SCEPTRE PROPERTY
CORONATION (NORTH SLAVE) DIAMOND DISTRICT
Nunavut

REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

(GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING, GROUND GEOPHYSICS AND DIAMOND DRILLING)

Work completed between November 15, 2003 and November 14, 2004

Mineral Claims

TR 15, TR 16	F70565, F70566
TR 22 – TR 24	F70572-F70574
TR 27 – TR 29	F70577-F70579
TR 33, TR 34	F70583, F70584
TR 39 – TR 41	F70589-F70591
TR 43, TR 45	F70593, F70595
TR 50- TR 53	F70600-F70603
TR 74 – TR 78	F67574-F67578
TR 89, TR 92, TR 93	F67589, F67222, F67223

NTS Sheets
86 I / 13, 14
86 P / 03, 04

(approximate centre of claims: 67° 00' N / 113° 30' W)

Stornoway Ventures Ltd.
International Samuel Exploration Corp.
Dasher Energy Corp.

J.L.P. Miller
January 2005

Summary

Stornoway Diamond Corp. (formerly Stornoway Ventures Ltd.) has optioned 75 mineral claims of the Sceptre Property representing about 180,803 acres from International Samuel Exploration Corp., Dasher Energy Corp., and Cantech Ventures Inc.. The claims were originally staked in November of 2000, and are located in Nunavut, north of Napatulik (Takijuk) Lake and west of the Tree River. The property occupies portions of NTS map sheets 86 I/13 and 14, and 86 P/03 and 04, some 150km north-northwest of the prolific Lac de Gras kimberlite field. Discoveries of diamondiferous kimberlite discoveries between the north end of Contwoyto Lake and the south shore of Coronation Gulf heightened exploration interest in the area, known as either the 'North Slave Craton' or the 'Coronation Diamond District'.

The Sceptre claims lie within barrenlands of the Bear-Slave Upland of the Kazan physiographic region. Numerous lakes fill hollows, and glacially smoothed rounded rocky hills with a local relief of a few tens of metres are characteristic. Elevations in excess of 500m are noted on the Sceptre property, with local base levels of 378m at Kikerk Lake (just northeast of the Sceptre Block). The climate is sub-arctic, with temperatures ranging from -50°C in the winter to +25°C in the summer. Kugluktuk, the nearest community, lies some 120km to the northwest. Access to the area is by float, wheel or ski-equipped aircraft (in season) or by helicopter.

The Sceptre Property encompasses rocks of the Proterozoic Bear structural province, although the Archean Slave craton is thought to underlie the property at depth. The Bear Province is dominated by the Wopmay Orogen, which records early to mid-Proterozoic rifting, subduction and terrane accretion along the western margin of the Slave Province. The Wopmay is divided into five tectonic belts that have undergone separate phases of collision-related deformation. Post-collision sedimentation is recorded by the mid-Proterozoic to early Cambrian Coppermine and Rae groups of the Coppermine Homocline. Extension following the Wopmay Orogeny allowed intrusion of the Muskox Complex, a late-Proterozoic layered ultramafic body, and the Franklin diabase sills. Roughly 65% of the rocks of the Slave are granitoid and 35% are supracrustal; more than half of the surface area consists of Late Archean granitoids (2.70 to 2.55Ga). Supracrustal rocks comprise distinct belts of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks ranging in age from 2.71 to 2.58Ga. Lineaments suggest an underlying system of crustal-scale fractures that may be of significance to kimberlite emplacement. Swarms of regionally extensive Paleoproterozic to Proterozoic diabase dykes are prevalent throughout the area.

Ice-flow directions are variable, and range from roughly east-west (165 to 180°) to north-northwest (330 to 350°). Till cover is commonly relatively thin (0-2 m), with frequent areas of bare bedrock. Glacio-isostatic depression of the crust resulted in significantly higher sea levels following deglaciation and the subsequent rebound has created raised beaches and fluvial terraces.

Compilation and review of previous data from exploration programs undertaken by historical claim holders in the Coronation Diamond District area suggest that the area (i) encompasses some 21 known kimberlite bodies, at least nine of which are diamondiferous, (ii) has evidence for deep seated crustal fracturing, (iii) hosts dense swarms of diabase dykes, (iv) is mantled by glacially transported till of relatively local derivation, (v) contains till samples with anomalous concentrations of indicator minerals that do not appear to have known source bodies, and (vi) has not been explored as thoroughly as the Lac de Gras area. At the present time there are no known kimberlites on Sceptre.

Exploration by Stornoway on the property has included collection of over 1000 till samples of both detailed and regional nature, assessment of structural lineaments (LandSat7), and collection of 6,669km of helicopter electromagnetic/ resistivity/magnetic data. Sample lines were spaced betweem two and five kilometres apart, with regional 20 kg samples collected at 500m intervals along the lines. Detailed samples, generally 10kg, have sample spacings as low as 150m in some locations. All sample lines were traversed by foot. Priority geophysical anomalies derived from airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were ground checked concurrently with the till sampling program but in most cases were not explained due to till and/or lake cover. Results of this work were disclosed in previous assessment reports on the Sceptre and Tiara properties and summarized below.

Visual picking results from the 530 till samples collected in 2002 from Sceptre display a generally elevated background. One or two pyropes are common in samples throughout the Sceptre claims, and olivines are found in most samples. Multiple grain anomalies (i.e. pyrope+/-ilmenite+/-olivine are also widespread. Eclogite, chromite and chrome diopside are less common but still prevalent across the claims. The prominent indicator mineral train in the northeast corner of the property is narrow, slightly sinuous in nature, and thought to reflect the Knife Pipe (some 13km to the south-southeast). Pyrope and ilmenite counts suggest that four to ten pyropes or 10 to 20 ilmenites in a single sample would be of exploration significance and require future follow-up sampling. Olivine grains appear to contain chromite inclusions and are likely derived from an ultramafic body rather than a kimberlitic source. Results from the 491 till samples collected from Sceptre in 2003 again show a generally elevated background on the property. Multi-grain anomalies including pyrope ± eclogite± ilmenite are common, as are samples returning total grain counts higher than 10. One or two pyropes are prevalent in many of the samples throughout the Sceptre claims, and ilmenites are found in most samples. Chrome diopside grains are rare, and only occur in four locations on the property. Follow-up in the northeast arm within the Knife train did not conlusively show evidence for recharge of the indicator train. Detailed sampling in the "IND" area revealed a possibility of two trains, but requires further sampling to be certain.

Over the course of the summer of 2004 Stornoway delineated geophysical targets using ground geophysical techniques and drill tested targets developed in previous years. A detailed till sampling program complemented the other exploration work, which helped to develop future target areas.

A total of 368 till samples were colleted in 2004, which in general returned very few indicator grains, apart from areas within the north eastern arm. Promising anomalies of 2003 that were pursued in 2004 were not supported in infill sampling. As shown in previous years there is a widespread elevation in the background count of indicators on the property and multi-grain type anomalies between two and four are common and virtually every sample has at least one visually selected indicator. The indicator train in the northeastern arm of the property was extensively sampled in the past three years to determine the possibility of recharge in the train within the property area. Results show a one sample peak with indicator counts falling off perpendicular to the train's orientation. This irregularity in the train perpendicular to strike is maintained along the train's length and off the property. An anomaly in the southeastern foot of the property returned low level indicators that may require further work. The IND area was intensely sampled and results did not support the two train theory developed in previous work. Indicator counts were irregular and mineral recovery poorer than expected.

Five ground geophysical surveys were performed within the Sceptre Property and they proved effective at resolving airborne geophysical targets in such a manner that two were prioritized for drilling. One geophysical target (SC112) remains of interest, while two further targets (SC018, SC063) have been down-graded in priority as they no longer appear to represent a diatreme-type body. Three drill holes totaling 327.5m were performed in geophysical targets of high interest. All three drill holes performed did not intersect kimberlite, but did represent true geophysical targets in that the prominent EM response was a graphite horizon and the magnetic high was a diabase unit.

Existing water and land use permits should be maintained in good standing with the relevant regulatory authorities. Fuel and camp supplies/equipment for the potential exploration work in 2005 should be pre-positioned by winter road in early 2005, preferably to the Lupin minesite.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Maps (in Map Folio)

List of Appendices

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Stornoway Diamond Corp. ('Stornoway') has optioned 75 mineral claims comprising the Sceptre property representing about 180,803 acres (73,168ha) from International Samuel Exploration Corp., Dasher Energy Corp., and Cantech Ventures Inc. (collectively referred to as "ISDC"). The claims were originally acquired by ISDC in November of 2000, and are located in Nunavut, north of Napatulik (Takijuk) Lake and west of the Tree River (see Figure 1). The claims were staked in response to kimberlite discoveries between the north end of Contwoyto Lake and the south shore of Coronation Gulf, referred to as either the 'North Slave Craton' or the 'Coronation Diamond District'. This area lies some 150km north-northwest of the prolific Lac de Gras kimberlite field, which hosts the Ekati and Diavik diamond mines. This report presents work performed in the summer of 2004 on 27 of these claims. For continuity with previous reports and simplicity's sake property descriptions include the entire Sceptre Property (all 75 claims) while interpretation of results address only the areas on which work was performed.

Diamondiferous kimberlites reported by Ashton Mining of Canada Inc., Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc., Rhonda Corporation, Tahera Corporation and their various joint venture partners from within the Coronation Diamond District suggest the regional geological and tectonic setting is favorable for not only the formation and preservation of diamonds in the mantle, but also their transport to surface. After optioning the property from ISDC, Stornoway embarked on a compilation of available public information, reviewed previous exploration activities and initiated a comprehensive diamond exploration program including remote sensing, the collection of helicopter magnetic/electromagnetic data and indicator mineral till sampling. Results of this work in 2002 and 2003 work have been previously reported (Hopkins, 2003; Miller, 2004). In 2004, Stornoway continued their diamond exploration efforts collecting follow-up till samples, ground geophysics and limited diamond drilling. The work was intended to test promising geophysical targets and develop indicator-based targets for future work.

The report provides a detailed description of landholdings, including a list of claims, their location, access, physiography and other relevant information. A discussion of diamond potential and the anticipated exploration target follow a description of regional and property scale geology. Previous exploration activities are briefly reviewed, summarized and discussed. Results of the current till sampling, ground geophysics and drilling program are presented as a series of maps and discussed/interpreted as appropriate. Conclusions and recommendations based on the work completed to date are also provided.

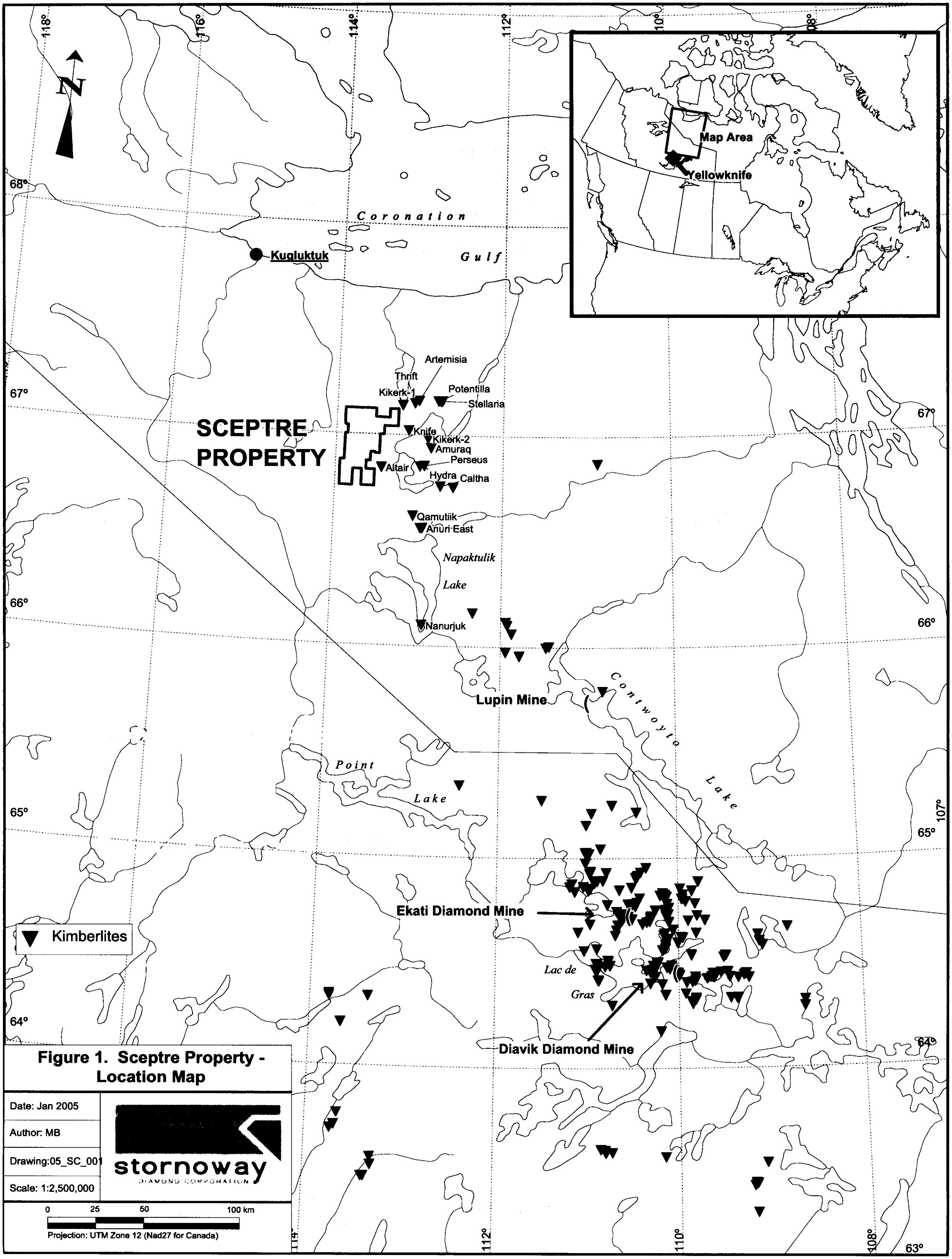

Figure 1. Sceptre Property - Location Map

Portions of this report are based on existing geological, geochemical and geophysical data available from both published sources and industry assessment reports on file with the Mining Recorder's Offices (DIAND - Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) in Yellowknife (Northwest Territories) and Iqaluit (Nunavut), as well as the author's direct experience in grassroots diamond exploration. Public communications (press releases, reports, maps and presentations) by various companies active in the area have been used to supplement the baseline data. The author has relied on the truth and accuracy of the aforementioned public data in the preparation of this report. Source materials for information not considered to be 'common knowledge' are referenced as applicable.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF LANDHOLDINGS

2.1 Location and Mineral Claims

The claim blocks lie within Nunavut, some 120km southeast of Kugluktuk and about 600km north of Yellowknife, NT and consist of 75 contiguous, unsurveyed, mineral claims representing 180,803 acres (73,168ha), with maximum dimensions measuring approximately 41km (north-south) by 30km (east-west). The claims on which work was performed have been highlighted. A complete list of mineral claims on which work was performed can be found in Appendix I. Figure 2 shows the claim boundaries as well as spatial relation of the Sceptre Property to topography, Inuit Owned Lands and adjacent claims.

The properties occupy portions of National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 86I and 86P (Napaktulik Lake and Kikerk Lake, respectively), and more specifically 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 86 I/13 and 14, and 86 P/03 and 04.

Stornoway has earned an initial 40% interest in the Sceptre from International Samuel Exploration Corp., Dasher Energy Corp., and Cantech Ventures Inc. ("ISDC") and is the operator of all exploration programs.

2.2 Access

The Sceptre Property can be accessed via float or ski equipped fixed wing aircraft using any of the numerous lakes within the area. The nearest improved landing strips available to wheeled aircraft are gravel runways at Lupin Mine (150km to the southeast) and Kugluktuk (approximately 120km to the northwest). Esker landings are also possible at a number of other sites. There are no all season roads or railways in the area. Nuna Logistics operates and maintains a winter road that runs from Yellowknife to Echo Bay's Lupin Mine which allows the pre-positioning of fuel and supplies.

Kugluktuk (previously known as Coppermine), the nearest community, is situated at 67° 50' N and 115° 06' W, at an elevation of 22.5m above sea level. Data from the last available census (1991) indicates a population of about 1,100 persons (Collections, 2002). The community is serviced by scheduled airline flights, as well as by barge from Hay River during the late summer.

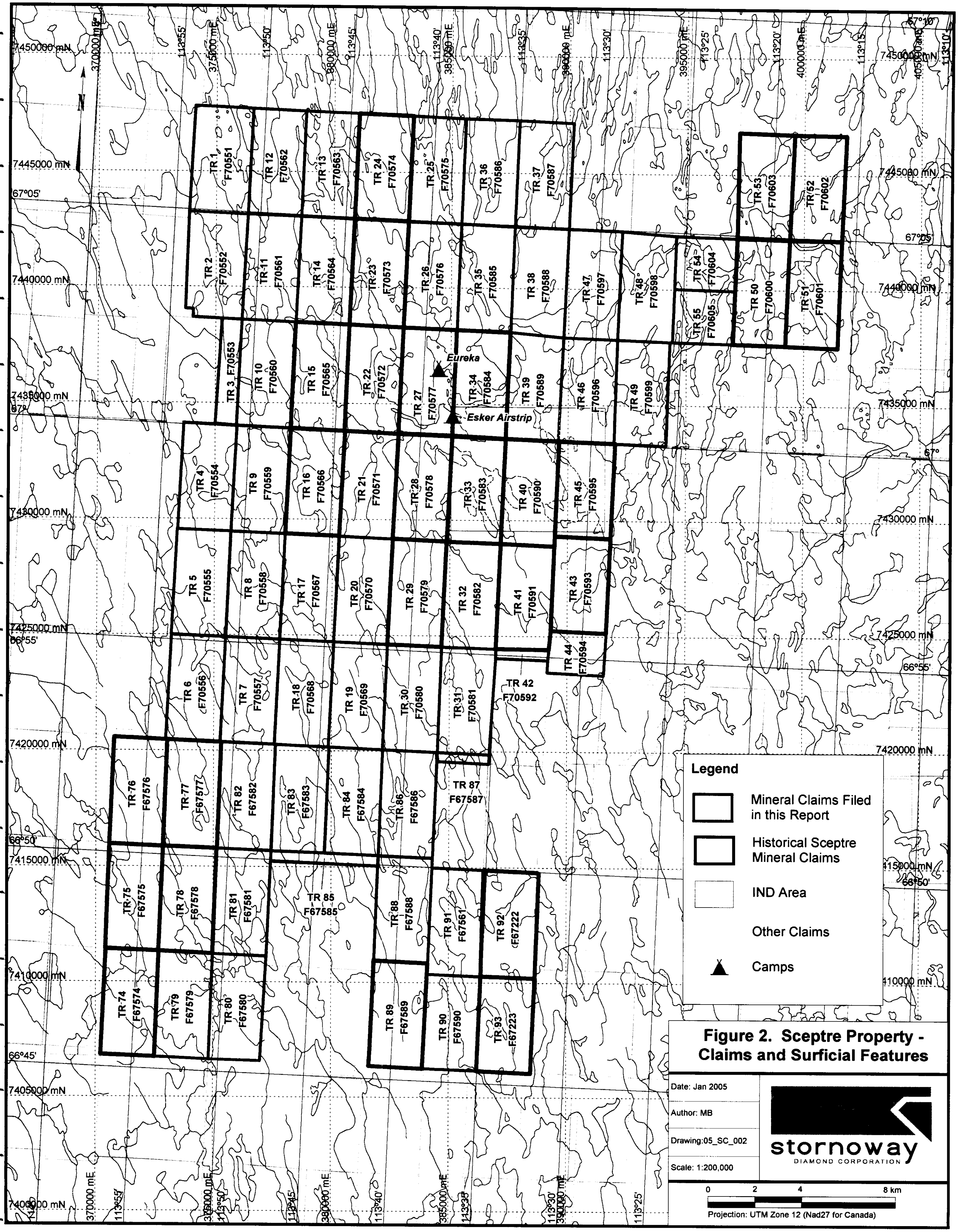

Figure 2. Sceptre Property - Claims and Surficial Features

At the present time there is no base camp on the property. Tent floors have been left at an esker bound lake with a nearby marked land strip suitable for Twin Otter aircraft on tundra tires (Figure 2). The availability of a usable land strip is an important safety and logistical consideration during the seasonal melt. Freeze-up and break-up of ice on the lakes occurs in mid September and June, respectively, and during this time helicopter access is required. Ice-free seasons average about 2 ½ to 3 months in duration.
The claims are generally remote and operations are expensive, perhaps 30-40% more than would be expected in the Lac de Gras area, a significant portion of which goes to positioning fuel, supplies and equipment from Yellowknife. Kugluktuk could also be used as a staging area, but it does not have the exploration or logistical expertise available in Yellowknife.

Physical work on mineral claims, other than remote sensing (e.g. airborne surveys), requires notification of the nearest Regional Inuit Corporation (RIA) and local Inuit communities, as well as a number of other permits and approvals. Any water use activities (such as a camp or drilling) anywhere within Nunavut require a Water Licence granted by the Nunavut Water Board (Article 12 of NLCA). Establishing an exploration camp on Crown Lands in Nunavut requires a land use permit issued by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (DIAND). Access to Inuit Owned Lands (both surface and subsurface) requires an access permit from the appropriate Regional Inuit Association. All water licences, DIAND land use applications and access permits are automatically screened by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB – Article 13 of NLCA). NIRB can elect to send any submission to a full panel review process – this is usually not required for exploration camps or early stage drilling. Standard approvals by the Workman's Compensation Board are also required. More advanced exploration or development projects may also be subject to input from the Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal and Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. At the present time Stornoway has the requisite permits and approvals for their exploration program.

2.3 Physiography, Flora and Fauna

The Sceptre claims lie predominantly within barrenlands of the Bear-Slave Upland of the Kazan physiographic region, where peneplain surfaces, typical of treeless, bare rock parts of the shield, dominate. Numerous lakes fill hollows, and glacially smoothed rounded rocky hills with a local relief of a few tens of metres are characteristic (Dyke and Dredge, 1989). Elevations in excess of 500m are noted on the Sceptre Property, with local base levels of 378m at Kikerk Lake (just northeast of the Sceptre block). Streams generally flow either to the north or to the southeast and exhibit a strong structure control. The properties lie northeast of the southern limit of continuous permafrost (Dyke et al., 1989).

Most of the Arctic is a classified as a polar desert with limited precipitation (Arctic Travel, 2001). Winter starts in mid-October and lasts until mid-May, with an average temperature of -25°C between December and April (range of –15 to -40° C). Wind chill factors can easily push this to the -45 to -50°C range (Pooka, 2001). Blizzards are most common during autumn (October and November) and in early spring (February to April);

most of the annual average 0.5m snowfall occurs during these storms. Summer temperatures are commonly around low to middle 20°C. The highest temperature ever recorded in the Arctic was +43°C in Kugluktuk in the summer of 1991 (Arctic Travel, 2001). Electrical storms are common during the summer months. Winds average 15-20km per hour on most days. Sea ice breaks up sometime between mid-July and the end of August and generally begins to refreeze by the middle of September (Collections, 2002). Fog along the coast of Coronation Gulf can also be a significant factor in exploration. Freeze-up and break-up of ice on the smaller lakes occurs in mid-September and early June/early July, respectively, and during this time helicopter access is required. Ice-free seasons average about 2 ½ to 3 months in duration. Kugluktuk experiences 24 hours of daylight from roughly May 27 to July 17, and 24 hours of darkness from December 10 to January 02 (Environment Canada, 2001).

