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GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND LOGS OF THE SEVEN DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
DRILLED DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 3rd TO OCTOBER 28th, 1986
EML #1 - #6 INCLUSIVE ON THE MINERAL CLAIMS (65 UNITS)
BARKERVILLE GOLD BELT CARIBOO MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LONGITUDE 121° ^{32.5'} ~~33'~~ WEST
LATITUDE 53° 08' NORTH
N.T.S. 93H/4E

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED
MAY 28 1987
M.R. # \$.....
VANCOUVER, B.C.

FOR

Owner: ELMER A. SPATE
1220 Mother Well Road N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2E 6E8
Canada

FILMED

AND

Operator: ACTOMA RESOURCES LTD.
1015 - 470 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1V5

WM. HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng. (B.C.), P.Geol. (Alta.)
Geological - Geophysical Consultant
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May, 1987

16,109

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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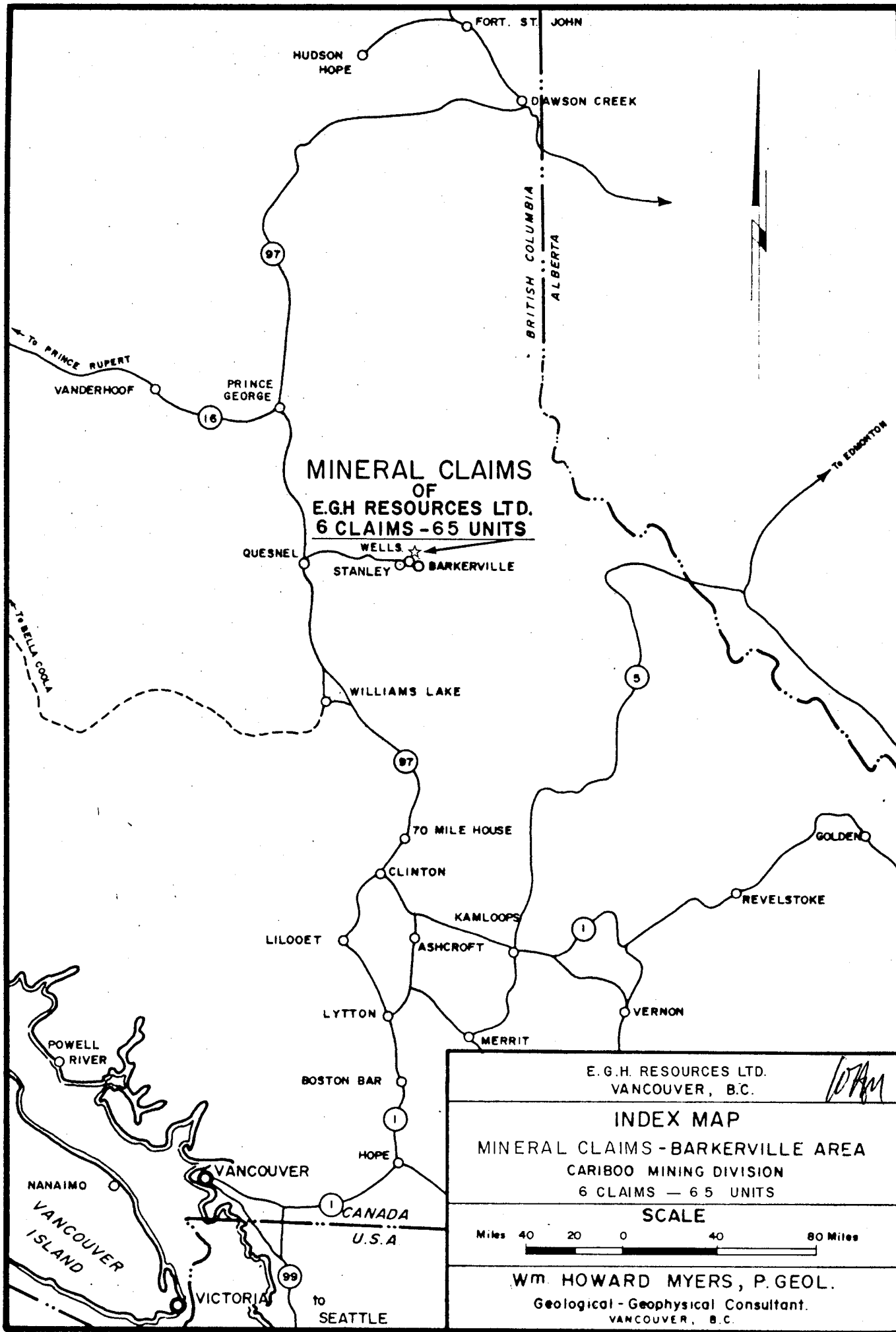
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**MINERAL CLAIMS
OF
E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD.
6 CLAIMS - 65 UNITS**

