

810526

BEVELEY PROPERTY

Susie Gold Mines Ltd.

W. G. Smitheringale

October 31, 1977

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. J. Paul Stevenson, Director, Susie Gold Mines Ltd., the writer examined the Wasi Lake lead-zinc-silver property on October 13 and 14, 1977. On October 15 and 16 several showings similar to those on the Wasi Lake property, but lying 15km to 35km to the southeast, that had come to the attention of Susie Gold Mines were examined. The following report is based on observations the writer made during this trip and on material in unpublished company reports in the files of Susie Gold Mines Ltd. and on published reports by the B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources and by the Geological Survey of Canada.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Wasi Lake property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of Northern British Columbia and is centered at Lat. $56^{\circ}03'N$, Long. $125^{\circ}02'W$ (Fig. 1) It lies north of Wasi Lake and straddles Wasi Creek and Osilinka River (NTS Map Sheets 94C/2W, 3E Fig. 2). The northern part of the property, which includes the old Beveley showings and number 2 anomaly, is accessible by bush road from a point on the Aiken Lake road about 85km from Germansen Landing. Osilinka River must be forded to gain access to the southern part of the property.

The terrain consists of steep hillsides and swampy valleys. The elevation of Osilinka River where it crosses the property is about 2,700 feet, and the elevation of the upper parts of the property north and south of the river are about 5,000 feet. Outcrop is scarce except in cliff areas, although old exploration trenches on the Beveley showing provide numerous exposures in that area.

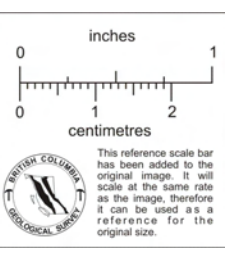
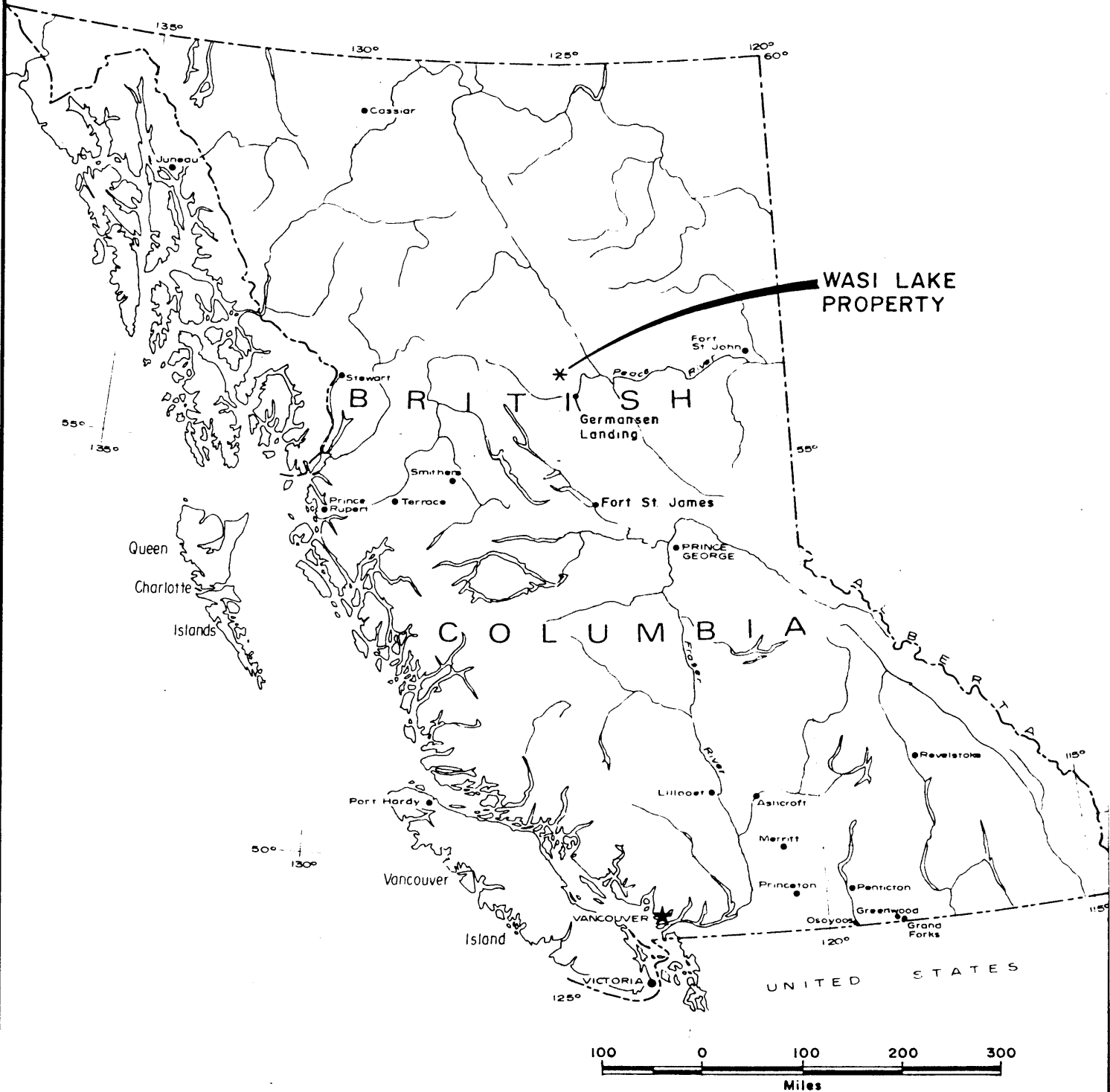


