

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ELECTROMAG (VLF-EM) SURVEY
AND
GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS OF SELECTED BEDROCK SAMPLES
ON

EML #1 - #6 INCLUSIVE MINERAL CLAIMS
WELLS - BARKERVILLE AREA, CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

LATITUDE 53° ^{7.7'} ~~48~~ N
LONGITUDE 121° ^{32.6'} ~~33~~ W

NTS 93H/4E

FOR

SUBMITTED
APR 23 1986
M.R. # _____ \$ _____
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Owner: ELMER A. SPATE ET. AL.

Operator: EGH RESOURCES LTD.

c/o 1710 - 1177 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6E 2B3

14,517

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FILMED

April 1986

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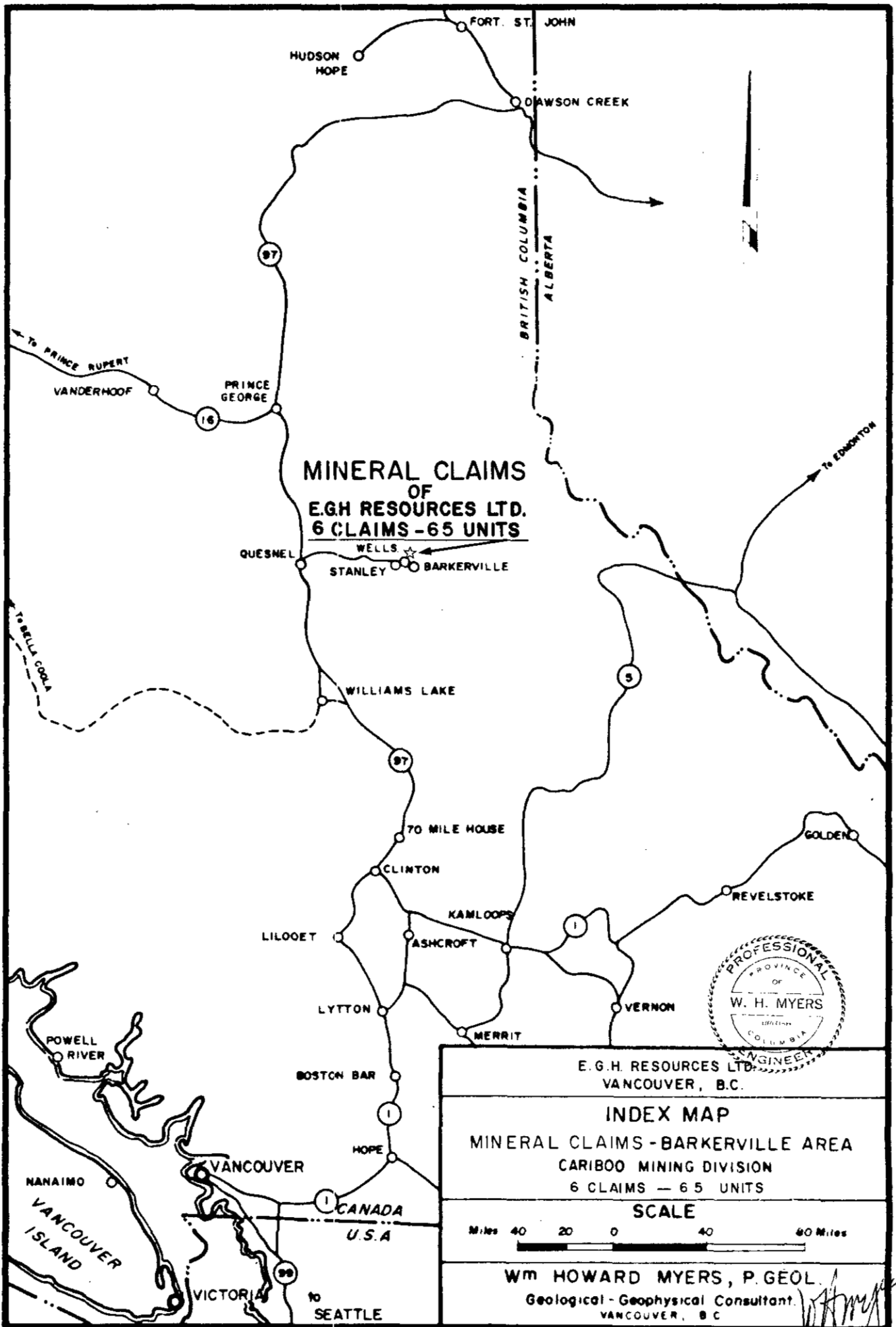
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**MINERAL CLAIMS
OF
E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD.
6 CLAIMS - 65 UNITS**



E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. VANCOUVER, B.C.
INDEX MAP MINERAL CLAIMS - BARKERVILLE AREA CARIBOO MINING DIVISION 6 CLAIMS - 65 UNITS
SCALE Miles 40 20 0 40 60 Miles
Wm HOWARD MYERS, P. GEOL. Geological-Geophysical Consultant VANCOUVER, B.C.

ABSTRACT

The electromag work on the EML #1 - #6 mineral claims during the 1985 season completes the recommended electromag work on the claim block until further testing the strong anomaly trends have been identified with drilling. The anomalies have been interpreted in the light of the geological conditions mapped in the area. This interpretation should be checked with drilling and testing for gold mineralization. The apparent intersection of the northerly trending faults and the northeast trending faults has produced fairly extensive placer deposits. The strongest anomalies on the electromag work occurs in the area of the intersection. Some of these strong anomalies in the northern portion of the claim block appears to have a north-south trend. In the southern portion of the claim block some of the less pronounced anomalies have a northwest (170°) trend parallel to the splits off of the Lowhee fault to the south. Some of the anomalies recorded with a more westerly northwest trend could very well be geological contacts.

The lithogeochem ICP (30 element) analysis indicates some very interesting mineralization at a point on the Downey Creek fault where a projection of the Summit Creek Fault would intersect it. Further exploration work is recommended in this area also in the form of drilling.

**GEOPHYSICAL (VLF ELECTROMAG) SURVEY OF
THE EML #1 - #6 MINERAL CLAIMS 1985 SEASON**

INTRODUCTION

The field work and the report on the completion of the VLF Electromag Survey of the EML claims were commissioned by Mr. Elmer A. Spate, owner of the claim. The costs of the survey and report were paid for by EGH Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. The monies spent on the work and report were claimed as assessment work on the claims and was filed on February 19, 1986.

The claim block consists of six claims identified as the EML #1 - #6 incl.

The name, record number and anniversary date, together with the number of units in each claim are tabulated below:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>	<u>No. Units</u>
EML #1	4682 (3)	March 4/83	10
EML #2	4683 (3)	"	10
EML #3	4684 (3)	"	20
EML #4	5880 (3)	Mar 19/84	4
EML #5	5881 (3)	"	6
EML #6	5882 (3)	"	15

The center of the claim block is located in the Eight Mile Lake area some 3 miles (5 km) north-northeast of the village of Wells, British Columbia in the Cariboo Mining Division. The location of the claim block is shown on the claim map enclosed in the Appendix of the report. The claim map is a portion of Map 93H/4E (Mineral) published and updated periodically by the Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources of the province of British Columbia.

The claims are all in good standing and have been grouped in the EML group. The majority of the assessment work on the claims has been in the form of geological and geophysical field work and reports. The 1985 geophysical work completes the coverage of the claim block and three areas have been outlined for testing with the drill. Earlier geological and geophysical reports filed on the claims are tabulated in the Bibliography of the report.

The claims are readily accessible via two improved major logging roads cutting the claims from north to south and east to west. The north-south logging road intersects paved provincial highway #26, one mile east of the village of Wells, B.C. The east-west logging road through the northern portion of the claim block intersects the all-season road to Bowron Lakes some six miles northeast of the restored town of Barkerville. In the area of the claims there are numerous secondary logging roads making all portions of the area accessible.

The terrain in the area of the claims is very moderate with elevations varying from 1200 metres at Eight Mile Lake and Summit Creek to a high of 1500 metres on Cornish Mountain, just off the west boundary of the claim block. A large portion of the area of the claims has been logged off over the past several years. The eastern portion of the claim block is drained by the northerly flowing Summit Creek. The central and southern portion of the claims is drained by the southerly flowing Downey Creek into the Jack of Clubs Lake. The northern portion of the area is drained to the west by Big Valley Creek which flows into the Fraser River.

The climate in this portion of British Columbia is moderate to cold. This area does experience Chinook conditions during the winter months and the climate becomes very moderate for short periods of time. Snowfall in the area is moderate to heavy. In the summer the area experiences fairly constant rains in early and late summer with extended hot, dry spells in between.

