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PRINTED: 03/22/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MOLY ROCK GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 57A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 23 S RANGE 15 E SECTION 18 QUARTER W2
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 25MIN 40SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 45MIN 35SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: NOGALES - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

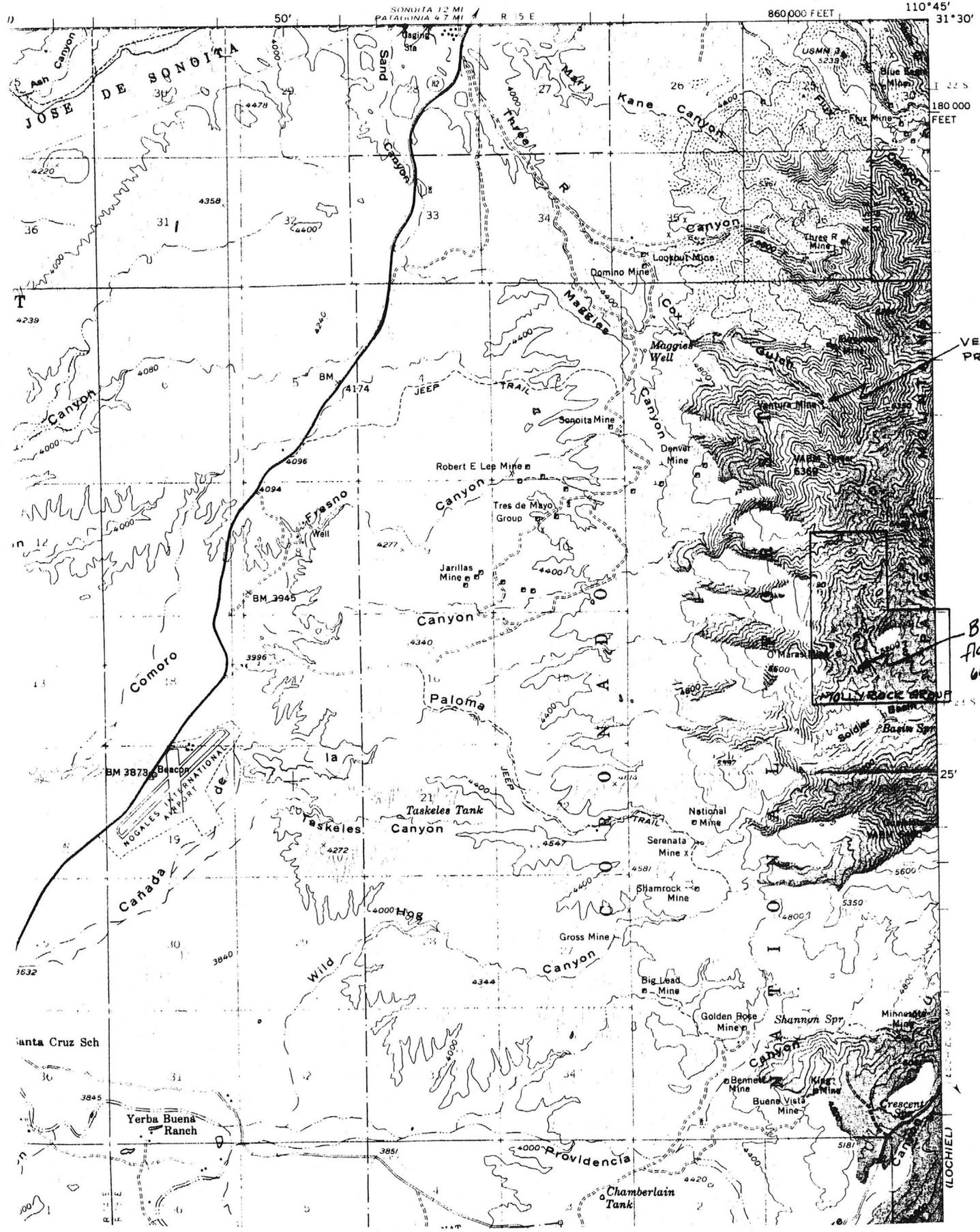
COPPER SULFIDE
MOLYBDENUM SULFIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR MOLY ROCK GROUP FILE

NOGALES QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—SANTA CRUZ CO.
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(ELGIN)



VENTURA PROSPECT

Brec. Pipe float covers 600' x 600' Approx.

(LOCHIEL)

