094713

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

for the

MM Property
PELLY MOUNTAIN PROJECT
MM 1-22 CLAIMS

Watson Lake Mining Division, Southcentral Yukon Territory
Mapsheets 105-F-07
Latitude 61° 27' N, Longitude 132°38' W
NTS 6815119 N / 624278 E

Prepared for:

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RECEIVED
JAN 16 2006
MINING RECORDER
WATSON LAKE, YT
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

By

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JANUARY 06 2006

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 5000.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QL 25822

[signature]

Mining Recorder
Watson Lake Mining District

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SUMMARY

The MM property (also known as the JJ and DD) consists of 22 units located in the Seagull Creek area of the Yukon Territories, approximately 55 km south of Ross River in the Watson Lake Mining district. The claims are centered at Latitude 61° 27"29" N, Longitude 132°38"32"W; NTS 6815119 N / 624278 E. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

The claims overlie Mississippian aged intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks and similar aged sediments of the Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt. Work by past operators on the property has identified at least three lenses of massive sulphide mineralization associated with a tuffaceous horizon within a strongly altered and deformed sequence of sedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks. The sulphide lenses appear to have formed above trachyte domes. Diamond drill testing of the sulphide zones intersected classic Kuroko type volcanic sequences. Although the property has had extensive geological work carried out on it, much of the data is not within the public domain.

The MM 1-12 claims were staked by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse on behalf of Eagle Plains in February 2002. A further 10 claims were staked by Eagle Plains during the 2002 field program.

Work by Eagle Plains Resources in 2002 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and silt sampling. The results were encouraging and further work was recommended to continue to evaluate the MM property area for more massive sulphide deposits.

In 2004, Eagle Plains completed a soil geochemical sampling and prospecting program in the area of the MM 13 – 22 claims. The results from the program continue to indicate the potential for more massive sulphide mineralization on the property. Recommendations for future work, including a budget, are included with this report.

The total cost of the 2004 field program was $8854.64

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1)

The MM property is located at 61° 27' N LAT/132° 40' W LONG on NTS Mapsheet Sleep Creek 105-F-07 in the south-central Yukon Territory (see Fig.1). The property is situated 58 kilometres S.S.W. of Ross River, approximately 22 kilometres east of the South Canol Road. The property consists of 22 quartz claim units named the MM 1-22 , administered through the Watson Lake Mining Recorder. (see Fig.2). The property is accessed by helicopter from either the Ketza River mine road, located approximately 17 km east of the property, the Seagull Creek road located approximately 10 km southwest of the property, or from the Fox Creek road, located approximately 24 km northwest of the property. The nearest helicopter base is in Ross River. Topography is moderate to steep with many cliff sections on north facing slopes. The majority of the property is above treeline and there is generally good bedrock exposure.

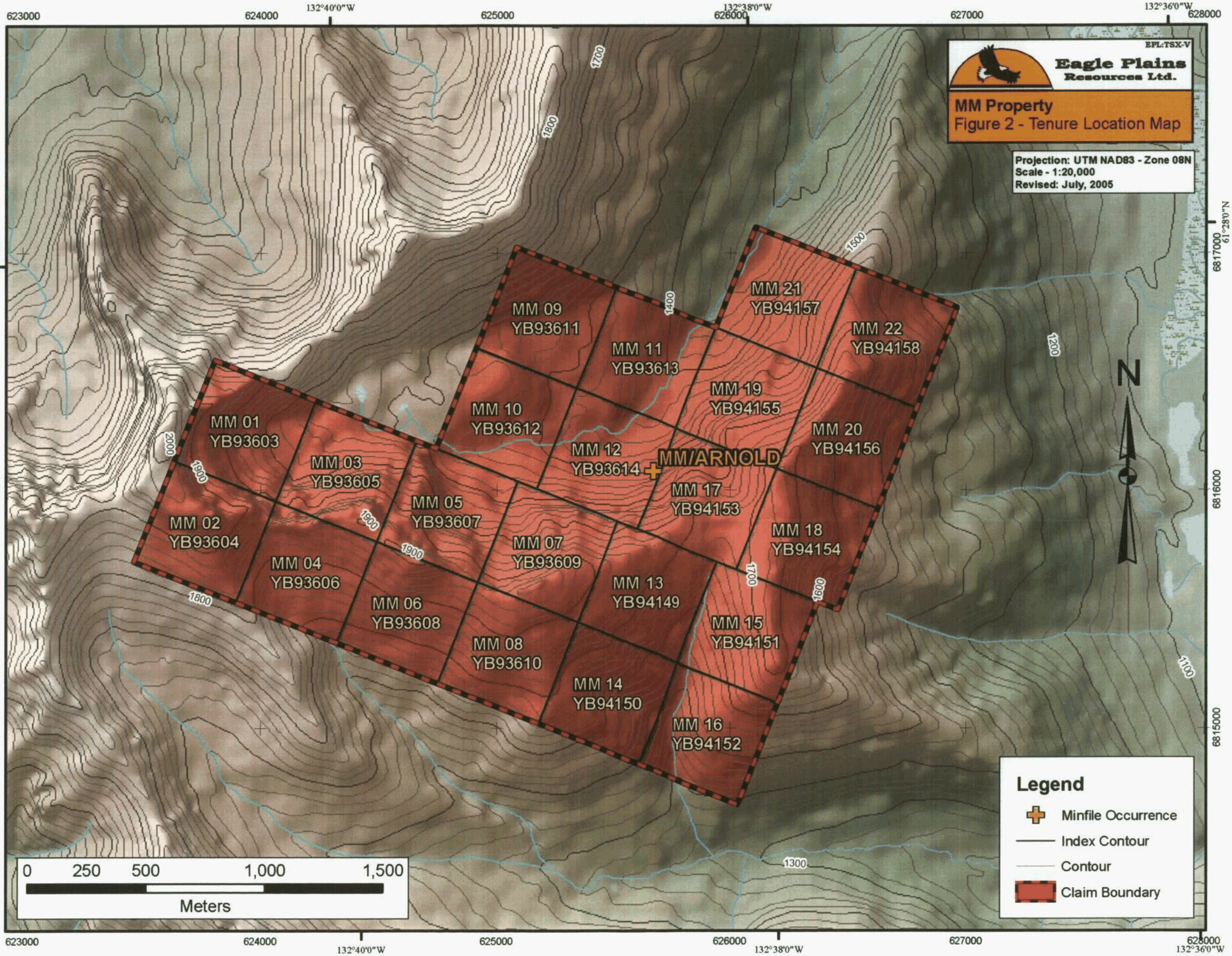
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
70°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains
Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 1 - Property Location
Scale 1:5 500 000 UTM NAD83
Zone 8N July 4, 2005
Yukon
Territory
Alaska
Dawson City
Mayo
MM
Property
Ross River
Northwest
Territories
N
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
British Columbia
Pacific Ocean
Skagway
Juneau
Legend
Cities
Major Centre
Capital City
Roads
Gravel
Paved
Railway
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometers

TENURE (Figure 2)

The property consists of 22 Quartz claims located on the Sleep Creek Mapsheet within the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., with an underlying 1% NSR carried by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon.

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Mapsheet	Expiry Date
MM 1-12	YB93603-614	105F-07	2008/02/11
MM 13-22	YB94149-158	105F-07	2010/07/29

TOTAL: 22 units



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Location Map
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 08N
Scale - 1:20,000
Revised: July, 2005
623000
624000
625000
626000
627000
628000
132°40'0"W
132°38'0"W
132°36'0"W
61°28'0"N
6817000
6816000
6815000
MM 01
YB93603
MM 02
YB93604
MM 03
YB93605
MM 04
YB93606
MM 05
YB93607
MM 06
YB93608
MM 07
YB93609
MM 08
YB93610
MM 09
YB93611
MM 10
YB93612
MM 11
YB93613
MM 12
YB93614
MM 13
YB94149
MM 14
YB94150
MM 15
YB94151
MM 16
YB94152
MM 17
YB94153
MM 18
YB94154
MM 19
YB94155
MM 20
YB94156
MM 21
YB94157
MM 22
YB94158
MM/ARNOLD
1700
1800
1500
1400
1200
2000
1900
1600
1100
1300
N
0
250
500
1,000
1,500
Meters
Legend
Minfile Occurrence
Index Contour
Contour
Claim Boundary

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The MM property area was originally staked as the Zink claims by a Spartan EL - Mitsui Mining and Smelting joint venture in 1970. The claims were restaked as 157 MM and JJ claims in 1973 by Anvil Mining Corporation. Anvil carried out mapping, geochemical, magnetic and gravity surveys and four diamond drill holes. In 1975 the claims were transferred to Cyprus Anvil who entered into a joint venture on the property with Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas. The joint venture drilled a total of 11 holes and carried out geological mapping between 1975-78. In 1985, the property was transferred to Curragh Resources, which performed trenching in 1987 and 1988. Anvil Range acquired the property through Curragh Resources and drilled four holes in 1996. The claims lapsed in 2001.

The current core claims were staked by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse for Eagle Plains Resources in February 2002, with more claims acquired as part of 2002 fieldwork. Work by Eagle Plains Resources in 2002 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and silt sampling. The results were encouraging and further work was recommended to continue to evaluate the MM property area for more massive sulphide deposits.

Much of the data and results from the historical work programs is not in the public domain and therefore was not available for purposes of compilation or comparison.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology (Figure 3, 3a)

The volcano-sedimentary rocks which host the Wolf and MM deposits as well as Eagle Plains Resources FIRE/ICE/ MELT and EROS claims form a narrow arcuate belt that extends 80 kilometres along a northwesterly trend within the Pelly Mountains of the southwestern Yukon (Fig. 1). These rocks have been termed the Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt (PMVB) by Hunt (1999) and are characterized by high potassium content and, locally, bedded barite and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits and showings. The PMVB is early to middle Paleozoic in age and occurs within the Pelly-Cassiar Platform, considered to be part of ancestral North America (Templeman-Kluit, 1977). The tectonic framework for the Pelly Mountains area is described by Gabrielse and Yorath (1991), Templemen-Kluit and Blusson, (1977) and Gordey (1977) and is summarized below.

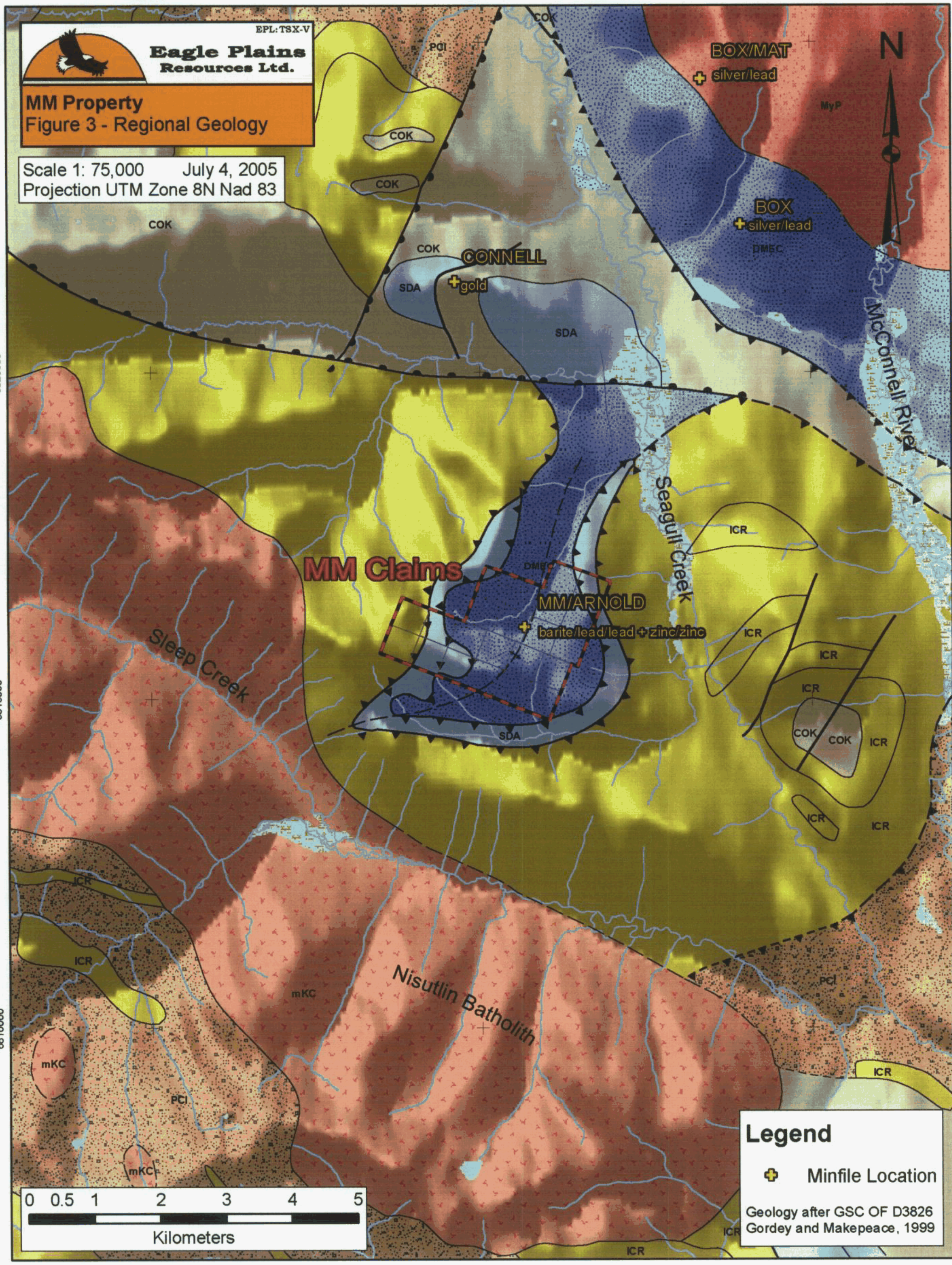
The miogeoclinal sequence and related rocks which underlie much of the Pelly Mountains are part of a large area about 70km wide and 600km long that is referred to as the Pelly-Cassiar Platform (PCP). The PCP formed slightly outboard of, but parallel to the craton edge and consisted of a thick accumulation of volcanic rocks and related sediments upon which shallow water sedimentation, predominantly carbonate, took place until late Devonian time. To the northeast of the PCP during late Proterozoic through to Silurian time, a sequence of shallow water carbonates, tuffaceous shale and andesitic rocks were deposited on the western edge of ancestral North America in the Selwyn Basin and, to the south, in the Kechika Trough.

