A PROSPECTING REPORT COVERING THE PIRATE MOLYBDENITE PROSPECT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIMS

NAME	UNITS	RECORD NUMBER	DATE
PIRATE	20 units	2036(8)	AUGUST 31
PIRATE 2	16 units	2049(8)	AUGUST 31

LOCATION

AREA: SHASS MOUNTAIN, BABINE LAKE

MINING DIVISION: OMINECA

NTS: 93K/7

COORDINATES: LATITUDE 54° 21'N LONGITUDE 124° 55' W

OWNER OPERATOR CHARLES KOWALL

AUTHOR CHARLES KOWALL

EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST

DATE AUGUST 25th, 1980

8475

Charles Kowall

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INTRODUCTION

GEOGRAPHY:

The Pirate group of claims consisting of 36 contiguous units is located about 25 miles north-northeast of Endako B.C. at latitude 54 21'N and longitude 124 55'W.

The property can be reached by turning north from Highway16 on to the Top Lake forest access road at the east end of Fraser Lake. The forestry road connects up with the Sutherland Valley haul road which is followed to mile post 323, which is about 28 miles from Highway 16. At this mile post turn right and follow the old Amax exploration access road for nine miles to the property. The total distance is about 37 miles. The Amax road is in locally poor condition so that a four wheel drive vehicle and winch is recommended for this stretch.

The claims are located on the north side of the Sutherland River Valley at elevations of between 3000 and 3500 feet. The terrain is covered by spruce and pine forest with an undergrowth of various kinds of brush. Small streams drain the area into the SutherlandRiver and some small ponds and marshes are also present. The tributary stream valleys are locally deeply incised for several hundreds of feet.

The climate is of continental interior type with warm summers and cold winters. It is estimated that snowfall accumulates to an average depth of five feet in winter and is usually present on the ground from late November until mid May.

HISTORY:

The property was originally discovered by Amax through a regional program of geochemical sampling and prospecting covering an area between Endako and the south end of Babine Lake thought to be underlain by various types of Topley intrusives which could be possible host to

porphyry molybdenum type deposits. Amax staked 46 mineral claims in August of 1968 and the prospect became known as Shass Mountain.

Work programs consisted of prospecting , geologic mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveys, road building and percussion drilling. The final program of 26 percussion holes was conducted during the summer of 1974 and is the last work that was conducted by anyone until the present time. Assessment reports numbered 1866, 4543, and 5119 covers some of the work done by Amax but not all of the work has been made public, in particular the assay results of the 6670 feet of percussion drilling as well as a magnetometer survey.

At the height of their activity Amax had held in excess of 100 claims covering the prospect, but all of these claims had lapsed by August of 1979 which is when the author restaked the area as the Pirate and Pirate 2 Claims totaling 36 units.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY:

Exploration work done by Amax and the author indicates that the property is composed of a multi-phase intrusive of quartz monzonite composition which has been intruded into Cache Creek argillaceous sediments. The Cache Creek formation is hornfelsed surrounding the intrusive contact. A stockwork composed of quartz stringers is present in both the quartz monzonite and the hornfelsed sediments. The stockwork carries both pyrite and molybdenite over an ill defined area of at least two square miles. Some areas of stockworks are estimated visually to assay between .05% MoS_2 up to .1% MoS_2 by Amax with some hand specimens and float assaying up to .4% MoS_2. The full extent of the mineralization both laterally and to depth has not been ascertained due to insufficient exploration which has been hindered by extensive overburden.

WORK PROGRAM:

The author spent a total of 16 days on the property conducting a

prospecting and sampling program in an attempt to better define the economic potential of the prospect.

A total area of 3000 by 5000 metres was prospected covering approximately 15 square kilometres. Traverses were conducted averaging about 200 metres apart and totaled about 75000 metres in total length.

Rock outcrops , mineralization, and other geologic features were noted on a map and rock and soil samples were taken where deemed of interest. Since the claims are covered by extensive overburden (in excess of 95%) attention was given to the locating of mineralizedand silicified float as a guide to delineating areas of bedrock favorable for molybdenite mineralization.

A total of 25 rock samples were taken and analyzed as rock geochem samples for Mo, Cu, Pb,Zn,W,Sn, and Ag. The locations of the samples are plotted on the geologic map as well as the molybdenum value in parts per million, the full assay results being appended at the end of this report.

In addition, six soil samples were taken to compare the results with previous sampling and these were analyzed by Chemex Labs for Cu,Mo, and W.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK AND RESULTS

PROSPECTING:

A base camp was set up at the lower end of the property from which the author conducted his work which was carried out by a series of traverses on foot.

