

084480

**A REPORT ON THE 2001 TILL SAMPLING ON THE
KIKERK LAKE PROPERTY, NUNAVUT**

on the

**KL8, KL10, KL11 and KL12 Claims
F33508, F33510, F33511 and F33512.**

(NTS mapsheets: 86I/14, 86P/03)

67° 00'N, 113° 00'W

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**D.I.A.N.D.
IQALUIT, NU**

WEST KITIKMEOT REGION

NUNAVUT	
THIS REPORT HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND APPROVED AS TO TECHNICAL WORTH UNDER SECTIONS 6 & 7 OF SCHEDULE II OF THE CANADA MINING ACT AND	
VALUED IN THE AMOUNT OF <u>12,646.75</u>	
DATE: <u>Aug. 26/02</u>	<u>Robert Cymb</u>
ENGINEER OF MINES FOR CHIEF, NUNAVUT MINERAL RESOURCES SECTION	

Prepared for:

DE BEERS CANADA EXPLORATION INC.

Prepared by:

**Peter K. Holmes
Senior Geologist**

May 2002

DECLARATION

I, Peter Holmes, certify that I have completed an Honours Bachelor of Science degree (Geology) in 1987 from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

I have been involved in Geological Exploration since 1984 with Westfield Minerals Limited, Newmont Exploration Canada Limited and Monopros Limited.

Since 1989, I have been employed by:

De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.
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Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 3S8

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter Holmes". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Peter Holmes
May 6th, 2002

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of the exploration activities in 2001 on the Kikerk Lake property (Figure 1) for De Beers Canada Exploration Inc (DBCE). Since the acquisition of the property in 1993, DBCE has actively explored the Kikerk property through sampling and geophysical surveys (Paul 1998; 1997; Paul and Ellemers 1995). Several kimberlite occurrences have been reported in Kikerk Lake area including the recent discovery of the Knife Lake pipe on the adjacent Tree-1 claim.

Field activities were carried out on July 21st, 2001, and only included till sediment sampling, and a detailed description of the surficial sediments.

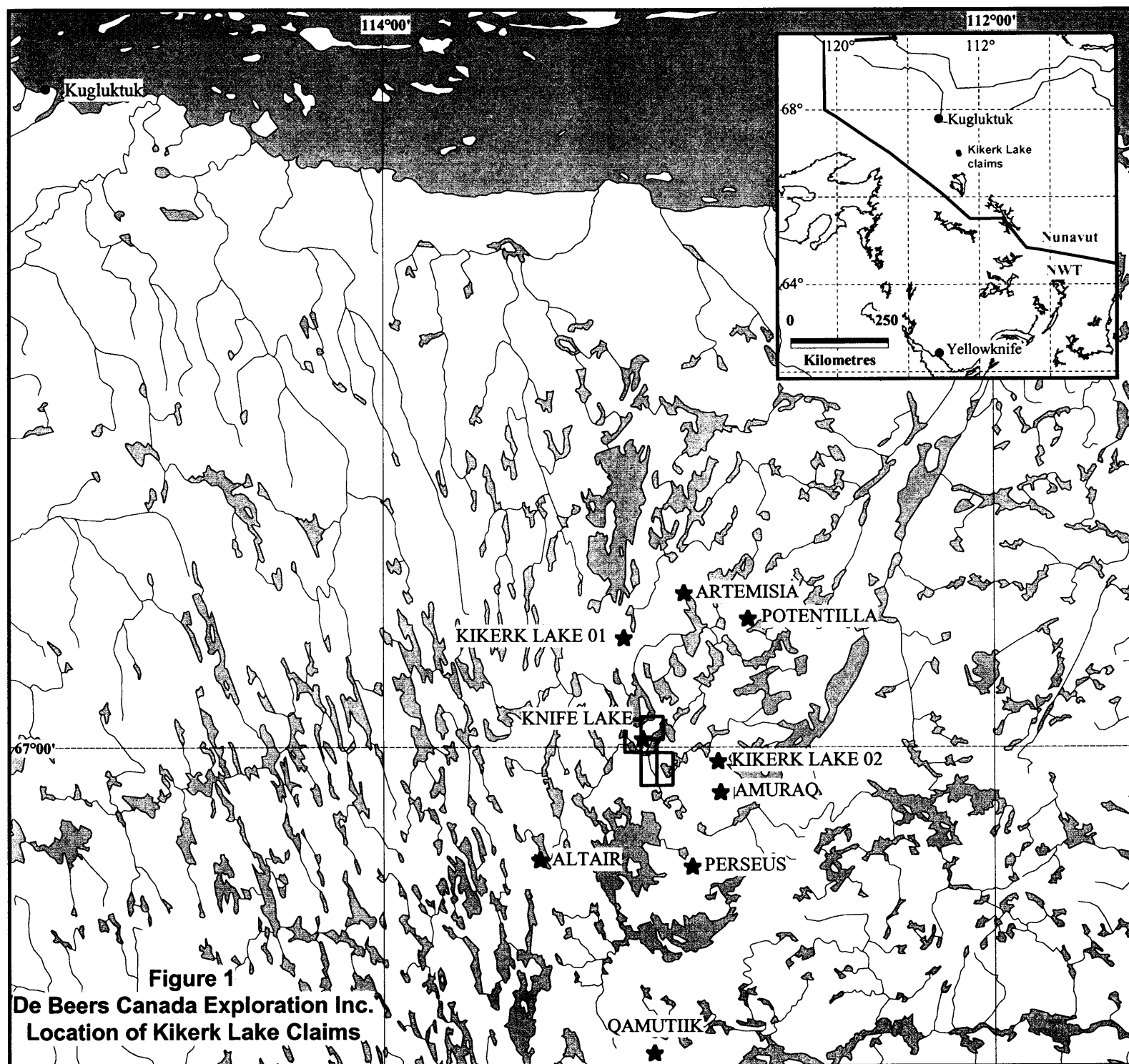
All exploration activities were supported from the DBCE Rockinghorse Lake camp, some 130 kilometres south-southeast of the property. Field crews were transported to various parts of the property by Bell Jet Ranger helicopter.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Kikerk Lake property is located south of the Coronation Gulf in the West Kitikmeot region, Nunavut some 530 kilometres north of Yellowknife and 95 kilometres to the southeast of Kugluktuk (previously Coppermine). The property currently comprises a contiguous block of four mineral claims and is centred on 67° 00' north latitude and 113° 00' west longitude to the south of Kikerk Lake.

