bartlett Inlet in the northern part of Prospecting Permit 2267 and the western part of Permit 2268. Stream sediment sample 2081, collected in 1999, contained 20 pyropes and sample 2070, about 6 kilometres southwest of 2081, contained 20 eclogitic garnets of possible kimberlitic origin. During the 2000 field season, prospecting surveys were carried out in the areas of both sample sites but no kimberlitic material was found and the cause of the anomalies remains

unresolved. However, the region lies within relatively low relief, Archean terrain and contains many small lakes and ponds which could hide potential sources.

(5) Bartlett Blow (Location 5 on Figures 2 and 5):

This area was defined as a priority as a result of three samples collected in 1999 - till sample 2210 contained 83 pyropes, and sediment samples 2075 and 2076 had 40 pyropes and 26 pyropes respectively. Several prospecting traverses were conducted around and up-ice of the anomalous sites and a number of panned concentrates were collected (Figures 7 and 8). One small kimberlite, the Bartlett Blow, about 10 metres in diameter, was found in outcrop on a hillside (Figure 7) about 2.5 kilometres west and down-ice of sample 2210, and 750 metres north of sample 2075. It was improbable that the Blow was the source of indicator minerals in sample 2210. Panned concentrates of tills collected to the northeast of the 2210 site defined an indicator mineral anomaly around the margins and northeast of several lakes (Figure 8). The anomaly has not been cut-off up-ice (to the northeast) and the source(s) of the indicators has not been found, although potential sources could lie beneath the lakes in this area.

The Bartlett Blow kimberlite was similar in appearance to the K-1 kimberlite. It consisted of massive hypabyssal kimberlite with fairly abundant, strongly carbonate and clay altered white xenoliths of country rock.

(6) Prospecting Permit 2312 (Location 6 on Figure 5)

The Permit lies about 20 kilometres northwest of the Moffat Inlet concessions and is underlain by Proterozoic sandstone and basalt of the Adams Sound and Nauyat Formations (Figure 9). Sample 2023, collected in 1999 from a stream draining the Permit area, contained one pyrope and 30 eclogitic garnets and chromites of possible kimberlitic origin. One prospecting traverse was run from the headwaters of the stream to the western edge of the Permit. No kimberlitic material was seen. A second traverse was conducted in the area of a known copper occurrence (Figure 9). Copper mineralization occurred fairly extensively but erratically within basalts and siltstones of the Nauyat Formation. However, bedrock exposures were poor and the extent and grades of the occurrence could not be determined by a brief examination of the surface mineralization.

Heavy Mineral Concentrates

At selected sites, approximately five kilogram samples of tills or stream sediments were collected and panned to produce heavy mineral concentrates on the order of a few grams in size. The concentrates were checked under a binocular microscope for kimberlitic indicator minerals. Results were used to guide the prospecting surveys. Sample sites are shown on Figures 6, 7 and 8. Results of the microscopy are shown in Table 4 enclosed as Appendix B.

Personnel

The field work was completed between August 1 and August 12 by a five person crew based at Nanisivik. Eric Craigie, Bill Jarvis, Paul Pitman and Carl Verley conducted the field work. Microscopy of panned concentrates was done by Eric Craigie, Bill Jarvis and Carl Verley. Ron Noble handled all of the logistics.

A list of personnel involved in the program is provided in Appendix C. The list gives names, addresses, and total days worked in the field for all people involved in the field program. The list shows only field time and is exclusive of travel time to and from home bases to Nanisivik. It also does not include

project planning, preparation and reporting conducted prior to or following the field work. Table 5, enclosed in the Appendix, gives a detailed breakdown of the field time. The time has been allocated, for assessment purposes, to days spent on the Prospecting Permits and on specific claim blocks. Time spent in Nanisivik on logistics, project supervision, project planning, data compilation, microscopy of panned concentrates, sample shipping, etc. is shown in the table as unallocated time.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.1 Prospecting

Prospecting, assisted by microscopy of panned concentrates, proved to be very effective. In 1999, kimberlitic indicators were traced upstream from a sample site at the head of Bartlett Inlet to kimberlite outcrops at Kim Lake, a distance of over sixteen kilometres. A continuation of this work during the 2000 field season was similarly successful - kimberlites were found in outcrops or boulders in seven new areas. The results confirm that prospecting, hand panning and field microscopy were a practical and cost-effective exploration technique in this environment.

4.2 Kimberlites

Samples of the K-6, 2052-1, 2052-2, 2053, Falls and Bartlett Blow kimberlites, each approximately 20 kilograms in weight, were sent to Lakefield Research to be tested for microdiamonds. Results of this work were negative - none of the samples contained microdiamonds.

The discovery of seven new kimberlites, either in outcrops or boulders, extends the number of kimberlites in the Moffat Inlet area to twelve, and results from the sampling programs suggest that several others have yet to be found. Although the microdiamond tests have not been encouraging, with only one of the samples containing microdiamonds (Craigie, 1999), the sample sizes were small. Janse (1993) has noted that fewer than one in ten kimberlites in a prospective field are significantly diamondiferous and, of these, only about one in ten is economic. Thus, in prospective fields, only about one in one hundred kimberlites are economic. On the Brodeur Peninsula, Twin Mining sampled five kimberlites and recovered 681 diamonds from 1,669 kg of material, of these 62 stones were macrodiamonds with the largest weighing about three-quarters of a carat (Twin Mining, 2000). Total weight of the diamonds was 1.42 carats which gave an overall grade of 0.85 carats per tonne. Although a very preliminary exploration result, this was an encouraging number. It confirms that some of the kimberlites in the North Baffin area have potentially economic diamond grades.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The till and sediment sampling show that at least three other kimberlite fields are present on the southern part of the Joint Venture properties. However, data from microprobe analysis of mineral grains from these areas is limited and the chemistry is inadequate to determine the diamond potential of the kimberlites in these fields. The next phase of work should be:

- (1) microprobe analysis of all available grains in order to prioritize target areas for follow-up. The estimated cost for this work is \$5,000.
- (2) field evaluations to locate the kimberlites in the areas with the best diamond potential, as determined by the indicator mineral chemistry. This work would comprise prospecting and sampling surveys similar to those conducted during the 2000 field program. The estimated cost of this work is \$200,000.

Consideration should be given to extending exploration of the North Baffin Kimberlite Province to the east and south of the ground that is currently held by the Joint Venture. To date, no work has been done in this region.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Joint Venture's work in the Moffat Inlet area of the Borden Peninsula was extremely successful in that a dozen kimberlite were found during less than seven weeks of field work carried out in the summers of 1999 and 2000. The kimberlites consisted of several dykes, three small pipes less than 50 metres in diameter, one pipe about three hectares in size and several boulder trains that terminated beneath lakes. Unfortunately, of the five kimberlites that were analyzed only one contained diamonds, and this was at a relatively low concentration. However, the sample sizes of the kimberlites were small. Several other areas with highly anomalous concentrations of indicator minerals in tills and stream sediments were identified but extensive follow-up work on these areas has not been carried out.

The work conducted in the North Baffin region has confirmed the discovery of a new kimberlite province. Tests carried out by Twin Mining on their Brodeur Peninsula kimberlites have been encouraging, suggesting there is potential for economically viable diamond deposits. Work by the Joint Venture on the kimberlites in the Moffat Inlet area has been less positive - although diamonds have been found, the potential grades of the known dykes and pipes are low. However, these results are not atypical of other kimberlite provinces where economic pipes occur. At Lac de Gras, the diamond contents of pipes range from barren to the richest pipes in the world (Aber, 2001). The presence of other kimberlite fields in the Moffat Inlet area is highly probable since the sources of many of the indicator minerals in stream sediments and tills have not been found. If the kimberlites in these new fields had grades comparable to those on the Brodeur Peninsula and sizes comparable to the K-1 diatreme - a not unreasonable possibility - they would have excellent economic potential. These results should provide the encouragement to continue with an aggressive program of exploration.

