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2005 GEOLOGICAL REPORT

FOR THE

IRON RANGE PROPERTY

Nelson / Fort Steele Mining Division, Southeastern B.C.
Mapsheets 82F018, 82F019
Latitude 49°12'N, Longitude 116°24'W
NTS 6832001 N / 633500E

Prepared for

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

200-16 11th Ave. S.

Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 2P1

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Exploration Manager, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
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3206 6th St.
Cranbrook B.C.,

December 23

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
2005 GEOLOGICAL REPORT

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
2005
8

The Iron Range Property
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

SUMMARY

The Iron Range property consists of 9174 hectares located in the Goat River area 15km NE of Creston, BC. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., and carry no underlying royalties or encumbrances. Eagle Plains has consolidated a large land package which includes all significant claims in the area, including lands suitable for mine infrastructure and tailings areas. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd, with part of the property carrying an underlying NSR. The claims are ideally located with respect to local infrastructure. The southern and northern parts of the property are road-accessible, and the southern part has been logged extensively. The claims are situated along a high pressure gas pipeline and a high voltage hydro-electric line which follow the CPR mainline and Highway 3 South.

The Iron Range deposits were originally staked in 1897 and were covered by Crown Grants held by Cominco Ltd and the CPR. When the grants were reverted in 1999, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. recognized the opportunity to secure the Iron Range deposits and the original FeO and IR claims were acquired. Past work on the Iron Range deposits by Cominco Ltd. was directed toward the considerable iron oxide resource and consisted of trenching and very shallow (20m depth) diamond drilling in the area along the Iron Range fault zone. Ongoing work by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. is focused on exploring the potential of the Iron Range fault zone and surrounding area as a conduit and host for both Iron-oxide-Cu-Au (IOCG) mineralization and sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization.

2001 fieldwork by Eagle Plains consisted of grid and contour soil geochemical sampling along the trace of the Iron Range fault system. Results from the work program indicate that the Iron Range structure has a geochemical signature consistent with that associated with other Fe Oxide Cu-Au-U-REE deposits. In 2002 Eagle Plains Resources retained Lucas Marshall, PhD to undertake a compilation study on the Iron Range area and to oversee 2002 fieldwork. 2002 work included geological mapping with an emphasis on structural and alteration mapping, at a scale of 1:20000. Grid and contour soil geochemical sampling aimed at constraining soil anomalies established in 2001. A limited rock geochemical sampling program was undertaken in order to assess the geochemical character of the Iron Range metasomatic ironstones and associated alteration. 2002 work located geochemical targets along and adjacent to the Iron Range fault zone which exhibit enrichment in multiple IOCG indicator elements including Cu, Co, Ba, La and P. Geochemistry also defined a SEDEX style geochemical anomaly within a narrow stratigraphic interval near the contact between the Middle Aldridge and Ramparts facies. This stratigraphic interval is likely the time-equivalent to the Lower-Middle Aldridge contact (LMC), at which the Sullivan Ag-Pb-Zn deposit is located. Based on the results from the program, Mr. Marshall recommended further work to explore for both IOCG and SEDEX mineralization. 2003 fieldwork by Eagle Plains included soil geochemical sampling in areas identified by the 2002 program. Total expenditures by Eagle Plains on the Iron Range between 2000 - 2003 are in the order of \$150,000.00

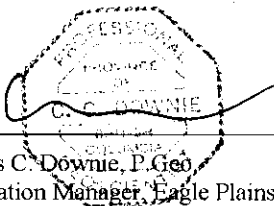
A high resolution VTEM geophysical survey was flown over the property in early 2004, centered roughly on the Iron Range Fault Structure, with more detailed lines flown over the inferred LMC. A total of 695 line kilometers was flown, covering 58.2 km². The data was reprocessed and interpreted by Condor Geophysics who identified a number of AdTau and mag anomalies. During the summer of 2004, Eagle Plains collected 1062 soil geochemical samples targeting the area of the inferred LMC. Results from this sampling extended and better identified a broad zone with a SEDEX style geochemical signature. As part of the 2004 work, Eagle Plains retained Doug Anderson, P.Eng. to map the area of the Lower Middle Aldridge contact. Late in 2004, Eagle Plains completed a three hole 570 meter diamond drill program which tested the northern part of the Iron Range Fault zone. The total cost of the 2004 work was \$242,617.53

Work at the Iron Range continued in 2005. Geochemical coverage was expanded to cover the southwestern part of the property in an area of both geophysical AdTau enhancement and anomalous soil geochemistry. Doug Anderson completed further geological mapping in the southwest area. In late spring, Eagle Plains completed a four hole 1377 meter test of geological, geochemical and geophysical targets in the area of the Lower Middle Aldridge contact. Drilling intersected Sullivan type alteration including albite, chlorite, tourmalinite and silicification. One of the holes also intersected finely laminated sediments with minor amounts of disseminated and vein type sphalerite and galena. The total cost of the 2005 work was \$282,532.99

It is believed that the Iron Range property has extremely high potential to host both a Sedimentary Exhalative style base metal mineralization and Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralization. Further work on the property is recommended including field truthing of geophysical and geochemical anomalies, more geological mapping in areas of geological interest and diamond drilling, both in the area of the 2005 drill program and to test new areas identified by 2004-2005 fieldwork. A budget for this proposed work is included with this report.

On-site geological work in 2004-2005 was the responsibility of C.C. Downie, P.Geo., Doug Anderson, P.Eng., and David Pighin, P.Geo., with overall project supervision provided by C.C. Downie, P.Geo. (the "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101).

Respectfully submitted :



Charles C. Downie, P.Geo.
Exploration Manager, Eagle Plains Resources

Douglas Anderson, P.Eng., B.A.Sc.
Anderson Minsearch Consultants Ltd.

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2005 GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE IRON RANGE PROPERTY

Goat River Area, SE British Columbia

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The writers were retained by the directors of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. to author a geological report on the Iron Range Property. This report is based on the synthesis of existing geological data and on data and observations generated during the 2001 - 2005 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 Exploration Inc. on the Iron Range property was under the direction of a qualified person. Both of the authors have worked on the Iron Range property.

DISCLAIMER

The writers are not responsible for data collected and prepared by others but are solely responsible for the conclusions and recommendations contained herein.

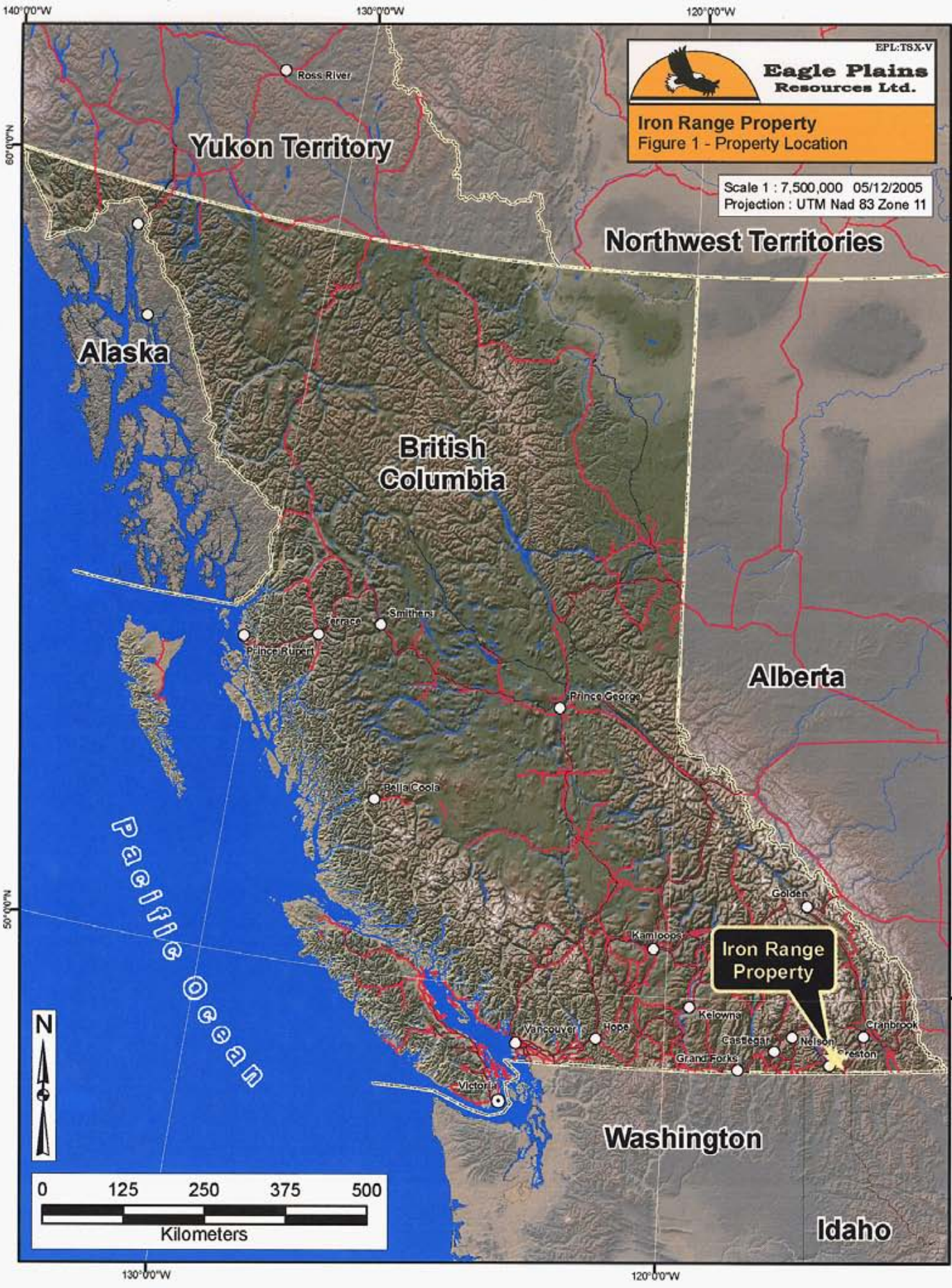
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Figure 1,2)

DESCRIPTION (Figure 2)

The Iron Range Property is located 15 km northeast of Creston, B.C. between the Goat River and Arrow Creek drainages (Figure 1). The claims are centered at approximately Latitude 49°12'N, Longitude 116°24'W (NTS 6832001 N / 633500E) on NTS Mapsheets 82F018 and 019. The property consists of both 2 post and four post legacy claims and MTO claims located in the Nelson and Fort Steele Mining divisions. Total property area is 9174 hectares. The original Iron Range claims were acquired in 1999 in the area of the historic CPR – Cominco Ltd crown grants which covered the Iron Mountain iron deposits. Since 1999, Eagle Plains has continued to acquire tenure in the Goat River area based on evolving understanding of the geology. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains and carry no underlying encumbrances. All of the historic Crown Grants covered by the current Eagle Plains tenure have lapsed. As part of the original staking, Eagle Plains acquired claims south of Highway 3 in the area of Thompson Creek, the southerly extension of the Iron Range structure. These claims are not contiguous with the main Iron Range property and are included with Eagle Plains' Car property.

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 September 09, 2010

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.

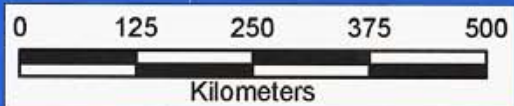


EPL:TSX-V
**Eagle Plains
Resources Ltd.**

Iron Range Property
Figure 1 - Property Location

Scale 1 : 7,500,000 05/12/2005
Projection : UTM Nad 83 Zone 11

**Iron Range
Property**



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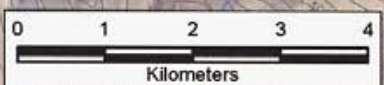
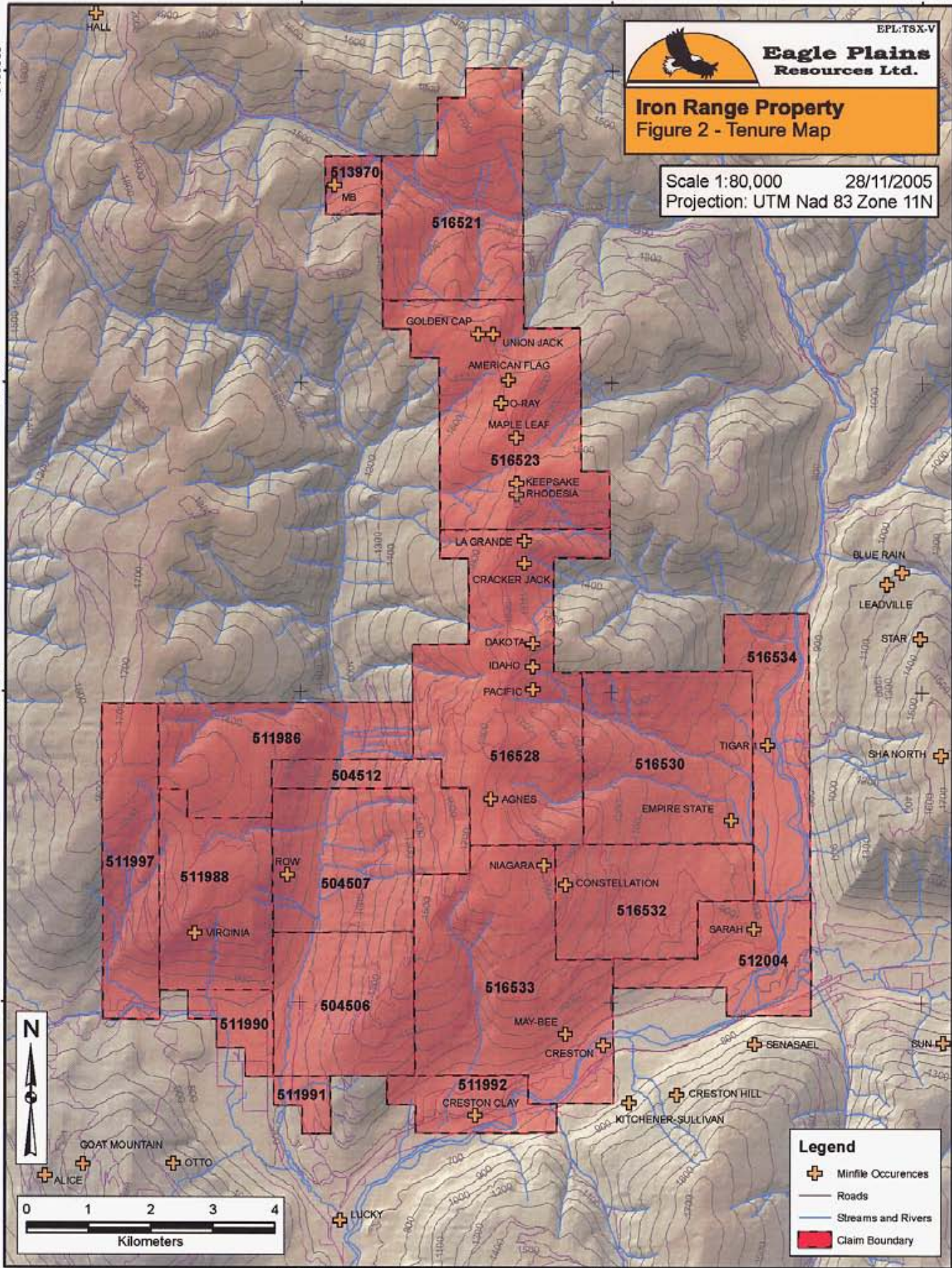
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Iron Range Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map

Scale 1:80,000 28/11/2005
Projection: UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N



Legend

- Minfile Occurrences
- Roads
- Streams and Rivers
- Claim Boundary

540000

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LOCATION (Figure 1)

The Iron Range Property is located 15 km northeast of Creston, B.C. between the Goat River and Arrow Creek drainages (Figure 1). The claims are centered at approximately Latitude 49°12'N, Longitude 116°24'W (NTS 6832001 N / 633500E) on NTS Mapsheets 82F018 and 019.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESS (Figure 1, 3)

The southern property boundary is located approximately 1 km north of Highway 3. Access to the southern property is via a network of forestry roads (FSRs) including the Arrow Creek and Crackerjack Creek FSRs. The northern and eastern part of the property is accessed via the Iron Mountain and Hall Lake FSRs, which branch off of the main Goat River Forest Service Road north of Kitchener. The property is bisected by a historic Cominco exploration trail which runs roughly parallel to the main Iron Range Fault structure and is easily accessed using an ATV from the south and 4WD vehicle from the north. The town of Creston is approximately 15 kilometers west of the property.

The eastern part of the property in the area of Six Mile and Crackerjack Creek has been extensively logged, and the southern part of the property is partially within the Arrow Creek Community Forest License.

LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A well developed transportation and power corridor lie at the southern end of the Iron Range claims, where a new high pressure gas pipeline and a high voltage hydro-electric line follow the CPR mainline and Highway 3 south. The rail line provides efficient access to the Cominco Ltd. smelter in Trail, B.C.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims cover alpine to subalpine terrain within the Iron Range of the southern Purcell Mountains. Elevations range from 800 to 1900 meters, with moderate to very steep topography. Outcrop exposure is good on ridges but generally poor at lower elevations. The central part of the property is a broad N-S oriented ridge which is bisected by the main Iron Range Fault structure. Past trenching has exposed significant portions of the Iron Range structure along this ridge.

CLIMATE

The weather is typical of the Purcell Range, with moderate to dry summers and heavy snowfall in the winters. Most of the property is free from snow from mid May until mid October, and the excellent road infrastructure allows drilling from mid April to mid November.

HISTORY

The Iron Range prospect was discovered and staked in 1897 along an extensive belt of iron oxide showings. Initial work included several small shafts, adits, and trenches, as well as limited diamond drilling to a maximum depth of 20 meters. Many of the original claims on the Iron Range were established as Crown Grants. In 1939, The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd., along with its parent company Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR), acquired the main claim block on the northern part of Iron Range Mountain. The claims were evaluated by CM&S (now Teck Cominco Ltd.), to assess the potential for a large iron resource. As part of this evaluation, Cominco Ltd. completed an extensive trenching program in 1957, exposing the Iron Range structure and mineralization over more than 4 kilometers strike length. In the 1980's Cominco Ltd. completed regional-scale work through the area as part of its Sullivan search program. This included reconnaissance-scale mapping, some contour soil geochem, and reconnaissance UTEM. Most of the Iron Range Crown Grants were held by Cominco - CPR until 1999, when they were reverted. Eagle Plains Resources Limited restaked the original Crown Grants as the FeO and IR claims on the day the historic grants lapsed. These claims cover the main part of the Iron Range structure worked by Cominco including the historic Union Jack crown grant in the north and the Rhodesia crown grant in the south. Eagle Plains subsequently staked the TCK claims in the area

of Thompson Creek to cover the historic Great War crown grants.

