

**RESPONSE TO REGIONAL
CUMULATIVE EFFECTS STUDY
FOR DRYBONES BAY AND WOOL BAY**

Submitted To:

**MACKENZIE VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
REVIEW BOARD**

Prepared by:

**EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.
YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ON BEHALF OF SNOWFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORP.**

Project No. 1740067.002

October, 2003

Acquisition

Exploration

Development

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Oct 10, 2003

Ms. Sherry Sian, Environmental Assessment Officer
Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
200 Scotia Centre, (5102-50th Avenue)
YELLOWKNIFE, NT. X1A 2N7

RE: Response to Cumulative Effects Study of Drybones / Wool Bay

Per Snowfield Development Corp.'s Land Use Application MV2003C0023,
Developers' Agreement Report (DAR) and Amendment thereof.

Dear Ms. Sian,

It is submitted that the Board has the task of balancing a regional cumulative effects report performed by Gartner Lee Limited against a site-specific cumulative effects report provided by Snowfield. While neither report is an in-depth study, Snowfield's amendment to its DAR should provide the Board with the specifics as to the size of our small footprint and the reversible, short-term nature of our proposed exploration programs on five claim packages. The majority of our proposed activities will not contribute to potential cumulative effects impact and none of our activities will contribute to a significant cumulative effect impact. In response to your letter of Oct 1, I have directed reviewers Steve Moore, biologist/environmental scientist and Richard Hoos, Senior Environmental Biologist, with EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd., and Snowfield's Project Geologist Mike Beauregard to prepare the Company's response to the seven questions posed by your correspondence.

Snowfield recognizes that the Drybones Bay area is foremost in the hearts and minds of many local people for its cultural and biological diversity. Great Slave Lake and its northern shoreline are also used for many commercial, traditional and recreational purposes. The majority of Snowfield's mineral claims are inland from the shoreline of Great Slave Lake. For instance, the nearest Snowfield claim boundary to Drybones Bay proper is one km inland. The Drybones Bay, the Burnt Island and Cabin Island heritage areas are all outside the Company's claim packages. Some claims south of Cabin Islands do border Great Slave Lake proper. Snowfield is fully prepared to negotiate or amend its proposed exploration programs for those locales should it be determined that any cultural or heritage sites exist on those claim areas. In this regard, Snowfield would request reasonable access through these areas to facilitate exploration work on inland portions. Snowfield will continue to respect the land and all cultural and heritage sites.

Attached, please find Snowfield's formal response to your letter and trust that the information and observations provided will assist the Board in its consideration of the related matters currently under review.

Snowfield has been working diligently towards conformity with the MVEIRB process. I would request direction towards determination of a Pre-hearing date at the Board's earliest convenience. As a result of travel scheduling and transportation costs from the south, I would further request that should it be possible, that any pre-hearing meeting with respect to Snowfield be held on a day, perhaps the same day, as the meeting currently scheduled for three other companies proposing exploration in the Drybones Bay area.

I would again take this opportunity to thank you for your assistance to Snowfield and your hard work in coordinating this matter.

Yours very truly

"Robert T. Paterson"

President & C.E.O.
Snowfield Development Corp.

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1.0 QUESTION 1

1.1 Do you disagree with any of the Valued Components identified? Provide detailed reasons why you think these Valued Components are appropriate or inappropriate.

The Valued Components identified are appropriate. These are the ones that have been identified as being important on other northern projects, by the Yellowknife Dene First Nations, North Slave Metis Alliance, various governmental regulatory staff, and through issues scoping exercises. This has been a refining process over the years since 1997, when BHP first went through this process.

2.0 QUESTION 2

2.1 Do you agree with the activities considered in the consultant's study?

The existing, proposed and foreseeable activities and developments considered in Section 4.5 are appropriate. However, Snowfield would like to take this opportunity to expand on the record of past activities and development. It is inappropriate not to recognize the history and impact of exploration activities in the regional area. Commodities are where they are discovered. If economic amounts of gold were not discovered in 1935 on the west side of Yellowknife Bay, life and infrastructure would be very different on the north shore of Great Slave Lake today. Wage-related exploration activities important to Northerners include prospecting, camp construction, line cutting and claim staking as well as service and contract opportunities.

Appended is a two-page list of recorded mineral claims on Crown Land in the Drybones Bay area reaching back more than 60 years (Beauregard, 2003a).

Nowhere in the regional CE report is the following beneficial fact noted. The prior winter trails, established by exploration companies in the Drybones Bay area, experience a fair bit of skidoo traffic for traditional uses such as muskrat trapping, moose hunting and wood cutting.

3.0 QUESTION 3

3.1 Do you consider the list of potential cumulative effects to be complete?

The list of potential cumulative effects (Table 17) is very complete. No others are suggested. Most of the specific activities of greatest relevance today were provided in the Developer's Assessment Report.

4.0 QUESTION 4

4.1 Which cumulative effects predictions do you agree or disagree with?

Other than Table 17, Snowfield's reviewers could not find predictions on possible cumulative impacts in the Gartner Lee report. Table 17 does not provide any sense of scope nor does it quantify the small-scale, short-term, reversible nature of proposed exploration activities. For size, scale and duration of our activities, please refer to Amendment and Additions to Snowfield Development Corp.'s Developers Agreement Report (DAR), pg 14, Table 3, Impact Significance for All Wildlife Species, as well as 6.0 Section L (Cumulative Effects) in general.

Snowfield has difficulties with, or disagrees, with the following cumulative effects predictions.

4.1.1 Caribou

Caribou is an appropriate VC. However, some of the effects predictions supporting this VC are questionable.

4.1.1.1 Exposure: Tree Removal

In Gartner Lee's report, Table 7 Caribou, page 38. Exposure: Tree removal.

The extent of tree removal is going to be negligible in terms of the environment. The overall effect is going to be much less than the impact of naturally occurring fires. Exposure due to tree removal is not a legitimate concern.

4.1.1.2 Uncertainty: Interference with cultural use of the land as in loss of access to resource is unknown

In Gartner Lee's report, Table 7 Caribou, page 38. Uncertainty: Interference with cultural use of the land as in loss of access to resource is unknown. This issue has some certainty. In recent times, the majority of caribou have been harvested along the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road, and snowmobile routes off this winter road (EBA 2002). Consequently, the north shore of Great Slave Lake has experienced a reduction in hunting pressure.

