



42A125E0412 2.2898 GODFREY

010

GEOLOGY REPORT
GODFREY 51 PROPERTY
N.T.S. 42-A-12/5

RECEIVED

FEB 13 1978

MINING LANDS SECTION

October 19, 1977

David Mullen
(*Qualification*
2.1814)

GEOLOGY REPORT
GODFREY 51 PROPERTY
N.T.S. 42-A-12/5

INTRODUCTION:

The Godfrey 51 Property, consisting of nineteen contiguous claims, numbered P-410424, 410425, 410464, 451641, 498597, 498598 and 498964 to 498976 inclusive, was mapped at a scale of 1:2000 (1cm to 20m) from July to August, 1977. Claims P-410424, 410425 and 410464 were previously mapped at 1" to 100' in September and October 1974 by John J. Watkins.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

Godfrey 51 is located in northwest Godfrey Township, approximately 25km west of Timmins City Centre. Access to the claim group is best obtained by helicopter from Timmins. The east claims can be reached from the Genex Mine road off Highway 576. Drill roads unsuitable for conventional vehicular traffic also traverse the property; west from the Genex Mine road and north from the old Lally road, 400m south of the property boundary. A camp was set up on the swampy west shore of Steep Lake.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES:

The property is characterized by large ridges and areas of solid outcrop with low swampy or drift covered areas in between. Moss and lichen cover much of the exposure and stripping was necessary to

facillitate mapping.

The higher outcrop areas have sparce growth of Jack Pine, while Spruce and Balsam predominate elsewhere. Birch, Poplar, Moose Maple and Tag Alder are found on the drift covered areas notably to the north. The swamps are generally Spruce with minor patches of Cedar, Alder and Tamarack.

Steep Lake is drained by Steep Creek, which flows into Godfrey Creek. Two small creeks drain into Steep Lake and one flows into Steep Creek.

PREVIOUS WORK:

In 1975 Noranda Exploration carried out mag and H.E.M. surveys on what are the new Godfrey 51 claims. Mespri Mines performed radem and E.M. surveys on the same group in 1970. This was followed by the drilling of three holes.

In 1964, Consolidated Brewis drilled twenty holes after conducting mag and E.M. surveys, and some trenching. Their claim group corresponded to the old Godfrey 51 claims plus P-451641, 498597, 498598, 498964, 498965 and 498976.

In the same year Cu-Kam carried out mag and E.M. surveys on what are now claims P-498966, 498974, 498975 and 498976.

The earliest recorded work was done in 1951 by Phillips-O'Neill. Trenching and five drill holes were put down on a group which now corresponds to claims P-498597, 498598, 498964, 498965, 498966, 451641 and the old Godfrey 51 group.

Government works includes geological mapping by N. Hogg in 1949, 1951 and 1952 for the O.D.M. Further work was done in 1969 and 1970 by

R.S. Middleton again for the O.D.M. Geological mapping and a detailed magnetometer survey were carried out.

A high resolution magnetic test grid was cut for the G.S.C, and data gathered from this survey was reported in 1973. This grid was cut at N 55° E with lines averaging 158m apart. Seven of the 3m wide lines cross the property to the south of Steep Lake and continue past the property boundaries.

GEOLOGY: (See Maps In Pockets)

The Godfrey Sl group is underlain by a sequence of mafic to felsic volcanics, striking north-south to south-east and trending east. This sequence is invaded by a myriad of intrusions, including quartz-albite porphyry, granite, granophyre, gabbro, quartz-diorite, trap dykes and diabase.

LITHOLOGIES:

Mafic Volcanics -

The mafic volcanics are best exposed north and east of Steep Lake. Here, both massive and pillowed flows of basalt crop out. Pillow and flow top breccias are seen, striking approximately north-south and trending east. The pillows, up to 1m in long dimension have well formed selvages up to 5cm thick and are quite vesicular. The vesicles show a size gradation from 5cm at the core to 2-5 mm at the pillow rim. The massive flows are also vesicular in places and show a similar size gradation. The pillowed units grade both laterally and vertically into massive flow and incipient pillows are observed in one outcrop.

In hand specimen, these volcanics are fine to medium grained, dark green in colour and are carbonated, notably in the flow top breccias.

Small well formed octahedra of magnetite are often observed in this unit.

South of Steep Lake, the pillowed volcanics have very thin irregular selvages which are almost indistinguishable on the weathered surface. These mafic volcanics have a felsic component which forms siliceous bands and "clasts" in a dark chloritic matrix. Similar rocks are seen on the original grid mapped by John Watkins. The formation of this type of unit may be the result of immiscibility processes and is related more to the "curdy" rhyolite than the mafic volcanics. Associated with these felsic bands are disseminated to discontinuous "bands" of pyrite, but these don't appear to be tuffaceous.

? altered
Rhyolite

Mafic volcanics are again found south-west of Steep Lake on the original three claims, and also appear to the east by the Genex Mine road. Watkins describes these as "massive, pillowed, pillow breccia and amygdaloidal lavas; fine grained, uniform, chloritic and locally carbonated". To the east of the lavas are massive with minor pillowed sections, schistose, chloritic and carbonated.

A "massive indefinite" unit is possibly exposed near 3+00W on Line 6+00N, associated with "immiscible" material. It shows no flow features and may be intrusive in nature, but is still related to the volcanic succession.

Basaltic material also occurs as rafts caught up within the granophyre.

Felsic Volcanics -

Massive, very siliceous quartz-eye rhyolites striking approximately south-east crop out in the southern part of the property. They weather creamy-white and occasionally show contorted flow laminations. On a fresh surface, they vary in colour with yellow, orange, cream, pink, light green, bluish and grey being noted. The quartz-eyes range from pin-head size to 4mm. Within the rhyolites are easterly trending, narrow 1m wide chloritic zones which may represent flow contacts. These "interflow" units also contain quartz-eyes and are rusty and carbonated in places.

Probably overlying the massive rhyolites are sericitic schistose rhyolite agglomerates and lapilli tuffs. The clasts, ranging in size from a few millimetres to over 30cm are round to sub-angular in shape. Spherulitic banded fragments are observed in some exposures. Rusty areas containing pyrite have also been noted.

Probably the stratigraphic equivalent of the rhyolite fragmental is an "immiscible rhyolite-andesite". This unit is also closely associated and possibly genetically related to the mineralized zone. The unit is exposed on the original three claims mapped by Watkins and also just south of these claims at 6+30N, 3+20W. A similar unit has also been noted at the east end of Line 7+80N.

Gobs and "stringers" of rhyolite in chloritic material and visa versa are characteristic of the unit. The rhyolite often shows banding, "curdy" and occasionally spherulitic textures. Minor gossans are found scattered throughout the horizon. As the amount of felsic material decreases the unit appears more fragmental in nature. Watkins describes these as "chloritic rhyolite tuffs". The felsic material is completely absent in one exposure and it could be classified as a chloritic mafic volcanic, similar to the volcanics just south of Steep Lake.

To the east on claim P-498976, a unit texturally similar to "curdy" rhyolite crops out. Here, possibly immiscible textures have been noted, along with highly contorted bands of coalesced spherules. A minor gossan with pyrite was observed near the top of the unit, close to the contact with mafic volcanics. This unit, however, is believed to overlie the Godfrey 51 mineralized zone.

