

Curry

~~Pistol River~~
Gold Dome



SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

REPORT
on the
PISTOL RIVER PROPERTY
Curry County, Oregon

for

GOLD DOME NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

JUNE 25th, 1982

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INTRODUCTION

Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc. is the beneficial owner of four placer claims and four unpatented lode claims located in the Pistol River area of Curry County, Oregon. The property is largely underlain by serpentine rocks which, from regional mapping by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Resources, appear to be part of a thrust sheet unconformably overlying the lower schists. The property is adjacent to Red Flats which is underlain by similar rocks and which has been under recent investigation by a major mining company. The serpentines carry values in gold and silver, as well as in nickel and other elements. The gold content of these rocks is the principal focus of current interest.

This report describes the location and regional geological setting of the property and is based on field examinations carried out by the writer on June 18th-19th, 1981. The report is prepared at the request of Mr. F. Saust of Roseburg, Oregon, and officers of Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc.

SUMMARY

Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc. controls the lode and placer mineral rights to 80 acres in Curry County, Oregon, by virtue of having staked four placer claims and four lode claims. These claims lie just to the south of the Red Flats area in which gold and silver as well as some mercury and nickel values are known to occur. There are reports and records dating back fifty years or more verifying the occurrence of gold and silver mineralization in this area. The rocks underlying the Red Flats area are similar to those underlying the property now owned by Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc.

Serpentinites and related ultramafic rocks as well as some schistose rocks and related volcanics have been demonstrated to carry gold mineralization within the boundaries of the claims owned by the Company. Earlier sampling carried out by the prospector/owners of the Company was repeated by the writer during a field examination carried out in June 1981. Assay results on these samples returned fairly high gold values and while it is felt that these values may be erroneously high, information gained from other assayers and from some recovery tests run by independent offices confirm the presence of gold and silver in these rocks. We conclude that an average value of 0.1 oz./ton gold may be a realistic average value on which to base projections for further work.

The volume of gold-bearing rocks within the property boundaries is unknown with certainty but using fairly conservative assumptions it is projected that the permissive area and volume of rocks carrying gold mineralization within the property boundaries is sufficient to justify a more detailed and extensive program of exploration.

Recommendations are made for a program involving geological mapping, sampling at surface and by drilling, in conjunction with laboratory metallurgical and assaying research to attempt to establish the grade of recoverable gold and the available tonnage for mining within the property boundaries. The estimated cost for the initial program, exclusive of more detailed metallurgical (pilot plant) work is \$459,425.00.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of four unpatented standard United States placer mining claims and four unpatented lode claims, each comprising 20 acres more or less, which occupy the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 31, in Township 37S, Range 13W, Curry County, Oregon. The placer and lode claims occupy exactly the same area, i.e. the placer claims are superimposed on the lode claims. The claims are in a north-south oriented row of four claims each having its longer dimension oriented east-west, the most northerly claim being the Ocean View, and successive claims to the south being the Peg Leg, Gerard, and Gerard #2 claims. The placer claims and the lode claims have the same names. The land which they occupy is Federal (B.L.M.) land. The following table summarizes the pertinent claim information.

Claim	Recorded Curry County	Book	Page	Registered Owner	B.L.M.	
					Recorded Date	No.
<u>PLACER CLAIMS</u>						
Ocean View	Dec. 19/80	82	191	Frosina G. Drakatos	Dec. 22/80)))) ORHC 039109
Peg Leg	Dec. 19/80	82	192	Edward R. Sherwood	Dec. 22/80	
Gerard	Dec. 19/80	82	190	Joseph M. Drakatos	Dec. 22/80	
Gerard #2	Dec. 19/80	82	189	Anna Drakatos	Dec. 22/80	
<u>LODE CLAIMS</u>						
Peg Leg #2	Dec. 19/80	82	193	Edward R. Sherwood	Dec. 22/80) -to be abandoned and replaced by four later lode claims as follows.
Ocean View	July 30/81	86	506	Frosina G. Drakatos		39113
Peg Leg	July 30/81	86	507	Edward R. Sherwood		39111
Gerard	July 30/81	86	508	Joseph M. Drakatos		39109
Gerard #2	July 30/81	86	509	Anna Drakatos		39110

Figures 1 to 3 accompanying this report show the general location of the property and local disposition of the claims.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies in the western half of the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 37S, Range 13W, in Curry County, Oregon. The co-ordinates of a point approximately at the centre of the property are 42°20'N; 124°18'W. It is approximately 9 air miles southeast of the village of Gold Beach, the County Seat. Access to the property can be had via Highway #101 south from Gold Beach to Hunter Creek, thence via the Hunter Creek road and subsidiary forestry roads to the property, a distance of approximately 16-18 road miles. The Hunter Creek road and subsidiary gravel roads are passable to normal passenger vehicles. The western boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest coincides with the western boundary of the claims which, therefore, lie just inside the National Forest lands.

