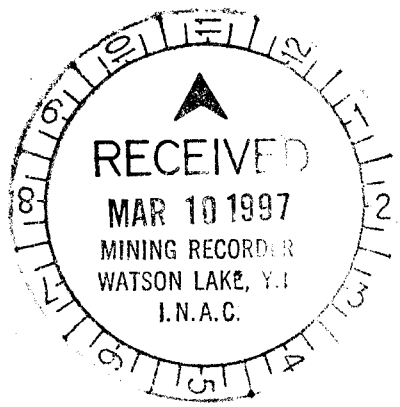
Geological Assessment Report

for the

Fire 1-12 Mineral Claims,

Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105 F-9



-Prepared For-

Eagle Plains Resources Limited (EPL)

093607

-by-

John R. Dickie, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

November 10, 1996

Eagle Plains Resources Limited

Fire Claims - VMS Exploration Target, Yukon

-Property Summary-

INTRODUCTION

1) Previously staked as the Chzerpnough Claim Group by *Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation.*

(2) Last exploration in 1977-78.

(3) Current claim block includes Fire 1-12 claims and Char 1-30 claims (42 total) covering the known showings and a significant Pb-Zn-Cu soil geochemical anomaly. Metal values in soils of up to 1800 ppm Pb and 3200 ppm Zn extend across a projected strike-length of greater than 1000 m.

(4) Galena and sphalerite, associated with massive, bedded barite, occur within a felsic volcanic succession of crystal-lithic tuff, amygdaloidal flows, and coarse lapilli and bomb tuff and breccia.

(5) *Eagle Plains Resources Limited (EPL)* owns a 100% interest in the Fire 1-12 and Char 1-30 claims (less a 1% NSR); Kreft-Dickie Partnership acquired said claims in return for an open-ended, "first-refusal" exploration and development work commitment. Relinquishing said work commitment is to be negotiated between EPL and Kreft-Dickie.

LOCATION

The Fire (and Char) Claim Group is located in the headwaters of Cloutier Creek. Access is by helicopter, based either in Ross River, 30 miles to the north, or in Whitehorse. The terrain is moderate to rugged. North-facing slopes retain snow cover into June.

GEOLOGY

Upper Devonian and Mississipian rocks underlyig the claim group, consist of black, graphitic argillite, felsic, amygdaloidal volcanic flows, crystal-lithic tuff, and coarse lapilli tuff and agglomerate. Clasts within the coarse fragmental units reach 75-80 cm (ave. 10-12 cm). Bimodal volcanism is indicated by the presence of both mafic scoriaceous (relict pillow?) fragments and rhyolitic to trachytic clasts. Regional studies indicate that many of the volcanic units are trachytes, based on Nb/Y vs. Zr/TiO_2 plots.

Alteration in the form of chlorite-epidote or quartz-sericite-pyrite is locally intense. Fluorine is highly anomalous, occuring as fluorite with galena and sphalerite.

Structures on the property reveal at least two phases of coaxial folding, likely related to a major thrust event in Jurassic time. Possible evidence for a third, unrelated event exists. The rocks are strongly foliated with a penetrative S_1 in evidence across the property. Faults tend to be steep, northeast or northwest trending structures. Slickensides and steps indicate reverse or transpressional slip. Thrust faults have not been recognized, however, mapped structures may be related to footwall deformation of a since-eroded thrust.

EXPLORATION

Exploration work initiated in June, 1996, consisted of preliminary mapping of Fire 1-12, minor hand trenching, plus rock and soil sampling. All samples were analysed for gold and submitted for 30-element ICP analysis. Results include:

(1) a stratigraphic horizon, coinciding with mineralized barite talus, has been outlined as being potentially favourable for VMS-style lead-zinc mineralization;

(2) this horizon coincides with a geophysical conductor recognized by previous workers;

(3) amygdules within rhyolite flows contain pyrite and trace amounts of galena.

(4) creeks draining the Char Claims are highly anomalous in Pb, Zn, Ba and F, indicating additional, positive exploration potential.

(5) rocks yielded up to 7.12% Zn, 1.06% Pb, 72.9 g/mt Ag, and 1.06 g/mt Au.

Selected References

Morin, J.A. 1977. Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization in the MM deposit and associated Mississippian felsic volcanic rocks in the St. Cyr Range, Pelly Mountains, *in* 1976 Mineral Inventory Report: Whitehorse DIAND, p. 83-97.

Mortenson, J.K. And Godwin, C.I. 1982. Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits associated with highly alkaline rift volcanics in southeastern Yukon Territory. *Economic Geology*, V. 77, No. 5, p.1225-1230.

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 $ 6000.

M. Burke

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

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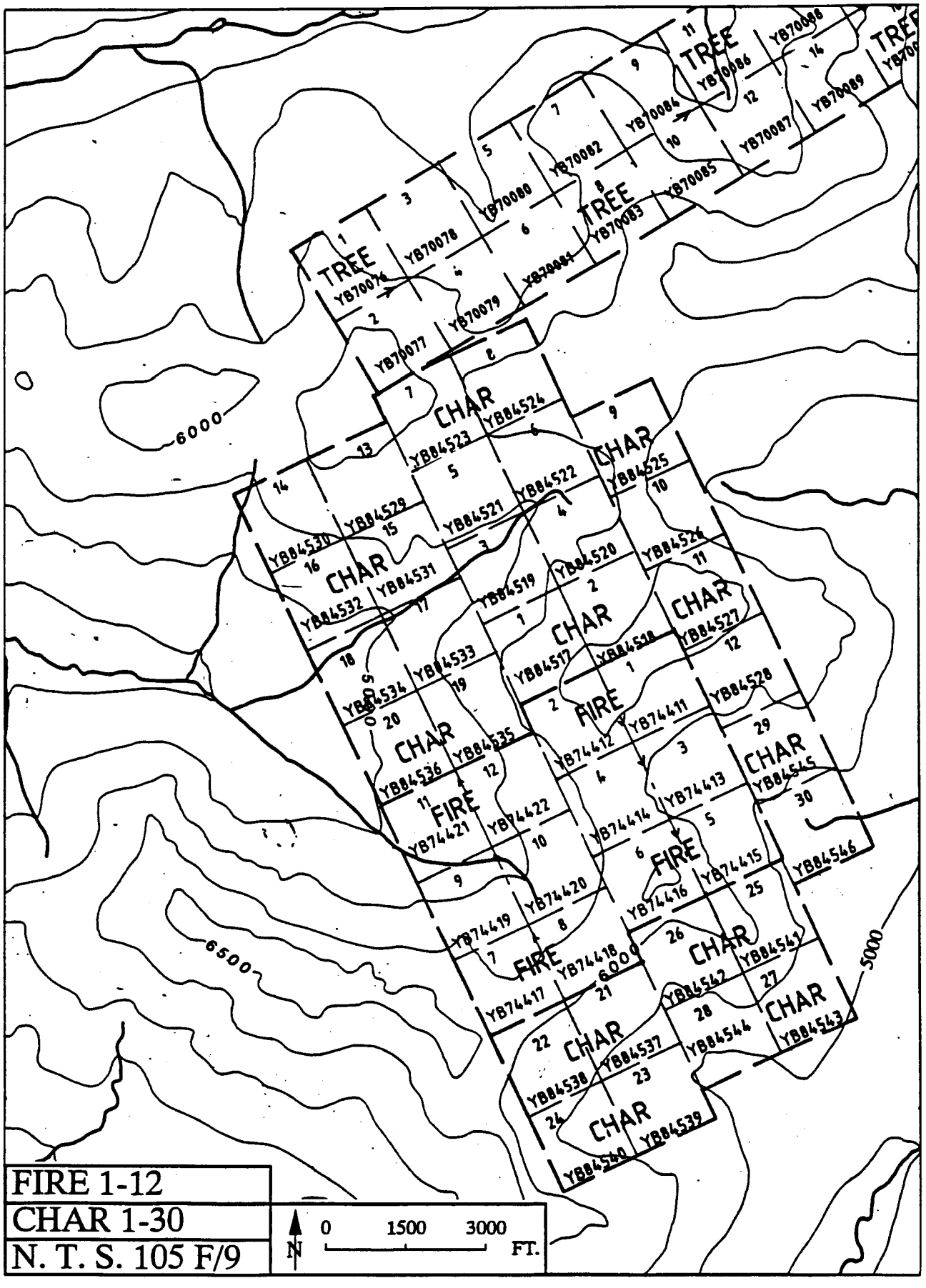
1.0 Summary and Conclusions

Preliminary exploration work completed on the Fire 1-12 claims consisted of geological mapping, minor hand trenching, and sampling. The work program was designed to test the mineral potential of the property through following up on anomalous results from a previous soil geochemical survey and a previous geological mapping and sampling program. In addition, past workers outlined mineralized outcrop and talus which, combined with a favourable felsic volcanic stratigraphy, inferred a positive exploration environment for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization.

