84-#107 - 12023

GEOLOGICAL - GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

EML - 1,2,3, LODE MINERAL CLAIMS

Record No.s 4682(3), 4683(3) 4684(3) 40 Units

WELLS-BARKERVILLE AREA, CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Latitude 53°08' North

Longitude 121°33' West

NTS 93H/4E

for

EGH RESOURCES LTD.

ELMER AGENCIES Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

WM HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng.(B.C.) P.Geol.(Alta)

Geological-Geophysical Consultant

527 - 510 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8

March 1984

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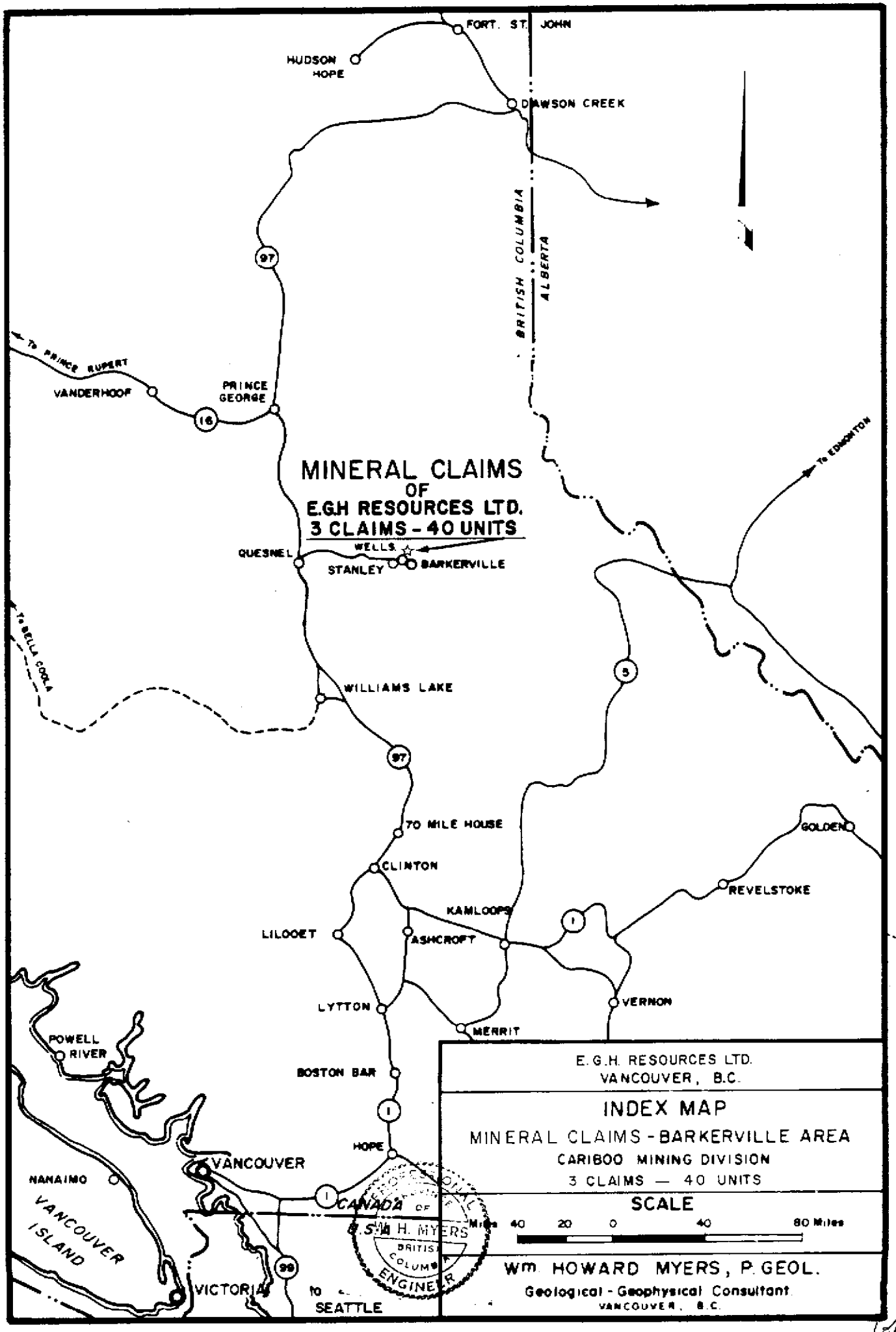
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Wm. HOWARD MYERS, P. GEOL.
Geological - Geophysical Consultant
VANCOUVER, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL-GEOPHYSICAL (VLF-EM 16) SURVEY
1983 FIELD SEASON ON EML CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

The field work (geological and geophysical) and this report on the results of the work were commissioned by Mr. Elmer A. Spate, owner of the claims. The monies spent for the electromag survey and geological mapping are being claimed as assessment work on the claims.

The claim block consists of three claims totalling 40 units. The name, record no., anniversary date and number of each claim is tabulated below:

NAME	RECORD #	ANNIVERSARY DATE	NUMBER OF UNITS
EML-1	4682(3)	March 4	10
EML-2	4683(3)	March 4	10
EML-3	4684(3)	March 4	20

The forty units are located in the Eight Mile Lake Area, some three miles (approximately 5 kilometres) north-northeast of the village of Wells, British Columbia in the Cariboo Mining Division. The units are all contiguous and grouped for assessment purposes. The claims are all in good standing, having been staked on March 4, 1983. The center of the claim block is located at longitude 121°33' West and Latitude 53°08' North and are plotted on the B.C. Department of Mines mineral map #93H4/E.

The claims are readily accessible by two major logging roads cutting the claim block from north to south and east to west. The location of the claims, as well as the roads, are shown on the enclosed map made from a laid down photo mossaic.

The terrain in the area of the claims is very moderate. Elevations vary from a low of 1200 metres around the lake and Summit Creek to a high of 1450 metres east of Cornish Mountain on the west side of the claim block. The area of the claim block is drained to the

west by the Big Valley Creek which flows west into the Fraser River. To the east, the area is drained by northerly flowing Summit Creek. None of the streams in the area are encised. Immediately north of the claim block, Summit Creek flows through a steep canyon, formed by stream piracy in post-Tertiary times.

The climate in the area of the claims is moderate to cold. This portion of British Columbia does experience chinook conditions during the winter months and the climate becomes very moderate for short periods. Snow-fall in the area is moderate to heavy. During the summer season, a great deal of rain falls in the area. Early May is probably the best time for field work in this area before the underbrush comes out.

