

RUSTY SPRINGS PROJECT-CAPSULE SUMMARY

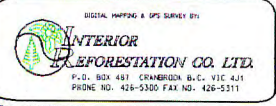
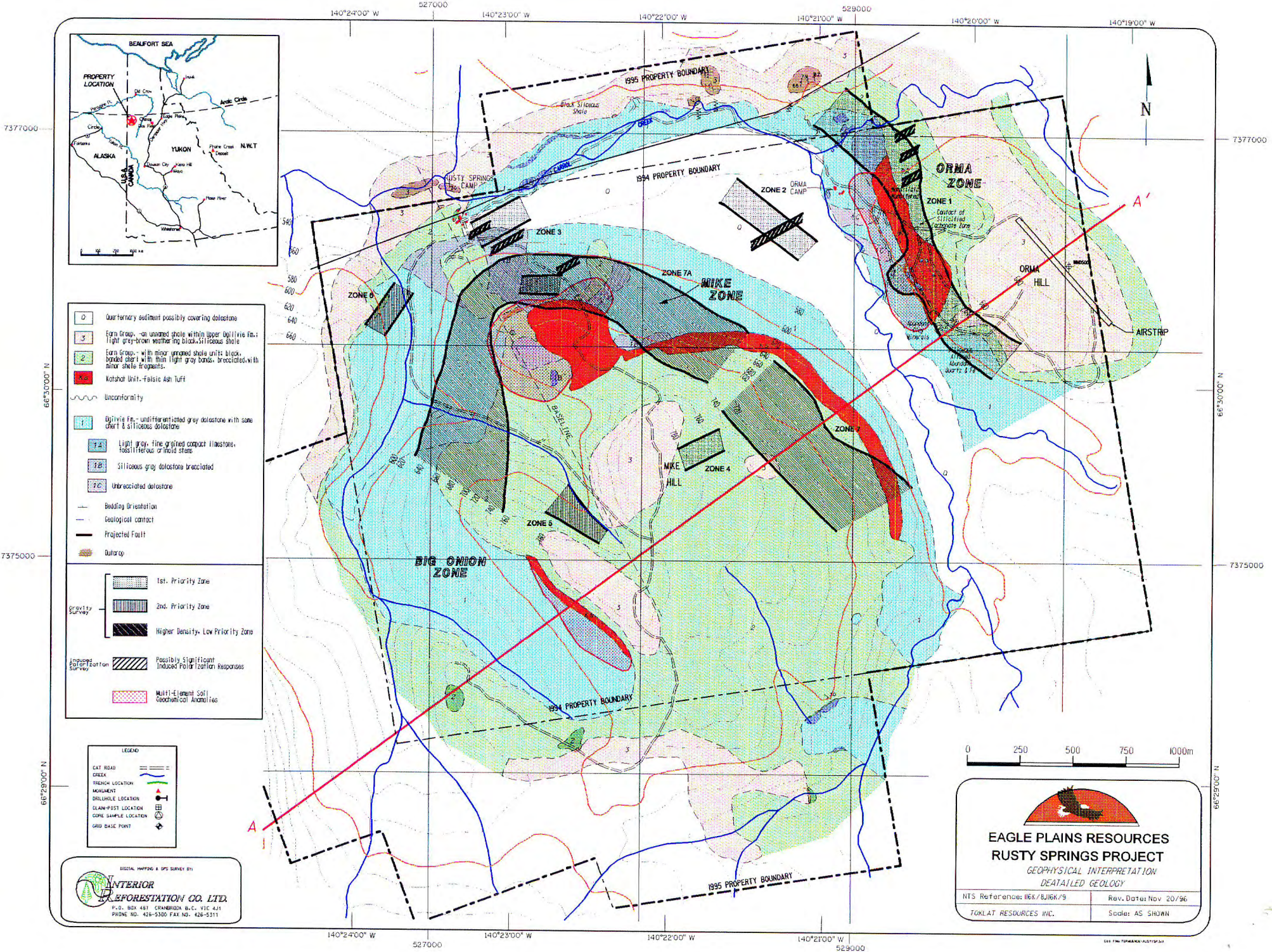
The Rusty Springs property area has seen sporadic exploration since 1975, when rusty ground seeps were recognized during regional oil and gas exploration programs. Subsequent examination revealed silver-lead-zinc mineralization nearby. Staking of the area by Rio Alto Exploration followed, with systematic exploration programs carried out over the years by various operators.

