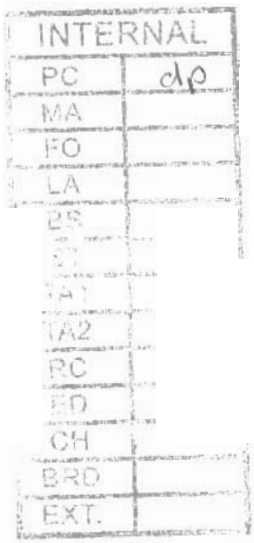
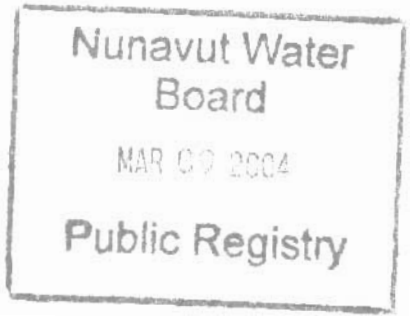
Sabina Resources Ltd.
309 Court Street S.
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 2Y1





March 5, 2004

Nunavut Water Board
Nunavut Imaliriyin Katimayingi
P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, Nunavut
X0E 1J0

Dear Ms. Phyllis Beaulieu,

Please find enclosed Sabina Resources' Water License Application submitted along with an appended Project Summary in Inuinaktun and English. Also enclosed are:

- A $30.00 money order application fee.
- Maps showing the proposed location of the drill holes.
- A letter from Mathieu Dumond, Kitikmeot Wildlife Biologist.
- A completed NWB Exploration/Remote Camp Supplementary Questionnaire.
- A copy of the option agreement between Sabina Resources Ltd and Teck Cominco.
- MSDS sheets for the various products expected to be used on site.
- Copies of baseline water surveys conducted in 1974 and 1975.

If you have any questions regarding this application please call me at (807) 346-2766.

Yours truly,

Harvey Klatt

P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, NU X0E 1J0
Tel: (867) 360-6338
Fax: (867) 360-6369
KATIMAYINGI

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NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN

Effective January 1, 2004

WATER LICENCE APPLICATION FORM

Application for: (check one)

_X_ New **___ Amendment** **___Renewal** **___Assignment**

LICENCE NO:
(for NWB use only)

1. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT/LICENSEE

Sabina Resources Ltd.
309 Court Street S.
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 2Y1

Phone: (807) 345 - 0284
Fax: (807) 346 - 1668
e-mail:

2. ADDRESS OF CORPORATE OFFICE IN CANADA (if applicable)

Sabina Resources Ltd.
55 Westchester Drive
London, Ontario
P7B 2Y1

Phone: (519) 348 - 9666
Fax: (519) 348 - 4555
e-mail:

3. LOCATION OF UNDERTAKING (describe and attach a topographical map, indicating the main components of the Undertaking)

The Hackett River Project area is located approximately 75 km SSW of the community of Bathurst Inlet, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut. The proposed exploration and drilling program will be confined to Mineral Leases numbered: 2789, 2893, 2895, 2958, 2964, 3000 and 3018 (See attached maps). The Mineral Leases lie within the following map coordinates:

MAX Lat Min	57	MIN Lat Deg	65	MIN Lat Min	49	Max Lat Deg	65
Max Long Min	34	MIN Long Deg	108	MIN Long Min	01	MAX Long Deg	108

Within the Mineral Leases, proposed drill target locations are outlined in red rectangles or squares (See attached maps). The attached topographic maps show the location of the historic camp as well as the approximate location of the proposed drill sites. A list of proposed drill targets (to be tested with 1 or more holes) is listed in the following table:

Area	Northing	Easting	Azimuth	Dip
Boot Lake	7312150	616650	NNE	-60
Finger Lake	7312500	618600	N	-60
Camp Lake	7312800	619700	NNW	-60
Bat Lake	7313200	218700	NNE	-60
Hungrat Lake	7313500	617200	NNE	-60
"	7313100	617700	NNE	-60
Afta U Lake	7308800	625300	NNE	-60
"	7308400	625100	NNE	-60
"	7308150	625200	NNE	-60
"	7309950	623900	NNE	-60
Anne/Turtle Lk	7313900	612600	NNE	-60
Island Lake	7314700	616000	N	-60