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

ABSTRACT

During the period October 3rd to October 28th, 1986 seven diamond drill holes were put down on the EML #1 - #6 inclusive claim block located in the Barkerville Gold Belt, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia. The drilling was carried out by H. Allen Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Merritt, B.C. using a skid mounted Long Year Super 38 drill. Core size was N.Q. (approximately 1-7/8 inches or 48 mm in diameter). A total of 1,917 feet (585 metres) were drilled in seven holes during the 25 day period. All but one hole were drilled at an angle of -60 degrees. Two holes (#6 and #7) could not penetrate the overburden consequently no core was recovered. the remainder of the holes had good core recovery except DDH #2 which was stopped at 68 feet due to hard broken ground and high diamond loss.

The core is all stored in properly marked boxes in a core shack in the village of Wells B.C.

INTRODUCTION

The diamond drilling on the EML #1 - #6 claims blocks carried out in October 1986, was authorized and paid for by Actoma Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. Actoma Resources Ltd. has an exploration agreement with E.G.H. Resources Ltd. and Elmer Spate owners of the EML #1 - #6 (65 units) claim block. The claims are identified as the EML - 1 through 6 with record numbers 4682(3), 4683(3), 4684(3), 5880(3), 5881(3), 5882(3). The claims are located in the Barkerville Gold Belt some 2.5 miles north-northeast of the Village of Wells, B.C. in the Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia. The claims are located on N.T.S. map 93H/4E.

The diamond drilling was carried out by H. Allen Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Merritt B.C. using a skid mounted Long Year Super 38 drill with N.Q. rods and core. All five holes which recovered core were drilled at -60° or 30° off vertical which gave a horizontal component of 50 feet for every 100 feet of hole depth. Holes number six and seven could not penetrate the overburden so no core was recovered from these two holes. The diamond drill holes are tabulated below with total depths, depths to bedrock or casing set with number of samples taken for assay or further study.

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Casing</u>	<u>T. Depth</u>	<u>Angle</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>No. of Samples taken for assay or study</u>
1	10'	580	-60	good	13
2	17'	68	-60	good	1
3	15'	263	-60	good	1
4	14'	511	-60	good	7
5	35'	400	-60	good	5
6	No. B.R.	70'	-60	none	0
7	No. B.R.	<u>25'</u>	Vertical	none	<u>0</u>
Totals		1917'(584.5M)			27

The location of the drill holes are shown on the enclosed geological - claim map in the pocket of the report. The logs of five drill holes which recovered core are enclosed in the Appendix of the report together with a cost breakdown for the drilling.

The monies expended for the drilling site preparation access roads and supervision of the work and report were filed as assessment work by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng (B.C.), P.Geol. (Alberta) on behalf of Elmer Spate owner of the claims on March 11, 1987.

The core was logged in detail by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng., P.Geol. after the drilling was completed during the period November 1st - 10th, 1986. The core is stored in properly marked boxes in a core shack in the village of Wells, British Columbia.

HISTORY

The Wells-Barkerville area of central British Columbia is well known for its production of both placer and lode gold. The majority of the placer gold was produced during the gold rush which started around 1861 and tapered off substantially near 1898 when the gold rush started in the Yukon. Placer gold was discovered around 1900 in the Eight Mile Lake area in the northern portion of the claim block. Within the claim block there are four separate areas which have produced substantial placer gold. These areas as well as smaller placer operations are outlined on the enclosed geological claim map. Three separate placer gold operations are still operating in the area of the claim block.

All of the lode gold production in this portion of the Cariboo has come from the three underground mines near the village of Wells, B.C. some three miles south-southwest of the EML #1 - #6 claim block. Lode gold production started in 1933 from the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine located at the south edge of the village of Wells, B.C. The Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine took over the Island Mountain Mines on the other side of the Jack of Clubs Lake, and during the period January 10, 1933 through April 15, 1967, when the mine was closed down, some 2,929,246 tons of ore grading an average of 0.4 oz. of gold per ton, produced a total of 1,253,683 ounces of gold. The most recent lode mine, identified as the Mosquito Creek Mine, adjoins the old Island Mountain Mine on the northwest and produced gold up until recently when it was taken over by Hecla Mining. The new operator is carrying out a very intensive exploration programme in the area of the three mines which are now all owned by Mosquito Creek Mines.

There is no record of any lode gold production from the EML #1 - #6 mineral claims. There is no record of any previous exploration work for lode gold on the claim block. The only evidence found of work in the field was a short incline on a quartz vein outcrop on Mugford Gulch near the southern boundry of the claim block. Samples of the quartz with pyrite on the dump contained a trace of gold.

