TECHNICAL REPORT

BLENDE PROJECT

Beaver River Area, Nash Creek Map Area 106D 07

Latitude: 64° 24' 39" N/Longitude: 134° 40' 21" W

For:

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

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December 10, 2009

B. J. PRICE
#19810

SUMMARY

Technical Report

The Blende Silver-Lead-Zinc Project

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

The Blende property is located in the Yukon Territory and includes a carbonate-hosted polymetallic deposit on the south edge of the Mackenzie Platform, hosted by Middle Proterozoic Gillespie Group dolomite. The property consists of 260 claim units (5434 ha) situated north of Mayo and Keno Hill, Yukon Territory.

In late 2005, ***Blind Creek Resources Ltd*** ("Blind Creek") acquired an option to acquire a 60 percent interest in the Blende Silver-Lead-Zinc project from ***Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.*** ("Eagle Plains"). On April 17, 2009 it was announced that the Blende Project had been sold to Blind Creek Resources. Blind Creek had completed the requirements to earn a 60% interest in the project by completing a total of $5,000,000 in exploration expenditures, paying $175,000 in cash and issuing 1,000,000 common shares. The remaining 40% was sold to Blind Creek in return for 4,500,000 voting-class common shares. The property has an underlying 3% NSR (Net Smelter Royalty); 1.0 % to Bernie Kreft and 2% to Eagle Plains

Prior exploration by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. in the early 1990s delineated two mineralized zones on the property, with historic resources totaling 21.4 million tons grading 1.63 ounces per ton (oz/t) silver and 5.85% combined lead+zinc. The deposit is outlined at surface by an open-ended three mile long soil anomaly with zinc values of up to one percent.

Billiton Resources Canada Inc. drilled 77 holes on the property totaling over 14,000 meters along over 3.2 kilometers of strike length, reporting numerous high-grade intercepts at relatively shallow depths. Subsequent step-out drilling by NDU Resources confirmed the continuation of ore-grade mineralization westward, with the addition of significant copper values.

On the basis of diamond drilling and surface trenching, Historical Mineral Resources for the East and West Zones were estimated by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. as follows:

HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ***Blende Property YT*** ***Billiton 1991***				
Zone	***Historical Resource (tonnes)***	***Zinc %***	***Lead %***	***Silver (grams/tonne)***
West Zone	15,300,000	3.04	3.23	67.5
East Zone	4,300,000	3.05	1.31	15.1
TOTALS	**19,600,000**	**3.04**	**2.80**	**56.0**

The above mentioned estimates do not conform with National Instrument 43-101. Neither Blind Creek nor its consultants have completed sufficient work to verify the Historical estimates and these should not be relied upon for investment decisions. The estimates would now be more correctly referred to as Historical Resources.

In 2004 co-author Price was retained by Eagle Plains Resource Ltd to review the historic resource calculations on the Blende Property. This review formed part of his 2004 Technical Report on the Blende Zinc-Lead-Silver Deposit (the "Price Report"). Price concluded that the historic resource estimations are relevant.

In 2005 R.J. Sharp, M.Sc., P.Geol (Alberta and NWT), an expert in carbonate hosted base metal deposits, was retained by Eagle Plains. Mr. Sharp reviewed the "Price Report", visited the property and looked at drill core and drill hole locations. Mr. Sharp also reviewed the Billiton sampling methodology, protocol and resource calculation and agreed with Price's conclusions that the resources were reliable and relevant. Based on the recommendations of Price and Sharp, diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveying was carried out by Eagle Plains and Blind Creek in 2006 – 2008 to test areas of known mineralization and extensions to them, as well as new exploration targets.

In 2006 a total of 4,235.8 m of drilling was completed in 23 holes with an additional 3,410.9m in 15 holes completed in 2007.

The 2008 program consisted of 7 holes totaling 1,047.3m. Added to the historic drilling of 17,598 m in 87 drill holes, the total amount of drilling done on the Blende property is 132 drill holes totaling 25,195.62 m. Diamond drilling has confirmed the grades established by the historic drilling in the East Zone and in three places on the West Zone. Recommendations for further work included a closer spaced drill pattern to further assess the West Zone and provide enough data to reinterpret the mineral resources and confirm the continuity of mineralization along strike between each drill section. Other recommendations included systematic drill testing of the down dip continuity of mineralization in the West Zone.

The previous evaluations of the property focused on the open pit potential with the recovery of only sulfide minerals. Advances in metallurgical practices for recovering non-sulfide zinc and lead may improve the economics of the known mineralization and should be further investigated. The potential for mining underground to improve grade by decreasing dilution requires serious consideration. Although initially explored as an open-pit target, management of Eagle Plains and Blind Creek feel that there may be potential to develop part of the property as an underground operation.

Numerous high-grade intersections have been reported by past operators, including (amongst others of lower values):

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pb %	Zn %	Ag (opt)
B88-001	4.3	29.0	24.7	3.5	3.2	1.7
B88-002	4.3	90.5	86.2	5.3	3.0	3.1
B88-003	3.7	135.9	132.2	3.7	1.8	2.6
B90-006	68.73	92.99	24.26	7.6	2.4	3.15
B90-009	15.0	26.91	11.91	7.1	8.2	3.46
B90-015	34.99	104.85	69.86	5.1	2.3	3.82
B90-019	73.50	93.35	19.85	4.99	3.39	1.86
B90-041	57.0	72.0	15.0	4.89	3.39	1.86
B90-047	145.56	189.0	43.44	1.95	6.80	1.50
B90-060	261.41	269.30	56.05	2.41	3.02	0.69
B91-068	25.25	81.30	56.05	2.41	3.02	0.69
B91-075	105.0	124.15	19.15	4.0	5.06	1.32
BE06088	37.46	103.00	65.54	2.38	3.88	
BE06096	64.40	70.20	5.80	6.33	4.83	

Most geophysical methods have proven very effective in previous exploration efforts at Blende due to the inert nature of the host dolomite. Prior work also established that the deposit is non-acid generating and could be mined by open pit methods, with a stripping ratio of 2.1:1. Preliminary metallurgical studies indicate no significant concentrations of deleterious elements, although oxide lead and zinc interfere to some extent with recoveries, requiring a more complicated processing flow-sheet. In addition, recent work on treatment of oxide zinc and lead ores has resulted in oxide specific metal recovery processes which could be used to process some of the Blende mineralization.

The authors have proposed a three work program. Phase I recommendations include infill drilling at the Far West Zone and metallurgical testing of West Zone oxides; Phase II should focus on exploration drilling in the Far East Zone; and the Phase III proposal is for a major infill drilling program in the West Zone in order to complete a revised resource calculation. Each phase of the program is contingent on results of the previous phase.

Metallurgical testing in the West Zone to establish recoveries of sulphides and oxide mineralization is also proposed. Once the recoveries are determined the mineralized blocks should be reviewed and a new mineral resource estimated using all of the latest drill intercepts. This should be done in conjunction with a pre-feasibility study to establish mining methods and cut off grades.

The estimated budget for the diamond drill program is CAN$3,050,000 and a detailed budget and recommendations for this work are included with the report.

Respectfully Submitted

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

per:

"Barry J. Price, P.Geo"

Qualified Person

December 10, 2009

And:

"Christopher Shannon Gallagher, M. Sc."

Co-Author

December, 10, 2009

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TECHNICAL REPORT

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Blind Creek Resources Ltd.

Introduction And Terms Of Reference

The authors have been requested by the directors of **Blind Creek Resources Ltd ("Blind Creek")** to prepare a Technical Report in compliance with the provisions of National Instrument 431-101 and associated documents.

This report follows the layout and format for technical reports as described in Form 43-101F of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument"). Headings follow those as suggested in the Form, and no disclosure is provided for inapplicable items.

Blind Creek is a private company registered in British Columbia. Blind Creek acquired a 100% interest in the Blende Property on Nov. 30, 2008 by issuing 4.5 million shares to former property owners Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. A 1% NSR is held in favor of B. Kreft and a 2% NSR for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

The purpose of this report is as part of the listing requirements for listing Blind Creek Resources Ltd. as a public company on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture board ("TSX.V").

Co-author Price visited the Blende property on June 21, 2004 for **Shoshone Silver Mining C**ompany and **Eagle Plains Resources Ltd**. accompanied by James Williams, Eur. Ing., Tim Termuende, P.Geo., representing Eagle Plains, and Mike Burke, Staff Geologist of the Yukon Geological Survey, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources. A NI 43-101 compliant Technical report was prepared by B.J. Price, P.Geo. in 2004 and filed on SEDAR by Eagle Plains. Co-author Gallagher supervised the exploration programs in 2006 and 2007 and last visited the property June 14, 2007.

Reliance on Other Experts

This report is based on the synthesis of existing geological data and on data and observations generated by exploration program conducted by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd ("Eagle Plains"). and Bootleg Exploration Inc. Sources of information include all available published sources, including government and industry assessment reports on the Property and surrounding area and from other reports that were made available to the authors by the Company. The authors have relied on the truth and accuracy of the aforementioned public data in the preparation of part of this technical report.

The authors have read National Instrument 43-101 and its forms and regulations and this report has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of NI 43-101.

In this report, the authors have also relied to some extent on previous reports by co-author C.S. Gallagher, M.Sc., C.C.Downie, P.Geo., R.J. Sharp, P.Geol., and co-author B.J. Price, P.Geo. Historic reports by Downie, Gallagher, Sharp and Price were based in part on reports and documentation on work done on the Blende project by Billiton, Archer-Cathro and NDU Resources. This historic data was obtained in its entirety by Eagle Plains Resources after acquiring the Blende project.

Based on his experience, qualifications and review of the historical data, the author, Mr. Price is of the opinion that the historical work programs conducted on the Blende project have been conducted in a professional manner and the quality of data and information produced from the efforts meet or exceed acceptable industry standards. All work conducted by Eagle Plains Resources and Bootleg Exploration on the Blende property was under the direction of a qualified person. Much of the data has undergone thorough scrutiny by Eagle Plains' staff as well as certain data verification procedures by the authors; see Data Verification, Item 16. Sources of information are listed in the references, Item 23.

For Mineral titles, the authors have relied on information from Yukon Government Mining Recorders Branch. For regional geology the authors have relied on descriptive information by J.G. Abbott, G.D. Delaney, L.H. Green, C.F. Roots and other geologists employed by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Yukon Geological Survey.

Property Description And Location

Property Location

The Blende property, shown in Figure 1, surrounds Mt. Williams, 64 km north of Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Mt Williams lies on the continental divide, just to the south and east of Braine Pass, which separates Beaver River and Stewart River (Yukon River drainage) from Wind River (Mackenzie River drainage). This is at 64^0 24’ North Latitude and 134^0 40’ west Longitude in Map sheet 106-D-7 in the north central Yukon. The UTM coordinates at the center of the property are roughly 516500 East and 7142500 North (UTM NAD83 – Zone 08N). Location is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Property Description

The property consists of 260 Quartz Mining Claims, of which the Mix 1-16 claims represent the central part of the original Blende property. The rest of the claims were staked by Eagle Plains in 2003-06. Under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, claim tags have to be placed on the posts during the next year and Assessment work in the amount of $100 per claim must be completed. A complete listing of tenure details, broken down by individual quartz claims making up the Blende property is given in Appendix II. Figure 2 shows the tag numbers and claim names for each of the claims making up the Blende Property.

The claims are owned by Blind Creek who purchased a 100% interest on Nov. 30, 2008 by issuing 4.5 million shares to former property owners Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. A 1% NSR is held in favor of B. Kreft and a 2% NSR for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The claims are in good standing to 2016 as a result of filing past Assessment work. The claims have not been surveyed. The known showings as described in this report lie within the claims. Adequate land is present within the claims for exploration and development purposes.

Certain types of exploration activity require a Land Use Permit, issued by the Yukon Government, prior to conducting the work on a mineral property. The current or future operations of Blind Creek Resources, including exploration, development and commencement of production activities on this property require such permits and Blind Creek intends to acquire the necessary permits prior to the commencement of exploration. Other permits governed by laws and regulations pertaining to development, mining, production, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters, may be required as the project progresses.

There are no social or environmental issues known to the writers which would affect title. There are, to the best knowledge of the writers, no liens or encumbrances on the claims.

