TECHNICAL REPORT
AND RECOMMENDATIONS
BLEIDE 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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by

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August 14, 2007

SUMMARY

The Blende Silver-Lead-Zinc Project

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

In late 2005, Blind Creek Resources Ltd acquired an option to acquire a 60 percent interest in the Blende Silver-Lead-Zinc project from Eagle Plains Resources. 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 100 claim units (2087 ha) and is owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., subject to a 1.0 percent net smelter royalty (NSR) to Bernie Kreft.

Prior exploration by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. in the early 1990s delineated two mineralized zones on the property, with historic reserves 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 metres along over 3.2 kilolmetres 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.

Defined on the basis of diamond drilling and surface trenching, the East and West Zones were estimated by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. have a combined resource as follows:

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

In 2004 Barry Price, Pl Geo 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 Deposity (the "Price Report"). Price concluded that the historic resource calculations conform to the definition of an "Inferred Mineral Resource". In 2005 the writer reviewed the "Price Report", visited the property and looked at drill core and drill hole locations. Also the writer reviewed the Billiton sampling methodology and protocol and the resource calculation by Billiton and review by Price and agreed with Price's conclusions that the reserves were reliable and relevant and fall into the class of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveying in 2006, carried out by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd, tested the areas of known mineralization and explored for extensions to them. Additional new mineralization is indicated by significant soil geochemical anomalies to the west of known mineralization. The mineralized trend of the Far East showing was extended by prospecting. This mineralization is very similar to that seen in the East Zone and should be followed up by geological mapping and later drilling. New Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu showings were found in the Gillespie Lake Group dolostones along the south central portion of the claims, just south of the East Zone. More prospecting and possible drilling should be done to test for possible offset mineralization from the East Zone. In 2006 the East Zone mineralization was adequately tested by 20 diamond drill holes to establish its grade, continuity and limits. The West Zone was only partly tested by 3 incomplete drill holes during 2006. A total of 4,235.8 m of drilling was completed in 23 holes during the season. Added to the historic drilling of 17,598 m in 87 drill holes, the total amount of drilling done on the Blende showings is 110 drill holes totaling 21,833.8 m.

Diamond drilling has 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 ore reserves. 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.

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 value):

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 ore.

The Blende property is 100 percent owned by Eagle Plains, subject to a 1.0 percent net smelter royalty (NSR). Upon signing the formal option agreement, Blind Creek paid Eagle Plains $CAN 13,500 cash and 180,000 shares of Blind Creek stock. The proposed deal requires Blind Creek to complete a total of $CAN 5,000,000 in exploration expenditures, pay EPL a total of $CAN250,000 cash and issue 1,000,000 common shares by December 31st, 2010. EPL will remain operator of the project up to the completion of $CAN 1,000,000 in expenditures. A 10% finder's fee has been reserved for B. Kreft, and will be paid by the vendor.

The writer has proposed at two phase program. The initial stage is a 5,000 m drill program meant to test the extensions of mineralization in more rugged terrain using a light-weight, helicopter transportable drill. Additional geological mapping and prospecting is proposed at this time. The second phase of the program is designed to test the grade, continuity and mineralized shapes of the West Zone to confirm mineralized shapes and continuity and grade. Metallurgical testing to establish recoveries of sulphides and oxide mineralization is proposed. Once the recoveries are determined the mineralized blocks should be reviewed and a new ore reserve calculated 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 two programs is four million six hundred thousand Canadian dollars and a detailed breakdown of costs is included with this report.

Respectfully Submitted

TRANSPOLAR GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

per: _____

Robert J. Sharp, B.Sc. (Mnl Eng), M.Sc. (Geol), P.Geol.

Qualified Person August 14, 2007

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TECHNICAL REPORT

AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BLENDE PROJECT

Beaver River Area, Yukon Territory

Blind Creek Resources Ltd

Introduction And Terms Of Reference

The writer has been requested by the directors of Blind Creek Resources Ltd ("Blind Creek") and Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") to prepare a Technical Report in compliance with the provisions of National Instrument 431-101 and associated documents. The writer supervised the field activities on the Blende Property during the periods July 17-28, 2005, and June 10–September 20, 2006. The writer continued to work with the Eagle Plains database in Cranbrook after the results of the field program were received and incorporated into it. All 2006 results were reviewed and verified to ensure database integrity.

Sources of Information Included In This Report

The information contained in this report is sourced from a number of past reports and information publicly available. The writer is only partially responsible for data collected and prepared by others but is solely responsible for the conclusions and recommendations contained within this report. The writer has 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.

The Company

Blind Creek Resources Ltd. is a private company registered in British Columbia.

The Agreement

Blind Creek Resources Ltd. ("Blind Creek") executed a formal option agreement with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("EPL") whereby Blind Creek may earn a 60% interest from EPL in the Blende silver/base-metal deposit. The property is currently owned 100% by Eagle Plains (subject to a 1% NSR to Bernard Kreft) and comprises 260 claims. Subsequent to completion of the formal agreement, Blind Creek has paid to EPL $CAN 13,500 cash and issued 180,000 common shares. To complete its earn-in, Blind Creek will carry out $CAN 5,000,000 in exploration expenditures by December 31, 2010 ($CAN 500,000 by December 31, 2006), make a total of $CAN 250,000 in cash payments by December 31, 2010 and issue a total of 1,000,000 voting-class common shares to Eagle Plains by December 31st, 2009. Eagle Plains will remain operator of the project up to the completion of $CAN 1,000,000 in expenditures. A 10% finder's fee has been reserved for B. Kreft, and will be paid by the vendor.

Property Description And Location

Property Location

The Blende property, shown in Figure 1, surrounds Mt. Williams, 64 km north of Keno Hill, Y.T. 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).

