

NAME OF PROPERTY **BEVELEY**

OBJECT LOCATED -Bullseye zone.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 500. Lat. 56°08' 50" Long. 125°04' 00"

Mining Division	Omineca	District	Cassiar
County	Township or Parish		
Lot	Concession or Range		
Sec	Tp.	R.	

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Mineralization on this property occurs within the 'limestone' sequence of the Ingenika Group. This group forms a sequence 18,000 feet thick that consists of four dominant rock types and their metamorphic derivatives. These are, respectively, greywackes altered to slates, phyllites, schists, and quartzites; sandstones and quartzites; conglomerates; and limestones. This sequence was deposited in Late Proterozoic and Early Cambrian time and subsequently underwent low-grade regional metamorphism (Roots, 1954).

Rock types exposed in the trenched areas indicated the following mappable units in order of abundance: white to grey dolomite, grey to black limestone, brown ferrodolomite, and minor brown sericite schist and phyllite. Barite lenses and stringers cut the limy units. All these units are highly fractured and folded. Bedding-cleavage relationships together with measurement of minor fold orientations and related lineations indicate that this sequence has been folded into tight north-south folds. see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products of value - Silver, zinc, barite.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located at approximately 4,000 to 4,500 feet elevation one half mile north of the Osilinka River, 3 miles east of the junction with Tenakihi Creek.

The showing was discovered in 1946 by Alex Leggatt while prospecting for The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited. The Beveley 1-13 claims were staked in October 1946. The company carried out 8,000 feet of trenching in 1947, a geological survey of the property in 1949, and approximately 1,100 feet of diamond drilling in 12 holes in 1951. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1962.

No further activity was reported until 1966 when a syndicate comprised of Alex Leggatt, O. Vinnege, R. Hall, and B. and R. Goodwin (E. Don Vinnage & Associates) staked 25 claims including the Beveley 1-4, Pine, Spruce, Balsom and Willow. Bulldozer trenching exposed additional zones of mineralization.

Donna Mines Ltd. was incorporated in July 1967 to option the property. The company staked about 50 adjacent claims. During the year geological and induced potential surveys and the bulldozing of 12 trenches totalling 6,716 feet was carried out; the induced potential survey indicated 5 anomalous zones. During 1968 further geological mapping, 19,000 feet of trenching by backhoe, and 200 feet of percussion drilling in 1 hole was carried out. Late in the year an adit was begun to investigate the 'E' zone anomaly and was driven to a length of 900 feet in 1969. Diamond drilling totalling 500 feet in 3 holes was carried out.

The showings were subsequently restaked as the Gael 1-11 claims. By 1973 the claims had reverted to prospector Ralph Hall, one of the members of the original syndicate. Hall carried out trenching, drilling and sampling in 1976.

Susie Gold Mines Ltd., owner of the nearby Weber group (94 C/3, ZN 1), acquired a working option on 8 claims (Gael 4-11) from Mr. Hall in January 1977. The company staked the Carol 1 and 2 claims (40 units) over and surrounding the Gael group. Work during the year over the Beveley and Weber groups included a VLF electromagnetic survey over 9 line-K, an induced potential survey over 70 line-K, and a gravity survey over 92 line-K. Diamond drilling was done to test some of the more promising anomalies located by Donna Mines in 1967. This drilling located the Bullseye showing in the fall of 1977. see Card 2 ....

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

McCammon, J.W.; Osilinka River-Nina Lake Area; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1952, pp. 98-101 ++ .

Roots, E.F.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of Aiken Lake Map Area, British Columbia; Memoir 274, p. 228, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1954.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1950, p. 101; 1951, p. 118; 1967, p. 120; 1968, p. 149.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Donna Mines Ltd."; "Suzie Mining Explorations Ltd.".

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 105; 1973, pp. 390-395 + ; 1976, p. E-169; 1977, p. E 212; 1978, p. E 240.

Fahrni, Keith C.; Report on Suzie Mining Exploration Property; 11/9/78 - in VSE SMF 25/10/78 - Suzie Mining Explorations Ltd.

Exploration in British Columbia; BC Dept. of Mines: 1980, p. 415.

MAP REFERENCES

#Map 1030 A, Aiken Lake, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Memoir 274.

Preliminary Map 48-5 A, (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - accomp. Paper 48-5.

\*Map 94 C, Mesilinka River, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

Beveley claims, sketch of main mineralized zone, Fig. 32, Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1973, p. 393.

#Suzie Mining Explorations, (Surface Geol.), Sc. 1:5,000, Fig. 3, accomp. Rept. by Fahrni. (see also Fig. 2 - claim map).

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR	DMacR	DMacR			
Date	6-76	11-78	07-80	08-86			

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## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

westerly to northerly trending, flexural flow folds with shallow, undulating plunge directions.

The main sulphide mineral noted in the trenches is galena, which occurs as veinlets and disseminations in barite masses cutting grey dolomite. In some cases, the veinlets roughly parallel relict compositional banding. Galena also occurs as stockwork veinlets and fracture fillings in brecciated grey dolomites and brown ferrodolomites. Crosscutting calcite stringers are common features in all trenches. Barite occurs as massive crystalline veins and patches directly associated with the best sulphide mineralization. Pyrite, locally a common accessory in all limy units, also occurs as small rounded grains within sulphide veins, or as large irregular masses associated with sphalerite.

At 400 feet the adit intersected a 12 foot wide zone of mineralization. A channel sample across 6 feet of adit face assayed: silver, 2.1 ounces per ton; zinc, 0.12%; lead, 8.83%; barium sulphate, 5.66%.

The mineralization is essentially confined to a carbonate unit lying between an underlying phyllite unit and an overlying limey argillite or argillaceous limestone unit. Mineralization appears to penetrate for only a very short distance into the argillite above the contact with dolomite. Locally a dark grey dolomite below the black argillite appears to have been formed by dolomitization of argillite. This grey dolomite locally carries zinc, as disclosed by ZN-test solution. Mineralization on the property occurs mainly as irregular patches in the carbonate unit, which has been warped by folding, and displaced by block faulting. The main areas of mineralization have been designated the C, E, O, and Bullseye zones.

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

The company name (Susie Gold) was changed in June 1978 to Suzie Mining Explorations Ltd. Diamond drilling on the Beveley property to early spring of 1978 totalled 1,457 metres in 16 holes. The drilling on the Bullseye showing indicated about 110,000 tons at a grade of 1.42% lead, 2.24% zinc, and 1.06 ounces silver per ton (K.C. Fahrni 11/09/78 in VSE SMF 25/10/78 - Suzie Mng. Expl. L.). By December 1978 drilling had outlined, in addition to the Bullseye zone, about 3,000,000 tons in three zones with an approximate grade of 3.66% combined Pb-Zn, and 1.06 oz/t Ag (NM 07/12/78).

A new agreement was reached with Mr. Hall which extended the working option to December 31, 1987. In May 1980 Suzie optioned a 67.5% interest in the Hall agreement to Gold Leaf Mining Explorations Ltd. Work by Gold Leaf in 1980 included geological mapping and 836.7 m of diamond drilling in 18 holes.