Anne Lake	7313450	614100	N	-60
High Lake	7313800	615100	N	-60
Cleaver Lake	7312800	614500	N	-60
Knob Hill	7312850	615600	NNE	-60
Cleaver Lake	7312850	614900	NNE	-60
Cleaver Lake	7313000	614550	NNE	-60
Cigar Lake	7305750	626450	NE	-60
"	7307600	625800	NE	-60
"	7307000	626500	NE	-60
"	7306050	627650	NE	-60
Anchor Lake	7304250	630650	?	-60
"	7304300	628850	N	-60
"	7305000	629500	?	-60
Finger Lake	7312600	617700	N	-60
Navel Lake	7314600	616000	?	-60
Banana Lake	7314250	619700	NNE	-60
Watson Lake	7307500	633900	N	-60
Terry Lake	7313650	612300	N	-60
High Lake	7313750	615400	N	-60
Boot Lake	7312600	616400	NE	-60
"	7312200	617000	NE	-60
Hungrat Lake	7314600	617100	N	-60
Banana Lake	7314750	618600	NE	-60
"	7315050	619050	NE	-60
"	7313450	620750	NE	-60
Zone E	7311000	621850	NE	-60
Cigar Lake	7309100	623900	NE	-60
"	7307150	625800	NE	-60

Note: Planned drill collar locations require ground geophysical and visual confirmation before the actual collar location is placed. All lake names are local names.

Coordinate of camp:
Latitude: 65° 55'N Longitude: 108° 22'W NTS Map Nos. 76 F/15 and 76 F/16 Scale 1:50,000

4. DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING (attach plans and drawings)

The main water using components of the undertaking include the operation of a 20 person camp and the supply of water to 2 diamond drill units. The attached topographic maps show the location of the historic camp as well as the approximate location of the proposed drill sites.

Sabina Resources has an option agreement with Teck Cominco Limited to aquire a 100% interest in the Hackett River Property located in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut. The Hackett River Property is located approximately 75 km SSW of the community of Bathurst Inlet. The Hackett River Property contains 5 zinc-silver-copper-lead-gold massive sulfide mineral deposits which host in total approximately 21 million tonnes of mineralized resource. Earlier work by Cominco found that the existing resource was too small to be economically mined.

Sabina Resources sees an opportunity to invest in additional exploration at the Hackett River Property in the hope of discovering additional mineralized resources that might make future mine development economically feasible. If Sabina Resources is successful in outlining substantial additional mineral resources, mine development may follow. Sabina's planned 2004 exploration program is directed at discovering sufficient additional mineralization to make mine development possible. It is the nature of exploration that success in discovering sufficient additional mineralization is not assured. The planned 2004 early stage exploration work will follow-up on earlier exploration work last done in 1998. The 2004 drill program is aimed at testing previously untested geophysical anomalies as well as test existing mineral deposits at greater depths.

The planned process of testing prospective geophysical anomalies at Hackett River is expected to involve:

1. Re-establishment of a camp (on Surface Lease 76F 16-1-4), using as much of the old camp as possible. The historic

existing camp is located at 65° 55'N, 108° 22'W. (See attached detailed plan map showing the camp location adjacent to Camp Lake and see photo below)

2. Transport of fuel to the camp and storing it near the camp.
3. Ground geophysical surveys (EM and gravity) to accurately locate on the ground the location of previously identified geophysical anomalies.
4. Diamond drill testing of the geophysical targets.
5. Transport of drilled core to camp for geological logging, sampling and storage.
6. Inspection and reclamation of drill sites upon drill hole completion.
7. Sampled core would be sawn with half of the core sent away for assaying.
8. Camp clean-up and reclamation.
9. Esker airstrip clean-up after each use during spring break-up season.

Hackett River Camp 2003, View NNW. Photo credit Robert Carpenter, District Geologist, Nunavut.

Other project activities planned for the camp (on Surface Lease 76F 16-1-4) in 2004 would include:

1. Reconstruction / renovation of the existing camp to accommodate approximately 20 people.
2. Construction of approximately 5 wooden core storage racks to hold approximately 15,000 m of drill core.
3. Repair of the landing dock on the lake.
4. If needed, the construction of a core sawing shed.
5. If needed, the construction of a wooden helicopter landing pad.
6. Selection of fuel and supply storage sites, and if needed the construction of a wooden propane tank storage deck and rack.
7. Set up an incinerator.

