Geological Report

for the

Copper Canyon Project

Kopper King 1-2, KK 3-4 Claims
(Tenure Numbers 389151-52; 395836-37)
Liard Mining Division
NTS Mapsheets 104G013,014
UTM 6334000/357000

Prepared for

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SUMMARY

The Copper Canyon property is located within the Coast Mountain Range, approximately 93km southwest of Telegraph Creek and 380 kilometers northwest of Smithers in north-western British Columbia. The claims consist of 71 units (4300 acres) covering the **Copper Canyon** alkalic porphyry gold-copper occurrence, and are contiguous with claims comprising the **Galore Creek** mineral resource, which has seen extensive exploration activity in the past. The property consists of the Kopper King and KK mineral claims, held 100% under option by Eagle Plains. At present, access to the property is provided only by helicopter, though airstrips and limited roadwork have been initiated in the area by past operators.

The property covers an alkalic porphyry Cu-Au-Ag system on which previous work was carried out by Canamax Resources Inc. (formerly American Metal Company, Ltd.). This work comprised 3,311 feet (1,009.2 metres) of AX diamond drilling in seven holes and limited mapping and sampling in 1957, airborne magnetic surveying in 1962, limited induced polarization surveying and soil sampling in 1964 and 1966, claim surveying in 1965 and limited rock chip sampling in 1988. Based on this work, an inferred geological reserve was previously reported by Canamax on very limited drilling and surface information of approximately 29,800,000 tons grading 0.72% copper, 0.30 ounces silver per ton and 0.012 ounces gold per ton. In 1990-1991 Consolidated Rhodes Resources optioned the property from Canamax, and completed 13 diamond-drill holes totalling 11,508' (3508m) within the Western (Central) and North mineralized zones. Many of these holes were designed to confirm results from the 1957 drill program.

Following their 1991 work, Consolidated Rhodes announced a geological reserve estimate for the Copper Canyon property of 32.4mT grading .75% Cu, 17.1 g/T Ag and 1.17g/T Au, making it considerably more gold-rich than the Galore Creek deposits. The reserve estimate calculated for Rhodes further indicated the Central, North and Eastern copper zones that underlie the Kopper King and adjacent Copper Penny claims together have the potential to host an additional 91 mT of comparable material, bringing the total to a possible 122mT.

The property is regionally situated within a belt of late Paleozoic-Mesozoic island arc volcanics and associated plutons and sediments within the Stikine Arch east of the Coast Range batholithic complex. It is located contiguous with the eastern boundary of claims comprising the Galore Creek alkalic porphyry deposit . At Galore Creek, a number of mineralized zones contain total reported reserves of 234mT grading .57% Cu, .35g/T Au, and 7.0g/T Ag (estimated), with an additional gold-rich zone reportedly containing 42.4 mT grading .55% Cu and 1.03 g/T Au. This deposit is associated with a suite of Upper Triassic-middle Jurassic alkalic intrusives (Galore Creek Intrusions) emplaced into a coeval volcanic pile (Stuhini Group), a complex north-south faulted zone and a central probable intrusive hydrothermal breccia body.

The focus of the 2002 program was to inspect existing core stored on the property, and carry out random sampling of various rock types in order to assess the potential of the property for hosting platinum group elements (PGE's), commonly associated with mineralized alkalic porphyry systems of this age and host-rock association.

INTRODUCTION

The Copper Canyon property comprises claims covering an alkalic porphyry copper-gold-silver system located near the Galore Creek Deposit in north-western British Columbia.
This report summarizes considerable work completed on the property, most recently by Consolidated Rhodes Resources Ltd. during 1990-1991 under the terms of an option agreement with Canamax Resources Inc., property owners at the time. This report draws heavily on the work and interpretations of G.M. Leary, who supervised drilling activity on behalf of Consolidated Rhodes through the services of GML Minerals Consulting Ltd.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAFHY

The Copper Canyon property is located within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains approximately 160 kilometers northwest of Stewart and 93 kilometers southwest of Telegraph Creek (Figure 1). It is situated on the north side of the east arm of the headwaters of Galore Creek, which flows northerly into the westerly-flowing Scud River which, in turn, drains into the south flowing Stikine River 34 kilometers northwest of the property. Extensive valley and alpine glaciers and snowfields are characteristic of the region.

Access to the property is provided by helicopter from permanent bases at either Dease Lake or Stewart. At present, seasonal helicopter support may be provided from the Barrick exploration camp located 76 kilometers to the southeast. Airstrips for staging activity are numerous in the area, and include a rough 1400 foot-strip at the nearby Galore Creek camp located 8 kilometers to the west, the Bronson airstrip located 30 kilometers to the southeast, Bob Quinn airstrip located 68 kilometers to the east or Wrangell, Alaska, located 100 kilometers to the southwest. Fixed wing access is provided to each of the above airstrips from Smithers or Wrangell. The BobQuinn airstrip is accessible by road from Smithers, and is actively maintained, owing to its current use by Barrick Gold during production at Eskay Creek.

The Copper Canyon property covers the lower portions of a steep south facing slope, incised by two streams-Doghouse and Copper Canyon Creeks, and a portion of the Copper Canyon valley glacier and associated lateral moraine deposits extending along the south margin of the claims. The topography of the claims is rugged, however, all areas are accessible except for local steep, highly fractured rock faces. Relief ranges from 3,550 feet (1,082 metres) to 5,500 feet (1,676 metres).

The property occurs entirely above tree line with gentler slopes along ridges between creeks covered by Alpine shrubs, grasses and flowers. Steeper slopes provide excellent outcrop exposures. Photos 1,2 (following) illustrate property physiography.

Eagle Plains Resources
Copper Canyon
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
Figure 1 - Property Location
Yukon Territory
N.W.T.
Alberta
Copper Canyon
Pacific Ocean
Skagway
Atlin
Watson Lake
Juneau
Dease Lake
Fort Nelson
Stewart
Hazelton
Germansen Landing
Fort St John
Masset
Prince Rupert
Smithers
MacKenzie
Chetwynd
Dawson Creek
Peace River
Queen Charlotte
Sandspit
Kitimat
Terrace
Houston
Fort St James
Grande Prairie
Fraser Lake
Vanderhoof
Prince George
Bella Coola
Quesnel
Valemount
Port Hardy
Williams Lake
Cache Creek
Campbell River
Lillooet
Kamloops
Golden
Revelstoke
Courtenay
Lytton
Calgary
Merritt
Vernon
Invermere
Kelowna
Vancouver
Nanaimo
Hope
Princeton
Penticton
Victoria
Bellingham
Osoyoos
Nelson
Kimberley
Fernie
Cranbrook
Okanogan
Republic
Scale 1:7,000,000
Projection - NA Albers Equal Area Conic
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometers
140 0'0"W
135 0'0"W
130 0'0"W
125 0'0"W
120 0'0"W
115 0'0"W
60 0'0"N
55 0'0"N
50 0'0"N
N

Photo 1: Copper Canyon Glacier-project area center-left
(looking eastward)

Photo 2- Copper Canyon Property Area
(looking northward)

PROPERTY TENURE

The Copper Canyon Property consists of four MGS mineral claims held under 100% option by Eagle Plains Resources. The Kopper King claims were staked in 2001 by Mr. Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon. Kreft acquired the property by staking immediately after original titles staked in 1957 held most recently by Canada Tungsten were allowed to lapse. The KK 1 and KK2 claims were staked by Eagle Plains in August, 2002. Tenure details are summarised in Table 1, below, with claim locations shown on Figure 2, following.

