

U and REE. Detailed mapping and geochronology indicate that this mineralization formed at the same time as the Olympic Dam deposit in Australia. This suggests a potential genetic link between these two mineralized regions - thus dramatically increasing the size potential and prospectivity of the Wernecke breccias.

Regional Geochemistry

Regional geochemical data for Yukon is inexpensive and accessible. New glacial till geochemical sampling and resulting evaluations re-interpreted ice-flow patterns - in many regions ice, and associated sediments, are actually as being pushed UP valleys.

Regional Geophysics

New geophysical surveys have initiated or catalyzed several exploration programs. The most significant are the Hem IOCG property in the Ogilvie Mountains and the Lucky Joe syngenetic? copper property in the Yukon Tanana Terrane.

New geological paradigms generated from the rocks, combined with new geological maps, mineral occurrence, geochronological, geochemical databases, free web-accessible data and a history rooted in gold, make Yukon a target worth exploring.

The Kalum Gold Project-Research to Riches in 10 Months, Tim J. Termeunde, Pres./CEO, Eagle Plains Resources, Cranbrook, BC, Canada

The Kalum Gold Property is located 35 kilometers northwest of Terrace British Columbia, and is comprised of 534 contiguous claim units (13,125 hectares) owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Interest in the property area was initially generated through research by Bernie Kreft of government data made readily available through the Map Place website. Investigation of RGS stream-sediment data, geology, geophysics and topographical information outlined a large area of interest that was open to staking.

The Property is centered upon a Cretaceous-age granodioritic stock of the Coast Crystalline Complex that has intruded Jurassic to Cretaceous-age sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group. A number of high-grade, vein-type gold occurrences are associated with the alteration envelope that surrounds the intrusive stock.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. completed a \$250,000 exploration program on the Kalum property between June and August 2003. The program included geological mapping and prospecting, rock grab and channel sampling, and stream sediment and soil sampling. The program was very successful and defined numerous new high-grade zones of Au-Ag mineralization. In addition, many of the historical showings on the property were located, sampled and surveyed. This work has confirmed that the Kalum property is highly prospective for economically viable, Au-Ag epithermal vein-type deposits.

Thorn Ag-Au Prospect: New Mapping, New Dates, New Discovery, Henry Awmack, Equity Engineering Ltd., Vancouver

The Thorn prospect is a Ag-Au vein/breccia prospect in a little-explored belt of Late Cretaceous subaerial volcanics and subvolcanic intrusions in northwestern British Columbia, Canada. More than 30 high-sulphidation (pyrite-enargite-tennantite/tetrahedrite-quartz) veins fill ENE fractures and faults over an area of 1,600 x 1,900 metres in a Late Cretaceous (93 Ma) feldspar-quartz-biotite granodioritic porphyry stock. Highlights from surface results include: 22.1 g/tonne Au and 2414 g/tonne Ag (Tamdhu Vein); 24.1 g/tonne Au, 1067 g/tonne Ag and 9.2% Cu (L Zone); and 9.3 g/tonne Au and 760 g/tonne Ag (I Zone). Outside the porphyry stock, quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite veins fill ENE fractures in andesitic volcanics; surface results include 2.0 metres grading 57.4 g/tonne Au (G Zone). The Oban breccia pipe, measuring 250 metres in diameter, lies at the eastern edge of the porphyry stock. Matrix to the breccia is locally sulphide-rich, with a variety of Fe, Ag, Pb, Zn, As and Sb-bearing sulphides and sulphosalts.

A strong, multi-element soil geochemical anomaly was revealed in the Oban area in 2000. Mapping in this area in 2002 identified the Oban breccia pipe and led to the discovery of a boulder of massive boulangerite-pyrite that assayed 6149 g/tonne Ag and 43% Pb. Drilling in 2003 by Cangold Limited and Rimfire Minerals Corporation intersected a significant zone of Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization within the Oban breccia. The discovery hole, collared just 16 months after the first boulder was found, assayed 1.22 g/t Au and 103.2 g/t Ag across 38.6 metres of sulphide-rich breccia. A higher grade core of mineralization yielded 14.0 metres of 1.97 g/t Au, 190.0 g/t Ag, 1.33% Pb and 0.77% Zn. Subsequent holes showed vertical continuity to the mineralization, with similar mineralization extending 130 metres down-dip. The zone dips steeply to the southwest, trends northwesterly and remains open along strike in each direction and down-dip.

Regional mapping, dating from the late 1950's, had assigned the volcanics and stock that host the Thorn mineralization to a widespread Eocene (55 Ma) episode of magmatism and subaerial volcanism. Mapping and age dating in 2002 by the British Columbia Geological Survey showed that the Thorn volcanics and stock actually formed part of a previously unrecognized Late Cretaceous (83-93 Ma) magmatic/volcanic episode. This newly defined Late Cretaceous belt covers at least a 10 x 50 kilometre area characterized by elevated stream sediment geochemistry, gossans and scattered historic occurrences. Given the exploration success enjoyed by the Thorn prospect, the mineral potential of this under-explored and newly recognized magmatic trend deserves further attention.