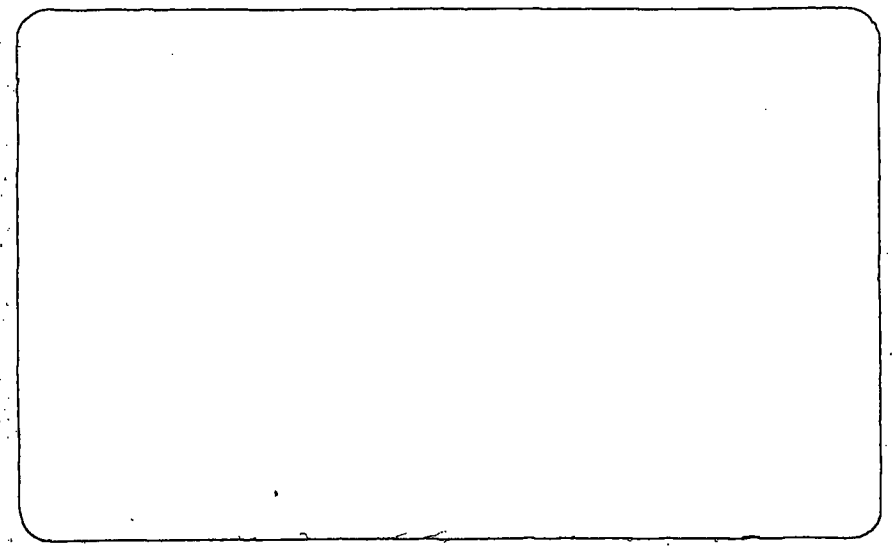

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANTS
YELLOWKNIFE, NT, CANADA
WHITEHORSE, YT, CANADA

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

REPORT ON THE 2005 TRENCHING PROGRAM ON THE DRAGON LAKE PROPERTY, ROSS RIVER AREA, YUKON

YMIP 05-044

Grant #	Claim
YB67142 to YB67145	DRAG 1 to 4
YB96313 to YB96314	DRAG 5 and 6
YB96608 to YB96609	DRAG 7 and 8
YC09170 to YC09181	DRAG 13 to 24
YC18115 to YC18134	DRAG 25 to 44

By
Scott Casselman B.Sc, P. Geo.
Aurora Geosciences Ltd
108 Gold Road
Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2W3

For
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd
Suite 200, 16 – 11th Avenue South
Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2P1

Location: Latitude 62° 36' N, Longitude 131° 32' W
Mining District: Whitehorse
NTS: 105J/11 and 12
Date: January 4, 2006

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1.0 SUMMARY

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd to conduct an exploration program on the Dragon Lake Property during the summer of 2005. The property is located on the southwest side of Dragon Lake on NTS map sheets 105J/11 and 105J/12, 80 km north of Ross River. The property is accessible by boat from a landing on the east end of Dragon lake at 80 km on the North Canol Road. A 4-person crew conducted the program consisting of blast trenching and sampling. The crew spent 13 days on the property.

The property hosts skarn-related copper and gold mineralization. Chalcopyrite and scheelite occur in pyrrhotite-magnetite-diopside skarn mineralization in carbonate rocks along the margin of a mid-Cretaceous quartz monzonite stock. Chip samples from previous exploration programs have returned up to 12.7 g/t gold, 5.4 g/t silver, 5.4% arsenic and 0.05% copper over 2 m.

The 2005 trenching program encountered some difficulties in obtaining clean bedrock samples in a few of the trenches, however where chip samples were obtained the bedrock was well exposed and thoroughly cleaned for a good representative sample. The trenches contained variable amounts of sulphide mineralization up to a maximum of 10% pyrite and pyrrhotite occurring as fracture fillings.

The best results from the program came from grab samples in pits in Trench 4, where 3 samples returned 481.8 ppb, 799.8 ppb and 1140.1 ppb gold. Elsewhere the composite chip sample results for the trenches were all <200 ppb gold.

Recommendations for future work on the property are to:

1) Evaluate the Induced Polarization Chargeability anomalies that have not been followed up to date.
2) Prospecting of the favourable metasomatic altered rocks to the south and west.
3) Evaluate the Cretaceous intrusions for Porphyry copper-gold and Intrusion-Hosted Gold potential.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd to conduct an exploration program on their Dragon Lake Property on NTS map sheets 105J/11 and 12 in eastern Yukon during the summer of 2005. The property consists of 40 quartz claims and measures approximately 2 by 5.5 km.

The program consisted blast trenching and sampling of 7 trenches in areas previously identified by soil sampling and an IP geophysical survey to be prospective for skarn-related gold mineralization. A total of 60 samples were collected.

This report includes a review of historical exploration work conducted in the area by previous operators and by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The scope of this review was to examine the geological, geochemical and geophysical data to assess the potential of the project area. Based on the findings of the data compilation and the fieldwork, recommendations for future work on the property are included.

This report is based on published geological and geochemical studies in the public domain; on confidential reports prepared for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd; and on private company reports and assessment reports prepared for previous claim holders in the area.

The author is a professional geologist and managed the field exploration program on the property in 2005. The author has relied on data, interpretation, and information supplied by others noted above and listed in the References. These consist primarily of assessment reports supplied to the author by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. This database is internally consistent, and withstands repeated inquiry along various lines of reasoning.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

The historical work and data referenced in the preparation of this report was collected and compiled by geologists and geophysicists that were employed directly by Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd, Welcome North Mines Ltd, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd and Aurora Geosciences Ltd. The majority of these geoscientists would be classified as "qualified persons" today, although that designation did not exist when some of the earlier historic work was done. The author assumes no responsibility for the sampling protocols, interpretations and inferences made by these individuals prior to the inception of the "qualified person" designation.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Dragon Lake property is located 280 km northeast of Whitehorse (500 km by road) or 80 km northeast of Ross River, Yukon. The area is immediately southwest of Dragon Lake on NTS map sheet 105J/11 and 12 in the Whitehorse Mining District and is centred at 62° 36' latitude and 131° 32' longitude (Figure 1).

The mineral claim boundaries have not yet been legally surveyed. Title to the claims is held 100% in the name of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The property is subject to a 1.0 % Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR) on any future production payable to Mr. Bernie Kreft. Claim information is as follows:

Table 1. Claim Information – Whitehorse Mining Recorder (December 27, 2005)

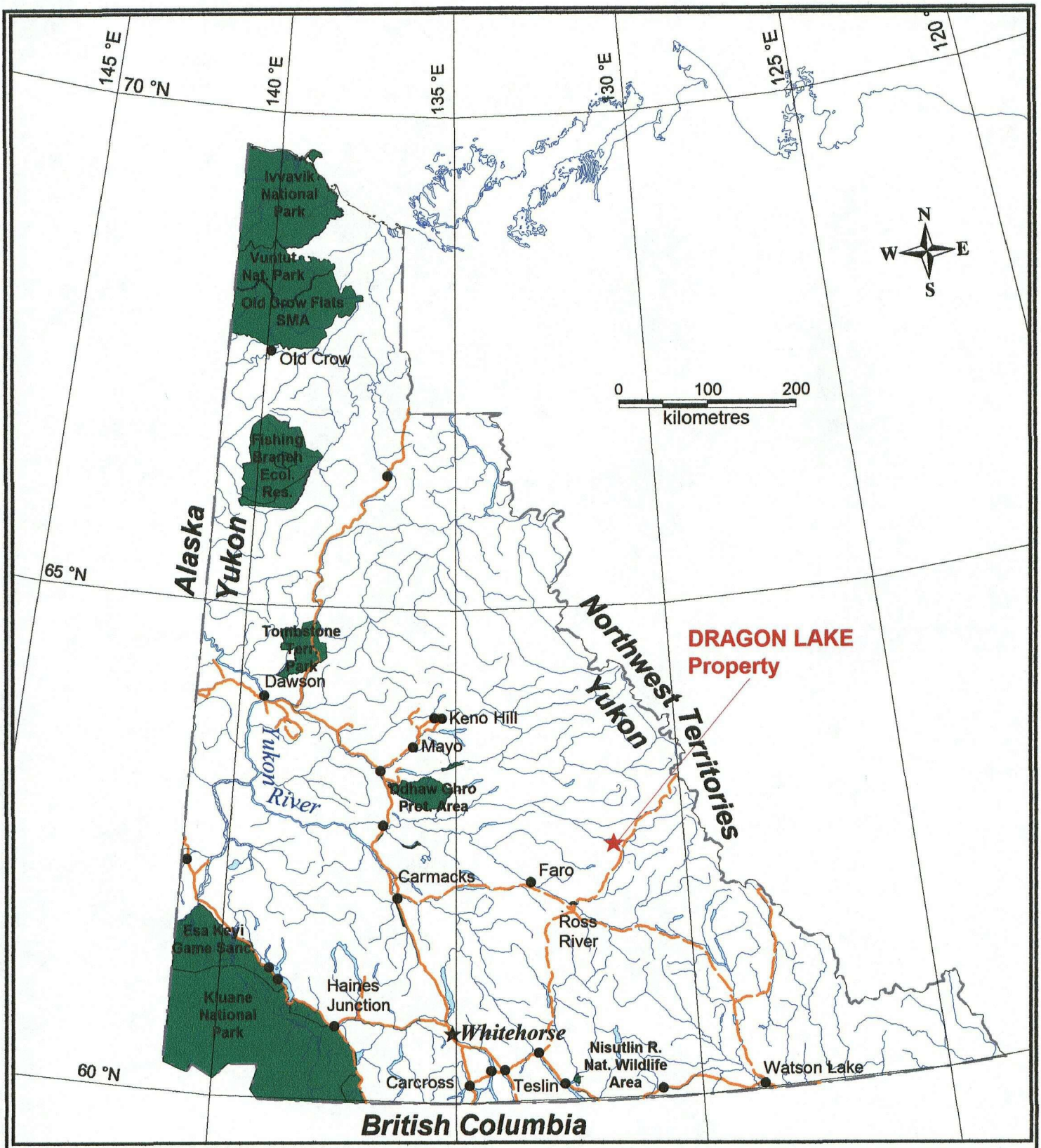
Grant #	Claim	Expiry date
YB67142 to YB67145	DRAG 1 to 4	28-Jun-2011
YB96313 to YB96314	DRAG 5 and 6	20-Sep-2011
YB96608 to YB96609	DRAG 7 and 8	30-Sep-2011
YC09170 to YC09181	DRAG 13 to 24	7-Dec-2010
YC18115 to YC18134	DRAG 25 to 44	7-Dec-2010

