

093 721

EVALUATION REPORT

ON THE

**DRAGON LAKE
PROPERTY**

DRAG 1-4 YB67142-45

DRAG 5-6 YB96313-14

DRAG 7-8 YB96608-09

Dragon Lake Area

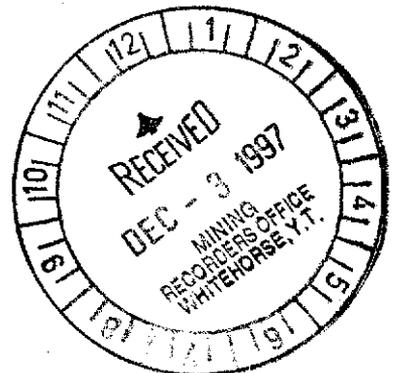
NTS 105 J-12

Lat. 62° 36' N, Long. 131° 31' W

Whitehorse Mining District

For: Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Miner River Resources Ltd.
Joint Venture Partnership
SS1, Site7-95, 2720 17th Street South
Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 4H4

By: G.S. Davidson, P. Geol.
November 30, 1997



This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 8000.00.

M. B. h
for Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

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SUMMARY

This report prepared for B. Kreft of Kreft Consulting summarizes exploration programs undertaken on the Dragon Lake property from the initial discovery of mineralized metasedimentary rocks in 1945 to the recent hand trenching work performed in the summer of 1997. The DRAG 1-8 claims cover 315 hectares, located south of Dragon Lake, 85 kilometers northeast of the town of Ross River and 10 kilometers west of the North Canal Road in the central Yukon Territory. A winter trail connects the property to the North Canal Road. Summer access is by helicopter or float plane from Ross River to the south shoreline of Dragon Lake. Charter aircraft and supplies are available from Ross River or alternately Whitehorse located, 255 kilometers to the south.

The showings are situated 250-450 meters south of the lake shore on several rocky ridges and gullies in an area of moderate relief. Three small streams flow northward through the claims. A forest fire has killed most of the vegetation leaving fairly thick windfall and buckbrush. The property is within the Selwyn Basin geological region, a thick sequence of Proterozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks situated on the western edge of the North American craton. The Tintina Fault, the contact between the craton and accreted rocks is located southwest of the property marking the transition from the Selwyn Basin to the Yukon Tanana terrane. At Dragon Lake Proterozoic-Lower Cambrian quartzites, phyllites, argillaceous limestone, marble and quartz mica schist of the Hyland Group are intruded by a Cretaceous stock of biotite granite. Alteration zones in the metasediments consist of calc-silicate rocks containing lenses of disseminated to massive pyrrhotite and magnetite with up to 2% chalcopyrite, and minor scheelite and arsenopyrite in horizons marked by heavy limonite and hematite staining.

The DRAG claims were staked on an old prospect originally worked by Kennco in 1960-1961 followed by Union Carbide and partners in 1980, Canamax in 1983 and Welcome North in 1988. Collectively the companies completed general surface exploration including geochemical and magnetometer surveys. Favorable copper, gold and silver values were found in two lenses about 600 meters apart and the better mineralized central zone (Main Zone) exhibited a strong Au-Ag-Cu soil geochemical response. Welcome North sampled three pods of mineralization at the Main Zone recording gold values of > 1 gpt in several 1 m chip samples with a high value of 12.7 gpt over 1 m. A small magnetometer survey outlined a magnetic high approximately 200 meters long and 100 meters wide. Grid lines were destroyed by a forest fire which burned through the claim group in the 1980's.

Prospector B. Kreft staked the DRAG claims in 1996 and then transferred the title to Eagle Plains Resources Ltd (EPL) and Miner River Resources Ltd (MRG) in an equal partnership. B. Kreft relocated the Main Zone showings along a creek gully approximately 350 meters south of Dragon Lake. Samples collected by B. Kreft and Battle Mountain Canada in 1996 obtained gold values of > 1000 ppb in eleven of twenty-six samples. In 1997, B. Kreft collected and exposed numerous other mineral occurrences along a 250 meter wide and 400 meter long section in fourteen hand trenches.

Mineralization occurs in limonite and hematite rich calc-silicate and hornfels lenses within quartzites, argillites, cherts and limestone of the Hyland Group proximal to intrusive granitic rocks of Cretaceous or younger age. Massive to disseminated sulfide mineralization is found in a hematite-limonite gangue up to 500 meters from the granite contact. The sulfide zones weather to distinct gossan zones and individual sulfide bands weather a dark blue-black color and are extremely hard. Disseminated or banded to massive mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrrhotite with less magnetite, chalcopyrite, scheelite, arsenopyrite and pyrite in a silicified matrix. Galena and stibnite occur in a few white quartz veins in the metasediments. From the hand pits and outcrops B. Kreft collected 51 samples in 1997. The writer visited the prospect on October 7, 1997 and collected 10 chip samples from the various showings and hand pits. Of 61 samples collected, 18 chip samples of 1 meter or more in width assayed > 1000 ppb gold.

The mineralization was found to be widespread in fairly continuous bands trending east-west and the potential for outlining auriferous zones is considered excellent. To locate potential diamond drill sites a Phase I exploration program of grid development, mapping, geophysics and geochemistry at a proposed budget of \$40,000 is recommended for the Dragon Lake property. Contingent on the results of the Phase I program, 500 meters of diamond drilling is recommended in a Phase II program budgeted at \$150,000.

INTRODUCTION

The Dragon Lake property consists of 8 claims located in the central Yukon Territory near Dragon Lake in the Macmillan River valley of the Pelly Mountains and the Whitehorse Mining District. The claims cover low-lying hills and ridges of moderate topography. The showings are located along creek gullies and on small rocky ridges that have an east-west orientation. The entire area has been burned by a forest fire and only a few isolated pockets of spruce forest remain. The most recent exploration completed on the prospect was a number of hand trenches excavated in 1997. This report reviews data provided by B. Kreft and assessment reports available from DIAND. The report covers a visit to the property on October 7, 1997 and is prepared for assessment purposes at the request of B. Kreft for EPL and MRG, and it may be used for any other purposes normal to the business of these companies including filing with the Alberta Stock Exchange.

