

NAME OF PROPERTY MOLLY (THOMLINSON MTN.) (RED CANYON)

OBJECT LOCATED - Mineralized zone.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 200. Lat. 55°35'20" Long. 127°29'15"

Mining Division **Omineca** District

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

Amax Potash Limited.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Massive argillaceous Jurassic and/or Cretaceous sediments of the Hazelton Group have been intruded by a porphyritic granite stock 1,350 metres in diameter. The stock lies about one half mile north of much larger granitic intrusives of Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age which underlie the summit and upper slopes of Mount Thomlinson. In most areas in the vicinity of the stock there is a well developed schistosity approximately parallel to the contact over a zone 300 to 500 feet wide. Biotite, muscovite, cordierite, andalusite, and apatite have formed in the contact aureole. In many areas the stock is cut by swarms of very narrow aplite dykes which occupy well-defined fractures. The main mineralized zone is in the contact area of the northwest edge of the stock. The mineralized zone measures 900 metres in arc length by 67.5 metres in width and dips westward at 65 degrees.

Molybdenite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite occur in a stockwork of quartz veinlets. Minor amounts of magnetite and scheelite
p.t.o.

Associated minerals or products of value - Copper, tungsten.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The mineralized zone is located at the 6,300 foot elevation on the southeast side of a small summit 3 miles north of the summit of Mount Thomlinson, some 24 miles north-northeast of Hazelton.

The Red Canyon group of claims was owned and prospected by Messrs. Cox, Hanna, and Creighton during 1928 and 1929. No further activity was reported until 1963 when the Molly, Moly, Red, Canyon, Tom, and Len groups, comprising some 60 claims, were acquired by The Buttle Lake Mining Company Limited (25%) and Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited (75%). Trenching and sampling was reported.

Southwest Potash Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of American Metal Climax, Inc., optioned the property in 1964. Work during the year included geological mapping and 4,517 feet of diamond drilling in 5 holes.

The property, comprising 74 claims, was transferred in 1965 to Amax Exploration, Inc., another subsidiary of American Metal Climax. Work during the year included geochemical sampling, and 3,551 feet of diamond drilling in 4 holes.

The company name, Amax Exploration, Inc., was changed in 1971 to Amax Potash Limited. The name of the parent company, American Metal Climax, Inc., was changed in 1974 to Amax Inc.

The property was restaked under the Modified Grid System as the Why 1 claim (units 1 to 5, 12 to 21, and 23-27). Work by Amax Potash Limited on the property in 1975 included further geological mapping.

Measured, indicated, and inferred reserves have been reported at 40,820,000 tonnes averaging 0.12% molybdenite (Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Vol. 15, Table 3, p. 422, 1976).

The company name Amax Potash Limited was changed in August 1979 to Amax of Canada Limited. The Canadian exploration activities of the parent company Amax Inc were combined under a new company Canamax Resources Inc, which was incorporated in December 1982.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

occur with the sulphides. In general, 10% or more of the rock is made up of quartz veinlets which are more extensive than the area of sulphide mineralization. The mineralization extends farther into the porphyry than into the sediments, and in many places the amount of mineralization drops off sharply at the contact. Assay results indicate that a considerable amount of the molybdenum is in the oxide form at the surface. There is about one-third of 1 per cent copper in areas of highest grade molybdenite.

REFERENCES

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:
 1928, p. 159; 1929, p. 161; 1963, p. 24; 1964,
 pp. 48-50 + ; 1965, p. 73.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "The Buttle
 Lake Mining Company Limited".

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept.
 of Mines: 1975, p. E 150.

Carter, N.C.; Porphyry Copper and Molybdenum deposits,
 West-Central British Columbia; Bulletin 64, p. 123,
 B.C. Dept. of Mines, 1981.

MAP REFERENCES

- Map 971 A, Smithers-Fort St. James, (Geol.), Sc. 1":8 miles,
 Geol. Surv. of Canada.
- Map 69-1, Geological Compilation Map, Smithers, Hazelton and
 Terrace Areas, Sc. 1":4 miles, British Columbia Dept.
 of Mines.
- #Geology of Mount Thomlinson molybdenite showing, Sc. 1":
 1,100 ft., Fig. 6, Report of Minister of Mines, British
 Columbia, 1964, p. 49.
- Map 5264 G, Gunanoot Lake, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.
- *Map 93 M/11, Gunanoot Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.
 General Geology West-Central British Columbia, Sc. 1":
 5 miles, Fig. 8, Bulletin 64.
- Porphyry Deposits, Sc. 1":15 miles, Fig. 4, Bulletin 64.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR					
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