REPORT ON THE ALAN CLAIMS

NEAR GRIZZLY LAKE

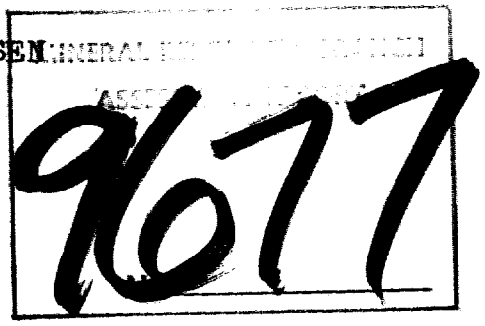
THE CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

93A 11W

52° 44 121° 24

HELD BY

MAY G. LARSEN



by M.G. Larsen

NOVEMBER 8, 1980

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A Introduction

This report is and assessment of the Alan claims held by May G. Larsen in the Cariboo Mining Division in B. C.

B Property

The Alan claims lie in the Cariboo Mining Division and consists of two claims, Alan 1 and Alan 2.

CLAIM	RECORD NO.	RECORDING DATE	HOLDER
Alan 1	3016	Nov. 8, 1980	May G. Larsen
Alan 2	3017	Nov. 8, 1980	May G. Larsen

C Location and Access

Alan two post claims are situated on a logging road to the south of Maeford Lake road at mile 1½. The mileage numbers start at the Bridge that crosses the Cariboo River just south of Cariboo Lake. The logging road leads off Maeford Lake road at 1½ mile. The Cariboo River bridge is on the road from Likely to Kiethly about 16 miles from Likely. A side road leads south accross a log landing to the bridge onto the Maeford Lake road, sometimes known as the Mathew River road. The road follows the Cariboo Lake on the south side.

D Topography and Climate

The Alan claims are at about 1350 M. elevation. There is much gravel and large boulders. Heavy timber. A log landing is cleared of boulders on Alan 1.

The temperature range from 110 deg. above zero to 50 deg. below zero. The rainfall is lighter than the coastal regions.

E History

The staking of the claims was the result of prospecting seasons 1979 and 1980 and testing for rare minerals on the job and at home on samples taken. Ultra violet lamp was used to lamp rocks in place at night and on samples taken home in 1979.

F Prospecting Methods

Prospecting was carried out with T.H.M. kit for soil and silt samples. Ultra violet lamp for lamping minerals in place and samples taken back to cabin. Propane torch used for fusing minerals. Acids, hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric used. Conventional methods of panning for scheelite and gold, etc. Lamping the residue, breaking rock and examining for minerals. Magnet for testing magnetic minerals. Knife and jade for testing hardness. Assays were taken.

G General Geology

This area is a fairly steep hill. The timber is not as big as the coast timber. In October, despite a dry period, the side roads where logging was taking place was yellow mud. Gravel road leading to claims is steep but good. There is much gravel and big boulders. The mineral exposed is blue "quartzite" intermixed with brown mineral. There is black shale on cut made to flatten log landing.

H Mineralization

Tests prove "quartzite" is a berylluim mineral carrying nickel, copper, silver, cobalt and perhaps chromite. Gold not tested for.

I Qualification of Prospector

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

2 One course on Prospecting at Selkirk College in Castlegar.

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

4 Eleven years on the Prospectors Assistance Program.

Cost Sheet

Vern Jones - 3 days with truck and camper	$ 300.00
Transportation (gas, oil)	120.00
Three persons, 1 day prospecting	300.00
Testing for rare minerals - 10 days	800.00
Chemicals, acids, propane	100.00
Meals for 2 people, 3 days	35.00
Samples of minerals sent later from Likely	100.00
Time spent on photostating maps and making report one day	100.00
	$1800.00

SCHEELITE	Blue to white flouresecence 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. Wolramite decrepitates and ten 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 metalic in lustre.
GOLD	Powdered mineral dissolved in aqua regia, 1part 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 dimythilglyoxe powder gives a pink to red color to solution.
COBALTNICKEL	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 procipitate will be thrown down. This will dissolve if boiled with seven times its' volume in water.
BERYLLONITE	Fuses with difficulty to a cloudy glass. Hot with sulphuric acid the powdered mineral froths coloring flame yellow. A later green phosphorus flame.
HARDENITE	After light heating it usually flouresces 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.
RUTYL	Glow whitely, doesn't decrepitate violently (as quartz) Fuses with great difficulty to a white glass. Insoluable in common acids.
PETRALKITE	Whitens but will hardly fuse on charcoal. Insoluable 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.