The May Bee MinFile showing has seen historical (pre-1950s) exploration with two levels developed on the south end of the current holdings. This is different mineralization, proximal to the Iron Range fault system, with chalcopyrite and associated gold and silver values in a 0.3m to 1.5m wide quartz vein hosted by a gabbro sill. The Virginia MinFile occurrence also saw some historic small scale development with two levels developed approximately 40 meters apart on a galena bearing quartz vein. The showing area was also tested by diamond drilling and electromagnetic surveying in the early 1950's.

2001 fieldwork by Eagle Plains consisted of grid and contour soil geochemical sampling along the trace of the Iron Range fault system. Results from the work program indicate that the Iron Range structure has a geochemical signature consistent with that associated with other Fe Oxide Cu-Au-U-REE deposits. The total cost of the 2001 geological exploration work on the Iron Range Project was \$62,356.62.

In 2002 Eagle Plains Resources retained Lucas Marshall to undertake a compilation study on the Iron Range area and to oversee 2002 fieldwork. Mr. Marshall has a PhD from James Cook University in Queensland Australia with a doctoral thesis on Olympic Dam type deposits. 2002 fieldwork included geological mapping with an emphasis on structural and alteration mapping at a scale of 1:20000. Grid and contour soil geochemical sampling aimed at constraining soil anomalies established in 2001. A limited rock geochemical sampling program was undertaken in order to assess the geochemical character of the Iron Range metasomatic ironstones and associated alteration. Results and conclusions from the 2002 work included:

- Iron Range metasomatic ironstones are marked by significant enrichment in Fe₂O₃, Au, V, Co, Cr, Ni, SiO₂ and Sc
- Geochemical targets along and adjacent to the Iron Range fault zone exhibit enrichment in multiple IOCG indicator elements including Cu, Co, Ba, La and P
- Identification of SEDEX style geochemical anomalies within a narrow stratigraphic interval near the contact between the Middle Aldridge and Ramparts facies. This stratigraphic interval is likely the time-equivalent to the Lower-Middle Aldridge contact (LMC), where the Sullivan Ag-Pb-Zn deposit is located.

Mr. Marshall recommended more work on the project, including assessing both SEDEX and IOCG targets. The total cost of the 2002 geological exploration work on the Iron Range Project was \$67,506.36.

In 2003, Eagle Plains carried out soil geochemical surveying in areas of interest identified by previous work programs. A total of 624 samples were collected. Total expenditures were \$15,000.00

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

The only well documented estimates of expenditures on the Iron Range property are those incurred by Eagle Plains since acquiring the property in 1999. Historic expenditures (pre 1999) represent a best guess by the authors.

<i>TABLE 2</i>		<i>HISTORIC EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES</i>		<u>ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES</u>
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>EXPLORATION WORK</u>		<u>AT CURRENT(2005)RATES</u>
pre 1939	VARIOUS	small shafts, adits, and trenches		\$100,000.00
1939-1999	CM&S / COMINCO LIMITED	trenching, road building, limited diamond drilling (20m depth)		\$250,000.00
2001	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES	soil geochemistry, prospecting		\$62,356.62
2002	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES	soil geochemistry, prospecting, rock sampling, mapping		\$67,506.36
2003	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES	soil geochemistry, prospecting		\$15,000.00
TOTAL:				\$494,862.98

GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Figure 3, 4)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

The Iron Range property is located on the west flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad generally north-plunging structure in southeastern B.C. that is cored by Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup rocks and flanked by Upper Proterozoic Windermere Group or Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. The Iron Range area is well to the west and in the hangingwall of the Moyie Fault, a major, regional right-lateral reverse fault which to the east becomes part of the Rocky Mountain fold and thrust belt event. The property does however straddle the Iron Mountain (Range) Fault (IMF) complex which consists of a number of north-striking faults which occur across an east-west extent of about 3 kilometers. The core fault zone is thought to link with the St. Mary-Hall Lake Fault systems about 30 kilometers to the north. The IMF cuts the core of the Goat River anticline which is a major secondary fold on the west limb of the anticlinorium. The IMF continues south into the United States and along its entire length as a mappable structure it is marked by a linear magnetic anomaly on airborne surveys.

The rocks of the Goat River anticline are those of the Aldridge Formation which is the lowest part of the Purcell Supergroup. The Purcell Supergroup comprises an early synrift succession, the Aldridge Formation, and an overlying generally shallow water post-rift or rift fill sequence which includes the Creston and Kitchener Formations and younger Purcell rocks.

The Aldridge is the oldest formation of the Proterozoic Belt-Purcell Supergroup. The Supergroup is a thick sequence of terrigenous clastic, carbonate, and minor volcanic rocks of Middle Proterozoic age. The basal Aldridge Formation, as exposed in Canada, is siliciclastic turbidites about 4000 meters thick. It is informally divided into the Lower, Middle, and Upper members. To the north and east in the basin, the Lower Aldridge (LA), the base of which is not exposed, is about 1500 meters of rusty weathering (due to pyrrhotite), thin to medium bedded argillite, wacke and quartzitic wacke generally interpreted as distal turbidites. The Sullivan orebody occurs at the top of this division. To the south and west in the basin in Canada, the upper part of the Lower Aldridge is dominated by grey weathering, medium to thick bedded quartz wackes considered to be proximal turbidites. The Lower Aldridge is commonly host to a proliferation of Moyie intrusions, principally as sills. The Middle Aldridge (MA) is about 2500 meters of grey to rusty weathering, dominantly medium bedded quartzitic wacke turbidites with periodic inter-turbidite intervals of thin bedded, rusty weathering argillites some of which form finely laminated marker beds (time stratigraphic units correlated over great distances within the Aldridge/Prichard basin). There are several Moyie intrusions as sills within the Middle Aldridge including two of the most consistent, laterally extensive sills. The Upper Aldridge is about 300 meters of thin bedded to laminated, rusty weathering, dark argillite and grey siltite often in couplet-style beds.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbros and diorites of the Moyie Intrusions are present as sills in the Ramparts facies and the Middle Aldridge with individual widths up to approximately 100m. These sills can be divided into a lower series in the Ramparts facies and lowermost Middle Aldridge, and an upper series in the uppermost Middle Aldridge. Individual sills vary substantially in grain size, color and magnetic character rendering correlation based on these characteristics problematic. Most of the sills are non-to weakly-magnetic, and rarely attract a hand magnet. Adjacent to some sill contacts, Aldridge Formation sedimentary rocks record soft-sediment deformation features consistent with the interpretation that the sills were emplaced into wet sediments. Gabbro is also found as pods within the Iron Range fault zone, suggesting that gabbro was emplaced as a dyke along at least part of this structure (see below).

While granitoid intrusions are not found within the Iron Range map area, the exposed margin to the Cretaceous Bayonne batholith crops out approximately 10km to the northwest.

A polymictic lamprophyre breccia dyke with biotite phenocrysts up to 2cm is noted at one locale to be emplaced along the Iron Range fault zone. The matrix to the lamprophyre breccia is non-foliated suggesting it was emplaced late in the fault history.

STRUCTURE

The Iron Range fault zone is exposed on the west limb of the Goat River anticline, a regional scale gently north-northwest plunging fold. The trace of the fault trends approximately north, such that at the northern end of the map area, the fault lies approximately 5km from the axial trace of the Goat River anticline, while at the southern end of the property, the two are approximately coincident. As a consequence, bedding in the northern half of the map area most commonly dips moderately to the west-northwest, with subordinate beds on the eastern limbs of parasitic anticlines dipping to the east-southeast. The southern half of the map area is approximately coincident with the axial trace of the Goat River anticline, and bedding is nearly flat lying.

Although east-dipping fold limbs are poorly represented in the map area, an approximately 90° spread in the orientation of east- and west-dipping fold limbs indicates that the Goat River anticline and associated parasitic folds are open folds (Figure 4). The calculated orientation of the axial plane to regional folds is 195/83 (west-northwest-dipping).

Fold axes to mesoscale folds exhibit shallow to moderate plunges to the north-northwest, that are consistent with the calculated beta axis orientation of 07/015. The approximately 30° spread in both the plunge of measured and calculated fold axes and the spread in bedding measurements reflect a non-cylindrical component to the regional fold hinges.

A regional foliation is best developed in fine grained siltstones and silty shales, most common in the northern half of the map area. The mean orientation to this regional foliation is 196/61 (west-northwest-dipping). Except where measured along the axial plane of mesoscale parasitic folds, this foliation has a more shallow dip than the calculated axial plane to the Goat River anticline (195/83). This difference can be explained by the common observation that the moderate-dipping regional foliation in fine grained lithologies refracts across coarser grained lithologies to form a sub-vertical fracture cleavage. Thus while the regional foliation is not typically axial planar to regional folds it is a product of the folding event.

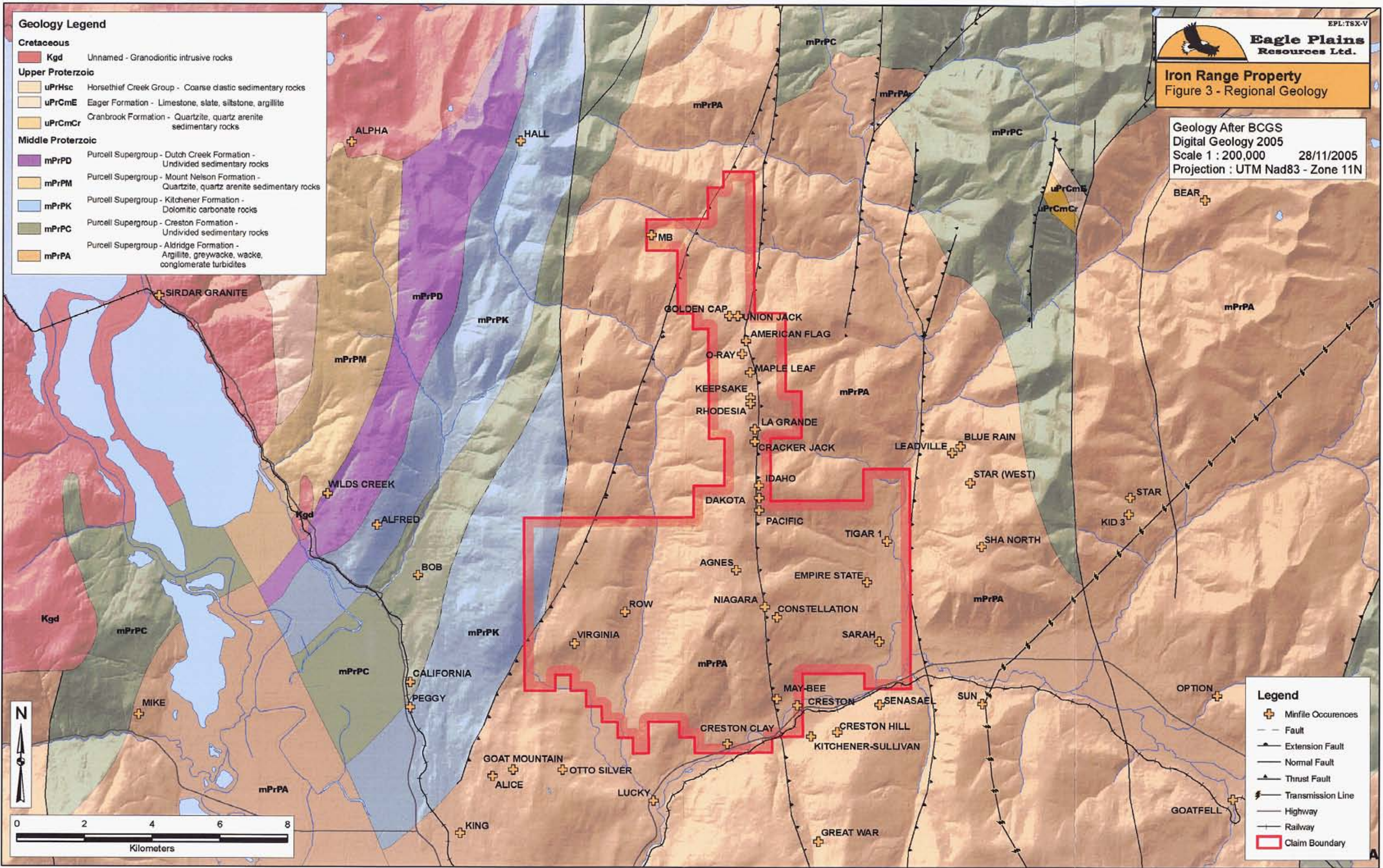


Iron Range Property Figure 3 - Regional Geology

Geology After BCGS
Digital Geology 2005
Scale 1 : 200,000 28/11/2005
Projection : UTM Nad83 - Zone 11N

Geology Legend

Cretaceous	
Kgd	Unnamed - Granodioritic intrusive rocks
Upper Proterozoic	
uPrHsc	Horseshief Creek Group - Coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
uPrCmE	Eager Formation - Limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
uPrCmCr	Cranbrook Formation - Quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
Middle Proterozoic	
mPrPD	Purcell Supergroup - Dutch Creek Formation - Undivided sedimentary rocks
mPrPM	Purcell Supergroup - Mount Nelson Formation - Quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
mPrPK	Purcell Supergroup - Kitchener Formation - Dolomitic carbonate rocks
mPrPC	Purcell Supergroup - Creston Formation - Undivided sedimentary rocks
mPrPA	Purcell Supergroup - Aldridge Formation - Argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites



Legend

+	Minifile Occurrences
- - -	Fault
- - - - -	Extension Fault
- - - - -	Normal Fault
- - - - -	Thrust Fault
- - - - -	Transmission Line
- - - - -	Highway
- - - - -	Railway
[Red Outline]	Claim Boundary

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 4a, 4b)

The Iron Range deposits are located along the Iron Mountain (Range) Fault system, a regional structural feature which has a strike length of at least 90 kilometers. The fault zone forms a continuous deformation corridor stretching from the southern to northern ends of the property. Stinson and Brown (1995) note that a southern continuation of the fault is exposed 1.5km southeast of Mt Thompson, where it forms an anastomosing set of faults. To the north of the map area the Iron Range fault is cut by the Arrow Creek thrust system (Reesor, 1981).

Within the claim block the Iron Range complex is defined by several north-striking faults which cut all three stratigraphic divisions of the Aldridge Formation. The trace of the fault trends approximately north, such that at the northern end of the map area, the fault lies approximately 5km from the axial trace of the Goat River anticline, while at the southern end of the property, the two are approximately coincident. The northern part of the property was mapped by Marshall in 2001. Here, the Iron Range fault zone ranges in width from <50m to approximately 150m. Net displacement is difficult to constrain due to the lack of distinct stratigraphic horizons, but appears to be minor, based on the apparent offset of a sill in the central portion of the 2001 map area. The fault zone is characterized by a combination of brittle and ductile features, including a central mylonite zone with localized cataclastic breccias. This grades outwards in both the footwall and hangingwall into zones of crackle brecciation, veining and localized shearing. The structural features preserved in the fault indicate at least one period of deformation after the sediments were lithified, and after crystallization of the Moyie Intrusions. Further, crackle breccias in the fault zone are not overprinted by the regional foliation, suggesting that at least some deformation along the Iron range fault zone occurred late- to post-folding and regional foliation development. The range of preserved deformation styles suggests deformation occurred near the elasto-frictional to quasi-plastic transition described by Sibson (1977), which typically occurs at a depth between 10 and 15 km.

The shear fabric developed within the fault zone has a mean orientation of 178/77 (west-dipping) and variation in strike of individual measurements between approximately 160 and 200° reflects anastomosing of the shear fabric within the fault zone. Given the correlation between the mean orientation of the measured shear fabric, and the mapped orientation of the fault, the mean shear fabric is taken as a good approximation of the fault orientation. In the northern half of the map area, the shear fabric has a mean orientation of 181/76 (west dipping) while in the southern half the mean orientation is 168/85 (west dipping).

Drag folding of both sediments and gabbroic sills is noted in both the footwall and hangingwall to the fault. Bedding measurements on both sides of the fault exhibit a consistent shift towards more steeply west-dipping orientations as the fault is approached (Figure 4b). This suggests predominantly normal displacement on the fault during at least one ductile (or brittle-ductile) slip event. The occurrence of rare pull-apart structures within banded hematite-quartz mylonite also suggests normal displacement.

2004 - 2005 mapping focused on a 40 square kilometer area on the southern end of the Iron Range north of Highway 3/95 between the Goat River on the east and Arrow Creek on the west. Mapping was done at a scale of 1:10000 with a generally low percentage of outcrops encountered. The 2004 - 2005 mapping area covers the core of the Goat River anticline reaching significant portions of the limbs on the east and west. Mapping defined the most significant features as the north-trending, numerous faults and the features associated with them. The core of the anticline corresponds to the core of the Iron Range fault complex as well. Here at least three parallel faults occur across 1250 metres east-west. The faults exhibit moderate displacement of the Sullivan Horizon. They have also influenced the emplacement of Moyie intrusions as dykes and sills, focused iron oxide mineralization as hematite and magnetite with associated alteration as albite and chlorite with tectonic brecciation, localized sedimentary fragmental formation and influenced the development of the Sullivan Horizon and bounding sedimentation.

These growth faults, active during the early Proterozoic are also re-activated structures (probably at several different times) until approximately middle of Middle Aldridge (MA) time. There are several other north-striking faults on the map-sheet (Figure 4a,4b). One fault on the east side of the property also appears to control features such as sill and dyke emplacement, albite/chlorite alteration and sedimentary fragmental formation. It appears to cut close to the axis of an anticlinal fold on the east limb of the Goat River structure. On the west side, a NNE-trending fault influenced the same type of developments as for other faults. The west side of this structure is not well defined because of a lack of outcrop.

This complex of structure has impacted the Aldridge Formation host rocks and the included Moyie intrusions. The oldest sedimentary rocks are Lower Aldridge encountered at the very base of outcrop along the north flank of the Goat River. The thickness of rusty weathering, thin bedded, argillaceous, distal turbidites is limited, quickly becoming dominated by thick bedded quartzites of the Ramparts Facies (RF) up section. Ramparts Facies is a Lower Aldridge-equivalent section of about 650 metres thickness which defines upper Lower Aldridge in the southwest part of the Canadian portion of the Purcell basin. Ramparts Facies is represented by grey weathering, thick to very thick bedded, fine to medium grained quartz wacke to quartzitic wacke. There are interbedded argillaceous units which approximate 5 to 15% of the section. These are current impacted, often dark colored, biotitic wacke to argillite. Ramparts Facies are proximal turbidites, rapidly deposited in a high energy environment. Intruding the Lower Aldridge and Ramparts Facies are numerous Moyie intrusions as sills and dykes of variably crystalline gabbro to quartz diorite.