The area is covered by the 15 minute series topographic map Gold Beach Quadrangle, scale 1:62,500, part of which is reproduced as Figure 2 accompanying this report.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography of the area is characterized by moderately to steeply incised valleys in uplands which rise from the coastal plain to elevations in the neighbourhood of 3000 feet maximum. Elevations in the property area are in the range 2000-2300 feet. The area is extremely well forested with a mixture of fir, pine, cedar, etc., as well as smaller shrubs and bushes. The area is generally well drained by numerous rivers and creeks. Annual rainfall is in the range about 60-80 inches. The climate is generally moist and temperate, conditions being dictated by the relative proximity to the Pacific Ocean.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

There are records and old reports, dating back at least fifty years, of mineral prospecting and mining endeavours in the Red Flats area immediately north of the Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc. Pistol River property, and there is evidence of mining activity on the property itself in the form of an old inclined shaft which represents the only remaining evidence of what is known as West's Mine. Local heresay relates that this mine was operated by two individuals over a period of several years in the 1930's and '40's but there appears to be little official information in the public record concerning the operation. It is apparent from inspection of the ground that the inclined shaft was sunk on a quartz vein which carries some sulphides, mainly pyrite, and gold values. The shaft appears to have been at least 30 feet in depth the lower part of the shaft, below the most recent trenches, now being flooded preventing an exact determination of the depth. The vein structure itself is quite narrow being generally less than a foot in width where it is exposed in the accessible part of the old shaft. There is,

apparently, no record of the tonnage of material mined, nor of its grade, but the fact that it is reported to have supported the two prospectors for a number of years in itself suggests a significant gold content. The absence of other workings in the area suggests that this quartz vein structure was the only one exploited and there appears to have been no other mining work in the immediate property area.

Two old reports on the Red Flats area, describing gold and mercury occurrences (Hayden, 1932; and Nicol, 1945) have been made available to the writer through the courtesy of Mr. Edward R. Sherwood, one of the current owners of the Pistol River property. The earlier report, by Hayden, describes a general examination of the Red Flats property made in June of 1930 and September of 1932, and contains a number of assays for gold and silver. Some testing was also done for mercury, platinum group metals, manganese, and iron - some of the material being reported to contain up to 48% iron oxides. These latter values prompted recommendations at the time of that investigation for shipping the iron oxides after precious metal values had been removed. The work reported on by Hayden included a considerable amount of engineering studies, cost estimates, preparation of treatment plant flow sheets, etc., leading to a recommendation, "that the Red Flats property be intensely developed to substantiate the work already done and verify assay results."

The 1945 report by Nicol is less comprehensive and contains fewer engineering data but is based on similar considerations of the geology as well as earlier reported values in gold, silver, platinum group metals, etc. The report stresses the necessity of a comprehensive and systematic mapping and sampling program in order properly to evaluate the Red Flats area. Our information indicates that the Hanna Mining Company is presently working on the Red Flats property, possibly preparing it for production.

Of significance in terms of the current interest in the Pistol River property is the fact that the property is characterized in both of these earlier reports as a gold-silver, etc. property, and there are descriptions of the gold occurrences, i.e. there is no question that gold is present in these rocks. The above, of course, refers to the Red Flats property not to the Pistol River property itself, however the significance of these observations with respect to the Pistol River property relates to the fact that the latter property adjoins the Red Flats area and is underlain by essentially similar rock types. The fact that the area has been recognized as a source of gold over at least fifty years and that earlier workers have obtained significant gold values from these rocks perhaps helps to put the problems in obtaining gold assays from similar material on the Pistol River property reported by engineers who have examined the property within recent months into perspective.

In 1981 a number of trenches were sunk in the general vicinity of the former shaft, as well as near the south boundary of the property, using tractor and backhoe, by the present owners. These trenches were examined and sampled by the writer and are reported on more fully below. Property examinations have also been made in 1981 by geologists F. Newton of Portland, and A.F. Roberts of Vancouver who, it is understood, carried out a limited amount of sampling.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Red Flats and adjacent area of Curry County including the Pistol River property has been mapped by Beaulieu (1976) and the mapping is incorporated in the geologic map of Curry County compiled by Ramp which accompanies Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Bulletin 93 (Schlicker and Gray, 1977). Part of this map is reproduced as Figure 4 accompanying this report.