The field work on the EML claims, consisting of geophysical surveys and geological mapping, was carried out during the period July 4th to September 20th 1983. The field work was sporadic due to other work the writer had to supervise during this period, and to heavy rains. The geophysical work consisted of VLF-EM 16 electromag profiles. These profiles were in general east-west and often were run along logging roads and trails for expediency and were reconnaissance in nature. The electromag survey was run, using the Geonics Limited EM 16 instrument, serial No. 19010 which was leased or rented from the company and was later purchased by the writer. All but one of the electromag profiles were in a general east-west direction using the Seattle Station NLK with a frequency of 18.6 KHZ. The east-west trend of the lines was determined by the location of the station (south) and this direction is almost at right angles to the strike of the geology. On all east-west reconnaissance lines, the instrument was read facing to the east with station spacing of 15 metres. The one north-south line was run using the Cutler, Main station with a frequency of 17.8 KHZ and located due east of the claim block, so that the primary field was in the correct location. All readings on the north-south line were taken facing north. During this period of time, some 18.9 kilometres of line were run with a total of 21 full days in the field. The writer was in the field doing EM-16 field work for part of the following days: July 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,14,15, 16,17,18,22, August 14,15,16,17, and 19th 1983. August 22,24,28,29,

and 30th were spent plotting the field data on cross sections enclosed with the report. The geological field mapping for the report was carried out during the period September 5th to 19th. Five full days were spent in the field carrying out the geological mapping during this period. The following is a detailed breakdown of the costs for this field work and the report and maps:

VLF-EM-16 field work	
21 days @ 250/day	$ 5,250.00
Plotting VLF-EM-16 data on cross sections 7 days @ 250/day	1,750.00
Field Geological mapping 5 days @ 250/day	1,250.00
Preparation of laid down photo mossiac	290.85
Drafting claim and geological map	250.00
Preparation of report by Wm H. Myers, P.Eng. 3 days @ 250/day	750.00
Typing and assembling report	150.00
Total costs of work & report	$9,690.85

The field work and the writing of the report was carried out by the writer, Wm Howard Myers, P.Eng.(B.C.), P.Geol.(Alta), a geological-geophysical consultant at 527 - 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. The education and qualifications are detailed in the certificate in the Appendix of the report.

Information for this report is from my work in the field over the past eighteen years during the summer season and from published and unpublished maps and reports of the area. The published maps and reports used are tabulated under the Bibliography in the Appendix of the report.

HISTORY

The Cariboo area of Central British Columbia is well known for its production of both placer and lode gold. Since the gold rush, which started in 1861, the general Cariboo Area has produced many millions of dollars worth of gold from both lode and placer operations.

During the gold rush there were thousands of prospectors and gold miners operating their individual placer diggings centered near Barkersville. Some quite rich placer deposits were worked on Lightning, Williams and Keithley Creeks. The richest and largest interglacial type of deposit was worked on Summit Creek and Thistle Gulch near the center of the claim block. There is a report of rich placer gold deposits below Eight Mile Lake located on the north-central part of the claims.

During the gold rush, numerous mineral or lode gold deposits or outcrops were prospected with adits and/or shafts. Two lode gold mines were operated in the Wells area from early 1933 to 1967, when the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine was closed after producing 1,253,683 ounces of gold from some 2,927,248 tons of ore. The current lode gold mine, Mosquito Creek Mines, is located along strike northeast of the other two producers. The current mine is producing mainly from replacement type deposits in limestone. The EML claim block is located northeast of the producing mine along the northerly projection of the Lowhee fault which is believed to be the conduit for the mineralizing solutions for the producing mines in the area.

Almost the entire Wells-Barkersville areas is taked for both mineral claims and placer gold leases.

GEOLOGY

The area of the EML claims, like most of the area, is covered with a mantle of glacial debris which conceals bedrock, except for small local outcrops. The glacial debris consists mainly of morainal matter and landslide material.

In the central portion of the claim block, limestone bedrock outcrops on the east side of Thistle Gulch where it was exposed by hydraulic type placer gold operations in the early 1900's. In the southeastern portion of the claim block, bedrock in the form of quartz porphry outcrops in the form of intrusive dykes. These dykes are quite numerous along the upper portion of Downey Creek and its intersection with Shepherd Creek. Broken bedrock of argillite and phillite is exposed along the road cut up Downey Pass which parallels the northern extension of the Lowhee fault.

LITHOLOGY

In the northern portion of the claim block, bedrock of limestone from the Cunnigham Limestone Formation of Palaeozoic Age, outcrops on the east side of Thistle Pit as exposed by placer operations. The limestone is grey with abundend buff colored dolomite, especially near and in close proximity to the intrusive dykes and the fault contact with the phillites and quartzites of the Yankee Belle Formation. Near the central portion of the claim block the contact between the black argillites, phillites, slate and grey limestone of the Midas Formation and the Yankee Belle Formation all exposed in the bed of Shepherd Creek. The Midas Formation is one of the main producing horizons of the three lode gold mines in the Wells area to the south. In the southern portion of the claim block, the bedrock is composed of quartzite, phillite grey to white limestone of the Snowshoe Group. All of the above formations are part of the Cariboo Group of the Cambrian and Later Age. In many places, especially near the larger northerly trending fault zones, the argillites are completely altered to graphitic schists.

STRUCTURE

A Southerland Brown in B.C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin No. 38 (1957) maps a strong and persistant overturned anticlinal axis through the northern portion of the claim block near the south shore of Eight Mile Lake. The axis is formed in the Cunningham Limestone Formation and is overturned to the southwest. Immediately south of the over-turned anaticlinal axis, George Hanson maps a fault contact between the Limestone and overlying Yankee Belle and the Yanks Peak Formation. The fault contact is very difficult to define in the field. This may be due to the fact that the best bedrock outcrops are along the northerly trending Lowhee fault extension which exposes bedrock in the form of broken and altered rock. The Lowhee fault extension, as well as other faults mapped by others as shown in the Bibliography are shown on the enclosed map. The map also outlines possible fault trends as defined by the VLF-EM-16 work.

Gold mineralization in this portion of the Cariboo and in the Barkerville Gold Belt and identified in the underground workings of the various mines, occurs in two general types or forms, namely with quartz veins and pyrite, and as a replacement type orebody in limestone lenses of massive sulfides. Mineralization occurs in fractures at or near the intersection of major structural trends throughout the area. The specific relationship between faults and veins is not clear, but so far all the ore bodies are within an ore-making range of the major northerly trending faults. Diagonal and transverse veins which produced the majority of the gold from the existing mines, appear to be feeders which spread which spread the mineralizing fluids and the northerly trending faults acted as the main conduits for the ore forming fluids.

RESULTS

Past work with the VLF-EM-16 by the writer has proved very successful in identifying faults or fault zones produced by alteration in the general Cariboo Area. This is probably due partly due partly to the alteration of the argillites to graphitic schists. These graphitic schists were located in many different areas along the stronger northerly trending faults throughout the Cariboo with the VLF-EM-16 and were subsequently exposed in trenches and test pits. Since there is a concentration of diagonal and tranverse veins along these northerly trending fault zones, it is important to map these faults with the proper geophysical tool. The VLF-EM-16 does do a very good job in areas of medium thick overburden or glacial debris. The mapping of these fault zones is very important and it is recommended that additional work be done in this area to better define and detail possible fault zones indicated in the original reconnaissance survey.

A detailed discussion of the electromag results on each line is tabulated below and the location of the line is shown on the enclosed map. Fault zones and possible fault zones as well as resistive and conductive rocks are designated with proper symbols on the map also.

