

YEIP
05-043
2005

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

for the

**TARGET EVALUATION 05-043
BLENDE DEPOSIT AREA – FAR EAST ZONE**

Mayo Mining Division, Central Yukon Territory
Mapsheets 106-D-07
Center of Work
Latitude 61° 42' N, Longitude 132°25'W
NTS 7141120 N / 515750 E

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	3
TENURE	5
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	7
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	10
2005 WORK PROGRAM	15
2005 RESULTS	17
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	23
REFERENCES	25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Property Location Map	page 4
Figure 2: Tenure	page 6
Figure 3a: Regional Geology / Survey Boundaries.....	page 8
Figure 3b: Regional Geology Legend	page 9
Figure 4: Property Geology.....	page 11
Figure 5: Far East Zone Geology / Sample Locations	page 16
Figure 6a: Far East Zone Geochemical Results Pb.....	page 18
Figure 6b: Far East Zone Geochemical Results Zn	page 19
Figure 6c: Far East Zone Geochemical Results Cu	page 20
Figure 7: 2005 Gravity Survey.....	page 22

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I:	Statements of Qualifications
Appendix II:	Statement of Expenditures
Appendix III:.....	Analytical Results
Appendix IV:	Rock Sample Descriptions
Appendix V:.....	Photos

SUMMARY

Target Evaluation 05-043 was implemented to evaluate the area surrounding the Far East Zone of Eagle Plains Resources Blende deposit. Work by Eagle Plains in 2004, funded through a YMIP Focused Regional Module, identified anomalous base metal geochemistry as well as a new base metal showing east of the main Blende deposit. The objective of the 2005 work was to better identify and define the geology and mineralization in this area.

The Blende property consists of 100 claims staked under the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act of 1924. The project is 70km from the all-weather highway at the mining town of Elsa which itself is 600km from tidewater at the port of Skagway, Alaska. A winter trail has been constructed to link the property to the established Wind River Trail right-of-way. The claims are administered by the Mayo Mining Recorder and are centered at Latitude 62° 24' N /Longitude 134° 42' W. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

The Blende deposit consists of lead-zinc-silver mineralization within a dolomitic carbonate host. The mineralization is contained in an anastomosing, structurally controlled vein system that has been traced on surface for more than 6km. The mineralized zone can be up to 200m wide and has a vertical extent of at least 600m.

The Blende property has had extensive geochemical, geophysical, geological and trenching programs and a total of 94 diamond drill holes (16499.7 meters - 54130 feet) were completed from 1988 - 1994. Environmental baseline studies were conducted throughout 1990-1991.

Preliminary petrographic, polished section and metallurgical work has been completed on drill core. Academic research has been carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada, the Geological Branch of the Yukon Government, Carleton University and the University of British Columbia.

Systematic diamond drilling has been concentrated in two areas known as the West and East Zones. The West Zone is exposed at the 1800m elevation where it comprises multiple en echelon zones of mineralization with variable southward dip that have an aggregate strike of at least 800 metres from 9+700E-10+500E and are drill tested to a maximum of 300-400 metres down dip. The West Zone remains open both to the west and down dip. The West Zone is estimated to contain an in-situ geological resource of about 15.3Mt of variably oxidized galena-sphalerite-pyrite which grades at 2.14% PbS, 1.09% Pb (non-sulphide), 2.25% ZnS, 0.79% Zn (non-sulphide) and 1.97 opt Ag. The West Zone mineralization is amenable to open pit mining methods. Potential pit designs generated in-house by Billiton Metals Canada suggest that a large portion of the West Zone is accessible at a stripping ratio of about 4.5: 1.

The East Zone is exposed at the 1200-1300m elevation where it comprises one major and several minor zones of mineralization which are defined both along strike and to depth from about 12+450E to 12+900E. Additional geochemical and geophysical anomalies remain untested in rugged terrain east of the known East Zone mineralization (Far East Zone). The East Zone contains an in-situ geological resource of about 4.3Mt of relatively non-oxidized sphalerite-galena-pyrite which grades at 1.12% PbS, 0.19% Pb (non-sulphide), 2.99% ZnS, 0.06% Zn (non-sulphide) and 0.44 opt Ag. The East Zone mineralization is also amenable to open pit mining methods, at a stripping ratio of about 3:1.

Review of past data by Eagle Plains indicates that some of the higher grade mineralization already delineated on the Blende may also be amenable to smaller scale underground mining methods. There is also potential for bonanza grade Keno type silver mineralization that was intersected in a single 1991 drillhole and has never been followed up.

In 2002 Eagle Plains Resources conducted a one day work program which consisted of a property examination by Tim Termuende, P. Geo. The purpose was to assess property infrastructure including road access, core storage, drillsite locations, camp equipment and materials. The examination confirmed that the winter road appeared to be in relatively good condition, the core is securely stored and a number of unused drill pads constructed in the area of the 1991 drilling program remain intact. In 2002 Eagle Plains also acquired all available data from past work programs on the Blende property including programs by Archer Cathro and Billiton Metals Canada. A data compilation using a Geographic Information System was commenced and was expanded upon to form the conclusions for this report.

The 2004 Focused Regional Module 04-072 field program in the Blende area involved prospecting and limited geological mapping in addition to silt and soil geochemical analyses. The target area was the Far East Zone of the Blende deposit. Historic fieldwork had identified the target area, but failed to find an in-situ mineral occurrence. A total of 7 silt samples, 51 soil samples and 15 rock samples were collected within an approximately 4 square kilometer area. Analytical results from the 2004 program indicated anomalous values in the silts, soils and rocks. The program was successful in identifying a new in-situ mineral occurrence (the Shanghai) which led to additional claim staking in the Far East Zone. Further work was recommended including more prospecting in the headwall area of the cirque to locate additional mineralization. The total cost of the 2004 Focused Regional Module was \$20,630.60

2005 work at the Blende project by Eagle Plains involved a 12 day field program under the direction of Robert J. Sharp, P.Geol. and C.C. Downie, P.Geol. Fieldwork included relogging of historical drill core on site, prospecting and sampling in the Far East Zone area, and GPS surveying of some existing drill collars and roads. During the course of the program, the property was visited by Dr. Elizabeth Turner, Laurentian University, and Dr. Sarah Gleeson, University of Alberta. Late in the season, a short helicopter supported gravity survey was completed on part of the property by Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse, YT.

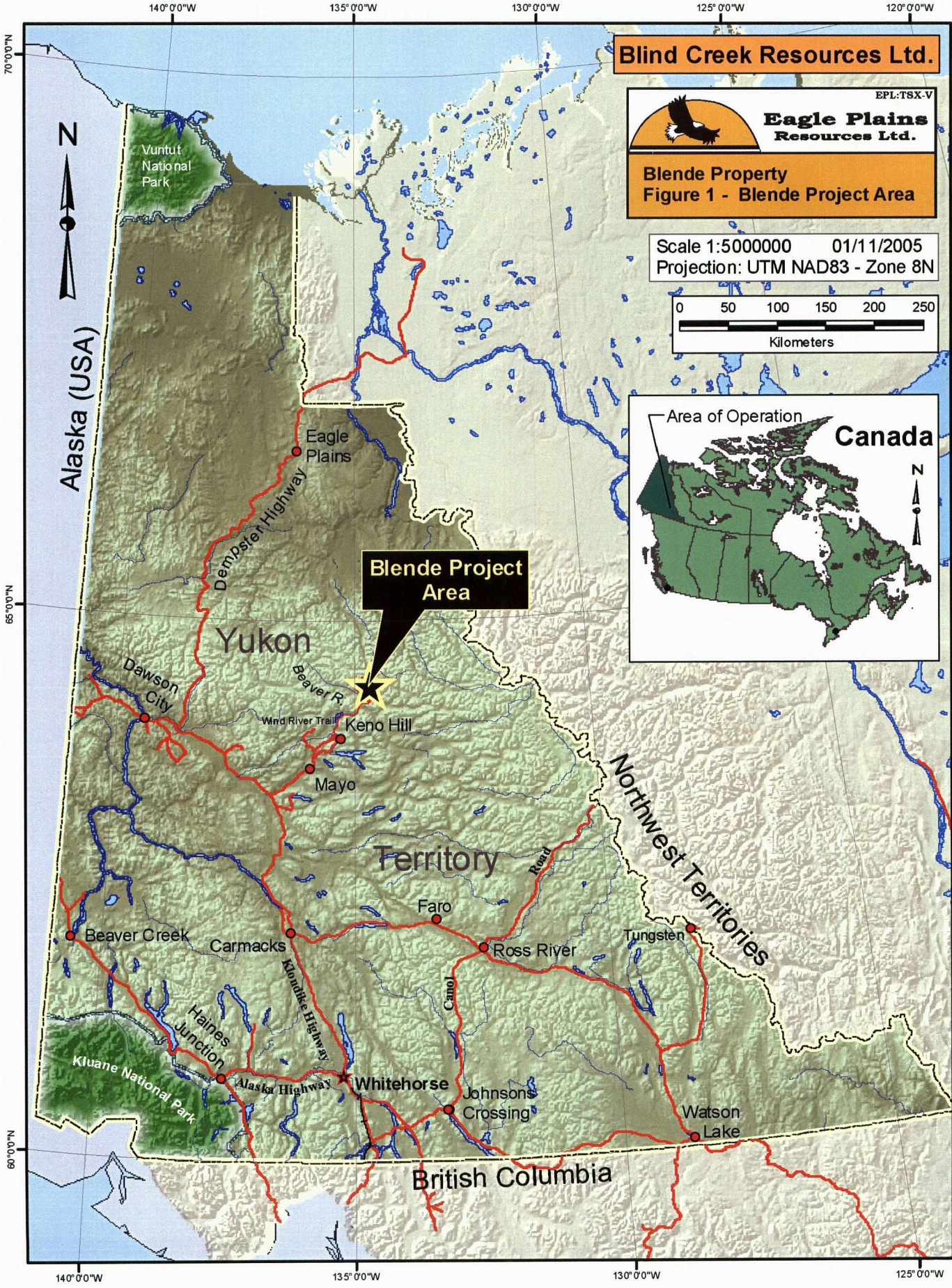
The 2005 program confirmed the potential of the far East Zone to host significant base metal mineralization. The source of the copper mineralization discovered in float during the 2004 program was located and soil geochemistry extended the anomalous horizon to the east. Further work is recommended for the property including more mapping and prospecting to define targets for diamond drill testing.

Eagle Plains Resources expenditures on the Blende property in 2005 were approximately \$180,000.00, with \$31,356.79 allocated to the Far East Zone.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1, following page)

The Target Evaluation 05-043 area of interest is centered on Mount Williams, a prominent peak in the southern Wernecke Mountains which form the divide between the Yukon River watershed to the south and MacKenzie River drainages to the north. Local elevations range from 1130 to 1875 m above sea level.

The project area lies 67 km northeast of the mining community of Elsa and is accessible by helicopter or a 70 km winter trail. The first 60 km of the land route follows the Wind River Trail, an established winter road that joins the government-maintained, all-weather road system at McQuesten Lake, some 20 km northeast of Elsa. Approximately 9 km of four-wheel drive roads were built in 1989 from the camp to the main areas of interest on the property and another 2 km were built in 1990 to provide access to drill sites. Total road distance from Blende to the seaport of Skagway, Alaska is about 729 km which compares favorably with other lead-zinc deposits in the Yukon and Northern B.C. such as: Faro (536 km), Logan (592 km), Hundere (706 km), Tom-Jason (777 km), Howards Pass (978 km), and Cirque (1216 km to the nearest seaport at Prince Rupert, B.C.). An under-utilized hydroelectric dam, which formerly provided power to the United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. operation at Elsa, is located near Mayo, some 110 km by road from the property.