The field work on the claim block during the 1985 field season consisted primarily of east-west reconnaissance lines or profiles run from the north-south baseline along the improved logging road through Downey Creek near the center of the claim block. The lines run during the season are shown on the enclosed geological maps and are numbered 14 through 23 inclusive. In addition, the baseline numbered 13 was extended south past the southern boundary of the claims. A portion of the Line #1, run during

the 1983 field season, was re-run to check field data. The repeat sections are enclosed with this report and as can be seen they correlate very well. The 1985 field work was a southerly extension of the VLF electromag work carried out during the 1983 and 1984 field season and reported in assessment reports. These previous reports by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng., P.Geol., geological-geophysical consultant, are tabulated in the Bibliography of the report.

During the 1985 field season, eleven days were spent in the field carrying out the field work. The work was done at different times during the period July 31st to October 3rd, 1985 while the writer was working out of Wells, B.C. for the summer. A total of 12.5 kilometers of line were run on twelve separate lines during the season.

The electromag survey was run using the Geonics Limited EM16 instrument with Serial No. 19010 which is owned by the writer. The lines were run in a general east-west direction using the Seattle Station NLK with a frequency of 18.6 kHz. All readings were taken facing east, the same as for earlier work. The station spacing on all readings was 15 metres. The one north-south line (baseline) was extended to the south using the Cutler main station with a frequency of 24.0 kHz and located almost due east of the claim block. All readings on this line were taken facing north as before with a station spacing of 15 meters.

The data from the field work has all been plotted on cross-sections showing both the inphase and out of phase plots on the cross-section. The horizontal scale on all cross-sections is ICM=15 metres and the vertical scale for both the inphase and out of phase or quadrature is displayed in percentage values shown on the cross-section.

The field work for the VLF electromag survey was carried out during the summer months on eleven different days during the period July 30th to October 3rd, 1985. The north-south line using the Cutler main station was run on Thursday, October 3rd since the strong Seattle station is off on Thursdays. A total of eleven days were spent in the field with four days for plotting electromag data. A breakdown of costs for the 1985 field season is detailed under "Cost Analysis for 1985 Field Work and Preparation of Report", in the Appendix of the report.

The twelve bedrock samples taken near the fault zone shown on the map were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories for 30 element geochemical ICP analysis and fire assay for the gold geochem. A small backhoe or excavator was used in an effort to obtain fresher samples. All samples were badly broken and oxidized, typical of a fault zone. A copy of the ICP (30 element) geochem analysis is enclosed 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 Region has produced many millions of dollars worth of gold from both placer and lode type operations. The larger amount of gold produced in the Cariboo area was from placer type deposits which triggered the rush in 1861.

Placer gold was found in the area of the claims in 1897 by Pat McKenna and Billie Ogden, who ground-sluiced and hydraulicked near Eight Mile Lake located in the center of the EML claim block. Between 1901 and 1911 some 18,150 ounces of gold were produced from hydraulic type operations south of the lake on Thistle Gulch. There are very few bedrock outcrops in the area, consequently there has been very little or no work done on the lode gold prospects of the area.

The only lode gold production of any substance was from the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine near Wells, B.C., some five kilometers south-south-west of the EML claims. The mine operated from early 1933 to 1967 and produced 1,253,683 ounces of gold from 2,927,248 tons of ore from underground operations.

The Mosquito Creek Mine, which until recently was producing gold from underground operations, is located along strike, northwest of the old Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine at the village of Wells, B.C.

Exploration work was started in the area of the EML claims in 1981 by the writer on eight two-post claims identified as the EHP 1-8 claims in the Downey Pass area. Early geological and geophysical work identified a strong northerly trending fault along Downey Creek. In 1983 grid claims were staked over the two-post claims by the same

owner, Elmer Spate of Calgary. Additional electromag work was carried out on the claims in both the 1983 and 1984 field seasons.

GEOLOGY

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

The geology of the area of the claims was described in detail by the writer in a report titled "Geological-Geophysical Report on EML 1, 2, 3 Lode Mineral Claims". The report dated March 1984 was filed as an assessment report for that year. As a result of this earlier report the geology of the area will be only summarized here.

Bedrock in the area of the claims is composed of limestone, argillite, phyllite slate and quartzite of the Cariboo Group of Cambrian Age. In many places, especially near the projection of the larger northerly trending fault zones, the argillites are altered to graphitic schists, which no doubt account for the strong anomalies on the electromag work. These altered zones do contain quartz veins and varying amounts of both massive and crystalline pyrite. In some areas these zones also produce small amounts of galena south of Eight Mile Lake near the northerly projection of the Lowhee Fault.

The area of the claim block is cut by many faults. The faults are shown on the enclosed geological map together with the source of the mapped fault. The four more prominent northeasterly trending faults in the area of Eight Mile Lake intersect the northerly trending Lowhee Fault, south of the lake. The stronger anomalies on the electromag surveys were recorded south of the intersection of the Lowhee Fault projection and the northeast trending Eight Mile Lake Fault as mapped in GSC Paper 72-35 and by the writer.

Gold mineralization in this portion of the Cariboo and in the Barkerville Gold Belt and identified in the underground workings of the mines in the area, occurs in two general types or forms, namely with quartz veins and pyrite and as a replacement type orebody of sulphides in the limestone lenses within the Cariboo Series. Mineralization occurs in the fractures at or near the intersection of major structural trends throughout the

general Cariboo 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 the mineralizing fluids and the northerly trending faults acted as the main conduits for the ore forming fluids.

RESULTS

During the past six years the writer has run numerous lines or profiles with the VLF electromag across major northerly trending faults in the area of the EML claims and in other areas of the Barkerville Gold Belt. Strong conductive zones or anomalies were recorded near the fault in areas covered with glacial debris overburden. In many areas where these anomalies were exposed with excavating equipment bedrock of broken argillite was altered to fairly pure graphitic schist. In a few areas the broken argillite contained abundant pyrite in the vicinity of quartz stringers and veins. A few areas of strong electromag anomalies when exposed contained badly broken or brecciated argillite or phyllite. In these areas the anomaly or conductive zone may have been due to the high content of water in the fractures. Earlier VLF electromag work on the northern portion of the claim block recorded very strong anomalies some of which are quite deep and possibly from strong fracture zones. In the area immediately south of Eight Mile Lake, a possible water filled fracture was identified on the 1983 work and reported in assessment report by the writer filed in March 1984.

During the 1985 season, the VLF electromag lines were run in the southern portion of the claim block. Lines #14 through #23 were run from an extension of the baseline #13 to south boundary of claims. The plot of all lines run during the 1985 season are enclosed in the Appendix of the report. A discussion of the results obtained on each line is tabulated below under the proper title.

Line #13 (South Extension of Baseline)

This north-south line through the claim block was run on Thursday, October 3rd, 1985 using Cutler main station (24.0 kHz) while the strong Seattle station was off the air. On the northerly portion of the line near the intersection of Line #18 and Line #20 two

fairly strong anomalies were recorded. Less strong conductive zones are indicated on the cross-section at station 850 south and at station 1275 south. Both of these weaker anomalies may be contacts in the Snowshoe Formation which contains numerous phyllite beds in outcrop further south.

Line #14

This east-west line is the most northerly of the electromag field work during the 1985 season. The line is located some 400 meters south of Line #1 run during the 1983 season and included in the 1984 assessment report. The only anomaly on the east portion of this line is near station 425 east. The strongest anomaly on the line is near station 100 west, which is in the area of the strong Downey Creek fault mapped on surface outcrops to the south. In this same area numerous quartz boulders can and have been dug out of the overburden. Some of these boulders contain pyrite with some gold. West of this area near the creek some placer gold has been recovered in test operations. Another fairly strong anomaly was recorded between station 500 and 550 west. On the surface in this area of the anomaly numerous springs were observed feeding the small stream draining the area. The strong quadrature near station 300 west in the area of the creek may be due to conductive overburden in the creek level as shown on cross-section.

Line #15

This east-west line is located approximately 250 meters south of Line #14. In the area of the baseline from 50 m east to 150 m west the results are typical of those obtained by the writer in other areas of the Cariboo where there is a broad fractured zone on the surface and is composed of broken argillite, quartz veins and saturated with water. As can be seen on the geological map this is in the area of the Downey Creek fault or northerly extension of the Lowhee Fault. Another possible fault or contact can be observed near the west end of the line some 600 m west of the baseline. On the eastern portion of the line there is a possible fault or contact near station 125. In drafting of the cross-section the out of phase curve has been labeled quadrative instead of quadrature and all cross-sections.