FIG. 1
LOCATION OF
WASI LAKE PROPERTY
SUSIE GOLD MINES LTD.

W. G. SMITHERINGALE & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE

kilometres 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 kilometres

OCT. 1977

PROPERTY AND TITLE

The property consists of the Kriker, the Carol #1 and #2 and the Cara #1 to #7 claims, all staked on the 'modified grid system', and of the Carie group (30 claims) and Gael group (8 claims) staked on the 'old' system (Fig. 3). A list of the claims and pertinent data appears in Appendix #1.

The Gael claims are under option from Ralph Hall, prospector, of Victoria, B.C., to Susie Gold Mines until December 31, 1979. The remainder of the claims are owned 100% by Susie Gold Mines.

A minor discrepancy exists between the position of the Carie claim group as shown on Figure 3, which is drawn according to information supplied by Susie Gold Mines Ltd., and the position of the group as shown on the B.C. Dept of Mines and Petroleum Resources claim map 94C/3E(M). The discrepancy is not important insofar as the general boundaries of the property are concerned, and the writer is satisfied that all the showings and exploration work described in this report as being on the Wasi Lake property are, in fact, within the property boundaries.

HISTORY

The history of the area prior to 1952 is outlined by McCammon (1952).

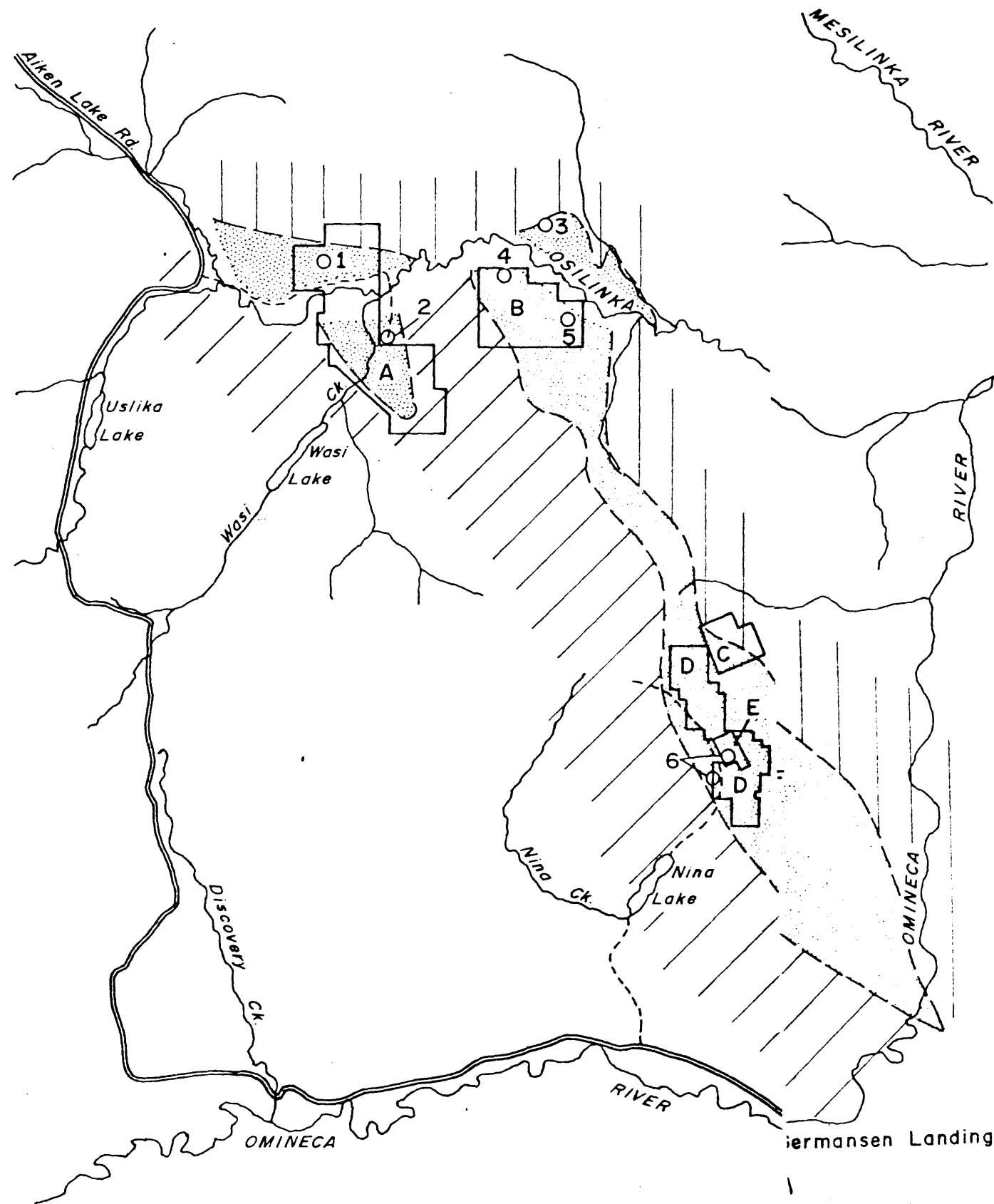
The first claims recorded in the belt of carbonate rocks that extends 50km southeastward from the Gael claims where the Childhood Dream and Weber groups which were recorded in 1930. Systematic prospecting in the area by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company began in 1927 and resulted in the staking of the Beveley group in 1946. Independent