The area is underlain largely by Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Dothan and Otter Point Formations. These are described as consisting of greywacke, sandstones, and mudstones, minor conglomerate and chert, and pillow basalts and breccias. The volcanic members are much more restricted in areal extent than the sedimentary members. Along the coast in the area of Cape Sebastian and to the south Cretaceous marine sedimentary rocks occur. In the central and east-central parts of Curry County quite extensive thrust sheets of older Colebrooke schists and ultramafic rocks now overlie the late Jurassic Dothan and Otter Point Formation members. The Red Flats area and the adjacent parts of the Pistol River property are underlain by these thrust sheets. Gold and silver values are associated with these rocks and nickel values also occur in association with them and with the lateritic weathering products of them in the Red Flats area. Lateritic soils are not well developed in the immediate Pistol River area where the main focus of interest at the present time is the gold which occurs in association with the serpentinites and other basic rocks.

The fact that these rocks occur as thrust sheets means that they have a limited downward extension and at the present time the depth to the thrust plane from surface in this immediate area is unknown. There are reports of drill holes penetrating up to 1000 feet of these rocks in the Red Flats area but this is not known with certainty to the writer at the present time. Considerations of topography, etc. suggest the probability of there being thicknesses of serpentinite and associated material possibly of the order of a few hundred feet in the Pistol River area but this again will need to be verified by a more detailed exploration program.

Local Geology

The following descriptions of the local geology in the immediate area of the Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc. claims at Pistol River are based on personal observations made on the property on June 18th and 19th, 1981 as well as on research of published maps and reports.

In the immediate area of the old shaft and extending from there towards the western and southern boundaries of the property rocks which outcrop or lie beneath relatively shallow soil cover are predominantly serpentinites. These rocks are generally dark grey to greenish-black in colour, the latter especially when wet, are relatively soft and, apart from their generally platy or phyllitic habit, appear to lie in large

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structureless masses. Most, if not all, of the several trenches excavated in May and June 1981 are in these serpentinites which are generally very wet so that the trenches rapidly fill with water once excavated. The rocks have the usual "greasy" feel of most serpentinites and with increasing depth appear to carry a greater content of lighter coloured talcose minerals, and possibly also some calcite. In some places a very limited thin development of lateritic weathering materials has been developed at surface and these are exposed in trench 4. In the other trenches little or no lateritic material is developed and the trenches are all entirely in the grey to greenish-black serpentinites. A total of four trenches in the general shaft area and one trench near the south boundary of the property were examined and sampled by the writer. In two of these, trenches 1 and 2, sampling was carried out down to a depth of about 13 feet or so by descending into the trenches in the bucket of the backhoe and channel sampling up the walls of these cuts. Figure 5 is a sketch plan showing the approximate relative positions of the trenches and the old shaft and the location of samples taken by the writer. The assay results as determined by Wilkinson Laboratories in Fontana, California, from these samples are tabulated in Table 1. Some discussion of these results is given below (Discussion and Conclusions, page 15).

A total of ten samples, including some grab samples and some channel or chip samples, were collected from the trenches designated 1-4 in the shaft area. Gold values reported by Wilkinson Laboratories from these samples range from a low of 0.1 grams (equivalent to 0.0032 oz.) per ton to a high of 28.6 grams (equivalent to 0.92 oz.) per ton, and silver values range from Nil to 2.9 oz. per ton. All of these results and descriptions of the samples are set out in Table 1. The most important samples in our opinion are the four channel samples taken from the walls of trenches 1 and 2 by descending into the trenches in the bucket of the backhoe. Samples 196815 and 196816 represent a total vertical depth of 13 feet in the southeast wall of trench 2. Reference to Table 2 shows that these two samples returned values of 9.9 grams (equivalent to 0.32 oz.) and 0.1 grams (equivalent to 0.0032 oz.) per ton gold respectively, and silver values of 1 gram (equivalent to 0.032 oz.) per ton and Nil respectively. Samples 196818 and 196819 represent a total vertical length of 12 feet channeled from the wall of trench 1. These two samples returned values of 24 grams (equivalent to 0.77 oz.) and 28.6 grams (equivalent to 0.92 oz.) per ton, gold respectively, and silver values of 2.6 grams (equivalent to 0.084 oz.) and 2.9 grams (equivalent to 0.09 oz.) per ton respectively. In addition, sample 197817 was a grab sample taken from material collected by the backhoe bucket at the very bottom of trench 1, at a depth of approximately 16 feet, i.e. below channel sample 196818. This sample returned a value of 23.6 grams (equivalent to 0.76 oz.) per ton gold, and 2.4 grams (equivalent to 0.077 oz.) per ton silver.

