2004 EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT

for the

KALUM PROPERTY

Terrace B.C. Skeena MD
128°54'W / 54°45' N
TRIM Map sheets 103I066, 075, 076, 077, 085, 086, 087

Prepared for

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May 03, 2005

1.0 SUMMARY

The Kalum Property, located about 35 kilometers northwest of Terrace British Columbia, is comprised of 15510 hectares of contiguous claim units. It is 100% owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., subject to a 1% NSR.

The Property is centered upon a Cretaceous-age granodioritic stock of the Coast Crystalline Complex that has intruded Jurassic to Cretaceous-age sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group. A number of high-grade, vein-type gold occurrences are associated with the alteration envelope that surrounds the intrusive stock. These occurrences have been explored by various operators and to various degrees over the past 80 years. All previous exploration efforts have been directed toward the discovery of high-grade stand-alone mineralization. The current Eagle Plains tenure represents the first time the gold occurrences have been consolidated by a single company.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. initiated property acquisition in the Kalum area in 2003 and completed a significant exploration program on the property in 2003. The program was very successful and defined numerous new, high-grade zones of Au-Ag mineralization. In addition, many of the historical showings on the property were located, sampled and surveyed. This work confirmed that the Kalum property is highly prospective for economically viable, Au-Ag epithermal vein-type deposits.

The report on the 2003 fieldwork (Stephens, Downie 2003) included recommendations for further work. Based in part on these recommendations, fieldwork continued on the Kalum project in 2004. The program consisted of three-phases involving a 1512.3 km winter VTEM survey; an early spring geochemistry / prospecting program - including a public-private partnership with the BCGS (property-scale and regional geologic mapping, geochemistry, and geochronology); and finally a 19 hole, 1958 meter diamond drill program in late summer / fall.

The results from the 2004 program continue to support the potential for the Kalum Property to host both high grade Au - Ag deposits and lower grade bulk tonnage type Au - Ag deposits. This report includes recommendations for future work on the project, with a budget estimate for this work of C$852,500.00

The total expenditures on the property by Eagle Plains Resources in 2004 was C$909,719, bringing the total expenditures on the property since acquisition to C$1,168,465

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF C. C. DOWNIE BRITISH COLUMBIA

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The writers were retained by the directors of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. to author a geological report on the Kalum Property. This report is based on the synthesis of existing geological data and on data and observations generated during the 2003 - 2004 exploration programs conducted by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. Sources of information included all available published sources, including government and industry assessment reports on the Property and on the area and from other reports that were made available to the authors by the Company. The authors have relied on the truth and accuracy of the aforementioned public data in the preparation of part of this technical report. The writers have no reason to believe that the past exploration and sampling was not done accurately and in a professional manner. All work conducted by Eagle Plains Resources and Bootleg Resources on the Kalum property was under the direction of a qualified person. Both of the authors have worked on the Kalum property.

This report follows the layout and format for technical reports as described in Form 43-101F of National Instrument 43-101. Headings follow those as suggested in the Form, and no disclosure is provided for inapplicable items.

3.0 ACCESSABILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 and 2)

The project area is situated 35 kilometers (km) northwest of the city of Terrace, B.C., approximately 600 km north of Vancouver (Figure 1). The Kalum property consists of 15,510 hectares centered at UTM 6069000 N / 504550 E on NTS mapsheets 103I066, 075, 076, 077, 085, 086 and 087. Terrace is located along the Yellowhead Highway, approximately 100km east of the major port of Prince Rupert, and 60km north of the port of Kitimat. Rail service is provided in Terrace, and direct air service is provided twice-daily from Vancouver. The project area is accessed by a network of B.C. Forest Service and private logging roads which cover most of the project area. Review of existing (year 2000) 5-year logging plans provided by Skeena Cellulose indicate that extensive roadwork and logging activities are planned for the project area, with some of the proposed activity now underway. A hydroelectric powerline runs north-south along the eastern boundary of the project area.

The Property is located within the Kitimat Range of the Coast Mountains in the area of Mount Allard (1,505 meters above sea level). Elevation varies from 300 to 1,500 meters above sea level and topography is steep to moderate. Outcrop is present within numerous drainages and along ridges and escarpments but is sparse on timbered slopes. Much of the Property has a thin to moderate veneer of glacial till; total outcrop exposure is estimated at 10 to 20 percent. The eastern part of the claim block borders Kitsumkalum Lake and the Nelson River drainage is located directly north of the southern claim boundary. A number of small creeks and several Alpine lakes are also found on the claims. Tributary streams to the main drainages are deeply incised where they enter the larger U-shaped valleys.

The weather is typically coastal with wet summers and heavy snowfall in the winters. Large snow-drifts cover parts of the property until mid-June, with minor areas of permanent snow found only at the highest elevations and in sheltered areas. Vegetation varies from heather, blueberry and huckleberry on the upper slopes to Douglas fir, hemlock, alder and devil's club on the lower slopes below treeline.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Figure 2)

The Kalum property consists of 15,510 hectares centered at UTM 6069000 N / 504550 E on NTS mapsheets 103I066, 075, 076, 077, 085, 086 and 087. The claim block is located 30km northwest of Terrace, near the central coast of British Columbia. The claims were acquired to cover numerous high-grade gold occurrences associated with a Cretaceous-aged intrusive stock that has intruded sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Jurassic to Cretaceous aged Bowser Group. A detailed description of each mineral occurrence is presented in SECTION 5.0, History of the Property, of this report and the locations of the mineral occurrences with respect to the Property boundaries are shown in Figure 4. Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. owns a 100% unencumbered interest in the Property, and holds a 1% Net Smelter Return in trust for Bernard Kreft.

All claims are in the Skeena Mining Division and 100% equity is owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., subject to the above noted Net Smelter Royalty. Claims are 2-post, 4-post and MTO. In order to maintain the mineral claims the holder must either record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year or pay cash in lieu. During the first three years of a claims existence, the cash in lieu amount is CAD$100 per unit with an additional $10 per unit recording fee; the cash in lieu amount increases to $200 per unit after the third year. Work performed must equal or exceed the minimum specified value per unit; excess value of work in one year can be applied to cover work requirements on the claim for additional years. As noted in the following table, all of the claims are in good standing until at least January 19, 2006, with the majority of the claims in good standing until February 07, 2008.

There are, to the best knowledge of the writers, no liens or encumbrances on the claims. The title was researched using the Mineral Titles Division on - line database.

TABLE 1 Claim Data Kalum Property

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Expiry Date	Mining Division	AREA (ha)	Tag Number
397639	CY 1	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630601M
397640	CY 2	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630602M
399620	YCC 50	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630650M
399621	YCC 51	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630651M
399622	YCC 52	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630652M
399623	YCC 53	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630653M
399624	YCC 54	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630654M
399625	YCC 55	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630655M
399626	YCC 56	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630656M
399627	YCC 57	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630657M
399628	YCC 58	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630658M
399629	YCC 59	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630659M
399630	YCC 60	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630660M
399631	YCC 61	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630661M
399632	YCC 62	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630662M
399633	YCC 63	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630663M
399634	YCC 1	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240111
399635	YCC 2	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240112
399740	YCC 3	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240113
399741	YCC 4	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240114
399742	YCC 5	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240115
399743	YCC 6	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240116
399744	YCC 7	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240117
399745	YCC 8	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240118
399746	YCC 9	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240119
399747	YCC 10	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240120
399748	YCC 11	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	400	240121
399749	YCC 12	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	400	240122
399750	YCC 13	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	240123
399751	YCC 14	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	75	240124
399752	YCC 15	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	375	240125
399753	YCC 16	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	300	240126
399754	YCC 17	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	450	240127
399755	YCC 18	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	350	240128
399756	YCC 19	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	450	240129
399757	YCC 20	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	450	240130
399758	YCC 21	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	450	216720
399759	YCC 22	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	450	216721
399760	YCC 23	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	300	216728
399761	YCC 24	103I086	20080207	19 Skeena	300	216729
399762	YCC 25	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	500	216725
399763	YCC 26	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	300	216726
399764	YCC 27	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	375	216727
399765	YCC 28	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	300	216724
399766	YCC 64	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630664M
399767	YCC 65	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630665M

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Expiry Date	Mining Division	AREA (ha)	Tag Number
402363	KAL 1	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630694M
402364	KAL 2	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630695M
402365	KAL 3	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	630696M
404240	DREAM 1	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716731M
404241	DREAM 2	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716732M
404242	DREAM 3	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716733M
404243	DREAM 4	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716734M
404244	DREAM 5	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716735M
404245	DREAM 6	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716736M
404542	DREAM 7	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716737M
404543	DREAM 8	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716738M
404544	DREAM 9	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716739M
404546	DREAM 10	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716740M
404547	DREAM 11	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716741M
404548	DREAM 12	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716742M
404549	DREAM 13	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716719M
404550	DREAM 14	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716720M
404551	DREAM 15	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716715M
404552	DREAM 16	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716716M
404553	DREAM 17	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716717M
404554	DREAM 18	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	25	716718M
404245	DREAM 19	103I076	20080207	19 Skeena	100	630698
404618	BLOOD 1	103I076	20080807	19 Skeena	25	630698M
404619	BLOOD 2	103I076	20080807	19 Skeena	25	630699M
404620	BLOOD 3	103I076	20080807	19 Skeena	25	630700M
404621	BLOOD 4	103I076	20080807	19 Skeena	25	630697M
403925	HAT 1	103I075	20090207	19 Skeena	100	241741
403926	HAT 2	103I075	20090207	19 Skeena	300	241742
407551	CAT 1	103I086	20090207	19 Skeena	500	241844
407552	CAT 2	103I085	20090207	19 Skeena	500	241845
408826	KLM 1	103I086	20080314	19 Skeena	300	242809
408827	KLM 2	103I085	20080314	19 Skeena	500	242810
504249	HAT 3	103I075	20060119	19 Skeena	410.472	MTO
			TOTAL:		**15,510.47**	**hectares**
					38,326	**acres**

5.0 HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Previous exploration on the Property was directed at evaluating a number of separate mineral showings now located within the Kalum Property boundaries. Prior to Eagle Plains involvement in the project, each showing area had been worked at various times by various owners and operators; the current Eagle Plains land position represents the first time the mineral showings have been consolidated by a single owner. The locations of the Minfile Showings with respect to the Property boundaries are shown in Figure 4.

Eagle Plains Resources undertook regional to local exploration work on the Kalum property in 2003. The program consisted of silt sampling, soil sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting. A total of 1225 soil samples, 408 rock samples and 341 silt samples were collected with 1:10000 scale geological mapping traverses over approximately 100 square kilometers. Soil lines were run along topographic contours at 25 meter spacing between samples and also along ridges. Silt samples were collected in all accessible major drainages and tributaries were sampled where possible. Most of the property was accessed using 4 wheel drive truck and ATVs taking advantage of the excellent road network on the property. More remote areas of the property were worked using fly camps and helicopter supported traverses. A Bell 206 was chartered from Quantum Helicopters from their Terrace base.

2004 work by Eagle Plains followed up on recommendations generated by the 2003 work, and form the basis for much of this report.

5.1 KALUM LAKE and BURN OCCURRENCES

MINFILE NAME **KALUM LAKE**; OTHER NAMES PORTLAND, BAV, GOLD BAR, BURN
MINFILE NUMBER **103I 019**
and
MINFILE NAME **BURN**; OTHER NAMES KALUM LAKE, PORTLAND
MINFILE NUMBER **103I 211**

The earliest recorded activity on the Kalum Lake and Burn showing area is 1919 when C.A. Smith of Terrace staked the original Lakeside claims. The Portland and West Portland claims were staked in 1922. Between 1923 and 1925 the newly-formed Kalum Mines Ltd. conducted considerable work on the Property which consisted of shaft-sinking and drift-development along the main (Portland - #1) vein discovered in 1919. Two shafts were sunk with the east shaft reaching 9.1 meters (m) (30 feet) depth and the main or west shaft developed to 18.2 meters (60 feet) with 64 meters (210 feet) of drifting westerly along the vein. A selected grab sample collected in 1930 assayed 21.3 grams per tonne (g/t) (0.62 ounces per ton (oz/t)) gold and 75.4 g/t (2.2 oz/t) silver. Approximately 90 meters (295 feet) southeast of the main vein, Kalum Mines Ltd. put in a 26-meter (85 foot) adit along a second vein (#2 Vein). Assay values from samples of this vein collected in 1937 contained only minor amounts of gold and silver.

In 1972 the original claims were restaked as the Bav 1 - 4 by J. Apolczer of Terrace, B.C. One drill hole 114 m (374 feet) in length was drilled in an attempt to intersect the main vein and a zone of silicification lying adjacent to the known mineralized structure and workings. Drill records indicate that the main vein was not located but granodiorite with areas of quartz veining and weak alteration were intersected. Gold and silver values ranged from 0.07 to 0.38 g/t (0.002 - 0.011 oz/t) and 2.7 g/t to 0.68 g/t (0.08 - 0.02 oz/t) respectively. It is believed that this hole was drilled almost parallel to the strike of the main vein (Cavey and Chapman, 1987). The total cost of the 1972 program was $9408.07.

In November of 1983 the property owner was Bradner Resources. Kalum Lake Mining Group was formed at this time and they trenched and sampled along the Main and #2 veins. Values up to 251 grams per tonne (g/t) (7.32 oz/t) gold and 225.6 g/t (6.58 oz/t) silver were obtained in a few grab samples collected from the #2 vein. Five trenches were dug using a tracked hoe accompanied by blasting and hand trenching. Several of the trenches did not reach bedrock and were abandoned due to slope stability concerns. This work was not filed for assessment and no record of the costs have been located.

In 1984 OreQuest Consultants was retained by Bradner Resources to complete a soil geochemical survey over the southwestern portion of the claim block (Burn Showing area). A total of 576 soil samples and 17 rock samples were collected. A four-kilometer cut base line was used for control. Results from the survey indicated a coincident gold - silver - arsenic anomaly in the area of a granodiorite knob (Cavey and Howe, 1984). The highest gold value returned from the soil geochemical survey was 9400 ppb. The total cost of the 1984 program was $18,540.62.

In 1987 a 395-meter (1300 foot) NQ diamond drilling program was undertaken on the Kalum property under the supervision of OreQuest Consultants Ltd. At the time the claims were owned by Terracamp Development Limited through an option with the Kalum Lake Mining Group. The objective of the program was to test the known gold bearing quartz veins and to locate additional mineralized zones. Two holes were drilled from one setup, with a third hole collared approximately 60 meters southeast. The continuity of the vein systems and mineralization was established to a depth of 120 meters and 65 meters for the #1 and #2 veins respectively. Strike extensions of 150 meters on the #1 vein and 60 meters on the #2 vein were also proven. Visible gold was encountered in the #2 vein in holes DDH-TR-87-1 and 87-2, and was also present at surface in the #1 vein. Assay values of up to 63.22 gm/t (1.86 oz/t) gold and 170 gm/t (4.9 oz/t) silver were returned from drill intersections which were comparable with high grade surface samples of up to 250.3 gm/t (7.3 oz/t) gold and 476.6 gm/t (13.9 oz/t) silver. Anomalous gold values were also recorded for up to 5 meters on either side of the #2 vein (Cavey and Chapman, 1987). Drillcore from the 1987 program was stored at the drillsites but was not found during the recent property visit.

A 52.4 kilogram bulk sample taken from these veins assayed 11.86 grams per tonne gold and 15.43 grams per tonne silver. Inferred reserves reported for the two main veins are estimated at 9434 tonnes grading 16.1 grams per tonne gold to a depth of 45 meters (Collins and Arnold, 1987). The authors of this report do not believe that this inferred reserve estimate is in accordance with sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the Instrument. Further diamond drilling was recommended to test the vertical and lateral extensions of the vein systems. Additional mapping, sampling and trenching with follow up diamond drilling was also recommended for the south (Burn) showing area. Reconnaissance sampling of historical trenches in the area of the Burn showing returned values of up to 16.8 gm/t (0.49 oz/t) gold, 242.1 gm/t (7.06 oz/t) silver and 0.5% copper. The total cost of the 1987 program was $65,780.48.
In 1987, Terracamp Developments Ltd. retained Guillermo Salazar, P.Eng. to evaluate the potential grade and tonnage available in the Main (#1) and #2 veins on the Kalum Lake property. The Salazar report relied on data generated by past work programs, mainly that by OREQUEST Consultants Ltd. (Cavey and Howe, 1984; Cavey and Chapman, 1987).

The 1987 Salazar report recommended a multi-stage revenue-producing program designed to confirm the resources on the Kalum Lake property. Stage One recommendations included preparation of a topographic contour map from 1:20,000 scale air photos, re-opening of the trench between the high grade pit and hole TR-87-3 in the #2 vein and drilling into the Main and #2 veins. Salazar suggested the material extracted from the trench be processed and the gold thus recovered sold. Stage Two recommendations included re-opening of the 1923 adit after confirmation that it followed the #2 vein and/or trenching to the northeast from the high-grade pit. Stage Three recommendations included driving an adit into the upper fifteen meters of the #2 vein. Stage Three work was dependant on results from the first two stages. The total cost estimated for completion of Stage One, Two and Three was approximately $300,000.00. (Salazar, 1987).

The last work recorded on the Kalum Lake property was in 1988. Terracamp Developments Ltd. retained Richard E. Arndt, P.Eng., P.Geol., to carry out an underground exploration program. The purpose of this work was to obtain a bulk sample of material from a quartz vein exposed at the surface by trenching, and to determine the lateral and "at depth" size and grade of the #2 Vein. The planned work consisted of driving a crosscut to the vein from the north and then drifting along the vein to collect a sample of "ore grade" material. A small underground diamond drilling program was also anticipated.

McElhanney Associates of Terrace was retained to prepare a detailed topographic map of the site surrounding the proposed mining activity and to be involved in surveying of the portal and underground workings. The map was done at a scale of 1:500 with 2 m contour intervals. Based on the results from this work, an under ground program of approximately 100 meters was anticipated, consisting of an initial 2.45 m by 2.45 m (8 ft by 8 ft) crosscut and a 2.13 m by 2.13 m (7 ft by 7 ft) drift. The design also included three diamond drill stations. The mine design was for a tracked crosscut with a timbered trestle at the portal to dump muck cars. Northward Mining Contractors was mobilized to the site on September 6, 1988 and the portal was collared on September 9. On October 11th, the #2 Vein was intersected at 91.6 m from the portal mouth and the crosscut was terminated at 94.18 m. This face is also approximately the south wall of the 1920's drift, with the back of the 1920's drift one meter below the floor of the 1988 crosscut. A bulkhead was placed in front of the break into the old drift and a slash was started to turn on the #2 Vein.

On October 12, 1988, due to budget considerations, work was halted on the slash and Northward started demobilization of their equipment and crew. After the mining contractor left the site, OreQuest Consultants Ltd. surveyed, mapped and sampled the crosscut and sampled the old drift. However, the area where the crosscut broke into the old drift was very unstable, with bad ground on the back of the drift. Therefore, no detailed mapping or sampling program was attempted.

Recommendations from the program included surface diamond drilling to test the #2 Vein carefully along its strike length and downdip extension to better establish control for further underground exploration drifting. There was no statement of costs included with the 1988 report.

5.2 QUARTZ – SILVER and ALLARD OCCURRENCES

MINFILE NAME **QUARTZ – SILVER**; OTHER NAMES QS1 - 6
MINFILE NUMBER **103I 018**
and
MINFILE NAME **ALLARD**
MINFILE NUMBER **103I 151**

The original discovery was made by Mr. John Apolczer in 1968 who exposed a well mineralized quartz-sulfide vein during road building for logging operations. The Quartz - Silver claims were located by Mr. Apolczer and a Mr. Bates to cover this showing. Subsequently trenching and blasting were undertaken to increase exposure of the discovery showing and several other zones were identified. The first record of work on the Quartz - Silver claims was carried out by W.M. Sharp for Atlantis Mines in 1969. This consisted of preliminary geological mapping and sampling, primarily along the road cut. In 1970 Mr. Apolczer and Mr. Bates had the property returned to them and completed two pack-sack diamond drill holes in the vicinity of the quartz-sulfide vein. Recovery was poor, however sludge samples were collected and assayed. No record of the results was found.

In 1985 Imperial Metals acquired an option on the property and conducted geological mapping and soil sampling (EMPR ASS RPT 13455). The bulk of this work was carried out in the vicinity of the main showing. A 3.5 kilometer grid was established and approximately 112 hectares was mapped on a scale of 1:5000. A total of 132 soil samples were collected and analyzed by multi element I.C.P. with gold analyzed by atomic absorption. Some weak coincident gold - lead soil anomalies were reported from this work; however no follow up was implemented. A 60 centimeter chip sample across the main sulphide vein returned values of 0.34 g/t (0.01 oz/t) gold, 78.9 g/t (2.3 oz/t) silver, 7.74% lead and 15.38% zinc. The total cost of the 1985 program was $7025.00.

The last recorded work on the Quartz - Silver MinFile showing was in 1987, at which time the ground was held by Mount Allard Resources through an option agreement with the Kalum Mining Group. The work was carried out by OreQuest Consultants Limited (EMPR ASS RPT 16411), and the program included geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, prospecting, VLF and magnetometer surveying. Cut lines were established over two zones on the property for survey control. A total of 828 soil samples, 90 silt samples, 8 rock chip samples, and 14 rock samples were collected. Soil and silt geochemical surveys outlined a number of weak to moderate gold - silver - lead - zinc - copper anomalies. Results of the VLF and magnetometer surveys were largely inconclusive, with a weak east - west trend identified by the magnetometer on the northern grid. Mapping was limited to creek beds and road cuts due to overburden cover over most of the property. A number of felsic dykes, as well as minor quartz - sulphide veins were noted. A program of additional geochemical sampling and trenching was recommended. The cost of the program was not included in the assessment report.

5.3 MISTY OCCURRENCE

MINFILE NAME **MISTY;** OTHER NAMES MOSS, CREEK
MINFILE NUMBER **1031 213**

The Misty Claim was staked by C.C.H. Resources Ltd. during 1979 on the basis of a stream sediment anomaly indicated by a B.C. Ministry of Mines regional silt sampling program. Geological mapping, prospecting, silt sampling and reconnaissance soil sampling were carried out during 1979 and 1980. The soil geochemistry indicated widespread anomalous gold and arsenic values to the east of the Misty Claim and led to the staking of the Misty I Claim during 1981. The total costs of the programs were $2193.98 and $8210.99 respectively.

In August 1980, the Misty claim was sold to C.C.H. Resources Ltd.'s parent company, Campbell Chibougamu Mines Ltd. which later changed its name to Campbell Resources Inc. The claims were then sold to another wholly owned subsidiary, C.C.H. Minerals Ltd. on April 6th 1981 with Campbell Resources remaining as operator. Campbell Resources completed geological mapping and soil sampling in 1981 (EMPR ASS RPT 10128). A total of 303 soil samples and 6 rock samples were collected and analyzed for Au, Ag, and As. The soil geochemistry indicated a large area with anomalous gold values. The total cost of the 1981 program was $17,959.75.

An extensive program was carried out by Campbell Resources during 1982 to investigate the gold anomalies (EMPR ASS RPT 10827). This included staking the Misty II Claim and hand-trenching and rock geochemistry over the soil geochemical anomalies. A total of 40 soil samples and 113 rock chip samples were collected and a total of 102 meters of trenching and 270.21 meters of NQ diamond drilling was completed. A system of auriferous quartz veins and veinlets in a fracture zone was found in the soil geochemical anomaly on the Misty I Claim. Assays of up to 77.30 gms per tonne (2.25 oz/ton) gold were obtained from the narrow veinlets. Chip sampling in the trenches returned values of up to 21.6 g/t Au over 60 centimeters and 4.9 g/t over 1.1 meters. The geochemical results indicated good correlation between bedrock gold sources and anomalous soil samples. Five diamond drill holes tested the fracture zone and gold soil geochemical anomaly in the area of the "Wishbone" anomaly trenches. Core recoveries were very poor and led to inconclusive results. Further work was recommended including detailed mapping, soil geochemistry, trenching and diamond drilling. The total cost of the 1982 program was $68,825.56.

Mascot Gold Mines Ltd. purchased the claims in 1984. In 1986, Mascot Gold carried out prospecting and soil geochemical and geophysical surveys (EMPR ASS RPT 15455). A total of 336 soil samples, 3 silt samples and 87 rock samples were collected. The results extended existing soil geochemical anomalies and located additional gold soil anomalies. A total of 8.725 line kilometers of VLF and 7.8 kilometers of total field magnetics were run. The magnetic survey was successful in locating the contact between sedimentary and intrusive rocks. The results from the VLF survey were largely inconclusive. The total cost of the 1986 program was $36,532.00.

1987 work by Mascot consisted of linecutting, prospecting and soil and rock geochemical sampling (EMPR ASS RPT 16302). Several gold geochemical anomalies with coincidental arsenic, lead and zinc anomalies were found. The Creek and Moss Veins were also located during this time, and the Misty 3 and 4 Claims were staked. Further work was recommended including geological mapping, trenching, soil sampling and diamond drilling. The total cost of the 1987 program was $50,879.77.

In 1988, the property was acquired by Corona Corporation with the 1988 field program on the Misty claims funded by Goldways Resources Ltd. The 1988 program concentrated on investigating the gold geochemical anomalies and quartz veins on the Misty 4 and Misty Claims (EMPR ASS RPT 17952). Soil sampling, magnetometer and VLF EM surveying, geological mapping and prospecting was carried out. A total of 110 rock samples and 560 soil samples were collected and analysed for 31 element ICP plus gold by fire assay.