Table 1 – Blende Tenure

CLAIM NAMES	GRANT NUMBERS	REG. TYPE	EXPIRY DATE
Mix 1 - 16	YC09985 - YC10000	Quartz	March 28, 2020
Trix 1 - 46	YC11723-YC11768	Quartz	April 21, 2020
Trix 47 - 56	YC32293 - YC32302	Quartz	September 21, 2022
Max 78 - 85	YC50712 - YC50719		
Max 92 - 99	YC50726 - YC50733	Quartz	August 23, 2016
Max 106 - 113	YC50740 - YC50747		
Max 154 -161	YC54978 - YC54985	Quartz	December 8, 2016
Trax 1 - 28	YC39822 - YC39849	Quartz	September 21, 2019
Max 1 - 64	YC50636 - YC50699		
Max 66 - 77	YC50700 - YC50711		
Max 86 - 91	YC50720 - YC50725	Quartz	August 23, 2020
Max 100 - 105	YC50734 - YC50739		
Max 114 - 153	YC50748 - YC50787		
		Total :	260 units / 5434 ha

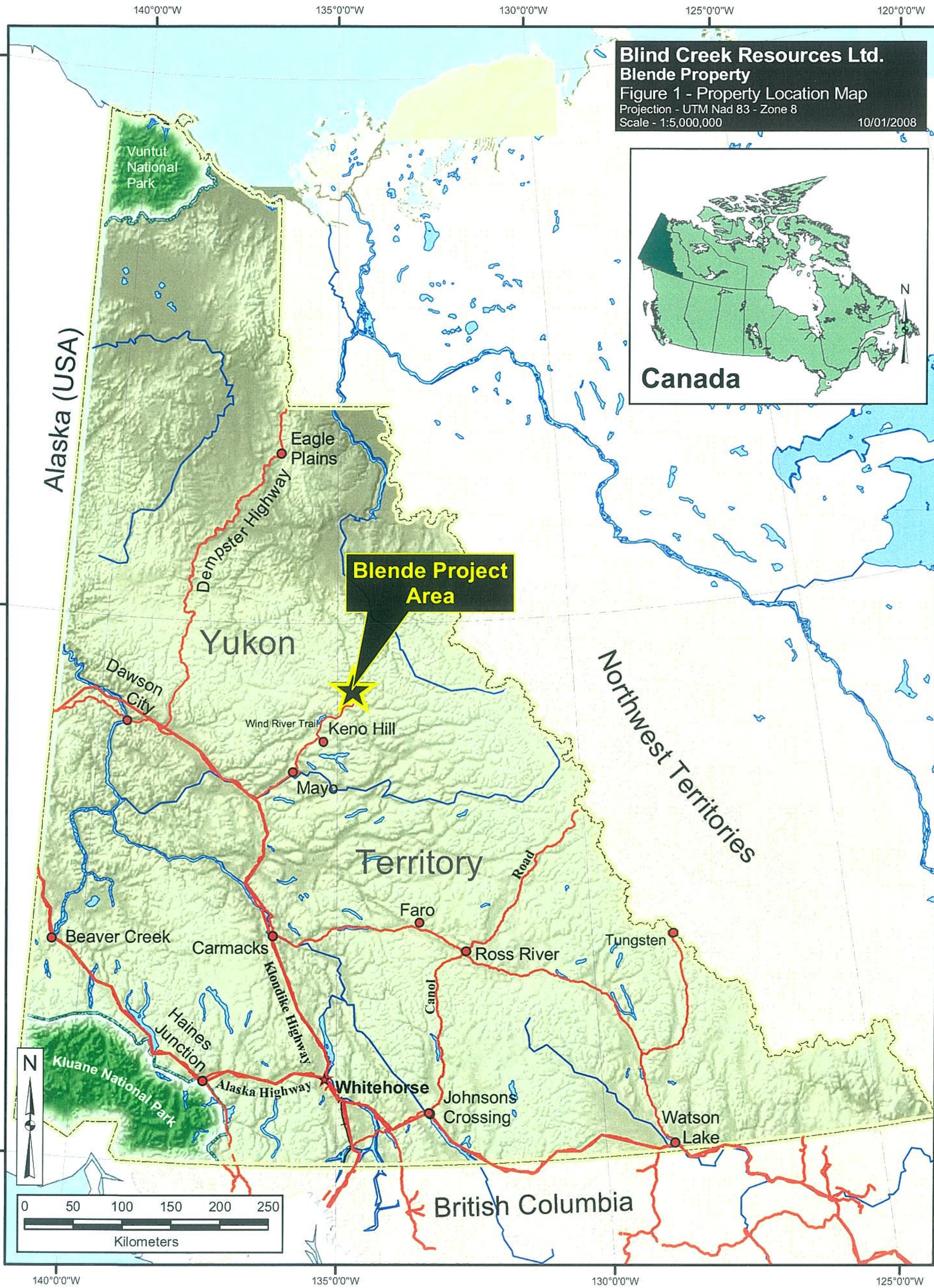
Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

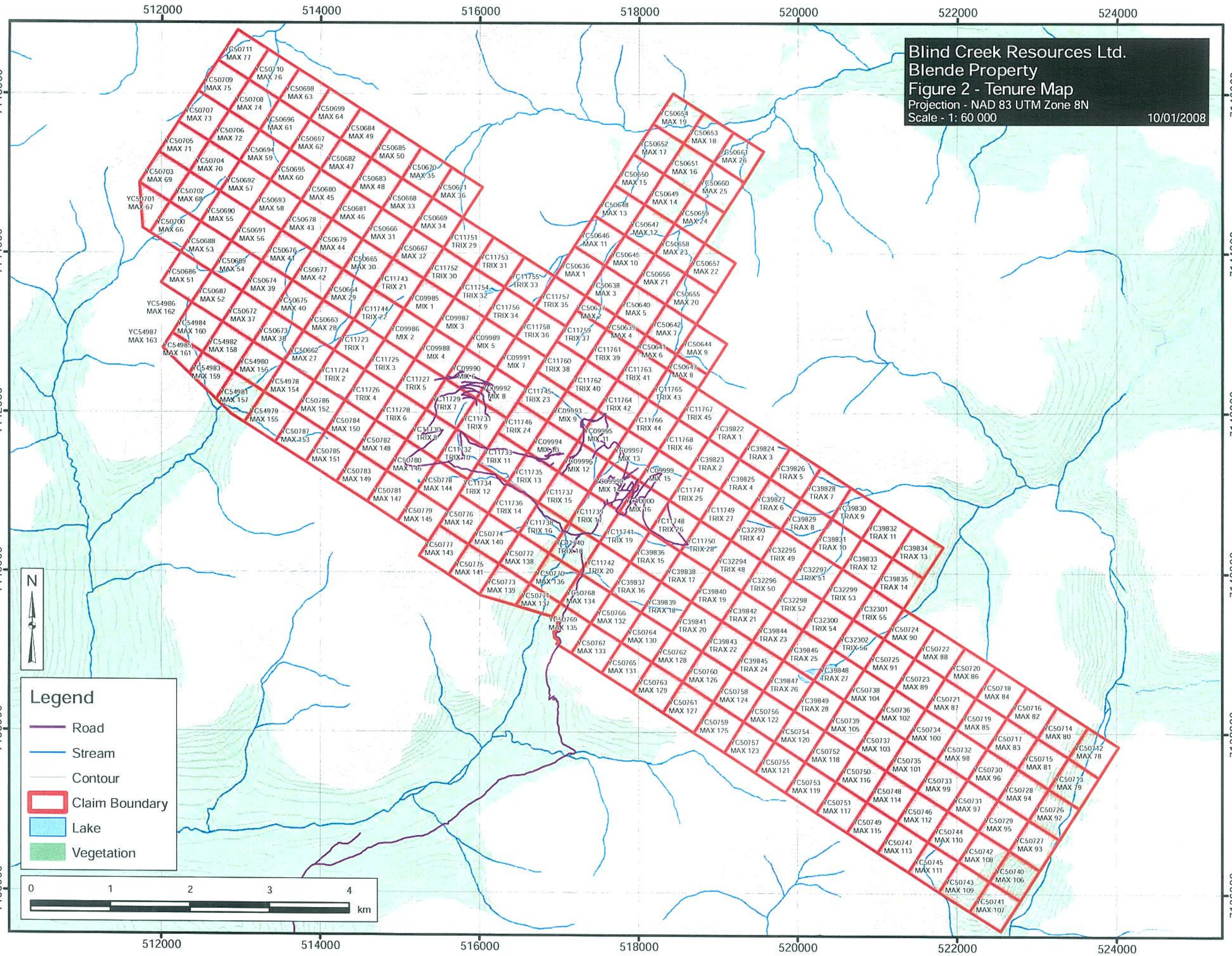
Access

The Wind River bulldozer trail or "winter road" passes within 11 km of the property between Elsa and Wind River. This trail passes McQuesten Lake, Beaver River and Braine Creek and through Braine Pass toward coal deposits in the Bonnet Plume River area, copper and cobalt deposits near Fairchild Lake and iron deposits at Wind River. The road was last used in 1981 by Prism Resources. The most practical access is by helicopter from Mayo, on the Stewart River. Mayo is accessed by good highway 450 km from Whitehorse, by float plane or by wheeled Fixed Wing aircraft. Helicopters are available in Mayo or in Whitehorse.

Climate

The area has long cold winters and short moderately warm summers. Exploration is practically restricted to the months of June to September, but snow can occur at any time. Permafrost exists in the area. A remote weather station was installed on the property in 2006 to collect environmental data over the winter season.


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
Canada
Blende Project Area
Yukon
Territory
Northwest Territories
Alaska (USA)
British Columbia
Vuntut National Park
Kluane National Park
Eagle Plains
Dempster Highway
Dawson City
Wind River Trail
Keno Hill
Mayo
Faro
Road
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Ross River
Tungsten
Canol
Klondike Highway
Haines Junction
Alaska Highway
Whitehorse
Johnsons Crossing
Watson Lake
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
0 50 100 150 200 250
Kilometers
N


Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 8N
Scale - 1: 60 000
10/01/2008
Legend
Road
Stream
Contour
Claim Boundary
Lake
Vegetation
0 1 2 3 4 km
N
512000
514000
516000
518000
520000
522000
524000
7146000
7144000
7142000
7140000
7138000
7136000

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Essential supplies are available in Mayo, but most supplies are generally brought in from the much larger Territorial capital, Whitehorse, which is the business and government center of the Yukon. Whitehorse has daily flights from Vancouver. The nearest town of Mayo has essential facilities such as fuel, food and lodging, telephone, post office and basic groceries and supplies. It has a gravel airstrip and float plane facilities. Power from the Yukon grid extends from Mayo along the gravel access road to the Elsa and the Keno Hill mine (now owned by Alexco Reource corp.). Although a gravel road extends northward from Elsa to McQuesten Lake, no other infrastructure is available. A good pool of trained labour is available in the Yukon. Major supplies and equipment are generally purchased in Whitehorse or in Dawson City, about two hours by road from Mayo.

Physiography

The Blende property is on the southern flank of the Wernecke Mountains, characterized by rugged ridges and numerous glacial cirques. To the south lies the Pacific watershed the Yukon River drainage and to the north lies the Pacific watershed of the Wind River. At Mt. Williams, elevations range from 1,200 meters to 1860 meters. The tree line is at approximately 1,300 meters (4,300 ft). The property has sparse grass and lichen vegetation. Outcrop is most common on steep, north facing cirque walls, creek gullies and ridges, whereas south facing exposures are less precipitous and are covered by talus and scree.

History

As early as 1905, Camsell and Keele, of the Geological Survey of Canada ascended Stewart and Beaver Rivers as far as the mouth of Braine Creek, just northwest of the Blende deposits at Mt. Williams.

Silver and lead deposits were discovered in 1922 on McKay hill in the Upper Beaver River area shortly after the discovery of the rich silver deposits at Keno Hill. A stampede occurred and many claims were staked. (Cockfield 1924). Further exploration led to discovery of deposits on Silver Hill, Carpenter Hill and Grey Copper Hill (1923). Basic geological mapping was accomplished by Cockfield in 1924 (GSC Summary Report 1924 Pt`A"). Considerable activity in the area was initiated by the development of the Keno Hill mines, and the activity led to the discovery of numerous other showings in the area. The following is a summary of exploration on the Blende property itself.

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 claims. Cyprus Anvil completed geological mapping, sampling, and detailed silt and soil geochemical sampling later in the year.