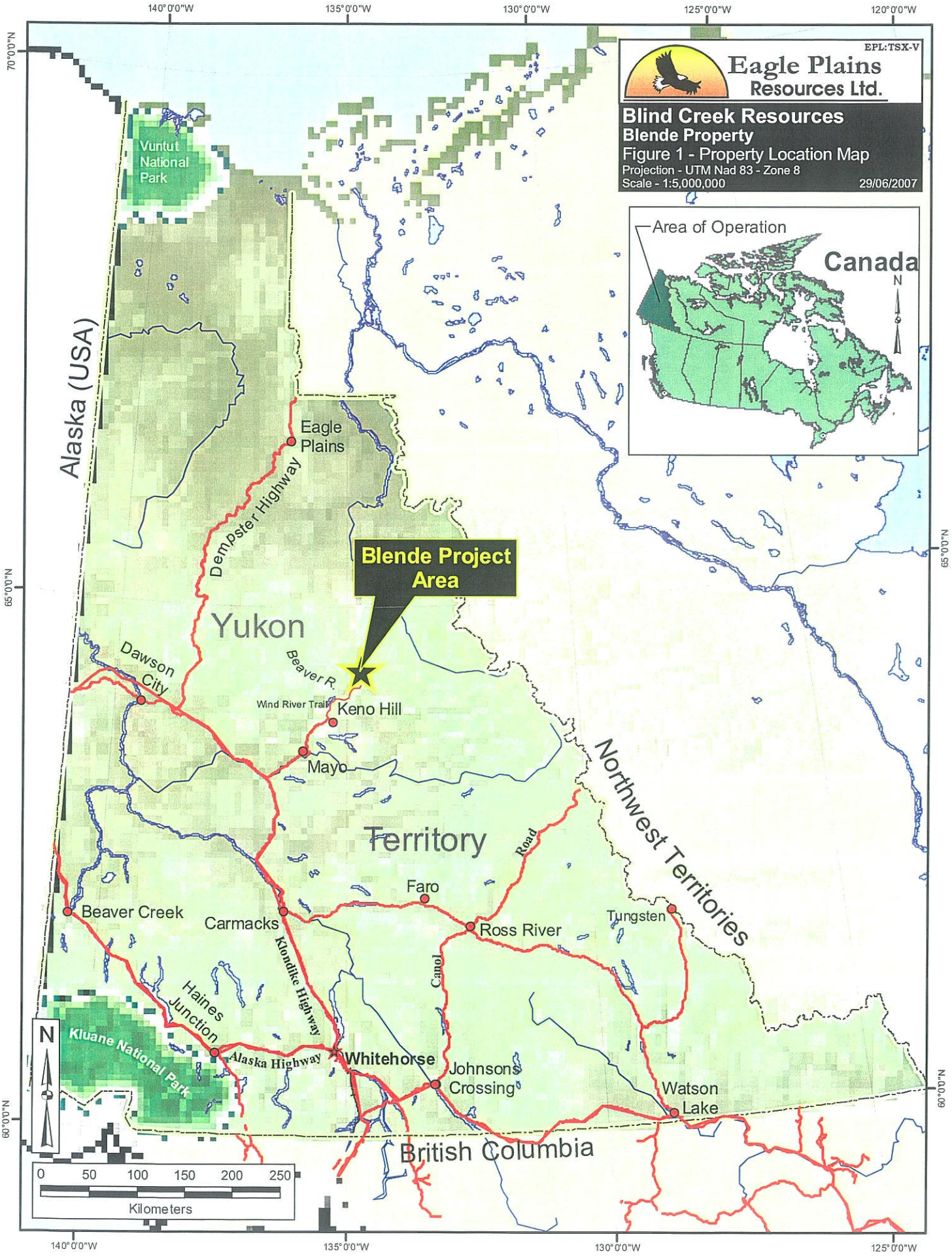
Property Description

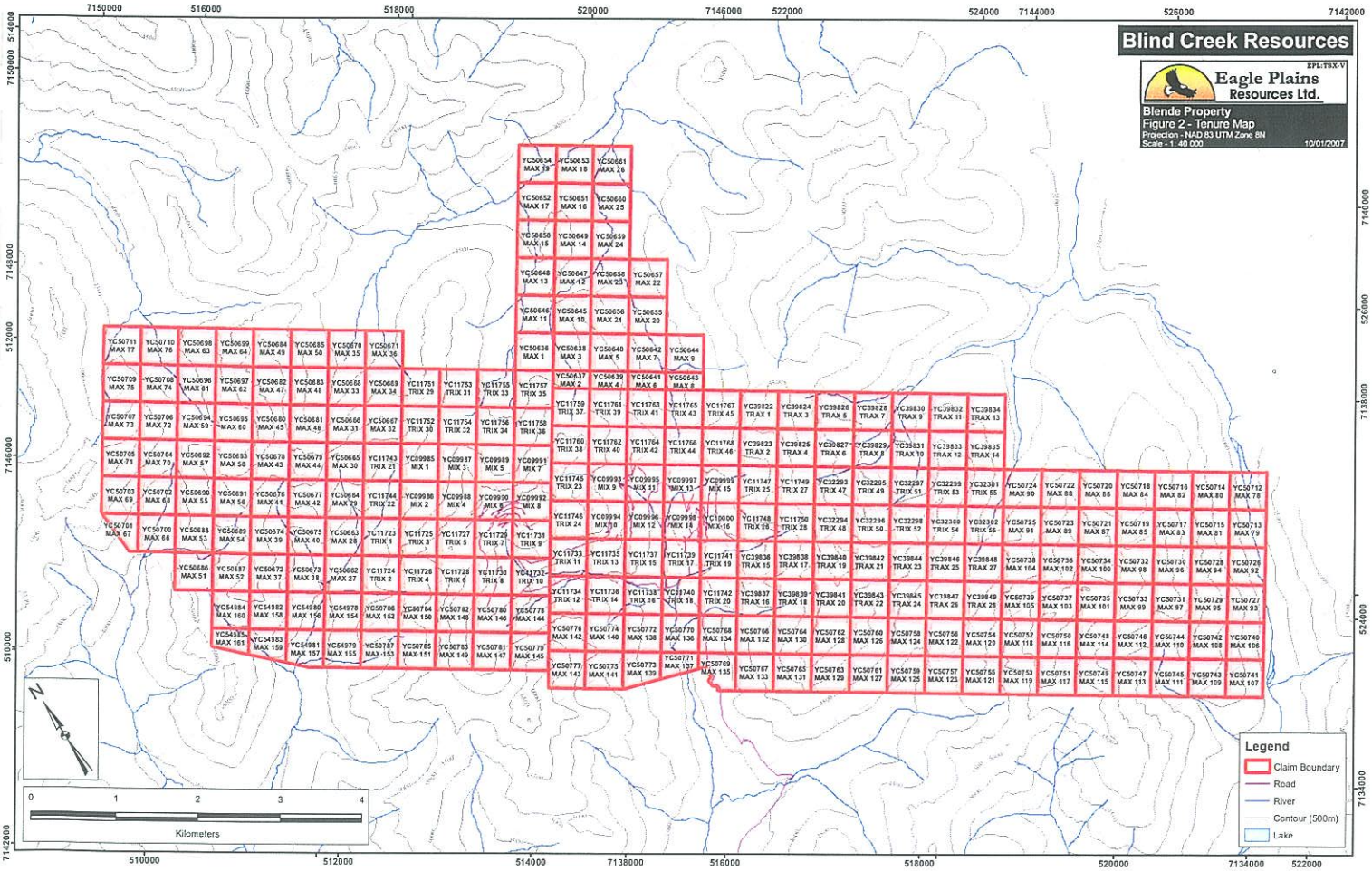
The property consists of 260 Quartz Mining Claims, of which the Mix 1-16 claims represent the central part of the original Blende property. The rest of the claims were staked by Eagle Plains in 2003-06. Under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, claim tags have to be placed on the posts during the next year and Assessment work in the amount of $100 per claim must be completed. Tenure Data for Blende Property, which totals 260 Claims and covers and area of 5,345.5 hectares are listed in the table below:

Claim Names	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Mix 1-16	YC099985-100	March 28, 2012
Trix 1-46	YC11723-768	April 04, 2012
Trix 47-56	YC32293-302	September 21, 2014
Trax 1-28	YC39822-849	September 21, 2011
Max 1-153	YC50636-787	August 23, 2012

The Blende property is 100% owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and consists of 260 Quartz Claims with an area totaling 5,345.5 hectares, all located in NTS 106D07. Figure 2 on the following page shows the tag numbers and claim names for each of the claims making up the Blende Property.

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


EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blind Creek Resources
Blende Property
Figure 1 - Property Location Map
Projection - UTM Nad 83 - Zone 8
Scale - 1:5,000,000
29/06/2007
Area of Operation
Canada
N
Blende Project Area
Yukon
Territory
British Columbia
Alaska (USA)
Northwest Territories
Vuntut National Park
Kluane National Park
Eagle Plains
Dempster Highway
Dawson City
Beaver R.
Wind River Trail
Keno Hill
Mayo
Road
Faro
Tungsten
Ross River
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Klondike Highway
Canol
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


Blind Creek Resources
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 8N
Scale - 1: 40 000
10/01/2007
Legend
Claim Boundary
Road
River
Contour (500m)
Lake
Kilometers
0
1
2
3
4
N

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.

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 held by a receiver). 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 metres to 1860 metres. The tree line is at approximately 1,300 metres (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 staking rush 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). Some of the first prospectors in the area were J. Carpenter, J. McCluskey, E. Ervin, J.McLean, R. Fisher, L.B. Erickson, W.F. McKay and C. Beck.

Basic geological mapping was accomplished by Cockfield in 1924 (GSC Summary Report 1924 Part "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.

For a summary of work carried out from 1961 to 2005 see 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.

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: C. Gallagher, 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.

