2007 DIAMOND DRILLING, GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
Volume I

For the

Blende Property
Mix 1-16, Trix 1-56, Trax 1-28, Max 1-161 Claims

Mayo Mining District, Yukon
NTS 106D07
Latitude 64^{0}24' N, Longitude 134^{0}38' W
UTM Zone 8   517677E / 7141640N

Period of Work February 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007

Prepared for:

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

200-16   11th Ave. S
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 2P1

and

Blind Creek Resources Ltd.

15th Floor, 675 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B1N2

By

C.C. Downie, P.Geo.
V.P. Exploration
716 Summit Place
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 5L4

and

C. S. Gallagher, M. Sc.
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Suite 200, 16-11th Ave. South
Cranbrook, BC V1C2P1

February 2008

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List Of Appendices

1.0 Summary

In 2007 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd carried out a drilling, geological and geochemical program on its 100% owned carbonate hosted Zn-Pb-Ag sulfide deposit known as the Blende Property. The claim group is located in the Mayo Mining District, NTS 106D07, approximately 110 km north of the town of Mayo, Yukon. The claim group is centred at Latitude 64^{0}24'N, Longitude 134^{0}38'W in UTM Zone 8 at 517677E and 7141640N. The claim group covers moderate to steeply rugged mountain topography with broad open alpine valleys. Mineralization is hosted in shear zones within Paleo-Proterozoic dolostones of the Gillespie Lake Group.

A drilling program was carried out starting in mid-June and ended in mid-September of 2007. A total of 3410.9 m of drilling was completed in 15 holes during the season. Added to the historic drilling of 21,833.8 m in 110 holes, the total amount of drilling done on the Blende showings is 125 holes totaling 24,148.32 m. The 2007 core was logged and split at the campsite and sent for analysis at EcoTech Labs in Kamloops, BC. During the course of the program 1505 samples were shipped and analyzed by ICP and 235 core samples grading over 1% Zn or Pb or over 30 g/tonne Ag were also assayed for Pb, Zn, Ag and analyzed for soluble Zn and Pb.

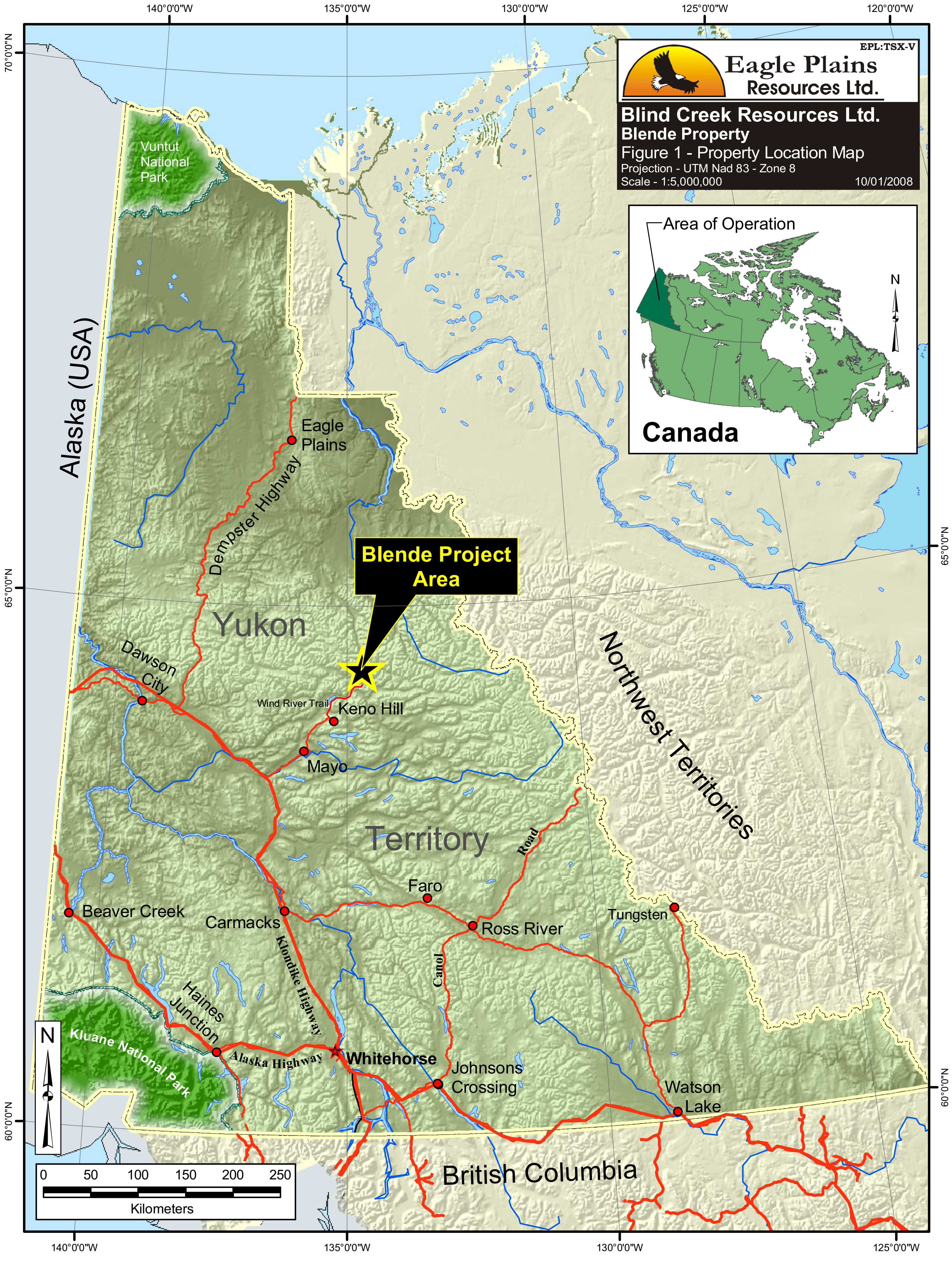
One Hydrocore 2000 fly drill was mobilized to the property using a Bell 204. The 2007 program focused on exploration drilling of three main targets – the Shanghai Zone (along strike 2.5 km to the east of the East Zone), the Central Zone, and the Far West Zone, which was the focus of a limited 1994 program. Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization occurs over a 5.5 km interval primarily in four areas, the: West, Central, East and Far East Zones. Mineralization is concentrated in steeply dipping lenses ranging from 65-80^{0} SW. Mineralogy of the Zn-Pb-Ag zones is principally sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrite with rare chalcopyrite. In the weathered areas it is mainly smithsonite, hydrozincite, galena + anglesite and limonite. Weathering of sulfide to soluble oxides and carbonate forms has affected some of the mineralization, principally in the upper portions of the West Zone. The East Zone mineralization is almost entirely sulfide.

Limited field mapping and prospecting was carried out along strike of the mineralized structural axis beyond previous work – particularly in the Far West Zone.

The 2007 drill program was successful in intersecting Pb – Zn +/- Ag mineralization at all target zones; program success was in part due to a better understanding of the structural controls on mineralization, gained from the 2006 program. Data obtained from the 2007 drill program is consistent with previous data; mineralization is controlled in steeply SW dipping structural fabrics (S_1 disjunctive foliation and brittle shear zones such as the Blende Structural Zone). Continued drilling along strike to the east and west of the Far West Zone to test fault bounded mineralization is warranted as is further drilling at the Shanghai Zone. The total cost of the program was approximately $1,285,000.

Charles C. Downie, P. Geol.
V.P. Exploration, Eagle Plains Resources

C. S. Gallagher, M. Sc.
Chief Geotechnologist, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.



EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 1 - Property Location Map
Projection - UTM Nad 83 - Zone 8
Scale - 1:5,000,000
10/01/2008
Area of Operation
N
Canada
Blende Project Area
Alaska (USA)
Yukon
Territory
Northwest Territories
British Columbia
Vuntut National Park
Kluane National Park
Eagle Plains
Dempster Highway
Dawson City
Wind River Trail
Keno Hill
Mayo
Faro
Road
Ross River
Tungsten
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Klondike Highway
Canol
Haines Junction
Alaska Highway
Whitehorse
Johnsons Crossing
Watson Lake
0
50
100
150
200
250
Kilometers
140°0'0"W
135°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
125°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
70°0'0"N
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Property Location and Access

The Blende property is located in the southern Wernecke Mountains at the headwaters of Williams Creek approximately 110 km north of Mayo, see Figure 1. The claims are centered at 64^{0}24’ N latitude and 134^{0}38’ W longitude, UTM Zone 8, 517677E and 7141640N.

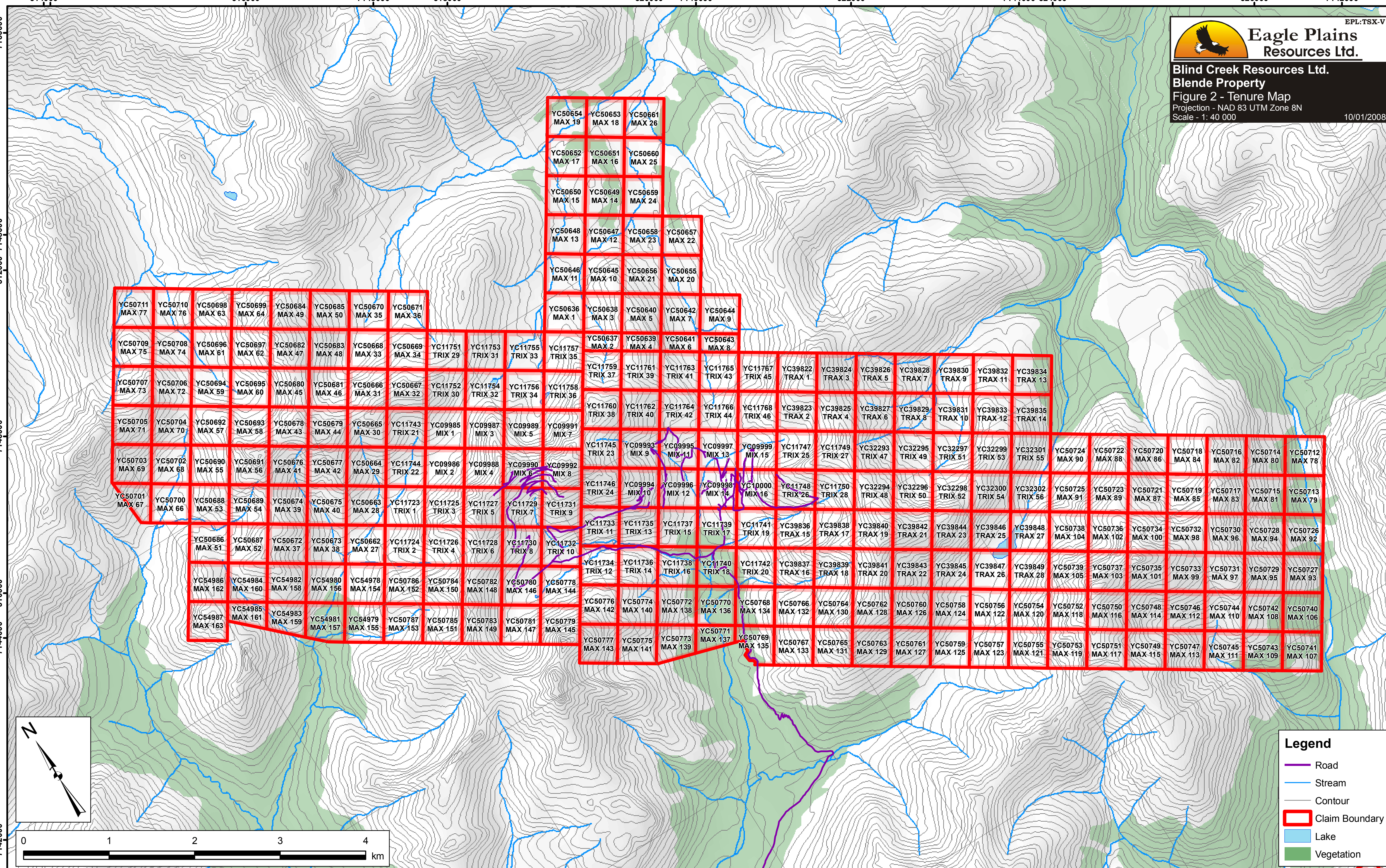
Access to the claims is via helicopter from either the airport at Mayo, Yukon or a staging area at the end of the McQuesten Lake road near Keno Hill, Yukon. A winter road extends into the property from the end of the McQuesten Lake road; this route follows the old Wind River Trail for 70 km then turns easterly following then follows the old Billiton trail for 10 km along the eastern side of Williams Creek.

The Blende claims lie mostly above tree line, covering a series of low mountain peaks that are in places deeply incised by steep-walled cirques. The topography on the claim group ranges from an elevation of 701 m (2300 ft) in the valleys to 1982 m (6500 ft) at the peak of Mt. Williams. Vegetation varies from spruce forest in the valley bottoms to shrubs along the lower alpine slopes giving way to grass, sedge and moss meadow interspersed with rocky talus and barren rock outcrop on the mountain sides. The claims are mostly snow-free from mid-June to mid-September.

2.2 Tenure

The Blende property is 100% owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and consists of 260 Quartz Claims with an area totaling 5,345.5 hectares, all located in NTS 106D07; see Figure 2 on the following page. A complete listing of tenure details, broken down by individual quartz claims making up the Blende property is given in Appendix II.

