COMMITTEE BAY RESOURCES LTD.

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Thursday, 09 October 2003

Ms. Gladys Joudrey
Environmental Assess. Officer
Nunavut Water Board
P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, NU X0E 1J0

Dear Ms. Joudrey

RE: Water Licence # NWB2CRA
NIRB: 03NE056 – Committee Bay Resources Ltd.

I am pleased to forward you the required annual report following our 2003 field program in the Committee Bay Region, Nunavut.

Your comments and questions are always welcomed. Please do not hesitate to call .

Sincerely,

Jo Price

03100 9NWB2CRA 2003 Annual Report - ILAE

COMMITTEE BAY PROJECT, NUNAVUT

ANNUAL EXPLORATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT
SUMMER 2003

The Committee Bay Resources Ltd. 2003 summer exploration program started on 27th May 2003 and concluded on August 23rd 2003. During this time, Airborne magnetics, prospecting, sampling, staking, and drilling were conducted in various portions of the Committee Bay greenstone belt based at the Crater Camp or the Hayes Camp.

Drilling

Drilling commenced on June 30, 2003 at the Inuk Occurrence and was completed on July 10, 2003. The drilling at Koffy was completed between July 11, 2003 and July 14, 2003. The drilling at Three Bluffs was conducted between July 21 and 28, 2003. The drillers were demobilized to Yellowknife on August 1. A total of 1477 metres of core drilling were completed in 15 holes at the Inuk, Koffy and Three Bluffs gold occurrences (Table 1). All drill sample assays have been received and are highlighted in Table 1. Visual results from the 2003 drill program included the identification of significant silicified and sulphidized intersections in one drill hole at Inuk (03I001B) and in a number of the Three Bluffs drill holes. Visible gold was identified in the highly sulphidic intersection at Inuk (03I001B) and in three of the Three Bluffs drill holes (03T003, 5 and 6). Assays from all of the 2003 drill holes included an extension of the gold zone identified by previous drilling at Inuk as well as the identification of high-grade gold mineralization some 300-500m east along strike from the previous drilling at the Three Bluffs prospect.

Table 1. Highlights of the 2003 Committee Bay Project Drill Program

Area	Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gold (oz/ton)
Inuk	03I001B	62.00	74.60	12.60	16.04	0.47
Three Bluffs	03T003	35.00	37.80	2.80	12.80	0.37
	03T004	15.28	20.28	5.00	19.93	0.58
	03T005	54.60	61.50	6.90	45.40	1.32
	including	54.60	59.44	4.84	61.60	1.80
	and	99.06	102.80	3.69	29.75	0.87
	03T006	60.49	89.07	28.58	10.77	0.31
	including	76.63	86.07	9.44	27.41	0.80
	including	81.86	85.26	3.40	37.41	1.09

Note: All assays capped at 100 g/t Au

Prospecting and Sampling

Prospecting and sampling in several areas throughout the Committee Bay belt including the Ridge/Shamrock/Prospector occurrences north of the Hayes camp, the Prospecting Permits in vicinity of Kinngaludjuak Mountain, and several areas toward the southwest end of the Committee Bay greenstone belt. As a result of the prospecting and drilling programs, a number of new claims were staked in August.

Staking

A large area was staked near the southwest end of the belt adjacent to the Hayes 7 mineral claim that hosts the Ghost occurrence west of the Quartzite Ridge (23,130 acres). As well, 4 new claims were staked along the strike extent northeast of the Three Bluffs prospect (10,330 acres). These new claims, along with the staking that was completed west and southwest of the Quartzite ridge in June of this year, brings the total area staked in 2003 to approximately 70,573.5 acres. Representatives from the Mining Recorders office (Iqaluit) were in the Hayes camp during the third week of July in order to inspect a total of 16 mineral claims that were staked by Committee Bay Resources as part of large staking program during 2002.

Fieldwork/ Mapping

Three mapping geologists arrived in camp on July 18 to begin a program of mapping and sampling. One mapping geologist and a summer geological student worked in fly camps in the Quartzite Hill to West Plains area between July 21 and August 10, 2003, where thorough structural mapping was conducted in an attempt to outline favourable lithological and/or structural areas for gold exploration. They collected more than 70 rock samples from the area and a geological map is currently being compiled.

A further two mapping geologists prospected and followed up gold-grains-in-till anomalies identified by the Geological Survey of Canada in NTS Map Sheet 56O and the north end of 56K between July 19 and July 29, 2003. A number of rock samples were collected from their prospecting traverses in the vicinity of these anomalies.

Prospecting was conducted throughout the belt through the month of August prior to the closing of the Hayes camp. Prospecting was mainly focused at the Ridge, Shamrock and Prospector occurrences north of the Hayes Camp, as well as southwest of Kinngaludjuak Mountain, around the Ghost occurrence, the east and northeast extensions of the Three Bluffs area. A total of 530 rock samples were collected. Prospecting during the 2003 field season was successful in upgrading the status of several previously identified gold occurrences including the Prospector and Shamrock occurrences.

Geophysics

A total of eleven (11) geophysical grids were conducted over portions of prospective claims in order to locate magnetically anomalous areas. All geophysical work was helicopter supported from base camps (Hayes and Crater camps). A total of five crew members (pilot, engineer and 3 geophysical personnel) were involved in geophysical data collection between June 5th and June 22nd 2003.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

Activity

The following table outlines the man-days and location of activity during the 2003 field season.

