

TITAN (Mo)

The **Titan** claims are located approximately 50 km west of Atlin, BC at the south end of the Taku Arm of Tagish Lake. The 32 unit claim block covers a high grade molybdenum copper porphyry occurrence that has been recently exposed by the retreat of ice. Mineral exploration in the area was initiated in the early 1900's targeting gold and silver vein occurrences, with two mines (the Engineer and the Ben-My-Chree) producing small tonnages from high grade quartz veins. In 1980 United Keno Hill Mines (UKHM) staked the Fee claims in the area of the current Titan claims. The claims saw sporadic work until 1989 and although fieldwork was directed toward assessing gold-silver vein potential, field crews noted that the ongoing retreat of glacial ice at the headwaters of Buchan Creek had begun to expose porphyry copper –



Titan project area
Note remnant of valley glacier

molybdenum mineralization. UKHM continued to hold the Fee claims until the late 1990's when the company was dissolved due to financial duress. The initial 4 unit Titan claim was staked by an ex-UKHM geologist in August 2002 who carried out a one day field program confirming the high grade nature of the molybdenum occurrences. The claims were acquired 100% by Eagle Plains Resources in 2002.

2003 fieldwork by Eagle Plains included prospecting, rock and soil sampling, and staking of additional claims to cover prospective stratigraphy. Prospecting in the area exposed by

retreating glacial ice located massive to disseminated molybdenite in Cretaceous granodiorite boulders and in quartz veins within the granodiorite. By tracing the mineralized boulders upslope, molybdenum mineralization was located in place near the contact between metasediments and Cretaceous granodiorite. This is the first known in situ molybdenum occurrence discovered on the property. Analytical results from high-grade porphyry boulders include CDT03R03, which returned a value of 1.877% molybdenum; CDT03R04, which returned 0.597% molybdenum; and CDT03R07, which returned 1.144% molybdenum. Sample CDT03R08, collected from outcrop, returned a value of 0.966 % molybdenum. A sample of high-grade vein type molybdenum found in float, DOTR01, returned a value of 0.72 % molybdenum. Eight of the ten rock samples collected returned greater than .1% molybdenum. Some samples are also associated with elevated copper up to 2873 ppm, tungsten up to 93.1 ppm, and bismuth up to 60.7 ppm values.

Field observations indicate that higher grade molybdenum mineralization appears to occur along the intrusive – metasedimentary contact zone, with associated chalcopyrite, malachite and a broad zone of disseminated pyrite. Argillic, sericite and abundant epidote alteration were noted up to 1 kilometer from the contact zone. The presence of high grade molybdenum mineralization within the limited outcrop exposure combined with an abundance of locally derived high grade float boulders indicate the potential for a large mineralized system.

In October, 2003 Eagle Plains completed an induced polarization (“IP”) geophysical survey on the Titan claims. Preliminary results from the survey indicate the presence of a high-intensity chargeability anomaly in the vicinity of high-grade mineralization discovered in outcrop earlier this summer (see EPL NR September 11/03).

