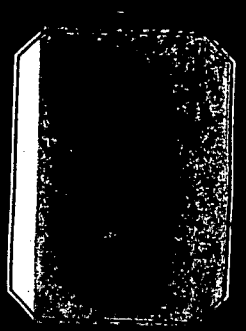
KLYCEPTOR GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
No. EM-68-80-D
BURL CLAIMS GROUP
120° W.- 50° N.
FOR BURLINGTON MINES LTD.
Approx. 13 Mi. E. of Ashcroft, B.C.
Dec. 10, 1968 to Jan. 3, 1969.

BY D.L. HINGS, P.Eng.



This is Report No. EM-68-80-D
for Burlington Mines Limited,
13 miles East of Ashcroft, B.C.
December 10, 1968 to January 3, 1969

1996
PART 2

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KLYCEPTOR INTERNATIONAL AIR SURVEYS LIMITED,
250 NORTH GROSVENOR AVENUE,
BURNABY 2, B.C.
298-9619

January 3rd, 1969.

KLYCEPTOR GEOPHYSICAL REPORT NO. EM-68-80-D COVERING THE BURL CLAIMS FOR BURLINGTON MINES LIMITED, 50°N - 120°W, 13 MILES EAST OF ASHCROFT, B.C. DEC. 10, 1968 TO JANUARY 3, 1969.

Purpose:

The purpose of the geophysical survey was to detail the delineated anomalies of Klyceptor Geophysical Report No. EM-68-80. The geophysical survey was conducted over the BURL 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12 claims. The survey was under the supervision of R. Reece and commenced December 10, 1968 and was interpreted January 2 and 3, 1969.

Instrumentation:

The geophysical instrument was a ground operated EM-16 Ronka type. Signals emitted on 18.6 KCS from station NPG, located at Arlington in the state of Washington, U.S.A. The bearing on the signals was approximately 200°. The horizontal component was based on a geomagnetic azimuth reference.

Geological Reference:

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Memoir 249, W. E. Cockfield 1961.

Presentation:

This report covers a detail survey, in part, of a reconnaissance survey drawing No. EM-68-80. The portion of the reconnaissance survey covered by this detail report is shown on drawing No. EM-63-80-D. The co-ordinates for the two surveys are for cross reference with the anomalous features wherever possible carrying the same symbols. Profiles showing the EM 'in phase' and quadrature readings are spaced at both 50 and 100 foot intervals with the average line spacing at approximately 100 feet. The closer line spacing required the 'in phase' profiles to be reduced to half scale or 100% per inch when compared to the reconnaissance survey. A plan is shown at 100 feet to the inch compared to the 200 feet to the inch of the reconnaissance survey.

Results:

The L1 anomaly in zone 1 is still the prominent linear anomaly and appears to terminate on the north end at a fault structure F1a. The closer spaced traverse lines indicate the previous F1 fault of the reconnaissance survey was not valid and the formation F1a merely parallels the traverse lines and appears to terminate in the west at the L2 linear anomaly as indicated in the reconnaissance survey. This alters the area of interest north of the trenched area by several hundred feet from approximately 16+00 North to 22+00 North, as indicated by the A1 area outline around the L1 anomaly. The L3 anomaly parallels L1 to the east and

has increased in prominence with the detail survey. The L2 anomaly to the northwest has not altered and is 2nd to the L1 anomaly in prominence. The area A2 shows conduction just south of the F1a fault line.

The conductive linear anomaly CL1a forms the eastern edge of the A1 area and CL2a previously shown as CL2, has weakened considerably.

Conclusions:

The L1 anomaly extends from the bottom of the property in the south to the F1a line and appears to be structurally associated with a local creek. It would appear that the L1 formation dips to the east and shows some conduction on the east side to the A1 boundary or CL1a. The strongest anomalous portion is at the junction of F1a and L1, through to CL1a. This location would appear to be the most suitable area for any geological investigation.

The area A2 on the western edge of the property shows conduction within the boundaries of A2 and a short extension to the north crossing L2. This location also warrants geological investigation.

The L3 anomaly does not show any anomalous influence at the Fla junction but does appear to dip to the east similar to L1. There is no conductive anomalous features associated with L3 and it might appear that L3 is associated with the local topography and drainage contours.

In the event that further work in A1 or A2 proves interesting then the L2 anomalous strike to the northeast should be investigated.

D.L. HINGS, P.Eng.,
Geophysicist.

A STATEMENT OF COSTS FOR EM-68-80-D GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY COVERING THE BURL CLAIMS EAST OF ASHCROFT, B.C. BY KLYCEPTOR INTERNATIONAL AIR SURVEYS LIMITED. DECEMBER 10, 1968 TO JANUARY 5TH, 1969.

KLYCEPTOR CHARGES:			
Survey Crew (3 men)			
R. Reece	14 days @ $35.00	$ 490.00	
W. Mather	13 days @ $25.00	325.00	
B. Wells	6 days @ $30.00	180.00	
B. Biggs	2 days @ $20.00	40.00	
		1,035.00	
Plus 100% Overhead (Reece & Mather)		815.00	
			$1,850.00
Transportation			
Gas & Expences		88.30	
Train & Others		24.20	
Road Clearing		104.00	216.50
Living Costs			
Food & Lodging		417.06	417.06
Data Processing & Drafting			
D.A. Cramer	3 Days @ $35.00	105.00	
Plus 100% Overhead		105.00	210.00
Interpretation & Report			
D.L. Hings, P.Eng.	2 Days @ $75.00	150.00	150.00
		TOTAL	$2,843.56

Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of October, 1969, A.D.

Ralph Hings

L. Jeannotte

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

SUB-MINING RECORDER

0+00

10+00E

20+00E

25+00E

30+00N

20+00N

10+00N

0+00

BURL 2

BURL 4

BURL 12

BURL 10

BURL FRAC. 1

BURL 13

BURL 11

BURL 9

L2

L2

FIA

FIA

FIA

A2

A1

L1

L1

CL1A

CL1A

L3

L3

CL2A

CL2A

KLYCEPTOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

BURL GROUP ASHCROFT, B.C.

BURLINGTON MINES LTD.

JAN. 1969 SCALE:- 1" = 100' DWG. NO.:- EM-68-80-D

EM PROFILES

APPROVED

NOTE:-

ZERO LINE

IN-PHASE (1" = 100%)

QUADRATURE (1" = 50%)

CLAIM LINE ● CLAIM POST

LINEAR ANOMALY

CONDUCTIVE LINEAR ANOMALY

FAULT

AREAL ANOMALY

9961

lodt #5