

**CORPORATE PROFILE**

LISTED: ASE - SYMBOL: EPL

The Company: Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. is a junior exploration company formed to acquire, explore and develop mineral properties of merit. The Company's main objective is to obtain a significant interest in producing mineral properties to develop cash-flow and provide a commensurate appreciation of the shareholders' equity. The quality of Eagle Plains' landholdings together with the opportunities offered by its experienced personnel, consultants and associates serve to increase the potential to meet this objective.

Properties: 1) RUSTY SPRINGS, YUKON

Eagle Plains holds a 100% interest in 72 claims comprising the Rusty Springs silver, lead, copper & zinc prospect located 270 km northwest of Dawson City, Yukon. The property is distinguished by having high-grade "bonanza" type mineralization occurrences over an area of more than 3 square kilometres.

The Company acquired the claims in 1994, and concentrated its exploration on the Mike Hill area. Geochemistry, followed by trenching and drilling, defined an oxidized mineralized zone at least 700 metres in length and 20 metres wide. There are also strong anomalies indicating other potential mineralized zones. Similar high-grade mineralization exists on the Orma Hill and Big Onion area. An evaluation of the type and extent of the mineralization encountered at Rusty Springs indicates potential for primary sulphide minerals at depth. The Company plans to carry out deep drilling in 1996.

2) EAST KOOTENAY PROJECT

Eagle Plains recently acquired a 50% interest in a 267 unit (16,000 acre) property in in southeastern British Columbia. The claims overlie the same stratigraphic package that hosts Cominco's Sullivan deposit and are included in an airborne geophysical program carried out by the B.C. Geological Survey in the fall of 1995. Results of the geophysical survey will be announced early in 1996. These claims will be explored in 1996.

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors and Officers:

Robert W. Termuende	-President, Director
Carol McDonald	-Corporate Secretary
John J. Barclay	-Director
D. Campbell Deacon	-Director

Calgary Office:

Doug Amy, Corporate Relations
3010, 300 - 5th Avenue S.W. T2P 3C4
Ph: (403) 262 9299 Fax: (403) 290 1610

Exploration & Operations:

Robert Termuende
P.O. Box 20022
Cranbrook, B. C. V1C 6J5
Ph: (604) 426 6073 Fax: (604) 426 6083

Consultants:

Toklat Resources Inc. -Cranbrook

Registrar & Transfer Agent:

The R-M Trust Company -Calgary

STOCK & FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Listed: The Alberta Stock Exchange Symbol: EPL

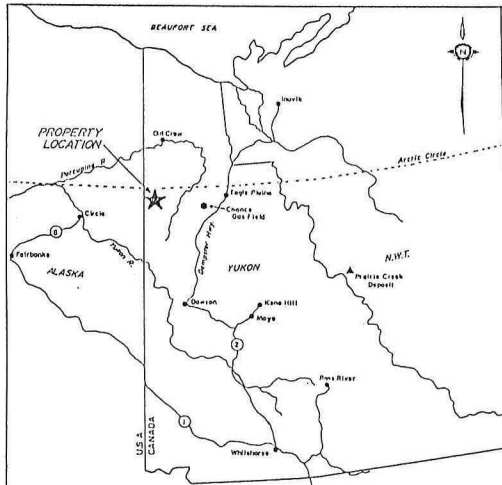
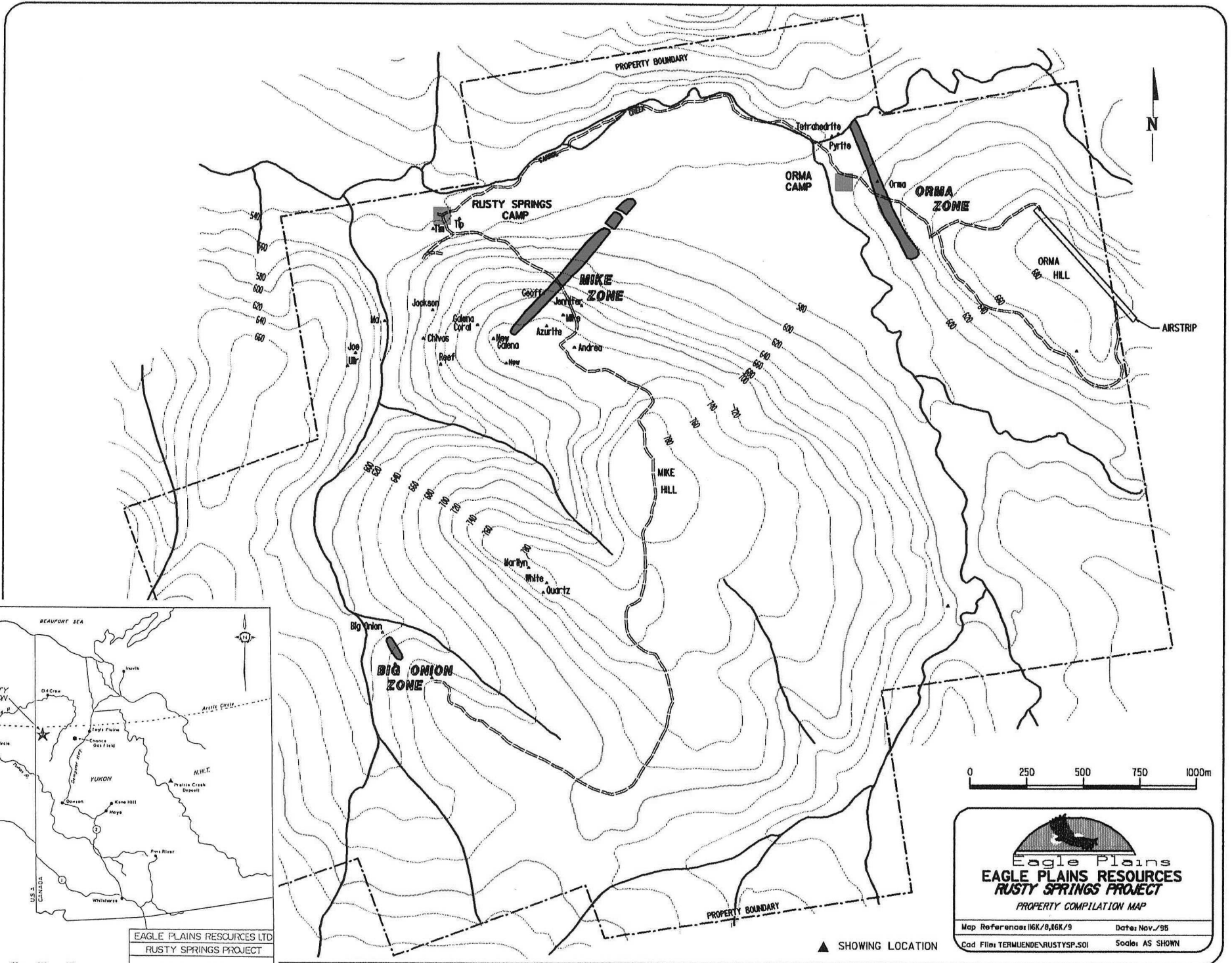
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Restricted & Escrowed 2,881,300

Held by officers & directors 670,000

Owned by the public 2,030,000

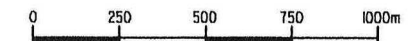
November 15, 1995



EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD
RUSTY SPRINGS PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

Date: _____ Scale: _____ '99 No. 1





Eagle Plains
EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES
RUSTY SPRINGS PROJECT
PROPERTY COMPILATION MAP

Map Reference: 16K/9,16K/9	Date: Nov./95
Cad File: TERMUENDE\RUSTYS\SP.SOI	Scale: AS SHOWN

▲ SHOWING LOCATION

RUSTY SPRINGS PROJECT

In 1995, exploration was carried out at three locations on the property: the Mike Hill, the Orma Hill and the Big Onion showing.

The Mike Hill

The main mineralized zone on the Mike Hill is at least 20 metres wide, is steeply dipping and has a strike length of more than 700 metres. Soil geochemistry shows strong anomalies outside the main trend which could indicate other mineralized zones. Sixteen holes totalling 1480 metres (4625 feet) were drilled over a strike length of 275 metres on the main zone. Notable mineralized intervals are:

Hole 95-15 from 35.1 - 35.7m (0.6m): 55.33 oz/t silver, 7.59% copper and 2.61% zinc; from 35.7 - 36.8m (1.1m): 6.29 oz/t silver, 1.14% copper and 4.08% zinc.

Hole 95-3 from 6.0 - 21.5m (15.5m): 9.8% lead, 5.7% zinc.

Hole 95-4 from 0 - 11.6m (11.6m): 7.39% zinc, 3.47 oz/t silver.

Hole 95-7 from 22.5 - 26.6m (4.1m): 3.4 oz/t silver, 4.6% copper; from 28.6 - 43.9m (15.3m): 15.1 oz/t silver, 3% copper and 1.3% zinc.

Mineralization is erratic and indicates a high-temperature, carbonate-hosted (manto/chimney) model with potential for primary sulphide minerals at depth.

The Orma Hill

The Orma vein is about 1.5 kilometres east of the Mike Hill zone and is exposed over 600 meters in strike length. Five holes were drilled in 1995 from 2 sites 100 metres apart. Notable intervals are:

Hole OR95-1 from 17.3 -19.0m (1.7m): 12.8 oz/t silver, 1.03% copper and 18.8% lead.

Hole OR95-2 from 15.4 - 16.9m (1.5m): 3.9 oz/t silver, 1.31% copper and 11.4% lead.

Soils exposed southeast of the Orma vein returned anomalous levels of all metals and offer good potential for extension of mineralization on the Orma Hill.

The Big Onion

This showing, a 1995 prospecting discovery, lies 1.6 kilometres southwest of the Mike Hill zone. It is steeply dipping and is roughly parallel to the Orma vein. Exposed in two tractor trenches 50 metres apart, the mineralization is similar to the Mike and Orma Hill zones and is indicative of the extensive mineral potential of the Rusty Springs property.



EAST KOOTENAY PROJECT

The Company has entered into a joint venture agreement with Miner River Resources Ltd. (MRG - ASE) whereby they have acquired, and will explore a 16,000 acre (267 unit) property in the Greenland/Doctor Creek area of southwestern B. C.

This road-accessible property, located 30 km north of Cominco's Sullivan deposit, is within one of three blocks in the East Kootenay region chosen for a \$600,000 airborne geophysical (EM, magnetometer and radiometric) survey carried out by the B. C. Geological Survey in the fall of 1995. The results of this survey will be released by the government in early 1996 as part of a comprehensive geoscience information package on the East Kootenay area. The claims acquired by Eagle Plains/Miner River comprise 16.8% of the entire Findlay block, the northern-most area of the airborne coverage.

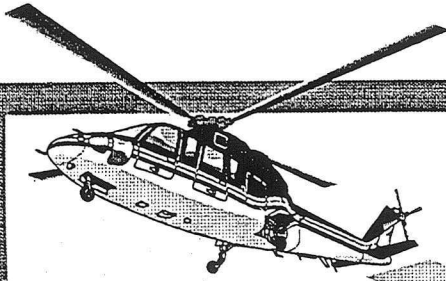
The claims overlie rocks of the Purcell Supergroup and encompass over 7.0 km of surface expression of the Lower/Middle Aldridge Contact, the same stratigraphic interval which hosts the Sullivan deposit, a world-class orebody with over 160 million tonnes grading 6.5% lead, 5.6% zinc and 67 grams/tonne silver. This assemblage includes tourmalization, albitization, and biotite-chlorite alteration over widespread areas. There is also an area of extensive pyrrhotite enrichment within the property that forms a 5 km long, bright orange feature. It is known as Rusty Ridge, and serves as a local landmark.

The project area covers three separate drainages: Skookumchuck, Findlay and Doctor Creeks. British Columbia MEMPR Minfile and assessment report data documents eight or more mineral occurrences that lie within the property boundaries. These minerals include gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper, in addition to scheelite, cassiterite, beryl and garnet. The Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) carried out by the B. C. Geological Survey indicates that creeks draining the property are in the upper percentile brackets for the elements cesium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, tin, tungsten and zinc.