Still further to the east, at the north-east corner of the property, the base of a very thick massive rhyolite unit is exposed. At the base, tongues of underlying mafic material is intermixed with the fine grained grey rhyolite. The unit also has patches abundant in quartz-eyes.

Felsic Intrusives -

Intruding the volcanic succession are small plugs of medium to coarse grained white to pink granite, averaging 250m X 150m. The white granite (quartz-albite porphyry) crops out in the south-central, extreme east, and north-central parts of the claim group. Blocks of this material are scattered throughout the granophyre. The pink granite (Type I) is found in the north part of the grid, as well as being gradational with the quartz-albite porphyry in the south-central plug. Both are texturally and mineralogically similar containing euhedral and subhedral grains of quartz and feldspar with sparse mafics and sulphides. Albite dominates in the quartz-albite porphyry while K-feldspar is the main constituent of the pink granite.

Watkins noted a quartz-feldspar porphyry along the gabbro-rhyolite contact, which is probably related to one of the above types. He also describes a "mass of partly digested felsic material within the gabbro complex, comprising a quartz-rich chloritic rock, silicified quartz porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry". This material may be rafts of the felsic intrusive.

Granophyre -

The most abundant and most variable rock type exposed on the property is the granophyre. It occurs as a stock intruding volcanics south, south-west, and east of Steep Lake as well as cropping out on the north-east claims. In outcrop it is very massive and has a knobby-like texture.

Of the seven different phases noted, the most abundant is a dark grey-green, fine to medium grained granophyre. This fairly siliceous variety occasionally contained pink-purple patches of feldspathic material, quartz eyes and euhedral grains of brown carbonate (ankerite?), especially near contacts. A lighter coloured type, with and without quartz eyes is also present.

Five hundred metres south-west of Steep Lake a very massive, generally coarse grained leucoxene-rich phase is exposed. Here the intrusion contains skeletal crystals of soft yellowy-brown leucoxene (after ilmenite?)

up to 1cm in length. Cubes of pyrite 5-10mm in size were also noted. Banding on a scale of 20-30cm per band was observed between coarse and finer grained leucoxene-rich granophyre at 6+80N, 1+50W.

South of Steep Lake, an elongate zone of pink granite (Type II) lies totally within typical granophyre material. This may represent a central core of the complex as only gradational contacts have been observed. It is texturally and mineralogically similar to the Type I granite.

Mafic Intrusives -

Two large bodies of gabbro occupy the west and central parts of the property. Watkins describes the western body as "medium to coarse grained, containing variable amounts of magnetite, plagioclase and mafic minerals, as well as quartz eyes near its contacts". The elongate central body, 1000m X 250m is similar except for its diabase texture in places. These intrusions are probably related to the Kamiskotia gabbro complex.

Associated with the gabbro in the north-west part of the grid is a quartz-diorite. Its contact with gabbro is somewhat gradational and may be genetically related to the gabbro. In other places it resembles the dark quartz eye phase of the granophyre. The unit generally weathers a shade of pink and is quite massive. Texturally it shows wide variation, ranging from a unit with "splotchy" patches of feldspathic material up to 2 cm in diameter to a fairly uniform equigranular rock containing feldspar, hornblende, and some quartz. Magnetite is a common constituent, once comprising up to 10% of the rock.

Trap Dykes -

These dykes ranging from 1m to 10m wide are found in several places on the property. They are dark green, fine to medium grained, chloritic, carbonated and show no preferred orientation.

Diabase -

Several north north-west trending diabase dykes ranging

in width from 20m to 60m, cross the property cutting all rock types. These dykes are fine grained at the contacts, but do become quite coarse grained with a distinct diabasic texture near their cores. One dyke deviates from the rest by striking normal to the general trend (i.e. east-west). This dyke is different as it shows up as a magnetic low while the other dykes show a high magnetic response, which allows correlation in areas of no outcrop.

MINERALIZATION: (See Figure I)

Main Showing -

The main showing is exposed on the original three claims and is described by Watkins as follows: " a mineralized zone containing chalcopryite, sphalerite, pyrite and minor pyrrhotite occurs along a north-south striking rhyolite-andesite contact. The chalcopryite occurs as blotches and narrow stringers in the rhyolite and andesite. Sphalerite occurs as irregular blotches in the andesite. From the Consolidated Brewis drilling, the mineralization appears to occur as lenses up to 20 feet (6.1m) wide along the rhyolite-andesite contact and dipping about -80° east. A 60,000 gamma magnetic expression roughly corresponds to the zone of mineralization". Several trenches and drill holes have investigated this horizon.

Besides the main showing, nothing spectacular was found during the survey, but a few gossans were noted. A rusty zone containing pyrite was found at 6+20N, 3+20W associated with "immiscible" material; which is identical to the host rock of the main showing.

Another two gossans with minor pyrite were located at Line 3+00N, 1+20W and 3+40N, 1+80W. These are within a rhyolite fragmental horizon which possibly is the stratigraphic equivalent to the "immiscible rhyolite-andesite".

A re-examination of the south-east claim of the original grid (P-410464) turned up several gossans associated with "curdy" rhyolite. These contained disseminated to fairly massive pyrite with the odd speck of pyrrhotite. Two trenches were located.

Two minor gossans containing pyrite were observed to the east at 14+50N, 14+00E within rhyolitic material similar to "curdy" rhyolite, near the contact with the overlying mafic volcanics.

Several pits were found in the Type I granite near 3+30N, 1+80E where quartz veins carrying pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite were observed.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY:

The entire volcanic succession appears to be a monoclinial sequence striking south to south-east and dipping and topping east. Much of the sequence has been lost due to the number of intrusions. The intrusions have no doubt deformed the sequence, but no evidence of major folding is indicated.

A relatively well developed schistosity is present in the volcanics, notably the felsic agglomerates and tuffs and "curdy" rhyolites. The strike of the schistosity varies from approximately 90° to 135° while dips change 10° each side from vertical.

Only very minor faults (actually slips) were noted, with movement less than 10m. The major fault indicated by Hogg's work; striking south-easterly across the property does not appear to exist.

David H. Nelson

REFERENCES:

Hogg, N. (1954); Geology of Godfrey Township; Ontario Department of Mines
Vol. 63, pt 7; Accompanied by map 1954-4 (1" to 1000')

Kormick, L.J.; McGrath, P.H., Holroyd, M.T.; Hood, P.J.; (1975); Evaluation
of High Resolution Aeromagnetic Survey Data Over a Test Range in
the Timmins Area, Ontario; Geol. Survey of Canada, Paper 75-1B.

Middleton, R.S. (1975); Magnetic, Petrochemical and Geological Survey of
Turnbull and Godfrey Townships, District of Cochrane; Ontario
Division of Mines OFR 5118

Watkins, J.J. (1974); Report on the Geology of the Godfrey 51 Claim Group,
Godfrey Township; Texasgulf Inc. Files

Langford
1975



42A12SE0412 2.2898 GODFREY

900

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Notification of recording
of assessment work credits

60 Wilson Avenue,
Timmins, Ontario,
February 14, 1979.

RECEIVED

FEB 16 1979

MINING LANDS SECTION

Lands Administration Branch
Mining Lands Section
Ministry of Natural Resources
Room 1617, Whitney Block
Queen's Park, Toronto
M7A 1W3

Date of recording of work: February 13, 1979.