Lode gold exploration work in the area of the claim block was started by the writer in 1981 on the original two post claims in the Downey Pass and Eight Mile Lake areas. The original claims worked on were the EHP #1 - #8 inclusive mineral claims in the name of Elmer A. Spate of Calgary, Canada. The original exploration work consisted of detail geological mapping of bedrock exposed by placer operations in the Downey Pass area. Fresh bedrock surfaces in the area of the strong northerly trending fault were exposed with mechanical equipment. Reconnaissance type electromag (input system) profiles were also run across the fault zone to determine the effectiveness of this geophysical tool. Three separate areas have now been outlined for further testing with the drill. During the summer months from 1981 to 1985 inclusive the writer has carried out or supervised exploration work on the EML #1 - #6 claim block as outlined in the introduction. Most of this work is reported in assessment reports tabulated in the Bibliography.

GEOLOGY

The area of the EML claims, located in the Wells-Barkerville area, is not unlike other portions of the cariboo where bedrock is covered with a mantle of glacial debris. Bedrock outcrops are limited to sharp breaks in slope, road cuts and in old placer gold workings.

The stratigraphy, structure and gold mineralization in this portion of the Cariboo is given in detail in the assessments reports on the geological and geophysical surveys on the claim block by the writer for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986. The results of the geological and geophysical work on the claim block together with the areas recommmended for drilling is outlined only.

The geological field work over the past five years, in the area of the EML #1 - #6 claim block, has confirmed the presence of both northerly and northeasterly trending faults as shown on government publications of the area. Detail field studies of outcrops along the northerly trending Downey Creek fault, near the center of the claims, indicates numerous areas of quartz veins, altered argillite, gold-pyrite mineralization, severe brecciation and oxidation of pyrite. The entire area of the fault contains abundant pyrite. This fault zone along Downey Creek appears to be and probably does represent the northerly extension of the Lowhee fault mapped in the underground workings at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine to the south. The other northerly trending fault mapped in the mine area and located approximately 700 meters west of the Lowhee fault was not mapped in the area of the claims due to the scarcity of outcrops. It was noted in the field that there was a abundant quartz float in the glacial drift about 700 metres west of the Downey Creek fault. Electromag profiles showed strong conductive zones or anomalies also in the area some 700 metres west of Downey Creek. The northeast trending faults were mapped in outcrops immediately north of the claim block. The strong northeast fault along Summit Creek was identified in placer gold operation in the creek bed by the winter in 1982. The fault zone was very similar to the Downey Creek fault in that there was a high degree of brecciation of the argillite, some alteration to graphitic schist and abundant pyrite. The other strong northeast trending fault located near the northwest end of Eight Mile Lake and called the EML fault has been identified on the electromag work south of the lake. In this area where the northerly trending Downey Creek or Lowhee fault would intersect the northeast trending EML fault, the electromag profiles recorded very strong conductive zones or anomalies. The stronger and more persistent anomalies showed a north-south trend.

The electromag work during the past three years was carried out by the writer using the VLF system. The results of this type of electromag work in this case have been sufficient to outline areas for further testing because they primarily confirm the geology.

The geological and geophysical work in the area of the claim block has outlined three separate areas for further testing with the drill. All three areas are associated with faulting and bedrock is apt to be brecciated. This brecciation in

the mineralized or ore zones was also evident in all three of the producing mines in the area. The last drilling in the Mosquite Mine reported core recovery of only 60% with the diamond drill. Some diamond drilling in the area, supervised by the writer, recovered no core at all in the ore zone even with the larger size core. It is recommended that the reverse circulation type of drill be used through the overburden and broken bedrock. The diamond drill can then be used in the less broken bedrock and/or silicified zones. The three separate areas outlined for drilling are shown on the geological map and are briefly described below:

1. Area No. I

This area is located at the intersection of the two major fault systems in the north central portion of the claim block. The strongest conductive zones or anomalies were recorded in this area on the electromag profiles. The strong north-south trending anomalies on the electromag in this area should be drilled in detail. This same area can be drilled to probe the fault contact between the Cunningham Limestone and the argillites and related rocks of the Yankee Belle Formation. As can be seen on the map, substantial placer gold was produced immediately north of this area proposed for drilling. The Limestone formation should also be probed for possible mineralization in conjunction with the strong faulting in this area.

2. Area No. II

The second area designated for drilling is located to the south where Shepherd Creek Crosses the strong northerly trending Downey Creek or Lowhee Fault extension. In this area and to the south toward Mugford Creek numerous quartz veins were exposed in the road cuts. The drilling in this area should penetrate the same formations from which gold pyrite ore was produced in the underground mines to the south.

3. Area No. III

The third area for testing is located in the southern portions of the claim block where the strong Summit Creek fault projection to the southwest would

intersect the northerly trending Downey Creek - Lowhee Creek fault. Limited bedrock samples from this area indicated some very interesting gold, silver, copper, and nickel mineralization on the ICP analysis for 30 minerals and fire assay for gold. The fault zone from which the bedrock samples were taken was strongly brecciated and locally oxidized. Parts of this area have also been worked for placer gold.

