2010 Geological and Geochemical Report

for the

MM Property

Watson Lake Mining Division, Southcentral Yukon Territory

NTS Mapsheet 105F-07

Latitude: 61° 27' 23"N/Longitude: 132° 38' 42"W

Prepared for:

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

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Summary

The MM property, situated in south-central Yukon (Figure 1) roughly 60 kilometres south southeast of Ross River, has been recognized and periodically examined for its VMS potential over the past 38 years. Exploration during that period focused on the pyritiferous, gossanous weathering intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, in which Zn-Pb±Ag±Cu VMS mineralization is associated with proximal barite horizons. These rocks belong to the Late Devonian and Mississippian Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt (PMVB) and are know to host (Hunt 2002) similar styles of VMS mineralization elsewhere along the belt.

Three distinctive lithotectonic elements or "terranes" underlie the immediate property area and are structurally stacked along low-angle thrust faults. Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt rocks of interest in this area partly sit tectonically below a package of Silurian to Devonian and Early Cambrian, phyllitic and carbonaceous sedimentary rocks along flat-lying thrust faults containing discontinuous, attenuated lenses of serpentinite.

Footwall Mississippian rocks comprise three primary lithological units, two lower volcanic units and an upper sedimentary sequence. Lowest in the succession are mafic volcanic rocks tentatively assigned to the Late Paleozoic Anvil Assemblage. These are intruded and overlain by Mississippian felsic to intermediate, subvolcanic and volcanic rocks which are intimately associated with occurrences of volcanogenic sulphide mineralization. The intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks are overlain and intercalated with fine-grained clastic and lesser pelagic sedimentary rocks.

An analysis of the regional distribution of many of the most notable REE showings in BC (eg. Aley Carbonatite, Rar/Kechika, BC Kechika, Ice River) reveals a strong association to Mississippian-Devonian alkaline intrusions, which intrude platformal and pericratonic assemblages of the Cariboo/Cassiar Terrane. The most common host assemblage includes Ordovician to Silurian rocks of the Kechika Group which comprises limestone, slate and argillite lithologies.

A northwestwards projection of this REE trend into the Yukon follows assemblages of the Cassiar Platform west of the Tintina Trench. It just so happens that Eagle Plains' Pelly Property is underlain by assemblages of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform (PCP) and includes significant Kechika Group sediments, which have been intruded by Mississippian-Devonian alkaline volcanics (Earn Group – unit DMEC) and related plutonic rocks (Pelly Mountain - Seagull Creek syenite complex: unit DMyP).

A small camp of 2 people we set up on the MM property and 4 days were spent completing prospecting and scintillometer survey traverses over the target area. A scintillometer was used to identify zones with elevated Th counts, which could be an indicator of REE mineralization. A total of 3 silt samples and 17 rock samples were taken on the property.

By virtue of the numerous intrusive stocks of alkaline affinity in close proximity to other known REE mineralization showings to the south (e.g. Guano), the Pelly Project was deemed prospective for REE + Nb mineralization. The specific REE 2010 field investigation in the vicinity of several syenite stocks and feeder systems at the VMS Fire and Ice showings did not return overly encouraging analytical results for REE and Nb. The scintillometer and some of the analytical results are anomalous, but not economically significant for the specific areas studied.

Results from the MM property were more encouraging. Although the rock results to date are all considered subeconomic, the areal extent of the anomalies is significant, especially when including the very high silt stream result (LJMMS003). A careful assessment (petrographic and structural) of the rock types near the 1500m contour should be made to determine what specific rock units are carrying the high-tech mineralization. The extent of deformation and alteration of rocks at the MM is legend – it would be easy to overlook a significant REE carrying dyke system in this area.

General recommendation to assess the regional potential for REE and Nb mineralization should include additional attempts to reanalyze any and all historical silt-stream and/or soil pulps with a robust analytical method such as INAA or fusion. YK geological survey pulps are currently held by the GSC, but attempts to get access to the pulps this year were unsuccessful. In the current rock dataset there is a clear correlation between the REEs, Nb and Th ($r2>0.78$). An airborne radiometric survey is strongly recommended to develop additional regional scale targets.

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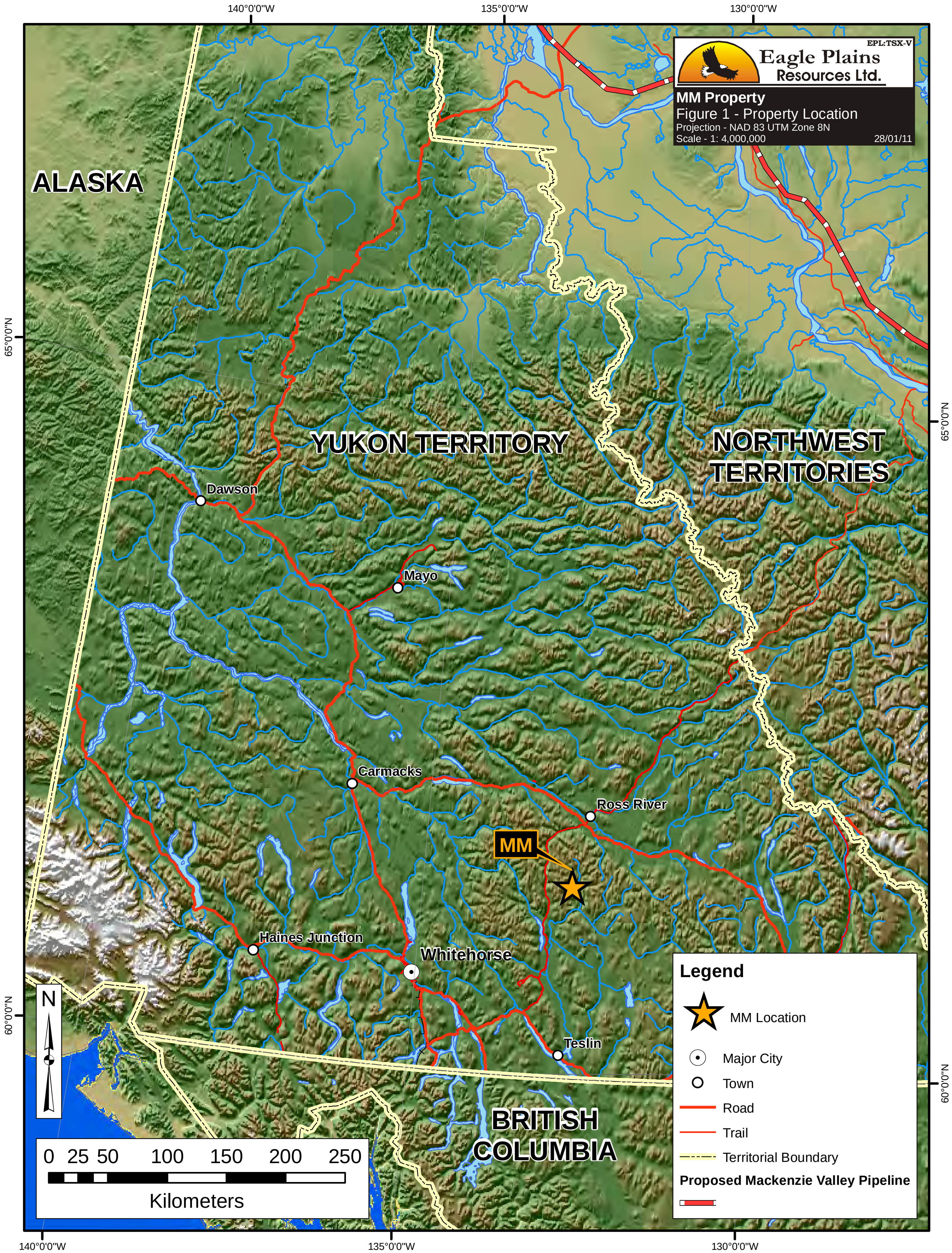


140°0'0"W
135°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 1 - Property Location
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 8N
Scale - 1: 4,000,000
28/01/11
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Dawson
Mayo
Carmacks
Ross River
MM
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Teslin
N
0 25 50 100 150 200 250
Kilometers
Legend
MM Location
Major City
Town
Road
Trail
Territorial Boundary
Proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The MM property is located 61 kms south (bearing 191.8°) of Ross River in south-central Yukon Territory (Figure 1). It includes 22 unsurveyed Quartz Mining claims situated roughly 1.5 kms east of Seagull Creek and 2.5 kms north of Sheep Creek in the northeast quadrant of the 1:50 000 scale, NTS 105F/07 map sheet and is roughly centered on Latitude: 61° 27' 23"N by Longitude: 132° 38' 42"W (NAD83, UTM Zone 8, 625500 E by 6815900 N).

Access to the property is by helicopter, with the nearest base in Ross River. Gear and personnel mobilization can be carried out from the Ketza River Mine road located roughly 28 km northeast of the property center.

Physiography

The claims cover alpine to subalpine terrain within the St. Cyr Range of the Pelly Mountains. They overlie an East-west, to northeast-trending ridge, which reduces in elevation from its highpoint at the western end of the property towards the east and northeast. Elevations on the claims range from 1300 to 2000 meters, with topography ranging from relatively subdued in the cirque valley bottom to moderate for most of the remaining slopes except for the north facing slope, or south cirque wall which is extreme. Below 1550 meters, within the valley bottom area underlying the north-central claim area, bedrock exposure is significantly reduced (5 to 10%) due to cover by low-lying vegetation. Above this elevation exposure is significantly improved, more moderate 10 – 20 % with a thin veneer of colluvium or talus typically developed.

Tenure Description

The MM Claim group consists of 22 unsurveyed continuous claims (Figure 2) covering an area of approximately 4.6 square kms within the Watson Lake Mining District. The property is owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. of Cranbrook, British Columbia.

The following table illustrates the pertinent status of the MM claims

Table I: MM Tenure Details

Mining District	Quartz Claims ID Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Ownership	Recorded Date	Expiry Date
Watson Lake	YB93603	MM	1	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93604	MM	2	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93605	MM	3	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93606	MM	4	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93607	MM	5	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93608	MM	6	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93609	MM	7	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93610	MM	8	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93611	MM	9	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93612	MM	10	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93613	MM	11	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB93614	MM	12	EPL	2/11/2002	7/29/2019
Watson Lake	YB94149	MM	13	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94150	MM	14	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94151	MM	15	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94152	MM	16	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94153	MM	17	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94154	MM	18	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94155	MM	19	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94156	MM	20	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94157	MM	21	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022
Watson Lake	YB94158	MM	22	EPL	7/29/2002	7/29/2022

Historic Work

The MM property area was originally staked as the Zink claims by a Spartan EL - Mitsui Mining and Smelting joint venture in 1970. The claims were restaked as 157 MM and JJ claims in 1973 by Anvil Mining Corporation. Anvil carried out mapping, geochemical, magnetic and gravity surveys and four diamond drill holes were completed in 1974. In 1975 the claims were transferred to Cyprus Anvil who entered into a joint venture on the property with Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas. The joint venture drilled a total of 11 holes and carried out geological mapping from 1975-78. In 1985, the property was transferred to Curragh Resources, which performed trenching in 1987 and 1988 (Pigage, 1987, 1988). Anvil Range acquired the property through Curragh Resources and drilled four holes in 1996. The claims lapsed in 2001.

The current core claims were staked by Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse for Eagle Plains Resources in February 2002, with more claims acquired as part of 2002 fieldwork. Work by Eagle Plains Resources in 2002 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and silt sampling. The results were encouraging and further work was recommended to continue to evaluate the MM property area for more massive sulphide mineralization. Work in 2006 included 11 days of mapping and rock sampling and resulted in the detection of additional mineralization near the eastern limit of the 2006 claim boundaries. This led to focused exploration in 2007 to the NE and SW of the 1987 Pigage trench.

Data and results from the historical work programs, now available for public viewing at the Yukon Energy Mines and Resources library in Whitehorse were reviewed and all pertinent data copied. This information has been examined and integrated into the current work program and has helped advanced the understanding of the property area and its associated mineralization.

In addition to the history of exploration activity reported above this area has also been the focus of either detailed investigation or included in regional deposit studies by Yukon Survey (Sinclair and Gilbert, 1975; Morin, 1977, 1981; Hunt, 1988, 2002) and university research geologists (Mortensen, 1979a, 1982; Mortensen and Godwin, 1981).