prospectors located the Davies group in 1946, the Gordon group in 1950 and the Vernon group in 1951. Exploration in the carbonate belt was sporadic during the 1950's and 1960's, but about 1973 interest in the belt was renewed and resulted in the acquisition of claims by Pechiney Development Ltd., Placer Development Ltd., Cominco Ltd., Serem Ltd., Imperial Oil Ltd., and others (Fig. 2).

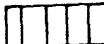

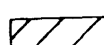
The Gael, Carol and Carie claims are located over the old Beveley and Weber claim groups. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, the original owners of the Beveley group, conducted extensive exploration between 1947 and 1951. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1962 and in 1966 a syndicate that included Alexander Leggatt, the C.M.&S. prospector who discovered the property, was formed and exposed several additional zones of mineralization with a bulldozer. In 1967 the property was optioned to Donna Mines Ltd. which constructed the access road to the property and did considerable exploration during the following two years. Although widespread mineralization was exposed by the C.M.&S. and Donna Mines programs, interest by Donna Mines waned and the option was dropped. Mr. Ralph Hall, one the partners in the Leggatt syndicate, subsequently acquired ownership of the property.

The old Weber property was restaked in 1972 by Centura Mines Ltd. as the Cona claim group, but no assessment work was recorded and the claims lapsed.

Susie Gold Mines Ltd. acquired property in the Wasi Lake area through the efforts of Mr. Douglas Stelling, president of Susie Gold Mines, and Mr. J. Paul Stevenson, a director of Susie Gold Mines. Mr. Stelling has been active as a prospector and exploration consultant in the Omineca area since 1969 and he has conducted exploration in the Wasi Lake-Omineca River carbonate belt since 1973.



LEGEND

-  Ingenika Group (Hudsonian) and Cambrian Sedimentary Rocks.
-  Carbonate Belt. Mainly Silurian and Devonian but Includes Some Hudsonian Carbonate Rocks.
-  Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks of Permian (?) and Pennsylvanian Age or Older.

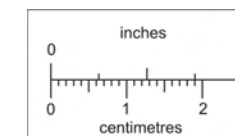
OLD CLAIM GROUP (Approximate)

- 1 Beveley
- 2 Weber
- 3 Childhood Dream
- 4 Davies
- 5 Gordon
- 6 Vernon

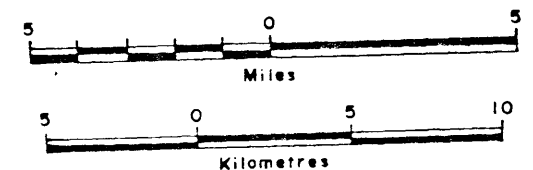
PRESENT CLAIMS

- A Susie Gold Mines Ltd.
- B Placer Development Ltd.
- C Serem Ltd.
- D Cominco Ltd.
- E Jemima Group
- F Imperial Oil Ltd.

FIG. 2
WASI LAKE PROPERTY
SUSIE GOLD MINES LTD.
— REGIONAL GEOLOGY —



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.



W.G. SMITHERINGALE & ASSOCIATES LTD.

In the writer's opinion his experience in this belt and the properties controlled by him in this belt that could, through him, be available for purchase or option by Susie Gold Mines Ltd. are factors that will enhance the ability of Susie Gold Mines to continue successful exploration in this area. Mr. Stevenson is an experienced exploration technician and prospector and has worked intermittently in the Omineca belt since 1968. As president of his own exploration contracting company he has conducted exploration and staking in the Wasi Lake-Omineca River carbonate belt on behalf of Mr. Stelling and Susie Gold Mines Ltd.

