GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL (ROCK) REPORT ON THE BLUNT MOUNTAIN MINERAL PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 93 M/03,06

FOR ATNA RESOURCES LTD.

BY

PETER R. DELANCEY, P.ENG.

DECEMBER, 1994

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FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY

As a result of a 1984 government geochemical release both Noranda and Atna Resources Ltd. staked claims in the Blunt Mt. area, 25 km east of Hazelton, B.C. Exploration by a Noranda / Atna joint venture from 1985 to 1987 led to the discovery of several showings of polymetallic mineralization along a linear trend some 3 km long. Work programs included prospecting, gridding, geological mapping, magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys, silt, soil and rock geochemistry, hand trenching and 377 m of diamond drilling. Although results of the surveys were encouraging results of the drilling were inconclusive. The area was restaked to hold the key ground. In 1991 Atna acquired 100% interest in the property and limited work was carried out.

A program of geologic investigation, rock sampling and petrographic work was carried out in 1994. The purpose of the program was to determine if there was any lithologic control to the distribution of the mineralization and to further investigate the nature of the mineralization. In addition to the technical work an inspection of the area verified that debris from the old camp sites had been removed and the drill core had been stored in the approved manner.

Results indicate that pyritic feldspar porphyry dikes have a similar spatial habit as the polymetallic mineralization. Based on very limited sampling, these dykes have geochemically anomalous amounts of Cu, Zn, and As. Petrographic examination of the samples from the showings has identified boulangerite as a significant sulphide mineral along with arsenopyrite, barite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite. Results from analyses of samples collected from the showings shows the distribution of precious metals within the polymetallic mineralization sampled ranges from 24 ppb to 4800 ppb gold, and from 15.9 ppm to 150 ppm silver. Based on the limited sampling, there appears to be little correlation with other elements in the vein material.

A program of mechanical trenching and follow-up drilling of the showings is recommended.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

A limited program was carried out by Peter R. DeLancey, P. Eng. on the Blunt Mt. property from Sept. 23 to 25, 1994. The purpose of the work was to further investigate the geological controls of the mineralization and to collect samples for geochemical analyses and petrographic examination. In addition an inspection of the camp sites and core storage site was carried out on request of the District Manager/Engineer.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Blunt Mt. claims are located 25 km east of New Hazelton and 49 km north of Smithers (Fig. 1). The claims are situated near the headwaters of Ferri Creek which drains northerly from the northwestern slopes of Blunt Mt. into the Suskwa River. Much of the property lies within the Ferri Creek cirque and is above tree-line.