1981 Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. restaked the property in April 1981 and conducted trenching and rock sampling from 1981 to 1984. Expenditures from 1981 to 1983 are said to be $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 the property outright 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 and later drilled 3 holes from one location totaling 718 meters. The results were favorable with long intercepts of silver-lead-zinc mineralization and Franzen noted "...The Blende property has potential to host a major lead-zinc-silver deposit". Based on the results (which are described in a subsequent section of this report) Franzen proposed a two stage comprehensive exploration program which was budgeted at approximately $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 a 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 3659.7 meters. This work led to the calculation of a preliminary diluted in-situ open-pit mineral resource of 11.5 million tonnes averaging 3% lead, 2.20 % zinc, and 1.46 oz//tonne silver (50 grams/tonne).

1991 In 1991, Billiton completed soil geochemical and geophysical surveys, drill-testing of the deposit over a 3.3 km strike length, and preliminary metallurgical tests. The 1991 drilling consisted of 62 holes totaling 11,525m, including 15 holes in the West Zone, 34 holes in the East Zone and 13 holes in the central area between the two zones.

1993 Billiton elected in 1993 to convert its 50% equity interest to a 10% net profits royalty. It is assumed by the writer that the earn in was completed. Control of the property in terms of operation returned to NDU.

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

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.

2002 The property was staked by prospector Bernie Kreft.

2005 The property was optioned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. It was then farmed out to Shoshone Silver, a US based OTC Company, but the option was not maintained.

2005 The property was optioned by Eagle Plains to Blind Creek.

The past work has been described in detail in past Technical Reports filed on SEDAR from 2004 to 2008.

Historical Resources:

1990 Estimate

Resource estimation and preliminary pit design was undertaken for Billiton by John Paterson, P.Eng of Roscoe, Postle & Associates in the fall of 1990 to provide an order of magnitude grade, tonnage and stripping ratio for the West Zone. This was done using a sectional method of calculation. PC-XPLOR and GEOMODEL software from GEMCOM Services Inc. were used for database management, section and plan generation and volume calculations based on geological interpretations provided by BMCI. The following parameters were used:

• A Canadian Dollar per ton value was calculated for each assay interval based on the total in-situ or "Gross Metal Value" ("GMV") of lead, zinc and silver (with no distinction between sulphide and oxide species) at 1990 metal prices (US$) 0.26/lb for lead, US$ 0.50/lb for zinc, and US$ 5.00/oz for silver respectively using an exchange rate of US$ = C$1.25.

• A C$50/t cut-off was also used to evaluate the potential for significantly higher grade near-surface mineralization. External dilution was added to the margins of all mineralized composites as one assay interval (-3m) at assay grade.

• Internal dilution was accepted at up to two contiguous assay intervals at grade.

• For greater than two contiguous intervals below cut-off grade, separate composites were distinguished.

• Correlation of mineralized composites was completed by BMCI on sections generally spaced at 100 meters but also using 50 meter sections where possible.

• This interpretation was completed for level plans at 50 meter intervals.

• Sectional interpretation of block areas was completed and these were then extrapolated halfway between sections to generate block volumes.

• Specific gravity measurements indicate a SG of mineralization at average grade to be about 3.1 and SG of waste to be about 2.8. These values are used in all subsequent calculations.

• Two pit limits were chosen arbitrarily at the 1600 and 1650 m elevations to include mineralized blocks at the C$25/t cut-off, and one pit limit was chosen to include only the >C$50/t mineralization.

The results of this work indicated the potential for 11.5Mt of diluted mineralization with an in-situ value of C$56.23 above the 1650m level grading 3.01% Pb, 2.20% Zn and 1.46 opt Ag and contained within a potential pit having a strip ratio of about 2:16[1].

The above mentioned estimates do not conform with National Instrument 43-101. Neither Blind Creek nor its consultants have completed sufficient work to verify the Historical estimates and these should not be relied upon for investment decisions. The estimates would now be more correctly referred to as Historical Resources.

1991 Resource Estimate

Assay values were received in the field and merged with drillhole collar surveys and downhole surveys into a dbase file which includes previous drillhole data from the 1988 and 1990 campaigns. Chris Gallagher of Eagle Plains has converted this database to Microsoft Access/Excel format. Paper drill sections are available for all the programs.

Drillholes are plotted on sections oriented grid north (035 degrees true) and are approximately, but not exactly orthogonal to the strike of the mineralized zones at most locations. The dips shown on section are therefore apparent dips in most instances but with only a small variance from a true dip.

Major shear zones host the vein style mineralization and are outlined on the drill sections using a combined 1% Pb+Zn envelope. As no stratabound mineralization has been identified, only cleavage and fault\shear measurements are plotted on the hole axis. Bedding measurements with respect to core axis are noted periodically in the drill logs.

Drillhole traces for oblique holes were projected by Billiton to section from the digital drillhole database. In the West Zone, the 1990 drillholes were projected within a 50 meter corridor width and included intermediate sections 10+150E - 10+350E. As the drillhole database is relatively small this tends to fragment the data. The 1991 drillholes were therefore projected within a corridor width of 100 meters and are plotted only on the 100 meter sections 9+700E - 10+500E.

The sectional resource estimates were completed for the West Zone using the entire drillhole database projected only to the 100 meter sections. The East Zone mineralization is relatively well defined on 50 meter sections with a corresponding corridor width of 50 meters.

After the 1991 drill program, assay values were received in the field and merged with the drillhole collar surveys and downhole surveys into a dbase file which includes previous drillhole data from the 1988 and 1990 campaigns. This was periodically updated and used to produce preliminary drill sections for illustration using the Sect utility of the Geostat software package which produces simple plots of drillholes and assay data. SectCad is the section modelling utility, and was used to interactively composite drillhole assay data on screen both in the field and in the Toronto office to provide interpretation and preliminary resource estimates. The 1991 resource estimates were undertaken in-house by BMCI using this Geostat software. The following methodology was used:

- The sectional resource estimates were completed using a gross in situ metal value (GMV) calculated for each assay interval using US$0.28/lb Pb, US$0.50/lb Zn and US$4.25/oz Ag as metal prices at an exchange rate of 1$US/1.25$CAN.
- For zinc, due to the failure to demonstrate potential metallurgical recovery of non-sulphide Zn, this value was subtracted from the assay for total Zn to yield a value for ZnS which was used to calculate in situ GMV for composite selection in the final run for the West Zone and for the East Zone which contains very little non-sulphide Pb and Zn.
- The specific gravities used were the same as those used for the 1990 RPA estimates - 3.1 for mineralization and 2.8 for waste. For comparison, a calculated specific gravity for the West Zone average grade using the most probable mineral assemblage yields a value of about 3.08 for mineralization at 0% porosity and a calculated specific gravity for the East

1 Such potential cannot be quantified.

Zone average grade is about 3.02

- Several different attempts at modeling the West Zone mineralization were undertaken using variations in some of the more important parameters in order to test the subsequent variations of in situ GMV and tonnage.
- All estimates were based on sectional interpretation on 100 meter sections from 9+900 East to 10+500 East.
- Minor drilling on 50 meter sections (10+250, 10+350) is insufficient to model these sections separately.
- Block areas are generally extrapolated to mid-points between drill hole composites.
- On sections with surface indications of mineralization drill composites are extrapolated to surface. In areas lacking sufficient drill density block outlines are projected only to about 25 meters up and down the section.
- Volume calculations are by linear projection to the mid-points between sections which is 100 meters.
- The first run uses similar parameters used by RPA for their calculations in 1990 and was done for comparison purposes. This uses a $25 GMV cut-off with no distinction/subtraction of the nonsulphide zinc values.
- External dilution is added at one sample interval (-3m) at assay grade and internal dilution is included at 1-2 contiguous sample intervals but zones are separated at >2 contiguous sample intervals below cut-off.
- One-sample zones are allowed only if they carry external dilution at both margins without being diluted below the cut-off grade.

Several estimates were made at various Metal Values and cut-off grades. The gross tonnage and grade estimate obtained by Billiton and selected as the most reasonable for the West Zone is 15.3 million tonnes at a grade of 3.23% Pb including 1.09% Pb (non-sulphide), 3.04% Zn including 0.79% Zn (non-sulphide) and 1.97 opt Ag.

Based on 1991 and previous drilling programs, published historical mineral resources were estimated by Billiton for the whole property as:

Table 2 – 1991 Historical resource estimate by Billiton PLC. (Now BHP Billiton)

ZONE	RESOURCE tonnes	ZINC %	LEAD %	SILVER grams/tonne
West Zone	15,300,000	3.04	3.23	67.5
East Zone	4,300,000	3.05	1.31	15.1
TOTALS	19,600,000	3.04	2.80	56.0

as compiled by Barry Price, from 2004 report

The resource estimates were prepared by Billiton Canada 7 Explorations Inc., a large integrated international company prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. Thus they are not in compliance with NI 43-101. Neither Blind Creek nor Eagle Plains nor the authors have completed sufficient work to verify the estimate. It should not be relied upon for financial decisions. Nevertheless, the estimate was done by a large international company by experienced professionals and is relevant.

Geological Setting

Overview

The Blende Zinc (Zn)-Lead (Pb)-Silver (Ag) deposit is a large, structurally controlled, breccia-hosted system on the south edge of the Mackenzie Platform, hosted by Lower Proterozoic Gillespie Group dolomite, (see figures 3a and 3b). The deposit is tabular and dips steeply to the south east, cutting bedding approximately at moderate to high angles. Mineralization occurs intermittently along the structural zone for about 6 km and is up to 200 m in width. The zone is defined by a large-amplitude open, upright anticline and sub-vertical shear/fault zones that follow fracture cleavage. Mineralization is epigenetic and forms the matrix in a series of parallel breccia zones which strike east-west and dip steeply south. These Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu mineralized breccia zones appear to be controlled by a weakly to moderately-developed axial planar cleavage or parting which strikes ENE and dips steeply to the SWS.

The mineralization consists of yellow, fine to coarse grained sphalerite and galena. Other sulphide minerals include, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite plus tetrahedrite. Some syngenetic or early diagenetic mineralization has been found associated with oolites and dewatering structures. Studies by C. Godwin, Ph.D., indicate a lead isotopic age of 1.54 Billion years ("Ga").

On surface, the deposit is outlined by soil anomalies up to 10,000 parts per million (ppm) Zn. Most geophysical methods including IP, VLF and Max-Min EM work well due to the inert nature of the host dolomite, but graphitic sediments inter-layered within the Gillespie Group dolostones can create spurious anomalies.

Regional Geology

The regional geology is discussed in detail in the 2005 NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Blende Property prepared for Eagle Plains Resources by R.J. Sharp, P. Geol, which has been filed on SEDAR. No new information on regional geology was collected during the 2006 drilling and property mapping program.

Stratigraphy

Details on the stratigraphy are contained within the 2005 NI43-101 report on the Blende Property by R.J. Sharp. No significant new information on the stratigraphy on the property was collected during the 2006 - 2008 drilling and property mapping programs.