The Carie claim group was staked in the fall of 1974 by Mr. Stelling on the basis of results from a geochemical stream sediment survey and prospecting that he had conducted earlier in the year. The claim group was sold to Mr. Stevenson who then sold it to Susie Gold Mines in April 1976. This was Susie Gold Mines's first property acquisition in the area. On the advise of Mr. Stevenson Susie Gold Mines directed its interest to the old Beveley claims north of Osilinka River. The Gael claim group was optioned from Mr. Hall in January, 1977, and the Carol #1 and #2 and the Cara #1,2,3 and 4 claims, staked in the fall of 1976 by Messrs. Stevenson and Stelling, were acquired in February 1977. The Kriker and Cara #5,6 and 7 claims were staked by Susie Gold Mines in 1977.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Wasi Lake property lies at the north end of a belt of dominantly carbonate rocks that trends south-southeasterly for 50km to Omineca River (Fig. 2). The rocks consist of massive to thin-bedded limestone and dolomite and black slate, phyllite or schist. Two different units of interbedded carbonate rocks and slate are present in the belt, each of distinctly different age.

The older unit consists of crystalline limestone and dolomite interbedded with slate and phyllite. It is one of the subdivisions of the Ingenika Group and on the basis of archeocyatha it is dated as late Hadrynian or Lower Cambrian. This unit underlies the ridge immediately east of Tenakihi Creek and north of Osilinka River (west of the Kriker claim). The carbonate rocks containing the Childhood Dream showing north of Osilinka River about 12km east of the Beveley showings also belong to this unit.

The Younger unit consists of dolomite and minor limestone and phyllite. It is dated as Silurian (?) or Devonian on the basis of two-holed crinoid columnals. This unit underlies most of the Wasi Lake property as well as much of the carbonate belt southeast of the property.

The Ingenika strata generally strike $N20^{\circ}W$ to $N20^{\circ}E$ and dip 30° to 60° to the west. The Silurian (?) Devonian strata generally strike $N20^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}W$ and dip 10° to 40° to the southwest. Both units appear to form simple, westward dipping homoclines, although minor folding has produced local deviations in attitude from the norm. The carbonate belt is faulted against younger strata along its western margin and in places it is faulted against older strata along its eastern margin, however, in other places along its eastern margin both the Ingenika and Silurian (?) Devonian sequences are interpreted as disconformably overlying older rocks. Within the belt both carbonate units are locally faulted. The nature of the contact between the Ingenika and Silurian (?) Devonian units is unknown.

Both carbonate units in the Wasi Lake-Omineca River belt contain zinc or lead-zinc-silver mineralization. In the Silurian (?) Devonian unit this mineralization is of the general Mississippi Valley type.

GEOLOGY OF THE WASI LAKE PROPERTY

In the area of the Beveley showings the main rock types are light to dark grey, fine-grained dolomite, brown ferro-dolomite, grey to black limestone and minor brown to black slate a sericitic phyllite and schist. Dolomite is more abundant than limestone. Rubble breccia and other forms of collapse breccia are common in the dolomite. Breccia fragments are cemented and variably replaced by medium-to fine-grained, light grey dolomite, barite and calcite in varying proportions. In places the fragments have been almost completely replaced, leaving a rock with no identifiable primary features. Outside of the Beveley area outcrops are sparse, except in cliff areas, but the same rock types appear to underlie most of the property.

Slate and phyllite beds are present within the carbonate sequence in places. A major slate and phyllite unit bounds the carbonate sequence to the west. The contact runs the length of the southwest side of the Carie claim block. Where it is exposed the contact is a fault, although regional bedding attitudes suggest the slate unit stratigraphically overlies the carbonate sequence.

Bedding attitudes are variable due to minor folding and also probably due to rotation of large blocks in unrecognized collapse structures. However, the general trend is north-northwesterly with dips subhorizontal to 45° southwestward. The carbonate strata contain gentle flexure folds and a related fracture cleavage striking $N25^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}W$ and dipping vertically. Deformation has been more complicated than the carbonate strata indicate, for the less competent shales reflect a polydeformational history. Several faults have been mapped by previous workers (Fig. 4).

MINERALIZATION

Significant mineralization on the Wasi Lake property is confined to dolomite. Galena is the main sulphide but minor sphalerite and pyrite are present. In places the galena is argentiferous. Pyrite is locally abundant in some slates. Galena occurs in both breccia filling and breccia fragments as veinlets, thread-like networks, disseminations and scattered blebs. In places the mineralization follows bedding structures. Galena and barite are commonly, but not everywhere, associated.

The mineral association, the relationship of mineralization to collapse breccia, the textural appearance of the mineralization and the regional setting of the Wasi Lake showings are all characteristic of Mississippi Valley type deposits.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Most of the previous exploration was done on the Beveley showings. Between 1947 and 1951 Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company did about 8,000' of hand trenching, 1,100' of diamond drilling (12 holes), geological mapping and considerable channel sampling and assaying. In 1966 some bulldozer trenching was done by a private syndicate. During 1967 and 1968 Donna Mines Ltd. built an access road from Tenakihi Creek to a base camp at 5,000' elevation, conducted geological and geophysical surveys, completed more than 19,000' of bulldozer and backhoe trenching, drove a 1,000' adit and drilled a 200' percussion hole and 3 diamond drill holes totalling 500' (Garnett, 1973). Thirteen thousand feet of channel samples from the trenches were assayed.

