GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

WILDHORSE CLAIM GROUP

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

Mapsheets 082G036
Center of Work
Latitude 49° 44` N, Longitude 115°38 W

Prepared for:

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
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SUMMARY

The Wildhorse claims are located on the east side of the Wildhorse River, an historic placer-gold producing area, which in the late 1800's saw over 1,000,000 ounces of gold extracted from its gravels. The location of the claims coincide with the furthest reported upstream placer gold occurrences. Placer mining is presently being conducted along the river by various operators.

The claims overlay Creston and Aldridge Formation - Belt Purcell Supergroup stratigraphy, thought to be prospective with respect to both base and precious metal mineralization. The Kootenay King Mine, located 3 km northwest of the Wildhorse Claim Group boundary, is also a stratiform massive sulphide deposit, and is hosted by Aldridge Formation sediments, as is the Sullivan. A showing found during the 1996 field season within the Creston quartzites shows a strong similarity with mineralization associated with the Spar Lake Cu-Ag deposit. Located in Troy, Montana the 64 million ton deposit is hosted by the Creston Group-equivalent Revett Quartzite.

In 2004, Eagle Plains conducted an airborne high resolution VTEM geophysical survey on the Wildhorse claims. Based on the results from this program and historic work on the property, further work is recommended to evaluate the mineral potential of the claims. The total cost of the 2004 geological program on the Wildhorse claims was $12,370.50

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1, following page)

The Wildhorse Property is located in the Rocky Mountains (Latitude 49° 44' N, Longitude 115°38 W), 17 km north of Fort Steele in the Fort Steele Mining Division, on NTS mapsheet 082G063 (see Figure 1). The claim group consists of a single converted MTO claim unit located on the east side of Wildhorse Creek.

Access to the property is made from Fort Steele via the Mause Creek - Boulder Creek Forest Service Road, which travels along the east side of the Wildhorse River as far north as the East Fork. Access within the property is provided through a network of public roads and forestry roads, some which are maintained yearly by a local logging company.

The property area is subjected to relatively little precipitation. Pine trees dominate the forest cover, and drainage is restricted to very few watercourses. Terrain is relatively steep and densely wooded with moderate undergrowth. Outcrop is limited to escarpments, ridges and road cuts. Logging is currently underway within claim boundaries, carried out by Tembec Limited of Cranbrook. The property is workable from April through November, with drilling possible year-round.

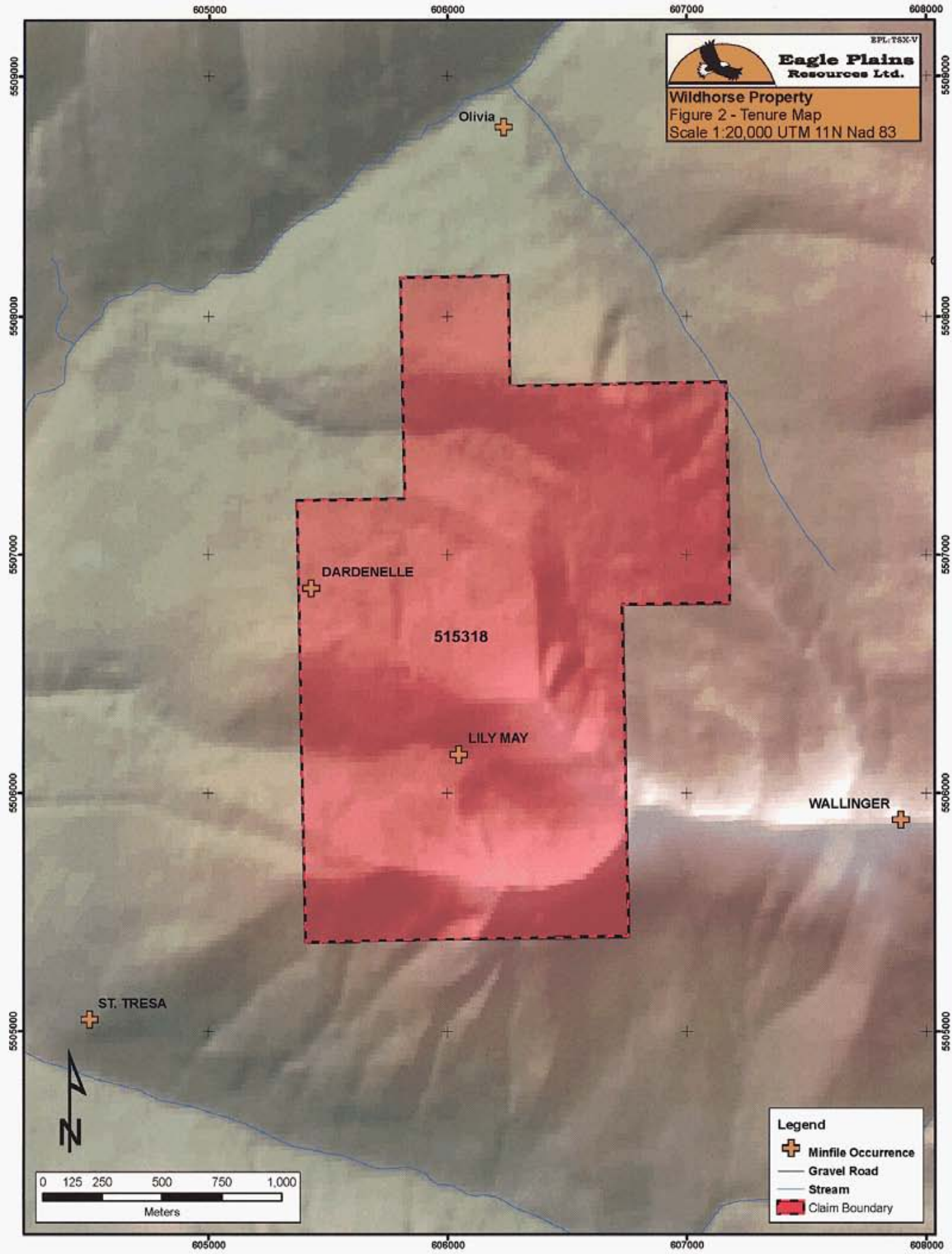
The property is ideally situated for production. Road access to and within the property is excellent, and rail and power sources are within 25km of the claim group. Due to the nearby presence of the former producing Sullivan Mine and the South East coal fields, a skilled mining work force is readily available, with support industries well established in both Cranbrook and Kimberley.


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Wildhorse Property
Figure 1 - Property Location Map
September 27, 2005 1:7,500,000 Scale
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
60°0'0"N
50°0'0"N
Ross River
Whitehorse
Yukon Territory
Northwest Territories
Alaska
British Columbia
Alberta
Terrace
Smithers
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Bella Coola
Golden
Calgary
Kamloops
Wild Horse Property
Kelowna
Cranbrook
Vancouver
Hope
Castlegar
Nelson
Creston
Grand Forks
Victoria
Pacific Ocean
Washington
Montana
Idaho
150 75 0 150 300
Kilometers

TENURE (Figure 2, following page)

The property consists of a single converted MTO claim unit. The claim is owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and carries no underlying encumbrances.

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Claim Type	Area (ha)	Mapsheet	Expiry Date
Converted WH 1-8	515318	MTO	355.235	082G063	2014/07/13


605000
606000
607000
608000
5509000
5508000
5507000
5506000
5505000
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains
Resources Ltd.
Wildhorse Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
Scale 1:20,000 UTM 11N Nad 83
Olivia
DARDENELLE
515318
LILY MAY
WALLINGER
ST. TRESA
N
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Meters
Legend
Minfile Occurrence
Gravel Road
Stream
Claim Boundary

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Wildhorse Claim Group was staked to cover and consolidate a number of historical base and precious metal showings, as well as to cover ground proximal to the Kootenay King Pb-Zn-Ag deposit. The Wildhorse Claim Group has seen work carried out by numerous operators from the 1890's to the present. The most significant historical showings encompassed by the claims are the Dardenelles, Tit for Tat, and Ford Vein occurrences.

Kootenay King

The Kootenay King Mine, now owned by Cominco Resources, is located approximately four kilometers northwest of the current claim boundary. This deposit was located subsequent to the discovery of the Sullivan deposit, 50 km to the southwest. Total production from the Kootenay King during 1952 and 1953 consisted of 14,616 tons grading 5.3% lead, 15.1% zinc, 1.94 oz/t silver and minor gold and cadmium.

The Kootenay King ore body was staked in 1892 by William Meyers of Fort Steele and was taken over by the Kootenay King Mining Co. in 1928, who in turn optioned it to Britannia Mining and Smelting Co.. Production occurred during 1952 and 1953 by Kootenay Base Metals Ltd. The property was acquired by Cominco Metals in 1969.

Dardenelles

The Wildhorse 1 and Wildhorse 2 mineral claims were located on August 26th 1992 to cover ground made available for staking as a result of a Government Crown Grant Release. The Dardenelle 1 and Dardenelle 2 claims were added on June 6th 1996. Mineralization in the property area was first located in 1892, when prospectors discovered gold bearing quartz material in the Shepherds Gulch area. In 1896 an arrastra was constructed on Victoria Creek to crush ore from the Dardenelles Vein system. During this relatively short mining operation two inclined tunnels were driven on the vein, one 67m long and the other 30m long.

The property remained relatively quiescent until 1975 when a 95.93 ton bulk sample of gold-bearing quartz vein material was shipped to the Cominco smelter in Trail. "Smelter sheets averaged .463 oz/T gold, 1.807 oz/T silver, minor lead-zinc, copper, iron, and traces of antimony, arsenic and bismuth. The quartz ore ran 88.02% SiO2, qualifying it as a quartz flux ore. The total sample consisted of three lots, varying from .214 to .810 oz/T gold" (Groves, 1987)

In 1986, a $105,000, 10-hole(1223.4 ft.) diamond drilling and surface program was carried out by Justice Mining Corp. This work concluded that the vein system was variable in width and grade at depth, and that traces of vein mineralization were evident in previously untested areas. Limited geological mapping was also carried out during this program.

In 1992 a $3000 program was undertaken by Toklat Resources which involved a detailed examination of existing information relating to the property as well as reconnaissance of the property area, property showings and property access. Samples of vein material taken during the 1992 program ranged from 0.027 oz/T Au to 0.801 oz/T Au.

Tit for Tat

The Rose (acquisition date June 3 1991), Lily May (acquisition date June 16 1996) and the Tit for Tat

(acquisition date June 16 1996) claims were staked to cover historical Crown Grants originally registered in April 1898 under the names Tit for Tat, Lentz Lode, and Celt. Development work undertaken in 1898 included driving four small inclined shafts (approximately 13m/40 feet in length) and four blast trenches on a 0.25 - 1.0m wide 45°dipping quartz vein structure. The property saw no documented work until 1982 when Albury Resources undertook a mapping and prospecting program which concluded that the property had "good economic potential". SCC Resources Ltd. of Calgary spent two man-days in the summer of 1991 examining and sampling existing workings. Their results confirmed the good economic potential of the earlier reports.

In 1994 the property was optioned to Wildhorse Resources of Calgary and a two hole BQ diamond drilling program was carried out. The first hole (dip -70°) was completed to a depth of 149.7m, well past the projected intersection of the Tit for Tat structure. The second hole, drilled vertically from the same site, was stopped at 25.6m when the drilling water supply dried up. Neither hole intersected significant mineralization. Detailed geologic mapping was recommended to define structural controls on the Tit for Tat mineralization. The cost of the program was $61,393.60.

Ford Vein

The Shep 1 - 8 claims were staked on June 19, 1996 to cover the Ford Vein showing area. The Ford Vein was originally exposed in a road cut in 1991 and was staked by Tim Termuende as part of the Kit Group of claims.

Placid Oil Limited carried out limited trenching in 1972 on a quartz vein stockwork located approximately 170m north of the Ford Vein road exposure (historically known as the "Lily-May"), but the results of the program are unavailable.

The Kit claims, including the Ford Vein area, were optioned by Wild Horse Resources Inc. in 1993 who contracted Toklat Resources and Newson Management and Consulting to carry out property wide geological and geophysical work. A grid was established over the Ford Vein area as a base for geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and VLF-EM geophysical surveys. A moderate to strong magnetic anomaly with a coincident pronounced EM anomaly was located north of the Ford showing. Soil geochemistry delineated a weak Ag/Pb/Zn/Ba anomaly coincident in part to the strong magnetic anomaly. Rock samples included a large float boulder(~100kg)found 90m west of the Ford that assayed 3.83% Cu and 18.8 gm/T Ag. The total cost of this program allocated to the Wildhorse Claims was $17900.00.

Toklat recommended that the Ford Vein area be drill tested and in February 1994 a diamond drilling program was undertaken. Four holes totalling 322m were completed under marginal drilling conditions, with one of the three holes abandoned due to bad ground conditions. The drilling intersected patchy base metal values in quartz veins as well as weakly anomalous gold values. The cost of the diamond drilling program was $82,230.58

Boulder Gold Property

The Wildhorse Claim Group was part of a 183 unit package worked by Rick Skopic Consulting from 1991-1994 on behalf of 402813 Alberta Limited, Airdrie, Alberta. In 1993 a $35,500 field program was undertaken to test for Sullivan-Kootenay King type Pb-Zn and Spar Lake type Cu-Ag mineralization. Although much of the work focused on ground outside the Wildhorse Claims, part of the program saw 250 contour soil geochemistry samples and 15 rock samples taken over the central part of the current Wildhorse Claim Group A moderate Au geochem anomaly was located along the 1700m contour line in the

area of the Copper Creek basin, with a highly anomalous sample (393 ppb Au) taken 150m north of the north Copper Creek branch. 11 other weak to strong single point Au geochem anomalies were located, with a high value of 868 ppb Au near the southern boundary of the current claims. 5 weak to moderate single point Cu geochem anomalies were detected in the Wildhorse Claim area, with a high of 168 ppm Cu on the 1400m contour line 270m south of the south fork of Copper Creek.

A weak Cu geochem anomaly located along the 1300m contour line in the Wallinger Creek basin, and continuous over 150m, was also detected. The exact location of this anomaly with respect to the current Wildhorse claims is unknown, but it is either adjacent to or within the Shep 6-Wh 1 claims. The value of 1993 work allocated to the Wildhorse Claim Group was $11,583.05.

In 1996, property owner Tim Termuende of Cranbrook, BC, conducted an $8696.87 field program to examine the Copper Creek drainage above 1600m. Soil geochemistry contour sampling, silt sampling and prospecting were carried out in the Copper Creek area with the 1800m contour line extending south to cover the Dardenelles showing area. A total of 204 soil samples, 12 silt samples and 31 rock samples were collected. A new "Spar Lake type" sedimentary copper showing was located in the Copper Creek drainage with grab samples returning values in the 2000-5200ppm Cu and 5-20ppm Ag range. The disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization is hosted by Creston Group quartzites which are equivalent with the Revett Formation quartzites which host the Spar Lake deposit. A grab sample of quartzite float (CDWHR-07) taken 400m south of the Copper Creek showing at an elevation of 1920m returned a Cu value of 1458ppm.

The 1998 field program on the Wildhorse Claims focused on evaluating the "Spar Lake type" sedimentary copper showing located in 1996. Results from this fieldwork were encouraging and further work was recommended. The cost of the 1998 program was $2,400.00

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3, following page)

Regionally the area is underlain by rocks of the Purcell Supergroup on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, north-plunging arch-like structure in Helikian and Hadrynian aged rocks. The anticlinorium is allocthonous, carried eastward and onto the underlying cratonic basement by generally north trending thrusts throughout the Laramide orogeny during late Mesozoic and early Tertiary time (Price, 1981).

The oldest rocks exposed in the area are greenish, rusty weathering thin bedded siltites and quartzites of the + 4000m thick Lower Aldridge Formation, along with the facies-related, dominantly fluvial Fort Steele Formation (the base of which is unexposed). The Sullivan deposit is located some 20-30m below the upper contact of the Lower Aldridge Formation. Overlying the Lower Aldridge is a continuous section of Middle Aldridge quartz wackes, subwackes and argillites some 3000+ m thick. Within the Middle Aldridge formation, fourteen varved marker horizons can be correlated over hundreds of kilometres. These represent the only accurate stratigraphic control. A number of aerially extensive, locally thick gabbroic sills are present within the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations. These sills and dykes; the "Moyie Sills", locally were intruded into wet, unconsolidated sediments, and have been dated to 1445 Ma, providing a minimum age for Aldridge sedimentation and formation of the Sullivan deposit. The Middle Aldridge is overlain conformably by the Upper Aldridge, 300 to 400 meters of thin, fissile, rusty weathering siltite/argillite.

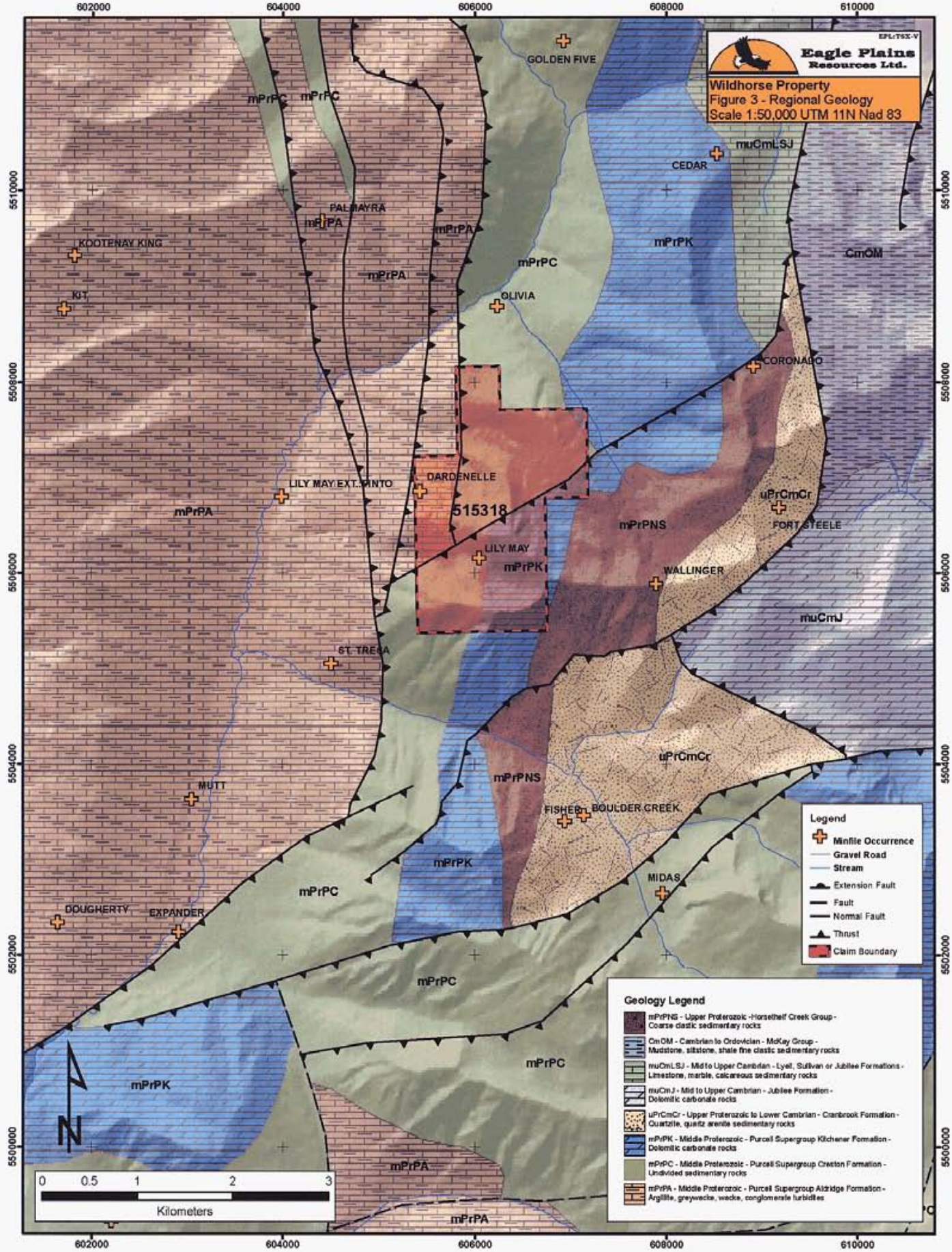
Conformably overlying the Aldridge Formation is the Creston Formation, comprising approximately 1800 meters of grey, green and maroon, cross-bedded and ripple marked platformal quartzites and mudstones. The Kitchener-Siyeh Formation, which includes 1200 to 1600 meters of grey-green and buff coloured dolomitic mudstone are shallow water sediments overlying the Creston Formation. The Spar Lake sedimentary Cu-Ag deposit in Troy, Montana is hosted by the Creston Formation equivalent Revett Formation.

The upper portion of the Purcell Supergroup consists of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations. The Dutch Creek formation consists of approximately 1200 meters of dark grey, calcareous dolomitic mudstones. Overlying the Dutch Creek formation is the Mount Nelson formation, 1000 meters of grey-green and maroon mudstone and calcareous mudstones. This unit marks the top of the Purcell Supergroup.

The Purcell Supergroup in the Sullivan area was deposited along an active tectonic basin margin. Dramatic thickness and facies variations record Purcell-age growth faults and contrast with gradual changes characteristic of most Purcell rocks elsewhere. These faults reflect deep crustal structures that modified incipient Purcell rifting, and led to the development of an intercratonic basin in middle Proterozoic time.

Local Mineral Occurrences

The Wildhorse River valley, while well known to be a highly prolific placer gold producer, has never seen any major economic lode gold production. A number of mineral occurrences are documented in the area, the most significant which are discussed below.


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Wildhorse Property
Figure 3 - Regional Geology
Scale 1:50,000 UTM 11N Nad 83
602000
604000
606000
608000
610000
5510000
5508000
5506000
5504000
5502000
5500000
GOLDEN FIVE
CEDAR
muCmLSJ
PALMAYRA
KOOTENAY KING
KIT
OLIVIA
CORONADO
CmOM
mPrPK
mPrPC
mPrPA
DARDENELLE
515318
LILY MAY EXT. PINTO
LILY MAY
FORT STEELE
uPrCmCr
mPrPNS
WALLINGER
muCmJ
ST. TRESA
MUTT
FISHER
BOULDER CREEK
MIDAS
DOUGHERTY
EXPANDER
Legend
Minfile Occurrence
Gravel Road
Stream
Extension Fault
Fault
Normal Fault
Thrust
Claim Boundary
Geology Legend
mPrPNS - Upper Proterozoic -Horsethief Creek Group - Coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
CmOM - Cambrian to Ordovician - McKay Group - Mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
muCmLSJ - Mid to Upper Cambrian - Lyell, Sullivan or Jubilee Formations - Limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
muCmJ - Mid to Upper Cambrian - Jubilee Formation - Dolomitic carbonate rocks
uPrCmCr - Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian - Cranbrook Formation - Quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
mPrPK - Middle Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup Kitchener Formation - Dolomitic carbonate rocks
mPrPC - Middle Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup Creston Formation - Undivided sedimentary rocks
mPrPA - Middle Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup Aldridge Formation - Argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
N
0
0.5
1
2
3
Kilometers

Kootenay King Deposit

The Kootenay King deposit, located approximately four kilometers northwest of the Wildhorse , is considered an extremely significant ore body, second only in geological importance in the region to the world class Sullivan deposit. The Kootenay King is located at elevation 7000 feet on the south-facing slope of Lakit Mountain, and saw production from 1954-1956.

The Kootenay King, like the Sullivan, is interpreted to be a stratiform deposit. Although it is a relatively small ore body (14,616 tons), its location in the Wildhorse River area confirms that conditions were present whereby sedex-type deposits were forming. A brief description of the deposit is given by Hoy, 1993:

"Kootenay King is a stratiform lead-zinc massive sulphide layer in rocks correlative with the lower part of the middle Aldridge Formation. In contrast with the thickly bedded A-E turbidites in the Purcell Mountains, the succession comprises dominantly buff-colored dolomitic siltstone, dolomitic argillite and dark grey argillite. A prominent thick-bedded "quartzite" referred to as the Kootenay King Quartzite, contains the stratiform sulphide layer. It comprises a sequence of interbedded wacke, arenite, and minor argillite up to 250 metres thick. It generally becomes thicker and coarser grained to the south, and appears to thin and eventually pinch out northward (Hoy, 1979). The sulphide layer is near the top of the Kootenay King Quartzite, in an impure, fine grained dolomitic facies."

The Wildhorse Claim Group is proximal to the Kootenay-King Quartzite, and has potential for similar mineralization.

Palmayra

This occurrence is located 300-400m east of the current claims claims, at elevation 4800'(1460m) along Spirit Creek. Five short tunnels and a shaft have been driven on one or more irregular-shaped syenite dykes cutting Aldridge argillites. Fractures within these dykes have been infilled by silver-lead-mineralized quartz. One tunnel exposes a highly fractured, flat-lying, sparsely mineralized vein with widths to 30 feet. No assay results are available for this occurrence. The Palmayra Showing is located on currently open ground.

"Bird Dog Zone" Lead-Zinc Anomaly

A strong soil geochemical anomaly has been delineated on the east-facing slopes of Lakit Mountain, near the main ridge at elevation 6000 feet. This 100m x 200m anomaly overlies the Kootenay-King Quartzite, a stratigraphic horizon within the Aldridge Formation, known to host the Kootenay King orebody. Roadwork and mechanized trenching were completed in the anomaly area in 1993. Sampling carried out within trenches in the anomaly area indicate that silver-lead-(gold) mineralized shear systems are present within the Kootenay-King Quartzite, and may be related to deeper-seated stratiform targets.

Lakit Trench

A hand-dug trench, approximately 6m long and 1m wide is located due east of the apex of Lakit Mountain at elevation 2140m. It is thought to have been made in the 1950's. The trench, now sloughed in, has a strike of 160E with a 70E dip to the west, apparently concordant with the surrounding sediments. The trench wallrock is a brown, fine to medium grained argillite. Samples of mineralized quartz were collected from a dump adjacent to the workings. Associated with galena is fine grained argentite, occurring as felted masses

and mm-scale stringers. Evidence of vein continuity was discovered during Termuende's 1990 program, where float located 75m south and along strike with the trench assayed 1.6% Pb and 1.3 oz/t Ag. No work has been carried out on this structure since 1989, though the contour soil geochemical program completed in 1990 resulted in the discovery of mineralized float material proximal to the vein occurrence.

