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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
OF THE
MOLY CLAIM, RECORD NO. 487
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

OCTOBER 29, 1977

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. _____

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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
OF THE
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PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Moly mineral claim, Record Number 487 lies about 6 miles westerly from the village of Endako, British Columbia in the Omineca Mining Division (Figures 1 and 2).

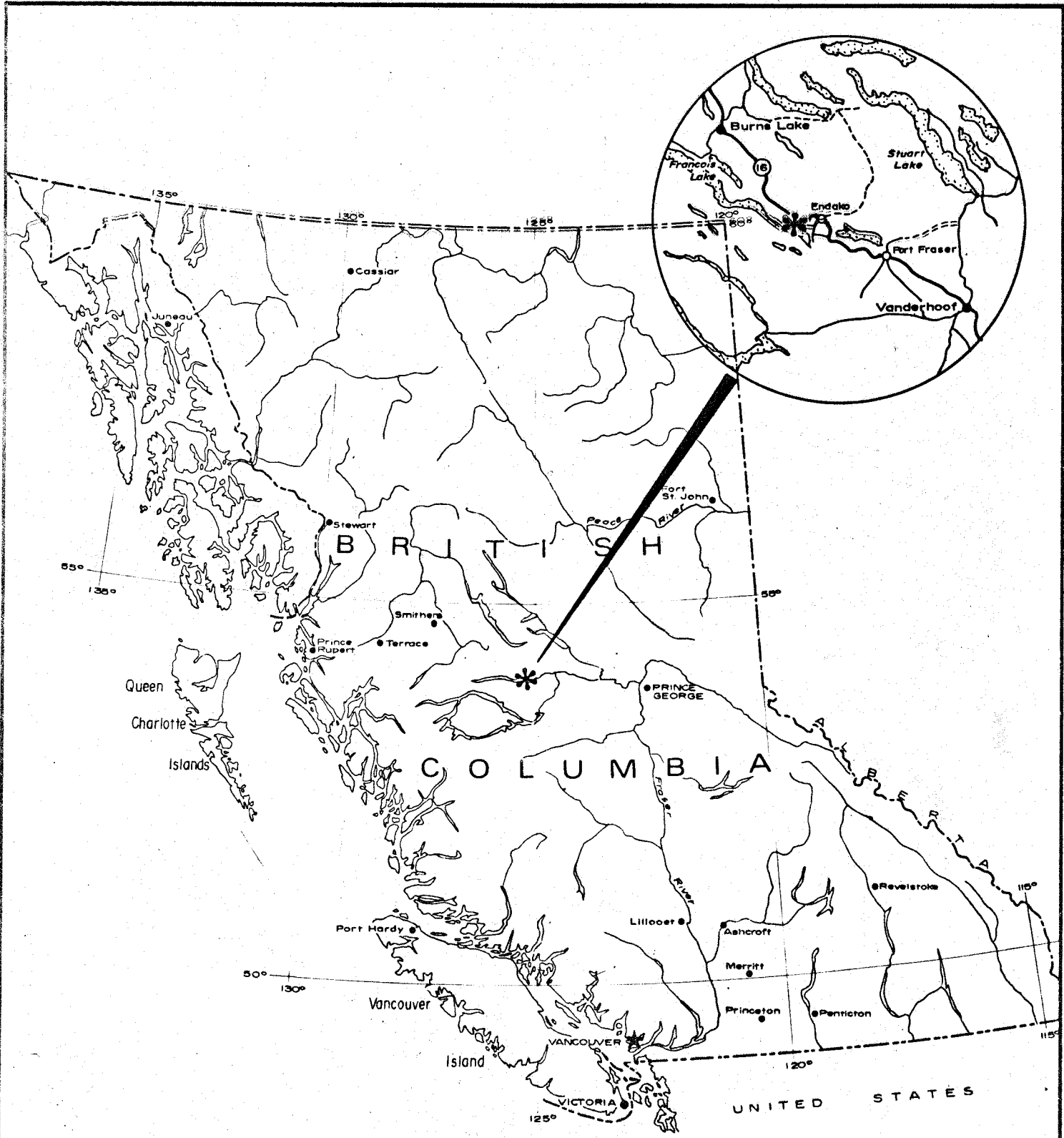
Endako is in central British Columbia at approximate latitude $56^{\circ}06'$ north and longitude $125^{\circ}01'$ west. It is about 90 miles by highway west of Prince George and 330 airline miles north-northwesterly from Vancouver (Figure 1). Highway distance from Vancouver to Endako is 568 miles.