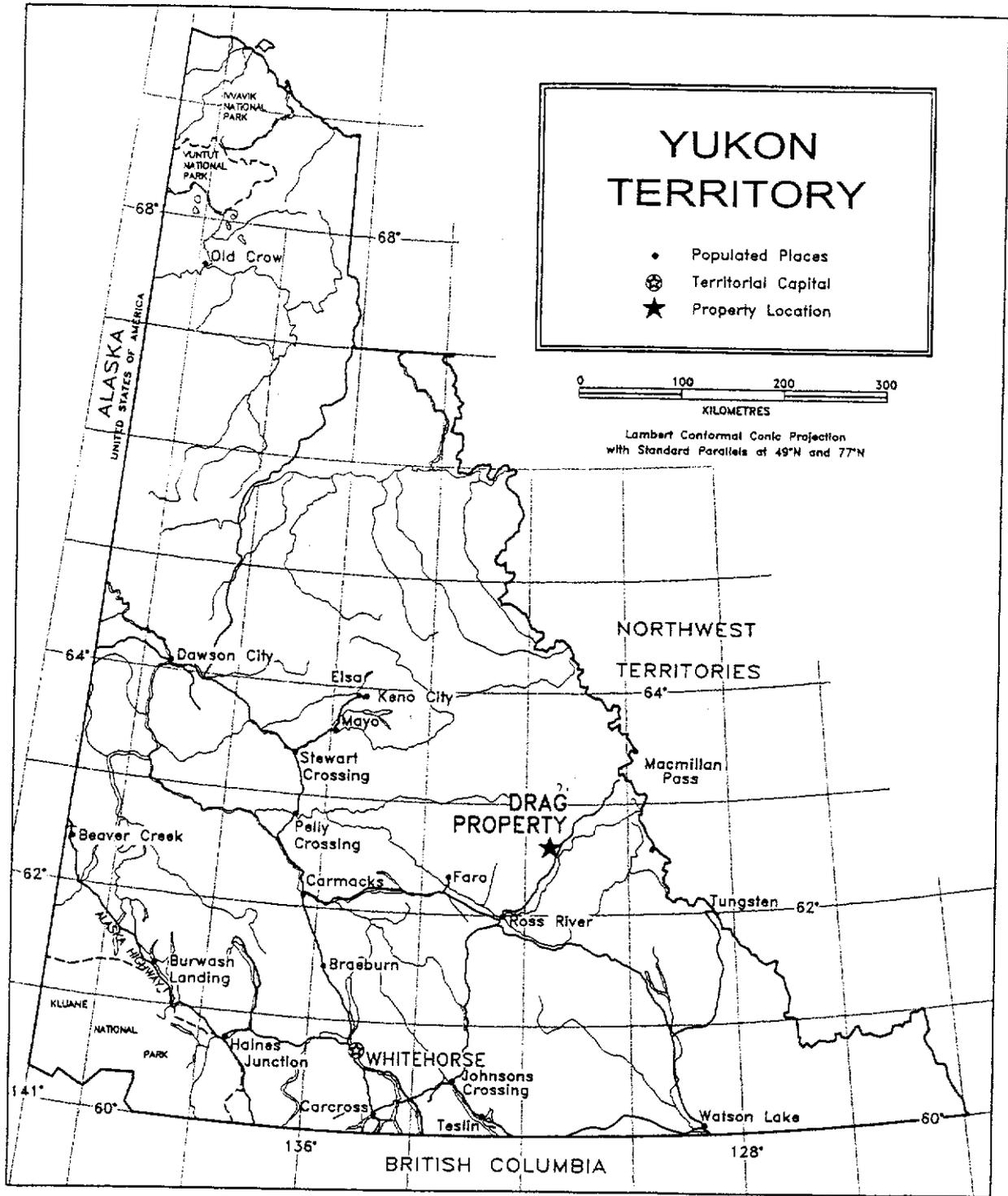
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dragon Lake property is located 85 kilometers northeast of the town of Ross River and 10 kilometers west of the North Canal Road midway along the south shore of Dragon Lake on NTS Map Sheet 105 J-12 at geographical co-ordinates 62° 37' N and 131° 33' W. The property was accessed by float plane from Whitehorse. Alternate access by boat is possible from the North Canal Road from a staging area at kilometer 110. Good camp sites are available on the shoreline of Dragon Lake in DRAG claims 1 & 2. Figures 1 and 2 show the property location. Logistically, Whitehorse, Ross River and Watson Lake provide supplies, accommodations and government services for the district and there is a government maintained airstrip at Ross River.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Dragon Lake occupies a southeast-northwest trending valley surrounded by low hills sloping up to higher mountain peaks and upland plateau's to the south. Elevations range from 857 to 1060 meters (see Figure 3-Topographic Map). The claim area rises to the south and is incised by three narrow creek gullies. Most outcrop is located on ridges flanking the creek gullies and above depressions containing small ponds. Overburden depth is variable but averages 4 meters. Glaciation has left a few eskers along the north shoreline of Dragon Lake.

Vegetation consists of buck brush with thickets of small poplar trees. Otherwise, the forest fire has left mainly dead standing trees. The ground cover is fairly thick and any grid development would require linecutting. The district has a northern interior climate marked by long cold winters and moderate annual precipitation. Exploration on the property can be performed from May until October but is possible on a year round basis.

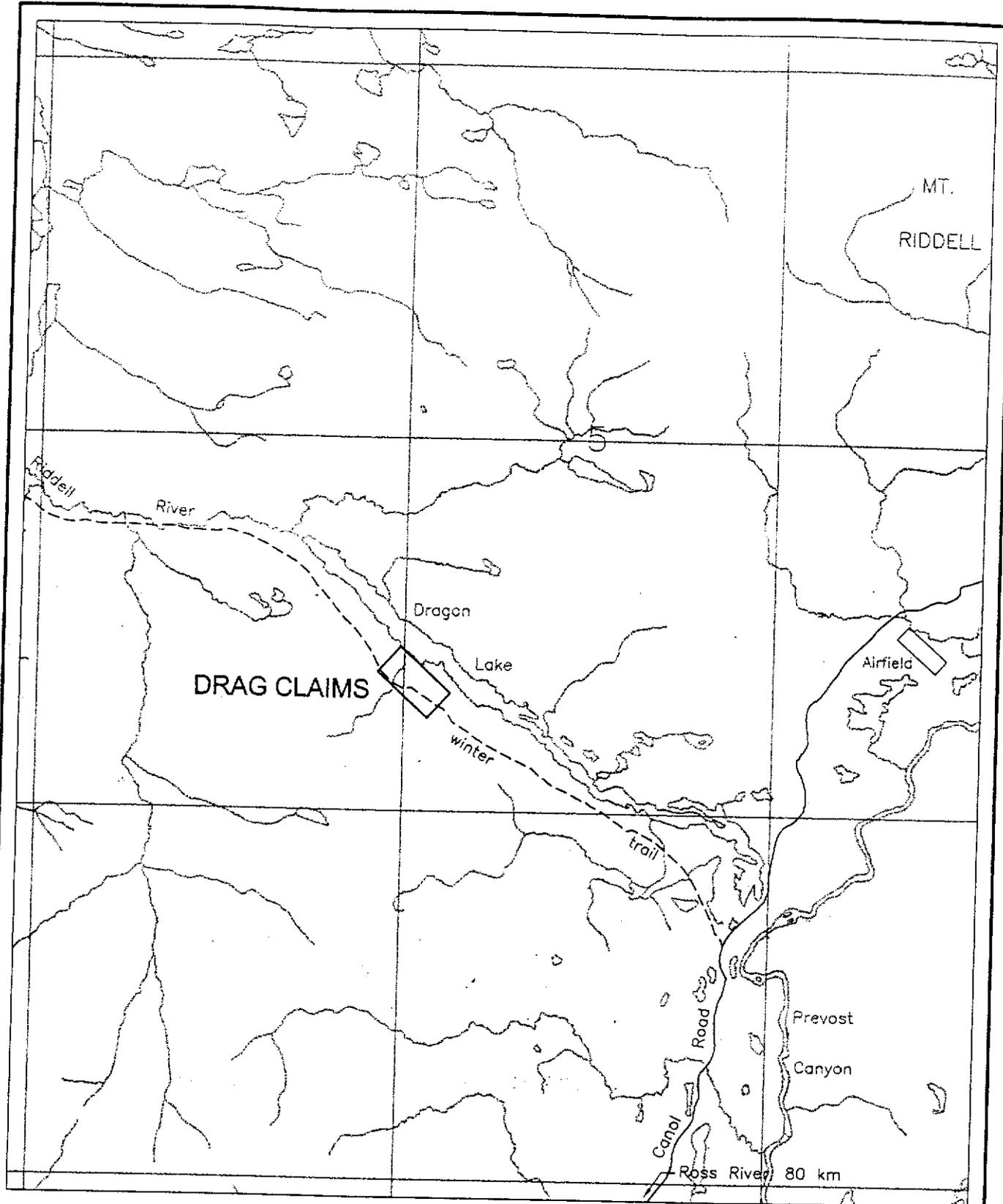


EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
MINER RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