Wildlife in the region includes caribou, musk oxen, Arctic wolves, Arctic foxes, Barrenland grizzlies, wolverines, Arctic hares and ptarmigan. In addition, lake trout and grayling occupy some of the lakes and rivers. Arctic Char run in some of the rivers that connect directly to the sea. Dwarf willows, and various sedges and grasses characterize the vegetative cover. Lichens are common on bare rock surfaces.

2.4 Property History

Diamond exploration in the Slave Province and environs prior to the early 1990s was very limited until Dia Met Minerals Ltd. announced that it had discovered a diamond-bearing kimberlite in the Lac de Gras region in 1991. This announcement sparked one of the largest claim-staking rushes in Canadian history, and ground was acquired from Lac de Gras north to Coronation Gulf. Since then, most of the historical claims outside of the immediate Lac de Gras area have been allowed to lapse. Well over 200 kimberlites have been discovered in the Lac de Gras region, of which at least 20% are estimated to be diamondiferous.

Prior to the diamond boom, exploration in the general area of the current Sceptre Property focused on gold and base metals. Publicly available assessment reports document available work records for various historical properties within the area, but it is beyond the scope of, and relevance to, this report to describe all past activities. Prior to Stornoway's exploration a brief summary of results pertinent to diamond exploration suggested only limited till sampling by past holders of the Sceptre Property, with a total of 84 samples at a very irregular spacing. Of those 84 samples, 58 of them lie along the northern boundary of the property. The 26 remaining reported samples are at the southern end of the claims. Potential kimberlite indicator mineral grains (pyropes, ilmenites and chrome diopsides) were recovered from some of the samples.

Over the course of 2002/03, Stornoway collected about 1000 regional and detailed till samples from the Sceptre Property at an average of 250-500m intervals along fences oriented perpendicular to the last ice direction that were separated betweenone and four kilometers. Visual picking results revealed a generally elevated background on the property, with common one or two pyrope samples, olivines, and multiple grain anomalies (i.e. pyrope+/-ilmenite+/-olivine), and less pervasive eclogite, chromite and chrome diopside anomalies. A prominent indicator mineral train in the northeast corner of the property is thought to reflect the Knife Pipe (some 13km to the south-southeast).

Multi-grain anomalies including pyrope ± eclogite± ilmenite are common in the 2003 sampling , as are samples returning total grain counts higher than 10. One or two pyropes are prevalent in many of the 2003 samples throughout the Sceptre claims, and ilmenites are found in most samples. The 2003 sampling showed chrome diopside grains are rare, and only occur in four locations on the property. Follow-up in the northeast arm within the Knife train did not conclusively show evidence for recharge of the indicator train on the property. Detailed sampling in the "IND" area (in the center of Sceptre ~ 7433000N, ~387000E) revealed a possibility of two trains, but requires further sampling to be certain.

Airborne geophysical data available through assessment files were collected at relatively coarse line spacing with limited direct property coverage, although it does reveal the presence of numerous north-northwest trending Mackenzie diabase dykes crossing both claim blocks. Older northeast and north-south diabase dykes also transect the claims. Dyke sets are thought to be of significance to kimberlite emplacement in the Lac de Gras area some 300km to the south-southeast.

In the spring of 2002, Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. collected 6,669km of helicopter electromagnetic/ resistivity/magnetic data along east-west flight lines at a separation of 150m and a sensor height of approximately 30m for Stornoway. This survey revealed several interesting resistivity lows and anomalous magnetic features (both highs and lows) that are considered to be potential exploration targets. There is strong evidence to suggest that both survey areas have been subjected to deformation, alteration, and several phases of intrusion. The magnetic maps clearly define linear magnetic trends (north-northwest, northeast, northwest and east-west). Resistivity values of less than 5000 ohm-m are found in the larger lakes, and some of the smaller lakes have subtle resistivity lows appearing as circular or lenticular features. A very complex, folded, multi-conductor unit dominates the northern portion of the Sceptre block and warrants further investigation. Preliminary interpretation suggests that several of the geophysical targets are indicative of intrusive bodies.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION TARGET

3.1 Regional Geology

Stornoway's land package lies along the northwestern edge of the Archean Slave craton where it adjoins the Proterozoic Bear structural province of the Canadian Shield (see Figure 3). The Slave Structural Province, an Archean segment of the North American Craton, has been the subject of extensive bedrock mapping and related studies, but its overall tectono-magmatic evolution remains controversial. A wide variety of lithologies of different age occur within the Slave Province. At the surface, 65% of the rocks are granitoid and 35% are supracrustal (Fyson and Padgham, 1993) and more than half of the surface area consists of Late Archean granitoids (2.70 to 2.55Ga). Granitic rocks were

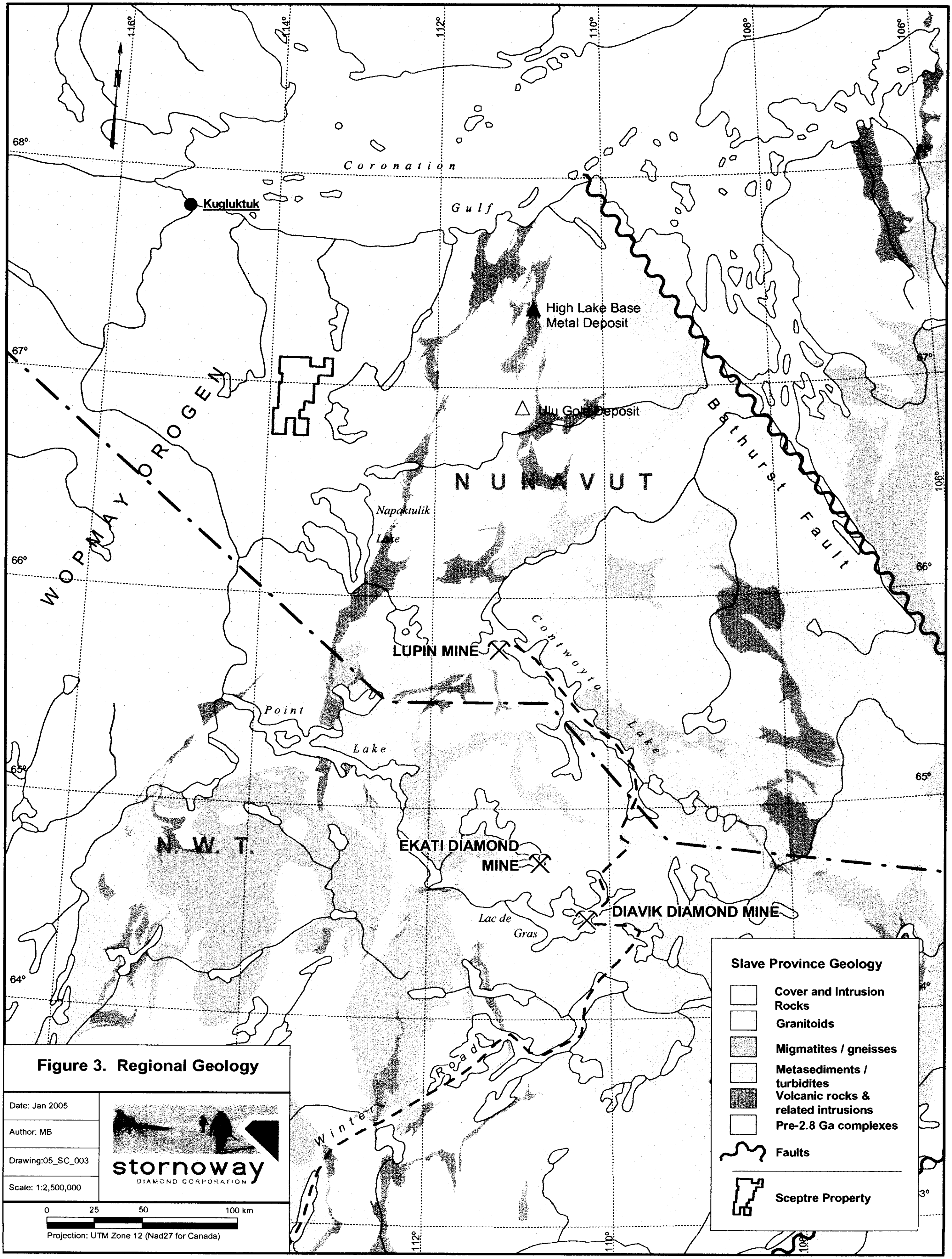

Figure 3. Regional Geology

emplaced during two separate magmatic events. The first group of plutonic rocks were emplaced between 2.667 and 2.65Ga, and are best represented by the Wishbone monzogranite, a large plutonic body outcropping southwest of the Lupin Mine. The emplacement of the monzogranite has been interpreted as a syn-volcanic intrusion. A second magmatic event occurred between 2.608 and 2.585Ga, emplacing calc-alkaline rocks of diorite to granodiorite composition and peraluminous granites (Relf, 1992; Bowie, 1994).

Supracrustal rocks, members of the Yellowknife Supergroup (YSG), comprise distinct belts of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks ranging in age from 2.71 to 2.58Ga. Metavolcanic units can be divided into two main groups, one dominated by mafic volcanic rocks and related intrusive rocks with mid-ocean ridge chemical affinities and the other dominated by volcaniclastic rocks of intermediate composition similar to those found in modern island-arc settings (Relf, 1992). Metasedimentary belts are comprised of metaturbidites that may contain iron formation, polymictic conglomerates and related clastic sedimentary rocks (Relf, 1992; Bowie, 1994). Most of the supracrustal rocks have been dated at 2.715 to 2.655Ga, although both older (3.15Ga) and younger (<2.615Ga) lithologies have been recognized (Kjarsgaard, 1996).

Limited exposures of Proterozoic rocks near Rockinghorse Lake and the northwestern end of Contwoyto Lake have been correlated with the Goulburn and Epworth groups. They are interpreted to represent cratonic and marginal geosynclinal environments lying unconformably on Archean basement (Bostock, 1980).

Major structural and tectonic features form the borders of the Slave Province (Figure 3), including the Wopmay Orogen (northwest and west edge), the Great Slave Shear Zone - McDonald Fault (south-southeast) and the Thelon Tectonic Zone (eastern border). Thrusting, later polyphase folding and late faulting typify the province. Metamorphism within the Slave Province ranges up to greenschist and amphibolite grades.

The complex structural evolution of supracrustal domains within the Slave Province is the result of interaction of several generations of plutons with regional stress systems. Early structures of individual domains are overprinted by distinctive directional sets of regional foliations. Regional control of foliation, as indicated by the structural asymmetry of the province, is expressed by the westerly vergence of folds. These westerly convex fold arcs have a preferred easterly dip of later stage foliations (Fyson and Helmstaedt, 1988). Foliations within the metasedimentary units tend to wrap concordantly around syn-kinematic granitoid plutons and are generally confined to areas proximal to the plutons. Further from the plutons, foliations form distinct regional north to north-northwest and northeast striking trends and, along with subsets of more limited regional extent, usually interfere in a limited zone of overlap (Fyson and Helmstaedt, 1988).

Lineaments formed by the volcanic belts and granite margins change in trend north of latitude 66°N from predominantly northwesterly in the eastern portions of the province to north-northwest and northeast. Sharp contrasts within the structural trend of the province are evident in the southwest where volcanic belts and intrusion margins trending approximately northwest, northeast and north are juxtaposed into an angular pattern. This angular pattern suggests that volcanism and structure may have been controlled by an underlying system of crustal-scale fractures (Padgham and Fyson, 1992; Percival, 1996).

The Proterozoic Bear structural province lies on the northwestern side of the Slave Craton (Figure 3) and is dominated by the Wopmay Orogen, which records early to mid-Proterozoic rifting, subduction and terrane accretion along the western margin of the Slave Province. The Wopmay is divided into five tectonic belts, with the Hepburn, Asiak and Tree River belts representing an obducted sedimentary prism. The Great Bear zone is an Andean-type magmatic arc related to subduction beneath the Slave Province. These first four belts have undergone at least five separate phases of collision-related deformation (Fraser, 1960; Hoffman, 1984; Hoffman et al, 1983).

Post-collision sedimentation is recorded by the mid-Proterozoic to early Cambrian Coppermine and Rae groups of the Coppermine Homocline. Relatively minor extension following the Wopmay Orogeny allowed intrusion of the Muskox Complex, a late-Proterozoic layered ultramafic body, and the Franklin diabase sills. Disturbances of the post-orogenic sediments and intrusives have been relatively minor. Rocks of the Coppermine Homocline have been gently tilted to the north, but remain largely undeformed (Fraser, 1960; Hoffman, 1984; Hoffman et al, 1983). Archean rocks are though to underlie much of the Bear Province, and are exposed in the Eokuk Uplift.

Swarms of regionally extensive Paleoproterozic to Proterozoic diabase dykes are prevalent throughout the area of interest. The three primary Paleoproterozoic dyke swarms include Malley, MacKay and the northern analogue to the Lac de Gras dykes. The Malley diabase dykes strike northeast and were emplaced around 2.23Ga. The MacKay diabase dykes form a widely spaced east-striking swarm emplaced around 2.21Ga. The third swarm, similar to the Lac de Gras dykes which converge north of the Lac de Gras area and were emplaced around 2.03Ga, strike 010°. These dyke swarms may be related to rifting and break-up along the eastern and southern borders of the Slave Province (LeCheminant et al., 1996). Proterozoic dykes of the northwest striking Mackenzie dyke swarm were probably emplaced during a regional 1.27Ga rifting event that affected the entire Slave Province (LeCheminant et al., 1996). The dykes are coarse-grained and dark grey to green in colour with thicknesses up to 150m (Bostock, 1980). Dykes have higher relief in areas where they intersect less competent material (metaturbidites) and form depressions in regions of more competent material (granites and gneisses). Northeast trending diabase dykes and sills of the Franklin Igneous Event (0.72Ga) are also common.

Although little detailed work concerning the glacial and surficial geology has been conducted, it appears the area of interest was deglaciated just prior to 9,000 years ago, based on carbon 14 dates from shell material (Dyke and Dredge, 1989). The lack of moraines and limited amounts of glaciofluvial deposits suggest that deglaciation may have been fairly rapid. Post-glacial processes, including weathering and cryoturbation, subsequently modified most of the previously deposited material and bedrock exposures. Local organic, fluvial and lacustrine deposits in the region are post-glacial in age and will be restricted mainly to depressions associated with poor drainage related to the underlying permafrost.

Surficial geology within the claims is represented almost equally by bedrock exposures with minor Quaternary deposits and areas of till veneer (thin and discontinuous till cover that can include areas of extensive rock outcrop). Aerially restricted deposits of fine grained glaciolacustrine silts and clays occur within the drainage of the Coppermine River, with coarser grained glaciomarine sands and gravels south of Kugluktuk. Relatively small patches of thicker till blanket have been mapped to the west of 115° W. Glacio-isostatic depression of the crust resulted in significantly higher sea levels following deglaciation whereby marine overlap has affected coastal areas along Coronation Gulf up to the current 150m elevation contour, perhaps reaching as far inland as the 300m contour (see Figure 2). The subsequent rebound has resulted in raised beaches and fluvial terraces. Reworking of till materials may influence till sampling efforts in these areas, as well as in areas of outwash. Ice flow indicators (fluting, drumlins, drumlinoid ridges, crag and tail hills and roches moutonnees) are common throughout the area, and suggest a generally west to northwest trend in the southwestern part of the area of interest (subparallel to the Coppermine River), swinging to a more north-northwest orientation in the northeast part of the property (GSC, 1967). This image also shows areas of thicker till on Sceptre.

3.2 Property Geology

The Sceptre Property has not been mapped in detail, but lies within the regional mapping in 1996 by Hoffman of the GSC and the following description has been extracted from this map as shown in Figure 4.

The property is underlain by a complex amalgamation of east-northeast trending sedimentary units that are cross cut by discontinuous east-northeast trending faults, which in turn are truncated off the property by the Franklin Igneous Suite (723Ma). These Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks that have been subjected to heavy folding and faulting, followed by emplacement of the Franklin sills and diabase dyke swarms.

The most prominent unit on the property is the Odjick Formation, which is comprised of two members the lower member is white glauconitic quartzite, argillite and concretionary argillite, metabasalt and metagabbro of the Carousel Igneous Suite, sandstone, and argillaceous dolomite. The unit is locally stromatolitic and is 0-300m in thickness. The upper member is sub-feldspathic arenite; siltstone, semipelite, minor oligomitic conglomerate, stromatolitic dolomite, and granular ironstone and ranges from 160-1000m in thickness.

The Odijick Formation is overlain by the shelf-interior carbonates of the Rocknest Formation that transitioning through Er1 through to Er3 from a core of Odjick Formation through the center of the property.

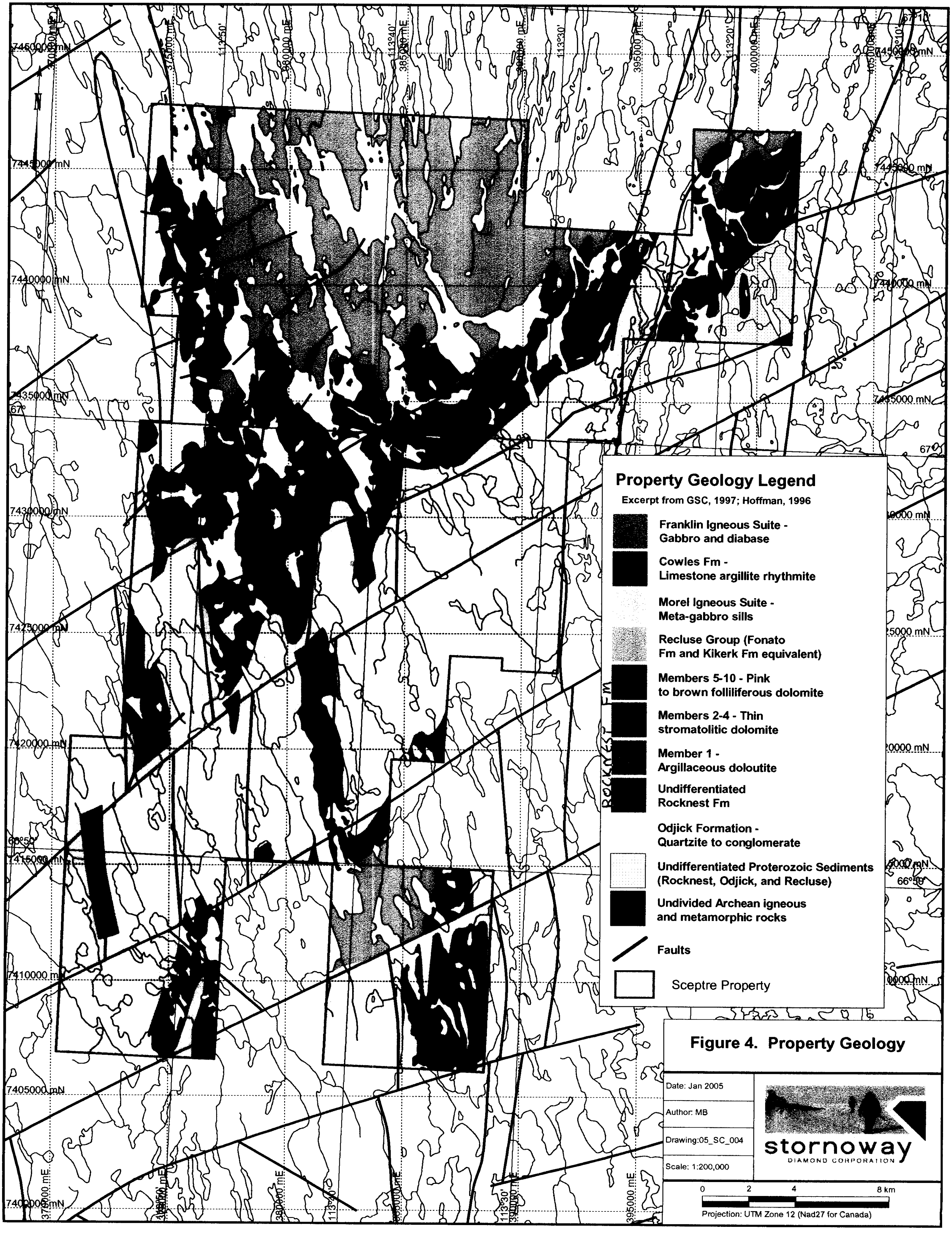

Figure 4. Property Geology

The first portion of the Rocknest Formation, Er1, is comprised of only one member which is argillaceous dololutite to stromatolitic dolomite parasequences with coalesced bioherms of small digitate stromatolites at the base of member and two conophyton bearing parasequences at the top of the member.

Unit Er2 is composed of three separate members all of which are dolomitic and stromatolitic. Member 2 is 30-80m of argillite-dominated parasequences with thin stromatolitic dolomite caps. Member 3 is cross bedded intraclastic dolomite with pseudocolumar and columnar stromatolitic dolomite ranging in thickness from 20-100m. Argillaceous dololutite to stromatolitic and thrombolitic dolomite parasequences define member 4 with conophyton bearing parasequences near the top of this 50-100m member.

Unit Er3 is again a multi-member unit; all five units are varyingly contaminated dolomite, often associated with stromatolites typically with more color than Er2. The first member (member 5) is pinkish dololutite to cherty oolitic dolomite parasequences 10-70m in thickness. Member 6 is composed of argillaceous dololutite to domal microdigitate dolomite dominated parasequences 30-100m in thickness. The 20-100m of member 7 is reddish argillite dominated parasequences with thin intraclast-ooid dolomite packstone caps. Member 8 is argillaceous dololutite to columnar stromatolitic and microdigitate dolomite-dominated parasequences which range from 10-30m. Beds of member 9 may be from 30-70m thick and are brown argillite dominated parasequences with intraclastic and stromatolitic dolomite caps. The final member (member 10) is 60-150m of microdigitate and columnar stromatolitic dolomite with locally bushy columnar patch reefs at the top of the member.

The Recluse Group is the remaining rock unit underlying the Sceptre Property it is most prominent in the northern reaches of the property with a small segment in the southeastern leg of the property. This group is comprised of four different formations all generally sediments from pelites to tuffs. The Tree River Formation is 5-300m of quartzose siltstone with minor granular pisolitic ironstone at the top. The Fontanto Formation is graphitic and pyretic pelite with minor tuff beds dated at 1882 ± 2Ma. The 200-800m thickness of this formation typically shows a resistivity signature. The Kikerk Formation is a discontinuous unit ranging in thickness from 0-600m comprised of argillite with calcareous concretions. The final formation, the Asiak Formation, is a variably large formation ranging from 0-1400m and is amalgamated feldpathic lithic wacke turbidites, and semipelite. The Asiak is considered the western facies equivalent of autochthonous Fonato and Kikerk formation.

Surficial material in the region comprises mainly morainal sediments with minor amounts of organic, fluvial, lacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits (Aylsworth and Shilts, 1988). Morainal material comprises mainly till, often reworked by fluvial or cryogenic processes. Till cover ranges from a veneer with abundant boulder lag to blankets forming gently rolling plains and drumlinoid ridges. Areas of very hummocky terrain, with relief up to 30m have been noted and may be the result of cryoturbation (Aylsworth and Shilts, 1988).