A network of old bulldozer trails was located which covers large parts of the Pirate 2 Claim and which lead to the 26 percussion holes which were drilled in 1974. There are probably two or three miles of these old trails which are becoming overgrown and blocked by windfall but which could be repaired with a day or so of bulldozer work.

Several bulldozer trenches were also discovered while searching for the old drill sites. These trenches were not mentioned in previous published reports and they total about 2000 feet in length and average about 10 feet in depth. These trenches are entirely in overburden except for the lowest one which is about 500 feet in length and which exposes a total of 30 feet or so of outcrops composed of silicified hornfels and quartz monzonite with low grade molybdenite present . a rusty brown basal till layer overlies the bedrock for several feet and this till carries numerous boulders of silicified hornfels. The normal gray colored transported till which commonly covers large areas of the claim group overlies the rusty till. The rusty till is strongly anomalous for molybdenum in three soil samples taken which assayed from east to west 51, 98, and > 250 ppm. Mo respectively along the trench.

Prospecting and geological mapping was carried out to help determine both the extent of porphyry type molybdenum mineralization and related alteration patterns as well as the relative position of the surface outcrops within the porphyry system as a whole. If one could delineate these features a further exploration program could be more intelligently applied in the future.

In prospecting particular attention was thus given to the location of alteration zones such as silicification, pyritization, and hornfelsing and their relation to observed mineralization. Various intrusive rock types were noted to determine their relation to thevarious alteration patterns. Other features such as faults, dikes, dips and strikes etc were also noted.

Because of the extensive overburden which covers the property it was also thought to be useful to plot the location of altered and or mineralized float occurrences that were found while prospecting to be used as a guide to outlining potential areas of mineralization which would require further exploration.

MINERALIZATION:

Prospecting based on the above work has partially delineated a large porphyry molybdenum type of system composed of a multi-phased igneous intrusion which has been intruded into Cache Creek argillites which are intensely altered to hornfels.

A stockworks of quartz stringers of varying intensity permeates both the intrusive and the hornfelsed sediments. This stockwork locally carries molybdenite in interesting amounts estimated visually at from .05% to .1% MoS2 by Amax personnel. The molybdenite mineralization i found within a larger pyritized zone which occurs in both the quartz stockworks as well as the rocks that surround it.

Molybdenite occurs as fine selvedges along the borders of quartz veins, as clots and as disseminations. Several of the25 rock samples that were submitted carried from 300 to 1800 ppm. Mo. These samples came from the northeast part of the Pirate 2 Claim and indicate the best outcropping molybdenite mineralization occurs in this area.

The zone of molybdenite mineralization extends from SW to NE for at least 3500 metres with a width of up to 2500 metres as indicated by mineralized outcrops and float. This zone may extend for a considerable distance further to the northeast where grid soil sampling by Amax disclosed anomalous Mo values in areas completely covered by overburden. To the southwest of the zone a hornfels breccia dike cuts pyritized and carbonatized Cache Creek argillites which indicates intrusive activity and hornfelsing at depth.

Tertiary volcanic cover composed of basalts and tuffs is also present at this location covering low lieing areas of the west edge of the property. These rocks could be covering any possible continuation of the altered rocks at depth as well as eliminating the chance of picking up soil geochemical anomalies.

ALTERATION:

Silicification of varying intensity is present over the same general extent as the molybdenum mineralization. Along the eastern edge of the Pirate 2 claim some small outcrops occur on the steep slope above and immediately to the west of the main creek which drains the property. These outcrops are composed of quartz monzonite which carries up to 50% of purple hornfels fragments so that the rock locally resembles a breccia, and this rock type is also flooded with quartz as pervasive silicification and , in addition, carries interesting amounts of molybdenite.

The density of quartz stringers varies from 1 or 2 per square foot up to 20 or more per square foot with a general increase in density from west to east across the Pirate 2 Claim. Quartz vein stockworks are also known to occur on the Pirate Claim but outcrops are insufficient to determine their density and mineral content. Molybdenite float similar to that found in place on the other claim has been found in the creek fork which drains the Pirate Claim.

Pyritization is present wherever outcrops are found throughout the claim group usually in amounts of from 2 to 5 per cent, but is reported to occur in amounts as high as 15 per cent. The pyrite occurs as fracture fillings and disseminations and also as thin coatings or "paint" coating biotite grains particularly in those parts of the quartz monzonite which have been flooded by quartz.

The pyrite bearing rocks extend under heavy overburden in all directions, so that their full extent would have to be discovered by geophysical methods.

ROCK TYPES:

The intrusive rocks range from a biotite quartz monzonite to a rock resembling alaskite which has no mafic minerals and contains considerable potash feldspar.

Some porphyritic phases of alaskite are present in the west end of the lower trench.

