2007 Geological Report for the Fin Claim Group

Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory
NTS 105H12
Latitude 61°40' N, Longitude 129°49'W

Prepared for:

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October, 2008

Summary

The Fin Claims lie in the Pelly Mountains ,in the southern Yukon, close to the Robert Campbell Highway and near the northwest end of Frances Lake. Access into the property is by helicopter since there are no lakes suitable for float-equipped aircraft near the claims. Helicopters can be chartered from either Ross River or Watson Lake. The property consists of 2,255.6 hectares owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Initial exploration work in the Fin area was done by Cominco Ltd. in the 1970's with drilling in the 1980's and 1990's. A total of 14 holes were drilled in the property over 16 years. After the 1996 drill program the property was allowed to lapse. Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. Re-staked the ground in 2007.

The property is underlain by shales of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group and Ordovician-Silurian Road River Group. The Iconnu Thrust lies 10 km to the west of the property and the pericratonic Slide Mountain Assemblage andYukon-Tanana Terran lie on the western side of the thrust. This thrust fault divides a major geologic domain boundary between the ancestral North American basement and allocthonous terranes emplaced from the southwest. The Yukon-Tanana Terrain hosts the Mississippian to Permian Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits.

The 2007 field work consisted of chip sampling and sampling of historic diamond drill core. Historic drill logs were digitized to enable further geological analysis and the units formerly classified as arkosic sandstones and grits are now re-interpreted as felsic volcanic tuffs and tuffaceous sediments. This re-analysis suggests that an additional genetic exploration model be considered for the Fin property where there may be a volcanigenic massive sulphide deposit present. Geochemical analyses of the mineralized carbonaceious mudstones containing elevated Zn-Pb contents and sulfide showings confirm that a productive sub-basin is underlies the area. Chert-pebble conglomerates indicate an active rifting environment associated with felsic volcanic tuffs and an anoxic, pyritic, carbonaceous, Zn-Pb mineralized sub-basin is ideal for the development of an economic zinc-lead deposit. The presence of elevated lead, manganese and phosphorous contents in some of the basinal rock samples is an important feature for future geochemical programs. The Howard's Pass SEDEX Zn-Pb deposit on the eastern side of the Selwyn Basin shows marked enrichments of P and Mn within the sub-basin surrounding the economic Zn-Pb bodies. This same feature appears to present in the Fin sub-basin hence these elements should be used as pathfinders to outline blind or poorly exposed sub-basins. The lead contents of the mineralized settings is also a useful feature for as a more proximal indicator of mineralization.

Future work on the Fin property should include more geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling to provide future geophysics and drilling targets. Lithogeochemical analysis of the historic drill core with a Niton XRF field analyser will allow for fast, cost effective identification of anomalous zones within the sub-basin stratigraphy. The same unit should also be used to analyze soil samples in the field to give a quick turn-around time for target identification and delineation .

Table of Contents

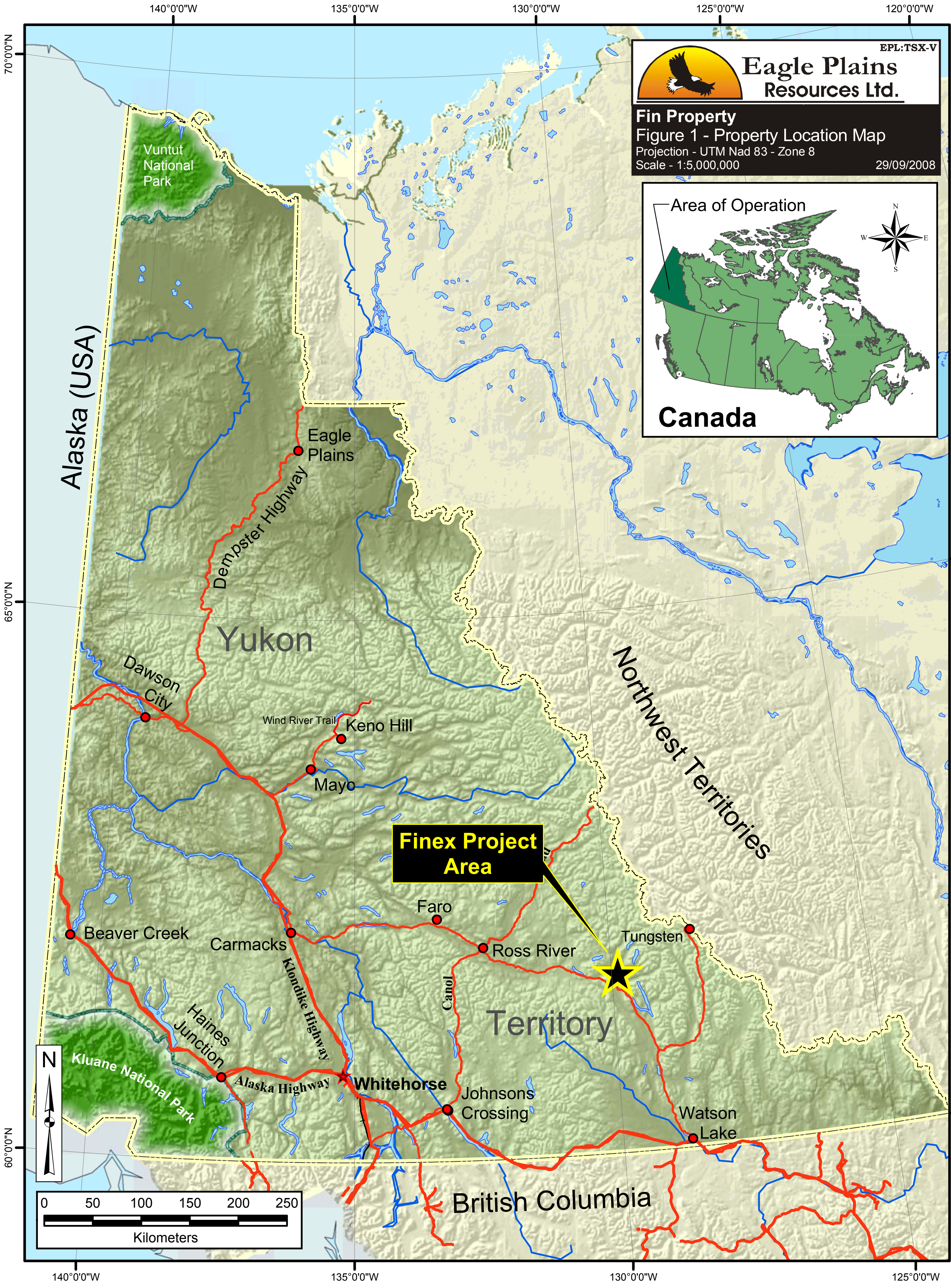
List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Location and Access

The Fin Claims are located 10 km NNW of Frances Lake at 61˚ 40’ N latitude and 129˚ 50’ W longitude on NTS map sheet 105H/12 and G/9, 140 km ESE of Ross River and185 km NNW of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. Access into the property is by helicopter from either Watson Lake or Ross River. Camp equipment can be mobilized into the property via a staging area on the Robert Campbell Highway 18 km south of the main showing (Fig. 1).


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Fin Property
Figure 1 - Property Location Map
Projection - UTM Nad 83 - Zone 8
Scale - 1:5,000,000
29/09/2008
Area of Operation
Canada
Finex Project Area
Alaska (USA)
Vuntut National Park
Kluane National Park
Yukon
Territory
Northwest Territories
British Columbia
Eagle Plains
Dempster Highway
Dawson City
Wind River Trail
Keno Hill
Mayo
Faro
Ross River
Tungsten
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Klondike Highway
Canol
Haines Junction
Alaska Highway
Whitehorse
Johnsons Crossing
Watson Lake
0 50 100 150 200 250
Kilometers
140°0'0"W
135°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
125°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
70°0'0"N
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N

Tenure

The property consists of 2,255.6 hectares owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. A tenure map is included as Figure 2 and a list of all pertinent tenure details follows:

Table 1: Fin Tenure

District	Grant #	Name	Claim#	NTS #	Expiry
Watson Lake	YC53208	FIN	1	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53209	FIN	2	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53210	FIN	3	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53211	FIN	4	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53212	FIN	5	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53213	FIN	6	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53214	FIN	7	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53215	FIN	8	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53216	FIN	9	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53217	FIN	10	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53218	FIN	11	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53219	FIN	12	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53220	FIN	13	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53221	FIN	14	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53222	FIN	15	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53223	FIN	16	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53224	FIN	17	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53225	FIN	18	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53226	FIN	19	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53227	FIN	20	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53228	FIN	21	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53229	FIN	22	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53230	FIN	23	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53231	FIN	24	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53232	FIN	25	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53233	FIN	26	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53234	FIN	27	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53235	FIN	28	105H12	11/07/2009