During late Devonian to Mississippian time, shale, greywacke, and chert pebble conglomerate was deposited over much of the PCP and Selwyn Basin. These rocks were derived from a westerly source, or from locally uplifted parts of the PCP. Felsic igneous activity, including intrusion and volcanism, occurred locally within the PCP, possibly within rifts or graben-like structures created by variable uplift and block faulting within the platformal rocks. Sedimentation resumed within PCP sub-basins during the Upper Triassic.

Deformation of the Paleozoic rocks took place post-Late Triassic and consisted of compression and/or transpression along a northeasterly axis which resulted in northwesterly trending and northeasterly verging folds and southwesterly dipping thrust faults. The Anvil-Campbell allochthon, part of the Omineca Crystalline belt, was emplaced during this event as a large thrust-sheet and is now preserved as local klippen on mountain ridges. An anastomosing system of steeply dipping, strike-slip faults related to movement along the northwesterly trending Tintina Fault cuts the folds and thrust faults and extends for up to 20 kilometres southwest of the Tintina Trench. Late normal faults cross-cut earlier structures and divide the region into a number of panels which commonly represent different structural levels. Cretaceous intrusions develop thermal and structural aureoles in the western part of the Pelly Mountains. Metamorphism and degree of deformation varies from block to block but generally increases in a westerly direction and varies from lower to upper greenschist facies.

The Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt is composed of localized volcanic centres separated by basins in-filled with sediments and volcaniclastic rocks. Associated with these volcanic rocks are at least two VMS deposits (the Wolf and the MM) and a number of historical showings, including the Chzerpnough (FIRE claims), and the BNOB (ICE claims).

The volcanic rocks are predominantly felsic, but in some areas significant accumulations of andesite to basalt occur. The most common feature of the belt are flows, epi-zonal sills, and small plugs of trachyte.



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 3 - Regional Geology
Scale 1: 75,000 July 4, 2005
Projection UTM Zone 8N Nad 83
620000
625000
630000
6825000
6820000
6815000
6810000
N
BOX/MAT
silver/lead
BOX
silver/lead
CONNELL
gold
MM Claims
MM/ARNOLD
barite/lead/lead + zinc/zinc
McConnell River
Seagull Creek
Sleep Creek
Nisutlin Batholith
COK
SDA
DMEC
ICR
PCl
MyP
mKC
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers
Legend
Minfile Location
Geology after GSC OF D3826
Gordey and Makepeace, 1999

Figure 3a - MM Claims Regional Geology Legend
(after GSC OF D3826
Gordey and Makepeace, 1999)

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKC: CASSIAR SUITE
medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic rocks of largely felsic (q) composition; includes minor (?) amounts questionably of more intermediate composition (g)

MISSISSIPPIAN

MyP: PELLY MOUNTAINS SUITE
resistant, massive, medium to fine grained equigranular syenite; magmatic hornblende replaced by actinolite, but K-feldspar is fresh perthite; gradational to trachyte; intrusive equivalents to felsic volcanics of the Earn assemblage

UPPER DEVONIAN TO LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN

DMEC: EARN - CASSIAR
consists upwards of dark clastic rocks (1) capped by tuffaceous chert (2) and felsic volcanic rocks (3), the chert and volcanics in part laterally equivalent; intrusive equivalents of the volcanics are the Pelly Mountains Suite

MIDDLE SILURIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN

SDA: ASKIN
platy dolomitic siltstone (1) overlain by dolostone and orthoquartzite (2) with rare volcanics (3)

CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN OR YOUNGER

CDS: ST. CYR
poorly understood, fine clastic and carbonate assemblage, (1) to (5), with only general similarities to equivalent strata elsewhere in Cassiar Mountains; overlain by strata typical of Earn, Tay and Jones Lake assemblages elsewhere

ORDOVICIAN TO DEVONIAN, LOCALLY ?MISSISSIPPIAN

ODRC: ROAD RIVER - CASSIAR
fine grained, graphitic clastics of dominantly Ordovician and Silurian age (1), but in places including Upper Silurian and Devonian equivalents (2)

UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN

COK: KECHIKA
basinal fine grained calcareous pelitic strata (1) with locally intercalated mafic volcanics (2)

LOWER CAMBRIAN

ICR: ROSELLA
resistant, thick bedded to massive, limestone and argillaceous limestone; local archaeocyathid buildups, trilobite fragments, oolites, and pisolites; pisolitic massive dolomite and limestone; marble, calc-silicate, calcareous phyllite and minor schist **(Rosella)**

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

PCI: INGENIKA
consists upwards of coarse quartzose clastics overlain by fine clastics (1), a marble horizon (2), and fine clastic strata (3); laterally equivalent similar fine clastics (4) are mostly (?) correlative to the upper part of this succession

The trachyte flows and/or sills are laterally very extensive, probably due to low magmatic viscosity caused in part by high alkali element content. Typically the trachyte contains significant amounts of pyrite which gives rise to extensive gossans. The trachytes are commonly cream coloured, with very fine to medium grained phenocrysts of feldspar and rare quartz and are locally massive, amygdaloidal or brecciated. Syenite intrusions have been noted at a number of locations within the PMVB (Mortensen, 1981; Morin, 1977) and are thought to be rounded plugs which represent volcanic feeders. Although they may still represent volcanic feeders, drill data from the Wolf and ICE properties indicates that the syenite intrusions are sills.

The structural and stratigraphic relationship of the Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt with other parts of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform are not always clear. In the southern part in the belt near the Wolf deposit, the PMVB rocks are separated from platformal carbonates and associated sediments by thrust, and possibly, steeply dipping normal faults. In the northeastern most part of the belt, immediately northeast of Ketza River Mine site, the volcanic sequence is very thin (+/- 100m) and is overlain by chert and chert pebble conglomerate and underlain by shale. Both contacts appear conformable but are not well exposed.

The shale and conglomerate are considered age equivalent with the volcanic rocks that have been mapped in conformable relationships by Gordey (1977). On the FIRE (Chzerpnough) and Tree claim area, the PMVB appears to conformably overlie, and in places be intercalated with, a relatively thick sequence of shale and minor greywacke. Similarly on the Mamu property, adjacent to the McConnell River, volcanic rocks conformably overlie an extensive shale-greywacke sequence. On the ICE (BNOB) property, between the Tree-FIRE and Mamu properties, the volcanic rocks are surrounded by an argillite-limestone sequence that appears to be continuous with the shale-sequence of the FIRE property. Gordey (1977) describes a Siluro-Devonian assemblage of shallow water dolomite and platy siltstone which represent a stable marine carbonate bank environment, and are supposed basement for the PMVB. The Siluro-Devonian siltstones, however, are quartz bearing and tan weathering and do not seem to be a good match with the shale attached to the Pelly Mountain Volcanic rocks. Similarly, the younger Triassic sedimentary package has not been observed in contact with PMVB. Consequently, there is little or no contact information that gives a clear indication of the tectono-stratigraphic environment in which the PMVB was deposited other than the nature of the rocks within the belt itself.

The platformal setting on the continental margin, the high potassium geochemistry of the volcanic rocks, and the presence of bedded barite and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits indicate that the Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt was likely deposited in a continental rift-type environment (Mortensen and Godwin, 1982). The coarse volcanic debris flows that overlie the Wolf deposit indicate a high energy environment consistent with a graben type structure.

Property Geology (Fig.4)

Stratigraphy

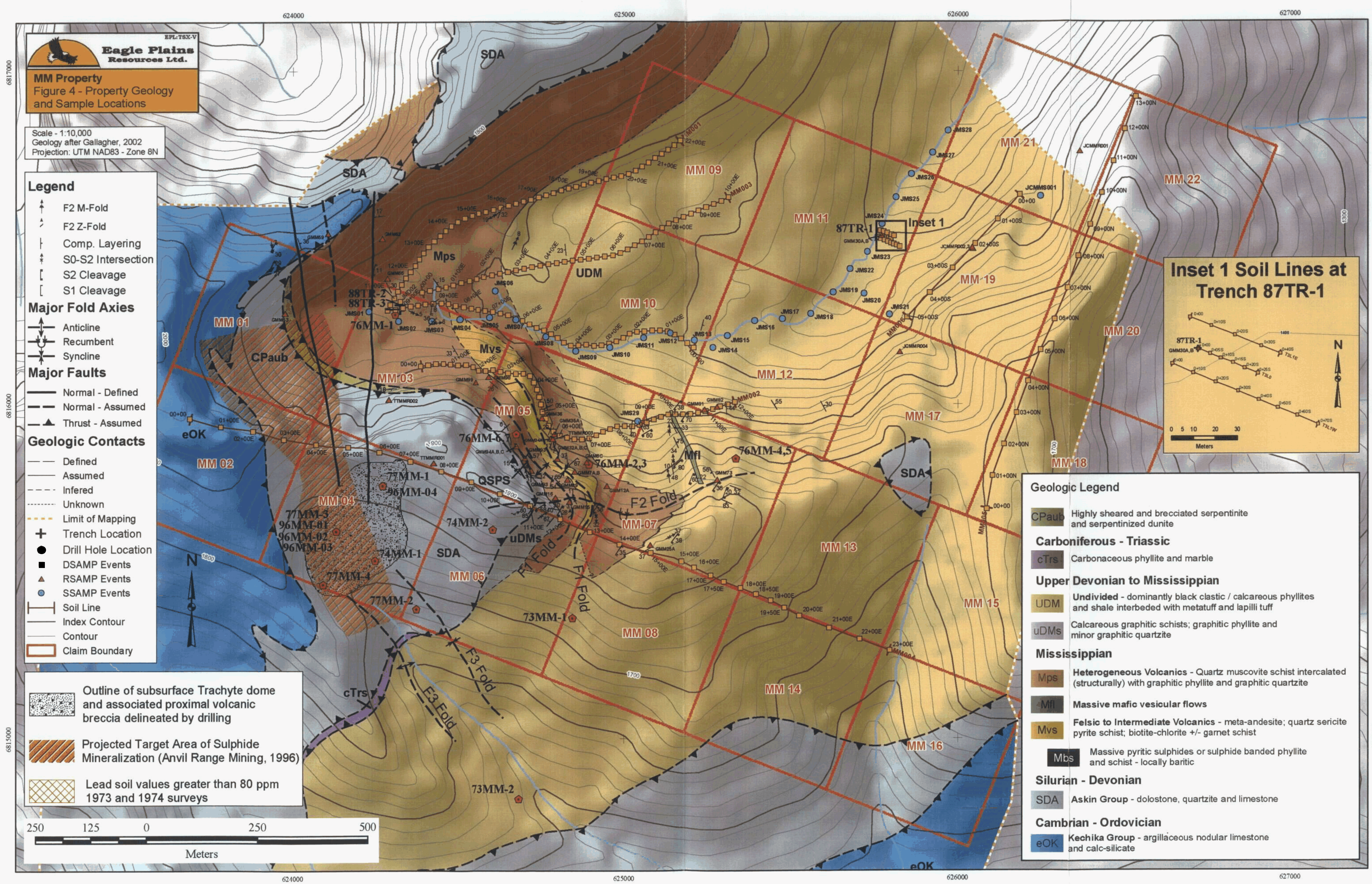
Rocks of the MM property are exposed as a tectonic window through surrounding carbonate sediments. In general, property geology consists of a several hundred meter thick succession of highly gossanous, generally recessive, intermediate to felsic volcanics (Plate 1) which are "sandwiched" between carbonaceous pelitic sediments (Morin, 1977; Mortensen and Godwin, 1982). Rocks of the MM property display a classic VMS deposit stratigraphy. Drilling has confirmed that the volcanics pass into a trachyte dome, several hundred meters in diameter, that is bordered by volcanic breccia (Mortensen and Godwin, 1982). Mineralization occurs in a pyritic quartzite present in the mid to upper structural levels of the volcanic sequence (Morin, 1977, Hunt, 2002). Footwall rocks are interpreted to have an intermediate to felsic volcanic protolith while hanging wall protoliths are believed to be mafic to intermediate volcanics and felsic volcaniclastics. The property stratigraphy is complicated by the highly deformed nature of the rocks; they have experienced at least two transposition events (this report; Morin, 1977) followed by a third folding event. The following are detailed lithologic descriptions of the map units depicted in Figure 4 taken from 2002 mapping, Hunt (2002) and Gordey and Makepeace (1999).