4.1.1.3 Table 17, page 64 Habitat Fragmentation

In Gartner Lee's report, Table 17 Caribou, page 64. Habitat fragmentation/loss is a non-issue. The extent will be much less than that naturally generated by forest fire.

4.1.2 Moose

Moose in an appropriate VC. However, some of the effects predictions supporting this VC are questionable.

4.1.2.1 Habitat Use: Island in Drybones Area Used for Birthing

In Gartner Lee's report, Table 7 Moose, page 39. Habitat use: Islands in Drybones area used for birthing. This statement is not referenced and, thus, is problematic.

Moose require security from predators and insects. During calving, as well as other periods throughout the year, they avoid predators, including humans, in forest or shrub stands tall enough to provide visual cover and therefore reduce detection (Van Ballenberghe 1987). It is unlikely that these Islands in Drybones Bay are any more important than the mainland; and, in fact, based on existing habitat they should be less important for moose birthing than the surrounding mainland. These islands are predominantly exposed rock, sparse trees with some shrubs in the lower lying areas.

4.1.2.2 Habitat Use: Prime Moose Habitat Known to be at Wool Bay and Moose Bay

In Gartner Lee's report, Table 7 Moose, page 39. Habitat use: Prime moose habitat known to be at Wool Bay and Moose Bay. This statement is not referenced and, thus, is problematic.

The term "Prime" as in Prime moose habitat is perhaps over emphasizing the importance of the area. Moose are primarily browsers and they require abundant food supplies juxtaposed with security cover. Browse quality is highest with deciduous shrubs and trees, consequently conifer-dominated landscapes are suboptimal moose habitat.

Moose habitats can be broadly categorized as 1) fire-influenced, 2) non- or limited-fire influenced, or 3) aquatic (Peek 1998). Within the first two (forested) habitats, moose generally prefer semi-open successional stages with an abundance of browse. Such sites are commonly found on floodplains and in riparian areas or wetlands, as well as in regenerating burns. Use of aquatic habitats may occur during all non-winter months, but generally peaks during late June to early August when plant nutrition and digestibility are highest (Peek 1998). This period coincides with the peak of insect harassment and moose may seek relief in water for this reason as well.

Densities are relatively low in NWT, ranging from 3 to 17 moose per 100 km² (Graf 1992; RWED manuscript reports). The quality of habitat in the area of Wool Bay and Moose Bay may be good compared with the habitat throughout the region.

4.1.2.3 Uncertainty – Wildlife: Sensitive to Removal of Forest Cover

In Gartner Lee's report, Table 7 Moose, page 39. Uncertainty - Wildlife: Sensitive to removal of forest cover. This statement may be taken out of context from its original source.

Moose are generally associated most closely with early successional forest stages, and they respond positively to uplands that were recently burned. The optimal

successional stage for browse production in the boreal forest occurs between 11 and 30 years post-fire, and generally peaks at around 15 years (Franzmann 2000), although these values are probably regionally variable (LeResche and Davis 1973). Moose densities often increase substantially following fires (Peek 1998).

Therefore, moose densities typically demonstrate a positive response to early successional stages, like those created by fire, winter trails and cut lines.

Only minor amounts of forest cover will be removed during this exploration program. “Sensitive to removal of forest cover” is not a legitimate issue for moose under “Uncertainty – wildlife.”

4.1.2.4 Table 17, Page 64 Habitat Fragmentation

In Gartner Lee’s report, Table 17 Moose, page 64. Habitat fragmentation/loss is a non-issue. The extent will be much less than that naturally generated by forest fire.

4.1.3 Furbearers

Furbearers are an appropriate VC. However, some of the species listed are perhaps inappropriate based on the criteria Gartner Lee used in defining the VCs.

4.1.3.1 Species List

Gartner Lee states that VCs were selected based on “Which VECs (sic) have a regional aspect to them?”

Muskrats and beavers, while important ecologically and economically, cannot be considered to possess a regional aspect. Hypothetically, if muskrats and beavers were to decline within the claim blocks as a result of human activity, their respective regional populations would not decline, and regional economic income would not likely be reduced. In fact, local income may increase, albeit marginally, as a result of harvesting these species due to easier access to the resource.

4.1.3.2 Habitat Fragmentation

Gartner Lee states (page 39) that exposure is an issue as a result of habitat fragmentation.

Habitat fragmentation occurs when large blocks of vegetation are removed from the forest cover. The extent of forest removal in exploration work is very minor. The impact from these activities will be limited to small, "site specific," areas. It will not have any measurable impact at the local or regional area for any species, whether that be plants or animals.

The habitat already exists in the form of a mosaic pattern; rock outcrops, open canopy forest in the uplands, with denser vegetation along the wetlands, riparian zones and gullies between the outcrops. Habitat fragmentation is not going to happen and thus, should not be an issue.

4.1.3.3 Interference with cultural use of the land as in loss of access to resources is unknown

Gartner Lee states (page 39) that interference with cultural use of the land as in loss of access to resource is unknown. This should not be an issue as cultural use and access are not restricted by exploration activities.

4.1.4 Waterfowl

4.1.4.1 Table 17, Page 64 Habitat Fragmentation

In Gartner Lee's report, Table 17 waterfowl, page 64. For most species of waterfowl, past, present and proposed activities do not effect most species of waterfowl due to forest cover. For those waterfowl that nest in forested cover, habitat fragmentation/loss still remains a non-issue. The extent will be much less than that naturally generated by forest fire.

4.1.5 Fish

The potential cumulative effects identified for fish are appropriate. Snowfield believes that the present proposed activities by all companies will not impact the water quality of fish habitat. Please see Snowfield's DAR, page 29.

5.0 QUESTION 5

5.1 Do you consider the information sources consulted to be complete?

Sources not consulted include:

- Bibliography of Aquatic Research in the Great Slave Lake Region (Warkentin 2000);
- GEOSCAN (Geological Survey of Canada database);
- GEOREF (earth science database);
- NORMIN (GNWT-INAC NWT database), NWT Geology, CS Lord Geoscience Center, Yellowknife, NWT and
- Company Assessment Report Library held by INAC, CS Lord Geoscience Center

Appended are references to four Geological Survey of Canada studies performed at Drybones Bay. Of note to possible future baseline study or taiga forest research is a report on a biogeochemical spruce bark sampling program (GSC Open File D3919, 1 CD).

