PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
1979 REPORT ON THE
BURN CLAIM GROUP
V-166

LUC - J.C.S.

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MARCH, 1-80

J.J. HYLANDS

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
1979 REPORT ON THE
BURN CLAIM GROUP
V-166

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NTS 93N (93N 6E, 6W, 11E, 11W)

Lat.: 55° 31'N
Long: 125° 13'W

OWNER: LUC SYNDICATE
OPERATOR: PLACER DEVELOPMENT LTD.

BY:

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SENIOR GEOLOGIST

MARCH, 1980

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.0	Summary	1
2.0	Introduction	1
	2.1 Program	2
	2.2 Geochemistry	2
	2.3 Geophysics	5
	2.4 Topographic Survey	5
	2.5 Regional Compilation	6
3.0	Geology	6
	3.1 Mineralization	7
4.0	Geochemistry	7
	4.1 Sampling	7
	4.2 Analyses	8
	4.3 Stream Sediments, Burn Group	8
	4.4 Stream Sediments, Snag and Siberia Claims	9
	4.5 Soils	9
	4.6 Bedrock	11
5.0	Geophysics	12
	5.1 Previous Work	12
	5.2 1979 Survey	12
6.0	Conclusions	15
7.0	Recommendations	15
8.0	Appendix	
	8.1 Analyses of Percussion Drill Cuttings	

TABLE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

			Page
Figure 1	Location Map	1:125,000	2
Figure 2	Claim Map	1:50,000	3
Figure 3	Cut Lines, Grid Extension	1:4800	in pocket
Figure 4	Test Pit Results	1:5000	in pocket
Figure 5	Rock Sample Location Map	1:5000	in pocket
Figures 6-14	Diamond Drill Hole Sections	1:5000	in pocket
Figure 15	Magnetometer Survey, 1979	1:4800	in pocket
Figure 16	Magnetometer Survey, Compilation	1:20,000	14
Figure 17	Trench 50N	1:2000	13
Maps 1-9	Sediment Geochemistry, Burn	1:4800	in pocket
Maps 10-19	Soil Geochemistry, Burn	1:4800	in pocket
Maps 20-23	Sediment Geochemistry, Snag and Siberia	1:5000	in pocket

1.0 SUMMARY:

In 1978, after examination of the data supplied by the Luc Syndicate, it was felt that the source of the large Mo/Cu soil anomaly on the property might lie in the cirque area to the south of the anomaly. As this area was largely till covered it was decided to test the hypothesis by using a gasoline-driven overburden sampling tool to sample bedrock. Twenty-five bedrock samples, obtained from sites 400 to 800 feet apart on four lines 800 feet apart, did not find alteration or mineralization.

The data was re-assessed with regards to both alpine and continental glacial events, and an area closer to, and up-alpine ice from the soil anomaly chosen. The soil sampling grid was extended eastward, a detailed stream sediment sampling program undertaken, and the area surveyed by magnetometer in 1972 re-surveyed and extended eastward. An area was chosen for bedrock sampling based on the silt and soil sampling results and magnetometer survey. A fence of seven percussion holes, 300 feet deep and approximately 800 feet apart, was drilled. No economic mineralization was encountered.

At the same time, to test the hypothesis that continental glaciation from the northwest may have been responsible for transport of the soil anomaly, two 16 unit claims, the Snag and Siberia, were staked adjoining, and north and west of, the Burn Group, reconnaissance silt sampled and tested with three percussion holes 500 m apart along the access road. No mineralization was found.

Two options remain. The mineralization occurs in a restricted zone between the area diamond drilled in 1972 and percussion drilled in 1979, or it lies to the northwest of the Burn Group. A third hypothesis, that the soil Mo was derived from the underlying granitic rocks, does not appear tenable because of the very low Mo content of the rock samples. Both a lithogeochemical study and a detailed surficial geology study are under way to determine which of the two options mentioned should be tested in 1980.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Burn claim group, now comprising 61 full sized and 2 sixteen unit claims (Figure 2), lies in the headwaters of Burn Creek, a north-flowing tributary to Kwanika Creek, south west of Germansen Lake (Figure 1). The property was optioned from the Luc Syndicate in early 1978 after examining the geological, geochemical and geophysical data generated by other companies between 1971 and 1976. The following presentation refers to the work undertaken by Placer during 1979.

2.1 PROGRAM:

After assessing the results of the 1978 and earlier work, it became apparent that the source of the anomaly could lie in the area bounded by Burn Creek on the east, 50E on the west and lines 36N and 64N. No outcrop had been found in this area; the thickness of boulder fill was unknown; the proposed location was immediately up-ice (alpine) of the soil anomaly; and there was room. An alternative location was somewhere to the north west of the soil anomaly, and would require invoking transporation of a coherent till sheet by continental glaciation. Limited movement by alpine glaciation was considered the more likely alternative, and this hypotheses was tested during the 1979 program.

The area chosen as a potential source of the Mo/Cu anomaly was on the fringe of the previous soil geochemistry and 1972 magnetometer survey. As well, the 1972 magnetometer survey results could not be correlated with the 1971 results, which in turn correlated well with the known geology. As a result the cut line grid was extended eastward, between lines 36N and 84N, from Burn Creek and the 66E baseline to an elevation of 1450 m a.s.l. (Figure 3). A total of 9.05 km (29,700 feet) of line was established.

2.2 GEOCHEMISTRY:

A broad geochemical approach was taken in 1979 - detailed silt sampling, additional soil sampling and rock sampling for lithogeochemical studies. Stream sediment samples were collected from Burn Creek where it was intersected by grid lines, and from tributaries. In addition, silt samples were taken from all minor drainages which crossed grid lines. One hundred and three silt samples were collected over the northern half of the Burn Group and the Snag and Siberia claims.

Soil samples were collected at 100 foot intervals from B horizon soil on the lines established in 1979. Two lines crossing the previously sampled area, 44N and 72N, were soil sampled over their entire length as a check on previous results. An attempt was made with a Copoo-driven overburden sampling tool to obtain profile samples on line 44N. Due to sampler breakdowns only one sample was obtained with this tool, at 44N 40E. To finish the sampling, six pits were dug by hand, as listed in Table 1 and shown in Figure 4.

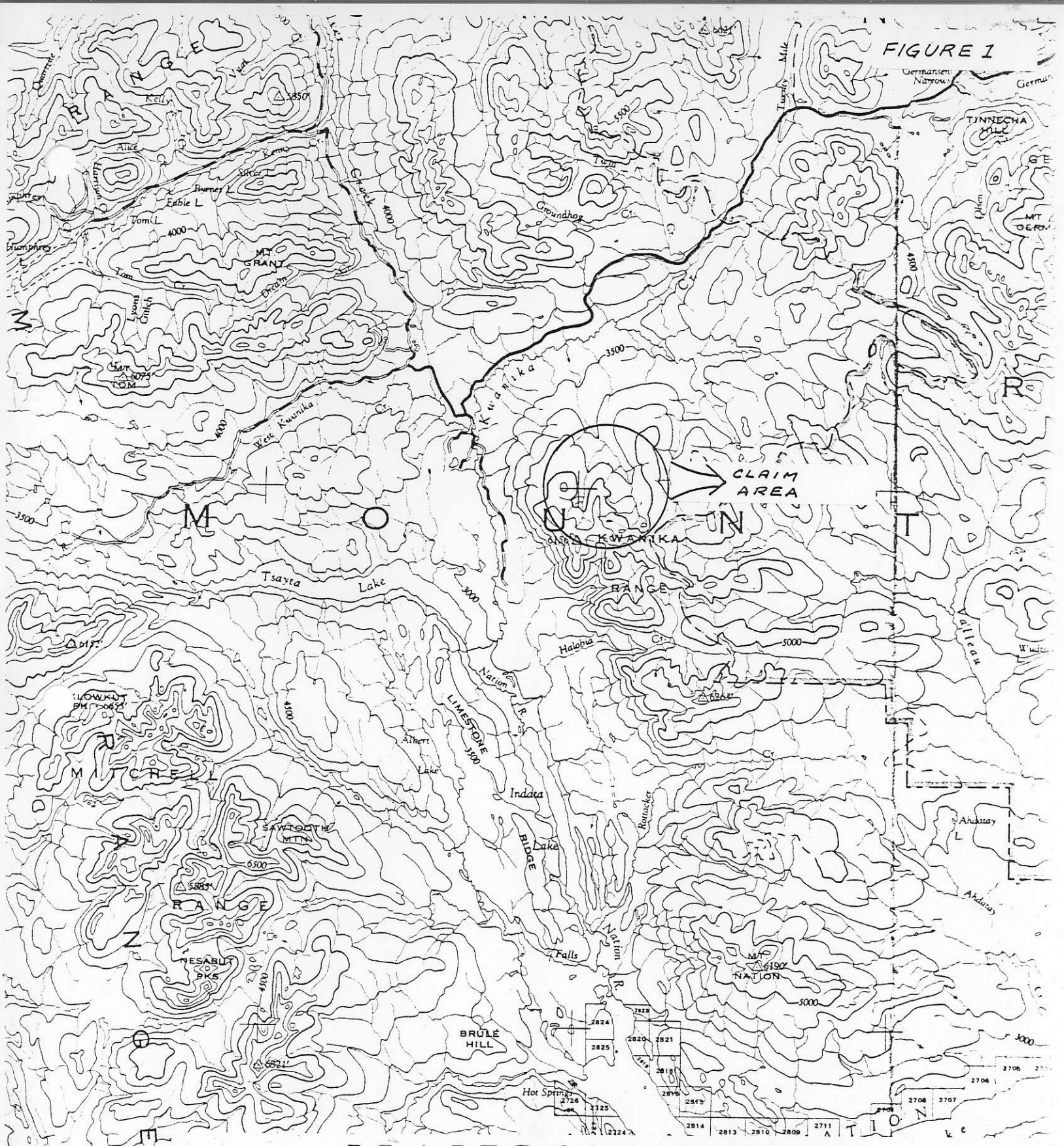


FIGURE 1
CLAIM AREA
KWANIKA
MANSON RIVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT
Scale 1:250,000 or approximately 1 Inch to 4 Miles
Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles
Scale of Kilometres
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