The felsic volcanic succession exposed at Fire 1-12 is dominated by medium to coarse-grained lapilli tuff and agglomerate with minor, interbedded flows. Rhyolite to trachyte flows tend to be amygdaloidal. Amygdules commonly contain sulphide mineralization, typically pyrite and lesser galena with minor chalcedony. The succession represents deposition of felsic pyroclastic ejecta in proximity to a submarine volcanic vent. Anomalous fluorine, occurring as purple fluorite, is common as an alteration phase within this succession. Since high fluorine values are commonly associated with lead-zinc mineralization in other volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, fluorite is regarded as a positive exploration feature on the Fire claims.

Positive exploration features found on the Fire 1-12 claims include (1) a vent-proximal felsic volcanic stratigraphy, represented by lapilli-boulder tuff and clastic debris shed from a volcanic edifice; (2) strong geochemical trends in talus fines, reflected by large anomalies with highly anomalous zinc, lead, silver and copper values; and (3) a magnetic anomaly coinciding with both a geophysical conductor and a large soil geochemical anomaly (previous work); and (4) a galena-sphalerite-bearing sedimentary barite bed (mapped by *Cyprus Anvil* but obscured by snow cover this program). A distinct stratigraphic horizon mineralized with barite-sphalerite-galena and minor chalcopyrite appears to explain part of the soil anomaly. Selected rock samples returned up to 7.12% zinc, 7.82% lead, 72.9 g/mt silver and 1.063 g/mt gold. Mineralization is zinc-rich versus lead-rich. Copper appears to be an accessory phase, with three grab samples returning 0.535%, 0.962% and 0.670% Cu. The primary target is a sedimentary barite horizon containing sphalerite and galena but it could not be sampled due to extensive snow cover. This stratigraphic horizon coincides with anomalous base metal values returned from talus fines, collected from below the along-strike projection of the barite-sulphide occurrence.

The felsic stratigraphic package, notably the coarse-clastic fragmental deposits, can be viewed as a favourable host for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. Sediment-gravity flows responsible for emplacing bouldery tuffs would also have dominated the localization and ponding of exhalative-style massive sulphide mineralization. Void-filling sulphide mineralization would also be expected in this setting. The areal extent and intensity of geochemical anomalies from the property, combined with mineralization within favourable host volcanics, indicate a favourable VMS exploration target.


132°30'
30"
TREE
CHAR
FIRE
6000
6500
5000
FIRE 1-12
CHAR 1-30
N. T. S. 105 F/9
N
0
1500
3000
FT.

2.0 Introduction

The Fire 1-12 claims lie in the valley of the McConnell River, south-central Yukon Territory, at about 132° 30' W by 61° 35' N. Access is only possible by helicopter from Ross River, about 40 km to the north, or from Whitehorse. The claims cover two prominent ridges of strongly gossanous outcrop and frost-heaved sub-outcrop at the headwaters of Cloutier Creek. Elevations on the property range between approximately 1500 and 2000 m with topography ranging from moderate to very steep. Snow cover can be an impediment to exploration work on north-facing slopes into late June.

The claims were staked by Mr. B. Kreft, Whitehorse, on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources Limited which holds a 100% interest in the property (Fire 1-12 claims), less a 1% NSR. Fire 1-12 claims are recorded, respectively, as YB74411 to YB74422, inclusive.

The Fire claim group consists of twelve contiguous claims staked to cover a soil geochemical anomaly, a geophysical (magnetic and I.P.) target, and associated mineralized outcrops. The exploration target was originally recognized during an exploration program carried out by *Cyprus-Anvil Mining Corporation* in 1977. A soil geochemical survey conducted in 1977, based on a chained and picketed grid, outlined soil anomalies which were interpreted as being (potentially) more extensive than would be expected from the mineralization observed in outcrop. It was not possible to locate the precise position of the previous grid, although individual, unmarked pickets were located. A soil/talus fine contour line was run at 25 m intervals to test the stratigraphic horizon recognized as mineralized (Fig. 4). Prior geophysical surveys conducted by *Cyprus-Anvil Mining Corporation* revealed a small conductive target associated with a magnetic anomaly, coincident with both a large, Zn-Pb soil geochemical anomaly and a sedimentary barite horizonoutlined by previous workers.

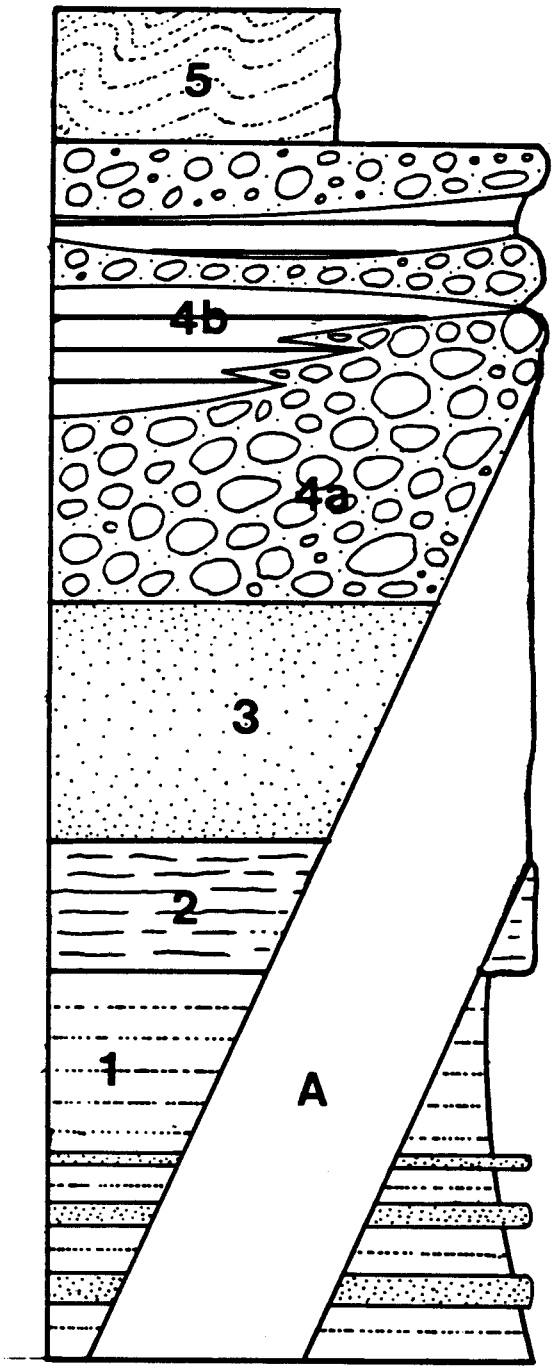
The methods employed in the field consisted of outcrop mapping, prospecting, rock sampling and minor hand-trenching. Results from the mapping exercise are summarized in a geology map included in a pocket at the back of this report. Rock samples were collected, with descriptions summarized in Appendix A. Sample stations were recorded and flagged in the field. A line of 23 talus fine samples were collected from below the interpreted projection of a "target" stratigraphic horizon believed to be enriched in barite, sphalerite and galena. All samples were submitted to *International Plasma Laboratory Limited* , Vancouver, B.C., for 30-element ICP analysis. All samples were submitted to *Northern Analytical Laboratories Limited*, Whitehorse, Yukon, for gold analysis. Pulps from anomalous samples (ICP) were resubmitted and assayed for lead, zinc, copper and silver. The results are appended (Appendix B) and are discussed later in the text. Geochemistry/assay certificates are appended and include data from the nearby Ice claims, covered as part of a joint Fire-Ice exploration program.