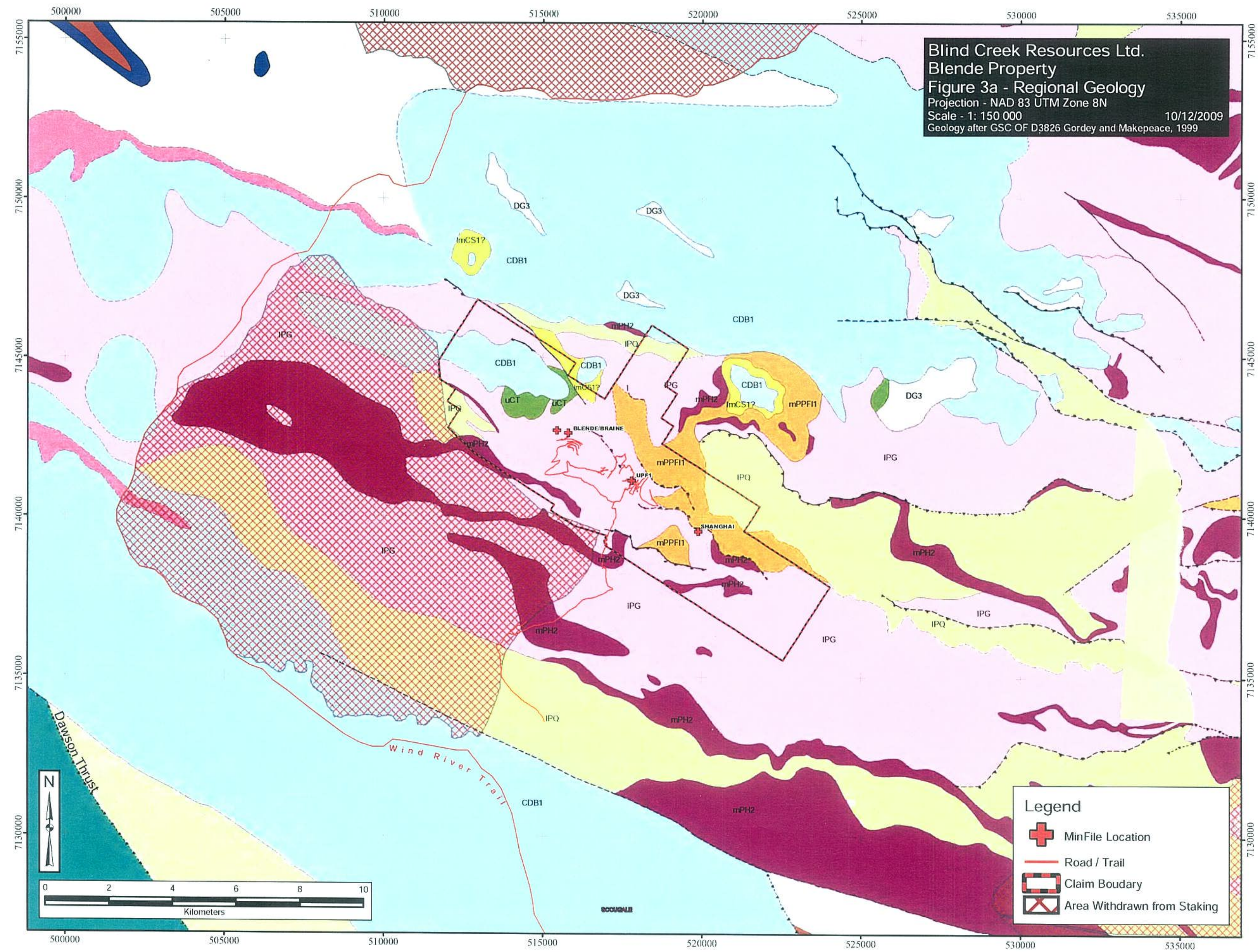
Intrusive rocks

During the 2006 drill program numerous sills, plugs and dykes of brown weathering hornblende gabbro and diorite were intersected. These intrusive bodies intrude the Gillespie Lake Group dolostones hosting mineralization and were seen to displace Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization. The intrusive rocks are barren and have the net effect of diluting grade in mineralized areas.

Structure

The Blende Property is marked by a number of major fault zones as well as folding related to regional mountain building events. These structures and the mineral occurrences are related where some of the accompanying structures were the conduits for mineralization. Figure 4 shows the property scale geology and structure including the axis of the Blende Structural Zone associated with Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization.

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. The Racklan Orogeny occurred prior to the Laramide Orogeny (Mesozoic to early-Tertiary) which 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.



Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 3a - Regional Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 8N
Scale - 1: 150 000
10/12/2009
Geology after GSC OF D3826 Gordey and Makepeace, 1999
Legend
MinFile Location
Road / Trail
Claim Boudary
Area Withdrawn from Staking
BLENDE/BRAINE
SHANGHAI
UPF1
Dawson Thrust
Wind River Trail
CDB1
DG3
lmCS1?
IPG
IPQ
mPH2
mPPFI1
uCT
Kilometers
0
2
4
6
8
10
N
500000
505000
510000
515000
520000
525000
530000
535000
7155000
7150000
7145000
7140000
7135000
7130000

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

mPPFI1: PINGUICULA/FIFTEEN MILE: Basal siliciclastic red laminates, thin bedded lamir flasered limestone, laminated dolosiltite massive dolostone with wavy cryptalgal lamination, cross t tepee structures, extensive dolomite veinlets and

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

Local Geology

The property geology was remapped near the mineralized showings and mapping coverage was also extended along strike of the known mineralization. Results of the 2006 mapping are included in Figure 4. 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. The property base map was obtained by flying an aerial survey in 2006 and having an orthophoto and contour map prepared. The old digital topographic data available from National Resources Canada has an error of at least 25 m which makes accurate GPS locations, using the same projection, appear to be in the wrong spot with respect to the known topography. This problem was solved by using the new base map. The local geology on and around the Blende Property was examined in detail during 2006 . Geological contacts were checked and lithologies were confirmed and a geological map was prepared by M. Bowerman, under the supervision of the writer. The revised geological map is shown in Figure 4 and reported in detail by Bowerman, 2006 and summarized in the Blende Property 2006 Assessment Report written by Sharp and Gallagher. The following sections are summaries based on the Bowerman, 2006 and Sharp and Gallagher, 2006 reports.

Stratified Rocks

Paleo-Proterozoic

<u>Quartet Group</u>

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.

<u>Gillespie Lake Group</u>

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.

Meso-Proterozoic

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 green to 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.

Phanerozoic - Cambrian

Lower Cambrian Unconformity overlain by Taiga Group and Bouvette Formation

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.

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.

Intrusive Rocks

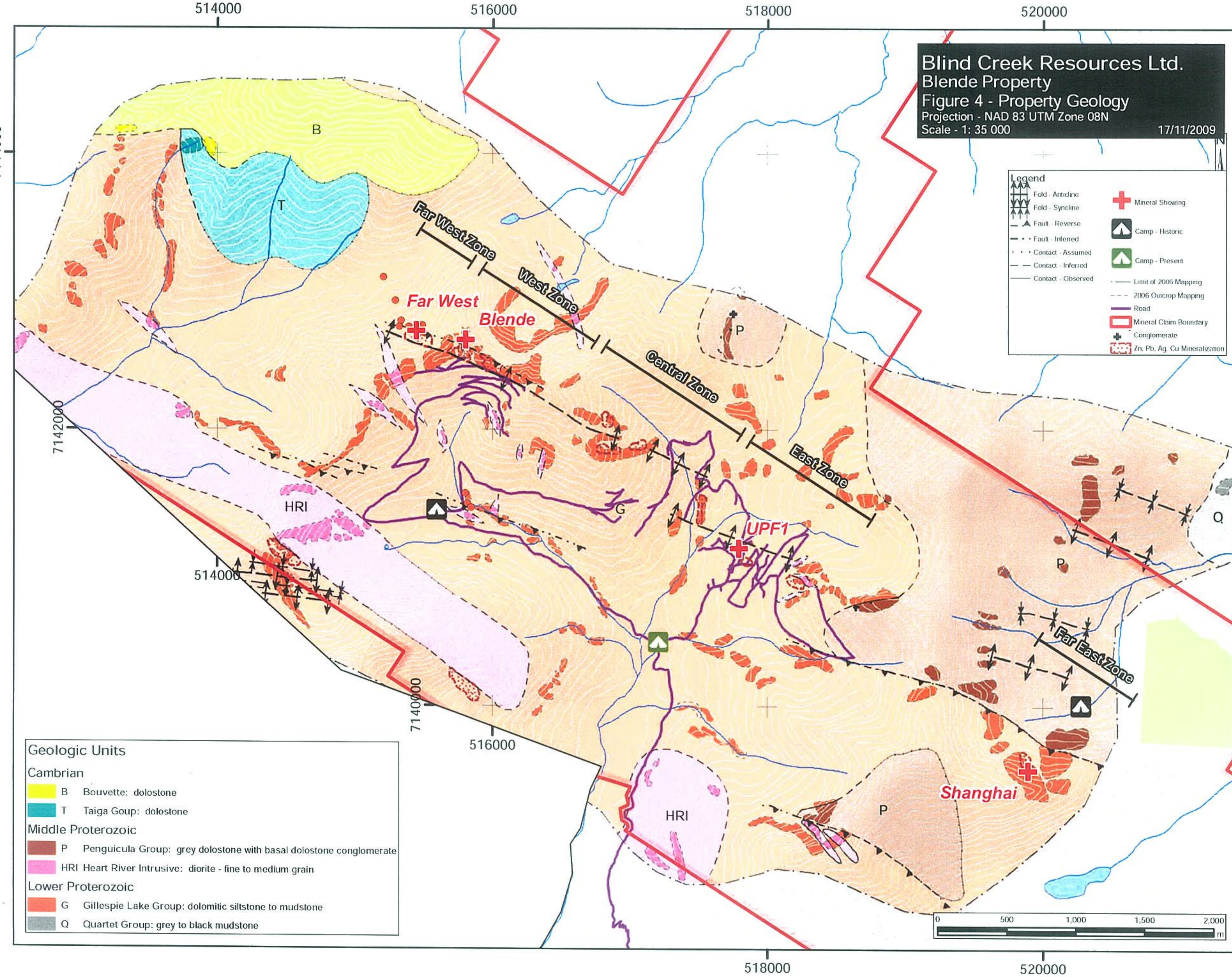
Most intrusive rocks on the Blende property belong to the Hart River Intrusive Suite. This group of intrusive rocks vary from coarse to fine grained with compositions that range from diorite to gabbro. The intrusions range from small dykes and sills, less than 1 m wide, to thick ones that are up to 500 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.

Structure

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. A foliation (S_1), axial planar to the major antiform, is also documented in most outcrops; this foliation varies from an anatomizing disjunctive foliation in massive carbonate units (dolomitic siltstone) to a true continuous cleavage in more phylosilicate rich layers and rocks (mudstones and graphitic rich layers). Development of S_1 is also much more developed near major structures and in parasitic fold hinges.

The large scale structure dominating the main corridor of mineralization is an 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 localized drag folding related to faulting is variable in orientation.

Faulting throughout the field area is common with the majority of faults displaying a ~ 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 (Northeast side down). There are rare slickensides 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. 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 (Bowerman, 2006).



Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 4 - Property Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 35 000
17/11/2009
Legend
Fold - Anticline
Fold - Syncline
Fault - Reverse
Fault - Inferred
Contact - Assumed
Contact - Inferred
Contact - Observed
Mineral Showing
Camp - Historic
Camp - Present
Limit of 2006 Mapping
2006 Outcrop Mapping
Road
Mineral Claim Boundary
Conglomerate
Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu Mineralization
Far West Zone
West Zone
Central Zone
East Zone
Far East Zone
Far West
Blende
UPF1
Shanghai
B
T
P
G
Q
HRI
514000
516000
518000
520000
7144000
7142000
7140000
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
m
Geologic Units
Cambrian
B Bouvette: dolostone
T Taiga Goup: dolostone
Middle Proterozoic
P Penguicula Group: grey dolostone with basal dolostone conglomerate
HRI Heart River Intrusive: diorite - fine to medium grain
Lower Proterozoic
G Gillespie Lake Group: dolomitic siltstone to mudstone
Q Quartet Group: grey to black mudstone

Mineral Deposit Types

The mineral deposit types in the region of the Blende deposit were described in the 2004 NI 43-101, "Price Report" and the 2005 and 2007 NI 43-101 reports on the Blende Property by R.J. Sharp, filed on SEDAR.

Although initially the Blende was originally identified as a Mississippi Valley type (MVT) deposit, current thinking lies more along the lines of shear or fault-hosted breccias and veins or Irish type carbonate hosted deposits. The fluid inclusion temperatures for main stage mineralization at 285^{0}C (Robinson and Godwin, 1995) are too high for the deposit to fall into the conventional MVT class and the deposits may be structurally controlled replacements or veins.

Other mineral deposit types present in the general Mayo-Wind River-Mackenzie Mountains area are:

• Gold placer deposits	(Keno Hill area)
• Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits	(Hart River, Marg)
•Tungsten lode and placer deposits	(Potato Hills, Dublin Gulch)
• Breccia hosted copper-cobalt deposits	(Fairchild Lake area)
• Iron ore - copper-Gold deposits	(Upper Hart River)
• Sedimentary Iron deposits	(Crest)
• Disseminated gold deposits	(McQuesten area, Rau property)

Mineralization

Zinc and lead mineralization occurs in four main areas on the Blende Property. From west to east the mineralized zones are named: ***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 ($ZnCO3$) and anglesite ($PbCO3$) 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 the section **Sample Preparation, Analyses And Security** in 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. In 2006, drill hole B90-060 was re-sampled to check the high silver assay obtained in 1990 and is included in the 2006 analytical dataset. Chalcopyrite is present in drill core but 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.

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

Mineral Paragenesis (sequence of deposition)

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, personal communication, July 25, 2006)

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 (Moroskat, 2006).

Mineralized Zones

A 7 kilometer long mineralized trend is defined by a number of zones that occur along the axial surface trace of the Blende Antiform, with the two main loci of mineralization being the East and West Zones (Figure 4) with less well exposed mineralization along the Central Zone. The trend is bound to the east by the virtually unexplored of the Far East Zone and to the West by the promising Far West Zone. Zn-Pb mineralization examined in the Far East Zone 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 Far West Zone is actually a continuation of the West Zone and is primarily hosted in the sub-vertical WNW-striking Blende Structural Zone (Figure 4) which bounds the northern extent of mineralization in the West Zone. 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. 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.