Queen of Sheba-Big Bend Boy Showings

The Queen of Sheba and Big Bend Boy mineralization is exposed in a series of small overgrown pits (Skopic 1993) located on the north fork of the Wildhorse River approximately 3.5km north of the Wildhorse Claim group. The showing consists of narrow quartz veins hosting localized gold, silver, galena and chalcopyrite mineralization similiar in style to the Dardenelles and Tit for Tat showings, (Skopic,1993). A grab sample (RS93-12) taken in one of the pits returned 0.314 oz/t Au, 34.7ppm Ag and 15378ppm Pb.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 4, following page)

The area underlying the Wildhorse Claim Group was mapped at 1:250,000 scale by Leech (1960) and more recently at 1:50,000 scale by Trygve Hoy (EMPR) in 1988 (open file 1988-14). His work reveals that the property overlays Proterozoic rocks of the Kitchener, Creston and Aldridge formations, which are comprised primarily of quartzite, quartz wacke, siltstone, argillite and silty dolomite. This assemblage of coarse clastic sediments represents a shelf-type depositional environment existing 1.3 billion years ago along the margin of the present continental mass.

Intrusive rocks are present in the property area. A 100-200 metre wide gabbroic sill transects the sediments and is mappable regionally for over 5 km. This sill is significant from an economic standpoint as it is closely related to the geology of both the Kootenay King and Estella deposits, located 4.0 and 10.5 km north of the property respectively, and along strike.

Structurally the property is relatively complex. Overturned folds, numerous faults (thrust and lateral offset) and limited outcrop exposure contribute to an essentially inferred geological interpretation. Documentation of past-producers is abundant however, therefore mineralization processes are relatively well understood.

Mineralization

Ford Vein

This structure is exposed along a Forest Service access road at elevation 1190m, along the east side of the Wildhorse River, 2km north of Boulder Creek.

The 2.5m wide quartz vein strikes 140E, dipping 40E SW, and is apparently concordant with its shale host. The vein occurs upslope of trenching conducted in the early 1970's by Placid Oil Ltd., and is thought to be related to a quartz stockwork system. The initial showings (later developed by Placid Oil) are described by Rice (1937) as the Lily May Extension.

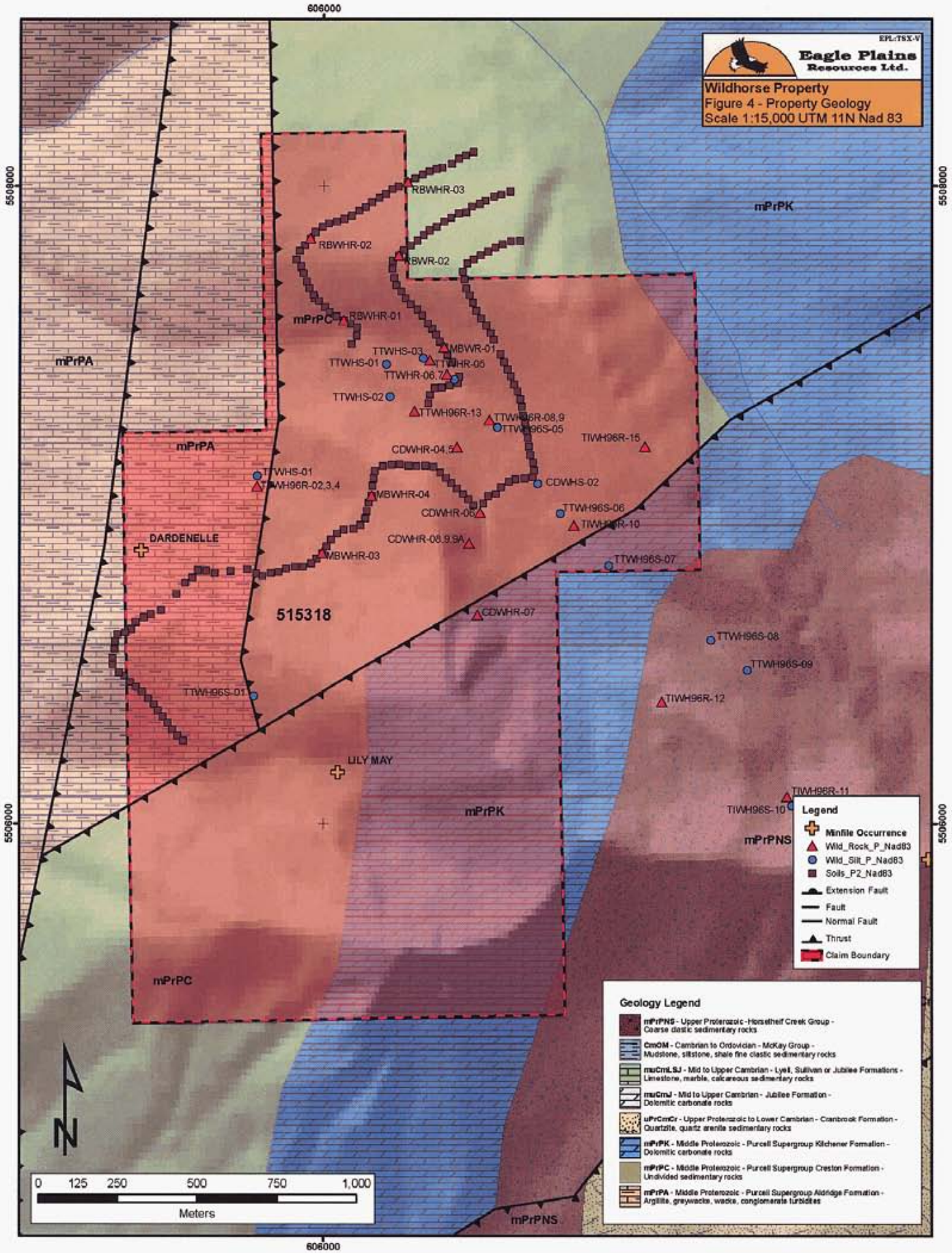
Placid Oil had completed trenching and geophysical work on the showings in order to assess the copper-producing potential, and had planned to diamond-drill the structure until an unfavorable political climate caused a cancellation of work (D. Pighin - personal communication to T. Termuende). The results of Placids' programs are unavailable.

Investigation of the sloughed Placid Oil workings suggest that the vein(s) present are related to a stockwork system associated with a fuchsite/mariposite-bearing syenite dyke swarm (Termuende 1993)

Vein mineralogy consists of a highly fractured quartz gangue containing galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite and siderite. Malachite, azurite, and occasionally erythrite occur on fracture surfaces. Chip sampling over a 3.0m interval returned values of 0.75% Cu and 6.8 g/t Ag. Selected samples yield up to >3.0% Cu, 60.37% Pb, 379.4 g/t Ag and 0.61 g/t Au. An independent ore microscopy study carried out by Chamberlain Geological Associates Inc. concluded that sulphides observed in Ford Vein samples likely "have a common source" with high grade gold veins in the Dardenelles and Tit for Tat showings.

Tit for Tat

Located at elevation 1980m in the Shepherd Gulch drainage, this showing was originally surveyed in 1892,


606000
5508000
5506000
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Wildhorse Property
Figure 4 - Property Geology
Scale 1:15,000 UTM 11N Nad 83
RBWHR-03
RBWHR-02
RBWR-02
RBWHR-01
MBWR-01
TTWHS-03
TTWHS-01
TTWHR-05
TTWHR-06,7
TTWHS-02
TTWH96R-13
TTWH96R-08,9
TTWH96S-05
TTWH96R-15
CDWHR-04,5
TTWHS-01
TTWH96R-02,3,4
MBWHR-04
CDWHS-02
CDWHR-06
TTWH96S-06
TTWH96R-10
CDWHR-08,9,9A
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TTWH96S-07
CDWHR-07
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Meters
Legend
Minfile Occurrence
Wild_Rock_P_Nad83
Wild_Silt_P_Nad83
Soils_P2_Nad83
Extension Fault
Fault
Normal Fault
Thrust
Claim Boundary
Geology Legend
mPrPNS - Upper Proterozoic - Horsethief Creek Group - Coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
CmOM - Cambrian to Ordovician - McKay Group - Mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
muCmLSJ - Mid to Upper Cambrian - Lyell, Sullivan or Jubilee Formations - Limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
muCmJ - Mid to Upper Cambrian - Jubilee Formation - Dolomitic carbonate rocks
uPrCmCr - Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian - Cranbrook Formation - Quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
mPrPK - Middle Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup Kitchener Formation - Dolomitic carbonate rocks
mPrPC - Middle Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup Creston Formation - Undivided sedimentary rocks
mPrPA - Middle Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup Aldridge Formation - Argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

and consists of a gold-bearing quartz vein structure within green, purple and white argillaceous quartzites of the Proterozoic Aldridge Formation.

Stratigraphy in the Tit for Tat area strikes 150-190° Az, dipping 40-60° to the west. The quartz vein has a northerly strike, but dips 12-45° easterly into the mountain, cross-cutting stratigraphy. Vein material consists of creamy-white, weakly fractured quartz material with galena, argentite and minor copper sulphides occurring as irregularly shaped clusters and stringers. Vein width varies up to one meter, but is more consistently 25-50 cm wide. The vein can be traced over 140m, exhibiting strong structural features with minor pinching. The vein is thought to be faulted off in the southerly direction. Four inclined shafts follow the structure into the mountainside. Ground conditions of the shafts are excellent, and the shallow depth of each allows adequate ventilation. The shafts are spaced at roughly 30m intervals, and are 10-15m long. Three blast trenches are also present along the trace of the vein

Mineralization present at the Tit for Tat occurrence is thought to be related to Ford Vein mineralization (Chamberlain, 1991).

Dardenelles

This gold/silver/copper/lead occurrence is located at elevation 1800m along the west-facing slope of Vertical Mountain. This deposit was staked in 1892, and has seen limited production over the years.

The host rock to the vein structure consists of green, purple and white argillaceous quartzites of the Proterozoic Creston Formation. Stratigraphy within the property area strikes 150-190° Az, dipping 40-60° to the west. The quartz vein has a northeasterly strike, and dips 12-30° southeasterly into the mountain, cross-cutting stratigraphy. Vein material consists of creamy-white, weakly fractured quartz material with galena, argentite and minor copper sulphides occurring as irregularly shaped clusters and stringers. The vein appears to represent two separate phases of emplacement. The first, a barren, bull quartz vein 0.9-1.1m wide, forms both a hangingwall and a footwall host to a high-grade, 0.2-0.3m wide, gold-mineralized band. Both phases carry gold values, but the narrower core band is by far the more richly mineralized of the two. Earlier reports reference visible free gold within the vein.

Though limited drilling was carried out by past operators on the structure in 1986, it is apparent that many holes were stopped short of projected target depth, with inconclusive results drawn (Termuende, 1993).

The vein is thought to be related to both the Tit for Tat quartz vein system, located some 800m to the south, and the Ford vein, located 1500 m to the southwest.

Copper Creek Showing

During the 1996 field season a mineralized showing was located in the eastern drainage of Copper Creek at elevation 1700m. Mineralization consists of malachite, azurite and trace chalcopyrite disseminated in white to rusty orange medium grained quartzite of the Creston Formation. The mineralization is exposed over approximately 30m in the creek bottom. Cu values in grab samples from the outcrop ranged from 2063ppm to 5185ppm.

The Creston Formation is a subunit of the Belt Supergroup which hosts scores of stratiform, presumably sedimentary deposits of copper and copper-silver (Guilbert,1986). The only deposit recently mined is ASARCO's Spar Lake deposit near Troy, Montana. The Spar Lake deposit is a 20m thick, 70 million ton

layerlike subunit in the Revett quartzite which is the American name for the Creston Formation. Copper mineralization is chalcopyrite with bornite-chalcocite. Metal values at the Spar Lake deposit average 7500ppm (0.75%) Cu and 40ppm Ag.

The Copper Creek showing remains untested.

2004 WORK PROGRAM (Figure 5, Appendix III)

The 2004 Eagle Plains Resources exploration program at the Wildhorse Claims consisted of an airborne, high resolution Time Domain Electro Magnetic geophysical survey. Data collection was done by Geotech Ltd. and data processing and interpretation was contracted to SJ Geophysics and Condor consulting. A total of 26 line km of survey were flown on March 28, 2004, with helicopter support provided by Bighorn Helicopters using an AStar 350B2. The survey area covered 2.21 square kilometers and comprised 11 lines and three tie lines.

All survey data was integrated into a GIS data base.

All exploration and reclamation work was carried out in accordance to Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Mines and WCB regulations.

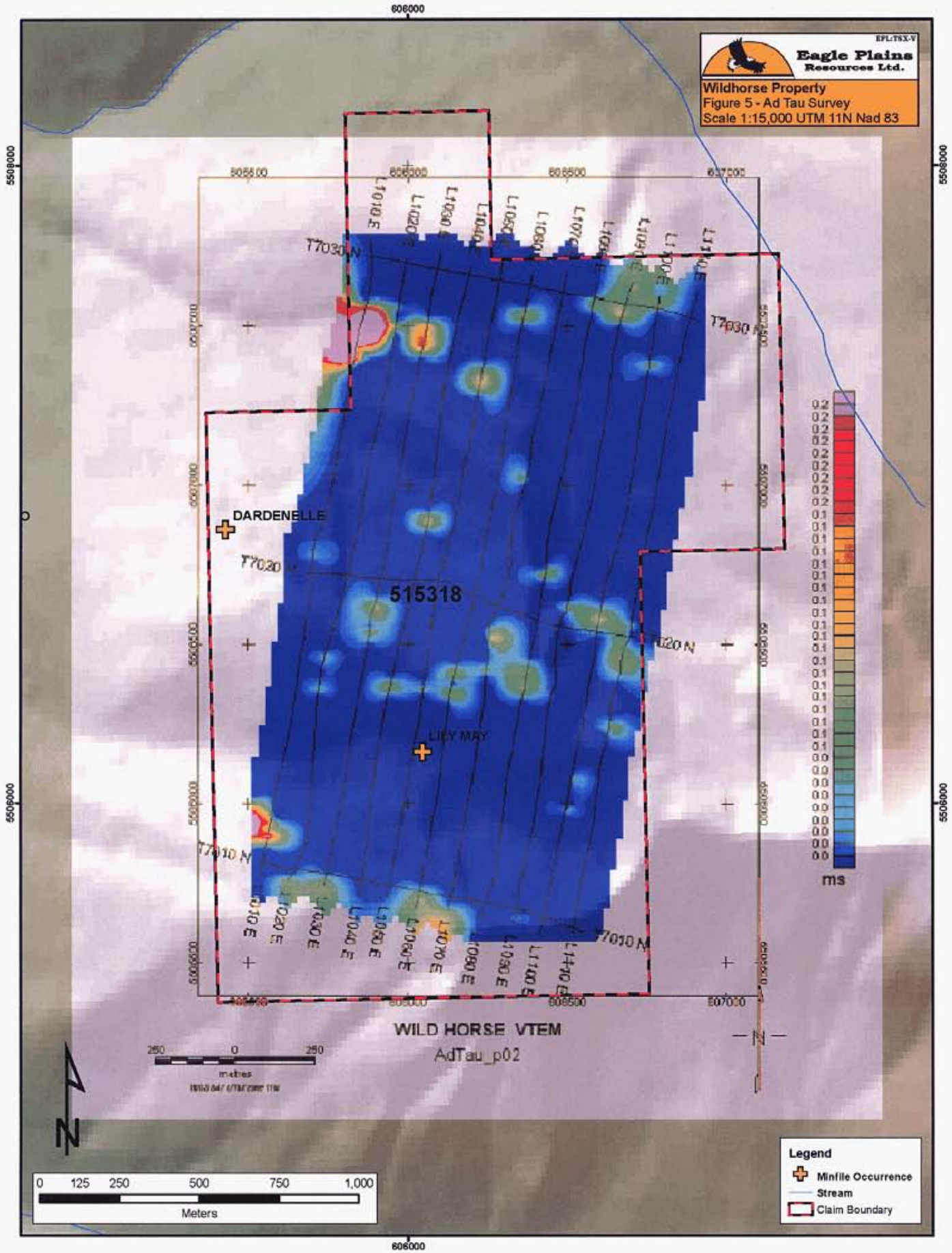
Total 2004 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources on the Wildhorse claims were $12,370.50

2004 PROGRAM RESULTS (Figure 5, Appendix III)

The AdTau value is a measure of the conductivity and size (volume) of a conductive body and so is often the most appropriate data for selecting targets for further follow up. Figure 5 shows the AdTau image for the survey. Only one anomaly appears significant – Anomaly A, which extends over three flight lines, but has maximum amplitude on the westernmost survey line (1010). This conductor has been picked largely from the AdTau response - the peak Adtau value is low (approximately 0.5 ms) indicating that the conductor is probably small and could be due to disseminated, rather than massive, sulfides. This weak conductor is located within the mapped Upper Aldridge Formation, while all the known mineralization occurs within the Creston Formation. No significant anomalies were observed correlating with the Copper Creek, Dardanelles and Tit For Tat mineralized zones.

The magnetic 1st vertical derivative image is shown in Figure 10 and Analytic Signal in Figure 11. These images are useful for delineation of discrete targets, but the magnetics do not exhibit any obvious correlation with the mineralization at Copper Creek, Dardanelles and Tit For Tat. Note that the 1st vertical derivative image shows obvious "striping" in the direction of the flight lines, due to leveling problems, but these effects do not seriously affect the interpretation.

The MultiPlotTM for Line 1010 is shown in Figure 12. Anomaly A on the right-hand end of the line does not exhibit any significant magnetic response.


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
TSX-V: EPL
Wildhorse Property
Figure 5 - Ad Tau Survey
Scale 1:15,000 UTM 11N Nad 83
606000
5508000
5506000
DARDENELLE
LILY MAY
515318
7030 N
7020 N
7010 N
WILD HORSE VTEM
AdTau_p02
ms
0.2
0.1
0.0
250 0 250
metres
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Meters
N
Legend
Minfile Occurrence
Stream
Claim Boundary

CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMMENDATIONS

The Wildhorse Claim Group is a potential site for Spar-Lake type sedimentary Cu deposits as well as high grade quartz vein stockwork Au deposits. This is confirmed by historical field work results, and further work is required to evaluate mineral economic potential.

The Copper Creek showing, discovered in 1996, consists of disseminated chalcopyrite-azurite-malachite in Creston Group quartzites which correlate with the Revett quartzites- host to the 64 million ton Spar Lake Cu-Ag deposit in Troy, Montana. The average metal content in the Spar Lake deposit is 7500 ppm Cu and 40ppm Ag. A grab sample from the Copper Creek showing (CDWHR-02) had very similar geology and metal values of 5185ppm Cu and 20ppm Ag. The Copper Creek showing is located approximately 100m from a forestry access road and has a year round supply of water. Follow up work to evaluate potential for a Spar Lake deposit related to the Copper Creek mineralization is recommended. This work should include:

-establishing a cut, picketed grid in the Copper Creek basin area to be used as control for ground surveys
-contour soil sampling at 25m horizontal spacing and 50m elevation spacing
-geological mapping and prospecting on the Copper Creek grid;
-diamond drill testing of the Copper Creek mineralization to establish depth, continuity, and grade

A moderate to strong Au soil geochem anomaly detected by 1996 sampling in the area of the Dardenelles showing is likely caused, in part, by contamination from the Dardenelles workings. However, the length of the anomaly (300m) and its' position in relation to the known Dardenelles vein outcrop suggests that the anomaly may be an extension or continuation of the high-grade Dardenelles structure. Follow up work in the area of the Dardenelles showings should include:

-continuation of the ground survey control grid
-contour soil sampling at 25m horizontal spacing and 50m elevation spacing
-detailed soil sampling in the area of the 1996 Au geochemistry anomaly
-detailed geological mapping and prospecting to establish the nature of the high grade Dardenelles Au structure ,

The Ford Vein showing and the Tit for Tat showing are quartz vein stockworks with associated ore grade Au-Ag-Cu-Pb mineralization and are likely related to the Dardenelles mineralization. Although very limited drill testing of these showings in 1994 intersected only weakly anomalous metal values, the high Au values associated with Ford Vein, Tit for Tat and Dardenelles mineralization in light of the proximity of the Wild Horse placer workings suggest the possibility for lode gold deposits on the Wildhorse Claims. The source for the 1.5 million oz. Wild Horse placer gold deposit has never been located. It is recommended that detailed structural mapping of the Tit for Tat and Ford Vein areas be undertaken and the information derived be synthesized with both Dardenelles mapping and any other information available with regard to Au occurrences in the Wild Horse River area to define prospective host areas for economic lode Au mineralization.

The Palmayra silver-lead quartz stockwork showing is currently open to staking and should be acquired as a potential Sullivan-Kootenay King occurrence, with subsequent mapping, prospecting and soil sampling undertaken in the showing area.

The weak Cu geochem anomaly detected by the 1993 Boulder Gold work on Wallinger Creek should be accurately located in the field with follow-up field work as required.

Although no stratiform sediment hosted Sullivan-Kootenay King type mineralization has been reported within the Wildhorse Claim Group, the favorable geologic setting and stratigraphic position of the underlying rocks indicate potential for a sed-ex type base metal deposit.

PERSONNEL:	$10,000.00
ANALYTICAL: 100 rock samples	$1,950.00
TRANSPORTATION:	
4WD Vehicle: 10 days x $75.00/day x 1 vehicles	$750.00
Mileage: 1500 km x $.25/km	$375.00
HELICOPTER CHARTER: 15 hours @ $1500.00/hr	$22,500.00
DIAMOND DRILLING : 1500m @ $100/m all-in	$150,000.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND SUPPLIES	$700.00
MEALS AND ACCOMMODATION	$4,000.00
CAMP EQUIPMENT RENTAL: 10 days @ $100.00/day	$1,000.00
SHIPPING	$500.00
REPORT WRITING	$2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:	$2,000.00
SUBTOTAL:	$194,075.00
10 % contingency:	$19,407.50
TOTAL:	**$213,482.50**

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EMPR Annual Reports 1919-115, 1925-228, 449,: 1928- 281;1929-295, 1930-240,; 1951-186, 1952-42,198; 1953-45,150; 1954-148

EMPR Minfile #082GNW009

EMPR/GSC British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey; Fernie (NTS 82G) (MEMPR BC RGS 27).

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

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

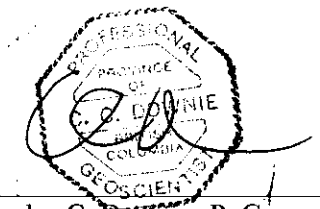
1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#20137).

2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1988) with a B.Sc. degree and have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since graduation.

3) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork as well as information gathered through research.

4) I hold 418,000 shares of Eagle Plains Resources; I hold an option to purchase a further 325,000 Common Shares of Eagle Plains at $0.10 - $0.65 per share.

Dated this 07th day of October, 2005 in Cranbrook, British Columbia.



Charles C. Downie, P. Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the WILDHORSE Project Fort Steele Mining Division, for the purpose of mineral exploration between the dates of March 13 2004 and January 31 2005

geological personnel: Bootleg Exploration Inc.

Chas Downie, P.Geo; Project Supervisor	1.5 days @ $500.00 / day	
Chris Gallagher, geologist, GIS specialist	1.0 days @ $400.00 / day	
Total Bootleg Personnel:		$1,100.00
helicopter charter:		
Bighorn (geophysical survey)		$4,540.09
geophysical surveys: Geotech (data acquisition), Condor / SJ Geophysics (interpretation)		$4,544.65
travel/accommodation/meals : travel:personnel/contractors to/from worksite;		$185.76
accommodation:drill crews, contractors; meals:drill crews/contractors;		
report writing : (estimate including maps/reproduction)		$2,000.00
	TOTAL:	$12,370.50

APPENDIX III

VTEM SURVEY RESULTS

REPORT ON REPROCESSING AND INTERPRETATION

of

WILDHORSE VTEM DATA

for

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES INC.

May 2005

Condor Consulting
Lakewood Colorado
USA

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Chris Gallagher of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (Eagle Plains), VTEM EM and magnetic data over the Wildhorse area have been reprocessed by Condor Consulting, Inc. (Condor) to produce conductivity depth images (CDI), together with a number of image enhancements of the EM and magnetic data. The Wildhorse claims are located in the Wildhorse River area, 30 km northeast of Cranbrook, BC, Canada.

The inversions to produce CDIs were carried out using EM Flow software. Details are provided in Section 3 below.

Correlation of these CDI sections and images with known geology will assist Eagle Plains in further exploration. The Wildhorse property is prospective for high-grade gold in quartz veins in sedimentary rocks of the Creston Formation. A geology map downloaded from the Eagle Plains Resources web site (www.eagleplains.ca) has been used in some of the figures in this report.

Detailed interpretation of the data by Condor was not part of the processing contract, but some general comments about the significance of the processing are included below.

2. CLIENT PROVIDED DATA

The VTEM survey was carried out by Geotech Ltd. in March-April 2004 (Geotech 2004).

Eagle Plains provided the VTEM database for the project. A map showing the distribution of the flight lines is shown in Fig. 1. The survey area covered 2.21 km^2 and comprised 11 lines and 3 tie lines, totaling 26 line km.

