



NORTH-CENTRAL AND CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

By G. H. Klein

BEVELEY, CARIE (94C/3E)

This lead-zinc-silver property straddles the Osilinka River 8 kilometres north-east of Uslika Lake. Access to the property is by a branch road off the Omineca Road. The property consists of a claim block 6 kilometres by 3 kilometres and is being worked by Suzie Mining Explorations Limited, formerly Susie Gold Mines Limited.

Most exploratory work was done in the northern half of the property which is underlain by Cambrian and older Tenakih Group rocks consisting of a faulted sequence of schist, phyllite, argillite, dolomite, and limestone.

Mineralization occurs as a replacement in a friable dolomitized section of limestone near overlying argillite. Fine-grained galena, the main sulphide, is found as disseminations and as irregular massive pods of a few kilograms. Accessory minerals are sphalerite and barite. Cerussite was noted. Mineralization has been found on surface in three separate areas.

Work done on the property to the end of September included gravity surveys, geochemistry, stripping, geological mapping, and diamond drilling of approximately 1 450 metres in 16 holes. Current work is under the guidance of K. C. Fahrni, consultant.

REFERENCES

- Fahrni, K. C. (1978): Suzie Mining Exploration Property, Osilinka River near Wasi Creek, private report.
Garnett, J. A. (1973): Beveley, *B.C. Ministry of Mines & Pet. Res.*, GEM, 1973, pp. 390-395.
McCammon, J. W. (1952): Osilinka River—Nina Lake Area, *Minister of Mines, B.C.*, Ann. Rept., 1952, pp. 98-109.
Roots, E. F. (1954): Geology and Mineral Deposits of Aiken Lake Map-Area, British Columbia, *Geol. Surv., Canada*, Mem. 274.

DOUG (93H/11E)

The Doug copper prospect is situated 100 kilometres east of Prince George on the eastern drainage of Everett Creek. The prospect is near timberline at 1 800 metres and is covered by 55 units in six claims owned by Gordon and Bruce Bried, of Kamloops.

Fossiliferous light grey limestone of the Cambrian Mural Formation, covered partly by thin drift, underlies the property. Small-scale solution structures are noted where the limestone is exposed and ice scour has been minimal.

Mineralization is found over an area of 3 kilometres by 1 kilometre in low temperature quartz veins in the limestone. Fine-grained chalcopyrite, in places almost completely altered to secondary minerals, is found in patches in the quartz up to a few centimetres in width and 10 centimetres in length. A cream-coloured ankerite, which is easily weathered, is also present.

The showings may be the source of considerable mineralized float found in the area. Work done to date consists of prospecting and some hand trenching.

REFERENCE

Campbell, R. B., Mountjoy, E. W., and Young, F. G. (1973): Geology of McBride Map-Area, *Geol. Surv., Canada, Paper 72-35*.