



### Location/Identification

<b>MINFILE Number:</b>	104P 004	<b>National Mineral Inventory Number:</b>	104P5 Ag1
<b>Name(s):</b>	<u><b>CONTACT</b></u> TELMAC		
<b>Status:</b>	Past Producer	<b>Mining Division:</b>	Liard
<b>Mining Method</b>	Underground	<b>Electoral District:</b>	Stikine
<b>Regions:</b>	British Columbia	<b>Resource District:</b>	Skeena Stikine Natural Resource District
<b>BCGS Map:</b>	104P031		
<b>NTS Map:</b>	104P05W	<b>UTM Zone:</b>	09 (NAD 83)
<b>Latitude:</b>	59 19 11 N	<b>Northing:</b>	6575980
<b>Longitude:</b>	129 52 23 W	<b>Easting:</b>	450308
<b>Elevation:</b>	1880 metres		
<b>Location Accuracy:</b>	Within 500M		
<b>Comments:</b>	Located 3 kilometres west of the Cassiar asbestos mine (104P 005), about 100 kilometres north of the community of Dease Lake.		

### Mineral Occurrence

<b>Commodities:</b>	Silver, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Bismuth, Tungsten, Molybdenum, Antimony		
<b>Minerals</b>	<b>Significant:</b>	Galena, Sphalerite, Magnetite, Pyrite, Tetrahedrite, Molybdenite, Dyscrasite, Silver, Bismuth, Bismuthinite, Chalcopyrite, Scheelite, Cosalite	
	<b>Associated:</b>	Calcite, Quartz, Rhodonite, Pyrrhotite, Arsenopyrite, Albandite	
	<b>Alteration:</b>	Dolomite, Garnet, Scapolite	
	<b>Alteration Type:</b>	Carbonate, Skarn	
	<b>Mineralization Age:</b>	Unknown	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Character:</b>	Vein, Podiform	
	<b>Classification:</b>	Hydrothermal, Epigenetic, Skarn	
	<b>Type:</b>	I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, K08: Garnet skarn	
	<b>Shape:</b>	Tabular	
	<b>Comments:</b>	Veins in limestone strike approximately east and dip 75 to 80 degrees south and are up to 1.2 metres wide.	

### Host Rock

<b>Dominant Host Rock:</b>	Metasedimentary		
<b>Stratigraphic Age</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Formation</b>	<b>Igneous/Metamorphic/Other</b>
Hadrynian	Ingenika	Stelkuz	-----
Upper Cretaceous	-----	-----	Contact Stock
Upper Cretaceous	-----	-----	Cassiar Batholith
<b>Isotopic Age</b>	<b>Dating Method</b>	<b>Material Dated</b>	
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<b>Lithology:</b>	Calc-silicate Hornfels, Marble, Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Feldspar Porphyry, Aplite Dike, Garnet Scapolite Skarn		
<b>Comments:</b>	Quartz veins crosscut the marble unit.		

### Geological Setting

<b>Tectonic Belt:</b>	Omineca	<b>Physiographic Area:</b>	Cassiar Mountains
<b>Terrane:</b>	Cassiar, Slide Mountain		

Metamorphic Type: Contact Relationship: Syn-mineralization  
Grade: Hornfels

### Inventory

Ore Zone: VEIN Year: 2011  
Category: Assay/analysis Report On: N  
NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Chip

Commodity	Grade
Silver	1750 grams per tonne
Lead	20 per cent
Antimony	0.91 per cent
Zinc	10.70 per cent

Comments: Two chip samples (KU11AR-51 and -52) yielded 1750 and 1100 grams per tonne silver, 10.70 and 15.75 per cent zinc, 0.91 and 1.13 per cent antimony and greater than 20.00 per cent lead, each, over 0.40 and 0.38 metres, respectively.

Reference: Assessment Report 32573

Ore Zone: VEIN Year: 1998  
Category: Assay/analysis Report On: N  
NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Chip

Commodity	Grade
Silver	165.5 grams per tonne
Lead	2.09 per cent
Zinc	6.35 per cent

Comments: A chip sample (98/07/07-2) over 1.33 metres.

Reference: Assessment Report 25860

Ore Zone: VEIN Year: 1993  
Category: Assay/analysis Report On: N  
NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Chip

Commodity	Grade
Silver	30.6 grams per tonne
Bismuth	0.226 per cent

Comments: A chip sample (ADR93 032) from quartz vein hosting pyrite, arsenopyrite and bismuthinite(?) over 1.00 metre.

Reference: Assessment Report 23234

### Summary Production

		Metric	Imperial
	Mined:	25 tonnes	27 tons
	Milled:	0 tonnes	0 tons
Recovery	Silver	10,451 grams	336 ounces
	Lead	1,947 kilograms	4,292 pounds
	Copper	25 kilograms	55 pounds

The Contact occurrence is located approximately 3 kilometres west of the former Cassiar (MINFILE 104P 005) asbestos mine and approximately 100 kilometres north of the community of Dease Lake.

Regionally, the area is underlain by a north to north-northwest-trending series of sedimentary rocks, dipping approximately 70 to 80 degrees to the northeast, and comprised of undivided sedimentary rocks of the Neoproterozoic Stelkuz Formation (Ingenika Group), quartz arenite sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cambrian Boya Formation (Atan Group), calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cambrian Rosella Formation (Atan Group), limestone, slate, siltstone and argillite of the Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group and Ordovician to Silurian Road River Group, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks of the Silurian to Lower Devonian Ramhorn Group and calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Devonian McDame Group. Granitic rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith are exposed to the west.