Watson Lake	YC53236	FIN	29	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53237	FIN	30	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53238	FIN	31	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53239	FIN	32	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53240	FIN	33	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53241	FIN	34	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53242	FIN	35	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53243	FIN	36	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53244	FIN	37	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53245	FIN	38	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53246	FIN	39	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53247	FIN	40	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53248	FIN	41	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53249	FIN	42	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53250	FIN	43	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53251	FIN	44	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53252	FIN	45	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53253	FIN	46	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53254	FIN	47	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53255	FIN	48	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53256	FIN	49	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53257	FIN	50	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53258	FIN	51	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53259	FIN	52	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53260	FIN	53	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53261	FIN	54	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53262	FIN	55	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53263	FIN	56	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53264	FIN	57	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53265	FIN	58	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53266	FIN	59	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53267	FIN	60	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53268	FIN	61	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53269	FIN	62	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53270	FIN	63	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53271	FIN	64	105H12	11/07/2009

Watson Lake	YC53272	FIN	65	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53273	FIN	66	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53274	FIN	67	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53275	FIN	68	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53276	FIN	69	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53277	FIN	70	105H12	11/07/2009
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Watson Lake	YC53281	FIN	74	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53282	FIN	75	105H12	11/07/2009
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Watson Lake	YC53284	FIN	77	105H12	11/07/2009
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Watson Lake	YC53287	FIN	80	105H12	11/07/2009
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Watson Lake	YC53289	FIN	82	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53290	FIN	83	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53291	FIN	84	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53292	FIN	85	105H12	11/07/2009
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Watson Lake	YC53294	FIN	87	105H12	11/07/2009
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Watson Lake	YC53298	FIN	91	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53299	FIN	92	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53300	FIN	93	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53301	FIN	94	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53302	FIN	95	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53303	FIN	96	105H12	11/07/2009
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Watson Lake	YC53305	FIN	98	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53306	FIN	99	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53307	FIN	100	105H12	11/07/2009

Watson Lake	YC53308	FIN	101	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53309	FIN	102	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53310	FIN	103	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53311	FIN	104	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53312	FIN	105	105H12	11/07/2009
Watson Lake	YC53313	FIN	106	105H12	11/07/2009
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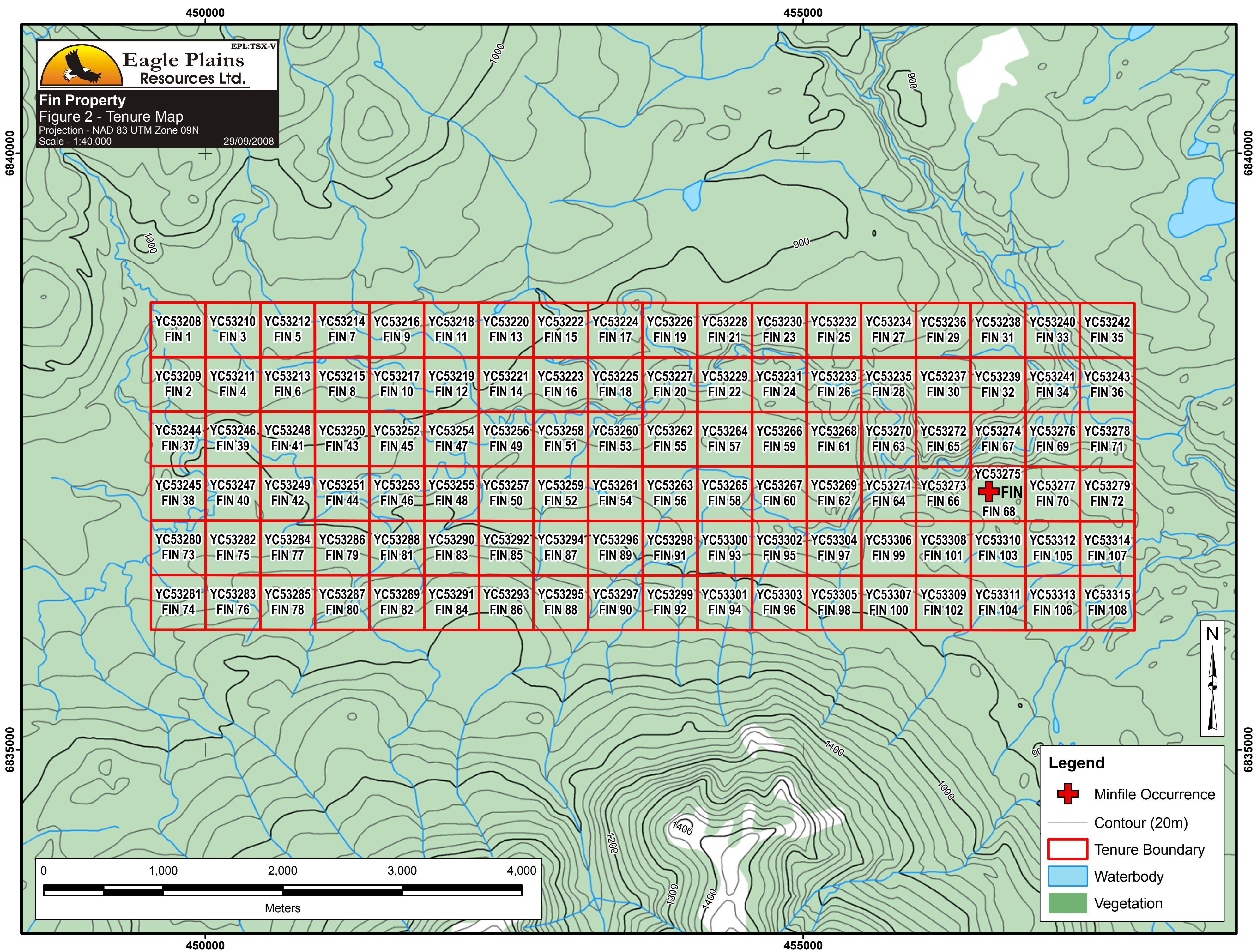
Watson Lake	YC53315	FIN	108	105H12	11/07/2009


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Fin Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 09N
Scale - 1:40,000
29/09/2008
450000
455000
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6835000
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YC53208 FIN 1
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YC53303 FIN 96
YC53305 FIN 98
YC53307 FIN 100
YC53309 FIN 102
YC53311 FIN 104
YC53313 FIN 106
YC53315 FIN 108
N
0
1,000
2,000
3,000
4,000
Meters
Legend
Minfile Occurrence
Contour (20m)
Tenure Boundary
Waterbody
Vegetation

History and Previous Work

The original Fin claims were staked in 1978 by Cominco Ltd to cover anomalous silt geochemistry discovered during a regional silt sampling program. Geological mapping, soil/silt geochemistry and trenching in 1978 and 1979 identified several showings of high grade stratiform Pb-Zn mineralization hosted within black carbonaceous and pyritic mudstone and siltstone outcropping along the banks of Fin Creek.

During 1980, additional soil geochemical sampling and six NQ diamond drill holes tested the Fin Zn-Pb mineralization. The area east of the Fin showings was sampled and mapped in 1981. In 1982 a UTEM geophysical survey and a soil geochemical survey was completed over the main showing area leading to a seven hole NQ diamond drilling program carried out in 1984. Recognizing the favorable basinal environment containing geochemically productive sub-basins in the Fin and surrounding area, Cominco Ltd commissioned Aerodat to fly a 1000 line km airborne EM/Mag survey in 1985 and completed a limited program of follow-up geological mapping; VLF surveying plus soil and rock geochemical sampling was undertaken.

Property work resumed in 1990 when 112 claims were added to cover favourable areas outlined in the airborne EM survey coincident with geochemical anomalies. During the 1990-91 period, Cominco Ltd cut a geophysical grid of 100 line km and surveyed it using UTEM geophysics and soil geochemical sampling. Geological mapping as well as HLEM and gravity were done on selected lines.

In 1992 seven diamond drill holes tested targets from the 1991 work and 186 new mineral claims were added. Additional geophysical surveying including UTEM, magnetometer and gravity was completed in 1993, extending coverage westward from the 1991 grid.

A follow-up gravity program was undertaken in 1995, producing a 1.5 mgal gravity anomaly. This anomaly was tested in 1996 by a one hole NQ diamond drill program, totaling 298.8 m.

Cominco did no more work on the Fin property after 1996 and eventually let the claims lapse. Core from the 1980-1996 diamond drilling programs is stored in racks and near the edge of the main valley bench above the discovery showing area along Fin Creek.