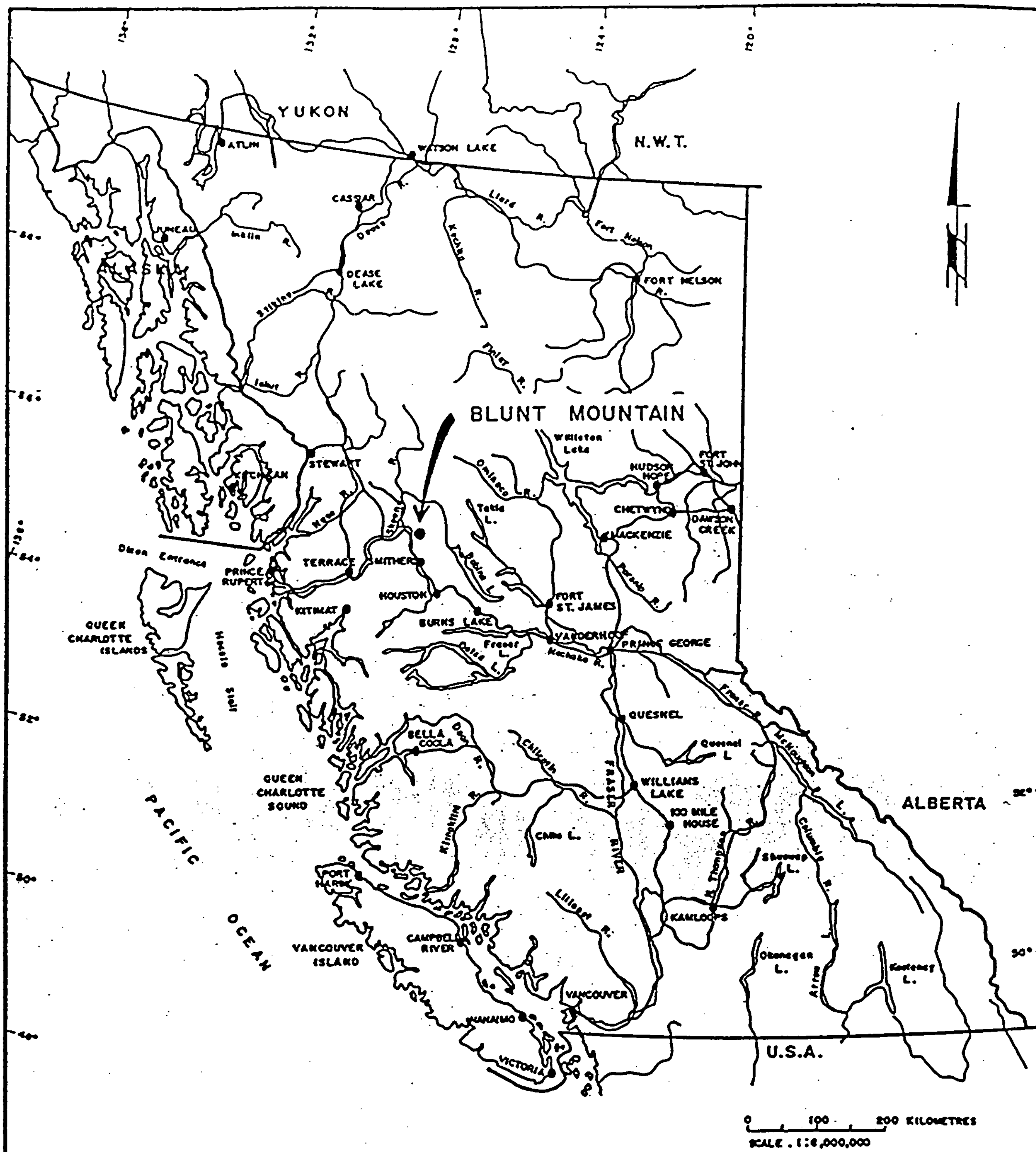
Access to the property is by chartered helicopter from Smithers. The property can also be accessed by logging road leading from the highway to logging clear-cuts immediately north of the property. From here a previously marked trail through timber leads to the property.

4.0 CLAIM STATUS

The main showings are covered by the Loki 1-8 and Loki 9 "2-post" mineral claims. These claims are held by Peter DeLancey who holds them "in trust" for Atna Resources Ltd. The claim status is summarized as follows:

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD #	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE*
Loki 1-8	8	010740-47	Oct. 16, 1989	Oct. 16, 1995
10	1	010749	"	"