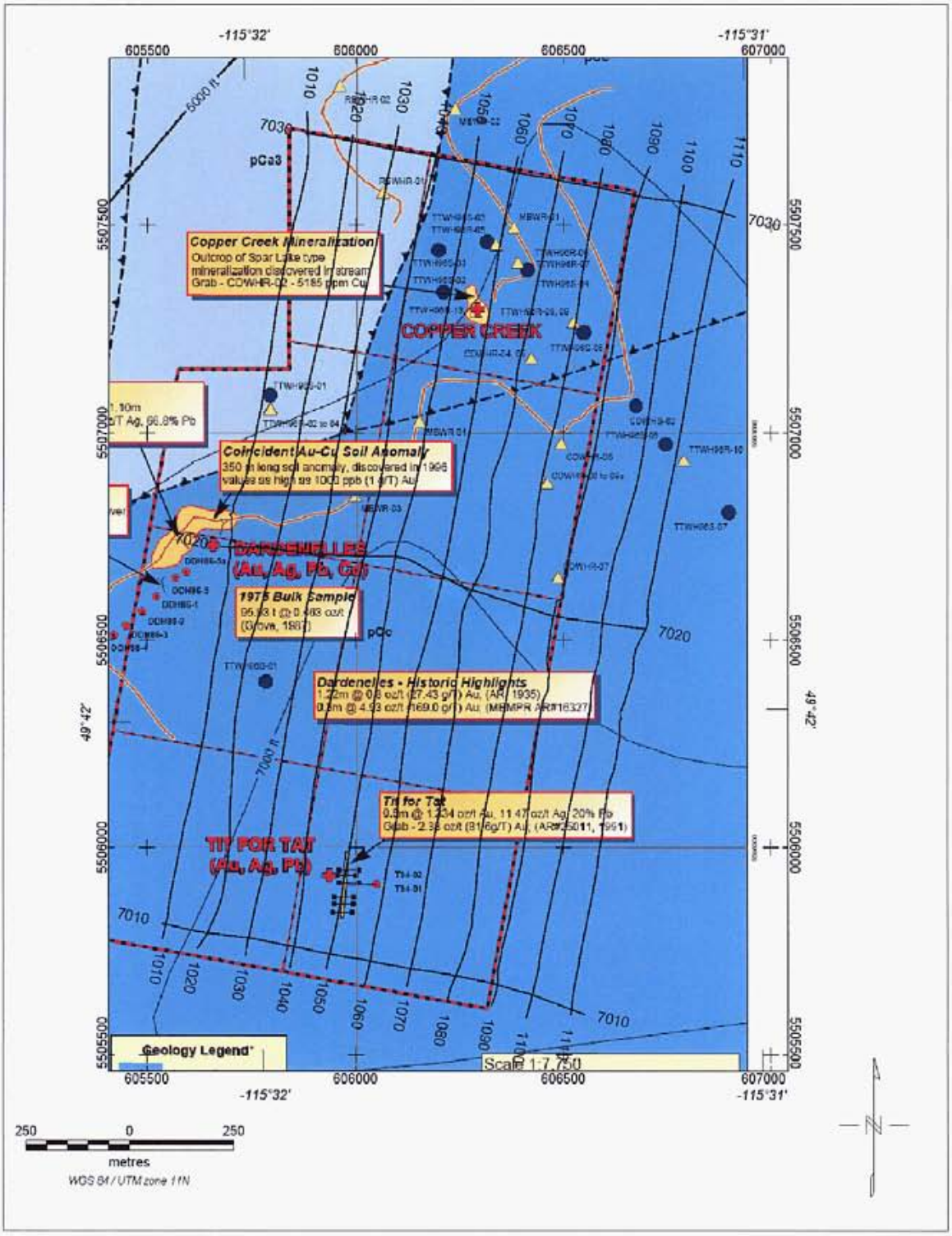


Figure 1. Wildhorse VTEM - Flight path superimposed on topographic map.

The nominal flight line spacing was 100 m. The nominal EM bird terrain clearance was 35 m, but as the terrain is rugged with a total elevation difference of almost 800 m (from 1547-2322 m) the pilot could not maintain a close drape and the average bird altitude was 94 m (with a range of 34-246 m).

The data is generally of good quality.

3. EM PROCESSING

3.1 EM Flow

This method was developed by Macnae et al (1998) and is commercially available through Encom technology. Data is transformed to time-constant tau space, which has the effect of removing the waveform dependence of the AEM response. The distribution of conductivity with depth is calculated, using layers of uniform thickness, at each fiducial along the line. In the present study, the layers were 5 m thick from the surface to a depth of 400 m. The individual inversions are 1D (i.e. assume uniform layering) but these are "stitched" together to form a continuous CDI along the length of the line.

Due to the nature of the algorithm, flat lying conductors are more likely to be imaged at their proper depth whereas steeply dipping conductors tend to be imaged deeper than their actual depth. Whenever possible, conductor depths on CDI images should be calibrated with local geological control.

3.2 AdTau Time Constant

The AdTau program that calculates the time constant (tau) from time domain decay data. The program is termed ***Ad***Tau since rather than using a fixed suite of channels is commonly done, the user sets a noise level and depending on the local characteristics of the data, the program will then select the suite of channels that fits these noise

criteria. In resistive areas, earlier channels tend to be used where as in conductive terrains; the latest channels available can generally be used.

Figure 2 shows a typical decay fit; in this case, the last five channels are used.

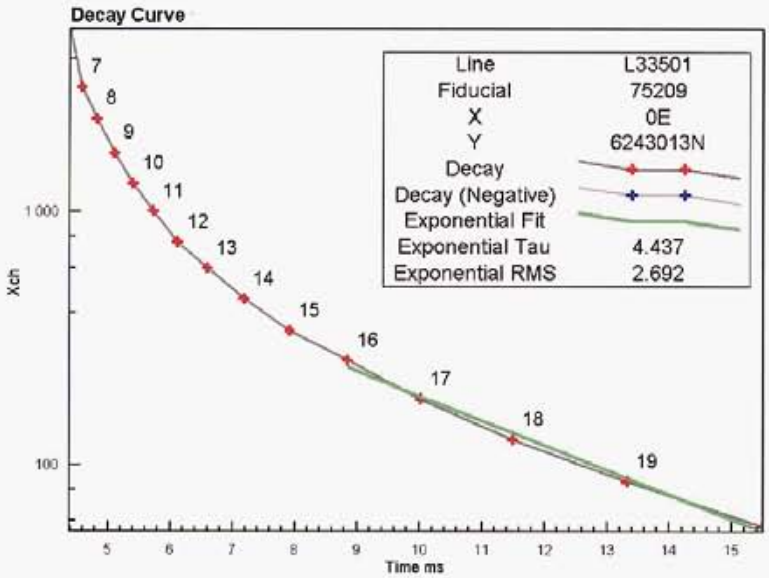


Figure 2. Calculation of AdTau time constant

The AdTau value is a measure of the conductivity and size (volume) of the conductive body.

4. PRODUCTS

4.1 MultiPlots™

MultiPlots™ (produced using Encom's Profile Analyst (PA) application) are included in Appendix C. These were produced for each survey line at a scale of 1:10,000 (to fit the page size) and display a variety of primary and derived data from the survey:

Each MultiPlot™ displays the following information:

- VTEM profiles for channels 6-27 (190-6340 us after the end of the pulse)
- TMI magnetics, 1st vertical derivative and Analytic Signal
- DEM and bird height
- AdTau profiles using threshold 0.02 pV/Am^4
- TrackMap showing flight line on geology map

4.2 Plan Products

Maps showing images of the following survey parameters were produced, each showing the VTEM flight path. These are included in Appendix B.

- DEM (from VTEM))
- ZCh 6 (190 us) amplitude
- AdTau time constant, using threshold of 0.02 pV/Am^4
- TMI magnetics
- TMI magnetics – sun shaded from east
- Magnetics – reduced to the pole
- Mag – 1st vertical derivative
- Mag – Analytic Signal

5. VTEM ANOMALY RESPONSES

The basic anomaly shapes for the VTEM concentric loop geometry (for both the Z and X components) are shown in the Figure 3 below. (Note, however, that only the Z component is acquired by the present VTEM system.) For the Z-component, two major response styles are observed from bedrock conductors - these are termed the inductively thin and thick responses.

In geophysical terms, the major difference between these two categories of responses is that in the thin case, the dominant induced current flow is along the sides of the body whereas for the thick response (& the horizontal conductor case) the currents are primarily constrained to the top of the body.

The thin response produces a double–peaked or "M"-shaped response with the low centered over the top of the body - Condor refers to this as a Double Peak Response or **DPR.** The thick conductor shows a single peak directly over the top of the conductor - Condor refers to this as a Single Peak Response or **SPR**. The third category of primary response, that derived from sources that are primarily horizontal to the surface are termed a Horizontal Conductive Response or **HCR**. Note that the anomaly shape of the HCR response and SPR are similar, although the HCR shows broader flanks.

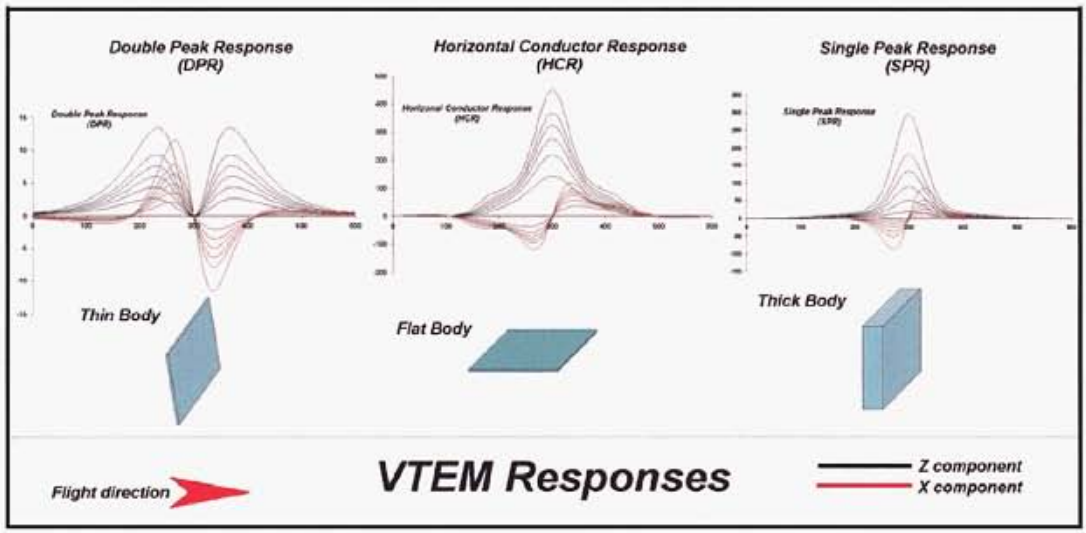


Figure 3. VTEM response characteristics.

The two lobes of DPR will show a symmetric response for a vertically dipping conductor. This will become asymmetric as the conductor starts to dip. This effect is shown in Figure 4, for a conductor at 30 and 60 degrees.

A more comprehensive set of model VTEM anomaly responses for thin-plate conductors, showing the effects of both dip and depth, is included in Appendix A.

If the X-component is available, the anomaly shape for all three cases discussed above is a cross-over. Diagnostic information is obtained in this case from the polarity and slope of the cross-over.

Field data can typically be a mixture of all the major response types. Experience, CDI processing and sometimes an assessment of magnetic survey results are usually required to arrive at a satisfactory interpretation, especially in complex situations.

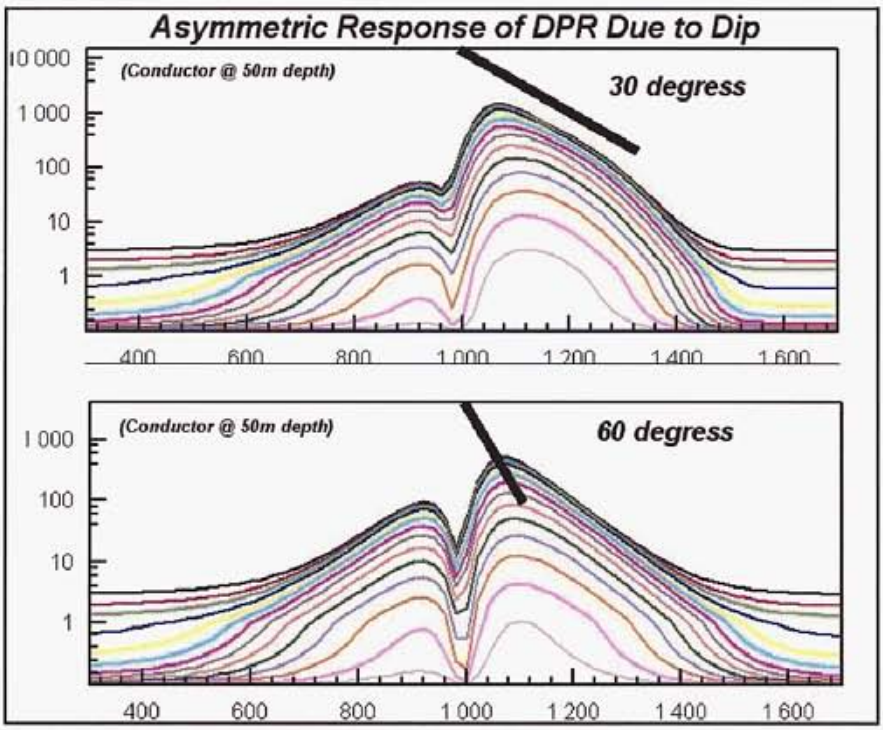


Figure 4. Effect of conductor dip on VTEM response

Examples of field VTEM profiles and corresponding CDIs for three different conductor types are shown in Figures 5, 6 and 7. Figure 5 shows a DPR response due to an inductively thin, vertically-dipping conductor. Figure 6 shows the responses of two, similar, DPR resp[onses due to thin conductors dipping to the right of the section. Figure 7 shows an SPR response on the left, due to an inductively thick steep-dipping conductor, while on the right a wide

conductor response is displayed. In the latter, note that the conductivity extends to depth on the CDI, indicating that the conductor has considerable depth extent.

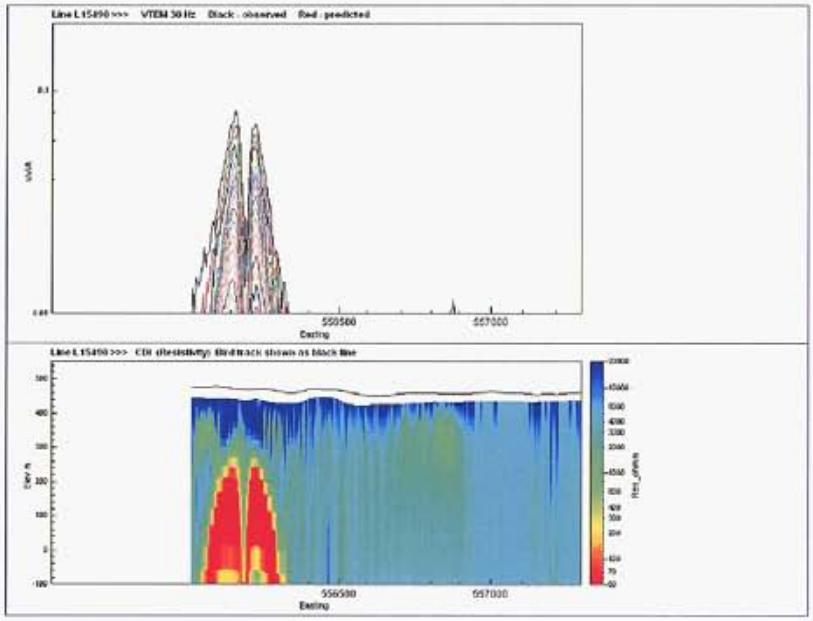


Figure 5. Example of VTEM vertical DPR response

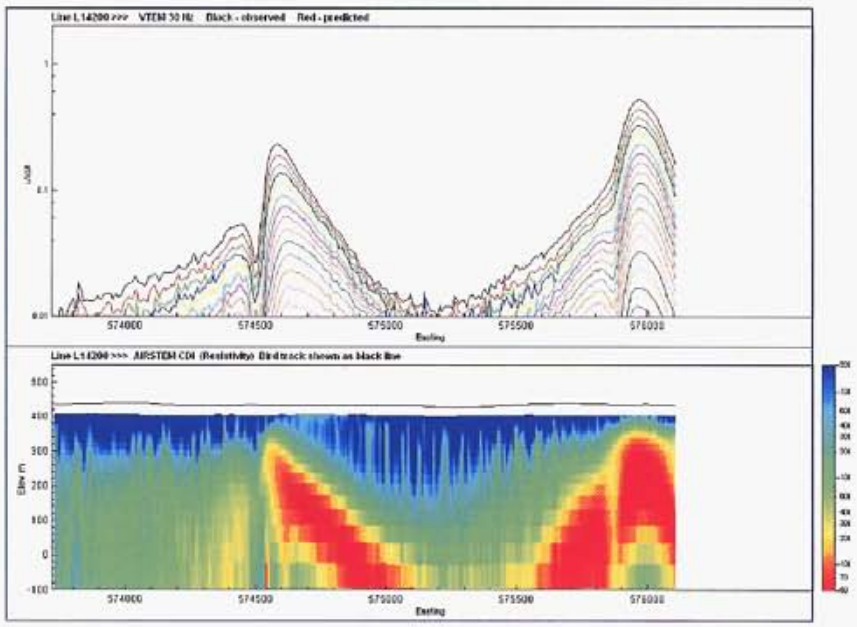


Figure 6. Examples of VTEM dipping DPR responses (dip is to the right)

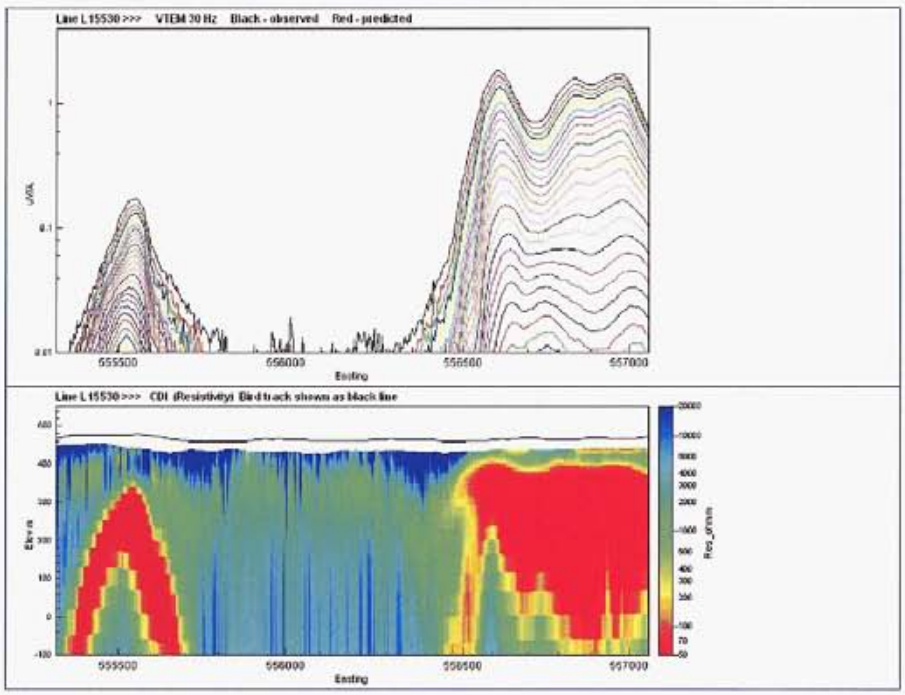


Figure 7. Examples of VTEM SPR and wide conductor responses

6. DATA PRESENTATION

An image showing the amplitude of the first VTEM channel (190 us) is shown in Figure 8. Amplitudes are extremely low throughout indicating that the area flown is very (electrically) resistive.

As mentioned previously, the AdTau value is a measure of the conductivity and size (volume) of a conductive body and so is often the most appropriate data for selecting targets for further follow up. Figure 9 shows the AdTau image for the survey. Again the values are very low.

Only one anomaly appears significant – Anomaly A, which extends over three flight lines, but has maximum amplitude on the westernmost survey line (1010). This conductor has been picked largely from the AdTau response - the peak Adtau value is low (approximately 0.5 ms)

indicating that the conductor is probably small and could be due to disseminated, rather than massive, sulfides. This weak conductor is located within the mapped Upper Aldridge Formation, while all the known mineralization occurs within the Creston Formation. No significant anomalies were observed correlating with the Copper Creek, Dardanelles and Tit For Tat mineralized zones.

The magnetic 1st vertical derivative image is shown in Figure 10 and Analytic Signal in Figure 11. These images are useful for delineation of discrete targets, but the magnetics do not exhibit any obvious correlation with the mineralization at Copper Creek, Dardanelles and Tit For Tat. Note that the 1st vertical derivative image shows obvious "striping" in the direction of the flight lines, due to leveling problems, but these effects do not seriously affect the interpretation.

The MultiPlot™ for Line 1010 is shown in Figure 12. Anomaly A on the right-hand end of the line does not exhibit any significant magnetic response.

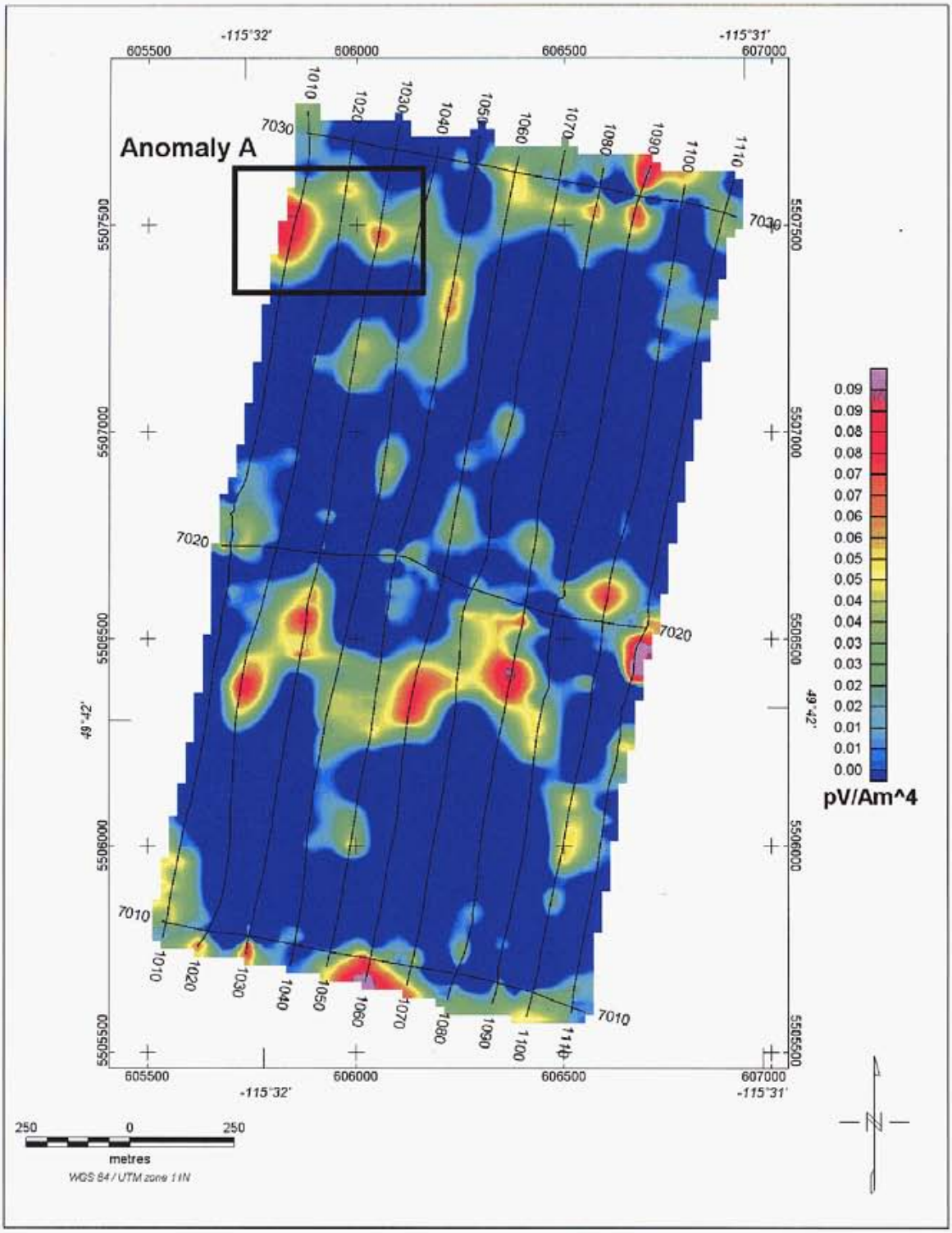


Figure 8. Amplitude of first EM channel (190 us)

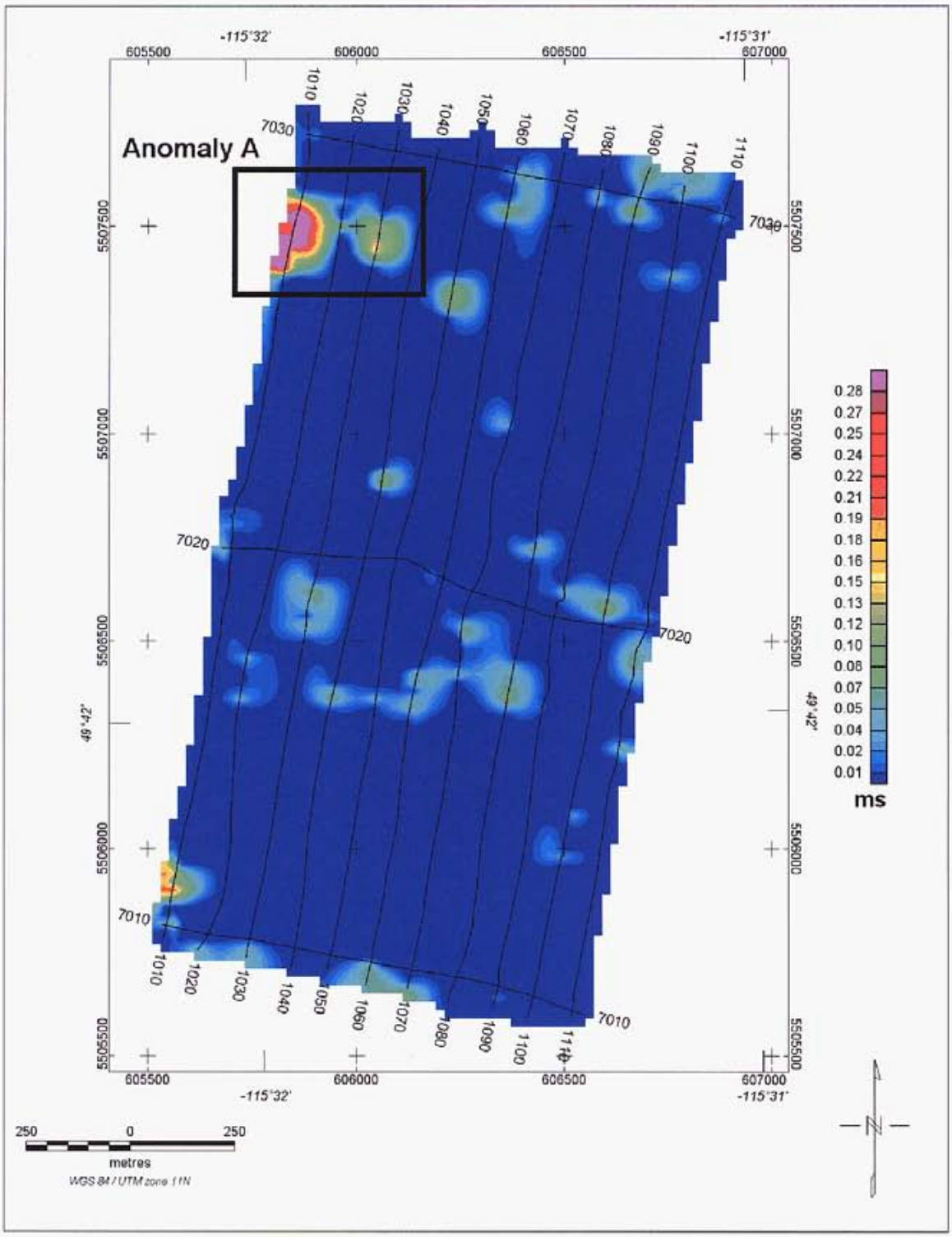


Figure 9. AdTau time constant image (threshold 0.02 pV/Am^4).

