

# **GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT**

for the

## **SPROGGE (Justin) Property**

Watson Lake Mining District, Southeastern Yukon Territory

Mapsheet 105-H-09

Latitude 61° 42' N, Longitude 128°10'W

UTM Zone 8N 6841036 N / 543970 E

Prepared for:

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## SUMMARY

The SPROGGE (Justin) Property is located approximately 175 kilometers north of Watson Lake in the southeast Yukon Territory. The property consists of 25 Quartz Claims (Justin 1-25) administered by the Watson Lake Mining Recorder. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources, with an underlying 1% NSR held by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon.

The regional geology of the southeast Yukon is represented by the basement rocks of the Selwyn Basin, Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Hyland Group sediments. Regional mineralization is generally controlled by Mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Suite quartz monzonite intrusive stocks. The Sprogge Property is underlain by sedimentary rocks assigned to the Yusezyu Formation.

Gold mineralization on the property is related to two separate phases of faulting which created dilational zones and provided conduits for gold bearing fluid movement. Three mineralogical settings were identified by past operators Viceroy Resources (Schultze, 1997): 1) fracture controlled quartz-arsenopyrite mineralization, including dike hosted mineralization; 2) skarn mineralization within limestone members; and 3) coarse clastic sediment hosted mineralization. Chip sampling of coarse clastic hosted mineralization in the Confluence Zone by Viceroy returned values up to 4.24 gpt Au over 4.5 meters. Viceroy also sampled skarn hosted mineralization in the Main Skarn and Kanga Zones, which returned values of up to 2.38 gpt Au over 22.5 meters and 1.6 gpt Au over 1.5 meters respectively.

The 2008 exploration work was carried out on August 22, 2008, and consisted primarily of geochemical rock sampling outcrops along Sun Creek, and south Sun Creek to confirm mineralization style. A total of seven rock grab samples were collected on the Sprogge property during the 2008 exploration program. Of these samples, TMSPR001 returned the highest value of gold, 1.213 oz/t along with 41.6 g/t Ag. This sample consisted of a quartz vein hosted in the diorite unit. The next highest value is TMSPR006, with values of 0.008 oz/t Au and 0.27 g/t Ag. Also of note, samples TMSPR005 and TMSPR007 contained anomalous values for Cu, both 0.44% and R007 having values for Ag of 2.5 ppm and 355 ppm Bi.

The Sprogge property hosts anomalous values of Au, Ag as well as other gold associated elements such as Cu, Pb, As, Bi and Sb. The 2008 work focused on geochemical sampling in the Sun creek area to confirm the mineralization style and grade. Values from the 2008 program exhibit that the Sprogge property remains a good target to host economical Au-Ag mineralization and further work on the property to better understand the mineralization controls and extent is recommended

The total cost of the 2008 exploration work on the SPROGGE (Justin) property was \$13,033.18.

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140°0'0"W

130°0'0"W

120°0'0"W

110°0'0"W



**Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.**

EPL-TSX-V

**Srogge Property**  
Figure 1 - Property Location  
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N  
Scale - 1: 9 375 000

18/02/2009

**Northwest Territories**

**Yukon Territory**

**Srogge Property**

Yellowknife

Whitehorse

**Alaska**

**British Columbia**

**Alberta**

Pacific Ocean

Edmonton

Calgary

Golden

Kamloops

Vancouver

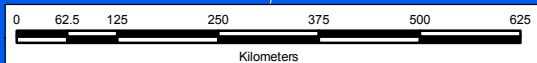
**Washington**

60°0'0"N

60°0'0"N

50°0'0"N

50°0'0"N



130°0'0"W

120°0'0"W

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Location and Access**

The SPROGGE property (Justin 1-25 claims) is located in the east-central Yukon Territory approximately 175 kilometers north of Watson Lake on Mapsheet 105-H-09. The claims are centered at approximately Latitude 61° 42' N / Longitude 128° 10' W; NTS 6841036 N / 543970 E. The Nahanni Range Road passes approximately 3 km west of the property. The road was rehabilitated in 2002 with the re-opening of the Cantung tungsten mine and provides all-weather access to the property area.

Helicopter access to the property is equidistant from bases in Watson Lake or Ross River. Equipment and personnel can be mobilized from either the Hyland strip, approximately 20 kilometers south of the property, or from a gravel pit near Piggott Creek.

The property is covered by fairly rugged glaciated terrain typical of the Selwyn Mountains with elevations ranging from 1300 to 2000 meters. A prominent ridge underlies most of the property, with steep south facing slopes and somewhat more moderate north facing slopes. The property is crossed with several N-S trending valleys with deep WNW trending glacial valleys along the northern and southern property boundaries.

Much of the property is covered by talus and rubble crop. Outcrop exposure is best at higher elevations; lower elevations typically have a thin to moderate alpine glacial till blanket covering most of the bedrock with the exception of some of the lower creek gulleys. Higher elevations are generally covered by alpine tundra type vegetation, passing into thick buckbrush and scrub vegetation at mid-elevations on south slopes; lower elevations typically support subalpine fir forests.

### Tenure

The property consists of 25 Quartz claims located on the Ostensibility Creek Map sheet within the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., with an underlying 1% NSR carried by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon.

*Table 1: Tenure Summary*

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Recording date	Expiry date
YB59913	JUSTIN	1	01/06/1995	24/10/11
YB59914	JUSTIN	2	01/06/1995	24/10/11
YB59915	JUSTIN	3	01/06/1995	24/10/11
YB59916	JUSTIN	4	01/06/1995	24/10/11
YB70809	JUSTIN	5	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70810	JUSTIN	6	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70811	JUSTIN	7	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70812	JUSTIN	8	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70813	JUSTIN	9	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70814	JUSTIN	10	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70815	JUSTIN	11	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70816	JUSTIN	12	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70817	JUSTIN	13	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70818	JUSTIN	14	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70819	JUSTIN	15	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70820	JUSTIN	16	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70821	JUSTIN	17	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70822	JUSTIN	18	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70823	JUSTIN	19	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70824	JUSTIN	20	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70825	JUSTIN	21	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70826	JUSTIN	22	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70827	JUSTIN	23	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70828	JUSTIN	24	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YB70829	JUSTIN	25	24/10/1995	24/10/11
YC73232	SP	1	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73233	SP	2	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73234	SP	3	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73235	SP	4	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73236	SP	5	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73237	SP	6	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73238	SP	7	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73239	SP	8	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73240	SP	9	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73241	SP	10	11/04/2008	11/11/09

