

2007 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR THE

**FIRE(Chzerpnough), ICE(BNOB) and MELT Properties
PELLY MOUNTAIN PROJECT**

Watson Lake Mining Division, Southcentral Yukon Territory
Mapsheets 105-F-09,10
Latitude 61° 35' N, Longitude 132°29'W
NTS 6832001 N / 633500 E

Prepared for

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February 15, 2008

SUMMARY

The FIRE (formerly the Chzerpnough), ICE (formerly the BNOB) and MELT properties consist of 204 units located in the McConnell / Ketz River area of the Yukon Territories, approximately 40 km south of Ross River in the Watson Lake Mining district. The claims are centered at Latitude 61° 35' N, Longitude 132°29'W; NTS 6832001 N / 633500 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. The stratigraphy includes pyritic trachyte, pyritic lapilli tuffs, crystal tuffs, and volcanoclastic debris flows and is thought to be correlative to the host stratigraphy at the nearby Wolf and MM VMS exhalative type base metal deposits. Historical geological fieldwork on the properties by Atna Resources, Cyprus Anvil and others identified favorable stratigraphy and mineralization associated with Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits including extensive barium – mercury – lead – zinc - silver soil geochemical anomalies and barite – sphalerite – galena - pyrite mineralization within a pyrite altered felsic volcanic package. In 2000 Eagle Plains Resources carried out geological mapping followed by a 616 meter / 2021 foot diamond drilling program that targeted VMS style mineralization. VMS exhalative type base metal mineralization was intersected on both the FIRE and ICE properties at drill locations approximately 7km apart. Subsequent to the 2000 drill program, Eagle Plains Resources undertook an aggressive staking program to establish contiguous claims between the FIRE and ICE properties and also to stake targets generated by regional reconnaissance and research. 2001 work focused on geological mapping and extensive silt and soil geochemical sampling and prospecting. The program was very successful, with the identification of several areas underlain by favorable stratigraphy (submarine volcanism, intensely altered felsic volcanics and locally associated fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks that would be conducive to preservation of sulphides deposited on the sea floor) which also have strongly anomalous VMS-type geochemical signatures. Eagle Plains Resources staked a further 65 Quartz claims contiguous with the established property boundary to cover prospective stratigraphy in the area. In 2006, Eagle Plains commissioned an airborne geophysical survey over the project area. 368 line kilometers of helicopter borne time domain geophysics was flown over the western part of the project in the area of the McConnell River by GeoTech Limited.

The 2007 field program consisted of detailed mapping and sampling to follow up the 2006 exploration program which included the geophysical survey described above. An Aster survey of the properties was also performed during this field season. The total expenditures for the 2007 exploration program was \$77,312.99.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS.....	2
TENURE.....	2
HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK.....	7
GEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	9
REGIONAL GEOLOGY.....	9
PROPERTY GEOLOGY.....	12
<i>Stratigraphy.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Structure.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Alteration And Mineralization.....</i>	<i>13</i>
2007 WORK PROGRAM.....	16
ASTER IMAGERY ANALYSIS.....	16
2007 FIELD PROGRAM.....	16
2007 RESULTS.....	16
FIM GEOLOGY.....	16
STRUCTURE.....	18
MINERALIZATION.....	19
<i>South Fire Creek Area.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>East Fire Creek Area.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>BNOB.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>MELT.....</i>	<i>25</i>
SUMMARY OF 2007 MAPPING PROGRAM.....	28
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	29
REFERENCES.....	30

List of Figures

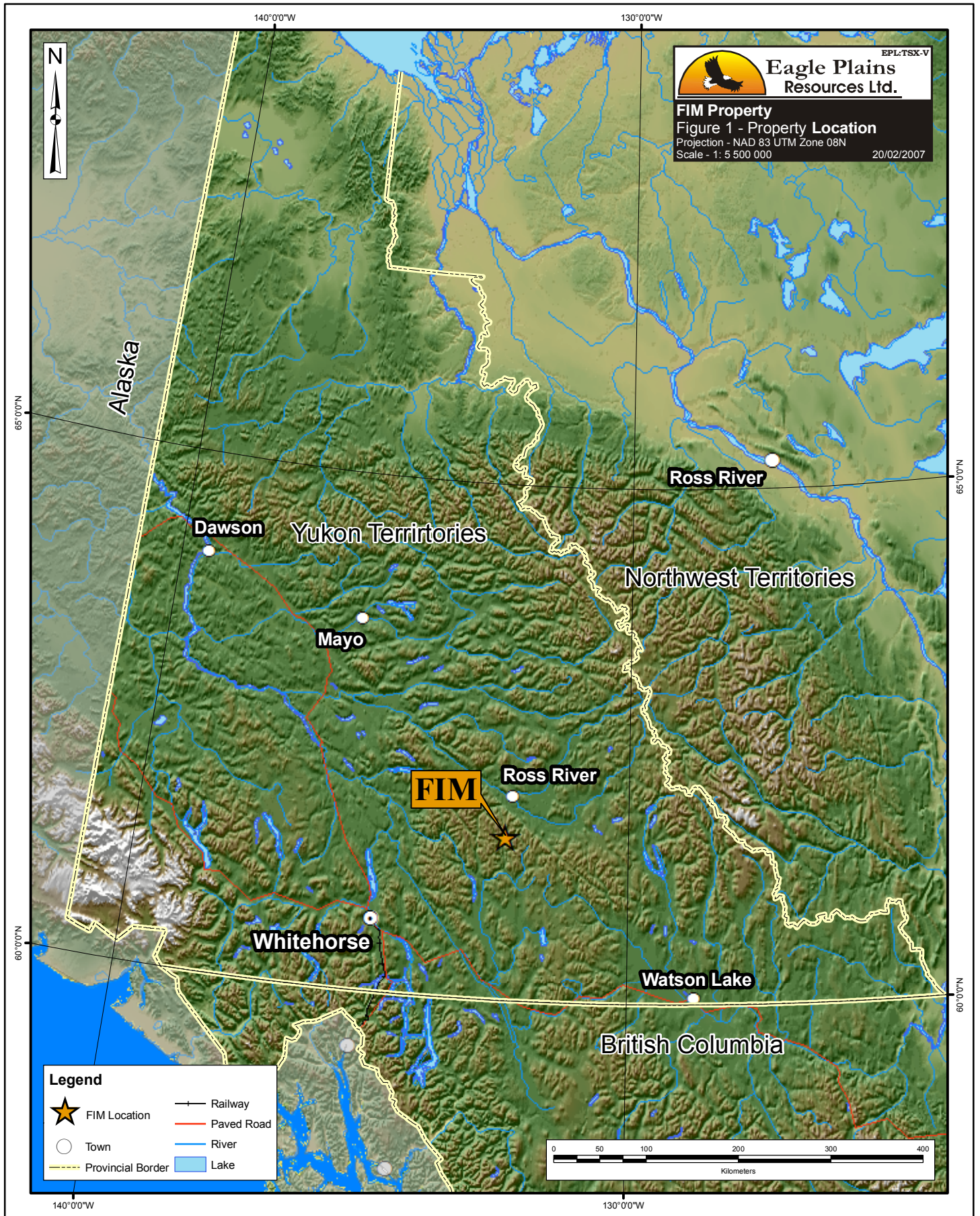
FIGURE 1 – PROPERTY LOCATION MAP.....	1
FIGURE 2 – TENURE MAP.....	POCKET
FIGURE 3 – REGIONAL GEOLOGY.....	11
FIGURE 4 – PROPERTY GEOLOGY.....	15
FIGURE 5 – FIRE SOUTH GEOLOGY.....	20
FIGURE 6 – FIRE EAST GEOLOGY.....	22
FIGURE 7 – ICE GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY.....	24
FIGURE 8 – MELT GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY.....	26

List of Tables

TABLE 1 – FIRE – ICE – MELT TENURE SUMMARY.....	3
TABLE 2 – 2007 EXPLORATION PHOTOS.....	27

List of Appendices

APPENDIX I - STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
APPENDIX II - STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
APPENDIX III - ASTER IMAGERY REPORT
APPENDIX IV - SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
APPENDIX V - ANALYTICAL RESULTS



INTRODUCTION

The Fire-Ice-Melt (FIM) properties are situated in south-central Yukon (Figure 1) roughly 44 kilometres south of Ross River. The Fire, Ice, Ash, Salt, Char, Eva and Cole claim groups comprise a number of adjoining claims whereas the Melt property to the immediate north of the contiguous properties represents a separate and isolated claim group. All these properties are collectively referred to as the FIM group of properties.

The exploration program by Eagle Plains Resources in 2007 on the FIM properties involved a four person crew conducting a combination of mapping, prospecting and rock and soil sampling to assist in building on past exploration results to further refine the geological controls on VMS mineralization.

Mapping of correlative PMVB rocks on other Eagle Plains Resources properties elsewhere in Pelly Mountains, mainly on the MM (Ash, Brown and Gallagher, 2007) and EROS properties (Ash and Brown, 2006), in conjunction with a detailed analysis of the available PMVB literature (Ash, 2007), a stratigraphic section for the belt is being developed. Results of this work to date have shown that mafic volcanic rocks are much more prevalent than previously recognized and are suggested to be a lower stratigraphic component of PMVB. The presence of these rocks also appear to play an important role in localizing VMS styles of mineralization.

Based on these findings, traverses conducted on the FIM property in 2007 focused in large part on examining basal contact relationships of the intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks for the presence of mafic volcanics. In an effort to test both the consistency of developing stratigraphic relationships identified elsewhere and controls on VMS mineralization within that stratigraphy.

This work was guided in large part by detailed mapping of the FIM properties area by Greig (2000; 2001, 2002) and refined using anomalous soil and stream silt assay results available from previous EPR programs

Mapping was successful in confirming an excellent correlation of the volcanic stratigraphy on the FIM properties with that identified in other areas of the PMVB. Of particular significance is the consistent stratigraphic control with known mineralization contained in either felsic or mafic volcanic rocks and close to their stratigraphic contact.

During the 2007 exploration program a total of 100 rock samples and 85 soil samples were collected. A systematic program of rock sampling for whole rock major, trace and REE elemental analysis was also undertaken. These datasets are just becoming available and will be subsequently analyzed in an effort too:

- (1) More definitively constrain the composition of the volcanic stratigraphy.
- (2) Help constrain compositionally the suspected correlation between the mafic and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks.
- (3) Further constrain paleo-tectonic setting of the volcanic rocks
- (4) Constrain local and regional alteration patterns that may help localize mineralization (An exploration program of continued mapping, prospecting and sampling in addition to a detailed airborne magnetic survey to constrain basal contact relationships of intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, in particular where such contacts are currently established as inferred, should be undertaken.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The FIRE (Chzerpnough), ICE (BNOB) and MELT properties are located in the south-central Yukon Territory between the Ketz River and McConnell River drainages, centered at approximately Latitude 61° 35' N, Longitude 132°29'W; NTS 6832001 N / 633500 E (Figure 1). Access to the property is by helicopter, with the nearest base in Ross River approximately 35 km north of the property boundary. Gear and personnel mobilization can be carried out from the Ketz River Mine road located approximately 15 km east of the property boundary. There is also an established exploration trail located west of the ICE / BNOB showing area which could provide access from the Seagull Lake – Ground Hog Creek area. The claims cover alpine to subalpine terrain within the St. Cyr Range of the Pelly Mountains. Elevations on the claims range from 1150 to 2001 meters, with topography ranging from moderate to very steep. Outcrop exposure is 10 – 20 % with a thin veneer of colluvium or talus typically developed.

TENURE

The property consists of 204 Quartz claims (Table 1; Figure 2), located on the Cloutier Creek and Pass Peak Map sheets within the Watson Lake Mining District. The MELT claim block and the contiguous FIRE/ICE claim block are separated by the northeast branch of the McConnell River. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., with an underlying 1% NSR carried by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon.

Table 1 – Fire – Ice – Melt Tenure Summary

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Expiration Date	Renewal Years	New Expiration Date	NTS Map #
YB92830	ASH	1	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92831	ASH	2	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92832	ASH	3	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92833	ASH	4	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92834	ASH	5	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92835	ASH	6	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92836	ASH	7	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92837	ASH	8	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92838	ASH	9	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92839	ASH	10	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92840	ASH	11	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92841	ASH	12	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92842	ASH	13	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92843	ASH	14	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92844	ASH	15	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92845	ASH	16	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92846	ASH	17	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92847	ASH	18	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92848	ASH	19	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92849	ASH	20	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92936	CHAR	31	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92937	CHAR	32	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92938	CHAR	33	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92939	CHAR	34	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92940	CHAR	35	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92941	CHAR	36	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92942	CHAR	37	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F09
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YB93145	CHAR	42	10/10/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB93146	CHAR	43	10/10/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB93147	CHAR	44	10/10/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
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YB93031	COLE	2	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB93032	COLE	3	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
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YB93044	COLE	15	14/09/2008	4	14/09/2012	105F09
YB93045	COLE	16	14/09/2008	4	14/09/2012	105F09
YB93046	COLE	17	14/09/2008	4	14/09/2012	105F09

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Expiration Date	Renewal Years	New Expiration Date	NTS Map #
YB93047	COLE	18	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB93048	COLE	19	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB93049	COLE	20	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB93050	COLE	21	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB93051	COLE	22	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB93567	EVA	1	06/11/2006	5	06/11/2011	105F10
YB93568	EVA	2	06/11/2006	5	06/11/2011	105F10
YB93569	EVA	3	06/11/2006	5	06/11/2011	105F10
YB93570	EVA	4	06/11/2006	5	06/11/2011	105F10
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YB93577	EVA	11	06/11/2006	5	06/11/2011	105F10
YB93578	EVA	12	06/11/2006	5	06/11/2011	105F10
YB93579	EVA	13	06/11/2006	5	06/11/2011	105F10
YB93580	EVA	14	06/11/2006	5	06/11/2011	105F10
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YB92907	ICE	76	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
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YB92909	ICE	78	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92910	ICE	79	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92911	ICE	80	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92912	ICE	81	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92913	ICE	82	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F09
YB92914	ICE	83	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92915	ICE	84	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
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YB92924	ICE	93	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
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YB92927	ICE	96	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
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YB92931	ICE	100	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92932	ICE	101	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB92933	ICE	102	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
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YB92935	ICE	104	14/09/2006	5	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93014	SALT	1	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93015	SALT	2	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93016	SALT	3	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93017	SALT	4	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93018	SALT	5	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93019	SALT	6	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93020	SALT	7	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93021	SALT	8	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93022	SALT	9	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93023	SALT	10	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93024	SALT	11	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93025	SALT	12	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93026	SALT	13	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93027	SALT	14	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93028	SALT	15	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10
YB93029	SALT	16	14/09/2007	4	14/09/2011	105F10

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The MELT property area was staked by Utah Mines Ltd. as the Ram Claim Group. In 1977 Utah Mines carried out prospecting, geological mapping, and reconnaissance soil and silt sampling and rock chip geochemical sampling. The south edge of the Melt property was staked and worked by Fairfield Minerals as part of the Ram Group in the mid 1980's. In 2000 the MELT claim area was covered by Bernie Kreft as part of the Pelly Mountain Reconnaissance program. Encouraging results from this and other programs carried out by Eagle Plains Resources in the area led to the staking of the MELT claims.

The FIRE and ICE showing areas are located approximately seven kilometers apart and have been worked in the past as separate properties. The original FIRE 1 – 12 claims were staked by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, YT, in 1996 on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources. The twelve contiguous claims were staked to cover a soil geochemical anomaly, a geophysical (magnetic and I.P.) target, and associated mineralized outcrops which were thought to represent a positive exploration environment for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization.

The exploration target was originally recognized during an exploration program carried out by Cyprus-Anvil Mining Corporation in 1977 that worked the area as the Chzernpough Claims. A soil geochemical survey conducted in 1977, using a chained and picketed grid, outlined soil anomalies that were interpreted as being (potentially) more extensive than would be expected from the mineralization observed in outcrop. Ground based magnetic and IP geophysical surveys conducted by Cyprus-Anvil revealed a small conductive target associated with a magnetic anomaly, coincident with both a large Zn-Pb soil geochemical anomaly and a sedimentary barite horizon outlined by previous workers.

After staking the FIRE claims in 1996, Eagle Plains Resources undertook a reconnaissance geological exploration program consisting 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 previous soil geochemical surveys and a previous geological mapping and sampling program. The program was conducted under the direction of John Dickie, M.Sc. The program identified many features associated with VMS type deposits including vent-proximal felsic volcanic stratigraphy, represented by lapilli-boulder tuff and clastic debris shed from a volcanic edifice, and a strong geochemical trend in talus fines, reflected by large anomalies with highly anomalous zinc, lead, silver and copper values.

Anomalous fluorine, occurring as purple fluorite, was found associated with the vent-proximal stratigraphy. 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. The program also identified a distinct stratigraphic horizon mineralized with barite-sphalerite-galena and minor chalcopyrite that appeared to explain part of the soil anomaly. Selected rock samples returned up to 7.12% zinc, 7.82% lead, 72.9 gm/t silver and 1.063 gm/t gold. The sedimentary barite horizon containing sphalerite and galena could not be sampled due to extensive snow cover. The conclusions from the program were 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. As part of the 1996 program, additional contiguous claims (CHAR 1 – 30) were staked to cover prospective VMS stratigraphy to the northwest. Additional work was recommended for the FIRE 1-12 and CHAR 1-30 claims in order to further test the extent of known mineralization.

In 1997, Eagle Plains Resources continued geological work on the FIRE and CHAR claims with a program of hand trenching, geological mapping and rock sampling. The purpose of the work was to locate and assess a barite float train reported to occur on the property. The program successfully identified the barite float train without finding the source. Samples of barite float returned values of up to 56.1 gm/t Ag, 5760 ppm Pb and 812 ppm Zn. The program also located a heavily pyritized, flow banded rhyolite which returned values of up to 2280 ppm Pb and 1709 ppm Zn. Again, more work was recommended.

Eagle Plains Resources optioned the FIRE / CHAR claims to Atna Resources Ltd in October 1997 after Atna's discovery of VMS mineralization at the Wolf property in the Finlayson Lake area. In 1998 Atna carried out geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, and airborne and ground geophysical surveys. The program was very successful. Geological mapping confirmed the presence of a widespread package of silica and sericite altered intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks containing pyrite, barite, and galena. Associated with these rocks were a number of coincident barium – mercury – lead – zinc soil geochemical anomalies. Both the ground based MaxMin horizontal loop EM survey and the airborne EM – VLF surveys located anomalies consistent with that associated with the Wolf deposit mineralization. Although Atna recommended further work on the property including diamond drilling, the option agreement was terminated in 1999 and the property was returned to Eagle Plains Resources.

The ICE property was originally staked in 1976 as the BNOB claims during a prospecting joint venture between Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited and Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation. The claims were staked to cover a surface showing of massive sedimentary barite. Work completed from 1976 to 1980 by Cyprus Anvil included soil sampling, mapping, magnetometer and EM geophysical surveying. In 1980 a single drillhole was completed in an attempt to test for VMS style mineralization associated with the barite horizon of 1980. The hole failed to intersect barite or VMS mineralization and it was interpreted to have been collared below the barite horizon (Pigage, 1980). This interpretation is borne out by more recent work which indicates that the hole was collared in the stratigraphic footwall of the barite horizon.

The area was restaked in 1996 on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd as the ICE claims by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon. A program of limited geological mapping plus soil/talus geochemical sampling was completed along with prospecting during 1996. The grid geochemistry outlined an anomalous area of Zn/Pb geochemistry spatially associated with the trend of a bedded exhalative? barite showing. A new showing of barite with galena and sphalerite was also discovered and sampled. In 1997, Eagle Plains Resources continued geological assessment of the ICE claims for VMS style mineralization. Hand trenching and rock sampling in the areas of the barite showings was undertaken. Results confirmed the tenor and style of the mineralization as VMS type and further work was recommended.

Atna Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1997 after discovering the Wolf massive sulphide deposit within similar rocks 60km southeast of the ICE claims. The 1998 Atna program included geological mapping, gridding, soil sampling and 5.6km of ground HLEM geophysical surveys. Soil geochemistry defined three zones of coincident anomalous lead and zinc corresponding to the BNOB, ICE 1 and GULLY Zone showing areas. Geological mapping of the BNOB showing area defined a NE trending NW dipping strataform barite body occurring within a pyrite-lapilli tuff and a pyritic trachyte. The HLEM survey located two weak conductors which were interpreted to be related to a black, graphitic argillite unit occurring in the area of the anomaly trace. Atna geologists concluded that the BNOB barite showing occurs in the correct stratigraphic position relative to the Wolf property to represent the same mineralized horizon. A single drillhole was recommended to test the BNOB stratigraphy but was not drilled. The property was returned to Eagle Plains Resources in 1999.

Eagle Plains Resources completed a two phase work program on the FIRE/ICE properties in 2000. The initial phase was completed in July 2000 and consisted of geological mapping and ground truthing of past work. Field crews were stationed in Ross River and mobilized to the properties using a Trans North Helicopters Bell 206. Field mapping carried out by C. J. Greig, PhD focused on areas of prospective VMS host stratigraphy identified in past work programs. Priority drill targets on both properties were identified. The second phase of the 2000 FIRE / ICE exploration work involved diamond drill testing of selected phase one targets. On the FIRE property, six holes were collared on two different sites, and a single hole was completed on the ICE property. A total of 616 m / 2021 feet was completed using a heliportable diamond drill.

VMS exhalative type base metal mineralization similar to the nearby Wolf and MM deposits was intersected on both the FIRE and ICE properties at drill locations approximately 7km apart. On the FIRE property one of the targets was a coincident lead-zinc soil geochemical anomaly associated with a well developed gossanous trachyte outcrop. A fan of holes from the second drillsite intersected strataform barite mineralization. The barite horizon is hosted within an argillaceous to muddy subunit of a thin bedded to thin laminated weakly sericitized volcanoclastic package. This is underlain in turn by a package of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks including tuffs, crystal tuffs, lapilli tuffs, fragmentals, and multilithic breccias with local well developed silicification and pyritization, which is associated in part with anomalous metal values. The barite occurs in part as replacement and nodules within the muddy unit, and as a distinct massive to semi-massive strataform horizon. The best intersection was in DDHF00-02 which returned values of 22.39 gm/T Ag, 50 ppm Cu, 51 ppm Cd, 4930 ppm Pb, 6033 ppm Zn from 23.0 - 38.1m including 3.3m averaging 65.5 gm/T Ag, 109 ppm Cu, 162 ppm Cd, 4930 ppm Pb and 2.16% Zn.

A single drillhole was completed on the ICE property. DDH I00-01 targeted an outcrop of sucrosic bedded barite with sphalerite, pyrite and galena identified by Charlie Greig during 2000 fieldwork. The hole was collared in a blocky, strongly jointed syenite sill? unit which overlies a volcanic package that includes pyritic lapilli tuffs and multilithic breccias and debris flows. Within this volcanic package is a sequence of barite / pyrite / sphalerite mineralization thought to be of exhalative origin. The barite exhalative horizon is approximately 48 meters in thickness and consists of a 10 m thick massive to semi massive barite cap overlying a series of barite horizons associated with a pyritic lapilli tuff unit. The best interval within the barite cap zone was 33.2 – 36.3 meters which returned values of 11.4 gm/t Ag, 61 ppm Cu, 3180 ppm Pb and 1.1% Zn over 3.1meters true width. Field relationships and drilling results confirmed that the only other hole drilled on the ICE property to date was collared stratigraphically below the barite horizon.

Based on the preliminary results of the diamond drilling program, Eagle Plains Resources carried out an aggressive staking program in the McConnell River – Ketza River area in the late summer of 2000. A further 212 claims were staked to cover prospective geology. Total 2000 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources was \$149,921.10. The 2000 work report by Eagle Plains Resources recognized the potential for VMS style deposits in the McConnell River area and further work was recommended.

The 2001 Eagle Plains Resources field program focused on geological mapping and extensive silt and soil geochemical sampling and prospecting. The program was very successful, with the identification of several areas underlain by favorable stratigraphy (submarine volcanism, intensely altered felsic volcanics and locally associated fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks that would be conducive to preservation of sulphides deposited on the sea floor) which also have strongly anomalous VMS-type geochemical signatures. Eagle Plains Resources staked a further 65 Quartz claims contiguous with the established property boundary to cover prospective stratigraphy in the area. The total cost of the 2001 geological exploration work on the FIRE / ICE / MELT properties was \$118,269.18.

In 2006, Eagle Plains commissioned an helicopter borne time domain geophysical survey over the Fire - Ice - Melt project area. The geophysical contractor was GeoTech Limited, with helicopter support provided by TransNorth Helicopters Helicopters using an AStar 350B2. The original contract was for 1250.6 line km, but due to issues related to the relatively rugged nature of the terrane and inexperience of the pilot, only 368 line km were completed. All preliminary survey data was integrated into the GIS data base and was followed up by a two man one day site visit. Site visit included geochemical sampling for whole rock analysis. Total 2006 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources on the Fire - Ice - Melt Project were \$157,636.73.

Based on expenditures documented in exploration reports, expenditures on the FIM project by Eagle Plains Resources since property acquisition are approximately \$650,000.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The volcano-sedimentary rocks which host the Wolf and MM deposits as well as the FIRE/ICE/MELT claims form a narrow arcuate belt that extends 80 kilometres along a northwesterly trend within the Pelly Mountains of the southwestern Yukon (Figure 3). 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), Templeman-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) (Figure 3). 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.

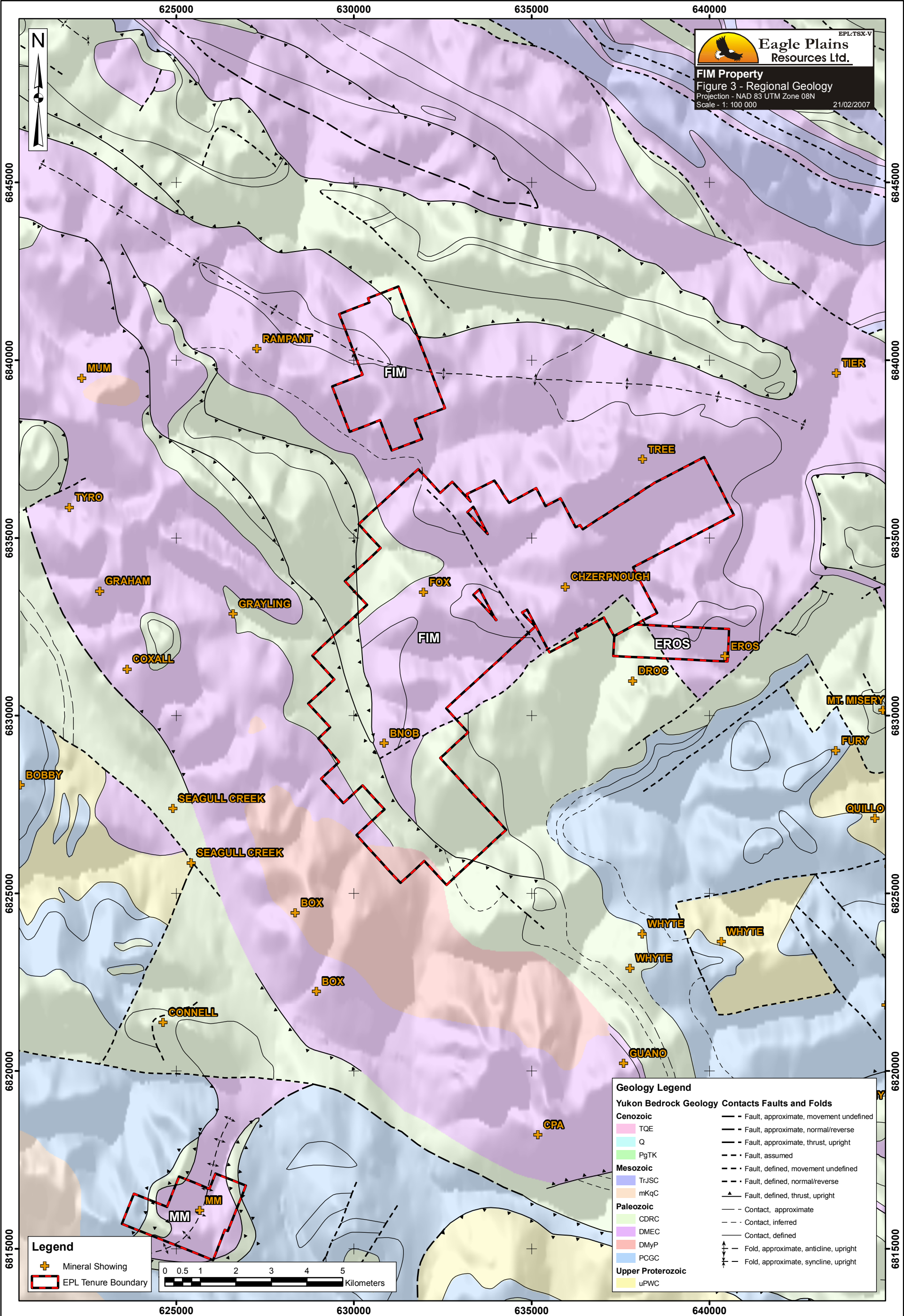
The Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt is composed of localized volcanic centres separated by basins in-filled with sediments and volcanoclastic rocks. Associated with these volcanic rocks are at least two VMS deposits (the Wolf and the MM) and a number of historical showings, including the Chzerpnough (FIRE 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. 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 platform carbonates and associated sediments by thrust, and possibly, steeply dipping normal faults. In the northeastern most part of the belt, immediately northeast of Ketz 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

Stratigraphy

In general, the rocks exposed in the FIRE/ICE/MELT property area are similar to parts of the stratigraphy on Atna Resources' Wolf property (Wilson, Holbek 1999). The volcanic rocks of the Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt (PMVB) are bounded to the west by a fault, marked by the McConnell River. On the other three sides the volcanic rocks are bounded by underlying or overlying shale and argillite (+/- carbonate) that appear to be conformable and part of the PMVB, or the Devonian to Mississippian Black Clastic unit (Pigage, 1980), or the Upper Triassic assemblage of shale, siltstone and carbonate (Gordey, 1977).

The general stratigraphy of the FIRE/ICE/MELT claim area 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.

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. Following is a more detailed description of the McConnell River area stratigraphy based on Eagle Plains and Atna Resources observations and using Fig. 2 map unit contacts:

UNITS 1 & 2

Limestone and argillite units: Brown to buff weathering, fine-grained grey fresh surface, probably in most part tuffaceous limestone interbedded on a centimeter to decimeter scale with dark grey to black argillite. Locally, this unit maybe intercalated with lapilli lithic tuff. On the western portions of the FIRE claim block this unit is thin, less than 20 meters, and forms a readily recognizable marker unit that is stratigraphically positioned directly over the mineralized horizon. Where the stratigraphy is less well defined, on the eastern portions of the claim block, a limestone-argillite unit is positioned above one mineralized horizon, but is separated from the horizon by 75+ meters of lithic lapilli tuffs. These tuffs grade up into bedded tuffs and into a lime-stone-argillite unit. Close to this locality, a mineralized horizon occurs above the limestone –argillite unit. A limestone-argillite unit was not seen in much of the volcanic stratigraphy that underlies the claim block.

UNIT 3

Purple weathering volcanic or volcanoclastic lithic lapilli tuff: A distinctive purple, flaggy weathering, fine-grained, feldspathic, minor black argillite (?) lithic fragments volcanic or volcanoclastic unit that occurs locally at the northeast end of the property.

Argillite: Grey to black weathering and fresh surface, generally foliated, often well laminated or bedded, occasionally lineation or crenulated, occasionally carbonaceous, fine-grained argillite. This unit occurs in thick (10-75 meter) "sub basins" in the volcanic stratigraphy, as thin (less than 10 meter) inter-volcanic flow sedimentary packages throughout the volcanic stratigraphy. Argillite is frequently intercalated with thick to thin bedded tuffs, minor limestone, or more rarely, thick bedded volcanic flows(?).

UNIT 4

Volcanoclastic rocks: Intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic debris flows and deposits, crystal or ash tuffs with evidence of tuffaceous layering (reworking). This unit includes clast supported heterolithic lapilli tuffs, heterolithic lapilli tuffs with extreme clast variability, lapilli tuffs with a large percentage of sedimentary fragments. Clast size is usually less than 10cm. This unit also encompasses sections that include pyroclastic flows (not uncommon) or other volcanic flows or sills.

However, this assemblage is dominantly composed of volcanoclastics +/- argillite. Also included in this unit is a rare occurrence of monolithic lapilli tuff with rounded siliceous clasts.

