

LOG NO: 0602 RD.  
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**GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND LOGS OF THE SEVEN PERCUSSION DRILL HOLES  
DRILLED DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST 12th TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1987  
EML #1 - #6 INCLUSIVE ON THE MINERAL CLAIMS (65 UNITS)  
BARKERVILLE GOLD BELT CARIBOO MINING DIVISION,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

FILMED

**LONGITUDE 121° 33' WEST  
LATITUDE 53° 08' NORTH  
N.T.S. 93H/4E**

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MAY 30 1988  
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VANCOUVER, B.C.

FOR

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

AND

**ACTOMA RESOURCES LTD.  
1015 - 470 Granville St.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
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May, 1988

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**17,432**

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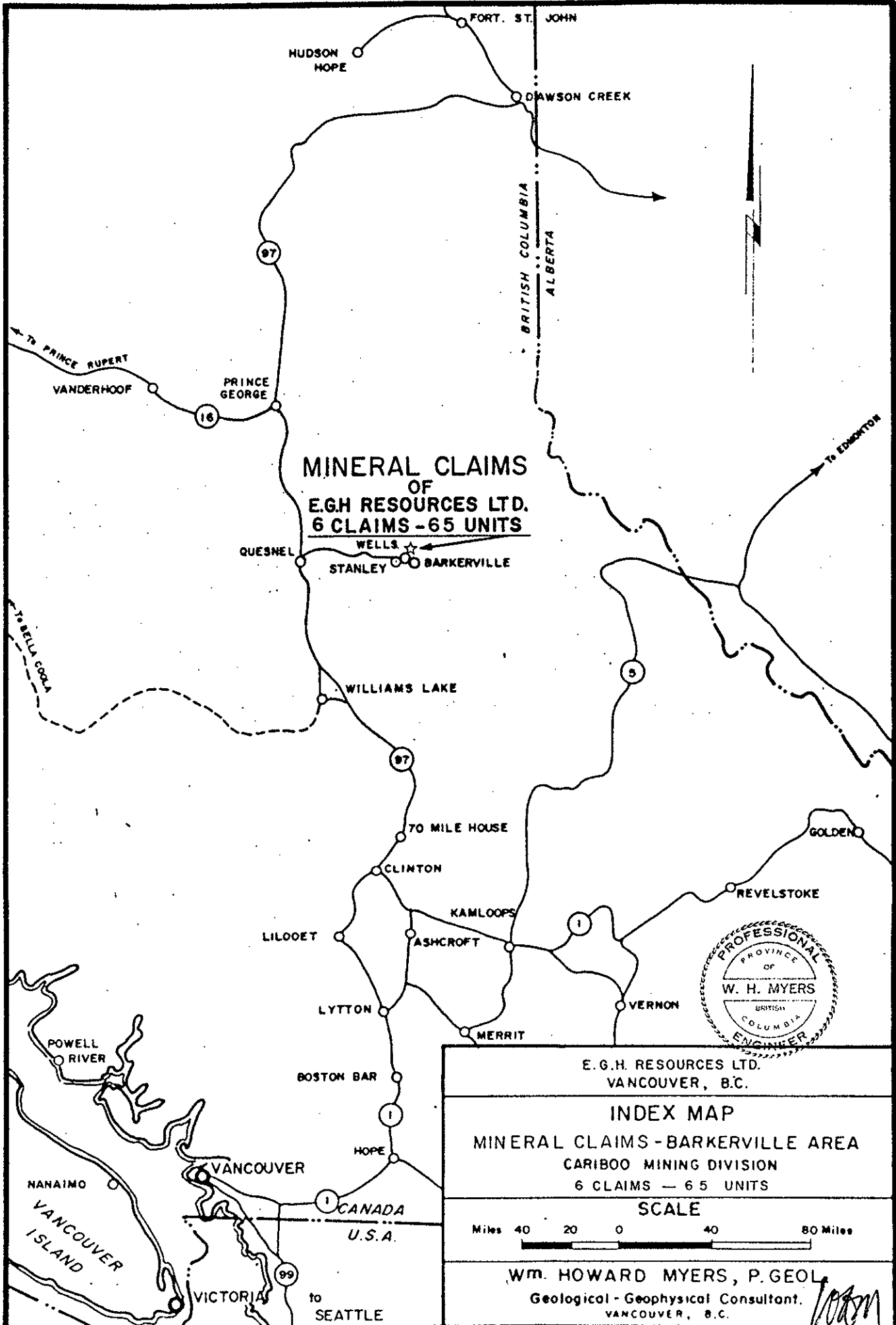
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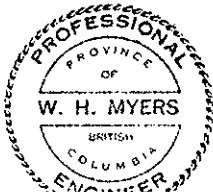
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**MINERAL CLAIMS  
OF  
E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD.  
6 CLAIMS - 65 UNITS**

WELLS  
STANLEY BARKERVILLE



E.G.H. RESOURCES LTD. VANCOUVER, B.C.
<b>INDEX MAP</b> MINERAL CLAIMS - BARKERVILLE AREA CARIBOO MINING DIVISION 6 CLAIMS - 65 UNITS
<b>SCALE</b> Miles 40 20 0 40 80 Miles
Wm. HOWARD MYERS, P. GEOL. Geological - Geophysical Consultant. VANCOUVER, B.C.