PUKNAKITE — 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	ELEMENT
Violet red	Strontium
Bright red flash	Lithium
Orange red	Calcium
Yellow orange	Sodium
Yellow green	Barium
Green	Boron
Emerald green	Copper
Bluish green pale	Phosphorus
Greenish blue	Antimony
Bluish white	Arsenic
Blue	Tellurium
Violet	Potassium

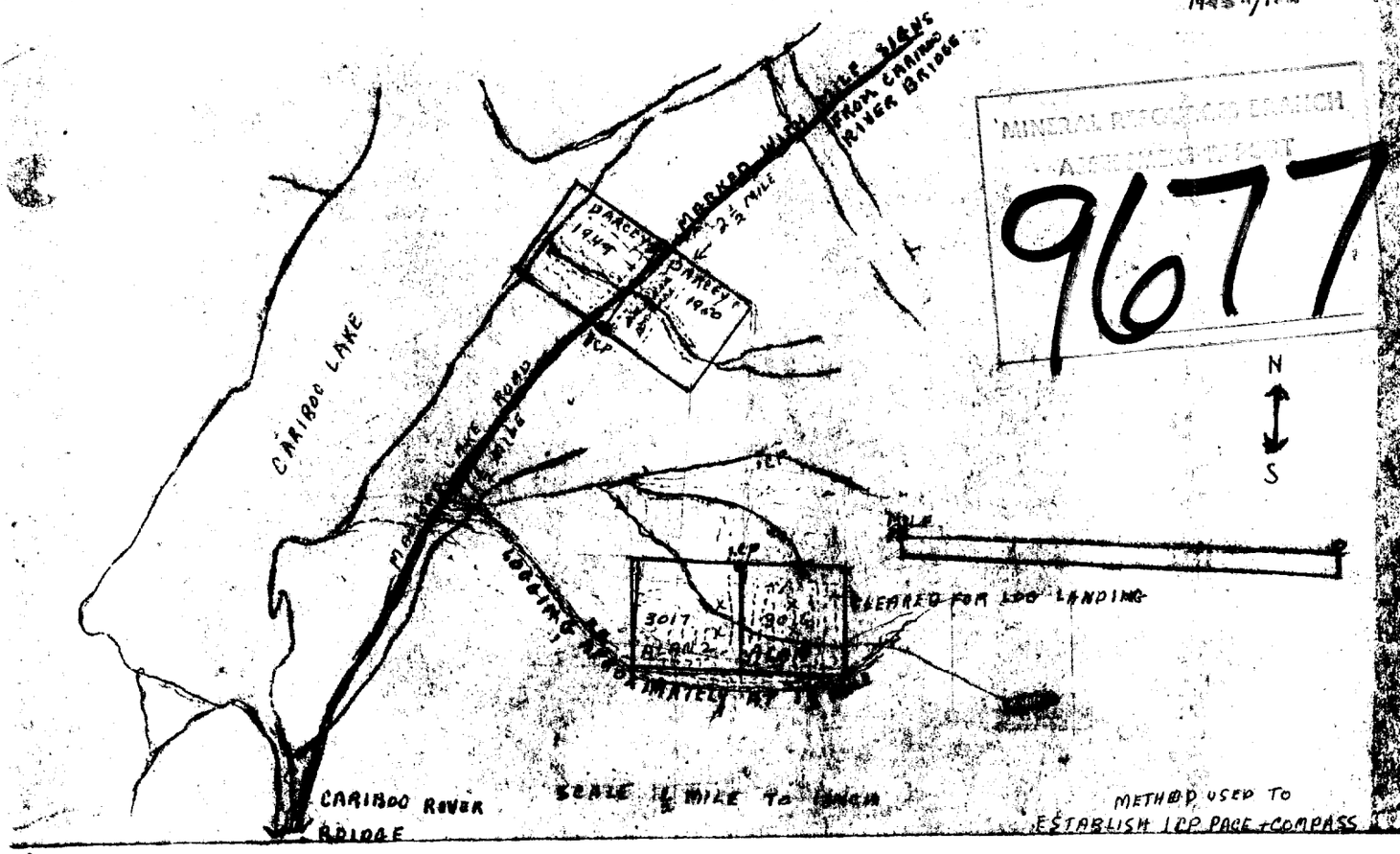
BORAX BEAD TESTS — OXIDIZING FLAME

HOT	COLD	ELEMENT
Pale yellow	colorless to white	Molybdenum
Pale yellow	Colorless to white	Titanium
Yellow to orange	Yellow to brown	Uranium Flourescent