On the east side, granofels was noted in the lower sill intruding Rampart Facies rocks.

Above the Ramparts Facies are Middle Aldridge sediments exemplified by moderately rusty weathering, interbedded AE or ACE turbidites which are dominantly medium bedded QcW with intervals of thin bedded to laminated wackes. Stratigraphic marker horizons exist within this portion of the Middle Aldridge and one such marker was located on the northeast portion of the map-sheet. This provides some measure of stratigraphic control on the entire section of MA through RF to LA. Moyie intrusions are present as dykes and sills as relatively minor units but major, regionally extensive sills occur higher in the MA, north of the map area.

The Lower/Middle Aldridge Contact (LMC) or Sullivan Time is present on the property and occurs at the interface between Ramparts Facies and the Middle Aldridge. Outcrop is not complete enough to view Sullivan Horizon so a definitive, measurable section of Sullivan Time has not been located but its character would make it naturally recessive.

In 2005, emphasis was given to field examination of the west side along the NNE-trending fault zone as further modeling of the airborne geophysics data indicates an EM conductor occurs at a shallow depth. This west-facing slope into Arrow Creek has little exposure but outcrops in the area suggest some variations from the normal MA rock sequence. Black argillites and quartzites in the area of the anomaly suggest an anoxic sub-basin may be present. As well, tourmaline is ubiquitous as minor disseminations in the sediments. Some float over the north-central part of the anomaly is black, quartz-rich rock matrix to charcoal grey carbonaceous clasts as fragmental. The NNE fault appears to project through and impact the shape of the EM response.

Mineralization in the map area is represented primarily by the hematite-magnetite zones within the core fault complex of the Iron Range. They are cross-cutting, often breccia zones within the gabbro dominated section. The main focus of the mapping was to evaluate the possibility of base-metal, sulphide mineralization occurring at Sullivan Time. Presently known sulphide showings are cross-cutting copper, lead, and zinc localized within Moyie intrusions. There is also the upper sill on the east side which contains quite abundant pyrrhotite locally, some of which is nickeliferous. No additional (new) sulphide occurrences were located as a consequence of the mapping.

Early fault history

The occurrence of pods of gabbro along the Iron Range fault zone at stratigraphic positions where no sills are found, as well as the stratigraphic mismatch of sills across the fault zone both suggest that the fault acted as a conduit for emplacement of the Moyie Intrusions. This is further supported by the observation that Moyie intrusions are anomalously thick and abundant in the vicinity of the Iron Range fault. Given that the Moyie Intrusions are widely accepted as having been emplaced into unconsolidated sediments deposited syn-rifting, it seems most likely that at least a portion of the Iron Range fault was active as a normal growth fault during sedimentation.

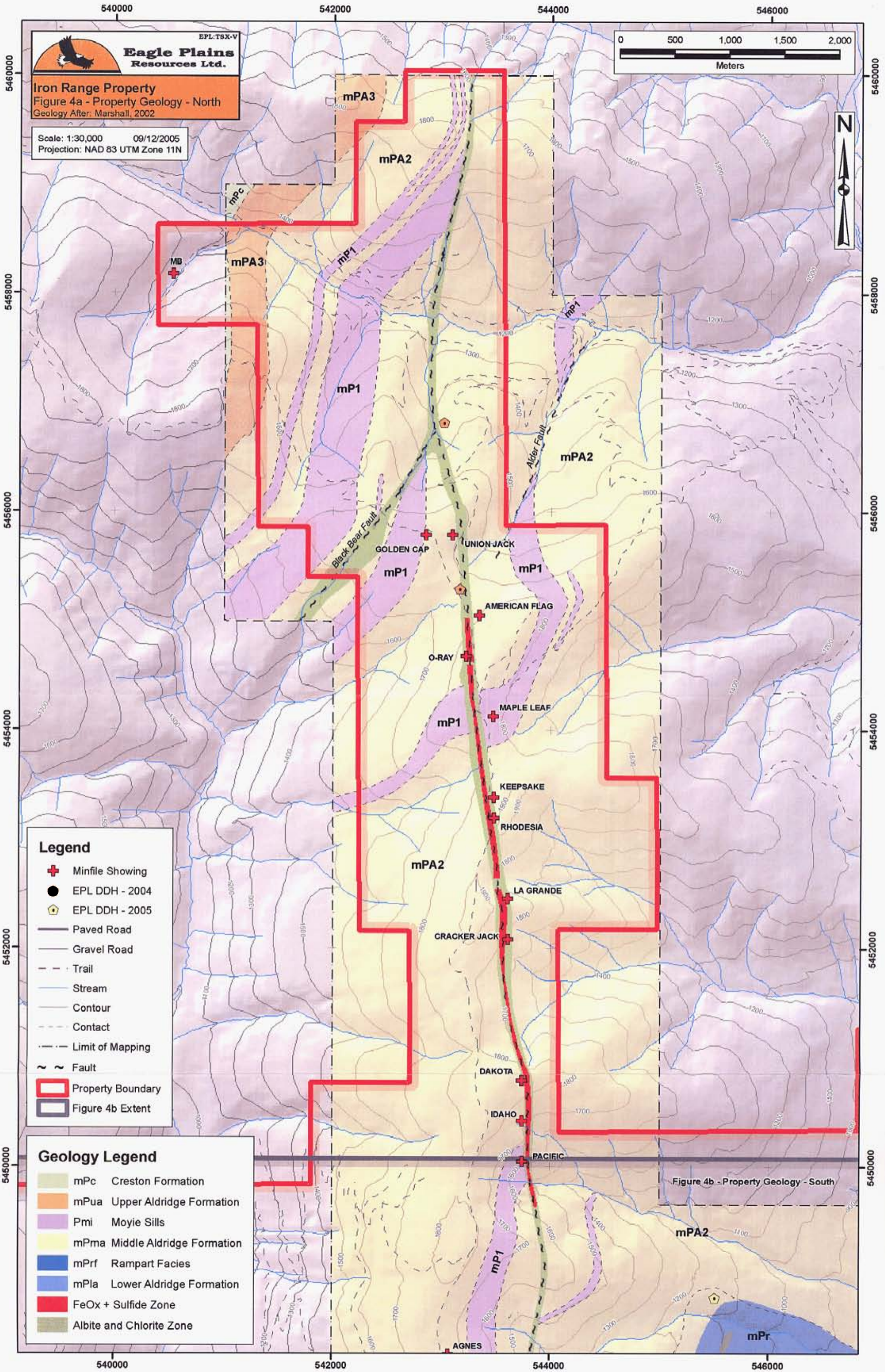
In the northern half of the map area, the Iron Range fault lies predominantly on the west-dipping limb of the Goat River anticline, which has a mean orientation of approximately 210/30. By unfolding this limb to horizontal about the regional fold axis, the original orientation of the Iron Range fault in the northern half of the map area is shown to have been approximately 170/50 (west-dipping). In the southern half of the map area the fault cuts near flat-lying stratigraphy, and as such the current orientation of the fault of approximately 170/85 (west-dipping) is close to the original orientation.

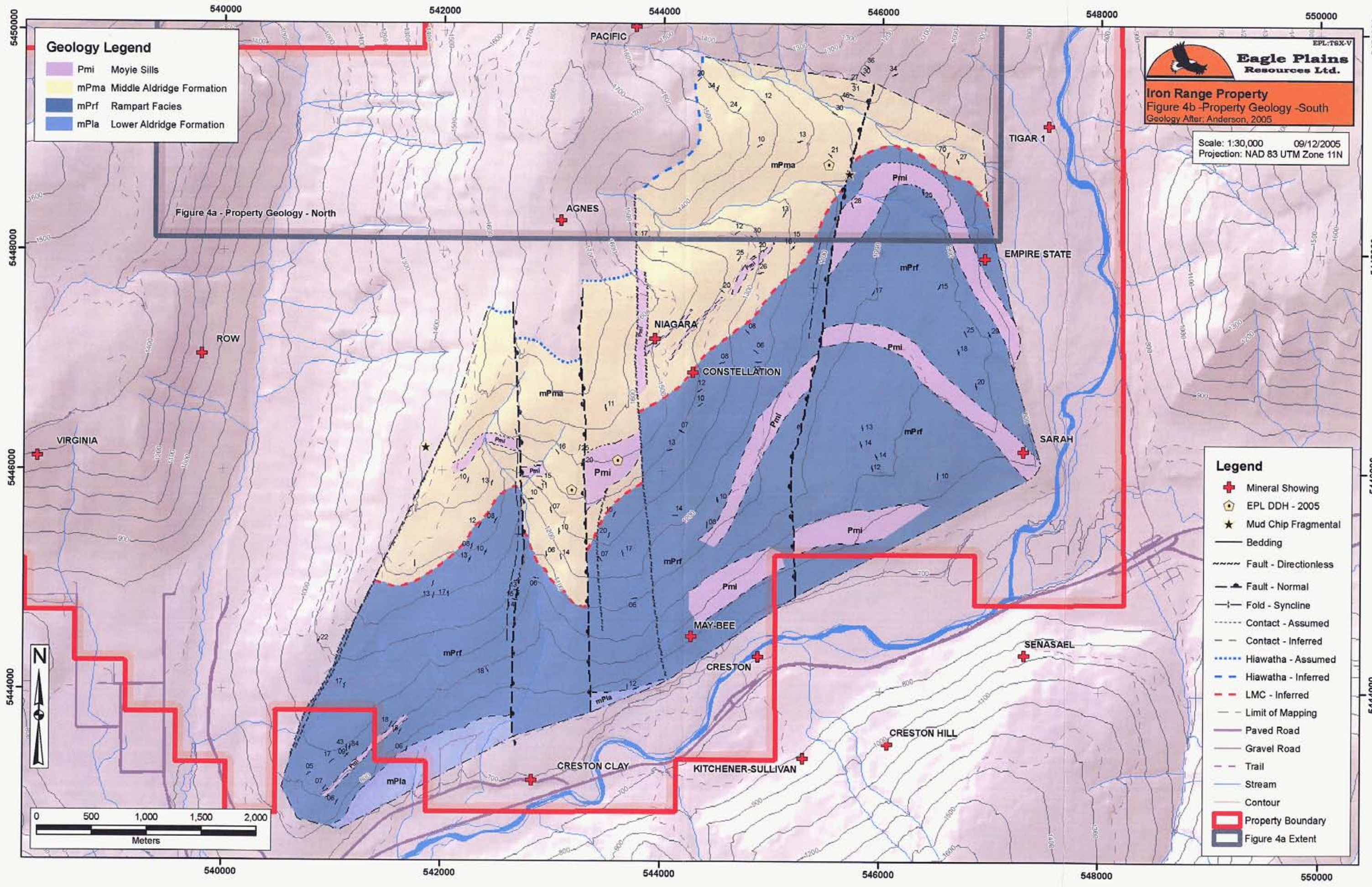
Other fault zones

A broad zone of weak crackle brecciation and albitisation striking approximately 035° with a near vertical dip marks the Black Bear fault (Figure 4a). The fault zone is poorly exposed, and timing, sense and magnitude of displacement remain unconstrained. The projected intersection between the Black Bear fault and the Iron Range was the target for DDH IR04-003.

An inferred fault marks the apparent 1100m stratigraphic offset of a sill to the east of the Iron Range fault in the northern half of the map area, and is here named the Alder fault. The Alder fault is not exposed, and it remains uncertain as to whether the apparent offset is a result of the intrusion cutting upsection during emplacement along a growth fault, tectonic displacement, or a combination of the two. The projected intersection of the Alder fault and the Iron Range fault zone was the target for DDH IR04-001 and 002.

The Crackerjack fault is described by Stinson and Brown (1995) as a narrow fault zone trending approximately parallel to and east of the Iron Range fault. The Crackerjack fault is marked by a zone approximately 10m wide of crackle to mosaic brecciation within Middle Aldridge quartzite. It remains uncertain if and where the Crackerjack and Iron Range faults intersect.





Geology Legend

- Pmi Moyie Sills
- mPma Middle Aldridge Formation
- mPrf Rampart Facies
- mPla Lower Aldridge Formation

EPL:TSX-V

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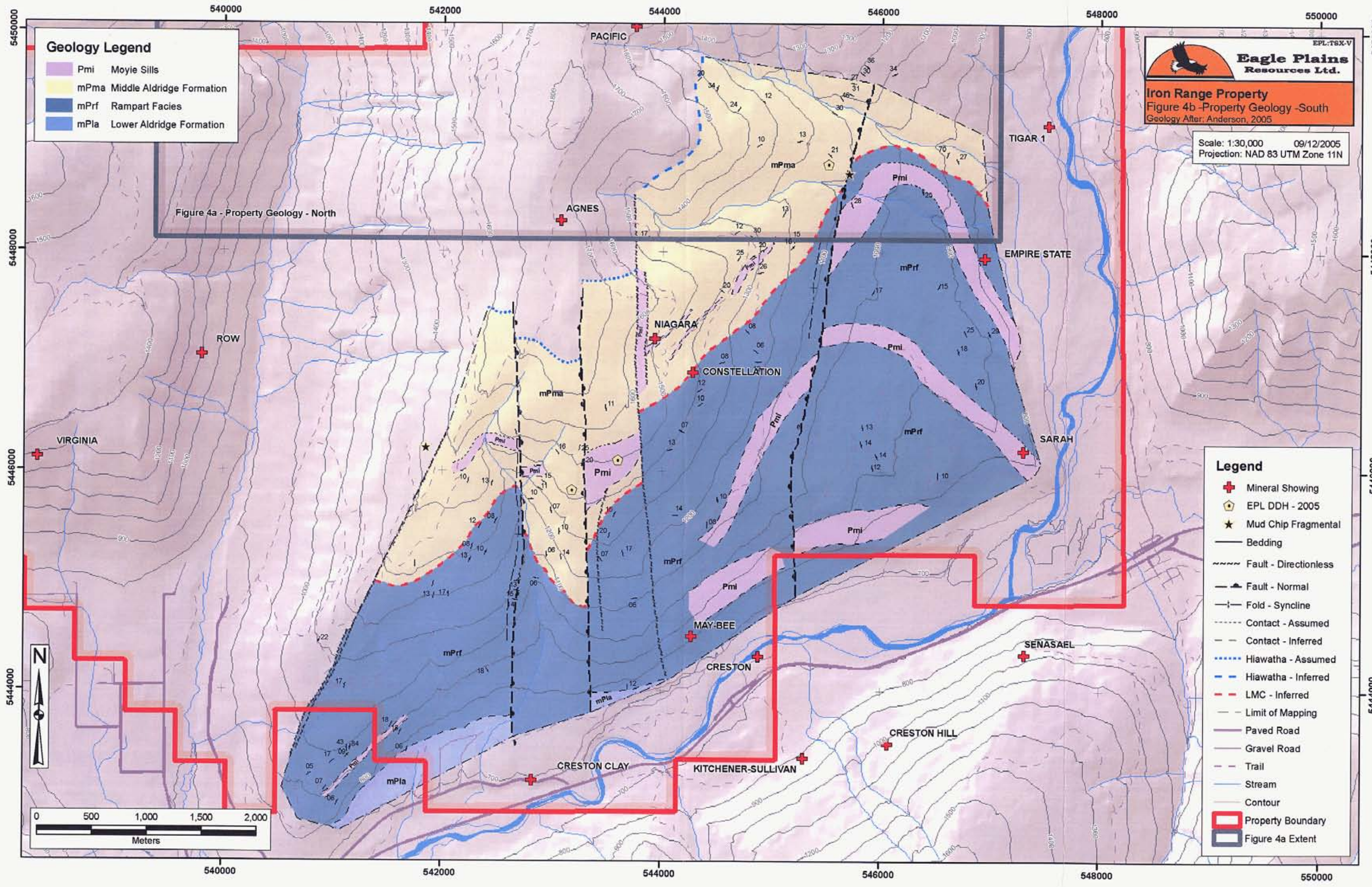
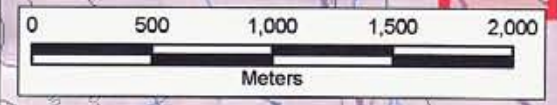
Iron Range Property
Figure 4b - Property Geology - South
Geology After: Anderson, 2005

Scale: 1:30,000 09/12/2005
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Figure 4a - Property Geology - North

Legend

- + Mineral Showing
- EPL DDH - 2005
- ★ Mud Chip Fragmental
- Bedding
- Fault - Directionless
- Fault - Normal
- Fold - Syncline
- Contact - Assumed
- - - Contact - Inferred
- Hiawatha - Assumed
- Hiawatha - Inferred
- - - LMC - Inferred
- - - Limit of Mapping
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road
- - - Trail
- Stream
- Contour
- Property Boundary
- Figure 4a Extent



2004 – 2005 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

In spring 2004, GeoTech Ltd. flew a high resolution VTEM geophysical survey over the Iron Range property, centered roughly on the Iron Range Fault Structure, with more detailed lines flown over the inferred LMC. A total of 695 line kilometers was flown, covering 58.2 km². The data was reprocessed and interpreted by Condor Geophysics who identified a number of AdTau conductivity and mag anomalies. During the summer of 2004, Eagle Plains collected 1062 soil geochemical samples and 8 silt samples targeting the area of the inferred LMC. Doug Anderson, P.Eng. was retained by Eagle Plains to provide geological mapping in the area of the Lower Middle Aldridge (Sullivan Horizon). Late in 2004, a diamond drill program was carried out to test the northern part of the main Iron Range structure in the area of the historic Cominco trenches. Three holes on two sites were completed for a total of 570.4 meters (1870 feet). The drill contractor was FB Drilling of Cranbrook, BC using a Longyear LF70 drill cutting NQ sized core. The drill was moved to the first site using an A Star helicopter provided by Bighorn Helicopters of Cranbrook, BC. The drill was mounted on an enclosed skid shack and moved using a D6 cat. Crews commuted to work from Creston via the Hall Lake FSR and the Iron Range exploration trail established by Cominco in the 1950s. The total cost of the 2004 work was \$242,617.53

Work at the Iron Range continued in 2005. Geochemical coverage was expanded to cover the southwestern part of the property in an area of both geophysical AdTau enhancement and anomalous soil geochemistry. A total of 1870 soils, 15 silts, and 3 rock samples were collected by Bootleg Exploration field crews. Doug Anderson completed further geological mapping in the southwest area. In late spring, Eagle Plains completed a four hole 1377 meter test of geological, geochemical and geophysical targets in the area of the Lower Middle Aldridge contact. Three different sites were tested using the FB Drilling Longyear LF 70 drill cutting NQ sized core. Drill moves and core haul were helicopter supported using Bighorn Helicopters. The lower drill site was road accessible, and the two upper sites were accessed via the CrackerJack Creek FSR and then by foot to the drill. The total cost of the 2005 work was \$282,532.99

Hand-held GPS units were used to record sample locations, drill collars, exploration trails and for mapping control. Downhole drillhole surveys were done using a Flexit Tool downhole survey system provided by the drill contractor. Most holes were surveyed at three different depths. All field data was collected using Palm Pilot devices and Eagle Plains Resources' 3rd generation digital field data collection system. The data was compiled into a GIS database to aid in cartography, and geochemical analysis.