No broad gold soil geochemical anomalies were located by the 1988 program. A number of quartz bedrock and float samples located on the property gave anomalous values in gold and silver. Prospecting of the previously-located soil anomalies indicated that trenching would be required to determine the causes of the anomalies. A total of 20.5 kilometers of VLF Electromagnetic and 20.8 kilometers of Total Field Magnetic ground surveying were completed. The magnetic survey appeared to be partially successful in distinguishing contacts between intrusive and sedimentary rocks. The VLF EM survey indicated four main northwest-trending conductor systems. A limited program of trenching was carried out on the Creek and Moss veins. Recommendations for further work included:

1) Completing the magnetometer and VLF EM surveys on the 1987 and 1988 grids.
2) Completing the geological mapping and prospecting over the remaining parts of the property.
3) Investigating the VLF EM conductor systems by prospecting and/or trenching to test their association with shearing and possibly quartz veining and precious metal mineralization.
4) Investigating the 1987 gold and arsenic soil geochemical anomalies by hand trenching.
5) Completing the trenching and sampling on the Creek and Moss veins to fully evaluate them.

The total cost of the 1988 program was $55,000.00. The 1988 program is the last work recorded on the Misty Property and Misty showing area.

5.4 CHRIS OCCURRENCE

MINFILE NAME **CHRIS;** OTHER NAMES ORO, IKE, BEAVER, MAYOU, LAURA
MINFILE NUMBER **103I 174**

The Chris vein showing was first staked in 1945 by S.R. Ling and W. Jorgenson. Minimal work was done by the original stakers. The first physical work, in the form of a number of trenches, was done in 1950 by Lake Expanse Gold Mines Ltd. No further work was done until 1959 when Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. located a number of new trenches and put in a good walking trail to the property from the existing logging road system. Samples from their trenching averaged 0.5 oz/ton Au and 2.8 oz/ton Ag, with assays up to 4.96 oz/ton Au and 173 oz/ton Ag. Conwest dropped their option on the property and nothing was done on it until 1962 when Kootenay Base Metals drove a 57.1m (202') adit into the vein structure.

No other significant work was done on the Property until Prism Resources Limited staked the Chris claims in September 1979. Prism's 1980 work consisted of clearing the portal, cleaning and mapping the adit. (EMPR ASS RPT 8393). The 1980 report concluded that the 1962 adit was in sound shape, but appeared to have missed the major shear vein system exposed on surface in the area of the portal. Recommendations included detailed sampling of veins, surface prospecting and geophysics to determine the presence of parallel structures to the main vein system, and underground diamond drilling. The total cost of the 1980 program was $7179.82.

1981 work by Prism Resources included: 122.7m (402.5') of IAX drilling in five holes; geological mapping at a scale of 1:1000 over a grid 300m x 200m; cleaning, blasting and sampling of 23 old and new trenches; installing a geochemical grid 400m x 250m with a 50m line spacing and a 25m sample spacing; collecting a total of 99 samples and conducting a topographic survey of the two previously mentioned grids.

The results from the 1981 program indicated that gold and silver values were relatively consistent throughout the 300m length of the main vein system: the average value of chip samples collected along the entire 300 meter length of the vein was 11.25 g/t Au, 80.57 g/t Ag and 1.4% Pb. The greatest widths of the vein are at the east and west ends; the west end is cut off by cliffs but the east end is still open to further exploration. Sampling of another vein 40 meters to the south of the Main vein returned an average value of 2.09 g/t Au, 8.23 g/t Ag and 0.1 % Pb over approximately 35 meters of strike length. Soil geochemichal results indicate the presence of a possible mineralized structure along strike to the east of the known Main vein and continuing for another 300m.

Five IAX-size drill holes, three from surface (107.0m) and two underground (15.5m), with an aggregate length of 122.7m (402.5') of IAX-size core were drilled to test for surface and underground extensions of the Main vein. Core recoveries were very poor and although mineralized quartz veins were intersected, the size and grade of the veins could not be evaluated (Cavey, 1981). The drill contract was terminated because the drill was not getting the recoveries necessary to properly evaluate the property.

Recommendations included in the 1981 report were for further diamond drilling using a larger drill to improve core recovery. The report also concluded that consideration must be given to road access to the property from the existing system of logging roads. The total cost of the 1981 program was $48,591.87.

5.5 MARTIN OCCURRENCE

MINFILE NAME **MARTIN;** OTHER NAMES NOBLE, REX, GLEN NO.1
MINFILE NUMBER **103I 020**

No assessment work has been recorded on the MARTIN showing area. The MARTIN mineralization consists of gold-bearing quartz veins near the contact between sediments and granodiorite. A 30.0 centimeter sample collected from the main vein assayed 8.2 grams per tonne gold, 137 grams per tonne silver and 4.0 per cent lead (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1928). A second parallel vein, 50 meters from the main vein assayed 6.8 grams per tonne gold and 12.3 grams per tonne silver over 0.18 meters (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 205).

5.6 HAT OCCURRENCE

MINFILE NAME **HAT;** OTHER NAMES DRUM, KIT
MINFILE NUMBER **103I 173**

Don Young and Peter Ogryzlo staked the KM and Drum claims in 1979 to follow up a reconnaissance geochemical survey sponsored by the B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources which indicated that the Mayo Creek ridge was anomalous in arsenic and silver. Reconnaissance prospecting and following float and stream sediment dispersion trains led to the discovery and acquisition of the Hat and Flare claims in 1980. The first recorded assessment work on the HAT showing area is 1981(EMPR ASS RPT 10045). The property owners undertook stream sediment sampling, prospecting, and geological mapping. Detailed sampling was conducted on the projection of the CHRIS vein mineralization onto the KM9 claim, and on the DRUM arsenopyrite showing. A total of 40 stream sediment samples, fifteen soil samples and ten rock chip samples were collected and analyzed for Au, Ag, Hg, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Co. The report concluded that precious metal values appeared to be associated with quartz-arsenopyrite veins, which in turn appear to be associated with a diorite intrusion. Further work including detailed soil geochemistry, trenching and diamond drilling was recommended. The total cost of the 1980 - 81 work was $7682.00.

The last-recorded work on the property was conducted by the owners during the 1982 field season (EMPR ASS RPT 10821). The goal of the project was to map and sample veins on the Property. Geological mapping was included in the sampling program, and float prospecting was used to search for other veins. Geochemical rock analyses were performed to clarify trace element associations with the precious metals. A total of 16 float samples, 19 grab samples, 11 chip samples and one stream sediment sample were collected. The samples were analysed using a thirty-element ICP package. A number of quartz veins with arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite were noted, generally associated with a later diorite intrusive. The best geochemical values returned were 41.10 g/t Au and 9587.8 g/t Ag from a chip sample of vein material. The total cost of the 1982 work was $5890.00.

The Full and Moon claims were staked in 1986 by Don Young and Peter Ogryzlo to cover mineralized quartz veins discovered approximately 3 kilometers southwest of the CHRIS showing. The veins were discovered by following up stream-sediment geochemical anomalies and quartz float dispersion trains. No previous reference to these veins is known, and therefore the largest vein may have been exposed by retreating snow and ice shortly before the discovery.

The object of the 1987 program was to chip sample and map the most highly-mineralized veins discovered during the initial exploration, to sample the mineralized stockwork zones, and to extend the area of mapping and prospecting (EMPR ASS RPT 17890). Geological mapping located a number of precious-metal-bearing quartz veins clustered in and around a younger composite multiphase stock of predominately diorite composition. A total of 7 soil and 26 rock samples were collected and analysed by induced coupled plasma (ICP) for Cu, Pb, Ag and AS, with all samples analysed for Au using AA.

Over thirty veins were noted associated with the diorite stock, fifteen of which had significant precious metal values. The 5000 vein returned values of 6.1 g/t Au and 17.3 g/t Ag from a 100-cm chip sample, the 4700 vein returned values of 7.3 g/t Au and 1077 g/t Ag from a 45-centimeter chip, and the PICK vein returned 4.8 g/t Au and 380 g/t Ag over a 70-cm chip. Samples from veins discovered during the 1987 program also returned precious metal values of up to 5.7 g/t Au and 429.6 g/t Ag from a 30-centimeter chip. Also significant was a grab sample of ankeritic vein material collected from a talus field which returned a value of 50.4 g/t Ag. Further work was recommended for the Full and Moon claims including more detailed sampling at depth of the 5000, 4700 and PICK veins to determine potential for economic tonnage and grade, as well as more detailed sampling on the veins discovered during 1987. The report also recommended further exploration of ankeritic alteration zones. The total cost of the 1987 program was $4824.95. Work by Eagle Plains Resources in 2003 indicated that the Full / Moon showing is likely the same structure referred to as the Hat.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. completed a significant exploration program on the Kalum Au-Ag property between June and August 2003. The program included geological mapping and prospecting, rock grab and channel sampling, and stream sediment and soil sampling. The program was very successful and defined numerous new, high-grade zones of Au-Ag mineralization. In addition, many of the historical showings on the property were located, sampled and surveyed. This work confirmed that the Kalum property is highly prospective for economically viable, Au-Ag epithermal vein-type deposits.

Based on the results from the 2003 program, further work was recommended including detailed sampling of previously identified mineralization, detailed soil geochemical sampling of anomalies defined by past programs, compilation of all past data, detailed mapping of all showing areas, and airborne geophysics over selected areas with ground follow-up as warranted. A 10000 foot (3000m) diamond drill program to test mineralization at depth and locate buried or blind mineralized structures was recommended, based on favorable results from the initial program.

Eagle Plains Resources carried out an extensive field program on the Kalum Property in 2004. The results from this work are described in SECTION 9.0 of this report.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3a, 3b)

The geology in the Terrace area is dominated by a broadly anticlinal structure that trends NNE from Kitimat, has core of Paleozoic carbonate rocks and is flanked to the east and west by Mesozoic volcanics. This axis is the locus of hot springs and two stockwork-molybdenum deposits at Nicholson (Shannon) and Fiddler Creeks. Evidence of rifting and extensional tectonics is seen in the Kitsumkalum valley, where Mesozoic volcanics are exposed in the valley adjacent to Paleozoic carbonates on the valley slopes. The Tseaux lava field, some 40 km north of the property, is the site of recent (400 year) volcanic activity.

The Kalum Property lies within the Kitimat Range of the Coast Mountains physiographic subdivision, 10 km west of the boundary with the Nass Range section of the Hazelton Mountains physiographic subdivision. The Coast Mountains are comprised of Jurassic-age and older sedimentary and volcanic rocks that have been intruded by the Cretaceous Coast Crystalline Complex. This belt of granitic rocks stretches from Vancouver into the Yukon, and is comprised chiefly of granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite.

6.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY (Figure 4)

The Kalum Property is located on the northeast-trending contact between dioritic intrusions of the Cretaceous-age Coast Crystalline Complex, and the fine-grained sedimentary and volcanic sequence of the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous-age Bowser (Lake) Group. The Bowser Lake Group consists mainly of marine and freshwater shale, greywacke, conglomerate, argillite, and minor tuff. Intrusions range in composition from quartz monzonite to granodiorite and diorite and vary in size from small stocks to large batholiths. Contacts between the intrusions and sedimentary rocks are generally irregular. Hypabyssal rocks, in the form of porphyritic, aplitic, and basaltic dikes and sills, intrude both the sediments and Coast granitoids. On the northern part of the Property, in the area of the Chris occurrence, cross cutting rhyolite dykes have also been reported (Young and Ogryzlo, 1988).

6.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 4)

The Kalum Property is centered on an irregularly shaped granodioritic pluton of the Coast Crystalline Complex that has surface dimensions of approximately 8 by 12 km. This pluton and many associated smaller intrusions were emplaced into Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks.

The Bowser Lake Group

Bowser Lake Group rocks on the property comprise a monotonous package of greywacke, siltstone and mudstone, with lesser carbonaceous mudstone and conglomerate. Bedding is generally upright with variable strike, although all dips are generally shallow and mostly under 40°. Three broad, stratigraphic units were identified during the 2003 field season. The lower greywacke unit that comprises mostly greywacke, with lesser conglomerate, siltstone and mudstone, dominates the southern portion of the property. The central mudstone unit dominates the central portion of the property and consists of mudstone with lesser greywacke, siltstone and carbonaceous mudstone. The upper greywacke unit that consists of massive greywacke, with some interbedded mudstone and minor carbonaceous mudstone, dominates the northern part of the property. Bowser Lake Group rocks south of Nelson Creek locally have a penetrative foliation. The more pelitic units contain muscovite and chlorite, and indicate pre-Coast Plutonic Complex metamorphism of sub- to lower greenschist facies.

The Coast Plutonic Complex

The Coast Plutonic Complex and associated hypabyssal intrusions on the property have a large range in composition and texture. The main pluton, here named the Allard Pluton, has an irregular, east-west elongate shape, with a large embayment of Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks on the western side. The outcrop pattern along the northern margin indicates that the contact here is likely to be steeply dipping, perhaps to the north. Exposed contacts and outcrop patterns across the central and southern portions of the property indicate an irregular, shallowly dipping, partially bedding-controlled sill-like geometry for the main pluton in this area. The eastern portion of the pluton is cut by a NNW-striking, steep fault that may have experienced normal movement. The Allard pluton is dominated by coarse-grained hornblende-porphyritic granodiorite and medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Medium- to fine-grained dioritic portions of the Allard pluton occur near its NE margin, and along the western shore of Kitsumkalum Lake. Pyroxene, most likely augite, is also a common mineral in the granodiorite and diorite phases

Many sills, dykes and plugs of variable composition and texture intrude Bowser Lake Group rocks around the margins of the main pluton, in particular in the embayment region on the plutons western side and to a much lesser extent the Allard pluton itself. The embayment of sedimentary rocks on the plutons western side hosts numerous sills of medium and coarse-grained granodiorite that range in thickness from 300 metres to less than 1 m. Numerous other, generally thin (0.5 to 10 m), sills and dykes of granodiorite to diorite generally are fine- to medium-grained and have plagioclase as the main phenocryst phase. A sill of pyroxene-porphyritic diorite with unknown width intrudes the Allard pluton near its northern margin. A fine- to medium-grained lamprophyre sill crops out north of the northern margin of the Allard pluton. At least two small intrusions of garnet-plagioclase-muscovite granite crop out north of the main pluton. Plagioclase-porphyritic granite (rhyolite) sills and/or dykes crop out near the Chris adit (Young and Ogryzlo, 1988) and in the western embayment area. A small plug or sill of medium-grained quartz-syenite crops out NW of the Misty Moss Creek showing. Aplitic and pegmatitic dykes, and vein-dykes are also common around the main pluton boundaries, but have highest densities in the western embayment area.

Metamorpism

A weak contact metamorphic and metasomatic aureole exists around the main Allard stock and is normally 100 to 300 m in width. In most areas it is defined by limonitic fractures, weak silica alteration and disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Rocks within the aureole, particularly the mudstones, have a distinctive rusty appearance. In general, no metamorphic minerals could be identified in hand sample in the contact aureole. However, a number of country rock roof pendants have contact metamorphic andalusite and biotite. This indicates low-pressure greenschist facies metamorphism in these areas.

Alteration

A number of different alteration assemblages associated with Au-Ag mineralization were observed in different areas across the property. These assemblages are summarized as follows;

1. Propylitic alteration (chlorite-epidote) associated with vein-dykes and aplite dykes (e.g. Moly zone), as pervasive alteration in more mafic portions of the stock (e.g. east of Hat vein) and associated with mineralized veins on the eastern side of the property (e.g. Kalum veins).
2. Ankeritic/silicic/pyritic alteration associated with mineralized veins hosted in granodiorite and diorite (e.g. Tojo, Hat).
3. Argillic/silicic/pyritic alteration around and distal to mineralized veins (e.g. Kalum, Burn and north Kalum).
4. Silicic and pyritic (lesser chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite) alteration as a pervasive phase in the contact aureole of the main stock.

Paragenesis

The 2003 field-mapping program by Stephens led to the recognition of the following broad, generalized magmatic-hydrothermal sequence (from oldest to youngest);

1. Granodiorite and diorite plutonism, contact metamorphism and metasomatism
2. Hypabyssal dykes and sills, mostly granodiorite to diorite in composition
3. Hypabyssal dykes and sills, more fractionated phases including plagioclase porphyritic granite (rhyolite), quartz-rich granite
4. Aplite dykelets with associated propylitic alteration
5. Vein-dykes of varying composition
6. Smoky quartz veins, some with feldspar selvages
7. Molybdenite-bearing veins with K-feldspar selvages hosted in main pluton
8. Main stage of Au-Ag bearing veins

It should be noted that many of these stages are transitional and overlap in both time and space. For example, many sills and dykes would be forming at the same time the main pluton was crystallizing, and aplite dykelets, vein-dykes and molybdenite-bearing veins are all closely associated with each other.

Structural Geology

The structural architecture of the rocks on the Kalum property can be described in terms of five main structural elements. These are: bedding, intrusive bodies (sills/dykes and pluton contacts), mineralized veins, faults and joints.

Bedding

Bedding in the Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks on the property has variable strikes and shallow to moderate dips. Cross-bedding in the greywacke units indicates that bedding is upright across the entire property. Stereonets show that the maximum density of bedding is at 240°/36° NW, with other sub-maxima at 236°/18° NW, 308°/30° NE, 020°/33° SE and 126°/36° SW. These data and field observations indicate broad warping of the bedding across a SSW-trending axis.

Intrusive bodies

Coast Plutonic Complex intrusive rocks on the property occur in the major pluton and as sills and dykes. In general, sills are more abundant than dykes. The sills and dykes are mostly granodiorite to diorite in composition (c.f. Property Geology section). Sills are mostly bedding parallel, and thus have variable orientations across the property. The stereonet maximum density for the sills is 162°/30° W and for the dykes is 129°/90°.

Faults

The faults measured in the field are dominated by a NNE-striking set with moderate to vertical dips and have a stereonet maxima at 026°/84° E. These faults cut all other geological features on the property and have a normal movement sense. The largest displacement observed was about 2 m (Fig lamprophyre photo offset). A minor set of NW-striking, steeply dipping faults, parallel to mineralized veins is also apparent.

The predominance of variably dipping, NNE-striking normal faults is consistent with a late extensional event that had a vertically plunging σ_1 and horizontally plunging, ESE-directed σ_3.

Joints

Joints measured on the property fall into three major sets that have stereonet maxima at 139°/66° SW, 352°/72° E and 236°/72° NW. The first two sets have NW strikes and thus are likely to be related to the NW-striking set of shear veins. The minor NE-striking joint set corresponds with the NW-striking set of vein-dykes.

More-detailed geology of some of the mineral showing areas follows.

6.3.1 KALUM OCCURRENCE

In the Kalum Property area, bedrock exposure along the valley bottom is sparse and largely confined to the shore of Kitsumkalum Lake, streams, valleys and old trenches. A thick layer (up to 60 meters) of glacial sand and gravel masks at least 60% of the claim area. Bowser Lake Group sediments are dominantly greywacke, with lesser conglomerate and argillite. General strike in the Kalum area is east-west with dips 75° northerly. Upper Cretaceous-age or younger stocks of the Coast Crystalline Complex, consist of granodiorite, diorite, quartz diorite and quartz monzonite. Hypabyssal rocks in the form of dikes and sills varying between porphyritic to aplitic to basaltic types intrude both the sediments and Coast granitoids.

Alteration in the granodiorite is directly related to the density of veining and shearing. The predominant type is propylitic with lesser silicification and epidotic and hematitic alteration. Mineralization is predominantly associated with the stronger propylitic alteration although minor pyrite is associated with many of the argillic sections.

6.3.2 QUARTZ-SILVER OCCURRENCE

The Quartz-Silver showing area is underlain by unmineralized Bowser Group argillites that have been intruded by felsic to intermediate dykes related to the nearby Coast Plutonic Complex. The sediments have a generally northeasterly strike and show evidence of at least one episode of folding, with the fold axis parallel to strike. Felsite-argillite contact zones are commonly hydrothermally-altered to clay and silica.

6.3.3 MISTY OCCURRENCE

The Misty showing area is located on the northeast-southwest trending contact between the intrusions of the Cretaceous-age Coast Crystalline Complex, and argillite and shale of the Bowser Group. Sandy interbeds occur within the sediments, ranging from well-sorted quartz arenite to fine grained quartz-feldspar wacke (Jorgenson, 1981). The sediments typically carry from 1to3% finely-disseminated pyrite near the sediment – intrusive contacts. Intrusive rocks mapped on the Misty property include porphyritic hornblende diorite and quartz diorite and fine-grained granodiorite. Intrusive – sedimentary contacts are generally sharp. A number of feldspar-andesite porphyry dykes cut both sediments and diorite.

6.3.4 CHRIS OCCURRENCE

Sedimentary rocks in the area of the Chris, Hat and Martin showings consist of Bowser Group argillite, greywacke and conglomerate. The greywacke ranges from coarse-grained wacke to fine-grained siltstone. The predominant sedimentary rock-type in the area is medium to fine-grained siltstone. In places the siltstone is interbedded with tuff, and near the intrusive contact, siltstone contains disseminated pyrite. Intrusive rocks include porphyritic quartz diorite and fine-grained granodiorite. The sediments are locally cut by aplite dykes.

There is little evidence of deformation of the Bowser Group sedimentary rocks. The average strike and dip is 030°/35° SE. Local areas surrounding the aplites and the granodiorite dykes have been thermally altered, but there is generally very little contact metamorphism along the intrusive and sediment boundaries.

Detailed descriptions of the showings discovered in 2003 / 2004 are included in SECTION 8.2.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

In terms of a deposit model, mineralization on the Kalum property most closely represents deep-level epithermal to shallow mesothermal (transitional) Au-Ag systems (e.g. Hedenquist 2000; Panteleyev 1991; see SECTION 10.0 for further discussion). A British Columbian example of these transitional-type, intrusion-related deposits is found in the Sulphurets area (Panteleyev 1991). Other deposits that were produced in this transitional environment include the Equity Silver mine, possibly Big Missouri and Mount Washington deposits, and perhaps even the Eskay Creek deposits (Panteleyev 1991).

8.0 MINERALIZATION (Figure 4)

Mineralization on the property is dominantly high-grade Au-Ag, epithermal to mesothermal vein-style. Most of the best prospects occur near the margins of the Allard Pluton. Both the 2003 discoveries and the historical showings are discussed in detail below.

8.1 HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

8.1a KALUM LAKE and BURN OCCURRENCES

Mineralization at the Kalum Lake occurrence (Minfile1031 019) is of the epigenetic-vein type typically consisting of a quartz gangue with pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and galena and with associated values of gold and silver. Mineralization is predominantly associated with the stronger propylitic alteration although minor pyrite is associated with many of the argillic sections. The two known veins on the property are good examples of this style of mineralization and occur in a small dioritic intrusion on the lake shore.

The #1 Vein, which was the focus of work in 1922 –23, is about 30 centimeters true width as exposed in the two shafts, strikes 037° and dips 45° southwest. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena and visible gold in a quartz gangue. Selected samples collected from the dump between 1978 and 1984 have assay values ranging from trace to 193g/t gold and 0.34 – 477.3 g/t silver (Cavey and Chapman, 1987).

The #2 Vein, which is believed to be the vein followed by the adit in 1923, has been trenched for approximately 30 meters along strike to the west of the lake shore. This vein is similar in mineralogy to the #1 Vein, strikes 037° and dips 65° southeast. Vein width varies between 15 and 60 centimeters true width. The vein was intersected by DDH-TR-87-1 and generated values of 63.98 g/t gold and 168 g/t silver. Selected assay samples taken from the adit in 1937 indicate only a minor amount of gold and silver. Surface trench samples taken from the same vein in 1983 - 1984 have yielded values up to 251 g/t gold and 225.6 g/t silver. Diamond drilling results from the 1987 program indicate that both the #1 and #2 Veins steepen to subvertical at depth. (Cavey and Chapman, 1987).

A second area of interest, the Burn occurrence (Minfile 103I211) is located on a small granodiorite knob approximately 2.25 kilometers southwest of the main showing. The granodiorite at this location is similar to the main showing but shows a greater degree of alteration caused by a higher density of quartz veining and shearing. Pyrite and chalcopyrite have been observed and selected grab samples from reconnaissance trenching yielded values up to 16.8 g/t gold and 242.1 g/t silver (Cavey and Chapman, 1987).

8.1b QUARTZ-SILVER OCCURRENCE

The majority of the quartz-sulphide occurrences noted in the area of the Quartz-Silver Minfile showing are associated with felsic dykes that cut argillite and sandstone of the Bowser Lake Group. Felsite-argillite contact zones are commonly altered to clay, sericite and silica and have associated sulphide bearing quartz veins. The quartz veins strike approximately 155° and dip 70 ° west, and carry galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. A 60 centimeter chip sample of one of these veins returned values of 7.74% lead, 15.38% Zn, 78.9 g/t silver and 0.34 g/t gold (BCEMPR Assessment Report 13455). Pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and bornite are also present in minor amounts as veinlets and disseminations within the felsic dykes. Arsenopyrite veins up to 5 centimeters wide have also been noted cross cutting the felsic dykes (Morton, 1985)

8.1c ALLARD OCCURRENCE

Mineralization at the Allard occurrence consists of quartz veins carrying pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite which cut granodiorite of the Tertiary Coast Complex.