DRAG PROPERTY
Location Map

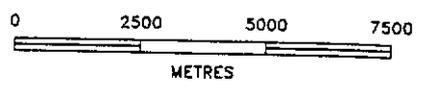
Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist

SCALE: 1 : 6,000,000	FILE: 244L_1	DATE: 97.11.23
NTS: 105 J	DRAWN:	FIGURE 1

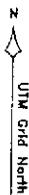
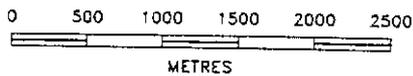
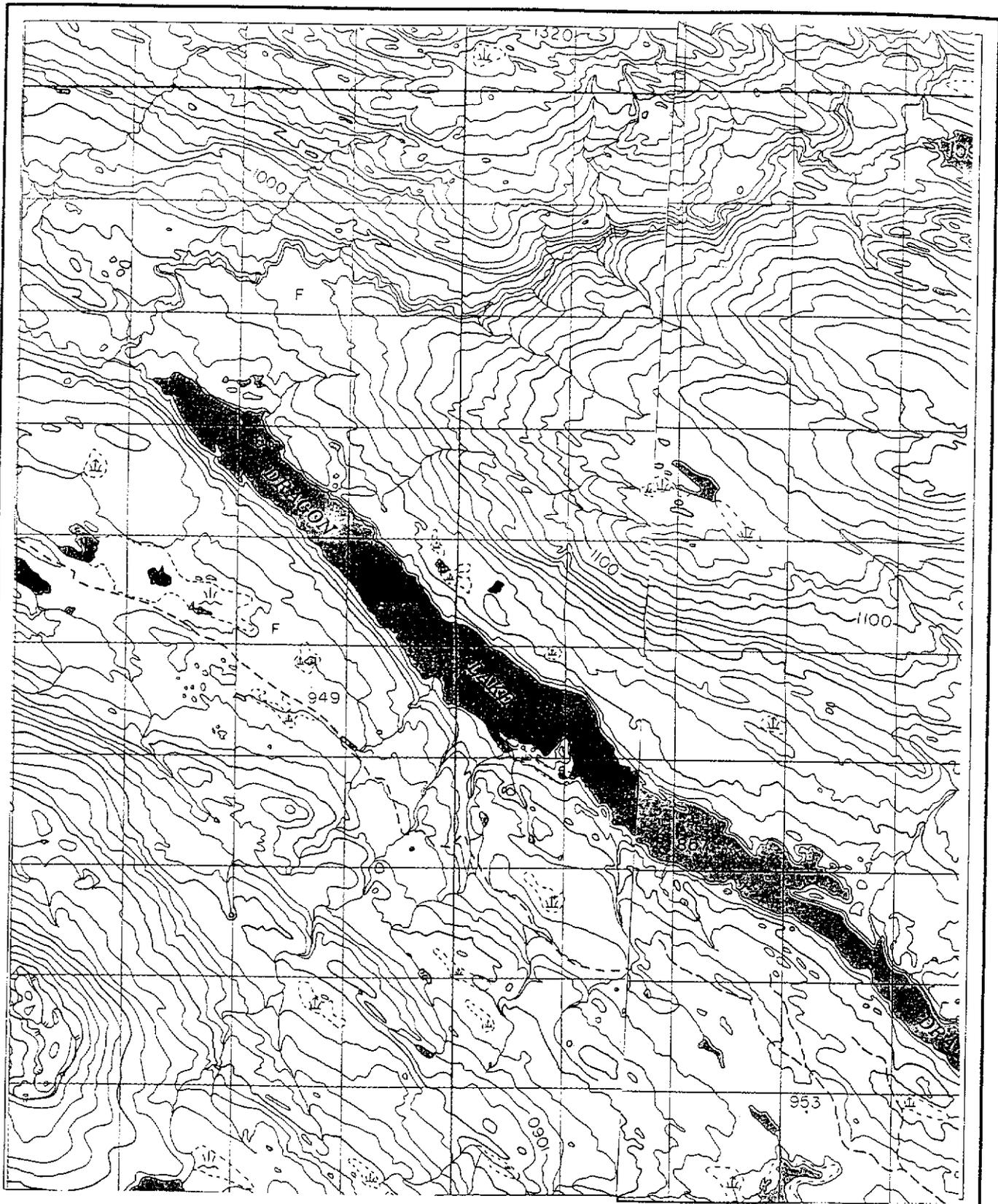


LEGEND

- stream, creek, lake
- trail
- road
- claim group boundary



EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. MINER RIVER RESOURCES LTD.		
DRAG PROPERTY Regional Map		
<i>Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist</i>		
SCALE: 1 : 150,000	FILE: 244_2	DATE: 97.11.23
NTS: 105 J	DRAWN:	FIGURE 2



EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
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DRAG PROPERTY
Topographic Map

Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist

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NTS: 105 J/12	DRAWN:	FIGURE 3

PROPERTY

The Dragon Lake property consists of 8 contiguous mineral claims, as shown in Figure 4 and listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