Appended is an one-page MS Excel table summarizing 35 reports of mineral claim assessments performed by claim holders in the Drybones Bay area (Beauregard, 2003b). A 14 page NORMIN.DB summary reference report print-out is also appended. The amount of work filed for assessment purposes with the Government of Canada totals \$1,323,311 which reflects perhaps half of the total amount of exploration expenditures spent to date in Drybones Bay area. These expenditures were primarily for local services, goods and wages.

Other than an appreciation of the amount of small-scale, short-term exploration work performed to date in the Drybones Bay area, the appended information should not change the cumulative effect predictions of the regional CE report.

6.0 QUESTION 6

6.1 Will you commit to any of the mitigative measures proposed to avoid or reduce potential effects?

Snowfield will act in conjunction with the other companies active in the area with regards to a winter ice road.

Snowfield will participate in consultation to avoid heritage sites. Once again, please note all studies-to-date show no heritage sites within the boundaries of Snowfield's claim areas.

Most of the mitigative measures proposed in Table 27 are site-specific directives that are required by regulation.

There are some aspects of Table 27 that are incorrect or outdated from ongoing consultation between MVEIRB and the company:

- Camp
 - The proposed tent-frame camp at Pebble Beach has not been previously established nor permitted. Upon completion of the Land Use Permit, the company would either turn the tent-frames over to aboriginal interests or remove the camp, as directed.
- Drilling
 - The company will proceed per Table 27 and regulations.
- Waste Management
 - The company will proceed per Table 27 and regulations.

-
- Line Cutting
 - Minor line-cutting will occur at a number of targets in the 5 claim packages held by Snowfield. Any reference to “17 grids up to 1 km square” by Gartner Lee is incorrect. However, a grid up to 1 km square in area may be cut if an additional kimberlite body is found. If and when a grid is cut, the impact of cleared narrow cut-lines is reversed by the growth of alders and spruce within 5 years.

 - Not spelled out previously to MVEIRB was how the company intends to evaluate “drill targets” from the stage of magnetic anomalies as presented to MVEIRB (for four of the five claim packages) to actual, justifiable drill sites.
 1. Magnetic Anomaly (selected from airborne geophysical survey)
 2. Ground Geophysical Survey (one cut line up to 500 m long, 1.5 m in width or less) and/or Till Sampling (no cut lines)
 3. Drill Site Selection (Y/N, dependent on results)
 4. Drill Pad (100 square m if in trees, 10 square m if in the open)

 - Winter Trails
 - Winter trails or onshore tote roads are not discussed in Table 27 of the regional CE report.

 - With Amendment and Additions to Snowfield Development Corp.’s Developers Agreement Report (DAR), pg 30, Table 6, Foot Print Size of Project Activities, the company has asked for an amendment of the original application for winter trails to 2 ha, derived from 4 km of new winter trails cleared up to 5 m in width, for ground access to future drill sites in the Mud Lake Claim Group. Pre-existing winter trails would be used as much as possible as well as ground access via lakes and open swamps. Elsewhere, drill sites would be accessed and supported by helicopter.

 - Kimberlite Bulk Sampling
 - The kimberlite complex recently discovered by drilling at Mud Lake is near-surface or from 17.5 to 36.7 m below ground. It is not known at this time if the kimberlite reaches surface, perhaps buried under a thin veneer of overburden. If this should prove to be the case, the company expects to continue with the normal exploration practice known as trenching. Trenching would enable the collection of a sample of 180 cubic m in size or 500 tonnes in weight. The footprint of such an endeavour would be about the size of a drill site, or an area of 100 to 200 square m. Upon completion, the trench(es) would be buried and reclaimed.

7.0 QUESTION 7

7.1 Please indicate if there are any additional mitigative measures that you will commit to in order to avoid or reduce potential effects

Mitigation plans not presented by Gartner Lee include the following:

- Employee orientation, site induction.

- Wildlife Management Procedures;
 - no hunting by employees or contractors;
 - do not feed, harass or approach wildlife;
 - maintain a wildlife log; and
 - do not approach nest sites or disturb bird habitat.

- Wildlife Habitat Procedures:
 - vehicle traffic confined to winter trails;
 - minimize vegetation (trees predominately) removal; and
 - do not approach den sites or young.

- Bear Safety Procedures:
 - carry bear deterrent equipment when on site; and
 - bear awareness training

- Waste Management Procedures:
 - Incinerate or remove garbage to suitable landfill (*i.e.* Yellowknife); and
 - emergency spill procedures.

8.0 CLOSURE

We trust that this submission meets your present requirements. Please contact any of the undersigned should there be any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

“Robert Paterson”

Robert Paterson
President, CEO
Snowfield Development Corporation
Vancouver

“Mike Beauregard”

Mike Beauregard
Contract Geologist
Yellowknife

“Richard Hoos”

Richard A. W. Hoos, M.Sc. R.P. Bio
Senior Environmental Scientist
Arctic Division, EBA, Vancouver

“Steve Moore”

Steve Moore, B.E.Sc., B.A.
Wildlife Biologist
EBA, Yellowknife

9.0 REFERENCES

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Bradley, M. and L. Kearey. 1998. Fort Smith Moose Census, November/December 1996. RWED Manuscript Report No. 105. 14 pp.

Bradley, M., L. Kearey and Troy Ellsworth. 1996. Fort Resolution Moose Census November/December 1995. RWED Manuscript Report No. 101. 14 pp.

Bradley, M., T. Ellsworth and L. Kearey. 1998. Fort Providence Moose Census, November/December 1994. RWED Manuscript Report No. 104. 15 pp.

Case, R. and R. Graf. 1992. A moose survey stratified by using Landsat TM data, north of Great Slave Lake, NWT, November 1989. GNWT Renewable Resources Manuscript Report No. 59. 19 pp.

Graf, R. and R. Case. 1991. Abundance and distribution of moose in the South Slave River lowlands, NWT, November, 1986. GNWT Renewable Resources Manuscript Report No. 40. 25 pp.

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MacLean, N. 1994. Population size and composition of moose in the Fort Good Hope area, NWT, November 1992. GNWT Renewable Resources Manuscript Report No. 78. 18 pp.

MacLean, N. 1994. Population size and composition of moose in the Fort Norman area, NWT, November 1993. GNWT Renewable Resources Manuscript Report No. 80. 17 pp.

