



Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
 Mining & Minerals Division
 BC Geological Survey

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
 TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] 2007 Geological Assessment Report for the Coyote Creek Property TOTAL COST: \$ 349,650.00

AUTHOR(S) Charles Downie/James Ryley SIGNATURE(S) _____

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) MX-5-471/September 14, 2006 YEAR OF WORK 2006 & 2007

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4177523/Oct 19, 2006-Jan 30, 2007 & 4178230/Jan 31-Oct 01, 2007

PROPERTY NAME Coyote Creek

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 521388, 521389, 369791, 369794, 369798, 369799, 369800, 369801, 369802, 382147, 382148, 382149, 382166, 414817.

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Gypsum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 082GNW071, 077, 078/082JSW009, 017, 019

MINING DIVISION Nelso/Fort Steele NTS 082G93/082J003

LATITUDE 50⁰ 0' 0" LONGITUDE 115⁰ 30' _____" (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

200-16 11th Avenue South, Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 2P1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) CGC Inc. (New Brunswick subsidiary of US Gypsum Inc.) 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 4034, Terminal "A", Toronto, ON M5W 1K8

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Gypsum, limestone, Devonian, Mississippian, Ordovician-Silurian Beaverfoot-Brisco Formation, Harrogate Formation, western anticlinal limb, regional scale thrust, brecciation, west dipping.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 08076, 10764, 16887, 22321, 22506, 22428,

24150, 26178, 26331.

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping _____			
Photo interpretation _____			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic _____			
Electromagnetic _____			
Induced Polarization _____			
Radiometric _____			
Seismic _____			
Other _____			
Airborne _____			
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil _____			
Silt _____			
Rock _____			
Other _____			
DRILLING			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core <u>2006: 493.6m, 11holes, NQ . 2007: 957.0m, 23 holes, NQ</u>			
Non-core _____			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying _____			
Petrographic _____			
Mineralographic _____			
Metallurgic _____			
PROSPECTING (scale, area) _____			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres) _____			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area) _____			
Legal surveys (scale, area) _____			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail _____			
Trench (metres) _____			
Underground dev. (metres) _____			
Other <u>See attached Statements of Expenditures.</u>			

TOTAL COST: \$349,650.00 (\$105,220.00 for 2006 & \$244,430.00 for 2007. Note: Actual expenditures for 2007 are \$297,734.24 but credit maximized to 10 years.

2007 GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

**FOR THE
COYOTE CREEK PROPERTY**

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
29727**

Fort Steele Mining Division, Southeastern B.C.
Mapsheets 82G093, 82J003
Latitude 49° 58' N, Longitude 115 27'W

Prepared for

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
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January 22, 2007

2007 COYOTE CREEK PROPERTY GEOLOGICAL REPORT
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

SUMMARY

The Coyote Creek property consists of 2048 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 lithochemical 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 drill holes 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 it 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, further work, including diamond drilling, was recommended for the property. The total cost of the 2005 diamond drilling program was \$65,873.48

In May – June, 2006 Eagle Plains completed a 13 hole, 540 meter diamond drilling program (CK06-001 to CK06-014) on the Coyote Creek property. The objective of the program was to expand the size of the gypsum mineralization defined in 2005 and to better define the controls on the gypsum. The program successfully expanded the known gypsum resource and further work was recommended for the property, including diamond drilling.

On October 02, 2006 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. entered into a one year option-to-purchase agreement with CGC Inc. (a New Brunswick subsidiary). CGC Inc. could earn the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Coyote Creek property for CDN \$1,250,000. An initial amount of \$ 30,000 was paid for the right to evaluate the property. CGC Inc.'s parent company, US Gypsum Inc. of Chicago, Illinois, USA, notified Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. of the intent to conduct a diamond drill hole exploration program. A continuing sequence of drill holes was begun with drill hole CK06-14 collared on October 10. An eleven hole diamond drill program was carried out with the final drill hole, CK 06-24, completed on October 29.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. exploration division, Bootleg Exploration Inc., was again commissioned to conduct a 23 drill hole program which was initiated on May 24 and completed on June 27, 2007. Drilling extended the reserve base westerly at the Branch F West area, and to the north within the Branch F area.

The Notice of Termination to end permit MX-5-471, approval # 07-0501326-0611, was given to the Ministry of Energy and Mines, British Columbia, on June 25, 2007. In November, after a verbal option extension agreement, CGC Inc. elected to decline purchase of the Coyote Creek property and terminated the option agreement. Influential factors as expressed by US Gypsum management included the declining US housing market and deflated US/CDN currency ratio.

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PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

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 082G093 and 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 2048 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.

LOCATION (Figure 1)

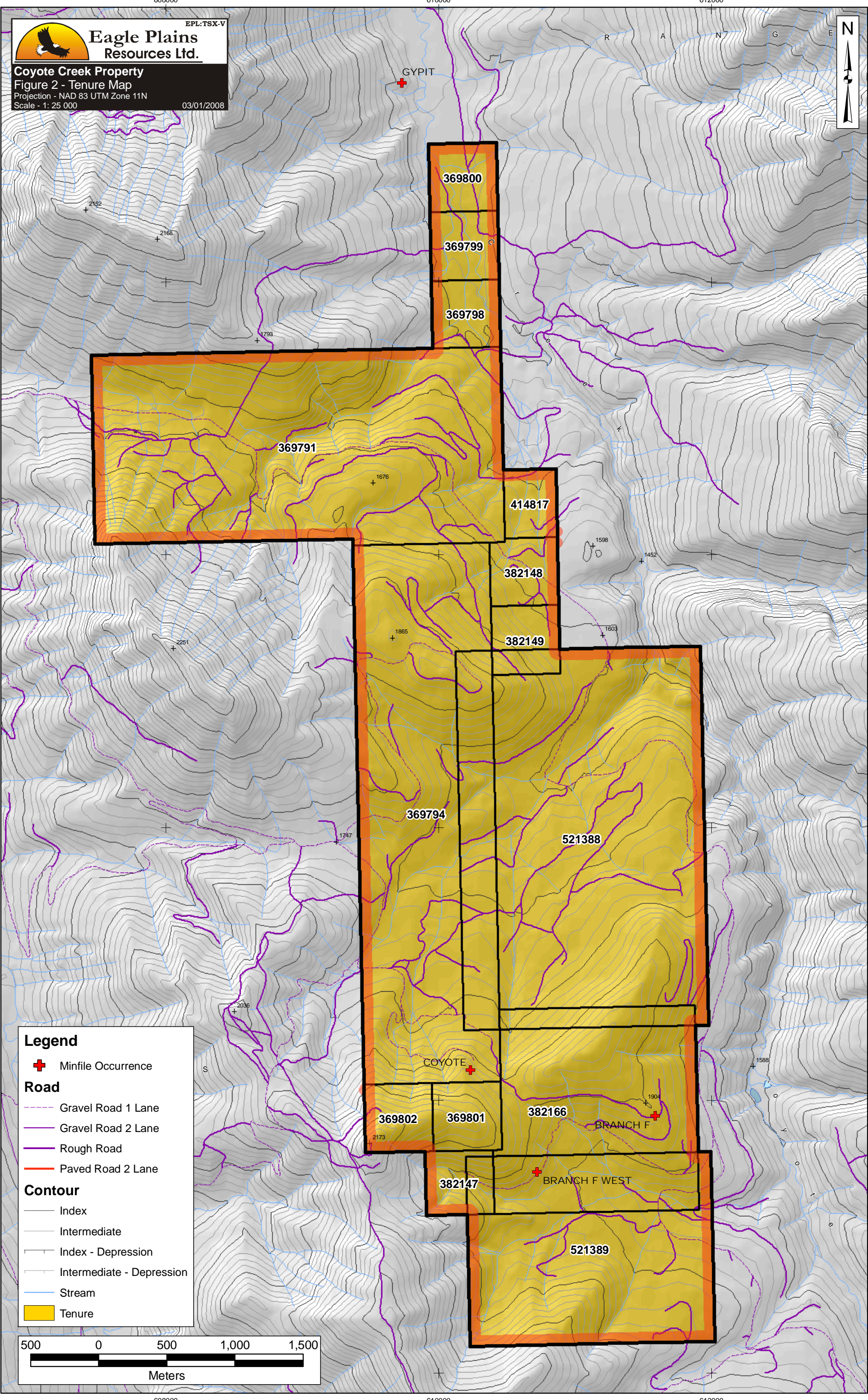
The Coyote Creek property is located in the Whiteswan Lake / Lussier River area on the western flank of the Stanford Range of the Rocky Mountains in southeastern British Columbia. The claims are centered at Latitude 50 00' N, Longitude 115 30' W on NTS map sheets 082G093 and 082J003, approximately 50km north of Cranbrook, BC

TABLE 1 – COYOTE CREEK TENURE DATA (Figure 2)

Project	Location	Ownership	Tenure Number	Claim Name	YYYY/MM/DD Expiry Date	Mining Division	Hectares
Coyote Creek	E.Kootenay	100% EPL	521388	CK	20090901	5 Ft. Steele	498.600
Coyote Creek	E.Kootenay	100% EPL	521389	CK	20090901	5 Ft. Steele	249.440
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	369791	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	450.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	369794	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	400.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	369798	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	369799	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	369800	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	369801	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	369802	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	382147	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	382148	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	382149	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	382166	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	225.000
Coyote Creek	E. Kootenay	100% EPL	414817	CK	20120901	5 Ft. Steele	25.000
TOTAL:							2048.04



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Coyote Creek Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
 Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
 Scale - 1: 25 000
 03/01/2008



Legend

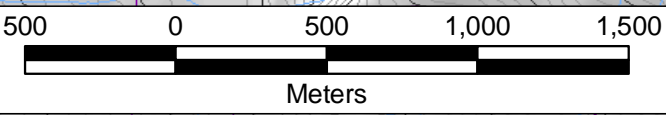
- + Minfile Occurrence

Road

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

Contour

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



ACCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE

ACCESS (Figures 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 over the entire area in 1985 generated extensive salvage logging operations. Virtually every corner of the property can be reached by existing roads.