Line #16

This line is located some 100 meters south of Line #15 in the Mugford Gulch or Creek area. Mugford Creek flows due west to Downey Creek the same as Shepherd Creek some 800 meters to the north. Near the west end of this line a fault or contact is mapped at station 550. Other possible faults or contacts were noted near station 400 west where numerous quartz boulders were observed in the soft glacial debris together with abundant willows growing in the wet ground. Another possible fault or contact is noted near station 225 west. A fairly strong anomaly is observed on the cross-section near station 260 west. There is a good possibility of an anomaly at the east end of the line with possible thick overburden near the lake located at the end of the line.

Line #17

Line #17 is located 200 meters south of Line #16. The swamp west of the baseline was too steep and wet to extend the line to the west. A broad area of possible faulting is indicated between stations 400 and 700 meters east of the baseline. In this area the terrain was different and could be an area of thick glacial debris. Further east near the small lake the overburden could be deep as shown on section.

Line #18

Line #18 is located some 300 meters south of Line #17. The area west of the baseline was too rugged and wet to extend the line to the west. Immediately east of the baseline between 150 and 200 meters there are extensive old placer workings. Bedrock exposed near the east side of the placer workings and consisted of argillite with numerous quartz veins. A fairly strong anomaly is shown on the cross-section near station 265, east of the placer operations. Another fairly well designed anomaly was recorded near the end of the line at station 500 east.

Line #19

This line is located some 85 meters south of Line #18 with very similar relief on both the inphase and quadrature curves. The anomalies show a definite north-south trend between these two lines. Bedrock is well exposed east of the baseline on section #18

and bedrock samples were taken across the fault zone from the baseline to station 1+00, however, on line or profile #19 bedrock is covered but the electromag curves are identical. The terrain near the east end of Line #19 is very rugged and probably contains some fairly thick glacial debris.

Line #20

This line is located 80 meters south of Line #19 just north of the southern boundary of the claim EML #2. The line was run just to the east of the baseline due to very rugged terrain to the west. The fault zone is very well represented at station 4+00, 100 meters east of the Downey Pass road or baseline. Bedrock is not exposed in this area but does not appear to be very deep in the shallow test pits in the area. There appears to have been substantial testing for placer gold in the past in this area. Further east there appears to be much thicker glacial debris and produces a very odd terrain. There could well be an anomaly east of the end of the line as indicated on the inphase curve.

Line #21

This line is located 100 meters south of Line #20 near the south boundary of the claim block. There is little or no bedrock exposed in the area of the line. This line is similar to other lines in this area in that there is a fairly steep slope up from the road or baseline for approximately 100 meters. The anomaly on the electromag line, due possibly to the faulting along the base line, is further east near station 175. This could represent a northwest split from the northerly trending Downey Pass fault similar to a split in the Lowhee fault found underground in the Cariboo Gold quartz mine to the south. The Lowhee spilt has a fairly consistent N17°West trend. The east end of this line appears to have deep overburden as shown in the terrain. This is possibly reflected in the electromag work near station 5+00 east.

Line #22

Line #22 is located 150 meters south of Line #21 and just south of the south border of the claim block. The fairly strong anomaly observed at station 175 on Line #21 was recorded at station 250 on Line #22. This would put the anomaly some 250 meters east of the baseline as compared with 175 meters east on Line #21. On the

electromag profiles this is a very good correlation and considered reliable. This correlation extends the N17⁰W trend to the southeast another 150 meters and establishes a fairly continuous trend to explore in the future. A very strong and sharp anomaly was recorded at station 0+60 or 450 meters east of the baseline. Extensive placer testing has been carried out in the vicinity of the electromag profile some 100 to 200 meters east of the baseline or Downey Pass road.

Line #23

Line #23 is located 100 meters south of Line #22. There is some indication of an anomaly at station 2+50 some 250 meters east of the baseline. This line compared to other electromag lines to the north shows very little relief on either curve. On the surface the overburden appears to be quite deep and there are very few bedrock outcrops.

LITHOGEOCHEM SAMPLES (with ICP Analysis (30 element analysis))

The twelve bedrock samples were taken on the west end of electromag Line #18 near the fault zone exposed in bedrock. A small excavator was used to obtain fresh samples of bedrock which were broken and oxidized even below the surface. The ICP (30 element) analysis indicates some interesting copper, lead, zinc, nickel, arsenic mineralization over most of the 100 meter zone with a potential gold and silver zone near the center. As stated earlier the bedrock samples which consisted primarily of argillite and phyllite, within various alteration stages, were badly fractured and oxidized. The pyrite in the quartz and argillite was oxidized to limonite. The analysis is enclosed in the Appendix of the report.

CONCLUSIONS

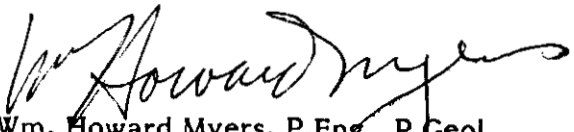
The VLF electromag profiles completed during the 1985 field season completes the coverage of the EML #1 - #6 mineral claims. The field work was slow due to the sharp relief in the area of the baseline with a deep swamp west of the baseline. Numerous anomalies were recorded on the electromag profiles. The anomalies indicate a strong north-south trend immediately east of the baseline. In the southern portion of the claim block a north 17⁰ west trend was noted on several profiles. This trend may

correlate with a split of the Downey Creek Fault similar to the Lowhee fault split, with a N17°W trend, mapped underground at the Cariboo Gold quartz mine.

RECOMMENDATIONS

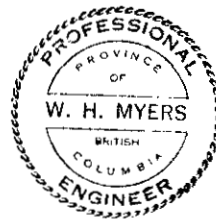
No further electromag is recommended on the claim block until the strong anomalies and trends have been checked with some drilling. The drilling should check the correlation of the geology and the interpretation of the electromag results. With the great deal of faulting and possible brecciation if in the ore zones, the reverse circulation drill should be used.

Respectfully submitted,



Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng., P.Geol.
Geological - Geophysical Consultant

April 1986



APPENDIX

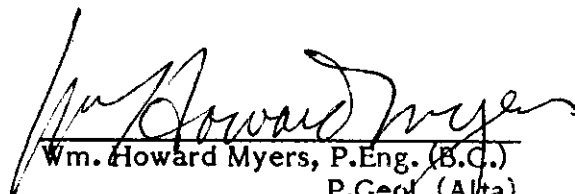
CERTIFICATE

I, William Howard Myers, do hereby certify that I am an independent geological-geophysical consultant with offices at Suite #725 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1P3, 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, P.Geol., #16704 of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta. I am also a member P.Eng., #14056, of the Professional Engineers of British Columbia. I now hold a Life Membership in both Societies.

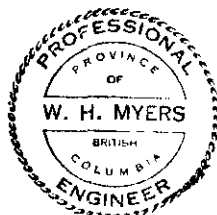
I graduated from Fresno State College, Fresno, California in 1939 with high honors and a B.Sc. degree in Geology. I did graduate work at Stanford University, Stanford California for M.Sc. degree in Geology, 1939-1941. After graduating I spent three years with the U.S. Geological Survey as field geologist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

During the past 21 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 four 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 21 years. Specific field work on the EML claims during the 1985 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
Vancouver, B.C.