Blind Creek Resources Ltd. (“Blind Creek”) executed a formal option agreement with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (“EPL”) whereby Blind Creek may earn a 60% interest from EPL in the Blende Zn-Pb-Ag deposit. The property is currently owned 100% by Eagle Plains (subject to a 1% NSR to Bernard Kreft). Subsequent to completion of the formal agreement, Blind Creek has paid to EPL $CAN 13,500 cash and issued 180,000 common shares. To complete its earn-in, Blind Creek will carry out $CAN 5,000,000 in exploration expenditures by December 31, 2010 ($CAN 500,000 by December 31, 2006), make a total of $CAN 250,000 in cash payments by December 31, 2010 and issue a total of 1,000,000 voting-class common shares to Eagle Plains by December 31st, 2009. Eagle Plains will remain operator of the project up to the completion of $CAN 1,000,000 in expenditures. A 10% finder’s fee has been reserved for B. Kreft, and will be paid by the vendor.


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 8N
Scale - 1: 40 000
10/01/2008
Legend
Road
Stream
Contour
Claim Boundary
Lake
Vegetation
N
0
1
2
3
4
km
514000
516000
7148000
518000
520000
7146000
522000
7144000
524000
526000
7142000
510000
7140000
512000
514000
516000
7136000
518000
520000
7134000
522000
7150000
7148000
512000
7146000
510000
7144000
7142000
7140000
526000
7138000
524000
7134000

2.3 History and Previous Work

In 1905, Camsell and Keele, of the Geological Survey of Canada, ascended the Stewart and Beaver Rivers as far as the mouth of Braine Creek, 16 km west-southwest of the Blende Zn-Pb-Ag deposits on Mt. Williams. In 1922, following the discovery of rich silver deposits at Keno Hill, prospectors discovered Pb-Ag deposits at McKay Hill, in the upper reaches of the Beaver River, 35 km west-south-west of the Blende showings. The McKay Hill area was heavily staked in the ensuing staking rush (Cockfield, 1924). Further exploration in 1923 led to discovery of deposits on Silver Hill, Carpenter Hill and Grey Copper Hill 30 km west of the Blende mineralization. Topographic features in the area are named after some of the first prospectors in the area, who were: J. Carpenter, J. McCluskey, E. Ervin, J.McLean, R. Fisher, L.B. Erickson, W.F. McKay and C. Beck. The first systematic regional geological mapping was published by Cockfield in GSC Summary Report 1924 Part "A".

1961 Mineralization at the Blende was originally noted by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1961.

1975 The property was staked in 1975 by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. as the Will quartz claims. Cyprus Anvil completed geological mapping, sampling, and detailed silt and soil geochemical sampling later in the year.

1981 Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. re-staked the property in April 1981 and conducted trenching and rock sampling from 1981 to 1984. Expenditures from 1981 to 1983 were $22,500 (Franzen 1988).

1984 Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited and Norvista Development Ltd. completed geological mapping, hand trenching and detailed trench sampling in 1984 (Cathro and Carne, 1984) with total expenditures of $33,000.

1985 Inco Exploration Ltd optioned the property, tied on more Blende claims (YA77655) in Oct/84 and explored with mapping and sampling in 1985 before dropping the option. Their expenditures are not known.

1987 NDU Resources Ltd. purchased 100% of the property in 1987. A comprehensive report was written in 1988 by Jeff Franzen, P.Eng. In 1988, NDU explored the property by mapping and hand trenching then later drilled 3 holes from one location totaling 718 m. Significant intervals of Zn-Pb-Ag zinc mineralization were found leading to a proposal for a two stage comprehensive exploration drilling program, with a total budget of $7 million for both stages.

1989 In 1989 NDU carried out further mapping, road construction, soil sampling, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.

1989 Billiton Resources (Canada) Inc. ("Billiton") optioned the property from NDU Resources in September 1989. The agreement allowed Billiton to earn 50% equity in the property by expending an aggregate of $4.3 million in option payments and work by December 31, 1991.

1990 Billiton, as project operator, drilled 15 holes on the main "West" zone, totaling 3,659.7

metres.

1991 Billiton completed a soil geochemical and a geophysical survey of the claims group. Following this they drilled 11,515 m in 62 holes to test the mineralized trend over a 3 kilometre strike length. This included 15 holes in the West Zone, 34 holes in the East Zone and 13 holes in the Central Zone. Following this work, preliminary metallurgical tests were conducted and the results used to help categorized ore reserves. This work led to the calculation of a preliminary, diluted *in-situ* open-pit mineral resource of 11.5 million tonnes averaging 2.2 % Zn, 3.0% Pb, and 50 g/tonne silver.

1993 Billiton elected in 1993 to convert its 50% equity interest to a 10% net profits royalty. Control of the property in terms of operation returned to NDU.

1994 NDU drilled 7 step-out holes (596 m) which successfully extended the West Zone 150 m further westward (the West Zone remains open in this direction). This activity is the last recorded exploration of the property before Eagle Plains acquired the ground.

1998 In March, 1998 NDU merged with United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (UKHM) and the property came under the control of UKHM, which subsequently went into receivership. The claims were allowed to lapse in 2002.

2002 The property was staked by prospector Bernie Kreft and optioned to Eagle Plains Resources. The 2002 work program by Eagle Plains Resources consisted of a property examination by Tim Termuende, P. Geo. The purpose was to assess property infrastructure including road access, core storage, drill site locations, camp equipment and materials. In 2002 Eagle Plains also acquired all available data from past work programs on the Blende property including programs by Archer Cathro and Billiton Metals Canada. A data compilation using a Geographic Information System was begun in 2002. The total cost of the 2002 geological exploration work on the Blende property was $11,141.39.

2004 Eagle Plains Resources carried out a field program including prospecting, silt and soil sampling for geochemical analysis and geological mapping in the Far East Zone along the Blende mineralized trend. Historic fieldwork had identified the target area but had not identified mineralized outcrop. The program successfully identified a Blende-style Zn-Pb-Ag mineralized outcrop in the headwall of a cirque. This led to additional claim staking in the Far East Zone. An assessment report detailing the 2004 program included recommendations for further work including additional prospecting and mapping in the Far East Zone. The total cost of the 2004 field program was $20,630.60. During this period, Eagle Plains also retained Barry Price, P.Geo. to review the historical data in detail, specifically to confirm that the historical resource estimates by Billiton and others conformed to the current National Instrument 43-101 standards. Based on this review of the data Price determined that the historical resource calculations on the Blende deposit were accurate and methodologically sound and conform to a National Instrument 43-101 definition of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

2005 A 12 day field program under the direction of R.J. Sharp, P.Geol was carried out by Eagle Plains Resources in 2005. Fieldwork included re-logging of historical drill core on site, prospecting and sampling in the Far East Zone area, GPS surveying of some existing drill collars and roads, plus a check of surface geology. During the course of the program, the property was visited by C.C. Downie, P.Geo, Exploration Manager, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., Dr. Elizabeth Turner, Laurentian University, and Dr. Sarah Gleeson, University of Alberta. Late in the season, a short helicopter supported gravity survey was completed on part of the property by Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse, YT. The total cost of the 2005 field program was approximately $150,000.00.

2006 A four month exploration program, carried out under the supervision of R.J. Sharp, P. Geol., involved a total of 4,235.8 m of BQ diamond drilling in 23 holes. A geological mapping program was carried out over the property during August, 2006 with rock sampling and prospecting associated with it. In August a soil geochemistry survey was run over parts of the property that were not previously sampled. To establish better mapping control an air photo survey was flown in August and a contour base map prepared over the central part of the claims. A tent camp was constructed on the claim group to provide living and working facilities for the crew. The network of existing roads was maintained and upgraded to allow access to drill site in the East and West Zones. The total cost of the 2006 program was approximately $1.7 million dollars. For a complete review of the program please refer to the 2006 Assessment Report diamond drilling, geological and geochemical report for the Blende Property by Sharp and Gallagher.

2.4 Regional Geology

2.4.1 Regional Geology Overview

The Blende Property lies on the “Mackenzie Platform” or “Yukon Block”, part of the relatively stable North American craton overlain by Proterozoic to Paleozoic sedimentary units with minor volcanic components. The regional geology is shown in Figure 3a and the regional geology legend is shown in Figure 3b. South of the Blende property the Mackenzie Platform is separated from the Selwyn Basin by the Dawson Thrust Fault, an east-west trending and south dipping fault with Proterozoic and Paleozoic history.

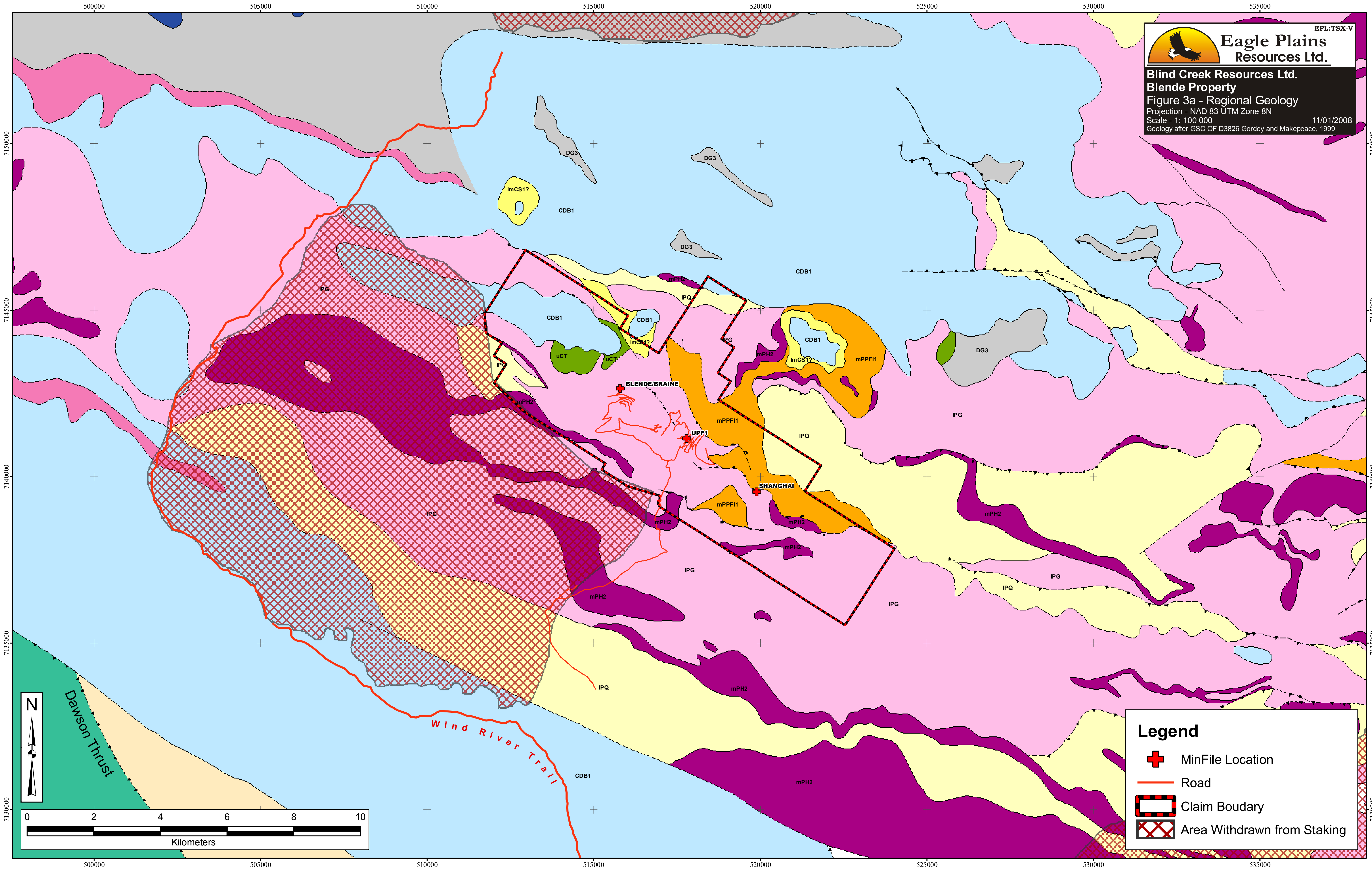
The Yukon Block lay on the margin of the Proterozoic supercontinent of Nena when the Wernecke Supergroup was deposited with the Fairchild Lake Group at its base. It is overlain by the Quartet Group then the Gillepsie Lake Group at its top. The Racklan Orogeny folded the Paleo-Proterozoic Wernecke Supergroup and erosion removed over 300 m of stratigraphy resulting in the Meso-Proterozic Pinguicula Group sitting uncomformably on the Paleo-Proterozoic Gillespe Lake Group (Thorkelson, 2000).

2.4.2 Stratified Rocks

The Wernecke Supergroup extends northward and westward beneath lower Paleozoic rocks of the Mackenzie Platform where it is regionally exposed in erosional “windows” or inliers. The Blende Property is underlain by the upper two groups of the Wernecke Supergroup, which are the Quartet Group and Gillespie Lake Group. These are overlain by a unit referred to, by Mustard et al. (1990) as “Unit 4” which is tentatively correlated with the Pinguicula Group exposed to the north of the Blende area. A regional unconformity separates the Lower Proterozoic Wernecke Supergroup from the Middle Proterozoic Pinguicula Group. The Stratigraphic column is shown in Figure 4a.

2.4.2a Quartet Group

The Quartet Group consists of a turbiditic succession of dark brown and black siltstone, argillite and minor sandstone (Roots, 1990). Beds are normally graded and separated by thin white laminae. The base of the unit is not observed and the top is gradational with the Gillespie Lake Group (Roots, 1990). Locally, this contact is reportedly an angular unconformity and the underlying Quartet Group is folded and cleaved.