8.1d MISTY OCCURRENCE

Gold and lesser silver mineralization in the area of the Misty occurrence occurs in quartz veins and veinlets within fracture zones and shear zones. Most of the quartz veins and veinlets have a northwesterly strike with widely varying dips to the northeast and southwest. A second, much less prominent strike direction is northeast. Pyrite is the main sulphide mineral present, with lesser galena and sphalerite. Arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite have also been found on the property. Sulphide content is generally in the 1-2% range, with local concentrations ranging up to 25%.

The majority of quartz veinlets found either in float or in place are less than 25 centimeters wide. Samples of quartz stockwork collected by Goldways Resources in 1988 returned values from individual veins including 2.1 g/t Au and 947.9 g/t Ag and 1.8 g/t Au and 325.3 g/t Ag (Crooker, 1988).

The Creek and Moss veins are the most significant showings found to date in the area of the Misty occurrence. The Creek vein is a north-northwesterly trending structure exposed in two segments and occurring within a narrow creek. The northern segment is exposed for approximately 110 meters, the southern segment is exposed for approximately 45 meters. The Creek vein strikes from 335° to 350° and dips steeply easterly. The vein occupies a shear zone from one to 2.5 meters wide, with the vein itself varying from 0.5 to 1.5 meters in width. The character of the vein varies from massive white quartz, to sheared quartz, quartz stockwork and quartz breccia. Along the southern segment of the vein several 12 to 20-centimeter wide veins occur as branches off the main structure or parallel structures.
Mineralization within the vein consists of pyrite, with lesser amounts of galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. The most strongly-mineralized portion of the structure is a 2 to 5-centimeter wide zone along the footwall shear, containing massive sulphides and quartz. A select sample of this material returned 4.2 g/t Au and 205.7 g/t Ag. Chip sampling along the vein returned anomalous samples of up to 2.1 g/t Au and 60.5 g/t Ag over 0.65 meters. (Crooker, 1988).

The Moss vein is a northwesterly-trending structure that has been exposed by historical trenching over a strike length of approximately 110 meters, and appears to occur within a shear zone. The vein varies from 0.22 to 1.2 meters in width and strikes 305° to 310° with moderate dips to the northeast. The character of the vein varies from massive quartz to crushed quartz and quartz breccia with wallrock fragments. Mineralization is generally sparse within the vein, with 1% pyrite and minor galena and arsenopyrite. 1988 sampling returned values of up to 1.2 g/t Au and 11.5 g/t Ag.

The Cliff showing is a poorly exposed shear zone approximately one meter wide with 10-20 centimeter wide quartz veinlets within the shear. The zone strikes 305° and dips 57°NW. From 1-5% galena was observed within the quartz. Gold and silver values were anomalous, with up to 610 ppb Au and 25.6 ppm Ag.

8.1e CHRIS and MARTIN OCCURRENCES

Mineralization on the Chris property occurs along the contact between Bowser Group sedimentary rocks and the Coast Intrusive Complex. A gold-bearing quartz vein, known as the Main vein crosscuts the sedimentary rocks. Several other veins exist on the property, including the South, Rex and the Oro.

The Main vein has been exposed by trenching for 300m and ranges in width from 0.30m up to 1.34m with the average width of 0.59m. As part of the 1981 work program by Prism Resources, twenty trenches were blasted, hand-dug and chip-sampled over the entire 300m length. The average gold assay was 11.25 g/t Au with values ranging from 3.42 to 22.01 g/t; the average silver assay was 80.57 g/t with values ranging from 16.11 to 547.2 g/t and the average lead assay was 1.4% with values from 0.04 to 12.9% (In calculating the average assay, the high and low analysis were eliminated from the calculation).

Observed mineralization consisted of 90% massive arsenopyrite with 10% cubic galena distributed randomly throughout. This mineralogy was relatively consistent over the entire length of the vein system, except in one trench where the percentages were reversed; that is, 90% steel galena and 10% arsenopyrite.
The Ag/Au ratio and the Ag/Pb ratio had a substantial range in values, the former being 2:1 to 20:1 and the latter being 1:1 to 3:1. Although the ratios are variable, a number of trends were observed: Whenever there was an increase in the lead assays, silver values increased as well, suggesting that the silver is carried in the galena. The other important point noted by Prism was

that the gold assays were totally independent of the lead and the silver values; they neither increased or decreased consistently with changes in the lead or silver values, suggesting that gold is carried in arsenopyrite alone.

The vein occurs in two styles, as semi-solid quartz with layers of massive mineralization, or as highly oxidized vein detritus. Very poor assays were obtained from the vein detritus: gold averaged 0.79 g/t, silver averaged 10.63 g/t and Pb averaged 1.1%. The material sampled was a dark-orange to dark-red limonite soil, occasionally containing quartz rubble. This material was presumed to be the remnants of the main vein because of its proximity to the trend of the vein. The widths of the limonite average slightly greater than the true vein, 0.77m versus 0.59m.

The semi-solid quartz carries all the good values for gold, silver and lead. The vein consists of alternating layers of grey-white quartz, grey host-siltstone layers, massive mineralized layers, yellow leached boxwork horizons and orange stained boxwork structures with massive arsenopyrite. The vein is coated with a green arsenic stain, scorodite, covering both the mineralized sections and the bull quartz. The vein is not solid; the layers of yellow-stained leached boxwork create a plane of weakness that causes the vein to be friable at surface. The deepest sampling from surface was 3 meters (10 feet) and the vein is still friable at that depth, but not as seriously as near the surface. The main vein was only sampled once at this depth, but as a very tentative correlation, the gold, silver and lead values increased 40-45% from the surface (Cavey 1981).

The vein is relatively consistent in strike and dip: the average is 75°/75° N, and varies from 70°-80° in strike and 65°-85° in dip. The only inconsistency is in the width. Over the 300m length the main vein pinches to 0.30m and swells to 1.34m, although the mean value and the average are close to 0.6m. At the east end of the vein the dip is to the south, possibly as a result of the vein rolling over or of slumping. A hanging wall gouge zone and hanging wall veins are associated with the vein. The hanging wall gouge is commonly 5m wide, black, composed of ground-up siltstone, and lacking visible sulphides. The hanging wall veins are composed of rusty bull quartz, with minor crystalline pyrite filling vugs and along fracture surfaces. These veins were sampled twice in 1981 and averaged 0.45 g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag and 0.29% Pb over widths of 0.13m to 0.53m. One other hanging wall vein returned values of 0.45 g/t Au, 0.14% Pb and 211.2 g/t Ag over 0.28m.

A second vein, known as the South vein, is located 40m south of the main vein. This vein outcrops for 35m and, where sampled, ranges in width from 0.16m to 0.52m. The vein is identical in mineralogy and geology, complete with the scorodite weathering, but does not carry metal values as high as the main vein: it averages 2.09 g/t Au, 8.23 g/t Ag and 0.1% Pb.

A number of other veins exist in the area of the Chris occurrence. These veins are referred to on the Mineral Inventory Maps as 103120-the Martin and Rex veins, and 103174-the Oro, Beaver and Ike veins. In actuality, all veins belong to the same system: the Main vein on the Chris property is part of the Oro, Beaver and Ike group, as are the Rex and Martin veins. The entire system consists of nine mineralized veins, with the Main Chris vein also referred to as #7 vein. It is not known how the South vein relates to this nomenclature.

The other eight veins were sampled by Prism Resources during the 1981 season. Veins 3,4,5,6, 8 and 9 are white quartz veins with crystalline pyrite occurring as vug-fillings and on fracture faces. These veins returned values up to 1.7 g/t Au, 1.7 g/t Ag and 0.01% Pb. Veins1 and 2 are narrow quartz veins with sections of 100% massive arsenopyrite. The average grade from 1981 sampling of the #2 vein was 2.98 g/t Au, 3.42 g/t Ag, 0.20% Pb and 0.05% Cu. It is not known how many samples were collected or the widths of the sample intervals.

At the Martin showing, the main vein follows a shear zone in granodiorite for 100 meters, strikes 015° and dips 55° north-west and is up to 0.5 meters wide. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. A 30.0-centimeter sample assayed 8.2 grams per ton gold, 137 grams per ton silver and 4.0 % lead (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1928). A second, parallel vein, 50 meters from the main vein and occurring in greywacke consists largely of massive arsenopyrite and assayed 6.8 grams per ton gold and 12.3 g/t silver over 0.18 meters (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 205).

2003 soil sampling over an east-west oriented grid between the Chris and Martin prospects shows coherent, east-striking anomalies. The best anomaly has peak values of 640 and 602 ppb. Results to date show that these anomalies have a greater than 4 km strike length and are open to the west of the Chris vein.

8.1f HAT OCCURRENCE

In the HAT showing area, sediments consist of a northeast striking, southeast dipping sequence of banded siltstone, shale, argillite and minor conglomerate, sandstone and tuff. The sediments are intruded by granodiorite and diorite. Quartz veins within the diorite carry arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite. A vein exposed for 30 meters and up to 0.5 meters in width, assayed up to 41.1 grams per ton gold and 9587.8 grams per ton silver. The vein strikes 120° and dips 45° northeast. Other groups of mineralized quartz veins occur 450 meters to the east-southeast and 1,000 meters to the northeast of the main Hat vein. The veins carry arsenopyrite and galena, and have associated ankerite – limonite envelopes with quartz stringers. These veins returned values from 6.8 to 27.4 g/t Au and 27.4 to 1371 g/t Ag from grab samples of vein material. (Assessment Report 10821). Quartz-scheelite veins were also noted in the HAT showing area (EMPR ASS RPT 10821).

Another area of significant mineralization referred to in historical reports is the FULL / MOON occurrence. Work by Eagle Plains Resources in 2003 indicated that the FULL / MOON occurrence is likely the same structure and mineralization referred to as the HAT.

Mineralization in the FULL/MOON showing area is associated with a multiphase stock of predominantly diorite composition. A number of precious-metal bearing quartz veins are clustered in and around this stock. The stock is primarily a fine to medium-grained diorite with hornblende diorite and occasional coarse gabbro. Rhyolite dykes cut the stock as well. Surrounding the stock is a contact aureole that extends for several hundred meters and is characterized by limonite staining of the sediments.

The 4700 vein is located at the 1430 meter elevation, is well exposed for about thirty meters, strikes N60° W, dips 70° NE, and is from 30 to 100 cm wide. The vein is entirely within the diorite and appears to pinch off to the north and south. The vein reappears about 100 meters to the north but is largely obscured by talus. To the south, the vein is represented by a shear zone, but another vein appears 100 meters higher and 200 meters to the southeast along this trend. This vein was discovered during the 1987 field season (Young and Ogryzlo, 1988) and is almost completely obscured by overburden and vegetation. It was not sampled.

The 4700 vein is a polymetallic epithermal gold system. Gold is primarily associated with arsenopyrite and silver is primarily associated with galena. Gangue minerals are quartz and ankerite, which together make up 80% of the vein with the remaining 20% being sulphides and xenoliths of wallrock. The sulphides are sphalerite, chalcopyrite and occasional bornite. Quartz is milky-white to grey and is commonly stained with iron oxide and green arsenic stain. The vein is in part banded with alternating quartz and arsenopyrite layers alternating with included wallrock. The other sulphides appear to occur as more irregular masses or lenses. A 45-centimeter chip sample of the sulphide material taken by Young and Ogryzlo in 1987 returned a value of 7.3 g/t Au and 1077 g/t Ag.

Wallrocks are medium-grained diorite which has been pervasively altered by carbonate and pyrite for several meters on either side of the vein. The alteration zone has a distinct reddish tinge due to the presence of ankerite, which is the dominant carbonate, and represents up to 10% of the host rock. Pyrite makes up to 1% to 5% of the rock. These altered wallrocks appear to carry precious metals. Silver seems to occur more commonly than gold, and is almost always present. The footwall appears to carry higher values than the hangingwall. The zone is silicified with quartz occurring as both pervasive disseminations and small veinlets. Occasionally the vein boundaries become indistinct where the vein horsetails into a number of smaller veinlets, and the entire zone is well mineralized. The vein splits at the southern end with a branch leaving the main trend in a westerly direction.

A much larger silicified ankeritic stockwork zone several tens of meters in extent lies to the north and below the 4700 vein. Mineralogy is similar to the mineralized alteration envelope around the 4700 vein but is not as intense. A grab sample of ankeritic material found in talus returned a value of 50.4 g/t Ag. Chip samples across the ankeritic zone returned values as high as 30.5 g/t Ag over 10 meters (Young and Ogryzlo, 1988). It is not clear if this zone exists independently. It is possible that it may be an envelope around a blind vein that does not outcrop, or that is buried under talus or snow. Similar zones exist elsewhere on the property but have not been evaluated.

Above and to the south of the 4700 vein the 5000 vein occurs at an elevation of 1525 meters in a col or saddle. The vein was trenched by hand as part of the 1987 program. The vein strikes N10°W, dips 50° W and is up to 175 cm wide, and occurs along the contact between granodiorite and siltstone, with the siltstone forming the footwall. The vein is deeply-weathered and limonite staining and replacement overprint sulphide mineralogy. A 100-centimeter chip sample returned values of 6.1 g/t Au and 17.3 g/t Ag (Young and Ogryzlo, 1988).

The Pick vein outcrops at an elevation of 1490 meters and strikes N80°W with a vertical dip. Further along strike the vein occupies a shear zone with the same attitude. The vein is entirely within the diorite intrusion and does not exhibit the strong wall rock alteration seen in the 5000 and 4700 veins. A single soil sample in the ravine below the vein yielded 12.7 g/t Au. A 70-centimeter chip sample taken by Young and Ogryzlo in 1987 returned a value of 4.8 g/t Au and 380 g/t Ag.

Four other veins were discovered during the 1987 field program. Widths range from 25 to 50 centimeters and grab samples of vein material returned values ranging from 0.7 g/t Au and 345.3 g/t Ag to 5.7 g/t Au and 429.6 g/t Ag. No descriptions of vein mineralogy or orientation were included with the 1988 report.

8.2 2003 DISCOVERIES

8.2a BLING-RICO AREA

The Bling-Rico area is on the western margin of the main Allard Stock, just north of Mayo Creek. Numerous quartz veins are hosted in greywacke along a N- to NNW-striking structural corridor (Figure 4). Mineralized boulders along the Bling creek initially led the exploration team to conduct soil sampling and prospecting toward the headwaters.

The Bling vein was discovered first. This is a coarse-grained, massive quartz vein up to 20cm thick with significant pyrite and lesser galena. Grab sampling of the Bling vein yielded best assays of 6.1 g/t Au and 6.8 g/t Au with very low Ag values. Further prospecting led to the discovery of the Rico vein. This is a mostly massive, coarsely crystalline vein with surrounding quartz stringer and breccia zones, with a total width of approximately 2.5m. Grab and channel sampling across the Rico vein yielded very encouraging, high-grade gold values. Best results are 2.5 m @ 12.0 g/t Au including 1 m @ 27.0 g/t Au, 0.8 m @ 14.0 g/t Au and a grab sample of 30.0 g/t Au. Ag values are very low, mostly less than 15 g/t. Alteration around the veins is cryptic, but appears to be weakly phyllic with minor carbonate.

Soil sampling over the Bling-Rico area resulted in the definition of a high-grade, coherent, NNW-striking soil anomaly. A peak soil value of 4948 ppb Au was obtained from near the Rico vein. A greater than 100 ppb Au soil anomaly has a strike length in excess of 400 m and a maximum width of approximately 130 m and is open to the north. An outer zone of greater than 25 ppb Au has a strike length of about 1 km and a maximum width of approximately 300 m.

More veins and mineralized faults are present in this area but could not be reached for sampling. The Bling, Rico and other veins exist in an apparently en-echelon array associated with mineralized faults oriented ~165/72 (RHR). In general, the veins are more shallowly dipping (e.g. Rico 150/42) than the faults and show significantly less deformation.

The coincidence of the en-echelon vein array, mineralized faults and Au soil anomaly indicates that this area has significant potential to host high-grade, economic gold mineralization.

8.2b TUPPIE AREA

The Tuppie zone occurs on the western flank of Mt Allard in the south-west part of the property. Prospecting in an area that has been recently exposed by the retreating snow pack led to the discovery of this area of Au-Ag mineralization. The numerous mineralized zones that occur in this area are termed the Tuppie (upper and lower), East Tuppie and Cirque zones. The area occurs to the west of a small granodiorite pluton and is dominated by greywacke and siltstone with numerous dioritic and granodioritic sills.

The lower Tuppie zone is mostly rubble to subcrop and consists of an area at least 100 x 40 m, with numerous laminated veins up to 0.7 m wide and other stockwork and hydrothermal breccia zones. Some areas have highly vuggy, box-work quartz, with other zones of colloform and weakly crustiform quartz textures. Some samples are heavy and contain >30% massive sulphide (and/or limonite after sulphide). Galena and arsenopyrite were identified where the quartz was relatively unoxidized. The best result from the lower Tuppie area includes a grab sample with 1.42 g/t Au and 235.4 g/t Ag.

The upper Tuppie zone is concentrated around two main veins up to 1 m thick that are surrounded by stockwork and hydrothermal breccia. Significant limonitic, vuggy zones occur in the quartz. Colloform-crustiform quartz textures are present. Significant galena (up to 5%) occurs, with lesser arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. These veins have a minimum of 200 m strike length. Best grab results include 2.33 g/t Au and 872.3 g/t Ag, 3.11 g/t Au and 666.5 g/t Ag, 2.82 g/t Au and 975.2 g/t Ag. The major veins and breccia zones in the Tuppie area strike about 320° and have dips to the NE of between 50 and 80°.

The east Tuppie is a breccia vein and stockwork zone up to 0.5 m wide, with a strike length that is oriented 342°/48°. It is moderately limonitic and has a best historical assay result of 5.0 g/t Au for a grab sample.

The Cirque zone has a number of breccia veins and stockwork zones up to 0.5 m wide, in addition to a significant number of vein dykes. The best grab sample result was 10.1 g/t Au and 14.2 g/t Ag. The mineralized veins have more massive textures than those in the Tuppie zone, with coarser-grained quartz. The vein-dykes in this area strike between 080 and 090° have near-vertical dips and widths between 0.1 and 1m. They have varying compositions, but are mostly granodioritic near their margins, become progressively more felsic inwards and have coarse quartz dominating the centres (see Fig. 5). Some have pegmatitic textures with coarse-grained biotite. The vein-dykes are cut by the NW-striking, NE-dipping mineralized veins. The Cirque zone is along strike from the Tuppie zone and thus it is likely that these two zones link up.

Further previously discovered zones of mineralization occur to the south of the Tuppie zone at the Cliff showing (historical grab 0.6 g/t Au and 25.6 g/t Ag; Crooker 1998) and south-west of the Tuppie zone at the Creek (historical grab sample 4.2 g/t Au and 205.7 g/t Au; 2.1 g/t Au and 60.5 g/t Ag over 0.65m; Crooker 1998) and Moss veins (historical grab 1.2 g/t Au and 11.5 g/t Ag; Crooker 1998).

The spread of significant mineralization over a large area indicates a large hydrothermal system was present in this area. There is significant potential for discovery of economic gold-silver mineralization in the Tuppie area.

8.2c TOJO ZONE

The Tojo zone was discovered by prospecting along the northern side of a ridge that was recently exposed by a retreating snowdrift. It is an area of sheeted quartz veins, with high Au-Ag grades, hosted in strongly ankerite-altered granodiorite south-west of the Chris vein. Rubble and subcrop of mineralized veins occur over an area of at least 20 x 80 m. The veins are generally 1 to 20 cm thick and have densities of between 2 and 10 per linear meter. The veins show weak to moderate limonite after sulphide. Comb quartz is the most common vein texture. The best grab sample results include 73.1 g/t Au and 495.4 g/t Ag, 6.8 g/t Au and 65.8 g/t Ag, 4.0 g/t Au and 850.1 g/t Ag.

The Tojo zone highlights the sheeted vein, intrusion-hosted, bulk-tonnage Au-Ag potential of the Kalum property.

8.2d NELSON CREEK AREA

The Nelson Creek area has a number of new showings discovered by prospecting and stream sediment sampling. The Sunny vein occurs on the northern side of Nelson Creek where it is exposed in a road cut. The vein is up to 0.7 m wide, laminated and brecciated and contains a moderate amount of arsenopyrite. It is hosted in interbedded greywacke and mudstone. The best grab sample results include 8.3 g/t Au and 3.8 g/t Ag, 2.1 g/t Au and 61.8 g/t Ag.

At Silver Creek there is a zone of shear and stockwork veining in interbedded greywacke, mudstone and conglomerate. A strongly limonitic and gossanous shear vein up to 0.4 m wide follows a bedding contact oriented 334°/47° NE. The best grab sample result from this zone was 0.2 g/t Au and 204.4 g/t Ag.

8.3 MINERALIZED VEINS

Mineralized veins show a large range in orientation across the property. However, there is a strong group of NW-striking veins that have a maximum stereonet density at 330°/48° NE (e.g. Rico vein, Tuppie veins) and other sub-maxima at 327°/78° NE (e.g. Creek vein, mineralized faults adjacent to Rico vein) and 282°/41° N (e.g. veins in the Tojo and Hat areas). Other stereonet density sub-maxima occur at 258°/82° N (e.g. Chris and Martin veins), 206°/78° NW and 063°/43° SE (non- or weakly mineralized vein-dykes in the Tuppie and Cirque areas).

A general observation across the property is that the more steeply dipping mineralized structures show a greater degree of shearing, and commonly multiple laminations. This indicates that the steeply dipping mineralized structures (maxima at 327°/78° NE and 258°/82° N) are compressional to extensional-shear veins (c.f. Sibson 1998, Stephens 2003, Stephens et al. in press) that have experienced multiple periods of failure and fluid flow. The more shallowly dipping veins (maxima at 330°/48° NE and 282°/41° N) generally are much less deformed, non-laminated or weakly laminated and show comb quartz textures with crystals commonly growing perpendicular to the vein walls. This indicates that these veins can mostly be classified as purely extensional veins that have generally experienced one main period of fluid flow. In addition, some steeply-dipping veins with strike directions between 258° and 327°, such as those in the Bobby area, also show purely extensional characteristics.

Shallow slickenlines on the shear veins, the orientation of the steeply dipping extensional veins and angular relationship between the two main shear vein sets (~68°) indicate that these are conjugate structures. The shear vein set with a maximum at 327°/78° has experienced low magnitude sinistral displacement, while the set with a maximum at 258°/82° has likely experienced low magnitude dextral displacement. Thus these veins are likely to have developed in a low magnitude contractional stress regime with sub-horizontal σ_1 (maximum principle stress) directed about 112° (292°). The dominance of moderately NW-dipping extension veins indicates the σ_3 (minimum principle stress) direction is likely to have been moderately plunging to the SW, roughly orthogonal to the major extension-vein sets.

9.0 2004 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Based on favorable results in 2003, Eagle Plains adopted an aggressive $900,000 exploration program in 2004. The program consisted of three-phases involving a 1512.3 km winter VTEM survey; an early spring geochemistry / prospecting program - including a public-private partnership with the BCGS (property-scale and regional geologic mapping, geochemistry, and geochronology); and finally a 19 hole, 1958 meter diamond drill program in late summer / fall.

A total of 1578 soil samples, 158 rock samples, 152 vein samples and 7 silt samples were collected during geochemical and prospecting traverses. These traverses focused on new target areas defined in 2003 (Knobulous, Sunny), on historic targets (Misty, Burn), and finally, involved infill soiling on the 2003 MC grid in the location of the historic Chris vein. Prospecting targeted the Tuppie area of the property, discovered in 2003, where a thin veneer of hornfelsed sediments overlies the main Allard pluton; a two week, 5 man camp was established just below the showing. The majority of the drilling was helicopter supported with the exception of 5 holes collared at the Kalum Lake showing which boasts road access.

A house was rented in Terrace to house field crews and drill crews stayed at the Alpine Motel. Due to the relatively remote locations of survey areas, access to the property was primarily via 206 JetRanger and LongRanger helicopter. Quantum Helicopters of Terrace, BC provided excellent and reliable service for the entire summer. Survey areas with road access were accessed using 4 wheel drive truck and ATVs.

Hand-held GPS units were used to record sample locations and for mapping control. All field data was collected using Palm Pilot devices and Eagle Plains Resources' 2nd generation digital field data collection system. The data was compiled into a GIS database to aid in cartography, and geochemical analysis.

All samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. The samples were analyzed for 30 element ICP plus Au using aqua-regia digestion. All samples were collected, handled, catalogued and prepared for shipment by Bootleg Exploration Inc staff, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd..

All exploration and reclamation work was carried out in accordance to the BC Mines Act and BC Workers Compensation board requirements. The diamond drill program was carried out under BC Mines permit # MX-1-626.

Total 2004 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources on the Kalum property was $918,718.98

9.1 AIRBORNE VTEM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

In 2003, Eagle Plains Resources showed that coarse-resolution magnetic data (acquired from the BCGS Map Place) can be used to delineate intrusive bodies within Bowser sediments at the Kalum property (Downie and Stevens, 2003). Geotech Ltd. was therefore contracted to perform an airborne VTEM survey of the Kalum property during March of 2004. This data was then reprocessed by Condor Consulting of Lakewood, Colorado to produce enhanced EM plan images (TMI magnetics and AdTau time constant maps) along with CDI inversions. The plan products are currently complete (Figs. 7a, 7b) while the CDI inversions will be complete before the beginning of the 2005 field season. A technical report, outlining data collection techniques, is provided as Appendix VI.

The results from the airborne survey indicate that not all of the Allard pluton had a similar response to the geophysical survey as originally thought (Figure 7a). The western extent of the pluton correlated well with a large magnetic high as expected. Even in areas where tonalite is not mapped at surface, a high magnetic response was interpreted to be consistent with the presence of large amounts of tonalitic material covered by a thin veneer of Bowser sediments; this interpretation is supported by intense hornsfelsing in these areas.

