

PROSPECTING
REPORT ON THE DARCEY CLAIM
NEAR GRIZZLY LAKE
THE CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

93A/11W
52° 44 121° 24.

HELD BY
MAY G. LARSEN

9669

by MAY G. LARSEN
SEPTEMBER 1980

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MAPS

Claim Map
Double scale map of traverses and mineralization.
Topographical Map
Geology Map

A Introduction

This report is an assessment of the Darcey claim held by May G. Larsen in the Cariboo Mining Division in B. C.

B Property Map nts M 93A/11W

The Darcey claim lies in the Cariboo Mining Division and consists of two claims. Darcey one and Darcey two.

CLAIM	RECORD NO.	RECORDING DATE	HOLDER
Darcey one	1949	Sept. 3, 1980	M. Larsen
Darcey two	1950	Sept. 3, 1980	M. Larsen

C Location and Access

Darcey two post claims are situated at mile 2½ on the MaeFord Lake rd. The mileage starts at the bridge that crosses the Cariboo River just south of Cariboo Lake. The bridge is on the road from Likely to Kiethly Creek. At Kiethly Creek a side road crosses a log landing and runs Southeast to the bridge which crosses the Cariboo River.

D Topography and Climate

The road following south of the Cariboo Lake is 2800 foot elevation. Darcey claim No. one crosses the road. Darcey claim No. two reaches Cariboo Lake.

The temperature ranges between 110 deg. in the summer to 50 deg below zero in the winter.

E History

The staking of the claims was the result of prospecting season of 1979 and 1980 and testing of rocks at home. Tested were the black "graphite" shale and blue and white quartz.

Prospecting was carried out by T.H.M. kit for soil and silt sampling, panning and lamping for scheelite, assaying. Mineral lamping was carried out after dark, lamping minerals in place. Heat tests to determine if white quartz was beryllium. Flame tests on black material. Dr Skall of Cominco Mining Co. also took samples but did not assay for lithium as requested. Heat tests to burn oxidation off nickel and silver.

F General Geology

A creek cut through a bed of graphite shale (Dr. Skall) with quartz veins running through it. The graphite shale is black with purple oxidation, crumbly. The vein is about 12 feet wide and runs between dark heavy shale. There is pale blue and white quartz in the stream. Accross the road is a flat area of bush once cleared for sluicing gold. Down the bank

is a metamorphised rusty rock, big boulders lying on top of overburden of soil. The creek runs into Cariboo Lake.

G Mineralization

Black graphite shale layered and broken proved not graphite, it dissolved in acid.

Nickel - nitric acid tests proved nickel with dimethylglycine and alcohol.

Lithium flame test proved lithium in black mineral .03% Li.

Assays lower than in average rock, nickel in P.F.M.

Beryllium or lithium (blue quartz) fused, fluoresced blue.

Sent samples to a friend, geologist John Kruzick. I didn't hear from him on it.

I showed samples of blue "quartz" to Smitheringale of Du Pont Mining. He never heard of tests; he didn't think prospector was qualified. I sent samples to Du Pont geologist, Marshal Smith who gave detailed report on minerals but ignored lithium and beryllium tests.

All tests have proved by assays that Dana didn't know his tests. All are supposed to prove appreciable amounts.

Area is now staked for 16 miles to and beyond my Samson group.

H Qualification 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.

I Darcey Cost Sheet - two claims

My time - 6 days at \$80.00 a day	\$ 480.00
Gas and oil at .20¢ a mile	298.00
Testing - 10 days at \$80.00 a day	800.00
Assays and chemicals (\$1492 divided by 11 claims)	<u>270.00</u>
Dr Skall and another geologist examined the claims and took samples while I helped	<u>\$1848.00</u>

Mileage computed (my receipts have been taken) and divided by number of claims. I put 11000 miles on my car. I deducted 1800 miles for the Trevor claims in the New Westminster Mining Division and 1000 miles for personal use. (Generous - I haven't time to use the car for pleasure) This leaves 8200 miles and I divided that by 11 claims at Maeford Lake.

Chemicals for testing and assays etc. \$2492.00. I deducted \$1000.00 for the Trevor claims in the New Westminster Mining Division leaving \$1492.00. I divided that by 11 claims at Maeford. Cancelled cheques available on request.

TESTS

- SCHEELITE** Blue to white fluorescence in short wave ultraviolet light. Yellow precipitate and coating when a powder boiled in H. C. L.
- TUNGSTEN** Fuse 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.
- LOELLENGITE** 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.
- HERDERITE** 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.