A Certificate of Work documenting the 2005 exploration program on the property was filed with the Territorial Government. Upon submission and acceptance of this report by the Territorial Government the expiry dates of the claims will be as listed above.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform certain types and amounts of assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the tenure as per the Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent of $100.00 of assessment work per claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount as cash in lieu at the same rates per unit per year. A Mining Land Use Permit is required before certain types of exploration work can be performed on a mineral property.

The current or future operations of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd including exploration, development and commencement of production activities on its properties require permits from territorial government authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Additional permits may be required for exploration and development purposes if there is a perceived significant impact on certain resources.

To the author's knowledge, the Dragon Lake Property as described in this report is not subject to any environmental liabilities.



Jan 9, 2006

S. G. CASSELMAN
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD
DRAGON LAKE PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

Figure 1 December 28, 2005

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368000 mE 370000 mE 372000 mE

6946000 mN 6944000 mN 6942000 mN 6940000 mN

DRAG 20 YC09177
DRAG 22 YC09179
DRAG 19 YC09176
DRAG 24 YC09181
DRAG 21 YC09178
DRAG 14 YC09171
DRAG 23 YC09180
DRAG 16 YC09173
DRAG 13 YC09170
DRAG 18 YC09175
DRAG 15 YC09172
DRAG 2 YB67143
DRAG 1 YB67142
DRAG 17 YC09174
DRAG 4 YB67145
DRAG 5 YB96313
DRAG 26 YC18116
DRAG 3 YB67144
DRAG 25 YC18115
DRAG 8 YB96609
DRAG 6 YB96314
DRAG 28 YC18118
DRAG 7 YB96608
DRAG 30 YC18120
DRAG 27 YC18117
DRAG 32 YC18122
DRAG 29 YC18119
DRAG 34 YC18124
DRAG 31 YC18121
DRAG 44 YC18134
DRAG 36 YC18126
DRAG 33 YC18123
DRAG 42 YC18132
DRAG 43 YC18133
DRAG 35 YC18125
DRAG 40 YC18130
DRAG 41 YC18131
DRAG 38 YC18128
DRAG 39 YC18129
DRAG 37 YC18127

RRDC R-29A

Dragon Lake

N W E S

900 1,000 1,100 1,200

0 0.5 1
kilometres

105J/12 105J/11

2005 trench location

2004 cut line

Ross River Dene Council Land Claim Area

Jan 9, 2006

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA S. C. GOSELMAN

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD
DRAGON LAKE PROPERTY
Figure 2. Claim Location Map

NTS 105J/11, 12 Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM zone 9N
Date: December 28, 2005 Job: BEI-05-0-03-YT

Claim locations taken from original claim sketch
Claim data taken from Yukon Government Mining Recorder database December 28, 2005

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5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property from Whitehorse is by the North Klondike Highway to Carmacks (180 km), thence by the Robert Campbell Highway to Ross River (225 km) and the North Canol Highway to the south end of Dragon Lake (80 km). From there a winter bush trail runs along the west side of Dragon Lake approximately 13 km to the property. For the 2005 program the crew mobilized to Dragon Lake by 4x4 crew cab truck from Whitehorse and from there mobilized a camp to the property by 16-foot aluminium boat with a 15 hp motor.

The property is in the Selwyn Basin on the north side of the Tintina Trench in gentle rounded mountainous terrain. Elevations range from about 860 to 1000 metres above sea level. The area was subject to an extensive forest fire in the early 1980s, which burned much of both shores of Dragon Lake. The area is variably treed, with new re-growth of poplar, spruce and pine.

The area experiences cold dry winters and hot dry summers. Snow usually begins accumulating in late September or early October and is generally melted by late May to early June. Temperatures range from highs in the mid 30°'s in summer to lows of -50° C in winter.

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and falls under the jurisdiction of the Government of Yukon. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

Electrical power is not available in the project area. The nearest source of power is in Ross River, where the community generates its own power by diesel generator. Water resources are abundant in the project area in flowing steams and lakes.

The nearest major city centre is Whitehorse, 500 km by road west of the project area. Whitehorse is a supply centre for this northern region and has an ample labour force. Due to historic mining activity in the area, an experienced work force, including mining personnel are available in Yukon.

The author did not see any topographic or physiographic impediments for a potential mine, mill, heap leach or waste disposal sites. Suitable lands occur throughout the project area that should allow development of such facilities. Environmental concerns and land claims issues with local First Nations are issues that Eagle Plains Resources Ltd will have to address from time-to-time as the project advances.

6.0 HISTORY

The Ross River area was first explored in 1880 by Robert Campbell of the Hudsons Bay Company. Prospectors entered the country via the Liard River around the 1880's looking for placer gold deposits, which they found in minor amounts in the Finlayson River. Prospecting activity increased dramatically in the 1950's and 1960's with the discovery of the Anvil lead-zinc deposit at Faro. In the 1990's a large exploration rush occurred in the area due to the discovery of the Kutz ze Kayah and Wolverine massive sulphide deposits in the Finlayson Lake area. Also in the late 1990's, was an exploration boom in the "Tintina Gold Belt" for Intrusive-hosted gold mineralization associated with mid-Cretaceous intrusions. Since then, the Ross River area has experienced an increase in exploration activity and many mineral occurrences in the Selwyn Basin are being re-visited.

Copper and gold mineralization was discovered on the property by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1945. In 1960, Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd staked the PAD Group of claims to cover the showing and conducted a program of geological mapping and a magnetic survey (Rayner and Gower, 1961). They identified three zones of skarn-type alteration with variable concentrations of pyrrhotite mineralization up to 20% and minor amounts of chalcopyrite, scheelite and magnetite. They did not report any analytical results. There is no record of any further work by Kennco and the property was later allowed to lapse.

In 1983, Canamax Resources Inc staked the Nurf claims to cover the showings and conducted an eight-day field program consisting of geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling (Hitchins, 1983). Highlights of their work were a rock sample that contained 3.02 gm/mt (0.088 oz/T) gold and 67.1 gm/mt (1.96 oz/T) silver from a narrow arsenopyrite-quartz-sericite vein in gritty quartzite and 0.5% copper and 1.99 gm/mt (0.058 oz/T) gold from a pyrrhotite-pyroxene skarn pod that measured up to 2 by 5 m. Canamax concluded that the soil geochemical survey indicated that the skarn mineralization did not extend beyond what had been identified in the surface showings and that the tungsten and copper values in veins and skarn are disappointing. There is no record of any further work by Canamax and the property was later allowed to lapse.

In 1988, Welcome North Mine Ltd staked the Fire claims and later that year conducted a field program consisting of geological mapping, rock and soil sampling (McClintock, 1988). Highlights of their program was a 1 m chip sample form the eastern most showing that ran 4.45 gm/mt gold and a 1 m chip sample from a small showing 100 m north of there that contained 12.7 gm/mt gold and 5.4% arsenic. There is no record of any further work by Welcome North and the property was later allowed to lapse.

The Drag property was staked in 1996 by prospector Bernie Kreft on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd and Miner River Resources Ltd, a 50-50 joint venture. The joint venture conducted a 5-day program of prospecting and re-sampling of the old showings later that year (Dickie, 1996). In 1997, Mr Kreft conducted a program of hand trenching

on behalf of the joint venture, trenching and sampling 14 sites (Davidson, 1997). This work returned a number of anomalous values, including 2,643 ppb gold over 1.0 m in Trench 1, 2,815 ppb gold over 6.0 m in trench 2, 2,055 ppb gold over 2.0 m in trench 11 and 1,681 ppb gold over 3.6 m in trench 12.

In 1999, Eagle Plains conducted a program involving rock sampling, a magnetometer survey and diamond drilling of 4 holes for a total of 301 metres. The drill program returned thick bands of actinolite skarn in calc-silicate rock that contained up to 5% pyrrhotite. The most significant results from the drill program are 2,142 ppb gold from 49.3 to 59.5 m and 3,664 ppb gold from 106.6 to 107.8 m in hole D99-01; and 630 ppb gold from 15.6 to 16.4 m in hole D99-03.

