

*Starr*

004319

*Property File*

*082k SW 043*

REPORT  
of  
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

of the

CONTACT GROUP

KASLO, B.C.

*See also Johnson-Eichelberger files  
for letters etc*

For Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co.

By Charles C. Starr,  
July 18, 1928.

**INTRODUCTION:** About four hours were spent on the property in company with the owner; no samples were taken and no survey was made.

**LOCATION:** The property is situated 14 miles NW of Kaslo, on the south bank of Kaslo Creek about a mile below the flag-station of Blaylock on the Kaslo - Nakusp branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**PROPERTY:** There are seven claims in the group, of which five are located in a general NW-SE direction along the strike of the limestone beds, and two are located on either side opposite the main showing. They are held by location, and owned by A. J. Curle, of Kaslo.

**TERMS:** Mr. Curle says that he is not yet ready to sell the property, but that he will consider an offer. This may be assumed to mean that he wants a higher price than is justified by the present showing.

**HISTORY:** The central part of the group was located a number of years ago, and the tunnels driven. The property then lay idle until last autumn when Mr. Curle started more careful prospecting; most of the surface work has been done this spring. Recently the property has been visited by a good many mining men and engineers and has gained the reputation of a very promising prospect.

**TRANSPORTATION:** The railway runs parallel with the property and is within a few hundred yards of the principal workings, and below them. An auto road, running from Kaslo to Sandon, is on the opposite bank of the creek and close to the railroad.

**WOOD, WATER & POWER:** There is a considerable amount of good timber on the property, although part of it has been killed by fire but is still standing. Water is handy and plentiful. Sufficient water power for all development purposes is available within a half mile of the workings.

**TOPOGRAPHY:** The property is on the south bank of Kaslo Creek and 300 to 500 feet above it. There is a flat 100 to 200 feet wide at the bottom, and above this the slopes rise at an angle of about 40° for some distance; these slopes are comparatively smooth and uniform. The elevation of the workings is approximately 3300 feet. There are no snowslides near the mine.

**GEOLOGY:** The property lies in the limestones, slates, and schists of the Slocan Series and is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south west of the Kaslo Volcanic belt.

The sedimentaries strike NW - SE and dip, on the average, 50° SW into the hill. On the property they consist of a central belt of limestone, thin to medium bedded, with slates and schists on the foot (NE), and with slaty

argillites, impure quartzites, and schists, with occasional beds of impure limestone on the hanging side. The limestone appears to be the same bed in which the orebodies of the W Whitewater mine occur. (Note: The Whitewater mine is now operating a 150 ton mill on good grade ore from a depth of 1800 feet below the outcrop; it is said to have several years supply of ore developed, and to show little diminution in value to the present depth.)

In general the strata appear to be comparatively regular in strike and dip; to the eastward the strike bends somewhat to the south, and locally there are minor variations in both strike and dip.

**DEVELOPMENT:** Development consists of two 180 foot tunnels, about 50 feet apart vertically, from the upper of which a 60 foot drift has been run to the eastward along the hanging wall of the main limestone.

There are also a number of open cuts outlining with more or less accuracy two zones of strong mineralization and several points of lesser mineralization. The diagram accompanying this report indicates the general relationships of this work.

**MINERALIZATION:** With the exception of a small part of the exposures in the tunnel, the mineralized areas thus far exposed are in the nature of an oxidised capping in the limestone.

This capping is a fairly typical iron gossan except that it carries a considerable percentage of manganese; in it occur isolated chunks of sphalerite and galena, as well as pieces of unaltered limestone. A large sample that appears to have been carefully taken is reported to show

.09 oz. gold, 0.4 oz. silver, 45.5% iron, 19.0% manganese, 2.0% zinc, and very low lime, sulphur, and phosphorous.

Mr. Curle has been informed by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. that they can use this material for its iron and manganese content if their plans for making iron materialize.

The principal mineralization is confined to two areas, (1) a replacement vein with definite walls fifteen to twenty feet apart which cuts across the limestones, entering at 45° and cutting across to the hanging wall which it appears to follow. The strike is NNW and the dip very steep to the SW. Three cuts have been made on this vein, at the foot and hanging sides of the lime belt, and in the middle. Occasional nodules of zinc are found, and a little quartz along the walls. The other (2) body is an irregular one some 200 feet in length along the hanging wall of the main limestone zone, and from 6 feet wide at the east end to 90 feet at the west end. Sufficient cuts have been made on this body to outline its surface extent fairly well.

The upper tunnel passes under the east end of the (2) orebody and shows from seven to twenty feet of semi-oxidised material with apparently sufficient blende remaining to make part of it a low grade milling ore; this shows both in the crosscut and in the drift. Toward the portal from this is a weaker and thoroughly oxidised gossan.