As a result of this work 9 zones of mineralization were outlined (Fig. 4). The writer has not seen the assay results from the CM&S and Donna Mines Ltd. programs. White (1967), who studied the CM&S data, stated "Sampling has been extensively

carried out by Cominco and silver, lead values of favourable grades have been indicated in a wide area over good widths. In one section of trenching, a body of rock 200 by 200 feet, showed assays of approximately 1 oz. silver/ton and around 3% lead. One other section assayed 3.3 oz. silver/ton and 11.4% lead over 25 feet". In a review of the Donna Mines program Bronlund and Tegart (1968) stated "This trenching was in the main confined to the mineralized areas previously known by Cominco's work in 1947 and has done little to extend the picture generally. Much of the trenching was done without proper guidance as to location and direction and has to some extent confused the picture as to true widths and trend of the mineralization. This again makes it difficult and in part impossible to properly evaluate some of the sample results". One must conclude that neither positive nor negative deductions regarding the merit of the property can be made from the results of the Donna Mines program. Check sampling of the old results from sloughed trenches has, in general, returned lower values than the original samples. This is likely due to oxidation and leaching since the trenches were opened.

It is important to note that very little diamond drilling has been done on the property considering the widespread distribution of mineralization and the fact that close spaced drilling is required to explore for irregular shaped deposits such as are characteristic of Mississippi Valley type deposits.

The significance of the previous work is that it exposed discontinuous mineralization over a trace length of about 1,000m, and that in places this material is ore grade. There is a good possibility that the mineralized area has not been adequately explored.

EXPLORATION BY SUSIE GOLD MINES LTD.

During July of 1976 Susie Gold Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping, soil sampling and a gravity survey on the Carie claim groups. The soil sampling was a continuation of work done in 1975 by Mr. D. Stelling. During the summer of 1977 gravity and induced polarization surveys were conducted over the Carol #1, Carol #2 and Carie claims north of Wasi Creek on a metric grid with lines spaced 150m apart and stations along the lines spaced 50m (Fig. 4). A VLF electromagnetic survey was conducted over certain portions of the grid. In total this work amounted to 80 line miles of gravity, 80 line miles of IP, and 20 line miles of EM surveys⁽¹⁾. The geophysical data is currently being processed.

On the basis of the unprocessed field data from the 1976 and 1977 programs 15 geophysical anomalies and 2 geochemical anomalies have been outlined. Most of the geophysical anomalies are coincident gravity and IP anomalies, although some are gravity anomalies without an IP response. The locations, but not the shapes, of these anomalies are shown on Figure 4. Gravity and IP anomaly number 2 are coincident with a soil lead anomaly, with a recently discovered surface showing of galena in dolomite and with a large area containing scattered mineralized float. The second geochemical anomaly lies east of the geophysical grid shown on Figure 4 in the southeast corner of the Carie group. It is about 1,500m long, up to 450m wide, trends northwesterly and contains over 1000 ppm Pb and over 2000 ppm Zn for much of its length. The area has not been tested geophysically.

⁽¹⁾ The geophysical work in 1976 and 1977 was carried out by C.A. Ager & Associates Ltd.

In September, 1977, testing mineralized zones in the old Beveley showing and testing geophysical anomaly number 2 was begun with a Winkie diamond drill equipped to recover AX core. Ten holes and about 1,000' were drilled, and although core recovery was poor some worthwhile information and encouraging assays were obtained. Assay certificates for these samples are reproduced in Appendix II. The best intersections are summarized in Table 1. Late in October a larger drill capable of recovering NQ core began a 2,000' program on anomaly number 2 to confirm results obtained with the Winkie drill.

The total value of exploration in 1976 and to the end of September, 1977, conducted by Susie Gold Mines Ltd. on the Wasi Lake property is in excess of \$200,000.

The discovery of mineralization on anomaly 2 is significant because it shows that on the Wasi Lake property geophysical anomalies can indicate lead mineralization. Another important factor in evaluating the results of exploration by Susie Gold Mines is the encouraging assays in spite of very poor core recovery. Most of the core recovered was in the form of ground pebbles less than 2cm across. The true tenor of the mineralization is likely to be higher than the core assays indicate because friable sulfides would be more subject to fine grinding and incomplete recovery than the more resistant dolomite host.