Access is gained along Hwy 3/95 traveling 87km north from Cranbrook to the Whiteswan Lake Provincial Park turnoff. Traveling east to Km 21, the Lussier Road branches to the right and is traveled beyond the Georgia Pacific Gypsum mine turnoff at 24.5km to the Coyote Creek/Lussier junction at Km 35. The turnoff to Branch F occurs near the Km 52 marker.

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 the property boundaries. A direct route exists 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 Stanford 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. Temperatures range from minor intermittent periods of -20 Celsius within a winter mean range of -5 to +5 Celsius, to highs of 35 Celsius during the summer. Spring and fall are mild with runoff occurring in late March and the onset of frost in late September.

HISTORY

Eagle Plains Resources originally acquired tenure in the Coyote Creek area in 1999 looking for base metal mineralization associated with a package of black shales and carbonates. No base-metal exploration had 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 drill hole.

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 Burnais 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, further work, including diamond drilling, was recommended for the property. The total cost of the 2005 diamond drilling program was \$65,873.48

In 2006, thirteen diamond drill holes totaling 540 meters were completed by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. on the Coyote Creek property in May-June (2006 Report for the Coyote Creek Property). The objective of the drill program was to expand the size of the gypsum mineralization defined in 2005 and to better define the controls on the gypsum. Positioning of hole locations and drill core logging were supervised by David Pighin, P.Geo, Steve Butrenchuk, P.Geol, and Chuck Downie, P.Geo. A total of 111 drill core samples were sent for analysis. Drill core from this phase of drilling was securely stored at the Vine Property near Moyie Lake, 35 km south of Cranbrook, B.C.

The total cost of the 2006 Phase I diamond drilling program was \$94,222.44.

Shortly after securing the option agreement with US Gypsum Inc., Bootleg Exploration Inc. was commissioned to drill the Coyote Creek deposit. A total of eleven holes were collared within the Branch F, Branch F West, and Coyote areas. Geologists Dave Pighin, P.Geo, of High Grade Geological and Matt Holleman of US Gypsum Inc. supervised the drilling and logging operations. Analysis of the core was performed in-house by Little Narrows Gypsum Co., 79 Little Narrows Gypsum Road, Victoria County, Nova Scotia. Expenditures incurred for the U.S. Gypsum Inc. exploration program totalled \$105,220.00

The program was resumed in May and consisted of 23 drill holes within the Branch F and Branch F West areas. Dave Pighin, P.Geo, and James Ryley, BA Geol, of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. shared hole positioning, supervision, and logging duties. The program was completed in June of 2007 with an expenditure total of \$297,734.24.

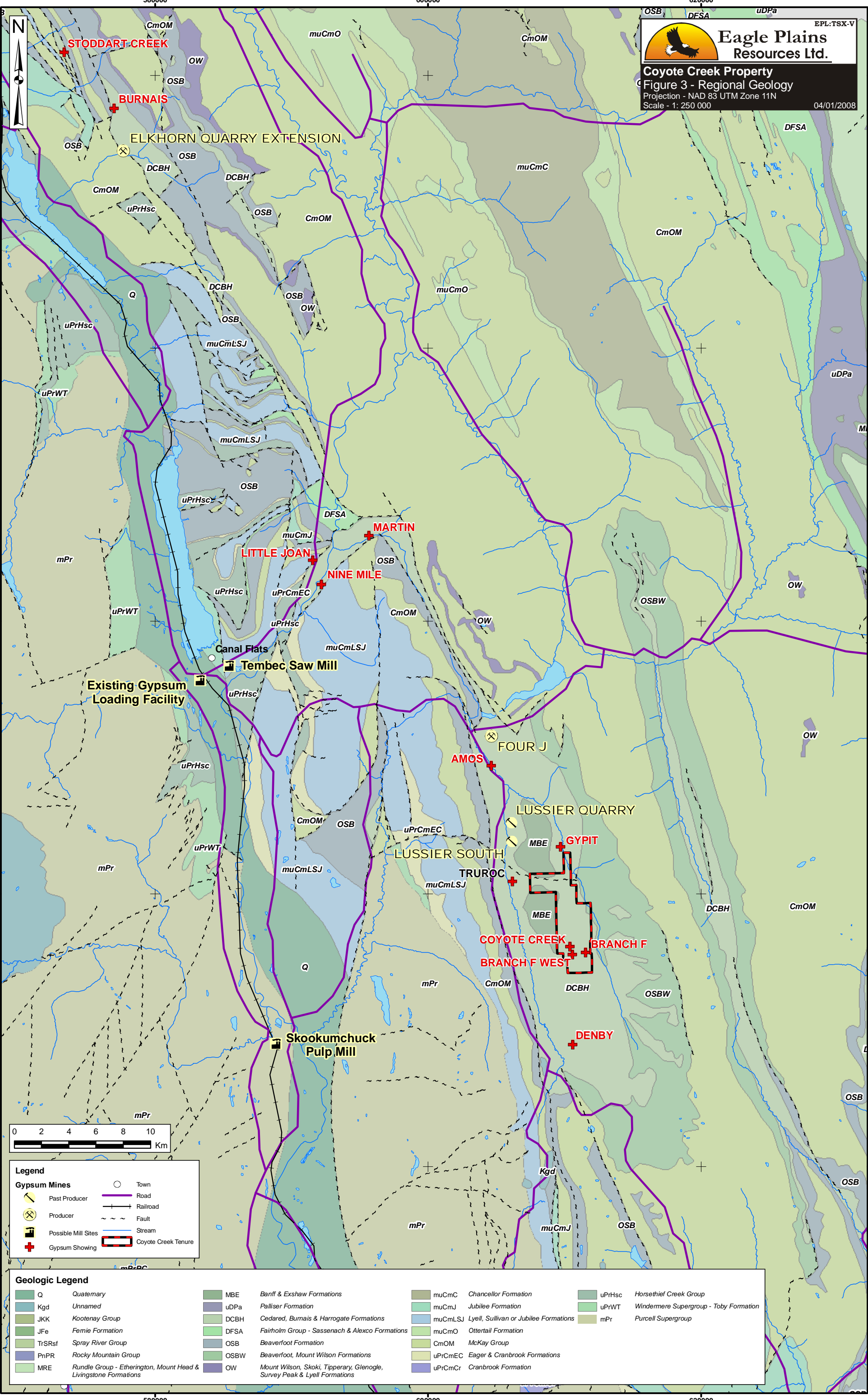
Based on expenditures documented in exploration reports, expenditures on the Coyote Creek property directed toward evaluating base metal mineralization hosted by shales and carbonates is approximately \$100,467.00. The work directed toward the gypsum resource prior to the 2007 drill program on the property was approximately \$265,315.72, culminating in a total to date of \$ 563,049.96

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.



Legend

	Past Producer		Town
	Producer		Road
	Possible Mill Sites		Railroad
	Gypsum Showing		Fault
			Stream
			Coyote Creek Tenure

Geologic Legend

	Quaternary		Banff & Exshaw Formations		Chancellor Formation		Horsethief Creek Group
	Unnamed		Palliser Formation		Jubilee Formation		Windermere Supergroup - Toby Formation
	Kootenay Group		Cedared, Burnais & Harrogate Formations		Lyell, Sullivan or Jubilee Formations		Purcell Supergroup
	Femie Formation		Fairholm Group - Sassenach & Alexco Formations		Ottertail Formation		
	Spray River Group		Beaverfoot Formation		McKay Group		
	Rocky Mountain Group		Beaverfoot, Mount Wilson Formations		Eager & Cranbrook Formations		
	Rundle Group - Etherington, Mount Head & Livingstone Formations		Mount Wilson, Skoki, Tipperary, Glenogle, Survey Peak & Lyell Formations		Cranbrook Formation		

PROPERTY 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. Fine-grained clastic units have minor surficial exposure, which appear to underlie the bulk of the areas of anomalous base metal geochemistry which was the focus of the earlier base metal exploration. 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. The upper carbonates are encircled by successively older rocks that in general outcrop 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 nodular 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. Here 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.

Exposure of the Harrogate Formation occurs on the eastern edge of Branch F, the northwest height of land at Branch F West, and variably at Coyote North. The lithology of the Harrogate Formation noted during the 2007 program at Branch F displays a medium gray micritic limestone with weakly healed intraformational breccias consisting of dark gray to black limestone clasts within a silty calcareous matrix near the southernmost limit of the gypsum. This lithology typifies the footwall lithology of the area, as noted in drill holes CK07-001, CK07-002. A transitional assemblage is exposed further north consisting of micritic to locally brecciated limestone with lesser interbedded light to medium brown siltstone. These lithologies were intersected immediately north of the gypsum occurrence within the hanging wall to newly discovered gypsum at depth (CK07-003/009).

Drill hole geology indicates that the Branch F West Deposit is 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. Near the height of land on the northwestern edge, the upper stratigraphic level of the Harrogate Formation is exposed. Here medium gray, medium to thickly bedded oolitic, micritic limestone with minor carbonaceous laminae dips moderately to the west forming fourteen metres of hanging wall over the gypsum intersected in CK07-21 and CK07-22. The southerly strike extension of this western limb was intersected in CK07-20. This locale also marks the easternmost boundary of the limestone as defined by drilling.

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 stopped 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 to 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 thin 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.

