

South Findlay (Ag, Pb, Zn)

South Findlay Access Road



The South Findlay Property is one of three groups of claims staked by Eagle Plains that comprise the North Sullivan camp. These groups are referred to as Greenland Creek, South Findlay and North Findlay. The North Sullivan camp totals 33,499.92 hectares, and borders the Purcell Wilderness Conservancy to the west, encompasses the headwaters of Findlay Creek to the north and Greenland Creek in the south. This extensive land holding is a contiguous land package and shows potential for hosting sedex-type base-metal mineralization. Eagle Plains

Resources Ltd. staked the North Sullivan camp in the spring of 1995 in anticipation of an airborne geophysical survey conducted in the fall of that year by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), and the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS).

Part of the larger "North Sullivan Camp" this 271-unit (16,450 acre) property is contiguous with the Greenland Creek property to the south and shows excellent potential for hosting Sullivan-type mineralization. The claims are centered 35 km northwest of Kimberley and cover an extensive package of rocks including the same stratigraphic horizon which hosts the world class Sullivan deposit 35km to the south. Structurally, this area may be an extension of the North Star-Sullivan corridor, a north oriented fault bound graben developed through rift extension which initiated in the mesoproterozoic and continued through to the Cambrian Period (Price, 1981).

Contemporaneous with extension was the exhalation and interaction of seafloor boron, aluminous sediments, and metal rich brines along synsedimentary faults which precipitated to form the Sullivan ore body. The Findlay property stratigraphy displays Sullivan-style exhalative tourmalinite (boron) horizons, massive fragmental sections, upper anomalous lead, zinc, and indicator geochemistry, and base metal occurrences.

Following an extensive exploration program by **Kennecott**, Eagle Plains in early 1999 entered into an agreement with **Rio Algom Exploration Inc.** whereby the company could earn a 60% interest in the property by completing \$2,000,000 in exploration expenditures and making cash payments of \$310,000 to Eagle Plains over four years. Kennecott originally optioned the property in 1996 and in 1997 and 1998, spent \$1,300,000 on exploration, including four drillholes comprising a total of 5151' (1570m). Rio Algom in 1999 completed sampling and geological mapping, and in 2000, drilled three deep holes for a total of 8400' (2,500m). Following 2000 drilling activity, Rio Algom withdrew from the project.

During the 2000 and 2001 field seasons, Eagle Plains continued to explore the property, and extended geological mapping and soil geochemical coverage to previously unexplored areas of the property. This work was successful in locating additional sedex-type mineralization and alteration, and resulted in a shift in focus to these new areas of the property.

In October, 2003 **Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.** announced the discovery of gem-quality aquamarines within the company's existing Findlay claim group. The "**Blue Hammer**" showing comprises ice-blue, light-greenish-blue, and white colour varieties of beryl that have been observed in at least 8 occurrences along the western margin of the mid-Cretaceous White Creek batholith. To date, the best quality beryls have been found in late-stage pegmatitic

veins hosted in K-feldspar megacrystic granite. Two gem quality beryls in excess of 8 mm in diameter have been found in this phase, in addition to dozens of transparent to translucent crystals less than 3 mm in diameter. A second, later beryl-bearing phase has also been noted. Walnut-sized vugs containing inwardly growing euhedral beryl crystals have been noted in quartz-mica +/- tourmaline greisen veins up to 5cm wide.

The known occurrences are within an exposed 500 m by 50 m area of the White Creek Batholith at the contact with the Lower Aldridge Formation and Moyie diorite sills. Existing Eagle Plains' claims cover more than 8 km of this unexplored contact, which has the potential to host significant quantities of high quality aquamarines and emeralds. The area of interest is easily accessible through a network of established forest service roads, with outcrop readily located in alpine basins and along ridge-tops.

The discovery was made by independent geologist, Jarrod Brown, M.Sc. during a reconnaissance traverse as part of the BCGS "Rocks to Riches" program. The objective of Brown's project is to ascertain the gem and rare-metals potential of pegmatites in the Southern Kootenay Region. Mr. Brown has a mineralogy and geochemistry masters degree from the University of Manitoba, with specialization in pegmatite mineralogy.

Discoveries of emerald (Cr-bearing-beryl) and aquamarine (Fe-bearing-beryl) in the Canadian Cordillera has sparked great interest in British Columbia and Yukon for gem-beryl potential. Aquamarines of the "Blue Hammer" showing share similar geology and structural setting as emeralds from the Finlayson District of the Yukon (True-North Gems). Gem potential for the discovery area is high and continued prospecting, followed by a geological and geochemical exploration program is warranted. Eagle Plains is seeking joint venture participation by interested third-parties to carry out such work



In 2007, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. conducted an 8 hole diamond drill program at the North Sullivan Camp. A brief reconnaissance program was conducted in August 2007 to map stratigraphic control and delineation of surficial alteration expressions in anticipation of the eight hole drill program. Drill holes FY07-001 to FY07-008 tested mesoproterozoic Middle to Lower Aldridge Formation stratigraphy within the Greenland Creek and Findlay Middle Fork Creek drainages in August and September of 2007. The total amount of drilling was 2961.52 metres. The Findlay Middle Fork hosts a considerably thick fragmental package with common disseminated syngenetic pyrrhotite, associated banded tourmaline, massive decimetre scale pyrrhotite, and minor sphalerite.

This SEDEX style signature has prompted further review which will form the basis of future exploration programs in the Findlay Middle Fork drainage.

The 2008 exploration program consisted of fly camp based mapping and geochemical sampling in the Middle Fork Creek drainage basin located in the northwest part of the claim group. The program was designed to gather structural and stratigraphic information to guide future drill programs

The geological investigation completed during the 2008 program agreed with much of the compiled geology as prepared by C.J. Greig (2001). Additions include new outcrop and structure data. The area has abundant tourmaline-rich quartz veins cutting Moyie sills and adjacent Middle Aldridge rocks, ranging from mm to 10 cm thick. The cross-sections completed were able to clearly show where the Lower-Middle Aldridge contact could be intersected by future drill holes.

The North Sullivan Camp stratigraphy displays Sullivan-style exhalative tourmalinite (boron) horizons, massive fragmental sections, upper anomalous lead, zinc, and indicator geochemistry, and base metal occurrences.

Total expenditures for the 2008 program was \$64,345.84.

Following further mapping and soil geochemistry, a minimum of six diamond drill holes are recommended to test stratigraphy into the Lower Aldridge Formation. The estimated cost of the program would be \$650,000.00.