APPENDIX A
Historical Record of Claims Staked in the Drybones Bay Area
(NTS 85I/04)

Historical Record of Claims Staked in the Drybones Bay Area (NTS 85I/04)
From "Historical Maps: NWT Mining Lands"
In the Archives of the INAC Mining Recorder, Yellowknife

Compiled by Mike Beauregard, Oct 9/03

The earliest claim sheet for the north shore of Great Slave Lake is dated December 26, 1934. It shows the RICH and HGB claim groups on the east side of Yellowknife Bay. Gold was discovered on the west side of Yellowknife Bay in 1935. A gold rush ensued resulting in two mines and a city across the bay from Dettah. Many claims have been staked and recorded on the Yellowknife map-sheet and surrounding area ever since.

A partial record of old claim maps show that mineral claims have existed in the Drybones Bay area since 1938, primarily in the islands and along the shoreline of Great Slave Lake. A gold occurrence north of Jackfish Cove, as well as a gold occurrence at Beniah Islands have been staked and explored repeatedly. In the spring of 1994, Mr. David Smith of Yellowknife reported the drill discovery of kimberlite on DRYBONES 1 mineral claim, 70 km southeast of Yellowknife. More claims than ever before have been staked and recorded on the NTS 85I/04 map-sheet since that time.

Below is a list of past claims derived from archived claim maps held by the NWT Mining Recorder.

July 31, 1946 Claimsheet

GRIT 1 – 4, Beniah Islands	4 claims
GIRLPAT 1 – 6, Cabin Islands	<u>6 claims</u>
	10 claims

Feb 21, 1950 Claimsheet

JUD 1 – 21, Burnt Island	21 claims
JUD 22 – 24, Cabin Islands	3 claims
JUDY 1 – 8; JUDY 13 – 36, Cabin Islands	32 claims
J.D. 1 – 18, Cabin Islands,	18 claims
P.B.X. 1 – 12, Matonnabee Point,	12 claims
JUDY 9 – 12, Beniah Islands	4 claims
VAL 1 – 9, Jackfish Cove and Moose Bay	<u>9 claims</u>
	99 claims

Sept 22, 1959 Claimsheet

VAL 1 – 7, Jackfish Cove (showing restaked)	7 claims
JOHN 1 – 8, Jackfish Cove	8 claims
PUSS 1 – 4, Beniah Islands	4 claims
HONEY 1 – 2, Cabin Islands	2 claims
H.D. 1 – 4, Cabin Islands	4 claims
X. 1 – 15, inland from Cabin Islands	15 claims
X.A. 1 – 3, inland from Cabin Islands	3 claims
B.B. 1 – 6, inland from Cabin Islands	<u>6 claims</u>
	49 claims

Sept, 1964 Claimsheet

Note: 32 dated revisions from 1938 to 1964 listed on border of map

TONY 1 – 4, Jackfish Cove	4 claims
HAY 1, Jackfish Cove	1 claim
TERRA 1 – 4, Beniah Islands	4 claims
LOLLY 1 – 7, Beniah Islands	7 claims
P.L. 1 – 4, Beniah Islands	4 claims
S.S. 1 – 4, Cabin Islands	4 claims
B.B. 1-5; 10 – 14, Matonnabee Point	<u>10 claims</u>
	34 claims

Nov 8, 1973 Claimsheet

BEN 1 – 9, Beniah Islands	9 claims
Z.N. 2; Z.N. 4, Cabin Islands	2 claims
VAL 1 – 4, Jackfish Cove (showing restaked)	<u>4 claims</u>
	15 claims

Nov 19, 1975 Claimsheet

BEN 1 – 4, Matonnabee Point	4 claims
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Jan, 1981 Claimsheet

CABIN ISLAND 1, 2	2 claims
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Jan, 1986 Claimsheet

No claims recorded

May, 1994 Claimsheet

JACK 1, Jackfish Cove	1 claim
JPAG 1 – 3, Beniah Islands	3 claims
PARKING TICKET, Beniah Islands	1 claim
DRYBONES 1 – 8, Drybones Bay and inland	8 claims
GTEN 1 – 5, Drybones Bay and inland	5 claims
More claims elsewhere inland.	

APPENDIX B
Geological Survey of Canada Reports for Drybones Bay Area

Geological Survey of Canada Rpt for Drybones Bay Area



Natural Resources Canada

Ressources naturelles Canada

Canada

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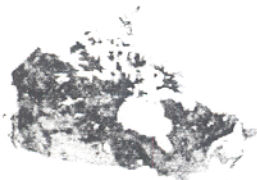
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GEOSCAN.DB

Retrieved 15 records. Displaying items 1 - 15.

Citation, by Year

Year	Citation	Select	More
2002	An overview of gold grain distribution and geochemistry of till, Yellowknife Greenstone Belt, Northwest Territories; Kerr, D E; Knight, R D. Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research , no. 2002-C7, 2002; 8 pages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More
2002	Distribution and characteristics of gold grains in till, Yellowknife Greenstone Belt and Drybones Bay area, Northwest Territories; Kerr, D E. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4299, 2002.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More
2001	Drift-prospecting investigations in the Yellowknife Greenstone Belt, Northwest Territories; Kerr, D E; Knight, R D; Smith, D; Nickerson, D. Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research , no. 2001-C1, 2001; 16 pages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More
2001	Biogeochemical survey of the Drybones Bay area, Northwest Territories (NTS 85I/4) using outer bark of black spruce; Dunn, C E; Smith, D; Kerr, D E. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3919, 2001.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More
2000	Preliminary surficial geology studies and mineral exploration considerations in the Yellowknife area, Northwest Territories; Kerr, D E; Wilson, P. Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research , no. 2000-C3, 2000; 8 pages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More
2000	Anomalous kimberlite indicator mineral and gold grain abundances, Drybones Bay and Yellowknife area, Northwest Territories; Kerr, D E; Smith, D; Wilson, P. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3861, 2000.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More
2000	Chemical characteristics of kimberlite indicator minerals from the Drybones Bay area (NTS 85I/4), Northwest Territories; Kerr, D E; Kjarsgaard, I M; Smith, D. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3942, 2000.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More
1994	Studies of rare-metal deposits in the Northwest Territories; Sinclair, W D; Richardson, D G. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin , 475, 1994; 99 pages	<input type="checkbox"/>	More
1994	Gravity modelling of the Blatchford Lake Intrusive Suite, Northwest Territories; Birkett, T C; Richardson, D G; Sinclair, W D; in, Studies of rare-metal deposits in the Northwest Territories; Sinclair, W D; Richardson, D G. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin , 475, 1994; pages 5-16	<input type="checkbox"/>	More
	Interpretation of airborne geophysical data for the Thor Lake area, Northwest Territories; Charbonneau, B W; Legault, M I; in, Studies of		

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**Biogeochemical survey of the Drybones Bay area,
Northwest Territories (NTS 85I/4) using
outer bark of black spruce.**



GSC Open File D3919

C.E. Dunn, D. Smith and D.E. Kerr

*A contribution to the Yellowknife EXTECH Program
and the Targeted Geoscience Initiative
2001*



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Contents:

This CD-ROM contains a report and digital data files for the biogeochemistry of black spruce outer bark of samples collected in the Drybones Bay area, Northwest Territories, with a particular interest towards gold and kimberlite exploration.