* pending acceptance of assessment report

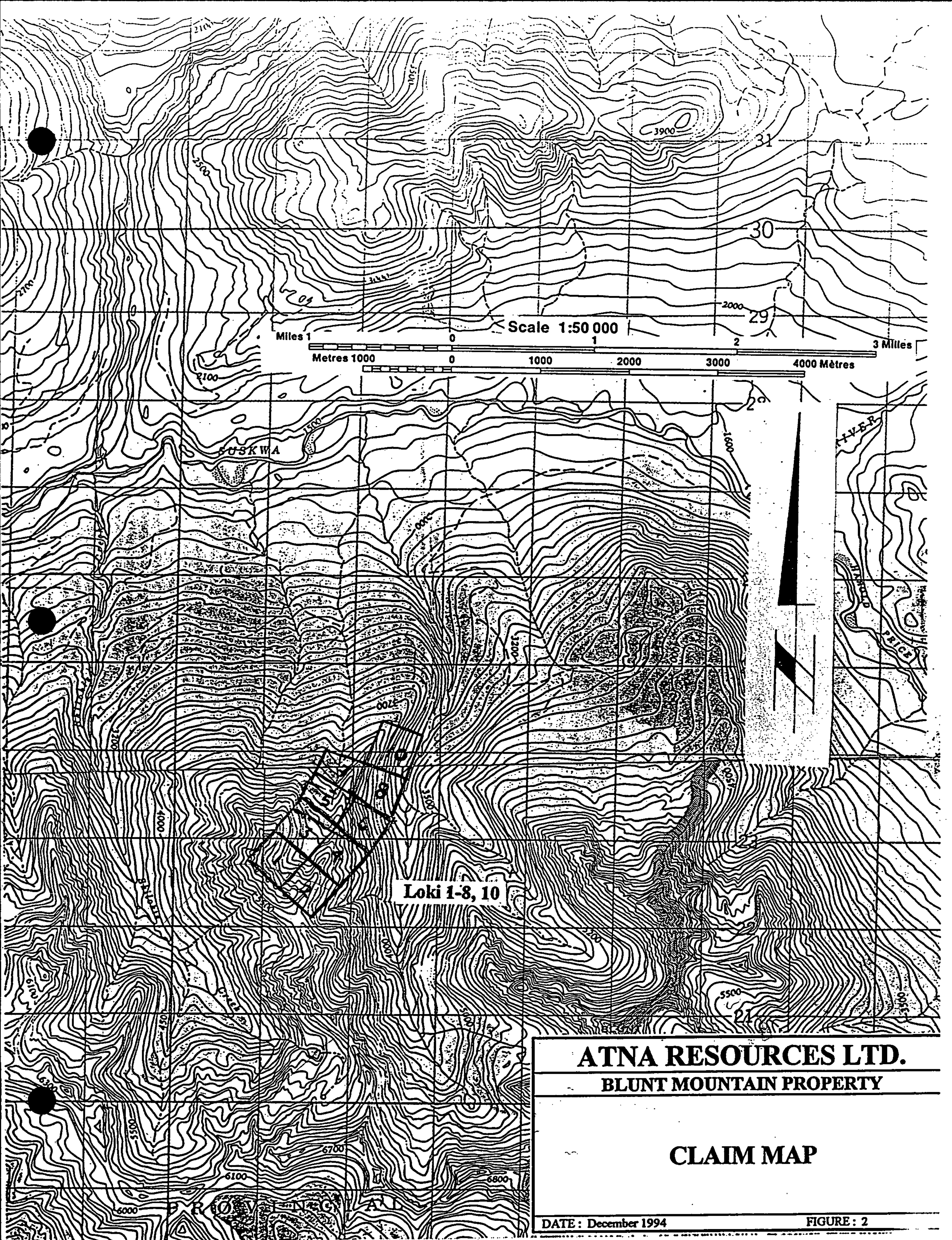


ATNA RESOURCES LTD.

BLUNT MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

DATE : December 1994 FIGURE : 1



ATNA RESOURCES LTD.

BLUNT MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

DATE : December 1994

FIGURE : 2

5.0 **HISTORY**

The release of government silt geochemical survey results in June 1984 indicated that a stream sediment sample from Skilokis Creek had anomalous Ag, Pb, As, Sb values. Follow-up staking was carried out by Atna and Noranda crews.

Exploration by a joint venture between Atna and Noranda from 1985 to 1987 included prospecting, gridding, soil, silt and rock geochemical surveys, VLF-Mag geophysical surveys, geological mapping, hand trenching and drilling (6 holes totalling 377 m). These exploration programs were successful in discovering six polymetallic precious metal showings along a 3 km structural trend. The drilling programs were hampered by logistical and weather problems and poor core recovery; results were inconclusive. The large claim blocks were allowed to lapse and 2-post claims were staked to cover the main showings.