Table 1 - Tenure Summary

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Expiry Date	Mining Division	Units	Tag Number
389151	Kopper King 1	104G14	2004Aug30	Liard	18	218468
389152	Kopper King 2	104G14	2004Aug30	Liard	18	218469
395836	KK3	104G13,14	2004Aug03	Liard	15	232926
395837	KK4	104G13,14	2004Aug03	Liard	20	232927

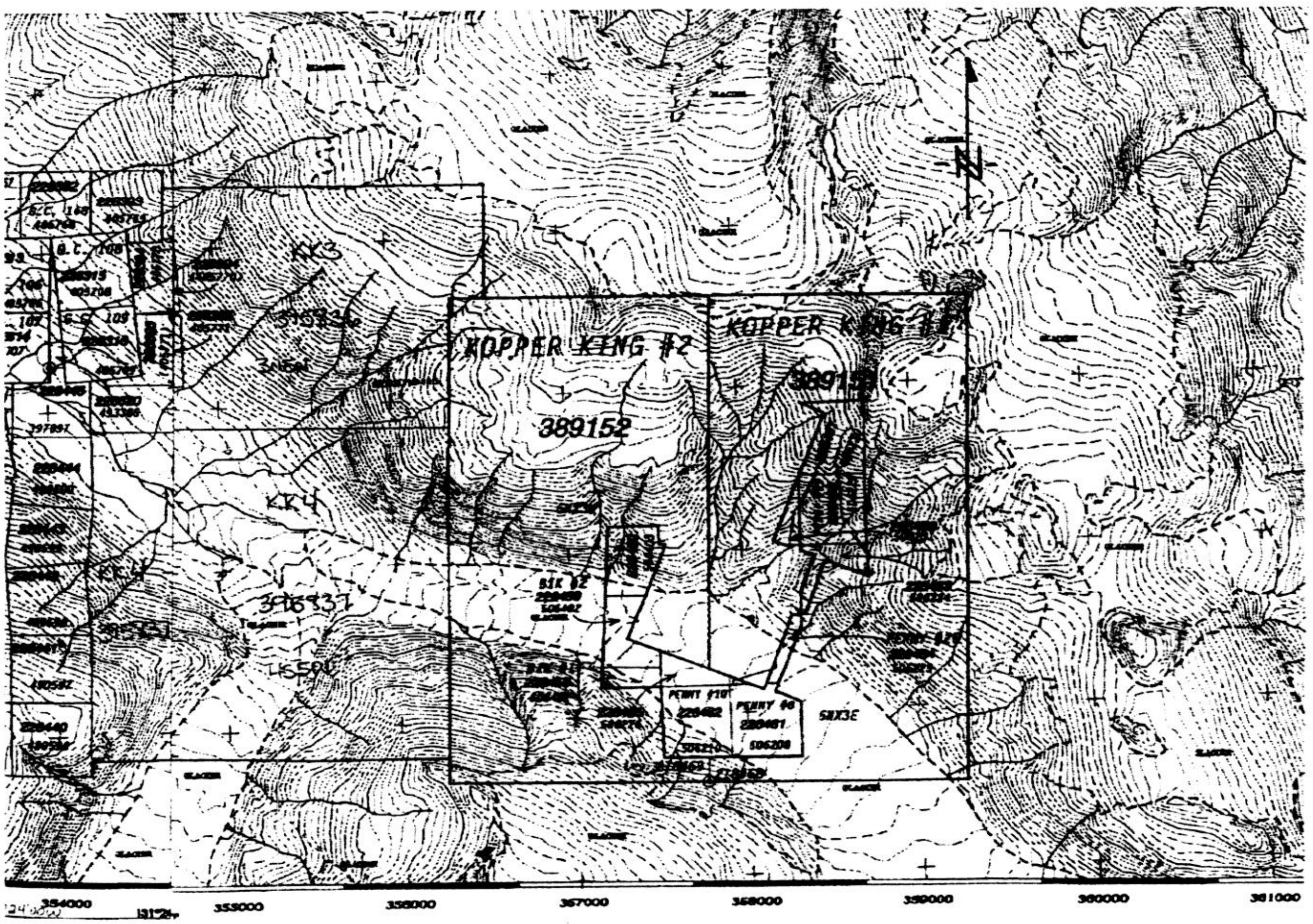

Figure 2 - Claim Location Map
Original Scale: 1:20,000

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The following is excerpted from text written by David A. Caulfield in "Qualifying Report on the Copper Canyon Project" dated July, 1990:

"The C. C. claims were staked in August, 1956 by the American Metal Co. Ltd., (which through several corporate restructurings become Canamax Resources Inc. (and most recently, North American Tungsten Corp.)) to cover prominent gossans and malachite staining. Geological mapping, chip sampling and diamond drilling were carried out in 1957 (Oobell, 1957). Seven holes totalling 1,009 metres of BQ and AQ core were drilled on the C.C.#2 through #5 claims in 1957; Hole 57-2 was drilled across the claim gap between C.C. #2 and #4 (Oobell et al, 1967). Based on this drill program, Oobell and Spencer (1958) estimated reserves on the C.C.#2,4, 5 and 6 claims of 27 million tonnes grading 0.72% copper, 0.43 grams per tonne (0.012 oz/ton) gold and 10.3 grams per tonne (0.30 oz/ton) silver. It should be noted that these reserves were based on four drill holes (57-1, 57-2, 57-5 and 57-7) and poor core recovery and the unreliability of surface data due to surface weathering makes these reserves an estimate at best. In addition, this calculation does not take into account the claim gap between the C.C. #2 and #4 claims.

In 1962, an airborne magnetometer survey was flown over Copper Canyon by Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada on behalf of Southwest Potash Corporation (Norman, 1962). A magnetic high was found to be associated with the Copper Canyon syenite and Norman further concluded that the syenite is a steep, easterly dipping body as the western margin of the anomaly is abrupt.

Induced polarization surveys were carried out in 1964 and 1966 over the Copper Canyon property, defining anomalous chargeability over an area of 450 metres by 500 metres (Bell and Hallof, 1966). At this same time, a total of 151 contour soil samples were collected and analyzed for copper and molybdenum. The sample results were very anomalous as the samples were mostly taken in areas of known copper mineralization (Snively, 1966). In 1964, Ridgeway W. Hilson and Associates conducted exploration on the adjoining Penny claims on behalf of the Racicot Syndicate. This work consisted of geological mapping and trench sampling (Naylor, 1964), a petrographic study (Carswell, 1964) and a ground magnetometer survey (Falconer, 1965). In 1965, a survey of existing claims was completed by Underhill and Underhill.

The property remained dormant until 1988 when Canamax Resources Inc. re-examined the Copper Canyon property for its gold potential (Hitchins, 1988). Twenty-seven rock samples were collected during this survey, five of which returned gold assays in excess of 1.0 grams per tonne. During the summer of 1988, five rock samples from the Copper Canyon property were submitted for analysis by the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Petroleum Resources as part of a regional mapping program in the Galore Creek area; two of these samples contained gold values in excess of 1,800 parts per billion (Logan et al, 1989).

In 1989, an airborne geophysical survey was conducted over the neighbouring Trophy project. It covered the entire Copper Canyon property with VLF-EM, magnetometer and resistivity surveys on 100 metre line spacings (Aerodat, 1990).

During 1990-1991, Consolidated Rhodes Resources Ltd. entered into option agreements with both Canamax and Silver Standard. Rhodes carried out a 2-Phase program consisting of detailed geological mapping of the property, 12,415' (3785m) of NQ-core diamond drilling in 13 holes (many of which twinned 1957 holes), and trenching along extensions of the Western (Central) and Eastern Copper zones. Throughout the 1990 drilling program, drillhole collars were tied-in to previously surveyed claims and all drill core was split in 1.0 metre intervals and assayed for gold, silver and copper.