A north-trending, moderately east-dipping unit of Upper Proterozoic Ingenika Group (Stelkuz Formation) marble and hornfels lies between Late Cretaceous Contact quartz monzonite and Cassiar stock quartz feldspar porphyry and quartz monzonite. Two 070- to 080-degree-striking fissure veins, up to 1.2 metres in width, crosscut the marbles. Manganiferous magnetite, galena, sphalerite, and pyrite are the dominant minerals present. Molybdenite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, albandite, bismuthinite, dyscrasite, native silver and bismuth occur as accessory minerals. Gangue consists of calcite, quartz and rhodonite.

Quartz veins also occur in Contact stock intrusive rocks. They strike southeast and dip to the northeast at low angles and contain pyrite, molybdenite, bismuthinite, scheelite and cosalite. A small pyrrhotite lens with minor chalcopyrite occurs in garnet-scapolite skarn in marble, approximately 30 metres from the Cassiar stock. Late aplite dikes cut the intrusive rocks.

In 1956, the mine produced 10451 grams of silver, 25 kilograms of copper and 1947 kilograms of lead from 25 tonnes of ore (Mineral Policy Branch).

In 1993, a chip sample (ADR93 032) from quartz vein hosting pyrite, arsenopyrite and bismuthinite(?) assayed 30.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.226 per cent bismuth over 1.00 metre (Assessment Report 23234).

In 1998, a chip sample (98/07/07-2) assayed 2.09 per cent lead, 6.35 per cent zinc and 165.5 grams per tonne silver over 1.33 metres (Assessment Report 25860).

In 2011, two chip samples (KU11AR-51 and -52) yielded 1750 and 1100 grams per tonne silver, 10.70 and 15.75 per cent zinc, 0.91 and 1.13 per cent antimony and greater than 20.00 per cent lead, each, over 0.40 and 0.38 metres, respectively (Assessment Report 32573).

### Work History

The first claims in the area were reportedly staked by a prospector known as Rattle Snake Bill. In 1951, G. Davis of McDame Lake and W. Puritch of Grand Forks staked claims over the Contact showing. In 1953, Harvest Queen Mill and Elevator Company of Plainview, Texas optioned the claims and completed a small-scale diamond drilling program in the summer of 1954. Diamond drill holes in sulphide-bearing talus 152 metres below the lower vein gave no information on the vein's continuity. In 1955, a group called Telmac Mines optioned some of the claims and in 1955 and 1956 they recovered 25 short tons of lead-zinc-silver ore and shipped it to the Asarco smelter in Helena, Montana. The Telmac operation was abandoned in 1957 due to harsh storms that wrecked their camp, in addition to internal corporate difficulties.

In 1961, Reliance Minerals carried out a program of surface trenching and bulk sampling on the Contact occurrence. In 1968, Cassiar Asbestos explored the area using airborne magnetometer surveys. In 1978, the area was restaked and optioned to Shell Canada Resources who explored for tungsten and molybdenum between 1979 and 1982, conducting mapping, geochemical surveys, geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling. Shell outlined significant tungsten-bearing skarn deposits (Kuhn [MINFILE 104P 071] and Dead Goat [MINFILE 104P 079]).

In 1991, the Contact 1-4 claims were staked for Kokanee Explorations Ltd. and in 1992 and 1993, rock and soil samples were collected in addition to prospecting. In 1997, Eveready Resources Corp. staked the open ground covering the Contact showing and in 1998 a program of reconnaissance mapping and sampling was completed in which more than 40 samples were submitted for geochemical analysis. Also in 1997, a program of prospecting and sampling was completed on the area immediately south of the occurrence as the Rattler claim.

In 2010 and 2011, Fundamental Resources Corp. completed programs of geochemical (rock and soil) sampling and ground magnetic surveys on the area as the Kuhn property.

## Bibliography

EMPR AR 1955-10; 1956-A47

EMPR ASS RPT 2168, 7520, 8077, 8265, 9406, 10512, 22778, \*23234, 25521, \*25860, 31833, \*32573

EMPR EXPL 1979-320; 1980-518

EMPR FIELDWORK 1978, pp. 51-60; 1979, pp. 80-88; 1988, pp. 323-337

EMPR GEM 1969-40  
EMPR MP MAP 1992-13  
EMPR OF 1989-9; 1991-17; 1996-11; 1998-8-M, pp. 1-74  
EMPR PFD 20198, 20200, 20201, 20202, 20203, 600022, 600023, 600146, 600147  
GSC MAP \*1110A  
GSC MEM \*319, pp. 119,120  
GSC OF 2779  
\*McDougall, J.J. (1954): The telescoped silver-lead-zinc deposits of the Contact Group mineral claims, McDame map-area, British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia

<b>Date Coded:</b>	1985/07/24	<b>Coded By:</b>	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	<b>Field Check:</b>	Y
<b>Date Revised:</b>	2023/06/06	<b>Revised By:</b>	Karl A. Flower (KAF)	<b>Field Check:</b>	Y