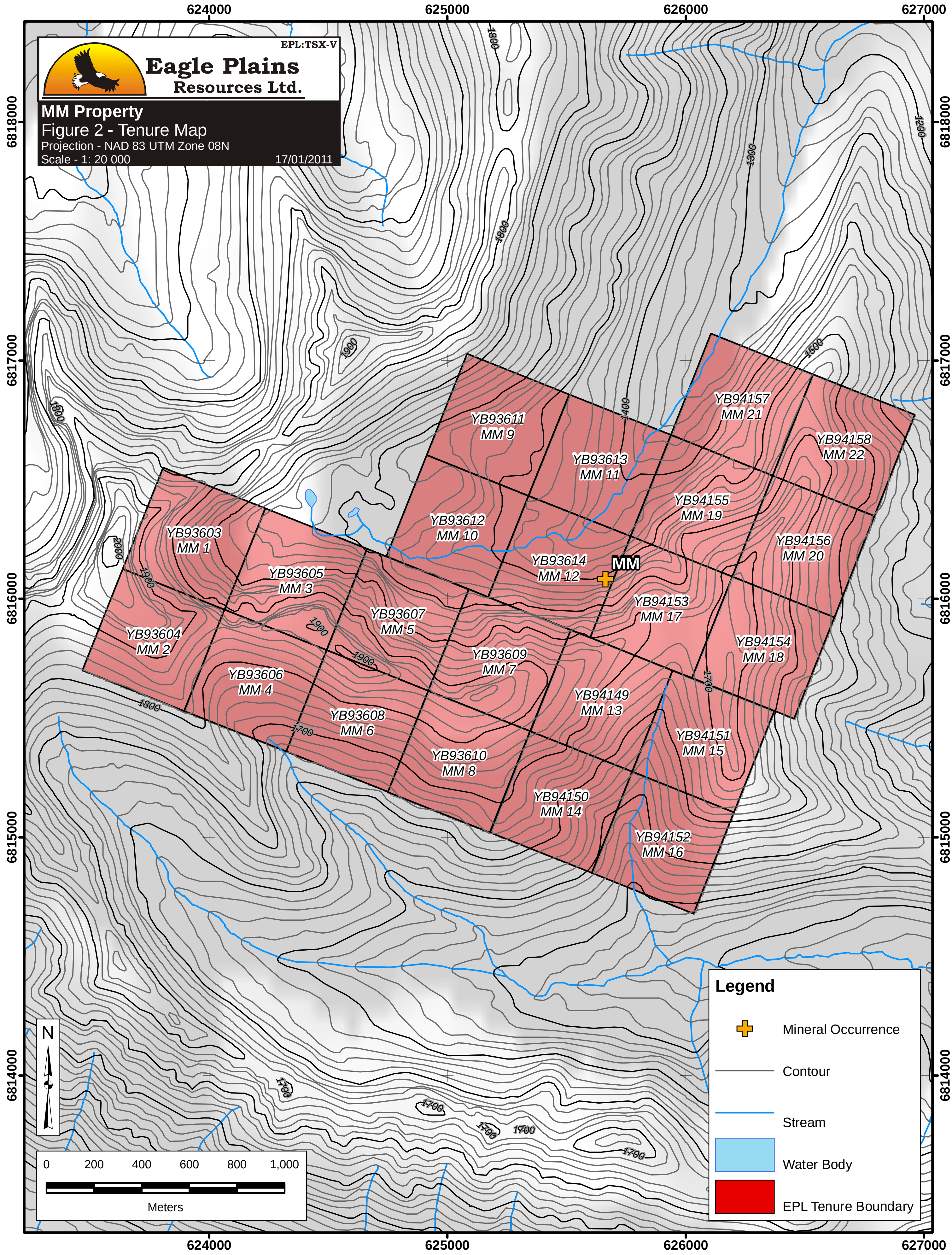
The regional geological setting of the property area is constrained by 1:250,000 mapping of the Quite Lake (NTS 105F) map sheet by Wheeler (1960) and Tempelman-Kluit et al. (1975, 1976, 1977, in prep).

2007 Exploration by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

In 2007, two geologists spent a combined total of 5 days mapping, prospecting and sampling on the MM property. The purpose of this field program was to continue building an understanding of the local stratigraphic controls on VMS styles of mineralization and identify potential drill targets.

A total of 43 rock grab samples were collected and analyzed, 20 of which were analyzed by whole rock ICP-MS analysis. Thirty-three soil samples were collected over a grid near the eastern limit of the 2006 claim boundary. Total exploration expenditures for the 2007 program were $39,772.28.

The 2007 work suggests that exploration attention should be focused at the eastern end of the property where the likelihood of identifying contiguous stratabound mineralization is higher due to a reduced level of tectonic disruption.



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MM Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 20 000
17/01/2011
624000
625000
626000
627000
6818000
6817000
6816000
6815000
6814000
YB93603 MM 1
YB93604 MM 2
YB93605 MM 3
YB93606 MM 4
YB93607 MM 5
YB93608 MM 6
YB93609 MM 7
YB93610 MM 8
YB93611 MM 9
YB93612 MM 10
YB93613 MM 11
YB93614 MM 12
YB94149 MM 13
YB94150 MM 14
YB94151 MM 15
YB94152 MM 16
YB94153 MM 17
YB94154 MM 18
YB94155 MM 19
YB94156 MM 20
YB94157 MM 21
YB94158 MM 22
MM
1300
1400
1500
1700
1800
1900
2000
N
0
200
400
600
800
1,000
Meters
Legend
Mineral Occurrence
Contour
Stream
Water Body
EPL Tenure Boundary

Geology

Regional Geology

The volcano-sedimentary rocks which host the Wolf and MM deposits as well as Eagle Plains Resources EROS and 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 Mountain Volcanic Belt (PMVB) by Hunt (2002) and are characterized by high potassium content and, locally, bedded barite and volcanogenic sulphide mineralization. The PMVB is early to middle Paleozoic in age and occurs within the Pelly-Cassiar Platform, considered to be part of ancestral North America (Templeman-Kluit, 1977). The tectonic framework for the Pelly Mountains area is described by Gabrielse and Yorath (1991), Templemen-Kluit and Blusson, (1977) and Gordey (1977) and is summarized below.

The miogeoclinal sequence and related rocks, which underlie much of the Pelly Mountains, are part of a large area about 70km wide and 600km long that is referred to as the Pelly-Cassiar Platform (PCP). The PCP formed slightly outboard of, but parallel to the ancient 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 theregion into a number of panels which commonly represent different structural levels. Cretaceous intrusions develop thermal and structural aureoles in the western part of the Pelly Mountains. Metamorphism and degree of deformation varies from block to block but generally increases in a westerly direction and varies from lower to upper greenschist facies.

The Pelly Mountains Volcanic Belt is composed of localized volcanic centres separated by basins in-filled with sediments and volcaniclastic rocks. Associated with these volcanic rocks are at least two occurrences VMS mineralization (the Wolf and the MM occurrences) and a number of historical showings, including the Chzerpnough (FIRE claims), the BNOB (ICE claims) and the EROS (Figure 3).

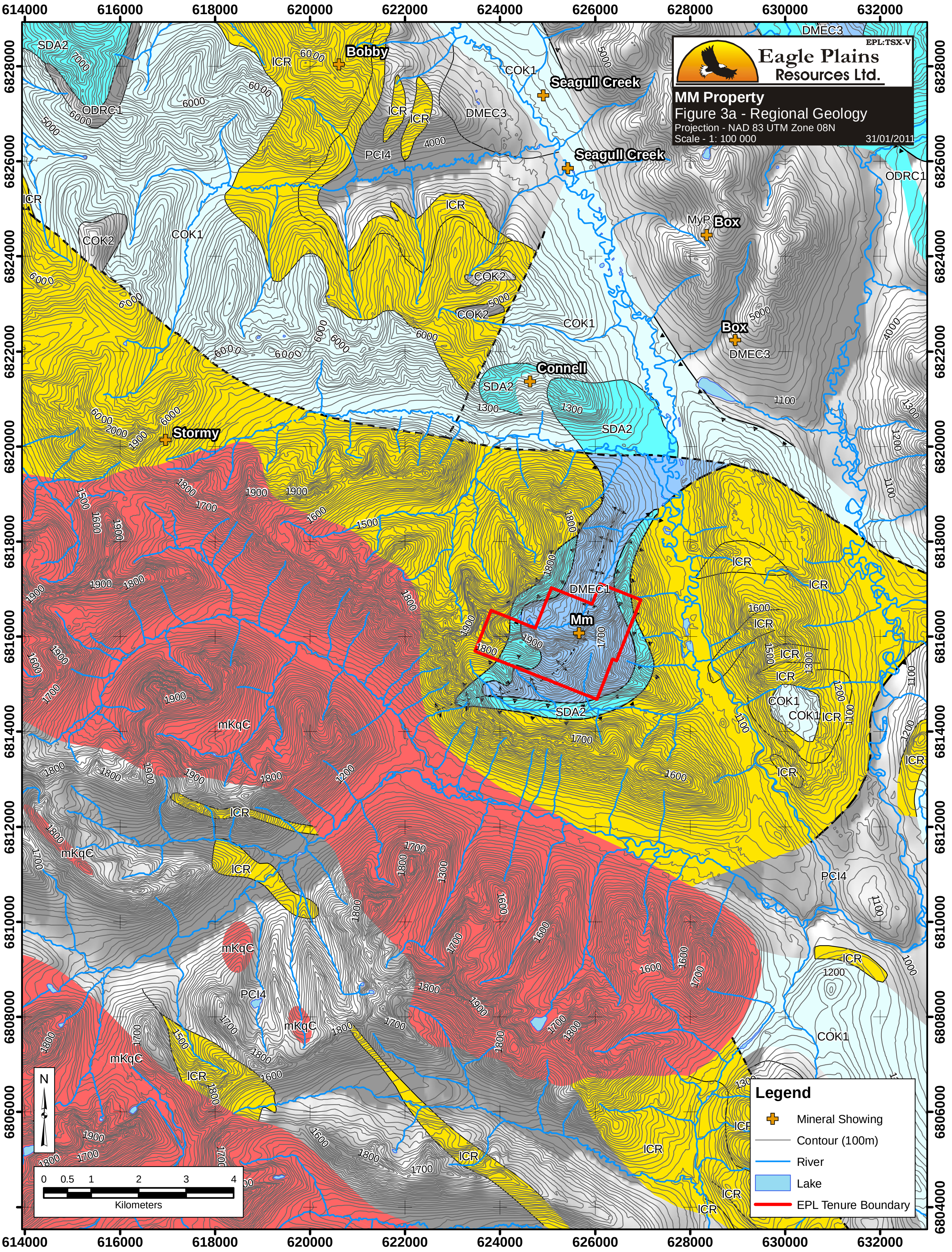
The volcanic rocks are predominantly felsic, but in some areas significant accumulations of andesite to basalt occur. The most common feature of the belt are flows, epi-zonal sills, and small plugs of trachyte. The trachyte flows and/or sills are laterally very extensive, probably due to low magmatic 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 is not always clear. In the southern part of the belt near the Wolf deposit, the PMVB rocks are separated from platformal carbonates and associated sediments by thrust, and possibly, steeply dipping normal faults. In the northeastern most part of the belt, immediately northeast of Ketza River Mine site, the volcanic sequence is very thin (+/- 100m) and is overlain by chert and chert pebble conglomerate and underlain by shale. Both contacts appear conformable but are not well exposed.

The shale and conglomerate are considered age equivalent with the volcanic rocks that have been mapped in conformable relationships by Gordey (1977). On the FIRE (Chzerpnough) and Tree claim area, the PMVB appears to conformably overlie, and in places be intercalated with, a relatively thick sequence of shale and minor greywacke. Similarly on the

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

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



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 3a - Regional Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 100 000
31/01/2011
Legend
Mineral Showing
Contour (100m)
River
Lake
EPL Tenure Boundary
Kilometers
N
Bobby
Seagull Creek
Seagull Creek
Box
Box
Connell
Stormy
Mm
SDA2
ODRC1
ICR
COK1
COK2
DMEC3
PCI4
MyP
DMEC1
mKqC

EPL:TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

MM Property

Figure 3b - Regional Geology Legend

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N

Scale - 1: 100 000 31/01/2011

Geology Legend*

Geology after Gordey and Makepeace, (1999)

Contacts Faults and Folds

- Fault, approximate, thrust, upright
- Fault, defined, normal/reverse
- Fault, defined, thrust, upright
- Contact, defined
- Fold, approximate, anticline, upright
- Fold, approximate, syncline, upright

Bedrock Geology

LOWER TERTIARY, MOSTLY(?) EOCENE

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKqC: CASSIAR SUITE: medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspar) granite and biotite quartz monzonite; biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite (Cassiar Suite)

UPPER TRIASSIC

MISSISSIPPIAN

UPPER DEVONIAN TO LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN

DMEC1: EARN - CASSIAR: dark grey, recessive weathering, thin bedded, black siliceous slate with interbeds and members of quartz-chert greywacke, chert granule grit and chert pebble to cobble conglomerate; may include lenses of intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks

MIDDLE SILURIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN

SDA2: ASKIN: medium grey to buff weathering, medium to thick bedded dolostone, silty and sandy dolostone, limestone; medium to thick bedded, medium grained mature orthoquartzite; dolomitized laminated mudstone and dolostone with vugs, birdseye and fenestral cavities (Askin Gp.)

ORDOVICIAN TO DEVONIAN, LOCALLY ?MISSISSIPPIAN

CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN OR YOUNGER

UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

COK1: KECHIKA: thin bedded, lustrous, calcareous, grey slate, phyllite, limestone, minor grey dolostone and dolomitic limestone; quartz-carbonate veins; minor sills and flows of basalt and basaltic tuff ; may include Ordovician black slate at top of succession (Kechika)

LOWER CAMBRIAN

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

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

Property Geology

For the purposes of geological mapping exposure within this relatively small property area is exceptional. A well exposed cirque with significant vertical relief provides an excellent opportunity to establish relationships between three distinctive lithotectonic elements (Figures 4a and 4b). Three distinctive lithotectonic elements or "terranes" underlie the immediate property area and these are structurally stacked along low-angle thrust faults. Pelly Mountain Volcanic Belt rocks of interest in this area sit in part, tectonically below a packages of Silurian to Devonian and Early Cambrian, phyllitic and carbonaceous sedimentary rocks along flat-lying thrust faults. The faulted contact above Pelly Mountain volcanic belt rocks contain discontinuous, attenuated lenses of serpentinite.

These three assemblages show a characteristic piggy-back style of thrusting in which stacking shows older over younger rock packages. As a result of the structural position of the youngest, Mississippian volcano-sedimentary succession, currently at the base of this structural stack the rocks have largely been recrystallized and deformed.

Late Cambrian Rosella Formation

This is the structurally highest tectono-stratigraphic unit and underlies the extreme western limits of the MM property. It consists of dark grey to black phyllites and subordinate calc-silicate schists.

