

SNOWFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Presentation Summary

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT HEARING

Land Use Permit Application MV2003C0023

Submitted To:

**Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
Yellowknife, NT**

Prepared By:

**Robert T. Paterson, Pres. & C.E.O.
Snowfield Development Corp.
100 - 1009 Expo Boulevard,
Vancouver, B. C.
V6Z 2V9**

January 13, 2004

INTRODUCTION:

Good Morning, Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Robert Paterson and I am the President of Snowfield Development Corp., which I will hereinafter simply refer to as "Snowfield". I'm accompanied by Mr. Mike Beauregard of Yellowknife, a Geologist who is Snowfield's Ticho Project Manager and who will provide information to the Hearing with respect to Snowfield's actual exploration undertakings on the Ticho Project. Additionally, I am accompanied by Mr. Richard Hoos and Mr Steve Moore of EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd., a well known environmental consulting company who Snowfield retained during August of 2003 to provide "expert" environmental support in the preparation of Snowfield's Developers' Assessment Report and the Environmental Impact Study. EBA will be undertaking future environmental monitoring and base-line studies with regard to the Ticho Project. Mr. Hoos and Mr Moore are available to provide environmental information to the Hearing or to respond on behalf of Snowfield to environmental related questions that may arise during these proceedings.

This Presentation will hopefully provide you with an overview of Snowfield, its proposed Ticho Project exploration programs, its corporate policies with respect to doing business in the Northwest Territories, its environmental policies and, most importantly its policies with respect to its relationships with First Nations communities.

Copies of Snowfield's Presentation Summary are available at the Registration Desk. I would request that the Review Board accept a copy of this revised version of Snowfield's Presentation Summary as evidence in these Hearings to be added to the Public Registry.

In early and mid-2002, Snowfield entered into various mineral claim option agreements to acquire working interests in properties which showed potential for diamond exploration in the general area of Drybones Bay. Later, in October 2002, Snowfield had a group of mineral claims, the Red Claims, staked on its behalf. Snowfield was fortunate to be able to undertake its first exploration programs in the area under existing Land Use Permits held by claim holders, Mr. David Smith and Diamonds North Resources Ltd.

During the summer of 2002, Snowfield undertook a helicopter airborne geophysical survey of all of the claims under option. Thereafter, in December 2002, we initiated a small scale diamond drilling program in the Mud Lake area of the claim blocks. In January of 2003, the drilling program was expanded to a two drill program and a total of ten holes totalling 750 metres (2,461 feet) of drilling were completed. This drilling program was successful in that a new kimberlite body was discovered with kimberlite being intercepted eight times in six of the holes drilled. The drilling program revealed a flat kimberlitic body with a true width of approximately seven metres that appears to be dipping gently (14 - 15 degrees) to the north. The Mud Lake drill program was undertaken under a Land Use Permit previously issued to Mr. David Smith. That Permit expired on February 28, 2003.

Additionally, during March and April, 2003, Snowfield undertook another diamond drill program on the GTen 1, 2, 3 and 5 Mineral Claims where ten holes totalling 1179.6 metres (3,856 feet) of drilling were completed under an option agreement and Land Use Permit issued to Diamonds North Resources Ltd. The GTen 1, 2, 3, and 5 Mineral Claims do not form part of Snowfield's Land Use Permit Application nor are they a matter under

consideration at these Hearings.

On June 11th of 2003, Snowfield submitted a Land Use Permit Application to the MacKenzie Valley Land and Water Board and concurrently requested that, being aware of some of the issues surrounding the Drybones Bay area and the fact that three other applications had recently been referred to the MacKenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board, requested that the Land and Water Board, at its earliest convenience, refer our Application to the Review Board for Environmental Assessment.

On June 30th, 2003, we were advised by the Land and Water Board that our Application had been referred to the MacKenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board.

Snowfield's Developer's Assessment Report ("DAR") was submitted to the Review Board on August 19th, 2003, and amended on September 30, 2003, at which time additional submissions were made to address the Environmental Assessment ("EA") and Cumulative Effects ("CE") components along with detailed data pertaining to the operational details for the exploration programs proposed by Snowfield. The Environmental Assessment and Cumulative Effects submissions were prepared by Mr. Steve M Moore, B.E.S., B.A. of EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd. of Yellowknife. Snowfield's DAR is the basis of its presentation today.

Snowfield is seeking Land Use Permitting authorities to undertake ongoing exploration programs on its Ticho Project Mineral Claims over a five year period. It is hoped that this Presentation, the Developers Assessment Report and Environmental Assessment documentation previously submitted in support of our Application and our response to questions that will arise during this Hearing will demonstrate the validity of our Application and our ability to undertake the proposed exploration programs in a manner that will have minimal impact on the land, the animals, the birds and the fish present in the area and will not materially interfere with the use of the land by other users.

Prior to getting into the actual Presentation, I would take this opportunity to briefly outline certain possible misunderstandings that may have arisen in connection with our early submissions related to our Land Use Permit Application and the MVEIRB review process.

While preparing our Developers Assessment Report, we became aware that certain representations made on behalf of Snowfield to the Review Board and other participants involved in the Environmental Assessment process did not accurately represent Snowfield's position or attitude towards both the process and those other participants in the process. Those factors, in addition to our not initially engaging the appropriate professionals having the required environmental knowledge and land use permitting experience, led to Snowfield being less than proficient in dealing with both the factual and communication requirements of the EA. Immediately thereafter, management of Snowfield took steps to remedy those problems and perceptions. That less than stellar initial performance was directly my responsibility. I would hope that somewhere midway through the EA process, we were deemed to have reached the expected level of performance and consideration for the interests of all participants in the Review process..

Now, moving on to a summary of the Snowfield Presentation.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Snowfield was incorporated by myself as Snowfield Resources Ltd. on July 9th, 1987 and changed its name to Snowfield Development Corp. on April 28, 2000.

Snowfield was incorporated to explore for gold on a group of mineral claims, the Snow Property, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Snowfield undertook several years of exploration on the Snow Property as a private company prior to becoming, on January 7th, 1998, a public company listed for trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange which has since been renamed the TSX Venture Exchange.

Snowfield was extra-territorially registered in the Northwest Territories on November 28th, 2002.

The Officers & Directors of Snowfield are:

Robert T. Paterson, President, C.E.O. & Director

John J. Nagy, C.F.O. & Director

Marvin A. Mitchell, Director

W. Gennen McDowall, Director

(Brief resumes of the Directors are listed in Snowfield's Presentation Summary)

Robert T. Paterson, President, Director, Chief Executive Officer and Promoter of the Company since 1987. Mr. Paterson was President, C.E.O. and a Director of Falcon Ventures International Corp. from June 30, 1990, through April 10, 2000. During his tenure, Falcon Ventures was involved in gold exploration in Canada, the U.S.A. and the Peoples Republic of China and also undertook diamond exploration in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Prior to becoming involved in the mining exploration business, Mr. Paterson was an Aviation Management Consultant providing air carrier and operational planning services to domestic and foreign air carriers. During the period 1968 through 1980 was a pilot with various air carriers in the Canadian North, Jamaica and East Africa. Mr. Paterson presently devotes approximately 90% of his working hours to the activities of the Company.

John J. Nagy, Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Mr. Nagy, FCGA, is a principal of Reid, Hurst, Nagy, Certified General Accountants, who has practised as Certified General Accountant since 1980. Mr. Nagy is currently the Chair and C.E.O. of the Certified General Accountants Association of Canada.

Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng, Director of the Company. Mr. Mitchell is a "qualified person" in accordance with National Instrument 43 - 101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Mitchell has over 30 years of exploration experience for gold and base metals. Since 1985, Mr. Mitchell has been a consultant for both major and junior exploration and mining companies.

W. Gennen McDowall, is a geophysicist with extensive experience in diamond exploration. Mr. McDowall was the President and C.E.O. of Poplar Resources Ltd, from February 1997 to January 2002. His responsibilities included the development and direction of Poplar's diamond exploration programs in Canada, Finland and Africa. Mr. McDowall has directed

exploration activities on five continents over the past 23 years. This work was primarily in Europe and Africa as senior geophysicist for Exploration Consultants (U.K.) and as Divisional Geophysicist at Anglo American. Previously he was employed by the Canadian Government and was attached to the Geological Survey of Botswana as Principal Geophysicist. A major portion of his time in Botswana was spent in examining the geology and geophysics of kimberlite pipes and the distribution of diamonds within these pipes.