3.3 *Discussion of Diamond Potential*

Diamond exploration in the Northwest Territories prior to the early 1990's was conducted by a small group of companies and yielded only a few barren kimberlites, primarily in the Arctic Islands. A concerted effort by Chuck Fipke and others to study and trace the glacial dispersal patterns of kimberlitic indicator minerals in the western Slave Province eventually led to the 1991 discovery of diamondiferous kimberlite pipes in the Lac de Gras region. Since then well over 250 kimberlites have been discovered in the Lac de Gras region, of which more than 20% are reported to be diamond-bearing (Kjarsgaard and Levinson, 2002; J. Armstrong, pers. comm., 2002). In October 1998, Canada's first diamond mine, Ekati, officially opened for production and the Diavik Diamonds Project, situated 30km southeast of Ekati, is also producing.

There are at least five kimberlite emplacement ages known at present in the Slave Province including Ordovician, Jurassic, Middle and Upper Cretaceous, and Eocene. Kimberlites in the Lac de Gras area belong to the Cretaceous (73 to 75 Ma) and Eocene (52 +/- 1.2 Ma) periods, based on paleontology of fossils and uranium-lead and rubidium-strontium dating of radiogenic minerals found in kimberlite pipes (Kjarsgaard, 1996; Kjarsgaard and Levinson, 2002; Nassichuk and McIntyre, 1996). These Early Tertiary pipes are typically small, carrot shaped pipes that can be highly diamondiferous. The majority of the pipes have surface areas less than 10 ha, with many less than 2 ha. Although very small, several of the Ekati and Diavik pipes are high grade, up to 4.5 carats per tonne.

The distribution of known kimberlites in the central Slave Province follows a north-northwest orientation, with pipe clusters aligned orthogonal to the main trend (north-northeast and east-northeast). The Sceptre Property lies near the northern end of the main kimberlite trend. Systematic diamond exploration was initiated in the Coronation Diamond District shortly after 1991, and prior to 2000 there were four or five reported kimberlites, none of which appeared to have significant diamond counts. During 2000 and 2001 nine new diamondiferous kimberlite discoveries were reported, and another five kimberlites have been found so far in 2003. There are six more kimberlites immediately south of the area of interest (Rush, Muskox, Tah-1, JD-03, Jericho and Contwoyto-1). Kimberlites have also been discovered on Victoria Island some 300km to the north, and at Paulatuk some 350km to the northeast.

Results from at least two of the fourteen new kimberlite bodies (Potentilla and Artemesia) indicate diamond counts comparable to those from the early days of diamond exploration in the Lac de Gras area (e.g. the A154S pipe of Aber Diamond Corp. and Rio Tinto). Although samples are too small to be considered representative, and no diamond values have been reported, results nevertheless indicate that (i) the area is underlain by diamondiferous mantle material, (ii) kimberlite magmas have passed through these diamondiferous regions during their ascent to the earth's surface, and (iii) diamonds have been both transported to surface and preserved during the transport process. This suggests good potential for the discovery of additional diamondiferous kimberlites.

3.4 Exploration Target

3.4.1 Geological Characteristics

Diatremes tend to occur in groups or 'clusters' that may consist of as few as two (but more typically five) to in excess of forty individual bodies covering an area up to 50km in diameter. A series of clusters comprise a 'province'. Emplacement of kimberlites, lamproites and other related diatremes are controlled by deep seated regional fractures, and as such bear little relationship to the host geology. Host rocks can vary from heavily metamorphosed Archean aged granites, gneisses and migmatites to relatively undeformed, flat lying platform sediments.

Diatremes have been emplaced into the surrounding country rock from mantle derived magma intruded along deep fractures. At depth this magma forms a series of dykes and sills that are the 'root' zone of the diatreme. The actual diatreme is explosively emplaced at the intersection point of the deep fractures with cross features (fractures, dykes, etc.), possibly due to the process of gas fluidization or interaction with ground water. Enlargement of the vent and transport of deep (100 to 150km) mantle derived xenoliths contaminates the diatreme with a mixture of exotic fragments. Transport time from the mantle depths to surface is debatable, but may be less than 10 hours. Turbulence in the vent causes brecciation of dense material, and ejection of finer fragments. As pressure drops, near surface olivine is serpentinized and blocks of country rock settle into the magma, reaching depths far below their original stratigraphic location. Tuffaceous material and less explosive magma may be emplaced during cooling, and the pipe can be re-intruded at any time by material with a significantly different composition. This multiphase process results in a non-uniform, heterogeneous diatreme.

Kimberlite pipes are generally oval or elliptical in plan view with long axes parallel to local structural lineaments and ranging from less than 50m, to more than 1500m in diameter. A steep sided (80-85^{o}), carrot shaped extension narrows at depth, where the root zone is associated with dykes and sills. Small lobes or apophyses may branch off from the larger pipe. The crater formed at surface is commonly ringed by ejecta and infilled by epiclastic material. Contacts of the crater with the country rock are shallower than those within the pipe zone, often dipping at an angle of less the 50^{o}. Sedimentation may completely bury all traces of the crater. Erosion can expose the diatreme to any level, from the crater to the pipe and even down to the root zone. Most economic kimberlites range in age from Jurassic (190 to 135Ma) to Cretaceous (135 to 65Ma) although exceptions are common (e.g. the Premier Pipe is estimated to be 1.2Ga).

Lamproites tend to be less explosive in nature (pyroclastic), more variable in age, and hosted by Proterozoic rocks that rim the Archean craton (referred to as the 'proton' in some classification schemes). Lamproite vents are commonly at a shallower angle than those of kimberlite, and the crater is more extensive.

3.4.2 Geochemical Characteristics

In a good grade gold deposit of 0.6 ounces per tonne, gold occurs in concentrations of around 200 parts per million. By contrast, a good grade diamond deposit of 35 carats per 100 tonnes contains diamond in concentrations of less than 0.06 parts per million. In diamond exploration it therefore becomes more practical to explore for other, more common, minerals that have known associations with diamondiferous host bodies (i.e. pyrope garnets, chrome diopsides, ilmenites and chromites). These minerals are commonly present in concentrations several orders of magnitude greater than the diamonds. Their range of compositions reflect the composition of the source rock as well as the pressure and temperature under which it equilibrated. However, the compositions of these minerals when in equilibrium with diamond are relatively restricted and they serve as characteristic indicator minerals for diamond bearing source rocks.

Geochemical sampling programs target indicator minerals derived from the erosion of the host body. The exploration program, in theory, searches for a broad dispersion train created by the erosion and transport by glaciation and fluvial processes, rather than a small discrete target. Unfortunately the dispersion process also decreases the concentration of indicators, to the point where one or two grains in a 20kg sample may be significant.

The primary agent for both erosion and dispersion of indicators from a kimberlitic source body in Canada is glaciation. The distribution or dispersion train of mineral grains will vary laterally, vertically and directionally. Lateral distribution refers to the shape of the down-ice spread of mineral grains (i.e. a linear or fan shaped trail). Vertical dispersion relates to the fact that material scoured by a glacier must climb through the till profile along gently dipping shear planes. The distance down-ice from the source at which they become exposed depends on the thickness of the till and the angle of the internal shear planes. The direction of glacial transport is defined by the ice flow direction, and complicated by multiple ice advances.

3.4.3 Geophysical Characteristics

As with all geophysical techniques, the identification of diatremes depends on the recognition of a characteristic signature or response. The nature and size of the response depends not only on the internal character of the diatreme (magnetite content, alteration, etc.), but also on the relative contrast with its host rock. Geophysical responses vary from 'province' to 'province', cluster to cluster, pipe to pipe and even within individual diatremes. The two most cost effective geophysical parameters to collect at an exploration stage are magnetics and electromagnetics. An isolated magnetic anomaly, either positive or negative, is a target by definition. Coincident magnetic and EM anomalies are a priority, while an EM conductor without a magnetic anomaly may simply indicate lake bottom sediments or an area slightly less resistive than background.

The collection of total magnetic field data is affected by fluctuations in the field as a result of natural variations (diurnals, magnetic storms, etc.). Most erroneous data and diurnal fluctuations can be mitigated by using base station information, micro-levelling techniques and other strategies, but false anomalies may still be induced in the data. These are not likely to be confused with diatremes but may distort the map.

Magnetic anomalies are due to the presence of magnetite and/or magnetic ilmenite, and fresh kimberlites can contain up to 5 or 10% of these iron oxides. Such anomalies are nearly always present, even though in some situations they may be very weak (due to weathering effects, remanence, or variations in magnetite content) and difficult to detect. Unweathered kimberlites and lamproites may have a strong magnetic signature. Magnetic anomalies are not 'masked' by overburden, but merely become broader and more diffuse as the sensor to source distance increases. Lithological or mineralogical variations (multiphase magma emplacement, internal magnetite content, xenoliths, etc.) within the diatreme will also complicate the picture. Glacial dispersion of magnetite rich boulders does not usually create significant magnetic anomalies.

Due to a relatively high porosity and permeability, diatreme material weathers rapidly. The uppermost part of the pipe breaks down into a disc shaped, lower density, highly conductive, clay rich horizon depleted in iron, calcium and magnesium, and readily detectable by EM techniques. A more modest, but still measurable, conductivity anomaly in fresh kimberlites is due to the serpentinization of olivine during initial diatreme emplacement. Edge effects should be evident, subject to the presence of a vertical discontinuity between the pipe and the host rock. Conductive overburden, clay rich lake sediments, organic deposits (peat, etc.) and the active layer associated with permafrost terrains will tend to mask or complicate any conductivity response.

Ideally, in plan view a diatreme target would show a circular to elliptical conductivity response coincident with a strong magnetic anomaly (positive or negative) of slightly smaller diameter - due to the convergent shape of the pipe and the depth of weathering. A similar pattern would be evident on profile data. However, since geological models are usually simplified, and geophysical responses vary for any number of reasons, real life signatures may be significantly different.

The geological scenario anticipated on this property comprises a diatreme emplaced into Archean rocks without overlying platform sediments, or subjected to subsequent erosion of the sediments and the upper part of the vent (e.g. crater facies) by glaciation. This example is the most difficult geophysical situation and typical of what would be expected over much of the Canadian Shield. Development of a weathering profile would be variable, and partially dependant on the depth to which the pipe had been eroded (the root zone is relatively resistant to weathering). The host rock also contains variable amounts of magnetite, resulting in a complex series of responses. Magnetic data may need to be enhanced to unambiguously detect the diatreme. Since both diatreme and host are relatively resistive, there may not be a strong conductivity contrast. Geophysical data must be collected, processed and interpreted with care.

3.5 Kimberlites on Adjacent Properties

Although no kimberlites are currently known to exist on Sceptre, approximately 21 kimberlites have been discovered to date on adjacent or nearby properties (see Figure 1).

Ashton Mining Canada Inc. controls an extensive land position of about 190,000ha of mineral claims in the north Slave, about 175,000ha of that in four properties known as Kim, Vic, Ric and Eokuk (Ashton, 2001b). Ashton has recently reported significant diamond results from three kimberlites (Perseus, Potentilla and Artemisia), all of which are land based. Geophysics, geochemical sampling and prospecting were used to discover the bodies, with diamonds in till and float boulders found at all locations. The following synopsis of Ashton's activities is derived from Ward (2001) with modifications from Ashton's website (www.ashton.ca). During early 2003, Ashton reported the discovery of three clusters of kimberlite dykes, as well as a new pipe ("Caltha"; Ashton, 2003). Kimberlite locations are shown on Figure 1.

The Perseus kimberlite ('Ric' Property) has a broad north-northwest trending mineral train wherein individual till samples have 100 to 2,000 total indicator mineral grains. Float boulders were found over a 1.4km wide train up to 500m down ice from the source body and ranged in size from centimeters to over one metre diameter. Drilling in 2000 and 2001 (four holes) has partially delineated a shallowly dipping, 10m wide kimberlite dyke with a minimum strike length of 470m and a dip of 19° to the north-northwest. A total of 55 diamonds were recovered from 211kg of material.

On the 'Kikerk Lake' Property, detailed investigation of two closely spaced indicator mineral trains (solid western one; patchy eastern one), including ground magnetic surveys and drilling, resulted in the discovery of 15-45cm wide kimberlite stringers in a granite breccia at one location and the Potentilla kimberlite at another. Potentilla has a distinct magnetic response of 140mx60m, surrounded by a much broader subtle magnetic response (apron or halo) that corresponds with an area of no outcrop (a depression). A total of 252 diamonds were recovered from caustic fusion of 207kg of core - 22 diamonds were greater than 0.5mm in one dimension and the three largest stones measure: 2.13x1.94x0.87mm; 1.37x0.99x0.87mm; and 1.12x0.90x0.80mm. Stellaria was discovered in early 2002.

Indicator mineral sampling was used to home in on the 'Kim' Property, although interpretation of the north-northwest trending indicator train was complicated by an apparent break. The Artemisia kimberlite is situated at south end of the mineral train (i.e. at the head) and Ashton thinks there may be another kimberlite in the centre of the train. Artemisia was discovered in outcrop on a disaggregated slope and measures about 140x150m. The dark kimberlite outcrop has a significant colour contrast with the white/buff country rock. Caustic fusion recovered 360 diamonds from 103kg of core, including 38 diamonds greater than 0.5mm and two diamonds greater than 1mm. The three largest stones measure: 1.23x1.15x1.10mm; 1.13x0.8x0.68mm; 0.94x0.92x0.8mm. One tonne of material from surface exposures run through Ashton's DMS plant returned disappointing results. The Thrift kimberlite was discovered southwest of Artemisia early in 2002 during ground checking of airborne geophysical anomalies.

Rhonda Corp. has reported the Knife Pipe (Figure 1) to be a six hectare, crater facies pyroclastic kimberlite that may contain multiple phases of eruptive material. As part of the four hole discovery program in the spring of 2000, 217 diamonds were recovered from a 397kg sample. Nine of the stones were macrodiamonds. Mixed results were reported for anine tonne sample and DeBeers has worked on the pipe as recently as 2004 (Rhonda, 2001).

The Anuri and Anuri East kimberlites of Tahera Corporation (Figure 1) are also diamondiferous, with reported results of 937 diamonds (>0.15mm) from 656kg of material and 68 diamonds (>0.15mm) from 78kg, respectively (Tahera, 2001a, b).

Other kimberlites in the general area include the Kikerk 1 and Kikerk 2 pipes discovered by DeBeers Canada Exploration Inc.. Although little information is publically available for these pipes, it is generally accepted that they are of very low economic potential. Altair, Amuraq and Tenacity also lie within the area of interest, as do Perseus, Qamutiik, Peregrine and Nanurjuk. The Jericho kimberlite is on the southern border of the area of interest, resulting in a total of 21 known kimberlites. With the three clusters of dykes and a new pipe reported this spring by Ashton (Ashton, 2003) the total is some 21 kimberlites. There may be others on ground held wholly by DeBeers Canada Exploration Ltd. who do not necessarily publicize their discoveries.

4.0 EXPLORATION TO DATE

4.1 Introduction

A brief summary of historical work including till sampling and airborne geohyscial surveys has been presented in preceding sections. Regional till sampling and aeromagnetic surveys, by a variety of public and private entities, are discussed in slightly greater detail below. In November of 2000, ISDC recorded the mineral claims comprising the current Sceptre Property. No work was undertaken on the claims until late 2001, at which point they were optioned to Stornoway. In 2002, Stornoway embarked on a large airborne geophysical program, augmented with a regional till sampling program. A follow-up till sampling program was performed in 2003 to complete regional sampling coverage and pursue results of interest. Exploration activities undertaken by Stornoway in 2004 are discussed in the following sections. A project cost schedule and a list of contractors/project personnel are provided in Appendices II and III, respectively.

4.2 Review of Previous Exploration Activities

4.2.1 Geological Mapping

The Coronation Gulf area was initially mapped in the 1950's and 1960's by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) as part of regional NWT studies. More detailed, but still regional scale, geological compilations were conducted by various government departments during the 1970's to 1990's (Fyson and Padgham, 1993; GSC, 1980 a,b,c,d,e,f; 1997). To date, publicly available detailed geological mapping does not provide complete coverage of the Sceptre Property. LandSat7 data was used to undertake an assessment of structural lineaments (Hopkins, 2003). No detailed surficial geological interpretation was undertaken, although approximately seven physiographic regions can potentially be differentiated (bedrock, hummocky till, till veneer, glacial outwash, eskers, swampy areas and areas of heavy vegetation). On the property, lineaments are dominated by a generally east-northeast trend that probably reflect structural influences associated with rocks of the underlying Slave craton, and there is also a strong northerly trend in the north central part of the property that coincides with a series of dykes interpreted from the aeromagnetic data. Weaker and less prominent north-northwest trends are associated with emplacment of the Mackenzie diabase dykes. Discrete circular to sub-circular lineaments of less than 1000m diameter may warrant evaluation as potential intrusive plugs. Bedrock exposures suggest both heavy folding, and the presence of numerous Franklin sills.

4.2.2 Geochemical Sampling

Extensive till sampling programs have been undertaken throughout the Slave Craton, and filed in various assessment records pursuant to the Canada Mining Regulations. Some 110,000 of these sample sites have been transcribed to a digital format and made readily available to the public as the KIDD database (Armstrong and Chatman, 2002). Although the KIDD compilation does contain a number of caveats, mostly pertaining to the variable methodologies used to collect, process and pick the indicator mineral grains, it does provide an important tool for kimberlite exploration. These differences are not discussed by this report, and the reader is referred to the original assessment reports for more details. It is also important to be aware that KIDD is incomplete and represents a work in progress in which only publically available data is represented. Additional indicator mineral results on file with the government become available monthly as confidentiality periods expire. Not all data is filed by exploration companies, so the sampling density and resolution of any given train may be better than shown in KIDD.

Visual indicator mineral picking results for more than 22,000 samples have been reported from the Coronation Diamond District. Indicator mineral grain counts are presented as a series of thematic symbols ('pie charts') in which each colour represents a specific mineral grain for ease of visual reference (see Figure 5). A number of features are readily apparent on that map, the most prominent being an ilmenite train that extends north-northwest in a broadly curvilinear fashion from the Amuraq and Kikerk 2 kimberlite pipes. On the west side of this prominent train is a pyrope/ilmenite train of somewhat shorter length that has the Knife Pipe of Rhonda Corporation at the head.

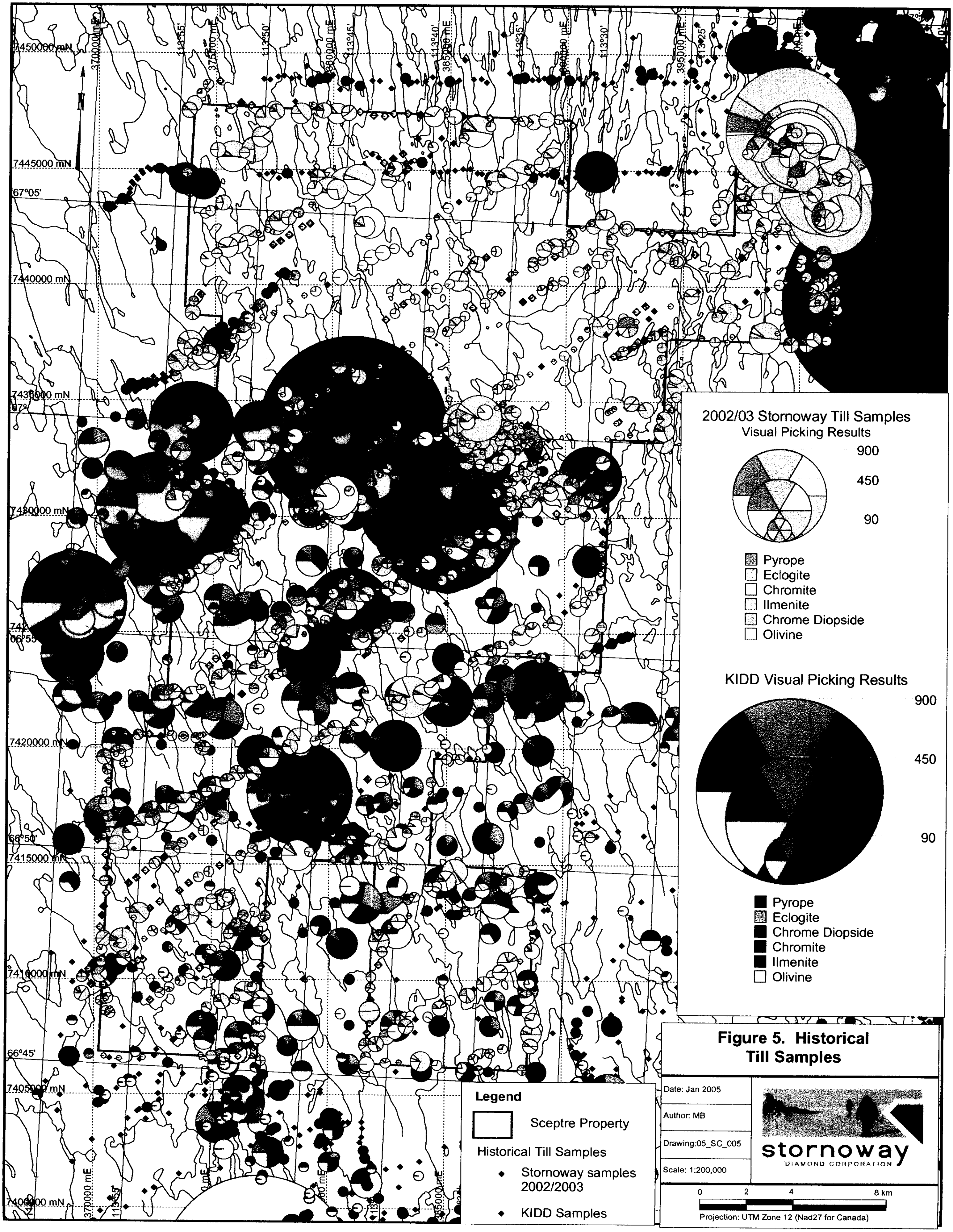

Figure 5. Historical Till Samples

The pyrope/chrome diopside rich mineral train apparently sourced from Potentilla is prominent, despite the sparse sampling density recorded in KIDD. At a regional scale this observation demonstrates the potential importance of following up even single sample anomalies. Further to the south, mineral trains at the north end of Napaktulik (Takijuq) Lake are associated with the Anuri and Anuri East kimberlites.

KIDD sample coverage over the current Sceptre and Properties is limited, with a total of 84 or so samples on Sceptre (largely along the northern boundary) and 90 on (mostly in the northern and western portions of the claims). Although potential kimberlite indicator mineral grains (pyropes, ilmenites and chrome diopsides) were recovered from some of the Sceptre samples, it is more important to note that there appear to be generally elevated background grain counts west of the mineral train that extends from the Anuri pipes. Potential kimberlite indicator mineral grains (ilmenites and chromites) recovered from some of the samples on are thought to represent distribution trains from the Kikerk 2 and Amuarq kimberlites, but elevated ilmenite grain counts in a sample just west of the property may suggest the presence of an unrecognized train.

In 2002, Stornoway collected a total of 700 till samples, each of which were 20kg in weight and were spaced at 500m intervals along lines oriented perpendicular to the last known ice direction or ~340 °. Sample lines were spaces 4-5km apart. Visual picking results from the 530 till samples collected from the Sceptre Property display a generally elevated background, not dissimilar to the background counts reported in KIDD (Armstrong, 2001; Armstrong and Chapman, 2002) from historical samples to the north and south of the property. One or two pyropes are common in many of the samples throughout the Sceptre claims, and olivines are found in most samples. Multiple grain anomalies (i.e. pyrope+/-ilmenite+/-olivine) are also widespread. Eclogite, chromite and chrome diopside (in order of decreasing abundance) are less common but still prevalent across the claims.