Recorded holder: Texasgulf Canada Limited,

Address: P.O. Box 175, Suite 5000, Commerce Court, Toronto,
Ontario. M5L 1E7

Township or Area: Godfrey Township

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining claims
Geophysical	P-451641, P-498597-498598, P-498964-498976 incl.
Electromagnetic _____ days	
Magnetometer _____ days	
Radiometric _____ days	
Induced polarization _____ days	
Section 86 (18) _____ days	
Geological <u>20</u> days	
Geochemical _____ days	
Man days <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/>	
Special provision <input type="checkbox"/> Ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Notice to recorded holder:

Survey reports and maps in duplicate be submitted to the Lands Administration Branch, Toronto within 60 days from the date of recording of this work.

Reports and maps are being forwarded to the Lands Administration Branch with this letter.

Alyce E. Ross
Mining recorder

c.c. Texasgulf Canada - Toronto.
Texasgulf Exploration - Timmins

Jamieson Twp. (M.288)

Gap Radar Sta.
Dept. of National Defence
Withdrawn from Staking
Sec.34(1) of Mining Act. File 169051

THE TOWNSHIP
OF
2.2898 ^{2.7898}
GODFREY

DISTRICT OF
COCHRANE

PORCUPINE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

- PATENTED LAND ● or ⊕
- CROWN LAND SALE C.S.
- LEASES □ or ⊙
- LOCATED LAND Loc.
- LICENSE OF OCCUPATION L.O.
- MINING RIGHTS ONLY M.R.O.
- SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY S.R.O.
- ROADS ————
- IMPROVED ROADS ————
- KING'S HIGHWAYS ————
- RAILWAYS ————
- POWER LINES ————
- MARSH OR MUSKEG ————
- MINES * * *
- CANCELLED C.
- PATENTED S.R.O. ⊙

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

Flooding rights on either side of the Mattagami to H.E.P.C.

This township lies within the Municipality of CITY of TIMMINS.

Reservations:
Ⓜ - Reserved for recreational purposes under Sec.3 P.L.A. File 188543.

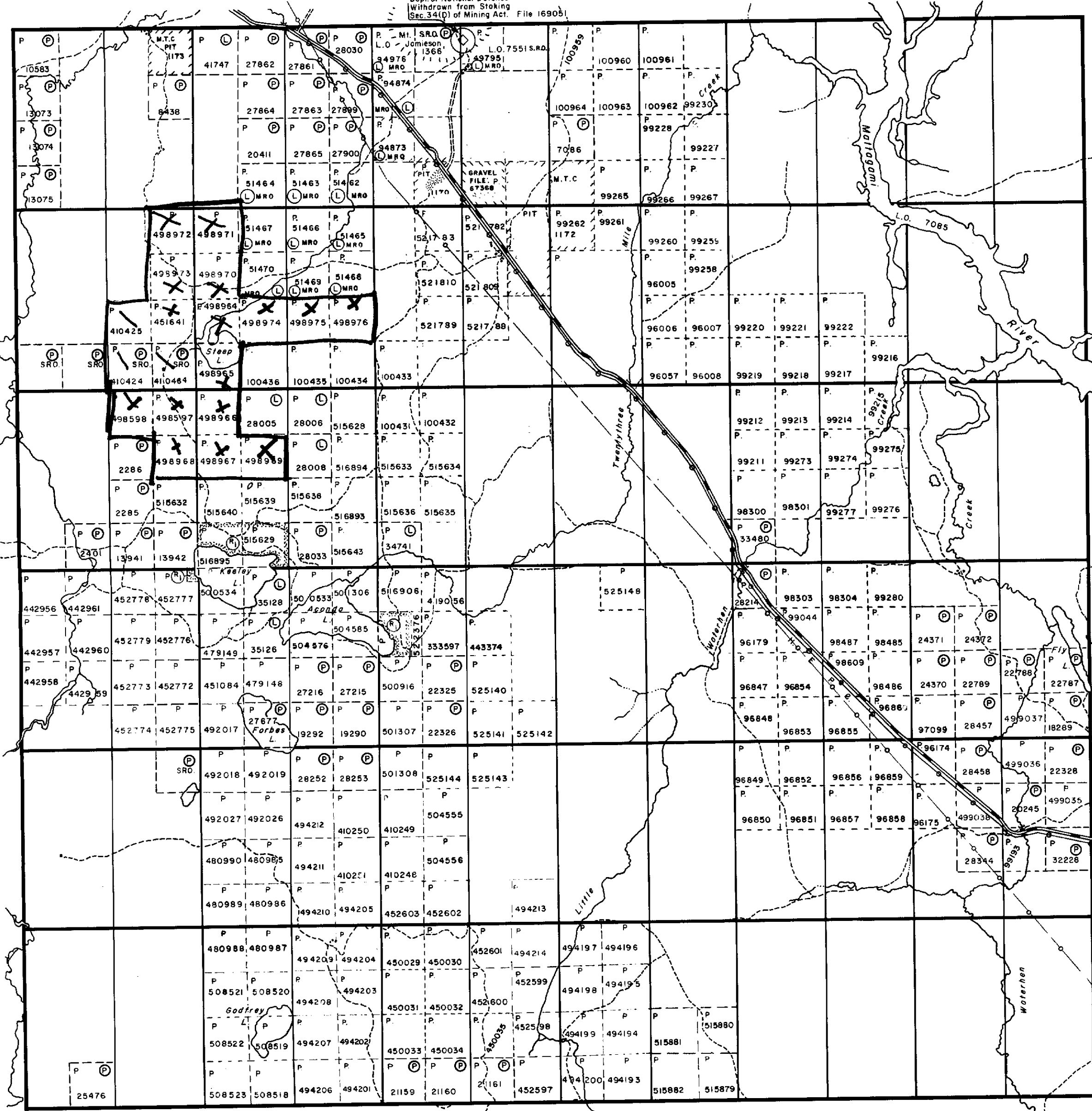
DATE OF ISSUE
FEB 10 1979
SURVEYS AND MAPPING
BRANCH

PLAN NO. **M.284**

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

Turnbull Twp. (M.316)