2004 geochemical samples were shipped to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, BC and 2005 geochemical samples were analysed by Acme Analytical of Vancouver BC. All drill core analysis was done by Eco Tech. The samples were analyzed for 30 element ICP using aqua-regia digestion. All samples were collected, handled, catalogued and prepared for shipment by Bootleg Exploration Inc. staff, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd, or by subcontractors. 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-5-552.

Overall project supervision was provided by C.C. Downie, P.Geo. with onsite geological work the responsibility of C.C. Downie, P.Geo. and Doug Anderson, P.Eng. Core logging and sampling was done by both Doug Anderson, P.Eng. and David Pighin, P.Geo.

GEOCHEMISTRY (Figure 5, 6a – 6c, Appendix VI)

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

A total of 2932 soil samples, 23 silt samples and three rock samples were collected on the Iron Range property in 2004-2005. The soil samples were collected along contour lines and compassed grids. Sample spacing was generally 25 meters, with selected lines run at 50 meter spacing. 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. Sample locations were recorded using a hand held GPS.

Stream sediment samples were collected from both active and dry stream beds. In some cases, sample collection was 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.

2004 - 2005 GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

All soil silt and rock samples were run for 30 Element ICP analysis. Figures 6a – 6c show the results for Zn, Pb, As, W, Cu, and Au. The geochemical anomalies are best developed in three areas:

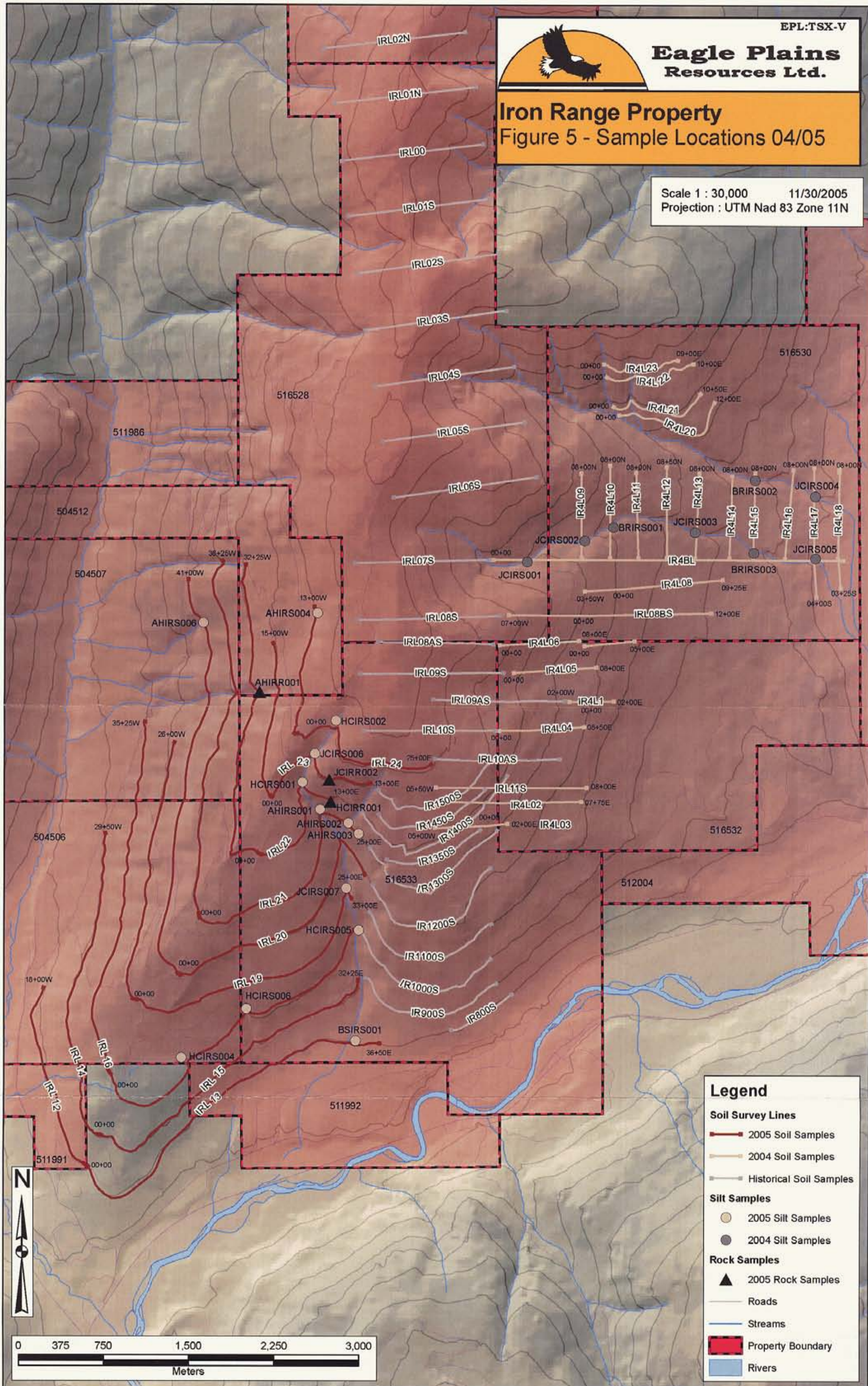
- the south-central map area associated with the intersections of the Iron Range fault structures and the mapped location of Sullivan mine; geochemical results show a moderate to strong coincident Zn, Pb, Cu, As +/- W anomaly;
- southwestern part of the map area in the Arrow Creek drainage; geochemistry shows coincident As, Zn, Pb and spotty Au anomalies; this area is also coincident with an AdTau geophysical anomaly defined by the airborne geophysics survey;
- east central part of the map area north of DDH IR05-001,002; geochemistry shows a moderate coincident As, Zn, Pb, +/- W, Cu anomaly associated with an airborne geophysics magnetic anomaly;



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Iron Range Property Figure 5 - Sample Locations 04/05

Scale 1 : 30,000 11/30/2005
Projection : UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N



Legend

Soil Survey Lines

- 2005 Soil Samples
- 2004 Soil Samples
- Historical Soil Samples

Silt Samples

- 2005 Silt Samples
- 2004 Silt Samples

Rock Samples

- 2005 Rock Samples

Roads

Streams

Property Boundary

Rivers



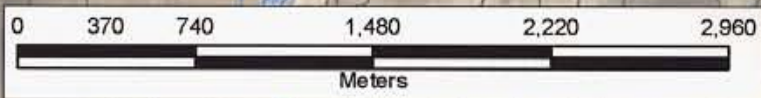
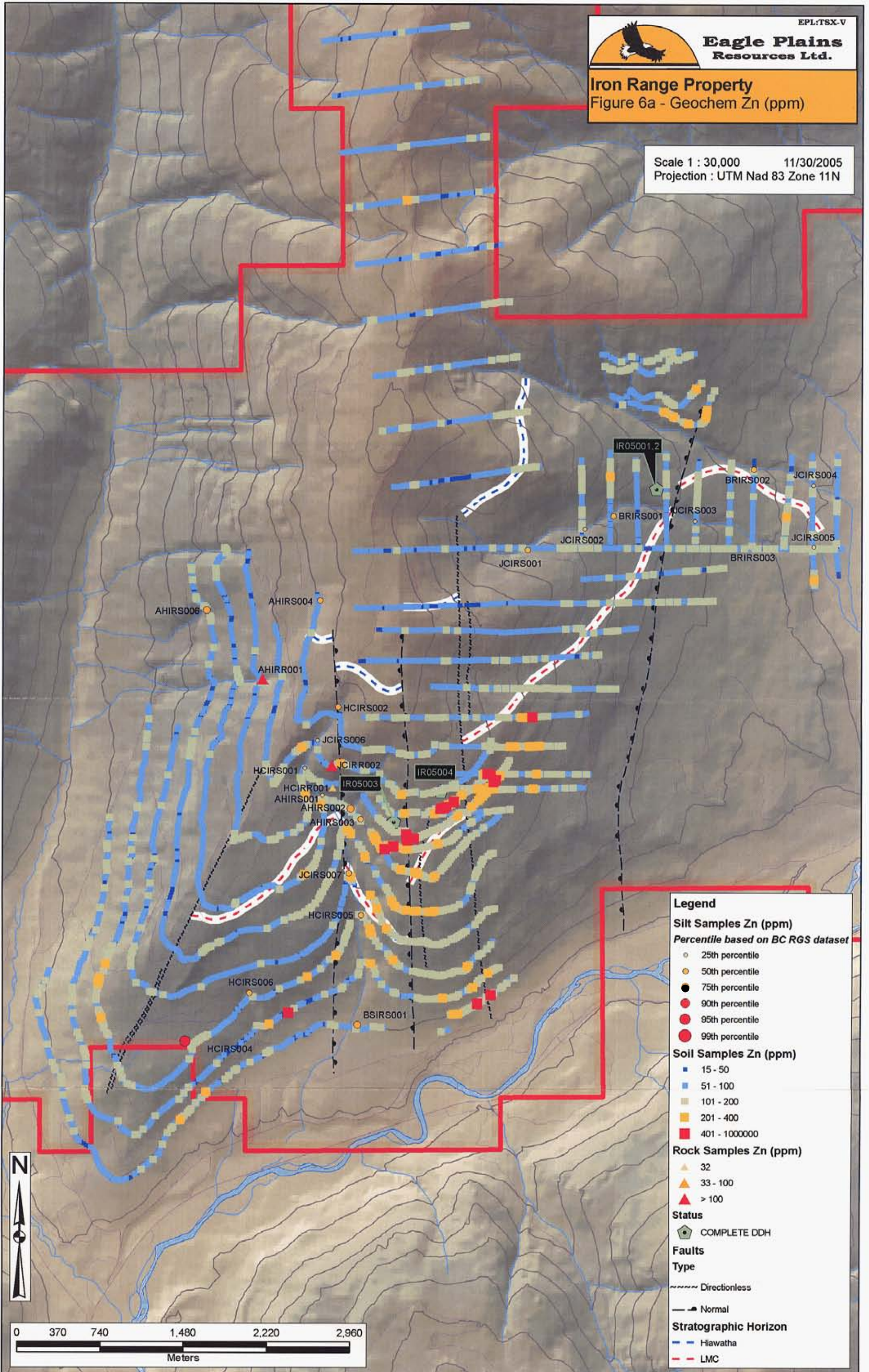


EPL:TSX-V

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Iron Range Property
Figure 6a - Geochem Zn (ppm)

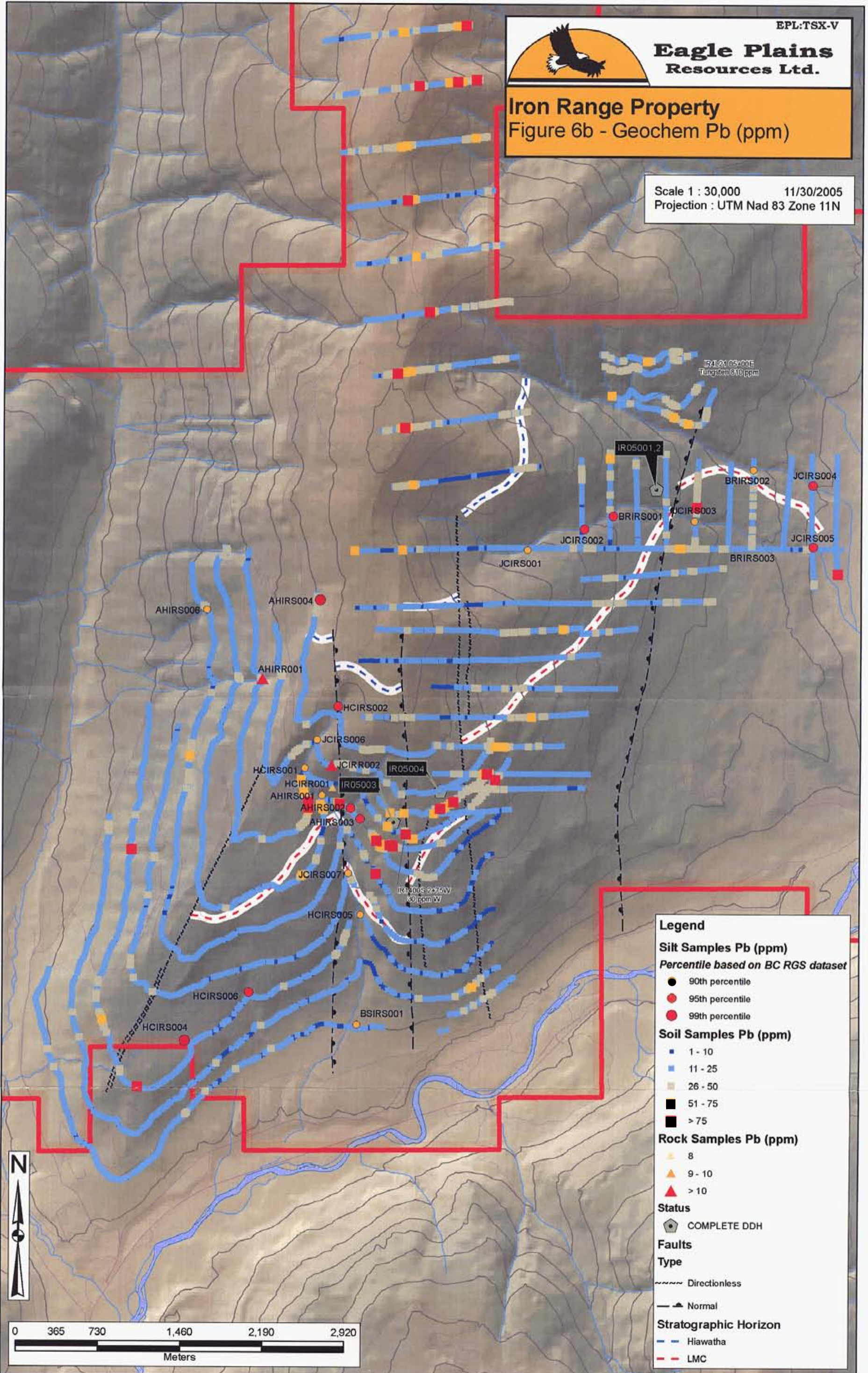
Scale 1 : 30,000 11/30/2005
Projection : UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N





Iron Range Property
Figure 6b - Geochem Pb (ppm)

Scale 1 : 30,000 11/30/2005
Projection : UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N



Legend

Silt Samples Pb (ppm)
Percentile based on BC RGS dataset

- 90th percentile
- 95th percentile
- 99th percentile

Soil Samples Pb (ppm)

- 1 - 10
- 11 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 75
- > 75

Rock Samples Pb (ppm)

- ▲ 8
- ▲ 9 - 10
- ▲ > 10

Status

- ⬢ COMPLETE DDH

Faults
Type

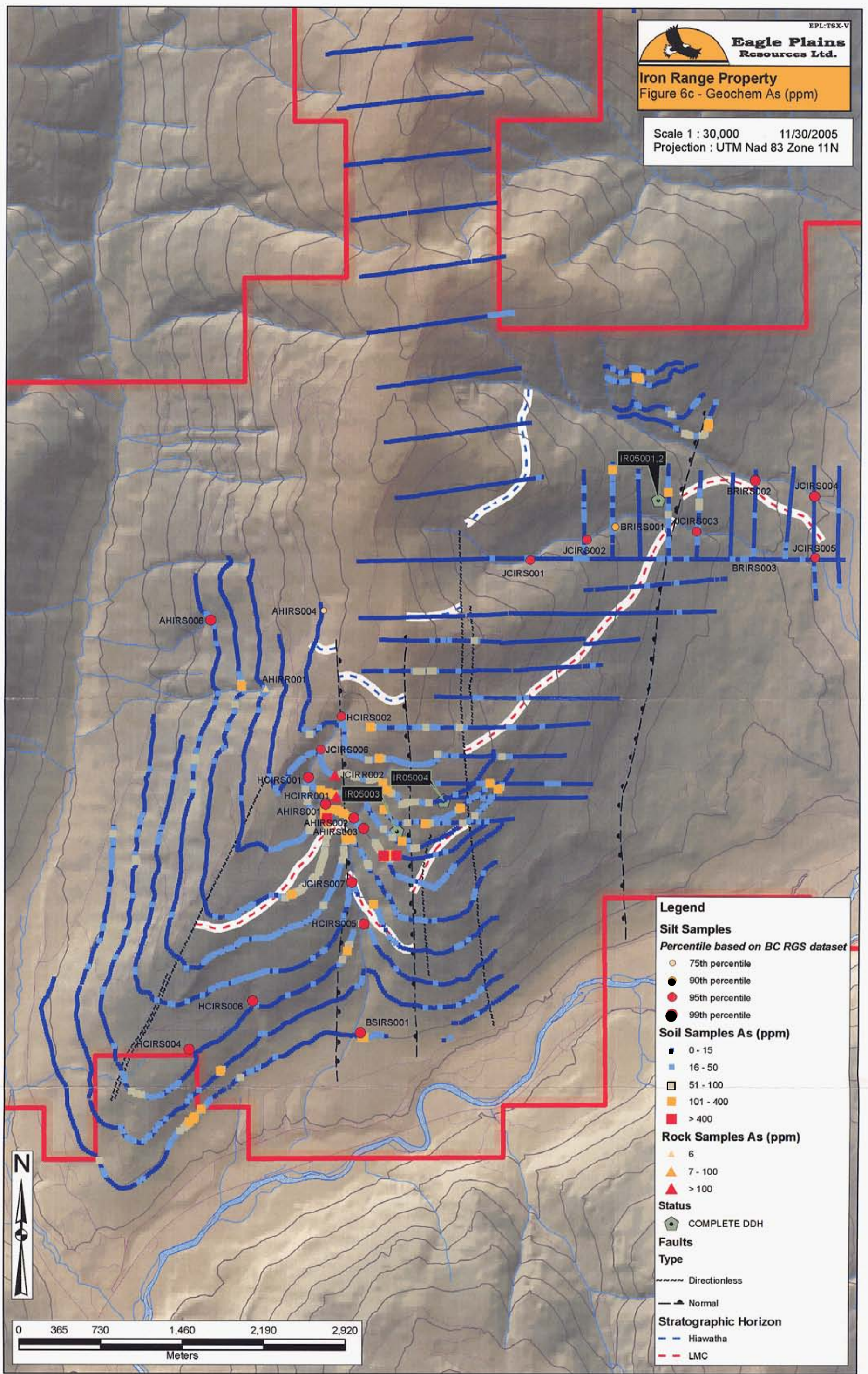
- Directionless
- ▲ Normal

Stratigraphic Horizon

- - - Hiawatha
- - - LMC

Iron Range Property
 Figure 6c - Geochem As (ppm)

