

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

for the

**FIRE(Chzerpnough), ICE(BNOB) and MELT Properties
PELLY MOUNTAIN PROJECT
Watson Lake Mining Division, Southcentral Yukon Territory
Mapsheets 105-F-09,10
Latitude 61° 35' N, Longitude 132°29'W
NTS 6832001 N / 633500 E**

Prepared for:

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SUMMARY

The FIRE(formerly the Chzerpnough), ICE(formerly the BNOB) and MELT properties consist of 327 units located in the McConnell / Ketzra River area of the Yukon Territories, approximately 40 km south of Ross River in the Watson Lake Mining district. The claims are centered at Latitude 61° 35' N, Longitude 132°29'W; NTS 6832001 N / 633500 E. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

The claims overlie Mississippian aged intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks and similar aged sediments of the Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt. The stratigraphy includes pyritic trachyte, pyritic lapilli tuffs, crystal tuffs, and volcanoclastic debris flows and is thought to be correlative to the host stratigraphy at the nearby Wolf and MM VMS exhalitive type base metal deposits. Pre 2000 geological fieldwork on the properties identified favorable stratigraphy and mineralization associated with Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits including extensive barium – mercury – lead – zinc - silver soil geochemical anomalies and barite – sphalerite – galena - pyrite mineralization within a pyrite altered felsic volcanic package. In 2000 Eagle Plains Resources carried out geological mapping followed by a 616 meter / 2021 foot diamond drilling program that targeted VMS style mineralization. VMS exhalitive type base metal mineralization was intersected on both the FIRE and ICE properties at drill locations approximately 7km apart. Subsequent to the 2000 drill program, Eagle Plains Resources undertook an aggressive staking program to establish contiguous claims between the FIRE and ICE properties and also to stake targets generated by regional reconnaissance and research.

The 2001 Eagle Plains Resources field program focused on geological mapping and extensive silt and soil geochemical sampling and prospecting. The program was very successful, with the identification of several areas underlain by favourable stratigraphy (submarine volcanism, intensely altered felsic volcanics and locally associated fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks that would be conducive to preservation of sulphides deposited on the sea floor) which also have strongly anomalous VMS-type geochemical signatures. Eagle Plains Resources staked a further 65 Quartz claims contiguous with the established property boundary to cover prospective stratigraphy in the area.

The FIRE and ICE claims have high potential to host a large VMS type metal deposit. Based on the results of work to date further work is recommended to continue to define prospective host stratigraphy using geochemistry, mapping, and airborne geophysics with follow-up diamond drilling. A budget for the proposed work is included with this report.

The total cost of the 2001 geological exploration work on the FIRE / ICE / MELT properties was \$118,269.18

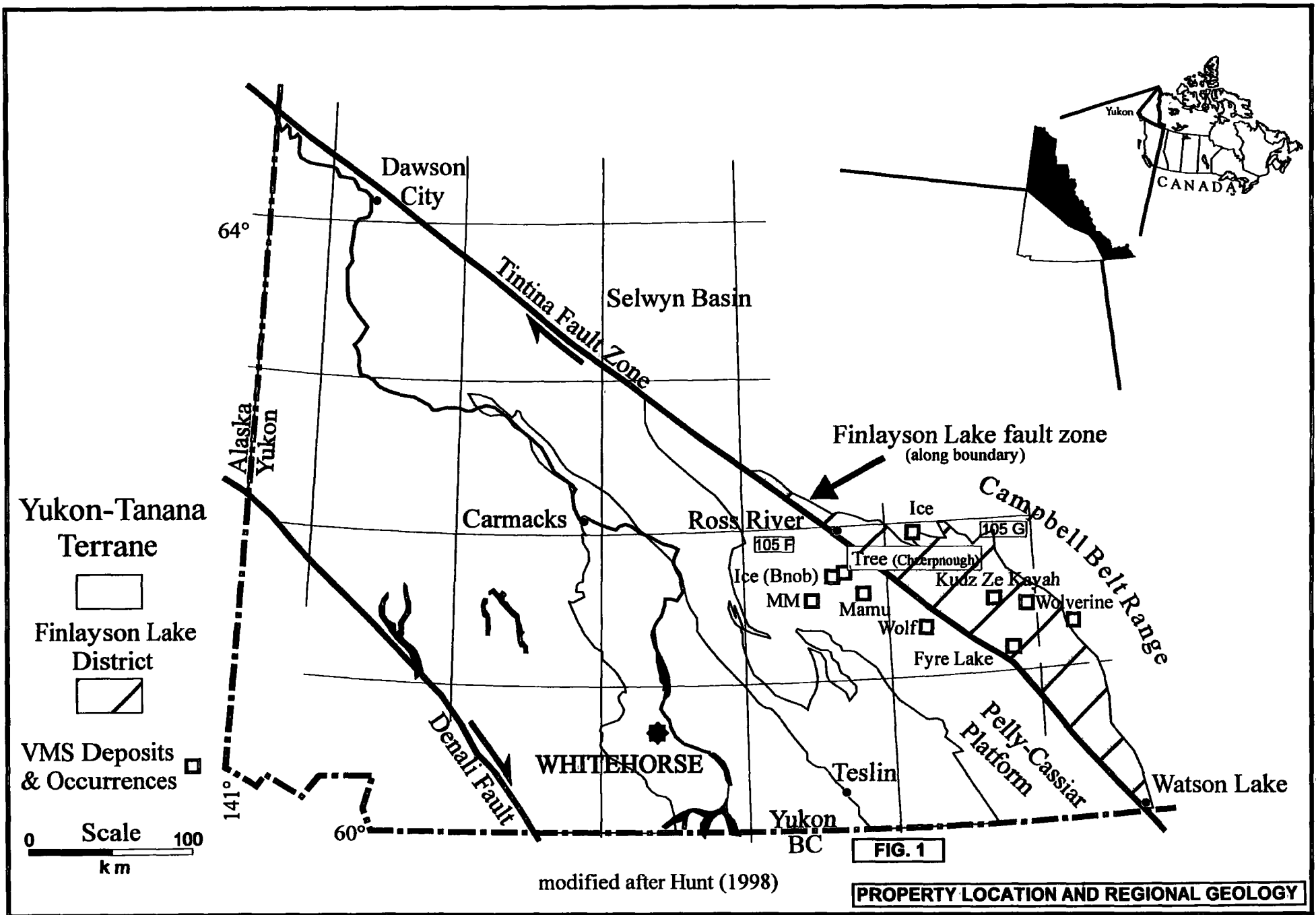
LOCATION AND ACCESS (Fig.1, following page)

The FIRE(Chzerpnough), ICE(BNOB) and MELT properties are located in the south-central Yukon Territory between the Ketz River and McConnell River drainages, centered at approximately Latitude 61° 35' N, Longitude 132°29'W; NTS 6832001 N / 633500 E. Access to the property is by helicopter, with the nearest base in Ross River approximately 35 km north of the property boundary. Gear and personnel mobilization can be carried out from the Ketz River Mine road located approximately 15 km east of the property boundary. There is also an established exploration trail located west of the ICE / BNOB showing area which could provide access from the Seagull Lake – Ground Hog Creek area. The claims cover alpine to subalpine terrain within the St. Cyr Range of the Pelly Mountains. Elevations on the claims range from 1150 to 2001 meters, with topography ranging from moderate to very steep. Outcrop exposure is 10 – 20 % with a thin veneer of colluvium or talus typically developed.

TENURE (Fig. 3 in pocket)

The property consists of 327 Quartz claims located on the Cloutier Creek and Pass Peak Map sheets within the Watson Lake Mining District. The MELT claim block and the contiguous FIRE/ICE claim block are separated by the northeast branch of the McConnell River. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., with an underlying 1% NSR carried by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Mapsheet</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Ash 1-10	YB92830-839	105F-10	2004/09/14
Ash 11-12	YB92840-841	105F-09	2004/09/14
Ash 13-20	YB92842-849	105F-10	2004/09/14
ICE 1-6	YB74423-428	105F-10	2007/03/16
ICE 7-8	YB84555-556	105F-10	2004/03/16
ICE 9-10	YB87288-289	105F-10	2004/03/16
ICE 11-18	YB89927-934	105F-10	2004/03/16
ICE 19-46	YB92850-877	105F-10	2005/09/14
ICE 47-52	YB92878-883	105F-09	2005/09/14
ICE 53-78	YB92884-909	105F-10	2005/09/14
ICE 79-82	YB92910-913	105F-09	2005/09/14
ICE 83-104	YB92914-935	105F-10	2005/09/14
CHAR 1-30	YB84517-546	105F-09	2008/06/20
CHAR 31-40	YB92936-945	105F-09	2003/09/14
FIRE 1-12	YB74411-422	105F-09	2010/02/06
Cole 1-22	YB93030-051	105F-09	2004/09/14
Cole 23-30	YB93052-059	105F-09	2005/09/14
Salt 1-16	YB93014-029	105F-10	2004/09/14
Melt 1-40	YB92946-985	105F10	2005/09/14
Rocky 1-9	YB93530-538	105F10	2002/11/06
Rocky 11-38	YB93539-566	105F10	2002/11/06
<u>Eva 1-28</u>	YB93567-594	105F09/10	2002/11/06
TOTAL: 327 units			



HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The MELT property area was staked by Utah Mines Ltd. as the Ram Claim Group. In 1977 Utah Mines carried out prospecting, geological mapping, and reconnaissance soil and silt sampling and rock chip geochemical sampling. The south edge of the Melt property was staked and worked by Fairfield Minerals as part of the Ram Group in the mid 1980's. In 2000 the MELT claim area was covered by Bernie Kreft as part of the Pelly Mountain Reconnaissance program. Encouraging results from this and other programs carried out by Eagle Plains Resources in the area led to the staking of the MELT claims.

The FIRE and ICE showing areas are located approximately seven kilometers apart and have been worked in the past as separate properties. The original FIRE 1 – 12 claims were staked by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, YT, in 1996 on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources. The twelve contiguous claims were staked to cover a soil geochemical anomaly, a geophysical (magnetic and I.P.) target, and associated mineralized outcrops which were thought to represent a positive exploration environment for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization.

The exploration target was originally recognized during an exploration program carried out by Cyprus-Anvil Mining Corporation in 1977 that worked the area as the Chzernpough Claims. A soil geochemical survey conducted in 1977, using a chained and picketed grid, outlined soil anomalies that were interpreted as being (potentially) more extensive than would be expected from the mineralization observed in outcrop. Ground based magnetic and IP geophysical surveys conducted by Cyprus-Anvil revealed a small conductive target associated with a magnetic anomaly, coincident with both a large Zn-Pb soil geochemical anomaly and a sedimentary barite horizon outlined by previous workers.

After staking the FIRE claims in 1996, Eagle Plains Resources undertook a reconnaissance geological exploration program consisting of geological mapping, minor hand trenching, and sampling. The work program was designed to test the mineral potential of the property through following up on anomalous results from previous soil geochemical surveys and a previous geological mapping and sampling program. The program was conducted under the direction of John Dickie, M.Sc. The program identified many features associated with VMS type deposits including vent-proximal felsic volcanic stratigraphy, represented by lapilli-boulder tuff and clastic debris shed from a volcanic edifice, and a strong geochemical trend in talus fines, reflected by large anomalies with highly anomalous zinc, lead, silver and copper values. Anomalous fluorine, occurring as purple fluorite, was found associated with the vent-proximal stratigraphy. Since high fluorine values are commonly associated with lead-zinc mineralization in other volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, fluorite is regarded as a positive exploration feature on the FIRE claims. The program also identified a distinct stratigraphic horizon mineralized with barite-sphalerite-galena and minor chalcopyrite that appeared to explain part of the soil anomaly. Selected rock samples returned up to 7.12% zinc, 7.82% lead, 72.9 gm/t silver and 1.063 gm/t gold. The sedimentary barite horizon containing sphalerite and galena could not be sampled due to extensive snow cover. The conclusions from the program were that mineralization appears to be stratiform and the strongest geochemical indications, from rock and talus fine sampling, are that the target horizon lies along the northwest edge of the property. As part of the 1996 program, additional contiguous claims (CHAR 1 – 30) were staked to cover prospective VMS stratigraphy to the northwest. Additional work was recommended for the FIRE 1-12 and CHAR 1-30 claims in order to further test the extent of known mineralization.

In 1997, Eagle Plains Resources continued geological work on the FIRE and CHAR claims with a program of hand trenching, geological mapping and rock sampling. The purpose of the work was to locate and assess a barite float train reported to occur on the property. The program successfully identified the

barite float train without finding the source. Samples of barite float returned values of up to 56.1 gm/t Ag, 5760 ppm Pb and 812 ppm Zn. The program also located a heavily pyritized, flow banded rhyolite which returned values of up to 2280 ppm Pb and 1709 ppm Zn. Again, more work was recommended.

Eagle Plains Resources optioned the FIRE / CHAR claims to Atna Resources Ltd in October 1997 after Atna's discovery of VMS mineralization at the Wolf property in the Finlayson Lake area. In 1998 Atna carried out geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, and airborne and ground geophysical surveys. The program was very successful. Geological mapping confirmed the presence of a widespread package of silica and sericite altered intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks containing pyrite, barite, and galena. Associated with these rocks were a number of coincident barium – mercury – lead – zinc soil geochemical anomalies. Both the ground based MaxMin horizontal loop EM survey and the airborne EM – VLF surveys located anomalies consistent with that associated with the Wolf deposit mineralization. Although Atna recommended further work on the property including diamond drilling, the option agreement was terminated in 1999 and the property was returned to Eagle Plains Resources.

The ICE property was originally staked in 1976 as the BNOB claims during a prospecting joint venture between Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited and Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation. The claims were staked to cover a surface showing of massive sedimentary barite. Work completed from 1976 to 1980 by Cyprus Anvil included soil sampling, mapping, magnetometer and EM geophysical surveying. In 1980 a single drillhole was completed in an attempt to test for VMS style mineralization associated with the barite horizon of 1980. The hole failed to intersect barite or VMS mineralization and it was interpreted to have been collared below the barite horizon (Pigage, 1980). This interpretation is borne out by more recent work which indicates that the hole was collared in the stratigraphic footwall of the barite horizon.

The area was restaked in 1996 on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd as the ICE claims by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon. A program of limited geological mapping plus soil/talus geochemical sampling was completed along with prospecting during 1996. The grid geochemistry outlined an anomalous area of Zn/Pb geochemistry spatially associated with the trend of a bedded exhalative? barite showing. A new showing of barite with galena and sphalerite was also discovered and sampled. In 1997, Eagle Plains Resources continued geological assessment of the ICE claims for VMS style mineralization. Hand trenching and rock sampling in the areas of the barite showings was undertaken. Results confirmed the tenor and style of the mineralization as VMS type and further work was recommended.

Atna Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1997 after discovering the Wolf massive sulphide deposit within similar rocks 60km southeast of the ICE claims. The 1998 Atna program included geological mapping, gridding, soil sampling and 5.6km of ground HLEM geophysical surveys. Soil geochemistry defined three zones of coincident anomalous lead and zinc corresponding to the BNOB, ICE 1 and GULLY Zone showing areas. Geological mapping of the BNOB showing area defined a NE trending NW dipping strataform barite body occurring within a pyrite-lapilli tuff and a pyritic trachyte. The HLEM survey located two weak conductors which were interpreted to be related to a black, graphitic argillite unit occurring in the area of the anomaly trace. Atna geologists concluded that the BNOB barite showing occurs in the correct stratigraphic position relative to the Wolf property to represent the same mineralized horizon. A single drillhole was recommended to test the BNOB stratigraphy but was not drilled. The property was returned to Eagle Plains Resources in 1999.