In 2004, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd conducted a program of Induced Polarization (IP) and VLF-EM geophysical surveying on the property and regional exploration consisting of stream sediment sampling and reconnaissance soil sampling in a large area west of the property. The regional sampling program did not return any significant base or precious metals values.

The geophysical program consisted of cutting 7.1 km of line on which 6.3 km of IP/Resistivity surveying was conducted and 3.4 km of VLF-EM surveying. The IP survey identified a zone of elevated chargeability that is 300 m wide and corresponds with a number of showings that contain elevated gold values. This zone is open to the east. A second chargeable zone that measures 10 to 50 m wide was identified in the central part of the grid. It also correlated well with soil geochemical gold anomalies. At both of these locations drill holes in the area appear to have missed the highest chargeability portion of the anomalies.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

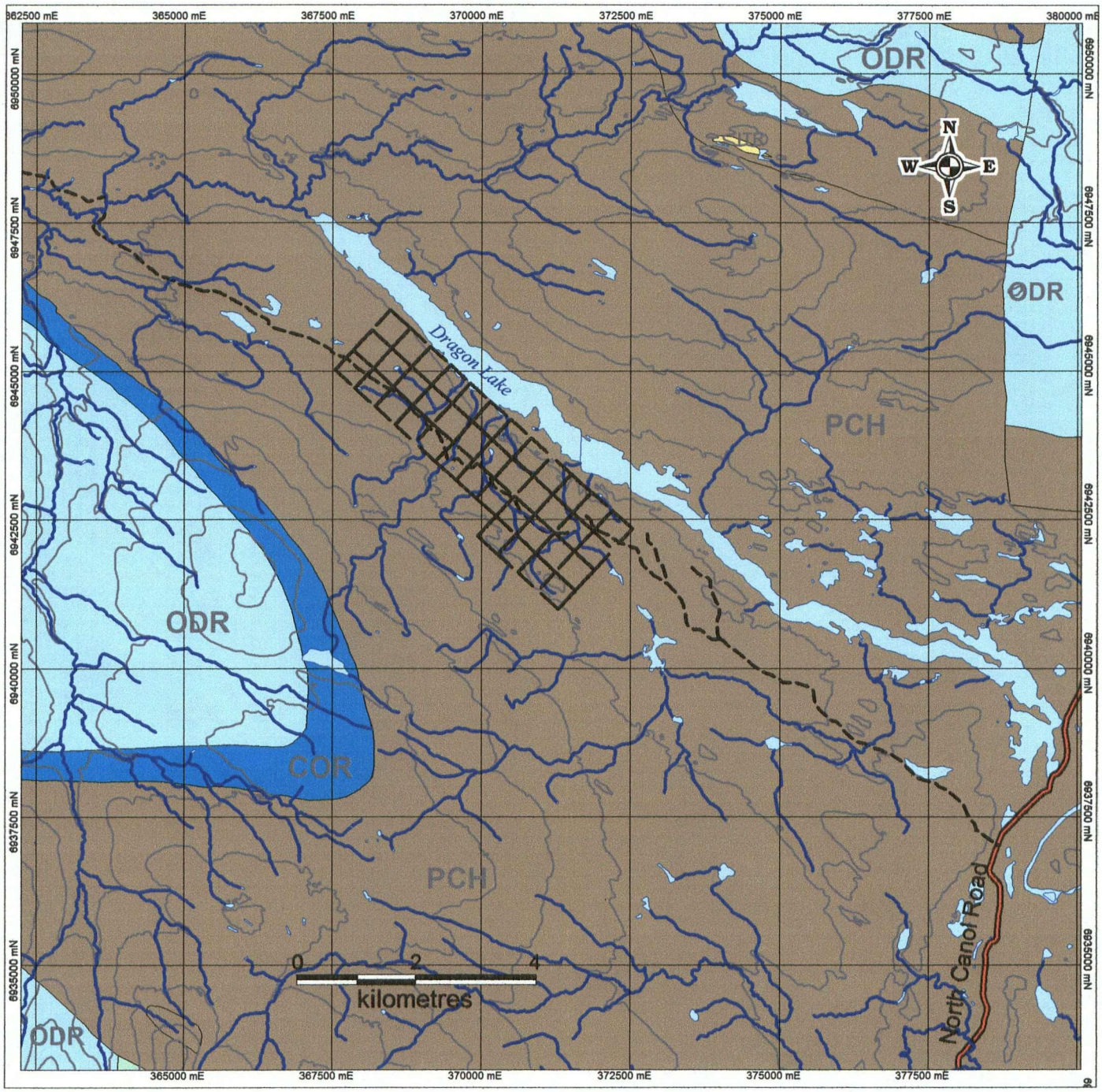
The regional geological setting of the area is taken from Gordey and Makepeace (2003). The property lies within the Selwyn Basin, which is comprised of Late Proterozoic to Mid-Paleaozoic continental margin sediments. The basinal rocks in the area of the property consist of the Hyland Group (**PCH**) overlain by the Rabbitkettle Formation (**COR**), the Road River Group (**ODR**), and a small outcropping of the Ross Formation **(ITR)** well northeast of the property (Figure 3). The Table of Formations is listed below:

Table 2. TABLE OF FORMATIONS (after Gordey & Makepiece (2003))

Formation (Age)	Description
Ross Formation (lower Tertiary – mainly Eocene)	Undivided, mixed bimodal basalt and rhylolite.
Road River Group (Ordovician to lower Devonian)	Black shale and chert overlain by orange siltstone or buff, platy limestone.
Rabbitkettle Formation (Upper Cambrian and Ordovician)	Thin bedded, wavy banded, silty limestone and grey lustrous calcareous phyllite, limestone breccia and conglomerate, laminated grey siltstone, chert, slate and local mafic flows, breccia and tuff.
Hyland Group (Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian)	Thin to thick bedded, brown to pale green shale, fine to coarse grained quartz-rich sandstone, quartz pebble conglomerate, argillaceous limestone, phyllite, psammite and minor marble.

The regional strike of the sediments is variable, but generally at 120° with dips at 45° to 65 ° to the northeast.

Regional geologic mapping by government geologists in the 1950s failed to located any intrusive rocks in the area, however, subsequent property scale mapping identified a small intrusive plug that measures approximately 300 m in diameter. It is variably described as a biotite granite and as a quartz monzonite.



Jan 9, 2006

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SEAN CASSELMAN
GEOSCIENTIST

Scale 1:100,000

LEGEND

ITR	**Lower Tertiary (mostly Eocene)**	Ross Formation - basalt and rhyolite
ODR	**Ordovician to Lower Devonian**	Road River Group - shale, chert and siltstone
COR	**Upper Cambrian and Ordovician**	Rabbitkettle Formation - limestone, phyllite, breccia, silstone and shale
PCH	**Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian**	Hyland Group - shale, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone and phyllite

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD
DRAGON LAKE PROPERTY
Figure 3. Regional Geology Map

NTS 105J/11, 12 Mining District: Watson Lake
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM zone 9N
Date: December 29, 2005 Job: BEI-05-0-03-YT

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7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology for the property is taken primarily from Hitchins (1983), Dickie (1996) and Davidson (1997 and 1999), Figure 4 is modified from Hitchins and Dickie. The property is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Precambrian to lower Cambrian Hyland Group. These rocks are intruded by a medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to locally porphyritic biotite monzonite that is believed to be of the Cretaceous age Selwyn Plutonic Suite.

The sedimentary rocks consist of argillaceous limestone, slate, quartzite and quartz-pebble conglomerate. Locally, relatively pure limestone horizons exist. Pale grey to white-weathering quartzite is the dominant lithology with minor green phyllite horizons occurring as interbeds.