The Rusty Springs Ag/Pb/Zn/Cu prospect is situated in the northwestern part of the Yukon Territory at approximately 66° 30' North latitude and 140° 25' West longitude in N.T.S. 116 K/8 and 116 K/9. The property is about 8 km south of the Arctic Circle and 29 km east of the Alaska border. Access to the property is via wheel or ski-equipped aircraft or by winter road. An all-weather, 600m (2000') airstrip was constructed in 1994-95. Supply centres are located at Dawson City, Yukon (274km), Circle, Alaska (175km), or Fairbanks, Alaska (365km). Airstrip staging areas to Rusty Springs are available along the Dempster Highway at Eagle Plains (164kms), or from the "Mile 150" airstrip (137km). Road access has been previously developed for winter haulage from Mile 123 (Ogilvie Crossing) on the Dempster Highway over a distance of 193 km. The Dempster Highway is a government-maintained all-weather road providing access from the south. The winter road access traverses gently sloping terrain without any major topographic obstacles.

The property area overlies rocks of the Devono-Mississippian **Earn Group**, consisting of slaty argillites and shales overlying a silicified chert breccia. Devonian aged **Ogilvie Formation** dolomites and limestone form a thick, monotonous package located unconformably beneath the chert breccia. Discovered recently is a 30-45m thick felsic tuff unit situated between the chert breccia and dolomite units. Structurally, the property physiography is defined by the presence of north-trending fold structures, making up the Big Onion, Orma, and Mike Hill features (see map, over).

High-grade mineralization was first discovered in the Orma Hill area in 1978, and the focus of exploration efforts was concentrated on this area. Virtually all drilling was aimed at what was then interpreted as an extensive vein system. Spectacular ore-grade intersections were reported from drillholes and trenches in the area, however attempts to define tonnage at depth were unsuccessful. Previous to the Orma discovery, a geochemical survey outlined highly anomalous soil values in the Mike Hill area. Diamond drilling was carried out to define the nature of this mineralization, but met with only limited success. After sitting dormant for nine years, the final core claims comprising the property were allowed to lapse in 1992. They were subsequently restaked, and optioned to Eagle Plains Resources.

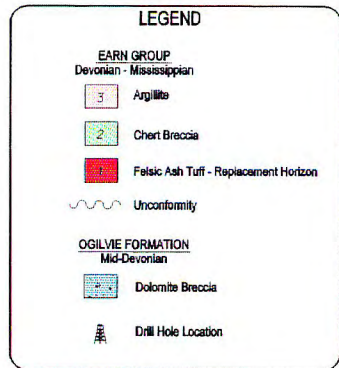
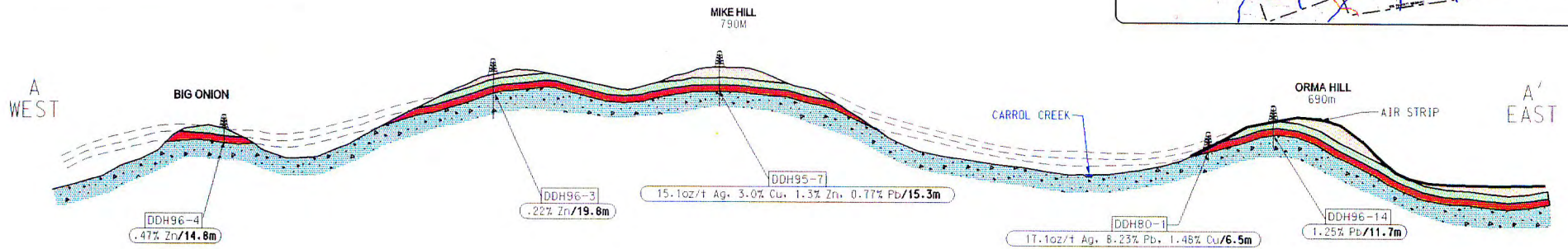
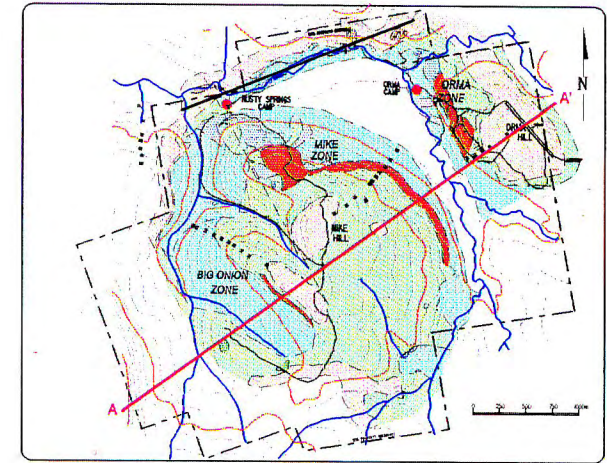
Since becoming operator of the property, Eagle Plains has completed over \$1,200,000 in exploration expenditures, including some 12,000 feet (3660m) of diamond drilling, in addition to extensive trenching, geochemical, geological and infrastructure development work. Through these efforts, Eagle Plains has advanced the project