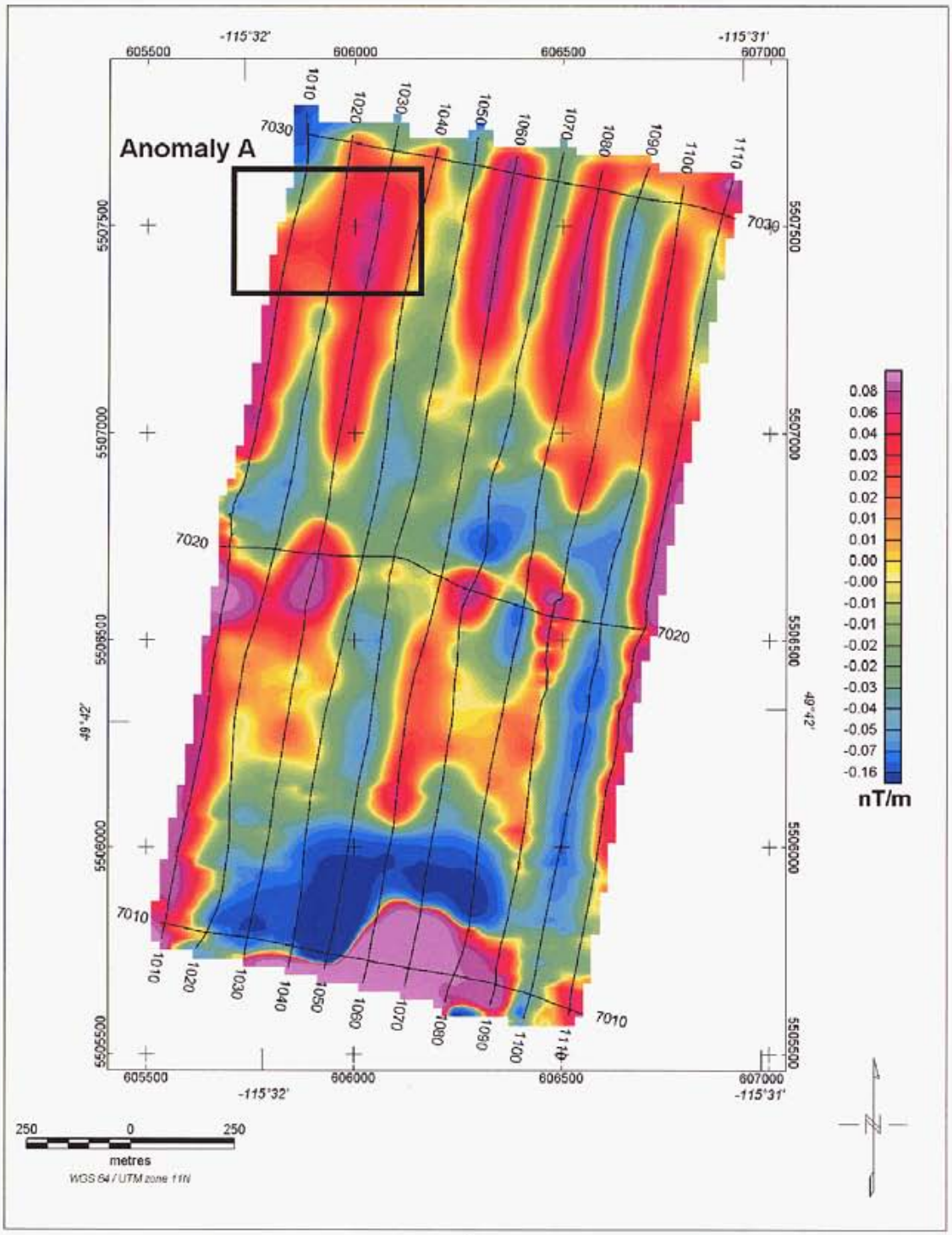


Figure 10 Magnetics - 1st vertical derivative of RTP

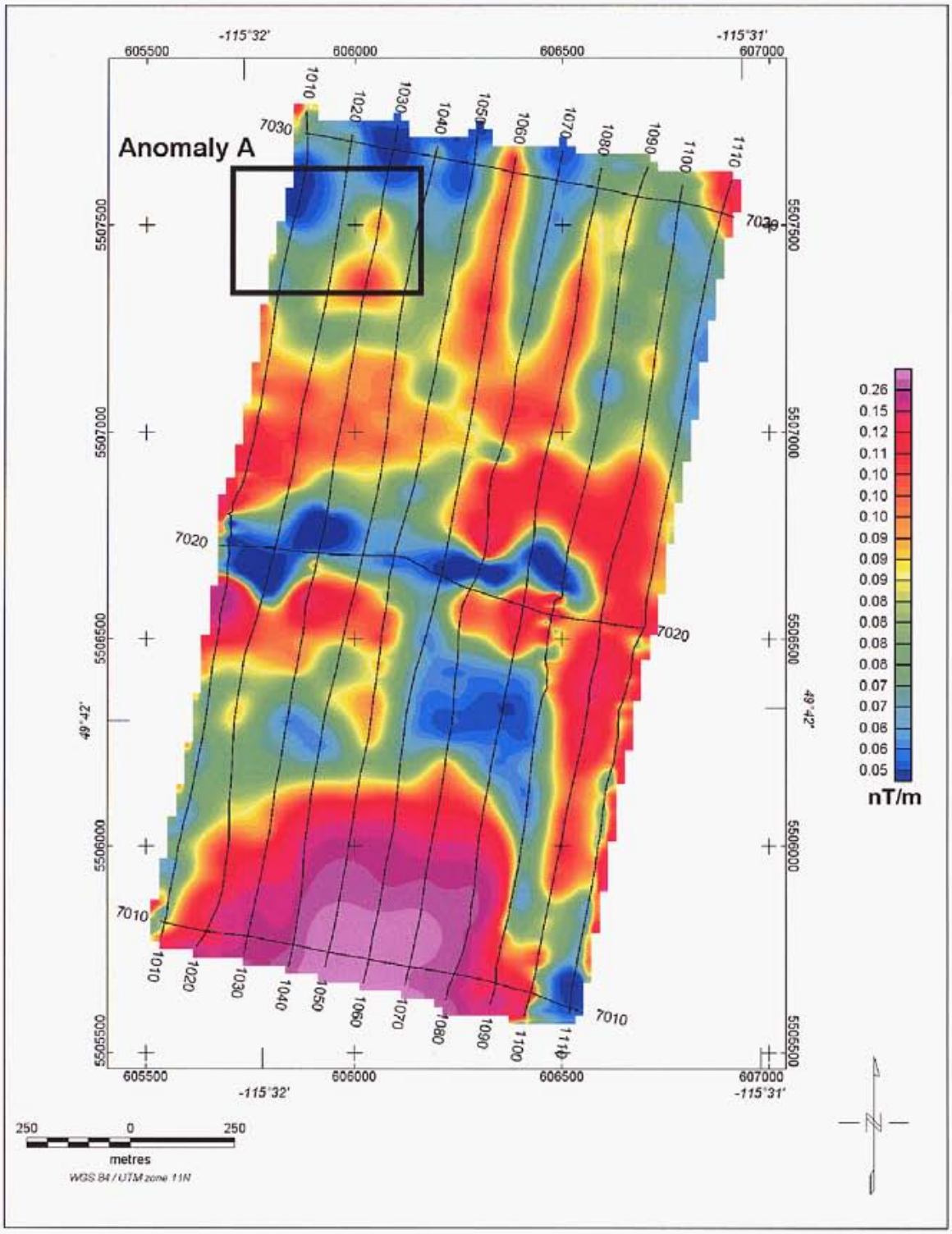


Figure 11. Analytic Signal image.

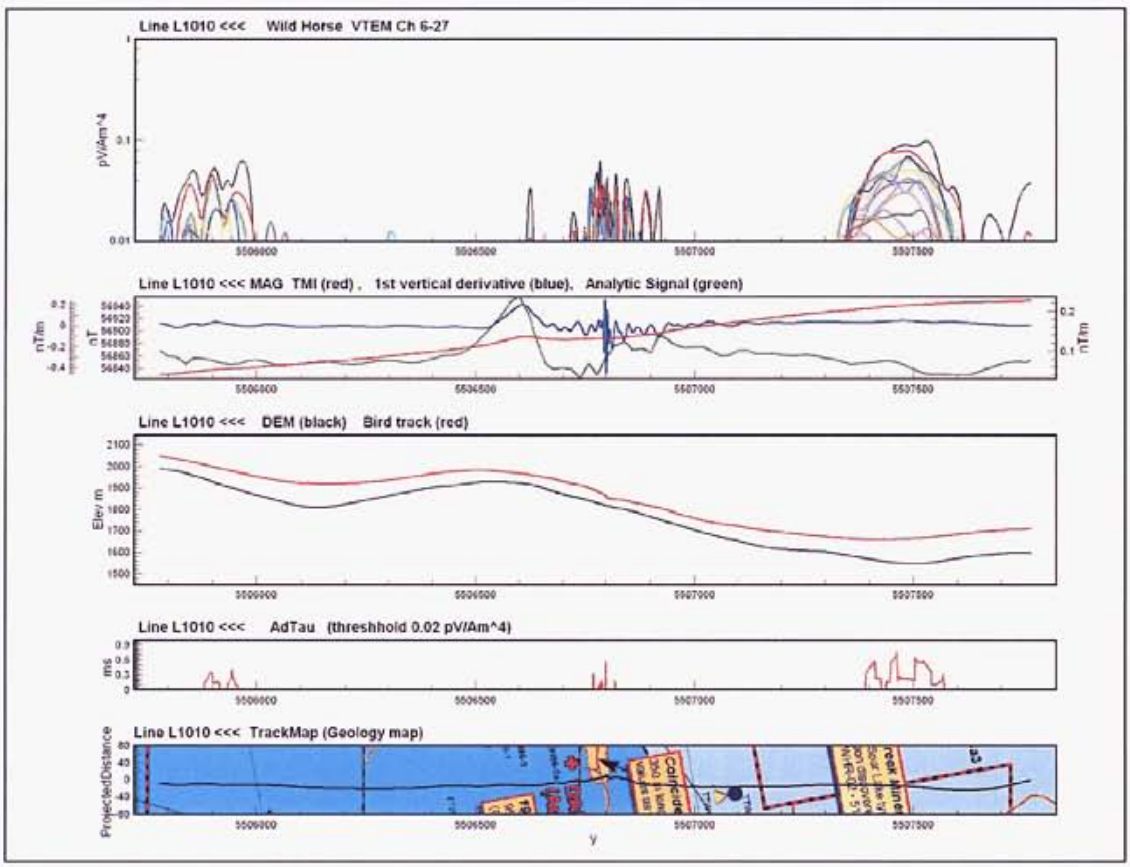


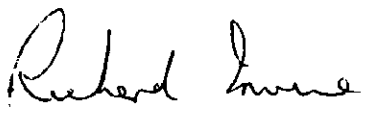
Figure 12. MultiPlot™ for Line 1010.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Processing of the the Wildhorse VTEM data indicates that the area is generally very resistive and only one weak, but possibly significant, EM anomalous zone has been defined (designated Anomaly A). Anomaly A is located in the Upper Aldridge Formation, while the known mineralized zones are all in the Creston Formation.

The magnetic data may provide useful additional targets, so to assist interpretation a number of magnetic enhancements have been produced and included in this report. However, none of the known mineralized areas (Copper Creek, Dardanelles and Tit For Tat) or Anomaly A exhibit any distinctive magnetic responses.

Respectfully submitted



Condor Consulting, Inc.

May 31, 2005

8. REFERENCES

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Macnae, J., King, A., Stolz, N., Osmakoff. and Blaha, A. (1998) Fast AEM data processing and inversion. Exploration Geophysics, Vol 29, pp163-169.

APPENDIX A - VTEM Geometric Modeling

In order to better understand how the co-incident loop geometry used by the VersaTEM system responses to typical targets, a series of models have been generated using the Raiche AMIRA 223 codes. These are preliminary results and further work should be done to model both more varied geometric shapes as well as incorporate the details of the new waveform once established along with the corresponding noise levels[1].

Modeling Suite

For the study, only plates in a very resistive host (10,000 Ω-m) were modeled using Leroi_Air. The study is broken up into four parts. The key attributes of each suite are summarized below.

Part 1: Target Size- 300 m depth extent; 600 m strike length; Conductance 20 S

- Plate 1: Dip 30°; depths 5, 50, 100 & 200 m
- Plate 2: Dip 60°; depths 5, 50, 100 & 200 m
- Plate 3: Dip 90°; depths 5, 50, 100 & 200 m

Part 2: Target Size- 300 m depth extent; 600 m strike length; Conductance 20 S

- Plate 4: Depth = 5 m, dip = 30°, 60° & 90°
- Plate 5: Depth = 200 m, dip = 30°, 60° & 90°

Part 3: Target Size- 300 m by 300 m; dip 0° (horizontal); Conductance 50 S

- Plate 6: Depth = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 m

Part 4: Depth = 50 m, Conductance 20 S

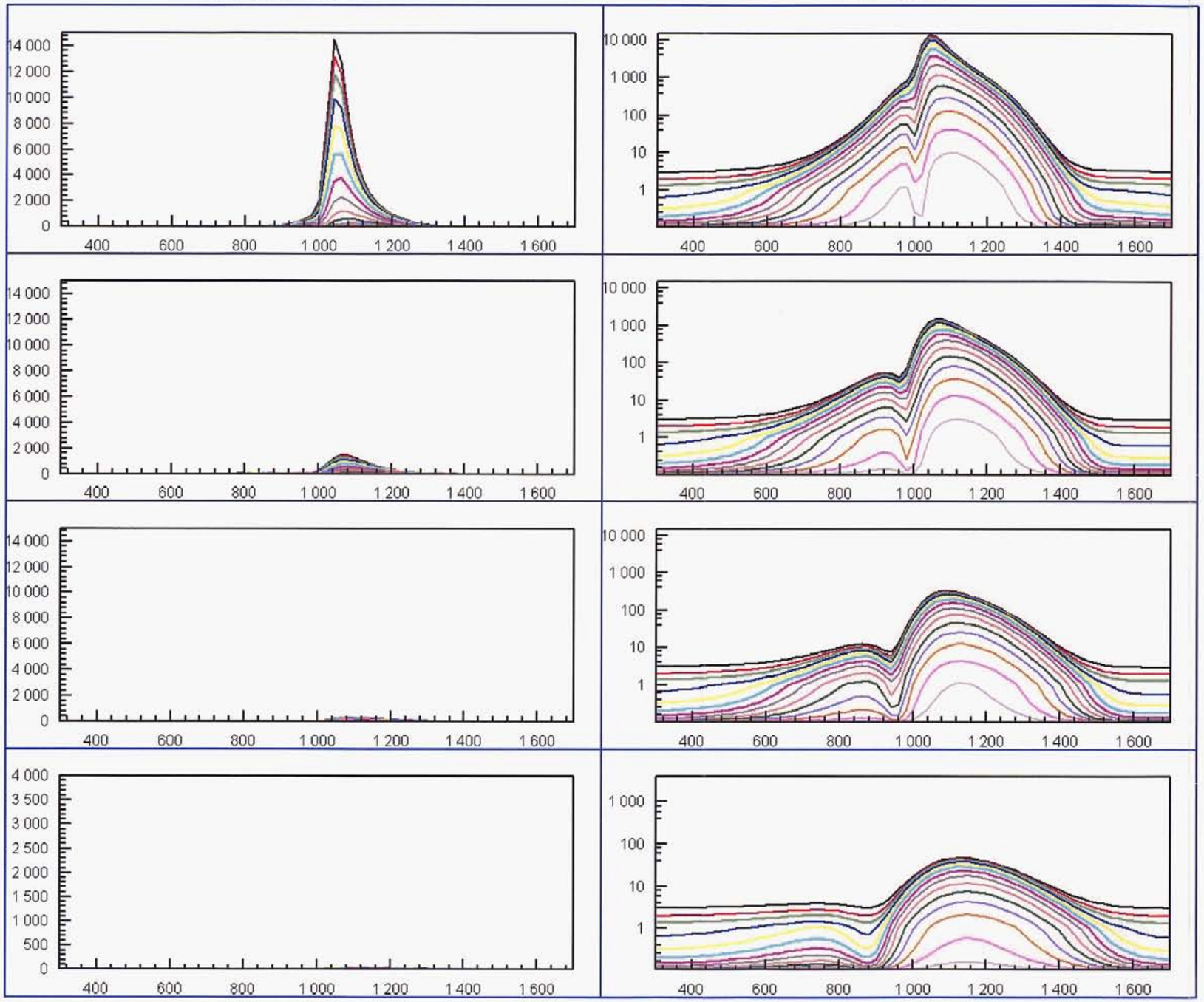
- Plate 7a: Dip = 90°; Target: 600 m by 300 m, 400 m by 200 m, 200 m by 100 m and 100 m by 50 m
- Plate 7b: Dip = 45°; Target: 600 m by 300 m, 400 m by 200 m, 200 m by 100 m and 100 m by 50 m

[1] The initial Tx design experienced higher than optimal noise at early times due to small current flows in the Tx circuit FETs.