Visual picking results from the 491 till samples collected from Sceptre in 2003 display a generally elevated background. Multi-grain anomalies including pyrope ± eclogite± ilmenite are common, as are samples returning total grain counts higher than 10. One or two pyropes are prevalent in many of the samples throughout the Sceptre claims, and ilmenites are found in most samples. Chrome diopside grains are rare, and only occur in four locations on the property. Follow-up in the northeast arm within the Knife train did not conclusively show evidence for recharge of the indicator train. Detailed sampling in the "IND" area (in the center of Sceptre ~ 7433000N, ~387000E) revealed a possibility of two trains, but requires further sampling to be certain.

Indicator mineral chemistry is a significant and widely accepted means of evaluating the diamond potential of an area. The KIMC database (Armstrong, 2001) has been prepared in a manner similar to the KIDD project discussed above and captures indicator mineral chemistry data derived from electron microprobe work. There are no mineral chemistry values for the Sceptre of blocks available in either KIMC or recently released assessment reports.

4.2.3 Geophysical Surveys

Between June 1976 and August 1977, Geoterrex Ltd. and Northway Survey Corporation Ltd. flew an airborne magnetic survey as part of a larger regional study for the Geological Survey of Canada. The survey was flown at an altitude of approximately 305m, with east-west flight lines spaced every 800m and north-south tie lines spaced every 10 to 32km (GSC, 1980a,b,c,d,e,f). Although at a relatively coarse line spacing, the original contour data has been digitized by intersecting flight lines, and individual survey sheets stitched together into a coherent digital dataset.

A preliminary analysis of this data clearly shows the magnetic trace of the numerous north-northwest trending Mackenzie dykes that are a characteristic feature of the area. Enhancement of the data through the calculation of a first vertical derivative would allow even more of the dykes to be delineated. The boundary between the Slave and Bear provinces can also be recognized by the change in magnetic character on either side of a line from Kiglikavik Lake northeastward along the Tree River. Prominent linear magnetic responses associated with late Proterozoic layered ultramafics of the Muskox Complex can be traced from roughly 115°20'W / 67°30'N down to 115°W / 66°30'N where it begins to tail out.

Several prominent west-northwest trending structural breaks are inferred from apparent truncations and offsets of linear magnetic trends (see for example features extending from 112°30'W / 66°N to 114°30'W / 66°15'N and from 111°30'W / 66° N to 114°30'W / 66°30'N). Perhaps coincidentally the Nanorjuk kimberlite (and potentially Rush or Muskox to the south) lies along the former structure, with Peregrine and Jericho on the latter interpreted structural break. Northeast trending breaks can also be identified throughout the area of interest, and are most probably related to the prominent fault set noted within rocks of the Wopmay Orogen. Examples include the structures noted from 116°W / 67°10'N to 114°W / 67°42'N, a subparallel feature some 12km to the south, 112°30'W / 67°05'N to 111°W / 67°30'N and 114°W / 66°25'N to 110°30'W / 67°20'N.

At this scale it is unlikely that magnetic responses from discrete kimberlite bodies would be recognized, although at least one of the BHP-Diamet pipes at Lac de Gras can been identified on the government aeromagnetic data. Small diatreme like signatures occur on 76M (110°36'W / 67°14'N), 76L (110°45'W / 66°40'N), 86O (115°45'W / 67°52'N) and 86P (112°14'W / 67°14'N) as magnetic highs, and on sheets 86P (113°11'W / 67°27'N and 113°11'W / 66°21'N) and 86I (112°22'W / 66°46'N) as magnetic lows. Other examples of both positive and negative responses can be found elsewhere on the map. Known kimberlites clustering in the centre of the map sheet 113°W / 67°N show a gross association with diabase dykes, however, given the dyke density throughout the Slave this is not surprising

More detailed airborne geophysical work was conducted within the Coronation Diamond District by a variety of different property holders using various survey platforms, geophysical equipment, specifications and standards. Outlines of this work have been compiled from publically available assessment file records by Armstrong and Kenny (2001) as the SMAC database. Note that SMAC does not include any frequency or time domain airborne electromagnetic data, nor does it deal with ground geophysical grids. There is only very limited aeromagnetic coverage along a narrow strip on the southern border. The existing airborne data is of suitable resolution to delineate dyke swarms, outline gross lithological trends and identify structural breaks that could be of significance for kimberlite emplacement.

In the spring of 2002, Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. collected 6,669km of helicopter electromagnetic/ resistivity/magnetic data along east-west flight lines at a separation of 150m and a sensor height of approximately 30m (Smith, 2002; Counts, 2002). Operations were conducted between March 24th and April 15th, 2002, from a base at Rhonda's 'Anteater' camp providing 5,508km of data on the Sceptre Property. The property is host to several interesting resistivity lows and anomalous magnetic features (both highs and lows) that are considered to be potential exploration targets. There is strong evidence to suggest that the survey area has been subjected to deformation, alteration, and several phases of intrusion. The magnetic maps clearly define linear magnetic trends (north-northwest, northeast, northwest and east-west). Resistivity values of less than 5000 ohm-m are found in the larger lakes, and some of the smaller lakes have subtle resistivity lows appearing as circular or lenticular features. A very complex, folded, multi-conductor unit dominates the northern portion of the Sceptre block and warrants further investigation. Preliminary interpretation suggests that several of the geophysical targets are indicative of intrusive bodies. Testing of a variety of responses (magnetic highs and lows as well as conductive features) by ground geophysical techniques is strongly recommended since multiphase pipes with different internal signatures are possible.

4.2.4 Discussion of Previous Results and Recommendations

There are 21 known kimberlites in the area of interest. From published information pertaining to diamond counts on several of the recently discovered kimberlite pipes (see Section 3.5), and with the caveats that samples are too small to be considered representative and that no diamond values have been reported, results nevertheless indicate that (i) the area is – or was - underlain by diamondiferous mantle material, (ii) kimberlite magmas have passed through these diamondiferous regions on their ascent to the earth's surface, and (iii) diamonds have been both transported to surface and preserved during the transport process.

Prior to 2002 diamond exploration activity in the vicinity of the current Sceptre claims has been rather limited in scope and nowhere near the level of work completed in the Lac de Gras area to the south. Publicly available geophysical data is scant and of a line spacing such that the relatively small kimberlites characteristic of this area may not be readily apparent. Till sampling activities are also limited, but potential kimberlite indicator mineral grains have been recovered from both properties. Mineral trains thought to belong to known kimberlites cross both properties. Very limited historical till sampling data is available for the Sceptre block, but KIDD samples to the south suggest generally elevated background values may be expected.

Swarms of regionally extensive Paleoproterozic to Proterozoic diabase dykes are prevalent throughout the area and will complicate any geophysical interpretation. Ice-flow directions are variable, and range from roughly east-west (165 to 180°) to north-northwest (330 to 350°) as we move from south to north across the area of interest. Till cover is relatively thin (0-2 m) with frequent areas of bare bedrock. Glacio-isostatic depression of the crust resulted in significantly higher sea levels following deglaciation and the subsequent rebound has resulted in raised beaches, fluvial terraces and areas of outwash that will serve to complicate till sampling.

4.3 2004 Field Program

4.3.1 Introduction

Over the course of the summer of 2004 Stornoway delineated geophysical targets using ground geophysical techniques and drill tested targets developed in previous years. A detailed till sampling program complemented the other exploration work, which helped to develop future target areas. From June 15th to July 28th, 2004 Aurora Geosciences Ltd. performed five ground geophysical surveys, while Major Drilling Ltd. completed three drill holes and Stornoway field crews collected 368 till samples on the claim blocks. Till samples were sent to a heavy mineral processing lab in Thunder Bay, Ontario to prepare indicator mineral concentrates, to a separate locality in Vancouver, BC for mineral picking.

4.3.2 Program Logistics

Field operations took place in between June 15th and July 28th, 2004 based in the Eureka camp on the Sceptre property (NAD27-UTM zone 12, 384500E, 7436500N), which was dismantled and moved by a contracted crew at the end of the program. The Eureka Camp lies 506 km north of Yellowknife and 177 km northwest of Lupin mine site at Contwoyto Lake. The camp is located on a small esker adjacent to a lake suitable for float planes. Construction of the Eureka camp began June 13th utilizing a Twin Otter on wheels from Yellowknife. Supplies were landed on the short "Esker Airstrip" located 1.75 kilometers south of Eureka camp (NAD27-UTM Zone 12, 385100E, 7434500N), then shuttled by helicopter to camp. The airstrip is short and commonly subject to cross-winds, thus only medium sized loads can be transported. The Esker Airstrip was utilized as extensive shore leads had developed on the lake, and it was deemed unsafe for ski-equipped fixed wing aircraft. Weather in July was inconsistent with numerous days and half days lost to fog.

4.3.3 Till Sampling

During the 2004 program 368 samples were collected on the Sceptre property with the intention of delineating positive results from previous years sampling. An experienced sampling team co-ordinated and supervised by Shannon Brockman carried out sample collection. Sampling methodology and results are discussed below.

4.3.3a Sampling Method and Approach

As the 2004 program was designed to follow-up results from previous programs, two different sample sizes were taken (10 and 20kg), and differential sample spacing was used. The essential methodology including sample media, collection and contamination prevention procedures were similar to those in 2002/03 to create as much consistency in the data set as possible. Locations for detailed till sample collection were determined based on indicator mineral results from the 2002/03 programs and sample spacing ranged from 250 to 100m intervals.

In-fill samples were taken between samples and lines from 2002/03 program generally creating line spacings of 0.75-2km with 250m along line spacing. Sample lines were oriented perpendicular to regional ice directions. Detailed sample areas were collected on 100m grids, with distal ends of the grid at 150m spacing. When possible, samples were taken on the down ice side of a hill slope. Samples were collected primarily on foot with helicopter support.

Till was dug with a shovel from frost boils, or thin veneers where frost boils were unavailable, at a depth of 10 to 50 cm below the surface. Samples collected were 20kg in size for the infill work and 10kg in size for the detailed survey are. Preferred sample sites were frost boils which were active rather than covered by vegetation, containing an assortment of clast sizes (clay to rocks), and angular, rather than rounded, clasts of a local lithology. An evaluation of each sample was recorded on a pre-printed till sample card. The till sample is placed into 6 mil poly ore bags (transparent heavy plastic) measuring 24" x 36", and is accompanied by a pre-printed, waterproof tag bearing a unique sample number and bar code. The poly ore bag is sealed with a single-use plastic locking bag tie ('tie wrap' or 'cable tie'), and then placed inside a 24" x 36" woven plastic 'rice bag' which itself is sealed with a second single-use plastic locking bag tie. A transparent 'luggage tag' with a heavy duty metal grommet containing a duplicate pre-printed, waterproof tag bearing the same unique sample number and bar code as enclosed with the sample is attached to the second bag tie. The sample number is also hand written on both sides of the rice bag with a waterproof marker.

Till samples were collected by a crew of four to eight persons, supported by a Hughes 500D helicopter (Matrix Helicopters). The helicopter set out and picked up the sampling crew, ferried samples during the day and remained in radio contact with the crews to alleviate bear encounters. Samples locations were recorded on field maps and sample cards, and were downloaded from handheld GPS units at night and checked by the sampler (Figure 6). At the end of each day a map of the day's sampling was generated using the digital locations and checked against the field maps to minimize typographical errors. Glacial striae noted during the sample collection process were also recorded. Good quality material was collected from the sample sites and is thought to be representative of the glacial till available media in the area. Maps 2a and 2b show sample locations for Sceptre.

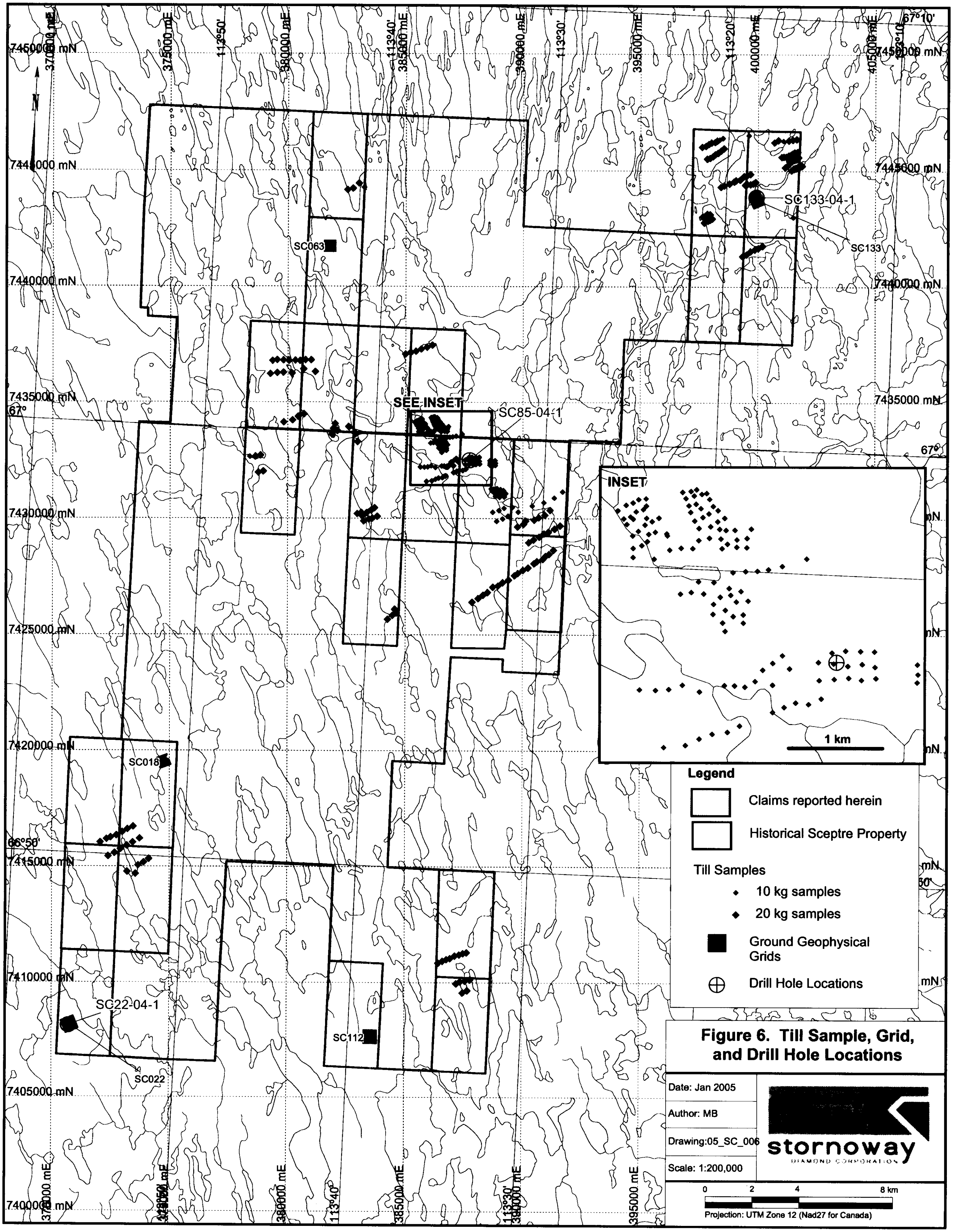

Figure 6. Till Sample, Grid, and Drill Hole Locations

Over the course of the program 368 till samples were collected, of which 172 were detailed 10 kg samples and the remaining 196 were infill 20 kg samples. Details are provided in Appendix IV.

Sample bags are transported from the field camp or sample cache to Lupin Mine where they are checked in and palletized, either by one of Stornoway's field crew or by a member of the expeditor's staff (Discovery Mining Services) for transport via heavy aircraft south to Yellowknife. At Yellowknife, sample numbers are verified and the samples are packaged into custom built plywood crates (~50 samples per crate) and sealed by nails for shipment south by truck (RTL Transport Limited). Trucking waybills and sample numbers (the later on a per crate basis) are faxed to the technical office and to the process laboratory (Diamond Indicator Processing Inc. - 'DIPI') in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

4.3.3b Sample Processing

On receipt in Thunder Bay the samples are checked in by laboratory staff and the sample numbers and weights entered into an online database. The database checks for duplicate sample numbers and will not overwrite any information until verified by the operator. Sample tags are also checked against the handwritten bag numbers and discrepancies investigated and clarified/corrected. Any damaged samples are noted by the laboratory. Once received by the laboratory samples are stored inside whenever possible. Overflow samples are retained outside in their shipping crates within a locked and secure barbed wire enclosure. Samples in transit are either on a locked truck or in a locked and bonded warehouse facility.

<u>Desliming</u> - Individual till samples are selected from the checked in/cleared samples and the sample number and other pertinent features recorded in a logbook. A 200-400 gram sub sample is scooped off and retained for possible further geochemical analysis. Contents of the sample bag are poured into a mixer and the bag rinsed thoroughly to recover any adhering grains. The mixer is filled with water and allowed to rotate to remove the 'slimes' or fine grained clays/organics/etc.. Remaining materials are flushed carefully into a basin and forwarded to the next step in the process. Process times, general sample appearance and any other anomalous occurrences are recorded.

<u>Wet Screening</u> – Wet materials from the desliming process are run through a series of mesh screens to remove the oversize (+1.0mm) material. All screens are checked for damage and/or contamination during the procedure. Screens are cleaned with a wire brush, liberated grains returned to the appropriate sample fraction and all materials sent to large ovens for drying.

<u>Dry Screening</u> - All stacked screens (coarse, fine and ultrafine) are inspected prior to commencing operations with the dry materials. Samples greater than 1kg in size are split into sub samples to avoid overcharging the screens. Sub samples are recombined and all screens are carefully cleaned following a set pattern after separations are complete. The coarse and ultrafine sample fractions (>0.5mm and <0.25mm) are heat sealed into clear

plastic bags and bar coded labels affixed. Fractions are weighted with the mass of the sample bag and label tared out. The fine fraction (0.25 to 0.5mm) is sent to heavy liquids, the other fractions to storage.

Samples are run in their entirety through a first pass 'lower density' heavy liquid at a specific gravity of ~2.8, with repeated stirring to effect separation of the light fraction from the heavy fraction over a timed interval. The sink portion of the sample is captured on a filter paper, washed to remove heavy liquid residue and dried. Upon drying the sink fraction (S.G. >~2.8) is weighed and entered into the spreadsheet. The float fraction is washed to recover heavy liquid and discarded.

The first pass sink fraction (S.G. >~2.8) is then processed through a 'high density' heavy liquid at a specific gravity of ~3.3. This second heavy liquid is repeatedly stirred over a timed interval, with both the float (S.G. <~3.3) and sink (S.G. >~3.3) fractions captured, washed to remove heavy liquid residue and dried. The float and sink fraction are individually packaged, weighed and entered into the spreadsheet.

Heavy liquid concentrates are packed appropriately and delivered to I&M Morrison Geological Services Ltd. (Delta, BC) for visual picking of indicator mineral results.

Visual Indicator Mineral Picking: Samples are checked in against the packing list, with discrepancies or breakage noted, a batch number is assigned and samples entered into computer inventory. Samples are assigned to lab personnel and examined by trained technicians using binocular microscopes (6x to 70x magnification range), quartz halogen fibre optic illuminators and grain conveyors. Magnetite may be manually stripped from the sample if required, and is examined separately.

Potential indicator mineral grains are manually extracted using tweezers and petri dishes, and results entered into the sample record. The grains of interest are placed into sealed vials with the reject portion returned to the original container. Samples are weighted and all vial labels verified by a dedicated data entry person.

Picked grains are examined by a geologist and the sample records revised if necessary. Surface textures and other features of interest are recorded on a grain by grain basis.

4.3.3c Till Sample Results

Map 3 displays the visual picking results from the Sceptre claims at 1:50,000 scale. Data is presented as sample number, pyrope, chrome diopside, chromite, eclogite, ilmenite and olivine, as shown in the legend. A tabular format of the picking information is also provided in Appendix IV. Figure 7 displays the visual picking results as a page size thematic plot for quick reference.

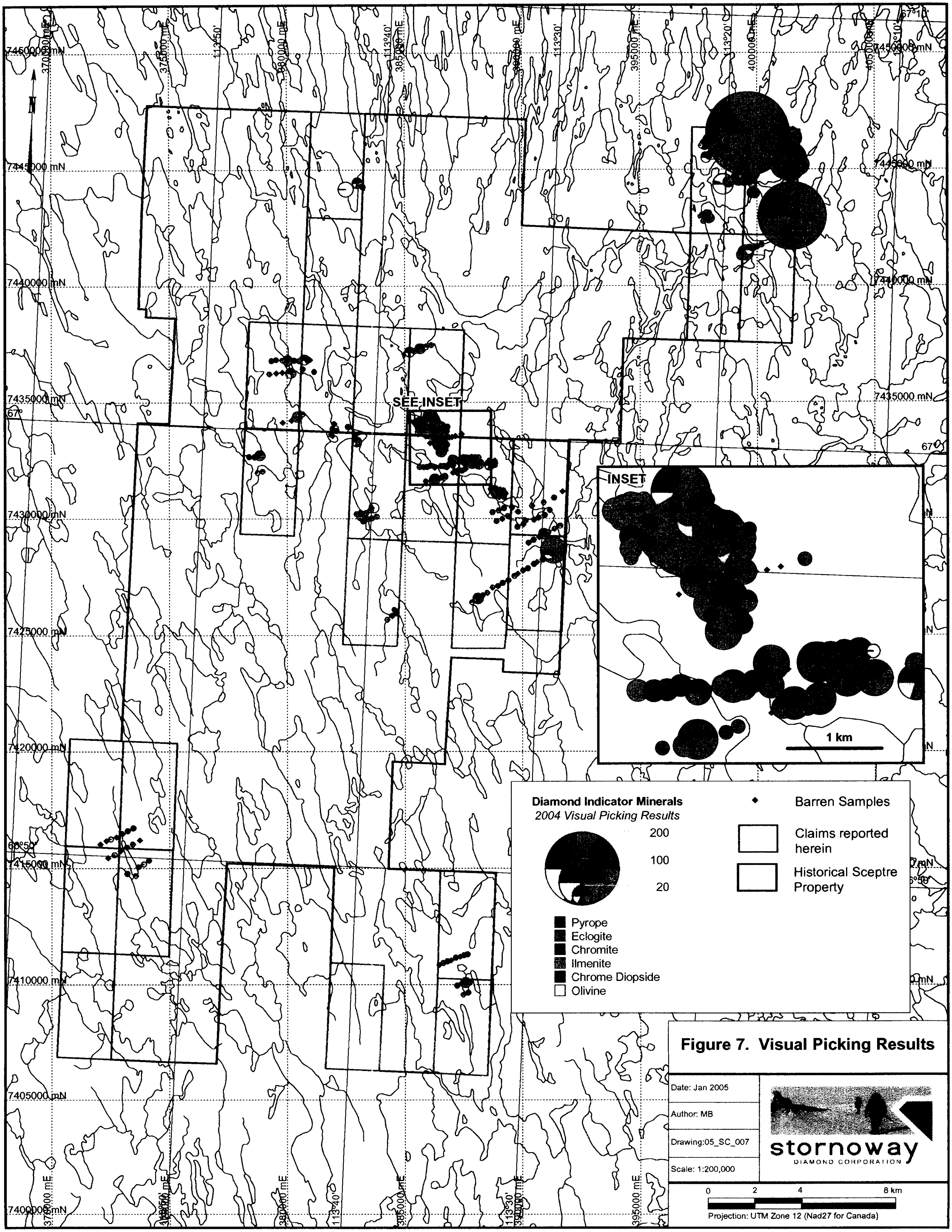

Figure 7. Visual Picking Results

The overwhelming impression expressed by the visual picking results from the 368 samples collected in 2004 and previous years sampling on the Sceptre property is one of widespread elevation in the background count of indicators on the property. Multi-grain type anomalies between two and four are common and virtually every sample has at least one visually selected indicator.