Silurian to Devonian Askin Group

A succession of varied sedimentary lithologies including (1) massive dolostone, (2) well-bedded dolomitic sandstone and (3) fine- to medium-grained mature orthoquartzite, form the immediate hanging wall rocks to Mississippian volcanic stratigraphy of interest.

These rocks dominate at the head of the cirque valley and also form several isolated klippa overlying the volcanic stratigraphy along the east to northeast trending ridge forming the spine of the property area. The smaller, isolated klippa in the central portion of the property consists of buff to light-grey massive dolostone. Further to the northeast the larger klippa consists of thickly bedded, buff to light-grey to orange-brown weathering dolostone interbedded with darker-grey, well-bedded (1-3 cm scale) dolomitic sandstone. At the head of the cirque valley well-bedded buff-white to light-grey orthoquartzite are interbedded with on the 1 to 3 centimeter scale with darker grey dolomite and\or dolomitic sandstone beds.

Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian PMVB Rocks

PMVB rocks in the property consist of intermediate and subordinate felsic volcanic rocks and overlying black shales\phyllites with lesser fine- to medium-grained volcanic wackie and black chert. The intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks immediately overlie and also intrude underlying mafic volcanic rocks that are tentatively assigned to the Late Paleozoic Anvil Assemblage.

Within the MM property area this package of rocks shows a transition from those that locally preserve remnant primary textures, upward into a package of footwall rocks immediately below the flat, terrane-bounding suture that are often complexly folded and converted to phyllosilicate rich metamorphic schists in which primary textures are often obliterated. Within the metamorphic folded schistose zone remnant textures are not well preserved and all rocks are tightly isoclinally folded.

Contacts between the individual units are best described as contact zones over distances of one to two hundred meters wide, perpendicular to the strike of the S_1 metamorphic fabric. Within such contact zones units on either side of the contact typically alternate over intervals of metres to tens of metres which are a result of the tight isoclinal folding are inter tongued with one another.

Black Phyllite

This unit is dominated by dark-grey to black patchy rusty weathering phyllite with local intervals of more massive medium-grained wacke and chert. The phyllitic unit often contains several percent secondary sericite which imparts a characteristic silver-grey sheen to the unit. Locally where not as highly deformed the unit is darker in colour, preserves bedding and displays a well developed cleavage. Most outcrops of the unit contain some component of felsic volcanic rocks usually several tens of centimetres with local intervals one too two metres in thickness. Felsic intervals are usually recrystallized and schistose and lack primary textures however, most are interpreted as tuffaceous intervals but may also locally represent flows or sills. Such relationships suggest that sedimentation is contemporaneous with felsic to intermediate volcanism.

Felsic to intermediate volcanoclastic and felsic flow/tuff unit

Felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks form visually distinctive units due to their lighter buff tan-yellow and often gossanous weathering appearance relative to the darker overlying black phyllites and underlying dark green to black mafic volcanic units. The intermediate volcanic unit is by far the more dominant of the two with the felsic volcanic rocks forming subordinate intervals and lenses within the volcanic pile. Both the intermediate and felsic volcanics are now largely converted to schistose rocks. The felsic volcanic rocks are best described as quartz-sericite±pyrite schists. In contrast, the intermediate volcanic rocks quartz-sericite-chlorite\biotite schist are typically darker in colour and display a characteristic mottled appearance due to the added presence of the mafic minerals which is generally in the range of 5 to 15%.

Late Paleozoic Anvil Assemblage

Anvil assemblage rocks in the MM property include both ultramafic rocks and mafic volcanic rocks.

Ultramafic Rocks (Serpentinite)

Ultramafic rocks on the property occur in the form of serpentinite and are restricted to the thrust faulted contact zone between footwall Pelly Mountain volcano-sedimentary rocks and hanging wall Silurian to Devonian Askin Group sediments. These have the characteristic serpentine light to dark grey-blue wispy appearance, are medium to fine-grained and massive and typically moderately to strongly magnetic. The individual serpentinite lenses reach a maximum thickness of several hundred metres but thin laterally to form discontinuous lenses along the faulted contact zone.

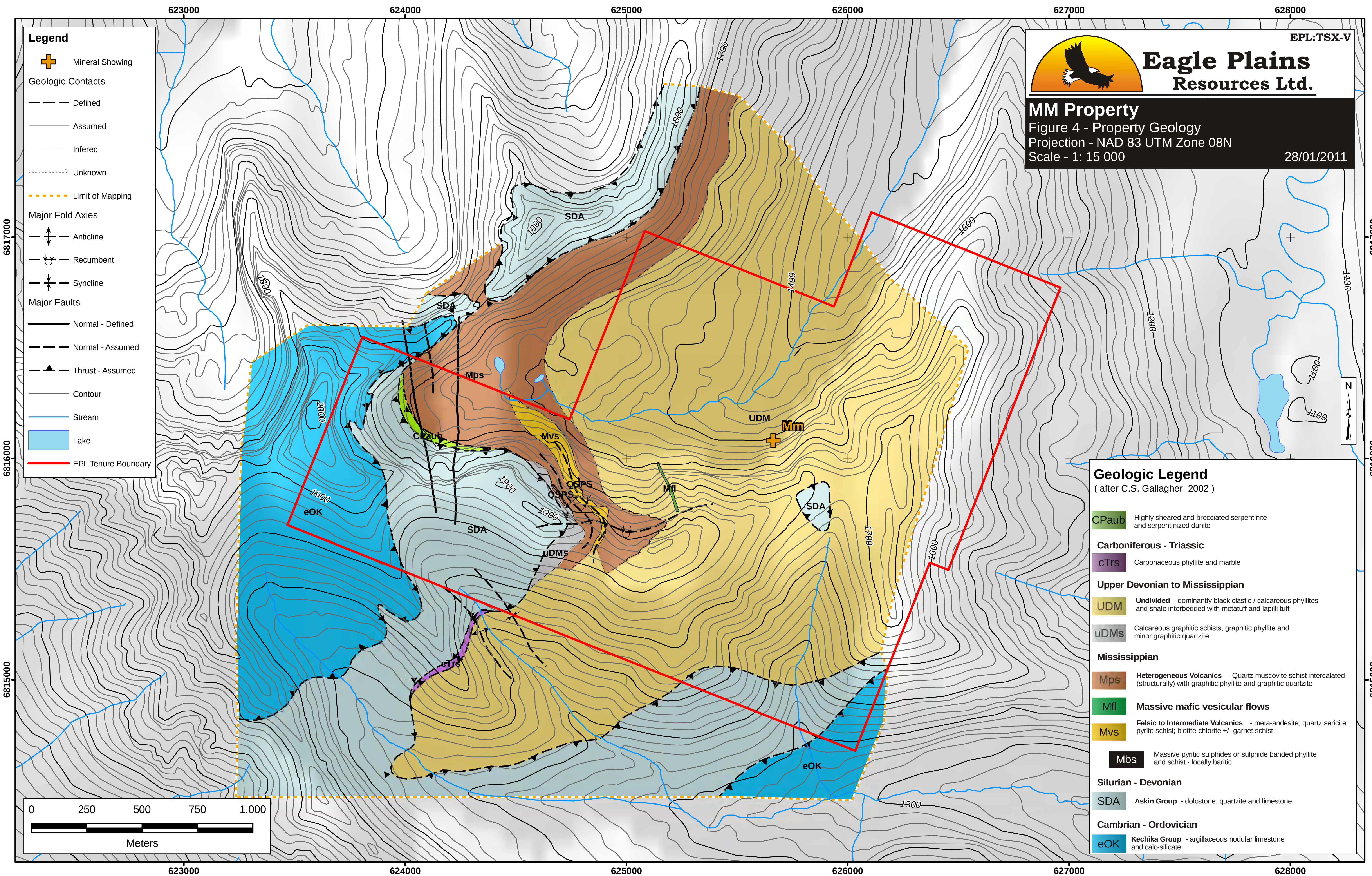
Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks

The unit is typically dark-green weathering and texturally highly varied. Relict primary textures are locally well preserved in the more massive mafic volcanic rocks. These are typically fine to medium-grained and aphanitic (Photo 1) but may locally display several percent phenocrysts of amphibole (after pyroxene?). Relict pillowed structures are not common, but may be preserved locally (Photo 2) near the upper contact of the unit with the overlying felsic volcanic rocks. Usually, however as is characteristic of all footwall lithologies the unit displays the effects of superimposed deformation and related recrystalization. This can range from the development of a spaced schistosity cleavage (Photo 3) to complete recrystallization where the rocks are converted to chlorite-sericite schists (Photo 4) in which there is a distinct change to a lighter grey-green weathering colour. Such rocks are more common proximal to the hanging wall thrust fault.

Intrusive Rocks

The only rocks identified on the property interpreted to be intrusive are represented by fine-grained felsic dikes and are interpreted to be the sub volcanic feeders to the mineralized felsic volcanic rocks which have been the focus of exploration activity. Small subvolcanic bodies of massive, medium- to fine-grained syenite intrude the intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks to the north east, however no such bodies have been identified on the property to date.

To the immediate southwest, the property is bordered by the vast northwest-trending, mid-Cretaceous Nisutlin Batholith (Tempelman-Kluit, 1977), which is correlative with the regionally extensive Cassiar Suite. This is a light-grey weathering, medium to coarse-grained biotite granodiorite and quartz monzonite which is in part porphyritic with pinkish K-feldspar phenocrysts. A small isolated body granodiorite intrudes Kachika Group sediments to the northwest of the property area (Figure 3), but none has been identified on the property to date. The mid-Cretacous intrusive event may relate to the hydrothermal activity responsible for metasomatic sulphide mineralization developed within the serpentinite unit.



Legend
Mineral Showing
Geologic Contacts
Defined
Assumed
Infered
Unknown
Limit of Mapping
Major Fold Axies
Anticline
Recumbent
Syncline
Major Faults
Normal - Defined
Normal - Assumed
Thrust - Assumed
Contour
Stream
Lake
EPL Tenure Boundary
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 4 - Property Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 15 000
28/01/2011
Geologic Legend
(after C.S. Gallagher 2002)
CPaub Highly sheared and brecciated serpentinite and serpentinized dunite
Carboniferous - Triassic
cTrs Carbonaceous phyllite and marble
Upper Devonian to Mississippian
UDM Undivided - dominantly black clastic / calcareous phyllites and shale interbedded with metatuff and lapilli tuff
uDMs Calcareous graphitic schists; graphitic phyllite and minor graphitic quartzite
Mississippian
Mps Heterogeneous Volcanics - Quartz muscovite schist intercalated (structurally) with graphitic phyllite and graphitic quartzite
Mfl Massive mafic vesicular flows
Mvs Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics - meta-andesite; quartz sericite pyrite schist; biotite-chlorite +/- garnet schist
Mbs Massive pyritic sulphides or sulphide banded phyllite and schist - locally baritic
Silurian - Devonian
SDA Askin Group - dolostone, quartzite and limestone
Cambrian - Ordovician
eOK Kechika Group - argillaceous nodular limestone and calc-silicate
0 250 500 750 1,000
Meters
623000
624000
625000
626000
627000
628000
6817000
6816000
6815000
N
SDA
Mps
CPaub
Mvs
QSPS
Mfl
UDM
Mm
eOK
uDMs
cTrs
1700
1800
1900
1600
2000
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100

Mineralization

At least three distinct styles of mineralization have been identified on the on the MM property. The first is interpreted to be a classic VMS style of mineralization for which the MM property has been historically evaluated (Sinclair and Gilbert, 1975; Morin, 1977; Tempelman-Kluit, *et al*. 1977; Mortensen, 1979, 1982; Mortensen and Godwin, 1982; Hunt 2002) and is constrained to the footwall Mississippian volcanic succession. The second is a style of semi-massive sulphide (pyrite) -oxide (magnetite) replacement associated with the metasomatically-altered, tectonized basal contact zone of the serpentinite, not previously described. A third style of Pb-Zn mineralization is restricted to the hanging wall limestone unit.

VMS Mineralization

The authors of this report have had limited opportunity to examine the drill core from the MM property, currently stored at the former Faro Mine site, 54 kilometers northwest of Ross River. As a result characterization of the previously identified VMS mineralization relies partially both published and unpublished (company) reports.

Zn-Pb-Cu VMS mineralization on the MM property consists of zones and stringers of semi-massive to massive pyrite with sphalerite, lesser galena and rare chalcopyrite. Individual mineralized zones are often spatially associated with intervals of barite. Intersections of massive sulphide range from several 10's of centimetres to a reported maximum thickness of 2 metres.

There is a distinct lack of continuity in the individual VMS intervals intersected from one hole to the next closely spaced hole. The lack of continuity in mineralized intervals is most likely attributed to the degree of deformation (folding, shearing and attenuation) affecting the area tested by exploration drilling to date, i.e. being immediately below a major terrane-bounding thrust fault zone.

There is also considerable variability in the relative abundances for the range of base and precious metals analyzed. Cu abundances in particular demonstrate this variability. Mortensen and Godwin (1981) reported two intervals from DDH 77-03 with 1 to 2 % Cu, however subsequent angled drill holes collared from the same point as the vertical 1977 drill hold was not successful in identifying any significant intersections with comparable copper grades.

An assessment of the available data sets to characterize the VMS mineralization (Ash, 2007) indicates that:

1) Zn is relatively abundant in association with pyrite in all styles of VMS mineralization identified.

2) Abundances of Pb are often anomalous in association with elevated Zn concentrations but it is generally present in subordinate amounts relative to Zn.

3) Cu is in general only weakly anomalous in some elevated areas of Pb and Zn, with occasional areas of enrichment, but not particularly abundant in assays of mineralized samples assayed from the property to date.

4) Barite horizons are particularly enriched in Ag and commonly but not always with Pb.