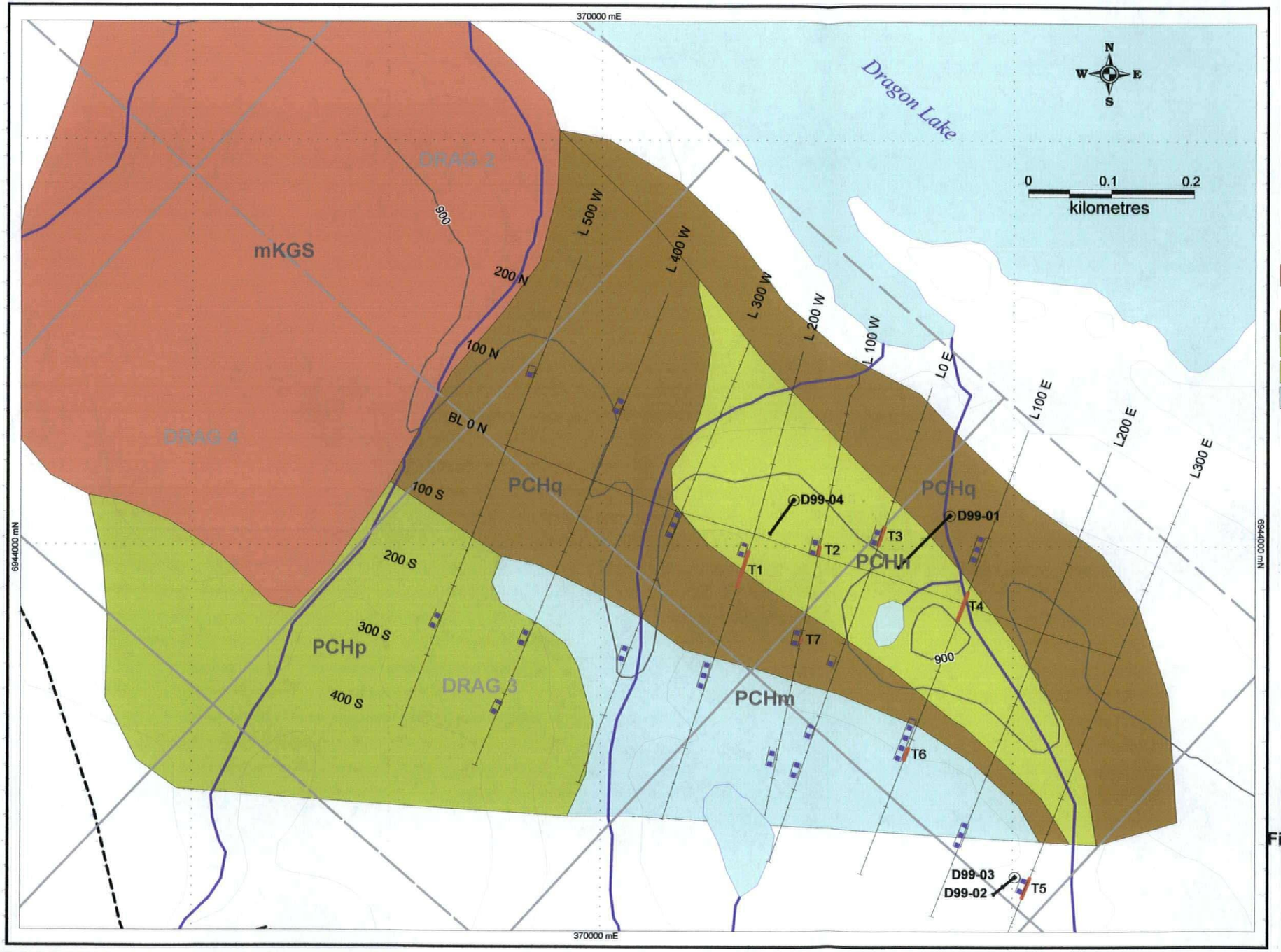
The main body of the monzonite is a northwest-trending, elongate body, that has a long dimension of approximately 600 m and, which may be localized by a fault within the sedimentary package. The intrusive has imposed a variety of thermal and chemical alteration on the meta-sediments ranging from intense sericitization of the siliclastics immediately southeast of the intrusion to pelitic-calcsilicate hornfels and ultimately pyrrhotite-pyroxene skarn in the southeast portion of the property (Hitchins, 1983). West of the intrusion a zone of brecciated quartzite and weakly hornfelsed phyllite with a siliceous and granitic matrix is exposed in several large resistant knobs.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The property lies within the "Tintina Gold Belt". The belt is generally defined as an arcuate belt that stretches from central Alaska to southeastern Yukon. In Yukon, this belt is known as the Tombstone-Tungsten Magmatic Belt. Within this belt many gold discoveries are spacially related to mid-Cretaceous alkalic plutonic intrusions of the Tombstone series. A wide variety of disseminated, skarn and vein-type mineral occurrences both within and near the intrusions have been identified containing gold, tungsten, lead, zinc, copper and tin. Tintina Gold Belt occurrences include the Pogo and Fort Knox Deposits in Alaska, and the Dublin Gulch deposit (50.8 million tonnes - 0.93 g/t gold), Clear Creek the Sheelite Dome properties in Yukon.

The geological setting and observed mineralization in the Dragon Lake area indicates the potential for the following deposit types:

1 Gold-rich Skarn-type deposits with lesser base-metal potential (mainly copper, possibly tungsten).
2 Epithermal arsenopyrite-gold –quartz veins.
3 Intrusion-related, "Tintina Gold Belt"-type disseminated gold targets.
4 Copper-gold Porphyry targets in the intrusive rocks.



Legend

- mKGS — Cretaceous (?) Selwyn Suite biotite monzonite
- Upper Proterzoic to Lower Cambrian - Hyland Group
- PCHq — quartzite
- PCHp — tan phyllite
- PCHh — pelitic and calc-silicate hornfels
- PCHm — marble
- Drill hole
- L100E — 2004 cut line
- T2 — 2005 Trench location
- IP Chargeability Anomaly

Property geology modified from Hitchins (1993), Dickie (1996) and Davidson (1997, 1999).
Drill hole data from Davidson (1999)
IP data from Hildes (2004)

Scale 1:5,000

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD
DRAGON LAKE PROPERTY
Figure 4. Property Geology and Compilation Map

NTS 105J/11, 12 Mining District: Watson Lake
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM zone 9N
Date: December 29, 2005 Job: BEI-05-0-03-YT

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The skarn-type, pyrrhotite(po)-rich showings identified to date contain anomalous amounts of gold. In this environment, with the grades encountered to date, a bulk tonnage mineable deposit is possible.

A few arsenopyrite-gold-quartz veins with significant gold grades have been identified to date. These have the potential for high-grade low-tonnage deposits.

Skarn-type alteration and mineralization often occurs in rocks marginal to intrusive rocks containing porphyry-type deposits. There are many deposits with this relationship worldwide. There is no record of the intrusive rocks on the property being evaluated for their porphyry or intrusive-hosted gold potential.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Three styles of mineralization have been observed on the property:

1. chalcopyrite, minor scheelite and gold in pyrrhotite-pyroxene skarn .
2. quartz-pyrite-sericite-stibnite -+ scheelite veins in kaolinized intrusive rocks.
3. arsenopyrite-quartz veins within sericitized gritty quartzites.

The skarn-type mineralization occurs in small pods and fracture fillings in altered sedimentary rocks, generally proximal to intrusive rocks. The mineralization consists of pyrrhotite-rich sulphides (up to 15% po) with minor chalcopyrite and scheelite with variable concentrations of gold up to 3 grams/tonne. Rare blebs of arsenopyrite have also been observed with the pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite.

Quartz-stibnite veins up to 2.5 cm wide have been observed in the intrusive rocks. These generally contain low gold concentrations. Quartz-arsenopyrite veins have been observed in altered meta-sedimentary rocks containing generally higher concentrations of gold, up to 12.7 gm/tonne.

10.0 2005 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2005 exploration program consisted of blasting and hand mucking of 8 trenches in areas of anomalous soil geochemical results and IP chargeablity responses. All but three of the trenches reached bedrock.

The trenching was accomplished with gasoline-powered auger and plugger drills. The auger was used to auger through overburden, while the plugger was used to drill into rock. In both cases the holes were filled with ANFO, one half stick of Dynagell powder and an electric blasting cap. After blasting the trench was hand mucked with a shovel and pick and, if required, a second and occasionally a third blast was set to obtain fresh bedrock for sampling. The bedrock was then swept clean and geologically mapped. Samples were laid out and collected by hammer and moil to obtain a continuous chip

across the sample interval. In the instances where clean bedrock could not be obtained, the crew hand dug small pits on the order of 1 m in diameter to get down to the rubbly subcrop. In these instances a sample of the subcrop was collected and sent for analysis. These pit samples are not continuous chips and the results should be considered qualitative.

Trench 1 was blasted three times and failed to reach fresh bedrock. Samples were collected of the gravely overburden at the bottom of the trench. Trench 6 also had deep overburden and after two blasts bedrock was not encountered. However the crew was able to dig a series of pits to approximately 1 m depth and encountered rubbly sub-crop, which was sampled and sent for analysis. . Trench 8 was blasted on line 0 E from 220 S to 250 S in an area of deep overburden cover and failed to reach bedrock. No samples were collected in this trench.

11.0 GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE and DATA VERIFICATION

The samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for processing. Acme is an ISO 9002 accredited facility. A total of 60 trench chip and grab samples were collected in the 2005 program. All samples were handled in a secure manner and placed in sealed poly bags for shipment to the lab. Geochemical Analytical Certificates are included in Appendix II and rock and trench sample descriptions are included in Appendix III.

The samples were prepared by drying the sample then crushing to –10-mesh. A 250 gram split was taken from the -10-mesh material and pulverized to –150-mesh. A 0.5 gram sample of the –150-mesh material was then digested in 3.0 millilitres (ml) of aqua-regia solution and diluted to 100 ml with distilled water. This solution was then analyzed for gold and 30 elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry (ICP-ES) per the Acme Group 1D analytical procedure. Also, a 30.0 gram sample of the –150-mesh material was analyzed by ignited acid leach and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) per the Acme Group 3A analytical procedure.

Sample collection procedures by previous workers on the property were managed by experienced professionals and appear to have been handled in an acceptable manner. The samples were processed and analyzed at reputable laboratories and there is no indication from the analytical determinations that any spurious results were produced from sampling procedure, sample handling or analytical problems.

12.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the knowledge of the author, no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on materials from Dragon Lake Property belonging to Eagle Plains Resources Ltd described in this report.

