

# Ø10 UM OPTION 1957

# Location and Accessibility

The property comprises 23 claims within concessions 10, 11, and 12, lets 2, 3, and 4 of Creelman Township, Sudbury Mining (Division, and 19 miles west of Capreol.

Claim Nos. - 73190, 72492, 71940 - 2, 71944, 73674 - 6, 73722, 73490, 73423 - 34.

The claims are accessible by C.N.R. westbound from Capreol, the tracks following the right hand bank of the Vermillion River. The property extends from mileage 18 to mileage  $20\frac{1}{2}$  from Capreol.

## Topography and Cover

The terrain of the southern half of the property is generally uneven with sharp low scarps of up to 100ft, following the strike of the rocks. It is largely covered with scrub and secondary timber, little timber of commercial interest remaining.

The northerly claims occupy a flat lying area which is probably a glacial sand plain, and through which no rock outcrops occur. This ground is swampy and covered with sparse jackpines.

Water Supply

Three beaver lakes lie on the property, but the only dependable source of water is the Vermillion River which flows from northwest to southeast across the property.

Geology

Generally speaking the structure consists of a basement granite overlain by a series of quartz pebble conglomerate, quartzites, and a polymnitic quartz, and granite pebble conglomerate band, all possibly of Lower Huronian age. These sediments are

overlain unconformably by the Gowganda conglomerate, and the whole series is cut by occasional diabase dykes. The granite occupies the western claims, its eastern margin swinging in direction but being usually quite definite. In texture it is a medium grained grey rock with abundant dark mica, quartz and white feldspar but with little pink orthoclase. Occasionally at its margins it exhibits a strong gneissic structure. The contact between the granite and overlying sediments is gradational.

At least two diabase intrusives penetrate the granite and approaching these bodies the rock becomes hybridised and much darker in appearance. The larger mass, running northwest-southeast within the granite, forms two scarps facing southwest and is coarser grained at the centre approaching gabbroic texture. A smaller diabase body outcrops on each side of the south end of the central lake, the rock being a medium grained dolerite.

Of the three original radioactive showings discovered by Leslie, No.1 and No.3 occur near the granite contact, No.2 being 300 ft. away from it. A number of slightly radioactive conglomerate outcrops extend for 600 ft. southeast from No.3 showing along the granite margin.

A fourth area of identical conglomerate with traces of radioactivity outcrops near the south margin of the property in Cl.73724 on the granite margin.

Some radioactivity is generally associated with this pyrite bearing quartz pebble conglomerate but the latter does not extend over more than a few hundred feet but seems to occur more as pockets or lenses which were probably deposited in hollows on the surface of the previously eroded land surface.

On top of these conglomerates and next to the granite is the quartzite with included phases of greywacke, arkose and grit, and one quartz and granite pebble conglomerate band. The quartzite dips between 30° and 40° north and east, the strike swinging from east-west to north-south paralleling the granite margin. Occasional thin argillaceous bands within the quartzite show traces of radioactivity.

Unconformable on the quartzite lies the Gowganda conglomerate, which outcrops in the eastern claims along the Vermillion River and which is a conglomerate containing quartz and granite pebbles and boulders in varying degrees of packing.

The topmost rock type on the property is a laminated quartzite or greywacke outcropping at the river bank on claim 73725 and dipping east.

Details of work carried out on the 14 southern claims shown on map [Claim Nos. 73674, 73490, 73723 - 34.)

# Mapping

R. Rice	July 1 - 18	18 days
G.R. Hammond	July 1 - 21	•
	Sept.3 - 12	31 davs

### Geiger Traversing

G.R.Hammond D.N.Glassey	Aug. Aug.				days days
			TOTAL	65	days

### Method:

Mapping was carried out by picketing along claim boundaries, from which traverses were made by compass and pacing on either side at 300 ft. intervals. as well as along claim boundaries.

The ground was geiger traversed on the same pattern.

R. RICE

RR/mac Sept. 20th, 1957.