TENURE (Figure 2, following page)

The Blende property consists of 100 claim units staked under the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act of 1924. The property is owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources, subject to a 1% NSR payable to Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, YT.

West, Central, East, and Far East Zone

<u>Claim Names</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Mix 1-16	YC099985-100	March 28, 2008
Trix 1-46	YC 11723-768	April 04, 2007
Trix 47-56	YC32293-302	August 10, 2010
Trax 1-28	YC39822-849	September 21, 2006

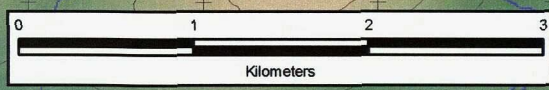
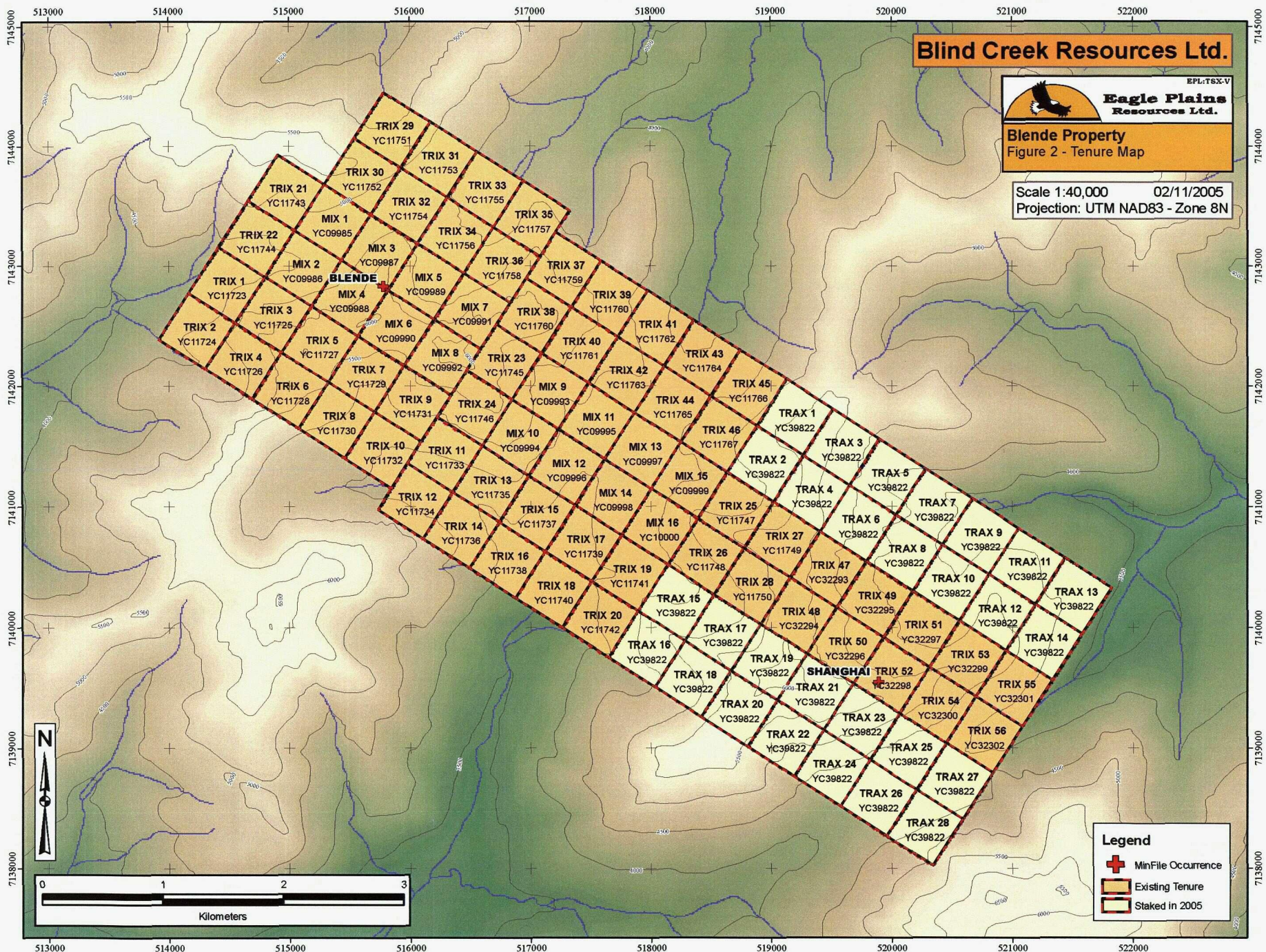
100 claims Approx 2087 hectares

Blind Creek Resources Ltd.



Blende Property Figure 2 - Tenure Map

Scale 1:40,000 02/11/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 8N



Legend

- MinFile Occurrence
- Existing Tenure
- Staked in 2005

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3, following pages)

The Blende area lies immediately north of a regional-scale thrust fault (Kathleen lakes Fault Zone) and is underlain by Middle to late Proterozoic, Beltian - and Windermere-equivalent marine sediments capped by Early Paleozoic Mackenzie Platform strata (Roots, 1990).

The Middle Proterozoic shelf assemblage, known as the Wernecke Supergroup, was deposited during periodic extensional events outboard from an east-west trending continental margin that lay north of the present Wernecke Mountains. Mesozoic thrust and high angle faults displaced the Wernecke Supergroup sediments northward and upward so they are now exposed in an arc extending across the central Yukon from Alaska to the Northwest Territories.

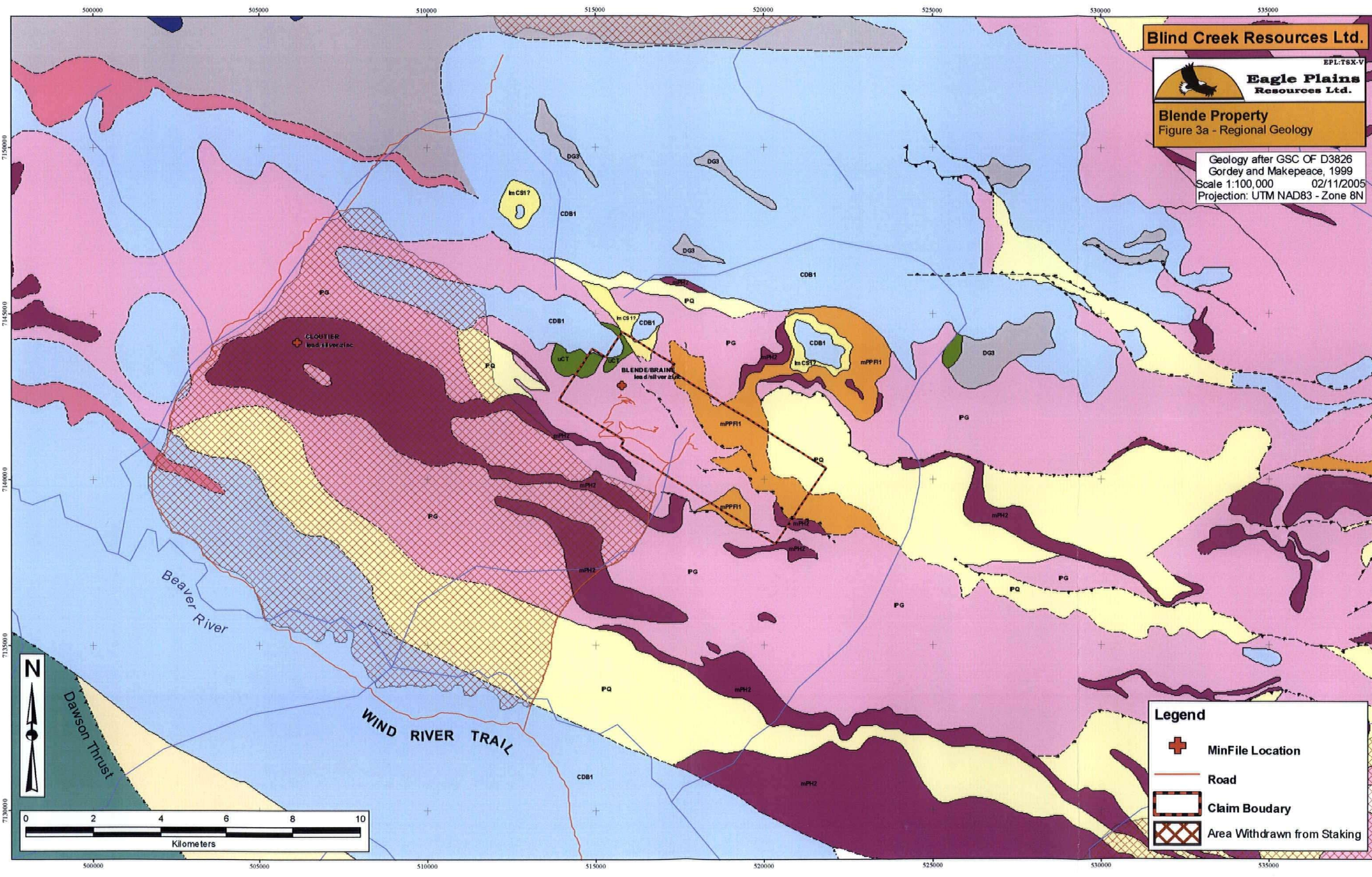
The Wernecke Supergroup has been subdivided into the Fairchild Lake, Quartet, and Gillespie lake Groups (Delaney, 1981). The Fairchild lake Group is the oldest unit and consists of about 1000 m of deep water siltstone and mudstone. It is overlain by about 3000 m of Quartet Group, stagnant basin and shallow marine, interbedded quartzite and pelitic rocks. Both groups have been deformed locally and metamorphosed to slate and phyllite. The Gillespie Lake Group overlies the older groups and consists of a 1200 m thick sequence of interbedded clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks that progressively transform from predominantly deep water mudstone to shallow water stromatolitic dolomite.

Extensional stresses following deposition of the Gillespie Lake Group created small local basins in which late Proterozoic sedimentary rocks were deposited. In the Blende area, these strata include shale, dolomite, siltstone and minor sandstone that are stratigraphically equivalent to the Pinguicula Group which Eisbacher (1981) mapped about 40 km northeast of the property.

Paleozoic limestone and dolomite unconformably overlie the Proterozoic units and cap several ridges in the area.

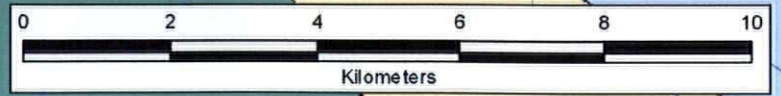
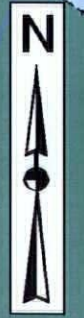
A 75 km long, east-west trending belt of dioritic to gabbroic sills and dykes is developed along the north side of the Kathleen Lakes Fault Zone. These intrusions are probably Late Proterozoic in age as they intrude Gillespie Lake Group and some Pinguicula Group strata but do not cut the Paleozoic platform carbonates. More than one age of intrusion may be present.

The dominant structures are broad folds and south-dipping thrust faults which strike east-west and are related to the Late Mesozoic to Early Tertiary Laramide Orogeny. The folds generally plunge gently to the east and overprint at least one phase of earlier folding that affects the Proterozoic strata. Several generations of high angle faults have been recognized, ranging from Middle Proterozoic age structures that cut only Wernecke Supergroup rocks to relatively recent structures that postdate the Laramide Orogeny thrust faults.