Scale 1 : 30,000 11/30/2005
 Projection : UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N



Legend

Silt Samples
Percentile based on BC RGS dataset

- 75th percentile
- 90th percentile
- 95th percentile
- 99th percentile

Soil Samples As (ppm)

- 0 - 15
- 16 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 400
- > 400

Rock Samples As (ppm)

- ▲ 6
- ▲ 7 - 100
- ▲ > 100

Status

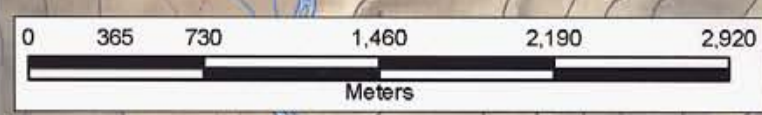
- ⬢ COMPLETE DDH

Faults
Type

- ~ Directionless
- ▲ Normal

Stratigraphic Horizon

- - - Hiawatha
- - - LMC

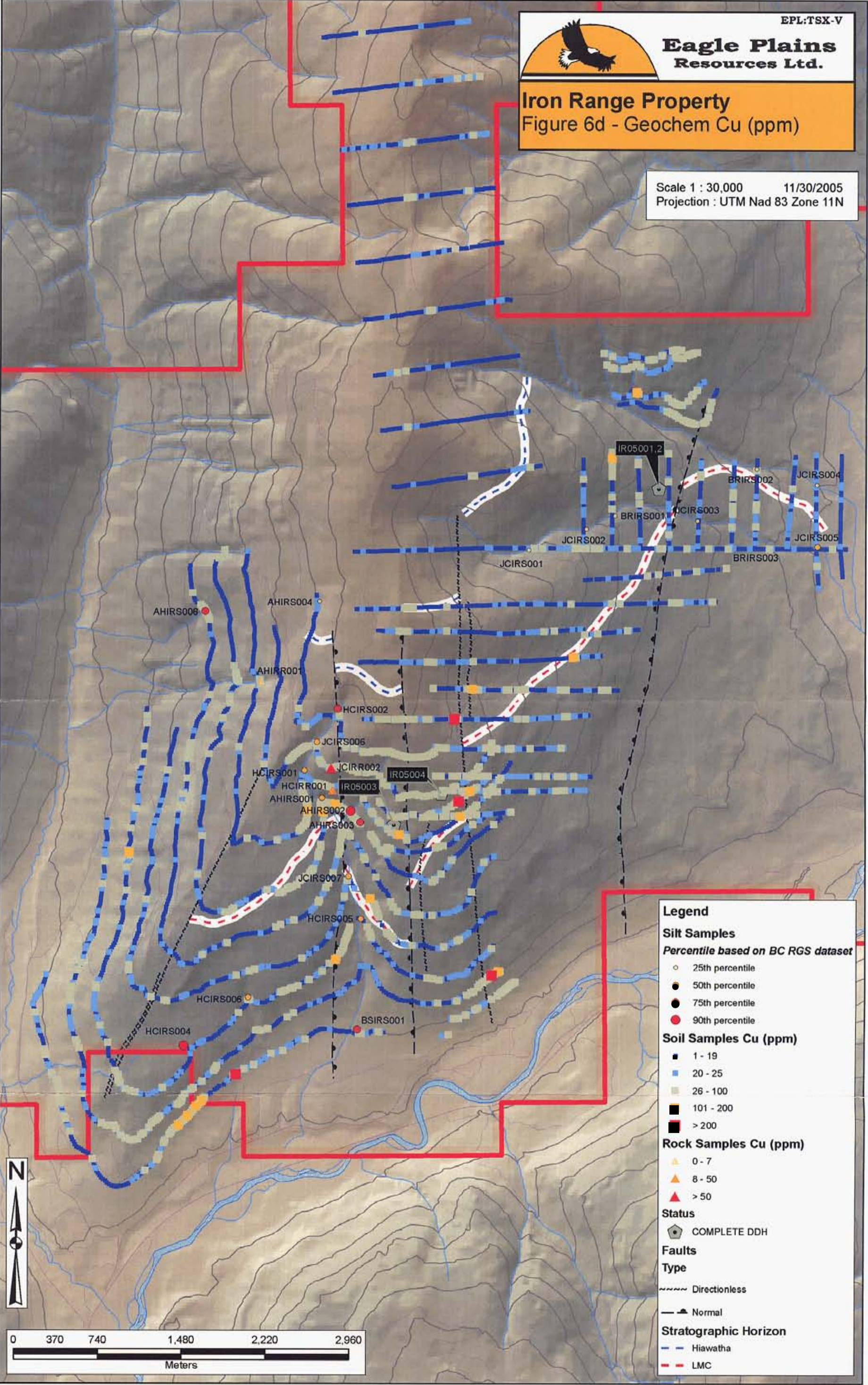




Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Iron Range Property
Figure 6d - Geochem Cu (ppm)

Scale 1 : 30,000 11/30/2005
Projection : UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N



Legend

Silt Samples
Percentile based on BC RGS dataset

- 25th percentile
- 50th percentile
- 75th percentile
- 90th percentile

Soil Samples Cu (ppm)

- 1 - 19
- 20 - 25
- 26 - 100
- 101 - 200
- > 200

Rock Samples Cu (ppm)

- ▲ 0 - 7
- ▲ 8 - 50
- ▲ > 50

Status

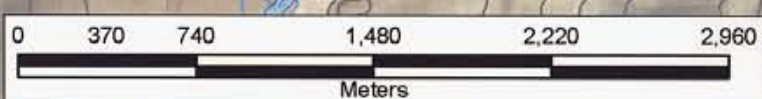
- ⬢ COMPLETE DDH

Faults
Type

- ~ Directionless
- ▲ Normal

Stratigraphic Horizon

- - - Hiawatha
- - - LMC

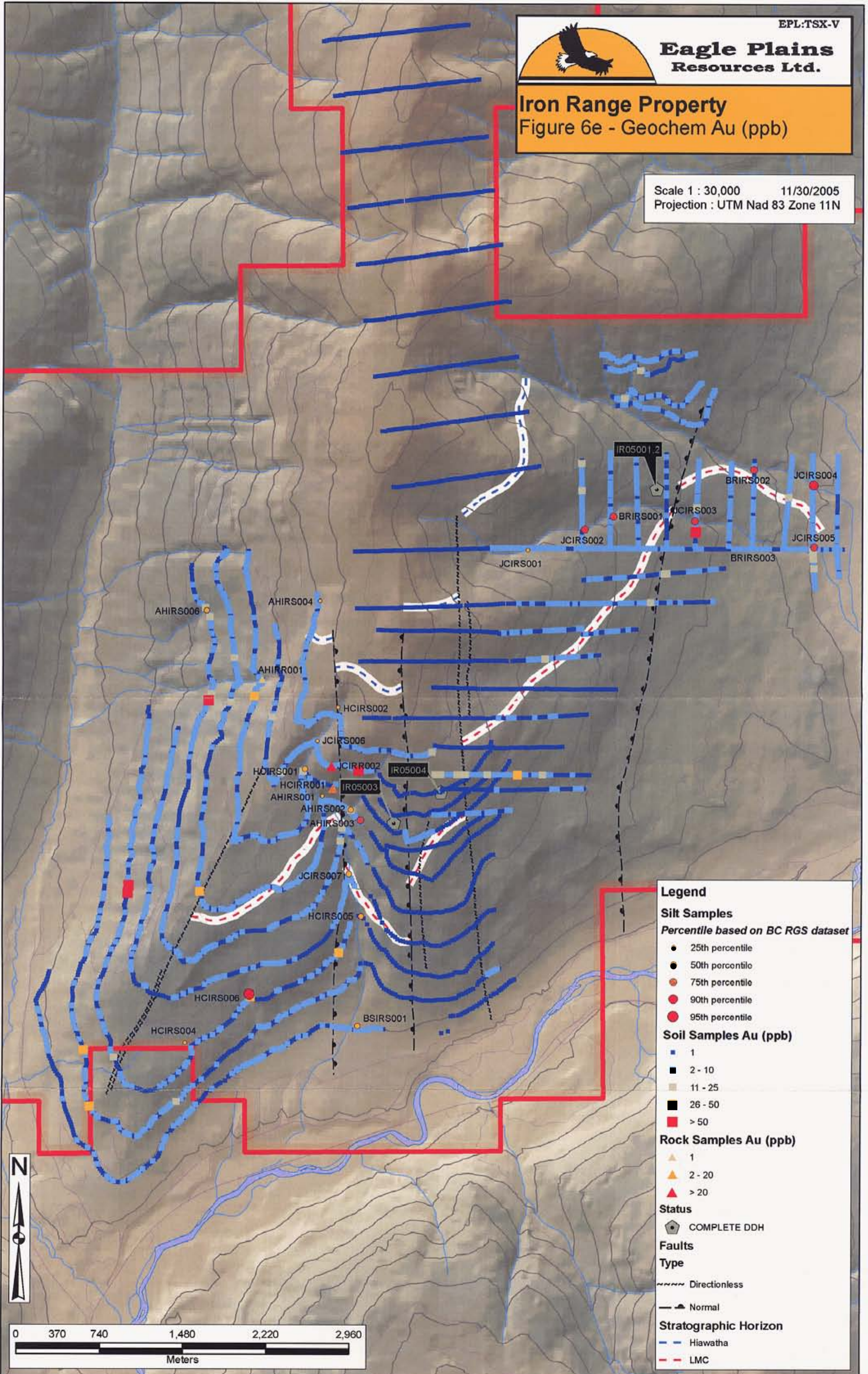




Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Iron Range Property
Figure 6e - Geochem Au (ppb)

Scale 1 : 30,000 11/30/2005
Projection : UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N



Legend

Silt Samples
Percentile based on BC RGS dataset

- 25th percentile
- 50th percentile
- 75th percentile
- 90th percentile
- 95th percentile

Soil Samples Au (ppb)

- 1
- 2 - 10
- 11 - 25
- 26 - 50
- > 50

Rock Samples Au (ppb)