Access to the Moly claim Record Number 487, is via the West Endako road, an all weather gravel road which connects with Highway 16 at a point about 6 miles west of Endako. This road is maintained throughout the year by the British Columbia Department of Highways. However, at the time of the geochemical survey it was obstructed by a large berm at a point about one mile from the Legal Corner Post of Moly claim.

Magnetic declination in the area is approximately $N26^{\circ}10'E$.

The east end of Francois Lake is 5 miles south of the village of Endako (Figure 3). Francois Lake is more than 60 miles long and occupies an east-striking glacial valley. The valley was cut during the Pleistocene epoch when ice of the Cordilleran ice sheet covered the area up to about one mile of thickness.

The Moly claim (Figure 3) is about two miles south



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Figure No.1
 MOLY CLAIM
LOCATION MAP

ENDAKO, B.C.

SCALE

1" = 137 MILES

W.D. Tompkins

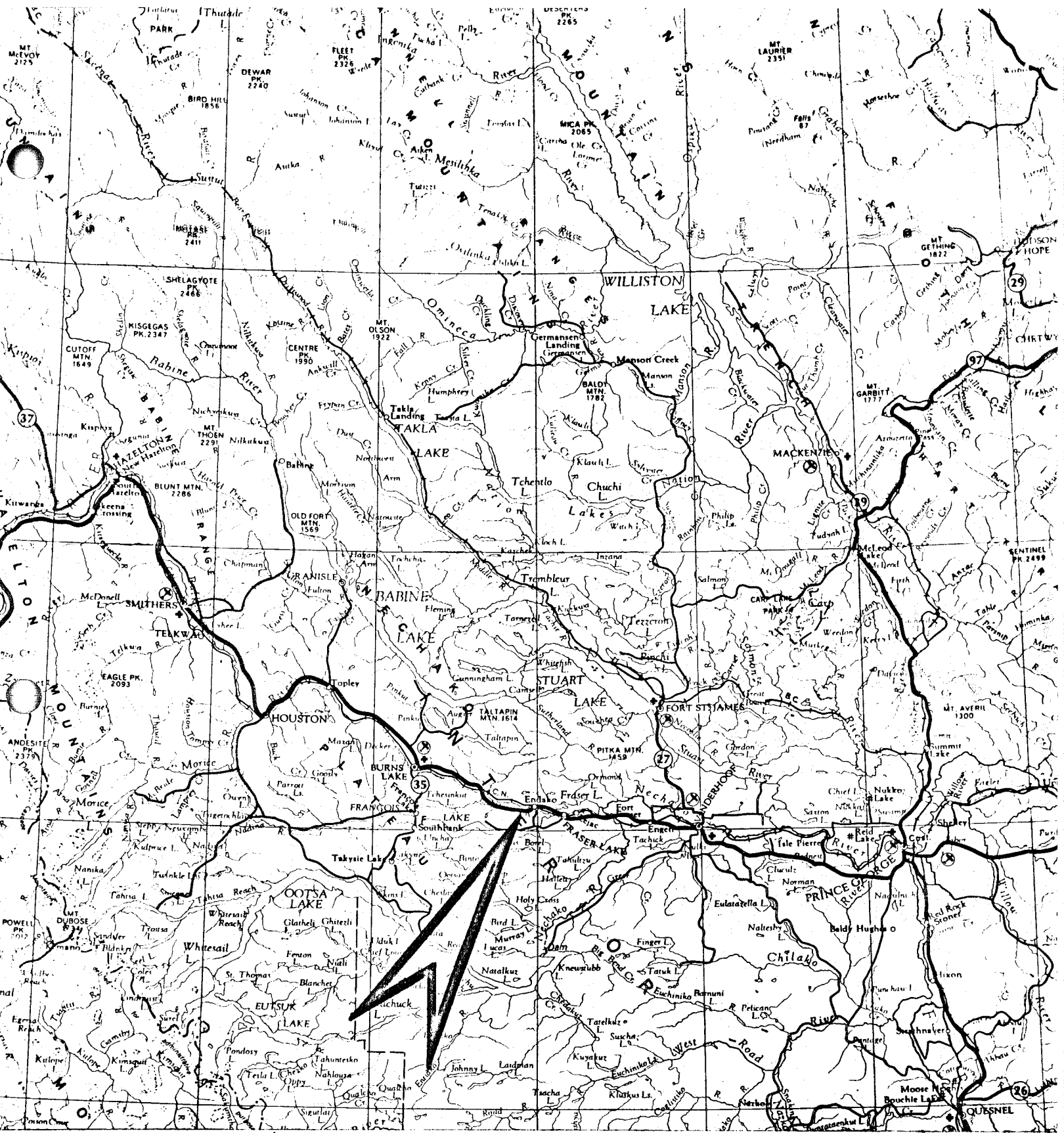


Figure 2. - Map of the central interior of British Columbia showing location of the Endako area. Scale of map, 1:2,000,000.

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W.D. Tamplin



Figure 3. - Topographic map showing location of Moly claim west of Endako. Scale, 1:250,000.

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W.D. Tompkin

from the main line of Canadian National Railways and about one mile from British Columbia highway 16. Transmission lines of British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority pass within one mile of the claim.

GEOLOGY

