

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE BURN PROPERTYJANUARY 19761975 PROGRAM

The 1975 program involved:

- (1) 20 miles of linecutting which included extension of the original grid southward to 36S and establishment of two diagonal cross-lines, X-X¹ and Y-Y¹, each of which is ³1700' long.
- (2) Magnetometer survey of 13 miles of new grid line.
- (3) Soil sampling (531 samples) and analysis of 531 samples for Mo and Cu.
- (4) IP survey of the new south grid area (this has already been received by Dome).
- (5) Geological survey of the southern grid area, particular detailed attention to diagonal cross-lines X-X¹ and Y-Y¹ plus re-examination of core and the northern grid area.
- (6) Paid assessment (\$160) to B.C. Government for part of the above program (also \$530 in rentals).
- (7) Staking and recording of a 12-unit claim at the southern extremity of the property. Nineteen existing claims were allowed to lapse.

References used during the program included:

"Examination Report - Specific Project BURN - Kwanika Creek Area, B.C." - July 26, 1973 - by G.S.W. Bruce & L.B. Halladay.

"BURN Project - Geochemical Sampling" - August, 1973, - by G.R. Webber.

"BURN Property - Kwanika Creek, B.C. (93N-11E)" - October 15 and July 26, 1974 - by L.W. Saleken & R. Overstall.

With reference to the Brascan report, Saleken and Overstall indicated two target areas:

Target (1) is essentially a zone of chlorite-epidote-sericite alteration in monzonite. The molybdenite mineralization occurs in quartz stringers and fractures. The authors noted that Target (1) had not been fully tested during the 1972 drilling program and, therefore, still constituted a target area. The writer does not concur in this, believing that there was sufficient drilling within this area to indicate the improbability of the presence of an economic molybdenum deposit.

Target (2) on the eastern margin of the prominent, unmineralized diorite ridge, is a silicified, sporadically rusty fracture zone in monzonite. It is noteworthy that Bruce and Halladay found in their examination that the best mineralization "centred around 4000N - 3000E" which is within this zone of fracturing noted by the Brascan personnel.

At a discussion in the Bacon & Crowhurst office attended by Bruce and Watson prior to the proposed 1975 program, diagonal cross-lines X-X¹ and Y-Y¹ were outlined on one of the Dome maps to serve as a guide for intensive mapping in this favourable zone of fracturing and mineralization. Intensive mapping was done (Plan 1, Mustard geological report).

1975 RESULTS

Very briefly, the results of the IP survey were essentially negative, the magnetometer survey helped to outline the geologic structure, and the soil sampling did not give comparable results over comparable areas, vis-a-vis the north grid area.

With regard to the geological report of J.W. Mustard, the writer is well satisfied. On Page 9, under 'Economic Geology', Mustard estimates grades of .05-.06% molybdenum in alaskite boulders. In the writer's opinion, this is optimistic but, more important, it should be made clear that the alaskite, as exposed, has no economic possibilities. The rock is "right" but it has not been fractured to any great extent, quartz stringers are quite sparse and the mineralization is confined to very sporadic clusters of coarse molybdenite.

Mustard's work confirms the findings of both Dome and Brascan with regard to the location of the best known mineralization, i.e. the vicinity of 40N-30E. Mustard's map 2, as expected, outlines the better mineralized area somewhat more closely than former work and it would appear that Line Y-Y¹ transects this zone.

Another item of importance in Mustard's report is on Page 3 where he is discussing the favourable monzonite and the mineralization in association with narrow quartz veins. He notes an average orientation of 290° for the quartz veins (which more or less coincides with J.C. Stephen's observation of the probable, principal fracture direction from a study of the geochemical results on the north grid area plus examination of aerial photos in the vicinity of BURN). These WNW striking, moly-bearing fractures have an "average" southward dip of 30° according to Mustard.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On Page 11, under 'Recommendations', Mustard's (1) recommendation is a cross-section along diagonal X-X¹ which is a bit strange considering that X-X¹ is north of his zone of abundant mineralization and fracturing (Map 2). This could be merely an error but, in any event, the writer suggests that the drilling be on Line Y-Y¹ and that, because of the flat dip of the moly-bearing quartz stringers and fractures, the holes be vertical. Something of the order of 3 holes totalling 2000 feet should indicate clearly whether there is any ore-making moly mineralization in this apparently prime target area. This would involve a \$75,000 budget.

In the opinion of the writer, further thought should be given to Mustard's other drilling recommendations but no further drilling is recommended at this time.

J.C. Stephen has suggested two other "possible target areas".

- (1) The zone of IP effect on Line 8S in the vicinity of the branch alaskite dykes and northwest faulting.
- (2) The magnetic low at 24S in the area of northwest faulting.

Respectfully submitted,

BACON AND CROWHURST

W.R. Bacon,
Manager - LUC Syndicate

December 29th, 1975.

Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd.,
600 - 365 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.
M5H 2V9

Attention: Mr. G.S.W. Bruce

Dear Mr. Bruce:

Re: Summary Report - BURN Property

Further to Dr. Bacon's letter of December 24th,
enclosed herewith are the magnetometer and soil sample maps.

Yours very truly,

BACON AND CROWHURST

I. E. Clarke

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