SUMMARY OF DRILL RESULTS

Core recovery on diamond drill holes numbers 1, 3, 4 and 5 is good to excellent. Short intervals in fault zones and fractures gave poor recovery. Overall core recovery in the above four holes was near 95%. Due to the nature of the core and the strong schistosity at an oblique angle to the core it was difficult to split for assay. Representative pieces of the mineralized interval were taken for assay. Some short intervals of core were diamond saved for thin and polished section studies.

All holes were drilled at -60° in a southerly direction in order to intersect possible transverse and diagonal quartz veins which produced most of the gold in the Cariboo Gold Quartz mine to the south. These veins have a northeast to east strike.

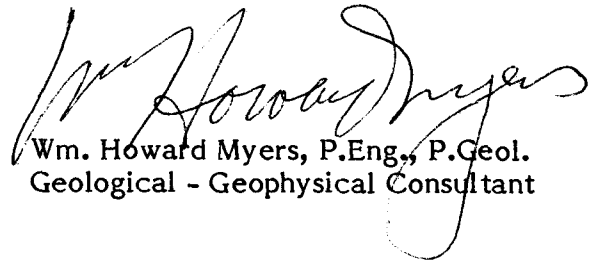
Drill hole #2 was located along the northerly extension of the Lowhee Fault and identified on the VLF electromag survey. Broken bedrock with fragments of chert wiped out three diamond bits in a short interval and the hole was abandoned at 68 feet. Core recovery was very poor (less than 50%) over the entire depth of the hole.

Drill hole #4 was located east of the same northerly trending Lowhee fault in an effort to intersect the fault some 250 feet below the surface. The hole had to be abandoned at 511 feet when the fault zone was encountered with badly broken rock made further penetrations impossible.

Drill holes #6 and #7 were drilled in the same location but at different angles. No bedrock was encountered in either hole. Large bedrock boulders in the overburden presented very difficult drilling conditions.

Due to adverse weather conditions at this time of the year drilling was suspended after holes #6 and #7. Additional diamond drilling is planned for the 1987 season.

Respectfully submitted,



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

APPENDIX

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Bulletin 280, R.W. Boyle, 1979, The Geochemistry of Gold and its
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Assessment Reports:

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Mineral Claims, William Howard Myers, P.Eng., P.Geol., March 1984.

Geophysical Report (VLF-EM Surveys) EML #4 - #6 Inclusive Mineral
Claims, William Howard Myers, P.Eng., P.Geol., April 1985.

Geophysical Report Electromag (VLF-EM) Geochemical ICP Analysis
of Selected Bedrock Samples EML #1 - #6 Mineral Claims, William
Howard Myers, P.Eng., P.Geol., March 1986

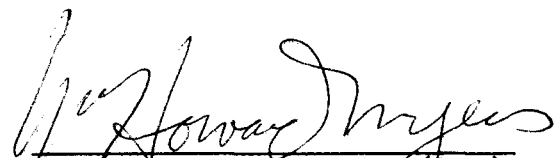
CERTIFICATE

I, William Howard Myers, do hereby certify that I am an independent geological-geophysical consultant with offices at Suite #309 - 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1X8, 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.

During the drilling of the holes the writer examined the core and hauled the boxes to storage in the village of Wells, B.C. The core was logged in detail after the drilling was completed from November 1st to 10th, 1986.


Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng. (B.C.)
P.Geol. (Alta)
Geological-Geophysical Consultant
Vancouver, B.C.

May, 1987

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #1 ON EML CLAIMS

1 Foot = 0.3048 metres

Location : Geological Map of Claim Block
Dip & Direction : 60° S50W
Date : October 3rd - 10th, 1986
Depth : 580 feet, 176.8 metres

Logged November 1st - 10th, 1986 by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng.

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 10' 10 - 69'	Casing - overburden dark grey to green dense fine grained rocks with veinlets of calcite in fractures. Local areas of soft leached or oxidized zones with little or no silica. Numerous oxidized pyrite cubes. Small veinlets of calcite with some silification near 42 ft. 6" quartz vein near 67 ft. Rock probably a Diabase of the Mount Murray Intrusives.
69 - 215'	Dark grey to black fine grained phyllite. Local areas of graphite along schistosity. Schistosity approximately 45° to core. Abundant calcite in oblique fractures. Some pyrite cubes in argillite or phyllite also massive pyrite in quartz veins from 69' to 111'. Recovery 90%. Much fracturing and graphite from 111' to 138'. Recovery down to 80% in fracture and graphite areas. Considerable massive pyrite in the quartz veins near 138'. Sample taken near 138' with massive sulphides. Larger quartz veins with massive sulphides (pyrite). Sample of quartz veins with massive pyrite taken near 193' for polished section study. Abundant graphite with pyrite near 208 feet. Pyrite finer and disseminated.
215 - 224'	Black phyllite with less graphite and harder. Less fractures less massive sulphides in quartz veins. Recovery 95%.
224' - 423'	Black phyllite with less graphite. Abundant pyrite cubes as well as massive pyrite in quartz veins. Local areas of altered phyllite or argillite with graphite. 10 inch quartz vein near 296' little or no pyrite. Less calcite in general interval. Broken and altered zone from 310 to 323' with abundant graphite small quartz and calcite veins. Recovery 75% over 13 foot interval. Pyrite in phyllite more abundant