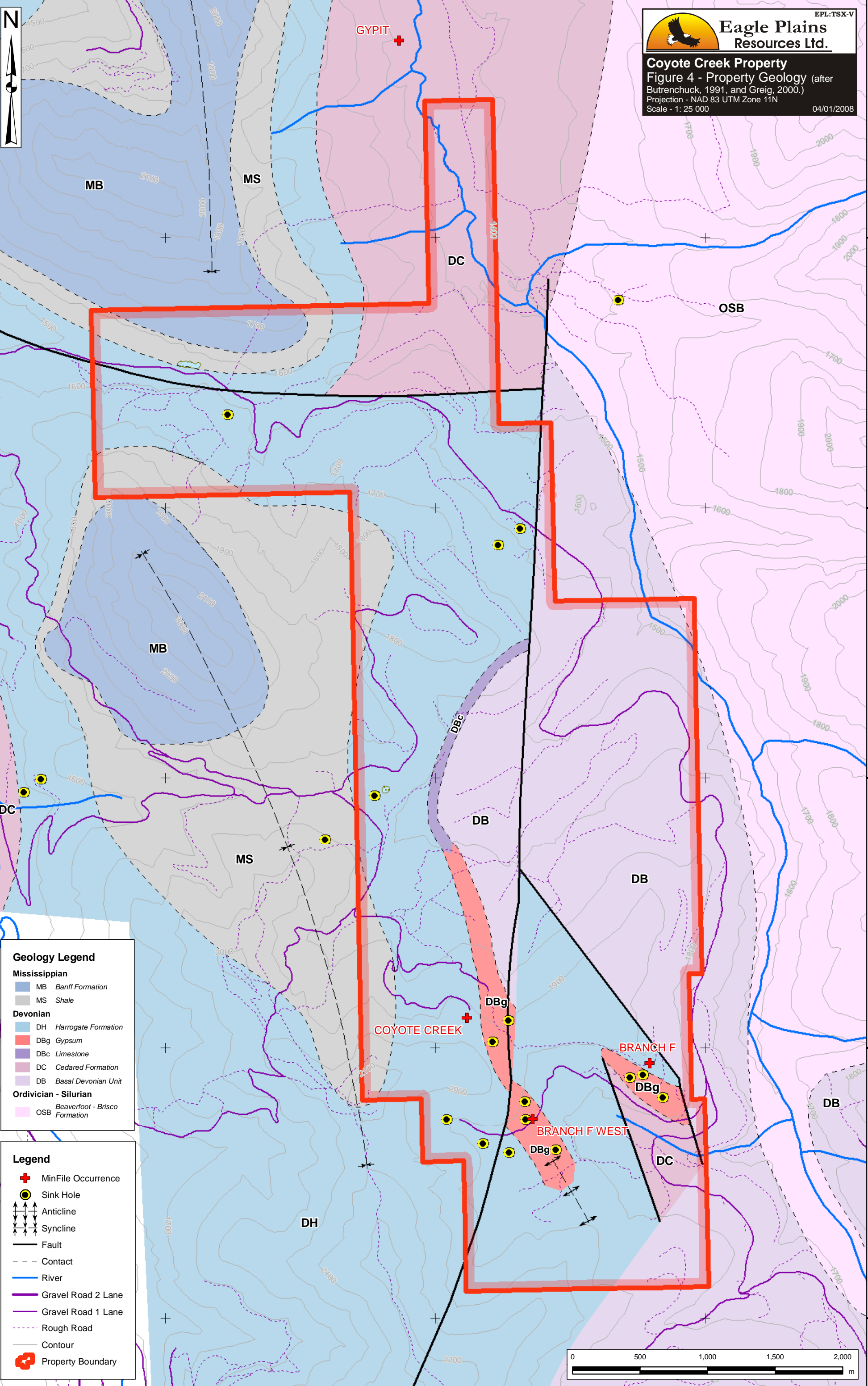
Unit 3 is mainly thin bedded micritic argillaceous dolomite and micritic argillaceous limestone. The argillaceous dolomite beds are generally various shades of brown and the argillaceous limestone is typically black and rarely brown. These rocks generally form a very minor amount of the gypsum deposit. 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 lens 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 are 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.

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EPL:TSX-V
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
 04/01/2008



Geology Legend

Mississippian

- MB Banff Formation
- MS Shale

Devonian

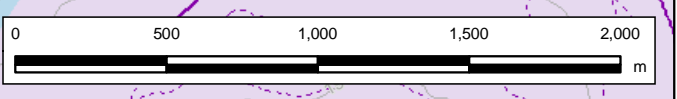
- DH Harrogate Formation
- DBg Gypsum
- DBc Limestone
- DC Cedared Formation
- DB Basal Devonian Unit

Ordovician - 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
- Property Boundary



608000 610000 612000

5542000 5540000 5538000 5536000 5534000

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DEPOSIT GENESIS

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 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 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.

EXPLORATION

Diamond Drilling (Figures 5 and 6)

2006

The eleven hole 2006 diamond drilling program conducted by Bootleg Exploration Inc. for U.S. Gypsum Inc. focused primarily on the Coyote/Branch F West divide area, and three holes collared at the Branch F area. Lone Ranger Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Lumby, B.C. produced 493.6m of NQ size drill core utilizing a Longyear 44 drill mounted to a TD15E tractor crawler. Pighin Welding Ltd. provided water truck and water tank services in addition to road construction with a D6 Caterpillar tractor crawler.

Geologists Dave Pighin, P. Geo, of High Grade Geological Ltd. and Matt Holleman of US Gypsum Inc. supervised the drilling and logging operations. Hole locations were dictated by Matt Holleman with detailed core logging performed by Dave Pighin, P. Geo at the High Grade Geological Ltd. core facility. All of the drill hole locations were DGPS corrected upon completion of the drill program.

Analysis of the core was performed in-house by Little Narrows Gypsum Co., 79 Little Narrows Gypsum Road, Victoria County, Nova Scotia. These analytical data remain the property of US Gypsum Inc. and as such are not included in this assessment report nor do they form part of the expenditure costs. Expenditures incurred for the 2006 U.S. Gypsum Inc. exploration program totalled \$105,220.00.

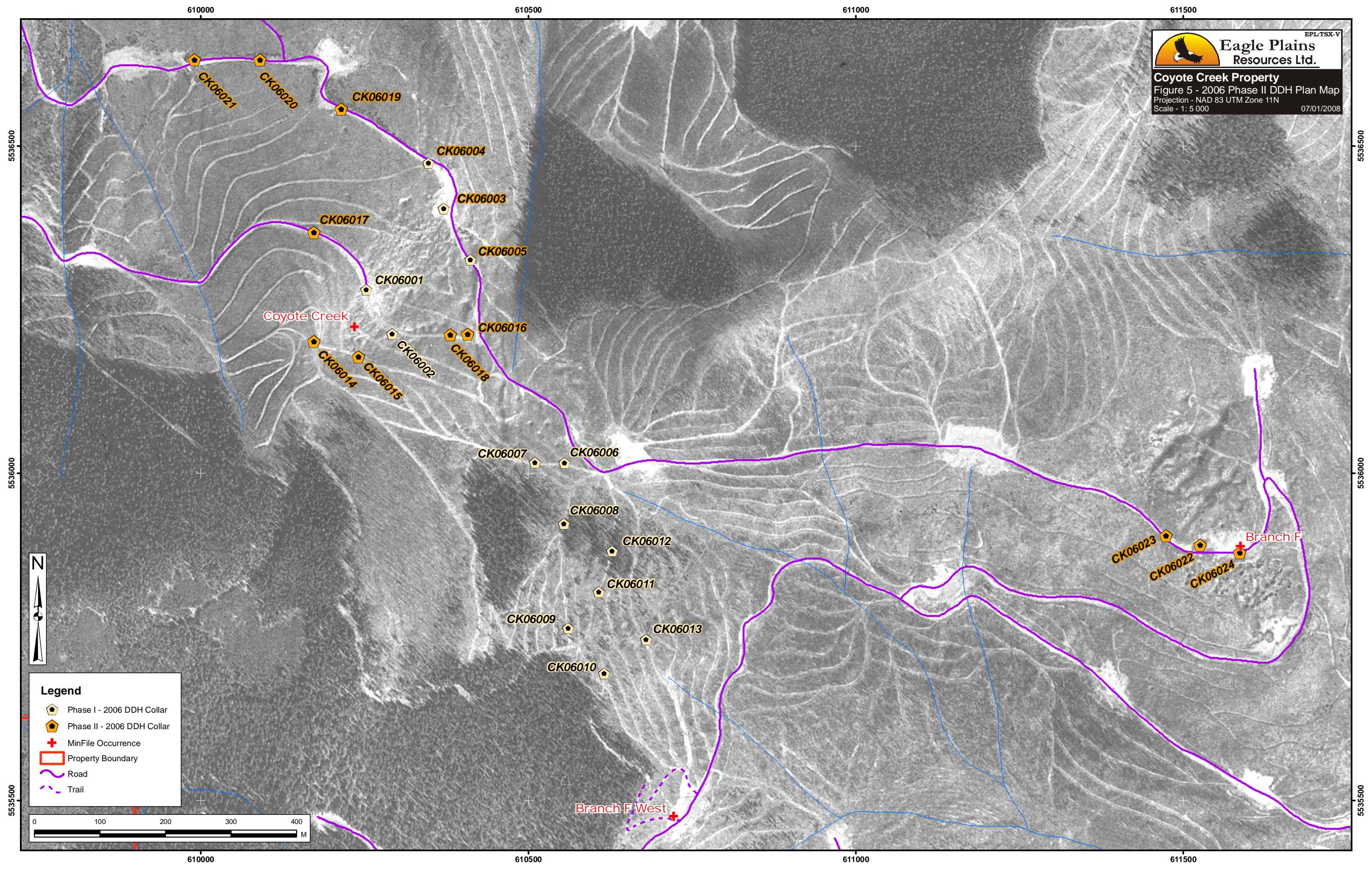
TABLE 2 –2006 DRILL HOLE COLLAR DATA (DGPS corrected)