Eagle Plains Resources completed a two phase work program on the FIRE/ICE properties in 2000. The initial phase was completed in July 2000 and consisted of geological mapping and ground truthing of past work. Field crews were stationed in Ross River and mobilized to the properties using a Trans North

Helicopters Bell 206. Field mapping carried out by C. J. Greig, PhD focused on areas of prospective VMS host stratigraphy identified in past work programs. Priority drill targets on both properties were identified. The second phase of the 2001 FIRE / ICE exploration work involved diamond drill testing of selected phase one targets. On the FIRE property, six holes were collared on two different sites, and a single hole was completed on the ICE property. A total of 616 m / 2021 feet was completed using a heliportable diamond drill.

VMS exhalitive type base metal mineralization similar to the nearby Wolf and MM deposits was intersected on both the FIRE and ICE properties at drill locations approximately 7km apart. On the FIRE property one of the targets was a coincident lead-zinc soil geochemical anomaly associated with a well developed gossanous trachyte outcrop. A fan of holes from the second drillsite intersected strataform barite mineralization. The barite horizon is hosted within an argillaceous to muddy subunit of a thin bedded to thin laminated weakly sericitized volcanoclastic package. This is underlain in turn by a package of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks including tuffs, crystal tuffs, lapilli tuffs, fragmentals, and multilithic breccias with local well developed silicification and pyritization, which is associated in part with anomalous metal values. The barite occurs in part as replacement and nodules within the muddy unit, and as a distinct massive to semi-massive strataform horizon. The best intersection was in DDHF00-02 which returned values of 22.39 gm/T Ag, 50 ppm Cu, 51 ppm Cd, 4930 ppm Pb, 6033 ppm Zn from 23.0 - 38.1m including 3.3m averaging 65.5 gm/T Ag, 109 ppm Cu, 162 ppm Cd, 4930 ppm Pb and 2.16% Zn.

A single drillhole was completed on the ICE property. DDH I00-01 targeted an outcrop of sucrosic bedded barite with sphalerite, pyrite and galena identified by Charlie Greig during 2000 fieldwork. The hole was collared in a blocky, strongly jointed syenite sill? unit which overlies a volcanic package that includes pyritic lapilli tuffs and multilithic breccias and debris flows. Within this volcanic package is a sequence of barite / pyrite / sphalerite mineralization thought to be of exhalitive origin. The barite exhalitive horizon is approximately 48 meters in thickness and consists of a 10 m thick massive to semi massive barite cap overlying a series of barite horizons associated with a pyritic lapilli tuff unit. The best interval within the barite cap zone was 33.2 – 36.3 meters which returned values of 11.4 gm/t Ag, 61 ppm Cu, 3180 ppm Pb and 1.1% Zn over 3.1meters true width. Geochemical analysis of the pyritic lapilli tuff horizon included values of 28.4 gm/t Ag, 1203 ppm Cu, 8620 ppm Pb and 5.64% Zn over 1.3 meters. Field relationships and drilling results confirmed that the only other hole drilled on the ICE property to date was collared stratigraphically below the barite horizon.

Based on the preliminary results of the diamond drilling program, Eagle Plains Resources carried out an aggressive staking program in the McConnell River – Ketzka River area in the late summer of 2000. A further 212 claims were staked to cover prospective geology. Total 2000 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources was \$149,921.10. The 2000 work report by Eagle Plains Resources recognized the potential for VMS style deposits in the McConnell River area and further work was recommended.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The volcano-sedimentary rocks which host the Wolf and MM deposits as well as the FIRE/ICE/MELT claims form a narrow arcuate belt that extends 80 kilometres along a northwesterly trend within the Pelly Mountains of the southwestern Yukon (Fig. 1). These rocks have been termed the Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt (PMVB) by Hunt (1999) and are characterized by high potassium content and, locally, bedded barite and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits and showings. The PMVB is early to middle Paleozoic in age and occurs within the Pelly-Cassiar Platform, considered to be part of ancestral North America (Templeman-Kluit, 1977). The tectonic framework for the Pelly Mountains area is described by Gabrielse and Yorath (1991), Templeman-Kluit and Blusson, (1977) and Gordey (1977) and is summarized below.

The miogeoclinal sequence and related rocks which underlie much of the Pelly Mountains are part of a large area about 70km wide and 600km long that is referred to as the Pelly-Cassiar Platform (PCP) (Fig.1). The PCP formed slightly outboard of, but parallel to the craton edge and consisted of a thick accumulation of volcanic rocks and related sediments upon which shallow water sedimentation, predominantly carbonate, took place until late Devonian time. To the northeast of the PCP during late Proterozoic through to Silurian time, a sequence of shallow water carbonates, tuffaceous shale and andesitic rocks were deposited on the western edge of ancestral North America in the Selwyn Basin and, to the south, in the Kechika Trough.

During late Devonian to Mississippian time, shale, greywacke, and chert pebble conglomerate was deposited over much of the PCP and Selwyn Basin. These rocks were derived from a westerly source, or from locally uplifted parts of the PCP. Felsic igneous activity, including intrusion and volcanism, occurred locally within the PCP, possibly within rifts or graben-like structures created by variable uplift and block faulting within the platformal rocks. Sedimentation resumed within PCP sub-basins during the Upper Triassic.

Deformation of the Paleozoic rocks took place post-Late Triassic and consisted of compression and/or transpression along a northeasterly axis which resulted in northwesterly trending and northeasterly verging folds and southwesterly dipping thrust faults. The Anvil-Campbell allochthon, part of the Omineca Crystalline belt, was emplaced during this event as a large thrust-sheet and is now preserved as local klippen on mountain ridges. An anastomosing system of steeply dipping, strike-slip faults related to movement along the northwesterly trending Tintina Fault cuts the folds and thrust faults and extends for up to 20 kilometres southwest of the Tintina Trench. Late normal faults cross-cut earlier structures and divide the region into a number of panels which commonly represent different structural levels. Cretaceous intrusions develop thermal and structural aureoles in the western part of the Pelly Mountains. Metamorphism and degree of deformation varies from block to block but generally increases in a westerly direction and varies from lower to upper greenschist facies.

The Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt is composed of localized volcanic centres separated by basins infilled with sediments and volcanoclastic rocks. Associated with these volcanic rocks are at least two VMS deposits (the Wolf and the MM) and a number of historical showings, including the Chzernpough (FIRE claims), and the BNOB (ICE claims).

The volcanic rocks are predominantly felsic, but in some areas significant accumulations of andesite to basalt occur. The most common feature of the belt are flows, epi-zonal sills, and small plugs of trachyte. The trachyte flows and/or sills are laterally very extensive, probably due to low magmatic viscosity caused in part by high alkali element content. Typically the trachyte contains significant amounts of pyrite which gives rise to extensive gossans. The trachytes are commonly cream coloured, with very fine to medium grained phenocrysts of feldspar and rare quartz and are locally massive, amygdaloidal or brecciated. Syenite intrusions have been noted at a number of locations within the PMVB (Mortensen, 1981; Morin, 1977) and are thought to be rounded plugs which represent volcanic feeders. Although they may still represent volcanic feeders, drill data from the Wolf and ICE properties indicates that the syenite intrusions are sills.

The structural and stratigraphic relationship of the Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt with other parts of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform are not always clear. In the southern part in the belt near the Wolf deposit, the PMVB rocks are separated from platformal carbonates and associated sediments by thrust, and possibly, steeply dipping normal faults. In the northeastern most part of the belt, immediately northeast of Ketza River Mine site, the volcanic sequence is very thin (+/- 100m) and is overlain by chert and chert pebble conglomerate and underlain by shale. Both contacts appear conformable but are not well exposed.

The shale and conglomerate are considered age equivalent with the volcanic rocks that have been mapped in conformable relationships by Gordey (1977). On the FIRE (Chzerpnough) and Tree claim area, the PMVB appears to conformably overlie, and in places be intercalated with, a relatively thick sequence of shale and minor greywacke. Similarly on the Mamu property, adjacent to the McConnell River, volcanic rocks conformably overlie an extensive shale-greywacke sequence. On the ICE (BNOB) property, between the Tree-FIRE and Mamu properties, the volcanic rocks are surrounded by an argillite-limestone sequence that appears to be continuous with the shale-sequence of the FIRE property. Gordey (1977) describes a Siluro-Devonian assemblage of shallow water dolomite and platy siltstone which represent a stable marine carbonate bank environment, and are supposed basement for the PMVB. The Siluro-Devonian siltstones, however, are quartz bearing and tan weathering and do not seem to be a good match with the shale attached to the Pelly Mountain Volcanic rocks. Similarly, the younger Triassic sedimentary package has not been observed in contact with PMVB. Consequently, there is little or no contact information that gives a clear indication of the tectono-stratigraphic environment in which the PMVB was deposited other than the nature of the rocks within the belt itself.

The platformal setting on the continental margin, the high potassium geochemistry of the volcanic rocks, and the presence of bedded barite and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits indicate that the Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt was likely deposited in a continental rift-type environment (Mortensen and Godwin, 1982). The coarse volcanic debris flows that overlie the Wolf deposit indicate a high energy environment consistent with a graben type structure.

Property Geology

Stratigraphy

In general, the rocks exposed in the FIRE/ICE/MELT property area are similar to parts of the stratigraphy on Atna Resources' Wolf property (Wilson, Holbek 1999). The volcanic rocks of the Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt (PMVB) are bounded to the west by a fault, marked by the McConnell River. On the other three sides the volcanic rocks are bounded by underlying or overlying shale and argillite (+/- carbonate) that appear to be conformable and part of the PMVB, or the Devonian to Mississippian Black Clastic unit (Pigage, 1980), or the Upper Triassic assemblage of shale, siltstone and carbonate (Gordey, 1977).

The general stratigraphy of the FIRE/ICE/MELT claim area consists of (1) a basal carbonate unit of probable Silurian-Devonian age which crops out close to the McConnell River Valley and appears to be related to other base-metal and skarn-type mineral showings in the region, (2) siliceous, medium-to dark-grey, carbonaceous argillite (commonly phyllite to slate), believed to be Mississippian in age, and (3) rhyodacite to rhyolite tuffs and flows, ranging from unwelded ash to lapilli tuff and agglomerate, to aphyric, locally amygdaloidal flows. The felsic volcanic succession is dominated by fine to coarse lapilli tuffs and flows. Felsic (rhyodacite to dacite) dykes and sills intrude the felsic stratigraphy but are probably comagmatic with the surrounding rhyolitic-trachytic extrusive succession.

Felsic volcanic rocks weather pale green-grey to buff and are dark green-grey on fresh surfaces in non-mineralized zones. Where pervasive mineralization occurs, typically in the form of disseminated pyrite, reaching 10-12% locally, the rocks are heavily oxidized and stained bright red. Amygdules within flows contain either silica or a combination of silica and pyrite. The latter is a positive exploration indicator and, where base metal mineralization within amygdules can be identified, amygdules may serve as a vector for locating massive sulphide bodies, as has been demonstrated for the deposits in the Noranda region in the Canadian Shield. A number of chalcopyrite (rare galena) blebs within amygdaloidal rhyolites on the property indicate a proximity to a base metal source.

The stratigraphy of the property is relatively simple, although intercalations of various volcanic flows and fragmental facies have created a repetitious succession, a feature expected of near-vent (proximal) facies associations in a VMS setting. Following is a more detailed description of the McConnell River area stratigraphy based on Eagle Plains and Atna Resources observations and using Fig. 2 map unit contacts:

UNITS 1 & 2

Limestone and argillite units: Brown to buff weathering, fine-grained grey fresh surface, probably in most part tuffaceous limestone interbedded on a centimeter to decimeter scale with dark grey to black argillite. Locally, this unit maybe intercalated with lapilli lithic tuff. On the western portions of the FIRE claim block this unit is thin, less than 20 meters, and forms a readily recognizable marker unit that is stratigraphically positioned directly over the mineralized horizon. Where the stratigraphy is less well defined, on the eastern portions of the claim block, a limestone-argillite unit is positioned above one mineralized horizon, but is separated from the horizon by 75+ meters of lithic lapilli tuffs. These tuffs grade up into bedded tuffs and into a lime-stone-argillite unit. Close to this locality, a mineralized horizon occurs above the limestone -argillite unit. A limestone-argillite unit was not seen in much of the volcanic stratigraphy that underlies the claim block.

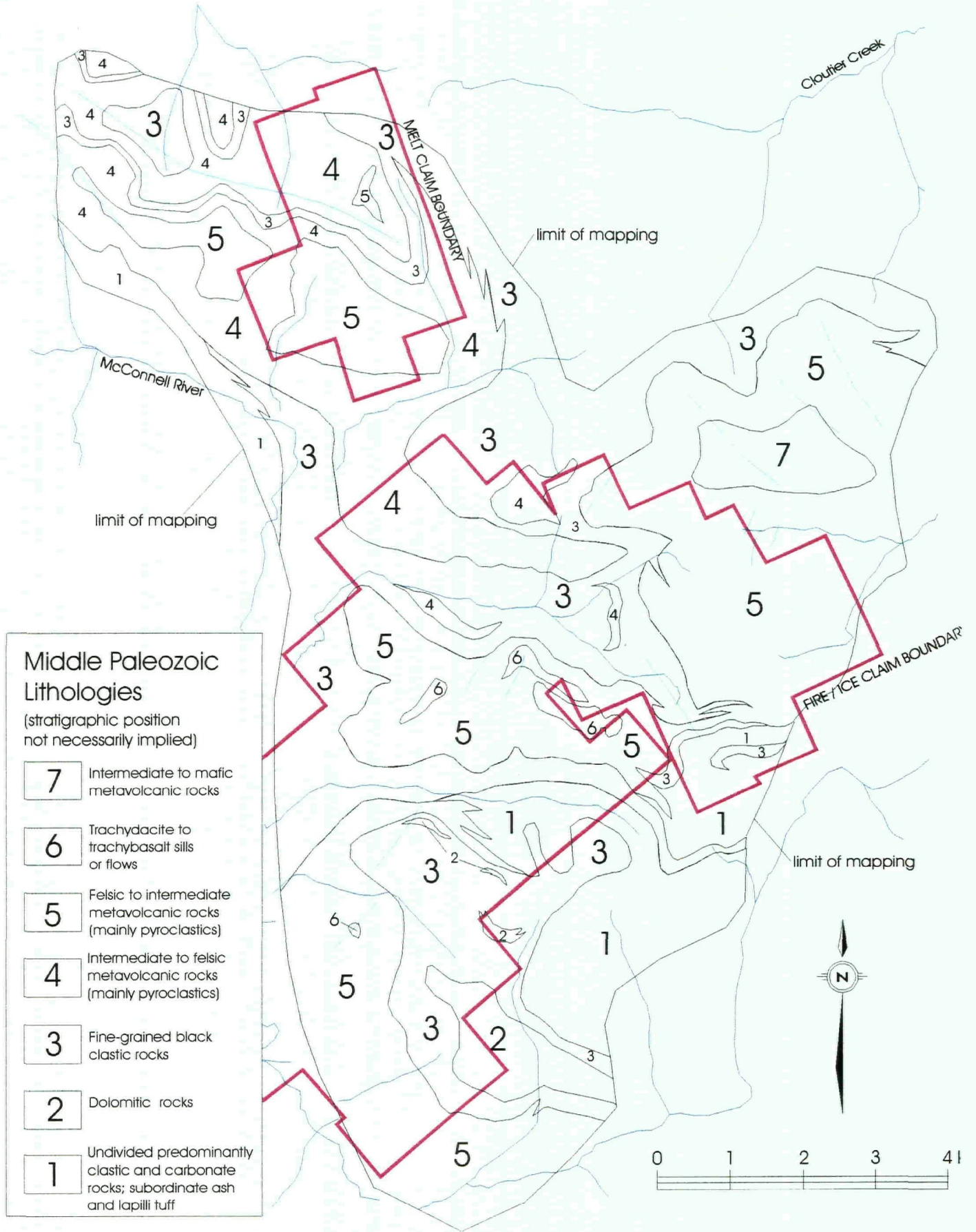


FIGURE 2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

UNIT 3

Purple weathering volcanic or volcanoclastic lithic lapilli tuff: A distinctive purple, flaggy weathering, fine-grained, feldspathic, minor black argillite (?) lithic fragments volcanic or volcanoclastic unit that occurs locally at the northeast end of the property.

