2005 REPORT

FOR THE

COYOTE CREEK PROPERTY

Fort Steele Mining Division, Southeastern B.C.
Mapsheets 82G093, 82J003
Latitude 50°00' N, Longitude 115°30'W

Prepared for

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February 22, 2006

2005 GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE COYOTE CREEK PROPERTY

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

SUMMARY

The Coyote Creek property consists of 1998 hectares located in the Lussier River/Coyote Creek area 50km NE of Cranbrook, BC. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., and carry no underlying royalties or encumbrances.

The Coyote Creek claims were originally acquired by Eagle Plains to cover a package of black shales and carbonates associated with highly elevated base and precious metal geochemistry. Subsequent to the original staking, it was discovered that the claims also covered a number of gypsum occurrences which are the focus of the current work.

The Coyote Creek property area is distinguished by high zinc values with associated nickel, molybdenum and vanadium over the entire property area, reflected in soils, stream geochemical, and lithogeochemical samples. Interest in the area dates back to 1991, when results of a BCGS regional geochemical sampling (RGS) program were released, indicating zinc values in the 99th percentile for the ridge forming the divide between the Lussier River and Coyote Creek. All drainages for this area showed highly anomalous zinc values, ranging from 380 ppm to a high of 5500 ppm Zn.

Immediately following the RGS release, Teck Corporation, Cominco Exploration, and an individual prospector commenced staking activities. Because of the direct competition, each group managed to secure only small, irregular blocks of claims in the area. Work programs were subsequently carried out by each party, focusing on soil and stream-sediment geochemical surveys. Following a cursory exploration program, Teck geologists recommended follow-up work including geophysical surveys and trenching. Cominco also received favorable results, and reported that "*more follow-up work is warranted*". Despite these recommendations, no further work was completed by either party, owing primarily to the compromised land position held by each. Over the next five years, all claims in the area were allowed to lapse.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. recognized the opportunity to secure the entire area of interest outlined by the RGS study, and in June, 1999 mobilized staking crews. A total of 161 units were acquired, with 97% of posts placed. During the summer of 1999, Eagle Plains hired Charlie Greig to carry out property-scale geologic mapping, concurrent with a 435-sample soil geochemical sampling program. Results from this program were also very encouraging, and follow-up work including trenching and diamond drilling was recommended. This work was carried out during the 2000 field season with a detailed trench sampling and diamond drilling program. No significant base metal mineralization was encountered in the drilling. However, the highly anomalous shale horizon was shown to be widespread both at or near surface and at depth in the drillholes and further work was recommended for the property. The total cost of the 1999-2000 geological exploration work was $79,467.23

In 2005, Eagle Plains began evaluating the considerable gypsum resource on the Coyote Creek property. Gypsum in the Lussier River and Coyote Creek area was known prior to 1954, with commercial production of gypsum starting in 1984. The Lussier River area has seen significant production of industrial minerals in past years, owing to the presence of high-grade gypsum within evaporite beds of the Devonian Bernaise Formation. Domtar, Westroc, and Georgia Pacific currently operate quarries in the area, and hold claims contiguous to the Coyote Creek block.

In the area now covered by the Coyote Creek claims, S.B. Butrenchuk in 1989 discovered 3 significant new gypsum showings which were exposed by Forestry road construction. Butrenchuk described the geology and gypsum occurrences in the Coyote Creek and Lussier River drainages in open file 1991-15 published by the B.C. Geological Survey.

2005 work by Eagle Plains consisted of a 10 hole diamond drilling program in the area of the Branch F West Minfile occurrence. Nine of the diamond drill holes cored the gypsum deposit through to the underlying anhydrite formation, with an average gypsum thickness of 31 meters. Geochemical analysis of the gypsum indicates that is of a very high purity. Based on the results from the 2005 drill program and a review of the technical paper prepared by S.B. Butrenchuk, it is believed that the Coyote Creek property has the potential to host a significant gypsum resource and further work is recommended for the property.

Respectfully submitted:

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High-Grade Geological Consulting	GIS Technician, Bootleg Exploration

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Whiteswan Lake / Lussier River Area, SE British Columbia

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Figure 1,2)

DESCRIPTION

The Coyote Creek property is located in the Whiteswan Lake / Lussier River area on the western flank of the Rocky Mountains in southeastern British Columbia. The claims are centered at approximately Latitude 50°00' N, Longitude 115°30'W
on NTS map sheets 082G093and 082J003 approximately 50km north of Cranbrook, BC.

The property consists of 12 legacy and MTO claims located in the Fort Steele Mining division. Total property area is 1998 hectares. The Coyote Creek claims were originally acquired to cover a package of black shales and carbonates associated with highly elevated base and precious metal geochemistry. Subsequent to the original staking, it was discovered that the claims also covered a number of gypsum occurrences which are the focus of the current work. Refer to Table 1 for a complete list of the tenures and their expiry dates.

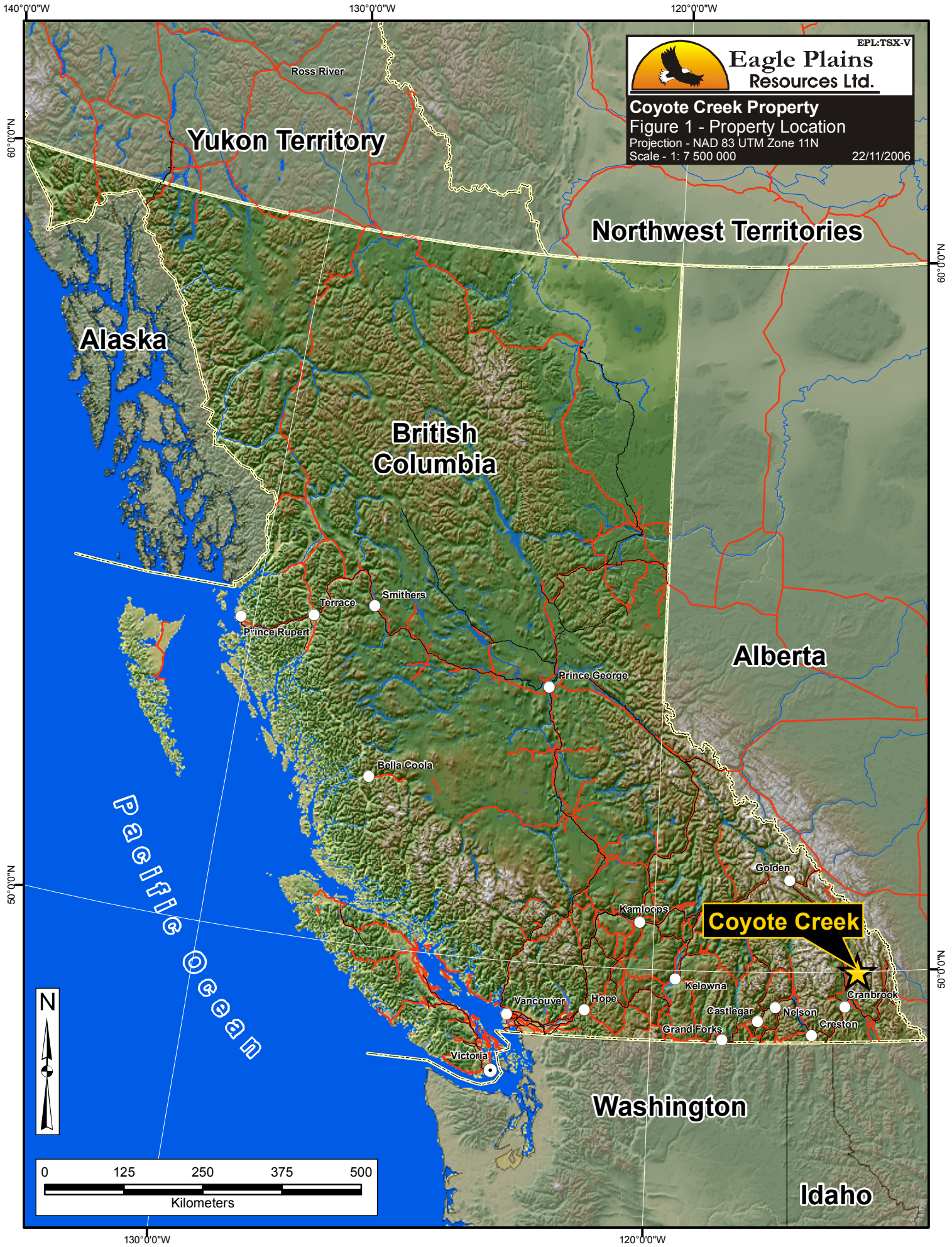
There are, to the best knowledge of the writers, no liens or encumbrances on the claims. The title was researched using the Mineral Titles Division on - line database.