3.0 Geology

3.1 Regional Geology

Fire 1-12 claims are situated in the Pelly Mountains in south-central Yukon Territory. The Pelly Mountains lie at the northern extremity of the Omineca Crystalline Belt (Tempelman-Kluit 1977). The area has been mapped by various workers (e.g., Wheeler 1960,

Stratigraphic Section (Generalized)*:



5 **Pyritic Felsic Volcanic Flows:**
Flow textures, 10-25% pyrite as extremely fine disseminations within rhyolitic(?) exhalite

4b **Aphyric, banded Trachyte:**
Interbedded with agglomerate and boulder/bomb tuff and fine clastic tuff

4a **Cobble-Boulder Conglomerate:**
Rounded cobbles and boulders of rhyolite, trachyte(?) and andesite; rare clasts of massive sulphide; tuffaceous matrix; locally contains pyrite/galena/sphalerite as void-infill (inter-clast) mineralization

3 **Crystal-Lithic Rhyodacite(?) Tuff:**
Medium-grained lithic tuff containing broken, euhedral quartz and feldspar crystals; massive

2 **Amygdaloidal Rhyolite F[illegible]:**
Strongly foliated, flattened quartz amygdules; accessory pyrite-galena-sphalerite

1 **Basinal Sediments:**
Graphitic argillite, phyllite, slate, minor siltstone

A **Syenite Sills or Dykes**
Fine to medium-grained equigranular syenite, locally intrudes volcanic succession

*total stratigraphy about 600 m; lithofacies appear to be interbedded with individual isopachs increasing toward the "Saddle Zone"

Tempelman-Kluit 1975, 1976, Gordey 1977) with mineral deposits of the area having been the target of various studies (e.g., Morin 1977, Mortenson 1979). Most recently, significant base metal discoveries were mae in the area by *Cominco* (Kudz a Kaya) and by an *Atna-Westmin* joint-venture program (Wolverine). The stratigraphy consists of lower to mid-Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, notably quartzite, shale and limestone interbedded with felsic volcanic flows, ash to lapilli tuffs, agglomerate, and flow breccia. The succession is intruded by mafic and felsic dykes, a topographically prominent basaltic plug (Hill #7001) adjacent to the Fire 1-12 claims, and by syenite sills and plugs which are probably comagmatic with the felsic volcanic succession covered by the Fire work program. Both the felsic volcanic succession and the syenite intrusive rocks are considered to be Mississippian in age. Detailed geochemistry (e.g., Mortenson 1982) shows that the volcanic rocks in the area are highly alkaline and may be classified as trachytes. Given the abundance of volcanogenic massive sulphide showings in the area, it is not unexpected that hydrothermal alteration is extensive. Still, despite the intensity of alteration seen in many of the rocks, Mortenson (1982) demonstrated that plots of immobile elements, notably Nb/Y versus Zr/TiO_2, indicate that samples of volcanic rocks (including samples from the area of the present Fire claims) plot within the trachyte field.

Major structures in the area trend northwest. The Fire 1-12 claims lie within a belt of folded and faulted Paleozoic strata situated southwest of the Porcupine Thrust and related allochthons. In the area east of the Seagull Fault (a prominent lineament west of and parallel to the McConnell River Valley), the Paleozoic succession displays obscure structural trends (i.e., in the vicinity of Fire claims). Regionally, these rocks display a wide range of bedding orientations with gently inclined (5-10°) to vertical dips. Large faults define topographic linears along valley bottoms but few clear indications of major faults could be discerned in the typically rubbly outcrop and talus fans of the study area.

Three phases of deformation have been recognized in the study area. The first two are coaxial with a general northwesterly trend, whereas the third tends to be represented by northeasterly trending regional warps, locally with an accompanying crenulation fabric. Most of the rocks range from lower greenschist to lower amphibolite metamorphic facies.

3.2 Property Geology

The stratigraphy of the Fire 1-12 claims consists of (1) a basal carbonate unit of probable Silurian-Devonian age which crops out close to the McConnell River Valley and appears to be related to other base-metal and skarn-type mineral showings in the region, (2) siliceous, medium- to dark-grey, carbonaceous argillite (commonly phyllite to slate), believed to be Mississippian in age, and (3) rhyodacite to rhyolite tuffs and flows, ranging from unwelded ash to lapilli tuff and agglomerate, to aphyric, locally amygdaloidal flows. The felsic volcanic succession is dominated by fine to coarse lapilli tuffs and flows. Felsic (rhyodacite to dacite) dykes and sills intrude the felsic stratigraphy but are probably comagmatic with the surrounding rhyolitic-trachytic extrusive succession.

Felsic volcanic rocks weather pale green-grey to buff and are dark green-grey on fresh surfaces in non-mineralized zones. Where pervasive mineralization occurs, typically in the form of disseminated pyrite, reaching 10-12% locally, the rocks are heavily oxidized and stained bright red. Amygdules within flows contain either silica or a combination of silica and

pyrite. The latter is a positive exploration indicator and, where base metal mineralization within amygdules can be identified, amygdules may serve as a vector for locating massive sulphide bodies, as has been demonstrated for the deposits in the Noranda region in the Canadian Shield. A number of chalcopyrite (rare galena) blebs within amygdaloidal rhyolites on the property indicate a proximity to a base metal source but these are insufficient in their abundance to serve as pathfinders in this exploration program.

The stratigraphy of the property is relatively simple, although intercalations of various volcanic flows and fragmental facies have created a repetitious succession, a feature expected of near-vent (proximal) facies associations in a VMS setting. Flows appear rhyolitic to rhyodacitic (also trachytic), aphanitic to glassy, rarely banded, and are locally amygdaloidal. Amygdules are generally slightly flattened, 0.5-2.0 mm in diameter, and filled with silica or, rarely, sulphide minerals. Fragmental rocks include (1) banded (1-5 cm bands), fine to medium-grained, unwelded rhyolite tuff, (2) fine-lapilli tuff, consisting of subrounded 0.5-5.0 cm clasts of either (i) pale grey, aphyric to sparsely quartz-phyric rhyolite, or (ii) dark red-brown, scoriaceous andesite, (3) coarse lapilli tuff to agglomerate, containing rounded rhyolite clasts up to 1 metre long, locally within a tuffaceous or aphanitic, holocrystalline groundmass, and (4) equigranular, medium to coarse-grained, plagioclase-phyric rhyodacite to dacite crystal-lithic tuff. The bimodality of the clast compositions is significant. Evidence of a fractionating magma source is also a positive indicator that metal segregation, as VMS-style mineralization, may have taken place.

Massive barite float was recorded by previous workers. Traverses conducted during this program and, subsequently, by geologists representing the Federal Government, failed to encounter barite on the property for the same reason that it was not seen during the work undertaken by *Eagle Plains* staff. That is, snow cover along valley headwalls obscured the showing at the time of the property visit.

Alteration, dominated by purple fluorite within the groundmass of a quartz-sericite stockwork alteration zone, could be a positive indicator for mineralization. While a mafic dyke intruded along a fault plane might be responsible for remobilization of copper mineralization, this alteration zone appears to lie in rocks that form the stratigraphic footwall to the horizon containing zinc-lead-silver mineralization. Lavery (1985), in studying the >50 Mt *Crandon* zinc-copper deposit (and others) noted that, while fluorine occurs in some hydrothermal systems unassociated with mineralization and is not necessarily a signature of ore-forming processes, anomalously high fluorine values persisting in exploration areas improve the chances of finding a massive sulphide deposit. In general, fluorine enrichment tends to surround base metal concentrations in VMS deposits, with the dominant enrichment lying within the footwall zone.

The structural geology of the property appears to be relatively complex. At least one phase of regional folding generated a penetrative fabric, described within the context of this report as S^1 foliation. This foliation locally displays evidence of refolding and a second, localized, semi-penetrative S^2 foliation. Flattening of cobble and boulder size clasts within the fragmental units is pronounced along S^1, reflecting a period of intense, regional shear strain. Few measurements of primary foliation (S^0) could be discerned except near contacts between lithologically distinct units, such as at tuff-flow contacts. Rare banding within flows also

provided bedding measurements. A strong joint system measured on the property is best developed within either massive flows or indurated, coarse crystal-lithic tuff.