near fracture. Less pyrite and quartz in interval 334' to 355'. More brecciation near 355' with more pyrite - less calcite. Numerous quartz veins and pyrite cubes as well as massive pyrite in quartz 355' - 365'. Less pyrite less graphite from 365 to 400 feet. Pyrite disseminated in phyllite from 400 to 423 feet.

- 423 - 470' Dark grey to black phyllite and/or argillite with less pyrite (disseminated) some massive pyrite in quartz veins near 445'. Some local areas of graphite along schistosity.
- 470 - 500' Dark grey to black phyllite or argillite. Strong brecciation some alteration from 484 - 500'. Recovery 75%. Abundant graphite less pyrite near 500'.
- 500 - 520' Dark grey to black phyllite and/or argillite with abundant quartz veins up to 1/2 inch wide. Disseminated pyrite no massive pyrite in quartz.
- 520 - 566' Less broken phyllite less pyrite some graphite.
- 566 - 570' Dark grey to black phyllite - more alteration, brecciation and graphite abundant local disseminated pyrite and some massive pyrite in quartz.
- 570 - 580' Dark grey to black phyllite and or argillite with minor quartz veins and less pyrite. Local isolated graphite on schistosity. Hole suspended - unable to reach possible thrust fault.

This section studies of the quartz veins in the ore divides them into three types based on age of formation. The early quartz veins of quartz-dolomite-pyrite developed during deformation and metamorphism of the rock. The intermediate quartz-dolomite with no sulphides probably were formed during metamorphism. The late quartz-dolomite-pyrite veins which cut off the intermediate veins and are oriented sub-parallel to bedding were developed after folding and metamorphism of rock.

The quartz veins with pyrite and some calcite contain gold values. No free gold was observed in any samples. The gold is in the pyrite as in the original Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine.

The rock has been identified as a quartz-muscovite graphite phyllite from thin section studies.

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #2 ON EML CLAIMS

Location : Geological Map of Claim Block
Dip & Direction : 60° West
Date : October 12th - 14th, 1986
Depth : 68 feet, 20.73 metres

Logged November 1st - 10th, 1986 by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng.

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 17'	Casing - overburden dark grey to black quartzose phyllite and quartzite. Some quartz fragments from probably quartz veins. Rock badly broken very hard with chert fragments. Recovery maximum of 35%. Some pyrite cubes in phyllite and quartzite. Very difficult drilling - three diamond bits used. Hole abandoned at 68' when driller advised that diamond consumption would have to be paid for. No samples taken for assay or study.

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #3 ON EML CLAIMS

Location : Geological Map of Claim Block
Dip & Direction : 60° N50E
Date : October 14th - 15th, 1986
Depth : 263 feet, 80.16 metres

Logged November 1st - 10th, 1986 by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng.

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 15'	Overburden - casing.
15 - 106'	Light grey to white metaconglomerate with carbonate rich matrix. Some apparent foliation and leaching of core. Recovery excellent over 95%. Some calcite also in places. Some brecciation from 55 feet to 106 feet but recovery good. Local alteration to clay minerals. No mineralization.
106 - 125'	Light grey to green highly oxidized and leached metaconglomerate. Oxidized pyrite cubes few pyrite cubes and some casts or molds of pyrite but <u>no</u> limonite or oxidized pyrite remaining.
125 - 129'	Light green highly foliated, phyllitic metaconglomerate with white muscovite and medium green phyllitic clasts up to 20 mm long. Sample for thin section only.
129 - 263 T.D.	Light grey to purple vesicular basalt with calcarious filling. Very dense slightly altered volcanic rock similar to rocks of Slide Mountain Series to east of property. Small fault near 150 feet but good core recovery of 90 to 95%. Larger calcite veins near 238 feet. Veins 1" to 4" wide no pyrite or mineralization. No samples for assay.

The samples taken at 138 feet for thin section study by Geotex Consultants Ltd. describes the sample as a "strongly foliated phyllitic metaconglomerate composed of white (quartz, carbonate, muscovite) fragments long lying in a buff-coloured, carbonate rich matrix."