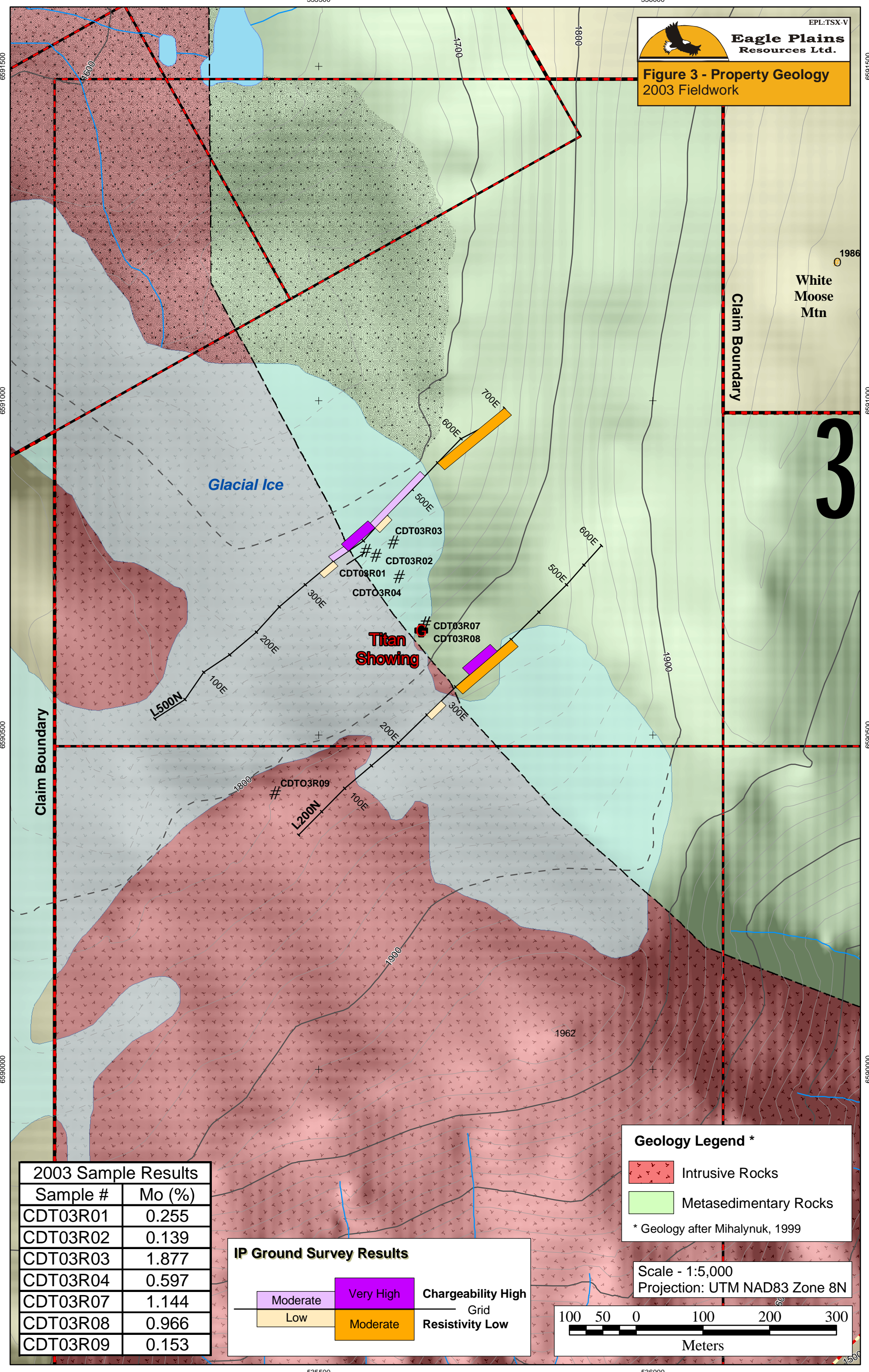
Molybdenum is a hard, malleable, ductile, high-melting, silver-white corrosion resistant metal. Steel making accounts for about 80% of molybdenum production, with the remainder used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, aircraft parts, forged automobile parts, X-ray tubes, electronic tubes and electric furnaces, rocket and missile parts, lubricants and pigments. British Columbia molybdenum mines and deposits include the Endako Mine (182 Mt at .0785% Mo,) Kitsault Lake (95 Mt at .112% Mo), Boss Mountain (6.7 Mt at 0.13% Mo) and the Adanac (152 Mt at 0.063% Mo) (reference: Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit types 1995).



High-grade Molybdenum in outcrop



Figure 3 - Property Geology
2003 Fieldwork



Claim Boundary

White
Moose
Mtn

3

Glacial Ice

Titan
Showing

Claim Boundary

Geology Legend *

- Intrusive Rocks
- Metasedimentary Rocks

* Geology after Mihalynuk, 1999

2003 Sample Results	
Sample #	Mo (%)
CDT03R01	0.255
CDT03R02	0.139
CDT03R03	1.877
CDT03R04	0.597
CDT03R07	1.144
CDT03R08	0.966
CDT03R09	0.153

IP Ground Survey Results

Moderate	Very High	Chargeability High Grid Resistivity Low
Low	Moderate	

Scale - 1:5,000
Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 8N

