

PRODUCT MOLYBDENUM
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 82 F/3
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. MO 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

MOLLY

OBJECT LOCATED— adit.
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 300 m
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 49°05'10"

Long. 117°12'05"

Mining Division Nelson
Division minière

District
District

Kootenay

County
Comté

Township or Parish
Canton ou paroisse

Lot
Lot

Concession or Range
Concession ou rang

Sec. Tp.
Sect. Ct.

R.
R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The property is located on the southwest contact between the Lost Creek stock (granite of the Nelson batholith) and Ordovician argillite and limestone of the Active Formation. Molybdenum and tungsten mineralization are found along the southwest contact of the stock. Molybdenite occurs mainly in granitic rocks close to the contact, and scheelite is found in black argillites and limy argillites that have been altered to skarn. Molybdenite occurs locally, with erratic quantities of pyrrhotite, in a jointed or sheeted zone rarely more than 10 feet thick in the granite and more or less parallel to the contact. The molybdenite occurs along the interlocking joint planes as well as being disseminated throughout the granite between them. The mineralized zone appears to have been in the form of a steeply plunging 'strip' or 'ribbon' controlled by the intersection of certain prominent fracture or joint planes with the sheeting. The ore shoot was small but high grade, averaging 5.88% molybdenite.

The tungsten mineralization, located about 1,000 feet southeast of the molybdenum workings, occurs in skarn in flat dipping limestone adjacent to the contact. Sharply defined
see Card 2

Associated minerals or products - Tungsten, uranium.
Minéraux ou produits associés

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The property is located at about 4,000 feet elevation on the south side of Lost Creek, 8 miles south-southeast of Salmo.

The showings were staked in July 1913 by Messrs. Benson, Bennett and Ross. The 4 claims comprising the property were the Bromyrite King, Bromyrite, Molybdenite, and Molybdenum No. 1. In 1914 the property was leased for 6 months to Bell brothers of Salmo and ore was shipped to Denver, Colorado from open cuts and pits. Early in 1915 the property was leased for one year to B.C. Molybdenite Company, Limited and additional ore was shipped to Denver. In 1916 the property was under lease to International Molybdenum Company, Limited who shipped about 100 tons of ore to their plant at Renfrew, Ontario. The original owners resumed work on the property in 1917 and shipped about 50 tons of ore to the Mines Branch, Ottawa.

The property was restaked as the Molly and Molly 1-9 claim (Lots 14232-14241 respectively). The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited purchased the property in 1926 and a small amount of underground work and diamond drilling was carried out the following year. The claims were Crown-granted to the company in 1930. The workings at that time included about 100 feet of drift and crosscut, a 60 foot raise, and a winze.

Scheelite was discovered on Molly 4 claim, about 1,000 feet southeast and 400 feet above the molybdenum showing, by Joe Gollo, of Howser, in 1942; the company carried out considerable exploration for scheelite that same year. Further work by the company on the molybdenum showing during the period July 1942-February 1943 included 114 feet of crosscut, 68 feet of drift, and a 16 foot raise; a small tonnage of ore was mined but not shipped.

Consolidated leased the property in 1952 to Pacific Gold & Uranium Mines, Ltd. but there is no report of work done. The company name (Consolidated) was changed in 1966 to Cominco Ltd. During 1978 the company carried out a magnetometer survey over 4 kilometres, and 266 metres of diamond drilling in 3 holes.

STORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

During the period 1914-1917 inclusive, 404,920 pounds of ore were shipped from this property. From this ore 25,058 pounds of MoS₂ were recovered (Stevenson, 1940 and Index p. 3).

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1913, p. 128; 1914, p. 328; 1915, pp. 27, 136, 165-167; 1916, pp. 26, 205; 1926, p. 281; 1927, pp. 308, 404; 1929, p. 353; 1930, p. 447; 1942, p. 77; 1943, p. 77.

Walker, J.F.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of Salmo Map-Area, British Columbia; Memoir 172, p. 84, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1934.

⁺Stevenson, John S.; Molybdenum Deposits of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 9, pp. 54-57, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1940.

⁺⁺Stevenson, John S.; Tungsten Deposits of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 10 (Revised), pp. 146-148, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1943.

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Little, W.H.; Tungsten Deposits of Canada; Economic Geology Series No. 17, p. 102, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1959.

⁺⁺⁺Vokes, F.M.; Molybdenum Deposits of Canada; Economic Geology Report No. 20, pp. 24, 289-294, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1963.

Lang, A.H.; Canadian Deposits of Uranium and Thorium; Paper 51-10, p. 46, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "International Molybdenum Company, Limited".

Mineral Policy Sector; Resource File: MR-MO-301.00.

Geology, Exploration and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1978, p. E 48.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 299 A, Salmo Sheet, (Geol.), Sc. 1":1 mile - accomp. Memoir 172, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Geological Map of the Salmo Lead-Zinc Area, Sc. 1":2,000', Fig. 3, Sheet C, Bull. 41, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Molly mine workings, Sc. 1":60', Fig. 28, Economic Geology Report No. 20, p. 292, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Map 8479 G, Salmo, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

Map 82 F/3 E, Salmo, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

EMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR						
Date Date	4-80						

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NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

MOLLY

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

areas in the limestone are altered to skarn which contains abundant garnet. Sulphide minerals include pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and rarely sphalerite.

Scheelite occurs as small, disseminated grains in skarn and none is found in limestone. It is associated generally but not exclusively with sulphide minerals. Sulphides are most abundant in the main showing at the granite contact, but the scheelite content is lower at the contact than it is at a distance of 30 feet or more from it. At several points a better than average grade of scheelite was observed associated with relatively massive garnet. Skarn is developed as two bedded replacement bodies, one of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to a local maximum of 10 feet thick, is 80 feet long, and is seen to extend down the dip for about 20 feet. The second skarn band, about 10 feet stratigraphically above the first, is 50 feet long, 6 to 8 feet thick, and extends about 15 feet down the dip. A tungstic oxide content of 0.5% or somewhat less seems to be a fair estimate over the widths and lengths indicated. Radioactivity was detected on the property in 1948. A sample taken by the British Columbia Dept. of Mines showed 0.13% U_3O_8 equivalent determined by radiometric test.