Argillite: Grey to black weathering and fresh surface, generally foliated, often well laminated or bedded, occasionally lineation or crenulated, occasionally carbonaceous, fine-grained argillite. This unit occurs in thick (10-75 meter) "sub basins" in the volcanic stratigraphy, as thin (less than 10 meter) inter-volcanic flow sedimentary packages throughout the volcanic stratigraphy. Argillite is frequently intercalated with thick to thin bedded tuffs, minor limestone, or more rarely, thick bedded volcanic flows(?).

UNIT 4

Volcanoclastic rocks: Intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic debris flows and deposits, crystal or ash tuffs with evidence of tuffaceous layering (reworking). This unit includes clast supported heterolithic lapilli tuffs, heterolithic lapilli tuffs with extreme clast variability, lapilli tuffs with a large percentage of sedimentary fragments. Clast size is usually less than 10cm. This unit also encompasses sections that include pyroclastic flows (not uncommon) or other volcanic flows or sills. However, this assemblage is dominantly composed of volcanoclastics +/- argillite. Also included in this unit is a rare occurrence of monolithic lapilli tuff with rounded siliceous clasts.

Mineralized horizon: Intermediate to felsic volcanic to volcanoclastic rocks that are altered (silica and/or sericite) or altered and mineralized with pyrite, barite or rarely galena. Although dominantly composed of ash and lapilli and lithic lapilli tuffs, this unit hosts a significant quantity of mineralized "yellow" trachyte. In hand sample, the trachyte typically displays ghosts of <2mm feldspar and/or monolithic or heterolithic fragments and /or a breccia texture defined by silica +/- sericite veinlets. Less commonly, a <2mm white feldspar porphyritic trachyte occurs. The trachyte, and to a lesser degree, all the rocks comprising this unit can be extremely hard, grey, silica over sericite altered or softer yellowish green sericite over silica altered. Less intensely altered and mineralized trachytes that are interpreted to occur in the less intensely altered and mineralized "distal" portions of the mineralized horizon can appear to have a chalky, more brittle "porcelaneous" alteration. The mineralization that defines the mineralized horizon consists of fine-grained disseminated pyrite and approximately 1% green barium mica (?). Locally and usually internal to the horizon the pyrite mineralization intensifies to massive dissemination's and/or irregularly oriented ptigmatically folded veinlets.

Trachyte and mud chip conglomerate: A 1 to 5 meter thick, well sorted and graded trachyte and mud chip conglomerate, or bedded tuff grading to massive lithic lapilli tuff unit that directly overlies the mineralized horizon.

UNIT 5

Volcanic rocks: Augite bearing mafic through to felsic or unmineralized trachytic primary volcanic flows, crystal tuffs, and synvolcanic intrusions. Includes monolithic or near monolithic lapilli tuffs, crystal or ash matrix supported heterolithic lapilli tuffs, lapilli tuffs with large, generally angular, (10cm to greater than 40cm) blocks or bombs, lapilli tuffs bearing evidence for deposition in hot volcanic flows (alteration rims on clasts or fragments or partially reabsorbed clasts or fragments). Included within this unit are altered (silicified) rocks, often of uncertain protolith. Alteration of these rocks is assumed to be hydrothermal and syngenetic, suggesting a proximal position to a volcanic centre. The occurrence of occasional accidental sedimentary fragments was noted in all the above rock types. While this unit is primarily volcanic it also includes minor layered tuffs and argillites that are interpreted as interflow deposits.

UNIT 6

Trachydacite to trachybasalt sills or flows and syenite: This unit is most prominent in the area of the BNOB showing and was the collar lithology for the diamond drillhole I00-01. This unit consists of fine to medium grained, equigranular, pink to grey feldspar and hornblende. The rock is fresh in appearance, unfoliated and has blocky weathering in outcrop due to widely spaced, perpendicular joint sets. Initially this unit was thought to represent a small plug or pipe-like intrusion. Based on limited exposure, however, the lower contact appears to be somewhat strataform and this unit wasn't intersected in the Cyprus-Anvil drill hole, indicating that it may be sill like. This is consistent with 2001 field observations of the same unit near the northern part of the ICE claims.

UNIT 7**Intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks**Structure

Most of the rocks on the property lie on the gently northerly-dipping limb of a large-scale antiform that is part of a train of west-northwesterly to northwesterly trending, gently dipping folds that appear, in general, to be tighter to the NW. Although the rocks have been deformed the stratigraphy appears to be intact and many primary volcanic textures are preserved and readily recognizable; although the work is preliminary, the minor structures observed are not suggestive of severe structural disruption, overturning or other such complication.

The rocks have a ubiquitous S1 fabric, expressed in the less competent lithologies (fine grained clastic rocks; ash, and fine to medium grained tuffs) as a pervasive phyllitic foliation, and in the more competent lithologies as a less obvious though still pervasive spaced cleavage; a second phase crenulation cleavage is also common, and particularly notable in the well-foliated metasedimentary rocks and finer grained tuff. The stratified rocks on the property outline broad-wavelength, open folds which appear to post-date the foliation-forming event. A strong joint system measured on the property is best developed within either massive flows or indurated, coarse crystal, lithic tuff.

Mineralization and alteration**MELT PROPERTY AREA**

A new mineral showing was identified on the MELT property by Eagle Plains Resources during the 2001 field program. The mineralized zone consists of a 2 meter by 5 meter lens of massive sulphide hosted by silicified rhyolitic volcanics. Sulphides consist of massive pyrite with disseminated galena and sphalerite. Samples collected from the showing were highly anomalous in Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Hg, Cd, and W, with the best sample CDM01R-04 returning values of 3 gm/T Ag, 227 ppm Cu, 368ppm Pb, 54819ppm Zn, 152ppm Hg, 414.4ppm Cd, and 353ppm W.

Two mineral showing areas were identified in the MELT claim area by past workers. Utah Mines identified an outcrop of rhyolite flow with disseminated and fracture fill sphalerite and pyrite. Work by Fairfield Minerals in the early 1980's identified boulders of massive barite and barite-galena associated with a large geochem soil anomaly derived from pyritized felsic volcanics (YEX 1985-1986 P.220).

FIRE PROPERTY AREA

Mineralization identified to date on the FIRE is of two types. The first is sucrosic sedimentary barite

with bands of disseminated pyrite and galena. Barite mineralization is best developed as float boulders, but has been identified in-situ in some locations on the property and was intersected in 2000 diamond drilling in diamond drillholes F00-02,03,04,and 05. Where found in place, the barite is associated with yellow to orange gossan horizons developed within a trachyte unit. Geochemically the barite mineralization is highly anomalous in silver, lead, and cadmium, and weakly anomalous in zinc. The second type of mineralization is flow-banded rhyolite with syngenetic pyrite. In comparison to the barite mineralization, the rhyolite is more anomalous in zinc, copper and cadmium, and weakly anomalous in silver and lead.

Alteration on the FIRE property is predominantly represented by a quartz - sericite - pyrite assemblage, with local chlorite and rare fluorite. Diamond drill hole F00-01 intersected a zone that possibly represents a skarn type of alteration with pervasive hematite - silica - epidote flood. The hole also cut a zone of pervasive to selective-pervasive potassium feldspar flood and veining.

ICE PROPERTY AREA

Mineralization on the ICE property consists of bedded barite locally containing significant galena, sphalerite, and accessory pyrite. Mineralization is found in-situ at the BNOB and Greig showing areas, and also in extensive float boulder showings in a number of locations including the Gully Zone and the ICE 1 Zone. At the BNOB showing the barite is strataform, up to 4m in width, and is exposed in trenches and outcrop over a strike length of 250m. The Greig showing area, identified by Eagle Plains Resources in 2000 and successfully tested by 2000 drilling, is only partially exposed at the toe of a syenite talus field. The strataform bedded barite here contains sphalerite, galena and pyrite.

Alteration noted from drillhole I00-01 includes strong sericite and pyrite flood with local strong silicification.

As part of the 2001 exploration program about three days were spent in the Whitehorse Core Library examining drill core from previous programs (Eagle Plains in 2000, and Cyprus Anvil in 1980), and slabbing and staining representative samples collected from the core and from traverses undertaken in 2000 and 2001. Staining indicates that extremely potassium feldspar-rich rocks are common on the property, as they are elsewhere in the vicinity of VMS-style mineralization in the Pelly Mountains (e.g., the Wolf property) and in similar VMS-hosting volcanic environments in the Yukon (e.g., Wolverine) and beyond. Reexamination of the Cyprus Anvil drill core revealed that the exhalative barite horizon intersected in the 2000 drill program is underlain by a thick package of very poorly exposed, but heavily pyrite- and sericite-altered tuffaceous rocks which also contain local sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena—the core from this hole has never been analyzed.

2001 WORK PROGRAM (Fig. 3 in pocket)

A two phase work program was undertaken on the Pelly Mountain Project in 2001. The initial phase was a three day stream silting and prospecting program carried out from June 25 - 27. The results from this program were encouraging and a second program was carried out from August 15 - 29. The second phase consisted of soil and silt sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting. As part of the program, core and rock samples from both the 2000 and 2001 programs were stained and described in detail by Charlie Greig. A total of 90 rock samples, 418 soil samples and 392 silt samples were collected with 1:10000 scale geological mapping traverses over approximately 60 square kilometers. Field crews were stationed in Ross River and mobilized to the properties using a Trans North Helicopters Bell 206. Eagle Plains staked another 65 Quartz claims contiguous with the property boundary to cover prospective stratigraphy identified by 2001 work.

The rock, soil and silt samples were shipped to Northern Analytical Services in Whitehorse for analysis. The samples were analyzed for 30 element ICP using aqua-regia digestion, with selected samples analyzed for gold. All samples were collected, handled, catalogued and prepared for shipment by Eagle Plains Resources staff.

All exploration and reclamation work was carried out in accordance to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Total 2001 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources on the Pelly Mountain Project was \$118,269.18 with \$36,008.63 spent on the MELT, and \$41,130.27 spent on each the FIRE and ICE claim areas.

2001 PROGRAM RESULTS (Fig. 4 – 7 in pocket)

Geochemistry

MELT PROPERTY

A total of 220 samples were collected on the MELT property: 25 rocks, 144 soils and 51 silts.

Stream sediment and soil sampling outlined large areas with anomalous VMS type geochemical signatures. Soil samples RQM01D01-RQM01D40 were collected within a drainage on the southeast part of the property. The samples averaged 304ppm Zn and 407ppm Ba over approximately 2 km. Many of the samples were also anomalous in Cu and Cd. Silt samples taken from the dry streambed also reflect highly anomalous base metal geochemistry. The southwestern part of the property also hosts an extensive soil and silt geochemical anomaly. Soil samples ML2 0+00-5+00, ML3 1+00-5+50, and ML4 1+75-2+25 were collected from a wide basin in the area of the MELT1-6 claims. The ML2 samples averaged 5.7 gm/T Ag and 804ppm Pb over 500 meters.

A new showing was discovered on the MELT Property in 2001. Rock samples CDM01R03 – R05 were collected from a 2 meter by 5 meter lens of massive sulphide hosted by silicified rhyolitic volcanics. Sulphides consist of massive pyrite with disseminated galena and sphalerite. The samples were highly anomalous in Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Hg, Cd, and W, with the best sample CDM01R-04 returning values of 3 gm/T Ag, 227 ppm Cu, 368ppm Pb, 54819ppm Zn, 152ppm Hg, 414.4ppm Cd, and 353ppm W.

FIRE/ICE PROPERTY

A total of 680 samples were collected on the FIRE/ICE property : 65 rocks, 274 soils and 341 silts. Many of the samples returned highly anomalous base metal values and outline large areas of prospective VMS stratigraphy. Selected highlights of the program are listed below.

Southern (BNOB Showing Area)

Silt and soil sampling along strike from the BNOB massive barite showing have outlined a highly metal enriched horizon that extends approximately 3 kilometers south of the showing area. Silt samples CDF01S12-S19 were collected during the Phase 1 exploration program and outlined an anomalous drainage approximately 1.3 km south of the BNOB area. The samples averaged 1.4 gm/T Ag, 424ppm Pb and 1243ppm Zn over 400 meters. Follow up sampling during Phase 2 extended the anomalous horizon to the south. Soil samples taken on Line BL2 returned highly anomalous values over 275 meters. Samples ML2 2+00 - 4+75 averaged 8.1 gm/T Ag, 108.3ppm Cu, 2937 ppm Pb, 3315ppm Zn, 49ppm As, 37.5ppm Sb and 230.5 ppm Ba. The best individual sample taken along the line, BL2 4+00, returned values of 39 gm/T Ag, 452 ppm Cu, 13903 ppm Pb, 5994 ppm Zn, 46 ppm As, and 269 ppm Sb. The end of the line was anomalous in barium, averaging 355.6 ppm Ba over 225 meters from 15+50S - 17+75S. A rock sample collected in the area, CDF01R11, a sample of rusty fault gouge, returned values of 114.5 gm/T Ag, 326 ppm Cu, 22741 ppm Pb, 4430 ppm Zn and 151 ppm Sb.

Immediately north of the BNOB area, soil samples collected on lines BL3, BL4 and BL8 also reflect surface metal enrichment. The geochemical results outline a broad area of anomalous Ba and Pb with

associated anomalous Ag and Zn values, defined by both soil and silt sampling. Line BL4 averaged 502 ppm Ba over 350 meters from 0 +00 – 3+50. Although the anomalies are generally not as well defined as the horizon south of the BNOB, their signature reflects a VMS style signature with high values in barium.

Central Area

A third anomalous area zone was defined in the area of the COLE Claims on soil geochemical lines FL1, FL2, and BL9. Line FL1 averaged 408.5 ppm Pb and 903.1 ppm Ba over 700m from 0+00 – 7+00, and Line BL9 averaged 295 ppm Pb, 1230 ppm Zn over 400m from 5+00 – 9+00. Many of the samples were moderately anomalous in Cu, Ag and Cd.

Cloutier Creek Area

A fourth highly anomalous area was defined in the area of the headwaters of Cloutier Creek. Silt samples collected from the two upper basins returned VMS style metal values. Results from the southern drainage outlined a 2.5 kilometer long anomalous trend that averaged 3372 ppm Zn 101 ppm Pb and 60 ppm Cu with moderately to highly anomalous Ba and Cd. The northern drainage also returned high metal values averaging 369 ppm Ba over 2 km.

The highest zinc value from a silt sample was RQF01S22 which returned a value of 12797 ppm Zn from a rusty seep on the FIRE 36 claim block. A short soil line in the area also returned high base and precious metal values. A rock sample collected in the area, FBR01R02, returned a value of 7739 ppm Zn from a sample of a conformable pyritic unit identified by C. Greig during field mapping.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2001 Eagle Plains Resources field program focused on reconnaissance geological mapping and extensive reconnaissance silt and soil geochemical sampling and prospecting. The principal aim of the reconnaissance work was to outline areas on the property with the highest VMS exploration potential, so as to direct more focused sampling, and geological and geophysical work in the future. The work was directed in large part at the peripheries of the properties and areas not tested by previous operators. As can be judged from this year's silt and soil sampling results, the program was very successful, with several areas underlain by favourable stratigraphy (submarine volcanism, intensely altered felsic volcanics and locally associated fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks that would be conducive to preservation of sulphides deposited on the sea floor) which also have strongly anomalous VMS-type geochemical signatures. The mapping also suggests that there are several (at least two) alternating cycles of volcanism (felsic to intermediate, locally mafic, and perhaps locally bimodal) with aforementioned intervening periods of fine-grained clastic sedimentation. The stratigraphy is anything but layer-cake; along and across-strike variations are the norm, and these rapid facies changes are suggestive of the presence of local and relatively restricted volcanic basins.