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Blende Property
 Figure 3a - Regional Geology

Geology after GSC OF D3826
 Gordey and Makepeace, 1999
 Scale 1:100,000 02/11/2005
 Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 8N



Legend

- MinFile Location
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Area Withdrawn from Staking

Geology Legend

Carboniferous to Permian



CPT: TSICHU:

Thin to medium bedded, siliceous calcarenite, dolostone, sandy dolostone and minor grey quartzite; buff and grey weathering, thick bedded, dark grey bioclastic limestone; black to silvery shale; minor chert, and chert pebble conglomerate

Mississippian



MK: KENO HILL:

Massive to thick bedded quartz arenite; thin to medium bedded quartz arenite interstratified with black shale or carbonaceous phyllite; local scour surfaces and shale intraclasts; locally foliated and lineated

Lower and Middle Devonian



DG3: GOSSAGE:

Limestone and dolostone, light grey and dark brownish grey, fine to medium grained, mostly alternating dark and light coloured medium to thick beds

Ordovician to Lower Devonian



ODR: ROAD RIVER - SELWYN:

Black shale and chert (1) overlain by orange siltstone (2) or buff platy limestone (3); locally contains beds as old as Middle Cambrian (4); correlations with basinal strata in Richardson Mountains include: ODR1 with CDR2 (upper part) and ODR2 with CDR4 (Road River Gp.)

Upper Cambrian and Lower Devonian



CDB1: BOUVETTE:

Grey and buff weathering dolostone and limestone, medium to thick bedded; white to light grey weathering, massive dolostone; minor platy black argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate, and black shale; massive bluish-grey weathering dolostone

Upper Cambrian



UCT: TAIGA:

Striped yellow and orange weathering fine crystalline, light grey limestone; light grey weathering, thick bedded and massive dolostone; minor brown and green shale

Lower to Middle Cambrian



IMCS1: SLATS CREEK:

Rusty brown weathering, turbiditic, quartz sandstone with minor shale and siltstone; pale red weathering siltstone, quartzite pebble and cobble conglomerate and limestone; maroon with green argillite with minor quartzite and limestone

Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian



PCH: HYLAND:

Consists upwards of coarse turbiditic clastics (1), limestone (2) and fine clastics typified by maroon and green shale (3); may include younger (4) units; includes scattered mafic volcanic rocks (5)



CSM6: MARMOT:

Grey- to dark grey weathering, dark volcanic rocks, many partly serpentinized, brown weathering grey-green limy tuff and argillite, and thin-bedded brown limestone

Middle Proterozoic



mPH2: HART RIVER:

Resistant dark weathering diorite and gabbro sills and dykes



mPPF1: PINGUICULA/FIFTEEN MILE:

Basal siliciclastic red laminates; thin bedded laminated and flasered limestone; laminated dolostone; massive white dolostone with wavy cryptalgal lamination, cross bedding, tepee structures, extensive dolomite veinlets and chert

Lower Proterozoic



PG: GILLESPIE LAKE:

Dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally with chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with lesser black siltstone and shale, laminated mudstone, and quartzose sandstone; local dolostone boulder conglomerate



PQ: QUARTET:

Black weathering shale, finely laminated dark grey weathering siltstone, and thin to thickly interbedded planar to cross laminated light grey weathering siltstone and fine grained sandstone; minor interbeds of orange weathering dolostone in upper part

Blind Creek Resources Ltd.



Blende Property

Figure 3b - Regional Geology Legend

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 4, following page)

Stratigraphy

Rocks on the Blende property have been tentatively subdivided into seven sedimentary units and one intrusive unit, as described below.

Quartet Group

Only the top 200 m of the Quartet Group succession is seen on the Blende property. This unit, designated Q2, is a monotonous sequence of black slate, phyllite and argillite with minor interbedded quartzite. The Q2 rocks exhibit a pervasive micaceous cleavage which fractures to create long indurated splinters in talus. Some mappers (Delaney, 1981 and Mustard et al, 1990) have reported that the upper contact of the unit grades stratigraphically into Gillespie lake Group sediments, while Roots (1990) has observed angular relationships between the two in an area 100 km west of the property. No contacts were observed in the immediate vicinity of Blende.

Gillespie Lake Group

The Gillespie Lake Group is subdivided into two units: a deep water clastic sequence; and, a shallow water predominately carbonate package. The lower unit (G1) is about 740 m thick and consists of repeated 1 to 5 m thick cycles containing maroon or green weathering mudstone and shale beds alternated with light orange weathering dolomitic sandstone horizons. The rocks have a striped appearance in outcrop and break to form flat, rhomb-shaped talus.

The upper unit (G2) is approximately 460 m thick and hosts the main zones of silver-lead-zinc mineralization on the Blende property. It mainly consists of thick bedded grey dolomite and dolomitic mudstone containing abundant domal and columnar stromatolite beds up to 4 m thick. Fine interbeds of sandstone, shale, mudstone and chert also occur throughout the section. Oolitic beds found in several locations near the middle of the section on the property and a thin green volcanic layer noted just above the G1-G2 contact in localities off the property may be useful marker horizons. G2 rocks generally weather buff-orange to brown and break into irregularly shaped boulders.

Pinguicula Group

Regionally, Roots (1990) observed that no single stratigraphic section of the Pinguicula Group is representative and did not further subdivide the unit. However, on the property, three distinct sequences were noted.

Unit P1 is a 50 m thick sequence of dark siliceous siltstone and fine sandstone with thin dolomitic mudstone interbeds. The unit discontinuously overlies G2 and was probably deposited in localized basins.

Unit P2 conformably overlies P1 or unconformably overlies G2. It is about 250 m thick and consists of red-brown weathering massive grey dolomite containing fine hair-like stromatolites with diagnostic small budding heads atop larger columns (Mustard et al, 1990).

Unit P3 is a 300 m thick section of dark grey weathering interbedded shale and siltstone. A narrow conglomerate horizon containing boulder- to pebble-sized clasts of gabbro and shale occurs near the base of the unit.

Several features of the Pinguicula Group pelitic rocks distinguish them from similar Quartet Group strata, including greater colour variation and presence of thin carbonate interbeds in the younger group. Pinguicula Group rocks also tend to break into small chips rather than the splintery talus characteristic of the older unit (Roots, 1990).

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EPL/TSS/V

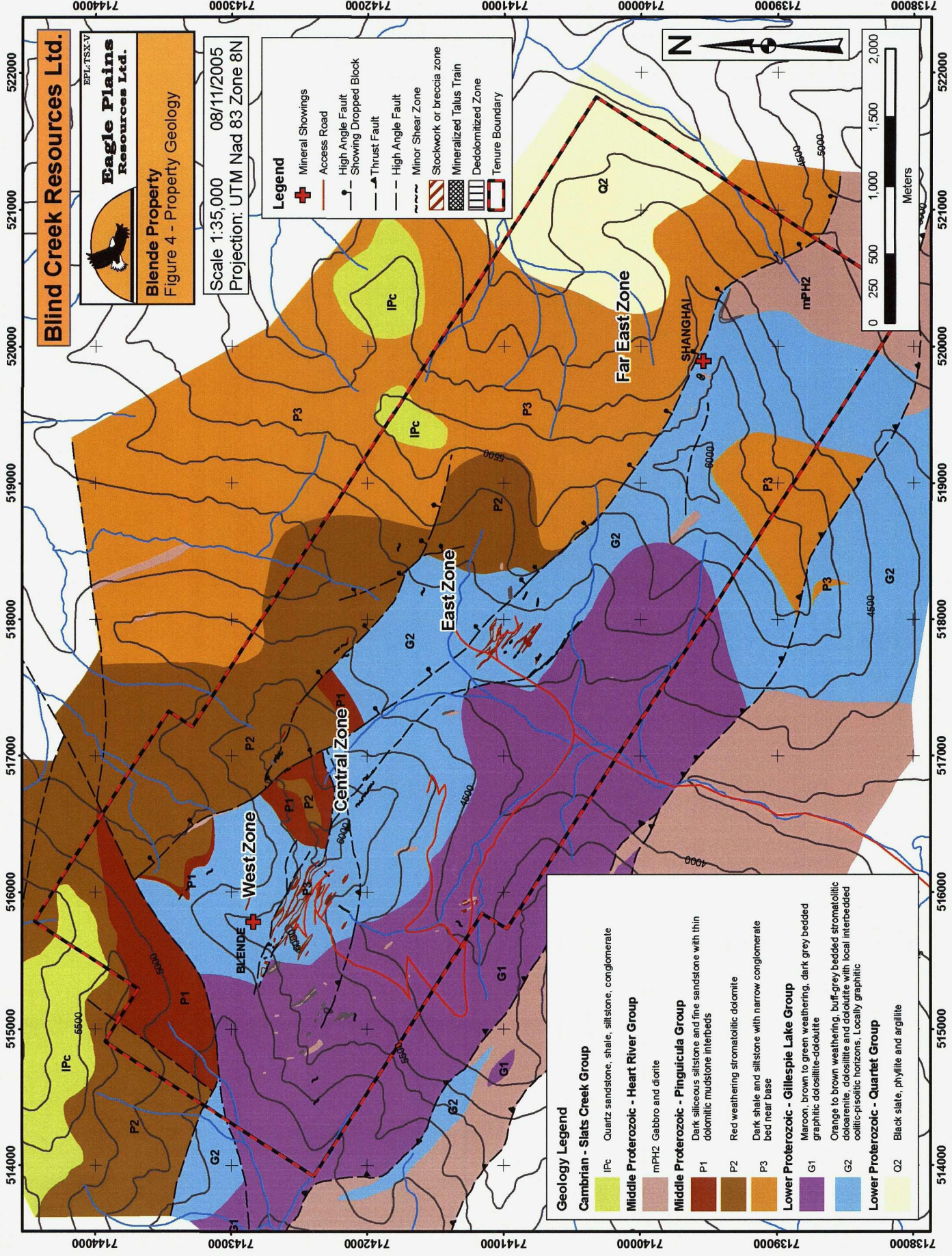
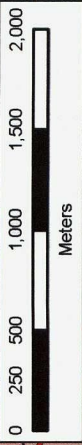


Blende Property
Figure 4 - Property Geology

Scale 1:35,000 08/11/2005
Projection: UTM Nad 83 Zone 8N

Legend

- Mineral Showings
- Access Road
- High Angle Fault
- Showing Dropped Block
- Thrust Fault
- High Angle Fault
- Minor Shear Zone
- Stockwork or breccia zone
- Mineralized Talus Train
- De-dolomitized Zone
- Tenure Boundary



Geology Legend

- Cambrian - Slats Creek Group**
 - IPC Quartz sandstone, shale, siltstone, conglomerate
- Middle Proterozoic - Heart River Group**
 - mPH2 Gabbro and diorite
- Middle Proterozoic - Pinguicula Group**
 - P1 Dark siliceous siltstone and fine sandstone with thin dolomitic mudstone interbeds
 - P2 Red weathering stromatolitic dolomite
 - P3 Dark shale and siltstone with narrow conglomerate bed near base
- Lower Proterozoic - Gillespie Lake Group**
 - G1 Maroon, brown to green weathering, dark grey bedded graphitic dolomite-dolomite
 - G2 Orange to brown weathering, buff-grey bedded stromatolitic dolomite, dolomite and dolomite with local interbedded colitic-pisalitic horizons, locally graphitic
- Lower Proterozoic - Quartet Group**
 - O2 Black slate, phyllite and argillite

Paleozoic Carbonates

Approximately 150 m of light grey weathering carbonate strata (Unit Pc) unconformably cap the darker coloured Proterozoic assemblage in the Blende area. The base of the Paleozoic unit is marked in some areas by a thin bedded dolomite sequence tentatively correlated to the Cambrian Taiga Formation (Norris, 1982). These rocks are occasionally brecciated and exhibit siderite replacement along laminae and in fractures. Most of the Paleozoic sequence is comprised of relatively massive, light grey weathering, fine-grained dolomite with abundant open spaces that are occasionally filled with quartz. These rocks are believed to range from Cambrian to Devonian in age and are analogous to GSC units CDb or OS_c elsewhere in the Wernecke Mountains.