Exploration Expenditures

Based on expenditures documented in exploration reports, expenditures from 1984-2006 are estimated to be about $6.4 million. The actual expenditures are much higher than the documented expenditures, as not all of Billiton Resources Canada Inc's expenditures are documented, and in many cases when expenditures were filed by Archer Cathro, not all expenditures were listed or applied.

Drilling expenditures alone are estimated (in terms of today's drilling costs) at:

Year	*Compay*	*Number Of Holes*	*TOTAL (Metres)*	*COST* (Estimated and Rounded)*
1988	NDU Res, Archer Cathro	3	718	$72,000
1990	Billiton Resources Canada Inc.	15	3660	$366,000
1991	Billiton Resources Canada Inc.	62	11525	$1,152,500
1994	NDU Resources	7	796	$80,000
2006	Blind Creek Resources	23	4235.8	$1,714,000
	TOTALS	**87**	**16699**	**$3,384,500**

* Present day costs conservatively estimated at $100/metre. The estimate does not include camp costs, mobilization or helicopter support.

Geological Setting

Overview

The Blende Zn-Pb-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 indicate a lead isotopic age of 1.54 Ga.

On surface, the deposit is outlined by soil anomalies up to 10,000 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 drilling and property mapping program.

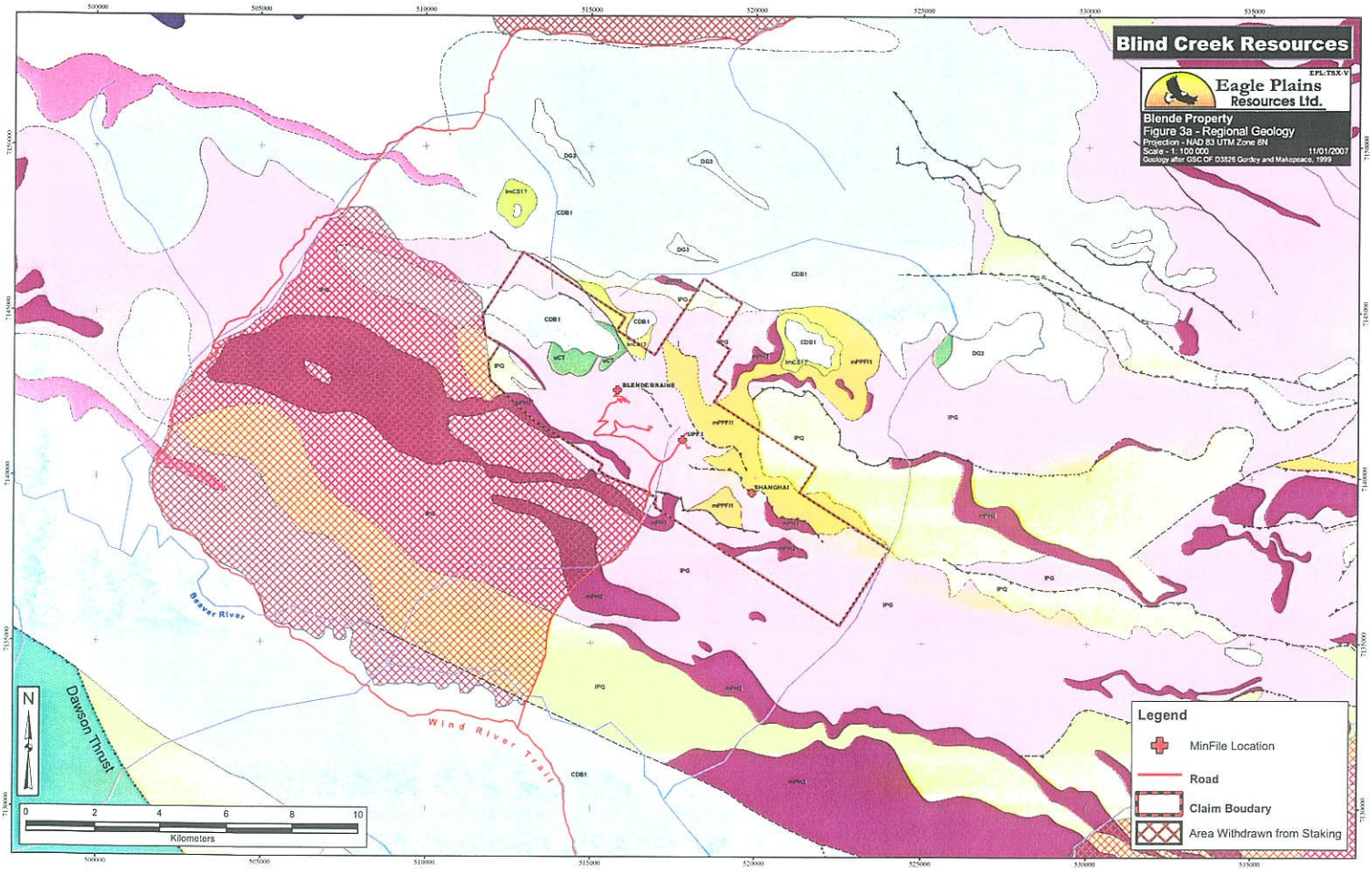
Intrusive rocks

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
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 3a - Regional Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 6N
Scale - 1: 100,000
11/01/2007
Geology after GSC OF D3826 Gordey and Makepeace, 1999
BLENDE/BRAINE
SHANGHAI
Beaver River
Wind River Trail
Dawson Thrust
N
0 2 4 6 8 10
Kilometers
Legend
MinFile Location
Road
Claim Boudary
Area Withdrawn from Staking

Geology Legend

Carboniferous to Permian

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

Mississippian

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

Lower and Middle Devonian

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

Ordovician to Lower Devonian

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

Upper Cambrian and Lower Devonian

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

Upper Cambrian

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

Lower to Middle Cambrian

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

Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian

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

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

Middle Proterozoic

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

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

Lower Proterozoic

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

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

Blind Creek Resources Ltd.

EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Blende Property
Figure 3b - Regional Geology Legend

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 2005 NI 43-101 report on the Blende Property by R.J. Sharp, filed on Sedar.

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 NRCan 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

Quartet Group

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

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

Gillespie Lake Group

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

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

The central units of the Gillespie Lake Group display more internal structure, in the form of thinly (0.5-3 cm) bedded dolomitic siltstone with occasional thick bedded (>1m) sections. The dolomite varies in silt content, which defines bedding and creates a wide range in appearance of this formation. The dolomitic siltstone weathers orange to tan and is fine grained. There are sections that display strong differential weathering, and have a 'banded' appearance of light tan resistant layers and recessive orange layers or nodules. Stromatolitic sections with columnar stromatolites 3-15 cm wide and 3-20 cm in diameter are present occasionally. Distinctive, fining-upwards oolitic layers are found rarely. The ooids range in diameter from 0.5 mm to 2 mm and single oolitic layers can be up to 1.5 m thick. Another distinctive feature is thin layers of conglomerate with tabular clasts of dolomitic siltstone. These unique sedimentary structures are not continuous or common enough to be considered marker horizons. The boundaries between these lithologies are not sharp and their interbedded nature and

structural complexity creates challenges in determining the fine detail of the stratigraphic column. The mineralization of the Blende Property is hosted in veins and breccias in this part of the Gillespie Lake Group. In outcrop, veins filled by siderite, dolospar, and quartz are common. These veins are normally less than 1 cm wide and occasionally zones of rubble and crackle brecciation are apparent in the more intensely veined areas. Cleavage is well developed in more siliciclastic layers but more often, irregular spaced and oriented cleavage (possibly strong jointing) is the most common.

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

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.