Date In	Date Out	Man-days	Activity
May 25th	Jun 5th	30	Hayes camp open and preparation
Jun 5th	Jun 22nd	130	Airborne magnetics
Jun 22nd	July 18th	230	Mob. to Carter Camp, Inuk drilling, Close and demob. Crater Camp.
July 18th	July 31st	140	Mob. to Hayes Camp, Three Bluffs drilling
July 18th	Aug 23rd	200	Sampling, staking and prospecting, demob and close Hayes Camp.

Hayes Camp

The Hayes Camp was opened on May 27th and closed for the winter on August 23th, 2003. Mobilization and Demobilization of crew and equipment was completed via Twin Otter aircraft to Rankin Inlet. Complete inventories of camp equipment were taken and a list of fuels remaining on site is provided below (Table 2)

Table 2. Fuel Remaining at Hayes Camp - 2003

	Jet-B	P-50	Gas	Propane
Remaining Inventory	31 sealed, 5 partials	7 full, 3 partials	3	23

Crater Camp

The Crater Camp was opened on June 22nd and closed for the winter on July 18th, 2003. Mobilization and Demobilization of crew and equipment was completed via helicopter to and from the Hayes Camp. Complete inventories of camp equipment were taken and a list of fuels remaining on site is provided below (Table 3).

Table 3. Fuel Remaining at Crater Camp - 2003

	Jet-B	P-50	Gas	Propane
Remaining Inventory	3 sealed	3 full, 3 partials	None	2 empty

Fuel Caches

Cop

The fuel cache at Cop (66° 33.29' N, 93° 14.57 W) was used intermittently during the 2003 field season. Currently, there are 2 full and sealed drums and 6 empty drums of Jet-B left on site. These will be utilized again in the 2004 field season.

Hayes 7

The fuel cache at Hayes 7 (66° 10.25 N, 93° 20.91 W) was used intermittently during the 2003 field season. All fuel and empty drums were removed from the site.

2003 Environmental Issues

All exploration activities were conducted out of the Hayes and Crater Camps, only one being occupied at any one time. Committee Bay Resources Ltd. adhered to all regulations concerning water and environmental issues and ensured that contractors and sub-contractors were also in compliance. No unauthorized discharges were conducted during the 2003 field season.

The exploration camps were occupied by no more than 17 people at any one time and daily water usage is estimated to be between 2-3 cubic metres. Water was pumped from nearby lakes into a covered, plastic receptacle from which water for cooking, drinking, and washing was drawn. When the lakes were ice-covered a hole was augured and the pump placed on the ice but removed from the ice when pumping was complete. Once the lake ice had melted the water pump was placed on the shore and removed back to camp when pumping was complete. The suction hose was outfitted with a meshed intake to prevent the uptake of sand, ice and fish and was kept off the lake bottom to prevent disturbance of lake bottom sediment.

The quality of potable water was maintained through three different practices undertaken by Committee Bay Resources Ltd. Water was stored in a plastic tank designed for water storage and was isolated from potential contamination by a screw on lid replaced after every filling. Water quality test kits were used to detect the presence of coliform bacteria in the potable water. Three tests were performed at each camp, once at the opening of camp, once during the camp occupation and once near the shutdown of the camp. No bacteria presence was detected. Lastly, each full tank of water was treated with approximately 1 teaspoon of chlorine bleach as a safeguard. No cases of nausea or diarrhea were reported to the first aid attendants.

Greywater from the kitchen and washing facilities was routed by ABS piping to sumps which were located at least 30m away from the high water level of nearby lakes. The sumps were monitored and bermed to ensure they did not overflow. No blackwater was created as the outhouse was situated over a deep hole which was treated with lyme approximately once every week.

Fuels stored on site included propane, Jet B (or A1), gasoline and diesel. The latter three were cached in the same vicinity (never exceeding 60 barrels total) and are differentiated by distinct barrel colours. Fuel barrels were stored on their side with the bungs horizontal and checked daily for leakage. Two barrels were found to have leaking bungs during the season. These leaking barrels were immediately positioned upright and pumped out to a non-leaking barrel or consumed. Since the leakage from the barrels was approximately 50-100 ml (1/3 Cup) and therefore less than the required amount set in the Environmental Protection Act – consolidation of spill contingency planning and reporting regulations, no spill report was required to be filed. In this instance, sand contaminated with

fuel was collected and burned in the burn barrel to remove the fuel. When necessary, fuel was pumped via a wobble pump into 20-25 litre gas cans for the fueling of snow machines, an all terrain vehicle and small gas generators. Drip trays and absorbent padding was used to catch drips when fuel was being moved. Spill kits containing absorbent matting, safety gloves and goggles, plastic bags, absorbent peat and containment socks were stationed at the fuel cache, the main generator, the helicopter pad and the drill.

Strict practices were also used at the drill site regarding water usage and fuel/garbage contamination. Water consumption while the drill was operating is estimated at 7-8 gallons per minute, pumped from nearby lakes. Drill cuttings and used water was kept in natural depressions to ensure it did not flow back into surrounding bodies of water and to allow for the cuttings to settle out. No drilling on ice or drilling within 30 metres of high water level was conducted. Fuel barrels used for drill operation were placed in containment receptacles in case of fuel leakage or spill. A spill kit was kept at the drill site at all times in case of a spill emergency. All Garbage and fuel at the drill site was removed after each hole was complete, in addition, a final garbage inspection was carried out once the drill program was finished.

No amendments were made to the Committee Bay Resources Ltd. Spill contingency plan.

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No amendments were made to the Committee Bay Resources Ltd. Spill contingency plan or Environmental Procedures Plan.