April 1986



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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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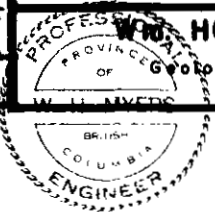
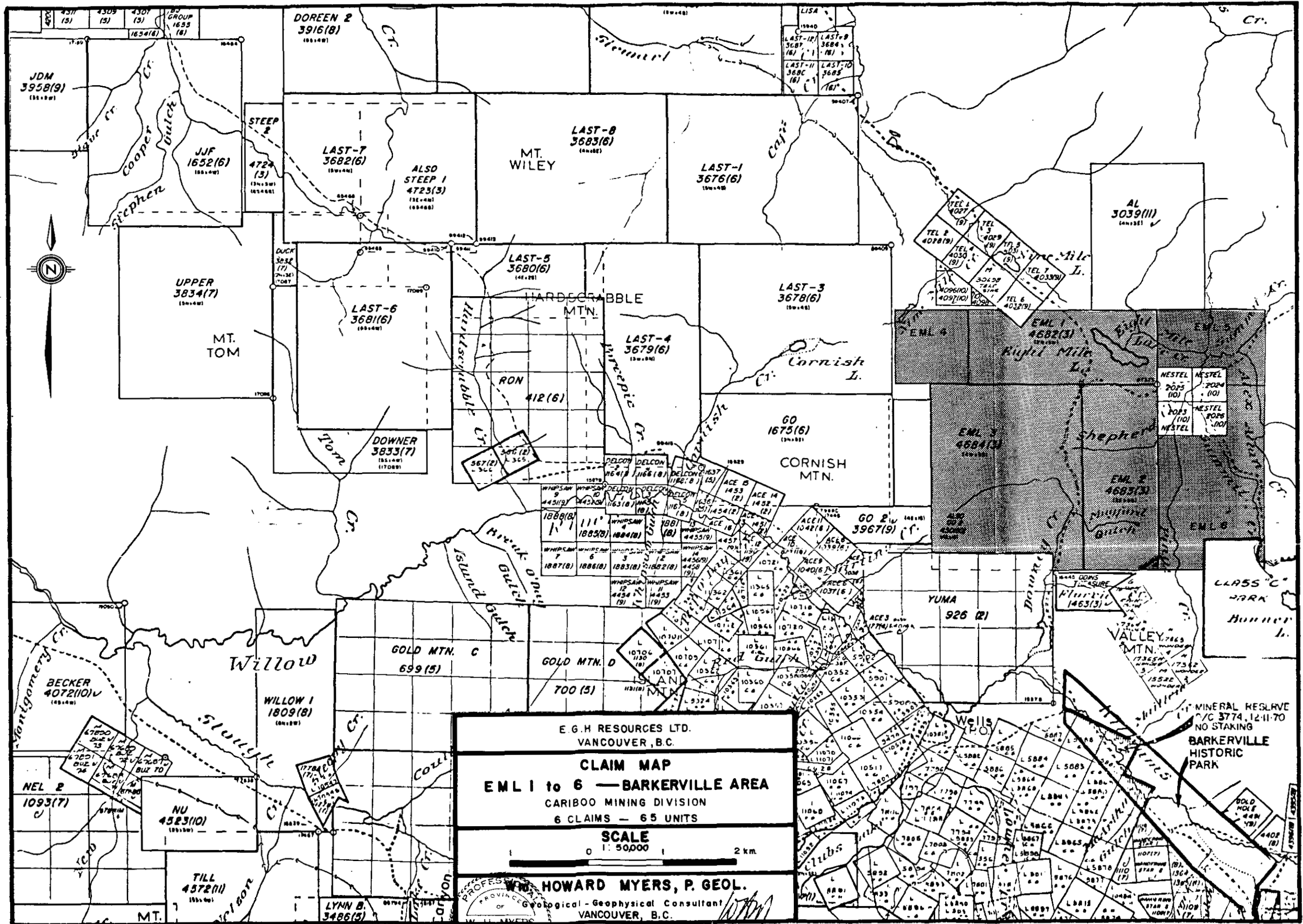
COST ANALYSIS FOR 1985 FIELD WORK AND PREPARATION OF REPORT

Field work running VLF-EM 16 by Wm. Howard Myers 11 days @ \$250/day	\$ 2,750.00
Plotting field data, 4 days 15 days @ \$250/day	3,750.00
Samples with backhoe, Wm. Howard Myers (Sept. 1-3 incl) 3 days @ \$250/day	750.00
Preparing report and maps, Wm. Howard Myers 3 days @ \$250/day	750.00
Field Expenses	
4x4 pick-up rental (14 days @ \$45/day)	630.00
VLF-EM 16 rental (3 weeks @ \$155/week)	465.00
Preparation report	
Drafting maps and sections (D. Walker)	148.50
Typing report (On-Words)	80.00
Printing maps report covers and copies	<u>35.00</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,608.50</u>

In addition, \$2,000 was charged as physical work for backhoe contracted to dig bedrock samples.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. H. Myers", written in a cursive style.



E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

CLAIM MAP
EML 1 to 6 — BARKERVILLE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
6 CLAIMS — 65 UNITS

SCALE
0 1:50,000 2 km

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

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



GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 2ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN, FE, CA, P, CR, MG, BA, TI, B, AL, NA, K, W, SI, ZR, CE, SM, Y, NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIPS AU ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 19 1986 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Feb 26/86* ASSAYER: *D. J. ...* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

W. H. MYERS FILE # 86-0194

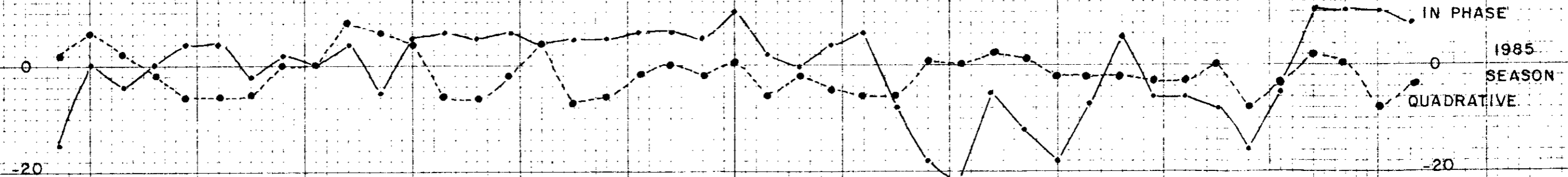
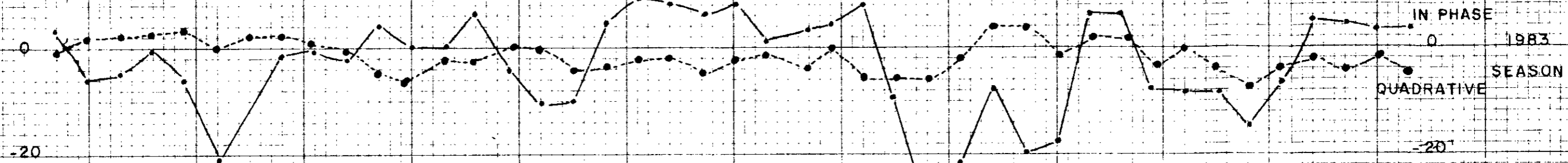
PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au#
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	%	%	PPM	PPM
ME-4-00	1	13	11	50	.2	19	7	436	2.71	9	9	ND	7	233	1	2	4	3	9.93	.04	7	1	1.79	87	.01	2	.19	.01	.10	1	1
MP-4-10	1	61	21	82	.3	39	14	772	4.31	22	5	ND	7	148	1	4	2	3	5.98	.06	7	1	1.10	88	.01	2	.21	.01	.12	1	4
MP-4-20	1	10	9	66	.2	21	3	1112	4.13	6	7	ND	4	101	1	2	2	8	14.93	.14	13	1	.47	66	.01	2	.12	.01	.06	1	1
MP-4-30	2	48	11	128	.4	16	2	824	1.45	18	5	ND	2	513	1	2	9	22	25.38	.04	4	1	1.14	314	.01	2	.06	.01	.02	1	6
MP-4-40	20	193	51	334	3.1	160	6	185	5.27	262	7	ND	7	358	1	14	2	101	11.79	.61	14	7	.46	172	.01	4	.33	.01	.13	1	300
MP-4-50	1	12	5	43	.2	13	1	737	2.03	8	5	ND	2	330	1	2	6	13	21.52	.06	7	1	3.82	221	.01	2	.05	.01	.02	2	1
MP-4-60	4	256	14	158	.7	38	10	620	3.58	16	11	ND	8	221	2	2	2	13	13.62	.54	9	2	1.02	157	.01	3	.22	.01	.09	2	10
MP-4-70	2	32	7	65	.2	24	5	567	2.07	17	5	ND	4	13	1	2	2	10	.43	.14	12	4	.08	93	.01	3	.14	.01	.06	1	6
MP-4-80	2	10	5	86	.2	13	2	575	1.44	6	5	ND	2	555	1	2	8	30	25.11	.25	6	4	3.26	463	.01	2	.06	.01	.02	2	1
MP-4-90A	1	33	20	11	.4	86	51	2	8.06	138	5	ND	4	18	1	2	2	3	.39	.02	4	1	.10	15	.01	3	.20	.02	.12	1	3
MP-4-90B	1	9	8	31	.1	24	17	1222	5.43	45	8	ND	2	72	1	3	2	2	3.28	.01	4	1	.57	38	.01	2	.08	.01	.05	1	2
MP-4-100	2	23	15	216	.1	86	27	669	9.09	60	5	ND	2	52	2	2	2	11	1.25	.18	11	6	.37	292	.01	3	.33	.03	.09	1	1
STD C/AU-0.5	20	61	43	135	6.9	74	29	1231	4.03	39	17	7	34	31	18	15	20	61	.48	.16	38	59	.88	184	.07	38	1.73	.07	.12	13	495

E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #1
 RE-RUN OF PORTION OF LINE RUN 1983 SEASON