Line #1

This east-west line near the center of the claim block crosses numerous fault or possible contact zones. Near the center of the line from station 100 West to 100 East there is a broad zone of possibly several faults. This zone is located at Downey Pass which is along the northerly extension of the Lowhee Fault. This could well be a fault zone composed of several separate faults. Bedrock outcrops in this general area are highly fractured and have been dug and washed for placer gold. Possible faults or contacts are observed at stations 425 and 650 East. At station 425 East there is a pronounced northwest trending topographic depression filled with swamps and could well represent a strike fault or contact. This trough or depression is well defined on the surface. The possible fault or contact at station 650 East is much more pro-

nounced on the surface, and could well represent an old drainage stream when the area was being drained by a northerly flowing stream through the Thistle Pit area into the Big Valley drainage. Near the west end of the line the two faults or contacts at station 500 and 700 West are in an area where there are numerous springs and water seeps below the moss. Additional electromag work will be necessary in this area to establish a trend to these zones. The fault or contact zone at station 200 West appears to have a northerly trend as determined from line #2.

Line #2

This east-west line is located approximately 350 metres north of line #1. The base line or zero for all these lines is along the northerly trending Downey Pass road. There is a strong fault and/or contact at 550 metres east of the base line. This is probably a fault contact for quite resistive rocks immediately east of the fault. This corresponds very well with the fault contact between the Cunningham limestone and the younger phillites and quartzites of the Yankee Belle Formation as mapped by G. Hanson (Memoir 181), R.B. Campbell etal in G.S.C. Paper 72-35 and by the writer in the field. The possible graphitic rocks and fault near station 100 E. immediately east of the road are located near a low swampy area trending southeast and represented on line # 1 near station 650 East and described earlier. The two fault zones west of the base line or road appear to have a general northeast trend parallel to and associated with the northeast trending EML fault or fault zone.

Line #3

This short line is located 200 metres north of line #2 at the top of the ridge between Eight Mile Lake and Shepherd Creek to the south. The fault or contact located at 150 metres east of the base line is bounded on the east by resistive rocks. This does not correspond with mapped fault zone but could represent the contact between the phillites and quartzites of the Yankee Belle Formation and the slate argillite, limestone and quartzose phillite of the Midas Formation. This line should be extended to the west in an

effort to detect the possible extension of the EML Fault shown on the map.

Line #4

This line is located 100 metres north of line #3 and parallel to it. The fault and/or contact mapped at station 050 East immediately east of the base line road probably represents possible faulting on the northerly extension of the Lowhee Fault or associated faulting. The fault or contact located further east at station 350 East could well represent the fault contact between the Cunningham limestone formation and the Yankee Belle Formation identified and described on line #2. The more resistive rocks (limestone) are east of the phillites and quartzites which are more conductive rocks.

Line #5

This short east-west line is located 100 metres north of line #4 and some 750 metres south of Eight Mile Lake. The fault or contact located on the base line or road is very pronounced with resistive rocks east of the contact or fault. This line should be extended both to the east and west to map other possible faults or contacts.

Line #6

The strong conductive fault zone located some 75 metres west of the road or base line is very pronounced and could be quite deep. The strong negative quadature west of the fault at station 150 West is probably indicative of a deep zone or could possibly be from sulfides.

Line #7

This east-west line crosses most of the claim block, some 300 metres south of Eight Mile Lake. The east end of this line, near Summit Creek, contains deep overburden and very resistive rocks. There is a major fault zone near station 300 East on the west side of Summit Creek. The strong fault zone appears to be deep and also

a contact between the resistive rocks to the east and the felsic rocks west of the fault zone. There is also a possible fault zone(F) near station 050 East. The strong negative quadrature in the vicinity of Summit Creek near station 600 East could also be due to possible sulfides or sulfide concentration east of the zone at station 300 East. The gravels in the deep valley of Summit Creek contain an abundance of pyrite as reported in placer operations. The strong and fairly wide area of negative quadrature from station 0+50 East to 300 West (350 metres) is over a swampy area with gravels heavy in pyrite. This area is also part of an old pre-Tertiary drainage pattern and consequently contain deep overburden. This area of consistant negative quadrature is bounded on the east and west by possible faults on the electromag cross section. Possible shale and sediments with steep dips are recorded between station 600 West and 850 West. A major fault structure is recorded in the western portion of the area near the Downey Pass road (Base line for profiles 1 to 6 inclusive). The major fault is located at station 1025 West some 100 metres west of the road. A strong negative quadrature was recorded west of the major fault near station 1100 West. Here again there is deep overburden due to an old stream channel during Tertiary Period when this entire area was drained to the northwest down Big Valley to the Fraser River. The strong quadrature could also be due to possible sulfides in the gravel or associated with the strong fault to the east.

Line #8

This east-west line is located 100 metres north of line #7. The line crosses the old Thistle Pit hydraulic placer workings immediately north of the adit. There is a fault or contact near station 050 West on the west side of the pit area. Resistive rocks are indicated on the profile east of this contact or fault. To the west the rocks are more conductive with a possible fault near station 300 West.

Line #9

This is a short east-west line some 100 metres north of line #8 and located in the old placer hydraulic pit area. A possible contact or fault is indicated on the electromag profile near station 050 West. Again resitive rocks are indicated to the east of the contact. Limestone bedrock outcrops on the east edge of the old pit.

Line #10

This east-west line crosses most of the claim block immediately south of the Eight Mile Lake. The east end of the line crosses Summit Creek and there is a fairly wide zone of negative quadrature, however, the amplitude is not as strong as on line #7 where it crosses the same creek. In this general area the bedrock is over 90 feet deep in many places where test holes, or shafts, were put down. All of the gravel contains a large amount of pyrite cubes. In many areas these cubes do contain free gold. There is also a large amount of pyrite in the altered sediments near the fault zone with its gouge, as exposed in placer operations on the west side of Summit Creek. In this same area (west side of creek) near station 100 East, there is a strong fracture zone shown on the VLF-EM-16 profile or cross section. On the east side of the fracture zone the rocks appear to be shales and sediments with the resisitive rocks to the west of the fracture zone at station 100 east. To the west near station 300 West there is another strong fracture or contact zone. Immediately west of this fracture or contact zone there is another broad area of negative quadrature. The area of negative quadrature is underlain with low swampy terrain and in an area of the old pre-Tertiary drainage pattern with deep overburden. Here again test pits show heavy pyrite in the gravels below the muskeg. Near station 1050 West there is a strong "water filled" fault zone. This is located near the east side of the old Thistle Pit hydraulic placer workings mentioned earlier. West of this fault zone the bedrock appears to be composed of sedimentary rocks and shales based on the VLF-EM-16 profile. There are no bedrock outcrops in this area, but as can be seen by the geological maps, bedrock should be the Cunningham Limestone Formation.

Line #11

This line is located immediately north of Eight Mile Lake. In the eastern portion of the line, bedrock is near the surface and results of the electromag work are favourable. Near the lake, bedrock is probably very deep due to the proximity of the lake to the old and deep drainage pattern. The data on the western portion of the line is not useable. The strong fault along the west side of Summit Creek is shown at the end of the line near station 150 East. A deep ditch full of water prevented the line being extended at the present time. Further west, near station 175 West, another possible contact and/or fault zone is shown on the electromag profile. To the west the rocks appear to be conductive. This may be due to the conductive clays in the old lake or stream bed. The remainder of the profile to the west is not useful due to possible conductive overburden.

Line #12

This line was not plotted due to the random readings on both the in-phase and quadrature. The line was also very short.

