2011 TECHNICAL REPORT

BLENDE PROJECT

Beaver River Area, Nash Creek Map Area, Yukon Territory

Mapsheet106D 07

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

For:

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

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MARCH 7, 2011

AMENDED MAY 12, 2011

SUMMARY

The author has been retained by the directors of **Blind Creek Resources Ltd ("Blind Creek")** to prepare a Technical Report in compliance with the provisions of National Instrument 43-101 and associated documents.

Blind Creek is a private company registered in British Columbia. Blind Creek acquired an option on the Blende property in 2006 and later acquired a 100% interest in the Blende Property on Nov. 30, 2008 by issuing 4.5 million shares to former property owners Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. A 1% NSR is held in favor of B. Kreft and a 2% NSR for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The purpose of this report is as part of the listing requirements for listing Blind Creek Resources Ltd. as a public company on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture board ("TSX.V").

The author initially visited the Blende property on June 21, 2004 for **Shoshone Silver Mining C**ompany and **Eagle Plains Resources Ltd**. accompanied by James Williams, Eur. Ing., Tim Termuende, P.Geo., representing Eagle Plains, and Mike Burke, then Staff Geologist of the Yukon Geological Survey, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources. The property was again visited February 2, 2011, when the property was under snow. A NI 43-101 compliant Technical report was prepared by B.J. Price, P.Geo. in 2004 for Shoshone and filed on SEDAR by Eagle Plains. Further NI -43-101 compliant reports were written for Eagle Plains and Blind Creek in 2005 and 2007 by Robert Sharp P.Geol. (Alberta). The present author last visited the property on February 2, 2011. The author acknowledges the considerable contributions of Chris Gallagher, M.Sc. to the collection of data for this report.

The Blende property is located about 115 km north of the town of Mayo 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) situated north of Mayo and Keno Hill, Yukon Territory.

In late 2005, ***Blind Creek Resources Ltd*** ("Blind Creek") acquired an option to acquire a 60 percent interest in the Blende Silver-Lead-Zinc project from ***Eagle Plains Resources Ltd***. ("Eagle Plains. On April 17, 2009 it was announced that Blind Creek Blind Creek had completed the requirements to earn a 60% interest in the project by completing a total of $5,000,000 in exploration expenditures, paying $175,000 in cash and issuing 1,000,000 common shares. The remaining 40% was acquired by Blind Creek in 2009 in return for 4,500,000 voting-class common shares. Eagle Plains retains a 3% NSR (Net Smelter Royalty) on the Blende project. (1.0 percent net smelter royalty (NSR) to Bernie Kreft and a 2% NSR to Eagle Plains). The property was last visited on February2, 2011 by the author.

Lead-zinc-silver mineralization at The Blende property is hosted by upper Gillespie Lake Group dolostone (dolomite) spatially associated with a Middle Proterozoic fault zone that strikes about1 10^{o} and dips steeply southwest. The linear distribution of surface mineral occurrences parallels the fault zone for 6,000 meters. In general, sulfides occur as discordant veins, and vein breccias along the fault zone, and as concentrations within the stromatolitic horizons of the upper Gillespie Lake Group. The sulfide assemblage in the vein is dominantly sphalerite and galena with lesser pyrite. Chalcopyrite and freibergite occur as minor phases in the west zone (and explain the occasional copper values). Thin envelopes of brucite alteration occur in most veins throughout the deposit. Anglesite, covellite, and smithsonite are also present in minor amounts at the top of the West zone where mineralization is weathered. Late pyrite-rich veins crosscut earlier lead-zinc mineralization. The Blende deposit is crudely zoned from spotty copper- and silver-rich mineralization at the base of the West zone, through lead-rich mineralization in the middle and upper levels of the zone. Zinc-rich mineralization is dominant in the East Zone. High-grade mineralization is mostly stratabound within stromatolitic horizons throughout the deposit.

Prior exploration by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. in the early 1990s delineated two mineralized zones on the property. The deposit is outlined at surface by an open-ended three mile long soil anomaly with zinc values of up to one percent. Billiton Resources Canada Inc. drilled 77 holes on the property totaling over 14,000 meters along over 3.2 kilometers of strike length, reporting numerous high-grade intercepts at relatively shallow depths. Subsequent step-out drilling by NDU Resources confirmed the continuation of mineralization westward, with the addition of significant copper values. On the basis of diamond drilling and surface trenching, both open pit and underground "Reserves" were estimated for the East and West Zones and total "reserves" unconstrained by open pit envelopes were estimated by Billiton Resources Canada Inc. in 1991 as follows:

HISTORICAL ESTIMATE – WEST ZONE BLENDE PROPERTY Originally termed "Open-Pit Reserve" prepared by Billiton Resources Canada 1991				
Zone	***Tonnes***	***Zinc %***	***Lead %***	***Silver (grams/tonne)***
West Zone	15,300,000	3.04	3.23	67.5
East Zone	4,300,000	3.05	1.31	15.1
TOTALS	**19,600,000**	**3.04**	**2.80**	**56.0**

The tonnage and grade estimates were prepared by Billiton Canada Explorations Inc., a large integrated international company prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. The term "reserves" may have complied with CIM categories at the time of the estimate, but does not comply with the definitions currently accepted by CIM as economic viability at present conditions has not been demonstrated; there is no current feasibility or pre-feasibility study and the estimate extended outside the pit design. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

In addition to the open pit tonnage and grade estimate noted above, Billiton Canada Inc. in 1991 also estimated what were termed "reserves" for an underground mineralized body at the East Zone. The estimate is summarized below and the full estimation has been provided in an Appendix.

Cross Sectional Estimates East Zone

(Originally termed a "reserve" by Billiton)

Oct. 17, 1991 Billiton Metals Canada Inc.

Blocks - East Zone of Blende Deposits All composites > $25 GMV Cut-off, Undiluted

Block	Section	Thick	Area	Tonnage	Pb	Zn %	Ag	Pb+Zn
No	No.	m.	M2	metric	%	%	(opt)	(%)
48 ddh	48 blocks	50 m		4,318,896	1.31	3.05	0.44	4.37

The tonnage and grade estimates were prepared by Billiton Canada Explorations Inc., a large integrated international company prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. The term "reserves" may have complied with CIM categories at the time of the estimate, but does not comply with the definitions currently accepted by CIM as economic viability at present conditions has not been demonstrated; there is no current feasibility or pre-feasibility study . A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

In 2004, the author prepared a NI 43-101 Technical report for **Shoshone Silver Mining Company** (Shoshone) of Idaho, who intended to option the property. The writer visited the property on June 21, 2004, accompanied by James Williams, Eur. Ing., B.Sc., M.Sc., DIC, FIMM, C.Eng, C.Geol (UK), representing Shoshone, Tim Termuende, P.Geo., representing Eagle Plains, and Mike Burke, Staff Geologist of the Yukon Geological Survey, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources. A large database held by Eagle Plains was inspected previously and copies of relevant reports and data were obtained. The option was not completed and the Price report was not filed on Sedar by Shoshone.

In 2005 R.J. Sharp, M.Sc., P. Geol. (Alberta and NWT), an expert in carbonate hosted base metal deposits, was retained by Eagle Plains. Mr. Sharp reviewed the "2004 Price Report" (referred to above), visited the property and looked at drill core and drill hole locations. Mr. Sharp also reviewed the Billiton sampling methodology, protocol and resource estimation. Based on the recommendations of Price and Sharp, diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveying was carried out by Eagle Plains and Blind Creek from 2006 – 2008 to test areas of known mineralization and extensions to them, as well as new exploration targets.

In 2006 a total of 4,235.8 m of drilling was completed in 23 holes drillholes. In 2007, an additional 15 drill holes totaling 3411 meters were completed on the property by Blind Creek in the Far West, Far East and Central zones. Work was done by a service company subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. on behalf of Blind Creek, under the supervision of Chris Gallagher, M.Sc.

In 2008 Blind Creek completed 7 drill holes in the West and Far West zones, totaling 1,047 meters under the supervision of Joanne VanRanden B.Sc. Additional drilling was done in 2008 by Blind Creek. In total, from 2006 to 2008, Blind Creek has expended approximately $3.6 million, not including property payments.

The historical 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 or wide lower-grade intercepts 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

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pb %	Zn %	Ag (opt)
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	

Widths are core widths and are not true widths which are not precisely known. The author does not have true widths for the historical drillholes noted above.

Most geophysical methods have not proven very effective in previous exploration efforts at Blende due to the inert nature of the host dolomite. Prior metallurgical work 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 (historical) 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 mineralization has resulted in oxide specific metal recovery processes which could be used to process some of the Blende mineralization.

The author has proposed a two phase exploration program: Phase 1 of the program is designed to complete sufficient drilling in the West and Far West zones in order to complete a new (current) resource estimate; while Phase II of the program is more exploration based. Phase 1 drilling should focus on testing the continuity, tenure and geologic controls of mineralization within and between the Far-West and West Zones. Phase II would be contingent on favourable results in Phase I.

Metallurgical testing in the West Zone to establish recoveries of sulphides and oxide mineralization is also proposed. Once the recoveries are determined the mineralized blocks should be reviewed and a new mineral resource estimate prepared using all of the latest drill intercepts.

Recent exploration in the Yukon has led to the discovery of significant gold showings within 25 km of the Blende property, albeit on the opposite side of one or more major faults. Past samples from the Blende area are being checked for gold content. Another positive factor which affects the economy of the area is the initiation of silver-lead-zinc production at the historical Keno Hill silver camp.

The Blende property, which was the largest lead-zinc-silver deposit in the Yukon Territory at the time of the detailed geological paper by Robinson and Godwin in 1995, is a large moderate grade deposit. Drilling from 2006 to 2008, along with the detailed geological compilations provides an excellent base for further definition drilling leading toward a new resource estimate. The Blende property is a property of merit deserving of additional exploration efforts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase program is recommended for future work in preparation for a current resource estimate, with Phase I consisting of infill drilling exploration work at the West and Far West Zones and Phase II consisting of exploration drilling at the Far West and Far East Zones. The following key recommendations are made for any future work on the property:

- Phase I of the recommended program involves 1500 meters of infill drilling focused on the West and Far West Zones.
- Additional drilling in the West Zone is required to constrain continuity shape and trend of known mineralization and should consist of infill drilling between existing drill sections. Drilling should focus on down-dip potential of structurally controlled mineralization as well as the mineralized vertical shear structure (Blende Structural Zone).
- Continued exploration drilling (Phase II) at the Far West Zone (1500m) is warranted; continued development of a 3D structural model to aid in drill targeting is strongly recommended, as is collaring uphill from the hanging wall.
- Continued exploration drilling (Phase II) on the Far East Zone (1500m) to define widths, grades and strike-lengths of Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization intersected in the 2007 and 2008 programs.
- Although the Central Zone has seen limited drilling, it requires further geologic mapping, and needs to be put in the newly understood structural context, prior to any serious drill program.
- Further mapping and sampling on the new Zn-Pb-Cu showings found in the south central portion of the claim group.
- Additional geological mapping and reconnaissance contour soil sampling on the northwest, southeast and northern extensions of the claim group.
- Geochemical analysis of the extensive dataset to look at base metal ratios in hopes of vectoring feeder zones containing high-grade mineralization.
- Considering the presence of gold nearby at the Rau property, check for the presence of gold on the property. (This is underway from sample pulps or rejects stored at the laboratory)
- Following the Phase 1 drilling, initiation of a new resource estimate should begin, with separate estimates of open pit resources and higher grade underground- resources.
- 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.

Proposed drill locations for both programs are presented in tables 5a and 5b as well as figures 7a and 7b. A total proposed budget for Phases I and II, presented in detail below, is approximately $1.75 million dollars

Respectfully Submitted

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

per: _____

signed: "**Barry J. Price, P.Geo"**.

Author and Qualified Person

March 7, 2011

Amended May 12 2011

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TECHNICAL REPORT

BLENDE PROJECT

Beaver River Area, Yukon Territory

Blind Creek Resources Ltd.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

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

Blind Creek is a private company registered in British Columbia. Blind Creek acquired a 100% interest in the Blende Property on Nov. 30, 2008 by issuing 4.5 million shares to former property owners Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. A 1% NSR is held in favor of B. Kreft and a 2% NSR for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The purpose of this report is as part of the listing requirements for listing Blind Creek Resources Ltd. as a public company on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture board ("TSX.V").

Author Price visited the Blende property on June 21, 2004 for **Shoshone Silver Mining C**ompany and **Eagle Plains Resources Ltd**. accompanied by James Williams, Eur. Ing., Tim Termuende, P.Geo., representing Eagle Plains, and Mike Burke, then Staff Geologist of the Yukon Geological Survey, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources. The author again visited the property on February 2, 2011, when the property was under snow. A NI 43-101 compliant Technical report was prepared by B.J. Price, P.Geo. in 2004 and filed on SEDAR by Eagle Plains. Further NI -43-101 compliant reports were written for Eagle Plains and Blind Creek in 2005 and 2007 by Robert Sharp P.Geol. The present author last visited the property on February 2, 2011. Sources of information are covered by the title below and are listed under the title "References"

As the reader can imagine, since its discovery approximately 45 years ago, there have been many reports filed on the Blende Property. This Technical Report must necessarily be only a summary, and concentrates mainly on the drilling work undertaken by Blind Creek from 2006 to 2008. For historical data, the reader is referred to the many Assessment Reports filed with the Yukon Government. For brevity, the drill core logs and assays, comprising approximately 1000 pages of text, cannot be reproduced in this report, but are available to interested parties on request to Blind Creek.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based on the synthesis of existing geological data and on data and observations generated by exploration program conducted by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd ("Eagle Plains"). and Bootleg Exploration Inc. Sources of information include all available published sources, including government and industry assessment reports on the Property and surrounding area and from other reports that were made available to the author by the Company. The author has relied on the truth and accuracy of the aforementioned public data in the preparation of part of this technical report. Geologist Chris Gallagher M.Sc. supervised the exploration programs in 2007 and compiled a considerable amount of information for this report. The 2008 program was supervised by Joanne VanRanden B.Sc. of Whitehorse YT., an experienced geologist who has worked in exploration for at least 25 years.

The author 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.

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

Based on his experience, qualifications and review of the historical data, the author, the author is of the opinion that the

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

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Property Description

The property consists of 260 Quartz Mining Claims, of which the Mix 1-16 claims represent the central part of the original Blende property. The rest of the claims were staked by Eagle Plains in 2003-06. Under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, claim tags have to be placed on the posts during the next year and Assessment work in the amount of $100 per claim must be completed. A complete listing of tenure details, broken down by individual quartz claims making up the Blende property is given in Appendix II. Figure 2 shows the tag numbers and claim names for each of the claims making up the Blende Property. Claims are nominally 1500 ft. square, thus the claim package covers 260 *51.65 acres or 13429 acres or 5436 hectares. The claims are in good standing to various dates up to 2022 as shown in Appendix I.

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

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

There are no social or environmental issues known to the writers which would affect title. There are, to the best knowledge of the writers, no liens or encumbrances on the claims. Blind Creek does not have any surface rights; this is after all 115 km from Mayo and 60 km from Keno Hill, and there are no other surface rights holders known, apart from the Crown (Territorial Government).

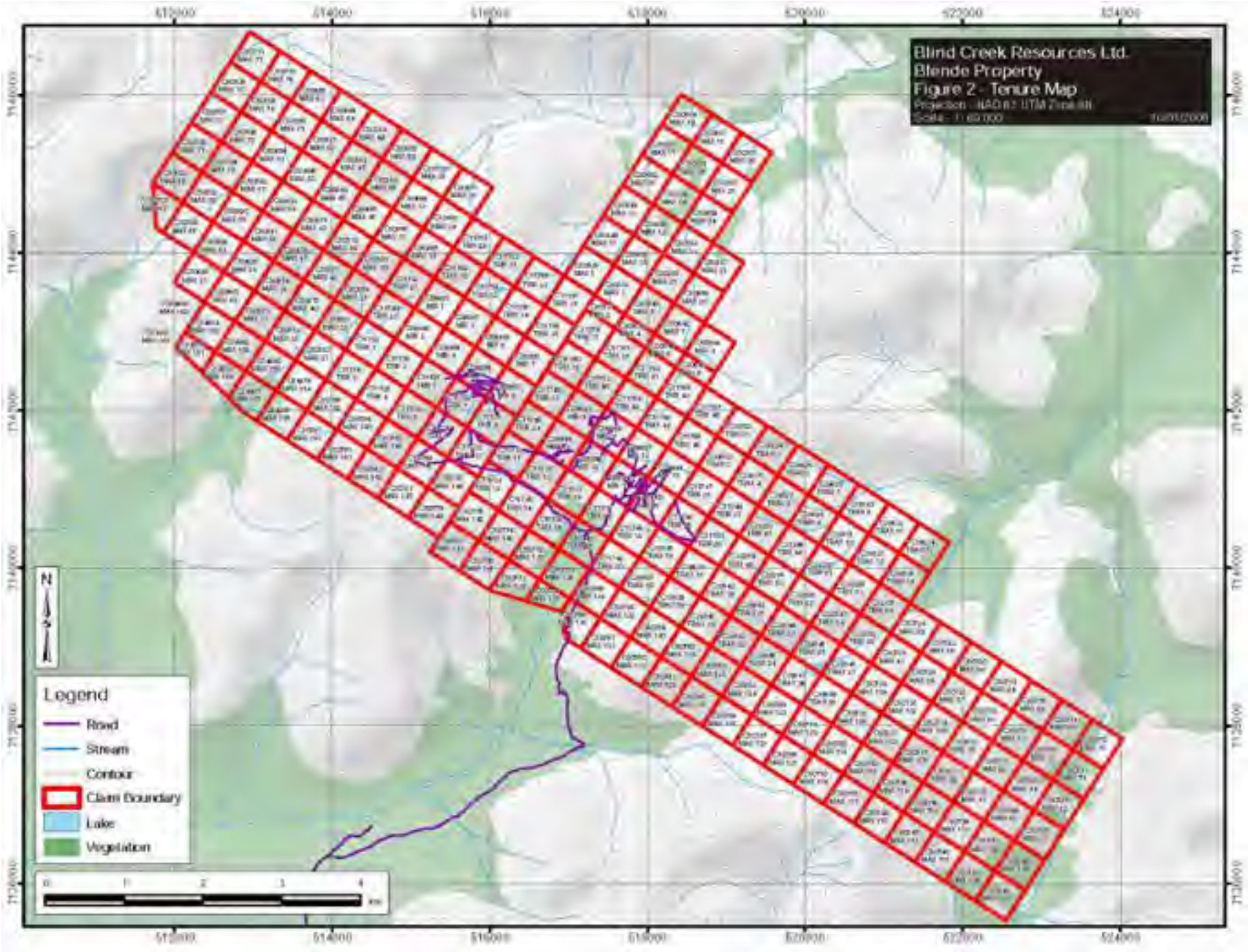
The mineral zones and the exploration camp are in the central part of the claims as shown clearly in Figure 2; there are no underground workings or tailings ponds or any other mining assets besides the camp. There is no power and water is available in Williams Creek which runs through the center of the property. Several maps such as Figure 4 show the position of the mineralized zones.

Property Location

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

FIGURE 1 – PROPERTY LOCATION YUKON TERRITORY

FIGURE 2. MINERAL TITLES, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE



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

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 meters to 1860 meters. The tree line is at approximately 1,300 meters (4,300 Ft.). The property has sparse grass and lichen vegetation. Outcrop is most common on steep, north facing cirque walls, creek gullies and ridges, whereas south facing exposures are less precipitous and are covered by talus and scree.

HISTORY

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

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

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

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

1981 ***Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd***. restaked the property in April 1981 and conducted trenching and rock sampling from 1981 to 1984. Expenditures from 1981 to 1983 are said to be $22,500 (Franzen 1988)

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

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

1987 ***NDU Resources Ltd***. purchased the property outright in 1987. A comprehensive report was written in 1988 by Jeff Franzen, P.Eng. In 1988, NDU explored the property by mapping and hand trenching and later drilled 3 holes from one location totaling 718 meters. The results were favourable with long intercepts of silver-lead-zinc mineralization and Franzen noted ""...The Blende property has potential to host a major lead-zinc-silver deposit. Based on the results (which are described in a subsequent section of this report) Franzen proposed a two stage comprehensive exploration program which was budgeted at approximately $7 million for both stages.

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

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

1990 Billiton as project operator drilled 15 holes on the main "West" zone, totaling 3659.7 meters. This work led to the calculation of a preliminary diluted in-situ open-pit mineral "reserve" of 11.5 million tonnes averaging 3% lead, 2.20 % zinc, and 1.46 oz//tonne silver (50 grams/tonne).

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

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

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

1998 In March, 1998 NDU merged with ***United Keno Hill Mines Ltd***. (UKHM) and the property came under the control of UKHM, which subsequently went into receivership.

2002 The property was staked by prospector ***Bernie Kreft.***

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

2005 The property was optioned by Eagle Plains to ***Blind Creek Resources Ltd.*** (Blind Creek).

Historical "Reserves"

1990 Historical Reserve Estimate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The results of this work indicated the potential for 11.5 Million tonnes of "diluted mineralization" above the 1650m level grading 3.01% Pb, 2.20% Zn and 1.46 opt Ag and contained within a potential pit having a strip ratio of about 2:16[1].

The tonnage and grade estimates were prepared by Billiton Canada Explorations Inc., a large integrated international company prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. The term "reserves" may have complied with CIM categories at the time of the estimate, but does not comply with the definitions currently accepted by CIM as economic viability at present conditions has not been demonstrated; there is no current feasibility or pre-feasibility study and the estimate extended outside the pit design. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

[1] Such potential cannot be quantified.

1991 Historical "Reserve" Estimate

The estimate in 1991 was completed by the engineering and geological departments of Billiton Mines Canada Inc. (actual personnel not listed) Assay values were received in the field and merged with drillhole collar surveys and downhole surveys into a dbase file which includes previous drillhole data from the 1988 and 1990 campaigns. More recently, Chris Gallagher M.Sc., geologist for Eagle Plains has converted this database to Microsoft Access/Excel format. Paper drill sections are available for all the programs.

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

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

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

The sectional tonnage and grade block estimates were completed for the West Zone using the entire drillhole database projected only to the 100 meter sections. The East Zone mineralization is relatively well defined on 50 meter sections with a corresponding corridor width of 50 meters. After the 1991 drill program, assay values were received in the field and merged with the drillhole collar surveys and downhole surveys into a dbase file which includes previous drillhole data from the 1988 and 1990 campaigns. This was periodically updated and used to produce preliminary drill sections for illustration using the Sect utility of the Geostat software package which produces simple plots of driliholes and assay data. SectCad is the section modeling utility, and was used to interactively composite drillhole assay data on screen both in the field and in the Toronto office to provide interpretation and preliminary (historical) "reserve" estimates. The 1991 estimates were undertaken in-house by BMCI using this Geostat software. The following methodology was used:

- The sectional estimates were completed using a gross in situ metal value (GMV) calculated for each assay interval using US$0.28/lb. Pb, US$0.50/lb. Zn and US$4.25/oz Ag as metal prices at an exchange rate of 1$US/1.25$CAN.
- For zinc, due to the failure to demonstrate potential metallurgical recovery of non-sulphide Zn, this value was subtracted from the assay for total Zn to yield a value for ZnS which was used to calculate in situ GMV for composite selection in the final run for the West Zone and for the East Zone which contains very little non-sulphide Pb and Zn.
- The specific gravities used were the same as those used for the 1990 RPA estimates - 3.1 for mineralization and 2.8 for waste. For comparison, a calculated specific gravity for the West Zone average grade using the most probable mineral assemblage yields a value of about 3.08 for mineralization at 0% porosity and a calculated specific gravity for the East Zone average grade is about 3.02
- Several different attempts at modeling the West Zone mineralization were undertaken using variations in some of the more important parameters in order to test the subsequent variations of in situ GMV and tonnage.
- All estimates were based on sectional interpretation on 100 meter sections from 9+900 East to 10+500 East.
- Minor drilling on 50 meter sections (10+250, 10+350) is insufficient to model these sections separately.
- Block areas are generally extrapolated to mid-points between drill hole composites.
- On sections with surface indications of mineralization drill composites are extrapolated to surface. In areas lacking sufficient drill density block outlines are projected only to about 25 meters up and down the section.
- Volume calculations are by linear projection to the mid-points between sections which is 100 meters.
- The first run uses similar parameters used by RPA for their calculations in 1990 and was done for comparison purposes. This uses a $25 GMV cut-off with no distinction/subtraction of the non-sulphide zinc values.
- External dilution is added at one sample interval (-3m) at assay grade and internal dilution is included at 1-2

contiguous sample intervals but zones are separated at >2 contiguous sample intervals below cut-off.