Intrusive Rocks

A suite of dense fine to medium-grained gabbros occur periodically in drill core from both the East and West Zones and have been mapped regionally by Roots et al. as dykes, sills and plugs of "hornblende diorite" intruding rocks of the Gillespie Lake Group. On the Blende property these are amphibole (hornblende?) plagioclase gabbros with no modal quartz. Thin section examination of a core sample from the West Zone shows a secondary mineralogy of about 40% carbonate, 25% chlorite, 15% plagioclase, and 10% opaque minerals (pyrrhotite, specularite, chalcopyrite). Minor amounts of orthopyroxene (5%), quartz (4%) and sericite (1%) were also noted. The plagioclase is oligoclase (Ab 90-70).

The mafic intrusions observed in drillcore drill core are variably bleached and altered to serpentine-chlorite-talc-brucite-siderite with trace amounts of leucoxene. A relatively extensive body of gabbro was cut on section 10+400E and is demonstrated to be subhorizontal on section and up to about 15 metres thick. It shows relatively little deformation and is interpreted to crosscut and therefore post-date the mineralization on this section. This gabbro can readily be correlated with surface exposures which show that this body dips approximately to the east at about 30 degrees, is undeformed and can be traced in outcrop east as far as 10+600E. Both contacts of this gabbro are locally exposed and show narrow (5-10cm) sheared contacts with country rock indicating that intrusion did not entirely post-date deformation. This gabbro can be traced on drill section east to 10+600E at lower elevations confirming an easterly dip.

Other intercepts show gabbro with varying degrees of shearing deformation indicating their emplacement prior to the completion of the compressive tectonic episode. Despite relatively common shearing, siderite veining and alteration, Pb-Zn mineralization cannot definitively be shown to occur within gabbro. Although contacts are often sheared and altered, chilled margins have been preserved, and chilled and brecciated margins (locally hyaloclastitic) are common. Contact metamorphism and alteration surrounding the contact aureoles of gabbroic bodies varies in extent generally in proportion to the thickness/volume of the gabbro.

Veinlets of talc-brucite and serpentine are most common and extensive both within the gabbro and its aureole and varying degrees of bleaching (decarbonation reactions) are common and alter the typical buff-dark grey carbonates to pale shades of green and tan. The contacts of several of the gabbro intrusions appear to terminate against the major structural zones (sections 9+900E, 10+100E) suggesting that earlier intrusions may be controlled by the fault zones. This might indicate that gabbro dykes were intruded along normal faults through the extensional tectonic regime and later deformed in these same zones along the reactivated faults. The relatively less deformed sills and laccoliths on the Blende property were probably intruded later than the dykes. This variation in degrees of deformation of gabbro may indicate the relative ages of intrusion relative to deformation and may also indicate that intrusion of relatively homogeneous magma occurred pen contemporaneously with to deformation. Pb age dating by Godwin (Lutes, 1991) from galenas clearly associated with this sill suggest an age of 0.7-0.9 Ga. This is much younger than dates for the mineralization at 1.54 Ga.

Mineralization

Most silver-lead-zinc mineralization discovered to date on the Blende property occurs where a Middle Proterozoic age fault complex cuts Unit G2, the 460 m thick dolomite sequence that comprises the upper part of the Gillespie Lake Group. The fault complex is up to 350 m wide and is composed of a strong footwall break (Footwall Fault) plus several weaker structures in the hanging wall and footwall. All of the faults strike between 105 and 110°, dip to the south at about 65° and exhibit a few metres of reverse offset. The mineralization has been intermittently traced in outcrop and float over a 6000 m strike length, with the largest gap occurring where the complex is capped by the younger Pinguicula Group shales or pulled apart by cross faults. At the extreme west end, the faults cut into the underlying Unit G1 shales and appear to rapidly horsetail and pinch out. To the east they are cut off at surface by a thrust fault.

The mineralization is fracture controlled with the highest concentration occurring within 1 to 2 m wide breccia zones developed along the main faults. Fracture densities in the surrounding wallrocks gradually decrease as distance from the faults increase. Primary mineralogy consists of medium-grained galena and sphalerite with minor pyrite, traces of chalcopyrite and rare tetrahedrite in a gangue of secondary dolomite, siderite and minor quartz. Sphalerite is generally pale grey or honey coloured, which makes the zinc grade difficult to visually estimate. Aside from minor bleaching, the mineralized rocks appear to be unaltered. Unmineralized rocks in the footwall of the complex contain abundant quartz-siderite veinlets which gives them a dark brown colour and makes them resistant to weathering. Well mineralized material weathers recessively and tends to break into smaller than fist-sized fragments that are usually covered by coarser unmineralized talus. The best exposures occur on steep slopes and ridge crests near the west end of the complex. At higher elevations, much of the mineralization is partially oxidized to depths of 50 to 100 m below surface but on the glacially scoured lower slopes, fresh sulphides are common at surface.

Samples from breccia zones typically assay between 8 and 20% Pb+Zn while the surrounding fractured wallrocks normally grade between 1 and 5% Pb+Zn. On average, mineralized rocks contain about 17 g/t Ag for each 1% lead with the ratio for individual samples typically ranging between 7 and 30 g/t Ag per 1% lead. Preliminary metallurgical tests suggest that the silver will report with the lead concentrate. There appears to be some metal zoning in the deposit with increasing copper values and silver-to-lead ratios toward the base of Unit G2; however, this trend is based on only a few exposures and has not been tested by drilling. Minor metal analysis indicates there are no significant concentrations of detrimental elements and that cadmium and germanium are possible smelter credits. Gold contents are negligible (less than 0.03 gpt).

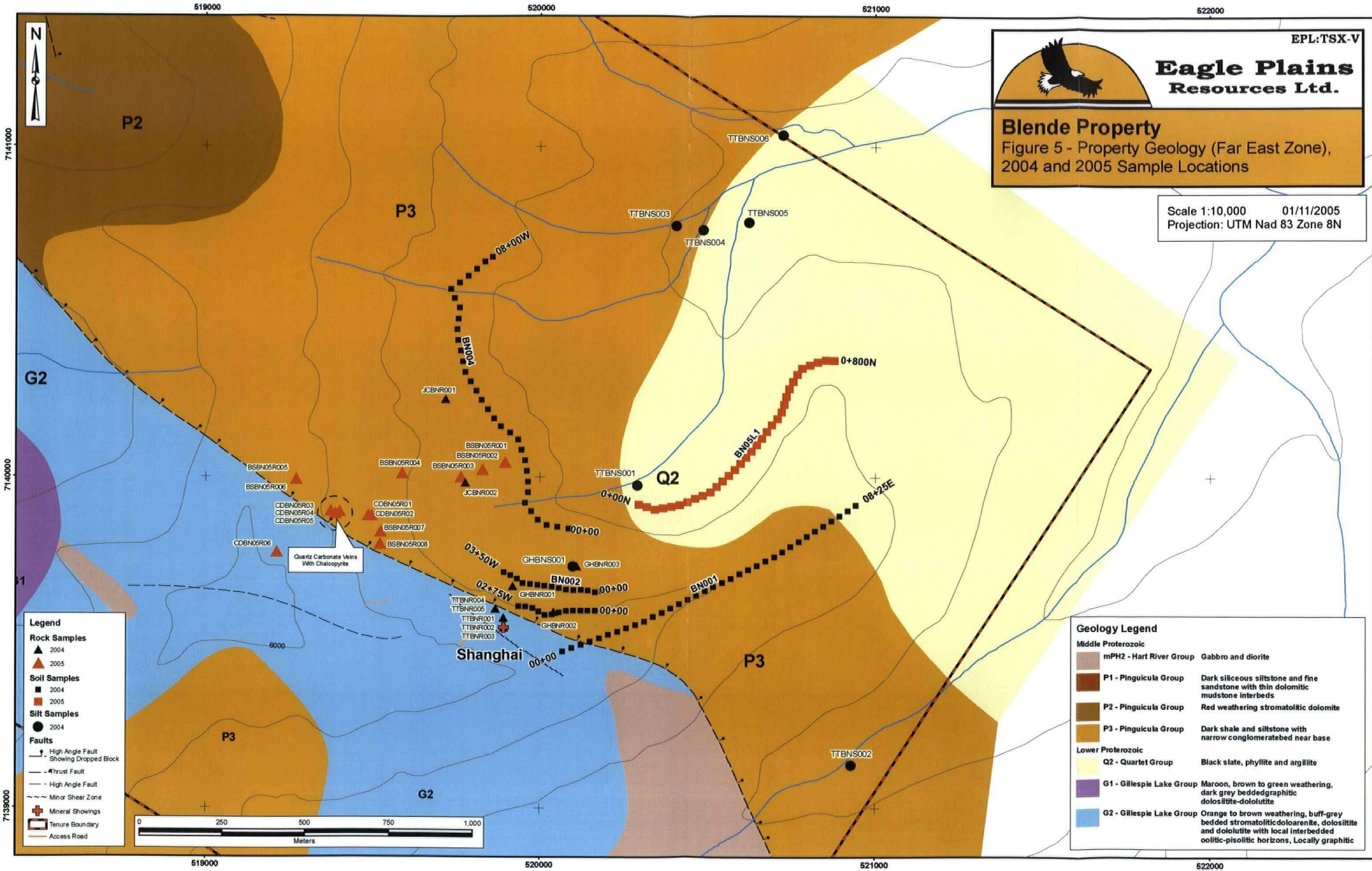
A sample of galena from Blende was submitted to the University of British Columbia for lead isotope analysis and returned a model age of 1.4 bya (Godwin et al, 1988).

Twelve zones of mineralization have been discovered within or adjacent to the fault complex and have been chronologically numbered in the order that they were first discovered by Cyprus Anvil or Archer, Cathro workers. They have been grouped into four packages: the West Zones, which were the target of the 1988, 1990, 1991 and 1994 drilling, lie west of the Pinguicula Group shale cap; the Central Zones lie between the cap and a large landslide on Dean Creek; the East Zones cover a 600 by 200 m area east of the landslide; and the Far East Zones are located 2 km farther east and are separated from the other zones by a prominent ridge again capped by younger rocks. This area was the focus of the 2004 Focused Regional Module 04-072 and 2005 Target Evaluation 05-043.

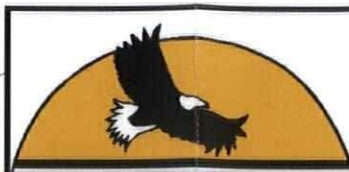
Far East Zone

The Far East Zone consists of scattered hydrozincite-stained boulders in two 25 m wide float trains that are 100 m apart. The float trains occur within a broad talus fan at the head of a cirque. The boulders range from 5 to 30 cm in diameter. Specimens typically contain abundant galena and sphalerite in fractures and assayed up to 8.7% Pb, 17.6% Zn, and 31.5 g/t Ag. This area was not covered by Archer Cathro grid soil geochemistry but stream sediment samples collected downstream from it returned the highest lead and zinc values obtained anywhere on the property.

Fieldwork by Eagle Plains Resources in 2004 identified a new in-situ mineral occurrence. The Shanghai Zone is a carbonate breccia with sphalerite, and is believed to be the source for some of the float boulders discovered by Archer Cathro. The 2004 program also located high grade copper bearing quartz float.