Fine grained quartz monzonite with about 5% biotite as a mafic accessory mineral occurs as float in the vicinity of the upper trenches. It is probably the same rock that was logged as "felsite" by Amax in their drill logs. The float samples are usually stained red by hematite.

Pegmatite dikes occur peripheral to the main intrusives along the creek in the southeast part of Pirate 2 Claim where they intrude the Cache Creeks rocks.

The Cache Creek sediments are composed of argillite and some quartzite with minor limey beds. The sediments are baked and altered to hornfels which varies from purple to green to tan and also black in color. The greenish hornfels usually carries some pyrrhotite. The rocks of this formation are usually intensely fractured and broken and often display a closely spaced stockwork of quartz stringers. The hornfels fragments found as float are usually less than 6 inches in diameter and are often stained by hematite, limonite and yellow molybdite.

Several dikes occur the largest being a mafic dike which parallels the main creek in a northwest direction and may be as much as 100 metres wide.

Tertiary volcanic rocks composed of vesicular basalt and tuff over lie the low ground along the southwest border of the Pirate 2 Claim.

CONCLUSIONS

The author feels that the exploration work done to date has outlined a large target area 3500 meters by 2500 meters in dimension, which has certain favorable geological characteristics which makes it

a favorable place in which to search for a viable molybdenite deposit. Some of the more important characteristics are listed below:

1 The prospect is found within the Topley Intrusives which also host the Endako molybdenite deposit which is the largest in Canada. There are important differences in the strucural settings of each occurrence however. The Endako deposit is located at the center of a zone of repeated faulting and disruption between several intrusive phases and is entirely within granitic rocks. The Shass Mountain prospect is located in and around a intrusive complex that is satellitic or external to the main Topley Batholith and also involves hornfelsed sedimentary rocks so that it more resembles molybdenite occurrences found in the Smithers area.

2 The presence of a biotite quartz monzonite stock which shows evidence of being intruded by other more acid alaskitic intrusive types which are generally associated with the economic molybdenite deposits of North America.

3 Extensive zones of alteration composed of quartz vein stockworks and some silica flooding plus extensive pyritization are also favorable features.

4 Widespread molybdenite mineralization is present within the zone of silicification and it locally occurs in interesting amounts.

5 There is intense hornfelsing to purple biotite hornfels by the intrusives for a considerable distance from their contacts.

6 Several small outcrops are present which carry brecciated fragments of hornfels within silicified quartz monzonite which also carries molybdenite. These rocks resemble breccia like rocks which were recorded by Amax in some of their percussion holes. Breccias are often host for the better grade parts of molybdenum deposits.

7 The nearby presence of a tertiary volcanic center indicates the area

has undergone the deep disruption that is required structurally to produce a productive molybdenite deposit.

8 The occurrence of ultrabasic rocks at the summit of Shass Mountain probably represents oceanic crust that has been squeezed between closing structural plates involved in subduction parallel to the Pinchi Fault system. This also indicates favorable deep structures that are usually associated with the important molybdenite deposits.

9 The property is favorably located with respect to labor source, highways, power and transportation routes and is located at low elevations.

In closing the author feels that the property merits further exploration work, probably over a period of several years because of the large area involved, in order to determine if a viable molybdenite deposit is present.

Charles Kowall

Charles Kowall

exploration geologist

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

ITEM		COST
WAGES:	Charles Kowall 16 days prospecting and consulting at$100 per day; Sept. 1-6 and Nov. 6-10, 1979; and Aug. 1-5, 1980	$1600
	John Taylor, Atlin B.C. prospecting 5 days at $75 per day Nov.6-10, 1979	375
VEHICLE RENTAL:	4 wheel drive at $25 per day 16 days	400
MEALS:	21 man days at $20 per day	420
GASOLINE, OIL		85
STAKING COSTS AND SUPPLIES		200
ASSAYING:	ROCK AND SOIL CHEMEX LABS	76.80
ASSAYING:	ROCK GEOCHEM. VANCOUVER LABS	453.70
AIR PHOTOS:		25
COST OF COMPILING THIS REPORT , DRAFTING MAPS AND PHOTOCOPYING ANDBINDING TEXT 7 days at $100 per day		700
PHOTOCOPY CHARGES FOR DUPLICATING MAPS AND CHARTS:		99.89
	TOTAL COST OF WORK	$4435.39

APPLY $3600 OF THE TOTAL SPENT FOR ONE YEARS ASSESSMENT WORK FOR ALL 36 UNITS OF THE PIRATE GROUP

LIST OF CLAIMS UPON WHICH WORK WAS DONE

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NUMBER	DATE
PIRATE	20 units	2036(8)	AUGUST 31
PIRATE 2	16 units	2049(8)	AUGUST 31