Accommodation and support for field crews was available at the Rockinghorse Lake camp for the duration of the sampling programme and the surficial mapping exercise. Access to the Kikerk Lake property is possible only by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. No fuel is cached in the Kikerk Lake area so prospecting activities were restricted to a single visit to the property.

Once the field crew arrived on the first claim, KL8 the sampling was carried out by foot traverse. The helicopter was then used to transport the geologists to the next sample area on claim KL10. Due to weight restrictions on the helicopter only 10 samples could be collected.



N
1

- De Beers claims
- ★ kimberlites

15 0 15
Kilometres

Figure 1
De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.
Location of Kikerk Lake Claims

April 5, 2002

3.0 PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Kikerk Lake property (Figure 2) currently consists of four mineral claims (8 738.26 acres). All four mineral claims are in the process of being converted to exploration leases for eventual amalgamation with the Tree-1 claim (currently 100% Rhonda Corp). All claims or leases (Table 1) that comprise the Kikerk Lake property are registered to De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.

Table 1 – Claims List

Claim No	Name	Area(ac)	Due Date	Work Req'd	Credit	NTS Map
F33508	KL8	2582.50	10-Feb-02	\$5165.00	\$307.56	86I/14
F33510	KL10	2582.50	10-Feb-02	\$5165.00	\$3906.96	86I/14
F33511	KL11	1033.00	10-Feb-03	\$0.00	\$9038.01	86I/14-86P/03
F33512	KL12	2540.26	10-Feb-03	\$0.00	\$4122.32	86I/14-86P/03

All four claims will reach their 10-year anniversary on February 10, 2003.

The Kikerk Lake claim block was first recorded by Mr Mike Magrum on February 10th, 1993.

These claims were subsequently transferred to Monopros Limited on February 10th, 1993.

The original Kikerk Lake block included 111 mineral claims. Through time 107 claims have been allowed to lapse bringing the total to its current total of four.

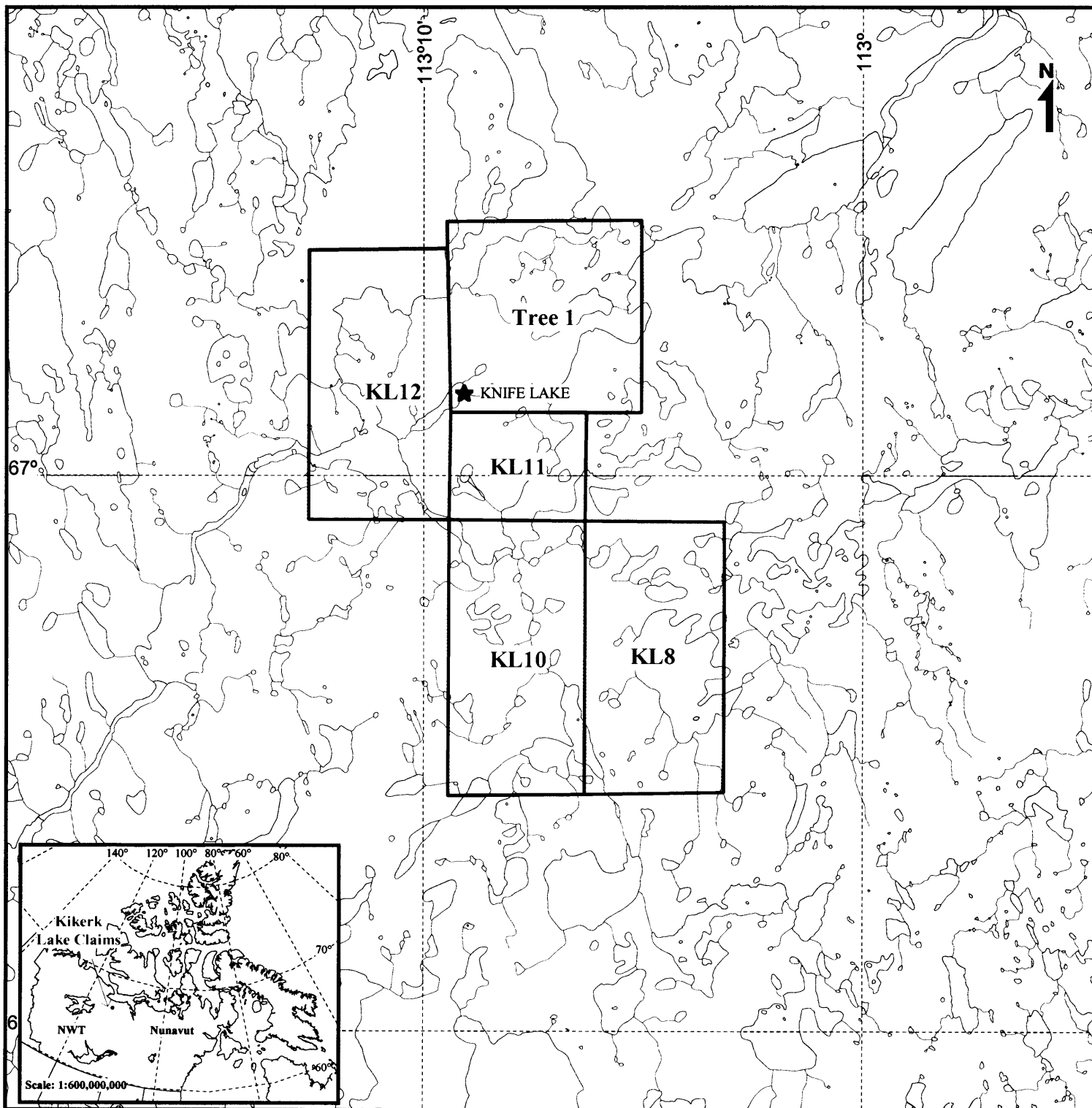
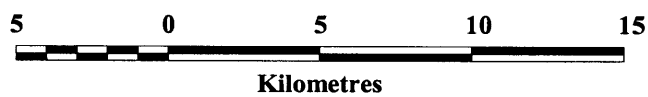