Technical Consultants:

During January 2003, Snowfield appointed Mr. Mike Beauregard of Yellowknife, N.W.T. as Project Manager of the Ticho Project. Mr. Beauregard, a resident of Yellowknife with extensive experience as a geologist in mineral and diamond exploration in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Beauregard's responsibilities include all aspects of day-to-day project management; on-site exploration activities; exploration contractor management; camp management; environmental regulatory compliance in accordance with Snowfield's Environmental Operating Procedures Manual; emergency response to any environmental contamination accidents in accordance with Snowfield's Spill Contingency Plan Manual; D.I.A.N.D. exploration and Workers' Compensation regulatory compliance; on site inspections and relations with First Nation project observers; and project employee hiring with an emphasis on employing local aboriginal workers.

During March 2003, Snowfield retained the services of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Yellowknife N.W.T. to provide consulting geological services and to provide an independent project overview for the Ticho Project. Mr. Gary Vivian, P.Geol. of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was nominated as the "qualified person" for the Ticho Project in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, a rule that governs public disclosures by public companies in the mining and mineral exploration industry..

During August 2003, Snowfield engaged EBA Engineering Consultants of Yellowknife, NWT and Vancouver, B.C. to provide environmental consulting services. Mr. Richard A.W. Hoos, M.Sc., R.P. Bio. Senior Environmental Director of EBA provides Land Use Permitting advice to Snowfield while Mr. Steve M. Moore, B.E.S., B.A., Wildlife Biologist/Environmental Scientist provides specific wildlife environmental advice to Snowfield. Upon completion of the Land Use Permitting process, EBA will be engaged on an ongoing basis to provide environmental advice and inspections to Snowfield and to commence on-going baseline environmental studies for the Ticho Project.

During July 2003, Snowfield employed Mr. Patrick G. McDowall, B.A. Anthropology (Specializing in Archaeology) as an exploration sampling assistant and archeologist. Mr. McDowall's services were divided between diamond indicator sampling, line cutting and undertaking preliminary archaeological observations of the Mud Lake area of the Ticho Project. Mr. McDowall prepared a Memorandum detailing his archaeological observations which has been filed, along with his resume, with the MVEIRB. It is Snowfield's intention to engage Mr. McDowall again in 2004 to assist with further archaeological observations and surveys on the Ticho Project.

CORPORATE PROFILE:

- Recent share Price \$0.15 - \$0.18
- 52 Week High/Low \$0.60 - \$0.05
- Shares Outstanding 24,729,392
- Shares Fully diluted 38,573,527
- Long Term Debt \$41,796

CORPORATE OBJECTIVES - 2004:

- To establish a portfolio of highly prospective diamond exploration properties on both the Slave and Superior Cratons.
- Identify, locate and sample kimberlites within these properties.
- Carry out these exploration operations in a professional, environmentally and socially responsible manner.
- Establish and maintain sound communications and working relationships with local communities.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

Snowfield will continue:

- To develop and maintain effective consultation
- To provide information on its exploration activities to regulatory bodies and First Nations groups in a timely manner
- To gather and disseminate environmental baseline study data on the Ticho Project
- To foster employment and service opportunities
- To learn more about traditional aboriginal knowledge, land use and harvesting
- To immediately report all potential cultural and heritage sites

HISTORICAL EXPLORATION OVERVIEW:

It is submitted that the shoreline areas of Great Slave Lake and particularly the Drybones Bay area, have a lengthy mineral exploration history as detailed below. The exploration programs proposed by Snowfield and those three other companies currently seeking land use permitting for exploration programs in the Drybones Bay area are simply the continuation of a lengthy history of mineral exploration in the area.

Historical Exploration Overview:

- Mineral claims have existed in the area since 1938, mainly along the shore of Great Slave Lake.
- Gold occurrences north of Jackfish Bay and on the Beniah Islands have been staked and explored repeatedly.

Early Staking History Snapshot:

- July 31, 1946 Claim Sheet

Grit 1 - 4, Beniah Islands	4 Claims
Girlpat 1 - 6, Cabin Islands	<u>6 Claims</u>
Total	10 Claims
- Feb. 21, 1950 Claim Sheet

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 Bay & Moose Bay	<u>9 Claims</u>
Total	99 Claims
- Sept. 22, 1959 Claim Sheet

Val 1 - 7, Jackfish Bay	7 Claims
John 1 - 8, Jackfish Bay	8 Claims
Puss 1 - 8, 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>
Total	49 Claims

Exploration Activities:

- This level of Mineral Exploration continued for 50 years until the 1990's
- In the early 1990's, diamond exploration came to the forefront in the Northwest Territories and Canada
- In the spring of 1994, Mr. David Smith of Yellowknife discovered a kimberlite pipe

on the Drybones #1 Mineral Claim at Drybones Bay.

Exploration Activities - The Last Ten Years (Modest Level of Exploration):

- Meeting of Exploration Companies with Yellowknives Dene First Nations at Dettah in 1995 to discuss exploration in the Drybones Bay area.
- Trade Winds Resources Ltd. undertook drilling at Drybones Bay for two years.
- Three land use permits issued for exploration projects in the Drybones Bay area.
- More than \$2 million spent on wages, services and goods in the Yellowknife area for exploration programs in the Drybones Bay area during the past ten years.

CANADIAN DIAMOND EXPLORATION PROJECTS:

Northwest Territories: Snowfield has an interest in 24 Mineral Claims covering in excess of 38,000 acres (15,380 hectares) with 30+ identified kimberlite exploration targets in an area to the southeast, northeast and north of Drybones Bay, some 60 km southeast of Yellowknife NWT. The exploration targets are based on geophysical and/or geochemical anomalies indicative of kimberlite intrusions. These properties are on the Slave Craton.

Province Of Quebec: Snowfield has a 100% interest in 354 mineral claims totalling 44,408 acres (17,971.7 hectares) plus a joint venture interest in a further 38,800 acres (15,702.2 hectares) of mineral claims in the three prospective areas - Nottaway South, Lac Bienville and Lac Vernon - the Province of Quebec. These claims were staked to cover high priority magnetic anomaly geophysical targets in areas known to be prospective for kimberlite intrusions. Snowfield has defined some 300+ targets that will be further defined this year.

Ticho Project - Drybones Bay Area, Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories: Consists of approximately 37,417 acres (15,196 hectares) of mineral claims either held directly by Snowfield or under option from various individuals. The major portion of the Ticho Project, the Mud Lake Claim Group, the Red Claim Group and the Hurcomb Claim are contiguous claims groups, totalling approximately 33,904 acres (13,774 hectares), located approximately five kilometres southeast of the Drybones Bay area, Great Slave Lake on Map Sheet 85 I 4 in the South Mining District of the Northwest Territories. Two individual claims, the Fate Claim on Defeat Lake and the GTen 16 Claim, are located further inland, respectively, to the north and the north-east.

(Details of the various claims making up Snowfield's Ticho Project are listed in Presentation Summary)

Specific details of the various claims making up Snowfield's Ticho Project are as follows:

- Mud Lake Claim Group - 13,710 acres (5,548 hectares) - Under an agreement with Mr. David Smith of Yellowknife, NT, Snowfield holds mineral rights on the Drybones 4 - Claim Tag #F29229, Drybones 5 - Claim Tag #F29230, Beck 1 - Claim Tag #F16606, Beck 3 - Claim Tag #F16608, Beck 4 - Claim Tag #F16609, Beck 6 - Claim Tag #F16611, Habanero - Claim Tag #F16625, Faya - Claim Tag #F16648, and Pyrope - Claim Tag #F16626 mineral claims covering approximately 13,710 acres (5,548 hectares) located in the Drybones Bay area, Great Slave Lake on Map Sheet 85 I 4 in the south Mining District of the Northwest Territories.
- Hurcomb Claim - 2,583 acres (1,045 hectares) Under an agreement with Ms. Fran Hurcomb of Yellowknife, NT, Snowfield holds mineral rights on the Hurcomb Claim - Claim Tag #F16594 mineral claim covering approximately 2,583 acres (1,045 hectares) located in the Drybones Bay area, Great Slave Lake on Map Sheet 85 I 4 in the south Mining District of the Northwest Territories.
- Red Claim Group - 17,613 acres (7,182 hectares) The Red Claims were staked on behalf of Snowfield by Mr. David Smith of Yellowknife, NT, and Snowfield holds

mineral rights on the Red 1 - Claim Tag # 80811, Red 2 - Claim Tag # 80812, Red 3 - Claim Tag # 80813, Red 4 - Claim Tag # 80814, Red 5 - Claim Tag # 80815, Red 6 - Claim Tag # 80816 and the Red 7 - Claim Tag # 80817 covering approximately 17,613 acres (7,182 hectares) located approximately 10 km northeast of the Drybones Bay area, Great Slave Lake on Map Sheet 85 I 4 in the south Mining District of the Northwest Territories.