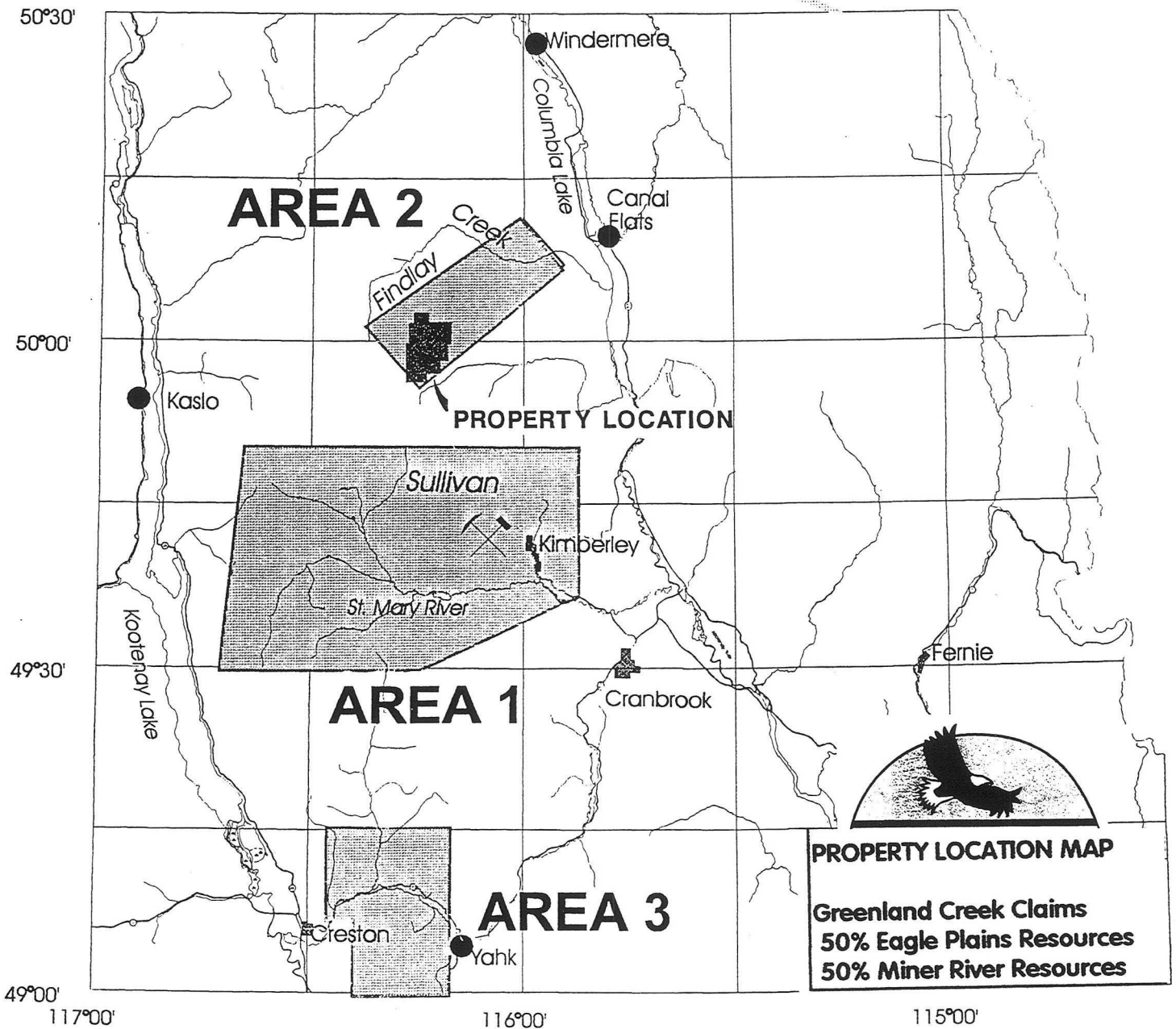
Preliminary exploration carried out on the claims during the 1995 field season resulted in the discovery of new areas of Sullivan-type alteration, and located drainages with anomalous silver, copper, lead and zinc content.

Under terms of the joint venture agreement, Eagle Plains Resources and Miner River Resources each have a 50% interest in the claims subject to a 2% NSR

November 15, 1995



EAST KOOTENAY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on the

RUSTY SPRINGS PROPERTY

Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 116 K/8 and 116 K/9

Latitude 66° 30' N, Longitude 140° 25' W

prepared for

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

3010, 300 - 5TH AVENUE SOUTHWEST
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2P 3C4

by

C.C. Downie, P.Geo.
of
BIG CITY RESOURCES INC.
720-23rd AVENUE SOUTH
CRANBROOK, B.C.

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OCTOBER 24th, 1994

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SUMMARY

Two separate exploration and development programs were carried out on the Rusty Springs Property in spring and summer, 1994. Work was carried out at the request of the directors of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. A total of \$190,000 was expended throughout the course of the work.

The Spring Program consisted of a four-man crew mobilized to the property on June 1st. The one-week program saw the construction of an 1800 foot airstrip on the Orma Hill, refurbishment of the original Rusty Springs Camp, and the establishment of two control grids upon which geological and geochemical work was completed. In addition, five trenches were dug by bulldozer, resulting in the discovery of a significant high-grade copper-silver-lead and zinc mineralized zone transecting the Mike Hill. 20 claim units were staked contiguous with the original 12-unit claim block.

Subsequent to geological exploration, 3 man-days were spent on environmental cleanup of the Orma Hill area. The total cost of the Spring Program was \$80,000.

The Summer Program consisted of a six-man crew mobilized to the property on August 21. The two-week program was mobilized by a twin-engine Sky-van which utilized the newly constructed airstrip. Helicopter support was used to ferry supplies from the airstrip to the Rusty Springs Camp. Lumber and Jet-B fuel were delivered to the property, and preparations for drilling crews were made at the Rusty Springs Camp. These included the construction or refurbishment of an office tent, kitchen and dry and two sleeping tents with an 8-man capacity. Further improvements were made to the airstrip, and a 3.4 km all-weather access road was completed between the airstrip and the Rusty Springs Camp.

Geological work included regional reconnaissance, silt sampling and

prospecting, which resulted in the discovery of significant high-grade copper-lead-silver mineralization outside the existing claim boundary. The new discovery is 1.3km from any previously known base-metal showings. This new zone, named **The Big Onion**, was secured by the staking of the Joel 1-4 claims which are contiguous with the existing Eric, Shelly and Jessica Claims. A control grid was established over the area, with geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and limited trenching completed.

In addition, further trenching was completed in the areas stripped along the Mike Anomaly during the Spring Program. The Mike Grid was extended to the east and further geochemical sampling was carried out. A further 5 man-days were spent on reclamation work in the Orma Hill area. Approximately 140 used fuel barrels were collected and moved to the airstrip, and all refuse burned. The total cost of the Summer Program was \$110,000.

INTRODUCTION

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 ground 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.

High-grade mineralization was discovered in the Orma Hill area in 1978, and the focus of exploration efforts was shifted to this area. Virtually all drilling was aimed at the Orma Vein since this time. Preliminary work, previous to the Orma discovery however, outlined anomalous soil geochemical values in the Mike Hill area. Limited drilling was carried out to define the nature of this mineralization, but met only limited success. No drilling or trenching was done on the Mike Hill since 1978.

In 1992, the final core claims comprising the Rusty Springs Property were allowed to lapse. They were subsequently restaked, and optioned to Eagle Plains Resources.

Eagle Plains funded a \$190,000 exploration program which focused on the Mike Hill mineralization, and included systematic regional stream-sediment sampling and prospecting.

Bulldozer trenching of the Mike Hill area resulted in the discovery of high grade silver-lead-zinc mineralization within quartz veins and silicified carbonate material.

Stream-sediment sampling indicates the presence of geochemically anomalous drainages in the region, and provides a framework for further exploration in the area.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

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 (see Figure 1; following).

Access to the property is via wheel or ski-equipped aircraft or by winter road. An all-weather, 530m (1800') airstrip was constructed in 1994 and has seen use this season by fixed-wing aircraft. 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 (190kms), or from the "150 Mile" airstrip (160km).

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.

PROPERTY TENURE

The claims consist of 36 quartz-claims, staked in accordance with existing Yukon Quartz Mining Act regulations.

Relative claim and post locations are shown on Map 1; in pocket following this report. A summary of pertinent information is provided below:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Eric 1	YB41182	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Eric 2	YB41183	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Eric 3	YB41184	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Eric 4	YB41185	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Eric 5	YB41186	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Eric 6	YB41187	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Eric 7	YB48768	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Eric 8	YB48769	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Jessica 1	YB41188	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Jessica 2	YB41189	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Jessica 3	YB41190	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Jessica 4	YB41191	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Jessica 5	YB41192	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Jessica 6	YB41193	1	July 29, 1992	July 29, 1998
Jessica 7	YB48750	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Jessica 8	YB48751	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 1	YB48752	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 2	YB48753	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 3	YB48754	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 4	YB48755	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 5	YB48756	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 6	YB48757	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 7	YB48758	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 8	YB48759	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 9	YB48760	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 10	YB48761	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 11	YB48762	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 12	YB48763	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 13	YB48764	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 14	YB48765	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 15	YB48766	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Shelly 16	YB48767	1	June 10, 1994	June 10, 1995
Joel 1	YB52722	1	Aug. 27, 1994	Sept 26, 1995
Joel 2	YB52723	1	Aug. 27, 1994	Sept 26, 1995
Joel 3	YB52724	1	Aug. 27, 1994	Sept 26, 1995
Joel 4	YB52725	<u>1</u>	Aug. 27, 1994	Sept 26, 1995

Total: 36 units

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

During the fall of 1975, while investigating an oolitic iron formation, a rusty spring-seep was observed by M.N. Chernoff. Upon investigation, the spring was found to be associated with high-grade silver, lead, zinc, and copper mineralization. A total of 92 quartz claims and 15 iron claims were staked during the fall and winter seasons.

During the 1976 summer season, a preliminary investigation of the property was conducted by Rio Alto Exploration Ltd., under the supervision of M.N. Chernoff. Exploration completed included helicopter-supported geological mapping, prospecting, sampling of mineralized float, and limited soil geochemical sampling. This work established the structural setting, confirmed the presence of high-grade silver values, and demonstrated the usefulness of soil geochemistry. The mineral occurrences were considered to be hydrothermal vein systems with supergene enrichment possibilities.

Based on encouraging results from this preliminary reconnaissance, a follow-up field program consisting of geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, and 975 metres (3200 feet) of diamond drilling was conducted in 1977. Again, the results were considered positive, even though poor drill core recoveries were obtained. Additional ground was staked to give a total of 380 quartz claims and 15 iron claims.

A geological thesis by G. Schoel concluded that the mineralization was probably Mississippi Valley type.

During the winter of 1978, fuel, drill equipment, and supplies were ferried to the property by tractor train. That summer, two picket grids (totalling 67 line km) were established over the claims. Further geological mapping, soil geochemical

sampling, diamond drilling (1840 metres), and metallurgical sampling were also completed. Poor drill core recoveries once again hampered the effectiveness of the program.

A geological thesis was undertaken by D. Hansen, again **emphasizing a Mississippi Valley type model** for the mineralization.

Exploration during the period 1975 to 1978 inclusive was funded by Rio Alto Exploration.

In 1979, detailed geological mapping, a soil geochemical survey, an Induced Polarization survey, and a gravity survey were completed. Joint funding of this work was by Rio Alto and E & B Explorations Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta.

A geological thesis by J. Bankowski indicated a **hydrothermal exhalative nature.**

In 1980, E & B Explorations Ltd. as operator, focussed on the widespread mineralization discovered on the Orma Hill. Their program saw 1830 metres (6000 feet) of diamond drilling, bulldozer trenching, and some detailed geological mapping completed. Core recoveries were not significantly improved over previous years.

In 1982, Taiga Consultants Ltd. was contracted by Kenton Natural Resources to carry out a geological evaluation of the property and subsequently a comprehensive mineral exploration and diamond drilling program. During this period, 510 metres (1673 feet) of diamond drilling was completed, as well as a soil geochemical survey, a geophysical (VLF-EM) survey, detailed geological mapping of the property, and six trenches dug in order to define the style of mineralization.

The most recent research work, carried out by Jill Kirker (April 1982), strongly supports a **hydrothermal origin for the mineralization.**

In 1983, additional geophysical surveying and geochemical sampling were completed by Taiga Consultants Ltd. to detail geophysical conductors and geochemical zones previously outlined. During the fall of 1983, 488 metres (1600 feet) of diamond drilling were completed.