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Recording date	Expiry date
YC73242	SP	11	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73243	SP	12	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73244	SP	13	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73245	SP	14	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73246	SP	15	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73247	SP	16	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73248	SP	17	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73249	SP	18	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73250	SP	19	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73251	SP	20	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73252	SP	21	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73253	SP	22	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73254	SP	23	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73255	SP	24	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73256	SP	25	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73257	SP	26	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73258	SP	27	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73259	SP	28	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73260	SP	29	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73261	SP	30	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73262	SP	31	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73263	SP	32	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73264	SP	33	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73265	SP	34	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73266	SP	35	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73267	SP	36	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73268	SP	37	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73269	SP	38	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73270	SP	39	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73271	SP	40	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73272	SP	41	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73273	SP	42	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73274	SP	43	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73275	SP	44	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73276	SP	45	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73277	SP	46	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73278	SP	47	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73279	SP	48	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73280	SP	49	11/04/2008	11/11/09
YC73281	SP	50	11/04/2008	11/11/09
	Total Units	75		



### **History and Previous Work**

The SPROGGE (Justin) claim area was first explored in 1964, when Norquest JV staked the RAIN Claim to cover skarn and replacement style pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The JV carried out geological mapping and a ground magnetic survey in 1965. The area was restaked as the BJ claim in 1975 by B. Corrigan, and again in 1980 by Majestic Mg. Corporation as the SUN Claim Group. Majestic optioned the claims to Vancliffe Resource Corporation. In 1981, Waterloo Energy Corp tied on the Lightning Claims to the south and staked a separate block 2 kilometers south of the SUN Claims. Vista Resources tied on two more SUN Claims in 1987. A 1987 joint venture between Vista, Vancliffe, and Conquest drilled four holes across the “Main Skarn Zone” to test for copper-gold mineralization. Noranda Exploration tied on the PTAR Claims along the north side in 1988, and E.G. Sykes staked two additional SUN Claims in 1990. The claims all lapsed in the early 1990’s.

In June 1995 Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse staked the JUSTIN 1-4 claims to cover the central “Main Skarn Zone” area and carried out limited prospecting to the southeast. The claims were optioned by Hemlo Gold Mines Inc in 1995, who staked the JUSTIN 5-25 claims to the east, west and south of the Justin Property in October 1995.

In 1996, Hemlo carried out reconnaissance exploration in the area that led to the staking of the SPROGGE 1-74 Claims southwest of the Justin Property. The entire claim group was consolidated as the Sprogge Property under a 1997 option agreement with Viceroy Exploration, who conducted geologic mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, and limited hand trenching. The option was transferred to NovaGold Resources in 1999 as part of an underlying deal. NovaGold dropped their option on the JUSTIN 1-25 Claims in 2000. The claims were optioned by Eagle Plains Resources from property owner Bernie Kreft in 2001.

## **GEOLOGY**

### **Regional Geology**

The SPROGGE property lies within the Selwyn Mountains and is underlain by a sequence of Selwyn Basin stratigraphy at least 1.5 kilometres thick, composed primarily of shallow marine shelf and off-shelf sedimentary rock derived from the ancient North American Platform. Strata were deposited from late Precambrian to Permian time, with accelerated deposition coinciding with periods of continental uplift, and creating specific stratigraphic “Groups”.

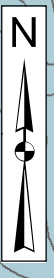
The SPROGGE area is underlain primarily by Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Hyland Group stratigraphy, consisting primarily of phyllite, calcareous phyllite and coarse clastic sediments, with lesser limestone. The fine sediments represent a shallow marine depositional environment, typical of a back-arc basin, although the coarse clastic may represent regions of deltaic or possibly submarine channel emplacement. Tectonic deformation and faulting has resulted in a pronounced NW-SE structural fabric which begins to “bend” southward near the NWT Border. The Hyland group sequence is separated from younger Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation thin to medium bedded limestone to the north by a pronounced transcurrent NW-SE trending fault, which may represent a significant tectonic event

The Justin claims occurs near the eastern limit of the alkaline intrusive rocks known as the Tombstone Plutonic Suite. This intrusive belt consists of a broad suite of mid-Cretaceous (+/- 91ma) quartz monzonitic stocks and plutons extending over 400 kilometres ESE from just east of the Alaskan border to just beyond the NWT border. The intrusives often occur as dikes and apophyses, associated with broad zones of hornfelsing. Several Tombstone Suite stocks have been emplaced locally to the north of the Justin claims. These control most of the known mineralization in the area, most notably the Cantung tungsten skarn deposit 30 km to the north, and similar sub-economic mineralization underlying the Tuna Property located 10 km north. A suite of related dikes, often NNW trending, occurs within the area.

The Justin claims occurs where Selwyn Basin stratigraphy and the NW-SE structural fabric begins to curve southwards. Emplacement of the Tombstone Suite occurred after the regional faulting. Major linear fault controlled drainages, primarily the Hyland and Little Hyland Rivers, show that major “linears” extend nearly N-S.