TABLE 1 Claim Data Coyote Creek Property

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Ownership	Map Sheet	Anniversary Date	Mining Division	Area (hectares)
369791	COY 2	138073 (100%)	082J003	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	450.0
369794	COY 5	138073 (100%)	082J003	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	400
369798	COY 6	138073 (100%)	082J003	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	25
369799	COY 7	138073 (100%)	082J003	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	25
369800	COY 8	138073 (100%)	082J003	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	25
369801	COY 9	138073 (100%)	082G093	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	25
382148	COY 35	138073 (100%)	082J003	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	25
382149	COY 36	138073 (100%)	082G093	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	25
382166	COY 34	138073 (100%)	082G093	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	225
414817	COY 37	138073 (100%)	082J003	9/1/2012	FORT STEELE	25
521388	COY NEW	138073 (100%)	082G	10/20/2006	FORT STEELE	498.6
521389	COY NEW2	138073 (100%)	082G	10/20/2006	FORT STEELE	249.44
					TOTAL:	1998.0 hectares

LOCATION (Figure 1)

The Coyote Creek property is located in the Whiteswan Lake / Lussier River area on the western flank of the Standford Range of the Rocky Mountains in southeastern British Columbia. The claims are centered at approximately Latitude 50°00' N, Longitude 115°30'W on NTS map sheets 082G093 and 082J003 approximately 50km north of Cranbrook, BC.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Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Coyote Creek Property
Figure 1 - Property Location
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1: 7 500 000
22/11/2006
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
60°0'0"N
50°0'0"N
Yukon Territory
Northwest Territories
Alaska
British Columbia
Alberta
Washington
Idaho
Pacific Ocean
Ross River
Terrace
Smithers
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Bella Coola
Golden
Kamloops
Coyote Creek
Kelowna
Cranbrook
Vancouver
Hope
Castlegar
Nelson
Creston
Grand Forks
Victoria
N
0
125
250
375
500
Kilometers

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Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Coyote Creek Property

Figure 2 - Tenure Map

Scale 1:25,000 10/01/2006

Projection: UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N

N

GYPIT

369800

369799

369798

369791

414817

382148

382149

369794

521388

382166

382147

521389

COYOTE 369802

369801

BRANCH F

BRANCH F WEST

608000 610000 612000

5544000 5542000 5540000 5538000 5536000 5534000

Legend

- Minfile Occurrence

Road

- Gravel Road 1 Lane
- Gravel Road 2 Lane
- Rough Road
- Paved Road 2 Lane

Contour

- Index
- Intermediate
- Index - Depression
- Intermediate - Depression
- Stream
- Tenure

500 250 0 500 1,000 1,500

Meters

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESS (Figure 1, 2)

The Coyote Creek property area is located 50 km northeast of Cranbrook, and is accessed by seasonally maintained BC Forest Service roads (Figure 1). Access within the property area is excellent, since a large burn occurred over the entire area in 1985, and was followed by extensive salvage logging operations. Virtually every corner of the property can be reached by existing roads. Elevations range from 1400-2200m, with a summer field season ranging from May to mid-November. Hydroelectric power, railhead and existing milling and loading facilities for the Georgia Pacific Lussier gypsum quarry are located at Canal Flats, located 23km by road northwest of property boundaries. There is also a direct route to the Tembec Skookumchuck pulp mill via the Ram Creek Forest Service Road.

LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Hydroelectric power, railhead and existing milling and loading facilities for the Georgia Pacific Lussier gypsum quarry are located at Canal Flats, located 23km by road northwest of property boundaries. There is also a direct route to the Tembec Ltd. Skookumchuck pulp mill via the Ram Creek Forest Service Road. In addition to a modern paper milling facility, the Skookumchuck mill complex includes a hydroelectric cogeneration circuit, a railhead with loading facilities and a large flat undeveloped land package zoned for industrial use.

Direct air service is provided from Calgary and Vancouver to the Cranbrook Airport, located approximately 50 kilometers southwest of the property. There is a well established mining support industry established in the area, to service the SE British Columbia coal mines and, until 2001, the Sullivan Mine.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims are located on the western flank of the Rocky Mountains in the Standford Range. Elevations range from 1400-2200m, with a summer field season ranging from May to mid-November. Diamond drilling could be carried out on a year round basis by using water trucks in the winter when many of the streams are dry. The topography is relatively gentle, with the gypsum showings located in a broad valley.

CLIMATE

The weather is typical of the Rocky Mountains, 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.

HISTORY

Eagle Plains Resources originally acquired tenure in the Coyote Creek in 1999 looking for base metal mineralization associated with a package of black shales and carbonates. No base-metal exploration has been reported for the area prior to 1991, when the BCGS released stream-sediment results for the 82G and 82J mapsheets. Following the report of highly anomalous zinc values in the area, Teck Corporation, Cominco Exploration and others staked numerous claim blocks.

Subsequent to staking 52 units in four individual claim blocks, Teck Corporation in 1991 completed a $13,000, 1:20,000 geological mapping program, concurrent with geochemical sampling (151 soils, 25 rocks, 11 moss-mat samples). Two black shale horizons were delineated, and found to be the likely source of the anomalous zinc values indicated by the 1990 RGS program. Teck found highly anomalous values in three of their four separate claim blocks, with soil samples returning up to 6066 ppm zinc, and moss-mat samples anomalous throughout the property area, ranging upwards to 8342 ppm zinc. S. Jensen, project geologist for Teck reported that "*results from the 1991 program were encouraging, (with) further work recommended, (including) detailed mapping and soil sampling followed by ground magnetometer surveys and trenching".* This program was never carried out.

While Teck was working in the area, Cominco Exploration Ltd. was also completing an $8,000 mapping and soil geochemical program on their "Coy" Property, which was situated contiguous to the Teck claims. Cominco technicians collected a total of 377 soil samples, and concluded that "*soils/talus have elevated to distinctly anomalous levels of zinc with lesser values in nickel, molybdenum and vanadium…there is conclusive evidence of the association of these metals at these geochemical levels of concentration"*. D. Anderson, Cominco project geologist, recommended that "*more follow-up work is warranted*", but again, none was completed, apparently due to the compromised land position.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. recognized the opportunity to secure the entire area of interest outlined by the RGS study, and in June, 1999 mobilized staking crews. A total of 161 units were acquired, with 97% of posts placed. During the summer of 1999, Eagle Plains hired Charlie Greig to carry out property-scale geologic mapping, concurrent with a 435-sample soil geochemical sampling program. Results from this program were also very encouraging, and follow-up work including trenching and diamond drilling was recommended. This work was carried out during the 2000 field season with a detailed trench sampling and diamond drilling program. Two diamond drill holes for a total of 261.8m / 859 feet of BTW core drilling were completed from two different sites. Other fieldwork included a detailed hand trenching program in areas of interest located by soil geochemical sampling, and some reconnaissance prospecting. A total of 6 rocks and 42 soil / rock chip samples were collected.

The 2000 diamond drilling intersected a thick, black shale package which is strongly anomalous in many of the metals associated with Carbonaceous Shale - hosted Nickel -Molybdenum - Platinum Group mineralization, SedEx mineralization and Mississippi Valley-type mineralization. The presence of a multi element anomalous horizon within the black shales was interpreted to indicate a potentially widespread and sustained mineralizing event and further work was recommended including detailed soil sampling on the southern part of the property, and a series of widely-spaced soil geochemistry lines across the prospective stratigraphy. Geological mapping was recommended to determine the best location to test the anomalous horizon defined in 2000 with a single drillhole.