The eastern extents of the pluton, as mapped in 2003, were spatially correlative with a relative magnetic low. The initial interpretation was that the pluton was incorrectly mapped in 2003, but further mapping in 2004 by Mitch Mihalynuk identified the presence of intense carbonate alteration associated with late dyking and quartz vein swarms in the areas of low magnetic response. It is postulated that hydrothermal destruction and alteration of primary magnetite grains by intrusion of these dykes and vein systems is responsible for the magnetic low in the area.

As part of the 2004 fieldwork, the airborne geophysical data set was sent to Condor Consulting for reinterpretation. Although only preliminary results from Condor's data processing are available at the time of this report, several conductive anomalies have been noted. A conductive lineament, subparallel to the strike of the Chris – Martin geochemical anomaly, is present north of the MC grid baseline. Several other large conductive lineaments, spatially correlative with NNE striking interpreted structures in the Hat area, are also apparent and will be the focus of ground geochemical and geologic surveys this summer. Interestingly, AdTau (a measure of the absolute conductivity of the subsurface) maps show that the Allard Pluton is relatively non-conductive with respect to the sediments which host it (Figure 7b).

9.2 2004 EXPLORATION RESULTS – GEOCHEMISTRY (Figures 5a, 5b, 6a to 6f, APPENDIX IV, V, VII)

9.2a SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Eagle Plains Resources 2004 field program on the Kalum Property included silt sampling, soil sampling and prospecting. All samples were collected by either Eagle Plains Resources employees or by two contract geologists. The two contract geologists retained were Pat Williams, and Tom Clarke. Soil grids were established in the area of the Chris – Martin showing and in the Bling showing area. A baseline was flagged using a compass and hip chain, and cross lines were run perpendicular to the base line again using compass and hip chain for control. GPS locations were also recorded at the beginning, midpoint and end of the lines. Soil lines were also run along topographic contours at 25 meter spacing between samples and also along ridges at various locations throughout the property. Soil pits were dug using mattocks and soil was collected from depths averaging 10 – 20 cm. In areas of relatively thin soil cover, it is believed that the soil samples accurately reflect the underlying lithologies. In areas of thick till and areas with poor or no soil development, soil sampling results may not accurately reflect values from underlying lithologies.

Stream sediment samples were collected throughout the property in all accessible major drainages and tributaries were sampled where possible. Some areas were not sampled (north side of Mayo Creek) due to access restrictions and topographic constraints. The samples were collected from both active and dry stream beds. Sample collection was frequently hampered by the lack of a suitable size fraction for sampling due to fast moving water and the generally steep nature of the topography. Sample locations were recorded using hand held GPS units.

Rock samples were collected as part of reconnaissance prospecting traverses, with more detailed grab and chip sampling in areas identified as highly prospective on the basis of the presence of quartz veins with visible mineralization, favorable results from historical work, favorable results from Eagle Plains sampling and favorable structural setting.

A complete list of analytical results is included as Appendix VI, with rock sample location co-ordinates and rock sample descriptions in Appendix V.

9.2b SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

All samples were collected by Eagle Plains Resources employees or sub contractors. Soil and silt samples were collected using standard kraft sample bags and were dried prior to shipping. Samples were placed in double rice bags and sealed with cable ties and shipped directly to the analytical laboratory using Greyhound Buslines Freight service. Sample cataloguing and shipping was overseen by either Charles Downie, P.Geo, Director and Exploration Manager, Eagle Plains Resources or Chris Gallagher, M.Sc.(Geol). Blind check samples were used for control and comparison for the diamond drill core sampling. Analytical work was contracted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. 825 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., an ISO 9002 Accredited Company. The samples were analysed using ICP (Induced Coupled Plasma) and ICP-MS (Mass Spectrometer) methods. A 36 element (Group1DX) package was used for initial analyses, with samples exceeding detection limits reanalyzed using either a multi-element assay by ICP (Group 7AR) or precious metal assay (Group6). The Acme Methods and Specifications information for the analytical packages is as follows:

METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE
GROUP1D & 1DX – ICP & ICP-MS ANALYSIS– AQUAREGIA
Analytical Process Comments
<u>Sample Preparation</u>
All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 μm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 μm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g are weighed into test tubes, 15 and 30 g splits are weighed into beakers.
<u>Sample Digestion</u>
A modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated ACS grade HCl and HNO3 and de-mineralized H2O is added to

each sample to leach for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution is made up to final volume with 5% HCl. Sample weight to solution volume is 1 g per 20 mL.

<u>Sample Analysis</u>

*Group 1*D: solutions aspirated into a Jarrel Ash AtomComp 800 or 975 ICP emission spectrometer are analysed for 30 elements:
Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

*Group 1*DX: solutions aspirated into a Perkin Elmer Elan6000 ICP mass spectrometer are analysed for 36 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, *G*a, *H*g, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, *S*c, *Se, Tl*, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 34 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials like STD DS5 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye, Jacky Wang and Ken Kwock.

METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE

GROUP 7AR – MULTI-ELEMENT ASSAY BY ICP-ES • AQUA REGIA DIGEST

Analytical Process Comments

<u>Sample Preparation</u>

Assaying is warranted for representative well-mineralized samples (e.g. Cu > 1%). Samples are dried at 60°C. Soil, sediment and moss mats (after pounding) are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Vegetation is dried (60°C) and pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g aliquot is riffle split and pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Aliquots of 1.000 ± 0.002 g are weighed into 100 mL volumetric flasks. Acme's QA/QC protocol requires two pulp duplicates to monitor analytical precision and an aliquot of in-house reference material STD R-1 to monitor accuracy in each batch of 34 samples. Trench and drill core programs will also include a pulp made from a 2nd crushed fraction split (rejects duplicate) to measure method precision.

<u>Sample Digestion</u>

30 mL of Aqua Regia, a 2:2:2 mixture of ACS grade concentrated HCl, concentrated HNO3 and de-mineralized H2O, is added to each sample. Samples are digested for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling for 3 hrs, solutions are made up to volume (100 mL) with dilute (5%) HCl. Very high-grade samples may require a 1 g to 250 mL or 0.25 g to 250 mL sample/solution ratio for accurate determination. Acme's QA/QC protocol requires simultaneous digestion of two regent blanks inserted in each batch.

<u>Sample Analysis</u>

Sample solutions are aspirated into a Jarrel Ash AtomComp model 800 or 975 ICP emission spectrograph to determine 21elements: Ag, Al, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, W, Zn.

<u>Data Evaluation</u>

Raw and final data from the ICP-ES undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METAL ASSAY

Analytical Process Comments

<u>Sample Preparation</u>

Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 75% passing 10 mesh (1.7 mm), a 250 g aliquot is riffle split and pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill (pulverizing to 95% passing 200 mesh is available). Splits of ¼ (7.3 g) to 2 (58.4 g) assay tons are weighed into fire assay crucibles. QA/QC protocol includes inserting into each batch of 34 samples: two analytical blanks (background), a pulp duplicate (analytical precision), a rejects duplicate (method precision for drill core samples only) and two in-house reference material aliquots of either STD Au-1, STD Ag-2 or STD FA-10R (accuracy). Results are in imperial (oz/t) or metric (g/mt) measure. For metallics assaying, a 500+ g split is pulverized and sieved to 150 or 200 mesh. Oversize material is assayed in total. A 1 or 2 assay ton aliquot of the undersize material is also assayed.

Sample Digestion

A fire assay charge comprising fluxes, litharge and a Ag inquart is custom mixed for each sample. A Au inquart is used for quantitative Rh analysis. Fusing at 1050°C for 1 hour liberates Au, Ag, Pt, Pd and Rh. The Pb button is recovered after cooling and cupeled at 950°C to render a Ag (± Au, Pt, Pd, Rh) dore bead. After weighing, the bead is parted in HNO3 then digested by adding HCl. Au inquart beads (Rh analysis) are dissolved in Aqua Regia.

Sample Analysis

The solutions are analyzed by ICP-ES (Jarrel Ash Atom-Comp model 800 or 975) to determine Au, Pt, Pd and Rh. Au or PGEs over 1 oz/t are determined by gravimetric finish. Ag is determined both by fire assay and wet assay with values > 10 oz/t reported from fire assay and values <10 oz/t reported from the wet assay. Metallic Assay reports give concentrations of Au ±PGEs in the oversize fraction, the undersize fraction and the calculated weighted average of these fractions.

Data Evaluation

Raw and final data undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong; other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

9.2c SILT SAMPLING RESULTS

A total of 7 silt samples were collected in 2004 for a total of 321 since Eagle Plains Resources acquired the Kalum property. The majority of accessible drainages were surveyed during the 2003 season. Therefore, silt sampling was limited to rare occasions when a field technician / geologist would encounter a minor drainage suitable for sampling.

9.2d SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

A total of 1578 soil samples were collected in 2004 for a total of 3178 since the project was initiated. Many of the samples returned base and precious metal values considered to be anomalous. The more significant results follow listed by general area with reference to MINFILE and Showing names:

Martin - Chris Area (Figures 8d, 5a, 5b, 6a to 6f, APPENDIX IV, V, VII)

Infill soil sampling (with a line spacing of 100m and sample spacing of 25m) was conducted along with a detailed soil sampling grid (25m spaced lines with 10m sample spacing) was conducted in the Chris area. The sampling helped refine the extent of Au soil anomalies in the area and are consistent with the extension of a mineralized structure almost 500m to the east of the main Chris showing area. (Figure 8d). The detailed soil sampling grid was designed to test the effectiveness of soil sampling in the area where a known mineralized structure exists and demonstrates that sampling the B horizon of these alpine soils is an effective exploration tool, although it is apparent that for vein type systems a closer sample spacing (10m rather than the standard 25m) would be more effective.

Misty Area (Figures 8c, 5a, 5b, 6a to 6f, APPENDIX IV, V, VII)

Campbell Resources work in 1980 and 1982 defined a large Au soil anomaly present on the southern slopes of Mount Allard. The historical maps were of very poor quality and the anomalous areas were only roughly located. Eagle Plains Resources decided that a small scale soil survey of the area should be conducted prior to drill testing to confirm historical values. The survey was a complete success; soil samples returned values up to 1 g/t Au and confirmed the presence of widespread soil enrichment with respect to Au. Follow up hand trenching in the area also lead to the discovery of a highly mineralized, yet oxidized, 30 cm thick quartz vein hosted in a 1.5m to 2.0m shear zone

Sunny, Burn and Knobulous Survey Areas (Figures 5a, 5b, 6a to 6f, APPENDIX IV, V, VII)

These three surveys saw limited success. Four contour lines at the Sunny showing returned maximum values of 400 ppb Au, while the Knobulous grid returned maximum values of 48 ppb Au. The Burn grid resulted in scattered anomalous soil values over 100 ppb Au in the vicinity of the showing; the survey was interpreted to be less effective due to the presence of deep glacial till and alluvium.

9.2e ROCK SAMPLING RESULTS (Fig. 6, Appendix V, VII)

A total of 310 samples were taken (158 rock samples and 152 vein samples) in 2004 for a total of 718 to date. Many of the samples returned base and precious metal values considered to be anomalous. The more significant results follow listed by general area with reference to MINFILE and Showing names:

Bling – Rico Area (Fig. 8a)
The Bling-Rico area was discovered in 2003. Mineralization occurs along the western margin of the main Allard Stock, just north of Mayo Creek. Numerous quartz veins are hosted in greywacke along a N to NNW-striking structural corridor (Figure 4). Follow-up prospecting in the Bling-Rico structural vein lead field crews higher up the drainage where 15 to 30 cm mineralized quartz veins were discovered up to 400m along strike of the Rico vein. These veins are interpreted to represent en echelon sets of the main Rico vein. These veins returned high grade gold values (BRKMR019 – 12.1 g/t Au; CGKMV036 – 12.6 g/t Au). A highly gossanous, silicified, and pyritiferous fault zone was also sampled and returned anomalous values of up to 600 ppb Au (CGKMR007).

Tuppie – Tuppie East – Cirque Zone
A fly camp was setup just west of the main Tuppie Zone and north of the Creek Vein occurrence to facilitate prospecting in the area. The area was chosen for intense prospecting due to its proximity to known Au mineralization (Tuppie, East Tuppie, Misty, Cliff, Creek, Moss), dyke swarms and intense hornsfelsing, high VTEM magnetic anomalies. Prospecting was especially successful due to the record lack of snow in the alpine which undoubtedly uncovered many of the mineralized vein structures. Highlights of the prospecting project included further delineation of the Tuppie Zone system 250 m along strike to the north and 100 m along strike to the south; new vein systems discovered include the Camp Vein, the 007 Vein, and a host of unnamed mineralized veins.

Table 2 – Tuppie Prospecting Highlights

Sample Number	Vein System	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
PWKMV042	Unnamed	13.6	18.4	1.2	NA
JCKMR008	Camp Vein	11.4	1.6	NA	NA
CGKMV044	North Extension of Tuppie System	18.0	1088	0.13	5.9
JCKMV014	Unnamed	10.6	12109	0.12	0.23
CGKMV054	007 Vein	3.3	1.9	0.28	NA
JCKMV009	Unnamed	6.0	37.2	0.11	0.80
TTKMR002	Southern Extension of Tuppie System	7.3	4.6	NA	NA
TTKMR013	Tuppie Breccia Zone	1.1	134	4.8	0.66
GHKMV003	Unnamed	6.0	34.7	0.13	0.08

Hat Area (Fig. 8b)
A record melt during the summer of 2004 exposed a new vein system in the Hat Area and it appears that the original vein discovered in 2003 is actually part of a sub-parallel set of highly mineralized veins. Mapping by Mihalynuk in 2004 has shown that these veins have developed along gently north- and south-dipping brittle shears (dilational veins?) hosted in ductily deformed diorite. Quartz-carbonate veins are commonly mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Extensive bright orange alteration haloes, similar to those documented along the eastern margin of the Allard Pluton are common where shearing / veining is intense.
The most impressive vein is a "~20 cm thick vein comprised mainly of coarsely crystalline arsenopyrite, lesser sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite, and broken quartz prisms, originally > 10 cm long" (Mihalynuk, 2005, personal communication). The Hat veins have produced some of the best gold grades of the entire Kalum project including JCKMV018, a 100 cm channel sample which returned 51.8 g/t Au, 1058 g/t Ag and 4.2% Pb and JCKMV017 from the same vein which returned 28.5 g/t Au.

Table 3 summarizes the best results returned from the area in 2004. The relatively flat dip of these vein sets (20 to 30 degrees to the north or south), their sub parallel nature, and high grade (See Table 3) makes the Hat area an excellent drill target which will be tested during the 2005 field season.

Table 3 – Hat Area 2004 Prospecting Highlights

Sample Number	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
JCKMV018	100 cm Channel sample	51.78	1058	0.38	4.19
JCKMV019	Grab from 100 cm wide vein	34.46	1384	3.32	3.95
JCKMV017	100 cm Channel sample	28.46265	24	0.8424	0.01571
JCKMV023	Grab from 30 cm wide vein	2.97	123	3.3	0.22
JCKMV020	Grab from 150 cm wide vein	1.84	426	1.88	0.05123
JCKMV021	Grab from 200 cm wide vein	1.26	169	0.23	0.14
MM104-52-4	Grab Sample	0.4684	104	0.0392	0.006521

Chris Vein (Fig.8d)
Detailed mapping of the main and south veins at the Chris showing was conducted in preparation for drilling testing. Systematic sampling of the vein returned consistent elevated Au, Ag, and Pb values over a strike length of 200m

Table 4 – Chris Vein 2004 Highlights

Sample Number	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
CGKMV025	Grab from 30 cm wide vein	47.17	375	0.0369	6.51
CGKMV021	Grab from 40 cm wide vein	45.0566	50.1	0.0202	0.52425
CGKMV020	Grab from 75 cm wide vein	26.5879	23.8	0.0207	0.04606
CGKMV030	Grab from 70 cm wide vein	11.896	24.1	0.0369	0.11334
CGKMV023	Grab from 35 cm wide vein	8.4958	24	0.0073	0.47623
CGKMV022	Grab from 40 cm wide vein	5.4614	27.9	0.0201	0.42791
CGKMV027	Grab from 60 cm wide vein	4.916	11.4	0.0111	0.10783
CGKMV026	Grab from 30 cm wide vein	1.4315	2.1	0.0031	0.02938

Misty Area (Fig. 8c)
Soil sampling in the Misty area returned values of ~1 g/t Au over a number of stations. Hand trenching revealed a 2.75 meter wide, highly oxidized shear zone hosted in brittle / rotten argillaceous rocks. Within the shear zone was a .5 m wide vuggy / sheared / sheeted bright green highly oxidized quartz vein. It appears that all sulphides hosted within the vein have been weathered out; cubic voids, after pyrite, were common. Sampling of the shear zone returned results as high as 13.95 g/t Au and 180 g/t Ag (See Table 5 for a summary of results). This new southern most vein is interpreted to represent the southern extension of the anastomizing shear / vein system which is the Misty showing proper. Extremely rotten and steep ground in this particular area made it difficult to map properly.
Table 5 – Misty Area Trenching Highlights

Sample Number	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
PWKMV065	Grab from 275 cm wide shear zone	13.95	180	0.2073	2.1900
PWKMV064	Grab from 275 cm wide shear zone	8.8527	36.5	0.9657	0.76466
PWKMV066	Grab from 275 cm wide shear zone	6.8046	37.9	0.0269	0.61298

9.2f COMMENTS ON GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION TECHNIQUES AND RESULTS

Transitional epithermal – mesothermal Au-Ag systems are typically enriched in certain elements which can be used as vectors to major centers of mineralization; elements of particular interest include As, Sb, Ba, F, Mn and locally Te, Se, Hg, (Panteleyev, 1996). For silt data, geochemical results were compared to the BCGS RGS database for BC. This database consists of 46,785 stream sediment, lake sediment, stream water and lake water sample sites covering over 70 percent of British Columbia. Results from the Kalum property were classified as percentiles of this database (Figures 6a to 6f)

Bismuth (Bi) (Fig.6c)
Rock and vein samples are relatively enriched at the Kalum Lake, Tuppie, and Rico Area while the Chris and Hat veins are not. Silts from creeks draining from the Tuppie Zone show high enrichment with 11 samples in the 95th percentile of all silt samples collected by the BCGS and 4 in the 99th percentile. It is especially encouraging that elevated values are consistent on a stream scale basis; the entire stream is enriched as opposed to just a few samples. The MC grid shows relative enrichment westwards towards the Chris vein with values peaking above 1.2 ppm at the vein itself.

Tungsten (W) (Fig. 6e)
Tungsten values in soils are typically low, ranging between 0.1 ppm and 1.0 ppm but the Misty Grid does show relative enrichment to the west. Interestingly, values increase further away from the actual Misty showing. The eastern extent of the MC grid also shows relatively elevated tungsten values proximal to the Martin showing. Not surprisingly, streams draining from the Misty Area show elevated tungsten values with 7 samples in the top 99th percentile of the BCGS database

Tin (Sb) (Fig. 6d)
Anomalous Sb silt samples are wide spread on the property, with 19 streams returning silt values within the top 90th percentile of the BCGS database. The MC grid is relatively enriched to the west proximal to the Chris vein as is the Misty survey area to the west where Au mineralized quartz veins are present. Widespread enrichment of rock and vein samples at most showings is evident, although at the Martin and Misty rock sampling does not appear to correlate directly with soil geochemical anomalies.

Mercury (Hg) (Fig. 6f)
Mercury appears similar to Sb results showing widespread enrichment for soils. The MC grid shows a gradual increase in overall Hg soil values from west to east, peaking at the Martin vein. Silts returned relatively low values in comparison with the BCGS database with the exception of the southern portion of the property proximal to the Qtz-Ag and Silver Creek showings where there are numerous values within the 95th percentile.

Soil geochemical sampling again proved an extremely effective exploration tool. Test grids on the Chris vein proved that such a sampling technique will detect an Au geochemical signature in the alpine soils. Follow up trenching at strong soil Au anomalies lead to the discovery of new shear zone / vein system at the Misty area.

Comparison of 321 silt samples collected during 2003 and 2004 with the BCGS RGS database reveals that many of the stream sediments on the property are elevated in elements considered to be indicative of epithermal to mesothermal Au-Ag systems. Silt sampling was very limited during the 2004 season but it did prove a valuable regional tool to identify prospective drainages for mineralization (the Bling Rico drainage; Appendix IV, Plate 2c). Analysis of the geochemical database has shown that enrichment / depletion of various elements considered indicative of these types of systems has shown that some form of geochemical zoning is present on the property. Further analysis of the database is required to determine if this is actual zoning related to one large system or is simply a number of smaller systems, evolving on separate geologic paths, concentrated in one area

9.3 Diamond Drill Exploration Program (Appendix III)

Phase three of the 2004 exploration program consisted of a 19 hole, 1958 meter, diamond drill program coordinated in conjunction with Eagle Plains Resources' LCR drill program during the fall of 2004. Targets for the program were based on the synthesis and subsequent analysis of geophysical, geologic and geochemical data collected during the 2003 and 2004 programs, along with historic data. The majority of the holes were designed as "exploration" holes to test the subsurface continuity and grade of various prospective veins on the property. Four showings were successfully drilled (the Chris, Rico, Misty and Kalum Lake) and two proposed showings, the Creek Vein and the Tuppie Zone were not drilled due to elevation and oncoming winter conditions. Table 6 summarizes the 2004 drill program.

Table 6 – 2004 Diamond Drill Program Summary

DDH Number	Status	Start Date	Finish Date	Length (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Plunge (Deg)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
KCS04001	COMPLETE	31-Aug-04	02-Sep-04	103	165	-60	501515	6072849
KCS04002	COMPLETE	02-Sep-04	05-Sep-04	111.9	165	-45	501515	6072849
KCS04003	COMPLETE	05-Sep-04	07-Sep-04	86	165	-80	501515	6072849
KCS04004	COMPLETE	05-Sep-04	07-Sep-04	60.1	195	-45	501515	6072849
KCS04005	COMPLETE	08-Sep-04	09-Sep-04	50.9	195	-60	501515	6072849
KCS04006	COMPLETE	14-Sep-04	15-Sep-04	92.1	165	-45	501837	6072962
KKM04001	COMPLETE	01-Oct-04	04-Oct-04	225	330	-50	512499	6066544
KKM04002	COMPLETE	04-Oct-04	05-Oct-04	91.2	330	-60	512499	6066544
KKM04003	COMPLETE	05-Oct-04	08-Oct-04	243.9	330	-80	512499	6066544
KKM04004	COMPLETE	09-Oct-04	11-Oct-04	84.5	330	-45	512467	6066518
KKM04005	COMPLETE	11-Oct-04	12-Oct-04	148.8	330	-60	512467	6066518
KMY04001	COMPLETE	19-Sep-04	22-Sep-04	71	220	-45	507191	6066718
KMY04002	COMPLETE	22-Sep-04	27-Sep-04	106.4	220	-60	507191	6066718
KMY04003	COMPLETE	27-Sep-04	29-Sep-04	68.6	220	-80	507191	6066718
KRC04001	COMPLETE	15-Oct-04	16-Oct-04	107.3	220	-90	499787	6070273
KRC04002	COMPLETE	16-Oct-04	17-Oct-04	66.5	40	-80	499787	6070273
KRC04003	COMPLETE	17-Oct-04	18-Oct-04	102.7	220	-80	499787	6070273
KRC04004	COMPLETE	18-Oct-04	20-Oct-04	129.9	280	-60	499787	6070273
KRC04005	COMPLETE	20-Oct-04	20-Oct-04	7.9	233	-53	499787	6070273
KTZ04001	PROPOSED			120	55	-45	504543	6067917

MinConsult, of Vernon, BC, was contracted in late July to construct pads at the Rico and Misty showing areas where terrain was very steep and rocky. FB Drilling of Cranbrook, BC, was contracted for the program and a LongYear LF70 drill was acquired for the job. Drill programs in the past were severely hampered by poor ground conditions and small drill core diameter resulting in poor recoveries. For this reason, Eagle Plains Resources management decided on larger diameter NQ/2 core for the project.

Drilling at the Chris, Rico and Misty showings required helicopter support, and therefore an emergency shelter was setup for drill crews, incase the helicopter was not able to reach the drill. Nearby logging roads were used as staging areas and crews were flow in on 12 hour shifts from Quantum Helicopter's Terrace air base. During shift change, supplies (fuel, parts, core boxes) were flown to the drill site from the staging area. Core was in turn flown to the staging area for transport by truck to Eagle Plains Resources' core logging facility in Terrace. The Kalum Lake occurrence boasted road access and all five holes at this location were drilled from a low bed.

9.3a Chris Vein

A total of 6 holes were collared from two pads at the Chris vein. The drill program was designed with two objectives in mind:

1) Holes KCS04001 to KCS04005 (Appendix 3.1) were collared at 501515E / 6072849N, ~40m north of the ~east-west striking Chris vein, in an attempt to define its subsurface extent, thickness and grade;

2) Hole KCS04006 (Appendix 3.1) was collared at 501837E / 6072962N ~ 350m NNE (along strike of the main vein) from the first five holes in an attempt to test the continuity of the vein system where it is no longer exposed at the surface, but is possibly defined by anomalous Au soil values (Figure 8d).