In 1986, Kenton Natural Resources Inc., as operator, drilled two holes in the valley bottom between the Mike and Orma Hills in order to test an I.P. anomaly delineated in 1979 by previous operators. This program consisted of 404m (1326') of drilling, and failed to intersect any significant mineralization. The drill was removed from the property following this short program.

The claims were gradually allowed to lapse, and in the spring of 1992, all claims comprising the property had expired.

R.W. Termuende restaked the core area of the property on July 29th, 1992. 12 quartz claims were recorded, consisting of the Eric 1-6 and Jessica 1-6 claims. This group of claims covered both the Orma and Mike Hill areas, as well as previous camp locations. The Shelly 1-16, Eric 7-8, Jessica 7-8, and Joel 1-4 claims were staked in 1994, as a better understanding of the mineralization geometry was formed.

A \$190,000 exploration program was completed in the 1994 season, and is described in detail, following.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology, as illustrated on Figure 2, following, is based on photogeologic interpretation by Taiga Consultants Ltd.. Bedrock exposures within this region range in age from Devonian to Cretaceous. The oldest rock units exposed in the Rusty Springs area are the carbonates of the Middle Devonian Ogilvie Formation. All of the mineral occurrences discovered in this area to date are hosted by this unit.

Disconformably overlying the Ogilvie Formation are the shale, siltstone, and minor limestone units which comprise the Carboniferous Hart River Formation. The Hart River is succeeded by the late Carboniferous Ettrain Formation which consists of shale and carbonate units.

The Ettrain is disconformably overlain by the Permian Jungle Creek Formation, which in turn has been subdivided into a lower carbonate and clastic sequence and an upper shale sequence.

The Jungle Creek is unconformably overlain by the Jurassic to lower Cretaceous Kingak Formation. The Kingak consists predominantly of shale with minor siltstone.

Structurally, the property lies along the axes of two northerly oriented anticlines. Locally, along the axes of the structures, a culmination or dome occurs in the Orma Hill and the Mike Hill areas. This domal structure may be the expression of one or more intrusives emplaced along the axial portion of these anticlines. Tear faults are seen to offset the structure several times, and drilling indicates that a low-angle thrust fault likely displaces the Orma Vein system at depth.

MINERALIZATION

Since 1976, approximately 3500 soil samples have been collected for geochemical analyses. These analytical results indicate that prominent, well-defined mineralized structures are present within the property area.

Significant lode mineralization has been recognized on the property in three specific areas, namely at the Orma Hill, Mike Hill, and Big Onion showings. Mineralization to date consists of primarily "Bonanza Grade" silver-lead-zinc-copper veins oriented NW/SE and NE/SW. Though the Orma Hill has seen extensive stripping and diamond drilling activity, mineralized outcrop in place at both the Mike Hill and Big Onion locations were not discovered until 1994, during the course of the Eagle Plains program. As the bulk of this report will deal primarily with the Mike Hill and Big Onion showings (see Results; following), readers are referred to various publications listed following this report for information regarding the Orma Hill area.

A total of 35 locations of mineralized material (some float) have been outlined in the property area. These have been described and are included in Appendix "III", with locations given on Map 1; in pocket. Considering the extent of vegetative and overburden cover in this area, mineralization is likely widespread within the property region. Regional prospecting completed in 1994 suggests that gold mineralization is present in the region, and will certainly warrant follow-up work.

EXPLORATION MODELS

The current exploration model in place at Rusty Springs is based on combination Hydrothermal Vein/Mississippi Valley Type ("MVT") deposits recognized at Prairie Creek, NWT, and at Pioche, Nevada.

At Prairie Creek, located in the NWT some 500km south-east of Rusty Springs, persistent exploration of similarly mineralized high-grade silver-lead-zinc (copper) veins within comparable host lithologies, led to the discovery of underlying MVT tabular bodies. As of December 31, 1993, proven, probable and possible reserves were reported to be 4,250,000 tons grading 13.01% lead, 14.65% zinc, and 5.9 oz/t silver. Exploration and development is continuing on the property, with production permit applications, internal feasibility studies, and an Environmental Evaluation Report expected by year-end (The Northern Miner; October 24th, 1994).

At Pioche, Nevada, a similar exploration history exists. In 1863, high-grade silver-lead-zinc vein mineralization was discovered at Pioche. Worked by numerous mining companies over a relatively broad area, these silver-rich epithermal fissure veins saw production until 1924, when deeper development revealed the presence of flat-lying, MVT bodies over 2700m x 120m (9000' x 400'), averaging 2m (7') in thickness. Reported production consisted of 4,000,000 tons yielding 4.86 oz/t silver, 4.48% lead, 11.96% zinc and .044 oz/ton gold (Tschanz, 1970). A total metal value of \$133,000,000 has been produced from the Pioche area.

The overall host geology, mineralization, age, and regional structure at Rusty Springs is very similar to that at both Prairie Creek and Pioche.

1994 PROGRAM

The focus of the \$190,000 two-stage program was to carry-out further systematic exploration in the Mike Hill area, as well as undertake initial reconnaissance work in the region surrounding the claim area. At the same time, efforts were made to improve the infrastructure of the property, and included construction of a 530m (1800'), all-season airstrip, a 3.4km permanent road connecting the airstrip and camp areas, and 10km of drill-tote trails throughout the property. Environmental work was also undertaken in the Orma Hill area, with 8 man days spent collecting some 140 used fuel drums, refuse-burning, and general clean-up activities in areas of past development.

An 8-man camp was constructed on the property, in preparation for future diamond-drilling programs. Kitchen, shower, and dry facilities have all been established. Most camp materials have been cached on the property, enabling quick start-up for future programs.

A total of 531 soil, 67 rock, and 36 silt samples were taken throughout the course of the program (see Sample Location Map; Map 2). Two separate control grids were established on the property, covering the Mike Hill and Big Onion areas. Only a cursory inspection was made of the Orma Hill workings, with 5 samples taken to confirm the high-grade nature of mineralization exposed there.

Past programs had used an east-west oriented grid system in search of mineralized structures similarly oriented to the Orma Vein. Geochemical anomaly geometry suggested that a multi-element, mineralized structure may exist on the Mike Hill in an orientation perpendicular to the Orma Vein. As a result, a new grid was established on the Mike Hill, oriented 040/220°. The 9.0 line-km Mike Grid consists of 100m-spaced crosslines

extending over a baseline distance of 1.6km. Station spacing is 25m, with 363 soil samples taken. A short VLF-EM orientation survey was completed within the grid area, with no significant responses detected. Five trenches were dug within the grid area from L0+00 to L3+00N, spaced at roughly 100m intervals.

The Big Onion Grid, with origin at the Big Onion discovery showing, consists of 2.4 line-km, with baseline oriented 160/340°. 400m-long crosslines are spaced every 50m, with a 25m sample spacing. A total of 96 soil samples were taken from the grid area. Concurrent with the soil sampling program, four bulldozer trenches were cut within the grid area.

A small reconnaissance soil grid was established over a linear structural feature present on the southeast flank of the Mike Hill, and consisted of a 100m, 040/220°-oriented baseline, with 50m crosslines 200m long. Total length of the grid was 0.7 line-km, with 40 soil samples taken.

Regional stream-sediment sampling was completed of drainages upstream of the claim area. A total of 36 stream-sediment samples were collected during the program, with helicopter support used to facilitate sampling of streams not accessible by camp-based traverses.

All samples were shipped to Eco-Tech Laboratories of Kamloops, BC for analysis. Samples were analyzed by ICP and Au geochem methods, with standard fire assays carried out on high-grade material. A detailed description of Eco-Tech's analytical procedures are presented in Appendix V, following this report.

1994 RESULTSMIKE HILL

Soils collected in the Mike Hill grid area delineated an extremely strong multi-element anomaly, trending roughly 040°. The anomaly is 50-75m wide, persisting for over 700m, and open to the NE. Contoured geochemical results are presented in Figures 3-6, following. Trenching was carried out in five locations over the anomaly ("00", "75", "175", "225", and "300" Trenches), and revealed high-grade quartz vein-hosted mineralization in each trench. Permafrost conditions prevented complete exposure over the widths of the mineralized zones, but subcrop material confirms the tenor of mineral values. Sample CDRS-16, a grab sample of poorly exposed siliceous material from the 00 Trench, returned 3.77 oz/t Ag, 1.51% Cu, and 4.03% Zn. Sample CDRS-26, a 1.0m chip sample of silicified carbonate material exposed 75m to the northeast in the 75 Trench, returned 20.36 oz/t Ag, 2.18% Cu, 10.34% Pb, and 3.97% Zn. Sample CDRS-R102, a grab sample taken from altered carbonate material exposed in the 225 Trench, returned values of 18.29 oz/t Ag, 13.90% Cu, 4.37% Pb, 2.62% Zn, 9.08% Sb, and .013 oz/t Au.

Continuous chip sampling of enriched soil material exposed by trenching in the anomaly area reveals that possible economic grades may be present within the cap material (Sample TT94R-71, taken from soil overlying the 75 Trench over 2.5m, returned 9.55 oz/t Ag, and 3.47% Sb, with anomalous gold, lead and zinc values).

It is interesting to note that no geophysical expression of this mineralized zone is given, despite the relatively rigorous surveys which had blanketed the area during past

programs. These included VLF-EM, Magnetometer, Gravity, and Induced Polarization surveys.

BIG ONION

The Big Onion showing was discovered during prospecting and regional stream-sediment sampling work carried out in 1994. Mineralization here consists of high-grade silver-lead-zinc (copper) within quartz vein material, hosted by vuggy dolomite rocks. Distinctive pyromorphite/copper material identical in appearance to that exposed in Mike Hill trenches located some 1.3km from the Big Onion area, suggesting coeval emplacement, and widespread mineralizing activity.

Mineralization in the Big Onion area appears to occur within at least three parallel structures oriented 160-170°, with near vertical dips. The only structure exposed to date by trenching is located at 0+00 on the Big Onion Grid, and is 25-30cm wide, oriented 170°/70°E. Sample #TT94R-68, taken over 30cm of vein material, returned 3.08 oz/t Ag and 1.7% Pb. Grab samples of selected vein material returned up to 66.14 oz/t Ag, 2.03% Cu, 17.78% Pb, and .005 oz/t Au (#CDRS-R108). Mineralized float material was located on surface 75m east of, and 150m west of the main structure, though their sources were not located. It is thought that this material originates from separate structures, as they are located along slope, negating the possibility of a downslope origin from a common source.

Soil samples were collected in the Big Onion area, but sampling was restricted due to the presence of low-lying swampy ground in the area. Geochemical data is presented in Figures 7-10, following. The main structure, exposed at 0+00, shows poor continuity to the south, but is open to the north, in an area which cannot be soil-sampled. A brief VLF-EM survey was

completed over the exposed Big Onion structure, but failed to recognize any response from the structure.

Trenching completed within the Big Onion grid area failed to intersect the vein(s) in predictable locations, but was undertaken without the benefit of soil geochemical data. Analysis of data subsequent to trenching work suggests that 1994 trenches were completed in areas of poorly enriched soils, and indicates that further high-priority targets exist elsewhere in the grid area, namely at L2+50S from 0+75 E to 1+25E, and at L0+50s/0+75E to 1+25E. Further trenching is strongly recommended in these areas in order to better understand the structural controls.

REGIONAL STREAM-SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 36 silt samples were taken from the area east of the present claims, testing some 25 separate drainages. A number of Pb/Zn-anomalous regions were identified, as indicated by samples RSBBS-1,3. As well, gold and silver mineralized float material was discovered some 6 km east of the present claims (Sample # CDRS-R113 returned .005 oz/t Au, .17 oz/t Ag, with anomalous Pb, Zn values; sample # CDRS-R114 returned .016 oz/t Au, with weakly anomalous Ag). Follow-up work is recommended for these areas.

CONCLUSIONS

The Rusty Springs property encompasses numerous high-grade Ag/Pb/Zn/Cu occurrences exposed in outcrop and in float of apparent hydrothermal "fissure-vein" type setting in a mid-Devonian carbonate sequence. These occurrences occur over widespread distances, and emphasise the excellent mineral potential of the area.

The property has been actively explored since 1976. This exploration has consisted of 67 km of cut-and-picket grid, an Induced Polarization survey, a gravity survey, a VLF-E.M. survey, soil geochemistry, detailed mapping and prospecting, 'cat' trenching, and 5642 metres of diamond drilling.