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #4 ON EML CLAIMS

Location : Geological Map of Claim Block
Dip & Direction : 60° West
Date : October 16th - 23rd, 1986
Depth : 511 feet, 155.75 metres

Logged November 1st - 10th, 1986 by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng.

Depth	Description
0 - 14'	Casing - overburden.
14 - 235'	Grey to green amygdaloidal greenstone with calcite-quartz veins with calcite filled amygdules. Very similar to rocks of the Mount Murray Series to east. Near surface oxidation to reddish brown colour. Badly fractured from 40-50 feet. Recovery down to 65% in this interval other areas 90% recovery. Highly foliated. Rocks could be called a foliated metabasite or greenstone. May be flow rock or intrusive. Many quartz and calcite veins some deformed near 97 feet. Some pyrite cubes at 86 feet. Some silicification near 93 feet. Sample taken for study. Some brecciation near 135 feet recovery 75%. More alteration from 150-160 ft. more calcite veins - no mineralization. Some alteration at 200 with pyrite cubes. More brecciation and alteration - some silicification from 200 to 235. Less pyrite toward 235'.
235 - 492'	Green to dark green dense volcanic rock local leaching to light green. Some silicification - no mineralization. Core recovery near 90%. Some pyrite from 235-257'. Local areas contain other sulphides. More sulphides from 255-260'. Badly broken zone 272-310' more alteration no silicification or mineralization. Broken and highly altered 330 to 350' possible serpentine near 350'. Numerous fractures filled with quartz and some calcite some pyrite cubes. Fault gouge and severe fracturing near 380'. Recovery down to 350' in fracture. More calcite filled fractures near 390' up to 1/2 inch wide. Strong fractures parallel to core near 385'. No alteration or mineralization. More parallel fractures near 400'. Darker more phyllitic near 435'. More calcite veins some deformed near 450'. Very dense volcanic or purple basalt near 470 vesicular in places.

492 - 511'

Dark grey to black phyllite strong foliation and or schistosity. Strong fault at 500 to 503'. Much cave in hole rods struck in hole 1/2 day. Hole stopped at 511 due to caving. Possible thrust fault contact.

A thin section taken at 470 feet is described by Geotex Consultants Ltd. is described as a "amygdaloidal (calcite-quartz) dark green chlorite-rich phyllitic greenstone. The rock is a chlorite-calcite-quartz-actinolite phyllite representing an intermediate to basic silicified? amygdaloidal flow or hypabyssal intrusion."

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #5 ON EML CLAIMS

Location : Geological Map of Claim Block
Dip & Direction : 60° West
Date : October 23rd - 26th, 1986
Depth : 400 feet, 121.9 metres

Logged November 1st - 10th, 1986 by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng.

Depth	Description
0 - 35'	Casing - overburden.
35 - 77'	Light grey to green basic rock probably a diabase similar to Mount Murray Series to east of property. Numerous fractures parallel to core. Strong brecciation near 68 feet - no pyrite no alteration good core recovery near 90%. Highly fractured 68-77' strong alteration and much clay minerals no mineralization.
77 - 234'	Dark green very dense basic rock probably diabase. Good core recovery. More calcite veins near 90 feet with some pyrite cubes. Gouge zone 107-108' and also 115-116' no mineralization, some alteration and silification. More massive sulphides from 125-127' possible copper, also at 130-133'. Strong brecciation from 133-134' recovery down to 35% in fracture zone. Less alteration near 200' with pyrite cubes and calcite veins (some deformed) at 205'.
234 - 305'	Dark grey to green dense volcanic type rocks with probably diabase texture abundant white carbonaceous material in amygdaloidals. Small veins of calcite-quartz cut core at oblique angle no mineralization.
305 - 400'	Light grey to green volcanic rock could be diabase or related volcanic. Many quartz veins. Some massive pyrite to near 319'. More alteration to light green same texture rock to total depth of 400'.

**BREAKDOWN OF COSTS FOR
DIAMOND DRILLING OF SEVEN HOLES ON
EML CLAIM BLOCK**

Bulldozing access roads, drill sites D8 Cat, 55.6 hrs at \$80/hr	\$ 4,448.75
Cleaning drill sites John Deer 450, 10 hrs at \$15/hr	450.00
Clean up access roads and drill sites D8 Cat, 16.25 hrs at \$80/hr	1,300.00
Housing drill crew as per agreement	<u>821.76</u>
Total site work	\$ 7,020.51
H. Allen Diamond Drilling 1,917 feet NQ incl. mob and demob	\$37,056.00
Supervision of access roads, drill sites, clean up, supervise drilling, logging core, storing core and report, Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng.	<u>7,449.35</u>
TOTAL COSTS	<u><u>\$51,525.86</u></u>

DRILL HOLES #6 AND #7 EML CLAIM BLOCK

NOTE:

Both holes were drilled at the same location, one at -60 West and the other vertical. Neither hole encountered bedrock so no core recovered in either hole.

