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*Note letter to Bacon  
& Crowhurst  
file tech*

MEMO TO: Mr. J.B. Redpath

DATE: November 2, 1971

FROM: G.S.W. Bruce

SUBJECT: Luc Syndicate - Meeting held on November 1, 1971

Introduction

A meeting of the Luc Syndicate was held in the offices of Conwest on November 1, 1971. The following attended:

- Dr. W. Bacon ✓
- Mr. J. Crowhurst ✓
- Mr. C. Stevens ✓
- Mr. Martin Connell ✓
- Mr. Trevor Horsley ✓
- Mr. H. Meech ✓
- Mr. C. Fairburn ✓
- Mr. W. Bruce ✓

*Western  
Conwest } 50,000  
Downe*

Miss Powellson of Conwest sat in at the meeting to take minutes.

Dr. Bacon gave a preliminary statement indicating that this was the meeting which was called for in the Luc Syndicate agreement (Page 11, Clause (i)). Dr. Bacon also pointed out that the deadline date for withdrawing from the Syndicate is November 15, 1971.

Messrs. Bacon and Stevens outlined the 1971 programme, results of work on the Burn Project and a proposal for work for the 1972 general programme and for the continuing exploration of the Burn Project.

Conclusions

1. I found the presentation of the work done during the 1971 programme very impressive. I was particularly impressed by Cam Stevens.
2. Various alternative proposals were presented for the detailed exploration of the Burn Project. It was generally agreed that

*Noted  
with thanks  
G.S.W.*

the next stage in exploration should be a diamond drill programme involving 18 vertical holes, each approximately 300' deep, at 800' spacing for a total footage of 6,000' estimated to cost \$150,000. Much of the discussion at the meeting concerned the timing of this drilling programme. It was generally concluded that the most economical time to carry out the work and the time at which sampling (sludges, etc.) could be most carefully handled would be in the summer months. The limiting factor is the date on which Kwanika Creek could be crossed with the necessary equipment. It appears that August of 1972 is the best all-round date for the start of the drilling programme and it was unanimously agreed that the diamond drilling programme should be carried out at an appropriate time on or about August of next year. Although the preliminary budget estimate was for \$150,000, we were advised that a further, more detailed, budget would be presented in due course.

3. The 1972 general programme was then discussed. It was strongly recommended by Bacon that the largest part of the 1972 effort should be a similar programme to that of 1971 but carried out in the area to the west of the 1971 area, generally west of Takla Lake, and generally north of Babine Lake. It was pointed out that a great deal of work has been done along this part of the belt but that north of Babine Lake overburden becomes a problem. Stevens felt that this overburden would not inhibit our work and it was generally agreed that this area would be suitable. Martin Connell seemed to have certain reservations in that a great deal of work has been done in the area before. However, in view of the history of other parts of British Columbia such as Highland Valley, it seems to me that an area like this, adjacent as it is to known ore deposits, could well be subject to the type of coverage that Bacon and Stevens would give it.

As well, Stevens plans to field two parties in an 80-square mile area in the Kwanika Valley and along the Omineca River in the general area of the Burn property.

Neither Redwater Oils Limited nor Conwest gave a firm indication that they would be going ahead in the 1972 programme but they did say that they would give a definite answer before November 15, 1971. Despite this, I said that Dome was definitely interested in proceeding in the 1972 programme.

Action Required

I have quickly reread the Luc Syndicate agreement. As far as I can see we have no obligation to write to affirm that we are going ahead on the 1972 programme. However, I think it would be appropriate if we did write to Bacon, in due course before November 15, 1971, with copies to the other participants to affirm that we are definitely going ahead as recommended by Bacon for the general programme.

1971 General Programme - Technical Details

Stevens reported that they carried out helicopter reconnaissance in four main areas in the Omineca region. These included a small area around the northwest arm of Takla Lake, an area east of Takla Landing, an area around Lay Creek, near the Mesilinka River and the main part of the effort in the Hogem Batholith from Tchentlo Lake northwards.

Stevens concludes that the portion of the Hogem Batholith north of the Omineca River is probably not too interesting for the kind of target that we are looking for.

It is my understanding that during the 1971 general programme, 11 claim groups were staked. One of these is now the Burn Project.

Apparently the standard procedure is for Cam Stevens to go ahead with the helicopter and select suitable areas for his crews. He then moves them in to fly camp for whatever period is necessary to investigate the chosen area. In the process of working over the chosen area, the fly camp team carries out prospecting and stream geochemistry and whatever mapping is indicated. The geochemical work is accompanied by a cold extraction field test using rubeanic acid and all samples are dried, sieved, and sent to Vancouver for hot extraction analyses.

It is interesting to note that the cold extraction field test gave no anomaly on the Burn group whereas samples sent to the laboratory gave excellent moly. anomalies.

Burn Project, 1971 - Technical Details

It is my understanding that the initial indication of interest was pyrite mineralization on a stream which, on careful examination, showed some minor moly. A crew then moved in to examine the whole

area carefully. Detailed stream geochemistry was done. Soil sampling was carried out over the area which yielded anomalous drainage moly.

