

REPORT ON THE SAMSON CLAIMS
THE MAYBE MINE CLAIMS
THE SAM CLAIM

NEAR GRIZZLY LAKE

THE CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

93A/15W.

52° 49

120° 55

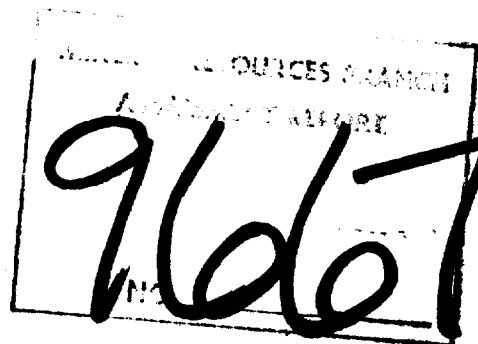
HELD BY

MAY G. LARSEN

OCTOBER 1979

SEPTEMBER & NOVEMBER 1980

by May G. Larsen



Province of British Columbia
 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
 Mineral Resources Branch-Titles Division

MINERAL ACT

Form 1

NOTICE TO GROUP

Sub-Records
 Received
 Aug 24/81
 MR#
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

Mining Division.....*Garibou*.....Location.....*Sisily Lake*.....

Name of group.....*Sam*.....Map No.....*M93A/15W*.....

We, the undersigned owners of the following adjoining claims desire to group them according to the provisions of the Mineral Act;-

Name of Claim	No. of Units	Record No.	Month of Record	Signature of Owner	Free Miner Certificate No.
<i>Samson 1</i>	1	1945	<i>Sept</i>	<i>May Samson</i>	<i>207163</i>
<i>Samson 2</i>	1	1946	<i>Sept</i>		
<i>Samson 3</i>	1	1947	<i>Sept</i>		
<i>Samson 4</i>	1	1948	<i>Sept</i>		
<i>Sam 1</i>	1	1292	<i>Oct</i>		
<i>Maybe Mine 1</i>	1	3046	<i>Nov</i>		
<i>Maybe Mine 2</i>	1	3047	<i>Nov</i>		
.....		

COPY ONLY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
A Introduction	1
B Property	1
C Location and Access	1
D Terrain	1
E General Geology	2
F Mineralization	2
G Qualification of Prospector	3
H Cost Sheet	4

MAPS

Topographical Map
Geology Map
Claim Map

A Introduction

This report is an assessment of the Samson group of claims held by M. Larsen in the Cariboo Mining Division.

The report is based on the result of a prospecting program carried out over the property in 1979 and 1980.

B Property

1. Four two post claims named Samson
2. Two two post claims named Maybe Mine
3. One two post claim named Sam

CLAIM	RECORD NO.	RECORDING DATE	HOLDER
Samson 1	1945	Sept. 3, 1980	M. Larsen
Samson 2	1946	Sept. 3, 1980	M. Larsen
Samson 3	1947	Sept. 3, 1980	M. Larsen
Samson 4	1948	Sept. 3, 1980	M. Larsen
Maybe Mine 1	13046	Nov. 6, 1980	M. Larsen
Maybe Mine 2	13047	Nov. 6, 1980	M. Larsen
Sam	1292	Oct. 1979	M. Larsen

Due to having to abandon claim staked by Donald Gordon Wilson on July 1st. to 3rd, tag no. 57862, I have been given permission by Mr. Kalniny at Gold Commissioner's office to include all claims in one folder. I will apply for order to group.

C Location and access

South of Grizzly Lake on Maeford Lake Road. Fifty miles east and north of Likely B. C.

Access is by gravel roads marked in miles from Cariboo River Bridge just south of Cariboo Lake.

