

VANCOUVER, B.C.,
July 3, 1952.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. J. D. Mason.

SUBJECT: Bob Creek Claims.

I beg to submit herewith report covering progress being made in the current exploration work on the Bob Creek property near Houston, B.C.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Very severe winter conditions, coupled with unusually heavy snowfall and followed by excessive precipitation after the break-up period, resulted in deteriorating road conditions, with one section of the road leading to the property being in particularly bad condition. It is with regret that I have to report that the British Columbia Department of Mines have just refused our request for assistance to improve the existing road, and to relocate the pre-existing one-half mile stretch of the old road to the showing, which was washed out in a flash-flood in the late 1940's. Thus, should we undertake the proposed bulk sampling job, we must provide funds for the necessary road work ourselves.

WORK IN PROGRESS:

Mr. McCord and his two student assistants have about completed the detailed mapping of the more important portions of the property by plane-table and the resulting map should be available within the next few days. This work will permit determination of the approximate extent of the mineralized breccia zone of possible economic interest.

Sufficient assessment work is to be done to retain the claims in good standing for the ensuing year. This will be in the nature of regularly spaced open-cuts into the exposed portions of the breccia zone into the canyon walls. This work is now in progress and should be completed within one week.

GEOLOGY:

The mineralization occurs in an irregular body of quartz breccia exposed over a vertical range of at least 300 feet. It is best seen in the canyon of Bob Creek and old trenches and pits on the hill-top and flat plateau on the north banks of the canyon expose the zone. Unfortunately, however, the hill-side on the south bank is heavily drift-covered at higher elevations and the exact extent of the breccia zone in this direction cannot therefore be fully determined but can only be inferred. It appears, however, that the breccia zone is at least 1500 feet long by 500 to 600 feet wide.

The breccia, wherever seen and examined, is heavily pyritized and carries numerous irregular stringers, blebs and specks of zincblende. In two locations, coarse native gold was observed in small, massive zincblende stringers.

Much gouge occurs at or near the more prominent zincblende stringers and for this reason attempts to explore the zone by diamond drilling in the past have not been successful.

At the mountains surrounding the breccia zone at higher elevations rather flat-dipping, reddish amygdaloidal lava flows occur. The actual contact between these lavas and the quartz breccia was nowhere seen, but the fact that near the indicated contact the lavas contain breccia fragments, seems to indicate that the lava extrusion occurred after the breccia zone was formed. Dr. A. H. Lang, in his report on the area published in G.S.C. Summary Report-1929, Part "A", suggests that an intrusive body of greenish-black diabase exposed on a ridge separating Buck River and Bob Creek as a source of the mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

In the ascertaining of the economic possibilities of a such large sized, irregularly mineralized body as the breccia zone under discussion, presents a difficult problem. Regular methods of channel sampling are obviously not satisfactory, nor could the zone be explored by diamond drilling, due to reasons enumerated beforehand. In writer's opinion, satisfactory evaluation of the property can only be attained by some method of bulk sampling. Due to difficult ground conditions, as well as much surface weathering and oxidation, no surface trenching or test-pitting is economically feasible. Driving a long cross-cut tunnel across the zone is obviously not an economical method to obtain the desired results. Inasmuch, however, as the canyon of Bob Creek for a distance exceeding 1000 feet bisects the generally north-south trending breccia zone and the canyon walls expose the zone almost continuously over that distance, an economically feasible method of exploration would be to make short, say, five to six feet deep cuts into the canyon walls at regular, say, 50-foot intervals, alternating these cuts between the north and south walls of the canyon and ship the resulting muck (after discarding the first layer of oxidized material) for mill tests. In this manner, probably from 200 to 250 tons of muck would be collected. This could be crushed and quartered on the property and the resulting sample sent out for testing purposes.

This undertaking could best be accomplished by having the work done on contract and I have discussed the matter with Messrs. Wodd & McClay, who are now preparing an estimate of costs which will be submitted for your perusal shortly. In any event, I would estimate cost of this sampling job to be in the neighbourhood of \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Since the expenditure of such large sums for a sampling job cannot at this time be assumed by ourselves alone, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

1. Attempts should be made to interest other substantial mining companies to participate with us in this undertaking, the latter providing bulk of the needed funds and allotting us a minority interest for our work performed to date and for bringing the property to their attention.
2. Failing to interest such mining companies, our option on the property should be relinquished on completion of our present programme.

Writer proposes to discuss this matter with representatives of the larger mining companies in the very near future and will keep you advised on all further developments.

A more complete, detailed report covering the present phase of the work on the property will be submitted to you on receipt of all pertinent data, maps, etc. from Mr. McCord.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

G. M. Radisics.

/hc.

cc: Mr. W.B. Milner.

C O P Y