Figure 2
De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.
Kikerk Lake Property



April 5, 2002

4.0 BEDROCK GEOLOGY

The Kikerk Lake claim block lies within the Wopmay Orogen on the western margin of the Slave Structural Province of the northwestern Canadian Shield (Figure 3). The Wopmay Orogen (ca. 1.9Ga) is comprised of three tectonostratigraphic sequences. From west to east they are the Hottah Arc, Great Bear Arc and the Coronation Supergroup. The Wopmay Fault separates the Coronation Supergroup from the Great Bear Arc, and marks the western limit of exposed Archean crust in the Canadian Shield. A brief summary from Hoffman (1989) and St-Onge (1991) describes the formation of the Wopmay Orogen. Shelf-rise and foredeep sediments of the Coronation Supergroup were deposited across the rifted western margin of the Slave Province. These sediments were transported eastward during convergence of the Slave Province and the Hottah Arc during the Calderian Orogeny. A subduction zone was established during the Slave-Hottah Arc collision that generated the intrusion of the Great Bear volcano-plutonic Arc. The Great Bear Arc unconformably overlies the Hottah Arc and the western edge of the Coronation Supergroup, along the Wopmay Fault zone. Finally the entire region was transected by a conjugate set of transcurrent faults.

Three distinctive stratigraphic sequences constitute the Coronation Supergroup. A rift-facies assemblage composed of both Akaitcho and Grant Groups is the first sequence. The second is a shelf-rise sequence called the Epworth Group and the third is the Recluse Group, a synorogenic foredeep sequence (St-Onge et al. 1991). Within the Kikerk Lake claim block there is no evidence of either the Akaitcho or Grant group. Only sediments of the Recluse and Epworth Groups of the Coronation Supergroup were observed within the Kikerk Lake area.