Mineralized horizon: Intermediate to felsic volcanic to volcanoclastic rocks that are altered (silica and/or sericite) or altered and mineralized with pyrite, barite or rarely galena. Although dominantly composed of ash and lapilli and lithic lapilli tuffs, this unit hosts a significant quantity of mineralized “yellow” trachyte. In hand sample, the trachyte typically displays ghosts of <2mm feldspar and/or monolithic or heterolithic fragments and /or a breccia texture defined by silica +/- sericite veinlets. Less commonly, a <2mm white feldspar porphyritic trachyte occurs. The trachyte, and to a lesser degree, all the rocks comprising this unit can be extremely hard, grey, silica over sericite altered or softer yellowish green sericite over silica altered. Less intensely altered and mineralized trachytes that are interpreted to occur in the less intensely altered and mineralized “distal” portions of the mineralized horizon can appear to have a chalky, more brittle “porcelaneous” alteration. The mineralization that defines the mineralized horizon consists of fine-grained disseminated pyrite and approximately 1% green barium mica (?). Locally and usually internal to the horizon the pyrite mineralization intensifies to massive dissemination’s and/or irregularly oriented ptigmatically folded veinlets.

Trachyte and mud chip conglomerate: A 1 to 5 meter thick, well sorted and graded trachyte and mud chip conglomerate, or bedded tuff grading to massive lithic lapilli tuff unit that directly overlies the mineralized horizon.

UNIT 5

Volcanic rocks: Augite bearing mafic through to felsic or unmineralized trachytic primary volcanic flows, crystal tuffs, and synvolcanic intrusions. Includes monolithic or near monolithic lapilli tuffs, crystal or ash matrix supported heterolithic lapilli tuffs, lapilli tuffs with large, generally angular, (10cm to greater than 40cm) blocks or bombs, lapilli tuffs bearing evidence for deposition in hot volcanic flows (alteration rims on clasts or fragments or partially reabsorbed clasts or fragments). Included within this unit are altered (silicified) rocks, often of uncertain protolith. Alteration of these rocks is assumed to be hydrothermal and syngenetic, suggesting a proximal position to a volcanic centre. The occurrence of occasional accidental sedimentary fragments was noted in all the above rock types. While this unit is primarily volcanic it also includes minor layered tuffs and argillites that are interpreted as interflow deposits.

UNIT 6

Trachydacite to trachybasalt sills or flows and syenite: This unit is most prominent in the area of the BNOB showing and was the collar lithology for the diamond drillhole I00-01. This unit consists of fine to medium grained, equigranular, pink to grey feldspar and hornblende. The rock is fresh in appearance, unfoliated and has blocky weathering in outcrop due to widely spaced, perpendicular joint sets. Initially this unit was thought to represent a small plug or pipe-like intrusion. Based on limited exposure, however, the lower contact appears to be somewhat strataform and this unit wasn’t intersected in the Cyprus-Anvil drill hole, indicating that it may be sill like. This is consistent with 2001 field observations of the same unit near the northern part of the ICE claims.

UNIT 7

Undifferentiated Intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks

Structure

Most of the rocks on the property lie on the gently northerly-dipping limb of a large-scale antiform that is part of a train of west-northwesterly to northwesterly trending, gently dipping folds that appear, in general, to be tighter to the NW. Although the rocks have been deformed, the stratigraphy appears to be intact and many primary volcanic textures are preserved and readily recognizable; although the work is preliminary, the minor structures observed are not suggestive of severe structural disruption, overturning or other such complication.

The rocks have a ubiquitous S1 fabric, expressed in the less competent lithologies (fine grained clastic rocks; ash, and fine to medium grained tuffs) as a pervasive phyllitic foliation, and in the more competent lithologies as a less obvious though still pervasive spaced cleavage; a second phase crenulation cleavage is also common, and particularly notable in the well-foliated metasedimentary rocks and finer grained tuff. The stratified rocks on the property outline broad-wavelength, open folds which appear to post-date the foliation-forming event. A strong joint system measured on the property is best developed within either massive flows or indurated, coarse crystal, lithic tuff.

Alteration And Mineralization

Melt Property Area

A new mineral showing was identified on the MELT property by Eagle Plains Resources during the 2001 field program. The mineralized zone consists of a 2 meter by 5 meter lens of massive sulphide hosted by silicified rhyolitic volcanics.

Sulphides consist of massive pyrite with disseminated galena and sphalerite. Samples collected from the showing were highly anomalous in Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Hg, Cd, and W, with the best sample CDM01R-04 returning values of 3 gm/T Ag, 227 ppm Cu, 368ppm Pb, 54819ppm Zn, 152ppm Hg, 414.4ppm Cd, and 353ppm W.

Two mineral showing areas were identified in the MELT claim area by past workers. Utah Mines identified an outcrop of rhyolite flow with disseminated and fracture fill sphalerite and pyrite. Work by Fairfield Minerals in the early 1980's identified boulders of massive barite and barite-galena associated with a large geochem soil anomaly derived from pyritized felsic volcanics (YEX 1985-1986 P.220).

Fire Property Area

Mineralization identified to date on the FIRE is of two types. The first is sucrosic sedimentary barite with bands of disseminated pyrite and galena. Barite mineralization is best developed as float boulders, but has been identified in-situ in some locations on the property and was intersected in 2000 diamond drilling in diamond drillholes F00-02,03,04, and 05. Where found in place, the barite is associated with yellow to orange gossan horizons developed within a trachyte unit. Geochemically the barite mineralization is highly anomalous in silver, lead, and cadmium, and weakly anomalous in zinc. The second type of mineralization is flow-banded rhyolite with syngenetic pyrite. In comparison to the barite mineralization, the rhyolite is more anomalous in zinc, copper and cadmium, and weakly anomalous in silver and lead.

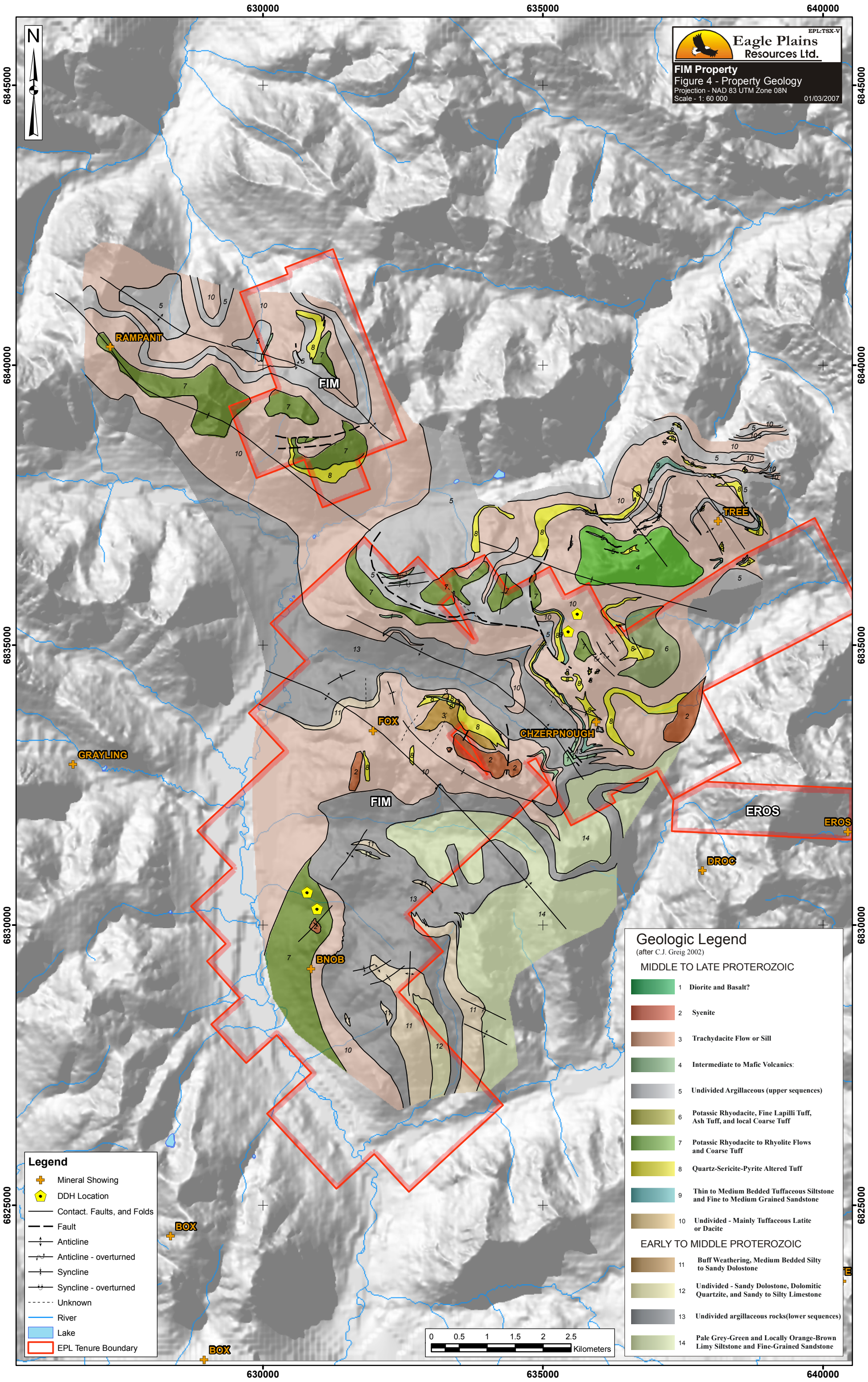
Alteration on the FIRE property is predominantly represented by a quartz - sericite – pyrite assemblage, with local chlorite and rare fluorite. Diamond drill hole F00-01 intersected a zone that possibly represents a skarn type of alteration with pervasive hematite - silica – epidote flood. The hole also cut a zone of pervasive to selective-pervasive potassium feldspar flood and veining.

Ice Property Area

Mineralization on the ICE property consists of bedded barite locally containing significant galena, sphalerite, and accessory pyrite. Mineralization is found in-situ at the BNOB and Greig showing areas, and also in extensive float boulder showings in a number of locations including the Gully Zone and the ICE1 Zone. At the BNOB showing the barite is strataform, up to 4m in width, and is exposed in trenches and outcrop over a strike length of 250m. The Greig showing area, identified by Eagle Plains Resources in 2000 and successfully tested by 2000 drilling, is only partially exposed at the toe of a syenite talus field. The strataform bedded barite here contains sphalerite, galena and pyrite.

Alteration noted from drillhole I00-01 includes strong sericite and pyrite flood with local strong silicification.

As part of the 2001 exploration program about three days were spent in the Whitehorse Core Library examining drill core from previous programs (Eagle Plains in 2000, and Cyprus Anvil in 1980), and slabbing and staining representative samples collected from the core and from traverses undertaken in 2000 and 2001. Staining indicates that extremely potassium feldspar-rich rocks are common on the property, as they are elsewhere in the vicinity of VMS-style mineralization in the Pelly Mountains (e.g., the Wolf property) and in similar VMS-hosting volcanic environments in the Yukon (e.g., Wolverine) and beyond. Reexamination of the Cyprus Anvil drill core revealed that the exhalative barite horizon intersected in the 2000 drill program is underlain by a thick package of very poorly exposed, but heavily pyrite- and sericite-altered tuffaceous rocks which also contain local sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena—the core from this hole has never been analyzed.



2007 WORK PROGRAM

Aster Imagery analysis

In the spring of 2007, Cal Data Ltd. was contracted by Eagle Plains Resources to acquire and analyze ASTER Multispectral imagery covering the FIM Claim Group. Eagle Plains Resources provided digital files containing the outline of their land holdings, the detailed geology mapping of the area and several sample sites. The required ASTER image was identified and purchased from the USGS distribution centre in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. A report outlining the procedures and results is included in Appendix III. A summary of the results is reprinted below:

“Analysis of this ASTER image identified several significant zones of suspected alteration within the FIM claim groups. The alteration parallels stratigraphic units in some locations but cross-cuts the mapped units in other parts of the property. The existence of this feature in different stratigraphic units suggests its formation is the result of processes beyond simple deposition. A variety of analysis techniques were utilized to investigate the image. Many of the tests produced little of value but several returned distribution patterns that appear related to the geology and visible colour alteration in the near-natural colour image.”

2007 Field Program

The exploration program by Eagle Plains Resources in 2007 on the FIM properties involved a four person crew conducting a combination of mapping, prospecting and rock and soil sampling to assist in building on past exploration results (Past refs of EPR work on the FIM) to further refine the geological controls on VMS mineralization. The field program included 48 man-days between July 27th and August 9th 2007, and an additional 6 man-days from August 11th to August 13th, 2007. A total of 83 soil samples, 105 rock samples and two silt samples were submitted for analysis.

All preliminary survey data was integrated into the GIS data base and was followed up by a two man one day site visit. Site visit included geochemical sampling for whole rock analysis.

All exploration and reclamation work was carried out in accordance to Yukon Ministry and WCB regulations.

Total 2007 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources on the Fire - Ice - Melt Project were \$77,312.99.

2007 RESULTS

FIM GEOLOGY

The geology underlying the FIM properties and surrounding region comprises a succession of Mississippian volcanic rocks and minor related high level granitic to syenite intrusions which overlie Late Cambrian to Ordovician calcareous shales with occasional limestone interbeds and local reefal buildups. The Mississippian rocks include three primary volcanic units which from the base upward include mafic volcanics followed by locally developed felsic volcanics that are in turn overlain by a sequence of intermediate volcanics (Figure 4). The volcanic succession of the PMVB are overlain and also inter-finger with siliceous black shales with lesser cherty and sandstone intervals.

Preliminary evaluation of the petrochemical data for the PMVB volcanic rocks and its application to discriminant variation classifications reaffirms an alkaline composition for the intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks.

The inclusion of the mafic volcanic rocks as a stratigraphic component of Mississippian PMVB rocks is a departure from more recent interpretations of this unit. Reasons for this alternate interpretation is provided in a subsequent mafic volcanics section.

The stratigraphic contact interval between the felsic and mafic volcanic rocks has been established as an important horizon for the development and localization of VMS styles of mineralization. The occurrence of Ag-bearing, bedded barite horizons with local concentrations of Pb and Zn sulphides, contained within the felsic volcanic unit, is a well established style of VMS mineralization on these properties. Mineralized

Siliceous Siltstone

This unit is not particularly widespread on the FIM properties and was only identified in the vicinity of the BNOB prospect which is described separately in a subsequent section.

Siliceous siltstone is dark grey to black, often with a patch rusty brown weathering appearance. It is usually well bedded on the centimetre scale and often contains 0.5 to 2m wide intervals of felsic tuff identifying the coeval depositional nature of the two units. More siliceous cherty variants of the unit are less common, and often contain several mm wide random quartz white quartz veins comprising from 10 to 20% of the unit.

Epiclastic Rocks

Epiclastic volcanic rocks are less common, but where locally developed comprise reworked fragmental volcanics interlayered with dark-grey to black and sometimes maroon, fine-grained siliceous shales. The character of the epiclastic is highly varied with the composition of individual gains and clasts reflecting primarily a mixture of the locally available source rocks. Distinctive dark grey to black siltstone rip up clasts are diagnostic feature of the unit. Texturally the rocks ranges from poorly sorted and immature varieties to relatively mature variants in which clast are sub-rounded and well sorted.

Coarse-grained epiclastic rocks often contain intervals of dark grey to black siltstone such intervals of clastic sediments may form occasional throughout the unit. Or form somewhat of a transitional unit between this and the siltstone in which the two form alternating beds from several centimetres to several meters in thickness.

Intermediate Volcanic Rocks

Distinctive lime-green to grey-green, fine-grained intermediate volcanics comprise the bulk of the Mississippian rocks underling the FIM properties. These are predominantly volcanoclastic rocks which display a range of fragmental textures including lapilli ash and dust tuffs, crystal lithic tuffs and coarse lapilli tuff breccias.

Outcrops of the finer-grained felsic rocks are more often massive (welded?) and vuggy and in most instances vugs are filled Fe-carbonate with or without the addition of quartz. The unit also varies considerably in its appearance due to relative degrees of deformation affecting it.

Sulphide mineralization is not well developed in this unit. In fact no sulphide mineralization of any type to warranted assay sampling was identified within the unit during the course of mapping.

Very distinctive, highly gossanous lapilli in these intermediate volcanics are evident where proximal to the typically pyritic and often mineralized felsic volcanic rocks. Where identified in two different areas of the FIM properties the gossanous lapilli were first noted some 200 meters distant from the pyritic felsic volcanic unit. In both these areas there was also a noted increased frequency of gossanous clasts on approach to the felsic volcanic and appears to provide a useful exploration tool for vectoring towards mineralization.

Felsic Volcanic Rocks

Felsic volcanic rocks are only locally identified throughout most of the FIM properties. The most expansive area of felsic volcanic rocks is represented by the BNOB prospect which is described in more detail in a later section.

These rocks are buff white, tan to rusty brown weathering, fine to very fine-grained. Trace to several percent finely disseminated pyrite is a characteristic feature of the unit and reflects the very discernable gossanous weathering character which is a diagnostic feature. Locally the intensity of the gossans may be enhanced within a given interval, a feature which may reflect a relatively elevated sulphide content but may also reflect a zone of higher fracture density and enhanced oxidation.

As with the intermediate volcanic unit the felsic volcanic rocks display a wide range of fragmental textures which vary as a function of the relative grain size and grain size variability of the constituent volcanic fragments. In contrast to the intermediate volcanic unit the felsic volcanic rocks are on occasion well layered. They also have subvolcanic equivalents of alkali granite/syenite which occur as sills, dikes and stocks. These are predominantly buff tan to pink, massive, very fine-grained to aphanitic and feldspar phyric. Locally within these intrusive phases more leucocratic variants are also evident.

By far however the most important distinction between the two is the dominance of VMS styles of mineralization within the felsic volcanic unit (massive to semi massive sulphides, baritic horizons) versus the distinct absence of similar styles of mineralization in the intermediate volcanics.

Mafic Volcanic Rocks

Although mafic volcanic rocks are not a dominant component of the PMVB, mapping in 2007 demonstrated that they are much more prevalent than have been previously documented. Their stratigraphic position of the mafic volcanic unit where identified on the FIM properties and elsewhere in the Pelly Mountains (MM and EROS properties) is consistently the same. Mafic volcanics overlie basement, calcareous shales with limestone intervals and are overlain by felsic and lesser mafic volcanic rocks. The mafic volcanic rocks are relatively nondescript in contrast to the diverse textural variability recognized in their overlying felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. These are medium to dark-green, dark-green and patchy, rusty-brown weathering, fine to medium grained and typically massive.

Inclusion of these mafic volcanic rocks as being more or less coeval with the intermediate to felsic Mississippian PMVB rocks is currently tentative and contrasts with the inclusion of these rocks on more recent geology maps (Gordey and Makepeace, 1999) as an upper member of the Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician Kachika Group. Mafic volcanic rocks initially mapped in this region by Wheeler (1960) were, however, included as component of the Mississippian volcanics. Notably, today it is possible to separate out his more varied package of mafic volcanics, amphibolites and ultramafics as ophiolite which is considered a distinct and separate type of mafic volcanic. Where there is an immediate association of both the Paleozoic ophiolitic and Mississippian basal volcanic mafic volcanic rocks on the MM property there are discernable differences between the two that reflect their disparate evolutionary histories.

However, lacking any absolute age constraints for the massive less attenuated and altered and based on the:

- Relative degrees of alteration and deformation consistent with that of overlying felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks (i.e. similar geological histories)
- Consistent stratigraphic position below the felsic and intermediate, i.e. mafic volcanic rocks are always seen in association with the intermediate and felsic volcanic and have not been seen to occur isolated from them.
- Petrochemical characteristics
- Alkalic affinity, and
- Discriminant element compositional trends continuous with spatially associate intermediate volcanic rocks,
- (MM Property) mineralization occurs in both mafic and felsic volcanic at their stratigraphic contact.

It would seem more likely that these mafic volcanic rocks are coeval with and early in the evolutionary history of the overlying felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks, as initially suggested (at least in part) by Wheeler (1960).

Basement sedimentary rocks

Throughout the FIM area the base of the PMVB rocks where identified consistently overlie calcareous shales of the Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group. These rocks are medium to dark grey and typically well bedded with occasional intervals and local build up of light grey limestone.

Elsewhere in the Pelly Mountains the PMVB rocks are shown to directly overlie the Silurian to Devonian dolomites and dolomitic quartzites of the Askin Group, however this relationship has not been identified in mapping that has been completed to date.

Structure

The prominent structural feature of the FIM PMVB rocks is the broad open upright folding of a relatively coherent layered stratigraphic succession. This style of folding across the FIM properties is relatively consistent with steep axial planes trending more or less northwest with shallow dipping fold axis. Such large scale folds are readily identifiable on the basis of observed fold closures on the outcrop scale. Smaller scale parasitic folds are in general not well developed in these rocks however the intersection relationships between planar fabric elements e.g. bedding and foliation or S_1 and S_2 in non layered rocks are much more common and provide local controls for constraining the geometry and vengeance of the larger scale folds.

A previously unrecognized flat-lying, pervasively Fe-carbonate altered and quartz Fe-carbonate veined mylonitic shear zone was identified in the South Fire Creek area which was mapped in some detail and is discussed separately in a subsequent section.

Quartz Fe-carbonate Veining & Alteration

Quartz Fe-carbonate veins and vein networks are a commonly identified feature throughout most of the PMVB. Their relative abundance and intensity is however highly varied. Veins range from several mm to several 10's of cms in width but are more commonly from 1 to several cms wide. Some combination of quartz and Fe-carbonate, in highly varied proportions, constitutes the majority of the veins. Elevated concentrations of Mn indicated in base and precious metal assay data suggest that they may be more appropriately referred to as Fe-Mn-carbonates

Veins can vary from relatively well-defined sheeted zones to more randomly oriented stockwork zones. There is often more than one generation of veins within a given stockwork zone and individual veins sets are commonly compositionally varied as a function of the relative abundances of quartz and Fe-carbonate, with either being locally dominant in some veins while occurring in more or less equal proportions for others.

Vein mineralogy may locally vary and in some instances in addition to Fe carbonate, chlorite or ankerite(?) may also occur but such vein types are not particularly common.

Based on the current level of mapping it appears that the quartz Fe-carbonate veining is related to specific zones that have been permeated by related hydrothermal fluids. Within such zones veining is most intense and the intervening host rock show a more pervasive style of alteration, where in addition to discrete fracture filling and the formation of veins and veinlets, quartz and Fe-carbonate also forms along fracture cleavages and also fills vugs in the more massive exposures. Veins more distal from this zone however, are less frequent and there is no evidence of pervasive Fe-carbonate alteration within the surrounding host rocks. Although not considered to be of any economic significance these veins may locally contain several percent disseminated sulphides and have been shown elsewhere to potentially contain elevated base and precious metals contents which are also

characteristic of known styles of primary VMS mineralization. This feature was first recognized at the EROS property (Front piece photo is taken from the center of the EROS property) where sulphide-bearing quartz Fe-carbonate veins were recognized as a potential source of the anomalous ferricrete gossan zone.

As a result a variety of the quartz, Fe-carbonate vein types were sampled for assay to both characterize vein chemistry and also identify potential geochemical fingerprints that could be used to discriminate between soil or stream silt anomalies that result from either the hydrothermal vein systems or the targeted VMS styles of mineralization. Analysis of the dataset to identify potential discriminator elements is pending. Vein samples in the assay dataset include CAFMR004 to CAFMR008 and CAFMR018. Of particular note is sample CAFMR08 with reported values (all in ppm) of Cu at 526, Zn at 499, Pb at 88 and Ag at 31.5, the abundance of silver the second highest from samples collected from the FIM. This anomalous sample demonstrates the potential for this late vein and alteration zones to create anomalies in silt or soils samples.

Mineralization

Styles of VMS mineralization identified on the FIM properties to date has included mainly barite-rich stratigraphic intervals within felsic volcanic rocks. Exploration drilling of the bedded baritic intervals at both the BNOB prospect (Cyprus Anvil, 1980; EPR 2000) and Fire Creek (EPR Refs) have been drill tested and indicate baritic horizons are anomalous in Ag, Zn and PB

The newly identified mineralization found at two specific locations was confined to felsic volcanic rocks in close proximity to their stratigraphic contacts with newly identified occurrences of mafic volcanic rocks.

The most visually impressive mineralized occurrence at the south Fire Creek section consists of a folded zone of silver-grey pyrite, 20 to 30 cm wide in tan-yellow, altered felsic volcanic rock. Two samples collected from this pyritic interval CAFM010 and 011 contained no anomalous or precious base metal content. A much more localized and visually less impressive pyritic gossan zone in mafic volcanic rocks below the felsic volcanic contact CAFM013 is elevated in Zn at 2124 ppm.

A similar though thinner 3 to 6 cm wide, silver-grey, massive pyritic sulphide interval was identified in felsic volcanic rocks elsewhere on the Fire Property (sample CAFM019). At this locality the interval of sulphide is flat-lying and occurs high up in a vertical bluff and generates a very impressive gossan on the near vertical surface below it. The sampled collected from this interval was not particularly anomalous.

A similar stratigraphic correlation in which highly gossanous, pyritic zones in felsic volcanic rocks are not particularly elevated in either base or precious metals occurs on the MM property

South Fire Creek Area

The South Fire Creek area provides a relatively continuous and well exposed section through the complete range and of volcanic rock units representative of generalized PMVB stratigraphic section. Epiclastic rocks are a minor component of South Fire Creek section. Siliceous siltstones were not identified in this area.

The upper and thickest part of the section is dominated by variably deformed and quartz Fe-carbonate veined and Fe-carbonate altered intermediate volcanoclastic rocks. Moving down slope/down section to within 100 to 200 metres of the felsic volcanic unit, lapilli of gossanous, rusty brown weathering fine-grained pyritic felsic volcanic appear within the fragmental intermediate volcanic unit. On approaching the felsic volcanic unit the frequency and abundance of such clast increases and provides an excellent example for the use of this relationship as a mapping vector to assist in locating the more prospective host for VMS mineralization.

The felsic volcanic interval consists of a fine-grained, tan to buff white, rusty-brown weathering massive, pyritic and highly fractured rock. At its lower contact the felsic volcanic rocks is characterized by alternating intervals of the two units over a distance of several tens of metres and results from tight upright folding of this mineralized contact zone.

The dip in orientation of the stratigraphy is highly varied in this area. Higher up in the section the intermediate volcanic stratigraphy is relatively shallow dipping and affected by broad open upright folding. The lower mineralized interval at the felsic-mafic volcanic contact and within the mafic volcanic rocks below it the stratigraphy is steeply dipping where characterized by steep upright folding.

The area covered by mapping was not sufficient to outline the distribution and geometry of this folding but it is expected that it may be related to a broad, 15 to 20 meter wide, Fe-Mn-carbonate flooded, flat-lying, mylonitic shear zone

within the intermediate volcanic rocks higher up in the volcanic pile. The continuity the steeply dipping stratigraphic felsic-mafic volcanic interval to the southeast (i.e. up slope) from the mineralized contact zone may be displaced or completely cut out by this low angle thrust fault. A more detailed examination is required to more accurately determine these relationships.

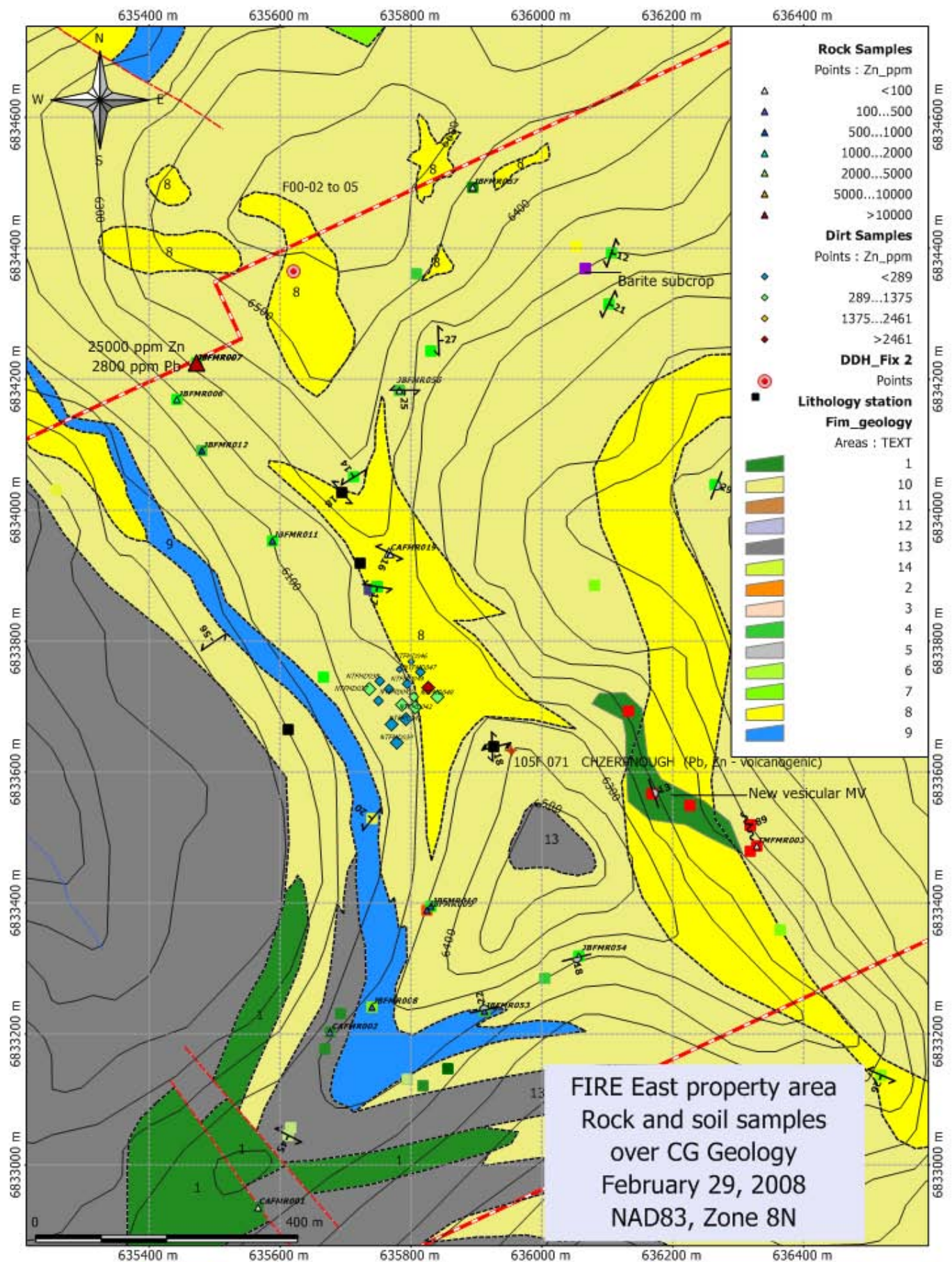
East Fire Creek Area

The east fire creek area comprises the divide and flanks of ridges separating Fire and Cloutier creeks including the Chzerpnough mineral occurrence northwards to DDH site F-00-01 (Figure 6).

Traverses east and west of the divide revealed more mafic units than previously recognized, the most significant occurring 200 meters east of the Chzerpnough mineral occurrence. Outcrop exposures of the mafic unit along this aspect generally comprise dark green, Fe-stained, weakly crystal phyric, andesite to basalt. The western-most exposure is distinctly vesicular. The position of the unit at this locale is likely correlatable to the mafic exposures at the saddle, 650m to the southwest. This interpretation would be consistent with a gently rolling, layer cake stratigraphy. Previous mapping by Charlie Greig had this unit lumped in with the sericite-schist (unit-8). This is not surprising, as the unit is overprinted by a pervasive yellow to orange weathering Fe-staining, associated with moderate to intense chlorite alteration.

Two features of interest were noted in the vicinity of the 2000 drilling (Figure 6). A very distinct red weathering gossan is evident west of the drill pad for at least 300 meters downslope. One sample from this gossan was collected following a strong positive 'zinc-zap' test. Subcrop talus sample JBFMR007 returned 25000 ppm Zn and 2800 ppm lead (appendix IV,V). Four hundred meters west of the drill pad, several fist sized pieces of massive white barite were found in subcrop talus.

Sixteen soil samples were collected near the saddle just west of the mineral occurrence location (Figure 6) to test mineralization potential along the unit 10, 8 contact.



BNOB

The BNOB showing consists of a distinct stratigraphic interval of barite with anomalous Pb and Zn sulphide mineralization within felsic volcanic rocks that form a prominent NW trending ridge overlooking the McConnell River Valley to the west. It is one of the more extensive areas of felsic volcanic rocks on the FIM properties. The barite horizon has been the focus of exploration attention since it was initially documented in 1977 (Dean, 1977a and 1977b). More recently the down dip extension of the barite horizon has been investigated by exploration drilling in 1980 and again in 2002 (Downie, 2002).