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 3a - Regional Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 8N
Scale - 1: 100 000
11/01/2008
Geology after GSC OF D3826 Gordey and Makepeace, 1999
Legend
MinFile Location
Road
Claim Boudary
Area Withdrawn from Staking
BLENDE/BRAINE
UPF1
SHANGHAI
Dawson Thrust
Wind River Trail
N
0
2
4
6
8
10
Kilometers
lmCS1?
CDB1
DG3
IPG
IPQ
mPH2
uCT
mPPFI1
500000
505000
510000
515000
520000
525000
530000
535000
7150000
7145000
7140000
7135000
7130000

EPL:TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 3b - Regional Geology Legend

10/01/2008

Geology Legend

Carboniferous to Permian

CPT: TSICHU: Thin to medium bedded, siliceous calcarenite, dolostone, sandy dolostone and minor grey quartzite; buff and grey weathering, thick bedded, dark grey bioclastic limestone; black to silvery shale; minor chert, and chert pebble conglomerate

Mississippian

MK: KENO HILL: Massive to thick bedded quartz arenite; thin to medium bedded quartz arenite interstratified with black shale or carbonaceous phyllite; local scour surfaces and shale intraclasts; locally foliated and lineated

Lower and Middle Devonian

DG3: GOSSAGE: Limestone and dolostone, light grey and dark brownish grey, fine to medium grained, mostly alternating dark and light coloured medium to thick beds

Ordovician to Lower Devonian

ODR: ROAD RIVER - SELWYN: Black shale and chert (1) overlain by orange siltstone (2) or buff platy limestone (3); locally contains beds as old as Middle Cambrian (4); correlations with basinal strata in Richardson Mountains include: ODR1 with CDR2 (upper part) and ODR2 with CDR4 (Road River Gp.)

Upper Cambrian and Lower Devonian

CDB1: BOUVETTE: Grey-and buff-weathering dolostone and limestone, medium to thick bedded; white to light grey weathering, massive dolostone; minor platy black argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate, and black shale; massive bluish-grey weathering dolostone

Upper Cambrian

uCT: TAIGA: Striped yellow and orange weathering fine crystalline, light grey limestone; light grey weathering, thick bedded and massive dolostone; minor brown and green shale

Lower to Middle Cambrian

lMCS1: SLATS CREEK: Rusty brown weathering, turbiditic, quartz sandstone with minor shale and siltstone; pale red weathering siltstone, quartzite pebble and cobble conglomerate and limestone; maroon with green argillite with minor quartzite and limestone

Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian

PCH: HYLAND: Consists upwards of coarse turbiditic clastics (1), limestone (2) and fine clastics typified by maroon and green shale (3); may include younger (4) units; includes scattered mafic volcanic rocks (5)

CSM6: MARMOT: Grey- to dark grey weathering, dark volcanic rocks, many partly serpentinized, brown-weathering grey-green limy tuff and argillite, and thin-bedded brown limestone

Middle Proterozoic

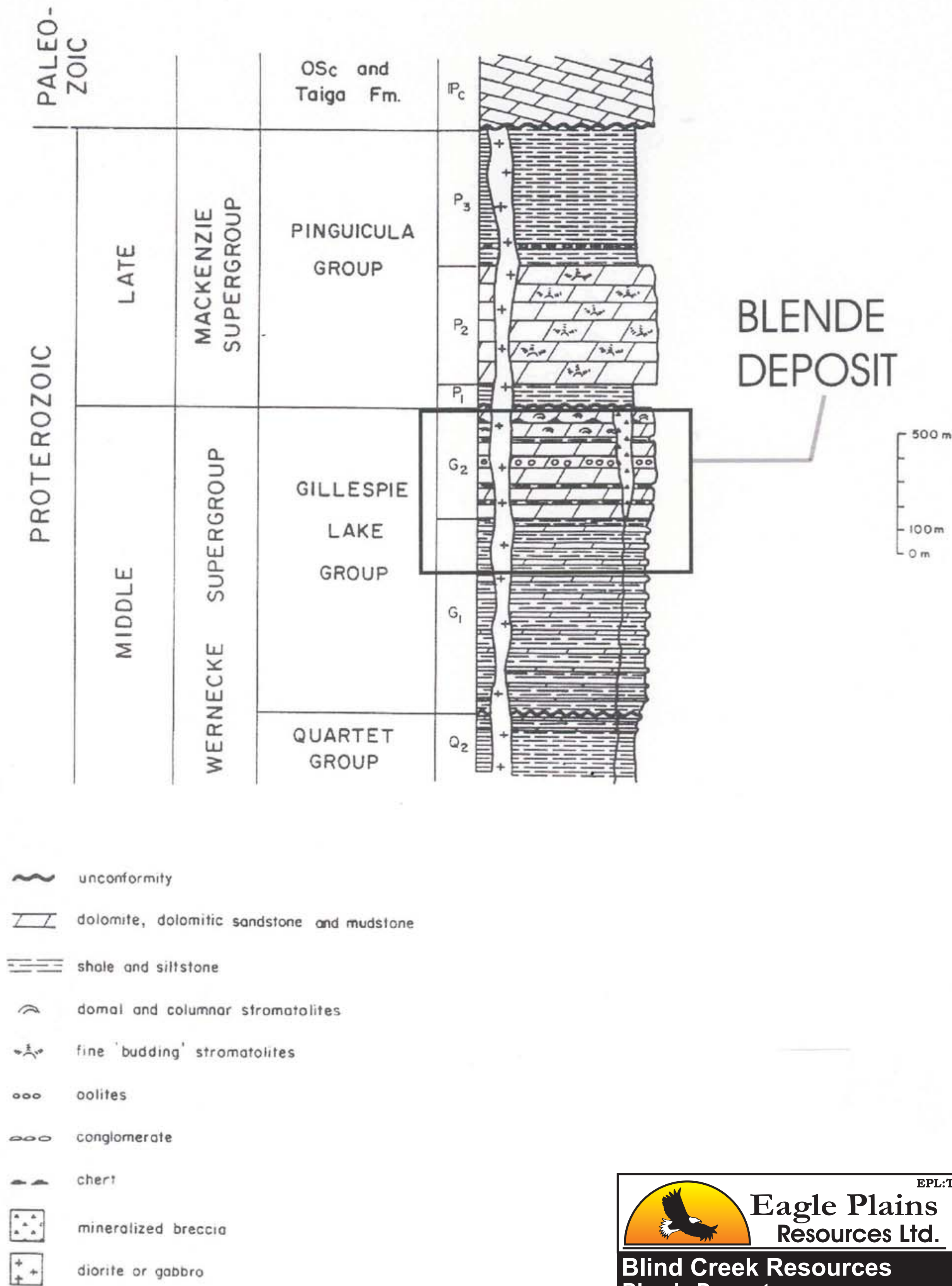
mPH2: HART RIVER: Resistant dark weathering diorite and gabbro sills and dykes

mPPFl1: PINGUICULA/FIFTEEN MILE: Basal siliciclastic red laminates; thin bedded laminated and flasered limestone; laminated dolosiltite; massive white dolostone with wavy cryptalgal lamination, cross bedding, tepee structures, extensive dolomite veinlets and chert

Lower Proterozoic

lPG: GILLESPIE LAKE: Dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally with chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with lesser black siltstone and shale, laminated mudstone, and quartzose sandstone; local dolostone boulder conglomerate

lPQ: QUARTET: Black weathering shale, finely laminated dark grey weathering siltstone, and thin to thickly interbedded planar to cross laminated light grey weathering siltstone and fine grained sandstone; minor interbeds of orange weathering dolostone in upper part



AFTER AN ARCHER CATHRO REPORT

EPL:TSX-V

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Blind Creek Resources

Blende Property

Figure 4a - Blende Stratigraphic Column

21/01/2008

2.4.2b Gillespie Lake Group

The Gillespie Lake Group is mapped in two divisions by Roots (1990). The Lower Division (G1) is turbiditic and comprises 1-5m thick fining upward successions of graded dolomitic sandstone-siltstone with argillaceous tops. The Upper Division (G2) consists of thickly bedded dololutite with stromatolitic sections, and commonly contains oolites, dissolution structures, mud cracks and intraclasts which are indicative of shallow water and emergent conditions. Unit G2 of the Gillespie Lake Group is pervasively dolomitized which locally obliterates original sedimentary structures; it is this unit that hosts the Blende Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization.

2.4.2c Pinguicula Group

The Pinguicula Group, 4 km east of Mt. Williams, comprises pebble to cobble conglomerate disconformably overlying the Gillespie Lake Group. On the Blende property, dark siliceous fine sandstone and siltstone overlie the Gillespie Lake Group (Roots, 1990). This succession contains thin beds of fine cross-laminated dolostone which passes upward into light-coloured platy siltstone and is overlain by a light pink dolostone characterized by fine algal laminae and small budding stromatolite heads atop large columns (units P1-P3).

2.4.2d Taiga Fm

The Taiga formation underlies a portion of the claims about 1 km northwest of the West Zone on the Blende property. It is made up of three lithologies which are: a striped yellow and orange weathering fine crystalline light grey limestone; a light grey weathering, thick bedded and massive dolostone; a minor brown and green shale. This unit rests unconformably on the Gillespie Lake Group dolostones.

2.4.2e Bouvette Fm

The Bouvette formation overlies the Taiga formation and covers a significant portion of the northwestern part of the claim group about 1 km northwest of the West Zone. It is a mixture of limestone, dolostone, argillaceous limestone and black shale. These lithologies are described in more detail as: medium to thick bedded grey and buff weathering dolostone and limestone; white to light grey weathering massive limestone; minor platy black argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate and black shale; massive bluish-grey weathering dolostone.

2.4.3 Intrusive Rocks

Numerous sills and dikes of green brown weathering diorite to gabbro intrude the Gillespie Lake Group throughout the Blende property and form SE trending bodies and rugged ridges that trend southeast across the area. The intrusions form small dykes and plugs ranging from a few metres width to large dykes tens of metres across to thick sub-horizontal sills up to 200 m thick. These intrusions, named by Abbott as the Hart River sills, are reported to cut the Pinguicula Group (Unit 4) (Roots, 1990) regionally but do not do so on the Blende property. Age of the sills was calculated from three samples taken at Hart River, Carpenter Ridge and

Mt Williams (S of Blende property) as follows:

Table 1 – Age of Hart River Sills (after Abbott, 1997)

Location	Type	Age
Blende	Zircon	1380.2 +/- 4.0 Ma
Carpenter Ridge	Zircon	1385.8 +/-1.9 Ma
Hart River-Carpenter Composite	Zircon	1383.0 +/- 5.9 Ma

The sills occur throughout the region and are visible as dark zones with bleached margins within the dominantly orange-weathering Gillespie Lake Group dolomite. Numerous intersections of these fine to medium grained gabbro to diorite sills and dikes are seen in the Blende drill core.

Regionally two other sets of sills of different ages are found. The Hart River sills are Meso-Proterozoic but sills intruding the Hyland Group to the south of the Dawson Fault are Cambrian-Ordovician, and unnamed late Paleozoic sills intrude the Road River group on both sides of the Dawson fault. All the sills are of similar dioritic to gabbroic composition with variable grain size. The Hart River sills resemble sills intruding the Meso-Proterozoic Belt Supergroup in Idaho (1378.7+/- 1.2 Ma). Bear River dikes, dated as 1270 Ma (Thorkelson, 2000), are known to intrude the Gillespie Lake Group to the northeast of the Blende property. These dikes are correlated with the Mackenzie Magmatic Event which generated the Mackenzie dike swarm, Muskox intrusion and Coppermine basalts.

2.4.4 Regional Structural Geology

Several orogenic events that have folded the Gillespie Lake Group are the Lower Proterozoic Racklan Orogeny and the Mesozoic-Early Tertiary Laramide orogeny. As noted before, the Blende area is characterized by open folds exposing windows of Wernecke Supergroup rocks surrounded by larger areas of Paleozoic sediments. Deformation is primarily Mesozoic in age (Abbott 1997), with north directed (south-dipping) thrust faults with associated folds and axial plane cleavage. In the Blende area, the Gillespie Lake group host rocks are fault bound slices exposed in north facing dolomite scarps, 500 m high thrust over top of the siliciclastic rocks of the Pinguicula Group. These thrust faults follow argillaceous layers in both the Pinguicula and the Quartet Groups.

2.5 Property Geology

2.5.1 Property Geology Overview

Detailed geologic mapping from the 2006 and 2007 field programs are plotted in Figures 4b and 7a. A differential GPS was used to more accurately locate critical geological contacts whilst other contacts and stations were located using a standard GPS unit. Mapping data and GPS locations were stored in a database and downloaded to a GIS system using a specially prepared topographic base map.

2.5.2 Stratified Rocks

Paleo-Proterozoic

2.5.2a Quartet Group

The Quartet Group is a recessive unit of grey to black mudstone that is rarely exposed on the Blende Property. Bedding is defined by thin silty to fine-sand laminations that are relatively planar. Cleavage is well developed in this unit, although there is no evidence of other deformation exhibited in outcrop. Veining and mineralization is not reported at any of the outcrops examined although disseminated pyrite is rarely found.