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° 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.

Far-West-Zone Breccias

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 up to 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.

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 suggests that the intrusives post date the sulfide mineralizing system. 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 de-dolomitization process within the adjacent dolostone.

Exploration

2006 All work on the property was carried out under the supervision of R.J. Sharp, P. Geol. NQ diamond drilling totaling 5,550.4 m in 23 holes, was drilled between June 18, 2006 and September 15, 2006. The drill core was logged by geologists from Eagle Plains Resources: co-author C. Gallagher, M.Sc., M. Moroskat, M. Bowerman and R. Sharp. Mineralized drill intersections were split on site and crushed in a portable sample preparation lab operated by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. Sample pulps were shipped to the Eco Tech analytical lab in Kamloops, BC. 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. Work also included a sub-meter DGPS survey to locate as many historic drill hole collars as possible. Total cost of the 2006 exploration program was $1,714,081.71.

2007 All work on the property was carried out under the supervision of co-author Chris Gallagher, M. Sc. NQ diamond drilling totaling 3,410.9 m in 15 holes, was drilled between June 15, 2007 and July 14, 2007. 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. Total cost of the 2007 exploration program was $1,285,000.00.

2008 All work on the property was carried out under the supervision of Jo Van Randen B. Sc. NQ diamond drilling totaling 1047.3 m in 7 holes, was drilled between August 4, 2008 and August 20, 2008. The drill core was logged by Jo Van Randen a geologist contracted by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. Mineralized drill intersections were sawn on site and shipped to the Eco Tech analytical lab in Kamloops, BC. The program was conducted from a base camp constructed in 2006. Total cost of the 2008 exploration program was $627,086.05. A detailed breakdown of the 2008 exploration expenditures is included in Appendix III.

For a thorough review of all aspects of past exploration on the Blende Property, including geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling, please refer to the 2005 and 2007 NI 43-101 reports on the Blende Property by R.J. Sharp, filed on SEDAR. 43-101. Assessment reports were also filed for 2006, 2007 and 2008 work by various authors.

Geochemistry

Rock samples were collected as part of the geological mapping and prospecting traverses. Sample locations and geochemical results are reported in detail in the 2006, 2007 and 2008 Assessment Reports on the Blende Property. Elevated Pb, Zn or Cu values were obtained from select samples collected from the Far East showing as well as the East and the Central Zones. 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.

DRILLING

Total drilling done on the Blende Property from 1988 to the end of 2008 is 132 holes totaling 25,195.62 m. For a review of the pre-2006 drilling refer to the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Blende Property prepared in 2007 by R.J. Sharp for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The 2006 Assessment report for the Blende Property written by Sharp and Gallagher, contains detailed technical information pertaining to the 2006 drill program, including logs, strip logs and geologic sections.

The following table summarizes the collar information for the 2006 – 2008 diamond drill holes. Figures 5a, 5b, 6a, and 6b show plan views of the collar locations and drill hole traces for the 2006-2008 diamond drill holes as well as the historic drill holes in the East and West Zones respectively.

Drillhole Surveys

2006 - 2008 collar locations were surveyed with a Trimble XRS Pro differentially corrected GPS ("DGPS")receiver with sub-meter accuracy. The dip and azimuth of the hole at the collar was measured using a Brunton compass, while subsurface azimuth and inclination were surveyed at least once per hole, with a down hole fluxgate magnetometer/inclinometer instrument rented from Icefield Tools Inc. from Whitehorse, Yukon. Historic (pre-2006) collar locations were also surveyed with the DGPS and updated in the digital database. Note that the drill hole azimuths recorded on the drill logs use a local grid north that lies 35^0 west of true north.

The Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. drill hole database (on the following page) stores both local grid orientations and true north orientations *(All databases use the WGS 84 datum)* for the azimuth data.

Table 3a - 2006 Drill Hole Locations

DDH Num	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date	Finish Date
BE06088	EAST	517898.98	7141042.8	1308.28	35.00	-42	176.8	COMPLETE	23/06/2006	02/07/2006
BE06089	EAST	517875.79	7141007.76	1309.51	35.00	-75	186.2	COMPLETE	03/07/2006	06/07/2006
BE06090	EAST	517938.99	7141096.87	1312.42	35.00	-50	230.1	COMPLETE	07/07/2006	10/07/2006
BE06091	EAST	517974.82	7141149.23	1315.14	35.00	-50	147.2	COMPLETE	11/07/2006	13/07/2006
BE06092	EAST	517838.55	7141028.45	1295.82	35.00	-50	153.9	COMPLETE	14/07/2006	16/07/2006
BE06093	EAST	517871.13	7141077.607	1298.986	35.00	-49	199.6	COMPLETE	17/07/2006	20/07/2006
BE06094	EAST	517903.09	7141126.23	1306.64	34.00	-51	144.8	COMPLETE	20/07/2006	24/07/2006
BE06095	EAST	517911.77	7140960.64	1321.54	35.00	-48	224.9	COMPLETE	24/07/2006	28/07/2006
BE06096	EAST	517997.53	7141089.03	1327.97	35.00	-50	123.4	COMPLETE	28/07/2006	30/07/2006
BE06097	EAST	517887.18	7140924.61	1318.1	35.00	-50	260.6	COMPLETE	30/07/2006	03/08/2006
BE06098	EAST	517860.55	7140813.561	1317.009	35.00	-50	255.4	COMPLETE	04/08/2006	07/08/2006
BE06099	EAST	517931.00	7140891.47	1325.93	35.00	-50	250.3	COMPLETE	08/08/2006	12/08/2006
BE06100	EAST	518023.79	7141050.354	1340.233	35.00	-50	147.8	COMPLETE	13/08/2006	15/08/2006
BE06101	EAST	518057.73	7141100.449	1342.653	35.00	-50	121.9	COMPLETE	16/08/2006	18/08/2006
BE06102	EAST	518170.63	7141086.756	1378.534	35.00	-50	234.7	COMPLETE	18/08/2006	27/08/2006
BE06103	WEST	516131.61	7142318.90	1775.836	35.00	-70	32.0	ABANDONED	19/08/2006	21/08/2006

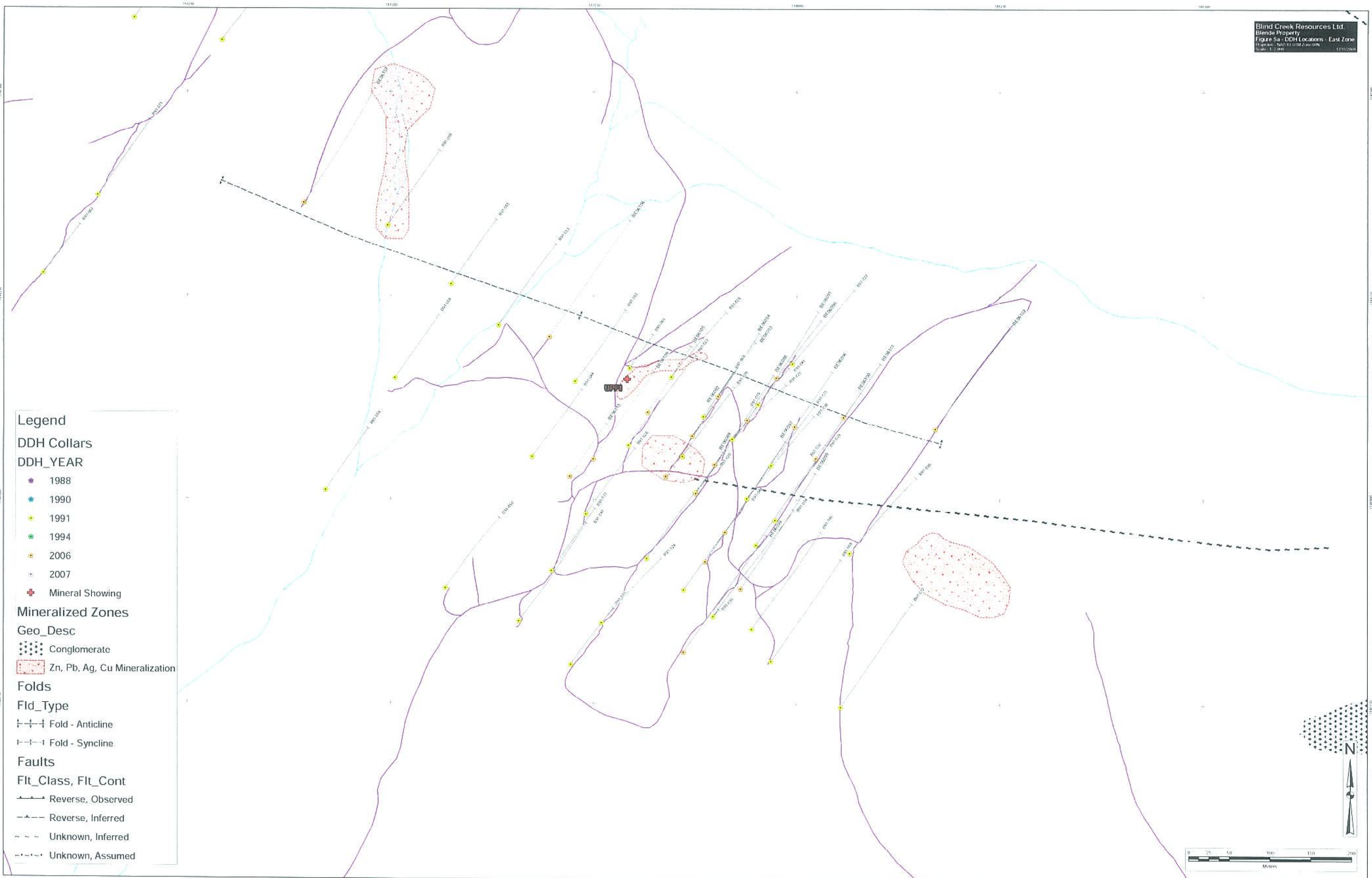
DDH Num	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date	Finish Date
BE06104	WEST	516038.19	7142397.972	1772.01	35.00	-55	203.1	ABANDONED	26/08/2006	05/09/2006
BE06105	EAST	517816.24	7141106.80	1289.255	35.00	-50	150.9	COMPLETE	27/08/2006	30/08/2006
BE06106	EAST	517695.29	7141200.04	1251.098	35.00	-50	260.1	COMPLETE	30/08/2006	04/09/2006
BE06107	CENTRAL	517393.00	7141364.258	1303.358	35.00	-50	242.4	COMPLETE	04/09/2006	08/09/2006
BE06108	WEST	516087.47	7142275.132	1739.44	35.00	-85	160.1	COMPLETE	06/09/2006	10/09/2006
BE06109	EAST	517749.44	7141049.439	1274.45	35.00	-50	207.3	COMPLETE	09/09/2006	12/09/2006
BE06110	EAST	517720.42	7141028.287	1271.493	35.00	-50	122.3	COMPLETE	12/09/2006	14/09/2006