File Formats:

Readme.txt
Report (text and figures) in html format
Appendix A in Excel 5.0 format
Appendix B in html format

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GSC Open File 4299

D.E. Kerr

DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GOLD GRAINS IN TILL,
YELLOWKNIFE GREENSTONE BELT AND DRYBONES BAY AREA, NWT.

*A contribution to the Yellowknife Exploration Program
and the Targeted Geoscience Initiative
2002*

Contents:

This CD-ROM contains a report and digital files relating to the distribution and characteristics of gold grains in till, collected in the Yellowknife Greenstone Belt and the Drybones Bay area, Northwest Territories.

File Formats:

Readme.txt
Text in Adobe Acrobat 4.0 format
Tables 1 to 6 in Excel 5.0

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Contents:

This CD-ROM contains a report and digital data files for the geochemistry of kimberlite indicator minerals in till for samples collected from the Drybones Bay area, Northwest Territories.

File Formats:

Readme.txt
Text in Adobe Acrobat 4.0 (PDF format)
Appendices 1 to 3, and 5 to 12 in Excel 5.0
Appendix 4 in Adobe Acrobat 4.0

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Web: <http://sts.gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/drybones/>

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Chemical characteristics of kimberlite indicator minerals from the Drybones Bay area (NTS 851/4), Northwest Territories

GSC Open File D3942



D.E. Kerr, I.M. Kjarsgaard, and D. Smith

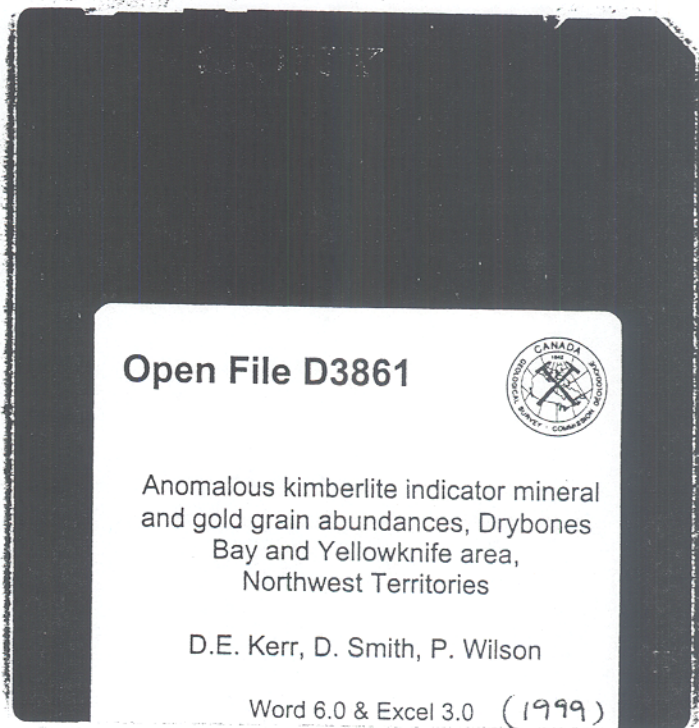
A contribution to the Yellowknife EXTECH Program



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— this openfile is kept
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Open File D3861



Anomalous kimberlite indicator mineral
and gold grain abundances, Drybones
Bay and Yellowknife area,
Northwest Territories

D.E. Kerr, D. Smith, P. Wilson

Word 6.0 & Excel 3.0 (1999)

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APPENDIX C
List of Assessment Reports for Drybones Bay Area

DRYBONES BAY

PAST EXPLORATION

ASSESSMENT RPTS

Rpt No	Year	Location	Work	length/vol	Airborne km	Ground km	Dollars Spent	Company			
60036	1973	Beniah Islands	2 dd holes	42.98 m				Terra Mining			
80153	1973	Jackfish Cove	8 dd holes	139.60 m		49.9	5993	Bevco Mines			
82180	1988	Beniah Islands					15027	Goldbrook Expl			
82300	1977	Cabin Islands	1 trench	(24.5 cubic m)			700	RB Fells			
83315	1994	Beniah Islands	8 plugger holes	7.31 m			847	R. Carroll			
83341	1994	DB Bay proper	ground geoph			10	4413	D. Smith			
83428	1994	DB Bay proper	1 dd hole	107.00 m			32511	D. Smith			
83429	1995	Inland	airborne geoph		2040		30540	Gerle Gold			
83512	1995	DB Bay proper	ground geoph			8.69	5368	D. Smith			
83518	1995	Inland	airborne geoph		1190		72177	Major General Res			
83522	1995	DB Bay proper	airborne geoph		234		11522	D. Smith			
83527	1995	DB Bay proper	2 dd holes	76.81 m			7940	D. Smith			
83627	1996	DB Bay proper	9 dd holes	1547.00 m			565052	Tradewinds Res			
83684	1996	DB Bay inland	airborne geoph		291.5		13200	Tradewinds Res			
83692	1996	DB Bay inland	airphoto				1460	D. Smith			
83693	1996	DB Bay inland	1 dd hole	88.00 m			34220	Tradewinds Res			
83694	1996	DB Bay inland	ground geoph			1.95	883	D. Smith			
83695	1996	DB Bay inland	ground geoph	84.00 m		2.73	1045	D. Smith			
83696	1996	DB Bay inland	ground geoph	363.40 m		6.88	3023	D. Smith			
83699	1996	DB Bay inland	airborne geoph		1112		14250	East Arm Freighting			
83708	1996	Moose Bay	2 dd holes	156.92 m			67392	Aquila Energy Corp			
83710	1996	DB Bay proper	2 dd holes	84.00 m			60329	Major General Res			
83711	1996	DB Bay proper	3 dd holes	363.40 m			79610	Major General Res			
83712	1996	DB Bay inland	3 dd holes	310.90 m			76556	Major General Res			
83754	1996	DB Bay inland	ground geoph			6.1	9505	Major General Res			
83883	1996	DB Bay inland	ground geoph			1.75	1411	D. Smith			
83884	1997	DB Bay inland	ground geoph			21.18	15570	D. Smith			
83885	1997	DB Bay inland	1 dd hole	69.19 m			27482	D. Smith			
83886	1997	DB Bay inland	3 dd holes	150.57 m			61977	D. Smith			
83887	1997	DB Bay inland	ground geoph			14.43	9712	D. Smith			
84132	1998	Matanobbee Bay	1 dd hole	13.40 m		3.6	22480	F. Hurcomb			
84155	1999	Inland	airborne interpr				4732	D. Smith			
84157	1999	DB Bay proper	till sampling				4448	D. Smith			
84218	1999	DB Bay inland	5 dd holes	157.40 m		11.4	37631	D. Smith			
84272	2000	DB Bay inland	till sampling				24305	D. Smith			
DB=Drybones dd = diamond drilling											
							3314.48 m	4867.5 km	138.81 km	1323311	TOTALS
							(42 dd holes)				