<u>HOLE NO.</u>	<u>EASTING (NAD 83)</u>	<u>NORTHING (NAD83)</u>	<u>ELEVATION (m)</u>	<u>DEPTH (m)</u>	<u>DIP</u>	<u>AZIMUTH</u>	<u>CORE SIZE</u>
CK06-014	610172.7	5536201.7	1966.5	31.70	90	0	NQ
CK06-015	610240.8	5536178.4	1957.4	81.38	90	0	NQ
CK06-016*	610407.4	5536212.7	1889.8	37.19	90	0	NQ
CK06-017	610172.4	5536368.2	1899.3	72.24	90	0	NQ
CK06-018*	610380.7	5536212.0	1903.1	43.89	90	0	NQ
CK06-019	610214.1	5536556.7	1834.1	53.34	90	0	NQ
CK06-020	610090.1	5536632.1	1810.3	49.07	90	0	NQ
CK06-021	609989.9	5536631.9	1988.9	31.07	90	0	NQ
CK06-022	611525.9	5535890.6	1889.0	63.09	90	0	NQ
CK06-023	611473.3	5535905.1	1888.2	45.6	90	0	NQ
CK06-024	611586.4	5535879.2	1882.3	66.14	90	0	NQ
Total				493.6m			

*abandoned

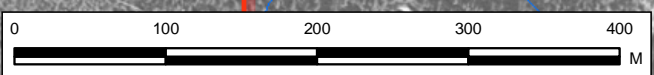


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Coyote Creek Property
Figure 5 - 2006 Phase II DDH Plan Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:5 000
07/01/2008



Legend

- Phase I - 2006 DDH Collar
- Phase II - 2006 DDH Collar
- MinFile Occurrence
- Property Boundary
- Road
- Trail



2007

The 2007 exploration program consisted of twenty three NQ size diamond drill holes totaling 957.0 metres. Branch F and Branch F West areas were the focus of exploration to expand the reserve base during the period of May 24 to June 27, 2007. Initially the drilling was directed based on projections of the gypsum by M. Holleman of US Gypsum Corp. Subsequent to the first drill hole, the program was progressively altered as a function of downhole lithology and outcrop exposure. Diamond drilling for 2007 was provided by Top Rank Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba using a Longyear JKS-300 skid mounted diamond drill. Drilling operations consisted of two twelve hour shifts incorporated with travel time from accommodations in Skookumchuk, 20 km south of Canal Flats. Cranbrook, B.C contractors Lawrence Schubert and Terry Pighin provided water hauling services, and water storage/D6 Caterpillar equipment, respectively. Drill collar locations were recorded using a non-differential GPS. With the exception of one drill hole (CK07-017) all drill casing was removed and timber inserted to mark and identify hole locations. Dave Pighin, P.Geo, of High Level Consulting Ltd. and James Ryley, BA Geol, Exploration Manager for Bootleg Exploration Inc./Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., supervised the drill program and logged the drill core. Drill hole locations were in part based on input from US Gypsum Inc. management.

TABLE 3 – 2007 DRILL HOLE COLLAR DATA (not GPS corrected)

<u>HOLE NO.</u>	<u>EASTING (NAD 83)</u>	<u>NORTHING (NAD83)</u>	<u>ELEVATION (m)</u>	<u>DEPTH (m)</u>	<u>DIP</u>	<u>AZIMUTH</u>	<u>CORE SIZE</u>
CK07-001	611654	5535724	1861	29.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-002	611599	5535712	1858	26.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-003	611533	5536049	1896	26.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-004	611521	5536019	1899	41.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-005	610881	5535492	1816	37.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-006	610947	5535455	1803	47.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-007	610995	5535371	1802	43.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-008	610965	5535150	1818	17.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-009	611534	5536049	1896	50.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-010	611614	5535815	1875	59.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-011	611582	5535813	1877	59.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-012	611539	5535799	1870	67.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-013	611510	5536169	1896	35.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-014	611400	5536060	1912	35.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-015	611455	5536079	1909	50.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-016	611455	5535979	1895	40.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-017	611496	5535991	1900	53.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-018	610800	5535614	1850	53.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-019	610194	5535458	1905	35.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-020	610638	5535394	1853	23.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-021	610432	5535844	1988	50.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-022	610466	5535737	1980	50.0	90	0	NQ
CK07-023	610552	5536190	1903	32.0	90	0	NQ
Total				957.0m			

Detailed core logging was to be performed by US Gypsum personnel however previous commitments and ongoing programs prevented availability of personnel. Geologists Pighin and Ryley logged the core in general, primarily to determine lithological contacts or termination within basal anhydrite or extensive thickness of overburden.

Termination of the option agreement by US Gypsum preceded detailed logging, and the subsequent loss of remuneration for in-house logging. As a result the lithology is recorded in a general nature only, with description limited to basic lithology and contacts, as in Table 4 below. The optionee did not request core analysis during the drill program and as such assays have not been performed on the drill core. The drill core is stored by High Grade Geological Ltd. at the Vine Property near Moyie Lake, 35 km south of Cranbrook, B.C.

The total cost of the 2007 diamond drilling program was \$297,734.24

TABLE 4 – 2007 DOWN HOLE DRILL SUMMARY

<u>HOLE NO.</u>	<u>DEPTH (m)</u>	<u>GYPSUM INTERVAL(m)</u>	<u>GYPSUM THICKNESS (m)</u>	<u>GENERAL CORE LOG</u>
CK07-001	29.0		0.0	Collared in Harrogate footwall limestone.
CK07-002	26.0		0.0	As per CK07-001, collared in footwall limestone.
CK07-003	26.0	6.0-26.0	14.0* (see CK07-009)	0-6m O/B, 6-26m gypsum, (twinned with CK07-09).
CK07-004	41.0	5.0-41.0	36.0	0-5m O/B with minor gypsum, 5-41m gypsum.
CK07-005	37.0	28.5-35.0	6.5	0-28.5m O/B, 28.5-35m gypsum, 35-37m anhydrite with limestone
CK07-006	47.0		0.0	0-47m O/B.
CK07-007	43.0		0.0	0-43m O/B (calcareous siltstone, limestone, dissolution breccia).
CK07-008	17.0		0.0	17.0m O/B.
CK07-009	50.0	6.0-44.0	38.0	0-6m O/B, 6-44m gypsum (white with lesser gray), 44-47m anhydrite with minor gypsum, 47-50m limestone.
CK07-010	59.0	12.0-57.0	45.0	0-12m O/B, 12-57m gypsum, 57-59m anhydrite.
CK07-011	59.0	11.5-48.5	47.0	0-11.5m O/B, 11.5-48.5m gypsum, 58.5-59m anhydrite.
CK07-012	67.0	25.5-66.8	41.3	0-25.5m O/B, 25.5-66.8m gypsum, 66.8-67m anhydrite
CK07-013	35.0		0.0	0-35.5m calcareous, weakly indurated mudstone.
CK07-014	35.0		0.0	0-10m O/B, 10-35m limestone, minor calcareous mudstone.
CK07-015	50.0		0.0	0-50m limestone (hanging wall).
CK07-016	40.0	11.0-38.0	27.0	0-9m O/B, 9-11m limestone, minor mudstone, 11-38m gypsum, 38-40m anhydrite.
CK07-017	53.0		0.0	0-10m O/B, 10-53m limestone, minor limy mudstone.
CK07-018	53.0	34.0-49.5	15.5	0-34m O/B, 34-49.5m gypsum, 49-53m anhydrite.
CK07-019	35.0		0.0	0-35m micritic limestone.
CK07-020	23.0		0.0	0-9m O/B, 9-23m limestone, minor siltstone, basal slump breccia.
CK07-021	50.0	14.0-41.0 42.0-43.0	27.0	0-14m limestone, 14-41m gypsum, 41-42m limestone, 42- 43m gypsum, 43-50m anhydrite with minor limestone.
CK07-022	50.0	14.0-42.5 45.0-46.1	28.5	0-14m limestone, 14-42.5m gypsum, 42.5-45m anhydrite with minor gypsum clasts at upper contact, occasional limy mudstone clasts, 45-46.1m gypsum with lesser anhydrite, 46-50m anhydrite, occasional gypsum.
CK07-023	32.0		0.0	0-2m O/B, 2-32m limestone.

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Coyote Creek Property
Figure 6 - 2007 DDH Plan Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1: 5 000 07/01/2008

Coyote Creek +

CK07023

CK07013

CK07014

CK07015

CK07003, 009

CK07004

CK07017

CK07016

Branch F +

CK07021

CK07010

CK07011

CK07012

CK07001

CK07022

CK07018

Branch F West +

CK07005

CK07006

CK07019

CK07020

CK07007

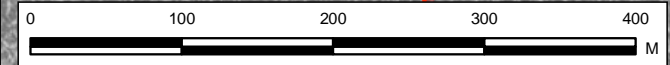
CK07008

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Legend

- 2007 DDH Collar
- MinFile Occurrence
- Property Boundary
- Road
- Trail

61000 61050 61100 61150

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2006 drill hole program was effective in loosely defining non-gypsum bearing strata and in intersecting a significant width of gypsum in drill hole CK06-15. This hole at the Coyote/Branch F West divide (figure 5) intersected 53 metres of gypsum breccia with rare to localized clasts of micritic dolomite. The visual estimated grade of this interval was positioned at 70-80% gypsum. This exploration program provided direction for the 2007 drilling.

The 2007 exploration program has resulted in an increased reserve base for the Branch F and Branch F West areas.

Branch F

The 2007 Branch F program delineated an extension of the gypsum resource to the north of historical drilling. Of note is the visual aspect of the gypsum which is atypically buff to white, indicative of selenite development and the lack of impurities. This occurrence may, dependant upon grade, offer the opportunity to exploit a higher grade portion of the Branch F deposit.