Respectfully submitted,

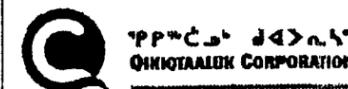
SHADOWOOD EXPLORATION SERVICES

Eric R. Craigie

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North Baffin/Melville Peninsula Partnership Project: Generalized Geology and Mineral Occurrences Map

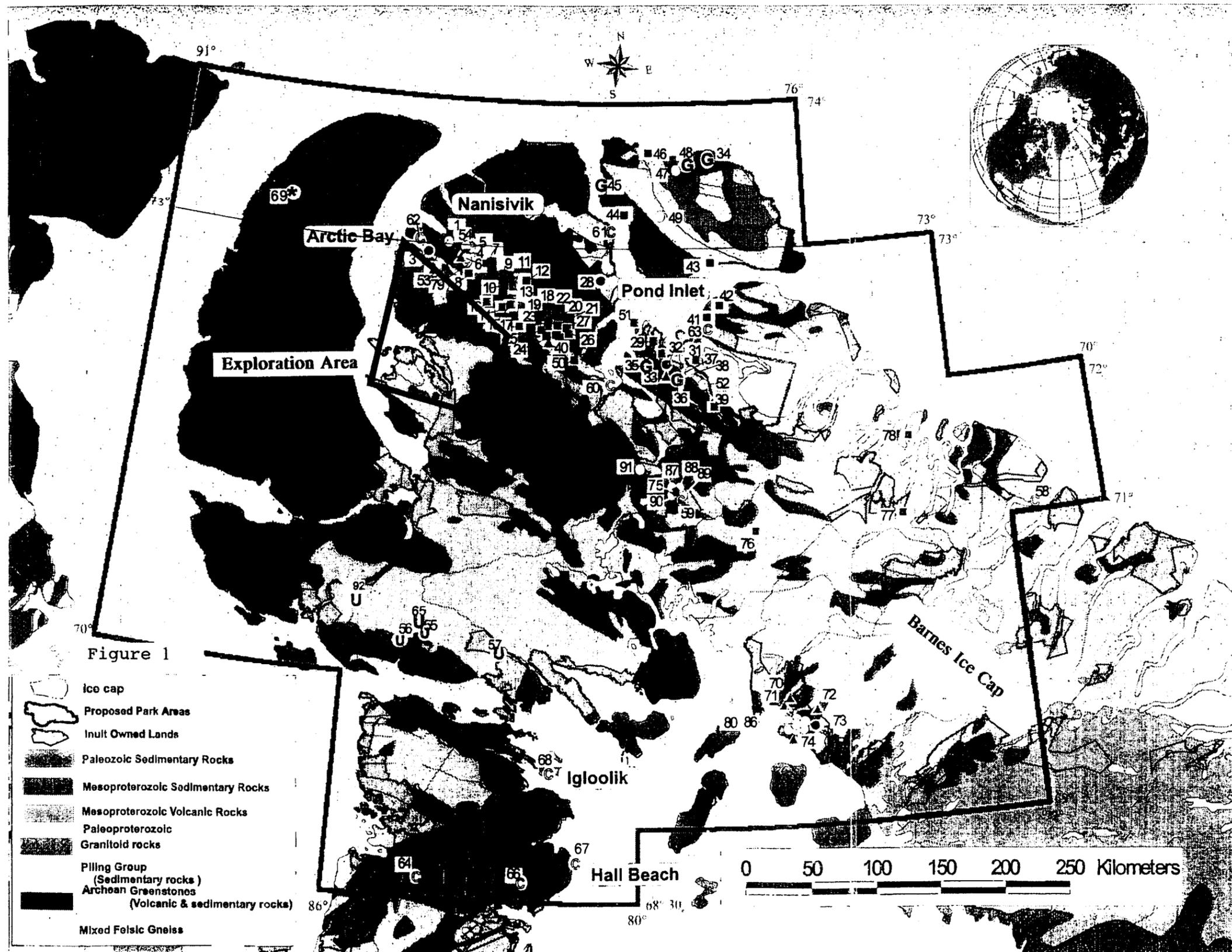


Resource, Wildlife and Economic Development



Geological Survey of Canada
Earth Sciences Sector
Natural Resources Canada

Commission géologique du Canada
Secteur des Sciences de la Terre
Ressources naturelles Canada