VERSATEM PLATE MODEL (Top of plate at 1000E)
EFFECT OF DEPTH

COND=20S

DIP=30 deg



DEPTH=5m

DEPTH=50m

DEPTH=100m

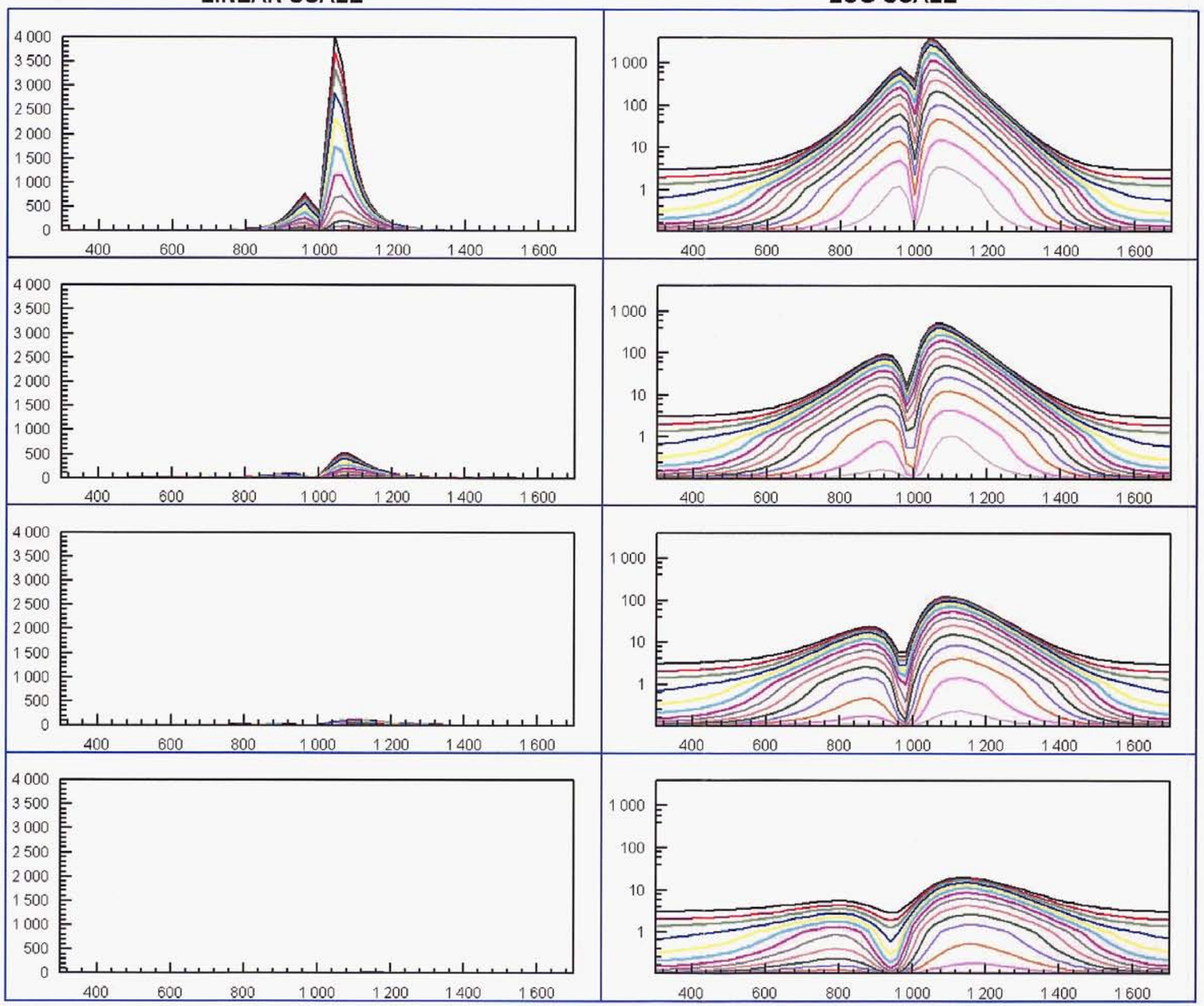
DEPTH=200m

Plate 1

VERSATEM PLATE MODEL (Top of plate at 1000E)
EFFECT OF DEPTH

COND=20S

DIP=60 deg



DEPTH=5m

DEPTH=50m

DEPTH=100m

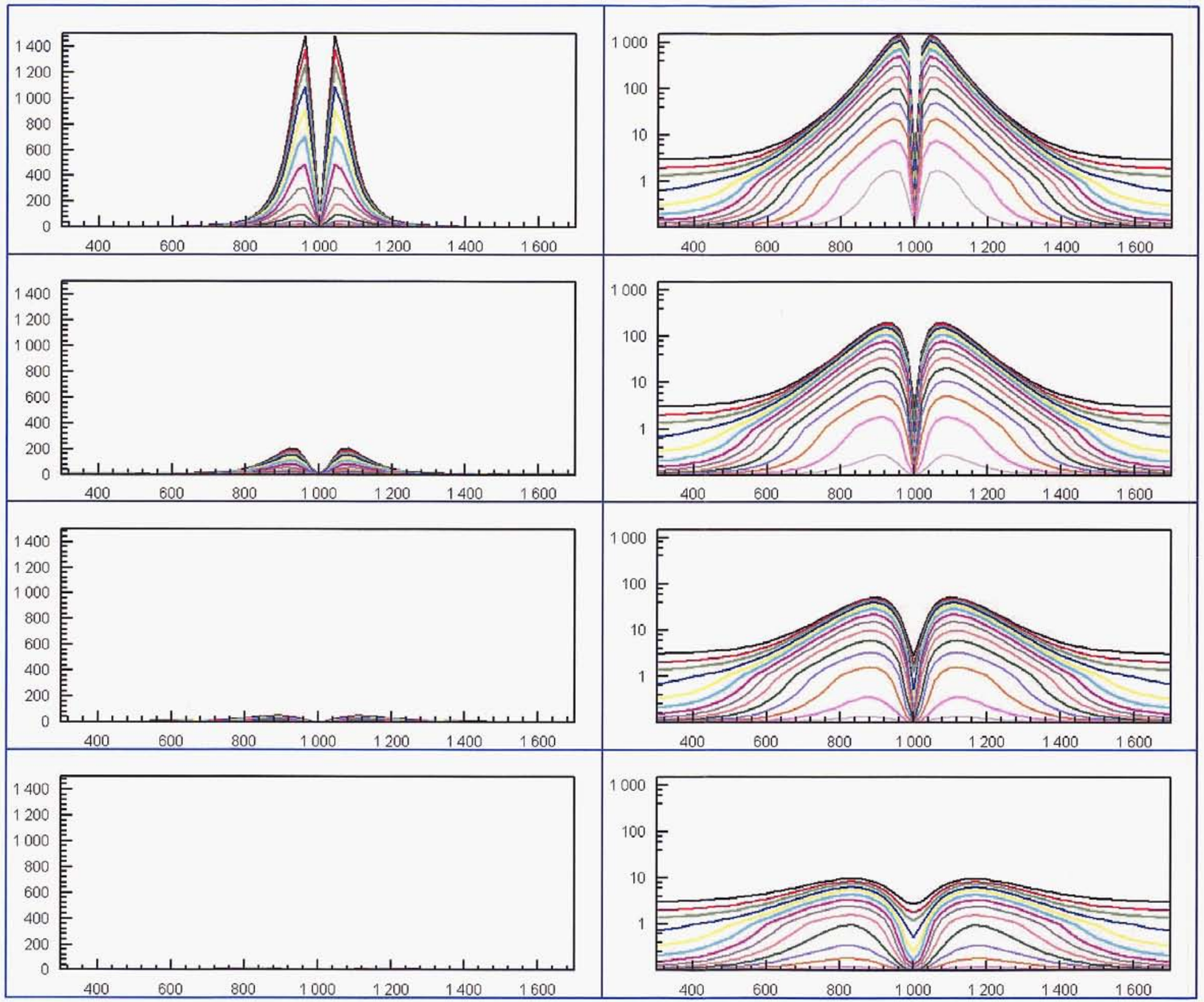
DEPTH=200m

Plate 2

VERSATEM PLATE MODEL (Top of plate at 1000E)
EFFECT OF DEPTH

COND=20S

DIP=90 deg



DEPTH=5m

DEPTH=50m

DEPTH=100m

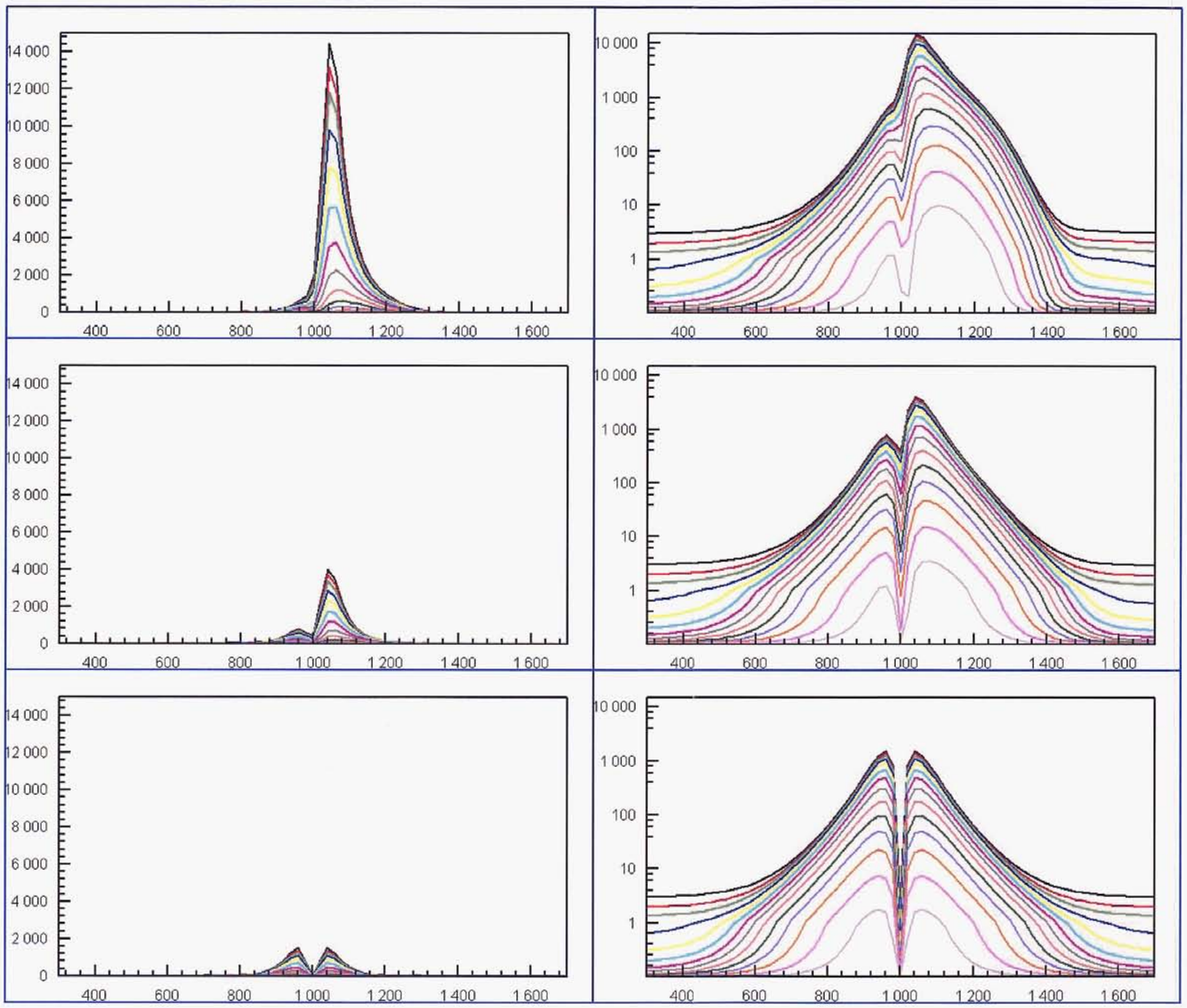
DEPTH=200m

Plate 3

VERSATEM PLATE MODEL (Top of plate at 1000E)
EFFECT OF DIP

COND=20S

DEPTH=5m



DIP=30 deg E

DIP=60 deg E

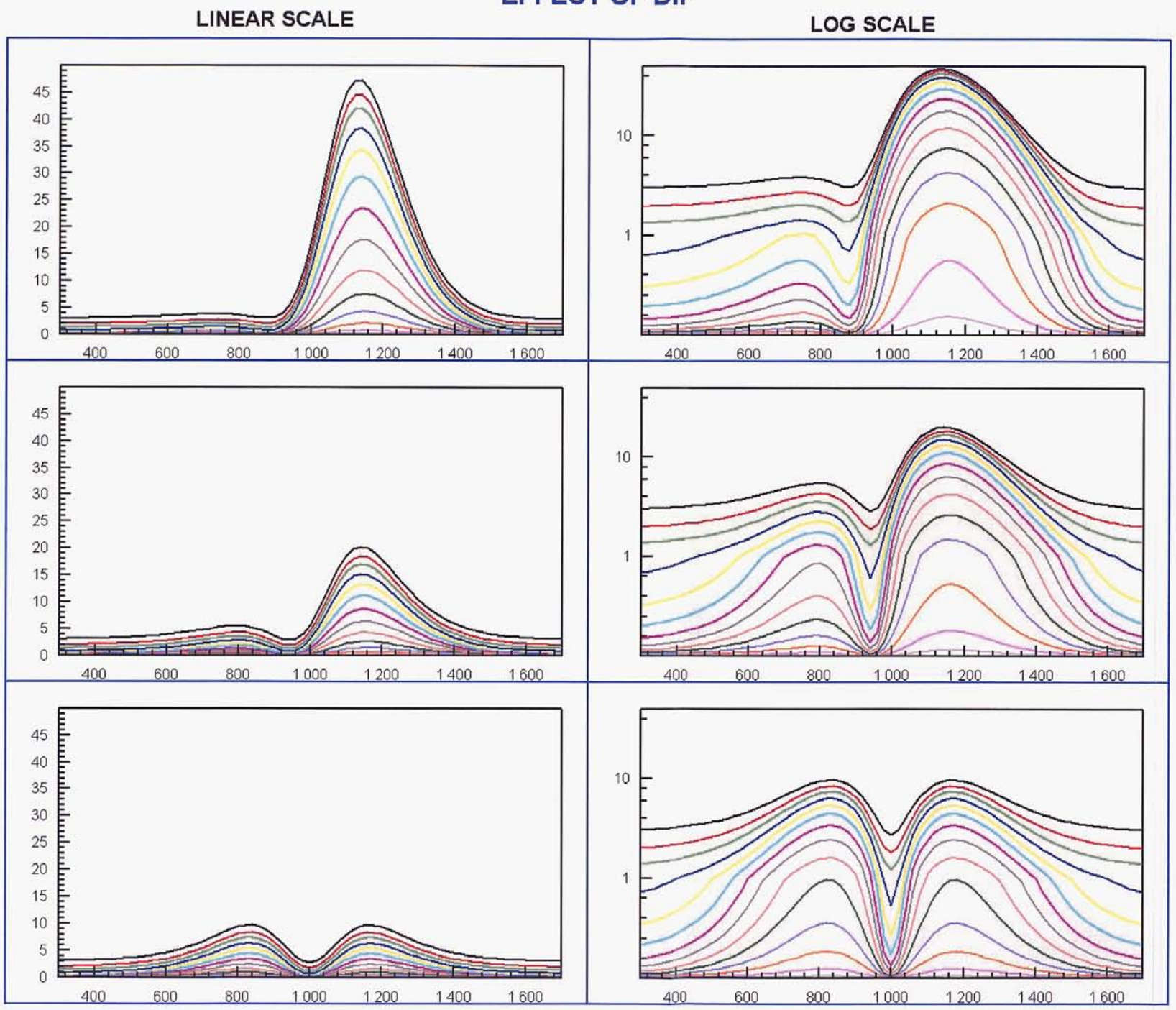
DIP=90 deg

Plate 4

VERSATEM PLATE MODEL (Top of plate at 1000E)
EFFECT OF DIP

COND=20S

DEPTH=200m



DIP=30 deg E

DIP=60 deg E

DIP=90 deg

Plate 5

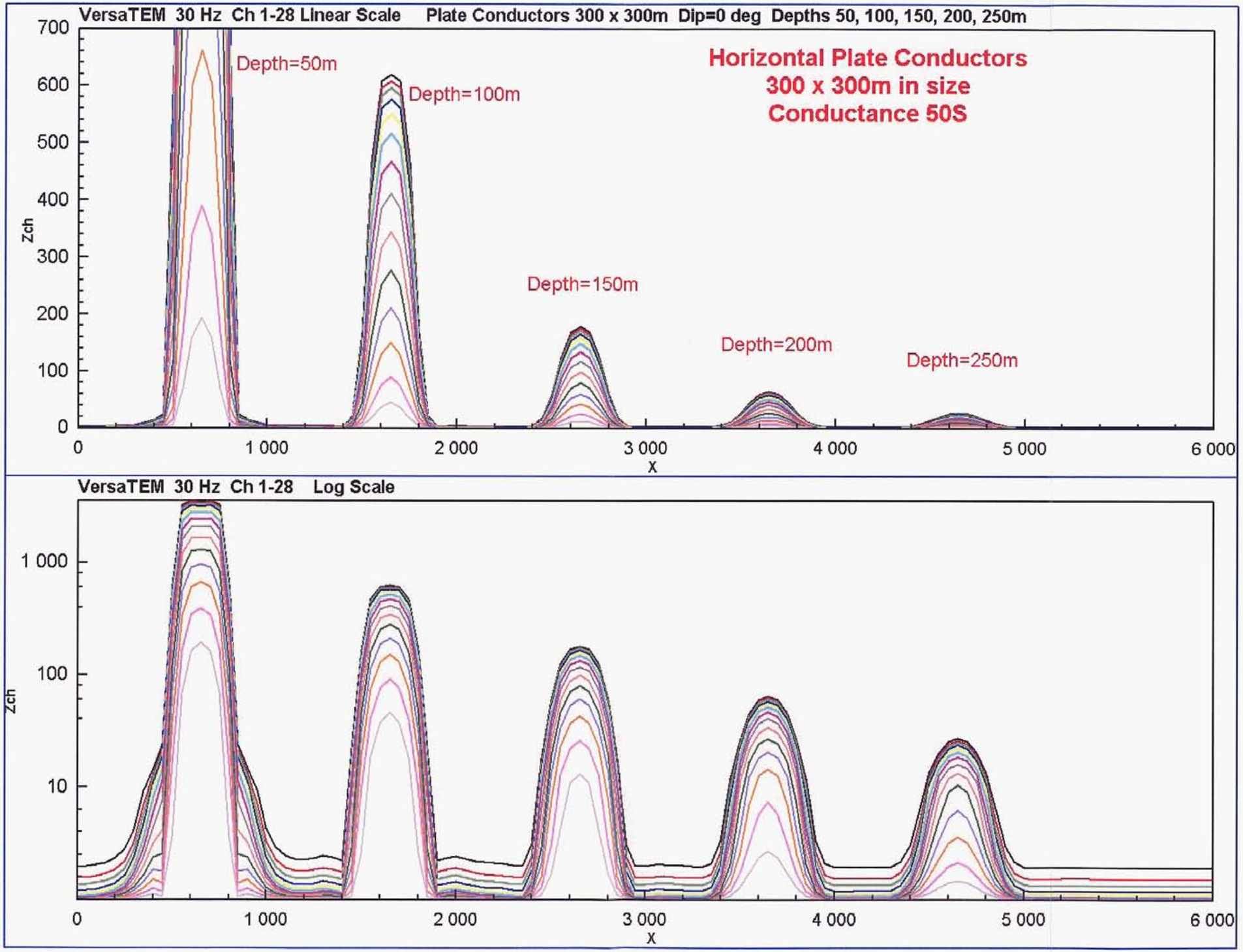
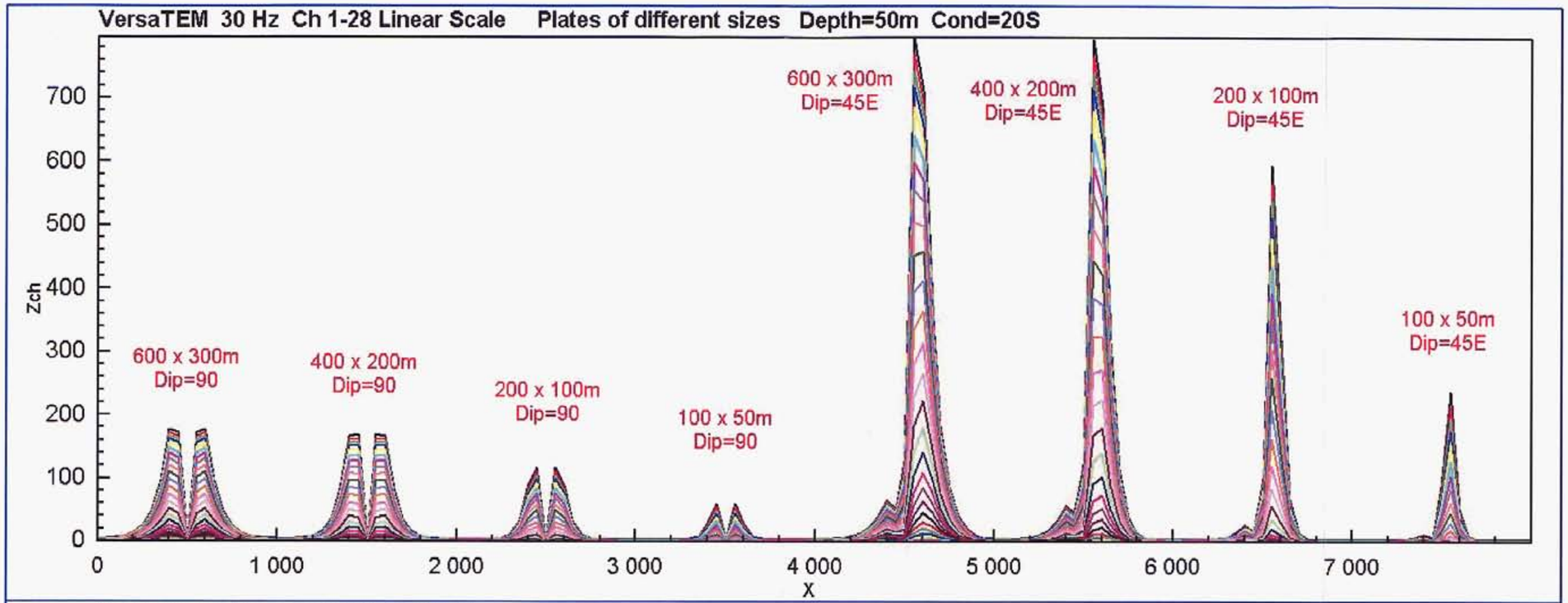

VersaTEM 30 Hz Ch 1-28 Linear Scale Plate Conductors 300 x 300m Dip=0 deg Depths 50, 100, 150, 200, 250m
Horizontal Plate Conductors
300 x 300m in size
Conductance 50S
Depth=50m
Depth=100m
Depth=150m
Depth=200m
Depth=250m
Zch
X
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
1 000
2 000
3 000
4 000
5 000
6 000
VersaTEM 30 Hz Ch 1-28 Log Scale
Zch
X
1 000
100
10
0
1 000
2 000
3 000
4 000
5 000
6 000

Plate 6



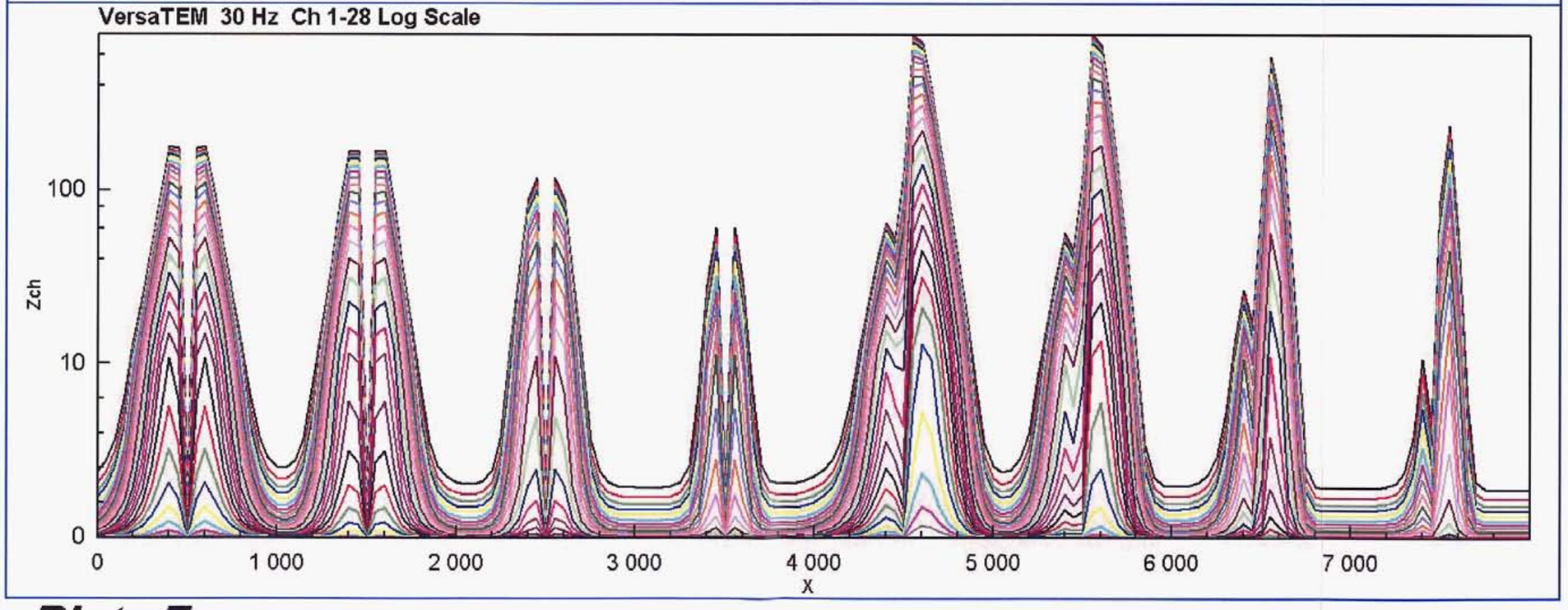
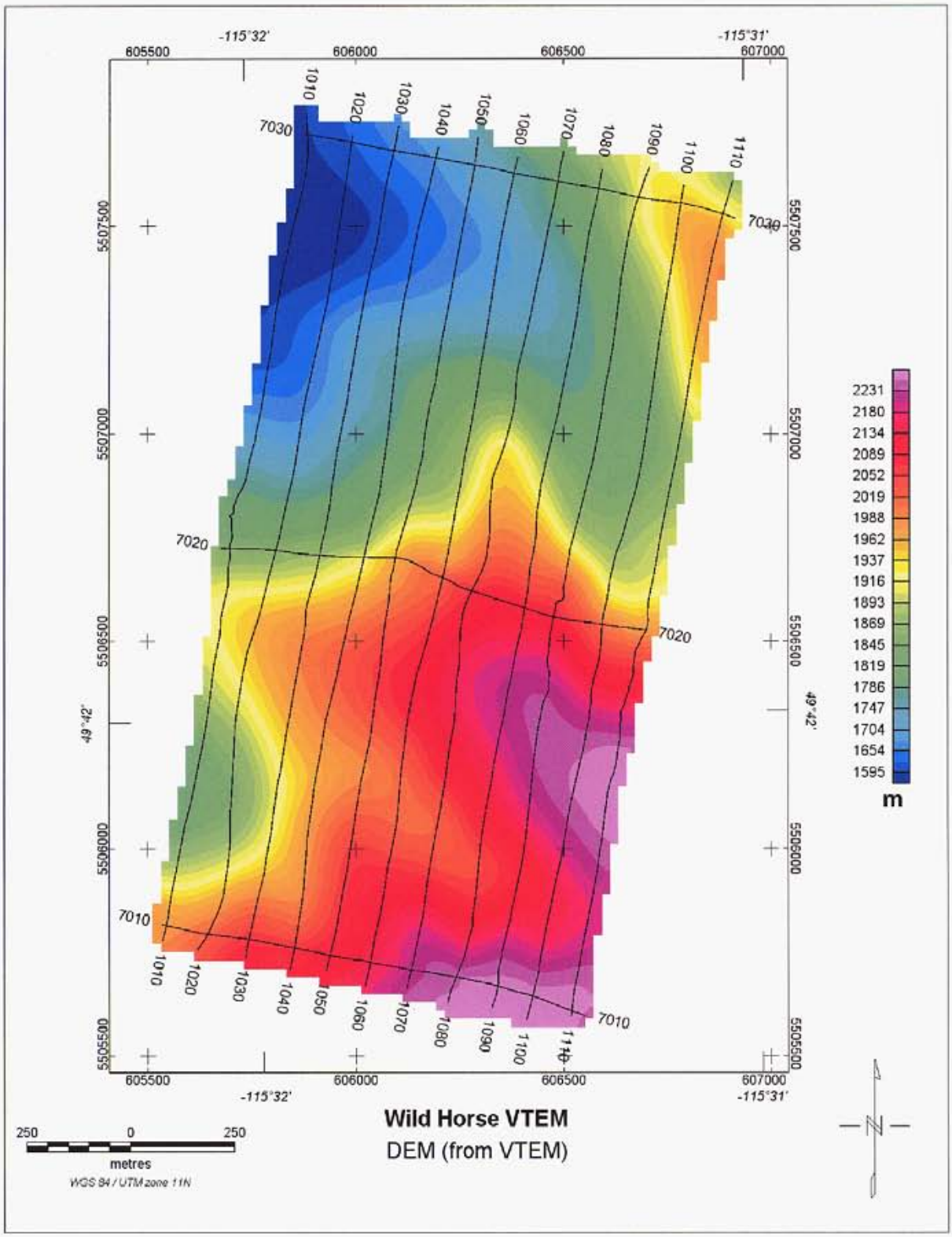
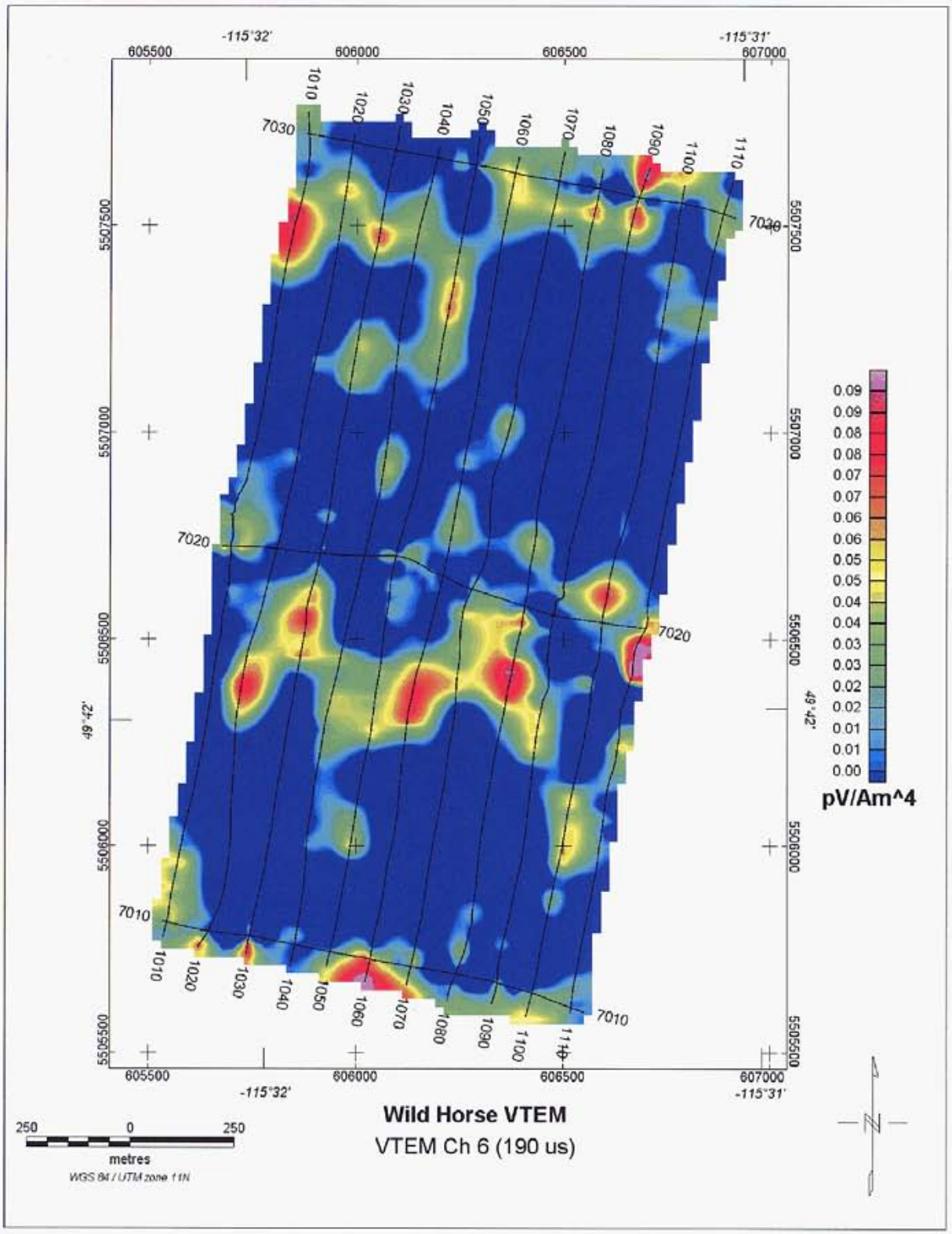