The geology of the felsic volcanic rocks on the BNOB shows some variability along the exposed ridge. The southeastern 2/3 of the felsic rocks forming the domed area of the ridge comprise a relatively monotonous section of buff white, tan brown to red brown weathering coarse lapilli breccias (Photo 10). In contrast rock types forming the northwestern end of the ridge are much more varied and display individual stratigraphic intervals on the order of metres to several tens of metres in thickness. Individual stratigraphic intervals are distinguished on the basis of contrasting texture (grain size and grain size variability) and mineralogy (relative abundance of pyrite and clay).

Fine-grained to aphanitic, buff white to tan, massive feldspar phyric granite forms the knoll at the NW end of the ridge (Figure 7).

Detailed mapping of the BNOB in 2007 focused on gaining additional insight into the structural controls on the distribution of known mineralization. Available spotty bedrock exposures were examined for S_1 - S_2 fabric elements that were helpful in gaining additional controls on the larger-scale fold geometry of the stratigraphy. The synclinal structure at the northwestern end of the belt is taken from Greig (2000, 2001) and is entirely consistent with the observed relationships.

Significant in this interpretation is that the alkali granite/syenite is capping the summit at the NW end of the ridge and more or less occupying the core of the syncline. As such, one would also anticipate that the barite horizon would also appear below the intrusive on the down slope side of the body to the NE. Two soil lines, one to the NE and one to the east of the down slope from the intrusive body clearly support this interpretation.

The interpretation for a mafic volcanic interval above the calcareous shale in the core of the anticline of the BNOB is based on the identification of two angular boulders, 1m and 0.5m in size of massive, dark, grey green mafic volcanic rocks. These are resting on cm size angular rust brown felsic volcanic scree, 100 to 150 metres west of the dome summit. A lack of exposure up slope from, and in the general area of what appeared to be erratic occurrence of mafic volcanic rocks boulders precluded identification of its bedrock source.

The south eastern contact of the Mississippian volcanic rocks with the grey calcareous shales containing light-grey limestone intervals is interpreted to be a high angle fault. This is based on a prominent linear depression which crosses the ridge (trend 208°) within the poorly exposed interval between the two distinct rock packages.

Barite float that is prominent at one locality in this poorly exposed interval are possibly best interpreted as remnants of the original stratified felsic stratigraphy that are now contained within a highly disrupted and possibly lithologically mixed interval which is part of the high-angle faulted zone. This interpretation is in part suggested on the identified nature of the of the broad 100 to 200 meter wide tectonized character of late high angle contact zones mapped elsewhere.

MELT

Three days of traverses in the central regions of the Melt claims led to the discovery a number of new stratigraphic and mineralization associations. The high peak south of the 2007 camp (Figure 8) are indeed capped with a massive to weakly bedded, moderately foliated, hard (sometimes cherty), fine grained rhyolite to rhyodacite (trachyte) – Graig's unit 7. However, a detailed look at the north face revealed a previously unmapped 40 – 60 m wide zone of well foliated, yellow to orange, intense quartz-sericite altered, felsic ash tuff unit. The unit is continuously exposed along strike, along the north face for at least 400 m, but the discovery of sporadic outcrops along predicted projections to the southwest and southeast indicates a potential strike length in excess of 1 kilometer.

Stratabound, bluish-gray weathering, massive to semimassive pyrite bands in a vuggy quartz matrix are present throughout the unit, but particularly along the upper contact with the unit 7 glassy volcanics. The pyrite bands are up to 50 cm thick, most commonly 30 cm, and are found central to the most intense sericite-silica +/- clay alteration zones. At least 10 samples were collected from various pyrite bands along the north face (Figure 8). The best sample returned 32 ppm Ag and 2400 ppm Pb (JBFMR034). Zinc, gold, and copper were negligible in this area. Overall the samples in this zone returned subeconomic assays; however, the combination of intense sericite alteration, in conjunction with stratabound pyrite bands, suggests this zone is stratigraphically significant with respect to VMS style mineralization.

Other notable features of the north face include:

- 1) the presence of barite subcrop along the ridge at 630955 E/ 6838846N in a felsic to intermediate phyllitic host volcanic.
- 2) Unit 10 underlying the barite subcrop comprises predominantly medium grained intermediate volcanics with common lappilli sized pyroclasts, with occasional exposures of bomb pyroclastics on the north side of the ridge between the barite subcrop and sample JBFMR043.
- 3) The presence of dark green, mafic-phyric andesite to basalt, low down in the valley near the shale contact.

Another mineralized zone was encountered along the north ridge of the peak located 1000 meters north of the previous zone. Here, a gray to brown, dacitic ash tuff (unit 7), is in contact with yellow and orange gossanous, sericite-altered, felsic volcanic rock (unit 8). Near the contact between these two units is a conformable, intense yellow, chalky felsite unit more than 20 meters thick. Near the center of the felsite is a 3m zone of white to gray massive barite. Near the best barite exposure, the 20 meter wide felsite zone weathers to a punky blue-gray colour which resulted from the weathering of strataform pyrite banding comprising up to 20% of the volume of the unit. Sixteen chip samples were collected over the 20 meter wide zone (see samples NTFMR006 to NTFMR021). None of the samples returned significant base or precious metal assays. However, XRF analysis for barium returned more than 50% Ba in at least one sample, thus verifying the identification of the 3m wide barite horizon. Despite the lack of mineralization at the site, the observations do highlight a very significant exhalative horizon. Another interesting note is the presence of vesicular mafic volcanics, exposed in a small outcrop 50 meters north of the felsite zone.

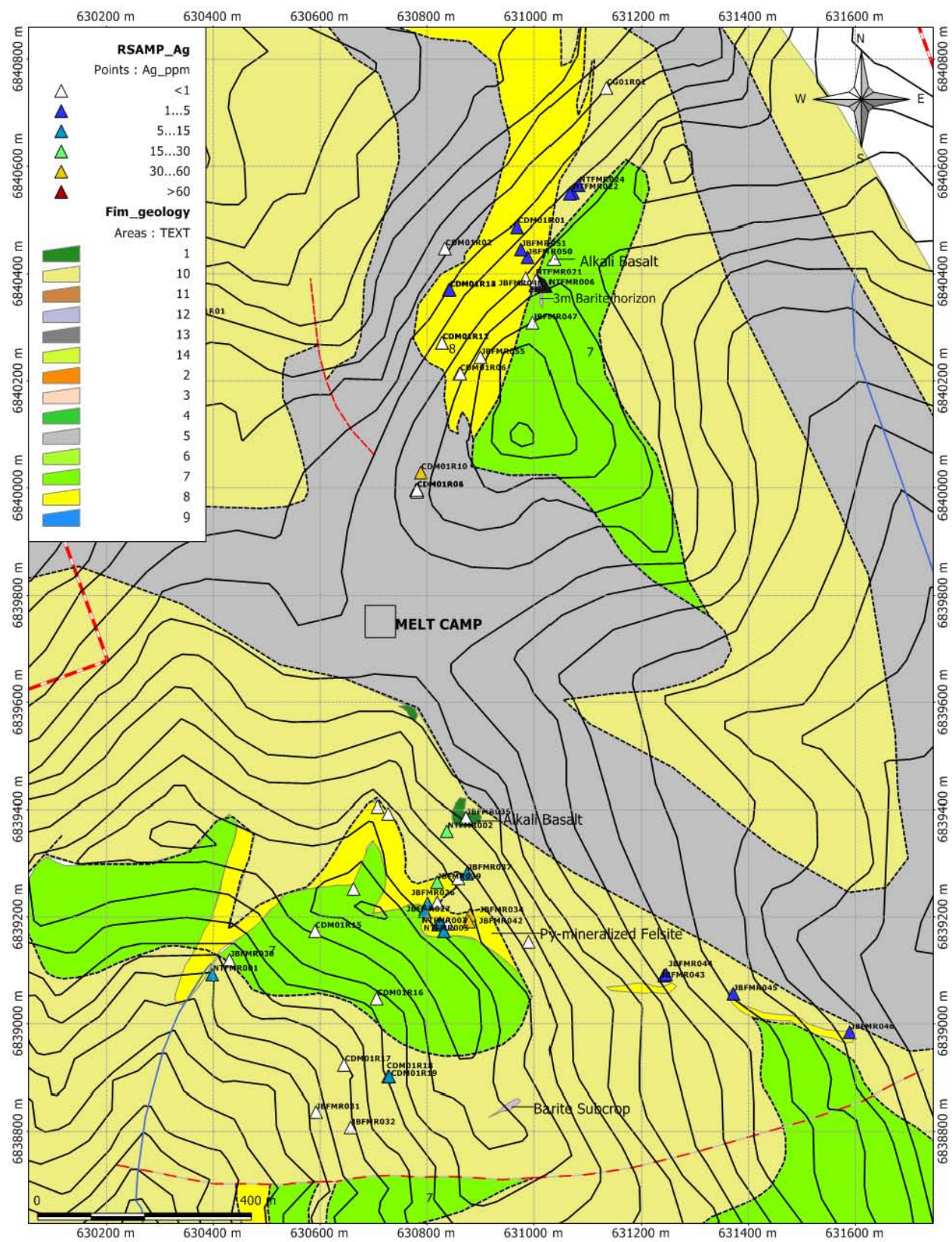
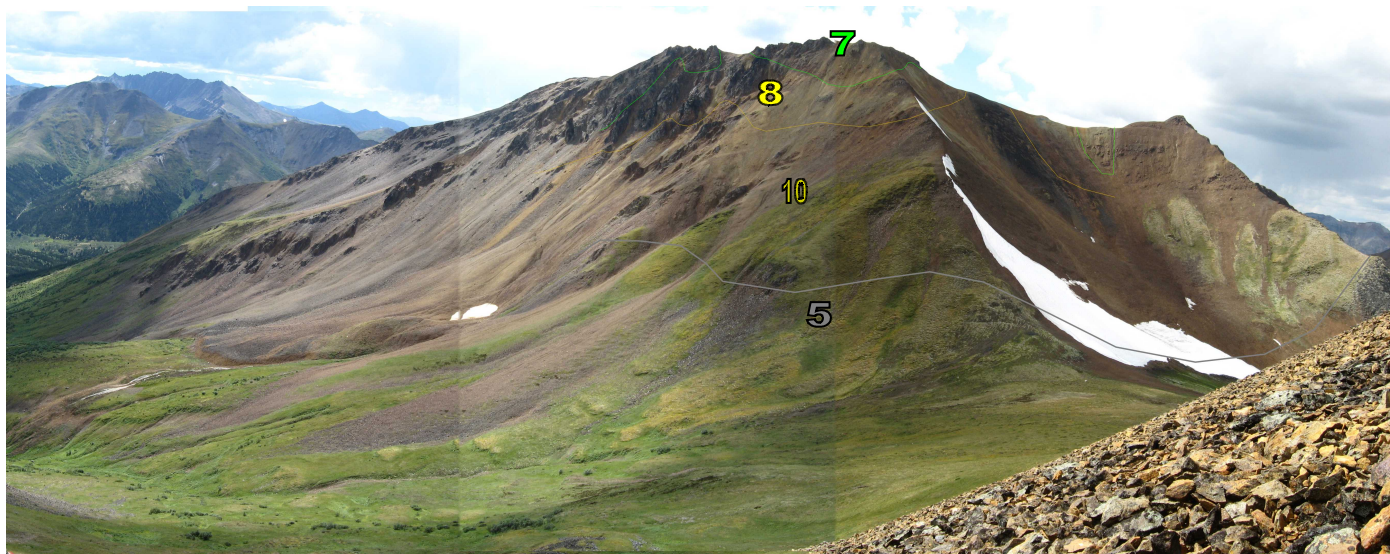


Figure 8 – Melt Geology and Geochemistry

Table 2 – 2007 Exploration Photos



Summary of 2007 Mapping Program

Mapping of the FIM properties in 2007 has been successful in confirming the consistency of the stratigraphic section developed largely from the mapping of other Eagle Plains Resources properties (MM and EROS) elsewhere in the PMVB. Significantly it also demonstrates the stratigraphic controls on the preferred setting for the development of VMS mineralization. Mineralization is developed within either the felsic or mafic volcanic unit and appears to be concentrated at the stratigraphic contact interval between felsic and mafic volcanic rocks.

This work has also highlighted that the intermediate volcanics which comprises the dominant volcanic component of the PMVB on the FIM properties is not a particularly perspective host rock for VMS styles of mineralization. Such a realization is helpful in focusing exploration attention on the more prospective lithologies and the observation of gossanous felsic lapilli appearing within this unit on approaching more perspective felsic volcanic rocks provides a useful prospecting vectoring tool.

Quartz Fe-Mn-carbonate veined and often associated flooded zones have been recognized to occur intermittently throughout the belt. Although insignificant from an economic standpoint these zones are locally elevated in precious and base metal and may influence the interpretation of soil and silt exploration sampling results. Previous mapping has not delineated the distribution of these zones within the belt and therefore any

Though a relatively localized feature at this stage, the broad, flat-lying, Fe-Mn-carbonate thrust fault identified within or above the South Fire Creek Section may represent a significant feature in modifying the stratigraphy. Therefore, a more detailed examination of the feature to delineate its overall extent and influence may prove useful in understanding the distribution of the volcanic stratigraphy on the FIM property.

Mapping on the BNOB property has demonstrated that the expanse of felsic volcanic rocks at this locality defines a bedded stratigraphic interval that has been affect by large scale upright open folding. More importantly the identification mafic volcanic rocks on the BNOB anticlinal dome area suggest that the contact interval between the felic and mafic volcanic rocks occurs below the dome area. An IP survey across this dome could test the potential for VMS development along that contact zone that could define potential drill targets in an area not previously examined.

Local detailed mapping at the Melt showing indicates a spatial association with anomalous mineralization preferentially located near the base of the cream coloured trachyte unit (unit 7). It is possible to trace out these anomalous zones for more than 1 kilometer. Rock sampling to date indicates that silver is the only significant metal at the Melt, and is commonly associated barite-bearing exhalite horizons. Small pods of mafic volcanics are ubiquitous and suggest a weak but unconfirmed association with the mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The FIM property boasts an impressive stratigraphic package which poses great potential to host VMS mineralization. This potential has been defined by diamond drilling, detailed mapping, and numerous large geochemical surveys. Geochemical anomalies in rocks, soils and silts, are consistent with distal to proximal VMS mineralization and are present along this stratigraphic horizon. Diamond drill testing intersected bedded exhalative type barite mineralization on both the FIRE and ICE properties approximately 7 kilometers apart. The barite is highly anomalous in silver, zinc, lead and copper and appears to be strataform in part.

The airborne geophysical survey, completed in 2006, provided significant data to a portion of the property with very little exposure (approximately 2%) and where very limited geochemical work has been completed in the past. Unfortunately a radiometric package, which would have helped identify potassic and sericitic alteration haloes, could not be added to the survey due to logistical reasons. Regardless, this data will be extremely valuable for developing further geochemical survey programs on the property, which have proved so successful in the past.

The following recommendations are made for the 2008 field season at the FIM Property:

1. Analysis / modeling of geophysical VTEM data in anomalous areas.
2. Further integration of historical data into the GIS database, especially past geophysical data to incorporate with the 2006 survey data.
3. Geochemical analysis of the existing data set focusing on alteration patterns on the property. A detailed alteration picture of the property is the last key dataset that is required on the property to develop a focused drilling program in the future. The following techniques could provide data useful for further ground work and targeting a drill program:
 - obtaining ASTER multispectral imagery and analyzing it for alteration minerals;
 - use of a portable spectrometer, both in the field and on existing core, for analysis of sericite crystallinity and chemistry to distinguish high temperature alteration assemblages;
 - geostatistical analysis of whole rock geochemistry;
 - incorporation of alteration indices to measure intensity of sericite, chlorite, carbonate and pyrite replacement of feldspars (Large et al., 2001).
4. 2008 Field season would involve a one week fly camp on the property where a four man crew would complete continued mapping, geochemical surveys over anomalous areas defined in the 2006 survey and a dedicated whole rock sampling program to help characterize alteration of the system.

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- Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J., 1999. Yukon Digital Geology. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D), two CDs. Also available as Geological Survey of Canada, Open File D3826.
- Wheeler, J.O., 1960, Quiet Lake, Yukon Territory; *Geological Survey of Canada*, Map 7-1960.

APPENDIX I
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jarrod A. Brown of 6660-A Harrop-Procter Road, in the city of Nelson in the Province of British Columbia hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#29239).
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with the degree of Master of Science in Geology (2001).
- 3) I am a graduate of Simon Fraser University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Physical Geography (1997).
- 4) I have practiced my profession in North America since 1998, having worked for various Junior Resource Companies and government surveys.
- 5) This report is based upon a personal examination of all available company and government reports pertinent to the subject property, and upon fieldwork undertaken on the property in July and August 2007.
- 6) I hold 3,000 shares of Eagle Plains Resources; I hold an option to purchase a further 125,000 Common Shares each of Eagle Plains and Copper Canyon at \$0.70 per share.

Dated this 15th day of February 2008 in Nelson, British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted

Jarrod A. Brown, M.Sc., P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I Chris H. Ash, do hereby certify that:

- (1) I am a geologist with more than twenty years of field experience.
- (2) I graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland with an Honours BSc Degree in geology in 1985.
- (3) I graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland with a MSc Degree in geology in 1990.
- (4) As a Project Geologist, I conducted geological mapping and mineral deposits research for the British Columbia Geological Survey throughout the province of British Columbia for 13 years from 1989 to 2002.
- (5) I am a Professional Geoscientist (PGeo) registered in the province of British Columbia (Registration No. 20015).
- (6) I am a member in good standing with the Society of Economic Geologists.
- 7) This report is based upon a personal examination of all available company and government reports pertinent to the subject property, and upon fieldwork undertaken on the property in July and August 2007.

Chris H. Ash, M.Sc., P.Geol.
CASH Geological Consulting

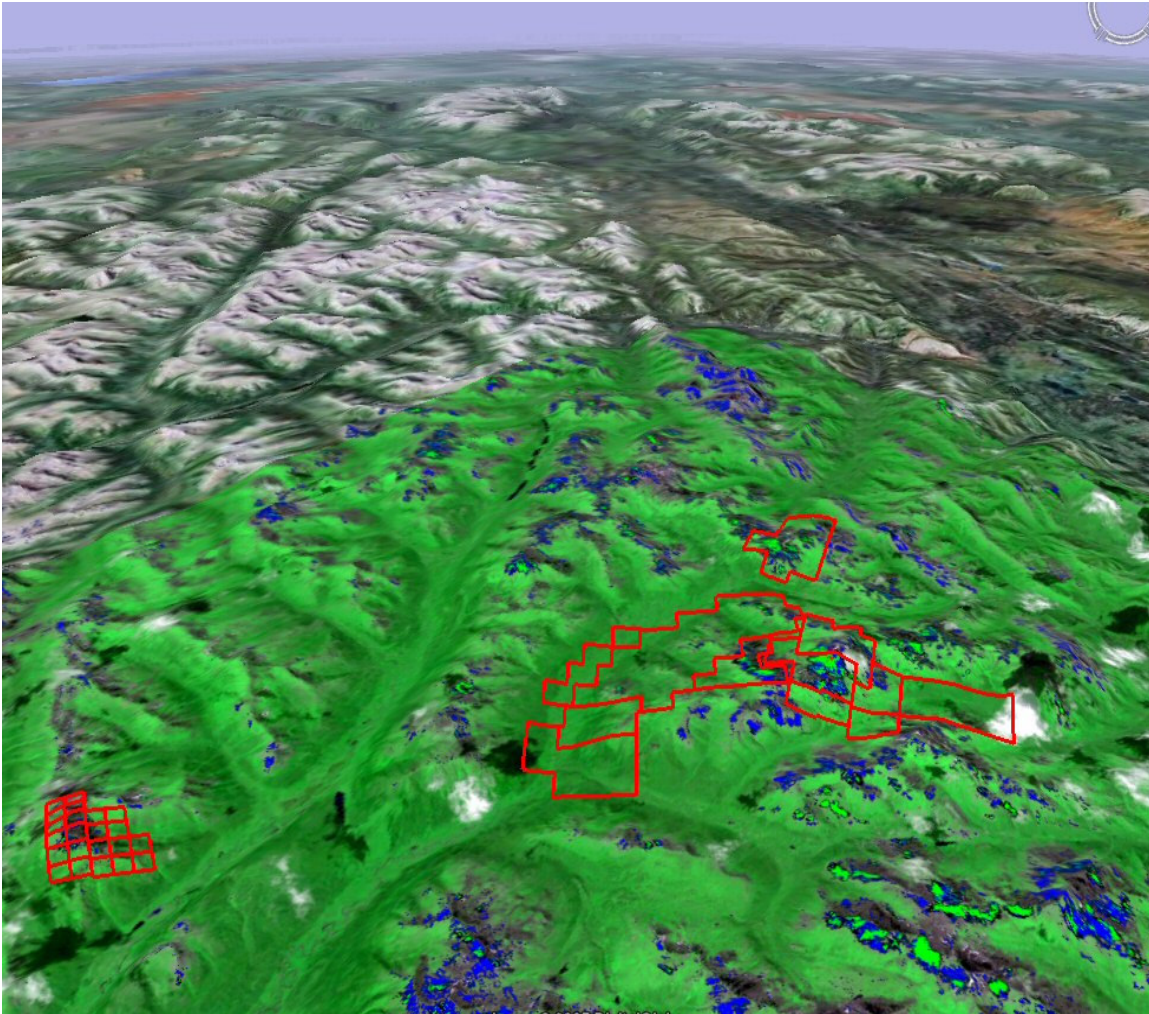
APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the Fire - Ice - Melt Project							
Mix 1 to 16, Trix 1 to 56, Trax 1 to 28 and Max 1 to 153 Quartz Claims in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon, NTS 106D07,							
for the purposes of mineral exploration between the dates of July 27, 2007 - November 30, 2007							
geological personnel: Bootleg Exploration Inc.				no. of days		rate / day	
Jarrold Brown, MSc., P.Geo., Senior Geologist : mapping, data acquisition, project management;				14.5		\$600.00	\$8,700.00
Thomas Mumford, BSc., Junior Geologist : mapping, data acquisition				15.0		\$525.00	\$7,875.00
Nathan Taylor, field technician/geological assistant : data acquisition				16.0		\$375.00	\$6,000.00
Mike Seguin, field technician/geological assistant : organize field gear, logistics				1.0		\$375.00	\$375.00
Glen Hendrickson, field technician, GIS specialist : database, compilation maps, cartography				1.0		\$475.00	\$475.00
Charles Downie, BSc., P.Geo., VP Exploration; project planning / fieldwork				3.0		\$650.00	\$1,950.00
includes pre-field cartography, digital data acquisition, project planning, field map generation - pro rated by permit						Total Bootleg Personnel:	\$25,375.00
analytical:	Acme Analytical ; 30 element ICP, fire assay as required			100 rock / 2 silt / 85 soil			\$4,212.76
						Total Analytical:	\$4,212.76
aircraft charter:							
helicopter:	Trans North Helicopters		crew set outs				\$15,561.48
						Total Aircraft Charter:	\$15,561.48
equipment rental:							
4WD truck including mileage							\$974.70
including office equipment (computer, printer), mobile satellite phones, field equipment, GPS, radios:							\$2,580.00
						Total Equipment Rental:	\$3,554.70
consultants/subcontractors:	includes prefield planning / logistics						
	Chris Ash CASH Geological Consultants : geological mapping, fieldwork						\$12,000.00
	Legacy GIS Solutions; database, compilation maps, cartography						\$832.00
						Total Consultants / Subcontractors:	\$12,832.00
travel/accommodation :	includes airfare, hotels, meals, taxi fares,						\$7,734.69
fuel :							\$745.33
shipping:	includes freight, courier, expediting costs for samples, equipment, groceries, supplies						\$189.37
camp supplies:							\$733.98
field supply:	includes materials and equipment for fieldwork						\$1,373.68
report writing :	estimate including maps/reproduction, database work;						\$5,000.00
						TOTAL:	\$77,312.99

APPENDIX III
ASTER IMAGERY REPORT

ASTER ANALYSIS
For the
FIM Claim Group, Yukon
Eagle Plains Resources, Ltd.



Prepared for:

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Cranbrook, Canada

Prepared by:

Ward E. Kilby
Cal Data Ltd.
June 15, 2007

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
Summary	1
Area and Image	2
IMAGE ANALYSIS.....	4
Pre-analysis Processing (preprocessing).....	4
Analysis.....	6
Natural Colour Image-	6
Masking-	6
Mineral Indices-	7
Spectral Anomaly Mapping-	11
CROSTA Analysis-	12
Library Spectrum Matching-.....	18
CONCLUSIONS and RECOMENDATIONS.....	22
APPENDIX 1: Original ASTER image.....	23
APPENDIX 2: Corrected ASTER files and DEM (ENVI format).....	23
APPENDIX 3: Image Products.....	23
APPENDIX 4: This report in PDF format.....	23

INTRODUCTION

Summary

Cal Data Ltd. was contracted by Eagle Plains Resources to acquire and analyze ASTER Multispectral imagery covering the FIM Claim Group in the Yukon. Eagle Plains Resources provided digital files containing the outline of their land holdings, the detailed geology mapping of the area and several sample sites. The required ASTER image was identified and purchased from the USGS distribution centre in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Image analysis included converting the image from radiance to relative reflectance values through a process of atmospheric corrections. The image was orthorectified to the UTM Zone 8, WGS 84 projection.

A mask was constructed to delete all non-outcrop pixels from analysis calculations. The mask removed pixels underlain by vegetation, water, snow and clouds. Some of the masking processes were automated but others required manual interpretation.

A variety of multispectral analysis procedures were applied to the image in an attempt to identify alteration and/or lithological zones that would be of assistance in field investigations.

In the area of the mineral claims a strong spectral feature was identified. This feature parallels rock units in some locations but also cross-cuts units in other areas. The spectral feature is identified as being iron rich (Band2 / Band1 ratio), containing illite (Crosta MNF analysis) and also is well defined with the kaolinite-smectite Crosta MNF analysis. The precise identification of any mineral is not possible with the limited spectral coverage provided with ASTER but the names used in this report are those that have been associated with the various analyses used in other projects.

The resultant analysis products are provided as raster image maps in GeoTiff format that can be readily imported into most common GIS programs. The colours and the class thresholds used in these images are variable and are selected to provide the best visual display of the spectral patterns.

Area and Image

The FIM claims are located in the Yukon centred on geographic coordinates 65 N 130 W. They are spread over an area of about 100 km N-S and 50 km E-W. The selected ASTER image contains all the claims included in this study plus a large portion of the surrounding area. The whole image (approx. 60 x 60 km) was processed in this study. The image information is contained in Figure 1. The claim boundaries and the outline of the ASTER image are shown in Figure 2.

Dataset Attribute	Attribute Value
Level 1A Scene ID	SC.AST_L1A.003:2003795708
Acquisition Date	2001/08/08
WRS-2 Path	058
WRS-2 Row	017
Upper Left Corner	61°51'44"N, 132°50'36"W
Upper Right Corner	61°42'02"N, 131°42'31"W
Lower Left Corner	61°19'29"N, 133°12'28"W
Lower Right Corner	61°09'57"N, 132°05'26"W
Scene Center	61°30'48"N, 132°27'45"W
Scene Cloud Cover	5%
SWIR Mode	ON
TIR Mode	ON
VNIR1 Mode	ON
VNIR2 Mode	ON
Day or Night	Day
Orbital Direction	Descending
Sun Elevation	44.169400
Sun Azimuth	169.788999
Acquisition Time	20:24:56.605000
VNIR Pointing Angle	0.0000000
TIR Pointing Angle	0.0000000
SWIR Pointing Angle	0.0000000

Figure 1. ASTER image metadata.

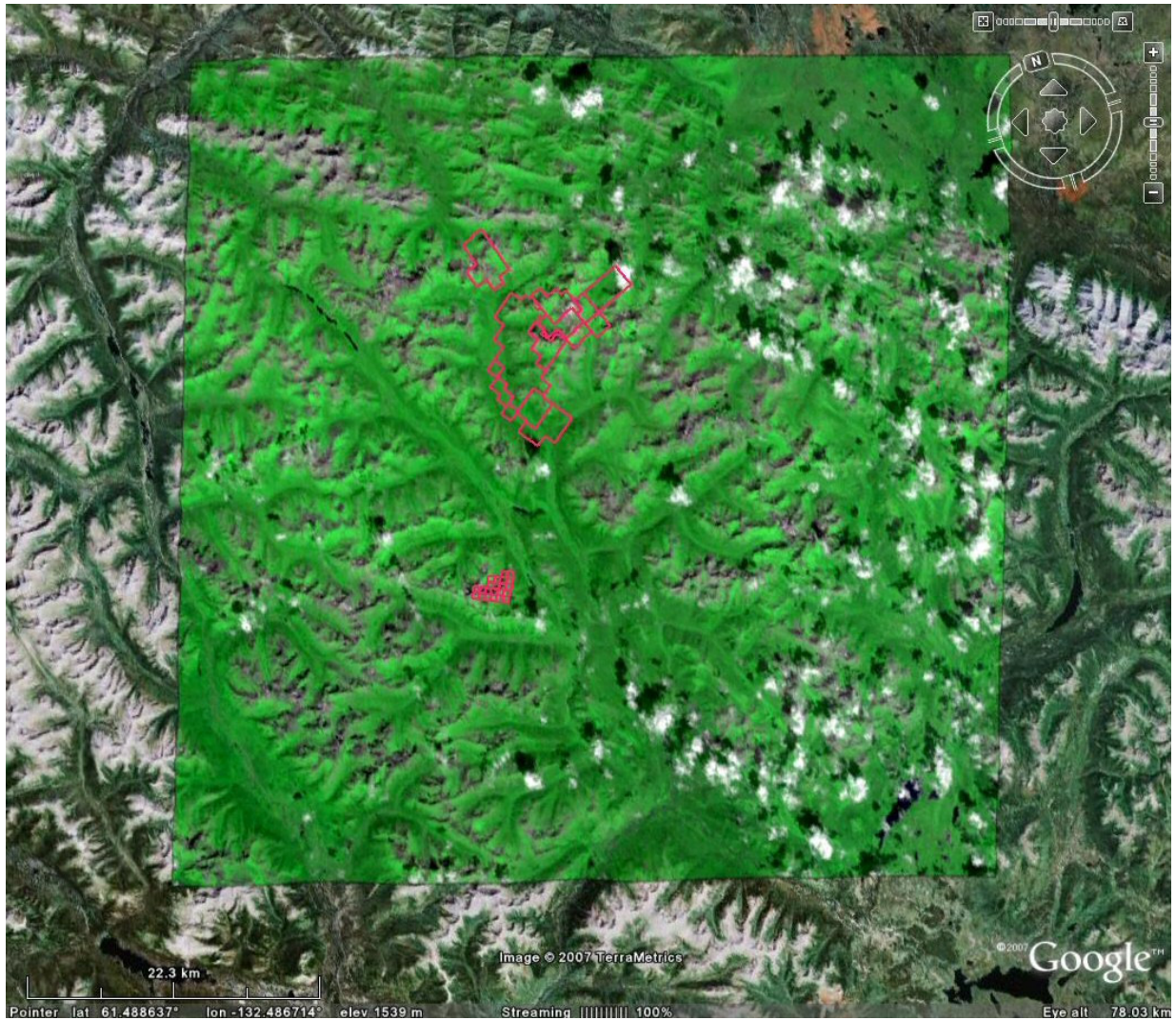


Figure 2. Google Earth view of the claim blocks and the outline of the ASTER image.

The original ASTER image data and purchase receipt are contained in Appendix 1.

IMAGE ANALYSIS

Pre-analysis Processing (preprocessing)

Upon obtaining the raw ASTER image a number of preprocessing steps are required to transform the raw data values into relatively standard values. In the case of this study these standard values are relative reflectance. The relative reflectance spectrum of a mineral has the same shape as a true reflectance spectrum but the values may not be true. In most cases it is the shape of the spectra and the relative band values that are used in any analysis. The image pixels are also spatially adjusted to conform to the UTM map projection. Orthorectification is employed to compensate for the effects of topography in this spatial adjustment.

Step 1- Cross Talk correction: due to a design flaw in the ASTER SWIR instrument there is some leakage of light between bands. This problem can be largely corrected by running a corrective routine on the raw data (CTIO.exe).

Step 2- Orthorectification, gain and offset: The raw ASTER data is shipped in a format where the pixel values are simple DN (digital numbers). To convert these values to 'at sensor radiance' specific gains and offsets must be applied. The ASTERdtm program makes these corrections at the same time that it orthorectifies the VNIR, SWIR and TIR image bands. As part of the orthorectification process a DEM is generated from the ASTER data to provide the basis of the orthorectification. The result of this step is orthorectified 'at sensor radiance' data.

