

Project Description
West Kitikmeot Project – Anialik River Area
Strongbow-NTI Exploration Agreement, West Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut

1.0 Introduction

The Anialik river area of Strongbow Resources' West Kitikmeot project is located approximately 180 km southeast of Kugluktuk. Project properties in this area consist of 134,320 ha of land principally within Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) parcels CO-28, CO-29, CO-30, CO-31, and CO-81. Strongbow's rights to explore these IOL parcels are governed by Mineral Exploration Agreement STBW-03-01 signed with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) in March 2003. In addition to the IOL parcels, the project also comprises two small mineral claims (RUSH1 and RUSH2) that tie onto the north end of CO-81 and are subject to Crown (Federal) surface rights.

The project area has previously been explored by Kennarctic in the 1950's, Cominco in the 1970's, and Continental Pacific Resources and Canamera Geological in the 1990's. The project area is prospective for both gold and base metal mineralization, being located in the vicinity of several undeveloped deposits including Wolfden Resources' High Lake polymetallic and Ulu gold deposits. In 2004, Strongbow proposes to initiate intensive exploration of the Anialik River area of the West Kitikmeot project with the goal of discovering similar style gold and/or base metal mineralization.

2.0 Proposed Program

Timing and General Description

The proposed exploration program for the Anialik River area will be conducted in two phases. The exact timing and nature of Strongbow's field program has not been finalized, however initial field work (Phase I) will likely commence in spring 2004 and consist of airborne geophysical surveys. A second phase of field work is planned for the summer months of 2004, however the exact areas to be followed up will be determined based on the results of the airborne geophysical surveys and ongoing data compilation.

Phase I work will be a helicopter-borne geophysical survey involving collection of electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic data geophysical surveys over specific target areas, most likely over the northern half of CO-30, and possibly including the northern portion of CO-81, including the adjacent RUSH claims. It is anticipated that the total survey should be completed within 1-2 weeks, weather dependant. Accommodations for Phase I will be at an existing camp off the property, if such arrangements can be made. The advantage of using existing facilities should allow for some cost savings as it removes the requirement to mobilize and construct an exploration camp.

Phase II work will be conducted in the summer of 2004 and will involve a combination of bedrock and surficial mapping, prospecting, and ground truthing of selected target areas

in order to identify and delineate mineralized zones. Specific target sites for ground-based field work are dependent on results of the spring airborne geophysical survey. One team of two geologists will access the areas of interest via helicopter, spending anywhere from 1 to 8 hours at each site locating mineralized zones, mapping bedrock lithologies, and collecting prospecting-type rock samples (1-5 kg each) for geochemical assays. Bedrock mapping will involve daily traverses on foot, cataloguing bedrock formations within the area with the aid of air photos and satellite images. The main purpose of this work is to verify the location and existence of previously identified/explored mineral showings, identify new ones, and provide further information that will allow the prioritization of exploration targets. The summer program may also include a limited amount of ground geophysical surveys over several base metal/gold targets identified from the airborne survey.

Dependant on results of Phase I and II, a third phase exploration program including further ground geophysical surveys and limited exploration drilling may be considered for the spring or summer of 2005. If drilling occurs, it will be during a spring program for lake-based targets or a summer program for land-based targets. The drill used for these programs would be a Boyles 25 or equivalent with drill moves and crew changes accomplished using a Hughes 500 helicopter. Drilling sludges will be stored in sumps and later buried. Garbage will be collected and returned to camp daily for incineration. Non-combustible garbage will be flown out from site for proper disposal.

In addition to the gold and base metal exploration program described above, the Phase II exploration program may also include a limited amount of diamond exploration. This will consist of the collection of bulk (~20 litres) till samples to test for the presence of kimberlite indicator minerals. The total number of samples to be collected is still to be determined and will depend on exploration priorities and budget allocations. However such exploration is anticipated to be of a reconnaissance scale and will likely not exceed 200 samples. A single sampling team can collect between 10-15 and 25-30 samples per day, depending on whether they are collected entirely on foot or with the assistance of a helicopter, respectively. Regardless of the method of collection, a helicopter is used at the end of each sample day to transport the samples back to a central sample cache that can be accessed by float equipped aircraft for removal to Yellowknife.