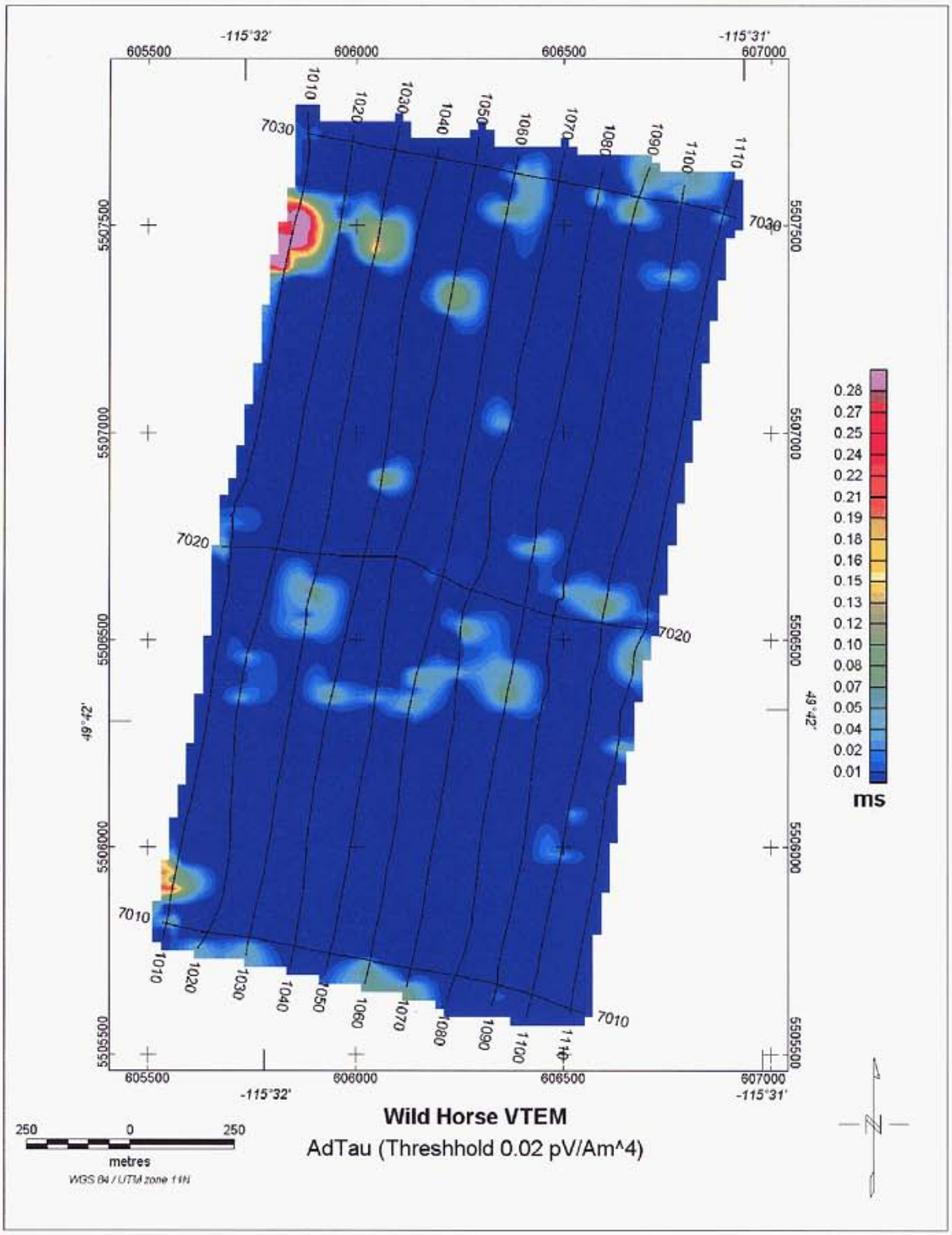
Plate 7a

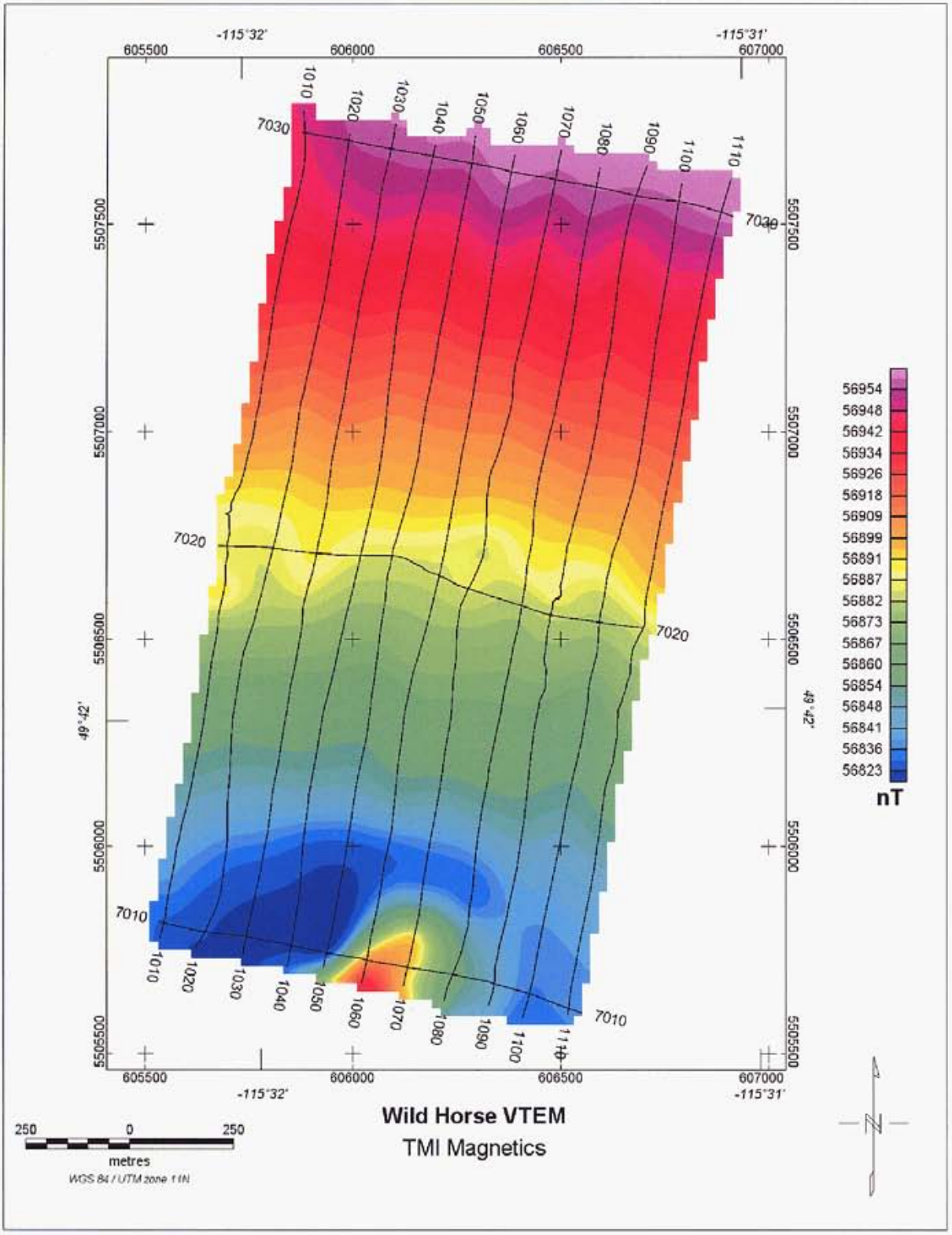
Plate 7b

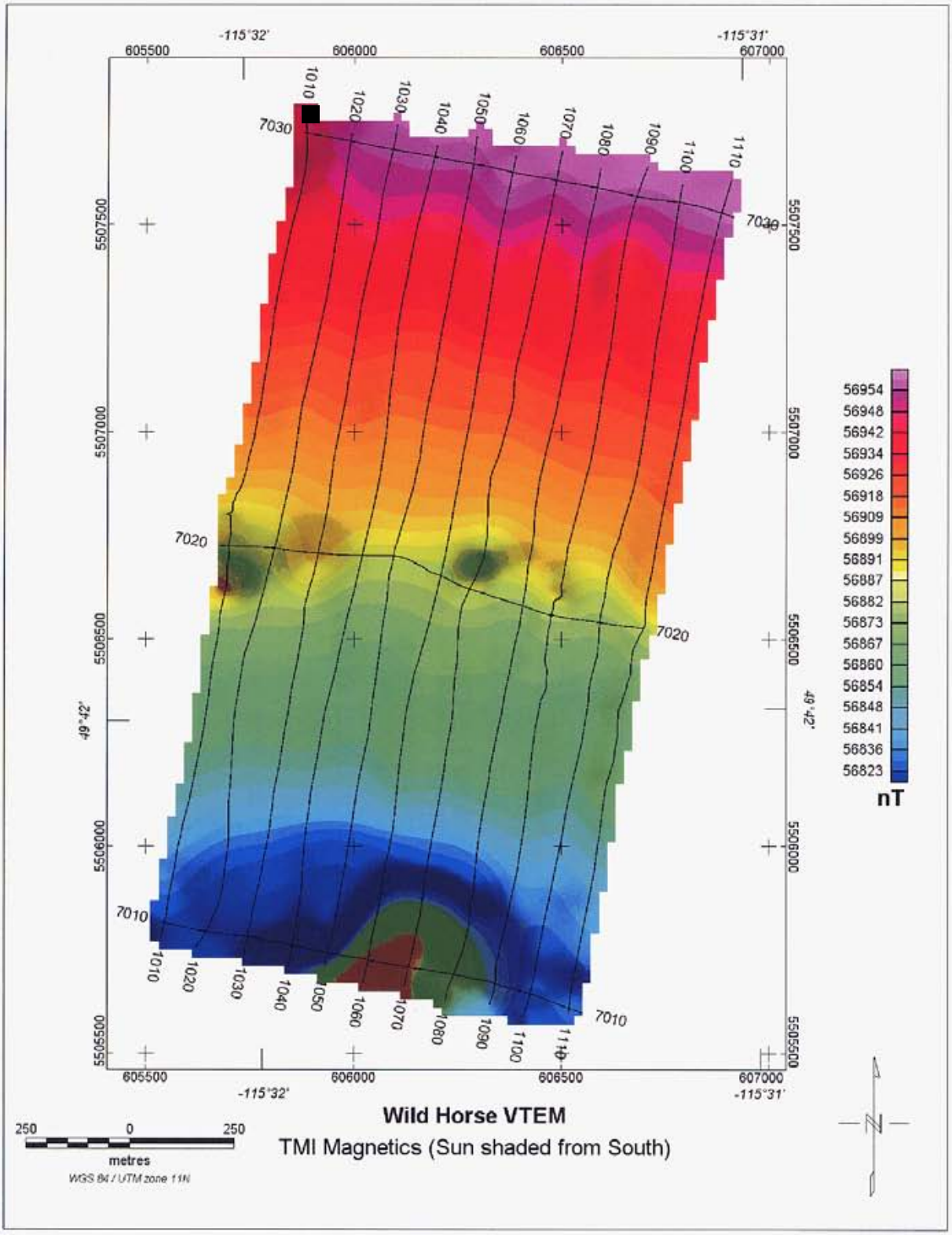
APPENDIX B - Plan Products

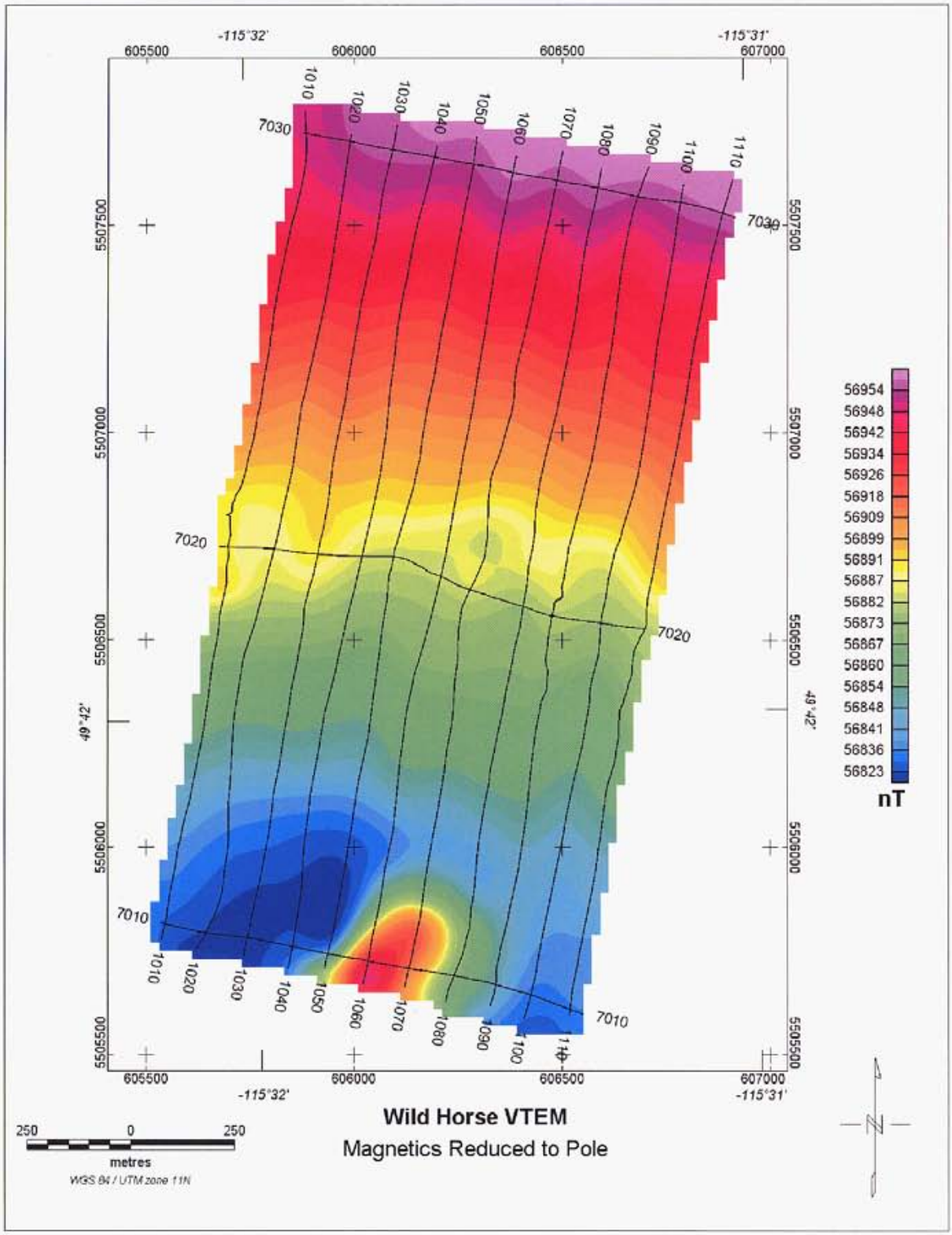

-115°32'
-115°31'
605500
606000
606500
607000
5507500
5507000
5506500
5506000
5505500
49°42'
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
7030
7020
7010
2231
2180
2134
2089
2052
2019
1988
1962
1937
1916
1893
1869
1845
1819
1786
1747
1704
1654
1595
m
250
0
250
metres
WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N
Wild Horse VTEM
DEM (from VTEM)
N

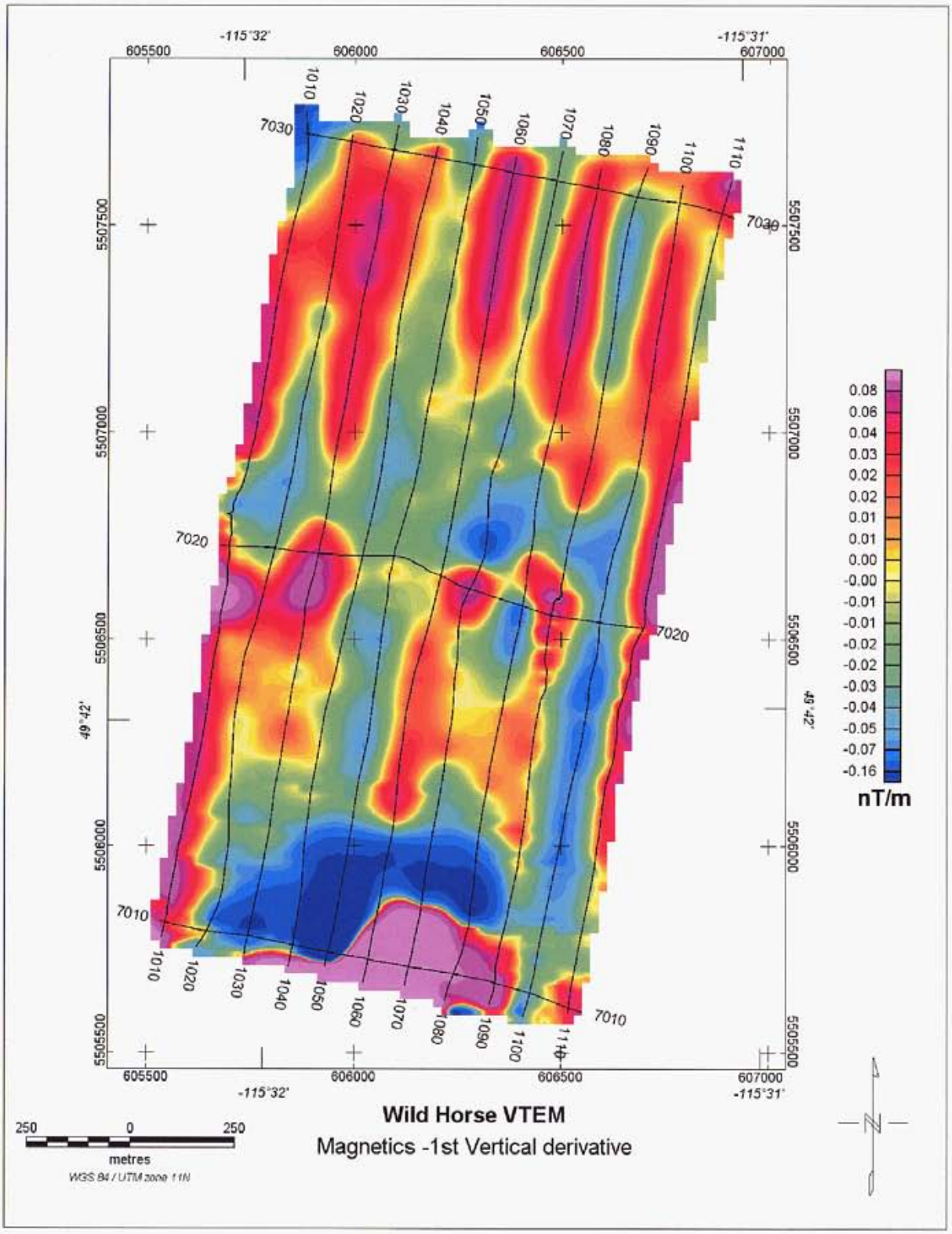

-115°32'
-115°31'
605500
606000
606500
607000
5507500
5507000
5506500
5506000
5505500
49°42'
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
7030
7020
7010
0.09
0.09
0.08
0.08
0.07
0.07
0.06
0.06
0.05
0.05
0.04
0.04
0.03
0.03
0.02
0.02
0.01
0.01
0.00
pV/Am^4
250
0
250
metres
WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N
Wild Horse VTEM
VTEM Ch 6 (190 us)

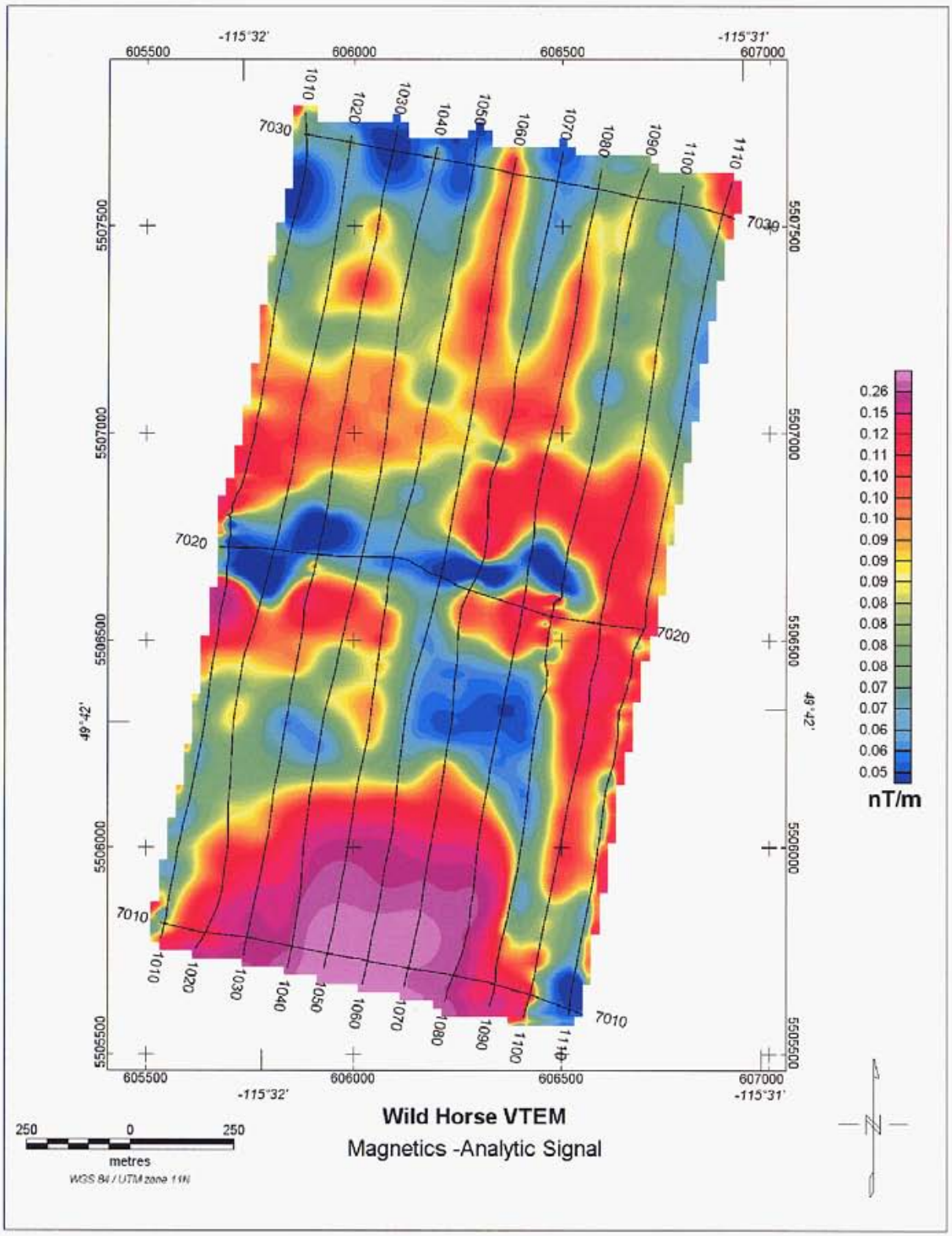

-115°32'
-115°31'
605500
606000
606500
607000
5507500
5507000
5506500
5506000
5505500
49°42'
7030
7020
7010
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
0.28
0.27
0.25
0.24
0.22
0.21
0.19
0.18
0.16
0.15
0.13
0.12
0.10
0.08
0.07
0.05
0.04
0.02
0.01
ms
250
0
250
metres
WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N
Wild Horse VTEM
AdTau (Threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)


-115°32'
-115°31'
605500
606000
606500
607000
5507500
5507000
5506500
5506000
5505500
49°42'
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
7030
7020
7010
56954
56948
56942
56934
56926
56918
56909
56899
56891
56887
56882
56873
56867
56860
56854
56848
56841
56836
56823
nT
Wild Horse VTEM
TMI Magnetics
250 0 250
metres
WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N

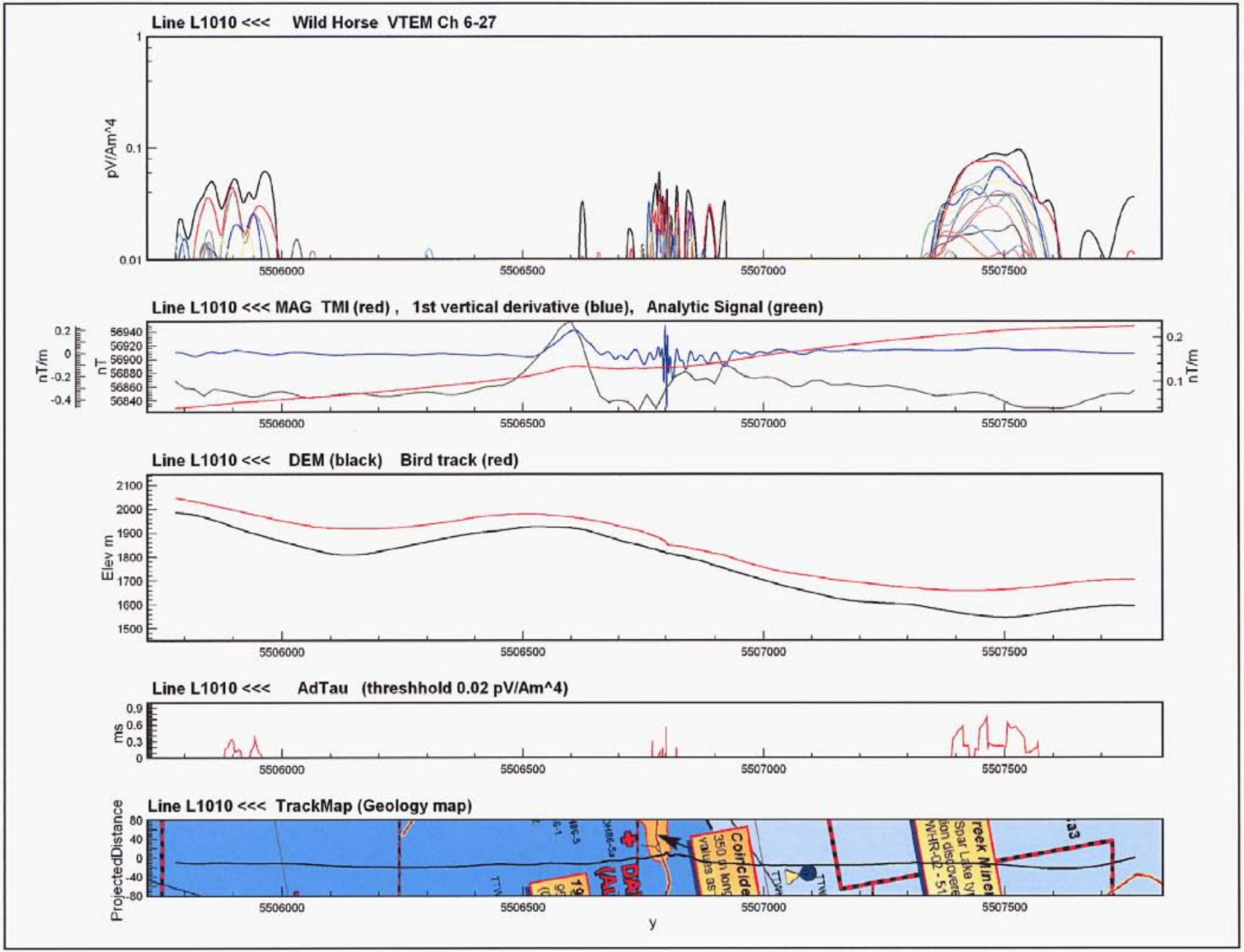

-115°32'
-115°31'
605500
606000
606500
607000
5507500
5507000
5506500
5506000
5505500
49°42'
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
7030
7020
7010
56954
56948
56942
56934
56926
56918
56909
56899
56891
56887
56882
56873
56867
56860
56854
56848
56841
56836
56823
nT
250
0
250
metres
WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N
Wild Horse VTEM
TMI Magnetics (Sun shaded from South)
N