CLAIM DATA

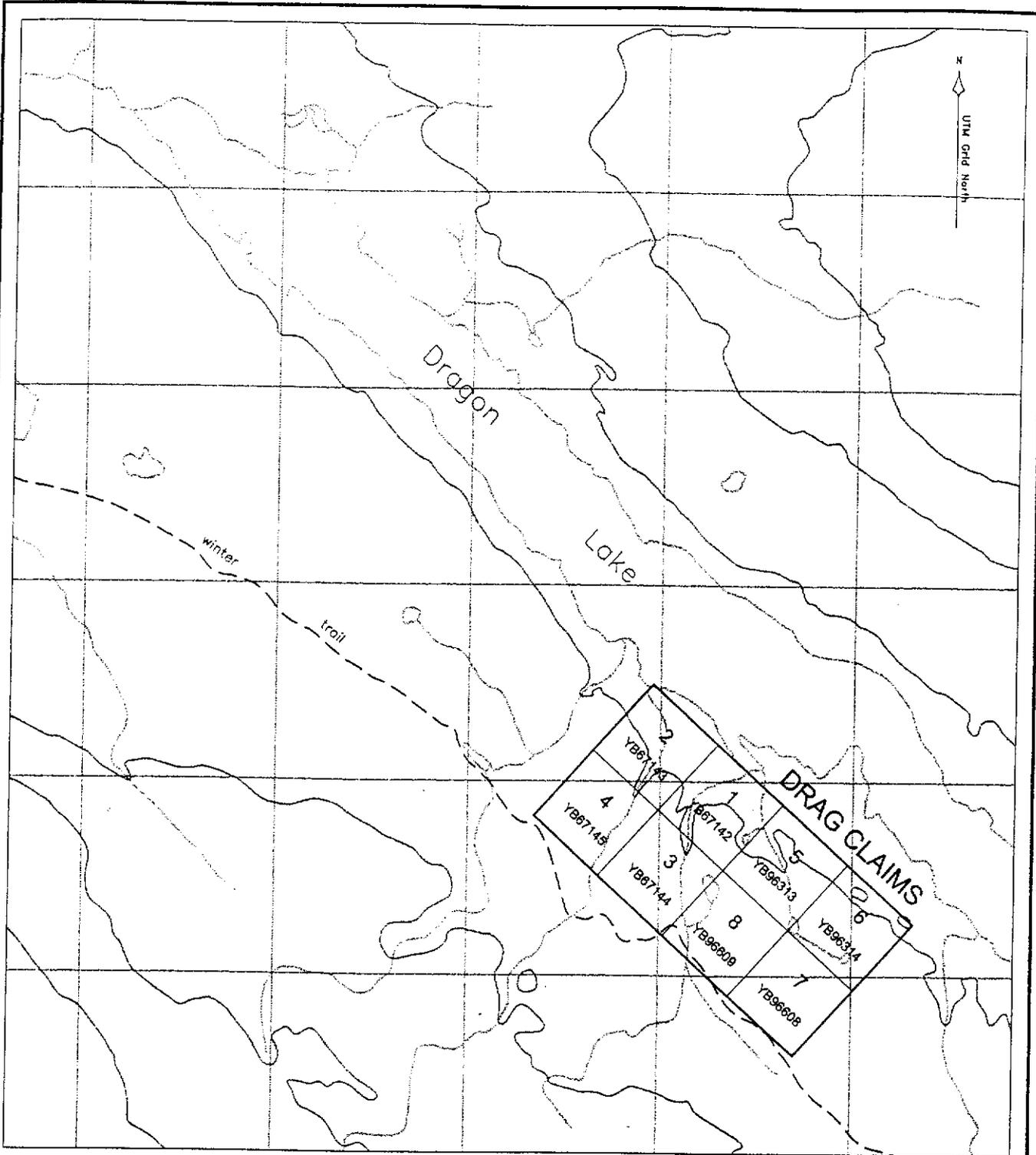
<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u> (* applied for)
DRAG 1-4	YB67142-45	JUNE 6, 2002
DRAG 5-6	YB96313-14	SEPT. 20, 2002*
DRAG 7-8	YB96608-09	SEPT. 30, 2002*

The DRAG 1-4 claims were staked on June 21, 1996 and recorded in the office of the district mining recorder in Whitehorse on June 28, 1996 by B. Kreft. The DRAG 5-6 and 7-8 were staked on September 16 and September 23, 1996 and recorded by B. Kreft. The claims are now registered to Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The writer examined some of the claim posts and claim lines and found them to be staked in compliance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

ENVIRONMENT

No special environmental concerns are known for this area. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is implementing land use regulations (Nov. 1997?) in the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. Under these regulations, approval of a land use permit will be required prior to commencing exploration on a claim group. It is recommended that Mining Land Use Applications for work programs be submitted at least 90 days prior to mobilization.

A Land Use Permit for access via the winter trail is in place to allow movement of heavy equipment onto the claims for drilling or trenching purposes.



UTM QJH North



LEGEND

- elevation contour interval, (100 metres) 1000
- stream, creek, lake
- trail
- claim line
- claim group boundary

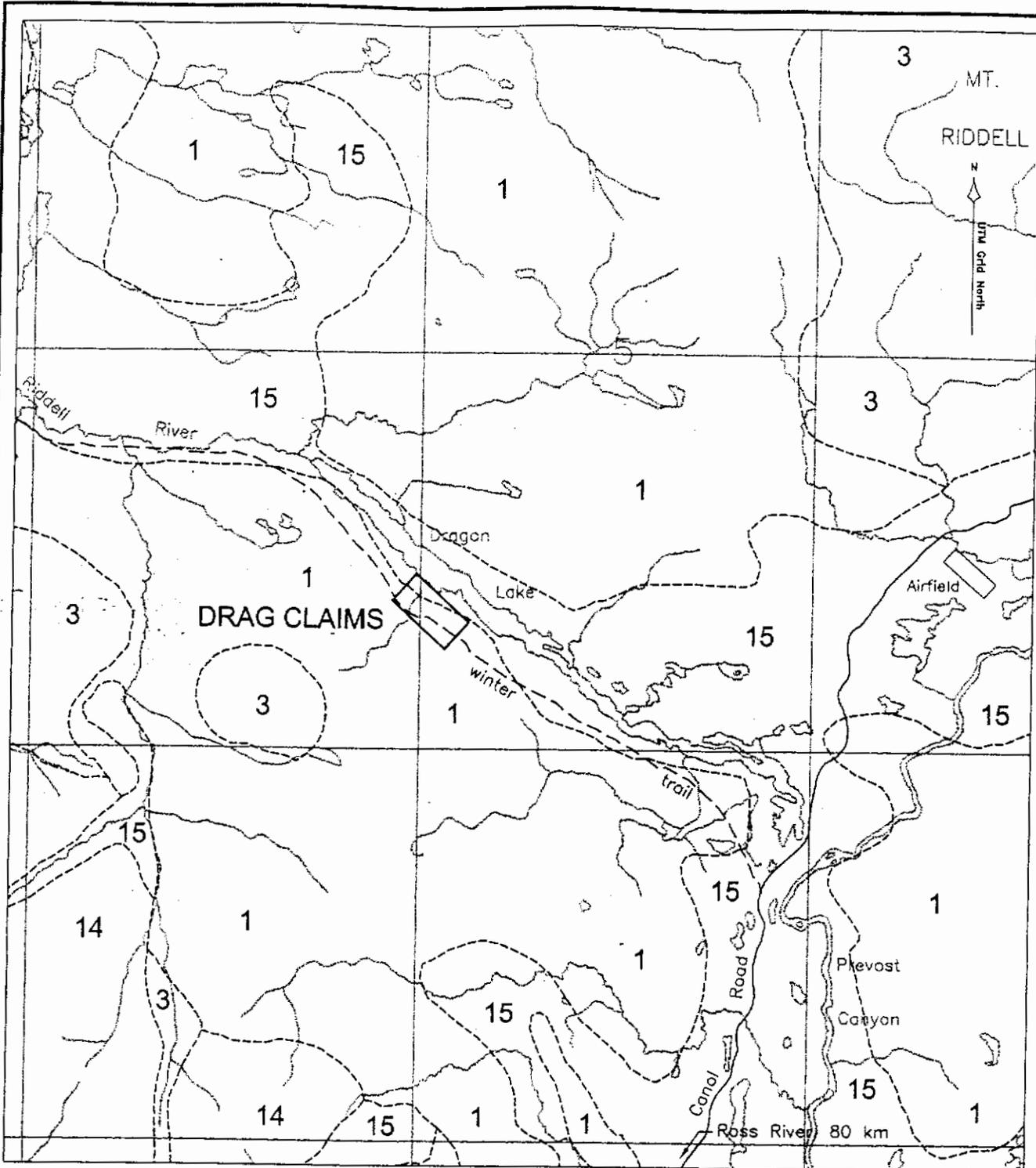
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. MINER RIVER RESOURCES LTD.		
DRAG PROPERTY Claim Location Map		
<i>Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist</i>		
SCALE: 1 : 30,000	FILE: 244_4	DATE: 97.11.23
NTS: 105 J/12	DRAWN:	FIGURE 4