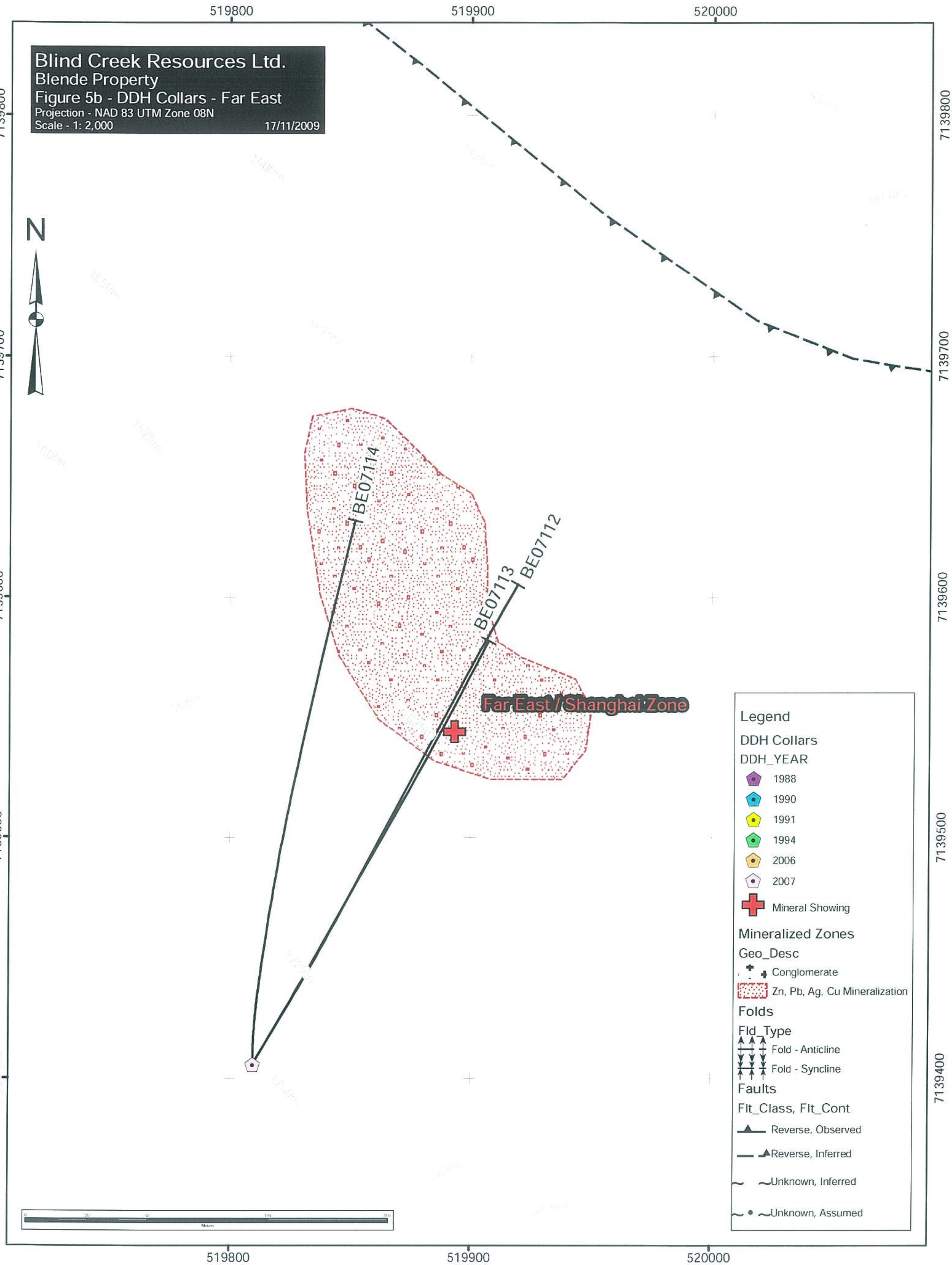
Table 3b – 2007 Drill Hole Locations

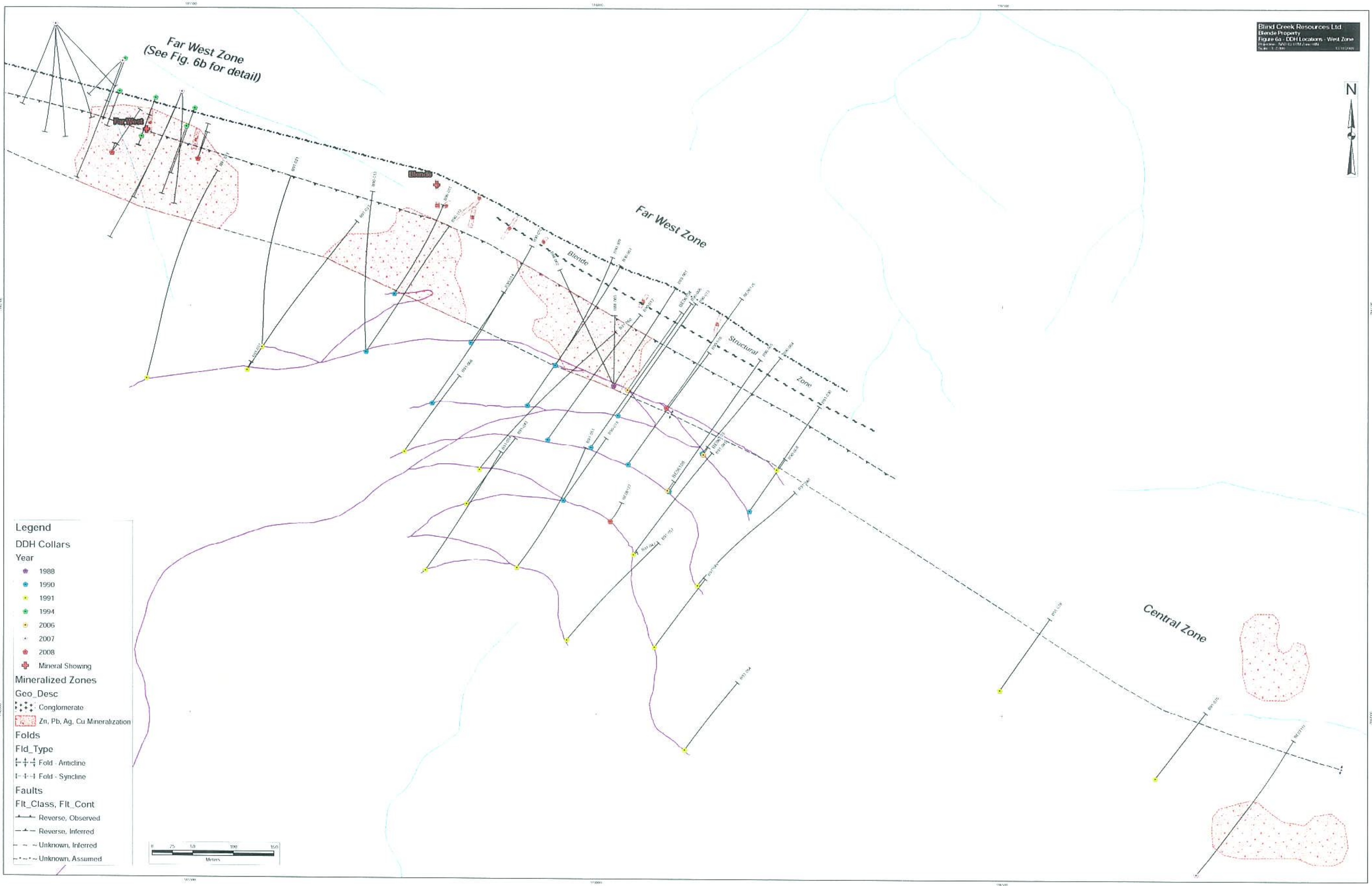
DDH Num	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date	Finish Date
BE07111	CENTRAL	516738.2	7141807	1736.8	40.00	-50	313.7	COMPLETE	12-Jun-07	15-Jun-07
BE07112	FAR EAST	519809.7	7139406	1750.3	30.00	-50	325.6	COMPLETE	15-Jun-07	18-Jun-07
BE07113	FAR EAST	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

Table 3c – 2008 Drill Hole Locations

DDH Num	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date	Finish Date
BE08126	WEST	516086	7142376	1792	35	-60	319.7	COMPLETE	8/4/2008	8/7/2008
BE08127	WEST	516017	7142237	1693	35	-85	258.8	COMPLETE	8/9/2008	8/11/2008
BE08128	FAR WEST	515403	7142689	1618	35	-60	112.5	COMPLETE	8/12/2008	8/13/2008
BE08129	FAR WEST	515403	7142689	1618	35	-85	141.7	COMPLETE	8/13/2008	8/14/2008
BE08130	FAR WEST	515403	7142689	1618	20	-50	18.3	ABANDONED	8/16/2008	8/16/2008
BE08131	FAR WEST	515509	7142682	1648	20	-60	69.2	ABANDONED	8/16/2008	8/19/2008
BE08132	FAR WEST	515509	7142682	1648	20	-70	127.1	COMPLETE	8/19/2008	8/20/2008


Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 5a - DDH Locations - East Zone
Legend
DDH Collars
DDH_YEAR
1988
1990
1991
1994
2006
2007
Mineral Showing
Mineralized Zones
Geo_Desc
Conglomerate
Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu Mineralization
Folds
Fld_Type
Fold - Anticline
Fold - Syncline
Faults
Flt_Class, Flt_Cont
Reverse, Observed
Reverse, Inferred
Unknown, Inferred
Unknown, Assumed
N
Metres


Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 5b - DDH Collars - Far East
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 2,000
17/11/2009
519800
519900
520000
7139800
7139700
7139600
7139500
7139400
N
BE07114
BE07113
BE07112
Far East / Shanghai Zone
Legend
DDH Collars
DDH_YEAR
1988
1990
1991
1994
2006
2007
Mineral Showing
Mineralized Zones
Geo_Desc
Conglomerate
Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu Mineralization
Folds
Fld_Type
Fold - Anticline
Fold - Syncline
Faults
Flt_Class, Flt_Cont
Reverse, Observed
Reverse, Inferred
Unknown, Inferred
Unknown, Assumed


Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 6a - DDH Locations - West Zone
N
Far West Zone
(See Fig. 6b for detail)
Far West
Blende
Far West Zone
Blende
Structural
Zone
Central Zone
Legend
DDH Collars
Year
1988
1990
1991
1994
2006
2007
2008
Mineral Showing
Mineralized Zones
Geo_Desc
Conglomerate
Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu Mineralization
Folds
Fld_Type
Fold - Anticline
Fold - Syncline
Faults
Flt_Class, Flt_Cont
Reverse, Observed
Reverse, Inferred
Unknown, Inferred
Unknown, Assumed
0
25
50
100
150
Meters

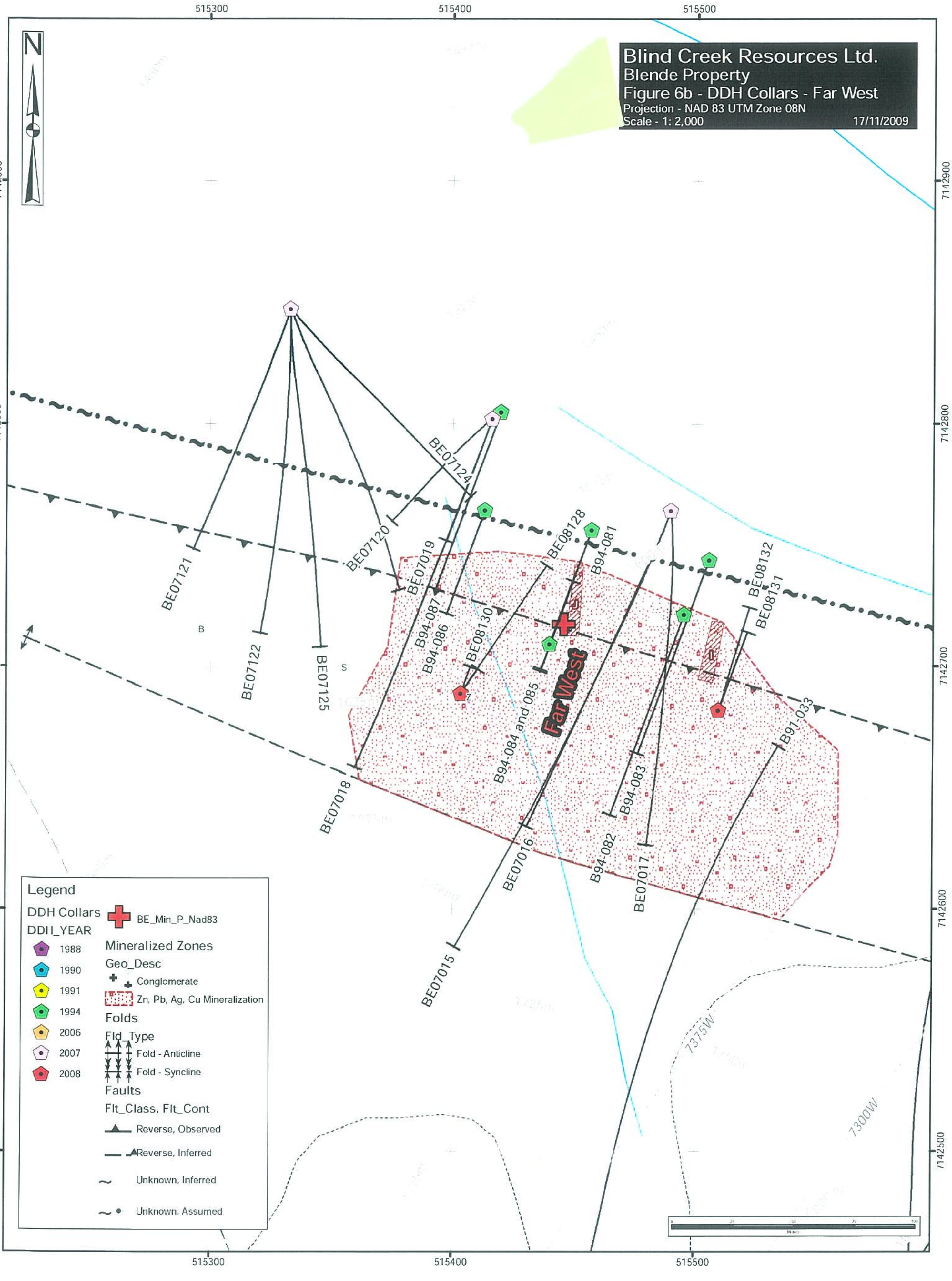

Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 6b - DDH Collars - Far West
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 2,000
17/11/2009
N
515300
515400
515500
7142900
7142800
7142700
7142600
7142500
Far West
BE07121
BE07122
BE07125
BE07124
BE07120
BE07019
BE07018
BE08128
B94-081
B94-087
B94-086
BE08130
B94-084 and 085
BE07016
BE07015
B94-083
B94-082
BE07017
BE08132
BE08131
B91-033
7375W
7300W
Legend
DDH Collars
DDH_YEAR
1988
1990
1991
1994
2006
2007
2008
BE_Min_P_Nad83
Mineralized Zones
Geo_Desc
Conglomerate
Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu Mineralization
Folds
Fld_Type
Fold - Anticline
Fold - Syncline
Faults
Flt_Class, Flt_Cont
Reverse, Observed
Reverse, Inferred
Unknown, Inferred
Unknown, Assumed