At least one major fault cuts across the property. A cataclastic zone containing a quartz stockwork infill occurs close to the saddle near the center of the claim group. The stockwork contains chalcopyrite, malachite, galena and sphalerite. A biotite-phyric basalt dyke cuts through the center of this zone and appears to have intruded along the plane of the fault. It is unclear if the stockwork zone is related to the fault or if it is a stratigraphic feature related to sulphide mineralization. While more detailed work is needed to resolve this, the position of this zone relative to zinc-lead mineralization along a tuff horizon (a probable stratigraphic equivalent to the barite-sulphide zone noted by *Cyprus-Anvil*) suggests that it may be cogenetic and represent footwall alteration and mineralization to the zinc-lead (+barite?)-bearing horizon.

4.0 Mineralization and Geochemical Results

The mineralization encountered on Fire 1-12 claims is dominated by disseminated pyrite, pyrite in amygdules in rhyolite flows, and as blebs and stringers associated with a quartz-stockwork zone, adjacent to and lying within the plane of a large fault.

Geochemical results from selected rock samples are summarized in Table 1. The majority of base metal-bearing samples were collected near the saddle zone, centered on the geochemical anomaly. Talus fines collected as a contour-line survey, run along-strike from the mineral showing, returned the results summarized in Table 2. Zinc-lead-barium trends plotted as an along-strike "distance" plot reveal at least one major "spike", representing a significant peripheral target. Coincident geochemical trends between zinc-lead and barium infer a possible barium-enriched horizon coincident with enriched base metals (Fig. 5). Other geochemical data are appended.

Table 1
Fire 1-12 Claims - Selected Rock Geochemistry

Sample	Ag (g/mt)	Au (g/mt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FireBK1	-	-	-	1.06	3.07
FireBK4	-	-	-	0.61	2.88
FireBK9	-	0.28	0.54	-	7.12
FireJD12	-	-	0.96	-	0.60
FireJD13	72.9	-	-	-	1.44
FireJD17	-	1.06	0.67	-	1.16

Table 2
Talus Fine Geochemical Results

Sample	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
S-1	555	318	2086
S-2	125	150	382
S-3	222	60	912
S-4	171	56	519
S-5	272	50	967
S-6	102	72	509
S-7	84	45	759
S-8	114	76	460
S-9	83	62	324
S-10	67	89	503
S-11	43	234	828
S-12	82	348	1187
S-13	37	119	662
S-14	30	194	860
S-15	26	176	615
S-16	15	544	306
S-17	15	270	391
S-18	10	100	292
S-19	9	75	330
S-20	7	47	384
S-21	15	107	315
S-22	7	109	84
S-23	8	109	87

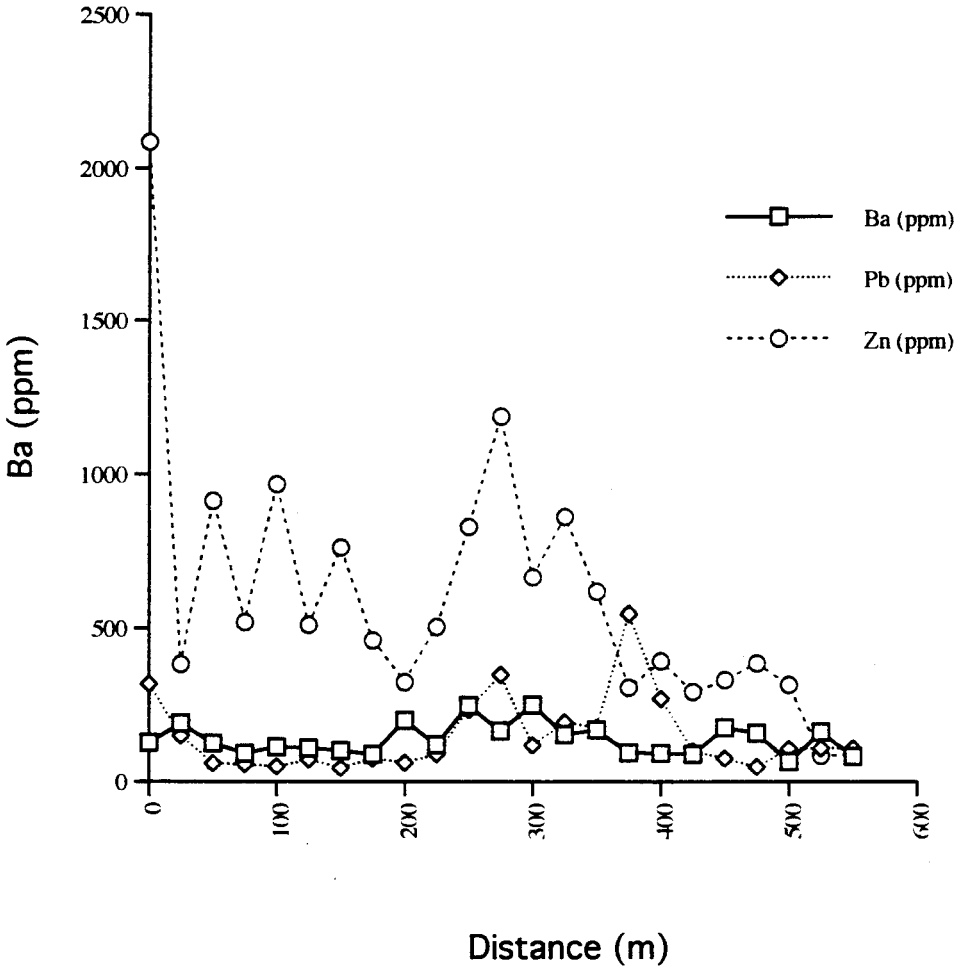


Figure 4. Geochemical plot of barium in talus fines versus along-strike distance for contour samples S-1 to S-23. Corresponding values for lead and zinc have been included for comparison. Note enrichment of Ba, Pb and Zn at approximately 300 m.

The alteration style seen on the Fire 1-12 claims is predominantly represented by quartz-sericite-pyrite and, locally, by moderate to strong chlorite. Fluorite is locally very abundant. Since samples elevated in base metals tend to contain high concentrations of calcium, and no calcite was evident, it is suspected that anomalous fluorite (seen in hand specimens) commonly accompanies mineralization. Overall, the alteration style and intensity is typical of volcanogenic massive sulphide systems. Sodium appears to be depleted which, in consideration of the presence of highly alkaline volcanic rocks (trachytes), identified as such by Mortenson (1982), is surpising. Regional hydrothermal alteration could be invoked as an explanation, particularly in a base-metal mineralization scenario. VMS deposits typically are associated with strong sodium-depletion anomalies. Rare earth element (REE) analyses could be utilized to determine if the felsic volcanic succession is geochemically compatible with massive sulphide generation, however, such tests require additional, specialized analytical techniques which, if merited, could be attempted at a later time.

The data clearly demonstrate a wide variance in base metal concentrations. A weak representation by copper suggests a copper-poor system. This could be an artifact of sampling, since a copper-enriched footwall stockwork zone may crop out in the saddle zone. Nevertheless, where zinc values are anomalous to highly anomalous, copper values tend to be moderate to low. Lead values are highly anomalous but are subordinate to zinc. Of particular interest are high silver values which do not appear to be related to argentiferous galena. One sample (FireJD17) yielded 1.166% Zn, 0.670% Cu and 1.063 g/mt Au. The silver concentration in this sample was only slightly elevated.

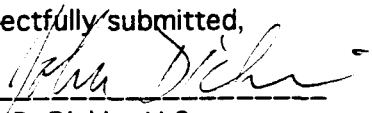
5.0 Discussion

The current work program conducted on the Fire 1-12 claims revealed the following: (1) the stratigraphy in the vicinity of the geochemical and geophysical anomalies (from previous workers) consists of coarse, near-vent, submarine ejecta and fragmental, felsic volcanic rock with minor flows; (2) alteration is consistent with that expected for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization; (3) rock samples collected on the property returned significant base metal and, locally, anomalous to highly anomalous gold and silver values; (4) the location of the mineralization found during the course of this program may reflect a degree of remobilization of metals along a fault zone which, if true, may indicate a much more massive source of sulphide mineralization along-strike; (5) base-metal enrichment along a particular stratigraphic horizon suggests the presence of a stratiform (possible fragmental space-infilling) VMS-style showing extending into the hillside, near *Hill 7001*.