The southern and northernmost drill holes, CK07-012 and CK07-003/009, intersected gypsum with a thickness variation of approximately 10%, 41.3m and 38.0m, respectively. Slightly west and 30m south of CK07-003/009, 36m of gypsum was intersected in CK07-004. Discontinuity of the deposit however is reflected in the next southerly hole, limestone dominant CK07-17 which lies approximately 25m south and east of CK07-004. This discontinuity does not appear to be a transitional, depositional occurrence though as 40m east and slightly south CK07-016 intercepted 27m of gypsum underlying a 2m limestone hanging wall overlain by overburden. The atypical thickening of the intervening limestone in CK07-17 suggests a structural control on the eastern contact possibly facilitated by a normal fault where the hanging wall is down relative to the gypsum. Subsequent erosion of the limestone and elevation of the gypsum would promote the evolution of gypsum from anhydrite and sinkhole development. The offset is in keeping with the genesis concept of a deep basin shallow water environment. A regional scale north-northwest fault transects the eastern edge of Branch F approximately 100m east of CK07-17. This fault juxtaposes Basal Devonian carbonates and fine grain clastics against the upper Devonian Harrogate Formation carbonates and minor shales. Smaller, synthetic faults which variably reflect regional movement may be present here.

Drill holes north of CK07-003/009 were predominated by limestone with minor calcareous siltstone. The northernmost of these, CK07-013 is primarily a clastic host of calcareous weakly indurated mudstone. Coincidentally, CK07-013 lies along the trace of the previously mentioned regional scale fault which may place it as Basal Devonian in origin.

The above discussion serves to separate the deposit into a northern half consisting of a limestone hanging wall underlain by gypsum, or limestone with minor mudstone. The southern portion consists of a cluster of drill holes consisting of minor overburden underlain by gypsum and those collared in footwall limestone. Drill holes CK07-10, and CK07-011, occur in an area of high sinkhole density and are characterized by 12 metres of overburden followed by an average thickness of 46 metres of gypsum. CK07-12 lies 43m east where the overburden doubles yet the gypsum maintains similar thickness. All of these holes were terminated in anhydrite. Eighty five metres south, CK07-002 was collared in the footwall of the Harrogate Formation. The footwall is characterized by medium gray micritic limestone with occasional black limestone clasts and sedimentary breccia intervals.

The Branch F deposit remains open at depth to the west and may apparently be bound by fault juxtaposition to the northeast. The former facilitated by a regional scale fault or locally by a synthetic minor fault. The southeastern and southern limits are defined by roadcut exposure and drill hole data.

Branch F West

Ten 2007 drill holes tested the north, south, east, and western extensions of the deposit. CK07-019 was a significant eastern step out drill hole positioned in proximity to a large sinkhole. Atypically this feature is rimmed by limestone, the same lithology encountered in CK07-019, 125m west of it. This sinkhole occurs at the western end of a linear east-west trend of sinkholes that lie within a topographic low. CK07-020 was drilled subparallel to this trend 450m east of CK07-019. The hole was terminated at 23m in limestone however a sedimentary breccia at the base may reflect an underlying gypsum contact. Angular to subangular, monolithic, intraformational breccia sections variably overly the gypsum horizon, as has been noted by Pighin (verbal communication, 2007). The nature of the overlying lithology requires study in light of chemical and mechanical weathering which in part compromises strata to yield sedimentary breccias.

This contrasts with a heterolithic assemblage with a pronounced transport effect such as rounding, characteristic of Quaternary cover. Drill holes may be terminated prematurely, the decision weighted of course with consideration to mining economics.

Holes CK07-005, 006, and 007 tested the southern projection of the deposit. These drill holes lie at the eastern limit of the aforementioned sinkhole trend. Drilling demonstrated the progressive southward thickening of Quaternary cover. CK07-005 intersected 6.5m of gypsum under 28.5m of overburden followed by 47m and 43m of overburden in CK07-006 and CK07-007, respectively. The latter two lie within a topographical low whose geomorphology may have served to accumulate Quaternary cover. CK07-008 was a 220m step out to the south which failed to intersect gypsum within 17m and was terminated.

The eastern extension of the deposit was exploited in CK07-18, returning 34m of overburden followed by 15m of gypsum. Previously drill hole CY05-010 was the easternmost, 40m to the west. That hole was terminated at 24.4m following 12m of weakly healed heterolithic breccia inferred to have developed in a sinkhole within the deposit. Lateral continuity of the gypsum through CY05-010 is inferred however given the occurrence of gypsum in CY05-001, 25m further east of CY05-010

The northernmost hole was CK07-023. Placed at the divide between the Branch F West and Coyote Creek areas, this 32.0m drill hole consisted of limestone overlain by 2.0m of overburden. A regional scale fault courses through the collar location, delineating the Basal Devonian/Upper Harrogate Formation boundary. Which formation was intersected is unclear, however the hole served to direct future exploration westward towards CK06-002 (48.8m of gypsum). Drill hole CK06-007 intersected 30.5m of gypsum 175m due south, occurring 25m south of a sinkhole. This surficial expression marks the near eastern extent of the deposit.

Holes CK07-21 and CK07-22 extended historical drilling westward by greater than 80m. The average gypsum thickness up to this point averaged 28.5m (CK06-007, 008, 009, and 011) over a north-south correlation of 250m. The 2007 drilling demonstrated a consistency of thickness returning an average of 28m from the two drill holes. These westernmost holes share a 14m limestone hanging wall which is exposed in the roadcut and outcrops to the north. Field measurements at the outcrop show this to be a moderately west dipping anticlinal limb. The projected strike extension passes through the 2006 and 2007 area of drilling. Flanking this extension, CK06-009 collared in gypsum 45m lower in elevation than the limestone/gypsum interface of CK07-022, suggesting an east down offset and subsequent erosion of the limestone hanging wall. This erosion may have been facilitated in large by glacial activity. The lack of overburden to the north and the progressive southward thickening of Quaternary cover postulates transport direction of eroded material.

610000

611000



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Coyote Creek Property
Figure 7 - DDH Compilation Map
 Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
 Scale - 1: 10 000
 07/01/2008

5536000

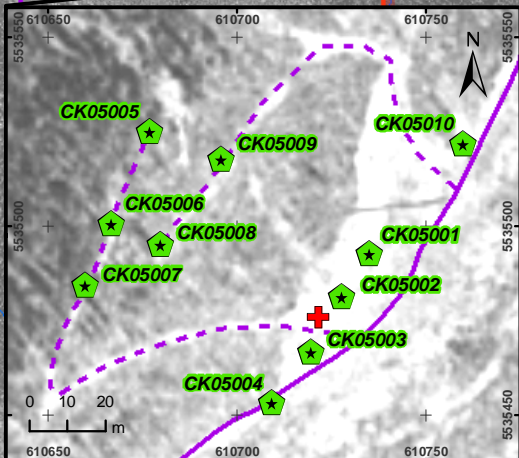
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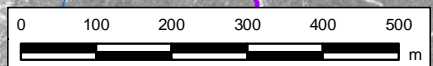
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Legend

- MinFile Occurrence
- 2007 DDH Collar
- 2006 DDH Collar
- 2005 DDH Collar
- Road
- Trail
- Property Boundary



RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Branch F area:** Detailed geological mapping should be carried out within and peripheral to the drill area. Mapping should be guided with a view to exploiting structural and lithological data to the west and east as a guide for diamond drilling. Currently the best opportunity to expand the deposit exists to the west of CK07-012, and west and south of CK07-016. A drill hole east of CK07-003/009 would test the extent of the apparent high grade gypsum. Extending CK07-017 would clarify whether or not lateral continuity of the gypsum exists between CK07-004 and CK07-016. A minimum of five drill holes are recommended for the Branch F area.
- **Branch F West:** Drilling to the north and south of drill holes CK07-21 and CK07-22 is recommended. Approximately 225m of untested stratigraphy lies between CK07-22 and CY05-005. The average thickness of the gypsum (31m) in the close spaced drill area of 2005 approximates that in CK07-22 and CK06-009. Definition drilling would establish the thickness over this 225m interval and delineate the near eastern extent of the limestone hanging wall and underlying gypsum thickness. Initially, four drill holes arranged as two equidistant pairs on a 75 metre grid are recommended here. Additionally, the southernmost line of 2005 drill holes were collared in gypsum or near surface gypsum yet the deposit remains open to the south. Approximately 100 metres south-southwest the geomorphology consists of an east-west linear trend of no less than four sinkholes. It is inferred that lateral continuity exists over this area and should be tested initially by a pair of equidistant drill holes.
North-northwest of CK07-21, over 375m of stratigraphy remains unexploited. Opportunity exists to realize an increase in gypsum thickness as CK06-007, 180m north and 80m east hosts 30m of gypsum while the northerly hole, CK06-002 consists of 49m of gypsum. Three, 100 metre spaced drill holes along a 335 degree trend from CK07-021 would ascertain the thickness of the hanging wall and define whether the gypsum increases in thickness to the north. Three additional holes, each positioned approximately 75 metres east-southeast along the same drill roads, may define the eastern limit of the limestone hanging wall. The trend of these holes lies between the projected trace of the hanging wall and an inferred subaerial exposure of the gypsum and limestone. The latter is a contemporary mix of gypsite, a gypsum/limestone breccia cemented with a gypsum dominant matrix, and minor interbeds of gypsum intersected in the 2006 drill program.
Twelve holes are recommended for the Branch F West area.
- **Coyote Creek:**
Possibly the largest, undefined gypsum deposit within the tenure boundary, Coyote Creek north has the potential, based on limited drilling, to host a near surface gypsum deposit occupying a 350m x 150m area. The western edge of this area, as implied by CK06-001 and CK06-002, hosts 51m and 49m of gypsum respectively, overlain by less than 5m of overburden. The eastern edge is blanketed by approximately 7m of overburden covering 19m and 31m of gypsum in CK06-003 and CK06-005, respectively. Approximately 175 metres separates this current western and eastern limit of drilling. Infill drilling within a series of four holes spaced on a 50 metre equidistant grid would provide data for continuity evaluation and vectors for additional drilling.