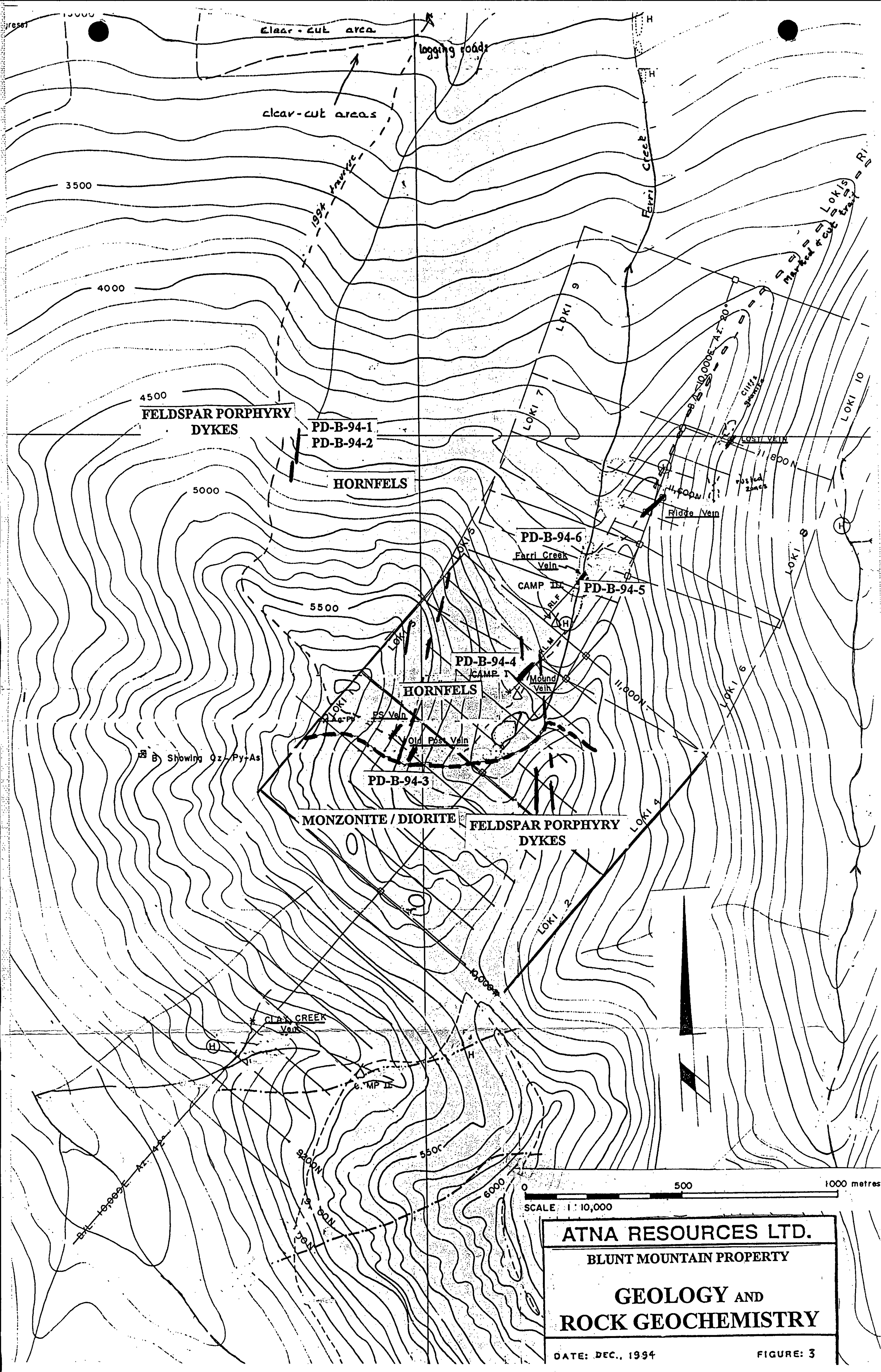
In 1991 Atna acquired Noranda's interest and carried out a limited exploration.

6.0 **GEOLOGY**

Clastic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group and a late Cretaceous quartz monzonite to diorite intrusive rocks underlie the claims. The sedimentary rock adjacent the intrusive contact has been converted to hornfels. North trending feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes transect the area. The polymetallic mineral showings occur mostly in the hornfels along a northeasterly trending structure which transects both rock types. The relationship between the porphyry dykes and the polymetallic veins is unclear. Geochemical results from two samples of pyritic porphyry dyke material suggest there may be a genetic relationship between the two events.

7.0 **MINERALIZATION**

The mineral showings form a linear trend some 3 km long at a strike of 039 degrees and over a vertical range of 600 m. The mineralized vein system appears to have a steep dip, however local variations is suggested from dip measurements and drilling results at the showings. Most showings occur along the main structure; other showings occupy parallel structures. Rock samples were collected from the Old Post Vein, the Mound Vein and the Ferri Creek Vein; these samples were described and submitted for geochemical analyses and petrographic examination (Appendices 1,2 and 3 respectively). The **Old Post Vein** appears to be a separate vein system lying about 200 m west of the main system that includes the Mound and Ferri showings. Previous work indicates the Old Post Vein is



ATNA RESOURCES LTD.

