ABO (HARRISON) GOLD PROJECT SOUTH-WESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY March, 2002

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Abo (Harrison) Gold Project

Executive Summary

PROPERTY FILE

Overview and Project History

The Abo (Harrison) gold property was acquired 100% by Eagle Plains Resources in late 2000 immediately following the forfeiture of mineral titles covering extensive intrusive-related gold mineralization near the town of Harrison Hot Springs, BC. The property is located at the south-eastern corner of Harrison Lake, 4.5 km northeast of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., approximately 100 kilometers east of Vancouver B.C. The claims can be reached by a 2-3 hour drive from Vancouver. Access to the property is facilitated by a paved road connecting Harrison Village to the property, from which point a network of 4 wheel drive gravel logging roads affords access to most of the claim areas. The property is road-accessible year-round, with hydroelectric power and rail-service located within 3 kilometers of property boundaries.

The property area was originally staked as the RN claim in 1972. From 1972 to 1983, intermittent surface and underground high grade mining had produced **643 tonnes** of ore from the Portal zone, from which 30,443 grams (**979 ounces**) of gold was recovered along with a small amount of copper. Recovered grade from the mining was 47.4 grams/tonne gold or **1.38 ounces/ton**.

The property was optioned by Abo Oil Inc., who completed two rounds of drilling and discovered the Jenner Zone. In 1982, Abo Oil Corporation, (later Abo Resources Ltd.) secured an option on the property, and by August 1983, had expended \$308,853 by drilling 27 holes totalling 2,488 meters, and conducting additional surface and underground exploration. Soil sampling outlined a geochemical anomaly 600 meters long and up to 200 meters wide to the northeast of the underground workings, (Portal Zone). The drilling resulted in discovery of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins over an area roughly 300 x 100 meters. The best drill intersection was **22 meters grading 4.8 grams/metric tonne** (0.14 ounces per ton). In 1984, Abo drilled an additional 7 holes totalling 753.7 meters.

Abo continued work on the property until November 1984, when Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. signed an agreement for an option to purchase and joint-venture the property. Kerr Addison agreed to spend \$1.75 million on the property over 5 years to earn a 60% interest. Kerr Addison completed at least \$670,000 work on the property which included considerable diamond drilling, both from surface and underground, and underground development, bulk sampling and test milling.

Bema International Resources Inc., (now Bema Gold Corp.) in 1987 spent \$750,000 in exploration funds to acquire a 55% interest in the 60% interest in the property held by Kerr Addison. Subsequently, Bema purchased Kerr Addison's remaining 25% equity.

Bema International Resources Ltd. then acquired control of Abo Resource Corp in 1987.

Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. had an option in 1992 to earn from 49% to 76 % interest in 235 claims (1000 acres) RN or "Harrison Lake gold property from owners Bema Gold Corp. and Abo Resources Corp. by expending \$5 million over 5 years. Pacific Comox drilled 2 core drill holes in 1993 but failed to complete the work schedule, a feasibility study or to secure financing to complete the purchase of the property and in 1996 the property was returned to the original vendors.

Global Gold Inc. was granted exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the Abo (Harrison) gold property by paying the vendors the lesser of \$1,000,000 and the value of the property as defined by a valuation prepared by B. Price, an independent consulting geologist. Price calculated a net value for the property by employing several conventional methods widely used for valuation of mining properties which are not yet in production, and "arrived at a set of values for the Harrison Gold property at between CDN\$2,680,000 and \$10,500,000".

Global Gold did not complete listing requirements for the VSE, and eventually experienced financial difficulty, which resulted in the forfeiture of the claims in October, 2000. Eagle Plains began staking activity immediately following the forfeiture, and secured a total of 76 MGS and 2-post claim units.

During 2001, Eagle Plains completed a 215km airborne geophysical program over the entire property area. A major effort was also made to compile existing data, and produce updated maps and figures using modern GIS software.

Geology

The Harrison Gold property is underlain by a stratigraphic succession of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation and Peninsula Formation (Fire Lake Group) bounded on the east by the major Harrison Lake shear zone. or fault, and intruded by various phases of the Tertiary granodiorite of the "Hicks Lake batholith".

The Brokenback Hill Formation comprising green crystal tuff, volcanic conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone in the lower part of the section and volcanic flows, pyroclastics, argillite and sandstone in the upper parts. Pelites and limestones of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group are in fault contact with the Brokenback Hill Formation in the southern parts of the property.