The proposed 2004 work program is planned as follows:

Task	Start Date	Completion Date
Camp set-up / rehabilitation	April 1	April 14
Geophysics mobilization and anomaly confirmation	April 15	September 1

Geophysics mobilization and anomaly confirmation	April 15	September 1
Fuel mobilization	April 15	May 31
Drill crew mobilization and drilling	April 15	September 25
Crew demobilization and camp clean-up	September 25	September 30

The plan is to work though the spring break-up season without a break.

5. TYPE OF PRIMARY UNDERTAKING (A supplementary questionnaire must be submitted with the application for undertakings listed in **"bold"**)

___ **Industrial**
___ **Mining and Milling**
___ **Municipal** (includes camps/lodges)
___ Power
___ Agricultural
___ **Conservation**
___ Recreational
X_ **Miscellaneous** (includes exploration/drilling)
(describe):_**exploration /drilling_with_support camp**____

See Schedule II of *Northwest Territories Waters Regulations* for Description of Undertakings

6. WATER USE

X_ To obtain water
___ To modify the bed or bank of a watercourse
X_ To alter the flow of , or store, water
___ To cross a watercourse
___ To divert a watercourse
___ Flood control
___ Other (describe): _____

Water would be used for 2 diamond drills and to supply camp (showers, kitchen, laundry, rock saw) with water. Water stored would be in surge tanks located at each drill and in camp.

7. QUANTITY OF WATER INVOLVED (cubic metres per day including both quantity to be used and quality to be returned to source)

Each supply pump for each drill has a pumping capacity of up to 45.4 litre/min (12 gal/min) or 0.0453 m^3/min. Two drills in operation simultaneously would use up to (0.0453 m^3/min X 1,440 min/day X 2 drills) 130.5 m^3 per day. Of the water pumped to the drill site only a small portion is utilized downhole. On average approximately half of each day is spent not drilling (pulling core, drill moves, crew change, etc.). When the drill is advancing water is supplied to the bit by a high pressure water pump at a rate of up to 37.9 litre/min (10 gal/min) or 0.0379 m^3/min. If the return flow of water from the bit is good (as is common) 80 to 90% of the return water is recycled for use back down the hole. The amount of water used downhole by the 2 drills is estimated to be (20% X 0.0379 m^3/min X 720 min/day X 2 drills) 10.9 m^3 per day. Overflow from the surge tank would be returned to the environment as surface run-off and percolation through the soil. Return from the drill would be via a settling sump before the decanted water would join surface run-off and percolate through the moss and soil. In both cases the water would in time likely rejoin the same small drainage basin that it was pumped from.

The camp would use an estimated 3 m^3 per day pumped from Camp Lake (local name). Grey-water generated from the kitchen, showers and laundry facilities would be collected in a holding tank. On an as-needed basis the grey-water would be pumped to a suitable disposal sump location well back from Camp Lake and would be allowed to percolate though the moss and soil to rejoin groundwater. The ground water would in time most likely return to Camp Lake

Water would be stored at each drill and at the camp. At each drill a metal horse trough type surge tank (approximately 500 litre capacity) would be used. In camp water would be stored in 2 plastic tanks (of approximately 500 litre capacity) for domestic use and a metal horse trough type tank (approximately 500 litre capacity) would be used to hold water for occasional use with the rock saw. The total amount of water stored at any one time would be approximately 2.5 m^3.

A total of 133.5 m^3 per day water use is requested.

8. WASTE (for each type of waste describe: composition, quantity (cubic metres per day), methods of treatment and disposal, etc.)

___ Sewage	X_ Waste oil
X_ Solid Waste	X_ Greywater
___ Hazardous	X_ Sludges
X_ Bulky Items/Scrap Metal	___ Other (describe):_____

No sewage system will be installed in the camp as no water is needed for Pacto toilets.

The disposal method for burnable solid waste such as paper, cardboard, plastic, wood, burlap cloth, fuel or oil soaked absorbent material, semi-solid waste from Pacto toilets and food preparation waste would be by burning in an incinerator. It is estimated that on average approximately 4 garbage bags (121 litre capacity) of such burnable waste would be generated each day. Any remaining ashes and unburned residue would be flown out for disposal at the Yellowknife landfill site.