- Fate Claim - 2,479 acres (1,003 hectares) Under an agreement with New Shoshoni Ventures Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., Snowfield holds mineral rights on the Fate Mineral Claim, Claim Tag # F75733 covering approximately 2,479 acres (1,003 hectares), located at Defeat Lake, on Map Sheet 85 I/5, in the south Mining District of the Northwest Territories.
- GTen 16 Claim - 1,033.0 acres (418.04 hectares) Under an agreement with 644981 B.C. Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., Snowfield holds mineral rights on the GTen 16 Mineral Claim, Claim Tag # F75684 covering approximately 1,033 acres (418 hectares), located at Defeat Lake, on Map Sheet 85 I/5, in the south Mining District of the Northwest Territories.

SNOWFIELD'S TICHU PROJECT EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES TO DATE:

Snowfield's Drybones Bay Area Exploration Programs to date:

- Two airborne surveys undertaken during Aug. & Sept. 2002
- Two diamond drilling programs (18 holes) during Jan. thru Apr. 2003
- Discovery of Mud Lake kimberlite - Feb. 2003
- Ground geophysical surveys - April, 2003
- Till sampling during summer of 2003
- Survey line cutting during summer of 2003
- Land Use Permit application in progress from June 12, 2003 - MVEIRB Hearing January 13th, 2004

Record of Past Work

Two airborne geophysical surveys were performed in 2002, one on the central Mud Lake Claim Group and one on the Hurcomb Claim, Gten 16 & Fate Claim by Meridian Geoscience of Vancouver with the major cost item being the Yellowknife based heicopter owned by Nunasi Helicopters Inc.

Mud Lake Drilling Program, Feb/03

- Major Drilling of Yellowknife
- Bob Carrol Drilling of Yellowknife
- Aurora Geoscience Ltd of Yellowknife
- Mike Beauregard of Yellowknife (contract geologist)
- Archie Buckley of Yellowknife (ice road)
- Robinson Trucking Ltd of Yellowknife (ice road)
- Other expenditures for hotels, restaurants and fuels

GTEN Drilling Program, April-May/03

- Titan Drilling of Yellowknife

- Great Slave Helicopters of Yellowknife
- Air Tindi of Yellowknife
- Summit Air of Yellowknife
- Discovery Inn of Yellowknife
- Age Automotive of Yellowknife (ice road)
- Two Way Enterprises of Yellowknife (ice road)
- Mike Beauregard of Yellowknife (contract geologist)
- Aurora Geosciences Ltd of Yellowknife
- George Martin, Chris Abel, Shawn Godard and Alex Martin of Ndilo, labourers(30 mandays of work for four aboriginal men)
- Other expenditures for restaurants and fuels

Snowfield Fieldwork, June-Sept/03

- East Arm Freighting of Yellowknife (barging)
- Air Tindi of Yellowknife
- Various Boat and Motor Rentals, Yellowknife
- Mike Beauregard of Yellowknife (contract geologist)
- Shawn Godard, Felix Beyonie and Chris Abel of Ndilo, linecutters / till samplers (101 mandays of work for three aboriginal men)
- Other expenditures for camping equipment, dry goods, fuels and groceries

ECONOMIC IMPACT SNOWFIELD EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES:

Snowfield Development Corp has submitted a four to five year program to explore five claim blocks along and inland from the north shore of Great Slave Lake with a proposed \$3.35 million budget (Land Use Application MV2003C0023). Exploration is always results-driven and positive results are necessary if the program is to be fully realized. Funds will be raised on the stock-market with the majority of the budget to be spent on goods and services, primarily in the communities of Yellowknife, Ndilo and Dettah. The majority of the money would be spent on services, goods and wages within the NWT

It is anticipated that the currently proposed Ticho Project exploration activities for the spring/winter of 2004 will, if authorized, lead to the expenditure of in excess of \$1.5 million dollars during that period on those exploration expenditures. Of that amount, it is expected that a minimum of 80% of those funds, some \$1.2 million dollars, will be paid to northern contractors and consultants employing local residents, along with a number of local individuals directly employed by Snowfield.

Grassroots mineral exploration supports much small business in many northern communities, including claim-stakers, line-cutters, bush-cooks, expediting services, camp construction services, equipment operators, diamond drilling contractors, charter aircraft companies, geological consultants, food and fuel suppliers, hotels in addition to a considerable number of government and regulatory body employees.

Snowfield's exploration work will require contract diamond drillers, equipment operators, geophysical survey consultants and charter aircraft. A cook and camp staff will be required once a camp is in place and drilling underway.

Snowfield would require casual labourers from time-to-time for line-cutting or till sampling work. Individuals with their own equipment such as chainsaws, safety equipment and/or

skidoos will be paid a higher scale of wages. Bush experience, GPS navigation and map-and-compass skills are required. The company may also seek additional services such as boat charter trips or boat rentals and camp construction.

During its exploration activities, Snowfield is committed to hiring locally to the greatest extent possible; opportunities can be expected to increase as exploration progresses beyond a few technical personnel. As a condition of contract, any contractors such as drillers etc. will be required, wherever possible, to hire locally. Longer term regional benefits that could result from these exploration activities are entirely dependent upon the future success of Snowfield's exploration results.

Snowfield will train aboriginals and summer students. For instance, two out of a five-man crew last summer had no line-cutting experience while three out of five had no till sampling experience.

TICHO PROJECT EXPENDITURES JULY 2003 TO OCT. 2003:

Snowfield Drybones Bay Area Exploration Expenditures - July, 2002 to October 2003:

• Hurcomb Claim Expenditures	\$ 38,319
• Mud Lake Claims Expenditures	\$ 321,975
• GTEN 1, 2, 3, 5 Claims Expenditures	\$ 442,846
• GTen 16, Fate & Red Claims Expenditures	\$ 48,709
	<u>\$ 851,849</u>

Northern Contractors Utilized by Snowfield:

The following contractors and consultants, along with a number of local individuals directly employed by Snowfield, were the recipients of the majority of the aforementioned expenditures:

- Age Automotive Ltd
- Air Tindi
- Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
- Eastarm Freight Ltd
- EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.
- Great Slave Helicopters Ltd.
- Inukshuk Ventures
- Major Drilling
- Mike Beauregard
- Mr. Archie Buckley
- Nunasi Helicopters Inc
- Robert Carroll Drilling.
- RTL Robinson Enterprises Ltd.
- Summit Air Charters Ltd.
- Titan Drilling Ltd.

PROPOSED TICHO PROJECT EXPLORATION PROGRAMS:

The Ticho Mud Lake Project has been the focus of Snowfield's exploration activities as a result of our discovery of a new kimberlite body at Mud Lake during February, 2003. The continuation of each phase of exploration on each of the Claim Groups in which Snowfield has an interest are results driven. The results from each phase or program of exploration leads to the decisions required to undertake the next progressive step in determining where a kimberlitic body may occur beneath the surface. Initially, Snowfield was the recipient of an abundance of exploration data that had been developed over a decade of exploration in the area by Mr. David Smith and others. In reviewing that mass of geological data, Snowfield determined that it would take a minimum of five years to systematically and effectively explore its mineral claim interest in the Drybones Bay area.

The information provided by the Smith data allowed Snowfield to immediately pursue those known results in early 2003 which led to an early success in the discovery of the Mud Lake kimberlite which provided the results upon which the currently proposed Mud Lake kimberlite delineation drilling program are based. It is anticipated that the delineation drilling will produce results that will specifically determine the locations of the proposed mini-bulk sample. Additionally during the summer/fall of 2003 Snowfield completed a till sampling program and during early 2004 will undertake further ground geophysical surveys at Mud Lake and on the Hurcomb Claim which, hopefully, will provide sufficient results on which to determine the specific location of further drilling.