March 28, 1958.

Mr. J. W. Griffith Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Survey Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Grifflth:

I am collecting geological information on the belt extending northwesterly from Wanipitei Lake through Hutton, Roberts and Creelman Townships in the Sudbury I have noticed in a recent Geological Survey District. release, entitled Field Work, 1957, page 22, that you have examined uranium occurences in Creelman twoship. I would be glad to have any information you could provide about these discoveries. I am particularly interested in their location, geology, ownership, development etc. I hope to visit these localities during the coming summer.

Any information you can provide will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely:

J. E. Thomson Assistant Provincial Geologist

DUPLICATE CUP, POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL TO FOLLOW 900

Mr. J.W. Griffith, Geological Survey of Ganada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Ontario.

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Yours sincerely,

J.E. Thomson Assistant Provincial Geologist



GEOLOGICAL BURVEY OF CANADA

QUOTE FILE:

# DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

Ottawa, April 9th, 1958.

Dr. J. E. Thomson, Assistant Provincial Geologist, Ontario Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 2, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Thomson:

I am happy to provide you with the little information I have on the Creelman Tp. radioactive occurrence. My reply to your letter was delayed because I was on leave. As I spent only a few hours examining one occurrence I cannot give a detailed geological description of the area. I went there largely because the area was given some publicity in the press - Northern Miner Oct. 1st., 1953; July 25th, 1957 and the Toronto Star July 24th, 1957.

The occurrence I examined in July 1957 is in lot 11, concession 3, Creelman Tp. At that time it was under option to Rio Canadian Exploration Ltd. I understand that some time prior to this McLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines Ltd. had an option on the same property and that some diamond drilling was done. Both of these companies dropped their options and the claims reverted to the owner, Mr. L. Leslie, Antice, Ont. (via Sudbury), who has given us permission to publish anything we wish on his discovery. For details of work done and a better geological description I would suggest that you contact Dr. D. R. Derry, Rio Canadian Exploration Ltd., Toronto.

Last summer the Sudbury Star reported that a Mr. Bert Jerome of Sudbury staked many claims in the area. Mr. Jerome showed me the Leslie discovery and he is familiar with other radioactive occurrences in the area. I do not have his full address but he was or is connected in some way with Genex Mines Ltd.

The Leslie showing is near the west boundary of claims 573490. A trail, at mile 19-1/2 (north of Capreol) on the C.N.R. main line, leads to the showing which is about one mile west of the railway and near the northeast shore of a small lake.

The area is underlain by conglomerates, quartzites, arkose, and greywacke suspected to be of lower Huronian age. These in turn are overlain by Gowganda conglomerate. A granite contact

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Dr. J. E. Thomson.

lies a short distance to the west. The main mass of quartzite, arkose and greywacke appears to strike north to northwest and dips are about 35° N.B. The quartz-pebble conglomerate near the showing has a steeper dip. This quartz peoble conglomerate is not quite the same variety as the Blind River material. It contains less pyrite, the quartz pebbles are not as rounded and the radioactivity is not as strong. However, the unusual feature of this occurrence is that the highest radioactivity was found in a finely laminated band of greywacke three feet thick, interbedded with the quartzite and conglomerate. The band has been exposed along its strike for about 50 feet and is highly radioactive along a shorter distance. We identified uraninite in some samples that I collected. A selected sample showed 0.47% U308 equivalent. The little work we have done on these samples suggests to me that the uraninite may be of placer origin because the microscopic crystals of uraninite occur in sympathetic association with the dark-coloured bands (or varves?) in the greywacke, with the greatest concentration occurring along the sharp contacts of these bands with the lighter-coloured material in the laminated rock. We expect to do more laboratory work on these samples and if this work confirms our suspicions we hope to write a paper on the subject.

I hope that this information will be of some help and if I can be of any further assistance please write.