Yellow	Green	Chromium
Yellow	Green	Vanadium
Green	Blue	Copper
Blue	Blue	Cobalt
Yellow to orange	Greenish to brown	Iron
Violet	Reddish brown	Nickel
Violet	Reddish violet	Manganese

Signed by

May G. Larsen

1483A/11W



MINERALIZATION.

ALAN #1

X BLUE "QUARTZ" APPEARING MINERAL

- - - - - - TRAVERSES

X BLUE "QUARTZ" APPEARING MINERAL TESTS BERYLLIUM DUE TO METAMORPHISM ROCKS AND MINERAL NOT RECOGNIZABLE

TESTS PROVE TUNGSTEN MOLYBDENUM COBALT CHROMITE IN ALL ROCKS AND MINERALS

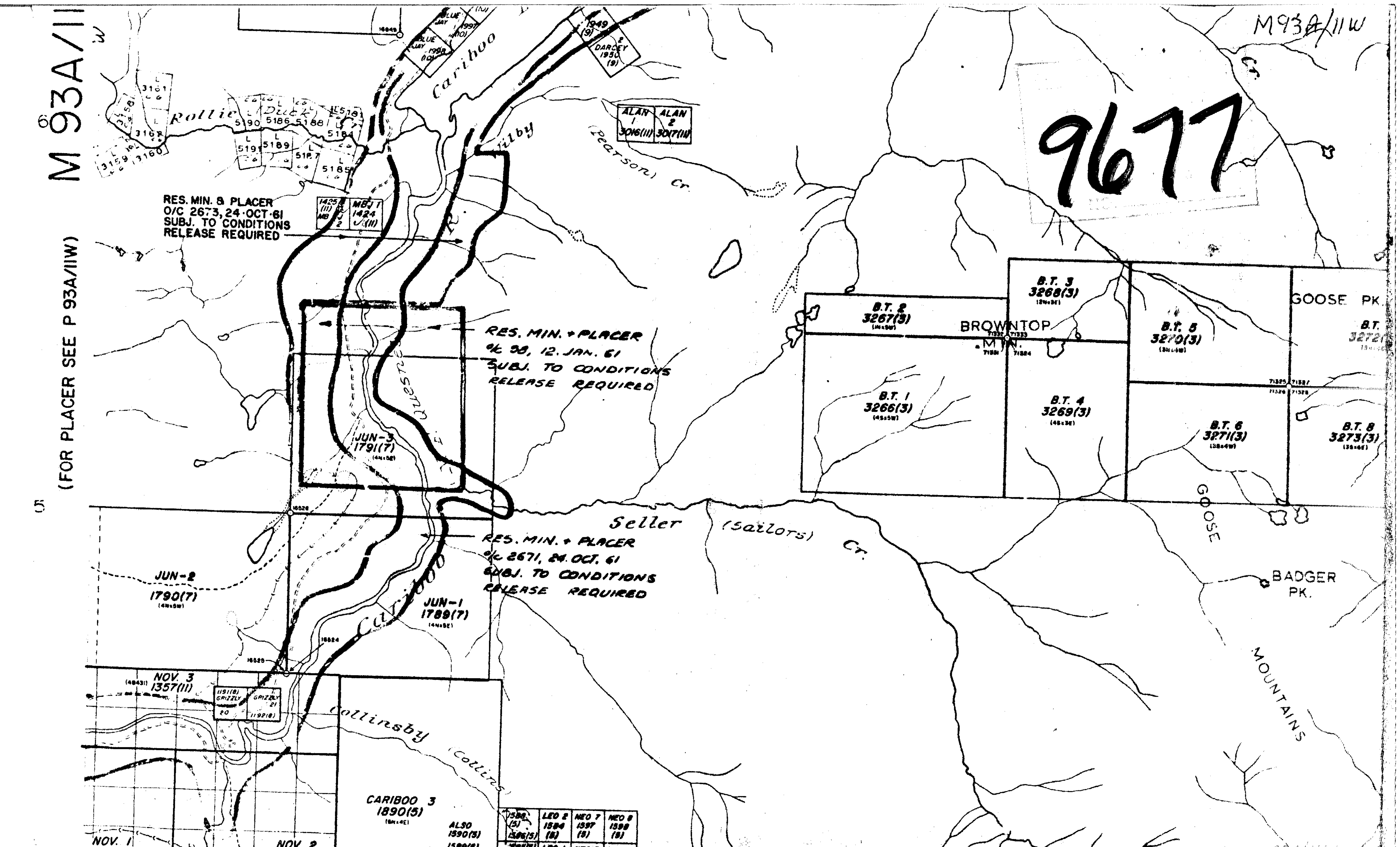
NICKEL AND COPPER. SILVER.