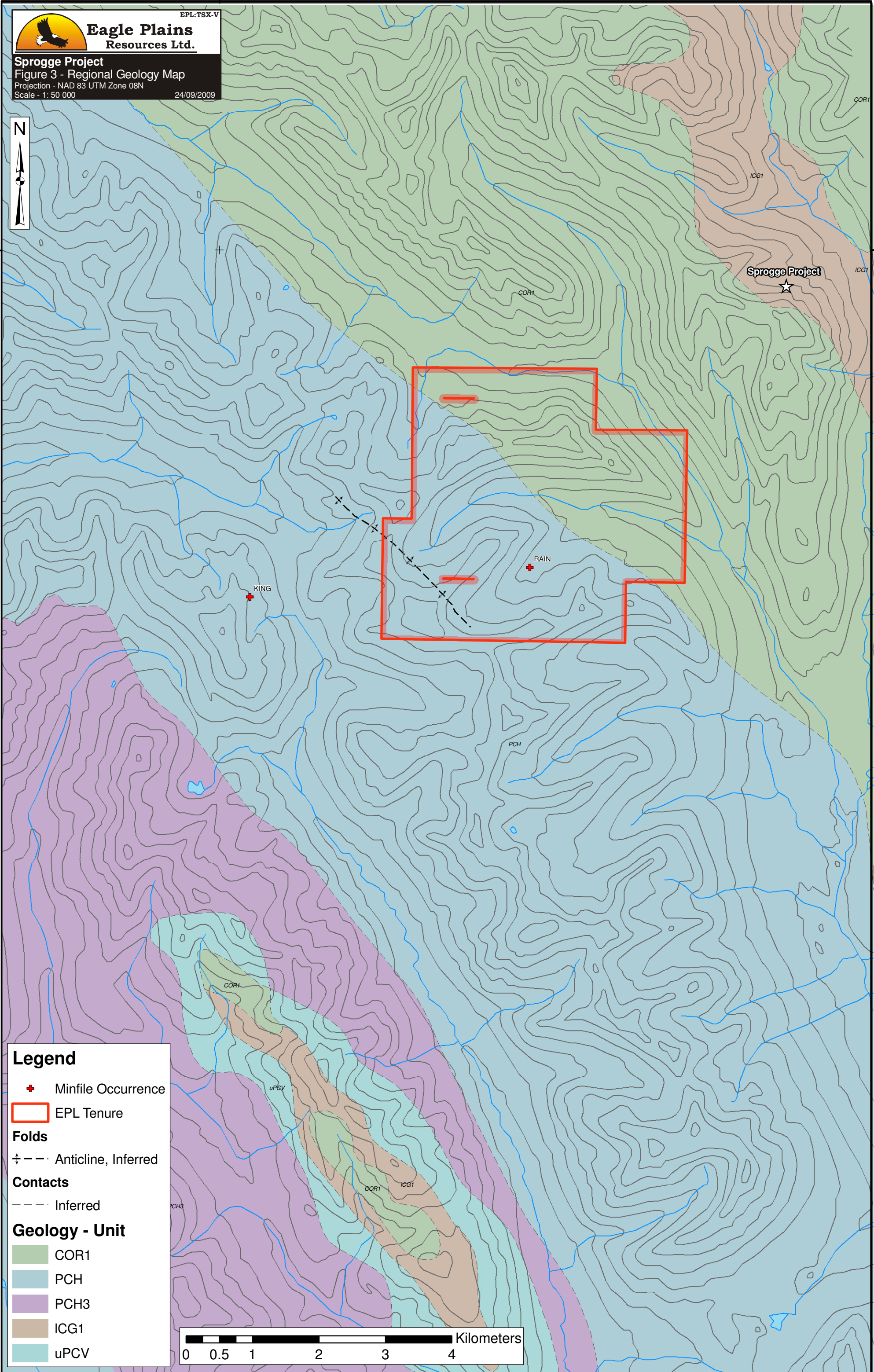
860000

**Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.**  
 EPL:TSX-V  
**Sprogge Project**  
 Figure 3 - Regional Geology Map  
 Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N  
 Scale - 1: 50 000  
 24/09/2009



6660000

6660000



**Legend**

- + Minfile Occurrence
- EPL Tenure

**Folds**

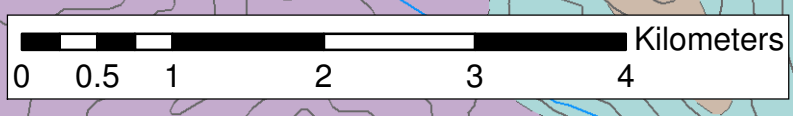
- ↕ - - - Anticline, Inferred

**Contacts**

- - - - - Inferred

**Geology - Unit**

- COR1
- PCH
- PCH3
- ICG1
- uPCV



860000

Figure 3a – Geologic Legend for Figure 3

(after GSC OF D3826; Gordey and Makepeace, 1999)

*Upper Cambrian and Ordovician*

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

*Lower Cambrian*

LCG1 – Gull Lake: shale, siltstone and mudstone, locally bioturbated, with minor quartz sandstone; rare green-grey chert; local basal limestone and limestone conglomerate; phyllite to quartz-muscovite-biotite schist.

*Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian*

Hyland Group: consists upwards of coarse turbiditic clastics, limestone, and fine clastics typified by maroon and green shale; may include younger units; includes scattered mafic volcanic rocks

PCH: Undivided

PCH3: Distinctive, recessive, maroon weathering, interbedded maroon and apple-green slate; “Oldhamia” trace fossils; rare grey chert; locally basal member and interbeds of quartz siltstone, sandstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate.

uPCV – Vampire: dark brown weathering, thin-bedded, argillaceous fine-grained sandstone and siltstone, minor interbedded medium to coarse grained white to light grey orthoquartzite; phyllite, slate, and argillite.

### **Property Geology (after Schultze, 1997; Gallagher, 2002)**

The property is underlain by a broad package of WNW trending NNE dipping Hyland Group sediments consisting of thick units of coarse clastic sediments inter-bedded with fine-grained phyllitic units. The extreme northeastern areas are underlain by a thick package of Rabbitkettle Formation thin-bedded, tan weathering limestone. Hyland Group stratigraphy has been intruded by a suite of NNW trending structurally controlled Tombstone Suite quartz monzonite and quartz-biotite monzonite dikes. The NW-SE trending Sprogge Creek Fault (local name) extending along the north boundary of the property, separates the two groups to the east of the original SPROGGE 1-74 claims. West of this, the contact fault splays slightly to the NW of the pronounced lineation controlling the Sprogge Creek drainage.

Three distinct styles of mineralization are documented on the property. These are thought to be a direct reflection of a long lived, widespread meso- or epithermal mineralization event occurring in reactive calcareous sediments with multiple permeable structures resulting from polyphase brittle and brittle – ductile shearing.

Detailed geologic mapping has been completed only across gridded areas of the Justin block and limited reconnaissance mapping and prospecting has occurred elsewhere. The following is a brief description of lithologic map units present.

### **Lithologic Map Units**

#### **Intrusive Rocks**

##### *Cretaceous Tombstone Suite*

A variety of quartz-feldspar porphyritic dykes interpreted to belong to the Mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Intrusive Suite are documented on the property. These include Quartz monzonite (QM), Quartz Diorite (QDR), Quartz biotite monzonite (QBM) and Limonitic Altered Quartz Monzonite (LAQM).

Petrographic thin section analysis is necessary to determine if the QM and QDR are two separate lithologies, or have been differentiated merely on differences in mafic mineral content. Dyke material underlying the Justin claims has undergone moderate hypogene argillic alteration and moderate silicification. A quartz diorite dyke extends across the western Justin claims (Fig. 4).

Both the pale-green quartz biotite monzonite and the texturally similar quartz monzonite have undergone variable argillic alteration resulting nearly complete replacement of biotite with sericite. Similar NE trending faults have produced localized mineralization. Some dikes appear to grade from a QBM to a QM, consistent with multiple intrusive events from a single evolving magma source or multiple magma sources.

#### **Sedimentary Rocks**

Sedimentary rocks of the Justin claims are comprised of two major formations: the Rabbitkettle Formation (COR), and the Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group (PCH). The only unit recognized within the Rabbitkettle Formation is a thin to medium bedded white to buff weathering limestone (LST). This has been mapped in the extreme NE areas of the map area - north of the Sprogge Creek Fault (Fig. 4). The following lithologic units have been identified within the Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group: Limestone (LST); Silty limestone (SLST); Phyllite (PHY); Argillite (ARG); Siltstone

(SLT); Shale (SH); Sandstone (SS); Greywacke (GW); Quartz Pebble Conglomerate (QPC) and Quartz Feldspar Pebble Conglomerate (QFPC).