A summary of each hole follows:

KCS04001 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.1, 3.3)
The hole intersected an alternating sequence of decimeter-scale beds of laminated, black to dark grey mudstones and laminated to massive, grey to dark-grey, medium-grained greywackes. A 2 to 3 meter thick intersection of grey, massive, medium-grained siltstone interbedded with greywacke was also intersected at the top of the hole. A 5m thick greenish-grey, porphyritic dacite dyke was also intersected and has been mapped on the surface to the south of the vein. Numerous cm-scale quartz-carbonate veins were intersected throughout the hole – minor pyrite mineralization was noted. A ½ meter shear zone was intersected near the projected depth of the main vein from 19.1m to 19.5m; recoveries were poor and results did not return significant gold values. It has been assumed that at this depth, the shear hosted vein has been sheared out.

KCS04002 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.1, 3.3)
This hole was drilled at a shallower angle of 45° in an attempt to intersect the vein at a shallower depth. Host lithologies intersected in the hole were similar to those of hole 001, but with significantly more greywacke; the same porphyritic dyke was also intersected. The hole was successful in intersecting the Chris vein between 29.5m and 29.8m. The vein is very-coarse-grained, vuggy, white to light-green, quartz-carbonate vein mineralized with 40% pyrite and 10% pyrrhotite ± galena ± sphalerite . Analysis of the vein returned values as follows: 16.9 g/t Au, > 100 g/t Ag, > 1% Pb, > 1% Zn and highly anomalous Se values. Highly sheared hanging and footwall samples returned background geochemical signatures.

KCS04003 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.1, 3.3)
The third hole in this section was collared in an attempt to intersect the vein at greater depth. The hole intersected similar geology as the last two holes and host rocks were well veined with cm-scale quartz-carbonate veins and stockworks. The hole failed to intersect any significant mineralized quartz-carbonate veins.

KCS04004 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.2, 3.3)
This hole was drilled off section, from the same pad, to the SSW (Appendix 3.1) in order to test the vein west along strike. Again, the hole intersected alternating mudstones and greywacke lithologies on a decimeter scale. The hole was generally well veined with mm- to cm-scale quartz-carbonate stockwork. A 20cm vein was intersected from 25.4m to 35.6m that was well mineralized with 5% sphalerite, 5% galena and 2% chalcopyrite; sample KCS04004-013 returned values of 1.56% Pb, 1.14% Zn and 69 g/t Ag. Present in the footwall of the vein is a ~15m porphyritic dyke, possibly dacitic in composition.

KCS04005 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.2, 3.3)
This was the last hole drilled from the pad and was drilled on section with hole 004 at 60° to test the vein along strike at greater depth. The hole intersected a coarser interlayering of mudstones and greywackes that were intruded by the greenish-grey dacitic dyke. The hole was the weakest veined hole drilled from the pad and only returned background values for all elements of interest.

KCS04006 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.3, 3.3)
This was the final hole drilled at the Chris vein and was collared 350m east along strike of the first pad. The hole was located to test the Au soil anomaly that marks the projected surface trace of the Chris vein along strike to the east. Again, a familiar sequence of alternating greywacke and mudstone lithologies was intersected. Porphyritic dioritic dykes (m-scale) were also intersected. Minor unmineralized quartz-carbonate ± chlorite veins were intersected. The hole did not intersect any major mineralized shear zones or veins.

Conclusions
Although the majority of holes drilled at the Chris failed to intersect the main vein, it was the first program to actually intersect and accurately assess the grade of the vein at depth. Drilling has raised the issue of continuity of the vein both to depth and along strike. It appears to be limited by the presence of a footwall shear zone causing the vein to pinch and swell from 1 meter to several cm on a regular basis.

Although the surface geochemical anomaly was not successfully tested by hole KCS04006, it should be noted that this was only one hole. Given the inconsistent nature of the vein, it warrants further drilling in an attempt to intersect the vein along strike where it swells to a significant thickness.

9.3b Rico Vein

On surface, the moderately, north-east dipping 2.5m wide vein and associated stringer zone boasts promising grades (2.5m @ 12.0 g/t including 27.0 g/t Au in a grab sample) and produced the most promising results of the program and will be visited in 2005 for follow-up drilling. The drill pad was located at 499787E and 6070273N, approximately 13m NE of the vein (Appendix 3.1; Inset A) to test it at depth. Due to the extremely steep and rocky nature of the area pad placement was quite limited. A summary of the holes follows:

KRC001 04001 (Appendix 3.1; 3.2.4; 3.3)
This was the first hole drilled at the showing, and it was decided to drill a vertical hole to intersect the vein, which is moderately dipping towards the pad. The primary lithology intersected in the hole was a greenish-grey, locally silicified, massive andesitic intrusive with common mm-scale carbonate amygdules; cross-cutting relationships observed in core confirm that the rock is not volcanic in nature.

The andesite hosts the well mineralized, highly-sheared, quartz-carbonate Rico Vein (Appendix IV; plate 2h) which appears to have been intersected on three separate occasions. Sampling of the intersections returned spectacular results including:

42.4-47.9m; (5.5m) @ 4.6 g/t Au
Including (3.0m) @ 6.9 g/t Au

71.7-73.5m; (1.8m) @ 17.6 g/t Au
Including (0.8m) @ 28.1 g/t Au

101.8-104.3m; (2.5m) @ 33.5 g/t Au
Including (0.5m) @ 106.7 g/t Au, 109 g/t Ag, 3.1% Pb, 1.2% Zn

The vein was typically heavily mineralized with ~5-10% pyrite, 1-5% chalcopyrite and 1-2% sphalerite; despite high gold grades, no visible gold was noted.

KRC04002 and KRC 004003 (App. 3.1; 3.2.4; 3.3)
These two holes were designed to scissor the vertical hole to test the theory that the three intersections encountered in hole KRC04001 were separate moderately-north-east-dipping, sub-parallel veins; both holes, unfortunately, failed to intersect any of the vein sets. Hole 002 was drilled to the NE at 80° and intersected primarily siltstone at the top of the hole and andesitic dyke material at the bottom. Hole 003 was drilled at 80° to the south west and intersected primarily siltstone lithology- minor andesite material was intersected.

KRC004 (Appendix 3.1; 3.2.4; 3.3)
KRC004 was designed as an exploration hole to test the major gossanous, silicified and pyritized, N-NNW trending structure that defines the drainage to the west of the vein (Appendix IV; Plate 2c). The hole was drilled to the WNW at a plunge of 60° and immediately intersected the Rico Vein from 2.4m to 4.7m, returning values of 2.0 g./t Au over 2.3m width. Lithologies intersected consisted of 3-5m thick alternating intervals of siltstone, greywacke and mudstone. Only minor shear zones (weakly

mineralized with pyrite and trace chalcopyrite) were intersected.

KCR04005 (Appendix 3.1; 3.2.4; 3.3)
The final hole at the Rico was on section with KCR04001, 002, 003 and was designed to test the Rico vein at a very shallow depth, where it is moderately dipping. The vein and hanging wall / footwall stockwork was intersected from 0.9m to 1.8m and returned values of 11.6 g/t Au over 0.9m including a 0.6m high grade intersection at 17.2 g/t Au.

Conclusions
It appears that the high-grade vein is hosted by an andesitic dyke. The vein or vein sets were intersected at three separate depths in vertical hole KRC04001, a number of conclusions can be inferred from this:

i) the vein orientation is subvertical and sinusoidal, as opposed to simply moderately north-east dipping and that hole KRC04001 was drilled directly down dip;
ii) the vein has been cut by local shear zones and stacked into repetitive sections;
iii) there are at least three separate sub-parallel veins in an enechelon formation.

The extremely shallow angles of ductile shear textures in the veins with respect to the core axis (Appendix IV; plate 2h) suggest that they are all indeed the same vein and that the vein rolls to a sub-vertical orientation at depth. Follow-up drilling at the site is highly recommended – conversion of the current helipad (west of vein at surface) into a drill pad would provide an optimal location to test the true width of the vein by drilling moderately to the northeast.

The absence of any major shear zones or faults in hole KRC04004 is suggests that the major structure in the creek west of the Rico vein is likely moderately west dipping.

9.3c Misty Showing

A total of 3 holes were drilled from one pad (507191E / 6066718N) at the Misty showing, ~150m due east from holes DDH-M82-2,3 (Appendix 3.1; Inset D). It was decided to test the NW striking shear hosted system along strike from the showing proper, where 2004 soil sampling and hand trenching lead to the discovery of a 0.5m wide mineralized vein hosted in a well developed 2.5m wide shear zone. The hole was collared 45m NE from the discovery trench; the drill program was severely hampered by poor weather conditions and bad ground. A summary of the holes drilled follows.

KMY04001 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.6, 3.3)
The first hole was drilled at a plunge of 45° to the SW and intersected alternating sequences of greywacke, siltstone and mudstones. Numerous intrusive dykes were also encountered, including light-grey to rusty, medium- to coarse-grained quartz porphyry dykes that are 2-5m in thickness and greenish-grey, fine- to medium-grained diorite dykes, which displayed strong alteration haloes around mm- to cm-scale quartz-carbonate veins.

Hosted in the quartz porphyry was a 0.6m greenish, coarse-grained, heavily sheared quartz vein mineralized with arsenopyrite and pyrite. The vein is clearly associated with a carbonate-altered, brittle-ductile shear zone. Sampling of the mineralized zone returned values of 29.7 g/t Au, 91.5 g/t Ag and >1% Pb over a thickness of 0.6m.

KMY04002 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.6, 3.3)
This hole was drilled along section at 60° to test the shear zone at depth. Host lithologies were primarily mudstones with minor interbeds of greywacke and siltstone; the quartz porphyry dykes intersected in hole 001 were not intersected in this hole. Greenish-grey to salmon/reddish hornblende granodiorite dykes were intersected; hornblende has undergone retrograde alteration to chlorite and is strongly sheared in some locations.

No significant quartz veining was intersected, but a small shear zone at 50.5m, the projected depth of the previously intersected vein, returned slightly elevated Au and W values.

KMY04003 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.6, 3.3)

This was the last hole collared at the Misty with a dip of 80° and was designed to test the system at greater depth where it was hoped that ground would prove more favorable for drilling. It never reached the projected target depth, as the loose ground closed in and the hole was abandoned before the target depth was reached. The hole intersected mainly mudstones intruded by 3 to 5 meter quartz porphyry dykes, similar to that of hole KMY04001 and hornblende granodiorite dykes similar to hole KMY04004. Samples from the core returned only sporadic, slightly elevated Au values.

9.3d Kalum Lake Occurrence

A total of 5 holes were collared at two pads; design of this drill program was difficult due to the inconsistent and redundant information at the historic site. After inspection of the showing, and compilation of historic data, it was decided that the best target would be the southern most vein, the No. 2 vein, which was partially delineated by a filled in trench from work in 1983 by the Kalum Lake Mining Group.

Holes KKM04001 to KKM04003 were collared at 512449E / 6066544N; ~ 40m SE of the inferred location of the No.2 vein and ~140m SE of the inferred location of the No.1 vein (Appendix 3.1; inset E). The three holes were designed to intersect both the No.1 and No.2 veins. Holes KKM04004 and KKM04005 were collared at 512467E / 6066518N; ~40m along strike SW of the first pad and were designed to test the No. 2 vein along strike.

A number of distinct alteration assemblies were defined at these holes; although the degree of alteration varied, it was pervasive throughout all holes.

Low 1: Epidote + Silica ± sericite ± chlorite
Low 2: Chlorite + Carbonate ± epidote ± silica
Med 1: Sericite + Chlorite + Silica
Med 2: Chlorite + Silica + Kspar
High: Silica + Sericite + Pyrite

A summary of individual holes follows:

KKM04001 (Appendix 3.1; 3.2.7; 3.3)
Host lithology of the veins was moderately- to highly-altered, light-grey to greenish, medium- to coarse-grained massive quartz diorite. The hole intersected what is interpreted to be the No.2 vein at ~ 58m which ran 900 ppb over 1m. The vein was 40cm true width, fine- to medium-grained bull quartz vein mineralized with 5% pyrite, 1% arsenopyrite and 1% chalcopyrite. A moderate cm-scale silica + pyrite alteration halo was noted. Further down the hole, vein densities increased, as did the density and thickness of shear zones (Appendix 3.2.7). Any number of these veins could represent the deeper levels of the No.1 vein system, as a number of these veins returned favorable intersections including:

158.3-158.8m; (0.5m) @ 2.4 g/t Au
157.4-158.8m; (1.4m) @ 1.1 g/t Au

Chlorite becomes more common in these veins with depth, and they are commonly mineralized with 1-10% py and 1-2% aspy.

KKM04002 (Appendix 3.1; 3.2.7; 3.3)
Hole 2 was drilled from the same pad (at 60°) in an attempt to intersect the No.2 vein at greater depth and was collared in the same variably altered quartz diorite; this remained the dominant lithology for the entire hole. The No.2 vein was intersected from 69.0m to 70.0m, and occurs as a fine- to medium-grained, sheared quartz-carbonate vein mineralized with 10% pyrite, 15-20% arsenopyrite and 2-5% chalcopyrite. The vein in returned the following intercept:

69.0-70.1m; (1.1m) @ 16.6 g/t Au, >2000ppm Sb and 3.3ppm Se?

The rest of the hole was intersected by numerous mm- to cm-scale, quartz-carbonate veinletts and stockworks, but were generally unmineralized and returned only background values for elements of interest.

KKM04003 (Appendix 3.1; 3.2.7; 3.3)

Based on very encouraging results from the first two holes, it was decided to collar a third hole, on section with holes KKM04001 and KKM04002, at 80° from this pad. Again, a massive, pervasively-altered quartz diorite host dominated the hole, but the hole did terminate in a 5m intersection siltstone. Minor amygdoidal andesitic intrusive was also intersected, the andesite locally contained autolithic quartz diorite clasts which were altered with epidote and silica along its margins.

Two interesting vein zones were intersected in the hole, either of which could be interpreted to represent the No. 2 vein; they occur as small, milky, multistage, medium- to course-grained, quartz-chlorite-carbonate veins moderately mineralized with 15% pyrite and 2% chalcopyrite, and displayed a distinct pyrite alteration envelope. The veins returned the following values:

126.9-127.1m; (0.2m) @ 7.8 g/t Au
158.5-159.6m; (1.1m) @ 6.0 g/t Au

KKM04004 (Appendix 3.1; 3.2.8; 3.3)

This hole was collared in over 27m of overburden, with a plunge of 45° to test the No.2 vein along strike. Again, a similar host lithology of moderately- to strongly-altered quartz diorite was encountered throughout the entire hole. A mineralized set of veins from 74.6m to 75.3m was intersected, and could possibly represent the No.2 vein. They are white, fine- to medium-grained, brecciated and sheared, quartz-carbonate veins, the largest of which was 10cm true thickness. Mineralization occurs as 2-10% pyrite, 1% sphalerite, and 1% chalcopyrite. Samples returned elevated Au values up to 330ppm

KKM04005 (Appendix 3.1, 3.2.8, 3.3)

This was the final hole drilled at the showing and was collared at 60° to test No.2 vein at greater depth and was on section with KKM04004 (Appendix 3.1; insert E). It intersected identical quartz diorite as last hole. The bottom ¼ of the hole intersected several cm-scale to 0.5m scale, weakly mineralized (trace to 1% chalcopyrite; 1-5% pyrite), shear zones, which returned anomalous Au values up to 260ppm. A number of mineralized vein systems were also intersected at the bottom of the hole, commonly occurring as mm- to cm-scale, sheared and multistage quartz-carbonate veins with a maximum thickness of 10cm. They commonly display carbonate-silica alteration envelopes and are mineralized with 5% pyrite and 1-2% chalcopyrite. Samples of these vein intersections returned the following results:

112.9-113.7m; (0.8m) @ 7.7 g/t Au
122.3-122.7m; (0.4m) @ 7.2 g/t Au
131.9-133.1m; (1.2m) @ 3.0 g/t Au
138.0-139.2m; (1.2m) @ 2.0 g/t Au

Conclusions

The No.2 vein shows consistent thickness and grade and was intersected at its projected depth in all 5 holes. Further drilling is required to better understand structural relationships between the No. 1 vein and the No. 2 vein.

10.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The second year of exploration marks the completion of a property wide evaluation of over 10 major showings; the $1.15 million program has involved:

- 1:10,000 geologic mapping of much of the property
- prospecting
- stream sediment sampling of all major drainages
- soil sampling and contours over most major showings
- airborne VTEM geophysical survey of the entire survey
- follow-up diamond drilling on 4 of the showings

The large size of the property, at over 100 km^2, along with its relatively difficult terrain, makes detailed exploration of the entire area unfeasible. The program is considered a complete success as it has provided Eagle Plains Resources with a robust database from which to identify the most prospective targets for future, detailed, exploration. Data collected from these areas will then be utilized to reassess exploration techniques on the rest of the property. There still remains a number of completely unexplored regions on the property. These include the southern extension of the Rico / Bling structure; the area south of Mayo Creek; the entire Allard creek drainage where intense carbonate alteration, commonly associated with quartz stockwork, has been documented; and regional exploration targets outside of the property boundaries. Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. will continue to conduct recconnaissance exploration programs in these areas, in conjunction with its detailed exploration work.

Eagle Plains Resources' interpretations of the properties major showings are as follows

Hat Area (Figure 4, 8b)
The Hat area has been identified as the most prospective target area on the property due to a combination of favourable factors. These include the fact that it is positioned at the intersection of two major mineralized structural zones, the Bling / Rico trend and the Martin-Chris trend. The nature of mineralization in the area also differs from the rest of the property as it is hosted in flat-lying, enechelon, shear (thrust?) hosted, quartz veins which boast some of the best grades on the property (See Table X). The possibility of intersecting stacked sections of repetitive mineralization with a drill program in this area is quite high. Also present in the area are a number of coincident TMI and AdTau (conductivity) anomalies which remain to be investigated. Finally, and most importantly, the Hat area is one of the least explored areas of mineralization on the property.

The area will likely be the locus of an intense two to three week program involving geologic mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveys and will be followed by a drill program.

Chris-Martin Trend (Figure 4, 8d)
The Chris-Martin trend boasts a well defined Au soil anomaly which is terminated by the Chris vein to the west and the Martin vein to the east. Despite this well defined anomaly at the Chris, and its excellent thickness and consistent grade at surface, drill testing of the vein has produced limited results. The apparent discontinuous nature of the vein is attributed to the fact that the vein is hosted in a shear zone which causes the vein to pinch and swell. Attention in the area should be directed along strike to the west where the structure heads towards the Hat area. There is also the Martin showing which remains to be drill tested. The Martin boasts similar geochemical anomalies as the Chris, and has road access.

Bling / Rico Structure (Figures 4, 8a)
High Au grades and a 2.5m thickness at surface along with grades reaching 106 g/t Au in drill core warrant further exploration of the Rico vein. The true subsurface nature of the Rico vein remains unclear, as it appears hole KRC04001 was drilled directly down dip of the structure. The helipad, which has already been constructed, provides an excellent location to test the true thickness and orientation of the vein and will likely be drilled during the 2005 season.

Prospecting along the structure to the north, towards the Hat Area, resulted in the discovery of numerous other high-grade quartz-carbonate veins and makes the structure quite attractive for further mapping / prospecting. The orientation and distribution of these veins is consistent with them representing a set of enechelon veins similar to those at the Hat, although with a sub-vertical orientation. Again, this allows the possibility of intersecting several vein sets in one drill hole.

Misty Showing (Figure 4, 8c)
The Misty showing was the location of a newly discovered shear-hosted, high-grade, quartz-carbonate vein system which reached a maximum width of 2.5 meters. The vein system has been interpreted as the southern extension of the actual Misty showing. Soil sampling during 2004 confirmed historic data regarding widespread anomalous values. Compilation of this historic data is planned for 2005. Drilling successfully intersected high grade (16 g/t) Au mineralization. The area is quite structurally complex and further drilling in the area is required to properly evaluate the prospect.

Tuppie Zone (Fig 4, 6a)
The two week prospecting program in the Tuppie Area was considered a complete success; numerous high-grade Qtz-Au veins were discovered in the area as well as the southern extension of the Tuppie structural zone which returned excellent results (18.0 g/t Au and 1088 g/t Ag; Table 2). Breccia style mineralization was also discovered north of the Tuppie Zone.

The structural corridor which marks the discovery zone did not get drilled due to the onset of winter conditions. Structural evolution of the zone is very poorly understood, but the strong background geochemical signature of the area warrants a number of long exploration holes through the structure. The zone will likely be drill tested during the summer of 2005.

Kalum Lake and Burn Occurrences (Figure 4, Appendix 3.1; Inset E)
Mapping and drilling at the Kalum Lake occurrence in 2004 provided a wealth of information regarding the location and orientation of the unexposed No. 2 vein. The vein proved the most consistent on the property with respect to orientation, thickness and grade which makes it a favorable target for further exploration. Direct road access to the site is of course a bonus as it makes for an excellent "back-up" target if weather turns for the worst and fly drilling cannot be completed on other targets.

The Burn occurrence is on strike with the Kalum Lake veins ~ 2.2 km to the south west. A soil grid completed in 2004 returned limited geochemical response (Figures 6a to 6f); this is thought to be the result of thick glacial till and alluvium overlying the area and is not interpreted to represent a true bedrock signature. The only reliable way to evaluate the showing is to drill test it, which would be relatively easy due to its moderate terrain and proximity to roads (no flying would be required).

11.0 EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The Kalum property is highly prospective for economically viable, Au-Ag epithermal (to shallow mesothermal) vein type deposits. 2004 work built upon the results from 2003, and followed some of the recommendations flowing from the 2003 program. Most of the high-grade mineralization on the property is located near the margins of the main Allard pluton, both within the granodiorite and in the surrounding sedimentary country rocks. This indicates that most fluid-flow was focused near the intrusion margins, and in country-rock roof pendants around the main pluton.

Only a relatively small portion of the sedimentary-intrusive contact zone has been explored to date. Potential exists along the unexplored contact zones, especially in areas that have a favorable geophysical signature. In areas of known mineralization, new discoveries are possible through soil geochemical sampling, prospecting and airborne geophysics. Ground work has been greatly aided due to the low annual snow pack which currently exists at the higher elevations in the Coast Mountains, which in turn has exposed many mineralized veins, structures and favorable geology for the first time in modern history.

All of the current Eagle Plains geological data, as well as the more pertinent historical data, has been integrated into a state of the art GIS database. This allows many datasets, including geology, geophysics and geochemistry to be correlated and compared, and creates the potential for new discoveries based on synthesis of existing data.

There is a significant potential for discoveries of new zones of high-grade Au-Ag mineralization on the property in areas yet to be covered by Eagle Plains, as well as in areas where mineralization is already known. The sheer size of the property, combined with the high number of gold and silver occurrences, indicates the presence of a very large mineralized system or systems.

The writers conclude that additional exploration is warranted, with the goal of defining economic gold and silver mineralization.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The success of the 2004 field program warrants significant further exploration on the property. 2004 work confirmed the presence of gold - silver mineralization associated with quartz vein systems along the intrusive sedimentary contact zone. Due to the large size of the property (15,510 ha) and the widespread nature of the mineralization, future work should begin to systematically evaluate specific areas of the property. 2005 work should attempt to focus on the northwestern part of the property, specifically in the area of the Bling-Rico and Hat showing areas.

This work should be directed towards defining targets for drill-testing. More specifically the work should include:

1. Systematic prospecting in the Bling-Rico and Hat areas. Mineralization in these areas includes both high grade gold veins (Bling-Rico) and flatter lying massive arsenopyrite veins with associated bonanza grade silver and gold values.
2. Detailed mapping, perhaps at a 1:1000 scale on the Bling-Rico and Hat areas.
3. Extend prospecting, mapping and soil geochemical coverage to the drainages both east and west of the main Rico gully. Results from the 2004 airborne survey indicate that this area is geophysically anomalous, and may reflect a parallel structure set similar to the Bling-Rico structure. This highly prospective area has never been covered by past fieldwork.
4. Mapping, prospecting and soil sampling should be conducted over the country-rock roof pendant south of Mayo Creek and north of the Tuppie zone. 2004 work located widespread carbonate alteration zones along the intrusive contact between the Allard and Tuppie showings, as well as vein stockwork and brecciation.
5. Ground truthing of the high priority geophysical anomalies generated by the Condor data reinterpretation, including prospecting, silt sampling and rock sampling.

As much of the work will be focused on the northwestern part of the property, a fly camp or camps should be established to allow ground access for field traverses. Depending on the results of the fieldwork and the location of drillholes, these camps could also be used for the diamond drill program.

A better understanding of the Au-Ag hydrothermal system on the Kalum property could also be facilitated with analytical work such as:

1. Petrography on selected mineralized samples and vein-dykes, with emphasis on sulphide assemblages, vein textures, alteration and fluid-inclusions.
2. Petrography on selected samples of the intrusive rocks
3. Whole-rock geochemistry on selected samples of the intrusive rocks in order to gain a better understanding of the petrogenesis
4. SEM (microprobe) analysis on selected mineralized and intrusive rocks to aid in mineral identification, in addition to hornblende-plagioclase geobarometry to obtain some depth constraints on the system.
5. Preliminary fluid inclusion microthermometry on selected samples to gain a better understanding of fluid compositions and temperatures and pressures of formation. Emphasis should be placed on determining any differences related to depth of formation ie across the epithermal/mesothermal transition.
6. Preliminary oxygen and sulfur stable isotope analysis should be conducted on mineralized samples and on the intrusive rocks. This will help in determining the relative importance of meteoric vs magmatic fluids in the mineralization process.

Preliminary oxygen and sulfur stable isotope analysis should be conducted on mineralized samples and on the intrusive rocks. This will help in determining the relative importance of meteoric vs magmatic fluids in the mineralization process.