13.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

To the knowledge of the author, no mineral resource or reserve estimate has been calculated for material from the Dragon Lake Property belonging to Eagle Plains Resources Ltd described in this report.

14.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

It is the author's opinion that there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

15.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The trenching program encountered some difficulties in obtaining clean bedrock samples in a few of the trenches, however where chip samples were obtained the bedrock was well exposed and thoroughly cleaned for a good representative sample.

Where bedrock was encountered, the rocks generally exhibit moderate to intense contact metasomatic alteration (skarn-type alteration) and, in places, exhibited intense iron-oxide (gossanous) staining. The alteration consisted of silica and clay alteration. Most trenches contained variable amounts of sulphide mineralization up to a maximum of 10% locally (over 1 m), mainly as pyrite and pyrrhotite and no copper sulphide minerals were observed. The sulphides were mostly fracture filling with some disseminated clots of pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite. The analytical results for gold and copper were generally sub economic (see Table 2). The best results for gold were from the grab samples in the pits in Trench 4, where 3 samples returned 481.8 ppb, 799.8 ppb and 1140.1 ppb. Elsewhere the composite chip sample results for the trenches were all <200 ppb gold.

Table 3. Trench sample results

Trench	Line	From	To	Width (m)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
T1	200W	25 S	75 S	50	97	38	55.9
T2	100W	2 N	12 N	10	436	<2	50.9
T3	0 E	38 N	50 N	12	214	3	65.4
		50 N	56 N	6	no sample		
		56 N	62 N	6	182	4	24.2
T4	100 E	6.5 N	12 N	5.5	173	5	191.1
		3.5 N		grab	513	<2	47.2
		1.0 N		grab	60	9	87.5
		2 S		grab	442	15	481.8
		6 S		grab	149	3	799.8
		8.5 S		grab	93	<2	97.7
		12 S		grab	77	15	1140.1
		15.5 S	24 S	8.5	507	59	173.3
T-5	300 E	326 S	340 S	14	193	7	140.0
		326 S	324 S	2	no sample		
		314 S	324 S	10	200	14	208.9
T-6	100E	227 S		grab	222	3	11.8
		223 S		grab	242	2	7
		221 S		grab	263	3	11.3
		219 S		grab	166	12	9.2
T-7	100W	111 S	115 S	4	255	<2	1.9

The drill results from the 1999 program returned generally anomalous values, however there were no economic values over mineable widths. A few of the IP chargeability anomalies identified in the areas of Trench 1, Trench 6 and Trench 7 remain to be evaluated. Also other chargeability anomalies scattered throughout the property remain to be tested.

16.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2005 trenching program on the Dragon Lake Property confirmed the presence of anomalous gold concentrations in contact metasomatic (Skarn) altered sedimentary rocks adjacent to a Cretaceous intrusion. The program, however, did not return any economic concentrations of gold or copper. Recommendations for future work on the property are to:

4) Evaluate the Induced Polarization Chargeability anomalies that have not been followed up to date.
5) Prospecting of the favourable metasomatic altered rocks to the south and west.
6) Evaluate the Cretaceous intrusions for Porphyry copper-gold and Intrusion-Hosted Gold potential.

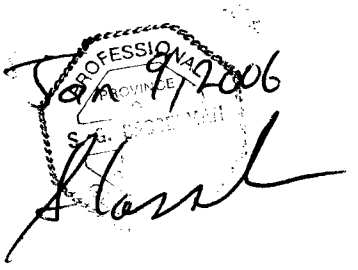
Respectfully Submitted,

Jan 9, 2006

Scott Casselman, B.Sc., P.Geo
Geologist

17.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Contract Services – Aurora Geosciences Ltd	
Mobilization/Demobilization (all inclusive)	$4,494.00
Blasting/trenching charges – 10 days @ $1,781.55	17,815.50
Mapping and sampling charges – 2 days @ $642.00	1,284.00
Camp rental – 10 days @ $107.00	1,070.00
Boat rental – 10 days @ $107.00	1,070.00
Administrative charges	593.08
Report Writing	5,350.00
Sample shipping charges	169.15
Sample Analysis - Acme Labs	1,157.04
Groceries	1,743.76
Supplies (explosives)	2,447.61
Fuel	25.25
Total	$37,219.39



18.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, Scott Casselman, P. Geo., certify that:

1) I reside at 33 Firth Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 4R5

2) I am a geologist employed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

3) I graduated from Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 1985 and have worked as a geologist since that time.

4) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration No. 20032.

5) I supervised the field exploration program on the Dragon Lake Property during the summer of 2005.

6) I am responsible for the preparation of this report entitled "Report on the 2005 trenching Program on the Dragon Lake Proper, Ross River Area, Yukon", dated January 6, 2006.

6) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission of which, would make this Technical Report misleading.

7) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and Form.

8) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

9) I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange or 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 this 9th day of January, 2006, at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Scott G. Casselman, BSc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. PROJECT Dragon Lake File # A504420 Page 1

108 Gold Road, Whitehorse YT Y1A 2W3 Submitted by: Scott Casselman

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	Sample kg
T1-1	<1	146	4	21	<.3	17	8	205	2.30	2	<8	<2	9	61	<.5	<3	48	23	.96	.010	18	26	.36	37	.02	<3	2.29	.08	.12	<2	216.1	4.01
T1-2	<1	172	8	30	<.3	18	10	259	2.88	5	8	<2	9	89	<.5	4	70	26	1.08	.012	15	27	.32	58	.02	<3	2.45	.12	.12	<2	273.6	3.39
T1-3	<1	212	7	21	<.3	17	9	188	3.22	2	9	<2	9	105	<.5	<3	24	21	1.45	.014	12	25	.31	60	.04	<3	2.78	.17	.15	<2	66.5	5.71
T1-4	<1	107	<3	27	.3	21	7	185	2.30	9	<8	<2	11	93	<.5	5	13	31	1.15	.038	21	35	.54	94	.05	<3	2.70	.14	.30	2	24.9	6.48
T1-5	<1	95	7	34	<.3	19	8	269	2.49	10	<8	<2	8	82	<.5	<3	21	28	1.09	.046	15	29	.43	133	.03	<3	2.36	.12	.18	<2	34.2	6.22
T1-6	2	48	14	57	<.3	18	10	661	4.04	16	<8	<2	7	44	<.5	<3	15	27	1.04	.062	18	22	.39	192	.03	<3	1.35	.03	.18	<2	17.3	6.49
T1-7	<1	61	25	72	<.3	24	12	523	3.15	29	<8	<2	9	37	<.5	<3	9	30	.59	.097	25	25	.44	244	.04	<3	1.69	.05	.25	<2	10.2	4.63
T1-8	<1	50	10	60	<.3	30	12	288	3.40	17	<8	<2	13	34	<.5	<3	<3	41	.35	.043	36	42	.75	239	.10	<3	2.24	.06	.62	<2	5.9	6.22
T1-9	<1	124	7	54	<.3	23	12	404	3.63	19	9	<2	11	47	<.5	4	10	34	.81	.040	22	32	.51	194	.07	<3	2.21	.06	.32	2	23.7	7.26
T1-10	1	80	15	66	<.3	17	11	351	3.48	15	<8	<2	7	40	<.5	<3	9	29	.83	.134	19	21	.34	145	.04	<3	1.34	.03	.18	<2	8.8	2.90
T1-11	1	51	16	60	.3	31	14	345	4.04	3	<8	<2	17	12	<.5	6	<3	46	.16	.017	31	54	1.05	187	.10	10	2.38	.03	.63	<2	1.1	2.22
T1-12	<1	17	5	87	<.3	39	17	364	4.01	<2	<8	<2	16	11	<.5	<3	<3	45	.13	.013	44	49	.94	285	.15	<3	2.51	.03	.84	<2	.5	2.77
T1-13	2	60	36	126	<.3	39	18	443	4.66	559	<8	<2	14	20	<.5	<3	<3	41	.18	.031	37	42	.82	390	.11	<3	2.32	.03	.75	<2	8.1	3.07
RE T1-13	1	62	39	125	.3	38	18	440	4.64	563	<8	<2	15	19	<.5	3	<3	41	.18	.031	36	43	.82	383	.11	6	2.31	.03	.75	<2	9.7	-
T1-14	1	52	170	82	<.3	27	12	537	4.32	51	<8	<2	10	28	<.5	<3	5	22	.24	.070	29	24	.56	215	.03	<3	1.42	.02	.25	<2	22.7	2.14
T1-15	1	56	95	114	<.3	27	14	749	3.91	97	<8	<2	9	41	<.5	<3	<3	21	.27	.104	26	18	.43	324	.02	<3	1.25	.02	.26	<2	3.9	1.93
T2-1	<1	354	7	23	.3	9	5	268	3.25	<2	<8	<2	10	88	<.5	<3	36	16	1.58	.012	15	20	.14	26	.04	<3	2.29	.16	.05	<2	40.5	1.20
T2-2	<1	581	8	18	<.3	12	9	310	5.69	<2	<8	<2	9	112	<.5	<3	38	17	1.64	.016	14	22	.17	55	.07	<3	2.54	.13	.10	2	20.4	1.83
T2-3	<1	685	3	31	<.3	7	13	757	8.33	<2	<8	<2	16	72	<.5	<3	55	9	1.60	.013	31	11	.06	36	.05	9	1.81	.05	.03	<2	106.4	.82
T2-4	<1	406	<3	20	.4	6	7	412	4.45	2	9	<2	17	89	<.5	<3	51	13	1.43	.017	36	16	.12	60	.05	<3	1.92	.09	.06	2	78.6	1.64
T2-5	<1	154	4	11	<.3	9	3	136	2.04	<2	<8	<2	8	112	<.5	<3	11	13	1.44	.013	14	16	.13	84	.05	<3	2.20	.11	.09	<2	8.6	1.50
T3-1	<1	75	4	29	<.3	14	4	241	1.90	6	<8	<2	8	108	<.5	<3	<3	27	1.39	.013	17	29	.38	79	.07	<3	2.67	.21	.20	<2	8.4	.64
T3-2	<1	70	3	24	<.3	11	4	213	1.56	2	<8	<2	7	127	<.5	<3	3	17	1.32	.011	16	20	.38	52	.05	<3	2.17	.18	.08	<2	6.4	.82
T3-3	1	84	8	33	<.3	23	7	290	2.43	4	9	<2	11	240	<.5	<3	26	37	2.68	.029	28	43	.69	112	.13	<3	4.43	.31	.35	<2	93.6	1.01
T3-4	2	423	<3	35	<.3	9	10	1244	8.13	3	<8	<2	4	23	<.5	<3	66	14	5.30	.033	6	12	.08	12	.06	7	1.65	.02	.03	<2	96.6	1.43
T3-5	<1	348	4	38	<.3	7	7	1542	7.26	<2	<8	<2	3	14	<.5	<3	109	14	5.61	.036	5	16	.09	12	.06	<3	1.44	.01	.01	<2	165.3	.72
T3-6	<1	281	<3	34	<.3	7	5	904	5.08	<2	<8	<2	2	28	<.5	<3	12	12	3.84	.031	4	8	.09	17	.06	<3	1.51	.04	.02	2	22.1	.82
T3-7	<1	227	9	24	<.3	5	3	884	6.07	4	<8	<2	<2	26	<.5	<3	29	14	4.71	.050	3	11	.08	14	.07	<3	1.65	.04	.04	<2	39.1	1.37
T3-8	<1	189	3	34	<.3	6	4	980	5.07	4	8	<2	2	18	<.5	<3	14	13	4.11	.039	3	12	.09	25	.06	<3	1.48	.02	.02	<2	21.5	1.57
T3-9	<1	130	4	28	<.3	8	4	1096	5.18	3	<8	<2	6	58	<.5	<3	10	21	6.05	.073	9	23	.17	28	.09	6	2.30	.07	.06	<2	11.9	1.31
T4-1	1	226	<3	47	<.3	39	10	363	3.66	11	10	<2	11	410	<.5	<3	40	27	4.16	.068	21	34	.39	191	.11	<3	6.16	.50	.23	<2	494.8	1.18
T4-2	1	138	9	29	<.3	41	8	162	2.76	2	<8	<2	12	365	<.5	6	<3	80	3.87	.010	24	87	1.05	233	.17	<3	7.27	.68	.85	<2	10.5	1.43
T4-3	<1	150	3	24	<.3	30	7	164	2.84	<2	<8	<2	9	356	<.5	<3	10	47	3.79	.111	22	49	.68	160	.12	<3	6.07	.47	.49	2	27.1	1.32
T4-4	1	513	5	19	<.3	48	26	160	5.86	<2	<8	<2	9	319	<.5	<3	17	16	3.84	.120	10	17	.24	75	.08	<3	5.32	.33	.10	<2	47.2	1.38
STANDARD DS6/AU-R	11	124	29	143	<.3	25	10	707	2.86	21	<8	<2	3	40	5.6	5	5	58	.84	.078	15	194	.58	162	.09	16	1.89	.08	.16	2	464.0	-