The stratigraphy of the Yusezyu Formation can be divided into three members. These include: the structurally lowest coarse clastic member (QPC, QFPC, lesser GW, SS); the middle fine-grained member (PHY, ARG, SLT, SH); and an upper limestone member (LST, SLST). Portions of the SLST may belong to the middle member.

#### *Upper Limestone Member*

The limestone member (LST) consists of thin to moderate sized, somewhat discontinuous units of impure thin to medium bedded limestone, often inter-bedded with or grading into fine-grained calcareous sediments. Limestone underlying the Justin claims has often undergone strong calc-silicate alteration and/or silicification, and hosts much of the economic mineralization on the claims. The silty Limestone (SLST) is impure limestone with a significant fine clastic component, or a finely inter-bedded sequence of limy and silty beds.

#### *Middle Fine-Grained Member*

This member is comprised primarily of a weakly silicified calcareous package of phyllite (PHY) with small sub-units of Argillite (ARG) within it. The phyllite consists of thick sequences of monotonous, fairly uniform fissile thin-bedded, fine-grained sediments. Weakly silicified calcareous phyllite, displaying some calc-silicate alteration underlies the central portion of the Justin claims. The argillitic rocks tend to be fine grained and fissile, with a slightly higher graphite content than the phyllite. The Siltstone (SLT) unit is also interbedded within the broad phyllite unit and represents slightly more coarsely grained beds. The two units can be difficult to discern and are sometimes mapped as siltstone. The fine-grained fissile Shale (SH) occurs as a laterally-extensive fairly thin unit displaying strong deep green chloritic alteration. The unit's distinct colour makes it an excellent marker horizon across parts of the property.

#### *Lower Clastic Member*

The Quartz Pebble Conglomerate (QPC) occurs as thick, poorly sorted, largely undifferentiated units across the property. The framework of the rock consists of 10 - 30% euhedral to subhedral feldspar and 25 - 60% rounded to subrounded quartz grains ranging in size from fine-grained to 10 mm in diameter. Minor mafic lithic fragments occur locally. The matrix consists of very fine grained quartz and minor feldspar within a calcareous cement, which has commonly been silicified following decalcification locally resulting in a chalcedonic texture. Across the property, variable amounts of silicification and selective argillic alteration of feldspar grains has occurred. This unit was originally mapped as an altered intrusive assemblage. The Quartz Feldspar Pebble Conglomerate (QFPC) unit is similar to QPC except that it contains a higher concentration of feldspar clasts. Sandstone (SS) represents a more finely grained variant of the QPC, and is often calcareous. This may represent a more distal submarine fan or stream sediment depositional setting to that forming the QPC (Gordey and Anderson, 1996). Finally, the Greywacke (GW) unit consists of poorly sorted medium to coarse-grained clastic sediments, possibly with a higher lithic fragment component. It may represent a locally turbiditic environment, possibly along submarine channel walls.

## Structural Geology

Stratigraphy underlying the Justin claims strikes at about 290° and is nearly flat lying to weakly south dipping. Foliation directions are variable, often striking roughly N-S with a subvertical dip near dikes or structurally disrupted areas. Near the Sprogge Creek fault, bedding and foliation directions become strongly disrupted, with an overall NW-SE trending fabric extending to the fault.

Although no major folding events have been documented on the property, shear zones and minor structures on the property are consistent with two major regional shearing events having taken place. Minor structures include three prominent jointing directions: a NNW-SSE trending, steeply dipping set; a set dipping moderately to the NW; and a roughly E-W striking subvertical set. Structural analysis of the data set has established a mid-Cretaceous NW-SE trending dextral strike-slip faulting event followed by development of the younger conjugate set trending to the NE-SW and E-W. The NNW trending set is most prominent of the conjugate set, and is subparallel to the structurally controlled dikes and other prominent features.

### Mid-Cretaceous Dextral Strike-Slip Faulting

A NW-SE trending transcurrent fault zone (Sprogge Creek Fault), characterized by a pronounced NW trending lineament, extends along the north property boundary (Fig.4). The inferred subparallel Dayo Creek Fault extends to the south of the property. The Sprogge Creek Fault forms the contact between Hyland group and Rabbitkettle Formation stratigraphy; from a point just east of the Sprogge claims the contact splays slightly to the NW west of this point (Fig.4). A well developed set of coeval extensional faults, trending at 340°, are documented between the strike-slip faults across the entire property. The orientation of these coeval faults, with respect to the strike-slip fault system, is consistent with dextral displacement along the strike-slip system. Development of these NNW trending dilational structures provided planes of weakness for emplacement of Cretaceous dikes and veins. Other NNW trending structural features, including the prominent jointing direction and foliation along major strike-slip fault structures, are also interpreted to result from this extensional regime. These NNW trending structural features are most prominent in the central areas of the Justin claims.

### Conjugate Shear Fabric

A conjugate shear set, less obvious than extensional faulting, that trends NE-SW and E-W, underlies the property west of the Justin claims. The NE-SW trending structures are typically brittle faults while the coeval E-W trending structures are typically brittle-ductile shear zones. The NE-SW trending faulting controls many of the minor drainages, as well as the NE trending joint set. NE trending minor faults are observed cross-cutting NNW trending dykes that intrude extensional zones associated with strike-slip deformation. This is consistent with the development of conjugate shear fabrics post-dating major mid-Cretaceous strike-slip motion.

Two major shearing events have resulted in three planes of permeable structural fabric forming abundant favorable areas for mineral emplacement. Intersection zones of major shear fabrics may provide particularly favourable settings.

### **Mineralization (after Schultze, 1997; Gallagher, 2002)**

Three major styles of gold mineralization have been recognized on the Justin Claims. These varying styles are thought to reflect one widespread, long lived, yet multi-phased, late mesothermal to epithermal mineralization event occurring under different structural settings on the property. The different styles of mineralization include:

- 1) fracture controlled vein, vein breccia, stockwork and extensional fault controlled mineralization;
- 2) skarn and replacement style mineralization, and;
- 3) a composite mineralization style, resulting in pervasive mineralization within coarse clastic sediments;

Where mineralization is structurally controlled, it is thought to be dictated by the extensional fault system associated with mid-Cretaceous dextral strike-slip shear. These NNW trending dilatational structures host Type 1 (fracture controlled) mineralization and the skarn occurrences (Type 2) with the exception of the Kangas Zone skarn (See below). No significant mineralization has been noted in the associated major NW trending dextral strike-slip faults, although ferricrete occurs along the south flank of the Sprogge Creek Fault. North-east trending structures, along with local East – West shear zones, associated with later conjugate shear, also control some high-grade vein mineralization. Comparable gold values have been returned from both structurally controlled mineralization regimes; thus, no temporal gold zonation with respect to structurally controlled mineralization has been determined. Alteration associated with these mineralized settings is a reflection of the physical and chemical characteristics of the original host rock. The major factors are the permeability and reactivity of the host rock, and proximity to faults and structural corridors which may act as conduits for mineralized fluids. The coarse clastic and calcareous members of the Yusezyu Formation provide favourable settings for pervasive alteration and mineralization. Fine sediments underlying the Justin claims are more calcareous; thus some potential exists for replacement style mineralization.