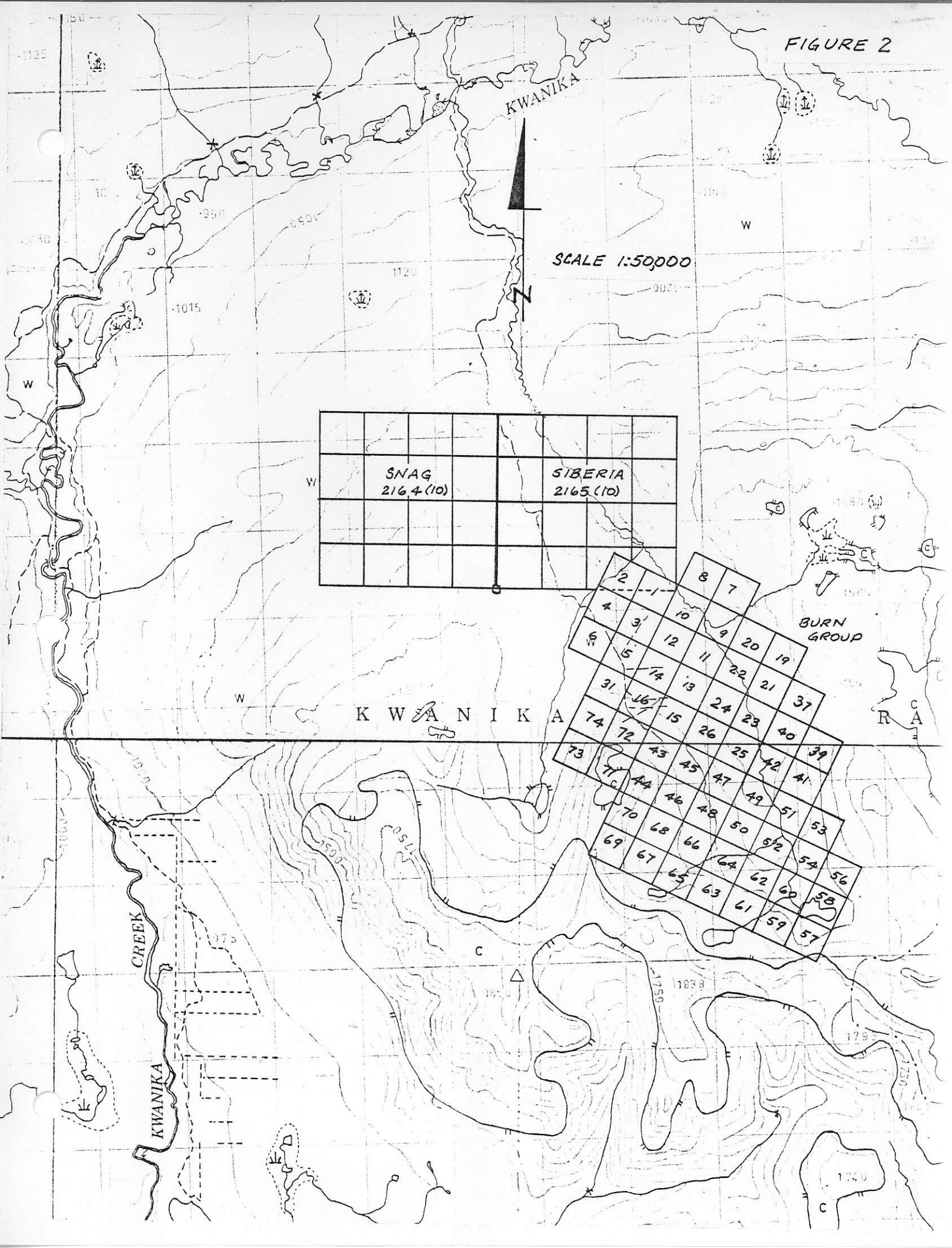


FIGURE 2
KWANIKA
SCALE 1:50,000
N
SNAG
2164(10)
SIBERIA
2165(10)
BURN
GROUP
KWANIKA
CREEK
KWANIKA

TABLE 1. Profile Samples, Line 44N

Sample Location	Pit Depth	Sample Depths
32E	1.5m	1.0m, 1.5m
40E	0.7m	0.7m
48E	1.0m	0.5m, 1.0m
56E	1.3m	0.5m, 1.0m, 1.3m
60E	1.5m	1.0m, 1.5m
64E	1.5m	1.0m, 1.5m
68E	1.5m	1.0m, 1.5m

All silt and soil samples were analyzed for Mo, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Co, Ag, Au, U, F and W. The silt samples were also analyzed for Sn. The elements noted above were determined on the -80 mesh fraction of each sample. Additional anlayses were run for Mo on the -20+80 mesh fraction.

Rock samples for lithogeochemical studies were collected from drill core, percussion drill cuttings and outcrop (Figure 5). Thirty-seven samples, each representing 100 feet or less of core, were taken from core from diamond drill holes 72-1, 72-3, 72-5, 72-0, 72-10, 72-12. Six samples were obtained from outcrop, and the bottom of Trench 50N was chip sampled at 100 foot intervals between 28E and 44E, resulting in 15 composite samples. The ten percussion drill holes were sampled at 20 foot intervals, which gave 130 samples. All rock samples were crushed, split, pulverized and analyzed for Mo, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Co, Ag, Au, U, W, F, Bi, Na and K, and six were run for Sn.

2.3 GEOPHYSICS:

In 1971 a vertical-field magnetometer survey was conducted over the southern half of the property, and it was found possible to correlate between rock type and magnetic response. In 1972 the northern half was covered, but it was not possible to correlate with the 1971 survey. The northern half was resurveyed and extended in 1979, using points established by the 1971 survey as control (Figures 15 and 16). Section lines and baselines surveyed totalled 19.11 km (63,000 feet).

2.4 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY:

A base map for the Burn Claim group, at a scale of 1:5,000, contour interval 10 m, was prepared before the 1979 field season by McElhanney Surveying and Engineering Ltd., from 1:60,000 Federal Government aerial photographs flown in 1975. All previously acquired data is being transferred to this scale.

2.5 REGIONAL COMPILATION:

A map at a scale of 1:20,000 was prepared from the 1:50,000 Topographic Series Maps to use as a base for compiling all available geological, geoohemical and geophysical data. The approximate boundaries are Kwanika Creek on the north and west, Halobia Creek on the south and the 125° 5'W meridian on the east.

3.0 GEOLOGY:

Bedrock exposure on the property is sparse, but two trenches, 15 diamond drill holes and 10 percussion drill holes provide moderate bedrock information. The diamond drill holes are located over the west side of the soil anomaly between 32N and 84n, centered on 38E; seven of the percussion holes form an arcuate fence between 20N to E and 68N, 48E (Figure 5). The remaining three percussion holes are approximately 600 m apart on the access road crossing the Siberia claim (Map 20).

The entire property lies within the southern part of the Hogem batholith. An extensive area has been mapped by Garnett (Garnett, J.A., 1978 "Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Southern Hogem Batholith", B.C. Dept. of Mines). Garnett maps the entire property as falling in his Phase 3 (youngest) phase. Based on K/Ar age dates, Garnett reports a substantial time break between phases 3 and 2. Phase 3 is the most acid and highly fractionated phase, referred to as granite.

The level of erosion is apparently deep as there are no reported associated extrusives or breccia pipes of any kind.

The geology is adequately described in other reports on this property, except for the results of the percussion drilling. Cuttings from percussion drill holes PDH 79-1 to 79-7 are predominantly pink, and the rock has not been appreciably silicified. The cuttings are comparable to the pink quartz monzonite boulders found along Burn Creek north of about 36N. South of this point the boulders are mixed quartz monzonite and granite, grading into predominantly coarse grained granite south of 20N.

Cuttings from the remaining percussion holes are much darker, have twice the iron content, and the rock is presently classified as hornblende diorite.

Sparse outcrops were found during traverses along Gully and Burn Creeks. One at the intersection of the two creeks was of silicified quartz(?) monzonite; three additional apparent outcrop exposures south of the intersection along Burn Creek were of unaltered, pink, medium-grained quartz monzonite.

3.1 MINERALIZATION:

There is molybdenum mineralization associated with an Alaskite dyke near the centre of the property. Occasionally coarse grained and quite dramatic hand speoimehs can be found. The molybdenum appears to be an accessory mineral. There is no visible alteration of any kind and no other sulphides; a single diamond drill hole (72-9) beneath the outcrop gave uniformally background results. In the writer's opinion, this occurrence is of no economic significance and should not be investigated further.

Molybdenite is also associated with silicified "monzonite". This is the main and economically most significant occurrence of molybdenum. This rock type appears quite distinctive. It has a more or less equi-granular texture with generally subhedral quartz, or thoclase and plagioclase feldspar, hornblende and some magnetite. This has a strong appearance of being silicified giving it a cherty lustre and hardness. There is epidote throughout the rock, locally very abundant, and pervasive but weak pyrite. Another distinctive feature is three fracture directions, often with fracture plains as close together as 2 to 10 cms. The fracture plains carry some mineralization but this is found more particularly in quartz and aplite stringers.

The other rock types in the area are fresh, show no signs of silicification and their minerals are euhedral.

The boundaries of the silicified zone have not been defined due to poor exposure. However, on the basis of sparse information, it appears to occur in a north-south zone from the southern limit of drilling to north of Kwanika Creek and from the main drill access road on the west between the alaskite dyke and Burn Creek on the east.

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 SAMPLING:

Soil samples were taken at 30m (100 foot) intervals on lines 36N to 84N (Maps 10 to 19). At each point a grub hoe was used to dig a hole deep enough to get below the "A" or organic (root) horizon. Where grey soil, indicating possible leaching, was encountered the hole was deepened. It is believed that the samples obtained represent the "B" soil horizon. It was found difficult in areas of extensive boulders to obtain sufficient sample material.

Silt samples were taken only from streams with running water unless a well defined channel was evident. Although most of the streams sampled were narrow, 30 cm or less in width, it was usually possible to sample the centers of the channels and not the banks. All silt and soil samples were collected with plastic spoons and kept in Kraft paper bags. Samples were sun dried in the field.

4.2 ANALYSES

All analyses except Sn were performed in the Placer Development Research laboratory, Vancouver. The samples were dried at approximately 90^{0}C aod sieved to -80 mesh. The -20 mesh +80 mesh fraction of silt samples and any -80 mesh fraction of all samples remaining after analytical procedures is retained. For Mo, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni and Co the samples were digested in 2:1 perchloric: nitric acid, boiling for four hours, and the metal concentrations determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). For Ag the samples were digested with five molar nitric acid, and concentration determined by AAS. Hydrobromic acid was used to digest samples for Au; a mixture of hydrochloric, perchloric and nitric acids for W; both followed by determination by AAS. Uranium and fluorine were determined by fusion digestion of samples followed by fluorimetric analysis for U and specific ion electrode for F. Sn was determined using XRF techniques by Bondar-Clegg; the results appear erratic.

4.3 STREAM SEDIMENTS - BURN GROUP

Reconnaissance stream sediments (undertaken by the LUC Syndicate) had been collected on many small streams and a few larger streams although coverage was quite erratic. These showed the highest values for molybdenum (20 to 50 ppm) near Burn Creek due east and downslope from the main drill area (there are no sediment samples directly from the drill area). This high molybdenum and stream sediment zone is supported by weakly anomalous (5 to 20 ppm) Mo over a much more widespread zone which covers both sides of Burn Creek and extending beyond the northern end of the Burn property. There are also anomalies in two creeks to the north draining directly into Kwanika Creek and several scattered strongly anomalous samples generally collected on small intermittent streams with no other samples collected close by.

Stream sediment results appear to be reflecting the known low grade mineralization very well. Consequently, it can only be assumed that the isolated anomalies outside the claim block are also reflecting mineralization. However, because of the density of stream sediment coverage, it isn't possible to determine whether this mineralization is significant or not.

