

674078  
1971

## DOT GROUP

Dear Com,

Sorry about the screw up on registering claims. I ran out of forms and didn't have any witness post forms so Colin and I madly filled out forms at Rosemount & the Fort. It was my duty to fill in the number of feet for the witness post, Colin filled out the blurb - I forgot to fill it out for DOT #20, 21, 22.

It should have been:

	INITIAL	FINAL
DOT #20	—	1500 FEET WEST
DOT #21	1500 FEET WEST	3000 FEET WEST
DOT #22	1500 FEET WEST	3000 FEET WEST

I used # on the claim tags, or well as when registered; I will refrain from doing this again. As for your best directive - would you like less claims stakes for on one?

On the map I did not have room for outcrop to label as: e.g. TJ-210 but called it just 210.

The med. grained monzonite is the predominant rock type of the area extending out of our area to the west. It has small elliptical xenolith throughout and is generally higher in mafics near areas where the copper is found (i.e. more leucocratic to west). Jointing is irregular but one jointing direction (140/40 SW) is distinctive and is the most common mineralized zone. It also parallels the supposed contact between the coarse grained monzonite and the

medium grained monzonite. Massive sulfides (chalc) were found in veins up to 4"-6" thick accompanying some quartz. Chalcopyrite is also found in finer fractures associated with K-spar alteration and epidotization. The more altered zones are the best for mineralization. Chalcopyrite was only found in this rock type (except small dikes) and may be due to the tectonics rather than. This may also be the only difference between the two monzonite units although the orange unit seems higher in K-spar and qtz. or well or being coarser grained and does not have the copper of the yellow unit which is probably because it lacks the distinctive jointing direction. Chalcopyrite can be found disseminated up to 5"-6" from a mineralized vein but the alteration unfortunately doesn't seem to penetrate beyond this and the rock is fresh and barren. Concentrations of copper seem highest in areas of 201 and 158 when alteration is maximum but ~~disseminated~~ not ore as there is too much barren rock between fractures and altered zones.

The orange unit may be the same unit as the yellow ~~or possibly a different one~~ (Jack Garnet didn't notice the difference) but no copper is found in it and this may be due to tectonics or previously mentioned. A zone of porphyritic rock (K-spar phenocrysts) was encountered.

The orange unit to the north (e.g. 206) may be ~~one~~ either unit or no distinct difference was noticed. One zone is very high in mafic with some small disseminated chlores (208). The syenite unit ~~is~~ predominantly K-spar dikes with very little mafic. Veins of pyrite were found in it but no chlorepelite.

The green unit is glaucophane grab ~~bag~~ with xenoliths  $\leftrightarrow$  rock predominantly of xenoliths  $\rightarrow$  mafic (volcanic(?)) cut by the qtz. monzonite. This may be dissolved, partially dissolved or unreflected. All this is unpredictable or unmappable. One piece of float had melanite associated with mafic.

An dike was found (purple) looking a lot like the dikes of the Oc group with copper mineralization but not to any great extent.

I see Garnet mapped the zone to the NW. (yellow)

The property is interesting because it is the most copper we've seen but no large zone of ore was found. It seems to strike into where the slide group may be.

Terry

Dear Com

I received a letter from Conex giving me permission to visit the Gibraltar property around Sept. 1. Thank you and Dr. Bacon for the trouble. I will try to get a thesis topic from here (such as rock samples across a K-spar altered zone) but would like to visit the property anyway.

Upon seeing the syenite property in this comp (#6) I would like to change my views on some of the mapping I've ~~seen~~ done before. In comp #1 unit 1c had large phenocrysts I called plagioclase but Jack Yarnes identified them as orthoclase. This looks to me like like a fenitized zone of ultrabasic (previous volcanics). The green unit I called an ultra basic intrusion is probably meta-seds or meta-volcanics. The extreme outcrop to the NW it seems I gave the wrong number seeing I measured a gneissosity it is probably gneissic. I would recall the unit I called a granite for qtz; it may be a syenite - thus the gneissic rock around it.

The second comp to the east of comp is a mixed up unit of dikes etc. that I now think is syenite and fenitized rock of mafic composition varying in composition of mafic (spotted units). It was originally volcanic in composition before the syenite cut it and altered it.

The same I think is true for the outcrop to the North of the mag high north of the comp on the 3rd comp and the gneissic rock has also been fenitized.

The unit I called syenite on the EOL Group I think is correct <sup>and</sup> has caused fenitization of nearby rock. The porphyritic unit has K-spr phenocrysts instead of plagioclase.

Terry