The recommendations are intended to outline three to four potential open pit areas with minimal overburden, expand pit dimensions, and delineate lateral continuity between historic drill holes.

Also, a significant tonnage of gypsum may underly the limestone hanging wall on the western portion of Branch F West.

The proposed budget encompasses infill and exploration drilling consisting of twenty-one drill holes. Should the objective be to realize near term production the budget could be scaled proportionally exclusive of initial mobilization and demobilization expenditures.

PROPOSED BUDGET

PERSONNEL

Project coordination; 5 days x \$600/day.....	\$3000.00
Field & Project supervision; 25 days x \$ 600/day.....	\$15000.00
Senior Technician/GIS: 3 days x \$450/day.....	\$1350.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4WD Vehicle: 30 days x \$80.00/day.....	\$3200.00
Mileage: 8400 km x \$.30/km.....	\$2520.00
Radios w/charger: 30 days x \$10/day.....	\$300.00
Satellite Phone: 30days x \$ 15/day.....	\$450.00
*Field Gear: 30 man days x \$35/man/day.....	\$1050.00

* Field supply: GPS, compass, vest, field book, 1st Aid Kit, rain gear, geotool, flagging.

DRILLING

21 drill holes x 50m/hole x \$120/m all in.....	\$126,000
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SUBCONTRACTORS

Water Hauling.....	\$15,000.00
D6 Cat, H2O tanks.....	\$18,000.00
Lowbed transport.....	\$1400.00

ANALYTICAL

1000m x \$5/sample prep.....	\$5000.00
CaSO ₄ ·H ₂ O Analysis.....	\$15,000.00

OTHER

Field Supplies.....	\$200.00
Meals/Accommodation:.....	\$8500.00
Fuel & Delivery.....	\$9000.00
Maps/ Orthophotos:.....	\$1000.00
Report Writing/Reproduction (estimate):.....	<u>\$5000.00</u>

\$230,970.00

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APPENDIX I
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

CERTIFICATE OF CHUCK DOWNIE, P.GEO

I, Charles C. Downie, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as Vice President Exploration for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. with business address: 200-16, 11 Ave. S., Cranbrook, BC V1C 2P5. I am also Exploration Manager for 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 Alberta in 1988.

I have worked as a geologist for a total of 17 years since my graduation from university, and have been involved in the mining and exploration industry since 1980.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (ID 20137) and I am entitled to use the seal which is affixed to this report.

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 “2007 Geological Assessment Report for the Coyote Creek Property” and dated January 22nd, 2007.

I assisted in the supervision of the 2006 and 2007 diamond drilling program on the property.

I have based this report on data collected through research and on observations and results from physical work on the property. Data sources include the BCMEPR website, and Map Place.

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 a director of two public companies, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 22nd Day of January, 2008

Respectfully submitted

Charles C. Downie, P.Geo

Exploration Manager, Bootleg Exploration Inc., dated at Cranbrook, BC, January 22, 2007

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, James K. Ryley, of 1504-12th Avenue South, Cranbrook, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

I graduated from the Southern Alberta Institute of Alberta with an Associated Science Degree in Petroleum Geology, 1981.

I am a graduate of the University of Montana with a Bachelor of Arts Degree, Professional Emphasis, Geology, 1990.

I have worked a collective total of 18 years as a geological technologist and geologist with employment by various junior and major exploration companies in the oil and gas, mineral, and industrial mineral sectors.

I have never applied for, nor committed conduct preventing designation within the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

I have been employed by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. since April 01, 2007 in the position of Exploration Manager.

I supervised in part the drilling, oversaw exploration expenditures, and logged a portion of the drill core from the 2007 Coyote Creek exploration program.

I currently hold a stock option to purchase 100,000 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. shares at \$0.70.

Dated at Cranbrook, B.C. this 22nd day of January, 2008,

Respectfully submitted,

James Kendall Ryley

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

CERTIFICATE OF DAVID 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 40 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 supervised in part the drilling, and logging of drill core of the 2006 and 2007 Coyote Creek exploration program.

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 37,000 common shares of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 22nd Day of January, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

David L. Pighin, P. Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses apply to the Coyote Creek property for mineral exploration and report writing, during the period of October 2006 to January 2008.

PERSONNEL

C.C.Downie, P.Geo: Project coordination; 5.5days x \$600/day	\$3300.00
Brad Robison, Senior Technician/GIS: 8.5 days x \$450/day	\$3825.00
Jesse Campbell, Senior Technician/GIS: 3 days x \$ 450/day	\$1350.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4WD Vehicle (2): 5days x \$80.00/day	\$400.00
Mileage: 2000km x \$.30/km	\$600.00
Radios w/charger: 9 days x \$10/day	\$90.00
Satellite Phone (2): 36days x \$ 15/day	\$540.00
Kevin Franck & Assoc.: GPS rental	\$250.00
*Field Gear: 9 man days x \$35/man/day	\$315.00

* Field supply: GPS, compass, vest, field book, 1st Aid Kit, rain gear, geotool, flagging.

DRILLING

Lone Ranger Diamond Drilling Ltd	\$58,364.18
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SUBCONTRACTORS

Duthies Auto Propane, Water Hauling	\$10,004.50
Pighin's Welding Ltd.: D6 Cat, H2O tanks	\$4074.48
Mallard Logging: Lowbedding	\$517.50
Goodwin Lowbedding	\$1965.60
High Grade Geological Consulting, D.L. Pighin, P Geo	\$5425.00
High Grade Geological Consulting: core shack rental	\$1390.00
EK Expediting: Core sampling & core rack	\$3950.00

OTHER

Field Supplies	\$56.63
Freight Expense	\$648.42
Meals/Accommodation:	\$256.16
Fuel:	\$671.64
Maps/ Orthophotos:	\$2951.39
Office and Administration Fee	\$2957.94
Report Writing/Reproduction(estimate):	\$1350.00

TOTAL **\$105,253.84**

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred for the Coyote Creek property, for the purpose of mineral exploration and report writing, during the period of April 2007 to January, 2008.

PERSONNEL

C.C.Downie, P.Geo: Project coordination; 3.5days x \$600/day	\$2700.00
J. Ryley, BA Geol: Field & Project supervision; 19 days x \$ 600/day	\$11400.00
Ryan Tapp, Field Technician; 2 days x \$375/day	\$750.00
Brad Robison, Senior Technician/GIS: 2.5 days x \$450/day	1125.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4WD Vehicle (2): 36 days x \$80.00/day	\$2888.00
Mileage: 10,360km x \$.30/km	\$3108.00
Core Storage	\$1500.00
Radios w/charger: 35 days x \$10/day	\$350.00
Satellite Phone: 35days x \$ 15/day	\$525.00
*Field Gear: 19 man days x \$35/man/day	\$665.00

* Field supply: GPS, compass, vest, field book, 1st Aid Kit, rain gear, geotool, flagging.

DRILLING

Top Rank Diamond Drilling Ltd	\$198,325.25
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SUBCONTRACTORS

Lawrence Schubert Water Hauling	\$27,185.00
Pighin's Welding: D6 Cat, H20 tanks	\$16,532.22
Goodwin Lowbedding	\$1209.60
High Grade Geological Consulting, D.L. Pighin, P Geo	\$5400.00

OTHER

Field Supplies	\$122.09
Meals/Accommodation:	\$8686.58
Fuel:	\$7914.00
Fuel Delivery	\$1123.50
Maps/ Orthophotos:	\$1425.00
Report Writing/Reproduction(estimate):	\$4800.00

TOTAL **\$297,734.24**

APPENDIX III

2006 PHASE II DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY: Coyote CK. CLAIM
 LOCATION: North of Coyote Creek Gypsum Steadying
 COMMENCED: Oct. 10, 2006 COMPLETED: Oct 10, 2006
 COORDS: Long. _____ Lat. _____
 COORDS: UTM (E) 610172.68 (N) 5536201.66 (EL)
 COORDS: Grid (E) _____ (N) _____ (EL)
 ELEVATION: 1963.11 COLLAR: Dip: -90 Azi: -

HORI. COMP: _____
 VERT. COMP: 31.7
 CORR. DIP: -90°
 TRUE BEARING: _____
 % RECOVERY: 50%
 LOGGED DATE: Dec. 2006
 LOGGED BY: D.L. Picken

HOLE#: CK.06-14
 LENGTH: 31.7 Meters
 DRILL CONTRACTOR: LOVE RANGER
 CORE SIZE: NQ
 CASING: 3.05'
 CORE STORAGE: Vine Property

OBJECTIVE: To TEST Gypsum

SURVEYS: Depth: _____ Dip: _____ Azi: _____ Type: _____ Additional SURVEYS: _____

From To **LITHOLOGY:** Limestone interbedded Micaceous Limestone
Homogate 100'

COLOR: Limestone Beds are lead grey and Arg. Limestone Beds are Brownish grey

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Very thin bedded, finely str. limestone & Arg. Limestone Beds, Bedding planes are distinct, flat to wavy, some limestone interbeds are strongly bedded!
Bedding to Core Axis is 52°

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: The Core in this Hole is badly broken & ground-up by chattering
Note 50% Core loss.

GENERAL ALTERATION: Surface weathering

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

VIL

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

Imperial
Metric



DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY: COYOTE CREEK GROUP HORI. COMP: ---
 LOCATION: COYOTE CREEK VERT. COMP: ---
 COMMENCED: Oct 21, 2006 COMPLETED: Oct. 21, 2006 CORR. DIP: -90°
 COORDS: Long. Lat. TRUE BEARING: 0
 COORDS: UTM (E) 610,742 (N) 5,536,177 (EL) 95 to 100% % RECOVERY: ---
 COORDS: Grid (E) (N) (EL) LOGGED DATE: Nov 2006 CASING: 25.6
 ELEVATION: 1954 COLLAR: Dip: -90° Azi: 0 LOGGED BY: D.L. Pugh CORE STORAGE: VINE

HOLE#: C2006-15
 LENGTH: 81.38

OBJECTIVE: To Test Gypsum deposit for width and Grade.