The above discussion of results driven exploration may explain the difficulty Snowfield has experienced in attempting to specifically detail each phase and specific sites of its proposed exploration programs in response to the requirements or information requests arising during the land use permitting process. For these reasons, it is submitted that Snowfield's future programs of exploration on the Ticho Project can only be fully defined upon receipt of future exploration results.

During the forthcoming spring exploration season, Snowfield intends to continue exploration of the Ticho Mud Lake Project while concurrently commencing work on its other properties in the immediate area, including the Hurcomb Claim, the Red Claims Group, the Fate Claim and the GTen 16 Claims.

Proposed Mud Lake Exploration Programs:

Winter - 2003/2004:

- The 124 till samples collected during the summer and fall of 2003 will be analysed for diamond indicator minerals.
- An Airborne geophysical survey of the Red Claims Group utilizing an A-Star helicopter is anticipated for mid- January.

Spring 2004:

- A ground geophysical survey will be undertaken over the grid layed out at Mud Lake during the summer of 2003.
- Concurrently, a water depth survey will be undertaken through the ice at Mud Lake.
- Immediately upon issuance of Land Use Permits and receipt of relevant regulatory

approvals, delineation drilling of up to 20 diamond drill holes will be commenced over the Mud Lake grid to determine the dimensions and behaviour of the Mud Lake kimberlite.

- Following drill delineation of the size dimensions and structure of the Mud Lake kimberlite, a mini-bulk sample of the kimberlite is proposed using trenching procedures to obtain a representative sample of kimberlite for examination for diamonds. Following a comprehensive review of the reverse circulation drilling method of bulk sampling, Snowfield concluded that the reverse circulation drilling method of bulk sampling would not be utilized at this time by Snowfield.
- The mini-bulk sample size will be approximately 500 tonnes which is equal to about 200 cubic metres and is comparable in total volume to the amount of material that could be contained in four standard wall tents.
- It is proposed that the mini-bulk sample will be taken from up to five on-land sites in order to obtain a sample that is truly representative of the Mud Lake kimberlite. It is expected that each of those sample sites will have a surface disturbance area measuring approximately 10 metres by 15 metres. At each site, the surface overburden will be carefully removed and stored and then an excavator will be used to remove the kimberlitic rock for transport to Yellowknife over the ice road. As directed by regulatory authorities, it is proposed that where necessary, granite rock will be back-hauled from Yellowknife to replace the removed kimberlite. Thereafter, the original overburden and soil will be carefully replaced and the surface allowed to restore naturally or by full reclamation seeding as may be required. In the event that trenching is not viable because of the depth of the kimberlite structure, PQ size diamond drill core will be obtained from the drill sites used for the delineation drilling to obtain a lesser size mini-bulk sample.
- The mini-bulk sample kimberlite material will be shipped to southern Canada for processing as there is not currently a processing facility available in Yellowknife.

Proposed Exploration Programs - Other Areas

Spring 2004:

- In addition to the proposed Mud Lake delineation drilling and mini-bulk sample, Snowfield expects to undertake ground geophysical surveys on the Hurcomb Claim, the Red Claim Group, the Fate Claim and the GTen 16 Claim.

Spring/Winter 2004:

- Based on the success of the aforementioned geophysical surveys, Snowfield expects to undertake the diamond drilling of up to ten holes on the Hurcomb Claim; up to five holes on the GTen 16 Claim; up to twenty holes on the Red Claims Group; and three holes on the Fate Claim during the Spring/Winter of 2004. On determination of proposed drill sites, all appropriate regulatory bodies and regional First Nations Groups will be apprised of and consulted with in respect of those proposed drill sites, drill water sourcing and disposal, drill cuttings disposal and transportation methods for each site.

Future Development:

Preliminary exploration programs, as implied, represent one of the earliest stages of a

typical mining project development cycle. As a result, the possible outcome of the drilling program is highly speculative and the interpretation completely unknown at this time. Therefore no future development plans are associated with this exploration program and if success were encountered a number of additional years of confirmatory exploration drilling and bulk sampling would be required in order to determine if a commercially viable mining development could be established.

The scope of the exploration program as proposed is preliminary in nature, short in duration, non-intrusive and non-permanent. Because of the preliminary nature of this program and because the outcome is highly speculative and the interpretation completely unknown, no future development plans are associated with this exploration program. Regardless of what has occurred elsewhere, what our desired result would be and what our ultimate goal is, until this program is completed and assessed, it is impossible to speculate on future plans.

TICHO PROJECT CAMP & ACCESS ROADS:

The centre of operations for the Ticho Project is a proposed campsite at Pebble Beach (as named by Snowfield staff) near the shoreline of Great Slave Lake. During the winter months, surface access to the Pebble Beach Camp will be over a temporary ice road between Yellowknife and the Pebble Beach Camp on Great Slave Lake. Summer access to Pebble Beach from Yellowknife will mainly be by boat. During freeze-up/break-up periods, and for emergency purposes, access to Pebble Beach and other locations on the Ticho Project will be by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. Access to the Fate Claim on Defeat Lake, the GTen 16 Claim and remote parts of the Red Claims Group and the Hurcomb Claim will generally be by helicopter or, as operationally capable, fixed wing aircraft.

Proposed Pebble Beach Camp: Snowfield is proposing to establish a semi-permanent camp and equipment storage/staging area named the "Pebble Beach Camp" to be located approximately 75 metres back from the shoreline of Great Slave Lake at approximately N62° 07' 02" (lat) - W113° 45' 50" (long) (UTM Co-ordinates 355308 East / 6890125 North). At various times during the period June 1, 2003 through October 31, 2008, the proposed camp will accommodate up to 20 persons, or have the capacity to expand to that size, and be comprised of 5 - 6 sleep tents, kitchen/dining tent, office/first-aid tent and wash/shower tent. Each tent will have a wooden frame and 3/4 inch plywood floor mounted on 2 x 6 beams. Additional structures will be established as required, either tents or modular structures, for latrines, supplies storage, core storage tent and helicopter supplies/equipment. There will be a designated burn area with burn barrel, a helipad, camp fuel cache, diesel powered electrical generator, electric powered pump to provide potable water and personal hygiene lake water.

Potable water, pumped from the lake through an insulated, heated as required, poly-line, will be stored in a dry holding tank. Greywater will be dispersed through an insulated, heated as required, poly-line to an outfall at a sump of suitable capacity in compliance with all regulatory regulations and guidelines.

It is anticipated that a discrete fuel storage area will be established, at a location apart from the camp and sited the required distance from any watercourse, to store up to ten drums (205 Liters) of diesel fuel, four drums (205 Liters) of jet fuel, two drums (205 Liters) of gasoline and four containers (100 pounds) of propane. Oils required for the electrical generator and water pump will be stored in the generator shed. Two containers (100 pounds) of propane will be stored in the area of the kitchen area for cooking and domestic hot water. Spill kits and absorbent pads/material will be present at fuel storage/transfer sites. Drip pans will be utilized at all fuel transfer locations.

Upon the completion of Snowfield's Ticho Project exploration programs, the Pebble Beach Camp the tent frames will be removed and the camp ground rehabilitated to its original state. In event that a First Nations camp wishes to utilize the camp, it will be given to them for their use.

A visit to the Pebble Beach camp site by YKDFN Elders, accompanied by archaeological consultant Mr. Randy Freeman, during the summer of 2003, while undertaking the YKDFN archaeological study of the Drybones and Wool Bay areas of Great Slave Lake revealed no cultural artifacts in the immediate Pebble Beach area.

Proposed Temporary Ice Road - Yellowknife to Pebble Beach Camp: During the winter of 2002/03 an ice road was constructed from Yellowknife to the Drybones Bay area to support ongoing exploration at that time. It is proposed that a similar road will be constructed over the lake ice to the Drybones Bay area during the winters of 2003/04 2004/05 and 2005/06 and extended to support Snowfield's exploration programs from Pebble Beach. The winter ice road will be constructed in accordance with the Guidelines For Ice Roads in the Northwest Territories.

For the past some 37 years, the temporary winter ice road has been constructed by Mr. Archie Buckley of Yellowknife who has annually plowed ice-roads to his camps and work areas on the north shore of Great Slave Lake and east of Yellowknife to service his year-round commercial fishing business. During the 2003 exploration winter/spring exploration season, Snowfield retained Mr. Buckley and Robinson Enterprises Ltd. to keep the winter ice road open down to Cabin Island.