Yours very truly,

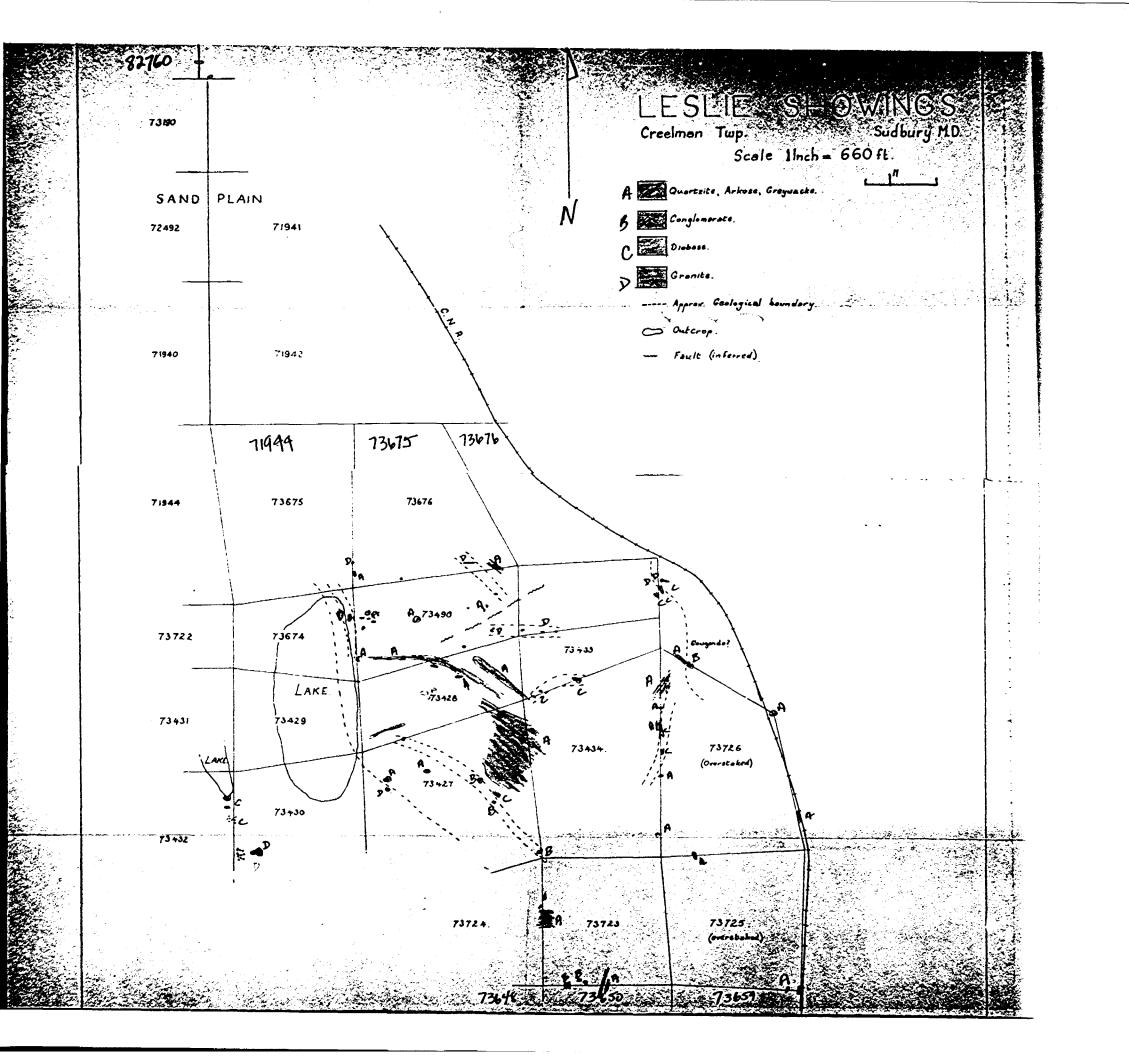
J. W. Griffith,

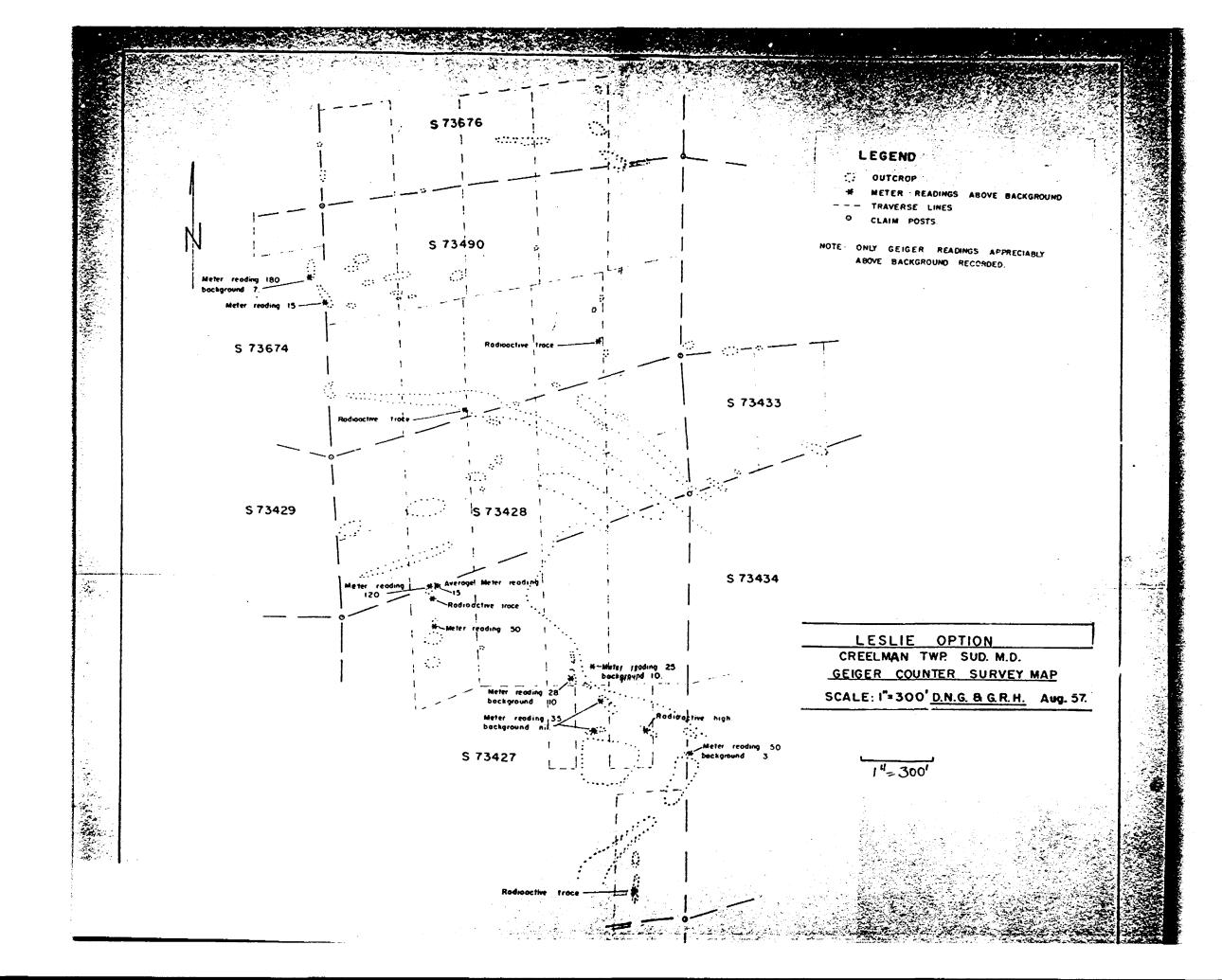
Geologist,