BLUNT MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

GEOLOGY AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

DATE: DEC., 1994 FIGURE: 3

+500 m long with values up to 5.62 ppm Au across 1.6 m. The vein material is well banded quartz with concentrations of sphalerite and arsenopyrite. Petrographic work on sample PD-B-94-3 identified boulangerite (8-10%) as a significant component of the vein sulphides; the sample ran 4800 ppb gold and 150 ppm silver. The **Mound Showing** consists of patches of massive sulphides within and adjacent to silicified breccia. The sample collected, PD-B-94-4, was mostly of siliceous rock with about 5% disseminated grey sulphides; the sample ran 2060 ppb gold. Petrographic examination has indicated the sulphides to be boulangerite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite. The **Ferri Vein** is located at tree-line some 350 m NE from the Mound Showing and is exposed on the west bank of Ferri Creek. The showing consists of grey massive sulphides over a width of 0.5 to 1.0 m. The sample collected, PD-B-94-6, consists of massive arsenopyrite (60-65%), quartz (25-30%) and boulangerite (5-7%). Geochemical analyses showed only 24 ppb gold and 133 ppm silver; however previous sampling gave values of 790 ppb gold and 342 ppm silver over 0.70 m. Massive sulphide float was found 100 m below the Ferri showing; it is not known if the source of this float is from the Ferri Showing or from a nearby source.

8.0 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Six rock samples were collected; two from porphyry dykes and four from vein material from the showings. The samples were analyzed for 30 element ICP and gold by AA at Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. Location of the samples is shown in Fig. 3 and sample descriptions and geochemical results are presented in Appendix 1 and 2 respectively.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Several precious metal showings consisting of massive polymetallic sulphides and associated quartz veining / silicification occur over a 3 km long trend. The showings are poorly exposed. Limited drill testing was inconclusive because of poor core recovery. Geophysical and geochemical surveys indicate extensions of the showings under talus and soil cover. Further work including mechanical trenching and diamond drilling is recommended.

Peter R. DeLancey P.Eng.

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APPENDIX 1

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

PD-B-94-1 Location: north-facing cirque approx. 1000 m NW of Ferri Creek Vein at 4500' elevation contour. Medium gossanous, poorly exposed outcrop of intrusive to hornfels appearing rock with 5% disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite/pyrrhotite with lesser chalcopyrite.

PD-B-94-2 Location: as above. Outcrop is roughly 10 m by 10 m and appears to be part of a poorly exposed QFP dyke possibly oriented Az 020 / 90. Rock contains <1% disseminated pyrite and is weakly silicified. Trend of dyke parallels adjacent gully.

PD-B-94-3 Location: Old Post Vein. Old partially covered trench. Sample is of massive sulphide vein material. Vein appears to be approximately 1 m wide. Sulphides are stibnite?, sphalerite and lesser pyrite.

PD-B-94-4 Location: Mound Vein Massive grey sulphides to very siliceous rock with remnant fragments. Sample is of siliceous rock with approx. 5% disseminated silver to grey sulphides.

PD-B-94-5 Location: Ferri Vein. Massive to semi-massive fine grained grey to silver sulphides showing crude banding. Sulphides appear to be sphalerite and arsenopyrite.

PD-B-94-6 Location: Ferri Creek approx. 100 m below Ferri Vein. Massive sulphide float, appears to be coming from local source but also possible from up creek at Ferri Vein. Semi- massive fine grained sphalerite in siliceous granular textured rock.

APPENDIX 2

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Atna Resources Ltd. PROJECT BLUNT MTN. File # 94-4375

900 - 409 Granville St., Vancouver BC V6C 1T2 Submitted by: Peter DeLancey

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm
PD-B-94-1	2	391	22	186	.9	20	20	915	5.70	141	<5	<2	2	127	2.8
PD-B-94-2	4	104	11	93	.3	22	17	401	4.71	138	<5	<2	<2	198	.3
PD-B-94-3	5	1051	17304	35577	150.0	8	<1	66	10.83	86597	<5	6	<2	18	910.8
PD-B-94-4	4	30	7106	574	15.9	8	<1	127	7.18	73074	<5	2	<2	4	17.1
PD-B-94-5	1	1792	20133	1068	112.6	<1	<1	19	4.89	18737	<5	<2	<2	27	138.8
PD-B-94-6	2	158	18949	82195	133.2	1	<1	214	6.14	67564	<5	<2	<2	12	1823.7
RE PD-B-94-6	2	150	17958	83216	134.3	4	<1	224	6.11	68475	<5	<2	<2	12	1864.9
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	60	38	136	7.3	75	33	1052	3.96	39	18	8	36	53	19.4