1990-1991 work was completed under the supervision of G.M. Leary, and provides most of the geological background information presented in this report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

The following is excerpted from text written by G.M Leary (1990) in "Report on 1990 Phase 1 Mapping and Drilling on the Copper Canyon Property":

The Copper Canyon property contains an alkalic porphyry-type Cu-Au-Ag deposit that is located in the Galore Creek area along the south flank of the Stikine Arch within the Intermountain Belt east of the Coast Range batholithic complex. The property region is dominated by deformed Mississippian to Middle (?) Jurassic island arc volcanic and sedimentary strata intruded by co-eval subvolcanic plutons, Jurassic to Tertiary satellitic Coast Range batholithic plugs and Tertiary acid to intermediate stocks and dykes.

In particular, the Copper Canyon property is situated within and associated with a curvilinear belt of bi-modal calc-alkaline and alkaline Upper Triassic-lower Jurassic Nicola-Takla-Stukini volcanic assemblages and comagmatic plutons and associated porphyry Cu-Mo and Cu-Au-Ag deposits respectively that extends along the Intermountain Belt from south of the British Columbia-Washington border along Quesnel Trough through the Stikine region and into the Whitehorse Trough, Yukon Territory. Several major alkalic porphyry deposits ranging in age from 175 to 201 million years associated with alkalic stocks, dykes and intrusive breccias controlled by north to northwest trending major fault structures are known along this belt including Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle, Afton, Cariboo Bell, Lorraine, Gnat lake and Galore Creek deposits (Barr, D. A., et. al., CIM Spec. Vol. 15, 1976).

These deposits tend to occur in regions of fault intersections and are controlled by fractured and/or brecciated zones. Deposits typically show extensive alteration products and sulphides and often lack the classic zoning of calc-alkaline porphyries due to the absence or poorly developed nature of phyllic and argillic zones. Also, alteration zoning patterns tend to be assymetric as opposed to symmetrical and concentric typical of calc-alkaline deposits. Potassic flooded (i.e. K-feldspar and biotite) core zones and propylitic altered (i.e. chlorite, epidote and albite) peripheral zones are typical of the alkalic deposits. Copper zones (i.e. chalcopyrite and minor bornite with gold and silver values) usually occur central to the alteration systems although in some cases they occur within the propylitic zone. Sulphides typically occur as fracture fillings, disseminated grains, massive lenses and pods and in breccias. Magnetite is commonly associated with these systems and may either coincide with sulphide zones or occur peripheral to the copper zones. Calc-silicate alteration products, including andradite to grossularite garnets with associated gypsum and anhydrite, occur within the potassic zones at Galore Creek, whereas, scapolite is commonly in the propylitic altered copper zones at Ingerbelle. Of the Cordilleran alkaline deposits known, Galore Creek and Ingerbelle are the largest, respectively containing 234mT grading .57% Cu, .35g/T Au, and 7.0g/T Ag (estimated), with an additional gold-rich zone reportedly containing 42.4 mT grading .55% Cu and 1.03 g/T Au, and 97,000,000 metric tons (i.e. past production and current reserves) grading 0.71% copper, 0.05 ounces silver per ton and 0.005 ounces gold per ton.

In the Stikine River area, a north-northwesterly trending belt of Early to Middle Jurassic alkalic plutons has been traced for about 250 kilometers along the east flank of the Coast plutonic complex (Barr, D. A., et. al., 1976; CIM Spec. Vol. 15). Centered within this belt is the alkalic Galore Creek Intrusions, clustered from Copper Canyon westerly to west of Galore Creek over a distance of 10 kilometers, and the associated Upper Triassic Stuhini Group comprising alkalic volcanic flows and fragmentals and distal volcaniclastic and sedimentary turbidites which define a volcanic edifice centered on the Galore Creek area (Monger, 1977).

Structures in the Galore Creek area are dominated by upright north-south to northwest-southeast and locally east-west trending, open to tight folds in stratified rocks and by a complex system of faulting involving major generally north-south trending normal to reverse faults, respectively associated with the Galore Creek and Copper Canyon deposits, and other associated east-west, northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest trending fault structures. According to Caulfield (1990):

"North-striking faults are vertical to steeply east-dipping and parallel to the Mess Creek Fault (Souther, 1971), which was active from Early Jurassic to recent times (Souther and Symons, 1974). Northwest-striking faults are probably coeval with the north-striking faults, but locally pre-date them. East-west trending faults are vertical or steeply dipping to the north and have normal-type motion on them (i .e. north-side down), whereas northeast-striking faults are the loci of left lateral strike-slip motion (Brown and Gunning, 1989a)."

The Galore Creek and Copper Canyon deposits and several other smaller porphyry-type prospects and peripheral base-precious metal mineralized veins, shear zones and skarns are associated with the Galore Creek Intrusions. The Galore Creek deposit (i.e. Central Zone) is a NNE-SSW trending elongate copper mineralized zone measuring 1,950 metres (6,398 feet) long and up to 518 metres (1,699 feet) wide. The Western (Central) Zone is dominantly hosted in alkalic volcanic rocks and breccia and comprises a series of better grade, parallel, en-echelon, longitudinal copper zones. It is spatially associated with a series of gently north to north-easterly dipping syenite porphyry and megaporphyry dykes along the east contact of a NNE-SSW trending syenite porphyry body, longitudinal steep to moderately west dipping fault structures focused along the margins of the deposit and a central, probable intrusive-related hydrothermal, steeply dipping breccia pipe characterized by volcanic and minor syenite fragments in a garnet-biotite-anhydrite matrix. Widespread pervasive hydrothermal K-feldspar, biotite and garnet and fracture controlled anhydrite and associated gypsum are spatially associated with the copper mineralized zone. Also, extensive pyrite and magnetite zones partly overlap the copper mineralized zone, although they tend to occur respectively mainly to the east and west of the deposit.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following is excerpted from BCGS Minfile descriptions of the Copper Canyon property, which is in turn based on work presented by Leary (1990). Original detailed geological information is provided in Leary's 1990 "Report on 1990 Phase 1 Mapping and Drilling on the Copper Canyon Property", (A.R. 21,062). A 1:2,500 scale geologic map (Figure 4) is provided in pocket, following text of this report.

The Copper Canyon occurrence area is located along the south flank of the Stikine Arch and is dominated by deformed Mississippian to Middle(?) Jurassic island arc volcanics and sedimentary strata intruded by coeval subvolcanic plutons, Jurassic to Tertiary satellitic Coast Plutonic Complex batholithic plugs and Tertiary felsic to intermediate stocks and dykes.

The Copper Canyon property largely covers a gossanous Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic alkalic porphyry copper-gold-silver system north of the Copper Canyon Glacier. The system is associated with an irregular northeast elongate and southwesterly splayed, intensely fractured stock-like composite body of pre and intra- mineral alkalic intrusions (the Copper Canyon Intrusions which are correlated with the Early-Middle Jurassic Galore Creek Intrusions). The intrusions either dip or are indicated to plunge moderately to steeply to the northeast and have the general surface form of an inverted irregular U-shaped mass. These intrusions are emplaced into a gently to moderately northwesterly dipping comagmatic alkalic volcanic sequence (Upper Triassic Stuhini Group) along the footwall side of a moderately east dipping pre-alkaline intrusive thrust fault.

These rocks are complexly faulted by a system of northeast and north-northwest faults associated with the arms of the U-shaped intrusive mass. Thrust plate rocks comprise an overturned, moderately easterly dipping sequence of probable Stuhini Group volcanics adjacent the thrust, which are progressively overlain or fault juxtaposed to the east by a Middle Triassic assemblage of black shale, cherty mudstone and chert and Permian limestone. Most of the movement on the thrust fault is indicated to be pre-alkalic complex. Narrow felsic to intermediate and locally lamprophyre post-mineral Tertiary dykes trending northeast to north and west-northwest and steeply dipping, occur locally within and outside to the northeast and west of the property. They particularly occur within or near the Western and North Copper zones, and include a few curvilinear dykes extending fully across the mineralized alkalic complex and into thrust plate rocks with limited offsets due to post-emplacement movement on the thrust.