Step 3- Atmospheric correction was performed using specialized software called ACORN5 that compensates for the effects of atmospheric gases on the amount of light energy that penetrates and is reflected by the atmosphere. The original ASTER data is in the form of 'at sensor radiance' which is a measure of the amount of light the satellite sensor receives from all sources. A significant amount of the light that the sensor sees is reflected from the atmosphere and never reached the ground surface. This light obviously provides no information about the ground features and should be removed. The atmosphere also absorbs or otherwise scatters some of the light reflected from the ground surface. This missing light at the sensor is calculated by knowing the incident light value and general atmospheric conditions. Water vapour has the largest effect on the ability of light to penetrate the atmosphere. The relative reflectance values obtained from this process provide a spectra shape similar to what would be obtained with a field spectrometer or in a laboratory setting. This processing is essential so that the various band measurements at a given pixel have standard relative values. Otherwise the standard ratios and band formula used to identify minerals or mineral groups would be of little value. Figure 3 contains a view of the input panel for this calculation and records the values utilized. The elevation used was the average elevation of good rock exposure in the claim blocks.

Step 4- The VNIR and SWIR bands were used during this study. These bands are collected by two different sensors on the space platform. The VNIR bands are 15 metres wide and the SWIR are 30 metres wide. A single file, stack, is constructed to bring these two data sets together. During this process the SWIR bands are subsampled and converted to 15 metre pixels. It is this 'stack' that is used in subsequent analysis where VNIR and SWIR bands are involved.

The atmospherically corrected and orthorectified image files are available in ENVI *.BIL format in Appendix 2. Also included in Appendix 2 is the digital elevation model which has been converted to USGS DEM format to facilitate easy use in a large number of software packages.

Control File Editor, ACORN Mode 5

Control File: D:\EagleRes\Jarrod\SW\acorn.in [Open] [Save As] [Save + Run] [Exit]

File Names

Input Image: D:\EagleRes\Jarrod\7541S.BIL [Info from Header]

Output Reflectance Image: D:\EagleRes\Jarrod\7541S_ref

Image Spectral Response [wv(nm),response]: C:\ACORN_Process\ASTER_SWIR.rsp

Image Gain [DN to Radiance [W/m²/um/sr]]: C:\ACORN_Process\SWIR.gain

Image Offset [Radiance [W/m²/um/sr]]: C:\ACORN_Process\SWIR.off

Image Dimensions

6 Bands
2635 Lines
2917 Samples
0 Offset

Image Integer Format

☒ host (Intel)
☐ network (IEEE)

Image File Format

☐ BIP ☒ BIL

Image Center Location

Latitude	Longitude
61 Degrees	-132 Degrees
30 Minutes	27 Minutes
48 Seconds	45 Seconds

Average Surface Elevation: 1800 Meters

Acquisition Altitude: 705 Kilometers

Atmospheric Model

☒ ML Summer ☐ ML Winter ☐ Tropical

Atmospheric Visibility: 80 Kilometers

Atmospheric Water Vapor: 15 Millimeters

Image Acquisition Time

Date	Time (UTC)
2001 Year	20 Hours
08 Month	24 Minutes
08 Day	56.605 Seconds

Figure 3. Input panel for the ACORN5 atmospheric correction process for the SWIR bands of this image.

Analysis

Natural Colour Image- The product generated from the corrected ASTER data is a near-natural colour image. ASTER does not sample the blue range of the electromagnetic spectrum so the resulting image is only an approximation to what one would see if viewing the natural scene. In this study the three VNIR bands were used to generate this view. Band 2 was used to represent RED, band 3 for GREEN and band 1 for BLUE. This band combination was then stretched and enhanced to create an image that distinguished between rocks and vegetation as well as possible. The image has 15 metre pixels and is available in Appendix 3 as a GeoTiff (NaturalColour.TIF).

Masking- Most images contain a wide variety of surface material such as rocks, water, vegetation, snow, ice and clouds. Any material that is not a rock exposure only serves to confuse and dilute any analysis of the spectral characteristics of the rocks. For this reason masking is commonly performed to blank out all the pixels that do not represent rock exposures. In this analysis VNIR and SWIR bands are used. The SWIR pixels are 30 metres and the VNIR pixels are 15 metres. The mask was produced using 15 metre VNIR bands to retain as much detail as possible. Vegetation was identified by using the NDVI transform which maps the chlorophyll content of a pixel. By picking the proper threshold value all the green vegetation can be removed from further consideration. Near the edges of the image there often is a difference in the coverage from each sensor and between bands. To avoid any spurious results caused by some missing measurements a mask that removes the edges of the image was constructed. A snow-water mask was created to remove these features from the image. VNIR band 3 is used to identify these features. Values below a selected threshold can define water and severe shadows while values above a selected threshold identify snow and clouds. Clouds are often difficult to identify spectrally near their edges where they are translucent. Often it is only possible to spot thin wisps of clouds by the shadows they cast. The dense portions of clouds have been removed by this masking process but the rinds around the edges remain and care must be exercised when interpreting areas near clouds so only valid pixels are examined.

These masks are combined into a single mask file that displays only the pixels that are underlain by rock exposure. Any analysis that is based on more than the results from one pixel have this mask applied to remove the effect of non-rock calculations. This mask can be useful as an outcrop locator as it shows the distribution of rocks. This file is available in Appendix 3 as 'SuperMask.tif'. Figure 4 displays the results of masking the natural colour image.

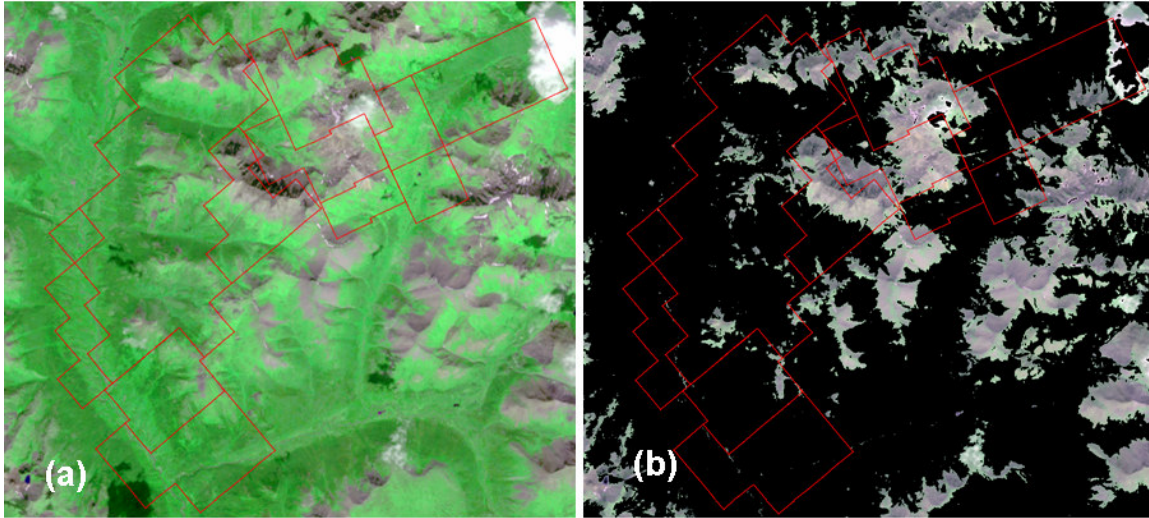


Figure 4. A view of the near-natural colour image in the area of the FIM claims (a) and the effect of applying the SuperMask to remove all non-rock pixels (b).

Mineral Indices- A number of ASTER band ratios and band combinations have been used by past workers in a variety of metallogenic provinces to map the distribution of potential alteration minerals in the search for economic minerals. A suite of these band combinations (28) were run for this image. Three of these combinations provided distributions that could be useful in field examinations on the claim group. The exact minerals being mapped in each case must remain in question until examined in the field but for now the names that have been applied to the band combinations in the past will be used.

The simple band ratio of VNIR band 2 over VNIR band 1 has been used extensively to identify the presence of ferric iron. This is also a very powerful combination as it employs the 15m VNIR pixels exclusively and is based on a pixel by pixel calculation so neighbouring pixels have no effect on the results of a calculation. In addition band ratioing is fairly robust when dealing with shaded areas as the ratio tends to stay the same no matter what the lighting conditions. There are some distinctive high ratio areas within the claim group. Some of these areas can be identified on the near-natural colour image but the ratio image also provides a relative intensity distribution that can help zero in on the areas of greatest potential interest. Figure 5 contains a view of this ratio image in the area of the FIM claims. The whole image in GeoTiff format is contained in Appendix 3 as 'FE-RATIO.tif'.

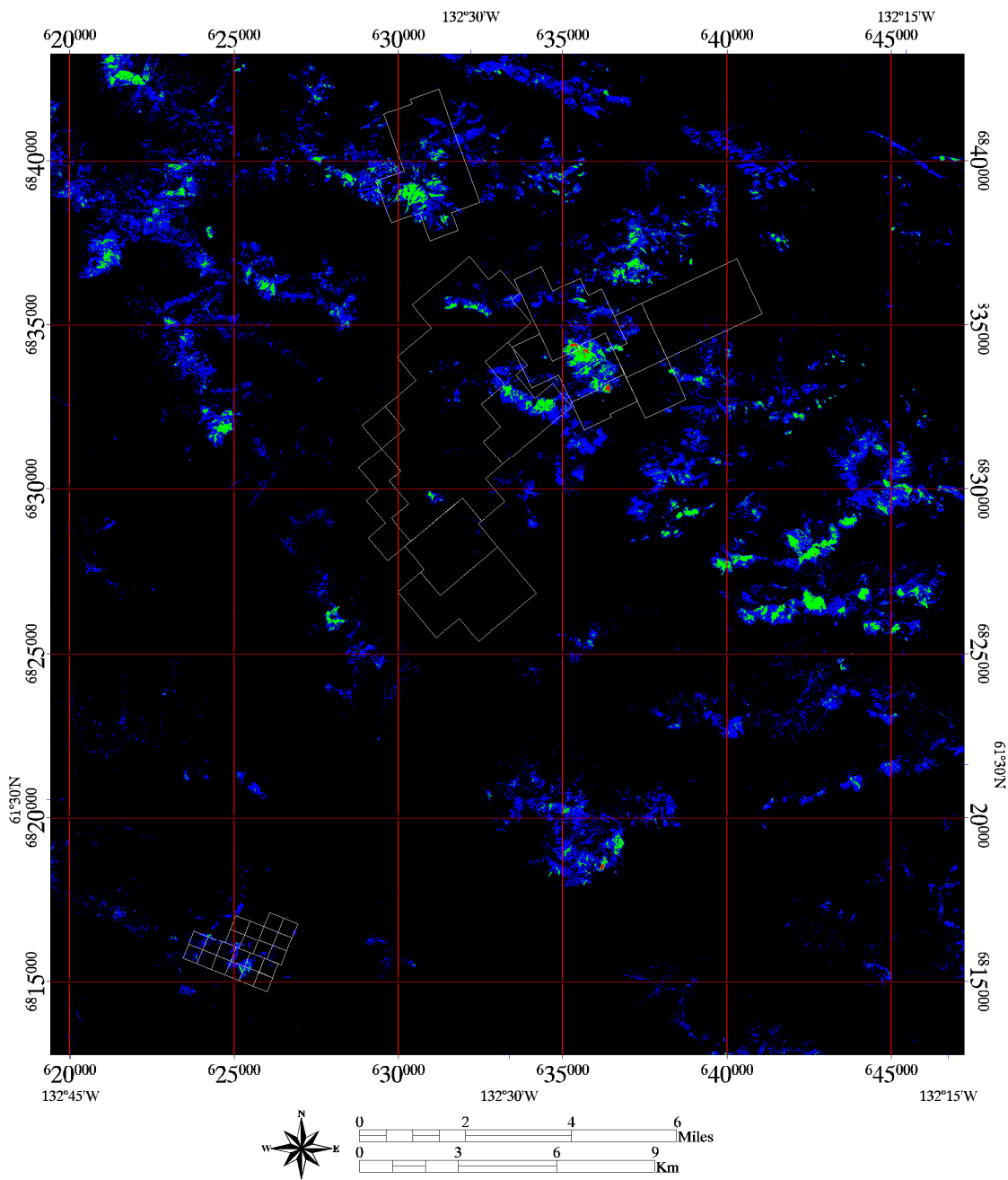


Figure 5. FE-RATIO image in the claim block region. Red distinguishes the highest ratio values.

Alteration is the name that has been given to the ratio SWIR band 1 over SWIR band2. Figure 6 displays the distribution of this ratio in and around the claim block. The colours in this representation range from lows (RED) up through Green, Blue, Yellow to Cyan, Magenta and dusky green. The patterns are subtle and do not seem to be related to any obvious features but a quick field check of some of the highs would indicate if they

represent something worth further investigation. The full image Tiff file of this image is contained in Appendix 3.

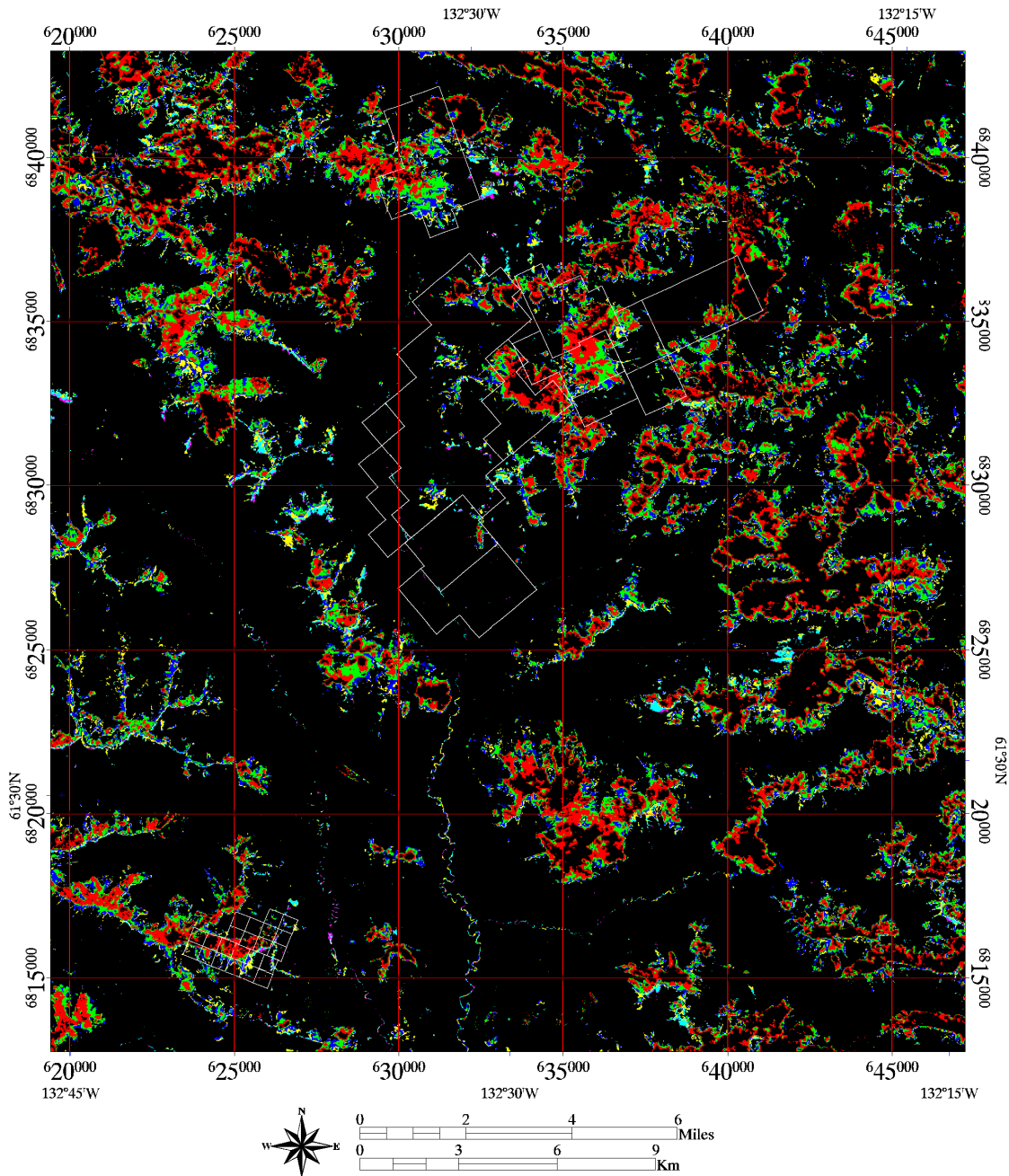


Figure 6. Alteration Ratio image. The colour scheme in this image map goes from a low of red and increases through blue and cyan.

Quartz Rocks is the name that has been given to the ratio of TIR band 5 over TIR band 3. Figure 7 displays the distribution of this thermal ratio in and around the claim block. The

colours in this image have a similar distribution to those described above for the alteration image. There is an interesting ratio high in the area of the Ketz River deposit to the east of the claim block. If this anomaly does in fact represent some quartz rich material then it could prove useful in looking for similar occurrences in the claim block.

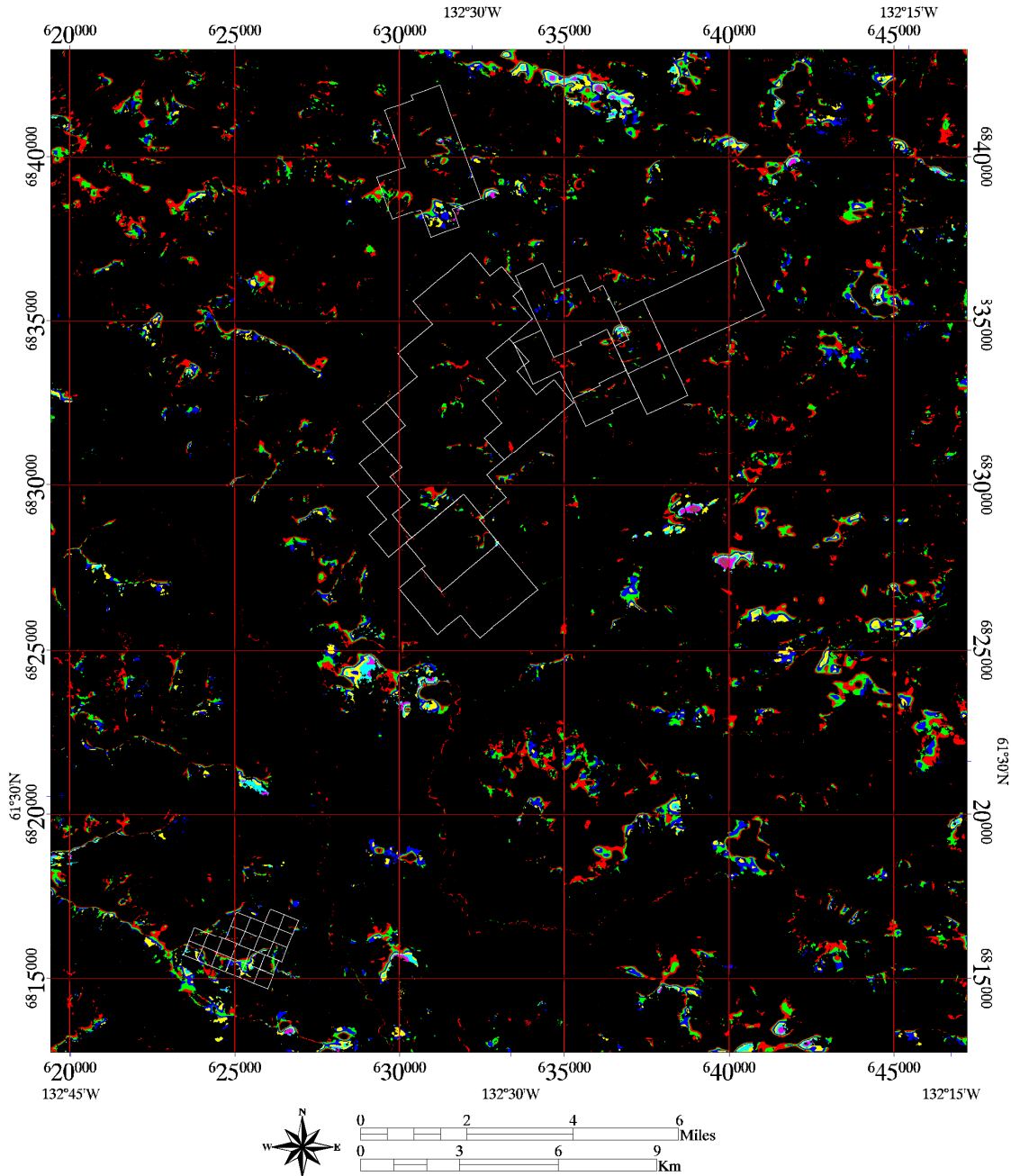


Figure 7. Quartz Rock Ratio image. The colour scheme of this image map goes from a low of red up through blue, magenta and dusky green.

Spectral Anomaly Mapping- An analysis technique called RX Anomaly Detection was used to look for spectral anomalies in the image. This technique does not look for a particular mineral or spectral feature but rather looks for spectral features that are quite different from their surroundings and the image as a whole. The resulting spectral anomaly map provides some targets that warrant field inspection as they represent something that is quite different from their surroundings. The most significant spectral anomalies within the whole image are located within the claim blocks. Figure 8 displays this anomaly map and the whole image is available in Tiff format in Appendix 3.

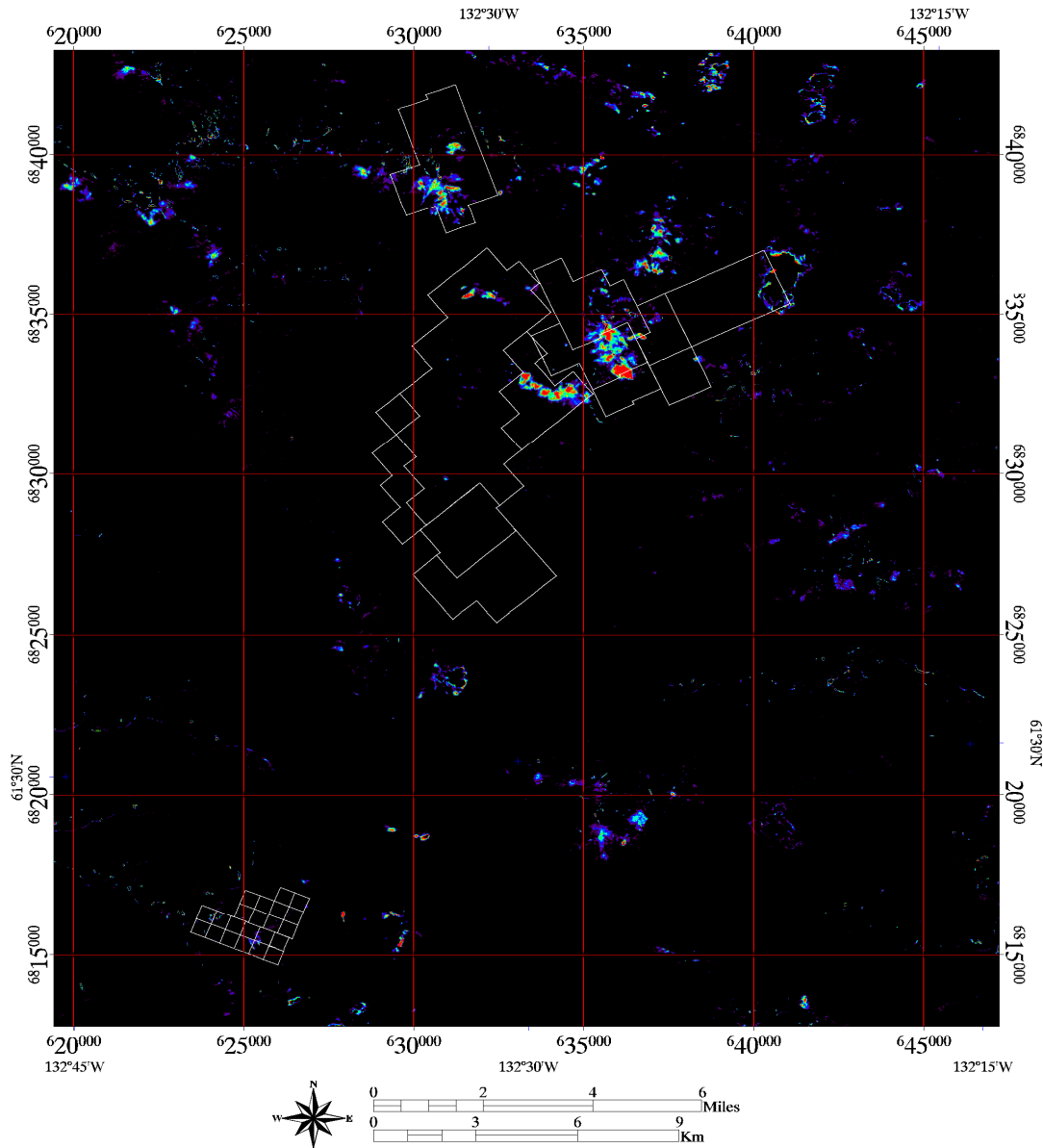


Figure 8. Spectral Anomaly map showing the distribution of spectral anomalies within the claim block. Strong spectral anomalies are indicated by red in this image and decrease through to blue.

CROSTA Analysis- The original CROSTA technique was based on Landsat imagery and used principal components (PC). The method used here is similar but utilizes the MNF (Minimum Noise Factors) rather than PCs. The four combinations of ASTER bands used in the analysis have been suggested by Crosta. These combinations are based on the spectral features of the target minerals and have worked in analysis elsewhere by other investigators. In this analysis 3 of the 4 combinations provided patterns that could be interpreted. The alunite combination provided no useful information in the project area. The bands used for each of the groupings were;

Alunite	1	3	5	7
Illite	1	3	5	6
Kaolinite	1	4	6	7
Kao-Smectite	1	4	6	9

The third MNF provided the most meaningful information for Illite and Kao-Smectite while the fourth MNF proved most informative for Kaolinite. The patterns generated from these three analyses were similar in general but contained slight differences in detail. They all obviously are mapping the same feature and may show slightly different mineral zonations associated with this feature. The FE-Ratio map parallels these patterns. It must be cautioned that the limited number of bands available from ASTER makes the unique identification of various minerals difficult. These three CROSTA analyses may in fact be mapping the same mineral. For this reason the highest value pixels from each analysis were collected and compared to the USGS Spectral Library in the hope of more definitively identifying the mineral present. No definitive identification could be made using this library analysis. The spectra from the three analyses are displayed in Figure 12. In any case it would be safe to say that this pattern represents clay type alteration. Field investigation of several of these sites would facilitate the identification of the minerals involved and the likely cause of the alteration and any relationship to mineralization. Figures 9, 10 and 11 illustrate the patterns resulting from these three analyses for the area in and around the claim group. The entire CROSTA images are available in Appendix 3 in GeoTiff format.

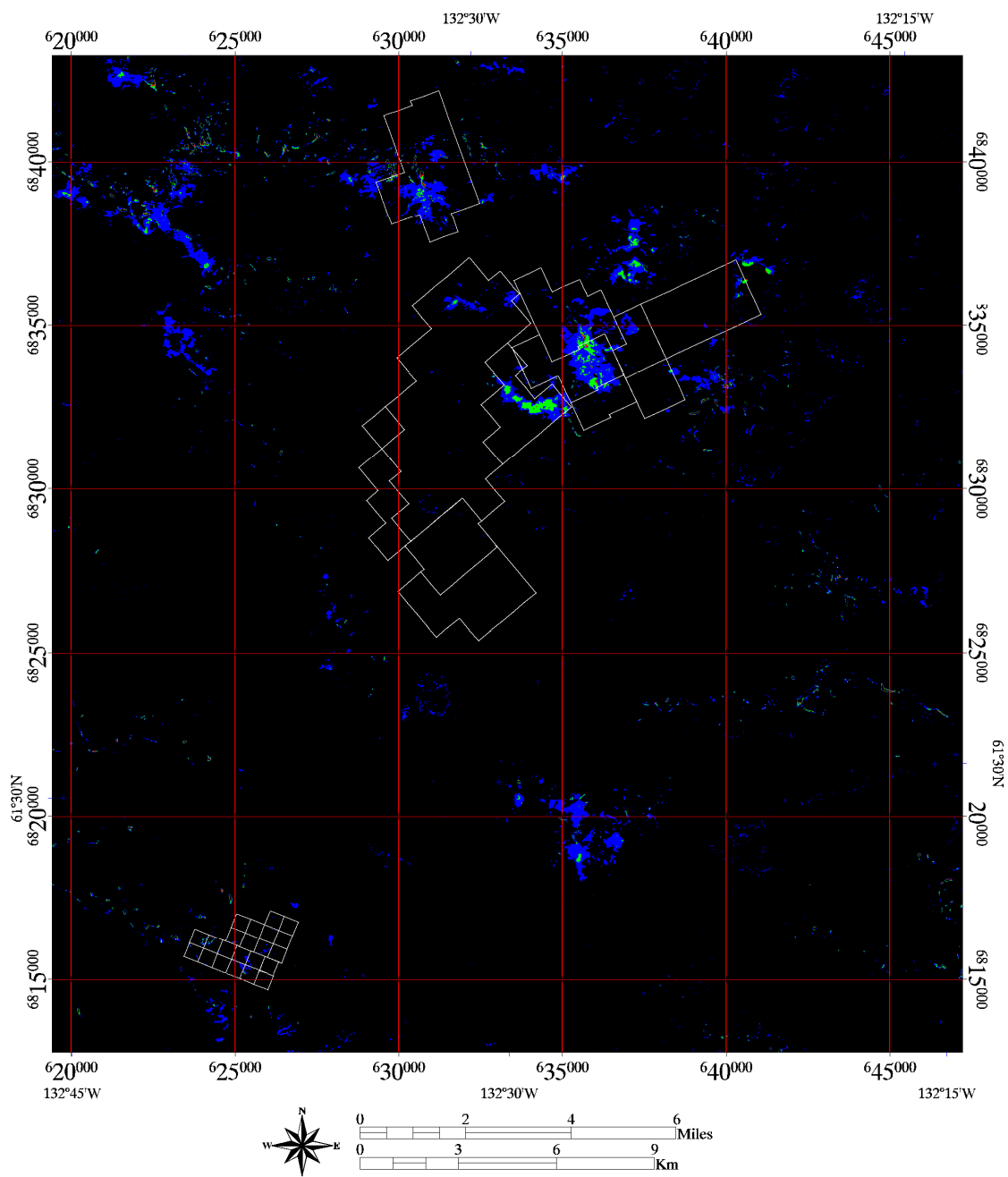


Figure 9. Suspected alteration pattern resulting from the Illite Crosta analysis. Factor #3 used in this map.

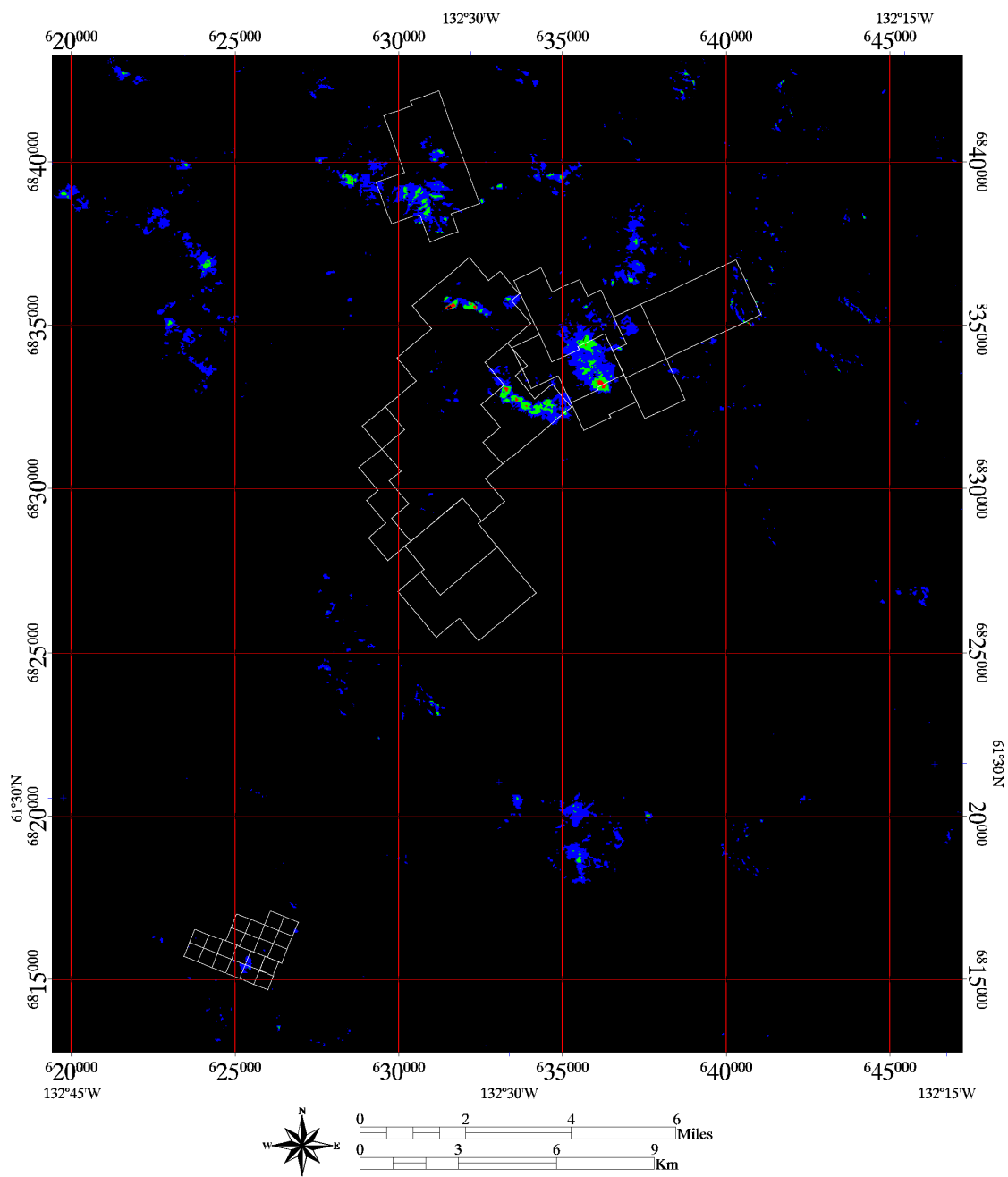


Figure 10. Suspected alteration pattern resulting from the Kaolinite Crosta analysis. Factor #4 used in this map.