- One-sample zones are allowed only if they carry external dilution at both margins without being diluted below the cut-off grade.

Several estimates were made at various Metal Values and cut-off grades and for Open-Pit and Underground mining. The gross tonnage and grade estimate of "reserves" (unconstrained by open pit envelopes) estimated by Billiton and selected as the most reasonable for the West Zone is 15.3 million tonnes at a grade of 3.23% Pb including 1.09% Pb (non-sulphide), 3.04% Zn including 0.79% Zn (non-sulphide) and 1.97 opt Ag. Based on 1991 and previous drilling programs, published historical tonnages and grades of the "reserve" were estimated by Billiton for the whole property as:

1991 HISTORICAL ESTIMATE BY BILLITON PLC. (NOW BHP Billiton)
Originally termed "Reserve"

ZONE	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 addition to the open pit tonnage and grade estimate noted above, Billiton Canada Inc. in 1991 also estimated what were termed "reserves" for an underground mineralized body at the East Zone. The estimate is summarized below and the full estimation has been provided in an Appendix.

Cross Sectional Estimates East Zone

(Originally termed a "reserve" by Billiton)

Oct. 17, 1991 Billiton Metals Canada Inc.

Blocks - East Zone of Blende Deposits All composites > $25 GMV Cut-off, Undiluted

Block	Section	Thick	Area	Tonnage	Pb	Zn %	Ag	Pb+Zn
No	No.	m.	M2	metric	%	%	(opt)	(%)
48 ddh	48 blocks	50 m		4,318,896	1.31	3.05	0.44	4.37

The tonnage and grade estimates were prepared by Billiton Canada Explorations Inc., a large integrated international company prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. The term "reserves" may have complied with CIM categories at the time of the estimate, but does not comply with the definitions currently accepted by CIM as economic viability at present conditions has not been demonstrated; there is no current feasibility or pre-feasibility study . A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

Historical mineral processing and metallurgical testing

A number of processing and metallurgical tests were completed on the Blende deposits by Billiton PLC and the following summary is made from the 1991 Billiton final report. At least seven separate metallurgical reports completed by contractors for Billiton are present in the files now held by Blind Creek.

Upon completion of the 1990 drill program it was realized that potentially significant proportions of the West Zone mineralization are oxidized. It was decided to undertake some preliminary grind and flotation tests on composite drill core rejects. This work was conducted by Bacon, Donaldson Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada. Two samples were selected:

• B90-6 representing Pb (lead) rich mineralization

• B90-11representing Zn (zinc)-rich mineralization respectively

Each contained what was considered to be representative (>20%) assayed amounts of "oxide" Pb and Zn. The initial tests showed that a high proportion of the zinc floated in the lead circuit, due to fine intergrowths of galena and sphalerite. This was later confirmed by petrography. Overall recoveries of both lead and zinc were low due largely to the presence of "oxide" (or non-sulphide) lead and zinc.

Two additional tests were conducted using a finer primary grind, additions of zinc depressants, addition of a lead oxide flotation stage, and re-grinding of the zinc rougher concentrates prior to cleaning. With these adjustments, a zinc concentrate grade of 56.8% was produced from both samples at rougher recoveries of only 33% and 37% and cleaner recoveries of 23% and 31% respectively. The lead oxide float was effective in recovering additional silver and lead. It was concluded from this work that silver and lead distributions correlate well, and optimization of lead recovery should therefore also optimize silver recovery. Two problems remained unresolved from this work: there was still excessive zinc reporting to the final lead concentrate (18%) and all of the non-sulphide zinc from these samples reports to the final tails.

In 1991, due to the significant proportion of non-sulphide zinc in the West Zone, Billiton decided to continue with the metallurgical work including tests of several new commercially available reagents for recovery of non-sulphide zinc. For this work, three drill core composites were used from the West Zone For this work, three drill core composites were used from the West Zone representing:

• least oxidized (composite C),

• intermediate oxidized (composite B), and

• most oxidized (composite A).

A fourth composite (D) from the unoxidized East Zone was included in this work immediately after its discovery in May, 1991. This work was also conducted by Bacon, Donaldson Ltd.

The flowsheet incorporated a bulk sulphide flotation stage followed by flotation of the non-sulphide lead and zinc. The majority of test work was conducted on the intermediate composite B with subsequent testing on the other composites. The initial test on composite B showed similar results to the 1990 work – almost half of the zinc recovered reported to the lead rougher. This suggested that production of a bulk lead-zinc concentrate might be more practical, with subsequent separation of lead and zinc concentrates.

The bulk sulphide recovery tests on the four composites confirm the previous results - that sulphide lead and zinc recovery decrease with increasing degrees of oxidation. Sulphide zinc is severely affected by oxidation, and high losses are reportedly due to inclusions of sphalerite within non-sulphide (smithsonite) particles. Rougher recovery of total zinc from West Zone composites ranges from 28.6% (most oxidized) to 76.5% (least oxidized). The East Zone composite, by comparison returned 82.4% of total zinc to the bulk sulphide rougher.

For separation of lead and zinc concentrates it was found that zinc grade and recovery is strongly affected by the presence of sphalerite-galena intergrowths and the degree of lead and zinc oxidation in the feed. It was also found that the recovery of nonsulphide lead was sufficiently effective so that the overall recovery of total lead is independent of the degree of oxidation. Iron rejection was effected through the use of lime and cyanide. Attempts to recover the non-sulphide zinc were not successful and while rougher recoveries close to 60% ZnO could be achieved, attempts to upgrade this material result in high losses to the cleaner tails.

Lead rougher recoveries approaching 90% were demonstrated from all composites due to the production of separate oxide and sulphide concentrates. These contain from 12-16% Zn(total) at recoveries of 7-17% Zn(total) with the exception of the most oxidized sample (A) which contains only about 3% total Zn at a recovery of 3% Zn (total). PbS concentrate grades for the four composites range from about 58% - 80% Pb with combined recoveries to the PbS and PbO concentrates at 73% - 77%.

Concentrate grades for the ZnS concentrates for the West Zone range from 35% to 48% from the most oxidized to the least oxidized composites at recoveries ranging from 29% to 56% respectively. The composite from the East Zone yields a zinc concentrate grade of >50% Zn(total) but with recoveries to the bulk concentrate of only 62.5% and to the 2nd and 3rd cleaner tails of only 20% and 12% respectively and with approximately an equal recovery of Zn to the lead concentrate. This is due to three combined factors:

- initially low Zn grades (0.96% - 2.59% ZnS; A-D respectively) combined with fine intergrowths of galena and sphalerite
- and further compounded by alteration of sphalerite to smithsonite.

Composite B is the closest of the composites to the average grade of the West Zone mineralization. For run F17, from a bulk rougher recovery of 78.62% ZnS for this sample, the total ZnS recovered to the ZnS concentrate is 52.46% of total ZnS with 4.95% of total ZnS reporting to the PbS third cleaner concentrate, 4% to the PbO rougher, 11% to the ZnO concentrate and about 6% of total ZnS to the final tails. In the absence of additional improvements in the metallurgical flowsheet, the recovery of ZnS to a potential ZnS concentrate from the West Zone would probably average about 50% and if a better separation of lead and zinc sulphide concentrates could be effected, a concentrate grade of 50% would be expected.

Only one composite has been tested from the East Zone (run F-21). Composite D recovered 82.4% of total ZnS to the bulk sulphide rougher. From this, a total of about 52.5% of total ZnS reports to the lst-3rd PbS cleaner tails (= ZnS concentrate), 10% to the third PbS cleaner concentrate, 1.23% to the total PbO rougher concentrate and fully 16.4% of total Zn reports to the final tails. The ZnS concentrate grade is given as the result to the third PbS cleaner tails (50.1%). This is very similar to the result from composite B. (Source: Billiton 1991 Final report).

In summary, concentration of lead and zinc has problems caused by intergrowths and oxidation, but with different separation techniques and flow sheets can provide an acceptable concentrate. Additional tests would have to be done to optimize the recoveries. The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the above historical information.

Historical Geochemistry

The following account of historical geochemistry is summarized with some editing from Lister and Eaton (1989).

In 1976 and 1977 the GSC conducted reconnaissance stream sediment sampling in the Blende area as part of a geochemical baseline survey of the Wernecke Mountains. Results of the survey were published as GSC Open File 518. Streams draining the property returned moderate to extremely anomalous values for lead and zinc while other streams within the property's 265 sq. km area of interest returned near background values. This regional survey provided considerable encouragement for further exploration in the area.

In 1989 grid soil sampling was done by Archer Cathro for NDU Resources over approximately 9.2sq km in the central part of the property and a few reconnaissance prospecting and sampling traverses were conducted around the periphery. Grid sample locations were plotted on a number of large grid maps and a compilation map, all of which are too bulky to include in this summary.

The grid soil samples were taken along compass and chain controlled, slope corrected lines that were spaced 100 m apart. The lines were run at right angles between four theodolite-EDM surveyed baselines that are orientated at 125º, sub-parallel to the fault complex. The baselines were marked at approximately 50 m intervals by 1 m high wood lath pickets bearing aluminum tags inscribed with grid coordinates. Similarly marked 0.5 m high pickets were placed every 20 m along the sample lines. Soil samples were taken at 40 m intervals from "B" or "C" horizon material and the sample number was

inscribed on the aluminum tag at the appropriate station picket.

Many of the soil pickets are still legible. Soil was easily obtained even within the coarsest dolomite talus but was scarce on shale scree slopes. Cliffs on north- and west-facing slopes prevented sampling over part of the West Zones.

A total of 2,632 soil samples were taken from the grid, while 105 stream sediment and soil samples were collected peripheral to it. All samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. where they were dried and sieved through a -80 mesh screen. If the samples contained insufficient fine-grained material, they were sieved again through a -35 mesh screen and then pulverized to -150 mesh. In a few extreme cases, the entire sample was pulverized. All samples were analyzed for 32 elements by the induced coupled plasma (ICP) technique using a nitric aqua regia digestion. Ninety-nine samples selected from various parts of the grid were also analyzed for gold by neutron activation.

The reconnaissance sampling showed that the highest stream sediment values (up to 565 ppm lead and 2910 ppm zinc) are from streams draining areas of known mineralization and anomalous grid response. Samples taken in 1989 to the northwest and southeast of the property returned moderately to strongly anomalous values and the claim block was expanded to cover these areas.

All other drainages returned near background values. Based on the regional sampling results and Archer, Cathro's experience elsewhere in the Wernecke Mountains, typical background values and anomalous thresholds for the Blende area are as follows (all values are in ppm).

Table Of 1989 Geochemical Parameters

(Archer Cathro 1989)

Threshold	Pb ppm		Zn ppm		Ag ppm		Cu ppm		As ppm
Background	10–50		50–150		0.1–0.5		10–50		10–30
Weakly Anomalous	100		400		1.0		50		50
Moderately Anomalous	200		800		2.0		100		100
Strongly Anomalous	500		2000		5.0		200		200

Work done by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (From the Sharpe Report 2006)

Prior to the option by Blind Creek, a small work program was completed at Blende, for assessment purposes, this resulted in the discovery of the Far East zone (alternatively called Shanghai).

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

2004 In 2004, Eagle Plains undertook prospecting and geological mapping surveys in addition to silt and soil geochemical analyses. The target area was the Far East Zone of the Blende deposit. Historic fieldwork had identified the target area, but failed to find an in-situ mineral occurrence. The program was successful in identifying a new in-situ mineral occurrence which led to additional claim staking in the Far East Zone. An assessment report detailing the 2004 program included recommendations for further work including additional prospecting and mapping in the Far East Zone. The total cost of the 2004 field program was $20,630.60. During this period, Eagle Plains also retained Barry Price, P.Geo. to review the historical data in detail.

The programs undertaken by Eagle Plains are not described in exhaustive detail as they are not material compared to the drilling already undertaken.

In 2004, a total of 7 silt samples, 51 soil samples and 15 rock samples were collected during the survey of the Far East Zone. Some of the streams within the Far East Zone were sediment sampled by past geochemical programs. A total of 19 silt samples were collected across the Far East Zone during the 1988 – 1994 geochemical survey, with 6 samples collected within the 2004 study area. 2004 silt sampling has confirmed two geochemically anomalous drainages (>200 ppm Zn, >50 ppm Pb) within the cirque area of the Far East Zone. The highest zinc value (Fig.5b) was collected from a fair sized drainage located at the eastern portion of the Far East Zone; sample TTBNS001 contained 1317ppm Zn. Although not as rich as the historic K7489 that TTBNS001 was taken just upstream of, TTBNS001 still confirms highly anomalous zinc values in stream sediments of the Far East Zone. Samples TTBNS002 and TTBNS005 also confirmed anomalous zinc values with values of 441 ppm and 449 ppm ZN respectively.

The highest lead value for silt samples also came from sample TTBNS001, (Fig.5a) and this sample (218 ppm) was the only silt sample collected in the 2004 program that returned anomalous results for lead.

Although only one of the silt samples from the 2004 program was within the 90t h percentile of the 1988 -1994 silt sample thresholds, they did confirm anomalous values for both lead and zinc in the same drainages.

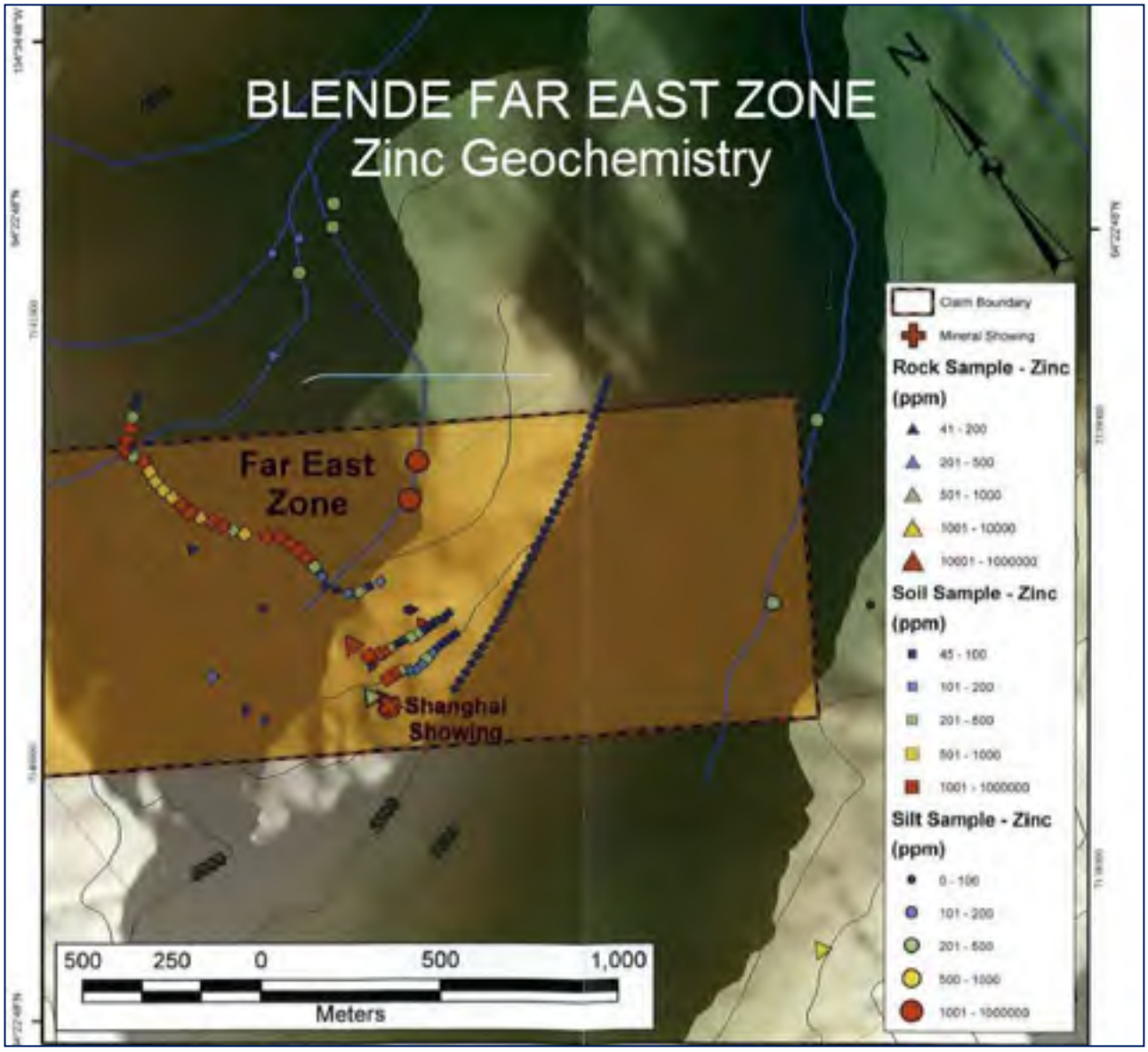
Of the 51 soil samples taken in the Far East Zone, there were many anomalous values returned for both zinc and lead. Most of the soil samples were taken from the B horizon of the poorly developed soils of the talus slopes near the headwall of the cirque. Where a B horizon was not present, the A horizon was sampled, however, because of the extremely low organic matter content, these samples were still of good quality. A total of 34 of the 51 soil samples returned anomalous values for zinc (>200 ppb Zn). The highest value for zinc was in sample BN004 02+00W with 7032 ppm. The next highest sample BN003 02+50W returned zinc values of 6396 ppm. Two soil samples returned anomalous values for lead (>200 ppb Pb); BN004 02+50W returned 248 ppm Pb while BN002 02+75W had 218ppm Pb.

There were a total of 15 rock samples collected in the Far East Zone over the course of the 2004 field program, 6 of which returned anomalous values for zinc (>500 ppm Zn).

The first in-situ mineral showing in the Far East Zone was discovered at sample TTBNR002 which returned a value of 13.2% zinc. This new showing has been named the ***Shanghai Showing*** (Photo 1, Appendix V). TTBNR001, TTBNR007, TTBNR004 and TTBNR003 also returned highly anomalous zinc values (> 1% Zn) with values of 9.78%, 4.21%, 3.87% and 3.56% Zn respectively.

Rock samples were collected as part of the geological mapping and prospecting traverses. Sample locations and geochemical results are reported in detail in the 2006, 2007 and 2008 Assessment Reports on the Blende Property. Elevated Pb, Zn or Cu values were obtained from select samples collected from the Far East showing as well as the East and the Central Zones. The elevated base metal values correspond with visible mineralization noted in the specimens and confirm the presence of mineralization in these areas. It should be noted that these samples were grab samples taken for prospecting purposes and are only meant to be a guide to mineralization and are not used for valuation purposes.

FIGURE 3. ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY AT THE FAR EAST ZONE 2004



An exhaustive description of the geochemical sampling, used mainly to position drillholes in the Far East zone, is beyond the scope of this report, which must necessarily be a summary. While there are rather exhaustive accounts of the historical geochemical surveys, for brevity, these are excluded here. These surveys located the zones which are now more appropriately being explored by drilling. Interested persons wishing more detailed information can refer to the numerous assessment reports filed from 1979 to 2004.

Geophysics

The following discussion of geophysics has been adapted from the 1991 Billiton report; the writer has not examined the geophysical data in great detail but has relied on the Billiton interpretation. Geophysical coverage in 1989 completed by NDU Resources, prior to Billiton's involvement in the Blende Project comprised grid coverage with VLF-EM using two EDA Omni Plus VLF/magnetometer/gradiometer systems coupled with an Omni Plus base station magnetometer. Surveys were conducted along grid lines with readings at 10 meter intervals.

The VLF coverage included the entire grid; however, the magnetic readings were discontinued after about 20 kilometers of readings due to a perceived lack of contrast, and no noticeable response from known mineralization.

VLF data were Fraser Filtered[3] and produced as a contoured map. This survey data was re-examined after the 1990 drill campaign. VLF anomalies found to lie within about 500 meters of the Blende Structural Zone were ranked with respect to their spatial association to soil geochemical anomalies and mineralized float (see accompanying Table). A Hjelt (mathematical) filter was applied to the VLF data. This provided resistivity pseudosections across the Blende Structural Zones to aid in interpretation. Three of the highest ranked anomalies (E-2,3 and 5) show a close association with mineralized float located by the 1990 geological mapping program. These VLF anomalies were targeted for earliest drilling in 1991 prior to the planned follow-up geophysics (figure 5). These anomalies are all associated with the East Zone mineralization discovered in 1991.

The 1991 geophysical program was designed to further evaluate the relationship of the existing VLF data to known mineralization, to determine the most suitable, cost effective geophysical method for the direct detection of mineralization and to extend coverage of this method over as much of the Blende Structural Zone as possible on the existing grid.

Additional VLF and Mag coverage was attempted further to the east of the existing gridded area in order to cover prospecting discoveries in this direction. The results of this work are contained in a report by G. Hendrickson P.Geo. of Delta Geoscience Ltd. of Vancouver. This data was reviewed and interpreted for Billiton by J. Roth of Stratagex Ltd., of Toronto.

Due to the extremely rugged terrain east of the existing grid, only 8 kilometers of VLF/magnetic surveying was possible. The results show the continuation of VLF conductors to the east, but additional geophysical follow-up, although planned for 1991, was physically impossible.

Induced Polarization

Initial dipole-dipole Induced Polarization) I.P. coverage was obtained over the East Zone where early drilling of VLF anomalies showed substantial near surface thicknesses of mineralization (which confirmed the value of the VLF surveys as a method for the direct detection of mineralization).