Mineral deposits exist elsewhere in North America which reflect the same bigenetic Hydrothermal Vein/MVT mineral styles suggested by work thus far at Rusty Springs. These deposits, located at Prairie Creek, NWT, and Pioche, Nevada, demonstrate the significant potential of these systems for the development of multi-million ton orebodies. These areas have in common large tabular massive sulphide bodies tapped by steeply-dipping quartz vein systems containing galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, and minor copper minerals within Devonian strata well removed from any known intrusive activity.

On the Orma Hill, mineralization is exposed at the surface in trenches, in samples of diamond drill core, and inferred from geochemical surveys, over a distance of 760 metres in north-northwest direction. A steeply dipping north-south epithermal vein system appears to be the primary source of the mineralization. Grade and tonnage of this zone has not yet been defined. This structure has not been adequately tested

by deep drilling for the possible presence of underlying MVT mineralization.

On the Mike Hill, at least two possible fissure-vein systems are indicated on the basis of trenching, coincidental geochemical anomalies, and very limited drilling. The geochemical signature and trench-inferred geometry of this system suggests steeply-dipping, planar features which have only been seen by shallow vertical holes.

Consequently, the anomaly area has not been adequately assessed as to its potential to host vein-type and/or MVT mineralization.

This area requires systematic diamond drilling with inclined holes located along the extent of the soil geochemical anomaly, and to the northeast, where soil geochemical coverage was prohibited by swampy ground.

At the Big Onion area, mineralization apparently genetically related to Mike Hill material was recently discovered. Only cursory exploration work has been completed in this area, and trenching carried out to date has not tested geochemically enriched zones indicated subsequently by soil sampling.

A number of streams in the region are found to be anomalous with respect to base-metal mineralization. These areas have not been prospected in the past, and at present, form favourable exploration targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Rusty Springs property. Preliminary work should consist of additional surface work in the Big Onion area, and limited diamond drilling in the Mike Hill area.

Phase 1

Additional trenching should be conducted in the Big Onion area to aid in defining the extent and style of the mineralization.

Further prospecting should be carried out in the immediate area to locate any surface expression of a vein system(s) which may be present there.

Approximately 915 metres (3000 feet) of diamond drilling should be completed on Mike Hill in order to further evaluate the nature and distribution of the silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization present there.

Concurrent with the drilling and trenching work, additional geochemical surveying and prospecting of the remainder of the property should be undertaken to explore for additional mineralization.

Follow-up prospecting and sampling should be carried out within those drainages east of the present claim boundaries which indicated elevated base- and precious metal values.

Phase 2

Contingent on favourable results from drilling during Phase 1, a further program of 1500m (5,000 feet) should be

undertaken to test for deep-seated MVT mineralization beneath the vein structure(s).

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase 1

Personnel.....	\$ 35,000.00
Diamond-Drilling (3000 ft x \$35/foot).....	105,000.00
Helicopter Support.....	25,000.00
Heavy Equipment.....	20,000.00
Mob/Demob.....	25,000.00
Analytical.....	8,000.00
Meals/Grocery.....	10,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals.....	5,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane).....	4,000.00
Supplies.....	3,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	6,000.00
Report/Reproduction.....	4,000.00

	Sub-Total: \$250,000.00
	10% Contingency: 25,000.00

	TOTAL, Phase 1: \$275,000.00

Phase 2

Personnel.....	\$ 40,000.00
Diamond-Drilling (6,000ft x \$35/foot).....	210,000.00
Helicopter Support.....	15,000.00
Heavy Equipment.....	25,000.00
Mob/Demob.....	30,000.00
Analytical.....	10,000.00
Meals/Grocery.....	12,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals.....	5,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane).....	6,000.00
Supplies.....	4,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	5,000.00
Report/Reproduction.....	3,000.00
	Sub-Total: \$365,000.00
	10% Contingency: 35,000.00
	TOTAL, Phase 2: \$400,000.00

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APPENDIX I

Certificate of Qualification

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Charles C. Downie, of 720-23rd Avenue South in the City of Cranbrook in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. degree and have practised my profession as geologist continuously since graduation in 1988.
- 3) I have extensive experience in Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) base-metal deposits, including Cominco Ltds'. **Pine Point** and **Polaris** operations.
- 4) This report is based on my personal examination of the Rusty Springs property.
- 5) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork conducted from June 1st to September 2nd, 1994, in addition to available data from past programs, dating to 1976.
- 6) I have no direct interest in the Rusty Springs claims, nor do I anticipate receiving any interest in the Rusty Springs claims in the future. I do not beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1994, in Cranbrook, British Columbia.

BIG CITY RESOURCES INC.

Charles C. Downie, P.Geo.
President

APPENDIX II

Analytical Results

APPENDIX III

Showing Descriptions

APPENDIX III

A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MINERALIZED SHOWINGS OF THE RUSTY SPRINGS PROSPECT

(a) Showings Found Prior to 1978

TIM SHOWING (1)

Mineralization of this showing consists of galena, tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite) and amber sphalerite altering to smithsonite, in a matrix of white, crystalline quartz and calcite as open-space filling of a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured dolomitized limestone which is silicified in the area of mineralization. Tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite) is seen in blebs up to one inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, usually within white crystal-line quartz, as is cubic galena averaging 1/4" x 1/4" (6 mm x 6 mm) and amber sphalerite approximately 90% altered to smithsonite.

Colonial coral was also seen at this location. The mineralization occurs as talus blocks averaging 4" x 4" (10 cm x 10 cm) with no outcrop present. The size of the showing is approximately 150 x 100 feet (45 m x 30 m).

TIP SHOWING (2)

The mineralization at this showing consists of galena, pyrite, tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite) and amber sphalerite altering to smithsonite within a matrix of white, crystalline quartz and calcite as open-space filling in a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured dolomitized limestone locally silicified in the general area of mineralization. Tetrahedrite, approximately 30% altered to malachite + (azurite) is seen in blebs averaging 1/2" x 1/2" (1.3 x 1.3 cm) and is in close spatial relationship with amber sphalerite approximately 50% altered to smithsonite in blebs up to one inch (2.5 cm) in diameter. Pyrite is also seen closely related with the sphalerite and tetrahedrite in fine-grained disseminated form.

The sphalerite, tetrahedrite and disseminated pyrite usually occur within white, crystalline calcite. Pyritohedrons up to one inch (2.5

cm) in diameter were also noted in the calcite. Galena in cubic form averaging 1/4" x 1/4" (6 x 6 mm) is seen in white, crystalline quartz.

The area of mineralization is approximately 100 x 200 feet (30 x 60 m) and occurs as talus blocks.

BRUCE SHOWING (3)

The mineralization at this showing consists of tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite) and amber sphalerite altering to smithsonite in a matrix of white crystalline quartz and minor calcite as open-space filling in a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured, dolomitized limestone which is locally silicified in the general area of mineralization. Quartz is the predominant mineral in the matrix and is extremely crystalline, with individual crystals up to 4" x 1" (10 cm x 2.5 cm). White, crystalline calcite comprises a small part of the matrix but is more common and massive along the periphery of mineralization in blocks up to 6" x 6" (15 cm x 15 cm). Tetrahedrite is seen approximately 10% altered to malachite + (azurite) in blebs up to 2" x 2" (5 cm x 5 cm) within the quartz matrix. Amber sphalerite approximately 10% altered to smithsonite in massive form up to 8" (20 cm) in diameter is also found in the quartz matrix. Well-developed, light brown, dolomite crystals lining vugs and fracture surfaces are common.

Some small vugs were seen to be lined with dolomite crystals and small amounts of pyrobitumen. Colonial coral is also abundant in the general area.

The showing is approximately 100 feet x 50 feet (30 m x 15 m) in size and occurs as talus blocks.

GALENA BOULDER SHOWING (4)

The mineralization at this showing consists of massive galena occurring as open-space filling of a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured, dolomitized limestone. The galena occurs as massive blocks up to 3' (1 m) in diameter within a coarse, iron-stained sand derived from the erosion of the pre-existing host dolostone. The galena is composed of coarse-grained anhedral to subhedral crystals denoting more rapid cooling than the cubic form galena found elsewhere on the property. Blocks of extremely leached, gossanned dolostone with a specific gravity of approximately 1.5 are common, as

are blocks of botryoidal hematite up to 1" (2.5 cm) thick. Abundant white, crystalline, barren quartz is also present.

The showing is approximately 50' x 100' (15 m x 30 m) in size.

ORMA SHOWING (5)

Mineralization at this showing consists of tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite) and substantial pyromorphite in a matrix of white, crystalline quartz occurring as open-space filling in a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, fractured and vuggy, dolomitized limestone which is heavily leached and silicified in the general area of mineralization. Tetrahedrite, approximately 50-60% altered to malachite + (azurite), is most abundant. Pyromorphite is seen in close spatial relationship with the malachite, giving the rock a greenish-yellow oxide appearance. Pyromorphite mineralization is more abundant here than anywhere else on the property and in general, this area has the heaviest and most abundant economic mineralization seen to date within the Prospect.

Large blocks, up to approximately 10" x 10" (25 cm x 25 cm) of white, coarse-grained quartz containing numerous pyritohedrons averaging 1/4" (6 mm) in diameter are common, as are blocks of hematite up to 4" (10 cm) thick. Some botryoidal hematite was noted lining the surface of a block of quartz. Small pieces of gypsum and anhydrite averaging 1-2" (2.5-5 cm) in diameter were found at 39S-60.5E and 38S-59.5E respectively, indicating a small evaporitic basin at that location.

The mineralized float is found within a coarse, iron-stained sand formed from the leaching and erosion of pre-existing dolostone. This showing is Cu, Pb and Ag rich and Zn poor, with an area of approximately 225' x 225' (70 m x 70 m). A bulk sample of oxidized material collected from 0-0 on the Orma grid in September of 1978 by P. White and helpers yielded the following results:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>	<u>Weight</u>
1938 A	2.24	24.8	0.06	59.04	
1938 B	2.44	24.7	0.07	63.20	315 lbs

GEOFF SHOWING (6)

The mineralization at this showing consists of tetrahedrite altering to azurite + (malachite) in a matrix of white, crystalline quartz as open-space filling of a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured, dolomitized limestone which is locally silicified in the area of mineralization. The tetrahedrite is approximately 60% altered to azurite + (malachite) in blebs up to 1" x 1" (2.5 cm x 2.5 cm) predominantly occurring in a narrow horizon 18"-20" (45 cm x 50 cm) below the surface. The showing consists of talus blocks and is approximately 150' x 300' (50 m x 100 m) in size.

TETRAHEDRITE SHOWING (7)

Mineralization at this showing consists of slickensided, massive tetrahedrite, 5-6" (12-15 cm) wide occurring as a fracture filling and also as disseminated tetrahedrite in a white, crystalline quartz matrix both as open-space filling of a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured, dolomitized limestone. The showing occurs as outcrop and is approximately 20' x 20' (6 m x 6 m) in size.

PYRITE SHOWING (8)

The mineralization at this showing consists of blebs, pyritohedrons and cubes of pyrite in a matrix of white, crystalline quartz occurring as open-space filling in a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured, dolomitized limestone. The pyrite blebs are massive and up to 2" x 2" (5 cm x 5 cm) while the pyrite cubes and pyritohedrons average approximately 1/4" x 1/4" (.6 cm x .6 cm) in size. The showing occurs as outcrop and is approximately 20' x 20' (6 m x 6 m) in size.

ROWAN SHOWING (9)

The mineralization at this showing consists primarily of tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite) with subordinate amounts of pyromorphite and rare galena in a matrix of white, coarse-grained quartz, occurring as open-space infilling of fractures and vugs in the dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured dolomitized limestone which is locally leached and silicified in the area of mineralization. Tetrahedrite predominates and is approximately 50-60% altered to malachite + (azurite). Minor pyromorphite is seen intimately associated with the malachite and gives the rock a greenish-yellow appearance. Galena is also present but is rare. The tetrahedrite, pyromorphite and

galena occur along with abundant quartz and much infilling of vugs in the dolostone host is seen to consist entirely of crystalline quartz.

The showing is Cu-Ag rich and Zn poor.

The size of the showing is approximately 140' x 340' (40 m x 100 m) with mineralization occurring as float in a coarse, iron-stained sand. No out-crop is seen.