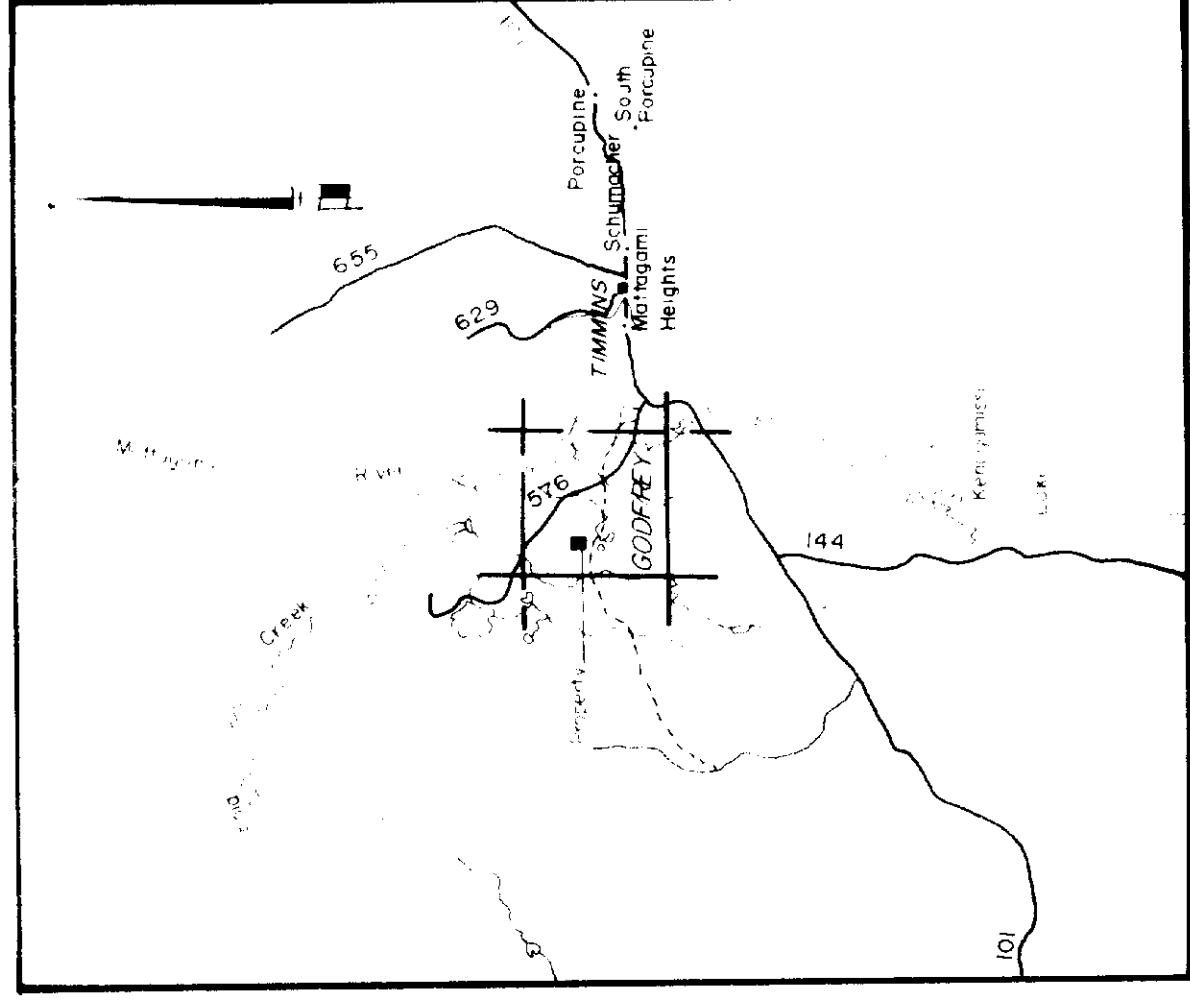
Mountjoy Twp. (M.302)



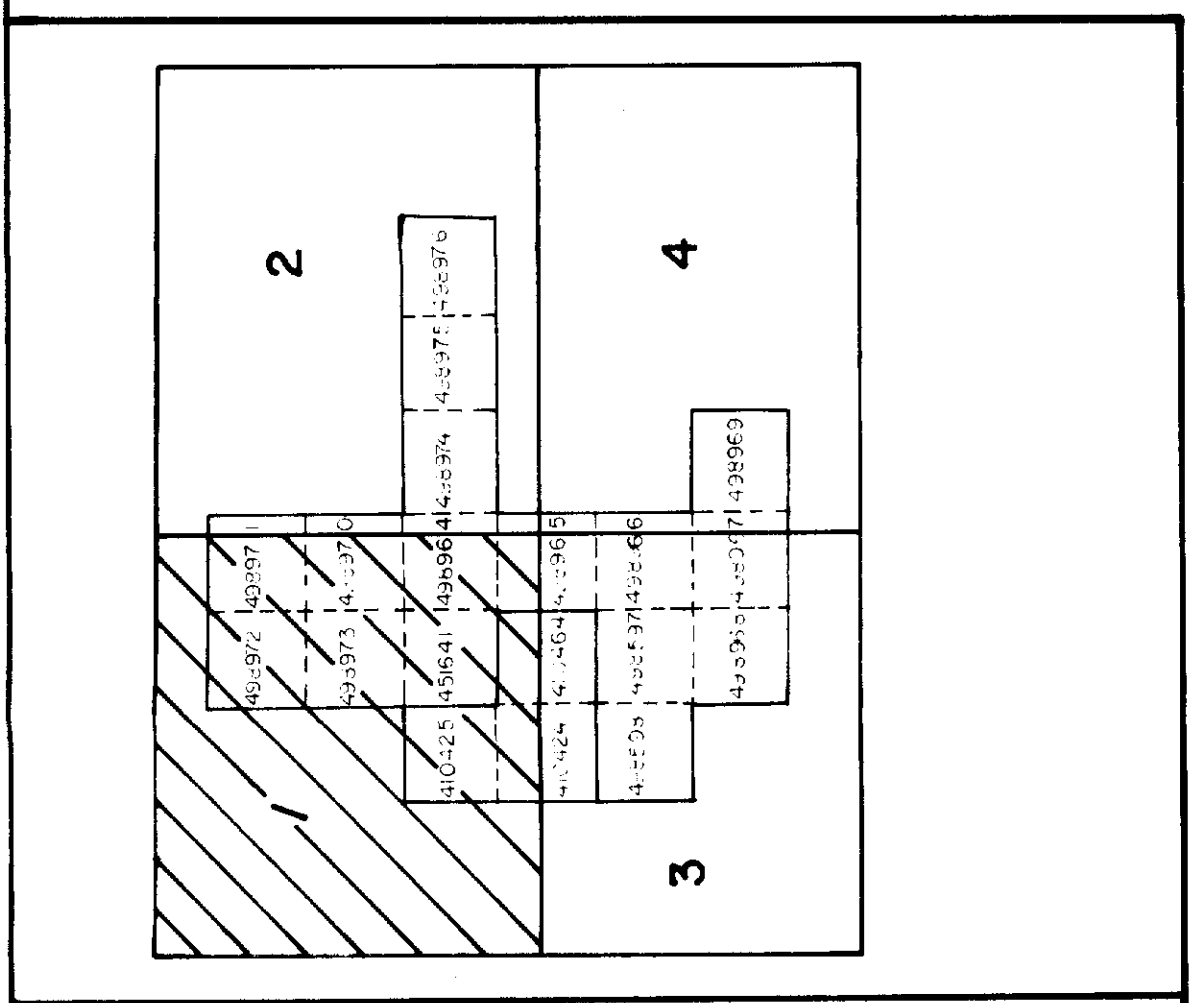
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Bristol Twp. (M.264)





KEY MAP Scale 1:100,000



LEGEND

7	INDEX																		
6	Topographic contours																		
5	Urban, industrial zones																		
4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>a</td><td>Dark grey shale</td></tr> <tr><td>b</td><td>Light grey shale</td></tr> <tr><td>c</td><td>Light grey sandstone</td></tr> <tr><td>d</td><td>Light grey siltstone</td></tr> <tr><td>e</td><td>Light grey mudstone</td></tr> <tr><td>f</td><td>Light grey limestone</td></tr> <tr><td>g</td><td>Light grey dolomite</td></tr> <tr><td>h</td><td>Light grey quartzite</td></tr> <tr><td>i</td><td>Light grey granite</td></tr> </table>	a	Dark grey shale	b	Light grey shale	c	Light grey sandstone	d	Light grey siltstone	e	Light grey mudstone	f	Light grey limestone	g	Light grey dolomite	h	Light grey quartzite	i	Light grey granite
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f	Light grey limestone																		
g	Light grey dolomite																		
h	Light grey quartzite																		
i	Light grey granite																		

SYMBOLS

1	STATION
2	SECTION
3	BOUNDARY
4	WATER
5	ROAD
6	RAILROAD
7	POWER LINE
8	WELL
9	WATER TOWER
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49	WATER TOWER
50	WATER TOWER

TEXASGULF CANADA LTD.