Line #13

This line is a north-south line along the Downey Pass road near the center of the claim block. The profile or cross section was run, using the Cutter Main Station NAA at 17.8 KHZ. This north-south profile was run on Thursdays when the strong Seattle station used for the east-west lines was off the air for weekly repairs. All readings were read facing north. Near the north end of the line at the intersection with line #6 there is a possible fault zone. There is also a possible fault near station 600 North where line #2 crosses the profile. From station 100 North to 400 North the data is very noisy. The area of noise also could be conductive bands produced by possible faulting. This area of noise is located right on the projection of the Lowhee fault to the north in the Downey Pass Area. This is the area mentioned earlier where extensive placer operations have dug up a large portion of the bedrock composed of argillite, quartz, quartzite and phillite with some shales. On the

south edge of this area near station 0, there is a possible fault zone. Further south near station 200 South, there is a very pronounced and strong negative quadrature. This negative quadrature is located at the base of a steep hill and could represent deep overburden. It is also located along the projection of the Lowhee Fault mapped immediately south of this area. This negative quadrature could also be due to sulfides near the fault zone. Near the south end of the profile near station 800 South, a possible fault zone is indicated on the electromag work. Bedrock, composed of badly broken and altered argillite with quartz veins, outcrops near the indicated fault. The quartz veins also have heavy iron oxide staining in the immediate area.

Line #14

This short north-south profile was not plotted due to the erratic data on both the quadrature and in-phase results.

CONCLUSIONS

The data obtained using the VLF-EM-16 electromag reconnaissance type profiles is considered to be very useful and positive. Additional fill-in lines are recommended as well as the extension of existing lines to cover a larger portion of the claim block. Additional lines should be located in the eastern portion of the claim block to obtain more detail on the strong fault trends on each side of Summit Creek.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional VLF-EM-16 electromag work is recommended for the EML claim block. The profiles should be located to get addtional information on the indicated fault trends (northerly) and the fault contact between the Cunningham Limestone and the Yankee Belle Formation.

Lithogeochem sampling should also be carried out across these trends where bedrock samples can be obtained with minimal expense.

Down hole hammer drilling should also be considered for the bedrock samples in areas of deeper overburden.

Diamond Drilling should also be considered when definite and continuous anomalies have been established.

This is considered to be a very worthwhile mining prospect with a very favourable geological environment and very worthy of further exploration work outlined above.

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
W. H. MYERS

Wm. HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng., P.Geol.
Geological-Geophysical Consultant
Vancouver, B.C.

March/1984

ABSTRACT

The results of thc reconnaissance type electromag survey are considered to be very good. Numerous anomalies and/or conductive zones are shown on the cross sections. In general, these anomalies are associated with major faults projected into the area by the writer or mapped in the area as described in the published reports. Many of the anomalies or conductive zones appear to have a northerly trend or elongation in proximity to the stronger, more northerly fault trends. There is a large concentration of these anomalies near the boundry between EML-1 and EML-3 claim blocks immediately south of the old Thistle pit placer gold deposit.

Further exploration is highly recommended for this prospect. Additional VLF-EM-16 work in the form of fill-in lines and the extension of existing, is recommended. Additional geophysical work in the form of possible lithogeochem survey over the stronger and more persistant anomalies. Further testing with the drill should be delayed until the additional technical work has been completed.

DETAIL BREAKDOWN OF COSTS FOR GEOLOGICAL-GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
OF EML CLAIMS, 1983 SEASON

During the period July 4 to July 22, August 14 to 19, and September 5th to 19th 1983, some 21 full days (8 hour), were spent in the field running VLF-EM 16 reconnaissance type electromag lines on the EML-1,2,3 claim blocks. Also during this time interval, 5 full days were spent in the field mapping geological features reported on published reports. This totals 26 days of field work for both the electromag profiles and geological mapping. The field work was done by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng.(B.C.) P.Geol.(Alta), geological-geophysical Consultant, Vancouver, British Columbia. The daily rate charged is $250.00/day including subsistance, mobilization and support in the field with 4x4 transportation. In addition, seven days were spent plotting up the VLF-EM 16 profiles in the form of cross sections and the geological data on prepared maps. All of the data is plotted on the enclosed map prepared from a laid down mossaic on a scale of 1 to 10,000 and enclosed with the report. During the field work, some 18.9 kilometres of line were run on 14 separate lines. The detail costs of the work outlined above are tabulated below:

Field VLF-EM 16 work 21 days @ 250/day	$ 5,250.00
Plotting VLF-EM 16 work on cross sections 7 days @ 250/day	1,750.00
Field Geological mapping 5 days @ 250/day	1,250.00
Preparation of laid down mossaic	290.85
Drafting claim map and geological map with VLF-EM 16 lines	250.00
Typing and assembling report	150.00
Preparation of report by Wm Howard Myers, Consultant 3 days @ 250/day	750.00
Total Costs	$9,690.85

During this time, a total of 18.9 kilometres of line were run with the VLF-EM 16 survey. This gives a cost figure of $512.74 per kilometre for the survey with report and maps.

APPENDIX

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Map 335A Willow River Sheet (west half), G. Hanson

Map 336A Willow River Sheet (east half) G. Hanson

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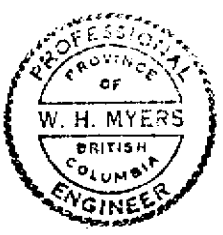
CERTIFICATE

I, William Howard Myers, do hereby certify that I am an independent geological-geophysical consultant with offices at Suite 527 - 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. I have been actively engaged in my profession as an independent consultant in both oil and mining since 1952. I am a professional geologist member. P. Geol. # 16704 of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologist and Geophysicists of Alberta and a member P.Eng. #14056 of the Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

I graduated from Fresno State College, Fresno, California in 1939 with high honors and a B.Sc. degree in Geology. I did graduate work at Stanford University, Stanford, California for M.Sc. degree in Geology, 1939 to 1941. After graduating, I spent three years with the U.S. Geological Survey as field geologist and eleven years in the field of geophysical exploration for oil and minerals.

During the past 20 years since 1964, I have spent the majority of my time in the field and consulting for gold exploration in the Cariboo Area of British Columbia. In the past three years, I have carried out extensive geophysical surveys and research programmes for gold exploration in the Cariboo Area of British Columbia. Much of the work involved the techniques recommended by R.W. Boyle in Bulletin 280 of the Geological Survey of Canada. This publication does not follow the older conventional exploration techniques.

Information for this report is from published and unpublished maps and reports of this general area together with my personal experience in the Cariboo Area, exploring for gold over the past 20 years. Specific field work on the EML claims during the 1983 field season, is given in detail in the introduction of the report.