The East Zone was surveyed using a gradient Induced Polarization (IP) array which proved adequate for the detection of near surface mineralization. Some testing of Horizontal Loop EM (HLEM) was conducted but terrain problems were found to affect the HLEM work more than the gradient I.P. As a lower cost method, gradient I.P. was therefore used across the existing grid to the full extent that the rugged topography would allow and was used to provide drill targets through the West, Central and East Zones. Extensive areas of graphitic dolostone provided some complications in interpretation and many of the stronger geophysical targets through the area between the Central and East Zones proved to be graphitic conductors. Minor other orientation geophysical surveys have been done but in general results are ambiguous and

geophysical maps have not been produced for display.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Overview

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

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

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

Regional Geology

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

Stratigraphy

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

FIGURE 4A – REGIONAL GEOLOGY

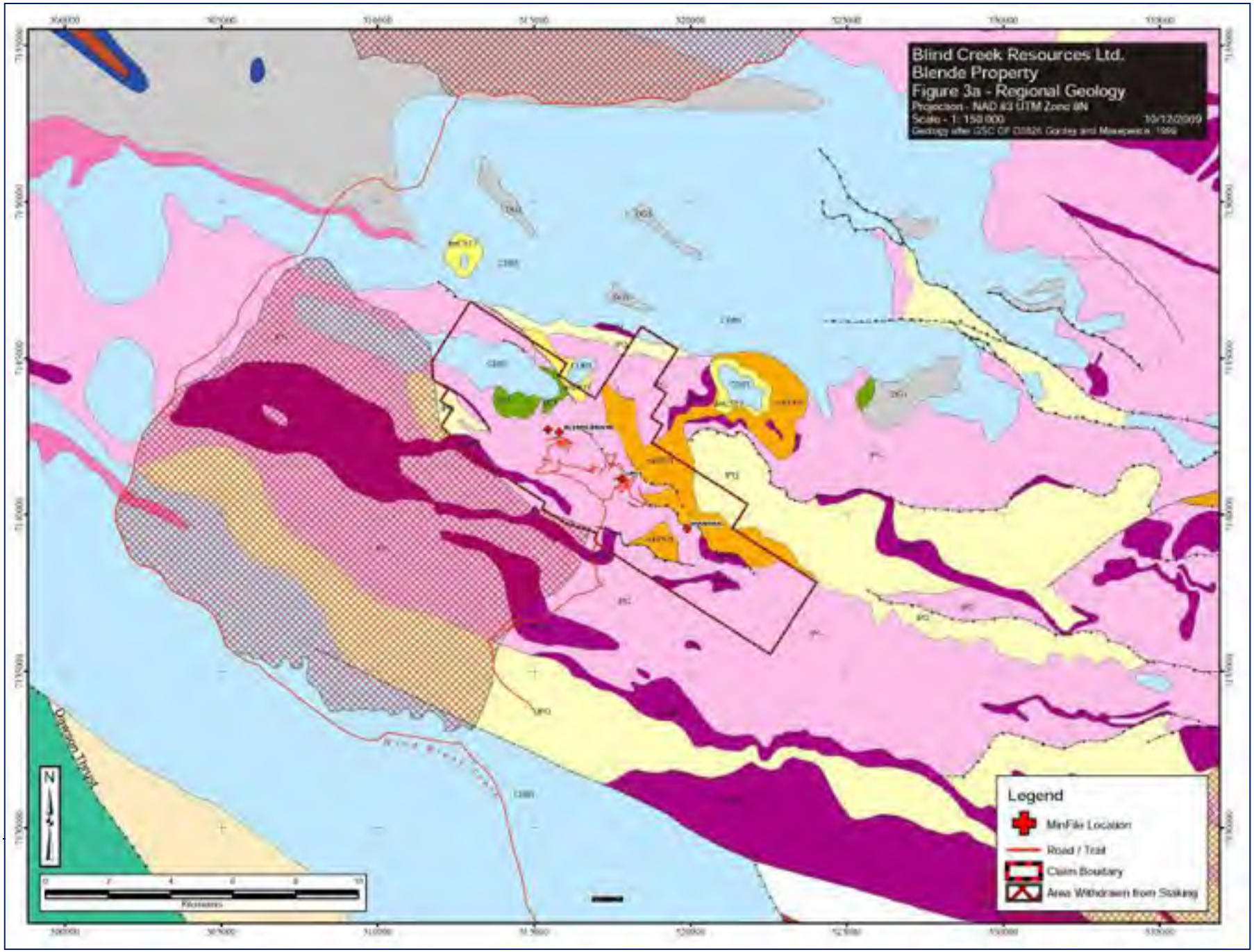


FIGURE 4B – REGIONAL GEOLOGY LEGEND

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.

Mineral Deposit Types

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

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

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

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

LOCAL GEOLOGY

(See Figures 5,6,7)

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

Stratified Rocks

Paleo-Proterozoic

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.

Structure

Most units in the field area do not show significant deformation at the outcrop scale. Near faults and in the hinges of major folds, there appears to be more parasitic folding, usually visible in more silty lithologies than carbonates. A foliation (S_1), axial planar to the major antiform, is also documented in most outcrops; this foliation varies from an anatomizing disjunctive foliation in massive carbonate units (dolomitic siltstone) to a true continuous cleavage in more phylosilicate rich layers and rocks (mudstones and graphitic rich layers). Development of S_1 is also much more developed near major structures and in parasitic fold hinges.

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

Faulting throughout the field area is common with the majority of faults displaying a ~ 120˚ strike and steep dip towards the southwest of 60˚-70˚. Drag folding into these faults is common and they suggest a reverse sense of motion (Northeast side down). There are rare slickensides that suggest dominantly strike-slip motion on some of the exposed faults, but this may be a late phase of movement of unknown magnitude. The major anticline that strikes through the mineralized corridor also seems to have a close relationship with faulting. The faulting in the hinge zone of the anticline is most likely from progressive deformation of the fold with the transformation into a fault, a common structural association in the Cordilleran Fold and Thrust Belt (Bowerman, 2006).

Local Geology is illustrated in Figures 5 a b and c on the following pages.

FIGURE 5A – BLENDE PROPERTY GEOLOGY

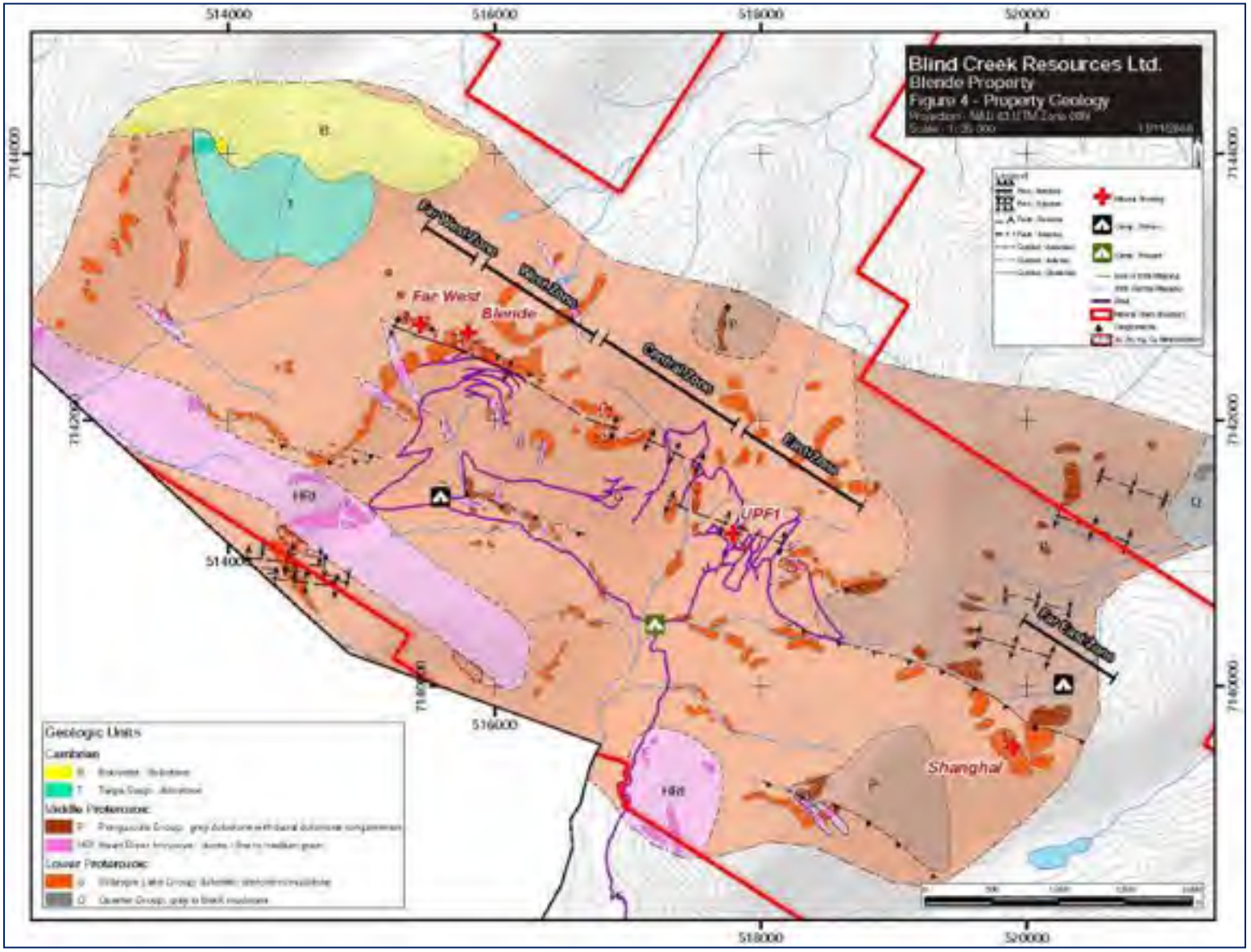


FIGURE 5B. DETAILED GEOLOGY FROM THE WEST AND FAR WEST ZONES

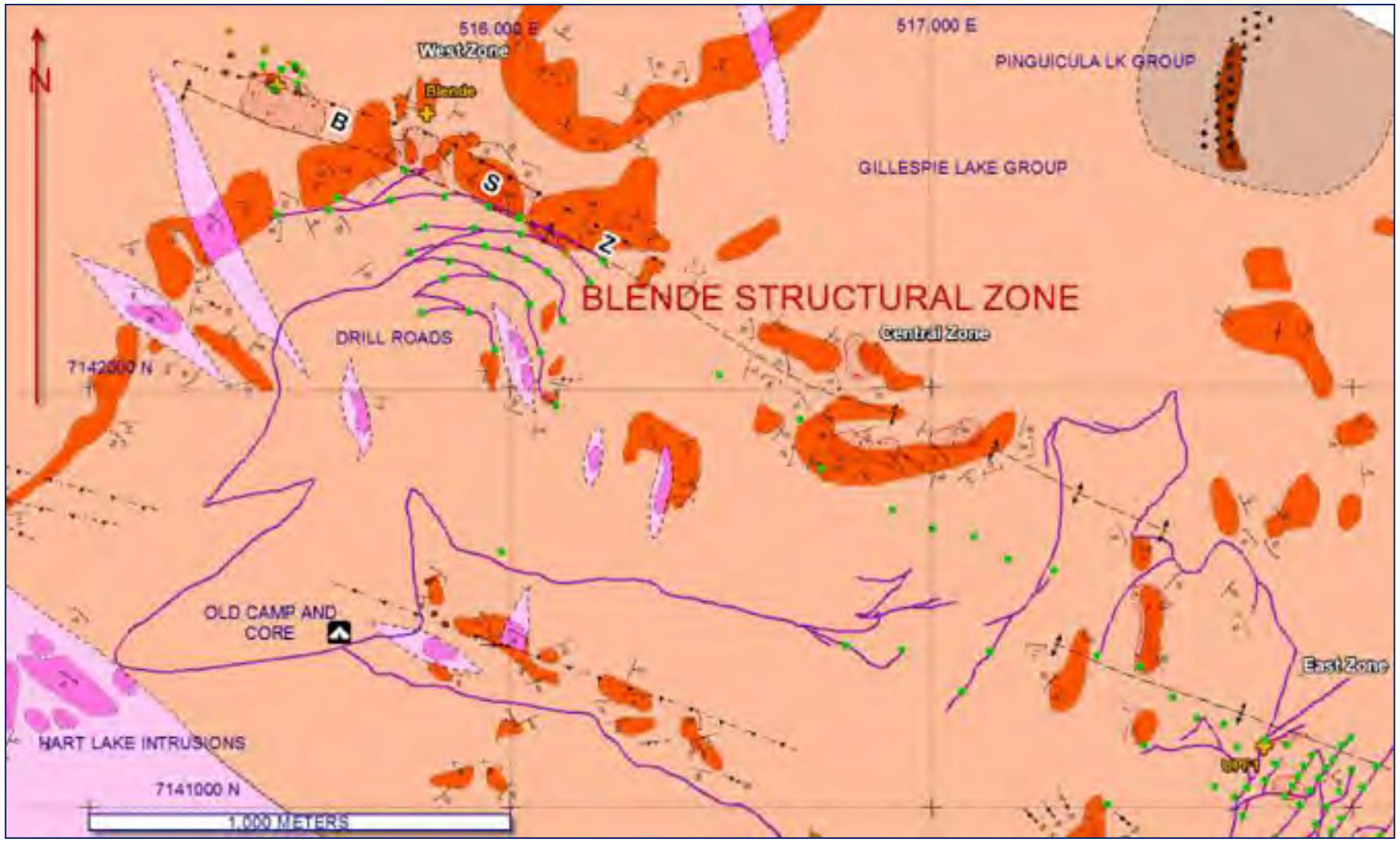
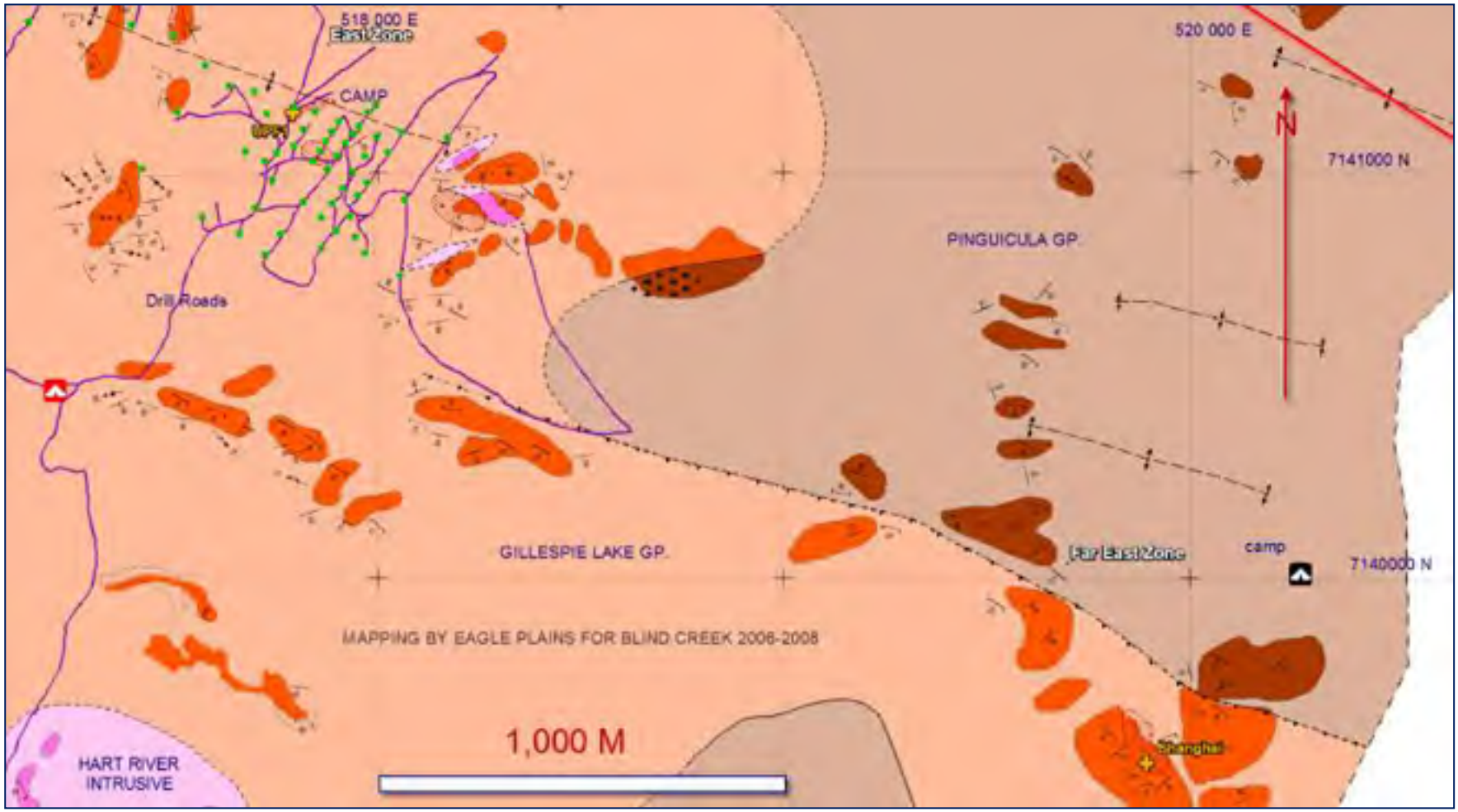
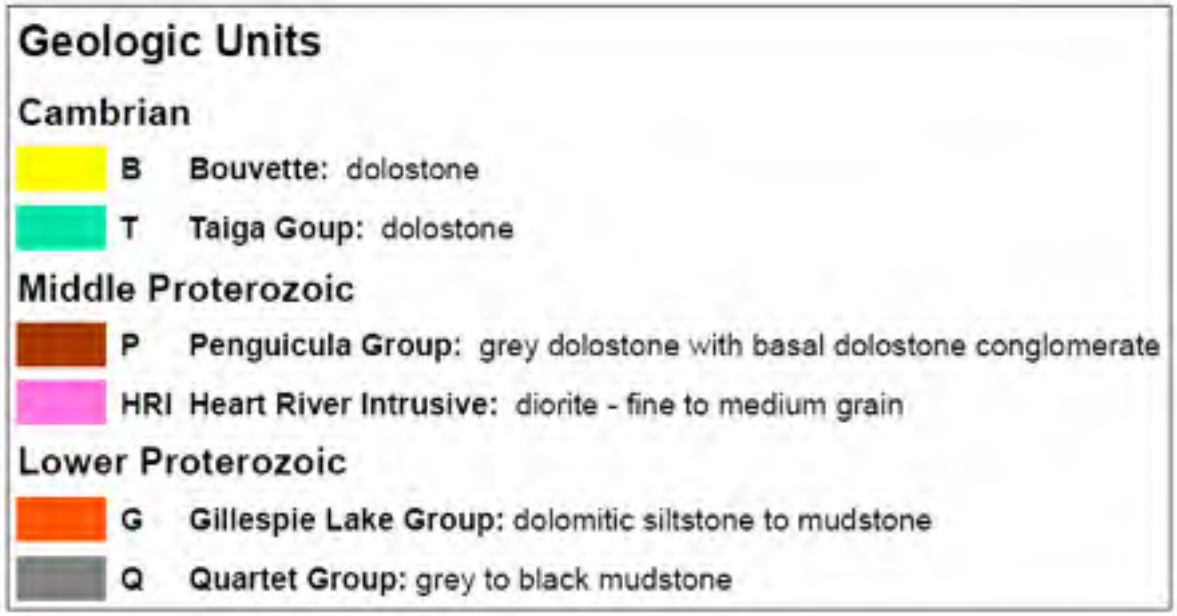


FIGURE 5C. DETAILED GEOLOGY FROM THE EAST AND FAR EAST ZONES



LEGENDS FORFIGURES 5 A,B,C - DETAILED GEOLOGICAL MAPS



Mineralization

Lead-zinc-silver mineralization at The Blende property is hosted by upper Gillespie Lake Group dolostone (dolomite) spatially associated with a Middle Proterozoic fault zone that strikes about1 10^{o} and dips steeply southwest. The linear distribution of surface mineral occurrences parallels the fault zone for 6,000 meters and has been tested to depth by drilling. Mineralization may not be continuous over this length but may be present as mineralized shoots.

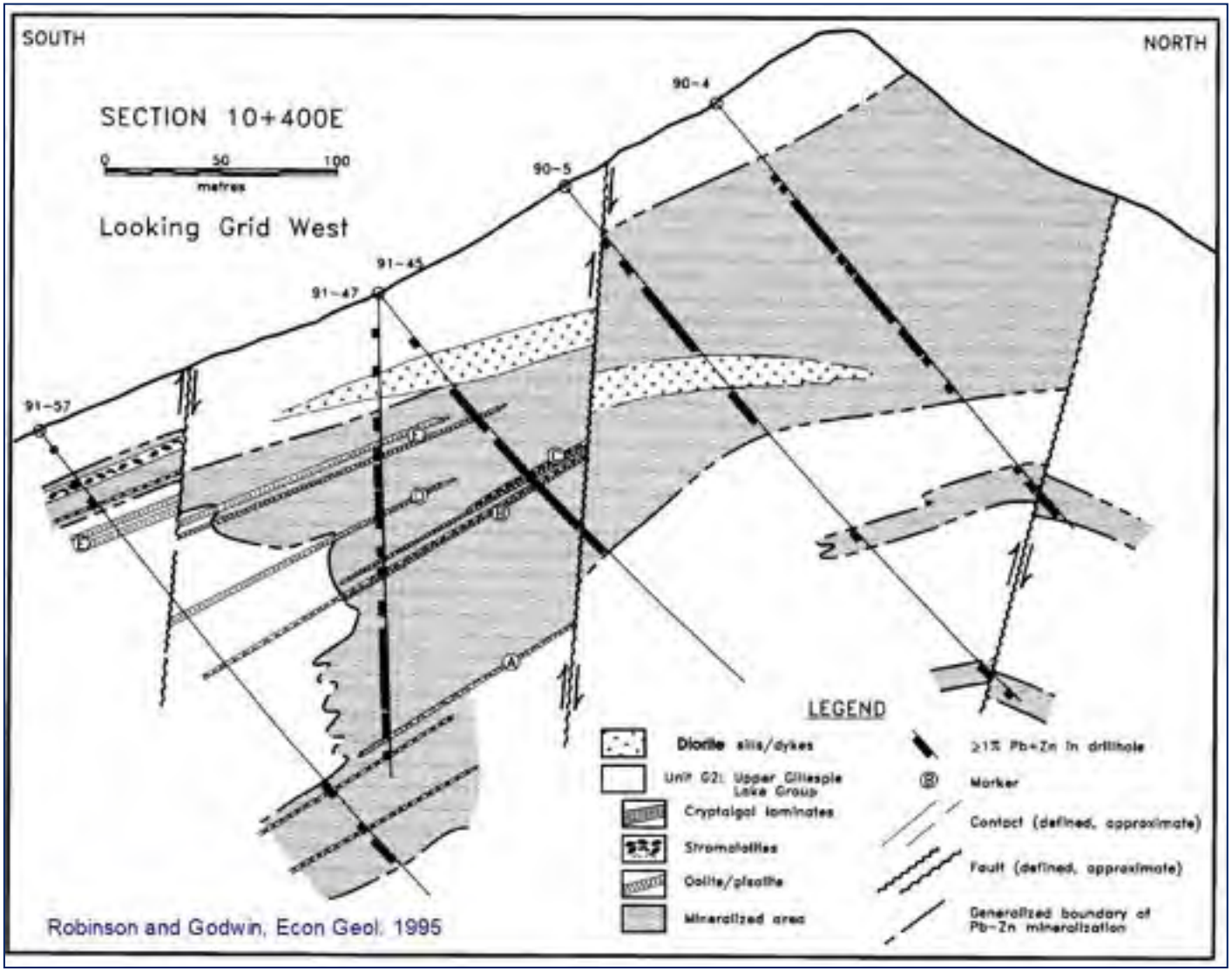
The following description of mineralization is summarized and annotated from an excellent paper by Michelle Robinson and Dr. Colin Godwin in Economic Geology, v 90, 1995, pp. 367-384.

Mineralization occurs discontinuously along a 6-km linear trend following the Middle Proterozoic fault zone . In general, sulfides occur as discordant veins, and vein breccias along the fault zone, and as concentrations within the stromatolitic horizons of the upper Gillespie Lake Group. The sulfide assemblage in the vein is dominantly sphalerite and galena with lesser pyrite. Chalcopyrite and freibergite occur as minor phases in the west zone (and explain the occasional copper values). Thin envelopes of brucite alteration occur in most veins throughout the deposit. Anglesite, covellite, and smithsonite are also present in minor amounts at the top of the West zone where mineralization is weathered. Late pyrite-rich veins crosscut earlier lead-zinc mineralization. The Blende deposit is crudely zoned from spotty copper- and silver-rich mineralization at the base of the West zone, through lead-rich mineralization in the middle and upper levels of the zone. Zinc-rich mineralization is dominant in the East Zone. High-grade mineralization is mostly stratabound within stromatolitic horizons throughout the deposit.