The results of the detailed stream sampling indicate two molybdenum highs, the larger covering the area of previous drilling and the second to the south and east of drill hole 72-11 (Map 1). The entire area between Burn Creek and the access road west of baseline 30E is generally high in molybdenum, as indicated by both soil and silt results. The southern part of the anomaly was closed off by field work in 1978, but the area north of that surveyed in 1979 was open.

The copper stream sediment anomaly (Map 2) generally coincides with, but is more extensive than, the area anomalous in molybdenum. However, the highest copper values lie between the two molybdenum anomalies noted above. Uranium (Map 3) shows a strong anomaly at the southern flank of the grid area. Silver and zinc (Maps 4 and 5) show generally flanking anomalies surrounding the molybdenum and copper highs, whereas fluorine (Map 6) gives a high in the centre of the sampled area. Nickel, cobalt and lead show no specific features (Maps 7-9). Gold and tungsten results were uniformly below detection limits, and no maps were prepared. Tin results from silt samples collected over the Burn claims were below the detection limit (5 ppm) except for results reported on small samples (7-9 ppm).

4.4 STREAM SEDIMENTS - SNAG AND SIBERIA CLAIMS

During staking of the SNAG and SIBERIA claims all minor streams encountered were silt sampled. The 48 samples collected were analyzed for Sn as well as the standard suite of elements..

Molybdenum results from these samples were generally low except in Burn and Gully Creeks (Map 20). Copper, on the other hand, was uniformly higher that expected (Map 21). Two anomalous zones could be defined, as outlined. The Sn and Ag results (Maps 22 and 23) gave coincident anomalies. W, Pb, Ni and Co were uniformly low; both Au and U were below detection limits with the exception of U results from samples 230 to 233 which were mildly anomalous.

The Cu, Ag and Sn coincident silt anomalies may be due to drainage from the hornblende diorite exposed in the ridge to the south. Analyses of samples of the hornblende diorite show that this phase is geochemically high in both Cu and Ag. Due to the 7m to 20m of till overlying this area it is very doubtful that the results reflect bedrock values beneath these claims, although percussion drilling indicates that bedrock is hornblende diorite.

4.4 SOILS

Previous soil results in general agree with the mineralization as it is known to date. The extent of glacial smearing is not known but may be very minor. Even in the valley bottoms, overburden may be moderately thin as indicated by the odd scattered outcrop which occurs on the creek banks. In addition, the depth of overburden encountered in the diamond drilling to date is fairly shallow, with the deepest overburden being 7m in diamond drill hole #3. However, all the diamond drill holes are sited on the flanks of the valley at some distance from the valley bottom where the thickest overburden can be anticipated. As indicated in the preceding section, overburden is considerably thicker north of Gully Creek. Above the fence of percussion holes down slope from the diamond drill holes the overburden varied from 7m to 20m in depth, increasing to the north.

On the upper slopes of the valley near the diamond drill holes, where bulldozer trenches have been dug, the overburden is a basal till of local derivation as indicated by:

a) The blocky nature and angular and equally granular texture.

b) The vast majority of the fragments fit the underlying geology.

c) The maximum thickness encountered to date is 7m.

d) Surface soil samples, profile samples (Figure 4) and rock chip samples collected at the bottom of one trench, (Figure 17), all agree within quite acceptable limits.

On top of this basal till is a veneer of rounded boulders, probably an ablation till. Both Burn and Gulley Creeks do cut through well sorted fluvial sand in numerous locations, demonstrating that transported overburden of remote origin can be found at least locally. Boulder mapping generally shows fairly coherent patterns which could well fit the underlying bedrock except in the "bowl" of the cirque. On the basis of these observations, it appears probable that much of the overburden within the Burn claim block is of relatively local derivation having been moved down the valley by alpine glaciation a relatively short distance.

The new soil results generally agree with the previous ones. Molybdenum (Map 10) shows a series of anomalous samples close to Burn Creek, but the anomalies are closed off to the east, approximately along the banks of Burn Creek. Copper (Map 11) shows a more diffuse anomaly with high values extending to the east side of Burn Creek, but these anomalies are generally scattered and provide no focus for exploration. Uranium shows a general high on the south central part of the grid (Map 12).

Fluorine results from soil samples (Map 13) show three local concentrations. All three appear to be related to some feature on the east side of Burn Creek. A poorly defined fluorine halo could be drawn, centered on Burn Creek and 54N, and open to the east.

Two very restricted tungsten concentrations in the soil (Map 14) coincide with molybdenum highs. The results for silver (Map 15) indicate there are three restricted concentrations which coincide closely with the fluorine results.

In general terms the soil results coincide with the stream sediment results, but appear to have been smeared or disturbed to a greater extent by glaciation. It is probable that the detail stream sediment results, from the very small streams and intermittent channel ways, reflect the underlying mineralization more directly than the soils themselves. However, the general coincidence of anomalies in both media indicate an extension of the mineralization encountered in the drill holes to an area to the east but not extending beyond Burn Creek.

4.6 BEDROCK

As noted earlier, there is a main silicified zone which runs the length of the claim block and probably a considerable distance to the north side of Kwanika Creek. This rock appears to be the most favourable for economic mineralization. It is altered mainly by silica, but with local epidote, minor chlorite and weak but pervasive pyrite and some magnetite. The molybdenum is on fracture plains but with the best values in quartz veins.

There may well be a mineral zoning in this area. In order to measure this, geochemical samples were collected as 30m composites of one series of drill holes, the percussion holes, and from scattered outcrop samples with as wide a distribution as practical on the property. These were analyzed for a number of major and trace elements to look for both alteration patterns and for metal zoning patterns which could indicate the zone of strongest mineralization.

The bedrock data from the diamond drill holes sampled, presented in profile form (Figures 6-14), show no consistent pattern. Molybdenum is a series of scattered highs in holes 72-1 and 72-12 and in the very top of hole 72-9. This is flanked to a certain extent by copper which also shows highs in holes 72-10 and 72-5 and could conceivably be considered to be flanked again by fluorine. However, the zoning pattern is very irregular and discontinuous and cannot be considered as definitive. The sodium/potassium ratio shows the strongest indication of alteration in holes 72-1 and 72-12 but again variation is not regular or uniform.

The results from the percussion drill holes reveal a few patterns. As noted above, holes 74-8, 9 and 10, drilled in diorite, are higher in iron than those drilled in quartz monzonite. The diorite holes are also higher in Cu and Co. In holes 79-1 to 79-7 a steady but slight increase in F and Bi can be seen from north to south. Hole 79-2 is markedly higher in Mo than any of the others (12 ppm vs. 1-2 ppm). Holes 79-1, 2 and 3 are also markedly higher in Ag (0.19 to 0.46 ppm vs. 0.02 to 0.05 ppm).

Trench 50N was chip sampled at 100 foot intervals for 1600 feet of length (Figure 17). The alaskite at the east end is higher in Mo and Ag, lower in F and Na, than the monzonite it intruded. The monzonite is visibly silicified and epidotized, whereas the alaskite is fresh. The Mo content of the monzonite is relatively higher than the quartz monzonite, being 3 to 9 ppm with one interval carrying 23 ppm.

The bedrock data does confirm the observations on the distribution of mineralization from the drill core logging. That is, the mineralization is discontinuous and to a certain extent scattered and shows no regular pattern. This could be interpreted as being the flank or outer margin of a more continuously mineralized zone.

5.0 GEOPHYSICS

5.1 PREVIOUS WORK

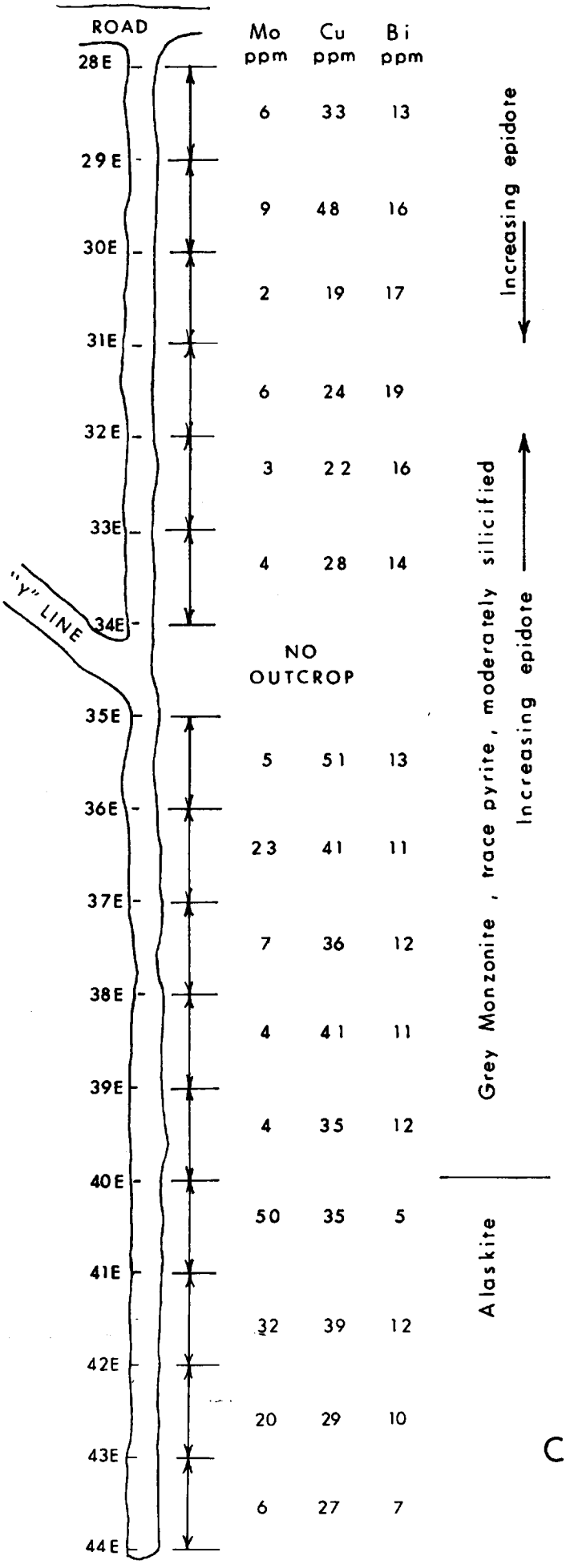
After the vertical-field magnetometer survey of the southern portion of the Burn claim group in 1971 it was found that the mapped rock units correlated with magnetic response as follows:-

ROCK UNIT	MAGNETIC RESPONSE
Alaskite	less than 1400 gammas
Granite	1400 - 1800 gammas
Monzonite	1600 - 2000 gammas
Quartz diorite	greater than 2000 gammas

The results from the vertical-field magnetometer survey of the northern portion in 1972 failed to correlate with the previous survey or known geology. As it was considered possible that the bedrock source for the geochemical anomalies could be in the south eastern part of the area surveyed in 1972, it was decided to resurvey the area and extend the magnetometer survey east of Burn Creek.