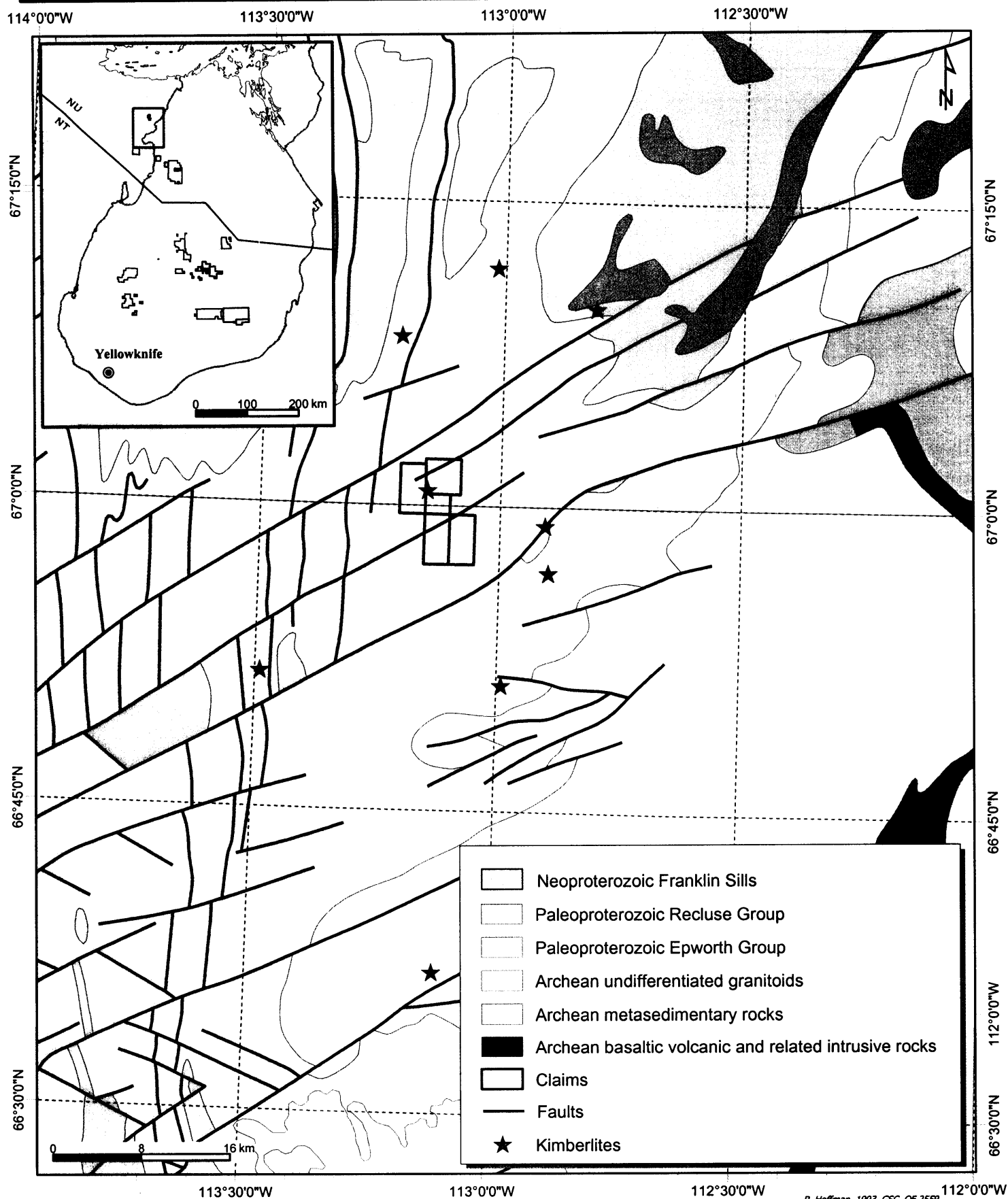
The eastern Epworth Group is composed of coarse shelf-facies, siliciclastics of the Odjick Formation such as quartzites and argillites. It also includes sediments of the Rocknest Formation that are generally cyclic dolomitic and argillitic units. Stromatolitic dolomites of the Rocknest Formation are widespread and are the most common lithology within the property.

The Recluse Group which overlies the Rocknest formation is classified as a flysch deposit. These deposits are generally thick sequences of deep marine sediments that were deposited during orogenic episodes (Prothero 1990). This group is comprised of four units including a thin layer of interbedded quartzite and argillite followed by thicker successions of black laminated argillite, turbiditic concretionary siltstones and laminated grey-green siltstones. Within the Kikerk Lake property, these units are present as north-south trending bands up to five



De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.

Figure 3 - Regional Bedrock Geology of the Kikerk Lake Area



kilometres wide. The western and southern margins of Kikerk Lake are surrounded by Recluse Group sedimentary rocks. Rocks of the Archean Yellowknife Supergroup including autochthonous basement granites, gneisses and volcanic rocks are exposed in the extreme southeast corner of the property.

Dated at 1267 Ma (St-Onge et al 1991), the post-orogenic MacKenzie Dyke Swarm which is composed of the NNW-trending diabase dykes intrudes the Coronation Supergroup units and the underlying Archean basement (St-Onge et al 1991).

Structural features of significance within and surrounding the Kikerk Lake claim block include two fault sets associated with two of the five discrete deformational events that occurred in the region. The first set of north-striking thrust faults resulted from the first deformational event. One of these faults occurs just to the west of the Kikerk Lake claim block. The second set of faults are northeast-trending transcurrent or strike-slip faults. The post-orogenic faulting involved east-west shortening and north-south extension associated with the fifth (and final) deformational event (St-Onge et al 1991). These transcurrent faults offset the older thrust faults throughout the region.

5.0 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The surficial geology of the Wopmay Orogen is a byproduct of the Keewatin sector of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. The Keewatin Ice Divide occupied a roughly north-south oriented region extending from the Manitoba-Nunavut border to Wager Bay (ca. 700 km). Ice originating from the Keewatin Ice Divide flowed from the east/northeast across the Slave Province and the Wopmay Orogen (Shilts and Aylsworth 1989). The Kikerk Lake property falls within the outermost of four zones distinguished by distinctive landforms and sediment assemblages that radiate outward from the ice divide. Zone four is characterized by extensive areas of nearly drift-free, ice-molded bedrock with virtually no esker development (Shilts and Aylsworth 1989).

A till veneer is the most extensive glacial deposit and only one stratigraphic unit has been recognized in the Kikerk Lake area. This till unit is typically thin, measuring less than two metres in thickness. It is generally presumed that these thin deposits underwent short transport distances and therefore very local sources are suggested. Bedrock exposures are common through the till cover. The matrix of the till tends to be very silty or sandy with a minor clay component. Consistent with

the interpretation of short transport distances, the till tends to be clast-rich with angular cobbles and boulders. Few mudboils (the preferred sample medium) are observed in the Kikerk Lake area.