The only exposures of the Quartet Group in the Blende Property are limited to the northeast and northwest portion of the property. The exposure in the northwest portion of the field area is suspect as Quartet Group, considering that the limited exposures found are nearly surrounded by Gillespie Lake Group rocks. It is common to see 20-30 m wide intervals of grey mudstone within lower parts of the Gillespie Lake Group hence some of the previous mapping that assigned these rocks to the Quartet Group was corrected. The Quartet Group appears to be in fault contact with the Pinguicula Group in the Far-East Zone (Bowerman, 2006).

2.5.2b Gillespie Lake Group

The morphology of the Gillespie Lake Group is quite varied within the Blende Property. Previous researchers have separated the Gillespie Group into seven subdivisions (Delaney, 1981), some of which are clearly exposed in the Blende Property.

Above the East Zone the unconformity between the Pinguicula Group and the Gillespie Lake Group is clearly exposed. The uppermost unit of the Gillespie Lake Group is a thickly (>1m to massive) bedded dolostone to slightly silty dolostone that weathers reddish-orange. Algal structures have a wide variety of forms, as stromatolites, wavy laminations, and oncoids. Usually, these algal structures are silicified and more resistant to weathering than the host dolostone. This section corresponds with the G7 unit of the Gillespie Lake Group described by Delaney (1981).

The central units of the Gillespie Lake Group display more internal structure, in the form of thinly (0.5-3 cm) bedded dolomitic siltstone with occasional thick bedded (>1m) sections. The dolomite varies in silt content, which defines bedding and creates a wide range in appearance of this formation. The dolomitic siltstone weathers orange to tan and is fine grained. There are sections that display strong differential weathering, and have a ‘banded’ appearance of light tan resistant layers and recessive orange layers or nodules. Stromatolitic sections with columnar stromatolites 3-15 cm wide and 3-20 cm in diameter are present occasionally. Distinctive, fining-upwards oolitic layers are found rarely. The ooids range in diameter from 0.5 mm to 2 mm and single oolitic layers can be up to 1.5 m thick. Another distinctive feature is thin layers of conglomerate with tabular clasts of dolomitic siltstone. These unique sedimentary structures are not continuous or common enough to be considered marker horizons. The boundaries between these lithologies are not sharp and their interbedded nature and structural complexity creates challenges in determining the fine detail of the stratigraphic column. The mineralization of the Blende Property is hosted in veins and breccias in this part of the Gillespie Lake Group. In outcrop, veins filled by siderite, dolospar, and quartz are common. These veins are normally less than 1 cm wide and occasionally zones of rubble and crackle brecciation are apparent in the more intensely veined areas. Cleavage is well developed in more siliciclastic layers but more often, irregular spaced and oriented cleavage (possibly strong jointing) is the most common.

The lower part of the Gillespie Lake Group exposed at the Blende is dominated by dolomitic siltstone that is finely laminated and greenish-grey to brownish-orange in colour. These dolomitic siltstones have a high siliciclastic component and are relatively devoid of sedimentary structures other than laminations or bedding. Cleavage is well developed in the lower Gillespie Lake Group due to the higher siliciclastic component as compared to the upper Gillespie. A large section of lower Gillespie Lake Group is exposed to the northwest of the Far-West Zone. The lower contact between the Quartet Group and the Gillespie Lake Group has not been observed in the field area, (Bowerman, 2006).

Meso-Proterozoic

2.5.2c Pinguicula Group

Upper Unit: A massive grey dolostone forms the upper unit of the Pinguicula. Distinctive coarse pink dolospar veinlets and pods are common throughout. This unit forms resistant grey ridges within the Far East Zone of the Blende Property.

Middle Unit: The middle unit of the Pinguicula Group is a distinct package of green and maroon weathering mudstone. These mudstones are generally grey to green on a fresh surface and weather either green or maroon, with the maroon layers usually being more carbonaceous. The majority of the mudstone is siliciclastic with occasional layers of slightly dolomitic mudstones. The majority of the Pinguicula exposed in the Blende Property is this unit and a considerable section is found in the Far-East Zone.

Lower Unit: A distinctive layer of conglomerate marks the lower-most unit of the Pinguicula Group. This conglomerate is defined by sub-rounded clasts that range in size from pebble to boulder with varying provenance, from black shale to intermediate igneous. The exposed thickness of the basal conglomerate ranges from 3 m to 20 m and quickly grades into brown-weathering, coarse grained sandstone. This lowermost unit is exposed in the SE map area, above the East Zone and NE of the Central Zone (Bowerman, 2006).

Phanerozoic - Cambrian

Lower Cambrian Unconformity overlain by Taiga Group and Bouvette Formation

2.5.2d Taiga Group

Mapped 1.5 km northwest of the West Zone, this unit was a medium to fine grained buff grey, resistant dolostone. The outcrop visited had dolospar veining which could be described as a weak zebra texture. The rock was commonly fractured and filled with white to pink dolospar. This unit is known to rest unconformably on the Gillespie Lake Group but the contact in the field was obscured by talus (Bowerman, 2006).

2.5.2e Bouvette Formation

Mapped 1 km northwest of the west zone, only the basal contact of this unit was seen in the 2006 field work. The contact appears to be unconformable with the underlying Gillespie Lake Group, but may also be tectonic. The outcrop observed was a white to tan, medium grained quartzite with local conglomerate. No bedding was visible to get strike and dip orientations from (Bowerman, 2006).

2.5.3 Intrusive Rocks

Most intrusive rocks on the Blende property belong to the Hart River Intrusive Suite. This group of intrusive rocks vary from coarse to fine grained with compositions that range from diorite to gabbro. The size of the intrusions range from small dykes and sills, less than 1 m wide, to thick ones that are up to 500 m wide. They often have bleached and talc altered halos developed in the adjacent dolostones but everywhere appear to post-date the Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization. The intrusive rocks commonly show some degree of chloritization. Most of the smaller sized intrusive bodies near or within the mineralized zones have an irregular shape ranging from sills to dykes to plugs. One very large sill lies to the immediate south of the claim group and appears related to similar bodies that lie in the southeast portion of the claims (see Figure 3a). This may have been part of an extensive series of sills intruded into strata overlying the mineralized zones but is now mostly eroded. It is interesting to note the correlation between areas of significant Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization and the presence of numerous but small dykes and irregular mafic masses cutting into or near the mineralized strata. One small 10 cm thick black mafic dike with very fine grained chilled margins cut one hole in the east zone. A similar occurrence was noted off the property about 1.5 km north of the East Zone.

2.5.4 Structural Geology

The Blende Property is marked by a number of major fault zones as well as folding related to orogenesis. These structures and the adjacent mineral occurrences are likely not a coincidence, but it is important to decipher which deformational event and the accompanying structures are the conduit for mineralization. Figures 3a and 4b show the regional and local structure including the axis of the Blende Structural Zone associated with Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization.

Most units in the field area do not show significant deformation at the outcrop scale. Near faults and in the hinges of major folds, there appears to be more parasitic folding, usually visible in more silty lithologies than carbonates. An anastomosing disjunctive foliation (S_1) is also apparent in most outcrops, although when present in carbonate units it is more closely related to a pervasive joint system with solution rather than a true cleavage formed by the preferred orientation of platy minerals. The more muddy or silty lithologies develop stronger cleavage, especially near major structures and develop a borderline phyllitic cleavage along bedding in places.

The structure dominating the main corridor of mineralization is a large anticline with a fold axis orientation of approximately 120˚/10˚ and an axial plane orientation of 120˚/65˚. The folds are verging to the northeast so that the long limb of the asymmetrical folds is dipping to the southwest. This is exhibited by the dominance of southwest dipping strata in the field area. Parasitic folds have a similar orientation to the major fold, but parasitic folding related to faulting is variable in orientation.

Faulting throughout the field area is common with the majority of faults displaying a generally 120˚ strike and steep dip towards the southwest of 60˚-70˚. Drag folding into these faults is common and they suggest a reverse sense of motion (North side down). There are rare slickenlines that suggest dominantly strike-slip motion on some of the exposed faults, but this may be a late phase of movement of unknown magnitude. The major anticline that strikes through the mineralized corridor also seems to have a close relationship with faulting. A major fault zone, which is sporadically mineralized, present on the northern (short) limb of the Blende Anticline (Figures 4b and 7a) is denoted the Blende Structural Zone (BSZ). The faulting in the hinge zone of the anticline is most likely from progressive deformation of the fold with the transformation into a fault, a common structural association in the Cordilleran Fold and Thrust Belt.

It is possible that multiple deformation events have affected this area. The first event to have affected this area is the Racklan Orogeny (~1700 Ma.). This event most likely had a southeastern direction of shortening that would have resulted in structures that would have been oriented approximately southwest to northeasterly. This event occurred prior to the Laramide Orogeny (Mesozoic to early-Tertiary) that featured a northeastern direction of shortening. Structures related to this later deformation event are roughly oriented northwest-southeast; sub parallel to the dominant orientation of structures in the Blende Property. Evidence for an earlier orogeny is difficult to determine considering the strong overprint of the Laramide structures (Bowerman, 2006).

2.5.5 Mineralization

Zinc and lead mineralization occurs in five main areas on the Blende Property. From west to east the mineralized zones are named: Far West, West, Central, East and Far East. The principal minerals containing the Zn and Pb are sphalerite (ZnS) and galena (PbS) but weathering has also converted a significant amount of the sulfides to smithsonite ($ZnCO_3$) and anglesite ($PbCO_3$) requiring both sulfide and non-sulfide zinc and lead analyses to be carried out on all drill cores sent for assay or geochemical analysis (see section 4.1.5 of this report for more information on non-sulphide analytical procedures and results). High silver values are associated mainly with tetrahedrite but one occurrence of native silver was found in drill core from the East Zone. Typically the highest silver assays come from the drill holes in the West zone. Drill hole B90-060 was re-sampled to check the high silver assay obtained in 1990 and is included in the 2006 analytical dataset. With the exception of the Far West Zone, chalcopyrite is rare and in late vugs, perhaps related to a separate fluid phase and not the principal Zn-Pb phase. Chalcopyrite grains and crystals up to 4 cm diameter in small occurrences were occasionally found while prospecting within or near the mafic dykes and sills of the Hart River Intrusive Suite and may be related to the magmatic event.

Mineralization at the Blende is clearly structurally controlled by steeply-SW-dipping S_1 foliations and faults axial planar to a large-scale antiform. This is in contrast to past interpretations, which assumed mineralization was primarily controlled by the orientation of favorable host rocks within the Gillespie Group dolomitic siltstones. ***This is significant in terms of exploration and resource estimates as the orientation of S_1 is consistently dipping to the SW at approximately 65º and therefore so is the tenure of the mineralization.*** Therefore the geometric orientation of ore bodies is different than past programs have assumed, as is the map distribution of these mineralized zones when they intersect topography. Please refer to section S6825W in the 2006 Assessment Report for the Blende, by Sharp and Gallagher, for an example of how the tenure of mineralization can drastically differ from that of the primary bedding in Gillespie Group dolomitic siltstones.

Although breccia styles and structural controls in the Far West Zone are identical to the rest of the property pyrite + copper mineralization is much more developed as chalcopyrite, azurite and malachite (Sample MMBER011 returned 5.71% Cu) within pack or rubble breccias and locally make up 1 – 5% of the matrix. A significant increase of copper could be consistent with higher temperature fluids (core zone?).

Gangue minerals are calcite, talc, pyrite, quartz and dolospar within extensive dolomite containing interbedded siliciclastic and carbonaceous material. Axenite has been reported from the area.

Mineral Paragenesis

Based upon examination of mineralized outcrops, drill core logging and petrographic examination by company geologists working on the property the following mineral paragenesis was arrived:

1. Early pyrite deposition which was later fractured, brecciated and corroded then partly replaced by an early sphalerite ± galena;
2. Main stage deposition of sphalerite and galena ± pyrite;
3. Late stage coarse grained galena and/or fine grained clusters of tetrahedrite associated with quartz-dolospar and a minor potassium feldspar component as vein filling cement;
4. Rarely a late phase of a Ag-Cu alloy (Gleeson, Appendix IX)
5. A very late phase of chalcopyrite crystals (3-6 mm) associated with fine quartz crystals (1-2 mm) was seen in white dolospar veins in core within small (1-2 cm) vugs.
6. Weathering and oxidation and formation of limonite, goethite smithsonite, hydrozincite and anglesite.

Polished thin sections show that early pyrite is commonly fractured and corroded and often partially replaced by sphalerite and galena. Galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite appear to lack deformation features. Galena is a vein or void filling mineral and a breccia matrix cement or replacive mineral after dolomite and pyrite. Some galena and sphalerite show exsolution textures.

Extensive mineralogical work is currently being done by M. Moroskat as part of his M. Sc. thesis at the University of Alberta. One significant aspect of the Blende mineralization that stands out is the apparent lack of deformation of the sulfides that were formed during the main stage of Zn-Pb deposition. The galena and sphalerite grew in open spaces and acts as cement to previously sheared and brecciated rocks but show little or no effects of strain (M. Moroskat, pers. Comm., Moroskat et al, 2007).

Mineralized Zones

The two main loci of mineralization are the East and West Zones with less well exposed mineralization along the Central Zone over a substantial strike length. The Far West Zone is actually a continuation of the West Zone and is primarily hosted in the subvertical WNW-striking Blende Structural Zone (Figure 4b) which bounds the northern extent of mineralization in the West Zone.