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The rocks underlying the Dragon Lake district are mainly metasedimentary and include argillites, phyllites, limestones, cherts, slates, schists and quartzites of the Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group of the Selwyn Basin. Conformable lenses and sills of greenstone, probably Triassic in age, occur in profusion in places in the metasediments and a few narrow lamprophyre and quartz-porphyry sills, probably Jurassic or younger, are present locally. Granitic bodies of Cretaceous age intrude the sediments, metasediments and greenstones at several places. Porphyry copper-molybdenum style mineralization occurs within the intrusives and characteristic skarn zones are developed in calcareous metasedimentary rocks around the granitic intrusions. In the late Mesozoic extensive thrust faulting accompanied the emplacement of Carboniferous and Permian dark green aphanitic basalt, dunite, peroxinite, peridotite, serpentized equivalents and quartz carbonate rock.

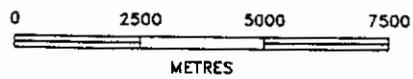
The claims lie north of the Tintina Fault, a large transcurrent Late Cretaceous to Tertiary fault system that caused at least 450 km of displacement. During the Eocene volcanism and sedimentation deposited sequences of basalt, rhyolite, felsic tuff and conglomerate in the Tintina depression. Late Tertiary uplift and faulting preserved Eocene volcanoclastic rocks in structurally complex grabens. Epithermal style gold and silver mineralization occurs at fault intersections in these grabens.

South of the Selwyn Basin the Yukon Tanana terrane is the focus of exploration for volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits. The increase in general interest in the region has led to a re-evaluation of prospects in the Selwyn Basin in particular mineralization occurring in association with Cretaceous intrusions and volcanic rocks. Metasedimentary units in the Dragon Lake area strike 120° and dip $45-65^{\circ}$ northeast. The most recent geological map of the area was compiled by Templeman-Kluit as Map 12-1961. Figure 5 shows the area geology and the Table of Formations is presented in Table II.



LEGEND & SYMBOLS

- 15 **QUATERNARY**
Unconsolidated alluvial and glacial deposits
- 14 **TERTIARY**
Grey and dark grey andesite, dacite and basalt
- 3 **ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN**
Black cherts, shales, minor chert-pebble conglomerate, quartzite, limestone and phyllite
- 1 **PROTEROZOIC**
Shale, slate, phyllite, quartzite; minor andesite quartz-pebble quartzite, gray quartzite, dark slate
- Geological contact (assumed)
- Stream, creek, lake
- 4-wheel drive trail
- Claim group boundary



EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.		
MINER RIVER RESOURCES LTD.		
DRAG PROPERTY		
Regional Geology		
<i>Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist</i>		
SCALE: 1 : 150,000	FILE: 244_5	DATE: 97.11.23
NTS: 105 J	DRAWN:	FIGURE 5

HISTORY

The Ross River area was first explored by Robert Campbell of the Hudsons Bay Company who descended the Pelly River in 1840. A trading post was established by the HBC at Francis Lake in the 1850's. Prospectors entered the country via the Liard River system around 1880 looking for placer gold deposits. Minor amounts were found along bars in the Finlayson River. Lode prospecting began in the 1950's and intensified in the 1960's with the discovery of the Anvil Pb-Zn deposit at Faro. Most of the mineral occurrences in the district were found at this time. Several staking rushes in the Ross River, Finlayson and Pelly River areas targeted massive sulfide mineralization in volcanogenic and replacement style deposits. A few narrow zones of sulfide mineralization were discovered on claims around Wolverine Lake and at the Pelly Banks. In the 1980's the potential for gold mineralization along the Tintina Fault sparked a staking rush and the Ketza River (Canamax) and Grew Creek deposits were outlined.

In the Yukon-Tanana terrane Cominco discovered massive sulfide float near the North Lakes in 1993. Follow-up geochemistry, geophysics identified a promising anomaly that was drilled in 1994 and 1995 delineating the Kutz ze Kayah massive sulfide deposit. Cominco has staked about 10,000 claims in the district since the discovery of the mineralization. Westmin Resources Ltd. entered the picture by optioning Atna Resources Ltd. properties around Wolverine Lake in Jan., 1995. Westmin announced a volcanogenic massive sulfide discovery at the south end of Wolverine Lake in the summer of 1995. Mineralization has also been found on the Ice property of Expatriate Resources, the Fire Lake deposit of Columbia Gold, the Wolf property of Atna/YGC and the Money claims of Atna.

The dramatic increase in the level of exploration around Ross River has led to a re-evaluation of many mineral occurrences including those associated with Cretaceous intrusives in the Selwyn Basin. The original discovery of mineralization in the area of the DRAG claims is credited to a GSC field party in 1945, while regional mapping. Kennco staked the showing in 1960, completing preliminary mapping and soil sampling but had difficulties due to a lack of outcrop. Later work by Canamax and Welcome North included magnetometer surveys and soil geochemistry. The mineralized zones responded well to the magnetometer but the surveys were of limited extent and it is difficult to position the anomalies. Unfortunately the existing geophysical data is incomplete and can not be used to plan future exploration. Grid soil geochemistry by Canamax outlined several small coincidental gold and copper anomalies, mainly located in the gullies where overburden is thinner. The anomalies trend northwest-southeast and correlate well with mineralized horizons (see Figure 6). The Main Zone consists of three pyrrhotite rich lenses and coincident geochemical anomalies located in the central portion of the claims. A second area of gossan zones and pyrrhotite mineralization is situated in the northwest corner of the claim block (Northwest Zone).

TABLE II - TABLE OF FORMATIONS

(adapted from Templeman-Kluit, 1977)

Quaternary

Q-Undifferentiated, unconsolidated gravels, sands and clays

Tertiary

QTvb-Basalt

Tscg-Sandstone, conglomerate, shale

Tgfp-Quartz-feldspar porphyritic rhyolite

Tv-Volcanic flows and tuffs

Cretaceous

Kg- Buff to grey dykes, sills and small plugs of aplite and biotite granite; locally quartz, feldspar and/or biotite phyrlic; minor arsenopyrite

Kqm-medium to coarse-grained equigranular to porphyritic biotite monzonite.