Zinc and lead mineralization occurs in four main areas on the Blende Property. From west to east the mineralized zones are named: ***West, Central, East and Far East***. The principal minerals containing the Zn and Pb are sphalerite (ZnS) and galena (PbS) but weathering has also converted a significant amount of the sulfides to smithsonite (ZnCO3) and anglesite (PbCO3) requiring both sulfide and non-sulfide zinc and lead analyses to be carried out on all drill cores sent for assay or geochemical analysis (see the section **SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY** in this report for more information on non-sulphide analytical procedures and results). High silver values are associated mainly with tetrahedrite but one occurrence of native silver was found in drill core from the East Zone. Typically the highest silver assays come from the drill holes in the West zone. In 2006, drill hole B90-060 was re-sampled to check the high silver assay obtained in 1990 and is included in the 2006 analytical dataset. Chalcopyrite is present in drill core but is rare and in late vugs perhaps related to a separate fluid phase and not the principal Zn-Pb phase. Chalcopyrite grains and crystals up to 4 cm diameter in small occurrences were occasionally found while prospecting within or near the mafic dykes and sills of the Hart River Intrusive Suite and may be related to the magmatic event.

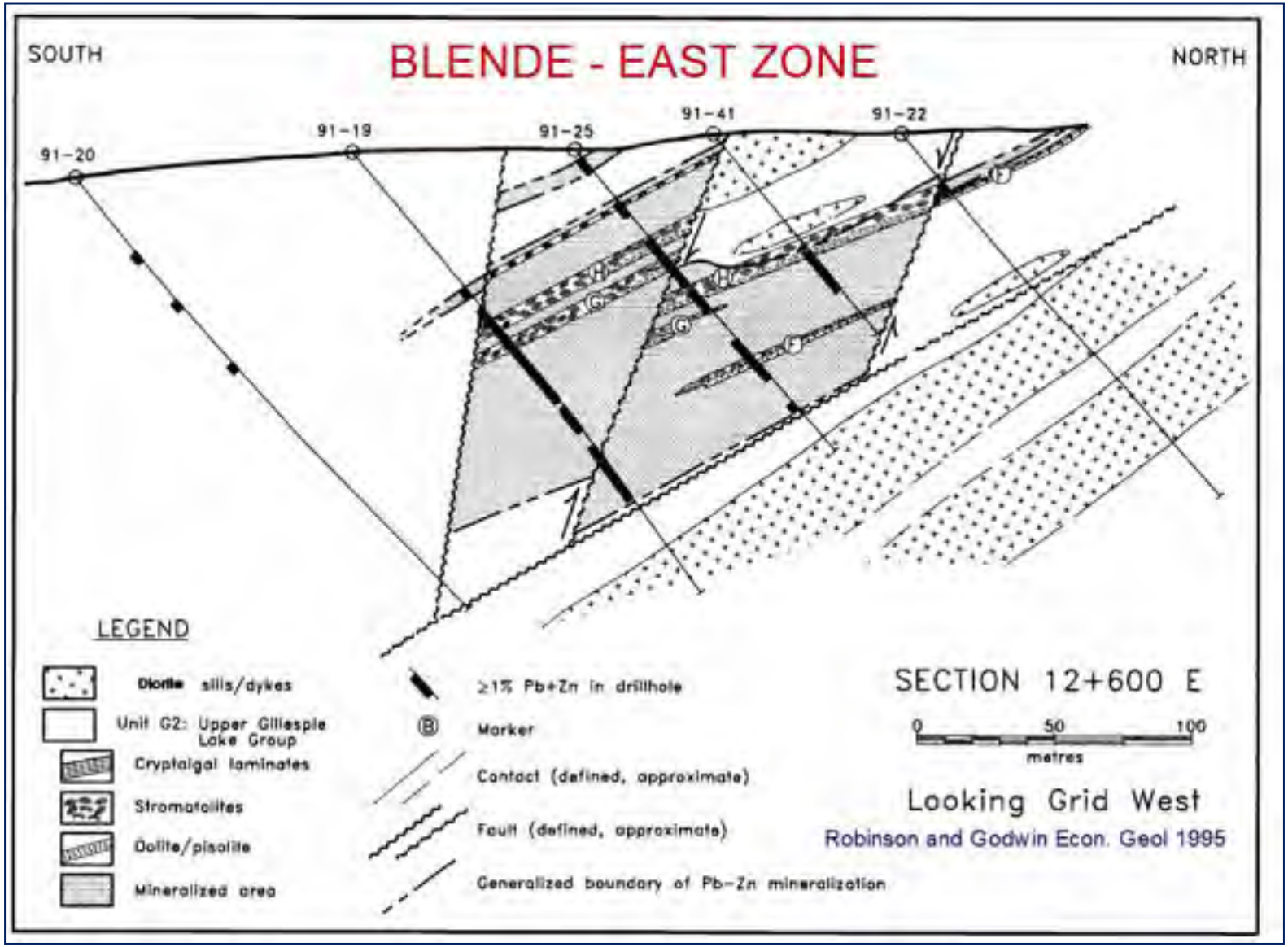
Gangue minerals are calcite, talc, pyrite, quartz and dolospar within extensive dolomite containing interbedded siliciclastic and carbonaceous material. Axinite has been reported from the area.

FIGURE 6. DRILL SECTION THROUGH THE WEST ZONE AT BLENDE



DRILL SECTION

FIGURE 7. DRILL SECTION THROUGH THE EAST ZONE AT BLENDE



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

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

Extensive mineralogical work is currently being done by M. Moroskat as part of his M.Sc. thesis at the University of Alberta. One significant aspect of the Blende mineralization that stands out is the apparent lack of deformation of the sulfides that were formed during the main stage of Zn-Pb deposition. The galena and sphalerite grew in open spaces and acts as cement to previously sheared and brecciated rocks but show little or no effects of strain (Moroskat, 2006).

A 7 kilometer long mineralized trend is defined by a number of zones that occur along the axial surface trace of the Blende Antiform, with the two main loci of mineralization being the East and West Zones (Figure 4) with less well exposed mineralization along the Central Zone. The trend is bound to the east by the virtually unexplored of the Far East Zone and to the West by the promising Far West Zone. Zn-Pb mineralization examined in the Far East Zone in 2006 exhibits a very similar character to that seen in the West and East Zones mineralization. It follows a SE trend of fracturing and contains fracture filling and vein style mineralization cutting across the bedding planes of the Gillespie Lake Group. The Far West Zone is actually a continuation of the West Zone and is primarily hosted in the sub-vertical WNW-striking Blende Structural Zone (Figure 4) which bounds the northern extent of mineralization in the West Zone. The West Zone lies 2 km to the east of a zinc geochemical anomaly found during the 2006 field program. This may indicate an extension of the mineralized trend in the westward direction.

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

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 lensoid breccia intervals. A separate mineralized brecciated structure in the West Zone is the vertically dipping, SE striking , ”Discovery” shear that forms the north side of the West Zone. This zone has been traced to a 150 m depth by drilling and contains discontinuous Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization within the sheared and brecciated matrix.

Far-West-Zone Breccias

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

Rock Alteration

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

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

EXPLORATION

Following the option in 2004, from Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. To Shoshone Silver, which was not completed, Blind Creek arranged an option for the property and completed the following work (primarily drilling): Work has been done on the property by property vendor Eagle Plains Resources Ltd and its subsidiary service companies on behalf of Blind Creek. Note that Blind Creek now owns the property outright subject to Net Smelter Royalties.

Geology and Geochemistry

The geological and geochemical investigations by Blind Creek are described from the Assessment reports for 2006 to 2008: The entries are essentially verbatim except for the removal of references to figure numbers from past reports:

2006

2006 geological work (by geologists R. Sharp, M. Moroskat and C. Gallagher. and geologists M. Bowerman and B. Wallace under the supervision of R.Sharp, P. Geol. focused on investigating the controls on the Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization in the East and West Zones. This was done by mapping details of the surface showings exposed in old trenches in these zones and correlating these features with those observed in drill core and recorded in the drill hole logs. These features were then used to interpret the drill hole sections, as explained above in sections discussing the drilling results. The conclusions made from this work are that the Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization making up the Blende deposits is structurally controlled and hosted within a sheared cleavage fabric associated with an broad SE trending anticlinal fold that plunges SE at 30^0. A second important feature was noted that the veining, brecciation and shearing associated with the fold cleavage fabric, has a steeper dip than historic work indicated and is closer to 60-65^0 versus the historic interpretation of 40-45^0. The steeper dip of the mineralized intervals is verified by the drill sections where holes drilled between old intersections show the higher grade intersections correlated between two old drill holes actually does not exist thus making a steeper dipping mineralized intersection a more plausible interpretation. A distinct mineralized feature is present in the West Zone and is exposed on surface in the areas trenched, see figures 7c. This mineralized trend has a nearly vertical dip and is associated with a vertically dipping shear zone. The mineralized shear zone was intersected at depth by drilling in 2006 as well as in the historic drilling. Grades are very erratic in this structure and at present are sub-economic on average but more drilling needs to be done on this feature.

The geological mapping done in 2006 focused on enhancing the regional picture of the geological setting of the claim group. The premise that the Blende property mineralization is structurally controlled and hosted within a sheared cleavage fabric associated with an anticlinal fold.

Prospecting traverses usually coincided with geological traverses. Some interesting sphalerite, and/or hydrozincite as well as separate chalcopyrite occurrences were found near some of the large Hart River Kikes and Sills, especially the one lying approximately 1 km south-west of the West Zone. Prospecting also defined surface showings in the Central Zone area.

Mineralized float was followed for 250 m along strike of the Far East Zone showings. Additional geological mapping and rock sampling must be done in these areas to identify diamond drill targets for future exploration work.

Rock samples were collected as part of the geological mapping and prospecting traverses. Geochemical results are listed in Appendix III and V (of the original report) and plotted on figures 5b to 5e (of the original report).

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. 4.4.2

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 results are shown on figures 5b to 5e and analytical results are given in Appendix V. The table below gives the statistics for the sample populations.

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.

(Note that the above is necessarily a summary – complete reports and appendices cover in excess of 600 pages of text and tables). The complete report can be provided by Blind Creek to interested parties.

Blende 2006 Soil Sample Statistics

Element	Minimum (ppm)	Maximum (ppm)	Average (ppm)	Median (ppm)	Std Dev (σ)	Anomalous (2σ)
Pb	10	2006.0	121.5	60	235.2	592.0
Zn	28	2896.6	296.3	192.5	354.4	1005.1
Ag	0	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.5
Cu	11	1132.0	72.0	45	98.7	268.5

2007

As outlined by Sharp and Gallaghger (2008) *During the course of the field program in 2007, geological mapping was limited to six traverses aimed at mapping the western extent of the BS Zone (BLENDE STRUCTURAL ZONE) that hosts the far west zone. Mapping traverses were conducted by M. Moroskat, C. Gallagher and J. Ryley. The results are incorporated into the property geological map (Figure 4 in this report) and on the more detailed drill collar plans where the surface geology is also plotted (Figure 7d).*

Mapping traced the 30 m wide vertical structural zone along strike both to the east (where it was mapped directly into the BSZ of the West Zone) and to the west for approximately 250 meters (until all bedrock exposures were covered by talus). The zone is defined by a series of WNW striking subvertical faults; kinematic indicators within the zone are consistent with north side down sense of motion. These interpretations are consistent with what is observed in the Blende Structural Zone further to the west Mineralization at surface is identical in style to the rest of the property and is hosted primarily in the S_1 anastomosing disjunctive foliation, but can also be hosted in pack or rubble breccias where hydrothermal fluids interaction with the carbonate host rocks is more intense. These zones of intense mineralization appear to be spatially associated with the two bounding faults of the structural zone (ground prep?).

Rock samples were collected as part of the geological mapping and prospecting traverses. Geochemical results are not listed here as due to limited surficial mapping only a total of two grab and two talus samples were collected, all of which were collected in the Far West Zone. Sample MMBER011 was sampled from the footwall of the Blende Structural Zone in the Far West Zone and returned highly anomalous values of 13.7% total Pb (10.9% of which is oxide), 5.71% Cu and 705 g/t Au. The rest of the samples returned background values with respect to Pb, Zn, Cu and Ag.

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

(Note that for brevity, the full geological discussion comprising in excess of 350 pages of text and tables is not included here.)

2008

In 2008, the program undertaken for Blind Creek did not include any significant geological or geochemical interpretations, apart from core logging and descriptions, which, for brevity, are not included in this report. Full texts and figures for the three Assessment reports completed by Blind Creek may be requested from the company.

These reports comprise in excess of 1000 pages of text Figures and tables. The writer has reviewed these reports and they were well-written reports, exceptionally detailed and the work appears to have been done in a highly professional manner.

DRILLING

2006 Program

Widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known

As described by Sharp and Gallagher (2007), in 2006 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd carried out a drilling, geological and geochemical program (on behalf of Blind Creek) on the Blende Property. 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 in the West Zone. A structural analysis of vein, cleavage and bedding orientations in the drill core led to a revision of mineralized shapes in the East and West Zones. Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization occurs over a 5.5 km interval primarily in four areas, the: West, Central, East and Far East Zones. Mineralization is concentrated in steeply dipping lenses ranging from 65-800 SW. Mineralogy of the Zn-Pb-Ag zones is principally sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrite with rare chalcopyrite. In the weathered areas it is mainly smithsonite, hydrozincite, galena + anglesite and limonite. Weathering of sulfide to soluble oxides and carbonate forms has affected some of the mineralization, principally in the upper portions of the West Zone. The East Zone mineralization is almost entirely sulfide.

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.

The drill core was logged by geologists from Eagle Plains Resources: C. Gallagher, M.Sc., M. Moroskat, M. Bowerman and R. Sharp. Mineralized drill intersections were split on site and crushed in a portable sample preparation lab operated by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. Sample pulps were shipped to the Eco Tech analytical lab in Kamloops, BC. A geological mapping program was carried out over the property during August, 2006 with rock sampling and prospecting associated with it. In August a soil geochemistry survey was run over parts of the property that were not previously sampled. To establish better mapping control an air photo survey was flown in August and a contour base map prepared over the central part of the claims. A tent camp was constructed on the claim group to provide living and working facilities for the crew. The network of existing roads was maintained and upgraded to allow access to drill site in the East and West Zones. Work also included a sub-meter DGPS survey to locate as many historic drill hole collars as possible. Total cost of the 2006 exploration program was $1,714,081.71. All work on the property was carried out under the supervision of ***R.J. Sharp, P. Geol.***

Widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known

Sharpe and Gallagher noted that: *"Additional drilling needs to be done on the West zone to test continuity along strike and down dip as well as infill between sections to allow for an updated resource calculation. Exploration drilling needs to be carried out on the Far East Zone and additional mapping, soil sampling and prospecting need to be done on the soil anomaly in the western part of the claim group".*

2007 Program

Widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known

In 2007, Eagle Plains, on behalf of Blind Creek, carried out an exploration program on the Blende Property. A drilling program was carried out starting in mid-June and ended in mid-September of 2007. As described by Sharp and Gallagher (2008) a total of 3410.9 m of drilling was completed in 15 holes during the season. The 2007 core was logged and split at the campsite and sent for analysis at EcoTech Labs in Kamloops, BC.

During the course of the program 1505 samples were shipped and analyzed by ICP and 235 core samples grading over 1% Zn or Pb or over 30 g/tonne Ag were also assayed for Pb, Zn, Ag and analyzed for soluble Zn and Pb. One Hydrocore 2000 fly drill was mobilized to the property using a Bell 204. The 2007 program focused on exploration drilling of three main targets – the Shanghai Zone (along strike 2.5 km to the east of the East Zone), the Central Zone, and the Far West Zone, which was the focus of a limited 1994 program.

Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization occurs over a 5.5 km interval primarily in four areas, the: West, Central, East and Far East Zones. Mineralization is concentrated in steeply dipping lenses ranging from 65-800 SW. Mineralogy of the Zn-Pb-Ag zones is principally sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrite with rare chalcopyrite. In the weathered areas it is mainly smithsonite, hydrozincite, galena + anglesite and limonite. Weathering of sulfide to soluble oxides and carbonate forms has affected some of the mineralization, principally in the upper portions of the West Zone. The East Zone mineralization is almost entirely sulfide.

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

The 2007 drill program was successful in intersecting Pb – Zn +/- Ag mineralization at all target zones; program success was in part due to a better understanding of the structural controls on mineralization, gained from the 2006 program. Data obtained from the 2007 drill program is consistent with previous data; mineralization is controlled in steeply SW dipping structural fabrics (S1 disjunctive foliation and brittle shear zones such as the Blende Structural Zone). Continued drilling along strike to the east and west of the Far West Zone to test fault bounded mineralization is warranted as is further drilling at the Shanghai Zone. The total cost of the program was approximately $1,285,000. The drill core was logged by geologists M. Moroskat, and Emily Vanderstaal. Mineralized drill intersections were split on site and shipped to the Eco Tech analytical lab in Kamloops, BC. The program was conducted from a base camp constructed in 2006. Total cost of the 2007 exploration program was $1,285,000.00. All work on the property was carried out under the supervision of ***Chris Gallagher, M. Sc.***

2008 Program

Widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known

The following description is adapted from a very detailed Assessment Report by CC. Downie P.Geo.(BC) and Mike McCuaig, B.Sc.

In 2008 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd carried out a drilling, geological and geochemical program on the Blende Property. The Helicopter-supported program was carried out starting in early-August and ending in late-August of 2008. A total of 1047.3 m of drilling was completed in 7 holes during the season, using a Hydracore 2000 rig owned by Apex Diamond Drilling, Smithers BC and using NQ core. The total amount of drilling done on the Blende showings is now 132 holes totaling 25,195.32 m.

The 2008 core was logged and split at the campsite and sent for analysis at EcoTech Labs in Kamloops, BC. During the course of the program 553 samples were shipped and analyzed by ICP and 171 core samples grading over 1% Zn or Pb or over 30 g/tonne Ag were assayed for Pb, Zn, Ag and also analyzed for soluble Zn and Pb.

The 2008 program focused on exploration drilling of two main targets – the West Zone and the Far West Zone. Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization occurs over a 5.5 km interval primarily in four areas, the: West, Central, East and Far East Zones. Mineralization is concentrated in steeply dipping lenses with a down-dip orientation of 65-800 SW. Mineralogy of the Zn-Pb-Ag zones is principally sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrite with rare chalcopyrite. In the weathered areas mineralization is mainly smithsonite, hydrozincite, galena + anglesite and limonite.

Weathering of sulfide to soluble oxides and carbonate forms has affected some of the mineralization, principally in the upper portions of the West Zone. The mineralization in the East and Far West Zones is almost entirely sulfide.

The 2008 drill program was successful in intersecting Pb – Zn +/- Ag mineralization at all target zones; program success was in part due to a better understanding of the structural controls on mineralization, gained from the 2006 and 2007 programs. Data obtained from the 2008 drill program is consistent with previous data; mineralization is controlled in steeply SW dipping structural fabrics (S1 disjunctive foliation and brittle shear zones such as the Blende Structural Zone). The total cost of the 2008 program was approximately $625,086.05.

Data Treatment

Diamond drill core is taken to the Blende camp and systematically logged and sampled for analysis. All drill logs for the 2008 work are given in Appendix II of the Assessment Report, but as the data exceeds 600 pages, is omitted from this summary. Interested persons can obtain the data through the office of Blind Creek if required or refer the Assessment Reports filed with the Yukon government. The following data was provided by C.C. Downie P.Geo..

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.

Drill log information is plotted as strip logs for each hole drilled in 2008. These strip logs are a visual display of the data contained within the drill logs. Each hole contains lithology, recovery, mineralization and brecciation information on page one and assay results on page two. The geochemistry and/or assay results listed on the strip log deal with the major economic elements, Zn, Pb (both soluble and non-soluble), Ag, Cu, and Fe. Significant intersections, defined by intervals greater than 3m in thickness and 0.5% Zn Eq grade (weighted average) are also plotted on the strip logs. The DDH Strip Logs can be found in Appendix II of the Assessment Report.

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

The following table summarizes the collar information for the 2006 – 2008 diamond drill holes. Figures 5a, 5b, 6a, and 6b show plan views of the collar locations and drill hole traces for the 2006-2008 diamond drill holes as well as the historic drill holes in the East and West Zones respectively. The intercepts provided are core widths only and not true widths.

Drilling from 2006 to 2008 was carried out by Apex Drilling Ltd. Of Smithers BC. Using a Hydracore heli-transported drill using NQ core under the supervision of C.C. Downie, P.Geo.

Drillhole Surveys

2006 - 2008 collar locations were surveyed with a Trimble XRS Pro differentially corrected GPS ("DGPS")receiver with sub-meter accuracy. The dip and azimuth of the hole at the collar was measured using a Brunton compass, while subsurface azimuth and inclination were surveyed at least once per hole, with a down hole fluxgate magnetometer/inclinometer instrument rented from Icefield Tools Inc. from Whitehorse, Yukon. Historic (pre-2006) collar locations were also surveyed with the DGPS and updated in the digital database. Note that the drill hole azimuths recorded on the drill logs use a local grid north that lies 35^0 west of true north. The Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. drill hole database (on the following page) stores both local grid orientations and true north orientations for the azimuth data. Drill Plans and Sections are included as Figures 5a-d and Figure 6a.

Exploration Expenditure Summary

Total costs of exploration by Eagle Plains on behalf of Blind Creek (mainly drilling) from 2006 to 2008 were:

YEAR	AMOUNT (ROUNDED)
2006	$1,714,000
2007	$1,285,000
2008	$627,000
TOTALS (rounded)	**$3,600,000**

The work done to date established a number of discontinuous mineralized zones over a strike length of 6,000 meters. Drill holes are generally spaced at 50 meter intervals with up to 100 meters between drill sections. Depths of drilling are up to 350 meters but generally less. Mineralization, present as several zones, is not continuous, but may be up to 65 meters in core width. Grades of lead, zinc and silver are moderate. Additional infill drilling is required to establish continuity.