The Moly claim lies within the Nechako Plateau of the Interior Physiographic system. The Nechako Plateau is characterized as a large area of the Interior Plateau having elevations mostly between 4000 to 5000 feet. The Cordilleran ice sheet covered the plateau and moved across it in an easterly direction. Glacial striations in bedrock at Endako have various strikes: S85°E, S18°E, and S30°E. An easterly grain was developed in bedrock structures prior to Pleistocene glaciation and this grain reflects jointing and faulting systems.

Rocks of the Topley batholith underlie about 50 square miles in the area. The most important rock unit with respect to the molybdenite deposits in the area is the "Endako quartz monzonite". The Endako mine deposit occurs in a stockwork of fracturing within this intrusive.

Endako quartz monzonite is a medium grained (3-4 mm) pinkish rock which commonly contains red phenocrysts of perthitic orthoclase up to 1 centimeter in length.

A fine grained, sugary textured, pink coloured rock unit lies to the north of the Endako quartz monzonite. This intrusive is called the "Casey quartz monzonite" or the "Casey alaskite".

Excellent exposures of the Casey rocks occur in a small canyon on lower Watkins Creek. Transmission lines cross the creek at the site of the canyon and provide easy access to the outcrops.

The Endako quartz monzonite is the oldest intrusive rock in the area and was intruded by Casey alaskite. The Endako quartz monzonite was dated at 140 million years and thus it is Jurassic in age.

Mineralization of the orebody at the Endako mine is believed to be structurally controlled and related to the intersection of regional faults. East-west faulting with intersecting northwest faulting produced a stockwork of fractures which were ultimately mineralized with quartz, K-feldspar and molybdenite.

A veneer of glacial ground moraine and glacio-fluvial deposits cover the area. Depths of these deposits vary from a thin, feather edge near the tops of some hills and ridges to nearly 100 feet of fill in valleys.