## ABSTRACT

During the period August 12th to September 1st, 1987, seven percussion drill holes were drilled with a track mounted down hole hammer drill. The hole size was 3-7/8 and samples were taken every 10 feet. The samples were split with a Jones splitter (10-1). The samples were logged and of the 51 samples taken 23 were selected for assay for gold and silver together with ICP 30 element geochemical assay. All the data is enclosed in the appendix of the report.

The percussion drill was used because the diamond drilling carried out during the 1986 season on the claims was unable to drill this area across the Lowhee Fault Zone.

The gold and silver assay values were quite low with possible significant variations. Some of the higher copper, zinc, silver and nickel values on the ICP analysis did correspond with the higher gold assays (fire) as shown on the enclosed assay sheets. The significance of this correlation is not known.

## INTRODUCTION

During the 1987 field season seven percussion holes were drilled across the northerly extension of the Lowhee Fault on the EML #1-#6 lode claims located some 3.5 kilometers north-northeast of the village of Wells, British Columbia. The seven holes are located on an east-west line near the center of claims EML #2 and EML #3. The location of the claims is shown on the enclosed Geological-Geophysical Map. The holes varied in depth from 60 to 100 feet in depth with samples taken at 10 foot intervals. The holes were up to 35° off vertical with surface casing to prevent contamination. The samples were cut and bagged for further study under the microscope and possible assay. Twenty-three samples were selected for assay and ICP geochemical analysis. The logs and assays are included in the appendix of the report.

The holes were drilled with a down hole hammer drill mounted on tracks. The hole size was 3-7/8 inches in diameter. Four inch casing was set through the overburden. The holes are numbered #1 through #7 with an additional hole at 4A drilled when shallow water was encountered in the original #4 hole hit shallow water.

The percussion drill was used because the diamond drill could not drill this portion of the fault zone due to local chert and fracturing of the argillite.

The drilling was carried out under contract to Dateline Construction of Kelowna, B.C. owned by James E. Devins who operated the drill.

The monies expended for the drilling sampling and site preparation and report were billed as assessment work by Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng. (B.C.) P.Geol. (Alberta) on behalf of Elmer Spate, owner of the claims on February 22, 1988.

The samples were taken and prepared under my supervision. A sample of the cuttings from each sample was washed, dried and examined under 50x microscope by the writer. Some 23 samples were selected and sent in for fire assay for gold and a third element ICP geochemical analysis. All data is enclosed in the appendix of the report.

## 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 boundary 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.

## GEOLGY

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 recommended 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

The seven percussion holes were drilled along an east-west line in the area of the northerly extension of the Lowhee Fault. This area could not be drilled during the diamond drill program for the 1986 field season when 584.5 meters of NQ diamond drilling was completed on the EML 1-6 claims and reported in an assessment report dated May 1987 by the writer. The holes varied from 60 to 100 feet in depth and 20° off vertical.

Good uncontaminated samples were recovered in all the holes. Some water was encountered but not enough to give trouble with samples. The samples were split with a Jones Splitter and bagged in marked plastic bags. Each sample was cut and the small sample washed and dried for study under a microscope. The dried samples are all stored in small aluminum dishes with each hole separate. A total of 23 of the 51 samples were cut and a sample sent for assay and geochem analysis. All results are enclosed in the appendix of the report as well as the logs of all 51 samples.

There appears to be a correlation between the higher gold assays and better base metal values in the ICP analysis.

In addition to the seven percussion drill holes, an additional six holes were attempted in areas of deeper overburden with a casing hammer drill used for water well drilling. We were unable to get a bedrock sample in any of the 6 holes. The location of the holes is shown on the enclosed geological-geophysical map. A summary of these holes is given in the appendix of the report.

More drilling is required on the claim blocks in order to evaluate the potential.

Respectfully submitted,

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



May 1988

APPENDIX

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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

Geological Report and Logs of Seven Diamond Drill Holes on the EML 1-6 Mineral Claims, William Howard Myers, P.Eng. P.Geol., May 1987

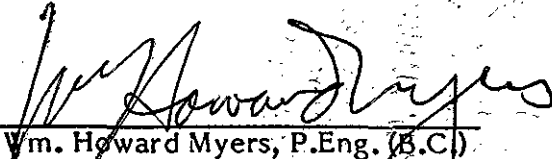
## CERTIFICATE

I, William Howard Myers, do hereby certify that I am an independent geological-geophysical consultant with offices at Suite #814 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1P3. 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.

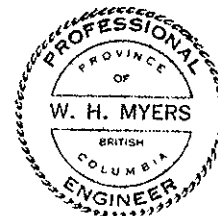
I graduated from Fresno State College, Fresno, California in 1939 with high honors and a B.Sc. degree in Geology. I did graduate work at Stanford University, Stanford California for M.Sc. degree in Geology, 1939-1941. After graduating I spent three years with the U.S. Geological Survey as field geologist 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 the cuttings were examined by the writer with a stereoscopic microscope and selected samples for assay and geochem assays. The holes were also located by the writer during the period of the drilling from August 12 to September 1, 1987. The drilling was intermittent during this period.