All large metal waste items such as used drill steel, broken or worn out mechanical parts and 45 gallon drums used for fuel transport would be flown back to Yellowknife for recycling or for disposal in the Yellowknife dump. Any bulky waste items would be cut up and burned in the incinerator or would be flown out for disposal at the Yellowknife landfill site. The quantity produced is estimated to be one Twin Otter plane load every other week, most of which would be empty fuel drums.

No hazardous materials other than the fuels are expected to be stored or used on the property.

Any waste motor oil, transmission fluid and other petroleum fluids would be transferred to plastic tubs or other sealable containers and either flown back to Yellowknife for recycling or disposal by the drilling contractor or incinerated in camp. It is estimated that in total approximately 100 litres of such waste petroleum fluids would be generated in the course of the exploration program.

Grey-water generated from the kitchen, showers and laundry facilities would be collected in a holding tank. All cleaning agents would be biodegradable and phosphate free. On an as-needed basis the grey-water would be pumped to a suitable disposal sump location well back from Camp Lake (local name) and would be allowed to percolate though the moss and soil to rejoin groundwater. It is estimated that approximately 3 m^3 per day of grey-water would be generated by the camp.

Drilling will result in the distribution of drill mud cuttings being deposited near the drill hole collar and in the sump. All drill hole additives are biodegradable. Where drilling occurs near or on lakes the drill return water containing drill cuttings will be pumped well back from the shore of the lake. Because drill cuttings are mechanically pulverized rock they are geologically similar to the locally present glacial till. It is expected that drill cuttings will, in time, be colonized by plants and lichen. The occasional use of salt at the drill site is expected to have minimal impact as any brine will be effectively diluted by water pumped to the drill site at a rate of approximately 12 gallons per minute. Salt is needed to prevent permafrost from freezing the hole shut when drilling is halted for a significant length of time. Permafrost is not present under deeper lakes that don't freeze to the bottom. If drilling is successful in intersecting sulfide mineralization the resulting drill cuttings will have high acid rock drainage potential. This is a naturally occurring state within the soils developed above existing zones of sulfide mineralization on the property. The relatively small quantities of sulfide rich drill cuttings left at the surface are expected to be admixed with other rock type drill cuttings hence slowing the rate of reaction and providing possible buffering capacity. The quantity of drill cuttings at each drill site depends on the length of the hole and is estimated to be up to 1 m^3 for the deepest holes. At each drill site (except those drilled from ice) plans are to backfill the drill hole with any accumulated drill cuttings taking care not to disrupt the surrounding topsoil / organic layer.

The rock saw is expected to produce approximately 1/2 m^3 of sludge cleaned from the bottom of the settling container in the course of the season. The sludge will consist mostly of sulfides. The sludge will be cleaned from the settling container on an as needed basis, dried, placed in plastic sample bags and flown out to the Yellowknife dump for disposal.

9. PERSONS OR PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THIS UNDERTAKING (give name, mailing address and location; attach if necessary)

Land Use Permit

DIAND	___ Yes X_ No	If no, date expected ___March 23, 2004_____
Regional Inuit Association	___ Yes X_ No	If no, date expected ___April 1, 2004_____

Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Lands Division
Kugluktuk, Nunavut
XOB OEO

Commissioner ___ Yes X_ No If no, date expected _____N/A_____

10. PREDICTED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF UNDERTAKING AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES (direct, indirect, cumulative impacts, etc.)

The proposed exploration program is expected to have minimal impact on the land, water flora and fauna and socio-economic areas.

The reuse of the existing historic camp and air strip is expected to cause minimal additional environmental impact to the land.

The total area estimated to be affected by the planned drill program is 1 hectare. Drilling will result in some compressed vegetation where wooden beams or supplies are placed on the ground. Drilling will also result in the distribution of some drill mud cuttings being deposited near the drill hole collar. All drill hole additives are biodegradable. Where drilling occurs near or on lakes the drill return water containing drill mud will be pumped well back from the shore of the lake. Because drill cuttings are mechanically pulverized rock they are geologically similar to the locally present glacial till. It is expected that drill cuttings will, in time, be colonized by plants and lichen. The occasional use of salt at the drill site is expected to have minimal impact as any brine will be effectively diluted by water pumped to the drill site at a rate of approximately 12 gallons per minute. Salt is needed to prevent permafrost from freezing the hole shut when drilling is halted for a significant length of time. Permafrost is not present under deeper lakes that don't freeze to the bottom.