In addition to the reconnaissance mapping, about three days were spent in the Whitehorse Core Library examining drill core from previous programs (Eagle Plains in 2000, and Cyprus Anvil in 1980), and slabbing and staining representative samples collected from the core and from reconnaissance traverses undertaken in 2000 and 2001. Reexamination of the core from Cyprus Anvil drill 80-B-01 revealed that the exhalative barite horizon intersected in the 2000 drill program is underlain by a thick package of very poorly exposed, but heavily pyrite and sericite-altered tuffaceous rocks which also contain local sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena. Most of the mineralization from this hole has never been analyzed. Although the results of the slabbing and staining remain to be compiled, utilization of this approach on the property clearly has great potential. Staining indicates that extremely potassium feldspar-rich rocks are common on the property, as they are elsewhere in the vicinity of VMS-style mineralization in the Pelly Mountains (e.g., the Wolf property) and in similar VMS-hosting volcanic environments in the Yukon (e.g., Wolverine) and beyond. Perhaps more importantly, at least from a mapping and stratigraphic perspective, the staining indicates that there are also many volcanic units which lack potassium feldspar. The evident compositional contrast should be useful in future work, both for correlating between areas where more abundant outcrop allows for more detailed work, and for helping to outline areas of alteration (e.g., potassium feldspar-destructive alteration). The work should also provide an excellent framework for airborne radiometric surveys, which would clearly be of utility given the compositional variations on this property.

Recommendations

A number of recommendations flow from this preliminary consideration of the field data. First of all, a systematic geologic and geochemical compilation needs to be undertaken. Work from the earliest Eagle Plains field season(s), the past two field seasons of mapping and sampling (including descriptions of the stained samples) needs to be compiled (e.g., for comparison of core logs and stained samples of core with surrounding surface mapping), and it should be integrated, to the best degree possible, with previous work (e.g., mapping and sampling by Atna, Utah Mines, Cyprus Anvil, and Cordilleran Engineering, and with fossil control, if it exists, from previous regional mapping programs) to produce a geological and geochemical database which will provide the framework for ongoing work, which can then be more and better focused. In spite of the geologic complexities, mapping on the property is at the stage where it is beginning to become useful and predictable and the amount and quality of information available is significant and warrants presentation in a well-thought-out, professional package. If this is done, then it may be possible to address questions such as whether the geologic and geochemical data are pointing to a volcanic centre (or centres) (e.g., along northeast trends between the valley of the McConnell River near the

BNOB/Ice showings and the head of Cloutier Creek). As it currently stands, it is difficult to say with any certainty if this is so, or if the geological and geochemical effects are simply an artifact of uplift and exposure of quartz-sericite-pyrite altered rocks, and more proximal volcanic (and high-level intrusive) rocks, during later deformation.

Detailed geological mapping should be directed toward defining lithological and alteration trends within the volcanic package. A detailed stratigraphic subdivision underpinned by systematic slabbing and staining of rocks will better define the presence of synvolcanic structures and exhalative type alteration signatures. The identification of thick flows, tuff-breccia, or coarse lapilli could be used to locate volcanic centers which are the source for VMS type mineralization. A more detailed understanding of the stratigraphy will also resolve the relationships between the geochemical anomalies and may indicate the presence of stacked exhalative horizons controlled by a common structure and may better define the presence of what appear to be at least partially separate volcanic sub-basins. This would be most successfully implemented with a few traverses in the intervening areas that attempted to complete some property-scale geologic cross-sections. Although there is a significant amount of data in existence on the property, it should be remembered that it encompasses a large area, and that the total number of traverses on the combined properties is not overly significant given its size. In doing this work, particular attention should be devoted to the argillaceous units. They are commonly mappable, even if they are not typically well-exposed, because they can be traced in float--these should be walked out.

Other more specific needs are also apparent. For example, in areas of poor exposure but clear economic interest, such as the Ice/BNOB, a concerted effort should be made to get all the outcrops on a map (e.g., all the draws should be walked), and consideration should be given to using airphotos to locate outcrops. Given the geochemistry and the style of barite mineralization (i.e., stratiform), a better understanding is required of the stratigraphic relationships among mappable units in this area. In addition, Cyprus Anvil's 1980 drillhole on the Ice/BNOB should be sampled. The thick package of sericite-altered tuffaceous rocks contains common heavily disseminated to semi-massive pyrite, and local chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of an Airborne geophysical survey. Newmont found that the airborne Magnetometer and EM data successfully outlined massive mineralization, and it also discriminated magnetic syenite sills and carbonaceous clastic rocks from the carbonate units; it also delineated late, high angle faults (Allan Montgomery, personal communication, 2001). An effort should also be made to acquire the airborne geophysical data for the Fire-Tree block which was flown in 1998 by Atna.

Finally, given the success of recent silt sampling, some attempt should be made to continue to evaluate the economic potential of surrounding areas. In particular, the area across strike to the east-northeast of the Tree claims looks attractive because of the presence of gossanous felsic volcanic rocks--the good exposures should also yield useful structural and stratigraphic information.

A two phase work program is recommended to continue to evaluate the McConnell River - Cloutier Creek area for the presence of a VMS deposit. An initial stage of mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and possibly airborne geophysics should be used to identify targets for a second phase diamond drilling program.

Exploration crews should be based out of fly camps on the properties. It is estimated that the first phase of work would take approximately four weeks, with the second phase program contingent on results from the first phase.

A budget for the proposed work follows :

PHASE 1

Personnel.....	\$45,000.00
Geophysical Survey.....	\$40,000.00
Helicopter Support.....	\$20,000.00
Analytical.....	\$10,000.00
Meals/Grocery	\$6,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals	\$2,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	\$2,000.00
Supplies	\$5,000.00
Miscellaneous	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

Sub-Total : \$145,000.00

10% Contingency : \$14,500.00

TOTAL Phase 1 : \$159,500.00

PHASE 2

Diamond Drilling.....	\$215,000.00
Personnel.....	\$25,000.00
Helicopter Support.....	\$65,000.00
Mob/Demob.....	\$5,000.00
Analytical.....	\$10,000.00
Meals/Grocery	\$6,000.00
Truck/Equipment Rentals.....	\$5,000.00

Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	\$4,000.00
Supplies	\$4,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$6,000.00
Report/Reproduction	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

Sub-Total : \$350,000.00

10% Contingency : \$35,000.00

TOTAL Phase 2 : \$385,000.00

TOTAL Phase 1, Phase 2 : \$544,500.00

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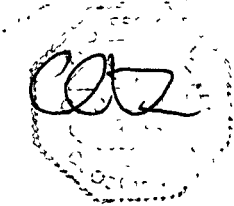
Appendix I
Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Charles C. Downie of 122 13th Ave. S. in the city of Cranbrook in the Province of British Columbia hereby certify that:

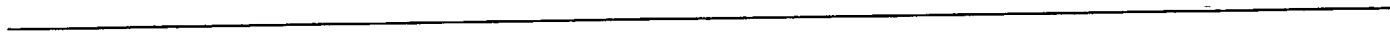
- 1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#20137).
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1988) with a B.Sc. degree and have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since graduation.
- 3) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork as well as information gathered through research.
- 4) I hold 125,000 shares of Eagle Plains Resources; I Hold an option to purchase a further 125,000 Common Shares of Eagle Plains at \$0.25 per share.

Dated this 12st day of November, 2001 in Cranbrook, British Columbia.

A circular stamp containing a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature appears to be 'C.C. Downie'. The stamp is slightly faded and has a dotted border.

Charles C. Downie, P. Geo.

Appendix II
Statement of Expenditures



STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the FIRE / ICE / MELT Claims, Watson Lake Mining Division, for the purpose of mineral exploration between the dates of June 01 2001 and October 31 2001.

	<u>MELT</u>	<u>FIRE</u>	<u>ICE</u>
PERSONNEL			
T. Termuende, P. Geo: 5 days x \$450/day	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
C. Downie, P. Geo: 23 days x \$450/day	\$3450.00	\$3675.00	\$3675.00
B. Robison, luvisol technician: 17days x \$250/day.....	\$1416.67	\$1416.67	\$1416.67
J. Campbell, luvisol technician: 17days x \$250/day	\$1416.67	\$1416.67	\$1416.67
EQUIPMENT RENTAL			
4WD Vehicle: including mileage.....	\$994.39	\$994.39	\$994.39
Radios (4x): 45 days x \$10.00/day	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00
Field Supply: 45 man/days x \$30/day.....	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00
OTHER			
Contractors: Denis Jacob Coureur Des Bois.....	\$535.00	\$535.00	\$535.00
Charlie Greig.....	\$2140.00	\$2140.00	\$2140.00
Meals/Accommodation/Groceries:.....	\$2014.91	\$2014.91	\$2014.91
Project Management Fees(Toklat Resources) :.....	\$2070.35	\$2070.35	\$2070.35
Fuel:	\$400.90	\$400.90	\$400.90
Materials:.....	\$96.61	\$96.61	\$96.61
Airfare:	\$919.50	\$919.50	\$919.50
Helicopter Charter:	\$7014.23	\$7014.23	\$7014.23
Shipping:.....	\$138.94	\$138.94	\$138.94
Analytical:.....	\$3558.07	\$5498.84	\$5498.84
Drafting/Repro.....	\$328.12	\$328.12	\$328.12
Repairs	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$13.32
Filing Fees.....	\$1253.33	\$1253.33	\$1253.33
Report/Reproduction	\$3440.33	\$3440.33	\$3440.33
Staking : Helicopter Charter	\$3450.63	\$3450.63	\$3450.63
Coureur Des Bois all in cost 65 units		\$2955.88	\$2955.88
Miscellaneous:	<u>\$6.67</u>	<u>\$6.67</u>	<u>\$6.67</u>
TOTAL:	\$36,008.63	\$41,130.27	\$41,130.27

Total Expenditures for 2001 Exploration Program including staking : \$118,269.18

The following expenses were incurred on the FIRE / ICE Claims, Watson Lake Division, for the purpose of mineral exploration and claim staking between the dates of June 01 2001 and October 31 2001.

C. Downie P.Geo: 1 day x \$450.00/day.	\$450.00
Contractor: Coureur Des Bois all in cost 65 units.....	\$5911.75
Helicopter Charter:	<u>\$10351.89</u>

TOTAL:\$16,713.64



Appendix III
Analytical Results

16/08/2001

Certificate of Analysis

Page 1

Toklat Resources, Chuck Downie

WO# 00198

Certified by 

	Sample #	Au ppb
p	CDFLS01	19
p	CDFLS02	9
p	CDFLS03	<5
p	CDF01S01	8
p	CDF01S02	6
p	CDF01S03	<5
p	CDF01S04	6
p	CDF01S05	<5
s40	CDF01S06	<5
p	CDF01S07	<5
p	CDF01S08	<5
p	CDF01S09	<5
p	CDF01S10	<5
s40	CDF01S11	10
p	CDF01S12	7
p	CDF01S13	11
p	CDF01S14	13
p	CDF01S15	<5
p	CDF01S16	<5
p	CDF01S17	8
p	CDF01S18	11
p	CDF01S19	<5
p	CDF01S20	18
p	CDF01S21	<5
s40	CDF01S22	<5
s40	CDF01S23	12
p	CDF01S24	<5
p	CDF01S25	<5
p	CDF01S26	5
p	CDF01S27	<5

16/08/2001

Certificate of Analysis

Page 2

Toklat Resources, Chuck Downie

WO#00198

Certified by



	Sample #	Au ppb
p	CDF01S28	<5
p	CDF01S29	<5
p	CDF01S30	<5
p	CDF01S31	5
p	CDF01S32	<5
p	CDF01S33	<5
p	CDF01S34	6
p	CDF01S35	7
s40	CDF01S36	<5
p	CDF01S37	<5
p	CDF01S38	12
s40	CDF01S39	24
p	CDF01S40	13
p	CDF01S41	5
p	CDF01S42	<5
p	CDF01S43	<5
p	DJF01S01	<5
p	DJF01S02	10
p	DJF01S03	6
p	DJF01S04	<5
p	DJF01S05	<5
p	DJF01S06	5
p	DJF01S07	7
p	DJF01S08	6
p	DJF01S09	<5
p	DJF01S10	<5
p	DJF01S11	6
p	DJF01S12	7
s40	DJF01S13	5
p	DJF01S14	<5

16/08/2001

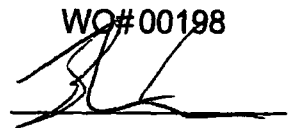
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Toklat Resources, Chuck Downie

WO# 00198

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	Sample #	Au ppb
s40	DJF01S15	<5
p	DJF01S16	14
p	DJF01S17	<5
s40	DJF01S18	52
p	DJF01S19	<5
p	DJF01S20	8
p	DJF01S21	7
s40	DJF01S22	7
p	DJF01S23	<5
p	DJF01S24	10
s40	DJF01S25	8
s40	DJF01S26	<5
p	DJF01S27	<5
p	DJF01S28	<5
p	DJF01S29	5
p	DJF01S30	12
p	DJF01S31	22
p	DJF01S32	18
p	DJF01S33	12
p	DJF01S34	14
p	DJF01S35	11
p	DJF01S36	12
s40	DJF01S37	8
s40	DJF01S38	28
p	DJF01S39	7
s40	DJF01S40	10
s40	DJF01S41	16
s40	DJF01S42	<5
p	DJF01S43	<5
s40	DJF01S44	11

16/08/2001

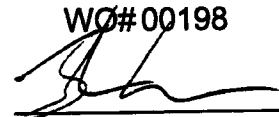
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Toklat Resources, Chuck Downie

WO# 00198

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	Sample #	Au ppb
s40	DJF01S45	26
p	DJF01S46	24
p	DJF01S47	21
p	DJF01S48	21
p	DJF01S49	7
p	DJF01S50	24
p	DJF01S51	34
p	DJF01S52	19
p	DJF01S53	13
p	DJM01S54	17
s40	DJM01S55	6
s40	DJM01S56	13
s40	DJM01S57	6
p	RQF01S01	6
p	RQF01S02	9
p	RQF01S03	8
p	RQF01S04	8
p	RQF01S05	<5
p	RQF01S06	7
p	RQF01S07	7
p	RQF01S08	8
p	RQF01S09	6
p	RQF01S10	7
p	RQF01S11	<5
p	RQF01S12	<5
p	RQF01S13	8
s40	RQF01S14	5
p	RQF01S15	13
p	RQF01S16	17
s40	RQF01S19	26

16/08/2001

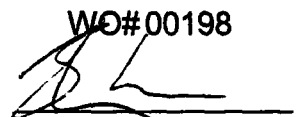
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Toklat Resources, Chuck Downie

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Sample #	Au ppb
p RQF01S20	28
p RQF01S21	11
p RQF01S22	7
p RQF01S23	10
p RQF01S24	6
p RQF01S25	7
p RQF01S26	5
p RQF01S27	6
s40 RQF01S28	17
p RQF01S29	<5
p RQF01S30	7
p RQF01S31	12
p RQF01S32	28
p RQF01S33	<5
p RQF01S34	<5
p RQF01S35	<5
s40 RQF01S36	<5
p RQF01S37	<5
s40 RQF01S38	<5
p RQF01S39	<5
p RQF01S40	6
p RQF01S41	6
p RQF01S42	<5
p RQF01S43	<5
s40 RQF01S44	<5
p RQF01S45	<5
p RQF01S47	<5
p RQF01S48	<5
p RQF01S49	5
s40 RQF01S50	<5