WM HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng.(B.C.)
P.Geol.(Alta)
Geological-Geophysical Consultant

March 1984

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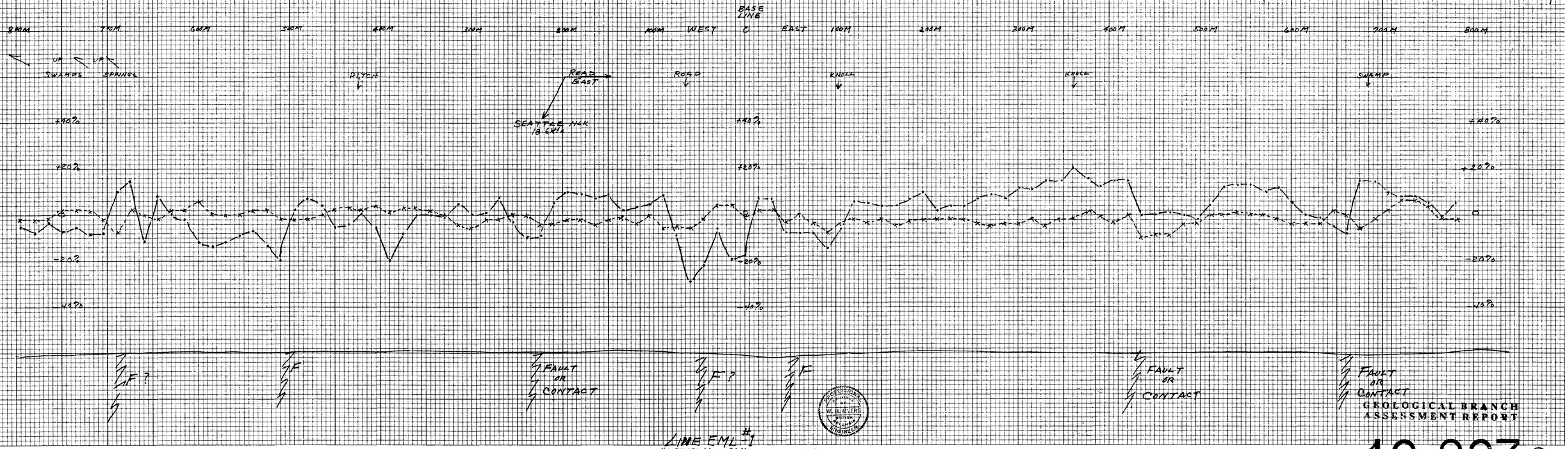
VANCOUVER, B.C.

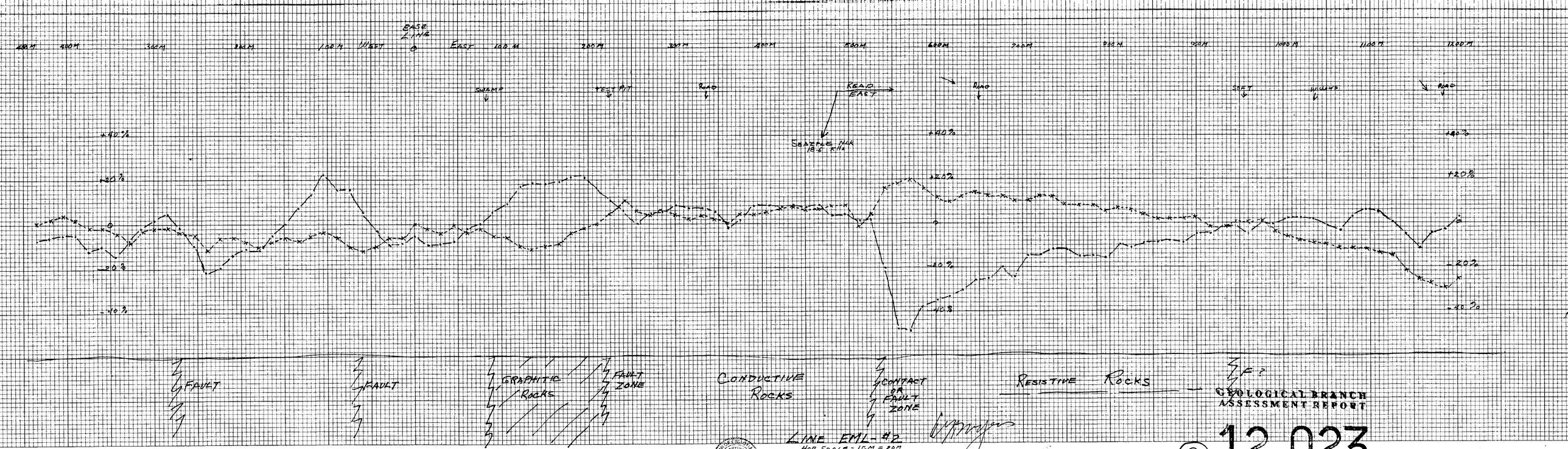
CLAIM MAP
EML 1, 2 & 3 — BARKERVILLE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
3 CLAIMS — 40 UNITS

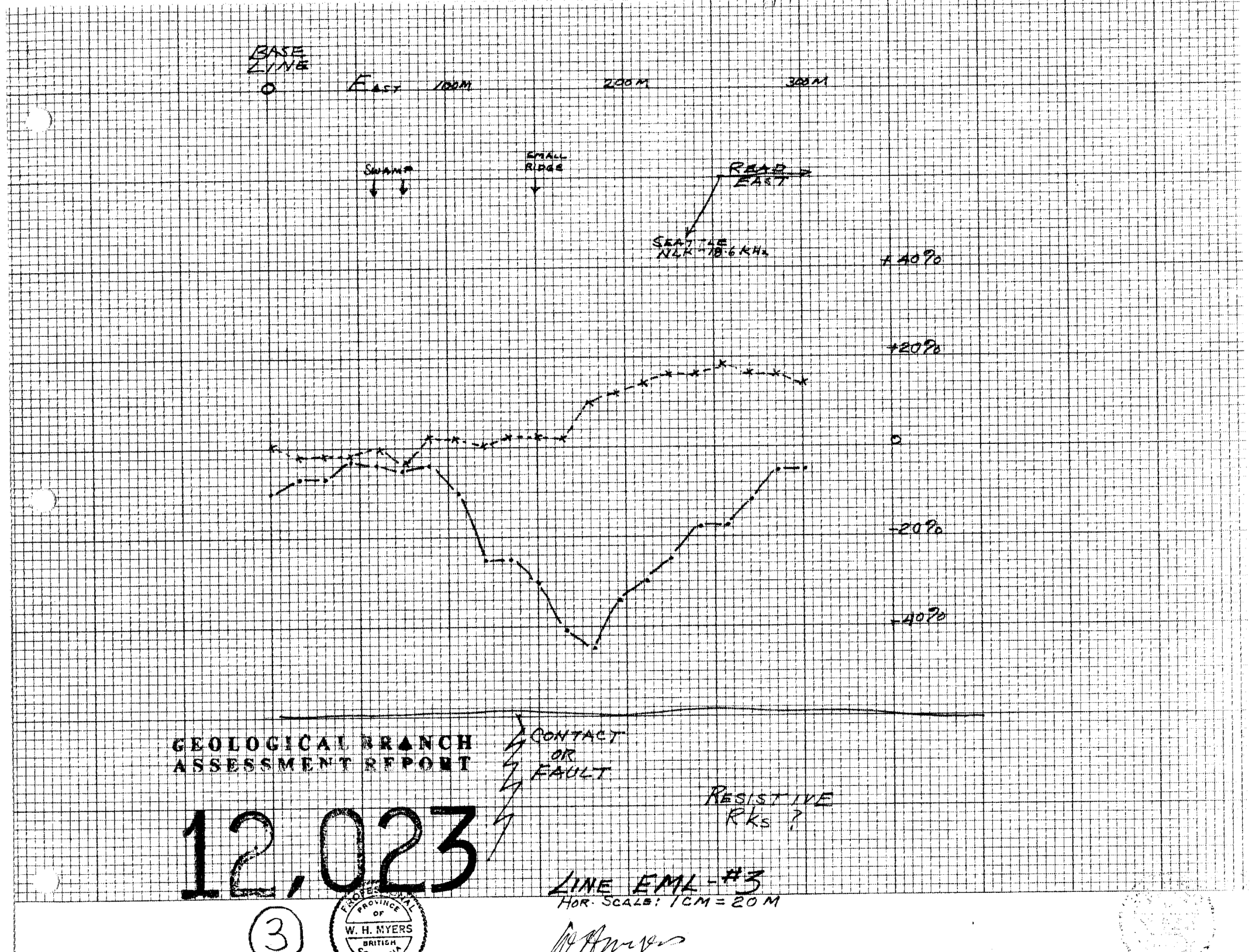
SCALE
1 0 1: 50,000 1 2 km.