13.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

The following budget has been prepared outlining an exploration program on the Kalum Property. The overall objective will be to define economic grade mineralization. Detailed mapping and prospecting should be carried out in areas of known mineralization including the Bling – Rico, Hat and Tuppie Zones. One objective of this mapping should be to determine the geological relationships between mineralised areas in the west central part of the property .Ground work including prospecting, mapping and soil geochemistry should also be undertaken on under explored parts of the property, specifically in the western part of the property west of the Bling-Rico and Hat areas. Ground truthing of high priority geophysical anomalies should be carried out. Based on the results from this work, the 2003 / 2004 programs and historical work in the area, priority diamond drill targets should be selected and tested during a follow up program. A tentative budget for the program follows:

Diamond Drilling 3000 meters @ $100/meter	$300,000.00
Personnel	$80,000.00
Consultants / Subcontractors	$25,000.00
Helicopter Support	$100,000.00
Environmental Baseline Studies	$50,000.00
Analytical (including geochemical analysis, petrographic studies, drillcore)	$80,000.00
Meals / Grocery / Accommodation	$25,000.00
Truck/Equipment Rentals	$15,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	$10,000.00
Geological / Field Supplies	$10,000.00
Trenching / Road Maintenance / Drill Pad Construction	$50,000.00
Report/Reproduction	$10,000.00
Miscellaneous	$20,000.00
Sub-Total:	$775,000.00
10% Contingency:	$77,500.00
Total Phase 2:	$852,500.00

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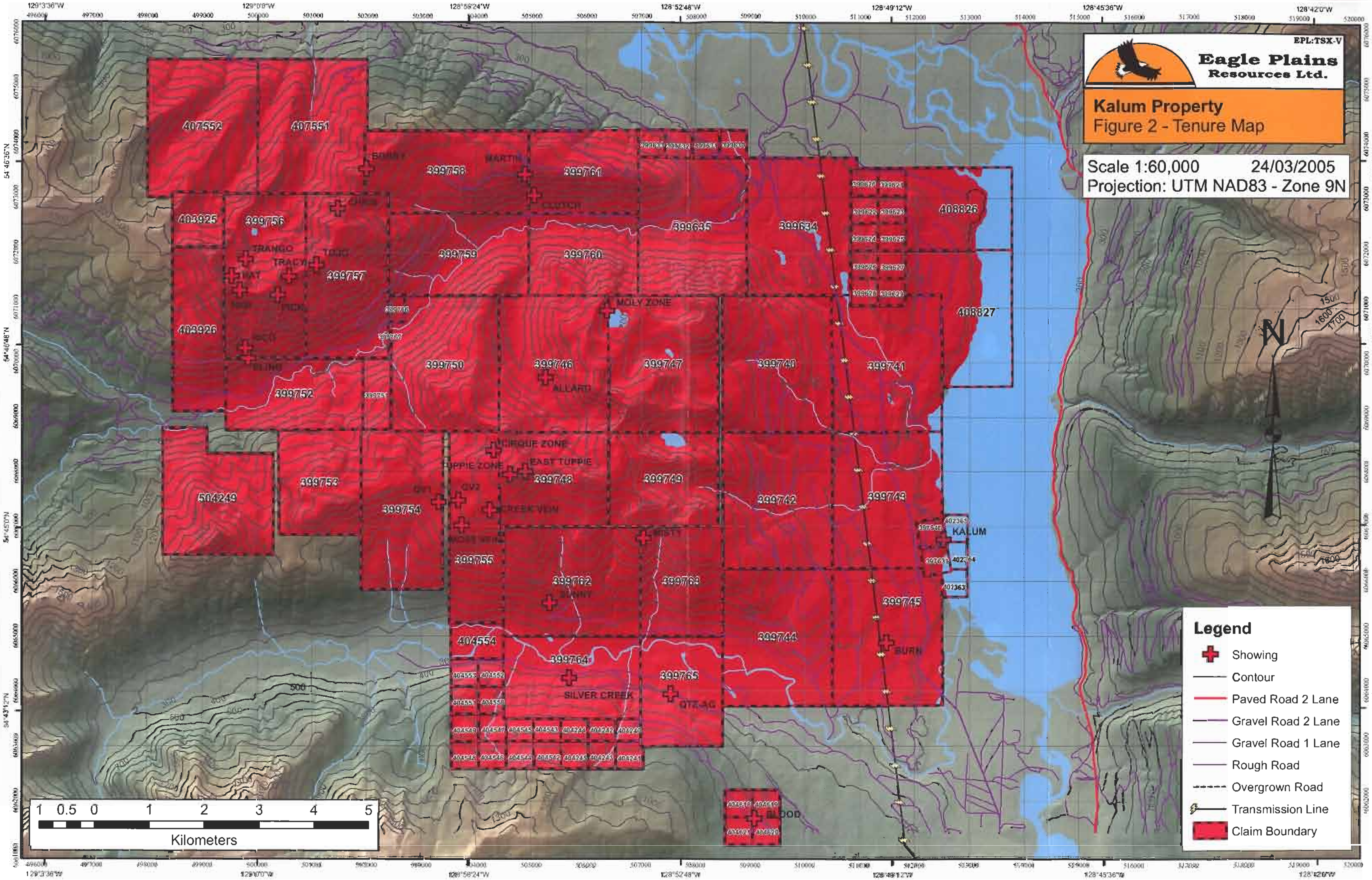
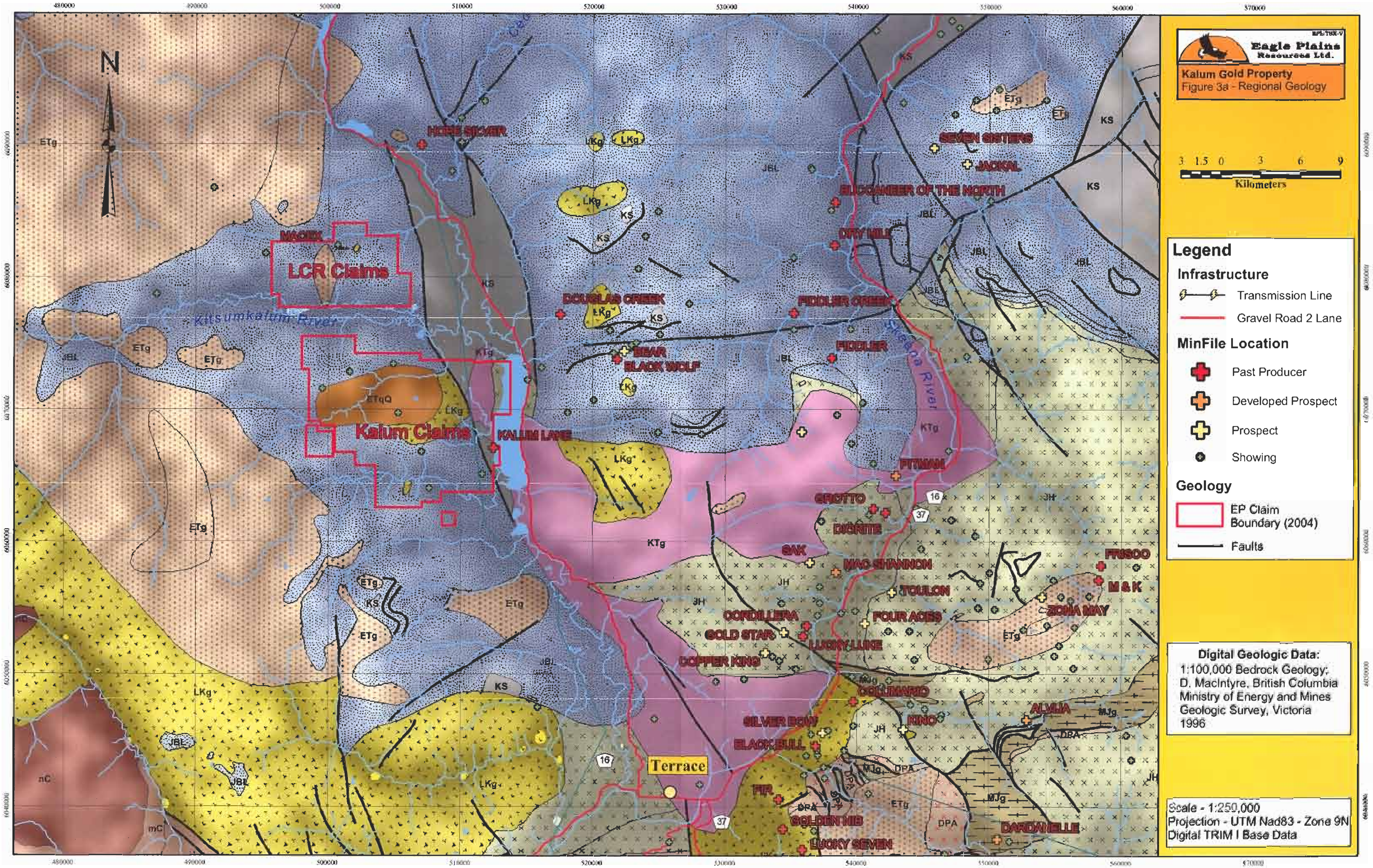
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 1 - Property Location
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 11N
April 18, 2005
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
60°0'0"N
50°0'0"N
Yukon Territories
North West Territories
British Columbia
Alberta
Washington
Idaho
Pacific Ocean
Kalum Property
Ross River
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Fort Nelson
Terrace
Smithers
Prince Rupert
Kitimat
Prince George
Bella Coola
Edmonton
Calgary
Kamloops
Campbell River
Vancouver
Victoria
Hope
Kelowna
N
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometers


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
Scale 1:60,000
24/03/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
Legend
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Boundary
Kilometers
1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5
407552
407551
399758
399761
399635
399634
408826
408827
403925
399756
399757
399759
399760
403926
399750
399746
399747
399740
399741
399752
399753
399754
399748
399749
399742
399743
504249
399755
399762
399763
399745
399744
404554
399764
399765
KALUM
MOLY ZONE
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
EAST TUPPIE
TUPPIE ZONE
CREEK VEIN
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
BURN
BLOOD
MARTIN
CLUTCH
TRANGO
TRACY
N



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Gold Property
Figure 3a - Regional Geology
Kilometers
Legend
Infrastructure
Transmission Line
Gravel Road 2 Lane
MinFile Location
Past Producer
Developed Prospect
Prospect
Showing
Geology
EP Claim Boundary (2004)
Faults
Digital Geologic Data:
1:100,000 Bedrock Geology;
D. MacIntyre, British Columbia
Ministry of Energy and Mines
Geologic Survey, Victoria
1996
Scale - 1:250,000
Projection - UTM Nad83 - Zone 9N
Digital TRIM I Base Data
N
LCR Claims
Kalum Claims
Kitsumkalum River
Terrace
KALUM LAKE
HOPE SILVER
DOUGLAS CREEK
BEAR
BLACK WOLF
SEVEN SISTERS
JACKAL
BUCCANEER OF THE NORTH
DRY HILL
FIDDLER CREEK
FIDDLER
PITTMAN
GROTTO
DIORITE
OAK
MAC SHANNON
TOULON
FOUR ACES
CORDILLERA
GOLD STAR
LUCKY LUKE
COPPER KING
COLUMARIO
SILVER BOW
BLACK BULL
KING
ALVIJA
FRISCO
M & K
ZONA MAY
FIR
GOLDEN NIB
LUCKY SEVEN
DARDANELLE

Figure 3b - Regional Geology Legend

after Journeay J.M. and Williams S.P., 1996

Tertiary

ETqQ	**Quanchus Suite** - hbl-biotite-granite - Terrane-stitching plutons of the Omineca / Intermontane / Coast / and Insular belts
ETg	**Undivided plutonic assemblage** - granodiorite / leucogranodiorite / qtz-monzonite / qtz-diorite / tonalite

Cretaceous

KTg	**Undivided plutonic assemblage** - granodiorite / leucogranodiorite / qtz-monzonite / qtz-diorite / tonalite
LKg	**Undivided plutonic assemblage** - granodiorite / leucogranodiorite / qtz-monzonite / qtz-diorite / tonalite
KS	**Skeena** - greywacke / sandstone / siltstone / shale / conglomerate / coal - easterly derived back-arc clastics

Jurassic

MJg	**Undivided foliated plutons** - hbl-bt-diorite / granodiorite - amalgamated by Latest Jurassic/accreted to continental margin in Late Jurassic and Cretaceous time
JH	**Hazelton volcanics** - basalt / andesite / rhyolite / dacite / pyroclastics - amalgamated by Latest Triassic time and accreted to Ancestral North America in the Jurassic
JBL	**Bowser Lake** - conglomerate / sandstone / siltstone / shale / limestone / coal - post-Accretion back-arc (?) and foredeep clastic wedge on Stikinia

Devonian - Permian

DPA	**Asitka** - basalt / rhyolite / pyroclastics / limestone / shale / sandstone / chert - amalgamated by Latest Triassic time and accreted to Ancestral North America in the Jurassic
nC	**Central Gneiss Complex** - orthogneiss - undifferentiated metaplutonic rocks of the Central Gneiss Complex
mC	**Central Gneiss Complex** - schist/gneiss - undifferentiated metamorphic rocks of uncertain protolith

EPL:TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Kalum Gold Property

Figure 4 - Geology and Mineralization

500 250 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Meters

1,500 750 0 1,500 3,000 4,500 6,000
Feet

Geology

Intrusive Rocks

- LAMP Lamprophyre
- GPGRAN Garnet - Plag Granite
- SYEN Syenite
- GRAN Granite
- GRANO Granodiorite
- DIO Diorite
- Pyroxene Diorite

Country Rocks

- CONG Conglomerate
- Carbonaceous Mudstone
- GW Greywacke
- MUD Mudstone
- Bowser Undifferentiated Bowser Basin

Structure

- Geologic Station
- Joint
- Dyke
- Bedding
- Vein
- Major Fault
- Minor Fault
- Major Vein Trace

Legend

Mineral Showing

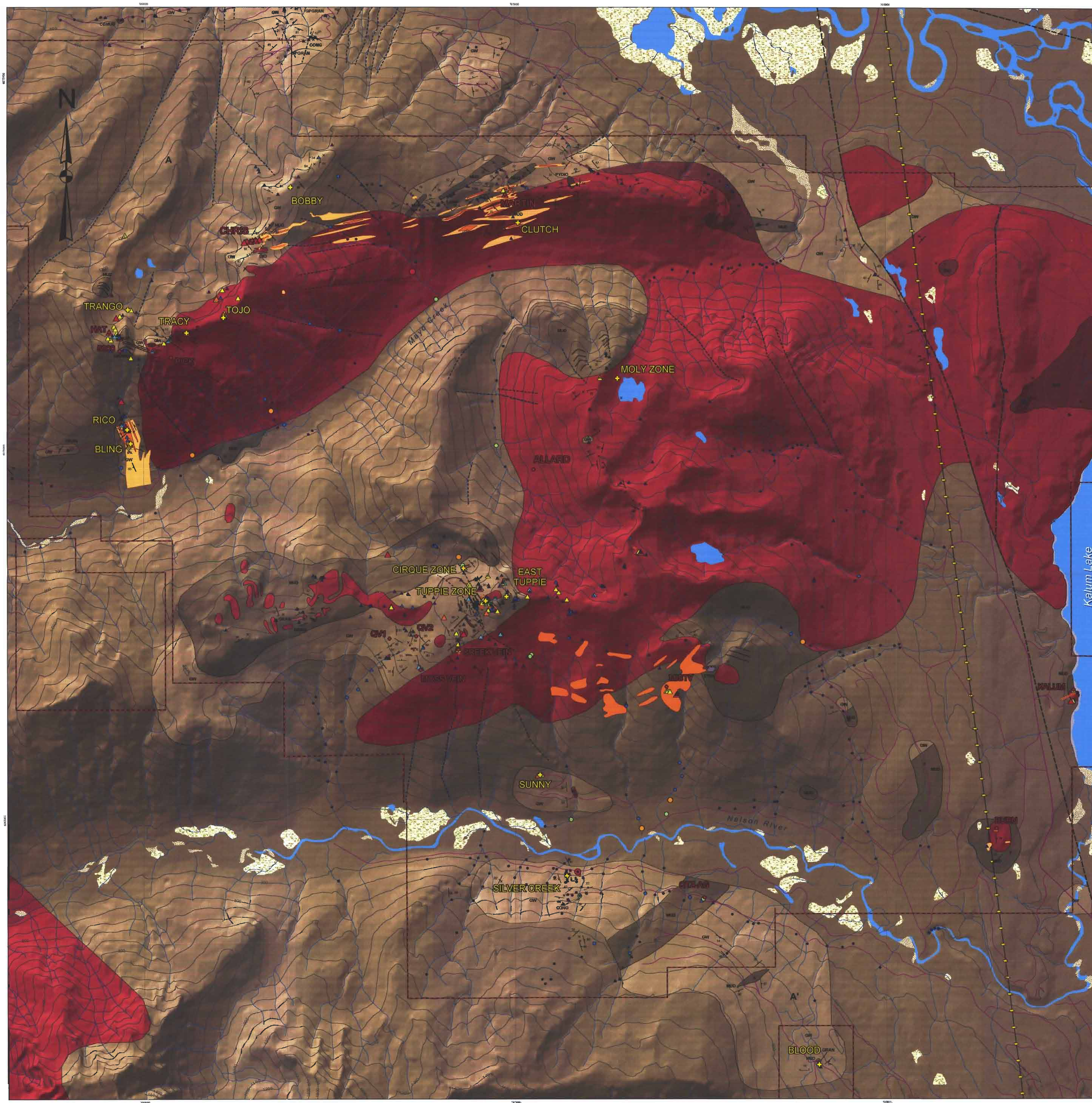
- Discovered 2003
- Historic
- 2004 Claim Outline

- Road 1 Lane
- Road 2 Lane
- Rough Road
- Trail
- Bridge
- Transmission Line
- Rapids
- Sand
- Contour 200 m interval

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

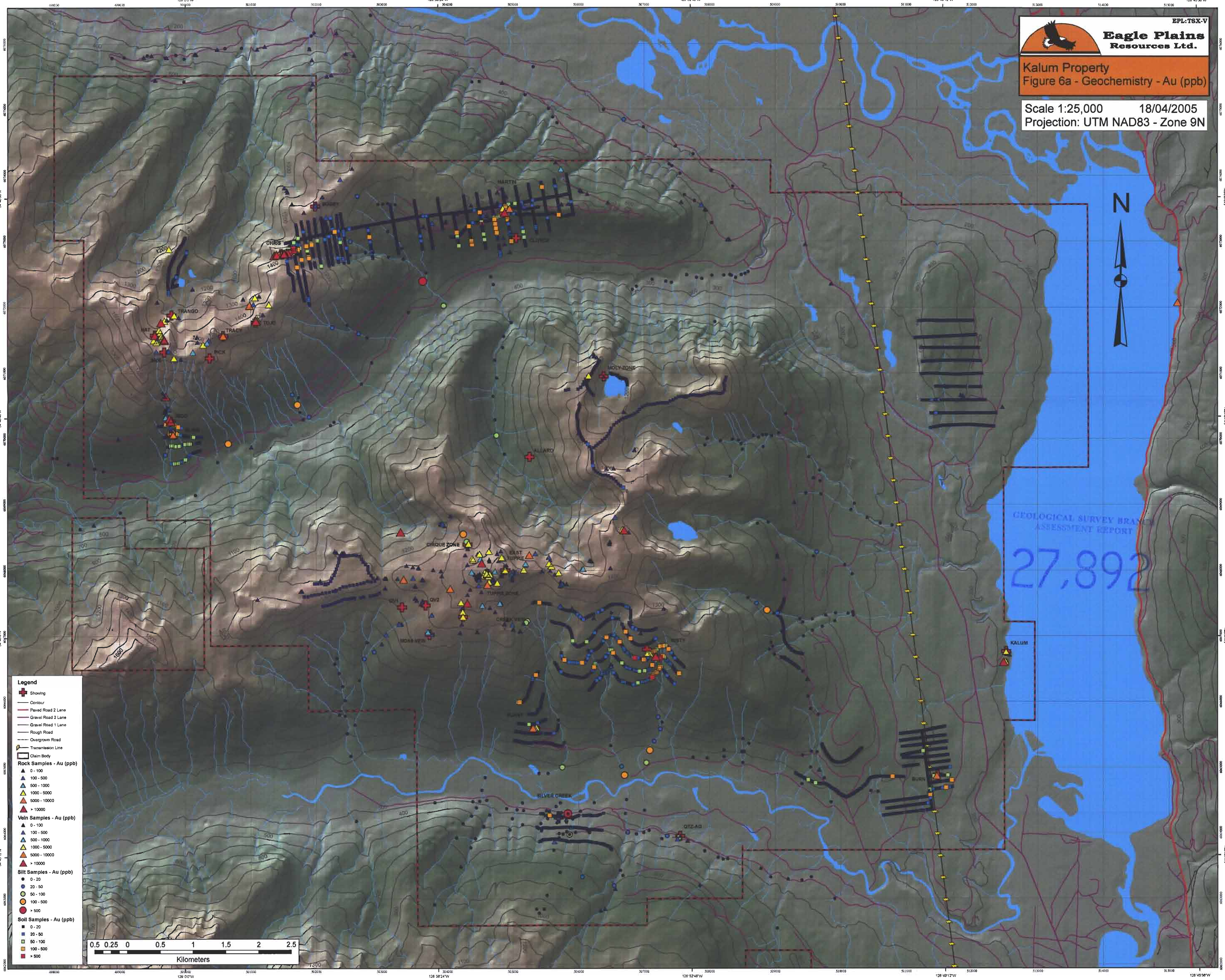
27,892

Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
TRIM Digital Base Data
Geology by Julian Stephens, Chris Gallagher and Chuck Downie
Digital Cartography by Chris Gallagher
Scale - 1:20,000