D Terrain

Grizzly Lake is in a hollow with swampy ground, a small gravelly stream and willows. From the road it rises 10 feet onto flat swampy area with large barren spots where nothing but grass grows. There are sink holes in the swampy ground and there is little vegetation here. Large fir trees ring the area. The trail "blazed" to Sam claim and ribboned. It is easy climbing until the last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile where it rises to the I.C.P. beside the stream. To the south there is a bank covered with brush between #1 and #2 claim post, is mostly flat and sparsely vegetated across a small shallow valley where there is no growth except a little scattered brush. The soil is mostly humus. Samson #2 post is across a small stream and up a mountain 100 feet. The mountain is quite steep but not high. There are unusual oblong bare patches with trenches around them, not all made at the same time. Some have lichens and vegetation on them. One was quite fresh and measured about 12 feet by 15 feet. The mountain top is bare and the scenery fantastic. A long narrow body of water I saw must have been Hobson Arm on Quesnel Lake. Streams that run along

mineralization on Sam claim at the south end is swampy. The swamp area continues and is joined by many mountain streams to the bank that drops into Little River.

The elevation at Grizzly Lake is 4500 feet.
The last claim south is 5000 feet. Maybe Mine #2.

E General Geology

There is black and white limestone - tested lithium or strontium. Black limestone tests lithium, nickel, wolframite, a little copper on bank by the road and on location line of Samson #1 and #2.

Rusty brown "granitic" rock at base of hill on claim #2. There is a fluorescent yellow rock on the mountain east on claim #2, tested tungsten.

Marble on the bank near bridge on claim Samson #1. There is a black granitic intrusion in gully stream that tests nickel, cobalt, silver and tungsten. Black and white limestone all gives lithium tests. Black limestone all gives a nickel and tungsten, cobalt tests. Sam claim there is dolomite on bank of stream that assayed 20.63 zinc and a heavy white rock assayed 4.89% lead.

Slate - light colored in stream bed at Sam claim and between #1CP and #2 post, shallowly underlying soil very broken. The zinc zap test was positive to 700 feet toward #2 post which is south of #1 post. It was positive up the mountain 400 feet from stream and total heavy metals titrated to 5.5 to blue end point (Ribbed). There is "quartzite" in stream which fuses, doesn't decrepitate. It has to be a phosphate. Dark drill core on Sam claim tests nickel as does the soil and rocks overlying the dolomite in hollows, also cobalt. On location line near Samson #2 post is a small hill with quartz veins radiating from the centre. Tests prove not quartz. They are hydrous, don't decrepitate in heat fluoresce orange or blue after long heating. On Sam claim there is the unusual brown granitic appearing rock at the southern end. Granite near #2 post unit 1 tests nickel and tungsten. White and black limestone on mountain on Samson unit #2.

F Mineralization

All black and white limestone tested lithium, silver, strontium, tungsten and molybdenum.

All intrusive rocks tested nickel, silver (very little), lead tungsten and molybdenum. Intrusive rusty rock tested cobalt excellent. Tests prove a phosphate pegmatite.

"quartz" veins test lithium not quartz, is hydrous, fuses and fluoresces white or blue when heated. Assays prove Dana's tests are ridiculous.

Hydrozicite tests lithium, molybdenum, lead, 20.63% zinc (Chemex). Heavy white rock assayed 4.89% lead (Chemex). Sam.

Slate - There is visible molybdenum - 1 sample. Vein of "lime-

stone" tested lithium - assayed , not detected.

Beryllium tests uncertain, can't get proper chemicals.

Mica lepidolite test good (flame). Samples being assayed by Doug Leighton of Leighton Enterprises. Granitic mineral when heated showed the unmistakable striations of Spodumene. Black limestone shows striations. I'm told by Mr. Rotherham of Gibraltar Mines a silicate cannot be replaced by limestone or calcite. It gives the red flame of lithium and green flame of a phosphate. Assays say lithium "not detected".

Strontium gives a red flame.

Lepidolite mica gives same colors as molybdenum around assay and when heated.

G Qualifications of Prospector

Two courses on Prospecting at B. C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines in Vancouver.

One course on Prospecting at Selkirk College in Castlegar.

One course for Prospectors at B. C. I. T.

Eleven seasons on Prospectors Assistance Program.

H Cost sheet for Samson #1, 2, 3, 4.
Maybe Mine #1 and #2.
Sam.