EPL:TSX-V



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Blende Property
 Figure 5 - Property Geology (Far East Zone),
 2004 and 2005 Sample Locations

Scale 1:10,000 01/11/2005
 Projection: UTM Nad 83 Zone 8N

- Legend**
- Rock Samples**
 - ▲ 2004
 - ▲ 2005
 - Soil Samples**
 - 2004
 - 2005
 - Silt Samples**
 - 2004
 - Faults**
 - High Angle Fault Showing Dropped Block
 - Thrust Fault
 - High Angle Fault
 - Minor Shear Zone
 - Mineral Showings
 - Tenure Boundary
 - Access Road



- Geology Legend**
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Middle Proterozoic | |
| mPH2 - Hart River Group | Gabbro and diorite |
| P1 - Pinguicula Group | Dark siliceous siltstone and fine sandstone with thin dolomitic mudstone interbeds |
| P2 - Pinguicula Group | Red weathering stromatolitic dolomite |
| P3 - Pinguicula Group | Dark shale and siltstone with narrow conglomerate bed near base |
| Lower Proterozoic | |
| Q2 - Quartet Group | Black slate, phyllite and argillite |
| G1 - Gillespie Lake Group | Maroon, brown to green weathering, dark grey bedded graphitic dolosiltite-dololulite |
| G2 - Gillespie Lake Group | Orange to brown weathering, buff-grey bedded stromatolitic dolorenite, dolosiltite and dololulite with local interbedded oolitic-pisolitic horizons, Locally graphitic |

2005 WORK PROGRAM (Figure 5, following page)

The objectives of the 2005 work program at the Far East Zone were to locate the source of the high grade copper float located during 2004, and to try to better define the nature of the lead zinc mineralization defined by prospecting and soil geochemistry. The work was carried out between July 17 – 30 2005 as part of a larger field program at the Blende. Two and a half days were spent in the field at the far East Zone under the direction of Robert J. Sharp, P.Geol. and C.C. Downie, P.Geo. Fieldwork included prospecting and soil geochemical sampling. During the course of the program, the property was visited by Dr. Elizabeth Turner, Laurentian University, and Dr. Sarah Gleeson, University of Alberta. Late in the season, a short helicopter supported gravity survey was completed on part of the Blende property by Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse, YT, which covered the Far East Zone.

A total of 40 soil samples and 14 rock samples were collected in the Far East Zone area. All sample points were located using a hand-held GPS and the data was compiled into a GIS database. A total of 16 gravity stations were surveyed in the far East Zone area.

The samples were shipped to Loring Laboratories Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta for analysis. The samples were analyzed for 30 element ICP using aqua-regia digestion. All samples were collected, handled, catalogued and prepared for shipment by Bootleg Exploration staff or subcontractors. During shipping, some of the rock samples were inadvertently shipped to either Laurentian University, the GSC or the University of Alberta and consequently were not analysed. The sample locations are shown on the map and the descriptions included in the Appendices. The field crew assembled in Mayo and mobilized to the property via a Fireweed Helicopters Hughes 500.

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

Eagle Plains Resources expenditures on the Blende property in 2005 were approximately \$180,000.00, with \$31,356.79 allocated to the Far East Zone.

2005 PROGRAM RESULTS (Figure 6a-Pb, 6b-Zn, 6c-Cu, following pages, Appendix III)

Geochemistry

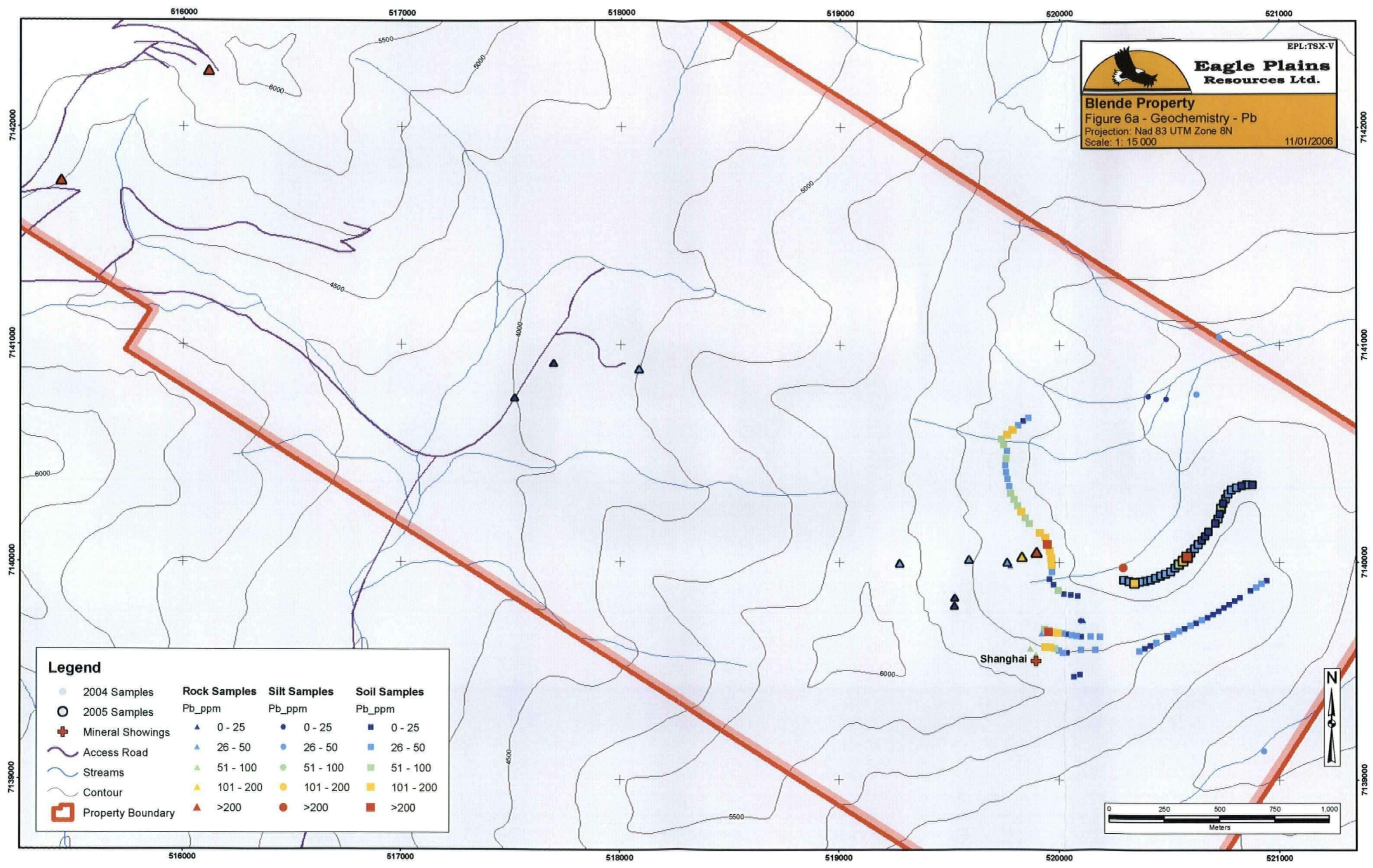
A total of 40 soil samples and 14 rock samples were collected in the Far East Zone area. Geostatistical analyses of the 1988 -1994 data yielded the following thresholds for selected elements and are presented for comparison to the 2005 results:

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>90th percentile</u>	<u>99th percentile</u>
Zn	1132 ppm	2732.2 ppm
Pb	319.8 ppm	449.6 ppm

The single geochemical line sampled in 2005 returned spotty anomalous zinc and lead values. The highest single zinc value, 1360ppm, was collected near the beginning of the line at station 0 + 50N. The highest lead value, 341 ppm, was collected at station 0 + 325N with a corresponding zinc value of 431ppm. One of the samples collected near the eastern end of the line an anomalous value of 109ppm Co.

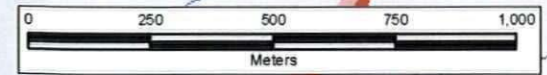
There were a total of 14 rock samples collected in the Far East Zone over the course of the 2005 field program. Of the 8 samples that were analysed, two returned highly anomalous base metal values. Sample BSBN05R01, a sideritic quartz vein hosted by mudstone, returned 4120ppm Pb and 2500ppm Zn. BSBN05R04, a sample of quartz carbonate vein with chalcopyrite and malachite material found in float, returned 1970ppm Cu and 2.4ppm Ag.

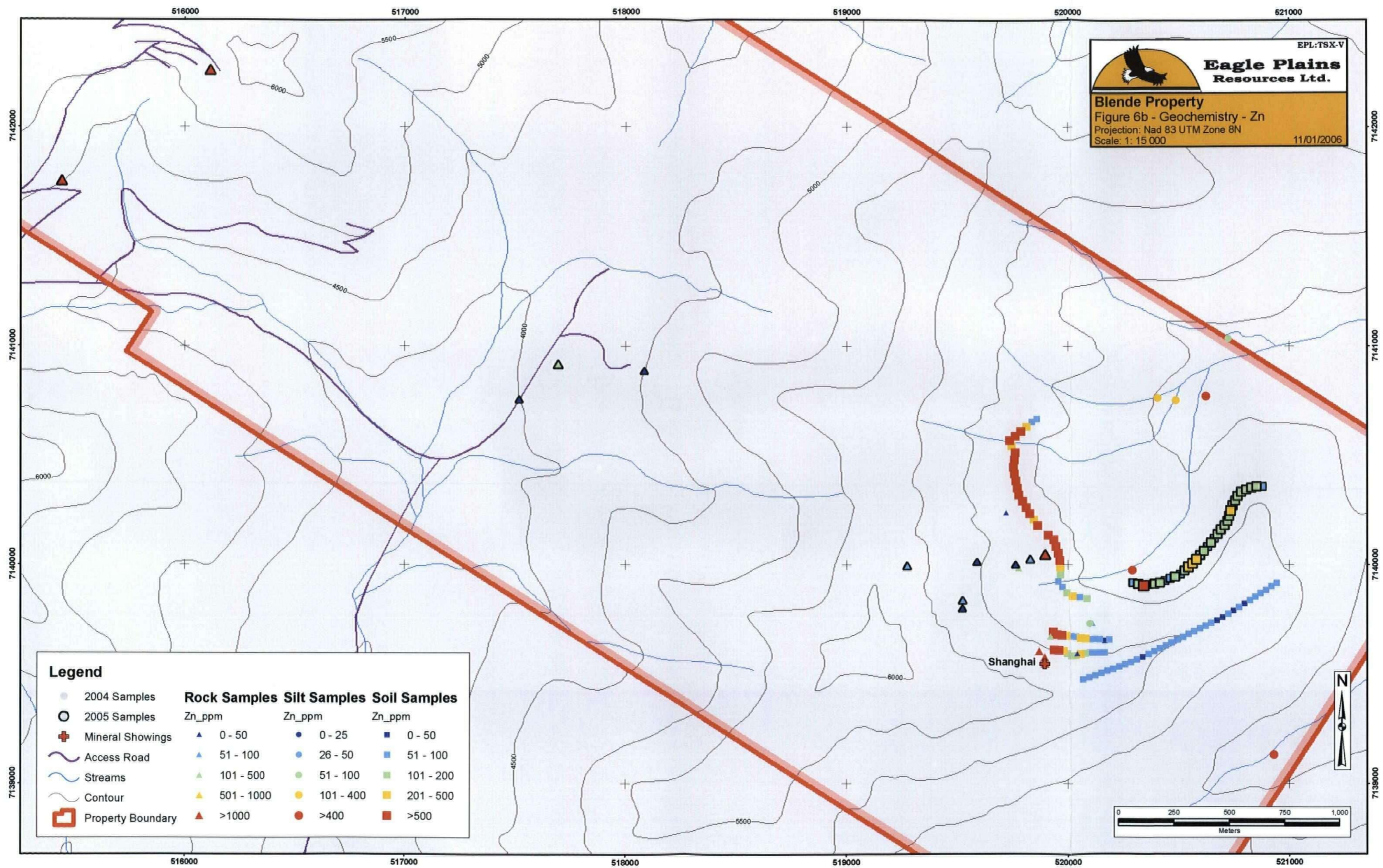
Six of the samples collected during 2005 (CDBN05R001-06) were not analysed due to a shipping error. The samples were taken in the area of high grade copper float discovered in 2004. Prospecting in the area resulted in the discovery of a new showing which is believed to be the source of some of the mineralized float. Samples CDBN05R04, R05 were taken from a series of sheeted or enechelon quartz carbonate veins and weakly developed stockworks that carry malachite and chalcopyrite.