considerably. As a result of systematic prospecting and soil geochemical sampling, the company has defined high-grade mineralization over an area of some 6 square-km. A new geologic interpretation was made of the property during the course of the 1996 drilling program, with the final hole of the project testing for stratabound mineralization far removed from any known surface exposures. Hole DDH 96-14, drilled through the silicified Earn Group chert, intersected 1.25% Pb over a true-thickness width of 11.7m, hosted by the Ag, Cu, and Zn- anomalous tuff unit over a total thickness of 33.0m (108 '). A re-evaluation of known showings on the property (over 35 in total), geochemical anomalies, and mineralized trenches confirms that all mineralization documented to date is directly associated with this felsic unit. This horizon has now been tested by drilling over a distance of 3.5km, with each intersection confirming the significant mineralization hosted by the unit (see Interpretive Section, over). A number of high priority gravity and Induced Polarization targets exist over the felsic unit, in areas yet untested by drilling. The potential for economic mineralization on the property is significant.

Subsequent to the discovery of stratabound mineralization within the property area, Eagle Plains staked an additional 478 units in the region in 1996, targeting all favorable stratigraphy. The property area now consists of a total of 549 units, owned 100% by Eagle Plains.

The company is currently seeking a joint-venture partner to further develop this exciting prospect.



DIGITAL MAPPING & GPS SURVEY BY:

INTERIOR FORESTATION CO. LTD.
P.O. BOX 481 CRANBROOK B.C. V1C 4J1
PHONE NO. 426-5300 FAX NO. 426-5311

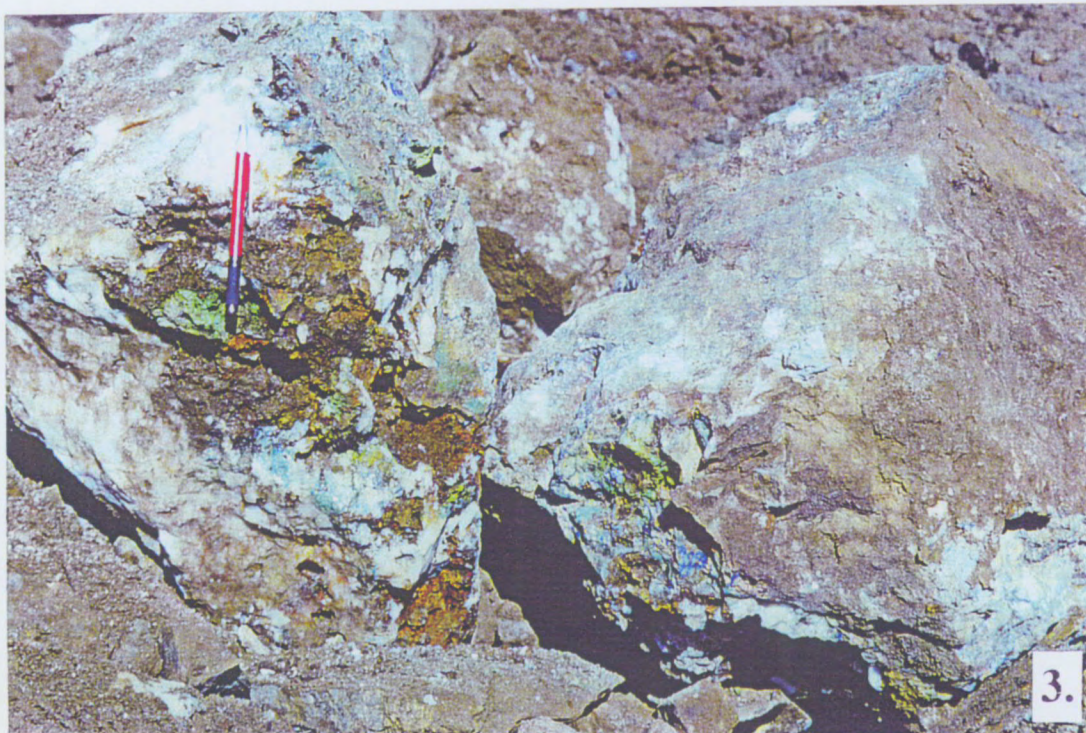


Plane of Section 55°/235°

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES
RUSTY SPRINGS PROJECT

INTERPRETIVE SECTION
Mike / Orma Hill Geology

NTS Reference: I16K/8, I16K/9	Rev. Date: Nov, 20/96
TORLAT RESOURCES INC.	Scale: AS SHOWN



RUSTY SPRINGS

1. Diamond drilling
2. Drill core
3. Copper, zinc & silver mineralization