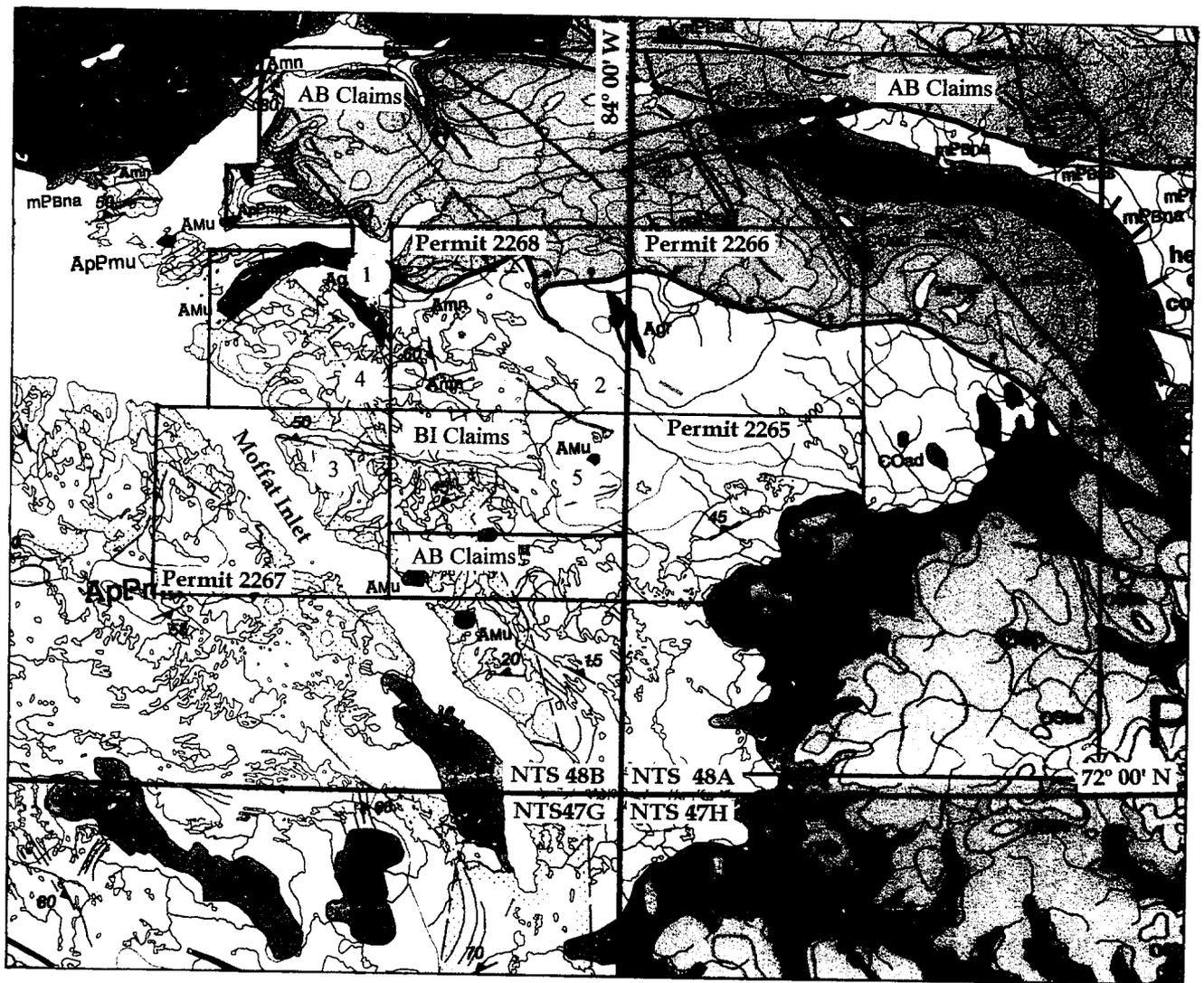


KEY TO NUMBERED MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Number	NTS	Description
1	48C	Narsivik Mine
4	48B	ZnS, PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite
7	48A	ZnS, PbS occurrences in Society Cliffs dolomite
8	48A	ZnS, PbS occurrences in Society Cliffs dolomite
9	48A	ZnS, PbS in fractures, Society Cliffs dolomite
10	48A	PbS, ZnS, CuS in Society Cliffs dolomite
11	48A	PbS, ZnS, fluorite Society Cliffs dolomite
12	48A	PbS, ZnS, fluorite Society Cliffs dolomite
13	48A	PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite
14	48A	PbS, disseminated fluorite in Society Cliffs dolomite
15	48A	PbS (ZnS) in Society Cliffs dolomite
16	48A	PbS (ZnS) in Society Cliffs dolomite
17	48A	Disseminated PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite
18	48A	PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite
19	48A	PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite
20	48A	Society Cliffs dolomite near Victoria fault
21	48A	Society Cliffs dolomite, near faults
22	48A	PbS in calcite fractures, Society Cliffs dolomite
23	48A	PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite
24	48A	PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite
25	48A	PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite
26	48A	Two zones in Society Cliffs dolomite
27	48A	Disseminated, in Society Cliffs dolomite
28	38B	PbS, ZnS in White Bay fault, brachiopod Victor Bay dolomite
30	38B	PbS, ZnS in Society Cliffs dolomite near White Bay fault
31	38B	PbS in Society Cliffs dolomite near White Bay fault
39	37G	PbS, ZnS in Society Cliffs dolomite
50	48A	PbS, ZnS, chalcocite, bornite in Arctic Bay Fm. dolomite
61	48A	Fluorite in fractures, upper, Victor Bay Fm. dolomite
2	48C	Massive hematite in Society Cliffs dolomite
5	48B	Massive hematite in Society Cliffs dolomite
8	48B	Massive hematite in Society Cliffs dolomite
37	38B	Disseminated magnetite-ilmenite
38	38B	Disseminated magnetite-ilmenite
47	38C	Siderite, thin beds in Arctic Bay Fm.
49	38C	Disseminations and veinlets of magnetite-ilmenite
52	38B	Disseminated magnetite-ilmenite
64	48A	Massive hematite after pyrite
79	48B	Hematite in Society Cliffs
80	37C	Eqe Bay Iron Zone #1
81	37C	Eqe Bay Iron Zone #2
82	37C	Eqe Bay Iron Zone #3
83	37C	Eqe Bay Iron Zone #4
84	37C	Eqe Bay Iron Zone #5
85	37C	Eqe Bay Iron Zone #6
86	37C	Eqe Bay Iron Zone #7
87	37G	Baffinland Iron Mines Zone #1
88	37G	Baffinland Iron Mines Zone #2
89	37G	Baffinland Iron Mines Zone #3
90	37G	Baffinland Iron Mines Zone #3A
91	37G	Baffinland Iron Mines Zone #4
3	48B	Malachite in Adams Sound Fm. sandstone
28	48A	Disseminated ZnS in Arctic Bay sandstone
32	38B	PbS (ZnS) in sandstone and dolomite, Arctic Bay Fm., White Bay Fault
73	37C	Minor occurrences associated with sulphide facies iron formation
75	37G	Associated with sulphide facies iron formation, Central Borden Fault
33	38B	0.15% Cu in red shale, Society Cliffs Fm.
40	48A	Chalcopyrite, malachite in granite gneiss near fault
43	48B	Minor Cu-Au in quartz-carbonate veins
70	37C	Minor occurrences associated with sulphide facies iron formation
71	37C	Minor occurrences associated with sulphide facies iron formation
72	37C	Minor occurrences associated with sulphide facies iron formation
74	37C	Minor occurrences associated with sulphide facies iron formation
34	38B	Gypsum beds in Society Cliffs Fm. at two stratigraphic levels
35	38B	Gypsum beds in Society Cliffs Fm. at two stratigraphic levels
36	38B	Gypsum beds in Society Cliffs Fm. at two stratigraphic levels
45	48D	60 gypsum beds, 0.1 to 3m thick
48	38C	Thin gypsum beds
41	38B	Coal seams up to 2m thick
42	38B	Coal seams up to 2m thick
43	38B	Coal seams up to 2m thick
44	48D	Coal seams, very thin
46	38C	Coal seams, very thin
55	47F	U and specular hematite in quartz veins associated with faults
56	47F	Minor U in fault cutting Mesoproterozoic sandstone
67	47F	Th in Mesoproterozoic conglomerate
85	47F	U in altered granite
92	47F	U, Th in granitic pegmatites
76	37G	Undivided Mary River Group
77	37H	Malachite, faulted Mary River Group
78	37H	Malachite in undivided Mary River Group
58	27G	Reported Site 27G-CS1
59	37G	Major Site 37G-CS1; serpentinite
80	48A	Reported Site 48A-CS1
81	48D	Minor Site 48D-CS1; 3 ions scapolite mined 1984.
82	48C	Minor Site 48C-CS1; talc-trimellitite schist
83	38B	Reported Site 38B-CS1; serpentinite
84	47B	Major Site 47B-CS1; serpentinized peridotite dyke
86	47A	Minor Site 47A-CS2; altered peridotite dyke
87	47A	Reported Site 47A-CS3
88	47D	Reported Site 47D-CS1
89	58D	Zulu kimberlite

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Geologic Legend

Paleozoic

-  Osp - Admiralty Group, Ship Point dolostone
-  COad - Admiralty Group, sandstone

Middle Proterozoic

-  mPBff - Fabricius Fiord Formation, arkose
-  mPBab - Arctic Bay Formation, dolomitic shale
-  mPBas - Adams Sound Formation, quartz arenite
-  mPBna - Nauyat Formation, basalt

Paleoproterozoic and/or Archean

-  ApPmu - Archean and/or paleoproterozoic gneisses
-  Agr - Archean, granitoids
-  Amu/mn - Archean, mixed unit, volcanic/clastic rocks

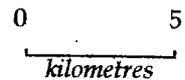


Figure 2 General geology of the Prospecting Permit area (Geology after Scott and de Kemp, 1998).