Unit – Cpaub - Highly sheared and brecciated serpentinite and serpentinized dunite
Present along thrust fault boundary (Fig. 4) as dunite with brecciated 2 cm clasts of calcsilicate schist. The rock is dark grey to black with a fine-grained matrix. Locally there are trace amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Unit – cTrs - Carbonaceous phyllite and marble
A thin unit of variably graphitic carbonaceous phyllite and marble is present along the lower thrust fault boundary in the south of the map area (Fig. 4). The rock is light to medium grey to green, fine-grained and locally altered to olivine. Quartz is visible along some bedding planes as are traces of pyrrhotite.

Unit – UDM – Undivided
This unit is dominated by black clastic / calcareous phyllites and shale interbedded with minor metatuff and lapilli tuff. The dark black metasediments are very similar in nature to those of unit uDMs (See below). These are intercalated on meter to decimeter-scale with felsic tuffs (quartz-feldspar-muscovite schists) that are quite similar to the quartzofeldspathic schists of unit Mps with the exception of being not diagnostically pyritiferous and much less altered and gossanous.

Unit – uDMs – Calcareous graphitic schist
This unit has a maximum inferred thickness of ~60 meters and is mapped structurally below the thrust fault that separates the volcanic sequence from overlying calcareous pelitic sediments (Fig. 4). It is therefore the highest structural unit in the volcanic sequence. The unit is interpreted to have a sharp basal contact with intermediate to felsic volcanics lying structurally below it. Rocks are characterized by a reddish-brown to orange weathering colour, with distinct intrafolial pockets of preferentially weathered out orange carbonate. Compositional layering in the calcareous graphitic schist is defined by 1-2 cm thick discontinuous coarse layers of quartz and carbonate, and fine-grained chlorite-muscovite-graphite rich layers. Variations in quartz and graphite abundance result in compositions ranging from graphitic phyllite to graphite-bearing quartzite. The graphitic phyllite is dark grey to black on both the fresh as well as the weathered surfaces and compositional layering is defined by mm-scale dark layers of graphite or graphitic material and quartz rich layers.


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 4 - Property Geology and Sample Locations
Scale - 1:10,000
Geology after Gallagher, 2002
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 8N
Legend
F2 M-Fold
F2 Z-Fold
Comp. Layering
S0-S2 Intersection
S2 Cleavage
S1 Cleavage
Major Fold Axies
Anticline
Recumbent
Syncline
Major Faults
Normal - Defined
Normal - Assumed
Thrust - Assumed
Geologic Contacts
Defined
Assumed
Infered
Unknown
Limit of Mapping
Trench Location
Drill Hole Location
DSAMP Events
RSAMP Events
SSAMP Events
Soil Line
Index Contour
Contour
Claim Boundary
Outline of subsurface Trachyte dome and associated proximal volcanic breccia delineated by drilling
Projected Target Area of Sulphide Mineralization (Anvil Range Mining, 1996)
Lead soil values greater than 80 ppm 1973 and 1974 surveys
250 125 0 250 500
Meters
Inset 1 Soil Lines at Trench 87TR-1
87TR-1
0 5 10 20 30
Meters
Geologic Legend
CPaub Highly sheared and brecciated serpentinite and serpentinized dunite
Carboniferous - Triassic
cTrs Carbonaceous phyllite and marble
Upper Devonian to Mississippian
UDM Undivided - dominantly black clastic / calcareous phyllites and shale interbeded with metatuff and lapilli tuff
uDMs Calcareous graphitic schists; graphitic phyllite and minor graphitic quartzite
Mississippian
Mps Heterogeneous Volcanics - Quartz muscovite schist intercalated (structurally) with graphitic phyllite and graphitic quartzite
Mfl Massive mafic vesicular flows
Mvs Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics - meta-andesite; quartz sericite pyrite schist; biotite-chlorite +/- garnet schist
Mbs Massive pyritic sulphides or sulphide banded phyllite and schist - locally baritic
Silurian - Devonian
SDA Askin Group - dolostone, quartzite and limestone
Cambrian - Ordovician
eOK Kechika Group - argillaceous nodular limestone and calc-silicate
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000
SDA
UDM
Mps
Mvs
CPaub
eOK
Mfl
QSPS
uDMs
cTrs
F2 Fold
F1 Fold
F3 Fold
E3 Fold
MM 01
MM 02
MM 03
MM 04
MM 05
MM 06
MM 07
MM 08
MM 09
MM 10
MM 11
MM 12
MM 13
MM 14
MM 15
MM 16
MM 17
MM 18
MM 19
MM 20
MM 21
MM 22
87TR-1
Inset 1
88TR-2
88TR-3
76MM-1
76MM-6,7
76MM-2,3
76MM-4,5
77MM-1
96MM-04
77MM-3
96MM-01
96MM-02
96MM-03
77MM-4
74MM-1
77MM-2
74MM-2
73MM-1
73MM-2

Unit – Mps - Heterogeneous Volcanics
This unit consists of silvery-orange quartzofeldspathic muscovite schist intercalated (lithologically and structurally?) with graphitic phyllite and muscovite-rich quartzite similar to that described above. The resistant quartzofeldspathic muscovite schist is a 50 to 60 meter thick heterogeneous unit that is well exposed at the center of the map area (Fig. 4). The unit is highly altered displaying oxidized muscovite, pyrite (?) and sericitized feldspar porphyroclasts resulting in a rusty red to orange weathered surface. The fresh surface of the rock reveals light grey 1-2 cm thick quartzofeldspathic domains bounded by an anastomosing foliation defined by a medium-grained rusty red muscovite parting. Medium-grained quartzofeldspathic domains consist of 80% to 90% quartz; the remainder is 0.5 to 1.5 mm potassic feldspar porphyroclasts and locally disseminated pyrite. Upper and lower contact relationships remain unknown.

Unit – Mfl – Pyritic massive intermediate to mafic vesicular flows
These rocks are mapped as a single continuous, ~ 10 m thick, dark-black / rusty-red, intermediate to mafic flow with minor associated pillows (?) and flow breccia present. The resistant nature of the rock, along with its blocky weathering, make it very distinct amongst the graphitic phyllite of unit UDM. The rock displays characteristic cm-scale carbonate amygdules, geodes and vesicles – they display no consistent asymmetry that is indicative of tops or flow direction. Groundmass is very fine grained and compositional layering is defined by mm-scale light-grey lenses on weathered surface (sericitized plagioclase phenocrysts?). Disseminated pyrite cubes, averaging 0.75 cm in diameter, are also documented.

Unit – Mvs - Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics (Undivided)
The unit includes intercalated meta-andesite, quartz sericite pyrite schist +/- biotite, biotite-chlorite +/- garnet schist, minor quartzite +/- pyrite. The complex distribution of lithologies (m-scale interbedding / intercalation is common) is to be expected in a proximal volcanic environment. It can also be explained by the complex structural geometry of the property (See below).

Quartz-sericite-pyrite schist (altered felsic metatuff and minor lithic lapilli tuff)
This is the recessive unit that gives the property its distinct rusty red appearance. It is a highly gossanous, light-yellow to rusty-red, fine-grained felsic metatuff with minor (lithic) lapilli tuff. Groundmass of the rock consists of preferentially oriented muscovite, sericite and biotite (where present) that wrap around 3-5 mm sericite knots after feldspar. Locally, the rock has 1 cm diameter lithic clasts present in it. Mineralization occurs as disseminated fine-grained pyrite (3-5%), as cm-scale lenses and blebs of pyrite and as concordant m- to sub-m-scale lenses of semi-massive to massive polymetallic sulphides; (See Unit Mbs below)

Biotite-chlorite +/- garnet schist
Occurs in structurally higher sections of the Mvs unit as 5 m thick concordant lens in the altered felsic metavolcanics. The rock is commonly interlayered with 0.5 m thick laminated pyritiferous graphitic layers or beds. It is dark black to rusty red, locally displays a metallic "peacock" color. It is a very fine to fine-grained rock with compositional layering (difficult to characterize) on the mm-scale. The rock is typically not mineralized but does locally show possible traces of sphalerite. The protolith of this sub-unit is interpreted to be intermediate volcaniclastic rocks.

Meta-Andesite or Dacite (?)
The protolith of this unit remains unknown – it was interpreted as a meta-andesite by Pigage, (76MM-6 and 76MM-7; Pigage, 1976), but data collected during the 2002 field season is consistent with the rock being an intrusive body. If the rock is extrusive in nature, then at best it is a faulted block that was emplaced prior to

or during D_2 deformation. The contact is well exposed for ~200 to 300 m and is typically concordant, but does appear to be discordant in one location where it cross-cuts an F_2 fold hinge. This does not necessarily make the rock intrusive – a fault or shear zone in the hinge of an F_2 fold is consistent with the style of deformation in the area (See F_2 folds). As well, the contact locally appears brecciated – although this could either be fault or flow breccia. Finally, m-scale quartz veining is common along the contact. The nature of the contact remains unknown – it is a concordant lithologic (primary) contact, a tectonic contact (fault) or an intrusive contact.

The rock itself is dark-black to brown, resistant with blocky weathering and highly jointed. It is very fine to fine-grained, with mm-scale discontinuous carbonate laminae and rare medium-scale blebs and very-fine-grained plagioclase phenocrysts evident on weathered surface. Quartz and carbonate veins and veinlets are common and the rock is typically not mineralized.

Unit – Mbs - Massive pyritic sulphides
These rocks are spatially associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zones in the intermediate to felsic tuffs and lapilli tuff. They occur as sulphide banded phyllite and schist, and semi-massive to massive polymetallic sulphide lenses (pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite) which are locally interbedded with pyritiferous sucrosic barite and quartzite. Lenses average 0.5 meters in thickness (with a max of 2 m) and are continuous for up to 50 meters in length. The mineralized zones mapped in 2002 are interpreted to represent distal equivalents of the main mineralization zones, delineated by diamond drilling, to the southeast. Selected geochemical results from 2002 rock grab samples were as follows:

Host rock (altered felsic pyritic tuff):
Sample: GMM-94A (all in ppm) – Zn 1633; Cu 35; Mn 1085; Pb 749.8; Mo 8.3; Ag 3.1; Hg 0.38

Massive sulphide lens:
Sample GMM-94C (ppm) – Zn >99999; Cu 166; Mn 1355; Pb 19339.6; Mo 16.6; Ag 180.9; Hg 40.46

Unit – SDA - Askin Group - dolostone, quartzite and limestone

Present in the map area as a tectonic slice that has been thrust (pre-D_2) over the volcanic succession (Fig. 4). Rocks are typically medium grey to buff weathering, medium to thick bedded dolomite, silty and sandy dolomite, and limestone. Locally at lower structural levels, medium to thick bedded, medium grained mature orthoquartzite is present.

Unit – eOK - Kechika Group - argillaceous nodular limestone and calc-silicate
The structurally highest rocks in the area, these also occur as a thin tectonic slice thrust over the sedimentary rocks of the Askin group. They are typically thin bedded, lustrous, calcareous, grey slate, phyllite, limestone, minor grey dolomite and dolomitic limestone.

Structure

Foliation

The oldest foliation present is S_0 compositional layering that consists of quartz / feldspar rich layers alternating with phyllosilicate rich layers on a mm-scale (Plates 4 and 5). S_1 is defined by preferentially oriented phyllosilicate layers (muscovite-sericite ± biotite ± chlorite; Plates 4 and 5) within S_0 and is axial planar to minor F_1 folds. It is typically cm-spaced. S_2 is difficult to distinguish from S_1 on the limbs of F_2 folds, but is evident as a cm-scale crenulation cleavage defined by the S_1 mineral assemblage in the hinges of F_2 folds (Plate 5). S_2 is typically dipping gently to moderately to the SE in the eastern areas of the map area and steepens to the south-south-east to the west. On the limbs of F_2 folds, S_0, S_1 and S_2 are all parallel to one another and an S_{T2} transposition foliation has developed. S_3 is locally documented as a moderately dipping 10-cm-spaced cleavage oblique to the S_{T2} transposition foliation (Plate 2).

