

The Salmon River Gold District – “Bendigo Nova Scotia”

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NYCON Resources Inc. is actively exploring the Salmon River Gold District located in the Meguma Terrane of eastern Nova Scotia. Gold was first discovered in 1868 and a large saddle reef was mined between 1881 and 1902. A total of 41,000 ounces of gold was recovered from 118,000 tons of ore (average grade of 0.35 oz./t).

The deposit was mined to a depth of 125 m over a strike length of 500 m. The largest and richest zones are confined to quartz saddle veins located at the apex of a local anticlinal fold on the south limb of the Salmon River Anticline. Most of the mining was on the No. 2 South Vein where the quartz saddle vein achieved a width of 6 m over a height of 6 m in the crest. The width of the vein narrowed considerably to less than 1 m down the limb of the fold.

Coarse free gold, along with arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite, with lesser amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, occurs in the vein silicates, wallrocks and associated with the sulphides.

Saddle reefs are stacked in the fold hinge of the local anticline similar to the saddle reefs of the Bendigo region in Central Victoria, Australia. Exploration activities on the property by Cominco (1930s), Sulpetro (1970s), Jascan (1980s) and NYCON have demonstrated the continuity of the gold-bearing saddle veins at shallow depths (10 to 100 m below surface) over a strike length of 1500 m.

NYCON has recently completed several holes to depths of 300 m down the fold axis at the eastern end of the historical workings. A total of 18 new saddle reefs have been discovered beneath the historical workings in drillhole 10-SR-113, with widths varying from 0.75 to 9.55 m. Deep drilling is planned for the area beneath the Cominco shaft to the west and the Lake Eagle workings to the east, as well as beneath the historical workings.

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