Gas and oil at 20¢ per mile	\$1400.00
My time - 20 days at \$80.00 each (10 days testing)	1600.00
Cliff Lynne-to bring me rock samples from Maybe mine (two men)	250.00
Cliff Lynne - labor	100.00
Clothing and food	400.00
Rent	180.00
Telephone bill to companies	769.00
Norman Ried	100.00
Examined by Noranda (three men) MYSELF	
Kenco (two men) MYSELF	
Welcome North (two men & myself)	
Cominco (three men & myself)	
	<hr/>
Assays, chemicals, acids	\$4428.00
	945.00
	<hr/>
	\$5331.00

Expenses for testing time not all listed.
Prospecting time done while claims were illegally
staked not listed.
My expenses for propane and hydrochloric acid not listed.
Cancelled cheques to prove assays, chemicals, nitric acid
will be sent on request.
All other acids, propane torches, and tanks were paid for in
cash and not listed.

Gas and oil computed on 11,000 miles on car since purchased.
I deducted 1,000 miles for own use (generous) and 1,800 miles
on claim Trevor in New Westminster Division. I also used
another vehicle (not listed) on Trevor claim. I divided the
remainder among eleven claims in Maeford Lake area and listed
at 20¢ per mile. Going rate is 25¢ per mile.

TESTS

- SCHEELITE** Blue to white fluorescence in short wave ultraviolet light. Yellow precipitate and coating when a powder boiled in H. C. L.
- TUNGSTEN** Fused powdered mineral in sodium carbonate dissolved in strong H. C. L. and add pure tin. Color of acid will be blue. Wolframite decrepitates and then fuses to a faceted magnetic crystal.
- COBALT** Fuses with difficulty when powdered, giving sulfur and faint arsenic fumes. Grains magnetic. Grains partially dissolve in nitric acid giving clear pink to red solution. Residue remains metallic in lustre.
- GOLD** Powdered mineral dissolved in aqua regia, 1 part nitric to 4 parts H. C. L. and tin filings added turns solution purple. Purple test of cassius.
- NICKEL** Dissolved powder in nitric acid with dimethylglycine powder gives a pink to red color to solution.
- LOELLINGITE** Dissolves in nitric acid to form clear yellow solution which may be colored pale greenish or pink if notable quantities of cobalt or nickel are present.
- SILVER** A powder boiled in nitric acid will throw down a curdy precipitate when a few drops of H. C. L. or strong salt water are added. Silver precipitate will turn purple and is dissolved by ammonia.
- LEAD** A powder is dissolved in nitric acid. If a few drops of H. C. L. acid are added a white precipitate will be thrown down. This will dissolve if boiled with seven times its' volume in water.
- BERYLLONITE** Fuses with difficulty to a cloudy glass. Wet with sulphuric acid the powdered mineral froths coloring flame yellow. A later green phosphorus flame.
- HERCYNITE** After light heating it usually fluoresces in long wave ultraviolet light. Fuses with difficulty, becoming white and opaque. Dissolves slowly in acid.
- LITHIUM** Held in tweezer or hand and dipped in H. C. L. will give a red flash, green flame.
- BERYL** Glows whitely, doesn't decrepitate violently (as quartz) Fuses with great difficulty to a white glass. Insoluble in common acids.
- BERTRANDITE** Whitens but will hardly fuse on charcoal. Insoluble in acids. Turns blue with cobalt nitrite test. Less fusible than feldspars.

SPODUMINE Fuses to a clear glass after developing small zeolite like protrubences and colors flame bright red. Marked thermoluminescence. Fused material flouresces blue in short wave ultraviolet. Original material flouresces orange.

PHENAKITE Infusible and insoluble in common acids. Usually does not decrepitate.

COPPER Dissolves in nitric acid, powdered mineral gives a green color which turns blue on addition of ammonia.