Near the southern boundary of the property on the Gerard #2 claim a trench has been excavated to a depth of about 8 or 9 feet. Below the soil cover the rocks exposed are serpentinites similar to those on other parts of the property. A chip sample taken over about a 5 foot vertical length in the west wall of this trench (sample 1968110) returned a value of 0.61 oz./ton gold, and 0.05 oz./ton silver.

Table 1

Sample No.	A S S A Y				Description
	Gold		Silver		
	gms.	oz./ton	gms.	oz./ton	
196811	9.7	0.31	0.8	0.026	Grab sample from muck pile dug from Trench 1, in serpentine, below shaft.
196812	11.3	0.36	1.3	0.042	Grab sample from dump of Trench 2 - serpentine with more calcite? Location is southwest of sample -811 and old shaft.
196813	11.0	0.35	1.3	0.042	Grab sample from dump of Trench 3, now filled with water.
196814	21.1	0.68	2.0	0.06	Grab bulk sample from backhoe bucket at approx. 16 ft. in Trench 2 - same as sample -812.
196815	9.9	0.32	1.0	0.032	Channel sample over 10 ft. vertical in southeast wall of Trench 2, same trench as samples -812, -814. Depth approx. 14 ft. to 4 ft. Serpentine.
196816	0.1	0.0032	Nil	Nil	Channel sample over 3 ft. vertical, continuous above sample -815. Depth 4 ft. to 1 ft. approx. Serpentine.
196816A	0.4	0.0129	0.1	0.003	Channel sample over 4 ft. vertical in wall of Trench 4 - brown weathered serpentine.
197817	23.6	0.76	2.4	0.077	Grab sample from backhoe bucket taken at very bottom of Trench 1 - approx. 16 ft. depth.
196818	24.0	0.77	2.6	0.084	Channel sample over 7 ft. from 6 ft. to 13 ft. approx. in Trench 1. Serpentine.
196819	28.6	0.92	2.9	0.09	Channel sample over 5 ft. continuous above sample -818; depth 1 ft. to 6 ft. approx. in Trench 1. Serpentine.
1968110	18.9	0.61	1.6	0.05	Channel sample over 5 ft. vertical in west wall of trench near lake in southwest corner of property.
1968111	22.4	0.72	2.5	0.08	Grab sample of quartz boulders from old mine shaft dump.
1968112	5.8	0.19	0.8	0.026	Chip sample of quartz vein from inside adit, above shaft, at level of trench.
1968113	10.8	0.35	1.7	0.055	Chip sample of serpentine over an area approx. 6 ft. x 2 ft., in stream bed below tuff band along "Ocean View" road.
1968114	29.4	0.94	3.0	0.096	Chip sample over 3 ft. vertical in bank of creek along "Ocean View" road. Location is approx. 250 ft. upstream from sample -113. Material of sample is siliceous quartz schist.

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On the most northerly of the four claims, the Ocean View claim, there are exposures along the bank of an old road, the bed of which has been scoured by rain water and now leads into a small canyon scoured out by the creek which are of different rock types than those exposed in the shaft area and in the southern part of the claim. The rock exposed in the bank of the road is a grey siliceous quartz or quartz sericite schist which is probably part of the Colebrooke Schist series. Further down the road in part of the wall of the small canyon the rocks exposed up to surface appear to be volcanic fragmental rocks, either a fairly fine grained agglomerate or a medium grained tuff with coarser angular fragments of volcanic material and finer dark coloured cherty fragments. The field relationship suggests that these volcanic sediments occur below the quartz sericite schist observed higher in the road. The band of tuffaceous material where exposed is fairly narrow and lies unconformably on top of dark coloured serpentinites similar to those exposed further south on the property. These field relationships appear to be a little confusing and will require some further elucidation. On the basis of this limited amount of evidence it would appear that there may be separate horizons or layers of serpentinite material intercalated with the material of the Colebrook schists.

The writer took two samples from this part of the property. Sample 1968113 was a chip sample of serpentinite over an area approximately 6 feet by 2 feet in the stream bed below the tuff band described above. It returned an assay of 10.8 grams (equivalent to 0.35 oz.) per ton gold and 1.7 grams (equivalent to 0.055 oz.) per ton silver. Sample 1968114 was a chip sample over 3 feet taken in the road bank along the Ocean View road and approximately 250 feet upstream from sample 1968113. The material of this sample was the siliceous quartz sericite schist. Surprisingly, it returned an assay of 29.4 grams (equivalent to 0.94 oz.) per ton gold and 3 grams (equivalent to 0.096 oz.) per ton silver, i.e. the highest values for both gold and silver of any of the 15 samples taken by the writer. Clearly further sampling of this material will be required both to verify these values and to determine the gold content of these formations with any degree of accuracy.