SAMPLE#	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
PD-B-94-1	2	<2	91	5.48	.057	7	26	1.18	104	.13	4	6.29	.24	.05	1	2
PD-B-94-2	4	<2	130	2.81	.065	4	29	1.30	182	.09	5	5.99	.53	.39	1	1
PD-B-94-3	33327	15	3	.04	.002	<2	12	.02	10	<.01	5	.09	.01	.02	<1	4800
PD-B-94-4	2108	9	2	.02	.003	<2	12	.01	7	<.01	9	.06	.01	.04	2	2060
PD-B-94-5	15294	14	<2	.01	<.001	<2	5	<.01	<2	<.01	3	.01	<.01	.01	<1	560
PD-B-94-6	23823	12	<2	.30	.001	<2	5	.09	<2	<.01	5	<.01	<.01	.01	<1	24
RE PD-B-94-6	24598	9	<2	.31	<.001	<2	6	.09	2	<.01	3	<.01	<.01	<.01	<1	22
STANDARD C/AU-R	15	22	60	.49	.090	41	62	.93	177	.09	34	1.88	.06	.15	11	460

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 7 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 12/94 SIGNED BY........D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX 3

PETROGRAPHIC STUDIES

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

8080 GLOVER ROAD, LANGLEY, B.C. V3A 4P9
PHONE (604) 888-1323 • FAX (604) 888-3642

Samples: PD-B 94-4, PD-B 94-6, Blunt Old Post Vein (PD-D-94-3)

Summary:

Sample PD-B 94-4 is banded strongly, with bands rich in one or more of quartz, boulangerite, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite, with less abundant tetrahedrite, galena, and pyrite, and minor bournonite and chalcopyrite, also concentrated strongly in certain bands. Interstitial patches and late veinlets are of barite(?), locally with clusters of Ti-oxide(?).

Sample PD-B 94-6 is of a massive sulfide vein dominated by arsenopyrite and quartz with moderately abundant boulangerite interstitial to quartz and in intimate intergrowths with arsenopyrite. Minor minerals included pyrite, sericite, and ankerite.

Sample: Blunt Old Post Vein is a strongly compositionally banded vein with zones rich in quartz, others of quartz with moderately abundant patches of boulangerite, some dominated by arsenopyrite and lesser pyrite, and one main lens of massive boulangerite. Sulfides and sulfo-salts are altered moderately to strongly along margins of patches to secondary minerals. Much of the secondary material appears to be after arsenopyrite. Because of the thickness of the section and the cryptocrystalline nature of the alteration minerals, this material could not be identified optically. It probably consists of scorodite, in part colored brown by hematite.

Some of the samples do not show a good correlation between assay and mineralogy. Sample PD-B 94-4 contains much less arsenic than indicated by the assay (see further discussion in detailed description), and Sample PD-B 94-6,with a Zn assay of 8.2% contains no sphalerite. This is probably because of the banded nature of the veins, with the part of the vein in the section not representative of the total width of the vein (or part of the vein) from which the assay was taken.

John G. Payne, PhD.,
Tel: (604)-986-2928
Fax: (604)-983-3318

Sample PD-B 94-4 Banded Quartz-Boulangerite-Sphalerite-Arsenopyrite-Tetrahedrite-Barite(?)-(Galena-Pyrite-Bournonite; Late Barite-(Ti-oxide) Veinlet

The vein is banded strongly, with bands rich in one or more of quartz, boulangerite, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite, with less abundant tetrahedrite, galena, and pyrite, and minor bournonite and chalcopyrite, also concentrated strongly in certain bands. Interstitial patches and late veinlets are of barite(?), locally with clusters of Ti-oxide(?).