Mr. Buckley can plow an ice road to the Drybones Bay either along an inside route between the mainland and the off-shore islands or on the outside of the islands on the main body of Great Slave Lake itself. Controlling factors to the ice road location are the ice pressure ridges that typically build up outside of the islands to the southeast of Yellowknife Bay.

In response to the concerns expressed in a number of submissions that the winter ice road will possibly result in un-warranted access to aboriginal traditional use sites, potential non-lease cabin-building and potential abuse of wildlife harvesting, and seeking to limit access to the shoreline, Snowfield is proposing that the exploration companies wishing to perform exploration work along the north shore of Great Slave Lake should direct their ice road access to proceed down the centre of the lake to the west side of Yellowknife Bay and stay well off-shore until they need to turn into shore at their respective exploration locations. It is submitted that such a road location would significantly reduce motor vehicle traffic to those aforementioned areas of concern. In the case of Snowfield, the proposed ice road would be turned inshore south of Burnt Island to access the Burnt Island or Cabin

Island winter trail.

In that the proposed ice roads are in the public domain, the exploration companies cannot close off access. However, the companies can post signs saying "Private Road" and "No Services".

Aboriginal groups will be invited to post their own signage.

During regular travel on the ice road, Snowfield employees and its contractors will keep an Ice Road Log of all vehicular traffic encountered, as well as investigating and reporting any off-ice road vehicular activity to regulatory agencies and aboriginal groups.

Mud Lake Claim Group, Red Claims Group and the Hurcomb Claim Access: Access to the Mud Lake Claim Group, the Red Claim Group and the Hurcomb Claim from the shoreline of Great Slave Lake at the Pebble Beach Camp will generally be over existing access roads and trails that were established for exploration programs under the earlier Land Use Permit (Permit # N199C0104) held by David Smith. Additional limited overland access roads and trails to specific exploration and drill sites will be constructed as a typical temporary drill access road with minimal disruption due to the winter construction method of using packed snow cover. All temporary access routes will be constructed in accordance with existing NWT guidelines for the construction, maintenance and closure of winter roads.

Fate & GTEN 16 Claims Access: Access to the Fate and the GTEN 16 Claim areas from either Yellowknife or the Pebble Beach Camp will be mainly be by either fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. Temporary emergency shelter field camps may be required at remote exploration sites, Defeat Lake and the GTen 16 Claim, in the event of inclement weather that prevents air transportation of employees back to the main Pebble Beach Camp. During this phase the number of flights (fixed wing or helicopter) from either Yellowknife or the Pebble Beach Camp will probably be two (2) per day. During drill moves a helicopter will probably be used for 1-3 hours in local flight. Since the air services utilized will be from Yellowknife, they will be knowledgeable in all aspects of flying in the N.W.T.

TICHO PROJECT OPERATIONS:

Exploration Operations:

It is anticipated that Snowfield's exploration activities will occur during the two primary seasons, winter and summer, for each year covered by the Land Use Permit. To diminish environmental effects, exploration programs utilizing equipment such as diamond drills will mainly be conducted during the winter months of October through April. Various non-invasive exploration programs such as line cutting of grids, till sampling and ground geophysical surveys will be undertaken during the summer months. Depending on annual weather conditions, it is anticipated that the summer exploration period July thru October will primarily entail soil/till sampling surveys, airborne or ground geophysical and ground penetrating radar surveys, prospecting and, where ground surface conditions permit, helicopter supported drill programs. It is further anticipated that the winter exploration period November thru April will primarily include ground and helicopter supported drill programs, ground geophysical and ground penetrating radar surveys and some trenching for sampling of kimberlite. Primary site restoration activities will occur immediately upon

completion of work at each site with any final restoration being undertaken during summer months and immediately prior to all required company and regulatory environmental/land use inspections.

During the summer phase the number of flights (fixed wing or helicopter) from Yellowknife to the Pebble Beach Camp will probably be two to four (2-4) per week. During drill moves a helicopter will probably be used for 1-3 hours per day in local flight. Since the air services utilized will be from Yellowknife, they will be knowledgeable in all aspects of flying in the N.W.T.

Snowfield expects that exploration staffing, while programs are being operated, will vary from a minimum of 3 people to a maximum of 20 people in the field at any given time. Staffing details and numbers are presented in Snowfield's DAR.

Snowfield expects that the following equipment will be used from time to time in undertaking its exploration programs on the Ticho Project: -1 to 3 Wire-line core drills (Boyles 25A and/or Longyear 24 (small standard) and/or Longyear 38); Skidder; TD-20 Caterpillar; 1 Excavator; 1-3 snow machines; 1-3 all terrain vehicles; electrical generators; Water pumps 1 -2; trucks (Winter use only); Camp tents, frames & floors; Hughes 500 D helicopter; and Cessna 185/DHC2 Beaver.

Snowfield expects that the following fuels and hazardous materials will be used from time to time in undertaking its exploration programs on the Ticho Project: - Diesel (up to 10 barrels as necessary); Gasoline (2 barrels as necessary); Aviation fuel 10 barrels as necessary); jet turbine fuel (2 barrels as necessary); aviation gasoline (2 barrels as necessary when operating aircraft); Propane (10 100 lb. Tanks); Welding Acetylene & Oxygen (as necessary).

MITIGATION COMMITMENTS:

Consistent with Snowfield's Spill Contingency Plan Manual, Snowfield will strive to eliminate spillage and to reduce drips and leaks wherever possible. Spill kits and ancillary equipment and supplies will be provided at all sites wherever fuel is transferred or drips and leaks could possibly occur and in the immediate area where mechanical equipment (drills, skidder caterpillar etc.) is to be operated. Initial and ongoing training will be required and provided for all company and contracted on site workers and staff. In the event spillage or drippage occurs while fuel is being transferred, drips develop or pressure hoses burst, immediate remedial actions will be undertaken with the spillage/drippage being stopped and contained; contaminated snow or ice will be scraped, bagged and disposed of and/or contaminated soil, sand or vegetation will be either bagged and disposed of or aerated on tarps.

Consistent with Snowfield's Environmental Operating Procedures Manual, when clearing is unavoidable, it will be carried out in a manner that does not promote erosion. Wherever possible, areas that are naturally free of vegetation will be selected for logistical support sites (e.g. campsite, helipad). Operations requiring vehicle access will be conducted during the winter-spring period in order to take advantage of ice-covered waterways and frozen snow-covered ground to prevent disturbance of the soil and ground cover vegetation.

Any bush and trees cut for survey lines, drill pad sites or camp locales will be reduced to manageable sizes and neatly piled. Where appropriate, cleared vegetation will be spread over exposed soil to prevent erosion and to enable seed stock to regenerate.

Earth moving will be limited to the construction of small pits and sumps for the collection and disposal of benign waste (e.g. ashes/coins from burnt garbage, drill fluids, grey water and sewage). Topsoil or surface material useful for regeneration or re-vegetation, will be removed and stockpiled separately from subsoil. Topsoil will be returned as soon as possible, preferably within six months, to maintain seed viability, nutrient quality and microbial activity.

Till/soil sampling will be undertaken in a manner that will not cause any appreciable environmental damage; till/soil sample sites will be reclaimed by filling the sample pit and by replacing organic covering material immediately upon completion of the sample collection.

Foot accessible grid lines for geophysics, geochemistry and geology will be minimal widths. (All trees felled will be bucked and laid out on the ground.) The blazing of trees will be avoided unless required by government regulations.

Drill sites will be kept as small as possible, generally 100 square metres for land accessible sites and 200 square metres for helicopter accessible sites, with consideration of safety in order to minimize the footprint of disturbance. Drill pads will generally be set back a minimum of 30 metres from the ordinary high water mark of any nearby water bodies. Drill cuttings are the only potential residual output of diamond drilling, and, where produced, this fine material will be transferred to a land-based sump by slush pump and hose. When and where slush-pumping is impractical, cuttings will be captured with a settling tank system. Settling tanks will be emptied at a suitable low lying depression at least 100 metres inland from the ordinary high water level of the nearest watercourse. Drill water will be re-circulated to the extent possible. Drill polymers will be seldom used, and when required, only from a list of environmentally benign products. A spill kit will be located at each drill site during drilling, drip pans/pails will be used to contain any equipment drips/leaks and extra absorbent materials will be kept on hand where fuels and oils are being used/transferred. Spill kits will also be located at each fuel cache and at the base camp.