Total 1999 expenditures by Eagle Plains on the property in 1999 - 2000 were $79,467.23.

Gypsum in the Lussier River and Coyote Creek area was known prior to 1954, but production of gypsum did not start until 1984. The Lussier River area has seen significant production of industrial minerals in past years, owing to the presence of high-grade gypsum within evaporite beds of the Devonian Bernaise Formation. Domtar, Westroc, and Georgia Pacific currently operate quarries in the area, and hold claims contiguous to the Coyote Creek block.

In the area now covered by the Coyote Creek claims, S.B. Butrenchuk in 1989 discovered 3 significant new Gypsum showings which were exposed by Forestry road construction. Butrenchuk described the geology and gypsum occurrences in the Coyote Creek and Lussier River drainages in open file 1991-15 published by the B.C. Geological Survey. These gypsum showings are the focus of the current Eagle Plains work.

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Based on expenditures documented in exploration reports, expenditures on the Coyote Creek property directed toward evaluating base metal mineralization hosted by shales and carbonates is approximately $100,467.00. The only work to date directed toward the gypsum resource on the property was carried out by S. Butrenchuk while working for the BCGS and no estimate of expenditures is readily available.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING **(Figure 3, 4)**

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

The Lussier-Coyote region has been mapped by both federal and provincial geologists in the past 50 years. Their work suggests that the property is underlain mainly by Devonian carbonate and clastic rocks, with oldest Devonian rocks consisting of quartzites, argillaceous limestone, and limestone. They are interpreted to be overlain by Middle Devonian dolomite, sandstone, and limestone correlated with the Cedared Formation. Laterally equivalent to the Cedared rocks are evaporites (gypsum and anhydrite) assigned to the Burnais Formation. The youngest Devonian rocks are limestone and shale correlated with the middle to Upper Devonian Harrogate Formation.

The Devonian strata unconformably overlie or are in structural contact with the Ordovician-Silurian Beaverfoot-Brisco Formation limestones and dolomite. Overlying the Devonian rocks are limestones and chert correlated with the Mississippian Banff and Rundle Formations.

Structurally, the Lussier-Coyote area is dominated by a gentle north-plunging open syncline, with its north-northwest trending axis located along the height of land separating Coyote Creek and the Lussier River. Leech (1954) interpreted the Lussier Syncline to occupy a graben-like structure with bounding high-angle normal faults separating Silurian to Mississippian strata from Ordovician and Cambrian rocks. More recent mapping by Hoy and Carter (1988) suggests that a northwest-trending thrust fault (the Lussier River Fault) separates predominantly Devonian strata from predominantly Cambrian strata. Numerous northwest-trending folds and thrusts dominate to the east. The north-northwest trending Rocky Mountain Trench Fault is located roughly 15 kilometers to the east.

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Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Coyote Creek Property

Figure 3 - Regional Geology

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Scale - 1: 280 000

13/02/06

STODDART CREEK

BURNAIS

Invermere

ELKHORN QUARRY EXTENSION

DCBH

DCBH

MARTIN

LITTLE JOAN

NINE MILE

Canal Flats

Existing Gypsum Loading Facility

Tembec Saw Mill

DOMTAR AMOS

COYOTE CREEK

LUSSIER SOUTH

GYPIT

WESTROC

DCBH

BRANCH F

COYOTE CREEK

BRANCH F WEST

DCBH

Skookumchuck Pulp Mill

DCBH

N

0 5 10 15 20 25

Kilometers

Legend

Gypsum Mines

Status

- Past Producer
- Producer
- Minfile Occurrence - Gypsum
- Possible Mill Sites
- Town
- Rail Road
- Gravel Road
- Paved Road
- Fault
- Stream
- Coyote Creek Tenure

Host Formations

Cedared, Burnais and Harrogate Formations

DCBH Dolomite, sandstone, limestone, gypsum, shale

LOCAL GEOLOGY (Figure 4)

The Coyote Claim Group and surrounding area was mapped between 1989 and 1991 by S.B. Butrenchuk (B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Open File 1991-15) and in 2000 by Charlie Greig.

The Coyote Creek property is underlain by shallow and deeper water carbonate and fine grained clastic rocks with probable Devonian and Mississippian ages. Exposure on the property is somewhat limited, particularly within the fine-grained clastic units, which appear to underlie the bulk of the areas of anomalous base metal geochemistry which was the focus of the earlier work. There is a thick mantle of glacial till and glaciofluvial material in many places below about 1600 metres, and glaciolacustrine deposits blanket many of the lowest lying areas (mainly to the north). At higher elevations, colluvium is thick, in part because the resistant Mississippian (?) carbonates have shed a blanket of talus and scree which covers the underlying and relatively recessive fine-grained clastic rocks. Many of the outcrops at lower elevations are in roadcuts, although rare outcrops can be found on the steeper lower slopes and in stream banks.

At the most general level, the property geology can be viewed as a sequence of sedimentary rocks which has been folded into a broad and open syncline. The northerly-trending ridges between Coyote Creek and the Lussier River that bisect the property are capped by the youngest rocks, resistant carbonates of probable Mississippian age assigned to the Banff Formation. In Figure 4 the upper carbonates are encircled by successively older rocks that in general crop out at lower elevations. The oldest rocks, the Ordovician-Silurian Beaverfoot-Brisco Formation, also appear mainly to be carbonates.

Stratigraphy

The property and immediate area is underlain by gently dipping east and west Mississippian and Devonian sediments. The Mississippian Banff formation is the upper most unit in the area. The Banff formation consists of mainly shale and carbonate beds, which conformably overlay the Devonian Harrogate formation. The Harrogate formation is composed mainly of dark grey to black modular limestone, with some shale and dolomite interbeds that occur locally. Fossils, mainly Brachiopods commonly occur in Harrogate black limestones.

The Burnais evaporate formation for the most part lies within the Harrogate formation. In the Lussier River, Coyote Creek and Kootenay River areas the Burnais formation rests on Devonian sediments which are subdivided into the Cedared and Basal Devonian formations. In the Windermere Creek area, 75 kilometers north of the Lussier River, the Burnais formation unconformably overlays the Ordovician-Silurian Beaverfoot formation. In the Windermere creek area the Burnais formation has a stratigraphic thickness ranging between 50.0 to 100.0 meters. In the Lussier River and Coyote Creek area the Burnais formation has a stratigraphic thickness of 60.0 meters.

The Burnais is mainly an evaporate formation consisting of an upper part that is mainly gypsum and a lower part which is mainly anhydrite. Thin beds of argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone are rare and widely scattered throughout the formation. Locally associated with the evaporitic rocks are sedimentary breccias, with varicoloured angular carbonate fragments contained within a limey matrix. It is not certain if the evaporites represent one or more stratigraphic horizons. They appear to occur near the transition from the very thick sequence of pale-weathering, thick-bedded to massive carbonates of Devonian or older age which surround the property, to the deeper-water, thin-bedded carbonates and fine-grained clastic rocks of Devonian age that underlie the Coyote Creek property. The evaporites are invariably contorted, and are typified by the presence of tight, disharmonic folds, common faults, and locally transposed bedding. The possibility exists that they lie along a detachment horizon, or horizons, which separate the underlying more massive rocks from the Coyote Creek host sequence.

The thickness of the Burnais gypsum is variable; for example in the Windermere Creek area the gypsum ranges between 12.0 and 70.0 meters thick and in the Lussier River and Coyote Creek area the gypsum ranges between 10 and 30 meters thick. Very little is known about the thickness of anhydrite as few holes have penetrated to the lower part of the anhydrite sequence.

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Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Coyote Creek Property

Figure 4 - Property Geology (after Butrenchuck, 1991, and Greig, 2000.)