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WO# 00198

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	Sample #	Au ppb
p	RQF01S51	5
p	RQF01S52	<5
p	RQF01S53	<5
s40	RQF01S54	5
p	RQF01S55	6
s40	RQF01S56	14
p	RQF01S57	<5
p	RQF01S58	7
p	RQF01S59	<5
p	RQF01S60	<5
p	RQF01S61	7
p	RQF01S62	12
p	RQF01S63	7
p	RQF01S64	<5
p	RQF01S65	6
p	RQM01S01	<5
p	RQM01S02	5
p	RQM01S03	5
p	RQM01S04	<5
p	RQM01S05	12
p	RQM01S06	<5
s40	RQM01S07	6
p	RQM01S08	6
s40	RQM01S09	10
s40	RQM01S10	5
p	RQM01S11	<5
p	RQM01S12	6
s40	RQM01S13	12
p	CDCL01R01	<5
p	CDFL01R01	17


16/08/2001

Certificate of Analysis

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Toklat Resources, Chuck Downie

WO# 00198

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Sample #	Au ppb
p CDF01R01	<5
p CDF01R02	13
p CDF01R03	10
p CDF01R04	7
p CDM01R01	<5
p CDM01R02	<5
p CDM01R03	7
p CDM01R04	<5
p CDM01R05	7
p RQF01R17	<5
p RQF01R18	6
p RQM01R22	<5

17/09/2001

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Page 1

Toklat Resources

WO#00212

Certified by



Sample #	Au ppb
SS FJC01S01	<5
SS FJC01S02	5
SS FJC01S03	8
SS FJC01S04	7
SS FJC01S05	<5
SS FJC01S06	7
SS FJC01S07	8
SS FJC01S08	<5
SS FJC01S09	6
SS FJC01S10	7
SS FJC01S11	5
SS FJC01S12	<5
SS40 FJC01S13	18
SS FJC01S14	<5
SS FJC01S15	6
SS FJC01S16	10
SS FJC01S17	5
SS FJC01S18	9
SS FJC01S19	13
SS FJC01S20	5
SS FJC01S21	5
SS FJC01S22	9
SS FJC01S23	9
SS FJC01S24	7
SS FJC01S25	9
SS FJC01S26	10
SS FJC01S27	6
SS FJC01S28	6
SS FJC01S29	7
SS FJC01S30	9

17/09/2001

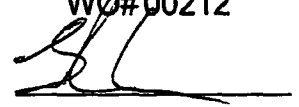
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Page 2

Toklat Resources

WO# 00212

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Sample #	Au ppb
ss FJC01S31	7
ss FJC01S32	7
ss FJC01S33	5
ss FJC01S34	8
ss FJC01S35	10
ss FJC01S36	7
ss FJC01S37	10
ss40 FJC01S38	8
ss FJC01S39	9
ss FJC01S40	8
ss FJC01S41	11
ss FJC01S42	12
ss FJC01S43	65
ss FJC01S44	12
ss FJC01S45	12
ss FJC01S46	8
ss FJC01S47	5
ss FJC01S48	13
ss FJC01S49	9
ss FJC01S50	<5
ss FJC01S51	9
ss FJC01S52	10
ss FJC01S53	5
ss FJC01S54	<5
ss40 FJC01S55	<5
ss40 FJC01S56	5
ss FJC01S57	<5
ss40 FJC01S58	5
ss FJC01S59	<5
ss FJC01S60	<5

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Sample #	Au ppb
ss FJC01S61	5
ss FJC01S62	8
ss FJC01S63	13
ss FJC01S64	6
ss FJC01S65	6
ss FJC01S66	5
ss FJC01S67	<5
ss FJC01S68	6
ss FJC01S69	6
ss40 FJC01S70	6
ss FJC01S71	5
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ss FJC01S73	<5
ss FJC01S74	8
ss FJC01S75	<5
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ss FJC01S77	6
ss FJC01S78	5
ss FJC01S79	8
ss40 FJC01S80	5
ss MBR01S01	5
ss40 MBR01S02	9
ss40 MBR01S03	8
ss CGM01S01	7
ss40 CGM01S02	9
ss CGM01S03	9
ss CGM01S04	6
ss CGM01S05	12
ss FBR01S01	7
ss40 FBR01S02	11

17/09/2001

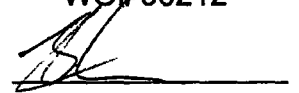
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Toklat Resources

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Sample #	Au ppb
ss FBR01S03	8
ss FBR01S04	8
ss40 FBR01S05	10
ss FBR01S06	8
ss FBR01S07	26
ss FBR01S08	21
ss FBR01S09	12
ss FBR01S10	11
ss40 FBR01S11	10
ss40 FBR01S12	14
ss40 FBR01S13	10
ss FBR01S14	15
ss40 FBR01S15	9
ss40 FBR01S16	12
ss40 FBR01S17	5
ss FBR01S18	12
ss FBR01S19	6
ss FBR01S20	7
ss FBR01S21	5
ss FBR01S22	6
ss FBR01S23	9
ss40 FBR01S24	9
ss FBR01S25	9
ss FBR01S26	7
ss FBR01S27	8
ss FBR01S28	9
ss FBR01S29	10
ss40 FBR01S30	6
ss FBR01S31	10
ss FBR01S32	12

17/09/2001

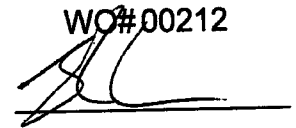
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Toklat Resources

WO#00212

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Sample #	Au ppb
ss40 FBR01S33	8
ss40 FBR01S34	9
ss40 FBR01S35	7
ss40 FBR01S36	10
ss40 FBR01S37	7
ss40 FBR01S38	5
ss FBR01S39	11
ss FBR01S40	8
ss40 FBR01S41	9
ss40 FBR01S42	11
ss40 FBR01S43	9
ss FBR01S44	10
ss40 FBR01S45	5
ss40 FBR01S46	7
ss40 FBR01S47	5
ss40 FBR01S48	<5
ss40 FBR01S49	9
ss40 FBR01S50	6
ss40 FBR01S51	6
ss40 FBR01S52	<5
ss40 FBR01S53	<5
ss FBR01S54	5
ss FBR01S55	6
ss40 FBR01S56	<5
ss40 FBR01S57	5
ss FBR01S58	<5
ss FBR01S60A	7
ss40 FBR01S60B	5
ss FBR01S61	10
ss FBR01S62	9

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WO# 00212

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Sample #	Au ppb
ss40 FBR01S64	6
ss40 FBR01S65	<5
ss40 FBR01S66	6
ss40 FBR01S67	7
ss40 FBR01S68	6
ss40 FBR01S69	8
ss FBR01S70	5
ss FBR01S71	7
ss FBR01S72	9
ss FBR01S73	8
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ss40 FBR01S75	5
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ss FBR01S77	9
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ss40 CDF01S48	9
ss40 CDF01S49	9

19/09/2001

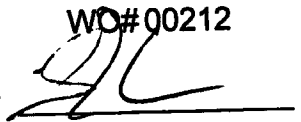
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Toklat Resources

WO# 00212

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Sample #	Au ppb
ss CDF01S50	<5
ss CDF01S51	6
ss CDF01S52	12
ss CDF01S53	8
ss CDF01S54	6
ss MJC01S01	9
ss MJC01S02	8
ss MJC01S03	9
ss MJC01S04	7
ss MJC01S05	6
ss MJC01S06	11
ss MJC01S07	11
ss MJC01S08	8
ss MJC01S09	12
ss40 MJC01S10	6
ss40 MJC01S11	7
ss MJC01S12	7
ss MJC01S13	7
ss MJC01S14	8
ss40 MJC01S15	21
ss MJC01S16	9
ss MJC01S17	12
ss MJC01S18	8
ss MJC01S19	33
ss MJC01S20	8
ss MJC01S21	27
ss MJC01S22	9
ss MJC01S23	22
ss MJC01S24	15
ss MJC01S25	32

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Sample #	Au ppb
SS MJC01S26	46
SS CGB01S06	7
SS CGB01S07	11
SS CGB01S08	15
SS CGB01S09	6
SS CGB01S10	11
SS CGB01S11	6
SS CDF01D01	8

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 01I1020

20 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B C
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
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Email ip1@direct.ca
[102011:07:47:10092001]

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

Northern Analytical Laboratories

Project : W.O. 00212
Shipper : Norm Smith
Shipment PO#: 568126
Analysis:
ICP(AqR)30

640 Samples

Out: Sep 20, 2001 In: Sep 10, 2001

Comment:

Document Distribution

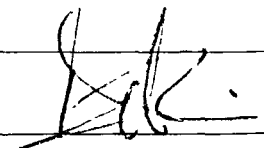
1 Northern Analytical Laboratories EN RT CC IN FX
105 Copper Road 1 2 1 1 0
Whitehorse DL 3D EM BT BL
YT Y1A 2Z7 0 0 0 0 0
Canada Ph: 867/668-4968
Att: Norm Smith Fx: 867/668-4890
E-mail@yknet.yk.ca

CODE	AMOUNT	TYPE	PREPARATION DESCRIPTION	PULP	REJECT
B31100	640	Pulp	Pulp received as it is, no sample prep.	12M/D1s	00M/D1s

Analytical Summary							
##	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Low	High
01	0721	ICP	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	0.1	99.9
02	0711	ICP	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	1	20000
03	0714	ICP	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	2	20000
04	0730	ICP	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	1	20000
05	0703	ICP	ppm	As ICP	Arsenic	5	9999
06	0702	ICP	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	5	999
07	0732	ICP	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	3	9999
08	0717	ICP	ppm	Mo ICP	Molybdenum	1	999
09	0747	ICP	ppm	Tl ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Thallium	10	999
10	0705	ICP	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	2	9999
11	0707	ICP	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	0.1	99.9
12	0710	ICP	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	1	9999
13	0718	ICP	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	1	9999
14	0704	ICP	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Barium	2	9999
15	0727	ICP	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Tungsten	5	999
16	0709	ICP	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Chromium	1	9999
17	0729	ICP	ppm	V ICP	Vanadium	2	9999
18	0716	ICP	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	1	9999
19	0713	ICP	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Lanthanum	2	9999
20	0723	ICP	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Strontium	1	9999
21	0731	ICP	ppm	Zr ICP	Zirconium	1	9999
22	0736	ICP	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	1	9999
23	0726	ICP	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Titanium	0.01	1.00
24	0701	ICP	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Aluminum	0.01	9.99
25	0708	ICP	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Calcium	0.01	9.99
26	0712	ICP	%	Fe ICP	Iron	0.01	9.99
27	0715	ICP	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Magnesium	0.01	9.99
28	0720	ICP	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Potassium	0.01	9.99
29	0722	ICP	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Sodium	0.01	5.00
30	0719	ICP	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	0.01	5.00

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DL=Download 3D=3 1/2 Disk EM=E-Mail BT=BBS Type BL=BBS(1=Yes 0=No) ID=C030901
* Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 01G0692

2001 Number
Vancouver, B C
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898
Email ipl@direct.ca
[069211:44:17:10071701]

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

Northern Analytical Laboratories

Project : WO#00172
Shipper : Norm Smith
Shipment : PO#: 568113
Analysis :
ICP(AqR)30

278 Samples

Out: Jul 17, 2001 In: Jul 10, 2001

Comment:

Document Distribution

1 Northern Analytical Laboratories	EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
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Whitehorse	DL	3D	EM	BT	BL
YT Y1A 2Z7	0	0	0	0	0
Canada					
Att: Norm Smith	Ph: 867/668-4968				
	Fx: 867/668-4890				
	Em: NAL@hypertech.yk.ca				

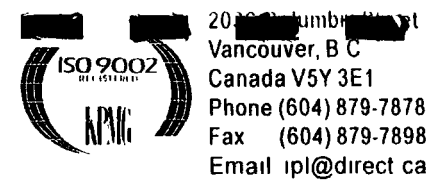
CODE	AMOUNT	TYPE	PREPARATION	DESCRIPTION		PULP	REJECT
B31100	278	Pulp	Pulp received as it is, no sample prep.			12M/DIS	00M/DIS
					NS=No Sample	Rep=Replicate	M=Month DIS=Discard
Analytical Summary							
##	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Limit Low	Limit High
01	0721	ICP	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	0.1	99.9
02	0711	ICP	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	1	20000
03	0714	ICP	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	2	20000
04	0730	ICP	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	1	20000
05	0703	ICP	ppm	As ICP	Arsenic	5	9999
06	0702	ICP	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	5	999
07	0732	ICP	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	3	9999
08	0717	ICP	ppm	Mo ICP	Molybdenum	1	999
09	0747	ICP	ppm	Tl ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Thallium	10	999
10	0705	ICP	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	2	9999
11	0707	ICP	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	0.1	99.9
12	0710	ICP	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	1	9999
13	0718	ICP	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	1	9999
14	0704	ICP	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Barium	2	9999
15	0727	ICP	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Tungsten	5	999
16	0709	ICP	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Chromium	1	9999
17	0729	ICP	ppm	V ICP	Vanadium	2	9999
18	0716	ICP	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	1	9999
19	0713	ICP	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Lanthanum	2	9999
20	0723	ICP	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Strontium	1	9999
21	0731	ICP	ppm	Zr ICP	Zirconium	1	9999
22	0736	ICP	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	1	9999
23	0726	ICP	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Titanium	0.01	1.00
24	0701	ICP	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Aluminum	0.01	9.99
25	0708	ICP	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Calcium	0.01	9.99
26	0712	ICP	%	Fe ICP	Iron	0.01	9.99
27	0715	ICP	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Magnesium	0.01	9.99
28	0720	ICP	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Potassium	0.01	9.99
29	0722	ICP	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Sodium	0.01	5.00
30	0719	ICP	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	0.01	5.00

EN=Envelope # RT=Report Style CC=Copies IN=Invoices Fx=Fax(1=Yes 0=No) Totals 1=Copy 1=Invoice 0=3 1/2 Disk
DL=Download 3D=3 1/2 Disk EM=E-Mail BT=BBS Type BL=BBS(1=Yes 0=No) ID=C030901
* Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

IPL 01G0692



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Vancouver, B.C.
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Phone (604) 879-7878
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Email ipl@direct.ca

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

Client : Northern Analytical Laboratories
Project : WO#00172

278 Samples
278=PuIp

Out: Jul 17, 2001
In : Jul 10, 2001
[069211:44:17:10071701] Page 4 of 8
Section 1 of 1