The Stuhini Group, west of the thrust fault, consists of a gently to moderately northwesterly dipping (average 30 degrees) sequence of grey, maroon, brown and rusty brown weathering alkalic volcanic flows and fragmentals. The sequence is subdivided into four main units, from bottom to top, comprising a trachyte tuff breccia unit, a trachyandesite unit, a trachyte flow unit and a thick trachyte fragmental flow unit.

The irregularly U-shaped body of Copper Canyon Intrusions are a stock-like composite mass of stocks and dykes, generally subdivided into several phases. A splayed extension to the north along the footwall of the thrust fault from the top of the north half of the U-shaped feature, define the North stock-Main body; a smaller lower arm with two associated separate, small outlying bodies to the south along the thrust fault define the North stock-Southeast apophyses. Other phases include a number of separate small dykes and stock-like bodies that occur to the southwest along the north arm of the intrusive complex and which define the Southwest intrusions. A series of generally north-northwest trending intra-mineral dykes are focused along the southwestern end of the north arm of the intrusive complex. Major northeast trending moderately to steeply outward dipping probable normal fault structures (West and East faults) both follow and controlled emplacement along the inner side of the U-shaped composite body.

The North stock-Main body is comprised predominantly of highly fractured, fine-grained, equigranular biotite monzonite. Two associated phases include a limited border phase of medium-grained hornblende syenomonzonite and a separate dyke-like body of intrusive breccia. The North stock-Southeast apophyses includes a main body of fine to medium-grained biotite monzonite. Other associated bodies include a dyke-like mass consisting of monzonite intrusive breccia, a small local phase of pink syenite and two separate bodies of medium-grained hornblende monzonite and syenodiorite.

The Southwest intrusions include 3 separate intrusions consisting of medium-grained biotite monzonite, medium-grained monzonite and medium-grained syenite. Intra-mineral dykes are comprised of potassium feldspar syenite megaporphyry, intrusive breccia, glomeroporphyrytic syenite-monzonite porphyry and medium-grained monzonite. Post-mineral dykes are felsic to intermediate in composition and locally lamprophyric.

The porphyry mineralized system centred within the property consists of three large, interconnected tabular, arcuate or ring-shaped copper-gold-silver mineralized zones (Western, Eastern and North zones), each measuring up to 610 metres long and 274 metres wide, that are distributed in the general forms of a northeast oriented, inverted, irregular U-shaped mineralized area associated with the similarly distributed alkalic intrusive complex. Irregularities in the U-shaped form of both mineralized zones and the alkalic complex include an extension to the north along the footwall of the thrust fault from the upper portion of the U-shaped feature and a smaller lower arm. Major northeast trending, moderately to steeply outward dipping, normal fault structures (West and East faults), follow the inner side of the U-shaped mineralized area and commonly define the footwall of concordantly dipping mineralized zones. Other similarly trending normal faults tend to occur in the vicinity of the hanging wall side of the Western and Copper zones. Also, a system of apparent strike-limited north-northwest trending and steeply easterly dipping faults occur within the northern arm of the U-shaped intrusive complex and are spatially associated with the Western (Central) zone and southeastern portion of the North zone which occurs along strike to the northeast from the Western (Central) zone.

Both the North and Eastern zones are hosted in the alkaline intrusive complex (North stock); whereas, the Western zone is dominantly hosted in alkaline volcanic rocks, although it is spatially related with a number of intrusive phases including a pre-mineral small central plug of altered syenite and intrusive breccia and a strike-limited north-northwest trending intra-mineral syenite megaporphyry dyke swarm. All mineralized zones are open along strike to the southwest and at depth to the northeast.

Hydrothermal alteration of all pre-Tertiary rocks is widespread, weakly to intensely developed, and is typically pervasive although fracture, shear and, to a certain extent, lithologically controlled. It occurs throughout and centred about the Copper Canyon Intrusions and proximal surrounding country rocks. Alteration products recognized in the system, exclusive of intra-mineral dykes, include potassium feldspar, biotite, garnet, white argillic clay minerals, chlorite, carbonate and local calc-silicate minerals with associated silicification, and sporadic epidote. Associated gangue minerals include specular hematite and earthy hematite, magnetite, anhydrite, fluorite and local zeolites (probably chabazite and natrolite), gypsum and calcite.

The Western (Central), Eastern and North Copper mineralized zones are characterized by fracture-controlled and disseminated chalcopyrite (generally 1-3 per cent and locally up to 10 per cent) and pyrite (1-3 per cent) with related gold and silver values in association with pink, orange and brick-red potassium feldspar flooding and biotitization with common fine specular hematite and minor fluorite. Widespread malachite occurs in all zones on surface and local pads of malachite-azurite-chrysocolla with black copper oxides occur locally in the Western zone.

Drilling in 1990 in the Western zone identified i) an extensive, pervasive and fracture-controlled garnetized zone, with associated potassium feldspar and biotite and locally associated light-coloured calc-silicate altered and/or silicified zones, at depth adjacent or near to the footwall of the mineralized zone and ii) widespread and abundant late anhydrite-filled fractures, particularly at depth within the garnetized zone and within intra-mineral syenite dykes, that locally contain chalcopyrite and less frequently galena and sphalerite with associated fluorite, calcite and zeolites.

Best copper mineralization and most intense potassium feldspar flooding and biotitization encountered to date occur on surface and at depth in the Western zone, and to a lesser extent in the southwestern portion of the Eastern zone and in the southeastern portion of the North zone along strike the Western zone.

Mineralized zones i) are centred within a larger outer peripheral zone of pyritization (1-3 per cent pyrite; up to 5-10 per cent pyrite occurs in zones overlapping the outer margins of the copper zones) with associated weaker potassium feldspar flooding and biotitization that essentially encompasses the U-shaped intrusive complex and extends to the southwest beneath the Copper Canyon Glacier and ii) surround an inner pyritized region (5-15 per cent pyrite that also occurs overlapping the inner margins of the copper zones) with associated potassium feldspar flooding, biotitization and argillic alteration. The latter principally occurs along the footwall sides of the East and West faults adjoining the copper zones. Outwards, the pyritized zone is followed by widespread earthy hematite and propylitic altered (chlorite, carbonate and minor epidote) rocks to the northwest, north, northeast and southeast.

2002 PROGRAM

A visit was made to the property on August 3rd, 2002 in order to secure samples from 1990 drill core for PGE analyses. A helicopter was used to access the claims, flying southward from Atlin, BC. Reports from a 2001 visit by Kreft indicated that all core from 1990 drilling was cross-stacked and in good order, but subsequent to his visit, many of the stacks had been disturbed, resulting in considerable loss of core. It is suspected that bears had upset the stacks in search of marmots which have apparently taken up residence within and beneath (see Photo 3, following).

Photo 3- Core Storage Area
(note copper gossan in background)

It was decided to take random samples of various lithologies from as many different holes and depths as possible, noting the hole core interval. A single 10cm sample was taken from each interval. In stacks that had been disturbed, care was taken to extract a sample whose location was confirmed by still-present core marker blocks. A total of 62 samples were collected and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver B.C. where to were crushed to 150-mesh, and a 0.5g sample leached with 3 mL aqua-regia solution at 95°C for one hour, diluted to 10 mL, and analysed by ICP-ES. Samples returning greater than 1000 ppb Au were further analysed by fire assay.

RESULTS

Though 2002 sampling was successful in confirming widespread and locally high-grade copper and gold mineralization, it is apparent that no significant concentrations of platinum or palladium are present within existing drill core. Table 1, below summarizes geochemical results from the sampling program.

