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REPORT ON ABLE PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY

by

LOMER J. D'AIGLE

June, 1955

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ABLE PROPERTY

Introduction

The Able property which is located in the Clarke Peak Area, southeast of Mayo and approximately 43 miles east of the Whitehorse-Mayo Highway consists of 40 claims which were staked in the fall of 1954, as follows:

Able 1 - 24 - - - - - 62380-62403
Able 33 - 40 - - - - - 62404-62411
Able 25 - 32 - - - - - 62412 - 62419

Interest in the area was roused by the similarity of the young conglomerate on this ground to that over the ore body at Vangorda Creek, and tests which gave positive indications of zinc.

The purpose of the recent investigation was to appraise the property by means of geochemical and geophysical methods.

Towards this end the following personnel were engaged on the property for a period of two weeks:

Geologist	-	L. J. D'Aigle
Assistant	-	W. Sydoryk
Magnetometer Operator	-	R. P. Bouverie
Helper	-	Bill Anderson
Driller	-	L. McBurney
4 Linecutters	-	from Dawson
1 Wrangler-Cook	-	Dick Kitagawa

The writer was ably assisted in the conduction of this program by W. Sydoryk and R. Bouverie.

Preparations

A late breakup this year in the Yukon delayed operations until June 14, on which date work began on the Able property.

Camp equipment and supplies were purchased at Whitehorse and transported by truck to Mayo, the closest jumping off point to the property.

Four trips by Beaver and three trips by Cessna 180 were required to transport the entire party to the property. Callison's Air Service was chartered for this job.

Picket Line Control

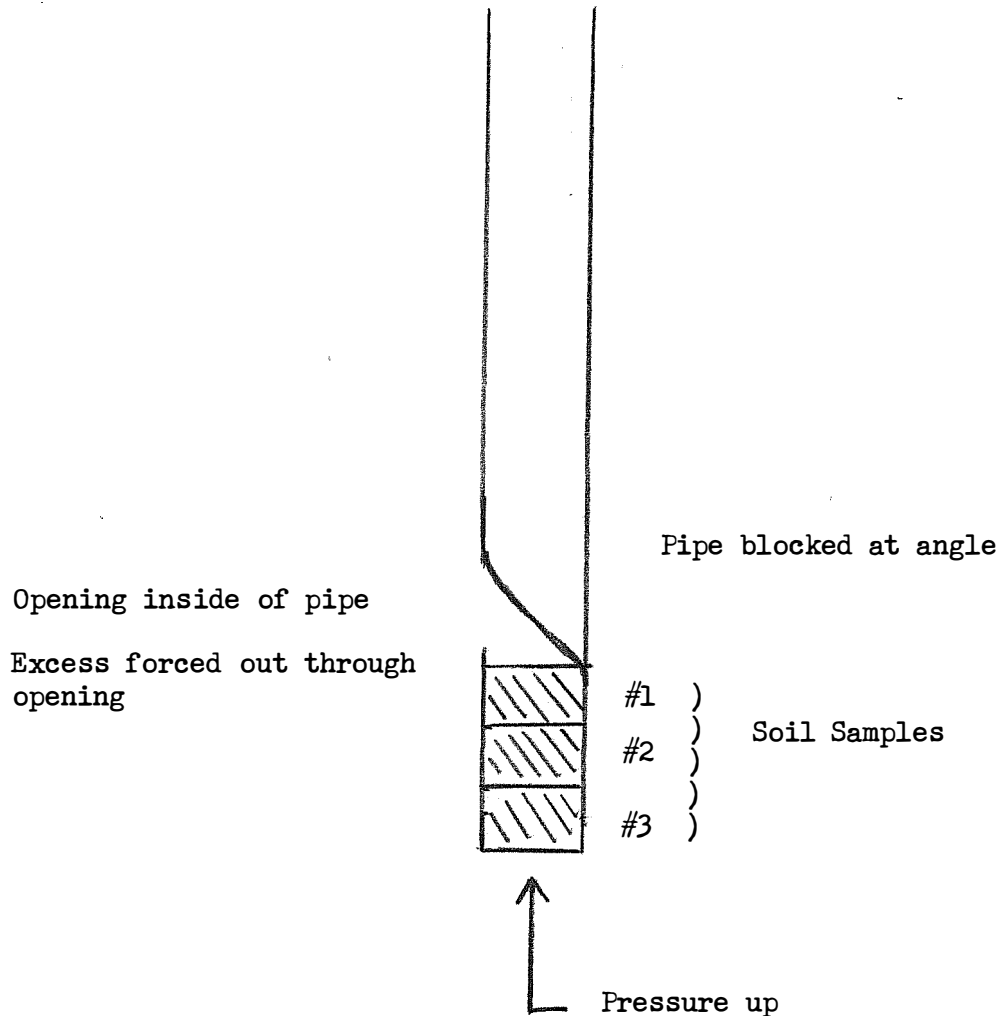
Two base lines were established in the vicinity of the suspicious area and picket lines turned off these at 400 foot intervals across a total length of 4,400 feet. Centrally at the main zone intervening control lines were cut for more detailed control in the immediate vicinity of the drilling.

Geochemical Survey

A geochemical survey was carried out over the area along lines at 400 foot intervals. A map was prepared on a scale of 200 feet to one inch on which the results of the tests were plotted.