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
 Figure 6a - Geochemistry - Pb
 Projection: Nad 83 UTM Zone 8N
 Scale: 1: 15 000
 11/01/2006

Legend			
○	2004 Samples		
○	2005 Samples		
+	Mineral Showings		
—	Access Road		
—	Streams		
—	Contour		
□	Property Boundary		
	Rock Samples	Silt Samples	Soil Samples
	Pb_ppm	Pb_ppm	Pb_ppm
▲	0 - 25	●	0 - 25
▲	26 - 50	●	26 - 50
▲	51 - 100	●	51 - 100
▲	101 - 200	●	101 - 200
▲	>200	●	>200





EPL:TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Blende Property

Figure 6b - Geochemistry - Zn

Projection: Nad 83 UTM Zone 8N

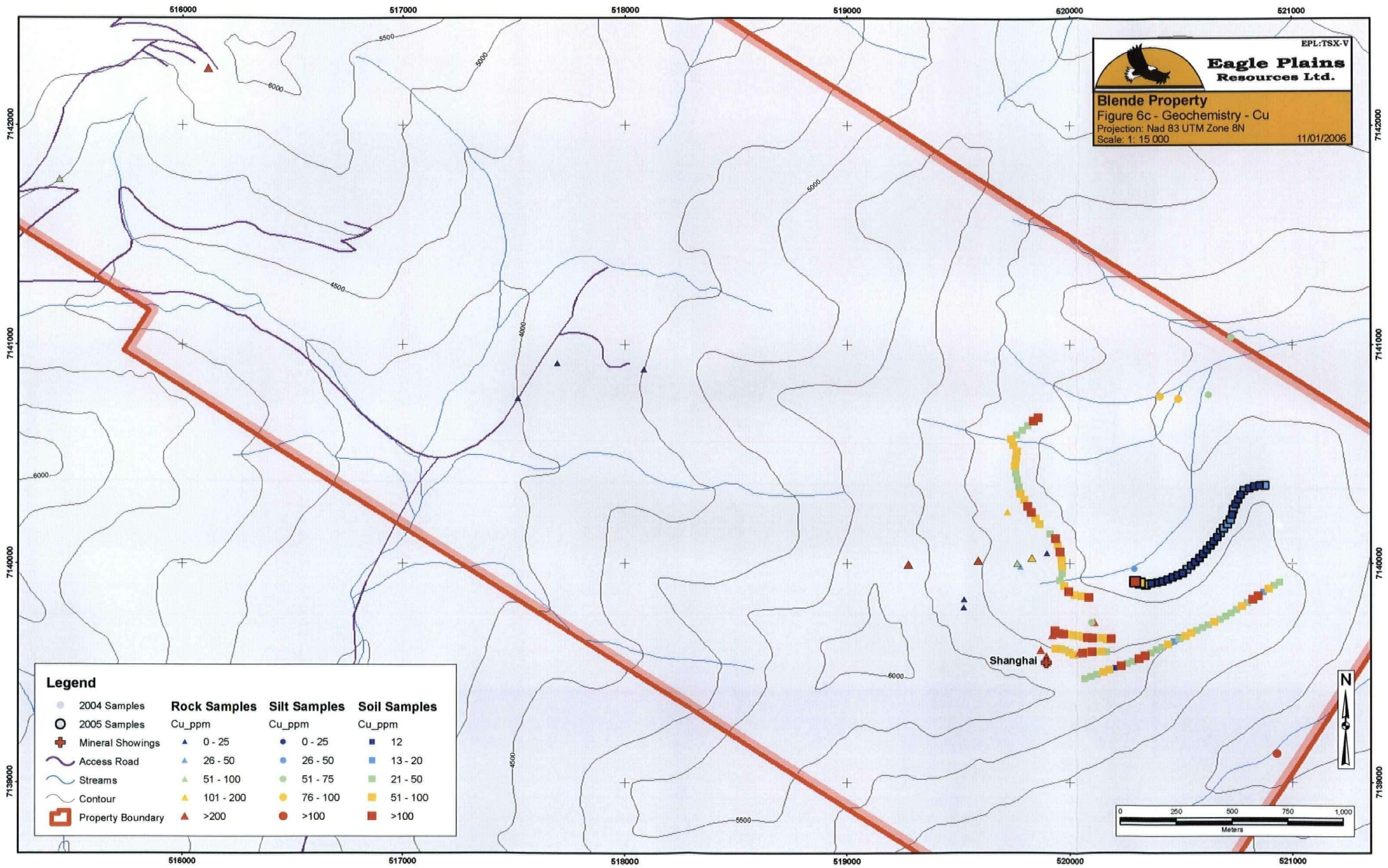
Scale: 1: 15 000

11/01/2006

Legend

○	2004 Samples	Rock Samples	Silt Samples	Soil Samples
○	2005 Samples	Zn_ppm	Zn_ppm	Zn_ppm
+	Mineral Showings	▲ 0 - 50	● 0 - 25	■ 0 - 50
—	Access Road	▲ 51 - 100	● 26 - 50	■ 51 - 100
—	Streams	▲ 101 - 500	● 51 - 100	■ 101 - 200
—	Contour	▲ 501 - 1000	● 101 - 400	■ 201 - 500
—	Property Boundary	▲ >1000	● >400	■ >500

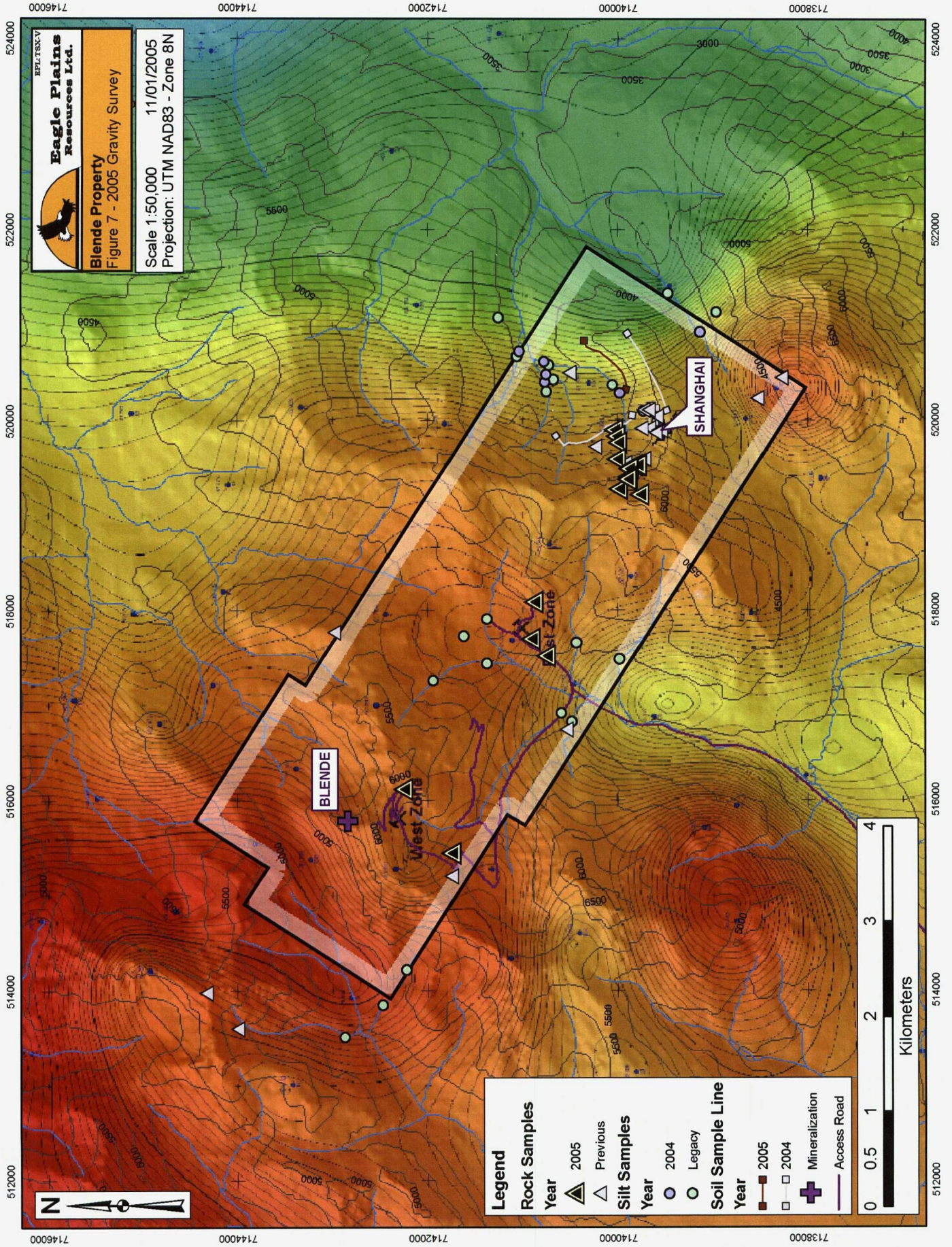




Geophysics

A total of 79 gravity stations were surveyed with helicopter support, with 16 stations in the Far East Zone area. Topographic elevations and station locations were surveyed with differential GPS receivers and elevations are considered accurate to + 50 cm. The data was been corrected for drift, latitude, Free Air, Bouguer Slab, Bullard B and terrain effects. Terrain effects were removed using direct elevation measurements and a digital elevation model. Terrain within 20 m of the survey station was measured with a laser range finder and removed using the sector equation. Terrain effect to a distance of at least 3 km from any station was removed using a 20 m DTM constructed from digital topographic maps of the area. Bouguer anomaly measurements are considered accurate to +245 mGal accounting for all sources of error.

The survey detected a weak -80.741 mGal single point anomaly at Station 144 in the southeast area of the Far East Zone.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Eagle Plains Resources 2005 field program for the Target Evaluation Module #05-043 was directed towards exploration for new mineral occurrences in the vicinity of the Far East Zone of the Blende Deposit area. Historical work by Archer Cathro identified scattered hydrozincite-stained boulders in two 25 m wide float trains 100 m apart within a broad talus fan at the head of a cirque. The boulders ranged in size from 5 to 30 cm in diameter and contained abundant galena and sphalerite in fractures. The assays returned values up to 8.7% Pb, 17.6% Zn, and 31.5 g/t Ag. This area was not covered by historical grid soil geochemistry but stream sediment samples collected downstream from it returned the highest lead and zinc values obtained anywhere on the property.

Work on the Far East Zone by Eagle Plains in 2004 located a new lead zinc showing (the Shanghai) , as well as a broad area with highly anomalous geochemistry. Prospecting traverses also located copper rich quartz-carbonate vein material in float. The 2005 program located a series of en echelon type quartz carbonate veins with malachite and chalcopyrite in a steep gully above the location of the 2004 samples. (Photo Plate) It is believed that this may have been the source for the copper rich material float.