- ▲ 1
- ▲ 2 - 20
- ▲ > 20

Status

- ⬢ COMPLETE DDH

Faults
Type

- ~~~~~ Directionless
- ▲— Normal

Stratigraphic Horizon

- Hiawatha
- - - LMC



DRILLING

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Drill core was selected for assay based on the presence of visible mineralization and alteration. Selected geologically interesting features were split in half by diamond sawing. The remainder of the sampled intervals was split with a mechanical core splitter. Drill core sampling was supervised by either Douglas Anderson, P.Eng. or David Pighin, P.Geo, who also logged the core. All core from the 2004-2005 programs is stored securely at the Vine Property, south of Cranbrook.

2004 PROGRAM (Figure 7a, 7c, 7d, Appendix III, IV)

Three diamond drill holes were completed during late 2004 on the north end of the property. The two southerly holes, IR05-001 and 002 were drilled from the same site at an azimuth of 110° and dips of -45° and -65°. They were designed to drill across the Iron Range Fault system and its accompanying iron oxide zones at a modest depth. The target was copper and gold mineralization associated with the iron oxide zone, analogous to IOCG deposits known internationally. This location along the system was chosen because the area has a higher iron sulphide content and is locally anomalous in copper soil geochemistry.

The holes define the Iron Range oxide complex as a zone about 80 metres wide and steeply west dipping. It is a cross-cutting complex within more moderately west dipping Middle Aldridge. The holes both cored a zone of gabbro and altered gabbro, very altered brecciated rocks, sediment remnants, and massive hematite +/- magnetite. The bounding sediments have been sericitically altered and contain a low concentration of cross-cutting breccias and hematite seams of narrow widths. Within the zone, alteration is predominantly hematite replacement in breccias and in altered gabbro with associated albite, silica, sericite and quartz veining. Structural overprinting is multi-phase with shear zones throughout. Cataclasites, micro-breccias and foliation are well developed throughout the zone. Hematite occurs as small masses, lenses, breccia infill, veins and seams hosted in Middle Aldridge sediments, foliated, altered gabbro and in breccias. Pyrite is more common towards the base of the system in altered, hematized gabbro as patches, disseminations, and seams.

Hole IR04-001 was sampled from 52 to 83.1m and from 92 to 138.0 metres. There are no significant indications of copper or gold but some weak, geochemically anomalous copper is present locally. Hole IR04-002 was sampled from 54.2 to 57.5m and 64.6 to 68.8m with no copper or gold indicated. Neither hole was analytically examined for rare earth elements.

Hole IR04-003 was drilled about 1000 metres to the north of IR04-001 and 002. The target was a copper gold geochemical soil anomaly located by the 2002 fieldwork and originally interpreted to be associated the intersection of the Iron Range fault system and the Black Bear fault. The hole did not intersect any Iron Range type mineralization or fault structures, and it appears that the main Iron Range structure is either locally offset in the drilling area or occurs east of the hole collar.

2005 PROGRAM (Figure 7b, 7e-7g, Appendix III, IV)

Drill holes IR05-001 and 002 were drilled from the same site on the east side of the property. IR05-001 (azimuth 122° / dip -50°) tested about 250 metres below a partly tourmalinized fragmental and drilled across a highly altered albite/chlorite zone thought to be fault related. These features occur in an area considered to be located close to Sullivan Time. If a sub-zone exists representing Sullivan Time, it would occur at the transition from Ramparts Facies to Middle Aldridge, both of which have been established in outcrop in the area. DDH IR05-001 encountered about 40 metres of Middle Aldridge initially then about 55 metres of altered intrusive dykes and albitized /chloritized sediments which corresponds to the alteration zone identified on surface. There is tectonic brecciation within this interval confirming the presence of a fault. The hole then entered another, less altered gabbro. Below that is a sequence of dominantly quartzitic sediments with some included thin bedded argillites and a thicker zone of thin bedded, brown altered wackes from 279.3 to 335.8 metres. From about 380.5 to 408 m there are patches of tourmalinite and minor fragmental. A 15m sample interval (390 to 405m) returned low level base metals but some anomalous arsenic values. The hole was stopped in a thick gabbro at 406.3 metres.

The drill was turned 180 degrees and a shorter hole was drilled to 234.1 metres. This cored Middle Aldridge sediments to 106.6m then a 30 meter thick gabbro sill. Below the sill is a section of thick to very thick bedded quartzites with some interbedded thin bedded wackes. A lamprophyre dyke was cored from 223.2 to 232.2 metres. The hole stopped in medium bedded quartzites with interbedded thin bedded wackes.

DDH IR05-003 and 004 were drilled on the west side of the property. They were designed to test a coincident Pb-Zn-As soil anomaly occurring approximately where Sullivan Time was projected based on limited outcrop. IR05-003 cored unmineralized Middle Aldridge to 208.5 metres, approximately 120 metres below the surface soil anomaly. A lamprophyre dyke, then altered and micro-brecciated sediments were cored to 237.19 metres. Gouge, brecciation and numerous quartz veinlets indicate a steep, west-dipping normal fault. From 213.6 to 237.6m the interval was mineralized with galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite in two zones separated by much lower base metals. The upper zone from 215.15 to 221m returned 585ppm Pb, 340ppm Zn, and

3200ppm As with anomalous Au, Ag, and Sb over 5.85m. The lower zone from 235.2 to 237.2m returned 0.65%Pb, 0.45%Zn, 3.82g/t Au, and 46g/t Ag over 2m with associated anomalous copper and antimony values. From 237.19 to 276.8m is weakly laminated, pale green wackes to about 243.3m then more massive wackes, followed by thin bedded units which are underlain by a laminated sequence again. This interval is dominantly wacke, contains no quartzites and is laminated in good part indicative of Sullivan Horizon at other locales in the basin. There is minor sphalerite at 251.5, 260.55, and 265.3 metres. Iron sulphide content is not unusual. Below this the core was scrambled when four boxes were inadvertently dropped while being slung by helicopter. The section is obviously quartzite-dominated and probably Ramparts Facies. The hole was stopped in similar rocks at 340.54 metres.

A second hole, IR05-004 was collared about 500m to the northeast again testing below the Pb-Zn-As soil anomaly. It collared and remained in gabbro for 171.3m then entered altered quartzitic sediments to 268.2m with an included fault zone from 177.2 to 179.7m. Some pyrite with minor sphalerite and arsenopyrite occur in this fault zone along with oxides. The alteration is primarily albitization but later silicification is widespread as well. The hole then entered a gabbro dyke with included sediment wedges and intense tectonic overprinting – highly foliated with slickensides on shears. The hole was stopped at 306.71 metres.

542500

543000

543500

5457000

5457000

Geology Legend

- mPc Creston Formation
- mPua Upper Aldridge Formation
- Pmi Moyie Sills
- mPma Middle Aldridge Formation
- mPrf Rampart Facies
- mPla Lower Aldridge Formation
- FeOx + Sulfide Zone
- Albite and Chlorite Zone

EPL-TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Iron Range Property
Figure 7a - 2004 Diamond Drill Hole Plan Map

Scale: 1:5,000 06/12/2005
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

5456500

5456500

5456000

5456000

5455500

5455500

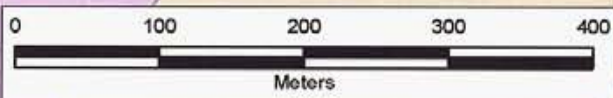
5455000

5455000



Legend

- Minfile Showing
- 2005 DDH Collar
- 2004 DDH Collar
- DDH Trace
- DDH Section
- Stream
- Roads
- Contour
- Contact
- Limit of Mapping
- Fault
- Property Boundary



542500

543000

543500

DDH Section - B
IR04003

mPA2

UNION JACK

GOLDEN CAP

mP1

mP1

IR04002

IR04001

DDH Section - A

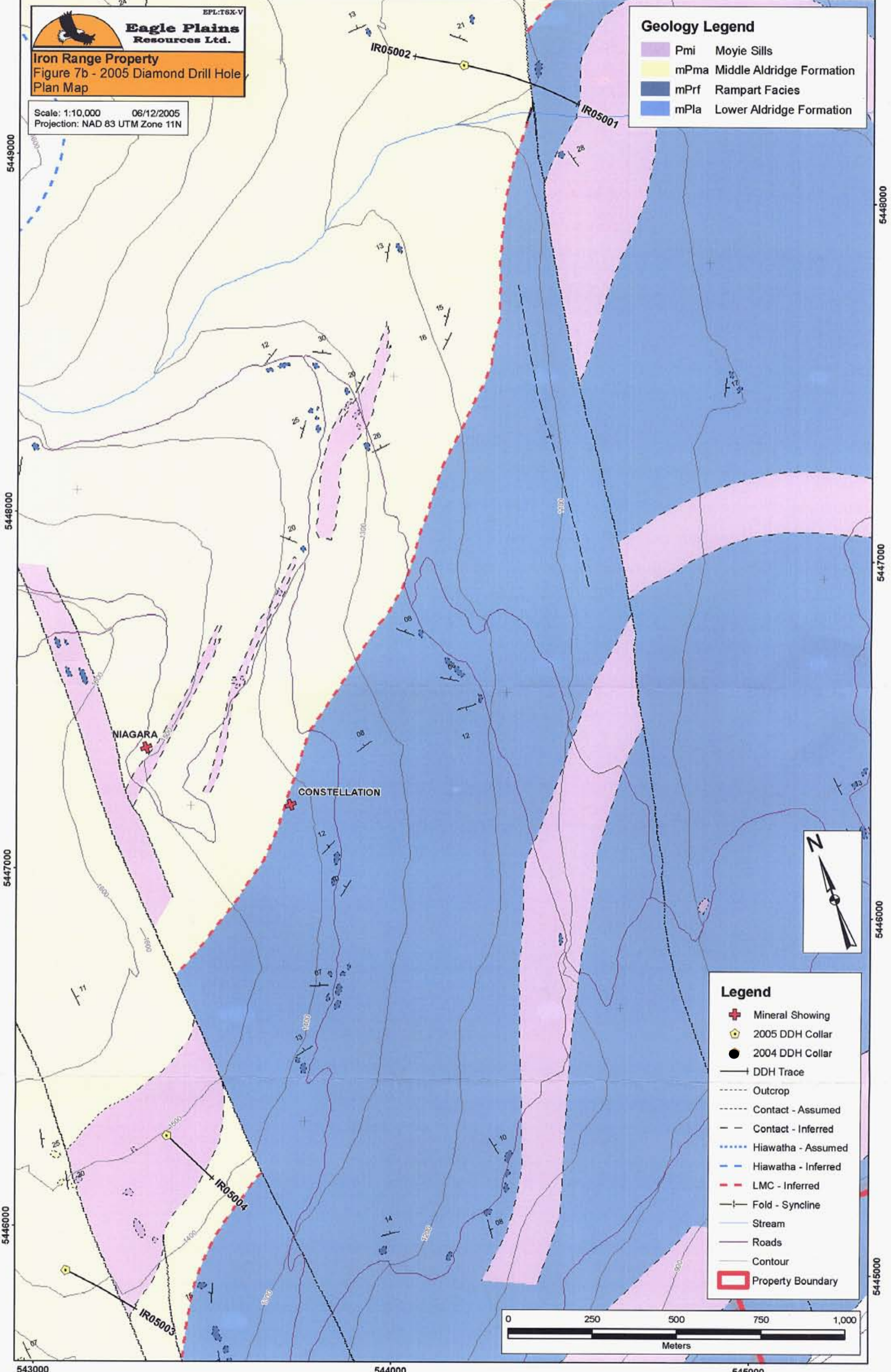
AMERICAN FLAG

EPL.T6X-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Iron Range Property
 Figure 7b - 2005 Diamond Drill Hole Plan Map

Scale: 1:10,000 06/12/2005
 Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

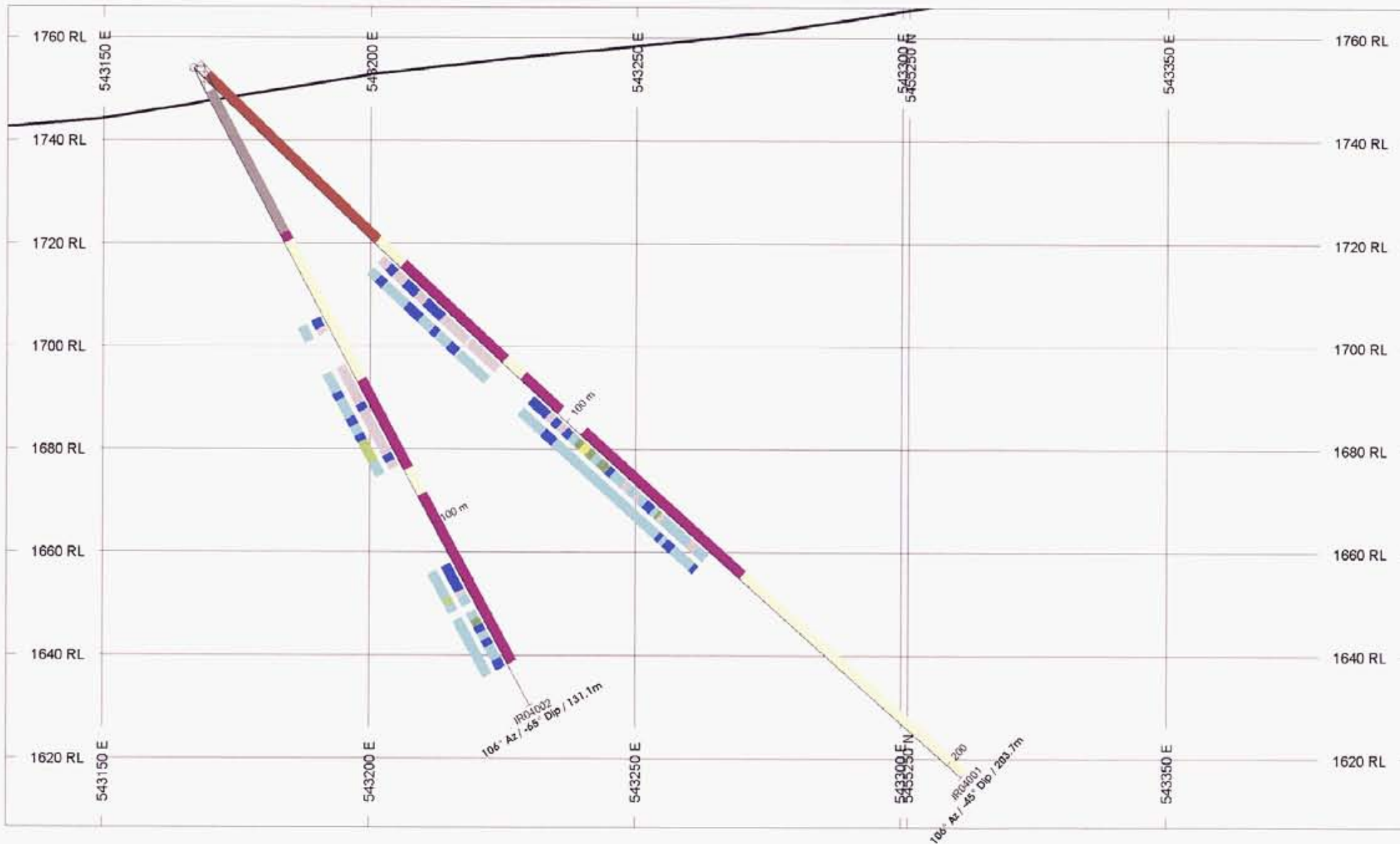
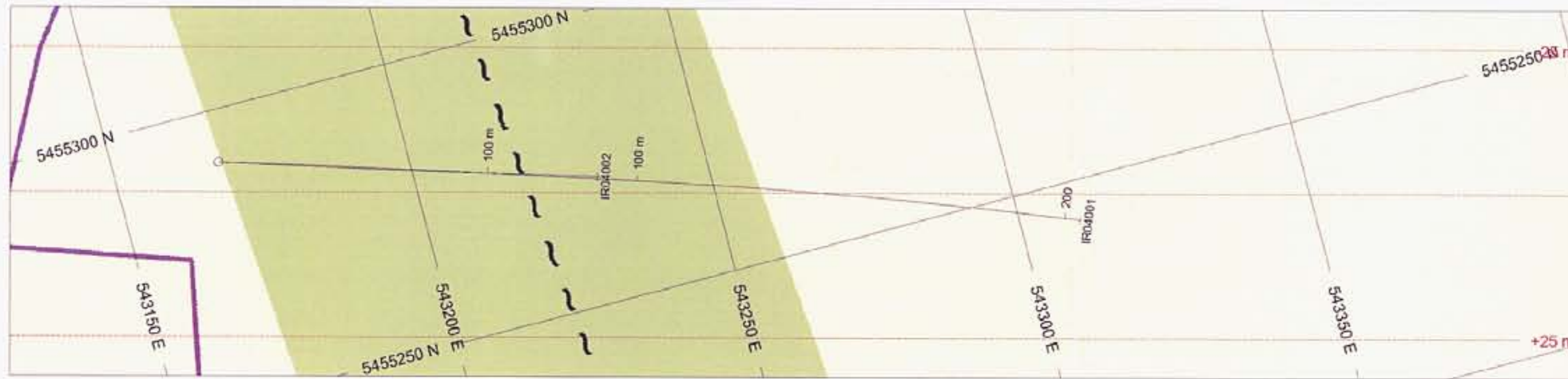
Geology Legend

- Pmi Moyie Sills
- mPma Middle Aldridge Formation
- mPrf Rampart Facies
- mPla Lower Aldridge Formation



Legend

- Mineral Showing
- 2005 DDH Collar
- 2004 DDH Collar
- DDH Trace
- Outcrop
- Contact - Assumed
- Contact - Inferred
- Hiawatha - Assumed
- Hiawatha - Inferred
- LMC - Inferred
- Fold - Syncline
- Stream
- Roads
- Contour
- Property Boundary

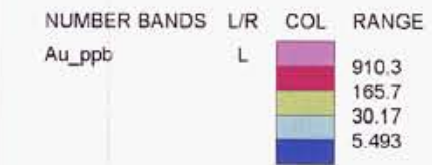