5) High-grade zones of mineralization are commonly associated with pyrrhotite and\or magnetite and are often strongly to moderately magnetic.

Prospecting and sampling in 2006 and 2007 was successful in identifying two new zones of elevated metal concentrations. The first is associated with a quartz-sericite-pyrite schist interval sandwiched between sericite-chlorite altered intermediate volcanics above (southwest) and chlorite-carbonate altered mafic volcanics below (northeast) (*Cliff Zone*: Figure 7). Three of seven samples collected from this felsic interval returned significantly anomalous values with up to 39 ppm Ag, 1.3% Pb, 4.4% Zn, and 0.26% Cu (Ash et al., 2007).

The second area of anomalous sampling is situated 340 metres northwest of the previous location, herein referred to as the *Central* zone (Figure 7). Three of the samples collected from this area in 2006 (JBMMR020, 021 and 022) returned elevated values for both Zn and Pb. The area was revisited and sampled in 2007 and returned values >10000 ppm Zn, 8011 ppm Pb and 57 ppm Ag (Table 2).

Barium analyzed by XRF in 2007 also verifies the presence of barite at both showings with TMMMR001 returning 1.7% Ba and CAMMR019 returning 51% Ba at the Cliff and Central zones, respectively (Table 2).

Both of these newly identified localities of anomalous mineralization show, as already demonstrated by previous exploration efforts (area of concentrated drilling and 1988 trenches), that volcanogenic sulphide mineralization is concentrated at the contact zone between the overlying intermediate to felsic and underlying mafic volcanic units.

Semi Massive Sulphide-Oxide Replacement Mineralization

This style of mineralization was initially identified as several very gossanous boulders (2 to 4 meters) of serpentinite in the valley bottom at the head of the cirque, the mineralization was traced up slope and found to be sourced from the discontinuous lenses of serpentinite along the thrust-faulted contact. It is constrained to the base of the serpentinite unit and is very distinctive in outcrop forming gossanous zones from 2 to 3 meters wide. ranges from semi-continuous patches of sulphides up to 1.5 centimetres in size and also as discontinuous sulphide stringers which in total comprise from 10 to 30% of the host serpentinite. These mineralized sulphide-rich zones are strongly magnetic suggesting the presence of secondary magnetite.

Analytical results from 2006 returned elevated Ni and Co, likely reflective of their primary ultramafic host lithology (Ash et al., 2007). A number of the samples returned moderately anomalous Cu values (up to 874 ppm) which is consistent with the occasional and relatively isolated areas of malachite staining present on weathered exposures of the mineralized serpentinite.

Pb-Zn sulphide bands in dolostone

A third and fairly restricted style of mineralization is found in thick massive beds of dolostone within the hangingwall Askin Group, well above its structural base. It consists of several widely separated, sub-vertical, sulphide-rich bands from 15 to 30 cms wide that are intensely gossanous and form very apparent rusty-brown stain zones on the buff colored dolostone in this region of extreme vertical relief.

A single assay sample collected in 2006 from one of these massive sulphide bands within the hanging wall limestone unit showed elevated levels of Pb and Zinc (Ash et al., 2007).

Although relatively enriched in Pb and Zn, this style of mineralization is localized and considered minor, at least where identified on the property to date and not considered worthy of additional exploration attention.

2010 Exploration

An analysis of the regional distribution of many of the most notable REE showings in BC (eg. Aley Carbonatite, Rar/Kechika, BC Kechika, Ice River) reveals a strong association to Mississippian-Devonian alkaline intrusions, which intrude platformal and pericratonic assemblages of the Cariboo/Cassiar Terrane. The most common host assemblage includes Ordovician to Silurian rocks of the Kechika Group which comprises limestone, slate and argillite lithologies.

A northwestwards projection of this REE trend into the Yukon follows assemblages of the Cassiar Platform west of the Tintina Trench. It just so happens that Eagle Plains' Pelly Property is underlain by assemblages of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform (PCP) and includes significant Kechika Group sediments, which have been intruded by Mississippian-Devonian alkaline volcanics (Earn Group – unit DMEC) and related plutonic rocks (Pelly Mountain - Seagull Creek syenite complex: unit DMyP).

A small camp of 2 people we set up on the MM property and 4 days were spent completing prospecting and scintillometer survey traverses over the target area. A scintillometer was used to identify zones with elevated Th counts, which could be an indicator of REE mineralization. A total of 3 silt samples and 17 rock samples were taken on the property.

2010 Exploration Results

Geological Mapping

The rock units on the MM property have undergone intense folding and fracturing on the property and thus can be difficult to distinguish, especially between some coarse grained volcanic units and what could be a potential fine grained syenite. The MM crew had an older scintillometer, which returned background values of ~5000 c/m for the black phyllite, The felsic volcanic units have a background level between 8000-10,000 c/m while the greenstone mafic volcanics can have a background level of 6000 c/m. This level can jump to 20,000 c/m near the contact areas with the felsic volcanics, also the localities where most of the sulphide mineralization is known to be located. Samples were taken of any counts over 20,000 c/m, which were commonly found near the contact between the felsic volcanics and the greenstone units, as described above, as well as in a much more mafic, dark and coarse grained unit that was located in a few places on the property. No clear indication of a syenite or trachyte stock was found during the program.

Geochemistry

Basic statisitcal analysis of the total rock samples taken during the program along with elemental correlations are found in the tables below. The statistics were derived from the combined samples from both the Fire-Ice and MM 2010 programs.

Table 2 – Rock Statistics for Elements of Interest

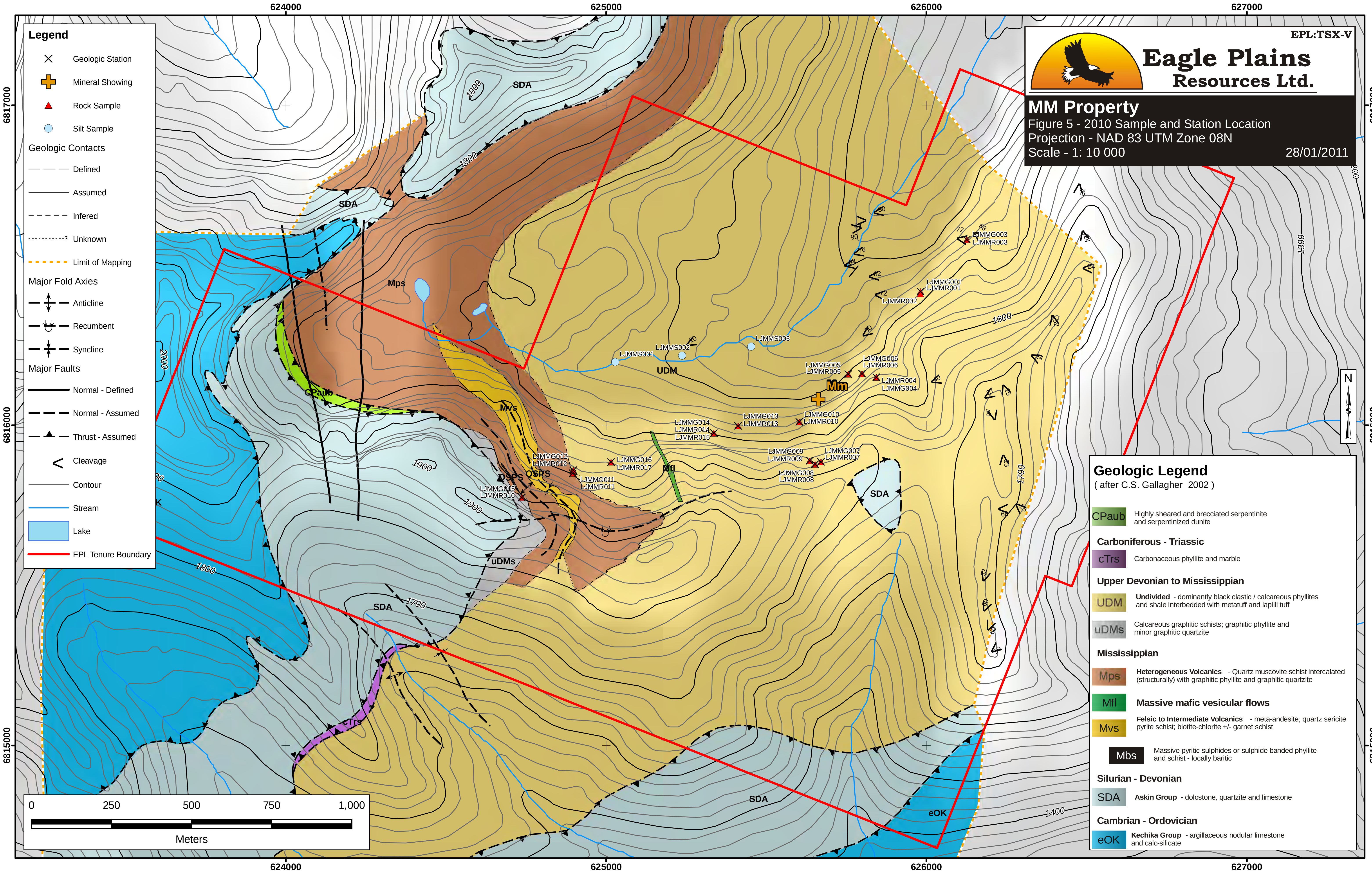
RSAMP Summary Stats	Nb_ppm	TREE	HREE	Y_ppm	Th_ppm	U_ppm	Ba_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm
Count Numeric	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Minimum	1.4	52.56	7.03	10.6	0.4	2	64	0.6	4
Maximum	873.4	2802.14	280.01	304.2	154.6	175.8	50000	8559.5	10000
Mean	318	861	87	104	61	19	5424	263	1044
Median	270	666	76	83	57	14	2324	9	129
Standard Deviation	206	592	61	71	39	26	10174	1263	2510
75 percentile	399	995.05	90.51	119.6	75.6	21.9	4336	38.6	446
90 percentile	591.7	1451.04	182.15	214	120	30.7	7228	245.9	2139
95 percentile	790.2	2090.03	224.48	269.9	131.5	37.9	17517	531.7	3637
99 percentile	873.4	2802.14	280.01	304.2	154.6	175.8	50000	8559.5	10000

Table 3 – Rock Elemental Correlations

Correlation	Nb_ppm	TREE	HREE	Y_ppm	Th_ppm	U_ppm	Ba_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm
Nb_ppm	1	0.88	0.94	0.97	0.78	0.35	-0.2	-0.25	-0.32
TREE	0.88	1	0.97	0.94	0.78	0.36	-0.19	-0.17	-0.21
HREE	0.94	0.97	1	0.99	0.77	0.39	-0.2	-0.18	-0.24
Y_ppm	0.97	0.94	0.99	1	0.79	0.38	-0.2	-0.22	-0.27
Th_ppm	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.79	1	0.42	-0.25	-0.22	-0.35
U_ppm	0.35	0.36	0.39	0.38	0.42	1	-0.13	-0.09	-0.18
Ba_ppm	-0.2	-0.19	-0.2	-0.2	-0.25	-0.13	1	-0.041	0.72
Cu_ppm	-0.25	-0.17	-0.18	-0.22	-0.22	-0.09	-0.041	1	0.58
Zn_ppm	-0.32	-0.21	-0.24	-0.27	-0.35	-0.18	0.72	0.58	1

A total of 16 rocks samples were collected over 1.7 km, along the hillside south of the main MM drainage. The full spectrum of felsic to mafic volcanic rocks was sampled, with at least two syenite rock samples. Average analytical results for TREE (1207 ppm) and Nb (424 ppm) are considerably higher than other parts of the Pelly Project examined so far. The best analytical results were 2802 ppm TREE and 873 ppm Nb (see samples LJMMR015 and 012). Both the best samples were dark coloured, aphanitc, mafic affinity volcanic rocks. There appears to be a general inverse correlation between sulphide content and REE and Nb from the MM property, verifying that VMS mineralization at the Pelly Project areas is not an indicator for high-tech element mineralization.

Three silt samples were also collected from the main MM drainage (Figure xx). The analytical results show a significant downstream accumulation of the elements of interest culminating in a very significant 2008 ppm TREE and 287 ppm Nb in sample LJMMS003. The appearance of this anomaly coincides with other historically known stream silt anomalies for many other elements of interest. Previous work by Brown and Ash (2008) noted the potential for a significant buried structure of interest which crosses the creek area around the 1500 m AMSL elevation.



