1980-1075 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3C9 Phone: 604 685-6375

# **Kiyuk Lake Gold Project**

### Introduction

The Kiyuk Gold Project is located in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut near the Manitoba border. The project extents are defined by the following boundaries. The minimum and maximum latitude/longitude coordinates of the property boundary are as follows:

North 60°28''42"

West 100°30'58"

South 60°23'15"

East 100°16'51"

The Kiyuk Lake Gold Project property consists of 50 mineral claims covering 42,912 hectares and lies on NTS map sheets 065C07, 08 and 09. Figure 1 shows the regional context of the property and Figure 2 shows the Kiyuk Lake Gold Project claims.

### **2011 Drill Program**

The planned 2011 program is for a diamond drill program of 22 holes at a maximum depth of 250m each.

The field season plans for Prosperity include an overland transport from northern Manitoba using skidoos and a tractor transporting supplies and basic materials for shelter. Once shelter is in place and the tractor has cleared an ice strip on Kiyuk Lake the remainder of the camp supplies, drill, and equipment will be flown in to construct a 20 person camp. The proposed camp coordinates are:

The camp will consist of a core shack and shop each 24'x24' and constructed of Structural Insulated Panels (SIP) and ten dome structures engineered out of Kevlar based fibre that are 20' in circumference and 12' high.

Drummed fuel will be stored in Manitoba at the Nueltin Lake Lodge and brought to camp and the drill site as needed. Up to five double walled 4540 L bulk fuel storage will be in tanks placed on site and bulk fuel using a tanker will be flown in. A certified bulk tanker will be used to transport fuel from the airplane to the tanks.

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Secondary containment will be used for fittings and refueling sites. Fuel will be transferred using a small hand pump and/or electrical pump. There will be a small fuel cache near the drill sites to support the program.

## **Transportation**

Туре	Description	Use
Helicopter	A-Star, Bell Jet Ranger or Long Ranger, Hughes 500D	Move drill, transport crews and supplies
Snow machines	4 Bravos	Transport of crews between drill sites in winter and monitor water lines
Fixed wing aircraft	Fuel tanker Small fixed wing	Transportation of bulk fuel  Crew and supply transport
ATV	Honda Trax	In camp use only

**Equipment** 

Туре	Description	Use
Drill	LF-70 or equivalent heli- portable drill	Core drilling
Generator	Heli portable	Supply power to drill and pump
Pump	Water pump	Supply water to the drill
Generator	40kW and 5kW	Power for camp and back up
Incinerator	Inciner8 Model 200A	Burning combustible waste in camp

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**Fuel** 

Type	Size	Quantity
Diesel	205 L/4540 L	4 drums/2 tanks
Jet B	205 L/4540 L	8 drums/2 tanks
Gasoline	205 L/4540 L	3 drums/1 tank
Gasoline	22/5 L	4 Gerry cans
Propane	100 lb	12 cylinder
	25 lb	2 tanks

### **Diamond Drilling (Core drilling)**

The purpose of the diamond drill is to sample the rock record below the surface of the ground.

A diamond drill rock coring rig can be taken apart into several smaller pieces for ease of transportation and then reassembled on site

The transportation of the equipment to the drill site will be overland by tractor and Bravo skidoos pulling sleighs when there is snow cover and frozen ground, which will prevent any impact on the underlying vegetation and the ground itself. When overland transport is no longer possible and during the summer drilling season, the drill is moved by a helicopter that is capable of lifting a sling load of approximately 1500 lbs.

Drilling rock core uses water during the process. The water is drawn from small water bodies near the drill site using a pump and water line. Water is sometimes brought in and stored in tanks to be used as needed at the drill site. The location of the water source is determined as the drill is being set up and there is no direct draw from active streams. Water is mixed with additives at the drill site and pumped down hole to lubricate and cool the drill bit. The drill fluids used do not involve any toxic chemicals and most drill additives in exploration drilling are biodegradable and non-toxic.

While drilling through rock to produce core, a small amount of fine rock cuttings is produced in the form of mud, silt and sand. These cuttings will end up deposited in a land based sump along with the used drill water, located at least 31m from the nearest natural high water mark of the surrounding water bodies. Less than 50 cubic meters a day will be used each day that the drill is operating and different water sources will be used for each drill target. The maximum depth for each target is 250m.

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The drill set up will consist of a drill shack, a drill, generators, pumps, fuel and drill supplies. A First Aid /Emergency shelter is also placed at the drill site.

Fuel drums will be stored in the 3 and 9 position and will have secondary containment while on site.

All equipment, supplies and fuel drums will be removed from the drill site upon completion of the hole. Any wooden structures such as floors and shacks will be removed All sumps will be inspected to verify that there is no overflow or run off and they will be leveled. The drill casing will be cut to conform to the level of the surrounding ground or to match the contour of the surrounding topography.

Progressive reclamation will be implemented whereby every site will be reclaimed by ensuring that it is properly cleaned, all debris is removed and the site is restored and left in a condition whereby natural re vegetation can occur.

The project manager will inspect each site to verify clean up and restoration. Pictures of each site will be taken before and after drilling occurs to document their condition. If deemed necessary further documentation during the drill program will occur.