Copper mineralization, consisting of chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite, exposed at the surface of the Far West Zone was tested with the drilling, as well as western extension of the West Zone mineralization. Breccias, hosted in dolomitic siltstone of the Gillespie Lake Group, are mineralized with sphalerite and galena; local areas of chalcopyrite and pyrite upto 5% are also noted. Mineralization appears to decrease to the west. A fault, interpreted from soft gouge, is intersected in all holes deep enough to do so, and in all cases it acts as a boundary for mineralization. No mineralization has been found below the fault, although whether the fault pre- or postdates mineralization is unknown. Diorite intrusive of the Hart River Intrusive suite is intersected in most holes, and generally has alteration along the contacts with wall rock.

The Far East Zone, discovered in 2005 and mapped in 2006 exhibits a very similar character to that seen in the West and East Zones mineralization. It follows a SE trend of fracturing and contains fracture filling and vein style mineralization cutting across the bedding planes of the Gillespie Lake Group. The West Zone lies 2 km to the east of a zinc geochemical anomaly found during the 2006 field program. This may indicate an extension of the mineralized trend in the westward direction.

Pre-mineralization tectonism folded the rocks into a broad SE plunging anticline which developed a strong axial plane fabric that controlled later shearing and brecciation within the thick bedded dolostones in the Gillespie Lake Group. Along with imparting a strong cleavage, folding, faulting and shearing have produced parasitic small scale folds and faults as well as shear zones and planes which are visible most commonly in the East Zone but are present in the West Zone as well. These extensively fractured, sheared and brecciated rocks provided access for mineralizing fluids. Fe, Zn and Pb sulfide minerals filled voids, replaced breccia matrix and occasionally replaced the host rock adjacent to and within the mineralized zones.

Mineralized Breccias

Breccias associated with mineralization were classified mainly on the shape of fragment vs. matrix and cement with an emphasis on non-genetic descriptions. A crackle breccia is one in which the host rock is fractured and healed but has little movement or rotation of the host rock. A mosaic breccia is fractured and fragmented then cemented or filled by a matrix material and the fragments clearly fit back together. A pack breccia has fragments touching one another with a significant amount of matrix or cement holding pieces together. A float breccia has fragments “floating” or completely surrounded by matrix but still has some ordering of the fragments. A rubble breccia has no ordering of fragments and is a mixture of fragment, matrix and cement. Hydrothermal breccia was also another term used but it does have a genetic implication. This term was used where abundant stylolites were seen and the sulphide mineralization followed the stylolites, implying fluids under pressure were opening the rock and creating some of the associated fragmentation. Dissolution breccia was another genetic breccia type used to describe fragments that are embayed and rounded by dissolution and applied to areas where dissolution by corrosive fluids was associated with the mineralization process. Collapse breccias and internal sediments have not been recognized in the Blende core. Occasionally fragmental intervals were seen that may be paleo-karst related but are poorly developed and are rare. Beds of dolomite grit to conglomerate cemented by a dolomite silt to mud matrix occur in the upper portion of the exposed Gillespie Lake Group and are interpreted as shallow water primary sedimentary features often near stromatolitic and oolitic beds.

Crackle to float breccia are the most common forms of breccia seen throughout the mineralized areas on the Blende property but all breccias show large variations in fragment size, angularity, cement and matrix composition, often over intervals as short as 0.5 m . Classifying breccia types over 1 m intervals in the drill core was often difficult due to this irregularity. The limits of crackle breccia were vague and in many places large areas could be called “crackle breccia” in the strict sense of the definition but the fracturing and spar filling was very fine, sparse and irregular that it would not be a useful guide to mineralization hence was ignored. Within the sulfide bearing portion of the breccia, the sulfide precipitated as a cement as well as replacing some of the finer-grained granular detrital dolomite matrix. Local fragmentation of the host rock resulting from dissolution effects is also observed in drill core throughout the East and West zones but is overprinted by veining, tectonism, talc alteration and silicification, all of which tend to obscure the dissolution features. A lack of marker units hinders correlating bedded units across the mineralized areas which makes it difficult to estimate volume loss of the host strata. Therefore it is difficult to document the importance of sulfide related dissolution processes in creating open space and conduits for mineralizing fluids.

The brecciated intervals have sub-angular to sub-rounded fragments ranging in size from 0.1 mm to several cm or more. The fragment composition is predominantly dolomite with a few that are quartz dominated and are made up of single crystals to lithic clasts. The fact that some of the carbonate lithic fragments are themselves breccias, suggests that a multi-stage brecciation process occurred. Carbonate grains dominate the breccia matrix and are extensively replaced by sulphides in the mineralized areas. A cross-cutting late carbonate and quartz vein set is commonly seen in most of the brecciated intervals.

East Zone Breccias

Mineralization in the east zone is more sheared. In the East Zone brecciation is related to tectonic deformation which produced fracturing and shearing along the axial plane of a major SE trending fold. These brecciated rocks have a complex history of carbonate veining followed by dissolution, shearing and more brecciation. Host rocks are all upper Gillespie Group dolostones composed of competent thick-bedded dolostones ranging to thin bedded dolostone containing numerous argillaceous beds. Shearing and small scale folding is concentrated in these argillaceous units which led to further brecciation of the more competent layers into fragments floating in a sheared argillaceous matrix or interlayered with other lithic carbonate fragments. Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization replaced the breccia matrix and open spaces within these brecciated structures forming numerous irregular pods and lenses varying from low to high grade Zn+Pb+Ag values. The mineralization strikes along the axial plane cleavage and follows the dip of the cleavage at 65^0 dip to the SW.

West Zone Breccias

More widespread mineralization in parts of the West Zone occurs in the upper part of the Gillespie Lake Group where a thick bedded, shallow water sequence of dolostones contains more brecciation but less shearing and small scale folding than in the more argillaceous sections of the Gillespie Lake Group. The West Zone mineralization occurs at the apex of a broad SW plunging open anticlinal fold with a well developed axial planar cleavage, very similar to the East Zone setting. Mineralized fluids migrated upward along fault structures and axial plane cleavage into the broader, open fracture system in the overlying thick bedded carbonate sequence. The greater span of open space within the brecciated and fractured dolostones here led to more pervasive Zn-Pb mineralization than in the East zone where it is controlled by a more restricted area of foliation and cleavage containing lensoidal breccia intervals. A separate mineralized brecciated structure in the West Zone is the vertically dipping, SE striking , ”Discovery” shear that forms the north side of the West Zone. This zone has been traced to a 150 m depth by drilling and contains discontinuous Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization within the sheared and brecciated matrix.

2.5.6 Rock Alteration

There is a lack of alteration features that can be definitively associated with the Zn-Pb-Ag sulfide depositional system at the Blende property. The sulfide minerals and their weathered-oxidized equivalents are the best guide to economic mineralization.

The most common alteration visible in drill core and outcrop is one or more of the following: talc, bleaching or silicification. Talc alteration and bleaching is developed around the margins of some of the Hart River dykes and sills. The larger the intrusive mass the greater the halo of alteration. Bleaching extends from 1 to 50 m and talc alteration extends from 1 to 75 m away from the intrusive contact into the Gillespie Lake Group dolostone. Talc alteration grades from trace to intense and ranges from a few specks to dense waxy blue green talc. Pyrite and low grade Zn-Pb values are found in talc altered zones around intrusives but no mineralization has been noted within the intrusive bodies. This is consistent with the intrusion of the Hart River dykes and sills postdating the primary mineralizing system and remobilization of primary Zn-Pb mineralization (Could be responsible for late coarse grained phase of mineralization denoted in number 3 of the paragenetic sequence). Silicification is erratic and widespread in the Gillespie Lake Group and occurs in the form of dense, fine grained, black silica replacement of fine grained grey dolostone. Silicification appears unrelated to sulfide content and is likely a diagenetic process. Bleaching is distinct next to many Hart River Intrusive Suite rocks and past workers have attributed it to a contact related dedolomitization process within the adjacent dolostone.

Quartz and carbonate veining are associated with open space filling events and are related to some of the mineralizing processes as well. They are not viewed as alteration but as open space filling by transported components. Stylolites and corroded margins of dolostone associated with sulfide mineralization may indicate that some of this vein filling dolospar and quartz may be locally derived from the sheared and brecciated rock hosting the sulfide deposits.

3.0 Work Carried Out In 2007

Following a successful evaluation of the main resources at the East and West Zones in 2006, the main objective of the 2007 field program on the Blende property was exploration drilling of targets outside of the known resource. These included the Shanghai Zone, the Central Zone and the Far West Zone (Figure 4b).

Limited geologic mapping and prospecting was conducted prior to drilling, in an attempt to further refine targets. The mapping program involved detailed mapping in the Far West Zone and minor regional mapping and prospecting along strike of the Far West zone to follow up a minor geochemical anomaly defined in 2006. Unfortunately a deep snow pack in the Far West Zone severely hampered this effort.

All work on the property was carried out under the supervision of Chris Gallagher, M. Sc. NQ diamond drilling totaling 3410.9 m in 15 holes, drilled between June 15, 2007 and July 14, 2007. See Table 2 for a break down of meterage vs zones for the program. The drill core was logged by geologists from Eagle Plains Resources: M. Moroskat, and Emily Vanderstaal. Mineralized drill intersections were split on site and shipped to the Eco Tech analytical lab in Kamloops, BC. The program was conducted from a base camp constructed in 2006.

4.0 Results Of Work Carried Out In 2007

4.1 2007 Diamond Drill Results

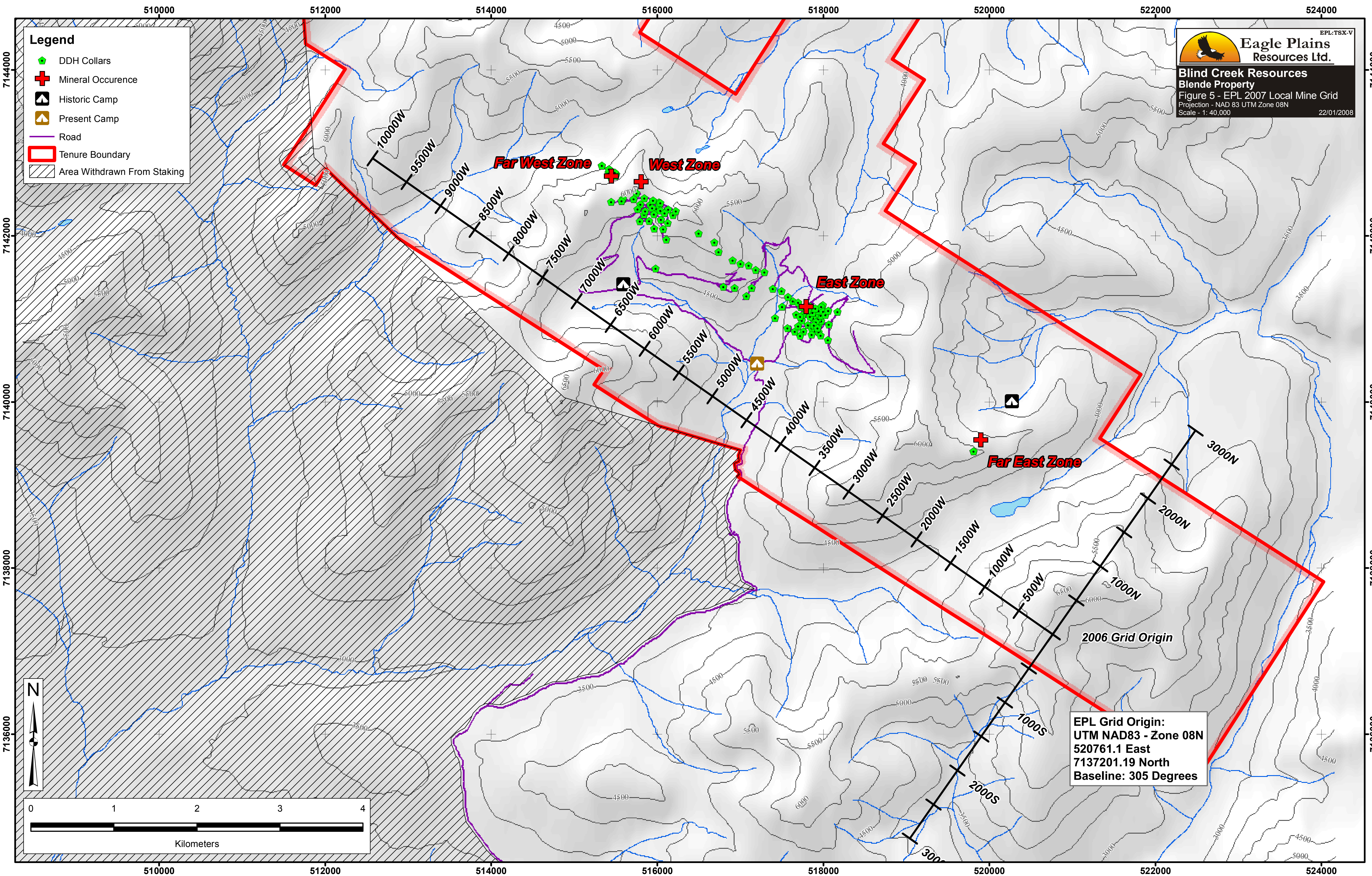
Diamond drilling in 2007 was focused on exploration and targeted the Far East, Central, and Far West Zones. The Central and Far West Zones have seen limited drilling while the Far

East Zone, discovered by EPL in 2005 had never been drill tested. The primary goal of the program was to delineate new economically viable targets outside of the current resource. The following subsections deal with the results of the 2007 drill program; for a complete review of historic drill programs please refer to the 2006 Assessment report on the Blende by Sharp and Gallagher.