The following are the results of a bulk sample, predominantly of galena, taken in 1978 at the Rowan Showing:

*	Cu	.32%
	Pb	52.10%
	Zn	.01%
	Ag	14.20 oz/ton

* Weight of sample = 62 lbs

(b) Showings Found in 1978

GALENA CORAL SHOWING (10)

The mineralization at this showing consists of galena and smithsonite in a fossiliferous dolomitized limestone. The host rock is a grey, vuggy dolostone with abundant rugose corals. Galena occurs as fracture fillings and in vugs in the dolostone. One sample contained galena completely infilling the calyx of a coral.

The showing measures 6' x 6' (2 m x 2 m).

AZURITE SHOWING (11)

The mineralization at this showing consists of tetrahedrite altering to azurite + (malachite) in a white, coarse-grained quartz matrix within a dolostone host. The grey, porous, vuggy and fractured, dolomitized limestone hosts these minerals. The tetrahedrite is 50% altered to azurite + (malachite) and is contained within a matrix of white crystalline quartz which infills vugs and fractures in the dolostone. The size of the showing is 30' X 20' (9 m x 6 m).

BEK SHOWING (12)

The mineralization at this showing consists of lemon yellow barite and hemimorphite crystals lining fractures and vugs in a dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured dolomitized limestone. Barite occurs as well-developed crystals .12" (6 mm) long, lining fracture and vug surfaces within the dolostone host.

This mineralization can be traced for 60' (20 m) in outcrop. This out-crop contains the best-developed barite crystal found at the Rusty Springs Prospect.

JENNIFER SHOWING (13)

The mineralization at this showing consists of tetrahedrite altering to azurite and malachite in a matrix of coarse-grained white quartz occurring as a fracture and vug fillings in dolostone. Mineralization is generally found 18-20" (46-51 cm) below surface.

The size of the showing is 20' x 20' (6 m x 6 m).

TALUS SHOWING (14)

The mineralization consists of ruby sphalerite in a white, coarse-grained quartz matrix. The quartz crystals terminate to the centre of vugs in grey porous dolomitized limestone. Only one sample was found in the talus slope.

MA SHOWING (15)

The mineralization at this showing consists of ruby sphalerite and smithsonite in a matrix of white, coarse-grained quartz filling vugs and fractures in the dolostone host. The host rock is a grey porous, vuggy and fractured dolomitized limestone.

The size of the showing is three feet (one meter) square.

(c) Showings Found in 1979

JOE SHOWING (16)

The economic minerals at this showing consist of anhedral patches of well-formed cubic crystals of galena, often in intimate association with masses of amber sphalerite altering to smithsonite. The host rock is a grey, highly silicified, porous, vuggy dolomitized limestone, with silicification increasing towards the mineralized zones. The most abundant sulphide is galena which occurs as infilling of vugs and fractures, intergrown with calcite, quartz, amber sphalerite and smithsonite. The galena, often with a cerussite coating, is found in shapeless masses up to 6" x 4" (15 cm x 10 cm) consisting of well-formed cubic crystals averaging .06" (1.6 mm).

Some crystals display bent faces, indicative of anomalous silver content (F. Beck, 1979, pers. comm.). The galena is often intergrown with amber sphalerite. This sphalerite is about 90% altered to smithsonite leaving abundant sphalerite box-work structures. Before alteration, sphalerite would have been slightly more abundant than galena. Masses of white calcite displaying well-formed rhombohedral crystals are often seen in close spatial relationship with the galena and sphalerite. White quartz crystals, up to 2" (5 cm) long are common, intergrown with the sulphides. Well-formed dolomite crystals occur nearby, sometimes overlain by pyrobitumen, then calcite.

The showing is 150' x 75' (45 m x 22 m). An assay of the galena yielded 20.44 oz/ton silver and 79.92% lead.

ULLR SHOWING (17)

The mineralization at this showing consists of tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite), galena and amber sphalerite altering to smithsonite. The host rock is a relatively tight, grey, dolomitized limestone with few vugs or fractures. The economic minerals occur with calcite and white quartz as fracture fillings in the dolomite host. The matrix of the fracture fillings consists of equal proportions of white quartz, crystals .3" long (8 mm) and calcite. The mineralization occurs as small .25" (6 mm) patches spread randomly through the matrix.

Colonial coral, Favosites Sp., is common at this showing. Mineralization is confined by an area 10' x 10' (3 m x 3 m).

JACKSON SHOWING (18)

The mineralization at this showing consists of galena, sphalerite, smithsonite, tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite in a grey, porous, vuggy dolostone host. The mineralization occurs in a quartz matrix as fracture fillings. The sphalerite is greater than 90% altered to smithsonite, leaving abundant sphalerite box-work structures. The quartz matrix is coarse-grained.

Crystals are .2" x .06" (.5 cm x .2 cm) and the seams are .4" to .8" (1 to 2 cm) thick. The showing is 100' x 100' (30 m x 30 m) on a talus slope.

CHIVAS SHOWING (19)

The mineralization at this showing consists of smithsonite within a calcite and white, coarse-grained quartz matrix, infilling a grey, porous, vuggy, dolomitized limestone. No sphalerite box-work structures were noted.

The area of mineralization is 6' x 6' (2 m x 2 m) on a talus slope.

<u>Slope Sample:</u>	Cu	24	ppm
	Pb	160	ppm
	Zn	196	ppm
	Ag	1	ppm
 <u>Rock:</u>	Cu	248	ppm
	Pb	140	ppm
	Zn	10,000	ppm
	Ag	5.8	ppm

REF SHOWING (20)

The mineralization at this showing consists of amber sphalerite altering to smithsonite, galena, tetrahedrite, azurite and malachite. These minerals occur as infilling of vugs in a grey, porous, vuggy, silicified dolostone. Small crystals of galena are found in white quartz and also intimately associated with sphalerite box-work structures. Several pieces of azurite, malachite and smithsonite on surface measured 2" x 4" (5 cm x 10 cm). Calcite is found associated with the mineralization as small .25" x .25" (6 mm x 6 mm) white crystals and as blocks up to 2" x 2" (5 cm x 5 cm) in the general area. Travertine, a lime-green cave-lining calcite displaying concentric growth rings, was also found

in the general area. Sink holes averaging 1.5' (.5 m) in depth were seen locally. Favosites Sp. is abundant in the area.

The size of the showing is 300' x 300' (100 m x 100 m).

ANDREA SHOWING (21)

The mineralization at this showing consists of tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite), pyromorphite and amber sphalerite altering to smithsonite. The host rock is a very porous and vuggy, leached, dolomitized limestone. The economic minerals at this showing are mostly supergene and have their origin as infilling of vugs and fractures within the dolostone host. Tetrahedrite is almost completely altered to malachite stain with no azurite noted. The malachite stain is intergrown with pyromorphite which gives the rock an overall green-yellow colour. Rocks in the general area are heavily gossanned. Amber sphalerite is almost completely altered to smithsonite, leaving sulphide box-work structures.

The area of mineralization is approximately 6' x 6' (2 m x 2 m). Mineralization is in small blocks of talus with no outcrop seen. Soil and rock samples at this showing yielded the following results:

<u>Rock:</u>	<u>*ppm</u>
Cu	10,000
Pb	10,000
Zn	3,456
Ag	23.5

<u>Soil:</u>	
Cu	1,460
Pb	8,400
Zn	10,000
Ag	33.0
Ba	10,000

MARILYN SHOWING (22)

The mineralization at this showing consists of barite crystals, calcite crystals, pyritohedrons and tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite) in a dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, vuggy and porous dolomitized limestone. The tetrahedrite is found in a matrix of coarse-grained, white quartz and coarse-grained, white calcite infilling vugs and fractures in the host, and is relatively fresh with approximately 20% altered to malachite + (azurite). Pyritohedrons, averaging .25" (.6 cm), are also common in the quartz. Crystals of clear calcite and pale

barite both averaging .25" x .125" (.6 cm x .3 cm) are common as vug fillings in the dolostone. Tetrahedrite from this showing assayed at 186 oz/ton silver.

The showing is 100' x 30' (30 m x 10m) in size. Minerals occur in talus, with no outcropping being present.

WHITE SHOWING (23)

The mineralization here consists of botryoidal hematite overlying and intergrown with layers of barite crystals. The host rock is a dark grey, porous, dolomitized limestone. The host rock is heavily iron-stained and heavily silicified with some infilling of vugs by quartz. Lemon-yellow barite crystals are more plentiful than the hematite. These crystals average .25" x .125" (.6 cm x .3 cm) although they can range to .4" x .25" (1 cm x .6 cm). Botryoidal hematite occurs up to .4" (1 cm) thick. The minerals form as fracture and vug linings in the dolostone host.

The mineralized area is approximately 10' x 14' (3 m x 4 m) in talus close to the chert-dolostone contact.

DON SHOWING (24)

The minerals at this location consist of botryoidal hematite lining fracture surfaces in the dolostone host. The host rock is a leached, porous, vuggy, grey, dolomitized limestone. The hematite forms botryoidal layers .06" to .4" (1.6 mm to 10 mm) thick with spheres .06" to .25" (1.6 mm to 6 mm). Mineralization occurs in a 25 x 25 foot (7.6 m x 7.6 m) part of a talus slope with the largest mineralized block being 3' (1 m) in length.

MIA SHOWING (25)

The mineralization at this showing consists of botryoidal hematite underlain by crystalline barite, lining fractures and vugs in a dolostone host. The host rock is a leached, porous and vuggy grey dolomitized limestone. The minerals consist of green-yellow barite crystals approximately .3" (.8 mm) long, overlain by botryoidal hematite .2" to .4" (.5 cm to 1 cm) thick with spheres to .25" (.6 cm). The minerals occur as vug and fracture coatings. The host dolostone is

silicified in the area of mineralization but is generally leached. The showing comprises an area 30' square (9 m square) in outcrop and talus.

CHRIS SHOWING (27)

The mineralization at this showing consists of barite crystals and sulphide box-works occurring as open-space filling of a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a dark grey, porous, vuggy and fractured dolomitized limestone which is partially silicified in the area of mineralization. Pale yellow barite crystals averaging 1/4" x 1/4" (.6 cm x .6 cm) are found on iron-stained fracture and vug surfaces. Gossanned sulphide box-works are seen in a white, crystalline quartz matrix and average approximately 1/2" x 1/2" (1.3 cm x 1.3 cm) in size. The showing occurs as talus blocks and is approximately 50' x 50' (15m x 15 m) in size.

TARA SHOWING (28)

The mineralization at this showing consists of lemon-yellow barite crystals averaging 1/4" x 1/4" (.6 cm x .6 cm) overlain by botryoidal hematite 1/8" to 2" (3 mm to 5 cm) thick with spheres averaging 1/8" (.3 cm) in diameter lining vug and fracture surfaces in a porous dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, porous, vuggy and fractured, dolomitized limestone which is locally extremely leached and gossanned.

The specific gravity of some dolostone blocks was estimated to be as low as 1.5. The showing is composed of talus blocks and is approximately 150 x 100 feet (45 m x 30 m) in size.

EAGLE'S NEST SHOWING (29)

The mineralization at this showing consists of tetrahedrite altering to azurite + (malachite) in a white, crystalline quartz and calcite matrix occurring as open-space filling in a fractured dolostone host. The host rock is a grey, moderately-fractured dolomitized limestone. The tetrahedrite occurs as small blebs averaging 1/8" - 1/4" (.3 cm - .6 cm) in diameter and is approximately 20% altered to azurite + malachite. The mineralized fracture fillings are small, averaging 1/16" - 3/4" (.15 cm - 2 cm) in width. Well-developed, light-brown dolomite crystals are abundant in the area.

The showing occurs as outcrop and is approximately 6' x 15' (2 m x 5 m) in size.

SOUTHERLY SHOWING (30)

Mineralization at this showing consists of pale-yellow barite crystals lining vugs and fractures in a grey, porous, vuggy dolomitized limestone.

The barite crystals average .25" (6 mm) filling fractures in the dolomite.

The showing is 3' x 5' (1 m x 1.6 m) in size.

NEW SHOWING (31)

The mineralization consists of auricalcite, pyromorphite, galena, tetrahedrite altering to malachite + (azurite), goethite and sphalerite altering to smithsonite, in a quartz matrix infilling fractures and vugs in a grey, porous, vuggy, dolomitized limestone. The matrix is white quartz with crystals to .4" (1 cm) in length. Weathered tetrahedrite is the most common sulphide found with minor pyromorphite and auricalcite.

