

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (EPL:TSX-V) Findlay property consists of 33,499 ha located east of Canal Flats, BC. The claims overlie the nearest northern exposure of prospective Lower/Middle Aldridge Formation SEDEX stratigraphy which hosts the world class Sullivan deposit 40km to the south. The Findlay property stratigraphy displays Sullivan-style exhalative tourmalinite (boron) horizons, massive fragmental sections, anomalous lead, zinc, and indicator geochemistry, and base metal occurrences.



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FINDLAY PROPERTY

Project Highlights

- Large project immediately north of the Sullivan covering lower to upper Aldridge.
- Evidence of deep seated structures - arched gabbros and thickened fragmentals.
- Sullivan smoke - widespread fragmentals, alteration includes albitization, garnet, chlorite.
- Widespread anomalous soil and rock geochemistry.
- Numerous base metal showings with Pb-Zn-Ag-Sn-Cu.
- Multi km scale mineralized exhalative horizon related to hydrothermal venting.
- Aldridge marker control to guide drill testing and shallow targets (500-1000m).

Project History

The Findlay property has been explored since the 1930's. Assessment reports show sporadic exploration by Cominco between 1959 and 1988, and other major/minor companies from 1971 thru 1990. Exploration targets were skarn related tungsten from Cretaceous intrusions and base and precious metals from SEDEX style deposition. EPL began acquiring claims in the Findlay - Doctor - Greenland Creek area in 1996.

Eagle Plains Program

1996 – EPL conducts stream-sediment /soil geochemical sampling, prospecting and geological mapping. Drill testing of large Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu geochemical anomaly intersects thick sequence of mineralized tourmalinite in the Upper Aldridge.

1997 – Kennecott options Greenland Cr. portion of project, conducts soil and silt geochemistry. EPL drills area of massive sulphide showing and intersects narrow stratabound laterally continuous massive sulphide bands.

1998 – Kennecott completes mapping, geophysical surveys, soil sampling and five drill holes (1853m). Hole 5 intersects 105m of tourmalinized mudstones, siltstones and quartzitic siltstones with numerous thin, stratabound base metal bearing mineralized bands. The entire interval averaged 1460 ppm Pb and 5.5 ppm Ag.

1999 – Billiton options N.Findlay claims. Maps Tourmalinite Ridge, conducts soil geochemistry, and drills six holes intersecting a mineralized tourmalinite horizon for over 6 kms along strike which thickens to the west. Rio Algom options S.Findlay block and conducts mapping to define LMC for drill targeting.

Kennecott maps and conducts geochemical sampling in Greenland Cr. area.

2000 – EPL conducts rock/soil geochemistry and maps Tourmalinite ridge area which defines a 2nd stratigraphically lower mineralized tourmalinite horizon.

Rio Algom drills (3 holes 2578m) intersecting weakly anomalous Stratigraphy at LMC. Kennecott drills a single hole at Greenland Creek intersecting pegmatite.

2007 – EPL drills eight holes (2961m) intersecting a thick fragmental package with common disseminated syngenetic pyrrhotite, associated banded tourmaline, massive decimetre scale pyrrhotite, and minor sphalerite.

Eagle Plains Future Plans

Extend detailed mapping west of 2007 drilling establish stratigraphic control for drill testing. In addition, IP or Titan type geophysics may be useful to help define LMC hosted mineralization in the Mid fork area.

A project summary and detailed maps may be viewed at www.eagleplains.com