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Suzie Mining Explorations Ltd.The Wasi-Beveley PropertySummary

The property has widespread, low grade Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization occurring in irregular patches in one, or possibly two, partly dolomitized limestone beds. The bedding lies roughly parallel to the hillside, and the beds have been cut up by block faulting and have been thickened by folding. The main known mineralized bed is probably less than 50 m thick and possibly less than 20 m thick. In one place Keith Fahrni has outlined 110,000 tons of mineralization with a grade of 1.42% Pb, 2.24% Zn and 1.06 oz/ton Ag.

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The Wasi - Beveley Property

Conclusions

1. A large amount of trenching, tunnelling and some diamond drilling done since 1946 has revealed widespread, patchy Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization on this remote property
2. The grades are very low, with the best patch containing 110,000 tons of mineralization with 1.42% Pb, 2.24% Zn, 1.06 oz/ton Ag.
3. Four areas appeared to show some continuity, but when drilled in the autumn of 1978 yielded poor results.
4. The most obvious areas indicated by extensive geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and by prospecting have already been drilled.

- 5 Recent geological work has indicated the presence of a second mineralized horizon.

Recommendations

- 1 If an immediate answer is required, the property should be turned down.
- 2 If possible, it would be better to wait until Keith Fahrni has gone over all the data and then to consider his results. If he succeeds in developing the data and proves the presence of two mineralized horizons, the property should be considered further.
- 3 If a definite picture of two horizons cannot be developed and if the possible grade of the material is not increased, the property should be turned down.

The Wasi-Beveley Property is in the Omimeca district at lat. $56^{\circ}10'N$, long. $125^{\circ}03'W$ (N.T.S. 94/C3), and is reached by a 280 km gravel road going north from Ft. St. James.

Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization was discovered in 1946 by Alexander Leggatt, prospecting for Cominco Ltd. From 1947 to 1951, Cominco mapped the property and completed 8000 feet of trenching and 12 diamond drill holes. The claims lapsed, were restaked in 1966 and from 1967 to 1969 Donna Mines Ltd did geological and geophysical surveying, which included induced polarization work, 6700 feet of bulldozer trenching, 19,000 feet of backhoe trenching, a 1000 foot adit, one 200 foot percussion hole and 500 feet of diamond drilling in three holes. At this stage Donna Mines withdrew.

In 1975, geochemical anomalies were discovered in the southern part of the present property near Wasi Creek. The next season a gravity survey outlined a 2 milligal anomaly coincident with a geochemical anomaly near an old Pb-Zn showing. In the autumn of 1976, the area of investigation was increased to include the previously mentioned Beveley Property, and the group was expanded to the present +200 claims. Geophysical surveys totalling 120 km were done over the entire group in 1977. These surveys outlined 10 anomalies of which three were good coincident I.P. and gravity anomalies.

In 1978, a geological map was made of the

Beveley Area. The Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization occurs in irregular patches in one, or possibly two, partly dolomitized limestone beds. The bedding dips roughly parallel to the hillside. The beds have been cut by faults with 10 m to 20 m vertical throw; it is difficult to find a block 50 m by 50 m not bounded by faults. In places the beds have been thickened by folding. The principal, known mineralized bed is probably less than 50 m thick and possibly less than 20 m thick.

Also in 1978, a drilling program was begun. Shortly after this program was started Keith Fahrni was engaged to summarize the data to that time. He did this, and in one place outlined 110,000 tons of mineralization with a grade of 1.42% Pb, 2.24% Zn and 1.06 oz/ton Ag. He also recommended drilling in four areas: the Bullseye West, O, E and C zones.

Two holes were drilled on the Bullseye West Zone, but the core recovery was poor. The recovered core was assayed, and the grade was very low. The "O" Zone on the Beveley was tested with four holes. Three intersected almost no mineralization, and the fourth intersected 2.13 m of 8.18% Pb, 0.85% Zn and 4.62 oz/ton Ag. Four holes were drilled north of "C" Zone. The best section was 1.21 m of 5.73% Pb, 3.36% Zn and 1.84 oz/ton Ag. Corby Stanley, the director of Suzie who manages the company, states that the recovery was very poor but that fragments of material with estimated grades better than those indicated by

assays were found in the samples and that he hopes to do additional drilling with better recovery and to obtain better grades.

Recently, Keith Fahrni has continued to assemble the data and is getting some indication of a second, deeper mineralized horizon. He is continuing work on the available data.

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