NORMIN.DB - Summary Reference Report

Date: 1976-12-31	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 015297
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 075C04; 075C05; 085I03; 085I04		
Area: Tazin River; Bigstone Point; Devil's Channel; Matonabee Point		
Claims: Duck		
Owner: Cynthia L Brown	Operator: Cynthia L Brown	
Title: Prospecting Report, Tazin River, Bigstone Point, Devil's Channel, Matonabee Point Areas		
Author: Brown CL		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut	
Remarks: Exploration was funded by DIAND's Prospectors' Assistance Program. A copper occurrence and one uranium stain were found in the Bigstone Point area. Several copper indications and one cobalt stain were found near Devil's Channel. Exploration was funded by DIAND's Prospectors' Assistance Program. A copper occurrence and one uranium stain were found in the Bigstone Point area. Several copper indications and one cobalt stain were found near Devil's Channel.		

Date: 1973-04-01	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 060036
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085I04		
Area: Yellowknife Bay; Mackenzie		
Claims: BEN		
Owner:	Operator: Terra Mng+Expl L	
Title: Terra Mining And Exploration Limited, Yellowknife Bay Area, Mackenzie		
Author: Sanche, H A		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut	
Remarks: NTS 85-I-4 Centre of claim = 62 07' N 113 55' W Two diamond drill logs with a total of 141 feet of drilling gave gold assays of 0.020 oz/ton over 0.5 feet and 0.010 oz/ton over 3.5 feet. File contains: 1) description of drill core and assay results 2) area map 3) two cross-sections showing drilling locations		

Date: 1973-04-01	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 080153
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085I04		
Area: Yellowknife Bay; Mackenzie		
Claims: VAL		
Owner:	Operator: Bevco Mines Ltd; Precambrian Mining Services Ltd	
Title: Bevco Mines Limited, Yellowknife Bay Area, Mackenzie		
Author: Byrne NJ		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord	

Geoscience Centre; Not Available
at INAC Nunavut

Remarks: Au, Ag, Cu and Bi mineralization is found in quartz veins associated with granitic masses and conformable with a NE fracture system. Precious metals are found where quartz veins and sulphides have widened out along the strike of the fractures. Eight diamond drill holes totalling 458 feet intersected a narrow width of mineralization in 7 of 8 holes, the best intersection being 0.67 oz/ton Au, 3.47 oz/ton Ag, 1.43% Cu and 0.20 Bi over 1.2 feet.

Date:	1962-12-30	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 080781
MegaType:	Exploration Report	Territory:	NWT
NTS:	085I01; 085I02; 085I03; 085I04; 085I05; 085I06; 085I07; 085I08; 085I09; 085I10; 085I11; 085I12; 085I13; 085I14; 085I15; 085I16; 085J01; 085J08; 085J09; 085J16; 085N01; 085P01; 085P02; 085P03; 085P04		
Area:	Regional Study		
Claims:	unknown		
Owner:	Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.	Operator:	
Title:	Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited, Yellowknife Area, Mackenzie		
Author:	Boldy JGD, Brown CEG		
Publisher:	Unpublished	Availability:	Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut
Remarks:	An account of some current work to try to develop new ideas leading to the discovery of additional ore deposits in the Yellowknife district.		

Date:	1988-04-01	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 082180
MegaType:	Exploration Report	Territory:	NWT
NTS:	085I04		
Area:	Great Slave Lake; Hearne Lake; Mackenzie		
Claims:	JPAG 1-3		
Owner:	Goldbrook Exploration Inc	Operator:	Goldbrook Exploration Incorporated
Title:	Goldbrook Exploration Incorporated, Great Slave Lake Area, Mackenzie		
Author:	Bowdidge CR		
Publisher:	Unpublished	Availability:	Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut
Remarks:	NTS 85-I-4 Centre of claim = 62 10' N 113 50' W VLF-EM and total field magnetic surveys completed. Results are generally inconclusive but may indicate the presence of a strike-parallel shear zone, an east-west striking fault zone and a small felsic intrusive. File contains: 1) an overview of work done including an area map and a discussion of survey results 2) 2 maps of VLF-EM survey results 3) 2 maps of total field magnetic survey results VLF-EM and magnetic surveying were conducted over an area containing gold in quartz veins to determine if the area was fault controlled. No large scale folding was apparent, however, a possible strike parallel shear, cross cutting fault, and small felsic intrusive body may have delineated. Recommended: underwater prospecting by a scuba diver and pending results, diamond drilling.		

Date:	1977-04-01	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 082300
--------------	------------	--------------------------------	----------------------

MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085104
Area: Cabin Islands; Hearne Lake; Mackenzie
Claims: CABIN ISLAND 1, 2
Owner: **Operator:** Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited
Title: Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited, Cabin Islands Area, Mackenzie
Author: Hamilton S, Rasmussen K, Fells RB
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Trenches were excavated and samples were collected and assayed for copper,
 lead, silver and gold. No significant assay results were reported.