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains
Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 5 - 2010 Sample and Station Location
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 10 000
28/01/2011
Legend
Geologic Station
Mineral Showing
Rock Sample
Silt Sample
Geologic Contacts
Defined
Assumed
Infered
Unknown
Limit of Mapping
Major Fold Axies
Anticline
Recumbent
Syncline
Major Faults
Normal - Defined
Normal - Assumed
Thrust - Assumed
Cleavage
Contour
Stream
Lake
EPL Tenure Boundary
Geologic Legend
(after C.S. Gallagher 2002)
CPaub
Highly sheared and brecciated serpentinite and serpentinized dunite
Carboniferous - Triassic
cTrs
Carbonaceous phyllite and marble
Upper Devonian to Mississippian
UDM
Undivided - dominantly black clastic / calcareous phyllites and shale interbedded with metatuff and lapilli tuff
uDMs
Calcareous graphitic schists; graphitic phyllite and minor graphitic quartzite
Mississippian
Mps
Heterogeneous Volcanics - Quartz muscovite schist intercalated (structurally) with graphitic phyllite and graphitic quartzite
Mfl
Massive mafic vesicular flows
Mvs
Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics - meta-andesite; quartz sericite pyrite schist; biotite-chlorite +/- garnet schist
Mbs
Massive pyritic sulphides or sulphide banded phyllite and schist - locally baritic
Silurian - Devonian
SDA
Askin Group - dolostone, quartzite and limestone
Cambrian - Ordovician
eOK
Kechika Group - argillaceous nodular limestone and calc-silicate
0
250
500
750
1,000
Meters
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000
N
SDA
Mps
UDM
uDMs
Mvs
Mfl
Mm
CPaub
cTrs
eOK
LJMMS001
LJMMS002
LJMMS003
LJMMG001
LJMMR001
LJMMR002
LJMMG003
LJMMR003
LJMMG004
LJMMR004
LJMMG005
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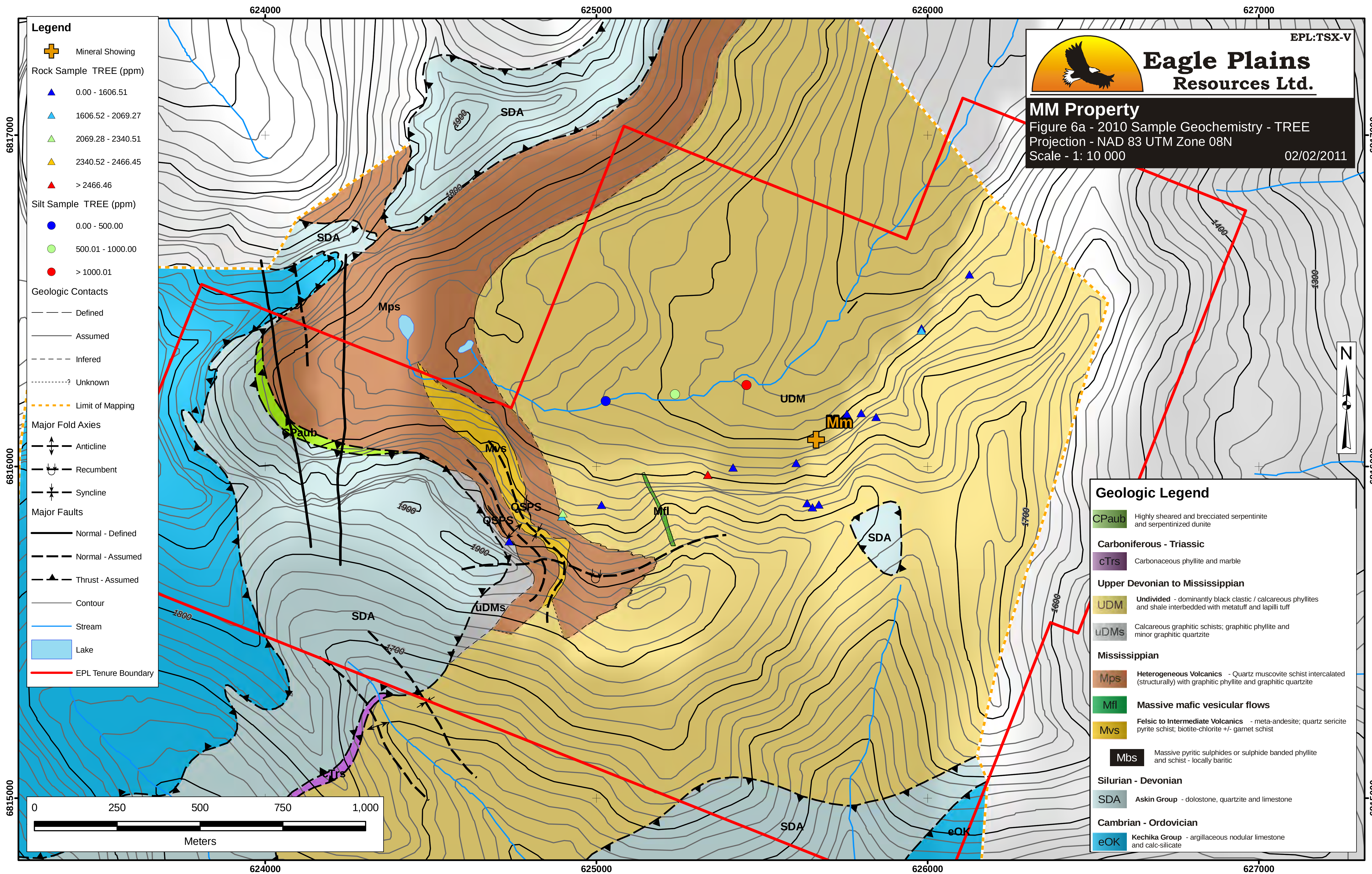
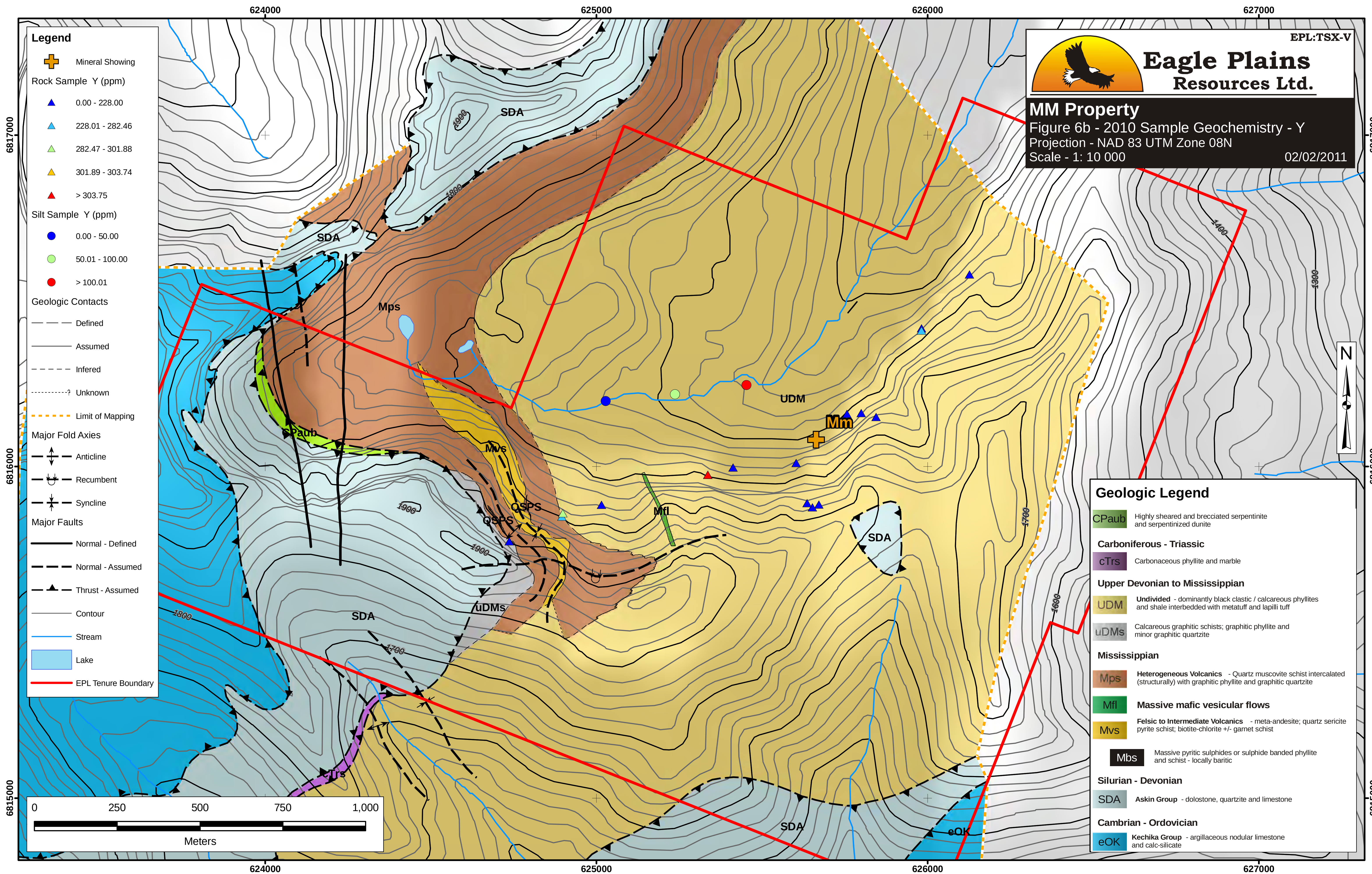
1600
1700
1800
1900
2000



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 6a - 2010 Sample Geochemistry - TREE
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 10 000
02/02/2011
Legend
Mineral Showing
Rock Sample TREE (ppm)
0.00 - 1606.51
1606.52 - 2069.27
2069.28 - 2340.51
2340.52 - 2466.45
> 2466.46
Silt Sample TREE (ppm)
0.00 - 500.00
500.01 - 1000.00
> 1000.01
Geologic Contacts
Defined
Assumed
Infered
Unknown
Limit of Mapping
Major Fold Axies
Anticline
Recumbent
Syncline
Major Faults
Normal - Defined
Normal - Assumed
Thrust - Assumed
Contour
Stream
Lake
EPL Tenure Boundary
Geologic Legend
CPaub Highly sheared and brecciated serpentinite and serpentinized dunite
Carboniferous - Triassic
cTrs Carbonaceous phyllite and marble
Upper Devonian to Mississippian
UDM Undivided - dominantly black clastic / calcareous phyllites and shale interbedded with metatuff and lapilli tuff
uDMs Calcareous graphitic schists; graphitic phyllite and minor graphitic quartzite
Mississippian
Mps Heterogeneous Volcanics - Quartz muscovite schist intercalated (structurally) with graphitic phyllite and graphitic quartzite
Mfl Massive mafic vesicular flows
Mvs Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics - meta-andesite; quartz sericite pyrite schist; biotite-chlorite +/- garnet schist
Mbs Massive pyritic sulphides or sulphide banded phyllite and schist - locally baritic
Silurian - Devonian
SDA Askin Group - dolostone, quartzite and limestone
Cambrian - Ordovician
eOK Kechika Group - argillaceous nodular limestone and calc-silicate
0 250 500 750 1,000
Meters
N
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000
SDA
Mps
UDM
Mm
CPaub
Mvs
QSPS
Mfl
uDMs
cTrs
eOK
1900
1800
1700
1600
1400
1300



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
MM Property
Figure 6b - 2010 Sample Geochemistry - Y
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 10 000
02/02/2011
Legend
Mineral Showing
Rock Sample Y (ppm)
0.00 - 228.00
228.01 - 282.46
282.47 - 301.88
301.89 - 303.74
> 303.75
Silt Sample Y (ppm)
0.00 - 50.00
50.01 - 100.00
> 100.01
Geologic Contacts
Defined
Assumed
Infered
Unknown
Limit of Mapping
Major Fold Axies
Anticline
Recumbent
Syncline
Major Faults
Normal - Defined
Normal - Assumed
Thrust - Assumed
Contour
Stream
Lake
EPL Tenure Boundary
Geologic Legend
CPaub Highly sheared and brecciated serpentinite and serpentinized dunite
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uDMs Calcareous graphitic schists; graphitic phyllite and minor graphitic quartzite
Mississippian
Mps Heterogeneous Volcanics - Quartz muscovite schist intercalated (structurally) with graphitic phyllite and graphitic quartzite
Mfl Massive mafic vesicular flows
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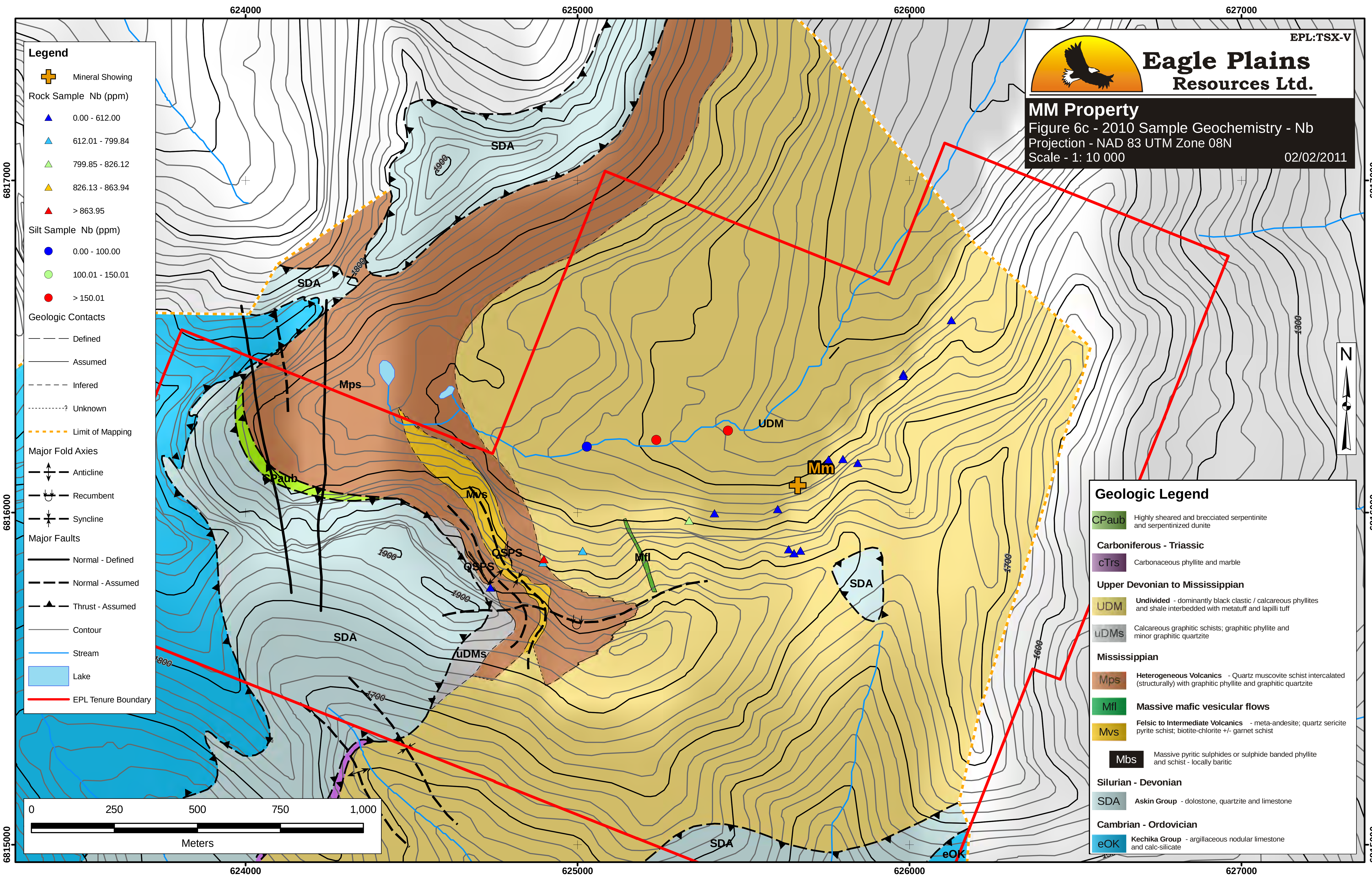
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000
SDA
Mps
UDM
Mm
Mvs
QSPS
Mfl
CPaub
uDMs
cTrs
eOK
1900
1800
1700
1600
1400
1300
N
0 250 500 750 1,000
Meters