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Scale - 1: 25 000

17/01/2006

608000 610000 612000

5542000 5540000 5538000 5536000 5534000

GYPIT

BRANCH F

BRANCH F WEST

COYOTE CREEK

MB MS DC DB DBc DBg DH OSB

Geology Legend

Mississippian

- MB *Banff Formation*
- MS *Shale*

Devonian

- DH *Harrogate Formation*
- DBg *Gypsum*
- DBc *Limestone*
- DC *Cedared Formation*
- DB *Basal Devonian Unit*

Ordivician - Silurian

- OSB *Beaverfoot - Brisco Formation*

Legend

- MinFile Occurrence
- Sink Hole
- Anticline
- Syncline
- Fault
- Contact
- River
- Gravel Road 2 Lane
- Gravel Road 1 Lane
- Rough Road
- Contour
- 2005 DDH Program
- Property Boundary

N

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500

Meters

MINERAL DEPOSIT TYPES

Many different types of mineral deposits occur in SE British Columbia including Sedimentary Exhalative (Sullivan, Wilds Creek) deposits, manteau (Blue Bell) deposits, high grade silver veins (Slocan Camp) and gold porphyry systems (Keena).

Base Metals

The original exploration target at the Coyote creek project was anomalous base metal values (silver, nickel, zinc, barium, molybdenum, bismuth, cadmium, vanadium and strontium) associated with a shale and carbonate sequence. The rocks hosting the Coyote Creek geochemical anomalies represent environments which have the potential to host both SedEx and Mississippi Valley-type mineralization. The close correlation of the anomalies with fine-grained clastic rocks favours the SedEx possibility (particularly in the uppermost part of the sequence of fine-grained clastic rocks), as does the general paucity of anomalies within the carbonate sequences. However, a Mississippi Valley-type setting is at least locally present, with shallow-water carbonates (at least locally common dolostone), overlain by fine-grained, deeper-water rocks. There is also local evidence for subaerial exposure near such transitions, such as evaporites, local oxidized regolith horizons, and paleokarst collapse breccias. In addition, the geochemical anomalies at least locally occur well below the clastic part of the section (such as in Coyote Pass), and the possibility of lower clastic units (as suggested by Jensen 1992) or MVT mineralization remains to be completely evaluated.

The soil geochemical signature and geological setting suggested the possibility of Carbonaceous Shale – hosted Nickel – Molybdenum - Platinum Group mineralization similiar to that found at the Nick property in the Yukon Territory and the occurrences on the Yangtze Platform in China. On the Nick property, a thin but laterally extensive sulphide unit occurs that is underlain by carbonaceous shales with carbonate concretions up to 1 meter across and overlain by thin-bedded chert. The mineralization is thought to be related to simultaneous discharge and lateral migration of dense organic rich metalliferous hydrothermal fluids through unconsolidated bottom sediments in a sub - basin. The source for these metals in postulated to be underlying organic rich Devonian and Silurian strata. This unit is anomalous in Ni, Cu, Zn, Mo, V, Cr, Ga, Tl, Ag, Pt, Pd, Ru, and Ir. Minerals identified include marcasite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite. On the Coyote Creek Property, similar anomalous metal trends occur within a package of black Devonian shales capped by cherty limestones.

Gypsum

Gypsum and anhydrite are typically found in deposits that are the result of chemical precipitation of calcium sulphate from saturated brines. They may also form by the replacement of carbonate by sulphate or in a volcanogenic environment. Minor to trace amounts are also present as alteration products in many porphyry copper deposits.

The most important deposits commercially are the chemical precipitates. They form by precipitation from concentrated brines that have resulted from evaporation at the air-water interface.

Gypsum will begin to precipitate when normal seawater is concentrated to approximately 3.35 times the original salinity. This concentration will take place when the net evaporation effect exceeds the influx of fresh seawater or rainwater and the loss of brine is restricted. High temperatures promote this process.

Environments in which these deposits occur vary from deep water to shallow evaporate basins or sabkha. Each has its own characteristics. Deep-water evaporates are believed to result from crystals, generated at the air-water interface gradually settling to the sea floor. The depth of water in which these deposits may form can be as much as 40 meters as is suggested by studies of the Muskeg – Prairie Evaporite Formations (Kendall, 1984). The most common form of deep water evaporite facies is laminar sulphate together with laminations of carbonate and/or organic matter. Individual laminae may be 1 to 10 millimeters thick. They may be crenulated or plastically deformed and be traceable over long distances.

Shallow water evaporites form in environments that may be subjected to wave or current action. They most commonly form in water about 5 meters in depth. These deposits are also commonly laminated and similar in origin and character to deep water evaporites. However, they may exhibit such shallow water features as crossbedding, ripple marks, rip-up breccias or basal scoured surfaces (Kendall, 1984).

There are three depositional models that are currently accepted for evaporite formation. These are: a deep water, deep basin model; a shallow water, shallow basin model and a shallow water, deep basin model.

The shallow water, deep basin model was developed to account for those deposits that developed in pre-existing deep basins but contain evidence for shallow water or subaerial depositional environments. This model is especially applicable to the Middle Devonian Elk Point evaporites of western Canada. This same model may be applicable to the gypsum deposits of the

Burnais Formation.

Triassic evaporites of the Whitehorse Formation are interpreted to have been deposited in a shallow-water environment. Further north, the extensive anhydrite
deposits of the Charlie Lake Formation were probably formed in a near-shore environment. The anhydrite is massive and is associated with red dolomitic siltstone, dolomite and minor halite.

Kuroko-type and related volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits are also known to contain gypsum and anhydrite along with other sulphate minerals, in particular barite. Deposits of gypsum and anhydrite generally occur in stratigraphically equivalent strata to or overlying the massive sulphide portion of the deposits. In British Columbia deposits formed in the volcanogenic environment, with the possible exception of Falkland, do not represent a significant source of gypsum.

The deposition of gypsum and anhydrite deposits has been the subject of much discussion in the literature. In recent sediments gypsum is the only form of calcium sulphate evaporite that is forming. This is to be expected as gypsum is the most stable form of sulphate in the surface environment. With depth, generally around 600 meters, and increased temperature, around 42 degrees centigrade, gypsum is converted to anhydrite. Murray (1964) suggested that there is a diagenetic cycle in which gypsum is first formed and subsequently diagenetically converted to anhydrite with burial. Later uplift, removal of covering rocks and presence of meteoric water reverses the reaction and anhydrite is converted to gypsum. As a result gypsum is present in outcrop or at shallow depths in older rocks while anhydrite commonly occurs beneath gypsum at depths varying between 30 and 60 meters.

Henderson (1954) concluded that gypsum deposits in the Stanford Range were primary; he based his conclusions on the absence of anhydrite and the lack of expansionary structures. He further argued that the gypsum was never buried deep enough for it to be converted to anhydrite. Most of his work was done prior to any mining having taken place.

Subsequent work has shown that anhydrite underlies the gypsum deposits in the Stanford Range at relatively shallow depths. Also, some of the structures present can be interpreted as expansionary, as evidenced by the presence of enterolithic folding. However, the absence of these structures does not necessarily preclude the gypsum having formed from anhydrite. Work by Holliday (1970) and Mossop and Shearman (1973) suggest that anhydrite can alter to gypsum without expansion. This may be explained by the fact that some of the sulphate is lost in solution. Also, the volume of water required to hydrate anhydrite is larger than the additional volume of the gypsum that is produced. In a closed system the gypsum occupies the space formerly occupied by water. Where there is macroscopic evidence of distortion caused by expansion, hydration probably took place very close to the surface.

Gypsum deposits in the Stanford Range, including the Coyote, Branch f and Branch F West deposits, are interpreted by Butrenchuk to be secondary. In addition to macroscopic expansionary structures there is petrographic evidence of anhydrite being converted to gypsum. Relict anhydrite in thin section can be identified, although rare hydration or alabastine and textures similar to those described by Holliday (1970) are present. Hydration by meteoric water is interpreted to have taken place near surface, during uplift and erosion of sediments overlying the anhydrite.