Eighty claims are now held and Bacon feels that this is enough ground. A grid of 30 miles was laid out, geochemical soil sampling was carried out on this grid, as was magnetometer surveying. The geochemical soil work outlined an anomaly approximately 8,000' by 5,000'. Magnetometer work is believed capable of outlining the alaskite host rock (magnetic low). On the basis of the magnetometer work the alaskite appears to form comparatively narrow north trending dykes (?). The geochemical anomalies when contoured appear as generally northwest trending features which apparently parallel a system of regional fracturing. Bacon feels that the geochemical anomaly is definitely due to underlying mineralization. Much of the area shows soil backgrounds of 1 ppm Mo, whereas much of the anomaly is greater than 40 ppm Mo. Bacon feels that the geochemical anomaly is probably "closed off".

Approximately 2,300' of bulldozer trenching has been done. This apparently is very difficult because the ground is very wet and almost as soon as outcrop is uncovered it is flooded by mud and water. Cam Stevens said that there was much fracturing in the host alaskite and that some of the fractures were quite rusty and/or clayey but that he does not really know what was originally in the fractures. Some of the specimens, however, show quite good disseminated  $\text{MoS}_2$  as well as some fairly impressive quartz veinlets with associated 'moly'. Apparently the average depth of the trenches is approximately 7' and of the overburden approximately 4'.

Apparently the British Columbia Government will pay for half of the road into the property and this should return to us about \$7,500.

Various things about this property fascinate me in addition to the above. They are using the magnetometer to outline the alaskite. I suggest that there is a possibility that this could be misleading and hopefully the host alaskite might be considerably more extensive than their interpretation shows. Their mapping shows an area east of the main alaskite and geochemical anomaly area as being underlain by monzonite with little or no geochemical disturbance. It may be that this particular area is underlain by transported material which would not have permitted the detection of anomalous metals geochemically and

part of this "Monzonite Corridor" may turn out to be good hunting ground. As well Stevens reports some ore-grade molybdenite-bearing floats in the southeast corner of the gridded area and some also in the northwest portion. As far as I could determine, these floats seem to be off the general trend.

Remarks

As far as I am concerned, this is an outstanding Syndicate and I certainly hope that we can continue to participate in it.

*W B.*

GSWB:em

*LUC Synd - Legal*

MEMO TO: Mr. G.S.W. Bruce

DATE: October 28, 1971

FROM: J. B. Redpath

SUBJECT: LUC Syndicate

A meeting will be held at the Conwest office on Monday morning, November 1st (check on the time, though I think it is at 9:30 a.m.). Both Mr. Bacon and Mr. Crowhurst are coming from Vancouver and bringing Mr. Cam Stevens. They will bring some samples, etc., etc., and discuss the Burn showing.

On this date I talked to Mr. Trevor Horsley who said that he and Mr. Martin Connell will be at the meeting.

I do not know about the Calgary people.

Mr. Charlie Elliott has been out-of-town and I told Mr. Horsley that you will represent us and anything you decide would be okay with us.

You can see what Bacon & Crowhurst have to say, however, I have an idea that they will propose that a budget of \$100,000.00 be set for the investigation of the Burn property during 1972. This will be a spin-off, that is, separate assessment and financing from the main LUC Syndicate.

I think it is Bacon & Crowhurst's hope that the main LUC Syndicate continue at the same budget as 1971, that is, \$150,000.00 for the year 1972.

I gather from talking to Vancouver and Horsley that Conwest want to know exactly where the LUC Syndicate propose to work during 1972. I think this is important, however, I have a feeling we would be content to be guided by Bacon & Crowhurst as I feel that their knowledge of British Columbia is second to none. Talking with Bacon on the telephone, they are considering additional work in the Germonson area. Win or lose, as far as I am concerned, the showing we now have would justify additional work in the general area.

Bacon feels that security has been pretty well preserved at least up to the present.

.....continued

You will get all this on Monday, however, my conversation with Bacon brought out the following:

(a) Two trenches have been completed 1,000 feet apart. They were dug up-hill towards the alaskite.

The southern trench is some 1,900 feet long and exposed 700 feet of weathered outcrop ~~for~~ some mineral.

The northern trench did not have so much work, however, 1,600 feet of bush were cleared and 700 feet of trenching. Some mineralized fractures were observed and also some quartz veins showing good  $MOS_2$ . Some ~~scamp~~ chalcopyrite was observed. <sup>with</sup> <sub>seen</sub>

In my opinion, there is no doubt that the property deserves further development and especially drilling. Whether diamond drilling or pneumatic drilling will have to be decided. I lean towards diamond drilling at the start in the hope that some structure might be found that would aid subsequent pneumatic drilling.

Another problem is the matter of access to the property and the placing of the drills on the ground, etc.

In my personal experience, Jack Crowhurst is unexcelled at problems of logistics and I would be tempted to go along with him.

.....

I have told Mr. Horsley that you would attend the meeting representing us and that any decision you made at that time would be okay with us.

Strictly speaking, the final decision does not have to be given until November 15th and Conwest may want this additional time, however, if things can be finalized on Monday, I would be well content.