All three types of mineralization are, at the oldest, mid-Cretaceous in age. Skarn type replacement mineralization, is interpreted to be penecontemporaneous with, or slightly post-date, intrusion of mid-Cretaceous dykes into extensional fault systems. Vein mineralization is interpreted to be controlled primarily by mid-Cretaceous extensional faults although some vein mineralization is also clearly controlled by the younger conjugate shear system, suggesting that this style of mineralization might post date intrusion of mid-Cretaceous dykes and skarn development.

### **Mineralization Styles**

#### *Fracture Controlled*

Quartz-arsenopyrite veining, breccia zones, and fracture controlled mineralization occur within several areas of the property. Typically veins contain from 5 - 25% arsenopyrite, often concentrated along fractures within the veins, and have strongly anomalous antimony, bismuth and moderately elevated mercury signatures. Quartz-arsenopyrite veining occurs within all lithologies, exhibiting varying textural characteristics depending on the host rock. Within the coarse clastic units, veins tend to be narrow and fault controlled; however, mineralization extends somewhat into the silicified host rock.

Veins tend to be structurally controlled along all of the major lineation directions, suggesting vein development post-dated major structural development. Narrow fault controlled veining returning up to 1.6 gpt Au occurs within the phyllite and limestone units. One exception is a 20cm wide quartz-galena-arsenopyrite vein returning 15.8 gpt Au, located roughly 1.0 km E of the Main Skarn.

Dikes within the Justin claims have undergone weak argillic alteration and silicification, and locally contain fine quartz stockwork mineralization, largely along contact zones where fine brittle fracturing has occurred. The quartz monzonite dike along the west boundary of the Main Skarn within the central Justin claims has undergone brittle fracturing and subsequent chalcedonic veining. Sampling has returned values to 5.7 gpt Au/1.0 m underlying the western part of Trench SN97-2, which returned 2.38 gpt Au/22.5m. Thus, these dikes have potential to host significant mineralization. However, sampling of dike material elsewhere has returned weakly anomalous to background gold values.

### *Skarn*

The flat-lying limestone and silty limestone units (Upper Limestone Member) underlying the Justin claims have undergone typical skarn type mineralization, consisting of decalcification, silicification, and calc-silicate and sulphide mineral development. More exploration is necessary to determine the presence of skarn mineralization elsewhere.

Two major skarn zones occur within the Justin claims: the Main Skarn and Kangas Zone (Fig. 4); several smaller zones occur along the north flank of the central ridge. Replacement style massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite, disseminated chalcopryrite and vein arsenopyrite typify the unique skarn assemblage of the Kangas Zone. Calc-silicate minerals include fine-grained diopside, actinolite, and minor chlorite. Apparently, with the exception of the western extreme of the Main Skarn, gold is associated most strongly with arsenopyrite; only moderately anomalous values were returned from chalcopryrite enriched samples, and pyrrhotitic zones returned near background values.

With the exception of the Kangas Zone, all skarn occurrences are associated with NNW trending dikes, although it is surprising such narrow dike emplacement could cause such extensive mineralization. Mineralization also is associated with a well developed NNW trending lineation, including jointing and foliation.

### *Composite*

The coarse clastic sediments provide an excellent setting for hydrothermal mineralization. These thick, uniform units are permeable due to coarse fragment size, fairly reactive due to the calcareous nature of much of the original matrix cement, and prone to semi-brittle fracturing, shown by the presence of several fault and quartz stockwork zones, particularly along contacts. These broad mineralized zones have the greatest potential to host bulk tonnage gold deposits within the property.

Weak to moderate pervasive silicification, but very limited argillic alteration has occurred in the Confluence zone. A broad zone of chalcedonic veining within coarse clastic sediments is centred at the confluence of Sun and South Sun Creeks within the eastern part of the Justin claims (Fig. 4). These fracture controlled veins range in size from nearly microscopic to 2.0m in width, and return gold values from 0.42 gpt Au to 7.0 gpt Au/1.0 m with a value of 4.24 gpt Au/4.5m returned from Trench SN97-3 (Schultze, 1997). These overprint localized quartz-arsenopyrite veining and appear to be the primary gold host. Although most veining appears to be sulphide poor, local strongly pyritic float has returned up to 0.52 gpt Au. Rock sampling of a similar zone occurring just north of the NW boundary of the

Justin claims has returned up to 0.45 gpt Au; RGS silt sampling of a local stream returned 45 ppb Au.

### Characteristics of Mineralized Zones

The three zones of significant mineralization in order of importance are: 1) Main Skan, 2) Confluence Zone, and 3) Kangas Zone.

#### *Main Skarn*

The Main Skarn, located in the central Justin claims is the only significant zone recognized prior to exploration by Bernie Kreft. Four holes drilled to test copper-gold skarn mineralization yielded only weakly anomalous values resulting in the original Sun claims being allowed to lapse. However, in 1995 exploration by Hemlo showed that a fractured, resiliified and gold mineralized quartz monzonite dike bounds the zone to the west. Successive exploration programs showed that a significantly mineralized zone extends east from roughly 6.0 metres within the dike into strongly pyritic and pyrrhotitic limestone and calcareous phyllite. Calc-silicate mineralization consists of fine grained pervasive to fracture controlled actinolite and diopside, with minor chlorite. Trench SN97-2 extending across this zone returned 2.38gpt Au/22.5m, and anomalous values continued to the east into the previously tested mineralization (Schultze, 1997). This intersection has not been tested by previous drilling. It appears that most of the Main Zone consists of this low grade peripheral mineralization, and that a significant mineralized zone occurs along the western margin and may extend northward along the dike. Schultze, 1997 concluded that mineralization was emplaced from fluids traveling from the structural corridor controlling the dike into decalcified strata within the flat lying limestone.

Trench SN97- 1, excavated roughly 20metres south of SN97-2 returned low gold values within strongly pyritic and pyrrhotitic skarn mineralization. Its spatial relationship to SN97-2 remains unknown; Sun Creek, which flows between the two trenches, may occupy a structural corridor.