ONE YEARS WORK FOR EACH CLAIM

AUTHORS QUALIFICATIONS

1 B.S. degree in Geology from Colorado College, Colorado Springs Colorado 1964

2 Three years as field geologist and prospector for Highland Belll Ltd. (Carl Springer interests) under the direction of Ed Wozniak who is currently the director of Amoco's North American exploration

3 Seven years as staff exploration geologist for Silver Standard Mines Ltd. under the direction of Bill Dunn

4 Three years as independent exploration geologist

5 Three years under the Provincial Prospectors Grant

6 Total of 14 years prospecting and exploration in British Columbia, Alaska, Yukon, and the western United States

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: [redacted] 984-0221
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 67250
INVOICE NO. 34582
RECEIVED Jan. 7/80
ANALYSED Jan. 17/80

TO: Silver Standard Mines Ltd.
904 - 1199 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3T5
ATTN: Chuck Kowall

SAMPLE NO.	% Cu	% Mo	% Pb	% Zn	% WO3	oz/ton Ag	oz/ton Au
11401						0.30	0.005
11402						27.70	0.102
11403						29.06	0.050
11404						0.40	< 0.003
11405			< 0.01	8.08		0.16	< 0.003
11406						0.14	< 0.003
11407						0.66	0.044
11408						3.23	0.052
11409						3.82	0.018
11410	0.03		3.14	2.34		8.52	0.010
11411						0.28	< 0.003
11412	1.35					0.20	< 0.003
11413	0.16					0.10	< 0.003
11414	1.58					0.06	< 0.003
11415	0.02					0.04	< 0.003
11416	0.03					0.06	< 0.003
11417						0.08	< 0.003
11418	0.23					0.10	< 0.003
11419	0.21					0.06	< 0.003
11420						153.03	1.932
11421	Rock [illegible]					3.70	0.106
11422						7.60	0.044
11423	[illegible]					0.40	< 0.003
11424						0.20	< 0.003
11425						0.53	0.014
11426						0.08	< 0.003
11427						0.08	< 0.003
11428						0.10	< 0.003
11429						0.18	< 0.003
11430						0.08	< 0.003
11431	0.01	0.019	Pirate MOS2 (Shass Mt)		0.03	Green Hornfels	Lower trench
11432	0.03	0.082			0.02	Purple Hornfels	
11433	0.02	0.008			0.02	"	"

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

[signature]
CERTIFIED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J2C1
TELEPHONE: 9[redacted] 984-0221
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 04-352597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 51878