Table 4a - 2006 Drill Intercepts

DDH Num	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Total[a]			Sulfide[b]		Non-Sulphide[c]		Ag (g/t)[d]
					Zn + Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	
BE06088	East	37.46	103.00	65.54	6.28	3.90	2.38	3.88	1.95	0.02	0.43	31.92
Including	East	37.46	41.60	4.10	10.93	5.90	5.02	5.86	3.67	0.04	1.35	52.40
Including	East	72.10	75.20	3.10	14.44	8.06	6.38	8.02	5.56	0.04	0.82	52.71
Including	East	88.40	103.00	14.60	8.74	4.53	4.20	4.51	3.62	0.02	0.58	31.91
Including	East	90.40	103.00	12.60	9.08	4.65	4.43	4.63	3.81	0.02	0.62	34.42
BE06089	East	21.10	26.00	4.90	9.73	9.72	0.01	9.69	0.01	0.03	0.00	7.15
BE06090	East	69.30	83.30	14.00	8.90	4.98	3.92	4.96	3.25	0.02	0.67	38.58
Including	East	76.30	83.30	7.00	12.69	6.78	5.91	6.76	4.95	0.02	0.96	49.83
BE06091	East	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS										
BE06092	East	119.10	123.10	4.00	6.22	6.14	0.08	6.11	0.06	0.03	0.02	4.08
BE06093	East	21.60	34.60	13.00	3.99	2.03	1.96	2.02	1.70	0.01	0.26	17.42
BE06094	East	11.30	23.40	12.10	8.16	2.75	5.41	2.73	4.55	0.02	0.85	35.11
BE06095	East	148.3	152.3	4.0	6.71	6.48	0.23	6.45	0.15	0.03	0.08	6.58
BE06096	East	64.40	70.20	5.80	11.16	4.83	6.33	4.80	5.08	0.03	1.24	60.45
BE06097	East	80.80	87.80	7.00	5.83	5.78	0.05	5.75	0.04	0.03	0.01	12.74
BE06098	East	88.6	90.6	2.0	5.36	5.35	0.01	5.32	0.01	0.03	0.00	5.25
BE06099	East	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS										
BE06100	East	92.20	99.20	7.00	4.99	3.52	1.47	3.42	1.17	0.10	0.30	47.20
BE06101	East	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS										
BE06102	East	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS										
BE06105	East	19.10	27.10	8.00	9.98	3.75	6.23	3.74	5.68	0.02	0.55	50.48
BE06106	East	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS										
BE06107	East	105.70	110.70	5.00	3.29	0.72	2.57	0.72	2.02	0.01	0.56	48.80
BE06107	East	170.70	176.70	6.00	2.34	0.06	2.28	0.06	1.67	0.00	0.61	61.43
BE06109	East	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS										
BE06110	East	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS										
BE06103	West	5.8	8.8	3.0	4.82	2.05	2.78	0.69	0.75	1.36	2.02	24.73
BE06104	West	17.70	25.10	7.40	8.87	4.26	4.61	2.35	2.11	1.91	2.49	54.90
BE06104	West	80.10	87.50	7.40	7.09	3.39	3.71	2.01	1.13	1.38	2.58	104.68
BE06104	West	170.20	176.30	6.10	6.82	3.35	3.47	3.30	2.63	0.04	0.84	42.33
BE06108	West	50.40	66.90	16.50	7.65	2.82	4.83	1.48	2.11	1.35	2.72	70.12
Including	West	56.40	66.90	10.50	10.33	3.59	6.74	1.81	3.01	1.78	3.73	102.64
BE06108	West	94.90	160.00	65.10	3.38	1.53	1.85	1.23	1.26	0.29	0.59	43.29
Including	West	105.50	127.30	21.80	4.73	2.54	2.19	2.14	1.49	0.41	0.70	58.92
Including	West	122.50	127.30	4.80	6.06	2.76	3.30	2.31	2.22	0.45	1.08	87.18

[a] *Total Pb and Zn values based on results from Aqua Regia digestion with AA finish*

[b] *Non-Sulphide Pb and Zn values based on results from an Ammonium Hydroxide Leach with AA Finish*

[c] *Sulphide Pb and Zn values based on the following equation: ZnS = Zn Total - ZnNonS*

[d] *Silver values based on Aqua Regia digestion with AA finish*

Table 4b - 2007 Drill Intercepts

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

DDH Num	*Zone*	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Length (m)*	*Total*		
					Zn + Pb (%)[a]	*Ag (g/MT)*[b]	*Cu (%)*[c]
Including	Far West	31.1	38.1	7.0	4.6	26.0	
BE07118	Far West	66.1	68.1	2.0	8.9	11.7	
Including	Far West	67.1	68.1	1.0	12.3	19.1	
BE07118	Far West	85.1	93.1	8.0	3.3	3.2	
Including	Far West	86.1	90.1	4.0	4.8	6.3	
BE07119	Far West	12.1	45.1	33.0	2.3	1.7	
Including	Far West	12.1	18.1	6.0	3.7	3.3	
Including	Far West	33.1	35.1	2.0	5.3	3.8	
BE07119	Far West	71.1	89.1	18.0	2.3	2.2	
Including	Far West	73.1	79.1	6.0	4.1	41.2	
BE07120	Far West	11.4	34.4	23.0	2.0	1.6	
Including	Far West	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 INTERCEPTS					
BE07122		NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS					
BE07123		NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS					
BE07124		NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS					

[a] *Total Pb and Zn values based on results from Aqua Regia digestion with AA finish*

[b] *Silver values based on Aqua Regia total digestion with AA finish*

[c] *Copper values based on Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-OES finish*

Table 4c – 2008 Drill Intercepts

DDH Num	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Total Zn + Pb (%)[a]	Total Ag (g/MT)[b]	Total Cu (%)[c]
BE08126	West	31.2	41.1	9.9	10.55	225	
Including	West	37.7	41.1	3.4	26	361.9	
BE08126	West	90.5	122.9	32.4	4.4	59.7	
Including	West	94.7	102.8	8.1	14.7	215.7	
Including	West	96	99	3	16.6	259	
BE08126	West	198	229	31	3.8	16.6	
Including	West	212	228.3	16.3	5.2	26.2	
Including	West	218	223.7	5.7	6.3	32.9	
BE08126	West	263.8	288.5	24.7	1.7	5.7	
Including	West	263.8	270	6.2	4.9	14.9	
BE08127	West	7.3	16.8	9.5	1.3	2.8	
BE08127	West	33	79.4	46.4	2	14.7	
Including	West	44.6	51	6.4	3.1	36.1	
BE08127	West	126.2	156	29.8	1.4	10.9	
Including	West	127.7	132	4.3	4.5	24.9	
BE08127	West	191.5	226	34.5	1.8	19.4	
Including	West	210.5	214	3.5	6.2	61.9	
BE08128	Far West	27.9	49.5	21.6	5.5	52.8	0.4
Including	Far West	29.4	34.2	4.8	18	162.7	1.3
Including	Far West	31.4	34.2	2.8	20.3	201.6	1.1
BE08128	Far West	66.6	78.5	11.9	1.9	31.4	0.1
BE08128	Far West	81.5	96.2	14.7	2.4	12.4	
Including	Far West	87.5	93.3	5.8	4.7	21.1	
Including	Far West	90.5	93.3	2.8	7.6	36.4	0.1
BE08131	Far West	8.2	69.2	61	3.8	40.5	
Including	Far West	34.2	63.1	28.9	6	58.2	
Including	Far West	35.7	38.7	3	12.1	187	
Including	Far West	41.2	43.8	2.6	12.7	103	
BE08132	Far West	4.5	62.5	58	2.9	29.7	
Including	Far West	22.5	28	5.5	5.8	61.2	
BE08132	Far West	77.5	89.5	12	2	11.3	
BE08132	Far West	91	103	12	1.3	6.9	

[a] *Total Pb and Zn values based on results from Aqua Regia digestion with AA finish*

[b] *Silver values based on Aqua Regia total digestion with AA finish*

[c] *Copper values based on Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-OES finish*

2006 Program

Interpretation of the 2006 diamond drilling program is discussed in detail in the 2006 Assessment Report on the Blende Property written by Sharp and Gallagher. Diamond drilling confirmed the grades established by the historic drilling in the East Zone and in two places on the West Zone. A closer spaced drill pattern is required to further assess the West Zone and provide enough data to reinterpret the resources. The main concern is the continuity of mineralization along strike between each drill section. The down dip continuity of mineralization should also be systematically tested by the next phase of drilling in the West Zone.

2007 Program

The 2007 drill program was successful in intersecting significant Pb – Zn +/- Ag mineralization in terms of grade (> 1.0% Pb + Zn) and thickness (> 3.0m) at all target zones. The program's 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).

Central Zone (BE07111)

It was decided to collar one hole, from Pad AM, to test mineralization in the area . 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 6a). 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 6b).

All holes were collared in the footwall of the structural zone. 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 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.

2008 Program

Diamond drilling in 2008 focused on exploration of the West, and Far West Zones. The objectives of the 2008 program were to infill the resource on the west zone and to further delineate the economic viability of the Far West Zone. Please refer to the 2008 Blende Assessment Report by Downie and McCuaig for detailed hole descriptions and sections for the 2008 exploration program.

West Zone:

Section Summary – S6775W (BE07126 and BE07127)

Infill drilling on section line 6775W intercepted zones of mineralization previously defined along strike. Intersections in both BE08126 and BE08127 confirm that the tenure of mineralization is constrained within zones parallel to the Blende anticline axial planar cleavage. Hole BE08126 intersected the best mineralization in this zone grading 32.4m @ 4.36 % Pb+Zn and 59.7 g/t Ag; including 8.1m @ 14.71% Pb+Zn and 215.7 g/t Ag; also including 3.0m @ 16.63% Pb+Zn and 259.0 g/t Ag. In addition BE08126 intercepted the down dip extension of a fault breccia zone outlined during a 1984 trenching program , confirming the structure persists to depth in a sub-vertical orientation. The hole intersected 31.0m @ 3.75% Pb+Zn and 16.6 g/t Ag; including 16.3m @ 5.22% Pb+Zn and 26.2 g/t Ag; also including 5.7m @ 6.32% Pb+Zn and 32.9 g/t Ag. Furthermore a zone of mineralization was intercepted below the FW contact of the fault breccia structural zone in BE08126, marking the first significant mineralization (24.7m @ 1.68% Pb+Zn and 5.7 g/t Ag; including 6.2m @ 4.87% Pb+Zn and 14.9 g/t Ag) encountered in the footwall of the BFZ.