The lower tunnel starts in on thirty or forty feet of fairly mineralized gossan, then passes through fifty or sixty feet of thin bedded shaley limestone or slate which shows little mineralization, and then again enters a gossan zone which extends to the face; the last twenty feet shows the most intense mineralization, and contains some blende, though not enough to make it commercial. This tunnel does not extend quite to the hanging of the main limestone beds.

Both tunnels show considerable siderite in lenses, irregular stringers, and pockets in the less altered part of the mineralized zone, and it is from this mineral that the iron of the gossan evidently is derived. The occasional nodules of blende and galena are always accompanied by this mineral.

In the No. 2 orebody there is evidence of increased mineralization on and near numerous small cross fractures which cut into it from both the hanging and foot walls. The No. 1 orebody, or vein, is not yet sufficiently opened up to show much of its structure.

At several other points small veinlets, or feeders, have been opened in the limestone, usually standing vertical and striking at right angles to the limestones. These feeders generally show some lead carbonates around nodules of galena, and seldom show blende.

**CONCLUSION:** The location of the property is exceptionally good for cheap working except that it cannot be tunneled deeper than 400 feet below the apex of the outcrop.

The limestones appear to be favorable to replacement and siderite is one of the most usual gangue minerals in the Slocan lead-zinc deposits; this with the occasional presence of lead and zinc in the gossan strongly indicates the presence of lead-zinc ores at further depth.

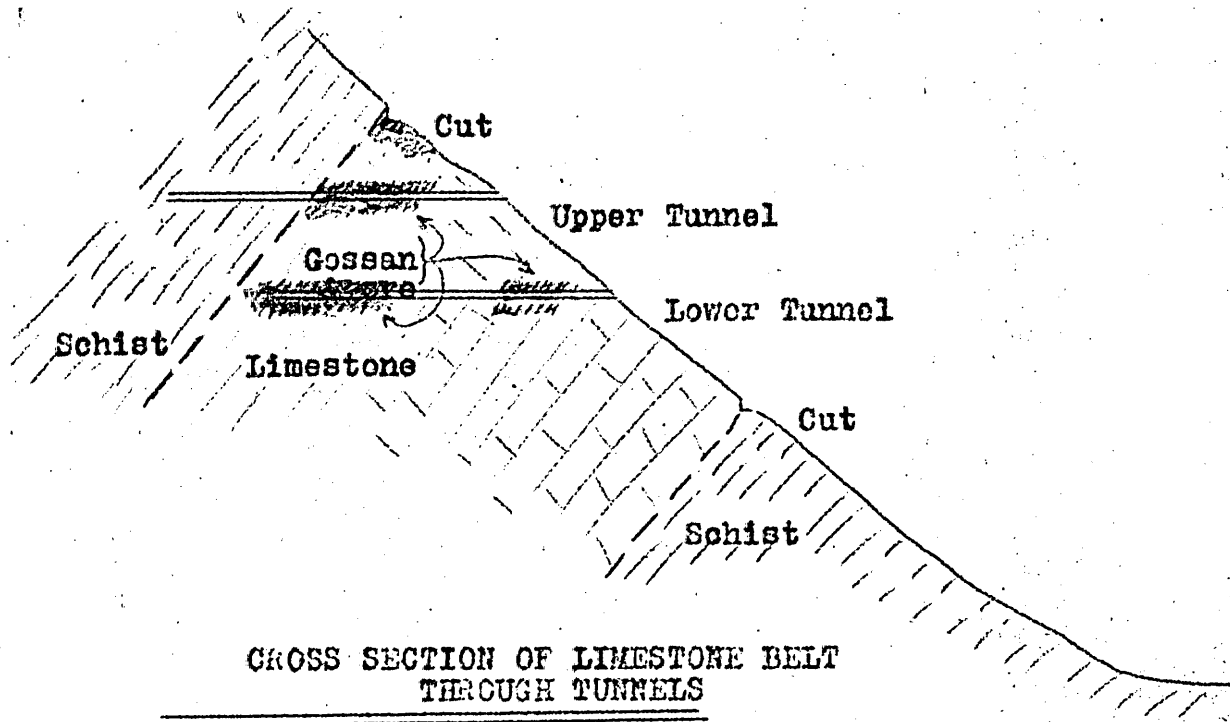
Oxidation is already proven to extend deeper than is usual in the district. The surface work shows a fairly large area of mineralization and the tunnels rather suggest that it may enlarge downward. It is also probable that there are other surface areas that have not been found, since the property has not been carefully prospected except in the immediate vicinity of the workings.

