

## Weekly Report - Bran Group

Crew members - Jean Pantler, Julia O'Connor, Kim D'Arcy, Louis Fasullo, James Lawton

Fasullo, Lawton + Mark Masson cut baseline geecting property from 10E 0N to 10E 20N soil sampling at 100m intervals. Thereafter lines were cut + sampled from 5E to 15E along lines 5N to 15N. Lines 5 and 6N were soil sampled at 100m intervals, the rest at 50m intervals. Lines 7 and 8N were incorrectly cut initially and were redone. The corrected lines are identified with sample numbers 81XTABR. Sample numbers and location are given by grid co-ordinates. Samples were plotted at 1:5000 on an air photo.

O'Connor + D'Arcy did detailed mapping of Bran Creek at a scale of 1:1000 from approximately 80TAW 520 (Station A) to the point at which Bran Creek meets the ~~#~~ main tributary shown on Brul Lake Reconnaissance Geology map sheet 93F/14E. Mapping was accomplished using compass and 50m chain for locations. Final station HH can be used as a central point because of its situation at intersection of creek + tributary. Information obtained was plotted at 1:1000 on graph paper and at 1:5000 on an air photo.

Pantler mapped the Bran Group at a scale of 1:5000 and prospected the area.

During detailed mapping of Bran Creek and area the following rocks units were recognized:

① Andesite - this varied from fine to coarse grained to porphyritic with plagioclase phenocrysts. On a fresh surface the rock was grey-green weathering to a rusty dark brown. Kalkinized plagioclase and manganese staining were common. The andesites were well jointed with minor pyrite, specularite, calcite and epidote. Small calcite veins were found in the andesite but they rarely exceeded 2cm in width and were generally unmineralized. Two larger veins were found, roughly 6cm wide, in fractures in the andesite and were rust stained on either edge of the vein with gouge material towards the centre. Chip samples were taken of these veins.

The andesite was always magnetic. This was the predominant rock type in the creek. On our map we have not distinguished between the various phases of the andesite.

② Lapilli tuff - this rock was purplish on a fresh surface weathering to a light grey colour with fusile parting. The rock contains angular rock fragments ranging in size from less than 1mm to 1.5 cm. Fragments were of andesitic composition and the tuff generally seemed to be associated with andesitic flows. This rock type was very common downstream in the area of the tributary.

③ or Dacite - this was a cryptocrystalline light green rock with conchoidal fracture. It occurred as flows and dykes, but in minor amounts. This rock type was not mineralized.

by Dacitic Tuff - this was a fine grained rock, buff coloured on a weathered surface with traces of a rusted out mineral, possibly pyrite. This was also a minor phase.

④ Basalt - this was generally porphyritic with plagioclase phenocrysts but also occasionally amygdaloidal. The rock is dark

grey-brown on a weathered surface and purplish on a fresh surface. This was also a minor phase.

⑤ Granodiorite - this was a medium to coarse grained equigranular pinkish rock, weathering to a dark brown. This rock type was magnetic, contained minor pyrite and was well jointed. A gradational contact was observed with the andesite at one point.

⑥ a/ Conglomerate - this rock had a greenish matrix of fine clay size particles with rounded to subrounded pebbles of 2mm to 25mm. The rock is poorly sorted and weathers a light grey.

b/ Conglomerate - this was a dark brown-grey rock, very weathered, with rounded to subangular rock fragments from 1mm to 30cm. The rock fragments are of various volcanic compositions, mainly andesitic. Rock is very poorly sorted.

Geology of the creek is basically a series of andesitic flows intermixed with minor amounts of basalt, dacite, dacitic tuff and lapilli tuff. Lapilli tuff are the predominant rock type at the end of the creek from station EE to HH, otherwise the andesite was dominant. I believe these rocks are part of the andesite unit of the Ootse Lake Formation.

Contacts between units generally N-NE & calcitic veining associated with mineralization seems to follow principal joints.

Final post (#2)

claim Name NIP #8

locator J Bibby

Agent for M Bibby

date June 28/69

found near

81-TAC-259

Final post (#2)

claim name NIP #7

locator J Bibby

agent for

date June 28/69

living poplar  
2 sides squared

2 1/4 in sq.  
3 ft tall

Initial Post (#1)

claim name Cabin 12

locator W Foote

Agent for E Larson

date June 12 1964

dir to #2 post Northerly

dist to #2 post 1500

ft to right Right 1500

Final post (#2)

claim name SHACK

locator M.H. Bibby

date June 30 1967

Initial post (#1)

claim name SHACK #2

locator M.H. Bibby

date June 30 1967

dir to #2 post N

dist to #2 post 1500

ft to right 1500

Initial post (#1)

claim name CABIN 11

locator W Foote

agent for E Larson

date June 12, 1964

dir to #2 post Northerly

dist to #2 post 1500

ft to left left 1500

bearing 330°