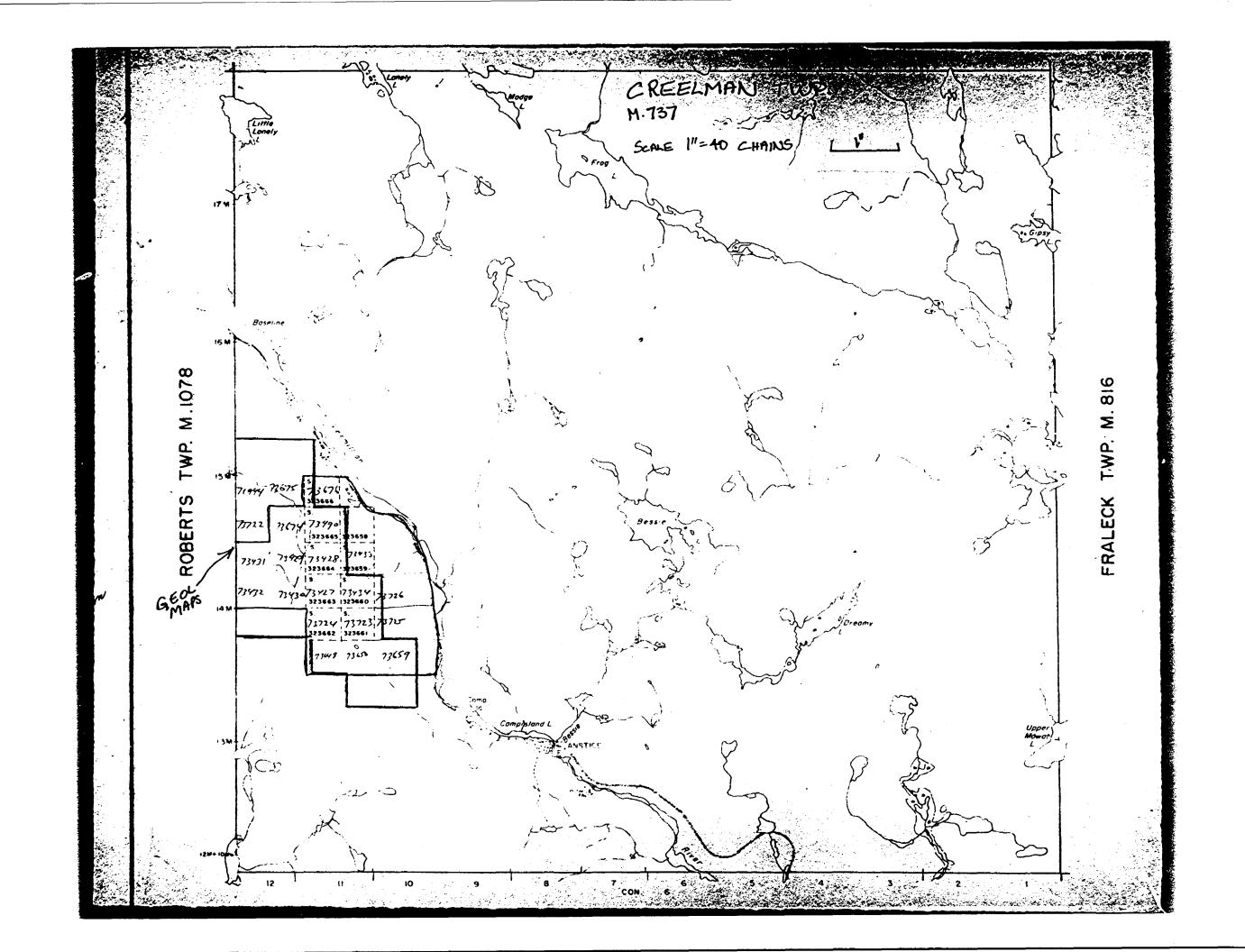
Mineral Deposits Division.

JW Grisset

JWG/emb







# SEE ACCOMPANYING MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS CREEL MAN - 00/6-A/#/ 3

LOCATED IN THE MAP CHANNEL IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE (X)