5.2 1979 SURVEY

A Scintrex MF-2 vertical-field magnetometer was used for the 1979 survey. A point surveyed in 1971, the intitial post for Burn 3 and 4, was chosen for control as it was close to the access road and the 30E baseline. As a check, the initial post for Burn 23 and 24 on the 66E tie line, surveyed in 1971, was included in this year's survey. The MF-2 was adjusted to read 1960 gammas, the 1971 value, at the start of the survey, and all readings corrected to this base station. All loops run were started and finished at this station until control was established on the 66E tie line. During each loop, times were recorded for each baseline station reading, and every fifth section line station reading. Base corrections were



Scale 1:2000

FIGURE 17

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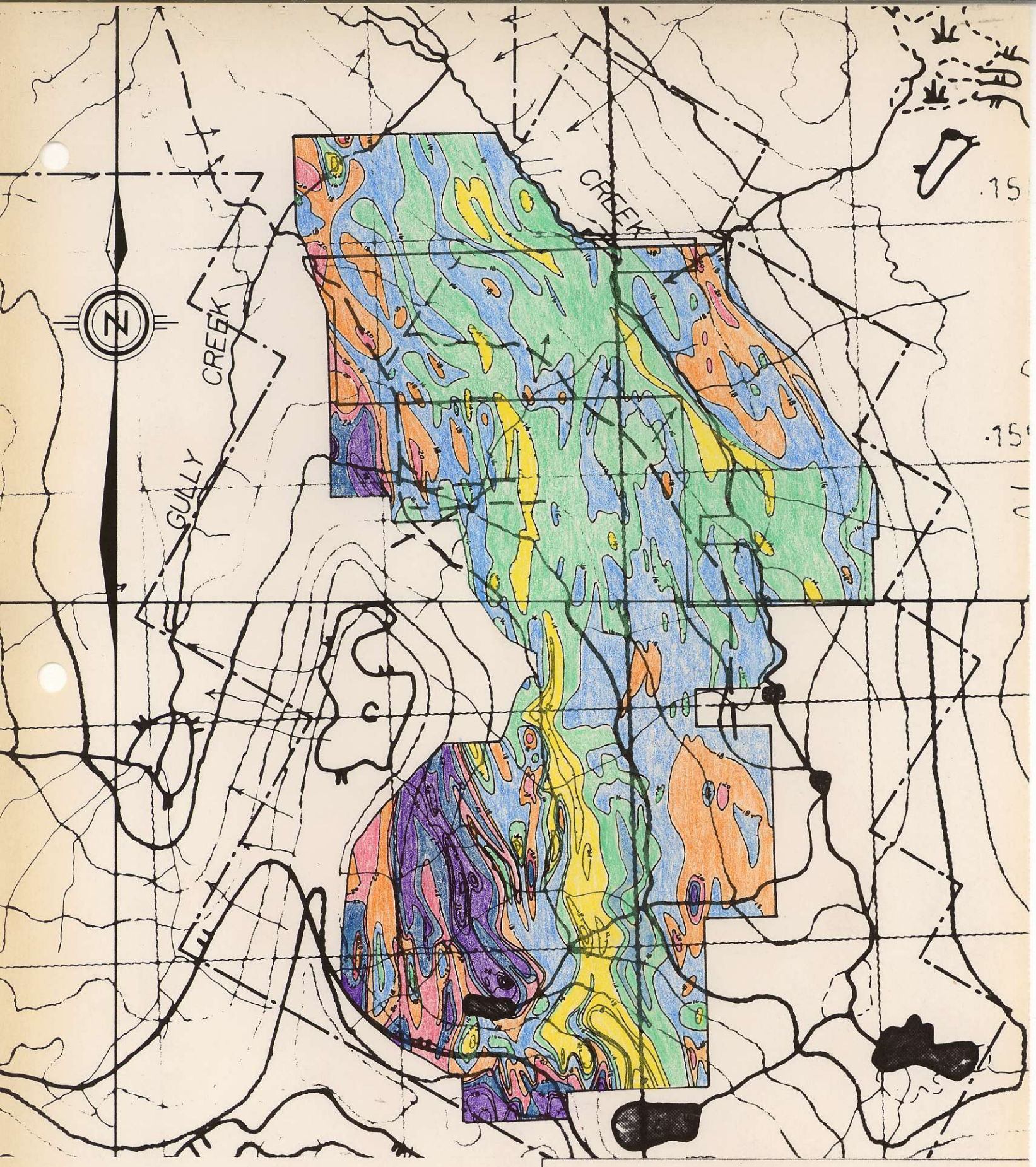
BURN – V-166

TRENCH 50N

CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS

J. J. H.



< 1400 GAMMAS	2000 - 2200 GAMMAS
1400 - 1600 GAMMAS	2200 - 2400 GAMMAS
1600 - 1800 GAMMAS	> 2400 GAMMAS
1800 - 2000 GAMMAS	

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BURN GROUP - V-166

GROUND MAGNETICS COMPILATION

MARCH, 1980. | SCALE 1: 20 000 | FIGURE 16

made with reference to the Burn 3 and 4 L.P. control station; diurnal corrections (drift) were made with reference to the baseline stations to which each loop closed. The longest loops involved about 3.4km of line and took about 4 hours to run, taking readings every 30m. A total of 600 readings were taken.

The contoured result of the survey is presented on Figure 15. There is a very close correspondence in patterns and absolute values with the 1971 survey. From the known geology it can be concluded that values below 1500 gammas correlate with alaskite, values between 1700 gammas and 2000 gammas correlate with monzonite, values greater than 2000 gammas reflect basic rocks, and values between 1500 and 1700 gammas indicate relatively acid rocks.

The pattern shown on Figure 15 indicates basic rocks, diorite or quartz diorite, on east and west, with monzonite grading into quartz monzonite or granite towards the center. The magnetic low on the west side of the area surveyed, immediatly east of the 30 E baseline, correlates exactly with the known and inferred location of an alaskite dyke. The cause and significance of the similar appearing magnetic low on the east side of the surveyed area, paralleling Burn Creek, is unknown. It could be caused by another alaskite dyke, a wide fault, an altered zone, or a combination of both. The magnetic low is overlain by an extensive boulder field. The cause of the anomaly can only be determined by drilling.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The source of the Mo/Cu soil anomaly on the Burn claims has not been found. The untested area within the claim group is small, but could still contain a viable deposit. The area to the northwest, a zone of lower probability, has not been tested. Initial results from the regional compilation indicate that there may be another source of molybdenite mineralization to the southeast.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1.) Engage the services of a competent surficial geologist to assess the glacial history of the Burn Creek area, and to give an opinion of the possible source of the Burn Group Mo/Cu anomaly. (Underway)

2.) Stake additional claims to the northwest, adjacent to the Snag, Siberia and Burn claims, while there is still snow on the ground. (April)

3.) Follow-up on the surficial geology report with percussion or diamond drilling.

4.) If this drilling fails to find the source, conduct a geochemical and geophysical survey over the claims on the northwest.

5.) Follow-up the regional sediment sampling program with detailed silt and soil sampling, prospecting and mapping.

Area: BURN

Map Sheet No.: 93N 11E

Venture: V-166

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Geochemistry Analysis Sheet No. 1.

Geologist: J.Hylands

Date: 27 Nov 1979 Page 1 of 10

Card Type	SAMPLE No.	Lab. Proj.	PPM									%	%	%
			Mo	Cu	Zn	Pb	F	Ni	Co	Ag	Bi	Fe	Na	K
A	PDH 79=1 20-40		1	16	23	204	195	12	8	0.56	17	1.5	1.40	1.85
	40-60		2	11	27	170	190	16	8	0.51	20	1.5	1.01	1.22
	60-80		2	7	33	70	220	16	8	0.22	17	1.4	0.92	1.10
	80-100		1	8	35	50	230	14	8	0.58	20	1.3	0.86	0.96
	100-120		2	6	33	27	220	27	7	0.16	20	1.4	1.04	1.10
	120-140		1	6	36	23	210	21	7	0.08	21	1.3	1.56	2.00
	140-160		6	6	31	19	205	23	8	0.09	21	1.3	0.84	1.02
	160-180		3	6	26	15	200	16	7	0.06	19	1.0	0.83	1.08
	180-200		2	6	24	14	230	24	8	0.12	18	1.2	0.90	1.09
	200-220		1	5	26	15	230	5	8	0.05	22	1.2	1.09	1.17
	220-240		2	5	29	46	230	19	9	0.04	10	1.2	1.41	1.71
	240-260		2	18	28	9	205	14	8	0.10	10	1.2	0.96	1.08
	260-280		1	7	26	7	220	15	8	0.04	19	1.2	0.95	1.19
	280-300		1	6	27	12	290	16	9	0.04	21	1.1	0.96	1.08

Area: BURN

Map Sheet No.: 93N 11E

Venture: V-166

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Geochemistry Analysis Sheet No. 1.

Geologist: J.Hylands

Date: 27 Nov 1979 Page 2 of 10

Card Type	SAMPLE No.	Lab. Proj.	PPM									%	%	%
			Mo	Cu	Zn	Pb	F	Ni	Co	Ag	Bi	Fe	Na	K
A	PDH 79-2 30-50		1	19	19	9	140	21	11	0.08	27	2.2	1.09	0.93
	50-70		1	23	19	5	290	22	11	0.07	25	2.3	1.02	0.87
	70-90		6	12	22	5	260	14	9	0.07	20	1.6	1.26	1.21
	90-110		11	9	27	6	250	13	9	0.22	26	1.5	1.06	1.18
	110-130		12	9	30	11	190	20	9	0.07	15	1.3	1.04	1.05
	130-150		7	8	27	7	180	25	9	0.04	18	1.5	1.66	1.63
	150-170		25	10	31	6	220	23	9	0.05	16	1.4	1.24	1.54
	170-190		18	9	28	5	170	21	8	0.10	17	1.6	1.29	1.36
	190-210		18	8	27	5	150	19	7	0.08	18	1.3	1.03	1.27
	210-230		16	7	28	6	150	17	7	0.06	18	1.2	1.03	1.21
	230-250		14	11	28	13	170	20	7	0.25	20	1.6	1.78	2.16
	250-270		18	8	27	8	200	21	8	5	19	1.6	1.78	2.16
	270-290		17	10	28	7	190	22	7	0.06	21	1.6	1.37	1.50
	290-300		1	24	20	6	160	17	10	0.30	18	1.7	1.63	2.06

Area: BURN

Map Sheet No.: 93N 11E

Venture: V-166

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Geochemistry Analysis Sheet No. 1.