Table 1: Summary of Best Drill Hole Intersections

Footage	Interval	% Core Recovery	% Pb	% Zn	Oz/t Ag
<u>DDH 77-2</u>					
19' - 39'	20'	25	1.33	0.16	0.30
Coarse-grained dolomite and ferrodolomite with several interbeds of limestone and a 1 ft. bed of phyllite. Dolomite contains barite in places. Blebs and stringers of galena, in places 'high-grade'.					
<u>DDH 77-3</u>					
3' - 26'	23'	18	1.46	0.18	0.28
Mottled and dark grey dolomite and dolomitic limestone; healed breccia in places. Several 1 ft. intervals of barite. Galena nonuniformly disseminated in dolomite and L.S. and as pods in barite.					
29' - 33'	4'	--	1.04	0.97	0.37
Not logged					
38' - 50'	12'	--	1.71	0.57	0.44
Not logged					
50' - 76'	26'	--	6.08	0.86	0.72
Not logged					

Footage	Interval	% Core Recovery	% Pb	% Zn	Oz/t Ag
<u>DDH 77-8</u>					
0' - 2'	2'	Less than 25%	33.50	0.11	22.60
Dolomite. Core recovered consists of fragments of dolomite and galena.					

2' - 26'	24'	Less than 25%	3.57	0.48	1.37
Dolomite, mostly tan colored.					

26' - 42'	16'	Less than 25%	0.25	2.12	0.38
Dolomite, mostly tan colored					

DDH 77-9 (intersections given in metres)

0 - 8m	8m	34	3.24	0.37	1.81
Dolomite breccia. Fine-grained, grey dol. fragments cemented with medium-grained tan and creamy dol. Fine-grained galena occurs in thread-like networks. Minor pyrite.					

8m - 16m	8m (26')	7	2.36	3.36	2.88
Dolomite breccia. Fine-grained, tan dol. fragments cemented with medium-grained creamy dol. Fine-grained galena occurs in thread-like networks, stringers and pods. Sphalerite not identified, but entire interval gives strong positive reaction to zinc spot test. Variably oxidized and weathered.					

16m - 26m	10m (33')	30	0.68	3.89	0.92

Note: This interval includes 2m of 2.10% Pb, 10.10% Zn and 1.78 oz/t Ag.

Dolomite breccia. Same as 8m to 16m, only less galena

* Figures for core recovery, Pb, Zn and Ag are weighted averages.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Mineralization on the Wasi Lake property is of the general Mississippi Valley type. The showings occur in a 50km long belt of carbonate rocks containing a number of Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn-Ag-Ba showings. All but a few of these showings are associated with solution breccia in dolomite.
2. The factors controlling the distribution of mineralization on the Wasi Lake property are as yet unknown. However, it can be expected that mineralization is likely confined to particular strata, that the distribution of mineralized bodies within favourable strata are erratic and that the shapes of bodies are irregular. These should not be considered as negative factors for they are simply characteristics of Mississippi Valley type deposits. However, exploration programs must be modified to accommodate them.
3. Although the geology of the property is not well known, there is no geological reason at present to expect that the mineralization is confined to the present showings.
4. The old Beveley showings have not been adequately explored by diamond drilling.
5. Geophysical and geochemical anomalies can be valid drill targets, for example anomaly #2.
6. Drill results from 77-3 on the old Beveley showings and 77-8 & 9 on anomaly #2 are very encouraging.
7. Acquisition and exploration of the Wasi Lake property by Susie Gold Mines Ltd. has been done in a competent manner.
8. The Wasi Lake property warrants further exploration. A program of diamond drilling, hand pitting, geophysical exploration and geological mapping costing approximately \$331,100.00 is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following exploration program is recommended for the Wasi Lake property.

1. Production of a detailed topographic map. This will be produced from the gravity data at no specific cost.
2. Compilation and plotting of all data from previous exploration programs.
3. Diamond drilling in the area of the old Bevely showings
Twenty 100 foot (approx.) holes, NQ core.
2,000 feet at \$20./ft. \$ 40,000.00
4. Diamond drill 12 geophysical anomalies and 1 geochemical anomaly.
Fifteen 300 foot (approx.) holes, NQ core
5,000 ft. @ \$20./ft. 100,000.00
5. Core logging
1 Junior geologist
2 months @ \$1,000/month 2,000.00
6. Core sample shipping and assaying 2,000.00
7. Geological mapping
Project geologist
2 months @ \$1,500/month 3,000.00
8. Complete reconnaissance IP and gravity surveys over the entire property.
75 line km. @ \$1,000. per km 75,000.00
9. Electromagnetic surveys over IP-gravity anomalies
(to help assign priorities to anomalies as drill targets, providing EM proves useful on anomaly #2)
50 line km @ \$100. per km 5,000.00

10.	Detailed IP surveys over anomalies 20 line km @ \$500. per km	\$ 10,000.00
11.	Hand pitting or pack-sack drilling over geophysical and geochemical anomalies in areas of shallow overburden to outline sub-outcrop mineralization as a guide to drilling. 2 labourers 2 months @ \$1,500./month per man	6,000.00
12.	Construction of 15 helicopter pads 2 labourers 1 month @ \$1,500./month per man	3,000.00
<u>Support of Facilities</u>		
13.	Helicopter 2 months @ \$15,000./month	30,000.00
14.	4X4 Vehicle rental 3 months @ \$500./month	1,500.00
15.	Construction of core shack	1,000.00
16.	Camp for 15 men	2,000.00
17.	Cook and bullcook 3 months @ \$3,500./month	10,500.00
18.	Food and supplies Approximately 1,000 man-days @ \$10./man day	10,000.00