Far West Zone:

Section Summary - S7525W (BE08128 and BE08129)

DDH BE08128 and BE08129 were collared on the hanging wall side of the Cu gossan discovered during the 2007 exploration program. Significant high grade Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag mineralization was intersected in BE08128 (21.6m @ 5.45% Pb+Zn, 52.8 g/t Ag and 0.4% Cu; including 4.8m @ 17.97% Pb+Zn, 162.7 g/t Ag and 1.3% Cu; also including 2.8m @ 20.34% Pb+Zn, 201.6 g/t Ag and 1.1% Cu) and is interpreted as the down dip extension of the Cu gossan. BE08129 did not intercept the down dip extension of the high grade zone found in BE08128. The top 100 meters of the hole is characterized by strongly fractured – deformed sediments with numerous clay gouge seams indicating the presence of a structural fault zone. The structural zone is responsible for displacing the high grade mineralization observed in BE08128.

Section Summary – S7430W (BE08130 to BE08132)

Drill holes BE08131 and BE08132 were collared west of trenching to test the strike and dip continuity of mineralization found in the trench. Significant high grade intersections in BE08131 confirmed the continuity of mineralization along strike to the west of the trench (best intersection was 28.9m @ 5.98% Pb+Zn and 58.2 g/t Ag). BE08132 confirmed the down dip continuity of mineralization observed in BE08131 intersecting 58.0m @ 2.88% Pb+Zn and 29.7 g/t Ag; including 5.5m @ 5.78% Pb+Zn and 61.2 g/t Ag. Structural controls of mineralization in the Far West Zone are complex, warranting further drilling to outline the structural influence on the tenure of mineralization.

Recovery

Core recoveries are were generally greater than 90%, although recovery was less in altered, mineralized and broken ground. The drillers were contractually obliged to maximize core recovery.

Sampling Method and Approach

Core Treatment

Diamond drill core was taken to the Blende camp and systematically logged and sampled for analysis. All drill logs for the 2006 work are included in the 2006 assessment report on the Blende Property written by Sharp and Gallagher. 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. Additional geological notes on the drill core was also recorded in field notes and transferred to the database section. A geological summary of each drill hole was also written by the logger at the completion of the logging of each drill hole and was stored in a database.

All diamond drill core logged by a geologist who chose mineralized intervals for assay samples. A sample interval of 1 m was chosen for the sample length, based on the marker blocks in the drill core boxes. A visual estimate was made by the geologist for each sample interval which could later be used as a reference to check the analytical results. The sample interval of NQ core was split in half in the drill camp, either by a Longyear core splitter or was sawn with a diamond saw. The split sample was stored in a labeled plastic bag and the other half was placed back in the core box for permanent storage. The bagged sample was then sent to the analytical lab (Eco Tech Analytical Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops) for analysis. All samples were shipped in sealed plastic buckets equipped with security seal lids to prevent tampering.

Much of the drill core was photographed and cataloged in the Eagle Plains database. No systematic RQD measurements were taken.

Sampling of the diamond drill core followed a rigorous protocol. The marker blocks were checked and recovered core lengths were measured. The geologist logging the core selected the intervals to be sampled based on a visual estimate of mineralization, either visible sulphides or oxide mineralization visible in the core. A 1.0 m sample interval was chosen based on the meterage blocks. In cases where the core splitter may bias the sample where the mineral distribution within the core was significantly inhomogeneous, a splitting line was scribed on the core by the geologist in order to guide the sampler. Sample assay tags were stapled into the core box along with the duplicate sent into the lab with the split sample. Core splitters used a Longyear core splitter or else sawed the core. The sample fraction was placed in a numbered plastic bag and the assay tag was placed in it. The other half of the core was returned to the core box for permanent storage on the property.

Eagle Plains Resource Ltd. completed limited geochemical sampling at the Far West Zone, Far East Zone, and in the main cirque area south of the Central zone in 2006. All samples were collected by Bootleg Exploration Inc. employees, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eagles Plains Resources, or by sub-contractors. Soil lines were run along topographic contours at 25 m spacing between samples and also along ridges at various locations through the property. Soil pits were dug using mattocks and soil was collected from depths averaging 10-20 cm. In areas of relatively thin soil cover, it is believed that the soil samples accurately reflect the underlying lithologies. In areas of thick till and areas with poor or no soil development, soil sampling results may not accurately reflect values from underlying lithologies. Survey control for soil sample lines was established using hand held GPS units.

Rock samples were collected as part of reconnaissance prospecting and mapping traverses, with more detailed grab and chip sampling in areas identified as "highly prospective" on the basis of the presence of quartz veining accompanied by visible Zn-Pb mineralization. Additional indicators of prospective areas are those areas having a favorable structural setting or showing favorable results from historical work such as containing soil and rock geochemical anomalies located by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Complete lists of 2006 - 2008 sample locations and analytical results are included in the 2006 Assessment Report for the Blende Property.

Sample Preparation, Analyses And Security

The sample interval of 1 m of NQ core was split in half in the drill camp, either by a Longyear core splitter or was sawn with a diamond saw. The split sample was stored in a labeled plastic bag and the other half was placed back in the core box for permanent storage. The samples were shipped to the analytical lab (Eco Tech Analytical Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops) for analysis in sealed plastic buckets equipped with security seal lids to prevent tampering.

The sections below gives the sample preparation procedures and quality control information. All samples were analyzed by ICP-mass spectrometer for 30 elements. Analytical results were returned on an assay certificate and data results stored in the Eagle Plains Resources Ltd database. Analytical results and assay certificates are included in the 2006 Assessment Report on the Blende Property, written by Sharp and Gallagher. Any analysis greater than 10,000 ppm Pb, Zn or Cu, flagged that sample for assay. The Eagle Plains Resources Ltd database was updated with the assay value which would take precedent over the ICP result for the element in question. The assay value was used to calculate grade over widths in the valuation of the drilling results.

From 2006 to 2008, a total of 5316 core samples were analyzed by 30 element ICP-mass spectrometer. A total of 1,111 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.

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. - Multi-Element ICP Analysis

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

EcoTech Multi-Element ICP Analysis Detection Limits are as follows:

Table 5 – 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			

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. - Base Metal Assays (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram sub-sample. The sub-sample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. - Lead & Zinc Non-Sulphide Assays

A 0.5 gram sample is agitated in ammonium acetate for 1 hour. The sample is diluted with water and shaken. The resultant extract is analyzed for lead or zinc non sulphide by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Standard reference material is included in each batch.

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. - Copper Non-Sulphide Assays

A 0.5 gram sample is agitated in 10% Sulphuric Acid for 2 hours. The resultant extract is analyzed fore copper non sulphide by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Standard reference material is included in each batch.

All geochemistry and assay results are listed in Appendix V. The drill sections in Appendix show the results for Pb+Zn and Ag plotted and color coded by grade on each side of the drill hole trace. Significant drill hole intersections are discussed in the following section.

Data Evaluation

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia or Alberta Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is at Eco Tech is Jutta Jealouse.

Data Verification

In this technical report the authors have:

- Reviewed the report for compliance with NI 43-101
- Reviewed the tables of drill results for 2006 and 2007
- Reviewed the Technical reports for 2005-2007 prepared by Sharp and filed on Eagle Plains or Blind Creek websites or on SEDAR
- Reviewed the 2004 Technical report by co-author Price prepared for Shoshone Silver (which was not filed)
- Reviewed the analytical certificates

No verification samples were taken by Price for the following reasons:

- At the time of Prices visit no representative surface mineralization was adequately exposed
- The mineralization was adequately sampled by several past programs conducted by experienced personnel

The 2006, 2007 and 2008 drill programs have provided verification of mineralization in all zones.

Adjacent Properties

Information on Adjacent Properties was given in detail in the 2004 NI 43-101, "Price Report" and 2005 NI 43-101 report on the Blende Property by R.J. Sharp, previously filed on SEDAR.

The authors have no direct or indirect beneficial interest in the properties described or any relationship to the companies involved. The subject company Blind Creek Resources Ltd. has no ownership rights of these properties. The information is provided solely for the benefit of the reader and for comparison with the subject properties.

The RAU property, owned by ATAC Resources Ltd., is located approximately 10 km south of the Blende property. The 540 sq/km property lies within the Tintina Gold Belt. It is situated in a highly prospective geological setting between the regional-scale Dawson and Robert Service Thrusts, which imbricate Paleozoic shales and silty carbonate rocks. Recent interpretation has identified striking resemblances between the geological setting of the Rau property and the northern part of the Carlin Trend in Nevada.

The Rau gold discovery was made in 2008 when 18 diamond drill holes totaling 3423 m identified gold mineralization within the hinge area of a gently east-southeasterly plunging anticline. The host anticline has been traced 22 km west-northwesterly from a high level, Late Cretaceous granitic stock. Gold occurs in sulphide and oxide zones. The mineralized system is open from the discovery area in both directions along the anticlinal axis and at depth.

Gold mineralization is hosted in dolomitized or decalcified limestone near the crest of the anticline. The main sulphide minerals are pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite, while accessory minerals include bismuthinite, scheelite and sphalerite. The thickest intersection from sulphide bearing mineralization averaged 1.71 g/t gold over 78.54 m from hole Rau-08-05. Oxide gold mineralization is devoid of sulphide minerals. It occurs in intensely decomposed, porous limestone with occasional sections of massive boxwork limonite. Hole Rau-08-16 intersected 53.95 m of oxide mineralization that averaged 2.69 g/t gold. Oxidation at the Rau property may predate glaciation, which partially exposed the discovery area on the floor of a south facing cirque. Projections of the barely unroofed Discovery Horizon trend laterally beneath cover rocks on the adjacent valley walls, suggesting that there is good potential for extensions of the oxidized zone along strike to the northwest and southeast. This interpretation is supported by geochemical and geophysical data. The best intersection from a mixed sulphide / oxide zone was Rau-09-066 which intersected 96.01m of 4.04 g/t Au.

Mineral Processing And Metallurgical Testing

Detailed information pertaining to processing and metallurgical tests completed on both the Blende's East and West zone ore can be found in the Billiton Resources Canada Inc. 1991 final report, the 2004 NI 43-101, "Price Report" previously filed on SEDAR and the 2005 NI 43-101 report on the Blende Property by R.J. Sharp, previously filed on SEDAR. Blind Creek has not completed any test work. Additional metallurgical and mineral processing tests will have to be completed prior to any major development at Blende.

Mineral Resource And Mineral Reserve Estimates

Blind Creek has not completed any resources studies. There are no current mineral resources or reserves for the property. Blind Creek intends to complete further drilling with the goal of establishing current resources.

Other Relevant Data and Information

Environmental Considerations

In 1991 Archer Cathro and Billiton Resources Canada Inc. obtained approval of the Resource Management office through a Land Use Permit; however, work within the claim boundaries has to date been undertaken through the regulations of the Quartz Mining Act (1924) which require no extra permitting. Low impact activities, such as prospecting, line cutting, geochemical and geophysical surveys are generally permitted without delay.

Water quality surveys were initiated in 1990 and hydrometric monitoring in 1991. These studies have consistently shown that there are no water quality anomalies in the surface waters draining the Blende property and heavy metal concentrations continue to be low or non-detectable. This is directly related to the carbonate rock which hosts all mineralization on the Blende property and effectively buffers the pH of streams draining the area. Water quality and flow studies were started again in the fall of 2006 and are ongoing for the streams on the mineral claims. A minimum of two years data is required for evaluation of physical, chemical and biological features for mine development purposes.

Because of the dominantly carbonate lithologies underlying the claim group and because most of the mineralization is not massive sulphides the potential for any appreciable acid drainage from normal exploration activities is therefore considered to be minimal.

First Nations

The following paragraphs outline the position of the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun, from their website (November 2005).

The First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun represents the most northerly community of the Northern Tutchone language and culture group (Figure 7). The NND First Nation resides in the community of Mayo, Yukon, a town that had its beginnings during the boom years of the various silver mines in the area. Mayo was serviced by sternwheeler boats until the Klondike Highway/Silver Trail was built in the 1950's. The Nacho Nyak Dun has a number of members who claim Gwichin ancestry from the north and Dene ancestry from the east as well as their Northern Tutchone ancestry.

The ***Nacho Nyak Dun*** in the Mayo area are closely affiliated with the adjoining Northern Tutchone First Nations of Selkirk at Pelly Crossing and the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation at Carmacks. The three First Nations form the Northern Tutchone Tribal Council, an organization which deals with matters and issues that affect them by sharing their vision and resources. The First Nation has been very active in the Land Claims movement since its beginnings in 1973. Members of the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation were instrumental in helping to guide the Council of Yukon First Nations and its member First Nations to their 1993 agreements.

The NND today has a membership of 434. As a self-governing First Nation, the Nacho Nyak Dun has the ability to make laws on behalf of their citizens and their lands. Under the land claims agreement, the First Nation now owns 1830 square miles of