Indications seem very good for the development of fairly large bodies of low grade milling ore, with the possibility of finding some higher grade ore. Low silver values are to be expected with the lead and zinc. The value of the property as a manganese producer is entirely dependent on the possible market some time in the future at the Trail smelter or elsewhere.

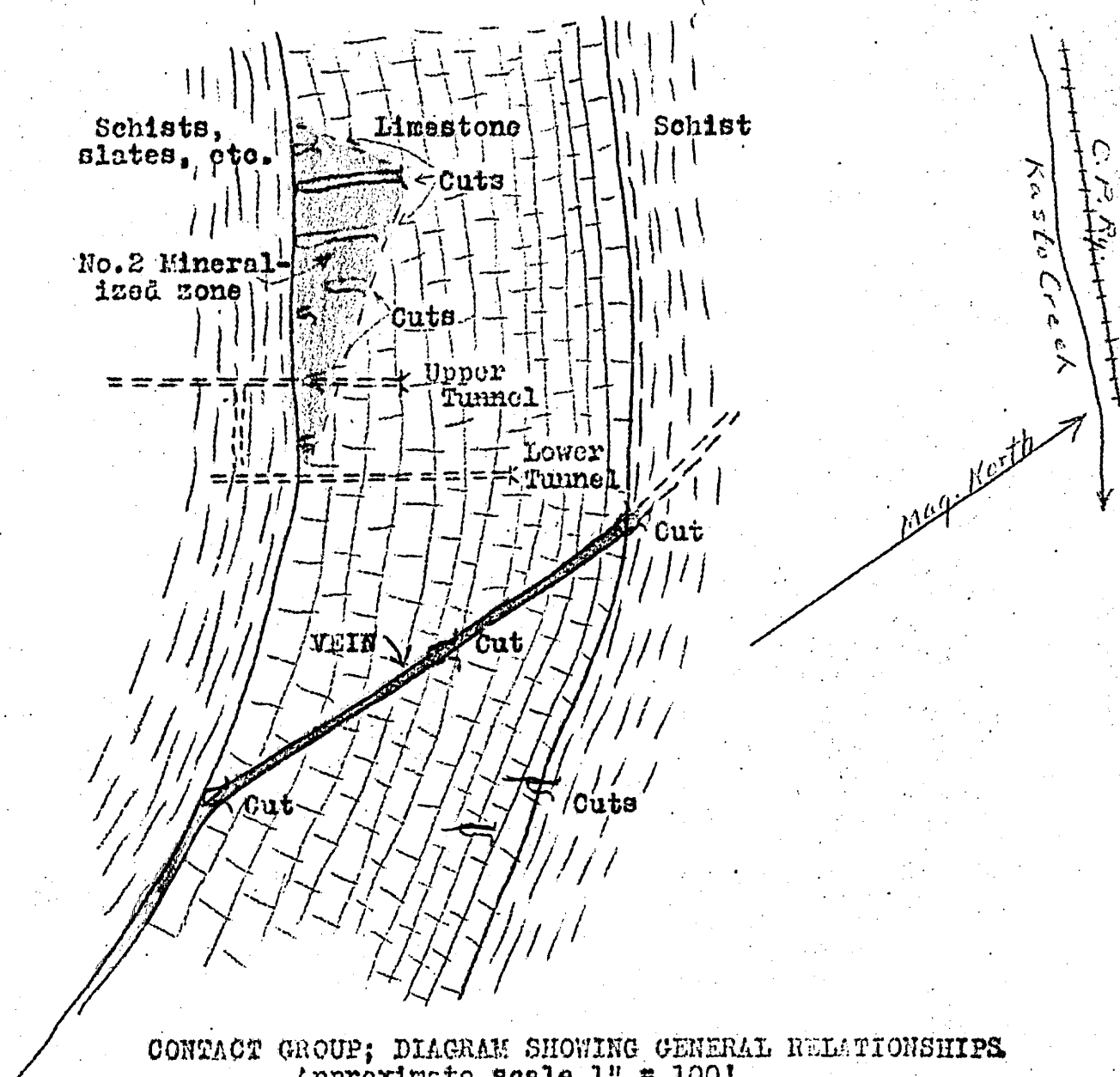
If the property were obtainable at a reasonable price and on good terms, it would be well worth developing.

Respectfully submitted,

*Chas. C. Starr*



**CROSS SECTION OF LIMESTONE BELT THROUGH TUNNELS**



**CONTACT GROUP; DIAGRAM SHOWING GENERAL RELATIONSHIPS.**  
 Approximate scale 1" = 100'

CONTACT GROUP

KASLO, B. C.