Folds (Minor)

F_1 minor folds are very rare, but do occur as mm-scale, rootless isoclinal folds that fold S_0 compositional layering. F_2 folds are the most common folds documented on the property. They are recumbent, gently plunging, tight to isoclinal folds vary in size from decimeter- to meter-scale that fold S_0 and S_1 (S_T; Plates 4 and 5). They are typically recumbent with axial planes dipping gently or moderately to the northwest or southeast. In F_2 fold hinges, shearing occurs along the S_2 axial planar cleavage resulting in the offset of S_2 microlithons (Plate 5). This structural geometry is very common, as the majority of the property is situated in the nose of a large-scale F_2 fold hinge (Plate 1; Fig. 4). These relationships could be used to help explain the complex and commonly erratic distribution of lithologies documented on the property. F_3 folds are rare, upright folds observed in phyllosilicate rich lithologies (eg/ quartzofeldspathic schists), are open to moderate, and distinguishable on the limbs of F_2 folds (Plate 2).

Folds (Major)

Past work in conjunction with data collected during the 2002 field program shows that folding is common and plays an important role in the spatial distribution of mineralized rock units (Plate 1; Fig. 5). Large-scale F_1 axial surface traces are depicted on Figure 5 and there is no doubt that there are many F_1 fold closures that have not yet been mapped (a direct result of the limited and discrete nature of F_1 minor folds. Without detailed structural mapping, the delineation of F_1 folds will rely on stratigraphic repetition rather than structural observations. The property is dominated by a large-scale (200 meter amplitude), west-north-west vergent F_2 fold that plunges gently to the south-southwest. The structure is clearly visible on the well exposed cliffs of the property (Plate 1) - it has also been mapped by minor fold vergence reversals. This large scale F_2 fold appears to fold the axial surface trace of the F_1 antiform - synform pair mentioned above (Fig. 4). Further to the south, an F_3 antiform - synform pair trending to the south-east has been documented.

Faulting

Although pre-D_2 thrust faulting plays an important role in the distribution of map units in the area (SDA and eOK), faulting does not appear to have a significant impact on the distribution of alteration zones or mineralization. Several north - south trending sub-vertical faults were mapped to the west of the property (Fig. 4) but are not interpreted as significant to mineralization.

Alteration and Mineralization

Alteration assemblages consists of quartz-sericite ± pyrite and are spatially associated with andesite flows or dacite intrusions similar to alteration observed at FIM and Eros properties across the McConnell river valley (Greig, 2002; Downie and Gallagher, 2002).

Mineralization styles on the property vary from vent-like stringers, to proximal massive sulphides, to distal baritic lenses (Hunt, 2002; Mortensen and Godwin, 1982; Morin, 1977). Numerous sulphide lenses have been delineated along an east – west axis (Hunt, 2002), that propagates from a central trachyte dome and associated volcanic breccia (Mortensen and Godwin, 1982). The style of mineralization varies from east to west.

Eastern Property

There are three lenses averaging 100 m in length and tens of meters in thickness consisting of sulphide silicate gneiss, quartzite, massive sulphide, and barite. Mineralogy of the massive sulphides includes massive to semi-massive pyrite with lesser sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, and rare chalcopyrite and magnetite (Hunt, 2002). Smaller, increasingly baritic lenses are reported to extend for over 3 km to the east (Mortensen and Godwin, 1982). These mineralized horizons are thought to have at least in part an igneous protolith (Hunt, 2002). Individual sulphides lenses show a wide variation in grade and metal ratio between diamond drillholes. Several drillholes intersected classic Kuroko style mineralization. Galena and sphalerite content increases towards the top of the lens, with an extensive chalcopyrite and quartz stringer zone underlying the lens.

Western Property

Mineralization is thought to be less pervasive – the largest lens is about 2 meters in thickness directly above the trachyte dome. West of the dome, mineralization consists of disseminated to laminated semi-massive to massive pyrite to sphalerite-rich sulphides with lesser pyrrhotite, galena and chalcopyrite (Hunt, 2002). Pyrite and pyrrhotite occur as disseminated grains, blebs, and veinlets (Hunt, 2002). Relict mafic and feldspar minerals are consistent with an igneous protolith.

Where quartz-sericite alteration assemblages are present, they are consistently deformed and the regional S_1 foliation is well developed. Mineralized lenses, mapped during the 2002 field season were commonly transposed parallel to S_T (Plate 2) and discordant mineralized lenses or veins were extremely rare. Analysis of 2002 structural data is consistent with alteration and mineralization pre-dating D_1 deformation.

Thin section work by Hunt, 2002, reveals a lack of primary textures in the massive sulphides, although the presence of pink garnets, which could be manganese-rich, may be consistent with deposition in an exhalative environment (Leitch, 1998).

Although it is not conclusive that alteration and mineralization were penecontemporaneous with deposition of the intermediate and felsic volcanics, structural and mineralogical data is consistent with these events taking place early in the history of the rocks.

Plate 1 - Composite view, looking south, at the well exposed outcrops of the MM claims with the major map units delineated. The axial surface trace of the large-scale, recumbent F_2 fold hinge skims the ridgeline. Areas of significant mineralization (semi-massive to massive sulphides) are delineated in red. The field of view is approximately 750 meters east to west. Man, that was a nice day!

Plate 2 - View looking south at deformed, bright yellow pyritiferous altered tuffs. Mineralization occurs as discontinuous massive pyrite lenses (1) that have been transposed parallel to the regional foliation S_{T1}. The foliation is folded by an upright, moderate, F_3 fold.

Plate 3 - View looking east along mineralized horizon at station GMM-32.

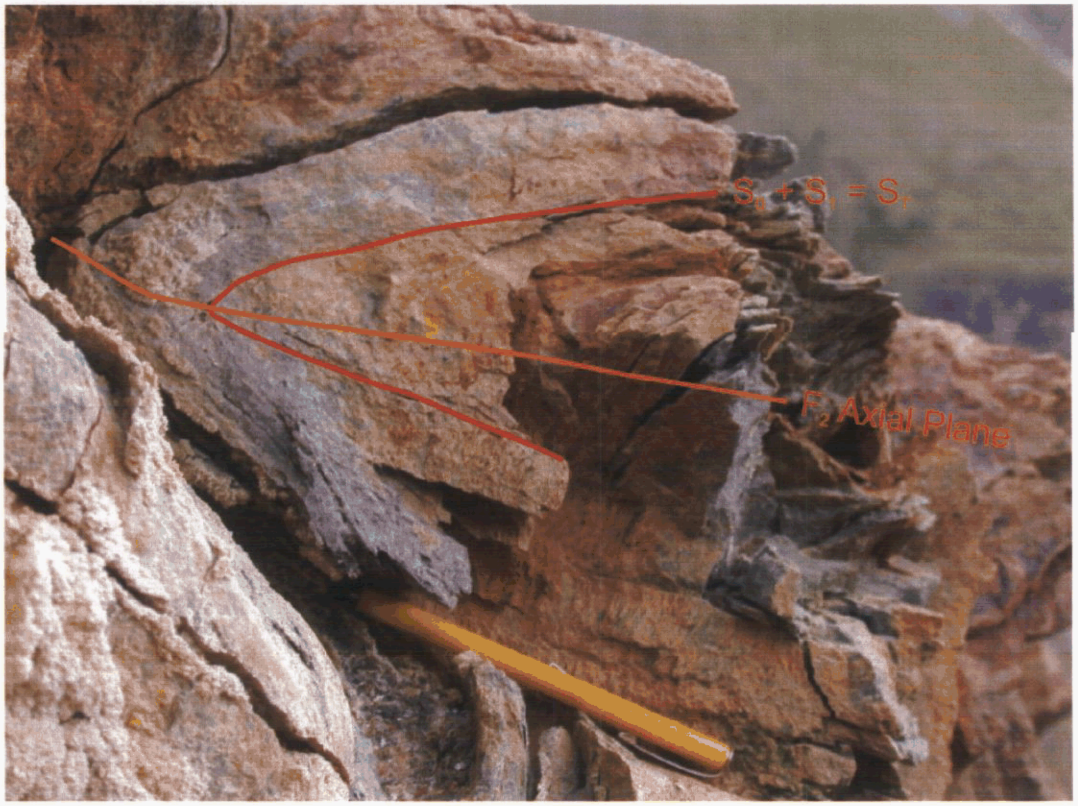


Plate 4 - View looking west at banded massive pyrite in host altered quartz-muscovite-sericite schist. The massive sulphides are parallel to the S_{T1} transposition foliation and are folded by F_2 folds

Plate 5 - Typical structural style of an F_2 fold hinge. S_{T1} is being folded by a recumbent F_2 fold and shearing is taking place along the well developed S_2 cleavage.

2004 WORK PROGRAM (Fig. 5a-5d)

The 2004 work program was carried out by Bootleg Exploration on August 12, 2004. Field crews traveled from Whitehorse to Ross River on the 11th and then to the MM property via Trans North Helicopter charter on the morning of the 12th. A total of 46 soil samples, 1 silt sample and 7 rock samples were collected by Bootleg Exploration Inc. personnel. Soil lines were run along topographic contours and ridges at 25 meter spacing and 100 meter spacing between samples. Hand-held GPS units were used to record sample locations and for mapping control. The data was compiled into a GIS type database, part of which was used to produce the figures in this report.

The samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. The samples were analyzed for 30 element ICP using aqua-regia digestion, with all samples analyzed for gold. All samples were collected, handled, catalogued and prepared for shipment by Bootleg Exploration Inc. personnel.

All exploration and reclamation work was carried out in accordance to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Total 2004 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources on the MM property was $8854.64

2004 WORK PROGRAM RESULTS ((Fig. 5a-5d); Appendix III)

Geochemistry

Soil

A total of 46 soil samples were collected on the MM property. Many of the samples returned anomalous multi-element geochemical enrichment.

Soil Line M4 returned a number of highly anomalous values. Samples M4 12+00E – 15+00E returned anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd, Ba values over 300 meters. Individual samples are as follows:
12+00E - greater than 10000 ppm Pb, 1731 ppm Zn, 93.4 ppm Cu, 5.4 ppm Ag
13+00E - 90.9 ppm Pb, 519 ppm Zn, and 53.5 ppm Cu
14+00E - 408.6 ppm Pb, 259 ppm Zn, and 118 ppm Cu
15+00E - 100.2 ppm Cu, 133.1 As

Soil Line M6 also returned anomalous multi element metal values over 400 meters from 1+00S – 5+00S. Samples showed enrichment in Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd, Ba, and As. Individual samples are as follows:
1+00S - 1052 ppm Zn, 86.4 ppm Cu, 153.5 ppm As, 10.4 ppm Cd, 19.8 ppm U
2+00S – 89.3 ppm Pb, 284 ppm Zn, 62.3 ppm Cu, 1151 Ba
3+00S - 135 ppm Pb, 2760 ppm Zn, 108.9 ppm Cu,1176 Ba
4+00S – 736.7 ppm Pb, 4795 ppm Zn, 156.5 ppm Cu, 14.7 ppm Cd, 1152 Ba, 10.3 ppb Au
5+00S – 451.5ppm Pb, 1126 ppm Zn, 116.5 ppm Cu