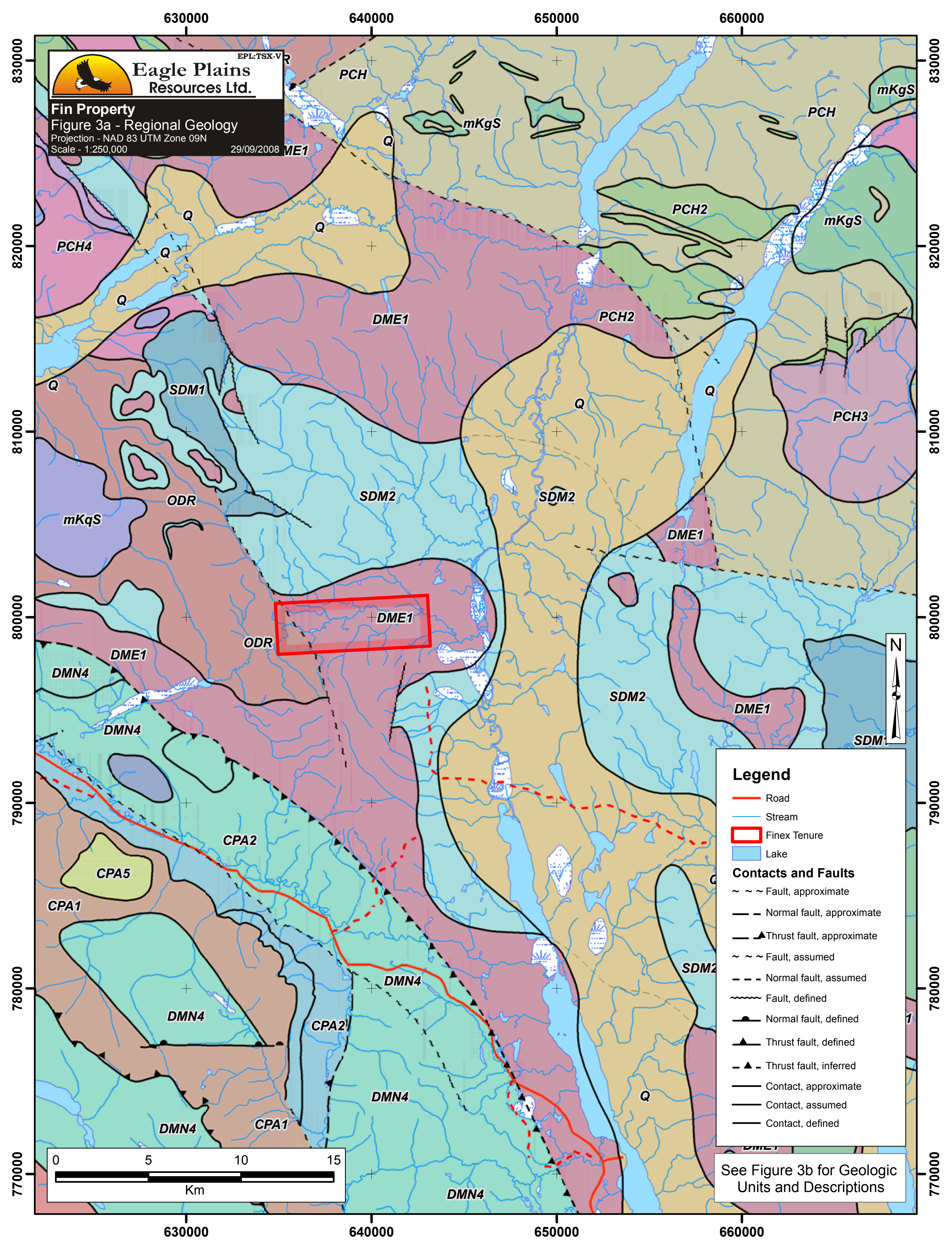
Regional Geology

In the region of the Fin claims, the Selwyn basin narrows to approximately 40 km wide and forms a medial basin linking the Kechika Trough in the south to the main part of the Selwyn Basin in the north (Fig. 3a). In the vicinity of the Fin Claims the regional geology of the Selwyn basin is dominated by Cambrian to Devono-Mississippian clastic sedimentary rocks. Older formations consisting of sandy dolomite and/or phyllite lie to the east of the claim group. Younger strata is absent either due to non-deposition or removal by erosion. To the east and north the Paleozoic basinal rocks are intruded by Cretaceous biotite-quartz monzonite, granodiorite and diorite. Several km to the west of the claim group the Inconnu thrust separates the Selwyn Basin rocks from the pericratonic Slide Mountain andYukon-Tanana Terranes.

Regional mapping on the Frances Lake sheet (NTS 105H) by government geologists dates from 1953 to 1965 and was published by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1966 as the 1 inch to 4 mile GSC Map 6-1966 compiled from the combined fieldwork of: E.F. Roots (1953); L.H. Green and J. A. Roddick (1960); and S.M. Blusson (1962, 1965). The adjoining map sheet to the west, the Finlayson Lake map area (NTS 105G), was published in 1977 as GSC Open File 486 compiled at 1:250,000 scale based on GSC field work carried out from 1959 to 1976 by: J.O. Wheeler, (1958, 1959); L.H. Green and J.A. Roddick, (1959); G. Abbott, (1974, 1976); S.P. Gordey (1975, 1976); D.J. Tempelman-Kluit (1973-76). The regional tectonic setting of the Slide Mountain andYukon-Tanana Terranes, hosting the Wolverine and Kudz Ze Kayah Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits, has undergone much study by numerous company, government and university geologists over the last 20 years. The publication by Peter et al (2007) covering the Finlayson Lake area is a good up-to-date reference for this district.

The current re-interpretation of the regional geology can by found on the Yukon Geological Survey website “Map Maker Online” maps.gov.yk.ca showing the historic geological units re-interpreted to conform with the current YGS regional geology map legend.

The Fin claims are underlain by two main sedimentary sequences dominated by grey to black clastic mudstone, siltstone and chert. Polymictic chert pebble conglomerate to grit, occassional felsic volcanic tuff and volcaniclastic rock units are interbedded with the siltstone-mudstone sequences. Most of the eastern and main portion of the Fin claims is underlain by Devono-Mississpian Earn Group clastic sediments and the western third of the claims is underlain by older clastic sediments belonging to the Ordovician-Silurian Road River Group. Silurian to Devonian basinal to transitional carbonates beds, mainly dolomite and sandy dolomite, form a minor component in the regional sedimentary succession.


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Fin Property
Figure 3a - Regional Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 09N
Scale - 1:250,000
29/09/2008
630000
640000
650000
660000
830000
820000
810000
800000
790000
780000
770000
PCH
mKgS
PCH2
PCH3
PCH4
Q
DME1
SDM1
SDM2
ODR
mKqS
DMN4
CPA1
CPA2
CPA5
Legend
Road
Stream
Finex Tenure
Lake
Contacts and Faults
Fault, approximate
Normal fault, approximate
Thrust fault, approximate
Fault, assumed
Normal fault, assumed
Fault, defined
Normal fault, defined
Thrust fault, defined
Thrust fault, inferred
Contact, approximate
Contact, assumed
Contact, defined
0
5
10
15
Km
N
See Figure 3b for Geologic Units and Descriptions

EPL:TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Fin Property

Figure 3b - Regional Geology Legend

30/09/2008

Geology Legend

Quaternary

Q — *unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits*

Tertiary

lTR2 — *rhyolite flows, tuffs, ash-flow tuffs and breccias, locally laminated; small stocks and necks of white weathering, flow-banded, quartz-sanidine porphyry to granite porphyry, locally obsidian bearing; local shale, sandstone and conglomerate*

Mesozoic

mKqS — *equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspar) biotite hornblende muscovite granite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite; porphyritic biotite hornblende granite with large smoky grey quartz phenocrysts and locally K-feldspar phenocrysts (Selwyn Suite)*

mKgS — *resistant, blocky, fine to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspasr) biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite and minor quartz diorite; minor leuco-quartz monzonite and syenite (Selwyn Suite)*

TrJ — *brown to buff weathering, calcareous fine grained sandstone, argillite and shale; extensive ripple cross-lamination and bioturbation; massive,light grey weathering, fine crystalline, dark grey limestone; minor orange weathering platy limestone (Jones Lake)*

Paleozoic

CPA — *dominantly oceanic assemblage of mafic volcanics (1), ultramafics (4), chert and pelite (2), limestone (3) and gabbroic rocks (5)*

CPA1 — *variably altered and foliated, locally augite-phyric basalt (local pillows), diorite and gabbro, chloritic greenstone, amphibolitic greenstone and amphibolite; minor metachert, siliceous argillite or siltstone, greywacke, tuff, and siliceous limestone*

CPA2 — *varicoloured metachert with partings or interbeds of phyllite and tuffaceous argillite; interbedded jasper red and apple green chert and cherty tuff; chert breccia; shale, minor greenstone, agglomerate, limestone, quartzite(?) and greywacke*

CPA5 — *dominantly diorite, quartz diorite, and gabbro with lesser pyroxenite or other ultramafic rocks; variably altered and foliated; local dioritic orthogneiss*

DME1 — *thin bedded, laminated slate with thin to thickly interbedded fine to medium grained chert-quartz arenite and wacke; thick members of chert pebble conglomerate; black siliceous siltstone; nodular and bedded barite; rare limestone (Earn Gp., Portrait Lake and Prevost)*

DMqPE — *resistant, medium grey weathering, porphyritic (pink K-feldspar) biotite quartz monzonite; generally fresh to weakly saussuritized, locally shattered and recemented*

DMgPE — *massive, resistant., medium grey weathering, blocky, dark green protomylonite and mylonite derived from hornblende granodiorite to quartz diorite; granitic gneiss*

DMN1 — *dark grey to black, fine grained graphitic and non-graphitic quartzite, grey micaceous quartzite and quartz muscovite (chlorite; feldspar augen) schist, locally garnetiferous; minor graphitic stretched metaconglomerate and metagrit (Nasina assem.)*