1 1 0 0 0 0 1

2		0	1	0
		0		2

4	1 1	0		0
		2 1	3	0
		1		0
		2		0

6		1	5	0
		0		0

8	1	30+ 0	7	0
		0		0
		1		0

10		0	9	1
		1		2

12		1	11	4
		1		2
				0

14	15	1	13	1
		4		0

16		1	15	0
		3		0

18		30	17	0
		1 30 30+		0
		6 30+ 3		2
	1	30+ 30+		2

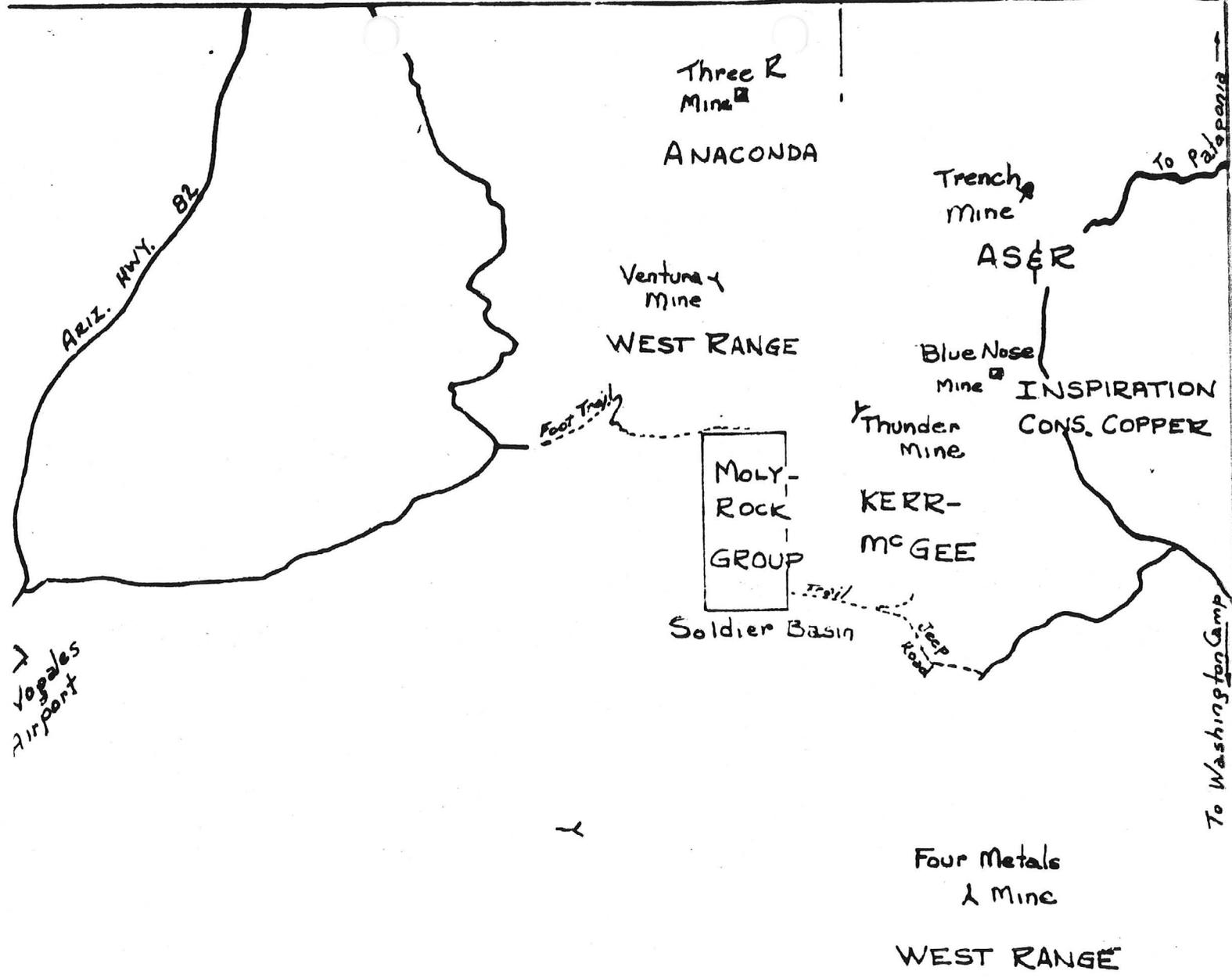
20		0	19	
		0		

22		0	21	
----	--	---	----	--

GEOCHEMICAL MAP
OF
MOLYBDENUM CLAIMS
PATAGONIA MOUNTAINS
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
ARIZONA

Scale: 1" = 600'

Data in ppm Cu by
Cold acid extraction -
Biquinoline method.



INDEX MAP

PATAGONIA MOUNTAINS

SANTA CRUZ Co., ARIZONA

Scale 1" = 1 mile

CHAPMAN-MORE HOUSE

USGS
NOGALES, ARIZ
TOPO. QUAD

USGS
LOCHIEL, ARIZ
TOPO. QUAD.

SONORA

MEXICO

4-21-65

No. 16

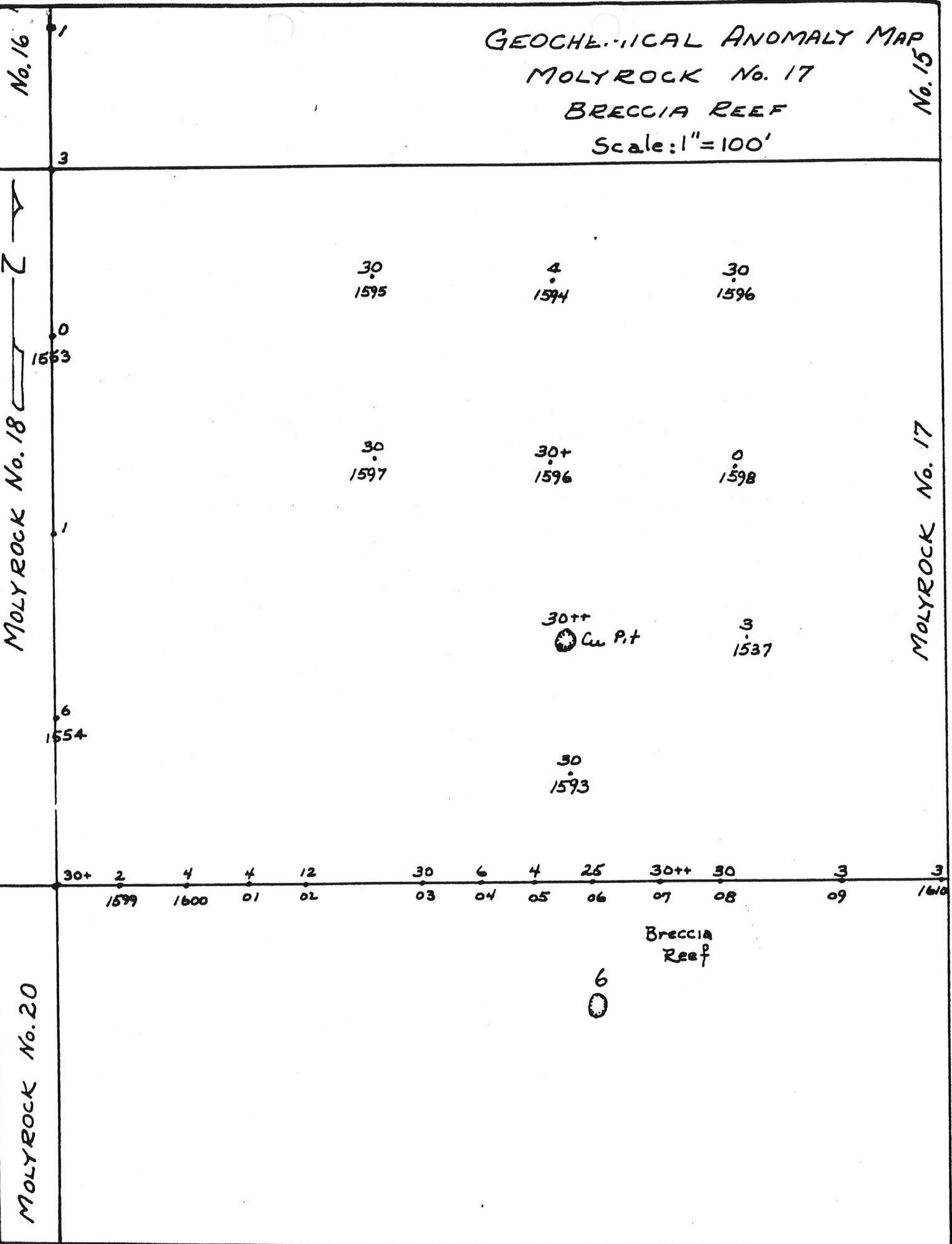
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY MAP
MOLYROCK No. 17
BRECCIA REEF
Scale: 1" = 100'