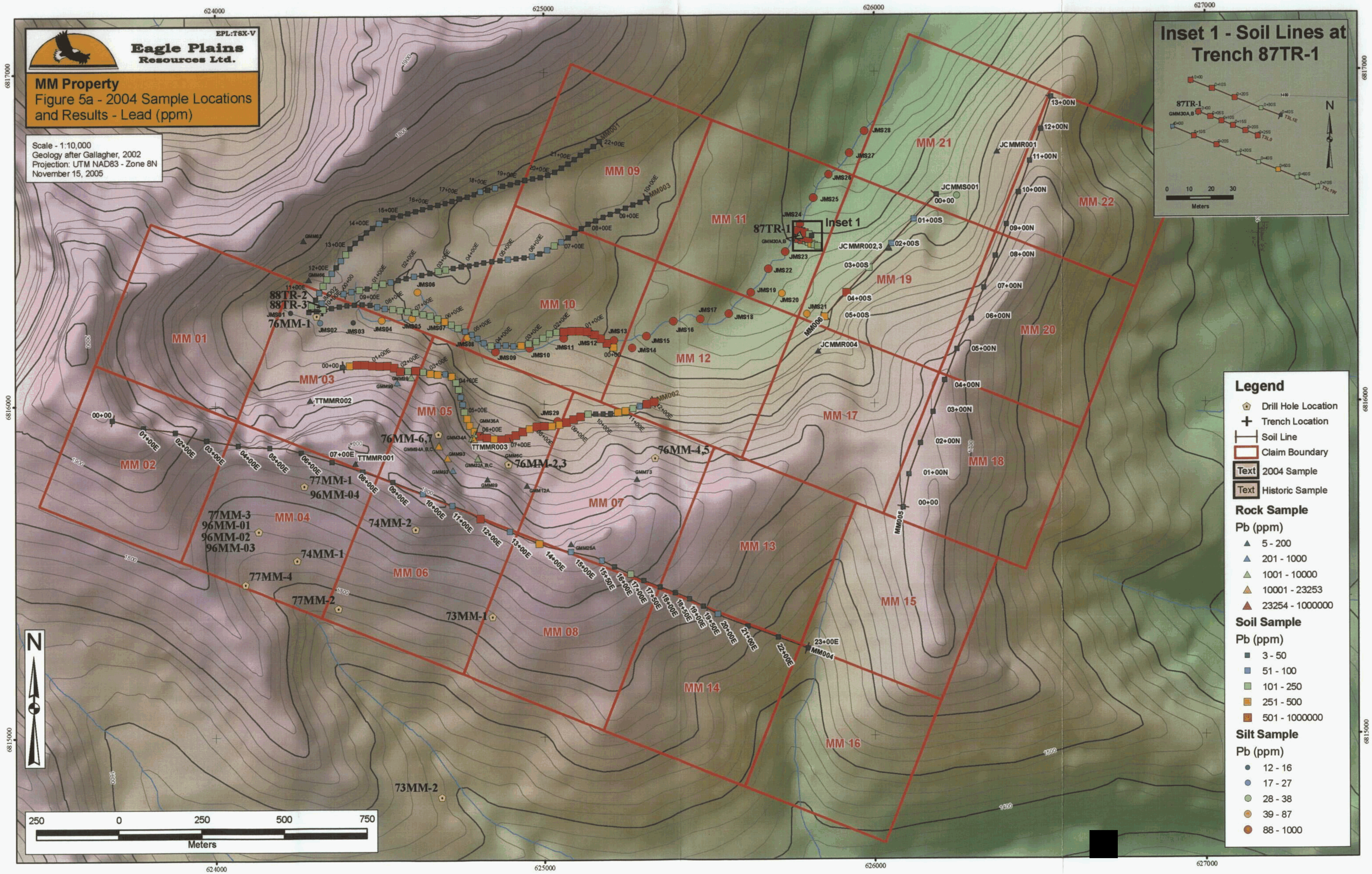
Some of the samples collected also showed elevated values of Mo, Au, Hg, and W.

Rock

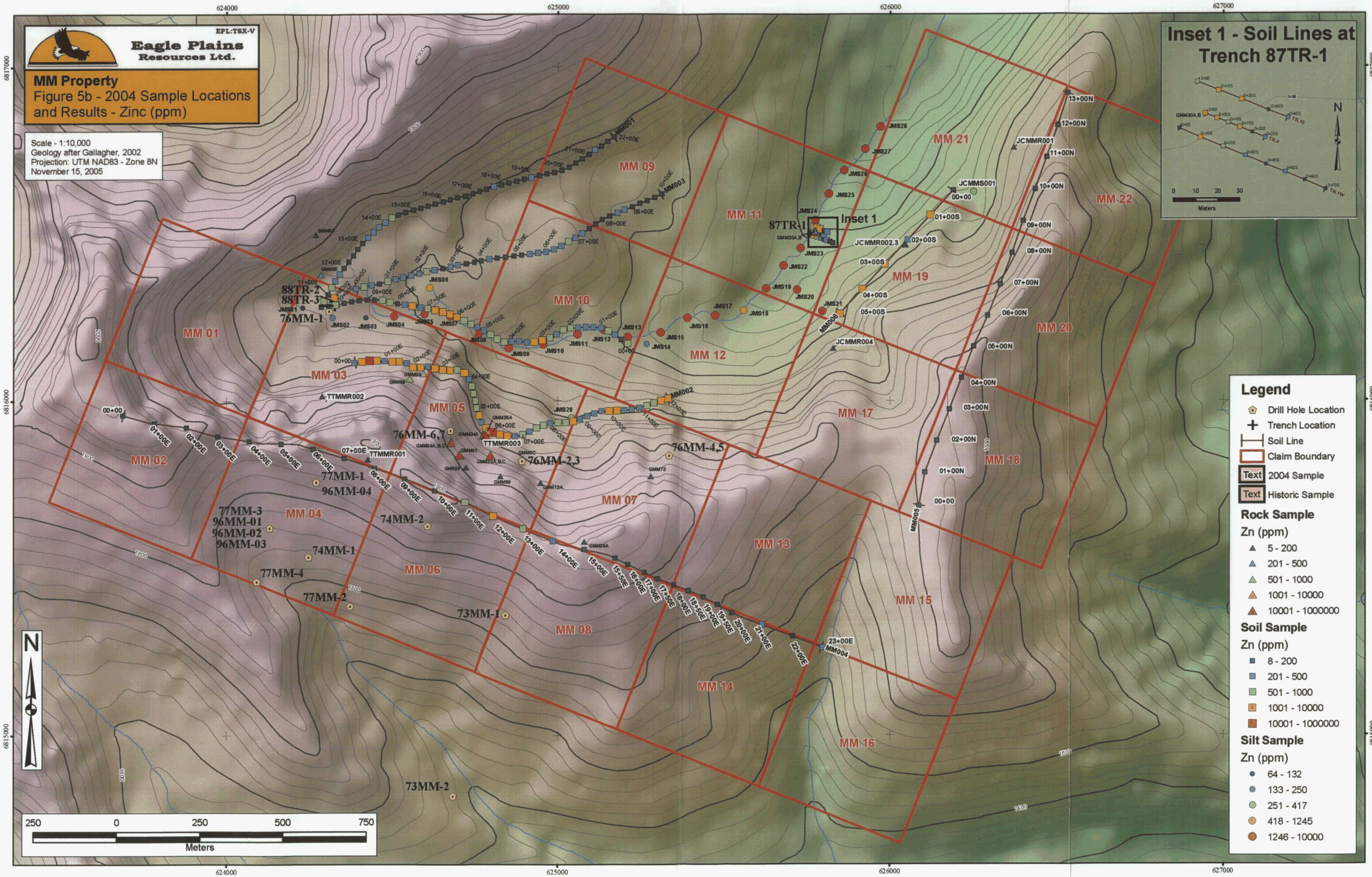
Of the 7 rock samples collected, the best values were obtained from TTMMR003 which returned 437 ppm Cu, 2.31% Pb, 10.51% Zn, 80.7 ppm Ag, 559.9 ppm Cd, 48 ppm Sb, 40 ppm Bi and 22.5 ppb Au from an in situ sample of quartz-sericite-chlorite-biotite schist with disseminated chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

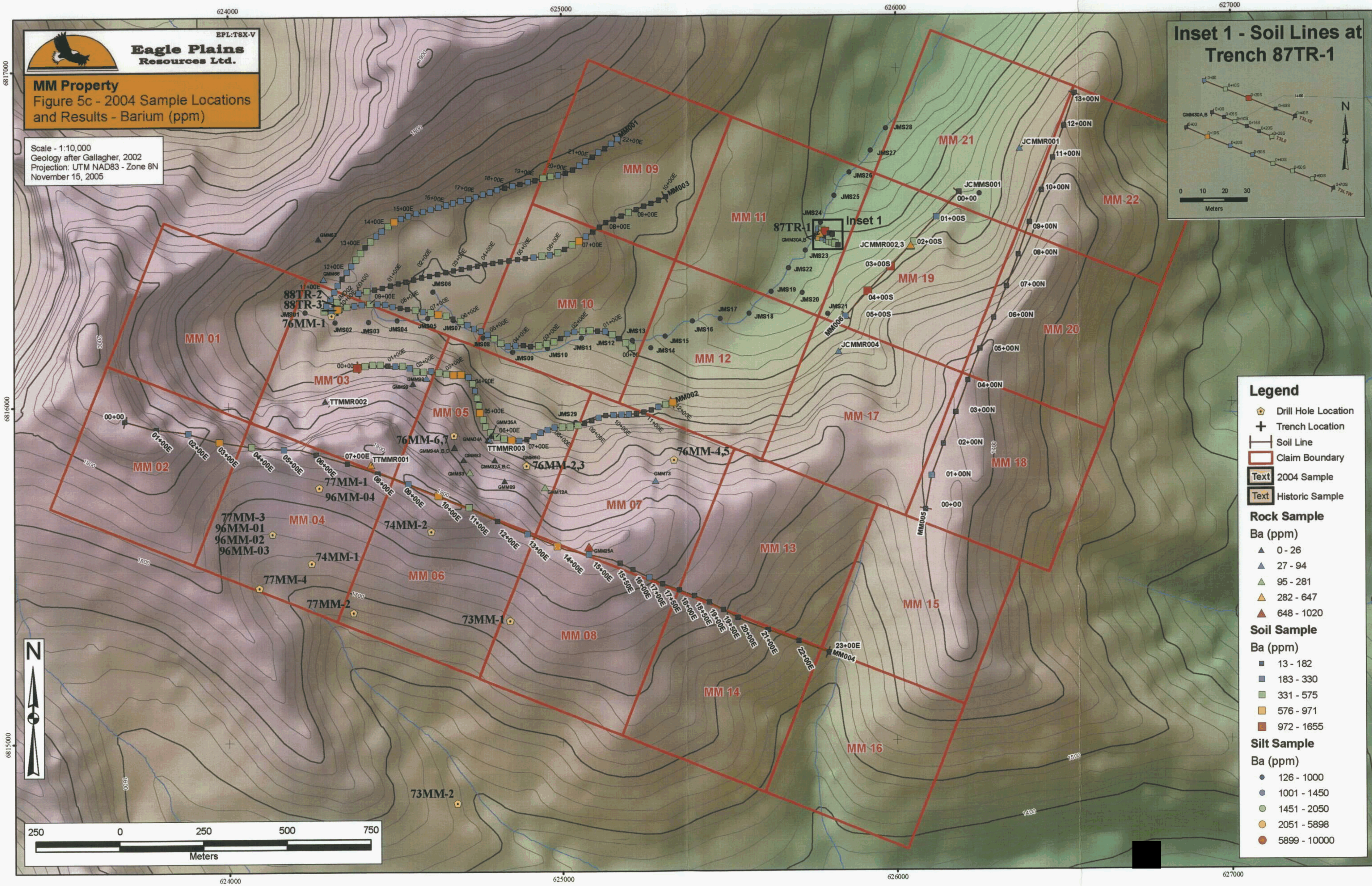
Silt

The single silt sample collected, JCMMS001, was weakly anomalous in zinc and arsenic.