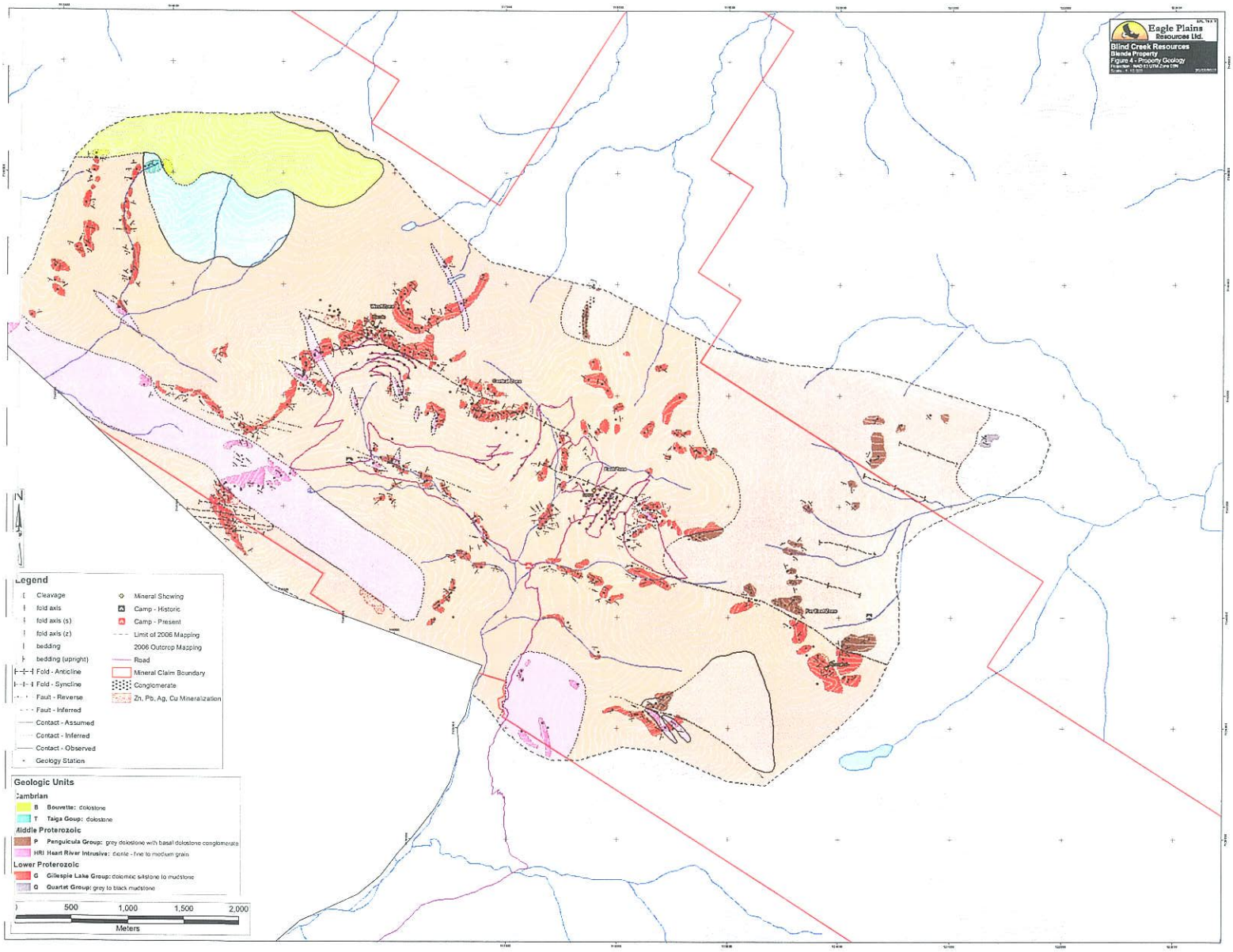
Bouvette Formation

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.


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
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Glende Property
Figure 4 - Property Geology
Legend
Cleavage
fold axis
fold axis (s)
fold axis (z)
bedding
bedding (upright)
Fold - Anticline
Fold - Syncline
Fault - Reverse
Fault - Inferred
Contact - Assumed
Contact - Inferred
Contact - Observed
Geology Station
Mineral Showing
Camp - Historic
Camp - Present
Limit of 2006 Mapping
2006 Outcrop Mapping
Road
Mineral Claim Boundary
Conglomerate
Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu Mineralization
Geologic Units
Cambrian
B Bouvette: dolostone
T Taiga Goup: dolostone
Middle Proterozoic
P Penguicula Group: grey dolostone with basal dolostone conglomerate
HRI Hearn River Intrusive: diorite - fine to medium grain
Lower Proterozoic
G Gillespie Lake Group: dolomitic siltstone to mudstone
Q Quartet Group: grey to black mudstone
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters

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 slickenlines that suggest dominantly strike-slip motion on some of the exposed faults, but this may be a late phase of movement of unknown magnitude. The major anticline that strikes through the mineralized corridor also seems to have a close relationship with faulting. 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).

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. Axenite has been reported from the area.

Mineral Paragenesis

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

1. Early pyrite deposition which was later fractured, brecciated and corroded then partly replaced by an early sphalerite ± galena;

2. Main stage deposition of sphalerite and galena ± pyrite;

3. Late stage coarse grained galena and/or fine grained clusters of tetrahedrite associated with quartz-dolospar and a minor potassium feldspar component as vein filling cement;

4. Rarely a late phase of a Ag-Cu alloy (Gleeson, Appendix IX)

5. A very late phase of chalcopyrite crystals (3-6 mm) associated with fine quartz crystals (1-2 mm) was seen in white dolospar veins in core within small (1-2 cm) vugs.

6. Weathering and oxidation and formation of limonite, goethite smithsonite, hydrozincite and anglesite.

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

Extensive mineralogical work is currently being done by M. Moroskat as part of his MSc. 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

The two main loci of mineralization are the East and West Zones (Figure 4) with less well exposed mineralization along the Central Zone over a substantial strike length and the virtually unexplored mineralization trend in the Far East 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 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.

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 dedolomitization process within the adjacent dolostone.

Exploration

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 NI 43-101 report on the Blende Property by R.J. Sharp, filed on Sedar 43-101.

During the spring of 2006 drill and camp equipment and supplies were transported to the property over a winter road starting near Elsa, Yukon and following the old Wind River trail north of the Beaver River then following the old Blende trail to the Blende property. A drilling program was carried out starting in mid-June and ended in mid-September. A total of 4235.8 m of drilling was completed in 23 holes during the season. Added to the historic drilling of 17,598 m in 87 holes, the total amount of drilling done on the Blende showings is 110 holes totaling 21,833.8 m. The 2006 core was logged and the mineralized intersections were split and crushed at the campsite and sent for analysis at Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops, BC. During the course of the program 3755 samples were shipped and analyzed by ICP and 723 core samples grading over 1% Zn or Pb or over 30 g/tonne Ag were also assayed for Pb, Zn, Ag and analyzed for soluble Zn and Pb.

Two Longyear 38 diamond drills were employed on the property. Mechanical difficulties with one of the drills resulted in most of the holes (20) being drilled in the East Zone with only 3 holes drilled (but not completed to target depth) in the West Zone. Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization occurs over a 5.5 km strike length primarily in four areas, the: West, Central, East and Far East Zones. Mineralization is concentrated in steeply dipping lenses ranging from 65-80^0 SW. Mineralogy of the Zn-Pb-Ag zones is principally sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrite with rare chalcopyrite. In the weathered areas it is mainly smithsonite, hydrozincite, sphalerite, galena, cerussite and limonite. Weathering of sulfide to soluble oxides and carbonate forms has affected some of the mineralization, principally in the upper portions of the West Zone. The East Zone mineralization is mainly sulfide.

An air photo survey was flown to provide a base for preparation of a contour map of the property using more accurate differential GPS control. The topographic base for the survey report is plotted on the 2006 base because it is more accurate than the Federal Government digital elevation base.