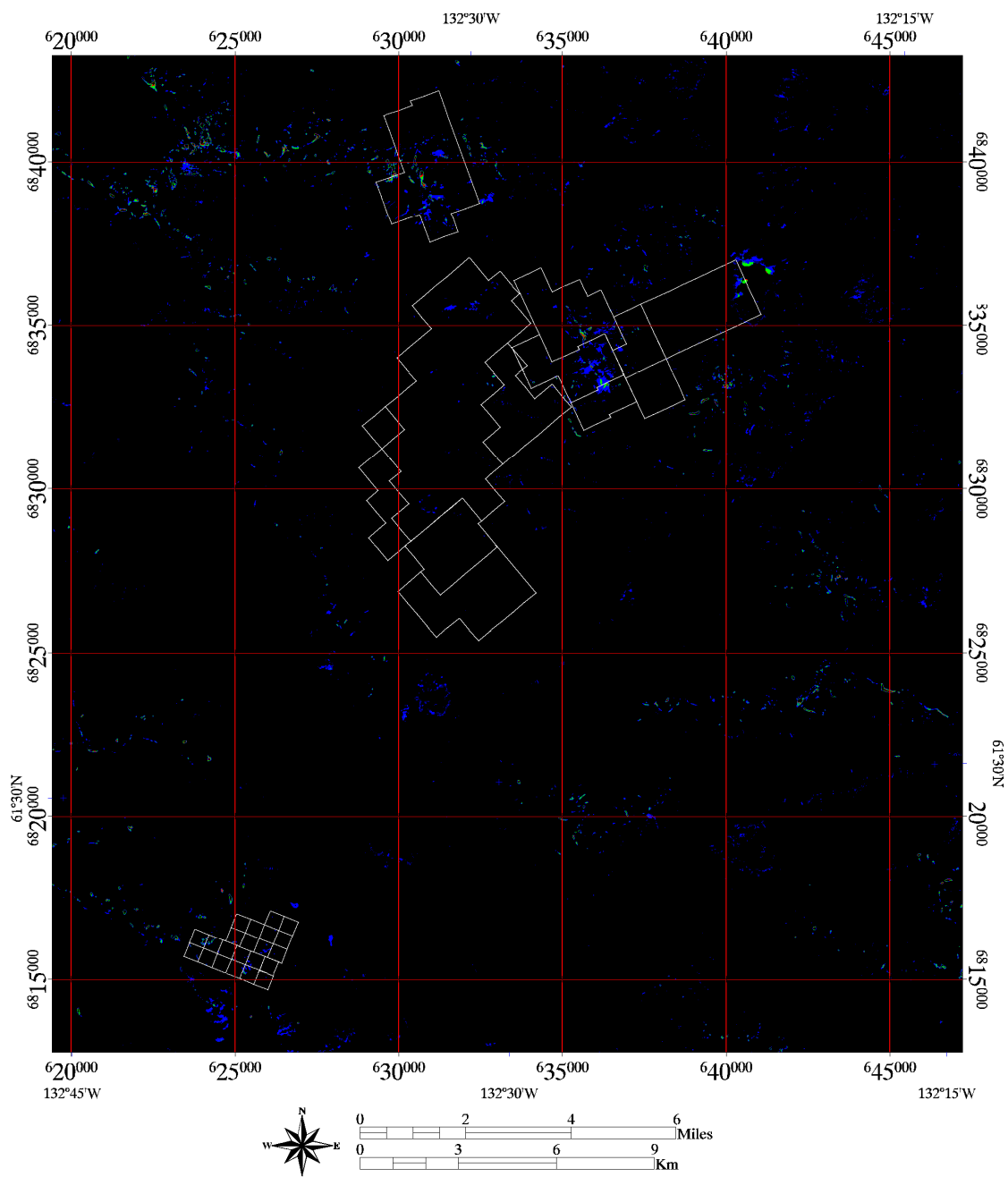


Figure 11. Suspected alteration pattern resulting from the Kaolinite-Smectite analysis. Factor #3 used in this map.

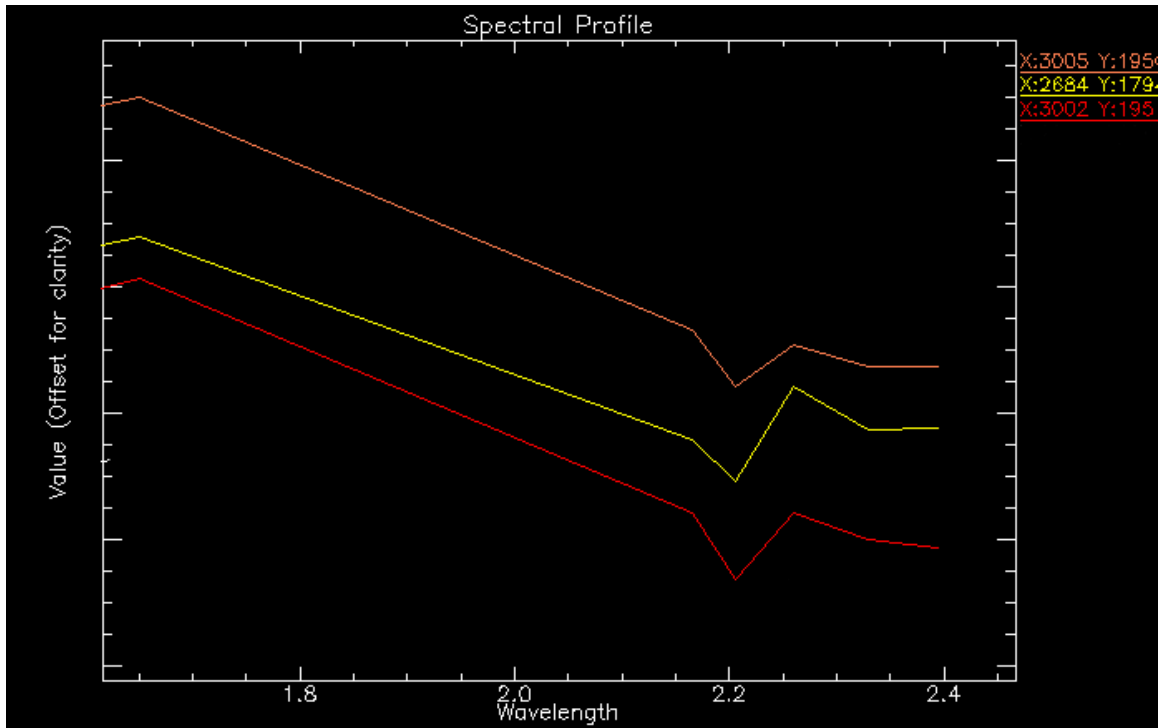


Figure 12. Spectra from the strongest pixel in each of the three Crosta analysis images. From top to bottom the spectra are for Kao-Smec, Kaolinite and Illite.

Examples of USGS Spectral Library spectra for these three mineral types are illustrated in Figure 13. Visual comparison of the spectra collected from the image and those taken from the library shows that none of the spectra from the image appear to be kaolinite. The Kaolinite spectra from the image appear to match the Kaolinite-Smectite library spectra best with a good match with one of the Illite spectra. The Kao-Smec and Illite spectra collected from the image do not match their expected library counterparts but they are similar to each other. They also have a strong absorption feature at 2.2 which strongly suggests clay minerals. Although it is difficult to accurately identify the exact minerals involved this analysis certainly does identify the existence of clays.

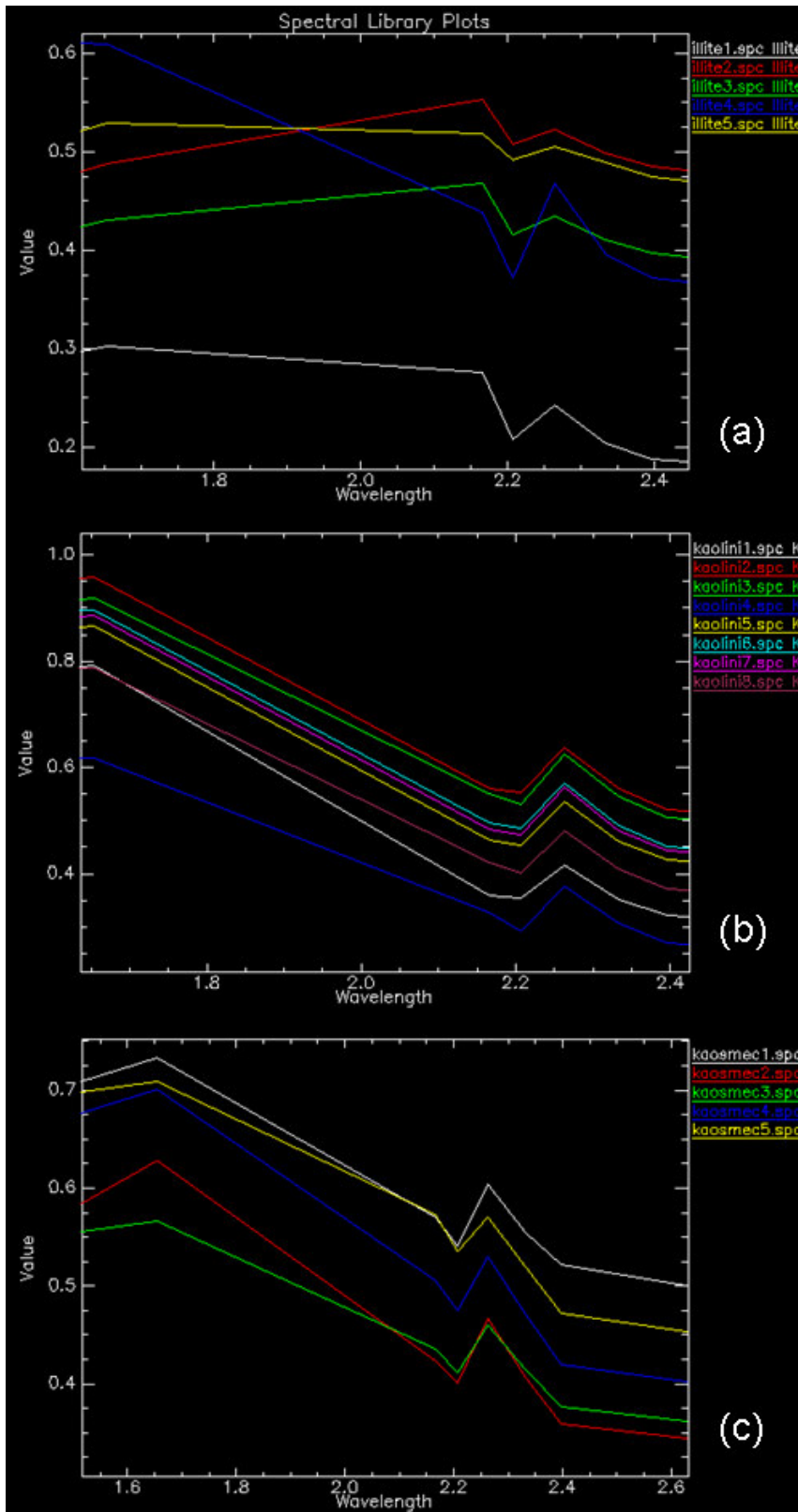


Figure 13. USGS spectra for Illite (a), Kaolinite (b) and Kao-Smec (c).

Library Spectrum Matching- Several spectral libraries of mineral and rock spectra are available. These library spectra can be compared with image spectra in an effort to identify the mineral or rock present in the image. The spectra in these libraries are very detailed laboratory obtained spectra. To be compared to ASTER spectra the libraries were resampled using the ASTER response curves to provide spectra that would be what the ASTER sensor would see. The spectral libraries were used in several ways during this analysis.

Initially, all the valid image pixels were run against the John Hopkins University Sedimentary Library. The resultant image classification was of little value as would be expected since the generalized library spectra were in no way calibrated to the rocks of the study area. But it was worth a shot.

In an effort to identify any carbonate lithologies or alteration, the carbonate spectra from the USGS Mineral Library were compared to the image pixels. Again this did not provide any definitive results especially in the claim area where geological mapping is available.

The libraries can also be used to identify a spectrum obtained from the image. This type of analysis is principally used with hyperspectral data where there are hundreds of bands rather than the 9 used here from ASTER. Again this analysis could not provide answers that made sense in the study area.

As mentioned in the previous section the spectra from the highest values obtained in the FE-Ratio and Crosta analysis were captured and compared to likely candidates from the library to gain a better understanding of what mineral(s) was present.

Finally a spectral library of ASTER spectra from the image and based on the available geological mapping was constructed in an effort to map the various map units. Each unit spectrum is the average of between 56 and 161 individual pixels from within the respective units. These 'Unit' spectra were then used to classify the image. Figure 14 contains the five unit spectra that were collected to make up a test library. The results of this effort were not encouraging. The patterns that resulted from classifying the image with these spectra and also running an unmixing routine to see if there was any correlation between the resulting patterns and the mapped geological units did not provide any useful results (Figure 15). In an attempt to push this process as far as possible an unmixing of the spectra was attempted. Figure 16 shows the results of this attempt. In unmixing the portions of the reference spectra in each pixel are calculated. Figure 16 is an example of a false colour image based on the calculated portions for 3 of the map units. Not very good.

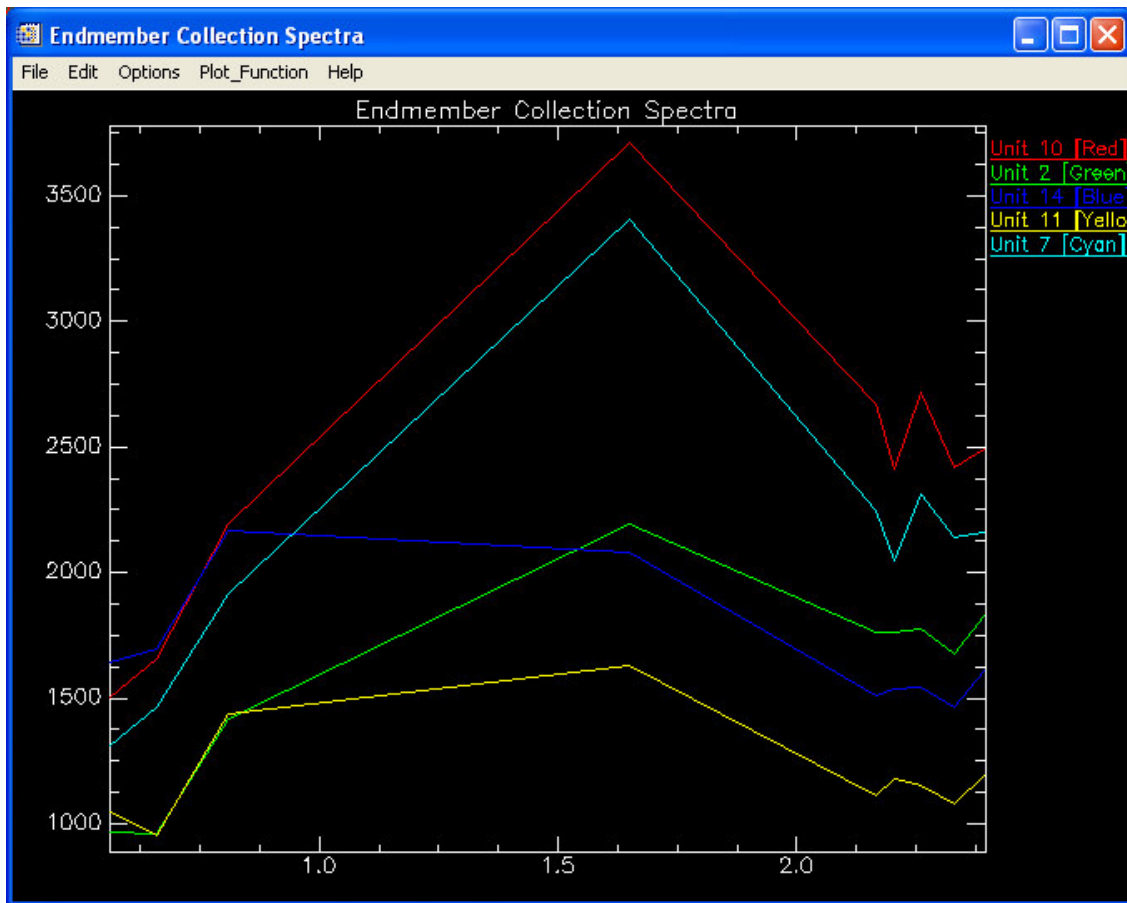


Figure 14. Spectra plot of the 5 average unit spectra collected from the ASTER image.

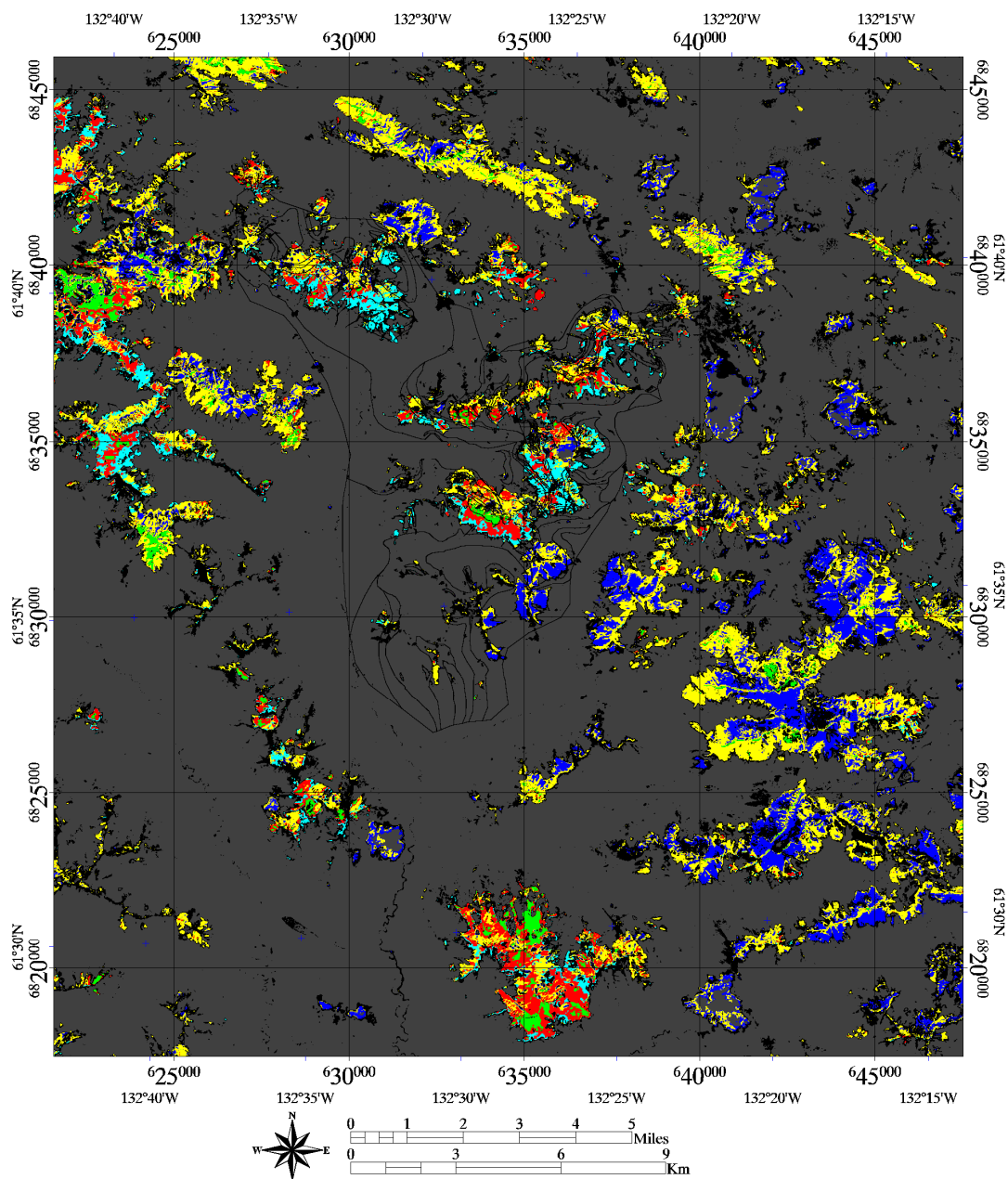


Figure 15. Image classified with the spectra collected from specific units and displayed in Figure 14 above. Colours in this image match those in the spectra plot.

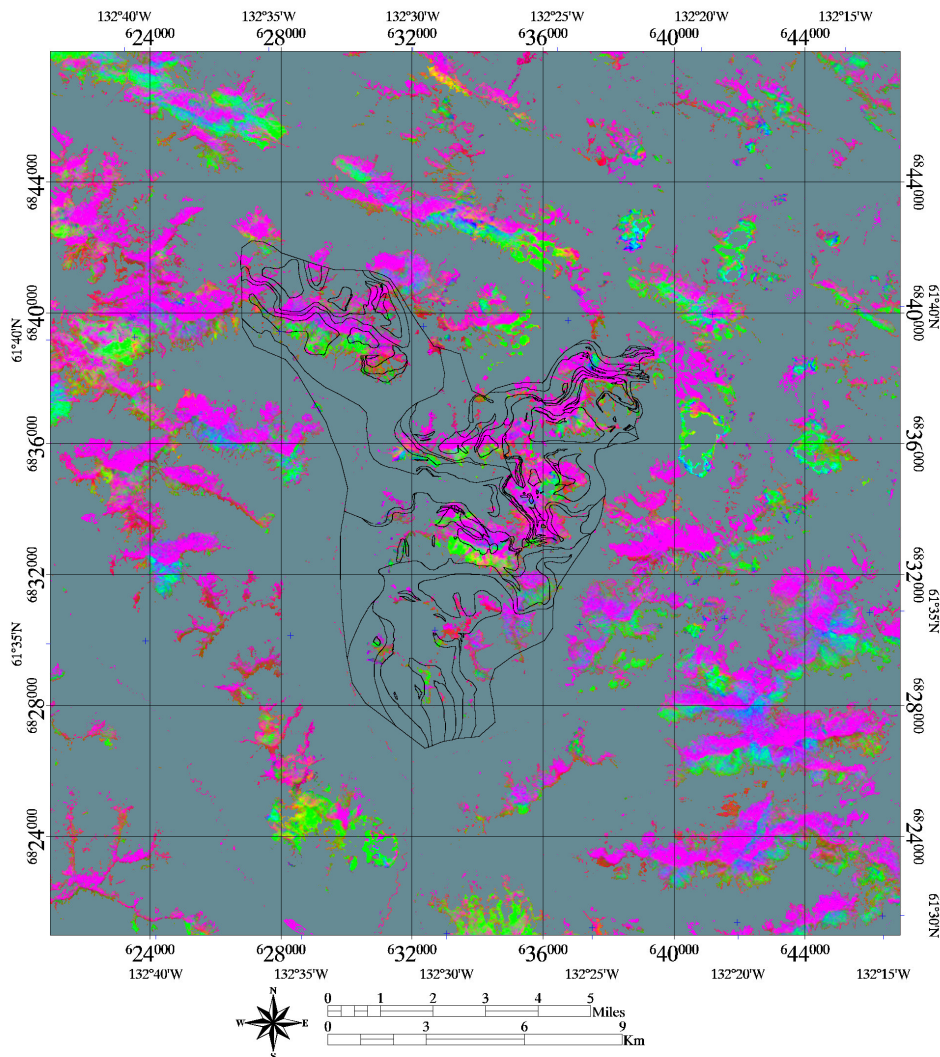


Figure 16. An example of an un-mixed image based on the first three library spectra. Red= Unit 10, Green = Unit 2 and Blue= Unit 14. Geological units displayed with black linework.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMENDATIONS

Analysis of this ASTER image identified several significant zones of suspected alteration within the FIM claim groups. The alteration parallels stratigraphic units in some locations but cross-cuts the mapped units in other parts of the property. The existence of this feature in different stratigraphic units suggests its formation is the result of processes beyond simple deposition. A variety of analysis techniques were utilized to investigate the image. Many of the tests produced little of value but several returned distribution patterns that appear related to the geology and visible colour alteration in the near-natural colour image.

Mineral Index analysis based on 28 commonly used indices was performed and 3 of the combinations provided results that may be useful and warrant field investigation. The Ferric Iron map produced well defined areas that make good geological sense and could help focus field investigations. The Alteration Index did not provide many well defined areas but the highs in this map do not coincide with other anomalies and for this reason alone one or two of them should be investigated to determine what this ratio is describing. The Quartz Rock Index provides one small anomaly within the claim block and this should be examined. This Index generated a large feature near the Ketza River project east of the claim block. This feature may be described in reports on that property and that could help verify that this Index is describing quartz rich rocks.

The RX Anomaly Detection analysis generated very significant anomalies within the claim block, the best on the whole image. These spectral anomalies can describe a variety of different materials that represent anomalous conditions where they are found. These features provide some good field investigation (prospecting) targets.

Crosta Analysis was employed to look deeper into the image spectral data. These analyses provided additional potential alteration patterns that should be examined. Most of the analysis generated coincidental or near coincidental patterns. The strongest of these patterns certainly deserve field examination.

No good correlation was found between the detailed field mapping and the spectral signatures. This is likely due to the large pixel size of ASTER images not providing the resolution to closely match the detail of the map units.

In the area where rock samples had been collected there is poor exposure and this ASTER image does not provide useable information in this area. Unfortunately there is a wispy cloud over a portion of these sample sites.

More recent cloud free ASTER images that cover a portion of the claim area are available. If the spectral feature identified in this study proves to be related to mineralization then it is recommended that these more recent images be investigated as several parts of the claim group are obscured by cloud and cloud shadow.

APPENDIX 1: Original ASTER image (on DVD)

APPENDIX 2: Corrected ASTER files and DEM (ENVI format) (on DVD)

APPENDIX 3: Image Products (on DVD)

APPENDIX 4: This report in PDF format (on DVD)

APPENDIX IV SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

* all coordinates NAD83, Zone 8N

ROCK SAMP NUM	UTM_X*	UTM_Y*	RSAMP_DESC	Chemical Rock type Winchester & Floyd (1977)	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
CAFMR001	635566	6832935	dark green to tan brown, m-fg MV	Alkali basalt	6.1	85	0	0.5
CAFMR002	635678	6833203	tan rusty brown m-fg MV	Alkali basalt	3.1	100	0	0
CAFMR003	635133	6834170	Intermediate mod per carb	Trachyte	4.5	22	0	1.1
CAFMR004	632724	6833129	Predom ank with 20% thin wispy qtz; 2% pyrite		67	44	0	0
CAFMR005	632724	6833129	qtz(60%)-ank (40%) vein; no visable sulphides		29	18	0	0
CAFMR006	632724	6833129	Qtz of predom bull white quartz with 10-15% ank; no vis sulphides		0	12	0	0
CAFMR007	632737	6833162	Ank dom veining in zone of intense and pervasive ank alt		12	32	0	0
CAFMR008	632839	6833208	Blocks ank dom veining in ck w 2-4% sulphides		88	495	31.5	0
CAFMR009	632842	6833546	Dark-green, massive, fg equigranular mv	Alkali basalt	2.4	60	0	0.8
CAFMR010	632802	6833561	massive pyrite in felsite		36	1	0.8	0
CAFMR011	632764	6833560	Pyritic felsite		96	3	1.2	0
CAFMR012	632702	6833620	Mafic Volcanic	Alkali basalt	3.8	90	0	1.2
CAFMR013	632678	6833593	10% sulphide in MV		191	2124	0.6	0
CAFMR014	640081	6832192	Mafic Volcanic	Alkali basalt	5.5	94	0	0.5
CAFMR015	640075	6832200	Mafic Volcanic	Alkali basalt	144.1	198	0.4	1
CAFMR016	640098	6832232	Mafic Volcanic		18	29	0	0
CAFMR017	631553	6829500	Quartz Vein		5	536	0.5	0
CAFMR019	635767	6833934			227	18	2.2	0
ICJBRW001	630962	6830042	syenite, fn-grnd lt gry-weathered, gry fresh, mnr-mod perv Si-chl+-spotty calc alt.	Syenite	2.9	79	0	2.3
ICJBRW002	631030	6829911	syenite, med grnd, wek Fe-cb altered, w grn-gry altered feld phenocrysts	Syenite	10.9	104	0	3.8
ICJBRW003	631356	6829638	tuff, lappil-ash, very rusty, bleached-leached, stng silic.	Trachyte	6.6	7	0	2
JBFR006	635443	6834169	ash tuff, brn-or weath., gry crystalline fresh, very hard silic, ser+-chl altered	Phonolite	11.6	1118	0.1	0
JBFR007	635472	6834224	intermediate volcanics, brick red rusty stnd zone, 1-5% Ds py, 1-2% Ds gal. White Pb or Zn staining.		2800	25000	17.9	
JBFR008	635740	6833242	ash tuff, deep rusty lim-staining, qtz-eye phyr, felsic to intermediate. Strong perv Fe-Cb; med-strong perv sericite	Alkali basalt	30.9	112	0	0.8
JBFR009	635826	6833390	felsic volc, red-or-yl gossanous, light grn-gry to mauve fresh. Very strong perv ser; weak to mod perv. Chl; strong perv. Si.	unclassified	69.1	325	0.3	3.8
JBFR010	635831	6833394	lappilli tuff, grn-dk-gry intermediate with occasional qtz eye. Strong perv. Chl-ser alt; mod epd; weak hematite.	Phonolite	17.7	101	0.3	1.6
JBFR011	635589	6833953	lappilli tuff, fine, gry-grn intermediate to mafic.V. strong ser>chl+-epd alt. Mn-weathering surfaces common.	Trachyte	35.7	452	0.2	6.9
JBFR012	635481	6834090	int. to mafic volc flow?; coarsly phyr Fe-cb-after-ferro-mag; sometime talky. Distinct brick red. Well foliated	Trachyte	10.4	893	0	1.4
JBFR013	633212	6833813	andesite-dacite crystal-ash-tuff, brn-gry weath, md-gry frsh, fn-grnd, hard	Trachyte	2.9	11	0	0.8
JBFR014	633246	6833975	dacite, ash-tuff, fn-grnd, hard = weak to mod silica alt w. <1% Ds py	Trachyte	2.7	76	0	0
JBFR015	633246	6833985	semi massive sulphide (40%) in andesitic volcanics		159	26	0.8	0
JBFR016	633246	6833985	andesite, argillaceous lappilli tuff, dk gry weath, gry fresh, wl foliated and crenulated	Trachyte	4.6	108	0	1.6
JBFR017	633284	6834019	andesite-basalt, thick massive ash tuff, fn-	Alkali basalt	5.8	126	0	1.2