Water impacts for drilling and camp use are expected to be minimal. Drilling requires the use of water from a lake or stream. Any water pumped from a lake or stream is usually discharged near the drill collar. Water intakes are screened to prevent juvenile fish from entering the pump. The pumped water, after being used for drilling, percolates through the moss and soil to rejoin groundwater present in the area. Grey water from the camp is expected to be pumped away from the camp to a location where is can percolate through the moss and soil before rejoining groundwater in the area.

Possibly the largest impact on fauna will be due to noise caused by the use of a diesel generator at the camp as well as the periodic use of aircraft. It is thought that the noise will cause large mammals to avoid the camp area. Arctic ground squirrels most likely will be attracted to the camp area due to the presence of numerous sheltered hiding places. All garbage will be flown out of camp or will be burned on site so as not to attract wildlife.

Socio-economic impacts of the proposed exploration program are expected to be minimal in 2004. Several seasonal jobs would be generated for the duration of the exploration program. Preference in hiring would be for local Inuit, particularly from the closest community of Bathurst Inlet located approximately 75 km NNE.

If exploration is successful in outlining a potentially mineable deposit, additional future socio-economic impacts may result, most likely increasing the probability that a winter road would be constructed to a proposed deep-water port site located north of the community of Bathurst Inlet.

After each drill hole is completed any trash and litter is gathered up and transported back to camp for either burning or flying out to Yellowknife. Capped casing pipes are expected to be used to mark hole locations were significant mineralization was intersected. In holes where no significant mineralization was intersected, plans are to pull the casing and backfill the hole with drill cuttings and mark the hole with a wooden picket. Natural revegetation is expected to reclaim the drill sites.

Treatment of wastes would be as outlined in section 8 above. At the close of the field season rented tents and equipment would be removed.

NIRB Screening X_ Yes ___ No If no, date expected _____

11. INUIT WATER RIGHTS

Will the project or activity substantially affect the quality, quantity, or flow of water flowing through Inuit Owned Lands and the rights of Inuit under Article 20 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement?

No, except for the unlikely event of a major fuel spill.

11. (Continued)

If yes, has the applicant entered into an agreement with the Designated Inuit organization to pay compensation for any loss or damage that may be caused by the alteration. If no compensation agreement has been made, how will compensation be determined?

In the unlikely event of a major fuel spill any compensation would be determined by mutual negotiations.

12. CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS (name, address and functions)

Major Drilling Group International Inc. (provides diamond drilling services)
P.O. Box 1377
337 Old Airport Road
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2P1
Phone: (867) 873 – 4037
Fax : (867) 873 – 6803

Great Slave Helicopters (provides helicopter support services)
106 Dickens Street
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2R3
Phone: (867) 873 – 2081
Fax: (867) 873 – 6087

1984 Enterprises Inc. (provides first aid, camp staffing and WCB compliance support)
201 – 750 Denman Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6G 2L5
Phone: (604) 736 – 8142
Fax: (604) 736 – 8119

Nunavut Expediting Services Ltd. (provides expediting services and arranges logistical support)
P.O. Box 97
Cambridge Bay, NU
X0E 0C0
Phone: (867) 983 – 2544
Fax: (867) 983 - 2203

13. STUDIES UNDERTAKEN TO DATE (list and attach copies of studies, reports, research, etc.)

Photocopies of the following two reports are enclosed.

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Water Management Section, Bathurst Norsemines (Hackett River), Potential Mine Water Quality Survey Network, Report Series, 1974 By: D. Sutherland, J. McLaren

Northwest Territories Water Board, Department of Indian and Northern Development, Bathurst Norsemines Hackett River, Potential Mine Water Quality Survey Network, Report Series, 1975 By D.J. Sutherland

14. THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS MUST BE INCLUDED WITH THE APPLICATION FOR THE REGULATORY PROCESS TO BEGIN

Supplementary Questionnaire (where applicable: see section 5) X_ Yes __ No If no, date expected _____

Inuktitut/English Summary of Project X_ Yes ___ No If no, date expected _____

Inuinaktun/English Project Summaries are appended to this application form

Application fee $30.00 (Payee Receiver General for Canada) X_ Yes ___ No If no, date expected _____

A money order for $30.00 is enclosed with this application. (Sent Priorty Post)