4.1.1 Diamond Drill Hole Locations

Figure 7a (in pocket), shows the plan of the drill collar and hole traces on the Blende property. The 2007 drill collars are highlighted red and are labeled by drill hole number. Historic drill hole collars are shown in yellow along with their drill hole traces in black. Figures 7b, c and d (in pocket), are plan views of the Far East, Central, and Far West Zones respectively, showing details of 2007 and historic drilling. Mineralized areas, outcropping lithologies and major folds axes, faults and roads are also plotted.

A local grid, defined in during the 2006 program, with an axis that paralleled the structural fabric was used to orient drill holes. A baseline with origin 520761.1m E and 7137201.2m N (NAD83 – Zone 08N) and trending 305º with respect to true north was established and the drill sections are placed perpendicularly to it. The local grid section lines are plotted on Figure 6. Results of the drilling are discussed in Section 4.1.6 of this report.



Legend
DDH Collars
Mineral Occurence
Historic Camp
Present Camp
Road
Tenure Boundary
Area Withdrawn From Staking
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Blind Creek Resources
Blende Property
Figure 5 - EPL 2007 Local Mine Grid
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 40,000
22/01/2008
Far West Zone
West Zone
East Zone
Far East Zone
2006 Grid Origin
EPL Grid Origin:
UTM NAD83 - Zone 08N
520761.1 East
7137201.19 North
Baseline: 305 Degrees
10000W
9500W
9000W
8500W
8000W
7500W
7000W
6500W
6000W
5500W
5000W
4500W
4000W
3500W
3000W
2500W
2000W
1500W
1000W
500W
3000N
2000N
1000N
1000S
2000S
510000
512000
514000
516000
518000
520000
522000
524000
7144000
7142000
7140000
7138000
7136000
N
0
1
2
3
4
Kilometers

Table 2 – 2006 DDH Header Locations

Hole Number	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date (DD/MM/YY)	Finish Date (DD/MM?YY)
BE07111	CENTRAL	516738.2	7141807	1736.8	40.00	-50	313.7	COMPLETE	12-Jun-07	15-Jun-07
BE07112	FAR EAST	519809.7	7139406	1750.3	30.00	-50	325.6	COMPLETE	15-Jun-07	18-Jun-07
BE07113	FAR EAST	519809.7	7139406	1750.3	30.00	-60	350.0	COMPLETE	18-Jun-07	21-Jun-07
BE07114	FAR EAST	519809.7	7139406	1750.3	0.00	-55	374.7	COMPLETE	21-Jun-07	24-Jun-07
BE07115	FAR WEST	515489.4	7142764	1593.5	200.00	-45	291.4	COMPLETE	24-Jun-07	27-Jun-07
BE07116	FAR WEST	515489.4	7142764	1593.5	200.00	-60	273.4	COMPLETE	27-Jun-07	29-Jun-07
BE07117	FAR WEST	515489.4	7142764	1593.5	175.00	-50	213.4	COMPLETE	29-Jun-07	01-Jul-07
BE07118	FAR WEST	515415.9	7142802	1550.1	200.00	-45	209.4	COMPLETE	01-Jul-07	03-Jul-07
BE07119	FAR WEST	515415.9	7142802	1550.1	200.00	-60	109.0	ABANDONED	03-Jul-07	04-Jul-07
BE07120	FAR WEST	515415.9	7142802	1550.1	230.00	-50	90.8	ABANDONED	04-Jul-07	05-Jul-07
BE07121	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	200.00	-45	155.4	COMPLETE	05-Jul-07	07-Jul-07
BE07122	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	180.00	-45	185.3	COMPLETE	07-Jul-07	09-Jul-07
BE07123	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	160.00	-45	170.4	COMPLETE	09-Jul-07	10-Jul-07
BE07124	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	140.00	-45	152.1	ABANDONED	10-Jul-07	11-Jul-07
BE07125	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	180.00	-45	196.3	ABANDONED	12-Jul-07	14-Jul-07

4.1.2 Diamond Drill Logs

Diamond drill core was taken to the Blende camp and systematically logged and sampled for analysis. All drill logs for the 2007 work are given in Appendix III of this report. The logging was done on a Palm Pilot and downloaded to an Access database. Each log contains drill collar location and orientation data followed by a summary of geology and mineralization features seen in each hole. Core logging information presented in the log is: lithology, mineralization, breccia, vein interval, vein point, structure, shear zone, alteration, and geochemistry/assay information.

4.1.3 Diamond Drill Strip Logs

Drill log information is plotted as strip logs for each hole drilled in 2007; These strip logs are a visual display of the data contained within the drill logs. Each hole contains lithology, recovery, mineralization and brecciation information on page one and assay results on page two. The geochemistry and/or assay results listed on the strip log deal with the major economic elements, Zn, Pb (both soluable and non-soluable), Ag, Cu, and Fe. Significant intersections, defined by intervals greater than 3m in thickness and 0.5% Zn Eq grade (weighted average) are also plotted on the strip logs.

4.1.4 Diamond Drill Sections

Due to the exploratory nature of drilling conducted during 2007, the majority of holes were drilled off section. For the purposes of this report, sections are not included and all drill hole data is presented in the plan maps (Figures 7a to 7d). Please refer to the 2006 Assessment report on the Blende, by Sharp and Gallagher, for detailed drill sections within the East and West Zones.

4.1.5 Diamond Drill Assays and Geochemistry

All diamond drill core sampled in 2007 was split in the drill camp and was sent to the analytical lab (Eco Tech Analytical Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops) for analysis. All samples shipped were sealed in plastic buckets with security seal lids to prevent tampering. Core was split either by a Longyear splitter or was sawn with a diamond saw. Half the core interval was replaced in the core box which is stored permanently onsite.

A total of 1,505 core samples were analyzed by 30 element ICP-mass spectrometer. A total of 235 core samples were further analyzed by wet assay method (AA finish) and non-sulfide assay method (AA finish). A wet assay and non-sulfide assay analysis was done on any ICP sample that exceeded 1% Pb, 1% Zn or (30 g/tonne) Ag. Original assay certificates are documented in Appendix 5.1. The core samples were split and prepared for shipping in the field camp using the procedures described in Appendix 5.2.

*NOTE: Due to errors during manual input of sample numbers at EcoTech Laboratories, a number of the samples returned on the assay certificates are erroneous. For example assay certificate AW2007-7099 - standards submited to EcoTech with a suffix "S" were mistakenly input as a "5" in Appendix 5.1.3 (eg/ Sample BE07111-240**S** was returned as BE07111-240**5**). These issues became apparent upon incorporation of the results into the database and were resolved manually with lab consultation.*

Table 3 – EcoTech Multi-Element ICP Analysis Detection Limits

Element	Lower	Upper	Element	Lower	Upper
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
Al	0.01%	10.00%	Na	0.01%	10.00%
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10,00%	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ti	0.01%	10.00%
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	U	10ppm	10,000ppm
Fe	0.01%	10.00%	V	1ppm	10,000ppm
La	10ppm	10,000ppm	Y	1ppm	10,000ppm
Mg	0.01%	10.00%	Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm			

4.1.6 Diamond Drill Interpretations

Significant mineralization in terms of grade (> 1.0% Pb + Zn) and thickness (> 3.0m) as defined in the 2006 assessment report was intersected in all zones tested. Table 4 summarizes highlights from the 2007 program. Detailed descriptions of downhole geology and mineralization are included with the DDH Logs in Appendix 3.1.

Central Zone (BE07111)
It was decided to collar one hole, from Pad AM, to test mineralization in the area (Figure 7c). Textures are generally bedded, with stromatolitic and oolitic layers throughout. Soft sediment deformation is present, as well as cleavage that cross-cuts bedding structures of the host rock. Evidence of minor faulting is also documented. Mineralization is intersected in various short, spaced intervals and consists of breccia and vein hosted sphalerite and galena. No intrusive igneous units were intersected.

Although the hole did intersect mineralization (8.0m @ 3.4% Pb+Zn including 3.0m @ 6.5%) it did not warrant further drilling at this time. It is the authors opinion that further surface work, incorporating new understanding of the structural controls on the deposit, should be completed prior to any more drilling.

Shanghai Zone (BE07112 to 114)
This was the first time that the Shanghai Zone has been drill tested and a total of three holes from Pad AI were collared (Figure 7a). The host rock is dolomitic siltstone of the upper Gillespie Lake Group, with primary textures ranging from massive to laminated. Both the host rock and veining within the host rock is heavily altered in large patches throughout all three hole drilled. Alteration products include hematite, talc, serpentine(?) and clay minerals(?).

Diorite intrusives of the Hart River Intrusive suite are intersected at various depths in all holes. The intrusives have altered contacts with the surrounding host rock, but do not seem to be affected by the large scale alteration affecting the dolomitic siltstone. Breccia hosted sphalerite and galena mineralization is intersected at the bottom of one deep hole.

Two of the three holes intersected significant mineralization which were BE07012 which intersected 3.0m @ 1.6% Pb+Zn and BE07014 intersected 6.0 m @ 1.3% Pb + Zn and 1.0m @ 4.3% Pb+Zn. Pb to Zn ratios are very low; similar to SW portions of the East Zone and there were no elevated silver or copper values. Although intersected mineralization is not of economic grade, lower grade material over substantial widths along with some higher grade intersections definitely warrants further work both on surface and with a diamond drill.

Far West (BE07115 to 125)
This zone was tested with 7 short holes (maximum 100m in length) in 1994 and the exact location of the historic holes was in question, as they were not surveyed by DGPS in 2006, and pad locations were covered in deep snow at the beginning of the 2007 field program. A total of 11 holes were collared in 2007 to test the Far West Zone mineralization at depth and along strike (Figure 7d).

All holes were collared in the footwall of the structural zone (Figure 7d). Holes BE07115, 116 and 117 were collared on Pad AJ and were designed as infill holes to test mineralization between the Far West Showing (Holes B94-081, 084 and 085) and mineralization to the east intersected in holes B94-082 and 083. Holes BE07118, 119 and 120 were collared from Pad AK and were designed to test mineralization intersected in holes B94-086 and 087 to depth. Finally holes BE07121 to 125 were collared from Pad AP and were designed as step out holes designed to test mineralization along strike to the West.

All holes intersect dolomitic siltstone of the Gillespie Lake Group. Mineralization consists of sphalerite and galena, local areas of chalcopyrite, associated pyrite, and is dominantly breccia hosted. Mineralization decreases as drilling extended to the west. A fault, interpreted from soft gouge, is intersected in all holes deep enough to do so, and in all cases it acts as a boundary for mineralization. No mineralization has been found below the fault, although whether the fault pre- or postdates mineralization is unknown. Diorite intrusive of the Hart River Intrusive suite is intersected in most holes, and generally has alteration along the contacts with wall rock.

Far West Zone produced by far the best results of the program (Table 4) with intercepts of mineralized ore (> 1.0% Pb+Zn) of over 60 m in hole BE07115 and over 36 m in BE07118. Higher grade intersections were encountered in hole BE07116 (8.0m @ 8.5% Pb+Zn including 1.0m @ 22.8% Pb + Zn) and hole BE07118 (1.0m @ 12.3% Pb + Zn) and BE07120 (1.0m @ 10.9% Pb + Zn). Higher grade mineralization appears to be associated with the bounding fault zones that define the structural zone; consistent with what is observed in the West Zone. Preliminary 3D modeling of the zone suggests that drilling from the hanging wall, South of the structural zone might produce better results.

Table 4 - 2006 Diamond Drilling Program Significant Intercepts

Blende Zone	DDH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn + Pb[a] (%)	Ag[b] (g/MT)	Cu[c] (%)
Central	BE07111	22.8	23.8	1.0	4.3	17.1	0.5
		42.8	43.8	1.0	4.4	118.0	0.8
		63.8	64.8	1.0	4.3	122.0	0.8
		83.8	84.8	1.0	4.4	123.0	0.8
		201.9	210	8.0	3.4	12.7	
	Including	201.9	205	3.0	6.5	25.8	
Far East	BE07112	227.5	239	11.0	0.9	1.2	
	Including	234.5	238	3.0	1.6	1.4	
	BE07113	No significant results					
	BE07114	336	337	1.0	4.3	4.2	
Far West	BE07115	11.7	71.7	60.0	2.4	27.5	
	Including	17.7	19.7	2.0	6.0	41.4	
	Including	25.7	28.7	3.0	8.6	43.4	
	Including	42.7	44.7	2.0	7.7	140.5	
	Including	54.7	56.7	2.0	4.8	19.3	
		101	108	7.0	7.2	23.2	
	Including	103	106	3.0	9.4	8.0	
	BE07116	8.9	16.9	8.0	8.5	67.1	
	Including	9.9	14.9	5.0	**10.2**	76.2	
	Also Including	10.9	11.9	1.0	**22.8**	193.0	
		36.9	40.9	4.0	6.3	65.2	
		104	107	3.0	3.5	3.1	
		131	135	4.0	2.0	0.1	
	BE07117	6.1	37.1	31.0	2.1	1.2	
	Including	6.1	9.1	3.0	5.0	34.2	
	Including	15.1	16.1	1.0	8.7	94.8	
	Including	24.1	27.1	3.0	3.9	21.0	
	Including	31.1	32.1	1.0	4.8	14.6	
		48.1	63.1	15.0	1.2	0.8	
		91.1	98.1	7.0	1.1	0.6	
	BE07118	9.1	45.1	36.0	2.6	2.0	
	Including	10.1	13.1	3.0	4.1	24.4	
	Including	18.1	20.1	2.0	5.4	19.5	
	Including	31.1	38.1	7.0	4.6	26.0	
		66.1	68.1	2.0	8.9	11.7	
	Including	67.1	68.1	1.0	**12.3**	19.1	
		85.1	93.1	8.0	3.3	3.2	
Far West (Continued)	Including	86.1	90.1	4.0	4.8	6.3	
	BE07119	12.1	45.1	33.0	2.3	1.7	
	Including	12.1	18.1	6.0	3.7	3.3	

Blende Zone	DDH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn + Pb[a] (%)	Ag[b] (g/MT)	Cu[c] (%)
	Including	33.1	35.1	2.0	5.3	3.8	
		71.1	89.1	18.0	2.3	2.2	
	Including	73.1	79.1	6.0	4.1	41.2	
	BE07120	11.4	34.4	23.0	2.0	1.6	
	Including	24.44	25.4	1.0	**10.9**	10.2	
		59.4	84.4	25.0	3.3	3.2	
	Including	59.4	61.4	2.0	5.2	5.2	
	Including	64.4	71.4	7.0	6.5	6.5	
	Including	76.4	78.4	2.0	5.7	5.7	
	BE07121	No Significant Results					
	BE07122	No Significant Results					
	BE07123	No Significant Results					
	BE07124	No Significant Results					

a Total Pb and Zn values based on results from Aqua Regia total digestion with AA finish
b Silver values based on Aqua Regia total digestion with AA finish
c Copper values based on Aqua Regia total digestion with ICP-OES finish

4.2 Geological Results

During the course of the field program, geological mapping was limited to six traverses aimed at mapping the western extent of the BSZone that hosts the far west zone. Mapping traverses were conducted by M. Moroskat, C. Gallagher and J. Ryley. The results are incorporated into the property geological map (Figure 4b) and on the more detailed drill collar plans where the surface geology is also plotted (Figure 7d).