SURVEYS: Depth: Dip: Azi: Type: Additional Depth: Dip: Azi:

Imperial

Metric

From To	LITHOLOGY:
23.6-31.2	<u>Gypsum Breccia, Consistent of crystalline gypsum matrix, with clasts of micritic argillaceous limestone, lesser crystalline limestone and micritic argillaceous dolomite.</u>

Additional SURVEYS:	Depth:	Dip:	Azi:

COLOR: Light grey-grey gypsum matrix, with black Arg. limestone clasts, and lesser light buff limestone & dolomite clasts

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Gypsum, matrix medium to coarse, flaky, clasts are mostly matrix supported 1cm to 2cm and rarely 5cm in size, Sharply angular to rounded

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: ---

GENERAL ALTERATION: ---

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:
Est. Interval @, 80% Gypsum

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length					



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

From To: 31.2 - 32.6 LITHOLOGY: Gypsum

HOLE #: C2006-15

COLOR: lite grey streaked dark grey

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Finely laminated and strongly deformed by euhedralitic folding, med. to coarse v. l. gypsum
In gen. laminations in gypsum cut w. @ 58°

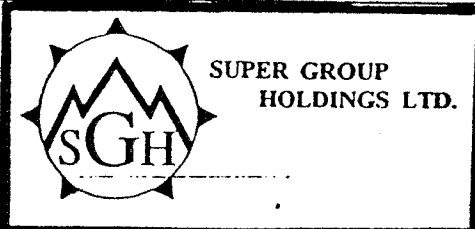
TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

Est. Gypsum grade 25%

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

From To
32.0-78.1

LITHOLOGY: Gypsum Breccia, with finely xln clasts, rare argillaceous and wide ly scattered clasts of siliceous dolomite, to locally abund. dolomite clasts.

Salty zone from 72.0 to 78.1 abund large vugs with white salt precipitate.

COLOR: White xln Gypsum matrix with lite pink, lite orange and lite yellow dolomite clasts.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: white xln gypsum forms matrix around widely scattered rounded to sharply angular clasts, most of the clasts are cut by thin veins of white xln gypsum, open vugs are scattered throughout this unit. Vugs are typically lined by selenite xls, and partly filled by soft white lime.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

Est. Grade for this interval
75% to 85% ?

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length					



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

From To **LITHOLOGY:** *ANHYDRITE Breccia with Gypsum and bitumens clasts*
 78.1-81.38

HOLE#: *C2006-15*

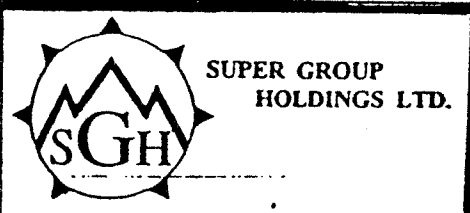
COLOR: *Lite grey finely speckled grey by Anhydrite xtls, with lite brown, lite orange, lite grey and Black clasts*
END **PRIMARY STRUCTURE:** *Xtlr. Anhydrite forms matrix of breccia; The breccia is mainly clast supported*
clasts show no preferred orientation, clasts are sharply angular to rounded, clasts range in size
OF *between 2mm and 20mm, rarely 30mm to 50mm*

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:
HOLE

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:
Est grade 30% Gypsum ?

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY: Coyote Ct. Claims	HORI. COMP:	HOLE#: CK06-17
LOCATION: Near Coyote creek Gypsum Shading	VERT. COMP: 72.24	
COMMENCED: Oct. 22 - 2006	COMPLETED: Oct. 23. 2006	LENGTH: 72.24
COORDS: Long. Lat.	TRUE BEARING:	DRILL CONTRACTOR: LONE KNIGHT
COORDS: UTM (E) 610172.36 (N) 5536368.24 (EL)	% RECOVERY:	CORE SIZE: NO
COORDS: Grid (E) (N) (EL)	LOGGED DATE: Dec. 2006	CASING: 15.24
ELEVATION: 11899.31	COLLAR: Dip: -90° Azi: —	LOGGED BY: D.L. PUGH
		CORE STORAGE: VINE-PROPERTY

OBJECTIVE:

SURVEYS: Depth:	Dip:	Azi:	Type:	Additional SURVEYS:	Depth:	Dip:	Azi:
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From To	LITHOLOGY:
15.24-20.0	Calcareous Siltstone; rock consists of approx 50% Quartz Silt in a limestone matrix. @ 17.37-4cm thick layer of Black chert.
	NOTE: Rock hosts widely scattered tiny round spheres - Fossils or Pellets? HARROGATE FM.?
	COLOR: Lite grey to dark grey on fresh Surfaces
	PRIMARY STRUCTURE: The calcareous Siltstone is massive except for the top of the unit there is no bedding or other sedimentological features present. Thin 5 to 10cm thick beds of soft Brown Shale form bedding planes/partings between calcareous Siltstone beds which are between 1 and 2 inches thick
	TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Abundant thin white drusy Calcite Veinlet cut Core N115 at 25° & 35° Bedding to Core @ 15.5 m = 51°
	GENERAL ALTERATION: Leaching and oxidation due to Surface weathering

Imperial
 Metric

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:	SAMPLE#	From	To	Length					

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

From To
20.0-36.4

LITHOLOGY: Silty to Arenaceous, Argillaceous Calcilutite

The rock is composed mainly clayish limonite, with quartz silt & some Quartz Sand.

HOLE#: CK06-17

COLOR: Yellow to light Brownish yellow, and light yellowish green.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massive: no bedding, no grading, no stratification. In general this rock is soft, but splits with a conchoidal fracture. These beds are 3 to 4 meters thick @ 66.0 10 cm unit of very thin bedded Calcilutite Bedding Core = 56°

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: Some weakly developed crackle breccia zones lined by white calcite

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length				



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

From To
31A-40.8 LITHOLOGY: ^{solid} Fossiliferous Limestone, Fossils are mostly Brachiopods -

HOLE# CK06-17

COLOR: Dark Brown to Black

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massine, fine vln near top of unit, to med. vln near the base of unit. The base of the unit is strongly fossiliferous (Coquinaoid Limestone). The basal part of this unit has a intercalitic texture.

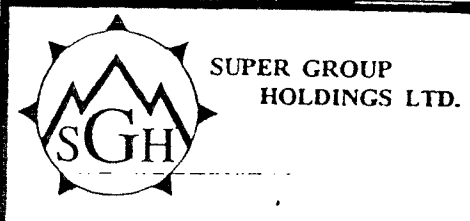
TECTONIC STRUCTURE: The lower part of this unit is all finely coarse brecciated and healed by white calcite

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

Nil

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length					



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PAGE #: 4 of

From To
408:42.6

LITHOLOGY: Silty limestone interbedded Argillaceous limestone

HOLE#: CK06-17

COLOR: light buff brown

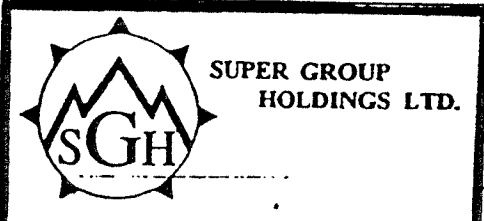
PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Very thin bedded, bedding as seen to disrupted by soft sediment slumping?
Bedding to core @ 41.5: 61°

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PAGE #: 5 of

HOLE#: CK06-17

From To LITHOLOGY: Paleolithic Karst Breccia, 90% is formed by clasts sourced from the sediments described up section in this hole. The matrix consists of light grey and white med. to thin calcite (limestone). Clasts also include abundant Black Chert.

END COLOR: Clasts are Black, dark grey, yellow, yellowish green and yellowish & yellowish. Breccia

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massive, clast supported Breccia, clasts are all sharply angular, clasts range in size from 2mm to 500mm. Clasts show no preferred orientation. Large open voids are common through out this unit.

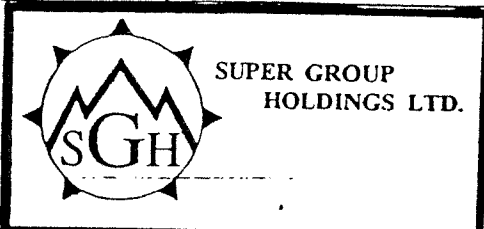
HOLE

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY: Coyote Creek CLAIMS
 LOCATION: West the Coyote creek Gypsum Showings
 COMMENCED: Oct. 24 2006 COMPLETED: Oct. 25 2006
 COORDS: Long. _____ Lat. _____
 COORDS: UTM (E) 610214.05 (N) 5536556.7 (EL)
 COORDS: Grid (E) _____ (N) _____ (EL)
 ELEVATION: 1831.01 COLLAR: Dip: -90° Azi: _____
 OBJECTIVE: To test for Gypsum

HORI. COMP: 0
 VERT. COMP: 53.34
 CORR. DIP: -90°
 TRUE BEARING: _____
 % RECOVERY: _____
 LOGGED DATE: Dec. 2006
 LOGGED BY: D.L. Pedain

HOLE#: CK06-019
 LENGTH: 53.34 Meters

DRILL CONTRACTOR: LONE RANGER
 CORE SIZE: NQ
 CASING: _____
 CORE STORAGE: Vine Prep

SURVEYS: Depth: _____ Dip: _____ Azi: _____ Type: _____

Additional SURVEYS: Depth: _____ Dip: _____ Azi: _____

Imperial From To LITHOLOGY: Conglomeratic calcareous Tufa, with some thin beds of clay rich calcilutite. Note the contact between this unit and the underlain limestone, looks erosional.

