

860628

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY REPORT

BURN GROUP

1981

GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS

DRILLING

1978 - 1980

J.J. Hylands
Senior Geologist

January 8, 1981

Introduction:

The Burn property, located in the headwaters of Burn Creek approximately 40 km west-southwest of Manson Creek, B.C., was optioned by Placer Development from the Luc Syndicate in 1978 because of a large, high value Mo/Cu soil anomaly. The anomalous area is underlain by monzonite, quartz monzonite and alaskite, covered by thin, locally derived till. Diamond drilling and trenching prior to 1978 had shown that the highest metal-content portions of the soil anomalies were not underlain by ore-grade mineralization.

Placer Exploration:

Exploration programs were conducted on the Burn Group and adjacent claims by Placer Development during the summers of 1978, 1979 and 1980. The results are detailed in reports by Hylands (1978, 1979, 1980a, b and c) and Boyce (1979, 1980). The programs are summarized below.

1978: The Burn Creek soil anomaly is in locally derived till. The drainage basin was formed by alpine glaciation. Bedrock was sampled in widely spaced holes in the cirque up-ice from the anomaly. One soil sample line was resampled as a check, and the 1978 Cu and Mo values correlated well with the earlier values. No altered or mineralized rock was found, but the subsurface geology was found to correlate well with an interpretation based on a magnetometer survey (Hylands, 1978). The alaskite was found to locally contain accessory molybdenite.

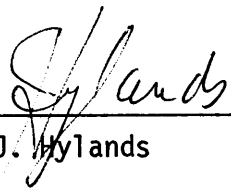
1979: During the 1979 season, the previously cut grid was extended east of the soil anomaly as control for additional soil sampling and a magnetometer survey.

Two previous soil sample lines were resampled, numerous rock samples were collected from both core and trenches, and a detailed stream sediment sampling program undertaken. The results (Hylands, 1979) were interpreted to indicate a possible target area along the west side of Burn Creek. Two additional 16 unit claims, the SNAG and SIBERIA, were staked north of the BURN group because of interesting stream sediment results (Boyce, 1979). The proposed target area was percussion drilled in October, with negative results (Hylands, 1980a, b, c).

1980: The area left untested was very limited in extent and covered by moderately thick till. The services of a surficial geologist were contracted, and his report received on March 31, 1980 (Bayrock, 1980). He came to no definite conclusions but recommended that the anomalous tills be examined in detail. This work was performed by test pitting and examining the pebbles encountered (Boyce, 1980). It was found that all the anomalous zones were very locally derived from areas which had been previously tested.

Conclusion:

Combining the results of the surficial geology studies, the various geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys and the drilling, it appears that there are a number of small but relatively high grade molybdenite bearing zones spatially related to the molybdenite carrying alaskite dykes. There is insufficient tonnage available to justify further exploration of the Burn Group by Placer Development.



J.J. Hylands

JJH/cs

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bayrock, L.A., 1980; Surficial geology analysis of Burn Claim Group,
Bayrock Surficial Geology, Ltd.
- Boyce, R.A., 1979; Burn Group enlargement and drilling, V-166;
November, 1979.
1980; Geological and geochemical report on part of Burn Claim Group;
December, 1980.
- Hylands, J.J., 1978; Burn Group, LUC Syndicate, Kwanika Creek;
August, 1978.
1979; Geochemical and geological report on part of Burn Claim Group;
September, 1979.
1980a; Percussion drilling report on part of the Burn Claim Group;
March, 1980.
1980b; 1979 Report on the Burn Claim Group, V-166; March, 1980.
1980c; Geochemical and percussion drilling report on the Snag-Siberia
Claim Group; April, 1980.