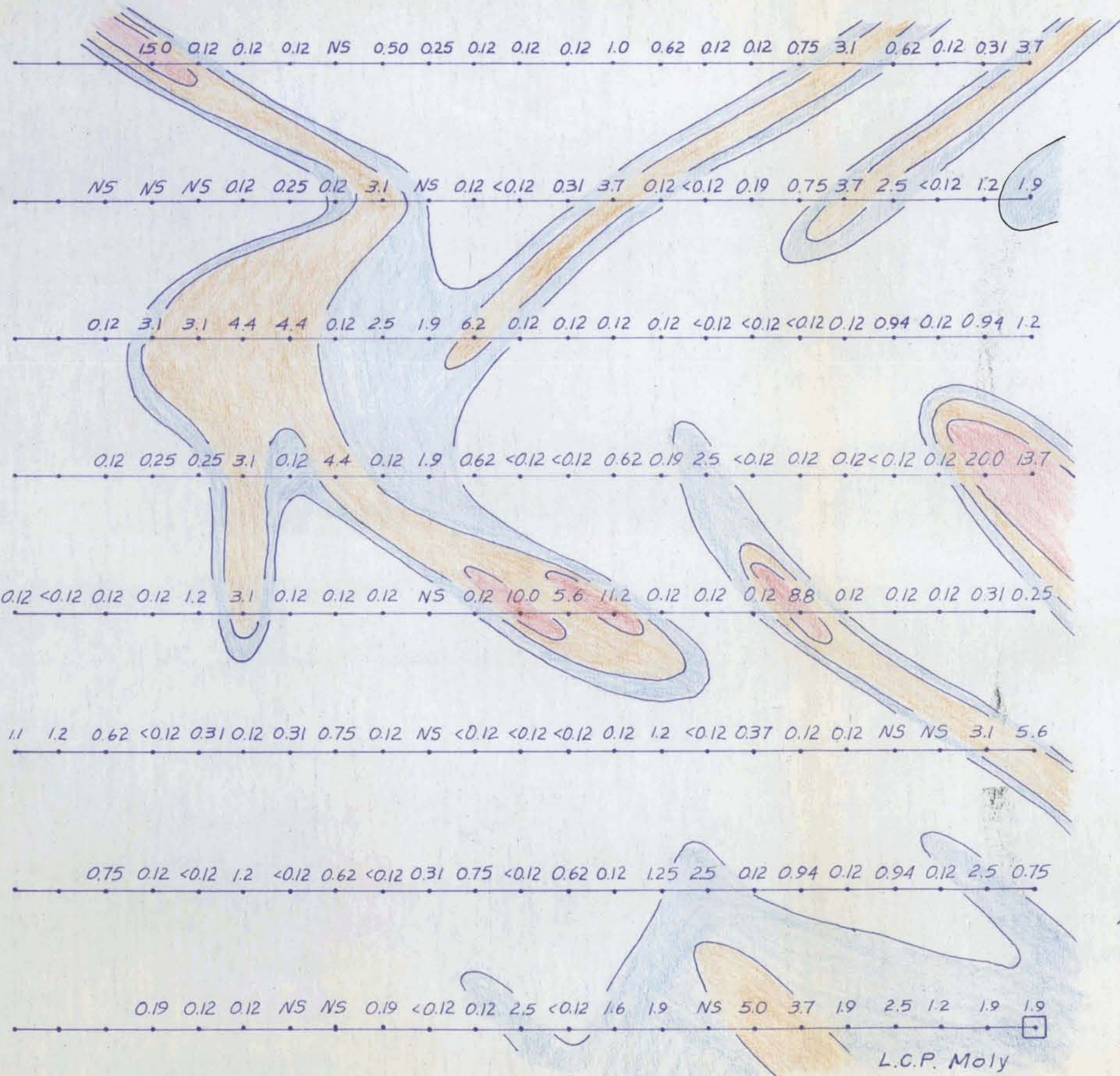
Exposures of bedrock in the area are scarce and occupy only about two or three percent of the area.