Kl-Fine to coarse-grained, light gray, biotite lamprophyre dykes, locally feldspathic

Triassic

Trd-Fine to medium-grained greenstone (meta-diorite, meta-gabbro)

Carboniferous & Permian

CPav-Anvil Allocthan, amphibolite, greenstone, basalt, gabbro

CPas-Serpentinite

Proterozoic-Lower Cambrian

PPK-Klondike schist

Hyland Group-1a-Quartzite-pale grey to white-weathering with minor interbedded phyllite
1b-Phyllite and chert-thinley laminated black to grey sediments
1c-Marble, limestone-light grey to white, hematite and limonite staining
1d-Calc-silicate rock, diopside skarn and hornfels-black rusty weathering horizons, banded to disseminated pyrrhotite

RECENT EXPLORATION

Sampling programs were undertaken in 1996 and 1997. The initial visit in August, 1996 included sampling of known occurrences finding promising gold values ranging from 1312-6116 ppb in 5 of 14 samples. Mr. Kreft returned to the prospect in August, 1997 and hand trenched fourteen sites on and around the Main Zone. Another 51 samples were collected and 12 returned gold values of > 1,000 ppb. The writer examined and sampled six of the sites marked as T-1, T-2, T-9, T-11, T-12 and T-14 (see Figure 6) during the property visit. The writer also sampled two new mineral occurrences found near T-1. Sample results and descriptions for these locations are listed in Table III and Appendix I, and the Assay Certificates are presented in Appendix II.

TABLE III
SELECTED SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND VALUES

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH METERS	DESCRIPTION	AU PPB
T-1-3**	1.0	quartzite and phyllite, diss. po and cpy	2643
T-1 97-5*	2.0	quartzite, diss. and veinlets of po	1246
T-2-1 to 4**	6.0	calc-silicate rock, diss. to massive bands of po	2815
T-1 97-4*	1.5	same as above	3155
97-6*	1.5	limonite in calc-silicate rock	363
97-7*	1.5	limonite and veins of po in calc-silicate	1754
97-8*	1.0	limonite in calc-silicate rock	311
97-9*	1.0	limonite, diss. Po in calc-silicate	1545
T-9-1 to 6**	15.3	calc-silicate rock along a small cliff face, diss. po	1208
T-11-4**	2.0	quartzite with interbedded calc-silicate to hornfels, diss. po	2055
T-11 97-3*	3.0	black calc-silicate, diss. po	1106
T-12-2 to 3**	3.6	limonite in hornfels, diss. po	1681
T-12 97-2*	3.0	same as above	1569
T-14-1**	1.5	hornfels, limonitic sub crop	111
T-14 97-1*	3.0	hornfels, silicified, diss. po	1156

*Samples taken by G. Davidson, **Samples taken by B. Kreft

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The rocks exposed on the DRAG claims are Hyland Group metasediments of the Selwyn Basin overlain and intruded by volcanic flows and dykes of undetermined age, in turn intruded by Cretaceous or younger granite. Graphitic to calcareous phyllite, chert, calc-silicate rock, marble, limestone and quartzite underlie most of the claim area. Small cliffs of quartzite along the creek gullies are highly fractured with hematite and pyrrhotite in the fractures. The units generally strike 120° and dip 45-65° northeast. Biotite granite consists of medium-grained to porphyritic varieties outcropping on the western side of the claim block. The granite plug is an oval shaped body approximately 600 meters wide and 1.5 kilometers long. Structurally the sedimentary units are folded and fractured by uplift, normal faults and thrust faulting. Figure 6 shows the property geology and the following units were identified;

- Granite (Kg): fine to medium-grained body of biotite plagioclase granite, outcrops at the west end of the claims.
- Quartzite (1a): typically bedded light grey and white, glassy, fine to medium grained quartzite, locally gritty and recrystallized, contains sericite, minor pyrite and pyrrhotite on fracture faces. Prominent white cliffs of quartzite are fractured containing rusty weathering pyrrhotite and hematite on fractures. A few white quartz veins contain galena, arsenopyrite and stibnite.
- Phyllite and chert (1b): fine grained light to dark gray siliceous calcareous bedded sediments with disseminated to patchy pyrite and pyrrhotite, graphitic fracture faces, locally brecciated with minor white quartz and carbonate veining, weak to heavy limonite staining.
- Limestone and marble (1c): bedded grey-white, locally silicified containing minor cubic pyrite. Some diopside-magnetite-sulfide skarn development in limy units.
- Calc-silicate rock (1d): black fine-grained metasediment with banded and disseminated pyrrhotite, rusty red weathering, forms gossans in creek gullies.

Highly silicified calc-silicate horizons host the disseminated to banded semi-massive pyrrhotite mineralization. The sulfide mineral content of the gold bearing samples average 15%. The Main Zone is three exposures of limonitic calc-silicate rock around a quartzite unit. The longest exposure at pit T-9 is a rusty weathering zone of mineralization that assayed an average of 1208 ppb gold over 15.3 meters in a series of six chip samples. The Creek showing is a 3.5 meter thick calc-silicate horizon containing massive pyrrhotite bands that outcrops in an open cut (T-11) on the east side of the creek gully. The mineralization is locally well-layered, but typically is disseminated and fine-grained. Two pits expose mineralization, the upper pit was sampled by the writer in a 3 meter chip sample that assayed 1106 ppb gold.

About 150 m west of the T-11 showing, pit T-12 uncovers banded pyrrhotite in a limey phyllite layer underlain by limestone. A chip sample taken by the writer assayed 1569 ppb gold over 3 meters.

Near T-1 the writer and B. Kreft uncovered limonitic outcrop at two new locations and two 1 meter chip samples assayed >1000 gpt gold.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Dragon Lake property has auriferous sulfide occurrences in calc-silicate horizons within limey metasediments and quartzite. The mineralization is fairly widespread and proximal to a granitic plug. There is good potential for discovering copper-gold replacement style mineralization. The most effective methods of outlining gold bearing horizons are geological mapping and sampling, magnetometer survey on a cut-line grid followed by diamond drilling. Two main target areas are identified on the property.

- 1) Main Zone: Outlined by anomalous gold-copper geochemistry, patchy magnetic highs and disseminated pyrrhotite mineralization in pits. Line-cutting, geological mapping and magnetometer survey are recommended to assist in drill site selection.
- 2) Northwest Zone: Gossan zones around the granite contact mark limonitic calc-silicate horizons reported to contain disseminated pyrrhotite.

The following exploration program is recommended.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Establish a cut-line grid to facilitate geological mapping, rock sampling and magnetometer/VLF-EM surveys. A 1.5 km base-line oriented at 135° with cross-lines from 100 meter centers to cover the Main and Northwest Zones for a total of 12 kilometers of cut-line. Geophysical surveys and geological mapping of the grid area.