Similarly, gypsum at Forgetmenot Creek, Falkland and O'Connor River formed as a result of the hydration of anhydrite. At these deposits the confining pressure was low enough to permit the gypsum to form and expand without restriction. As a result the expansionary structures observed throughout the Stanford Range are not present.

MINERALIZATION

BASE METALS

On the Coyote Creek Property, anomalous metal trends occur within a package of black Devonian shales capped by cherty limestones. Soil and rock geochemistry has returned anomalous base metal values (silver, nickel, zinc, barium, molybdenum, bismuth, cadmium, vanadium and strontium). To date no sulphide mineralization has been located on surface. The 2000 diamond drilling intersected minor marcasite and pyrite mineralization in the form of nodules in the area of the anomalous shale horizon.

GYPSUM

BRANCH F SHOWING
Gypsum is exposed in a road cut for length of 95.0 meters and a width of 20.0 meters. The gypsum is grey to dark grey and black, finely laminated to locally massive. The gypsum unit has an estimated thickness of 30 meters. Two samples were taken from this occurrence and were assayed by Bondar-Clegg. These samples contained 85% gypsum and 92% gypsum.

BRANCH F WEST DEPOSIT
The Branch F West Deposit is located 1000 meters west of the Branch F Showing. Gypsum is exposed in a road cut for distance of 60 meters. The gypsum in road cut is light grey to grey and thinly laminated. Butrenchuk cut a sample across a width of 25 meters which averaged 87% gypsum. This gypsum showing is surrounded by a large area of sinkhole development.
2005 diamond drill testing of the Branch F West intersected an average thickness of 31.0 meters of gypsum

COYOTE DEPOSIT
The Coyote Deposit is located 1000 meters north of the Branch F West Deposit. The gypsum at this site is exposed in two adjacent road cuts. At this locality the best exposure of gypsum occurs across an outcrop width 30 meters and 60 meters of elevation. The gypsum is laminated pale grey to dark grey with some traces of native sulphur. A 20 meter sample cut by S.B. Butrenchuk indicated that the gypsum is better than 90% pure.

EXPLORATION

DIAMOND DRILLING (Figure 5a-5d, Appendix III, Appendix IV)

In 2006, ten diamond drill holes totaling 433.7 meters were completed on the Coyote Creek Property. The objective of the drill program was to gain a better geological understanding of the Branch F West Gypsum Deposit in terms of geological setting, and thickness and grade of the gypsum horizon. The diamond drilling was carried out by Lone Ranger Diamond Drilling of Lumby, BC using a Longyear 44 Diamond Drill mounted on a TD15E Tractor Crawler. The crew was mobilized to site on October 11, 2005 and demobilized on October 18. The crew stayed onsite in a trailer. Due to a lack of water in the immediate area, a water truck was used to haul water from a stream located approximately 5 kilometers north of the drilling area. Hand-held GPS units were used to record sample locations, drill collars, exploration trails and for mapping control. Determining hole locations and drill core logging were supervised by David Pighin, P.Geo. Steve Butrenchuk, P.Geol. an authority on gypsum deposits, spent a single day viewing the Coyote Creek core and made some recommendations regarding sampling and geology. Core was hauled to a logging facility every other day by Bootleg Exploration employees.

The basic drill hole data is summarized in Table II, the drill hole logs are presented in Appendix III and all drill hole collars and drill hole section lines are shown on Figure 5a. Selected drill holes and geological interpretation are shown on cross sections 5b and 5c.

Diamond Drill holes CY05-001, CY05-006 and CY05-008 were sampled continuously through the gypsum deposit to the top of the underlying anhydrite formation. The length of the individual sample intervals are variable ranging from 50cm to 330cm. Visual estimates of the gypsum grade were made for holes CY05-002, CY05-003, CY05-004, CY05-005, CY05-007 and CY05-009. Assay intervals and sample numbers are shown in drill logs and on drill hole sections. The visual gypsum grade estimates are shown on drill hole section and in drill logs.

All samples were shipped to ALS Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver, BC for analysis. The samples were analyzed for gypsum by acid digestion and silicates by fusion. 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-5-471.

The total cost of the 2005 diamond drilling program was $65,873.48

TABLE 2
DRILL HOLE DATA

	COLLAR COORDINATES UTM NAD 83						
HOLE NO.	***EASTING***	***NORTHING***	***COLLAR ELEVATION***	***DEPTH (m)***	***DIP***	***AZIMUTH***	***CORE SIZE***
CY05-001	610734.9	5535492.9	1843.9m	35.66	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-002	610727.6	5535481.58	1843.9m	38.71	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-003	610719.48	5535466.98	1844.02m	44.18	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-004	610709.27	5535453.6	1843.86m	46.94	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-005	610676.6	5535525.3	1871.5m	50.29	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-006	610666.82	5535500.7	1868.7m	50.9	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-007	610659.9	5535484.59	1868.05m	44.2	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-008	610679.67	5535495.3	1863.47m	47.85	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-009	610695.77	5535517.83	1862.88m	50.6	-90°	NA	NQ
CY05-010	610759.8	5535521.9	1844.91m	24.38	-90°	NA	NQ

RESULTS

Nine diamond drill holes cored the gypsum deposit through to the underlying anhydrite formation. Hole CY05-010 was abandoned in a sinkhole. The thickest gypsum intercept was 40.70 meters in hole CY05-006 and the thinnest intercept was 21.14 meters in hole CY05-007. In nine holes the gypsum deposit has an average thickness of 31.0 meters. The drill holes trace the gypsum deposit for at least 50 meters in a west-east direction and at least 65 meters in a north-south direction. Holes CY05-007 and CY05-008 appear to be collared near the western edge of the gypsum deposit; however the deposit is open to the east, north and south.

Assay results from holes CY05-001, CY05-006 and CY05-008 and visual estimates suggest the Branch F West Deposit is for the most part high purity gypsum (see Table III, Appendix III, IV).

Drill hole geology indicates that the Branch F West Deposit a complex assemblage of interfingering structurally different gypsum rock types that is further complicated by widely scattered small lenses and clasts of argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone.

The base of the gypsum deposit is clearly marked by a salt rich zone consisting of mixed anhydrite, gypsum and dolomite. In drill holes the salty zone ranges between 8.0 and 2.0 meters thick. The salty zone is immediately underlain mainly by crystalline anhydrite with minor interbeds of argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone. All the holes were sloped in the anhydrite beds just a few meters below the salty zone. Therefore, the true thickness and geological character of the anhydrite deposit remains unknown.

The Branch F West Gypsum deposit can be subdivided into 5 distinctive lithological units.

Unit 1 is a crystalline, light grey to white pure gypsum rock. It is typically finely laminated by paper thin black to dark grey laminae that is commonly strongly distorted by enterolithic folding. This unit locally can form up 80% of the gypsum deposit.

Unit 2 is a matrix supported breccia. The rock consists mainly of a light grey crystalline gypsum matrix with scattered then discontinuous beds and clasts of light brown micro crystalline gypsum. Argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone clasts are rare. Unit 1 and unit 2 form the bulk of the gypsum deposit.

