

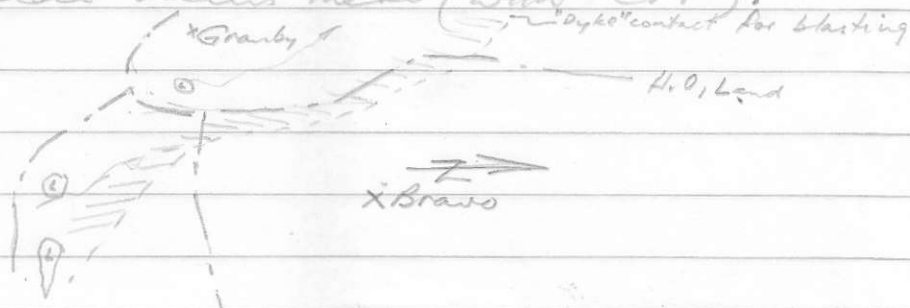
July 31 1971

Camp:

Suggest I go to record claims on the 2nd August and we move camp the following day. As of today 2400' <sup>along</sup> ~~across~~ the baseline has been sampled — lines 400' apart and lines 5000' total length, samples every 200'. By the end of the 2nd. Aug. there will be over 5000' sampled. Baseline runs E-W and lines run to the talus of or shintangle on either side.

At this point I am convinced we stand little chance of finding [dyke + copper] ~~off~~ on this side of Granby-Valley. The hill-side on the east boundary of the Col 50's group about defines the limit of extensive K-spar alteration and the attitude apparently is NW-SE/45 SW. There are a couple of small outcrops of K-spar coarse-grained porphyry rock on our ground but they seem well circumscribed by granitoid rocks which are barren except for pyrite.

On the other side of this height-of-land the northern contact of the dyke is ~~also~~ exposed at the top of the talus slope and by my reckoning is on our ground. I noticed a few sulphide veins there (with ~~etc.~~).



2.

Bashed rock in the area around the X-210 subarctic "kick". Upstream 3000' in drainage from our cirque I found some cuts in the creek with exposures of granitoid rocks. Some cpx, with much more abundant pl. moderate quartz feldspar alteration, some epidote and hematite (after magnetite as a result of superficial weathering I suspect). I took some more detailed silts in the area.

Sample X-210 comes from a creek which drains a very swampy area. My two detail samples from this creek contain a fair amount of organic garbage though I tried to get them clean.



# COL Group

Aug 4 1971

Cam:

The soil grid is finished and an uncorrected grid location plan is among the bumps herewith. I have made no attempt at a final or even semi-final map but my outcrop distribution field sheet is complete and I can whip up the final copy when I get access to a decent-sized table.

The geologic picture has not changed much. My notes on COL WEST should now have only two units. The K-spar gneiss, my "dyke" with the big phenocrysts should be included in the group which I claimed to define the "COL WEST COMPLEX". This step I was until yesterday reluctant to take but even at 400' to the inch I cannot hope to produce a comprehensive map without this seeming ruthless lumping.

I have taken a number of photographs which would probably be sufficient to "blow the mind" of Jack Garnet and legions of petrologists. One is of a cobble-boulder dyke with cobbles and boulders of "xenoliths" of a considerable variety in composition (ultramafic to ~~intermediate~~ intermediate). Should have them back by Aug 27<sup>th</sup>.

Please store the COL CROSS rocks for me. Unless you and/or Jack want to see them they can be ~~per~~ left packed in the boxes and transported as is to Van.

Also, the maps and photo-print could be stored and I will take them with <sup>me</sup> ~~me~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> end of summer and work on them immediately upon arrival Van.

P.S. We have a persistent & hungry young black bear in camp. Score so far:

- 2 ears wheat
- 2 raisins
- 2 lbs apples
- 2 doz apricots
- 1/2 apricots
- 5 lbs whole wheat flour
- 10 chocolate bars
- 1 lb brownie

Cheers  
\* desperately need margarine & canned fruit, bread (none on last order)

# Notes ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> Geology of Western section of COL GROUP.

The rocks in the area are mappable as three main units. On the ridge to the south and southwest of the Bravo Campsite the rocks which comprise the COL WEST COMPLEX are exposed. The complex is an intermingled group of rock which includes all of:-  
(see rocks ~~of~~ of 27<sup>th</sup> June.)

- (i) a pink, fine-med. grained biotite-geldspar rock
- (ii) a pink, sometimes grey-pink, coarse and med. grained syenite
- (iii) a dark green hornblende biotite rock
- (iv) a med. grained diorite.

As well as trachytes(?) and fine-med. grained syenites are present.

Copper minerals (CPY, MAL, BOR.) are occasionally present in these rocks; usually with pyrite on fracture surfaces, but sometimes in disseminated patches. Pyrite is particularly abundant in an exposure of syenite immediately to the SE of the Campsite and about 300' distant. No chalcopite was seen in this exposure. Magnetite is ubiquitous and sometimes abundant in these rocks.

The second ~~and~~ <sup>third</sup> units ~~are~~ exposed on the ridge along which the COL 1-10 claims were staked. The field names given to these types are "grey monzo-diorite" and "syenite porphyry." The monzo-diorite is generally of uniform texture but occasional inhomogeneities were

(2)

noted where mafic minerals were concentrated  
or were sparsely present. This rock type  
contained occasional fractures of bearing  
pyrite and some chalcopryite, often with  
epidote and what appeared to be limonite  
derived from hematite and magnetite.

The third rock type is exposed on the  
south east flank of the col 1-10 ridge and  
continues in a NW trend through to the  
south west flank. The rock is med and coarse  
grained with ~~feldspar~~ phenocrysts ranging  
in size from 5mm to 4cm. The phenocrysts  
commonly have a dk. grey centre and a white  
or light grey rim and this feature is especially  
evident on the weathered surfaces. The matrix  
ranges from grey white in colour to dark,  
salmon pink.

\*see  
insert.

→ It appears that the porphyry is a dyke  
which cuts the grey "monzo-diorite". At no point  
was a sharp contact observed although a  
gradation was noted in the increasing frequency  
of the appearance of phenocrysts. A feature of  
the contact zone, however is the amount and  
intensity of pink feldspar alteration in  
the intruded rock. Many pink feldspar  
veins, together with pervasive pink feldspar  
alteration, were noted. The porphyry was  
sometimes cut by copper sulphide-bearing  
veins and pyrite bearing veins. This was

(3)

particularly so at the margins.

Qtz, quartz-feldspar, and feldspar veins cut all the rocks in the area. Calcite was occasionally observed also.

Fractures in the area were highly variable, particularly in the porphyry (cooling fractures?). Fracture measurements may often be rendered unreliable because of down-hill shift of massive blocks. The most consistent series were all steeply dipping and trended respectively E-W, SE-NW, and N-S or NE-SW. Shearing in SE-NW direction was notable (27-22).

\*  $\longleftrightarrow$  insert: To the north east of the Bravo camp, near the pass, light grey, volcanic porphyry dykes are exposed which appear to trend in an ESE-WNW direction. These contain ~~some~~ some pyrite ore fractures.

Cam:

I am pretty sure that the area about X-210 (rubeanic kick) is within the ever-enlarging boundaries of the KIP GROUP. However, I will check on it tomorrow.

Herewith are  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile orientation maps for the sketches concerned with the Coc (west) silt sampling.

ECHD

CLAIM TAGS  
SAMPLE BAGS.

Colin