Date: 1994-07-25 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083315
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085104
Area: Beniah Islands; Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake
Claims: PARKING TICKET
Owner: **Operator:** Robert Carroll
Title: Robert Carroll
Author: Carroll R
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Gold exploration consisted of drilling eight 3 ft deep rotary drill holes to test an
 approximately 3 ft wide auriferous quartz vein. One sample from two holes was
 sent for assay. The highest assay is 2.2 g/t Au. Other cuttings were panned,
 roasted, and repanned. One speck of visible gold was seen under a 20X power
 lens. Four additional 2 ft deep holes were drilled.

Date: 1994-10-05 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083341
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085104
Area: Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake
Claims: DRYBONES #1
Owner: Smith Dave **Operator:** Smith Dave
Title: Report of Geophysical Survey
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Diamond exploration consisted of an approx. 10 line-km ground magnetic and VLF-
 EM survey over a deep bay in Great Slave Lake. A positive magnetic anomaly
 delineates the kimberlite. File contains: 1) overview of work done including area
 map 2) 3 VLF-EM survey maps 3) 3 magnetometer survey maps

Date: 1995-02-21 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083428
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT

NTS: 085104
Area: Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake
Claims: DRYBONES 1
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith Dave
Title: Report of Diamond Drilling
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Diamond exploration consisted of drilling one DDH totalling 107 m. Kimberlite intersected at 77 m depth; 24m of kimberlite were recovered. File contains: 1) overview of work done including area map 2) major and trace element analyses 3) geochemical discrimination diagrams 4) geochemical profiles of kimberlitic garnet, chromite and ilmenite samples 5) assay certificates

Date: 1995-02-23 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083429
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085103; 085104
Area: Hearne Lake/ Goulet Bay; Great Slave Lake
Claims: STELLA 1-3; SWAMP 1-2; RON 3-4
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith D; Gerle Gold Ltd
Title: Report of Geophysical Survey
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Diamond exploration consisted of an airborne magnetic survey. A number of magnetic anomalies are coincident with deep lakes (interpreted using satellite imagery). File contains: 1) Overview of work done, including area map. 2) Description of geophysical equipment used. 3) One map of magnetic survey results. 4) One map showing the results of the satellite imagery temperature survey.

Date: 1995-07-26 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083512
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085104
Area: Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake
Claims: DRYBONES #2
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith David
Title: Geophysical Survey Report
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Diamond exploration consisted of an 8.69 line-km ground magnetic survey. A positive total field magnetic anomaly is present. File contains: 1) overview of work done including area map 2) statement of representation work 3) one map of vertical magnetic gradient profiles 4) one map of contoured total field magnetic

survey results 5) one map of profiled total field magnetic survey results

Date: 1995-04-01 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083518
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I03; 085I04
Area: Beaulieu River
Claims: GTEN 1-17
Owner: **Operator:** Avance International, Major General Res, Brian Weir
Title: Geophysical Survey Flown on the GTEN 1-17 Mineral Claims
Author: Macdonald G; Pezzot Trent E
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut
AVANCE survey
Remarks: Diamond exploration consisted of a 1190 line-km airborne magnetic survey. Magnetic anomalies similar to that found over the Drybones Bay kimberlite indicate 28 possible kimberlite targets.

Date: 1995-04-01 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083522
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake
Claims: DRYBONES # 2
Owner: **Operator:** Dave Smith
Title: Airborne Geophysical Survey Report
Author: Smith D, Senkiw M
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Diamond exploration consisted of 233.8 line-km of airborne magnetic survey. Anomalies similar to the Drybones Kimberlite warrant ground checking.

Date: 1995-04-01 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083527
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake
Claims: DRYBONES # 2
Owner: **Operator:** David Smith
Title: Diamond Drilling Report
Author: Smith D, Senkiw Mark
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Diamond exploration consisted of drilling 2 DDHs totaling 76.81 m to test a magnetic anomaly. Diabase was intersected. A couple of sample of pyriferous diabase assayed 2607 ppm Zn and 2443 ppm Zn, were anomalous in Cu but contained less than 5 ppb Au.

NTS: 085I03; 085I04; 085I06; 085J08
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: GALT 5, 9; DEF 2, 3; JIM 1; CAN 5; SEX 5
Owner: **Operator:** SouthernEra Resources
Title: Summary Report of Ground Geophysics and Drilling, Drybones Bay Area Diamond Project
Author: Bird HM
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Three geophysical targets were drilled with no kimberlite intersected.

Date: 1996-01-01 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083692
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Matonabbee Point; Great Slave Lake
Claims: RON 4
Owner: Smith D **Operator:**
Title: Report of Geological Reconnaissance from the Air
Author: Kretschmar D
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: An airphoto interpretation identified four topographical features that may represent buried kimberlite pipe craters.

Date: 1996-07-23 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083693
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: DRYBONE 11; BECK 2
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Senkiw M; Smith D
Title: Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report
Author: Senkiw M
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: A magnetic anomaly was delineated and drilled. Magnetite-rich basal sand and a narrow lamprophyre dyke within bedrock granite were encountered in the 88 m deep drillhole.

Date: 1996-07-23 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083694
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: DRYBONES 5
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith David

Title: Report of Geophysical Survey
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished
Availability: Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: A ground magnetometer survey was performed on an airborne geophysical
 anomaly. Further diamond exploration work was recommended.

Date: 1996-07-23 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083695
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: BECK 1
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith D
Title: Report of Geophysical Survey
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished
Availability: Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: A small anomaly was found by a ground magnetic survey performed on a diamond
 target.

Date: 1996-07-23 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083696
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: DRYBONES 4
Owner: Smith David **Operator:** Smith David
Title: Report on Geophysical Survey
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished
Availability: Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: An anomaly unrelated to a known diabase dyke was found by a ground magnetic
 survey performed on a diamond target.

Date: 1996-07-23 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083699
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: DRYBONES 3, 5-11; RON 5, 6; BECK 1, 2; CORNER 1
Owner: Smith David **Operator:** East Arm Freighting Ltd
Title: Airborne Geophysical Survey Report, Drybones Bay Area
Author: Senkiw M
Publisher: Unpublished
Availability: Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Ten targets were selected from an aeromagnetic survey flown in search of

kimberlite pipes.