No. 15

MOLYROCK No. 18

MOLYROCK No. 17

MOLYROCK No. 20



REPORT
ON THE
MOLYROCK GROUP
PATAGONIA MOUNTAINS
SANTA CRUZ CO., ARIZONA

REPORT
ON THE
MOLYROCK GROUP
PATAGONIA MOUNTAINS
SANTA CRUZ CO., ARIZONA

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REPORT
ON THE
MOLYROCK GROUP
PATAGONIA MOUNTAINS
SANTA CRUZ CO., ARIZONA

Kenneth E. Baker

August 20, 1966

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Molyrock Group of mining claims is located in the Patagonia Mining District in the area of Soldier Basin of the Patagonia Mountains in Santa Cruz Co., Arizona about twelve miles northeast of Nogales, Arizona. The claims extend from just beyond the north end of Soldier Basin due south 8,400 feet to Dove Canyon creek, the main westerly drainage of the basin.

Access to the area from Nogales is by way of Arizona State Highway 82 about five miles northeasterly to the Washington Camp road just beyond the Santa Cruz River. Proceeding to Washington Camp, then turning north toward Patagonia, at a point about one mile north of the Mowry Mine road junction on the crest of a small divide, the route turns southwesterly on a poor dirt road locally known as the Guajolote Flats road, for a distance of one and one-half miles. Then, northwesterly on a jeep road down a steep grade into the east end of Soldier Basin, a distance of one mile. Thence, westerly about one mile to the Stonehouse and the area of the claims. Another jeep road enters Soldier Basin from the east passing by the Morning Glory Mine but it is generally not used as it ends on the mountainside upon reaching the basin. A long wagon road not passable by jeep and a foot trail leads into the area from the southwest up Dove Canyon but this route is not used because of its long distances.

TITLE

The molyrock Group consists of 44 unpatented mining claims located and owned by Kenneth E. Baker of 10861 Hermosa Ct., Denver, Colorado 80234, telephone 466-7590 and Alfred J. Straughan of 15 Sunrise Road, Manitou Springs, Colorado. Molyrock Nos. 1 thru 18 were located on March 3, 1965 and Molyrock Nos. 19 thru 22 were located on April 5, 1965. Molyrock Nos. 1 thru 22 were all recorded on April 6, 1965 in Docket No. 59 pages 370 - 391 in the records of the County's Recorder Office of Santa Cruz County, Nogales, Arizona. Molyrock Nos. 23 thru 34 were located on April 29, 1965 and recorded on May 3, 1965 in Docket No. 60 pages 118 thru 129. Molyrock Nos. 35 thru 44 were located on June 28, 1965 and recorded on July 1, 1965 in Docket No. 61 pages 406 thru 415. Location work on all of the claims was accomplished by drilling and the affidavits of location work are recorded in Docket No. 61 pages 450 thru 461. The proof of labor affidavit for the year ending September 1, 1966 is recorded.

INTEREST IN THE AREA

In the past few years the area of the Patagonia Mountains has received much attention in the form of claim staking, geologic mapping, geochemical sampling, and diamond drilling by a number of large mining companies. West Range has been drilling in the area of the Ventura Mine to the north of the Molyrock Group. Anaconda has been drilling in the area of the Three R Mine to the north. A S & R has holdings in the area of their famous Trench Mine which has a production record of over 55 million dollars. Inspiration Consolidated Copper has a group of claims by the Blue Nose Mine. Kerr McGee has done considerable diamond drilling on their Red Mountain and Thunder Mountain properties. West Range has also been drilling the Four Metals property on Red Hill south of the Molyrock Group. Phelps Dodge has a very large group of claims southwest of the Molyrock Group.