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
RQFOIS15	P 0.4	46	46	597	<	<	< 10	<	<	< 3.4	18	67	99	<	5	21	798	32	44	4	2	<	0.31	1.31	3.67	0.47	0.05	0.02	0.13	
RQFOIS16	P 0.4	46	47	645	<	<	< 11	<	<	< 3.6	18	68	97	<	5	21	821	34	49	4	2	<	0.31	1.54	3.64	0.58	0.05	0.02	0.13	
RQFOIS19	P 0.5	31	44	570	<	<	< 9	<	<	< 6.8	17	79	83	<	5	18	2019	8	95	2	2	<	0.21	6.34	3.94	3.45	0.04	0.02	0.09	
RQFOIS20	P 0.4	42	43	538	<	<	< 9	<	<	< 2.8	15	61	106	<	5	21	691	27	58	5	2	<	0.27	1.92	3.30	0.76	0.04	0.01	0.12	
RQFOIS21	P 0.4	41	45	431	<	<	< 11	<	<	< 2.3	15	58	106	<	5	21	668	20	65	6	2	<	0.28	2.17	3.25	0.87	0.05	0.02	0.13	
RQFOIS22	P 0.1	23	37	12797	<	<	< 4	<	<	0.1m	72	224	130	<	2	32	4370	292	58	13	<	<	0.38	0.74	23%	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.04	
RQFOIS23	P 0.5	43	47	983	<	5	< 11	<	<	< 5.8	26	95	145	<	5	22	2186	25	60	4	2	<	0.28	1.96	4.39	0.81	0.05	0.02	0.12	
RQFOIS24	P 0.2	24	33	295	<	<	< 9	<	<	< 1.4	14	33	158	<	5	10	1340	48	57	3	2	<	0.37	1.94	3.36	0.54	0.06	0.02	0.09	
RQFOIS25	P 0.2	27	38	496	<	<	< 10	<	<	< 3.2	17	49	153	<	4	12	1808	52	54	4	1	<	0.31	1.84	3.71	0.56	0.06	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS26	P 0.3	45	35	274	<	<	< 4	<	<	< 0.6	11	34	316	<	5	16	224	20	16	3	1	<	0.37	0.36	2.87	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.12	
RQFOIS27	P 0.4	34	41	339	<	<	< 7	<	<	< 2.7	11	32	285	<	5	28	504	15	22	2	1	<	0.44	0.73	3.08	0.21	0.09	0.02	0.13	
RQFOIS28	P 0.6	45	76	514	<	<	< 6	<	<	< 2.6	10	44	462	<	6	17	596	11	34	2	1	<	0.33	5.10	2.79	2.78	0.07	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS29	P 0.5	37	68	436	<	<	< 6	<	<	< 1.4	10	39	432	<	6	17	526	10	33	2	1	<	0.31	6.64	2.87	3.76	0.06	0.02	0.08	
RQFOIS30	P 0.4	33	60	268	<	<	< 5	<	<	< 1.2	13	33	303	<	13	31	502	21	57	3	3	0.02	0.55	3.23	2.95	1.36	0.05	0.02	0.12	
RQFOIS31	P 0.4	35	56	298	<	<	< 6	<	<	< 1.7	12	40	403	<	8	21	543	12	51	2	2	<	0.39	4.60	2.86	2.19	0.07	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS32	P 0.4	27	57	333	<	<	< 5	<	<	< 0.4	10	32	509	<	6	19	556	13	34	2	1	<	0.35	5.13	2.84	2.90	0.05	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS33	P 0.4	25	51	257	<	<	< 5	<	<	< 0.5	9	22	349	<	6	18	504	16	28	2	1	<	0.35	5.00	2.55	2.89	0.04	0.02	0.09	
RQFOIS34	P 0.3	25	47	244	<	<	< 5	<	<	< 0.8	9	29	381	<	7	19	507	18	26	2	2	<	0.40	4.08	2.52	2.36	0.04	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS35	P 0.2	23	47	221	<	<	< 5	<	<	< 0.8	9	25	404	<	7	19	461	22	26	2	1	0.01	0.38	3.80	2.49	2.21	0.04	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS36	P 0.2	17	28	314	<	<	< 7	<	<	< 0.6	9	14	118	<	3	9	645	48	15	2	1	<	0.38	0.45	3.43	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS37	P 0.3	44	22	222	<	<	< 8	<	<	< 1.2	12	31	135	<	7	23	505	20	32	1	<	<	0.63	0.31	3.25	0.15	0.10	0.02	0.14	
RQFOIS38	P 0.3	32	39	404	<	<	< 7	<	<	< 2.7	9	20	127	<	4	14	470	34	25	1	1	<	0.46	0.52	3.49	0.16	0.08	0.02	0.12	
RQFOIS39	P 0.1	26	28	440	<	<	< 9	<	<	< 6.4	10	31	112	<	6	29	519	40	19	1	<	<	0.48	0.36	3.44	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.11	
RQFOIS40	P 0.3	24	30	647	<	<	< 10	<	<	< 9.5	10	41	121	<	6	36	592	36	22	1	1	<	0.52	0.52	3.29	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.12	
RQFOIS41	P 0.3	30	36	842	<	<	< 14	<	<	< 7.9	11	49	144	<	5	39	704	33	28	1	1	<	0.55	0.45	3.41	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.11	
RQFOIS42	P 0.3	17	43	351	<	<	< 7	<	<	< 1.8	8	15	108	<	3	14	344	76	18	1	1	<	0.49	0.61	3.11	0.16	0.06	0.02	0.11	
RQFOIS43	P 0.2	18	32	335	<	<	< 7	<	<	< 1.0	8	20	93	<	4	16	354	53	16	1	1	<	0.40	0.39	2.70	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS44	P 0.3	22	38	492	<	<	< 8	<	<	< 4.6	10	29	162	<	4	22	587	40	22	2	1	<	0.67	0.69	3.41	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.14	
RQFOIS45	P 0.2	23	32	641	<	<	< 11	<	<	< 5.4	8	39	106	<	6	35	417	39	19	1	1	0.01	0.53	0.41	2.91	0.18	0.05	0.02	0.09	
RQFOIS47	P 0.3	25	36	1021	<	<	< 13	<	<	< 10.4	10	62	108	<	6	35	455	37	22	1	1	0.01	0.54	0.46	3.12	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS48	P 0.3	26	36	872	<	<	< 12	<	<	< 7.5	10	50	138	<	7	28	451	38	32	1	1	0.01	0.62	0.86	3.22	0.25	0.06	0.02	0.10	
RQFOIS49	P <	23	19	275	<	<	< 6	<	<	< 2.8	11	29	92	<	9	22	431	25	103	2	3	0.01	0.62	4.67	2.56	0.43	0.04	0.02	0.11	
RQFOIS50	P 0.1	27	38	170	<	<	< 4	<	<	< 0.9	15	26	149	<	14	28	462	31	40	2	2	0.03	1.08	1.31	2.44	0.76	0.10	0.02	0.12	
RQFOIS51	P 0.1	24	49	186	<	<	< 6	<	<	< 0.5	21	38	157	5	19	36	572	46	27	2	3	0.03	1.46	0.69	3.24	0.81	0.11	0.02	0.13	
RQFOIS52	P 0.1	29	38	207	<	<	< 5	<	<	< 1.2	14	33	132	<	19	27	603	33	82	2	3	0.02	0.97	4.02	3.10	0.96	0.09	0.02	0.11	
RQFOIS53	P 0.1	24	29	116	<	<	< 4	<	<	<	12	29	96	<	18	23	678	50	115	4	2	0.03	0.81	5.91	2.86	0.90	0.07	0.02	0.15	
RQFOIS54	P 1.4	180	220	1960	<	<	< 17	<	<	< 9.3	10	26	283	<	3	5	2573	337	15	4	1	<	1.22	0.16	6.24	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.06	
RQFOIS55	P 0.5	23	87	240	<	<	< 10	<	<	<	6	8	806	<	4	9	735	59	9	2	1	<	0.59	0.17	4.04	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.07	
RQFOIS56	P 1.2	120	173	1273	<	<	< 17	<	<	< 3.8	5	10	476	<	3	5	794	312	9	3	2	<	1.25	0.11	5.25	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.06	

Min Limit 0.1 1 2 1 5 5 3 1 10 2 0.1 1 1 2 5 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

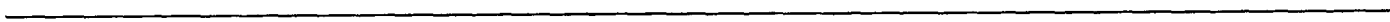
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Method ICP

—=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample P=PuIp

Appendix IV

Rock Sample Descriptions



ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

denotes type sample for staining

MELT PROPERTY

CDM01R01 ROCK/IN SITU

str. sil'd felsic tuff; 10-15% f.gr. diss. pyrite with str. pervasive pyrite flood giving rock distinct grey colour;

CDM01R02 ROCK/IN SITU

alteration zone; well developed yellow-orange-grey-white weathering crust; str. sulphur smell on fresh surface; rock is possibly pyritic rhyolite?; alteration covers 2m x 25m zone;

CDM01R03 ROCK/IN SITU

massive pyrite – pervasive pyrite replacement; conformable? 5m x 1.5 m lens; pyrite is both fine flood and coarse xtals;

CDM01R04 ROCK/IN SITU

str. weathered sil'd felsic tuff with 5-10% f.grained, coarsely diss. pyrite +/- sphalerite +/- galena; weak remnant boxwork texture;

CDM01R05 ROCK/IN SITU

black weathering product material – clay alteration;

CDM01R06 ROCK/IN SITU

dark grey str. sil'd fine grained pyritic volcanic; weathering surface is yellow to orange w vuggy to uneven texture suggesting volcanoclastic or fragmental rocks; hand specimen more massive-homogenous; 3-5% visible f.gr. pyrite; distinct sulphur smell on fresh surface; weakly developed qtz-carb microveins;

CDM01R07 ROCK/IN SITU

same loc'n as R06; f.gr. dark grey, str. altered frosted looking volcanic; looks crudely stratiform; 30% white qtz. repl.-microveining; large vugs on surface, possibly after clasts; 10% fine acicular white mineral-qtz?; 5% diss. pyrite; distinct sulphur smell on fresh surface;

CDM01R08 ROCK/IN SITU

showing area; fragmental? volcanic? variable sized angular clasts in v.f. gr. matrix; rusty weathering surface; some pyrite clasts; unit is crudely bedded but appears to be discordant; min'zn possibly remobilized clast or fragment;

CDM01R09 ROCK/IN SITU

showing area; dk. grey-black f. gr. mudstone; sil'd; cut by rusty qtz +/- carb. boxwork;

CDM01R10 ROCK/FLOAT

showing area; barite; single piece in gully 5m from showing; 5% diss. pyrite;

CDM01R11 ROCK/IN SITU

str. altered vertically dipping volc. fragmental zone 10m wide x 10m vertical; truncates sharply against regular bedding above;

CDM01R12 ROCK/IN SITU

fragmental; fine to coarse to med. sized elongate frags. subrounded to subangular, occ. boudined clasts in dk. grey f. gr. argillite? matrix; med. yellow-orange weathering stain; poss. sericite alt'n along fracture-bedding planes; 100/80N

CDM01R13 ROCK/IN SITU

dk. grey fine gr. sil'd volcanic?; distinct yellow weathering stain "trachyte" looking; 3-5% f.diss. pyrite;

CDM01R14 ROCK/FLOAT/SUBCROP

dark grey fine grained volcanic; "trachyte" type yellow alt'n; 25% f. gr. f. diss. pyrite; weak to moderate fragmental ghosts; elongate vugs w soft white-green creamy mineral on inner rims;

CDM01R15 ROCK/IN SITU

typical of rock here and along ridge; pale green to pale purple(wthr) fine grained tuff; well dev. mm width qtz +/- carb(ank) +/- manganese stain veins-gashes 162/68E; generally blocky well bedded unit; bedding difficult to measure here poss. 180/18E;

CDM01R16 ROCK/IN SITU

pale green fine grained volcanic; rare "ghost" clasts w frosted alt'n texture; mod. sil'd-altered; 3-4% f. diss. pyrite; distinct rusty weathering surface;

CDM01R17 ROCK/IN SITU

med. green-grey fine gr. volc -tuff?; 15% f. gr. v. fine diss. pyrite-pyrite flood: o/c is v. rusty with long downhill gossan train;

CDM01R18 ROCK/IN SITU

v. rusty gully; med. grey-green f. gr. volcanic; rusty weathering surface; 15% diss. pyrite;

CDM01R19 ROCK/IN SITU

massive pyrite w 10% qtz; poss. vein p'll to gully @ 235/vertical; 2m x 30cm where exposed;

CDM01R20 ROCK/IN SITU

debris flow-lapillae; baseball sized pillows-bombs in fine grained pyritic matrix; tr. galena in places; rusty weathering; est. zone 30m wide, trending E-W; sharp contact w underlying blocky tuff unit;

CDM01R21 ROCK/IN SITU

fragmental-lapillae; fine grained pale green-grey matrix w 15% round amygdules healed w qtz. rusty carb. +/- pyrite, cpy.; bedding? 034/20 SE;

BRM01R01 ROCK/FLOAT

rusty volcanic; 2% diss. pyrite;

BRM01R02 ROCK/FLOAT

rusty volcanic; 2% diss. pyrite;

MJC01R01 ROCK/FLOAT

rusty volcanic; med green, fine grained; from within larger rusty zone; 2% diss. pyrite;

RQM01R22 ROCK/FLOAT
lapilli tuff w diss. pyrite;

FIRE(Chzerpnough) and ICE(BNOB) PROPERTIES

CDF01R01 ROCK/FLOAT
knotted qtz. with fine purple metallic mineral-mang? sph.?

CDF01R02 ROCK/FLOAT
big boulders; mass.-semi massive fine grained pyrite vein? layer? in str. sil'd - qtz. flooded v. f. gr. qtzite?
texture suggests non vein type; 5% f. diss. pyrite in matrix;

CDF01R03 ROCK/ FLOAT
str. sil'd - qtz. flooded tuff; some remnant clasts - ghosts; 10% f. gr. diss. pyrite; distinct purple weath.
surface;

CDF01R04 ROCK/ FLOAT
boulder; rusty vesicular tuff; well dev. vuggy textures, poss. smithsonite?

CDF01R05 ROCK/ FLOAT
same loc'n as S47 in creek; rusty sil'd volcanic-tuff?; tr. diss. po +/- pyrite;

CDF01R06 ROCK/IN SITU
grey sericitic phyllite w 3% bull qtz.;

CDF01R07 ROCK/IN SITU
pale green fine grained sst? sandy tuff?; selective green alt'n mineral - epidote?; 3% f. diss. pyrite; rusty
weath. surface; 330/22NE;

CDF01R08 ROCK/IN SITU
med. grey f. gr. tuff?; surface looks like rusty weath. carbonate, but alas I have no acid; 3% f. diss. pyrite;
o/c is blocky-massive without apparent bedding; mod. dev. qtz+/- carb. veining;

CDF01R09 ROCK/IN SITU
near BRR01; black graphitic-sericitic argillite; 5-8% f. gr. pyrite in diss. and crude bands; abundant o/c
scale white to rusty qtz. veins cm-10cm wide; local qtz. vn. stockwork; bedding 082/48S;

CDF01R10 ROCK/FLOAT
abundant heavily pyritized trachyte float;

CDFH01 ROCK/IN SITU
dark grey f. grained clastic, poss. dol; med. bedded 310/20NE; mm scale bedding p'll qtz +/- carb lamellae
- veining +/- x-cutting mm qtz. stockwork; weak rusty weathering surface;

CDFH02, 03 FLOAT
fossils H02 colonial coral; H03 solitary stromatoporoid

CDF01R11 ROCK/FLOAT
rusty, str. mang. alt'n; poss. fault gouge; tr. diss. ga; host is dol;

CDF01R12 ROCK/FLOAT
in hole @ LINE BL5 7+50; qtz. breccia w green f. gr. felsic volc. frags;

CDF01R13 ROCK/FLOAT/SUBCROP
CDFH04
N.side of ridge; pale green tuff; rusty weathering; fine gr.; tr. diss. pyrite;

CDF01R14 ROCK/IN SITU
CDFH05
S. side of ridge; dk. grey to black f. grained silicified argillite-siltstone; clean, homogenous; o/c is medium bedded but not measurable;

CDF01R15 ROCK/FLOAT
CDFH06
same loc'n as R14; black, thin bedded, sil'd, f. gr sericitic phyllite; poss. weakly graphitic; more typical of talus here;

CDF01R16 ROCK/RUBBLE/TALUS
sericitic, black phyllite w 15% qtz veining; well dev. bright orange rusty gossan internal to rock, poss. after pyrite;

CDF01R17 ROCK/IN SITU
CDFH07
pale grey dolomite; tr. diss. pyrite; local qtz vein stockwork;

CDFH08 ROCK/IN SITU
overlying dolomite immediately above tuff horizon;

CDF01R18 ROCK/IN SITU
CDFH09
underlying tuff unit;

CDF01R19 ROCK/IN SITU
prominent knob in area of RQ anomalous drainage; fine grained, pale green-grey volcanic; sil'd w frosted "ghost" lapilli; rusty weathering spotting - ank?;

CDF01R20 ROCK/IN SITU
CDH10
5m below R19; felsic volcanic; med. brn. fine grained tuff w 5% med. sized mafic frags; 15% qtz, tr. diss. pyrite; o/c is rusty weathering; fol'n 15/54E

CDF01R21 ROCK/IN SITU
same as R20 essentially; 1% diss. pyrite; more rusty weathered clasts; well dev. bull qtz vein swarms here along 026/60W fol'n;

CDF01R22 ROCK/IN SITU

CDH11

bleached felsic volcanic; fine grained, lapilli ghosts; no vis. sulphides;

CDF01R23 ROCK/IN SITU

CDH12

pyritic tuff; med. green, fine grained; 5% small frags; poss. chloritized; up to 10% pyrite as fine diss. and fine to med. cubic. xtals;

CDF01R24 ROCK/IN SITU

CDH13

10m below R23; pale bleached felsic tuff; rusty weathering on fractures; talc on weathering surface; 10% qtz frags;

CDH14 ROCK/IN SITU

syenite; fine grained, rusty weathering; looks discordant but it's not; continues in o/c below ridge, buried around ridge nose;

CDF01R25 ROCK/IN SITU

CDH15

fine grained, almost sandy, pink-brn volcanic; 10% med. to small elongate frags; o/c scale fold deformation here; no obvious bedding;

CDF01R26 ROCK/IN SITU

CDH16

rusty weathering med. grained intrusive; dyke?