Eagle Plains is planning a major exploration program for the Blende property in 2006. Equipment and supplies will be moved to site over the Wind River Trail using a cat train. Based on the results from the 2004-2005 programs, further work is recommended to continue to evaluate the Far East Zone mineralization. Detailed mapping and prospecting should be completed in the headwall area of the Far East cirque to locate favorable sites and targets for drill testing. A budget for this work is included following with costs prorated for the Far East Zone:

**2006 EXPLORATION BUDGET
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD
Blende Zinc - Lead - Silver Project Far East Zone**

fieldwork, diamond drilling

personnel:
geological

Project Manager
Project Geologists
Geological Technicians
Geological Technician with First Aid

no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
1	\$550	20	\$11,000.00
1	\$450	20	\$9,000.00
1	\$350	20	\$7,000.00
1	\$450	20	\$9,000.00
			\$36,000.00
1	\$400	20	\$8,000.00
1	\$400	20	\$8,000.00
1	\$200	20	\$4,000.00
			\$20,000.00

support

camp manager
cook
bull cook

analytical:

type X no.of samples X cost

rocks(pre)
rocks(30 element ICP)
drill core(pre)
drill core(30 element ICP)

TOTAL PERSONNEL:			
100	\$2.00		\$200.00
100	\$9.00		\$900.00
500	\$2.00		\$1,000.00
500	\$9.00		\$4,500.00
TOTAL ANALYTICAL:			\$6,600.00
hours	rate		
10	\$1,100.00		\$11,000.00
10	\$1,200.00		\$12,000.00
TOTAL HELICOPTER:			\$23,000.00

helicopter charter: hours x rate including fuel
Bell 206B (personnel / fieldwork)
Hughes 500 (personnel / fieldwork/drill moves)

equipment rental:

trucks, ATVs
communication including satellite dish, radios, satellite phone
camp including generator, tents, water pumps etc.

winter road equipment mobilization including fuel, cat, shipping from staging area, load assembly:

mobilization of crews to Mayo including meals, airfare, accommodation:

pre-field:

Base Map preparation

permitting:

diamond drilling: 2,000 meters NTW all in cost

no. of persons	cost per meter	total meters	
	\$125.00	2000	\$250,000.00
no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
12	\$40.00	20	\$9,600.00

meals/groceries:

shipping:

fuel:
supplies:camp construction etc.
reclamation of exploration site as required:
filing fees:
report writing and reproduction:

Subtotal A:	\$382,700.00
10% contingency:	\$38,270.00
TOTAL:	\$420,970.00

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Appendix I

Statements of Qualifications



CERTIFICATE OF CHARLES C. DOWNIE, P.GEO

I, Charles C. Downie, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as Exploration Manager for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. with business address: 200-16, 11 Ave.S., Cranbrook, BC V1C 2P5. I am also Exploration Manager for Bootleg Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources Inc and having the same business address.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Alberta in 1988.

I have worked as a geologist for a total of 17 years since my graduation from university, and have been involved in the mining and exploration industry since 1980.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (ID 20137). I am entitled to use the seal which is affixed to this report.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43 - 101 ("NI 43 - 101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43 - 101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43 - 101.

I have authored this technical report titled "GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR TARGET EVALUATION 05-043BLENDE DEPOSIT AREA FAR EAST ZONE" and dated January 20, 2006 relating to the 2005 geological program by Eagle Plains Resources.

I spent four days on the Blende property in 2005.

I have based this report on data collected through research and on observations and results from physical work on the property. Data sources include Yukon Government Library, and direct contact with persons involved with past exploration programs on the Blende property.

I was not directly involved in any aspect of the sample preparation.

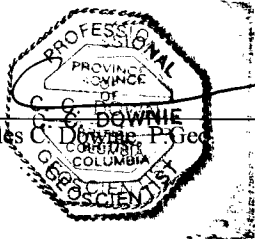
I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

I am not independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I am a director of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. since 2002 and currently hold 372,000 shares of that company. I further hold options to purchase 250,000 shares of the company at between \$0.65 and \$0.75 per share.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 20th day of January, 2006

Respectfully submitted


Charles C. Downie, P. Geo.

Appendix II
Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred in completing the Target Evaluation # 05-043 for the purpose of mineral exploration between the dates of July 12-29 2005:

geological personnel: Bootleg Exploration Inc.		
Chas Downie, P.Geo.; Project Supervisor	4 days @ \$550/day	\$2,200.00
Glen Hendrickson, GIS Technician prefield including base maps, compilation	2 days @ \$400/day	\$800.00
analytical:		
Loring Laboratories : soil, rock, 30 element ICP		\$500.00
geophysics : gravity survey-Aurora GeoSciences; prorated for Far East Zone area		\$3,181.22
helicopter charter:		
TransNorth	geophysics	\$3,787.63
Fireweed	geological field program	\$9,817.68
equipment rental:		
	truck rental and mileage - Norcan Rentals Whitehorse	\$1,185.38
consultants/subcontractors:		
	TransPolar Geological - R.J. Sharp, P.Geol.	
	3 days @ \$550/day	\$1,650.00
	Michael Lawson, Geological Technician	
	3 days @ \$350/day	\$1,050.00
travel/accommodation :		
accommodation in Whitehorse		\$557.21
airfare to Whitehorse - R.J. Sharp, C Downie, M. Lawson		\$1,203.73
camp rental:	3 days @ \$500/day	\$1,500.00
meals/groceries:		\$229.81
shipping: includes freight, courier		\$39.62
fuel:		\$454.51
field supply:	5 man days @ \$40.00/day	\$200.00
report: includes writing, reproduction		\$3,000.00
	TOTAL:	\$31,356.79

note: prorated costs are calculated based on work done on Far East Zone area

geophysics : total number of stations surveyed - 79
 number of stations in Far East Zone area - 16
 prorated costs for gravity survey and helicopter 16/79 = 0.2

geology field program: total number of mandays on the Blende property including mob/demob - 26
 total man days on the Far East Zone - 5
 prorated costs for camp, meals, truck rental, etc 5/25 = 0.2

Appendix III
Analytical Results

Sample No.	Location Zone	UTM E	UTM W	Rock Type	Sample Type	From (M)	To (M)	Assay Interval	Tag No.	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Au ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	73.68	75.15	1.49	809	19.5	0.11	30	<1	31	8	<1	8.53	47	17	11	68	0.87	0.09	52.2	7.78	995	3	0.02	<1	0.01	>20000	17	28	<1	<0.01	<1	23	<1	18300
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	75.15	76.65	1.50	810	41.5	0.06	44	<1	30	4	<1	8.18	98	21	9	106	0.76	0.07	53.1	6.63	1208	<1	0.02	<1	0.01	>20000	32	27	<1	<0.01	<1	23	<1	29700
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	76.65	78.16	1.51	811	60	0.10	40	<1	23	5	<1	6.02	197	29	14	189	0.74	0.06	45.3	4.18	739	<1	0.01	6<0.01	>20000	53	23	<1	<0.01	<1	21	<1	46700	
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	78.16	79.55	1.39	812	54	0.29	28	<1	20	10	<1	5.17	98	20	21	84	0.59	0.18	46.7	2.77	572	<1	0.01	2	0.01	>20000	48	30	<1	<0.01	<1	19	<1	33300
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	79.55	81.05	1.50	813	36	0.34	29	<1	34	18	4	7.74	52	21	15	48	0.88	0.19	51.9	5.65	890	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	>20000	49	53	<1	<0.01	<1	26	<1	21100
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	81.05	82.55	1.50	814	80	0.61	28	<1	30	19	<1	7.28	61	23	20	57	0.73	0.25	46.2	5.74	664	3	0.01	<1	0.02	>20000	87	54	<1	<0.01	<1	28	<1	23600
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	82.55	83.45	0.90	815	24.6	1.92	22	<1	54	28	<1	6.21	11	18	19	13	0.75	0.35	47.9	7.09	469	1	0.01	<1	0.02	12800	40	66	<1	0.01	<1	33	<1	4270
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	83.45	84.95	1.50	816	73.1	0.05	18	<1	6	4	<1	3.71	144	14	6	43	0.34	0.02	31.2	4.86	239	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	>20000	200	14	<1	<0.01	<1	14	<1	43400
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	84.95	85.85	0.70	817	210	0.16	19	<1	19	9	36	10.77	58	13	18	328	0.70	0.06	57.8	6.00	858	<1	0.02	<1	<0.01	>20000	259	59	<1	<0.01	<1	24	<1	23100
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	85.85	87.15	1.50	818	181	0.57	25	<1	18	8	<1	9.91	85	22	19	83	0.83	0.09	52.8	7.35	840	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	>20000	166	73	<1	<0.01	<1	27	<1	31600
B90-05	West	DDH	DDH	Core	DD Core	87.15	88.90	1.75	819	113	0.13	23	<1	22	6	<1	8.92	64	27	14	43	0.80	0.09	54.4	6.36	824	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	>20000	116	74	<1	<0.01	<1	22	<1	27000
BSBN05R-01	Far East	519887	7140045	Q-Sid-V in mdst	Rock-O/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11478	<0.5	0.47	1	<1	29	10	<1	5.15	5	29	106	20	1.12	0.28	45.3	1.89	783	<1	0.02	2<0.01	4120	15	73	<1	<0.01	<1	25	<1	2500	
BSBN05R-02	Far East	519829	7140023	Q-Sid-V in dolst	Rock-O/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11477	<0.5	0.15	<1	<1	33	14	<1	5.14	1	33	99	160	1.26	0.10	47.4	2.49	2034	<1	0.01	<1	<0.01	171	5	44	<1	<0.01	<1	19	<1	98
BSBN05R-03	Far East	519764	7140000	Q-Carb-V in bx	Rock-O/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11478	<0.5	0.12	<1	<1	29	12	<1	9.60	2	63	13	59	2.82	0.09	60.1	5.73	4579	<1	0.02	<1	0.01	48	4	86	<1	<0.01	<1	23	<1	32
BSBN05R-04	Far East	519590	7140012	Q-Carb-V-mat-cpy-po	Rock-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	11479	2.4	0.20	<1	<1	26	8	<1	2.28	<1	24	124	1970	0.82	0.12	39.2	0.84	530	<1	0.01	6	0.01	45	5	26	<1	<0.01	<1	24	<1	39
BSBN05R-05	Far East	519274	7139994	Q-V in Dolst	Rock-O/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11480	<0.5	0.06	<1	<1	34	5	<1	5.16	<1	11	111	29	0.47	0.04	46.3	3.39	620	<1	0.02	<1	<0.01	30	2	16	<1	<0.01	<1	19	<1	60
BSBN05R-06	Far East	519274	7139994	Cu stained Dolst	Rock-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	11481	<0.5	0.79	<1	<1	32	23	<1	2.29	<1	18	51	317	0.76	0.41	50.5	0.87	876	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	24	<1	29	<1	0.01	<1	18	<1	18
BSBN05R-07	Far East	519525	7139836	Q-Sid-V Stockwork	Rock-O/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11482	<0.5	0.02	1	<1	34	12	<1	9.94	1	29	63	9	1.40	0.01	63.2	7.28	2556	<1	0.03	<1	<0.01	20	<1	38	<1	<0.01	<1	23	<1	73
BSBN05R-08	Far East	519526	7139827	Q-Sid-V	Rock-O/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11483	<0.5	0.02	<1	<1	18	4	<1	4.70	<1	16	18	22	0.71	0.01	70.3	2.70	933	1	0.01	<1	<0.01	20	<1	16	<1	<0.01	<1	18	<1	22
BSBN05R-09	East	517518	7140755	Dolst - G2	Rock-O/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11484	<0.5	0.06	2	<1	20	5	<1	7.87	1	22	6	9	1.00	0.06	53.7	5.01	1578	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	18	<1	23	<1	<0.01	<1	20	<1	34
BSBN05R-10	East	517695	7140615	Q-V cutting G2 Dolst	Rock-O/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11485	0.6	0.01	<1	<1	18	3	<1	3.09	1	8	67	11	0.38	0.01	35	1.76	358	<1	0.01	<1	<0.01	18	2	14	<1	<0.01	<1	14	<1	131
BSBN05R-11	East	518085	7140887	Jasper-Q- Bx	Rock-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	11486	<0.5	0.02	2	<1	17	5	<1	1.18	<1	69	69	5	0.57	0.01	46.3	0.41	369	<1	0.01	8	0.01	27	<1	11	<1	<0.01	<1	17	<1	34
BSBN05R-12	West	516117	7142258	Lim-Goethite Wad	Rock-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	11487	13.8	0.06	473	<1	15	3	15	0.09	17	288	3	74	25.57	<0.01	26.3	0.12	407	6	<0.01	112	0.01	1320	146	<1	<0.01	<1	<1	<1	6590	
BSBN05R-13	West	516117	7142258	Smithsonite	Rock-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	11488	>200	0.02	74	<1	2	3	<1	0.10	179	57	<1	1090	2.69	<0.01	5.85	0.26	296	<1	0.01	15	<0.01	>20000	1320	15	<1	<0.01	<1	<1	<1	56900
BSBN05R-14	West	515445	7141753	Diorite Dike	Rock-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	11489	1.6	3.43	9	<1	34	83	<1	1.47	13	139	52	55	4.83	0.32	48.6	2.73	840	2	0.04	37	0.13	3570	112	26	<1	0.27	<1	333	<1	6240
BSBN05R-15	West	515445	7141753	Altered Dolst - G1	Rock-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	11490	0.5	2.97	5	<1	32	7	<1	9.30	3	42	30	18	1.61	0.02	59.6	5.93	889	<1	0.01	6	0.03	1010	32	77	<1	0.02	<1	83	<1	1590
BSBN05R-05	Far East	519274	7139994	Q-V in Dolst	Rock-O/C	Repeat	N/A	N/A	11480-R	<0.5	0.12	1	<1	35	6	<1	5.58	1	13	116	16	0.54	0.04	50.7	3.30	646	<1	0.02	<1	<0.01	170	10	18	<1	<0.01	<1	19	<1	385