Sept. 1, 1928

Addenda to be attached to Report on Contact Group  
for Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. by Charles C. Starr  
July 18, 1928.

**INTRODUCTION:** The following is based on an additional  
two and a half days examination of the Group.

A rough map was made, showing the approximate  
lay of the claims, the workings, and the geology.

**TERMS & PRICE:** Mr. A. J. Curle, of Kaslo, the owner, has  
given the following price and terms:-

Total price for an 80% interest	\$100,000
Payments - In one year	10,000
In two years	30,000
In three years	60,000

Curle's 20% interest to be carried free of expense to him.  
Royalty 15% to apply on purchase price.

One hundred and fifty shifts per month to be worked during  
the continuance of the bond.

All records of drill holes, assays, maps etc to be given  
to Curle if the bond is relinquished.

Work to start within 30 days of the signing of the papers.

**POWER:** Johnson Creek which crossed the east end of the  
Tact Claim has a flow of probably more than five cu. ft.  
per second at low water, and a fall of over 30° for a  
considerable distance. A hundred horsepower should be  
developed at a minimum of expense. } (A)

**GEOLOGY:** The strike of the sedimentaries is N 75° W  
(magnetic) and is rather strikingly uniform through the  
center of the property. The dip varies from 35° to 55°  
with an average of about 50°.

The gossan occurs in the more massive limestones  
which are quite regular; the thinner bedded limestones  
and interbedded schists of the limestone belt are somewhat  
contorted and crushed. The schist belt, lying on the hanging

side (south) of the limestone belt has been much more crushed and contorted.

A light colored porphyritic igneous sill outcrops near the northeast part of the Contact claim, about 50 feet from the footwall of the limestone belt.

About 70 feet above the hanging wall of the limestone belt, which is 260 feet thick, there is a brownish rock which resembles quartzite, but which from its relations to the surrounding rocks is indicated to be an igneous sill. It is accompanied by irregular stringers and lenses of quartz, and is exposed above the main open cuts, in Johnson Creek, and in the gulch on the west end of the Con Claim. At both of these points some former owner of the property has driven short tunnels on it. There is no evidence that it carries any values.

The main limestone belt outcrops plainly in the gulches at either end of the Contact claim, but over most of the property its position can be only approximately determined by float, and trenches must be dug to expose it in place.

A noteworthy feature of the topography is the presence of ridges with hollows above them which pass across the hillside for hundreds of feet. One such ridge very plainly marks the course of the vein through the limestone belt and extends some 250 feet into the foot-wall schists. At the hanging of the limestones it turns and follows the contact for several hundred feet before it dies out.

A second ridge occurs 160 feet above the hanging wall of the limestones and extends for nearly a thousand feet, running horizontally across a steep hillside. The trench above it is sometimes 20 feet wide by six or eight feet deep. The cause of this trench is not evident and two shallow cuts indicate there is no mineralization along it as in the case of the first mentioned trench.

**MINERALIZATION:** No samples were taken as they would have little bearing on the ore that may be found below the gossan; the presence of a little zinc and lead in the gossan is evident.

The vein, or No. 1 body, is from fifteen to twenty feet wide; strikes N 55° W, and dips 30° south. It cuts diagonally through the limestone belt for 500 feet, and its continuation into both the footwall and hangingwall schists is indicated by the continuation of the "ridge" for a distance of several hundred feet beyond the limestones.

The No. 2 body appears to be a straight replacement of the more massive parts of the limestone. Both plan and section indicate that it is quite irregular. Nothing in the structure of the limestones was noted that might explain the localization of the gossan; in several places small

mineralized cross-fractures were noted that may have acted as feeders, although there is no proof that they were not secondary. The location of the mineralized areas in the tunnels is indicated on the section.

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:** For preliminary development further trenching of the vein appears advisable. Also, more trenching around the margins of the No. 2 body, as well as trenching across the upper ridge and its valley to determine its significance. For exploration below the gossan diamond drilling will be the quickest and cheapest method and should indicate within a short time whether the unaltered ores are sufficiently good to justify their opening by tunnels.

**CONCLUSION:** Nothing was found since the preliminary examination was made which materially alters the conclusions expressed in the first report.

What must be determined by deeper work, either by diamond drilling or tunneling and sinking, is primarily the grade of the lead, zinc, and silver in the unaltered ore, and secondarily the size of the bodies.

It is my opinion that oxidation may be found to extend as deep as 200 feet in places, and that the ore will be found to be essentially zinc with a little sliver and possibly some lead, and that its value will not be high.

The property as it now stands justifies a preliminary testing by at least a half dozen drill holes.

Respectfully submitted,

*Chas. C. Starr*