DMN2 — *marble (Nasina assem.)*

DMN3 — *quartzite, micaceous quartzite, quartz muscovite (chlorite; feldspar augen) schist, and minor metaconglomerate and metagrit as in (1), but may locally include significant Nisling Assemblage*

DMN4 — *quartzite, micaceous quartzite, quartz muscovite (chlorite; feldspar augen) schist, and minor metaconglomerate and metagrit as in (1), but may locally include significant Klondike Schist Assemblage*

DMPE — *variably deformed granitic rocks of predominantly felsic (q) to intermediate composition (g) northeast of Tintina Fault (Simpson Range Suite)*

SDA1 — *tan, medium grey and locally maroon weathering, light grey, thin bedded to platy dolomitic siltstone, dolomitic fine grained sandstone and minor silty dolomite (Askin Gp.)*

SDM1 — *buff, brown and grey laminated, platy, calcareous or dolomitic siltstone, grey orthoquartzite, and minor black, argillaceous limestone; silty dolostone, dolostone*

SDM2 — *medium grey, medium bedded to massive, laminated to sucrose, dolostone and sandy dolostone; dark grey, fetid, platy limestone; silvery white weathering, resistant, medium bedded, medium grained, mature orthoquartzite forms interbeds and thick members*

ODR — *black shale and chert (1) overlain by orange siltstone (2) or buff platy limestone (3); locally contains beds as old as Middle Cambrian (4); correlations with basinal strata in Richardson Mountains include: ODR1 with CDR2 (upper part) and ODR2 with CDR4 (Road River Gp.)*

COR1 — *thin bedded, wavy banded, silty limestone and grey lustrous calcareous phyllite; limestone intraclast breccia and conglomerate; massive to laminated, grey quartzose siltstone and chert and rare black slate; local mafic flows, breccia, and tuff (Rabbitkettle)*

Proterozoic

PPN3 — *calcareous quartz psammite, marble, calcareous chlorite-biotite schist and calc-silicate; calcareous garnet-biotite-muscovite schist, rare amphibolite; biotite-quartz-muscovite schist and lesser quartz-feldspar-muscovite augen schist (assignment uncertain, could belong to DMN (Nasina))*

PPa3 — *calcareous actinolite-plagioclase-chlorite-biotite schist, plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist, and lesser carbonaceous phyllite and quartzite; metamorphosed ultramafic rocks including dunite and pyroxenite, locally serpentinized*

PCH — *consists upwards of coarse turbiditic clastics (1), limestone (2) and fine clastics typified by maroon and green shale (3); may include younger (4) units; includes scattered mafic volcanic rocks (5) (Hyland Gp.)*

PCH2 — *grey weathering, dark grey to grey white, thin to thick bedded, very fine crystalline limestone, locally sandy; calc-silicate and marble; may locally include carbonate members within (1) or (4) (Hyland Gp., Algae Lake , limestone member of Yusezyu)*

PCH3 — *distinctive, recessive, maroon weathering, interbedded maroon and apple-green slate; "Oldhamia" trace fossils; rare grey chert; locally basal member and interbeds of quartz siltstone, sandstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate (Hyland Gp., Narchilla , Senoah , Arrowhead Lake)*

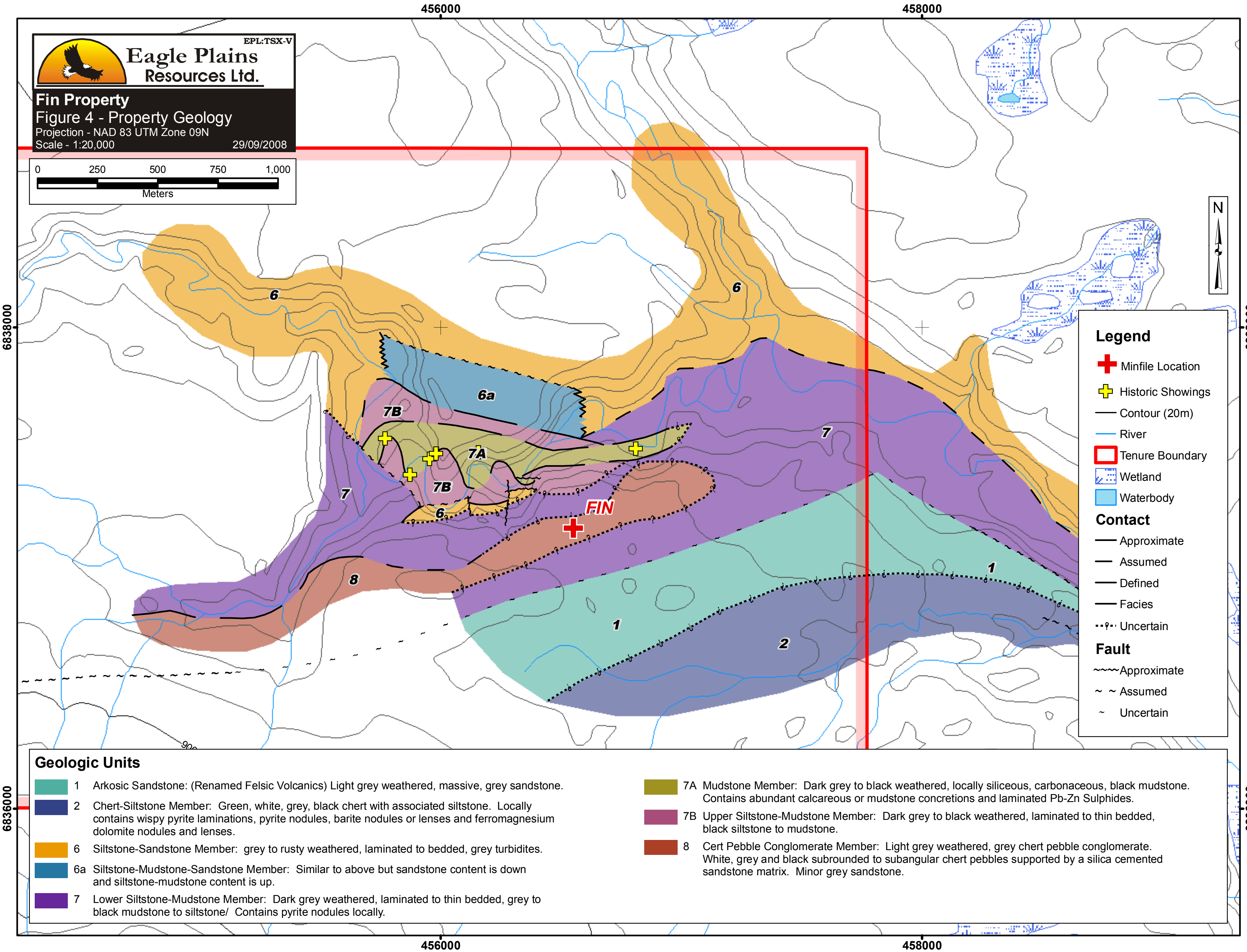
PCH4 — *quartzose clastic rocks as described in (1); mostly(?) equivalent to (1) but may include younger units (Hyland Gp., mostly(?) Yusezyu)*

Property Geology

Outcrop exposure on the Fin claims is very poor and is found mainly in creek banks on some hilltops with little glacial till covering them. A Property Geology Map is provided in Figure 4. The mudstone and siltstones have a well developed penetrative cleavage, commonly cutting across bedding, and weather as small, thin platelets. Mudstone units are dark grey to black, sometimes very carbonaceous, usually pyritic, and almost always recessively weathering. A distinctive marker bed and macrofossils are absent in the basinal strata underlying the claims. This generates significant uncertainty when positioning individual outcrops in their proper stratigraphic context. The stratigraphy underlying the area of the original Fin claims and based mainly on the 1980 to 1984 diamond drilling was reported by Macrobbie (1992) and is considered to be the most accurrate at the time of writing. Figure 5 shows the 1992 Macrobbie stratigraphic column.

The primary structural geology features on the property are faults and folds. Abrupt geological changes in bedded rock units, between creek cuts and drill holes, or between two drill holes, show the presence of normal faults having a 10-30 metre displacement. The siltstone-mudstone strata are commonly contorted into small amplitude open folds where exposed in the banks of Fin Creek.

Metamorphic grade is low, usually lower to sub-greenschist. Regional metamorphism has produced phyllites characterized by metamorphic minerals such as sericite. This is likely a thermal product related to the intrusion of the granitic to syenitic Cretaceous plutons in the region.