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
MM Property
Figure 6c - 2010 Sample Geochemistry - Nb
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 10 000
02/02/2011
Legend
Mineral Showing
Rock Sample Nb (ppm)
0.00 - 612.00
612.01 - 799.84
799.85 - 826.12
826.13 - 863.94
> 863.95
Silt Sample Nb (ppm)
0.00 - 100.00
100.01 - 150.01
> 150.01
Geologic Contacts
Defined
Assumed
Infered
Unknown
Limit of Mapping
Major Fold Axies
Anticline
Recumbent
Syncline
Major Faults
Normal - Defined
Normal - Assumed
Thrust - Assumed
Contour
Stream
Lake
EPL Tenure Boundary
Geologic Legend
CPaub
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uDMs
Calcareous graphitic schists; graphitic phyllite and minor graphitic quartzite
Mississippian
Mps
Heterogeneous Volcanics - Quartz muscovite schist intercalated (structurally) with graphitic phyllite and graphitic quartzite
Mfl
Massive mafic vesicular flows
Mvs
Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics - meta-andesite; quartz sericite pyrite schist; biotite-chlorite +/- garnet schist
Mbs
Massive pyritic sulphides or sulphide banded phyllite and schist - locally baritic
Silurian - Devonian
SDA
Askin Group - dolostone, quartzite and limestone
Cambrian - Ordovician
eOK
Kechika Group - argillaceous nodular limestone and calc-silicate
624000
625000
626000
627000
6817000
6816000
6815000
SDA
Mps
Mvs
QSPS
Mfl
UDM
Mm
uDMs
CPaub
eOK
1900
1800
1700
1600
1300
N
0
250
500
750
1,000
Meters

CONCLUSIONS

By virtue of the numerous intrusive stocks of alkaline affinity in close proximity to other known REE mineralization showings to the south (e.g. Guano), the Pelly Project was deemed prospective for REE + Nb mineralization. The specific REE 2010 field investigation in the vicinity of several syenite stocks and feeder systems at the VMS Fire and Ice showings did not return overly encouraging analytical results for REE and Nb. The scintillometer and some of the analytical results are anomalous, but not economically significant for the specific areas studied.

Results from the MM property were more encouraging. Although the rock results to date are all considered subeconomic, the areal extent of the anomalies is significant, especially when including the very high silt stream result (LJMMS003). A careful assessment (petrographic and structural) of the rock types near the 1500m contour should be made to determine what specific rock units are carrying the high-tech mineralization. The extent of deformation and alteration of rocks at the MM is legend – it would be easy to overlook a significant REE carrying dyke system in this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

General recommendation to assess the regional potential for REE and Nb mineralization should include additional attempts to reanalyze any and all historical silt-stream and/or soil pulps with a robust analytical method such as INAA or fusion. YK geological survey pulps are currently held by the GSC, but attempts to get access to the pulps this year were unsuccessful. In the current rock dataset there is a clear correlation between the REEs, Nb and Th ($r2>0.78$). An airborne radiometric survey is strongly recommended to develop additional regional scale targets.

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Appnedix 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 Geologist by TerraLogic Exploration Inc., with business location of Suite 200, 44-12th Ave S., Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7 (Telephone: 778-520-2000, email: aah@terralogicexploration.com

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

I have worked as a Geologist in Western Canada for 6 years.

I am responsible for the preparation of this Technical Report entitled "2010 Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the MM Property", prepared for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada this 8th day of March, 2011.

Respectfully submitted

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

March 8, 2011

Appendix II – Statement of Expenditures

2010 MM Expenditures					
Exploration Work type	**Comment**	**Days**			**Totals**
Personnel (Name) / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Aaron Higgs, Project Geologist		5.00	575	$ 2,875.00	
Lewis Jones, Junior Geologist		5.00	425	$ 2,125.00	
				$5,000.00	**$5,000.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel**				
Project Planning - Analytical	Chris Gallagher, Chief Geotechnologist	0.50	700	$ 350.00	
Database Mangement	Glen Hendrickson, GIS Specialist	0.90	525	$ 472.50	
Project Planning and Research	Aaron Higgs, Project Geologist	1.50	575	$ 862.50	
Reporting - Figures and Data	Fiona Katay, Geologist	0.50	525	$ 262.50	
Reporting - Figures and Data	Jason Kolcun, GIS	2.87	385	$ 1,104.95	
Project planning and reasearch	Bronwen Wallace, Geologist	0.25	525	$ 131.25	
Travel to project	Eric Termuende, Field Technician	0.30	425	$ 127.50	
Travel to project	Ben Kary, Technician/Data Manager	0.10	425	$ 42.50	
Travel to project	Lewis Jones, Junior Geologist	0.30	425	$ 127.50	
Reporting - Text and Data	Aaron Higgs, Project Geologist	2.00	575	$ 1,150.00	
				$4,631.20	**$4,631.20**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Silt				$34.60	
Rock				$603.90	
				$638.50	**$638.50**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental		5.00	$100.00	$500.00	
kilometers				$162.00	
fuel				$80.29	
Helicopter (hours)				$2,180.50	
Fuel (litres/hour)				$353.11	
				$3,275.90	**$3,275.90**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel			$0.00	$178.97	
Camp			$0.00	$196.37	
Meals	day rate or actual costs-specify		$0.00	$253.12	
				$628.46	**$628.46**
Geological and Geochemical					
Map Plotting				$114.00	
Geological Supplies				$10.79	
Air Photos				$59.98	
Sampling Consumables	sample bags, tags, flagging, etc…			$150.00	
				$334.77	**$334.77**

Equipment Rentals			per day		
Scintillometers				$ 399.00	
Satellite Internet				$ 17.55	
Satellite Phone Airtime				$ 32.92	
Field Gear (Specify)	pack with gear, GPS, palm, etc…	10.00	$35.00	$350.00	
Trailers		5.00	$100.00	$500.00	
Sat Phone		5.00	$15.00	$75.00	
Hand Held Radios		10.00	$10.00	$100.00	
Chainsaw		5.00	$10.00	$50.00	
Rock Saw		5.00	$15.00	$75.00	
Computer		5.00	$10.00	$50.00	
Guns		5.00	$10.00	$50.00	
Generators	$45-$165	5.00	$45.00	$225.00	
Field Fly Camp		5.0	$150.00	$750.00	
				$2,674.47	**$2,674.47**
Freight					
				$150.00	
				$150.00	**$150.00**
TerraLogic Exploration Handling and Adminstration Fees					
				$654.84	**$654.84**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$17,988.14**

Appendix III – Geochemical Protocol

3.1 – Field Sampling Techniques
3.2 Analytical Procedures

APPENDIX III – GEOCHEMICAL PROTOCOL

3.1 Geochemistry- Field sampling techniques

The purpose of rock and stream silt sampling at Fire-Ice and MM properties was to locate areas with elevated base metals and high-tech metals, as well as other potential pathfinder elements, in order to assess the overall economic potential of the area.

Rock samples were collected in the field by placing 1-3 kg of material in heavy grade plastic sample bags with the sample number written on both sides in permanent marker. Each sample bag was then sealed with a plastic cable tie and samples were transported back to camp at the end of each day. A representative piece of each sample was often collected and returned to camp for further examination in the event of an interesting or exceptional analytical result.

Silt samples were collected from active creeks whenever possible. Silt samples were placed and sealed into brown paper kraft bags. Samples were dried in the field daily, weather permitting. Relevant details pertaining to the soil and silt samples such as location parameters, depth, horizon, quality, were recorded by the sampler in the field.

Sample sites were marked in the field with orange or pink arctic-grade flagging and an aluminum tag, both having been marked with the appropriate sample number. Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS set to report locations in UTM coordinates using the North American datum established in 1983 (NAD 83). The Ice River property lies within UTM zone 08N. Thus, all maps, figures and UTM coordinates referring to herein may be assumed to reference UTM NAD 83 zone 08N.

All surface geochemical samples were collected by company geologists or sampling technician employees trained by TerraLogic Exploration staff geologists. Once returned to camp, samples were organized, dried and catalogued and then placed in poly woven “rice” bags. All rock and silt samples were sent for analysis at ACME labs in Vancouver BC.

3.2 Geochemistry- Analytical techniques

All samples were sent to ACME Laboratories in Vancouver BC, which is a certified lab under the Assayers Certification Program of British Columbia. Rock and silt samples were analyzed using the *Group 4B* package which is a two part analysis. Rare earth and refractory elements are determined by ICP mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) following a Lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion; while precious and base metals are determined using the 1Dx package by aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-MS. All samples were collected, handled, catalogued and prepared for shipment by TerraLogic Exploration staff.

2010 Analyses by Acme Labs (http://www.acmelab.com)

Package	Elements
Group 4B: LiBO2 Fusion + Nitric Acid ICP-MS - 5g	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

Appendix IV – Sample Locations and Descriptions

4.1 – Rock Samples
4.2 Silt Samples

Sample Number	Date	Type	Purpose	Location Method	UTM E	UTM N	UTM Zone	GPS AC	Major Rock Type	Minor Rock Type	Colour Fresh	Colour Weathered	Grainsize	Texture	Description
LJMMR001	02-Aug-10	outcrop	ASSAY	GPS	625981	6816418	8N	8	Felsic Metavolcanic	Int Volcanic	white	greyish	fine-medium	banded	Sampled felsic metavolcanics near contact with mafics. contains veinlets of galena that are paraelle with banded texture, along with belbs and disseminated sections. total estimated percent of mineralization 3%.
LJMMR002	02-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	6816418	6816411	8N	8	Volcaniclastic rock		greenish	brownish	fine-medium	aphanitic	sample of mafics with semi massiveto disseminated pyrite, up to 5%. sample had scint count 25000/min. which is anomlus for area. sample came from fault/ fracture zone.
LJMMR003	02-Aug-10	outcrop	ASSAY	GPS	626126	6816580	8N	8	Felsic Metavolcanic						
LJMMR004	02-Aug-10	outcrop	ASSAY	GPS	625844	6816150	8N	6	Greenstone	Int Volcanic					
LJMMR005	02-Aug-10	outcrop	ASSAY	GPS	625756	6816160	8N	12	Felsic Metavolcanic	Felsic Schist					
LJMMR006	02-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	625799	6816162	8N	7	Felsic Metavolcanic	Int Volcanic	white	greyish	fine-medium	equigranular	Sampled intermediate volcanic with fi ne to medium grain size , no sulphide mineralization. scint count 25000(max). larger grain size could indicate intrusive origin
LJMMR007	02-Aug-10	outcrop	ASSAY	GPS	625671	6815886	8N	7	Syenite		bluish	brownish	fine-medium	porphyritic	Sampled margin of synite dike. scint count 20000count/min (max). mineralization bleby to disseminate pyrite and pryyhotite.
LJMMR008	02-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	625652	6815878	8N	6	Diorite		grey	brownish	medium	equigranular	Sampled medium grained intrusive.
LJMMR009	02-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	625636	6815890	8N	16	Syenite	Greenstone	greenish	grey	fine-medium	equigranular	Sampled synite. minerization of very fine disseminated pyrite. scint count 18000counts/min.
LJMMR010	02-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	625603	6816011	8N	8	Greenstone		greenish	brownish	fine	aphanitic	Followed up on sample TMMMR003 and resampled. had elevated La in assay. increased scint count of 15000. minerlization of pyrite and copper staining. possible specs of borinite
LJMMR011	03-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	624896	6815850	8N	10	Schist		grey green	grey	fine	foliated	Sampled quarzt serecite schist along margin of contact between green stone. schist is extensivly folded and fractured. there is no sulphide minerailzation in schist. Scint count 31000/min (max)
LJMMR012	03-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	624898	6815860	8N	9	Volcaniclastic rock		dark	black	fine	aphanitic	Sampled mafic volcanic. N of contact between felsic - int. sampled rock is from local fracture zone. possible copper staining. scint count 33000/min
LJMMR013	04-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	625412	6815998	8N	13	Volcaniclastic rock		dark	brownish	fine-medium	aphanitic	Sampled mafix volcanic rock. near contact between qzt serecite schist. mineralization of disseminated pyrite and pryyhotite up to 2% . scint count up to 25000/min(max)
LJMMR014	04-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	625336	6815976	8N	14	Meta-Intrusive		greenish	greyish	coarse	foliated	Samled intrusive. along contact between mafic volcanic. minerization of banded to bleby magintite, pryyhotite and pyrite . scint count 9000
LJMMR015	04-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	625336	6815976	8N	14	Volcaniclastic rock		dark	brownish	fine	aphanitic	Sampled mafic unit on margin of contact with intermediate intrusive that was sampled in LJMMR014. minor pyrire and pryyhotite found in mafic unit along with scint count up to 28000(max)
LJMMR016	04-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	624737	6815775	8N	7	Volcaniclastic rock		bluish	rusty	fine	aphanitic	Sampled massive sulphide containing pyrite, pryyhotite and borinite. area is 10cm wide and 0.5m long. with rough orentation of 236/80. minerilized area occurs along local fracture zone in the mafic volcanics.back ground scint count of 10000. sample conta
LJMMR017	04-Aug-10	outcrop	REE	GPS	625015	6815885	8N	13	Schist		light grey	brownish	fine	foliated	Sampled meta volcanic. with bleby style pyrite minerlization. scint count 30000/min (max)