INVOICE NO. 34541

RECEIVED Jan. 07/80

ANALYSED Jan. 14/80

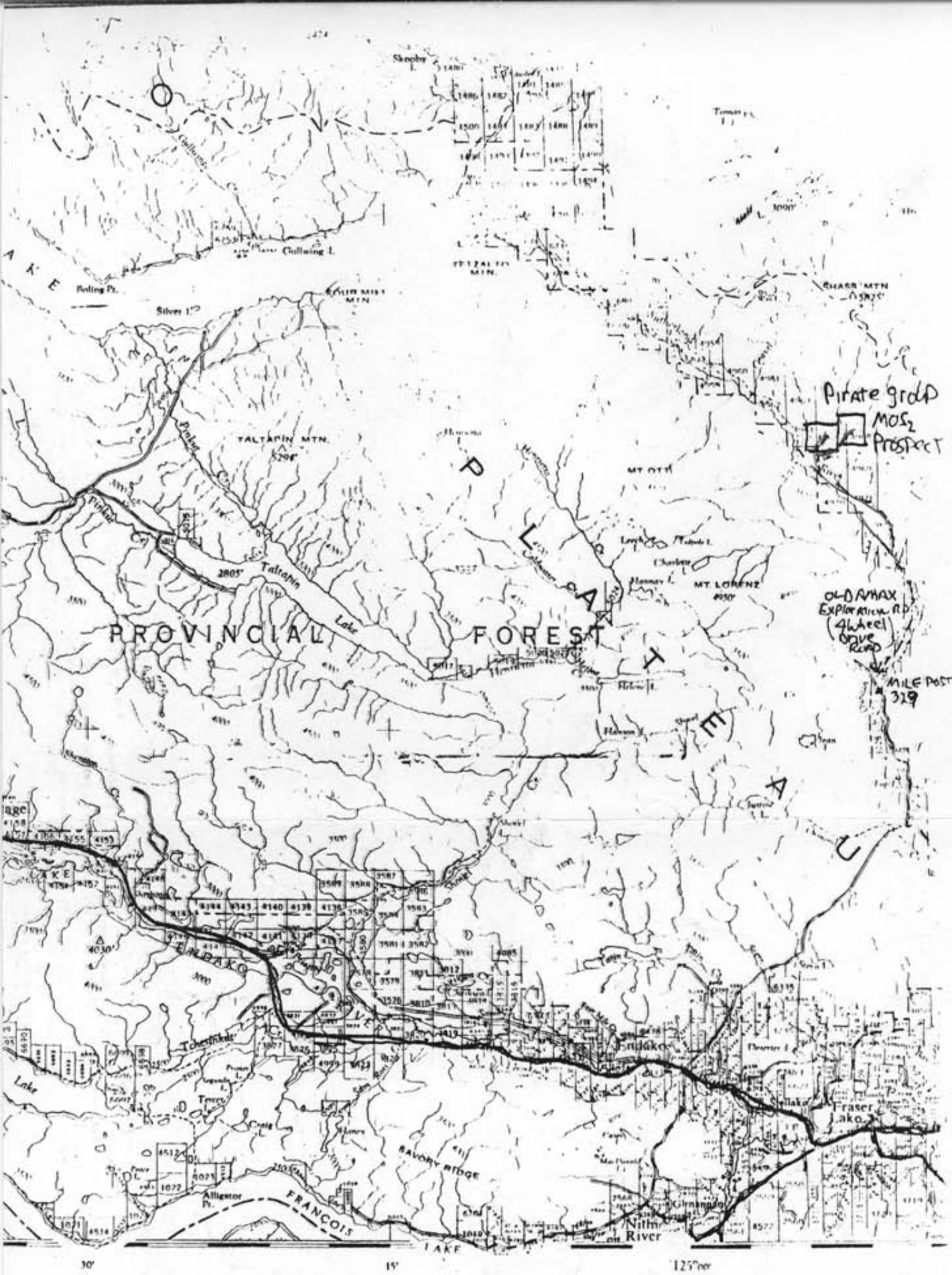
TO: Silver Standard Mines Ltd.
904 - 1199 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3T5

ATTN: Chuck Kowall

SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Cu	PPM Mo	PPM W
CK 1	80	58	12
2	445	> 250	5
3	96	98	2
4	62	51	3
5	66	34	12
CK 6	62	34	4

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: Hawk Biddle



...ished by Geographic Division,
...rtment of Lands, Forests,
... 1954-55.

NCE

FORT FRASER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

N

Scale 1:250,000 or approximately 1 Inch to 4 Miles

Miles 5 0 5 10 15

Scale of Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 20 25

Magnetic Declination approximately 27°00' East at centre of map 1963
Decreasing approximately 1'15" annually

...S GEOGRAPHER

Copies of this map may be obtained from
Geographic Div., Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Victoria, B.C.

MAP #1

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 8475

Reported August, 80

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

CONTRACTOR: VANCOUVER LAB LTD

SHASS MTN

REPORT NO. 80-30-05

Chuck Kowall

BP Minerals Limited

PAGE 1 OF 2

YEAR 80 PROJECT NO.

#s 25 x 4.90 @ 122.00 preparation
25 3.50 ... 87.50
25 W 3.75 93.70
25 F 4.00 100

Cost - $ 281.30
172.50
$453.30