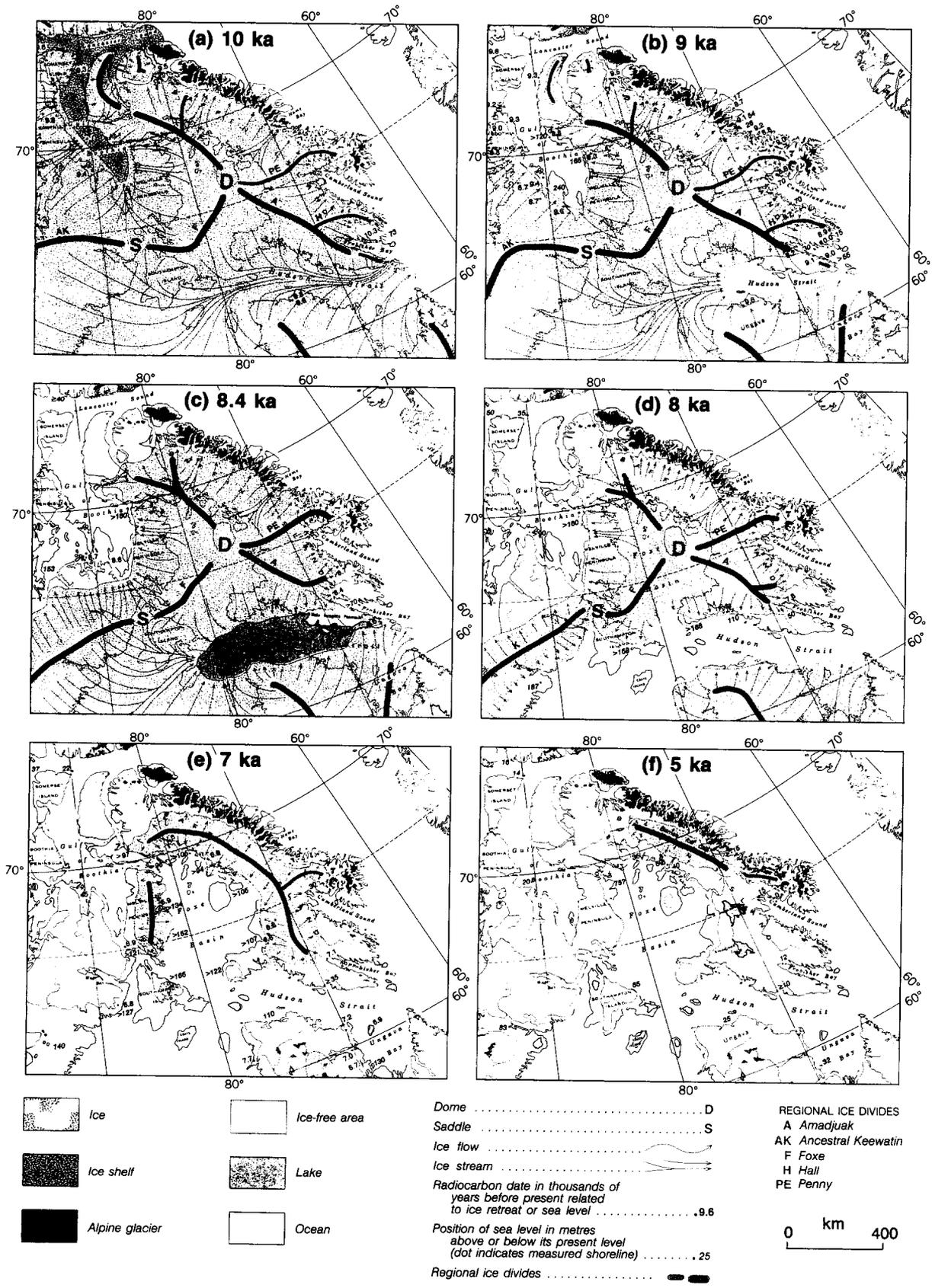
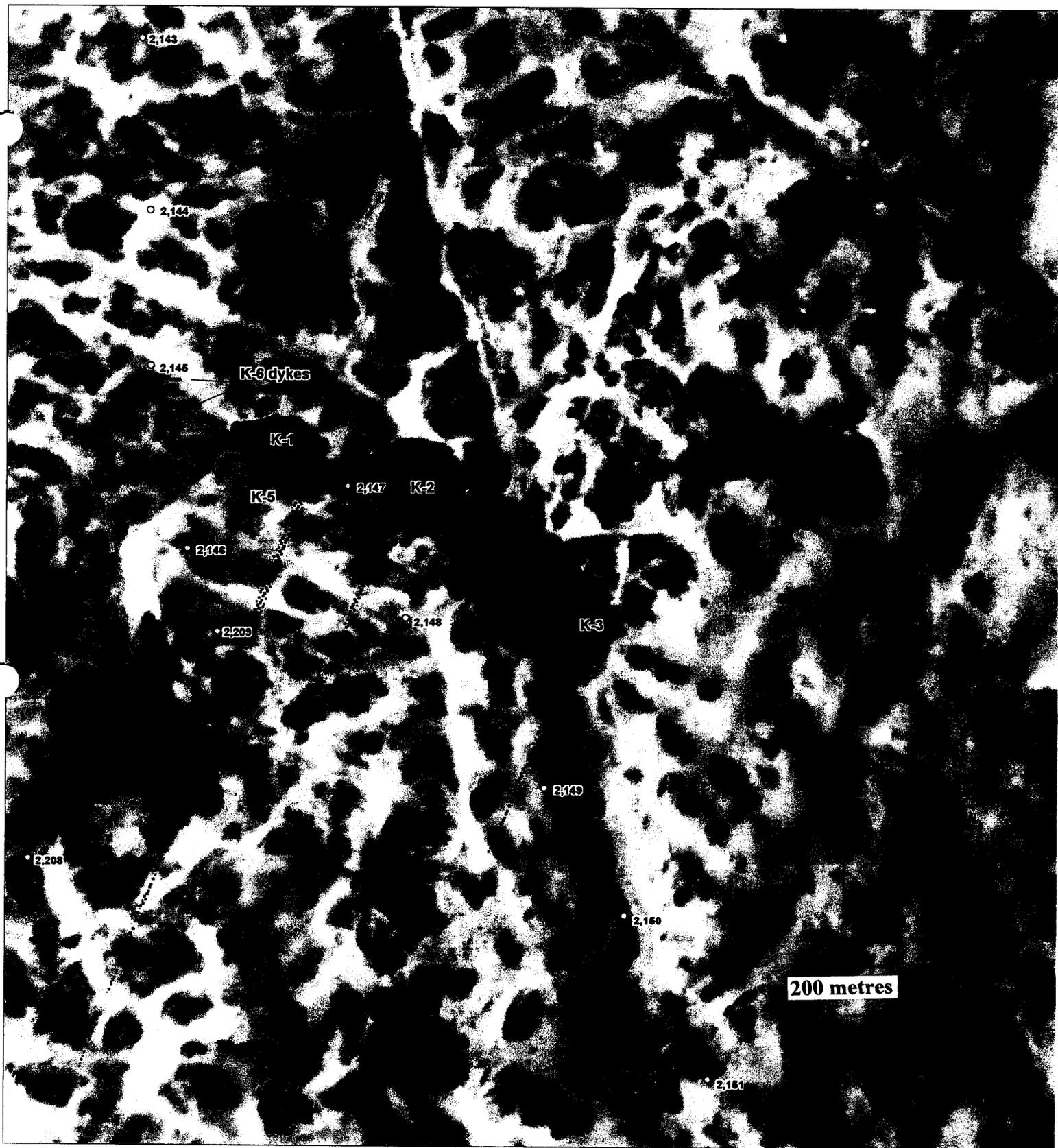