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Fin Property
Figure 4 - Property Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 09N
Scale - 1:20,000
29/09/2008
0 250 500 750 1,000
Meters
456000
458000
6838000
6836000
N
6
6a
7B
7A
7
8
1
2
FIN
Legend
Minfile Location
Historic Showings
Contour (20m)
River
Tenure Boundary
Wetland
Waterbody
Contact
Approximate
Assumed
Defined
Facies
Uncertain
Fault
Approximate
Assumed
Uncertain
Geologic Units
1 Arkosic Sandstone: (Renamed Felsic Volcanics) Light grey weathered, massive, grey sandstone.
2 Chert-Siltstone Member: Green, white, grey, black chert with associated siltstone. Locally contains wispy pyrite laminations, pyrite nodules, barite nodules or lenses and ferromagnesium dolomite nodules and lenses.
6 Siltstone-Sandstone Member: grey to rusty weathered, laminated to bedded, grey turbidites.
6a Siltstone-Mudstone-Sandstone Member: Similar to above but sandstone content is down and siltstone-mudstone content is up.
7 Lower Siltstone-Mudstone Member: Dark grey weathered, laminated to thin bedded, grey to black mudstone to siltstone/ Contains pyrite nodules locally.
7A Mudstone Member: Dark grey to black weathered, locally siliceous, carbonaceous, black mudstone. Contains abundant calcareous or mudstone concretions and laminated Pb-Zn Sulphides.
7B Upper Siltstone-Mudstone Member: Dark grey to black weathered, laminated to thin bedded, black siltstone to mudstone.
8 Cert Pebble Conglomerate Member: Light grey weathered, grey chert pebble conglomerate. White, grey and black subrounded to subangular chert pebbles supported by a silica cemented sandstone matrix. Minor grey sandstone.

EPL:TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Fin Property

Figure 5 - Stratigraphic Section from Macrobbie (1992)

FIN SHOWING AREA

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

uDMsv		UPPER DEVONIAN - MISSISSIPPIAN
	9	dark grey to black, weakly pyritic siltstone with 5-20% thin black carbonaceous mudstone interbeds and intervals of dark grey to black silty mudstone. Unit appears to become tuffaceous near base.
	8	green, fine-grained sericitic felsic quartz crystal ash tuff with minor interbedded light green to grey tuffaceous chert and siliceous siltstone. Unit is locally pyritic and contains 1-7 cm, light to medium grey carbonate (barite?) nodules.
	7	predominantly grey to light green, locally tuffaceous, siltstone with intervals of siliceous and calcareous siltstone, tuffaceous chert and minor black mudstone. Unit containing 1-5% pyrite and only rare thin ash tuff interbeds.
	6	UPPER MUDSTONE dark grey to black carbonaceous, siliceous and locally calcareous mudstone and silty mudstone with up to 30% thin interbedded, dark grey to black siltstone. Unit contains 1-10% finely disseminated and laminated pyrite and thin intervals of geochemically anomalous Zn.
	5	medium grey, tuffaceous quartz-feldspar crystal-rich, fine to coarse sandstone and gritstone. Unit is generally pyritic (2-5%) and thin to massive bedded with locally preserved scour marks.
	4	MIDDLE MUDSTONE black siliceous carbonaceous mudstone and silty mudstone containing 5-40% dark grey thin interbedded siltstone. Siltstone dominant intervals (25-45% mudstone) occur near the units base. Mudstones often contain radiolarians. Mineralization consists of 1-5% disseminations and laminated pyrite and high grade, thin bedded to laminated Pb-Zn sulphides (ie. 12.6% Zn, 0.19% Pb, over 1.2m) within geochemically Pb-Zn anomalous black mudstone intervals (3557 ppm Zn, 844 ppm Pb over 27.5 m DDH84-12).
	3	light to medium grey package of thin to massive bedded, variably pyritic fine to coarse sandstone, gritstone and relatively minor chert pebble conglomerate and siltstone. Conglomerate subunits are typically matrix supported with abundant chert clasts as well as a significant proportion of black mudstone/siltstone clasts. Coarser subunits often are normally graded suggests deposition as turbidites.
	2	LOWER MUDSTONE black carbonaceous, siliceous and locally calcareous mudstone and silty mudstone with 10-40% thin interbedded to interlaminated siltstone, often displaying soft sediment deformation textures. Mineralization occurs as 1-20% disseminations and laminated pyrite with locally developed laminated to thin bedded, high grade Pb-Zn sulphides (ie. 11.4% Zn, 2.9% Pb over 0.5m) within a thick, geochemical Pb-Zn anomalous mudstone package (3548 ppm Zn, 863 ppm Pb over 57.0m DDH 80-1).
	1	thick sequence of medium-dark grey to black interlaminated to medium bedded mudstone (25-60%), siltstone and sandstone (5-30%). Sandstone interbeds are weakly to moderately calcareous and contain the same constituents as the overlying sandstone/gritstone turbidite unit. The unit often appears colour banded.
Dc		LOWER-MIDDLE DEVONIAN
		white to yellow weathering, light grey fossiliferous dolomite containing 2 holed crinoids.
OSsl		ORDOVICIAN-SILURIAN
	2	black to silver weathering, interbedded black chert and locally calcareous mudstone to silty mudstone containing occassional limy concretions; locally graptolitic.
	1	tan weathering, thin bedding to laminated grey siltstone

Work in Year under Review

Geologists R.J. Sharp (Trans Polar Geological Consulants Inc.) and C.C. Downie (Eagle Plains Resource Ltd.) examined the Fin claims on August 23, 2007. The core, stored on the claims from the 1992 and 1984 Cominco Ltd. drill programs, is very well preserved and virtually unweathered with all box marker tags and meterage blocks intact. The 2007 field work focused on examining barren and mineralized sections of the core and surface outcrops to confirm the nature, style and genesis of Zn-Pb mineralization occuring on the property. The second objective of the 2007 field work on the property involved reviewing significant geological features in the core, specifically the relationship between the felsic volcanic tuffs and tuffite units and the Zn-Pb mineralized intervals in the carbonaceous mudstones were considered crucial features.

Office work carried out by Eagle Plains Resources staff consisted of preparing a digital topographic map of the area around the claim group using real world coordinates in a GIS system. All previous work was reported in local grid coordinates so the geology and drill collar information had to be orthorectified and transferred into the current GIS using NAD83

Hand samples sent in for analysis are described in Appendix III and the geochemical results are described in the next section on geochemistry.

Geology and Mineralization

The field work in 2007 confirmed that laminated SEDEX style Zn-Pb-Ag-Fe mineralization occurs as fine- to very-fine grained, sphalerite-galena-pyrite and sphalerite-pyrite layers and laminations within black, carbonaceous mudstone to silty mudstones deposited within a third order sub-basin. The Zn-Pb mineralization is usually coincident with siliceous portions of the carbonaceous mudstones in drill core. Small white spots of radiolarian tests are commonly seen in the black silicified mudstones. The high silica content of these mineralized intervals likely has a hydrothermal fluid component rather than forming in a sediment starved chert basin.

Historic chip samples of mineralization outcropping in Fin Creek returned grades up to 30.3% Zn, 12.5% Pb and 3.0 oz/tonne Ag over 0.3 m. The rock chip samples taken in 2007 in the black carbonaceous mudstone and siltstone units exposed in the Fin creek valley below the core storage area returned distinctly anomalous values in zinc and lead, grading up to 0.5 %Zn, over 0.5 m.

Work done by Sharp (1984) on the property showed that quartz-eye rhyolite tuffs and tuffites are present in significant amounts on the property. These volcanic horizons are interbeded within thick mudstone sequences that often have gradational contacts into grits, having a high felsic volcanic tuff component, intermixed with fragmental black mudstone/siltstone fragments. These volcanic units are obvious in the core and show as medium to coarse grained white, crystal tuffs containing abundant feldspars and scattered rounded quartz-eyes. Figures 6a, 6b, 6c show some of the mineralized intersections from the 1984 drilling with the felsic volcanic tuffs to volcaniclastic tuffites identified.

The significance of the thick sequences of felsic volcanics, along with abundant chert pebble conglomerates is that it demonstrates that the basin was actively rifting while venting zinc-lead bearing hydrothermal fluids collecting in reducing sub-basins and precipitating sphalerite, galena and pyrite. This type of geological environment is also present at MacMillan pass in the the Tom, Jason and Nidd deposits, although the volcanic rock are commonly alkalic rather than calc-alkaline. Geological mapping and interpreation needs to focus on understanding the structural geology of the basin and reconstructing the paleo-topography around the Fin showing. The objective of this work is to find a controlling structure that hydrothermal fluids followed and vented through onto the Devono-Mississipian sea floor.