			grnd, equigran, grn-blue-grey					
JBFMR018	633404	6833970	semimassive 5-10 cm py band hosted in felsite		26	1241	0.4	0
JBFMR019	633482	6833936	andesite, med-grnd-lapilli ash tuff; brn&rusty, well foliated	Alkali basalt	3.6	130	0.2	0.5
JBFMR019A	631600	6831180	dacite, ash-tuff, fn-grnd, grn-gry; minor-mod selective Fe-cb alt, mod chl+- ser alt= selective replacement of phonocrysts.	Trachyte	5.5	76	0	0.9
JBFMR020	630969	6831071	felsic ash tuff, lt-buff to grn-gry, fn-grnd; mod-intense pervasive sericite alt., mod-intense selective and veiled Fe-cb	Trachyte	4.8	1095	0	1.8
JBFMR021	630911	6830973	gabbro to west= dk-gry, biotite-phyric, fine-grnd	Alkali basalt	4.3	58	0	2
JBFMR022	630945	6831126	syenite? or med gr crystal tuff dacite?: brn to orng-brn weathered, blocky to weakly foliated, purplish gray; mod selective Fe-cb alt; mod perv ser+-chl; mod to strong perv. cb	Trachyte	4.2	46	0	2.8
JBFMR023	630858	6831035	trachyte (syenite), or&gry mottled, gry fresh, coarsly-feldspar-phyric, intense pervasive sericite+-chl alt	Trachyandesite	6.2	11	0	1.5
JBFMR024	630711	6831063	felsic to int tuff; very intense pervasive ser-qtz-clay-py	Trachyte	1.7	5	0	0.6
JBFMR025	630663	6839252	dacite grn-gry, poorly foliated sericite-chl schist	Trachyte	3	5	0	0.6
JBFMR026	630801	6839225	pyrite-qtz vein, massive, 20-40 cm wide		670	1	5.3	0
JBFMR027	630796	6839212	pyrite-qtz vein (bed), massive, with trace galena 20-40 cm wide		1044	8	6.9	0
JBFMR028	630727	6839394	andesite-dacite, brn-weath, blocky, red-grn-gry-dull, fine lappilli; pervasive mod, wine red alt in matrix (hematite or Fe-cb)	Trachyandesite	4.1	26	0	0.8
JBFMR029	630707	6839406	chert, baritic?, dk gry mottled, heavy, 1-2m bed	Chert	13.8	3	0.3	0
JBFMR030	630431	6839120	felsic-int crystal-ash lapilli tuff, intensely gossanous; intense ser+si alt	Trachyte	16.2	19	0.4	0
JBFMR031	630591	6838836	dacite, rusty, blocky, crystal phyric	Trachyte	5.7	25	0	2.3
JBFMR032	630657	6838807	andesite to dacite, medium lappilli, blocky, grn-gry&minor rust; mod to intens perv. chl-ept alt; mod to weak Fe-cb & cb alt	Trachyte	7.9	7	0.3	1.9
JBFMR033	630991	6839154	dacite? gray fine grained; intense chl+-ser+-hematite alt	Trachyte	7.5	4	0	1
JBFMR034	630881	6839203	semimassive pyrite in 30cm yellow fault gauge		2424	0	32.4	0
JBFMR035	630873	6839385	dacite (footwall), gray med lappilli, mod foliation (phyllitic); mod Fe-cb, weak perv chl, strong Si & tr ds py.	Alkali basalt	9.4	20	0	0
JBFMR036	630873	6839385	andesite (hangingwall) tuff, or-brn gossan, blu-gry fresh, black-med-grn-lappilli; mod to intense perv si-ser-chl-py alt	Alkali basalt	15.4	25	0	1.6
JBFMR037	630875	6839282	quartz-sericite-pyrite band, 30 cm in 2-3m wide conformable zone comprising bands of up to 30% py (DS and semimassive)		1137	123	8.6	0
JBFMR038	630859	6839272	dacite?, orang and yl gossan, lt gry frsh; intense silica flooding, mod ser>chl, weak spotty cb+Fe-cb; tr. ds py	Trachyte	16.9	44	0.1	0.5
JBFMR039	630818	6839265	pyrite-quartz, gray leached horizon in yellow gossan		1045	4	20.1	0
JBFMR040	630820	6839227	felsic ash tuff, lt-gry fresh, uniform very fine grained, rare qtz eyes; intense ser-si flooding, no py, no ch, no Fe-cb, minor chl.	Trachyte?	33.1	88	0.2	1.1
JBFMR041	630838	6839187	felsic ash tuff as prev, lt-grn-gry fresh, blocky, uniform very fine grained, rare qtz eyes;	Trachyte	6.8	35	0	1
JBFMR042	630878	6839190	py-qtz gray mineralized band; 20cm semimassive to massive py-qtz-ser stringers, stratabound		4967	0	56	0
JBFMR043	631242	6839091	semimassive to massive py-qtz-ser stringers, stratabound		422	1324	3.5	0
JBFMR044	631244	6839092	semimassive to massive py-qtz-ser stringers, stratabound		385	137	3.1	0
JBFMR045	631372	6839056	semimassive to massive py-qtz-ser stringers, stratabound		81	11	1.8	0
JBFMR046	631590	6838984	semimassive py-qtz-ser lense hosted in		382	7	1.9	0

			dacite					
JBFMR047	630997	6840309	andesite-dacite ash tuff with sparse med lappilli, brn weath, gry to brn-gry fresh	Trachyte	18	14	0	1.7
JBFMR048	631002	6840380	felsite with exhalite horizons containing semimassive py		209	4	2.1	0
JBFMR049	630985	6840392	felsic ash tuff, orng-gossanous, lt. gry fresh, very silicic, heavy.	Trachyte	4.5	14	0	1.8
JBFMR050	630987	6840431	felsite with exhalite horizons containing bluish gray, siliceous bands with semimassive very fine py, boxwork leaching prominent		216	2	2.7	0
JBFMR051	630976	6840446	25 cm		482	6	3.1	0
JBFMR052	631037	6840427	basalt, vesicular, dk-green	Basanite/Nephelinite	1.5	59	0	2.6
JBFMR053	635912	6833235	andesite-basalt, grn-gry lappilli+-bomb	Phonolite	12.8	123	0.3	1.7
JBFMR054	636057	6833318	andesite-phyllitic, grn-beige, lappilli; strong perv. epd alt, strong selective Fe-cb alt., little or no cb	Trachyte	26.4	40	0.3	1.7
JBFMR055	630901	6840244	felsic crystal and med-lappilli tuff with occasional blue-qtz eyes; blocky, fractured, or-brn stand	Trachyte	2.7	3	0	0
JBFMR056	635782	6834183	andesite-basalt amygdaloidal-lapilli flow, or brn weath, gren-gry frsh, locally brick red; mod pervasive chl+-hm-alt	Phonolite	11.7	21	0.2	3.9
JBFMR057	635894	6834493	mafic sill, grn&rd banded, fn-grnd with occasional coarse lappilli/xenolith? strched parallel to banding; mod. chl-hm alt & selective Fe-cb	Trachyte	6.9	16	0	0
JBFMR058	636539	6835258	felsite gossan, with 5-6m wide zone of stratabound gray semimassive py-qtz stringers with trace azurite.		317	0	4	0
JBFMR059	636493	6835283	felsite gossan, with 5-6m wide zone of stratabound gray semimassive py-qtz stringers.		294	1	2.8	0
NTFMR001	630398	6839093	lost data		594	3	11	0
NTFMR002	630837	6839360	lost data		531	147	25.8	0
NTFMR003	630821	6839186	1 M Chip		892	2	5.4	0
NTFMR004	630824	6839188	1.5 M Chip		1628	4	9	0
NTFMR005	630831	6839173	1 M Chip		2588	0	6	0
NTFMR006	631021	6840378	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		99	0	0.8	0
NTFMR007	631019	6840378	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		134	0	0.7	0
NTFMR008	631018	6840379	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		167	0	1.4	0
NTFMR009	631017	6840379	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		89	0	0.8	0
NTFMR010	631016	6840380	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		99	0	0.8	0
NTFMR011	631015	6840381	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		70	0	0.5	0
NTFMR012	631013	6840381	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		50	0	0.3	0
NTFMR013	631012	6840382	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		79	0	0.8	0
NTFMR014	631011	6840383	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		142	0	0.9	0
NTFMR015	631010	6840383	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		336	0	1.9	0
NTFMR016	631009	6840384	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		103	0	0.5	0
NTFMR017	631009	6840384	barite, massive with 10% grey, submetallic min		14	0	0	0
NTFMR018	631007	6840385	barite, massive with 10% grey, submetallic min		22	0	0	0
NTFMR019	631006	6840386	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		254	0	1	0
NTFMR020	631005	6840388	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		92	0	0.3	0
NTFMR021	631004	6840389	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		154	0	0.7	0
NTFMR022	631070	6840551	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		439	25	1.4	0
NTFMR023	631066	6840549	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		1106	19	3.2	0
NTFMR024	631082	6840564	exhalite, felsite, blue-grey with good pyrite		669	10	3.9	0
TMFMR001	630837	6829976	whole rock sample, light grey intermediate volcanic rock a bit lighter than hand sample, possibly less altered and oxidized, similar	Trachyte	21.7	42	0.1	2.6

			textures				
TMFMR002	630374	6830078	ferricrete		0	1057	0
TMFMR003	636328	6833487	mafic volcanic	Trachyte	6.1	27	0

* all coordinates NAD83, Zone 8N

SOIL SAMP_NUM	UTM_X*	UTM_Y*	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm
JBFMD001	630711	6831063	8	26	33	0.4
JBFMD002	630688	6831054	8	17	27	0.5
JBFMD003	630665	6831041	11	10	62	0
JBFMD004	630629	6831046	16	52	129	0
JBFMD005	630603	6831042	15	8	68	0
JBFMD006	630559	6831040	22	37	140	0
JBFMD007	630535	6831036	25	36	115	0.3
JBFMD008	630508	6831028	25	72	127	0
JBFMD009	630468	6830999	16	50	158	0.7
JBFMD010	630445	6830980	26	93	194	0.6
JBFMD011	630461	6830931	26	166	379	0.9
JBFMD012	630460	6830870	24	93	126	0.6
NTFMD001	630962	6829984	4	5	13	0
NTFMD002	630949	6830001	7	63	174	0
NTFMD003	630936	6830009	5	16	54	0
NTFMD004	630921	6830022	6	22	84	0
NTFMD005	630907	6830038	10	44	156	0
NTFMD006	630894	6830051	8	57	237	0
NTFMD007	630878	6830060	11	51	265	0
NTFMD009	630852	6830080	9	13	217	0
NTFMD010	630836	6830092	2	4	50	0
NTFMD011	630826	6830105	2	0	22	0
NTFMD013	630801	6830151	26	72	472	0.9
NTFMD014	630778	6830152	18	91	200	0.6
NTFMD015	630756	6830170	21	84	210	0.4
NTFMD016	630730	6830191	25	81	206	1
NTFMD017	630714	6830208	18	91	192	1
NTFMD018	630696	6830225	20	88	217	0.8
NTFMD019	630678	6830244	19	90	191	1.4
NTFMD020	630637	6830236	17	98	123	1.5
NTFMD021	630639	6830284	18	79	147	1.7
NTFMD022	630619	6830299	13	69	50	3.2
NTFMD023	630599	6830321	33	78	148	1.1
NTFMD024	630581	6830340	49	70	208	1
NTFMD025	630561	6830358	32	103	134	1.8
NTFMD026	630542	6830376	21	92	261	0.6
NTFMD027	630522	6830398	31	72	163	1.7
NTFMD028	630502	6830420	32	47	363	0.7
NTFMD029	630471	6830435	15	42	153	0
NTFMD030	630457	6830455	14	32	83	0
NTFMD031	630443	6830638	35	74	212	0.5
NTFMD032	630443	6830674	19	43	171	0.3
NTFMD033	630440	6830683	20	35	122	0

NTFMD034	635778	6833646	17	148	186	1.2
NTFMD035	635770	6833673	49	348	113	3.1
NTFMD036	635751	6833710	46	38	232	0.9
NTFMD037	635736	6833727	21	166	479	0.7
NTFMD038	635754	6833739	29	29	150	0.4
NTFMD039	635767	6833726	35	33	119	0.7
NTFMD040	635786	6833704	51	138	964	0.7
NTFMD041	635792	6833682	64	405	186	3.2
NTFMD042	635808	6833699	31	146	354	1.6
NTFMD043	635804	6833715	35	57	599	0.8
NTFMD044	635795	6833735	38	35	97	0.5
NTFMD045	635783	6833756	26	7	37	0.5
NTFMD046	635800	6833769	46	22	39	0.8
NTFMD047	635814	6833752	36	51	202	0.6
NTFMD048	635828	6833729	96	227	2737	1
NTFMD049	635840	6833714	66	232	900	1.5
TMFMD001	630933	6829978	9	66	170	0
TMFMD002	630893	6829977	10	57	232	0
TMFMD003	630863	6829981	7	14	78	0
TMFMD004	630837	6829976	6	31	144	0
TMFMD005	630811	6829984	9	192	75	6.3
TMFMD006	630768	6829986	7	108	24	8
TMFMD007	630742	6829987	53	177	101	3.8
TMFMD008	630713	6829980	22	56	98	1.8
TMFMD009	630690	6829989	23	52	105	0.8
TMFMD010	630660	6829992	27	140	108	1.7
TMFMD011	630635	6829983	12	55	279	0.8
TMFMD012	630603	6829988	42	88	135	1.5
TMFMD013	630578	6829987	111	79	137	1.2
TMFMD014	630552	6829988	55	1641	932	1.7
TMFMD015	630528	6829988	69	1344	1476	2.5
TMFMD016	630499	6829987	35	575	590	2.2
TMFMD017	630471	6829989	45	452	838	1.9
TMFMD018	630446	6829988	6	32	63	1.1
TMFMD019	630417	6829979	22	169	271	1.3
TMFMD020	630392	6829990	34	243	626	1.2
TMFMD021	630362	6829999	23	84	295	0.7
TMFMD022	630338	6829994	46	317	756	1.8
TMFMD023	630313	6829993	28	236	366	1.7
TMFMD024	630284	6829988	17	69	183	2

APPENDIX V
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

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. PROJECT Pelly

Acme file # A703569 Received: JUN 6 2007 * 27 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
ERJBRW 001	0.6	74	2.7	235	41.5	1.2	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	5.6	0.01	0.3	<.5
ERJBRW 002	2.4	45.7	3	190	47.1	2.2	0.8	0.3	<.1	<.1	2.9	0.01	0.1	<.5
ERJBRW 003	14.1	3.1	2117.2	25	0.9	37.9	0.8	19.9	0.1	11.7	<.5	7.75	0.8	2.5
ERJBRW 004	0.9	14.3	5	86	99.4	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	<.1	2.5	0.02	0.3	<.5
ERJBRW 005	2.1	9.2	13.5	9	12	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.05	0.1	<.5
ERJBRW 006	1.6	4.4	20	93	7.4	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.12	0.1	<.5
ERJBRW 007	1.9	17.1	3.2	20	3.7	3.4	<.1	0.1	<.1	<.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	<.5
ERJBRW 008	1.3	5.7	1.2	8	12.5	3.7	0.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	0.6	0.01	<.1	<.5
MMJBRW 002	1.1	3.1	7.5	107	0.8	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.01	0.4	<.5
MMJBRW 005	2.6	10.4	4.4	62	15.9	11.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	<.1	<.5	0.01	0.2	0.6
MMJBRW 006	5.7	13.9	3210.8	435	0.7	6.5	1.1	4.5	0.2	9	11.1	0.13	0.1	1.6
MMJBRW 007	2.7	2.2	26.5	123	5.3	4.8	0.2	0.4	<.1	0.1	3.9	<.01	0.6	0.5
MMJBRW 008	4.6	9.4	63.1	40	24.9	51.8	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	<.01	0.1	1.7
MMJBRW 009	39.7	8.9	559.8	884	0.6	12.2	4.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	1	0.1	0.1	<.5
MMJBRW 010	1.7	16.7	18.1	118	29.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.4	<.01	0.6	<.5
MMJBRW 011	4.9	18.9	14.7	105	6.7	<.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	<.5	0.01	0.1	2.4
ICJBRW 001	1.5	1.1	2.9	79	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	<.1	2.3	0.01	0.4	<.5
ICJBRW 002	1.7	2.9	10.9	104	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	<.1	3.8	<.01	0.3	<.5
ICJBRW 003	5.7	49.4	6.6	7	1.4	7.9	<.1	1.4	0.2	<.1	2	<.01	<.1	0.5
CAS06-085	1.7	1.1	42.9	489	<.1	5.4	0.1	2.2	0.1	<.1	4.3	<.01	1.9	<.5
CAS06-120	7.3	6.2	6.6	219	0.8	3.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	<.1	2.5	0.01	1	<.5
CAS06-138	5.7	1.1	153.5	182	<.1	12	0.2	2.6	0.9	0.2	3.8	<.01	0.5	<.5
CAS06-140	3.6	1	26.4	469	0.1	11.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	<.1	1.7	<.01	1.6	<.5
CA-149	8.5	2.4	33.7	240	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.01	4	<.5
CA-126	12	4.7	46.5	1024	1.6	6.2	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	5.5	0.03	3.4	1.7
CA-132	2.8	2.9	12	114	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	<.1	3.3	<.01	0.5	<.5
RE CA-132	2.9	3.1	12.7	121	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	<.1	3.7	<.01	0.6	<.5
STANDARD DS7	21	106.6	56.2	413	58	50.9	6.2	5.3	4.2	0.9	59.7	0.19	4.2	3.9

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. PROJECT Pelly

Acme file # A703569 Received: JUN 6 2007 * 27 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2/LI2B4O7 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (LIBO2/LI2B4O7 FUSION MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR MASSIVE SULFIDE OR HIGH

ELEMENT	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO	Cr2O3	Ni	Sc	LOI	TOT/C	TOT/S	SUM
SAMPLES	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%
ERJBRW 001	45.81	15.34	11.28	7.54	6.12	3.89	1.89	2.07	0.33	0.18	0.015	49	28	5.3	0.6	0.1	99.78
ERJBRW 002	46.34	15.7	9.17	2.71	8.75	3.46	2.26	1.43	0.25	0.1	0.018	48	23	9.5	1.98	0.02	99.7
ERJBRW 003	84.61	7.44	0.87	0.34	0.07	0.05	2.42	0.45	0.02	<.01	0.007	<5	6	3.4	1	0.81	99.69
ERJBRW 004	48.5	15.01	7.71	8.16	8.09	1.98	2.48	0.95	0.48	0.16	0.053	117	22	6	0.88	0.18	99.6
ERJBRW 005	64.24	17.38	3.07	1.05	1.87	2.99	4.29	0.78	0.2	0.02	0.005	<5	5	3.5	0.41	0.54	99.4
ERJBRW 006	58.56	19.4	4.96	1.91	1.01	1.69	6.76	0.82	0.21	0.03	0.003	<5	4	4	0.35	0.44	99.36
ERJBRW 007	45.14	16.01	6.85	3.49	6.39	0.06	8.51	2.16	0.43	0.11	0.002	22	13	10.5	2.45	0.1	99.66
ERJBRW 008	47.82	19.29	4.11	2.76	6.18	0.14	6.4	1.81	0.4	0.11	0.035	41	16	10.6	2.28	0.01	99.66
MMJBRW 002	65.81	12.52	8.07	2.04	1.1	0.14	4.67	0.42	0.07	0.16	0.002	<5	2	4.6	0.22	2.94	99.6
MMJBRW 005	74.63	12.54	2.63	1.24	0.33	0.05	4.49	0.58	0.16	0.02	0.012	22	12	2.9	0.93	0.04	99.58
MMJBRW 006	71.28	11.18	2.58	0.27	0.03	0.16	7.25	0.45	0.07	0.01	0.002	<5	2	5.3	0.07	0.64	98.58
MMJBRW 007	72.21	7.88	8.53	1.47	2.69	0.04	2.66	0.4	<.01	0.23	0.001	<5	<1	3.2	0.51	0.24	99.32
MMJBRW 008	78.53	10.63	1.57	0.99	1.36	0.11	3.51	0.48	0.22	0.02	0.014	28	9	1.7	0.31	0.35	99.14
MMJBRW 009	73.69	11.84	4.65	0.49	0.06	0.11	3.59	0.4	0.06	0.01	<.001	<5	2	4.1	0.03	2.37	99
MMJBRW 010	56.51	14.68	10.7	3.99	3.31	0.25	5.57	0.79	0.14	0.25	0.01	31	5	3.2	0.46	0.41	99.4
MMJBRW 011	72.52	13.49	2.52	1.08	0.28	0.08	4.58	0.62	0.24	0.02	0.013	14	12	3.9	1.47	0.05	99.34
ICJBRW 001	63.98	17.51	5.21	0.39	0.25	5.46	5.34	0.41	0.07	0.03	0.001	<5	2	1.1	0.07	0.01	99.74
ICJBRW 002	63.99	17.37	4.14	0.47	1	6.32	4.79	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.001	<5	2	1.2	0.18	0.02	99.77
ICJBRW 003	65.47	17.87	3.96	0.07	0.06	9.69	0.39	0.71	0.09	0.01	0.001	<5	3	1.4	0.06	0.13	99.73
CAS06-085	41.59	6.31	16.01	5.58	16.8	0.26	2.14	0.32	0.03	0.56	<.001	<5	<1	9.8	2.65	0.05	99.39
CAS06-120	62.56	13.4	9.95	2.69	0.82	1.58	6.58	0.58	0.06	0.14	<.001	<5	2	1.4	0.12	0.19	99.77
CAS06-138	46.52	7.88	25.74	5.23	9.51	0.3	2.19	0.4	0.03	0.72	<.001	<5	<1	0.8	0.25	0.02	99.32
CAS06-140	65.56	8.27	14.48	2.65	3.4	0.13	2.54	0.42	0.05	0.22	<.001	<5	<1	1.7	0.18	0.16	99.41
CA-149	63.52	13.68	8.52	2.82	2.97	1.87	4.37	0.59	0.07	0.16	<.001	<5	2	1	0.1	0.2	99.57
CA-126	67.43	9.62	10.22	2.27	1.94	0.11	3.21	0.44	0.03	0.11	0.002	<5	<1	3.7	0.08	3.51	99.08
CA-132	63.3	17.24	5.37	0.71	0.48	5.18	6.09	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.002	<5	2	0.9	0.09	0.07	99.76
RE CA-132	63.01	17.27	5.26	0.72	0.48	5.27	6.07	0.36	0.05	0.06	0.002	<5	2	1.2	0.08	0.05	99.76
STANDARD SO-18/CSC	58.17	14.16	7.63	3.34	6.38	3.69	2.15	0.69	0.83	0.39	0.551	43	25	1.9	3.17	4.19	99.88

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. PROJECT Pelly

Acme file # A703569 Received: JUN 6 2007 * 27 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 4B - REE - 0.200 GM BY L1B02/L12B407 FUSION, ICP/MS FINISHED.

ELEMENT	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
ERJBRW 001	1263.3	1	37.3	10.6	18.9	3.7	41.5	53.1	2	253	2.5	3.8	1	256	0.7	144	25.8	27.3	55	6.91	28.5	5.82	1.83	5.14	0.88	4.49	0.83	2.39	0.33	2.05	0.3
ERJBRW 002	944.7	3	32.9	2.8	20.3	7.1	68.5	71.8	3	310.5	3.9	14.4	3.5	192	0.7	277	30.4	46.4	88.4	9.69	36.1	6.78	1.15	5.33	0.94	4.9	0.95	2.85	0.48	2.86	0.45
ERJBRW 003	1059.5	2	0.6	1.8	11.8	4.2	61.6	80.3	5	8.1	2.5	8.7	6.6	259	7.3	188.3	13.9	52.7	97	12.11	44.6	4.9	1.53	2.28	0.43	2.24	0.41	1.31	0.24	1.61	0.24
ERJBRW 004	1774.9	2	32.2	3.8	15.8	4.3	24.3	86.2	3	518	1.1	21.1	6.2	191	3.3	154.3	22.7	43.7	88.6	11.06	42.9	7.75	1.8	5.09	0.82	3.82	0.73	2.12	0.32	2.01	0.32
ERJBRW 005	4736.8	5	8.6	4.7	23.8	8.7	163	111.7	4	54.2	8.7	23.8	6.4	49	2.9	421.2	39.1	77.6	143.8	15.45	53.2	9.11	1.49	6.85	1.29	6.32	1.23	3.62	0.55	3.42	0.55
ERJBRW 006	3677.4	4	7.6	8.6	23.6	8.8	198.1	146.3	3	37.3	10.1	20.4	4.6	48	2.3	404	35.9	88.6	159.8	17.23	56.6	9.37	1.67	6.33	1.16	6.08	1.12	3.59	0.58	3.51	0.56
ERJBRW 007	1620.3	4	22.1	6.7	21.6	5.8	71	107.8	2	123.7	4	7.5	1.9	181	1.7	227.6	35.5	60.3	114	12.93	48.6	8.86	2.73	6.84	1.2	5.97	1.11	3.27	0.5	2.9	0.44
ERJBRW 008	1442.4	3	17.5	5.3	24.5	8.2	91.7	106.5	3	196.8	5.1	13.2	3.1	151	1.6	391.5	33	40.7	77.4	8.72	32.5	6.44	1.45	5.41	1.02	5.41	0.98	3.09	0.49	3.02	0.44
MMJBRW 002	1179.4	2	0.9	2.1	33.1	17.5	200	120.4	10	33.8	11	23.9	7	6	2	711.7	68.6	118.5	225.9	25.25	86.3	15.35	1.39	11.85	2.33	11.65	2.24	6.65	1.03	5.87	0.92
MMJBRW 005	2452.5	4	1.8	3.9	18.3	4.9	19.2	145.3	4	21.1	1	12.7	3.8	312	4	179.2	23.2	30.3	58.2	7.39	27.7	5.06	0.55	3.95	0.73	3.59	0.68	1.96	0.32	1.93	0.31
MMJBRW 006	9842.9	1	<5	1.6	20.1	12	118.7	140.6	3	56.3	6.9	17.8	4.4	<5	6	475.4	38.4	16.7	28.8	3.17	11.4	2.15	0.09	2.43	0.79	5.65	1.27	4.04	0.65	3.87	0.64
MMJBRW 007	2006.2	7	<5	4.7	32.1	38	394.8	98.5	14	57.6	22.1	61.6	18.6	6	2.5	1621.8	149.5	289	550.5	63.37	224.2	37.59	3.45	28.77	5.35	25.74	4.86	13.8	2.14	12.61	1.83
MMJBRW 008	6262.2	4	5.9	1.7	16.6	3.9	14	100.1	3	58.5	1	9.4	3.9	357	2.7	140.1	20.3	28.1	52.7	6.75	24.2	4.64	0.37	3.51	0.62	3.14	0.56	1.85	0.26	1.73	0.3
MMJBRW 009	5541.9	4	0.6	5.2	37.7	16.8	198.6	116.1	9	19.5	11.1	21.7	6.7	<5	2.9	712.3	54.2	77.4	147.6	16.53	59.1	10	0.56	7.46	1.49	8.5	1.77	5.84	0.89	5.59	0.87
MMJBRW 010	1492.3	19	9.2	10	39.1	36.8	430.6	162.9	14	132.7	22	48.5	10.4	26	2.7	1563.4	144.4	214.2	418.2	46.07	155.7	27.37	2.51	22.2	4.47	23.46	4.63	13.94	2.16	13.08	1.92
MMJBRW 011	4547	3	1.1	5	20.2	4.8	20	155.2	3	28.4	1.4	12.8	5.3	403	3.5	189.3	16.2	28.4	54	6.49	23.5	4.14	0.42	2.86	0.53	2.71	0.53	1.67	0.27	1.81	0.29
ICJBRW 001	1467.3	6	2.6	2.7	28.9	17.1	155.3	188.3	8	31	9.4	38.7	8.2	<5	5.5	707.1	51	76.3	142.8	14.85	49.4	8.12	0.93	6.46	1.32	7.61	1.61	5.29	0.87	5.38	0.87
ICJBRW 002	1198.5	5	1.6	2.9	28.1	16.3	153.5	166.8	9	62.6	9.1	41.9	7.7	<5	4.4	702.7	54.6	106.2	187.5	20.1	67.7	10.89	1.23	8.24	1.62	8.6	1.79	5.55	0.92	5.6	0.9
ICJBRW 003	253.9	1	1.3	0.1	22.2	16.3	191.6	11.1	3	141.1	10.5	23	6	11	2	692.9	54.2	122.1	225.7	25.59	89.1	14.26	1.33	10.25	1.75	9.05	1.8	5.74	0.95	5.76	0.87
CAS06-085	891.9	10	<5	2.3	22.5	33.2	342.4	66.3	17	203.1	18.9	53.5	14.5	<5	3.8	1535.9	174.1	213.9	416.4	47.08	165.2	31.1	3.24	31.01	6.02	28.89	5.54	15.43	2.3	13.93	2.07
CAS06-120	549.2	5	<5	5.6	36	24.9	244.4	178.1	8	29	13.8	38.8	9.7	<5	2.4	1011.4	91.9	156.4	302.8	35.3	128.3	22.15	2	17.45	3.18	15.88	3.08	8.89	1.35	8.2	1.26
CAS06-138	1383.9	7	<5	1.6	27.2	40	388.1	65.7	23	54.3	21.6	63	17.5	<5	4.8	1728.7	176.4	242.5	473.7	54.07	188.4	33.97	3.34	30.02	5.85	29.06	5.56	15.35	2.25	13.5	1.92
CAS06-140	1482.2	9	<5	3.3	37.6	48.9	482.9	81.9	20	37.2	26.7	78.7	21.6	<5	3.7	2038.9	185.4	322	638.1	72.03	254.4	42.38	4.25	35.03	6.57	32.48	6.26	17.84	2.62	15.86	2.25
CA-149	759.2	7	0.5	6.3	38.7	24.4	232	127.2	9	100.6	12.5	35.5	8.9	<5	3.4	976.9	95.1	151	289	33.49	120	20.96	2	16.81	3.15	16.18	3.16	9.02	1.37	8.24	1.23
CA-126	1946.8	8	<5	7.1	44	56.5	540.4	110.1	23	53.7	32	91.2	26.2	<5	3.5	2338.3	219	329.9	653.5	73.83	262	44.69	4.37	38.26	7.53	37.48	7.39	20.41	2.98	18.3	2.6
CA-132	1296.1	5	1.8	3.3	27.4	16.5	150.1	213.1	9	46.5	9.6	40	8.8	<5	3.6	682.1	52.4	104.9	188.7	20.69	66.4	11.11	1.33	8.65	1.57	8.6	1.71	5.22	0.82	5.54	0.87
RE CA-132	1291.3	5	2.1	3.3	28	16.4	150.7	211.7	8	48.4	9.7	41.6	8.6	<5	3.9	688.1	52.6	106.9	190.1	20.76	66.7	11.05	1.3	8.54	1.57	8.51	1.75	5.47	0.86	5.63	0.86
STANDARD SO-18	513.1	1	27.1	7.1	17.5	9.5	21.1	28.2	16	419.2	7.1	10	16.4	204	15.1	293.4	33	12.2	27.1	3.46	14.1	3.02	0.89	2.92	0.54	2.98	0.62	1.81	0.28	1.78	0.26