There are some areas of till blanket present in Kikerk Lake area. Till blanket is generally a lodgement or basal meltout till. It typically has a gentle rolling surface with thickness ranging up to 15 metres. The deposits are sometimes fluted and underlying bedrock topography is concealed by the thick till deposits (St-Onge 1988).

Glaciofluvial deposits although rare in the Kikerk Lake area do exist as eskers, kames and outwash plains. The sediment-starved eskers form small, sinuous ridges, parallel to sub-parallel with the ice transport direction. The esker systems follow a northwestern ice flow direction throughout most of the northwestern Slave Province and Wopmay Orogen. The ice flow direction becomes more northerly as the coast of the Coronation Gulf is approached. The ice direction is clearly reflected in the shape and orientation of the lakes and rivers.

6.0 2001 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

6.1 Till Sample Collection

After a review of the previous sample results, a decision was made to collect some check samples within the Kikerk Lake property (Figure 4). A total of 10 till sediment samples were collected on July 21st, 2001.

Site selection concentrated on till material within this area of till veneer. All samples were field-screened to -20mm and a constant volume of 10 litres was collected. Detailed sample descriptions were recorded and the location was determined using a GPS receiver (Appendix 1). For this follow-up phase of sampling, material was collected at 100 metre intervals along lines that were approximately perpendicular to the dominant ice flow direction. A two-person crew (K Pollock and S Wollner) working in a Bell 206 helicopter completed the follow-up sampling.

All samples were flown to the De Beers Canada Exploration (DBCE) warehouse in Yellowknife for palletizing and onward transport to the DBCE processing facility in Sudbury, Ontario.

6.2 Sample Treatment

At the De Beers Canada treatment facility in Sudbury, the samples are first disaggregated and deslimed in modified cement mixers to remove the clay size fraction. The washed material is then screened to remove the oversize fraction (ie $+1.0\text{mm}$) and the ultrafine or undersized fraction (ie -0.3mm). The $-1.0+0.3\text{mm}$ size fraction is treated through a mini-dense media separation (DMS) plant to produce an initial heavy mineral concentrate. Then the heavy mineral concentrate is passed through a micro-DMS plant (De Beers' proprietary technology) to provide a sort-ready product. The weights of the various fractions are recorded for the different stages of sample processing (Table 2). This information can be used to define the textural characteristics of till in the Kikerk Lake area. On average, less than 1% by weight of the original sample is analyzed for kimberlitic indicator minerals.

Finally the dried heavy mineral concentrates are sent to the DBCE mineralogical unit in Toronto for kimberlitic mineral examination and classification.



De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.