Figure 3. Paleogeographic maps of deglaciation of the eastern Arctic for (a) 10 ka, (b) 9 ka, (c) 8.4 ka, (d) 8 ka, (e) 7 ka, and (f) 5 ka. Figure from Andrews (1989) p. 296



**Mountain Province Mining Inc./First Strike Minerals Inc.
Baffin Island Project**

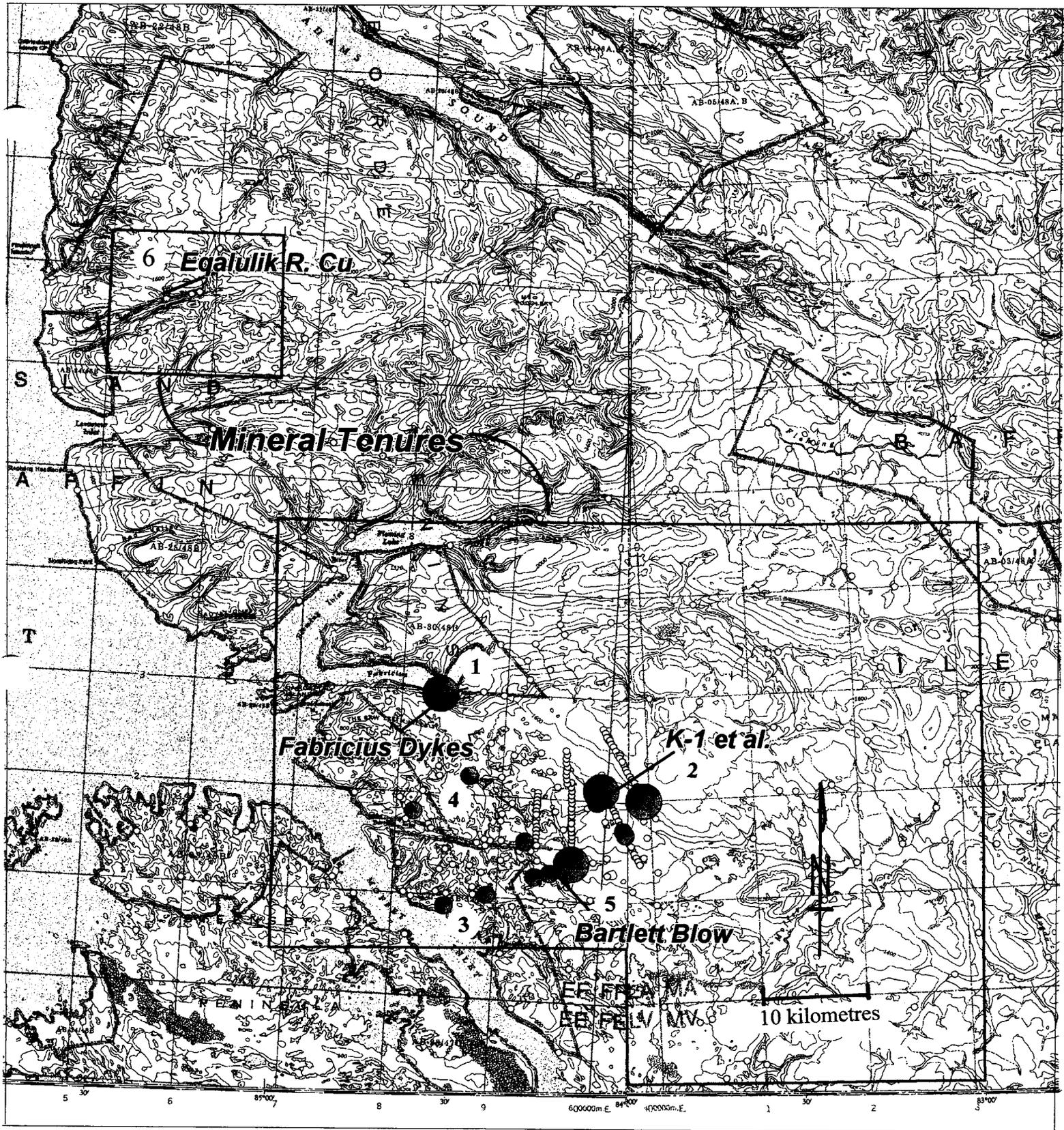
Airphotograph illustrating location of Kim Lake Kimberlites



- *Inferred kimberlite*

o 1999 sample location

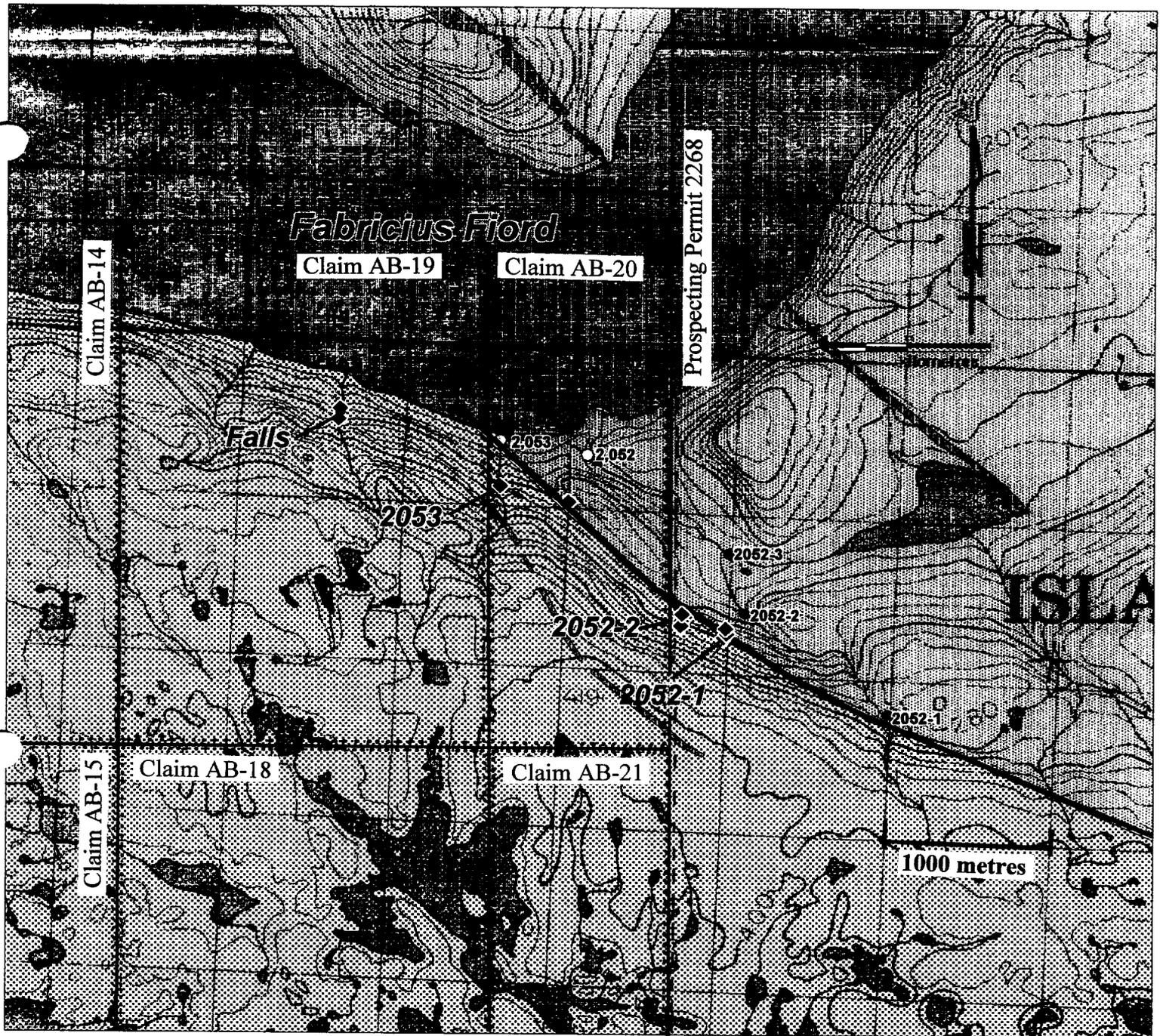
Figure 4



Mountain Province Mining Inc./First Strike Minerals Inc. Baffin Island Project Overview

- 1999 sample location
- The symbol sizes denote the order of priority of anomalous sites.
Colours show indicator minerals:
(purple - pyrope, orange - eclogitic garnets, brown - chromite, blue - ilmenite).