Sample Number	Date	Sample Type	UTM E	UTM N	UTM Zone	GPS AC	Creek Turbulence	Tributary	Sample Depth	Sample Size	Sample Quality
LJMMS001	04-Aug-10	SILT	625028	6816198	08N	6	VERY LOW	3	5	4	4
LJMMS002	04-Aug-10	SILT	625237	6816218	08N	14	HIGH	3	15	3	3
LJMMS003	05-Aug-10	SILT	625453	6816246	08N	10	HIGH	3	5	5	5

Appendix V – Analytical Certificates

5.1 – Rock Samples
5.2 - Silt Samples

5.1 – Rock Samples

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

www.acmelab.com

Client: **TerraLogic Exploration Inc.**
Suite 200, 44 - 12th Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 2R7 Canada

Submitted By: Aaron Higgs
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: August 13, 2010
Report Date: August 30, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000250.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: MM
Shipment ID: MM10-001
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 17

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	17	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
4B02	17	LiBO2/Li2B4O7 fusion ICP-MS analysis	0.2	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Samples LJMMR015 to LJMMR017 are qualitative analysis due to contamination (broken bags)

Invoice To: TerraLogic Exploration Inc.
Suite 200, 44 - 12th Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 2R7
Canada

CC: Chris Gallagher

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **TerraLogic Exploration Inc.**
Suite 200, 44 - 12th Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 2R7 Canada

Project: MM
Report Date: August 30, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000250.1

Method		WGHT	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B
Analyte		Wgt	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LJMMR001	Rock	2.49	>50000	<1	0.9	0.3	15.5	13.4	141.3	92.0	4	329.2	8.9	18.3	4.9	<8	2.4	608.0	43.3	84.5	156.8
LJMMR002	Rock	1.11	6351	13	1.2	1.4	38.4	77.4	564.3	117.9	25	42.1	43.4	120.0	32.2	25	8.2	3154	236.2	421.6	862.3
LJMMR003	Rock	2.57	>50000	2	1.4	0.4	9.2	6.3	47.5	15.0	5	2090	4.5	8.5	3.0	37	4.9	217.5	18.0	57.5	90.1
LJMMR004	Rock	1.42	845	17	2.6	2.5	44.8	44.4	442.4	34.7	14	191.7	28.9	41.1	14.7	15	5.1	1848	137.8	123.8	230.3
LJMMR005	Rock	1.69	1382	22	1.3	8.6	72.2	61.9	591.7	177.5	22	40.2	37.7	76.3	27.3	49	7.9	2703	184.1	285.2	566.3
LJMMR006	Rock	1.16	2202	12	1.4	15.3	43.2	43.1	352.0	118.2	16	37.5	27.1	51.6	16.6	<8	2.9	1442	96.7	186.9	367.5
LJMMR007	Rock	1.54	1564	5	3.2	3.3	38.3	33.5	365.0	190.4	14	57.4	20.9	82.4	20.3	<8	5.5	1447	98.6	238.4	446.6
LJMMR008	Rock	1.45	408	1	0.8	1.0	29.4	18.4	177.9	26.6	5	30.6	10.8	34.0	9.2	9	3.9	773.2	61.8	114.7	221.0
LJMMR009	Rock	1.07	1715	4	8.1	9.2	30.8	27.9	298.9	175.4	8	170.7	17.5	75.6	20.1	<8	3.1	1291	98.9	225.6	413.5
LJMMR010	Rock	1.71	1541	4	1.1	1.7	33.2	35.0	431.3	107.7	9	39.9	27.2	56.4	8.8	<8	2.1	1559	126.0	302.6	570.3
LJMMR011	Rock	1.44	1081	9	0.2	4.5	51.9	71.1	665.8	123.7	25	92.2	41.7	110.0	37.9	<8	5.2	2959	269.9	403.3	800.8
LJMMR012	Rock	1.40	897	10	<0.2	16.9	64.9	88.4	873.4	171.5	30	137.4	54.2	141.3	34.4	<8	5.8	3727	301.3	504.6	1023
LJMMR013	Rock	1.79	2155	4	0.6	2.6	28.6	67.7	612.0	42.4	20	26.5	38.4	106.7	30.7	<8	17.3	3021	214.0	172.3	497.1
LJMMR014	Rock	1.93	17517	6	4.1	3.3	33.5	17.4	182.3	91.3	11	111.4	12.0	25.3	7.0	<8	13.7	769.7	72.0	260.7	414.9
LJMMR015	Rock	1.50	5916	9	1.1	2.4	43.1	98.4	814.3	53.2	33	54.6	56.5	154.6	41.2	16	21.1	4097	304.2	568.0	1104
LJMMR016	Rock	1.66	64	<1	46.4	1.0	2.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	<1	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.5	9	<0.5	8.4	10.6	8.4	17.0
LJMMR017	Rock	1.23	1074	8	0.6	2.7	61.2	84.0	790.2	135.0	25	22.9	49.9	127.0	26.9	<8	5.8	3487	228.0	324.4	686.3

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Client: **TerraLogic Exploration Inc.**
Suite 200, 44 - 12th Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 2R7 Canada

Project: MM
Report Date: August 30, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000250.1

Method		4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
Analyte		Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
LJMMR001	Rock	16.11	56.1	8.54	*	6.96	1.26	7.35	1.52	4.89	0.69	4.55	0.68	3.2	235.1	>10000	>10000	0.1	2.2	107.2	31.3
LJMMR002	Rock	83.53	283.1	43.92	4.08	39.14	6.96	41.30	8.37	25.37	3.66	23.49	3.29	20.9	36.6	306.5	3637	6.0	11.9	17.7	1.1
LJMMR003	Rock	8.79	28.1	3.50	<0.02	3.76	0.53	2.96	0.70	1.92	0.28	1.75	0.26	16.5	416.6	14.2	>10000	5.1	88.6	161.3	4.2
LJMMR004	Rock	23.32	79.0	13.47	1.38	14.07	3.17	21.27	4.77	14.74	2.17	13.48	1.99	12.2	2.1	19.4	65	6.5	11.4	<0.1	0.5
LJMMR005	Rock	59.00	202.8	32.47	3.41	28.76	5.28	31.81	6.60	20.03	2.94	19.50	2.84	6.5	9.9	1213	69	3.0	17.9	0.3	1.1
LJMMR006	Rock	38.31	128.7	20.97	1.98	18.28	3.30	19.13	3.74	11.03	1.59	10.21	1.39	2.1	4.3	65.4	38	0.7	5.6	<0.1	0.4
LJMMR007	Rock	43.97	143.0	20.25	1.07	16.28	2.92	16.58	3.31	10.10	1.47	9.71	1.42	12.2	4.6	14.5	272	16.9	1.7	1.0	0.2
LJMMR008	Rock	22.92	79.0	12.93	1.04	10.97	1.87	11.06	2.18	6.17	0.95	6.05	0.88	4.8	12.0	349.8	48	1.6	718.9	0.3	0.4
LJMMR009	Rock	42.46	137.5	20.41	1.48	17.61	3.02	17.27	3.22	9.38	1.41	9.00	1.29	7.6	21.5	361.3	892	51.6	36.7	11.2	0.3
LJMMR010	Rock	59.37	206.3	30.66	2.80	24.41	4.11	23.41	4.48	13.20	1.94	13.14	1.88	0.4	4.6	17.2	54	2.4	10.6	<0.1	0.1
LJMMR011	Rock	85.05	306.5	49.57	5.20	45.76	8.03	47.54	9.29	26.72	3.88	25.01	3.48	17.4	1.8	31.8	25	0.2	5.5	0.1	0.4
LJMMR012	Rock	108.6	388.7	60.76	6.40	53.96	9.31	54.01	10.70	30.81	4.36	28.30	3.94	6.4	4.4	7.1	49	<0.1	13.9	<0.1	0.3
LJMMR013	Rock	60.40	230.1	39.69	4.48	37.48	6.50	38.29	7.55	21.70	3.18	20.46	2.82	2.1	20.0	8.5	159	0.7	3.8	0.3	0.1
LJMMR014	Rock	44.35	149.5	21.41	3.07	17.78	2.74	14.26	2.55	7.16	1.04	6.83	0.96	17.7	38.6	19.5	1009	2.0	4.2	3.7	0.3
LJMMR015	Rock	118.7	427.0	67.06	5.09	58.47	9.74	57.75	11.19	32.15	4.60	29.85	4.11	3.5	15.0	17.5	446	2.1	3.8	1.4	0.4
LJMMR016	Rock	1.93	7.6	1.31	0.17	1.37	0.26	1.46	0.33	0.92	0.15	0.93	0.13	0.8	935.0	114.1	3220	93.0	52.6	16.3	4.7
LJMMR017	Rock	69.31	254.8	42.92	4.44	39.45	7.01	41.92	8.52	24.94	3.69	24.60	3.50	7.7	5.5	40.8	29	0.3	16.6	<0.1	1.2

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Client: **TerraLogic Exploration Inc.**
Suite 200, 44 - 12th Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 2R7 Canada

Project: MM
Report Date: August 30, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000250.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.5
LJMMR001	Rock	<0.1	28.6	9.7	1.39	0.2	<0.5
LJMMR002	Rock	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.11	0.7	<0.5
LJMMR003	Rock	1.4	0.4	16.8	0.82	1.8	1.6
LJMMR004	Rock	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.04	0.1	<0.5
LJMMR005	Rock	4.7	4.7	5.5	0.02	0.2	<0.5
LJMMR006	Rock	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.02	1.2	<0.5
LJMMR007	Rock	0.1	<0.1	2.3	0.02	0.4	<0.5
LJMMR008	Rock	5.3	2.7	1.5	0.01	0.1	0.7
LJMMR009	Rock	4.1	3.1	2.4	0.03	0.9	3.6
LJMMR010	Rock	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.02	0.3	<0.5
LJMMR011	Rock	0.5	0.3	2.9	0.01	0.2	<0.5
LJMMR012	Rock	<0.1	0.2	<0.5	<0.01	0.4	<0.5
LJMMR013	Rock	0.8	0.2	<0.5	0.01	0.5	<0.5
LJMMR014	Rock	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.01	0.7	1.2
LJMMR015	Rock	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.02	0.3	<0.5
LJMMR016	Rock	0.7	5.8	7.1	0.15	0.6	49.6
LJMMR017	Rock	0.3	0.5	1.3	<0.01	0.1	<0.5

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI10000250.1

	Method	WGHT	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B
	Analyte	Wgt	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
LJMMR008	Rock	1.45	408	1	0.8	1.0	29.4	18.4	177.9	26.6	5	30.6	10.8	34.0	9.2	9	3.9	773.2	61.8	114.7	221.0
REP LJMMR008	QC		411	2	0.9	1.0	31.0	16.4	178.4	26.8	5	31.6	11.5	34.2	9.2	8	3.8	767.8	60.8	117.6	226.9
LJMMR012	Rock	1.40	897	10	<0.2	16.9	64.9	88.4	873.4	171.5	30	137.4	54.2	141.3	34.4	<8	5.8	3727	301.3	504.6	1023
REP LJMMR012	QC																				
LJMMR016	Rock	1.66	64	<1	46.4	1.0	2.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	<1	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.5	9	<0.5	8.4	10.6	8.4	17.0
REP LJMMR016	QC		59	<1	47.2	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.2	1.6	<1	1.4	0.1	0.5	2.7	16	<0.5	8.6	10.8	7.9	16.3
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard																				
STD OREAS45PA	Standard																				
STD SO-18	Standard		498	1	25.2	6.7	17.0	9.4	20.3	27.4	14	387.5	7.2	9.7	15.7	200	14.4	281.4	30.0	11.5	25.6
STD SO-18	Standard		489	1	25.4	6.6	17.5	9.5	20.7	27.4	14	391.8	7.1	9.4	16.0	202	14.5	278.0	29.5	11.3	25.2
STD SO-18	Standard		494	<1	25.1	6.8	16.3	9.3	19.3	27.1	14	383.8	7.1	9.9	15.0	196	14.2	278.1	29.1	11.4	25.3
STD SO-18	Standard		484	<1	25.7	6.8	16.5	9.3	19.4	27.0	14	389.1	7.0	9.8	15.4	197	14.0	280.5	29.2	11.3	25.9
STD SO-18 Expected			514	1	26.2	7.1	17.6	9.8	21.3	28.7	15	407.4	7.4	9.9	16.4	200	14.8	280	31	12.3	27.1
STD DS7 Expected																					
STD OREAS45PA Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<8	<0.5	1.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<8	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank		1041	3	4.7	4.8	19.6	4.1	25.6	135.2	1	753.5	1.5	12.5	4.2	63	<0.5	151.8	17.2	29.8	61.0
G1	Prep Blank		1065	3	4.8	4.7	19.5	4.6	24.7	137.1	1	762.3	1.5	9.6	3.7	56	<0.5	154.9	17.4	32.9	65.8