The Jenner stock is a small irregular plug or apophysis of quartz diorite which is comprised of two main intrusive phases: a medium to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite phase, and a fine-grained biotite-(hornblende) quartz diorite phase found mainly in the lower portions. Numerous thin, high angle felsic and less commonly, mafic dykes are present throughout the stock. Disseminated and evenly distributed mineralization within the Jenner stock consists of 1-3 per cent

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pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and chalcopyrite, and traces of molybdenite. In its upper levels, the stock is roughly circular to elliptical (80-110 metres in plan) becoming more elongated (60 by 150 metres) with depth. It plunges 80-85 degrees to the east and its overall three dimensional shape can be described as pipe-like. Portions of the stock, mainly along its footwall contact, are occupied by a contact breccia phase which is transitional from a breccia containing both quartz diorite and country rock fragments in a quartz diorite matrix, to one containing only country rock fragments. Several large xenoliths (40 by 20 by 5 metres) or roof pendants are also found within the stock.

Gold mineralization occurs mainly as free visible flakes within quartz veins (approaching a weak stockwork system). The mineralized quartz veins are confined to quartz diorite intrusive bodies (Jenner, Portal, Hill and Lake stocks), or their immediate periphery. Gold mineralization is not known to occur more than 2 to 3 metres outside the quartz diorite intrusives. Gold also occurs in association with open-space sulphide-fillings within a hydrothermally altered breccia pipe (Breccia zone).

The main deposit is the Jenner Stock zone. Gold-bearing vein systems within the Jenner stock are predominantly low-angle structures. The quartz veins which contain gold mineralization are associated with gently dipping veins which form a conjugate set; minor sub-vertical veins also contain gold.

The veins which contain the gold mineralization are comprised of a gangue of quartz with minor calcite, chlorite and sericite. The major sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite with minor to trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Bismuth-silver tellurides are present and have been observed as intergrowths with native gold grains. The amount of native gold present in a given vein does not appear to correlate directly with the presence of any sulphide nor with its relative concentration. The highest gold concentrations are found along the mineralized western contact (Footwall zone) of the Jenner stock. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to several centimetres are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins.

The Portal stock is located 300 metres southwest from the Jenner stock. It is separated into two distinct domains; the western portion is a roughly circular body with an average diameter of 140 metres and smooth or regular contacts. The eastern portion is dyke-like, narrowing from approximately 100 metres in the west to 40-50 metres near the eastern contact, with irregular or bulging contacts. The entire stock is plunging approximately 70 degrees to the east. Gold-bearing quartz vein attitudes (gold zones) appear to be oriented horizontally to sub-horizontally within the Portal stock. One of these veins is seen at the portal; this discovery vein was mined by surface cuts and small underground stopes.

Drilling to date suggests that gold grades within the zones improve towards the intrusive contacts, particularly the northern contact. One drill intersection of a well mineralized zone in the Portal zone averaged 3.17 grams per tonne gold across 30 metres

The Lake stock is located 1650 metres south from the Jenner stock and is the largest and best exposed of the gold-bearing diorite stocks. Quartz veins are not common,

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and are found predominantly near the margins of the stock. The occasional vein contains visible gold with grades up to 2.24 grams per tonne

The Hill stock is located 700 metres south from the Lake stock. Gold-silver mineralization is associated with quartz +/- carbonate-pyrrhotite-pyrite, +/- molybdenite, +/- arsenopyrite veins. Grades range up to 23 grams per tonne gold and 57 grams per tonne silver across a 1 metre drill intersection

The Breccia zone is a sulphide-bearing (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite) breccia pipe which is strongly sericitized, chloritized and silicified, on the west margin of the Hill stock. The zone has surface dimensions of 325 by 100 metres. A zone of 29 metres averaging 1.56 grams per tonne gold, 4.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.56 per cent zinc and 0.04 per cent copper, within which 7 metres averaging 3.56 grams per tonne gold, 9.3 grams per tonne silver, 1.2 per cent zinc and 0.049 per cent copper, occurs at the margins of the breccia pipe

Geological work and diamond drilling by the various companies has led to the outlining of the following geological resources (Norman 1989)

Portal Stock	342,275 tonnes	3.70 grams/tonnes	1,266,316 grams
Jenner Stock	1,801,134 tonnes	2.71 grams/tonne	4,876,632 grams
Total	2,143,409 tonnes	2.87 grams/tonne	6,142,948 grams

This equates to 197,000 ounces. A number of other resource estimates are as high as 4.9 Million tons at 0.1 oz/ton gold or 4,459,000 tonnes grading 3.43 grams/tonne gold. or 490,000 ounces "in the ground".

OTHER ZONES OF EXPLORATION INTEREST

Several other mineralized zones have been explored on the property but no geological reserves have been calculated for these, although significant drill intersections have been obtained:

Bluff Stock: Although the overall potential of the Bluff and Bear Stocks are judged to be low, an area within the northeast margin of the Bluff Stock has anomalous geology, soil and rock geochemistry, and needs to be explored in more detail.