The indicator train in the northeastern arm of the property was extensively sampled in the past three years to determine the possibility of recharge in the train within the property area. The compilation of this data clearly reveals a one sample peak in the train with grain counts dropping off sharply to the south and more slowly north of the peak. Detailed sampling within the plain of anomaly SC133 did not reveal substantially anomalous samples. It is most likely that the mineral grains in this area do not represent recharge of the train as the irregularity in the train perpendicular to strike is maintained along the train's length off the property.

In general in 2004 sampling returned very few indicator grains, apart from the northeastern arm. Some promising anomalies of 2003 were not supported in the 2004 data. Sample 4448 from 2003 (~372000E, ~7416500N) seemed to represent a peak within a train, but detailed infill between the 2003 lines returned barren samples. This theoretically constrains the source of the 2003 anomaly to a 500m zone, however the presence of indicators on either side of the line implies an error in the samples taken. Detailed prospecting in the area of 4448 would be a cost effective method of assessing this sample.

Sampling on a small train in the southeast foot of the property did return low level indicator counts, up to five in sample 6225. This train may continue off the property as it maintains its character thoughout the line with few indicators. Infill sampling around sample 4389 from 2003(~38000E, ~7436500N) returned similar results to the aforementioned, no dramatic increases in visual indicator grain counts and generally 1-4 grains.

The IND area shown on the maps is a very complex area, thus it was intensely sampled to attempt to generate clear trains and possible sources for the indicators. From a distance, it seems that the indicators are sourced from off the property as there are elevated samples in every sample line to the boundary sample line, however the dramatic drop off of the magnitude of the anomaly implies recharge from an on-property source. When you focus on the area it is immediately apparent that there is no simple indicator train, unsurprising in an area that has been reworked by outwash and has significant (compared to Lac de Gras) relief. Historical geophysical surveys over the area have not revealed classic kimberlite targets, and thus only one drill hole was conducted to date in the area as described below (SC085). This area is complex and final probe-confirmed results will be required for meaningful interpretation to be carried out.

4.3.4 Ground Geophysical Surveys

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora) was contracted to carry out five ground geophysical surveys on the Sceptre property, including gridding, total magnetic field , and on one survey horizontal-loop electromagnetics (HLEM). Locations of the ground grids are shown in Figure 6. The logistics report provided to Stornoway has been included in this report as Appendix V and the following sections discussing survey methods and design are extracted from it.

4.3.4a Survey Method and Equipment

Between June 15th and July 1st, 2004 Aurora performed work on the Eureka Project, which consisted of five geophysical surveys within the Sceptre Property. Four field persons were employed including one project manager/geophysist for the duration of the program, which encompasses eight days lost to poor working conditions. Survey equipment and data processing procedures are described in Aurora's logistics report in Appendix V.

4.3.4b Survey Results

Target Name: SC018
Target Type: Magnetic High
Anomaly Center (NAD 27, Zone 12): 374758E, 7419526N

Target SC018 was chosen from the airborne magnetics as an on land, very discrete magnetic high with a sharp profile adjacent to a NNW dyke. Ground checking revealed that the target lay in a roughly north south trending boulder field, which has a small seasonal swamp in the middle. Boulders in the valley were comprised of mixed sediments and diabase.

The ground grid established over this target had a 500m baseline oriented at an azimuth of 340 ° with wing lines spaced at 50m intervals with lengths varying between 140-250m dependant on topography. The survey just intersected the NNW trending dyke adjacent to the target at the NE corner of the grid. The anomaly shape revealed by ground geophysics is an elongate body oriented NW continuing off the grid with a length of 440m and an average width of ~120m. The target no longer appears as a discrete magnetic high, and was downgraded in priority.

Target Name: SC022
Target Type: Resistivity Anomaly
Anomaly Center (NAD 27, Zone 12): 370769E, 7408160N

This target is on land with a distinct em profile response in the initial airborne results. Ground checking revealed that the target lies in a swampy topographic low, covered by hummocky thick till blanket. Outcrop just east of target edge is green mudstone with low magnetic susceptibility.

This target was assessed using both magnetics and HLEM, over a grid with a 600m baseline oriented 068°. Winglines were seperated by 50m and were approximately 300m in length. The survey revealed subtle variation in the total magnetic field over the grid with an ovoid magnetic low (30nT) between L200-L350 south of the baseline. This magnetic low corresponds with a prominent response in the 3520Hz HLEM data, which shows a strong peak between L200 and L350, with weaker response on the surrounding lines. The response is present in both in-phase and quadrature and has a distinct double peak on L200. The target appears to be about 260m in length and 180m in width. This target was selected for drilling, which is described in the subsequent section.

Target Name: SC063
Target Type: Magnetic Low
Anomaly Center (NAD 27, Zone 12): 381773E, 7441734N

This on land magnetic low appeared at the abrupt termination of a N-S dyke in the airborne data. Ground checking revealed gabbro/diabase subcrop 100m north of the anomaly, coinciding with the last exposure of the N-S dyke. The termination of the geophysical signature lay within the middle of a hummocky swamp.

A north-south oriented baseline of 500m and wing lines of 250m were spaced 50m apart to assess the anomaly. The west-neighboring diabase dyke shows up distinctly running NNW through the western extents of the grid. The north trending dyke dramatically decreases it's magentic signature through the survey area, but can be traced as a subtle magnetic high running NNW between L500+040E to L300+090E. The magnetic low within the survey becomes amorphous compared to the airborne data and does not delineate a discrete body as desired. The priority of this target was down-graded based on these results.

Target Name: SC112
Target Type: Magnetic Low
Anomaly Center (NAD 27, Zone 12): 383557E, 7407652N

In the airborne magnetic data, this target appears as an on land magnetic low, possibly representing a break in a pair of north-south dykes. Ground checking revealed magnetic sediments as the source of the north-south magnetic highs, but the area of the magnetic low was barren of outcrop.

The ground grid established on this target was 600m square with a north-south baseline and 50m spaced winglines. The survey revealed a U-shaped magnetic low that appears to be at the intersection of NNE and NW trending linear magnetic lows along the eastern edge of a complicated magnetic high unit with many orientations of magnetic linears from N to NE. The magnetic low is dramatic (200nT) and measures 280m by 160m along a vaguely NW trend. This target remains of interest, but was not drill tested due to insufficient time.

Target Name: SC133
Target Type: Magnetic Low
Anomaly Center (NAD 27, Zone 12): 399919E, 7443749N

This target was chosen late in 2003 as a dramatic magnetic low bordering the west side of a diabase dyke and was not ground truthed prior to the 2004 field program. The target did lie in a gentle north-sloping till plain with outcropping diabase along the magnetic feature and minor subcrop of sediments.

Baseline orientation on the target was 335° along the 600m length with 250m winglines at 50m spacing, truncated at the lakeshore on the northwestern grid edge. The diabase dyke shows prominently in the dataset trending northwest and the adjacent magnetic low appears quite discrete exactly parrallel to the diabase. The unit measures ~360m along a northwest strike and 180m at its widest point perpendicular to the dike. In shape the low appears quite steep dropping 150nT along the dike contact and gently shallowing to the west. This target was further pursued with a drill hole as described subsequently.

4.3.5 Diamond Drilling

In the summer of 2004 three holes totaling 327.5m were drilled on the Sceptre property to investigate geophysical targets established during previous heli-borne geophysical programs and the ground geophysical program. Major Drilling Group International Inc. was contracted to perform the work and four drillers and a foreman were employed between July 15th and 20th, 2004.

Drill holes were logged in the field by Bill Mosher, and the logs were transcribed into digital format in the office after the field season. The logs are brief as the intended targets were kimberlite, thus no great detail of lithology is provided. These logs are presented in Appendix VI. The following summarizes each target, and its geological explanation. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 6.

4.3.5a Drilling Results

Target Name: SC022
Drill Hole Name: SC22-04-1
Collar Location (UTM NAD 27, Zone 12) - 370727 E, 7408144N
Hole Depth: 41m Hole Orientation: -45 Azimuth: 162

This target was a prominent magnetic low as described above, with an associated conductive zone. Drilling revealed a fractured, fissile graphite unit intersected between 14.65-41m, which adequately explains the resistivity response on the geophysics.

Target Name: SC085
Drill Hole Name: SC85-04-1
Collar Location (UTM NAD 27, Zone 12) – 387737E, 7432523N
Hole Depth: 146.5m Hole Orientation: -45 Azimuth: 109

This discrete magnetic high target has no associated electromagnetic signature and is located in an area of possible recharge within a mineral train that is sourced off-property. Drilling revealed a sedimentary package generally grading from metamorphosed mudstone/ ironstone units to quartzite/sandstone units at depth. Ironstone became a major core consituent between 60-97.4m with a granulitic texture. Assessment with the handheld magnetic susceptibility unit (Exploranium Kappameter KT-9) revealed readings between 3.05 and 22.9 with in the ironstone unit averaging 3.93 for the entire 37.4m unit. This unit was considered the source of the anomaly.

Target Name: SC133
Drill Hole Name: SC133-04-1
Collar Location (UTM NAD 27, Zone 12) – 399937E, 7443865N
Hole Depth: 140m Hole Orientation: -45 Azimuth: 052

Target SC133 was a magnetic low as described above, with no associated electromagnetic signature, located within an area of elevated indicator minerals from previous till sediment surveys. Drilling was designed to pass through the magnetic low unit and terminate at the magnetically elevated dyke. The highly magnetic diabase was intersected from 134.4 - 140.0m, showing minor chlorite alteration and fracturing. The unit was assessed with a handheld magnetic suscebility unit, which registered readings between 2.11 and 27.9 with an average over the unit of 18.89. The magnetic low did not represent kimberlite, but rather appears to correspond with dolomite sediments and a highly fissile black-green mafic unit with no magnetic signature (magnetic susceptiblity readings of zero). This drill hole clearly demonstrated that the magnetic low was not a product of a kimberlite intrusion.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The regional geological and tectonic setting of Sceptre is favourable for the formation and preservation of diamonds in the mantle, and their transport to surface. The presence of 17 known kimberlite pipes to the east, south and north suggests that the claims may host kimberlite, which in turn may be diamondiferous. This conclusion is supported by till samples with anomalous numbers of kimberlite indicator minerals, in conjunction with numerous untested magnetic and EM anomalies delineated by an airborne geophysical survey in 2002.

Past exploration activities undertaken by other companies within the current claim blocks, while widespread, are nowhere near the level of work completed in the Lac de Gras area where over 200 kimberlites have been discovered. Many of the kimberlites that surround the properties were discovered after exploration programs had been completed by past claim holders (1993 to 1996). Subsequent improvements to industry's understanding of geochemical and geophysical data as they pertain to diamond exploration suggest that there is still good potential for the discovery of new kimberlite bodies. In addition to the potential for kimberlite discovery, the Sceptre Property may also host other economic minerals such as gold and base metals.

The airborne geophysical dataset collected in 2002 was used to identify targets and to perform simple structural/lithologic interpretation. Swarms of regionally extensive Paleoproterozic to Proterozoic diabase dykes, as well as shallowly dipping sills, were found to be prevalent throughout the area and complicate geophysical interpretation. Regional till sampling in the same year uncovered variable ice-flow directions, ranging from roughly east-west (165 to 180°) to north-northwest (330 to 350°). Till cover is relatively thin (0-2 m) with frequent areas of bare bedrock. Glacio-isostatic depression of the crust resulted in significantly higher sea levels following deglaciation and the subsequent rebound has resulted in raised beaches, fluvial terraces and areas of outwash that complicated till sampling.

Previous till sampling established two obvious indicator trains coming from known kimberlites, and identified a number of other interesting sites that required further work. One of the trains is rather narrow and sinuous, indicating that probe confirmed, single sample anomalies will be of significance, except perhaps in areas of extensive marine reworking of surficial materials. Poor till sampling media encountered in certain areas (e.g. zones of marine transgression and glaciofluvial outwash channels) has resulted in some gaps in the sample coverage. Given the regional 5km spaced lines with 500m spaced along line samples, some smaller (shorter and/or thinner) mineral distribution trains may be missed.

Till sample results from the 368 samples collected in 2004 revealed the uniform nature of the Knife train through the northeast arm of the property, decreasing the likelihood of recharge with in the property. It also elucidated the nature of the train consisting of only one major response flanked by lesser results. This reinforces the observation that till sample trains are narrow and sinuous and can be easily missed in a larger till sample program. Picking results from the detailed IND area were enigmatic and will require additional information to unravel, as the results are patchy and discontinuous. The property maintains an elevated indicator mineral background and multiple grain type anomalies are omnipresent. Follow-up of specific till sample anomalies did not resolve the orientation of any trains, and may indicate either cut-off lines or poor sampling media.

It is important to note that the possibility of multiple till sheets, 'capped' kimberlites and local ice flow directions at odds with the regional flow may mean that certain areas within the properties are not properly tested or returned false negatives. The possibility of multiple till sheets means that an older till may effectively seal the top of a kimberlite and prevent the release of indicator minerals, hindering the effectiveness of this technique. The sampling results will need to be re-addressed when additional information is available to resolve discrete indicator trains.

The ground geophysical surveys were effective at resolving airborne geophysical targets in such a manner that two were prioritized for drilling. Geophysical target SC112 remains of interest, while targets SC018 and SC063 have been down-graded in priority as they no longer appear to represent a diatreme-type body. All three drill holes performed did not intersect kimberlite, but did represent true geophysical targets in that the prominent EM response was a graphite horizon and the magnetic high was a diabase unit. In the coming field season ground grids should be established over out-standing airborne geophysical anomalies and drilling with a light-weight drill requiring fewer logistical resources should be considered. Till sample results should be re-assessed when additional information is available and detailed prospecting and quaternary mapping should be undertaken in apparently barren zones.

Existing water and land use permits should be maintained in good standing with the relevant regulatory authorities. Fuel and camp supplies/equipment for the potential exploration work in 2005 should be pre-positioned by winter road in early 2005, preferably to the Lupin minesite. Economies of scale and the sharing of logistics and other items with other parties active in the area have the potential to reduce these costs.

REFERENCES CITED

Arctic Travel. 2001. Nunavut Weather, www.arctictravel.com/chapters/weatherpage

Armstrong, J.P. 2001. A preliminary digital compilation of Kimberlite Indicator Mineral Chemistry (KIMC) extracted from publically available assessment filings; Slave Craton and environs, Northwest Territiories and Nunavut, Canada. DIAND NWT Geology Division, Open EGS Report 2001-002.

Armstrong, J.P. and Chatman, J. 2002. Kimberlite Indicator and Diamond Database (KIDD): Update: A compilation of publically available till sample locations and kimberlite indictor mineral picking results, Slave Craton and environs, Northwest Territiories and Nunavut, Canada. DIAND NWT Geology Division, Open EGS Report 2002-01.

Armstrong, J.P. and Kenny, G. 2001. Slave magnetics compilation (SMAC): A preliminary compilation of aeromagnetic data extracted from publically available assessment filings; Slave Craton and environs, Northwest Territiories and Nunavut, Canada. DIAND NWT Geology Division, Open EGS Report 2001-003.

Ashton. 2001a. Ashton Mining of Canada Inc., Press Release 01-26, November 01, 2001, 2 pages.

Ashton. 2001b. Ashton Mining of Canada Inc., Press Release 01-25, October 24, 2001, 2 pages.

Ashton. 2003. Ashton Mining of Canada Inc., Press Release 03-11, May 14, 2003, 3 pages.

Aylsworth, J.M. and Shilts, W.W. 1988. Glacial features around the Keewatin Ice Divide District of Mackenzie. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 24-1987.

Bostock, H.H. 1980. Geology of the Itchen Lake Area, District of Mackenzie. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 391.

Bowie, C. 1994. Cartographic overlay of geology, Slave craton and environs (OF 2559) on shaded total field magnetic data, District of Mackenzie, NWT Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2964, scale 1:1,000,000.

Collections. 2002. Canadian Arctic Profiles – Indigenous Culture, www.collections.ic.gc.ca/acrtic/inuit

Counts, B. A. 2002. Report of quality control and kimberlite target evaluation of 2002 Fugro airborne geophysical survey. Unpublished report for Stornoway Ventures Ltd. April 29, 2002.

Dredge, L.A., Ward, B.C., and Kerr, D. E. 1998. Surficial Geology, Kikerk Lake, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1909A, scale 1:125, 000.

Dyke, A.S. and Dredge, L.A. 1989. Quaternary geology of the northwestern Canadian Shield; *in* Quaternary Geology of Canada and Greenland, R.J. Fulton (ed.); Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada No. 1.

Dyke, A.S., Vincent, J.S., Andrews, J.T., Dredge, L.A. and Cowan, W.R. 1989. The Laurentide Ice Sheet and an introduction to the Quaternary geology of the Canadian Shield. *In* Quaternary geology of Canada and Greenland, R.J. Fulton (ed.); Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada No. 1.

Environment Canada. 2001. Length of midnight sun and arctic night in select Nunavut communities.

Fraser, J.A. 1960. North-Central District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 18 - 1960, Scale 1:506,880.

Fyson, W.K. 1996. CorelDraw diagrams of the geology of the Slave Structural Province. DIAND, NWT Geology Division, EGS 1996-08.

Fyson, W.K. and Helmstaedt, H. 1988. Structural patterns and tectonic evolution of supracrustal domains in the Archean Slave Province, Canada. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, 25, pp. 301-315.

Fyson, W.K. and Padgham, W.A. 1993. Geology of the Slave Structural Province. EGS Map 1993-08.

GSC. 1967. Glacial Map of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1253A, scale 1:5,000,000, compiled by Prest, V.K., Grant, D.R. and Rampton, V.N.

GSC. 1997. Digital geology of Canada compilation. Geological Map of Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, Map D1860A

GSC. 1980a. Kathawachaga Lake, NTS 76L, District of Mackenzie, NWT. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 7895G, scale1:250,000.

GSC. 1980b. Hepburn Island, NTS 75M District of Mackenzie, NWT. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 7917G, scale1:250,000.

GSC. 1980c. Takiyuak Lake, NTS 86I District of Mackenzie, NWT. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 7896G, scale1:250,000.

GSC. 1980d. Hepburn Lake, NTS 86J, District of Mackenzie, NWT. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 7897G, scale1:250,000.

GSC. 1980e. Coppermine, NTS 86O, District of Mackenzie, NWT. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 7919G, scale1:250,000.

GSC. 1980f. Kikerk Lake, NTS 86P District of Mackenzie, NWT. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 7918G, scale1:250,000.

Hoffman, P.F. 1996. Geology, Northern Externides of Wopmay Orogen, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, (86 –I, part of 86G, 86H, 86J, 86O, 86P), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3251, scale 1:250,000.

Hoffman, P. F. 1984. Geology, Northern Externides of Wopmay Orogen, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories (86I part of 86G, 86H, 86J, 86O, 86P); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File Report 3251, scale 1:250,000.

Hoffman, P. F., Tirrul, R. and Grotzinger, J.P. 1983. The Externides of Wopmay Orogen, Point Lake and Kikerk Lake map areas, District of Mackenzie. *In* Current Research Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 83-1A, pp. 429-435.

Hopkins. R. 2003. REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES, (REMOTE SENSING, HELICOPTER MAGNETIC/ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING) on the Sceptre and Properties - Coronation (North Slave) Diamond District, Coronation Gulf, Nunavut. Stornoway Ventures Ltd., January, 2003.

Kjarsgaard, B.A. 1996. Slave Province kimberlites. *In* Searching for diamonds in Canada, *edited by* A.N. LeCheminant, D.G. Richardson, R.N.W. DiLabio and K.A. Richardson. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3228, pp. 55-60.

Kjarsgaard, B.A. and Levinson, A.A. 2002. Diamonds in Canada. Gems and gemology. V. 38, no. 3, pp 208-238.

Kjarsgaard, B.A and Wyllie, R.J.S. 1994. Geology of Paul Lake area, Lac de Gras – Lac du Sauvage region of the central Slave Province, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories; *In* Current Research 1994-C, Geological Survey of Canada, pp. 23-32.

Kjarsgaard, B.A and Wyllie, R.J.S. 1993. Geology, Paul Lake area, Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2739, scale 1:50,000.

LeCheminant, A.N., Heaman, L.M., van Breemen, O., Ernst, R.E., Barager, W.R.A. and Buchan, K.L. 1996. Mafic magmatism, mantle roots and kimberlites in the Slave craton. *In* Searching for diamonds in Canada, *edited by* A.N. LeCheminant, D.G. Richardson, R.N.W. DiLabio and K.A. Richardson. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3228, pp. 161-170.

Miller, J.L.P. 2003. REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES, (GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING) on the Sceptre and Tiara Properties - Coronation (North Slave) Diamond District, Coronation Gulf, Nunavut. Stornoway Ventures Ltd., May 2004.

Nassichuk, W.W. and McIntyre, D.J. 1996. Fossils from diamondiferous kimberlites at Lac de Gras, NWT, age and paleogeography. *In* Searching for diamonds in Canada, *edited by* A.N. LeCheminant, D.G. Richardson, R.N.W. DiLabio and K.A. Richardson. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3228, pp. 43-46.

Padgham, W.A. and W.K. Fyson. 1992. The Slave Province: a distinct Archean Craton. Canadian Journal of Earth Science, 29, pp. 2072-2086.

Percival, J.A. 1996. Archean cratons. *In* Searching for diamonds in Canada, *edited by* A.N. LeCheminant, D.G. Richardson, R.N.W. DiLabio and K.A. Richardson. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3228, pp. 11-15.

Pooka. 2001. Weather of Kugluktuk, www.pooka.nunanet.com/~rcmpdiv/profiles/kugluktuk

Relf, C. 1992. Two distinct shortening events during Late Archean Orogeny in the West-Central Slave Province, Northwest Territories, Canada. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, 29, pp. 2104-2117.

Rhonda. 2001. Rhonda Corporation, www.rhondacorp.com

Smith, P.A. 2002. DIGHEM$^{V\text{-}DSP}$ survey for Stornoway Ventures Ltd., Sceptre and claim blocks, Coronation Gulf area, Nunavut. Unpublished report by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. July 10, 2002.

Tahera. 2001a. Tahera Corporation, Press Release, August 27, 2001, 2 pages

Tahera. 2001b. Tahera Corporation, Press Release, August 27, 2001, 1 page

Ward, J. 2001. The north Slave Craton region of Nunavut: an emerging diamond district. Talk presented at the annual Northwest Territories Geoscience Forum, Yellowknife, NT. November 21, 2001.

Dredge, L.A., Ward, B.C., and Kerr, D. E. 1998. Surficial Geology, Kikerk Lake, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1909A, scale 1:125, 000.

Hoffman, P.F. 1996. Geology, Northern Externides of Wopmay Orogen, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, (86 –I, part of 86G, 86H, 86J, 86O, 86P), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3251, scale 1:250,000.

Appendix I

Mineral Claims and Expenditure Schedule

Per Claim Expenditures (1 pages)

The list of mineral claims documents claim name and tag number, the NTS sheet(s) in which the claim is situated, acreage and anniversary dates.

Expenditures on the Sceptre Property are calculated at $520,682.44. All costs incurred in 2004 are claim specific in nature. Full details of the cost breakdown can be seen in Appendix II (Detailed Statement of Expenditures). This work is sufficient to hold the claims at their current status, and to carry a small excess credit forward, as shown.