Only minor environmental effects are anticipated to the land surface, water, flora or fauna from till sampling, ground geophysics, diamond drilling, trenching or bulk sampling. Any residual environmental effects incurred as a result of the proposed operations will be very site specific and short-term in nature.

Waste Management:

All non combustible waste will be disposed in Yellowknife. The types of waste anticipated are used fuel containers plus human occupation waste. Combustible camp garbage and kitchen waste will be burned in the field in a converted fuel drum incinerator with ashes buried in a pit (during forest fire danger periods combustible garbage will be transported to Yellowknife for disposal). Non-combustible garbage will be transported to Yellowknife

for re-cycling or landfill disposal.

Sanitary sewage will be contained in outhouse pits, limed daily, and capped upon discontinuance of daily use or camp closure. Camp and personal hygiene greywater will be piped to a designated sump of suitable capacity, covered in winter to keep out snow, at least 100 metres from the ordinary high water mark of the nearest watercourse. Biodegradable, low-phosphate soaps will be used for kitchen dish/camp cleaning. No kitchen waste will be allowed to report to greywater settling sump.

Any bush and trees cut for survey lines, drill pad sites or camp locales will be reduced to manageable sizes and neatly piled. Where appropriate, cleared vegetation will be spread over exposed soil to prevent erosion and to enable seed stock to regenerate.

Overburden (Organic soils, waste material, etc.): Earthmoving will be limited to the construction of small pits and sumps for the collection and disposal of benign waste (e.g. ashes/coals from burnt garbage, drill fluids, grey water and sewage) and trenching for sampling. Topsoil or surface material useful for regeneration or re-vegetation will be removed and stockpiled separately from subsoil. Topsoil will be returned as soon as possible, preferably within six months, to maintain seed viability, nutrient quality and microbial activity.

Drill cuttings and fluids will be collected in tanks/sumps or topographic low areas thereby preventing any migration into natural waters. The amount of drill cuttings is not expected to exceed 0.25 – 0.50 cubic metres of material for each drill site.

Water Use:

At the Pebble Beach Camp an electric powered pump will be installed to provide potable water and personal hygiene lake water from Great Slave Lake. Potable water, pumped from the lake through an insulated, heated as required, poly-line, will be stored in a holding tank. Greywater will be dispersed through an insulated, heated as required, poly-line to an outfall at an approved sump of suitable capacity at least 100 metres from the ordinary high water mark of the nearest watercourse.

For drilling, water will be obtained from the nearest small lake or pond not frozen to the bottom in the area of each drill site. Water will be re-circulated reducing the quantity required to about 25,000 litres per 199 metre NQ size (2.5 inch diameter hole) drill hole. Snowfield is aware of Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) concerns of draw-down from shallow lakes and ponds. Snowfield is also concerned with draw-down for environmental and safety (equipment ice load) reasons. Draw-down will be monitored on a daily basis. "Used" water with drill cuttings will be disposed of in approved land site sumps of suitable capacity at least 100 metres from the ordinary high water mark of the nearest watercourse.

Public Consultation:

Consultation

During the period of January 1, 2003 through December 15, 2003, Snowfield initiated appropriate consultations with the public, First Nations representatives and federal, territorial and local governments. Snowfield also consulted directly with various participants in the land use permitting process in response to various information requests. Details of such consultation are provided in Snowfield's DAR and in responses to various information requests and responses filed on the public registry.

Operationally, during the Spring 2003 exploration drilling programs undertaken on the GTen 1, 2, 3 and 5 Mineral Claims, Snowfield's Project Manager delivered or Faxed regular, often daily, Operational Activity Reports to the YKDFN Environmental Office at Dettah

Monitoring / Consultation

The company has applied for a five year Land Use Permit. The majority of the work will be performed during the winter seasons. Snowfield is committed to maintaining prompt and detailed advisory communications with all parties as follows:

Pre-season	Meeting with traditional users, preferably at one location with field trips to review exploration sites as required.
Work Phase	Weekly progress reports faxed to regulatory agencies and traditional user groups. Weekly progress reports would include monitoring by the company in the form of <u>Wildlife Log</u> , <u>Ice Road Log</u> and <u>Site Visitor Log</u> . The company will be pleased to facilitate visits by observer(s) from traditional user groups.
End of Season	Inspection by representative(s) of traditional user groups.
Post-season	Meeting with traditional users, preferably at one location. Written environmental-related report submitted to regulatory agencies and traditional user groups.

A similar, but less detailed reporting format was used in the 2003 GTEN drilling program, as demonstrated on the following page. Since then, the company has made additional commitments to its proposed Ticho program.

Prior Reporting

During the 2003 GTEN drilling program, the project manager faxed daily progress reports to regulatory agencies and the YKDFN with the following headings:

Gridding, Drilling, Helicopter, Ground Magnetic Surveys, Site Visitors and Wildlife.

A similar, but less detailed reporting format was used in the 2003 GTEN drilling program, as demonstrated on the following page which I invite you to review. Since then, Snowfield has made additional reporting commitments with respect to its proposed Ticho program. Shoreline archeological surveys, environmental data collection and additional reporting

should be of benefit to aboriginal groups, regulatory agencies and future land use planners.

Example of Prior Reporting

Following are details of the Site Visitors and Wildlife logs from the GTEN project that ran from its April 1 mobilization to its May 7 demobilization.

Site Visitor Log

- April 6, two YKDFN observers moved into cabin on south side of Drybones Bay.
- April 7, Safety/Mines Inspector visit by truck to A29 site.
- April 8, two person CBC television crew, filmed drill and crew working at A29 setup.
- April 10, DIAND Land Use visit by truck to A25 site.
- April 11, YKDFN observer Angus Martin visited A23 drill pad.
- April 15, linecutting crew had lunch with YKDFN observers Angus Martin and Noel Doctor at south side cabin.
- April 15, drill crew day shift (3 men) took shelter at south side cabin for the night due to snowstorm as drill shack all torn down for move.
- April 25, YKDFN observer Noel Doctor, on skidoo, visited crew cutting drill pad at Northwest Target site;
Cessna 185 buzzing the Drybones Bay area at 9 am, morning inspection by DIAND Land Use by 206B JetRanger helicopter.
- April 27, Cessna 185 not related to GTEN project landed in Drybones Bay area, mid-afternoon.
- April 28, YKDFN observer Angus Martin visited drill crew at GTEN-8 drill site.
- April 29, YKDFN observer Angus Martin videoed first eight drill sites via helicopter visit with Mike Beauregard (project geologist).
- May 7, YKDFN observer Angus Martin visited last three drill sites and staging/storage area with Lou Covello (Aurora Geosciences), Stan Cochrane (Titan Drilling) and Mike Beauregard.

Wildlife Log

- April 7, first bald eagle observed south of Wool Bay.
- April 8, coyote on the ice, southwest corner, Drybones Bay.
- April 12, two bald eagles south of Drybones Bay.
- April 15, wolf tracks along skidoo trail north of A23 site, bald eagles now commonplace.
- April 21, first flock of ducks flying around Drybones Bay.
- April 22, cow moose at east end, Drybones Bay.
- April 23, three moose at east end, Drybones Bay.
- April 25, first Canada geese and sandhill cranes in Drybones Bay locale.
- April 27, black bear on north shore of central Drybones Bay.
- April 29, many mallards present in open water along shores of Drybones Bay.
- May 7, two swans in open water near graveyard, Drybones Bay.

A photo-documentary report was made available to all aboriginal groups and MVEIRB following the GTEN project.

Issues Resolution

On April 2, 2003, Snowfield and several other resource companies travelled to the community of Dettah to participate in a land use consultation meeting with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation ("YKDFN") with respect to the Drybones Bay and Wool Bay areas. As a result of that meeting, Snowfield became apprised of the cultural, spiritual and historical significance of the Drybones Bay and Wool Bay areas to local First Nations members. It is Snowfield's intention to continue communicating with the YKDFN prior to the commencement of any exploration activities, and, thereafter, on an ongoing basis with respect to its exploration activities in the area. In addition to this application, a separate letter has gone out to regional First Nation communities advising of this application and relating our desire to consult on planned exploration activities inland to the north and east from the Cabin Islands on Great Slave Lake.