Water Use fee (see Section 9 of the *NWT Waters Regulations;* Payee Receiver General for Canada)
___ Yes X__ No If no, date expected ___N/A_____

15. PROPOSED TIME SCHEDULE

X_ Annual (or) ___ Multi Year

Start Date: April 1, 2004 Completion Date: December 31, 2004

Harvey Klatt, M.Sc. P.Geo.	Field Supervisor		
Name (Print)	**Title (Print)**	**Signature**	**Date**

For Nunavut Water Board use only

APPLICATION FEE **Amount: $_____** **Pay ID No.: _____**

WATER USE DEPOSIT **Amount: $_____** **Pay ID No.: _____**

Naonaitot Havakhat Naitolioktot

Sabina Resources okoa angigotikaktot okoalo has an option agreement with Teck Cominco Limited neovigahoaklogit tamat 100% oyagakhiokvik ovani Nannitami nunat tamna Kitikmeoniitok Nunavutmi. Ona Nannitak Kugak Oyagakhiokvik ongahiktigiok 75 km SSW hivogani Kengaop. Ona Nannitak Kugak Oyagakhiokvik manikaktok 5 zinc-silvanik-kannoyaknik-akilgonik-gold-kakhonik angiomik nalvaakviohimayuk aktigiomi 21 million tonnes oyagak manikaknia. Kanga okoa nalvaagat Cominco manikaknik nuna mikkaogaloakmat oyakikivingogiangani.

Sabina Resources ehomayut hamnagok nalvaakhiokpaaligomi manikoktokpalaktok nalvaakhamik oyagakhiokyumigomi ovan Nannitami Kugami ova nalvaakhakakpalaktok angiomik mankaknimik. Okoa Sabina Resources nalvaakyumigomi manikaknimik oyagaknik, oyakikivinggogomayat kakogo. Kakogo oyagakhiokvik havakvioyumikat okiomi apkotikot iglokpakhanik agyakaklotik nappaktigiomayut omonga Kengaop Kelohiktomi umiakakvianot. Ovani opalogaiyagomayut 2004-mi oyagakhioklotik nalvaakhiogomayut aipanganiani 1998-mi oyagakhiogamik. Ovani 2004-mi ekootalikniaktot ehivgioklogo manikaknikhioklogo kaiktok oyagak ekootakhimaitmat nalvaakviohimatitlogo ovalo atpanot ekootaklogo manikkoktonikhiokniaktat kaiktok..

Hamani oyagakhiokniaktot atoklotik halikaptamik. Okiomi sikeetokot havaotikakniaktot oyagakhioklotik aptikallaktitlogo nuna.

Tahamani ekootagomayut anginikhakagonakhiok manikaknimik oyagakmi ovani Nannitami Kugami okoa atoklogit:

1. Tupikpaniktiffaklogo oyagakhiokvik, ovalo ottokait tupkit atogahoaklogitlo. Ona kangaknitak tupikakvik oyagakhiokvik ovaniitok 65° 55'N, 108° 22'W.
2. Oghokyoanik agyaktakniaktot oyagakhiokvikmot ova hanniani kattakyoit inniaktot.
3. Nuna oyagakhiokniakgat (EM ovalo okomianikhioklogo) kaiktok manikhioklogo algoyakot manikhioklogo oktakniaktat.
4. Ekootakniaktot nalvaakhimayumik kanok agtigiyakhanik mankaknik.
5. Nuukatakniaktat ekootak halikaptakot ekootaknigit ehivgioklogit tupikakvikmi, poktologitlo aolaktitaklogit ehivgioktaoyukhat.
6. Ehivgiokataklogo nuna halumaktikatakniagat ekootaknik nuna enigaikpata.
7. Oyagat ekootaknit kitikoktaklogit oloaktoklogit ehivgiokgakhat aolaktitakniaktait ehivgiokhiviknot tingmiakot.
8. Enikata oyagakhiogoigomik tupikakvik nunalo halumaktiniaktat.
9. Kemiklogotakyoit tingmiakakvik milvik opingami atokpakniaktot tingmiat milvikhat.