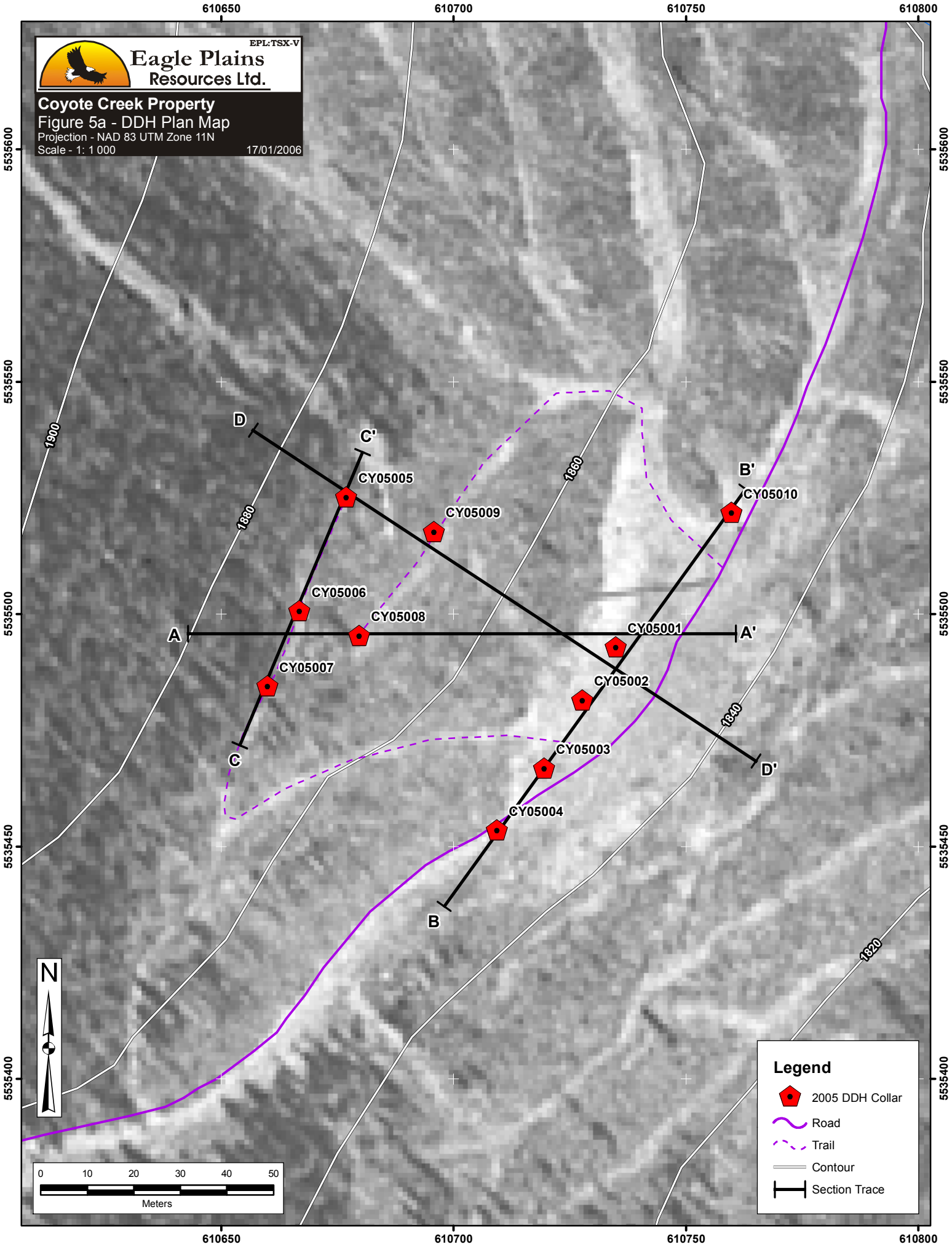
Unit 3 is mainly thin bedded micritic argillaceous dolomite and micritic argillaceous limestone. The argillaceous dolomite beds are generally various shades of brown and the argillaceous limestone is typically black and rarely brown. These units, these rocks generally form a very minor amount of the gypsum deposit. However, near the western edge of the deposit the dolomite and limestone beds are more abundant.

Unit 4 is mainly a gypsum clast supported breccia consisting of angular to subrounded micro crystalline and crystalline gypsum clasts in a crystalline gypsum matrix. Clasts of argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone are generally very rare in this unit. Clasts in this unit are generally small (1.0cm to 3.0cm) commonly lense shaped and rarely angular. The clasts have a strong preferred orientation that appears to be parallel to bedding in adjacent drill holes. Unit 4 breccia may be the product of early cut and fill channels that developed in the evaporate beds during a period of subaerial exposure.

Unit 5 is a gypsum matrix supported breccia. Clasts are mainly brown and black argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone, rarely gypsum. Clasts generally angular and range between 1cm and 20cm in size. Clasts can be widely scattered to locally abundant. The matrix is typically formed by light grey to white crystalline gypsum. Unit 5 breccia is relatively common and may have formed as the result of expansionary pressures related to the hydration of anhydrite to produce gypsum.

TABLE III
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

HOLE NO.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM METERS	TO METERS	LENGTH METERS	ASSAYS CaSO4.2H
CY05-01	7326	3.05	5.18	5.13	94.0%
CY05-01	7327	5.18	8.23	3.05	84.6%
CY05-01	7328	8.23	11.28	3.05	71.0%
CY05-01	7329	11.28	14.33	3.05	89.4%
CY05-01	7330	14.33	17.37	3.04	92.6%
CY05-01	7331	17.37	20.42	3.05	95.8%
CY05-01	7332	20.42	23.49	3.07	88.8%
CY05-01	7333	23.49	26.52	3.03	89.6%
CY05-01	7334	26.52	29.03	2.51	91.9%
CY05-01	7335	29.03	29.57	0.54	87.3%
CY05-01	7336	29.57	30.22	0.65	75.9%
CY05-01	7337	30.22	32.61	2.39	91.6%
CY05-01	7338	32.61	35.66	3.05	89.8%
CY05-06	7339	6.1	7.92	1.82	81.0%
CY05-06	7340	7.92	11.13	3.21	76.2%
CY05-06	7341	11.13	14.30	3.17	77.4%
CY05-06	7342	14.30	17.22	2.92	88.4%
CY05-06	7343	17.22	20.42	3.20	82.5%
CY05-06	7344	20.42	23.47	3.05	87.3%
CY05-06	7345	23.47	26.52	3.05	89.0%
CY05-06	7346	26.52	29.12	2.60	86.3%
CY05-06	7347	29.12	32.61	3.49	67.9%
CY05-06	7348	32.61	35.66	3.05	64.7%
CY05-06	7349	35.66	38.71	3.05	81.0%
CY05-06	7350	38.71	40.28	1.57	78.6%
CY05-06	7351	40.78	42.00	1.72	76.0%
CY05-06	7352	42.00	44.6	2.6	48.4%
CY05-06	7353	44.6	46.5	1.9	75.8%
CY05-06	7354	46.5	47.56	1.06	83.3%
CY05-06	7355	47.56	50.90	3.34	86.7%
CY05-08	7356	10.8	11.8	1.0	91.2%
CY05-08	7357	11.8	14.33	2.53	62.5%
CY05-08	7358	14.33	17.37	3.37	78.0%
CY05-08	7359	17.37	20.42	3.05	44.6%
CY05-08	7360	20.42	23.47	3.05	62.2%
CY05-08	7361	23.47	26.80	3.33	65.3%
CY05-08	7362	26.80	30.40	3.60	84.9%
CY05-08	7363	30.40	32.80	2.4	82.5%
CY05-08	7364	32.80	35.66	2.86	62.1%
CY05-08	7365	35.66	38.3	2.84	70.1%
CY05-08	7366	38.3	39.4	1.10	92.9%
CY05-08	7367	39.4	42.6	3.2	77.4%
CY05-08	7368	42.60	47.85	5.25	75.1%


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains
Resources Ltd.
Coyote Creek Property
Figure 5a - DDH Plan Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1: 1 000
17/01/2006
610650
610700
610750
610800
5535600
5535550
5535500
5535450
5535400
1900
1880
1860
1840
1820
A
A'
B
B'
C
C'
D
D'
CY05001
CY05002
CY05003
CY05004
CY05005
CY05006
CY05007
CY05008
CY05009
CY05010
N
0
10
20
30
40
50
Meters
Legend
2005 DDH Collar
Road
Trail
Contour
Section Trace