Eagle Plains Resources - Fin Property

Figure 6a - Drill Column - F84-11

Hole Name :F84-11

FX DDH.dhx

Start Depth :0.00 | End Depth :191.09

QDH - Lithology

Rock Type	Pri Texture	Grain Size	Notes
Overburden	?	?	?
Tuffite (felsic)	?	medium	originally logged as Arkosic Sandstone
Tuffite (felsic)	?	coarse	originally logged as Arkosic Sandstone
Tuffite (felsic)	?	grit	originally logged as Arkosic Grit
Fault	?	medium	originally logged as Quartzose Sandstone
Tuff (felsic)	?	medium	originally logged as Sandstone
Tuff (felsic)	?	grit	originally logged as Arkosic Gritstone
Tuff (felsic)	?	medium	originally logged as Arkosic Sandstone
Quartzose Sandstone	?	medium	?
Silty Mudstone	?	very fine	?
Gritstone	?	-coarse	polymictic pebble conglomerate
black siliceous carbonaceous m	?	very fine	?
black siliceous carbonaceous m	?	very fine	?
Silty Mudstone	?	very fine	?
Sandstone	?	very fine	?
Siltstone	?	very fine	?
Conglomerate	?	-coarse	polymictic conglomerate

Depth At	Elevation
25	885.34
50	860.69
75	836.03
100	811.37
125	786.71
150	762.06
175	737.40

Scale 1:764 | 10/02/08 | 09:01:45

Eagle Plains Resources - Fin Property

Figure 6b - Drill Column - F84-12

Hole Name :F84-12

FX DDH.dhx

Start Depth :0.00 | End Depth :288.65

QDH - Lithology

Depth At	Rock Type	Pri Texture	Grain Size	Notes	Elevation
	Overburden	?	?	?	
50	Mudstone	barite nodules	very fine	?	855.84
	Cherty Siltstone	?	very fine	?	
	Chert	?	very fine	?	
100	Siltstone	?	very fine	?	806.67
	black siliceous carbonaceous m	?	very fine	?	
	Tuff (felsic)	?	medium	originally logged as Quartzo-feldspathic Sandstone	
	Tuff (felsic)	?	grit	originally logged as Arkosic Grit	
150	Tuff (felsic)	?	medium	originally logged as Quartzo-feldspathic Sandstone	757.51
	Tuff (felsic)	?	grit	originally logged as Arkosic Grit	
	Tuffite (felsic)	?	very fine	originally logged as Mudstone	
	Mudstone	interbedded	very fine	?	
200	Mudstone	?	very fine	?	708.35
	black siliceous carbonaceous m	?	very fine	?	
	Pyrite	laminated	very fine	pyrite and sphalerite	
	black siliceous carbonaceous m	?	very fine	?	
	black siliceous carbonaceous m	?	very fine	?	
250	Siltstone	interbedded	very fine	?	659.19
	black siliceous carbonaceous m	?	very fine	?	
	Siltstone	interbedded	very fine	?	
	Sandstone	?	coarse	?	
	Conglomerate	?	coarse	chert pebble conglomerate	

Scale 1:1154 | 10/02/01 | 12:08:02

Eagle Plains Resources - Fin Property

Figure 6c - Drill Column - F84-13

Hole Name :F84-13

FX DDH.dhx

Start Depth :0.00

End Depth :264.54

QDH - Lithology

Rock Type	Pri Texture	Grain Size	Notes
Overburden	?	?	?
Till	?	fine-coarse	?
Chert	?	very fine	?
Cherty Siltstone	?	very fine	siderite
Siltstone	?	very fine	?
Tuffite (felsic)	?	medium	originally logged as Sandstone
Tuff (felsic)	?	medium	originally logged as Sandstone
Mudstone	banded	very fine	?
Siltstone	?	very fine	?
Mudstone	?	very fine	?
Mudstone	banded	very fine	?
Conglomerate	?	coarse	chert and siltstone pebble conglomerate
Mudstone	?	very fine	?
Siltstone	?	very fine	?
Turbidite	?	fine	?
Mudstone	?	very fine	?

Depth At	Elevation
50	850.23
100	800.46
150	750.69
200	700.92
250	651.15

Scale 1:1057

10/02/08

09:02:58

Conductivity testing was carried out on some of the drill core. Carbonaceous mudstones were generallyconductive and the electrical conductivity in the rocks is directly proportional to the carbon or graphite content. Geophysical surveying using electromagnetic techniques will identify the favorable carbonaceous mudstone host rocks but is unlikely to clearly resolve a sulfide body within them.

Geochemistry

Two rock chip samples, 0.5 m long, were collected from surface outcrops of the mineralized carbonaceious sub-basin near the historic surface Zn-Pb showing area on the north bank of Fin Creek. A total of 10 core samples, 10 cm long, were collected from diamond drill hole F84-12 and one sample was taken from F92-19. Sample locations are shown in Figure 7. A total of 11 core and 2 outcrop samples were sent for geochemical analysis. All samples were analyzed by ICP-OES after crushing and digestion with hot aqua-regia. The 30 element analytical results for the samples are listed in Appendix IV. The standard lab procedure, used by Global Discovery Labs (operated by Teck-Cominco Limited) for ICP-OES is given in Appendix V.

Although the number of samples is too small for a meaningful geostatistical treatment, the anomalous thresholds for a large number of similar Earn Group rocks, analyzed by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd elsewhere in the Selwyn basin, are given in Table 2 for comparative purposes.

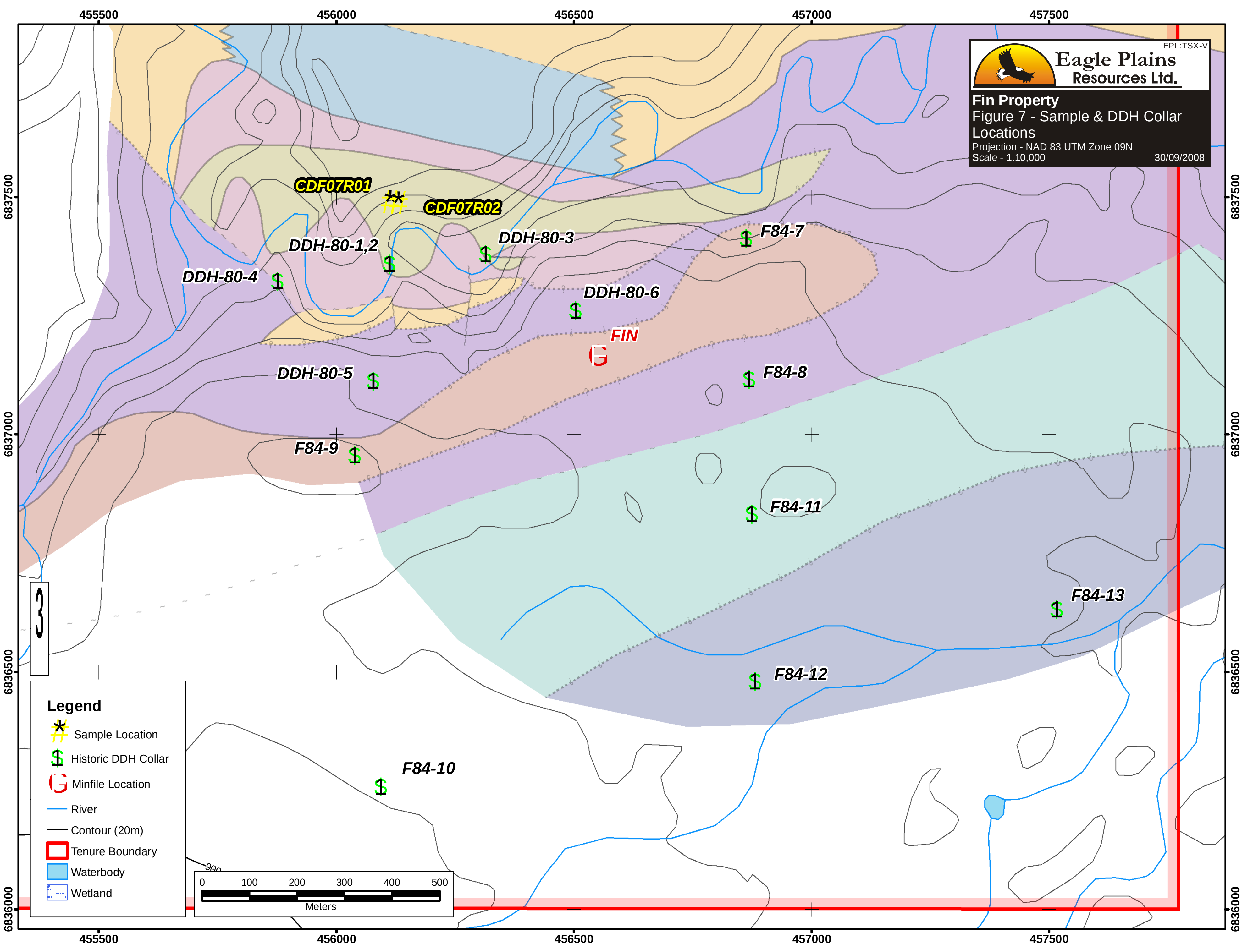
Table 2: Comparative Rock Geochemistry from Earn Group in Selwyn Basin

Element	Anomalous Value
Copper	>134 ppm
Lead	>46 ppm
Zinc	>1153 ppm
Silver	>1.1 ppm
Manganese	>1148 ppm
Phosphorus	>2810 ppm

The results in some of the carbonaceous mudstone samples in the Fin Sub-basin show distinct anomalies in Pb, Zn Mn and P. The rock samples fromthe Fin Showing area contain significant zinc values, confirming that the property contains geochemically productive carbonaceous sub-basins. Sample CDFXR001 contains 5.9% Zn and 0.03% Pb, whilst sample CDFXR002 contains 0.36% Zn and 0.08% Pb. Sample CDFXR001 also has high Cd (1753 ppm) values showing a strong correlation with zinc content.

Geochemical analyses of the 2007 rock chip samples and core samples from the historic Cominco drill programs showed several anomalous phosphorous and manganese contents. This is a similar signature to that seen in the carbonaceous mudstones hosting the Howards Pass Zn-Pb deposit (Goodfellow, 2004). The distribution of these elements may be used to outline overburden covered areas underlain by mineralized sub-basins elsewhere on the proprty.