Table 1a - 2006 Drill Hole Locations (All databases use the WGS 84 datum)

DDH Num	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date	Finish Date
BE06088	EAST	517898.98	517898.98	517898.98	35.00	7141042.8	176.8	7141042.8	COMPLETE	7141042.8	23/07/2006	06/08/2006	130
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		ABAND	19/08/2006	21/08/2006		
BE06104	WEST	516038.19	7142397.972	1772.01	35.00	-55	203.1		ABAND	26/08/2006	05/09/2006		
BE06105	EAST	517816.24	7141106.80	1289.255	35.00	-50	150.9		COMPLETE	27/08/2006	30/08/2006		
BE06106	EAST	517695.29	7141200.04	1251.098	35.00	-50	260.1		COMPLETE	30/08/2006	04/09/2006		
BE06107	CENTRAL	517393.00	7141364.258	1303.358	35.00	-50	242.4		COMPLETE	04/09/2006	08/09/2006		
BE06108	WEST	516087.47	7142275.132	1739.44	35.00	-85	160.1		COMPLETE	06/09/2006	10/09/2006		
BE06109	EAST	517749.44	7141049.439	1274.45	35.00	-50	207.3		COMPLETE	09/09/2006	12/09/2006		
BE06110	EAST	517720.42	7141028.287	1271.493	35.00	-50	122.3		COMPLETE	12/09/2006	14/09/2006		
		23 HOLES					**4235.8**		**METERS**				

Table 1b - 2007 Drill Hole Locations

DDH Num	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date	Finish Date
BE07111	CENTRAL	516738.2	7141807	1736.8	40.00	-50	313.7	COMPLETE	12-Jun-07	15-Jun-07
BE07112	FAR EAST	519809.7	7139406	1750.3	30.00	-50	325.6	COMPLETE	15-Jun-07	18-Jun-07
BE07113	FAR EAST	519809.7	7139406	1750.3	30.00	-60	350.0	COMPLETE	18-Jun-07	21-Jun-07
BE07114	FAR EAST	519809.7	7139406	1750.3	0.00	-55	374.7	COMPLETE	21-Jun-07	24-Jun-07
BE07115	FAR WEST	515489.4	7142764	1593.5	200.00	-45	291.4	COMPLETE	24-Jun-07	27-Jun-07
BE07116	FAR WEST	515489.4	7142764	1593.5	200.00	-60	273.4	COMPLETE	27-Jun-07	29-Jun-07
BE07117	FAR WEST	515489.4	7142764	1593.5	175.00	-50	213.4	COMPLETE	29-Jun-07	01-Jul-07
BE07118	FAR WEST	515415.9	7142802	1550.1	200.00	-45	209.4	COMPLETE	01-Jul-07	03-Jul-07
BE07119	FAR WEST	515415.9	7142802	1550.1	200.00	-60	109.0	ABANDONED	03-Jul-07	04-Jul-07
BE07120	FAR WEST	515415.9	7142802	1550.1	230.00	-50	90.8	ABANDONED	04-Jul-07	05-Jul-07
BE07121	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	200.00	-45	155.4	COMPLETE	05-Jul-07	07-Jul-07
BE07122	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	180.00	-45	185.3	COMPLETE	07-Jul-07	09-Jul-07
BE07123	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	160.00	-45	170.4	COMPLETE	09-Jul-07	10-Jul-07
BE07124	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	140.00	-45	152.1	ABANDONED	10-Jul-07	11-Jul-07
BE07125	FAR WEST	515333.2	7142847	1503.1	180.00	-45	196.3	ABANDONED	12-Jul-07	14-Jul-07
		15 HOLES					**3410.9**	**METERS**		

Table 1c - 2008 Drill Hole Locations

DDH Num	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Status	Start Date	Finish Date
BE08126	WEST	516086	7142376	1792	35	-60	319.7	COMPLETE	8/4/2008	8/7/2008
BE08127	WEST	516017	7142237	1693	35	-85	258.8	COMPLETE	8/9/2008	8/11/2008
BE08128	FAR WEST	515403	7142689	1618	35	-60	112.5	COMPLETE	8/12/2008	8/13/2008
BE08129	FAR WEST	515403	7142689	1618	35	-85	141.7	COMPLETE	8/13/2008	8/14/2008
BE08130	FAR WEST	515403	7142689	1618	20	-50	18.3	ABANDONED	8/16/2008	8/16/2008
BE08131	FAR WEST	515509	7142682	1648	20	-60	69.2	ABANDONED	8/16/2008	8/19/2008
BE08132	FAR WEST	515509	7142682	1648	20	-70	127.1	COMPLETE	8/19/2008	8/20/2008
		7 HOLES					**1047.3**	**METERS**		

Note that for all of the Tables of drill intercepts, widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known.

FIGURE 8A – BLENDE PROPERTY DIAMOND DRILLING - EAST ZONE

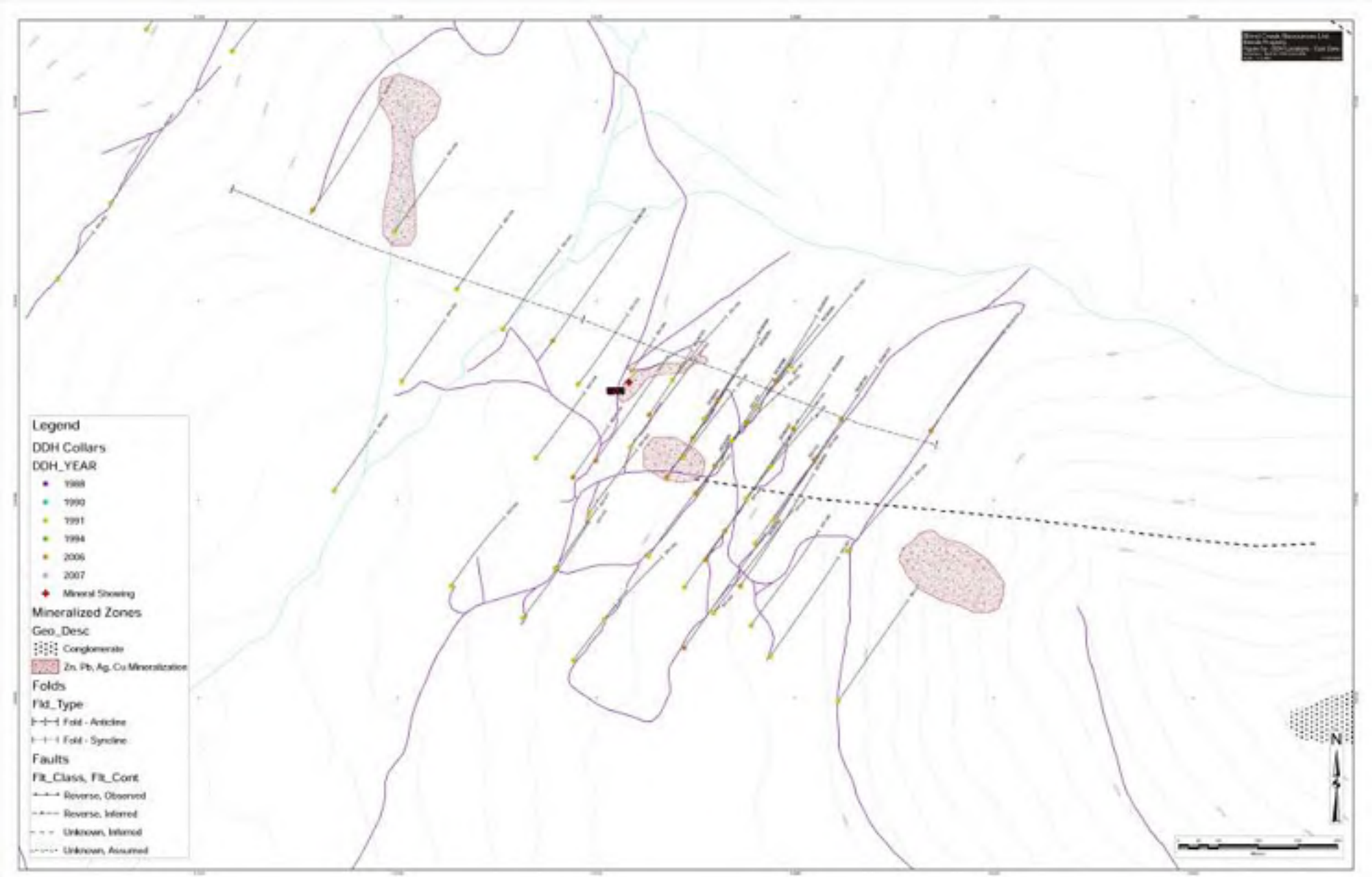


FIGURE 8B DRILLING ON WESTERN PART OF PROPERTY 2006-2008

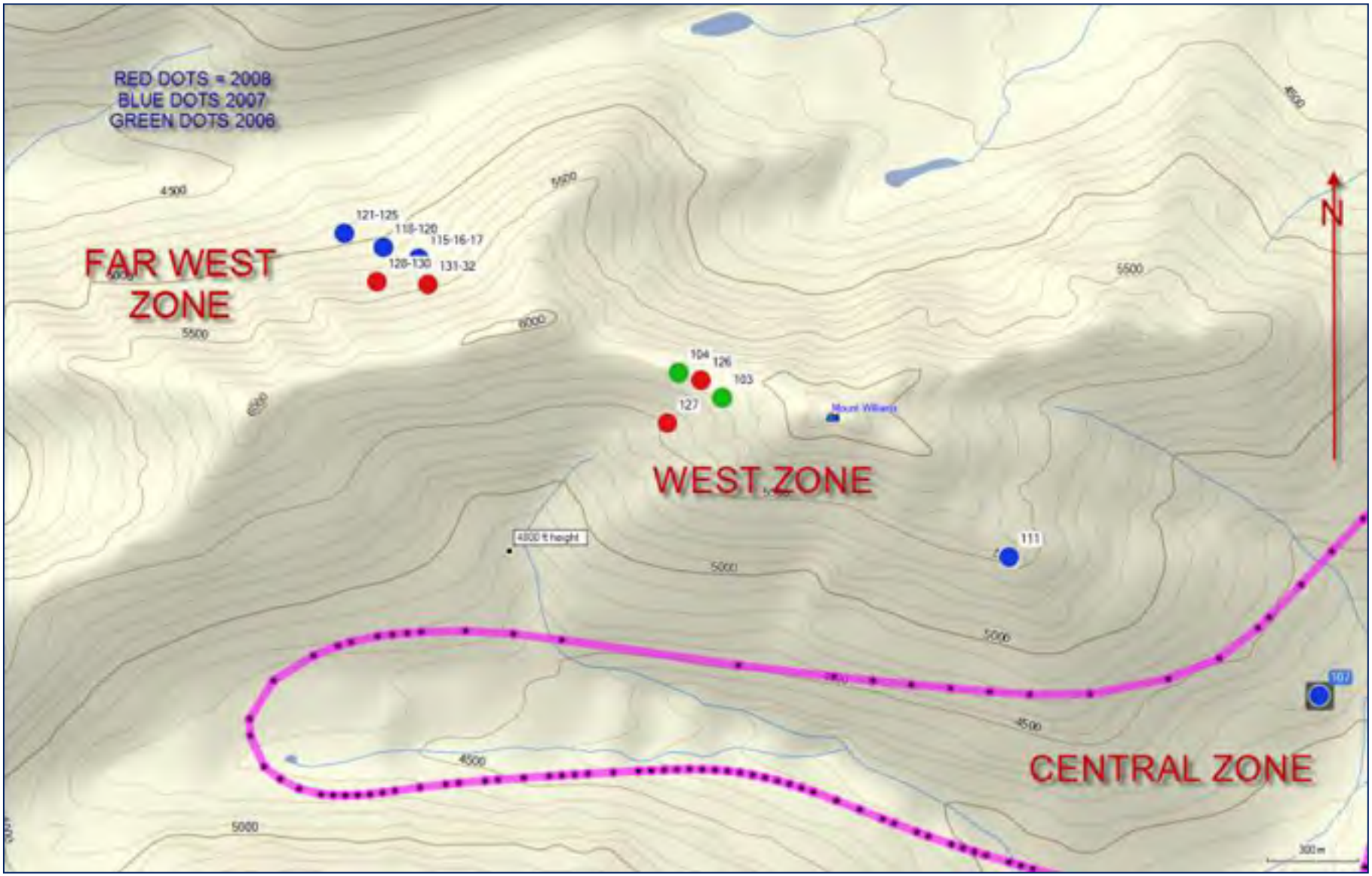


FIGURE 8C DRILLING AT EAST ZONE 2006

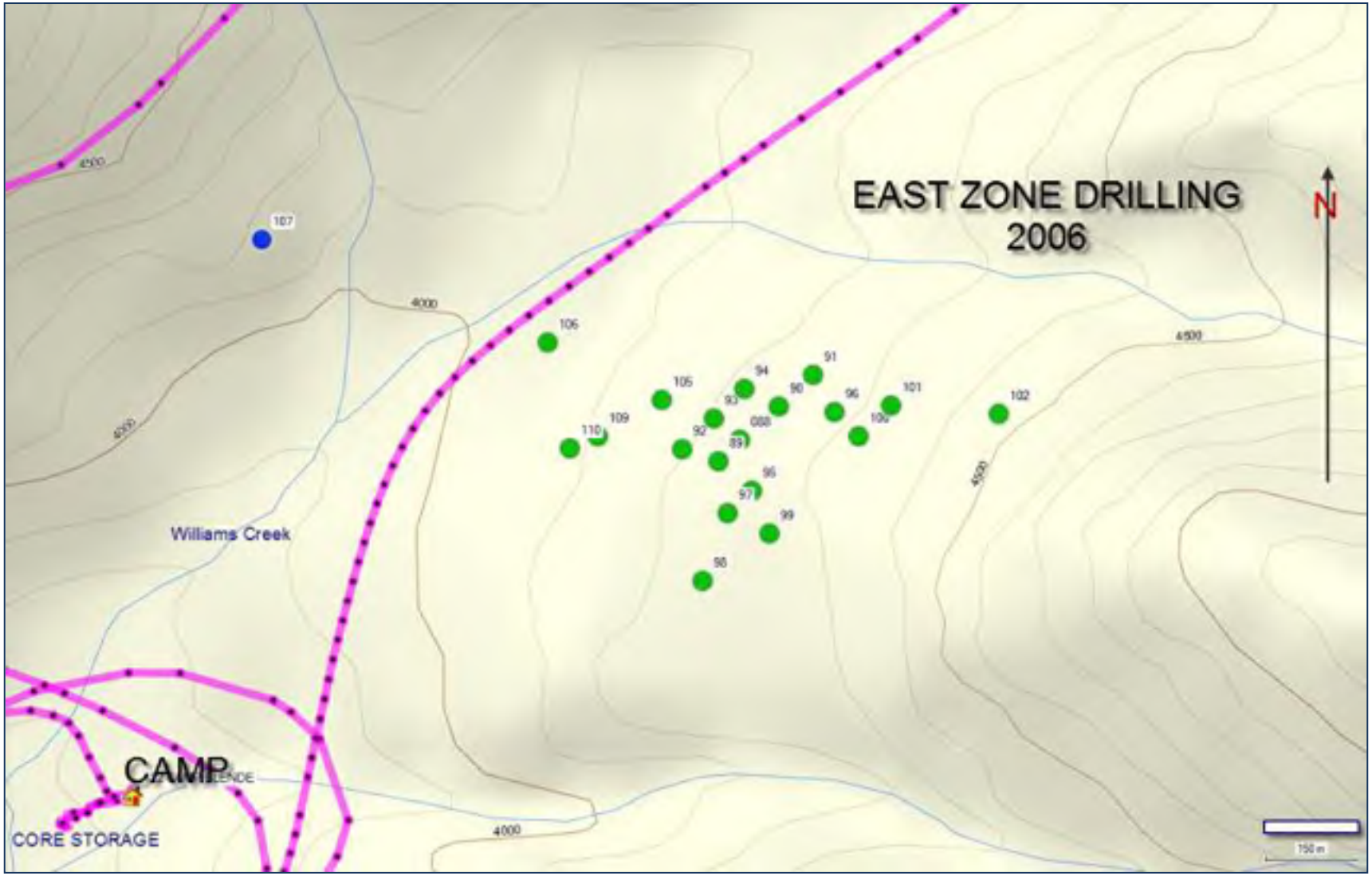


FIGURE 8D– BLENDE PROPERTY DIAMOND DRILLING- 2007 - FAR EAST ZONE

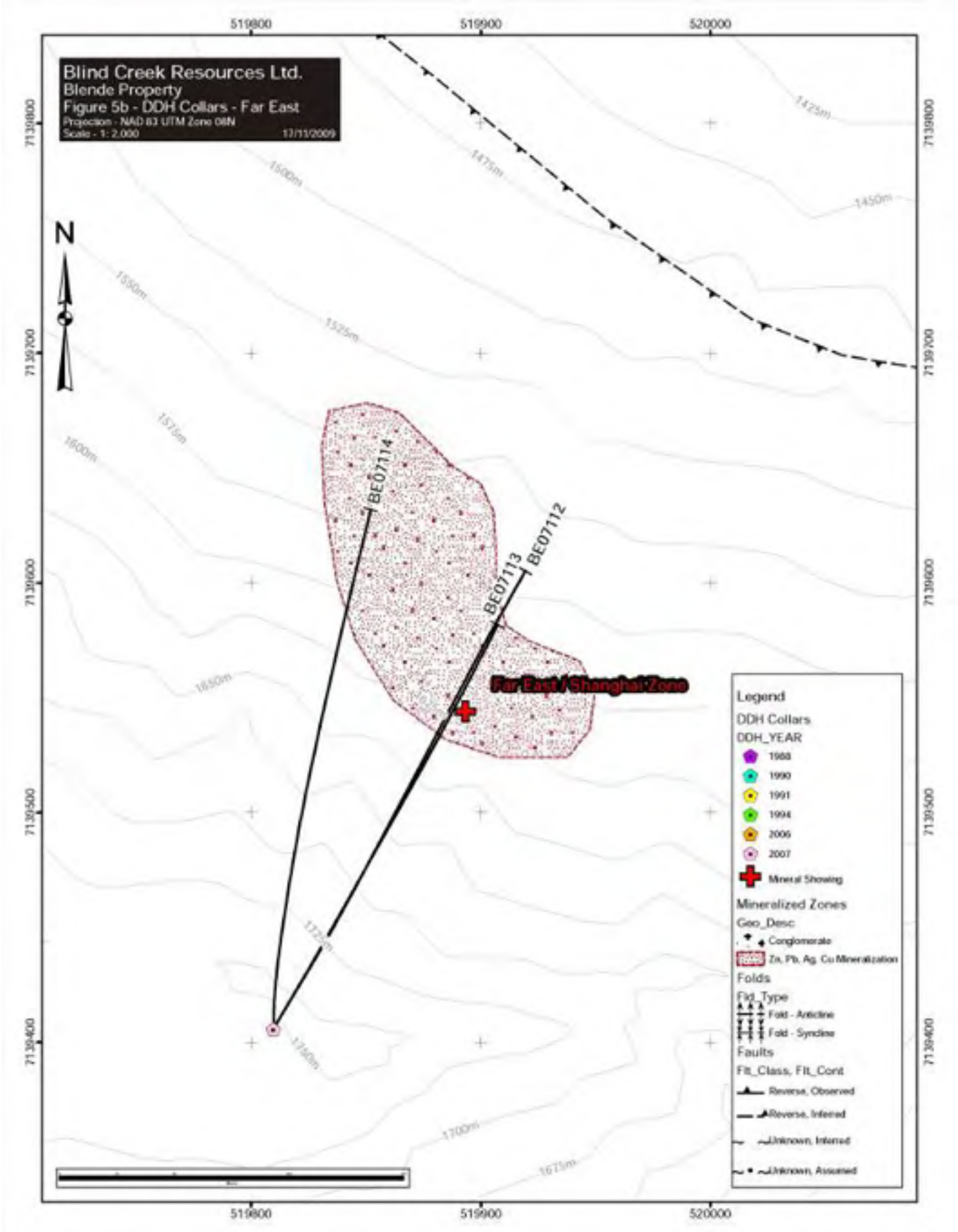


FIGURE 8E – BLENDE PROPERTY DIAMOND DRILLING – WEST ZONE

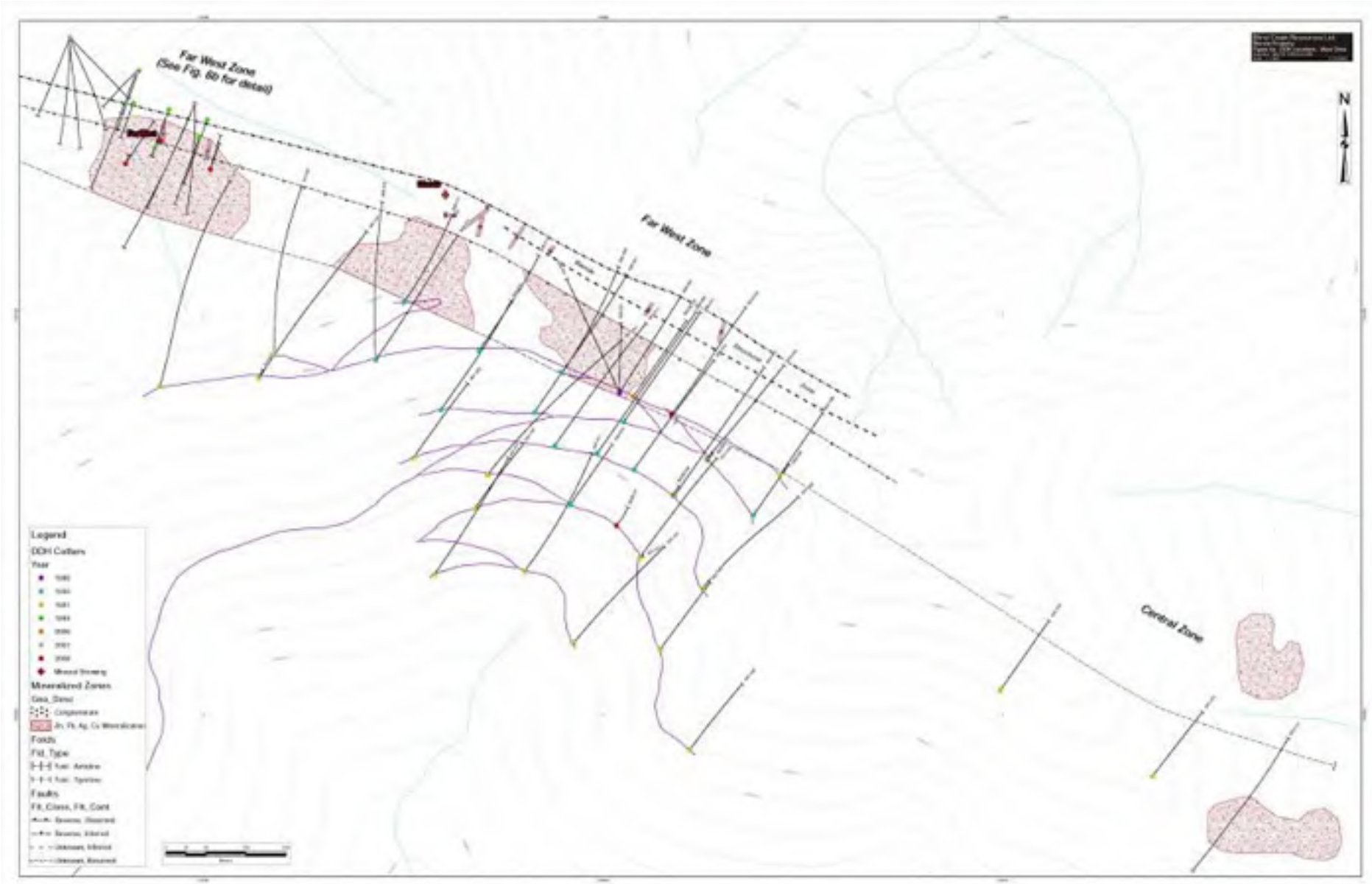


Table 2a 2006 Drill Intercepts

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

a Total Pb and Zn values based on results from Aqua Regia digestion with AA finish >10% Pb+Zn shaded grey, >10 m width shaded light grey b Non-Sulphide Pb and Zn values based on results from an Ammonium Hydroxide Leach with AA Finish c Sulphide Pb and Zn values based on the following equation: ZnS = Zn Total - ZnNonSd Silver values based on Aqua Regia digestion with AA finish

Widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known

Table 2b - 2007 Drill Intercepts

Widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known

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

Blende Zone	*DDH ID*	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Length (m)*	*Zn + Pb[a] (%)a*	*Ag[b] (g/MT)*	*Cu[c] (%)*
		91.1	98.1	7.0	1.1	0.6	
	BE07118	9.1	45.1	36.0	2.6	2.0	
	Including	10.1	13.1	3.0	4.1	24.4	
	Including	18.1	20.1	2.0	5.4	19.5	
	Including	31.1	38.1	7.0	4.6	26.0	
		66.1	68.1	2.0	8.9	11.7	
	Including	67.1	68.1	1.0	**12.3**	19.1	
		85.1	93.1	8.0	3.3	3.2	
Far West (Continued)	Including	86.1	90.1	4.0	4.8	6.3	
	BE07119	12.1	45.1	33.0	2.3	1.7	
	Including	12.1	18.1	6.0	3.7	3.3	
	Including	33.1	35.1	2.0	5.3	3.8	
		71.1	89.1	18.0	2.3	2.2	
	Including	73.1	79.1	6.0	4.1	41.2	
	BE07120	11.4	34.4	23.0	2.0	1.6	
	Including	24.44	25.4	1.0	**10.9**	10.2	
		59.4	84.4	25.0	3.3	3.2	
	Including	59.4	61.4	2.0	5.2	5.2	
	Including	64.4	71.4	7.0	6.5	6.5	
	Including	76.4	78.4	2.0	5.7	5.7	
	BE07121	No Significant Results					
	BE07122	No Significant Results					
	BE07123	No Significant Results					
	BE07124	No Significant Results					

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

Widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known

Table 2c – 2008 Drill Intercepts

Zone	DDH ID	From	To	Length	Total Pb + Zn	Ag	Cu
		(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)1	(g/t)2	(%)1
WEST		**31.2**	**41.1**	**9.9**	**10.55**	**225**	**-**
	BE08126	**37.7**	**41.1**	**3.4**	**26**	**361.9**	**-**
	Including	90.5	122.9	32.4	4.36	59.7	-
	Including	**94.7**	**102.8**	**8.1**	**14.71**	**215.7**	**-**
	Also Including	**96**	**99**	**3**	**16.63**	**259**	**-**
	Including	198	229	31	3.75	16.6	-
	Also Including	212	228.3	16.3	5.22	26.2	-
	Including	218	223.7	5.7	6.32	32.9	-
		263.8	288.5	24.7	1.68	5.7	-
		263.8	270	6.2	4.87	14.9	-
	BE08127	7.3	16.8	9.5	1.32	2.8	-
		33	79.4	46.4	1.98	14.7	-
	Including	44.6	51	6.4	3.06	36.1	-
		126.2	156	29.8	1.4	10.9	-
	Including	127.7	132	4.3	4.51	24.9	-
		191.5	226	34.5	1.83	19.4	-
	Including	210.5	214	3.5	6.25	61.9	-
FAR WEST	**BE08128**	27.9	49.5	21.6	5.45	52.8	0.4
	Including	**29.4**	**34.2**	**4.8**	**17.97**	**162.7**	**1.3**
	Also Including	**31.4**	**34.2**	**2.8**	**20.34**	**201.6**	**1.1**
		66.6	78.5	11.9	1.89	31.4	0.1
		81.5	96.2	14.7	2.43	12.4	-
	Including	87.5	93.3	5.8	4.7	21.1	-
	Also Including	90.5	93.3	2.8	7.58	36.4	0.1
	BE08131	8.2	69.2	61	3.78	40.5	-
	Including	34.2	63.1	28.9	5.98	58.2	-
	Also Including	**35.7**	**38.7**	**3**	**12.06**	**187**	-
	Also Including	**41.2**	**43.8**	**2.6**	**12.72**	**103**	-
	BE08132	4.5	62.5	58	2.88	29.7	-
	Including	22.5	28	5.5	5.78	61.2	-
		77.5	89.5	12	1.97	11.3	-
		91	103	12	1.3	6.9	0.1
	BE08129 - No Significant Results						
	BE08130 - No Significant Results						

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

Widths described in this report refer solely to core widths and not to true widths which will be somewhat smaller. True widths are not precisely known

DISCUSSION

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

The 2007 drill program was successful in intersecting significant Pb – Zn +/- Ag mineralization in terms of grade (> 1.0% Pb + Zn) and thickness (> 3.0m) at all target zones. The program's success was in part due to a better understanding of the structural controls on mineralization, gained from the 2006 program. Data obtained from the 2007 drill program is consistent with previous data; mineralization is controlled in steeply SW dipping structural fabrics (S_1 disjunctive foliation and brittle shear zones such as the Blende Structural Zone).

Central Zone (BE07111)

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

Although the hole did intersect mineralization (8.0m @ 3.4% Pb+Zn including 3.0m @ 6.5%) it did not warrant further drilling at this time. It is the author's opinion that further surface work, incorporating new understanding of the structural controls on the deposit, should be completed prior to any more drilling. The 2007 drilling is detailed further below:

Far East (Shanghai) Zone (BE07112 to 114)

This was the first time that the Shanghai Zone has been drill tested and a total of three holes from Pad AI were collared (Figure 6a). The host rock is dolomitic siltstone of the upper Gillespie Lake Group, with primary textures ranging from massive to laminated. Both the host rock and veining within the host rock is heavily altered in large patches throughout all three hole drilled. Alteration products include hematite, talc, serpentine(?) and clay minerals(?). Diorite intrusives of the Hart River Intrusive suite are intersected at various depths in all holes. The intrusives have altered contacts with the surrounding host rock, but do not seem to be affected by the large scale alteration affecting the dolomitic siltstone. Breccia hosted sphalerite and galena mineralization is intersected at the bottom of one deep hole.

Two of the three holes intersected significant mineralization which were

- BE07012 which intersected 3.0m @ 1.6% Pb+Zn and
- BE07014 intersected 6.0 m @ 1.3% Pb + Zn and 1.0m @ 4.3% Pb+Zn.

Pb to Zn ratios are very low; similar to SW portions of the East Zone and there were no elevated silver or copper values.

Although intersected mineralization is not of economic grade, lower grade material over substantial widths along with some higher grade intersections definitely warrants further work both on surface and with a diamond drill.

Far West Zone (BE07115 to 125)

This zone was tested with 7 short holes (maximum 100m in length) in 1994 and the exact location of the historic holes was in question, as they were not surveyed by DGPS in 2006, and pad locations were covered in deep snow at the beginning of the 2007 field program. A total of 11 holes were collared in 2007 to test the Far West Zone mineralization at depth and along strike (Figure 6b).

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

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

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

2008 Drill Program

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

West Zone:

Section Summary – S6775W (BE07126 and BE07127)

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

Far West Zone:

Section Summary - S7525W (BE08128 and BE08129)

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

Section Summary – S7430W (BE08130 to BE08132)

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

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Core Treatment

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.

Diamond drill core was taken to the Blende camp and systematically logged and sampled for analysis. All drill logs for the 2006 work are included in the 2006 assessment report on the Blende Property written by Sharp and Gallagher. The logging was done on a Palm Pilot and downloaded to an Access database. Each log contains drill collar location and orientation data followed by a summary of geology and mineralization features seen in each hole. Core logging information presented in the log is: lithology, mineralization, breccia, vein interval, vein point, structure, shear zone, alteration, and geochemistry/assay information. Additional geological notes on the drill core was also recorded in field notes and transferred to the database section. A geological summary of each drill hole was also written by the logger at the completion of the logging of each drill hole and was stored in a database.

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

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

Sampling of the diamond drill core followed a rigorous protocol. The marker blocks were checked and recovered core lengths were measured. The geologist logging the core selected the intervals to be sampled based on a visual estimate of mineralization, either visible sulphides or oxide mineralization visible in the core. A 1.0 m sample interval was chosen based on the meterage blocks. In cases where the core splitter may bias the sample where the mineral distribution within

the core was significantly inhomogeneous, a splitting line was scribed on the core by the geologist in order to guide the sampler. Sample assay tags were stapled into the core box along with the duplicate sent into the lab with the split sample. Core splitters used a Longyear core splitter or else sawed the core. The sample fraction was placed in a numbered plastic bag and the assay tag was placed in it. The other half of the core was returned to the core box for permanent storage on the property. There are no known factors which affected adversely the sample accuracy or reliability.

Geochemical Samples

Eagle Plains Resources 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.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

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

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

From 2006 to 2008, a total of 5316 core samples were analyzed by 30 element ICP-mass spectrometer. A total of 1,111 core samples were further analyzed by wet assay method (AA finish) and non-sulfide assay method (AA finish). A wet assay and non-sulfide assay analysis was done on any ICP sample that exceeded 1% Pb, 1% Zn or 30 g/tonne Ag. Eco Tech Laboratory

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. - Multi-Element ICP Analysis

Eco_Tech Laboratory Ltd. Is a subsidiary of Stewart Group Inspection and Analysis and is 17025-2005 certified.

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

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

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

Table 3 – EcoTech Multi-Element ICP Analysis Detection Limits

Element	Lower	Upper	Element	Lower	Upper
Ag	0.2pp	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	10pp	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10,00%	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sn	20pp	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ti	0.01%	10.00%
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	U	10pp	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 for copper non sulphide by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Standard reference material is included in each batch.

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.

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. The author is not aware of any drilling sampling or recovery factors aside from a small content of lead and zinc oxides that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results. The author has reviewed the sampling results for reliability and the samples appear to be representative and without bias. Standards blanks and duplicate samples are interspersed with the core samples at random intervals and are noted S,B.D, and these do not show any irregularities. In the authors opinion the sample treatment is adequate and to industry standards.

DATA VERIFICATION

During the 2004 property inspection the author accompanied by T. Termuende, P.Geo. (property vendor) and Mike Burke (Yukon government geologist) looked at surface trenches (now caved), checked a number of claim posts, and looked at several core intercepts: In this technical report the writer has:

- Viewed the 6 boxes of data held by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. In their Cranbrook Office.
- Copied critical files for review in Vancouver.
- Re-tabulated drill hole locations and some of the drill hole intercepts.
- Reviewed a digital database prepared by Chris Gallagher and printed the data on a hole by hole basis.
- Visited the property on June 21 2004 accompanied by Tim Termuende (Eagle Plains) and Mike Burke,
- Regional Geologist for the Yukon Geological Survey.
- Compiled the existing geological and exploration data to provide a review if all work done.
- Compiled and estimated total expenditures by all parties on the project
- Reviewed historical “reserve” tonnage and grade estimates and methods.
- Re-tabulated the historical “reserve” estimates and checked them mathematically.
- Reviewed the tables of drill results for 2006 , 2007 and 2008
- Reviewed the Technical reports for 2005-2007 prepared by Sharp and others and filed on Eagle Plains or Blind Creek websites or on SEDAR
- Reviewed the 2004 Technical report by author Price prepared for Shoshone Silver (which was not filed)
- Reviewed the three assessment reports for 2006, 2007 and 2008 which describe the drill program in detail
- Reviewed the analytical certificates
- Checked the claim map February 2011

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

- The existence of mineralization on the property is not in question
- At the time of the first property inspection, trenches were badly sloughed and no mineralization was seen at surface

- At the time of Prices second visit the property was under 2.5 to 4 feet of snow and no representative surface mineralization was exposed.
- The main targets are steeply dipping zones more adequately tested by drilling
- There are no underground workings
- The property had been in existence for over 25 years and mineralization has been documented in detail by numerous professionals and the mineralization was adequately sampled by several past programs conducted by experienced personnel
- The 2006, 2007 and 2008 drill programs have provided verification of mineralization in all zones.
- During 2008, other qualified personnel from Eagle Plains and Bootleg Explorations visited the property and supervised the drill program.
- Core is stacked properly and marked, and is protected from the weather and is available for future reference
- None of the results are questionable.

At the time of the second property inspection, February 2, 2011, the property was under deep snow and sub-zero temperatures prevailed. The core is well-stacked and secured, and does not appear to have been tampered with. Core from earlier drilling is at the old campsite and was not visible under heavy snow. Boxes from the recent (2008) drilling are well stacked, protected and labeled. No geology was visible, nor were drillholes accessible. Core sampling was not done as core was frozen and identification of selected intervals might have taken several days. In spite of this, the property visit of 2004 permitted geological observations of core and location of claim posts. For design of the recommended program, more emphasis was placed on the considerable geological work by past explorationists and diamond drilling. As noited above, the geology and mineralization has been corroborated by past professionals and the author has no concerns of validity of the results.

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. This information is omitted in the current report as, strictly speaking, those properties were regionally present, but not immediately adjacent. Since that report, gold discoveries in the Yukon have caused a staking rush, and claims are known to adjoin the Blende property on the north and on the south (ownership unknown). The author has no specific information on any immediately adjacent claims or showings.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Blind Creek has not completed any mineral processing or metallurgical tests. Historical testing is discussed under a previous heading. Additional metallurgical and mineral processing tests will have to be completed prior to any major development at Blende.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Blind Creek has not completed any resources studies, aside from the author’s own mathematical check in 2004. There are no current mineral resources or reserves for the property. Blind Creek intends to complete further drilling with the goal of establishing current resources, but there is no guarantee that such resources will be defined.

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.

This report is necessarily a summary. For reasons of brevity the drill logs and assay certificates for the 2006-2008 drillholes are not included; these are available in an Assessment Report which is available to interested parties. 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 from 2006 to 2008, carried out on behalf of Blind Creek by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd, tested the areas of known mineralization and explored for extensions to them. Surface mapping and diamond drilling has advanced knowledge of controls on the distribution of mineralization along the Blende structural axis.

In 2006 the East Zone mineralization was adequately tested by 20 diamond drill holes to establish its grade, continuity and limits. The West Zone has only been partly tested by 3 incomplete drill holes during 2006 and 2 holes in 2008. Work to date has confirmed Pb, Zn and Ag grades in the West Zone reported by previous work, but the zone requires further infill drilling to confirm tenure and geologic controls of mineralization.

The 2007 exploration program was also successful in intersecting significant new mineralization at the Shanghai Zone, discovered in 2005. 2007 and 2008 exploration programs in the Far West Zone confirmed grade and tenor of mineralization encountered during the 1994 drill program; the zone is particularly encouraging due to the thick (~60m) mineralized envelope that hosts shorter higher grade intervals. Increased copper grades which may be consistent with the presence of a higher temperature feeder zone are also of particular interest. Additional exploration drilling in 2008 successfully tested deep seated mineralization in the Blende Structural Zone and encountered mineralization in the footwall of this zone.

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 and 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. The 2008 exploration program saw completion of minor infill drilling in the West Zone (2 holes totaling 578.5 meters) and exploration drilling in the Far West Zone (5 holes totaling 468.8 meters).

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

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 historical resources, and, if possible, upgrade the 1991 "Historical Reserve" to a current resource. 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. Insufficient drilling has been done in the Far East zone to establish continuity of any mineralization.

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. Such potential cannot be guaranteed.

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.

Recent exploration in the Yukon has led to the discovery of significant gold showings within 25 km of the Blende property, albeit on the opposite side of a major fault. Past samples from the Blende area are being checked for gold content. Another positive factor which affects the economy of the area is the initiation of silver-lead-zinc production at the historical Keno Hill silver camp.

The Blende property, which was the largest lead-zinc-silver depositat the time of the detailed geological paper by Robinson and Godwin in 1995, is a large moderate grade deposit. Drilling from 2006 to 2008, along with the detailed geological compilations provides an excellent base for further definition drilling leading toward a new resource estimate. The Blende property is a property of merit deserving of additional exploration efforts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase program is recommended for future work in preparation for a current resource estimation, with Phase I consisting of infill drilling exploration work at the West and Far West Zones and Phase II consisting of exploration drilling at the Far West and Far East Zones. The following key recommendations are made for any future work on the property:

- Phase I of the recommended program involves 1500 meters of infill drilling focused on the West and Far West Zones.
- Additional drilling in the West Zone is required to constrain continuity shape and trend of known mineralization and should consist of infill drilling between existing drill sections. Drilling should focus on down-dip potential of structurally controlled mineralization as well as the mineralized vertical shear structure (Blende Structural Zone).
- Continued exploration drilling (Phase II) at the Far West Zone (1500m) is warranted; continued development of a 3D structural model to aid in drill targeting is strongly recommended, as is collaring uphill from the hanging wall.
- Continued exploration drilling (Phase II) on the Far East Zone (1500m) to define widths, grades and strike-lengths of

Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization intersected in the 2007 and 2008 programs.

- Although the Central Zone has seen limited drilling, it requires further geologic mapping, and needs to be put in the newly understood structural context, prior to any serious drill program.
- Further mapping and sampling on the new Zn-Pb-Cu showings found in the south central portion of the claim group.
- Additional geological mapping and reconnaissance contour soil sampling on the northwest, southeast and northern extensions of the claim group.
- Geochemical analysis of the extensive dataset to look at base metal ratios in hopes of vectoring feeder zones containing high-grade mineralization.
- Considering the presence of gold nearby at the Rau property, check for the presence of gold on the property. (This is underway from sample pulps or rejects stored at the laboratory)
- Following the Phase 1 drilling, initiation of a new resource estimate should begin, with separate estimates of open pit resources and higher grade underground- resources.
- 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.

Proposed drill locations for both programs are presented in tables 5a and 5b as well as figures 7a and 7b. A total proposed budget for Phases I and II, presented in detail below, is approximately $1.75 million dollars

Table 5a – Phase 1 Proposed DDH Collars

Zone	*Hole Number*	*Section*	*Length (m)*	*Azimuth (Deg)*	*Dip (Deg)*	*Easting*	*Northing*	*Elevation (m)*	*Notes*
WEST	BEPADAW1	6675W	300	35.00	-50	516229	7142366	1838.63	Test eastern extension of Blende Structural Zone at depth; test footwall mineralization
WEST	BEPADAX1	6675W	300	35.00	-50	516196	7142320	1806.96	Test high-grade 6725W mineralization along strike to the east
WEST	BEPADAY1	6675W	250	35.00	-50	516125	7142217	1739.88	Test high-grade 6725W mineralization along strike to the east
WEST	BEPADAZ1	6725W	350	35.00	-50	516173	7142373	1811.85	Test eastern extension of Blende Structural Zone at depth; test footwall mineralization
WEST	BEPADBA1	6975W	300	35.00	-50	515939	7142475	1799.58	Test mineralization in Blende Structural Zone; test footwall mineralization
WEST	BEPADBB1	6975W	250	35.00	-50	515901	7142420	1775.12	Infill hole to test along strike mineralization between sections 6925W and 7025W
WEST	BEPADBC1	7075W	300	35.00	-50	515846	7142516	1828.97	Test mineralization in Blende Structural Zone; test footwall mineralization
WEST	BEPADBD1	7075W	300	35.00	-50	515805	7142458	1803.85	Infill hole to test along strike mineralization between sections 7025W and 7150W
WEST	BEPADBE1	7200W	350	35.00	-50	515689	7142510	1847.64	Test western extension of Blende Structural Zone; test footwall mineralization
WEST	BEPADP1	6725W	300	35.00	-60	516041.6	7142212	1692	Test continuity of high grade mineralization encountered in hole B91-047 and 045
FAR WEST	BEPADAO1		200	20.00	-50	515230	7142740	1549	Down slope hole to test western extent of mineralization from hanging wall
FAR WEST	BEPADAR1		150	20.00	-60	515361	7142695	1613	Down slope hole to test western extent of mineralization from hanging wall

FAR WEST	BEPADAS1		300	20.00	-50	515286	7142677	1614	Down slope hole to test western extent of mineralization from hanging wall
FAR WEST	BEPADBF1	7375W	250	35.00	-50	515563	7142635	1704.9	Infill hole to test mineralization in the BSZ between West Zone mineralization and Far West showing
FAR WEST	BEPADBG1	7300W	300	35.00	-50	515633	7142605	1756.34	Infill hole to test mineralization in the BSZ between West Zone mineralization and Far West showing
FAR WEST	BEPADBH1	7250W	300	35.00	-50	515683	7142591	1785.9	Infill hole to test mineralization in the BSZ between West Zone and Far West showing

Actual location may differ from the above proposal, depending on local topography and access and on further information which may affect the recommendations.

Table 5b - Phase II Proposed DDH Collars

Zone	*Hole Number*	*Section*	*Length (m)*	*Azimuth (Deg)*	*Dip (Deg)*	*Easting*	*Northing*	*Elevation (m)*	*Notes*
FAR EAST	BEPADBI1	2050W	200	215.00	-45	519979	7139662	1522	Test down dip extension of mineralization encountered in holes BE07112 and BE07114
FAR EAST	BEPADBI2	2050W	300	215.00	-60	519979	7139662	1522	Test down dip extension of mineralization encountered in holes BE07112 and BE07114
FAR EAST	BEPADBJ1	2000W	200	215.00	-45	520022	7139632	1539	Test strike extension of mineralization encountered in holes BE07112 and BE07114
FAR EAST	BEPADBJ2	2000W	300	215.00	-60	520022	7139632	1539	Test strike extension of mineralization encountered in holes BE07112 and BE07114
FAR EAST	BEPADBK1	2100W	200	215.00	-45	519937	7139686	1519	Test strike extension of mineralization encountered in holes BE07112 and BE07114
FAR EAST	BEPADBK2	2100W	300	215.00	-60	519937	7139686	1519	Test strike extension of mineralization encountered in holes BE07112 and BE07114

Sites for proposed holes are shown on the following pages

FIGURE 9A. PROPOSED DRILL PLAN FAR WEST ZONE, PHASE I

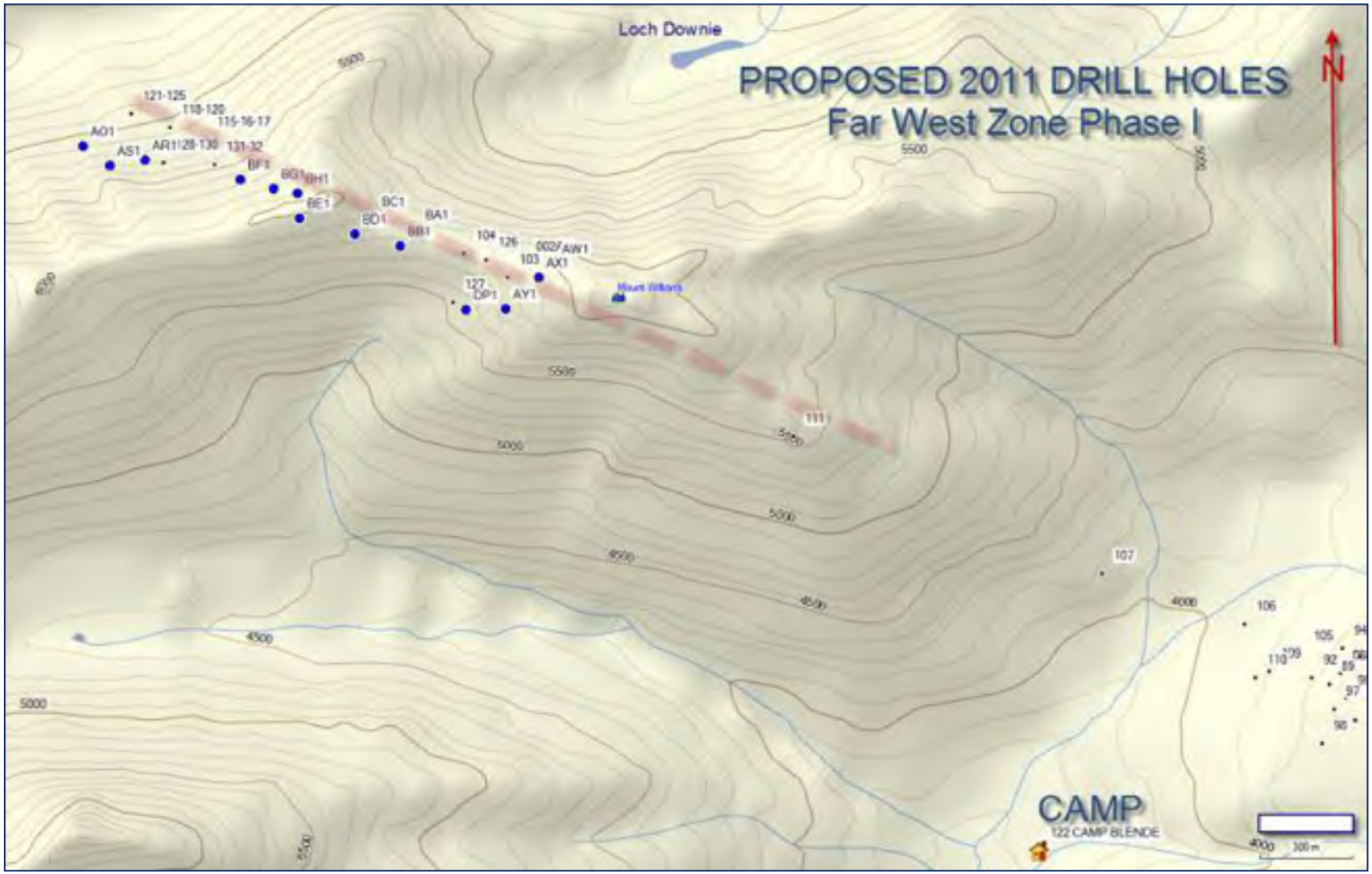


FIGURE 9B PROPOSED DRILL PLAN, FAR EAST ZONE PHASE II

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase I West and Far West Zone

PHASE I BUDGET BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD Blende Property, Yukon Territory					
Description		**no. of**		**no. of**	
geological		**persons**	**rate**	**days**	**Total**
	Project Geologists	2	$550	35	$38,500.00
	Geological Technician	1	$450	35	$15,750.00
	Core Splitter	2	$350	35	$24,500.00
					$78,750.00
support	Cook	1	$400	35	$14,000.00
	Camp Maintenance	1	$400	35	$14,000.00
					$28,000.00
TOTAL PERSONNEL	type		samples	Cost/ea:	$106,750.00
analytical:	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)		1000	$2.00	$2,000.00
	drill core(30 element ICP)		1000	$10.00	$10,000.00
	drill core (Assay)		1000	$15.00	$15,000.00
TOTAL ANALYTICAL:					$34,387.50
helicopter charter: hours x rate					
including fuel			hours	rate	
Bell 206B (personnel / fieldwork)			100	$1,100.00	$110,000.00
Bell 204 (drill moves)			30	$2,500.00	$75,000.00
TOTAL HELICOPTER				:	$185,000.00
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/m	Total meters	
diamond drilling:				
1,500 meters (all in cost)		$140.00	1500	$210,000.00
	no. of		no. of	
meals/groceries:	persons	rate	days	
	7	$40.00	35	$9,800.00
shipping:				$5,000.00
fuel:				$30,000.00
supplies: camp construction etc.				$5,000.00
Reclamation:				$10,000.00
filing fees:				$5,000.00
Metallurgic Testing and Resource Estimate				$225,000.00
report writing and reproduction:				$15,000.00
Subtotal A:				$906,937.50
10% contingency:				$90,693.75
TOTAL PHASE I			**rounded:**	**$1,000,000**

The initiation of Phase II would be contingent on results of Phase I.