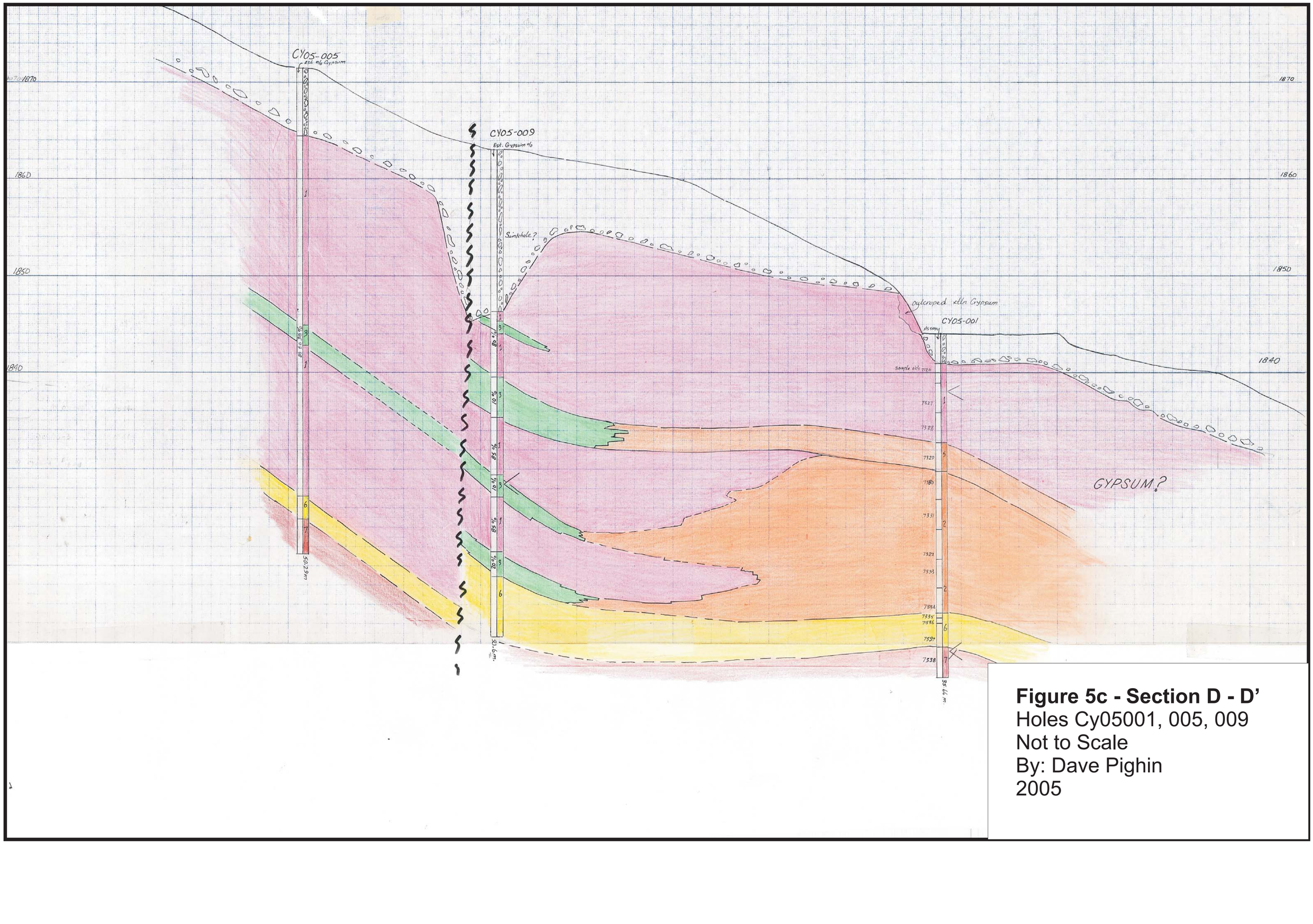


Figure 5c - Section D - D'
Holes Cy05001, 005, 009
Not to Scale
By: Dave Pighin
2005

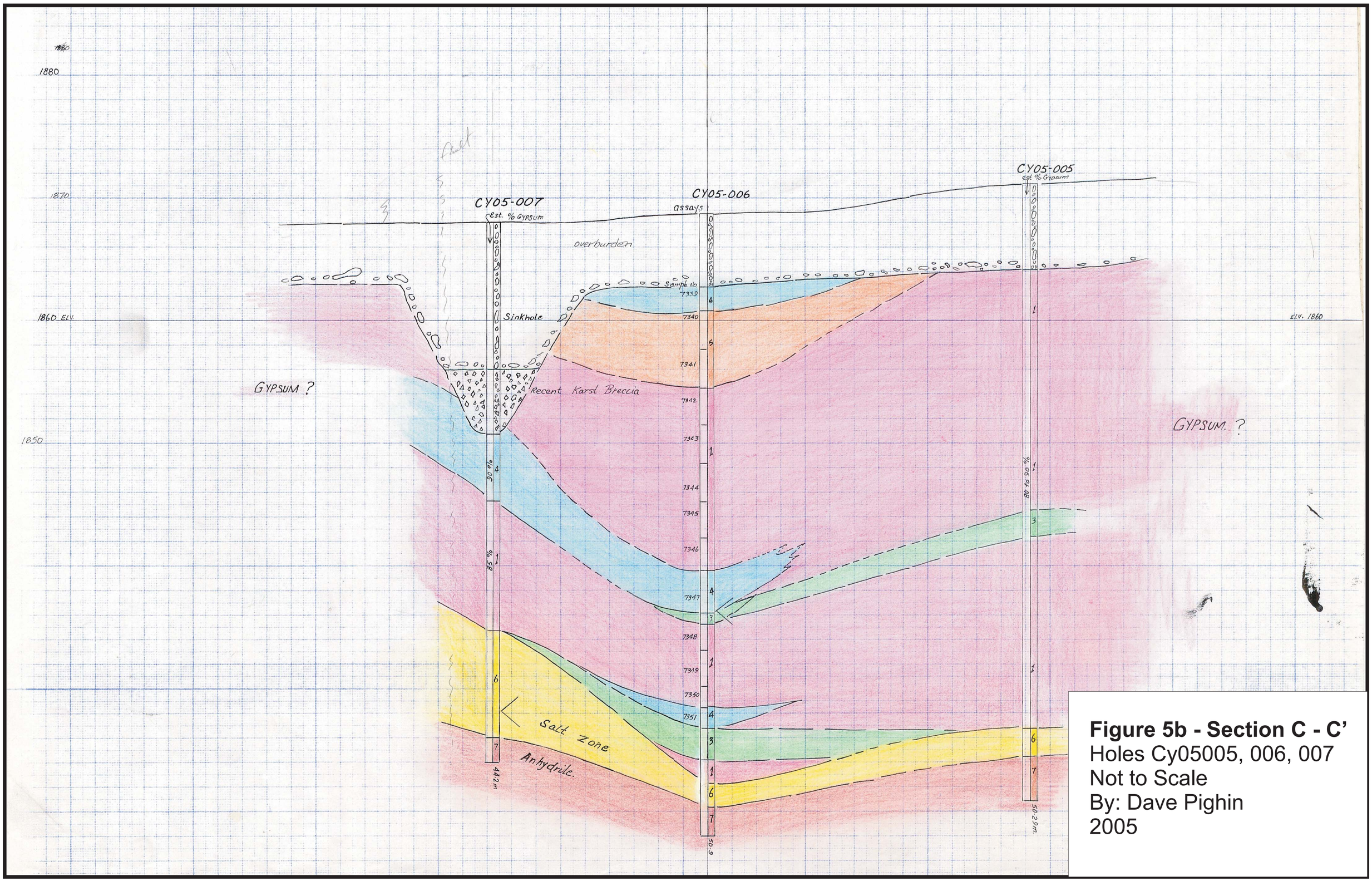


Figure 5b - Section C - C'
Holes Cy05005, 006, 007
Not to Scale
By: Dave Pighin
2005

EPL:TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Coyote Creek Property

Figure 5d - DDH Section Legend

1	**Gypsum**; crystalline, lite grey to white, with fine dark grey to black parallel lamination, suggesting very thin bedding. Bedding is strongly deformed by intense enterolithic folding.
2	**Gypsum**; microcrystalline, light brown to dark brown, occurs in thin distorted beds or as clasts in a crystalline gypsum matrix.
3	**Micritic Argillaceous Dolomite and Argillaceous Limestone**; generally light brown, to dark brown and black, commonly, very thinly bedded. The beds are generally distorted and brecciated with late crystalline gypsum forming veinlets and crackled breccias.
4	**Gypsum Clast Supported Breccia**; microcrystalline and crystalline gypsum clasts in a crystalline gypsum matrix.
5	**Gypsum Matrix Supported Breccia**; matrix is generally white crystalline gypsum and the clasts are commonly argillaceous dolomite or argillaceous limestone and rarely gypsum.
6	**Salt Zone**; mainly crystalline anhydrite, with distorted and brecciated very thin interbeds of argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone. The salt zone can contain beds and veins of crystalline gypsum. Open salt vugs and white salt precipitate on core surface is typical of this zone.
7	**Crystalline Anhydrite**; with minor thin interbeds of micritic argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone. The anhydrite is a light bluish grey medium crystalline rock. The argillaceous dolomite and argillaceous limestone is generally brown, dark brown and black.