ORE DISCOVERIES

The most significant ore discovery in the area has been made by West Range at their Ventura Mine about one mile north of the Molyrock property on a group of mining claims contiguous with the Molyrock Group. The 1965 Annual Report of Iso Mines Limited which owns a one-third interest in West Range with Noranda Mines owning the other two-thirds gives a detailed report by C. P. Jenney of the Ventura discovery. Diamond drilling totaled 34,805 feet in 33 holes. The ore reserves outlined to a depth of 2,000 feet below the surface are 6,300,000 tons containing 0.26 % Cu and 0.287 % MoS₂. It is a distinct possibility that an additional six million tons could be added by further drilling. Within the central part of this mineralized zone a higher grade mineable core is present. This core has a length of 500 feet a width of 30 to 200 feet averaging about 60 feet, and has been measured down the dip-plunge of 70 degrees for a distance of 1500 feet. Tonnage and grade of this zone are 3,650,000 tons assaying 0.25 % Cu and 0.402 % MoS₂.

On the Four Metals property West Range has drilled 45 holes totaling 19,169 feet resulting in an ore reserve estimate of 3,000,000 tons of 0.82 % Cu. It is reported that both Kerr McGee and Anaconda have encountered ore intercepts in their diamond drill holes but no ore bodies are reported.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The Molyrock Group of claims was located in the Spring of 1965 on the basis of their favorable location, on geochemical anomalies of copper and molybdenum, and on favorable geology. The original group of 34 claims was optioned to American Metals Climax, Inc. on June 15, 1965. Amax added an additional ten claims to the group and performed the location drilling in nine holes from 40 to 155 feet in depth totaling 752 feet. Amax engaged Mr. Will F. Chester, a geology graduate student at the University of Arizona, to study the area as a graduate thesis project. Mr. Chester prepared a geologic map of the claims, did detailed geochemical sampling, prepared a magnetic map, and wrote a thesis report on the area. In early 1966 Amax drilled one hole, DH No. 2, to a depth of 866 feet. On July 14, 1966 Amax terminated their option to purchase and returned the property to the owners.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

For a detailed description of the geology of the area the reader is referred to the previously mentioned thesis report of Mr. Will F. Chester of the University of Arizona. The following brief statement on the general geology is taken from the preliminary report on the property by the writer and was written after the initial staking and without benefit of any further study and is only submitted in the absence of the report by Mr. Chester.

The geology of the area is characterized by a large intrusive mass of Laramide monzonite which has been subjected to faulting, brecciation, silicification, and mineralization. The area of the claims the west edge of the group is underlain by an earlier granite (Pre Cambrian ?) and related crystalline intrusive rocks. The remainder of the claims are underlain by the Laramide monzonite. Along the center of the north - south drainage there is a series of deep red iron oxide breccia zones trending northerly. The east edge of Soldier Basin is a prominent fault escarpment known as the Soldier fault and it is bordered by a very prominent ridge of intense silicification and brecciation. In the center of the basin on either side of the breccia zones lie a series of parallel vein structures which strike northeasterly. The veins are one or two feet wide and consist of quartz with pyrite and copper mineralization. A spectrographic analysis of a grab sample of mineralization from O'Maras Mine and one from the Old Soldier Mine are shown below:

Quartz Vein Mineralization

O'Maras Mine

6.3 %

2.9

1.5

0.48

0.34

0.19

0.029

0.0051

7½ oz/T

Fe

Sb

Cu

Pb

Zn

As

Bi

Mo

Ag

Unaltered Monzonite

Old Soldier Mine

3.0 %

0

0.013

0.0087

0.020

0

0

0

0

O'Maras Mine sample is perhaps significant for its high copper and relatively low lead and zinc content. The high antimony content is noteworthy as well as the silver assay. East of the breccia zone, weak mineralization disseminated in unaltered monzonite is illustrated by the Old Soldier sample.

The breccia zones consist of reddish iron stained recemented silicified fragments which when broken to a fresh surface show a white sericitic silicified rock with fine grain disseminated pyrite. Clusters of radiating black tourmalene crystals are common within the claim group. A large intrusive tourmalene sericitic breccia of about 80 feet in width occurs near the center of the claim group. A small amount of molybdenite in vein quartz is found at a small mine northeast of the breccia zone.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA

A total of about 167 samples were taken of which 8 were vegetation, 16 were water samples, 33 were stream sediments, 7 were soil samples, and 103 were rock samples. The samples of vegetation, water, and soil were small in number and generally did not give anomalous values. Stream sediment samples showed anomalous values in some cases and in others were not anomalous in known anomalous areas. About 103 rock samples were taken of which about 30 percent were anomalous in both copper and molybdenum. In the molybdenum analysis 14 samples were strongly anomalous with values greater than 16 ppm Mo, 7 samples were moderately anomalous with values of 8 - 16 ppm, 11 samples were slightly anomalous with values of 4 - 8 ppm, and 71 samples were background with less than 4 ppm. Copper analysis showed 5 samples strongly anomalous with contents of over 80 ppm Cu, 7 were moderately anomalous with values of 50 to 80 ppm, 20 samples were slightly anomalous with values of 20 to 50 ppm, and 71 samples were background with copper contents of less than 20 ppm.

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

There are two geochemically anomalous areas, both lying in the central area of the claims. One anomaly which trends northeasterly and is about 200 feet wide and about 4, 000 feet long contains 4 strong copper samples, 5 moderate copper samples, and 3 strong molybdenum samples. Strong copper values are over 80 ppm Cu and Strong moly is over 16 ppm Mo.

This anomaly probably represents a vein zone or a series of parallel veins. The other anomaly known as the main central breccia zone contains anomalous copper and moly values in an area about 1500 feet wide in an east-west direction and about 3,000 feet long in a north-south direction. Within this breccia zone strong molybdenum values are concentrated along a north-south trend in an area about 800 feet long and 125 feet wide. Soil samples of this zone indicate copper values up to 1400 ppm and moly up to 120 ppm.