Sceptre per Claim Expenditures

	Tag Number	Claim Name	Acreage	NTS Sheet	Area	Current Anniversary Date	Existing Excess Credit	Total New Work Applied	New Anniversary Date	New Excess Credit	Grouped with
1	F70565	TR 15	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 19,273.06	14-Nov-08	$ 272.02	TR16
2	F70566	TR 16	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ -	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	TR15
3	F70572	TR 22	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 9,154.91	14-Nov-06	$ 5,648.87	
4	F70573	TR 23	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 13,897.05	14-Nov-07	$ 61.01	TR24
5	F70574	TR 24	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ -	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	TR23
6	F70577	TR 27	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 23,748.74	14-Nov-08	$ 4,747.70	TR34
7	F70584	TR 34	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 15,955.00	$ 23,748.74	14-Nov-11	$ 3,548.74	TR27
8	F70578	TR 28	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 16,383.34	14-Nov-07	$ 2,547.30	TR29
9	F70579	TR 29	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ -	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	TR28
10	F70583	TR 33	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 4,708.43	$ 27,852.83	14-Nov-10	$ 1,571.26	
11	F70589	TR 39	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 3,791.85	$ 3,526.53	14-Nov-05	$ 2,153.38	
12	F70590	TR 40	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 5,016.84	$ 54,717.15	14-Nov-12	$ 18,413.99	TR41
13	F70591	TR 41	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 54,717.15	14-Nov-12	$ 15,056.10	TR40
14	F70593	TR 43	2440.46	86 I/13, 14	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,567.71	$ 13,971.12	14-Nov-07	$ 896.07	
15	F70595	TR 45	2440.46	86 I/13, 14	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 2,175.87	$ 15,693.58	14-Nov-07	$ 3,226.69	
16	F70600	TR 50	2582.50	86 P/03	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 57,508.17	14-Nov-12	$ 17,847.13	TR52
17	F70602	TR 52	2582.50	86 P/03	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 57,508.17	14-Nov-12	$ 17,847.13	TR50
18	F70601	TR 51	2582.50	86 P/03	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 17,291.46	14-Nov-07	$ 3,455.42	TR53
19	F70603	TR 53	2582.50	86 P/03	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 17,291.46	14-Nov-07	$ 3,455.42	TR51
20	F67574	TR 74	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 20,736.92	14-Nov-08	$ 1,735.88	TR75
21	F67575	TR 75	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 20,736.92	14-Nov-08	$ 1,735.88	TR74
22	F67576	TR 76	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 4,338.71	14-Nov-05	$ 832.66	
23	F67577	TR 77	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 14,601.40	14-Nov-07	$ 765.36	
24	F67578	TR 78	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 6,265.19	14-Nov-05	$ 2,759.15	
25	F67589	TR 89	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ 13,262.99	14-Nov-06	$ 4,591.95	
26	F67222	TR 92	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	$ -	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	TR93
27	F67223	TR 93	2324.25	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,493.06	$ 14,456.86	14-Nov-07	$ 2,004.42	TR92
		total	69185.17	acres			$ 67,887.95	$ 520,682.44			

Appendix II

Project Cost Schedule

Details of Cost Breakdown (1 page)
Sceptre Property Detailed Cost Allocation (1 page)

The following statement of expenditures covers work undertaken on the Sceptre Property between November 15, 2003, and November 14, 2004. Costs are associated with till sampling (collection, processing and picking), ground geophysics and diamond drilling. A total of $520,682.44 was spent on the 27 claims.

A total of 368 samples were collected of which 172 are 10kg and 196 are 20kg, these differing sample sizes have differing cost allocations due to ease of collection and processing as shown in this appendix. Total costs for 10kg samples including camp costs, collection costs and indicator processing are $608.16 per sample, while the 20 kg sample costs are $963.24 per sample. These costs have been calculated based on the sample cost breakdown previously filed and approved on this property in 2003. Till sampling represents a total expenditure of $293,398.37.

Five geophysical grids were established on the property all of which were gridded and surveyed magnetically. Anomaly SC022 was also evaluated using horizontal loop electromagnetics. Costs for these surveys, as they were all identical in all logistical respects (same camp, crew, time frame), have been grouped and divided among the grids on a line kilometer basis. This line kilometer number for each grid is a sum of the gridding, magnetics and HLEM line kilometers. The source of the line kilometer numbers is the Aurora logistic report (Appendix V). A total of $47,953.25 was spent on ground geophysics on the Sceptre Property.

Three drill-holes totaling 327.5m were completed in 2004 on the Sceptre property. Costs for these drill holes were higher than anticipated due to logistical considerations on this remote property and $166,215.82 was spent ($507.53 per meter). These costs are broken into subcategories in the following appendix, and it is immediately apparent that the majority of the drilling costs were directly a result of mobilization and supply of the drill.

General expenditures include map generation for the field and for this report, as well as salary costs for the report creation. These costs ($13,115.00) have been divided equally among the claims filed in this report.

Sampling Cost Breakdown

Itemized Collection and Camp Costs
Sceptre Property

	Total Cost for 10Kg	Per sample 10Kg	Total Cost for 20 Kg	Per Sample 20Kg	All samples Total Cost
Fixed Wing Charters only	$ 11,243.28	$ 65.37	$ 27,360.36	$ 131.54	**$ 38,603.64**
Room and Board	$ 17,787.58	$ 103.42	$ 9,154.48	$ 44.01	**$ 26,942.06**
Sampler's time	$ 15,704.35	$ 91.30	$ 26,284.38	$ 126.37	**$ 41,988.73**
Expediting	$ 2,174.04	$ 12.64	$ 1,168.48	$ 5.62	**$ 3,342.52**
Helicopter	$ 1,582.08	$ 9.20	$ 37,584.13	$ 180.69	**$ 39,166.21**
Total Collection and Camp Costs		$ 281.93		$ 488.23	
Preprocessing Stage (DIPI) (straight cost)	$ 12,900.00	$ 75.00	$ 20,800.00	$ 100.00	**$ 33,700.00**
Heavy Liquid Seperation (not DIPI) (straight cost)	$ 21,500.00	$ 125.00	$ 31,200.00	$ 150.00	**$ 52,700.00**
Visual Indicator Mineral Picking	$ 14,513.20	$ 84.38	$ 38,097.05	$ 183.16	**$ 52,610.24**
Management	$ 7,198.59	$ 41.85	$ 8,705.27	$ 41.85	**$ 15,903.86**
Grand Totals	$ 104,603.10	$ 608.16	$ 200,354.16	$ 963.24	**$ 304,957.26**
Total Sceptre	$ 104,603.10	172	$ 200,354.16	208	**$ 304,957.26**

Overall Costs:			
	Sampling	$	304,957.26
	Drilling	$	166,215.82
	Geophysics	$	47,953.25
	General Costs	$	13,115.00
	Grand Total	$	532,241.33

Drilling Cost Breakdown

Itemized Costs
Sceptre Property

	Total Cost	Per Meter Cost
Fixed Wing Charters only	$ 35,580.71	$ 108.64
Drilling - Major drilling only	$ 39,621.97	$ 120.98
Expediting	$ 18,757.40	$ 57.27
Supplies	$ 1,682.74	$ 5.14
Fuel	$ 17,224.84	$ 52.59
Helicopter	$ 45,904.05	$ 140.17
Drilling supervision	$ 7,444.11	$ 22.73
Grand Total	$ 166,215.82	$ 507.53

Geophysics Cost Breakdown

Itemized Costs
Sceptre Property

	Total Cost	Per Line Km Cost
Fixed Wing Charters only	$ 9,422.92	$ 148.57
Geophysics - Aurora Only	$ 9,897.39	$ 156.05
Expediting	$ 9,596.31	$ 151.30
Supplies	$ 713.81	$ 11.25
Fuel	$ 3,167.02	$ 49.93
Helicopter	$ 11,099.55	$ 175.00
Geophysics Supervision	$ 4,056.25	$ 63.95
Grand Total	$ 47,953.25	$ 756.05

GENERAL COSTS

	Rate	Total	Per Claim
Salary Costs in Office			
Michael Braun - Map creation/data compilation - 5 days	$ 300.00	$ 2,100.00	$ 77.78
Janet Miller - Assessment report preparation - 10 days	$ 300.00	$ 2,700.00	$ 100.00
Map Creation Costs			$ -
Large Maps for Field work and interpretation - 94	$ 20.00	$ 1,880.00	$ 69.63
Large Maps for Assessment Report- 18 (6 copies)	$ 20.00	$ 360.00	$ 13.33
Medium Maps for Assessment Report- 36 (6 copies)	$ 10.00	$ 360.00	$ 13.33
Small Maps for Assessment Report - 54 (6 copies)	$ 5.00	$ 2,715.00	$ 100.56
Janet Miller - Assessment report preparation - 10 days	$ 300.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 111.11
Grand Total		$ 13,115.00	$ 485.74

Sceptre Detailed Cost Allocation Table

	Claim Information							2004 Sampling Allocation			2004 Drilling Allocation		2004 Geophysical Allocation		General		Grouping Allocations			
	Claim Name	Tag Number	Acreage	NTS Sheet	Area	Current Anniversary Date	Existing Excess Credit	2004 Samples 20kg	2004 Samples 10kg	Sampling Costs - per sample basis	2004 Drill Hole Meters	Drilling Costs - per meter basis	2004 Geophysics Total Line Km	Geophysics Cost - per line km	General Costs	Total New Work	Grouped with	Grouping Allocation	New Anniversary Date	New Excess Credit
1	TR 15	F70565	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	13		$ 12,522.13		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 13,007.88	TR16	$ 20,932.02	14-Nov-08	$ 272.02
2	TR 16	F70566	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	6		$ 5,779.45		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 6,265.19	TR15	$ 1,658.96	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96
3	TR 22	F70572	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	9		$ 8,669.17		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 9,154.91		$ 10,813.87	14-Nov-06	$ 5,648.87
4	TR 23	F70573	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96			$ -		$ -	12	$ 9,072.60	$ 485.74	$ 9,558.35	TR24	$ 15,556.01	14-Nov-07	$ 61.01
5	TR 24	F70574	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	4		$ 3,852.96		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 4,338.71	TR23	$ 1,658.96	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96
6	TR 27	F70577	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	2		$ 1,926.48		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 2,412.22	TR34	$ 25,407.70	14-Nov-08	$ 4,747.70
7	TR 34	F70584	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 15,955.00	4	67	$ 44,599.52		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 45,085.26	TR27	$ 39,703.74	14-Nov-11	$ 3,548.74
8	TR 28	F70578	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	12		$ 11,558.89		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 12,044.63	TR28	$ 18,042.30	14-Nov-07	$ 2,547.30
9	TR 29	F70579	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	4		$ 3,852.96		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 4,338.71	TR29	$ 1,658.96	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96
10	TR 33	F70583	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 4,708.43		45	$ 27,367.09		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 27,852.83		$ 32,561.26	14-Nov-10	$ 1,571.26
11	TR 39	F70589	2582.50	86 P/04	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 3,791.85		5	$ 3,040.79		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 3,526.53		$ 7,318.38	14-Nov-05	$ 2,153.38
12	TR 40	F70590	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 5,016.84		45	$ 27,367.09	146.5	$ 74,353.03		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 102,205.86	TR41	$ 59,733.99	14-Nov-12	$ 18,413.99
13	TR 41	F70591	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	7		$ 6,742.69		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 7,228.43	TR40	$ 56,376.10	14-Nov-12	$ 15,056.10
14	TR 43	F70593	2440.46	86 I/13, 14	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,567.71	14		$ 13,485.38		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 13,971.12		$ 15,538.83	14-Nov-07	$ 896.07
15	TR 45	F70595	2440.46	86 I/13, 14	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 2,175.87	12	6	$ 15,207.84		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 15,693.58		$ 17,869.45	14-Nov-07	$ 3,226.69
16	TR 50	F70600	2582.50	86 P/03	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	1		$ 963.24		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 1,448.98	TR52	$ 59,167.13	14-Nov-12	$17,847.13
17	TR 52	F70602	2582.50	86 P/03	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	43	1	$ 42,027.53	140	$ 71,054.09		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 113,567.36	TR50	$ 59,167.13	14-Nov-12	$17,847.13
18	TR 51	F70601	2582.50	86 P/03	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	5		$ 4,816.21		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 5,301.95	TR53	$ 18,950.42	14-Nov-07	$ 3,455.42
19	TR 53	F70603	2582.50	86 P/03	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	28	3	$ 28,795.22		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 29,280.97	TR51	$ 18,950.42	14-Nov-07	$ 3,455.42
20	TR 74	F67574	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96			$ -	41	$ 20,808.70	23.5	$ 17,767.18	$ 485.74	$ 39,061.62	TR75	$ 22,395.88	14-Nov-08	$ 1,735.88
21	TR 75	F67575	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	2		$ 1,926.48		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 2,412.22	TR74	$ 22,395.88	14-Nov-08	$ 1,735.88
22	TR 76	F67576	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	4		$ 3,852.96		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 4,338.71		$ 5,997.66	14-Nov-05	$ 832.66
23	TR 77	F67577	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	6		$ 5,779.45		$ -	11.026	$ 8,336.21	$ 485.74	$ 14,601.40		$ 16,260.36	14-Nov-07	$ 765.36
24	TR 78	F67578	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	6		$ 5,779.45		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 6,265.19		$ 7,924.15	14-Nov-05	$ 2,759.15
25	TR 89	F67589	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96			$ -		$ -	16.9	$ 12,777.25	$ 485.74	$ 13,262.99		$ 14,921.95	14-Nov-06	$ 4,591.95
26	TR 92	F67222	2582.50	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96	8		$ 7,705.93		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 8,191.67	TR93	$ 1,658.96	14-Nov-04	$ 1,658.96
27	TR 93	F67223	2324.25	86 I/13	Nunavut	14-Nov-04	$ 1,493.06	6		$ 5,779.45		$ -		$ -	$ 485.74	$ 6,265.19	TR92	$ 15,949.92	14-Nov-07	$ 2,004.42
		total	69185.17	acres			$ 67,887.95	196.00	172.00	$ 293,398.37	327.50	$ 166,215.82	63.43	$ 47,953.25	$ 13,115.00	$ 520,682.44		$ 588,570.39		

Appendix III

List of Contractors and Project Personnel

List of Contractors and Consultants

2024965 Ontario Inc. *now MicroLithics*
827 Harold Cres.
Thunder Bay, ON
P7C 5H8
Phone: (807) 623-3383
Fax: (807) 623-3772

Air Tindi Ltd.
P.O. Box 1693
Yellowknife, NT
Canada X1A 2P3
Phone: (867) 669-8200
Fax: (867) 669-8210

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
3502 Racine Road
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 3J2
Phone: (867) 920-2729
Fax: (867) 873-3816

Arctic Sunwest Charters Ltd.
100 Dickens Avenue,
P.O. Box 1807
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
Canada X1A 2P4
Phone: (867) 873 - 4464
Fax: (867) 873 - 9334

Diamond Indicator Processing Inc. (DIPI) *now MicroLithics*
827 Harold Cres.
Thunder Bay, ON
P7C 5H8
Phone: (807) 623-3383
Fax: (807) 623-3772

Discovery Mining Services
P.O. Box 2248
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2P7
Phone: (867) 920-4600
Fax: (867) 873-8332

I.&M. Morrison Geological Services Ltd.
250-8208 Swenson Way
Delta, B.C.
V4G 1J6
Phone: (604) 588-2135
Fax: (604) 588-9637

Major Drilling Group International Inc. - Yellowknife
PO Box 1377,
337 Old Airport Road
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2P1
Phone: 867-873-4037
Fax: 867-873-6803

Matrix Helicopter Solutions Ltd.
12840 16th Avenue, Suite 201
White Rock, B.C.
V4A 1N6
Tel: (604) 538-4574
Fax: (604) 538-4533

Stornoway Diamond Corp.
Formerly Stornoway Ventures Ltd.
860-625 Howe St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C-2T6
Phone: 604-331-2259
Fax: 604-668-8366

List of Project Personnel

The following personnel were involved in the acquisition, processing, interpretation, and presentation of data relating to work performed on the Sceptre Property, NU. Duties were performed at various times between November 15, 2003 and November 14, 2004. Contact addresses are those given in the List of Contractors (above) or directly through Stornoway Diamond Corp. at:

Stornoway Diamond Corp.
Suite 860 – 625 Howe St.
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V6C 2T6

Tel: 604-331-2259
Fax: 604-668-8366

Company	Name	Position/duties
Air Tindi Ltd.	Various Aircrew	Pilots/ Co-pilots
Arctic Sunwest Charters	Various Aircrew	Pilots/ Co-pilots
Aurora Geosciences	See attached Logistics Report	
DIPI/2024965 Ontario	Mike Sved	Laboratory Manager
DIPI/2024965 Ontario	Jeff Barrett	Data Keeping
DIPI/2024965 Ontario	Mitch Liedke	De-sliming
DIPI/2024965 Ontario	Terry Fossum	Wet Screening
DIPI/2024965 Ontario	Jeremy Kanto	RoTap
DIPI/2024965 Ontario	Stacey Saukko	Technician
Discovery Mining Services	Rod Brown	Project Manager
Discovery Mining Services	Vic Snowdon	Camp Cook (2004)
Major Drilling	Various Drillers and Foreman	
Matrix Helicopters	Various Pilots	Pilots in 2004
I.&M. Morrison	Maureen Morrison	Project Manager
I.&M. Morrison	Colleen Wishart	Lab Technician
I.&M. Morrison	Lesley Moir	Lab Technician
I.&M. Morrison	Laverne Owsnett	Lab Technician
I.&M. Morrison	Penny Schich	Lab Technician
I.&M. Morrison	Michele Gabrick	Lab Technician
I.&M. Morrison	Carole O'Connell	Lab Technician
I.&M. Morrison	Fe Cawas	Lab Technician
I.&M. Morrison	Mia Kiridzija	Lab Technician

Stornoway Diamond Corp.	Robin Hopkins	Project Geologist
Stornoway Diamond Corp.	Janet Miller	Geologist/Sampler
Stornoway Diamond Corp.	Bill Mosher	Logistics Management
Stornoway Diamond Corp.	Shannon Brockman	Sampling Management/Geologist
Stornoway Diamond Corp.	Andy Elsberg	Sampler/Technical Specialist
Stornoway Diamond Corp.	Gareth Thomas	Sampler

Appendix IV

2004 Till Sample Visual Indicator Mineral Picking Results

Sceptre Assessment Report 2005   Till Sampling Visual Picking Results

NUMBER	SIZE_mm	UTM zone	Northing	Easting	Sampler	Size (kg)	PYR	ECL	ILM	CHR	CD	OL	DIA
7800	0.25	12 W	7431982	387056	AE	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7801	0.25	12 W	7432035	387178	AE	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
7802	0.25	12 W	7432084	387301	AE	10	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
7803	0.25	12 W	7432068	387439	AE	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7804	0.25	12 W	7432129	387573	AE	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
7805	0.25	12 W	7432326	387552	AE	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7806	0.25	12 W	7432340	387712	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7807	0.25	12 W	7432353	387866	AE	10	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
7808	0.25	12 W	7432331	388003	AE	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7809	0.25	12 W	7432350	388158	AE	10	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
7810	0.25	12 W	7432472	388147	AE	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7811	0.25	12 W	7432500	388012	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7812	0.25	12 W	7432481	387857	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7813	0.25	12 W	7432506	387706	AE	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
7814	0.25	12 W	7432521	387544	AE	10	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
7815	0.25	12 W	7432451	387236	AE	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7816	0.25	12 W	7432276	387055	AE	10	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
7817	0.25	12 W	7432624	387687	AE	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
7818	0.25	12 W	7432644	387834	AE	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7819	0.25	12 W	7432639	387994	AE	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
7820	0.25	12 W	7432637	388142	AE	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7821	0.25	12 W	7431834	386703	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7822	0.25	12 W	7431767	386574	AE	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7823	0.25	12 W	7431745	386412	AE	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7824	0.25	12 W	7431693	386274	AE	10	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
7825	0.25	12 W	7431624	386128	AE	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
7826	0.25	12 W	7431600	385896	AE	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7827	0.25	12 W	7432220	385636	AE	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7828	0.25	12 W	7432214	385808	AE	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
7829	0.25	12 W	7432225	385949	AE	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7830	0.25	12 W	7432271	386094	AE	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7831	0.25	12 W	7432199	386276	AE	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
7832	0.25	12 W	7432269	386542	AE	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7833	0.25	12 W	7432267	386649	AE	10	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
7834	0.25	12 W	7432253	386759	AE	10	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
7835	0.25	12 W	7432315	386869	AE	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
7836	0.25	12 W	7434377	386241	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7837	0.25	12 W	7434358	386183	GT	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7838	0.25	12 W	7434348	386094	GT	10	1	2	8	0	0	1	0
7839	0.25	12 W	7434281	386127	GT	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7840	0.25	12 W	7434309	386215	GT	10	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
7841	0.25	12 W	7434327	386297	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7842	0.25	12 W	7434336	386349	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7843	0.25	12 W	7434272	386379	GT	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7844	0.25	12 W	7434220	386236	GT	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7845	0.25	12 W	7434203	386159	GT	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
7846	0.25	12 W	7434131	386177	GT	10	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
7847	0.25	12 W	7434172	386287	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7848	0.25	12 W	7434196	386419	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sceptre Assessment Report 2005 Till Sampling Visual Picking Results

NUMBER	SIZE_mm	UTM zone	Northing	Easting	Sampler	Size (kg)	PYR	ECL	ILM	CHR	CD	OL	DIA
7849	0.25	12 W	7434151	386469	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7850	0.25	12 W	7434116	386372	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7851	0.25	12 W	7434077	386309	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7852	0.25	12 W	7434038	386222	GT	10	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
7853	0.25	12 W	7433959	386267	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7854	0.25	12 W	7433978	386391	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7855	0.25	12 W	7434031	386465	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7856	0.25	12 W	7434068	386540	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7857	0.25	12 W	7433949	386487	GT	10	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
7858	0.25	12 W	7433938	386555	GT	10	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
7859	0.25	12 W	7433940	386650	GT	10	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
7860	0.25	12 W	7433953	386825	GT	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7861	0.25	12 W	7433853	386780	GT	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7862	0.25	12 W	7433752	386776	GT	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
7863	0.25	12 W	7433757	386670	GT	10	0	1	3	1	0	1	0
7864	0.25	12 W	7433789	386570	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7865	0.25	12 W	7433741	386513	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7866	0.25	12 W	7433837	386671	GT	10	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
7867	0.25	12 W	7433846	386501	GT	10	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
7868	0.25	12 W	7433854	386378	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7869	0.25	12 W	7433828	386265	GT	10	0	1	19	1	0	0	0
7871	0.25	12 W	7434146	385402	SB	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
7872	0.25	12 W	7434206	385490	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7873	0.25	12 W	7434232	385564	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7874	0.25	12 W	7434267	385625	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7875	0.25	12 W	7434276	385703	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7876	0.25	12 W	7434198	385705	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7877	0.25	12 W	7434160	385674	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7878	0.25	12 W	7434135	385597	SB	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
7879	0.25	12 W	7434080	385538	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7880	0.25	12 W	7434059	385466	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7881	0.25	12 W	7433999	385499	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7882	0.25	12 W	7434056	385566	SB	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
7883	0.25	12 W	7434066	385708	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7884	0.25	12 W	7434068	385840	SB	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
7885	0.25	12 W	7434030	385769	SB	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7886	0.25	12 W	7433992	385691	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7887	0.25	12 W	7433925	385620	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7888	0.25	12 W	7433875	385560	SB	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7889	0.25	12 W	7433742	385565	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7890	0.25	12 W	7433771	385659	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7891	0.25	12 W	7433892	385732	SB	10	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
7892	0.25	12 W	7433916	385802	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7893	0.25	12 W	7433899	385923	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7894	0.25	12 W	7433878	385930	SB	10	1	1	8	0	0	0	0
7895	0.25	12 W	7433815	385717	SB	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7896	0.25	12 W	7433644	385565	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7897	0.25	12 W	7433644	385565	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7898	0.25	12 W	7433724	385956	SB	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	0

