Three Bluffs gold deposit, Nunavut, Canada, and
Niblack polymetallic VMS deposit, Alaska, USA
Committee Bay Resources Ltd.

LOCATION: The Three Bluffs gold deposit is located in northern Canada, approximately 400 km north of the hamlet of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut. The Niblack Project is located on Prince of Wales Island in southeast Alaska, approximately 40 km SE of Ketchikan.

STORY: Three Bluffs is currently the most advanced of some 40 gold occurrences that have been identified to date along the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt in Nunavut, Canada. Committee Bay Resources currently holds approximately 569,000 acres (230,000 ha) of mineral claims and leases covering the majority of the belt. Three Bluffs is a classic iron formation hosted gold deposit, where a 43-101 compliant resource was first established in 2004 and was updated in 2008. The Three Bluffs deposit comprises 468,400 indicated ounces of gold (2,451,000 t @ 5.94 g/t Au) and an additional 230,900 inferred ounces of gold (1,344,000 t @ 5.34 g/t Au). The Niblack Project is an advanced stage gold-rich VMS exploration project. The property has been actively explored since 1985, with significant exploration programs completed since 2005, focused on the Lookout Zone of mineralization. In 2008, the first 43-101 compliant resource was completed for the Lookout and adjacent Trio Zones and comprises 1.4 million indicated tonnes at 2.86 g/t Au, 41.73 g/t Ag, 1.04% Cu and 2.14% Zn, and 1.9 million inferred tonnes at 2.07 g/t Au, 29.21 g/t Ag, 1.65% Cu and 2.71% Zn.

GEOLOGY: The Three Bluffs deposit is a classic iron formation hosted gold deposit that occurs in Archean Prince Albert Group supracrustal rocks that, together with minor Proterozoic sediments and intrusive complexes, comprises a portion of the 300 km long Committee Bay Greenstone Belt in northern Canada. The Prince Albert Group rocks include varying amounts of sediments, including abundant iron formations, mafic volcanics, ultramafic rocks and minor felsic volcanics. The belt shows multiple stages of deformation with the major fabric-forming events occurring in the late Archean and mid Proterozoic. The Niblack property occurs within the Alexandria Terrane, which is a primitive oceanic arc with late Proterozoic - early Paleozoic arc basement, in the northern Cordillera. The oldest late Proterozoic lithologies comprise the Wales Group, which is overlain by the Ordovician to Silurian Descon Group. Together, these Groups comprise the Craig Subterrane of Alexandria. Locally, mineralization is hosted within the Lookout Rhyolite, which is comprised of fine quartz eye tuffs to monogenetic lithic lappilli tuff and tuff breccias with mafic volcanic dominated footwall and hangingwall rocks.

DEPOSITS: The Three Bluffs deposit is hosted within a shallow-plunging hinge zone within an isoclinally folded iron formation, although mineralization does extend to depth within the steeply dipping limbs of the antiform. The iron formation has been altered and now comprises banded silica-amphibole (actinolite-grunerite) that has been silicified and sulphidized with pyrrhotite replacing amphiboles. Visible gold is common in drill core throughout the deposit. At Niblack, the Lookout Zone comprises up to 3 distinct lenses of massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralization that show textures consistent with sub-seafloor replacement (emplacement) within a quartz crystal lithic lapilli tuff unit. Classic sericite and chlorite-sericite alteration is observed in footwall mafic volcanic and lower felsic volcanic units. Pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, with lesser galena, are the dominant sulphide minerals.

DISPLAY: A core box displaying typical drill core samples from each of the deposits will be presented, along with cross sections and maps to illustrate the deposits.