

PROPERTY: RD MAP LOCATION NO. 8

COMMODITY: MOLYBDENUM

LOCATION: 54° 00' North 127° 34' West - Omineca Mining District, B.C.
The property is 60 miles southwest of Smithers, B.C., on the northwest flank of Redslide Mountain which is on the east side of Morice Lake.

ACCESS: From Smithers by helicopter or 45 miles by road southwest from Houston to the end of Morice Lake which is about 8 miles north of the claims.

TOPOGRAPHY: The property extends from 2600 feet elevation at Morice Lake to 4800 feet at the south end of the claims. The terrain is fairly steep and well wooded with rock exposure limited to creek canyons and a few cliffs. The upper (south) end of the claims is just above timberline.

PROPERTY: 17 claims in good standing until 1975-76.

HISTORY: Most of the claims were staked in 1972 by F. Onucki and M. Callaghan for El Paso. In 1973 geological mapping and soil sampling were done over parts of RD 1, 2, 7 and 8 claims. Additional claims were added to the south and additional soil sampling and mapping was done in 1974.

GEOLOGY: The RD Claims are underlain by volcanics of the Jurassic Hazelton Group and these rocks are intruded by a stock of red granite. The volcanic rocks include andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias and strike north to northwest, dipping moderately steeply to the east and northeast. The granite contact extends northwesterly across the southwest corner of RD 8, westerly along the south boundary of RD 10 and then northerly to the lake. The volcanic rocks lie to the east and northeast of this contact. Dykes and tongues of monzonite porphyry cut the volcanics north of the granitic contact. Along and near intrusive contacts, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as fracture fillings and disseminations mainly in the volcanic rocks but also in the narrow intrusive septa. The best section across this mineralization assayed 1.54% copper and 0.68 oz/ton silver over five feet. Molybdenite occurs in a few places as a very fine dissemination in small clots of mafic alteration and to a lesser extent along some fractures in the granite. Samples taken from this area showed less than 0.01% MoS₂.

GEOCHEMISTRY: Several small scattered copper soil anomalies were outlined and these apparently reflect weak copper mineralization along fracture zones in the volcanics.

A long sinuous molybdenum soil anomaly was outlined on RD #8 and #18 claims. This anomaly extends for over 3000 feet with a N20° E trend and is 200 to 500 feet wide as defined by the 50 ppm molybdenum contour. The anomalous area is fairly well drift covered.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Surface trenching and sampling across the molybdenum soil anomaly.