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
AU* GROUP 3A - IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (30.00 GM)
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 11 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 25/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	Sample kg
T4-5	<1	60	7	39	<.3	7	4	376	2.19	9	<8	<2	9	553	<.5	5	<3	22	5.35	.025	3	23	.26	72	.11	<3	7.73	.89	.04	<2	87.5	.85
T4-6	2	442	4	18	.7	19	11	270	3.82	15	<8	<2	4	548	<.5	<3	274	22	5.56	.029	4	27	.31	127	.11	<3	8.18	.48	.06	<2	481.8	1.07
T4-7	1	149	<3	16	<.3	8	4	234	2.51	3	<8	<2	4	559	<.5	<3	30	8	4.49	.264	4	7	.22	93	.06	<3	5.50	.44	.03	<2	799.8	1.31
T4-8	<1	93	7	27	<.3	7	3	183	1.49	<2	<8	<2	<2	413	<.5	<3	10	10	4.77	.062	1	10	.14	56	.10	<3	6.21	.46	.01	<2	97.7	1.48
T4-9	<1	77	11	24	5.1	6	3	237	1.70	15	<8	<2	3	614	<.5	3	1672	15	5.27	.002	2	16	.17	96	.14	<3	7.46	.88	.05	<2	1140.1	1.03
T4-10	<1	615	13	136	.3	15	13	686	6.25	20	9	<2	7	295	1.8	<3	67	20	3.46	.052	10	27	.35	87	.07	<3	5.43	.36	.10	<2	121.9	1.40
T4-11	1	334	4	93	<.3	19	13	616	8.02	31	<8	<2	10	287	1.0	<3	52	24	2.61	.020	9	29	.33	105	.08	<3	4.27	.23	.13	<2	196.2	1.25
T4-12	1	617	6	76	<.3	27	18	590	7.08	40	<8	<2	13	395	1.8	<3	77	29	3.06	.057	11	33	.45	131	.08	4	5.31	.28	.15	<2	219.5	1.36
T4-13	<1	435	12	128	.6	28	13	355	4.85	156	11	<2	14	274	.6	5	63	39	2.63	.051	27	50	.76	153	.11	<3	4.80	.26	.29	<2	168.4	.98
T5-1	<1	208	3	37	<.3	22	9	416	3.21	6	<8	<2	12	144	<.5	<3	4	34	3.16	.023	16	42	.71	84	.12	<3	3.60	.22	.18	<2	7.9	1.13
RE T5-1	<1	204	<3	39	<.3	23	9	416	3.21	9	<8	<2	13	141	<.5	3	<3	34	3.19	.022	17	42	.71	82	.12	8	3.66	.22	.17	<2	4.1	-
T5-2	1	124	<3	37	<.3	16	8	308	2.25	7	<8	<2	12	339	<.5	<3	5	23	3.48	.044	17	29	.39	163	.12	<3	5.10	.46	.18	<2	4.6	1.21
T5-3	3	320	<3	27	.5	22	17	238	3.91	4	<8	<2	12	290	<.5	<3	9	31	2.81	.033	12	38	.53	113	.12	4	4.70	.40	.28	<2	1.9	1.37
T5-4	<1	117	8	37	<.3	20	10	323	2.61	13	<8	<2	14	308	<.5	<3	<3	27	3.48	.040	15	31	.56	130	.13	<3	5.09	.36	.19	<2	4.8	.94
T5-5	<1	67	7	28	<.3	20	8	204	2.43	6	<8	<2	13	308	<.5	<3	<3	28	2.66	.017	12	33	.53	157	.12	<3	4.61	.44	.41	<2	1.9	1.28
T5-6	3	216	5	13	.5	21	12	140	3.79	6	<8	<2	7	266	<.5	4	105	20	3.90	.021	8	27	.56	67	.08	4	5.56	.27	.16	<2	701.5	1.14
T5-7	5	297	8	17	.4	18	11	165	4.75	9	<8	<2	8	233	<.5	<3	93	28	2.52	.020	13	36	.58	87	.09	<3	4.29	.34	.13	<2	257.6	1.16
T5-8	1	185	8	25	.3	21	11	151	3.09	10	<8	<2	11	315	<.5	<3	52	24	3.58	.029	13	34	.43	94	.09	5	5.59	.40	.18	<2	280.5	1.28
T5-9	2	207	11	32	.6	24	12	166	3.43	13	<8	<2	9	287	<.5	<3	106	31	2.86	.044	15	37	.53	124	.08	<3	4.64	.43	.19	<2	619.1	1.07
T5-10	<1	215	11	43	<.3	28	13	230	3.85	18	<8	<2	11	249	<.5	3	43	28	2.58	.019	15	34	.58	130	.09	7	4.31	.32	.19	<2	84.6	1.12
T5-11	<1	232	11	42	<.3	28	13	208	4.22	17	<8	<2	14	253	<.5	<3	27	31	3.15	.024	13	38	.62	91	.11	3	4.68	.36	.31	<2	21.8	1.01
T5-12	1	162	<3	40	<.3	23	11	267	3.54	11	<8	<2	11	308	<.5	<3	15	21	3.94	.036	10	27	.38	111	.10	6	5.69	.33	.13	<2	38.7	2.05
T6-1	1	222	4	30	<.3	9	10	372	2.65	3	<8	<2	10	26	<.5	<3	7	11	.39	.016	21	12	.13	38	.01	4	1.26	.05	.07	<2	11.8	1.27
T6-2	<1	242	10	27	<.3	7	6	319	3.26	2	<8	<2	17	23	<.5	<3	7	13	.48	.014	18	17	.16	49	.02	<3	1.24	.04	.07	<2	7.0	1.29
T6-3	1	263	19	35	<.3	12	9	290	2.77	3	<8	<2	13	23	<.5	<3	6	12	.28	.034	14	13	.14	89	.01	<3	1.04	.03	.09	<2	11.3	1.76
T6-4	1	166	23	44	<.3	14	7	211	2.73	12	<8	<2	8	31	<.5	<3	10	15	.30	.033	16	16	.20	109	.01	<3	1.16	.04	.15	<2	9.2	1.49
T7-1	<1	27	9	28	<.3	1	<1	640	.37	<2	<8	<2	3	57	<.5	<3	<3	1	6.32	.010	6	4	.06	16	.02	<3	1.09	.33	.10	<2	2.1	1.52
T7-2	1	482	4	22	<.3	4	13	90	6.56	<2	<8	<2	3	25	<.5	<3	8	3	.69	.012	5	5	.01	12	.01	5	.70	.08	.05	<2	1.6	1.42
STANDARD DS6/AU-R	12	123	26	144	<.3	24	11	716	2.86	21	<8	<2	3	40	5.8	4	4	58	.85	.078	15	194	.59	164	.09	16	1.93	.08	.16	4	465.3	-