Subtotal.....	\$301,000.00
Contingency 10%...	30,100.00
Total	\$331,100.00



Respectfully submitted

W. G. Smitheringale
W.G. Smitheringale & Associates Ltd

October 31, 1977.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ager, C.A., 1976, Carie Claims Gravity Survey, unpublished report by C.A. Ager and Associates Ltd., for Susie Gold Mines Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., 9 pp.

Alrae Engineering Ltd., 1967, Field maps and composite of previous work, Beveley property.

Bronlund, E. and Tegart, P., 1968, Geological Report, Donna Mines Ltd. (NPL), unpublished report in files of Susie Gold Mines Ltd., 8 pp.

Cominco Ltd., 1950, Beveley prospect maps and sampling plans.

Finney, W.A. and Watson, R.K., 1967, Induced Polarization survey, Beveley Property, Geophysical report by Huntec Ltd.

Gabrielse, H., 1975, geology of Fort Grahame E½ Map-Area, British Columbia, Geol. Surv., Canada, Paper 75-33, 28 pp.

Garnett, G.A., 1973, Beveley property, in Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1973, B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1973, pp. 390-395.

Jury, R., 1977, Susie Gold Mines Ltd. Beveley Prospect, unpublished report, Alrae Engineering Ltd., prepared for Susie Gold Mines Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., 12 pp.

McCammion, G.W., 1952, Osilinka River-Nina Lake Area, in Minister of Mines, B.C., Ann. Rept., 1952, pp. 98-109.

McGugan, A. and Rapson, J.E., 1968, Petrological Report to Donna Mines Ltd. on a Sample of Beveley Prospect Sulphides.

Minister of Mines, B.C., Annual Reports:

- (a) Beveley property
1950, p. 101; 1951, p. 118; 1952, p. 98 and 101; 1967,
p. 120; 1968, p. 194.
- (b) Carie property
1930, p. 153; 1952, p. 105; 1974, p. 290.

Orth, F., 1969, Adit geological maps and surveying notes submitted to Donna Mines Ltd.

Potter, R., 1976, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Carie Lead-Zinc Prospect, unpublished report, Susie Gold Mines Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., 8 pp., 3 maps and appended gravity survey report by C.A. Ager.

Rayner, G.H., 1967, Examination of the Upper Showing, Beveley Mountain, report to Donna Mines Ltd.

Roots, R.F., 1954, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Aiken Lake Map-Area, B.C., Beveley group, Geol. Surv., Canada, Mem. 274, p. 228.

White, Gordon P.E., 1967, report on Donna Mines Ltd. (NPL) Beveley Prospect, Gordon P.E. White & Associates Ltd., consulting geologists, unpublished report in files of Susie Gold Mines Ltd., 8 pp.

White, G.P.E., 1968, Beveley Claims, Uslika Lake area, Omineka Mining Division B.C.

Claims Owned 100% by Susie Gold Mines Ltd.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Approx. Number of Units</u>	<u>Approx. Area (acres)</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Carol 1	505	16.7	1034	Nov. 17,1977
Carol 2	506	18.3	1132	Nov. 17,1977
Cara 1	501	6.2	386	Nov. 17,1977
Cara 2	502	0.2	10	Nov. 17,1977
Cara 3	503	13.5	836	Nov. 17,1977
Cara 4	504	20	1235	Nov. 17,1977
Cara 5	*	2.5	154	*
Cara 6	*	1.5	93	*
Cara 7	*	3.5	216	*
Kriker	755	10.4	643	Sept. (?)1978
Carie 1 to 4 inclusive	130960 to 130963 inclusive	--	4X 51.65	Aug. 17,1979
Carie 5 to 10 inclusive	132742 to 132747 inclusive	--	6X 51.65	Oct. 7,1979
Carie 12	132749	--	51.65	Oct. 7,1979
Carie 14 to 18 inclusive	13751 to 132755	--	5X 51.65	Oct. 7,1979
Carie 19 to 32 inclusive	133623 133636	--	14X 51.65	Jan. 3,1979
			Area	7289 acres owned

* Cara #5,6 and 7, which were staked recently, have been recorded but their record was not in the public files of the Vancouver office of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources as of October 20, 1977.

