

BOHAN (AG, PB, ZN)

THE FIRST RECORDED EXPLORATION in the Wild Creek area is reported in the Minister of Mines Report for 1924. The work consisted of surface trenching and two short adits.

The first recorded drilling is by Newmont in 1954 when six holes were drilled on the Wilds Creek showing. These holes intersected a mineralized zone about 2 meters wide over a strike distance of 335 meters. Holes 5-1 and 5-2 graded >5% Zn over about 2 meters. Four holes to the northeast, 5-3 to 5-6 had 2 meter intersections ranging from 2% Zn to 4% Zn with some Pb values up to 6.5% Pb.

2005 Drilling Program Bohan



In 1961 the Wilds Creek area was re-staked as the Liz B-1 to B-4 claims and optioned to Sheep Creek Gold Mines. Sheep Creek Mines drilled two holes southwest of the earlier Newmont drill holes. DDH Liz B-1 intersected 1.52 meters of 14.83 Zn 61 m from surface. DDH Liz B-2 was stopped before the mineralized horizon was intersected.

The property was briefly examined by Canex in 1961 and by Cominco in 1962.

In 1963, A.E. Aho and Associates examined the property for the owner, S.W. Barclay. Geological mapping and re-sampling of trenches led to a

preliminary reserve estimate of 150,000 tons of 6% Zn (assuming a width of 1.8 meters, a strike length of 366 meters and a depth of 61 meters).

By 1964 the property was optioned to Aspen Grove Copper Mines Ltd. and exploration extended the Wild Creek mineralization some 100 m to the south of the main showing. The entire Wilds Creek (main zone) surface mineralization was tested by trenching and 5 short diamond drill holes. Hole A-4 intersected 9 meters of 2.13% Zn. From 1968 to 1970 VLF-EM and magnetic surveys were carried out over the main showing (Wilds Creek mineralization). In 1977 Cominco staked the adjacent ground and in 1978 completed a soil survey along Wilds Creek (452 samples were assayed for Pb, Zn and Ag).

In 1982 and 1984 Aspen Grove Mines Ltd. extended the soil geochem coverage for Pb, Zn and Ag and completed a more extensive program of line cutting, geological mapping, geochemistry and I.P. geophysics.

In 1989 Legion Resources Ltd. completed additional line cutting, soil geochemistry, I.P. geophysics and 7 drill holes on the so called "East Zone". This drilling did not find any mineralization of economic interest.

In 1990, Kokanee Explorations Ltd. optioned the Leg property from Legion Resources Ltd. A program of line-cutting and geophysical magnetometer surveying was followed by diamond drilling. Five holes further evaluated the stratiform zinc mineralization in Wilds Creek; the northern most hole provided the best grades suggesting that mineralization was strengthening to the north. Drilling also demonstrated that zinc-pyrite mineralization is associated with a magnetic phyllitic unit as well as magnetic mafic flow units.

The north central property area was first staked in 1980 by Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. following the release of stream-sediment data for the Arrow/Bohan Creek area. During 1980, Amoco spent 98 man-days on the property, and

“collected 1003 soil samples along compass and pace lines designed to determine the cause and placement of a strong and extensive lead-zinc silt anomaly occurring in the upper portions of Arrow Creek”. Following the program, Amoco concluded that “lead-zinc geochemistry defines an anomalous area approximately 250m x 1500m... and values as high as 12,000ppm Zn and 4229 Pb were encountered” (MacIsaac, 1980). The total cost of the Amoco program was \$19,650.

Cominco in 1988 optioned the claims from Amoco and staked an additional 30 units, expanding property boundaries to the east. In 1988, Cominco contracted Scott Geophysics to complete a 12.1 line-km Induced Polarization geophysical survey over the western property area, only partially covering the soil geochemical anomaly outlined by Amoco. Following the survey, resistivity values were reported to range from below 500 to an average above 3000 ohm/m. Workers reported that “chargeabilities correlate well with resistivities. High chargeabilities (ie 20 msec and over) are associated with low resistivities” (Klein, 1988). In 1989, Cominco completed a single BQ diamond drill hole to a depth of 147.86m. The hole was “designed to test coincident soil geochemistry and induced polarization responses”, though no soil geochemical data was available. The hole was collared 2.0 km from the soil geochemical anomaly outlined by Amoco. The hole intersected a package of brecciated, predominantly carbonate lithologies with clasts of limestone, dolomitic limestone, crystalline quartz and argillite. The hole was very weakly mineralized with trace amounts of disseminated sphalerite and galena reported from within an upper breccia zone. The lower interbedded argillite – quartzite unit contained pyrite as disseminations and coarse crystalline aggregates with up to 5% pyrite over 10 –20 cm intervals. Mapping correlated with the drillcore identified carbonate and silty sediments of the PreCambrian-aged Dutch Creek Formation. In their 1990 report, Cominco geologists reported that “Mineralization is very limited in the core. Very weak pyrite, galena and sphalerite (can) be seen in the breccia zone...no economic mineralization was intersected by this drilling” (Anderson, 1990). The total cost of the Cominco programs was \$61,700.

The property was staked by Eagle Plains Resources in 1999. After staking, Eagle Plains Resources staff undertook a compilation of past geological work. In 2000, Eagle Plains carried out property scale geological mapping, and soil and silt geochemical sampling. Soil sampling was done at 100 meter spacing along ridgelines in the central part of the property. Silt sampling focused on the Hall Creek drainage and an unnamed drainage on the northeastern part of the property. A total of approximately 25 square kilometers of the property was covered with mapping traverses, with field mapping at a scale of 1:12500. A total of 128 soil samples, 31 silt samples and 12 rock samples were collected. A total of 26 man-days were spent on the property.

Based on the recommendations from the 2000 work, a high resolution VTEM geophysical survey was flown over the property in early 2004. The survey did not detect any significant geophysical anomalies. In late 2004, a three hole diamond drill program was completed to test one of the coincident geochemical / geophysical anomalies. Drill results indicated the presence of a highly oxidized zone associated with anomalous base and precious metal values. Further work, including soil geochemical sampling, mapping and diamond drilling was recommended.

The 2005 work program consisted of a soil geochemical sampling program, field mapping and a single diamond drill hole. The focus of the soil geochemical program was to fill in an unsampled area between the historic Wilds Creek geochemical grids and the historic Cominco / Amoco geochemical surveys. Soil coverage was also extended to the west of the area targeted by the 2004 drill program. A total of 1068 soil samples and 14 silt samples were collected and a total of 250 meters of diamond drilling was completed. The results confirm that the geochemically anomalous horizon that hosts the Wilds Creek mineralization extends to the northeast in the central part of the Bohan property. Diamond drilling confirmed the presence of an oxide zone associated with a dolomite unit, and also encountered minor disseminated sulphides - pyrite, galena and sphalerite - within the dolomite.

During 2008 a crew conducted soil sampling and mapping at the Bohan. Soil lines were designed to test historic anomalies and to infill between historic soil lines. A total of 3 km of soil lines were completed to test an anomaly at one proposed drill site and 3.7 km at another proposed drill site. All soil samples were analysed using the Niton XRF Analyser after drying and sieving to -250 mesh. All results were available for interpretation within four days of returning from Wyndell, dramatically reduced from the traditional lab analysis return time.

The Bohan Property is available for option and is currently a project of merit.

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