4.2.1 Geological Mapping Results

Mapping traced the 30 m wide vertical structural zone along strike both to the east (where it was mapped directly into the BSZ of the West Zone) and to the west for approximately 250 meters (until all bedrock exposures were covered by talus). The zone is defined by a series of WNW striking subvertical faults; kinematic indicators within the zone are consistent with north side down sense of motion. These interpretations are consistent with what is observed in the Blende Structural Zone further to the west

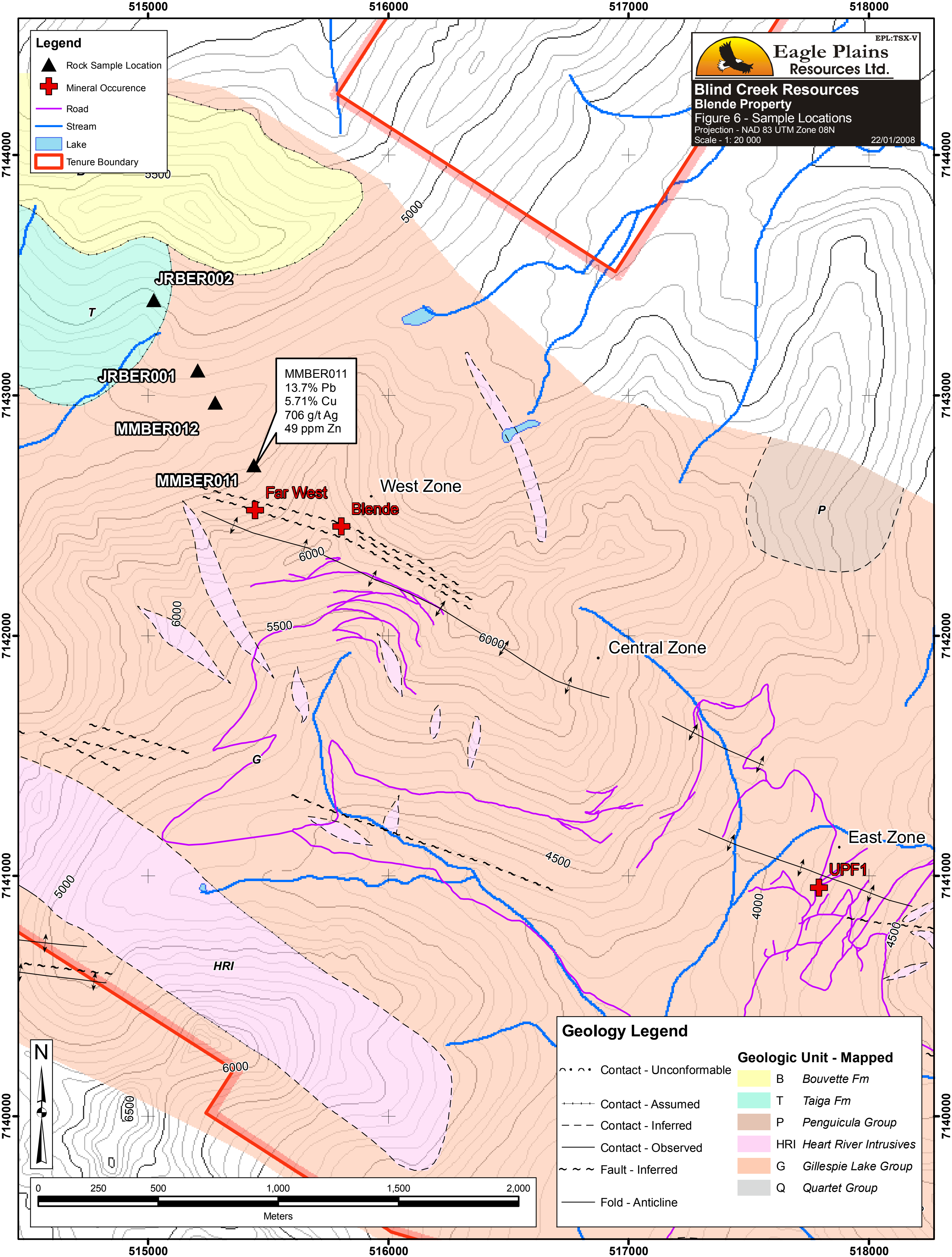
Mineralization at surface is identical in style to the rest of the property and is hosted primarily in the S_1 anastomozing disjunctive foliation, but can also be hosted in pack or rubble breccias where hydrothermal fluids interaction with the carbonate host rocks is more intense. These zones of intense mineralization appear to be spatially associated with the two bounding faults of the structural zone (ground prep?).

4.3 Geochemical Results

4.3.1 Rock Geochemistry

Rock samples were collected as part of the geological mapping and prospecting traverses. Geochemical results are listed in Appendix V and plotted on Figure 5. - due to limited surficial mapping only a total of two grab and two talus samples were collected, all of which were collected in the Far West Zone (Figure 5). Sample MMBER011 was sampled from the footwall of the Blende Structural Zone in the Far West Zone and returned highly anomalous values of 13.7% total Pb (10.9% of which is oxide), 5.71% Cu and 705 g/t Au. The rest of the samples returned background values with respect to Pb, Zn, Cu and Ag.

The elevated base metal values correspond with visible mineralization noted in the specimens and confirm the presence of mineralization in these areas. It should be noted that these samples were grab samples taken for prospecting purposes and are only meant to be a guide to mineralization and are not used for valuation purposes. A discussion on geochemical and assay results for diamond drill core is given in Section 4.1.5.


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Blind Creek Resources
Blende Property
Figure 6 - Sample Locations
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 20 000
22/01/2008
Legend
Rock Sample Location
Mineral Occurence
Road
Stream
Lake
Tenure Boundary
515000
516000
517000
518000
7144000
7143000
7142000
7141000
7140000
JRBER002
JRBER001
MMBER012
MMBER011
MMBER011
13.7% Pb
5.71% Cu
706 g/t Ag
49 ppm Zn
Far West
Blende
West Zone
Central Zone
East Zone
UPF1
B
T
P
G
HRI
5000
5500
6000
4500
4000
6500
N
0
250
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters
Geology Legend
Contact - Unconformable
Contact - Assumed
Contact - Inferred
Contact - Observed
Fault - Inferred
Fold - Anticline
Geologic Unit - Mapped
B Bouvette Fm
T Taiga Fm
P Penguicula Group
HRI Heart River Intrusives
G Gillespie Lake Group
Q Quartet Group

5.0 Expenditure Summary

Table 6 is a summarized statement of expenditures for the 2007 field program on the Blende property. The expenditures listed were less than the total amount of assessment work claimed. Detailed records of expenditures are kept at the Eagle Plains Resources Ltd head office in Cranbrook BC.

Table 5 includes the statement of expenditures for mineral exploration on the Blende Property consisting of the Mix 1 to 16, Trix 1 to 56, Trax 1 to 28 and Max 1 to 161 Quartz Claims in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon, NTS 106D07, period of work February 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007.

Table 5 - Statement of Expenditures

Geological personnel: Bootleg Exploration Inc.	Hours / Days	Rate	Cost ($CAD)
Mike Moroskat, B.Sc.; Project Geologist; planning, data acquisition, mapping, core logging, supervision; $525/day	65.65	$525.00	$34,466.25
Emily Vanderstaal, junior geologist :data acquisition, drill core geotech; $420/day	50.45	$420.00	$21,189.00
Mike Martin, field technician/geological assistant, camp maintenance; $375/day	57	$375.00	$21,375.00
Jordan Hills, field technician/geological assistant, camp maintenance; $375/day	61.5	$375.00	$23,062.50
Glen Hendrickson, field technician, GIS specialist : database, compilation maps, cartography; $475/day	11.5	$475.00	$5,462.50
Chris Gallagher, MSc., Chief Geotechnologist; GIS Specialist / Cartographer; planning, drill hole sections; $94.50/hour	444	$94.50	$41,958.00
Jesse Campbell, BSc., planning / camp management / logistics, GIS specialist; $475/day	9.5	$475.00	$4,512.50
Mike Seguin, camp construction; $375/day	10	$375.00	$3,750.00
Jim Ryley, BSc., Exploration Manager; fieldwork / planning; project supervision; $600/day	8	$600.00	$4,800.00
Chuck Downie, BSc., VP Exploration; planning, project supervision; $100.00/hour	165.6	$100.00	$16,560.00
Tim Termuende, BSc., President, CEO Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.; project supervision; $750.00/day	4	$750.00	$3,000.00
Thomas Mumford, B.Sc.; Project Geologist; planning, data acquisition, mapping, supervision; $525/day	3	$525.00	$1,575.00
Leanda Lockwood, head cook/first aid; $475/day	45	$475.00	$21,375.00
Jacqueline Hannah, relief cook, first aid; $475/day	16	$475.00	$7,600.00
		Total Personnel:	**$210,685.75**
Analytical:			
Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. ; 30 element ICP,fire assay as required, non sulphide Zn - Pb as required			$36,379.22
WCM Minerals : QA / QC mineral reference samples			$823.40
		Total Analytical:	**$37,202.62**
Aircraft Charter:			
Fireweed Helicopters - crew set outs, transportation of supplies, drill mobilization			$313,223.00
Trans North Helicopters - crew set outs, transportation of supplies			$9,405.35
		Total Aircraft Charter:	**$322,628.35**
Equipment Rental:			
ATV / Rhino / Suzuki			$7,000.00
office including office equipment (computer, printer), satellite system, mobile satellite phones, repeater			$2,800.00
survey equipment : differential GPS			$1,000.00
truck (including mileage) and trailer			$6,266.60
camp rental including generators, tents, stoves, kitchen appliances, sewage system etc.			$4,350.00
field gear including radios, field packs with GPS, rock saw, core splitters			$6,050.00
		Total Equipment Rental:	**$27,466.60**
Consultants / Subcontractors: includes prefield planning / logistics			
R.J. Sharp, P.Geol.;Trans-Polar Geological, Project Manager includes planning, report writing, supervision			$27,027.00
Legacy GIS Solutions : cartography, planning, database			$7,040.00
Mountech Consulting : camp construction			$1,800.00
Eagle Mapping : digital mapping survey, ortho rectification			$11,675.00
Rick's Enterprises : lumber / fuel transport			$2,495.00
Minconsult : pad bulding, includes materials			$26,725.40
		Total Consultants / Subcontractors:	**$76,762.40**
Diamond Drilling:			
Apex Diamond Drilling - 15 holes / 3410.9m meters NQ all in cost - includes down hole survey tool rental			$523,321.50
		Total Diamond Drilling:	**$523,321.50**
Fuel:			
Jet fuel, camp diesel, propane - Mayo Petroleum Sales, Fireweed Helicopters, North 60 Petroleum			$42,811.55
auto			$1,667.68
		Total Fuel:	**$44,479.23**
Travel / Accommodation:			
airfare, hotels, meals, taxi fares,			$20,610.12
		Total Travel / Accommodation:	**$20,610.12**
Shipping:			
Greyhound, Small's Expediting - Includes freight, courier, some expediting costs for samples, equipment, groceries, supplies			$5,209.12
		Total Shipping:	**$5,209.12**
Camp / Office Supplies:			
includes materials for camp construction, groceries, office supplies, digital data, air photos, expediting			
		Total Camp / Office Supplies:	**$2,158.86**
Field Supply:			
includes materials and equipment for fieldwork			$4,943.18
		Total Field Supply:	**$4,943.18**
Report Writing:			
estimate including maps/reproduction, database work;			$10,000.00
		Total Report Writing:	**$10,000.00**
		TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	**$1,285,467.73**

6.0 Conclusions And Recommendations

Diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveying in 2007, carried out by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd, tested the areas of known mineralization distal to the current resource. The following conclusions have been deduced from analysis of the historic and 2007 data:

- all zones tested intersected significant grade mineralization (> 1.0 % Pb + Zn) over widths greater than 3.0m that displayed styles and structural controls similar to those documented in the defined resource in the East and West Zones; this is encouraging as extensive mineralization is defined by contiguous structure over 5 km in strike length
- central zone produced weakly mineralized intersections and required further structural analysis prior to further drilling
- initial drill testing of the Shanghai Zone produced encouraging results; mineralization style is identical to that of the East Zone, especially the southern sections of the zone where Zn mineralization is dominant
- 2007 drill results in the Far West Zone confirmed grade and tenor of mineralization encountered during the 1994 drill program; the zone is particularly encouraging due to the thick (~60m) mineralized envelope that hosts shorter higher grade intervals
- mineralization in the Far West Zone is similar to that encountered in the BSZ in the West Zone; albeit with increased copper grades which may be consistent with the presence of a higher temperature feeder zone

Recommendations for future work are:

1. Additional drilling in the West Zone (8000m) to infill between existing drill sections to further explore down-dip potential to extend the zone along strike and to test the mineralized vertical shear structure (Blende Structural Zone) in order to constrain the known mineralization shapes and trends so that a new resource calculation can be made.
2. Continued drilling at the Far West Zone (2000m) is warranted; development of a 3D structural model to aid in further drill targeting is strongly recommended as is collaring uphill from the hanging wall
3. Continued drilling on the Far East Zone (2000m) to define widths, grades and strike-lengths of Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization intersected in the 2007 program
4. Although the Central Zone has seen limited drilling, it requires further geologic mapping, and needs to be put in the newly understood structural context, prior to any serious drill program.
5. Further mapping and sampling on the new Zn-Pb-Cu showings found in the south central portion of the claim group.
6. Additional geological mapping and reconnaissance contour soil sampling on the northwest, southeast and northern extensions of the claim group.
7. Geochemical analysis of the extensive dataset to look at base metal ratios in hopes of

vectoring feeder zones containing high-grade mineralization.

