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EXAMINATION REPORT
SPECIFIC PROJECT "BURN"
KWANIKA CREEK AREA, B.C.

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DOMEXPLORATION (CANADA) LIMITED

EXAMINATION REPORT
SPECIFIC PROJECT "BURN"
KWANIKA CREEK AREA, B.C.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 26th, 1973.

G.S.W. Bruce

L. B. Halladay

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PLAN

Plan Comparison of Luc Syndicate and Dome
Exploration (Canada) Limited B Zone
Soil Sampling for total Cu.

DOMEXPLORATION (CANADA) LIMITED

EXAMINATION REPORT
SPECIFIC PROJECT "BURN"
KWANIKA CREEK AREA, B.C.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the present examination was fourfold:

- (1) To determine if the copper-molybdenum anomalies are genuine.
- (2) To determine if these anomalies are transported.
- (3) To determine if these anomalies have been adequately tested and explained.
- (4) To determine whether further exploration work is warranted on the property and, if so, what kind of further exploration?

SCOPE

The present preliminary examination was carried out by L. B. Halladay and G.S.W. Bruce between July 5 and July 10, 1973.

It was our intention to gather certain data requested by Dr. Roger Webber who will make a more detailed geochemical study of the problem in August, 1973.

The writers did not examine the entire property but confined their examination to the geochemically-anomalous area which was the subject of a drilling programme in 1972.

It is entirely possible that the study to be carried out by Dr. Webber will make it necessary to revise the conclusions and recommendations reached herein.

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) By and large, the molybdenum anomalies were confirmed where tested during this examination;

on the other hand, the highly-anomalous copper areas previously reported seemed, during this examination, to report much lower copper values.

- (2) The anomalies are believed to be transported, i.e., the anomalous metal values are not directly above their bedrock source.

It is not known at this time by what processes the anomalies have been transported; the processes may have involved glacial transport, down-hill migration of detrital fragments and/or down-drainage solution transport. It is hoped that Dr. Webber's examination will clarify the mode of transport, thereby making it possible to find the bedrock source of the anomalies.

- (3) In our opinion, drilling has not adequately assessed the geochemical anomalies. The anomalies occur on quite steeply-sloping ground. The drilling was carried out as one would test geochemical anomalies in a residual soil area.

In our opinion, Hole 72-7 appeared to show the best molybdenite mineralization. We feel that some of the molybdenum anomalies down-slope (and possibly down-ice?) from this particular hole may be due to molybdenum which originated in the vicinity of the hole.

However, very respectable geochemical anomalies occur topographically well above, and possibly up-ice from, the area drilled and these anomalies have not been explained.

- (4) We feel that further exploration work is warranted on the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The original plan to have Dr. Webber carry out a geochemical study should proceed. The main purpose of his visit should be to determine, if possible, the direction and distance from which the anomalies have been transported.

- (2) If Dr. Webber is unable to establish the direction and distance of transport of the anomalies, we recommend, on purely geological grounds, the drilling of molybdenum mineralization, in float and in outcrop, which occurs in the general area of 4000 N - 3000 E. This might involve 3000 feet of drilling. (Please refer to map entitled, "Luc Syndicate - Burn Claim Group Examination Notes, July 3 - 11, 1973).
- (3) After Dr. Webber has carried out his examination, and assuming that he is able to postulate the source area of the anomalies, then further geochemical coverage should be carried out in the appropriate direction, according to Dr. Webber's specifications. If such geochemical work is undertaken and confirms anomalies in the appropriate direction, then a picket line grid should be established over these areas.

Assuming that this further stage of geochemistry shows promise of outlining a source area, then an intermediate stage of detailed float (and outcrop) prospecting is suggested. If the additional geochemistry shows appreciable copper anomalies in the suspected source area, then induced polarization surveys might be considered.

However, if the anomalies are principally in molybdenum, then I.P. may not be appropriate because of the probable lack of sufficient sulphide mineralization in the source area to give meaningful I.P. responses.

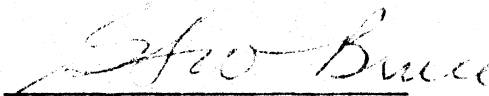
- (4) If all the above stages point to a source area, then further drilling would be indicated.

