

BURN GROUPLUC SYNDICATE

The following is a resumé of history and developments on the BURN claim group. Attached hereto is a file of maps and ancillary reports:

CLAIM GROUP

The BURN group consists of the following 80 located mineral claims:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Record Numbers</u>	<u>Grouping Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
BURN #1	BURN 1-6	102002-007	Feb. 7/72	Aug. 11/85
	14	102015	"	"
	16	102017	"	"
	31	102032	"	"
	32	102033	"	Aug. 11/75
	43-46	102976 - 979	"	Sep. 2/85
	48	102981	"	"
	50	102983	"	"
	57	102990	"	Sep. 2/75
	58-66	102991-999	"	Sep. 2/85
	67	103000	"	Sep. 2/75
	68	103001	"	Sep. 2/85
	69, 70	103002, 003	"	Sep. 2/75
	71-80	104725-734	"	Sep. 30/75
	BURN #2	BURN 7-13	102008-014	Feb. 7/72
15		102016	"	"
17, 18		102018, 019	"	Aug. 11/75
19-26		102020-027	"	Aug. 11/85
27-30		102028-031	"	Aug. 11/75
33-36		102034-037	"	"
37		102038	"	Aug. 11/85
38		102039	"	Aug. 11/75
39-42		102040-043	"	Aug. 11/85
47		102980	"	Sep. 2/85
49		102982	"	"
51-54		102984-987	"	"
55		102988	"	Sep. 2/75
56		102989	"	Sep. 2/85

### LOCATION

The claim group is located on a northerly flowing tributary of Kwanika Creek, map sheets 93 N6 and 11, in the Omineca Mining District.

### HISTORY

BURN 1-6 mineral claims were staked on a showing of pyrite with very minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite, discovered by David Douglas and Robert McMechan in July 1971. This showing is located in the branch creek downstream from the diamond drillers' camp at about 104N, 30E. A small molybdenum soil anomaly (>20 ppm) lies directly south of this occurrence.

Silt sampling of very small streams along the hillsides south of BURN 1-6 led to discovery of an extensive area of anomalous molybdenum values.

The claim group was then extended to 42 claims and a soil sample survey was commenced on a grid of 400' x 200'. Samples were taken on tape and compass lines running at about 215° from a location line.

At about this time, Louis Tsang was given the job of mapping the property geology. At that time, he had only 1" = ½ mile airphotos and the soil samplers tags as mapping control. The resulting map was surprisingly accurate and was later transferred to the 1" = 400' topographic map prepared by McElhanney Associates.

Tsang discovered the first significant mineralization in the alaskite outcrops at about 28N 40E.

The claim group was then enlarged to 70 claims to provide greater protection. In September, claims BURN 71-80 were added to the west and north corners.

Late in August, LUC Syndicate employees started a base line running approximately north-south at about 66E and a contractor was given the job of cutting picket lines from this base line at 400' intervals. These lines were very poorly done but were used to do some additional geological mapping and a magnetometer survey.

Results of this work were available before the end of September and a program of tractor trenching was proposed. A tractor road was run from the gravel road on the north side of Kwanika Creek along the west side of 'BURN' Creek to the BURN claim group. This road was completed about October 10, 1971.

Following October 10, an access road was constructed to allow trenching at 50N, 64N, 72N and 82N.

A trench was excavated from the access road to the alaskite dyke at 50N and a second was partially excavated at 64N. Operations were halted by heavy snow and mechanical breakdowns October 22, 1971.

Based on the 1971 work, a program of linecutting, IP surveying and diamond drilling was arranged for the 1972 season.

The IP survey covered only the north portion of the anomalous area. No definite anomalies or interpretable patterns were derived from this survey and although some diamond drilling was directed to testing IP results, no significant mineralization was encountered.

During 1972, J.A. Garnett of the B.C. Department of Mines examined the core and mapped the Hogem batholith in this region. His assistant, Dave Lefebure, had done the magnetometer survey on the BURN group in 1971.

The new picket line grid (1972) was well cut and forms the basis for the 1975 grid extension.

During 1973 and 1974, Dome Mines and Brascan conducted examinations of the property. Results of these examinations are given in the ancillary reports with this resumé.

#### 1975 PROGRAM

Based on the results of Dome's examination, the picket line grid is to be extended south. Additional soil sampling will cover the overburden areas south of the original sample areas and the magnetometer survey will be extended over the new grid. (See Plate IV of proposed work)

An IP survey will be conducted south from the original IP area.