Figure 4 - Location Map of 2001 Till Samples

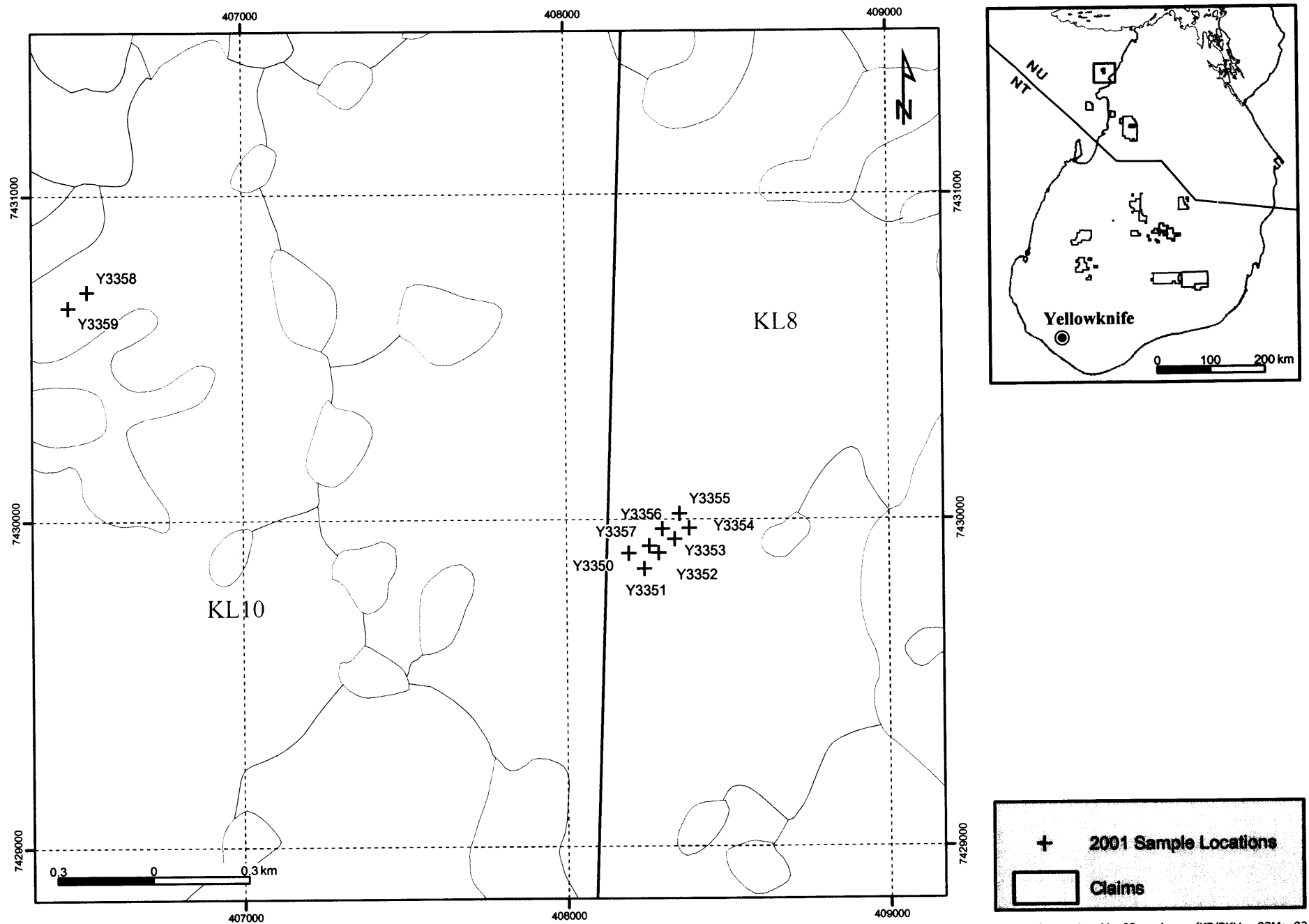


Table 2 – Sample Treatment Weights

Sample No	Initial Wt (kg)	Oversize Wt (kg)	Undersize Wt (kg)	Analytical Wt (kg)	Mini-DMS Conc Wt (g)	Micro-DMS Conc Wt (g)
Y3350-01	13.70	4.14	0.59	2.19	434.4	80.8
Y3351-01	13.00	3.12	0.48	2.22	292.8	49.3
Y3352-01	12.89	3.99	0.44	1.85	242.6	46.8
Y3353-01	13.34	4.84	0.52	1.96	354.0	56.9
Y3354-01	12.15	4.00	0.46	1.90	294.1	75.6
Y3355-01	12.77	3.80	0.61	1.96	313.9	53.4
Y3356-01	13.20	3.70	1.02	2.14	549.6	139.8
Y3357-01	13.01	2.32	0.47	2.08	159.7	28.2
Y3358-01	14.43	3.78	0.48	2.18	256.0	54.2
Y3359-01	12.51	4.34	0.75	2.56	488.1	115.0

DECODING LIST FOR VISUAL KIMBERLITIC INDICATOR MINERAL RESULTS

The following paragraphs explain the column headings used in the tables of visual results for kimberlitic indicator minerals. Each line in a table refers to one size fraction of a single sample unless otherwise noted.

Sample Number	This is the sample number used to identify each sample.
Size	Samples are sized during our processing into four size fractions. These are -2.00 +1.0mm; -1.00 + 0.5mm; -0.5 + 0.3mm and - 0.3mm. Normally, we do not examine grains smaller than 0.3mm.
TFND	Total number of kimberlitic indicator mineral grains identified visually.
DIA	Number of diamond grains identified.
TGA	Total number of kimberlitic garnet grains identified visually. This total includes peridotitic (both lherzolitic and harzburgitic paragenesis) and eclogitic grains.
ROK	Number of garnet grains with <u>R</u> emnants <u>O</u> f <u>K</u> elyphite preserved as a crust around the grain.
OTH	Number of other kimberlitic garnet grains identified.
TIL	Total number of ilmenite grains found.
PM	Total number of ilmenite grains with a perovskite mantle.
OTH	total number of other ilmenite grains.
TCD	Total number of clinopyroxene grains identified as being chrome diopside.
ROS	Total number of chrome diopside grains exhibiting <u>R</u> emnants of <u>O</u> riginal <u>S</u> urface on the chrome diopside grain.
OTH	Total number of other chrome diopside grains.
TSP	Total number of chrome spinel (chromite) grains.

ROK, ROS and PM are referred to as surface texture features. Both are sensitive to transport, and their presence suggests that the grain in question has not travelled far.

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OTH	Total number of other chrome diopside grains.
TSP	Total number of chrome spinel (chromite) grains.

ROK, ROS and PM are referred to as surface texture features. Both are sensitive to transport, and their presence suggests that the grain in question has not travelled far.

7.0 INTERPRETATION OF 2001 SAMPLE RESULTS

A total of four kimberlitic indicators were reported in the ten samples that were collected in 2001 (Table 3). All positive grains were found in the fine fraction (ie $-0.5+0.3\text{mm}$). Low grain counts coupled with the absence of coarse indicators is typically indicative of long distance transport in the glacial environment.

However two adjacent samples, Y3358-01 and Y3359-01 were both reported with single ilmenites with perovskite mantles (PM). These delicate PM textures are usually suggestive of proximity to their source.

A single spinel (chromite?) was noted in sample, Y3359-01 that may be derived from a kimberlite.

Although the indicator counts are low, the surface textures of the ilmenites suggest that the positive grains were derived from a proximal source.