CDH17 ROCK/IN SITU

syenite;

CDH18 ROCK/IN SITU

black sericitic-graphitic? phyllite; grey weathering surface; 153/40SW

CDF01R27 ROCK/IN SITU

CDH19

thin laminated, crenulated green to rusty purple-orange fine grained volcanic tuff?; bedding/lamination 104/24S

CDH20 ROCK/IN SITU

grey phyllite; sericitic; str. fol'n; platy weathering;

CDH21 ROCK/IN SITU

big blocky volcanic; 088/20S; pale green-brown, fine grained; v. crude bedding on hand specimen scale; poss. reworked tuff;

CDF01R28 ROCK/IN SITU

bedding p'll-conformable alt'n/sulphide layer; thin laminated, str. weathered 5-20cm thick unit \approx cm scale qtz lamellae+/- f.gr. massive pyrite layers-boudins-lenses; distinct yellow-white weathering rind; f. grained

thin volcanics included in package;

CDF01R29 ROCK/IN SITU

white to grey to rusty qtz w tr. diss. pyrite; 10-15cm thick unit, poss. same horizon as R28;

CDF01R30 ROCK/BOULDER

giant boulder in creek; grey phyllite w 0.5-1.5m qtz and massive pyrite lens-bedding layer; probably rotated out of wall here, poss. same horizon as R28; more massive pyrite est. 40%;

CDF01R31 ROCK/IN SITU

trachyte zone; med. grey fine grained volcanic (fine ash tuff?); w 15% fine pyrite flood +/- 5% f. to med cubic pyrite xtals; pale green mineral on some surfaces, poss. epidote; zone appears discordant, podiform; exposed over 0.5 x 10 m, disappears into alluvium in banks of creek; well developed fol'n @ 300/50W poss. p'll to "trachyte" zone contacts;

CDF01R32 ROCK/IN SITU

CDH22

same area; fine grained tuff w 10-15% rounded elongate amygdules healed w qtz +/- bright green mineral; 3-5% f. gr pyrite; looks like discrete unit within tuffs;

CDH23 ROCK/IN SITU

cm. width distinctive weathering beds? poss. thin intrusive dykes; bedding here 330/40SW; looks like thin regular fine sediment influx;

CDH24 ROCK/IN SITU

med. grained green to rusty orange volcanic; 10% dark green irregular shaped shards/fragments, poss. chloritized; 15% qtz; tr. diss. pyrite; o/c here is orange to rusty weathering;

CDH25 ROCK/IN SITU

visually distinct unit, stands out like a dog's balls; fragmental or tuff; well consolidated but not well cemented; thin laminated to thin bedded to thin foliated; grey with med to lge rusty elongate p'll to bedding fragments up to 10cm x 30cm; 20% qtz; 194/15E; appears to sit stratigraphically above syenite, below thicker volcanics above up to ridge;

CDF01R33 ROCK/IN SITU

CDH26

top of tuff section; str. altered yellow to orange weathering stain; R33 is thin phyllitic sericite altered tuff; grey to yellow weathering stain; 15% diss. pyrite; H26 is hw rock; more massive pale green fine grained unit; 2-3% f. diss. pyrite along fractures; tr. diss. po;

CDF01R34 ROCK/IN SITU

rusty outcrop; thin bedded ? phyllitic volcanics; distinct yellow weathering surface; well developed fol'n @ 303/75S; pale green fine grained tuff; rare small dark frags; 5% f. diss. pyrite;

CDH27 ROCK/IN SITU

black argillite;

CDH28 ROCK/IN SITU
rusty felsic volcanics;

CDF01R35 ROCK/FLOAT
rusty fault gouge?; mm qtz veins; vuggy boxwork texture; abundant float here;

CDF01R36 ROCK/IN SITU
CDH29
dolomite? with diss. po and galena;

CDF01R37 ROCK/TALUS
CDH30
talus slope intrusive?; fine grained grey; 25% qtz, 15% mafics, 5% rusty clasts? or altn of primary minerals
poss. biot; 2-3% f. diss. pyrite, poss tr. sph;

CDF01R38 ROCK/IN SITU
cm width rusty yellow pyrite veins @ 122/74N; matrix is vuggy qtz; 5-6% diss. pyrite;

CDH31 ROCK/IN SITU
well developed qtz vein stockwork leaves prominent boxwork texture on o/c scale; poss. chilled flow;

CDH32 ROCK/IN SITU
dust tuff; v. f. gr. – aphanitic; looks like qtzite; bedding thin, regular 358/22E

CDF01R39 ROCK/TALUS
CDH33
black arg. – shale; well dev. fabric 032/54S; fine gr; local f. diss. pyrite;

CDH34 ROCK/IN SITU
fine grained, pale green volcanic;

CDH35 ROCK/IN SITU
grey brn tuff; fine grained, rusty rags; o/c small at bottom of talus slope of similar material;

CDH36 ROCK/FLOAT
thin bedded black sil'd mudstone? siltstone?;

CDH37 ROCK/FLOAT
rubble in rusty area; intrusive?; med. grained mafic porphyry; sim. to H30;

CDF01R40 ROCK/ IN SITU
CDH38
pale grey-brn fine grained volcanic; 076/20N; med. bedded; small rusty grains-spots; tr. diss. pyrite;

FBR01R01 ROCK/IN SITU
rusty felsic volcanics;

FBR01R02 ROCK/IN SITU

pyritic unit seen by C. Greig; conformable? diss. pyrite layers is fine grained felsic volcanic;

RQF01R17 ROCK/FLOAT

grey tuff w 20% crs euhedral pyrite;

RQF01R18 ROCK/FLOAT

fault breccia? crse fragmental tuff?; 10% v. f. gr. diss. pyrite in crse patches;

CG01R01 ROCK/IN SITU

vein and vein-breccia, with Fe-cb, and local quartz and barite +/- pyrite and rare(?) chalcopyrite

CG01R02 ROCK/IN SITU

very fine-grained siliceous sedimentary rocks; rusty weathering (at least locally), with <1% extremely fine-grained disseminated pyrite

CG01R03 ROCK/IN SITU

quartz vein, with heavy limonite and Mn-oxide, and local chlorite; broad halo (in float) of Fe-cb alteration

CG01R04 ROCK/IN SITU

0.5m thick, bedding-parallel bull quartz vein

CG01R05 ROCK/FLOAT

rare barite(?) vein float with minor pyrite

CG01R06 ROCK/FLOAT

isolated cm-scale float of massive galena

CG01R07 ROCK/FLOAT

head of float train of limonitic material

CG01R08 ROCK/ IN SITU

blocky, relatively massive siliceous black cherty rocks within enveloping siliceous phyllitic argillite

CG01R09 ROCK/ IN SITU

isolated irregular m-scale mass of pyritic siliceous "yellow trachyte"--intrusive or a siliceous mud(??)

CG01R10 ROCK/ IN SITU

poorly exposed, medium grey, foliated fine-grained clastic/tuffaceous rocks with <3% disseminated pyrite

CG01R11 ROCK/ IN SITU

discordant quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of fine lapilli tuff

CG01R12 ROCK/ IN SITU

quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of fine lapilli tuff, with common boxwork

CG01R13 ROCK/ IN SITU

quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of fine lapilli tuff, with local 0.5 cm by 5 cm pod or lens of semi-massive pyrite spatially associated with qz-cb-chl vein

CG01R14 ROCK/ IN SITU

quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of fine lapilli tuff, with local discontinuous semi-massive pyrite layers up to 2 cm thick

CG01R15 ROCK/ IN SITU

quartz-Fe cb-sphalerite(?) veins in massive flow/sill

CG01R16 ROCK/ IN SITU

intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of lapilli tuff along diorite sill(?) contact

CG01R17 ROCK/ IN SITU

intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of lapilli tuff along diorite sill(?) contact

CG01R18 ROCK/ IN SITU

intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of lapilli tuff

CG01R19 ROCK/ IN SITU

intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of lapilli tuff

CG01R20 ROCK/ FLOAT

heavily pyritized dark grey lapilli tuff (semi-massive pyrite)

CG01R21 ROCK/ FLOAT

heavily pyritized dark grey lapilli tuff (semi-massive pyrite)

CG01R22 ROCK/ IN SITU

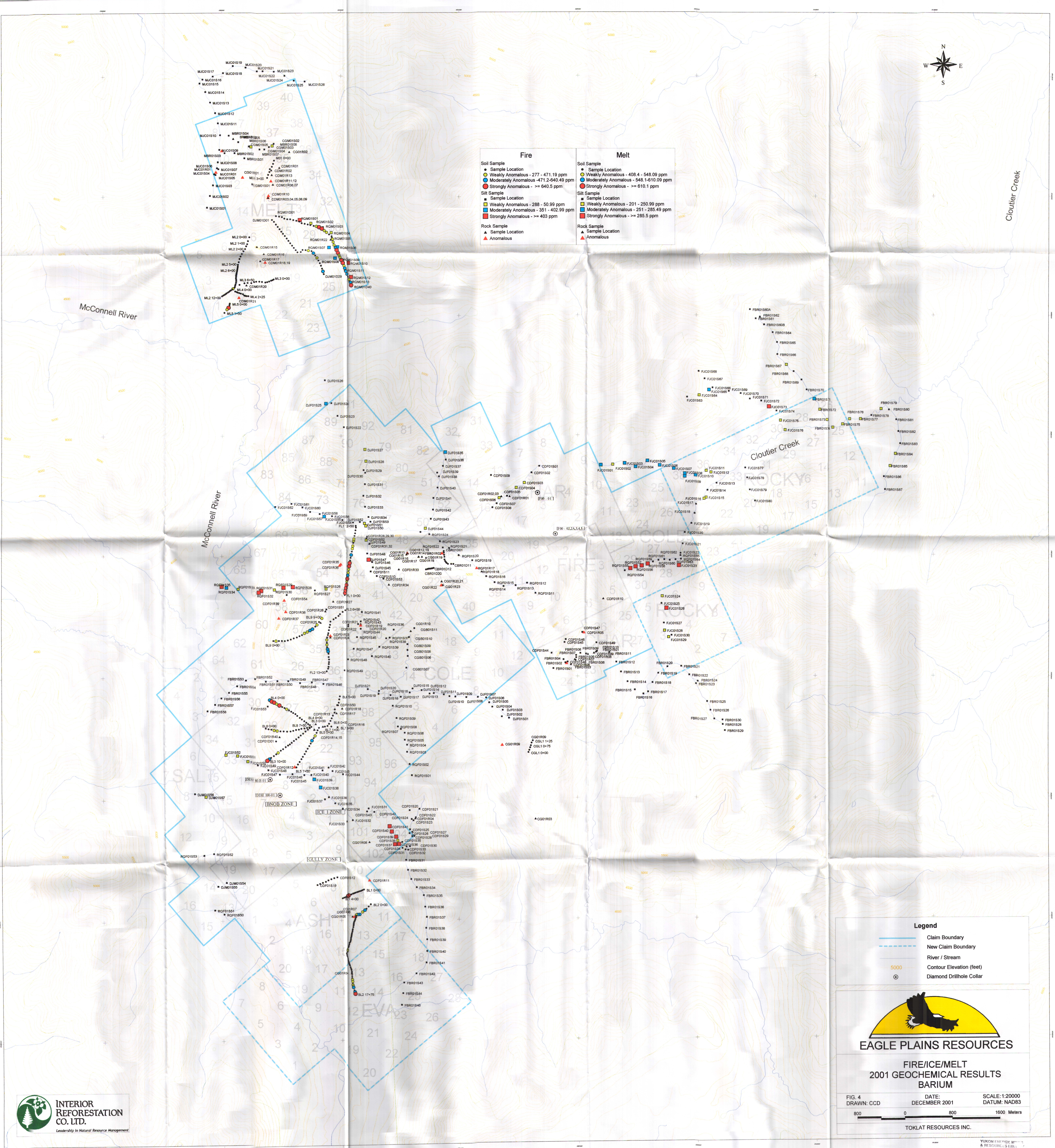
pyritic or pyritized fine-grained clastic rocks or dust tuff

CG01R23 ROCK/ IN SITU

white oxide coated tuffaceous phyllitic argillite



Fire		Melt	
●	Sample Location	●	Sample Location
○	Weakly Anomalous - 277 - 471.19 ppm	○	Weakly Anomalous - 408.4 - 548.09 ppm
○	Moderately Anomalous - 471.2-640.49 ppm	○	Moderately Anomalous - 548.1-610.09 ppm
○	Strongly Anomalous - >= 640.5 ppm	○	Strongly Anomalous - >= 610.1 ppm
■	Silt Sample Location	■	Silt Sample Location
■	Weakly Anomalous - 288 - 50.99 ppm	■	Weakly Anomalous - 201 - 250.99 ppm
■	Moderately Anomalous - 351 - 402.99 ppm	■	Moderately Anomalous - 251 - 285.49 ppm
■	Strongly Anomalous - >= 403 ppm	■	Strongly Anomalous - >= 285.5 ppm
▲	Rock Sample Location	▲	Rock Sample Location
▲	Anomalous	▲	Anomalous



Legend

- Claim Boundary
- New Claim Boundary
- River / Stream
- Contour Elevation (feet)
- Diamond Drillhole Collar