Two samples taken by the writer on June 19th, 1981, samples 1968111 and 1968112, were of siliceous and quartz vein material. Sample 1968111 was a grab sample taken from an old dump of siliceous material and vein quartz, which carries some pyrite. It returned an assay of 22.4 grams (equivalent to 0.72 oz.) per ton gold and 2.5 grams (equivalent to 0.08 oz.) per ton silver. Sample 1968112 was a chip sample taken from the quartz vein exposed in place inside the old inclined shaft where the recent trench has broken through to it. This sample returned a value of 5.8 grams (equivalent to 0.19 oz.) per ton gold and 0.8 grams (equivalent to 0.026 oz.) per ton silver. These results are quite good even though the width of the vein where now exposed is quite narrow. Any similar veins or silicified zones encountered in future work should be sampled and assayed.

From our observations on the property it would appear that a considerable part of the total area of the four claims is underlain by serpentinites and their weathering products, and discussions with Messrs. Sherwood and Drakatos, who are familiar with the property and have carried out the initial prospecting work and 1981 trenching, supports this. In addition, it is apparent that these ultramafic rocks, serpentinites and associated types, affect the vegetation in the area, particularly the pine trees. The trees which grow in these areas are generally warped or deformed to some degree, are less well developed, and are mutated to some degree so that the cones on the pine trees grow straight from the trunk of the tree rather than from the lateral limbs as is more usual. These peculiarities of the vegetation are notable in other areas of similar bedrock geology in Oregon and northern California, and the distribution of these mutant varieties of evergreens in the Pistol River area similarly suggests that a considerable part of the total acreage covered by the Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc. claims is underlain by similar rocks. If this is correct it is apparent that there is a considerable volume of similar rocks available for mining and treatment on the property even down to the relatively shallow depths, say 25 to 30 feet, indicated by the limited amount of surface trenching, etc., and if the thickness of these rock types should be of the order of 100 feet or more then the tonnages of similar material would be correspondingly greater. It becomes apparent from these considerations that it will be important in any ongoing exploration program to determine by mapping and sampling, either by surface trenching or sub-surface drilling, or both, the exact area and thickness of the serpentinites and related rocks and the tenor of the mineralization contained within them. If the average gold content is only a fraction of the average values reported by Wilkinson Laboratories from the fifteen samples collected by the writer in June, it is apparent that a considerable volume of precious metals, gold and silver, alone could be contained within the property boundaries. Additional exploration work involving geological mapping, detailed sampling, and metallurgical testing will be required to evaluate the potential of this mineralization on these claims.

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

From our fairly limited observations on the ground and general geological information gained from published maps and reports, it becomes clear that the Pistol River property owned by Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc. may contain significant amounts of gold and some silver as well as of other metals, for example, nickel, or platinum group metals, etc. The field relationships observed readily indicate a potential for considerable volumes of serpentinite and related rocks in which it is known that precious metal values occur. These impressions can quite easily be confirmed by a program of geological mapping and systematic and careful sampling and assaying.

The actual gold and silver content of these rocks is less certain at this stage but there is no doubt that these metals are present, in the writer's opinion. The uncertainty relates to the difficulties of assaying for gold and silver in these types of rocks. It is not known

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with any certainty how the gold actually occurs but from some of the earlier reports of the Red Flats area it seems likely that it occurs as extremely fine particles of the native metal, as well, perhaps, as in various salts, and complexes. Reference to some assay values determined by Dana W. Bowers, assayer, illustrates the problem to some degree. An assay report dated 1939 gives, under his sample #254, values obtained by fire assay and by amalgamation. Under his sample #254 he reports values obtained by fire assay and by amalgamation on five individual samples and one composite sample of ore from the Red Flats. It is of interest and probably also some importance in the context of trying to evaluate the Pistol River property to review the results given by Bowers. These are set out below.

#254 - Ore samples from Red Flats, Oregon.

	GOLD	
	Fire Assay	Amalgamation
#1	Trace	0.11 oz./ton
#2	Trace	0.15 oz./ton
#8	Trace	0.1 oz./ton
#9	Trace	0.06 oz./ton
#10	Trace	0.09 oz./ton

#S1-A - Composite sample - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15.

Trace	0.07 oz./ton
	0.0966 oz./ton

#258 - Cyanide test of all samples Red Flats ore.