Figure 5



LEGEND:



Diabase dyke

Mesoproterozoic Bylot Supergroup:



Adams Sound Formation: sandstone

Archean and/or Paleoproterozoic:



Migmatite undivided



Fault



Kimberlite

Figure 6

**Mountain Province Mining Inc./
First Strike Minerals Inc**

Baffin Island Project

Fabricius Fiord Kimberlite Dykes

NTS 48B/8

- 2052 1999 sample site
- 2052-1 2000 panned concentrate sample site



200 metres

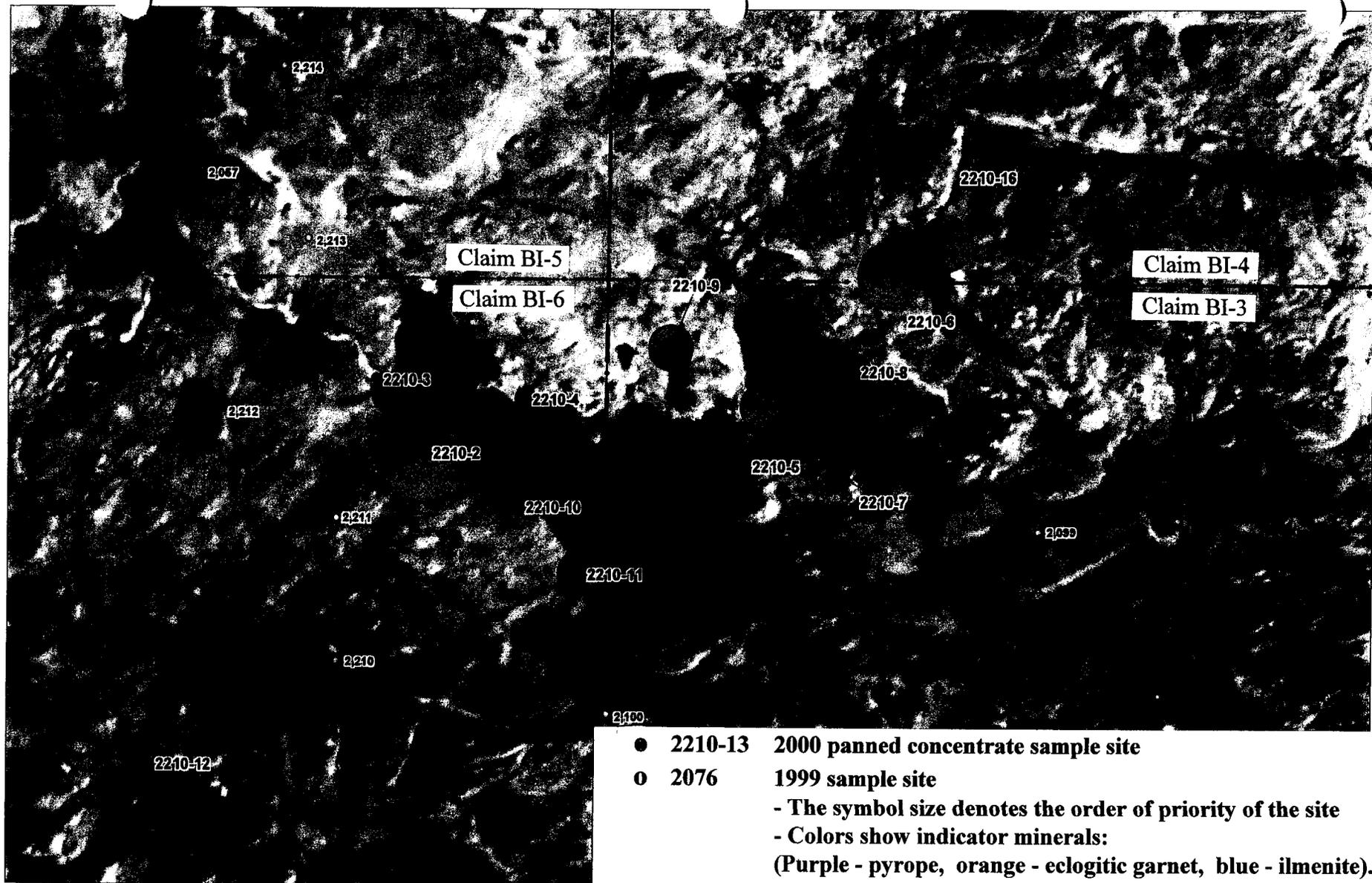
Mountain Province Mining Inc./First Strike Minerals Inc.

Baffin Island Project

Airphotograph illustrating location of Bartlett Blow kimberlite

- ◆ - *kimberlite blow*
- 2210-13 2000 panned concentrate sample site
- 2076 1999 sample site