Sceptre Assessment Report 2005 Till Sampling Visual Picking Results

NUMBER	SIZE_mm	UTM zone	Northing	Easting	Sampler	Size (kg)	PYR	ECL	ILM	CHR	CD	OL	DIA
7899	0.25	12 W	7433745	386078	SB	10	0	1	9	0	0	0	0
8021	0.25	12 W	7433742	386202	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8022	0.25	12 W	7433633	387416	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8023	0.25	12 W	7433551	387156	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8024	0.25	12 W	7433516	387008	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8025	0.25	12 W	7433499	386891	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8029	0.25	12 W	7432499	388601	GT	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
8030	0.25	12 W	7432392	388607	GT	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8031	0.25	12 W	7432305	388598	GT	10	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
8032	0.25	12 W	7432287	388723	GT	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8033	0.25	12 W	7432294	388827	GT	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
8034	0.25	12 W	7432386	388838	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8035	0.25	12 W	7432499	388817	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8036	0.25	12 W	7431281	388660	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8037	0.25	12 W	7431266	388768	GT	10	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
8038	0.25	12 W	7431296	388906	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8039	0.25	12 W	7431253	389053	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8040	0.25	12 W	7431211	389179	GT	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
8041	0.25	12 W	7431101	389130	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8042	0.25	12 W	7431079	389276	GT	10	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
8043	0.25	12 W	7430930	389211	GT	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8044	0.25	12 W	7430917	389014	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8045	0.25	12 W	7430965	388836	GT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8053	0.25	12 W	7432437	386949	AE	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8054	0.25	12 W	7432511	387057	AE	10	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
8055	0.25	12 W	7432592	387160	AE	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8056	0.25	12 W	7430479	389560	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8057	0.25	12 W	7430447	389206	AE	10	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
8058	0.25	12 W	7430346	388988	AE	10	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
8059	0.25	12 W	7430277	388720	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8060	0.25	12 W	7429883	388891	AE	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
8061	0.25	12 W	7429983	389144	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8062	0.25	12 W	7430109	389374	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8063	0.25	12 W	7430282	389809	AE	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8074	0.25	12 W	7433495	386765	SB	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
8075	0.25	12 W	7433483	386630	SB	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8076	0.25	12 W	7433313	386590	SB	10	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
8077	0.25	12 W	7433376	386428	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8078	0.25	12 W	7433252	386072	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8079	0.25	12 W	7433270	386187	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8080	0.25	12 W	7433384	386264	SB	10	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
8081	0.25	12 W	7433254	386319	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8082	0.25	12 W	7433144	386424	SB	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
8083	0.25	12 W	7433220	386496	SB	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8084	0.25	12 W	7433241	386607	SB	10	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
8085	0.25	12 W	7433281	386716	SB	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8086	0.25	12 W	7433179	386792	SB	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
8087	0.25	12 W	7433169	386667	SB	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8088	0.25	12 W	7433030	386741	SB	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Sceptre Assessment Report 2005 Till Sampling Visual Picking Results

NUMBER	SIZE_mm	UTM zone	Northing	Easting	Sampler	Size (kg)	PYR	ECL	ILM	CHR	CD	OL	DIA
8089	0.25	12 W	7432943	386741	SB	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
8090	0.25	12 W	7433013	386633	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8091	0.25	12 W	7433080	386550	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8092	0.25	12 W	7433036	386419	SB	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8093	0.25	12 W	7432944	386521	SB	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
8094	0.25	12 W	7432854	386548	SB	10	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
8095	0.25	12 W	7433626	385791	SB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8117	0.25	12 W	7426401	387846	SB	20	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
8118	0.25	12 W	7426565	388106	SB	20	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
8119	0.25	12 W	7426705	388315	SB	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8120	0.25	12 W	7426818	388503	SB	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8121	0.25	12 W	7427047	388729	SB	20	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
8122	0.25	12 W	7427103	388952	SB	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8123	0.25	12 W	7427237	389150	SB	20	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
8124	0.25	12 W	7427347	389398	SB	20	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
8125	0.25	12 W	7427538	389652	SB	20	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
8126	0.25	12 W	7427640	389803	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8127	0.25	12 W	7427776	390019	SB	20	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
8128	0.25	12 W	7427870	390231	SB	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8129	0.25	12 W	7428060	390487	SB	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8137	0.25	12 W	7430546	390407	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8138	0.25	12 W	7430689	390906	AE	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8139	0.25	12 W	7430893	391345	AE	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8140	0.25	12 W	7431162	391701	AE	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8141	0.25	12 W	7430359	391162	AE	20	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
8142	0.25	12 W	7430149	390944	AE	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
8143	0.25	12 W	7430037	390687	AE	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
8144	0.25	12 W	7429939	390492	AE	20	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
8145	0.25	12 W	7429897	390126	AE	20	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
8146	0.25	12 W	7429751	390034	AE	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
8147	0.25	12 W	7429640	389780	AE	20	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
8148	0.25	12 W	7428964	390257	AE	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
8149	0.25	12 W	7429083	390466	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8150	0.25	12 W	7429205	390708	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8151	0.25	12 W	7429345	390911	AE	20	1	3	4	0	0	0	0
8152	0.25	12 W	7429345	390911	AE	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8153	0.25	12 W	7429415	391096	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8154	0.25	12 W	7429552	391364	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8155	0.25	12 W	7429687	391597	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
8156	0.25	12 W	7431197	388821	AE	10	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
8157	0.25	12 W	7431222	389037	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8158	0.25	12 W	7426088	384552	AE	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
8159	0.25	12 W	7425933	384629	AE	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
8160	0.25	12 W	7430108	383165	AE	20	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
8161	0.25	12 W	7430256	383122	AE	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8162	0.25	12 W	7430205	382952	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8163	0.25	12 W	7429888	383225	AE	20	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
8165	0.25	12 W	7428379	390980	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8166	0.25	12 W	7428245	390859	SB	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sceptre Assessment Report 2005 Till Sampling Visual Picking Results

NUMBER	SIZE_mm	UTM zone	Northing	Easting	Sampler	Size (kg)	PYR	ECL	ILM	CHR	CD	OL	DIA
8167	0.25	12 W	7428149	390611	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8168	0.25	12 W	7428466	391127	SB	20	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
8169	0.25	12 W	7428640	391313	SB	20	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
8170	0.25	12 W	7431087	388889	SB	20	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
8171	0.25	12 W	7431071	388833	SB	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
8172	0.25	12 W	7431197	388698	SB	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8173	0.25	12 W	7425661	384250	SB	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
8174	0.25	12 W	7425830	384455	SB	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8175	0.25	12 W	7437078	384992	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8176	0.25	12 W	7437154	385220	SB	20	1	0	2	0	0	3	0
8177	0.25	12 W	7437204	385433	SB	20	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
8178	0.25	12 W	7437293	385659	SB	20	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
8179	0.25	12 W	7437293	385659	SB	20	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
8180	0.25	12 W	7437370	385906	SB	20	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8181	0.25	12 W	7437460	386138	SB	20	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
8182	0.25	12 W	7430248	383361	SB	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8183	0.25	12 W	7430360	383547	SB	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
8184	0.25	12 W	7430457	383692	SB	20	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
8185	0.25	12 W	7430089	383803	SB	20	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
8186	0.25	12 W	7430013	383602	SB	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8187	0.25	12 W	7429969	383458	SB	20	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
8202	0.25	12 W	7409557	387472	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8203	0.25	12 W	7409651	387676	AE	20	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
8204	0.25	12 W	7411292	387652	AE	20	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
8205	0.25	12 W	7411257	387500	AE	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
8206	0.25	12 W	7411197	387338	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8207	0.25	12 W	7411149	387147	AE	20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
8224	0.25	12 W	7410119	387785	SB	20	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
8225	0.25	12 W	7410072	387578	SB	20	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
8226	0.25	12 W	7410041	387376	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8227	0.25	12 W	7409955	387207	SB	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
8228	0.25	12 W	7411040	386946	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8251	0.25	12 W	7410842	386444	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8252	0.25	12 W	7410924	386622	SB	20	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
8253	0.25	12 W	7410994	386789	SB	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8282	0.25	12 W	7414771	373208	AE	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
8283	0.25	12 W	7414680	373564	AE	20	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
8284	0.25	12 W	7415055	373678	AE	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
8285	0.25	12 W	7415174	373908	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8286	0.25	12 W	7415327	374125	AE	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
8287	0.25	12 W	7416718	373462	AE	20	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
8288	0.25	12 W	7416606	373223	AE	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8289	0.25	12 W	7416482	373002	AE	20	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
8290	0.25	12 W	7416337	372752	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8291	0.25	12 W	7432717	378846	AE	20	1	2	3	0	0	1	0
8292	0.25	12 W	7432673	378629	AE	20	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
8293	0.25	12 W	7432664	378395	AE		0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8294	0.25	12 W	7433621	381879	AE	20	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
8295	0.25	12 W	7416199	373735	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sceptre Assessment Report 2005 Till Sampling Visual Picking Results

NUMBER	SIZE_mm	UTM zone	Northing	Easting	Sampler	Size (kg)	PYR	ECL	ILM	CHR	CD	OL	DIA
8296	0.25	12 W	7416031	373445	SB	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
8297	0.25	12 W	7415896	373193	SB	20	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
8298	0.25	12 W	7415443	372397	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8299	0.25	12 W	7415578	372669	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8300	0.25	12 W	7415752	372927	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8301	0.25	12 W	7416039	372058	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8302	0.25	12 W	7416179	372326	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8303	0.25	12 W	7416246	372505	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8304	0.25	12 W	7432030	378964	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8305	0.25	12 W	7432030	378964	SB		1	0	0	0	0	1	0
8306	0.25	12 W	7431978	378754	SB	20	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
8307	0.25	12 W	7433306	382961	SB	20	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
8308	0.25	12 W	7433648	382876	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8309	0.25	12 W	7433951	382580	SB	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
8310	0.25	12 W	7436220	379256	SB	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8311	0.25	12 W	7436264	379543	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8312	0.25	12 W	7436279	379804	SB	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8313	0.25	12 W	7436247	380163	SB	20	1	2	2	0	0	2	0
8320	0.25	12 W	7433780	382101	AE	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
8321	0.25	12 W	7434075	382005	AE	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
8322	0.25	12 W	7433872	381933	AE	20	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
8323	0.25	12 W	7434146	379825	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8324	0.25	12 W	7434225	380197	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8325	0.25	12 W	7434380	380441	AE	20	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
8326	0.25	12 W	7434490	380687	AE	20	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8327	0.25	12 W	7436313	381159	AE	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8328	0.25	12 W	7436431	380665	AE	20	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
8329	0.25	12 W	7436823	380980	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8330	0.25	12 W	7436822	380749	AE	20	1	2	0	1	0	2	0
8331	0.25	12 W	7436790	380513	AE	20	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
8332	0.25	12 W	7436800	380309	AE	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
8333	0.25	12 W	7444269	383228	AE		0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8334	0.25	12 W	7444443	383004	AE	20	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
8335	0.25	12 W	7445821	401679	AE	20	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
8336	0.25	12 W	7445802	401564	AE	20	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
8337	0.25	12 W	7445756	401473	AE	20	0	0	16	4	0	1	0
8338	0.25	12 W	7445710	401400	AE	20	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
8339	0.25	12 W	7445667	401303	AE	20	0	4	9	0	0	0	0
8340	0.25	12 W	7436787	379345	JM	20	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8341	0.25	12 W	7436823	379539	JM	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
8342	0.25	12 W	7436808	379809	JM	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8343	0.25	12 W	7436795	380043	JM	20	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
8344	0.25	12 W	7444165	382524	JM	20	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
8345	0.25	12 W	7444223	382752	JM	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8346	0.25	12 W	7446371	401640	JM	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
8347	0.25	12 W	7446351	401474	JM	20	5	1	21	0	0	0	0
8348	0.25	12 W	7446317	401302	JM	20	3	0	13	0	0	0	0
8349	0.25	12 W	7446298	401076	JM		1	0	3	0	0	0	0
8350	0.25	12 W	7446327	400854	JM	20	0	0	17	0	0	0	0

Sceptre Assessment Report 2005 Till Sampling Visual Picking Results

NUMBER	SIZE_mm	UTM zone	Northing	Easting	Sampler	Size (kg)	PYR	ECL	ILM	CHR	CD	OL	DIA
8351	0.25	12 W	7446235	400694	JM	20	1	2	15	0	0	0	0
8352	0.25	12 W	7445185	401778	JM	20	2	2	16	4	0	0	0
8353	0.25	12 W	7445214	401873	JM	20	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
8354	0.25	12 W	7445150	401686	JM	20	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
8355	0.25	12 W	7445118	401609	JM	20	1	0	9	0	0	0	0
8356	0.25	12 W	7445086	401527	JM	20	1	1	13	0	0	0	0
8357	0.25	12 W	7445028	401418	JM	20	1	0	32	1	0	0	0
8358	0.25	12 W	7445970	398543	JM	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8359	0.25	12 W	7445873	398422	JM	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8360	0.25	12 W	7445777	398293	JM	20	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
8361	0.25	12 W	7445711	398173	JM	20	0	5	2	0	0	1	0
8362	0.25	12 W	7445628	398077	JM	20	1	1	3	0	0	3	0
8363	0.25	12 W	7445557	397958	JM	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8364	0.25	12 W	7445519	397832	JM	20	1	0	1	1	0	3	0
8365	0.25	12 W	7445614	401195	AE	20	1	3	44	2	0	2	0
8366	0.25	12 W	7445614	401093	AE	20	3	4	7	0	0	2	0
8367	0.25	12 W	7445603	401004	AE	20	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
8368	0.25	12 W	7445154	401146	AE	20	1	6	22	0	0	0	0
8369	0.25	12 W	7445231	401255	AE	20	1	2	12	0	0	0	0
8370	0.25	12 W	7445418	401333	AE	20	2	0	54	1	0	0	0
8371	0.25	12 W	7445424	401436	AE	20	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
8372	0.25	12 W	7445483	401550	AE	20	3	1	15	0	0	0	0
8373	0.25	12 W	7445507	401630	AE	20	1	0	17	0	0	0	0
8374	0.25	12 W	7445596	401718	AE	20	0	2	12	0	0	0	0
8382	0.25	12 W	7444863	399674	JM	20	1	1	12	0	0	6	0
8383	0.25	12 W	7444822	399538	JM	20	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
8384	0.25	12 W	7444769	399400	JM	20	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
8385	0.25	12 W	7444618	399232	JM	20	1	0	10	0	0	0	0
8386	0.25	12 W	7444599	399062	JM	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8387	0.25	12 W	7444542	398980	JM	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8388	0.25	12 W	7444447	398784	JM	20	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
8389	0.25	12 W	7444374	398558	JM	20	1	0	0	0	0	20	0
8390	0.25	12 W	7444311	398414	JM	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8391	0.25	12 W	7441758	400188	JM	20	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
8392	0.25	12 W	7441669	400012	JM	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8393	0.25	12 W	7441607	399860	JM	20	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
8394	0.25	12 W	7441532	399678	JM	20	1	2	1	0	0	3	0
8395	0.25	12 W	7441398	399515	JM	20	0	9	6	0	0	0	0
8396	0.25	12 W	7441310	399341	JM	20	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
8398	0.25	12 W	7441016	402416	JM	20	18	16	144	1	0	0	0
8403	0.25	12 W	7446413	398499	AE	10	2	0	11	0	0	0	0
8404	0.25	12 W	7446351	398363	AE	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8405	0.25	12 W	7446303	398257	AE	20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
8406	0.25	12 W	7446239	398162	AE	20	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
8407	0.25	12 W	7446222	398014	AE	20	3	1	6	0	0	0	0
8408	0.25	12 W	7446160	397901	AE	20	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
8409	0.25	12 W	7446076	397774	AE	20	5	3	0	1	0	0	0
8410	0.25	12 W	7446029	397617	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8411	0.25	12 W	7444400	399455	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Sceptre Assessment Report 2005 Till Sampling Visual Picking Results

NUMBER	SIZE mm	UTM zone	Northing	Easting	Sampler	Size (kg)	PYR	ECL	ILM	CHR	CD	OL	DIA
8412	0.25	12 W	7444434	399545	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8413	0.25	12 W	7444423	399679	AE	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
8414	0.25	12 W	7444460	399793	AE	20	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
8415	0.25	12 W	7444523	399889	AE	20	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
8416	0.25	12 W	7444049	399963	AE	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8417	0.25	12 W	7443989	399885	AE	20	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
8418	0.25	12 W	7443972	399794	AE	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8419	0.25	12 W	7443977	399795	AE		1	2	2	0	0	0	0
8420	0.25	12 W	7443926	399708	AE		0	0	2	1	0	1	0
8421	0.25	12 W	7443027	397653	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8422	0.25	12 W	7443072	397764	AE	20	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
8423	0.25	12 W	7443141	397843	AE	20	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
8424	0.25	12 W	7443123	397961	AE	20	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
8425	0.25	12 W	7442938	398045	AE	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8426	0.25	12 W	7442889	397957	AE	20	0	1	4	0	0	2	0
8427	0.25	12 W	7442851	397864	AE	20	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
8428	0.25	12 W	7442771	397715	AE	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
9472	0.25	12 W	7446531	399604	AE/JM	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9475	0.25	12 W	7446534	399603	AE/JM	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9476	0.25	12 W	7446534	399603	AE/JM	10	18	17	204	2	0	0	0
9495	0.25	12 W	7443001	401497	AE/JM	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9496	0.25	12 W	7443001	401496	AE/JM	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9497	0.25	12 W	7443001	401496	AE/JM	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9498	0.25	12 W	7443001	401496	AE/JM	10	25	3	140	0	0	1	0
9499	0.25	12 W	7446531	399604	AE/JM	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix V

Aurora Geosciences Logistics Report

STORNOWAY DIAMOND CORP.

EUREKA PROJECT

2004 GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

LOGISTICS REPORT

N.T.S. 86 I/13, 86 P/2,3,4

66° 45' 25" N to 66° 07' 00" N

113° 57' 15" W to 112° 50' 60" W

June 15th - July 1st 2004

Report Prepared By:

Dave Sloan

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

SUMMARY

Between the dates of June 15th and July 1st of 2004, Stornoway Diamond Corp. contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. to carry out work on their Eureka Project. The work was carried out from the Eureka camp located approximately 510 km north of Yellowknife, NWT. Transportation from the camp to the work areas was by helicopter.

Work consisted of gridding and geophysical surveying on six separate grids located on Stornoway Diamond Corp.'s Coronation Gulf Properties. The geophysical surveys comprised total field magnetics, and horizontal loop electromagnetics.

A total of 71.563 km of grid was established (including 3.250 km of baseline). A total of 73.276 line km of total field magnetics and 6.600 line km of horizontal loop electromagnetics were completed. A total of 68 man days were required to complete this program with eight man days attributable to bad weather.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between the dates of June 15th and July 1st of 2004, Stornoway Diamond Corp. contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. to carry out work on their Eureka Project. Work consisted of gridding, subsequent total magnetic field and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveying on Stornoway Diamond Corp.'s Coronation Gulf Properties. This report describes the personnel, equipment, survey specifications, and the data processing for this project.

A total of 68 man days were required to carry out the work. This total includes eight man days attributable to bad weather.

1.1 Location and Access

The Eureka Project is located approximately 510 km north of Yellowknife (Figure 1.1a). The work was based out of the Eureka camp which was centralized in relation to the grids (Figure 1.1b). The grids cover portions of N.T.S. map sheets 86 I/13, 86 P/2,3, and 4 (see also Figure 1.1b).

1.2 Physiography

The project area is barren land tundra. Vegetation consists of grasses and minor willow. Water comprises 5-10% of the surface area. Relief is moderate in the order of ± 20 metres.