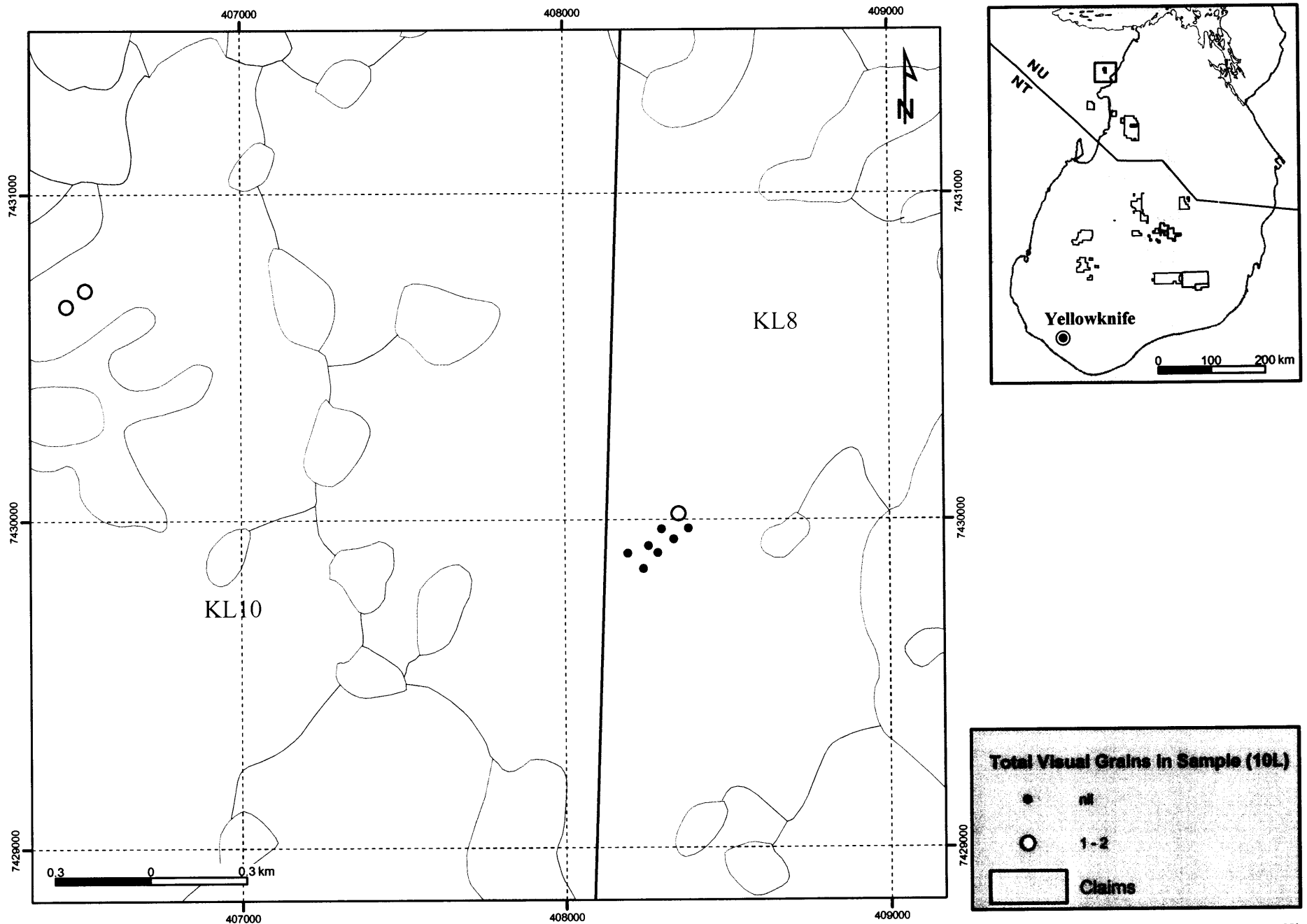
Table 3 – Visual Sample Results

Sample Number	Size (mm)	Total	Garnet			Ilmenite			Clinopyroxene		Spinel	OTH
			TGA	ROK	OTH	TIL	PM	OTH	TCD	ROS	TSP	
Y3350	-0.5+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3350	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3351	-0.5+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3351	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3352	-0.5+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3352	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3353	-0.5+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3353	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3354	-0.5+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3354	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3355	-0.5+0.3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3355	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3356	-0.5+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3356	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3357	-0.5+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Y3357	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3358	-0.5+0.3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Y3358	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y3359	-0.5+0.3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Y3359	-1.0+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2



De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.

Figure 5 - Sample Results for 2001



8.0 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Follow-up samples were collected within the Kikerk Lake property in 2001 as a check for kimberlitic indicator dispersion. The total expenditures (Appendix 2) of \$12,646.75 for 2001 are claimed for representation work on claims KL8 and KL10 (to be grouped). A summary table of expenditures below (Table 4) lists the main cost centres and their allocations.

Table 4 – Kikerk Lake Project Expenditures in 2001

Description of Expenditure	Amount (CDN\$)
Staff Wages	2110.00
Accommodation and Food	1015.00
Helicopter costs	1992.00
Fixed Wing costs	4530.00
Sample Treatment at DBCE (Sudbury)	700.00
Transportation charges	426.42
Indicator Mineral Analyses	829.10
Administration overheads (9%)	1044.23
GRAND TOTAL	\$12646.75

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All four mineral claims will be converted to exploration leases due to their potential to host additional kimberlites and if any development associated with the Knife Lake pipe proceeds.

The results of the 2001 sampling suggest that undiscovered sources of indicator minerals may exist within the Kikerk Lake property. Follow-up sampling should be undertaken to better resolve the down-ice and up-ice dispersion of indicator minerals in the Kikerk Lake claims.