DATA VERIFICATION

In this technical report the writers have:

- Reviewed technical data related to the 2005 Eagle Plains Resources diamond drilling program
- Visited the property to confirm the nature of the gypsum mineralization in outcrop and determine the locations of the drill collars
- Mapped the area of the gypsum mineralization to determine structural control related to sinkholes
- Carried out logging and sampling of the drill core
- Estimated total expenditures required by all parties in the project
- Digitized existing geology maps in the project area

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

The 2005 Coyote Creek drilling program was a success. The drilling provided a detailed geological understanding of the Branch F West Gypsum Deposit. This geology is demonstrated on drill hole sections Figure 5b, 5c. The close spaced diamond drill holes tested only a small (50.0m x 67.3m) portion of the Branch F West Deposit. In the nine holes that intersected gypsum, it had an average thickness of 31.0 meters. Assays and visual estimates show that nearly pure gypsum occurs over thick intervals in most of the diamond drill holes. Scattered, thin low grade carbonate (dolomite and limestone) zones occur in most of the holes, but form only a very minor part of the gypsum deposit. However, holes collared near the western edge of the gypsum deposit contain relatively more carbonate intervals then holes located further east.

Diamond drilling and sinkhole mapping indicates that the Branch F West Deposit is geologically located near the western edge of a gypsum hosting evaporate basin that includes the Coyote gypsum deposit and the Branch F Gypsum Deposit. On the Coyote claim group the gypsum hosting target area is at least 1sq. km. in size.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the 2006 season, the following recommendations are made:

- A wide spaced diamond drilling program should be undertaken to determine the continuity of the gypsum horizon between the Branch F West showing, the Branch F showing and the Coyote Creek showing
- Detailed geological mapping should be completed along the existing roads and in the area of the gypsum occurrences
- A deep penetrating radar survey should be conducted to determine the depth of overburden in the area between the showings and the size of the sinkholes; it may also be useful in defining the sinkholes in areas where they are buried

A suggested budget for the work is as follows:

2006 EXPLORATION BUDGET
Eagle Plains Resources
Coyote Creek Project

			no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
personnel:						
geological	Project Manager		1	$550	40	$22,000.00
	Project Geologists		1	$450	30	$13,500.00
	Geological Technician with First Aid		1	$450	30	$13,500.00
					TOTAL PERSONNEL:	$35,500.00
analytical:	type X no.of samples X cost	soils(prep)		0	$1.25	$0.00
		soils(30 element ICP)		0	$9.00	$0.00
		silts(prep)		0	$1.25	$0.00
		silts(30 element ICP)		0	$9.00	$0.00
		rocks(prep)		0	$2.00	$0.00
		rocks(30 element ICP)		0	$9.00	$0.00
		drill core(prep)		100	$6.00	$600.00
		drill core(gypsum by acid digestion and silicates by fusion)		100	$140.00	$14,000.00
					TOTAL ANALYTICAL:	$14,600.00
equipment rental:						
trucks						$4,000.00
communication including radios, satellite phone						$1,500.00
mobilization of crews to Coyote Creek including meals, airfare, accommodation:						$2,000.00
pre-field:						
Base Map preparation						$1,500.00
permitting:						$2,000.00
geophysics:						
ground penetrating radar	100 line km x $60.00/line km					$6,000.00
						$5,000.00
diamond drilling:				cost per meter	total meters	
	500 meters all in			$125.00	500	$62,500.00
meals/groceries:			no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
shipping:			4	$40.00	20	$3,200.00
fuel:						$2,000.00
supplies: office and field supplies						$1,000.00
filing fees:						$2,000.00
report writing and reproduction:						$5,000.00
					Subtotal A:	$147,800.00
					10% contingency:	$14,780.00
					TOTAL:	**$162,580.00**

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

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David Pighin, P.Geo High Grade Geological Consulting

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APPENDIX I
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

CERTIFICATE OF DAVID L. PIGHIN, P.GEO

I, D.L. Pighin, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

I am a self employed consulting geologist with High Grade Geological Consulting with an office located at Hidden Valley Road, Cranbrook, BC, Canada; mailing address 301 8th St. S., Cranbrook, BC, Canada V1C 1P2 (Telephone: 250 426 6899).

I have been actively involved in mining and exploration geology, primarily in the Province of British Columbia, for the past 39 years.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#20831) I am entitled to use the seal which is affixed to this report.

I was employed by Cominco Ltd. as a prospector, exploration technician and geologist for 24 years and later as a geologist by numerous exploration companies.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43 – 101 ("NI 43 – 101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43 – 101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43 – 101.

I have co-authored this technical report titled "2005 GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE COYOTE CREEK PROPERTY" and dated February 22, 2006 relating to the 2005 geological program by Eagle Plains Resources.

I have visited the Coyote Creek property extensively as a consultant in 2006 working for Eagle Plains Resources.

I have based this report on field observations from geological mapping, logging and sampling of diamond drill core, a review of all available data pertaining to the Coyote Creek property and on information obtained from geological publications and from web sites.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

I am not independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43 – 101. I currently hold directly or indirectly 27000 common shares of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

I have read National Instrument 43 – 101 and Form 43 – 101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 22nd Day of February, 2006

Respectfully submitted

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David L. Pighin, P. Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF GLEN W. HENDRICKSON

I, Glen W. Hendrickson do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as a GIS Technician with Bootleg Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources Inc and having the same business address.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Lethbridge in 2003.

I have been involved with geological fieldwork since 2003

I have co-authored this technical report titled "2005 GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE COYOTE CREEK VULCAN PROPERTY" and dated February 22, 2006 relating to the 2005 technical program by Eagle Plains Resources.

I have based this report on data collected through research of physical work on the property. Data sources include British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Map Place, British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Microfiche, and direct contact with persons involved with past exploration programs on the Vulcan property.

I was not directly involved in any aspect of the sample preparation.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 22nd Day of February, 2006

Respectfully submitted

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Glen W. Hendrickson, BSc.

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the Coyote Creek property for the purposes of mineral exploration between July 01 2005 and October 17 2005

geological personnel: Bootleg Exploration Inc.		
	Chas Downie, P.Geo;Project Supervisor	
	Aaron Higgs, Geologist	
	Jesse Campbell, Field Tech, GIS Tech	
	Glen Hendrickson, GIS Tech	
	Total Bootleg Personnel:	$5,300.00
analytical: ALS Chemex		$1,089.06
drilling		
Lone Ranger Diamond Drilling		$35,082.50
equipment rental:		
4WD vehicle : 3 days @ $60.00/day		$180.00
mileage : (500km x $0.20/km)		$100.00
consultants/subcontractors:		
B.J. Price Geologic Consulting		$85.71
Florentino Bros Contruction		$1,101.21
Pighin's Welding Ltd.		$4,425.00
High Grade Geologic Consulting		$5,987.00
S.B. Butrenchuk		$2,030.17
E K Expediting		$1,200.00
meals/groceries:		$62.35
shipping:		$403.79
field supply and equipment rentals:		$1,701.31
communication		$270.30
truck rentals		$2,855.08
report writing : (estimate)		$4,000.00
	TOTAL:	$65,873.48