FLAME TESTS

FLAME COLORS

Violet red
 Bright red flash
 Orange red
 Yellow orange
 Yellow green
 Green
 Emerald green
 Bluish green pale
 Greenish blue
 Bluish white
 Blue
 Violet

ELEMENT

Strontium
 Lithium
 Calcium
 Sodium
 Barium
 Boron
 Copper
 Phosphorus
 Antimony
 Arsenic
 Tellurium
 Potassium

BOHAX BEAD TESTS

OXIDIZING FLAME

HOT

Pale yellow
 Pale yellow
 Yellow to orange
 Yellow
 Yellow
 Green
 Blue
 Yellow to orange
 Violet
 Violet

COLD

Colorless to white
 Colorless to white
 Yellow to brown
 Green
 Green
 Blue
 Blue
 Greenish to brown
 Reddish brown
 Reddish violet

ELEMENT

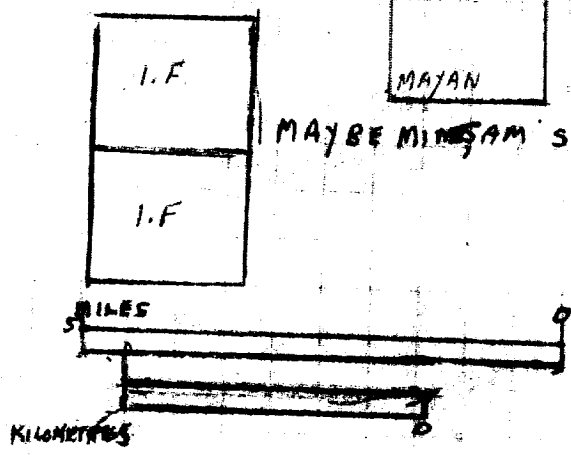
Molybdenum
 Titanium
 Uranium Flourescent
 Chromium
 Vanadium
 Copper
 Cobalt
 Iron
 Nickel
 Manganese