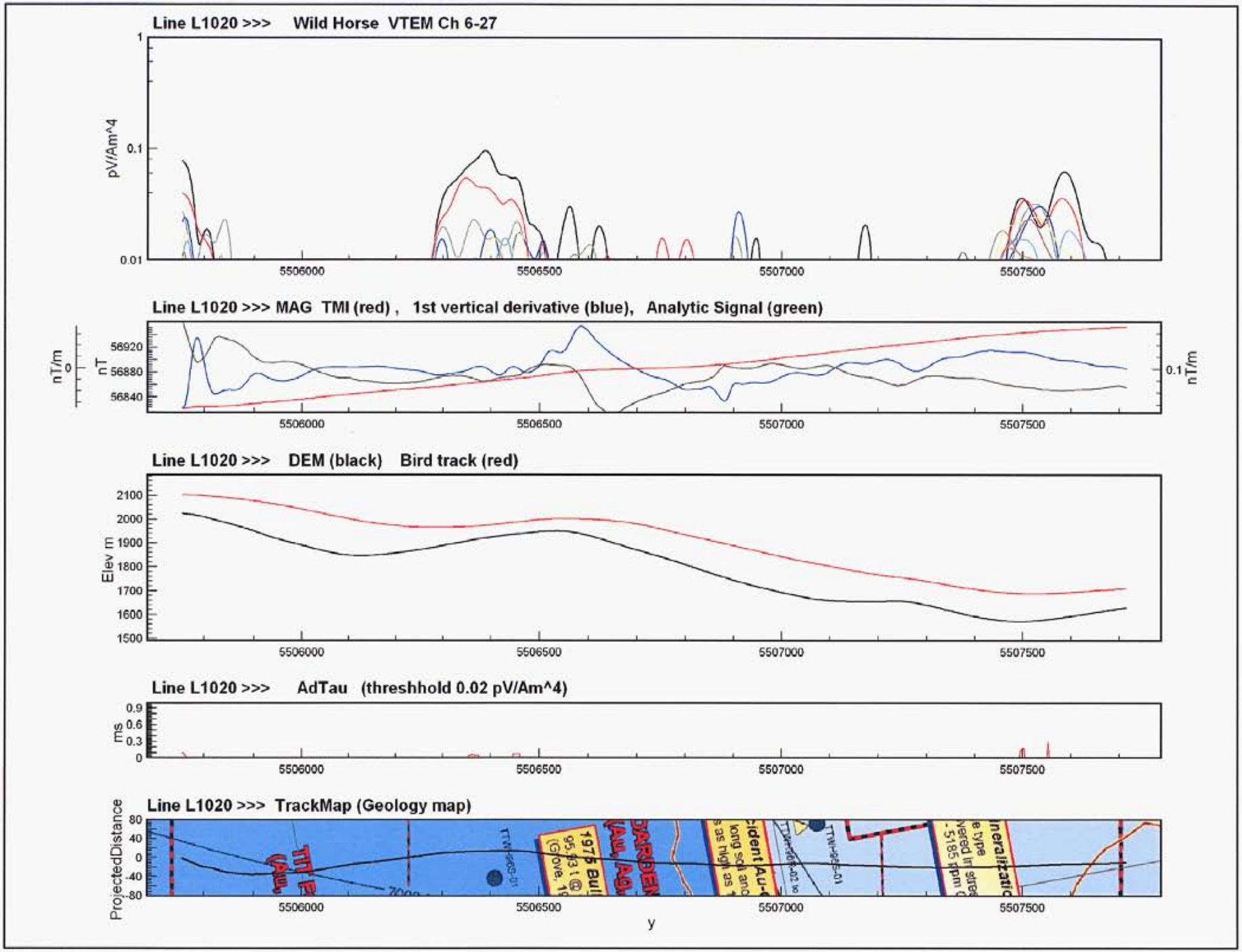

-115°32'
-115°31'
605500
606000
606500
607000
5507500
5507000
5506500
5506000
5505500
49°42'
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
7030
7020
7010
56954
56948
56942
56934
56926
56918
56909
56899
56891
56887
56882
56873
56867
56860
56854
56848
56841
56836
56823
nT
250
0
250
metres
WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N
Wild Horse VTEM
Magnetics Reduced to Pole

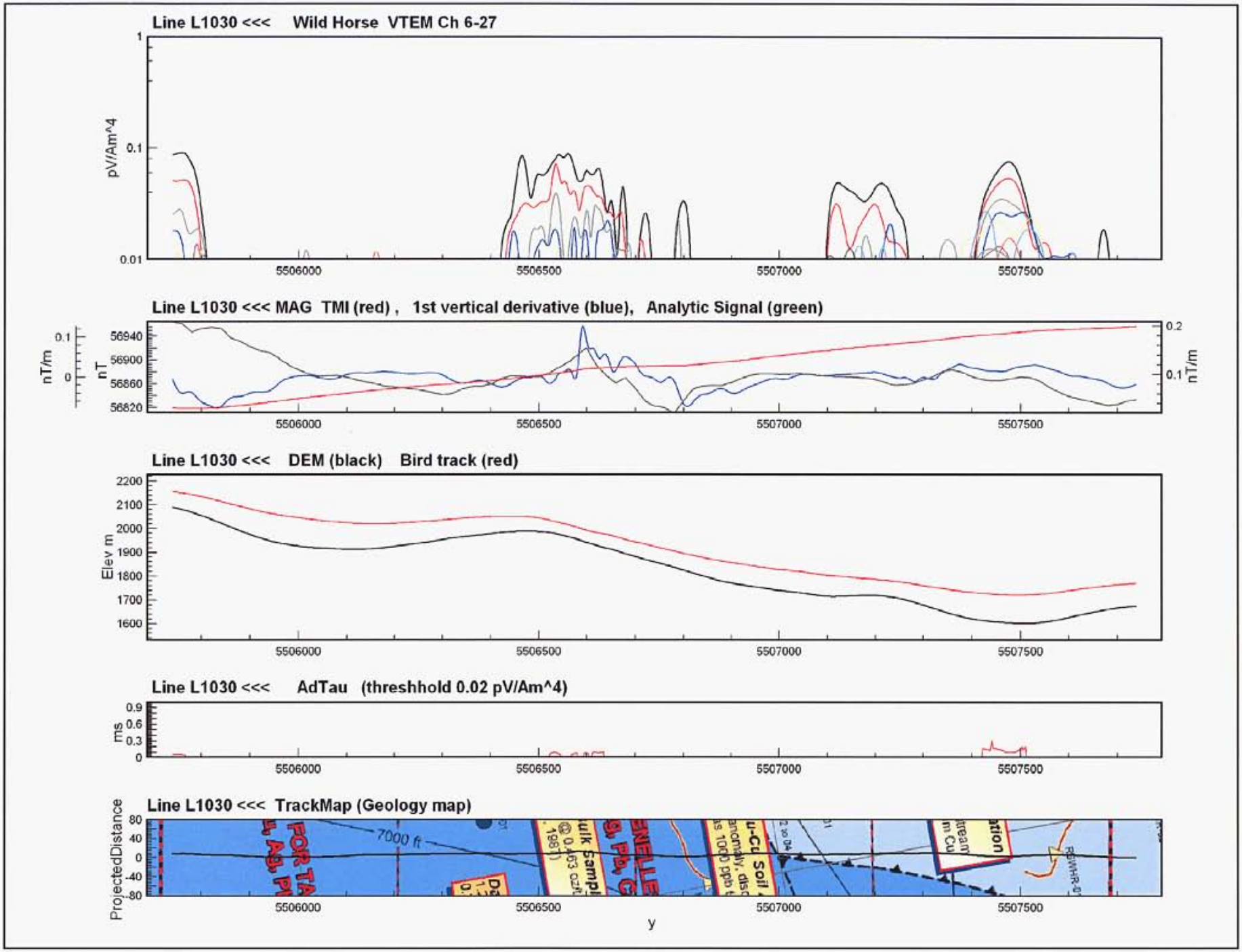

-115°32'
-115°31'
605500
606000
606500
607000
5507500
5507000
5506500
5506000
5505500
49°42'
7030
7020
7010
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.02
0.01
0.01
0.00
-0.00
-0.01
-0.01
-0.02
-0.02
-0.03
-0.04
-0.05
-0.07
-0.16
nT/m
250
0
250
metres
WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N
Wild Horse VTEM
Magnetics -1st Vertical derivative
N

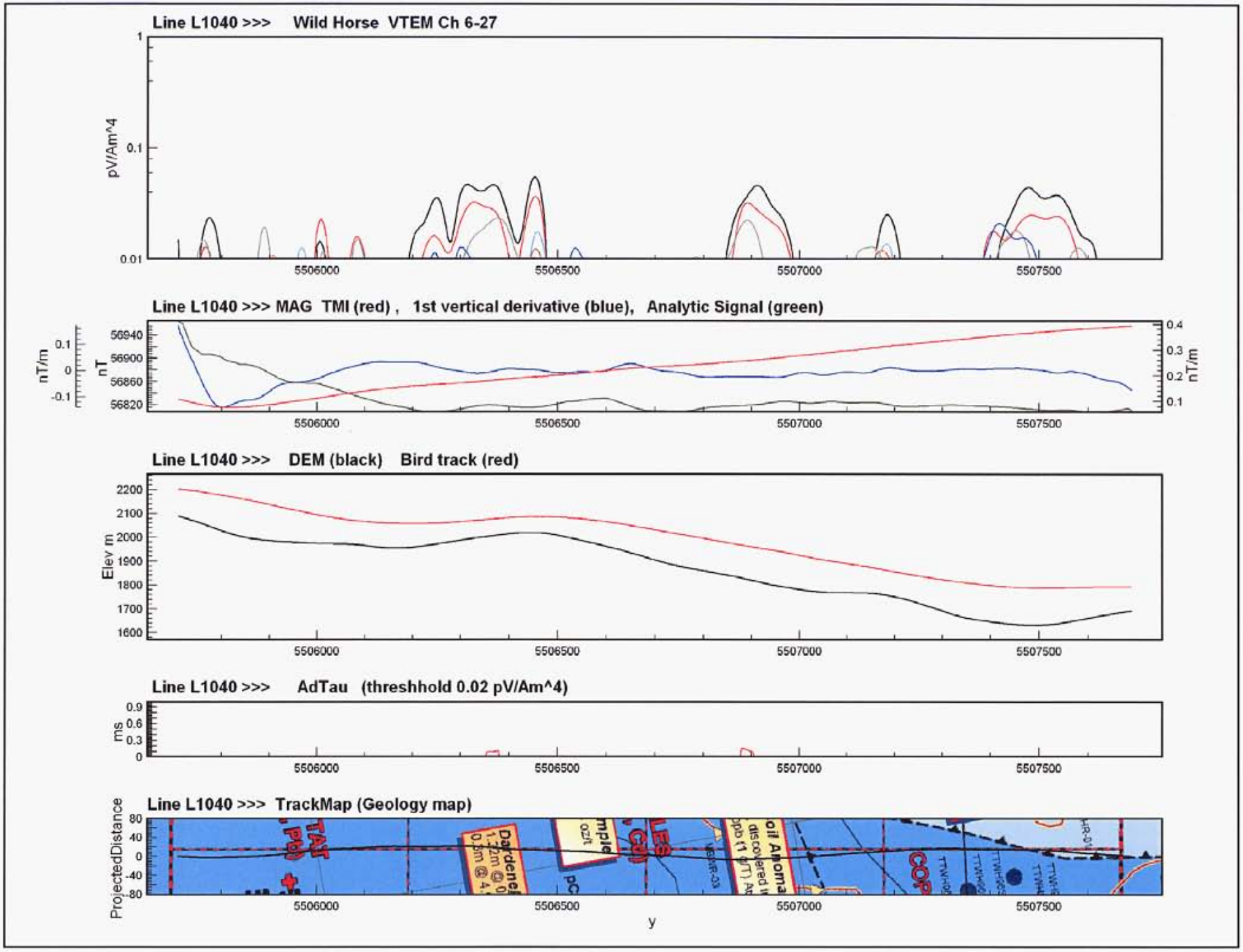

-115°32'
-115°31'
605500
606000
606500
607000
5507500
5507000
5506500
5506000
5505500
49°42'
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
7030
7039
7020
7010
0.26
0.15
0.12
0.11
0.10
0.10
0.10
0.09
0.09
0.09
0.08
0.08
0.08
0.08
0.07
0.07
0.06
0.06
0.05
nT/m
250
0
250
metres
WGS 84 / UTM zone 11N
Wild Horse VTEM
Magnetics -Analytic Signal

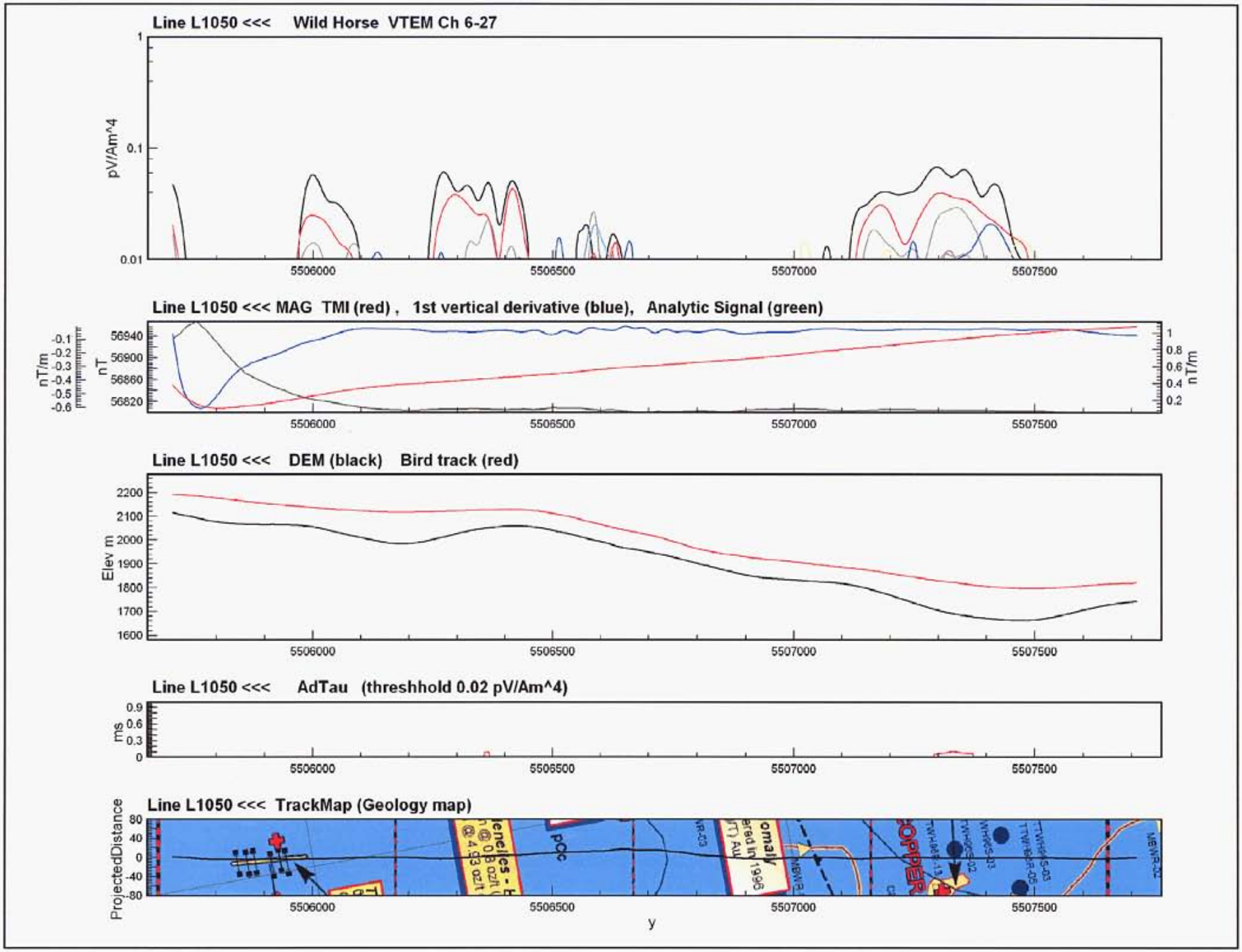
APPENDIX C - MultiPlots™

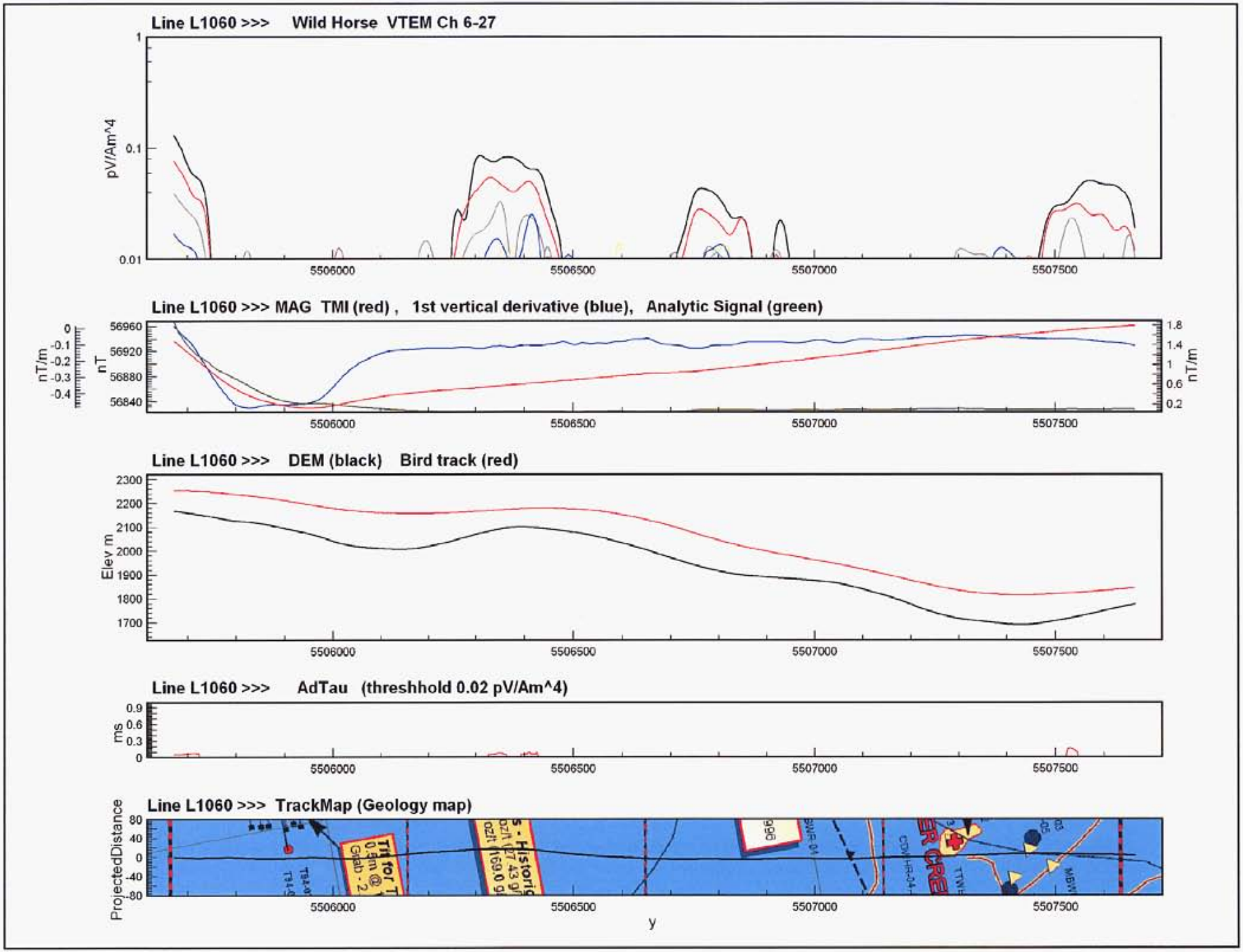

Line L1010 <<< Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1010 <<< MAG TMI (red), 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.2
0
-0.2
-0.4
nT
56940
56920
56900
56880
56860
56840
0.2
0.1
nT/m
Line L1010 <<< DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
1500
Line L1010 <<< AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1010 <<< TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y

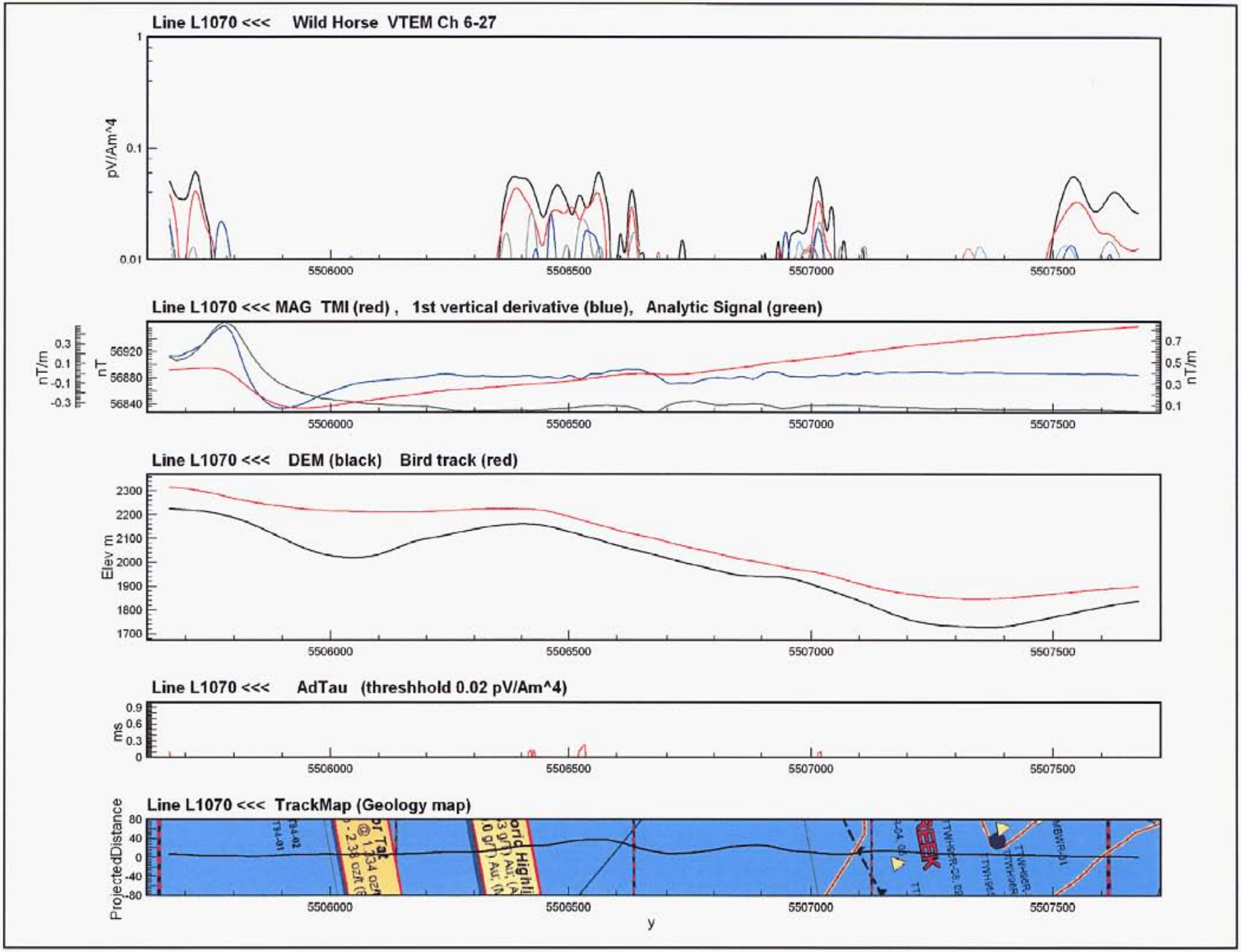

Line L1020 >>> Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1020 >>> MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0
nT
56920
56880
56840
0.1
nT/m
Line L1020 >>> DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
1500
Line L1020 >>> AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1020 >>> TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y

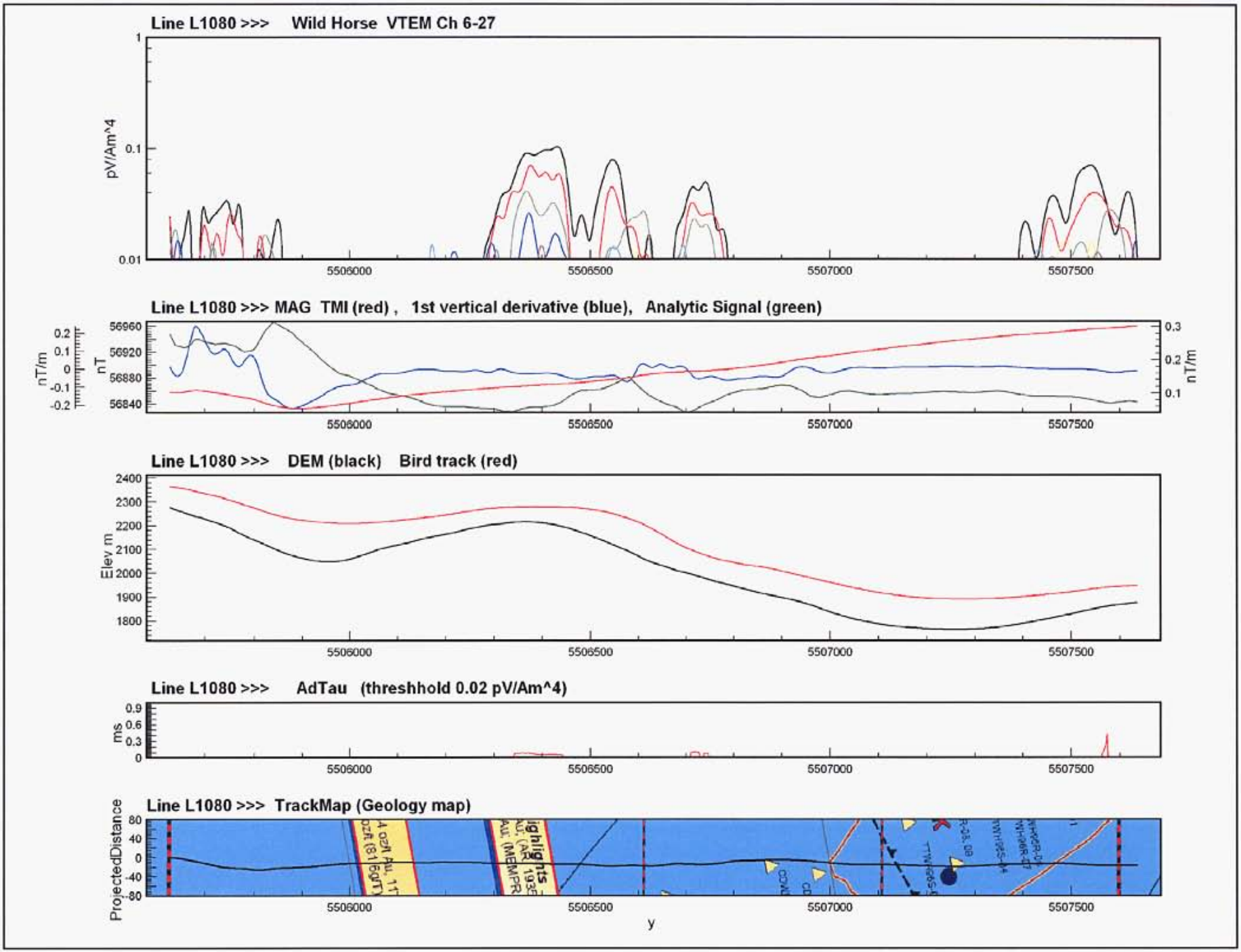

Line L1030 <<< Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1030 <<< MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.1
0
nT
56940
56900
56860
56820
0.2
0.1
nT/m
Line L1030 <<< DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
Line L1030 <<< AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1030 <<< TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
7000 ft
y