The identification of boulangerite optically is good; however, the assay indicates a very high As/Sb ratio, which, combined with the relatively low arsenopyrite content of the sample, suggests that this mineral is a Pb-As sulfo-salt. However, this is the same mineral which occurs in Sample PD-B 94-6, a sample which contains 2.4% Sb, and in which this is the only mineral which could contain significant antimony. Compositions could be checked using the S.E.M. The other possibility is that because of the strongly banded nature of some of the veins, the assay is representative of the overall sample but not necessarily of the part in the thin section.

The assay shows that the sample contains moderately abundant gold; however, no native gold or other gold-bearing mineral was identified.

quartz	70-75%	galena	1
boulangerite(?)	12-15	pyrite	0.5
barite(?)	3- 4	bournonite(?)	minor
sphalerite	3- 4	chalcopyrite	trace
arsenopyrite	2- 3	covellite	trace
tetrahedrite	1		
interstitial patches, late veinlets			
barite(?)-(Ti-oxide?)	1- 2		

Quartz forms subhedral grains varying widely in grain size between bands. Finer grained bands average 0.1-0.2 mm in grain size and coarser ones average 0.3-1.5 mm in grain size. Adjacent to patches of boulangerite, quartz generally has euhedral crystal faces.

Boulangerite forms irregular patches which range from interstitial selvages among quartz grains to patches up to a few mm across also interstitial to quartz. Elongate to equant grains generally average 0.02-0.07 mm in size, and in a few patches, grains are oriented strongly. In a few coarser grained patches, elongate grains are up to 0.3 mm long.

Intergrown with boulangerite are interstitial patches of extremely fine to very fine grained barite(?) with the following properties: soft, colorless, R.I. about 1.7-1.8, birefringence less than 0.010. The R.I. appears to be moderately higher than normal for barite.

Arsenopyrite forms subhedral to euhedral prismatic grains averaging 0.1-0.5 mm in size and a few up to 1.5 mm long in quartz. Some patches contain minor to abundant inclusions of boulangerite. One prominent band 1.5 mm wide consists of an intergrowth of patches of very fine grained arsenopyrite with those of very fine grained galena and minor patches of sphalerite. On one side of this band is a band dominated by quartz with moderately abundant disseminated patches of galena, interstitial patches of barite, and minor sphalerite.

(continued)

Sphalerite is concentrated strongly in one band up to 2 mm wide in which it forms anhedral grains averaging 0.3-0.7 mm in size with a medium orange color. Some sphalerite grains contain moderately abundant to very abundant inclusions of boulangerite similar to those in arsenopyrite. Chalcopyrite forms minor grains averaging 0.01 mm in size in or bordering sphalerite, and a few veinlets up to 0.005 mm wide cutting sphalerite or along borders between sphalerite grains.

Tetrahedrite forms two patches 2-2.5 mm in size. One contains disseminated grains averaging 0.05-0.1 mm long of boulangerite and the other contains disseminated grains averaging 0.02-0.05 mm in size of chalcopyrite.

In a few sulfo-salt patches, boulangerite is intergrown with patches up to 0.1 mm in size of a second sulfo-salt, probably bournonite. This is isotropic with slightly lower reflectivity and darker grey color than boulangerite.

Covellite forms minor patches up to 0.05 mm in size of extremely fine grains in patches of barite bordering patches of boulangerite.

Barite(?) occurs in interstitial patches between quartz grains, in which it is intergrown with boulangerite and galena. It also is concentrated in late(?) seams and patches averaging 0.1-0.3 mm wide. Commonly associated with barite are subhedral to euhedral grains of colorless to pale brown Ti-oxide averaging 0.1-0.2 mm in size, with a few acicular grains up to 0.35 mm long.

Sample PD-B 94-6 Arsenopyrite-Quartz-Boulangerite(?)

The sample is of a massive sulfide vein dominated by arsenopyrite and quartz with moderately abundant boulangerite interstitial to quartz and in intimate intergrowths with arsenopyrite. Minor minerals included pyrite, sericite, and ankerite.

arsenopyrite	60-65%
quartz	25-30
boulangerite	5- 7
pyrite	0.5
non-reflective opaque	0.5
sericite	0.1
ankerite	minor

Arsenopyrite forms aggregates of subhedral to locally euhedral grains averaging 0.5-1 mm in size and a few up to 1.5 mm long. In massive arsenopyrite patches, grains commonly have euhedral terminations against quartz. In quartz-rich patches, arsenopyrite forms euhedral to subhedral grains. In much of the sample, arsenopyrite contains moderately abundant to very abundant inclusions of boulangerite(?) ranging from equant grains averaging 0.01-0.02 mm in size to very elongate laths averaging 0.1-0.2 mm long and a few from 0.5-1.5 mm long.