PHASE I

Geological supervision and mapping	3,500.00
Surface exploration, line cutting, 12 km	10,000.00
Geophysical surveys, max-min and magnetometer	6,000.00
Camp, supplies and support	5,000.00
Transport, floatplane	7,000.00
Geochemistry, assays	1,000.00
Report, maps & assessment	<u>3,500.00</u>
Sub Total	\$36,000.00
Contingency, 11%	<u>4,000.00</u>
TOTAL	\$40,000.00

PHASE II

Diamond drilling, 500 meters	
Total Cost of Phase II Program	\$150,000.00

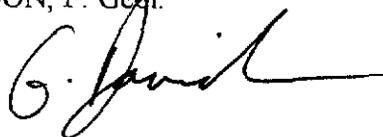
CERTIFICATE

I, GRAHAM DAVIDSON, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a consulting geologist and that I visited the Drag claims on October 7, 1997 and reviewed assessment documents and sample data provided by B. Kreft. in the preparation of this report.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (H. BSc., Geology, 1981).
3. That I am registered as a Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (No.42038).
4. That I have been engaged in mineral exploration for fourteen years in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon, this 30 day of November, 1997.

G.S. DAVIDSON, P. Geol.



REFERENCES

Battle Mountain Canada, 1996, Sample descriptions and assays for 12 samples collected on a property evaluation

Dickie J. R., 1996, Geological Assessment Report for the Dragon Lake Mineral Property for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and Miner River Resources Ltd.

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Gower J.A., 1961, Assessment Report (#017565) on the Pad claims for Kennco Exploration Ltd.

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Johnston S. & Mortenson J., 1994; Regional setting of porphyry Cu-Mo deposits, volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits, and mesothermal gold deposits in the Yukon-Tanana terrane, Yukon

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Yukon Minfile, DIAND, 1997

STATEMENT OF COSTS

PERIOD: Aug. 12-16, 1997

PERSONNEL:

B. Kref, prospector, 5 days @ \$375/day	1,875.00
M. Glynn, trencher, 5days @ \$225/day	1,125.00
G. Cisca, trencher, 5 days @ \$200/day	1,000.00

ANALYTICAL COSTS: (NAL)

51 samples, assay and ICP	1,297.91
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TRANSPORTATION: Truck, 1050 km @ \$.30/km	315.00
Boat & trailer	500.00

SUPPLIES: Food	133.16
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REPORT: Preparation	1,200.00
Drafting	774.41
Copying	50.00

TOTAL COSTS	\$8,270.48
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APPENDIX I
SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND VALUES

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH METERS	DESCRIPTION	AU PPB
T-1-1	grab		121
T-1-2	grab		543
T-1-3	1.0	quartzite and phyllite, diss. po and cpy	2643
T-1 97-5	2.0	quartzite, diss. and veinlets of po	1246
Near T-1,97-6	1.5	limonite in calc-silicate rock	363
Near T-1,97-7	1.5	limonite and veins of po in calc-silicate	1754
Near T-1,97-8	1.0	limonite in calc-silicate rock	311
Near T-1,97-9	1.0	limonite, diss. Po in calc-silicate	1545
T-2-1	1.5		2155
T-2-2	1.5		1400
T-2-3	1.5		1325
T-2-4	1.5		6382
T-2-1 to 4	6.0	calc-silicate rock, diss. to massive bands of po	2815
T-2-5	1.5		553
T-2-6	1.5		96
T-1 97-4	1.5	same as above	3155
T-3-1	grab		19
T-3-2	1.0		185
T-3-3	1.0		103
T-3-4	1.3		137
T-3-5	1.5		400
T-4-1	grab		7
T-4-2	1.0		72
T-5-1	1.8		475
T-5-2	1.5		434
T-5-3	1.8		289
T-6-1	1.8		73
T-6-2	1.8		21
T-6-3	1.8		24
T-6-4	1.5		352
T-6-5	1.5		96
T-6-6	1.3		1439
T-6-7	1.5		5

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH METERS	DESCRIPTION	AU PPB
T-7-1	1.7		8
T-7-2	1.7		<5
T-8-1	1.3		11
T-8-2	1.3		23
T-9-1	3.0		985
T-9-2	3.0		1970
T-9-3	3.0		1688
T-9-4	3.0		446
T-9-5	1.5		953
T-9-6	1.8		996
T-9-1 to 6	15.3	calc-silicate rock along a small cliff face, diss. po	1208
T-10-1	grab		118
T-11-1	1.8		22
T-11-2	1.8		21
T-11-3	2.0		230
T-11-4	2.0	quartzite with interbedded calc-silicate to hornfels, diss. po	2055
T-11, 97-3	3.0	black calc-silicate, diss. po	1106
T-12-1	1.8		138
T-12-2	1.8		2296
T-12-3	1.8		1066
T-12-2 to 3	3.6	limonite in hornfels, diss. po	1681
T-12-4	1.8		239
T-12 97-2	3.0	same as above	1569
T-13-1	1.8		272
T-13-2	1.8		276
T-13-3	1.8		5
T-13-4	grab		691
T-13-5	grab		707
T-14-1	1.5	hornfels, limonitic sub crop	111
T-14 97-1	3.0	hornfels, silicified, diss. po	1156

APPENDIX II
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

09/10/97

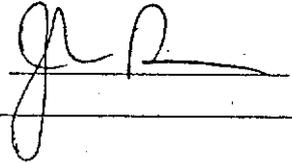
Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft
(Graham Davidson)

WO# 07955

Certified by



WIDTH

Sample #	Au ppb	
97 - 2	1569	3.0m
97 - 3	1106	3.5m
97 - 4	3155	1.5m
97 - 5	1246	2 m
97 - 6	363	1.5m
97 - 7	1754	1.5m
97 - 8	311	1 m
97 - 9	1545	1m



27/10/97

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Krett

WO# 07956b

Certified by _____

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu %
97-1	1156		3.0m

22/08/97

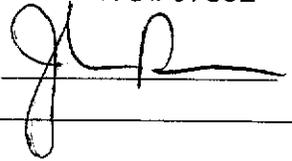
Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07892

Certified by



Sample #	Au ppb
PIT 1-1	398
PIT 1-2	121
PIT 1-3	29
PIT 1-4	137
REC 3	10
T1-1	212
T1-2	543
T1-3	2642
T2-1	2155
T2-2	1400
T2-3	1325
T2-4	6382
T2-5	553
T2-6	96
T3-1	19
T3-2	185
T3-3	103
T3-4	137
T3-5	400
T4-1	7
T4-2	72
T5-1	475
T5-2	434
T5-3	289
T6-1	73
T6-2	21
T6-3	24
T6-4	352
T6-5	96
T6-6	1439



22/08/97

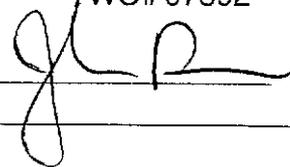
Assay Certificate

Page 2

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07892

Certified by



Sample #	Au ppb
T6-7	5
T7-1	8
T7-2	<5
T8-1	11
T8-2	23
T9-1	985
T9-2	1970
T9-3	1688
T9-4	446
T9-5	953
T9-6	996
T10-1	118
T11-1	22
T11-2	21
T11-3	230
T11-4	2055
T12-1	138
T12-2	2296
T12-3	1066
T12-4	239
T13-1	272
T13-2	276
T13-3	5
T13-4	691
T13-5	707



11/09/97

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07901

Certified by _____

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag g/mt
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T14-1

111

369,000

370,000

371,000

LEGEND & SYMBOLS

- CRETACEOUS
- Kg** Buff to grey dykes, sills and small plugs of apite and biotite granite; locally quartz, feldspar and/or biotite phytic; minor arsenopyrite
- PROTEROZOIC - Lower Cambrian
- Hyland Group
- 1a** Quartzite-pale grey to white-weathering with minor interbedded phyllite
- 1b** Phyllite and chert-thinly laminated black to grey sediments
- 1c** Marble, limestone-light grey to white, hematite and limonite staining
- 1d** Calc-silicate rock, diopside skarn and hornfels-black rusty weathering horizons, banded to disseminated pyrrhotite

- Geological contact
- Fault
- Replacement mineralization
- Au soil anomaly, >40 ppb
- ⊗ T-3 Sample pit
- 1000 Elevation contour interval, (20 metres)
- Stream, creek, lake
- 4-wheel drive trail
- Claim group boundary (approximate)
- Claim line
- 4 YB96315 Claim no., grant no.

