

Wildhorse Creek (Au)

History

In late 2002 Eagle Plains completed staking and received 100% title to an 8-unit (486 acres) claim block located in the Wildhorse River area, 30 km northeast of Cranbrook, BC. The Wildhorse was the

Dardenelles Adit at the Wildhorse Project



site of British Columbia's third largest placer gold rush, and saw extensive placer mining activity beginning in 1864, with over 1,500,000 ounces of gold extracted from its gravels. Active placer mining operations are currently in place along the river, though no major hard-rock source has ever been identified. The claims acquired by EPL are located near the upstream limit of historic placer mining operations.

Pre Eagle Plains Workings

The claims cover two high-grade gold occurrences named "**Dardenelles**" and "**Tit for Tat**". At the Dardenelles showing, high-grade gold values have been reported from a 1m wide vein hosted by sedimentary rocks.

The original crown grants were located in 1892. The property has seen limited past production in the late 1800s and early 1900s, with the most recent development carried out in 1975, consisting of a 95-ton bulk sample shipped to the Cominco smelter in Trail which averaged 0.463 oz/t (15.87 g/T) Au. Two short inclined development tunnels are present on the property, and are at this time inaccessible. However, a 1935 Annual Report to the Minister of Mines recorded grades from within one of the tunnels of 0.8 oz/t (27.43 g/T) Au over 4 feet (1.22m). Chip samples of high-grade vein material have been reported by past operators of up to 4.93 oz/t (169.0 g/T) Au over 0.3m (MEMPR Assessment Report #16327). Sampling completed in 1996 returned anomalous gold values in soils over 375m near the workings, with a peak value of >1000 ppb (1.0 g/T) returned from a single sample site.

The Tit for Tat (Lily May) occurrence is located 800m south of the Dardenelles, and consists of gold bearing quartz vein material. The structure varies in width from .25 to 1.0m and can be traced over 140m, exhibiting strong structural features with minor pinching. The vein is thought to be faulted off in the southerly direction. Four shallow inclined shafts follow the structure into the hillside. High grade gold values are commonly recovered from this structure, with grab samples to 2.38oz/t (81.6g/T) Au reported from 1991 work completed by past operators.

In light of the recent discovery of gold mineralization in the Cranbrook area by Chapleau Resources Ltd. (CHI:TSX-V), Eagle Plains personnel have commenced a thorough re-examination of the Company's extensive area database, focusing attention on regional geology and gold mineralization. The Cretin claims, located west of Cranbrook and centered on a Cretaceous aged intrusive stock, have been staked based on this research and additional acquisitions are expected to be announced in the near future.

2004 Eagle Plains Exploration Program

The claims overlay Creston and Aldridge Formation - Belt Purcell Supergroup stratigraphy, thought to be prospective with respect to both base and precious metal mineralization. The Kootenay King Mine, located 3 km northwest of the Wildhorse Claim Group boundary, is also a stratiform massive sulphide deposit, and is hosted by Aldridge Formation sediments, as is the Sullivan. A showing found during the 1996 field season within the Creston quartzites shows a strong similarity with mineralization associated with the Spar Lake Cu-Ag deposit. Located in Troy, Montana the 64 million ton deposit is hosted by the Creston Group- equivalent Revett Quartzite.

In 2004, Eagle Plains conducted an airborne high resolution VTEM geophysical survey on the Wildhorse claims. Based on the results from this program and historic work on the property, further work is recommended to evaluate the mineral potential of the claims.

2008 Exploration Program and Geology

Nine holes totalling 731 m were completed between October 5th and 16th, 2008 by Apex Diamond Drilling. These NQ sized holes were collared between of previous holes drilled in 1986 by Justice Mining Corporation to test the mineralization of a gold bearing quartz vein. Some of the eastern holes from that program did not intersect the quartz vein and it was thought that they were not deep enough and further drilling was warranted.

Recoveries of drill core were high and drilling proceeded quickly.

Dardenelles Vein Structure Near Adit



Road access to the property is good and drill pads were accessible by a steep, winding logging road while drill moves were preformed by helicopter assisted lifts.

Gold at the Wildhorse property is associated with a shear-hosted quartz vein. The quartz vein generally occurs in close proximity with a highly altered granitic intrusion and sometimes with a mafic intrusion. These intrusions occasionally contain economically significant gold grades.

The quartz vein is structurally controlled within the shear zone of a large thrust fault. The timing of the quartz vein in relation to the deformation event that caused the thrust fault is unknown. Cross-cutting fault relationships on the property could be extremely important as the intersection of faults can create dilation zones where space is available for gold and quartz precipitation.