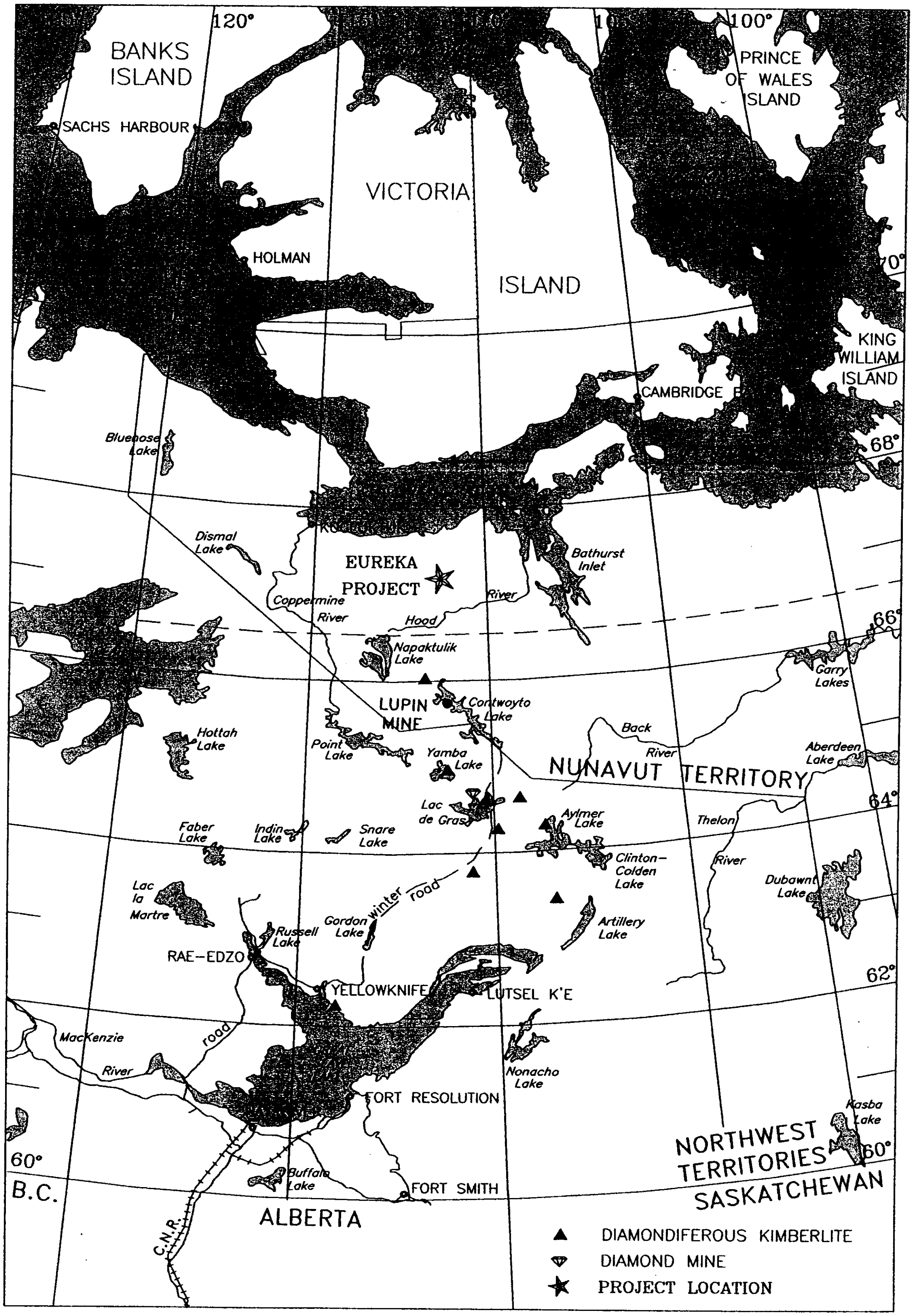

Figure 1.1a General Location Map

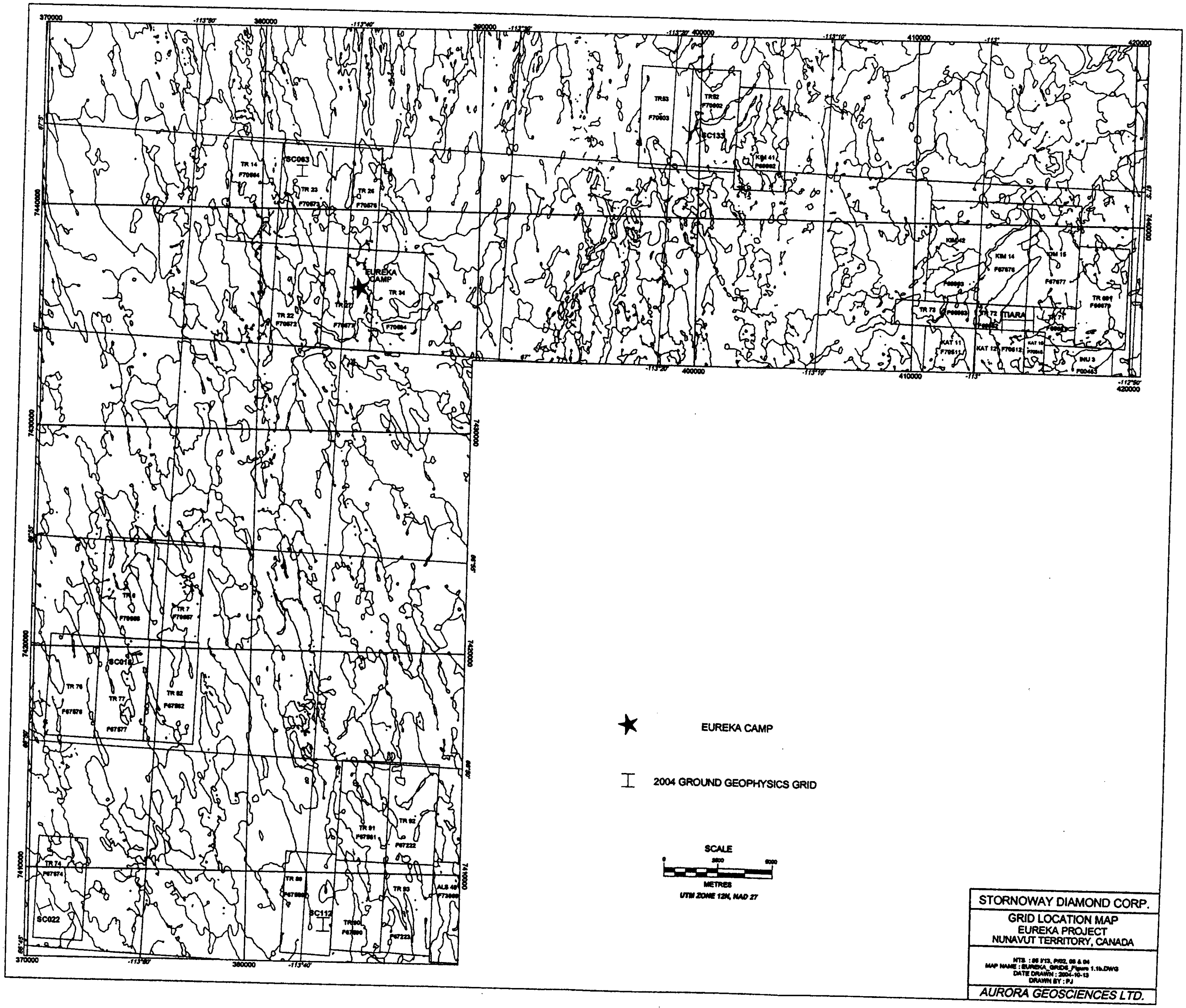

Figure 1.1b Grid Location Map

2.0 SUMMARY OF 2004 GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

A total of 71.563 km of grid was established (including 3.250 km of baseline). A total of 73.276 line km of total field magnetics and 6.600 line km of horizontal loop electromagnetics were completed. A total of 68 man days were required to complete this program with eight man days attributable to bad weather.

The gridding and geophysical statistics for the individual grids are listed in Table 2.0. A list of personnel and a field summary form are also attached in Appendix II.

Table 2.0a Grid and Geophysical Statistics

Grid Name	Gridding (line-km) (includes BL)	Magnetics (line-km) (Includes Overlap)	HLEM (line-km)
Tiara	36.200	37.650	0.000
SC018	5.463	5.563	0.000
SC022	8.400	8.500	6.600
SC063	6.000	6.000	0.000
SC112	8.400	8.500	0.000
SC133	7.100	7.063	0.000
Totals	**71.563**	**73.276**	**6.600**

Grid origins were established using a non differential GPS and reference to topography. Once a starting point was selected, a baseline was established using a hand held GPS and magnetic compass. Baselines were established at varying azimuths, line spacing was 50 m, and station spacing was 25 metres for all grids. Baselines were marked with 4 ft lathe spray painted orange and stations along grid lines were marked with 2 ft lath. All pickets were labelled using a hard pencil.

The total field magnetic surveys were conducted with two GEM Systems GSM-19 proton precession magnetometers, using a station interval of 12.5 m along all grid lines. All survey data was corrected using a GEM Systems Overhauser magnetometer collecting data in base mode at 3 second intervals. Base station locations are listed in Table 2.0b. Corrections for temporal (external field) variations were made using GEMLinkW, a program which calculates the observed variation from the datum at the base station and removes this variation from the field records based on the time at which the respective readings were taken. Linear interpolation based on reading times was used to calculate the variation for a field reading taken between base station readings. The final output was stored in Geosoft XYZ format and then input into a Geosoft database for further processing and the creation of contoured maps. Instrument specifications are given in Appendix III.

Table 2.0b Base Station Locations

Grid Name	Date	N.T.S. Sheet	Base Station Location
Tiara	June 26th 2004	86 P/2	415585,7435738
SC018	June 29th 2004	86 I/13	374685,7419780
SC022	June 29th 2004	86 I/13	370457,7408052
SC063	June 28th 2004	86 P/4	381784,7441464
SC112	June 29th 2004	86 I/13	383559,7407962
SC133	June 30th 2004	86 P/3	399796,7444046

* All locations recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator NAD27, Zone 12.

The HLEM surveys were conducted with a Max Min I-10 from Apex Parametrics Limited. Data was collected at 12.5 m intervals using a coil separation of 75 m. Five separate frequencies were read at each station: 440, 3520, 7040, 14080, and 28160 Hz. Instrument specifications are given in Appendix III. The binary dump file was converted into a Geosoft XYZ format datafile using software from Apex Parametrics Limited called MMCPRO. This file was then input into a Geosoft database for further processing and the creation of profile maps.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. personnel gathered non-differential global positioning system (NDGPS) readings at selected points on the grid. These were used to translate the grid into UTM co-ordinates in Geosoft's Oasis Montaj. All GPS control points are listed in Appendix IV.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

Between the dates of June 15th and July 1st of 2004, Stornoway Diamond Corp. contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. to carry out work on their Eureka Project. Work consisted of gridding and geophysical surveying upon six grids within Stornoway Diamond Corp.'s Coronation Gulf Properties. The geophysical surveys comprised total field magnetics and horizontal loop electromagnetics.

A total of 71.563 km of grid was established (including 3.250 km of baseline). A total of 73.276 line km of total field magnetics and 6.600 line km of horizontal loop electromagnetics were completed. A total of 68 man days were required to complete this program with eight man days attributable to bad weather.

Respectfully submitted,

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Dave Sloan

Georges Belcourt, P. Geoph.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Georges Belcourt, of the City of Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, Canada,

HEREBY CERTIFY:

That my address is #44-705 Williams Ave., Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 3W9.

That I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan in Geophysics:

B.Sc. - The University of Saskatchewan, 1996

That I have been a practising Geophysicist since 1996:

September 1996 - March 1997	Delta Geosciences Ltd. Delta, B.C. Geophysicist
April 1997 to present	Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Yellowknife, N.W.T. Geophysicist

That I am registered as a Professional Geophysicist by The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories (Registration #1657).

That I am entitled to practice as a Professional Geophysicist in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

That I have no direct or indirect interest in Stornoway Diamond Corp. or the TR claims.

Dated this 26th day of October, 2004 at Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Georges Belcourt, P. Geoph.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF PERSONNEL & SUMMARY FORMS

LIST OF PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL	DATES WORKED ON PROPERTY	TOTAL MAN DAYS	ADDRESSES OF PERSONNEL
Dave Sloan	June 15th to July 1st, 2004	17	#38 Hordal Rd. Yellowknife, NT
Phil Ker	June 15th to July 1st, 2004	17	3504 Black Creek Rd. Stevensville, ON
Ed Abel	June 15th to July 1st, 2004	17	#13 N'dilo Yellowknife, NT
Gareth Thomas (Stornoway)	June 15th to July 1st, 2004	17	#860-625 Howe St. Vancouver, BC

Total Man Days **68**

PROJECT : Stornoway Diamond Corp. - Coronation Gulf Properties - June 2004

PERSONNEL : 51 Man-Days BAD WEATHER : 6 Man-Weather Days DAYS ON THE JOB : 17 days

		[illegible]	Dave Sloan	Edward Abie	Phil Ker	
	Current Job	6	17	17	17	
	Jun 2004 Totals	6	16	16	16	
	Jul 2004 Totals	0	1	1	1	Remarks
1	Tue 15-Jun-2004	*	In from YK / Set-Up	In from YK / Set-Up	In from YK / Set-Up	Crew in from YK @ 7:30pm, started writing pickets for Tiara grid. Wx: -5 C Windy and light to heavy snow fall.
2	Wed 16-Jun-2004	*	Gridding	Gridding	Gridding	Crew @ Tiara grid all day but VERY rough terrain slowing production. Wx: 5 C, Sunny yet windy. **Production: G: 3.6 km.**
3	Thu 17-Jun-2004	*	Gridding	Gridding	Gridding	Crew @ Tiara grid all day again, even slower going today at the East end of the Baseline, but better at the West end. Wx: 10 C Sunny day, light wind. **Production: G: 7.825 km.**
4	Fri 18-Jun-2004	*	Gridding	Gridding	Gridding	Crew @ Tiara grid all day again, nearing the top there's better terrian. Wx: 6 C, delayed start, overcast, & periodic showers. **Production: G: 8.5 km.**
5	Sat 19-Jun-2004	3	weather day	weather day	weather day	Nasty day, high winds, blowing snow, fog… Weather day.
6	Sun 20-Jun-2004	*	Gridding	Gridding	Gridding	Late start due to unpredictable Vis this morning. Out @ 10:30 am good gridding terrain, all crew @ Tiara again. Wx: 0 C and really windy! **Production: G: 8.4 km.**
7	Mon 21-Jun-2004	*	Gridding	Gridding	Gridding	Tiara gridding finished, DS/PK gridded 1.8 km @ Tiara, & .600 km @ SC022. EA/GT stayed all day at Tiara's remaining 4.5 kms. Wx: 8 C mixed sun and cloud with moderate winds. **Production: G: 6.9 km.**
8	Tue 22-Jun-2004	*	Gridding	Mag	Gridding	EA/GT started Mag on Tiara but EA's Mag produced bad sensor readings & the data was unusable. DS/PK @ SC022 Gridding. Wx: ~15 C mild wind. **Production: G: 6.0 km, M: 12.0 km.**
9	Wed 23-Jun-2004	*	*Grounded*	*Grounded*	*Grounded*	Chopper was assessed as unsafe this morning with a ding in one main rotor blade. A replacement blade was arranged to be flown from Vancouver VIA the other chopper and will arrive tomorrow night. **Production: Standby**
10	Thu 24-Jun-2004	*	*Grounded*	*Grounded*	*Grounded*	Camp chores / Standby for helicopter repair.
11	Fri 25-Jun-2004	*	Gridding/Maxmin	Mag	Gridding/Maxmin	DS/PK Gridding/Maxmin @ SC022, EA/GT Mag @ Tiara. Problems with the times on the Mags result in loss of the days' data. Wx: 20 C. **Production: G: 1.8 km, M: 0 km, H: 1.750 km.**
12	Sat 26-Jun-2004	*	Mag	Gridding	Gridding	DS/GT finished mag at Tiara. EA/PK Gridding @ SC018. Wx: 25 C, sunny. **Production: G: 5.0 km, M: 25.150 km.**
13	Sun 27-Jun-2004	1.5	*1/2 weather day* / Gridding	*1/2 weather day* / Gridding	*1/2 weather day* / Gridding	1/2 weather day, started @ 11:00am. Everyone gridding @ SC112, and finished. Wx: 5 C, windy & rain. **Production: G: 8.4 km.**
14	Mon 28-Jun-2004	1.5	*1/2 weather day* / Gridding / Mag	*1/2 weather day* / Gridding	*1/2 weather day* / Gridding	1/2 weather day due to fog, started at noon. Everyone to grid SC063, gridded & magged. Wx: 8 C. **Production: G: 6.0 km, M: 6.0 km.**
15	Tue 29-Jun-2004	*	Maxmin	Mag	Maxmin	DS/PK to SC022 for the day, completed remaining 4.8 kms of HLEM. EA/GT to Mag @ SC022, SC018, & SC112. Wx: 11 C. **Production: M: 22.263 km, H: 4.8km.**
16	Wed 30-Jun-2004	*	Gridding / Mag	Gridding	Gridding	All crew to SC133 Gridded, and Magged. Job complete. Wx: 5 C. **Production: G: 6.950 km, M: 6.963.**
17	Thu 1-Jul-2004	*	Demobe / Out to YK	Demobe / Out to YK	Demobe / Out to YK	

APPENDIX III

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

GSM-19 MAGNETOMETER

The instrument to be used is the GSM-19 magnetometer system designed and manufactured by GEM Systems Inc. The GSM-19 system is a portable microprocessor based magnetometer system that is capable of measuring changes or contrasts in the earth's magnetic field. The data is both sensitive and highly repeatable. The GSM-19 is a multi-purpose instrument designed to operate as either:

1. Total field magnetometer (Mobile Mode)
2. Total field magnetometer (Walkmag Mode)
3. Total field base station magnetometer
4. Gradiometer (Mobile or Walkmag Mode)

In addition, this unit may be used to conduct VLF electromagnetic surveys in conjunction with or separately from any of the magnetic survey modes.

The primary purpose of the gradiometer system is to measure and store the gradient of the earth's magnetic field in the vertical direction. Magnetic measurements are obtained by the use of an Overhauser effect sensor. The Overhauser effect offers a more powerful method of proton polarization than standard DC polarization. Stronger signals are achieved from smaller sensors, and with less power. Readings can therefore be taken at intervals as low as 0.5 seconds.

The ability to take readings at small intervals allows the GSM-19 to be used in the walkmag mode. In the walkmag mode the instrument is continuously taking readings at one of these intervals (.5 s, 1 s or 2 s) selected by the operator. As the operator walks the grid line he/she records station locations at a fixed interval along the line (i.e. 5, 10 or 20 m). The locations for readings taken between the fixed intervals are interpolated using the time it takes the operator to walk the fixed interval. This method allows the collection of high density data, useful for the evaluation of narrow and more subtle magnetic anomalies.

Readings collected by the field unit require corrections for magnetic diurnal variations. Corrections are performed internally by connecting the field unit with a compatible base station unit. The data is stored with grid lines and coordinate labels, and is then plotted and contoured on the appropriate grid maps.

HORIZONTAL LOOP EM SURVEYS

The instrument used is a Max-Min I-10 EM manufactured by Apex Parametrics Ltd.

It consists of a transmitting coil and a receiving coil spaced 25, 50, 100, 150, 200, or 250m apart and connected with a reference cable of approximate length. The two coils are used as an in-line system, traversing across geologic strike. The transmitting coil produces a primary electromagnetic field at a frequency of 110, 220, 440, 880, 1760, 3520, 7040, 14080, 28160, or 56320 Hz, which will induce a current within any nearby conductive bodies. This current gives rise to a secondary electromagnetic field, the intensity of which is measured along with that of the ambient primary field as the resultant field at the receiving coil. The in-phase and out-of-phase components of the resultant field are measured as a percentage of the primary field as dictated by the reference cable from the transmitter.

The in-phase and out-of-phase values are plotted at a datum point located midway between the two coils. When the coils straddle a conductor the values subtract giving negative readings over the conductor and weak positive shoulders off to either side, depending on factors such as depth to source and conductive overburden. The quality of conductivity is a function of the in-phase to out-of-phase ratio at the conductor axis. The higher the ratio the better the conductivity.

APPENDIX IV

GPS CONTROL POINTS

Grid Name	X,Y grid value	UTM Easting, UTM Northing	BASE LINE AZIMUTH
TIARA	0,-600	414124,7435135	90
TIARA	0,0	414120,7435729	90
TIARA	0,475	414139,7436208	90
TIARA	1450,600	415573,7436314	90
TIARA	1450,0	415566,7435722	90
TIARA	1450,-600	415594,7435122	90
TIARA	725,0	414850,7435725	90
SC022	0,-300	370605,7407771	67.5
SC022	0,0	370491,7408045	67.5
SC022	0,300	370379,7408330	67.5
SC022	600,300	370934,7408550	67.5
SC022	600,0	371038,7408270	67.5
SC022	600,-300	371161,7407992	67.5
SC018	-250,0	374604,7419206	339
SC018	0,0	374840,7419295	339
SC018	250,0	375079,7419377	339
SC018	250,500	374906,7419846	339
SC018	0,500	374674,7419764	339
SC018	-250,500	374439,7419678	339
SC112	-300,600	383259,7407959	0
SC112	0,600	383542,7407957	0
SC112	300,600	383841,7407943	0
SC112	300,0	383849,7407352	0
SC112	0,0	383549,7407356	0
SC112	-300,0	383252,7407358	0
SC063	-250,500	381523,7441984	0
SC063	0,500	381773,7441986	0
SC063	250,500	382023,7441984	0
SC063	250,0	382023,7441483	0
SC063	0,0	381773,7441481	0
SC063	-250,0	381519,7441489	0
SC133	-50,600	399747,7443998	335
SC133	0,600	399792,7444020	335
SC133	250,600	400023,7444125	335
SC133	250,0	400270,7443573	335
SC133	0,0	400045,7443477	335
SC133	-250,0	399813,7443373	335

Appendix VI

2004 Sceptre Drill Logs

2004 CORONATION GULF DRILL LOG SHEET

Location:	**Sceptre**	*Azimuth:*	109	*Date Started:*	July 16/04	*Property:*	**Sceptre**
		Dip:	-45	*Date Completed:*	July 18/04	*Hole No.:*	**SC85-04-1**
		Depth:	146.5				
Grid Name:	SC85	*Dip test:*	146m - -43 degrees			*Logged by:*	B.Mosher
Coordinates:	*Collar UTM:* 387737E 7432523N					*Date:*	July 18/04
						Page:	2

General Comments:

Interval (m)	Description	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Sample Weight (kg)	Number of Micros	Number of Marcos
0-22m	Overburden - Sedimentary boulders in compact clay							
22-25.2m	Mudstone-grey green, fine grained							
25.2-34.8	Argilliceous dolomite - very broken, 1m mud seam at 32m							
34.8-41	Mudstone/Argilliceous dolomite - alternating layers							
41-60	Mudstone with few narrow dolomite layers and a sandstone layer betwwen 50.5-52.5m							
60-97.4	Mudstone - grey green to black, fine grained with numerous granulitic ironstone intervals (up to 0.5m) which tend to have sharp contact at 75-85 ° to the core axis with the mudstone units. Cross bedding is common throughout the section							
97.4-114.6	Mudstone/Sandstone - interlayered with sharp contact. Mudstone units tend to be fine-grained, grey/green and finely laminiated. Sandsotne are medium to very coarse grained and multicolored. Most are cemented by carbonate.							
114.6-146.5	Sanstones/Quartzites- interlayed with gradational contacts. Sandstone as above. Quartzites are medium to coarse grained, white to brown							
146.5	EOH							

Interval (m)	Description	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Sample Weight (kg)	Number of Micros	Number of Marcos

2004 SCEPTRE DRILL LOG SHEET

Location:	**Sceptre**	*Azimuth:*	162	*Date Started:*	July 19/04	*Property:*	**Sceptre**
		Dip:	-45	*Date Completed:*	July 20/04	*Hole No.:*	**SC22-04-1**
		Depth:	41m				
Grid Name:	SC022					*Logged by:*	B.Mosher
Coordinates:	Baseline 370727E					*Date:*	July 20/04
	2+50N 7408144N					*Page:*	

General Comments:

Interval (m)	Description	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Sample Weight (kg)	Number of Micros	Number of Marcos
0-14.65	Overburden - boulders							
14.65-41m	Graphite - Fine grained, black and very broken							
41m	EOH							

Interval (m)	Description	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Sample Weight (kg)	Number of Micros	Number of Marcos

2004 CORONATION GULF DRILL LOG SHEET

Location:	**Sceptre**	*Azimuth:*	52	*Date Started:*	July 12/04	*Property:*	**Sceptre**
		Dip:	-45	*Date Completed:*	July 15/04	*Hole No.:*	**SC133-04-1**
		Depth:	140m				
Grid Name:	SC133	*Dip test: at 90m - 46 degrees*				*Logged by:*	B.Mosher
Coordinates:	4+00N	*Collar UTM:*	399937E			*Date:*	July 15/04
	0+65E		7443865N			*Page:*	1

General Comments:

Interval (m)	Description	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Sample Weight (kg)	Number of Micros	Number of Marcos
0 - 1.9	Organics and Boulders							
1.9 68.2	Dolomite, grey agilliceous dolomite, stromatolitic dolomite with short, occasional breccia zones and interlayered light brown siltstone							
68.2 - 81.3	Pink sandstone layers start to appear in short intervals between the dolomite and siltstone units							
81.3 - 82.9	Dark green to black, highly fissile mafic unit - very broken.							
82.9 - 110.2	White and pink dolomite and siliceous dolomite with occasional siltstone layers							
110.2 - 115.7	White massive limestone							
115.7 - 134.4	White and pink limestone, strongly brecciated and often silicified. Green areas and fracture zones are likely the result of chlorite?-rich invading fluids. Gypsum veining common from 130-134.4m							
134.4 - 140.0	Diabase, dark green to black, medium grain. Diabase also has chlorite?-rich fractrues as above							
140	EOH							

Interval (m)	Description	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Sample Weight (kg)	Number of Micros	Number of Marcos

Appendix VII

Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Janet L. P. Miller, of 800-625 Howe St, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I have been an employee of Stornoway Diamond Corp. (Stornoway), 800-625 Howe St. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada since 2000 and have been a full time employee of Stornoway since 2002.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (2004), after the approval of an Honour's Thesis.

3. I have been employed continuously in geology during the summer terms of my education with a focus in diamond exploration.

4. I have been active in the field aspects of diamond exploration since the summer of 2002 in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, including project planning and implementation, as well as detailed mapping of surficial deposits, sampling, prospecting, and ground truthing geophysical anomalies.

5. I have been involved in data compilation, and analysis for diamond and base/precious metal exploration since 2000 under the supervision of a registered professional geologist, and have been involved in a number of aspects of projects in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Janet L.P. Miller

Vancouver, BC, Canada
February 7, 2005