

by G.W. Grant
Sept 20/71

Luc Syn' (Burn Group)

Luc Syndicate, Burn Group 93 N

93N107

860447

On Sept. 20th I examined the area of the strong molybdenite soil anomaly on the Group and closely investigated the area of granitic outcrop within the anomaly. I was accompanied by Cam Stephen who is camped on the Group.

At the time of my visit, two linecutters were just completing the linecutting. Stephen's assistant was carrying out a magnetometer survey. Hopefully this survey may outline the granite-diorite contacts.

The only outcrop within the soil anomaly, the aforementioned granite, is well exposed and shows up on the aerial photograph as a small whitish patch. The surface is irregular, blocky to subrounded. In area, the group of exposures comprising about 50% rock and 50% shallow overburden, is about 400' by 300'.

The rock is a light gray Leucocratic granite, generally medium grained with an aplitic texture.

The outcrop is only moderately fractured with a predominately north south trend. A linear, overburdened gully, through the outcrop suggests a possible north-south fault.

Mineralization consists of fine flakes of molybdenite apparently randomly distributed but possibly related to micro fractures not apparent even under the lens. Pyrite in rather coarse disseminated grains is often but not invariably associated with the molybdenite. Pyrite can be found in places where no molybdenite is apparent. During the course of our examination Cam and I noted a small number of quartz veins up to two inches thick, well mineralized with molybdenite which is usually concentrated near the margins or disseminated in the nearby wall rock. No dominant strike trend was noted although dips appeared generally steep. Overall grade across the outcrop is undoubtedly low in moly. At the north end of the outcrop there is a small exposure of dark gray diorite. This suggests the northern limit of the plug. However this outcrop could also be a roof pendant, assuming that the granite is younger.

A north-south ridge rising to above Timberline west of the anomaly is underlain by diorite. The molybdenite anomaly in soils cuts off sharply along the bottom of the talus coming off this ridge. No significant mineralization has been noted in the diorite on the ridge. However, there is a prominent bleaching of the diorite, visible from the air, on the part of the ridge closest to the granitic outcrop. This effect, resulting from bleaching of the normally dark coloured feldspars, can be noted for more than a thousand feet along the ridge.

The anomaly area is heavily wooded with balsam and the overburden is extremely bouldery. While undoubtedly some organic material was present in the soil samples, it was noted by Stephen that an extremely organic sample taken in close proximity to an outcrop heavily mineralized with moly is not notably more anomalous than other values within the anomaly. This suggests that there may not be much scavenging of molybdenite by organic material.

I feel that the Burn is a relatively attractive prospect at this stage and must be intensively investigated. The presence of quartz veins mineralized with molybdenite is particularly significant. Because of the overburden character, whether cat trenching will be effective, can only be learned by trying it. As cats are necessary for the access road anyway, little extra expense will be involved if trenching proves unfeasible.

The work to date has been effectively and efficiently done. From the primitiveness of Stephen's camp set-ups, I judge that he does not tend to waste the Syndicates money on unnecessary frills?

**BACON AND CROWHURST
CONSULTING ENGINEERS**

September 2nd, 1971.

BULLETIN

To: The Parties, LUC Syndicate
Conwest - T.L. Horsley
 G.W. Grant
Dome - J.B. Redpath ✓
Redwater - H.W. Meech

In August the LUC Syndicate made a significant discovery at 125°12' W. Long., 55°32' N. Lat. (See Manson River map accompanying Second Quarter report.)

The 70 claim Burn group has been staked following the discovery of a small (?) granite plug containing pyrite and some molybdenite; subsequent reconnaissance soil sampling at 400 ft. intervals on tape and compass lines (generally 400 ft. apart) outlined an area approximately 5000' x 8500' in which strongly anomalous molybdenum and copper (lesser) values were obtained.

The claim area is on the west side of a well wooded valley with average slopes of about 15 degrees. The prospect is only 6 miles south of the Kwanika Creek road and, hence, is comparatively accessible.

Outcrop is sparse and none has been found in the main part of the anomalous area.

A linecutting crew is expected to arrive on the Burn group Monday, September 6th. They will cut 20 miles of line as control for geological mapping and a magnetometer survey.

The situation has been discussed with Mr. Redpath and Dr. Watson of Dome Mines. Mineralized specimens were shown them.

An application has been made verbally to the Deputy Minister of Mines for a road grant of \$10,000 to build a road into the property. The Deputy Minister was most cooperative.

A horseback calculation indicates that about \$30,000 of the 1971 Budget remains and this would normally be sufficient to complete the year's program. A proposal for work on Specific Project Burn is in the works.