Sphalerite box-work structures and galena are found separately in the quartz. The showing comprises 60' x 60' (20 m x 20 m) of a talus slope.

NEW GALENA SHOWING (32)

The minerals at this showing consist of galena, sphalerite and smithsonite in a quartz and calcite matrix infilling a tight moderately-fractured grey dolomitized limestone. Galena masses .2" (.5 cm) appear in intimate association with sphalerite box-works and smithsonite in a matrix of white, coarse-grained calcite and quartz. The minerals infill small fractures, .4" (1 cm) in the dolostone.

This 42 square foot (4 square metres) showing occurs in a talus slope.

QUARTZ BRECCIA (33)

Mineralization at this location consists of an outcrop 10' x 3'

(3 m x 1 m) which contains a quartz breccia in a quartz and silicified dolomite matrix. Origin seems to be a collapse breccia of white, fine-grained anhedral quartz fragments, up to .8" (2 cm) in a matrix of relatively clean, fine-grained quartz and dark grey, silicified dolostone. Rare goethite is seen in small .4" x .4" (10 mm x 10 mm) vugs.

This breccia occurs near the chert-dolostone contact.

(d) Showings Found in 1994

BIG ONION (34)

The dominant mineralization is Bonanza type silver-lead associated with zinc and copper. Massive galena occurs as open space and fracture fill in a strongly fractured quartz vein breccia with pyromorphite and malachite. The distinct green pyromorphite and massive galena is identical to mineralization exposed in the Mike trenches located 1.3km to the north. Mineralization appears to be structurally controlled in near vertical veins trending 160-170°. A chip sample over 30cm assayed 3.08 oz/t Ag and 1.07% Zn. Grab samples of selected vein material returned up to 66.14 oz/t Ag, 2.03% Cu, 17.78% Pb, and .005 oz/t Au.

MIKE (35)

Soil geochemistry on the Mike Hill indicates the presence of a strong multi-element linear anomaly trending 040°. Subcropping mineralization is exposed in 5 trenches that cut the geochem anomaly trace. Trench profiles show a well developed gossan soil cap overlying high grade quartz vein hosted mineralization. Massive galena with stibnite /pyromorphite/malachite/azurite in quartz was exposed in each trench. Local strongly silicified breccia zones within the quartz vein system were also exposed. The presence of permafrost limited the depth of the trenches.

Continuous chip sampling of gossanous soil material indicates metal enrichment of the soil cap. Sample TT94R-71, taken over 2.5m in the soil cap overlying the 75 Trench, returned 9.55 oz/t silver and 3.47% Sb with anomalous gold, lead, and zinc values.

A grab sample of poorly exposed siliceous material from the 00 Trench, CDRS-16, returned 3.77 oz/t Ag, 1.51% Cu, and 4.03% Zn. Sample CDRS-26, a 1.0m chip sample of silicified carbonate material from the 75 Trench, returned 20.36 oz/t Ag, 2.18% Cu, 10.34% Pb, and 3.97% Zn. Sample CDRS-102, a grab sample of altered carbonate material exposed in the 225 Trench, returned values of 18.29 oz/t Ag, 13.90% Cu, 4.37% Pb, 2.62% Zn, 9.08% Sb and .013 oz/t Au.

The Mike Showing mineralization has not responded to past VLF-EM, Magnetometer, Gravity and Induced Polarization geophysical surveys.

APPENDIX IV

Diamond Drilling Summary

1977 DRILLING

DDH 77-1 drilled at 70°
bearing S57°E
depth 142'
recovery 100%
barren

DDH 77-2 drilled at 45°
bearing S57°E
depth 327'
recovery: no core 31'-40', 50% 285'-303'

DDH 77-3 drilled at 45°
bearing S87°E
depth 347'
recovery 100%
barren

DDH 77-4 drilled vertical
depth 566'
broken core 282'-291'
no recovery 390'-402'
barren

DDH 77-5 drilled at 45°
bearing S57°E
no recovery 12'-19'
depth 152'
Hole terminated due to excessive pressure on rods.
Numerous quartz veins 1" to 4" thick with abundant pyrite,
sphalerite, and galena described from 133' to T.D.

DDH 77-6 drilled vertical
depth 207'
lost core 30'-52'
essentially barren
Tr Cu stain at 82' and 98'

DDH 77-7 drilled at 45°
bearing S26.5°E
depth 297'
recovery 100%
essentially barren
1" Cu stained ferricrete at 55'

DDH 77-8 drilled at 45°
westerly bearing
depth 202'
log missing
quote: 52' over which assays were quoted as 20.8 oz/ton Ag
to 132.8 oz/ton Ag.

0'123' average assays 33.27 oz/ton Ag, 4.72%
Pb, 2.30% Cu, Mn, Zn

	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
0'- 27'	78.34	3.85	0.28	6.67
27'- 37'	0.85	2.35	0.14	3.28
37'- 47'	20.80	0.35	Tr	3.80
47'- 57'	1.09	0.44	0.01	2.05
57'- 62'	1.15	0.13	0.01	0.22
62'- 67'	73.92	1.45	0.02	20.33
67'- 77'	132.80	4.20	0.10	10.31
77'- 87'	0.59	0.73	0.06	2.80
87'- 97'	0.85	1.94	0.44	16.74
97'-107'	1.18	2.27	0.50	2.65
107'-117'	1.03	4.30	0.16	4.50
117'-123'	1.65	2.07	0.86	1.55

DDH 77-9 drilled at 45°
bearing N56°E
depth 152'
recovery 0-102' overburden no recovery
103-112' no recovery
112-122' 40% recovery
132-139' 15% recovery
essentially barren
malachite & azurite staining on fractures at 144'

DDH 77-10 vertical
depth 242'
barren
no recovery 0-147' overburden
7% recovery 147-162'
23% recovery 166-177'

DDH 77-11 drilled at 57°

bearing N13°E
depth 327'
recovery 3% 0-162'
60% 177-182'
barren

DDH 77-12

DDH 77-13 same collar, no logs

1978 DRILLING

78-1 drilled 70°, bearing 240°, depth 102'
very poor recovery; barren

78-2 drilled 70°, bearing ? (assumed same as 78-1); depth 173'
very good recovery

<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
43'-48'	0.03	0.02	0.01	Tr
48'-52'	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
52'-58'	Tr	0.01	Tr	0.01
58'-63'	8.47	0.25	0.04	17.72

78-3 vertical; depth 175'
0'-118' - 1% core recovery (overburden); sludge sample

<u>depth</u>	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
40'-90'	0.36-0.98	0.11-0.21	0.13-0.46	0.09-0.19
40'-50'	0.36	0.13	0.17	0.10
50'-55'	0.50	0.12	0.14	0.14
55'-60'	0.34	0.11	0.13	0.06
60'-65'	0.98	0.13	0.14	0.11
65'-70'	0.60	0.14	0.16	0.13
70'-75'	0.66	0.12	0.13	0.09
75'-80'	0.58	0.21	0.24	0.19
80'-85'	0.56	0.20	0.41	0.15
85'-90'	0.44	0.21	0.46	0.10

78-4 vertical; depth 268'
very poor core recovery 0'-121' (overburden)
essentially barren

78-5 vertical; depth 187'
poor recovery 0'-98' (overburden); barren

78-6 vertical; depth 200'
very good recovery; barren; heavily pyritic

78-7 drilled at 45°, bearing 330°; depth 202'
poor core recovery 0'-55' (overburden)
barren, pyritic

78-8 vertical; depth 203'

very good recovery; barren (pyritic)

78-9 drilled at 45°, bearing 330°; depth 213'
very good recovery; barren (pyritic)

78-10 vertical; depth 195'
no recovery 0'-20' (overburden)
barren

78-11vertical; depth 133'
good recovery, barren

78-12vertical; depth 151'
native Cu associated with quartz and "ironstone" at 89"
poor recovery 58'-70'
no recovery 70'-75'
very poor recovery 90'-151'

78-13vertical; depth 262'
10% recovery 22'-35'
30% recovery 72'-82'
5% recovery 87'-90'
very poor recovery 188'-195'

depth	oz/ton Ag	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb
	230'-253'	Tr	0.01	Tr

78-14vertical; depth 123'
4% recovery 0'-48'
20% recovery 70'-75'
12.5% recovery 102'-105"

depth	oz/ton Ag	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	
58'-63'	Tr	0.01	Tr		
78'-83'	0.8	220 ppm	184 ppm	52 ppm	
83'-88'	0.8	152 "	168 "	48 "	
88'-92'	2.4	264 "	352 "	60 "	
92'-98'	1.6	148 "	152 "	44 "	
98'-102'	4.2	192 "	388 "	120 "	
102'-108'	2.6	276 "	944 "	204 "	
108'-112"	2.0	188 "	720 "	208 "	
112'-118'	1.2	188 "	800 "	140 "	
118'-123'	1.4	208 "	1232 "	164 "	
sludge: 53'-60'	Tr		0.01	Tr	0.01

78-15vertical; depth 258'
trace mineralization 47'-230', minor Cu at 207'
3% recovery 0'-12'
15% recovery 200'-202'
30% 218'-225'
0% 240'-258'

depth	oz/ton Ag	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb
78'-88'	Tr	0.01	0.08	Tr
123'-124'	1.8	188 ppm	648 ppm	104ppm
193'-201'	0.02	0.04	0.08	Tr

78-16vertical; depth 360'; good recovery throughout
 minor localized zinc from 7'-320' with trace Cu at 275'.

depth	oz/ton Ag	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	
sludge:53'-54.5'	7.79		0.21	24.58	2.41
140'-145'	0.01		0.02	0.09	Tr
145'-150'	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.01	
150'-155'	Tr	0.03	3.15	0.01	
155'-160'	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.01	
160'-165'	Tr	0.01	0.03	0.01	
165'-170'	0.01	0.01	0.01	Tr	
170'-175'	0.01	0.01	0.02	Tr	
175'-180'	Tr	0.01	0.13	Tr	
180'-185'	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	
185'-190'	0.01	0.01	0.02	Tr	

78-17vertical; depth 200'
 localized minor Zn, Cu, Pb mineralization from 10'-120'
 5% recovery 0'-10'
 5% recovery 35'-40'
 0% recovery 42'-74', 80'-85'

depth	oz/ton Ag	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	
sludge: 33'-38'	5.08		0.14	0.09	0.93
" 73'-80'	0.15		0.02	0.15	0.03
" 113'-123'	0.01		0.02	0.090	0.01
10'-13'	2.15	0.24	0.24	2.4	
13'-28'	2.15	0.24	0.24	2.9	
28'-33'	9.4	0.41	4.6	1.63	
33'-38'	10.63	0.19	0.22	2.23	
38'-42'	14.07	0.46	1.8	2.23	
Average:28'-43'	11.37		0.35	2.03	2.21

78-18vertical; depth 318'; good recovery
 trace localized Zn, Pb over entire hole

78-19vertical; depth 123'; good recovery
 trace localized Zn, Pb over entire hole

78-20drilled -60° bearing 240°; depth 200'
 trace localized Zn, Pb over entire hole

0% recovery 0-18'
10% recovery 30'-68'

78-21drilled -60° bearing 330°; depth 213'; good recovery
minor localized Zn, Cu mineralization over entire hole
10% recovery 30'-68'

depth	oz/ton Ag	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb
125'-125.2'	22.0	1.04	14.22	0.6

78-22 vertical; depth 208'
 minor localized Zn, trace Pb over entire hole
 5% recovery 0'-18'
 80% recovery 18'-23'
 2% recovery 23'-40
 60% recovery 70'-98'
 50% recovery 180'-188'
 5% recovery 188'-192'
 3-55 recovery 192'-208'

78-23vertical; depth 128'; barren 0'-15'; 14% recovery

78-24barren; (not logged), depth, angle unknown

78-101 vertical; depth 223'
 20% recovery 133'-135'
 0% recovery 170'-182'
 15% recovery 182'-185'
 0% recovery 212'-223'

depth	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	
sludge: 128'-133'		2.4	40	2016	56
" 133'-138'		2.8	16	456	30
" 138'-140'		2.8	12	316	24
" 148'-153'		2.8	16	552	32
" 153'-155'		2.6	28	128	32
" 161'-166'		2.8		40	240

78-102vertical; depth 99', recovery unknown

depth	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
45'-48'	3.2	1060	5752	356
48'-53'	8.4	2280	5352	520
53'-58'	2.2	640	4320	268
58'-63'	4.0	500	4512	304
63'-68'	3.8	268	3024	248
68'-73'	3.6	248	3072	216
73'-78'	3.2	244	3264	200
78'-83'	3.6	224	3936	200