Gold	0.12 oz./ton
Silver	0.8 oz./ton

(Dana W. Bowers, Assayer)

As can readily be seen, all of the samples reported only a Trace of gold by fire assay as against values ranging from 0.06 to 0.15 oz./ton as determined by a special cyanidation and amalgamation treatment. The consistently low values obtained from fire assays and the significantly higher values from the cyanidation and amalgamation treatment should be noted and should be taken into consideration in attempting to assay ores from the Pistol River property. The writer has discussed the assaying procedures used by Wilkinson Laboratories with Mr. Duane Wilkinson on two or three separate occasions and for the record, the procedure is described here as follows:

Wilkinson Laboratories crush the samples and then extract the metals with aqua regia. The resulting solution containing these metals is then treated with zinc to precipitate the gold and silver. We would note here that other metals besides gold and silver will also be precipitated by this technique and it is in this phase of the procedure that, in our opinion, errors in the final values may develop. The material precipitated out by the addition of zinc dust is then placed on a charcoal block with a flux (in this case probably baking powder) and reduced with a blow pipe or propane torch resulting in a metallic bead. The

bead is then taken and crushed and dissolved in nitric acid, the theory being that most of the other metals will be digested leaving, principally, the gold. The material left after this nitric acid digestion is then weighed and the weight reported as being the gold content.

There does not appear to be any serious objection to the method used except with respect to the fact that there are a number of metals besides gold and silver which will be precipitated by zinc dust and it appears to us a possible source of error that the nitric acid digestion may not in fact remove all of these other elements. The final bead left therefore, it seems to us, may not in fact be entirely composed of gold, and if this is true the gold assays reported by Wilkinson will be too high.

We are impressed with the relatively high gold values which Wilkinson reports from the fifteen samples which we collected and would suspect, although at this stage without any hard data on which to base the suspicion, that these values reported are too high. It would be mere speculation to attempt to arrive at an amount by which these might be high therefore we can only suggest that much more extensive sampling and assaying, and metallurgical testing be carried out. We understand that some samples of material from this property have been treated by the laboratories of AmeriChem Ltd. in Phoenix, Arizona, and the writer had a brief discussion with a chemist from this laboratory in Phoenix recently. He reported that he had obtained gold assays ranging from Nil to a high of 0.16 oz./ton from material submitted to him from the Pistol River property. The writer is not aware of the nature of these samples. This high value of 0.16 oz./ton is considerably lower than most of the values reported by Wilkinson Laboratories but even if one assumed an average value of 0.1 for material from this property, the potential amount of gold which might be contained within these serpentinites and related rocks on this property would be very significant and would be sufficient to justify a more detailed exploration program. Further, it should be pointed out that the assaying method used by Wilkinson Laboratories is only a laboratory method and could not be employed in any mining or commercial operation. It would seem to us therefore appropriate and desirable that future testing on these materials involve the application and refinement of techniques which can be scaled up and used in a mining operation. Such techniques might well involve leaching or cyanidation or modifications of these methods which, from Hayden's report (1932) appear to have been successful in the testing carried out by Dana W. Bowers in the 1930's on ore from Red Flats.

To pursue the matter of possible values of precious metals which might be contained within the boundaries of the Pistol River property, the following will perhaps serve to give an idea of the order of magnitude of the possibilities.

Although at the present time we have no accurate data on the area underlain by gold-bearing serpentinites and associated rocks nor of their thickness, it seems likely from general considerations that the major part of the claims are underlain by these rocks. It would not be unreasonable therefore to assume that say fifty percent of the

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area is underlain by them. Similarly we have no good data on the thickness of these rocks other than that provided by the backhoe trenches excavated in the area of the old shaft and considerations of topography. From these it would seem reasonable to assume that these rocks are at least 30 feet thick. It may well be, of course, that they are considerably thicker than this and may even be several hundred feet thick. If we use these figures of a 30 foot thickness and fifty percent of the area of the claims, the volume of rock involved would be:

$$\frac{1500 \text{ ft.} \times 2400 \text{ ft.} \times 30 \text{ ft.}}{2} = 54,000,000 \text{ cu./ft.}$$

Assuming a factor of 10 cu./ft. per ton this would represent 5,400,000 tons.

If we assume an average grade of 0.1 oz./ton gold this volume of rock would contain 540,000 ounces of gold. If one could achieve an 80% recovery of this the amount of recoverable gold, 432,000 ounces, would have a value at the present gold price (\$300.00 oz.) of \$129.6 million.

We would point out again that these figures are not real figures but represent only a rough estimate of the amount of gold which might be recovered. They are presented simply to provide an idea of the order of magnitude of the value of material which could be contained within the boundaries of the Pistol River property. In our opinion the figure presented here provides adequate justification for undertaking further exploration work and metallurgical testing involving expenditures of the order of those presented below.