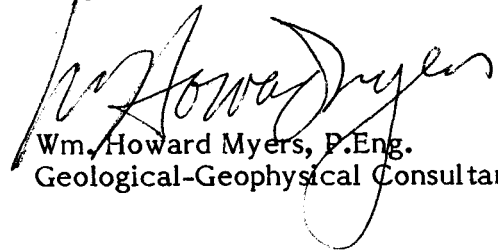
Hole #6 T.D. - 70'

Hole #7 T.D. - 25'

NOTE:

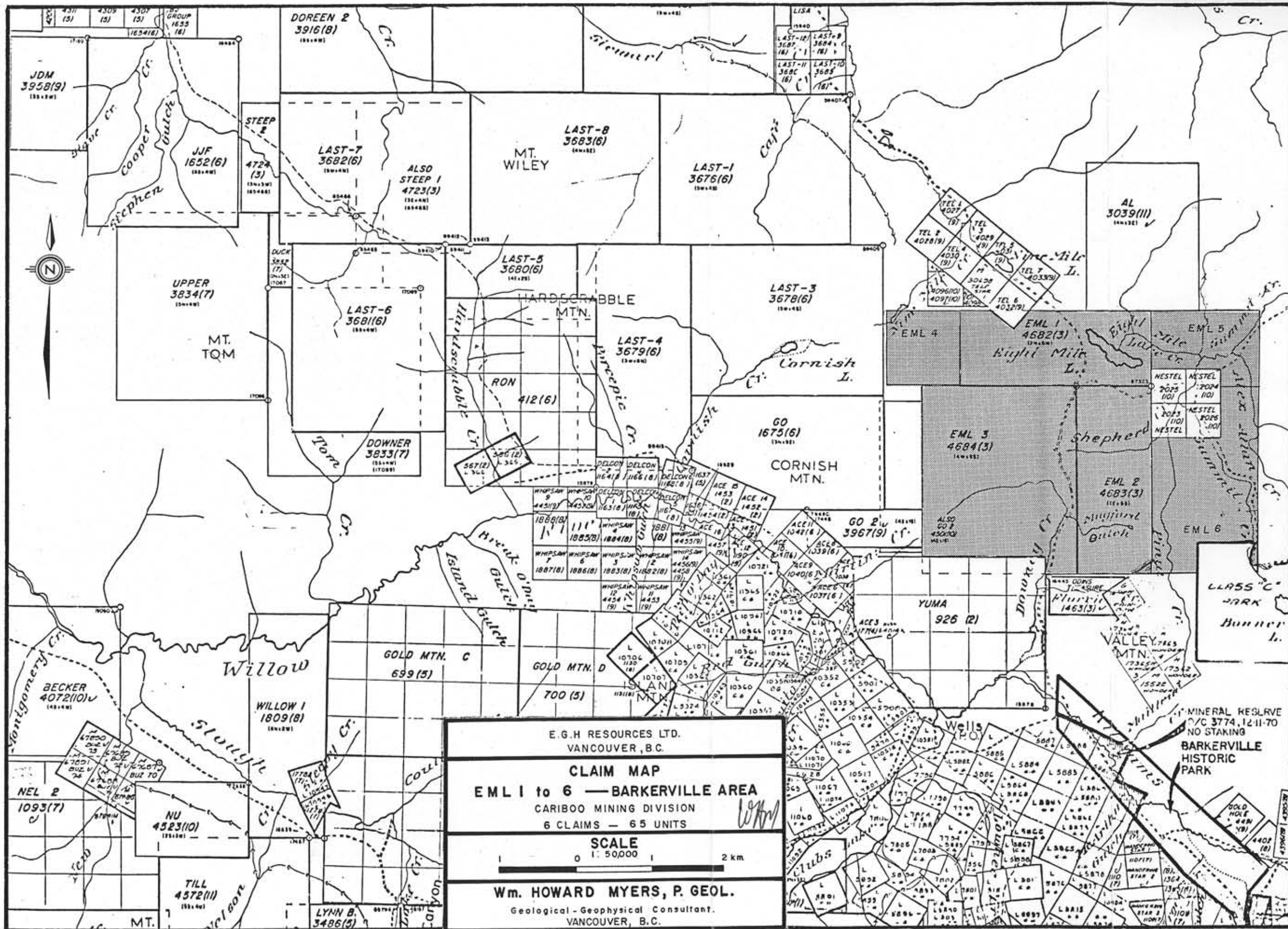
All cores stored in core shack in back of the Hubs Motel.

Respectfully submitted,



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

May 26, 1987



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,109

EGH RESOURCES LTD.