#### *Confluence Zone*

The Confluence Zone is a broad zone measuring at least 600m x 250m in area, and consists of coarse clastic material with considerable fracture controlled chalcedonic veining. It is centred at the confluence of Sun and South Sun Creeks (Fig. 3a-c, 4a-c). Veins are typically sulphide poor, and range in size from nearly microscopic to up to 2.0m in width. Rock values range from 0.42 to 7.0 gpt Au over 1.5 metres (Schultze, 1997). Trench SN97-3 returned 4.24 gpt Au over 4.5 metres, and is open to the west; continuous channel sampling east of this intersection returned elevated values to 0.64 gpt Au. Significant gold values were returned from sampling throughout the occurrence, including proximal glacial float from the western end of known mineralization. This suggests the source rock occurs up-ice further west, expanding the potential size of the showing. Fracture controlled and disseminated pyrite is abundant in surrounding wallrock. Most elevated gold values are associated with chalcedonic veining, which locally crosscut quartz-arsenopyrite veining. This suggests mineralization resulted from late phases of hydrothermal activity.

### *Kangas Zone*

The Kangas Zone is a N-S extending zone of skarn and replacement style mineralization within calcareous siltstone and minor limestone located along the north flank of the central ridge of the Justin claims. Mineralization consists of fracture controlled and replacement style nearly massive pyrrhotite and local pyrite, with minor disseminated chalcopyrite, along with fine grained diopside and actinolite.

Replacement style arsenopyrite is abundant, as well as fracture controlled arsenopyrite and quartz-arsenopyrite veining. Values to 1.6 gpt Au / 1.5 metres and 1.2 gpt Au / 1.0 metres were returned from replacement style arsenopyrite horizons (Schultze, 1997). Quartz-arsenopyrite veining returned elevated gold values, although pyrrhotitic horizons returned low values. Host stratigraphy strikes roughly ESE, and dips gently to the south although this may become disrupted near the Sprogge Creek Fault.

Mineralization has been traced along a 400metre x 75metre N-S extending zone, grading into altered weakly calcareous phyllite to the east. The west, north, and south boundaries cannot be determined due to talus cover, although it does not extend south to the ridge line. Elevated soil (talus fine) values to 805 ppb extend along strike uphill to the south. An occurrence of similar skarn mineralization returning 1.26 gpt Au over 1.5m outcrops nearby to the west, suggesting the zone may be wider than 75 metres.

The Kangas Zone is roughly along strike of the NNW trending lineation controlling Main Skam mineralization. The Kangas Zone may be quite thick, with somewhat discontinuous mineralization occurring across at least 150m of true width. It stratigraphically overlies an interpreted northward extension of stratigraphy hosting the Main Skam. However, it is close enough that similarly reactive stratigraphy within both zones may be affected by a single mineralizing event. Strata encompassing both showings may be regarded as a single mineralized horizon. The two zones may represent exposures of a significant thick zone of skarn and replacement style mineralization controlled by the NNW trending lineament, within the broad N-S structural zone outlined on Fig.4.

## **2008 EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

The 2008 exploration work was carried out on August 22, 2008, and consisted primarily of geochemical rock sampling outcrops along Sun Creek, and south Sun Creek to confirm mineralization style. Access to the property was provided by Trans North Helicopters Bell 206, based out of Watson Lake, YK (~180 km SSW); Cantung Mine was used as a refueling station (~40 km NNW).

A total of seven rock samples were taken during the 2008 field program. Samples were shipped to the Eco Tech sample prep facility in Whitehorse, YK, and then analyzed at Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, BC. Samples were analyzed for 28 element ICP, plus a fire assay for Au; ore grade analysis (AAS) was used on samples which were above ICP detection limit in either Mo, Cu, Ag, Pb, or Zn. All samples were collected, handled, cataloged and prepared for shipment by Eagle Plains Resources staff. The geochemical data was then entered into Eagle Plains' Yukon exploration GIS database for preliminary analysis.

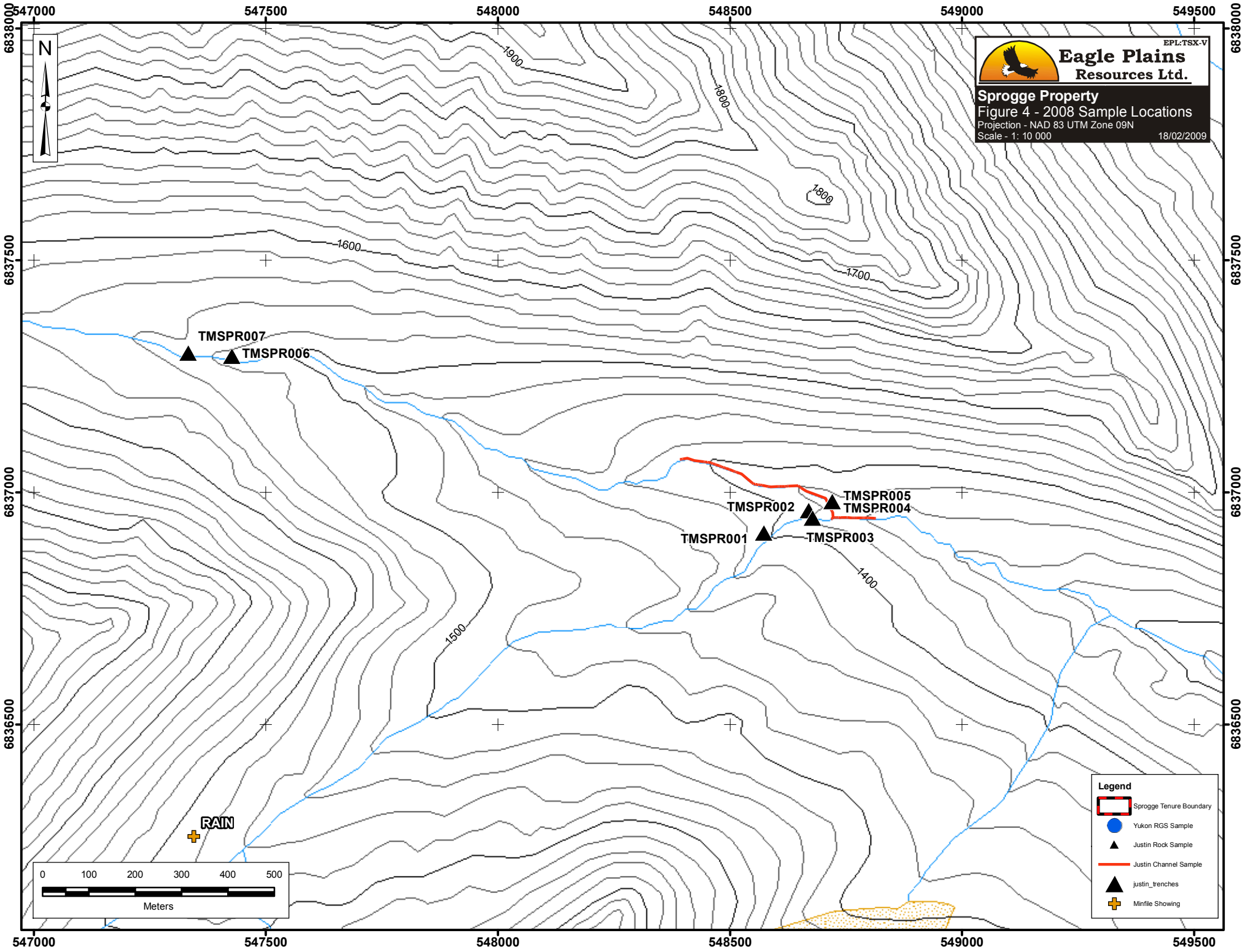
All exploration and reclamation work was carried out in accordance to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Total 2008 exploration expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources on the Justin Claims was \$13,033.18.