Snowfield, under an option agreement with Diamonds North Resources Ltd., in May 2003, completed a thirty day diamond drilling exploration program undertaken on the GTEN 1, 2, 3 and 4 mineral claims near Drybones Bay under Land Use Permit MV2002C0044. During this exploration program, thirty days of temporary employment was provided to local aboriginal workers and the Yellowknives Dene First Nation community at Dettah provided two environmental observers who were located in the immediate area of the project. Snowfield was led to understand that those observers were fully satisfied with the exploration methods and environmental clean-up undertaken by Snowfield.

A Table listing a number issues presented by affected parties and Snowfield's proposed mitigating resolutions to those issues was included in Snowfield's DAR and an updated version is included in this Presentation Summary. Readers are invited to refer to that Table.

Issues Resolution

Issue	Resolution
Culturally vital: many residents grew up and spent summers in the area and continue to actively use area.	Issue as stated indicates predominantly a summer concern and usage; Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no areas disturbed
Spiritually Significant	No archaeological sites were identified by Prince of Wales North Heritage Centre; local community sources have not provided any information as yet but should information be provided we will ensure that all sites will be respected. Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no areas disturbed
Numerous grave sites at the bay and along shoreline	Company will ensure that all sites will be respected.
Actively used for hunting	Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference.
Actively used for fishing	Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference
Actively used for trapping	Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference.

Actively used for berry picking	Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference
Site of Bald eagles (raptors)	During the summer component of the exploration program Snowfield will monitor and minimize any noise or conflict, during nesting period.
Actively used for camping and campground areas	Issue as stated indicates predominantly a summer concern and usage; Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference
Actively used for goose hunting	Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference
Actively used for duck hunting	Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference No remnant impact that would affect summer duck hunting.
Ecologically unique because they are the largest bays on the shoreline and provide a unique microclimate and unique ecosystem.	Program not in Bay areas proper; Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference
Unique habitat makes it excellent for wildlife	Program not in Bay areas proper; Company request First Nation advisement to ensure no interference
Sheltered bays are regularly used during lake travel	Program not in Bay areas proper; Company will request First Nations advisement to ensure no interference along shorelines and off-shore island areas.
Good places for picking medicinal plants	No land would be disturbed so could not disturb any medicinal plant growth. Company requests First Nation advisement to ensure no interference
Main boat moorage on windy days	Program not in Bay areas proper;
Significant impact on Treaty rights and alienation of current access to the land	Treaty rights are not an environmental impact issue. Access to Ticho Project land areas is not restricted except for visitor restrictions at temporary drill sites due to Workers' Compensation worksite regulations.
Forest Resource impact-all trees getting knocked down	Travel and work area would be conducted in a workman like way so to minimize the cutting of trees,
Sound effects on wildlife	During the exploration program Snowfield will minimize any noise or conflict on wildlife; drilling and overflights will not occur during moose calving season. Overflights (ie. airborne geophysical surveys) will not occur during fall hunting season

PREVALENT FAUNA - TICHO AREA:

A detailed review of the various animals, birds and fish found in area of the Ticho Project, as prepared by Mr. Steve M. Moore, B.E.S., B.A. of EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd. is presented in Section 6, Cumulative Effects, of Snowfield's DAR. We invite the reader to review that information. For the purpose of this presentation, I'm going to ask Mr. Moore to comment on the two major species of concern found in the area, the Moose and the Caribou.

Caribou:

Territorial Context

The Bathurst caribou herd is the largest of the four major migratory herds in the Northwest Territories. The herd's range covers approximately 250,000 km², with calving grounds near Bathurst Inlet and wintering grounds below the tree-line.

- Case et al (1996) reports that the distribution and density varies from year to year, with the herd rarely using the same area for more than two or three years out of ten.
- The estimates of herd size varied from 174,000 to 486,000 during the 1980s.
- In 1996, the population was estimated at 349,000 ± 95,000.
- Based on RWED June 2003 preliminary census, the Bathurst herd is reported to be 186,000 caribou.
- The majority of caribou harvesting occurs along the winter road to the diamond mines (EBA, 2001)

Moose:

Territorial Context

The number of moose in the NWT is unknown, but is estimated at more than 10,000 (RWED, 2000) and increasing (RWED, 2001). Moose are generally non-migratory and occupy the boreal forest throughout the year.

- Moose densities, based on Yellowknife area surveys, are:
 - 1 moose per 17 km² for better habitat
 - 1 moose per 33 km² for poorer habitat
- Snowfield's claim area is of poorer quality habitat for the most part with better moose habitat shown by YKDFM elders in the northernmost portion of the Mud Lake Claim Group.
 - Estimate 6 to 9 moose for entire claim area
 - Estimate 3 to 4 females for entire claim area
- April 23, 3 moose seen at Drybones Bay (GTEN program wildlife log)
- From Oct 22 - Oct 26, 2003; 3 moose seen at Drybones Bay plus 3 moose seen north of Matonabee Point (Ticho program wildlife log).
- Calving is around the last week of May and first week of June
- YKDFN conducts an annual community fall hunt along the north shore of Great Slave Lake.
- The YKDFN Elders should be able to confirm/provide dates for calving and the fall hunt, as well as a better estimate of numbers.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS:

A detailed assessment of the possible environmental effects and impact of Snowfield's proposed Ticho Project exploration programs was prepared by Mr. Steve M. Moore, B.E.S., B.A. of EBA Engineering Consultants Limited submitted as an Amendment and Addition to Snowfield's DAR on September 30, 2003, to address the Environmental Assessment and Cumulative Effects component of the Ticho Project. The reader is invited to review the actual DAR document for full details of that assessment. Mr. Moore summarized and concluded that

"The proposed exploration program represents a continuation of previous work, under a different permit, that has been ongoing since 2002.

For work proposed under this program, Snowfield will use existing winter trails from previous work as much as possible. The environmental assessment of Snowfield's proposed diamond exploration project has determined that all anticipated impacts of greatest concern to the wildlife resource residing in or passing through the Drybones Bay area will be of a very short-term, highly localized, rapidly reversible and of a negligible nature. This is a small exploration program generating small and limited effects on the environment.

As the project location is remote, access to the targeted areas will be primarily through the use of existing winter trails and cleared areas, and to a limited extent, a few new winter trails. In addition for some sites, access will be through the use of helicopters or small fixed-wing aircraft with floats. Helicopter over-flights may have very short-term, limited and rapidly reversible disturbance effects on wildlife such as moose, caribou and birds that may be in the immediate vicinity.

The estimated surface disturbance for the entire exploration program will be in the order of 1.0 ha for drill sites, 2 ha for new winter access trails, 3.75 ha of new grids and 1.25 for camp infrastructure, for a total of 8.0 ha. This represents a footprint of 0.05% of the total area held by Snowfield Development Corp. The limited terrain disturbance that will occur at any of the exploration sites will be restored (if necessary) and reclaimed as near as possible to their pre-existing natural state.

The small quantities of essentially benign drilling wastes (0.14 m³ of cuttings and rock flour per 100 m drilled) generated at each drill site will be deposited in suitable natural depressions and will temporarily affect small areas of vegetation within the footprint of the disturbed area at each drill site.

In total, the residual environmental effect of Snowfield's entire drilling program on the natural resources of the Drybones Bay area are expected to be negligible. Similar conclusions have been drawn for the other, much smaller-scale exploration programs proposed in the general area by other companies, including New Shoshoni Ventures Ltd., Gold City Industries Ltd. and Consolidated Goldwin Ventures Inc. As a result, the proposed Snowfield diamond exploration program in combination with the other proposed programs are not expected to contribute to a significant cumulative effect."

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES:

In preparing its Land Use Permit Application which was submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, Snowfield consulted with Ms. D. Lampi, GSI Officer, of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, NT, who advised in a written report that there are three (3) archaeological sites within the Drybones Bay, Great Slave Lake area. Data provided in the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre report indicate that those three archaeological sites are not located on any of the specific mineral claims or land areas covered under this land use permit application.

Following a meeting with, and presentation by, the Yellowknives Dene First Nation at Dettah on April 2, 2003, Snowfield became aware that this information was undoubtedly lacking and did not accurately reflect the real number of cultural and archaeological sites within the Drybones Bay, Great Slave Lake area.