COLOR: lite yellowish tan

Metric PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Generally massive, with some thin water lain calcilutite interbeds, this interval is at least 30% open vugs. Clasts are generally small and angular and shows no preferred orientation. In general this rock is only weakly lithified and erodes easily, the current laminated calcilutite

TECTONIC STRUCTURE: All suggest this type of deposit in the Coyote creek area was deposited by lime rich meteoric water draining into glacial lake.

GENERAL ALTERATION: NIL

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

A source of Lime - re: Sulphide faulting Peds etc. ?

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length					

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

20
DRILL HOLE RECORD

From To LITHOLOGY: Silty and Argillaceous Limestone with minor thin interbeds
48.0-53.74 of nodular siltstone limestone. Generally fossiliferous mainly
Brachiopods and Crinoids. Note rare layers of Black Chert are present.

HOLE#: CK06-019

COLOR: Generally Black, with thin nodular lenses of light grey limestone. Fossils F.M.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Thin to very thin bedded, Bedding is distinct and gen. flat, thin siltstone beds
END are generally lensey (nodular)

OF Bedding to core @ 53.0 = 68°

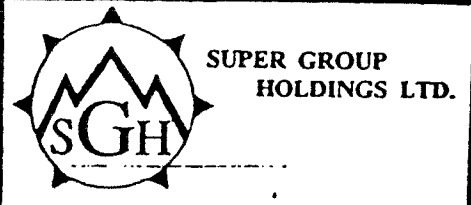
HOL TECTONIC STRUCTURE: _____

GENERAL ALTERATION: _____

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

Pyrite occurs through out as tiny euhedral
sils. deposited in tiny calcite silts.

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY: Coyote Creek CLAIM			HORI. COMP:	49.01	HOLE#: CK06-020
LOCATION: Near the Coyote Creek Gypsum showing			VERT. COMP:	—	
COMMENCED: Oct. 26, 2006		COMPLETED: Oct. 26, 2006		CORR. DIP:	-90°
COORDS: Long.		Lat.		TRUE BEARING:	DRILL CONTRACTOR: Lone Ranger
COORDS: UTM (E)		(N)	(EL)	% RECOVERY:	CORE SIZE: NQ
COORDS: Grid (E)		(N)	(EL)	LOGGED DATE: Dec. 2006	CASING: 33.53 meters
ELEVATION: 1806.43		COLLAR: Dip: -90		Azi: —	LOGGED BY: D.L. Pugh
OBJECTIVE: To test stratigraphy for Gypsum					

SURVEYS: Depth: Dip: Azi: Type: Additional Depth: Dip: Azi:

SURVEYS:

Metric Imperial

From	To	LITHOLOGY:	Additional SURVEYS:
33.53	39.3	Partly lithified overburden, consisting of angular fragments of grey limestone in a very fine clay matrix	

COLOR: Mottled grey and light tan

PRIMARY STRUCTURE:

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:	SAMPLE#	From	To	Length				

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

From To
39.3-49.07

LITHOLOGY: *Limostone which is mainly a calcarenite, with minor 20 to 30 cm thick Sequences of paper thin calcareous shale.*

HOLE#: CK06-020

END
OF
HOLE

COLOR: *Calcarenite is grey to dark grey, Paper shale is finely laminated dark grey, light grey and Brown.*
PRIMARY STRUCTURE: *The Calcarenite is probably thick bedded, core is very bobby Broken so can't be sure. The Calcarenite is ^{compacted} fine unsorted, ungraded Carbonate sand in a fine siliceous being matrix.*
The 'Calcareous' Shale, is very thin bedded, beds range in thickness 1mm to 5mm, bedding is steep and flat. Bobbing to Core @ 40.0 - 67°

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

24

PROPERTY: Coyote Creek Channels	HORI. COMP: 0	HOLE#: CK06-021
LOCATION: NW of The Coyote Creek Gypsum Showings	VERT. COMP: 31.01	
COMMENCED: Oct 26 2006	COMPLETED: Oct. 26 2006	LENGTH: 31.01 Meters
COORDS: Long.	Lat.	TRUE BEARING: —
COORDS: UTM (E) 609989.93	(N) 5536631.93 (EL)	% RECOVERY:
COORDS: Grid (E)	(N) (EL)	LOGGED DATE: Dec. 2006
ELEVATION: 1799.77	COLLAR: Dip: -90 Azi: 0	LOGGED BY: D.L. Pighin
DRILL CONTRACTOR: Lone Ranger		CORE STORAGE: Mine property

OBJECTIVE:

SURVEYS: Depth: Dip: Azi: Type: Additional SURVEYS: Depth: Dip: Azi:

From To	LITHOLOGY: Calcareous Siltstone as described in hole CK06-017	Additional SURVEYS:
12.6-20.42	Some thin zones of polyheritic breccia (Karst Holes?) HARDBONE EN?	

COLOR: Lite grey mottled to light yellowish grey.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Massive, no red bedding plans noted, Breccia zones rarely more than 50cm thick are composed of subrounded matrix supported clasts in a fine clay matrix.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length					

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

Imperial
Metric



SUPER GROUP HOLDINGS LTD.

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY: *Coyote Creek Group* HORI. COMP:

LOCATION: *Coyote Creek, Branch F Shading* VERT. COMP:

COMMENCED: *Oct 27, 2006* COMPLETED: *Oct. 27, 2006* CORR. DIP: *-90*

COORDS: Long. Lat. TRUE BEARING: DRILL CONTRACTOR: *Low Range*

COORDS: UTM (E) *611,524* (N) *5535888* (EL) % RECOVERY: CORE SIZE: *N0*

COORDS: Grid (E) (N) (EL) LOGGED DATE: *Nov. 2006* CASING: *0*

ELEVATION: *1888* COLLAR: Dip: *-90°* Azi: LOGGED BY: *D.L. Pickett* CORE STORAGE: *Vicil*

OBJECTIVE: *To test Gypsum deposit for width + grade*

HOLE#: *C2006-22*

LENGTH: *63.09 meters*

SURVEYS: Depth: Dip: Azi: Type: Additional Depth: Dip: Azi:

Imperial

Metric

From	To	LITHOLOGY:
<i>0</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>Gypsum, with scattered thin bands of Gypsum-Anguliferous limestone breccia.</i>

Additional SURVEYS:	Depth:	Dip:	Azi:

COLOR: *Grey finely laminated by dark grey*

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: *Gypsum is medium to finely silt, finely parallel laminated, laminations strongly distorted by euryclastic folding, Gypsum-Anguliferous limestone bands are thin and wide spaced. Bedding to Core Axis 40°*

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

Est. Grade Gypsum for this interval 85 to 95% Gypsum.

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY: <i>Coyote Creek Claims</i>			HORI. COMP: <i>0</i>		HOLE#: <i>CK06-023</i>
LOCATION: <i>Near French & Cyprian Shading</i>			VERT. COMP: <i>45.6m</i>		
COMMENCED: <i>Oct. 27 - 2006</i>	COMPLETED: <i>Oct. 28 - 2006</i>		CORR. DIP: <i>-90</i>		
COORDS: Long.	Lat.		TRUE BEARING: <i>0</i>		DRILL CONTRACTOR: <i>Low Power</i>
COORDS: UTM (E)	(N)	(EL)	% RECOVERY: <i>—</i>		CORE SIZE: <i>NQ</i>
COORDS: Grid (E)	(N)	(EL)	LOGGED DATE: <i>Dec. 2006</i>		CASING: <i>38.1</i>
ELEVATION: <i>1886.01</i>	COLLAR: Dip: <i>-90°</i>		Azi: <i>—</i>	LOGGED BY: <i>D.H. Pgluin</i>	CORE STORAGE: <i>Ume</i>

OBJECTIVE: *To Test for Uranium*

SURVEYS: Depth: _____ Dip: _____ Azi: _____ Type: _____ Additional Surveys: _____ Depth: _____ Dip: _____ Azi: _____

Imperial

 Metric

From	To	LITHOLOGY:	Additional Surveys:
<i>38.1m</i>	<i>45.6m</i>	<i>Partly lithified overburden. Mainly limonite clasts in a limy clay matrix</i>	

COLOR: *Mottled grey & light tan*

PRIMARY STRUCTURE:

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION:

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length				

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DRILL HOLE RECORD



HOLDINGS LTD.

PROPERTY: Coyote ckn Gypsum	HORI. COMP:	HOLE#: C2006-24
LOCATION: Branch F	VERT. COMP: 66.14 m	
COMMENCED: Oct. 18, 2006	COMPLETED: Oct 29, 2006	LENGTH: 66.14 m
COORDS: Long.	Lat.	DRILL CONTRACTOR: Lone Ranger
COORDS: UTM (E) 611,586	(N) 5535883 (EL)	CORE SIZE: NO
COORDS: Grid (E)	(N) (EL)	CASING: 37.49
ELEVATION: 1885	COLLAR: Dip: -20 Azi: —	CORE STORAGE: Vms
LOGGED BY: D. R. [Signature]		

OBJECTIVE:

SURVEYS: Depth: Dip: Azi: Type: Additional Depth: Dip: Azi:

From To LITHOLOGY: Metrolithic Breccia, with xlm. gypsum matrix, clasts
 37.49-64.2 Consist mainly of micritic dolomite, mudstone, argillaceous limestone, and white xlm gypsum clasts. Clasts form 50% of Rock by Vol.

COLOR: Gypsum Matrix fine grey to light buff grey, Dolomite clasts light grey to light orange, mudstone clasts light grey, argillaceous lms. Black

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: Clasts show no preferred orientation, they range in size between 2mm to 50mm rarely 100mm, clasts are sharply angular to rounded.

TECTONIC STRUCTURE:

GENERAL ALTERATION: Note: From 57.0 to 64.2 Salt lined vugs are abundant.

MINERALIZATION & ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS, HOST STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE#	From	To	Length						



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