GODFREY 51

SHEET 11

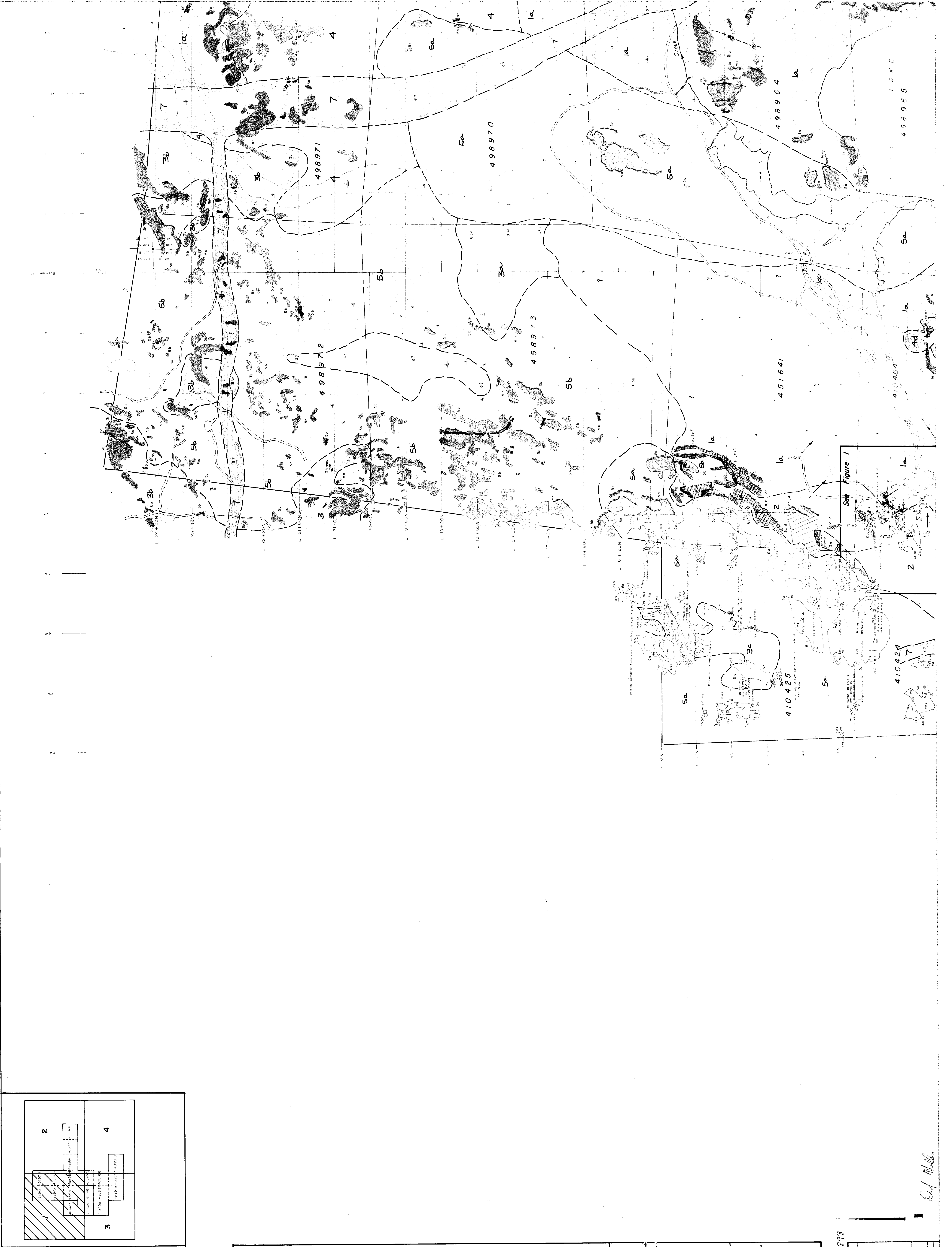
GEOLOGY

2,298

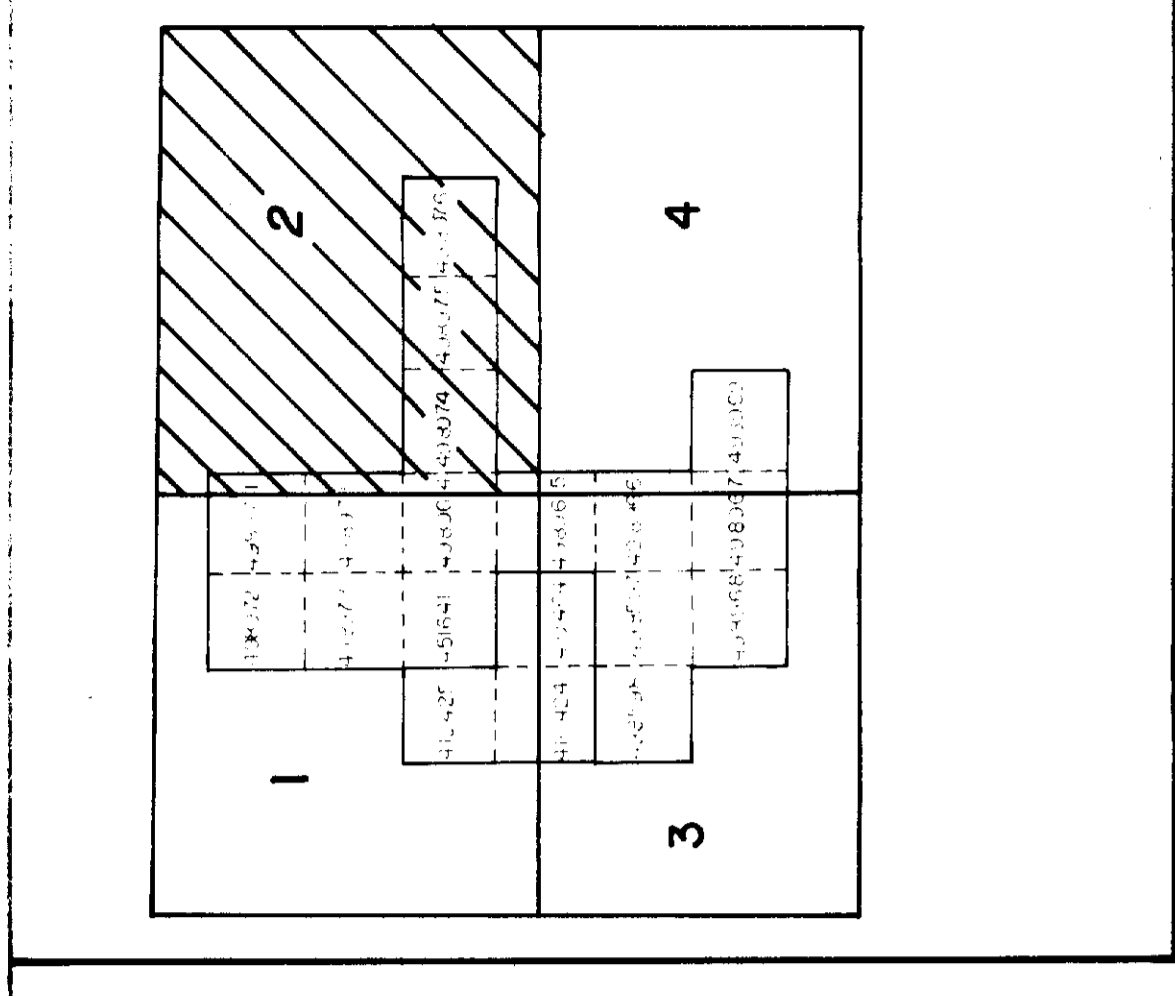
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BY: CREW