DRILLING RESULTS

Drill Hole 1 was located on the east side of the strongest part of the geochemical anomaly and drilled to a depth of 155 feet. Copper values started at 80 ppm at the surface and rose to 960 ppm at 80 to 90 feet in a zone of secondary enrichment and then fell back to 80 ppm. Molybdenum values ran from 0 to 4 ppm. Drill Hole 2 was located to the south and west of the main breccia zone and drilled to a depth of 866 feet. Copper values started at 50 ppm at the surface and then rose to 840 ppm at 190 to 200 feet then varied from 50 to a maximum of 1200 ppm at 810 to 820 feet. Molybdenum values varied from 0 to 50 ppm. Sampling was on a 10 feet sample interval. If the samples are averaged over 100 feet intervals the results are as follows:

Interval	ppm Cu	Interval	ppm Cu
0-100 feet	92	400-500 feet	79
100-200	165	500-600	100
200-300	96	600-700	183
300-400	370	700-800	284
		800-866	483

These average grades indicate secondary enrichment of copper in the 100 to 200 feet and 300 to 400 feet intervals. The grade falls back to its lowest value at 400 to 500 feet and then gradually increases with depth to the bottom of the drill hole.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

It is recommended that the main central breccia zone be explored by two diamond drill holes spaced 400 feet apart and drilled to a depth of 1500 feet each at an angle of 60 degrees from each side of the breccia zone. The first proposed drill hole is located to explore the area beneath the copper pit and DH 1. The second hole is located to the north to explore below the strongest part of the geochemical anomaly.

Geochemical sampling has been done on grid lines spaced 600 feet apart with samples at 150 to 200 feet intervals. Detailed geochemical sampling of the known anomalies on 100 feet intervals is recommended for the three breccias at the north end of the claims, the northeasterly trending anomaly, and the main central breccia zone.

CONCLUSIONS

The Molyrock property adjoins the West Range group of claims where the drilling of 33 holes totaling 34,805 feet has resulted in the discovery of 3,650,000 tons of ore of 0.25 % Cu and 0.40 % MoS₂ contained in an ore body 500 feet long, 60 feet thick, and 1500 feet deep. The Molyrock Group contains an area of favorable geology with strong structural features of faulting and brecciation; intense alteration with sericitization pyritization, and silicification and heavy tourmalene; and mineralization with some visible secondary copper minerals and molybdenite and significant geochemical anomalies of copper and molybdenum. Geochemical sampling and geologic mapping has delineated a specific target area about 800 feet long and 125 feet wide that warrants exploration at depth by at least one 1500 feet drill hole with a discovery potential of several million tons of eight dollar rock.

VABM Tyeer
6369

WEST RANGE

6483

Thunder Mine

JFK
MTN.

2	1		
4	3		
6	5		
8	7		
10	9		
12	11	24	23
14	13	26	25
16	15	28	27
18	17	30	29
20	19	32	31
22	21	34	33
35	36	Basin	38
39	40	Basin	42
43	44		

O'Maras Mine

5600

Soldier

Basin

MOLY ROCK GROUP
PATAGONIA MOUNTAINS
SANTA CRUZ CO., ARIZ.