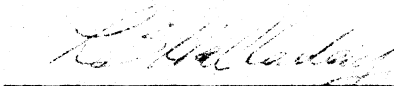
MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

- (1) In our opinion, based on a very limited time on the property, the favourable host rock is probably not alaskite but is more likely to be highly fractured "monzonite", i.e., the type of rock in which float (and outcropping) molybdenum mineralization was found during our examination.

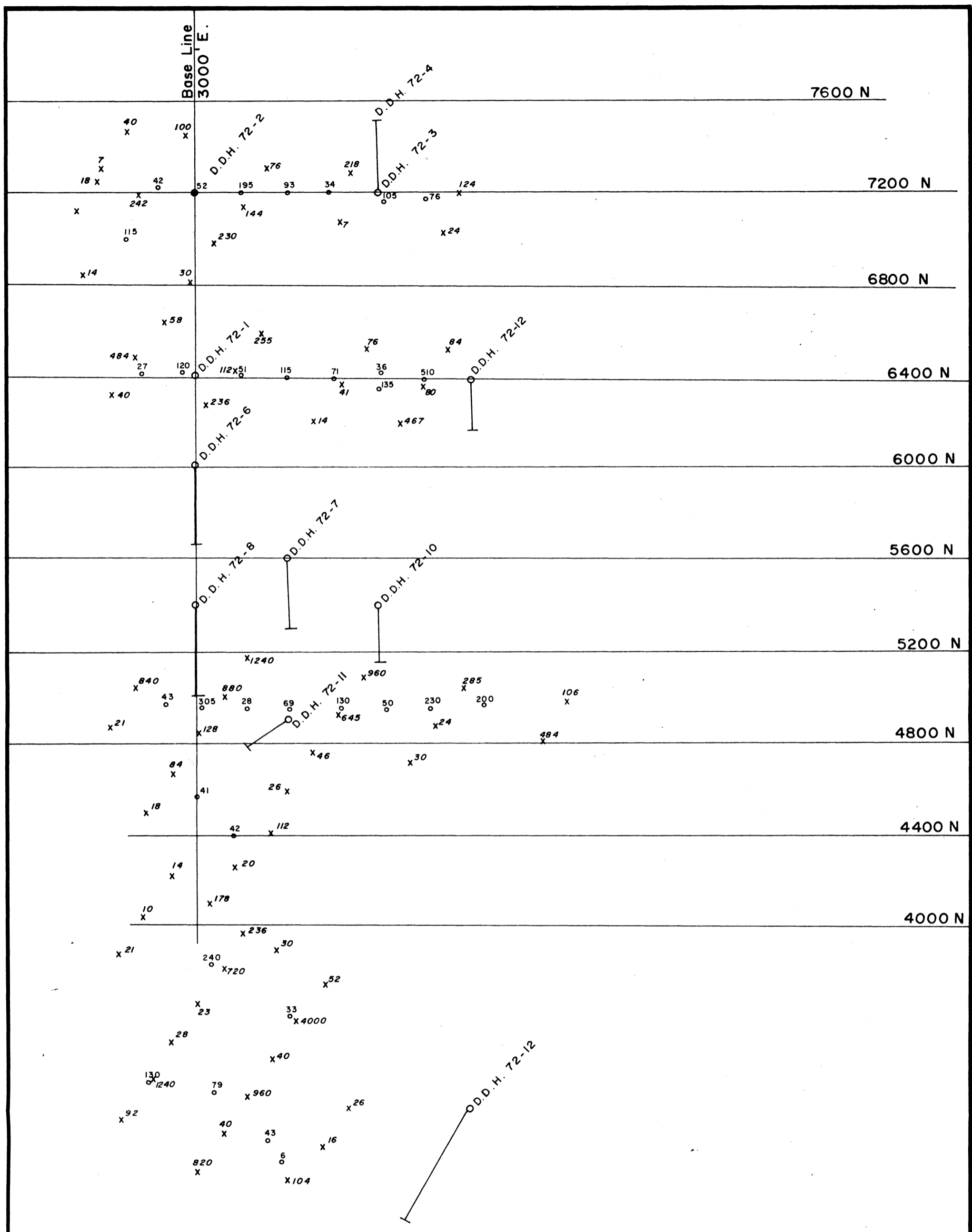
- (2) Very little copper mineralization was seen, either in float or in bedrock.
- (3) There is no obvious correlation between the location of anomalies and topographic depressions in which metal might accumulate. We say "obvious" because the precise location of original sampling sites could not always be found.
- (4) We feel that, aside from certain sections in Drill Hole 72-7, the best molybdenite mineralization seen on the property is that centred around 4000 N - 3000 E. Most of the mineralization referred to here occurs in angular float. However, there is actually a bedrock occurrence of molybdenum mineralization at approximately 3925 N - 3200 E on the up-hill extremity of a small talus slope, more or less directly up-slope from the largest concentration of float, the latter being designated on the accompanying map as "WB-1".