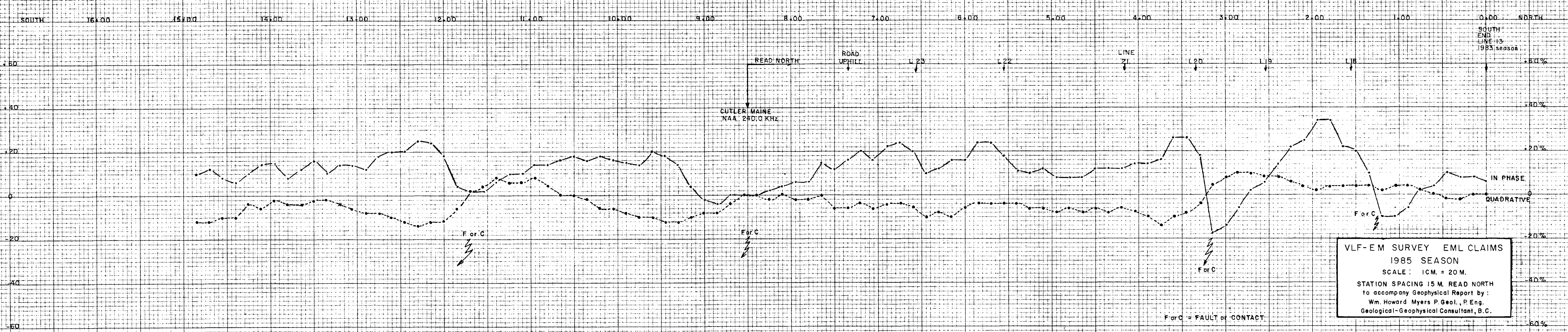
WEST 5+00 4+00 3+00 2+00 1+00 0+00 1+00 EAST 2+00

CREEK FLAT PLACER PIT PLACER SETTLING POND FLAT Small Creek FLAT DOWNEY PASS ROAD BASELINE EDGE OF CLEARING



VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
 1985 SEASON
 SCALE: 1CM. = 20M.
 STATION SPACING 15 M. READ EAST
 to accompany Geophysical Report by:
 Wm. Howard Myers P. Geol., P. Eng.
 Geological-Geophysical Consultant, B.C.

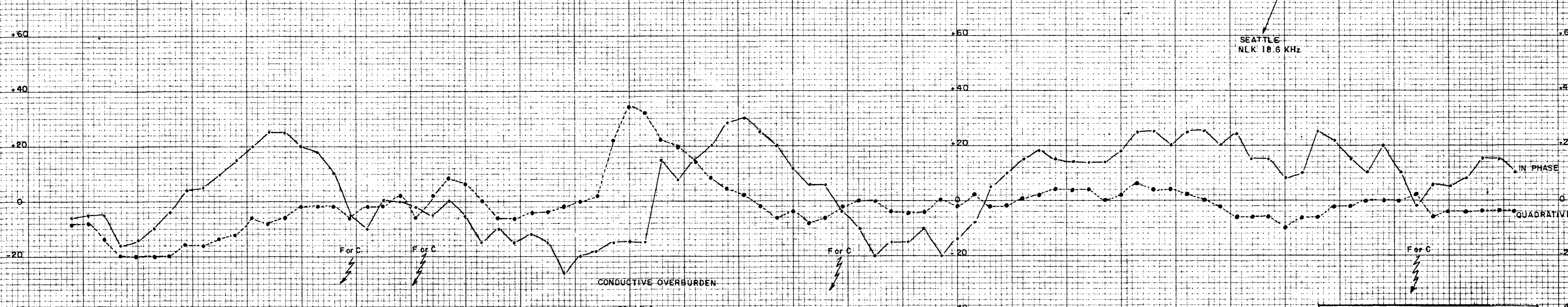
E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #13 (south extension)



E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #14

WEST 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 EAST

BASELINE ROAD
CREEK
QUARTZITE OUTCROP
READ EAST
SWAMP
DITCH
Soft Soft
SPRINGS? CREEK CREEK
S30-40E LOW DIVIDE
PLACER PIT CREEK ROAD
TOP



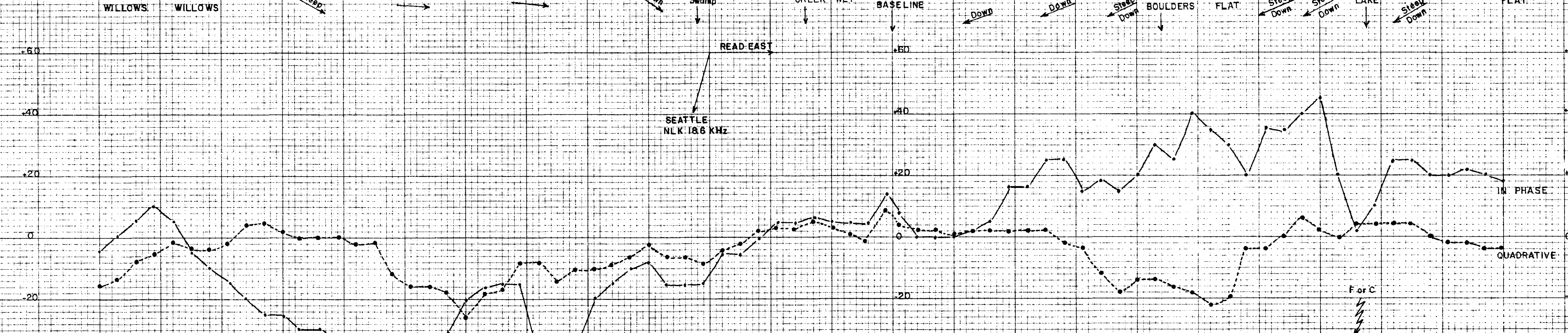
F or C = FAULT or CONTACT

VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
1985 SEASON
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STATION SPACING 15 M. READ EAST
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E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #15

100m NORTH LINE N° 1

WEST 0+00 1+00 2+00 3+00 4+00 5+00 6+00 7+00 8+00 9+00 10+00 11+00 12+00 13+00 14+00 15+00 16+00 17+00 18+00 19+00 20+00 EAST



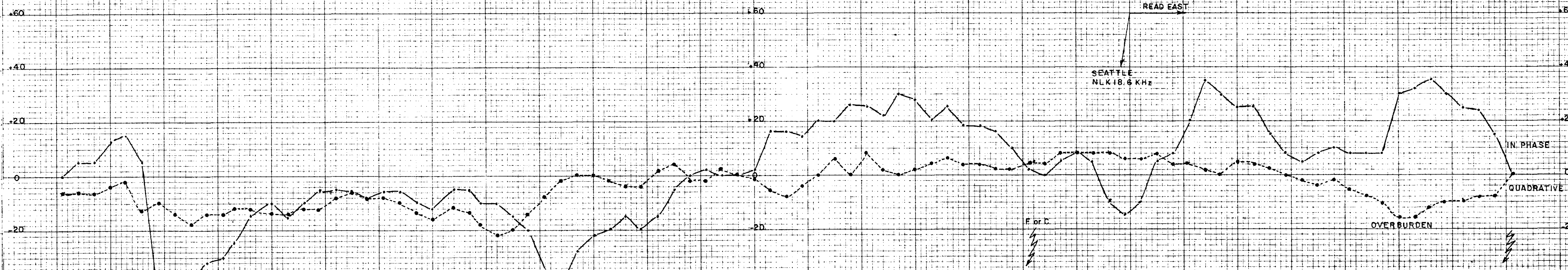
VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
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E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #16

WEST 550 600 500 400 300 200 100 0.00 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 EAST

WILLOWS WILLOWS FLAT CUT WET QUARTZ GENTLE WILLOWS SOFT GENTLE QUARTZ FLOAT FLAT ROAD DITCH SWAMP SWAMP DOWNEY PASS ROAD CREEK BED Up GENTLE Up GENTLE RIDGE TOP CREEK TEST PITS QUARTZ UP Up CREEK SWAMP Down Down LAKE EDGE QUARTZ FLOAT