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

May, 1988



BREAKDOWN OF COSTS FOR  
PERCUSSION DRILLING OF SEVEN HOLES ON  
EML CLAIM BLOCK 1987 SEASON

Bulldozing access roads, drill sites D8 Cat, 30 hrs @ \$90/hr	\$ 2,700.00
Downhole hammer drilling by Dateline Drilling - Jim Deven 7 holes 460' @ \$14/foot	6,440.00
Sampling Cutting sample, bagging sample cut for assay 3 men @ \$100/day/man for 5 days	1,500.00
Mobilization and demobilization from Kamloops	750.00
Deep overburden drilling with casing hammer drill 5 holes - 252 feet @ \$15/foot	3,780.00
Mike Shibley Drilling Mobilization and demobilization from Kamloops	1,000.00
Supervision, logging cuttings and report Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng. 5 days @ \$250/day	<u>1,250.00</u>
 <b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	 <b><u>\$17,420.00</u></b>

OVERBURDEN DRILLING ON EML #1 - #6 CLAIMS  
DURING 1987 FIELD SEASON  
MIKE SHIBLEY WATER WELL DRILLING.

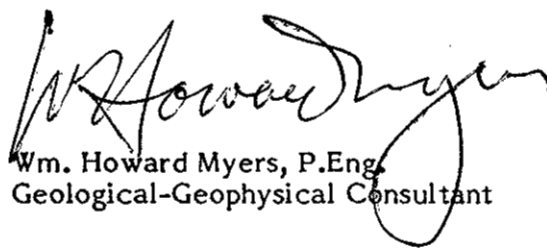
Six holes number BB#1, BB#2, BB#3, BS#1, BS#2 and BS#31 across possible fault zone with deep overburden.

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Samples</u>
BB#1	58 feet	none
BB#2	80 feet	none
BB#3	20 feet	none
BS#1	25 feet	none
BS#2	34 feet	none
BS#3	<u>35</u> feet	none

Total footage      252 feet = 76.829 M.

No true bedrock samples were recovered in any of the holes. Fragments of bedrock were recovered but most of the material was glacial drift composed of poorly sorted rocks and clay.

Respectfully submitted,

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

May 1988

HAMMER DRILL (CHIP) ASSAYS EGH CLAIMS 1987

<u>HOLE #</u>	<u>FOOTAGE</u>	<u>ASSAY SLIP #</u>
HDH LEM LI #1	0 - 10	E11001
#1	10 - 20	E11002
#1	20 - 30	E11003
#1	50 - 60	E11004
#2	0 - 10	E11005
#2	20 - 30	E11006
#2	30 - 40	E11007
#3	40 - 50	E11008
#3	50 - 60	E11009
#4A	10 - 20	E11010
#4A	20 - 30	E11011
#4A	30 - 40	E11012
#4A	50 - 60	E11013
#5	0 - 10	E11014
#5	20 - 30	E11015
#5	30 - 40	E11016
#5	40 - 50	E11017
#6	60 - 70	E11018
#6	70 - 80	E11019
#6	90 - 100	E11020
#7	20 - 30	E11021
#7	30 - 40	E11022
HDH LEM LI #7	50 - 60	E11023



**DHH HOLE #1 - LINE EML-1  
LN 1, 10 - 15 meters west of baseline (N-S)**

**Drilling Contractor:** Dateline Construction **Hole Orientation:** 70° east  
**Helpers:** Ted Deven  
 Greg Deven **Geological Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
 Brad Smith **Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
**Helper:** Allen Adrian

Depth	Description
0 - 10'	0 - 10' casing Grab sample taken from what was blowing out of hole Color: deep midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite; very hard argillite 7.6; contains plebbs of dess pyrite plus massive veinlets and/or cubic crystals of pyrite; no apparent qtz Mineralization: pyrite (yellowish bronze), 1-2% Assay: E11001
10 - 20'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Small inter crystalline white mineral associated with argillite possible qt; due to hardness material may or can be basalt, however evidence of fractures, amigdaloids and volcanic textures are not present; big reason basalt would be micro to finely crystalline this Rx type is fine to medium grained; pyrites in rock are both dess throughout and massive coarse particles; mineralization of pyrite 4 Mineralization: Pyrite 2-3% Assay: E11002
20 - 30'	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Same material as last time; smoky blue qtz with pyrite running throughout; disseminated pyrites in argillite; pyrites seem to have a layering look to them Mineralization: pyrites 2-3% Assay: E11003
30 - 40'	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Same as last interval Mineralization: pyrite 2-3%

DHH HOLE #1 - LINE EML-1  
LN 1, 10 - 15 meters west of baseline (N-S)

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
40 - 50'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): siliceous argillite Same as last interval Mineralization: pyrite 3-4%
50 - 60' T.D.	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): siliceous argillite Same as last interval Mineralization: pyrite 2-3% Assay: E11004
	END OF HOLE

**DHH HOLE #2 - LINE EML-1**  
**60 meters west of Hole #1**  
**upon the west hill road**

**Drilling Contractor:** Dateline Construction **Hole Orientation:** 70° east  
**Helpers:** Ted Deven  
 Greg Deven **Geological Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
 Brad Smith **Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
**Helper:** Allen Adrian

Depth	Description
0 - 10'	0 - 5' casing 5 - 10' sample Color: midnight black argillite Rx name(s): Argillite (semi-oxidized) Fracture planes brownish orange with disseminated pyrite on freshly broken facies; pyrite also in small concentrated veinlets; no qtz visible Mineralization: pyrite 2-3% Assay: E11005
10 - 20'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite (other possible names; suate, basalt, etc Semi-oxidized fracture planes mostly freshly broken pieces; pyrite disseminated throughout plus areas of concentrated pyrites; some qtz noted but nothing worth quoting % for Mineralization: pyrite 3-4%
20 - 30'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite (no oxidation) Pyrite; areas of pyrite concentrations plus dissemination; also some of these areas associated with quartz veinlets/lenses; pyrites are not all but (some to a few) oxidized; qtz milky white to grayish; crystals growths and crevasses common Mineralization: pyrite 6-7%, qtz 2% Assay: E11006