In an area about 1000' in diameter, at least 18 occurrences of float containing significant molybdenite were seen. This float, and the outcrop from which at least some of it derives, is characteristically greyish-green, well-fractured pink-weathering "monzonite". This rock is generally well-fractured in two directions, at approximately right angles, and most of the float occurrences are at least slightly rusty.

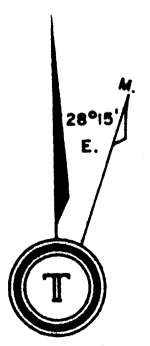

G.S.W. Bruce


L. B. Halladay

Toronto, Ontario,
July 26th, 1973.

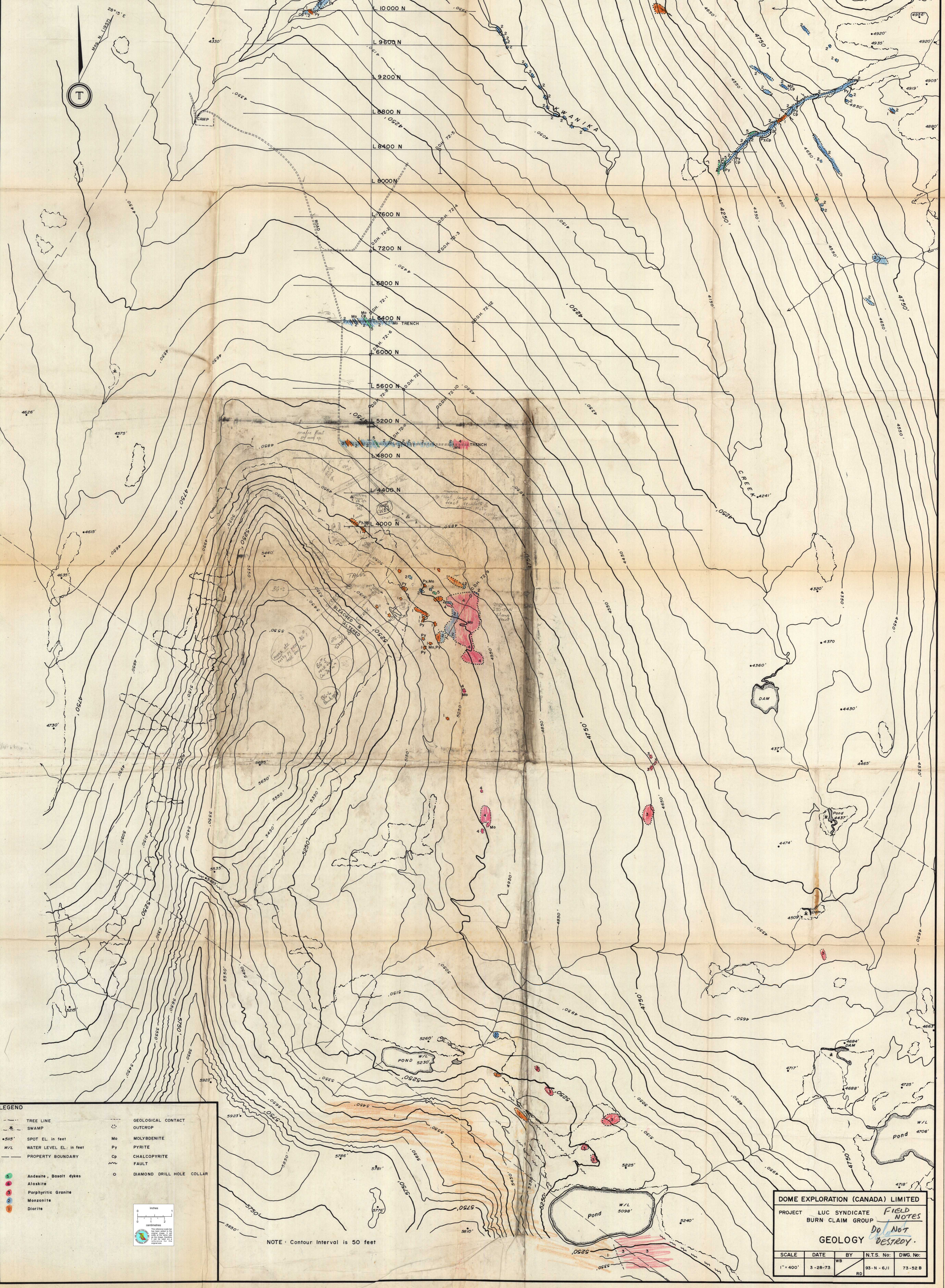
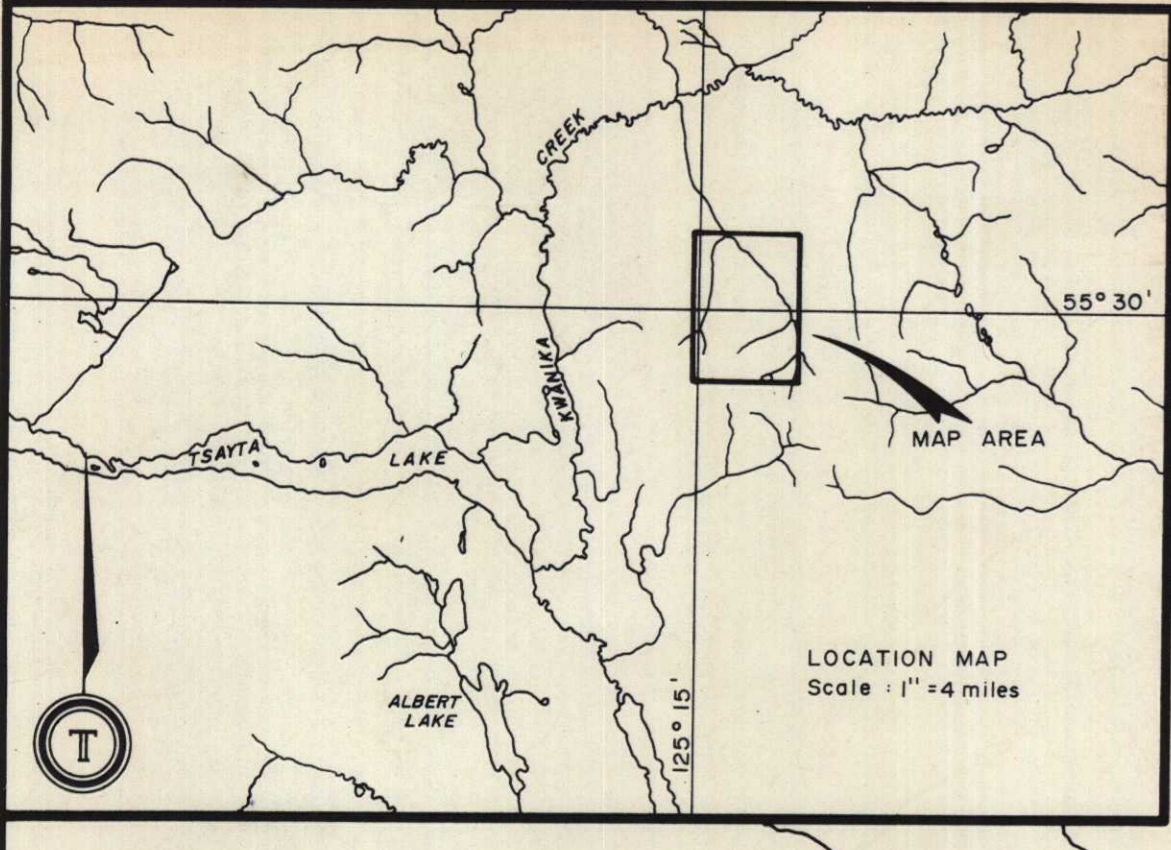


DOME EXPLORATION (CANADA) LTD.			
PROJ. LUC SYNDICATE			
BURN CLAIM GROUP			
SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S. No.
1"=400'	7-30-73	WB	93-N-6,11
		LH	
		RD	
			DWG. No.
			73-134



LEGEND

- x³⁰⁰ B ZONE SOIL SAMPLES BY LUC SYND.
 - o⁷⁵ B ZONE SOIL SAMPLES BY DOMEX, July 3-11, 1973
- Values show total Cu in Parts Per Million (ppm)