Field mapping and prospecting was carried out over the main part of the mineral claims and extended the geology base beyond previous work. Several new surface showings were found and the Far East Zone mineralized strike length was extended. Soil geochemistry was carried out to test unsampled areas and identified a distinctly anomalous area in Gillespie Lake Group dolostones several km to the NW of the boundary of known mineralization.

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 Assessment Report on the Blende Property, written by Sharp and Gallagher and submitted to the Yukon Mining Record. 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.

A limited program of soil sampling was carried out over three areas of the claim group in 2006. The principal area of sampling was on a grid covering part of a large cirque below the West Zone. Several contour traverse lines were run across the on-strike projection of the mineralized trend 2 km NW of the West Zone showings. The third area sampled was a contour line crossing the strata 2 km due east of the East Zone. A total of 322 samples were analyzed for Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu. Of the total 41 samples were taken from the Far East area, 51 samples were taken in the NW area of the claim group and 230 were collected from the grid in the centre of the claim group. The eastern soil line only yielded background values. The main grid had several elevated geochemical values in Zn, Pb, or Cu. The western contour soil sample line contained anomalous Pb, Zn, Cu values. The Western contour line anomalies need to be followed up with more sampling and geological mapping to isolate their source.

Drilling

Total drilling done on the Blend Property from 1988 to the end of 2006 is 110 holes totaling 16,700 m (rounded). For a review of the pre-2006 drilling refer to the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Blende Property prepared in 2005 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.

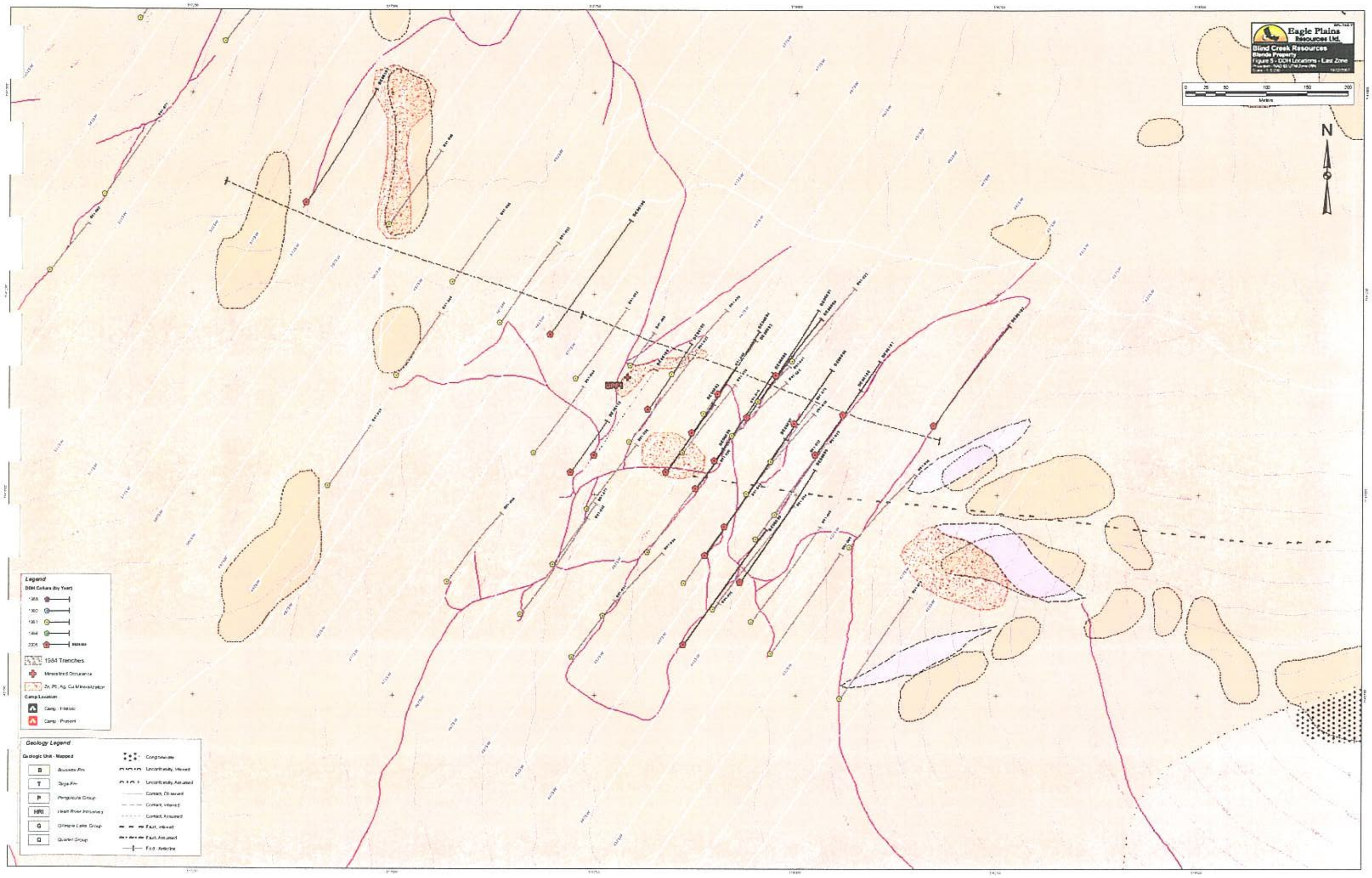
The 2006 program employed two Longyear 38 diamond drills. Mechanical difficulties with one of the drills resulted in most of the holes (20) being drilled in the East Zone with only 3 holes drilled in the West Zone. The following table summarizes the 2006 diamond drill collars. Figures 5 and 6 show plan views of the collar locations and drill hole traces for the 2006 diamond drill holes as well as the historic drill holes in the East and West Zones respectively.

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
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

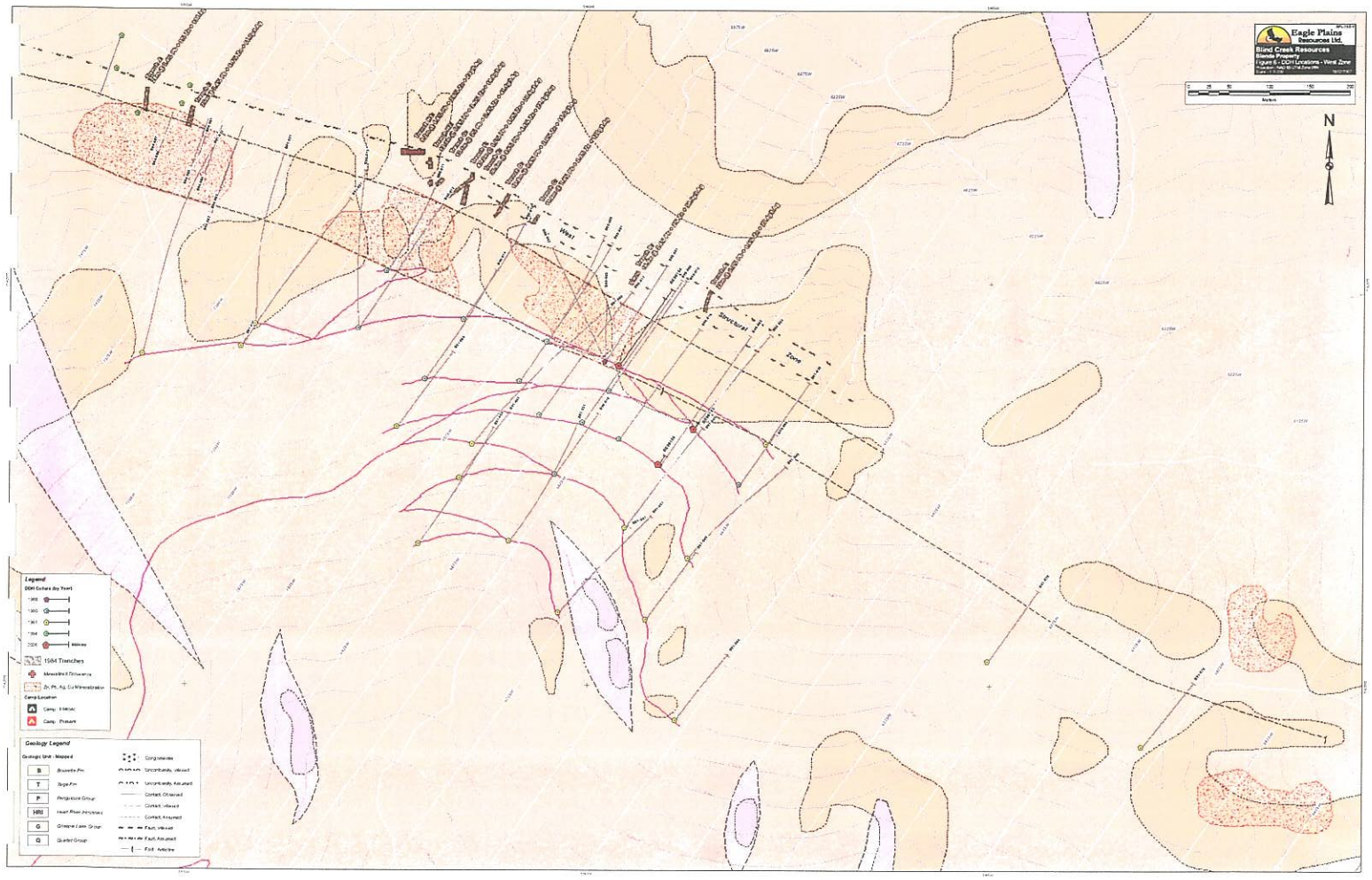
DDH Num	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date	Finish Date
BE06106	EAST	517695.29	7141200.04	1251.098	35.00	-50	260.1	COMPLETE	30/08/2006	04/09/2006
BE06107	CENTRAL	517393.00	7141364.258	1303.358	35.00	-50	242.4	COMPLETE	04/09/2006	08/09/2006
BE06108	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

