Appendix XIII

014660

THE LITTLE SALMON PROPERTY

Little Salmon Lake

Glenlyon District Y.T.

In 1955, 547 feet of packsack drilling was done on the magnetic anomalies outlined by the magnetometer survey of that year. A total of 20 holes were attempted, only four being successful in getting down to bed rock, and only low assays were obtained in the mineralized zones intersected.

A further attempt to drill these zones with the packsack drill was made this year. Of the five holes attempted, two were successful in getting down to bedrock, a total of 177.5 ft. being drilled altogether.

Much of the anomalous zone is covered by deep talus slides from the Chert cliffs and sand and gravel underlie the talus. This proved too much for the small drill to run the casing through. The holes successful in reaching bedrock were restricted to the west end of the anomaly, where the overburden is shallow.

The only hole to intersect any mineralization was Hole No. 24, 60'N, 11+10W. This zone is probably 10' wide from 56-66'. However, no complete evaluation of this zone is possible, as core recovery was only 25%.

It is considered that the first five feet consists of small veins of sulphides, chalcopyrite and pyrite, with minor galena, Cu. less than 1% in a gossan or altered limestone. The second five feet being mainly magnetite veins in a gossan or altered limestone. The drill cored the harder sulphides and ground the very soft gossan or limestone. No sludge samples could be taken.

Hole No. 23, 80'N, 10+50W, was drilled dipping 75° south towards the center of the same anomaly, intersected rust stained limestone, but no sulphide zone.

The anomalous zone at the Little Salmon property has been drilled at both ends, and although the core recovery has been low, the assay values indicate a low-grade magnetite, galena, copper body. It appears then that there would be little hope of the central anomaly representing a mineral zone valuable enough to justify the expensive drilling programme necessary to investigate it, or to complete the next option payment.

The very high magnetic readings obtained in this zone would indicate a high concentration of magnetitite, that is, a continuation of the same type of mineralization.

Whitehorse
August 29, 1956

"B.R. Thompson"

Appendix XIII

August 1956

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Sheet Number 1

Property: Little Salmon Property
Glenlyon Area, Yukon

Hole Nos. 21
22
23
25

Latitude

Departure

Depth Feet	Description	Core Recov.
7'	Hole No. 21 Latitude 50' N. Departure 9+10 W. Vertical In overburden of Chert boulders and gravel.	
22'	Hole No. 22 Latitude 80' N. Departure 8+60 W. Vertical In overburden of Chert boulders and sand.	
18'	Hole No. 25 Latitude 50' N. Departure 7+00 W. Vertical In Chert talus and sand.	
56.5'	Hole No. 23 Latitude 80' N. Departure 10+50 W, Dip 75° S. 16' in overburden 16'-56.5' in rust stained limestone, no mineralized zones intersected. Hole caved at 56.6'	40%

Appendix XIII

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Sheet Number 2

Latitude 60' N.

Departure 11+10 W.

Property: Little Salmon Property
Glenlyon Area, Yukon

August 1956

Hole No. 24

Depth Feet	Description	Core Recov.	
0-12'	Overburden		
12-40'	Cherty Limestone 12-15' Garnitiferous zone 18', 25' - small calcite veins 28' - 2" minor trace of Chalcopyrite 31' fracture seam with quartz and minor pyrite	60%	
40-56'	Rust-stained limestone, slightly silicified	50%	
56-61'	Mineralized zone, one foot of core recovered in small pieces, chalcopyrite, pyrite with minor magnetite and trace of galena in a gossan zone.		This core was not assayed as it could not be considered representative. The copper content would be less than 1%
61-66'	Mineralized zone, one foot of core recovered consisting mainly of magnetite with minor sulphides.		
66-74'	Rust stained limestone, partly siliceous, no sulphides recovered.	30%	
	Hole caved at 74'		