In the region, massive sulphide bodies occur intimately associated with massive, bedded barite. The ICP results do not reveal barium as a significant geochemical component in many of the rocks analysed, but it is locally significant. The intensity and style of mineralization along a particular stratigraphic horizon suggests that a significant source of zinc-lead-silver mineralization could exist in the immediate area of the Fire 1-12 claims, if only partly contained within the claim boundaries. Additional claims, Char1-30, were staked surrounding the Fire claims during the current program in order to expand the scope of the exploration program. The rationale behind this strategy is that mineralization appears to be stratiform and the strongest geochemical indications, from rock and talus fine sampling, are that the target horizon lies along the northwest edge of the property. Other VMS camps typically exhibit a

gradation from pods of massive sulphide into zones of sulphide mineralization infilling open spaces in coarse-grained fragmental volcanic rocks (e.g., *Niblack Property*, S.E. Alaska). A similar mineralization style is envisaged for the Fire claims. Additional work is highly recommended for the Fire 1-12 and Char 1-30 claims in order to further test the extent of known mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,



John R. Dickie, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

November 10, 1996

Geologist's Certificate

This is to certify that I, John R. Dickie, of 118-40 Knightsridge Drive in Halifax, Nova Scotia, am a consulting geologist with offices in Halifax and at 1409 Fir Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, and that:

(1) I hold B.Sc. (Honours in Geology), B.Ed. (Chemistry/Environment), and M.Sc. (Geology) degrees from Dalhousie University and University of Toronto;

(2) I have over twelve (12) years' experience with various research institutions and mining companies on projects in Canada, United States, and Mexico, with over ten years experience on Yukon projects;

(3) I do not hold any interest in Eagle Plains Resources Limited (ASE), nor do I expect to receive securities or related remuneration from Eagle Plains Resources Limited;

(4) This report and the conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on fieldwork conducted by myself or personally witnessed, on the Fire 1-12 claims, between June 8 and June 13, 1996;

(5) I am regarded as a Professional Geoscientist, eligible for registration with APENS, in the Province of Nova Scotia, where formal registration of Geoscientists is pending.

Respectfully Submitted,

John Dickie

John R. Dickie, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

Jan 28/97

~~November 10, 1996~~

Appendix A
Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample	Description
FireJD.01	Qz veinlets within foliated, amyg rhyolite, grab sample,pyriteblebs (Tr-0.5%)
FireJD.02	foliated rhyolite, mod-strong silicification, slightly gossanous
FireJD.03	Banded tuff interbedded with fragmental tuff (scoria clasts), local bedding pinch-outs and soft-sediment deformation
FireJD.04	lapilli-bomb tuff, rhyolite with andesite scoria
FireJD.05	Amygdaloidal dacite, Tr py (?)
FireJD.06	Altered rhyolite flow, strong sil, mod chlor, Tr epidote
FireJD.07	"cherty" rhyolite, sulphide blebs and small pods (pyrite 2-4%)
FireJD.08	Rhyolite lapilli tuff; sulphide as disseminations (Tr) with one clast of massive pyrite
FireJD.09	monolithic rhyolite lapilli tuff
FireJD.10	quartz-amygduloidal rhyolite, amygdules 10-12%, 3-5 mm, 1-2% pyrite as fine disseminations
FireJD.11	Feldspar-phyric dacite, silicified crystal tuff
FireJD.12	chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena in malachite-stained quartz stockwork cutting rhyolite; Tr-0.5% sulphides
FireJD.13	(similar to FireJD.12)
FireJD.14	amygdaloidal rhyolite, Tr pyrite
FireJD.15	up to 50% pyrite in siliceous, aphyric rhyolite (possibly exhalite?)
FireJD.16	(same as FireJD.15)
FireJD.17	2.5 m representative grab in hand-dug trench, near mafic dyke in fault zone; stockwork of chalcopyrite (0.5%), pyrite (Tr), galena (Tr) and sphalerite (0.5-1%?) in quartz veins within silicified rhyolite.

Sample	Description
FireBK-1	Select grab; sulphide-bearing felsic tuff
FireBK-2	grab; massive, fine-grained pyrite bed (15 cm x 45 cm) within FireBK-1 (probably sulphide clast)
FireBK-3	grab; pyritic felsic tuff/massive pyrite (clast?)
FireBK-4	grab; pyritic felsic tuff
FireBK-5	grab; pyritic felsic tuff
FireBK-6	green, pyritic banded rhyolite; 0.5% pyrite as closts/disseminations
FireBK-7	quartz vein mineralized with trace galena
FireBK-8	pyritic felsic tuff
FireBK-9	grab; malachite-stained, chalcopyrite within quartz-sericite stockwork
FireBK-10	grab; as above
FireBK-11	quartz-veined fine clastic tuff
FireBK-12	fractured, fine-grained tuff; strong fluorite alteration
FireBK-13	quartz-feldspar breccia; strong chlorite in groundmass

Appendix B
Geochemistry Results (Assay/ICP data)

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
Ph: (403) 668-4968
Fax (403) 668-4890

05/07/96

Assay Certificate

Bernie Kreft

WO#10362

Sample #	Ag g/mt	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
BNOB 3	30.3		1.550	
BNOB 4	18.9	1.060		
BNOB 8	55.6		0.570	
BNOB 10			9.530	4.740
Fire BK 1			1.060	3.070
Fire BK 4			0.614	2.880
Fire BK 9		0.535		7.120
Fire JD 12		0.962		0.599
Fire JD 13	72.9			1.440
Fire JD 17		0.670		1.160
Ice JD 7			7.820	1.340

Note: Pulps from WO#10319.

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105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
Ph: (403) 668-4968
Fax: (403) 668-4890

Bernie Kreft WO#10319

Sample #	Au ppb
Fire JD 1	17
Fire JD 2	8
Fire JD 3	7
Fire JD 4	14
Fire JD 5	7
Fire JD 6	<5
Fire JD 7	11
Fire JD 8	9
Fire JD 9	11
Fire JD 10	12
Fire JD 11	<5
Fire JD 12	78
Fire JD 13	41
Fire JD 14	18
Fire JD 15	11
Fire JD 16	11
Fire JD 17	1063
FN 96-1	12
FN 96-2	8
FN 96-3	14
DDH-Ice 1	12
S - 1	71
S - 2	13
S - 3	13
S - 4	16
S - 5	18
S - 6	16
S - 7	19
S - 8	31
S - 9	19

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Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
Ph: (403) 668-4968
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26/06/96

Assay Certificate

Bernie Kreft

WO#10319

Sample #	Au ppb
Fire BK 1	26
Fire BK 2	21
Fire BK 3	26
Fire BK 4	17
Fire BK 5	10
Fire BK 6	14
Fire BK 7	8
Fire BK 8	21
Fire BK 9	284
Fire BK 10	27
Fire BK 11	13
Fire BK 12	18
Fire BK 13	20
BNOB 1	32
BNOB 2	16
BNOB 3	31
BNOB 4	76
BNOB 5	41
BNOB 6	28
BNOB 7	48
BNOB 8	58
BNOB 9	15
BNOB 10	12
Ice JD 1	15
Ice JD 2	9
Ice JD 3	9
Ice JD 4	47
Ice JD 5	64
Ice JD 6	10
Ice JD 7	14

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 96F0523

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Northern Analytical Laboratories

Out: Jun 26, 1996 Project: WO 10319
In : Jun 24, 1996 Shipper: Norm Smith
PO#: 54601 Shipment: ID=C030901
Msg: ICP(AqR)30
Msg:

75 Samples

	0= Rock	0= Soil	0= Core	0=RC Ct	75= Pulp	0=Other
Raw Storage:	--	--	--	--	12Mon/Dis	--
Pulp Storage:	--	--	--	--	12Mon/Dis	--

[052318:03:04:69062696]
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ATT: Norm Smith
Ph:403/668-4968
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Analytical Summary