Iglokpait nappaktiktaoniaktot ovani 2004-mi okoat hanalogit:

1. Hanaffaklogit/nappaktiklgot tupikpakakviit inuit nayogakhait 20 havaktit.
2. Nappaktiginiaktot Tupikpakhanik 5-nik ekootakhimayut ehivgiokhivikhait 15,000 m oyakkat ekootakhimayut.
3. Hanaffaklogo tingmiat kayalgit tulaktakviat tahikmi.
4. Ehagianakat, hananiaktot iglomik ekootakhimayunik oloaktokvikhak.
5. Ehagianakkat, hananiaktot halikaptap milvikhanik tungavikhamik kiogalikmik.
6. Nayukvikhainik oghot kattakyukakvikhaklo, palaiwonik hananiaktot publait nappavikhainik.
7. Eliogainiaktot engnikvikmik ekolattivikhamik alilayunik.

Tupikakvik hanayaoniaktok iglokpait 5 tupikpait, 10 tupikpakakviit ovalo kaffitlo kangaknitat tamayakakviit hanayaoniaktot.

Hamni oktogomayut 2004 oyagakhioklotik hapkoninga:

Havakhat	Havalikvikhak	Havagoiyakvik
Tupiktokniaktot / iglokhanik	April 1	April 14
Oyagakhioklikniakto ovalo oyakikiliklotik nalvaakhioklotik	April 15	Saptaipa 1
Oghot Agyaktaoniaktot	April 15	May 31
Ekootaliklotik agyaklogit ovalo ekootalikniaktot	April 15	Saptaipa 25
Oyagakhiokvik inuiyalikniaktok halumaktigiliklotiklo	Saptaipa 25	Saptaipa 30

Non-Technical Project Summary

Sabina Resources has an option agreement with Teck Cominco Limited to aquire a 100% interest in the Hackett River Property located in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut. The Hackett River Property is located approximately 75 km SSW of the community of Bathurst Inlet. The Hackett River Property contains 5 zinc-silver-copper-lead-gold massive sulfide mineral deposits which host in total approximately 21 million tonnes of mineralized resource. Earlier work by Cominco found that the existing resource was too small to be economically mined.

Sabina Resources sees an opportunity to invest in additional exploration at the Hackett River Property in the hope of discovering additional mineralized resources that might make future mine development economically feasible. If Sabina Resources is successful in outlining substantial additional mineral resources, mine development may follow. Any future mine would probably require a winter road to be constructed out to the proposed Bathurst Inlet port location. The planned 2004 early stage exploration work will follow-up on earlier exploration work last done in 1998. The 2004 drill program is aimed at testing previously untested geophysical anomalies as well as test existing mineral deposits at greater depths.

Transportation on the project is expected to be primarily by helicopter. Snowmobiles are expected to be used for the first part of the exploration program while snow is on the ground.

The planned process of testing prospective geophysical anomalies at Hackett River is expected to involve:

10. Re-establishment of a camp, using as much of the old camp as possible. The historic existing camp is located at 65° 55'N, 108° 22'W.
11. Transport of fuel to the camp and storing it near the camp.
12. Ground geophysical surveys (EM and gravity) to accurately locate on the ground the location of previously identified geophysical anomalies.
13. Diamond drill testing of the geophysical targets.
14. Transport of drilled core to camp for geological logging, sampling and storage.
15. Inspection and reclamation of drill sites upon drill hole completion.
16. Sampled core would be sawn with half of the core sent away for assaying.
17. Camp clean-up and reclamation.
18. Esker airstrip clean-up after each use during spring break-up season.

Infrastructure construction planned for 2004 would include:

8. Reconstruction / renovation of the existing camp to accommodate approximately 20 people.
9. Construction of approximately 5 wooden core storage racks to hold approximately 15,000 m of drill core.
10. Repair of the landing dock on the lake.
11. If needed, the construction of a core sawing shed.
12. If needed, the construction of a wooden helicopter landing pad.
13. Selection of fuel and supply storage sites, and if needed the construction of a wooden propane tank storage deck and rack.
14. Set up an incinerator.

The re-established camp is expected to consist of 5 large tents, 10 regular sized tents as well as the use of several historic camp sheds.

The proposed 2004 work program is planned as follows:

Task	Start Date	Completion Date
Camp set-up / rehabilitation	April 1	April 14
Geophysics mobilization and anomaly confirmation	April 15	September 1
Fuel mobilization	April 15	May 31
Drill crew mobilization and drilling	April 15	September 25
Crew demobilization and camp clean-up	September 25	September 30