

The **Copper Canyon** project is held 100% under option by Eagle Plains, and is located near the Stikine River, approximately 65km southwest of Telegraph Creek, in north-western British Columbia (see News Release May 27/02). The claims consist of 71 units (4300 acres) covering the Copper Canyon alkalic porphyry gold-copper occurrence, and are contiguous with claims comprising the Galore Creek mineral resource, which has seen extensive exploration to date.

Mineralization at Copper Canyon is very similar in style to that which occurs at the Galore Creek deposit, reported to contain a number of mineralized zones with total reported reserves of 234mT grading .57% Cu, .35g/T Au, and 7.0g/T Ag (estimated), with an additional gold-rich zone reportedly containing 42.4 mT grading .55% Cu and 1.03 g/T Au (source: BCGS MINFILE). 1990 drilling at Copper Canyon indicates the presence of widespread values in copper similar in grade to Galore Creek, but with significantly higher gold metal values. Mineralization occurs in three distinct areas within the property; namely the Central (formerly Western), North, and Eastern Zones. The largest of these is the Central Zone, where the majority of exploration activity has occurred. Drilling highlights include: 90-DDH-1: 22.0 meters grading 4.11 g/tonne Au, 13.02 g/tonne Ag and 0.71% Cu; 90-DDH-2: 117.0 meters of 2.47 g/tonne Au, 38.39 g/tonne Ag and 1.84% Cu; 90-DDH-4: 13.0 meters of 4.04 g/tonne Au, 33.25 g/tonne Ag and 1.54% Cu; 90-DDH-5: 32.0 meters of 2.37 g/tonne Au, 17.48 g/tonne Ag and 0.77 % Cu. These intersections are within wide lower-grade envelopes such as found in 90-DDH-2 where a 270.8m (898') intersection averaged 1.92 g/tonne Au, 22.28 g/tonne Ag and 1.05% Cu. (G. Leary, M.Sc., P.Eng. Assessment Report #21062) At the end of 1990 drilling, an inferred resource for a portion of the Central Zone was published as *35.7 million tons grading 1.17 g/tonne gold, 0.75% copper, and 17.1 g/tonne silver* (Canamax Resources/ Consolidated Rhodes Resources news release; May 27, 1991). It was further stated that *"the Central, North, and Eastern copper zones were also estimated to have the potential to host an additional 100 million tons of reserves"*. Though these estimates are considered by Eagle Plains to be relevant, their reliability has not been confirmed, but will constitute a target basis for future exploration work. An inspection of the property was made by Eagle Plains personnel during August, 2001 with resampling of specific core intervals completed, confirming the widespread distribution of gold values, and presence of high grade mineralization within specific intervals.

The **Kokanee Creek** project is owned 100% by EPL (less NSR), and is located near Nelson, BC. A 1500-foot, 5-hole drilling program completed by EPL in February-March of 1997 resulted in the discovery of near-surface gold mineralization. Hole KC97-02 returned 26.11 g/t gold over 0.7m from 7.0-7.7m, and 13.52 g/t gold over 1.4m from 21.8-23.2m. Fieldwork conducted during 1997 indicated the extension of the mineralized zone to the north, south and west.

In Yukon, major exploration activity is planned during 2003 on the **McQuesten** property, located approximately 5km south of Elsa. The property is currently under option to **Novagold Resources Ltd. (NRI-TSX; NVGLF-US OTC)** who will earn a 70% interest upon completion of a 10,000' drilling program by October 31st, 2003 (see News Release Mar 8/02). The property has excellent infrastructure, with access provided via the all-weather Silver Trail Highway. Drilling and trenching completed to date on the McQuesten property indicate the presence of a large mineralized system hosted within calcareous meta-sediments and intrusive rocks along the McQuesten Mineralized Structural Zone, as defined by surface trenching, auger drilling and a coincident geophysics (magnetics and electro-magnetics). Highlights from previous drill holes located from west to east along the McQuesten Structural Zone include: 18.3 m of 3.74 g/t Au; 24.4 m of 2.16 g/t Au; 16.3 meters of 2.19 g/t; and 9.6 m of 2.87 g/t Au. Highlights from previous trenching along the Mineralized Zone include: 16.0 m of 2.67 g/t Au; 9.2 m of 4.94 g/t Au; and 8.3 m of 2.72 g/t Au. Initial cyanide bottle-roll leach tests have been completed on unoxidized drill core. Up to 84.3% of the gold was recovered in these tests indicating that the ores are amenable to conventional cyanidation methods. Newmont Exploration of Canada completed a five-hole diamond drill core program in 2000, with all five holes intersecting gold mineralization. Highlights include Hole MQ-00-04 with two intersections: 11.5 meters grading 1.5g/t Au and 37 meters grading 1.4g/t Au (including 4.3 meters grading 3.3g/t). Hole MQ-00-01 with 2.5 meters grading 3.2g/t Au and 6.1 meters grading 2.6g/t Au; MQ-00-02 with 13.5 meters grading 0.65g/t Au; MQ-00-03 with 3 meters grading 2g/t Au and 3 meters grading 3g/t Au; and MQ-00-05 with 14 meters grading 1.3g/t Au. The five holes total 883 meters (2900 ft.) and test a 1.2 kilometre (4000 ft.) portion of the 3 kilometre McQuesten Mineralized Structural Zone. These first step-out drill holes demonstrate the continuity of the mineralization along the McQuesten Structural Zone and significantly advance the project