78-103vertical, depth 258'; minor localized Zn, Pb
 0% recovery 0'-10', 253'-258'

78-104drilled -60° bearing 060°; depth 163

14% recovery 0'-35'

50% recovery 35'-45'

20% recovery 45'-50'

10% recovery 75'-78'

25% recovery 103'-108'

depth	oz/ton Ag	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	
0'-37'	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01	
	37'-41'	0.03	0.01	0.16	Tr
41'-43'	0.18	0.01	0.13	Tr	
	43'-48'	0.18	0.01	0.06	Tr
48'-53'	0.01	0.01	0.18	Tr	
	56'-58'	0.26	0.01	0.19	Tr
58'-60'	0.01	0.02	0.05	Tr	
	60'-63'	0.02	0.02	0.05	Tr
63'-73'	0.01	0.05	0.23	Tr	
	73'-78'	0.02	0.05	0.26	0.03
78'-83'	0.03	0.05	0.31	Tr	
	83'-86'	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.01
86'-89'	Tr	0.05	0.01	0.16	
	89'-93'	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.23
93'-98'	17.58	0.01	0.01	Tr	
	98'-103'	0.01	0.01	Tr	0.34
103'-108'	Tr	0.01	0.02	0.04	
	108'-113'	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.11
	113'-118'	0.32	0.10	0.27	0.30
118'-122'	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.21	
	122'-128'	0.01	0.01	Tr	0.02

78-105orientation unknown; depth 258'
 minor Zn mineralization near top of hole
 10% recovery 0'-12'
 50% recovery 12'-25'
 20% recovery 32'-35'
 80% recovery 40'-72', 140'-145'

depth	oz/ton Ag	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	
2'-12'	Tr	0.03	0.02	Tr	
	12'-17'	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01
17'-22'	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	
	22'-27'	0.02	0.02	0.04	Tr
27'-32'	Tr	0.02	Tr	0.03	
	32'-37'	Tr	0.01	0.01	0.01
37'-42'	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
	42'-47'	0.01	0.01	0.03	Tr
47'-52'	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.02	
	52'-57'	0.01	0.01	0.42	0.01
57'-62'	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.03	

	62'-67'	Tr		0.02	0.02	0.01
77'-83'	Tr		0.01	0.01	Tr	

78-106vertical; depth 198'; essentially barren
1% recovery 0'-10'

1980 DRILLING

80-1 drilled vertically; depth 227'
 average core recovery 90.9%
 27-29' white, massive quartz pebbles, Cu-carbonate staining
 38'4"-7" (3") massive tetrahedrite
 38'7"-50'5" quartz and decomposed limestone, minor Cu-carbonate

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Cd</u>
1	25'-29'	4'	0.04	0.69	0.21	.003
2	29'-34'	5'	2.99	0.57	0.19	.003
3	38'-43'	5'	59.08	24.57	2.53	.004
4	34'-37'	3'	0.82	0.78	0.24	.002
5	37'-38'	1'	44.73	17.13	2.80	.003
6	43'-48'	5'	0.77	4.40	0.99	.003
7	48'-50'4"	2'4"	4.21	4.66	4.31	.004
8	60'3"-64'6"	4'3"	2.29	1.94	2.50	.005

80-2 vertical; depth 87'; average core recovery 49.9%
 59'-87' slight Cu-carbonate staining

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu all ppm</u>
1	12'-18'	6'	-	19.7	314	747	143
2	12'-26'	14'	0.01	22.2	400	865	176
3	18'-37'	19'	-	19.5	170	1037	24
4	26'-49'	23'	0.04	16.8	170	1080	31
5	37'-54'	17'	16.00	16.1	134	802	835
6	49'-54'	5'	0.03	44.2	364	738	956
7	54'-59'	5'	-	12.0	600	990	924
8	54'-59'	5'	0.01	13.4	460	950	851

80-3 vertical; depth 97'; average core recovery 86.6%
 0'-22', 72'-73'7", slight Cu-carbonate staining
 73'7"-74', massive tetrahedrite (3")
 74'-77', minor tetrahedrite, Cu-carbonate

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>%Cd</u>
9	72'-77'	5'	25.47	3.34	13.72	.002

			<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u> ppm
A-31	0'-22'	22'	-	14.0	475	698	1000+
A-32	22'-37'	15'	-	17.5	172	952	628
A-33	37'-57'	20'	-	9.0	88	971	30
A-34	57'-72'	15'	-	19.3	362	912	345
B-31	22'-37'	15'	.01	16.5	176	1045	468
B-32	37'-57'	15'	.03	5.4	78	990	45
B-33	57'-72'	15'	.01	20.6	502	950	400

80-4 vertical; depth 132', average core recovery 73%
 108'7"-112', minor galena
 113'-118'9", minor tetrahedrite, Cu-carbonates

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>oz/T Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Cd</u>
10	108'7"-112'6"	3'9"	1.41	0.05	0.75	.001
11	112'6"-115'0"	2'4"	8.97	0.90	9.94	.002
12	115'0"-119'4"	4'4"	1.16	0.25	0.30	.003

ppm

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
A-41	0'-22'	22'	-	19.9	104	1350	60
A-42	22'-42'	20'	-	21.8	70	1200	130
A-43	46'-62'	16'	-	8.4	1150	1175	462
A-44	62'-82'	20'	-	12.5	148	1120	61
A-45	82'-102'	20'	-	7.7	282	865	246
B-41	0'-22'	22'	.03	18.4	180	1350	57
B-42	22'-42'	20'	.03	21.8	66	1120	116
B-43	42'-62'	16'	.01	8.8	825	1120	400
B-44	62'-82'	20'	.03	17.2	100	1080	46
B-45	82'-102'	20'	.03	7.3	218	770	283

80-5 vertical; depth 209'; average core recovery 79%
 125'3"-129', massive tetrahedrite, minor quartz

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/T Au</u>	<u>oz/T Ag</u>	<u>%Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>%Zn</u>	<u>%As</u>	<u>% Sb</u>
13	124'-129'	.002	36.5	1.65	23.3	0.24	1.05	

0.79

80-6 vertical; depth 128'; average core recovery 68.9%
 essentially barren

80-7 drilled 60°, bearing northeast; depth 367'; average
 recovery 84%
 very minor tetrahedrite patches 149'-155'

80-8 vertical; depth 197'; average core recovery 72.4%
 132'1"-132'10", massive tetrahedrite

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/T Au</u>	<u>oz/T Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>% As</u>	<u>%Sb</u>
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14 132'1"-
132'10" .002 26.3 2.59 16.5 0.31 1.30
0.58

80-9 vertical; depth 125'; average core recovery 64%
essentially barren

80-10 vertical; depth 150'; average core recovery 84.8%
minor Cu-carbonate traces 96'10"-100'

80-11 vertical; depth 372'; average core recovery 56.7%
essentially barren

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/T Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
01	25'-50'	0.26	0.05	0.06	0.45
02	50'-75'	0.13	0.02	0.04	0.28
03	75'-100'	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.28
04	100'-125'	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.06
05	125'-150'	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.04
06	150'-175'	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.03
07	175'-200'	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05
08	200'-225'	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.03
09	225'-250'	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.10
10	250'-275'	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.03
11	275'-300'	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.09
12	300'-325'	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.09
13	325'-350'	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
14	350'-372'	0.05	0.01	0.01	0,01

80-12 vertical; depth 527'; essentially barren

80-13 vertical; depth 202'; essentially barren

80-14 vertical; depth 190'; minor native Cu 182'-187'

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/T Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
15	0'-25'	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.11
16	25'-50'	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.19
17	50'-75'	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.17
18	75'-100'	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.62
19	100'-125'	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04
20	125'-150'	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.50
21	150'-175'	0.18	0.03	0.09	0.58
22	175'-190'	27.20	0.69	5.30	0.07

80-15 vertical; depth 87'; essentially barren

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/T Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
23	0'-25'	1.39	0.05	0.41	0.11
24	25'-50'	0.15	0.01	0.06	0.03
25	50'-75'	0.19	0.01	0.06	0.01

26 75'-87' 0.28 0.02 0.04 0.17

80-16

vertical; depth 132'; essentially barren

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/T Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
27	0' - 25'	0.12	0.03	0.07	0.07
28	25' - 50'	0.12	0.02	0.13	0.13
29	50' - 75'	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.08
30	75' - 100'	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.09

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/T Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
31	100'-125'	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.05
32	125'-132'	0.32	0.01	0.04	0.04
80-17	drilled 60°, northeast bearing; depth 227' Cu-carbonate 104'-104'1"				
80-18	drilled 60°, bearing northeast; depth 225'; barren				
80-19	vertical; depth 137'; barren				
80-20	vertical; depth 120'; barren				
80-21	drilled 60°, bearing southwest; depth 201'; essentially barren				
80-22	vertical; depth 126'; essentially barren				
80-23	vertical; depth 125'; essentially barren				
80-24	vertical; depth 12'; barren terminated due to lack of drilling water				
80-25	vertical; depth 284'; essentially barren				
80-26	drilled 60°, bearing northeast; depth 77'; barren terminated to facilitate camp break-up				

1982 DRILLING

82-1	drilled -45°, bearing 215°, depth 292' essentially barren				
82-2	drilled -45°, bearing 43°, depth 300' Minor malachite staining noted throughout the regolith. Assay results from this section indicate a slight supergene enrichment in silver content.				
82-3	drilled -45°, bearing 235°, depth 221'				

<u>Depth</u>	<u>oz/ton Au</u>
82.5'-84.5'	.016
86.0'-87.0'	.012

82-4 drilled -46°, bearing 50°, depth 187'
Specks of galena in white crystalline quartz noted at 26'
and 43'; however, recovery poor within these
sections.

82-5 drilled -45°, bearing 120°, depth 197'
Disseminated galena noted from 55' to 67'.

<u>Sample Interval</u> (feet)	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	
17'0"-27'0"	3.22	1.63	
27'0"-34'0"	0.36	0.25	
34'0"-42'0"	0.40	1.07	
42'0"-47'0"	0.70	1.68	
47'0"-55'0"	0.58	1.45	
55'0"-57'7"	3.40	8.73	
57'7"-58'0"	3.34	16.65	
58'0"-59'0"	6.36	23.42	1.86 oz/ton Ag
59'0"-59'9"	1.88	9.83	5.92% Pb over
59'9"-62'0"	13.92	52.61	12 feet (3.6 m)
62'0"-62'3"	1.16	10.92	true width
62'3"-64'0"	1.00	3.01	3 feet (0.93 m)
64'0"-64'8"	1.38	3.25	
64'8"-67'0"	8.38	1.77	
67'0"-68'3"	0.54	0.21	
107'0"-115'0"	8.02	6.60	

0.90 oz/ton Ag, 2.66% Pb, over 51 1/4 feet (15.6 m),
true width 13 feet (3.9 m).

82-6 drilled -60°, bearing 120°, depth 67'
core recovery very poor

<u>Sample Interval</u> (feet)	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Recovery</u>
43'0"-47'0"	9.80	1.19	100%
47'0"-51'0"	1.60	0.60	56%
57'0"-67'0"	9.34	31.22	3%

82-7 drilled -45°, bearing 284°, depth 157'
core recovery very poor

<u>Sample Interval</u> (feet)	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>
59.5'-62.5'	1.96
62.5'-65.0'	1.94

78.0'-80.0'

1.58

82-8 drilled -45°, bearing 70°, depth 252'
barren

83-1 drilled -60°, bearing 092°, depth 1050'
barren

83-2 drilled -50°, bearing 050°, depth 550'
barren

1986 DRILLING

- 86-1 drilled -45°, bearing 195°, depth 1000';
intersected shales, dolomites, quartzites;
minor sulphides within narrow shales 751-753
- 86-2 drilled -45°, bearing 015°, depth 326';
minor veining over 6", possible sphalerite at 93'

APPENDIX V

Analytical Procedures

APPENDIX VI

Statement of Expenditures

The following expenses were incurred on the **Rusty Springs** property for the purpose of mineral exploration between the dates of May 28th and September 4th, 1994.