BASE METALS

	SAMPLE	I.D. SAMPLE	DATE	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	W	Sn	F	Ag	
1	8	CB-80-01	2	670	245	9	22	(120)	ND	440	0.1	near { mg QM + Mo vein } (F)
2	8	02	2	29	275	11	116	(70)	"	730	0.2	initial post KID 3 and 4 { hornfels + py } (F)
3	8	03	2	300	180	11	40	ND	"	342	0.2	
4	8	04	2	23	72	11	890	ND	5	480	0.2	alt QM - mo dissm - near PDH #10 (F)
5	8	05	2	3	14	6	51	ND	ND	610	0.2	hornfels - sed
6	8	06	2	2	8	10	96	ND	"	385	0.1	volcanic - tecam 800' W PDH #19
7	8	07	2	11	45	20	349	10	"	396	0.4	biotite rich QM + qz ...
8	8	08	2	2	3	4	36	ND	"	155	0.2	pyritic hornfels bx
9	8	09	2	2	2	4	25	ND	"	155	0.0	bx - qz/hornfels
10	8	CB-80-10	2	2	11	5	61	10	"	134	0.0	"
11	8	✓11	2	33	30	7	14	10	"	222	0.1	
12	8	✓12	2	70	82	5	25	10	"	400	0.1	float { red felsite + qz veins
13	8	✓13	2	22	173	10	57	10	"	850	0.4	250' W #18 Ti QM - Mo vein - qz phmos
14	8	✓14	2	640	112	8	21	10	"	390	0.1	Fe ... Ti - mesocratic + py
15	8	✓15	2	800	152	5	82	10	"	470	0.2	Trench between #5 & #10 { Qtz monz qz ... qz-mo-py veins
16	8	16	2	330	120	5	30	10	"	670	0.3	Qtz monz - large qz ... + (py)
17	8	17	2	780	155	10	64	(70)	"	955	0.4	{ o/c bx 600' NE #18 } hornfels intrusive bx
18	8	18	2	700	60	8	30	(30)	"	495	0.2	
19	8	19	2	1800	36	9	21	ND	10	380	0.2	{ o/c 1000' NE #18 { QM + cg py + qz + py
20	8	20	2	1600	94	34	36	ND	"	360	(2.2)	o/c 800' NE #18 QM + qz + Mo + py

ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN PARTS PER MILLION UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE. ALL VALUES ARE BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT ...

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 8475

YEAR 80 PROJECT NO.

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

CONTRACTOR: VANCOUVER LAB. LTD

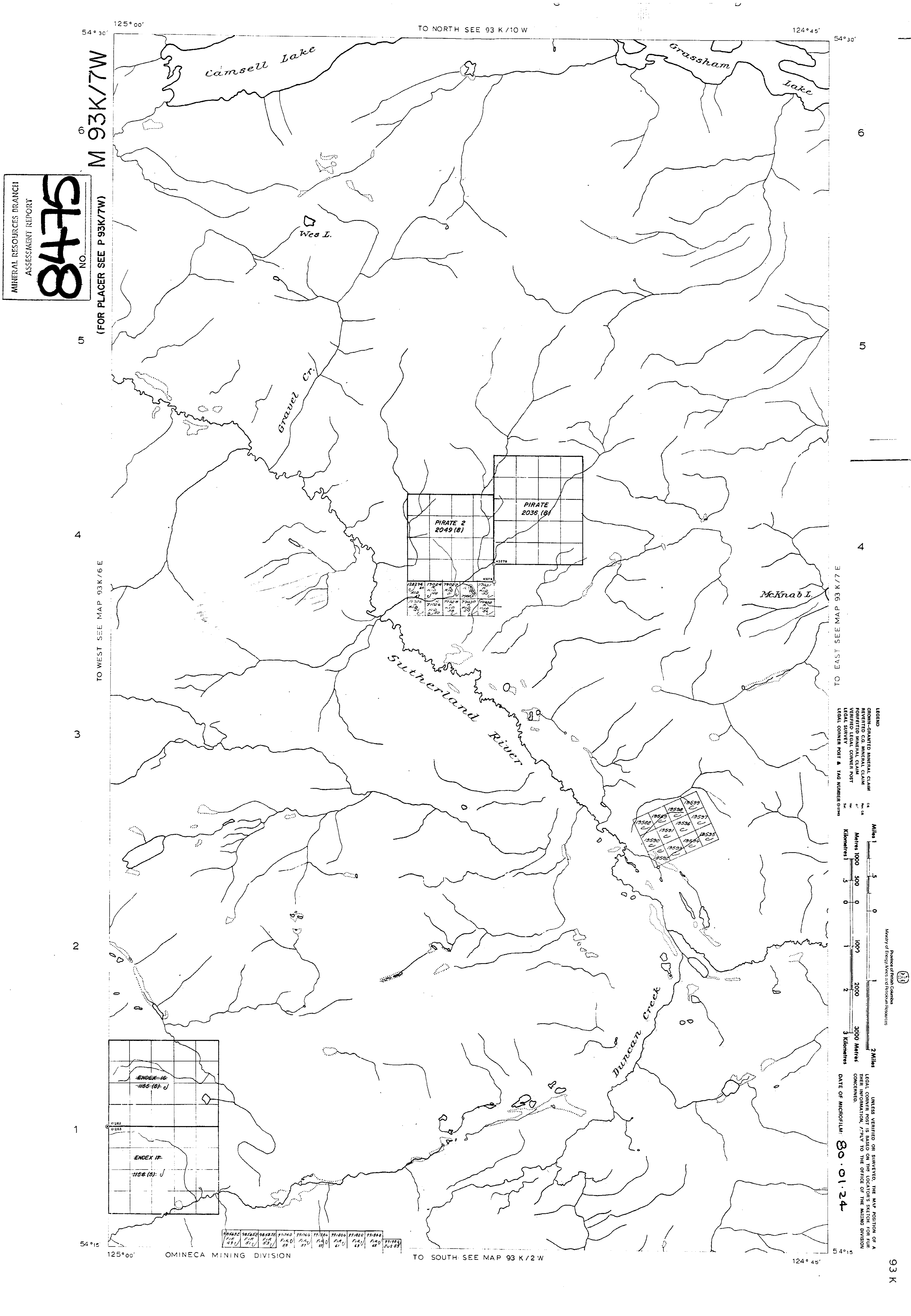
REPORT NO. 80-30-0-5

PAGE 2 OF 2

BP Minerals Limited
BASE METALS

SAMPLE	I.D. SAMPLE	TYPE	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	W	Sn	F	Ag	
1	CB-80-21	2	200	26	8	31	15	ND	560	0.3	0c 800'NE #18 QMF Mo + Py + Sph vein
2	22	2	70	156	10	56	(60)	"	810	0.3	Felds + Py
3	23	2	1000	57	10	28	(30)	"	540	0.4	0/c 800'NE QM + Sph vein + Mo + Cpy
4	24	2	120	125	9	44	(20)	"	493	0.2	" #18
5	25	2	170	65	9	33	(20)	"	690	0.1	" " "
6		2									
7		2									
8		2									
9		2									
10		2									
11		2									
12		2									
13		2									
14		2									
15		2									
16		2									
17		2									
18		2									
19		2									
20		2									

ALL VALUES ARE REPORTED IN PARTS PER MILLION UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE. ALL VALUES ARE ESTIMATED TO BE



M 93K/7W
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 8475
(FOR PLACER SEE P 93K/7W)
TO NORTH SEE 93 K/10 W
TO SOUTH SEE MAP 93 K/2 W
TO WEST SEE MAP 93 K/6 E
TO EAST SEE MAP 93 K/7 E
54°30'
54°15'
125°00'
124°45'
Camsell Lake
Grassham Lake
Wes L.
Gravel Cr.
McKnab L.
Sutherland River
Duncan Creek
PIRATE 2036 (8)
PIRATE 2 2049 (8)
ENDEX 15 1155 (8)
ENDEX 17 1156 (8)
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
LEGEND
CROWN-GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM
REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM
FORFEITED MINERAL CLAIM
VERIFIED LEGAL CORNER POST
LEGAL SURVEY
LEGAL CORNER POST & TAG NUMBER
Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 Miles
Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 Metres
Kilometres 1 .5 0 1 2 3 Kilometres
UNLESS VERIFIED OR SURVEYED, THE MAP POSITION OF A LEGAL CORNER POST IS BASED ON THE LOCATOR'S SKETCH. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO THE OFFICE OF THE MINING DIVISION CONCERNED.
DATE OF MICROFILM: 80·01·24
93 K

4000'

3500'

3500'

3500'

3500'

3500'

3500'

EAST FORK KID CREEK

WEST FORK KID CREEK

VOLCANIC CREEK

OLD HELIPAD

OLD TRUCK CAMP

BRIDGE

CAMPSITE

POND (DRY)

OLD CAMP

PIRATE CLAIM

PIRATE 2 CLAIM

9 MILES TO SUTHERLAND VALLEY ROAD JCT.
35 MILES TO HIGHWAY 16 AT EAST END OF FRASER LAKE

93K 7W Charles Kowall August 1980

CLAIM OUTLINE + PROSPECTING TRAVERSES
PIRATE MOLYBDENITE PROSPECT OMINECA M.D. B.C.