Table 1-Summary of Geochemical Results
Copper Canyon Project

Drillhole #	Footage (ft)	Meterage (m)	Lithology	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au** ppb	Au Assay g/t	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
DDH 90-01	98	29.88	trachyte flows	14498	40.6	1595	1.68	< 2	11
DDH 90-01	155	47.26	trach flows,tuffs	13419	49.8	354		< 2	7
DDH 90-01	311	94.82	porphyritic trach-andesite flows	5293	10.2	6345	4.95	< 2	5
DDH 90-01	334	101.83	porphyritic trach-andesite flows	4259	7.4	4431	3.55	< 2	8
DDH 90-01	400	121.95	trach/andes tuff	199	< .3	543		< 2	3
DDH 90-01	462	140.85	k-spar trach flows	143	< .3	125		4	4
DDH 90-01	560	170.73	trach tuff-bx	59	< .3	159		3	4
DDH 90-02	75	22.87	k-spar trach flows	21900	45.3	1390	1.32	3	7
DDH 90-02	173	52.74	trach xtal tuff	19450	49.6	983	0.94	4	16
DDH 90-02	252	76.83	trach/andes. tuff	61436	88.5	6602	7.00	6	27
DDH 90-02	327	99.70	monzonite	267	1.1	50		3	10
DDH 90-02	423	128.96	andes tuffs, flows	59220	105.6	12601	9.83	7	65
DDH 90-02	497	151.52	trach/andes tuff	4130	21.5	1624	2.06	< 2	19
DDH 90-02	607	185.06	k-spar trach flows	2163	8.2	1157	0.96	4	15
DDH 90-02	707	215.55	k-spar trach flows	17012	24.5	6768	3.91	< 2	7
DDH 90-02	811	247.26	trach/andes tuff	16839	25	3724	3.54	6	19
DDH 90-02	897	273.48	k-spar trach flows	106	0.6	2306	2.12	< 2	4
DDH 90-03	49	14.94	trach. lapilli tuff	8991	0.4	106		2	8
DDH 90-03	237	72.26	trach. lapilli tuff	686	0.4	71		5	5
DDH 90-03	335	102.13	felsic dyke	58	2.3	9		< 2	< 2
DDH 90-03	487	148.48	kspar syenite dyke	38	< .3	16		< 2	4
DDH 90-03	533	162.50	felsic dyke	17	2.8	6		< 2	2
DDH 90-04	119	36.28	kspar lapilli tuff	101	< .3	39		5	13
DDH 90-04	235	71.65	trach tuff-breccia	567	0.3	65		< 2	10
DDH 90-04	375	114.33	trach tuff-breccia	310	7.6	489		< 2	11
DDH 90-04	502	153.05	trach tuff-breccia	16992	16.5	1563	1.44	4	9
DDH 90-04	600	182.93	trach-andesite lapilli	8810	13.5	1088	1.29	< 2	8
DDH 90-04	767	233.84	trach-andesite	1280	2	221		< 2	5

Drillhole #	Footage (ft)	Meterage (m)	Lithology	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au** ppb	Au Assay g/t	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
DDH 90-04	871	265.55	trach-andesite lapilli	55122	85.1	15623	13.56	< 2	30
DDH 90-04	983	299.70	trach-andes tuff	6075	11.4	577		2	27
DDH 90-04	1065	324.70	trach-andes tuff	4609	45.8	333		< 2	7
DDH 90-05	75	22.87	porphyritic trach	260	0.4	15		5	9
DDH 90-05	225	68.60	porphyritic trach	51	< .3	14		4	< 2
DDH 90-05	307	93.60	porphyritic trach	1571	2.3	54		6	11
DDH 90-05	380	115.85	andesitic tuff	30	< .3	46		< 2	4
DDH 90-06	209	63.72	trachyte flow	1054	3	220		5	12
DDH 90-06	287	87.50	trach-andesite agglomerate	1401	1.4	159		3	5
DDH 90-06	304	92.68	trach-andesite agglomerate	2217	2.9	361		3	11
DDH 90-06	722	220.12	trach-andesite agglomerate	2737	0.4	174		6	10
DDH 90-07	148	45.12	misc volcanic	8413	21.7	1252	1.14	4	9
DDH 90-07	215	65.55	misc volcanic	262	2.2	130		2	3
DDH 90-07	479	146.04	misc volcanic	1291	0.4	146		4	10
DDH 90-07	520	158.54	misc volcanic	482	0.3	38		4	7
DDH 90-07	595	181.40	misc volcanic	177	0.4	93		3	8
DDH 90-07	664	202.44	misc volcanic	979	3.3	190		4	11
DDH 90-07	775	236.28	misc volcanic	209	< .3	21		7	11
DDH 90-07	1034	315.24	misc volcanic	91	< .3	21		3	11
DDH 90-09	150	45.73	misc volcanic	121	0.3	18		7	9
DDH 90-09	402	122.56	misc volcanic	77	0.4	141		5	10
DDH 90-09	451	137.50	misc volcanic	117	0.3	688		5	9
DDH 90-09	780	237.80	misc volcanic	77	< .3	8		4	2
DDH 90-11	311	94.82	misc volcanic	643	2.9	147		8	8
DDH 90-11	410	125.00	misc volcanic	943	5.9	182		3	4
DDH 90-11	447	136.28	misc volcanic	1410	2.3	42		5	6
DDH 90-12	1390	423.78	misc volcanic	146	< .3	111		7	8
DDH 90-12	1466	446.95	misc volcanic	590	1.8	756		3	20
DDH 90-12	1520	463.41	misc volcanic	295	1.3	338		4	3
DDH 90-13	206	62.80	misc volcanic	731	0.9	632		4	< 2
DDH 90-13	447	136.28	misc volcanic	1393	0.4	248		5	9
DDH 90-13	477	145.43	misc volcanic	2981	0.4	279		2	8
DDH 90-13	612	186.59	misc volcanic	486	< .3	236		3	2
DDH 90-13	867	264.33	misc volcanic	327	< .3	5		3	3

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following sampling work completed during 2002, it is apparent that no significant concentrations of platinum or palladium are present within existing drill-core material. The presence of widespread copper-gold mineralization throughout areas investigated by past drilling programs was confirmed, in addition to recognition and confirmation of high-grade intervals of copper-gold mineralization in many intervals, with the highest concentrations found in holes DDH 90-2 and DDH 90-4 at depths of 423' and 871', respectively.

Clearly, the property is of considerable merit, and warrants further testing by diamond drilling. Work completed by Consolidated Rhodes in 1991 indicated the presence of un-tested mineralization in the Eastern and Central copper zones. Plans were announced by Rhodes in 1991 to continue surface evaluation of these zones, including detailed sampling and mapping of the Northern Zone, followed by diamond drilling throughout the property area. Due to unfavourable markets and the political climate present in B.C., this work was not completed, and still stands as a reasonable next-step. Should efforts be successful by third parties to resume exploration and development of the nearby Galore Creek deposits, infrastructure costs could be shared by the two projects, greatly enhancing the economics of both. At present, an airstrip, serviceable exploration camp and equipment is located at Galore Creek, and may possibly be utilised to complete further exploration work at Copper Canyon.

A $550,000 program is recommended to continue exploration of the property, and is broken-down as follows.

PROPOSED BUDGET - COPPER CANYON EXPLORATION

Diamond Drilling: 3000M @ $100.00/m	$300,000.00
Personnel / Contractors	$50,000.00
Consultants	$20,000.00
Helicopter Support	$50,000.00
Mob/Demob	$10,000.00
Analytical	$15,000.00
Meals/Grocery	$10,000.00
Truck/Equipment Rentals	$8,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	$8,000.00
Field Supply/Camp Materials	$8,000.00
Communications	$3,000.00
Miscellaneous	$10,000.00
Report/Reproduction	$8,000.00
Sub-Total :	$500,000.00
10% Contingency :	$50,000.00
TOTAL:	$550,000.00

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APPENDIX I

Certificate of Qualification

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Tim J. Termuende, of 2720-17th St. South in the City of Cranbrook in the Province of British Columbia hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#19201).