Surveying

2006 collar locations were surveyed with a Trimble XRS pro differentially corrected 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 stores both local grid orientations and true north orientations for the azimuth data.



Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blind Creek Resources
Blende Property
Figure 5 - DDH Locations - East Zone
0 25 50 100 150 200
Meters
N
Legend
DDH Collars (by Year)
1984 Trenches
Mineralized Occurrence
Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu Mineralization
Camp Location
Camp - Historic
Camp - Present
Geology Legend
Geologic Unit - Mapped
B
T
P
HRI
G
Q
Conglomerate
Unconformity, Inferred
Unconformity, Assumed
Contact, Observed
Contact, Inferred
Contact, Assumed
Fault, Inferred
Fault, Assumed
Fold - Anticline


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blind Creek Resources
Bonnie Property
Figure 5 - DDH Locations - West Zone
N
Legend
DDH Collars (by Year)
1984 Trenches
Mineralized Occurrence
Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu Mineralization
Camp Location
Camp - Historic
Camp - Present
Geology Legend
Geologic Unit - Mapped
Conglomerate
Unconformity, Observed
Unconformity, Assumed
Contact, Observed
Contact, Inferred
Contact, Assumed
Fault, Inferred
Fault, Assumed
Fold - Anticline

Core 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.

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 crushed in a portable crushing lab at the drill camp and a sample split was sent to the analytical lab (Eco Tech Analytical Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops) for analysis. All sample pulps were shipped in sealed plastic buckets equipped with security seal lids to prevent tampering. The coarse reject material from the sample preparation lab is stored in labeled bags onsite.

All drill core was photographed by the writer and cataloged in the Eagle Plains database. No systematic RQD measurements were taken.

Results

The results of the 2006 diamond drilling are interpreted and report in the 2006 Assessment Report on the Blende Property written by Sharp and Gallagher. Correlation of mineralized intervals was based on assay grade plus structural and textural features evident in the core and recorded during logging. The orientation of the mineralized intervals appears steeper in the current interpretation than in the historic interpretations. Measurement of structural fabrics and vein orientations in mineralization both in drill core and in the surface outcrops clearly demonstrated that the cleavage associated with an open anticlinal fold axis exerted a strong control over deposition of the Zn-Pb-Ag sulfides in brecciated and sheared intervals. The mineralization strikes grid east (true SE) and dips 60^0 grid south (true SW). The following table summarizes the significant intercepts of the 2006 drill program.

Hole No	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 total digestion with AA finish

b Non-Sulphide Pb and Zn values based on results from an Amonium Hydroxide Leach with AA Finish

c Sulphide Pb and Zn values based on the following equation: ZnS = ZnTotal - ZnNonS

d Silver values based on Aqua Regia total digestion with AA finish

Sampling Method And Approach

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.

A complete list of 2006 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 bagged sample was then crushed in a portable crushing lab, operated by EcoTech Analytical Laboratory, at the drill camp, A sample pulp was sent to the analytical lab (Eco Tech Analytical Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops) for analysis. All sample pulps were shipped in sealed plastic buckets equipped with security seal lids to prevent tampering. The coarse reject material from the sample preparation lab is stored in labeled bags onsite.

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.

A total of 3,433 core samples were analyzed by 30 element ICP-mass spectrometer. A total of 723 core samples were further analyzed by fire assay method and non-sulfide assay method. A fire assay and non-sulfide assay analysis was done on any ICP sample that exceeded 1% Pb, 1% Zn or (30 g/tonne) Ag The core samples were split and crushed in the field camp using the following procedures in the preparation laboratory.

Blend Project Sample Preparation Lab Procedure

Part 1.1 - Recording and labeling of samples

1)Samples are received in marker labeled sample bags containing marked sample tags from the splitter.

2)Work order and pulp bag labels are generated using QA/QC management program.

3)The work order is checked against physical samples in lab.

4)If present in the work order a standard sample is selected at random (coin toss: P111-heads; P112-tails); transferred to its corresponding labeled pulp bag and added to the bucket prior to processing core samples.

Note: Lab # of standard is recorded on work order

Part 1.2 - Crushing and splitting of samples

1)The sample is loaded into the top bucket of the jaw crusher and collected in the bottom tray.

2)Sample is transferred to splitting container and shaken to achieve an even distribution of sample along the bottom of the container.

3)Sample is passed through the splitter and collected in trays below. The splitting procedure is performed until ~250g of representative sample is collected. The representative, split 250g sample is transferred to a small dish and the corresponding pulp bag is placed on top of the split sample.

4)Remaining split sample (reject) is placed back into the original plastic bag containing the corresponding tag and is folded and stapled shut and stored in a rice sack for later use. (When rice bag is filled, the bag is wired shut and samples within the sack are recorded on the side of the bag and on bag tag)

Note: The crusher and pulverizer must be checked at the beginning of each day to ensure that equipment is running properly and is appropriately greased. Excess grease must be wiped up to ensure that it does not contaminate the sample.

Part 1.3 Pulverizing of Samples

1)~250g of split sample is placed in a pulverizing bowl containing rings and puck.

2)Several (~2-5) drops of methyl hydrate is added to the sample within the pulverizer bowl.

3)The rim of the pot is wiped clean to ensure a proper seal and avoid wearing down of the pot.

4)Pot is placed and secured in pulverizer and corresponding pulverize bag is clamped in the lid of the pulverizer.

5)Pulverizer is run for a set time (time will vary to achieve a sample pulp of acceptable consistency (like baby powder))

6)Pulverized sample is removed from the pot and within the fume hood is placed on the wax side of a piece of butcher paper and then transferred to the samples corresponding pulp bag.

7)Completed samples are placed in bucket for shipping

8) Once bucket is filled lid is sealed and Job, Shipment, and bucket number are clearly marked on the outside of the bucket (both on the lid and side) prior to being taken to the helicopter pad.