PERSONNEL

T. Termuende, P.Geo:	43.0 days x \$350/day.....	\$15,050.00
M. Betker, Assistant:	16.0 days x \$225/day.....	3,600.00
B. Betker, Assistant:	18.0 days x \$200/day.....	3,600.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4WD Vehicle	.....	1,860.00
Mileage	.....	3,050.00
Generator	.....	700.00
Radios	.....	1,540.00
Chainsaw	.....	480.00
4-Trax ATV	.....	3,750.00
Camp Equipment	.....	1,280.00
U-Haul Trailer	.....	213.47
D-7 Caterpillar	.....	13,150.00
Geophysical Equip.	.....	620.06

FIELD SUPPLY 1,200.00

HANDLING CHARGES 13,142.60

HELICOPTER AND FUEL 26,141.07

FIXED-WING CHARTER 9,360.03

CONSULTANTS 49,617.23

FUEL (Gasoline)	.....	2,300.40
(Diesel)	.....	2,430.00
(Propane)	.....	724.00

ANALYTICAL 11,517.33

AIRFARE 5,415.28

OFFICE/TELEPHONE 400.00

GROCERY/MEALS/ACCOM. 8,299.83

SHIPPING	.....	388.10
MATERIALS	.....	5,479.03
FILING/RECORDING FEES	.....	360.00
MISCELLANEOUS	.....	<u>810.17</u>
TOTAL:		\$186,460.67

RUSTY SPRINGS PROPERTY SUMMARY

PROPERTY

The Rusty Springs property consists of 36 mineral claims 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, 1800-foot airstrip was constructed in 1994. 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 (190kms), or from the "150 Mile" airstrip (160km). 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.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

During the fall of 1975, while investigating an oolitic iron formation, a rusty spring-seep was observed by M.N. Chernoff. Upon investigation, the seep was found to be associated with high-grade silver, lead, zinc, and copper mineralization. A total of 92 quartz claims and 15 iron claims were staked during the fall and winter seasons.

During the 1976 summer season, a preliminary investigation of the property was conducted by Rio Alto Exploration Ltd., under the supervision of M.N. Chernoff. Exploration completed included helicopter-supported geological mapping, prospecting, sampling of mineralized float, and limited soil geochemical sampling. This work established the structural setting, confirmed the presence of high-grade silver values, and demonstrated the usefulness of soil geochemistry.

Based on encouraging results from this preliminary reconnaissance, a follow-up field program consisting of geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, and 975 metres (3200 feet) of diamond drilling was conducted in 1977. Again, the results were considered positive, even though poor drill core recoveries were obtained. Additional ground was staked to give a total of 380 quartz claims and 15 iron

claims.

During the winter of 1978, fuel, drill equipment, and supplies were ferried to the property by tractor train. That summer, two picket grids (totalling 67 line km) were established over the claims. Further geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, diamond drilling (1840 metres), and metallurgical sampling were also completed. Poor drill core recoveries once again hampered the effectiveness of the program.

In 1979, detailed geological mapping, a soil geochemical survey, an Induced Polarization survey, and a gravity survey were completed. Joint funding of this work was by Rio Alto and E & B Explorations Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta.

In 1980, E & B Explorations Ltd. as operator, focussed on the widespread mineralization discovered on the Orma Hill. Their program saw 1830 metres (6000 feet) of diamond drilling, bulldozer trenching, and some detailed geological mapping completed. Core recoveries were not significantly improved over previous years.

In 1982, Taiga Consultants Ltd. was contracted to carry out a geological evaluation of the property and subsequently a comprehensive mineral exploration and diamond drilling program. During this period, 510 metres (1673 feet) of diamond drilling was completed, as well as a soil geochemical survey, a geophysical (VLF-EM) survey, detailed geological mapping of the property, and six trenches dug in order to define the style of mineralization.

In 1983, additional geophysical surveying and geochemical sampling were completed by Taiga Consultants Ltd. to detail geophysical conductors and geochemical zones previously outlined. During the fall of 1983, 488 metres (1600 feet) of diamond drilling were completed.

In 1986, Kenton Natural Resources Inc., as operator, drilled two holes in the valley bottom between the Mike and Orma Hills in order to test an I.P. anomaly delineated in 1979 by previous operators. This program consisted of 404m (1326') of drilling, and failed to intersect any significant mineralization. The drill was removed from the property following this short program.

The claims were gradually allowed to lapse, and in the spring of 1992, all claims comprising the property had expired. The core area of the property was restaked on July 29th, 1992. 12 quartz claims were recorded, consisting of the Eric 1-6 and Jessica 1-6 claims. This

group of claims covered both the Orma and Mike Hill areas, as well as previous camp locations. The Shelly 1-16, Eric 7-8, Jessica 7-8, and Joel 1-4 claims were staked in 1994, as a better understanding of the mineralization geometry was formed.

1994 PROGRAM

Two separate exploration and development programs were carried out on the Rusty Springs property in spring and summer, 1994. Work was carried out at the request of the directors of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. A total of \$190,000 was expended throughout the course of the work.

The Spring Program consisted of a four-man crew mobilised on the property on June 1st. The one-week program saw the construction of an 1800 foot airstrip atop the Orma hill, refurbishment of the original Rusty Springs camp, and the establishment of two control grids upon which geological and geochemical work was completed. In addition, five trenches were dug by bulldozer, resulting in the discovery of a significant high-grade copper-silver-lead and zinc mineralized zone transecting the Mike hill. 20 claim units were staked contiguous with the original 12-unit claim block.

Subsequent to geological exploration, 3 man-days were spent on environmental cleanup of the Orma Hill area. The total cost of the spring program was \$80,000.

The Summer Program consisted of a six-man crew mobilized to the property on August 21. The two-week program was mobilized by a twin-engine sky-van which utilized the newly constructed airstrip. Helicopter support was used to ferry supplies from the airstrip to the Rusty Springs camp. Lumber and Jet-B fuel were delivered to the property, and preparations for drilling crews were made at the Rusty Springs camp. These included the construction or refurbishment of an office tent, kitchen and dry and two sleeping tents with an 8-man capacity. Further improvements were made to the airstrip, and a 3.4 km all-weather access road was completed between the airstrip and the Rusty Springs camp.

Geological work included regional reconnaissance, silt sampling and prospecting, which resulted in the discovery of significant high-grade copper-lead-silver mineralization outside the existing claim boundary. The new discovery is some 1.5km from any previously known base-metal showings. This new zone, named **the Big Onion**, was secured by the staking of the Joel 1-4 claims which are contiguous with the

existing Eric, Shelly and Jessica claims. A control grid was established over the area, with geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and limited trenching completed.

In addition, geophysical (VLF) surveying was completed on the Mike grid area, as well as further trenching in the areas stripped during the spring program. The Mike Grid was extended to the east and further geochemical sampling was carried out. A further 5 man-days were spent on reclamation work in the Orma hill area. Approximately 140 used fuel barrels were collected and moved to the airstrip, and all refuse burned. The total cost of the summer program was \$110,000.

CONCLUSIONS

The Rusty Springs property encompasses numerous high-grade Ag/Pb/Zn/Cu occurrences exposed in outcrop and in float of apparent hydrothermal "fissure-vein" type setting in a mid-Devonian carbonate sequence. These occurrences occur over widespread distances, and emphasise the excellent mineral potential of the area.

The property has been actively explored since 1976. This exploration has consisted of 67 km of cut-and-picket grid, an Induced Polarization survey, a gravity survey, a VLF-E.M. survey, soil geochemistry, detailed mapping and prospecting, 'cat' trenching, and 5642 metres of diamond drilling.

Mineral deposits exist elsewhere in North America which reflect the same bigenetic Hydrothermal Vein/MVT mineral styles suggested by work thus far at Rusty Springs. These deposits, located at Prairie Creek, NWT, and Pioche, Nevada, demonstrate the significant potential of these systems for the development of multi-million ton orebodies. These areas have in common large tabular massive sulphide bodies tapped by steeply-dipping quartz vein systems containing galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, and minor copper minerals within Devonian strata well removed from any known intrusive activity.

ORMA HILL

On Orma Hill, mineralization is exposed at the surface in trenches, in samples of diamond drill core, and inferred from geochemical surveys, over a distance of 760 metres in north-northwest direction.

A steeply dipping north-south epithermal vein system appears to be the primary source of the mineralization. Grade and tonnage of this zone has not yet been defined, though drilling intercepts of up to 59.49 oz/t Ag, 24.6% Pb and 2.5% Cu over 1.5m have been reported.

Selected samples from trenching revealed high-grade mineralization to 469.9 oz/t Ag, 7.9% Pb,, 25.8%Cu, and 2.1% Zn. This structure has not been adequately tested by deep drilling for the possible presence of underlying MVT mineralization.

MIKE HILL

On Mike Hill, at least two possible fissure-vein systems are indicated on the basis of trenching, coincidental geochemical anomalies, and very limited drilling.

Trenching was carried out in five locations over the 700m-long soil geochemical anomaly ("00", "75", "175", "225", and "300" Trenches), and revealed high-grade quartz vein-hosted mineralization in each trench. Sample CDRS-16, a grab sample of poorly exposed siliceous material from the 00 Trench, returned 3.77 oz/t Ag, 1.51% Cu, and 4.03% Zn. Sample CDRS-26, a 1.0m chip sample of silicified carbonate material exposed 75m to the northeast in the 75 Trench, returned 20.36 oz/t Ag, 2.18% Cu, 10.34% Pb, and 3.97% Zn. Sample CDRS-R102, a grab sample taken from altered carbonate material exposed in the 225 Trench, returned values of 18.29 oz/t Ag, 13.90% Cu, 4.37% Pb, 2.62% Zn, 9.08% Sb, and .013 oz/t Au.

This area has not been adequately assessed as to its potential to host vein-type and/or MVT mineralization. This area requires systematic diamond drilling along the extent of the soil geochemical anomaly, and to the northeast, where soil geochemical coverage was prohibited by swampy ground.

BIG ONION

This newly discovered and relatively unexplored area of the property is seen to host mineralization identical in appearance and mineral assemblage to that at the Mike Hill, over 1.3km away. Preliminary work revealed high-grade mineralization to 66.14 oz/t Ag, 2.03% Cu, 17.78% Pb, and .005 oz/t Au.

REGIONAL RECONNAISSANCE

A number of drainages in the region are found to be anomalous with respect to gold and base-metal mineralization. These areas have not been prospected in the past, and at present, form favourable exploration targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A \$675,000 two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Rusty Springs property.

Phase One

Additional trenching should be conducted in the Big Onion area to aid in defining the extent and style of mineralization. Further prospecting should be carried out in the immediate area to locate any surface expression of a vein system(s) which may be present there.

Approximately 915 metres (3000 feet) of diamond drilling should be completed on Mike Hill in order to further evaluate the nature and distribution of the silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization present there.

Concurrent with the drilling and trenching work, additional geochemical surveying and prospecting of the remainder of the property should be undertaken to explore for additional mineralization.

Follow-up prospecting and sampling should be carried out within those drainages east of the present claim boundaries which have indicated elevated base- and precious metal values.

A budget outline for the proposed Phase One work is as follows:

Personnel.....	\$ 35,000.00
Diamond-Drilling (3000 ft x \$35/foot).....	105,000.00
Helicopter Support.....	25,000.00
Heavy Equipment.....	20,000.00
Mob/Demob.....	25,000.00
Analytical.....	8,000.00
Meals/Grocery.....	10,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals.....	5,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane).....	4,000.00
Supplies.....	3,000.00

Miscellaneous.....	6,000.00
Report/Reproduction.....	4,000.00
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	Sub-Total: \$250,000.00
	10% Contingency: 25,000.00
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	TOTAL, Phase One: \$275,000.00

Phase Two

Contingent on favourable results from drilling during Phase One, a further diamond drilling program of 1500m (5,000 feet) should be undertaken to test for deep-seated MVT mineralization beneath the vein structure(s). The total projected cost of this program is \$400,000, with a budget outline presented below:

Personnel.....	\$ 40,000.00
Diamond-Drilling (6,000ft x \$35/foot).....	210,000.00
Helicopter Support.....	15,000.00
Heavy Equipment.....	25,000.00
Mob/Demob.....	30,000.00
Analytical.....	10,000.00
Meals/Grocery.....	12,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals.....	5,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane).....	6,000.00
Supplies.....	4,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	5,000.00
Report/Reproduction.....	3,000.00
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Sub-Total: \$365,000.00

10% Contingency: 35,000.00

TOTAL, Phase Two: \$400,000.00

TOTAL, PHASE ONE, PHASE TWO: \$675,000.00