In addition to the assay results reported above on samples collected by the writer, we have been supplied with copies of other assay results obtained by two other laboratories on samples from the Pistol River property submitted by Messrs. Sherwood and/or Drakatos. The writer has no first hand knowledge of the nature of the samples submitted but has no reason to question the information given to him by Messrs. Sherwood and Drakatos that the samples were of serpentinite material similar to that sampled by the writer, unless otherwise marked.

The results of a test run by CMA Resource Recovery Systems of Springfield, Oregon, on 20 pounds of material taken from a 50 pound sample submitted by Mr. Joe Drakatos indicated a recovery of 0.22 oz./ton gold and 0.01 oz./ton silver.

Three samples analysed by Reiner Laboratories of Salem, Oregon returned values of 0.13, 0.048, and 0.10 oz./ton gold. The report does not state the analytical technique used, and there is no notation regarding the material of the sample.

As a general conclusion therefore it can be stated that there is, in our opinion, little doubt that significant values in gold and silver occur in the serpentinites and possibly also in parts of the Colebrooke schists which underlie the Pistol River property. In addition, it seems probable that these materials would be amenable to treatment by some

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form of leaching or cyanidation process which could be employed on a mining scale to recover the values from the rocks. Accepting these conclusions, it would seem to us logical that a more detailed, carefully controlled, and properly supervised program to explore the Pistol River property should be carried out, and that on the evidence available to date such a program is warranted. Our recommendations for a suitable program to pursue the exploration of this property are given below.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the considerations outlined above and our conclusions as to the geological features of the Pistol River property and their possible economic implications, we would recommend that further exploration of the Pistol River property be carried out and that in conjunction with the field exploration, metallurgical testing, and preliminary recovery plant studies be made. The program should include the following.

- (1) In order to provide control for geological mapping and later for grid drilling, etc., it will be necessary to establish a grid of picket lines covering the entire property. A base line oriented true north-south should be cut, chained, and picketed through the centre of the property. From this, grid lines should be turned off at 400 ft. intervals and extended at right angles to the base line (i.e. oriented true east-west). All lines should be chained and picketed or flagged with stations marked at 100 ft. intervals along the lines. We estimate a total of 2.5 line miles of grid would be required to cover the property.
- (2) Geological mapping of the entire property and adjacent areas in order to define geological boundaries and to provide data on the distribution of the different rock types and the probable thickness of precious metal-bearing rocks. A suitable scale for this mapping would be 1" = 400'.
- (3) In conjunction with the geological mapping a program of detailed careful sampling should be carried out. This will involve, in all probability, both surface sampling using a tractor and/or backhoe and/or similar equipment to excavate trenches from surface, and drilling to obtain geological and assay data from the sub-surface.
- (4) The drilling should involve some diamond drilling in order to provide good character samples of the formations underlying the property and material for proper identification of rock types and accurate analytical work. It will also be important to use diamond drilling to determine the thickness of the serpentinite and other precious metal-bearing rocks. Once this basic data has been established, more detailed drilling to provide an adequate density of sampling points could utilize rotary drilling of some kind provided that an adequate recovery system for the cuttings is used and proper and

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careful sampling procedures are followed. Once the area underlain by favourable formations has been defined by the geological mapping, this area should be gridded with sample points, most of which will probably be rotary drill sites on a maximum grid spacing of 200 ft. x 200 ft.

- (5) All of the geological and drill hole data, and assay data should then be properly compiled to provide an estimate of tonnage and grade of material available for mining on the property.
- (6) In conjunction with the sampling, some detailed laboratory test work to establish a reliable, accurate and acceptable assay technique should be carried out. Once such a procedure is established it should be utilized for treatment of all subsequent samples. Preferably, the assay technique established should be one which will form an integral part of larger scale recovery processes (see 7 below).
- (7) Metallurgical Testing - Test work involving, initially, laboratory bench scale testing and later pilot plant scale testing should be carried out with the objective of establishing a recovery technique which can be scaled up and eventually used in a production situation.
- (8) Preparatory to commencement of any field work and throughout the progress of the work program, all necessary licenses and permissions required from the U.S. Forestry Service and/or B.L.M. or State authorities should be obtained and proper notices of intent to work should be filed with these authorities.

COST ESTIMATES

Evaluation program - Geology and drilling.