## **2008 EXPLORATION RESULTS**

### **Geochemistry**

A total of seven rock grab samples were collected on the Sprogge property during the 2008 exploration program. Full geochemical results from these samples are found in Appendix III, and the descriptions are found in Appendix II. Of these samples, TMSPR001 returned the highest value of gold, 1.213 oz/t along with 41.6 g/t Ag. This sample consisted of a quartz vein hosted in the diorite unit. The next highest value is TMSPR006, with values of 0.008 oz/t Au and 0.27 g/t Ag. Also of note, samples TMSPR005 and TMSPR007 contained anomalous values for Cu, both 0.44% and R007 having values for Ag of 2.5 ppm and 355 ppm Bi. Samples TMSPR004-007 are from a skarn unit with semi-massive to massive pyrite and the higher values of Iron is representative of this.



**Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.**  
 EPL-TSX-V  
**Sprogge Property**  
**Figure 4 - 2008 Sample Locations**  
 Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 09N  
 Scale - 1: 10 000  
 18/02/2009

**Legend**

- Sprogge Tenure Boundary
- Yukon RGS Sample
- Justin Rock Sample
- Justin Channel Sample
- Justin Trenches
- Minfile Showing

0 100 200 300 400 500  
 Meters

<i>Table 2: Statement of 2008 Expenditures</i>					
<b>Exploration Work type</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Days</b>			<b>Totals</b>
<b>Personnel / Position</b>	<b>Field Days (list actual days)</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Thomas Mumford, Geologist	Between August 21-23, 2008	1.75	\$525.00	\$918.75	
Nathan Taylor, Geotechnician	Between August 21-23, 2008	1.5	\$400.00	\$600.00	
Lukas Fodor, Geotechnician	Between August 21-23, 2008	1.5	\$375.00	\$562.50	
				\$2,081.25	<b>\$2,081.25</b>
<b>Office Studies</b>	<b>List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)</b>				
Database compilation	Glen Hendrickson	2.3	\$475.00	\$1,106.75	
Report preparation	Thomas Mumford	0.5	\$525.00	\$262.50	
Report preparation	Aaron Higgs	2.5	\$525.00	\$1,312.50	
Report preparation and Database Compiltation	Legacy GS Solutions	3.5	\$475.00	\$1,662.50	
Project Management	Chuck Downie	1.1	\$750.00	\$825.00	
Project Management	Jim Ryley	0.3	\$600.00	\$180.00	
Project planning and Logistics	Jarrold Brown	1.5	\$600.00	\$900.00	
				\$6,249.25	<b>\$6,249.25</b>
<b>Geochemical Surveying</b>	<b>Number of Samples</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Rock	7 rock samples	7.0	\$28.76	\$201.32	
				\$201.32	<b>\$201.32</b>
<b>Transportation</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Airfare			\$0.00	\$113.33	
Helicopter (hours)		2.32	\$1,100.00	\$2,546.00	
Helicopter Fuel (litres/hour)			\$0.00	\$508.20	
Truck Fuel (litres/hour)				\$160.75	
				\$3,328.28	<b>\$3,328.28</b>
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food</b>	<b>Rates per day</b>				
Hotel	2 nights at \$60 per night	2.00	\$60.00	\$120.00	
Other camp expenses			\$0.00	\$11.88	
Meals	\$50/day/person	2.00	\$150.00	\$300.00	
				\$431.88	<b>\$431.88</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
Map Plotting			\$0.00	\$31.20	
				\$31.20	<b>\$31.20</b>
<b>Equipment Rentals</b>					
4WD vehicle	\$100/day	2.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	
Mileage	\$0.3/km	700.00	\$0.30	\$210.00	
Radios	\$10/day/radio	2.00	\$30.00	\$60.00	
Satellite phone	\$15/day	2.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	
Field Gear	includes all field gear, GPS, compass, palms, vests, sampling equipment. \$35/person/day	2.00	\$105.00	\$210.00	
				\$710.00	<b>\$710.00</b>
<b>TOTAL Expenditures</b>					<b>\$13,033.18</b>

## CONCLUSIONS

The Sprogge property hosts anomalous values of Au, Ag as well as other gold associated elements such as Cu, Pb, As, Bi and Sb. The 2008 work focused on geochemical sampling in the Sun creek area to confirm the mineralization style and grade. Values from the 2008 program exhibit that the Sprogge property remains a good target to host economical Au-Ag mineralization and further work on the property to better understand the mineralization controls and extent is recommended.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is recommended for the Sprogge property. A 5000 foot (1600m) diamond drilling program should be carried out to evaluate mineralization at all three zones identified by work to date. The core should be logged to determine structural trends related to veining and gold mineralization. It is recommended that an oriented core recovery system be used, and that vein angle and density be carefully measured to determine if there is a dominant age or direction of veining that carries the gold mineralization. Diamond drilling may also indicate an association of more sulphide rich skarn mineralization with gold mineralization. If this is the case, ground based geophysical surveys may be useful in outlining buried mineralized zones.

*Table 3: 2010 Recommended Budget*

Category	Amount
Diamond Drilling	\$215,000.00
Personnel	\$25,000.00
Helicopter Support	\$65,000.00
Mob/Demob	\$5,000.00
Analytical	\$10,000.00
Meals/Grocery	\$6,000.00
Truck/Equipment Rentals	\$5,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	\$4,000.00
Supplies	\$4,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$6,000.00
Report/Reproduction	\$5,000.00
Sub Total	\$350,000.00
10% Contingency	\$35,000.00
Total	\$385,000.00

## **REFERENCES**

Gallagher, Chris and Downie, Charles, 2002. Geological Assessment Report for the SPROGGE (Justin) Property prepared for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Gallagher, Chris. 1999. Regional transposition and large scale folding in the Dycer Creek area, Pelly Mountains, Yukon. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Carleton University, 179 pp.