Geologist: J.Hylands

Date: 27 Nov 1979 Page 3 of 10

Card Type	SAMPLE No.	Lab. Proj.	PPM									%	%	%
			Mo	Cu	Zn	Pb	F	Ni	Co	Ag	Bi	Fe	Na	K
A	PDH 79-3 40-60		1	14	18	9	175	16	9	0.26	18	2.3	1.57	1.60
	60-80		1-	8	20	6	150	17	7	0.22	18	1.7	1.17	1.50
	80-100		1	8	21	8	60	16	7	0.36	13	1.3	1.66	2.10
	100-120		2	8	24	9	190	17	7	0.22	19	1.5	1.72	1.28
	120-140		1	8	26	8	140	21	9	0.71	20	1.6	1.74	2.17
	140-160		2	12	21	6	200	14	7	0.12	18	1.4	1.15	1.57
	160-180		5	12	27	20	150	9	9	1.26	19	1.6	0.98	1.29
	180-200		2	9	25	6	205	18	8	0.22	20	1.3	0.97	1.38
	200-220		3	11	27	6	240	25	9	0.23	15	1.5	1.56	1.51
	220-240		2	8	26	7	230	17	8	0.05	15	1.2	0.98	1.16
	240-260		1	8	27	2	220	19	8	0.68	16	1.2	0.98	1.46
	260-280		1	9	26	4	210	20	9	0.10	15	1.2	1.00	1.35
	280-300		2	10	21	3	200	16	8	0.09	17	1.2	1.00	1.31

Area: BURN

Map Sheet No.: 93N 11E

Venture: V-166

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Geochemistry Analysis Sheet No. 1.

Geologist: J.Hylands

Date: 27 Nov 1979 Page 4 of 10

Card Type	SAMPLE No.	Lab. Proj.	PPM									%	%	%
			1 Mo	1 Cu	1 Zn	1 Pb	F	1 Ni	Co	2 Ag	Bi	Fe	Na	K
A	PDH 79-4 40-60		1	11	25	3	230	15	8	0.04	14	1.1	1.01	.140
	60-80		1	8	26	8	200	14	8	0.02	22	1.4	1.46	1.42
	80-100		1-	9	30	6	80	13	9	0.02-	17	1.4	1.47	1.50
	100-120		1-	7	30	8	120	13	8	0.04	18	1.3	1.58	1.49
	120-140		1-	5	29	12	190	12	8	0.02-	18	1.3	1.25	1.24
	140-160		1-	5	29	9	180	13	8	0.02-	18	1.2	1.27	1.21
	160-180		1-	4	29	7	190	14	9	0.02-	21	1.3	1.10	0.80
	180-200		1-	5	25	7	190	12	8	0.02-	20	1.2	1.25	1.2
	200-220		1-	5	24	6	200	11	8	0.02-	16	1.2	1.43	1.39
	220-240		1-	4	22	4	180	10	7	0.02-	14	1.1	1.22	0.98
	240-260		1-	5	24	8	180	11	7	0.02-	18	1.2	1.66	1.72
	260-280		1	5	23	2	170	11	8	0.02-	12	1.2	1.50	1.53
	280-300		5	6	24	5	170	13	7	0.02-	20	1.2	1.33	1.25

Area: BURN

Map Sheet No.: 93N 11E

Venture: V-166

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Geochemistry Analysis Sheet No. 1.

Geologist: J.J. Hylands

Date: 27 Nov. 1979 Page 5 of 10

Card Type	SAMPLE No.	Lab. Proj.	PPM									%	%	%
			[1] Mo	[1] Cu	[1] Zn	[1] Pb	F	[1] Ni	Co	[2] Ag	Bi	Fe	Na	K
A	PDH 79-5 40-60		1-	12	12	7	100	9	8	0.02-	14	2.0	1.46	1.25
	60-80		1-	13	16	3	130	12	9	0.02-	13	2.2	1.24	1.14
	80-100		1-	13	21	4	180	13	9	0.02	16	2.0	1.57	1.32
	100-120		1-	10	22	5	180	12	8	0.02-	15	1.5	1.27	1.17
	120-140		1	9	26	8	190	13	9	0.02-	20	1.5	1.26	1.10
	140-160		2	9	34	5	175	15	9	0.02-	15	1.7	1.19	1.06
	160-180		7	9	27	5	160	15	7	0.02-	16	1.6	1.31	1.36
	180-200		3	10	25	12	190	13	8	0.02-	13	1.3	1.08	1.02
	200-220		2	7	25	12	170	10	7	0.02-	16	1.4	1.08	1.02
	220-240		2	8	24	9	110	11	7	0.02-	15	1.3	1.28	1.17
	240-260		2	6	23	12	130	10	7	0.02-	19	1.3	1.59	1.77
	260-280		2	6	26	7	170	10	8	0.02-	16	1.3	1.80	1.62
	280-300		1	5	27	8	110	11	9	0.02-	15	1.2	1.04	0.95

Area: BURN

Map Sheet No.: 93N 11E

Venture: V-166

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Geochemistry Analysis Sheet No. 1.

Geologist: J.J. Hylands

Date: 27 Nov. 1979 Page 6 of 10

Card Type	SAMPLE No.	Lab. Proj.	PPM									%	%	%
			Mo	Cu	Zn	Pb	F	Ni	Co	Ag	Bi	Fe	Na	K
A	PDH 79-6 40-60		2	6	13	6	105	6	6	0.02-	9	1.1	1.29	1.10
	60-80		1	4	20	6	110	6	5	0.02-	15	0.6	1.29	1.15
	80-100		1	3	14	31	155	8	6	0.02-	15	0.8	1.04	1.25
	100-120		1	21	21	24	140	16	3	0.04	9	0.6	1.59	1.48
	120-140		1	5	15	10	110	11	3	0.03	13	0.5	0.95	1.33
	140-160		1	4	28	11	130	13	3	0.02	11	0.8	1.13	1.47
	160-180		1	2	19	9	130	12	4	0.02	11	0.7	1.13	1.56
	180-200		1-	2	16	6	170	11	4	0.02	12	0.6	0.92	1.35
	200-220		1-	2	12	4	160	11	4	0.13	10	0.6	1.06	1.24
	220-240		1	2	14	9	155	12	4	0.03	7	0.6	1.15	1.45
	240-260		1	2	15	9	205	10	4	0.03	12	0.7	1.40	1.33
	260-280		1	2	13	9	190	11	3	0.04	8	0.7	1.09	1.39
	280-300		1	3	13	12	130	12	4	0.05	13	0.7	1.20	1.45

Area: BURN

Map Sheet No.: 93N 11E

Venture: V-166

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Geochemistry Analysis Sheet No. 1.

Geologist: J.J. Hylands

Date: 27 Nov. 1979 Page 7 of 10

Card Type	SAMPLE No.		Lab. Proj.	PPM									%	%	%	
				1 Mo	1 Cu	1 Zn	1 Pb	F	1 Ni	Co	2 Ag	Bi	Fe	Na	K	/
A	PDH 79-7	60-80		1	11	13	5	140	12	6	0.07	10	1.4	1.06	1.32	
		80-100		2	11	12	8	110	13	6	0.05	9	1.2	0.99	1.34	
		100-120		1	9	11	7	120	15	6	0.02	14	1.3	1.08	1.49	
		120-140		1	8	9	10	90	17	5	0.04	7	0.9	1.00	1.23	
		140-160		1	5	7	7	100	15	4	0.04	10	0.7	1.01	1.39	
		160-180		1	4	7	5	85	17	4	0.05	8	0.7	0.96	1.31	
		180-200		1	5	6	9	90	14	3	0.02	7	0.7	1.07	1.50	
		200-220		1-	6	6	5	85	13	4	0.10	9	1.0	1.24	1.65	
		220-240		1-	4	5	3	60	10	3	0.02-	6	0.7	0.95	1.35	
		240-260		1	5	6	4	80	16	4	0.11	8	0.8	1.13	1.51	
		260-280		1	7	8	7	80	19	5	0.03	10	1.0	1.14	1.15	
		280-300		1	5	7	6	60	15	4	0.02	9	0.7	1.45	1.51	