Note: pulverized sample may be hand checked by running fingers through sample to ensure there is no grittiness to sample.

Part 1.4 Follow-up

1)Bucket number and completion date are filled out on work order form.

2)Work order is taken back to the office where completion date, bucket number and shipping information is entered into QA/QC management program.

Note: Standard: Lab #; Completion date; Bucket number

Re-split: Select Lab (Ecotech); Completion date; Bucket number

Blank: Completion date; Bucket number

Quality Control Sample Procedure

Part 2.1 +8/-8 crusher quality control

1)A crushed sample is selected at random to undergo quality control testing.

2)The crushed sample is placed in the top compartment of a sieve cylinder that contains two compartments separated by 8 mesh.

3)The lid is placed on the cylinder and the cylinder is then shaken for approximately 30 seconds.

4)Sample remaining in the upper compartment is poured out onto butcher paper and then transferred to a pulverize bag labeled with the appropriate sample number and "+8".

5)The sample collected in the lower compartment is then poured onto the butcher paper and transferred to a pulverize bag labeled with the appropriate sample and "-8"

6)Each bag's weight is recorded (optimal combined weight is 250g.). The percentage of sample passing through the 8 mesh is determined by dividing the weight of the +8 sample by the total weight of the sample. Optimal percentage of sample passing through the sieve is >65%.

Note: If the percentage of sample passing through the sieve is less than 65% the opening of the crusher jaws can be shortened to decrease the grain size of crushed rock.

Part 2.2 +140/-140 pulverizer quality control

1)A pulverized sample is selected at random to undergo quality control testing.

2)The pulverized sample is passed through a 140-mesh screen that separates the two compartments within the cylinder. The sample is passed through the sieve in 1/3 portions using a paint brush.

3)Once the entire sample has been screened the total weight and percentage passing are determined. Optimal total sample weight is 250g and optimal percent passing is >95%.

4)The +140 and -140 bags are recombined on butcher paper and transferred back to the original pulverize bag.

Note: If the percentage of sample passing through the sieve is less than 95% the amount of sample being placed in the pulverizer can be decreased or the time of pulverization may be increased to increase the percentage of passing sample.

Cleaning procedures

All equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using an air compressor between each sample to avoid cross contamination.

The crusher must be additionally cleaned with a brush between each sample.

If any contamination can still be visually detected a burlap sack or other cloth may be used to wipe the surface clean.

The pulverizer pot and rings may also be cleaned by pulverizing ~200g of #3 granite-grit.

What to do in the event of sample mix up or spill

In the event of a sample mix up all samples must be redone using remaining reject sample. If there is no reject remaining the geologist must be contacted and informed of the situation. A second split of the core may be issued for re-sampling.

In the event of a spill the top of the spill may be collected and submitted as sample (providing the area was clean prior to spillage). Remaining sample must be discarded. If less than 250g of sample remains the geologist must be contacted and informed. A second split of core may be issued for re-sampling.

Important:

According to Eagle Plains Resources Ltd exploration sampling protocol, the following sampling guidelines apply:

Work orders are comprised of uniquely numbered samples

Each individual work order is a 'Job' and receives a unique job number

Several jobs can make up a shipment

Each shipment is an entire hole. Holes cannot span shipments.

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:

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. Chief Assayer at Loring is David Ko.

Data Verification

In this technical report the writer has:

- Managed the technical aspects of the field activities during the 2006 exploration program on site at the Blende Property during the period from June 10 to September 20, 2006. This includes supervising the diamond drilling operations and reviewing and supervising all geological and sampling procedures of the drill core and field samples. In addition, periodic reviews of the quality control procedures used in the field sample preparation lab at the drill site was done regularly throughout the program. The quality control for drill core samples submitted to the Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops was also monitored throughout the program and reviewed at the end of the program when the analytical results were received.
- Reviewed the current drill hole database compiled by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd containing all the drill holes drilled to the end of 2006.
- Examined the diamond drill core from selected holes to visually verify previous assay intercepts and results and mineralization style, descriptions and interpretations.
- Reviewed the existing geological and exploration data to check on the nature, quality and accuracy of work done.
- Estimated total expenditures required by all parties in the project.

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.

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 and 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.

Mineral Resource And Mineral Reserve Estimates

Current Resource Estimate

The verification of the 1991 resource estimate carried out by Billiton Resources Canada Inc, based on the 1991 and earlier drilling programs is discussed 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 results from the West and East Zones were used by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. in their internal economic evaluations (equivalent to a "scoping study" and break even analysis). The resource estimates were prepared by Billiton Resources Canada Inc., a large integrated international company, but were made prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. Nevertheless, in the writer's opinion, the estimates are relevant and reliable. The resource, because of drill spacing and density, should be regarded as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the CIM Resource and Reserve definitions accepted by the regulatory bodies.

The gross tonnage obtained by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. 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.** The aggregate tonnage obtained for all resource blocks from the East Zone is **4.3 million tonnes at 3.05% Zn which includes 0.06% non-sulphide Zn and 1.31% Pb, which includes 0.19% (non-sulphide Pb,), 3.05% Zn) and 15.1 g/t silver (0.44 opt) Ag.**

The current mineral resources for the Blende Property are summarized in the following table:

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

Drilling in the East Zone during 2006 confirmed the grade, sectional shape and trend of the mineralization used by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. in their 1991 resource calculation. No substantial changes in this resource were found by the 2006 drilling. No extension of the mineralized trend was found by the 2006 drilling hence no substantial changes in the East Zone Inferred Reserves resulted in the 2006 work.

Drilling in the West Zone during 2006 ran into significant delays and problems. Snow conditions and soft roads in the early summer favoured drilling in the East Zone first. A second, more mobile drill was flown onto the property to drill the West Zone later in the program. This drill experienced numerous mechanical problems that were further complicated by difficult down hole drilling conditions. The net result was that only 3 holes were drilled in the West Zone and all holes had to be abandoned before completion. A limited amount of information was obtained from this drilling. Most significant is that the grades of past drilling in the mineralized intervals were found to agree with the 2006 assays in the same area. No significant changes in the existing resource resulted from the 2006 drilling in the West Zone. Infill drilling needs to be done to confirm the overall shape, continuity and grade of the West Zone. An additional 8,000 metre drill program should be systematically carried out to provide enough new information to enable a recalculation of the mineral resource in this area.

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 settlement lands and will receive $14,554,654.00 over 15 years. The First Nation has been actively involved in affairs of the Mayo community, attempting to promote a better, healthier lifestyle for its future generations and a strong economy based on its rich natural resources. The Blende property lies north and east of one of the large settlement land blocks. This block could contain additional zinc-lead-silver deposits. The Chief of the band is Chief Simon Mervyn, Box 220, Mayo, Yukon, M0B 1M0, Ph: (867) 996-2265, Fax: (867) 996-2107, e-mail: main@nndfn.com, website: www.nndfn.com .

It is recommended that local First Nations groups should be consulted at the early stages of the project.

Relations with the local First Nations group and Eagle Plains Resources were very good during the 2006 program and no issues are outstanding.

Communities

The Village of Mayo was established in 1903 and Incorporated 1984. Mayo, Yukon is located in the central part of the Yukon Territory, which is in the Na Cho Nyak Dun traditional territory. The highway serving our region connects the communities of Stewart Crossing, Mayo, Keno City, and the mining ghost town of Elsa. The Village of Mayo offers services, including two motels, eating facilities, post office, liquor store, propane and gas, grocery store, swimming pool, nursing station, RCMP, airport, and float plane services. There is also a lodge located at Halfway Lakes, 26 km north of Mayo. Mayo's Mayor is Scott Bolton, E-mail: mayo@northwestel.net Mailing Address P.O. Box 160, Mayo, Yukon, Y0B 1M0, Phone (867) 996-2317 Fax (867) 996-2907.