Homestake Mine

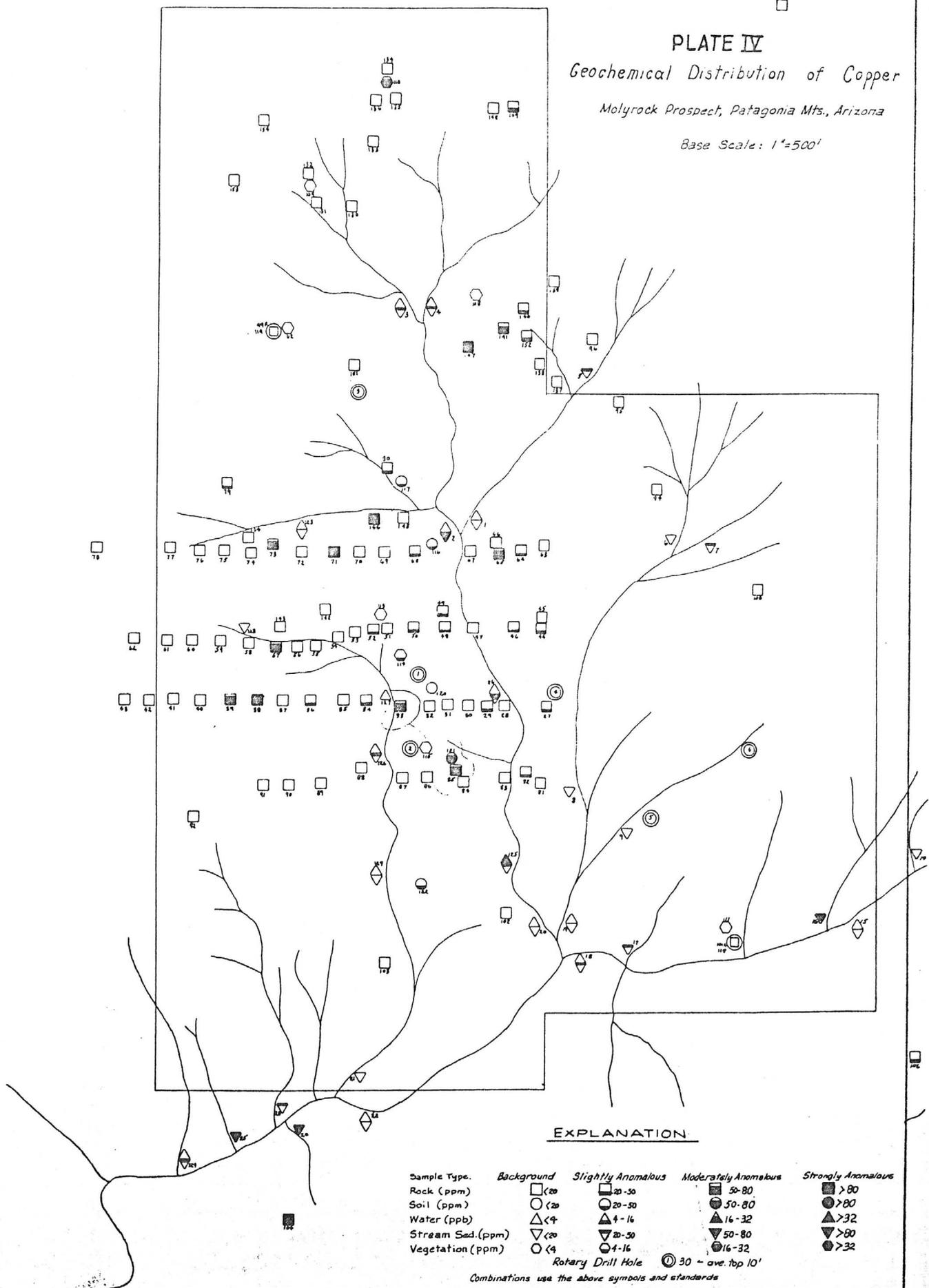
WEST RANGE

Scale: 4 in. = 1 mile

6000

R. 235
P. 158

PLATE IV
Geochemical Distribution of Copper
Molyrock Prospect, Patagonia Mts., Arizona
 Base Scale: 1"=500'



EXPLANATION

Sample Type.	Background	Slightly Anomalous	Moderately Anomalous	Strongly Anomalous
Rock (ppm)	□ <20	■ 20-50	■ 50-80	■ >80
Soil (ppm)	○ <20	○ 20-50	● 50-80	● >80
Water (ppb)	△ <4	△ 4-16	△ 16-32	△ >32
Stream Sed. (ppm)	▽ <20	▽ 20-50	▽ 50-80	▽ >80
Vegetation (ppm)	○ <4	○ 4-16	○ 16-32	○ >32
			⊙ 30 - ave. top 10'	

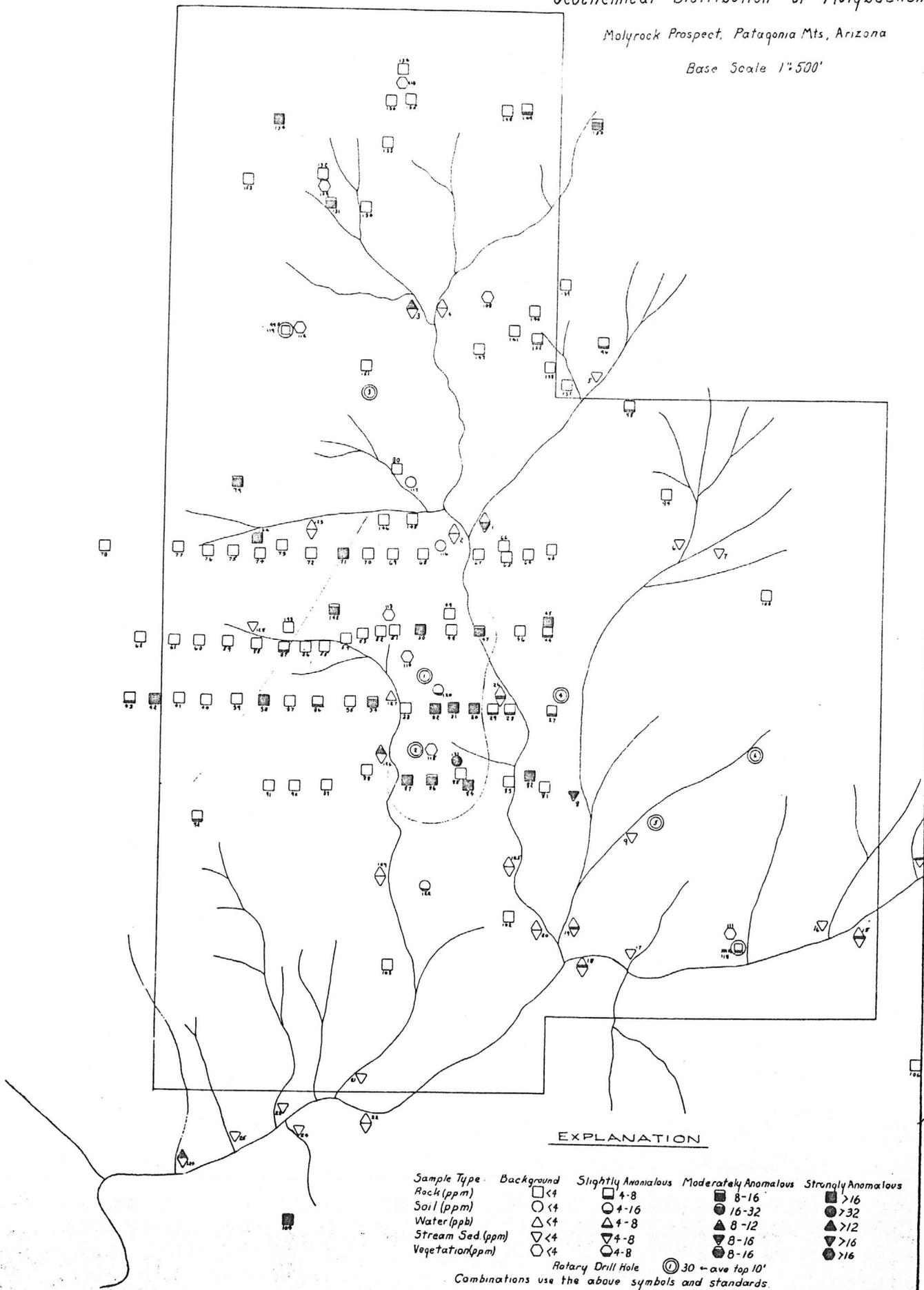
Combinations use the above symbols and standards

PLATE III

Geochemical Distribution of Molybdenum

Molyrock Prospect, Patagonia Mts, Arizona

Base Scale 1"=500'



EXPLANATION

Sample Type	Background	Slightly Anomalous	Moderately Anomalous	Strongly Anomalous
Rock (ppm)	□ <4	□ 4-8	■ 8-16	■ >16
Soil (ppm)	○ <4	○ 4-16	● 16-32	● >32
Water (ppb)	△ <4	△ 4-8	▲ 8-12	▲ >12
Stream Sed. (ppm)	▽ <4	▽ 4-8	▼ 8-16	▼ >16
Vegetation (ppm)	◇ <4	◇ 4-8	◆ 8-16	◆ >16
Rotary Drill Hole	◎ 30 - ave top 10'			

Combinations use the above symbols and standards.