Sample type: Rock R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data A FA ___

APPENDIX III

TRENCH SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

DRAGON LAKE TRENCH SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Line	Samples	From	To	Width (m)	Description
T1	200W	T1-1	25 S	29 S	4	This section of trench could not get into bedrock - too deep. Decided not to blast further because it required too much powder. Collected samples of overburden at the base of the trech to determine whats in it. Overburden is deep orange weathered clay/sand/gravel with angular pieces of rock. Rock is generally light to medium grey silicified sediment with up to 3% disseminated sulphides. Rock generally has deep red iron oxide staining. Rock is not magnetic. From 34 to 37m overburden is slightly more rubbly and may be subcrop. Occassional large rounded boulder of weathered diorite, occassionally with qtz stockwork-type veining and 1-2% disseminated pyrite.
		T1-2	29 S	33 S	4	
		T1-3	33 S	37 S	4	
		T1-4	37 S	41 S	4	
		T1-5	41 S	45 S	4	
		T1-6	45 S	49 S	4	
		T1-7	49 S	53 S	4	
		T1-8	53 S	57 S	4	
		T1-9	57 S	61 S	4	
		T1-10	61 S	65 S	4	
		T1-11	65 S	67 S	2	Intensely fractured, rubbly fault zone with gravel-sized chips of rock. Cannot get and orientation on fault, but believe it to strike 270. Chips of rock are strongly altered and cannot get fresh surface. Weathering is dark brown to black with minor limonite. Rock is not magnetic. No sulphides in rock but occassional deep orange staining in overburden. Protolith believed to be limey siltstone.
		T1-12	67 S	69 S	2	
		T1-13	69 S	71 S	2	
		T1-14	71 S	73 S	2	
		T1-15	73 S	75 S	2	

T2	100W	T2-1	12 N	10 N	2	Trench is 6 m south of line 100W at 94W from 12 N to 2 N. Good trench - well exposed bedrock at 0.5 m depth. Rock is blocky fractured and intensely limonite stained with deep red to red-black limonte/goethite encrustation. Host rock is intensely silicified and apears to have been a bedded sedimentary rock - siltstone or limey siltstone. Contains 3 to 8% disseminated pyrite in clots and up to 10% pyrite and pyrrhotite on fractures. Much of the fracture controled mineralization is weathered out. Some covelite irridesent blue on fractures at 6.5 N. Rock is partially coarsely recrystallized in center of trench. Rock is more sulphide rich and more altered from 5.5 to 8.0 N. Looks like contact metasomatized (skarn) sedimentary rock. From 2 N to 5.5 N is more pervasively silicified and less sulphides to 3 to 5 % disseminated pyrite and very little fracture filling sulphides.
		T2-2	10 N	8 N	2	
		T2-3	8 N	6 N	2	
		T2-4	6 N	4 N	2	
		T2-5	4 N	2 N	2	

DRAGON LAKE TRENCH SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Line	Samples	From	To	Width (m)	Description
T3	0 E	T3-1	38 N	40 N	2	Trench fairly good exposure, overburden is from 0.1 m to 1.0 m deep. Middle section of trench did not go deep enough - still in overburden. Rubbly subcrop of moderately silicified siltstone. Alternating light grey and dark grey beds to 1 cm thick. Trace of pytrite and 1% narrow quartz veins in first 4 m. Sulphide concentration increases northward as well as degree of silicification.
		T3-2	40 N	42 N	2	
		T3-3	42 N	44 N	2	
		T3-4	44 N	46N	2	
		T3-5	46 N	48 N	2	At 46 N have good solid outcrop of intermediate volcanic rock. It is intensely silicified and looks like coarse fragmental volcaniclastic. Contains 5% coarse disseminated pyrrhotite. Rock is light to medium green. Trace of chalcopyrite. Contact with sediments is at 274/84N.
		T3-6	48 N	50 N	2	
		No sample	50 N	56 N		overburden
		T3-7	56 N	58N	2	Rubbley fractured outcrop. Light to medium green/grey volcaniclastic with 5% coarse disseminated pyrrhotite and up to 1% chalcopyrite. Form 57.5 to 58 N intense, orange gossan with limonite and goethite crust. Sulphide is weathered out, however appears to have been approximately 8% fracture filling. Pyrrhotite and chalcpyrite decrease towards bottom of interval.
		T3-8	58 N	60 N	2	
		T3-9	60 N	62 N	2	
T4	100 E	T4-1	12 N	10 N	2	Good solid bedrock from 12N to 6.5N. Steeply dipping, well silicified, bedded siltstone/mudstone. Beds are 1 cm wide. Trace to 1% dissseminated pyrite. Bedding at 228/86 NW. Minor fracture fracture filling pyrrhotite.
		T4-2	10 N	8 N	2	
		T4-3	8 N	6.5 N	1.5	
						From 6.5 N to 15.5 S overburden is much deeper and trench did not get to bedrock. Crew dug a few deeper, small pits a various intervals in this area to get to bedrock or subcrop.
		T4-4	3.5 N		grab	Rubbly subcrop of bedded intensely silicified siltstone with variable pyrrhotite fracture filling from 2 to 10%.
		T4-5	1.0 N		grab	rubbly subcrop similar to T4-4, slightly more py with 3-5% dissem. pyrrhotite and 8% fracture filling pyrrhotite
		T4-6	2 S		grab	As in T4-5, fractured silicified siltstone. Gossanous with 5% dissem py, 8% fracture filling pyrrhotite
		T4-7	6 S		grab	Same as T4-5 - rubbly outcrop but with occassional 1 mm quartz vein with pyrrhotite. 3 to 5% disseminated pyrite and 4% fracture filling pyrite. 2% pyrrhotite in quartz veins. Pyrrhotite is magnetic
		T4-8	8.5 S		grab	Same as T4-7 - rubbly subcrop of intensely silicified bedded siltstone with 5% blebby pyrrhotite and less pyrite - to 3-5% dissmeinated and fracture filling.
		T4-9	12 S		grab	Same as previos sample. Silicified siltstone, rubbly subcrop. 5% fracture filling pyrrhotite.
		T4-10	15.5 S	18 S	2.5	From 15.5 to 16.5 abundant iron oxide staining in shear zone in silicified siltstone. Rock is brecciated with abundant limonite cement and very little sulphide remaining. Mostly pyrrhotite and possibly traces of chalcopyrite. Shear orientation at 240/80 NW, near bedding parallel. From 16.5 to 24 S is intensely silicified and less sheared with 5 to 8% coarse pyrrhotite.
		T4-11	18 S	20 S	2	
		T4-12	20 S	22 S	2	
		T4-13	22 S	24 S	2	

DRAGON LAKE TRENCH SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Line	Samples	From	To	Width (m)	Description
T-5	300 E	T5-1	340 S	338 S	2	Good exposure along trench except for boulder at 326.5 to 324 S. All along trench outcrop is blocky fractured. Silicified bedded siltstone/mudstone with alternating dark grey and light grey beds. 1-2% fracture filling and disseminated pyrrhotite which is magnetic. Slightly more pyrrhotite from 336S to 335S where rock is more limonite stained. Bedding at 300/66 NE. increasing silicification and disseminated pyrite from 326 S with up to 3% py.
		T5-2	338 S	336 S	2	
		T5-3	336 S	334 S	2	
		T5-4	334 S	332 S	2	
		T5-5	332 S	330 S	2	
		T5-6	330 S	328 S	2	
		T5-7	328 S	326 S	2	
		No sample	326 S	324 S		Boulder in trench from overburden.
		T5-8	324 S	322 S	2	Intensely silicified siltstone with 10% quartz veining and 8% fracture filling and disseminated pyrrhotite. Rock is becoming much more siliceous and more sulphide rich to the north. Fracture filling is very narrow <<1 mm. Sample 10 from 330S to 328s IS RUBBLE SUBCROP.
		T5-9	322 S	320 S	2	
		T5-10	320 S	318 S	2	
		T5-11	318 S	316 S	2	
		T5-12	316 S	314 S	2	
T-6	100E	T6-1	227 S		grab	Trench was blasted twice, but still no sign of bedrock. Ran out of powder and ran out of time. Dug 4 pits as deep as possible (1.5 m) to try to expose bedrock. Appeared to be approaching rubbly, gravel above outcrop. Collected samples of the gravel in each of the 4 pits. Samples are of deep orange, limonitc gravel that appears to be the same rock as elsewhere on property - silicified siltstone
		T6-2	223 S		grab	
		T6-3	221 S		grab	
		T6-4	219 S		grab	
T-7	100W	T7-1	115 S	113 S	2	Small trench at Calvins showing. Intensely silicified siltstone with 8 to 10% white quartz veining and 5 to 10% disseminated pyrrhotite with 10 to 15% pyrrhotite as fracture filling. Contains up to 1% chalcopyrite in pyrrhotite veinlets.
		T7-2	113 S	111 S	2	

APPENDIX IV

TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. North end of Trench 1 (note gravely overburden/subcrop in bottom of trench)

Photo 2. Central portion of Trench 1.