SEATTLE NLK 18.6 KHz

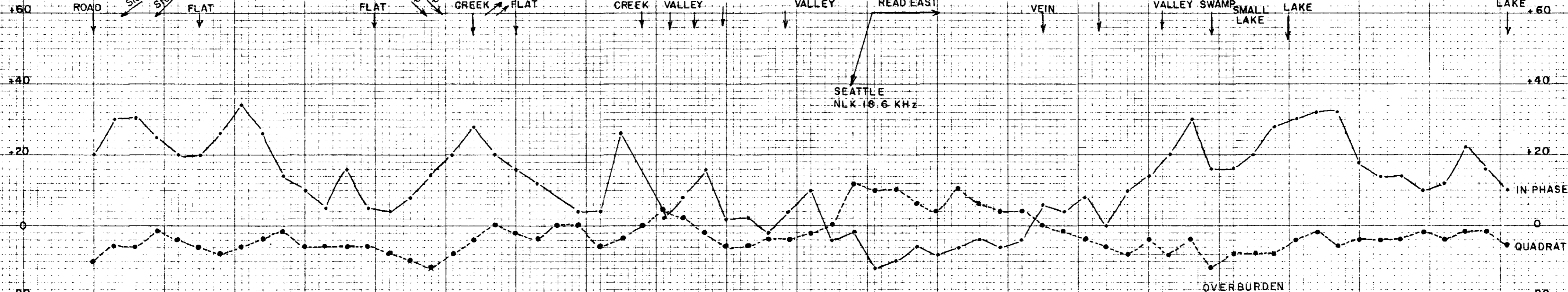
F or C = FAULT or Contact

VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
 1985 SEASON
 SCALE: 1CM. = 20M.
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EGH RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #17

WEST 0+00 1+00 2+00 3+00 4+00 5+00 6+00 7+00 8+00 9+00 10+00 EAST

DOWNNEY PASS ROAD, FLAT, GREEK, VALLEY, VALLEY, READ EAST, QUARTZ VEIN, TEST PIT ARG.+ QTZ., END VALLEY SWAMP, SMALL LAKE, OUTLET OF LARGE LAKE, LARGE LAKE, EAST END LAKE



F or C = FAULT or CONTACT

F or C ?

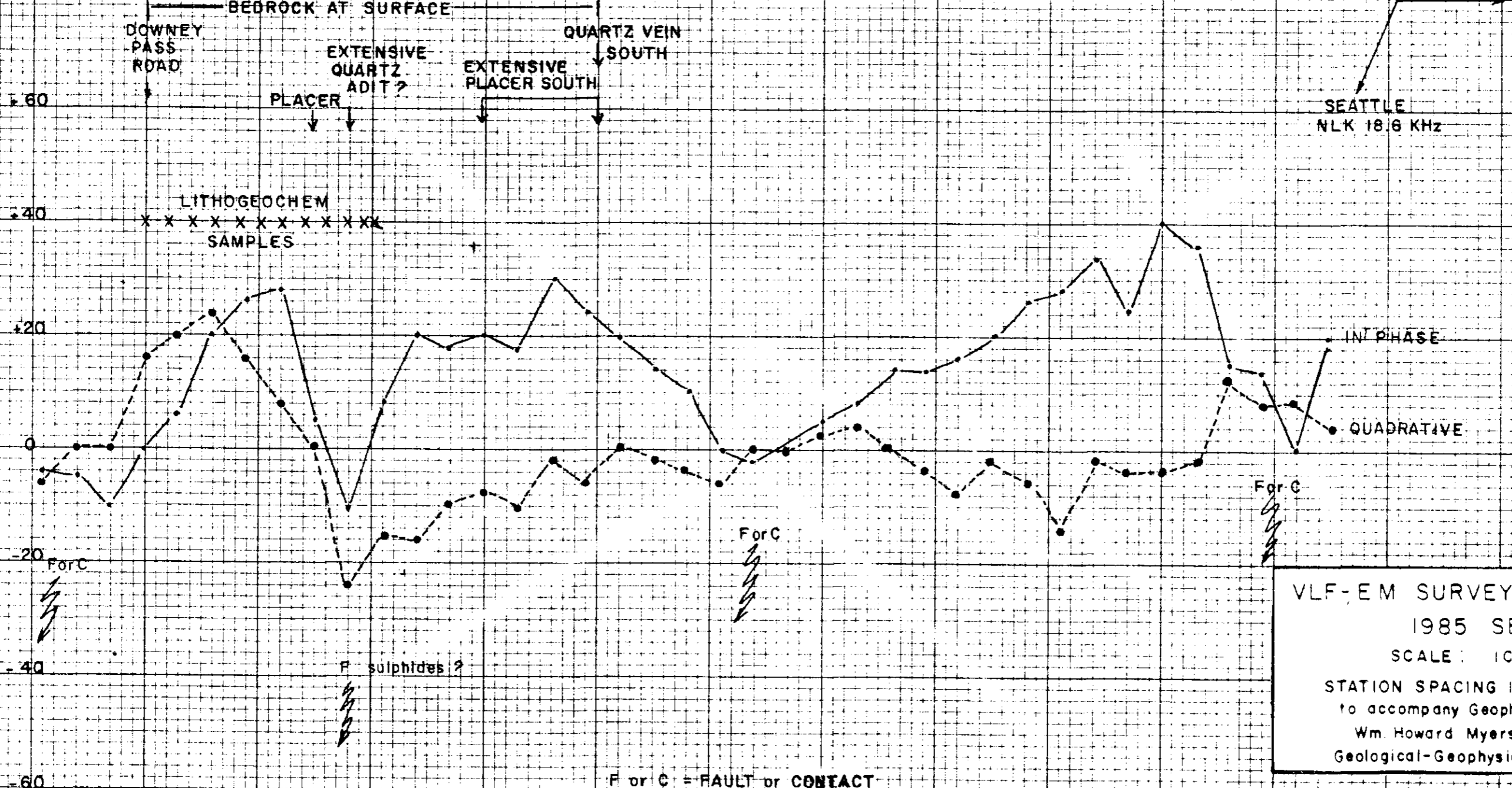
F or C

F or C

VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
 1985 SEASON
 SCALE: 1CM. = 20M.
 STATION SPACING 15 M. READ EAST
 to accompany Geophysical Report by:
 Wm. Howard Myers P. Geol., P. Eng.
 Geological-Geophysical Consultant, B.C.

EGH RESOURCES LTD EML LINE #18

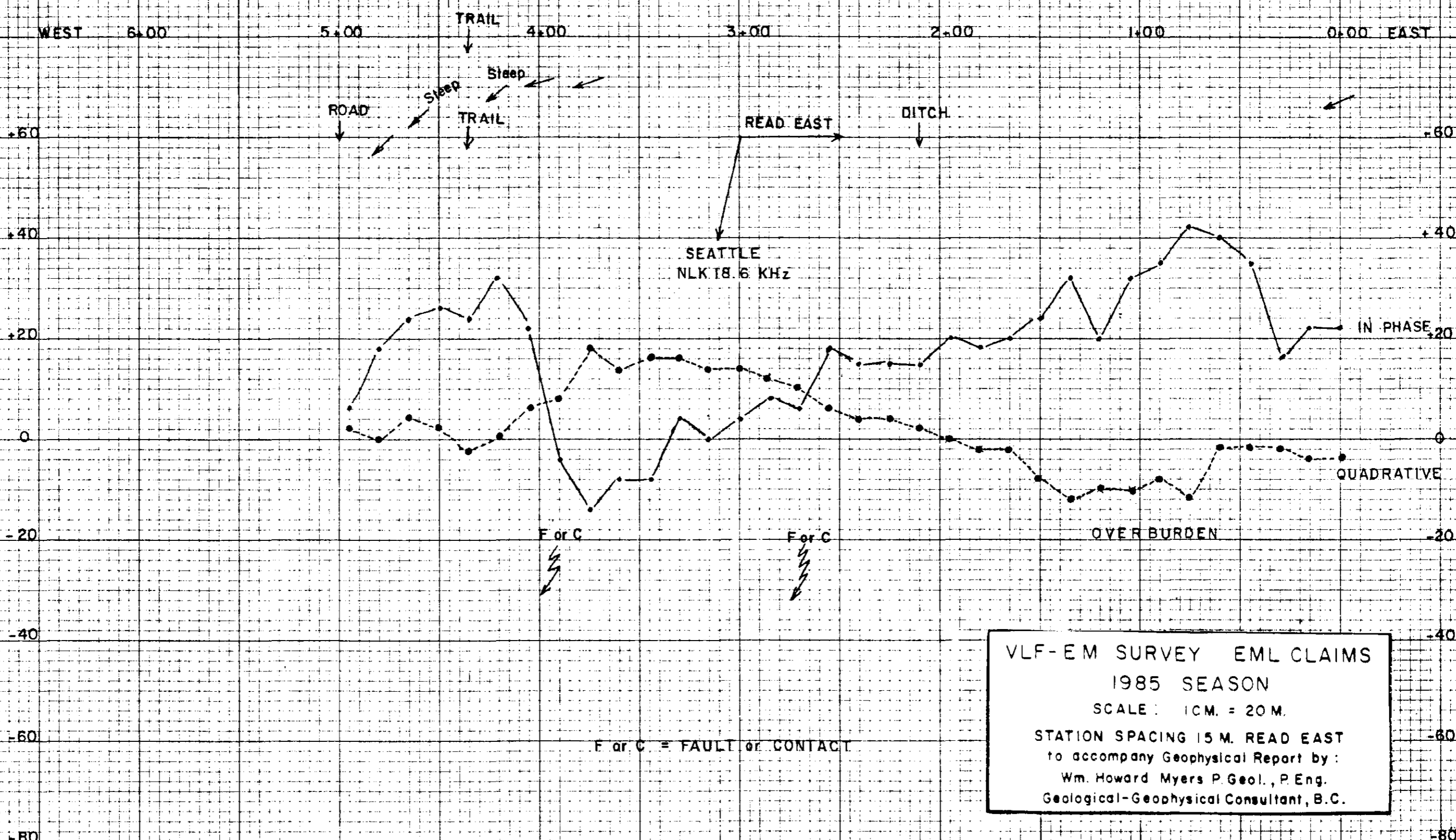
WEST 1+00 0+00 1+00 2+00 3+00 4+00 5+00 EAST READ EAST



VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
1985 SEASON
SCALE: 1CM. = 20M.
STATION SPACING 15 M. READEAST
to accompany Geophysical Report by:
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E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #20

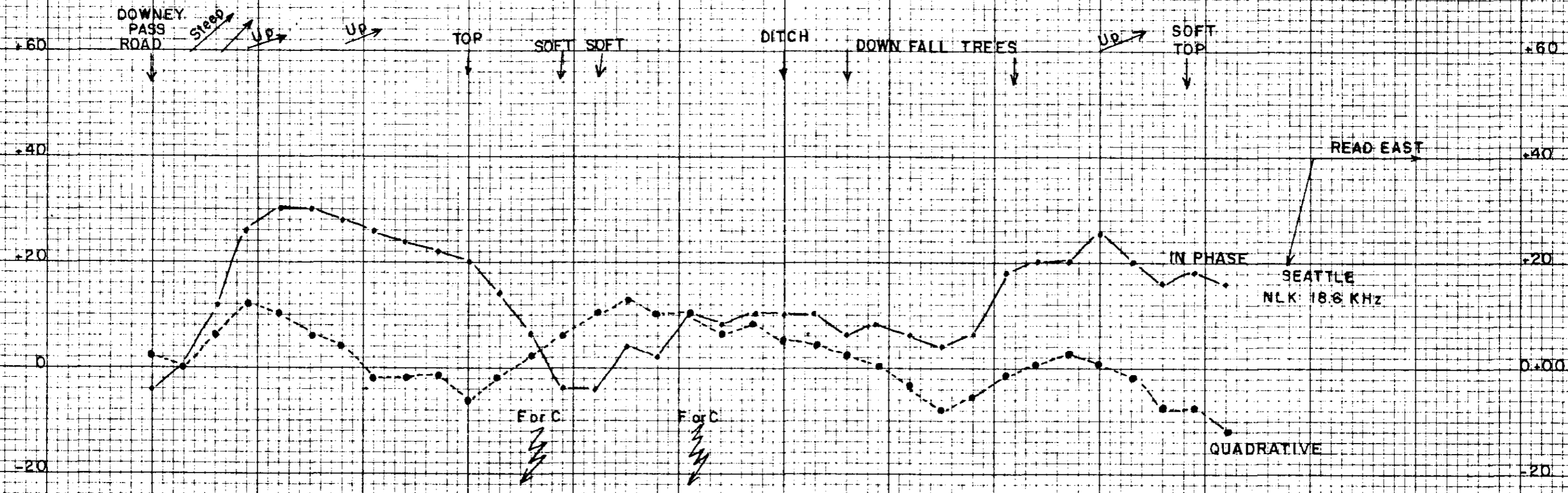


F or C = FAULT or CONTACT

VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
 1985 SEASON
 SCALE: 1CM. = 20M.
 STATION SPACING 15 M. READ EAST
 to accompany Geophysical Report by:
 Wm. Howard Myers P. Geol., P. Eng.
 Geological-Geophysical Consultant, B.C.

E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #21

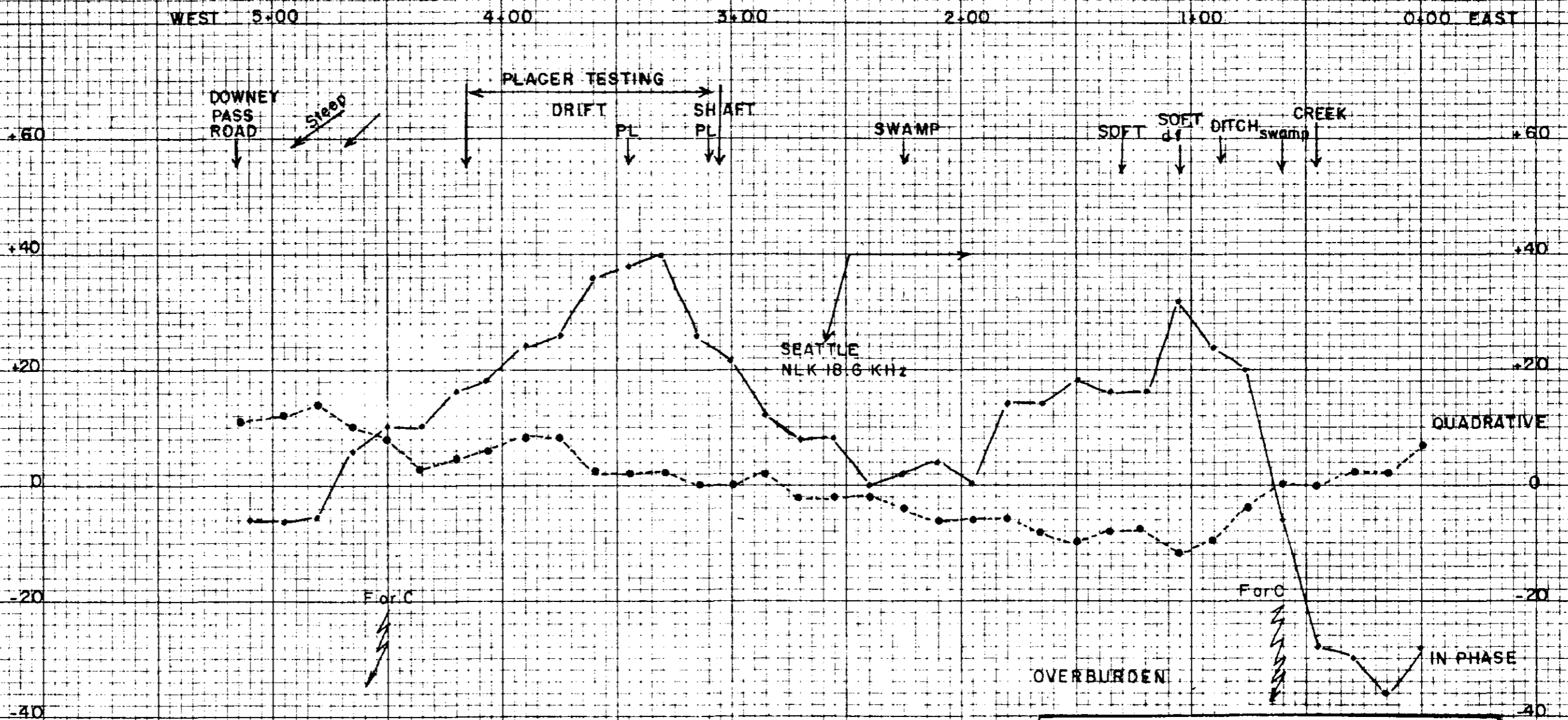
WEST 0+00 1+00 2+00 3+00 4+00 5+00 6+00 EAST



F or C = FAULT or CONTACT

VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
 1985 SEASON
 SCALE: 1CM. = 20M.
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 to accompany Geophysical Report by:
 Wm. Howard Myers P.Geol., P.Eng.
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EGH RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE #22