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Cranbrook BC V1C 2R7 Canada

Project: MM
Report Date: August 30, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI10000250.1

	Method	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
LJMMR008	Rock	22.92	79.0	12.93	1.04	10.97	1.87	11.06	2.18	6.17	0.95	6.05	0.88	4.8	12.0	349.8	48	1.6	718.9	0.3	0.4
REP LJMMR008	QC	23.22	78.8	12.87	1.04	11.05	1.89	10.79	2.08	6.18	0.93	6.02	0.87								
LJMMR012	Rock	108.6	388.7	60.76	6.40	53.96	9.31	54.01	10.70	30.81	4.36	28.30	3.94	6.4	4.4	7.1	49	<0.1	13.9	<0.1	0.3
REP LJMMR012	QC													5.8	4.7	7.0	49	0.4	15.6	<0.1	0.4
LJMMR016	Rock	1.93	7.6	1.31	0.17	1.37	0.26	1.46	0.33	0.92	0.15	0.93	0.13	0.8	935.0	114.1	3220	93.0	52.6	16.3	4.7
REP LJMMR016	QC	1.90	6.9	1.31	0.17	1.36	0.25	1.56	0.31	0.86	0.14	0.86	0.13								
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard													20.5	111.5	69.1	411	56.5	52.3	6.1	4.2
STD OREAS45PA	Standard													0.9	596.2	20.1	126	291.8	4.7	0.1	<0.1
STD SO-18	Standard	3.26	13.2	2.71	0.80	2.75	0.47	2.85	0.59	1.67	0.26	1.72	0.26								
STD SO-18	Standard	3.19	13.4	2.70	0.80	2.73	0.46	2.73	0.58	1.74	0.26	1.66	0.26								
STD SO-18	Standard	3.17	12.8	2.69	0.81	2.75	0.47	2.71	0.58	1.67	0.26	1.68	0.25								
STD SO-18	Standard	3.23	13.0	2.72	0.81	2.74	0.46	2.74	0.56	1.68	0.25	1.65	0.25								
STD SO-18 Expected		3.45	14	3	0.89	2.93	0.53	3	0.62	1.84	0.27	1.79	0.27								
STD DS7 Expected														20.5	109	70.6	411	56	48.2	6.4	4.6
STD OREAS45PA Expected														0.9	600	19	119	281	4.2	0.09	0.13
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.3	<0.05	<0.02	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.02	<0.03	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01								
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.3	<0.05	<0.02	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.02	<0.03	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01								
BLK	Blank													<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	6.77	24.4	4.19	1.10	3.31	0.52	2.83	0.55	1.82	0.25	1.90	0.30	<0.1	2.3	4.2	45	2.6	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
G1	Prep Blank	7.32	26.6	4.18	1.10	3.29	0.52	2.86	0.56	1.78	0.27	1.85	0.31	0.1	2.4	4.1	48	3.4	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1

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Cranbrook BC V1C 2R7 Canada

Project: MM
Report Date: August 30, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI10000250.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.5
Pulp Duplicates							
LJMMR008	Rock	5.3	2.7	1.5	0.01	0.1	0.7
REP LJMMR008	QC						
LJMMR012	Rock	<0.1	0.2	<0.5	<0.01	0.4	<0.5
REP LJMMR012	QC	<0.1	0.1	<0.5	0.01	0.4	<0.5
LJMMR016	Rock	0.7	5.8	7.1	0.15	0.6	49.6
REP LJMMR016	QC						
Reference Materials							
STD DS7	Standard	4.7	0.9	65.4	0.26	3.8	2.7
STD OREAS45PA	Standard	0.2	0.3	53.4	0.03	<0.1	<0.5
STD SO-18	Standard						
STD SO-18	Standard						
STD SO-18	Standard						
STD SO-18	Standard						
STD SO-18 Expected							
STD DS7 Expected		4.5	0.9	70	0.2	4.2	3.5
STD OREAS45PA Expected		0.18	0.3	43	0.03	0.07	0.54
BLK	Blank						
BLK	Blank						
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
Prep Wash							
G1	Prep Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	0.03	0.3	<0.5
G1	Prep Blank	<0.1	<0.1	1.5	0.02	0.3	<0.5

5.2 Silt Samples

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Client: **TerraLogic Exploration Inc.**
Suite 200, 44 - 12th Ave. S.
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Submitted By: Aaron Higgs
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: August 13, 2010
Report Date: September 02, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000253.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	MM
Shipment ID:	MM10-001
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	3

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP	Return
DISP-RJT-SOIL	Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
SS80	3	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			WHI
Dry at 60C	3	Dry at 60C			WHI
4B02	3	LiBO2/Li2B4O7 fusion ICP-MS analysis	0.2	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: TerraLogic Exploration Inc.
Suite 200, 44 - 12th Ave. S.
Cranbrook BC V1C 2R7
Canada

CC: Chris Gallagher

"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Project: MM
Report Date: September 02, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000253.1

	Method	WGHT	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B
	Analyte	Wgt	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LJMMS001	Silt		1234	<1	5.7	5.9	9.9	6.2	52.9	34.8	4	106.5	3.2	14.1	5.0	34	2.2	278.9	42.9	90.6	182.1
LJMMS002	Silt		7481	4	6.2	7.9	24.7	22.3	221.8	75.5	9	115.8	12.2	45.0	10.4	39	4.2	898.1	73.8	151.4	301.7
LJMMS003	Silt		8586	6	2.5	4.8	27.6	23.5	287.2	91.1	9	97.7	17.8	55.3	13.7	27	6.0	991.9	188.4	518.5	680.7

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	Method	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
LJMMS001	Silt	19.72	66.5	11.14	1.60	9.56	1.74	8.67	1.64	4.16	0.64	3.19	0.56	3.4	77.7	541.0	2255	11.7	45.6	9.8	1.2
LJMMS002	Silt	30.53	100.2	16.13	1.83	13.33	2.37	13.25	2.64	8.04	1.12	6.77	1.15	9.3	70.8	525.4	1543	20.7	72.3	6.1	3.4
LJMMS003	Silt	102.1	329.9	49.89	5.63	45.10	7.34	40.00	7.17	18.00	2.12	12.40	1.72	13.1	139.8	465.8	2631	8.0	83.7	15.6	5.6

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000253.1

	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.5
LJMMS001	Silt	0.6	1.2	2.6	0.08	0.3	1.8
LJMMS002	Silt	0.6	1.9	4.4	0.21	0.7	2.7
LJMMS003	Silt	1.0	1.7	7.0	0.11	1.0	5.6

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Report Date: September 02, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI10000253.1

	Method	WGHT	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B
	Analyte	Wgt	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
LJMMS001	Silt		1234	<1	5.7	5.9	9.9	6.2	52.9	34.8	4	106.5	3.2	14.1	5.0	34	2.2	278.9	42.9	90.6	182.1
REP LJMMS001	QC		1261	2	5.3	5.8	11.2	6.8	52.6	34.6	3	106.1	3.0	14.2	4.4	34	1.9	274.7	42.6	91.6	180.6
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard																				
STD OREAS45PA	Standard																				
STD SO-18	Standard		521	<1	28.1	7.3	17.1	9.4	21.0	30.2	15	416.5	7.0	10.7	17.1	225	14.7	296.5	32.4	13.4	29.2
STD SO-18	Standard		519	<1	28.7	7.1	17.5	9.7	21.8	29.7	15	412.6	7.4	11.5	17.6	219	14.6	297.0	32.5	13.2	29.5
STD SO-18 Expected			514	1	26.2	7.1	17.6	9.8	21.3	28.7	15	407.4	7.4	9.9	16.4	200	14.8	280	31	12.3	27.1
STD DS7 Expected																					
STD OREAS45PA Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<8	<0.5	1.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
BLK	Blank																				

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Project: MM
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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI10000253.1

	Method	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
LJMMS001	Silt	19.72	66.5	11.14	1.60	9.56	1.74	8.67	1.64	4.16	0.64	3.19	0.56	3.4	77.7	541.0	2255	11.7	45.6	9.8	1.2
REP LJMMS001	QC	19.57	65.0	11.24	1.43	9.90	1.60	8.87	1.58	4.11	0.53	3.00	0.44								
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard													22.1	112.6	70.9	411	57.8	46.2	6.8	4.0
STD OREAS45PA	Standard													0.8	595.4	19.4	120	292.7	3.6	<0.1	0.1
STD SO-18	Standard	3.65	13.9	2.86	0.92	2.97	0.53	3.16	0.67	1.92	0.28	1.88	0.30								
STD SO-18	Standard	3.66	14.1	2.93	0.91	3.09	0.54	3.28	0.65	1.91	0.28	1.87	0.30								
STD SO-18 Expected		3.45	14	3	0.89	2.93	0.53	3	0.62	1.84	0.27	1.79	0.27								
STD DS7 Expected														20.5	109	70.6	411	56	48.2	6.4	4.6
STD OREAS45PA Expected														0.9	600	19	119	281	4.2	0.09	0.13
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.3	<0.05	<0.02	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.02	<0.03	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01								
BLK	Blank													<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1

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	Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
	Analyte	Bi	Ag	Au	Hg	Tl	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.5
Pulp Duplicates							
LJMMS001	Silt	0.6	1.2	2.6	0.08	0.3	1.8
REP LJMMS001	QC						
Reference Materials							
STD DS7	Standard	5.0	1.0	56.3	0.22	4.0	3.2
STD OREAS45PA	Standard	0.2	0.3	46.2	0.02	<0.1	<0.5
STD SO-18	Standard						
STD SO-18	Standard						
STD SO-18 Expected							
STD DS7 Expected		4.5	0.9	70	0.2	4.2	3.5
STD OREAS45PA Expected		0.18	0.3	43	0.03	0.07	0.54
BLK	Blank						
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5

Appendix VI – Bedrock Geological Mapping

6.1 – Geology Stations
6.2 - Lithology

Appendix 6.1 - 2010 Field Mapping Station Location

Station Number	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Type	Elevation (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Location Method	GPS Accuracy (m)	Comments
LJMMG001	8/2/2010	outcrop		625981	6816418	GPS	8	
LJMMG002	8/2/2010	outcrop		6816418	6816411	GPS	8	
LJMMG003	8/2/2010	outcrop		626126	6816580	GPS	8	
LJMMG004	8/2/2010	outcrop		625844	6816150	GPS	6	
LJMMG005	8/2/2010	outcrop		625756	6816160	GPS	12	
LJMMG006	8/2/2010	outcrop		625799	6816162	GPS	7	
LJMMG007	8/2/2010	outcrop		625671	6815886	GPS	7	
LJMMG008	8/2/2010	outcrop		625652	6815878	GPS	6	
LJMMG009	8/2/2010	outcrop		625636	6815890	GPS	16	
LJMMG010	8/2/2010	outcrop		625603	6816011	GPS	8	
LJMMG011	8/3/2010	outcrop		624896	6815850	GPS	10	-AAH
LJMMG012	8/3/2010	outcrop		624898	6815860	GPS	9	
LJMMG013	8/4/2010	outcrop		625412	6815998	GPS	13	
LJMMG014	8/4/2010	outcrop		625336	6815976	GPS	14	
LJMMG015	8/4/2010	outcrop		624737	6815775	GPS	7	
LJMMG016	8/4/2010	outcrop		625015	6815885	GPS	13	

Appendix 6.2 - Lithology

Station Number	User	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Station Type	Map Unit	Rock Type	Colour	Colour Weathered	Grain size	Texture	Mineralization	Mineralization Minor	Min. Style	Min. %	Alteration	Alt. Degree
LJMMG001	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Felsic Metavolcanic	white	greyish	fine-medium	banded				0		0
LJMMG002	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Volcaniclastic rock	greenish	brownish	fine-medium	aphanitic				0		0
LJMMG003	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Felsic Metavolcanic								0		0
LJMMG004	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Greenstone								0		0
LJMMG005	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Felsic Metavolcanic								0		0
LJMMG006	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Felsic Metavolcanic	white	greyish	fine-medium	equigranular				0		0
LJMMG007	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Syenite	bluish	brownish	fine-medium	porphyritic				0		0
LJMMG008	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Diorite	grey	brownish	medium	equigranular				0		0
LJMMG009	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Syenite	greenish	grey	fine-medium	equigranular				0		0
LJMMG010	LJ	8/2/2010	outcrop		Greenstone	greenish	brownish	fine	aphanitic				0		0
LJMMG011	LJ	8/3/2010	outcrop		Schist	grey green	grey	fine	foliated				0		0
LJMMG012	LJ	8/3/2010	outcrop		Volcaniclastic rock	dark	black	fine	aphanitic				0		0
LJMMG013	LJ	8/4/2010	outcrop		Volcaniclastic rock	dark	brownish	fine-medium	aphanitic				0		0
LJMMG014	LJ	8/4/2010	outcrop		Meta-Intrusive	greenish	greyish	coarse	foliated				0		0
LJMMG014	LJ	8/4/2010	outcrop		Volcaniclastic rock	dark	brownish	fine	aphanitic				0		0
LJMMG015	LJ	8/4/2010	outcrop		Volcaniclastic rock	bluish	rusty	fine	aphanitic				0		0
LJMMG016	LJ	8/4/2010	outcrop		Schist	light grey	brownish	fine	foliated				0		0