Snowfield recognizes that the Drybones Bay area is foremost in the hearts and minds of Yellowknives Dene First Nation members for its cultural and biological diversity. The nearest claim boundary of the Mud Lake Claim Group is one km inland from Drybones Bay proper. At a September 23, 2003 meeting at the MVEIRB offices, Snowfield was advised of three heritage areas in the general Drybones Bay area. Those three areas, the Drybones Bay heritage area, Burnt Island heritage area and Cabin Island heritage area lie outside the Mud Lake claim boundaries. In addition, the waters and shorelines of Great Slave Lake are used by many other individuals and groups for commercial and recreational purposes. Snowfield will continue to respect the land and all cultural or heritage sites. The company intends to seek the advice and consult on a regular basis with all parties having an interest in the use and maintenance of those sites.

On November 24, 2003, Snowfield had the opportunity to review, on a confidential basis, a Preliminary Report on Cultural & Historical Resources of Drybones & Wool Bay Areas dated August 18, 2003 prepared for Land & Environment, Yellowknives Dene First Nations with significant input from YKDFN Elders. The Yellowknives Dene First Nation is to be commended for its initiative to document archaeological and cultural sites on the north shore of Great Slave Lake during the summer of 2003.

The preliminary archaeological survey and supporting documentation presented by Thomson, Freeman and Crapeau (2003) identifies a number of cultural and archaeological sites in the Drybones and Wool Bay areas never before documented. The preliminary survey gives unequivocal direction that many additional potential archaeological sites exist along the shoreline of Great Slave Lake.

The report appears to have primarily documented sites along the Great Slave Lake shoreline with emphasis on the Drybones and Wool Bay areas and does not appear to specifically identify any sites on any of the mineral claims composing the Ticho Project, Snowfield is quite aware that some cultural and archaeological site may very well be present on these claims, particularly in those areas near the shoreline of Great Slave Lake.

In this regard, during the summer of 2003, Snowfield had the good fortune to employ Mr. Patrick McDowall to assist in line cutting and completing a till sampling program in the Mud

Lake area. Aside from being a very experienced till sampler, Mr. McDowall has a background in archaeology. Throughout the period of his employment on the Ticho Project, Mr. McDowall monitored for cultural sites. Snowfield requested that Mr. McDowall prepare a short report outlining his archaeological observations and findings which report was filed, along with Mr. McDowall's resume, on the MVEIRB public registry. Although Mr. McDowall did not observe any cultural remains in the Mud Lake grid area, he did point out that the absence of such observations did not exempt the area from further archaeological study particularly in the area between the Mud Lake grid and the shoreline of Great Slave Lake. Based on the stated concerns of the YKDFN, Snowfield will engage an independent archaeologist who is acceptable to the GNWT Archaeological Division to undertake, in conjunction with the YKDFN, a preliminary formal study of the recommended areas during the summer months of 2004. During the course of shoreline archaeological inspections, Snowfield would seek to engage one or two YKDFN Elders to assist in the survey and to aid in the identification of cultural sites to prevent disturbance of known and potential grave sites.

All archaeological survey documentation would be reported to aboriginal groups, appropriate government agencies and the MVLW Board.

The majority of the Ticho Project land area is located inland from Great Slave Lake and, as observed by Mr. McDowall, lies quite a distance from a fresh water supply and is generally low lying which would support the fact that it would be exceedingly unlikely for a habitation site to exist there. However, both the Hurcomb 1 Claim and the Red Claim Group border the shoreline of Great Slave Lake. Should it be determined that any cultural or heritage sites exist on those claim areas, Snowfield is prepared to negotiate or amend its exploration of the south boundary of the Hurcomb 1 claim and the south boundary of the Red 2 Claim and the Red 7 Claim in its entirety. In this regard, Snowfield would request reasonable access through those areas to facilitate exploration work on other parts of those claims.

Additionally, Snowfield heard, and respects, the concerns expressed by the YKDFN Elders with respect to cultural sites and their peoples historical use of the lands and waters near Drybones Bay during the MVEIRB Public Hearings held on November 25th and 26th, 2003.

Snowfield welcomes the opportunity to perform selected shoreline archaeological inspections within its mineral claims in order for the company to responsibly direct its exploration activities.

Conclusion:

In retrospect, going back to January 2002 when Snowfield initiated its efforts to acquire interests in various diamond exploration properties in the Drybones Bay area, we never, for one minute, thought that some two years later, we would be here at this Hearing still endeavouring to obtain a Land Use Permit to undertake what, in our experience, was to be a relatively low key, low impact, basic exploration program on Crown Land in an area that had a lengthy history of similar ongoing exploration programs and Land Use Permitting.

In our naivety, we thought that a Land Use Permit Application for basic exploration on Crown Land mineral claims would not pose any significant problems or delays provided that we demonstrated the ability to comply with the existing exploration and environmental regulations as applied to many similar basic exploration programs being undertaken throughout the Northwest Territories

In the final analysis going through the Environmental Assessment process has been a positive experience which has compelled Snowfield to fully examine all aspects of its proposed exploration programs in a manner that will undoubtedly result in better quality exploration, a greater consideration for the environment, a further reduction of environmental impact and, most importantly, respect and consideration for the other users of the land. We have come to learn of, and fully respect, the interests and concerns advanced by the First Nations participants in the permitting process who have a long relationship with the land in the Drybones Bay area..

Snowfield is seeking Land Use Permitting authority to undertake its Ticho Project exploration programs on the basis of the evidence layed out in our DAR, our responses to various Information Requests received from a number of participants in the process and evidence that has been brought forward during this Hearing.

It is submitted that the two diamond drill programs conducted by Snowfield in the Drybones Bay area during the January through April, 2003 period have clearly demonstrated that Snowfield has the expertise to successfully undertake exploration programs in the N.W.T. in a professional and environmentally conscientious manner in accordance with existing legislation and guide lines with minimal environmental impact on the areas under exploration and with respect and consideration for the interests of other users on those land areas.

It is further submitted that in the period since Snowfield first became involved in exploration to the east, southeast and northeast of the Drybones Bay area and thereafter initiated the Land Use Permitting process for its Ticho Project, issues regarding historical and cultural archaeological sites in the Drybones Bay area have evolved dramatically. From the first response of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre suggesting that there were only three archaeological sites in the Drybones Bay area to the detailed research undertaken by Mr. Callum Thompson sponsored by the YKDFN with the field support of the YKDFN Elders defining a considerable number of such archaeological, historical and sacred sites in the area, there appear to be a need for significant changes to be implemented with respect to archaeological assessments in the Land Use Permitting process for the north shore of Great Slave Lake. Snowfield does not object to the implementation of a higher level of archaeological awareness and, in fact, fully respects the need for such information and has committed to undertaking, in consultation with the

YKDFN and all related regulatory bodies, such as archaeological studies as are recommended on the shorelines of the mineral claims forming the Ticho Project.

We have reviewed the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre response dated January 6th, 2004, with respect to the three questions advanced by the MVEIRB regarding archaeological resources and, specifically, the Snowfield Environmental Assessment and would request that the Review Board give consideration to recommending that Snowfield's Proposed Spring of 2004 exploration program of the Mud Lake locale proceed as detailed in its DAR provided that Snowfield fully implements the General Recommendations advanced by the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. Thereafter, during the summer of 2004, Snowfield would be able to initiate the recommended archaeological impact assessment over its mineral claims in conjunction with the follow-up monitoring program.

Snowfield has acted in good faith, and will continue to act in good faith in its dealing with all regulatory bodies and other users of the lands in the Drybones Bay area with a emphasis on a sound working relationships and a genuine respect for the concerns and interests of the First Nations peoples who are part of the Drybones Bay lands.

In closing, Snowfield respectfully request that the MacKenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board consider Snowfield's various written submissions; the information presented at this Hearing; the mitigation actions Snowfield undertakes to minimize any environmental impact arising from its exploration activities; Snowfields' demonstrated proficiency in successfully undertaking two exploration programs in the area during 2003 in a professional manner with no appreciable environmental impact; and the fact that missing the forthcoming winter's drilling season would be economically devastating to Snowfield; and to conclude that this evidence warrants the Board recommending that a Snowfield be issued a Class "A" Land Use Permit as applied for with respect to its Ticho Project mineral claim interests.