Report signed by

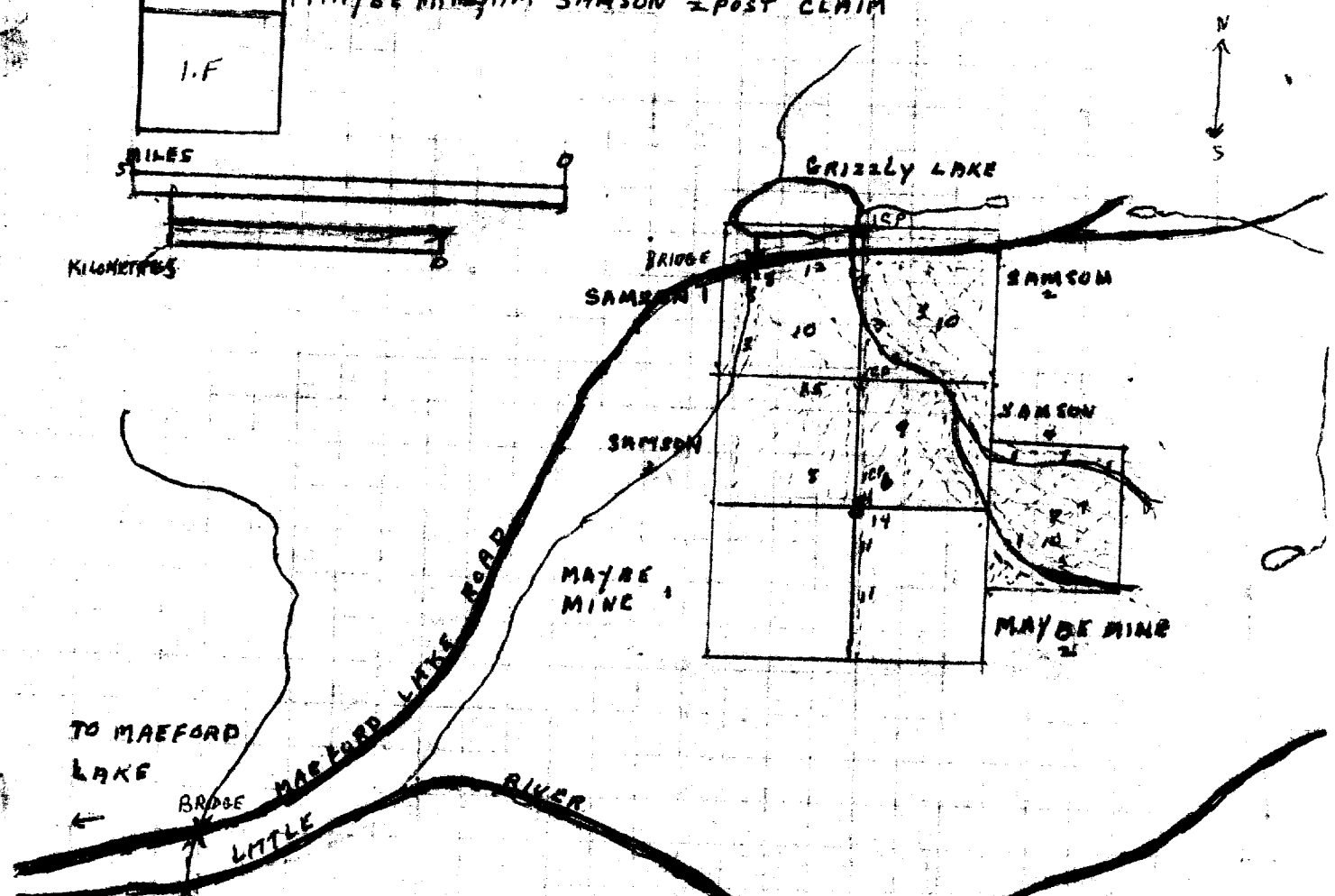
May G. Larsen

1981

May G. Larsen



MAYAN
 MAYBE MINE SAM SAMSON 2 POST CLAIM

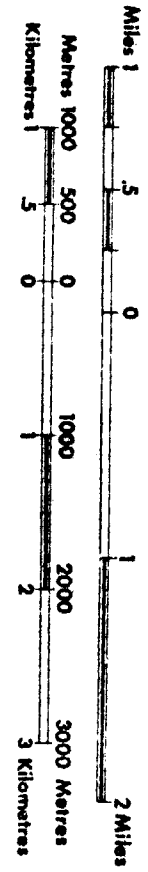


ROCKS ARE ALL SEDIMENTARY EXCEPT FOR A FEW INTRUSIVES

- 1 HYDROZINCITE IN DOLOMITE
GALENA
 - 2 BLACK LIMSTONE WITH LITHIUM
 - 3 INTRUSIVE
 - 4 QUARTZ APPEARING TESTS PROVE NOT LITHIUM (questionable soda in acid at some point)
 - 5 SHALE
 - 6 GRANITIC APPEARING ROCK TESTS NICKEL AND TUNGSTEN
 - 7 LEAD
 - 8 MARBLE
 - 9 GRANITIC APPEARING ROCK TESTS PROVE PHOSPHATE NICKEL TUNGSTEN
 - 10 RUSTY GRANITIC APPEARING COBALT TEST
 - 11 THERE IS WHITE LIMSTONE WITH LITHIUM OR STRONTIUM IN DRILL CORE
 - 12 DENSE HEAVY BRACIATED BLUSH ROCK CARRIES MOLY LITHIUM OR STRONTIUM
 - 13 ALL LIMSTONE BLACK AND WHITE CARRIES LITHIUM OR STRONTIUM
 ACCORDING TO DANAS TESTS, COULD BE BERYLLONITE ON LOCATION LINE NEAR 3+4 POSTS
- TRAVERSES - - - - -
 ALL LIMSTONE AND DOLOMITE CARRY LITHIUM OR STRONTIUM - FLAME COLOR
 INDICATES LITHIUM 15 TRACES OF GOLD AND SILVER IN WHITE VEIN

LEGEND

CROWN-GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM	CE
REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM	CR
FORFEITED MINERAL CLAIM	CF
VERIFIED LEGAL CORNER POST	VC
LEGAL SURVEY	SL
LEGAL CORNER POST & TAG NUMBER	ST



Province of British Columbia
 Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Resources



UNLESS VERIFIED
 LEGAL CORNER POST IS
 THEIR INFORMATION, ARE
 CONCERNED.
 DATE OF MICROFILM

TO EAST SEE