DHH HOLE #2 - LINE EML-1  
 60 meters west of Hole #1  
 upon the west hill road

Depth	Description
30 - 40'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Pyrite same dess and concentrations of small plebbs; qtz milky white to smoky gray; rest same as second last interval Mineralization: pyrite 4%, qtz 3-4% Assay: E11007
40 - 50'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite (siliceous phyllite) Pyrite associated with qtz veinlet / lenses; tz milky white coarsely crystalline; qtz Mineralization: pyrite dess 1-2%, concentrated 2-3%, qtz 4-5%
50 - 60'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Pyrite disseminated throughout very places of concentration; qtz Mineralization: 2% pyrite, 3-4% qtz milky white
60 - 70' T.D.	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Pyrite slightly due to more concentrations of disseminated pyrite; qtz Mineralization: 2-3% pyrite, 2% qtz milky white

END OF HOLE

**DHH HOLE #3 - LINE EML-1**  
**50 meters down road from DHH Hole #2**  
**or 130 meters west of B**

**Drilling Contractor:** Dateline Construction **Hole Orientation:** 70° east  
**Helpers:** Ted Deven  
 Greg Deven **Geological Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
 Brad Smith **Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
**Helper:** Allen Adrian

Depth	Description
0 - 10' (hit water)	0 - 5' collar/casing 5 - 10' sample Color: black to brownish black Rx name(s): Argillite (semi-oxidized) Oxidation only on pyrite and fracture faces; nice pyrite massive concentrations of dess pyrite; pyrite associated with qtz lenses / veinlets; very dim light due to weather so I was unable to distinguish any dess pyrite throughout sample Mineralization: Pyrite 3-4%, qtz 1%
10 - 20'	Color: midnight black to brownish black Rx name(s): semi-oxidized argillite Oxidation or staining of Fe takes place only on fracture plane; pyrite mineralization similar to last interval looked at except %; qtz Mineralization: Qtz traces 1%, pyrite 2-3% associated with argillite in lenticular forms plus disseminated, some associated with qtz
20 - 30'	Color: midnight black argillite Rx name(s): Argillite No oxidation; no pyrite associated with qtz since qtz has decreased to nil; pyrite associated with specific argillite (veining, lenticular pieces); no calcite; argillite becoming more platy and finer Mineralization: Pyrite 2-3% larger plebbs, anhedral to subhedral dess and concentrated, qtz - nil
30 - 40'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Same as last time except; pyrite, qtz; mineralization dess in argillite plus larger forms Mineralization: pyrite 4-5%, qtz 3-4% Trend continuing pyrite, qtz

DHH HOLE #3 - LINE EML-1  
50 meters down road from DHH Hole #2  
or 130 meters west of B

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
40 - 50'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Qtz smoky gray to grayish blue plus in filled veins with pyrite subhedral; pyrite associated with qtz and argillite mainly trending with qtz; no calcite Mineralization: qtz 3-5%, pyrite 5-7% Assay: E11008
50 - 60' T.D.	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Pyrite, qtz, pyrite associated with argillite not qtz since qtz; more massive looking pyrite Mineralization: Pyrite 4-5%, qtz 3% Assay: E11009

END OF HOLE

**DHH HOLE #4 - LINE EML-1**  
**70 meters from DHH Hole #3 or**  
**200 meters from the (N-s)**

**Drilling Contractor:** Dateline Construction **Hole Orientation:** 70° east  
**Helpers:** Ted Deven  
 Greg Deven **Geological Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
 Brad Smith **Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
**Helper:** Allen Adrian

Depth	Description
0 - 10'	0 - 5' collar/casing 5 - 10' sample Color: brownish black to midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite Argillite softer within chlorite in very bottom of last hole In graphite; traces of pyrite; no qtz; oxidation on fracture planes; rock highly sheared or foliated Mineralization: Pyrite - nil, qtz - nil
10 - 20' (hit water)	Color: Rusty orangish brown Rx name(s): brecciated sheared argillite (graphite phyllite) Soft material due to fracture; non-uniform large pieces with small uniform pieces; possible fault material 12-15'; water hit and created hole beside collar and began washing side of collar plus less sample Mineralization: Pyrites traces to 1%, qtz - nil
20 - 30' T.D.	Color: black Rx name(s): Argillite / graphite phyllite Contamination of large non-uniform pieces due to above fracture; however qtz pyrite; pyrite associated with qtz Mineralization: Pyrite 3-4%, qtz 2-3% Recollared hole approximately 3 meters to the north of road to get better collar; in rock so it doesn't blow out; kept these samples for comparison with new hole

END OF HOLE

DHH HOLE #4A - LINE EML-1

Drilling Contractor: Dateline Construction Hole Orientation: 70° east  
 Helpers: Ted Deven  
 Greg Deven Geological Engineers: Alan Samchek  
 Brad Smith Engineer: Alan Samchek  
 Helper: Allen Adrian