Del Miller



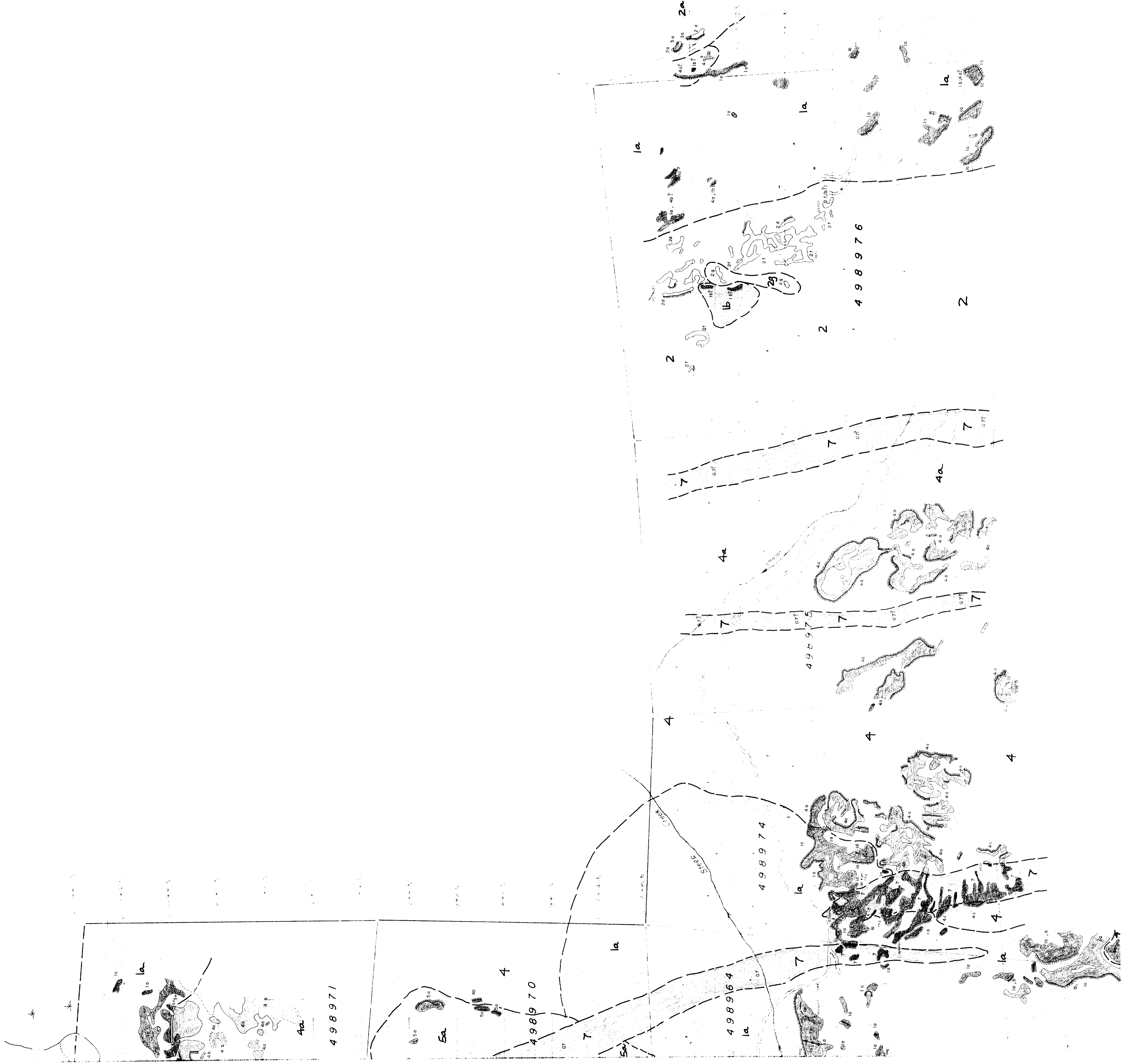
FLY MAP 100' X 100'

LEGEND

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4		4.0000	4.0000
3		3.0000	3.0000
2		2.0000	2.0000
1		1.0000	1.0000

SYMBOLS

	1.1	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)
	1.2	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)
	1.3	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)
	1.4	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)
	1.5	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)
	1.6	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)
	1.7	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)
	1.8	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)
	1.9	Mudstone, shale, sandstone (locally)