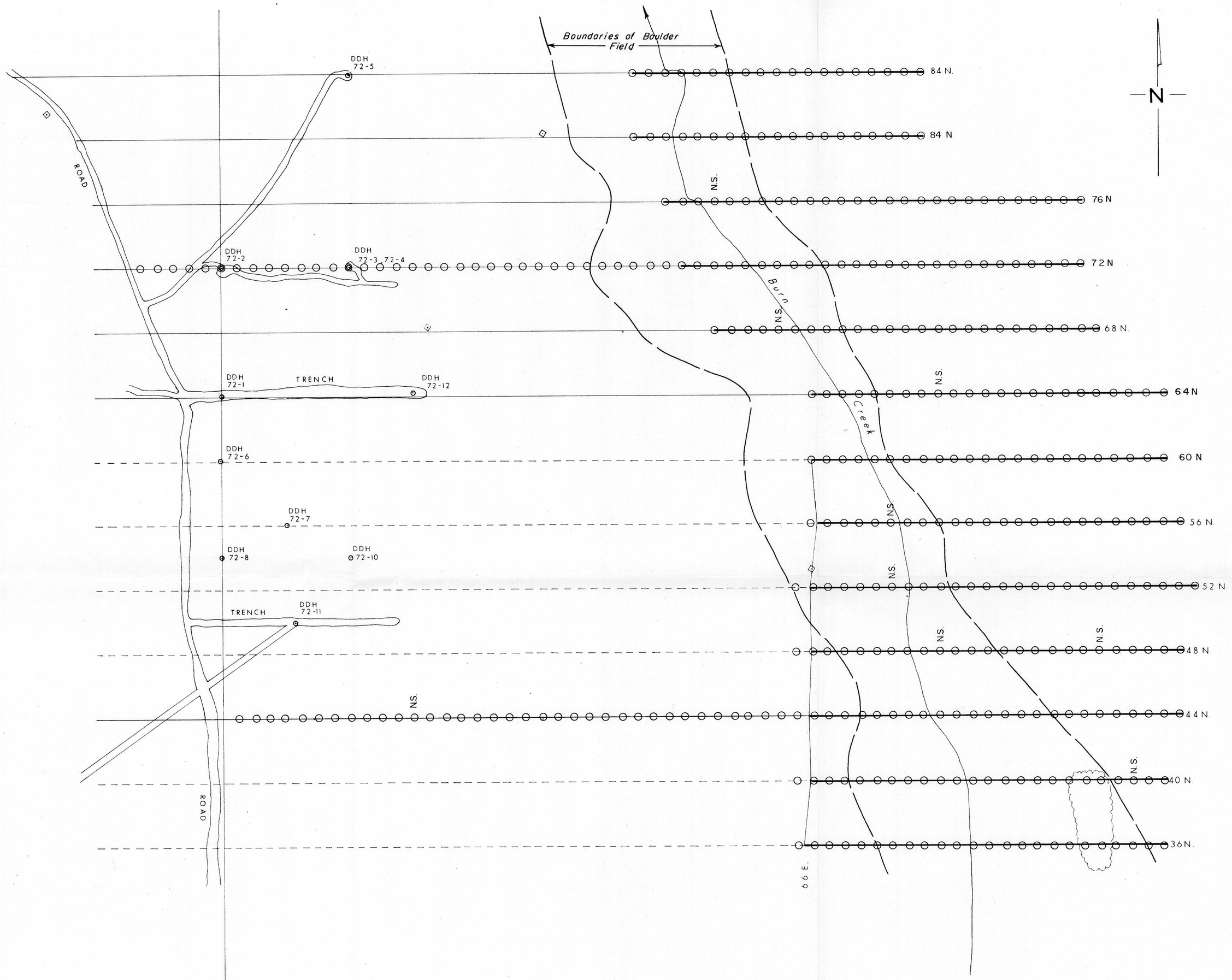


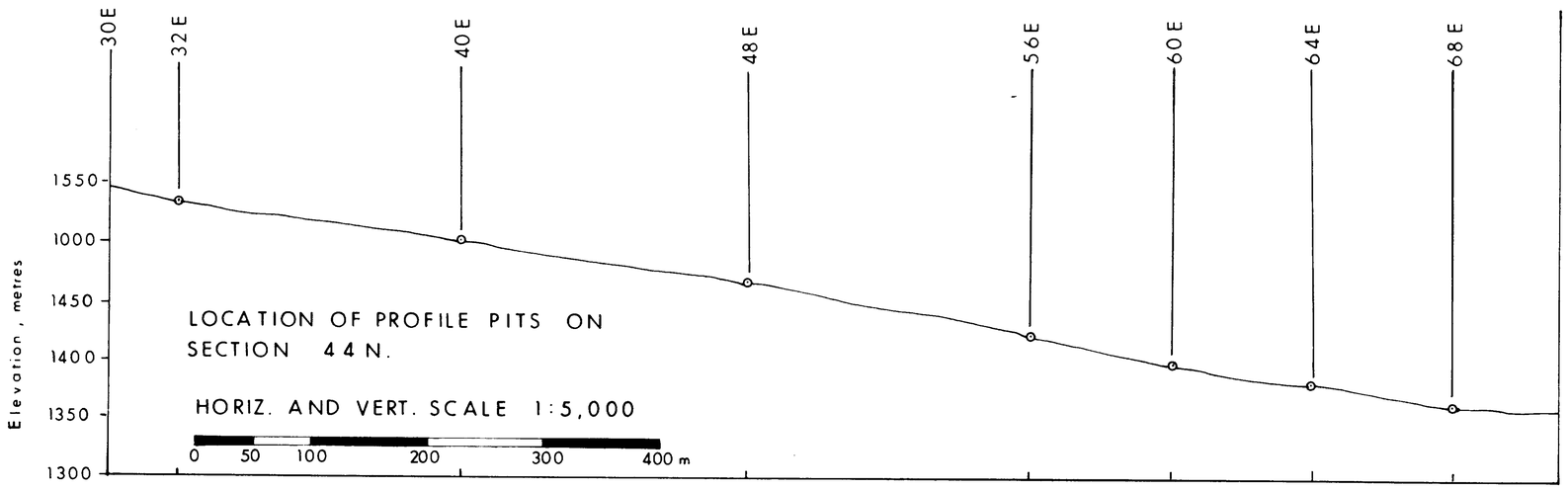
FIGURE 3

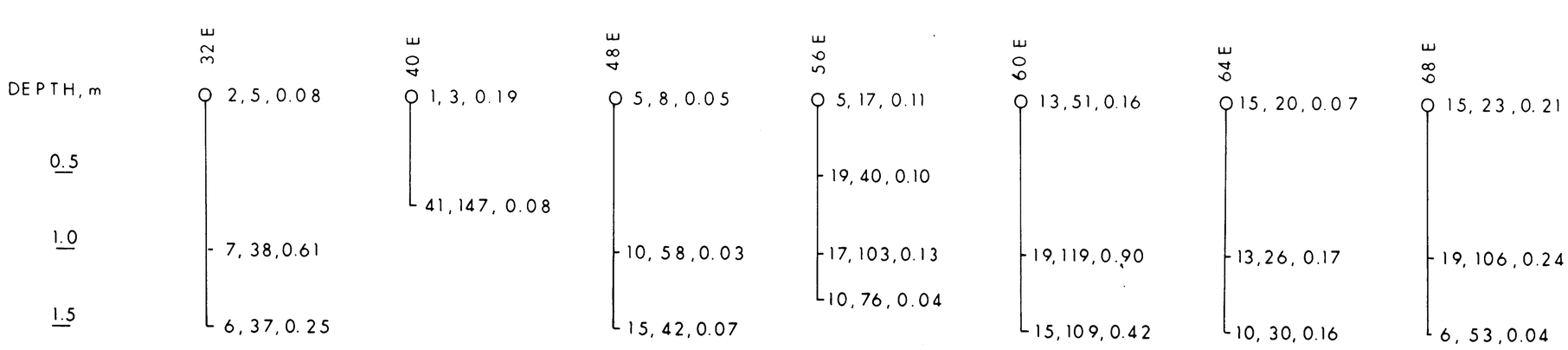
inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

DRAWN: J.J.H	SCALE: 1"=400'	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	GRID EXTENSION
TRACED: A.K.	DATE: Aug. 1, 1979	BURN— V-166	FILE REF. No. :
APPROVED:	REVISED:		





VALUES FOR EACH PIT ARE Mo, Cu, Ag IN PPM
REMAINING ELEMENTS SHOWED NEGLIGIBLE VARIATION.
HIGH Ni, Cu, Zn, AND Co VALUES FOR PIT 40E ARE BELIEVED
TO BE DUE TO CONTAMINATION FROM STEEL SAMPLING TOOL

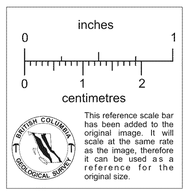


FIGURE 4.

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

BURN - V-166

SECTION 44 N.

TEST PIT RESULTS

J.J.H.

PDH 79-8

100N 25E

SIBERIA CLAIM BOUNDARY

PLANE OF SECTION, FIGURE 6

88N 52E

MAIN ROAD

CAMP

GULLY CREEK

72-5

72-3

72-1

72-12

72-10

PDH 79-7

PDH 79-6

PDH 79-5

PDH 79-4

PDH 79-3

PDH 79-2

PDH 79-1

79-9

TRENCH 50N

44N 18E

44N 22E

84 N

80 N

76 N

72 N

68 N

64 N

60 N

56 N

52 N

48 N

44 N

40 N

36 N

30E B.L.

66E B.L.

ACCESS ROAD

NEW

BURN CREEK

1626

1630

1588

1584

1594

1589

1569

1597

1579

1566

1548

1604

1600

1542

1568

1664

1656

1663

1762

1718

1703

1472

1436

1426

1450

1412

1418

1408

1384

1386

1400

1350

1300

1550

1500

1600

1650

1700

6154000 N.

6153000 N.

6152000 N.

0 100 200 300 400 500

METRES

Scale and elevation datum based on limited ground control resulting in good relative but uncertain absolute map accuracy.

Compiled from aerial photography at an approximate scale of 1 : 60,000 in the month of SEPT 1975.

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LTD.

BURN CREEK FIGURE 5

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd

1200 West Pender Street Vancouver B.C., Canada

Scale	1 5,000
Contour Interval	10 Metres
Date	AUG. 1979
Job No.	06830-0
Sheet No.	1 of 1

This reference scale bar has been added to the original drawing at the same scale as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

54 N

64 N

72 N

84 N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550

1500

1450

1400

1350

1300

1250

72-9 (164 m EAST OF SECTION)

0·56
0·54
0·65
0·48
0·47
0·43
0·49
0·46

72-10

0·58
0·93
0·64
0·61
0·44

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)

0·53

72-12
(122 m EAST OF SECTION)

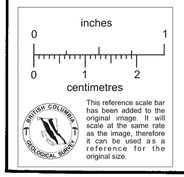
0·99
0·49
0·45
1·13
0·63
0·81

72-3

0·78
0·58
0·47

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)

0·75
0·59
0·57
0·49



VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200 METRES

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

Na / K

FIGURE 7

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.

54N 64N 72N 84N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250

72-9 (164m EAST OF SECTION)
59470
59471
59472
59473
59474
59475
59476
59477

72-10
59461
59462
59463
59464
59465

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)
59451

72-12
(122m EAST OF SECTION)
59452
59466
59467
59453
59468
59469

72-3
59454
59455
59456

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)
59457
59458
59459
59460

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200
METRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

SAMPLE NUMBERS

FIGURE 6

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.

54N 64N 72N 84N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250

72-9 (164 m EAST OF SECTION)
2.18
3.00
2.18
2.33
2.57
2.49
0.49
0.46

72-10
2.06
2.05
1.81
1.73
2.18

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)
2.40

72-12
(122 m EAST OF SECTION)
2.42
1.83
1.30
2.57
2.35
2.27

72-3
2.12
2.31
2.22

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)
2.05
2.23
2.07
1.97

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200
METRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

POTASSIUM, %

FIGURE 8

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.

54N 64N 72N 84N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250

72-9 (164 m EAST OF SECTION)
70
60
110
140
150
160
190
190

72-10
300
210
520
120
320

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)
390

72-12
(122 m EAST OF SECTION)
320
180
160
330
140
130

72-3
340
240
190

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)
440
480
520
500

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200
METRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

FLUORINE, ppm

FIGURE 9

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.

54N 64N 72N 84N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250

72-9 (164 m EAST OF SECTION)
14.9
17.5
9.0
8.3
7.8
4.8
2.4
9.0

72-10
0.5
0.5
0.5
1.8
14.9

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)
0.5

72-12
(122 m EAST OF SECTION)
2.8
0.5
4.9
0.5
6.7
13.6

72-3
0.5
9.7
12.6

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)
1.2
0.5
2.4
1.2

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200
METRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

URANIUM, ppm

FIGURE 10

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.

54N 64N 72N 84N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250

72-9 (164 m EAST OF SECTION)

52 50 5 4 3 2 3 2

72-10

16 11 3 12 12

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)

170

72-12
(122 m EAST OF SECTION)

2 160 21 5 3 14

72-3

5 4 2

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)

2 3 3 4

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same ratio as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200
METRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

MOLYBDENUM, ppm

FIGURE 11

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.

54N 64N 72N 84N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250

72-9 (164 m EAST OF SECTION)

7 34 28 16 44 23 65 51

72-10

45 116 82 61 153

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)

174

72-12 (122 m EAST OF SECTION)

8 22 6 11 141 20

72-3

56 24 34

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)

12 4 9 105

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200 METRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

COPPER, ppm

FIGURE 12

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.

54N 64N 72N 84N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250

72-9 (164 m EAST OF SECTION)

8 12 12 15 15 18 20 18

72-10

30 21 21 23 6

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)

34

72-12 (122 m EAST OF SECTION)

17 35 20

12 10 8

72-3

30 19 23

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)

39 34 40 39

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200
METRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

ZINC, ppm

FIGURE 13

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.