Phase II proposed budget is presented on the following page.

Proposed Budget Phase II

PHASE II BUDGET
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

personnel:		**persons**	**rate**	**days**	**Total Can$**
Project Geologists		2	$550	35	$38,500.00
Geological Technician		1	$450	35	$15,750.00
Core Splitter		2	$350	35	$24,500.00
					$78,750.00
Cook		1	$400	35	$14,000.00
Camp Maintenance		1	$400	35	$14,000.00
					$28,000.00
				TOTAL PERSONNEL:	$106,750.00
analytical:	Type		Samples	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)		1000	$2.00	$2,000.00
	drill core(30 element ICP)		1000	$10.00	$10,000.00
	drill core (Assay)		1000	$15.00	$15,000.00
				TOTAL ANALYTICAL:	$34,387.50
helicopter charter: hours					
x rate including fuel			hours	rate	
Bell 206B (personnel / fieldwork)			100	$1,100.00	$110,000.00
Bell 204 (drill moves)			30	$2,500.00	$75,000.00
				TOTAL HELICOPTER:	$185,000.00
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
(continued)					
			cost per	total	

Diamond Drilling		meter	meters	
1,500 meters (all in cost)		$140.00	1500	$210,000.00
			no. of	
Meals/groceries:	men	rate	days	
	7	$40.00	35	$9,800.00
Shipping:				$5,000.00
fuel:				$30,000.00
Supplies: camp construction etc.				$5,000.00
Reclamation:				$10,000.00
Filing fees:				$5,000.00
Report writing and reproduction:				$15,000.00
			Subtotal A:	$681,937.50
			10%	
			contingency:	$68,193.75
TOTAL PHASE II		**ROUNDED**	**TOTAL:**	**$750,000.00**
TOTAL PHASES I AND II				**$1,750,000.00**

NOTE: Although care has been taken in the preparation of these estimates, the author 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.

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 7 th day of March 2011

AMENDED MAY 12, 2011

respectfully submitted

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B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

Per:

_____

"Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo".

Qualified Person

March 7 2011

AMENDED MAY 12, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR BARRY JAMES PRICE, M.SC., P.GEO

I, Barry James Price, hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver B.C., with my office at Ste 1028 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1V5, (Telephone: 682-1501)

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a Bachelors Degree in Science (B.Sc.) (Honours), in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972.

I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for the past 45 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have written a considerable number of Qualifying Reports, Technical Reports and Opinions of Value for junior companies in the past 35 years.

I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, in Mexico, The Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, The People's Republic of China, and the Republic of South Africa, Chile, and Argentina.

My specific experience concerning the subject deposit is related to work done for another client on a Mississippi Valley type deposit in Missouri, and on considerable work done in the Mackenzie Mountains in 1965 for Chevron Oil and Gas Ltd., work in the Yukon in 1970 and 1973 for Archer Cathro and Associates Ltd. and for other clients since that time. Apart from the property inspection in 2004, I have no previous association with the property.

I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia (No 19810 - 1992) and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report.

I am the author of this report, titled: 2011 TECHNICAL REPORT, BLENDE PROJECT, Beaver River Area, Nash Creek Map Area , prepared For BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD by BJ PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC. and dated FEBRUARY 7, 2011, and I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this report.

I have based this report on a visit to the subject property from June 20-21, 2004, and a second visit February 2, 2011, a review of all available data concerning the subject property supplied by the property vendors and on other materials obtained from the literature and from web sites.

For the purposes of this Technical Report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I have read the Policy and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any shares in Blind Creek Resources Ltd., nor in Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., nor in any related companies, nor do I intend to acquire any such shares, in full compliance with all provisions of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. I have no prior involvement with the subject property prior to my 2004 property inspection.

I am 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.

I, Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby consent to the filing with the regulatory authorities the technical report referred to above titled 2011 TECHNICAL REPORT, BLENDE PROJECT, Beaver River Area, Nash Creek Map Area , prepared For BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD by BJ PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC. and dated FEBRUARY 7, 2011, and to the written disclosure of the Technical Report and of extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the written disclosure in the preliminary prospectus of Blind Creek Resources Ltd., subject to keeping any such excerpts in their proper context.

Dated at Vancouver BC this 7th day of March 2011

AMENDED MAY 12, 2011

"Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo."

APPENDIX I -TENURE DETAILS

BLENDE PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
Quartz Mining Claims 2011
All claims registered in the name of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Beneficially owned by Blind Creek Resources Ltd

TITLE NO	NAME	NUMBER	STAKED	EXPIRY	MAPSHEET	REF NO.
YC09985	Mix	1	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075977
YC09986	Mix	2	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075978
YC09987	Mix	3	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075979
YC09988	Mix	4	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075980
YC09989	Mix	5	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075981
YC09990	Mix	6	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075982
YC09991	Mix	7	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075983
YC09992	Mix	8	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075984
YC09993	Mix	9	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075985
YC09994	Mix	10	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075986
YC09995	Mix	11	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075987
YC09996	Mix	12	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075988
YC09997	Mix	13	28/03/2002	28/03/2020	106D07	1500075989
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YC50691	Max	56	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104173
YC50692	Max	57	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104174
YC50693	Max	58	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104175
YC50694	Max	59	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104176
YC50695	Max	60	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104177
YC50696	Max	61	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104178
YC50697	Max	62	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104179
YC50698	Max	63	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104180
YC50699	Max	64	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104181

YC50700	Max	66	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104182
YC50701	Max	67	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104183
YC50702	Max	68	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104184
YC50703	Max	69	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104185
YC50704	Max	70	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104186
YC50705	Max	71	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104187
YC50706	Max	72	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104188
YC50707	Max	73	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104189
YC50708	Max	74	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104190
YC50709	Max	75	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104191
YC50710	Max	76	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104192
YC50711	Max	77	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104193
YC50712	Max	78	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104194
YC50713	Max	79	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104195
YC50714	Max	80	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104196
YC50715	Max	81	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104197
YC50716	Max	82	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104198
YC50717	Max	83	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104199
YC50718	Max	84	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104200
YC50719	Max	85	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104201
YC50720	Max	86	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104202
YC50721	Max	87	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104203
YC50722	Max	88	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104204
YC50723	Max	89	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104205
YC50724	Max	90	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104206
YC50725	Max	91	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104207
YC50726	Max	92	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104208
YC50727	Max	93	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104209
YC50728	Max	94	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104210
YC50729	Max	95	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104211
YC50730	Max	96	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104212
YC50731	Max	97	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104213
YC50732	Max	98	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104214
YC50733	Max	99	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104215
YC50734	Max	100	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104216
YC50735	Max	101	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104217
YC50736	Max	102	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104218
YC50737	Max	103	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104219
YC50738	Max	104	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104220
YC50739	Max	105	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104221
YC50740	Max	106	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104222
YC50741	Max	107	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104223
YC50742	Max	108	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104224

YC50743	Max	109	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104225
YC50744	Max	110	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104226
YC50745	Max	111	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104227
YC50746	Max	112	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104228
YC50747	Max	113	23/08/2006	23/08/2016	106D07	1500104229
YC50748	Max	114	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104230
YC50749	Max	115	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104231
YC50750	Max	116	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104232
YC50751	Max	117	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104233
YC50752	Max	118	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104234
YC50753	Max	119	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104235
YC50754	Max	120	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104236
YC50755	Max	121	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104237
YC50756	Max	122	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104238
YC50757	Max	123	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104239
YC50758	Max	124	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104240
YC50759	Max	125	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104241
YC50760	Max	126	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104242
YC50761	Max	127	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104243
YC50762	Max	128	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104244
YC50763	Max	129	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104245
YC50764	Max	130	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104246
YC50765	Max	131	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104247
YC50766	Max	132	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104248
YC50767	Max	133	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104249
YC50768	Max	134	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104250
YC50769	Max	135	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104251
YC50770	Max	136	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104252
YC50771	Max	137	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104253
YC50772	Max	138	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104254
YC50773	Max	139	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104255
YC50774	Max	140	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104256
YC50775	Max	141	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104257
YC50776	Max	142	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104258
YC50777	Max	143	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104259
YC50778	Max	144	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104260
YC50779	Max	145	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104261
YC50780	Max	146	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104262
YC50781	Max	147	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104263
YC50782	Max	148	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104264
YC50783	Max	149	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104265
YC50784	Max	150	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104266
YC50785	Max	151	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104267

YC50786	Max	152	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104268
YC50787	Max	153	23/08/2006	28/03/2020	106D07	1500104269
YC54978	Max	154	08/12/2006	08/12/2016	106D07	1500109907
YC54979	Max	155	08/12/2006	08/12/2016	106D07	1500109908
YC54980	Max	156	08/12/2006	08/12/2016	106D07	1500109909
YC54981	Max	157	08/12/2006	08/12/2016	106D07	1500109910
YC54982	Max	158	08/12/2006	08/12/2016	106D07	1500109911
YC54983	Max	159	08/12/2006	08/12/2016	106D07	1500109912
YC54984	Max	160	08/12/2006	08/12/2016	106D07	1500109913
YC54985	Max	161	08/12/2006	08/12/2016	106D07	1500109914

260 titles = approx 5434 hectares

The original claims were staked by prospector Bernie Kreft and were transferred to Eagle Plains under terms of a purchase agreement and Bill of Sale. Registered owner at present is Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The claims are staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, and are a maximum of 1500 feet by 1500 feet (20.9 hectares or 51.65 acres The writer examined one set of four

posts in 2004 and viewed others, and is of the opinion that the claims were staked in accordance with the Act. Under the Act, yearly assessment work required is $100.

APPENDIX II

2008 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES BY BLIND CREEK

Geological personnel: Bootleg Exploration Inc.	**Rate**	**Hours/Days**	**Total**
Mike McCuaig: Junior Geologist, core logging, drill orientation	500/day	15	$7,500.00
Chris Gallagher: Chief Geotechnologist, database management, project supervision	90/hr	100	$9,000.00
Glen Hendrickson: GIS technician, database, cartography	460/day	0.8	$368.00
Jesse Campbell: Logistics Manager, project logistics, cartography	460/day	3.75	$1,725.00
Jarrod Brown: Chief Geologist, project supervision, drill location	600/day	4.25	$1,955.00
James Ryley: President Bootleg Exploration, project supervision, contracting, drill location	90/hr	61	$5,490.00
Chuck Downie: VP Exploration Eagle Plains Resources, project supervision	95/hr	124	$11,780.00
Mike Seguin: Equipment manager	445/day	3.75	$1,668.75
Jason Kolcun: geotechnician, core splitting	445/day	27.5	$12,237.50
Jacqueline Bisson: geotechnician, core splitting	445/day	37	$16,465.00
Rochelle Ruland: Camp Cook	500/day	15.5	$7,750.00
		Total Personnel:	**$75,939.25**
Analytical Expenses			
Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. ; 30 element ICP,fire assay as required, non sulphide Zn - Pb as required			$16,956.68
Academic samples			$5,660.00
		Total Analytical:	**$22,616.68**
Aircraft Charter:			
Fireweed Helicopters - crew set outs, transportation of supplies, drill mobilization			
		Total Aircraft Charter:	**$210,977.50**
Equipment Rental:			
ATV / Rhino / Suzuki, repair and maintenance			
office including office equipment (computer, printer), satellite system, mobile satellite phones, repeater			
survey equipment : differential GPS			
truck (including mileage) and trailer, insurance			
camp rental including generators, tents, stoves, kitchen appliances, sewage system etc.			
field gear including radios, field packs with GPS, rock saw, core splitters			
		Total Equipment Rental:	**$24,322.11**
Consultants / Subcontractors: includes prefield planning / logistics			
Legacy GIS Solutions : cartography, planning, database			$2,711.04
Raven's Edge Services: camp cook			$6,300.00
Jo VanRanden: Geological consultant, project geologist, project management			$25,331.25
Arctic Inland Resources Ltd: pad building, includes materials			$3,194.04
Minconsult Exploration Services : pad building, includes materials			$17,124.10
Protore Geological Services: core logging			$2,488.00
Ron Gunn: camp maintenance			$2,100.00
		Total Consultants / Subcontractors:	**$38,930.29**

Diamond Drilling:

Apex Diamond Drilling - 7 holes / 1057.3 m meters NQ all in cost - includes down hole survey tool rental and pad construction

Total Diamond Drilling: **$159,975.78**

Fuel:

Jet fuel, camp diesel, propane - Mayo Petroleum Sales, Fireweed Helicopters, North 60 Petroleum $52,110.61

auto $1,431.22

Total Fuel: **$53,541.83**

Travel / Accommodation:

airfare, hotels, meals, taxi fares,

Total Travel / Accommodation: **$7,434.54**

Shipping:

Greyhound, Small's Expediting - Includes freight, courier, some expediting costs for samples, equipment, groceries, supplies

Total Shipping: **$6,617.14**

Camp / Office Supplies:

includes materials for camp construction, groceries, office supplies, digital data, air photos, expediting

Total Camp / Office Supplies: **$19,535.75**

Field Supply:

includes materials and equipment for fieldwork

Total Field Supply: **$2,195.18**

Report Writing:

estimate including maps/reproduction, database work;

Total Report Writing: **$5,000.00**

TOTAL EXPENDITURES: **$627,086.05**

As provided by the company.

The author is not aware of any additional work performed on the property by any party, aside from the filing of Assessment Work reports as required under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and the preparation of this report. The author has confirmed this after discussions with the company and its contractors and has been set out in a notarized statement.

APPENDIX III

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT -2011 PROPERTY INSPECTION

February 1-3 2011

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT
Blende Property Inspection
January 1-3, 2011

04-Jan-11

DESCRIPTION	DAYS/HRS	RATE		AMOUNT
Airfare Whitehorse return		est	$	447.00
Hotel Whitehorse, Airport Chalet	2	86.1	$	172.20
Discovery Helicopters			$	9,003.83
Barry Price, P.Geo	2	750	$	1,500.00
Support Crew	2		$	1,840.00
Support room board \mayo	3		$	960.00
Norcan 4wd vehicle	3		$	609.50
Clive Aspinall expeditiing support			$	564.00
Telephone			$	20.00
B Price, expenses, meals etc.	see below		$	132.69
Report amendments	Estimate 4	750	$	3,000.00
TOTAL COSTS			**$**	**$18,249.22**

B. PRICE EXPENSES		
Meal YVR	$	25.82
Meal Whitehorse	$	9.00
Meal Whitehorse	$	11.34
Meal Whitehorse	$	31.03
Meal Whitehorse	$	24.00
Parking YVR	$	31.50
total expenses	$	132.69

APPENDIX IV

ORIGINAL HISTORICAL TONNAGE AND GRADE ESTIMATES

BILLITON CANADA INC. 1991

"RESERVE" ESTIMATION West Zone - Blende Ag-Pb-Zn property, Yukon
Originally Termed A "Reserve"
Billiton Resources Canada Inc. Original Data checked mathematically
by BJ Price Geological Consultants Inc.

Block No. (DrillHole Number)	Section	Width m	Area m2	Tonnage metric	Pb %	Zn %	Ag opt	Pb+Zn %
B33-1	9700E	100	910.9	282,382	0.23	1.26	4	1.49
B21-1	9800E	100	148.7	46,111	0.65	10.9	0.41	11.55
B21-2	9800E	100	682.2	211,460	1.57	4.53	0.38	6.1
B21-3	9800E	100	126.3	39,784	0.73	2.04	0.25	2.77
B21-4	9900E	100	422	130,824	0.25	2.36	0.22	2.61
821-5	9900E	100	367.2	113,837	0.79	3.16	0.36	3.95
B21-6	9900E	100	189.3	58,697	0.03	3.36	0.13	3.39
B27-1	9900E	100	92.1	28,554	0.09	6.61	0.16	6.7
827-2	9900E	100	106	32,875	0.1	2.97	0.24	3.07
B27-3	9900E	100	180.9	56,064	0.33	5.53	0.2	5.86
B13-1	9900E	100	941.6	291,966	0.69	5.17	0.57	5.86
B13-2	9900E	100	87.2	27,023	0.17	3.1	0.29	3.27
B11-1	10000E	100	77.3	23,963	6.7	2.95	2.33	9.65
B11-2	10000E	100	210.7	65,328	1.88	3.2	1.05	5.08
B11-3	10000E	100	1172.8	363,567	2.6	6.07	1.31	8.67
811-4	10000E	100	195.7	60,674	0.17	6.1	0.17	6.27
B11-5	10000E	100	1073.5	332,788	4.83	5.37	3.9	10.2
B12-1	10000E	100	347	107,559	0.48	4.38	0.3	4.86
B12-2	10000E	100	1408.1	436,506	1.75	3	1.09	4.75
810-1	10100E	100	589.9	182,881	4.25	7.74	2.36	12
B10-2	10100E	100	388.2	120,326	2.03	5.72	0.93	7.75
B10-3	10100E	100	1851.6	574,067	4.42	1.65	0.97	6.07
B14-1	10100E	100	223.5	69,296	0.2	4.9	0.33	5.1
B14-2	10100E	100	115.3	35,746	6.05	2.61	1.36	6.66
814-3	10100E	100	399.5	123,857	1.6	4.9	0.33	6.5
B9-1	10200E	100	605.5	187,713	7.14	8.2	3.46	15.34
B9-2	10200E	100	421.7	130,723	1.82	1.18	0.82	3
B9-3	10200E	100	285.6	88,542	7.83	2.68	3.11	10.51
B9-4	10200E	100	744	230,634	10.47	3.74	6.32	1420

B7-1	10200E	100	350.2	108,550	0.42	3.64	0.18	4.06
B7-2	10200E	100	243.9	75,604	0.22	2.42	0.08	2.64
B7-3	10200E	100	196.1	60,781	1.36	1.33	0.53	2.69
B7-4	10200E	100	249.8	77,446	0.94	2.43	0.24	3.37
B7-5	10200E	100	199	61,697	2.34	2.63	1.00	4.96
B7-6	10200E	100	317.7	98,483	4.25	1.9	4.59	6.15
B60-1	10200E	100	476.1	147,588	3.05	0.71	1.04	3.76
B60-2	10200E	100	163.6	50,713	2.4	3.26	2.25	5.66
860-3	10200E	100	739.5	229,240	2.97	4.05	7.04	7.02
B60-4	10200E	100	203.1	62,971	0.66	0.11	22.91	0.77
B43-1	10200E	100	456.1	141,380	4.49	0.07	2.88	4.56
B43-2	10200E	100	891.9	276,495	4.83	0.82	3.14	5.65
B54-1	10200E	100	281.6	87,295	2.49	0.31	2.86	2.8
B54-2	10200E	100	633.6	196,401	2.33	1.65	0.66	3.98
*B88-1	10300E	100	370	114,710	3.35	3.3	1.37	6.65
*B88-2	10300E	100	310	96,098	5.22	4.83	1.94	10.08
*B88-3	10300E	100	746.1	231,281	1.82	1.77	0.81	3.59
*B88-4	10300E	100	391.9	121,475	1.8	1.56	1.09	3.36
*B88-5	10300E	100	233.3	72,310	7.92	6.44	5.56	14.36
*B88-6	10300E	100	103.6	32,116	4.66	2.22	1.23	6.88
*B88-7	10300E	100	255.1	79,076	2.22	1.16	1.15	3.38
B15-1	10300E	100	401.6	124,485	13.07	5.72	9.42	18.79
B15-2	10300E	100	199	61,684	6.03	3.17	3.11	9.2
B15-3	10300E	100	1588.8	492,528	5.38	2.29	4.42	7.67
B15-4	10300E	100	1019.4	316,009	5.24	6.7	1.57	11.94
B15-5	10300E	100	692.9	214,798	1.71	1.41	0.66	3.12
B6-1	10300E	100	797.7	247,292	2.25	0.69	0.51	2.94
B6-2	10300E	100	15972	495,123	7.64	2.44	3.15	10.08
B6-3	10300E	100	237.1	73,488	1.09	3.16	0.46	4.25
B6-4	10300E	100	816.3	253,041	1.29	1.37	1.15	2.66
B18-1	10300E	100	284.4	88,167	2.09	0.77	1.01	2.86
B18-2	10300E	100	1178.9	365,467	1.99	2.61	1.24	4.6
818-3	10300E	100	851	263,824	2.65	0.52	0.88	3.17
B51-1	10300E	100	1523.5	472,290	1.27	1.35	1.44	2.62
B51-2	10300E	100	1007	312.173	1.64	1.85	1.08	3.49
B4-1	10400E	100	2267.9	703,040	5.06	3.15	1.39	821
B4-2	10400E	100	2258.8	700,229	2.85	1.45	1.75	4.3
B4-3	10400E	100	248	76,871	7.91	2.64	4.83	10.55
B4-4	10400E	100	277.7	86,078	5.91	2.22	0.82	8.13
B5-1	10400E	100	845.2	262,010	4.95	5.18	2.66	10.14
B5-2	10400E	100	285.2	88,409	0.48	7.13	0.30	7.6
B5-3	10400E	100	144.5	44,810	2.15	5.13	0.82	7.28
B45-1	10400E	100	626.4	194,193	1.98	2.09	1.26	4.07
B45-2	10400E	100	2315.2	717,727	2.58	1.12	2.16	3.7

845-3	10400E	100	410.9	127,385	2.39	2.48	1.90	4.87
B45-4	10400E	100	1236.8	383,407	4.23	3.31	1.58	7.53
B47-1	10400E	100	442.1	137,066	1.92	1.5	0.57	3.42
B47-2	10400E	100	297.4	92,207	2.95	0.58	1.26	3.53
B47-3	10400E	100	351.5	108,956	2.8	1.35	1.26	4.15
B47-4	10400E	100	2480.7	769,006	1.95	6.82	1.50	8.77
B57-1	10400E	100	217	67,283	2.01	1.86	1.15	3.87
B30-1	10500E	100	58.8	16,224	3.45	0.31	0.95	3.76
B30-2	10500E	100	96	29,762	2.35	1.32	0.63	3.67
B30-3	10500E	100	104.7	32,443	2.84	0.38	2.19	3.22
B40-1	10500E	100	72.8	22,571	6.55	1.72	2.04	8.27
84 DDH				**15,317,523**	**3.23**	**3.04**	**1.97**	**6.26**
		checks		15,003,642	2.98	3.07	1.92	6.02

Widths described in the above tables refer to true widths

The tonnage and grade estimates were prepared by Billiton Canada Explorations Inc., a large integrated international company prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. The term "reserves" may have complied with CIM categories at the time of the estimate, but does not comply with the definitions currently accepted by CIM as economic viability at present conditions has not been demonstrated; there is no current feasibility or pre-feasibility study and the estimate extended outside the pit design. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

CROSS SECTIONAL ESTIMATES EAST ZONE

(Originally termed An "Underground Reserve" by Billiton)

Oct. 17, 1991 Billiton Metals Canada Inc.