P.K. Holmes
May 6, 2002

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Till Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	Volume (liters)	Easting	Northing	Sample Depth	Colour	Landform	NTS Map	Material Type	Samplers	REMARKS
Y3350	10	408194	7429897	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Gentle topography and relief on boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich, crumbly and hard to sieve with a moderate amount of oversize material.
Y3351	10	408242	7429850	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Gentle topography and relief on boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich and hard to sieve with a moderate amount of oversize material.
Y3352	10	408287	7429898	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Gentle topography and relief on boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich, crumbly and hard to sieve with a moderate amount of oversize material.
Y3353	10	408336	7429940	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Gentle topography and relief on boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich and hard to sieve with a moderate amount of oversize material.
Y3354	10	408381	7429973	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Gentle topography and relief on boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich and hard to sieve with a moderate amount of oversize material.
Y3355	10	408351	7430018	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Gentle topography and relief on top of a low rise in boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich, hard to sieve with moderate amount of oversize material.
Y3356	10	408299	7429971	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Gentle topography and relief on boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich, compact, hard to sieve with little oversize material.
Y3357	10	408258	7429920	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Low topography and relief in boulder strewn plain with blocky erratics. Clay-rich, compact, hard to sieve with little overscreen material.
Y3358	10	406513	7430706	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Low topography and relief in boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich, compact, hard to sieve with abundant overscreen material.
Y3359	10	406454	7430657	0.3m	Grey	Till Veneer	86I/14	Till	KP/SW	Low elevation and relief in boulder strewn plain. Clay-rich with abundant oversize.

NB All UTM coordinates are based on Zone 12, NAD27.

APPENDIX 2

PROJECT EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL LIST

KIKERK LAKE PROJECT - 2001

Sampling Project Expenditure Calculations

Total samples = 10

LIST OF PERSONNEL

The following personnel contributed to the work performed on the Kikerk Lake property:

Geologists:

Peter Holmes (Senior Geologist)
Kari Pollock (Field Geologist)

De Beers Canada Exploration Inc
300 – 5102 50th Avenue
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3S8

Contractors:

John Avaligik (camp attendant)
Sage Rich (cook)
Sue Wollner (contract geologist)

Helicopter Pilot:

Diana Taylor

Helicopter Engineer:

Steve Camphaug

Addresses for all the students will be the De Beers Yellowknife address noted above. All these students were employed by DBCE and were working on the Kikerk/Rockinghorse Lake project from July 1 to 23.

Expediter:

G&G Expediting Limited
Sub PO #1, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2S9

Fixed Wing:

Air Tindi Ltd.
Box 1693, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P3

Helicopter:

Great Slave Helicopters
Bag 7500, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2R3

Sampling

Wages

Staff Geologists - Chargeout Rates:

1-Senior Geologist @ \$600/day x 2days	\$1,200.00
1-Field Geologist @ \$200/dayx2days	\$400.00
Total staff field chargeout for Kikerk:	\$1,600.00

Geology Students - Chargeout Rate:

1-Contract geologist @\$165/day for 1 day	\$165.00
1-Camp Attendant @\$145/day for 1 day	\$145.00
1-Cook @\$200/day for 1 day	\$200.00
	\$510.00

Camp Costs:

7 mandays for food, accommo and fuels @\$145.00/day	\$1,015.00
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Total camp cost for Kikerk

\$1,015.00

Helicopter

Rental: 2.4 hours x \$675/hour	\$1,620.00
Fuel: 2.4 hours x \$155/flight hour	\$372.00
Total Helicopter Charge for Kikerk	\$1,992.00

Fixed Wing:

Rental:	
1/2 de Havilland Twin Otter Flights @ \$2265/flight	\$1,132.50
Fuel: 1/2 Flight @ \$1320/flight	\$660.00
Expediting:	\$250.00
Total Fixed Wing Charge for Kikerk	\$4,530.00

Sample Transport Costs

Transport - Yellowknife to Sudbury Treatment facility	
One shared load at \$3764.226/load (10%)	\$376.42
Transport - Mineral Concentrate, Sudbury to Toronto	
1 Lot @ \$50/lot	\$50.00
Total Transport Cost	\$426.42

Sample Processing

De Beers 2001 Sampling Program

Sample Processing: 10 samples x \$70.00/sample	\$700.00
Mineral Examination:	
Fine Fraction: 35.8 grams/25g/hr x \$50.00/hr	\$71.60
Medium Fraction: 121.20 grams/8g/hr x \$50.00/hr	\$757.50
Total for Sample Processing (2001)	\$1,529.10

Total For Sampling Project Kikerk 2001:

\$11,602.52

9% Administration Charge for Kikerk Claims

\$1,044.23

Admin Charge covers costs of administrating the Kikerk claims over the one year period 1-January-2001 to 31-December-2001, including costs of Drafts persons, Drafting Supplies, Senior Geologists, Geophysicists, Project Management, Account Management, Office Support (Plotting, Planning, Data, etc), Telephone and Fax charges, Technical books and papers, etc.

Grand Total For Kikerk 2001 Sampling Project

\$12,646.75

General Costs applied to claims on a "per claim" basis:	
*Costs applied on a "cost per sample" basis:	
Total For Work Done on All Kikerk Claims in 2001	

*Costs that are applied on a "per claim" basis are:

Sr. Geologist field wages
and 9% administration charge.