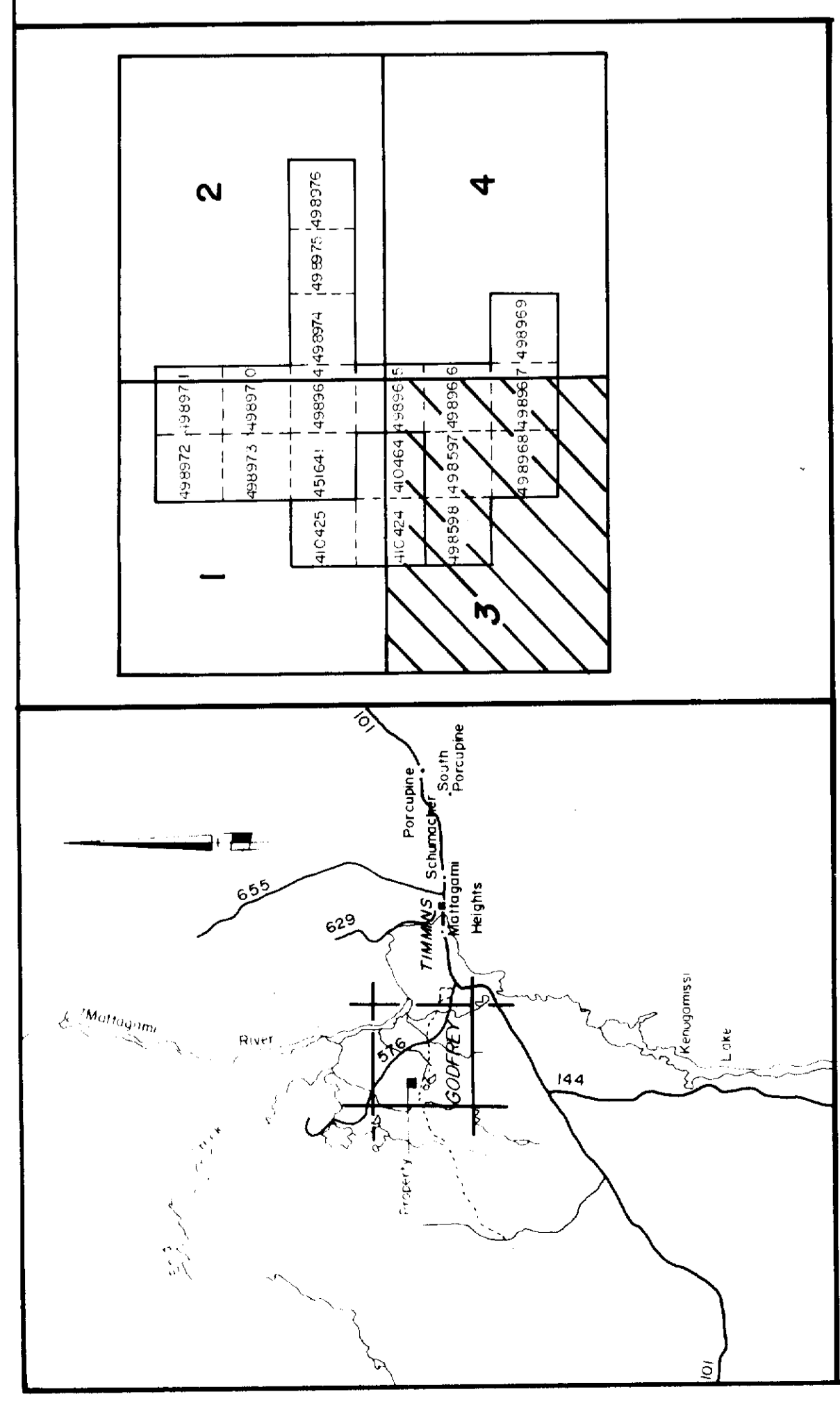
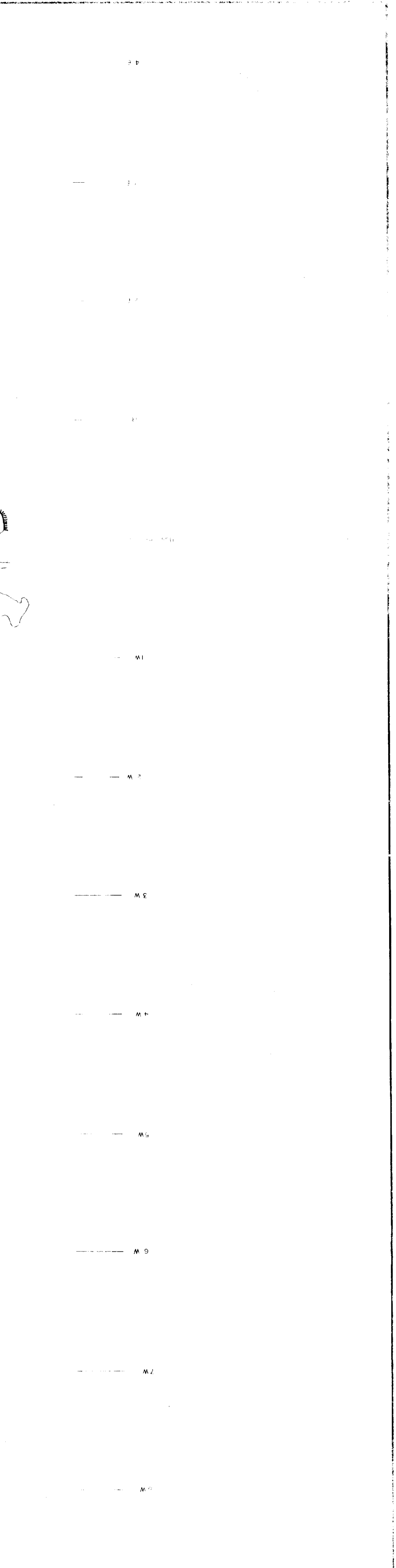


Dr. M. M.

GEOLOGY

BARCELONETA CANADA LTD

1974 & 1977
S. CREW



KEY MAP
Scale 1:250,000

LEGEND

7	Dobson																
6	Top (cont.) dikes																
5	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Coltan, asbestos, zircon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Quartz diorite</td> </tr> </table>	a	Coltan, asbestos, zircon	b	Quartz diorite												
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b	Quartz diorite																
4	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Diorite gneiss</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Gneiss with quartzite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Light colored gneiss</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>Light colored quartzite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e</td> <td>Dark quartzite gneiss</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f</td> <td>Dark quartzite gneiss</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g</td> <td>Dark quartzite gneiss with quartzite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h</td> <td>Granite</td> </tr> </table>	a	Diorite gneiss	b	Gneiss with quartzite	c	Light colored gneiss	d	Light colored quartzite	e	Dark quartzite gneiss	f	Dark quartzite gneiss	g	Dark quartzite gneiss with quartzite	h	Granite
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3	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Quartzite (dark grey to black)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Quartzite (light grey)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Asphaltum (not shown in photo)</td> </tr> </table>	a	Quartzite (dark grey to black)	b	Quartzite (light grey)	c	Asphaltum (not shown in photo)										
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2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Massive quartzite (dark)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Blocky quartzite (dark)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Blocky quartzite (light)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>Blocky quartzite (medium)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e</td> <td>Blocky quartzite (light)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f</td> <td>Blocky quartzite (dark)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g</td> <td>Blocky quartzite (light)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h</td> <td>Blocky quartzite (dark)</td> </tr> </table>	a	Massive quartzite (dark)	b	Blocky quartzite (dark)	c	Blocky quartzite (light)	d	Blocky quartzite (medium)	e	Blocky quartzite (light)	f	Blocky quartzite (dark)	g	Blocky quartzite (light)	h	Blocky quartzite (dark)
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SYMBOLS