SPODUMENE

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

BORAX HEAD 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

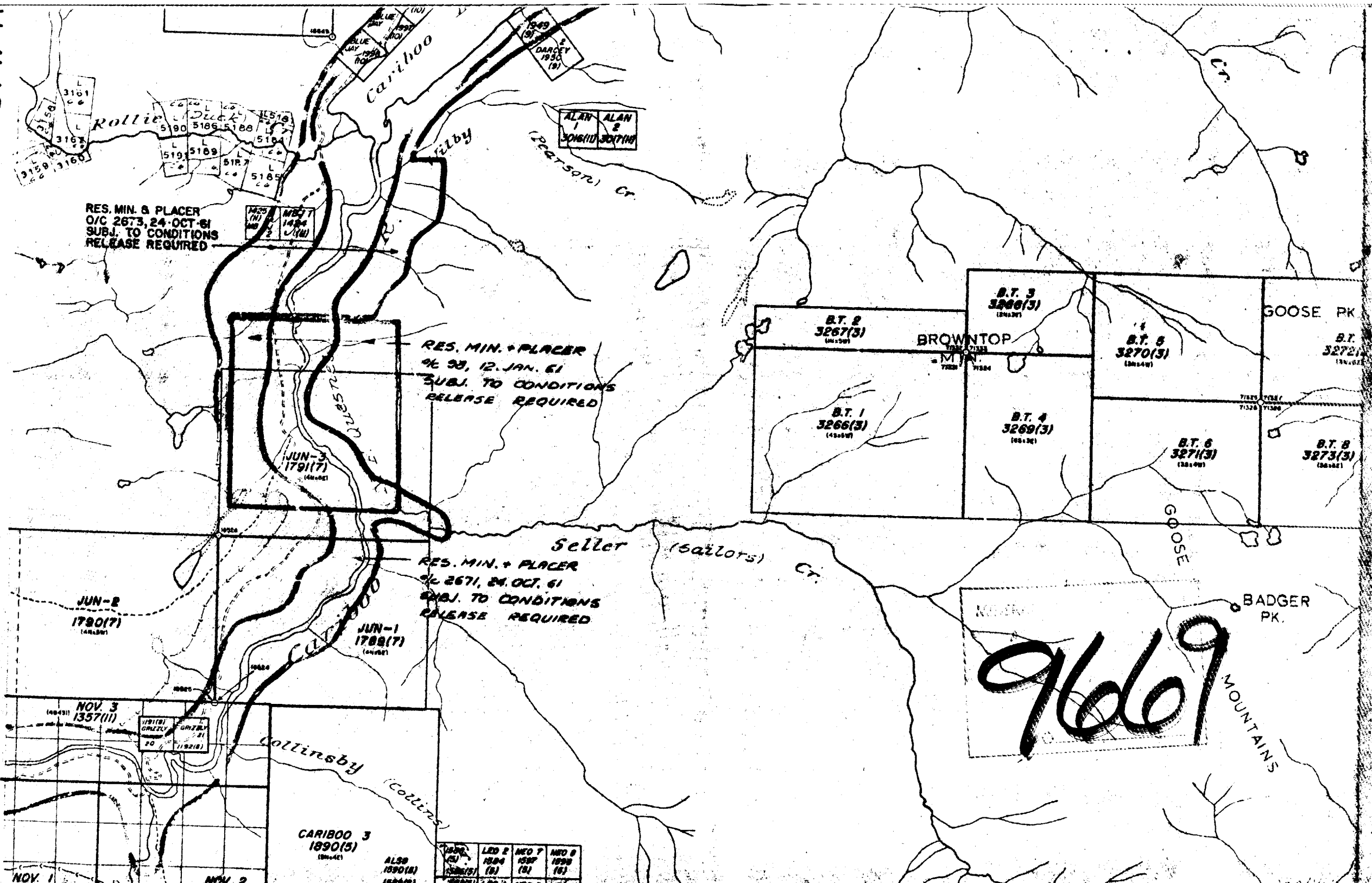
Molybdenum
Titanium
Uranium Flourescent
Chromium
Vanadium
Copper
Cobalt
Iron
Nickel
Manganese

