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REPO



AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY GODFREY TOWNSHIP, PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

FOR

CONSOLIDATED BREWIS MINERALS LIMITED

BY

HUNTEC LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO
JULY, 1964.

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INTRODUCTION

A combined ground electromagnetic and magnetometer survey was conducted over a group of claims held by Consolidated Brewis Minerals Limited and located in Godfrey Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario.

The surveys were conducted by Huntec Limited during the period June 7th to July 3rd, 1964, inclusive. The field work was carried out under the direction of Mr. J. Lloyd, Geophysicist. The results of the survey are shown on the maps accompanying this report.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The property, consisting of 4 patented and 13 unpatented contiguous mining cla mining claims, is situated approximately 12 miles west of Timmins in Godfrey Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario.

These claims are recorded with the Ontario Department of Mines under the following numbers:

Patent Claims		27829
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27830

27831

27866

Unpatented Claims

52266 to 52278 inclusive.

ACCESSIBILITY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The property is readily accessible by road from Timmins. The all-weather road from Timmins to the Kam-Kotia Mine cuts across Godfrey Township and passes within 1 1/2 miles of the property. From this road to a bush-road suitable for 4-wheeled drive vehicles, takes one to within 1/2 mile of the property. The last 1/2 mile to the property is via a fairly good trail along the concession line between Concessions 4 and 5.

Numerous outcrops are to be found throughout the property. A small lake, Steep Lake, with a low and swampy shoreline, is found in the east half of the property, whereas the western section has glacial deposits of sand, gravel and boulders that form knolls.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Map 1954-4 with accompanying report of the Geology of Godfrey

Township by Nelson Hogg, Vol. LXIII, Part 7, 1964, Ontario Department
of Mines, covers the property discussed in this report.

The consolidated rocks of the area are all of the Precambrian age.

The intrusive rocks represent most of the exposed rocks and range from gabbros to granite. The granite is found in the northwest and southeast portions of the property, through the central part is a stock-like mass which has been mapped as quartz diorite. Andesitic rocks and rhyolitic volcanics have been mapped through the eastern part of the property.

Dykes of quartz diabase are found to intrude all the other consolidated rocks. These dykes trend in a northerly direction.

Previous work carried out on patent claims P 27829 and P 27830 in the form of trenching, exposed sulphides over very narrow widths.

INTERPRETATION

The results of the electromagnetic survey and magnetometer survey conducted over the group of claims are depicted on the maps accompanying this report. The whole property was surveyed using traverse lines laid out in a northeasterly direction. A small section was re-surveyed with lines in a northwesterly direction.

The electromagnetic survey did not indicate any anomalies of major significance. Most of the irregularities, shown on the curves, are due to background noise and to the influence of the overburden. However a number of minor conducting zones were indicated, the axes of which are shown on the accompanying maps.

The four most interesting E.M. anomalies are designated by the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the accompanying map. These are not strong anomalies indicative of massive bodies, but are rather due to narrow zones of mineralization located at fairly shallow depths. Should any further exploration work be carried out, such as diamond drilling, it should be directed so as to check the cause of these anomalies. In addition to the four zones mentioned above, a number of one-station anomalies were indicated, however these do not appear to be of any significance but are probably due to small localized veins of mineralization. The large in-phase and out-of-phase anomaly located at 4+00S on Line 14+00W could be caused by a narrow conductor of limited extent lying close to and parallel to the line but to one side of it.

Previous work carried out on the patent claims P 27830 and P 27929 in the form of trenching uncovered sulphide mineralization. On claim P 27830 the mineralization was exposed over a length of 250 feet, however it was narrow, only 3 to 4 feet wide. These pits with mineralization appear to be coincident with Anomaly #4. Other pits were excavated on claim P 27829 exposing disseminated and massive pyrite again over narrow widths. Anomaly #2 is located in this area. This work tends to confirm that the anomalies are probably due to narrow conductors.

The magnetometer survey did not indicate any large magnetic anomaly, nor did it show the E.M. conductors to be magnetic. However the results obtained were useful in outlining the various geological contacts and rock types, particularly the gabbro and quartz diorite which showed rapid variation in magnetic intensity. Four northwesterly-trending dykes were also indicated by the magnetics, as was a possible fault or lineation near the south boundary of the property.