Claims Under Option to Susie Gold Mines Ltd.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No</u>	<u>Approx. Number of Units</u>	<u>Approx. Area (acres)</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Gael 4	126009	--	51.65	July 6, 1978
Gael 5	126010	--	51.65	July 6, 1978
Gael 6	128332	--	51.65	?
Gael 7	128333	--	51.65	?
Gael 8	129538	--	51.65	Nov. 13, 1978
Gael 9	129539	--	26	Nov. 13, 1978
Gael 10	129767	--	51.65	Nov. 22, 1978
Gael 11	129768	--	45	Nov. 22, 1978

Area 381 acres optioned

The foregoing information was obtained from the files of the B.C. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources on October 20, 1977. The officers of Susie Mines are in minor disagreement with the position of the Carie claims shown on the Ministry of Mines claim map. Susie Gold Mines has therefore recently staked the Cara #5,6 and 7 claims adjacent to the Carie group to cover any possible error. Figure 3 shows the claim positions according to Susie Gold Mines data.

Regardless of any possible discrepancy the writer is satisfied that the mineral showings and exploration work described in the report do occur on and relate to claims held by Susie Gold Mines Ltd.

Figure 3

CLAIM MAP

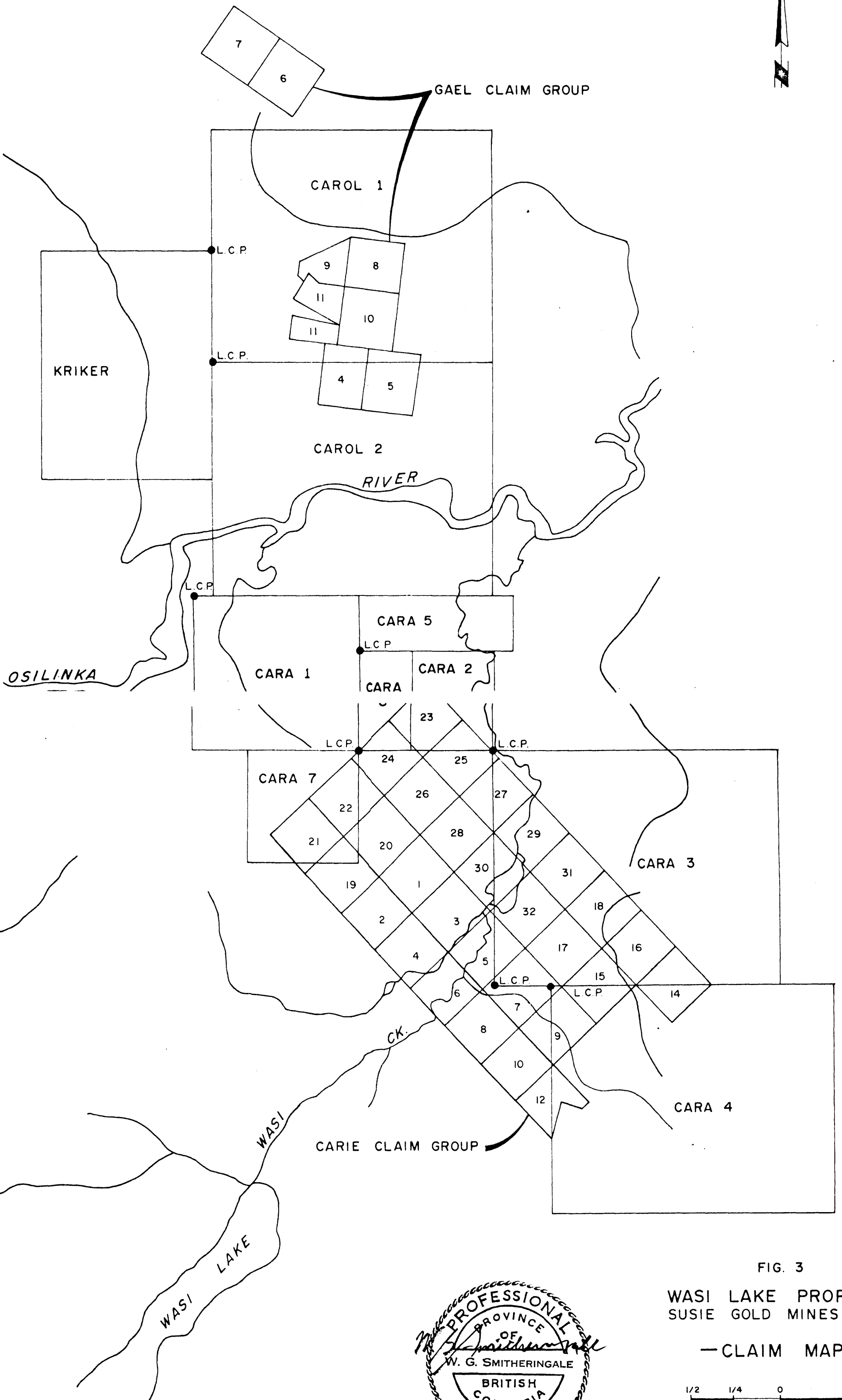
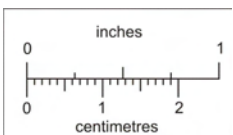


FIG. 3

WASI LAKE PROPE
SUSIE GOLD MINES

-CLAIM MAP-



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

