



MEMORANDUM

John Johnson

SPING
888005

TGS → DG
- Smithers

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by

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Geol. *OCT 05 1994*

HIGHLIGHTS

*Redfern Resources submitted a Pre-Application for Mine Development at Tulsequah.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

*Accompanied Bruce Downing of Teck Corp to examine the Sping property (94D 104) on the Squingula River on Sept 1. The showing was explored by about 10 holes in the early 70's by Canadian Superior. A resource of 5 million tonnes grading 0.5% Cu and 11 g/t Ag is crudely indicated, but the work was not filed for assessment. Core boxes are deteriorating and overgrown with willows but the core is still useful. Chalcopyrite, bornite and trace pyrite are very finely disseminated and easily passed over in the core. Mineralization is confined to an impure intravolcanic limestone of the Hazelton Group, associated quartz wackes are barren. There is no skarn development nor intrusive rocks. Downing sampled the core for its gold content (demonstrating the value of old core) and sought to test a stratabound hypothesis, specifically comparison to Sustut Copper 50 km to the northeast. The geologic setting does appear comparable to the Sustut camp, specifically to Willow (094D 082) where chalcopyrite and chalcocite occur stratabound in limy argillite. Limits of copper mineralization are not well constrained by the sparse drilling at Sping, the property has potential but is unlikely to be explored in the near future.

*Ecstall (103H 011, 053, 069) VMS exploration project of Atna Resources was toured with Uwe Schmidt and Paul Kallock on Sept 6. A fall drill program is contemplated (budget of \$430,000). Initial focus is evaluation of copper showings in the Thirteen Creek area, south of the Ecstall massive sulphide, as a possible VMS feeder zone. A 2.5 km belt of vertically dipping sericite schist (150 m wide) contains disseminated chalcopyrite, lesser pyrite and trace bornite. Assays are awaited but grades are probably <0.2% Cu. Mineralization is disseminated, not vein or fracture related as expected in a VMS feeder and Atna is considering an alternative model: a deformed porphyry copper. I consider this to be very unlikely, considering the bona fide Ecstall massive sulphide lies 2 km north, on trend. The stratigraphic facing direction in the Thirteen Creek area is unclear and will complicate planning a drill program. The second target area is vicinity of the Ecstall deposit (1950's exploration: 6,900,000 tonnes @ 0.6% Cu, 2.5% Zn, approx 0.5g/t Au). Ecstall massive sulphide lenses are exposed in a gorge, accessed with difficulty following a 3-day rain. Although Ecstall grade is low, a boulder discovered in Red Gulch Creek a few years ago assays 23% Cu and 12% Zn and suggests the Red Gulch area has not been adequately explored.

SPING (new) - ex-'RED'

ECSTALL

eq. Gibraltar