Bear Stock: During exploration of the Bear Stock by Bema in 1988, an area with rusty weathering, quartz veining, and anomalous gold returned values up to 930 ppb.

Hill Stock: Five drill holes were completed in 1988; all had gold-bearing zones. The best intersections were from 156-164 meters in Hole 88-130 which contained 8.7 grams/tonne gold and 14.2 g/t silver, and from 155-171 meters in the same hole which contained 4.9 g/t gold and 8.2 g/t silver, or 155-182 m (27 m) containing 3.54 g/t gold and 6.3 g/t silver. Additional drilling of 3 holes was done in 1990. Two veins one meter wide each intersected in hole HI 90-145 assayed 23 g/t gold and 4.56 g/t gold respectively. A "Jenner" style zone from 121-158 meters (37 m) averages 1.0 g/t gold, with shorter sections up to 2.75 g/t gold over 5 meters. Other similar zones were encountered in the 2 other holes.

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Lake Stock: Outcrop samples from the margin of the stock contained up to 9.2 g/t gold in grab samples. In drilling, 8 holes returned sporadic drill-intersections with up to 2.24 g/t gold, although many other geochemically anomalous sections are present.

Both the Hill and Breccia zones were judged by an independent consultant to have multi-million tonne potential with grades in excess of 3 grams/tonne gold.

Breccia Zone: A conspicuous breccia zone mapped in the southwest part of the south grid has an associated gold geochemical anomaly down-slope. Shape of the breccia as deduced from drilling is like a breccia pipe. Two drill holes were completed in 1988. Although surface samples were negative, a significant intersection from 109-138 meters (29 m) assayed 1.56 g/t gold and 4.4 g/t silver, (or from 127-138 meters in hole BX-88-127 contained 2.3 g/t gold). Near massive sulphide over 3 meters in the second hole contained 0.5 g/t gold and 7.7 g/t silver.

Additional drilling in 1990 returned 32 m of 0.6 g/t Au and 2.41 g/t silver and a lower zone of 206-242 m (36 meters) of 0.38 g/t gold and 2.6 g/t silver in hole BX 90-141. An adjacent hole 40 m distant contained weaker gold values overall but 4 meters of semi-massive to massive sulphides with copper, zinc and gold values of interest in limy beds, confirming the skarn model. Another drill-hole to the north intersected the breccia, and within this, a massive pyrrhotite vein contained 1 meter of 21.4 g/t or 2 m of 14 g/t gold.

Clearly potential for an economic gold deposit exists at this zone; much additional drilling may be required to find such a zone.

Other Areas: Additional stocks occur on the property. Two of these, named the Slide and Cliff stocks remain to be mapped. In addition, calc-silicate hornfels with actinolite, chlorite, magnetite and garnet suggests that skarns may occur. Since many gold bearing skarns exist in other parts of BC and elsewhere in the world, this type of target should not be ignored.

Geochemical sampling in the south grid area outlined **26 gold anomalies** that deserve to be examined in more detail. In addition, 6 rock geochemical anomalies were also found, with values up to 16.59 grams/tonne gold. The two strongest anomalies were drill-tested, but others remain to be followed up.

Conclusion

The Harrison gold property has been explored by 149 drill holes totalling approximately 16,500 meters, (54,000 feet), resulting in the determination of geological resources of at least 3.5 million tonnes grading 3.2 to 4.1 grams per tonne, (or 360,000 to 461,000 ounces in situ) in two deposits, the Jenner deposit and the smaller Portal deposit. The gold is contained in mineralogically simple quartz stockworks from which acceptable gravity and flotation concentrates can be obtained. Approximately \$7 million has been expended by a number of major and junior mining exploration companies, and there is a considerable amount of geological, geochemical and geophysical data available for the project. A number of other exploration targets

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exist with a reasonable chance of discovering additional economic mineralization, either in stockworks, veins and/or skarn deposits.

A 215 line-km airborne geophysical program was completed in 2001 by Eagle Plains Resources over the entire property area, and resulted in the generation of a number of additional areas of interest, both with areas of past activity, and in under-explored regions.

While the 1990s were a period marked by government and environmental groups determined to restrict mining and mineral exploration activity, the severe economic pressures on the current B.C. Liberal government have created an investment climate in the Province which is conducive to resource extraction. The Abo project provides such an economic opportunity. Eagle Plains is seeking joint-venture participation by a forward-looking, aggressive, experienced and well-funded partner to further advance the project.

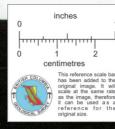
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Abo Gold Property, Harrison Lake, B.C.





LandSat / Digital Base Data Courtesy of The Map Place