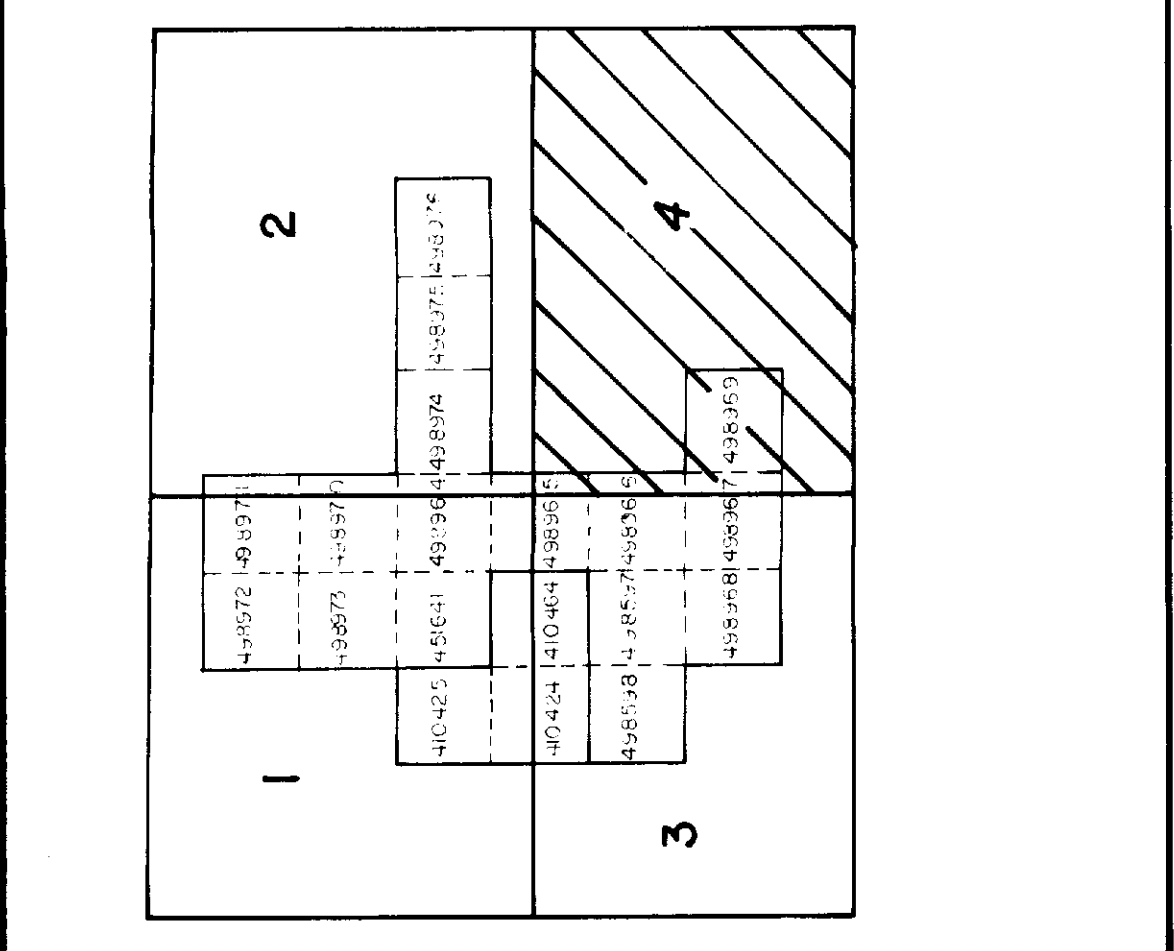
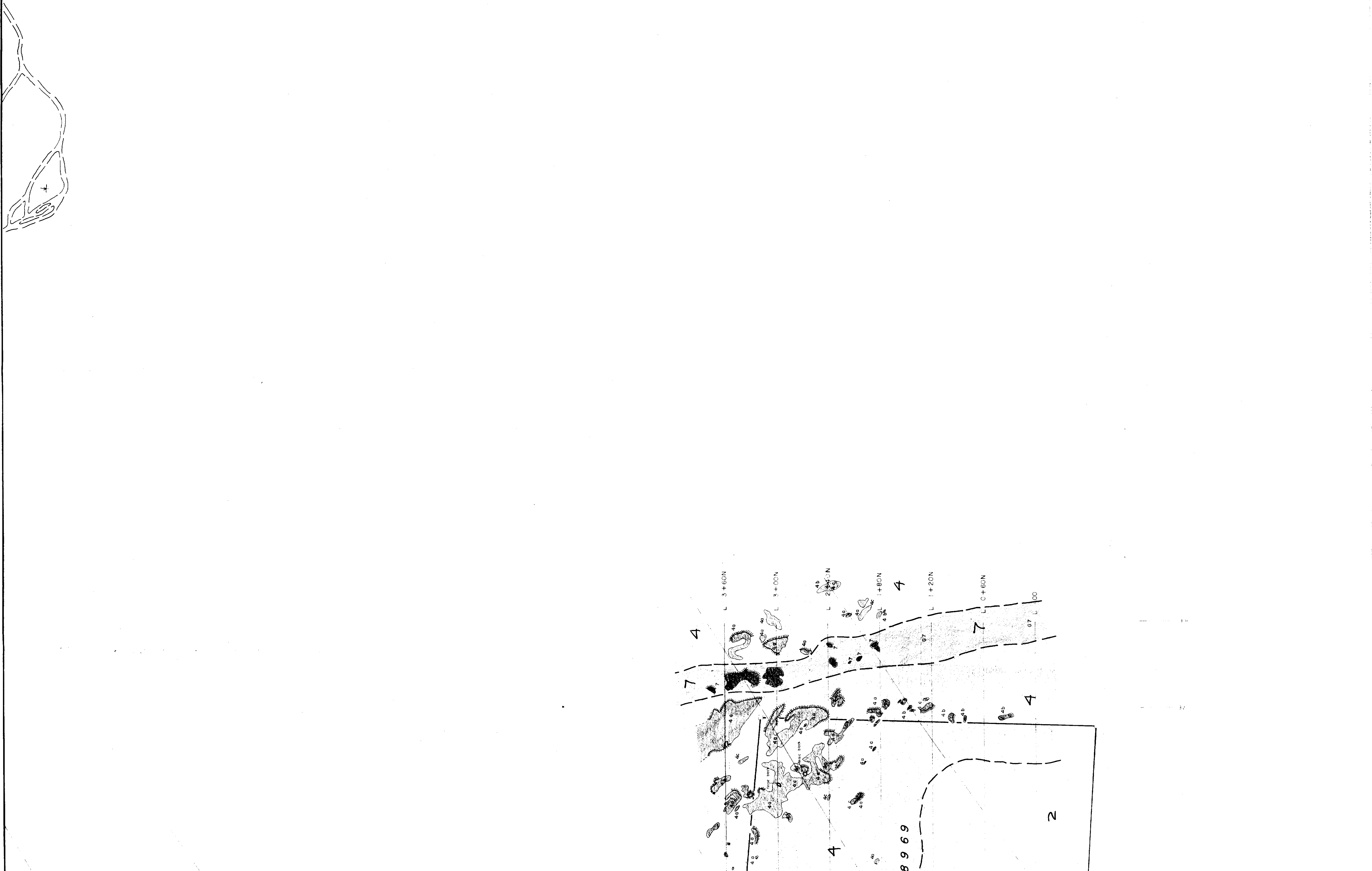
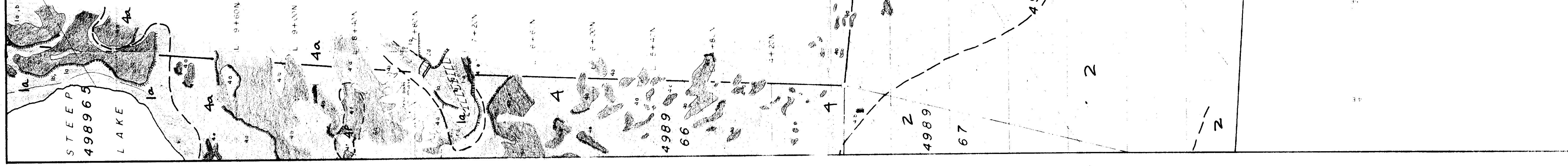
1	Section
2	4.8 Revisited
3	4.8 Revisited
4	4.8 Revisited
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6	4.8 Revisited
7	4.8 Revisited
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49	4.8 Revisited
50	4.8 Revisited

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GEOLOGY

250 2 2898

Red Mill



KEY MAP

LEGEND

7	7
6	6
5	5
4	4
3	3
2	2
1	1

SYMBOLS

WELL, ROAD, FENCE, etc.

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1978 8 977

9 CREW

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240 98

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9 CREW

GEOLOGY

Red Miller