Silica alteration is common in the drill holes and ranges from minor silicification to intense quartz flooding which destroys rock fabric and replace up to 80 % of the original lithology. Silica alteration also contains minor amounts of gold. The alteration commonly exists immediately below the quartz vein, but rarely immediately above. Three other types of alteration not associated with the mineralization occur in the drill holes. Carbonate, ankerite, and sericite +/- silica and ankerite alteration occur throughout the holes.

Anhedral, fine to coarse crystals of tetrahedrite and galena occur in the veins and are associated with the highest gold values. This style of mineralization occurs primarily in the margins of the vein in quantities of 1-5% galena/tetrahedrite. Silver and copper are also present in these zones in association with the sulphides.

The quartz vein was intersected in all the holes, except the most north-easterly hole WH08003, with a minimum width of 0.20 m and a maximum width of 3.65 m true thickness. Eight of nine holes returned gold values greater than 0.5 g/t. The results of the best intersections are presented in the table below.

Table 1: Best intersections from 2008 Diamond Drilling Program.

Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
WH08001	52.5	52.72	0.22	1.64
	59.08	59.83	0.75	1.14
including	59.08	59.57	0.49	1.28
also including	59.73	59.83	0.10	1.38
WH08002	55.32	56.52	1.20	2.12
including	55.32	55.72	0.40	4.35
WH08004	58.4	58.89	0.49	13.90
WH08005	37.29	38.39	1.1	0.56
	40.26	41.08	0.82	2.02
	53.75	54.29	0.54	0.61
WH08006	47.82	48.22	0.40	6.95
WH08007	54.41	55.43	1.02	2.90
including	54.41	54.81	0.40	5.20
WH08008	50.84	53.54	2.70	0.99

Including	50.84	51.34	0.50	3.57
including	52.37	53.54	1.17	0.74
WH08009	47.52	47.68	0.16	1.00

Future Exploration Recommendations

A two phase exploration program is recommended. Phase one includes ground-based data compilation, mapping, and potentially geophysics. Phase two includes a diamond drilling program to further define the location, thickness and grade of the gold-bearing quartz vein.

Phase One

1. Data compilation / verification

A large thrust fault was mapped at an elevation approximately 1750 m in relatively flat lying topography. This is much lower than the shear-hosted quartz vein intersected in the drill holes. The quartz vein was intersected in the drill holes at approximately 1820 – 1840 m. The discrepancy is possibly the result of inaccurate mapping locations; however, it could also represent a duplex or similar structure, increasing the possibility of multiple or stacked mineralized quartz veins.

The location of the Dardanelles showing is 50 m down slope of a surface exposure of the vein drilled in 1986 and 2008. Verification of this showing would provide further evidence supporting multiple mineralized veins. A deep drill hole could then confirm the extension of a second vein into the hillside.

2. Geologic Mapping

Mapping was completed in the Wildhorse river valley at 1:10,000 scale in 1993. The quartz vein is hosted in variable altered phyllitic argillites to siltstones. Recent clear-cut logging and new road access has created a more open area with better access to outcrop. Additional mapping is recommended with a focus on correctly locating major thrust faults and faults cross-cutting the gold bearing quartz vein.

Location of faults cross-cutting the quartz vein is important because cross-cutting faults of certain orientations will create dilation zones where space is created for the precipitation of quartz and consequently gold. Other features to investigate for quartz veins are splays in the main fault which may stack veins on top of one another, increasing potential tonnage.

3. Geophysical Survey

In addition to further mapping of the property, a geophysical survey would be useful on the Wildhorse to help identify the extent of large scale structures at depth. As the mineralization is unlikely to show up and a ground-based survey in the steep and heavily wooded terrain of the Wildhorse property would be challenging, an air-based survey is recommended.

4. Diamond Drill Core Analysis

Further work on the Wildhorse property could involve more analysis of the 2008 drill core. The uneven distribution of mineralization within the quartz vein and the potential for the vein to host free gold could produce a “nugget effect” and resampling of the drill core could produce drastically different gold values than the initial sampling.

It is unknown whether the mineralization on the Wildhorse property is coeval with, or postdates the shearing event that created the thrust faulting. As the tetrahedrite and galena is soft and deforms easily, analysis of the crystals in thin section would quickly and easily resolve that particular question.

Phase Two

From recent and historic drill hole data, the gold-bearing quartz vein appears to shallow to the west from a depth of approximately 60 m in the eastern most hole to approximately 35 m in the western most hole from the 1986 drilling. Shallow holes drilled along an existing road could confirm the existence of the vein to the west. If the vein wraps around the hillside, a surface exposure there could also be located.

As the vein is fairly flat lying, it could still be intersected at less than 100 m depth by stepping out up the hillside. These holes would test the extent of the vein and refine the grade and tonnage estimates for the property.

This project is available for option and is a property of merit which can be used as a qualifying transaction.

Updated June 23, 2009