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1987) with a B.Sc. degree in Geology, and have practised my profession as geologist continuously since graduation.

3) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork conducted on August 3rd, 2002.

4) I am President and Chief Executive Officer of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., registered owners of the property through an ongoing option agreement dated May 28th, 2002 between Eagle Plains and B. Kreft.

5) *I currently hold (directly and indirectly) 1,125,839 common shares of* Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., and further own the option to purchase 500,000 shares.

Dated this 6th day of November, 2002 in Cranbrook, British Columbia.

Tim J. Termuende, P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES-

2002 Geochemical Sampling Program-Copper Canyon Project

The following expenses were incurred on the **Kopper King** and **KK** mineral titles for the purpose of mineral exploration between the dates of August 3rd and August 19th, 2002.

PERSONNEL	
T.J. Termuende, P.Geo.; Proj. Supervisor: 5.0 days x $450/day...	$ 2,250.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	
4x4 Pickup: 2.0 days x $60/day	120.00
Mileage: 856km x $.20/km	171.20
ANALYTICAL	1,702.17
MEALS AND ACCOMMODATION	735.84
AIRFARE	396.63
FIELD SUPPLY: 2.0 man-days x $30/day	60.00
HELICOPTER	2,675.00
FUEL	248.19
SHIPPING	43.36
MANAGEMENT FEES	1,048.76
DRAFTING AND REPORT REPRODUCTION	3,129.63
	Total : $ 12,580.78

Total unit cost/sample: $202.92

APPENDIX III

Analytical Results

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Toklat Resources Inc. PROJECT Copcan File # A202885R

2720 - 17th St. S., Cranbrook BC V1C 6Y6 Submitted by: T. Termuende

SAMPLE#	CU %	Au** gm/mt
CC02-1 98	1.589	1.68
CC02-1 155	1.420	-
CC02-1 311	-	4.95
CC02-1 334	-	3.55
CC02-2 75	2.282	1.32
CC02-2 173	1.972	.94
CC02-2 252	6.999	7.00
CC02-2 423	6.594	9.83
CC02-2 497	-	2.06
CC02-2 607	-	.96
CC02-2 707	1.824	3.91
CC02-2 811	1.842	3.54
CC02-2 897	.008	2.12
RE CC02-2 897	.008	1.94
CC02-4 502	1.773	1.44
CC02-4 600	-	1.29
CC02-4 871	5.524	13.56
CC02-7 148	-	1.14
STANDARD R-1/AU-1	.831	3.27

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 20 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 29/02 SIGNED BY.......... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Toklat Resources Inc. PROJECT Copcan File # A202885 Page 1

2720 - 17th St. S., Cranbrook BC V1C 6Y6 Submitted by: T. Termuende

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	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
SI	1	1	<3	2	<.3	1	<1	8	.07	<2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.19	<.001	<1	4	<.01	6	<.01	<3	.01	.76	.01	2	6	<2	<2
CC02-1 98	3	14498	2333	1086	40.6	5	56	4665	4.79	91	10	<2	<2	294	17.0	<3	<3	274	5.73	.153	21	4	.75	180	.06	<3	.92	.03	.37	2	1595	<2	11
CC02-1 155	2	13419	864	950	49.8	6	50	4565	4.79	466	<8	<2	2	481	14.1	88	<3	176	8.00	.223	27	<1	.97	191	.01	11	.71	.03	.45	<2	354	<2	7
CC02-1 311	<1	5293	21	44	10.2	4	29	3243	4.48	63	<8	7	2	1254	<.5	<3	<3	404	5.79	.266	25	1	.78	71	.09	6	.81	.02	.70	3	6345	<2	5
CC02-1 334	1	4259	22	278	7.4	2	45	5221	4.15	72	<8	3	<2	950	5.1	<3	<3	235	6.98	.163	18	4	1.27	92	.04	7	1.06	.02	.85	<2	4431	<2	8
RE CC02-1 334	<1	4387	28	285	8.3	3	47	5375	4.27	75	<8	6	<2	974	5.5	4	<3	241	7.18	.166	18	1	1.31	94	.05	6	1.13	.02	.89	<2	4225	<2	5
RRE CC02-1 334	<1	4125	31	316	6.9	3	46	5393	4.15	71	<8	3	<2	1142	5.7	3	<3	233	7.19	.164	19	2	1.26	95	.05	8	1.11	.02	.91	<2	3105	<2	9
CC02-1 400	1	199	5	21	<.3	1	16	1656	1.54	10	<8	<2	<2	1693	<.5	5	<3	35	1.83	.060	28	2	.31	816	.01	<3	.35	.01	.35	<2	543	<2	3
CC02-1 462	2	143	<3	34	<.3	4	13	2111	3.24	21	<8	<2	<2	1388	<.5	<3	<3	167	4.46	.098	14	2	.65	492	.14	5	.88	.02	.64	<2	125	4	4
CC02-1 560	4	59	<3	32	<.3	3	21	3582	4.51	17	<8	<2	<2	775	<.5	<3	<3	170	6.17	.161	26	3	1.05	137	.05	<3	.61	.02	.45	2	159	3	4
CC02-2 75	<1	21900	140	1434	45.3	7	42	5853	6.84	99	11	<2	3	273	19.3	8	3	241	7.38	.401	53	<1	2.49	90	.01	3	1.00	.02	.63	<2	1390	3	7
CC02-2 173	1	19450	308	1902	49.6	8	73	2550	5.01	201	10	<2	2	190	23.6	<3	<3	104	2.52	.237	33	2	1.08	25	.02	6	.87	.01	.88	<2	983	4	16
CC02-2 252	<1	61436	22	2567	88.5	28	105	4778	13.15	437	<8	9	<2	166	35.5	8	15	299	4.11	.095	14	<1	4.55	60	.17	<3	2.94	.02	2.03	<2	6602	6	27
CC02-2 327	1	267	49	173	1.1	7	22	2105	4.59	28	<8	<2	<2	110	<.5	4	<3	181	3.26	.168	10	8	1.79	44	.14	7	1.66	.01	.16	4	50	3	10
CC02-2 423	<1	59220	63	3394	105.6	21	79	5849	15.67	372	13	9	4	190	54.0	9	<3	841	6.32	.292	35	1	1.61	25	.10	<3	1.80	.01	.29	<2	12601	7	65
CC02-2 497	<1	4130	45	167	21.5	7	50	5881	13.75	86	10	3	3	203	2.2	6	<3	1268	9.99	.276	31	<1	1.12	43	.15	<3	1.80	.01	.28	2	1624	<2	19
CC02-2 607	1	2163	62	176	8.2	3	19	5629	7.18	43	11	<2	2	376	.6	4	<3	680	7.34	.169	26	2	1.10	39	.19	<3	1.67	.01	.12	5	1157	4	15
CC02-2 707	1	17012	27	791	24.5	5	16	6260	10.62	102	<8	3	4	322	13.6	7	<3	1100	8.79	.172	20	1	1.29	66	.09	<3	1.64	.01	.28	<2	6768	<2	7
CC02-2 811	<1	16839	5	703	25.0	7	112	4819	7.38	181	11	3	<2	593	7.8	3	<3	284	4.92	.257	39	6	1.37	51	.07	3	1.16	.01	1.02	<2	3724	6	19
CC02-2 897	<1	106	<3	25	.6	<1	8	2621	1.90	6	8	4	2	689	<.5	<3	<3	31	2.79	.064	20	1	.36	184	<.01	7	.33	.02	.29	<2	2306	<2	4
CC02-3 49	32	8991	61	150	.4	11	30	270	5.05	203	10	<2	<2	55	.6	<3	<3	99	.45	.157	88	9	.76	27	.02	5	1.52	.02	.49	<2	106	2	8
CC02-3 237	45	686	46	114	.4	7	22	1494	4.35	209	<8	<2	<2	72	1.2	16	<3	50	2.42	.161	10	1	1.01	22	<.01	7	.38	.01	.36	3	71	5	5
CC02-3 335	1	58	379	8	2.3	1	1	464	.20	2	<8	<2	14	28	<.5	<3	3	2	.55	.003	16	7	.01	40	<.01	<3	.21	.03	.18	3	9	<2	<2
CC02-3 487	12	38	5	134	<.3	1	3	431	.70	4	<8	<2	4	159	1.1	<3	<3	13	.72	.053	18	3	.16	263	<.01	9	.30	.01	.28	2	16	<2	4
CC02-3 533	2	17	888	8	2.8	2	<1	600	.17	<2	<8	<2	17	128	<.5	<3	6	1	.73	.002	17	8	<.01	161	<.01	4	.18	.03	.16	5	6	<2	2
CC02-4 119	1	101	9	31	<.3	8	20	783	3.81	105	9	<2	<2	148	<.5	<3	<3	192	1.05	.135	8	9	1.17	45	.09	9	.95	.01	.98	<2	39	5	13
CC02-4 235	6	567	14	36	.3	4	15	1389	3.31	123	12	<2	10	153	<.5	<3	<3	44	2.51	.094	15	6	.93	39	<.01	10	.42	.02	.32	2	65	<2	10
CC02-4 375	6	310	13	50	7.6	9	15	1502	8.75	222	<8	<2	2	495	<.5	5	<3	274	1.83	.149	13	8	1.15	18	.05	3	.88	.02	.92	2	489	<2	11
CC02-4 502	1	16992	11	1254	16.5	7	49	937	4.65	101	9	2	<2	984	9.7	4	<3	130	4.25	.154	27	7	1.03	36	.05	3	.91	.01	.73	<2	1563	4	9
CC02-4 600	12	8810	9	641	13.5	6	23	6149	9.12	44	12	3	2	879	7.0	7	<3	719	10.83	.222	37	3	1.71	136	.20	<3	2.14	.02	.96	<2	1088	<2	8
CC02-4 767	50	1280	12	300	2.0	4	19	3974	3.73	25	<8	<2	<2	1183	1.7	<3	<3	244	7.06	.166	19	9	.91	109	.12	4	1.12	.01	.35	2	221	<2	5
CC02-4 871	3	55122	28	2886	85.1	13	94	1977	10.17	532	10	11	2	608	36.7	9	6	286	3.30	.308	34	5	.93	51	.02	<3	.60	.01	.36	<2	15623	<2	30
CC02-4 983	284	6075	12	776	11.4	4	47	4365	6.61	97	9	<2	2	488	8.1	4	<3	553	6.44	.151	21	7	.96	103	.08	6	1.01	.02	.54	<2	577	2	27
CC02-4 1065	1	4609	8955	4208	45.8	11	27	5783	6.24	45	<8	<2	3	856	42.4	6	109	406	8.17	.259	89	5	2.22	109	.11	6	2.58	.02	1.20	<2	333	<2	7
STANDARD DS3/F	10	131	30	157	<.3	40	15	785	3.27	33	10	<2	3	30	5.9	5	5	72	.57	.082	17	179	.58	135	.09	3	1.72	.04	.15	4	495	487	485