Depending in part on results and actual location of the most south-westerly claims, some additional staking may be done.

The above steps are to be done under contract by J.P. Stevenson and Morrison & Depauli.

Additional geological mapping is to investigate the southern portion of the property and it is hoped some of the IP, geochemical and magnetic results will be available as an aid. In particular, indications of mineralization, alteration and fracturing which might help delineate a drill target are of prime importance. Mapping should be at 1" = 400'.

The following remarks are concerned with this portion of the 1975 program:

(1) Location of drill roads and drill sites

These should be located by chain in reference to the picket line grid and plotted on the base maps. In essence, this will be all tractor and drill work not plotted on Plate IV print with this resumé.

(2) Geochemical anomalies

The pattern of geochemical anomalies conforms very well to the topographic contours in the northern two thirds of the anomalous area. To the south as the topography changes direction, the geochemical trends persist until they are at right angles to the contours in places. It is suggested the pattern of geochemical response may be related to a major fracture direction. Directions of fracturing should be mapped wherever practical.

(3) Magnetic Results

During the 1971 magnetometer survey, some alaskite outcrops were found simply by following the trend of the magnetic lows. This situation should continue to the south but cannot be relied on if the dyke should become considerably narrower. Dykes less than 100 feet in width may be missed by the spacing of the magnetometer readings.

(4) Float

Two types of mineralized float are present on the property.

Most prevalent are smooth rounded boulders of alaskite, sometimes several feet thick. These are generally buff or brownish in colour and, in some cases, appear barren until broken into. They normally contain some disseminated molybdenite.

The second type consists of diorite to monzodiorite fragments up to about 2 feet in length with widely spaced thin fractures which might contain pyrite and/or quartz and/or molybdenite.

Occurrences of float were indicated in the vicinity of the 1971 grid on the geology map as small pencil crosses. No distinction was made as to which

type of float occurred. Generally, the alaskite float occurs just downhill from the main dyke and in the creek just upstream from the original pyrite occurrence. (This float was not recognized at that time)

The second type of float occurs as talus northwest of the main alaskite outcrop and on and east of the 1971 base line.

In future mapping, the type, size and angularity of float should be noted and indicated on the map.

(5) Rubble

For want of a better term, large angular masses of rock which may not have moved far should be mapped as 'rubble'. The original mapping does not indicate some areas of this type such as at the south end of the 1971 base line.

Some difficulty may be encountered in differentiating between talus, rubble, float and boulder fields.

(6) Prospecting

As indicated by J.A. Garnett's mapping, occurrences of copper and molybdenum seem to be located near the contacts of units 6 and 9 of quartz monzonite to granite composition. Unit 9 is quite porphyritic at the south end of BURN group and was not considered by LUC Syndicate to be the same phase as along 'Burn' Creek in the northeast portion of the claim group.

In general, the pink coarsely porphyritic granite is thought to be exceedingly barren.

Minor occurrences of copper mineralization were found in a number of places in unit 6 east of BURN. Most of these were single fractures or areas of spotty geochem.

Mapping of the ridges west and south of the grid area should follow detailed mapping of the grid itself and anything more than reconnaissance in these high areas will depend on time available and results of earlier work.

Compilation of information is required for decision on possible drilling in August 1975.

J.C. Stephen

JCS/ic

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

### RESUMÉ 1975

- Plate I        1971 Soil Sample Results, Mo  
Plate II        1971 Soil Sample Results, Cu  
Plate III       1972 Grid and Drill Holes  
Plate IV        Proposed Work 1975

### 1971 PROGRAM

- Plate I        Soil Sample Results  
Plate II        Magnetometer Survey  
Plate III       Geology

### ANCILLARY REPORTS

- Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey, BURN Claim Group - July 1972  
Kwanika Creek Area - J.A. Garnett  
Examination Report, Specific Project BURN - G.S.W. Bruce, L.B. Halladay  
BURN Project, Geochemical Sampling - Dr. G.R. Webber  
BURN Property, Kwanika Creek - R. Overstall, L. Saleken



LIST OF AVAILABLE MANUSCRIPT, BASE MAPS & PHOTOS

Plate I            Soil Sample Results - 1" = 400'

Plate II           Magnetometer Survey - 1" = 400'

Plate III          Geology - 1" = 400'

Air Photo Mosaic, North Half - 1" = 1320' (approx.)

                              South Half - 1" = 1320' (approx.)

Air Photo Enlargements, NW, SW, SE and E - 1" = 400' (approx.)

Topography Pencil Manuscript - McElhanney - 1" = 400'