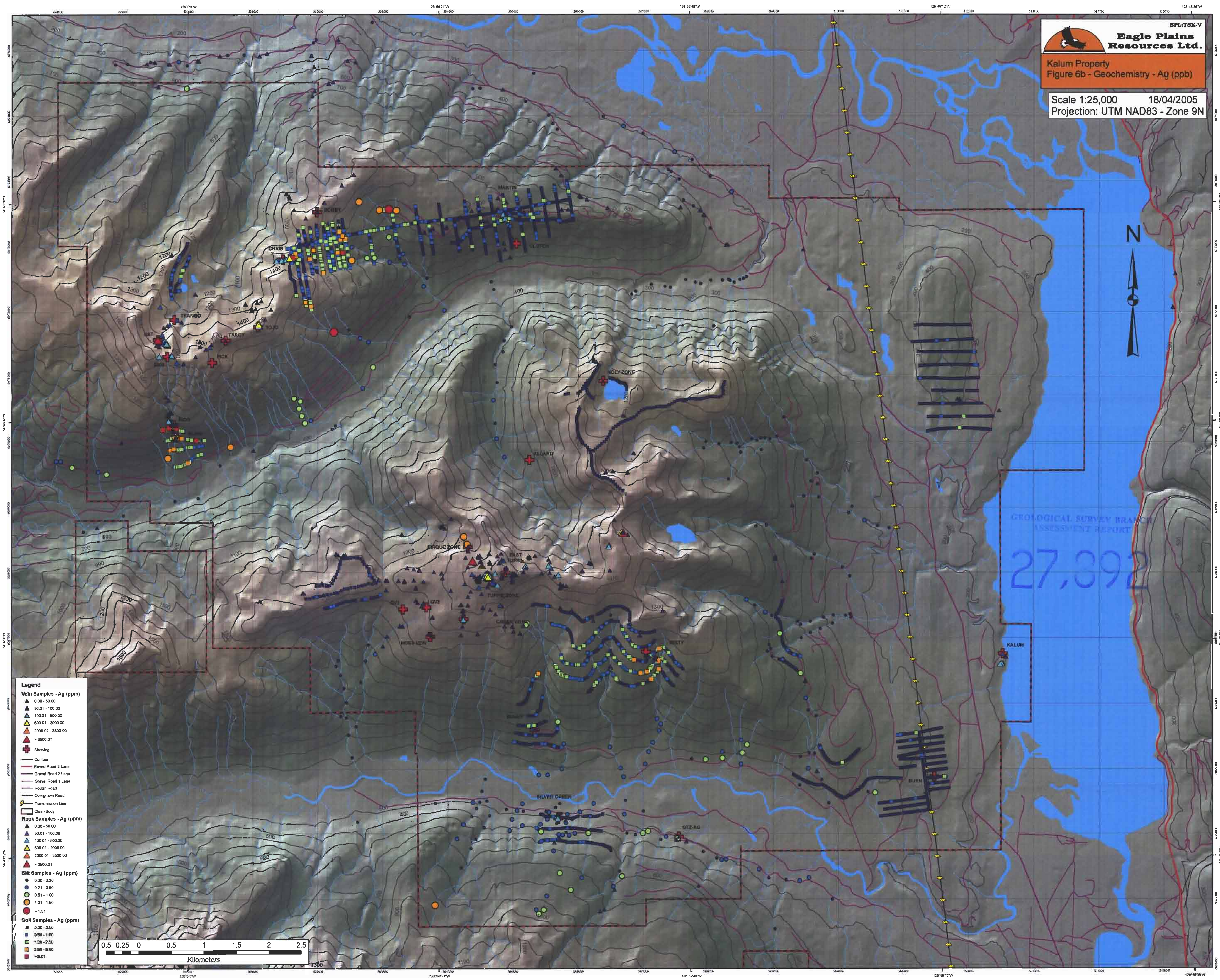


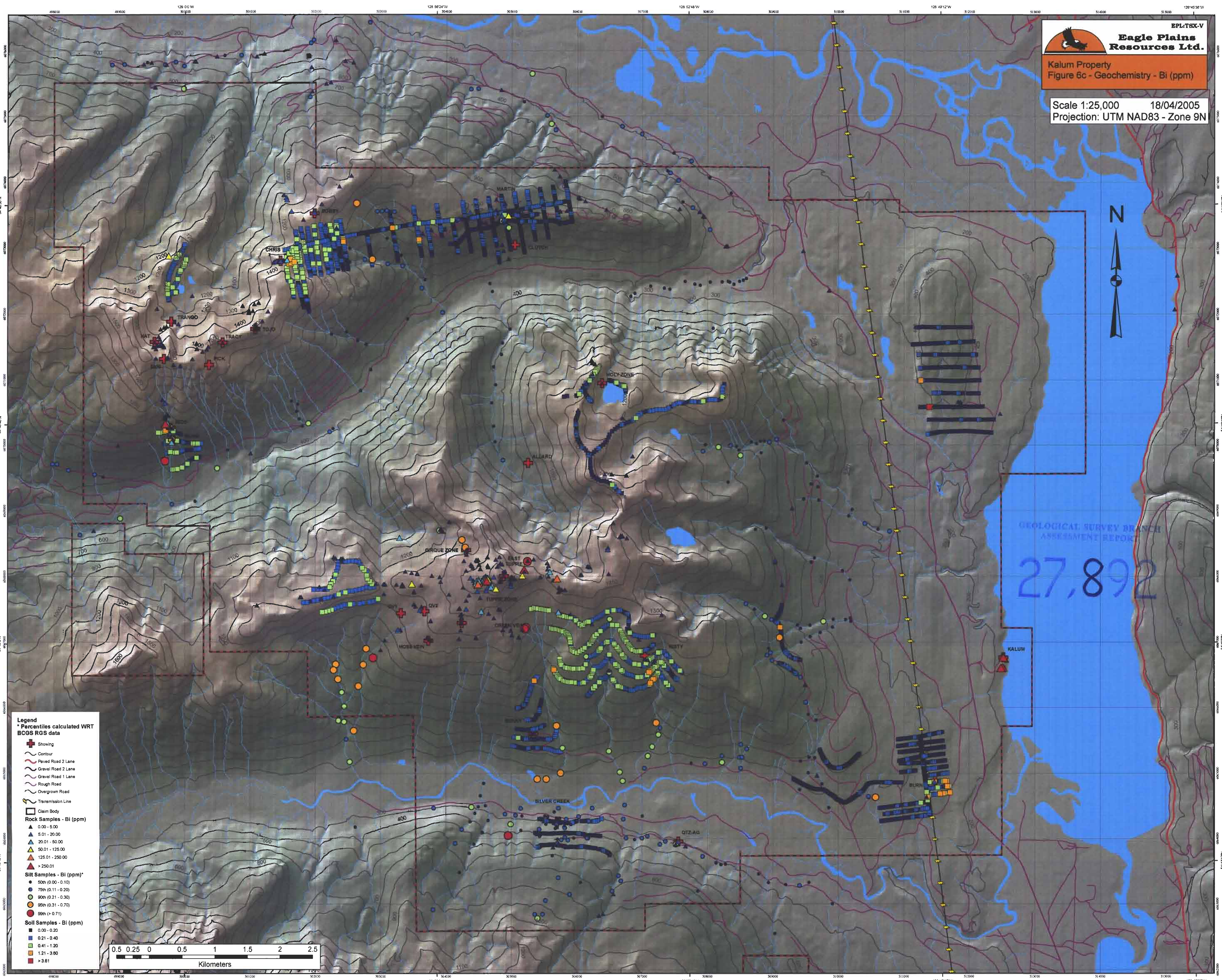

EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 5a - Rock, Vein and Silt Sample Locations
Scale 1:30,000
18/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,692
BOBBY
MARTIN
CLUTCH
CHRIS
Inset C
TRANGO
HAT
TRACY
TOJO
5000
PICK
RICO
BLING
Inset A
MOLY ZONE
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
TUPPIE ZONE
EAST TUPPIE
QV1
QV2
CREEK VEIN
MOSS VEIN
Inset B
MISTY
KALUM
SUNNY
BURN
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
BLOOD
N
Legend
Vein Samples 2004
Vein Samples 2003
Rock Samples 2004
Rock Samples 2003
Silt Samples 2004
Silt Samples 2003
Diamond Drill Hole
Status
COMPLETE
Showing
Vein
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Body
1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers
Inset A
Inset B
Inset C
0 12.5 25 50 75 100
Meters
1260
1280
1300
1320
CHRIS
129°0'0"W
128°56'24"W
128°52'48"W
128°49'12"W
129°7'12"W
129°3'36"W

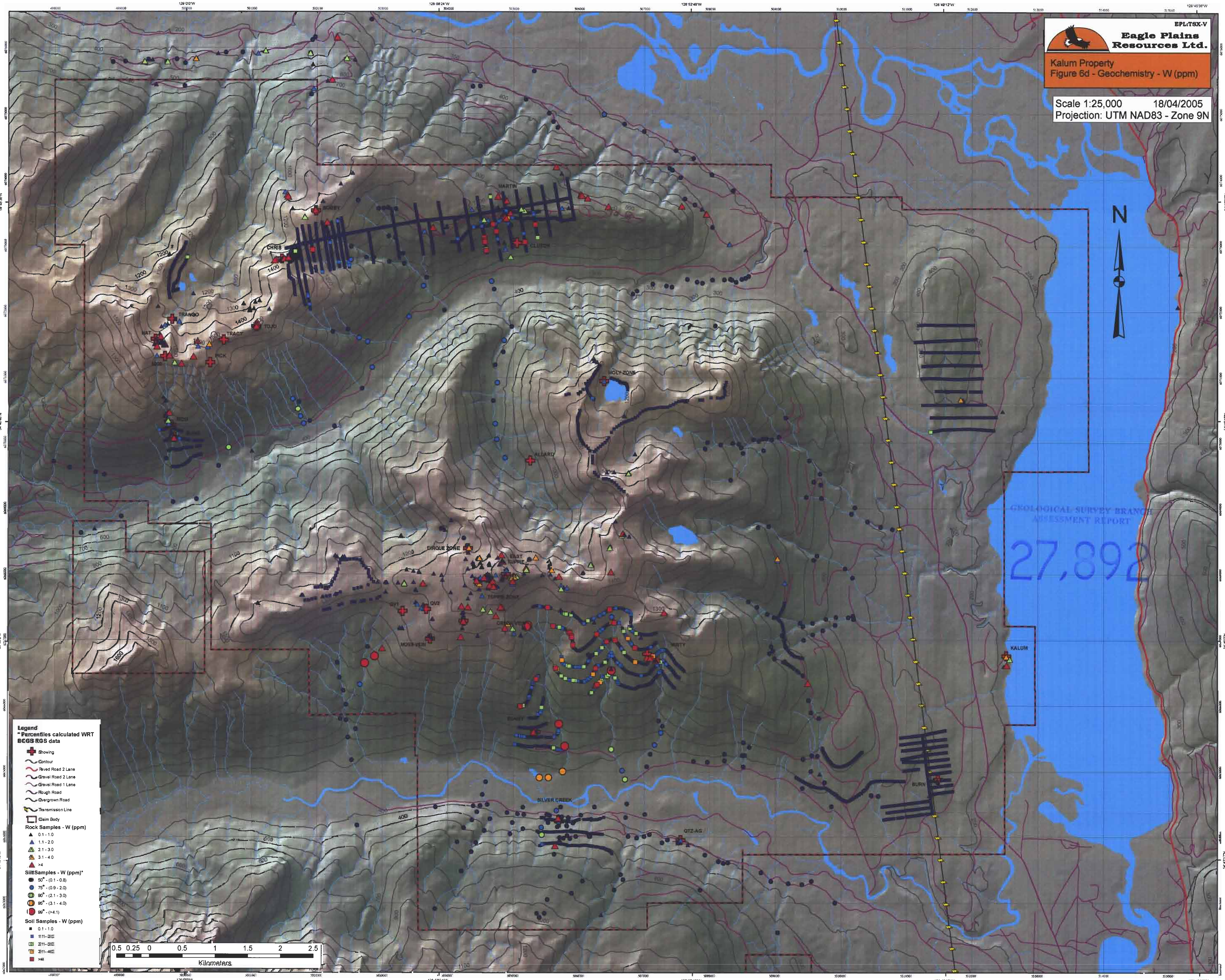
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 5b - Soil Sample Locations
Scale 1:30,000
20/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,092
BOBBY
MARTIN
CLUTCH
CHRIS
KCS04001-5
KCS04006
Inset A
TRANGO
TOJO
HAT
TRACY
5000
PICK
KRC04001-5
RICO
BLING
MOLY ZONE
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
TUPPIE ZONE
EAST TUPPIE
CREEK VEIN
QV1
QV2
MOSS VEIN
MISTY
KKMY04001-3
SUNNY
Inset B
KALUM
KKM04001-5
BURN
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
BLOOD
N
Legend
Showing
Diamond Drill Hole
Status
COMPLETE
Soil Sample Line
Year
2003
2004
2004 Base Line
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Body
1
0.5
0
1
2
3
4
Kilometers
Inset A
0
50
100
200
300
400
500
Meters
CHRIS
KCS04001-5
KCS04006
Inset B
0
125
250
500
750
1,000
Meters
MISTY
KMY04001-3
SUNNY



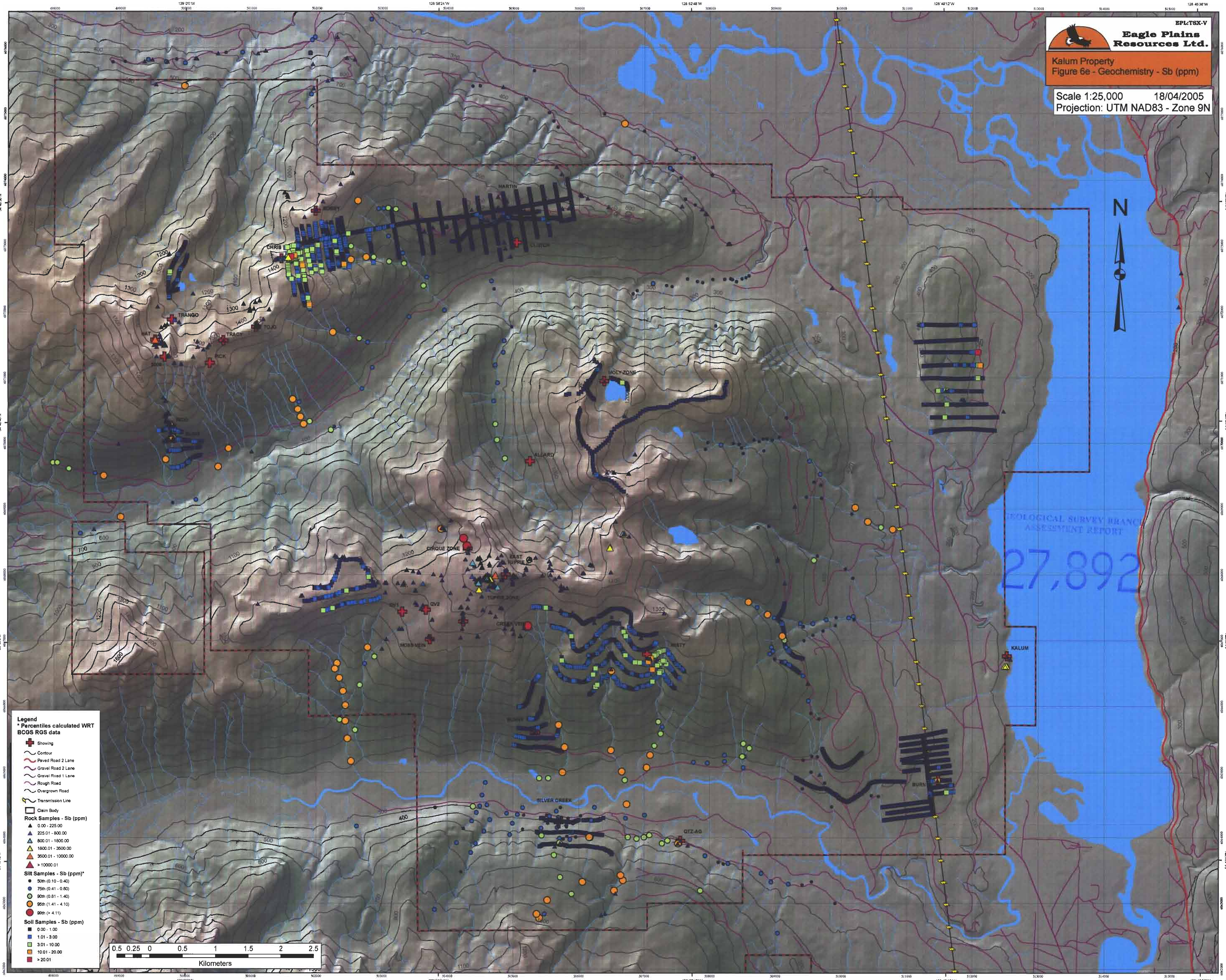
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 6a - Geochemistry - Au (ppb)
Scale 1:25,000 18/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
Legend
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Body
Rock Samples - Au (ppb)
0 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1000
1000 - 5000
5000 - 10000
> 10000
Vein Samples - Au (ppb)
0 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1000
1000 - 5000
5000 - 10000
> 10000
Silt Samples - Au (ppb)
0 - 20
20 - 50
50 - 100
100 - 500
> 500
Soil Samples - Au (ppb)
0 - 20
20 - 50
50 - 100
100 - 500
> 500
0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5
Kilometers
CIRQUE ZONE
MOLY ZONE
ALLARD
SILVER CREEK
KALUM
QTZ-AG
TRANGO
CHRIS
MARTIN
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,892


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 6b - Geochemistry - Ag (ppb)
Scale 1:25,000
18/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,892
MARTIN
BOBBY
CHRIS
CLOTOR
TRANGO
TOJO
TRACY
PICK
HOLY ZONE
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
EAST TIPPIE
TIPPIE ZONE
GREEN VEIN
RUSTY
KALUM
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
BURN
Legend
Vein Samples - Ag (ppm)
0.00 - 50.00
50.01 - 100.00
100.01 - 500.00
500.01 - 2000.00
2000.01 - 3500.00
> 3500.01
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Body
Rock Samples - Ag (ppm)
0.00 - 50.00
50.01 - 100.00
100.01 - 500.00
500.01 - 2000.00
2000.01 - 3500.00
> 3500.01
Silt Samples - Ag (ppm)
0.00 - 0.20
0.21 - 0.50
0.51 - 1.00
1.01 - 1.50
> 1.51
Soil Samples - Ag (ppm)
0.00 - 0.50
0.51 - 1.00
1.01 - 2.50
2.51 - 5.00
> 5.01
0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5
Kilometers
128°56'24"W
128°52'48"W
128°49'12"W
128°45'36"W
54°43'12"N
54°45'0"N

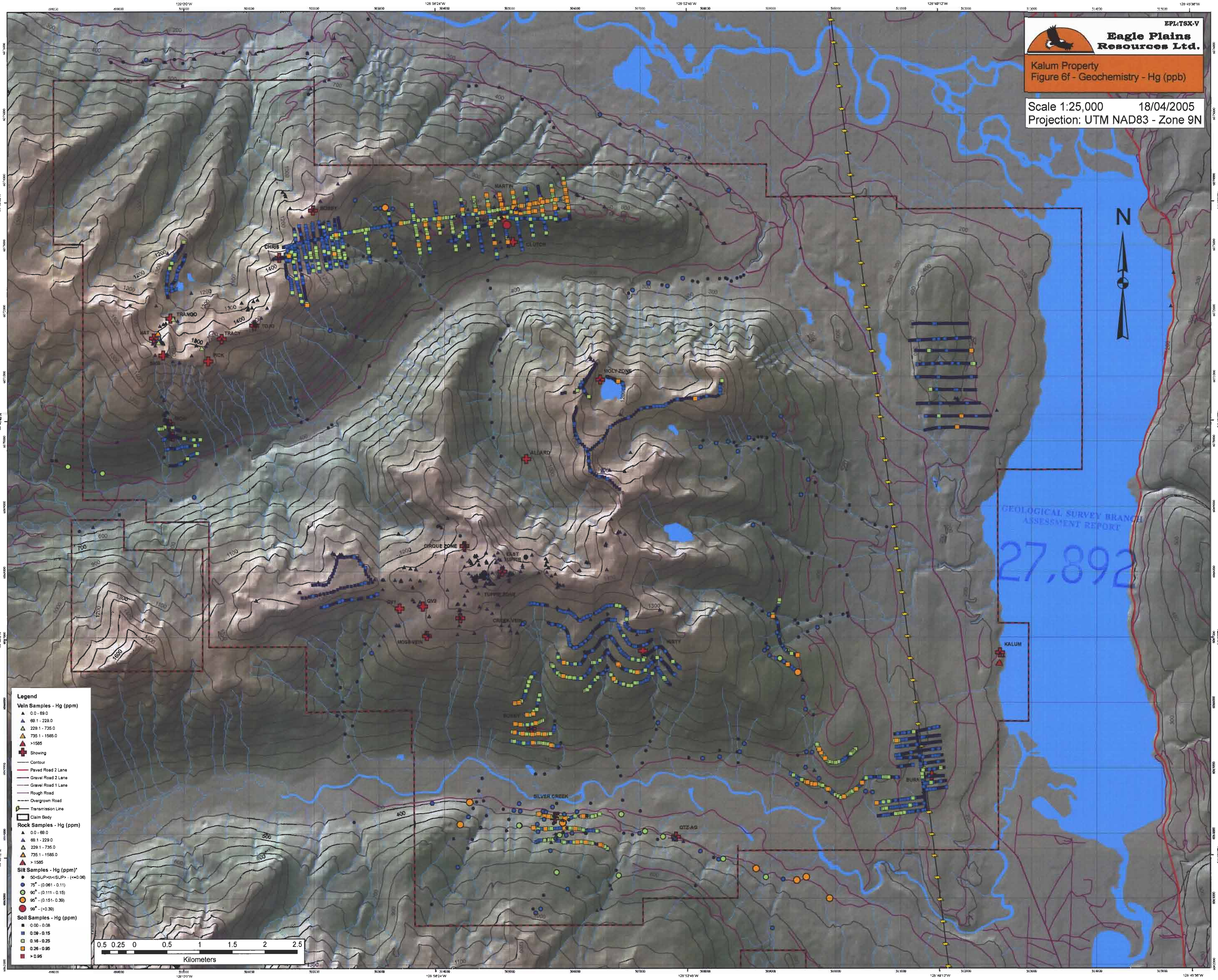

EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 6c - Geochemistry - Bi (ppm)
Scale 1:25,000
18/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,892
MARTIN
CHRIS
CLUTCH
TRANGO
TOJO
TRACY
PICK
MOLY ZONE
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
EAST EMPIRE
EMPIRE ZONE
GREEN VEIN
BURN
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
KALUM
Legend
* Percentiles calculated WRT BCGS RGS data
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Body
Rock Samples - Bi (ppm)
0.00 - 5.00
5.01 - 20.00
20.01 - 50.00
50.01 - 125.00
125.01 - 250.00
> 250.01
Silt Samples - Bi (ppm)*
50th (0.00 - 0.10)
75th (0.11 - 0.20)
90th (0.21 - 0.30)
95th (0.31 - 0.70)
99th (> 0.71)
Soil Samples - Bi (ppm)
0.00 - 0.20
0.21 - 0.40
0.41 - 1.20
1.21 - 3.60
> 3.61
0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5
Kilometers
129°0'0"W
128°56'24"W
128°52'48"W
128°49'12"W
128°45'36"W
54°43'12"N



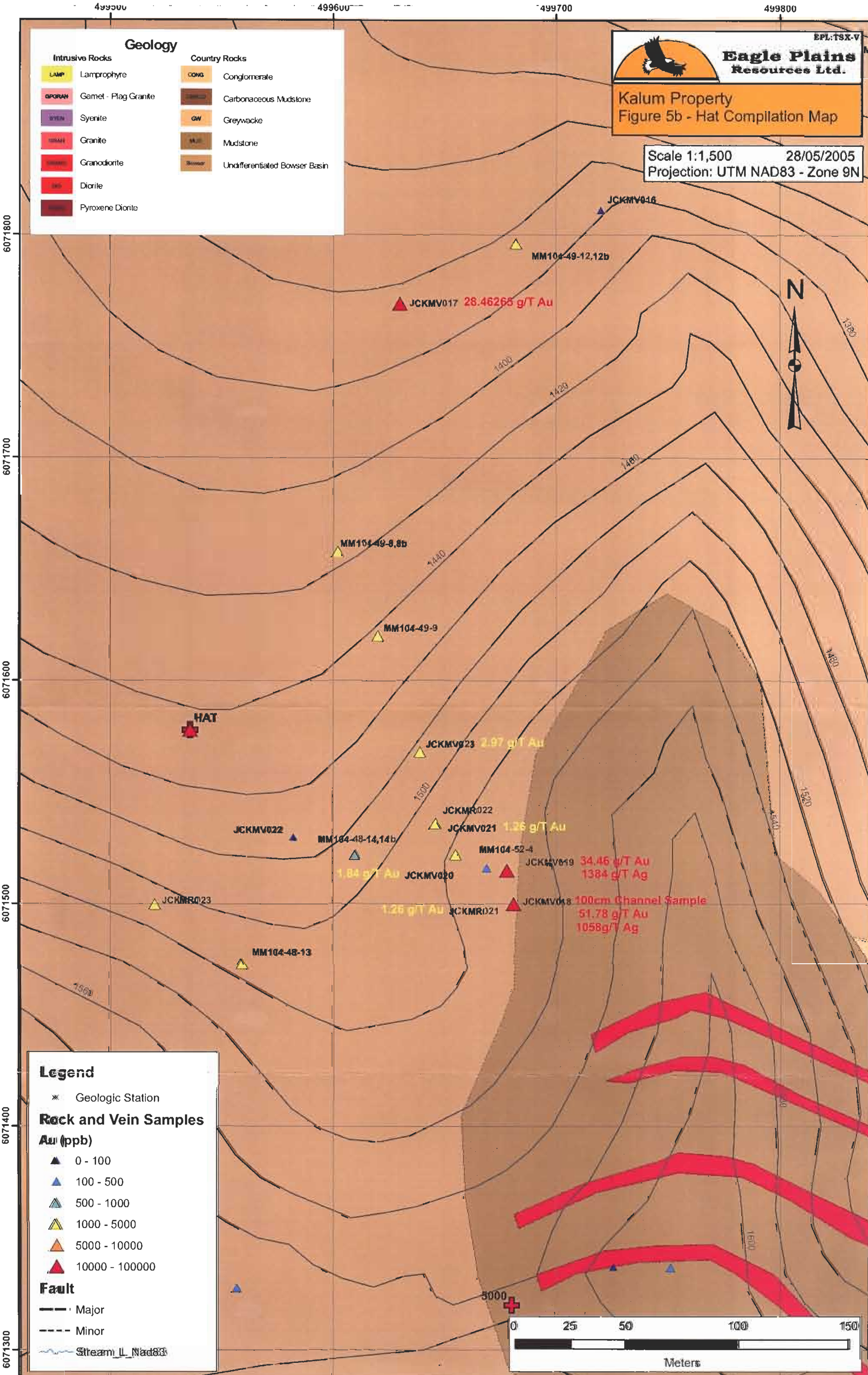
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 6d - Geochemistry - W (ppm)
Scale 1:25,000 18/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,892
MARTIN
CHR88
CLUSON
TRANGO
TRACY
TOJO
ICK
HOLY ZONE
ALGARD
CIRQUE ZONE
EAST
TOPPER ZONE
QV1
QV2
MISTY
BURN
KALUM
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
Legend
* Percentiles calculated WRT BCGS RGS data
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Body
Rock Samples - W (ppm)
0.1 - 1.0
1.1 - 2.0
2.1 - 3.0
3.1 - 4.0
>4
SiltSamples - W (ppm)*
50th - (0.1 - 0.8)
75th - (0.9 - 2.0)
90th - (2.1 - 3.0)
95th - (3.1 - 4.0)
99th - (>4.1)
Soil Samples - W (ppm)
0.1 - 1.0
0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5
Kilometers