8. Metallurgical testing of drill core composites from the West and the East Zones to check metallurgical recoveries and check for possibilities of employing leach technologies for recovering of the weathered portions of the deposits.
9. A two phase program is recommended for 2008, with Phase I consisting of exploration work and Phase II consisting of infill drilling at the West Zone. A total proposed budget for both Phases is approximately $4.5 million dollars.

Table 6 – 2008 Phase I Exploration Budget – Exploration Drilling

2008 EXPLORATION BUDGET	**PHASE 1**					
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD						
Blende Zinc - Lead - Silver Project						
			no. of		no. of	
personnel:			persons	rate	days	**Total**
geological	Project Geologists		2	$550	60	$66,000.00
	Geological Technician		1	$450	60	$27,000.00
	Core Splitter		2	$350	60	$42,000.00
						$135,000.00
support	Cook		1	$400	60	$24,000.00
	Camp Maintenance		1	$400	60	$24,000.00
						$48,000.00
				TOTAL PERSONNEL:		$183,000.00
analytical:	type X no.of samples X cost	soils(prep)		500	$1.25	$625.00
		soils(30 element ICP)		500	$10.00	$5,000.00
		silts(prep)		50	$1.25	$62.50
		silts(30 element ICP)		50	$10.00	$500.00
		rocks(prep)		100	$2.00	$200.00
		rocks(30 element ICP)		100	$10.00	$1,000.00
		drill core(prep)		2000	$2.00	$4,000.00
		drill core(30 element ICP)		2000	$10.00	$20,000.00
				TOTAL ANALYTICAL:		$31,387.50
helicopter charter: hours x rate including fuel				hours	rate	
Bell 206B (personnel / fieldwork)				240	$1,100.00	$264,000.00
Bell 204 (drill moves)				50	$2,500.00	$125,000.00
				TOTAL HELICOPTER:		$389,000.00
equipment rental:						
trucks, ATVs						$5,000.00
heavy equipment: D6 Cat - exploration trail and drill pad construction, drill moves						$5,000.00
communication including satellite dish, radios, satellite phone						$5,000.00
camp including generator, tents, water pumps etc.						$25,000.00
mobilization of crews to Mayo including meals, airfare, accommodation:						$10,000.00
pre-field:						
Base Map Data Preparation						$5,000.00
Planning and Organizing Program and data						$10,000.00
permitting:						$1,000.00
				cost per	total	
diamond drilling:	5,000 meters NTW all in cost			meter	meters	
				$200.00	5000	$1,000,000.00
			no. of		no. of	
meals/groceries:			persons	rate	days	
			7	$40.00	60	$16,800.00
shipping:						$5,000.00
fuel:						$40,000.00
supplies:camp construction etc.						$5,000.00
filing fees:						$5,000.00
report writing and reproduction:						$15,000.00
					Subtotal A:	$1,756,187.50
				10% contingency:		$175,618.75
					TOTAL:	**$1,931,806.25**

Table 7 – 2008 Phase II Exploration Budget – West Zone Infill Drilling

2008 EXPLORATION BUDGET	**PHASE 2**					
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD						
Blende Zinc - Lead - Silver Project						
			no. of		no. of	
personnel:			persons	rate	days	**Total**
geological	Project Geologists		2	$450	60	$54,000.00
	Geological Technicians		1	$350	60	$21,000.00
	Core Splitter		2	$350	60	$42,000.00
						$117,000.00
support	Camp Maintenance		1	$350	60	$21,000.00
	Cook		1	$400	60	$24,000.00
						$45,000.00
				TOTAL PERSONNEL:		$162,000.00
analytical:	type X no.of samples X cost	rocks(prep)		50	$2.00	$100.00
		rocks(30 element ICP)		50	$10.00	$500.00
		drill core(prep)		5000	$2.00	$10,000.00
		drill core(30 element ICP)		5000	$10.00	$50,000.00
				TOTAL ANALYTICAL:		$60,600.00
helicopter charter: hours x rate including fuel				hours	rate	
Bell 206B (personnel / fieldwork)				480	$1,100.00	$528,000.00
Bell 204 (drill moves, mobilization of second drill)				100	$2,500.00	$250,000.00
				TOTAL HELICOPTER:		$778,000.00
equipment rental:						
trucks, ATVs						$15,000.00
heavy equipment: D6 Cat exploration trail construction, drill moves						$10,000.00
communication including satellite dish, radios, satellite phone						$5,000.00
camp including generator, tents, water pumps etc.						$50,000.00
mobilization of crews to Mayo including meals, airfare, accommodation:						$20,000.00
pre-field:						
Base Map preparation						$5,000.00
ongoing compilation of data into GIS database including reserve modelling						$5,000.00
permitting:						$5,000.00
baseline studies/town meetings						$25,000.00
				cost per	total	
diamond drilling:	8,000 meters NTW all in cost			meter	meters	
				$200.00	8000	$1,600,000.00
			no. of		no. of	
meals/groceries:			persons	rate	days	
			8	$40.00	120	$38,400.00
shipping:						$10,000.00
fuel:						$80,000.00
supplies: camp construction etc.						$5,000.00
reclamation of exploration site as required:						$10,000.00
filing fees:						$5,000.00
report writing and reproduction:						$30,000.00
Metallurgical Testing						$150,000.00
Ore Reserve Calculaton						$50,000.00
Pre-Feasibility Study						$50,000.00
					Subtotal A:	$2,391,000.00
					10% contingency:	$239,100.00
					TOTAL:	**$2,630,100.00**
					TOTAL PHASE 1 + PHASE 2:	**$4,561,906.25**

NOTE: Although care has been taken in the preparation of these estimates, the writer does not guarantee that the above described program can be completed for the estimated costs. Additional quotes and budgeting should be done when financing is in place prior to the start of the program, when quotes can be obtained for supplies and services. Deviations from the suggested program can be made by the field geologist in charge, depending on current conditions such as weather.

7.0 References

Abbott, J.G., Gordey, S.P., Roots, C. and Turner, R.J., 1990, Selwyn-Wernecke cross-sections, Yukon: a joint Indian and Northern Affairs Canada - Geological Survey of Canada project. In: Current Research, Part E, Paper 90-1E, Geological Survey of Canada, p. 1-3.

Abbott, J.G., 1990, Geology of the Mt. Westman map area (106D/1). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1990-1.

Abbott, Grant (1997), Geology of the Upper Hart River Area, Eastern Ogilvie Mountains, Yukon Territory. Bulletin 9, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Bell, R.T., 1986a, Geological map of northeastern Wernecke Mountains, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open-File 1207.

Bell, R.T., 1986b, Megabreccias in northeastern Wernecke Mountains, Yukon Territory. In: Current Research, Paper 86-1A, Geological Survey of Canada, p. 375-384.

Cecile, M.P., 1982, The lower Paleozoic Misty Creek embayment, Selwyn Basin, Yukon and Northwest Territories. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 335, 78 p. (includes map). NTS 105M, 105N, 105O, 106B, 106C, 106D, 106E, 106F

Delaney, G.D., 1978, Stratigraphic investigations of the lowermost succession of Proterozoic rocks, northern Wernecke Mountains, Yukon Territory. Open File 1978-10, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (report and maps). NTS 106C, 106D, 106F

Delaney, G.D., 1981, The mid-Proterozoic Wernecke Supergroup, Wernecke Mountains, Yukon Territory. In: Campbell, F.H.A. (ed.), Proterozoic Basins of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 81-10, p. 1-23.

Gabrielse, H. and Yorath, C.J., (eds.), 1991, Geology of the Cordilleran Orogen in Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, No. 4, 844 p.

Geological Survey of Canada, Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Reconnaissance Data - NTS 106D, parts of 106C, 106E, 106F. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2175.

Green, L.H., 1970a, Geology of McQuesten Lake, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1269A, scale 1:50,000.

Green, L.H., 1970b, Geology of Scougale Creek, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1269A, scale 1:50,000.

Green, L.H., 1972, Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen Creek, and Dawson Creek map-areas, Yukon
Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 364 (includes map 1282A).

Indian and Northern Affairs, 1995, Yukon MinFile 106D - Nash Creek. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada.

Lister, D., and Eaton, D., (1989); Blende Property 1989 Final Report. Assessment Report No 1092795, for NDU Resources Ltd and Billiton Metals Canada Inc., dated December 1989

Mustard, P.S., Roots, C.F. and Donaldson, J.A., 1990, Stratigraphy of the middle Proterozoic Gillespie Lake Group in the southern Wernecke Mountains, Yukon. In: Current Research, Part E, Paper 90-1E, Geological Survey of Canada, p. 43-53.

Norris, D.K., 1984, Geology of the northern Yukon and northwestern District of MacKenzie. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1581A, scale 1:500,000. NTS 116SE, 116NE, 106SW, 106NW, 117SE, 107SW

Price, B.J., 2004, Technical Report on the Blende Zinc – Lead – Silver Deposit. Prepared for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., dated August 15 2004

Robinson M, Godwin C I, 1995 - Genesis of the Blende Carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb-Ag deposit, North-central Yukon Territory: geologic, fluid inclusion and isotopic constraints; in Econ. Geol. v90 pp 369-384

Rogers, J.J.W, 1996, A History of Continents in the Past Three Billion years. The Journal of Geology, V104, p. 91-107.

Roots, C.F., 1990. New Geological maps for Southern Wernecke Mountains, Yukon. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 90-1E, p. 5-13.

Roots, C.F., 1990, Geology of 106D/8 and 106D/7 (east half) map areas. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1990-3.

Thorkelson, D.J., 2000, Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Slats Creek, Fairchild Lake and "Dolores Creek" areas, Wernecke Mountains (106D16, 106C/16, 106C/14), Yukon Territory. Bulletin 10, Exploration and Geology Services Division, Yukon Region, 73p.

Thorkelson, D.J. and Wallace, C.A., 1993, Geological map of Slats Creek (106D/16) map area,
Wernecke Mountains, Yukon. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and
Northern Affairs, Canada, Canada/Yukon Economic Development Agreement, Geoscience Open

File 1993-2 (G) (scale 1:50,000).

Vernon, P. and Hughes, O.L., 1966, Surficial geology, Dawson, Larsen Creek and Nash Creek
map-areas. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 136, 25 p.

Vernon, P. and Hughes, O.L., 1965, Surficial Geology, Nash Creek, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1172A, scale 1:253,440.

Wheeler, J.O., Brookfield, A.J., Gabrielse, H., Monger, J.W.H., Tipper, H.W. and Woodsworth, G.J., 1991, Terrane map of the Canadian Cordillera. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1713.

Wheeler, J.O. and McFeely, P., 1991, Tectonic Assemblage map of the Canadian Cordillera and
adjacent parts of the United States of America. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1712A.

Williams, G.K., 1988, A review of the Bonnet Plume area, east-central Yukon Territory (including Snake River, Solo Creek, Noisy Creek and Royal Creek areas). Geological Survey of
Canada, Open File Report 1742. NTS 106C, 106D, 106E, 106F

<u>Assessment Reports</u>

CYPRUS ANVIL MINING CORP., 1975. Assessment Report #090076 by W.J. Roberts and P.Dean.

ARCHER CATHRO AND ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD, Jun/95. Assessment Report #093288 by W.D. Eaton.

ARCHER CATHRO AND ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD, 1982. Assessment Report #090988 by W.D. Eaton and A.R. Archer.

ARCHER CATHRO AND ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD, 1983. Assessment Report #091475 by W.D.Eaton.

ARCHER CATHRO AND ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD, 1984. Assessment Report #091586 by R.C.Carne and R.J. Cathro.

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. AND BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD., 2006. Assessment Report #?????? by R.J. Sharp and C.S. Gallagher