Depth	Description
0 - 10' (wet sample)	0 - 5' casing 5 - 10' sample Color: midnight black to brownish black Rx name(s): Graphite phyllite (argillite) Uniform pieces with oxidation (5-10%) throughout; minor traces of mineralization ie. pyrite; one fracture faces contorted with bornite and pyrite; no large contamination; no calcite Mineralization: Pyrite nil to traces, qtz - nil
10 - 20'	Color: Midnight black to reddish brown Rx name(s): Graphite phyllite (argillite) Hit fracture zone at 15' but rock became harder and zone didn't hold out to long; nice mineralization in qtz and argillite 60/40 associated with qtz/argillite; pyrite is semi-oxidized and leached; no calcite Mineralization: Pyrite 5-10% (dessa plus massive); qtz 5-7% Assay: 311010
20 - 30'	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Graphite phyllite Soft/semi-platy / leaves graphite on paper / like a pencil; nice uniform pieces, no contamination from fracture zone; nice massive pyrite mineralization; 10/90 associated with qtz/argillite; dessa pyrite in concentration ie. piece of phyllite concentrated with tiny pyrite particles Mineralization: pyrite 5-8%, qtz 1-2% Assay: E11011
30 - 40'	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Graphite phyllite Uniform pieces, no obvious contamination; pyrite; less massive pyrites than before; qtz unchanged Mineralization: pyrite 3-4%, qtz 1%



DHH HOLE #4A - LINE EML-1

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
40 - 50'	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s); Argillite / graphite phyllite Softer than before not as much silica in the Rx's; pyrite decrease; pyrite associated 50/50 with qtz/argillite; qtz milky white to grayish white Mineralization: Pyrite 2-4%, qtz 1-2%
50 - 60' T.D.	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite / phyllite Pyrite, qtz; less pyrite left in argillite; no massive forms yet; no calcite; continued 1 more interval to make sure pyrites or intervals 10 - 30 did not repeat at depth Mineralization: Pyrite 1%, qtz - nil to traces

END OF HOLE

**DHH HOLE 5 - LINE EML-1**  
**200 meters west from DHH Hole #4A**  
**or 400 meters from 8 in the west direction**

**Drilling Contractor:** Dateline Construction **Hole Orientation:** 70° east  
**Helpers:** Ted Deven  
 Greg Deven **Geological Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
 Brad Smith **Engineer:** Alan Samchek  
**Helper:** Allen Adrian

Depth	Description
0 - 10'	0 - 5' casing 5 - 10' sample/casing, 10' casing put in Color: grayish black to medium gray Rx name(s): Cherty breccia / cherty argillite Medium gray material microcrystalline / very hard approximately 7 (qtz)/; large milky white qtz vein present with yellowish fracture faces Pyrite very common, 1) dess form throughout grayish chert, 2) veinlets running through Rx type 1 millimeter thick, 3) massive forms; pyrite in massive forms slightly oxidized; 1 small piece of freegold noted ?? possible; qtz milky white appears barren Mineralization: pyrite 5-8%, qtz 10-20A% Assay: E11014
10 - 20'	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite / quartzose / ?phyllite? Rx very hard due to qtz; pyrite, qtz; pyrite dess and massive (partial oxidation still exists); qtz milky white less oxidized; limestones or carbonaceous phyllites (10-15%); qtz veinlets / lenses (mineralization 40/6 between qtz/arg Mineralization: Qtz 10%, pyrite 2-4%
20 - 30' (dry sample)	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite / graphite phyllite Qtz, pyrite; smaller more uniform Rx type; softer (less quartz) Mineralization: Pyrite dess and concentrated within phyllite 2-3%, qtz 1% Assay: E11015

DHH HOLE 5 - LINE EML-1  
200 meters west from DHH Hole #4A  
or 400 meters from 8 in the west direction

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
30 - 40' (dry sample)	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Same as last interval Mineralization: Same as last interval Assay: E11016
40 - 50' T.D.	Color: Midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite / phyllite No calcite or carbonaceous minerals or very small so there is no visible effect with HCL; pyrite qtz (unchanged); more concentration of small pyrites in argillite Mineralization: pyrite 3-4%, qtz 1% Assay: E11017
	END OF HOLE

DHH HOLE 6 - LINE EML-1  
 Location: 275 meters west of DHH Hole #5  
 or 675 meters west of 6 (N-S)

Drilling Contractor: Dateline Construction Hole Orientation: 70° east  
 Helpers: Ted Deven  
 Greg Deven Geological Engineer: Alan Samchek  
 Brad Smith Engineer: Alan Samchek  
 Helper: Allen Adrian

Depth	Description
0 - 10'	Color: brownish black Rx name(s): Argillite/siliceous Oxidized on fracture faces; varying shades of reddish brown; pyrite large lenticular shapes that are oxidized; no qtz (no carbonates) Mineralization: Pyrite 1-2%
10 - 20'	Color: same as above Rx name(s): same as above Pyrite oxidation in pyrite; pyrite associated with qtz (dese & mass); qtz; oxidized milky white to greyish; no carbonaceous material Mineralization: Pyrite 3-4%, fines also have a lot of pyrite, qtz 2-3%
20 - 30'	Color: brownish black Rx name(s): Argillite / phyllite Pyrite, qtz; no massive pyrites all dese; no qtz; oxidation on fracture faces Mineralization: Pyrite 1-2%, qtz-nil
30 - 40'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite / phyllite No carbonates; large pieces (non-uniform) sample; pyrite (very little); same with qtz Mineralization: Pyrite 1%, qtz 1%, soaping agent added to clean out hole
40 - 50'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite / phyllite No carbonates; pyrite slightly; qtz unchanged Mineralization: Pyrite 2-3%