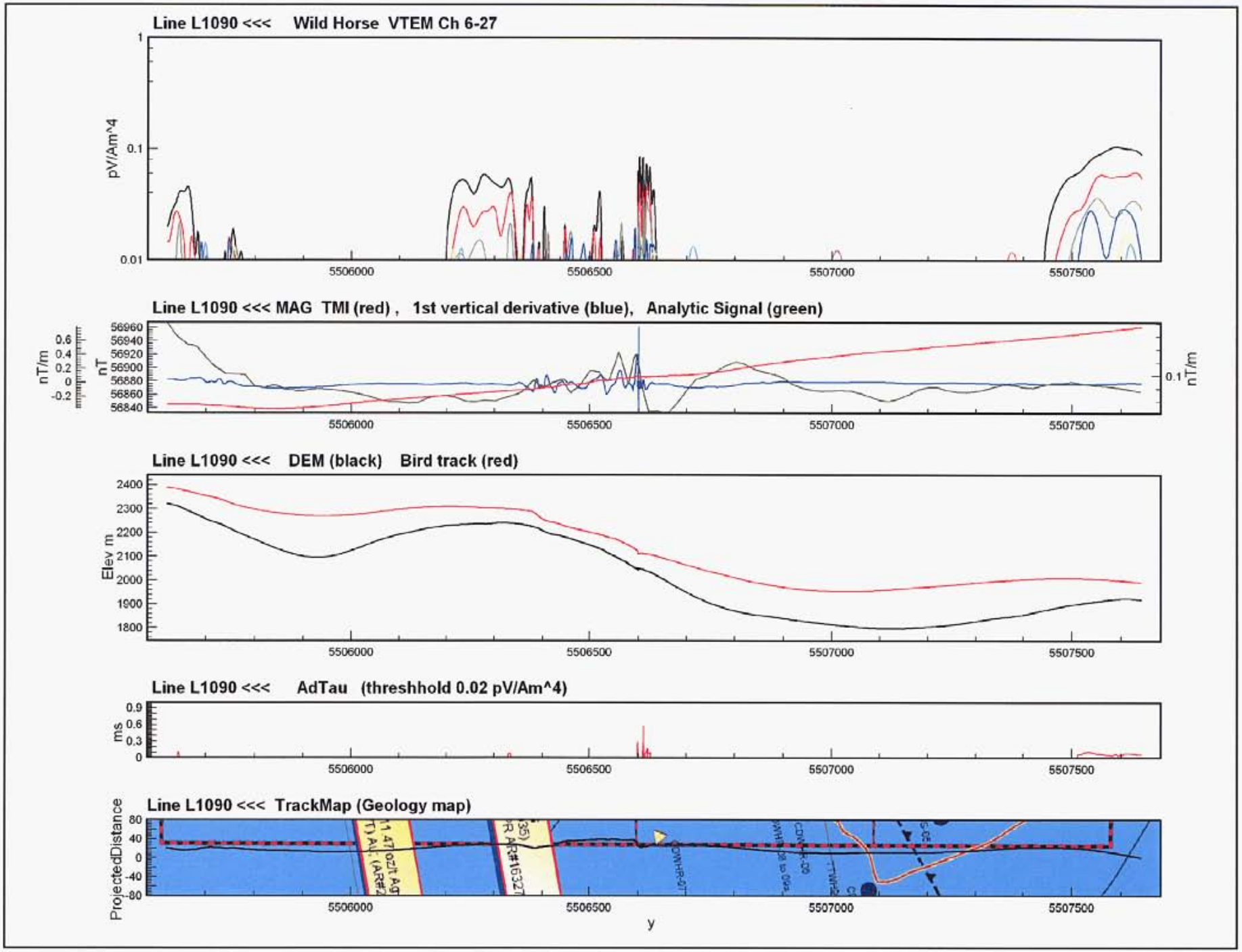

Line L1040 >>> Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1040 >>> MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.1
0
-0.1
nT
56940
56900
56860
56820
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
nT/m
Line L1040 >>> DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
Line L1040 >>> AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1040 >>> TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y

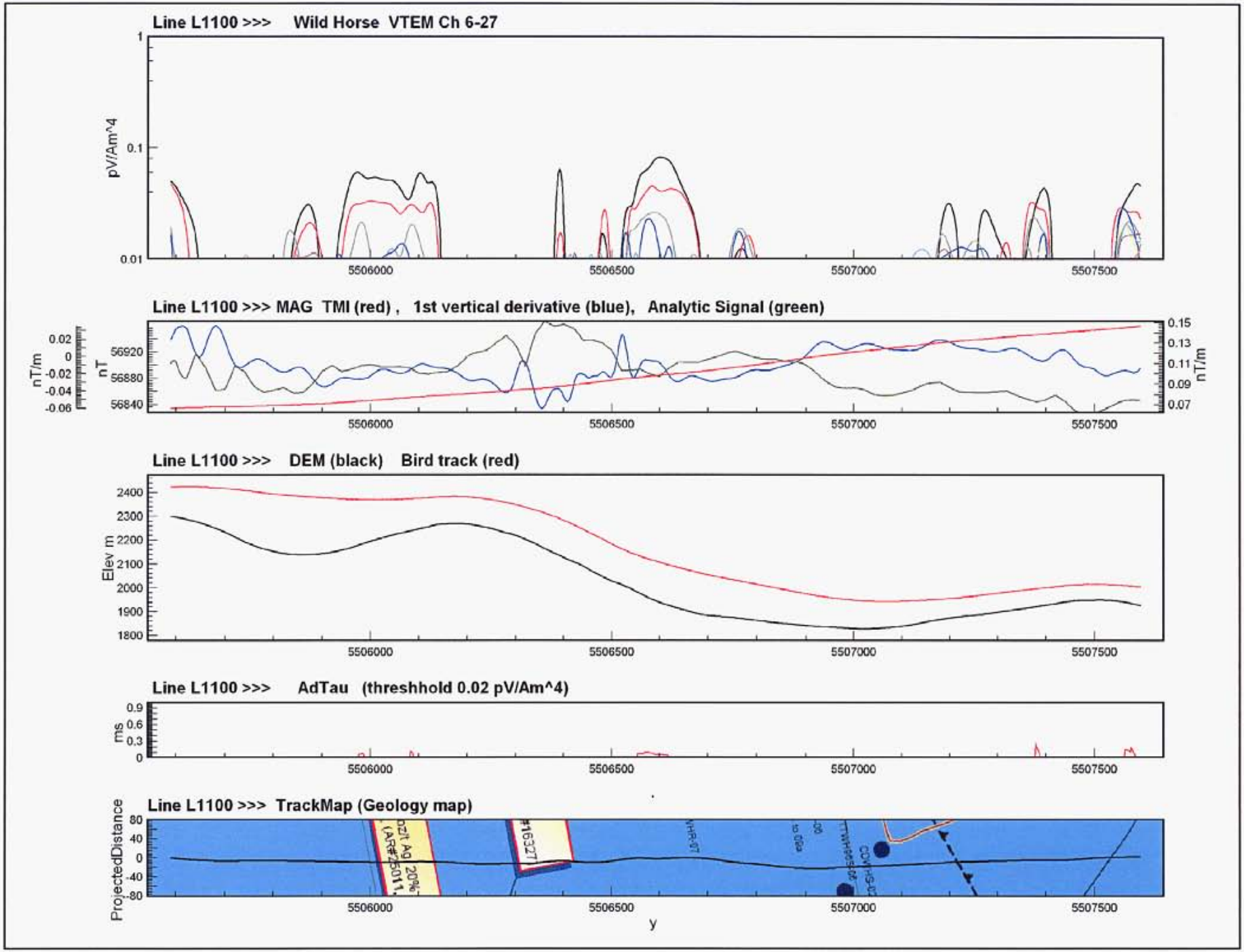

Line L1050 <<< Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1050 <<< MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
-0.1
-0.2
-0.3
-0.4
-0.5
-0.6
nT
56940
56900
56860
56820
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
nT/m
Line L1050 <<< DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
Line L1050 <<< AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1050 <<< TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y

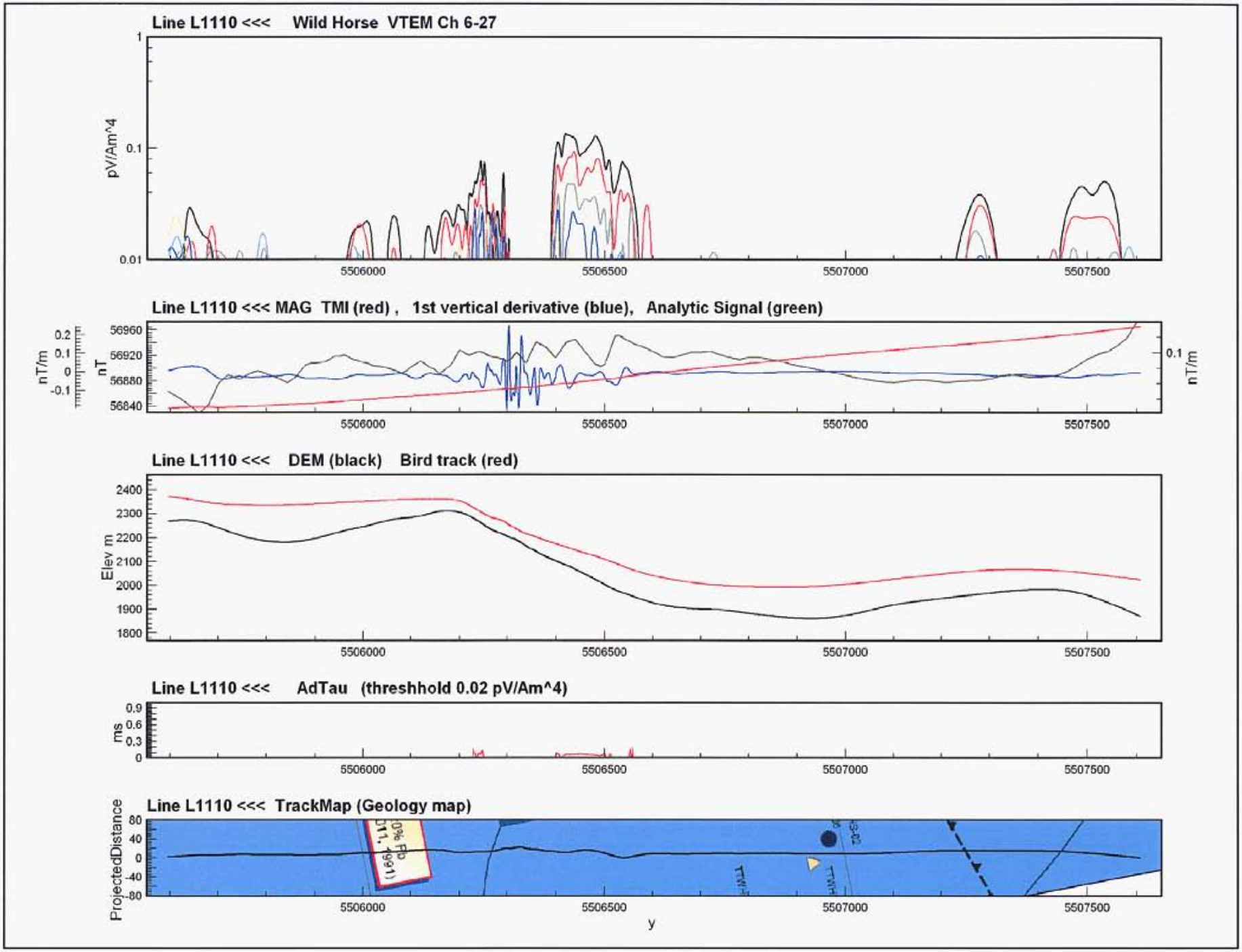

Line L1060 >>> Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1060 >>> MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0
-0.1
-0.2
-0.3
-0.4
nT
56960
56920
56880
56840
1.8
1.4
1
0.6
0.2
nT/m
Line L1060 >>> DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
Line L1060 >>> AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1060 >>> TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y

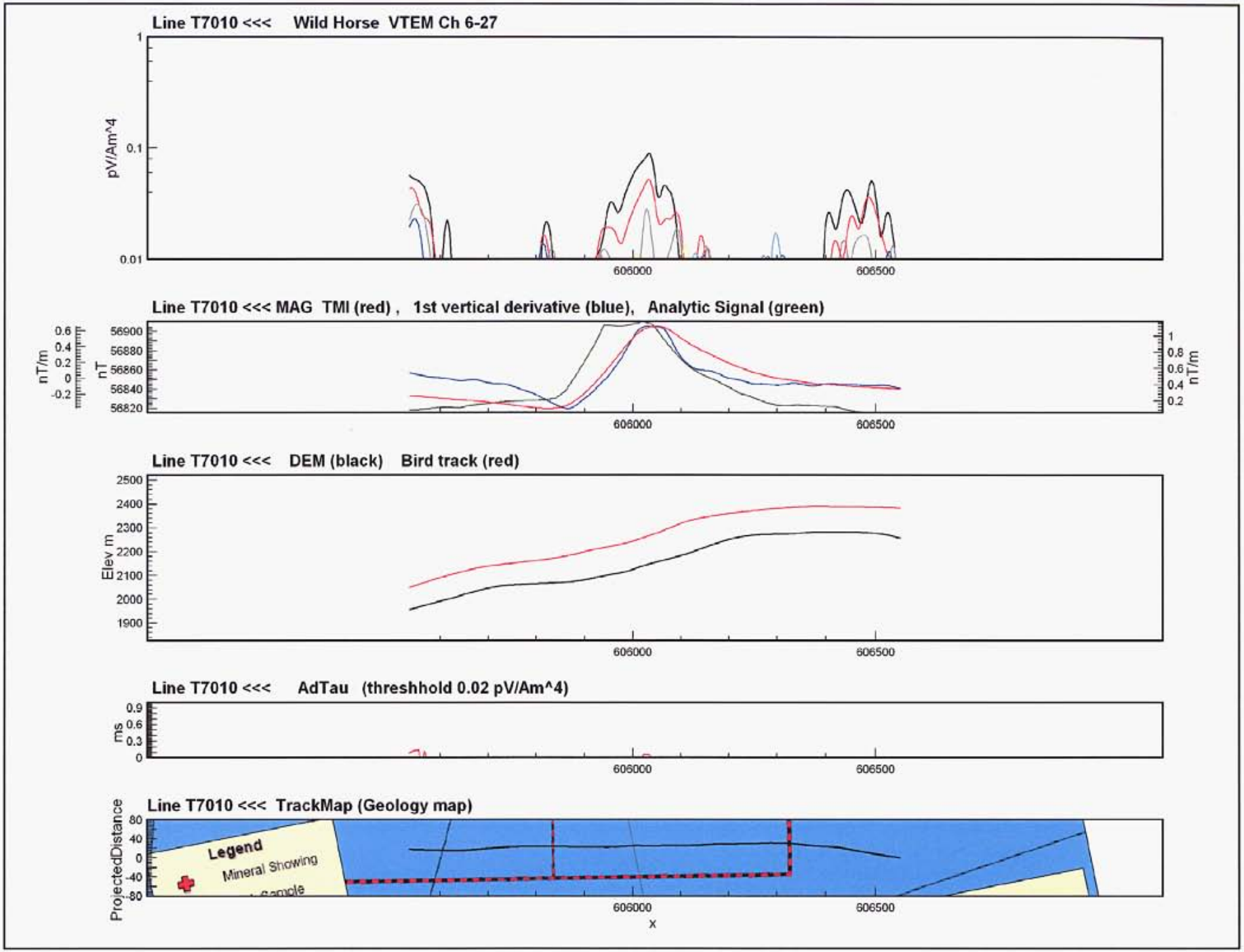

Line L1070 <<< Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1070 <<< MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.3
0.1
-0.1
-0.3
nT
56920
56880
56840
0.7
0.5
0.3
0.1
nT/m
Line L1070 <<< DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
Line L1070 <<< AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1070 <<< TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y

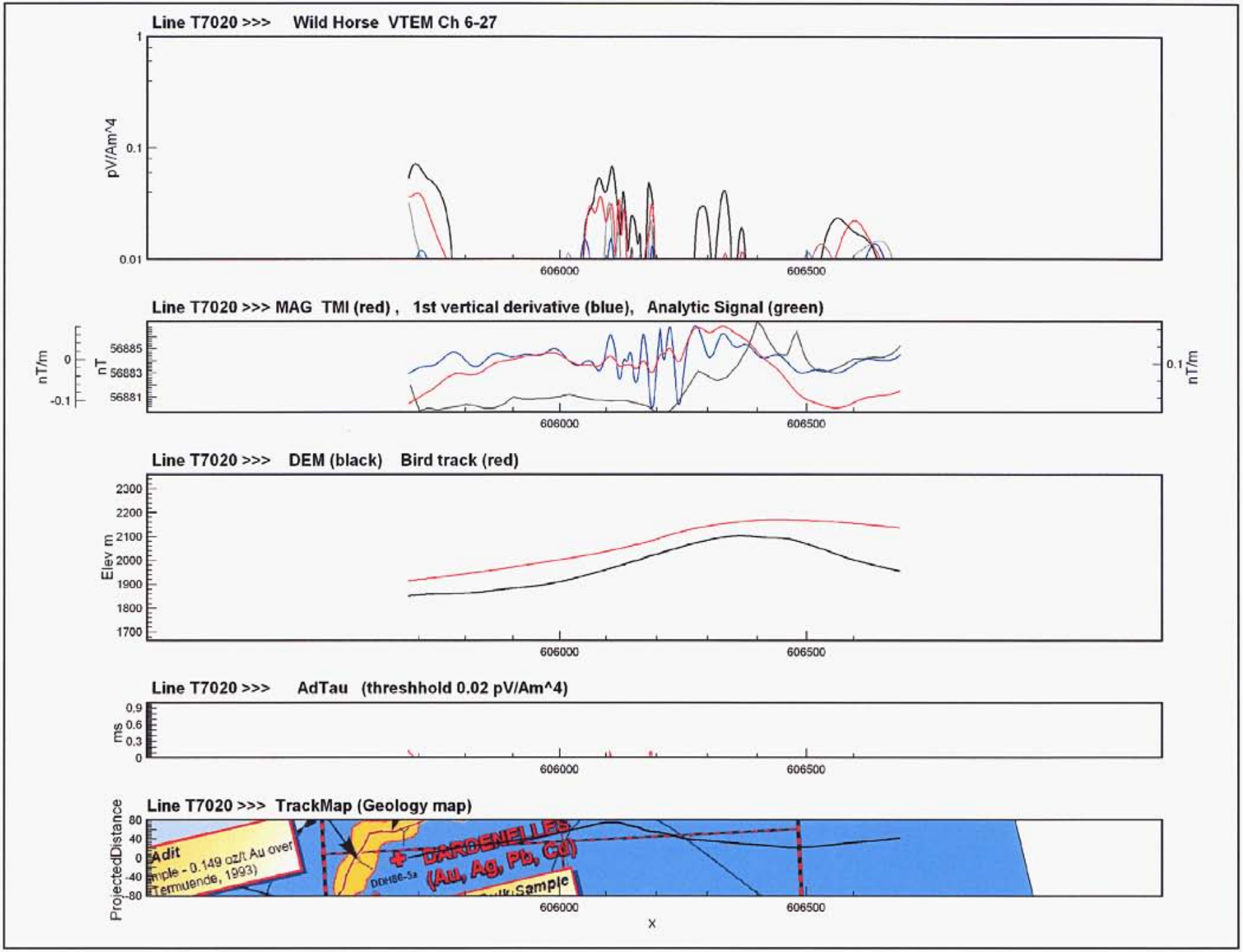

Line L1080 >>> Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1080 >>> MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.2
0.1
0
-0.1
-0.2
nT
56960
56920
56880
56840
0.3
0.2
0.1
nT/m
Line L1080 >>> DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
Line L1080 >>> AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1080 >>> TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y

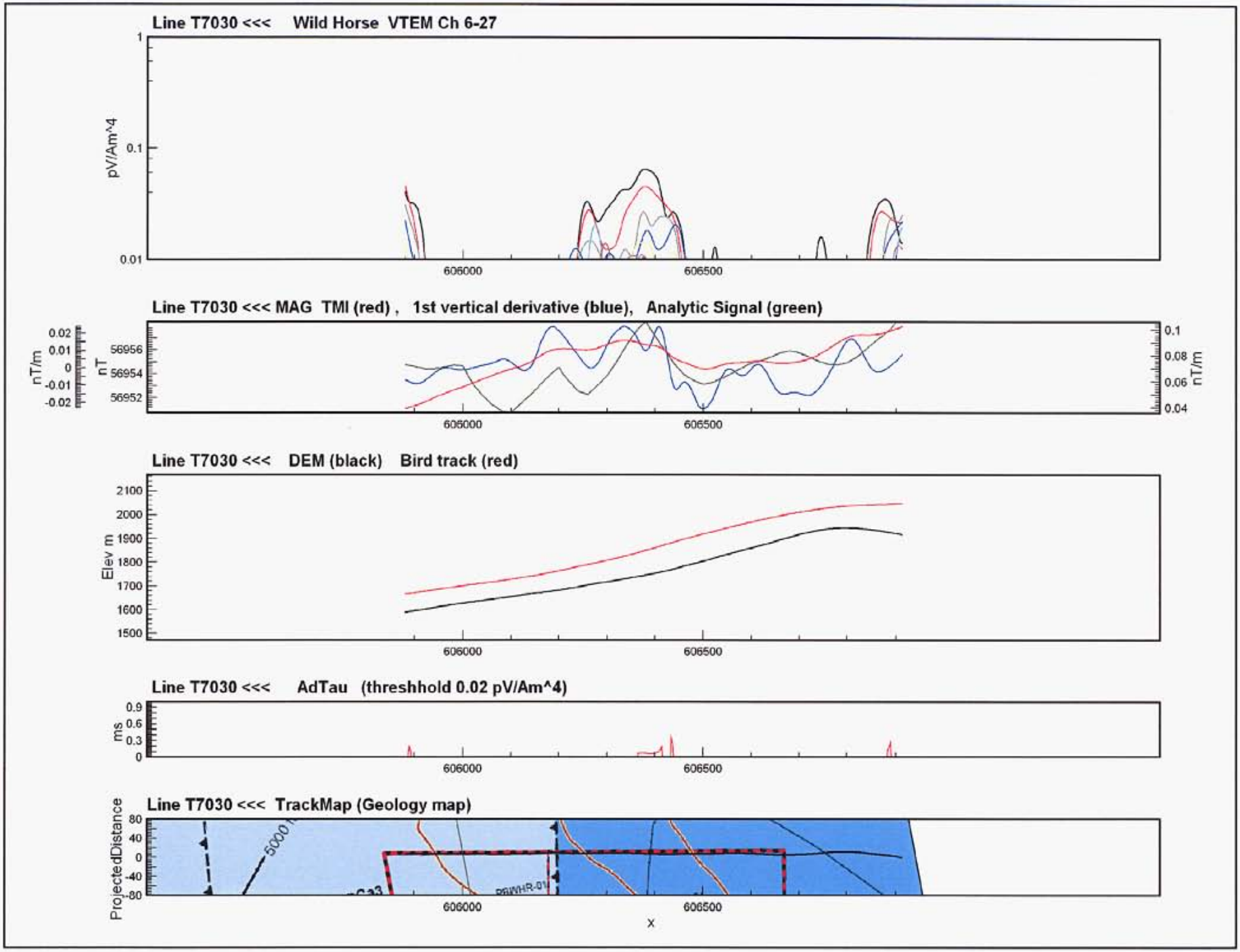

Line L1090 <<< Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1090 <<< MAG TMI (red), 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
-0.2
nT
56960
56940
56920
56900
56880
56860
56840
0.1
nT/m
Line L1090 <<< DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
Line L1090 <<< AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1090 <<< TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y


Line L1100 >>> Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1100 >>> MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.02
0
-0.02
-0.04
-0.06
nT
56920
56880
56840
0.15
0.13
0.11
0.09
0.07
nT/m
Line L1100 >>> DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
Line L1100 >>> AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1100 >>> TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
#16327
y


Line L1110 <<< Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
5506000
5506500
5507000
5507500
Line L1110 <<< MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.2
0.1
0
-0.1
nT
56960
56920
56880
56840
0.1
nT/m
Line L1110 <<< DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
Line L1110 <<< AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
Line L1110 <<< TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
y


Line T7010 <<< Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
606000
606500
Line T7010 <<< MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
-0.2
nT
56900
56880
56860
56840
56820
606000
606500
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
nT/m
Line T7010 <<< DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
606000
606500
Line T7010 <<< AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
606000
606500
Line T7010 <<< TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
Legend
Mineral Showing
606000
606500
X


Line T7020 >>> Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
606000
606500
Line T7020 >>> MAG TMI (red) , 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0
-0.1
nT
56885
56883
56881
0.1
nT/m
606000
606500
Line T7020 >>> DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
606000
606500
Line T7020 >>> AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
606000
606500
Line T7020 >>> TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
Adit
mple - 0.149 oz/t Au over
Temluende, 1993)
DARDENELLES
(Au, Ag, Pb, Cu)
DDH86-5a
Sample
606000
606500
X


Line T7030 <<< Wild Horse VTEM Ch 6-27
pV/Am^4
1
0.1
0.01
606000
606500
Line T7030 <<< MAG TMI (red), 1st vertical derivative (blue), Analytic Signal (green)
nT/m
0.02
0.01
0
-0.01
-0.02
nT
56956
56954
56952
0.1
0.08
0.06
0.04
nT/m
606000
606500
Line T7030 <<< DEM (black) Bird track (red)
Elev m
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
1500
606000
606500
Line T7030 <<< AdTau (threshhold 0.02 pV/Am^4)
ms
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
606000
606500
Line T7030 <<< TrackMap (Geology map)
ProjectedDistance
80
40
0
-40
-80
606000
606500
X