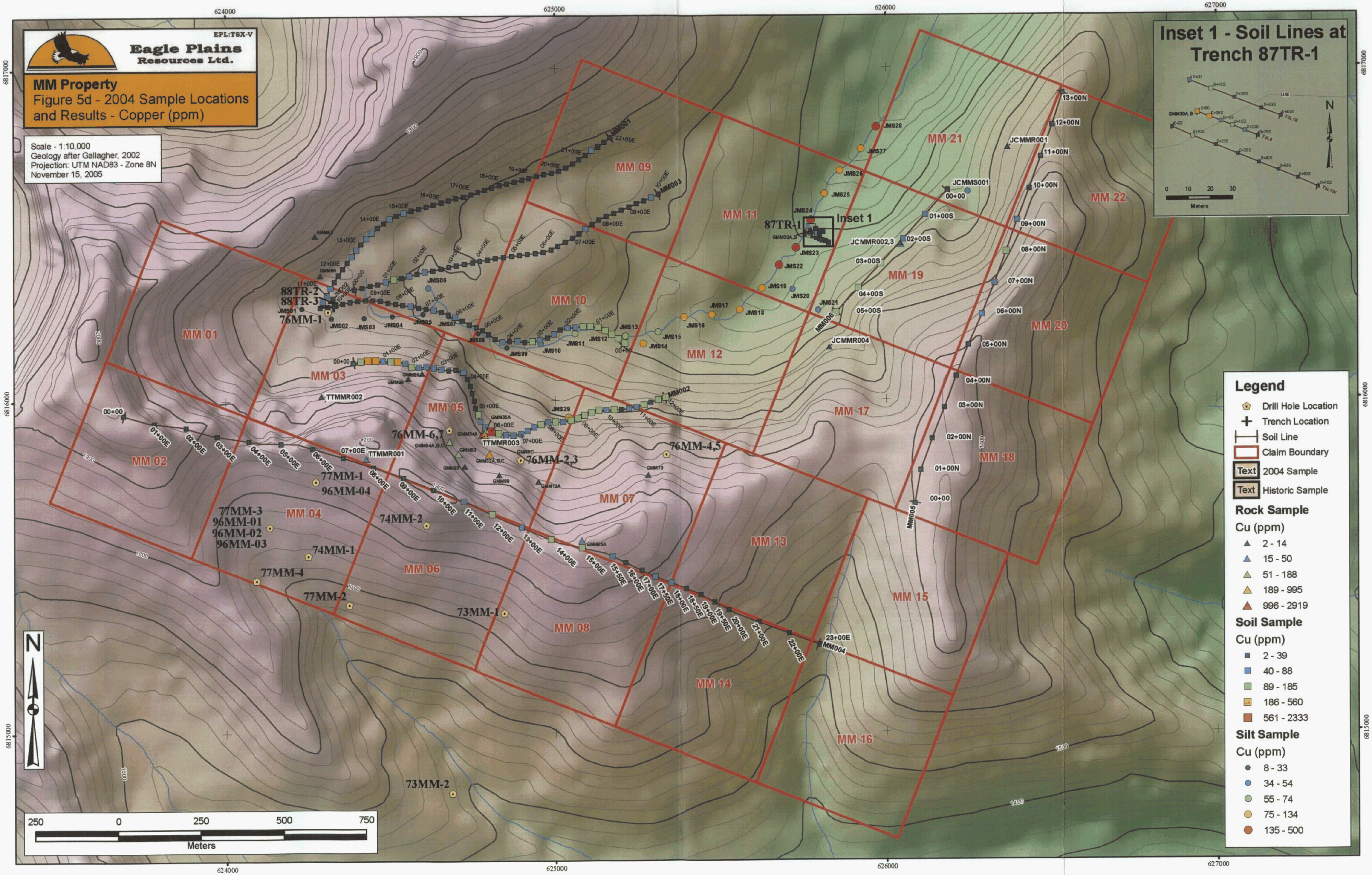


EPL:T8X-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 5a - 2004 Sample Locations and Results - Lead (ppm)
Scale - 1:10,000
Geology after Gallagher, 2002
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 8N
November 15, 2005
Inset 1 - Soil Lines at Trench 87TR-1
87TR-1
Meters
Inset 1
MM 01
MM 02
MM 03
MM 04
MM 05
MM 06
MM 07
MM 08
MM 09
MM 10
MM 11
MM 12
MM 13
MM 14
MM 15
MM 16
MM 17
MM 18
MM 19
MM 20
MM 21
MM 22
88TR-2
88TR-3
76MM-1
76MM-6,7
76MM-2,3
76MM-4,5
77MM-1
96MM-04
77MM-3
96MM-01
96MM-02
96MM-03
74MM-2
74MM-1
77MM-4
77MM-2
73MM-1
73MM-2
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000
250
0
250
500
750
Meters
N
Legend
Drill Hole Location
Trench Location
Soil Line
Claim Boundary
Text 2004 Sample
Text Historic Sample
Rock Sample
Pb (ppm)
5 - 200
201 - 1000
1001 - 10000
10001 - 23253
23254 - 1000000
Soil Sample
Pb (ppm)
3 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 250
251 - 500
501 - 1000000
Silt Sample
Pb (ppm)
12 - 16
17 - 27
28 - 38
39 - 87
88 - 1000


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 5b - 2004 Sample Locations and Results - Zinc (ppm)
Scale - 1:10,000
Geology after Gallagher, 2002
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 8N
November 15, 2005
Inset 1 - Soil Lines at Trench 87TR-1
Inset 1
87TR-1
88TR-2
88TR-3
76MM-1
76MM-6,7
76MM-2,3
76MM-4,5
77MM-1
96MM-04
77MM-3
96MM-01
96MM-02
96MM-03
74MM-2
74MM-1
77MM-4
77MM-2
73MM-1
73MM-2
MM 01
MM 02
MM 03
MM 04
MM 05
MM 06
MM 07
MM 08
MM 09
MM 10
MM 11
MM 12
MM 13
MM 14
MM 15
MM 16
MM 17
MM 18
MM 19
MM 20
MM 21
MM 22
MM001
MM002
MM003
MM004
MM005
MM006
JCMMR001
JCMMR002,3
JCMMR004
JCMMS001
TTMMR001
TTMMR002
TTMMR003
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000
N
250 0 250 500 750
Meters
Legend
Drill Hole Location
Trench Location
Soil Line
Claim Boundary
Text 2004 Sample
Text Historic Sample
Rock Sample
Zn (ppm)
5 - 200
201 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 10000
10001 - 1000000
Soil Sample
Zn (ppm)
8 - 200
201 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 10000
10001 - 1000000
Silt Sample
Zn (ppm)
64 - 132
133 - 250
251 - 417
418 - 1245
1246 - 10000



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 5c - 2004 Sample Locations and Results - Barium (ppm)
Scale - 1:10,000
Geology after Gallagher, 2002
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 8N
November 15, 2005
Inset 1 - Soil Lines at Trench 87TR-1
Legend
Drill Hole Location
Trench Location
Soil Line
Claim Boundary
Text 2004 Sample
Text Historic Sample
Rock Sample
Ba (ppm)
0 - 26
27 - 94
95 - 281
282 - 647
648 - 1020
Soil Sample
Ba (ppm)
13 - 182
183 - 330
331 - 575
576 - 971
972 - 1655
Silt Sample
Ba (ppm)
126 - 1000
1001 - 1450
1451 - 2050
2051 - 5898
5899 - 10000
250 0 250 500 750
Meters
MM 01
MM 02
MM 03
MM 04
MM 05
MM 06
MM 07
MM 08
MM 09
MM 10
MM 11
MM 12
MM 13
MM 14
MM 15
MM 16
MM 17
MM 18
MM 19
MM 20
MM 21
MM 22
87TR-1
Inset 1
88TR-2
88TR-3
76MM-1
76MM-6,7
76MM-2,3
76MM-4,5
77MM-1
96MM-04
77MM-3
96MM-01
96MM-02
96MM-03
74MM-2
74MM-1
77MM-4
77MM-2
73MM-1
73MM-2
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 5d - 2004 Sample Locations and Results - Copper (ppm)
Scale - 1:10,000
Geology after Gallagher, 2002
Projection: UTM NAD83 - Zone 8N
November 15, 2005
Inset 1 - Soil Lines at Trench 87TR-1
N
Meters
Legend
Drill Hole Location
Trench Location
Soil Line
Claim Boundary
Text 2004 Sample
Text Historic Sample
Rock Sample
Cu (ppm)
2 - 14
15 - 50
51 - 188
189 - 995
996 - 2919
Soil Sample
Cu (ppm)
2 - 39
40 - 88
89 - 185
186 - 560
561 - 2333
Silt Sample
Cu (ppm)
8 - 33
34 - 54
55 - 74
75 - 134
135 - 500
MM 01
MM 02
MM 03
MM 04
MM 05
MM 06
MM 07
MM 08
MM 09
MM 10
MM 11
MM 12
MM 13
MM 14
MM 15
MM 16
MM 17
MM 18
MM 19
MM 20
MM 21
MM 22
88TR-2
88TR-3
76MM-1
87TR-1
Inset 1
76MM-6,7
76MM-2,3
76MM-4,5
77MM-1
96MM-04
77MM-3
96MM-01
96MM-02
96MM-03
74MM-1
74MM-2
77MM-4
77MM-2
73MM-1
73MM-2
250 0 250 500 750
Meters
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000

CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMMENDATIONS

The MM Property is the southernmost claim holding in the Eagle Plains Resources Pelly Project. Fieldwork by Eagle Plains in 2002 and 2004 , as well as historical work on the property, indicate that the MM property is underlain by a mineralized, highly altered volcanic sequence.

Although the MM property has seen considerable work by past operators including Curragh Resources and the Anvil Range Mining Company, much of the data and results from the historical work programs has not been available for purposes of compilation or comparison. However, the issue of access to these documents has recently been resolved and pertinent data and documents related to the MM property and other prospects in the Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt should obtained prior to the next field program.

Eagle Plains has developed a powerful database linked to an advanced GIS for analyzing data collected in the South Pelly VMS District. This will allow for efficient and reliable geologic analysis of the data and, as the database becomes even more robust, as a platform for statistical analysis. Drill hole data and associated analytical data can then be used to produce revised cross-sections of the property. Incorporation of data from the MM property will also allow for efficient comparison of the property with other VMS properties in the Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt (PMVB) and to direct future exploration in the belt.

The presence of potassic alteration zones does not appear to have been addressed in earlier studies. Eagle Plains has found that cobalt nitrite staining of rock slabs is an inexpensive and effective way of delineating potassic alteration zones in rocks that are difficult to map (eg/ fine-grained, highly deformed), such as rocks of the Fire / Ice / Melt properties (Greig, 2002). These studies can help further develop the stratigraphy of the volcanic succession, as well as characterize the depositional environment at the time of alteration (ie/ were host rocks in equilibrium with their alteration fluids).

One outstanding question that remains for Eagle Plains is how the geology of the MM property relates to nearby VMS prospects in the PMVB (such as the Fire / Ice / Melt (FIM) property or the Eros property). In a broad sense, the stratigraphy of all three properties, and others in the Yukon (Atna Resources Wolf property; Wilson and Holbek, 1999), is similar – a package of intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks sandwiched between carbonaceous pelitic sediments (Greig, 2002; Downie and Gallagher, 2002). Correlating the stratigraphy of the volcanic succession itself is much more difficult due to the heterogeneous nature of the rocks (proximal volcanic depositional environment) and intense regional deformation. Rocks of the MM property tend to be finer grained with less evidence of explosive or phreatic eruptions (breccias, heterolithic lapilli tuffs, agglomerates, etc.). The structural geometry of the properties is quite similar and indeed similar to many rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrain (de Keijzer, Williams and Brown, 1999; Gallagher, 1999). They have all undergone polyphase deformation resulting in a flat lying regional transposition foliation that has later been deformed by upright asymmetric F_3 folding resulting in local steep belts. Likewise, the style and relative timing of alteration and mineralization are similar on the MM, FIM and Eros properties consisting of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and primarily concordant (pre-D_1) lenses of semi-massive to massive sulphides. To properly address this question in greater detail, a concise rock geochemistry survey of the volcanic sequence must be completed on the property. This data can then be used to compare the MM properties geochemical signatures with other properties in the PMVB including FIM and Eros.

A two phase work program is recommended to continue to evaluate the MM – Seagull Creek area for VMS deposits. An initial stage of mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and possibly airborne geophysics should be used to identify targets for a second phase diamond drilling program. If a geophysics survey is flown, it should be done after the snow has melted to take allow for accurate radiometric sampling to be done. Ideally, a geologist with extensive experience in VMS settings should be retained to review the results to date and direct the next phase of work. As more data is collected, the property boundaries should be expanded to include prospective VMS stratigraphy.

Exploration crews should be based out of a fly camp on the property. It is estimated that the first phase of work would take approximately two to three weeks, with the second phase program contingent on results from the first phase.

A budget for the proposed work follows:

2006 EXPLORATION BUDGET
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD
MM VMS PROJECT

PHASE 1
mapping, soil sampling, prospecting, airborne geophysics,

			no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
personnel:						
geological	Project Manager/VMS specialist		1	$600	21	$12,600.00
	Project Geologists		1	$450	14	$6,300.00
	Geological Technicians		1	$350	14	$4,900.00
	Geological Technician with First Aid		1	$450	14	$6,300.00
				TOTAL PERSONNEL:		$30,100.00
analytical:	type X no.of samples X cost	soils(prep)		500	$1.25	$625.00
		soils(30 element ICP)		500	$9.00	$4,500.00
		silts(prep)		100	$1.25	$125.00
		silts(30 element ICP)		100	$9.00	$900.00
		rocks(prep)		200	$2.00	$400.00
		rocks(30 element ICP)		200	$9.00	$1,800.00
		drill core(prep)				
		drill core(30 element ICP)				
				TOTAL ANALYTICAL:		$8,350.00
helicopter charter: hours x rate including fuel				hours	rate	
Bell 206B (personnel / fieldwork/ camp mob/demob)				20	$1,400.00	$28,000.00
equipment rental:						
trucks, ATVs						$6,000.00
communication including radios, satellite phone						$2,000.00
camp including generator, tents, water pumps etc.						$5,000.00
mobilization of crews to Whitehorse including meals, airfare, accommodation:						$5,000.00
pre-field:						
Base Map preparation						$5,000.00
compilation of existing data into GIS database; planning for airborne survey:						$10,000.00
airborne geophysical survey including helicopter / fixed wing support:						$250,000.00
			no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
meals/groceries:			4	$40.00	14	$2,240.00
shipping:						$2,000.00
fuel:						$2,000.00
supplies:camp construction etc.						$2,000.00
filing fees:						$2,000.00
report writing and reproduction:						$5,000.00
					Subtotal A:	$364,690.00
					10% contingency:	$36,469.00
					TOTAL:	**$401,159.00**