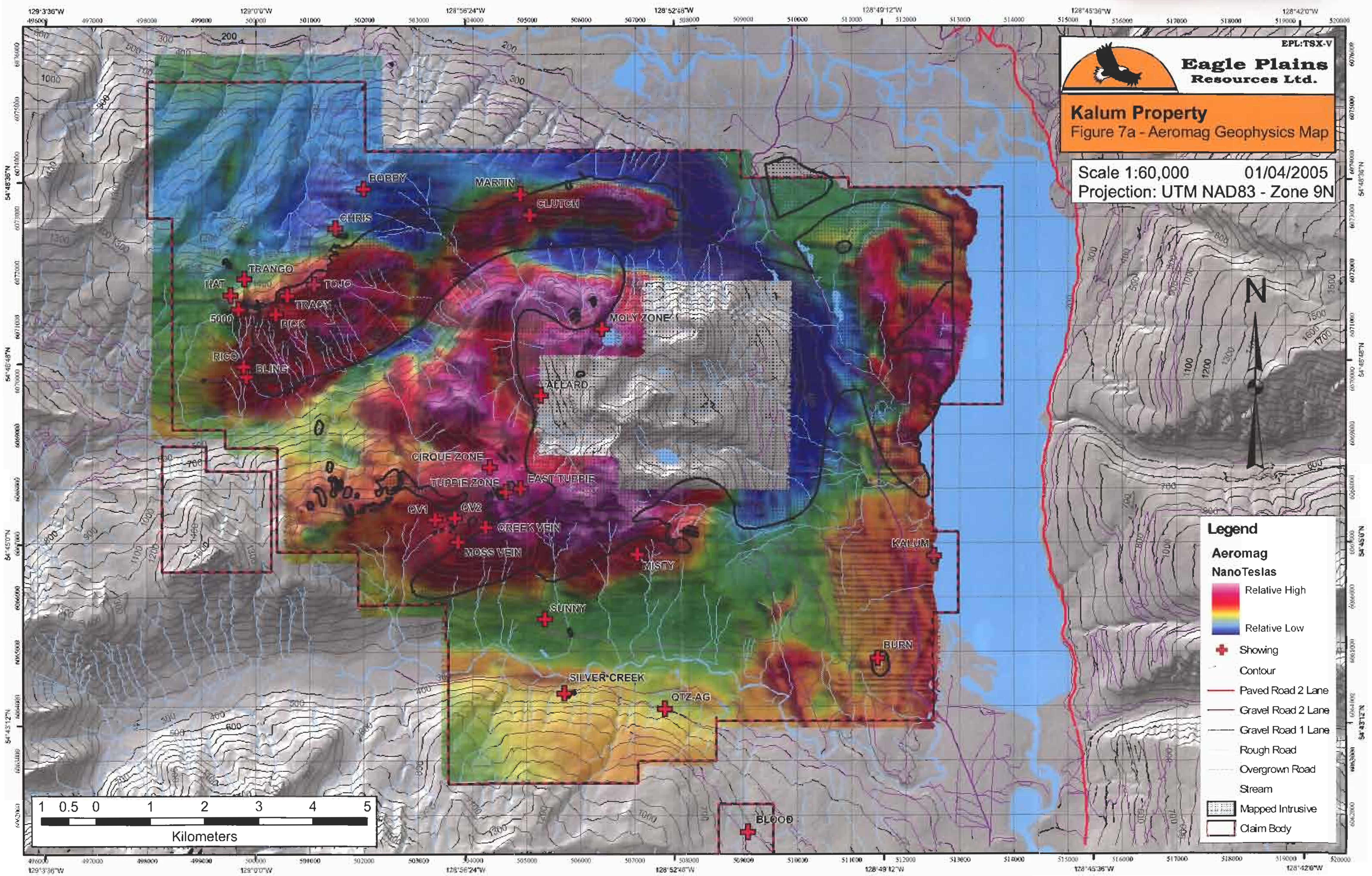
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 6e - Geochemistry - Sb (ppm)
Scale 1:25,000
18/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,892
MARTIN
CHRIS
TRANGO
TRACY
TOJO
RICK
MOLY ZONE
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
EAST TUPPER
TUPPER ZONE
MOSS VEIN
RUSTY
KALUM
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
BURN
Legend
* Percentiles calculated WRT BCGS RGS data
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Body
Rock Samples - Sb (ppm)
0.00 - 225.00
225.01 - 800.00
800.01 - 1800.00
1800.01 - 3500.00
3500.01 - 10000.00
> 10000.01
Silt Samples - Sb (ppm)*
50th (0.10 - 0.40)
75th (0.41 - 0.80)
90th (0.81 - 1.40)
95th (1.41 - 4.10)
99th (> 4.11)
Soil Samples - Sb (ppm)
0.00 - 1.00
1.01 - 3.00
3.01 - 10.00
10.01 - 20.00
> 20.01
0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5
Kilometers



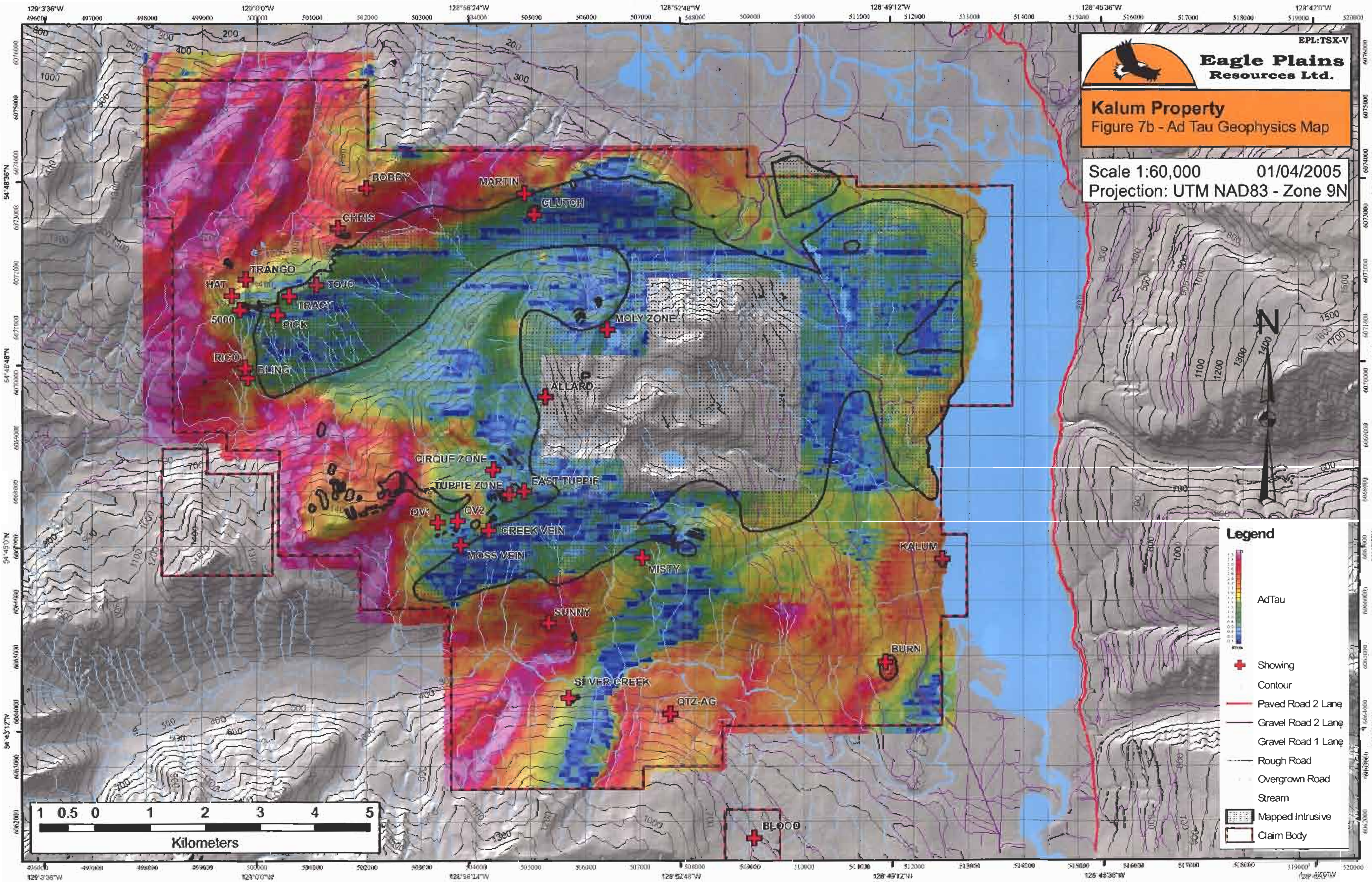
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 6f - Geochemistry - Hg (ppb)
Scale 1:25,000
18/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
Legend
Vein Samples - Hg (ppm)
0.0 - 69.0
69.1 - 229.0
229.1 - 735.0
735.1 - 1585.0
>1585
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Transmission Line
Claim Body
Rock Samples - Hg (ppm)
0.0 - 69.0
69.1 - 229.0
229.1 - 735.0
735.1 - 1585.0
> 1585
Silt Samples - Hg (ppm)*
50th - (<=0.06)
75th - (0.061 - 0.11)
90th - (0.111 - 0.15)
95th - (0.151- 0.39)
99th - (>0.39)
Soil Samples - Hg (ppm)
0.00 - 0.08
0.09 - 0.15
0.16 - 0.25
0.26 - 0.95
> 0.95
0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5
Kilometers
MARTIN
BOBBY
CHRIS
CLUTCH
TRANGO
TRACY
RICK
MOLY ZONE
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
EAST TUPPIE
TUPPIE ZONE
QV1
QV2
CREEK VEIN
MOSSVEIN
MISTY
BUSBY
BURN
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
KALUM
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,892

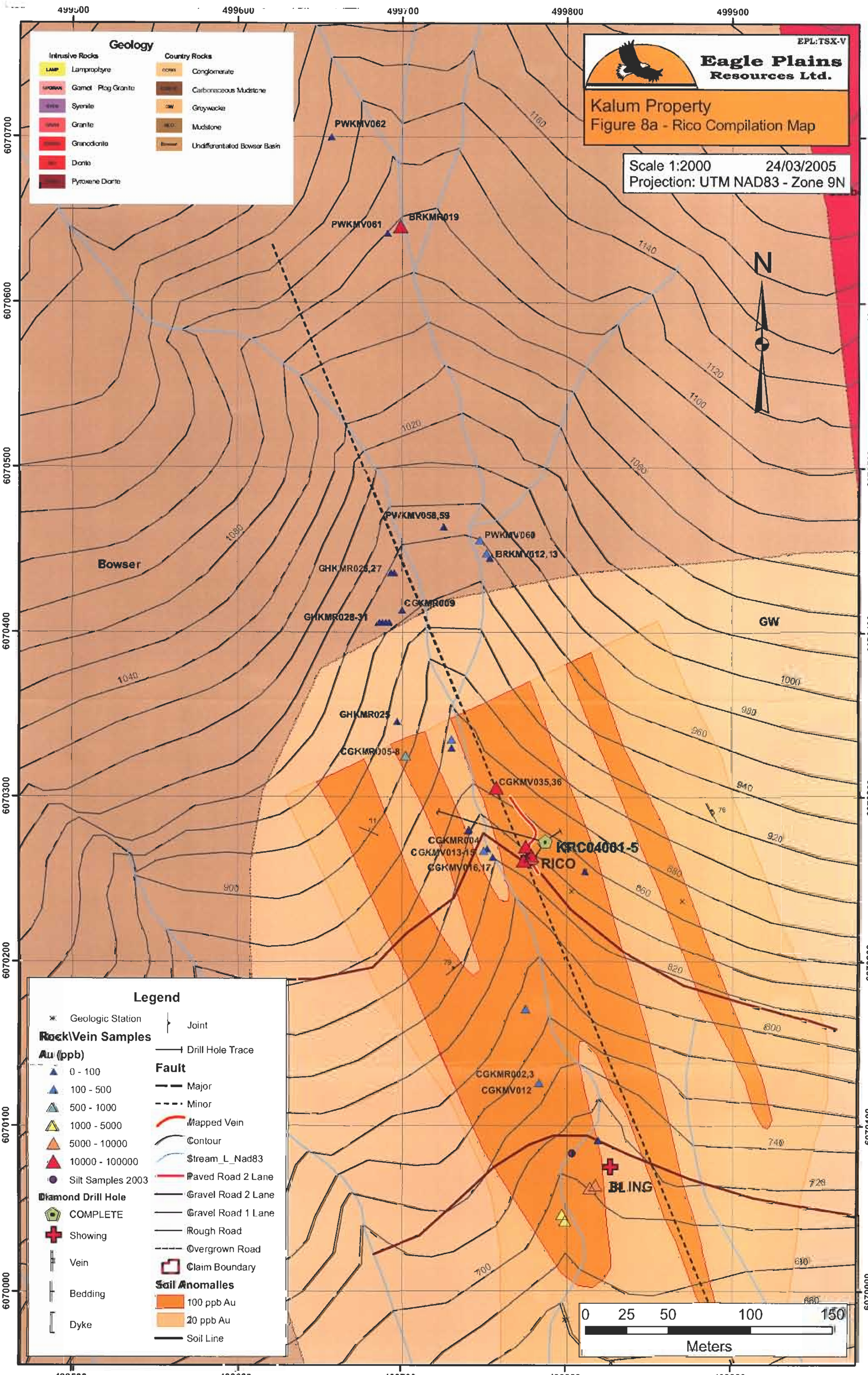


Geology
Intrusive Rocks
LAMP Lamprophyre
GPGRAN Garnet - Plag Granite
SYEN Syenite
GRAN Granite
Granodiorite
DIO Diorite
Pyroxene Diorite
Country Rocks
CONG Conglomerate
Carbonaceous Mudstone
GW Greywacke
Mudstone
Bowser Undifferentiated Bowser Basin
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 5b - Hat Compilation Map
Scale 1:1,500 28/05/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
JCKMV016
MM104-49-12,12b
JCKMV017 28.46265 g/T Au
MM104-49-8,8b
MM104-49-9
HAT
JCKMV023 2.97 g/T Au
JCKMR022
JCKMV021 1.26 g/T Au
JCKMV022
MM104-48-14,14b
MM104-52-4
JCKMV019 34.46 g/T Au
1384 g/T Ag
1.84 g/T Au JCKMV020
JCKMR023
JCKMV018 100cm Channel Sample
51.78 g/T Au
1058g/T Ag
1.26 g/T Au JCKMR021
MM104-48-13
5000
Legend
Geologic Station
Rock and Vein Samples
Au (ppb)
0 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1000
1000 - 5000
5000 - 10000
10000 - 100000
Fault
Major
Minor
Stream_L_Nad83
0 25 50 100 150
Meters
499500 499600 499700 499800
6071800 6071700 6071600 6071500 6071400 6071300

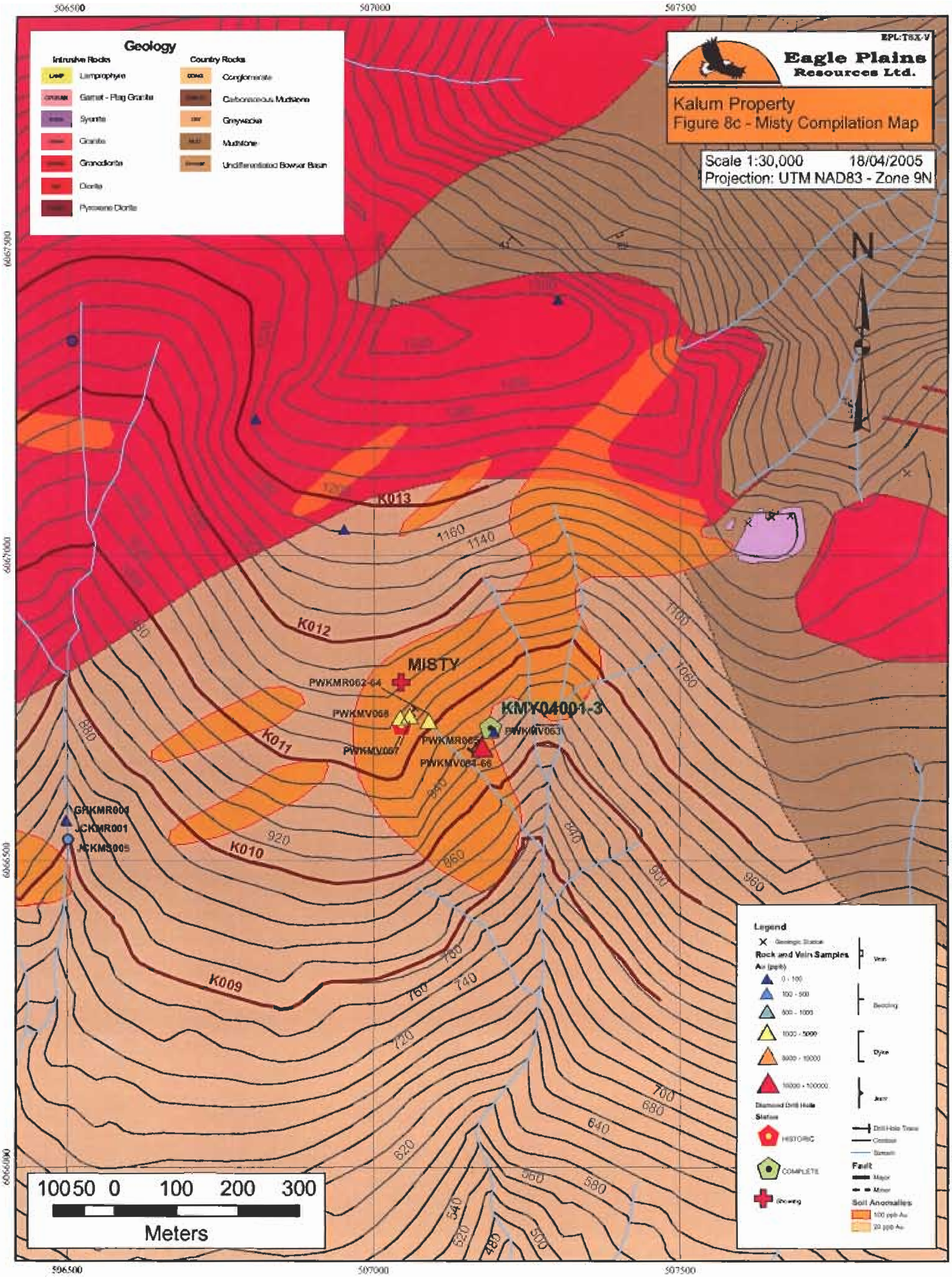


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 7a - Aeromag Geophysics Map
Scale 1:60,000
01/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
BOBBY
MARTIN
CLUTCH
CHRIS
TRANGO
HAT
TOJO
TRACY
5000
RICK
MOLY ZONE
RICO
BLING
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
TUPPIE ZONE
EAST TUPPIE
CV1
CV2
CREEK VEIN
MOSS VEIN
MISTY
KALUM
SUNNY
BURN
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
BLOOD
Legend
Aeromag
NanoTeslas
Relative High
Relative Low
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Stream
Mapped Intrusive
Claim Body
1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers
129°3'36"W
129°0'0"W
128°56'24"W
128°52'48"W
128°49'12"W
128°45'36"W
128°42'0"W
54°48'36"N
54°46'48"N
54°45'0"N
54°43'12"N

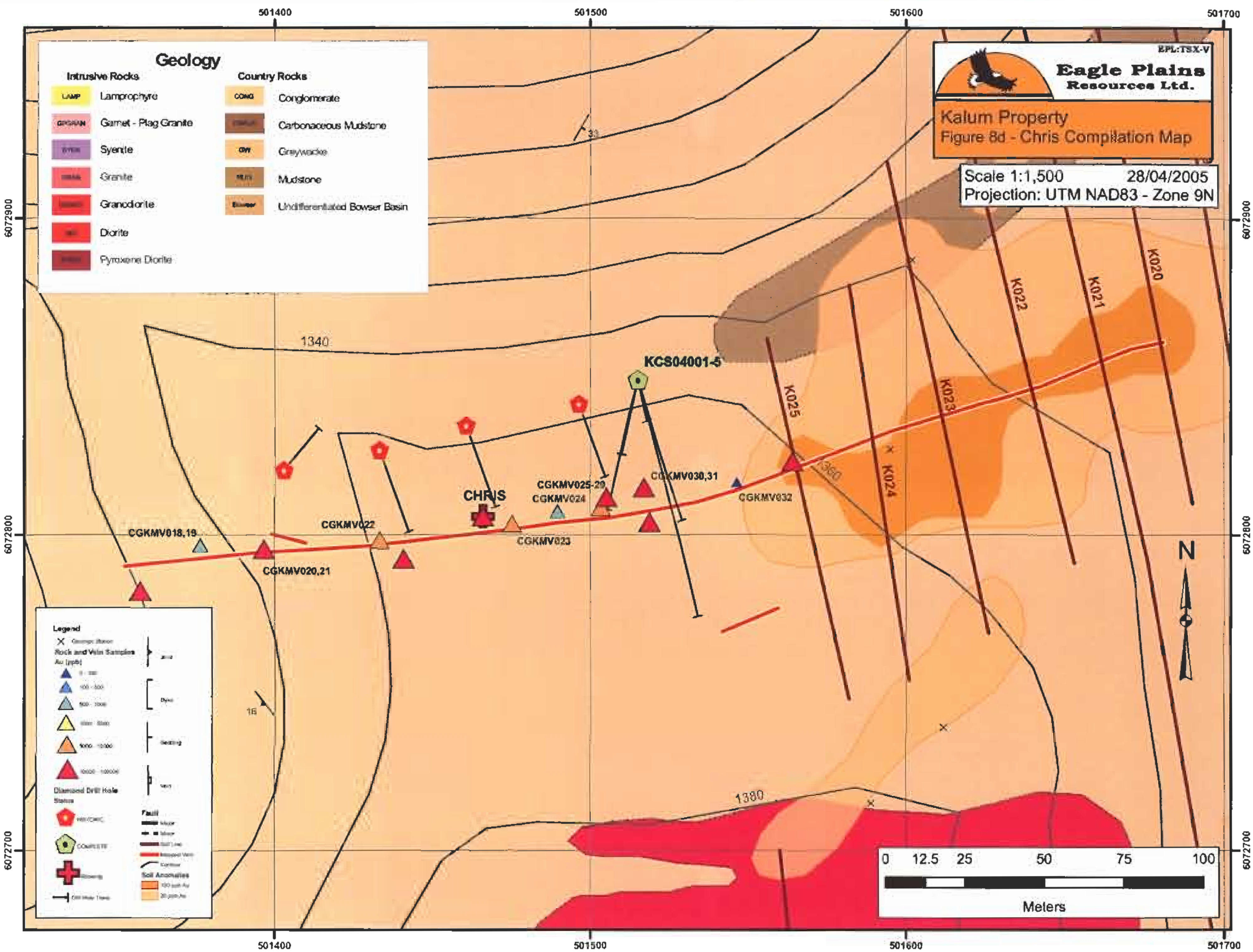

EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 7b - Ad Tau Geophysics Map
Scale 1:60,000
01/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
Legend
AdTau
Showing
Contour
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Stream
Mapped Intrusive
Claim Body
1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers
N
BOBBY
MARTIN
CLUTCH
CHRIS
TRANGO
HAT
TOJO
TRACY
5000
PICK
MOLY ZONE
RICO
BLING
ALLARD
CIRQUE ZONE
TUPPIE ZONE
EAST TUPPIE
QV1
QV2
CREEK VEIN
MOSS VEIN
MISTY
KALUM
SUNNY
BURN
SILVER CREEK
QTZ-AG
BLOOD
129°3'36"W
129°0'0"W
128°56'24"W
128°52'48"W
128°49'12"W
128°45'36"W
128°42'0"W
54°48'36"N
54°46'48"N
54°45'0"N
54°43'12"N



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Kalum Property
Figure 8a - Rico Compilation Map
Scale 1:2000
24/03/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
N
Geology
Intrusive Rocks
Lamprophyre
Garnet - Plag Granite
Syenite
Granite
Granodiorite
Diorite
Pyroxene Diorite
Country Rocks
Conglomerate
Carbonaceous Mudstone
Greywacke
Mudstone
Undifferentiated Bowser Basin
Legend
Geologic Station
Joint
Drill Hole Trace
Rock\Vein Samples
Au (ppb)
0 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1000
1000 - 5000
5000 - 10000
10000 - 100000
Silt Samples 2003
Diamond Drill Hole
COMPLETE
Showing
Vein
Bedding
Dyke
Fault
Major
Minor
Mapped Vein
Contour
Stream_L_Nad83
Paved Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 2 Lane
Gravel Road 1 Lane
Rough Road
Overgrown Road
Claim Boundary
Soil Anomalies
100 ppb Au
20 ppb Au
Soil Line
Bowser
GW
PWKMV062
PWKMV061
BRKMR019
PWKMV058,59
PWKMV060
BRKMV012,13
GHKMR026,27
CGKMR009
GHKMR028-31
GHKMR025
CGKMR005-8
CGKMV035,36
CGKMR004
CGKMV013-15
CGKMV016,17
KRC04001-5
RICO
CGKMR002,3
CGKMV012
BLING
499500
499600
499700
499800
499900
6070700
6070600
6070500
6070400
6070300
6070200
6070100
6070000
0
25
50
100
150
Meters



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Kalum Property
Figure 8c - Misty Compilation Map
Scale 1:30,000
18/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
Geology
Intrusive Rocks
Country Rocks
Meters
100 50 0 100 200 300
MISTY
KMY04001-3
K009
K010
K011
K012
K013
Legend
Rock and Vein Samples



Geology
Intrusive Rocks
Lamprophyre
Garnet - Plag Granite
Syenite
Granite
Granodiorite
Diorite
Pyroxene Diorite
Country Rocks
Conglomerate
Carbonaceous Mudstone
Greywacke
Mudstone
Undifferentiated Bowser Basin
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Kalum Property
Figure 8d - Chris Compilation Map
Scale 1:1,500 28/04/2005
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 9N
501400
501500
501600
501700
6072900
6072800
6072700
1340
1360
1380
KCS04001-5
CHRIS
CGKMV018,19
CGKMV020,21
CGKMV022
CGKMV023
CGKMV024
CGKMV025-29
CGKMV030,31
CGKMV032
K020
K021
K022
K023
K024
K025
N
0 12.5 25 50 75 100
Meters
Legend
Rock and Vein Samples
Diamond Drill Hole
Fault
Soil Anomalies