The Endako quartz monzonite underlies the Moly mineral claim. However, overburden is extensive and visual surface prospecting techniques are inadequate for discovery of mineralized zones.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Soil samples were collected at 50 meter intervals on grid lines which were spaced 150 meters apart (Figure 4). All samples were collected within the boundaries of Moly claim.

Sampling cuts were made with a garden mattock. Soil samples were collected from the top of the "B" soil horizon. Samples were placed in high wet strength Kraft paper bags. Analyses were done by General Testing Laboratories, 1001 East Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1W2.



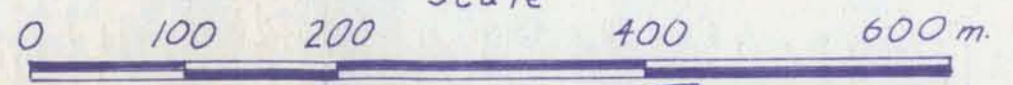
EXPLANATION

- >6.2 ppm Mo in soil
- 3.1-6.2
- 1.5-3.0
- <1.5

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Figure 4

Map Showing Molybdenum Content of Soil
 Moly Claim, Endako, B.C.
 Analyses by General Testing Laboratories, Ltd.
 Mesh Size: - 80
 Anal. Method: AA + Colorimetric
 Digestion: HClO₄ + HNO₃
 Willard D. Tompson October, 1977
 Scale



W.D. Tompson

(8)

Sample preparation and analytical procedures are as follows:

Mesh size of sample	-80
Analytical method	Atomic absorption plus colorimetric
Digestion	Fusion. $HClO_4 + HNO_3$

Geochemical assay values range from less than 0.12 parts per million to 20 parts per million of molybdenum. Assay values were plotted on a map (Figure 4) at scale 1:5000 and were contoured.

PERSONNEL

The geochemical sampling program was conducted during the month of September, 1977.

Personnel employed in the sampling program were: Willard D. Tompson, Glen Huck, Gail M. Tompson, Gene Huck and Bradley Tompson. Willard D. Tompson is a consulting geologist and signator of this report. Glen Huck is a prospector with more than 30 years of experience. Gail M. Tompson has successfully completed the Basic Prospecting course of the Northwest Community College. Gene Huck is a prospector with more than 10 years experience. Bradley Tompson successfully completed the Basic Prospecting course of the Northwest Community College.

COSTS OF GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

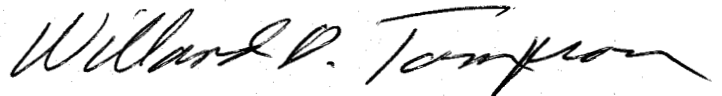
Distribution of costs of the geochemical survey are as follows:

Labor	\$1,750.00
Board and room	360.00
Transportation	490.00
Geochemical supplies	244.00
Chain saw rental	45.00
Miscellaneous tools, etc.	40.00
Telephone	100.00
Final report of geochemical survey	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total	\$4,029.00

(9)

The cost for the geochemical survey was paid for equally by: Willard D. Tompson, Gail M. Tompson (registered co-owner of Moly claim), Glen Huck and Gene Huck (staker and co-owner of Moly claim).

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Willard D. Tompson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Willard D. Tompson
Consulting Geologist

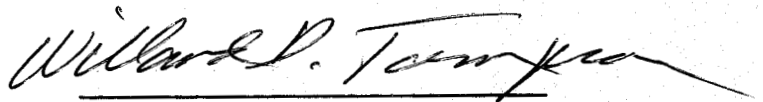
October 29, 1977

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CERTIFICATE

I, Willard D. Tompson of Smithers, British Columbia,
do hereby certify:

1. That I am a consulting geologist, residing at
Van Gaalen Road, Smithers, British Columbia
2. That I hold a Master of Science degree from
Montana State University
3. That I have practiced my profession for more than
18 years
4. That I worked in the field on the geochemical
survey described herein.



Willard D. Tompson
Consulting Geologist
October 29, 1977