DHH HOLE 6 - LINE EML-1  
 Location: 275 meters west of DHH Hole #5  
 or 675 meters west of 6 (N-S)

Depth	Description
50 - 60'	Color: midnight black Rx name(s): Argillite / phyllite Softer platy particles probably the phyllite; pyrite; no quartz or carbonaceous material; no oxidation Mineralization: pyrite 1%
60 - 70'	Color: grayish black Rx name(s): Phyllite Soft, platy material; no carbonaceous material; pyrite, qtz; oxidation on pyrite in qtz lense/veinlet; qtz milky white to grayish Mineralization: pyrite 3%, qtz 1-2% Assay: E11018
70 - 80'	Color: same as last interval Rx name(s): same as last interval No carbonates; pyrite; large pieces of lenticular oxidized pyrites; pyrites associated with phyllite Mineralization: pyrite (dess/mass) 3-5%, qtz 1-2% Assay: E11019
80 - 90'	Color: black Rx name(s): phyllite No carbonates; pyrite (slight); qtz (slight); 50/50 associated with qtz/phyllite; massive pieces very large 0.1 cm - 0.5 cm across Mineralization: pyrite 4-5%, qtz 2%
90 - 100' T.D.	Color: black Rx name(s): phyllite Qtz milky white; pyrite no change; dess in qtz plus mass concentrations Mineralization: pyrite 5%, qtz 2-4% Assay: E11020
	END OF HOLE

HOLE #7 - LINE EML-1  
Station 127W on Line 0+0S

Drilling Contractor: Jim Deven                      Hole Orientation: SE/68°  
 Helpers:    Greg Deven                      Geological  
    Brad Smith                      Engineer:                      Alan Samchek

Depth	Description
0 - 10'	0-5' casing. 5-10' sample Color: Grayish black to black Rx name(s): Argillite/ carbonaceous shale / phyllite Calcite present no qtz (milky white); Small amount oxidation on cleavage planes and calcite veinlets / lenses Pyrite present in cubic form associated with carbonaceous shales Dess form also present Mineralization: Calcite 3-5%, pyrite 3% oxidized
10 - 18'	Color: Same as last interval Rx name(s): Carbonaceous shale/phyllite Semi-oxidized; Highly carbonaceous; Soft Rx typed 5, 2½; Pyrites , qtz; Qtz associated with calcite in veinlets; Mineralization: Pyrite 1-2% cubic form, qtz 1-2%, calcite 2-4%
18 - 20'	Color: Reddish brown/black Rx name(s): Carbonaceous shale/phyllite Highly carbonatious; Siderite oxidized limonite (Fe, Ca, CO <sub>3</sub> ) Minor oxidized and fresh pyrites Minor qtz associated with calcite veining Mineralization: Pyrite 25, qtz 1%, calcite 5%, limonite/siderite 20%

HOLE #7 - LINE EML-1  
Station 127W on Line 0+0S

Depth	Description
20 - 30'	Color: Black Rx name: Argillite / phyllite (shale) No carbonaceous material (soft); Pyrites still present (more of them); Qtz present as well (milky white) No oxidation; Mineralization: Qtz 2-3%, pyrite 2-4% cubic/dess forms 50/50 qtz argillite Assay: E11021
30 - 40'	Color: Black Rx name(s): Argillite / phyllite No carbonaceous material ie. calcite No qtz Pyrite massive lenses / veins dess in argillite No oxidation Mineralization: Pyrite 4%, qtz - nil, calcite traces Assay: E11022
40 - 50'	Color: Black Rx name(s): Argillite / graphite phyllite No to traces carbonaceous material; Pyrite dess and massive concentrations 20/30; Couple pieces of calcite (milky white) containing dess sulphides; Qtz (minor amounts) Mineralization: Pyrite 3 - 4% Qtz 1-2% Calcite 1%
50 - 60' T.D.	Color: Black Rx name(s): Argillite/phyllite No calcite or carbonaceous material Pyrite massive/disseminated Qtz nil Mineralization: Pyrite 3-5% Assay: E11023  END OF HOLE

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 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 LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: CUTTING AU# BY FIRE ASSAY

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 24 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 1/87

ASSAYER: D. J. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SILVER BAR RESOURCES File # 87-3566