Boulangerite also forms a few patches up to 0.6 mm in size interstitial to quartz and arsenopyrite. It has the following properties: moderately soft, silvery white with moderately high reflectivity (less than galena), moderate to strong anisotropism with no colors. In interstitial boulangerite patches, unoriented, equant to elongate grains average 0.015-0.05 mm in size, and a few elongate grains are up to 0.1 mm long. Some interstitial patches consist of intergrowths of boulangerite with minor to moderately abundant non-reflective opaque material of unknown composition.

Pyrite forms a few anhedral to subhedral grains averaging 0.4-0.6 mm in size intergrown with arsenopyrite and a few grains up to 0.15 mm in size in quartz.

Quartz forms patches interstitial to arsenopyrite, but commonly with subhedral to euhedral terminations against boulangerite. It is concentrated in quartz-rich patches up to a few mm across as grains up to 2 mm in size.

One patch up to 1 mm in size is dominated by very fine grained sericite.

Ankerite forms a few grains up to 0.1 mm in size enclosed in quartz.

Sample: Blunt Old Post Vein — Banded Quartz-Arsenopyrite-Boulangerite-(Pyrite) Vein; Moderately Altered (Secondary Scorodite?, Hematite?)

(polished section only, thus identification of translucent minerals other than quartz is uncertain)

The vein is strongly compositionally banded, with zones rich in quartz, others of quartz with moderately abundant patches of boulangerite, some dominated by arsenopyrite and lesser pyrite, and one main lens of massive boulangerite. Sulfides and sulfo-salts are altered moderately to strongly along margins of patches to secondary minerals. Much of the secondary material appears to be after arsenopyrite. Because of the thickness of the section and the cryptocrystalline nature of the alteration minerals, this material could not be identified optically. It probably consists of scorodite, in part colored deep brown by hematite.

quartz	55-60%
boulangerite	8-10
arsenopyrite	3- 4
pyrite	1- 2
covellite	minor
secondary minerals (mainly after arsenopyrite)	25-30

Boulangerite is concentrated strongly in a lens several mm wide at one end of the section. In this it forms equant to elongate grains averaging 0.015-0.05 mm long, with a few up to 0.15 mm long. Larger grains commonly are in sub-parallel orientation parallel to the length of the lens. Intergrown with the patch are a few euhedral grains of quartz averaging 0.1-0.3 mm in size. Bordering the patch is a zone of subhedral quartz with interstitial seams and patches of boulangerite. At the other end of the sample is a zone of quartz containing moderately abundant interstitial patches of boulangerite and minor arsenopyrite. Boulangerite is altered slightly to moderately along borders of patches to secondary opaque material of unknown composition.

Arsenopyrite is concentrated in patches up to a few mm in size, commonly bordering patches of pyrite. Arsenopyrite was fractured strongly and replaced strongly along fractures by scorodite(?) which contains minor to locally moderately abundant, extremely fine grained covellite. Other patches of massive scorodite(?) probably represent completely replaced arsenopyrite. These range in color from light greyish green to medium greenish brown; the brow color probably is due to hematite.

Pyrite forms a few clusters up to 1.5 mm in size of anhedral grains averaging 0.1-0.5 mm in size. These are fractured slightly to moderately and altered to limonite/hematite along fractures.

APPENDIX 4

COST STATEMENT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL (ROCK) REPORT ON THE BLUNT MOUNTAIN MINERAL PROPERTY

DATES OF WORK - SEPT. 23-25, 1994

WAGE	- P. DELANCEY 2 days @ 500/day	$1000
AIRFARE		500
BOARD & ROOM		300
GEOCHEMISTRY	5 Rock Samples	100
PETROGRAPHIC REPORT	3 Samples	400
REPORT, COMPUTER, DRAFTING		1000

TOTAL EXPENDITURES **$3300**

Peter R. DeLancey P. Eng.