Planimetric Legend

- ✚ Mineral Showing
- Bedding
- Fault
- |— Fold - Syncline
- Contact - Assumed
- Contact - Inferred
- Hiawatha - Assumed
- Hiawatha - Inferred
- LMC - Inferred
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road
- Trail
- Property Boundary

Geology after Anderson, 2005

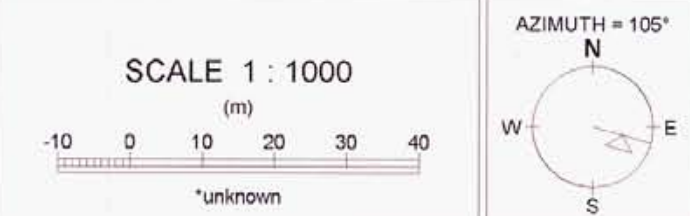
- mPmi Moyie Sills
- mPma Middle Aldridge Formation
- mPrf Rampart Facies
- mPla Lower Aldridge Formation



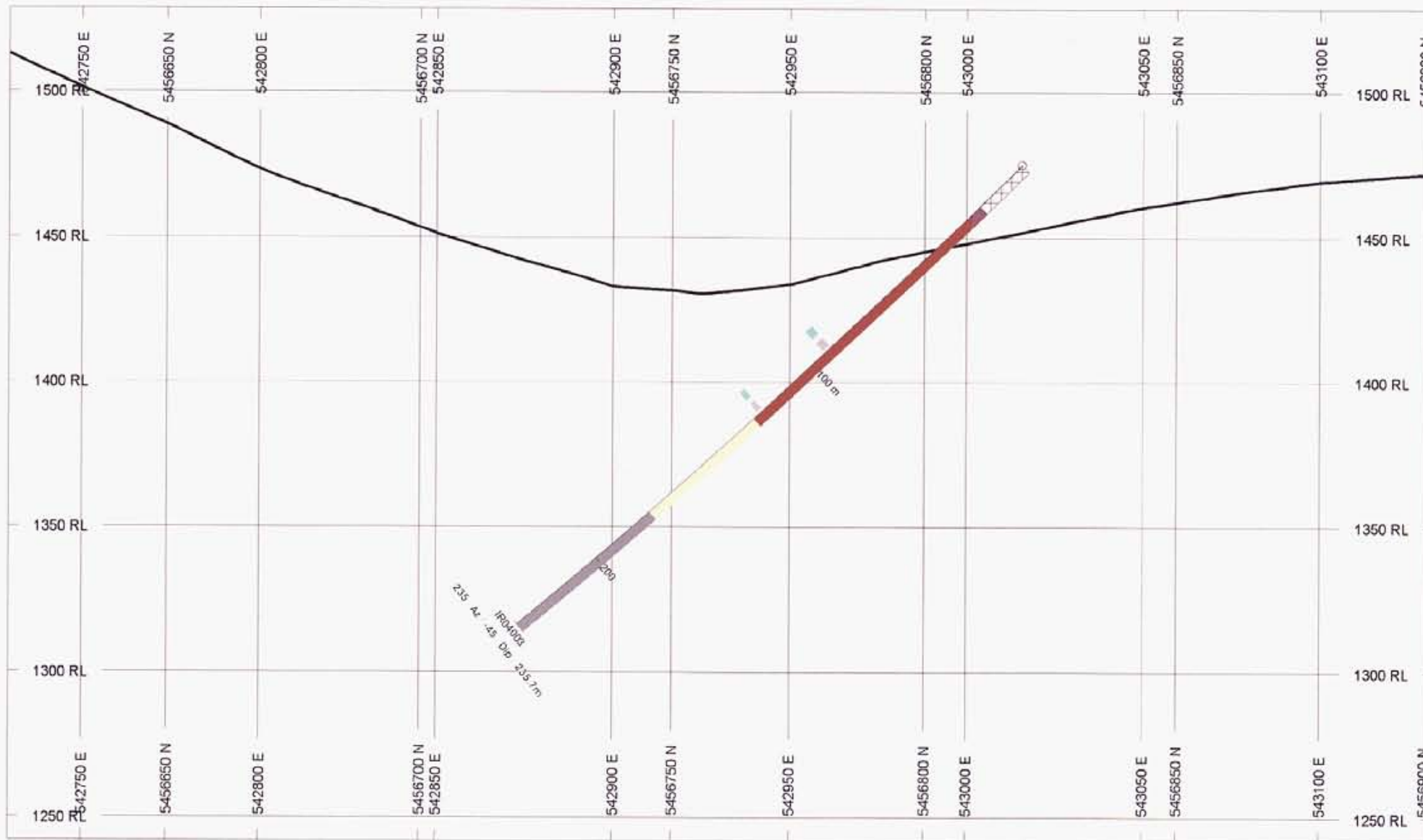
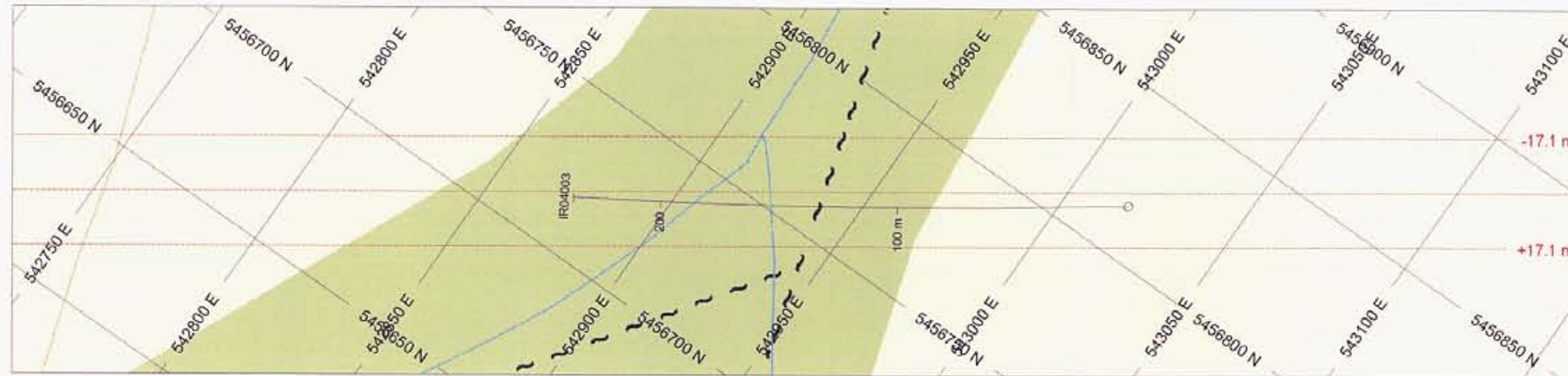
ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
DDH_LITH_RTYPE_IRAJ		[Grid pattern]	Collar	
		[Red color]	Gabbro	
		[Brown color]	Quartz Wacke	
		[Yellow color]	Quartzite	
		[Grey color]	Wacke	

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 543264 m 5455260 m
 EXTENTS 273.2 m 159.2 m
 SECTION TOP, BOT 1766 m 1607 m
 TOLERANCE +/- 25 m



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
 Iron Range
 Figure 7c - Section A
 IR04001 and 002



Planimetric Legend

- Mineral Showing
- Bedding
- Fault
- Fold - Syncline
- Contact - Assumed
- Contact - Inferred
- Hiawatha - Assumed
- Hiawatha - Inferred
- LMC - Inferred
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road
- Trail
- Property Boundary

Geology after Anderson, 2005

- Pmi Moyie Sills
- mPma Middle Aldridge Formation
- mPrf Rampart Facies
- mPla Lower Aldridge Formation

NUMBER BANDS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Zn_ppm	L		100
			85
			75
			60
			50
			30
			15

NUMBER BANDS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Au_ppb	L		910.3
			165.7
			30.17
			5.493

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
DDH_LITH_RTYPE_NRAJ			Collar	
			Gabbro	
			Quartz Wacke	
			Quartzite	
			Wacke	

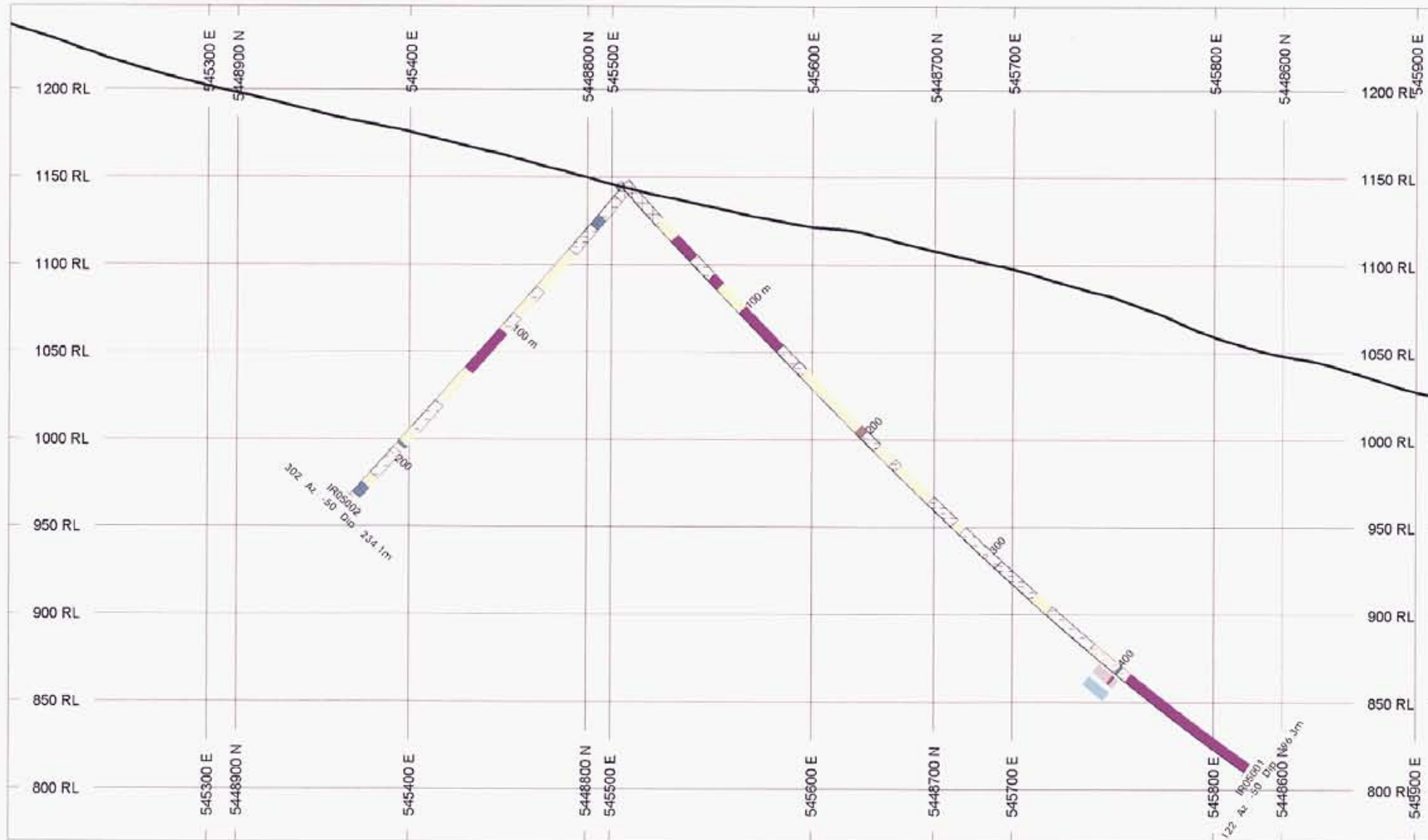
SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 542931 m 5456760 m
 EXTENTS 491.8 m 286.6 m
 SECTION TOP, BOT 1529 m 1242 m
 TOLERANCE +/- 17.1 m

SCALE 1:1800 (m)

AZIMUTH = 55°

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
 Iron Range
 Figure 7d - Section B
 IR04003



Planimetric Legend

- ✚ Mineral Showing
- Bedding
- Fault
- ↔ Fold - Syncline
- Contact - Assumed
- Contact - Inferred
- Hiawatha - Assumed
- Hiawatha - Inferred
- - - LMC - Inferred
- ▬ Paved Road
- ▬ Gravel Road
- - - Trail
- ▬ Property Boundary

Geology

after Anderson, 2005

- Pmi Moyie Sills
- mPma Middle Aldridge Formation
- mPrI Rampart Facies
- mPla Lower Aldridge Formation

NUMBER BANDS L/R COL RANGE



NUMBER BANDS L/R COL RANGE

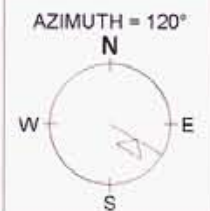
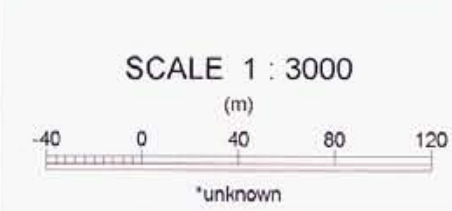


ROCK CODES L/R PAT LABEL DESCRIPTION

- DDH_LITH_RTYPE_WAJ Argillite
- Collar
- Gabbro
- Lamprophyre
- Meta-siltstone
- Quartzite
- Sandstone
- Siltstone

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 545557 m 5448760 m
 EXTENTS 819.6 m 477.6 m
 SECTION TOP, BOT 1248 m 770.1 m
 TOLERANCE +/- 95.5 m

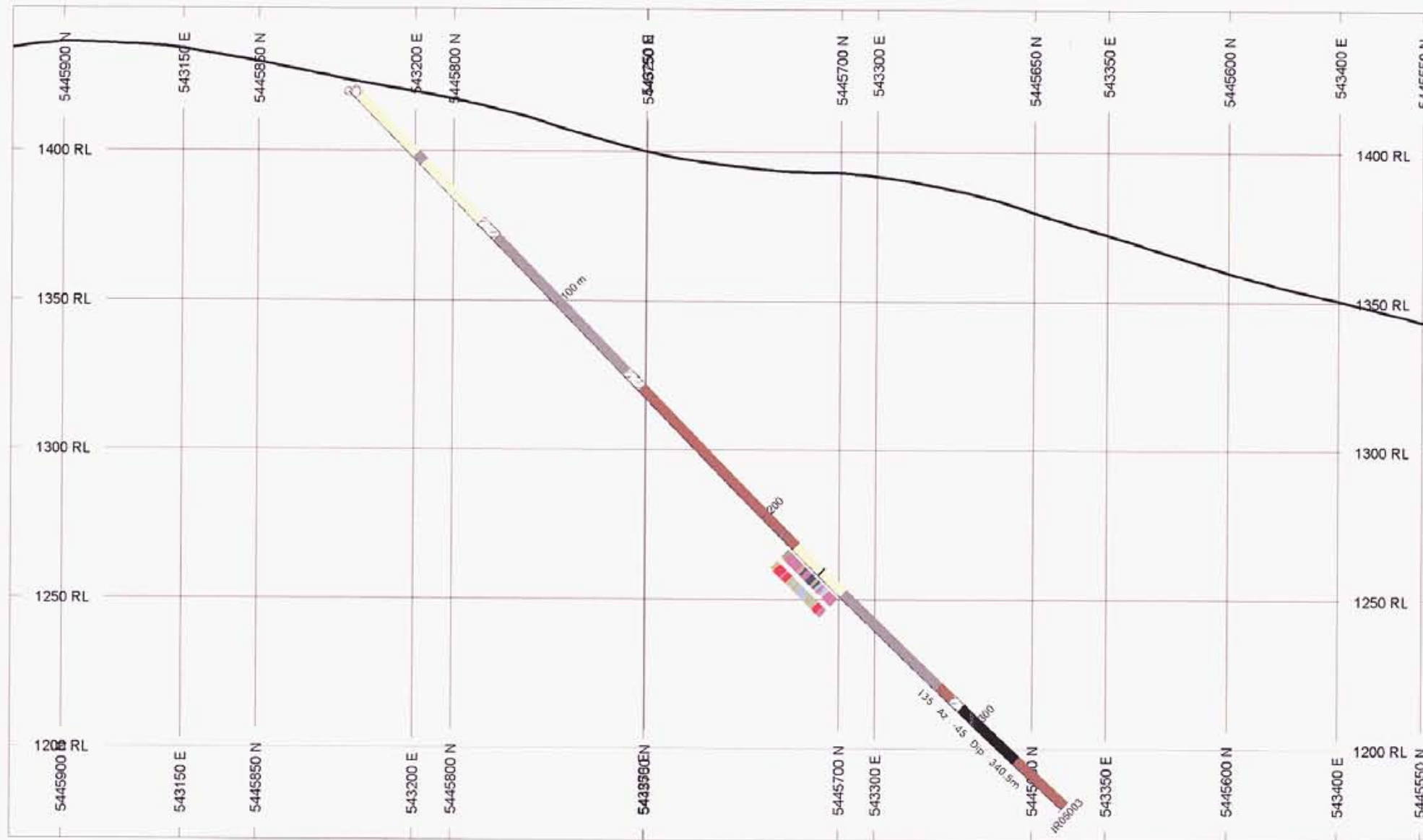
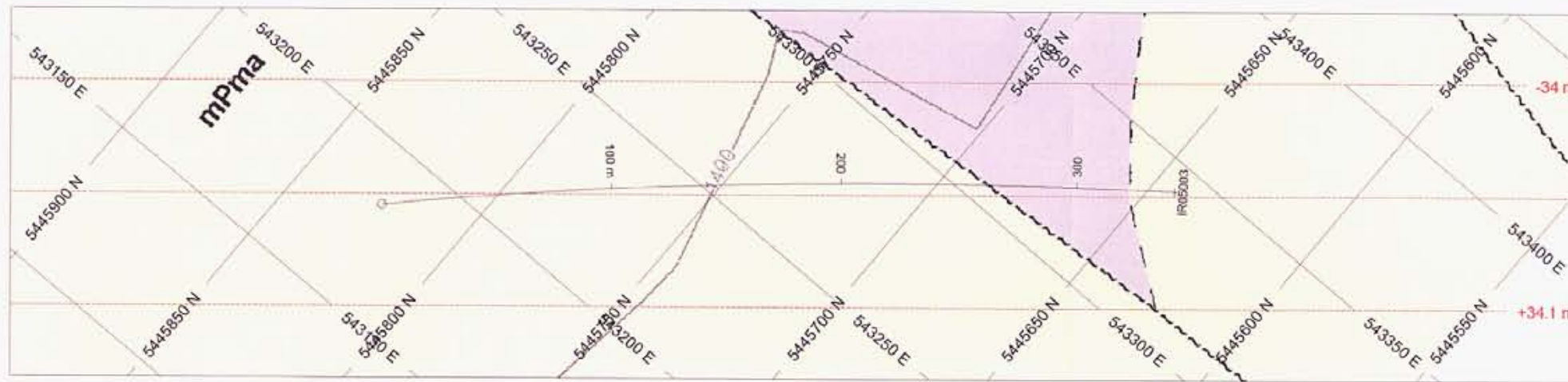


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Iron Range

Figure 7e - Section C

IR05001 and 002



Planimetric Legend

- + Mineral Showing
- Bedding
- Fault
- Fold - Syncline
- Contact - Assumed
- Contact - Inferred
- Hiawatha - Assumed
- Hiawatha - Inferred
- LMC - Inferred
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road
- Trail
- Property Boundary

Geology after Anderson, 2005

- Pmi Moyie Sills
- mPma Middle Aldridge Formation
- mPrf Rampart Facies
- mPla Lower Aldridge Formation

NUMBER BANDS L/R COL RANGE



NUMBER BANDS L/R COL RANGE

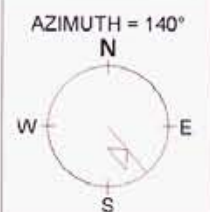
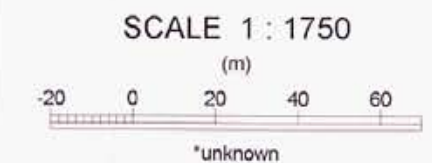


ROCK CODES L/R PAT LABEL DESCRIPTION

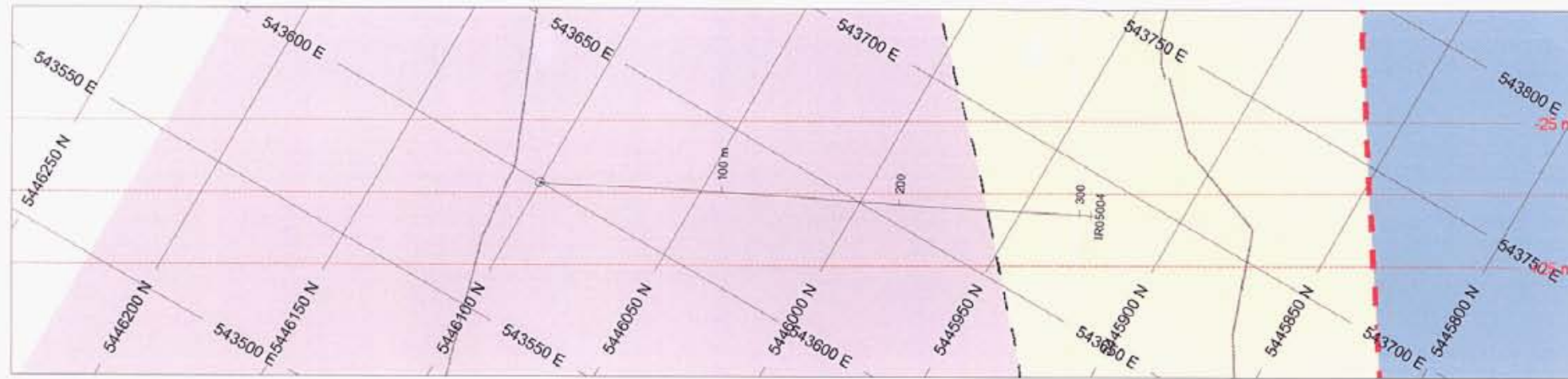
- | DDH_LITH_RTYPE_MAJ | L/R | PAT | LABEL | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|-----|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Argillite | Argillite |
| | | | Collar | Collar |
| | | | Lamprophyre | Lamprophyre |
| | | | Quartz Wacke | Quartz Wacke |
| | | | Quartzite | Quartzite |
| | | | Unknown | Unknown |
| | | | Wacke | Wacke |

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 543267 m 5445730 m
 EXTENTS 478.1 m 278.6 m
 SECTION TOP, BOT 1448 m 1169 m
 TOLERANCE +/- 34.05 m



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
 Iron Range
 Figure 7f - Section D
 IR05003

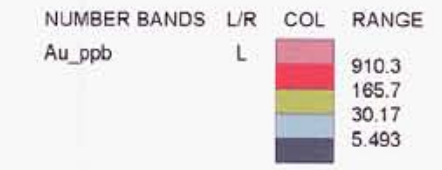
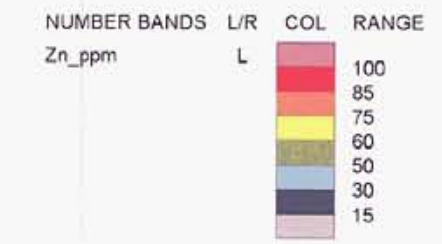
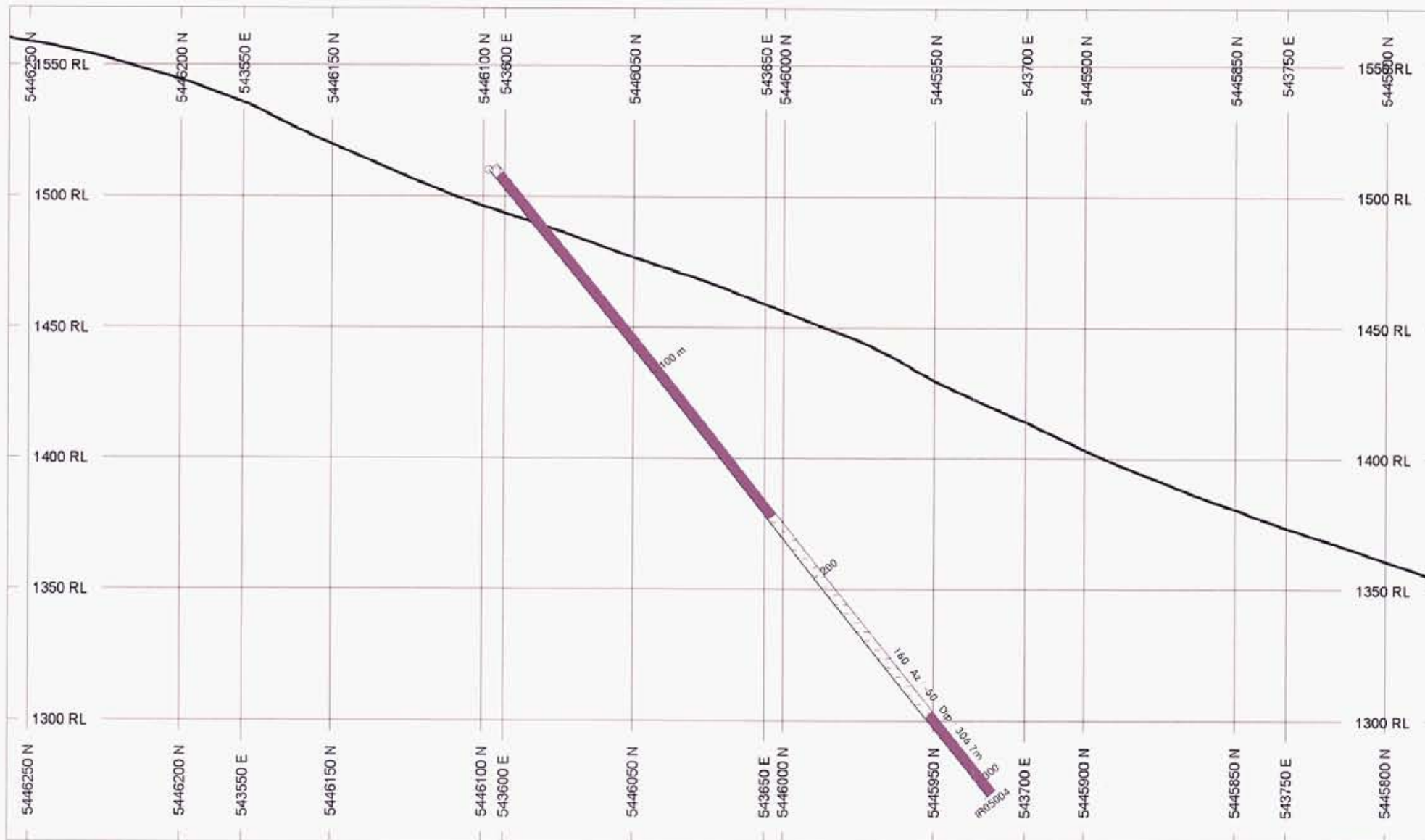


Planimetric Legend

- + Mineral Showing
- Bedding
- Fault
- Fold - Syncline
- Contact - Assumed
- Contact - Inferred
- Hiawatha - Assumed
- Hiawatha - Inferred
- LMC - Inferred
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road
- Trail
- Property Boundary

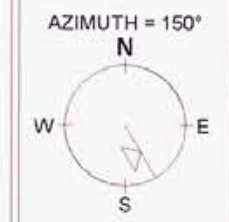
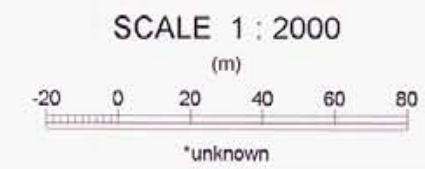
Geology

- after Anderson, 2005
- Pmi Moyie Sills
 - mPma Middle Aldridge Formation
 - mPrf Rampart Facies
 - mPla Lower Aldridge Formation



ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
DDH_LITH_RTTYPE	RAJ		Collar	
			Gabbro	
			Siltstone	

SECTION SPECS:
 REF. PT. E, N 543642 m 5446020 m
 EXTENTS 546.4 m 318.4 m
 SECTION TOP, BOT 1572 m 1253 m
 TOLERANCE +/- 25 m



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
 Iron Range
 Figure 7g - Section E
 IR05004

GEOPHYSICS (Appendix VI)

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

In 2004 Eagle Plains completed a resolution VTEM geophysical survey over the Iron Range property, centered roughly on the Iron Range Fault Structure, with more detailed lines flown over the inferred LMC. Geophysical data collection was done by Geotech Ltd. and data processing and interpretation was contracted to SJ Geophysics and Condor Consulting. A total of 695 line kilometers was flown using an AStar 350B helicopter, with a total survey area of 58.2 km². The results from this work are outlined below and a full report is included in Appendix VI.

GEOPHYSICS RESULTS (Figure 8a-c in pocket, Appendix VI)

The Geotech VTEM EM and magnetic data was sent to Condor Consulting, Inc. to produce conductivity depth images (CDI), together with a number of image enhancements of the EM and magnetic data. The inversions to produce CDIs were carried out using EM Flow software. 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.

A number of areas of interest were defined with both the AdTau and EM data interpretation. These include:

- A relatively shallow AdTau feature in the area of Arrow Creek (Figure 8a). This is coincident with the projected location of the LMC, a fragmental unit and a large fault structure (Figure 8c). The magnetics map (Figure 8b) appears to have imaged this SW - NE trending fault structure, which also is clearly outlined on the 1st Derivative TMI multiplots
- A magnetic anomaly north of DDH IR05-001, 002. This feature is associated with a coincident multi element soil geochemical anomaly
- The main Iron Range Fault structure appears to be well defined by the EM data (Figure 8b) with all of the known Iron Range Minfile occurrences occurring along the trend of the mag high. In between the two 2004 drillsites, the mag anomaly shows a distinct offset, with two en echelon magnetic bodies offset to the west
- In the area of drill holes IR05-003 and 004, the main Iron Range Faults are imaged by the magnetics, and the AdTau interpretation also shows two subtle linear features imaged east of the main Iron Range Fault

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

All 2004 - 2005 samples were collected by Bootleg Exploration Inc. employees, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources, or sub contractors. None of the sample preparation was carried out by an associate, officer, director, or employee of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. Soil and silt samples were collected using standard kraft sample bags and were dried prior to shipping. Diamond drill core was picked up at the drillsites once a day and transported directly to a core logging and handling facility by Bootleg Exploration employees or sub contractors. Drill core sampling was supervised by either Doug Anderson, P.Eng. or David Pighin, P.Geo, who also logged the core. Samples were placed in double rice bags and sealed with cable ties and shipped directly to the analytical laboratory using Greyhound Bus Lines Freight service or Canadian Freightways. Sample cataloguing and shipping was overseen by either Dave Pighin, P.Geo. or Brad Robison, Bootleg Exploration.