Standard is STANDARD DS3/FA-10R.

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.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE R150 AU** PT** & PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 7 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 19/02 SIGNED BY. C.L........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Assay in progress.

Data ✓ FA ✓

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	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
CC02-5 75	5	260	28	94	.4	3	15	1947	3.59	17	<8	<2	<2	137	<.5	19	<3	75	3.92	.156	8	4	1.02	933	<.01	<3	.32	.01	.29	2	15	5	9
CC02-5 225	2	51	22	26	<.3	1	1	376	.31	<2	<8	<2	14	26	.6	<3	<3	3	.61	.003	14	6	.01	128	<.01	<3	.24	.04	.17	3	14	4	<2
CC02-5 307	<1	1571	13	1807	2.3	2	7	2914	3.86	15	<8	<2	3	279	18.7	<3	<3	332	5.60	.113	22	6	.47	140	.17	<3	.80	.02	.26	<2	54	6	11
CC02-5 380	<1	30	6	50	<.3	3	8	982	2.04	19	<8	<2	4	375	<.5	4	<3	90	1.85	.071	16	8	.60	61	.10	4	.81	.04	.66	3	46	<2	4
CC02-6 209	<1	1054	<3	226	3.0	4	7	4727	5.97	34	<8	<2	4	218	<.5	<3	22	523	8.36	.174	26	11	1.42	128	.23	<3	1.97	.03	.72	<2	220	5	12
CC02-6 287	13	1401	10	160	1.4	2	10	2493	3.88	12	<8	<2	2	478	.6	<3	<3	309	4.47	.138	31	7	.64	486	.08	4	1.02	.02	.38	2	159	3	5
CC02-6 304	1	2217	10	134	2.9	3	9	2655	3.47	177	9	<2	3	350	.5	40	<3	152	4.92	.115	24	3	.65	48	.02	8	.90	.01	.67	3	361	3	11
CC02-6 722	5	2737	8	31	.4	8	15	401	5.08	244	25	<2	5	81	<.5	4	<3	351	1.48	.215	17	12	1.04	21	.04	<3	.79	.02	.91	<2	174	6	10
CC02-7 148	45	8413	78	736	21.7	5	48	4884	5.02	111	<8	<2	4	247	5.7	3	<3	274	4.14	.328	139	9	1.80	53	.08	3	1.60	.02	1.37	2	1252	4	9
CC02-7 215	<1	262	163	162	2.2	2	10	1844	2.60	79	<8	<2	<2	256	1.3	30	<3	56	3.23	.090	12	4	.49	63	.01	3	.60	.02	.31	3	130	2	3
CC02-7 479	4	1291	24	168	.4	8	30	770	6.33	47	10	<2	3	133	1.5	<3	<3	135	1.92	.155	19	5	.57	14	.01	22	1.02	.01	.79	3	146	4	10
CC02-7 520	2	482	44	60	.3	1	12	782	2.75	19	<8	<2	3	662	<.5	<3	<3	23	1.09	.061	12	4	.28	46	<.01	15	.34	.01	.27	3	38	4	7
CC02-7 595	8	177	13	224	.4	8	16	1724	5.14	36	8	<2	3	957	1.1	<3	<3	264	2.79	.145	13	13	.84	28	.05	6	1.60	.03	1.71	<2	93	3	8
CC02-7 664	13	979	16	394	3.3	5	17	4082	3.93	25	<8	<2	<2	1102	4.5	<3	<3	122	2.75	.123	26	6	.78	36	.02	5	.61	.01	.56	2	190	4	11
CC02-7 775	10	209	26	80	<.3	8	19	3373	5.00	12	<8	<2	2	1033	<.5	<3	<3	155	4.81	.125	16	10	.92	36	.06	<3	.61	.01	.58	<2	21	7	11
CC02-7 1034	<1	91	8	78	<.3	7	17	5239	4.78	15	<8	<2	2	915	<.5	<3	<3	218	3.96	.139	18	15	1.11	41	.10	<3	.90	.01	.73	4	21	3	11
CC02-9 150	1	121	7	82	.3	6	20	1540	4.75	23	<8	<2	<2	125	<.5	<3	<3	125	3.69	.156	11	6	1.60	38	.04	<3	1.65	.02	.23	<2	18	7	9
RE CC02-9 150	1	124	5	82	<.3	7	21	1541	4.80	26	<8	<2	<2	123	<.5	<3	<3	125	3.72	.160	11	5	1.62	37	.04	<3	1.57	.02	.23	2	11	8	6
RRE CC02-9 150	<1	119	<3	83	<.3	5	20	1544	4.80	26	<8	<2	<2	123	<.5	<3	<3	129	3.71	.157	11	4	1.61	38	.04	<3	1.64	.02	.24	2	15	9	5
CC02-9 402	5	77	188	37	.4	7	28	4617	5.07	73	<8	<2	3	462	<.5	<3	<3	66	4.03	.110	27	6	.87	32	<.01	<3	.37	.01	.27	<2	141	5	10
CC02-9 451	1	117	15	34	.3	5	10	4915	4.24	222	<8	<2	2	567	<.5	<3	<3	56	4.31	.115	20	3	1.01	45	<.01	6	.28	.01	.25	<2	688	5	9
CC02-9 780	<1	77	6	24	<.3	3	8	952	2.40	6	<8	<2	3	207	<.5	<3	<3	67	2.46	.060	14	5	.34	40	.08	<3	.77	.01	.26	4	8	4	2
CC02-11 311	55	643	132	43	2.9	7	24	3142	3.55	7	10	<2	<2	463	<.5	<3	<3	196	5.58	.122	19	8	1.00	64	.11	7	1.51	.02	1.17	<2	147	8	8
CC02-11 410	23	943	85	159	5.9	7	22	5072	5.78	26	9	<2	3	290	1.9	<3	<3	427	6.53	.149	26	13	1.02	34	.11	<3	1.13	.02	.79	2	182	3	4
CC02-11 447	<1	1410	9	52	2.3	5	50	5467	4.30	35	<8	<2	2	275	<.5	<3	<3	354	5.84	.137	19	11	.98	125	.16	4	1.31	.03	1.04	2	42	5	6
CC02-12 1390	1	146	17	78	<.3	7	20	1892	4.49	37	<8	<2	<2	380	<.5	<3	<3	197	3.97	.167	11	9	1.54	75	.19	3	1.65	.02	.38	2	111	7	8
CC02-12 1466	26	590	60	68	1.8	7	18	4009	5.25	104	<8	<2	3	1103	<.5	<3	<3	373	5.57	.220	25	7	1.43	42	.06	<3	.90	.02	1.05	2	756	3	20
CC02-12 1520	34	295	58	76	1.3	5	19	2744	4.50	226	<8	<2	<2	127	<.5	<3	<3	148	3.62	.156	16	4	.89	52	.02	4	.92	.01	.83	2	338	4	3
CC02-13 206	336	731	60	65	.9	9	16	817	15.71	1051	11	<2	2	65	.8	11	<3	139	2.03	.113	10	6	.60	10	.01	<3	.38	.01	.36	3	632	4	<2
CC02-13 447	61	1393	21	92	.4	8	19	941	6.05	279	9	<2	2	62	<.5	51	<3	210	2.03	.143	13	9	1.14	19	.05	<3	.59	.02	.68	2	248	5	9
CC02-13 477	11	2981	21	51	.4	7	18	872	5.51	172	<8	<2	2	56	<.5	3	<3	197	1.97	.119	10	9	1.01	21	.01	<3	.29	.01	.32	2	279	2	8
CC02-13 612	8	486	14	43	<.3	10	21	781	4.96	145	9	<2	4	64	<.5	3	<3	319	1.48	.134	13	11	1.61	30	.10	3	1.04	.03	1.29	2	236	3	2
CC02-13 867	8	327	6	26	<.3	5	10	361	1.36	6	8	<2	2	661	<.5	<3	<3	66	5.07	.037	9	6	1.17	57	.11	<3	.77	.02	1.03	<2	5	3	3
STANDARD DS3/FA-10R	8	134	30	154	<.3	39	12	797	3.22	31	12	<2	3	30	5.3	5	5	73	.57	.082	17	178	.57	135	.09	3	1.73	.04	.16	4	499	479	491