Wm. HOWARD MYERS, P. GEOL.
Geological - Geophysical Consultant.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MINERAL RESERVE
O/C 3774, 12-11-70
NO STAKING
BARKERVILLE HISTORIC PARK







GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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(3)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
W. H. MYERS

BASE LINE

200M 100M WEST 0 EAST 100M 200M 300M 400M

SWAMP

EAST READ

SEATTLE NCK 18.8 KHz

CP

SWAMP

+40%

+20%

0

-20%

-40%

RESISTIVE RKS

CONTACT OR FAULT

FAULT

LINE EML-# 4

HOR. SCALE: 1CM = 20M

200M 100M W BASE LINE E 100 M 200M

SWAMP ℄ ROAD EAST SWAMP

STATION READ - 16.6 kHz

+40%

+20%

0

+20%

-40%

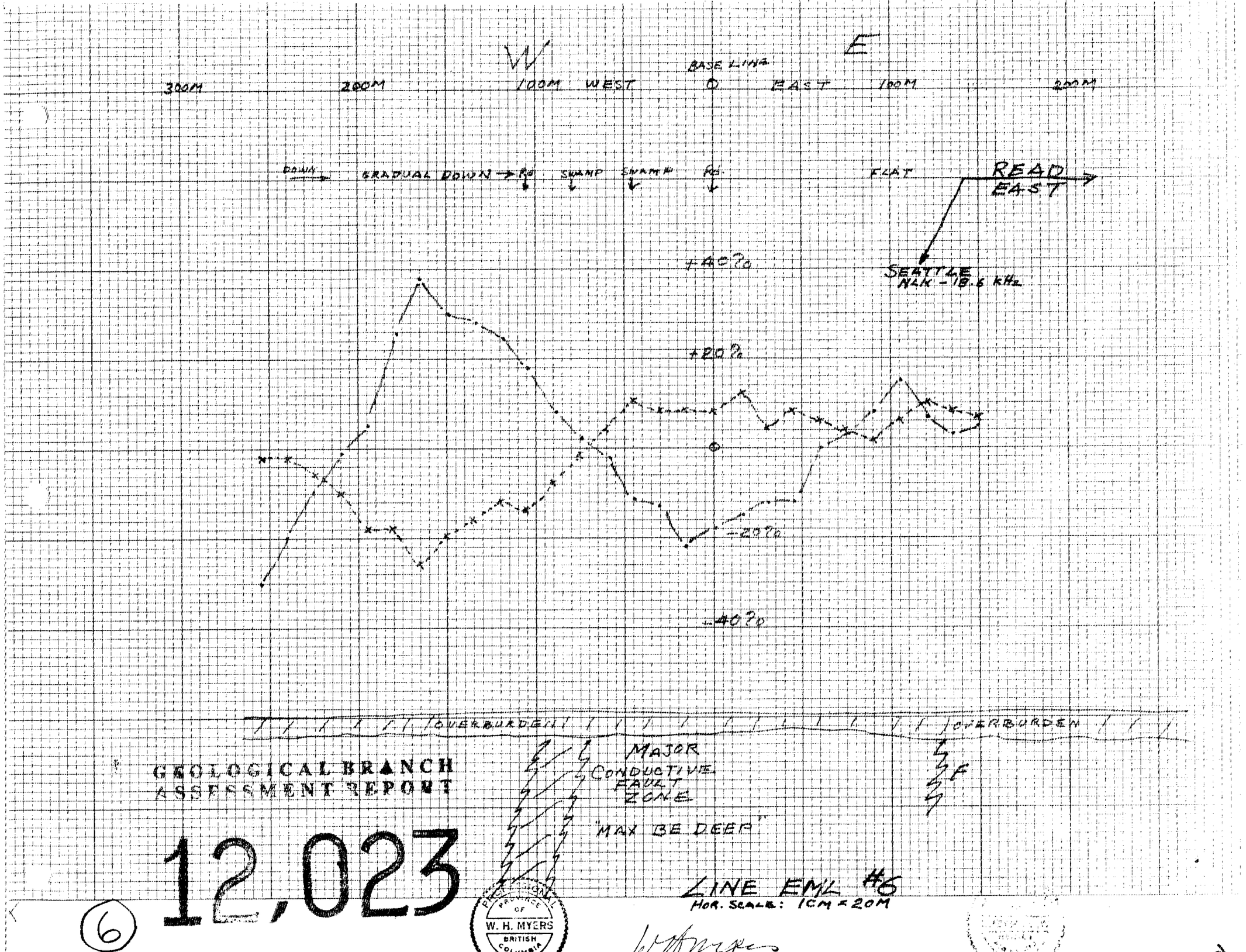
CONTACT OR FAULT

RESISTIVE ROCKS

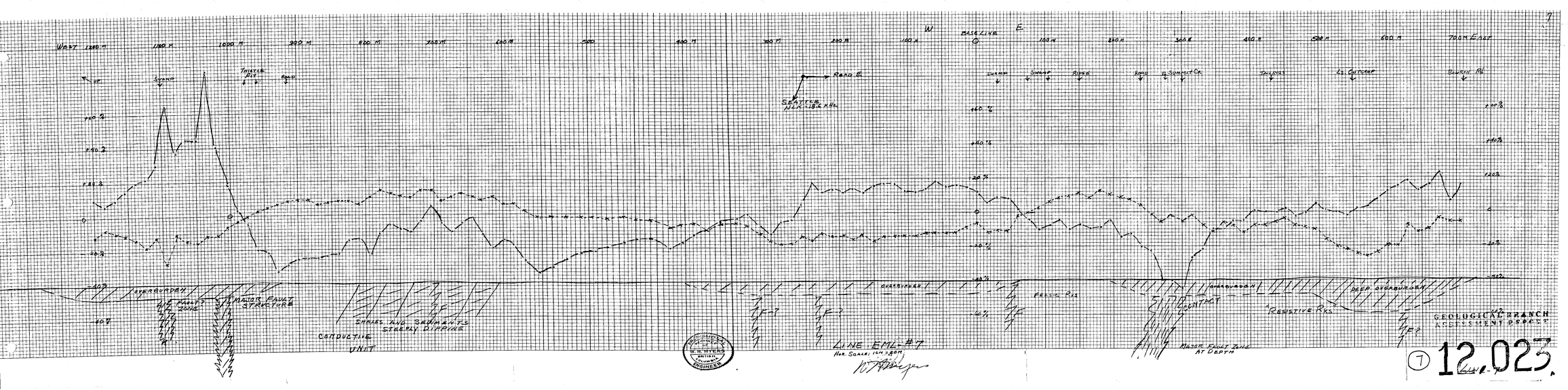
(5)

