

# BLACK DIAMOND (AG, AU, PB, ZN)

**THE BLACK DIAMOND** property consists of 35 MGS claim units located in the Purcell Mountains. The claims lie 35 km west-southwest of the community of Invermere, B.C., approximately 5 kilometers east of the historical Mineral King Mine. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., and carry an underlying 1% NSR held by Richard T. Walker of Cranbrook, B.C. The central claims are accessed by paved highway and high quality year round logging roads that run along Toby Creek. The southern part of the claims are accessed along an old mining road.

## 1996 Drilling Program Battleship Zone



The claims cover a mineralized system hosted by the Dutch Creek Formation of the Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup. The Black Diamond structure is exposed over a vertical distance of approximately 2500 feet on the north side of Toby Creek. The structure shows evidence of multi-phase silica emplacement suggesting the presence of a large pre-existing structure which became the locus for later mineralization. A total of 47 tons of ore averaging 40.0-oz/t silver was produced from the Black Diamond vein from 1906-1907(MEMPR MINFILE REPORT 082KSE049). Part of the mining took place in the Battleship quartz zone, which was the focus of a privately

funded, 1995 diamond drill program. A total of 179.1 meters (588 feet) in four holes were completed to test mineralization associated with the Black Diamond structure. Results included diamond drill hole BD95-02 which returned values of 93.7 gm/t Ag, and 5.22% Zn over 3 m from 28.0-31.0m. During the 1995 program chip samples were taken of vein material exposed in the old Black Diamond adits. The results include BDCHB-2, a continuous chip over 3 meters which returned values of 1652.6 gm/t Ag, 44.20% Pb and 9.44% Zn (1996 BCEMPR ASSESSMENT REPORT 24326).

The Black Diamond claims also cover the historic Charlemont mineral occurrence, located on the north side of Toby Creek approximately 2 kilometers from the main Black Diamond showing area. Mineralization on the Charlemont has been exposed in a series of shallow trenches, pits and three small adits and consists of steeply dipping quartz carbonate veins with galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite. Sample RW95C-04, a composite of vein material from one of the adits, returned values of 3.19 gm/t Au, 2286.1 gm/t Ag, 2.42% Cu and 44% Pb. (1996 BCEMPR ASSESSMENT REPORT 24326).

No further work was carried out on the Black Diamond claims until 2004, when the area was covered by a high resolution VTEM airborne geophysical survey. Results from the survey indicated both the known black diamond structure, as well as a northeast trending structure.

The 2006 program included prospecting and mapping, within 100 meters of the Black Diamond structure, on the north side of Toby Creek. Mapping verified a relatively simple stratigraphy with phyllitic dolomitic siltstone dominant in the valley bottom, transitioning upwards into thicker bedded dolomite at the mid level workings from 1800 to 2000 m, and finally upwards into quartz rich phyllitic siltstone and massive quartzite exposed in the upper working at around 2250 m.

The mapping was also successful as a first pass ground truthing of the 2004 airborne geophysics survey. Compilation of the 2006, 2004 and 1995 data, has allowed a refinement of the location of the Black Diamond Mineralized structure. The vertical magnetic data and 2006 field data can tentatively be used to interpret a NNW trending anticline/syncline couplet with wavelength of approximately 350m. Relationships between the Black Diamond fault and folding remain uncertain. Proposed future work includes 2400m of drilling in 18 holes, 300 soil samples over 0.6 Km<sup>2</sup>, detailed structural mapping on the North side of Toby Creek, and continued prospecting and mapping on the south side of Toby Creek. This program is

designed to test the Black Diamond structure in more locations and better define the relationships between mineralization, structure and stratigraphy.

The Black Diamond property hosts high-grade silver–zinc-gold mineralization, apparently controlled by a large scale structure. The property also has significant potential to host classic mantle or replacement style ore bodies similar to the nearby Mineral King Mine. It is believed that both the Black Diamond and Charlemont mineral occurrences are part of the same structure.

The Black Diamond Project is available for option..

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