54 N

64 N

72 N

84 N

ELEVATION, METRES

1550

1500

1450

1400

1350

1300

1250

72-9 (164 m EAST OF SECTION)

12 11 12 9 15 8 12 7

72-10

8 5 6 6 13

72-1 (244m WEST OF SECTION)

6

72-12
(122 m EAST OF SECTION)

7 9 11 16 19

4

72-3

5 11 15

72-5 (30m EAST OF SECTION)

4 5 6 8

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

VERTICAL SCALE 1:2000

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:5000

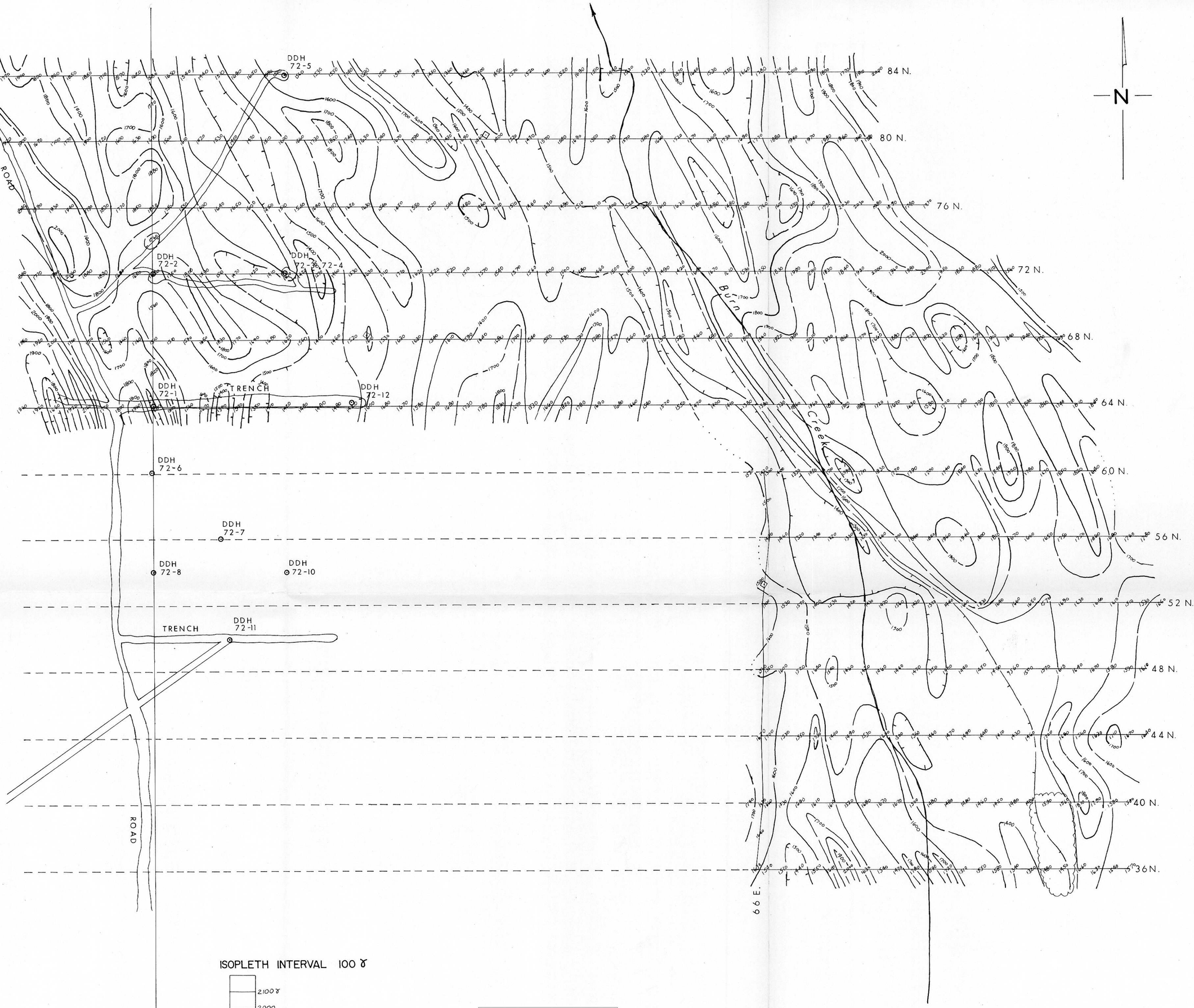
0 50 100 200
METRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING WEST
PLANE OF SECTION SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

LEAD, ppm

FIGURE 14

DRAWN: J.J.H.	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION
DATE: SEPT. 1979.	BURN-V 166	FILE NO.



ISOPLETH INTERVAL 100 γ

2100 γ
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

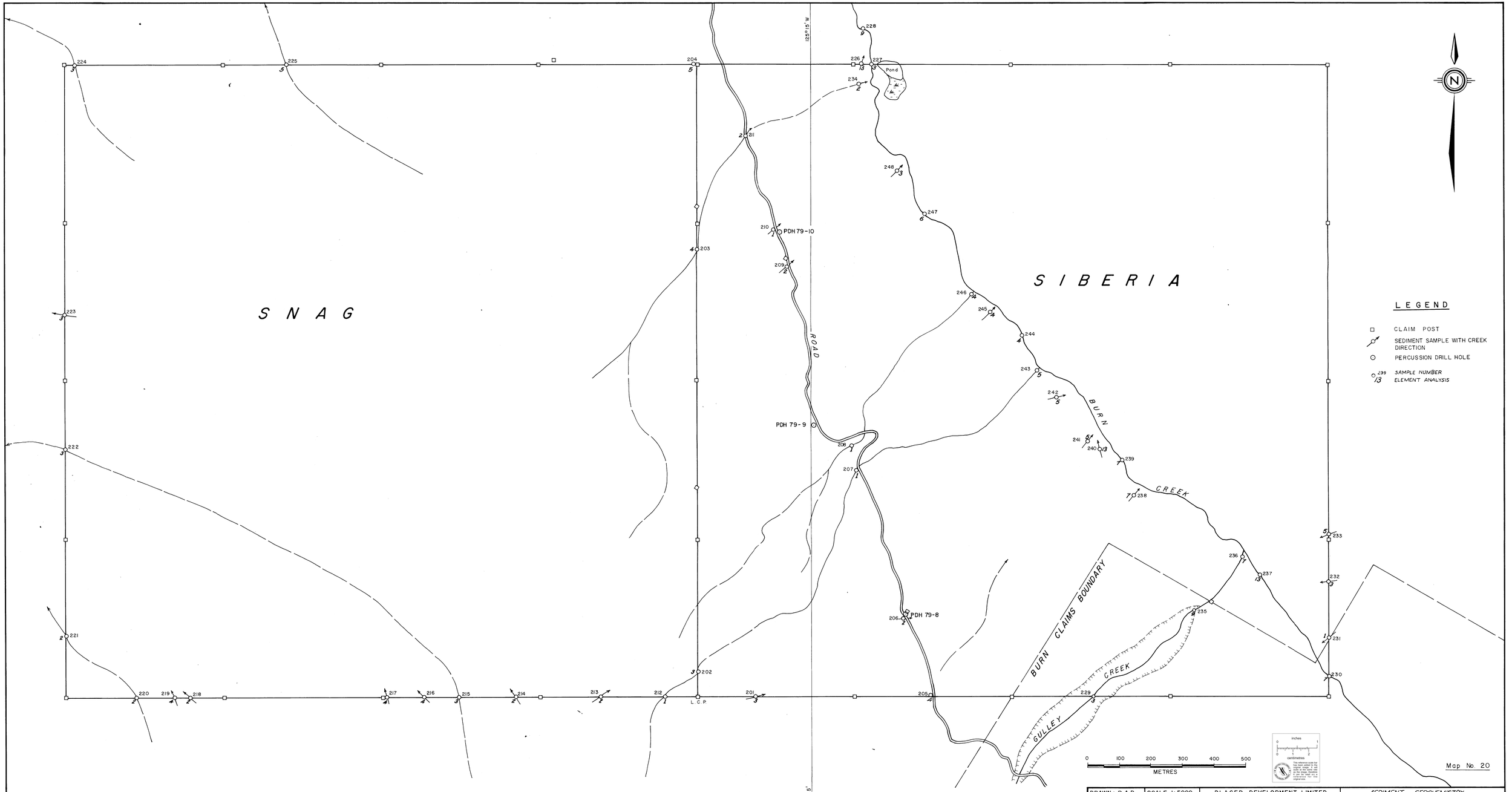
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400
METRES

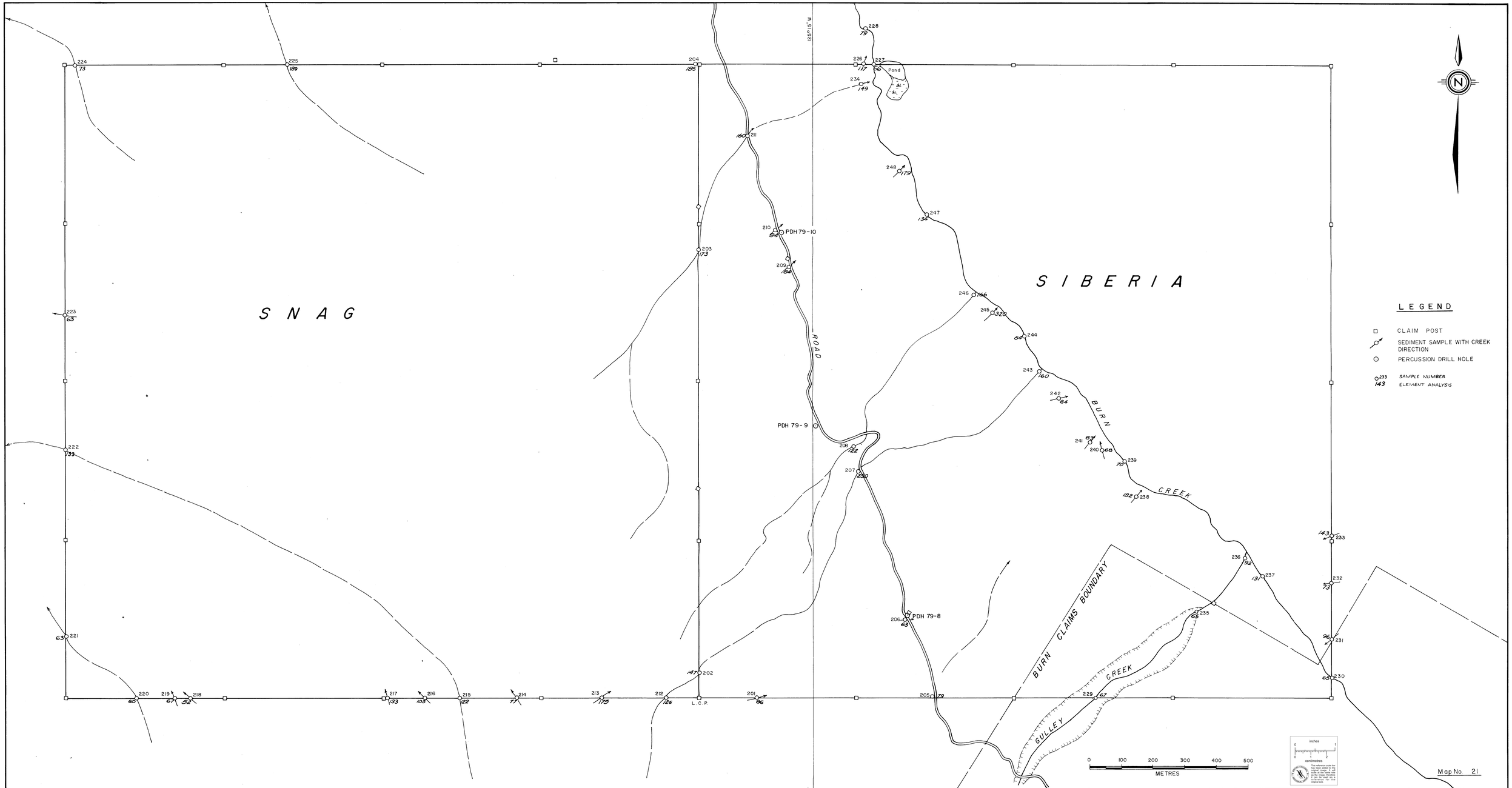
FIGURE 15

VALUES GIVEN ARE RELATIVE VALUES OF THE VERTICAL FIELD, IN GAMMAS.