LEGEND

—	TREE LINE	—	GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
—	SWAMP	—	OUTCROP
• 515'	SPOT EL. in feet	Mo	MOLYBDENITE
W/L	WATER LEVEL EL. in feet	Py	PYRITE
—	PROPERTY BOUNDARY	Cp	CHALCOPYRITE
—		F	FAULT
●	Andesite, Basalt dykes	○	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE COLLAR
●	Alaskite		
●	Porphyritic Granite		
●	Monzonite		
●	Diorite		

NOTE: Contour Interval is 50 feet

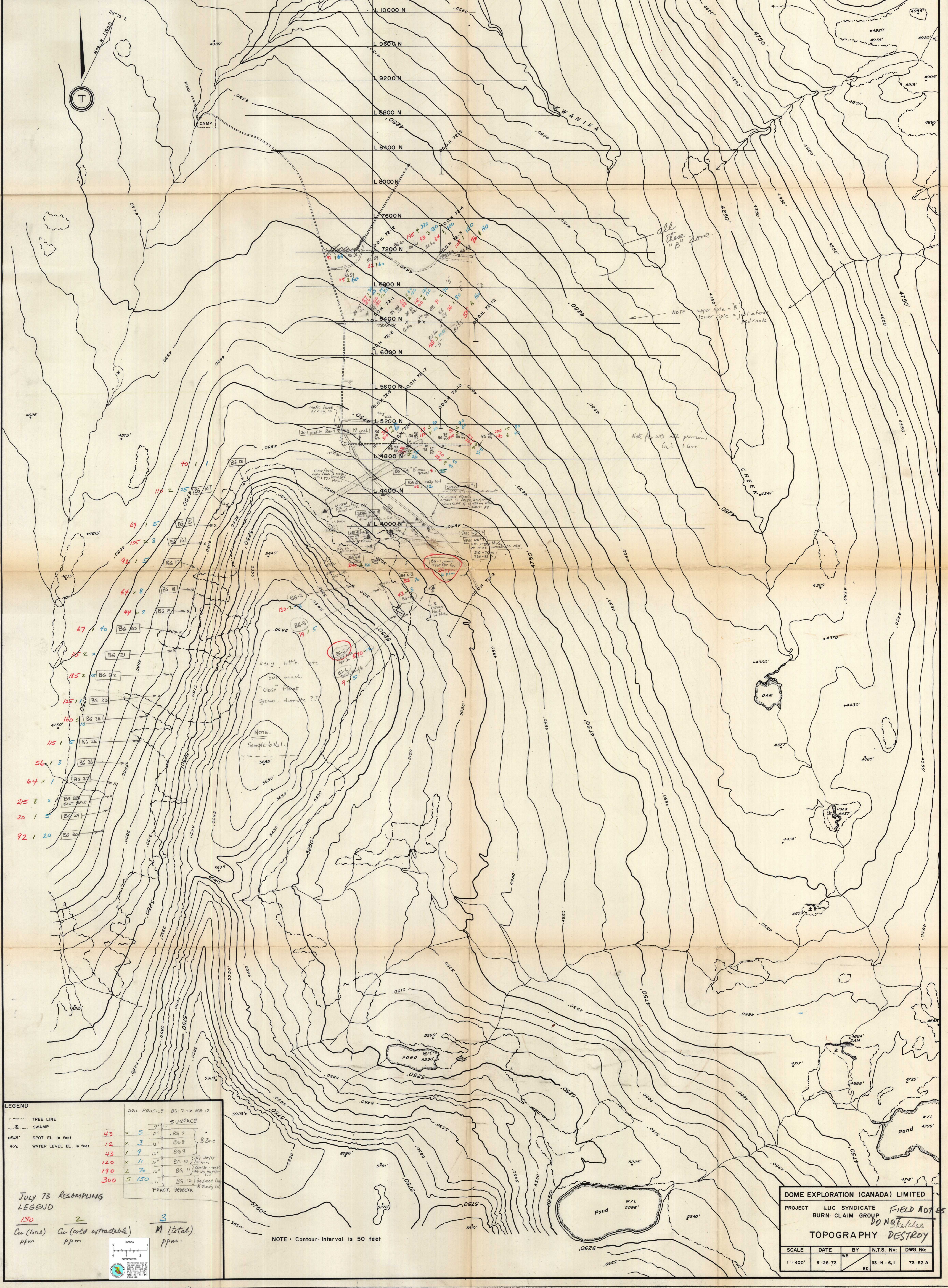
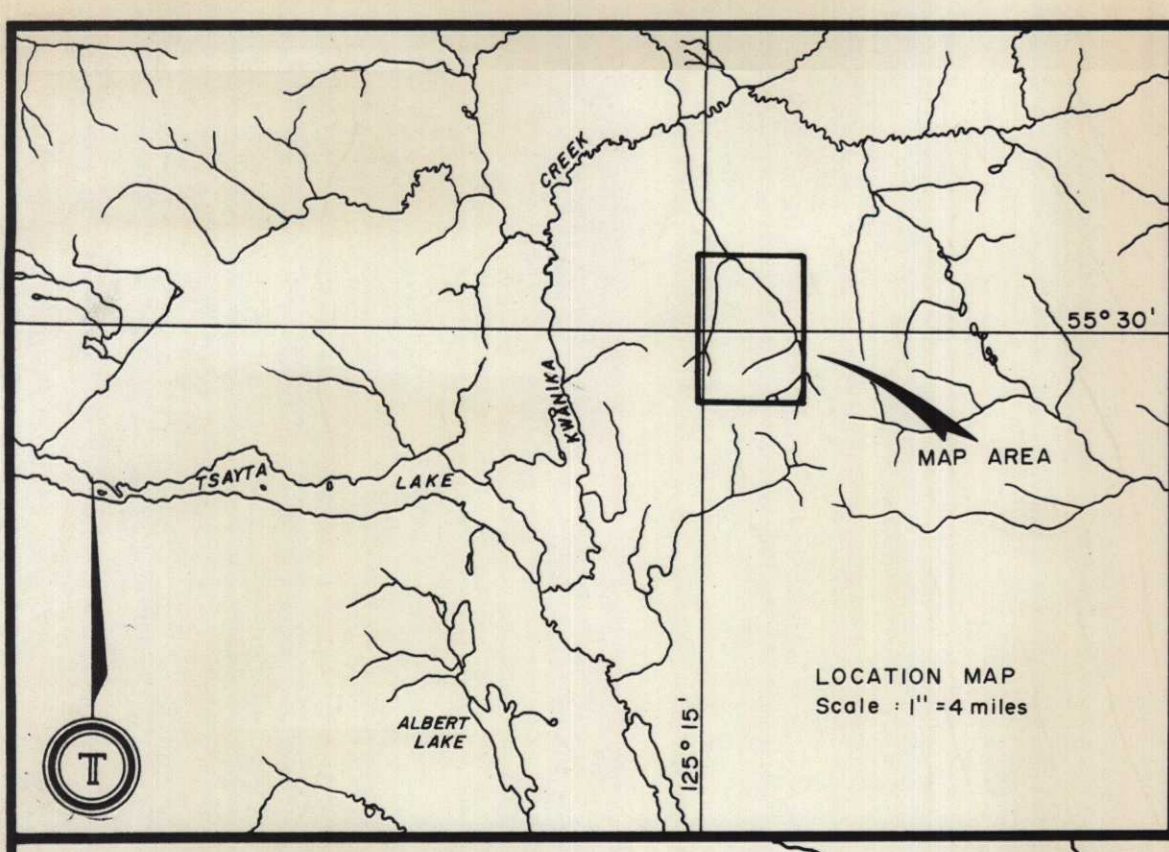
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PROJECT LUC SYNDICATE BURN CLAIM GROUP

FIELD NOTES
Do Not Destroy

GEOLOGY

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S. No.	DWG. No.
1" = 400'	3-28-73	WB	83-N-6-11	73-52 B
		RD		



LEGEND

--- TREE LINE
 --- SWAMP
 * 510' SPOT EL. in feet
 W/L WATER LEVEL EL. in feet

SOIL PROFILE BS-7 -> BS-12

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
0	SURFACE
43	5" 897
12	3" 898
43	9" 899
120	10" 900
190	7" 901
300	5" 902

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NOTE: Contour Interval is 50 feet

DOMEX EXPLORATION (CANADA) LIMITED

PROJECT LUC SYNDICATE
 BURN CLAIM GROUP

FIELD NOTES
 DO NOT DESTROY

TOPOGRAPHY

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S. No.	DWG. No.
1" = 400'	3-28-73	WB	83-N-6,11	73-52 A