The 2007 geological work demonstrated that anomalous sub-basins with zinc-lead mineralization are present on the Fin claims and that they have significant enrichments in background Zn-Pb values as well as several pathfinder elements known to be associated with the Howards Pass SEDEX deposit.


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Fin Property
Figure 7 - Sample & DDH Collar Locations
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 09N
Scale - 1:10,000
30/09/2008
CDF07R01
CDF07R02
DDH-80-1,2
DDH-80-3
DDH-80-4
DDH-80-5
DDH-80-6
FIN
F84-7
F84-8
F84-9
F84-10
F84-11
F84-12
F84-13
455500
456000
456500
457000
457500
6837500
6837000
6836500
6836000
Legend
Sample Location
Historic DDH Collar
Minfile Location
River
Contour (20m)
Tenure Boundary
Waterbody
Wetland
0
100
200
300
400
500
Meters

Conclusions

In 2007 a limited field program involved re-examination and re-sampling of the core from several historic diamond drill holes as well as sampling around the historic Fin Zn-Pb surface showing. This work confirmed the presence of zinc and lead mineralization in the core and in the outcrops near the Fin showing. Re-examination of the core clearly showed the presence of thin laminations of stratiform pyrite, sphalerite, and galena in carbonaceous mudstone. It was also noted that relatively unaltered/unmetamorphosed coarse grained quartz-eye feldspathic (rhyolitic) crystal tuff is interbedded with the carbonaceous siltstone and grey siltstones of the third and second order sedimentary basins on the Fin property. The 2007 field work confirms the presence of third-order sedimentary basins on the property and concludes that the reason for historic difficulties in correlating sedimentary units between drill holes arises from the nature of the active geological environment surrounding the sub-basin. Chert pebble conglomerates and coarse grits indicate significant rift-related topographic relief in the paleo-basin and rhyolitic volcanic/volcaniclastic units suggest proximity to a Devono-Mississippian volcanic arc setting in the area. All these features indicate tectonic instability in the Devonian basin which appears to be time equivalent with zinc-lead deposits at MacMillan Pass. The Fin Claims lie several km east of a major thrust fault separating the autochtonous rocks of the Selwyn Basin from the pericratonic terrain of the Slide Mountain Assemblage and Yukon-Tanana. The major stratigraphic units underlying the Fin property correlate with the Road River and Earn Groups within the main part of the Selwyn Basin and Misty Creek Embayment to the northeast.

The future exploration model must take into account the possibility of the syngenetic zinc-lead mineralization arising from two different genetic environments. The first model supports the production of sedimentary-exhalative fluids depositing Zn-Pb mineralization in carbonaceous sub-basins; this model is the one traditionaly used in past exploration programs. The second model suggests volcanogenic-exhalative zinc-lead mineralization associated with felsic volcanism in arc settings. Vocanic-exhalative mineralization will have more irregular shapes giving different geophysical responses compared with those associated with more sheet-like SEDEX mineralization.

Geochemical analysis of a suite of rocks from diamond drill core and surface samples shows that the carbonaceous sub-basins are anomalous in Zn and Pb but also show significantly elevated values in manganese and phosphorous. The Mn and P are elements showing distinct haloes around the Howard's Pass Zn-Pb deposit and may be useful as pathefinder elements for outlinging mineralized sub-basins in covered areas on the Fin Claims. The lead content of the carbonaceous mudstone on the Fin Claims is elevated, making it the best direct indicator of blind Zn-Pb mineralization in swampy, organic covered areas underlying the claims. These areas are know to produce spurious zinc enrichments, not associated with mineralization, hence lead anomalies will more reliably indicate the presence of a productive sub-basin and possibly define mineralized bodies within it. The Mn and P contents give a more widespread dispersion while the lead content in soils occur more proximal to Zn-Pb mineralization.

Recommendations

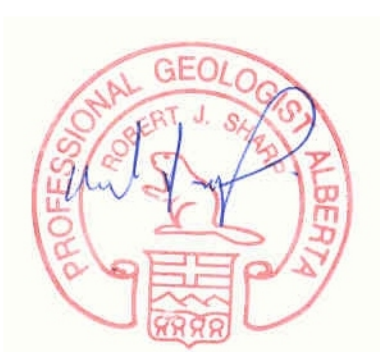
Office:

1. Compile all historical geological and geophysical information into a GIS format.
2. Identify second and third order sub-basins based on historic outcrop mapping and drill intersections.
3. Identify felsic volcanic/volcaniclastic units and define their trend looking for the volcanic vent area.
4. Identify coarse clastic (grit and pebble conglomerate units) to indicate location of paleo-highs and fault scarps adjacent to sub-basins.
5. Re-interpret the structural geology of the area to confirm the existing stratigraphic sequence and trend of mineralized sub-basins.

Field

1. Re-interpret the geology of the property to account for the presence of proximal felsic volcanic crystal tuffs, exhalative chert-barite beds and Zn-Pb mineralized limy exhalite layers in the sub-basins.
2. Re-interpret the structural geology of the area to confirm the existing stratigraphic sequence and trend of mineralized sub-basins.
3. Carry out a program of compilation of existing data followed by the field collection of new structural geology measurments in order to re-interpret the folding and faulting history of the Fin sub-basin.
4. Use lithogeochemistryto identify anomalous intervals in carbonaceous sub-basin stratigraphy and in volcanic-exhalative cherty stratigraphy by using a Niton portable XRF field analyzer on the existing diamond drill core.
6. Carry out a program of collecting new primary and infill soil geochemical sampling using lead, manganese and phosphorous anomalies to target future geophysical surveys and diamond drill holes.
7. Carry out ground geophysics to identify drill targets in anomalous geochemical areas and in areas containing untested airborne EM conductors defined in the 1985 Cominco regional survey.
8. Complete a differential GPS survey of all old diamond drill collars and key geological contacts to improve the accuracy of the orthorectified historical geology / geochemistry / geophysics / drilling map.
9. Diamond drill targets with attractive geological/structural features, known mineralization, anomalous lead geochemistry and geophysical responses.

Report by:



R..J. Sharp, B.Sc. Mnl Eng., M.Sc. Geol., P. Geol.

C.D. Atherton, B.Sc. Geol.

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Appendix I
Statement of Expenditures

Geological personnel: Bootleg Exploration Inc.		Cost ($CAD)
Glen Hendrickson, field technician: GIS specialist: database, compilation maps, cartography		$1,723.23
Colleen Atherton, BSc., Juniour Geologist: compilation maps, report writing		$403.35
Chuck Downie, BSc., VP Exploration: planning, project supervision		$975.97
	Total Personnel:	**$3,102.55**
Analytical:		
Global Discovery Labs; ICP-OES Package: 0.5 gram sample digested in hot reverse aqua regia (soil, silt) or hot aqua regia (rock)		$152.10
	Total Analytical:	**$152.10**
Aircraft Charter:		
Trans North Helicopters		$23,003.28
Black Sheep Aviation & Cattle Co		$2,331.00
	Total Aircraft Charter:	**$25,334.28**
Consultants / Subcontractors: includes prefield planning / logistics		
R.J. Sharp, P. Geol.; Trans-Polar Geological, Project Manager includes planning, report writing, supervision		$4,480.23
Legacy GIS Solutions; cartography, planning, database		$653.12
	Total Consultants / Subcontractors:	**$5,133.35**
Travel / Accommodation:		
airfare, hotels, meals, taxi fares		$50.17
	Total Travel / Accommodation:	**$50.17**
Camp / Office Supplies:		
includes office supplies, digital data, air photos, expediting		$223.42
	Total Camp / Office Supplies:	**$223.42**
Report Writing:		
estimate including maps/reproduction, database work		$6,600.00
	Total Report Writing:	**$6,600.00**
	TOTAL EXPEDITURES:	**$40,595.87**

Appendix II
Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS
ROBERT J. SHARP, P.GEOL.

I, Robert J. Sharp, P. Geol. do hereby certify that:

I am the President of Trans Polar Geological Consultants Inc., with an office located at No. 60 Hawkmount Heights, NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3G 3S5 (Telephone: 403-239-5612, email: rjsharp@shaw.ca)

I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Mineral Engineering from the University of Alberta in 1975.

I have also obtained a M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1980.

I am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, Member Number M18311 and the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories, Member Number 1304. I am entitled to use the seal which is affixed to this report.

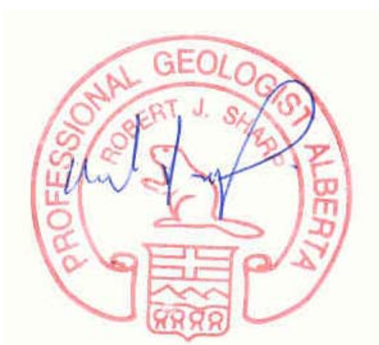
I have practiced my profession as a Geologist in both mining and exploration geology for a total of 30 years since my graduation from university. I have worked in Canada, Mexico, China and Australia.