Pace + Compass

0M 250M 500M

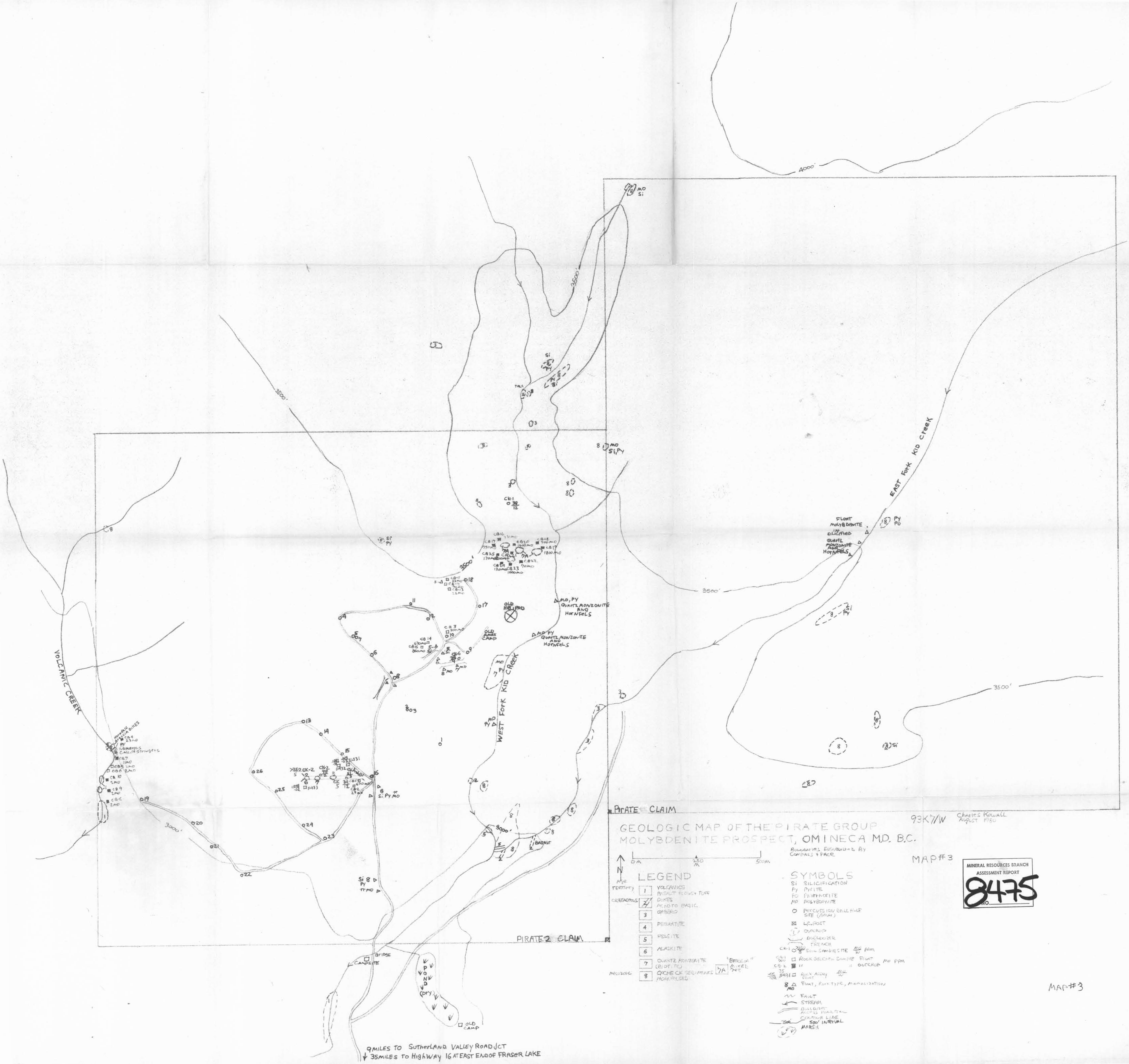
N

MAP #2

LEGEND

- BULLDOZER ROAD
- STREAM
- MARSH
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- L.C. POST
- PROSPECTING TRAVERSES
- CONTOUR LINE 3500

MAP #2



4000'
3500'
3000'
VOLCANIC CREEK
EAST Fork Kid Creek
WEST Fork Kid CReEK
OLD HELIPAD
OLD AMAX CAMP
QUARTZ MONZONITE AND HORNFELS
FLOAT MOLYBDENITE IN SILICIFIED QUARTZ MONZONITE AND HORNFELS
PIRATE CLAIM
PIRATE 2 CLAIM
Bridge
CAMPSITE
POND (DRY)
OLD CAMP
9 MILES TO SUTHERLAND VALLEY ROAD JCT
35 MILES TO Highway 16 AT EAST END OF FRASER LAKE
GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE PIRATE GROUP
MOLYBDENITE PROSPECT, OMINECA M.D. B.C.
93K7/W
Charles Kowall
August 1980
Boundaries Established By Compass + Pace
0M
250 M
500M
N
MAP#3
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 8475
LEGEND
Age
TERTIARY
CRETACEOUS
MESOZOIC
1 VOLCANICS BASALT FLOWS + TUFF
2 DIKES ACID TO BASIC
3 GABBRO
4 PEGMATITE
5 FELSITE
6 ALASKITE
7 QUARTZ MONZONITE (BIOTITE)
7A "Breccia" MIXED 7+8
8 CACHE CK SEDIMENTS HORNFELSED
SYMBOLS
Si SILICIFICATION
Py PYRITE
PO PYRRHOTITE
MO MOLYBDENITE
PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE SITE (AMAX)
L.C. POST
OUTCROP
BULLDOZER TRENCH
SOIL SAMPLE SITE MO/W PPM
ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLE FLOAT
OUTCROP
MO PPM
ROCK ASSAY FLOAT MO/W
FLOAT, ROCK TYPE, MINERALIZATION
FAULT
STREAM
BULLDOZER ACCESS ROAD/TRAIL
CONTOUR LINE 500' INTERVAL
MARSH
MAP#3