Figure 7



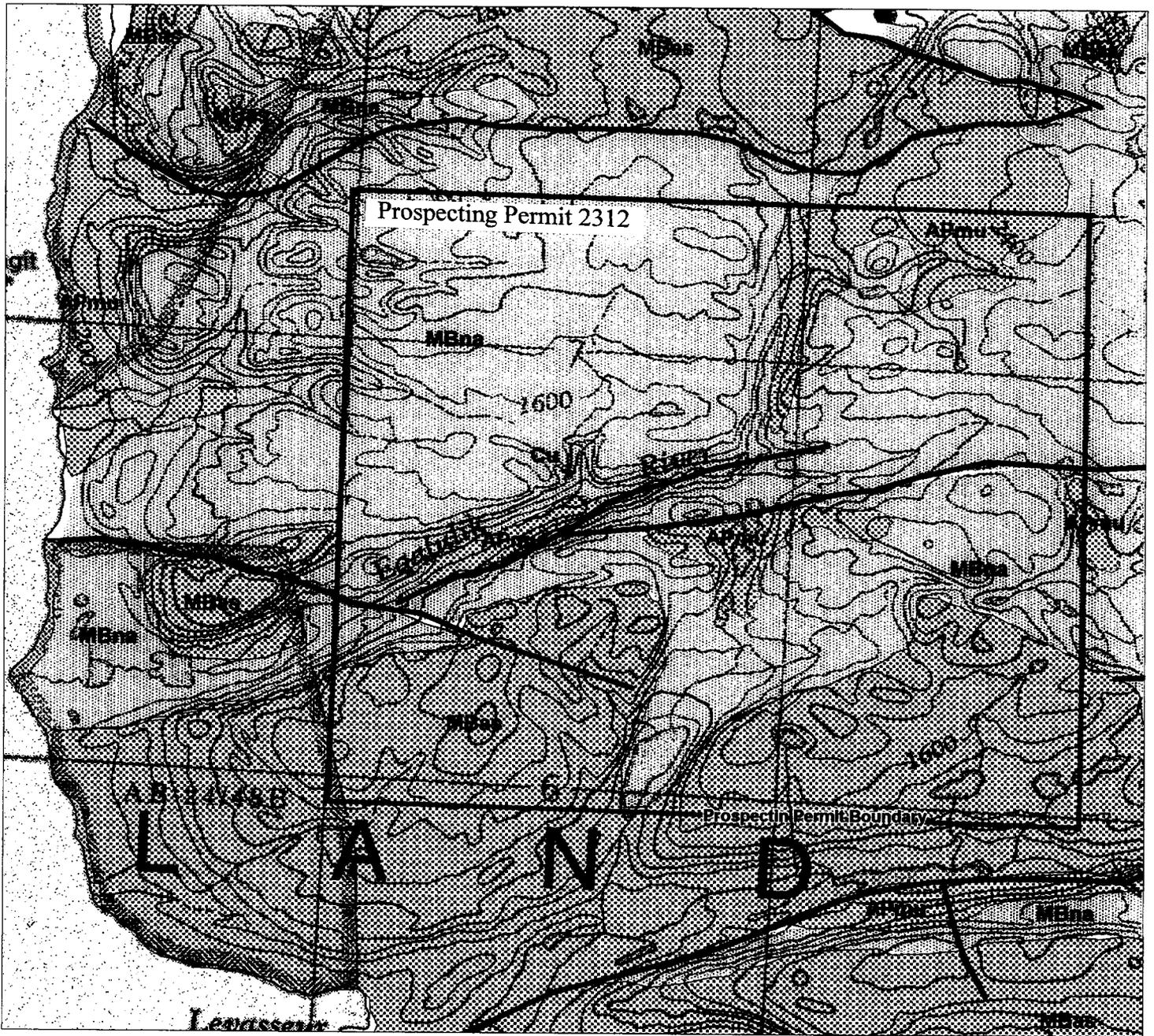
Mountain Province Mining Inc./First Strike Minerals Inc.

Baffin Island Project

Airphotograph illustrating till sample results up ice from 2210


 500 metres

Figure 8



LEGEND:

Mesoproterozoic Bylot Supergroup:

MBas Adams Sound Formation: sandstone

MBna Nauyat Formation: basalt and sandstone

Archean and/or Paleoproterozoic:

APmu Migmatite undivided

— Faults

★ Cu - Copper prospect

**Mountain Province Mining Inc./
First Strike Minerals Inc**

Baffin Island Project

EQALULIK RIVER Cu PROSPECT

NTS 48B/10

4 kilometres

Figure 9



Reconnaissance Sampling



Detailed Panning and Boulder Prospecting



Outcrop Discovery



Sampling Dykes



**Table 3
AB Claim Holdings**

Claim Name	Claim No.	Date Recorded	N.T.S.	Area (Acres)
AB-3	F67703	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-4	F67704	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,033.0
AB-5	F67705	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,807.75
AB-6	F67706	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-8	F67708	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,807.75
AB-9	F67709	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-10	F67710	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-11	F67711	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-12	F67712	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-13	F67713	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,807.75
AB-14	F67714	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,807.75
AB-15	F67715	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-16	F67716	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-17	F67717	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-18	F67718	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-19	F67719	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,807.75
AB-20	F67720	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	813.5
AB-21	F67721	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,203.45
AB-22	F67722	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,203.45
AB-29	F67729	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-30	F67730	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-31	F67731	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-32	F67732	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-33	F67733	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,807.75
AB-34	F67734	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-35	F67735	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-36	F67736	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-37	F67737	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-38	F67738	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,807.75
AB-39	F67739	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,807.75
AB-40	F67740	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-41	F67741	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-42	F67742	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,119.26
AB-43	F67743	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-44	F67744	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-45	F67745	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-46	F67746	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-47	F67747	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-48	F67748	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-49	F67749	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-50	F67750	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-51	F67751	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-52	F67752	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-53	F67753	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-54	F67754	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-55	F67755	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-56	F67756	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-57	F67757	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-58	F67758	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-59	F67759	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-60	F67760	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-61	F67761	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-62	F67762	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,582.5
AB-63	F67763	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,066.0

Claim Name	Claim No.	Date Recorded	N.T.S.	Area (Acres)
AB-64	F67764	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	1,790.71
AB-65	F67765	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,238.0
AB-66	F67766	Oct. 20/99	48B/8	2,238.0
AB-67	F67767	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-68	F67768	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-69	F67769	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-70	F67770	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-71	F67771	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-72	F67772	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-73	F67773	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-74	F67774	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-75	F67775	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-76	F67776	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-77	F67777	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-78	F67778	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-79	F67779	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-80	F67780	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-81	F67781	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-82	F67782	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-83	F67783	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-84	F67784	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-85	F67785	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-86	F67786	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-87	F67787	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-88	F67788	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,410.0
AB-89	F67789	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,410.0
AB-90	F67790	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,410.0
AB-91	F67791	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-92	F67792	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-93	F67793	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-94	F67794	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-95	F67795	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-96	F67796	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-97	F67797	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-98	F67798	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-99	F67799	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-100	F67800	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-101	F67801	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-102	F67802	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-103	F67803	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-104	F67804	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-105	F67805	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-106	F67806	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	1,652.8
AB-107	F67807	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-108	F67808	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-109	F67809	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-110	F67810	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,375.9
AB-111	F67811	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-112	F67812	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-113	F67813	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-114	F67814	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-115	F67815	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-116	F67816	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-117	F67817	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-118	F67818	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-119	F67819	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5

Claim Name	Claim No.	Date Recorded	N.T.S.	Area (Acres)
AB-120	F67820	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-121	F67821	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-122	F67822	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-123	F67823	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-124	F67824	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-125	F67825	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-126	F67826	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-127	F67827	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-128	F67828	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-129	F67829	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-130	F67830	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-131	F67831	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	2,582.5
AB-132	F67832	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	1,291.25
AB-133	F67833	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	1,291.25
AB-134	F67834	Oct. 20/99	48A/5	1,291.25
AB-135	F67835	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-136	F67836	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-137	F67837	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-138	F67838	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-139	F67839	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-140	F67840	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-141	F67841	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-142	F67842	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-143	F67843	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-144	F67844	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-145	F67845	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-146	F67846	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-147	F67847	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-148	F67848	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-149	F67849	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-150	F67850	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-151	F67851	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-152	F67852	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-153	F67853	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-154	F67854	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-155	F67855	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-156	F67856	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	1,291.25
AB-157	F67857	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	1,291.25
AB-158	F67858	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	1,291.25
AB-159	F67859	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-160	F67860	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-161	F67861	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-162	F67862	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-163	F67863	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-164	F67864	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-165	F67865	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-166	F67866	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-167	F67867	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-168	F67868	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-169	F67869	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-170	F67870	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-171	F67871	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-172	F67872	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-173	F67873	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-174	F67874	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-175	F67875	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5