##	Code	Method	Title	Low Limit	High Limit	Units	Description	Element	##
01	721P	ICP	Ag	0.1	100	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	01
02	711P	ICP	Cu	1	20000	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	02
03	714P	ICP	Pb	2	20000	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	03
04	730P	ICP	Zn	1	20000	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	04
05	703P	ICP	As	5	9999	ppm	As ICP 5 ppm	Arsenic	05
06	702P	ICP	Sb	5	9999	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	06
07	732P	ICP	Hg	3	9999	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	07
08	717P	ICP	Mo	1	9999	ppm	Mo ICP	Molybdenum	08
09	747P	ICP	Tl	10	999	ppm	Tl ICP 10 ppm (Incomplete	Thallium	09
10	705P	ICP	Bi	2	999	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	10
11	707P	ICP	Cd	0.1	100	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	11
12	710P	ICP	Co	1	999	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	12
13	718P	ICP	Ni	1	999	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	13
14	704P	ICP	Ba	2	9999	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digest	Barium	14
15	727P	ICP	W	5	999	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digest	Tungsten	15
16	709P	ICP	Cr	1	9999	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digest	Chromium	16
17	729P	ICP	V	2	999	ppm	V ICP	Vanadium	17
18	716P	ICP	Mn	1	9999	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	18
19	713P	ICP	La	2	9999	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digest	Lanthanum	19
20	723P	ICP	Sr	1	9999	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digest	Strontium	20
21	731P	ICP	Zr	1	999	ppm	Zr ICP	Zirconium	21
22	736P	ICP	Sc	1	99	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	22
23	726P	ICP	Ti	0.01	1.00	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digest	Titanium	23
24	701P	ICP	Al	0.01	9.99	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digest	Aluminum	24
25	708P	ICP	Ca	0.01	9.99	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digest	Calcium	25
26	712P	ICP	Fe	0.01	9.99	%	Fe ICP	Iron	26
27	715P	ICP	Mg	0.01	9.99	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digest	Magnesium	27
28	720P	ICP	K	0.01	9.99	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digest	Potassium	28
29	722P	ICP	Na	0.01	5.00	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digest	Sodium	29
30	719P	ICP	P	0.01	5.00	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	30

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 96F0523

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD
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Phone (604) 879-7878
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Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories iPL: 96F0523 Out: Jun 26, 1996 Page 2 of 2 Section 1 of 1
Project: WO 10319 75 Pulp In: Jun 24, 1996 [052318:03:23:69062696] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Tl %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
FIRE JD- 16	4.9	67	255	2070	69	17	<	6	<	<	14.1	1	5	21	<	70	<	23	9	8	19	<	<	0.33	0.03	3.32	0.01	0.33	0.02	<
FIRE JD- 17	5.9	6878	145	10829	5	43	<	2	<	16	0.1m	2	6	57	<	78	<	684	28	46	4	1	<	0.14	3.44	3.50	1.52	0.08	0.01	0.02
IN 96- 1	0.1	43	52	62	<	<	<	2	<	<	0.4	5	5	67	<	11	9	267	22	51	2	2	<	0.53	1.29	1.42	0.07	0.40	0.01	0.28
IN 96- 2	1.8	36	169	38	<	<	<	15	<	<	0.1	1	5	176	<	11	5	66	5	57	13	<	<	0.23	0.13	11	20.02	0.13	0.01	0.02
IN 96- 3	0.3	17	345	31	9	<	<	5	<	<	0.1	6	7	566	<	83	7	248	63	19	10	3	<	0.58	0.66	1.07	0.06	0.46	0.06	0.07
ICE JD- 1	2.2	15	298	88	67	8	<	4	<	<	0.4	2	4	47	<	85	2	147	8	25	6	<	<	0.10	0.03	1.80	0.01	0.26	0.01	0.01
ICE JD- 2	5.0	48	1172	195	25	92	<	1	<	<	0.5	1	1	265	<	2	<	3	<	154	1	<	<	0.01	0.01	0.33	<	0.05	0.01	<
ICE JD- 3	0.4	9	108	45	21	5	<	3	<	<	0.1	5	11	51	<	115	6	19	3	18	15	2	<	0.12	0.02	1.42	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.03
ICE JD- 4	18.9	6	4414	929	62	39	<	4	<	<	4.7	<	1	77	<	2	<	3	<	88	1	<	<	0.01	0.03	0.42	<	0.02	0.01	<
ICE JD- 5	11.3	8	185	53	49	13	<	2	<	<	<	<	1	98	<	8	<	3	2	94	3	<	<	0.01	0.01	1.00	<	0.03	0.01	<
ICE JD- 6	1.1	104	1446	28	5	61	<	2	<	<	<	1	1	847	<	4	<	672	16	134	<	<	<	0.02	18%	0.18	0.10	0.01	0.01	<
ICE JD- 7	3.4	78	2.4%13107	5	51	14	<	<	<	55.7	<	1	12	<	1	<	167	<	45	<	<	<	0.01	0.76	0.31	0.30	0.01	0.01	<
OLD BK	0.3	103	232	114	11	<	<	4	<	36	<	11	13	139	81	16	976	7	13	3	2	<	1.55	0.28	5.08	0.80	0.10	0.02	0.03
S- 1	2.8	555	318	2086	24	8	<	306	<	<	11.5	2	4	127	<	25	<	470	75	23	35	<	<	0.51	0.32	4.23	0.14	0.46	0.01	0.02
S- 2	0.9	125	150	382	16	<	<	20	<	<	2.3	2	3	192	<	12	<	419	140	23	23	<	<	0.61	0.23	4.04	0.09	0.36	0.05	0.03
S- 3	0.4	222	60	912	9	<	<	8	<	<	7.1	2	3	126	<	13	<	698	95	15	24	<	<	0.53	0.40	4.29	0.11	0.29	0.02	0.02
S- 4	0.4	171	56	519	<	<	<	10	<	<	3.7	3	5	93	<	12	<	1041	100	11	28	<	<	0.59	0.36	4.91	0.14	0.31	0.02	0.01
S- 5	0.6	272	50	967	10	<	<	9	<	<	6.1	3	6	113	<	16	<	590	72	10	22	<	<	0.48	0.12	4.21	0.08	0.31	0.01	0.01
S- 6	0.6	102	72	509	11	<	<	39	<	<	2.2	3	5	111	<	13	<	351	69	17	26	<	<	0.57	0.08	5.48	0.06	0.48	0.01	0.03
S- 7	0.5	84	45	759	8	<	<	24	<	<	5.0	4	9	101	<	13	2	658	68	26	31	1	<	0.80	0.17	6.01	0.11	0.46	0.02	0.04
S- 8	0.7	114	76	460	20	11	<	48	<	<	2.6	4	12	89	<	18	3	559	67	23	28	1	<	0.63	0.09	5.40	0.06	0.58	0.02	0.02
S- 9	0.9	83	62	324	18	5	<	25	<	<	2.1	3	9	200	<	20	2	520	80	13	31	1	<	0.56	0.05	3.23	0.05	0.41	0.01	0.03
S- 10	0.7	67	89	503	17	5	<	9	<	<	1.5	2	2	121	<	19	2	599	57	13	29	<	<	0.90	0.03	5.37	0.04	0.51	0.01	0.02
S- 11	0.8	43	234	828	12	6	<	7	<	<	4.3	3	2	249	<	14	2	1817	99	8	35	<	<	0.71	0.02	5.30	0.05	0.39	0.01	0.02
S- 12	1.4	82	348	1187	21	7	<	15	<	<	10.5	3	1	165	<	11	2	1707	150	11	37	<	<	1.25	0.03	5.71	0.06	0.40	0.01	0.03
S- 13	0.9	37	119	662	7	<	<	10	<	<	5.1	2	1	251	<	11	<	1115	114	8	29	<	<	0.53	0.02	3.79	0.03	0.29	0.01	0.02
S- 14	0.8	30	194	860	5	<	<	7	<	<	5.2	2	2	154	<	10	<	1003	124	11	28	<	<	0.78	0.02	4.35	0.03	0.42	0.02	0.02
S- 15	0.8	26	176	615	9	<	<	5	<	<	3.1	2	2	170	<	11	<	1048	93	8	26	<	<	0.70	0.01	3.90	0.03	0.35	0.02	0.02
S- 16	2.1	15	544	306	34	10	<	5	<	<	0.7	1	3	95	<	14	3	287	40	17	24	1	<	0.40	0.23	4.85	0.14	0.48	0.02	0.02
S- 17	2.4	15	270	391	25	6	<	14	<	<	1.4	2	2	93	<	15	2	659	102	26	22	<	<	0.99	0.26	4.43	0.09	0.63	0.02	0.03
S- 18	1.0	10	100	292	18	<	<	37	<	<	0.9	3	2	90	<	8	<	1091	57	34	17	<	<	0.67	0.08	4.62	0.04	0.68	0.02	0.03
S- 19	1.1	9	75	330	13	<	<	14	<	<	1.3	2	3	177	<	13	<	1000	95	14	19	<	<	0.51	0.04	3.32	0.03	0.44	0.01	0.03
S- 20	0.7	7	47	384	17	6	<	18	<	<	1.5	3	3	158	<	11	<	2471	105	17	15	<	<	0.49	0.11	3.70	0.06	0.37	0.01	0.03
S- 21	1.9	15	107	315	9	<	<	18	<	<	0.5	3	3	65	<	15	3	1430	92	31	13	<	0.01	0.70	0.02	6.44	0.04	0.87	0.02	0.06
S- 22	2.2	7	109	84	28	<	<	22	<	<	0.7	1	2	162	<	28	2	93	76	13	22	<	<	0.29	0.02	2.91	0.02	0.45	0.01	0.02
S- 23	4.5	8	109	87	35	5	<	27	<	<	<	1	3	83	<	21	5	105	84	28	16	<	0.01	0.32	0.03	7.29	0.03	0.73	0.01	0.06
Min Limit	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate=/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 96F0523