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES

**FIRE/ICE/MELT
2001 GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
BARIUM**

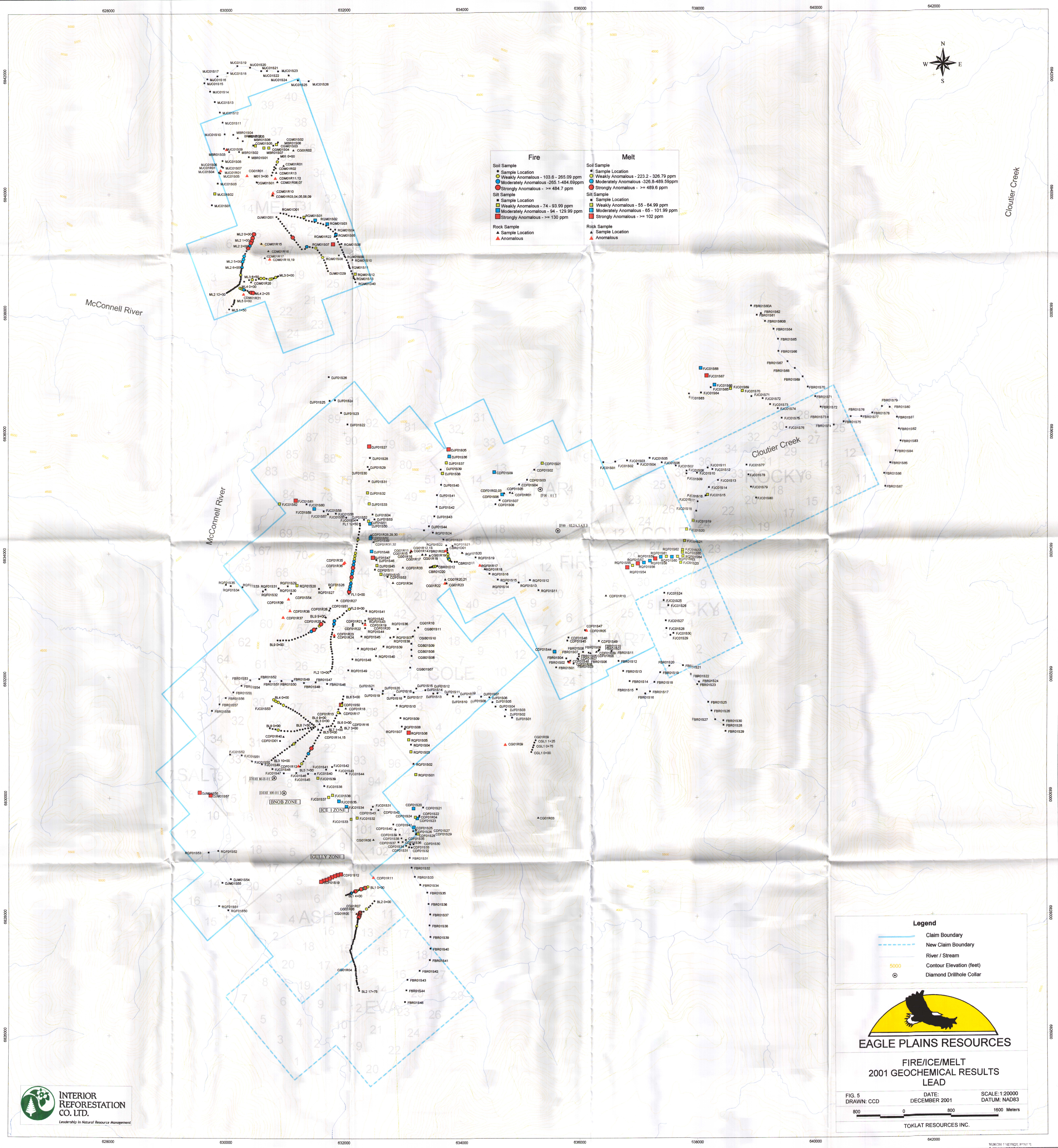
FIG. 4 DRAWN: CCD DATE: DECEMBER 2001 SCALE: 1:20000
 DATUM: NAD83

800 0 800 1600 Meters

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.



Fire		Melt	
●	Sample Location	●	Sample Location
○	Weakly Anomalous - 103.6 - 265.09 ppm	○	Weakly Anomalous - 223.2 - 326.79 ppm
○	Moderately Anomalous - 265.1 - 484.69 ppm	○	Moderately Anomalous - 326.8 - 489.59 ppm
○	Strongly Anomalous - >= 484.7 ppm	○	Strongly Anomalous - >= 489.6 ppm
■	Silt Sample	■	Silt Sample
■	Sample Location	■	Sample Location
■	Weakly Anomalous - 74 - 93.99 ppm	■	Weakly Anomalous - 55 - 64.99 ppm
■	Moderately Anomalous - 94 - 129.99 ppm	■	Moderately Anomalous - 65 - 101.99 ppm
■	Strongly Anomalous - >= 130 ppm	■	Strongly Anomalous - >= 102 ppm
▲	Rock Sample	▲	Rock Sample
▲	Sample Location	▲	Sample Location
▲	Anomalous	▲	Anomalous



Legend

- Claim Boundary
- New Claim Boundary
- River / Stream
- Contour Elevation (feet)
- Diamond Drillhole Collar



EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES

**FIRE/ICE/MELT
2001 GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
LEAD**

FIG. 5
DRAWN: CCD DATE: DECEMBER 2001 SCALE: 1:20000
DATUM: NAD83

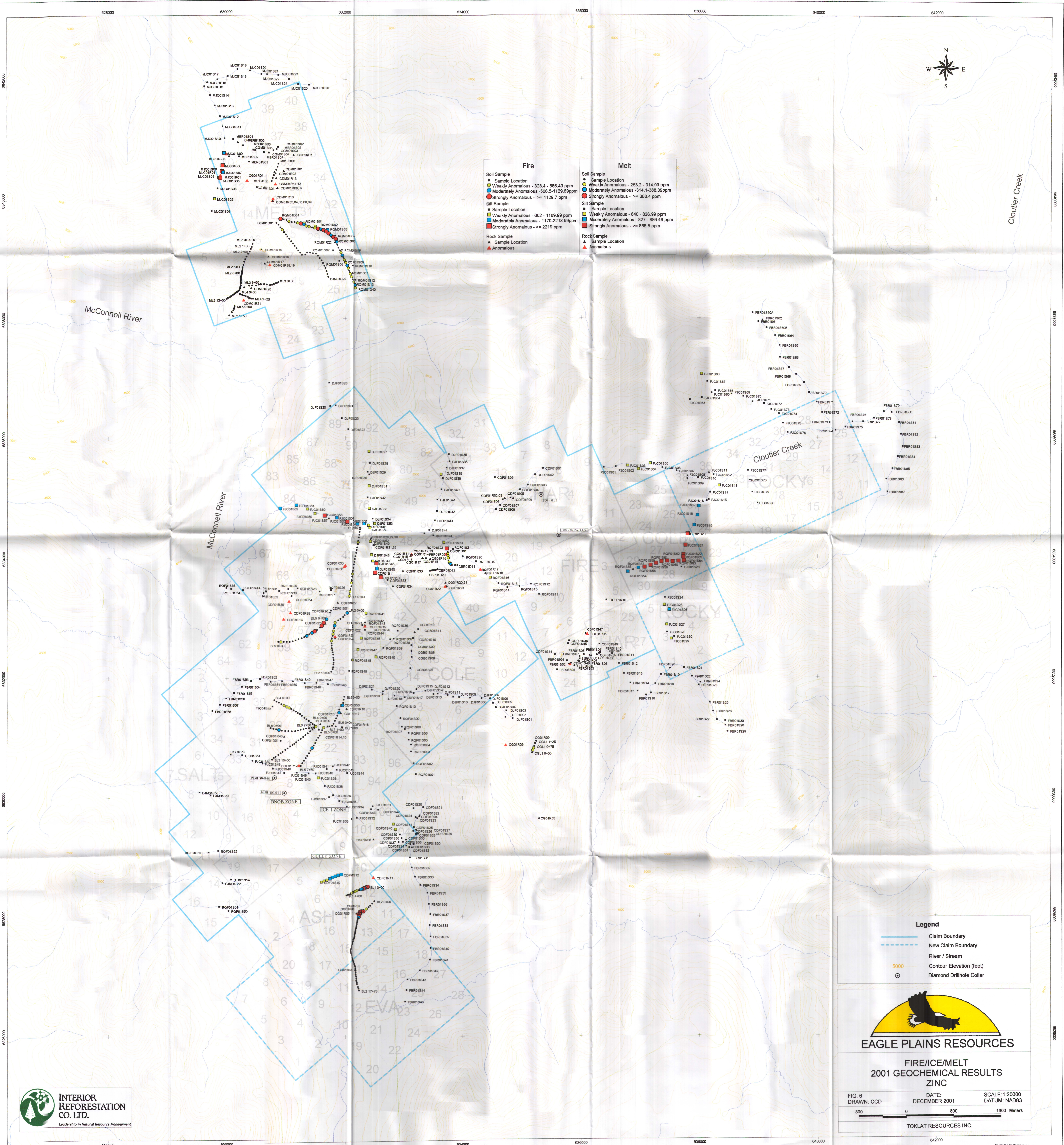


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Fire		Melt	
Soil Sample	Rock Sample	Soil Sample	Rock Sample
● Sample Location	▲ Sample Location	● Sample Location	▲ Sample Location
○ Weakly Anomalous - 328.4 - 566.49 ppm	○ Weakly Anomalous - 602 - 1169.99 ppm	○ Weakly Anomalous - 253.2 - 314.09 ppm	○ Weakly Anomalous - 640 - 826.99 ppm
○ Moderately Anomalous - 566.5 - 1129.99 ppm	○ Moderately Anomalous - 1170 - 2218.99 ppm	○ Moderately Anomalous - 314.1 - 388.39 ppm	○ Moderately Anomalous - 827 - 886.49 ppm
○ Strongly Anomalous - >= 1129.7 ppm	○ Strongly Anomalous - >= 2219 ppm	○ Strongly Anomalous - >= 388.4 ppm	○ Strongly Anomalous - >= 886.5 ppm
Silt Sample		Silt Sample	
■ Sample Location		■ Sample Location	
■ Weakly Anomalous - 602 - 1169.99 ppm		■ Weakly Anomalous - 640 - 826.99 ppm	
■ Moderately Anomalous - 1170 - 2218.99 ppm		■ Moderately Anomalous - 827 - 886.49 ppm	
■ Strongly Anomalous - >= 2219 ppm		■ Strongly Anomalous - >= 886.5 ppm	
Rock Sample		Rock Sample	
▲ Sample Location		▲ Sample Location	
▲ Anomalous		▲ Anomalous	



Legend	
	Claim Boundary
	New Claim Boundary
	River / Stream
	Contour Elevation (feet)
	Diamond Drillhole Collar

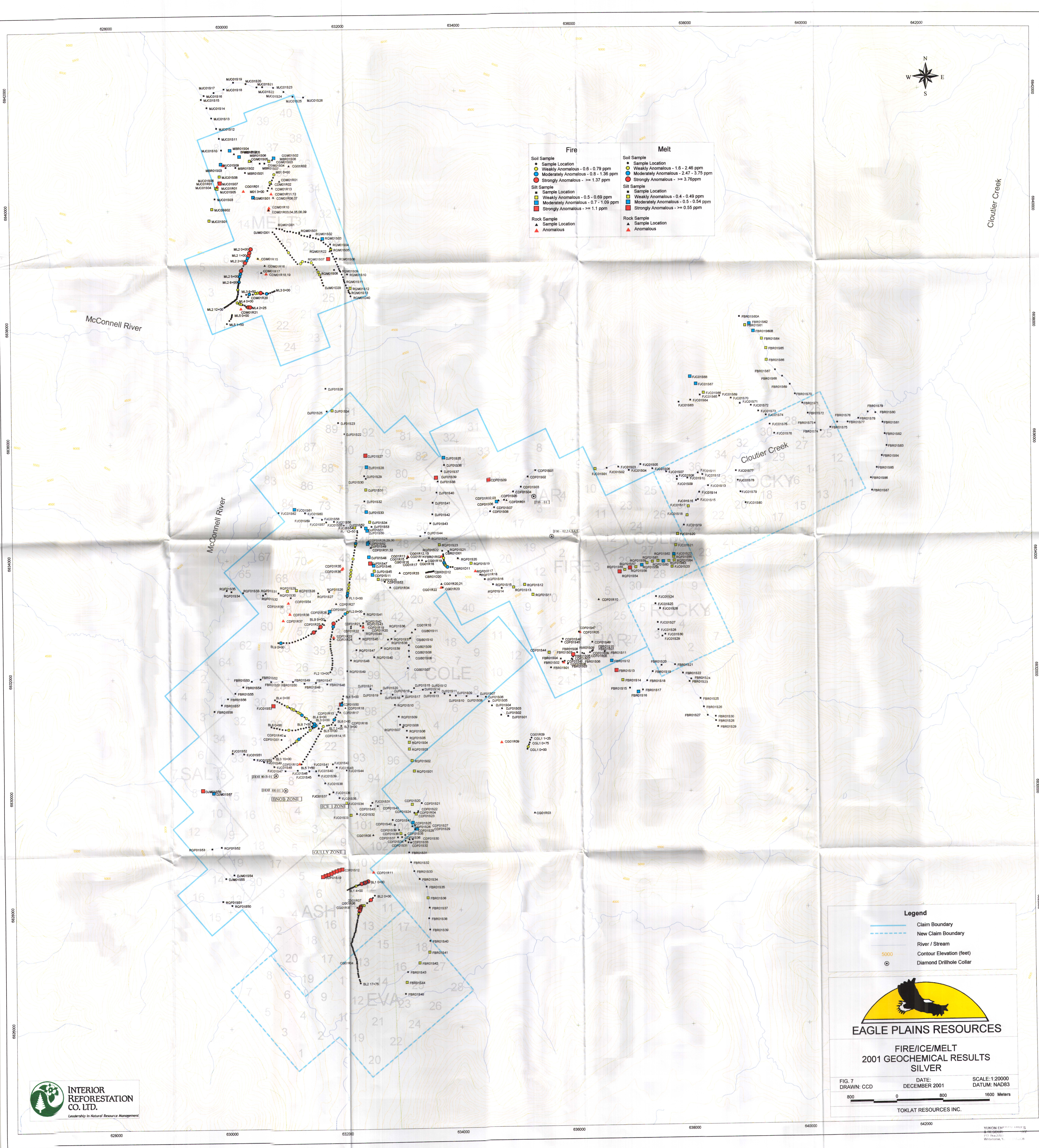
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES

**FIRE/ICE/MELT
2001 GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
ZINC**

FIG. 6 DRAWN: CCD DATE: DECEMBER 2001 SCALE: 1:20000
 DATUM: NAD83

800 0 800 1600 Meters

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.



Fire		Melt	
●	Sample Location	●	Sample Location
○	Weakly Anomalous - 0.6 - 0.79 ppm	○	Weakly Anomalous - 1.6 - 2.40 ppm
○	Moderately Anomalous - 0.8 - 1.30 ppm	○	Moderately Anomalous - 2.47 - 3.75 ppm
○	Strongly Anomalous - >= 1.37 ppm	○	Strongly Anomalous - >= 3.76ppm
■	Silt Sample	■	Silt Sample
■	Sample Location	■	Sample Location
■	Weakly Anomalous - 0.5 - 0.69 ppm	■	Weakly Anomalous - 0.4 - 0.49 ppm
■	Moderately Anomalous - 0.7 - 1.09 ppm	■	Moderately Anomalous - 0.5 - 0.54 ppm
■	Strongly Anomalous - >= 1.1 ppm	■	Strongly Anomalous - >= 0.55 ppm
▲	Rock Sample	▲	Rock Sample
▲	Sample Location	▲	Sample Location
▲	Anomalous	▲	Anomalous



Legend	
—	Claim Boundary
- - -	New Claim Boundary
—	River / Stream
5000	Contour Elevation (feet)
○	Diamond Drillhole Collar



EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES
FIRE/ICE/MELT
2001 GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
SILVER

FIG. 7 DRAWN: CCD DATE: DECEMBER 2001 SCALE: 1:20000
 DATUM: NAD83
 800 0 800 1600 Meters
 TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.