EIGHT MILE LAKE CLAIMS
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

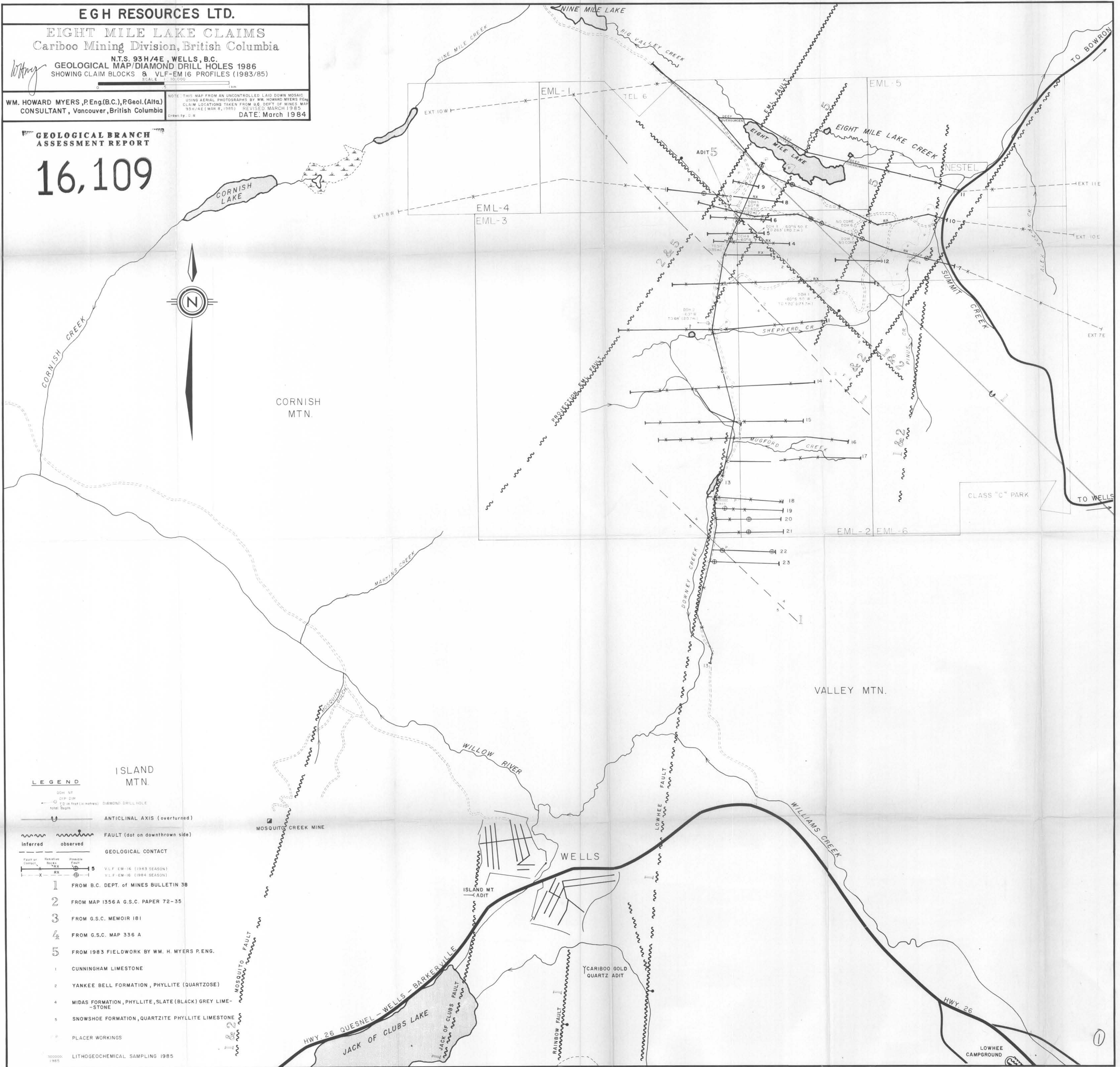
N.T.S. 93H/4E, WELLS, B.C.
GEOLOGICAL MAP/DIAMOND DRILL HOLES 1986
SHOWING CLAIM BLOCKS & VLF-EM 16 PROFILES (1983/85)

W.M. HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng.(B.C.), P.Geol.(Alta.)
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NOTE: THIS MAP FROM AN UNCONTROLLED LAID-DOWN MOSAIC
USING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY W.M. HOWARD MYERS P.Eng.
CLAIM LOCATIONS TAKEN FROM G.C. DEPT. OF MINES MAP
93H/4E (MAR 8, 1985) REVISED MARCH 1985
Drawn by: D.M. DATE: March 1984

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,109



LEGEND

- DDH: NP (No. of Dip)
- DDH: DP (Dip)
- DDH: S (Strike)
- DDH: T (Total Depth)
- 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 W.M. 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