DRAWN: J.J.H.	SCALE: 1"=400'	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
TRACED: A.K.	DATE: Aug. 1, 1979	BURN— V-166	
APPROVED:	REVISED:		FILE REF. No. :



DRAWN: R.A.B.	SCALE 1:5000	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY MOLYBDENUM
TRACED: J. L.	DATE: NOV. 1979	SNAG & SIBERIA MINERAL CLAIMS 93N 11-OMINEGA MINING DISTRICT	FILE NO. 79-11-V-166-4B-

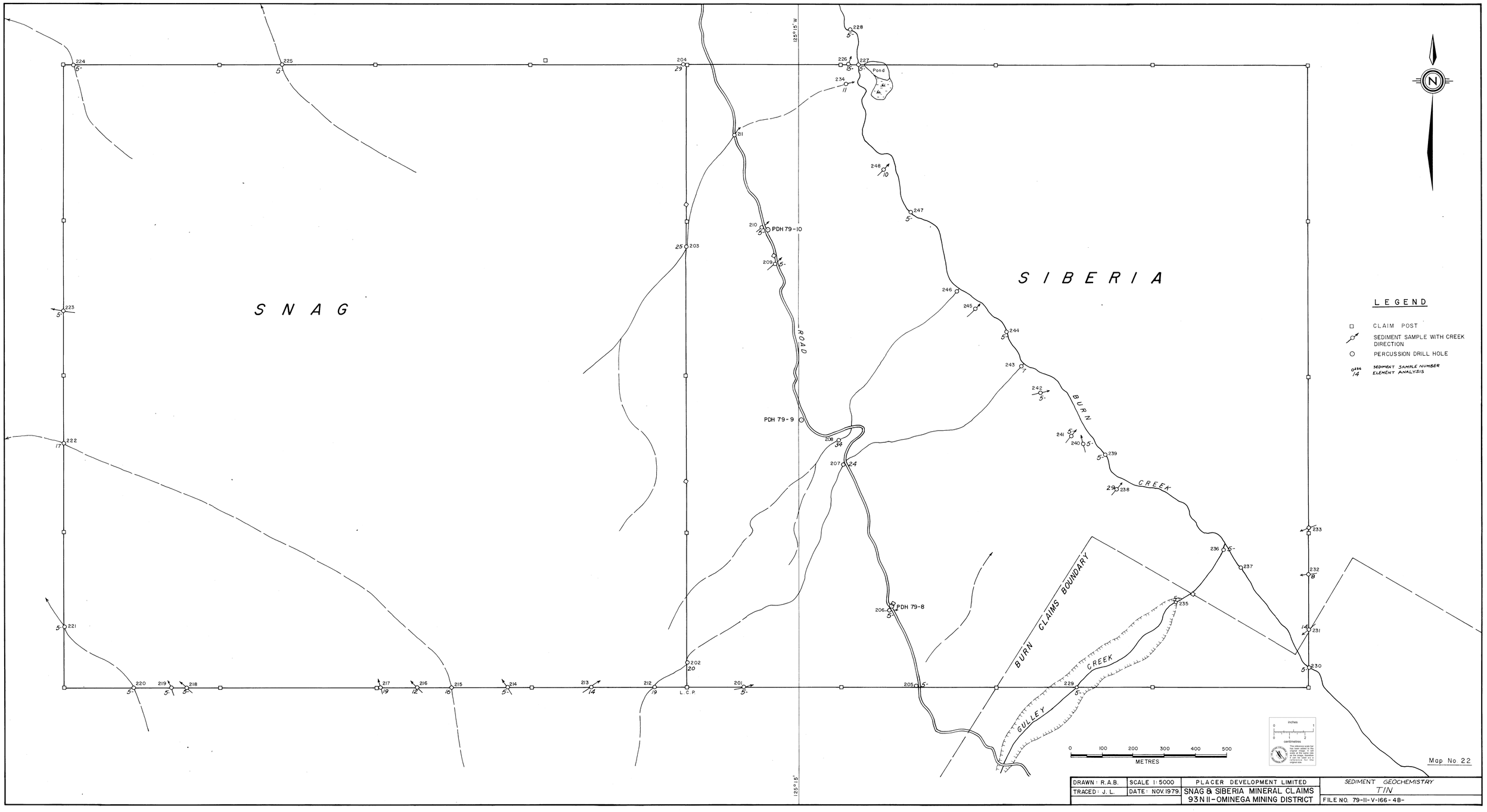


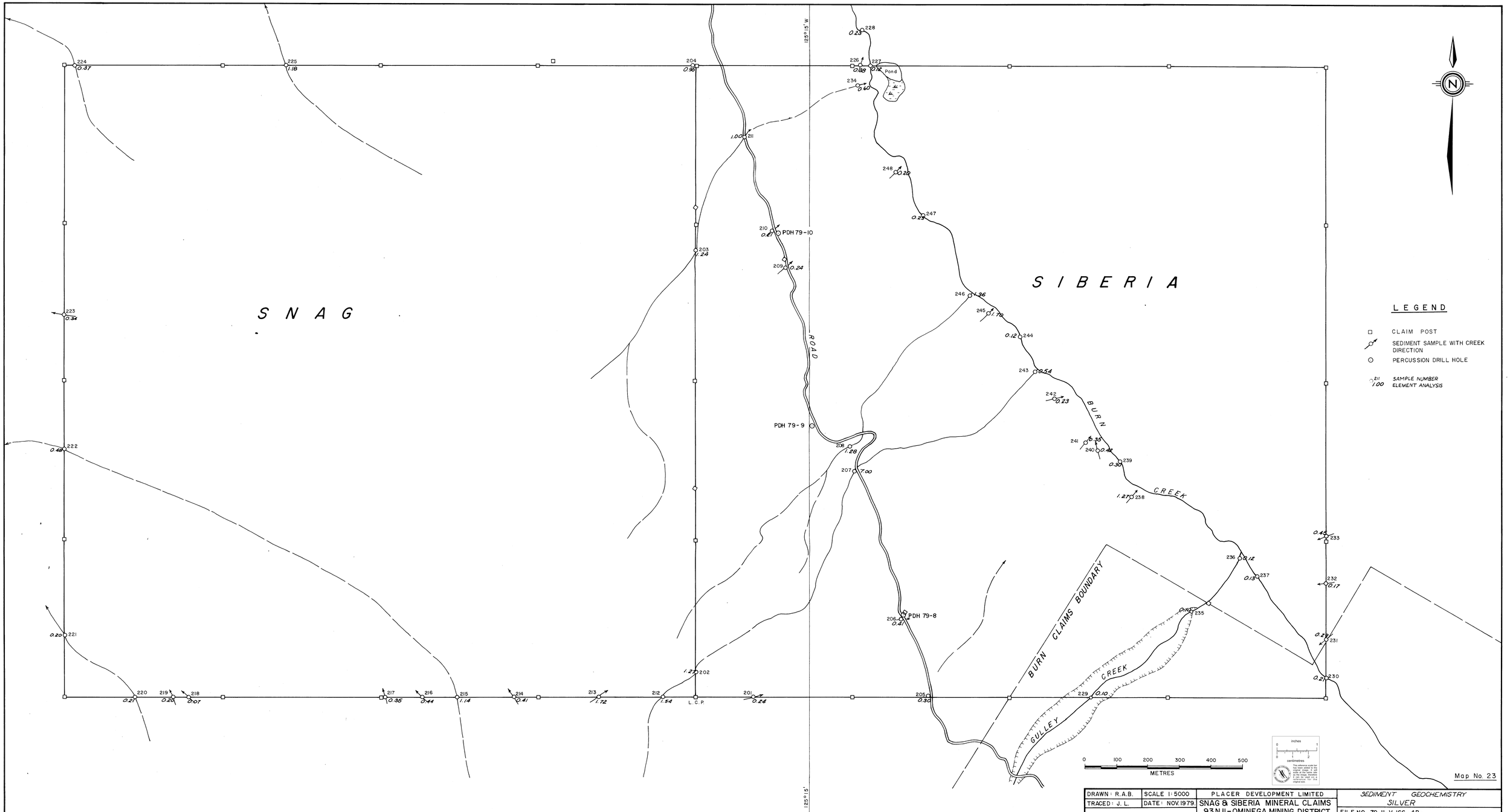
LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- SEDIMENT SAMPLE WITH CREEK DIRECTION
- PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE
- 233 SAMPLE NUMBER
- 143 ELEMENT ANALYSIS

Map No. 21

DRAWN: R.A.B.	SCALE 1:5000	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY COPPER
TRACED: J. L.	DATE: NOV. 1979.	SNAG & SIBERIA MINERAL CLAIMS 93N II-OMINECA MINING DISTRICT	FILE NO. 79-II-V-166-4B-


SNAG
SIBERIA
ROAD
BURN
CREEK
BURN CLAIMS BOUNDARY
GULLEY
CREEK
Pond
PDH 79-10
PDH 79-9
PDH 79-8
L.C.P.
125° 15' W
125° 15'
224
225
204
228
226
227
234
11
211
248
10
247
210
209
203
246
245
244
243
242
241
240
239
238
223
222
17
208
34
207
24
206
205
221
220
219
218
217
19
216
12
215
16
214
213
14
212
19
202
20
201
233
236
237
232
8
235
231
14
230
229
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
inches
centimetres
LEGEND
CLAIM POST
SEDIMENT SAMPLE WITH CREEK DIRECTION
PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE
0236/14 SEDIMENT SAMPLE NUMBER ELEMENT ANALYSIS
Map No. 22
DRAWN: R.A.B.
TRACED: J. L.
SCALE 1:5000
DATE: NOV. 1979
PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
SNAG & SIBERIA MINERAL CLAIMS
93N 11 - OMINEGA MINING DISTRICT
SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY
TIN
FILE NO. 79-11-V-166-4B-



Map No. 23

DRAWN: R.A.B.	SCALE 1:5000	PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY
TRACED: J. L.	DATE: NOV. 1979.	SNAG & SIBERIA MINERAL CLAIMS	SILVER
		93N 11-OMINEGA MINING DISTRICT	FILE NO. 79-11-V-166-4B-