2004 soil samples were analyzed at Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, BC and 2005 soils were analyzed by Acme Analytical in Vancouver, BC. All 2004 - 2005 drill core was analyzed at Eco Tech. Samples were analyzed using a multi element ICP package.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The writers are not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which would make the technical report misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In late 2004, three diamond drill holes were completed towards the north end of the property. The holes were designed to test the Iron Range fault system and its iron oxide complex for an IOCG-type deposit. The complex is approximately 80 metres thick consisting of a cross-cutting, steep, west-dipping interval of: gabbro; altered gabbro; very altered, brecciated rocks; sediment remnants; and massive hematite and lesser magnetite scattered through the zone. Pyrite concentrations are present within the system, particularly toward the base. The analytical results document insignificant gold and copper. Upon comparing to other structurally-related deposits of the IOCG type, it can be concluded that testing at one level is inconclusive. Because the Iron Range complex has great depth extent, there exists ample opportunity to test the system at deeper structural levels along the trend of the main structure and on parallel structures.

2004 – 2005 mapping defined the stratigraphic interval of the Aldridge Formation present and established some of the details of the Iron Range fault complex. These north striking faults appear to have influenced sedimentation as growth faults, controlled emplacement of the Moyie intrusions as sills and dykes, and acted to localize and focus albite and chlorite alteration and quartz-hematite-magnetite zones. The Sullivan Horizon is present on the southern part of the property, occurring at the interface between the Ramparts Facies and Middle Aldridge sediments. Mapping has defined a number of features considered to be indicative of Sullivan type sedimentary-exhalative processes including:

- abundant evidence of cross-stratal hydrothermal fluid flow – albite/chlorite, silica, hematite, and magnetite alteration
- local tourmalinite development and alteration
- active synsedimentary faults
- gabbros with a granofels phase

Soil geochemistry has defined a well developed multi element anomaly in the area of the mapped Ramparts Facies – Middle Aldridge contact (Sullivan Horizon).

The diamond drilling in 2005 was done on two separate areas on the south end of the property. On the east flank two holes attempted to test the Aldridge to Ramparts transition where a partly tourmalinized fragmental and an albite/chlorite alteration field were juxtaposed. DDH IR05-001 did not intersect the Sullivan Horizon, instead crossing the fault with alteration and entering footwall Ramparts rocks. Some tourmalinite was cored vertically beneath the surface exposure of fragmental. The second hole (DDH IR05-002) in the opposite direction is interpreted to have cored Middle Aldridge. It may be possible to test Sullivan Horizon at a shallow depth in the eastern area of the property based on results from these two holes.

The second set of holes was drilled on soil responses on the west side of the property close to the core zone of the Iron Range fault complex. DDH IR05-003 drilled Middle Aldridge rocks then entered a faulted interval with brecciated, altered and mineralized sediments. Two metres graded 0.65%Pb, 0.45% Zn, 3.82 g/t Au, and 46g/t Ag. Below this zone an interval of laminated sediments with minor sphalerite is interpreted as Sullivan Horizon with the underlying quartzites below considered Ramparts Facies. The second hole (DDH IR05-004) intersected abundant gabbro and minor mineralization again related to a fault zone. This drilling demonstrates that significant base metal and precious metal mineralization is present along the Iron Range structural zone. It appears the soil anomalies are related to mineralization present in some of the fault zones, spreading out in the secondary environment.

The airborne high resolution VTEM Geophysics survey detected at least four potentially significant anomalies. Two of these appear to be related to the main Iron Range fault zone, while two the two anomalies on the eastern and western parts of the property are located near the projected Sullivan time horizon.

The writers conclude that the Iron Range property is a property of merit and further exploration is warranted and recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the 2006 season, the following recommendations are made:

- Additional mapping and detailed soil geochemical sampling in the area of Arrow Creek.
- Additional mapping on the eastern part of the Iron Range in the area north of DDHIR05-001,002 and south of the main Hall Creek road to determine the nature and location of the CrackerJack Creek fault system and locate Middle Aldridge markers.
- Locate the ROW and Virginia Minfile occurrences and determine their stratigraphic position with respect to the Sullivan Horizon.
- The airborne EM conductor on the west side of the property occurs in an area with some geological potential for SEDEX mineralization but above where Sullivan Horizon is projected. The response could be checked with a ground based EM survey.
- The airborne EM magnetic anomaly on the east side of the property occurs in an area with some geological potential for SEDEX mineralization. The response could be checked with a ground based EM survey.
- Additional mapping and possibly ground EM surveying on the northern part of the property in the area of the 2004 drilling to determine the nature of the offsets imaged by the magnetic survey.
- Reprocess Geotrex-Dighem (now Fugro Airborne Surveys) EM survey data collected in 1995 by a joint partnership between BC Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals division, BC Geological Survey Branch and the Geological Survey of Canada. The data should be interpreted for both EM anomalies, AdTau conductors and for radiometrics.
- Carry out additional drill testing of both SEDEX targets and IOCG targets as determined by the results of fieldwork and data interpretation. Consideration should be given to a longer hole directed at intersecting the projection of Sullivan time and the main Iron Range fault system downdip (north) of the 2005 holes.

A suggested budget for the work follows:

2006 EXPLORATION BUDGET
Eagle Plains Resources
Iron Range Project

personnel:

geological
 Project Manager
 Project Geologists
 Geological Technicians
 Geological Technician with First Aid

no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
1	\$550	60	\$33,000.00
1	\$450	50	\$22,500.00
1	\$350	50	\$17,500.00
1	\$450	50	\$22,500.00
TOTAL PERSONNEL:			\$73,000.00

analytical:

type X no. of samples X cost

soils(pre)	600	\$1.25	\$750.00
soils(30 element ICP)	600	\$9.00	\$5,400.00
silts(pre)	10	\$1.25	\$12.50
silts(30 element ICP)	10	\$9.00	\$90.00
rocks(pre)	100	\$2.00	\$200.00
rocks(30 element ICP)	100	\$9.00	\$900.00
drill core(pre)	500	\$2.00	\$1,000.00
drill core(30 element ICP plus moly)	500	\$16.00	\$8,000.00
TOTAL ANALYTICAL:			\$16,352.50

helicopter charter: hours x rate including fuel
 A-Star (personnel / fieldwork/drill moves as required)

hours	rate	
10	\$1,500.00	\$15,000.00
TOTAL HELICOPTER:		\$15,000.00

equipment rental:

trucks, ATVs \$6,000.00
 heavy equipment: D6 Cat - exploration trail and drill pad construction, drill moves as required \$20,000.00
 communication including radios, satellite phone \$5,000.00

exploration trail construction and maintenance:

\$25,000

ground based EM geophysical survey:

\$15,000.00

pre-field:

Base Map preparation \$5,000.00
 compilation of existing data into GIS database including remodelling of geophysical data \$10,000.00
 permitting: \$1,000.00

diamond drilling: 2000 meters all in

cost per meter	total meters	
\$125.00	2000	\$250,000.00

meals/groceries:

accommodation:

shipping: \$5,000.00
 fuel: \$5,000.00
 supplies: office and field supplies \$5,000.00
 filing fees: \$5,000.00
 report writing and reproduction: \$5,000.00

no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
8	\$40.00	50	\$16,000.00

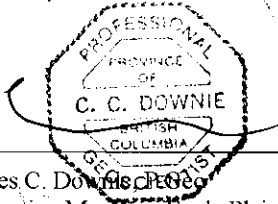
Subtotal A: \$487,352.50

10% contingency: \$48,735.25

TOTAL: \$536,087.75

NOTE: Although care has been taken in the preparation of these estimates, the writer does not guarantee that the above described program can be completed for the estimated costs. Additional quotes and budgeting should be done when financing is in place prior to the start of the program, when quotes can be obtained for supplies and services. Deviations from the suggested program can be made by the field geologist in charge, depending on current conditions such as weather

respectfully submitted



Charles C. Downie, P.Eng.
Exploration Manager, Eagle Plains Resources

Douglas Anderson, P.Eng., B.A.Sc.
Anderson Minsearch Consultants Ltd.

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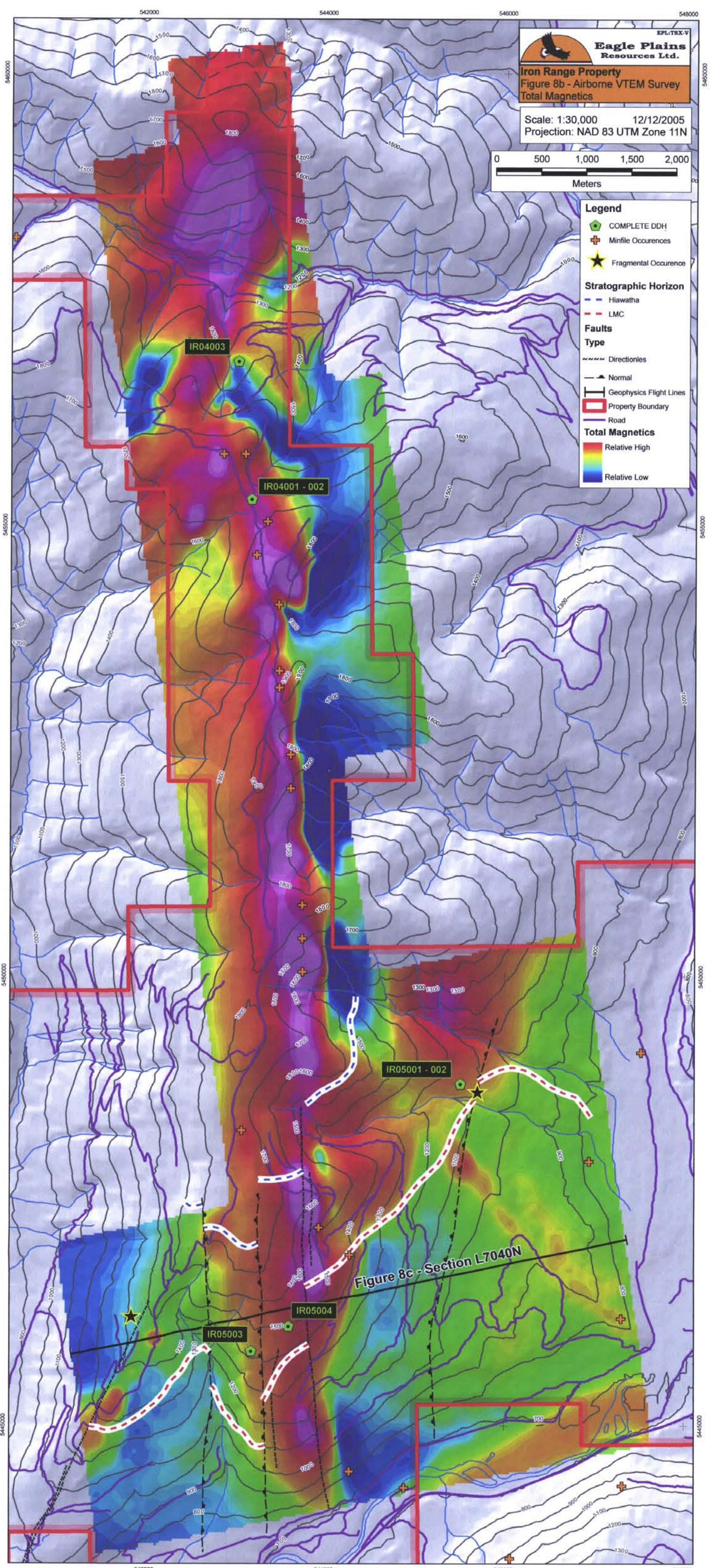
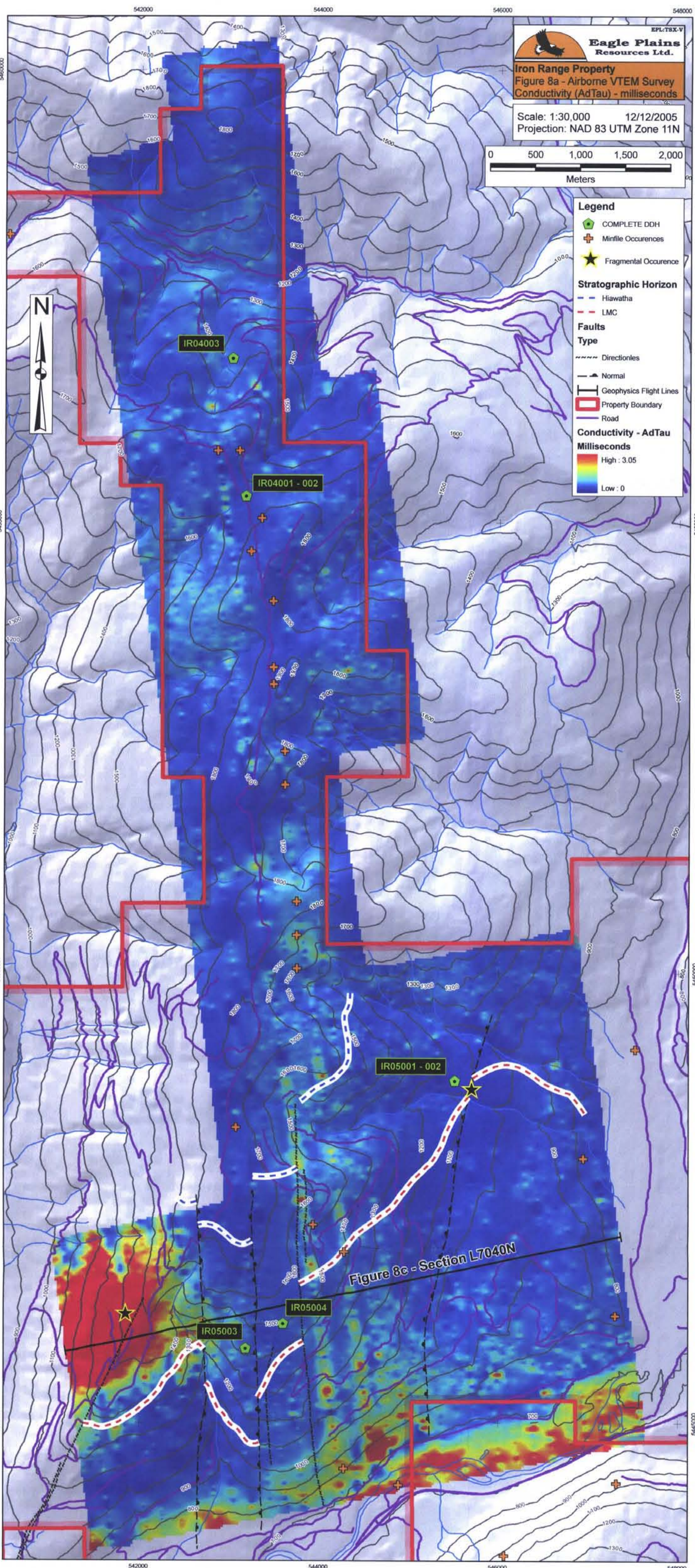
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BCEMPR The MapPlace

BCEMPR MINFILE 082FSE015, 082FSE016, 082FSE017, 082FSE018, 082FSE020, 082FSE021 082FSE023, 082FSE024, 082FSE025, 082FSE026, 082FSE043



Line T7040 >>> Conductivity Depth Inversion with flight path