Claim Name	Claim No.	Date Recorded	N.T.S.	Area (Acres)
AB-176	F67876	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-177	F67877	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-178	F67878	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-179	F67879	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-180	F67880	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-181	F67881	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-182	F67882	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,324.25
AB-183	F67883	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,066.0
AB-184	F67884	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-185	F67885	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-186	F67886	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-187	F67887	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-188	F67888	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,066.0
AB-189	F67889	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,066.0
AB-190	F67890	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-191	F67891	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-192	F67892	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-193	F67893	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-194	F67894	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,066.0
AB-195	F67895	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,066.0
AB-196	F67896	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-197	F67897	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-198	F67898	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-199	F67899	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-200	F67900	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,066.0
AB-201	F67901	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,066.0
AB-202	F67562	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-203	F67563	Oct. 20/99	48A/4	2,582.5
AB-204	F67564	Oct. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
AB-205	F67565	Oct. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
AB-206	F67566	Oct. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
AB-207	F67567	Oct. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
AB-208	F67568	Oct. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
AB-209	F67569	Oct. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
AB-210	F67570	Oct. 20/99	48B/1	2,582.5
AB-211	F67571	Oct. 20/99	48B/1	1,549.5
TOTAL ACREAGE (202 mineral claims)				491,621.82

BAFFIN ISLAND PROJECT

Table 4 - Microscopy of Panned Concentrates

Sample	Easting	Northing	G-P	G-E	ILMEN	CHR	CD	OL	Comments	Type	Rating	NTS	Sampler
2210-2	597,120	8,014,060	9	14	2	0	0	2	good looking purple pyrope	Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-3	596,990	8,014,280	0	0	0	0	0	0		Esker	G	48B	CGV
2210-4	597,420	8,014,200	1	1	?	1?	0	0	pyrope is slightly abraded, e-garnet is probably crustal	Esker	G	48B	CGV
2210-5	598,100	8,014,150	3	5	?	?	0	0		Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-6	598,490	8,014,510	7	6	0	0	0	0		Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-7	598,310	8,013,960	1	1?	0	0	0	0	pale reddish pyrope, e-garnet is brownish	Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-8	598,370	8,014,250	2	1	0	0	0	0	Pale py's, e-garnet slightly altered	Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-9	597,840	8,014,320	0	?	0	0	0	0	questionable orangish garnets	Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-10	597,390	8,013,900	4	2	1	0	0	0		Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-11	597,550	8,013,700	3	2	2?	0	0	0		Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-12	596,290	8,013,220	15	12	3	1	0	0	2 ilmenites from coarse fraction with good alteration.	Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-13	595,310	8,012,930	3						see ERC	Till	G	48B	ERC
2210-14	594,750	8,012,780	2						see ERC	Till	G	48B	ERC
2210-15	595,280	8,012,570	1?	0	0	1	0	0	questionable garnets	Till	G	48B	CGV
2210-16	598,650	8,014,590	2	5	2	0	0	0	py's slightly abraded?	Till	G	48B	CGV
2023-1	547,600	8,065,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	Qtz sand sediment	StrmSed	P	48B	CGV
2023-2	548,600	8,068,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	Basalt clasts	StrmSed	G	48B	CGV
2023-3	548,500	8,068,900	3?	0	0	0	0	0	3 brownish crustal garnets, basalt clast + quartzite grains	StrmSed	G	48B	CGV
2023-4	546,600	8,069,000	?	0	0	0	0	0	garnets see note, basalt clasts + garnet-bearing gneiss	StrmSed	G	48B	CGV
2025-1	555,500	8,046,700	0	0	0	0	0	0		StrmSed/FrstBl	P	48B	ERC
2025-2	554,800	8,046,800	0	0	0	0	0	0		StrmSed/FrstBl	P	48B	ERC
2025-3	550,500	8,046,400	0	2?	0	0	0	0	see 2025-5	StrmSed	P	48B	ERC
2025-4	551,800	8,048,700	0	0	0	0	0	0		StrmSed	P	48B	ERC
2025-5	553,400	8,049,200	0	3?	0	0	0	0	3 brownish-orange garnets - crustal?	StrmSed	P	48B	ERC
2052-1	585,980	8,028,020	2	2???	1	0	0	0	questionable orangish garnets	StrmSed	G	48B	CGV
2052-2	585,080	8,028,620	0	0	0	0	0	0		StrmSed	G	48B	CGV
2052-3	584,970	8,029,000	0	5?	4?	0	0	0	questionable orangish garnets	StrmSed	G	48B	CGV
2157-1	602,440	8,017,950	3	0	0	0	0	0	1 large py from coarse fract'n with kelyphite	Till	G	48B	CGV
2157-2	602,520	8,017,720	2	3	0	0	0	0	2 altered e-garnets	Till	G	48B	CGV
2168-1	400,300	8,022,100	0	3?	0	0	0	0	questionable orangish garnets, crustal ilmenites + uvarovites?	Till	G	48B	CGV
2168-2	399,900	8,022,500	0	1	8?	0	0	0	questionable orangish garnet & crustal ilmenites?	Till	G	48B	CGV
2168-3	400,100	8,019,800	0	0	2?	0	0	0		Till	G	48B	CGV
2075-1	593,240	8,012,760	1	1?	4	0	0	0	deep red, slightly abraded py, 1 pinkish grain - crustal?	Till	G	48B	CGV
2075-2	593,420	8,012,310	1	0	1	0	0	0	red slightly abraded pyrope, slightly magnetic ilmenite - should check	Till	G	48B	CGV
2075-3	593,970	8,011,390	0	0	0	0	0	0		Till	G	48B	CGV
FABLK	577,700	8,039,300	0	0	0	0	0	0		Till/StrmSed	G	48B	CGV

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Eric Craigie
947 Old Lillooet Road
North Vancouver, BC
V7J 2H7

Bill Jarvis
First Strike Diamonds Inc.
Suite 203 - 120 Front Street East
Toronto, ON
M5A 4L9

Ron Noble
c/o International Capri Resources
16-6350 48A Avenue
Delta, BC
V4K 4W3

Paul Pitman
51 Isabella Street
Brampton, ON
L6X 1P8

Carl Verley
Suite 1205 - 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1H2

TABLE 5
Allocation of Field Time (in man-days)

	E. Craigie	W. Jarvis	P. Pitman	C. Verley	R. Noble
August 1	AB 20	-	2268	AB 19	U
August 2	BI 3	-	BI 6	BI 6	U
August 3	2268	AB 20 - 0.75 2268 - 0.25	2268	AB 20 - 0.75 2268 - 0.25	U
August 4	2268 - 0.25 AB 20 - 0.75	2268	2268	2268 - 0.25 AB 20 - 0.75	U
August 7	U	U	U	U	U
August 5	2312	2268	2268	2312	U
August 6	BI 6 - 0.5 BI 7 - 0.5	BI 1	BI 1	BI 6 - 0.5 BI 7 - 0.5	U
August 8	2268	U	BI 7	BI 7	U
August 9	2267	U	2267	U	U
August 10	AB 19	-	AB 19	2312	-
August 11	AB 19 - 0.5 AB 14 - 0.5	-	AB 19 - 0.5 AB 14 - 0.5	2312	-
August 12	U	-	BI 3	BI 3	-
	12.0	7.0	12.0	12.0	9.0

Unallocated Time	17 Man-days
Prospecting Permit 2267	2 Man-days
Prospecting Permit 2268	9 Man-days
Prospecting Permit 2312	4 Man-days
BI 1 Claim	2 Man-days
BI 3 Claim	3 Man-days
BI 6 Claim	3 Man-days
BI 7 Claim	3 Man-days
AB 14 Claim	1 Man-day
AB 19 Claim	4 Man-days
AB 20 Claim	4 Man-days
Total Field Time	52 Man-days
Total Allocated Time	35 Man-days