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. PROJECT FM0703

Acme file # A705965 Page 1 (b) Received: AUG 13 2007 * 60 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
JBFMR006	2.6	4.7	11.6	1118	1	8.3	3.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	<.5	0.01	0.1	0.7
JBFMR008	1.2	8.6	30.9	112	10.3	5.9	0.2	0.3	<.1	<.1	0.8	0.01	<.1	0.6
JBFMR009	2.6	7.2	69.1	325	0.2	5.5	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.8	0.23	0.1	<.5
JBFMR010	1.7	7.5	17.7	101	0.7	5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.02	0.2	0.8
JBFMR011	12.9	56.9	35.7	452	1	9.8	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	6.9	0.02	0.1	0.9
JBFMR012	0.3	8.1	10.4	893	0.3	3.3	7.3	0.3	0.1	<.1	1.4	0.05	<.1	<.5
JBFMR013	0.9	1.3	2.9	11	<.1	<.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	0.8	<.01	<.1	<.5
RE JBFMR013	1	1.9	3.1	13	<.1	<.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	0.7	0.01	<.1	<.5
JBFMR014	2	5.6	2.7	76	3.3	<.5	0.2	0.1	<.1	<.1	<.5	<.01	<.1	<.5
JBFMR016	4.2	2.1	4.6	108	10.3	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	<.1	1.6	0.01	<.1	<.5
JBFMR017	0.9	39.6	5.8	126	13.6	2.3	0.2	0.7	<.1	<.1	1.2	0.01	<.1	<.5
JBFMR019	0.3	82.7	3.6	130	133.5	1.9	0.2	0.2	<.1	0.2	0.5	<.01	0.1	0.5
JBFMR019A	9.3	3.9	5.5	76	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	<.1	0.9	0.01	0.1	0.6
JBFMR020	2.6	2.5	4.8	1095	0.3	<.5	7.4	<.1	0.1	<.1	1.8	0.09	<.1	0.5
JBFMR021	0.9	51.3	4.3	58	69.6	<.5	<.1	0.1	0.1	<.1	2	<.01	1.1	0.5
JBFMR022	7.7	4.4	4.2	46	1.2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<.1	2.8	<.01	<.1	0.5
JBFMR023	2.5	4.7	6.2	11	4.5	6.2	<.1	0.7	0.2	<.1	1.5	0.01	<.1	1.8
JBFMR024	3.7	1.9	1.7	5	1.2	14.4	<.1	0.1	0.5	<.1	0.6	<.01	<.1	1.5
JBFMR025	0.5	1.7	3	5	0.3	<.5	<.1	0.1	<.1	<.1	0.6	0.01	0.1	<.5
JBFMR028	2.4	2.9	4.1	26	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	<.1	0.8	0.01	<.1	<.5
JBFMR029	0.4	1.4	13.8	3	0.6	<.5	<.1	0.9	<.1	0.3	<.5	0.2	<.1	0.6
JBFMR030	3.2	7.3	16.2	19	3.2	5.1	0.1	1	<.1	0.4	<.5	0.07	0.1	<.5
JBFMR031	4	3.7	5.7	25	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	<.1	<.1	2.3	0.02	0.1	<.5
JBFMR032	1.3	4.7	7.9	7	6.1	6.8	0.1	1	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.03	0.1	<.5
JBFMR033	1.4	12.3	7.5	4	1.7	3	<.1	0.3	<.1	<.1	1	0.02	0.1	0.8
JBFMR035	1.7	19.1	9.4	20	11.3	2.4	0.1	0.7	<.1	<.1	<.5	0.05	0.1	<.5
JBFMR036	1.7	22.3	15.4	25	12.7	2.3	0.1	0.8	<.1	<.1	1.6	0.11	0.1	0.7
JBFMR038	1.3	4.8	16.9	44	3.7	2.2	0.2	0.5	<.1	0.1	0.5	0.02	<.1	<.5
JBFMR040	2.4	4.1	33.1	88	0.7	3.8	0.6	0.8	<.1	0.2	1.1	0.04	0.1	<.5
JBFMR041	1	2.1	6.8	35	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	<.1	<.1	1	<.01	<.1	0.7
JBFMR047	0.6	4.2	18	14	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.4	<.1	<.1	1.7	0.02	0.1	<.5
JBFMR049	0.6	4.7	4.5	14	4.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	<.1	<.1	1.8	0.02	0.1	0.6
JBFMR052	1	52.8	1.5	59	37.3	<.5	<.1	0.1	<.1	<.1	2.6	0.04	0.1	<.5
JBFMR053	3.3	8.2	12.8	123	1.9	6.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.02	0.1	0.6
JBFMR054	18.6	8	26.4	40	4.1	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.01	0.1	<.5
JBFMR055	1.3	1	2.7	3	0.2	<.5	<.1	0.1	<.1	<.1	<.5	0.01	<.1	<.5
JBFMR056	2.3	5.9	11.7	21	0.5	5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.9	0.01	0.1	<.5
STANDARD DS7	18.7	103.7	64.8	402	57.9	46.7	6.1	5.1	4.5	0.8	80.3	0.19	3.9	3.9

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
JBFMR057	0.3	0.8	6.9	16	<.1	<.5	0.1	0.1	<.1	<.1	<.5	<.01	<.1	<.5
JBMMR040	19.6	1.9	526.9	4622	0.1	1.8	15.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	5.2	0.07	1.4	1.4
JBMMR041	10.8	34.8	2867.7	1179	23	56.3	7	12	0.3	12.9	2.3	0.01	0.8	16.6
JBMMR042	6.4	5.2	34.8	76	<.1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	<.01	0.5	<.5
JBMMR043	0.2	0.4	19	18	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	<.1	<.1	<.5	<.01	<.1	<.5
RE JBMMR043	0.3	0.1	21.6	22	<.1	2	0.1	0.2	<.1	<.1	<.5	0.01	<.1	0.8
JBMMR044	5.2	3.1	13.1	131	<.1	10.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	<.1	1.2	<.01	2.3	<.5
JBMMR045	5.6	7	8.6	23	<.1	3.5	<.1	0.3	<.1	<.1	1.7	<.01	0.4	<.5
JBMMR046	12	2.7	48	185	<.1	1.3	0.2	0.7	<.1	<.1	3.9	0.01	2.7	0.7
JBMMR047	5.4	7.3	16.8	17	1	3.5	<.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	2.1	<.01	0.4	<.5
CAFMR001	3.3	30	6.1	85	19.3	9.8	0.1	0.2	<.1	<.1	0.5	<.01	0.1	<.5
CAFMR002	1.4	43.5	3.1	100	15.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	<.1	<.1	<.5	<.01	<.1	<.5
CAFMR003	0.3	2.3	4.5	22	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	<.1	<.1	1.1	0.02	<.1	<.5
CAFMR009	0.6	62.6	2.4	60	75.8	<.5	0.1	0.1	<.1	<.1	0.8	<.01	<.1	<.5
CAFMR012	1.2	15.9	3.8	90	14.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	<.1	<.1	1.2	<.01	0.1	<.5
CAFMR014	0.6	28.7	5.5	94	104.1	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	<.1	0.5	<.01	0.2	0.5
CAFMR015	0.9	41.5	144.1	198	152	11.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	1	0.07	0.1	0.5
TMFMR001	5.9	10.5	21.7	42	5.6	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.6	<.01	0.2	<.5
TMFMR003	1.5	1.7	6.1	27	4	<.5	0.1	0.1	<.1	<.1	1	<.01	0.1	<.5
TMMMR002	0.4	5.7	16.3	2788	17.7	2.4	16.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.06	7	<.5
TMMMR006	4.5	1.9	44.6	214	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	<.1	<.1	<.5	0.01	1.4	<.5
TMMMR007	2.1	1.8	7.4	169	<.1	5.7	0.3	0.3	<.1	<.1	<.5	0.01	0.7	<.5
TMMMR008	7.8	0.8	4	44	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	<.1	3.4	<.01	1	<.5
STANDARD DS7	19.3	109.3	60.1	380	57.6	44	5.8	4.4	4.2	0.8	47.3	0.18	4	3.5

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. PROJECT FM0703

Acme file # A705965 Page 1 Received: AUG 13 2007 * 60 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2/LI2B4O7 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (LIBO2/LI2B4O7 FUSION MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR MASSIVE SULFIDE OR HIGH

ELEMENT	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO	Cr2O3	Ni	Sc	LOI	TOT/C	TOT/S	SUM
SAMPLES	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%
JBFMR006	46.75	14.77	4.49	4.12	7.69	3.46	5.4	0.29	0.09	0.24	<.001	<5	1	12.2	3.3	0.49	99.5
JBFMR008	38.1	12.04	12.53	3.53	10.23	0.19	2.76	3.04	0.75	0.29	<.001	<5	19	16.4	4.07	0.33	99.86
JBFMR009	57.84	20.53	3.05	0.52	0.15	0.11	13.13	0.16	0.04	0.01	<.001	<5	1	3.1	0.03	1.32	98.64
JBFMR010	53.78	14.43	8.02	2.46	4.09	0.05	7.04	0.21	0.07	0.37	<.001	<5	1	9	2.06	0.95	99.51
JBFMR011	70.39	13.25	2.9	0.83	0.86	0.09	7.31	0.28	0.08	0.03	<.001	<5	1	3.4	0.37	0.98	99.42
JBFMR012	54.35	20.52	4.54	1.66	1.62	4.07	7.28	0.4	0.07	0.11	<.001	<5	1	4.8	1.02	0.23	99.42
JBFMR013	61.79	15.74	5.62	1.18	2.34	0.21	4.83	0.77	0.15	0.14	<.001	<5	3	6.9	1.04	0.02	99.67
RE JBFMR013	61.92	15.64	5.49	1.17	2.31	0.2	4.8	0.76	0.14	0.14	<.001	<5	3	7.1	1.06	0.01	99.67
JBFMR014	65.36	17.11	5.5	1.1	0.76	2.85	3.19	0.63	0.15	0.05	<.001	<5	2	3.1	0.18	0.03	99.8
JBFMR016	61.03	16.8	5.63	2.16	1.96	0.09	5.3	0.65	0.13	0.17	0.002	<5	5	5.7	0.74	0.19	99.63
JBFMR017	43.27	13.31	12.19	4.73	8.97	1	1.59	3.75	1.03	0.19	0.004	14	20	9.7	1.8	0.23	99.74
JBFMR019	41.73	12.96	9.31	8.21	8.36	1.06	1.8	1.16	0.15	0.12	0.05	153	28	14.9	3.43	0.16	99.84
JBFMR019A	65.32	13.23	9.29	1.51	1.82	0.08	2.86	0.65	0.13	0.16	<.001	<5	5	4.6	0.55	0.88	99.65
JBFMR020	61.03	15.74	2.85	2.29	3.82	0.06	5.32	0.49	0.09	0.09	<.001	<5	2	7.8	1.58	0.03	99.58
JBFMR021	48.38	13.49	8.53	9.01	7.6	1.72	2.97	0.97	0.64	0.14	0.067	142	29	6.2	0.92	0.09	99.74
JBFMR022	63.1	16.81	5.79	0.23	0.13	5.7	5.22	0.54	0.11	0.14	<.001	<5	2	1.9	0.06	0.13	99.66
JBFMR023	67.13	16.59	3.38	1.3	0.04	5.4	2.07	1.02	0.09	0.01	0.006	<5	11	2.8	0.1	0.14	99.84
JBFMR024	69.49	16.49	2.26	0.06	0.22	9.4	0.07	0.77	0.15	0.01	<.001	<5	2	1	0.08	0.55	99.92
JBFMR025	59.02	20.97	1.59	0.58	0.47	0.17	13.59	0.64	0.12	0.03	<.001	<5	2	2.5	0.14	0.01	99.69
JBFMR028	51.8	17.26	7.91	1.31	2.55	0.12	10.16	1.46	0.4	0.24	0.001	24	9	6.6	1.3	0.11	99.82
JBFMR029	95.94	2.07	0.25	0.07	<.01	0.01	0.69	0.09	0.03	<.01	<.001	<5	1	0.9	0.14	0.2	100.05
JBFMR030	62.57	18.25	1.39	0.09	0.13	0.19	14.45	0.64	0.17	0.02	<.001	<5	3	1.6	0.13	0.09	99.49
JBFMR031	62.19	18.28	3.03	0.16	0.65	4.24	8.4	0.64	0.16	0.11	<.001	<5	3	1.8	0.14	0.03	99.66
JBFMR032	67.51	14.69	2.15	0.86	3.21	0.05	5.49	0.45	0.11	0.07	<.001	<5	3	5.2	0.8	0.25	99.8
JBFMR033	59.45	21.55	1.08	0.64	0.15	0.14	14.33	0.67	0.12	0.01	<.001	<5	2	1.7	0.02	0.18	99.84
JBFMR035	45.9	17.31	10.35	1.35	5.31	1.11	5.36	2.82	0.93	0.13	0.003	<5	16	9.2	1.64	3.54	99.77
JBFMR036	46.93	18.43	9.28	1.46	4.38	0.07	6.42	2.61	0.9	0.12	0.003	<5	15	9.1	1.43	3.29	99.71
JBFMR038	70.74	15.48	1.92	0.7	1	0.05	5.68	0.65	0.15	0.04	<.001	<5	4	3.4	0.3	0.62	99.82
JBFMR040	35.36	10.72	3.35	7.75	13.11	0.55	7.37	0.29	0.07	0.19	<.001	<5	1	21	5.51	0.44	99.76
JBFMR041	58.26	18.91	1.97	0.76	1.71	0.52	12.86	0.57	0.14	0.09	<.001	<5	2	3.7	0.71	0.1	99.49
JBFMR047	60.62	19.64	2.39	1.32	1.63	1.65	7.83	0.32	0.07	0.03	<.001	<5	1	4.3	0.45	0.35	99.8
JBFMR049	58.82	20.93	2.29	0.79	1.95	2.44	7.69	0.69	0.18	0.03	0.003	<5	5	3.9	0.44	0.26	99.72
JBFMR052	46.38	19.65	8.68	2.55	5.89	1.68	4.42	2.03	0.52	0.09	0.006	19	18	7.8	1.2	0.08	99.7
JBFMR053	64.26	17.13	4.89	1.1	0.06	0.06	7.8	0.36	0.08	0.08	<.001	<5	2	3.7	0.02	0.55	99.52
JBFMR054	52.83	16.97	4.29	2.44	6.19	0.04	6.49	0.51	0.11	0.18	<.001	6	3	9.7	2.03	0.18	99.75
JBFMR055	58.66	23.01	1.23	0.37	0.04	0.11	12.87	0.58	0.09	<.01	<.001	<5	1	2.8	0.02	0.07	99.77
JBFMR056	57.75	16.31	4.9	1.85	3.26	0.06	8.33	0.22	0.08	0.13	<.001	<5	<1	6.6	1.25	1.26	99.5
STANDARD SO-18/CSC	58.04	13.82	8.4	3.24	6.29	3.63	2.13	0.69	0.82	0.41	0.563	47	25	1.9	3.2	4.1	99.93
JBFMR057	58.98	16.42	3.42	1.34	3.03	1	9.26	0.41	0.07	0.15	<.001	<5	2	5.5	1.29	0.06	99.57
JBMMR040	65.49	12.83	8.81	1.02	0.73	0.14	4.7	0.66	0.07	0.05	<.001	<5	<1	3.2	0.03	3.71	97.71
JBMMR041	75.39	2.53	14.22	0.48	1.69	0.02	0.69	0.04	0.75	0.05	0.01	9	1	3.7	0.63	5.8	99.57

ELEMENT SAMPLES	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ni ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
JBMMR042	62.67	13.86	8.14	1.49	2.14	0.13	7.01	0.63	0.09	0.31	<.001	<5	3	3.2	0.39	1.06	99.67
JBMMR043	2.29	0.16	0.37	20.15	30.52	<.01	0.07	<.01	<.01	0.03	<.001	<5	<1	46.4	12.08	0.04	100.01
RE JBMMR043	2.17	0.12	0.38	20.65	30.61	<.01	0.04	<.01	0.01	0.03	<.001	<5	<1	46	12.17	0.01	100.02
JBMMR044	53.46	12.55	11.83	3.17	4.33	0.24	8.37	0.56	0.07	0.08	<.001	<5	2	5.1	1.08	0.2	99.76
JBMMR045	60.78	12.25	6.3	2.98	4.12	0.12	7.27	0.37	0.08	0.2	0.001	<5	2	5.4	1.2	0.18	99.87
JBMMR046	53.39	12.45	12.68	3.52	5.18	0.04	5.85	0.55	0.09	0.19	0.004	<5	2	5.5	0.93	0.24	99.44
JBMMR047	64.22	15.57	3.73	1.33	3.49	0.11	7.02	0.52	0.12	0.06	0.002	<5	2	3.3	0.27	1.44	99.47
CAFMR001	48.01	15.72	8.65	3.19	5.86	4.4	2.01	1.7	0.38	0.16	0.009	13	12	9.7	2.27	0.04	99.78
CAFMR002	44.15	13.94	13.48	4.84	6.44	4.82	0.08	3.42	0.78	0.16	0.006	14	22	7.8	1.67	0.18	99.92
CAFMR003	57.96	16.75	6	0.76	1.96	3.62	7.97	0.45	0.09	0.13	<.001	9	2	4.1	0.78	0.03	99.79
CAFMR009	43.42	13.8	8.61	5.64	10.46	3.72	0.9	1.74	0.35	0.12	0.033	84	24	11.1	2.28	0.01	99.9
CAFMR012	42.03	13.05	12.59	5.15	7.75	4.17	0.1	3.87	1.09	0.22	0.004	21	18	9.9	2.22	0.15	99.92
CAFMR014	48.47	14.31	7.9	9.51	6.7	1.91	3.34	1.03	0.49	0.17	0.057	126	22	5.8	0.67	0.13	99.71
CAFMR015	47.29	13.64	8.36	10.08	7.48	1.31	3.39	0.99	0.46	0.25	0.081	175	24	6.4	0.81	0.36	99.76
TMFMR001	61.39	16.46	5.21	1.2	1.16	0.11	9.33	0.29	0.07	0.09	<.001	11	2	3.9	0.44	1.26	99.21
TMFMR003	58.6	15.89	7.03	0.56	0.95	0.15	12.62	0.51	0.05	0.21	0.007	7	2	3.2	0.25	0.05	99.78
TMMMR002	36.17	12.5	10.03	4.97	11.61	0.69	5.17	0.7	0.1	2.57	0.013	6	5	9.8	2.85	1.42	94.33
TMMMR006	63.07	13.2	8.92	1.14	1.38	3.47	6.09	0.59	0.08	0.33	0.005	<5	2	1.2	0.21	0.14	99.47
TMMMR007	60.88	13.09	8.86	1.29	2.14	3.36	6.44	0.58	0.06	0.31	0.002	<5	2	2.7	0.58	0.03	99.72
TMMMR008	59.94	18.46	5.16	1.38	0.91	0.21	10.99	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.001	<5	1	2.1	0.22	<.01	99.58
STANDARD SO-18/CSC	58.48	13.8	7.53	3.39	6.34	3.74	2.15	0.7	0.86	0.41	0.56	45	24	1.9	3.22	4.21	99.87

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. PROJECT FM0703

Acme file # A705965 Page 1 (a) Received: AUG 13 2007 * 60 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 4B - REE - 0.200 GM BY LIBO2/LI2B4O7 FUSION, ICP/MS FINISHED.

ELEMENT	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
JBFMR006	2373.4	2	2.6	0.6	22.1	19	238.3	121.8	6	49.3	11.3	29.2	7.6	7	3.6	831.1	61.8	141.6	241.2	27.76	90.8	13.09	1.34	9.35	1.82	8.28	1.77	5.27	0.95	5.67	0.8
JBFMR008	1246.4	1	2.9	1.4	19.3	4.3	47	87.1	2	193.9	2.4	3.4	1.1	235	3	161.4	38.6	35.7	70.9	9.75	41.7	7.9	2.77	7.94	1.41	6.16	1.21	3.06	0.49	2.64	0.39
JBFMR009	7187.3	7	0.7	1.7	59.8	66.1	602.3	396.4	26	18.4	33.7	82.9	26.6	6	6.1	2830.4	187.6	88.3	143.8	15.05	46.7	9.36	0.49	12.47	4.11	24.35	5.69	17.72	3.2	18.29	2.65
JBFMR010	1980.4	10	1.9	1.6	38.5	35.7	365.1	302.9	14	80.6	18.5	55.6	16.4	6	4.5	1511.3	109.5	179.8	308.6	33.88	110.9	17	0.91	14.15	2.91	14.56	3.19	9.66	1.73	10.36	1.48
JBFMR011	3934.5	2	1.9	0.9	21.7	16.6	188.1	162.3	4	36.4	9.6	25.7	6.6	<5	4.6	715.5	51.7	94.5	158	17.16	55.1	8.03	1.44	6.53	1.45	7.04	1.52	4.64	0.82	5.02	0.7
JBFMR012	2893.7	2	0.8	0.9	48.1	24.8	288.6	161.6	13	33.5	14.4	36.8	9.7	<5	6.3	1087.9	81.1	129.8	220.3	24.05	78.4	11.7	1.59	10.3	2.26	11.04	2.3	6.92	1.24	7.36	1.07
JBFMR013	2284	2	1	1.6	35.6	15.8	186.8	111.7	5	45.8	9.2	18.1	4.8	<5	2.4	622.9	68.5	105.7	190.2	22.59	80.7	12.76	2.96	10.72	2.05	9.69	2.12	6.05	1.05	6.2	0.9
RE JBFMR013	2248	3	0.7	1.7	36.5	15.8	184.1	113.4	5	45.1	9.1	19.2	4.8	<5	2.3	623.1	68.2	104.8	189.1	22.27	81.3	13.26	3.04	10.84	2.1	9.9	2.09	6.12	1.1	6.25	0.92
JBFMR014	1362.9	5	1.1	1.6	37.2	10.5	125.6	107.7	22	33.1	6.1	18.1	4.5	5	3.2	405.4	47.7	156.9	271.8	33.24	112.3	16.18	2.09	11.15	1.74	7.3	1.38	3.89	0.68	3.94	0.59
JBFMR016	2609.9	6	4.9	2.2	33.1	15.8	197.9	184.5	5	24.9	9.9	21.3	6.1	23	2.9	621.1	71.2	123.5	219.2	26.45	91.3	14.26	2.15	11.89	2.28	10.47	2.17	6.24	1.06	6.11	0.89
JBFMR017	1890.5	3	35.3	0.8	19.6	5.1	60.2	50.6	2	384	3.2	4.9	1.2	253	1.4	181.5	40.4	47	93.8	12.77	53.2	9.51	2.95	8.78	1.48	6.61	1.24	3.24	0.54	2.79	0.4
JBFMR019	1546.4	<1	48.9	2.3	14.8	2.8	29.5	70	2	163.3	1.7	8.3	2.1	188	1.1	92.6	21.4	20.8	37.4	4.63	17.9	3.41	0.91	3.4	0.67	3.11	0.65	1.83	0.32	1.84	0.27
JBFMR019A	1607	5	2.6	1.6	26.8	11.8	144	105.2	4	27.8	6.9	20.2	4.4	12	2.3	449.8	53.5	93.6	163.7	19.7	71.6	11.34	1.88	9.55	1.73	7.9	1.57	4.47	0.75	4.29	0.65
JBFMR020	1866.1	1	<5	1.8	31.9	18.1	216.9	119.7	6	31.1	11	24.6	5.2	<5	2.4	728.3	61.8	120.1	217.5	25.86	90.9	13.73	1.44	10.74	2.02	9.6	1.87	5.68	0.98	5.85	0.87
JBFMR021	2005.4	3	37	5.9	15.9	3.8	22.5	135.1	3	715.2	1	28.7	9	220	4.7	127.4	25.6	43.8	86.8	12.03	50.9	8.78	2.05	5.84	0.9	3.88	0.72	2.13	0.36	2.03	0.31
JBFMR022	2183.6	3	0.6	0.9	30.6	18.9	226	84.6	5	21.4	11.1	25.6	6.4	<5	3.9	741.9	64.4	91.3	178.3	20.52	74.8	11.9	1.25	9.76	1.91	9.33	1.96	5.88	0.99	6.05	0.9
JBFMR023	1239.1	2	0.5	0.9	19.9	7.9	68.1	58.8	4	118.4	3.5	11	3	69	3.4	315.5	23.4	51.6	94.3	11.34	40.6	6.06	1.23	4.3	0.75	3.4	0.66	2.17	0.36	2.25	0.34
JBFMR024	147.8	<1	6.3	0.1	27.8	15.4	184.5	1.5	1	72.3	9.2	19.7	4.8	<5	3.7	620.1	57.1	156.7	285.2	33.9	119.5	18.75	1.97	12.98	2.15	9.12	1.78	5.45	0.94	6.03	0.86
JBFMR025	1244.6	3	1.4	2.7	27.9	11	206.7	215.6	4	24	10.2	28.8	7	<5	3.4	440.4	49.2	95.3	163.4	18.49	62.6	8.98	1.84	7.22	1.4	6.82	1.43	4.33	0.77	4.7	0.7
JBFMR028	1495.3	1	13.6	2.2	22.5	6.9	94.2	126.8	3	47.8	4.7	17.9	3.9	99	2.9	287.7	37.6	71.5	128.5	15.76	58.6	9.09	2.19	7.4	1.33	5.81	1.15	3.24	0.55	3.14	0.46
JBFMR029	76.2	1	<5	0.2	4.7	1.8	25.7	14.5	1	5.8	1.4	4.1	2.5	26	0.4	54	13.8	26.7	39.9	5.22	19.7	2.62	0.39	1.76	0.32	1.55	0.33	0.98	0.17	1.02	0.16
JBFMR030	3145.3	<1	3.2	1.8	21.1	10.9	150.9	197.9	3	20.8	7.9	27.4	8.1	<5	2.9	382.2	46.8	96.3	166.9	19.46	67.5	9.72	1.77	7.38	1.4	6.74	1.36	4.16	0.75	4.66	0.7
JBFMR031	2617.9	3	3.6	1.6	26.4	11.6	158.6	191.4	4	119.6	7.8	30.2	7.6	<5	4.2	455.9	49.1	102	176.3	20.64	71.8	10.77	1.84	8.43	1.54	7.34	1.47	4.5	0.76	4.54	0.68
JBFMR032	530.2	<1	8.6	1.8	19.5	9	158.7	105	3	52.4	8.2	20.9	6.2	13	3.6	347.3	40.7	69	116.4	13.32	44.1	6.75	1.41	5.48	1.1	5.56	1.2	3.76	0.66	3.96	0.62
JBFMR033	1128.7	2	3.9	3.5	27.3	10.9	208.3	192.1	4	21.8	10.3	29.2	10.3	<5	3.3	454.3	54.6	112.6	186.9	20.86	70.5	10.14	2.3	7.85	1.51	7.28	1.49	4.62	0.87	5.13	0.77
JBFMR035	901	1	24.5	5.1	19.5	4.2	57.2	125.3	1	215.6	3	6.1	1.5	120	0.8	156.3	37.2	46.6	89.6	11.96	50.2	8.84	3.53	7.84	1.33	5.99	1.12	3.11	0.46	2.79	0.41
JBFMR036	1427	3	19.7	5.8	20.7	4.7	64	152.5	1	151.2	3.2	6.9	1.6	95	0.9	181	46.9	48.2	92	12.34	52.4	9.36	3.76	8.81	1.52	6.88	1.3	3.53	0.57	3.36	0.51
JBFMR038	320.7	2	4.7	1.8	26.6	7.5	143.8	81.6	4	14.2	5.5	15	5.2	27	2.6	293.9	30.2	86.8	131.7	14.62	49.2	7.11	1.27	5.38	0.99	4.44	0.88	2.71	0.47	2.84	0.44
JBFMR040	886.2	1	0.9	1.3	9.7	6.1	124.8	92.5	3	141.4	7.2	22.6	5.9	<5	1.1	251.1	34.8	92.4	163.3	18.54	63.9	8.7	1.11	5.74	1.06	5.18	1.01	3.05	0.55	3.31	0.48
JBFMR041	2891.6	4	1.1	2.6	25.8	10.3	193.6	220.3	4	120.6	9.8	26.6	5.3	<5	1.9	424.1	53.1	92.1	158	17.8	60.4	9.32	1.91	7.63	1.49	7.46	1.47	4.58	0.82	4.93	0.73
JBFMR047	1135.3	1	1.2	4.4	29.8	11.8	257.1	156.5	4	60.3	12.9	29.7	5	<5	1.2	464.7	59.8	114.3	190.3	21.11	71.6	10.53	1.11	8.65	1.7	8.21	1.78	5.43	0.95	5.7	0.85
JBFMR049	1952.3	2	4.1	3.5	30.7	11	230	166.8	4	216.9	11.1	22.9	1.5	16	2.7	440.1	46.8	111.7	190.2	21.5	73.3	11.17	2.14	8.53	1.65	7.63	1.53	4.42	0.78	4.68	0.71
JBFMR052	2530.8	3	40.7	6.8	22.5	5.7	121.3	102	2	110.7	6.1	13.3	3.1	211	2.6	230.8	31.8	58.5	103	12.52	47.8	7.61	2.22	6.13	1.08	4.88	0.97	2.9	0.48	2.85	0.42
JBFMR053	1907.8	12	1.8	2.3	39	35.3	353	315.6	14	9.4	17.5	59.7	14.8	<5	4.4	1436.6	113.2	168.5	302.6	34.32	117.2	17.38	0.68	13.99	2.99	15.39	3.21	10.18	1.83	11	1.6
JBFMR054	1106.3	10	3.9	2.1	41.5	20.9	238.1	216.3	8	31.6	11.7	31.1	16.4	<5	3.3</																

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. PROJECT FM0701

Acme file # A705962 Page 1 Received: AUG 13 2007 * 108 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT SAMPLES	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
G-1	1	2	4	41	<3	7	3	486	1.8	<2	<8	<2	4	63	<5	<3	4	33	0.49	0.072	7	94	0.53	201	0.11	<20	0.97	0.1	0.5	<2
NTFMD001	1	4	5	13	<3	1	1	62	0.62	2	<8	<2	<2	8	<5	<3	<3	12	0.08	0.045	13	1	0.04	36	0.02	<20	0.65	0.03	0.03	<2
NTFMD002	16	7	63	174	<3	5	4	752	3.17	7	<8	<2	2	11	<5	<3	4	14	0.1	0.05	55	6	0.24	290	0.02	<20	1.57	0.01	0.12	2
NTFMD003	3	5	16	54	<3	2	2	193	1.58	11	<8	<2	<2	6	<5	<3	<3	13	0.04	0.04	30	3	0.1	100	0.02	<20	0.88	0.02	0.05	<2
NTFMD004	3	6	22	84	<3	2	2	235	2.04	13	<8	<2	<2	6	<5	<3	<3	12	0.04	0.036	23	3	0.11	82	0.02	<20	0.87	0.02	0.07	<2
NTFMD005	4	10	44	156	<3	7	4	490	2.92	18	<8	<2	2	9	<5	<3	<3	16	0.06	0.042	73	6	0.13	254	0.01	<20	1.07	0.01	0.08	<2
NTFMD006	7	8	57	237	<3	6	4	870	3.81	22	<8	<2	8	20	<5	<3	3	16	0.11	0.039	89	5	0.13	396	0.02	<20	1.3	0.01	0.1	<2
NTFMD007	18	11	51	265	<3	5	3	136	4.34	47	<8	<2	10	10	<5	<3	<3	6	0.01	0.046	43	3	0.01	94	<0.1	<20	0.49	<0.1	0.06	<2
NTFMD008 NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTFMD009	3	9	13	217	<3	6	4	227	2.79	41	<8	<2	<2	5	0.5	<3	<3	14	0.02	0.063	17	4	0.02	85	<0.1	<20	0.4	0.01	0.03	<2
NTFMD010	<1	2	4	50	<3	2	1	99	0.69	17	<8	<2	<2	6	<5	<3	<3	9	0.06	0.026	5	1	0.01	47	0.01	<20	0.14	0.02	0.02	<2
NTFMD011	<1	2	<3	22	<3	1	<1	17	0.32	4	<8	<2	<2	9	<5	<3	<3	7	0.17	0.021	1	1	0.02	47	<0.1	<20	0.13	0.04	0.02	<2
NTFMD012 NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTFMD013	5	26	72	472	0.9	20	9	514	5.79	146	<8	<2	6	26	0.9	3	<3	10	0.21	0.106	38	7	0.07	572	<0.1	<20	0.74	0.01	0.06	<2
NTFMD014	5	18	91	200	0.6	15	7	287	3.04	34	<8	<2	2	27	0.7	<3	4	15	0.21	0.073	30	8	0.17	1011	0.01	<20	0.61	0.02	0.07	<2
NTFMD015	3	21	84	210	0.4	19	6	267	2.45	13	<8	<2	<2	24	0.8	<3	<3	17	0.38	0.062	18	7	0.19	777	0.01	<20	0.8	0.02	0.06	<2
NTFMD016	5	25	81	206	1	22	8	365	3	20	<8	<2	2	28	0.9	<3	<3	19	0.46	0.077	24	9	0.25	977	0.01	<20	0.77	0.01	0.07	<2
NTFMD017	6	18	91	192	1	16	9	650	3.2	25	<8	<2	3	24	0.9	<3	5	20	0.35	0.068	23	8	0.23	787	0.01	<20	0.74	0.01	0.07	<2
NTFMD018	6	20	88	217	0.8	17	7	362	3.64	23	<8	<2	4	24	0.8	3	<3	19	0.26	0.074	28	10	0.22	785	0.01	<20	0.68	0.01	0.07	<2
RE NTFMD018	6	20	93	224	0.9	17	7	378	3.73	23	<8	<2	4	26	0.9	<3	<3	20	0.27	0.077	35	10	0.24	936	0.01	<20	0.75	0.01	0.08	<2
NTFMD019	6	19	90	191	1.4	16	7	286	3.32	23	<8	<2	4	24	0.6	<3	<3	19	0.2	0.072	39	9	0.23	1056	0.01	<20	0.75	0.01	0.08	<2
NTFMD020	6	17	98	123	1.5	11	3	75	3.27	30	<8	<2	2	27	<5	5	<3	18	0.09	0.068	34	8	0.15	1921	0.01	<20	0.57	0.01	0.06	<2
NTFMD021	4	18	79	147	1.7	12	4	119	3.32	28	<8	<2	<2	17	<5	6	<3	17	0.04	0.055	20	9	0.15	833	0.01	<20	0.58	0.01	0.09	<2
NTFMD022	3	13	69	50	3.2	6	2	32	2.03	19	<8	<2	<2	13	<5	4	<3	13	0.03	0.043	13	6	0.08	832	0.01	<20	0.41	0.01	0.05	<2
NTFMD023	4	33	78	148	1.1	31	6	167	4.46	25	<8	<2	4	9	<5	4	<3	22	0.04	0.065	21	18	0.3	390	0.01	<20	1.11	0.01	0.06	<2
NTFMD024	4	49	70	208	1	27	13	508	3.85	24	<8	<2	5	10	<5	<3	<3	23	0.02	0.055	27	17	0.42	257	0.01	<20	1.21	0.01	0.06	<2
NTFMD025	5	32	103	134	1.8	18	4	126	4.05	38	<8	<2	2	18	<5	5	<3	20	0.03	0.067	21	15	0.26	400	0.01	<20	0.79	0.01	0.11	<2
NTFMD026	3	21	92	261	0.6	28	11	523	4.69	28	<8	<2	6	13	0.7	<3	<3	34	0.13	0.064	24	26	0.6	481	0.02	<20	1.39	0.01	0.11	<2
NTFMD027	4	31	72	163	1.7	16	12	512	5.32	23	<8	<2	2	18	<5	3	4	20	0.04	0.078	21	17	0.22	765	0.01	<20	0.79	0.01	0.06	<2
NTFMD028	3	32	47	363	0.7	42	27	1063	4.08	16	<8	<2	4	29	1.1	<3	<3	17	0.21	0.071	26	16	0.35	610	0.01	<20	1.24	0.01	0.07	<2
NTFMD029	4	15	42	153	<3	18	9	424	4.85	21	<8	<2	3	11	<5	<3	<3	30	0.16	0.049	19	14	0.25	287	0.01	<20	0.87	0.01	0.03	<2
NTFMD030	2	14	32	83	<3	12	7	466	2.54	12	<8	<2	<2	15	0.5	<3	3	23	0.2	0.053	10	9	0.12	308	0.01	<20	0.65	0.01	0.02	<2
NTFMD031	4	35	74	212	0.5	38	14	543	3.3	17	<8	<2	2	32	0.9	4	<3	19	2.51	0.102	15	9	1.49	426	<0.1	<20	0.7	0.01	0.04	<2
NTFMD032	2	19	43	171	0.3	22	8	311	2.88	13	<8	<2	3	29	<5	<3	3	19	0.78	0.095	18	14	0.45	418	0.01	<20	0.91	0.01	0.05	<2
NTFMD033	2	20	35	122	<3	22	7	228	3.19	17	<8	<2	7	13	<5	<3	<3	23	0.25	0.085	29	17	0.53	191	0.01	<20	1.11	<0.1	0.04	<2
TMFMD001	15	9	66	170	<3	7	4	640	3.58	11	<8	<2	3	7	<5	<3	<3	20	0.07	0.043	53	8	0.26	279	0.05	<20	1.32	<0.1	0.19	<2
TMFMD002	9	10	57	232	<3	7	4	523	3.87	16	8	<2	4	9	<5	<3	<3	18	0.07	0.048	66	8	0.18	285	0.02	<20	1.27	0.01	0.13	<2
TMFMD003	4	7	14	78	<3	2	1	335	1.86	9	<8	<2	<2	5	<5	<3	3	12	0.02	0.029	25	3	0.06	203	0.01	<20	0.77	0.01	0.06	<2
STANDARD DS7	20	110	68	422	0.9	53	9	642	2.48	49	9	<2	4	73	5.7	4	4	8												