Photo 3. South end of Trench 1.

Photo 4. Trench 1 reclaimed.

Photo 5. North part of Trench 2.

Photo 6. Cental part of Trench 2.

Photo 7. South part of Trench 2.

Photo 8. North part of Trench 3.

Photo 9. Central part of Trench 3.

Photo 10. South part of Trench 3.

Photo 11. North part of Trench 4 (note pits in centre of trench where bedrock not exposed).

Photo 12. South part of Trench 4.

Photo 13. North part of Trench 5.

Photo 14. Central part of Trench 5.

Photo 15. South part of Trench 5.

Photo 16. Pits at Trench 6.

Photo 17. Reclaimed Trench 6.

Photo 18. Trench 7.

Photo 19. Reclaimed Trench 8 (trench not sampled due to deep overburden).

APPENDIX V

CREW LOG

CREW LOG
BOOTLEG EXPLORATION INC
Dragon Lake Property – Trenching
BEI-05-001-YT
June 27 to August 8, 2005

Crew: Scott Casselman (Project geologist)
Gary Lee (trenching crew chief)
Calvin Delwish (field assistant)
Roger Lessard (field assistant)
Byron Kudwat (field assistant)

Wed, July 27 Gary, Calvin, Roger and Byron mobilize from Whitehorse to Dragon Lake. Boat 2 loads in and set-up camp.

Thur, July 28 Sunny and warm. Mobilize the last 3 boat loads into camp and finish camp set-up in morning. Drill and blast Trench 1 on Line 200W from 75S to 65S in afternoon.

Fri, July 29 Periodic showers through day – cloud bursts in afternoon. Muck out trench 1 from first blast and blast another round to try to get to bedrock. No luck – deep overburden in trench.

Sat, July 30 Periodic showers through day – cloud bursts in afternoon. Attempt one more blast on trench 1 to try to get to bedrock. Muck out trench with pick and shovel after blast. May have bedrock on southern end of trench, although very rubbly.

Sun, July 31 Periodic showers through day – cloud bursts in afternoon. Blast overburden on Trench 2. Clean to bedrock after blast with pick and shovel.

Mon, Aug 1 Periodic showers through day – cloud bursts in afternoon. Drill and blast Trench 3 and muck out after blast. Trench is ready for washing. Go back to Trench 2 and prepare another blast and start mucking.

Tue, Aug 2 Periodic showers through day – cloud bursts in afternoon. Wash out Trench 3 and excavate and wash out Trench 2 in morning. Drill and blast Trench 4 in afternoon.

Wed, Aug 3	Periodic showers through day – cloud bursts in afternoon. Muck out Trench 4 and scrape to bedrock. Ready for washing. Drill and blast Trench 5 and start mucking out. Drill off Trench 6 and 7.
Thur, Aug 4	Finish digging out Trench 5 and haul pump and hoses there and wash trench. Continue digging out trench 4. No more explosives.
Fri, Aug 5	Finish washing Trench 3, finishing digging pits and wash trench 4. Finish digging and washing trench 5. Work on Trench 1 to try to expose bedrock. Scott Casselman arrives in evening, Gary picks him up in boat.
Sat, Aug 6	Sunny in morning cloud bursts with hail in late afternoon. Gary, Clavin and Byron blast trench 6 and 7 in morning. Start mucking out 7 in late afternoon. Trench 7 has deep overburden and permafrost at the northern end of trench and will be abandoned. Scott and Roger map and sample trenches 1, 2 and 4.
Sun, Aug 7	Gary, Calvin and Byron drill and blast and muck out Trench 6 in morning and start to tear down camp in afternoon. Scott and Roger map and sample trenches 3, 5, 6 and 8.
Mon, Aug 8	Tear down camp and drive to Whitehorse.

370300 mE

370500 mE

6943900 mN

6943700 mN

L 200 W

L 100 W

BL 0 N

L0 E

L100 E

L200 E

L300 E

T1-1
T1-2
T1-3
T1-4
T1-5
T1-6
T1-7
T1-8
T1-9
T1-10
T1-11
T1-12
T1-13
T1-14
T1-15

T2-1
T2-2
T2-3
T2-4
T2-5

T3-9
T3-8
T3-7

T3-6
T3-5
T3-4
T3-3
T3-2
T3-1

T4-1
T4-2
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T5-12
T5-11
T5-10
T5-9
T5-8
T5-7
T5-6
T5-5
T5-4
T5-3
T5-2
T5-1

T6-4
T6-3
T6-2
T6-1

T7-2
T7-1

N
W
E
S

TRENCH SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY

Sample	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
T1-1	146	4	21	<.3	2	216.1
T1-2	172	8	30	<.3	5	273.6
T1-3	212	7	21	<.3	2	66.5
T1-4	107	<3	27	0.3	9	24.9
T1-5	95	7	34	<.3	10	34.2
T1-6	48	14	57	<.3	16	17.3
T1-7	61	25	72	<.3	29	10.2
T1-8	50	10	60	<.3	17	5.9
T1-9	124	7	54	<.3	19	23.7
T1-10	80	15	66	<.3	15	8.8
T1-11	51	16	60	0.3	3	1.1
T1-12	17	5	87	<.3	<2	0.5
T1-13	60	36	126	<.3	559	8.1
T1-14	52	170	82	<.3	51	22.7
T1-15	56	95	114	<.3	97	3.9
T2-1	354	7	23	0.3	<2	40.5
T2-2	581	8	18	<.3	<2	20.4
T2-3	685	3	31	<.3	<2	106.4
T2-4	406	<3	20	0.4	2	78.6
T2-5	154	4	11	<.3	<2	8.6
T3-1	75	4	29	<.3	6	8.4
T3-2	70	3	24	<.3	2	6.4
T3-3	84	8	33	<.3	4	93.6
T3-4	423	<3	35	<.3	3	96.6
T3-5	348	4	38	<.3	<2	165.3
T3-6	281	<3	34	<.3	<2	22.1
T3-7	227	9	24	<.3	4	39.1
T3-8	189	3	34	<.3	4	21.5
T3-9	130	4	28	<.3	3	11.9

Sample	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
T4-1	226	<3	47	<.3	11	494.8
T4-2	138	9	29	<.3	2	10.5
T4-3	150	3	24	<.3	<2	27.1
T4-4	513	5	19	<.3	<2	47.2
T4-5	60	7	39	<.3	9	87.5
T4-6	442	4	18	0.7	15	481.8
T4-7	149	<3	16	<.3	3	799.8
T4-8	93	7	27	<.3	<2	97.7
T4-9	77	11	24	5.1	15	1140.1
T4-10	615	13	136	0.3	20	121.9
T4-11	334	4	93	<.3	31	196.2
T4-12	617	6	76	<.3	40	219.5
T4-13	435	12	128	0.6	156	168.4
T5-1	208	3	37	<.3	6	7.9
T5-2	124	<3	37	<.3	7	4.6
T5-3	320	<3	27	0.5	4	1.9
T5-4	117	8	37	<.3	13	4.8
T5-5	67	7	28	<.3	6	1.9
T5-6	216	5	13	0.5	6	701.5
T5-7	297	8	17	0.4	9	257.6
T5-8	185	8	25	0.3	10	280.5
T5-9	207	11	32	0.6	13	619.1
T5-10	215	11	43	<.3	18	84.6
T5-11	232	11	42	<.3	17	21.8
T5-12	162	<3	40	<.3	11	38.7
T6-1	222	4	30	<.3	3	11.8
T6-2	242	10	27	<.3	2	7
T6-3	263	19	35	<.3	3	11.3
T6-4	166	23	44	<.3	12	9.2
T7-1	27	9	28	<.3	<2	2.1
T7-2	482	4	22	<.3	<2	1.6

0 0.025 0.05
kilometres

T1-2 / T1-3 Trench continuos chip sample

T1-4 Trench pit grab sample

Scale 1:500

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD
DRAGON LAKE PROPERTY
Figure 5. Trench Sample Map

NTS 105J/11, 12 Mining District: Watson Lake
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM zone 9N
Date: January 4, 2006 Job: BEI-05-0-03-YT

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD

includes 1 loose map