SAMPLE RESULTS, 1996-1997

Pit & sample #	Width	Au ppb	Pit & sample #	Width	Au ppb
T-1-1	grab	121	T-9-1	3.0m	985
T-1-2	grab	543	T-9-2	3.0m	1970
T-1-3	1.0m	2643	T-9-3	3.0m	1688
97-5	2.0m	1246	T-9-4	3.0m	446
T-2-1	1.5m	2155	T-9-5	1.5m	953
T-2-2	1.5m	1400	T-9-6	1.8m	996
T-2-3	1.5m	1325	T-10-1	grab	118
T-2-4	1.5m	6382	T-11-1	1.8m	22
T-2-5	1.5m	553	T-11-2	1.8m	21
T-2-6	1.5m	96	T-11-3	2.0m	230
97-4	1.5m	3155	T-11-4	2.0m	2055
T-3-1	grab	19	97-3	305m	1106
T-3-2	1.0m	185	97-1B	grab	63
T-3-3	1.0m	103	T-12-1	1.8m	138
T-3-4	1.3m	137	T-12-2	1.8m	2296
T-3-5	1.5m	400	T-12-3	1.8m	1066
T-4-1	grab	7	T-12-4	1.8m	239
T-4-2	1.0m	72	97-2	3.0m	1569
T-5-1	1.8m	475	T-13-1	1.8m	272
T-5-2	1.5m	434	T-13-2	1.8m	276
T-5-3	1.8m	289	T-13-3	1.8m	5
T-6-1	1.8m	73	T-13-4	grab	691
T-6-2	1.8m	21	T-13-5	grab	707
T-6-3	1.8m	24	T-14-1	1.5m	111
T-6-4	1.5m	352	97-1	3.0m	1156
T-6-5	1.5m	96	97-6	1.5m	363
T-6-6	1.3m	1439	97-7	1.5m	1754
T-6-7	1.5m	5	97-8	1.0m	311
T-7-1	1.7m	8	97-9	1.0m	1545
T-7-2	1.7m	<5			
T-8-1	1.3m	11			
T-8-2	1.3m	23			

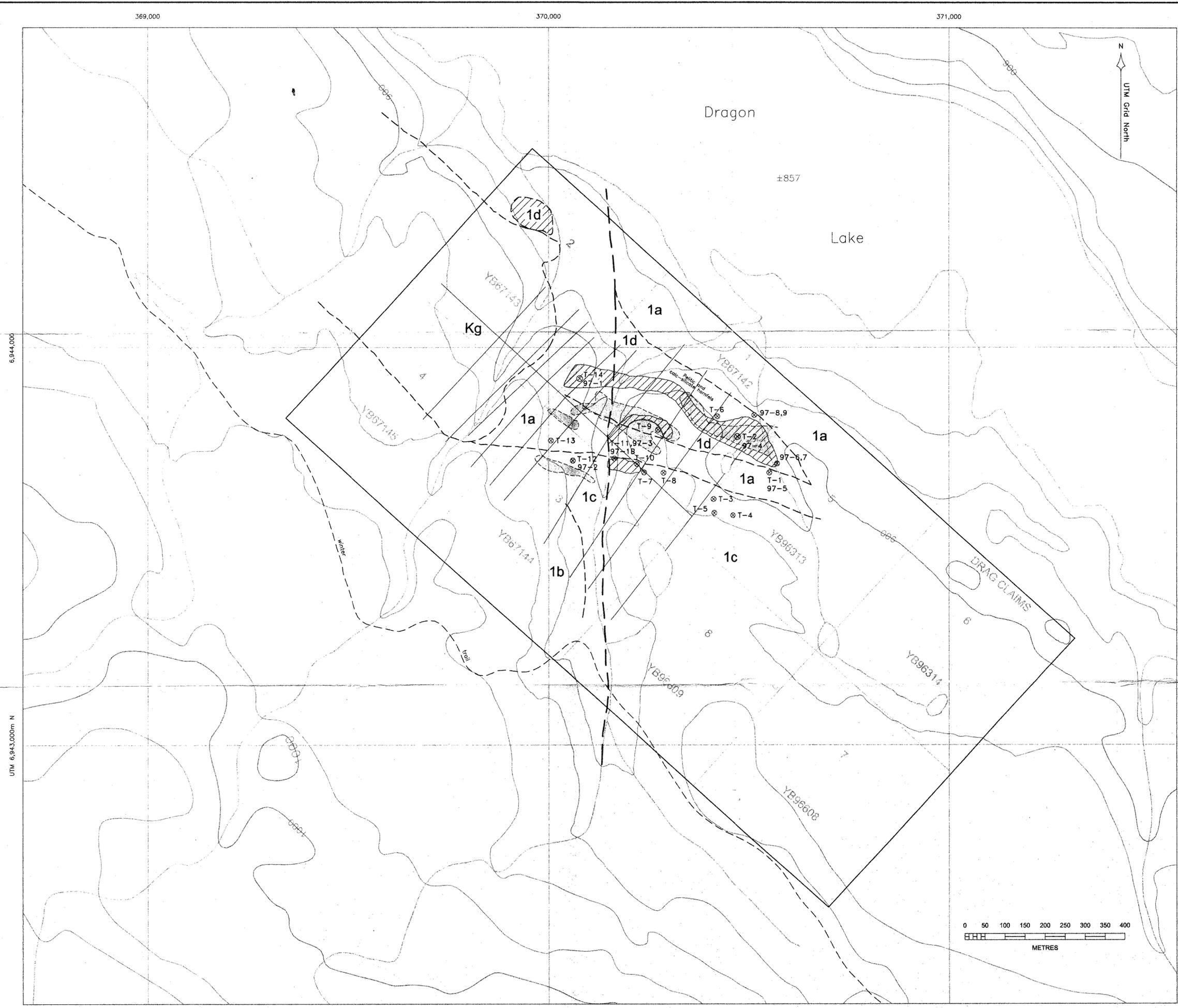
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093721
 DWG ①

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
 MINER RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

DRAG CLAIMS
 Property Map

Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist

SCALE: 1 : 5,000 FILE: 244a_6 xref 244a DATE: 97.12.01
 NTS: 105 J/12 DRAWN: FIGURE 6



UTM 369,000m E

370,000

371,000

UTM 6,943,000m N

6,943,000

6,944,000