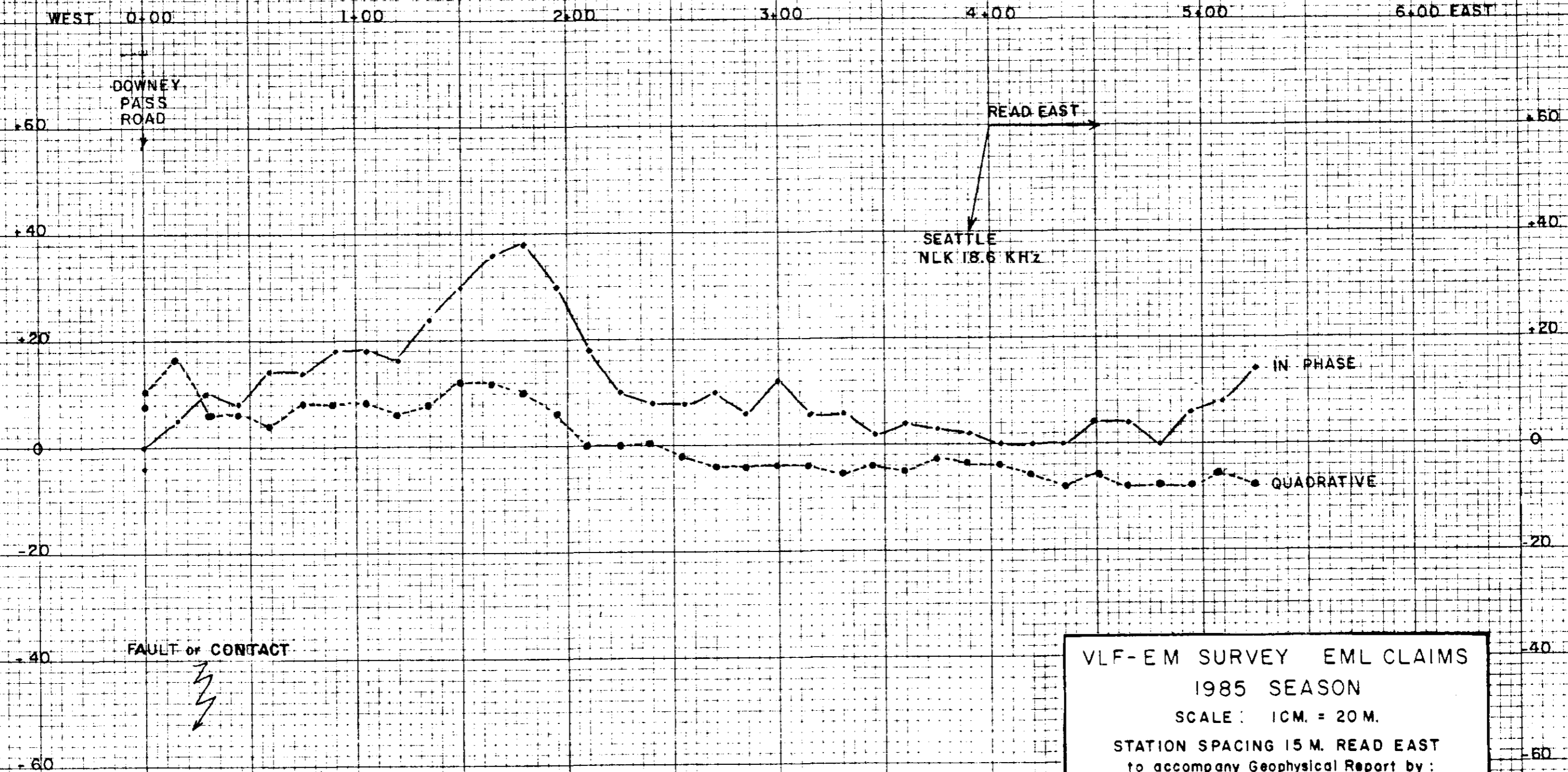


For C = FAULT or CONTACT

VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
1985 SEASON
SCALE: 1CM. = 20M.
STATION SPACING 15 M. READ EAST
to accompany Geophysical Report by:
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EG.H. RESOURCES LTD. EML LINE 23

950m SOUTH LINE N° 1



VLF-EM SURVEY EML CLAIMS
1985 SEASON
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STATION SPACING 15 M. READ EAST
to accompany Geophysical Report by:
Wm. Howard Myers P. Geol., P. Eng.
Geological-Geophysical Consultant, B.C.

EGH RESOURCES LTD.

EIGHT MILE LAKE CLAIMS
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

N.T.S. 93H/4E, WELLS, B.C.
GEOLOGICAL MAP
SHOWING CLAIM BLOCKS & VLF-EM 16 PROFILES (1983/85)

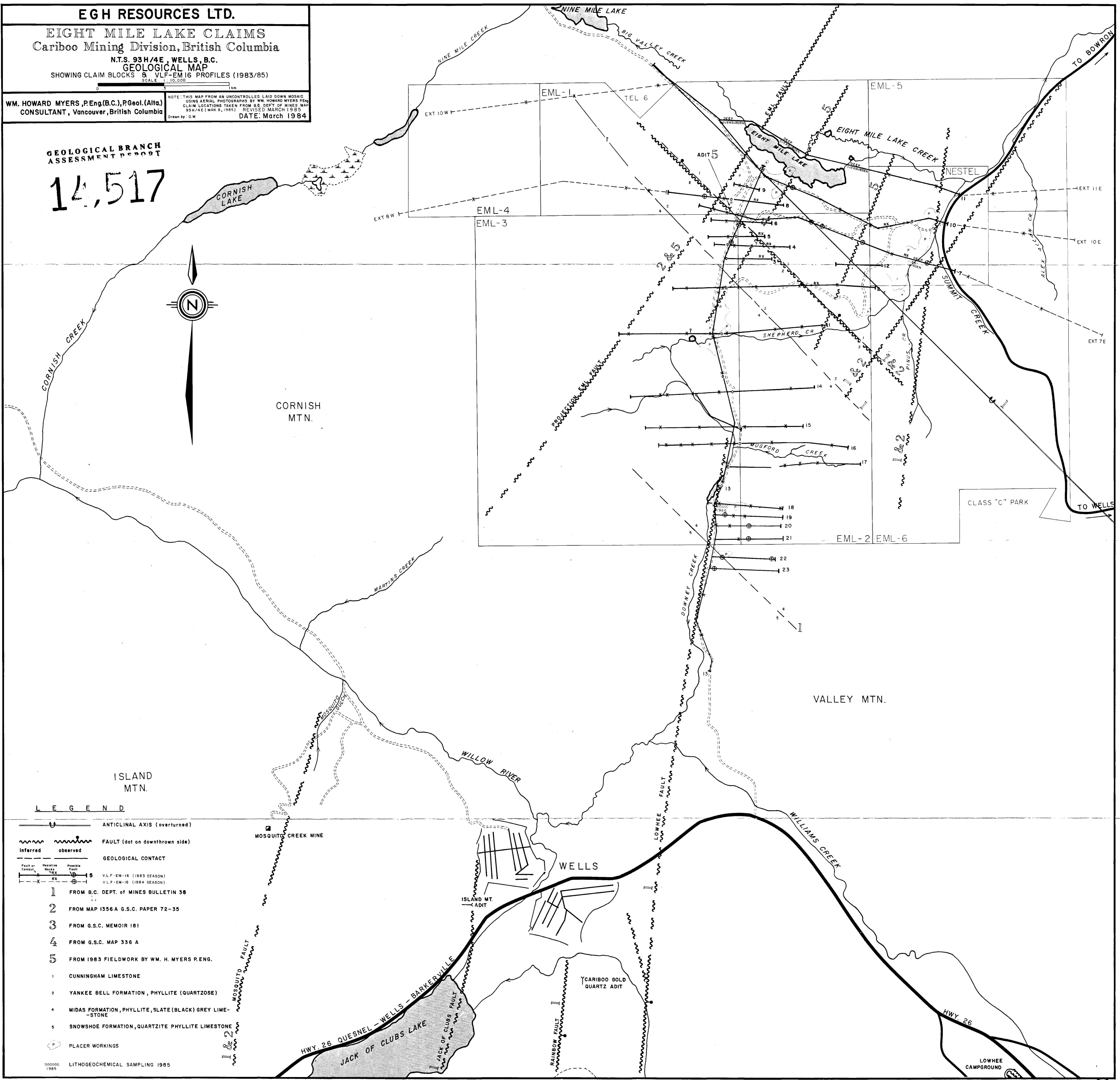
SCALE 1:10,000

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 (MAR 8, 1985) REVISED MARCH 1985
Drawn by: D.W. DATE: March 1984

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,517



LEGEND

- ANTICLINAL AXIS (overturned)
- FAULT** (dot on downthrown side)
- Inferred
- observed
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT**
- VLF-EM-16 (1983 SEASON)
- VLF-EM-16 (1984 SEASON)
- 1** FROM B.C. DEPT. OF MINES BULLETIN 38
- 2** FROM MAP 1356 A 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
- PLACER WORKINGS
- LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING 1985