ELEMENT SAMPLES	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
JBFMD011	4	26	166	379	0.9	41	12	470	3.65	13	<8	<2	4	25	1.3	<3	<3	18	0.52	0.08	27	9	0.32	399	<.01	<20	1.27	0.01	0.08	<2
JBFMD012	3	24	93	126	0.6	19	7	128	2.71	12	<8	<2	3	11	<.5	<3	<3	15	0.04	0.055	21	8	0.19	726	0.01	<20	1.59	0.01	0.06	<2
TMMMD001	10	27	89	876	<.3	4	2	1498	6.54	24	<8	<2	15	9	1.5	<3	<3	6	0.21	0.039	58	3	1.06	777	0.09	<20	2.14	<.01	0.53	<2
TMMMD002	2	6	10	157	<.3	2	1	179	1.04	2	9	<2	<2	12	0.6	<3	<3	10	0.25	0.043	20	1	0.15	190	0.03	<20	0.87	0.03	0.03	<2
TMMMD003	8	19	74	247	<.3	13	2	505	3.64	48	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	<3	<3	25	0.04	0.071	31	7	0.36	118	0.02	<20	0.91	<.01	0.18	<2
STANDARD DS7	19	102	67	409	1.1	51	8	619	2.43	50	<8	<2	4	72	5.7	3	6	84	0.95	0.073	12	189	1.06	406	0.12	32	1.01	0.09	0.47	5
G-1	1	2	<3	39	<.3	7	3	489	1.74	<2	<8	<2	4	55	<.5	<3	<3	31	0.45	0.074	7	97	0.54	192	0.11	<20	0.91	0.07	0.47	<2
TMMMD004	12	18	114	245	1.1	8	2	363	3.15	37	<8	<2	<2	7	0.6	<3	<3	25	0.07	0.154	21	10	0.3	221	0.01	<20	1	0.01	0.11	<2
TMMMD005	11	26	105	542	0.7	21	4	431	3.44	34	<8	<2	7	8	1.3	3	<3	25	0.21	0.069	39	9	0.74	428	0.03	<20	1.27	<.01	0.16	<2
TMMMD006	11	28	101	641	0.9	23	4	329	3.6	34	9	<2	10	9	1.2	<3	3	24	0.27	0.07	46	9	0.77	405	0.03	<20	1.37	<.01	0.18	<2
TMMMD007	5	36	24	417	0.4	54	4	215	2.4	16	<8	<2	2	15	1.3	<3	<3	29	0.39	0.087	22	10	0.53	244	0.02	<20	1.21	0.01	0.11	<2
RE TMMMD007	5	36	23	418	0.4	55	5	221	2.44	17	<8	<2	3	15	1.3	<3	<3	30	0.39	0.088	23	10	0.54	246	0.02	<20	1.24	0.01	0.11	<2
TMMMD008	6	25	23	232	<.3	25	3	170	2.66	25	<8	<2	4	6	<.5	3	<3	32	0.11	0.07	26	10	0.54	140	0.01	<20	0.95	0.01	0.12	<2
TMMMD009	7	40	85	340	0.7	26	5	355	3.26	35	<8	<2	7	6	0.5	3	<3	30	0.11	0.074	41	10	0.71	349	0.01	<20	1.25	<.01	0.16	<2
TMMMD010	7	38	63	514	0.5	39	4	290	3.32	37	8	<2	7	10	1.5	<3	<3	31	0.26	0.08	34	10	0.72	367	0.02	<20	1.28	0.01	0.16	<2
TMMMD011	6	24	34	229	0.6	21	2	139	2.31	24	<8	<2	3	9	<.5	<3	<3	24	0.2	0.062	21	7	0.48	283	0.01	<20	0.91	0.01	0.08	<2
TMMMD012	10	31	119	524	0.5	28	6	488	4.2	48	<8	<2	5	7	<.5	<3	<3	29	0.21	0.072	35	9	0.7	465	0.02	<20	1.41	0.01	0.16	<2
TMMMD013	8	25	101	309	0.7	2	<1	402	3.82	21	<8	<2	3	4	<.5	3	<3	11	0.02	0.038	27	3	0.24	179	0.03	<20	0.97	0.01	0.11	<2
TMMMD014	17	35	233	2683	0.8	5	1	1730	7.01	21	<8	<2	15	13	2.7	<3	<3	4	0.26	0.024	93	2	1.29	877	0.11	<20	2.46	0.01	0.51	<2
TMMMD015	7	31	81	360	<.3	26	3	224	3.11	31	<8	<2	5	10	0.6	3	<3	28	0.25	0.07	31	10	0.61	255	0.02	<20	1.12	0.01	0.16	<2
TMMMD016	9	38	124	381	0.5	24	4	364	4.11	46	<8	<2	6	6	<.5	3	<3	31	0.11	0.061	46	9	0.52	414	0.03	<20	1.11	<.01	0.19	<2
TMMMD017	6	19	22	180	0.5	20	2	121	2.27	21	<8	<2	3	10	<.5	<3	<3	31	0.2	0.064	26	9	0.54	203	0.01	<20	0.93	0.01	0.13	<2
TMMMD018	3	17	18	134	0.6	17	2	107	1.77	13	<8	<2	2	10	<.5	3	<3	21	0.18	0.06	17	6	0.35	142	0.02	<20	0.65	0.02	0.07	<2
TMMMD019	5	21	23	215	0.5	24	3	185	2.33	20	<8	<2	3	13	0.7	<3	<3	26	0.32	0.069	22	7	0.5	239	0.02	<20	0.87	0.01	0.12	<2
TMMMD020	5	29	25	230	0.5	29	4	193	2.49	18	<8	<2	4	14	<.5	3	<3	27	0.29	0.083	21	8	0.52	197	0.01	<20	0.9	0.01	0.11	<2
TMMMD021	5	33	22	268	0.3	37	4	179	2.35	17	8	<2	3	17	0.8	<3	<3	28	0.36	0.087	23	9	0.58	243	0.01	<20	0.99	0.01	0.12	<2
TMMMD022	5	36	25	334	0.5	49	7	281	2.69	17	8	<2	3	17	1.1	4	<3	32	0.36	0.088	25	11	0.62	255	0.01	<20	1.16	0.01	0.14	<2
TMMMD023	6	34	31	241	<.3	42	7	484	3.04	31	13	<2	3	18	0.8	<3	<3	31	0.4	0.099	24	12	0.66	224	0.02	<20	1.09	0.01	0.13	<2
TMMMD024	6	23	24	191	0.4	24	5	167	2.27	13	<8	<2	6	12	<.5	<3	<3	28	0.22	0.076	28	10	0.57	161	0.01	<20	0.83	<.01	0.1	<2
TMMMD025	5	32	28	288	0.3	35	7	208	2.72	18	8	<2	5	16	0.8	4	<3	33	0.32	0.088	28	12	0.67	216	0.02	<20	1.11	0.01	0.13	<2
TMMMD026	5	27	27	287	0.4	31	6	188	2.62	16	<8	<2	3	15	0.6	<3	<3	34	0.29	0.091	26	12	0.66	250	0.01	<20	1.23	0.01	0.13	<2
TMMMD027	5	31	30	336	0.4	33	6	203	2.69	18	<8	<2	5	19	0.8	4	<3	33	0.41	0.091	27	11	0.71	238	0.02	<20	1.16	0.01	0.14	<2
TMMMD028	7	23	30	262	0.4	27	5	203	2.57	19	<8	<2	3	17	0.5	3	<3	33	0.35	0.091	24	12	0.7	247	0.01	<20	1.18	0.01	0.12	<2
TMMMD029	5	27	94	450	0.5	24	4	404	3.09	29	<8	<2	10	16	1	3	<3	25	0.34	0.087	35	8	0.71	625	0.03	<20	1.08	0.01	0.16	<2
TMMMD030	6	37	46	502	0.5	40	4	302	3.03	23	8	<2	3	21	3.1	<3	<3	30	0.44	0.084	26	11	0.7	326	0.02	<20	1.26	0.01	0.14	<2
TMMMD031	6	46	70	1223	0.5	9	1	1459	6.91	16	<8	<2	12	16	3.3	<3	<3	5	0.53	0.046	55	2	1.24	838	0.1	<20	2.77	0.01	0.83	<2
TMMMD032	2	7	26	132	0.7	4	1	94	1.09	6	<8	<2	<2	8	<.5	3	<3	11	0.15	0.058	10	2	0.14	103	0.02	<20	0.66	0.02	0.04	<2
TMMMD033	12	19	117	623	0.8	13	2	306	3.83	29	<8	<2	3	6	1.1	3	<3	22	0.1	0.087	35	6	0.58	282	0.02	<20	1.45	0.01	0.13	<2
STANDARD DS7	20	109	70	431	1	55	9	658	2.59	51	<8	<2	4	78	6	5	5	89	1	0.076	12	202	1.13	442	0.12	39	1.08	0.1	0.5	3

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. PROJECT FM0701
Acme file # A705963 Received: AUG 13 2007 * 4 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.

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
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
G-1	<1	3	5	43	<.3	8	3	489	1.93	<2	<8	<2	6	69	<.5	3	<3	35	0.58	0.078	9	103	0.59	203	0.13	<20	0.95	0.1	0.5	<2
TMFMS001	6	62	540	948	5.1	43	25	1256	5.31	28	<8	<2	7	27	6.1	13	<3	12	0.21	0.079	28	12	0.04	127	<.01	<20	0.4	0.04	0.16	<2
NTFMS001	1	23	116	8374	0.7	135	18	691	25.17	12	13	<2	9	31	27.9	5	<3	7	0.5	0.072	46	10	0.12	96	<.01	<20	0.28	0.01	0.04	<2
STANDARD DS7	20	108	72	431	1	57	9	621	2.63	55	<8	<2	6	88	6.2	3	4	86	1.12	0.08	14	202	1.18	426	0.13	34	1.04	0.13	0.5	6

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. PROJECT FM0702

Acme file # A705964R Received: SEP 18 2007 * 6 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT	Pb	Zn
SAMPLES	%	%
JBFMR007	0.28	2.5
CAMMR003	0.61	6
CAMMR008	1.92	13.26
CAMMR012	1.04	3.63
CAMMR013	0.44	3.41
STANDARD R-3	1.95	3.92

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

Client: Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

File Created: 05-Nov-07

Job Number: VAN07001440

Number of Samples: 16

Project: Fire/Ice/Melt

Shipment ID:

P.O. Number:

Received: 12-Sep-07

Final Report

Sample	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	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
	Unit	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM
	MDL	1	2	3	1	0.3	1	1	1	2	0.01	2	8	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	20	0.01	0.01	0.01
Type																															
NTFMD034	Soil	13	17	148	186	1.2	5	1	124	4.36	15	<8	<2	12	19	<0.5	6	<3	<1	<0.01	0.035	41	1	<0.01	551	<0.01	<20	0.11	<0.01	0.18	<2
NTFMD035	Soil	14	49	348	113	3.1	3	<1	85	9.16	46	<8	<2	7	16	<0.5	29	<3	8	<0.01	0.059	24	8	<0.01	214	<0.01	<20	0.09	<0.01	0.56	<2
NTFMD036	Soil	7	46	38	232	0.9	95	35	2104	5.69	9	9	<2	4	17	2.1	<3	3	4	3.27	0.066	15	7	0.25	259	<0.01	<20	0.21	<0.01	0.05	<2
NTFMD037	Soil	6	21	166	479	0.7	32	5	991	4.21	14	<8	<2	7	12	2.7	<3	3	2	0.17	0.055	128	3	0.03	437	<0.01	<20	0.37	<0.01	0.08	<2
NTFMD038	Soil	4	29	29	150	0.4	219	48	1864	4.85	5	9	<2	2	14	1.5	<3	<3	6	1.26	0.082	14	9	0.19	239	<0.01	<20	0.19	<0.01	0.05	<2
NTFMD039	Soil	4	35	33	119	0.7	101	41	3529	5.22	7	10	<2	4	11	1	<3	4	8	0.93	0.075	17	10	0.2	629	<0.01	<20	0.19	<0.01	0.04	<2
NTFMD040	Soil	17	51	138	964	0.7	19	5	1797	6.35	14	<8	<2	34	3	7.3	<3	3	<1	0.04	0.032	119	3	0.01	366	<0.01	<20	0.24	<0.01	0.05	<2
NTFMD041	Soil	14	64	405	186	3.2	6	<1	107	9.18	59	<8	<2	7	22	<0.5	26	<3	8	<0.01	0.076	28	10	<0.01	213	<0.01	<20	0.11	<0.01	0.38	<2
NTFMD042	Soil	8	31	146	354	1.6	19	4	415	3.44	13	<8	<2	3	13	2.4	7	4	6	0.2	0.068	27	3	0.03	517	<0.01	<20	0.29	0.01	0.1	<2
NTFMD043	Soil	12	35	57	599	0.8	5	<1	112	6.16	23	<8	<2	22	3	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	0.023	41	2	<0.01	424	<0.01	<20	0.22	<0.01	0.04	<2
NTFMD044	Soil	5	38	35	97	0.5	90	37	3177	4.89	7	<8	<2	3	9	0.7	<3	<3	7	0.66	0.064	16	10	0.09	751	<0.01	<20	0.2	<0.01	0.04	<2
NTFMD045	Soil	2	26	7	37	0.5	211	76	1693	3.18	3	<8	<2	<2	19	0.5	<3	<3	3	4.64	0.094	7	10	0.38	203	<0.01	<20	0.13	<0.01	0.03	<2
NTFMD046	Soil	2	46	22	39	0.8	335	77	2009	4.48	8	<8	<2	2	24	0.8	<3	<3	5	4.01	0.064	6	13	0.45	141	<0.01	<20	0.15	<0.01	0.04	<2
NTFMD047	Soil	8	36	51	202	0.6	67	21	3027	4.34	8	<8	<2	5	15	2	<3	<3	6	1.39	0.084	25	10	0.25	306	<0.01	<20	0.32	<0.01	0.06	<2
NTFMD048	Soil	9	96	227	2737	1	21	7	1703	8.78	21	<8	<2	49	2	26.1	4	3	1	0.1	0.008	171	4	0.03	63	<0.01	<20	0.56	<0.01	0.06	<2
NTFMD049	Soil	11	66	232	900	1.5	50	13	1824	6.56	26	<8	<2	5	19	7.8	8	4	6	0.24	0.088	36	8	0.04	615	<0.01	<20	0.31	<0.01	0.11	<2
Reference Materials																															
STD DS7	STD	19	100	59	377	1	50	8	579	2.3	45	<8	<2	4	65	5.4	3	4	84	0.88	0.067	11	185	0.98	380	0.11	37	0.95	0.08	0.44	<2
STD DS7	STD	17	104	59	379	1.1	49	8	591	2.26	44	<8	<2	4	65	5.2	3	4	81	0.88	0.067	11	180	1	375	0.11	37	0.95	0.08	0.44	3
BLK	BLK	<1	<2	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. Final Report
Client: Plains Resources Ltd.
File Created: 22-Nov-07
Job Number: VAN07001442
Number of Sample 5
Project: Fire/Ice/Melt
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number:
Received: 12-Sep-07

Sample	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	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	
	Unit	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	
	MDL	1	2	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	8	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	
NTFMR022	Rock	15	239	439	25	1.4	73	42	87	9.42	53	<8	<2	8	49	1	4	<3	2	1.5	0.176	41	<1	<0.01	41	<0.01	<20	0.28	<0.01	0.22	<2	
NTFMR023	Rock	30	429	1106	19	3.2	238	78	14	16.17	134	<8	<2	2	27	1.8	7	9	1	0.63	0.07	6	<1	<0.01	25	<0.01	<20	0.18	<0.01	0.17	<2	
NTFMR024	Rock	20	85	669	10	3.9	21	29	7	16.85	52	<8	<2	5	13	<0.5	3	5	2	0.09	0.1	8	<1	<0.01	18	<0.01	<20	0.19	<0.01	0.27	<2	
CAFMRO18	Rock	9	13	24	15	<0.3	7	7	2657	4.8	3	<8	<2	<2	165	0.6	<3	<3	3	7.44	0.022	5	3	1.11	95	<0.01	<20	0.09	<0.01	0.05	<2	
CAFMRO19	Rock	10	26	227	18	2.2	1	4	38	4.25	127	<8	<2	2	6	<0.5	<3	14	<1	0.16	0.002	24	<1	0.02	78	<0.01	<20	0.2	<0.01	0.22	<2	
Reference Materials																																
STD DS7	STD	20	107	74	395	0.9	54	9	683	2.55	49	<8	<2	4	70	5.9	6	6	83	0.9	0.073	11	192	1.15	437	0.13	36	1.06	0.09	0.54	3	
STD DS7	STD	19	122	73	410	0.9	55	9	696	2.61	55	<8	<2	5	70	6.1	7	5	85	0.92	0.075	11	197	1.14	446	0.13	40	1.1	0.09	0.55	3	
BLK	BLK	<1	<2	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	
Prep Wash																																
G1	Prep Blank	<1	2	5	44	<0.3	4	4	515	1.74	2	<8	<2	3	44	<0.5	<3	4	33	0.41	0.075	5	8	0.59	215	0.11	<20	0.91	0.05	0.5	<2	
G1	Prep Blank	<1	<2	<3	41	<0.3	4	4	503	1.68	<2	<8	<2	3	46	<0.5	<3	<3	31	0.4	0.07	5	8	0.56	208	0.11	<20	0.88	0.06	0.48	<2	

BOOTLEG/PELLEY MTN.-X07

Ref/I.D.:
 Smpl Series: CAMMR015 - CAFMR018
 Report Date: 08 FEB 2008
 GDL Job No: V07-1381R

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LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	S_Type	A_Num	Ba(P) ppm
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R0783704	CAMMR015		V07-1381R	1139
R0783705	CAMMR016		V07-1381R	2110
R0783706	CAMMR017		V07-1381R	6528
R0783707	CAMMR018		V07-1381R	6136
R0783708	CAMMR019		V07-1381R	511530
R0783709	JBFRM007		V07-1381R	31696
R0783710	JBFRM015		V07-1381R	4039
R0783711	JBFRM018		V07-1381R	1843
R0783712	JBFRM026		V07-1381R	1095
R0783713	JBFRM027		V07-1381R	741
R0783714	JBFRM034		V07-1381R	1605
R0783715	JBFRM037		V07-1381R	646
R0783716	JBFRM039		V07-1381R	1741
R0783717	JBFRM042		V07-1381R	2243
R0783718	JBFRM043		V07-1381R	513
R0783718 rpt		D	V07-1381R	490
R0783719	JBFRM044		V07-1381R	362
R0783720	JBFRM045		V07-1381R	691
R0783721	JBFRM046		V07-1381R	3541
R0783722	JBFRM048		V07-1381R	104859
R0783723	JBFRM050		V07-1381R	2913
R0783724	JBFRM051		V07-1381R	685
R0783725	JBFRM058		V07-1381R	636
R0783726	JBFRM059		V07-1381R	1437
R0783727	CAFMR004		V07-1381R	10
R0783728	CAFMR005		V07-1381R	135
R0783729	RE CAFMR006	D	V07-1381R	154
R0783730	CAFMR007		V07-1381R	31
R0783731	CAFMR008		V07-1381R	191
R0783732	CAFMR010		V07-1381R	1165
R0783733	CAFMR011		V07-1381R	1558
R0783734	CAFMR013		V07-1381R	1619
R0783734 rpt		D	V07-1381R	1625
R0783735	CAFMR016		V07-1381R	1407
R0783736	CAFMR017		V07-1381R	10
R0783737	TMFRM002		V07-1381R	962
R0783738	NTFRM001		V07-1381R	147

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GDL Job No: V07-1381R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	S_Type	A_Num	Ba(P) ppm
R0783739	NTFMR002		V07-1381R	437
R0783740	NTFMR003		V07-1381R	481
R0783741	NTFMR004		V07-1381R	252
R0783742	NTFMR005		V07-1381R	416
R0783743	NTFMR006		V07-1381R	9477
R0783744	NTFMR007		V07-1381R	6625
R0783745	NTFMR008		V07-1381R	7197
R0783746	NTFMR009		V07-1381R	18612
R0783747	NTFMR010		V07-1381R	14465
R0783748	NTFMR011		V07-1381R	5710
R0783749	NTFMR012		V07-1381R	5636
R0783750	NTFMR013		V07-1381R	15986
R0783751	NTFMR014		V07-1381R	23603
R0783752	NTFMR015		V07-1381R	26289
R0783753	NTFMR016		V07-1381R	7366
R0783754	NTFMR017		V07-1381R	510084
R0783755	NTFMR018		V07-1381R	396326
R0783756	NTFMR019		V07-1381R	7532
R0783757	NTFMR020		V07-1381R	6725
R0783758	NTFMR021		V07-1381R	38832
R0783759	CAMMR001		V07-1381R	13195
R0783760	CAMMR002		V07-1381R	1587
R0783761	CAMMR003		V07-1381R	4184
R0783762	CAMMR004		V07-1381R	2468
R0783763	CAMMR005		V07-1381R	2779
R0783764	CAMMR006		V07-1381R	5254
R0783765	CAMMR007		V07-1381R	38743
R0783766	CAMMR008		V07-1381R	4264
R0783767	CAMMR009		V07-1381R	4725
R0783768	CAMMR010		V07-1381R	516700
R0783769	CAMMR011		V07-1381R	6718
R0783770	CAMMR012		V07-1381R	4363
R0783770 rpt		D	V07-1381R	4246
R0783771	CAMMR013		V07-1381R	2861
R0783772	CAMMR014		V07-1381R	2456
R0783773	TMMMR001		V07-1381R	17265
R0783774	TMMMR003		V07-1381R	3160
R0783775	TMMMR004		V07-1381R	668
R0783776	TMMMR005		V07-1381R	1965
R0783777	NTFMR022		V07-1381R	1649
R0783778	NTFMR023		V07-1381R	1090
R0783779	NTFMR024		V07-1381R	1303

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GDL Job No: V07-1381R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	S_Type	A_Num	Ba(P) ppm
R0783780	CAFMR018		V07-1381R	1850
R0783781	CAFMR019		V07-1381R	2222

I=insufficient sample

If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Ba(P) X-Ray fluorescence / pressed pellet

BOOTLEG EXPL'N/PELLEY MTN-X07

Ref/I.D.:

Smpl Series: NTFMD034 - NTFMD049

Report Date: 14 FEB 2008

GDL Job No: V07-1387S

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Global Discovery Labs

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	S_Type	A_Num	Ba(L) ppm
S0719863	NTFMD034		V07-1387S	5666
S0719864	NTFMD035		V07-1387S	3820
S0719865	NTFMD036		V07-1387S	2787
S0719866	NTFMD037		V07-1387S	3215
S0719867	NTFMD038		V07-1387S	3321
S0719868	NTFMD039		V07-1387S	2977
S0719869	NTFMD040		V07-1387S	2134
S0719870	NTFMD041		V07-1387S	3652
S0719871	NTFMD042		V07-1387S	2661
S0719872	NTFMD043		V07-1387S	2139
S0719873	NTFMD044		V07-1387S	3210
S0719874	NTFMD045		V07-1387S	2790
S0719875	NTFMD001		V07-1387S	785
S0719876	NTFMD002		V07-1387S	1205
S0719877	NTFMD003		V07-1387S	1008
S0719878	NTFMD004		V07-1387S	1126
S0719878 rpt		DI	V07-1387S	1122
S0719879	NTFMD005		V07-1387S	1565
S0719880	NTFMD006		V07-1387S	1751
S0719881	NTFMD007		V07-1387S	3125
S0719882	NTFMD009		V07-1387S	2001
S0719883	NTFMD010		V07-1387S	1107
S0719884	NTFMD011		V07-1387S	927
S0719885	NTFMD013		V07-1387S	4202
S0719886	NTFMD014		V07-1387S	4680
S0719887	NTFMD015		V07-1387S	2101
S0719888	NTFMD016		V07-1387S	3340
S0719889	NTFMD017		V07-1387S	3452
S0719890	NTFMD018		V07-1387S	4269
S0719891	NTFMD019		V07-1387S	5485
S0719892	NTFMD020		V07-1387S	4072
S0719893	NTFMD021		V07-1387S	3100
S0719894	NTFMD022		V07-1387S	2361
S0719895	NTFMD023		V07-1387S	1688
S0719895 rpt		DI	V07-1387S	1685
S0719896	NTFMD024		V07-1387S	1860
S0719897	NTFMD025		V07-1387S	2361

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GDL Job No: V07-1387S

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	S_Type	A_Num	Ba(L) ppm
S0719898	NTFMD026		V07-1387S	2847
S0719899	NTFMD027		V07-1387S	2828
S0719900	NTFMD028		V07-1387S	3015
S0719901	NTFMD029		V07-1387S	1600
S0719902	NTFMD030		V07-1387S	1542
S0719903	NTFMD031		V07-1387S	2485
S0719904	NTFMD032		V07-1387S	1895
S0719905	NTFMD033		V07-1387S	1272
S0719906	TMFMD001		V07-1387S	1325
S0719907	TMFMD002		V07-1387S	1542
S0719908	TMFMD003		V07-1387S	1260
S0719909	TMFMD004		V07-1387S	2300
S0719910	TMFMD05		V07-1387S	49149
S0719911	TMFMD06		V07-1387S	6155
S0719912	TMFMD07		V07-1387S	17232
S0719913	TMFMD08		V07-1387S	9959
S0719914	TMFMD09		V07-1387S	3533
S0719915	TMFMD010		V07-1387S	13857
S0719916	TMFMD011		V07-1387S	2701
S0719917	TMFMD012		V07-1387S	3557
S0719918	TMFMD013		V07-1387S	4530
S0719919	TMFMD014		V07-1387S	5842
S0719920	TMFMD015		V07-1387S	10162
S0719921	TMFMD016		V07-1387S	5393
S0719922	TMFMD017		V07-1387S	8772
S0719923	TMFMD018		V07-1387S	1303
S0719924	TMFMD019		V07-1387S	4527
S0719925	TMFMD020		V07-1387S	5745
S0719926	TMFMD021		V07-1387S	2384
S0719926 rpt		DI	V07-1387S	2369
S0719927	TMFMD022		V07-1387S	7547
S0719928	TMFMD023		V07-1387S	5255
S0719929	TMFMD024		V07-1387S	1814
S0719930	JBFMD001		V07-1387S	890
S0719931	JBFMD02		V07-1387S	947
S0719932	JBFMD03		V07-1387S	1600
S0719933	JBFMD04		V07-1387S	1660
S0719934	JBFMD05		V07-1387S	1670
S0719935	JBFMD06		V07-1387S	1968
S0719936	JBFMD07		V07-1387S	2185
S0719937	JBFMD08		V07-1387S	2605
S0719938	JBFMD09		V07-1387S	2401

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GDL Job No: V07-1387S

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	S_Type	A_Num	Ba(L) ppm
S0719939	JBFMD010		V07-1387S	3069
S0719940	JBFMD011		V07-1387S	2447
S0719941	JBFMD012		V07-1387S	2250
S0719942	TMMMD001		V07-1387S	2772
S0719943	TMMMD02		V07-1387S	1102
S0719944	TMMMD03		V07-1387S	2164
S0719944 rpt		DI	V07-1387S	2169
S0719945	TMMMD04		V07-1387S	1877
S0719946	TMMMD05		V07-1387S	2852
S0719947	TMMMD06		V07-1387S	2543
S0719948	TMMMD07		V07-1387S	2270
S0719949	TMMMD08		V07-1387S	2318
S0719950	TMMMD09		V07-1387S	2773
S0719951	TMMMD010		V07-1387S	2575
S0719952	TMMMD011		V07-1387S	2409
S0719953	TMMMD012		V07-1387S	2777
S0719954	TMMMD013		V07-1387S	1852
S0719955	TMMMD014		V07-1387S	2225
S0719956	TMMMD015		V07-1387S	2530
S0719957	TMMMD016		V07-1387S	2626
S0719958	TMMMD017		V07-1387S	2612
S0719959	TMMMD018		V07-1387S	1628
S0719960	TMMMD019		V07-1387S	2056
S0719961	TMMMD020		V07-1387S	2215
S0719962	TMMMD021		V07-1387S	2721
S0719963	TMMMD022		V07-1387S	2921
S0719964	TMMMD023		V07-1387S	2338
S0719965	TMMMD024		V07-1387S	2647
S0719966	TMMMD025		V07-1387S	2567
S0719967	TMMMD026		V07-1387S	2655
S0719968	TMMMD027		V07-1387S	2555
S0719969	TMMMD028		V07-1387S	2622
S0719970	TMMMD029		V07-1387S	2469
S0719970 rpt		DI	V07-1387S	2501
S0719971	TMMMD030		V07-1387S	2788
S0719972	TMMMD031		V07-1387S	2472
S0719973	TMMMD032		V07-1387S	1057
S0719974	TMMMD033		V07-1387S	2247
S0719975	TMFMS001		V07-1387S	12098
S0719976	NTFMS001		V07-1387S	855
S0719977	NTFMD046		V07-1387S	2934
S0719978	NTFMD047		V07-1387S	2280

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GDL Job No: V07-1387S

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	S_Type	A_Num	Ba(L) ppm
S0719979	NTFMD048		V07-1387S	1380
S0719980	NTFMD049		V07-1387S	2879
STD: Mica-Mg		S	V07-1387S	4018
STD: Mica-Mg		S	V07-1387S	4056
STD: NIM-S		S	V07-1387S	2454
STD: NIM-S		S	V07-1387S	2460

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

ANALYTICAL METHODS
Ba(L) X-Ray fluorescence / loose powder