Date: 1996-08-26	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 083708
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085104		
Area: Moose Bay; Great Slave Lake		
Claims: JRB, NJB, RMB, MJB		
Owner: Aquila Energy Corp; Byrne, Mike	Operator: Byrne, Mike; Aquila Energy Corp	
Title: Geophysical Surveys and Diamond Drilling		
Author: Siddle JE; Covello, Bryan & Associates Ltd		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut	
Remarks: A ground geophysical and diamond drilling program was undertaken on the smaller of two anomalies at Moose Bay in the spring of 1995. Drilling proved inconclusive. The larger of the two anomalies was drilled in the winter of 1995/96 again with no conclusive results. In the spring of 1996 an airborne survey of the northernmost two claims (NJB and RMB) was conducted to identify further targets.		

Date: 1996-01-01	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 083710
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085104		
Area: Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake		
Claims: GTEN 2		
Owner: Avance International Inc, Major General Resources Ltd	Operator: Avance International Inc, Kalvik Mining Services Ltd	
Title: Diamond Drilling and Ground Geophysical Survey Report		
Author: Senkiw M		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut	
Remarks: Two magnetic anomalies were drilled, perhaps inadequately, and found to be granite rather than kimberlite.		

Date: 1996-01-01	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 083711
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085104		
Area: Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake		
Claims: <u>GTEN 3</u>		
Owner: Avance International, Major General Resources	Operator: Avance International, Kalvik Mining Services Ltd	
Title: Diamond Drilling and Ground Geophysical Survey Report		
Author: Senkiw M		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut	
Remarks: Three diamond drillholes, totalling 36.4 m, tested an elongate magnetic anomaly for kimberlite. Only granite was intersected.		

Date: 1996-01-01	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 083712
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085104		
Area: Drybones Bay; Great Slave Lake		
Claims: GTEN 5		
Owner: Avance International Inc, Major General Resources Ltd	Operator: Avance International Inc, Kalvik Mining Services Ltd	
Title: Diamond Drilling and Ground Geophysical Survey Report		
Author: Senkiw Mark		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut	
Remarks: Three drillholes, totalling 310.9 m, tested two magnetic anomalies for kimberlite. Granite was intersected.		

Date: 1996-11-19	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 083754
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085104		
Area: Drybones Bay		
Claims: GTEN 1		
Owner: Smith David , Avance International Inc, Major General Resources	Operator: Smith D, Avance International Inc, Major General Resources	
Title: Ground Geophysical Survey Report : GTEN 1 Claim		
Author: Senkiw M		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut	
Remarks: Diamond exploration, consisting of a ground magnetic survey, did not delineate a bulls-eye anomaly.		

Date: 1997-07-07	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 083883
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085104		
Area: Dry Bones Bay		
Claims: Drybones #10		
Owner: Smith D	Operator: Smith David	
Title: Geophysical Survey Report on Dry Bones #10		
Author: Smith D		
Publisher: Unpublished	Availability: Distributed by CS Lord Geoscience Centre; Not Available at INAC Nunavut	
Remarks: Diamond exploration included geophysics consisting of a 1750m ground mag. survey. A weak magnetic high was identified.		

Date: 1997-08-05	Type: Assessment Report	Ref #: 083884
MegaType: Exploration Report	Territory: NWT	
NTS: 085103; 085104		

Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: BECK 1 DRYBONES 1 DRYBONES 6 DRYBONES 5 CADEAU
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith D
Title: Seismic Reraction Surveys at the Drybones Bay Property
Author: Power MA
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut

Remarks: Diamond exploration included seismic surveys over 12 lines. These were completed over the Drybones Bay pipe and six other diamond targets in the area. The surveys were used primarily to determine the bedrock velocity rather than to profile bedrock. The presence of granite at two sites was confirmed and a third site was inconslusive. The remainder require further work.

Date: 1997-07-07 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083885
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Dry Bones Bay
Claims: BECK #1
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith D
Title: Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Beck Claim
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut

Remarks: Diamond exploration included a geophysical survey consisting of 21,175 m of ground magnetics covering five targets; and one diamond drill hole totalling 227 feet. Kimberlite was not intersected.

Date: 1997-07-09 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083886
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: DRYBONES 6
Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith D
Title: Diamond Drill Report and Geophysical Survey on the Drybones 6 Mineral Claim
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut

Remarks: Diamond exploration included geophysics consisting of a 30.3 line km of mag on four targets, and three diamond drill holes. All of the holes intersected granite.

Date: 1997-07-09 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 083887
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085I04
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: DRYBONES 4 and 5

Owner: Smith D **Operator:** Smith D
Title: Geophysical Survey Report on Drybones #4 and #5
Author: Smith D
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Diamond exploration included geophysics consisting of a 14.43 line km of mag
 over three grids.

Date: 1998-12-16 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 084132
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085104
Area: Matonaby Bay 65 km SE of Yellowknife on Great Slave Lake
Claims: HURCOMB-1
Owner: Frances Hurcomb **Operator:** Frances Hurcomb
Title: Geophysical survey and diamond drilling report on the HURCOMB 1 claim
Author: Senkiw M
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: This diamond exploration program consisted of the investigation of a previously
 identified geophysical anomaly on the shores of Great Slave Lake. First a ground
 mag. and max. min. survey was performed over the area and then a single drill
 holes was turned to bedrock. No kimberlite was encountered and the anomaly was
 accredited to sulfides in the bedrock.

Date: 1999-02-01 **Type:** Assessment Report **Ref #:** 084155
MegaType: Exploration Report **Territory:** NWT
NTS: 085104
Area: Drybones Bay
Claims: HURCOMB 1; DRYBONES 10; BECK 3-4; DRYBONES 6-7; DRYBONES 4;
 DRYBONES 2; DRYBONES 1; BECK 1; BECK 6; DRYBONES 9; DRYBONES 5;
 DRYBONES 3
Owner: Smith David **Operator:** Smith David
Title: Interpretation of Aeromagnetic Anomalies
Author: Power M
Publisher: Unpublished **Availability:** Distributed by CS Lord
 Geoscience Centre; Not Available
 at INAC Nunavut
Remarks: Previous aeromagnetic data from the area was collected and combined to produce
 a unified aeromagnetic data set for the area. The data set was then modelled to
 derive a magnetic susceptibility contrast and combined with absolute
 susceptibilities from drill core to produce estimate average magnetic susceptibilities.
 Of the numerous anomalies discovered, eleven were examined and two were
 considered to be possible targets. It is recommended that these two anomalies
 should be investigated by ground magnetic field surveys if indicator mineral trains
 suggest that the anomalous areas are prospective kimberlites.