Chisholm's variations on original tests developed by Noranda and Bloom was the method employed to determine the heavy metal content of soil and water samples.

Over all, the method proved satisfactory although the rod used under conditions met with here left a lot to be desired. A $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter pipe is not considered adequate for obtaining a soil sample where permafrost is encountered 6" beneath the surface. It is suggested that a means be devised for the removal of the previous soil sample from the end of the pipe. The present method used, although workable involves considerable time. The following has been suggested to the writer as being a preferable method for ridding the pipe of excess material:



With damp samples difficulty was met with in filling the scoop without employing pieces of wood at the risk of possible contamination. It was also extremely hard to recover the before-mentioned sample out of the scoop. For the latter difficulty the following is suggested:

Of volume .1 gram



Plexiglass tube with plunger

Tests were taken over the area covered by the attached plan at various depths varying up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Much of the ground was covered by heavy float.

Permafrost was encountered at a depth of 6".

Significance is attached to the fact that negative values were obtained even in the catch-basins immediately below the young conglomerate horizon.

No anomalous conditions were encountered except for two positive water tests of .12 p.p.m. and .15 p.p.m. respectively.

Magnetometer Survey

Attached is a plan on a scale of 200 feet to the inch showing the area covered by the magnetometer.

As with all the surveys the intention was to fill in one lines 200 feet apart should the general condition of the area warrant it.

The type of magnetometer used was the small Askania.

The magnetic readings were uniform and low. A high of 827 gammas was recorded against a low of 601 gammas.

Durinal variation was corrected for. Day to day variation was considered too small to note.

No anomalies were encountered.

Electro-Magnetic Survey

A plan on a scale of 200' to 1" showing the area covered by this survey is attached.

The type of instrument used was a Sharpe EA 100 model.

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Earphone trouble was met with and it is suggested that two sets be provided with each instrument.

It is worthy of note that despite the rugged terrain and steep slope very clear and accurate nul-points were obtained.

It was regretted that the control lines to the south were not parallel and for this reason merely a representative portion of this area was covered. This part of the survey would have been completed, nevertheless, had the writer believed that anything profitable might have been added to information already obtained.

No underlying conductors were found.

Drilling Program

From the start it was recognized that difficulty would be met with in drilling the conglomerate. However it was entirely unforeseen that black sand, mud, and clay seams would make it impossible to drill any single hole beyond a shallow depth. Cave-ins and clogging presented impassable obstacles that would have taxed heavier machines. The writer does not consider that this property was a fair test for a Packsack drill. Minor breakdowns occurred but proved not serious enough to cause lengthy holdups.

Diamond drill plan, sections and logs are attached.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The information contained in the above report leaves small doubt that there is little of interest on this group. It is therefore recommended that this property be dropped.

Recommendations concerning the equipment have been mentioned previously.

LJD:JK

LOMER J. D'AIGLE.

Able Property, Yukon Territory,
Driller - Lee McBurney
Logged by - L. J. D'Aigle.

DRILL HOLE LOGS

June, 1955

Diamond Drill Hole #A-1

0 - 6.0	Casing - no core
6.0 - 27.0	Core in small pieces - Young Congl.
27.0 - 30.0	Sand and mud.
30.0 - 40.0	Broken Core - mud - Young Congl.
40.0	End of hole.

Diamond Drill Hole #A-2

0 - 6.0	Casing
6.0 - 9.0	Lost Core
9.0 - 10.5	Mud-broken core
10.5 - 13.0	gravel-mud-small pieces Young Congl.
13.0 - 15.0	Young Congl.
15.0 - 25.0	Much broken core-lost core-mud seam Young conglomerate.
25.0	End of hole

Diamond Drill Hole #A-3

0 - 6.0	Casing
6.0 - 9.0	Congl. (young) broken core
9.0 - 15.0	Much mud and Young Conglomerate
15.0 - 25.0	Young Congl. - some mud and gravel
25.0	End of hole.

Diamond Drill Hole #A-4

0 - 6.0	Casing-some mud and sand
6.0 - 9.0	Mud
9.0 - 15.0	Sand with some Young Congl.
15.0 - 17.0	Gravel
17.0 - 26.0	Mud, sand and some Young Congl.
26.0 - 36.0	Young Congl.-some sand, mud and gravel
36.0	End of hole

Diamond Drill Hole #A-5

0 - 6.0	Casing
6.0 - 28.0	Young Congl. some quartz pebbles and mud
28.0 - 29.0	Mud with some sand
29.0 - 40.0	Young Congl., quartz pebble, sand and mud
40.0	End of hole

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Diamond Drill Hole #A-6

0	-	2.0	Casing, (1.0 - 2.0, young congl.)
2.0	-	7.0	Young Congl., sand and pebbles
7.0	-	22.5	Young Conglomerate
22.5	-	33.0	Some gravel, mud and young congl.
33.0			End of hole

Diamond Drill Hole #A-7

0	-	6.0	Casing
6.0	-	11.0	Young Conglomerate, some pebbles
11.0	-	16.0	Broken core (congl.) and mud
16.0			End of hole

<u>Hole Number</u>	<u>Footage</u>
A - 1	40.0'
A - 2	25.0
A - 3	25.0
A - 4	26.0
A - 5	40.0
A - 6	33.0
A - 7	<u>16.0</u>
Total Footage	<u>215.0'</u>