W.R. Bacon,
Manager, LUC Syndicate

WRB/ic

NRCC

MEMO TO: File

DATE: September 7, 1971

FROM: K.D. Watson

SUBJECT: Luc Syndicate

On August 31, 1971, Mr. Redpath and I visited Dr. William Bacon in Vancouver to discuss the Luc Syndicate.

We were shown a map of an area in the Omineca Mountains between Germansen Landing and Takla Landing (approximately 30 miles southwest of Germansen Landing), that is anomalous in Mo, and to a lesser degree, in Cu. The area lies about six miles south of an old road between Germansen and Takla Landings. The ground is relatively low; it lies north of a large talus slope and fairly rugged mountains. Soil samples had been collected at 400' intervals on tape-and-compass traverses 400' apart by a field crew under the direction of Mr. Cam Stevens.

The anomalous area is approximately 5,000' by 5,000'. About 70 claims have been staked to cover the anomaly and the surrounding area. Many of the soil samples contained >10 ppm Mo, a considerable number contained 30 - 50 ppm, and some contained >50 ppm Mo. A number of samples contained 100 - 200 ppm Cu. Adjacent to the anomaly the soils commonly ran 1 - 3 ppm Mo. (This is in agreement with the Mo background we have observed in other parts of B.C.)

An outcrop of white granite (unlike the syenite associated with copper mineralization farther north in the Omineca Mountains) was plotted near the southern edge of the anomalous area. We were shown a few specimens selected from this outcrop that contained considerable disseminated molybdenite. One specimen contained a quartz veinlet carrying coarse molybdenite. In one specimen the granitic rock was rusty; in the others the rock appeared fresh and rich in quartz.

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Dr. Bacon had arranged with line-cutters from Kamloops to cut a baseline and cross lines 800' apart on some of the claims. Soil sampling, magnetometer work, geological mapping, and prospecting will be carried out by Mr. Cam Stevens and assistants during September. Intermediate lines may be cut if it appears, during the course of Mr. Steven's work, that additional control and sampling are required.

Upon completion of the work this fall, Dr. Bacon will prepare a detailed budget for a program to be carried out on the property during 1972.

KDW:em

INFORMATION SHEET

Luc Syndicate - B.C.

LUC SYNDICATE: B. Bacon)
 J. J. Crowhurst) Bacon & Crowhurst Consulting Engineers
 Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd.
 Dome Mines Limited
 Redwater Oils: Western Minerals/Brascan

1971: Formation of Luc Syndicate to search for a large Cu or Cu-moly deposit.
 Location: Omineca Mtns. from 50°30'N to 56°15'N and 125° to 126°15'W.

Burn Group (Specific Project): NTS 93/N-6, 11
 Latitude: 55°30'N
 Longitude: 125°15'W

 Amax Discovers Lennac Lake Cu property.

1972: -main Luc programme in the Babine Lake area
 -continued work in the Omineca River area
 -Burn Project continued

1973 -work in the Babine Lake area: 55°05'N and 126°25'W
 -Fort Claim group: po, py and chlpy in peak of Old Fort Mountain
 -some work also undertaken in the area north of Takla Lake
 -Burn project: follow-up programme proposed including drilling,
 Conwest declined to participate
 -Lennac Lake programme: N.T.S.: 93-L-9, 16, 54°45'N and 125°19'W
 - joint venture between Amax Potash Ltd., the
 Luc Syndicate, and Standard Oil Co. of B.C.
 - Cu mineralization

 -Takla Lake area: LION I and II claim groups: N.T.S.: 93-M-16E,
 55°54'N and 126°05'W
 - Cu mineralization in volcanics
 -Hol Group: Babine Lake area
 - property on the Fulton River in the Babine Lake area:
 N.T.S.: 93-M-2, 55°04'N and 126°45'W
 - possible dissem. Cu-moly occurrences of the porphyry type

1974 -IP survey on the Burn claims
 -Lennac Lake Drill programme: 44 percussion drill holes in 1973 and
 5 diamond drill holes in 1974

- 1975 -Dome carried out exploration programme on the Burn Group in 1975
-work on Burn #1 Group - Kwanika Creek area; N.T.S.: 93-N-6, 11
-previous work on Burn Group, i.e., moly & Cu geochem surveys, mag
surveys, I.P., trenching and 12 diamond drill holes did not reveal
significant mineralization, i.e., source of moly anomaly.
-in 1975 geology mapped and float examined, several more drill
holes recommended.
- 1976 -Drilling on Burn Group revealed nothing of significance
-no further work was recommended
- 1977 -Col claims dropped
- 1979/
1980 -Burn group farmed out to Placer Development
-they did a re-evaluation of the property, but could not account
for moly anomaly
- 1980 -Burn group given back to Dome

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