

671078
Burn Group
1975 Program

Aug 22/75

Dear Bill:

Here is the dope on the Burn Group. I am sorry that things are in such a state of helter skelter, but I thought you would rather have the data, than a finished report.

I have all the rock samples here. If you want any, I can send them down to you.


As I told Cam, I felt as though I was the 10,000 person to walk parts of the property, and it appears that the most interesting area is contained on 30E, 36N.

I hope you can interpret the maps. It will be helpful if you put the mylar copy over the cepia print.


Jim.

BURN GROUP LEGEND
(Cepia Print)

Geology


 Mafitic Alaskite (euhedral biotite - appears as a finer grained phase of Granite. Prominent between Diorite and Granite on South ridge - (south of 5098' lake)

 Alaskite

 Porphyritic Granite

 Monzonite

 Diorite (Hbl Diorite)

 Leucocratic phase of Diorite
(Bio-Hbl - Qtz Diorite)

Symbols

x float

xxxx talus
xxxx

oooo boulder fields
oooo
(mainly restricted to "Burn" creek valley)

A, S, R - angularity of float - Angular, Subrounded, Rounded

ixi - approx size of float


py, cpj - presence of mineralization
350
Foot³⁰⁰ - Fracturing, inclined, vertical

②


BURN GROUP LEGEND (Cepia Print)

Symbols


Sl, Ser, Chl - Silicification, Sericitization
Chloritization

 outcrop or area of outcrop

Flac - presence of Flac in float

 - depression - direction of general trend

 - cliff - direction of general trend

 Small streamlet

 DDH

 Road

JM-1-6-7- location of rock sample.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

All holes were located, but to only one hole was picketed showing it's actual identity (hole 72-2). All holes are numbered according to previous maps.

DDH 72-1	picket - no casing
72-2	hole marked with picket - no casing
72-3	no picket - no casing
72-4	" "
72-5	" "
72-6	no picket casing left in ground
72-7	" "
72-8	" "
72-9	" "
72-10	" "
72-11	" "
72-12	" "

Notes on Geology

Alaskite: Characteristically mineralized with disseminated pyrite and molybdenite. Molybdenite generally occurs as coarse (5mm) nodules. Pyrite occurs as ^{coarse} ~~large~~ (5mm) blebs

Near the contact with monzonite there is about 2 feet of a finer grained phase. This was observed at about 30N, 44 E.

Eastwards and southwards the Alaskite appears to grade into of fine grained phase of granite (mafitic alaskite on cepia copy - I originally tried to map this separately)

South of the small pond (elevation 5098' on the ridge, there is a good exposure of this (300' in width) occurring between the ~~Alaskite~~ and ~~and~~ granite.

This occurrence is off the map. An outcrop of this occurs on the property at 18E, 7N.

It is possible that this fine grained granitic phase represents a chilled phase of granite and hence the reason for its occurrences on the contact of granite with other units - especially near with ~~diabase~~ the diabase.

extensive Alaskite float centered on 67E,
From about 12N to 4S. Therefore it is
possible that this finer grained phase
("microitic alaskite") may also lie between
the Alaskite and Granite. In which
case the Alaskite dyke may extend
as far south as 12S - of course this
extension is based on Alaskite float
occurrences at 70E, 12S.

Porphyritic Granite - a coarse grained, porphyritic granite which appears unmineralized. Possibly becomes less porphyritic and ~~slightly~~ finer grained to the north - this is based on float occurrences encountered to the north.

Monzonite. Characteristically a "green" colour which appears to ~~to~~ grade into diorite the west. There does not appear to be a sharp contact between the diorite.

This unit is well mineralized in the area of 30E and between 44N + 32N with pyrite. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur but not in abundance. This is also a strong zone of fracturing. Mineralization may occur as disseminations or along fracturing. It could not be determined if there was a preference for the mode of mineralization in this area - but it is believed that fracturing may play a minor role.

Detailed float prospecting did not seem to indicate any other bedrock sources of mineralization.

monzonite: (cont)

Centered at about ~~33~~ 17E, 32N was a strongly bleached zone & moderately silicified zone on the # hillside.

This area appeared well fractured as well but only limonite staining on fractures - no apparent mineralization.

Also in the same area was a narrow band (100') of rusty soil that appeared to carry $\approx 10\%$ pyrite. A trace of malachite was found in this area.

Silicification of the monzonite appear to be centered (at least in the present mapping) at about 30E, 46N.

Chloritization appeared to be erratic.

Numerous monzonite float contained large amounts of epidote (upwards of 70-80%) (?)
Only one outcrop containing monzonite epidote was found. This was at 30E, 38N. The epidote occurred as a "vein" about 1" in width, and ~~was~~ associated with pot. feldspar. Vein of fracture strikes N30E, dipping 37° N.

Porphyritic varieties were encountered but there were very few areas of pop. monzonite so no pattern could be discerned.

Diorite: A ~~lot~~ hornblende diorite which appear to have a leucocratic phase of a biotite - hornblende qtz quartz diorite. This occurred as a discreet area centered at about 15E, 8S. It likely that this area is slightly more extensive than indicated.

This phase was not recognized until late in the mapping program and as such much of float mapped as diorite may include this leucocratic phase.

Mineralization consisted of py - usually associated with fractures in a north - easterly trend. ~~It~~ Traces of chalcopryte were found as disassociated with pyrite - Chalcopryte was very scarce.

There was no indication of ~~any~~ molybdenite to justify a 50 ppm moly anomaly in the small streamlet entering the pond with elevation 5230'