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.
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Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories iPL: 96F0523 Out: Jun 26, 1996 Page 1 of 2 Section 1 of 1
Project: WO 10319, 75 Pulp In: Jun 24, 1996 [052318:03:10:69062696] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
BNOB-	1	3.8	27	40	37	84	13	<	73	<	<	<	3	3	23	<	55	2	33	12	5	7	<	<	0.21	0.05	4.12	0.02	0.19	0.02	<
BNOB-	2	0.1	10	14	40	<	<	<	7	<	<	<	2	4	23	<	38	6	59	17	7	12	<	<	1.18	0.05	6.64	0.51	0.12	0.06	0.01
BNOB-	3	34.1	9	17177	379	34	36	<	1	<	2	2.8	1	1	45	<	4	<	4	2	96	2	<	<	0.03	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.02	0.01	<
BNOB-	4	20.5	11814	287	1814	3486	2066	<	2	<	30	26.6	3	10	13	<	80	5	2104	8	215	4	1	<	0.19	2.99	4.78	0.89	0.09	0.02	0.03
BNOB-	5	1.2	136	242	54	909	13	<	8	<	9	1.6	62	10	13	<	29	12	144	<	6	28	<	<	2.07	0.03	15%	1.63	0.04	0.01	<
BNOB-	6	4.7	117	1110	34	116	29	<	4	<	<	0.6	4	3	51	<	68	5	36	3	57	12	1	0.01	0.36	0.04	2.41	0.11	0.27	0.01	0.01
BNOB-	7	17.8	83	175	15	40	11	<	2	<	<	<	11	14	18	<	19	11	55	8	11	4	2	<	0.39	0.01	4.26	0.06	0.47	0.01	0.01
BNOB-	8	61.8	36	5684	1671	122	64	8	7	<	<	9.5	1	7	15	<	8	<	6	<	48	1	<	<	0.02	0.02	1.68	0.01	0.02	0.01	<
BNOB-	9	0.9	32	1284	596	15	9	<	15	<	<	1.9	1	1	33	<	29	2	44	17	15	9	<	<	0.71	0.07	4.16	0.34	0.06	0.06	0.02
BNOB-	10	4.5	81	2.1%	4.6%	24	35	22	1	<	<	0.2m	1	1	<	<	1	<	121	2	41	<	<	<	0.01	0.42	0.35	0.20	0.01	0.01	<
DOH-ICE	1	1.5	48	880	1102	<	<	<	10	<	<	7.3	11	139	11	<	46	9	2237	<	32	19	<	<	0.50	1.80	13%	1.14	0.17	0.01	0.01
FIRE BK-	1	14.9	91	9042	2.4%	61	21	8	<	<	<	0.2m	1	2	9	56	13	2	3198	121	51	23	<	<	0.20	5.89	6.89	2.16	0.15	0.01	0.01
FIRE BK-	2	12.8	81	523	2091	66	11	<	3	<	<	15.4	2	2	15	<	22	9	449	13	5	56	<	<	0.49	0.99	16%	0.21	0.52	0.01	<
FIRE BK-	3	9.4	30	788	1434	50	12	<	4	<	<	11.1	2	3	20	<	7	5	2372	112	23	61	<	0.01	0.87	4.29	11%	1.36	0.79	0.01	0.01
FIRE BK-	4	18.7	36	6792	2.4%	50	21	7	1	<	<	0.2m	2	3	9	56	19	5	3913	106	48	35	<	<	0.35	5.57	12%	2.24	0.26	0.01	0.01
FIRE BK-	5	3.2	18	285	782	<	10	<	7	<	<	6.0	2	6	21	<	12	5	3146	124	83	17	<	<	0.22	2.44	7.81	2.66	0.19	0.01	0.02
FIRE BK-	6	2.1	16	164	478	11	<	<	2	<	<	3.1	1	2	52	<	22	<	131	57	8	32	<	<	0.53	0.26	2.05	0.10	0.50	0.01	0.01
FIRE BK-	7	7.0	13	5467	193	8	12	<	3	<	<	1.5	2	4	144	<	192	<	429	44	43	6	<	<	0.12	0.65	0.65	0.07	0.06	0.01	<
FIRE BK-	8	7.8	26	218	1193	79	12	<	2	<	<	8.1	2	2	24	<	14	8	1221	76	12	45	<	<	0.54	2.80	14%	0.64	0.60	0.02	0.01
FIRE BK-	9	10.9	4724	1199	5.9%	46	141	<	1	<	<	0.5m	6	8	24	<	57	2	1075	22	80	5	<	<	0.16	4.32	4.97	1.83	0.08	0.01	0.01
FIRE BK-	10	1.0	121	63	1441	9	6	<	3	<	<	12.0	1	4	172	<	153	<	79	20	6	15	<	<	0.24	0.15	0.89	0.06	0.29	0.01	<
FIRE BK-	11	0.3	108	26	735	<	<	<	3	<	<	6.4	16	56	91	<	105	4	418	3	43	4	2	<	0.40	6.94	2.50	0.29	0.04	0.01	0.01
FIRE BK-	12	0.3	17	39	150	32	<	<	4	<	<	0.5	3	2	2038	<	16	<	990	240	46	78	<	0.01	3.08	6.36	3.06	0.17	3.26	0.03	0.01
FIRE BK-	13	0.2	13	34	407	<	<	<	3	<	<	2.8	1	2	174	<	79	<	1221	151	311	16	<	<	0.85	5.47	2.57	0.14	0.19	0.01	<
FIRE JD-	1	0.4	40	12	65	1466	<	<	6	<	<	<	17	18	86	<	16	20	175	9	29	2	8	<	0.71	0.28	3.71	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.19
FIRE JD-	2	0.1	8	34	47	11	6	<	13	<	<	<	1	3	101	<	9	2	45	17	10	5	<	<	0.38	0.02	3.22	0.01	0.17	0.04	0.04
FIRE JD-	3	0.1	89	10	235	10	<	<	5	<	<	1.5	22	33	64	<	11	88	2281	31	139	5	9	0.01	3.09	6.93	8.68	2.77	0.12	0.02	0.24
FIRE JD-	4	0.1	3	4	29	4	<	<	17	<	<	<	2	3	184	<	11	2	1885	169	37	16	<	<	0.27	1.64	4.48	0.55	0.21	0.02	0.12
FIRE JD-	5	0.1	17	7	140	11	<	<	4	<	<	0.9	1	3	160	<	31	2	1079	77	48	12	1	<	0.40	2.25	2.60	0.79	0.27	0.01	0.02
FIRE JD-	6	0.7	18	53	32	6	<	<	10	<	<	0.1	2	6	172	<	21	2	112	71	35	10	<	<	0.28	0.03	3.85	0.02	0.52	0.01	0.01
FIRE JD-	7	1.3	19	183	335	4	<	<	10	<	<	6.8	2	4	88	<	45	2	572	230	12	21	<	<	0.37	0.18	3.15	0.04	0.30	0.01	0.02
FIRE JD-	8	1.5	15	348	415	34	<	<	2	<	<	2.3	1	3	36	<	36	<	42	84	10	42	<	0.01	0.76	0.51	2.39	0.04	0.69	0.02	0.01
FIRE JD-	9	1.5	51	443	9717	7	27	<	2	<	<	63.0	4	6	119	<	26	<	3260	47	166	10	1	<	0.33	0.07	3.51	2.36	0.20	0.02	0.03
FIRE JD-	10	0.2	8	23	262	23	<	<	5	<	<	0.8	3	9	137	<	39	6	613	13	11	6	1	<	1.35	0.57	5.51	1.38	0.17	0.04	0.05
FIRE JD-	11	0.2	9	28	274	22	<	<	2	<	<	1.4	6	18	182	<	42	10	305	17	17	5	1	<	1.36	0.63	2.49	1.30	0.15	0.04	0.07
FIRE JD-	12	7.8	11452	326	6882	95	10	<	1	<	24	48.7	4	6	14	<	46	2	537	3	18	9	<	<	0.24	1.42	6.96	0.39	0.15	0.01	0.03
FIRE JD-	13	87.0	2434	1416	15487	129	668	<	<	<	2	0.1m	3	5	150	6	81	4	299	29	31	13	<	0.01	0.24	0.97	1.44	0.39	0.18	0.02	0.01
FIRE JD-	14	1.5	161	43	757	23	13	<	2	<	<	4.7	1	2	139	<	26	<	27	37	5	23	<	<	0.47	0.04	1.43	0.05	0.43	0.01	0.02
FIRE JD-	15	2.0	47	163	330	23	13	<	2	<	<	2.1	1	5	66	<	125	<	37	12	11	15	<	<	0.23	0.10	1.63	0.01	0.28	0.01	<
Min Limit		0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*		99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method		ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