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (compilers) (1999): Yukon Digital Geology; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File D3826

Schultze, C. G. (1996): Report on 1996 Exploration Program, Justin 1-25 (Sun) Claims; internal report prepared for Battle Mountain Canada Ltd. – Hemlo Gold Mines Inc.

Schultze, C. G. (1997): Justin Claims Progress Report; internal report prepared for Viceroy International Exploration

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1995: Yukon MinFile, Frances Lake Area (Sheet 105H)

## **Appendix I – Statement of Qualifications**

**AARON A. HIGGS, B. Sc.**

I, Aaron Ashwell Higgs, B.Sc. do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as a Project Geologist by Bootleg Exploration Inc., with business location of Suite 200, 16-11<sup>th</sup> Ave S., Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2P1 (Telephone: 250-426-0749, email: [aah@eagleplains.com](mailto:aah@eagleplains.com))

I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 2005.

I have worked as a Geologist in Western Canada for 4 years since my graduation from university.

I am responsible for the preparation of this Assessment Report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Report for the SPROGGE (Justin) Property, Watson Lake Mining District, Mapsheet 105 H09."

I currently hold options to purchase 75,000 shares of Eagle Plains Resources at \$0.75 a share and 50,000 shares of Eagle Plains Resources at \$0.50 a share.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 24<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2009.

Respectfully submitted

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Aaron A. Higgs, B.Sc. (Geol)

## **Appendix II – Sample Locations / Descriptions**

### **2.1 Rock Samples**

Sample #	Date	Type	Purpose	Elevation	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Zone	GPS Accuracy	Rock Type Major	Rock Type Minor	Colour Fresh	Colour Weathered	Grain Size	Texture	Mineralization	Min Style	Min %	Alteration	Alteration Degree (1-5)
TMSPR001	22-Aug-08	GRAB	ASSAY	1406	548572.18	6836912.4	8N	1	Diorite	Quartz vein	grey	orange	medium-coarse	veined	pyrite	FRACTURES	1	FE STAINING	3
TMSPR002	22-Aug-08	GRAB	ASSAY	1392	548668.95	6836960.8	8N	1	Quartzite		beige	orangish	medium-coarse	veined	pyrite	DISSEMINATED	1	FE STAINING	3
TMSPR003	22-Aug-08	GRAB	ASSAY	1385	548677.22	6836945.3	8N	1	Diorite		beige	rusty	medium-coarse	altered	arsenopyrite	FRACTURES	2	FE STAINING	
TMSPR004	22-Aug-08	FLOAT	ASSAY	1379	548719.41	6836980.5	8N	1	Sulph Min		dark grey	rusty	fine	rotten	pyrite	SEMIMASSIVE	30		
TMSPR005	22-Aug-08	FLOAT	ASSAY	1379	548719.41	6836980.5	8N	1	Diorite		brownish	rusty	fine-medium		pyrite	SEMIMASSIVE	25	FE STAINING	3
TMSPR006	22-Aug-08	GRAB	ASSAY	1512	547426.39	6837293.9	8N	2	Skarn		grey	rusty	fine	altered	pyrite	SEMIMASSIVE	40	FE STAINING	2

## **Appendix III – Analytical Certificates**

## ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

10041 Dallas Drive

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

V2C 6T4

## ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2008- 8292

## BOOTLEG EXPLORATION INC.

#200, 16-11TH Ave S.

Cranbrook, BC

V1C 2P1

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

*Values in ppm unless otherwise reported*

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	La	Mg%	Mn	Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
1	TMSPR001	12.6	0.16	235	30	<5	0.02	<1	1	143	10	0.76	<10	<0.01	46	1	<0.01	5	50	8	10	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	1	6	
2	TMSPR002	<0.2	0.15	70	20	<5	0.03	<1	2	152	10	0.55	<10	<0.01	74	<1	<0.01	6	40	12	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	16	
3	TMSPR003	<0.2	0.18	30	25	<5	0.03	<1	4	148	8	1.16	<10	<0.01	82	<1	<0.01	7	80	8	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	9	
4	TMSPR004	0.6	0.20	<5	25	10	0.04	<1	5	114	5	4.53	<10	<0.01	28	<1	<0.01	1	30	40	<5	<20	7	0.03	<10	2	<10	<1	10	
5	TMSPR005	1.3	0.36	<5	105	<5	4.52	7	16	52	4404	>10	<10	0.13	1336	17	<0.01	17	100	12	<5	<20	14	0.06	<10	5	<10	<1	28	
6	TMSPR006	1.6	0.30	90	50	40	0.77	2	8	101	116	9.52	<10	0.13	221	5	<0.01	12	640	20	30	<20	26	0.04	<10	9	<10	<1	15	
7	TMSPR007	2.5	0.79	<5	100	355	2.86	8	64	37	4441	>10	10	0.06	695	18	0.01	26	<10	16	<5	<20	<1	0.07	<10	9	<10	26	52	
<b>Repeat:</b>																														
1	TMSPR001	13.2	0.16	220	30	<5	0.05	<1	2	143	16	0.81	<10	<0.01	52	1	<0.01	5	40	8	10	<20	7	<0.01	<10	2	<10	2	6	
<b>Resplit:</b>																														
1	TMSPR001	11.9	0.16	205	30	<5	0.03	<1	1	147	18	0.78	<10	<0.01	46	<1	<0.01	4	50	8	5	<20	4	0.01	<10	2	<10	1	5	
<b>Standard:</b>																														
Pb129a		11.8	0.85	10	70	<5	0.49	58	7	13	1340	1.64	<10	0.70	346	3	0.03	7	410	6170	15	<20	31	0.04	<10	19	<10	<1	9915	

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse

B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/ap

df/8287S

XLS/07

## ' CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AW2008- 8292

**BOOTLEG EXPLORATION INC.**  
#200, 16-11TH Ave S.  
**Cranbrook, BC**  
V1C 2P1

22-Oct-08

*No. of samples received: 7*

*Sample Type: Rock*

**Project: Sprogge**

**Shipment #: SP08-001**

*Submitted by: Thomas Mumford*

<b>ET #.</b>	<b>Tag #</b>	<b>Au (g/t)</b>	<b>Au (oz/t)</b>
1	TMSPR001	41.6	1.213
2	TMSPR002	0.17	0.005
3	TMSPR003	0.07	0.002
4	TMSPR004	0.09	0.003
5	TMSPR005	<0.03	<0.001
6	TMSPR006	0.27	0.008
7	TMSPR007	0.04	0.001

### QC DATA:

#### **Repeat:**

1	TMSPR001	43.2	1.260
6	TMSPR006	0.26	0.008

#### **Resplit:**

1	TMSPR001	39.7	1.158
---	----------	------	-------

#### **Standard:**

OXi67		1.86	0.054
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### ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse  
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/sa  
XLS/08