

103M

Report on ABLE PROPERTY, Mayo District, Y. T.

007340

Location

The property is located in the Clarke Peak Area, southeast of Mayo and approximately 43 miles east of the Alaska Highway. (See Mayo Sheet Map 890A at Lat. 63, Long. 135). Chartered air service to the property can be obtained from Mayo at Calleson's Flying Service.

Introduction

Dr. Bostock of the Geological Survey observed a similarity in the conglomerate overlying the ore zone at Vangorda Creek and conglomerate mapped by him in the Clarke Peak area. Investigation revealed rusty conglomerate and rusty water zones which gave positive tests for zinc. It was therefore decided to stake 40 claims in the area. This was done in such a manner as to take up as far as is known the entire extent of this conglomerate formation.

General

A party of 3 men spent one week on the property for the purpose of making a compass survey of the group. Only sketchy geological information was obtained during the course of the survey. A map on a scale of 400 to 1 inch accompanies this report.

A suitable campsite located on ABLE 32 may be reached by trail from Kulane Lake.

The claims straddle the lower slope of Clarke Mountain. Nearly three-quarters of the area of the most southerly line of claims extends over the swamp covered valley floor.

Over 80% of the area is covered with overburden.

Geology

The conglomerate is composed of large blocks of sandstone and other nearby formations which have been cemented by limonite. It is horizontally bedded and possibly extends over a length of 3,000' along the valley slope. This is the youngest formation described by Bostock in the map area and is placed by him as Tertiary or younger in age. In several places on the slope the formation forms vertical south facing escarpments up to 15 feet in height.

The other rock exposures examined belong to what Bostock describes as chert conglomerate and places as Carboniferous or earlier in age.

Because of the massive structure of the formation dips and strike are not easily obtainable. It is believed however that the conglomerate formation dips south at about 20 degrees.

Some heavy limonitic gossan zones show fossilized bits of wood and twigs. Four of these gossan zones with overburdened areas between are spread out over a length of 200 feet along the

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heavily drift covered slope. Although no trenching or stripping was done it is believed that this zone is continuous and very likely extends beyond these limits.

Recommendations & Conclusions

The significant factor here in appraising the worth of the property is not to be found in the mineralization of this limonitic gossan zone but rather in the idea that a sulphide mineralized horizon may be underlying this conglomerate, as is the case at Vangorda Creek and is indicated by the few samples of water and rock which were qualitatively sampled and gave positive tests for zinc.

It is therefore proposed that a limited geophysical survey be made (preferably an E.M.) over this conglomerate member to test out this theory. It is also recommended that the most southerly line of claim which extends out over the flat muskeg and swamp covered valley floor be explored in the same manner.

LJD:JK

L. J. D'AIGLE