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	OZ/T
HOLE #1 E 11001	19	46	13	239	.9	.71	2	59	1.41	44	5	ND	1	856	3	3	3	181	22.68	6.418	10	35	.34	56	.01	19	.97	.02	.56	4	.001
1 E 11002	79	243	22	1901	4.1	259	4	72	1.71	247	5	ND	5	402	27	74	2	827	11.03	3.088	14	52	.37	35	.02	15	1.06	.01	.45	1	.001
1 E 11003	11	42	5	310	1.0	57	2	51	.89	39	5	ND	3	219	4	4	3	86	4.35	1.214	8	14	.21	142	.01	2	.79	.01	.06	4	.001
1 E 11004	15	66	9	513	1.5	70	2	66	.85	56	5	ND	3	457	6	15	2	216	10.28	2.840	11	27	.29	147	.01	5	.94	.01	.13	3	.001
2 E 11005	2	93	9	298	.7	42	4	41	2.03	19	5	ND	3	67	3	8	2	10	.41	.176	6	4	.05	76	.01	9	.26	.01	.09	2	.001
2A E 11006	8	133	17	481	2.3	67	4	118	2.65	50	5	ND	4	151	4	27	2	29	3.32	.330	6	10	.36	35	.01	5	.28	.01	.14	2	.001
2A E 11007	3	53	20	169	1.1	39	4	125	2.03	13	8	ND	4	137	1	6	2	19	3.31	.233	5	7	.25	40	.01	10	.35	.01	.17	2	.001
2A E 11008	5	270	25	240	1.9	56	6	215	2.86	18	5	ND	6	174	1	2	2	26	4.45	.507	8	9	.97	31	.01	7	.44	.01	.21	1	.001
2A E 11009	7	244	11	507	1.7	58	6	148	2.65	26	5	ND	6	167	3	2	2	28	3.92	.715	10	9	.69	38	.01	15	.47	.01	.23	1	.001
2A E 11010	13	231	17	263	2.1	54	11	337	3.09	27	5	ND	10	89	2	2	2	28	1.53	.447	13	6	.28	57	.01	5	.48	.01	.26	1	.001
4A E 11011	20	301	22	454	3.8	73	10	183	2.87	45	10	ND	11	227	4	7	2	85	4.28	.791	13	16	.95	47	.01	7	.65	.01	.36	3	.001
4A E 11012	20	246	20	774	2.8	68	9	200	2.78	35	5	ND	8	229	8	3	2	74	4.46	.748	12	14	1.07	58	.01	26	.56	.02	.29	1	.001
4A E 11013	16	108	16	584	1.8	59	5	83	1.59	28	5	ND	3	90	8	4	2	46	1.40	.244	5	9	.34	82	.01	16	.29	.01	.16	1	.001
5A E 11014	29	138	18	1544	.8	135	7	302	2.28	57	17	ND	4	219	10	4	2	82	2.53	.496	9	29	.70	83	.01	3	.25	.01	.08	1	.001
5A E 11015	3	69	13	698	.9	37	5	218	1.98	16	7	ND	5	195	6	5	2	9	2.45	.099	5	4	1.21	50	.01	2	.15	.01	.11	5	.001
5 E 11016	5	112	28	307	1.4	71	7	135	2.58	23	7	ND	5	120	1	2	2	9	1.43	.068	5	5	.67	36	.01	3	.26	.01	.14	2	.001
5 E 11017	4	186	10	206	1.3	49	6	172	2.31	18	5	ND	7	203	1	2	2	16	2.86	.314	7	5	.99	52	.01	4	.38	.01	.18	1	.001
6 E 11018	2	95	30	102	.9	25	12	478	2.93	31	5	ND	6	297	1	2	2	4	4.34	.066	11	1	2.59	66	.01	3	.23	.01	.18	1	.001
6 E 11019	5	154	14	166	1.3	46	8	104	2.93	47	6	ND	7	153	1	2	2	16	1.53	.384	12	8	.35	115	.01	5	.42	.01	.25	2	.001
6 E 11020	3	96	18	131	.9	39	9	225	2.90	35	5	ND	4	100	1	2	2	9	.88	.024	7	1	.58	66	.01	2	.19	.01	.14	2	.001
7 E 11021	3	44	34	125	.4	29	4	156	1.55	23	5	ND	5	88	1	2	2	10	1.49	.061	3	1	.50	103	.01	2	.32	.02	.07	3	.001
7 E 11022	2	67	43	116	.7	30	4	154	2.01	22	5	ND	4	88	1	2	2	10	1.49	.077	2	1	.55	53	.01	2	.33	.01	.09	2	.001
7 E 11023	1	72	54	105	1.6	34	4	115	2.38	18	12	ND	4	68	1	6	2	14	1.07	.076	2	1	.33	35	.01	13	.27	.01	.11	4	.001
STD C	20	59	41	133	7.5	73	29	1061	4.05	40	20	8	39	51	19	17	18	59	.48	.091	37	58	.90	182	.08	38	1.89	.07	.14	13	-

W. H. Myers

EGH PROSPECT  
W. H. Myers



**CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY**

Date: June 16, 1987



**SGS SUPERVISION SERVICES INC.**  
General Testing Laboratories Division

1001 East Pender Street,  
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6A 1W2  
Telephone: (604) 254-1647  
Telex: 04-507514

File: 8706-0853

TO: SILVER BAR RESOURCES  
827 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 3G8

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on:

Churn Drill Cores **DHD-EML**  
**E 1101-1123**

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	XXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	Marked	Gold
	oz/st	oz/st						
<b>E</b> 1101	0.002						1139	0.002
1102	0.003						1140	0.002
1103	0.002						1141	0.002
1104	0.002						1142	0.003
1105	0.002						1143	0.004
1106	0.003						1144	0.004
1107	0.003						1145	0.002
1108	0.003						1146	0.003
1109	0.002						1147	0.002
1110	0.002						1148	0.003
1111	0.002	<b>EML</b>					1149	0.004
1112	0.002						1150	0.004
1113	0.007						1151	0.003
1114	0.007						1152	0.004
1115	0.003						1153	0.004
1116	0.002					<b>E</b>	1154	0.003
1117	0.002							
1118	0.002							
1119	0.002							
1120	0.002							
1121	0.003							
1122	0.002							
<b>E</b> 1123	0.002							
1124	0.005							
1125	0.004							
1126	0.007							
1127	0.003							
1128	0.002							
1129	0.002							
1130	0.002							
1131	0.002							
1132	0.002							
1133	0.002							
1134	0.002							
1135	0.002							
1136	0.002							
1137	0.002							
1138	0.002							

NOTE: REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH, PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS ON REQUEST PULPS AND AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

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L. Wong

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

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**EGH RESOURCES LTD.**

**EIGHT MILE LAKE CLAIMS**  
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

GEOLOGICAL - GEOPHYSICAL MAP WITH  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES 1986, DOWN HOLE HAMMER PERCUSSION DRILL HOLES 1987,  
OVERBURDEN CASING HAMMER DRILL HOLES 1987

N.T.S. SCALE 1:10,000, N.E.C.