The entire Phase II program is anticipated to run for approximately 4-6 weeks commencing after Spring break up, around the beginning of July, 2004. A Phase III drilling program would run for a similar length of time in the spring or summer of 2005. Personnel requirements for a Phase II and III program will include 9-16 persons: 4-6 geologists, 2 geotechnicians (Phase III only), 5 drillers (Phase III only), 1 helicopter pilot, 1 engineer, and 1 cook.

Camp

The Phase II program will involve establishing temporary exploration camps located either at Rush Lake (67° 15' 15" N, 111° 04' 38" W) and/or Mistake Lake (67° 30' 15" N, 111° 01' 56" W). Only one camp will be operational at a time and the exact location of

the camp will depend on the site conditions as well as the areas of exploration focus for the summer program. The appropriate authorities and regulatory bodies will be notified of the final camp placement. The camp would consist of six or seven 14'x16' Jutland-style tents with wooden floors and frames (1 kitchen, 1 dry, 1 office, 3 to 4 sleeping tents). All sewage and grey-water will be buried in pits, and garbage will be incinerated daily in burn barrels. Scrap metal and other non-combustible garbage will be collected and removed from the site by back-hauls during the program and as part of the demobilisation from site at the end of the program. Empty fuel drums and other remaining equipment from the present program will be removed from site at the end of the land use operation.

Previous exploration camps are believed to have been located on CO-30 and CO-81 but exact locations are uncertain. One such camp site located along the southern shore of Run Lake has been confirmed in 2003 based on the observation of a large amount of drill core, several wooden tents, and other miscellaneous materials such as fuel drums and scrap metal left behind by previous workers. A notification has been sent to the KIA Land Administration and NTI informing them of this site.

Fuel

Fuel requirements for the Phase I exploration program are relatively modest, consisting of fuel requirements for the helicopter required to access the property. Small fuel caches of 4-6 drums of sealed Jet B fuel may be located on the property. Such caches will be located the requisite distance from the high water mark and their locations will be registered with the appropriate authority. Phase II mapping and prospecting would require approximately 40 drums Jet B (8,200 l; for 3 weeks of helicopter time), approximately 4 drums diesel (800 l; for camp), and 1-2 100 lb propane tanks (for cooking). If the Phase III drilling occurs, an estimation of fuel consumption based on 10 short drill holes (< 200 m) would increase fuel requirements to 55 drums of Jet B, 15 drums of diesel, 2 100 lb propane tanks, and 300 l drill mud/polymer. Fuel on the property will be staged such that enough fuel is present at any given time to meet short term requirements; all empty drums will be backhauled on flights bringing new fuel to camp. All fuel will be stored and used as per Strongbow Resources Spill contingency plan (attached).

Wildlife

All exploration sites, including any camp and/or drill sites will be kept as clean as possible in order to limit the potential of attracting wildlife. To reduce the chances for bear/human interaction the guidelines will be followed that were established in the GNWT Renewable Resources pamphlets 'Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear country' and 'Black Bears and Grizzlies of the NWT'. To avoid disturbance of caribou and nesting birds, all contract aircraft (helicopters and fixed-wing) will fly at altitudes of greater than 300m above ground level whenever possible.

Reclamation

Upon completion of the land use operation, all materials (drill, tents, pumps, fuel barrels, etc.) will be removed from the site. The wooden tent floors will be burned and buried and the sumps and sewage pits will be filled in. After the clean up has been completed there will be little or no indication of the previous land use operation. Strongbow will notify the KIA Land Administration if any additional evidence for undocumented previous land use activities is encountered. Strongbow will endeavor to assist in properly disposing of waste from such sites within the scope and capacity of the proposed program.