LINE-EM1-#5

HOR. SCALE: 1CM = 20M



(6)


WEST 1200 M
1100 M
1000 M
900 M
800 M
700 M
600 M
500
400 M
300 M
200 M
100 M
W
BASE LINE
E
100 M
200 M
300 M
400 M
500 M
600 M
700 M EAST
UP
SWAMP
THISTLE RIDGE
ROAD
RANG E
SEATTLE N.L.K. 18.6 K Hz
SWAMP
SWAMP
RIVER
ROAD
@ SUMMIT OK
TAILINGS
Ex. OUTCROP
BLUKEN RD.
+80 %
+40 %
0
-40 %
-80 %
+80 %
+40 %
0
-40 %
-80 %
+80 %
+40 %
0
-40 %
-80 %
OVERBURDEN
N.E. FAULT ZONE
MAJOR FAULT STRUCTURE
SHALES AND SANDSTONES STEEPLY DIPPING
CONDUCTIVE UNIT
OVERBURDEN
FELSIC RKS.
CONTACT
RESISTIVE RKS.
OVERBURDEN
DEEP OVERBURDEN
MAJOR FAULT ZONE AT DEPTH
LINE EML-#7
Hor. SCALE: 1cm = 80m
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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W BASE LINE E

500M 400M 300M 200M 100M 0 100M 200M 300M

ROAD EAST

MAIN DITCH

SMALL DITCH

TOP

TOP

ROAD

BENCH

SEATTLE NAA - 18.6 KHz

+40%

+20%

0

-20%

-40%

FAULT ? MAY BE CONTACT

RESISTIVE RKS THIS SIDE

LINE EML #8

HOR. SCALE: 1CM = 20M

W. H. MYERS BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

W. H. Myers

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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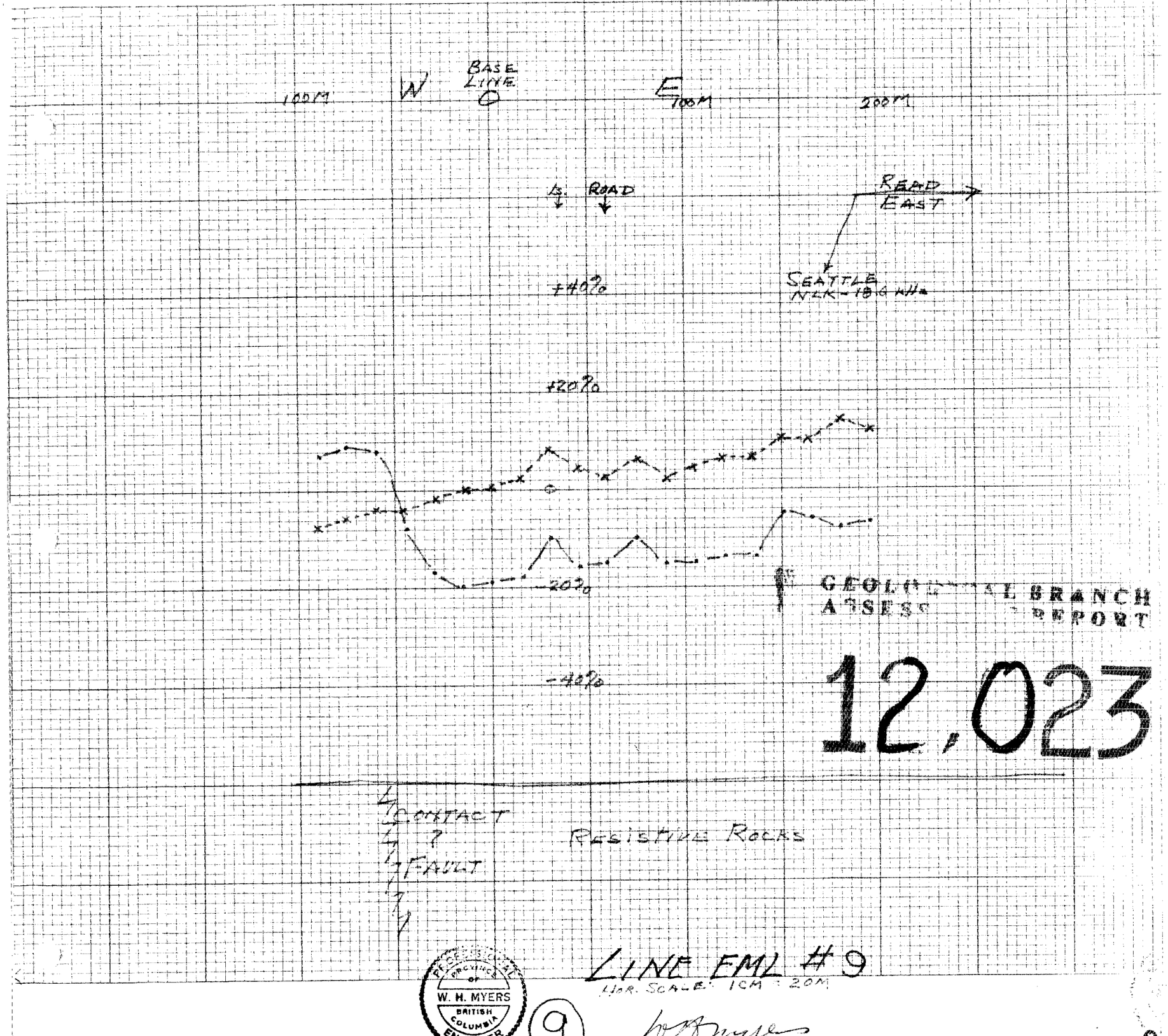
LINE - 8



