

RED GROUP - WEST REDONDA ISLAND

50°N 124°W S.W.

- By -

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INTRODUCTION:

Fourteen claims were staked by the writer to cover showings of molybdenite and chalcopyrite near the north west corner of West Redonda Island. This island is approximately seven miles by twelve miles in extent and lies twenty miles north east of Campbell River. L & K Lumber Ltd. operate a logging camp on the island and have a road through the area staked.

Virtually no investigation has yet been made of the mineralization indicated.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The claim group extends in an easterly direction from sea level to an elevation above 2,500 feet. The main logging road through the claims is at an elevation of approximately 1,500 feet. As shown in the photograph (Figure I) most of the area has been logged. Some of this was done years ago and there is some small second growth. Slopes are generally steep and rock exposure is relatively good.

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION:

The claims are underlain by grano-diorite of the Coast Range batholith. Remnants of volcanics occur in the north east corner of the claim group and further to the east the bedrock is volcanic.

About 600 tons of magnetite were mined from a group of crown granted claims on the north coast of the island. Descriptions of these occurrences indicate the sediments and volcanics are merely small remnants surrounded by diorite and grano-diorite.

- I Main highly fractured, deeply weathered zone.
- II Zone of lesser fracturing.
- III Quartz filled fractures with molybdenite. Minor chalcopyrite in wall rock.



FIGURE I AIR VIEW OF RED CLAIM GROUP
FACING SOUTH EASTERLY

Mineralization is exposed on a relatively fresh rock face in a road cut. This consists of widely separated quartz stringers with molybdenite mineralization. Some disseminated chalcopyrite is

also present. A grab sample assayed 0.29% Cu and 0.33% MoS₂. This showing (III in Figure I) is not important in itself. However, to the east, fracturing becomes more intense and although quartz veins or silicification are not immediately apparent, molybdenite has been found with pyrite in the fractures. A zone of rusty red rock and soil perhaps 2,000 feet in diameter occupies area I in Figure I.

Pyrite mineralization is common throughout the fractured zones.

A series of soil samples were taken from east to west along the location line and logging road at 500 foot intervals. Semi quantitative spectrographic determinations for copper and molybdenum were as follows:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Mo p.p.m.</u>	<u>Cu p.p.m.</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Mo p.p.m.</u>	<u>Cu p.p.m.</u>
0-00	9	100	35-00	150	600
5-00	12	250	40-00	250	850
10-00	9	250	43-00	60	1000
15-00	12	200	46-00	25	500
20-00	90	250	50-00	10	250
25-00	35	300	55-00	85	700
30-00	400	350	Control	5	120

The control sample was taken from a small valley beyond the direct drainage system from the mineralized zone. No molybdenite has been seen in this valley but small occurrences of chalcopyrite are known. Background values for molybdenite may be considered to be 5 p.p.m. and for copper approximately 80 to 100 p.p.m. Soil samples 50-00 and 55-00 were taken on either side of the mineralized quartz veins mentioned above.

CONCLUSIONS:

Mineralization has been found associated with what appears to be a strong fracture zone. Virtually no work has yet been done to assess the importance of this occurrence and this assessment will not be easy due to widespread pyrite mineralization and apparent deep weathering. However, the location is relatively accessible for exploration and unusually attractive for possible open pit mining with deep sea loading facilities possible right on the claim group.

An intensive exploration program is warranted.


RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following program is proposed:-

<u>I T E M</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
1. Establish survey control;	\$ 800.
2. Geological mapping;	900.
3. Soil sampling of the area of mineralization and assaying;	1,200.
4. Trial traverses with Sharpe A-2 magnetometer for a possible associated magnetic anomaly which may well be a magnetic low.	<u>500.</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 3,400.</u>

If results of these steps are encouraging, consideration should be given to stripping of overburden and to wire line diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted,


J. C. Stephen

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