2006 EXPLORATION BUDGET **PHASE 2**
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD diamond drilling
MM VMS PROJECT

			no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
personnel:						
geological	Project Manager		1	$550	30	$16,500.00
	Project Geologists		1	$450	21	$9,450.00
	Geological Technicians		1	$350	21	$7,350.00
	Geological Technician with First Aid		1	$450	21	$9,450.00
						$42,750.00
support	camp manager		1	$400	21	$8,400.00
	cook		1	$400	21	$8,400.00
						$16,800.00
			TOTAL PERSONNEL:			$59,550.00
analytical:	type X no.of samples X cost	rocks(prep)		100	$2.00	$200.00
		rocks(30 element ICP)		100	$9.00	$900.00
		drill core(prep)		1000	$2.00	$2,000.00
		drill core(30 element ICP)		1000	$9.00	$9,000.00
			TOTAL ANALYTICAL:			$12,100.00
helicopter charter: hours x rate including fuel				hours	rate	
Bell 206B (personnel / fieldwork / drill moves / equipment and camp mobilization)				15	$1,400.00	$21,000.00
Astar / LongRanger (personnel / fieldwork / drill moves / equipment and camp mobilization)				15	$1,600.00	$24,000.00
			TOTAL HELICOPTER:			$45,000.00
equipment rental:						
trucks, ATVs						$6,000.00
communication including radios, satellite phone						$2,000.00
camp including generator, tents, water pumps etc.						$5,000.00
mobilization of crews to Whitehorse including meals, airfare, accommodation:						$5,000.00
pre-field:						
Base Map preparation						$2,000.00
ongoing compilation of data into GIS database including reserve modelling						$2,000.00
permitting:						$1,000.00
				cost per meter	total meters	
diamond drilling:	3000 meters NTW all in cost using two drills			$125.00	3000	$375,000.00
			no. of persons	rate	no. of days	
meals/groceries:			11	$40.00	21	$9,240.00
shipping:						$3,000.00
fuel:						$5,000.00
supplies:camp construction etc.						$5,000.00
filing fees:						$5,000.00
report writing and reproduction:						$5,000.00
			Subtotal A:			$546,890.00
			10% contingency:			$54,689.00
			TOTAL:			**$601,579.00**
			TOTAL PHASE 1 + PHASE 2:			**$1,002,738.00**

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YUKON MINFILE 105F 012

Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF CHARLES C. DOWNIE, P.GEO

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

I am currently employed as Exploration Manager for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. with business address: 200-16, 11 Ave.S., Cranbrook, BC V1C 2P5. I am also Exploration Manager for Bootleg Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources Inc and having the same business address.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Alberta in 1988.

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

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

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

I have co-authored this technical report titled "GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR MM PROPERTY" and dated January 06, 2006 relating to the 2004 geological program by Eagle Plains Resources.

I coauthored an assessment report on the MM Property titled GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE MM PROPERTY and dated 2002.

I have based this report on data collected through research and on observations and results from physical work on the property. Data sources include Yukon Government Library, and direct contact with persons involved with past exploration programs on the MM property.

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

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

I am not independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I am a director of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. since 2002 and currently hold 372,000 shares of that company. I further hold options to purchase 250,000 shares of the company at between $0.65 and $0.75 per share.

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

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 06th day of January, 2006

Respectfully submitted

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
C. C. DOWNIE
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Charles C. Downie, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF GLEN W. HEMDRICKSON

I, Glen W. Hendrickson do hereby certify that:

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

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

I have been involved with geological fieldwork since 2003

I have co-authored this technical report titled "GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR MM PROPERTY" and dated January 06, 2006 relating to the 2004 geological program by Eagle Plains Resources.

I have based this report on data collected through research and on observations and results from physical work on the property. Data sources include Yukon Government Library, and direct contact with persons involved with past exploration programs on the MM property.

I spent one day working on the MM property in 2004

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

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

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 06th day of January, 2006

Respectfully submitted

Glen W. Hendrickson, BSc.

Appendix II

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the MM Claims, Watson Lake Mining Division, for the purpose of mineral exploration between the dates of May 01 2004 and August 31 2004

geological personnel: Bootleg Exploration Inc.			
	Tim Termuende, P.Geo.; Project Supervisor	2 days @ $500.00/day	$1,000.00
	Chris Gallagher, GIS specialist;	2 days @ $450.00/day	$900.00
	Jesse Campbell, geological technician	2 days @ $350.00/day	$700.00
	Glen Hendrickson, geological technician	2 days @ $350.00/day	$700.00
	Total Bootleg Personnel:		$3,300.00
equipment rental:	4WD truck 2 days @ $50.00/day		$100.00
	mileage: 900km @ $0.20/km		$180.00
helicopter charter: Trans North			$1,398.02
analytical: Acme Analytical Laboratories			$759.78
travel/accommodation/meals :			$616.84
report writing : (estimate including maps/reproduction)			$2,500.00
		TOTAL:	$8,854.64

Appendix III

Analytical Results

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Bootleg Exploration Inc.

Acme file # A404596 Received: AUG 16 2004 * 9 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM

AU* IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (15 gm)

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SI	<1	30	<3	2	<.3	1	<1	12	0.1	<2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5
JCMMR001	<1	5	5	42	<.3	4	2	376	1.86	2	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5
JCMMR002	14	29	77	136	1	1	<1	72	2.27	18	<8	<2	5	17	0.6
JCMMR003	3	6	69	7	0.4	<1	1	22	0.39	<2	<8	<2	11	3	<.5
JCMMR004	18	11	103	42	1.6	21	6	964	5.43	38	<8	<2	19	17	0.6
TTMMR001	12	50	7	5	<.3	145	93	194	34.16	16	<8	<2	9	60	<.5
TTMMR002	7	11	5	52	0.3	76	40	46	22.95	6	<8	<2	<2	3	0.5
TTMMR003	13	437	>10000	>10000	80.7	<1	8	2299	13.88	36	<8	<2	9	15	559.9
STANDARD DS5/AU-R	12	145	25	149	<.3	25	12	747	3.01	19	8	<2	3	46	5.6

ELEMENT	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
SI	<3	<3	1	0.18	0.001	<1	<1	0.01	8	<.01	<3	0.02	0.78	0.01	<2	<.5
JCMMR001	<3	<3	1	0.73	0.014	1	5	0.21	93	<.01	<3	0.06	0.01	0.01	<2	0.9
JCMMR002	6	<3	1	0.01	0.022	26	4	0.04	53	<.01	<3	0.32	0.01	0.25	<2	10
JCMMR003	<3	<3	1	0.02	0.026	92	5	0.01	416	<.01	<3	0.28	<.01	0.23	<2	<.5
JCMMR004	<3	<3	3	0.74	0.041	56	14	0.4	41	0.04	9	0.78	0.01	0.62	<2	3.4
TTMMR001	<3	<3	90	0.38	0.762	20	50	0.25	565	<.01	<3	0.79	0.01	0.16	<2	0.9
TTMMR002	<3	<3	27	0.27	0.165	<1	5	0.43	17	0.01	<3	2.89	0.05	0.4	<2	0.9
TTMMR003	48	49	<1	2.41	0.002	65	8	1.5	27	0.06	8	2.12	0.05	0.72	<2	22.5
STANDARD DS5/AU-R	3	6	61	0.77	0.095	13	181	0.7	137	0.1	19	2.01	0.04	0.15	4	482

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMA
To Bootleg Exploration Inc.
Acme file # A404596R Received: JAN 13 2005 * 2 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM

ELEMENT	Pb	Zn
SAMPLES	%	%
TTMMR00:	2.31	10.51
STANDAR	1.5	4.15

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Bootleg Exploration Inc.
Acme file # A404597 Page 1 Received: AUG 16 2004 * 50 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 15.0 GM