I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report “Geological Report on Fin Claim Group. Pelly Mountains, Yukon Territory, NTS 105H12, 61^{0}40’ N Latitude, 129^{0}49’ W Longitude , UTM Zone 9 456057E / 6838768N for the period of work between August 1, 2007 and December 1, 2007.

I do not hold, either directly or indirectly, any shares in Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 1st Day of October, 2008.

Respectfully submitted



Robert J. Sharp, P. Geol.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS
COLLEEN ATHERTON, BSc (Geol).

I, Colleen Atherton, BSc. (Geol). do hereby certify that:

I am a contract employee of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., with an office located at Suite 200, 16 – 11th Ave. S. Cranbrook, BC V1C 2P1 (Telephone: (250) 426-0749, email: cda@eagleplains.com)

I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 2008**.**

I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report under the supervision of Robert J. Sharp, titled "Geological Report on Fin Claim Group. Pelly Mountains, Yukon Territory, NTS 105H12, $61^0$40' N Latitude, $129^0$49' W Longitude , UTM Zone 9 456057E / 6838768N for the period of work between August 1, 2007 and December 1, 2007.

I do not hold, either directly or indirectly, any shares in Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 1st Day of October, 2008.

Respectfully submitted

Colleen Atherton, BSc. (Geol)

Appendix III
Rock Geochemical Sample Descriptions

Sample No.	Type	DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Description
FX84012-001	Core	F84-12	110.2	110.3	Carbonaceous cherty mudstone with disseminated pyrite.
FX84012-002	Core	F84-12	116.4	116.5	Graphitic carbonaceous shale with disseminated pyrite.
FX84012-003	Core	F84-12	156.4	156.5	Arkosic Grit - felsic volcaniclastic mixed with black siltstone clasts
FX84012-004	Core	F84-12	179.6	179.7	Dark grey silty mudstone with weak to moderate foliation
FX84012-005	Core	F84-12	209.0	209.1	Black mudstone with 20 grey limy siltstone bands
FX84012-006	Core	F84-12	233.7	233.8	Pyritic lenses in siltstone, 20% pyrite as 0.1-0.5 mm crystals
FX84012-007	Core	F84-12	237.0	237.1	Medium to strongly silicified black mudstone, 3% disseminated pyrite.
FX84012-008	Core	F84-12	240.4	240.5	Black siliceous carbonaceous mudstone, very conductive 1% disseminated Pyrite.
FX84012-009	Core	F84-12	245.5	245.6	Grey non-laminated siltstone with layers of very carbonaceous soft mudstone
FX84012-010	Core	F84-12	247.3	247.4	very carbonaceous soft mudstone with laminations of framboidal pyrite 2%.
FX92019-001	Core	F92-19	129.9	130.0	vaguely laminated mudstone with 5% disseminated and laminated py and sphalerite
CDFXR-001	Chip	N/A	0.0	0.5	Platy carbonaceous mudstone, thin bedded, fissile, smithsonite to hydrozincite coating. Exposure typical of mudstones along hillside.
CDFXR-002	Chip	N/A	0.0	0.5	Thin bedded very carbonaceous black mudstone, 5% disseminated pyrite. Rusty weathering with hydrozincite coatings on bed partings. Rock is highly cleaved with steep angle to bedding dips. Abundant internal shearing within, across and between bedding planes.

Appendix IV
Analytical Results

ICP-OES Geochemical Results

BOOTLEG EXPL'N/FINX-X08

teckcominco
Global Discovery Labs

Ref/I.D.: FX08-001
Smpl Series: FX84012-CDFXR002
Report Date: 22 MAY 2008
GDL Job No: V08-0379R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	S_Type	A_Num	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Ba	Cd	Co	Ni	Fe	Mo	Cr	Bi	Sb	V	Sn	W	Sr	Y	La	Mn	Mg	Ti	Al	Ca	Na	K	P	S	Se
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm
R0829156	FX84012-001		V08-0379R	63	16	296	1.4	55	33	<1	30	130	3.58	2	47	<5	<5	23	<2	6	247	10	<2	6753	0.76	<.01	0.51	2.81	0.03	0.07	782	1.84	8
R0829157	FX84012-002		V08-0379R	24	4	733	0.5	11	158	16	1	37	0.61	16	266	<5	<5	224	<2	2	96	8	3	252	0.04	<.01	0.35	2.57	0.03	0.10	2351	0.34	10
R0829158	FX84012-003		V08-0379R	7	27	80	<0.4	4	99	<1	4	8	0.60	<2	30	<5	<5	<2	<2	<2	67	8	6	164	0.04	<.01	0.31	1.61	0.03	0.22	453	0.39	<5
R0829158 rpt		DI	V08-0379R	6	29	78	<0.4	4	97	<1	4	8	0.56	<2	28	<5	<5	2	<2	<2	63	9	6	162	0.03	<.01	0.35	1.64	0.03	0.22	503	0.37	<5
R0829159	FX84012-004		V08-0379R	9	9	133	<0.4	6	122	<1	4	42	2.18	<2	28	<5	<5	60	<2	<2	321	16	5	209	0.62	<.01	0.94	6.82	0.03	0.17	922	0.28	<5
R0829160	FX84012-005		V08-0379R	23	14	295	<0.4	17	90	<1	7	36	1.53	2	27	<5	<5	34	<2	<2	132	10	<2	129	0.29	<.01	0.68	1.83	0.02	0.12	1291	0.52	<5
R0829161	FX84012-006		V08-0379R	98	92	86	1.2	72	92	<1	<1	20	14.97	<2	68	<5	<5	129	<2	19	703	13	3	1180	1.69	<.01	2.00	7.17	0.02	0.04	1772	7.10	5
R0829162	FX84012-007		V08-0379R	22	108	660	2.6	17	123	6	2	25	3.06	6	22	<5	<5	11	<2	2	396	8	<2	675	0.79	<.01	0.16	5.60	0.02	0.05	352	2.00	<5
R0829163	FX84012-008		V08-0379R	28	19	60	0.5	14	77	1	4	61	0.74	22	31	<5	<5	36	<2	<2	34	4	<2	40	0.09	<.01	0.14	0.40	0.02	0.05	414	0.66	5
R0829164	FX84012-009		V08-0379R	44	1422	3762	2.3	48	33	83	7	38	4.54	2	19	<5	<5	41	<2	<2	119	11	4	123	0.62	<.01	1.26	0.93	0.03	0.08	2066	2.20	7
R0829165	FX84012-010		V08-0379R	51	855	1788	1.1	80	92	17	7	39	7.47	<2	35	<5	<5	101	<2	4	447	34	12	351	1.06	<.01	1.81	3.47	0.03	0.10	6349	2.06	11
R0829166	FX84019-001		V08-0379R	29	135	558	0.6	15	79	7	8	35	3.17	<2	26	<5	<5	25	<2	<2	79	6	4	273	0.84	<.01	1.54	1.33	0.03	0.11	1284	0.39	<5
R0829167	CDFXR001		V08-0379R	16	268	58810	<0.4	9	38	1753	13	76	0.78	7	6	<5	<5	17	<2	2	316	14	3	1008	0.12	<.01	0.25	7.57	0.03	0.04	190	3.77	<5
R0829168	CDFXR002		V08-0379R	41	820	3636	1.4	96	165	70	4	35	7.86	<2	41	<5	<5	110	<2	3	171	16	9	424	0.99	<.01	2.33	0.97	0.03	0.14	4060	0.31	<5
STD: DA		S	V08-0379R	110	197	576	5.3	43	292	2	11	37	3.07	3	34	<5	<5	56	2	3	33	8	14	600	0.49	0.07	1.54	0.48	0.04	0.10	900	0.17	<5

I=insufficient sample
If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS

ICP-OES PACKAGE : 0.5 gram sample digested in hot reverse aqua regia (soil,silt) or hot Aqua Regia(rocks).

Teck Cominco Ltd.
Global Discovery Labs 1486 East Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. Canada V5L 1V8 Phone: (604) 685-3032 Fax: (604) 844-2686

Appendix V

Analytical Techniques

Rock Geochemistry (Global Discovery Laboratories)

Sample Preparation

1) Samples are dried to remove surface and fracture bearing moisture.

2) Sample is coarse crushed to 60%, - 6 mm size.

3) Sample is fine crushed to 90%, - 2 mm size.

4) Sample is split in a Jones Riffler to produce a 250 to 300 gram subsample.

5) The subsample is then milled in a Rock Labs “puck and ring” mill to produce a pulp of which greater than 95% passes 150 mesh.

6) Pulp is archieved in kraft envelopes for retrieval and analysis at GDL Labs.

ICP DIGESTION (Aqua Regia) OES (Optical Emission Spectrscopy) Analytical Preparation/Method

A 0.5 gram rock sample is digested in aqua regia on a sand bath at 95O C for 3 hours, shaking every 20 – 30 minutes. Sample is diluted and mixed on a vortex. The sample is then analyzed on the I.C.P. to produce a 28 multi-element package which includes: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ba, Cd, Co, Ni, Fe, Mo, Cr. Bi, Sb, V, Sn, W, Sr, Y, La, Mn, Mg, Ti, Al, Ca, Na, K and P.

Quality Control

Every 40 samples prepared includes 3 sample repeats, 1 in-house standard and/or commercial standard.