Winter Trail Access

The Federal Government guarantees a right of way to mineral lands and so application was made by Archer Cathro and Billiton Resources Canada Inc. for an access route through this area. A winter trail was then constructed from the Beaver River along Williams Creek for about 8 km to the property. This was completed in November, 1991 and the trail now establishes the easternmost boundary of the Mayo (Na Cho Nyak Dun) land claim. This trail will assist in any future transportation of heavy equipment to and from the property and could be upgraded to a haulage road. Figure 3a shows the mineral claims, First Nations land claim and the winter trail.

The writer is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which would make the technical report misleading.

Interpretations And Conclusions

Diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveying in 2006, carried out by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd, tested the areas of known mineralization and explored for extensions to them. Additional new mineralization is indicated by significant soil geochemical anomalies to the west of known mineralization. The mineralized trend of the Far East showing was extended by prospecting. This mineralization is very similar to that seen in the East Zone and should be followed up by geological mapping and later drilling. New Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu showings were found in the Gillespie Lake Group dolostones along the south central portion of the claims, just south of the East Zone. More prospecting and possible drilling should be done to test for possible offset mineralization from the East Zone. In 2006 the East Zone mineralization was adequately tested by 20 diamond drill holes to establish its grade, continuity and limits. The West Zone was only partly tested by 3 incomplete drill holes during 2006. A total of 4,235.8 m of drilling was completed in 23 holes during the season. Added to the historic drilling of 17,598 m in 87 drill holes, the total amount of drilling done on the Blende showings is 110 drill holes totaling 21,833.8 m.

Diamond drilling has 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 ore reserves. 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.

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 value):

A number of high grade silver intercepts were seen in some of the deeper holes but these appear unrelated to any significant lead-zinc content. The possibility exists for zonation at the property, and deeper favorable limy horizons may be present. In addition, copper rich zones, particularly at the lesser-explored west end of the West Zone area, may indicate zonation associated with one or more of the mafic Hart River sills. Step-out drilling in 1994 confirmed the continuation of good-grade mineralization westward from the previous limit of the West Zone, with the addition of significant copper values:

- Hole 94-81 contained 14.9m of mineralization which assayed 228.4 g/t (6.66 oz/t) silver, 9.71% lead, 5.48% zinc, and 0.78% copper from 9.2m to 24.1m,
- Hole 94-84 intersected 8.5m which returned 136.1g/t (3.97 oz/t) silver, 6.74% lead, 3.65% zinc, and 2.43% copper from 45.5-54.0m.

Copper geochemical anomalies

The Blende property is a property of merit deserving of additional exploration efforts.

Recommendations

For the 2007 season, the following recommendations are made:

Phase I Program

- On arrival at the property, setting up the winterized camp for the spring season work.
- 5000 m NQ diamond drilling using a flyable light weight diamond drill to test targets that will extend the mineralization to the east, west and into the centre between the existing East and West zones. The diamond drill program should explore for higher grade mineralized bodies along the on strike extension of mineralization in the West Zone, in the Central zone where small but uneconomic bodies were found in 1991, in the vicinity of the Shanghi showing in the Far East Zone some drill pads are already in place for extending drilling to the northwest and the east; infill drilling will provide critical data on continuity of mineralization and step out drilling may increase the size of the resource.
- Continue GPS surveying of drill roads, collars, drill pads and topographic points using differential GPS system, to provide more accurate data for improving the existing digital elevation map for the property.
- Continue prospecting, geochemical surveys and mapping of Far East zone to locate potential sites for diamond drill testing.
- Undertake regional reconnaissance work including geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and silt sampling, to explore for additional mineralization on-strike of the known mineralized zones and to further evaluation areas of the claim group that have had little exploration work completed to date.
- Follow-up Zn-Pb-Cu anomalies 2 km west of the West Zone mineralization to test the significance of this on-strike anomalous area within the Gillespie Lake Group dolostones.
- Continue gathering baseline environmental information on the Blende Property.
- Plan an 8,000 m second phase drill program to confirm the size, shape and continuity of the mineralization in the West Zone.
- Metallurgical testing of drill core composites from the West and the East Zones to check metallurgical recoveries and check for possibilities of employing leach technologies for recovering of the weathered portions of the deposits.

Phase II Program

- Carry out an 8,000 m NQ diamond drill program; the objective of the drilling will be to confirm the size, shape and continuity of the mineralization in the West Zone upgrade and better define resources and mineralization defined by the Phase 1 program and by historical work.
- Follow up of targets generated by regional reconnaissance work.
- Continue to collect base line environmental data.
- Metallurgical testing of drill core composites from the West and the East Zones to check metallurgical recoveries and check for possibilities of employing leach technologies for recovering of the weathered portions of the deposits.
- Carry out an economic analysis of the property based on the new drilling and geological data. Use this data to revise and recalculate ore reserves for the property.

A suggested budget for the two phases of work is as follows:

2007 EXPLORATION BUDGET **PHASE 1**
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
Blende Zinc - Lead - Silver Project

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

2007 EXPLORATION BUDGET **PHASE 2**
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
Blende Zinc - Lead - Silver Project

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

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

respectfully submitted

TRANSPOLAR GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

per: _____

Robert J. Sharp, M.Sc., P.Geol.
Qualified Person
August 14, 2007

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CERTIFICATE OF ROBERT J. SHARP, P.GEOL.

I, R.J. Sharp, P. Geol. do hereby certify that:

I am the President of Trans Polar Geological Consultants Inc., with an office located at No. 60 Hawkmount Heights, NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3G 3S5 (Telephone: 403-239-5612, email: rjsharp@shaw.ca)

I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Mineral Engineering from the University of Alberta in 1975.

In addition, I have obtained a M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1980.

I am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, Member Number M18311 and the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories, Member Number 1304. I am entitled to use the seal which is affixed to this report.

I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for a total of 30 years since my graduation from university. I have worked in Canada, Mexico and China.

My specific experience concerning the subject deposit is related to work done for Cominco Ltd as Chief Geologist at the Polaris Mine from 1989 to 2002 where I was responsible for mine geology, ore reserves and exploration in the district surrounding the Polaris Mine.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43 – 101 ("NI 43 – 101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43 – 101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43 – 101.

I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report titled "Technical Report and Recommendations Blende Project" relating to the Mix 1-16, Trix 1-56, Trax 1-28 and Max 1-153 mineral claims. I have based this report on my geological work at the Blende property from July 17 -28, 2005 and from June 10 to September 20, 2006 for a total of 114 days, plus a review of all available data concerning the subject property supplied by the property vendors and on information obtained from geological publications and from web sites.

I have no direct or indirect interest and have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I do not hold directly or indirectly, any shares in Blind Creek Resources Ltd., nor in Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43 – 101.

I have read National Instrument 43 – 101 and Form 43 – 101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, by such regulatory authorities or stock exchange for regulatory purposes. No consent is given for the use of this report for purposes other than those specifically used by the regulatory authorities or stock exchange for regulatory purposes.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, Canada this 14th Day of August, 2007.

respectfully submitted

Robert Jay Sharp, B.Sc. (Mnl Eng), M.Sc. (Geol) P. Geol.

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

TRANSPOLAR GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC
Robert Jay Sharp, M.Sc., P. GEOL., Consulting Geologist
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August 14, 2007

DIRECTORS
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Gentlemen

With this letter is transmitted your signed and stamped copies of my report., entitled: "Technical Report and Recommendations Blende Project " and dated August 14, 2007. You may use this Technical Report only for the purpose of filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority. The Regulatory Authorities or stock exchange may publish, including electronic publication, this report for regulatory purposes.

Yours sincerely.

Transpolar Geological Consultants Inc.

per: _____

Robert Jay Sharp, M.Sc., P. GEOL., Consulting Geologist
Qualified Person