0.500 Gram sample is digested with Aqua Regia at 95 C for one hour and bulked to 10 ml with distilled water.

Partial dissolution for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sr, Ti, and W.

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541

To: **RJ SHARP**
60 Hawkmount Hts. N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T3G 3S5

FILE:47889

DATE: November 2, 2005

30 ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Sample No.	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0+00N	<0.5	3.83	4	<1	38	122	<1	0.72	3	128	74	113	4.66	1.49	39	1.14	2390	3	0.07	49	0.09	35	6	14	<1	0.04	<1	102	<1	75
0+25N	<0.5	3.32	16	<1	32	97	<1	0.49	3	106	53	70	3.97	1.06	33	1.28	3265	4	0.06	53	0.06	47	7	8	<1	0.02	<1	70	<1	110
0+50N	<0.5	2.89	11	<1	40	157	<1	1.07	5	73	75	30	3.05	0.93	35	1.23	2805	2	0.06	28	0.07	195	5	15	3	0.02	<1	54	<1	1360
0+75N	<0.5	3.00	6	<1	33	230	<1	0.09	2	53	57	4	2.23	0.73	22	0.34	1245	2	0.08	13	0.05	38	3	17	<1	0.07	<1	88	<1	84
0+100N	<0.5	3.20	3	<1	45	227	<1	0.16	2	59	69	5	2.39	0.87	28	0.61	2468	2	0.08	20	0.07	34	4	13	<1	0.05	<1	62	<1	147
0+125N	<0.5	2.87	4	<1	46	194	<1	0.16	2	57	84	5	2.40	0.85	24	0.57	2220	2	0.08	18	0.05	35	3	10	2	0.05	<1	59	<1	140
0+150N	<0.5	2.84	5	<1	37	271	<1	0.16	2	46	78	4	1.74	0.95	29	0.41	2503	2	0.09	12	0.06	27	2	14	<1	0.06	<1	74	<1	62
0+175N	<0.5	3.07	4	<1	32	294	<1	0.17	2	39	84	2	1.62	0.63	25	0.53	1083	1	0.10	10	0.06	30	2	23	<1	0.07	<1	83	<1	89
0+200N	<0.5	2.82	2	<1	41	247	<1	0.14	2	52	71	2	2.08	0.83	20	0.54	2788	2	0.09	15	0.06	32	2	13	5	0.06	<1	64	<1	102
0+225N	0.8	3.00	6	<1	36	260	<1	0.10	2	52	70	2	2.00	0.81	21	0.42	2791	2	0.08	17	0.05	34	2	16	3	0.07	<1	72	<1	94
0+250N	<0.5	3.03	6	<1	46	176	<1	0.13	2	52	67	13	2.19	0.99	29	0.57	1524	2	0.08	20	0.06	33	2	11	4	0.05	<1	54	<1	145
0+275N	<0.5	3.42	3	<1	40	334	<1	0.39	3	63	86	4	2.52	0.67	32	0.59	3212	2	0.09	19	0.11	67	3	22	<1	0.07	<1	76	<1	310
0+300N	<0.5	2.91	5	<1	52	188	<1	0.18	3	59	67	5	2.33	0.89	25	0.60	2048	1	0.07	19	0.05	137	2	13	7	0.05	<1	55	<1	393
0+325N	<0.5	2.52	4	<1	42	189	<1	0.33	3	56	106	6	2.31	0.82	25	0.58	3228	2	0.09	19	0.09	341	3	13	<1	0.04	<1	50	<1	431
0+350N	<0.5	2.81	2	<1	34	276	<1	0.40	2	51	117	3	2.10	0.64	26	0.55	1876	2	0.10	14	0.08	43	2	22	2	0.07	<1	73	<1	140
0+375N	0.8	2.82	3	<1	37	223	<1	0.39	3	53	98	7	2.24	0.87	27	0.58	2314	2	0.10	19	0.08	45	5	16	<1	0.05	<1	54	<1	143
0+400N	<0.5	2.71	2	<1	37	222	<1	0.44	2	45	80	5	1.88	0.88	27	0.65	2231	2	0.10	16	0.07	27	3	14	<1	0.05	<1	52	<1	72
0+425N	<0.5	1.72	<1	<1	29	211	<1	0.84	2	35	81	9	1.43	0.49	25	0.35	2188	1	0.07	11	0.12	22	2	19	<1	0.03	<1	45	<1	144
0+450N	<0.5	3.39	4	<1	39	233	<1	0.20	2	52	95	8	2.18	1.08	27	0.69	1500	2	0.10	21	0.06	24	3	15	<1	0.06	<1	62	<1	89
0+475N	<0.5	1.87	<1	<1	29	177	<1	0.71	3	39	68	12	1.62	0.67	31	0.42	1911	1	0.06	15	0.12	21	3	15	<1	0.02	<1	35	<1	138
0+500N	<0.5	0.51	1	<1	35	134	<1	2.25	3	10	20	14	0.40	0.16	31	0.29	777	<1	0.04	1	0.11	7	<1	22	<1	0.01	<1	15	<1	166
0+525N	<0.5	2.14	2	<1	31	183	<1	1.10	3	39	72	12	1.59	0.66	33	0.60	1732	<1	0.07	13	0.13	22	1	17	<1	0.03	<1	41	<1	176
0+550N	<0.5	2.19	<1	<1	29	223	<1	0.78	2	44	70	12	1.79	0.65	33	0.39	2530	2	0.08	18	0.15	27	3	17	<1	0.03	<1	41	<1	196
0+575N	<0.5	2.07	<1	<1	31	174	<1	1.16	3	32	79	9	1.34	0.80	38	0.51	1022	1	0.06	12	0.10	23	1	16	6	0.03	<1	36	<1	173
0+600N	<0.5	2.59	3	<1	46	226	<1	0.69	4	64	79	11	2.58	0.76	38	0.52	3991	1	0.07	23	0.14	91	4	13	<1	0.04	<1	52	<1	347
0+625N	<0.5	3.23	2	<1	40	163	<1	0.27	2	53	71	10	2.19	1.16	33	0.73	1117	2	0.08	22	0.05	25	3	12	4	0.05	<1	50	<1	101
0+650N	<0.5	2.41	2	<1	53	189	<1	0.31	2	54	109	7	2.29	0.87	29	0.43	3183	1	0.08	14	0.08	29	3	12	<1	0.05	<1	49	<1	178
0+675N	<0.5	3.44	4	<1	35	222	<1	0.23	2	64	84	7	2.49	0.98	26	0.90	1416	2	0.11	22	0.05	27	4	15	2	0.06	<1	61	<1	103
0+700N	<0.5	3.47	4	<1	33	365	<1	0.33	2	49	97	17	2.09	0.59	29	0.60	777	2	0.13	21	0.08	26	2	27	2	0.08	<1	76	<1	122
0+725N	<0.5	2.42	2	<1	30	299	<1	0.77	3	53	74	10	2.35	0.46	35	0.45	3311	2	0.08	19	0.12	27	1	22	2	0.05	<1	50	<1	190
0+750N	<0.5	2.77	2	<1	44	230	<1	0.41	2	49	97	3	2.04	0.78	27	0.55	1980	1	0.09	16	0.05	25	2	16	9	0.06	<1	60	<1	151
0+775N	<0.5	2.77	3	<1	50	168	<1	0.15	3	60	89	7	2.56	0.96	25	0.58	2719	2	0.07	23	0.04	36	3	8	2	0.04	<1	44	<1	197
0+800N	<0.5	2.46	1	<1	27	243	<1	0.68	2	39	74	14	1.54	0.71	31	0.59	1372	1	0.10	16	0.11	21	3	19	<1	0.04	<1	43	<1	65
0+25N-R	<0.5	3.33	16	<1	34	106	<1	0.52	3	109	58	69	4.14	1.09	35	1.33	3310	4	0.07	54	0.07	51	8	10	<1	0.02	<1	72	<1	118
0+475N-R	<0.5	1.94	2	<1	29	181	<1	0.73	3	41	68	12	1.68	0.68	32	0.44	1958	2	0.06	17	0.12	22	3	15	<1	0.02	<1	38	<1	142

0.500 Gram sample is digested with Aqua Regia at 95 C for one hour and bulked to 10 ml with distilled water.

Partial dissolution for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sr, Ti, and W.

"R" Denotes duplicate sample analyzed.

Certified by: _____

Appendix IV

Rock Sample Descriptions



ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

CDBN05R01 ROCK/FLOAT 519498/7139884

in gully above TTR10; very fine grained opaque to translucent white to pale purple/green quartzite boulder; no rx to dilute HCl; weak malachite stain; no visible sulphides;

CDBN05R02 ROCK/FLOAT

5m above R01; similar with flecks of malachite and trace finely disseminated pyrite;

CDBN05R03 ROCK/FLOAT

3m below R04; quartz-carbonate boulder with malachite and tetrahedrite; strong rxⁿ to dilute HCl;

CDBN05R04 ROCK/IN SITU 519391/7139891

quartz-carbonate vein with trace-0.5% f.diss. malachite/jarosite; 310/70S; host is grey, fine grained, dolomitic siltite; 2 cm wide;

CDBN05R05 ROCK/IN SITU 519377/7139899

10 cm wide quartz-carbonate vein with tetrahedrite; 1% diss. tetrahedrite+/- rare malachite spotting; 320/70S; local bedding 036/35N;

CDBN05R06 ROCK/FLOAT 519216/7139773

Similar to R05; quartz-carbonate vein with f.diss metallic mineral-dark blue/black dendritic habit; surface of rock has fine powdery weathering product-talc?

Appendix V

Photos



PHOTOS



Photo 1. Shanghai Showing and Chalcopyrite Zone Far East Zone.



Photo 2. Chalcopyrite bearing quartz carbonate vein stockwork

Yukon Energy, Mines & Resources Library



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DATE DUE