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
M4 00+00	0.5	31.4	10.7	77	<.1	49.1	19.8	404	3.84	5.1	0.7	3.9	8.7	60	0.1	0.3	0.2	54	0.68	0.043	20	70.7	1.85	118	0.13	1	3.82	0.033	0.28	0.3	0.01	5.7	0.2	<.05	10	0.5
M4 01+00E	0.5	28.5	18.1	89	<.1	61.8	21.4	729	3.89	9.4	0.5	<.5	7.7	83	0.2	0.3	0.2	68	1.32	0.054	21	97.5	2.07	142	0.151	<1	4.2	0.059	0.27	0.1	0.01	6.9	0.2	<.05	12	<.5
M4 02+00E	0.7	18.9	19.7	137	0.1	36.9	12.5	794	2.94	7.9	1	<.5	2.6	48	0.4	0.3	0.2	50	1.41	0.107	17	56.1	1.84	289	0.06	2	3.11	0.031	0.06	0.2	0.03	3	0.2	<.05	9	0.5
M4 03+00E	0.3	3	12.5	32	<.1	6.4	2.5	748	1.22	1.6	0.3	<.5	1.1	89	0.3	0.4	0.1	15	13.6	0.027	7	9.6	9.08	612	0.031	3	0.92	0.006	0.02	0.2	0.02	0.9	0.1	<.05	2	0.5
M4 04+00E	0.2	5	9	44	<.1	9.3	2.8	677	3	12.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	163	0.4	0.7	0.2	12	18.47	0.007	5	6.2	10.44	571	0.014	<1	0.45	0.001	0.01	0.2	<.01	0.7	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
M4 05+00E	1.2	10.4	11.4	62	<.1	16.2	5.4	341	1.94	5.9	0.9	1.1	3	18	0.1	0.5	0.3	25	0.54	0.064	16	17.1	0.66	201	0.037	<1	1.97	0.006	0.05	0.3	0.02	1.4	0.1	0.08	7	<.5
M4 06+00E	0.3	6.8	18.1	42	0.1	11.8	4.2	366	1.14	5.1	0.4	<.5	1.4	15	0.2	0.5	0.1	20	1.37	0.032	14	17.1	2.08	75	0.037	1	1.11	0.005	0.04	0.1	0.01	1.3	0.1	<.05	3	<.5
M4 07+00E	0.3	3.5	3.7	20	<.1	6.7	2.2	445	0.89	2	0.2	<.5	0.7	72	0.1	0.3	0.1	13	15.81	0.03	7	8.4	9.2	98	0.016	<1	0.48	0.003	0.02	0.1	<.01	0.8	<.1	0.07	1	<.5
M4 08+00E	0.1	2	3	14	<.1	3.6	1.6	353	0.57	<.5	0.2	<.5	0.8	82	<.1	0.1	<.1	9	18.21	0.011	5	5.7	11.45	47	0.016	1	0.48	0.003	0.02	<.1	<.01	0.9	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
M4 09+00E	0.4	4.8	6.5	28	<.1	9	4.7	326	0.97	2.3	0.5	3.7	0.6	24	0.1	0.2	0.1	18	4.58	0.06	8	14.1	4.11	229	0.032	1	1.23	0.005	0.05	0.1	0.02	0.9	0.1	0.14	3	<.5
M4 10+00E	0.7	4.1	53.1	184	0.1	8.3	2.6	409	1.15	3.7	0.5	2.7	0.8	68	0.4	0.4	0.1	11	12.63	0.032	7	10.8	7.73	797	0.013	1	0.47	0.004	0.03	0.2	0.01	0.9	<.1	0.11	1	<.5
M4 11+00E	8	56	98.8	872	0.4	7.6	3.1	404	7.69	5.8	2.2	3.7	16.1	14	2.2	0.6	1.3	18	0.18	0.033	50	9.9	0.63	572	0.101	<1	1.23	0.085	0.45	1.6	0.09	1.4	0.2	0.53	13	2.1
M4 12+00E	27.2	93.4	>10000	1731	5.4	0.7	1.5	1589	11.12	34.3	0.8	6.7	14.1	18	2.7	8.7	2.5	1	0.07	0.048	74	<1.0	0.16	138	0.045	<1	0.71	0.006	0.75	0.8	2.28	0.4	0.8	1.36	8	8.8
M4 13+00E	22.8	53.5	90.9	519	1	12.6	3.8	386	4.31	59.9	3.5	<.5	20.8	12	1.9	2	0.5	30	0.1	0.039	72	16.3	0.36	256	0.081	1	0.87	0.008	0.22	0.6	0.07	1.7	0.6	0.25	8	4.8
M4 14+00E	2.2	118	408.6	259	0.8	14	5.3	490	4.63	30.2	1.2	3.6	11.6	12	2.6	1.7	0.8	28	0.13	0.045	36	17.6	0.47	645	0.074	2	1.36	0.006	0.3	0.6	<.01	1.8	0.3	<.05	7	3.5
M4 15+00E	5.1	100.2	53.7	86	0.3	10.6	3.9	224	3.33	133.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	12	0.3	0.8	0.4	30	0.09	0.065	22	15.9	0.34	218	0.029	1	0.94	0.006	0.18	0.3	0.05	0.9	0.3	0.08	6	2.2
M4 16+00E	14.1	58.6	75.5	66	0.2	10.2	3.1	142	2.95	69.4	1.7	2.8	18.8	9	0.3	1.6	0.7	23	0.07	0.04	27	13.8	0.21	130	0.036	<1	0.65	0.004	0.11	0.8	0.02	1.1	0.2	0.09	3	9.1
M4 16+50E	6.3	36.6	18.6	47	0.2	11.7	3.9	194	2.79	13.9	1.1	4.4	6.4	7	0.2	0.6	1	29	0.07	0.027	23	19.3	0.26	103	0.053	1	0.8	0.004	0.1	0.3	0.02	1.1	0.2	0.07	4	2
M4 17+00E	22.6	21.3	114.5	34	0.5	3	1.1	109	2.05	62.8	1.7	2.5	19.9	7	0.2	2.1	0.9	14	0.03	0.036	49	5.1	0.1	236	0.02	<1	0.38	0.003	0.16	0.4	0.03	0.5	0.5	0.22	2	8.1
M4 17+50E	10.9	61.7	26.4	102	0.1	3.5	2.8	749	5.2	50.7	3.3	<.5	18.2	7	0.3	0.7	1.4	9	0.04	0.038	59	4.6	0.23	157	0.021	<1	0.83	0.006	0.18	0.4	0.02	0.4	0.3	<.05	5	2.6
RE M4 17+50E	11	61.4	25.9	103	0.1	3.7	2.7	756	5.21	48.5	3.3	1.2	18.4	7	0.3	0.9	1.3	9	0.04	0.039	58	4.4	0.23	154	0.021	2	0.85	0.006	0.19	0.5	0.02	0.6	0.3	<.05	4	2.4
M4 18+00E	11.9	61.5	33.4	44	0.2	3.4	2	287	3.72	16	1.7	<.5	15	6	0.2	0.5	1.7	8	0.02	0.045	39	5.1	0.16	127	0.021	2	0.61	0.011	0.12	0.4	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.09	4	6.2
M4 18+50E	8.9	29.6	18.6	38	0.1	2.9	1.2	175	3.02	14.4	1.2	<.5	5.1	5	0.1	0.6	0.6	12	0.03	0.055	30	5.1	0.11	63	0.017	<1	0.58	0.005	0.09	0.3	0.05	0.4	0.2	0.07	4	2.5
M4 19+00E	10.1	27.4	16.9	37	0.1	5	2.2	173	2.96	9.7	1.2	1	10.6	7	0.2	0.4	0.4	15	0.05	0.043	37	8.7	0.16	59	0.033	<1	0.74	0.013	0.05	0.3	0.02	0.6	0.1	<.05	4	2.3
M4 19+50E	7.5	21.7	13.3	38	0.2	2.2	1.1	136	2.33	6.5	1.3	1.5	2.3	7	0.1	0.3	0.2	12	0.03	0.041	30	4.9	0.09	48	0.014	<1	0.62	0.011	0.06	0.3	0.02	0.3	0.1	<.05	4	1.5
M4 20+00E	13	36.1	65.9	65	0.3	2.8	1.3	167	2.71	11	1.3	0.9	6.5	9	0.2	0.7	1	10	0.03	0.043	43	5.1	0.14	104	0.015	<1	0.56	0.006	0.1	0.2	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.07	4	4.8
M4 21+00E	4	14.6	35.4	211	0.2	7	3.6	624	1.95	14	1	0.8	1	8	0.8	0.8	0.3	20	0.04	0.054	20	9.7	0.35	91	0.026	<1	0.75	0.008	0.08	0.2	0.02	0.4	0.1	<.05	4	0.6
M4 22+00E	1.6	7.2	13.4	58	0.1	3.7	4.1	708	0.94	4.3	0.6	<.5	0.1	8	0.6	0.2	0.1	15	0.08	0.056	8	4.9	0.12	80	0.015	1	0.46	0.014	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.1	<.05	3	<.5
M4 23+00E	2.8	17.5	28.8	275	0.1	18.3	6.7	586	2.54	18.8	1.6	2.2	3.8	10	0.5	0.5	0.2	52	0.12	0.042	25	26.2	0.84	100	0.056	<1	1.43	0.006	0.09	0.2	0.02	1.6	0.1	<.05	5	0.6
M5 13+00N	3.7	15.6	43.2	127	0.1	23.5	9.1	1086	4.05	17.1	1	0.8	2.6	6	0.2	1.4	0.2	29	0.04	0.057	18	42.6	0.47	71	0.046	<1	1.07	0.003	0.04	0.1	0.02	1.4	0.1	<.05	4	0.6
M5 12+00N	1.8	6.3	15.5	37	<.1	6	2.3	166	1.34	4.8	1	<.5	0.3	3	0.1	0.3	0.3	28	0.02	0.048	14	11.7	0.05	76	0.008	<1	0.65	0.002	0.03	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.1	<.05	4	<.5
M5 11+00N	2.1	29.2	13.7	105	0.1	33	13.9	512	3.89	19.5	1.2	1.2	2	23	0.2	1	0.2	13	0.51	0.101	16	10.6	0.21	121	0.007	1	0.67	0.013	0.04	0.1	0.02	1.5	0.1	<.05	2	0.6
M5 10+00N	3.3	34.4	18.1	56	0.1	37.7	13.6	870	2.94	12.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	53	0.2	0.9	0.1	40	1.1	0.112	20	54.7	0.89	173	0.03	1	1.33	0.018	0.04	0.1	0.04	2.9	0.1	0.07	5	<.5
M5 09+00N	1.4	68.4	22	74	0.1	107.5	31	1128	5.03	5.2	1	<.5	4.8	40	0.1	0.3	0.2	50	0.8	0.092	44	118.9	1.44	98	0.045	1	1.75	0.005	0.03	<.1	0.01	5.5	0.1	<.05	5	<.5
STANDARD DS5	12.3	142	25.2	134	0.3	24.4	11.6	775	2.94	17.6	5.8	43.7	2.7	46	5.5	3.7	5.7	58	0.71	0.092	11	181.3	0.69	133	0.09	16	1.91	0.032	0.14	4.9	0.16	3.5	1	<.05	6	4.8
M5 08+00N	0.9	98	19.1	89	0.2	106.2	41.4	851	5.15	21.5	0.9	1.2	6.3	50	0.1	0.8	0.3	24	1.03	0.083	31	50.1	0.97	57	0.015	<1	1.1	0.006	0.03	<.1	0.01	3.6	<.1	0.11	3	0.6
M5 07+00N	2	87.5	32.6	152	0.1	129.6	37.1	575	5.29	32.9	1.3	0.6	6.7	33	0.5	2.1	0.4	17	1.02	0.161	46	41.6	0.9	97	0.005	2	1.03	0.006	0.03	<.1	0.02	3.5	<.1	0.08	3	0.8
M5 06+00N	1.5	63.4	21.2	130	0.1	211	55.4	774	5.18	49.6	1.3	3.2	19.8	30	0.2	11.2	0.3	25	0.87	0.105	91	101.8	2.22	128	0.002	2	2.25	0.003	0.05	0.1	0.02	3.4	0.1	<.05	6	0.5
M5 05+00N	13	23.1	43.1	41	0.5	65.6	15.9	729	3.2	57	2.7	1.1	6.5	74	0.1	8.6	0.2	33	5.76	0.091	28	15.3	2.64	134	0.001	<1	0.84	0.003	0.09	0.2	0.04	1.9	0.5	<.05	3	0.6
M5 04+00N	2	14.5	12	67	0.1	11.2	3.5	220	2.14	6.8	2.5	<.5	1.9	9	0.2	0.5	0.5	28	0.12	0.064	32	18.8	0.32	57	0.024	<1	0.88	0.004	0.07	0.3	0.01	0.6	0.1	<.05	4	<.5
M5 03+00N	2	25.5	11	147	0.1	30.7	6.4	229	2.45	15.5	1.4	1.8	2.8	14	0.5	0.8	0.2	40	0.21	0.089	22	27.5	0.42	86	0.033	<1	1.09	0.006	0.06	0.2	0.02	1.2	0.1	<.05	4	0.9
M5 02+00N	1	17	30.2	85	0.2	18.8	7.3	1140	4.51	11.5	0.8	0.7	1.7	15	0.3	1.1	0.2	30	0.6	0.104	25	22.6	0.41	94	0.016	<1	1.03	0.008	0.02	0.1	0.04	2.6	0.1	0.06	3	0.6
M5 01+00N	2	18.8	36.7	95	0.3	34.4	15.2	819	4.88	23.7	0.8	3.2	2.9	10	0.6	3.3	0.1	20	0.18	0.055	17	13.7	0.23	240	0.014	<1	0.57	0.007	0.02	0.2	0.03	2.5	0.1	<.05	2	<.5
M5 00+00	2.1	13	23.1	123	0.2	19.9	7.3	1572	4.32	15	0.6	1.2	1.7	16	0.5	2.5	0.1	33	1.09	0.058	16	21	0.62	147	0.021	2	0.87	0.008	0.04	0.2	0.03	2.1	0.1	<.05	3	0.6
M6 00+00	4.1	17.7	27.1	103	0.2	21.9	5.3	183	3.23	32.1	0.7	1.2	2	13	0.1	1.3	0.2	24	0.03	0.038	25	24.9	0.33	131	0.009	<1	1.08	0.02	0.06	0.2	0.01	0.7	0.1	0.09	5	0.6
M6 01+00S	8.5	86.4	76.2	1052	1.9	52.2	12.2	9268	5.8	153.5	19.8	5.9	7.6	14	10.4	2.2	0.5	17	0.17	0.083	343	8.3	0.21	270	0.011	1	1.5	0.007	0.07	0.1	0.07	1	0.4	0.08	<1	3.5
M6 02+00S	13.4	62.3	89.3	284	0.7	12.6	12.7	5492	11.66	85.4	9.4	2.3	16.2	11	1.2	1.8	0.2	8	0.12	0.092	240	5.6	0.72	341	0.047	<1	2.18	0.004	0.59	0.1	0.04	1.2	0.9	0.12	9	4.4
RE M6 04+00S	12.1	158.3	710.1	4776	1.3	5.5	4.3	3647	8.04	37.2	2.7	10.3	16.7	17	14.8	4.5	0.9	7	0.26	0.053	93	2.6	1.43	1151	0.098	<1	2.44	0.006	0.85	0.2	0.13	1	0.9	0.16	14	1.3
M6 03+00S	8.5	108.9	135	2760	0.6	28.3	8.7	1485	5.43	79.3	3.5	5.7	8.8	18	11	4.4	0.8	14	0.42	0.058	55	5.2	0.48	1176	0.016	1	0.91	0.006	0.15	0.2	0.05	1.1	0.3	0.16	4	1.4
M6 04+00S	12.7	156.5	736.7	4795	1.3	5.8	4.1	3766	8.09	36.4	2.7	9.3	17	17	14.7	4.7	0.9	8	0.27	0.054	92	2.5	1.48	1152	0.101	1	2.46	0.006	0.91	0.2	0.11	1	1	0.14	14	1.7
M6 05+00S	12.3	116.5	451.5	1126	1.2	2.9	1.9	1178	7.61	22.4	4.8	9.3	21.3	8	0.6	4.1	0.6	10	0.06	0.054	62	2.8	0.76	271	0.064	<1	1.7	0.009	0.53	0.2	0.09	0.6	0.5	0.26	10	1.2
STANDARD DS5	12.4	140.8	25.4	131	0.3	23.6	11.4	752	2.94	17.9	5.9	41	2.9	46	5.4	3.6	6	62	0.75	0.085	12	184.8	0.68	136	0.097	19	1.9	0.033	0.15	5	0.17	3.4	1.1	<.05	7	4.9

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Bootleg Exploration Inc.
Acme file # A404598 Received: AUG 16 2004 * 3 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 15.0 GM

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
G-1	1.3	4.4	2	48	<.1	4.9	4.7	600	1.95	1.4	1.7	<.5	3.9	74	<.1	<.1	0.1	44
JCMMS001	8.1	45.8	37.9	270	0.4	60.6	13.3	876	3.96	40	3.9	3.3	5	28	1.3	4.5	0.3	26
STANDARD DS5	12.3	144.8	24.6	139	0.3	24.5	11.8	785	2.94	18.8	5.8	43.5	2.7	49	5.4	3.8	5.9	62

ELEMENT	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	0.49	0.077	6	48.1	0.58	242	0.126	1	0.93	0.064	0.51	1.3	<.01	2.2	0.4	<.05	5	<.5
JCMMS001	0.75	0.113	27	21.9	0.66	172	0.006	2	0.86	0.004	0.06	0.2	0.02	1.7	0.1	<.05	3	2.6
STANDARD DS5	0.7	0.091	12	188.2	0.68	136	0.1	17	2.06	0.032	0.14	5.1	0.18	3.6	1.1	<.05	6	5