—=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

Appendix C
Fire Claims Expense Summary

Expense Summary

Fire Property

Item	Amount		G.S.T.
Helicopter	2886.72		188.85
Geochemistry	570.33		39.92
Camp Supplies	296.22		19.38
Air Reconnaissance	160.50		10.50
Truck plus gasoline	219.50		- - -
Claim Posts	227.50	N\A	- - -
Claim Applications	441.50	N\A	- - -
Food	122.16		- - -
Office	127.14		- - -
Claim Renewal Fees	270.00	N\A	- - -
Wages* (11.5 days)	4312.50		- - -

*J.R. Dickie; Senior Consulting Geologist; 6.5 days @ 375.00/day; field/reporting
*B. Kreft; Project Field Manager; 5 days @ 375.00/day

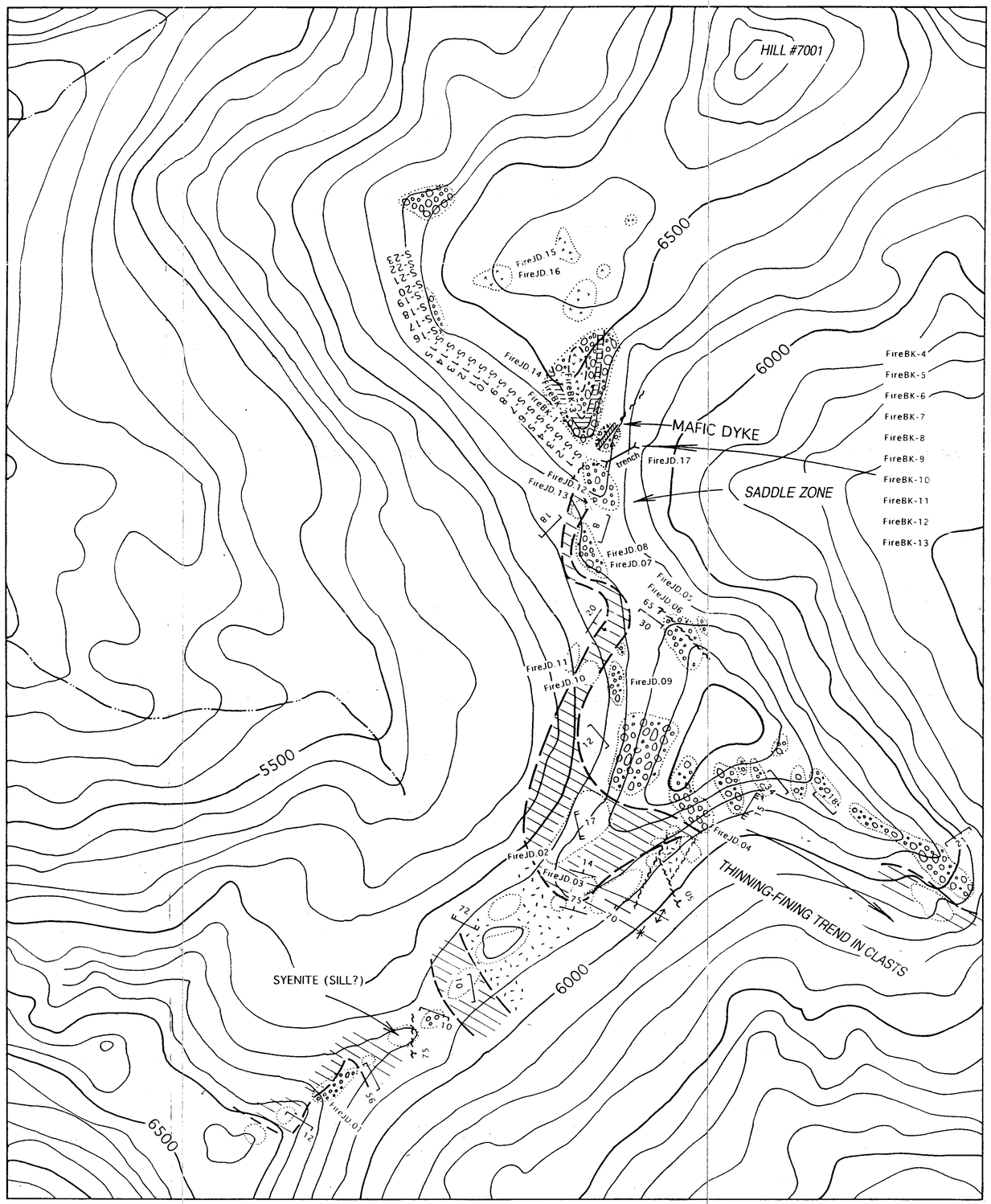
Total Expenses $9907.80

* *Less Advanced Amount of $9907.80

Amount Owing: $0.00

**Cash advanced to Mr. B. Kreft, Whitehorse, from *Eagle Plains Resources Limited*

8968.80.



Elevations in Feet

Contour Soil Line at 25 m spacing

STRATIGRAPHY

5 PYRITIC FELSIC/APHYRIC RHYOLITE
FLOW-TEXTURES 10 - 25% PYRITE, EXTREMELY SILICEOUS - POSSIBLY AN EXHALITE UNIT

4b BANDED, APHYRIC TRACHYTE
INTERBEDDED WITH AGGLOMERATE/BOULDER TUFF AND FINE-GRAINED CLASTIC TUFF

4a BOMB/BOULDER TUFF - CONGLOMERATE
ROUNDED COBBLES AND BOULDERS OF RHYOLITE AND ANDESITE. RARE CLASTS OF MASSIVE SULPHIDE. LOCALLY CONTAINS PYRITE / GALENA / SPHALERITE

3 CRYSTAL-LITHIC RHYODACITE(?) TUFF
MEDIUM-GRAINED LITHIC TUFF CONTAINING QUARTZ AND FELDSPAR CRYSTALS, MASSIVE

2 AMYGDALOIDAL RHYOLITE FLOWS
STRONGLY FOLIATED, FLATTENED QUARTZ-AMYGDULES - ACCESSORY PYRITE-GALENA-SPHALERITE(?)

1 BASINAL SEDIMENTS
GRAPHITIC ARGILLITE, PHYLLITE, SLATE MINOR SILTSTONE

*Felsic Volcanic Stratigraphic Package Approximately 600' Thick

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

FAULT

10 BEDDING

S1 FOLIATION S2 FOLIATION

FIRE 1-12 CLAIMS

YUKON TERRITORY

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY

Scale = 1:5000

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LIMITED

FIGURE 3

093607

#1