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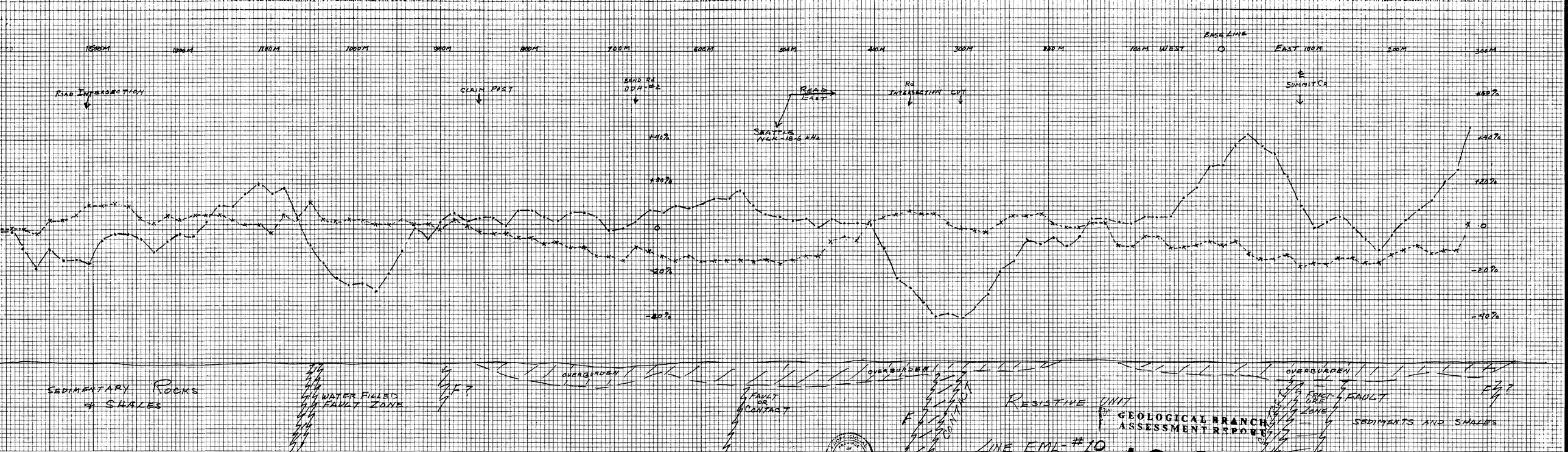
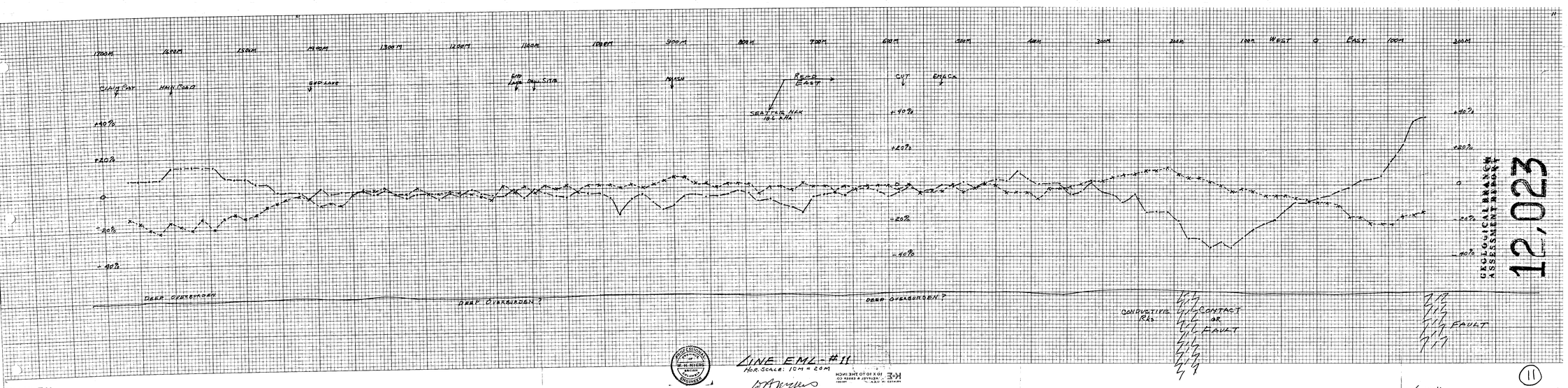
W. H. Myers





LINE EML-#11

HOR. SCALE: 10M = 2CM

W. H. NYERS

LINE 11

(11)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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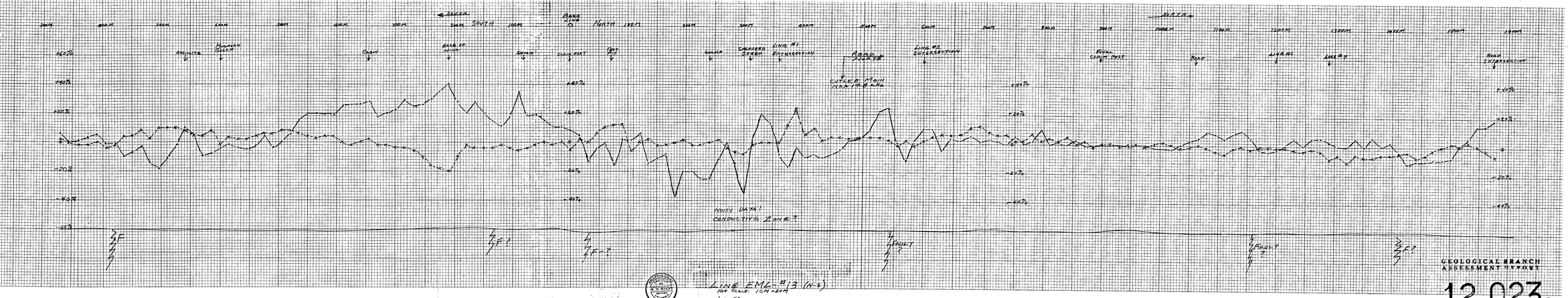

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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EGH RESOURCES LTD.

EIGHT MILE LAKE CLAIMS
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

(1)

N.T.S. 93 H/4E, WELLS, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL MAP

SHOWING THE LOCATION OF VLF-EM 16 PROFILES (1983 season)

SCALE 1: 10,000

0 .5 1 km

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA W. H. MYERS

WM. HOWARD MYERS, P. Eng. (B.C.), P. Geol. (Alta.)
CONSULTANT, Vancouver, British Columbia

NOTE: THIS MAP FROM AN UNCONTROLLED LAID DOWN MOSAIC USING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY WM. HOWARD MYERS P.Eng. CLAIM LOCATIONS TAKEN FROM B.C. DEPT OF MINES MAP 93H/4E (Oct. 6, 1983)

Drawn by: D.W.

DATE: March 1984

NINE MILE LAKE
BIG VALLEY CREEK
TO BOWRON
EML-1
EML FAULT
EIGHT MILE LAKE CREEK
DEEP OVERBURDEN
EIGHT MILE LAKE
ADIT 5
ALEX ALAN CR.
EML-3
SUMMIT CREEK
SHEPHERD CR.
PROJECTION EML FAULT
PINUS CR.
MUGFORD CREEK
EML-2
TO WELLS
CORNISH LAKE
CORNISH CREEK
CORNISH MTN.
MARTINS CREEK
DOWNEY CREEK
VALLEY MTN.
MOSQUITO GULCH
WILLOW RIVER
MOSQUITO CREEK MINE
WELLS
LOWHEE FAULT
WILLIAMS CREEK
ISLAND MT. ADIT
ISLAND MTN.
CARIBOO GOLD QUARTZ ADIT
MOSQUITO FAULT
HWY. 26 QUESNEL – WELLS – BARKERVILLE
JACK OF CLUBS LAKE
JACK OF CLUBS FAULT
RAINBOW FAULT
HWY. 26
LOWHEE CAMPGROUND

LEGEND

- ANTICLINAL AXIS (overturned)
- FAULT (dot on downthrown side) — inferred / observed
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- Fault or Contact / Resistive Rocks RX / Possible Fault — 5 EM-16 SURVEY LINE
- 1 FROM B.C. DEPT. of MINES BULLETIN 38
- 2 FROM MAP 1356A G.S.C. PAPER 72-35
- 3 FROM G.S.C. MEMOIR 181
- 4 FROM G.S.C. MAP 336 A
- 5 FROM 1983 FIELDWORK BY WM. H. MYERS P. ENG.
- 1 CUNNINGHAM LIMESTONE
- 2 YANKEE BELL FORMATION, PHYLLITE (QUARTZOSE)
- 4 MIDAS FORMATION, PHYLLITE, SLATE (BLACK) GREY LIMESTONE
- 5 SNOWSHOE FORMATION, QUARTZITE PHYLLITE LIMESTONE