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

Data FA


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Copper Canyon
Fig. 4 - Property Geology
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
Scale - 1:2,500
Geology after G. M. Leary, 1990
Projection - UTM NAD 83 Zone 9
Drafted by: DigiQuest - Oct / 2002
True North
Magnetic North
As of 2002 - Changing 14.5° W Annually
NW
NE
Eagle Plains Claims
Other Claims
Area covered in Figure 4
Legend
Spot Height (Meters)
Moraine
Glacier
Limit of Mapping
Outcrop
Major Faults
Normal / Strike Slip
Thrust
Gossan
Chrysocolla-Malachite-Azurite Pad
Alt / Min Boundaries
Copper Zone
Alteration Zone
Inferred
Alt / Min Zones
Copper Zone (disseminated cpy, lesser fracture controlled cpy and malachite +/- azurite +/- chrysocolla on fracture surfaces)
Pyrite Zone
Py - Arg; Py, Sil, Carb; Alteration Zone
Quartz Stockwork
Rusty pyritic zone along hanging wall (Carb, Sil, Green clay alteration)
Ankerite - limonite altered, sheared and fractured zone
Eagle Plains Claim Boundary
DDH Collar
DDH Trace
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
26,939
Kopper King #2
Kopper King #1
Copper Canyon Glacier
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Meters
250 125 0 250 500 750 1,000
Feet
Geologic Legend
Post Mineral Dykes
Biotite Lamprophyre
21 Felsite
20 Latite - hornblende albite porphyry - andesite
19 Banded sugary latite
18 Porphyritic andesite
Intra-Mineral Dykes (Copper Canyon Intrusions)
17a K-spar syenite mega-porphyry
17c Glomeroporphyritic syenite - monzonite porphyry
Medium grained monzonite
Pre-Mineral Bodies (Copper Canyon Intrusions)
16a Grey fine grained biotite monzonite
16b Grey fine grained biotite monzonite intrusive breccia
16c Medium grained hornblende syeno-monzonite
Southwest Bodies
15a Intensely altered syenite
15b Porphyritic syenite intrusive breccia
15c Porphyritic vuggy medium grained monzonite
15d Medium grained biotite monzonite
North Stock (South East Apophyses)
14a Fine to medium grained biotite monzonite
Fine grained biotite monzonite intrusive breccia
Pink fine grained biotite syenite
14d Medium to coarse grained hornblende monzonite
14e Medium grained syenodiorite
UPPER TRIASSIC (STUHINI GROUP)
Usv Undifferentiated alkaline volcanic rocks
Usl Undifferentiated banded micritic limestone
Trachyte Fragmental Unit
12 Trachyte agglomerate; lapilli tuffs and tuff-breccia; ash tuffs; porphyritic flow banded flows; andesitic tuff-breccia
11 Andesitic latite breccia
Trachyte Flow Unit
10a Pophyritic flow banded trachyte flows, trachyte crystal ash tuffs and minor trachyte agglomerate and breccia
10b Massive and porphyritic andesite and trachyandesite tuffs, flows and minor breccia and agglomerate
Trachyandesite Unit
9a Trachyandesite tuffs, tuff-breccia, porphyritic flows and minor agglomerate; minor latite tuffs and flows
9d K-spar phyric trachyte flows and tuff-breccias
Trachyte Tuff - Breccia Unit
7a Trachyte tuffs
7b Trachyte tuff-breccias
7c Trachyandesite tuffs and tuff-breccias
PERMIAN TO UPPER TRIASSIC (THRUST PLATE)
6 Massive basalt flows
5 Trachyte and trachyandesite lapilli-ash tuffs and breccias; minor black shale and chert
4 Massive trachyandesite flows
3 Latite crystal tuffs
PRE-STUHINI GROUP
2 Black shale and thin bedded cherty mudstone and chert
1 Banded micritic limestone and calcarenite
WESTERN (CENTRAL) COPPER ZONE
NORTH
COPPER ZONE
EAST FAULT ZONE
3D-Modelling and Map Production by:
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