BLUE "QUARTZ", SO IDENTIFIED BY GEOLOGIST FRIEND JOHN KRUSICK, DR PAYNE OF LANGLEY PETROGRAPHES FOR DUPONT SMITHERINGALE FOR DUPONT, CAN TEST ASSAYERS. CHIEF ASSAYER. TWICE. . . . . .

MY TESTS SHOW IT TO BE A BERYLLIUM MINERAL WITH COPPER, NICKEL, COBALT, SILVER.

ALAN 2 - COVERED WITH HUGE BOULDERS, GRAVEL, HEAVY TIMBER, ROTTEN LOGS, CRISS CROSSING IS NEARLY IMPENETRATABLE THERE IS NO WAY OF TRAVERSING BEDROCK SHOWING IS BLUE QUARTZ CHROMITE AND NICKEL IN SCHIST. COPPER IN BLACK SHALE ALSO NICKEL AND SILVER., COBALT.

THE MINERAL VARY LITTLE SO CA. BE PIN POINTED ON MAP. METAMORPHISM HAS CAUSED THEM TO MIX


M 93A/11W
(FOR PLACER SEE P 93A/11W)
M93A/11W
9677
Rollie (Duck)
Cariboo
Kilby
(Pearson) Cr.
ALAN 1 3016(11)
ALAN 2 3017(11)
DARCEY 1950 (9)
BLUE JAY
RES. MIN. & PLACER O/C 2673, 24-OCT-61 SUBJ. TO CONDITIONS RELEASE REQUIRED
MBJ 1 1424 (11)
RES. MIN. + PLACER O/C 98, 12. JAN. 61 SUBJ. TO CONDITIONS RELEASE REQUIRED
Sylvester
R.
JUN-3 1791(7)
JUN-2 1790(7)
JUN-1 1789(7)
Seller (Sailors) Cr.
RES. MIN. + PLACER O/C 2671, 24. OCT. 61 SUBJ. TO CONDITIONS RELEASE REQUIRED
Cariboo
B.T. 1 3266(3)
B.T. 2 3267(3)
B.T. 3 3268(3)
B.T. 4 3269(3)
B.T. 5 3270(3)
B.T. 6 3271(3)
B.T. 8 3273(3)
BROWNTOP MTN.
GOOSE PK.
GOOSE
BADGER PK.
MOUNTAINS
NOV. 3 1357(11)
GRIZZLY 20
GRIZZLY 21
Collinsby (Collins)
CARIBOO 3 1890(5)
ALSO 1590(5)
LEO 2 1584 (8)
NEO 7 1597 (8)
NEO 8 1598 (8)
NOV. 1
NOV. 2