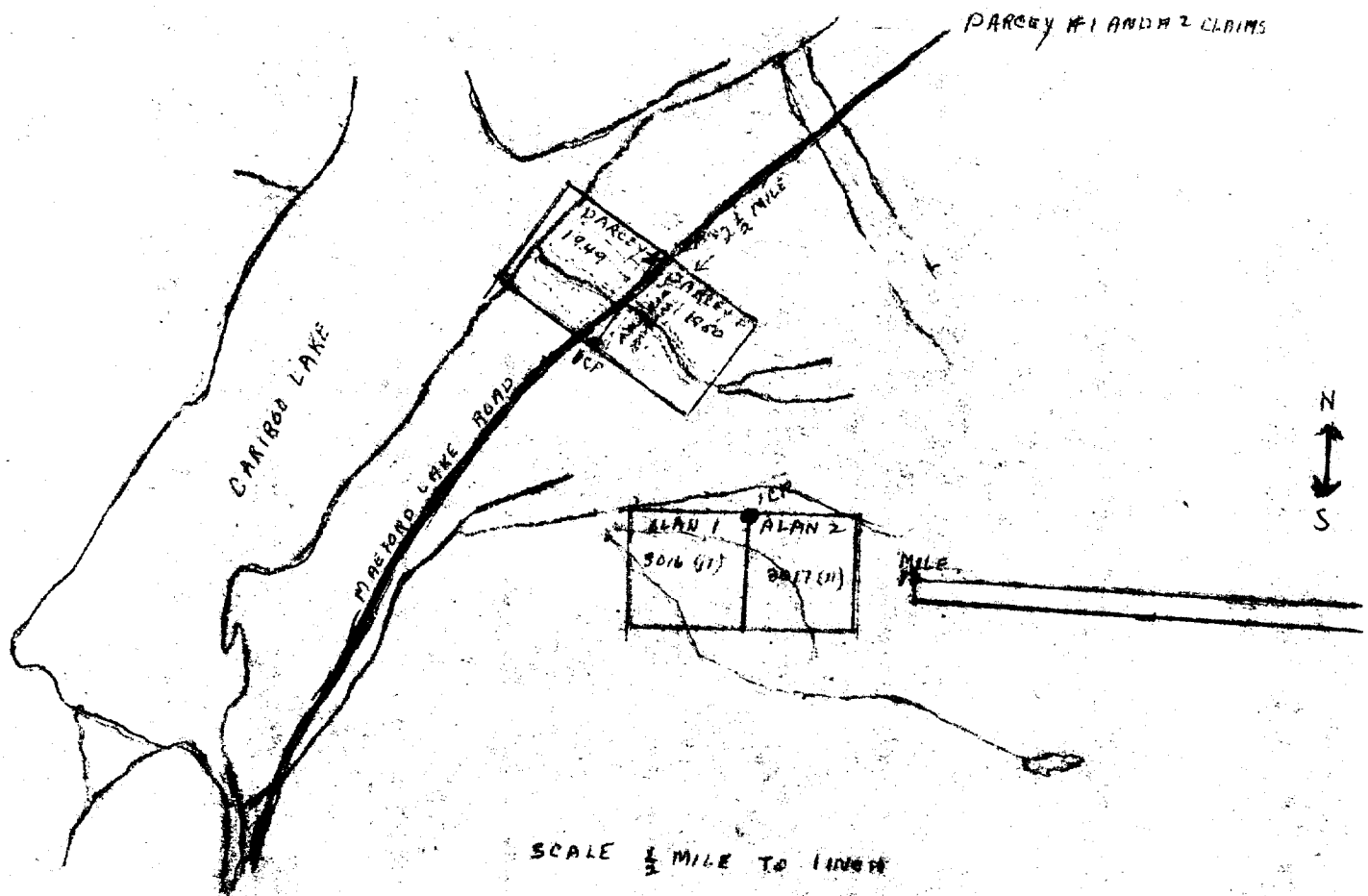
SIGNED BY

MAY G. LARSEN
1981

M 93A/11

(FOR PLACER SEE P 93A/11W)





XXXX INDICATES PURPLE, BLACK SHALY MINERAL IDENTIFIED BY DR. SKILL OF COMING.

AS GRAPHITIC SHALE ASSAYED .03% LITHIUM. TESTS SHOW PHOSPHATE
 DR. SKILL OF COMING TOOK SAMPLES, DIDNT ASSAY, DESPITE TESTS SHOWN HIM
 LITHIUM, COPPER, FLUORESCENT MINERAL UNIDENTIFIED AS YET.

SAMPLES SENT TO DR. WOLF OF COMING SHOWED LESS THAN AVERAGE IN LI AND BERYLLIUM
 WHITE VEINS OF QUARTZ APPEARING, MINERAL TESTS SHOW LITHIUM, BERYLLIUM.

PALE BLUE (GREY) HARD MINERAL IN STREAM. SENT TO GEOLOGIST JOHN KRUSICK, ANKER, QUARTZ
 NOT QUARTZ, IT WILL DECARBONATE IN HEAT. CAN TEST W/ HYS @ QUARTZ & RED COAL
 UNDER ASSAY. FLAME WITH ACID, WHITE SPARK AND RED, SIMILAR MINERAL DARK BLUE
 IDENTIFIED BY VANCOUVER PETROBRANCHES FOR DUPONT OR AS QUARTZ. RETESTED AFTER EGG
 TRAVERSES.

WHITE MINERAL GIVES NICKEL ACID TEST IDENTIFICATION OR ASSAY
 CRUSHES TO A PINK POWDER DISSOLVES IN ACID LEAVING COBALT RESIDUE
 DAREY 2. BRILLIANTLY FLUORESCENT BEAD (SODIUM) INDICATES URANIUM

LARGE BOULDERS OF MICACIOUS RUSTY MINERAL TINY GREEN CRYSTALS LYING IN

SOIL OVER BURDEN, CLEARED FOR GOLD SLUICING OPERATION. TESTS LITHIUM, NICKEL
 93A/11W (M)

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