Blocks - East Zone of Blende Deposits All composites > $25 GMV Cut-off, Undiluted

Block No	Section No.	Thick m.	Area M2	Tonnage metric	Pb %	Zn % %	Ag (opt)	Pb+Zn (%)
B65-1	12450E	50 m	101	15,659	3.29	1.63	0.78	4.92
B42-1	12500E	50 m	429.4	66,559	0.01	2.48	0.04	2.49
B42-2	12500E	50 m	815.3	126,372	0.01	2.76	0.09	2.77
B23-1	12500E	50 m	229.9	35,631	0.05	6.69	0.32	6.74
B26-1	12500E	50 m	923.2	143,093	0.93	1.89	0.32	2.82
B26-2	12500E	50 m	435.5	67,509	1.77	1.77	0.36	3.54
B39-4	12550E	50 m	1603.5	248,536	2.23	2.24	0.56	4.47
B39-1	12550E	50 m	66.4	10,287	0.16	6.04	0.3	6.2
B39-2	12550E	50 m	135.2	20,961	0.06	3.03	0.17	3.09
B39-3	12550E	50 m	253.3	39,258	3.49	5.01	1.06	8.5
B68-1	12550E	50 m	75.8	11,741	10.6	4.5	2.97	15.1
B68-2	12550E	50 m	2220.5	344,176	2.67	3.28	0.77	5.95
B39-5	12550E	50 m	266.8	41,361	0.01	2.84	0.12	2.85
B19-1	12600E	50 m	1903	294,971	2.85	3.46	0.91	6.31
B19-2	12600E	50 m	1002.3	155,361	1.65	1.63	0.35	3.28
B19-3	12600E	50 m	1256.4	194,736	0.08	2.55	0.1	2.63
B24-1	12600E	50 m	596	92,382	0.01	4.24	0.1	4.25
B24-2	12600E	50 m	288	44,635	0.01	4.01	0.06	4.02
B41-1	12600E	50 m	653.9	101,347	4.89	3.39	1.86	8.28
B25-1	12600E	50 m	1144.7	177,425	2.19	2.45	0.59	4.64
B25-2	12600E	50 m	564.7	87,530	2.7	3.22	0.71	5.92
B25-3	12600E	50 m	972.2	150,688	0.78	2.19	0.28	2.97
B38-1	12650E	50 m	172.1	26,671	2.39	8.22	1.11	10.61
B48-1	12650E	50 m	397.1	61,550	0.02	1.98	0.13	2
B48-2	12650E	50 m	206.4	31,994	0.01	5.04	0.2	5.05
B46-3	12650E	50 m	162.8	25,235	0.01	3.29	0.17	3.3
B48-4	12650E	50 m	218	33,794	0.01	1.9	0.13	1.91
B48-5	12650E	50 m	307.8	47,716	0.03	2.74	0.13	2.77
B38-2	12650E	50 m	690.5	107,034	0.9	2.45	0.24	3.35
B38-3	12650E	50 m	1159.5	179,721	1.29	3.59	0.28	4.88
B38-4	12650E	50 m	269.2	41,734	0.36	1.95	0.08	2.31
B38-5	12650E	50 m	314.3	48,716	0.07	2.35	0.07	2.42
B38-6	12650E	50 m	649.5	100,671	0.85	3.4	0.3	4.25
B75-1	12650E	50 m	265.6	41,174	1.27	1.38	0.27	2.65
B75-2	12650E	50 m	870.7	134,955	4.19	5.26	1.42	9.45
B34-1	12700E	50 m	2176.3	337,333	0.02	3.63	0.17	3.65
B34-2	12700E	50 m	447.7	69,397	0.02	5.01	0.22	5.03

B32-1	12700E	50 m	179.2	27,781	1.95	2.39	0.6	4.34
B29-1	12700E	50 m	1034.7	160,384	0.15	2.51	0.1	2.66
B29-2	12700E	50 m	341.9	52,987	0.59	1.5	0.12	2.17
B29-3	12700E	50 m	555.6	86,122	0.02	2.43	0.05	2.45
B29-4	12700E	50 m	184.2	28,544	0.02	2.13	0.04	2.15
B46-1	12750E	50 m	162.6	25,204	0.03	2.8	0.22	2.83
B46-2	12750E	50 m	128.8	19,960	0.78	5.51	0.4	6.29
B46-3	12750E	50 m	345.2	53,509	0.15	2.81	0.21	2.96
B69-1	12800E	50 m	320.9	49,733	0.17	3.79	0.19	3.96
B69-2	12800E	50 m	195.1	30,237	0.03	4.02	0.09	4.05
B69-3	12800E	50 m	171.1	26,524	0.02	3.11	0.15	3.13
				Tonnage	**Pb(total)%**	**Zn(total)%**	**Ag(opt)**	**Pb+Zn%**
48 ddh	**48 blocks**	**Totals**		**4,318,896**	**1.31**	**3.05**	**0.44**	**4.37**
		checks		4,318,898	1.16	3.26	0.41	4.42

Widths described in the above tables refer to true widths

The tonnage and grade estimates were prepared by Billiton Canada Explorations Inc., a large integrated international company prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. The term "reserves" may have complied with CIM categories at the time of the estimate, but does not comply with the definitions currently accepted by CIM as economic viability at present conditions has not been demonstrated; there is no current feasibility or pre-feasibility study and the estimate extended outside the pit design. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

TONNAGE AND GRADE **ESTIMATION**

EAST ZONE - BLENDE AG-PB-ZN PROPERTY, YUKON

Originally termed "Underground Reserve" - Billiton Resources Canada Inc. 1991

UNDERGROUND ESTIMATIONS

DRILLHOLE	SECTION	BLOCK	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	FACTOR	VOLUME	SG	TONNES	PB	ZN	AG
No.	No.	No.	m	m	m		M3		metric	%	%	OZ/T
90-11	10+000	11A	84	100	11.1	0.8	74592	3.531	263,418	3.07	6.88	1.61
		11B	152	100	7.66	0.8	93146	3.531	328,939	4.83	5.37	3.9
90-12	10+000	12A	96	100	5	0.8	38400	3.531	135,608	3.16	4.95	2.36
90-10	10+100E	10A	94	100	6	0.9	50760	3.531	179,256	4.9	8.78	2.78
		10B	115	100	3.83	0.9	39641	3.531	139,988	2.03	5.72	0.93
		10C	132	100	2.79	0.9	33145	3.531	117,051	7.69	5.6	1.42
90-9	10+200E	9A	66	75	11.92	0.8	47203	3.531	166,696	7.14	8.2	3.46
		9B	100	75	3.04	0.8	18240	3.531	64,414	7.83	2.68	3.11
		9C	100	75	7.57	0.8	45420	3.531	160,398	9.06	3.2	3.38
90-17	10+250E	17A	180	50	8.42	0.9	68202	3.531	240,852	10.08	3.21	1.95
90-15	10+300E	15A	88	50	7.7	0.9	30492	3.531	107,681	13.07	5.72	9.42
	10+300E	15B	92	50	3.67	0.9	15194	3.531	53,656	6.03	3.17	3.11
	10+300E	15C	96	50	9.47	0.9	40910	3.531	144,473	14.11	6.6	11.55
	10+300E	15D	110	50	3.64	0.9	18018	3.531	63,630	5.25	3.15	5.28
	10+300E	15E	148	50	5.71	0.8	33803	3.531	119,374	7.2	8.08	2.11
90-6	10+300E	6A	68	50	21	0.9	64260	3.531	226,931	8.37	2.5	3.5

90-18	10+300E	18A	80	50	3.45	0.9	12420	3.531	43,861	2.97	4.38	1.72
90-16	10+350E	16A	200	50	3	0.9	27000	3.531	95,349	6.21	2.02	0.99
90-16	10+350E	16B	200	50	3.17	0.9	28530	3.531	100,752	6.52	1.59	1.04
90-16	10+350E	16C	200	50	4.97	0.9	44730	3.531	157,962	8.16	1.61	2.09
90-4	10+400E	4A	110	75	12	0.95	94050	3.531	332,133	7.36	4.05	1.9
90-4	10+400E	4B	120	75	6	0.95	51300	3.531	181,163	5.36	2.22	3.83
90-4	10+400E	4C	130	75	6	0.95	55575	3.531	196,260	7.91	2.64	4.83
90-4	10+400E	4D	150	75	3.4	0.95	36338	3.531	128,324	8.6	1.77	1.1
90-5	10+400E	5A	84	75	12.24	0.95	73256	3.531	258,701	5.2	5.3	3.63
90-5	10+400E	5B	88	75	3	0.95	18810	3.531	66,427	0.54	8	0.34
90-5	10+400E	5C	84	75	3	0.95	17955	3.531	63,407	2.15	5.13	0.82
TOTALS AND AVERAGES			**Pb**	**Zn**	**Ag**				**4,136,705**	**6.67**	**4.62**	**3.11**
Copied and checked from estimations by Billiton Canada Inc. Based only on 1990 drill holes Widths stated are true widths												

Widths described in the above tables refer to true widths

The tonnage and grade estimates were prepared by Billiton Canada Explorations Inc., a large integrated international company prior to the introduction of National Instrument 43-101. The term "reserves" may have complied with CIM categories at the time of the estimate, but does not comply with the definitions currently accepted by CIM as economic viability at present conditions has not been demonstrated; there is no current feasibility or pre-feasibility study. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

APPENDIX V - 2011 DUE DILIGENCE

FIGURE 10. BLENDE PROPERTY INSPECTION – REGIONAL MAP 2011

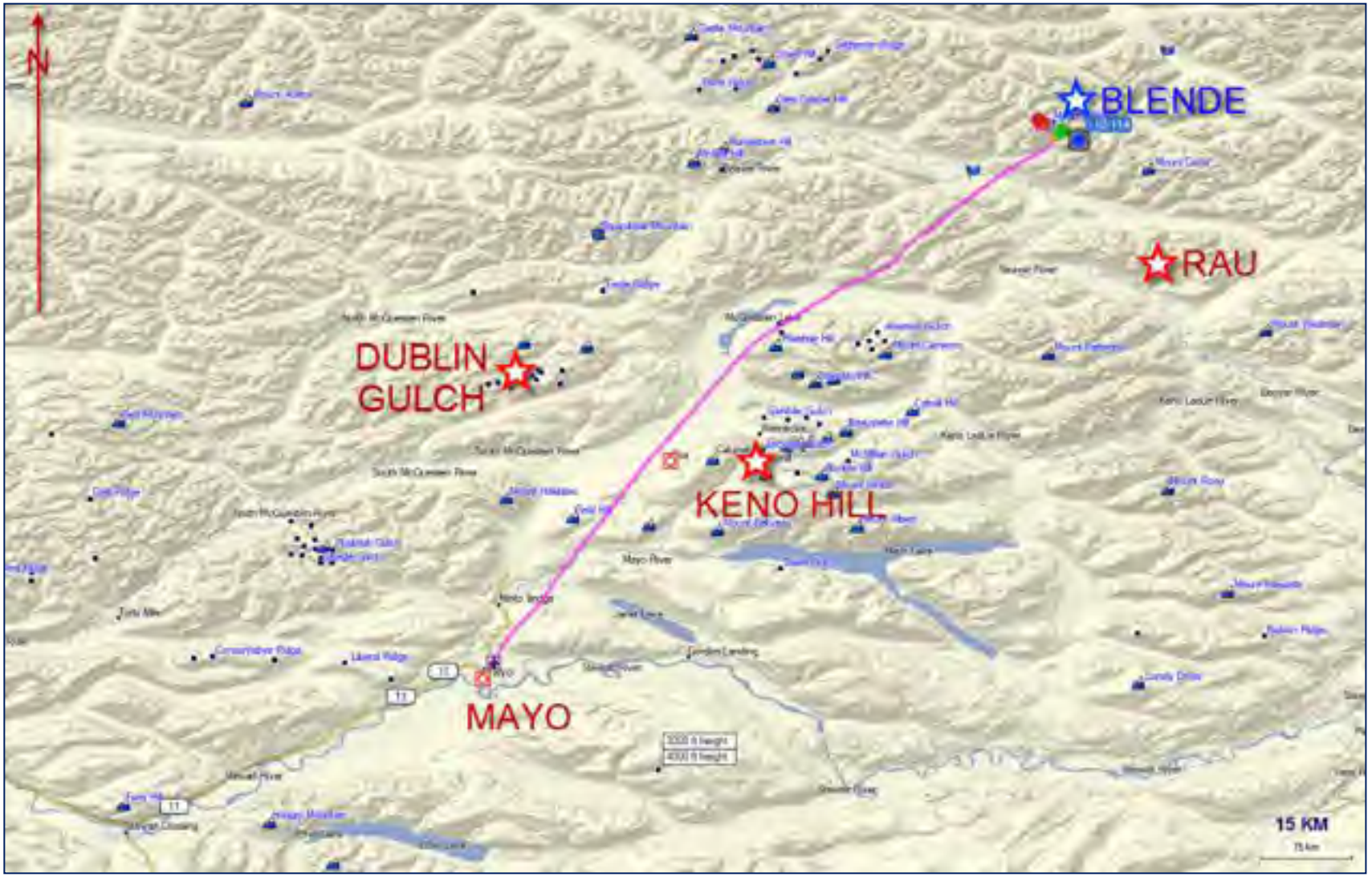
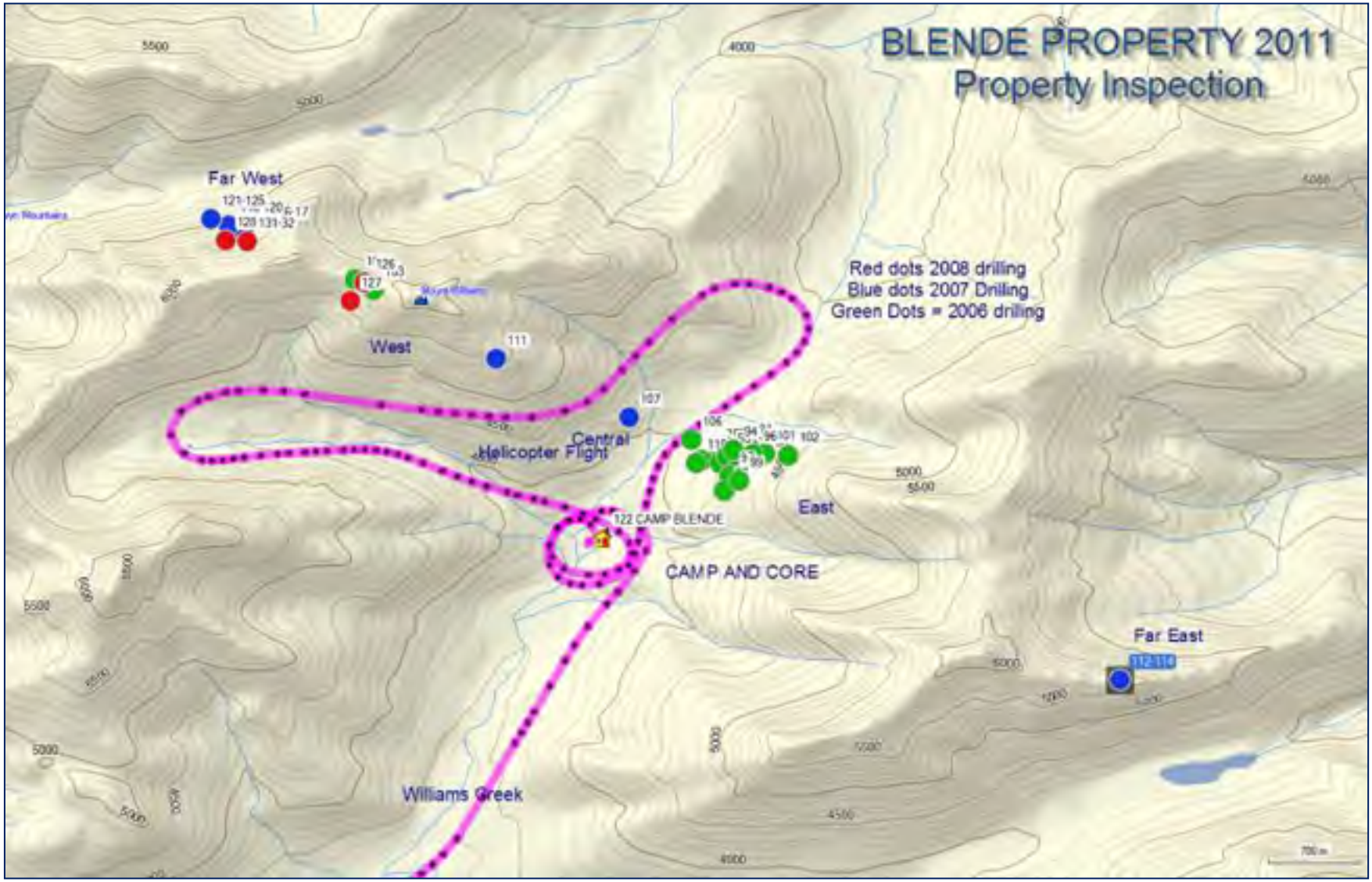


FIGURE 11. BLENDE PROPERTY INSPECTION FEBRARY 2 2011



APPENIX VI - PHOTOGRAPHS

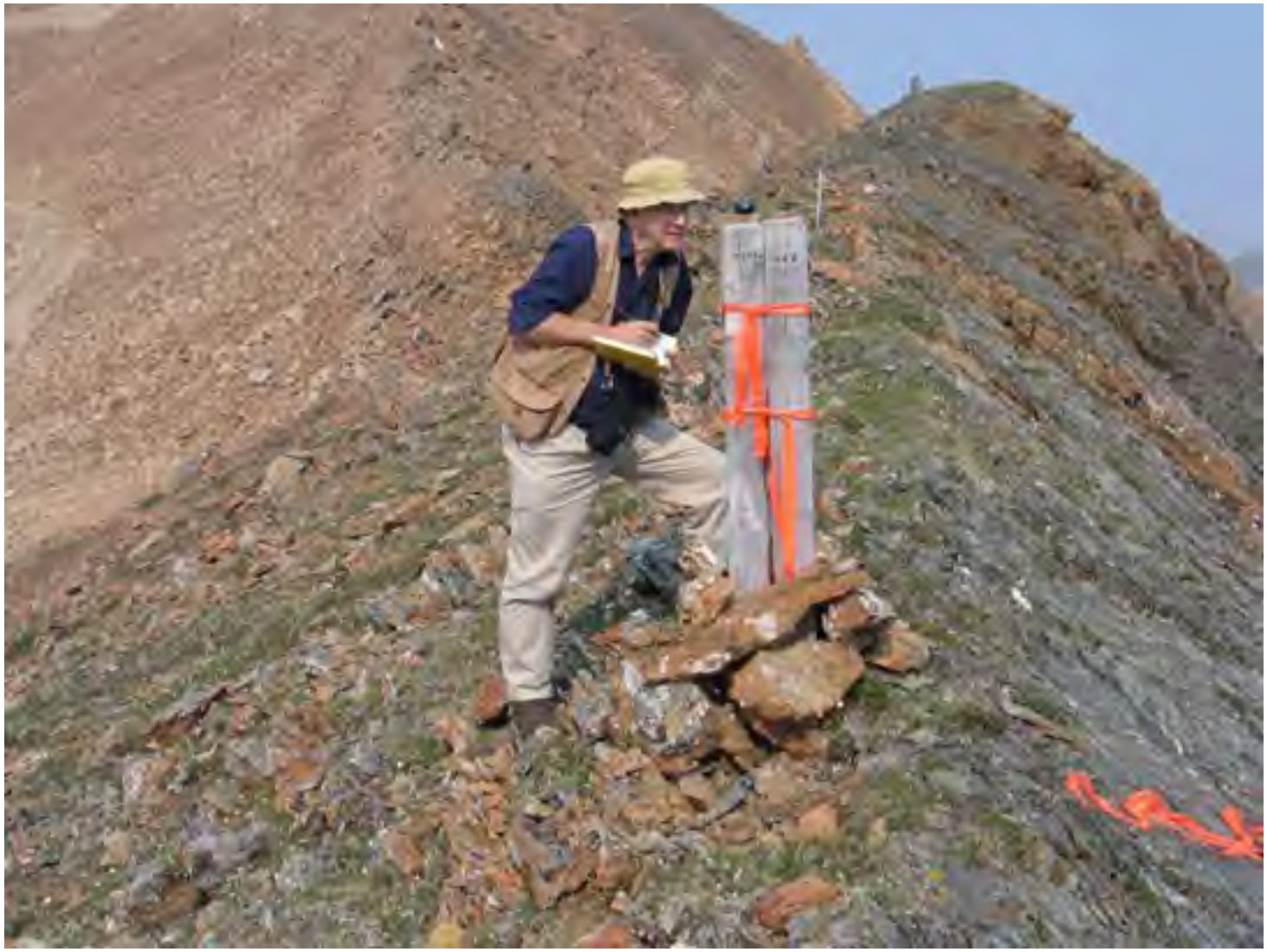
Discovery Helicopters, Atlin B.C. Pilot Doug Kirley

Mt. Williams and Blende Property in Background under heavy snow

Far West and West zone of Blende property

Blende Helipad, Camp and Core February 2, 2011

2004 CLAIM POST EXAMINATION



PRE-2004 CORE STORAGE AT OLD CAMPSITE

AERIAL VIEW OF EAST ZONE IN 2004