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION
and
SUBSIDIARIES

Humboldt Office

Date..... September 22, 1966

TO: C. R. Sundeen

SUBJECT: MOLYROCK GROUP
Patagonia Mtns; Santa Cruz Co.
% Mr. Kenneth E. Baker
10861 Hermosa Court
Denver, Colorado 80234

FROM: J. Olaf Sund

TYPE: Copper-molybdenite

LOCATION:

This group of 44 claims is situated in the Patagonia Mountains of southern Arizona. Specifically, they are at the equivalent of Township 23 South and at the eastern edge of Range 15 East.

SUMMARY:

The claims are all recorded in Baker's name. They were located by him during May to June inclusive of 1965.

They were located because of the potential strategic location, it being approximately one mile south of the Ventura Mine (owned jointly by Noranda and Iso Mines). American Metal Climax, Inc. optioned the property in June of 1965. Apparently in the course of their investigation, the claim area was mapped geologically, geochemically and magnetically. One drill hole to 866 feet was completed and the property subsequently dropped.

APPARENT GEOLOGY:

The area is underlain by assorted granitic masses. One prominent fault zone crosses the property and is characterized by intense silicification, brecciation and quartz veins. Some pyrite and chalcopyrite occur with the quartz.

American Metal Climax located a moderate geochemical anomaly in copper. Presumably they drilled any significant anomalous situation on the property.

CONCLUSIONS:

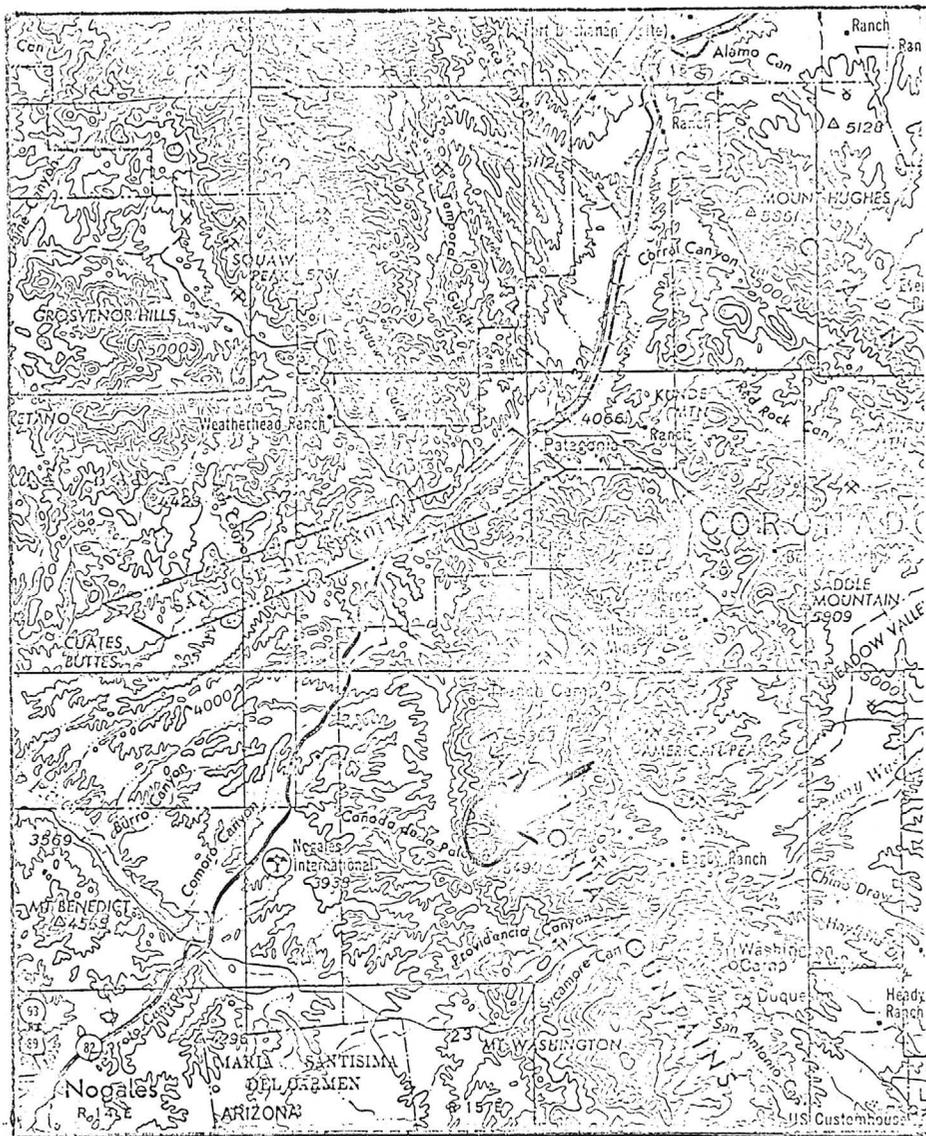
It is doubtful that Noranda and Iso would have let this ground remain open for location if they felt it had any significance. C.P. Jenny is noted for his alertness at acquiring ground with any possibility; and they have been working on the Ventura exploration for several years now.