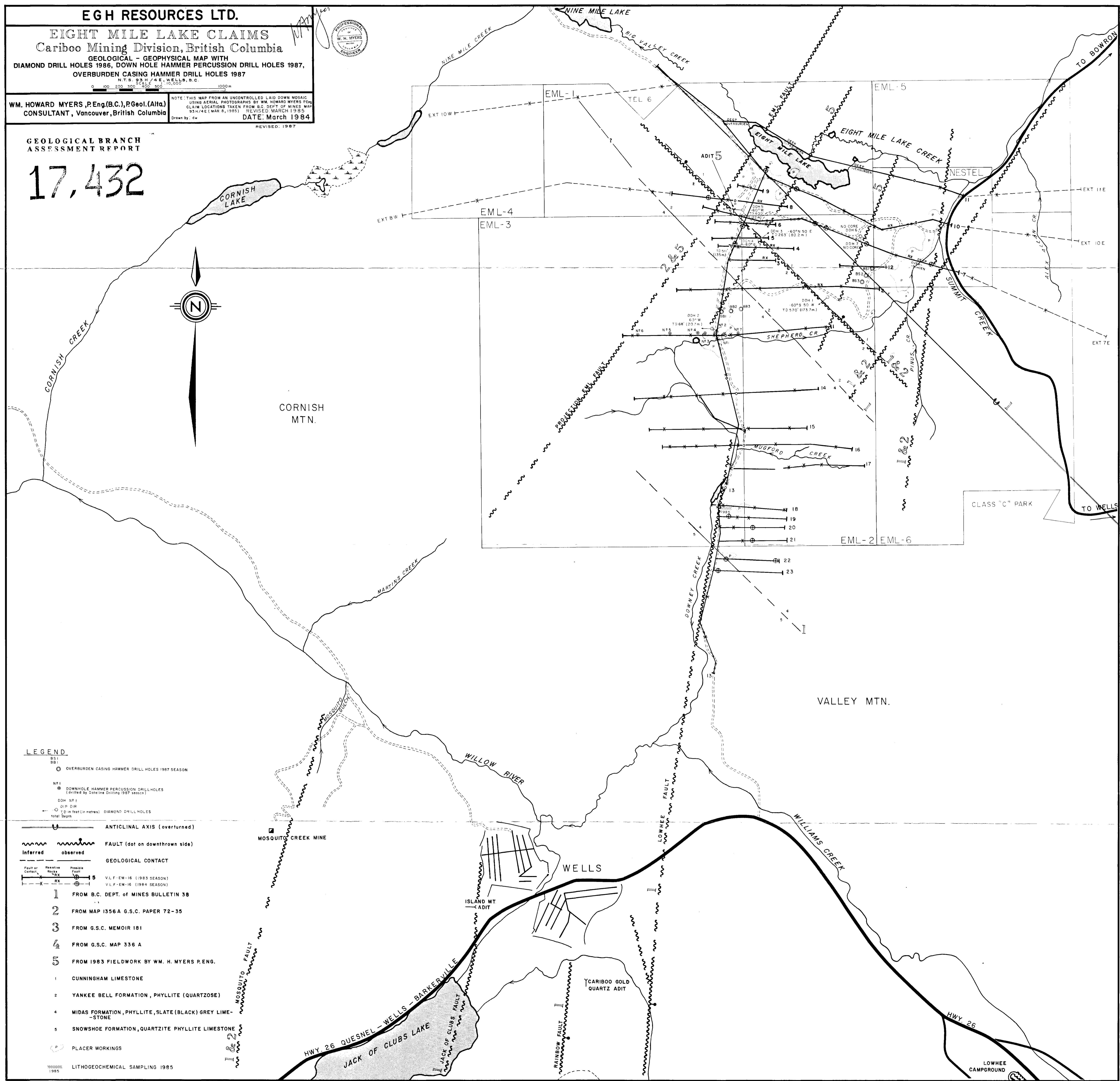
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000m

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: dw DATE: March 1984  
REVISED: 1987

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

**17,432**



**LEGEND**

- BS1  
BS1
- OVERBURDEN CASING HAMMER DRILL HOLES 1987 SEASON
- NP1
- DOWNHOLE HAMMER PERCUSSION DRILL HOLES  
(drilled by Dateline Drilling 1987 season)
- DDH
- DIP DIR
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
- DI in feet (in metres) total depth
- ANTICLINAL AXIS (overturned)
- FAULT (dot on downthrown side)
- Inferred observed
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- 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 LIME-STONE
- 5 SNOWSHOE FORMATION, QUARTZITE PHYLLITE LIMESTONE
- PLACER WORKINGS
- LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING 1985