

that masks geochemical response. An IP survey of the stock was in progress to help define targets and a third "fly" drill may be added. The most obvious target area lies west of the Main zone where incised drainage reveals that the mineralizing system is much larger than known reserves in the Main and East zones. The Gully zone is underlain by a randomly oriented pyrite-chalcopyrite quartz stockwork in strongly altered microporphyry in the central part of the stock. This area attracted early exploration interest but drilling was limited to widespaced shallow holes. The East zone is in a northeast dike-like apophysis of the stock and copper mineralization occurs as a northeast sheeted stockwork versus the non-directional stockwork in the Gully zone. American Bullion's program has not attracted competition in the area.

* The inactive Thibert Creek Au-prospect (104J 012) owned by Ed Asp of Dease Lake was examined on Aug 1, as a substitute for failing to locate Prospector Assistance recipient Milan Hlava. EMPR Annual Reports report a quartz porphyry with 0.25 opt Au over 40 feet. Equity Silver explored the property several years ago in the hectic flow-thru era but did not record assessment work. Thibert Creek delineates a listwanite zone related to the thrust fault contact between Cache Creek argillite and Triassic volcanic-plutonic rocks of Quesnellia. Quartz veins in the listwanite have been trenched but I could find no quartz porphyry. Thibert Creek has been worked for placer gold. The most interesting aspect of the day was recognition of a paleo-channel about 30 meters above Thibert Creek on the south bank, bedrock morphology has been exhumed by early hydraulic mining. Evidently the paychannel coincided with the quartz-veined listwanite.

DRIFTPILE
 *Driftpile Zn-Pb exploration project of Teck Exploration was examined with geologist Randy Farmer on Aug 2. Bedded Zn-Pb with pyrite occurs in two stacked horizons, each sulphide horizon is at the base of a locally derived turbidite sequence within the Devonian Gunsteel Formation. In 1993 Teck intersected 10-20% Zn over 2-12 m in moderately deep holes in the Camp Zone. All 1980-era drilling was shallow, aimed at open pit targets and did not detect these higher grades. Sphalerite-galena is extremely fine grained, intimately mixed with pyrite and preliminary tests indicate a saleable Zn concentrate cannot be achieved. Objective of the 1994 program is to test other zones for higher grade and better metallurgy. Geologically this translates as zones in which pyrite forms mono-mineralic layers, or vent proximal mineralization where higher depositional temperature might equate to coarser grain size. Pb/Pb+Zn is used as a vector to hydrothermal vent source in the absence of a distinctive feeder zone or footwall alteration. Mineral zones are complicated by folds and thrust faults in stratigraphy lacking marker units, necessitating immediate structural interpretation. The first hole in a new area is a short, shallow angle hole used to determine bedding angle by orienting core to a property-wide steep cleavage. Next, the bedding/cleavage relationship is used to locate the zone's position on a fold limb to target deeper holes.

The initial exploration budget had been expended (26 holes, 16,000 ft, \$600,000 at Driftpile plus 8 holes, \$400,000 at Bear). Best visual results were encountered in the final 3 holes of the program in the East zone. Demobilization was put on hold while assays were awaited and additional drilling considered. Unfortunately Teck's decision is likely to be influenced by MELP's declaration of the Kechika Access Management Area (with vehicular restrictions) and, in their view, unwarranted hassle and increased land use designation risk.

* Gataga GSB mapping project operating out of the Driftpile camp was reviewed with JoAnne Nelson and Fil Ferri on Aug. 3. Lower Paleozoic clastic strata favourable for major Zn-Pb-Ag mineral deposits is being delineated in 94L northwest of Driftpile. The major stratigraphic units are distinctive; massive

Wojdak, Aug. '94

DRIFTPILE

Cambrian Atan carbonate, dark-weathering Cambro-Ordovician Road River shale, orange-weathering Silurian Kechika siltstone and grey Devonian Gunsteel shale formations, but fold and thrust structures are complex. An important element of their work is to test the successful exploration model derived by Rob Carne for Archer Cathro during exploration circa 1980. Carne concluded that all sedex deposits between Cirque and Driftpile are within 1 km of a paleo-growth fault which, during northeasterly compression was transformed into the Mt Waldemar thrust superposing Cambrian to Silurian strata over Devonian. Delineation of this thrust, combined with Teck's activity will stimulate exploration interest. It is unfortunate that initial mapping in the area, carried out for GSB under contract in 1989 has not been completed and is unavailable to Fil and JoAnne. Some of their findings are; all units thin (shale out) to the northwest, Cambrian clastic strata varies between fault panels (suggestive of local, continent marginal faulting) and a new barite horizon in the Gunsteel Formation.

DRIFTPILE

* **Braid** (aka **Rough**, 094L 011) Zn-Pb-barite prospect owned by Ecstall Mining Corp and located 20 km northwest of Driftpile was examined with JoAnne Nelson on Aug. 3. Medium grained sphalerite, pyrite and galena are hosted by argillite breccia in the Mt. Waldemar fault contact between Cambrian carbonate and Kechika siltstone. We traced mineralization more than 1 km along the fault and the zone is up to several meters wide. Interpreted according to Carne's model outlined above, the fault is the Gunsteel basin-bounding growth fault and Rough mineralization is a feeder to exhalative mineralization. A nearby barite horizon in Gunsteel on the Braid claims is a prime target.

* Stopped at Cusac's **Table Mountain** mine on Aug. 4. A major surface exploration program will not proceed, not receiving an Explore B.C. grant was blamed. Underground development of ore (10 g/t Au over 2.5 m) and exploration drilling continue. A small open pit (60m long by 20 m deep) is being discussed for the Katherine vein.

* Visited Bud Berg's placer operation on the **O'Donnel River** in the Atlin district on Aug 5. Bedrock derivation of gold is suggested by Berg but I could not endorse bedrock exploration because exposed rock shows no evidence of mineralization, being unaltered Cache Ck mafic volcanics, argillite and limestone.

* Prospector Gary Thompson, Grant recipient for work on the **Mass/Quantity** (104M 079,080) was visited on Aug 5. The target is epithermal Au-Ag quartz vein stockwork and breccia in a splay of the Llewellyn fault, analagous to the Engineer deposit further south on Tagish Lake.

* Accompanied Ron McMillan (prospector grant) and Ralph Keefe on Aug 6 in prospecting the **Eagle** epithermal Au-Ag showing (104M 070) set in the Bennett Lake Tertiary caldera.

Tulsequah
Chief

* Reviewed GSB's **Tulsequah South** regional mapping program with Mitch Mihalynuk on Aug. 7 while Mitch briefed assistant Bruce Madu's replacement. Objective of mapping is to determine if a large area formerly mapped as Stuhini volcanic rocks can be correlated with Paleozoic strata which host Cu-Zn-Pb-Au-Ag sulphides at Tulsequah. Unfortunately Mitch is reassigning these rocks to the Tertiary Sloko Group, thereby downgrading their exploration potential for VMS mineralization. On a positive note, several new showings in at least three structural settings may stimulate exploration interest. Bruce Madu (ex-Prince George office)

Wojdak, Aug. '97