It is doubtful that American Metals Climax would have dropped their option on the claims unless they were certain of the lack of merit of this ground in view of the critical location. It can therefore be assumed that the drilling done by American Metals Climax was conclusive for this parcel of ground.

Nothing should be attempted with regard to these claims.

R 15 E

R 16 E



T 21 S

T 22 S

T 23 S

LOCATION OF MOLYROCK GROUP

Scale 1 : 250,000

June 22, 1965

Mr. Kenneth E. Baker
10861 Hermosa Center
Denver, Colorado

Dear Ken:

Sorry to have taken so long in sending the assays on the Mollyrock group, but I have been in Tucson and didn't have your address handy. Anyway, sample No. 666 is the one from the face of the tunnel, and No. 667 was some pyritic quartz off the dump above the breccia plug.

I have it, by grapevine, that American Metal is leasing the group. There didn't seem to be a great deal of enthusiasm generated around here.

I am sending copies of several memos that I recently wrote, along with Bill Cox's comments. All I can say is, the situation may have changed in regards to the geochem anomaly and should you be in the general area it might be worth checking into.

Best regards,

Gerald Brooke

GLB/ds
Incls.

20 10-10 2107
Santa Cruz Co.

CONTINENTAL MATERIALS CORPORATION
Interoffice Correspondence

To: C. H. Reynolds

Date: May 3, 1965

From: G. L. Brooke

Copies:

Subject: Mollyrock Group, Patagonia Mountains, Santa Cruz County,
Arizona.

A brief examination was made of the above group on April 30th. I was shown over the ground by Kenneth E. Baker of 10861 Hermosa Ct., Denver, Colorado and Alfred J. Straughan of 15 Sunrise Road, Manitou Springs, Colorado, locators and owners of the claims.

The stakes are just being put out on this group, therefore no exploration work (except for a meager amount of geochem work) has been undertaken, nor has the discovery work been started.

Geology: The claims are underlain by an intrusive rock (quartz Monzonite, according to Morehouse) exclusively, and generally believed to be Laramide in age. This is the same intrusive found throughout the entire Santa Rita-Patagonia Mountain area.

Within the claim group there are several breccia pipes, these are very numerous throughout the entire mountain range. These pipes, or breccias, vary in size and are characterized by a varying amount of alteration, usually consisting of Feox, other pyrite and magnetite, sericitization, silicification and kaolinization. Occasionally some oxides of copper may be found, and rarely a flake or two of molybdenum.

The breccia, which has received the most attention to date, covers an area (float) of 600 feet by 600 feet. Some well brecciated material can be found as float, or in outcrop, there is abundant Feox at surface along with considerable silicification, kaolinization and sericitization. One small prospect pit contains minor amounts of copper carbonates.

A few geochem samples over this breccia indicates some anomalous copper. One rock sample taken from the face of Soldier's Tunnel (an 80' x-cut into this breccia) by Dug Bell, ran 1100 ppm Mo, according to Baker. A 500 ppm Mo soil sample was taken from another breccia by Bell.

A number of northeast striking shear zones, such as O'Maras Mine, containing quartz, pyrite and apparently small amounts of gold and silver have undergone limited prospecting by the old timers.

Bordering the group, to the east, is a large fault scarp. The strike of which can be ascertained from the attached topographic map.

1. Morehouse, George, personal communication

Other: The Mollyrock Group is adjoined on the east by Kerr-McGee's Thunder Mountain Group, where limited drilling has been undertaken. Approximately two miles to the southeast West Range's (Novanda) Four Metals prospect is located, and approximately one mile to the north-west West Range's Ventura prospect is located.

Four Metals Prospect: Taken from the August 27th, 1964 Northern Miner.

"Altogether, 12 diamond drill holes now have been completed on the third level to explore the downward extension of the mineralized area outlined on the second level, 170 feet above.

Results to date are disappointing in that average values are only about 0.50% copper except in four holes, which indicate an area about 400 feet long and 30 feet wide averaging about 1.25% copper, the companies advise.

On the second level, the mineralized breccia area was about 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide with grade averaging about the one and one quarter percent mark."

Northern Miner, July 2nd, 1964

"Flat drilling from the second adit level indicates about 9,000 tons per vertical foot averaging 1.10% copper from the cores and 1.30% copper from sludge samples. This is part primary and part secondary zone material."

Work is continuing with one drill rig.

Ventura Prospect: The following is from the February 4th Northern Miner.

"Under test is a mineralized breccia pipe which carries molybdenum and low copper values. Five holes, one of which is still drilling, have been drilled on one vertical section. They have tested a length down the dip of 600 feet showing an average width of 150 feet and grading 0.37% molybdenite (MoS_2) and 0.2% copper.

On a section 100 feet distant, one completed hole indicates a true width of about 175 feet averaging 0.18% MoS_2 , and a second hole has just entered mineralization."

Drilling is continuing here with two rigs.

Conclusions: This group would appear to be no better nor no worse than numerous other prospects in the area. The Feox content of the breccias in this area is somewhat greater than at the Chapman-Morehouse Prospect. This would probably indicate a somewhat higher pyrite content.

In general, the breccias in the area have been shown to be relatively small (in terms of open pit, porphyry coppers) and usually contain interesting mineralization, but marginal. Usually the thing that makes the mineralization interesting at all is the molybdenum content.

I doubt that these are the type prospects that Continental Materials should become interested in.

Deal: This is outlined in the attached report by Baker, but in general they are asking \$50 per claim cash, and a committment to do the discovery work plus an overriding royalty.

Sampling: Two samples were taken.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u> Au </u>	<u> Ag </u>	<u> Cu </u>	<u> Mo </u>	<u>Description</u>
666			0.03	0.023	4' chip at face at Soldier's Tunnel
667	0.06	3.70			Grab of dump rock at O'Mara's Mine