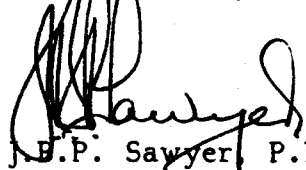
1. Control grid - 2.5 miles @ \$270.00/mile	\$ 675.00	
Additional surveying - as required	<u>2,200.00</u>	
	<u>\$2,875.00</u>	\$ 2,875.00
Geological mapping - including some sampling of surface pits and trenches		7,825.00
Additional sampling		1,850.00
Rental of tractor and/or backhoe for surface testing and trenching; making drill roads, etc. Estimate 80 hours @ \$60.00/hour		4,800.00
Diamond drilling - say 1500 ft. @ \$23.50/foot		35,250.00

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Rotary drilling - estimate 75 holes to provide density of 200 ft. x 200 ft. grid over approx. 70% of the claims. 75 holes to 100 ft. depth = 7500 ft. @ \$13.00/foot	\$ 97,500.00
Field assistant to handle samples from rotary drill program	4,000.00
Assaying - estimate 2000 samples @ \$12.50 /sample (Au, Ag)	25,000.00
Travel, accommodation, supplies, miscellaneous	5,500.00
Engineering and supervision	4,400.00
Consulting	5,000.00
Contingency 10%	<u>19,400.00</u>
Sub total geological and evaluation drilling work	\$213,400.00
2. Preliminary metallurgical testing (bench scale)	25,000.00
Preliminary metallurgical testing (equipment)	<u>50,000.00</u>
Sub total field evaluation and preliminary ore treatment testing	\$288,400.00
<p>Note: Some preliminary metallurgical work should be done in conjunction with the field geological and drilling evaluation work. If results of this work indicate sufficient reserves of mineralized rock to justify further development more advanced metallurgical testing and pilot plant work would be justified.</p>	
3. Advanced metallurgical work, pilot plant purchase	\$155,000.00
Contingency	<u>16,025.00</u>
	\$171,025.00
Total for Phases 1, 2, and 3 above	\$459,425.00

Respectfully submitted,

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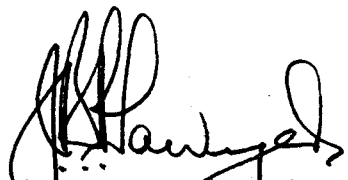

J.E.P. Sawyer, P.Eng.

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

CERTIFICATE

I, J.B.P. Sawyer, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

- (1) That I am a consulting geologist with business office at 1201 - 675 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1N2, and President of Sawyer Consultants Inc.
- (2) That I am a graduate in geology of Manchester University (B.Sc. - 1953) and of the University of Western Ontario (M.Sc. - 1957).
- (3) That I am a Registered Professional Engineer (geological) in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, and a Registered Chartered Engineer with the Council of Engineering Professions, London.
- (4) That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and Fellow of the Institution of Mining & Metallurgy, London.
- (5) That I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past twenty-six years.
- (6) That the information, opinions and recommendations in the attached report are based on personal observations made and sampling carried out on the Pistol River Property in the period June 18th and 19th, 1981, on personal research of published and private maps and reports on this area, and on discussions with the vendors of the property who have prospected the area and carried out work on the subject claims. That information on assaying techniques and results are based on personal discussions with Duane Wilkinson of Wilkinson Assayers of Fontana, California, and with technical personnel of AmeriChem Engineering Services of Phoenix, Arizona.
- (7) That I own no interest in the subject properties nor in the shares or securities of Gold Dome Natural Resources Inc. nor do I expect to receive any such interest.



J.B.P. Sawyer, P.Eng.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 25th day of June, 1981.

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REFERENCES

- Beaulieu, J.D., and
Hughes, P.W., 1976: Land-use geology of western Curry County, Oregon; Oregon Dept. Geol. & Mineral Indus., Bull. 90.
- Cornwall, H.R., 1973: Nickel, in United States Mineral Resources (Brobs & Pratt, Editors); U.S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper 820, pp. 437-442.
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Fahey, J.J., 1962: The Serpentine-Group Minerals; U.S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper 384-A.
- Hayden, W.F., 1932: General report Red Flats Gold Mine, South McKinley Mining District, Curry County, Oregon; private report.
- Nicol, John M., 1945: Reconnaissance report Red Flats Quicksilver and Gold Mines, Gold Beach District, Curry County, Oregon; private report.
- Peck, D.L., 1961: Geologic map of Oregon west of the 21st meridian; U.S. Geol. Surv. Map I-325.
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Gray, J.J., 1977: Geology, mineral resources, and rock material of Curry County, Oregon; Oregon Dept. of Geol. & Min. Industries, Bull. 93.

APPENDIX A

Copies of Assay Certificates and Reports

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

WILKINSON ASSAYS

CERTIFICATION REPORT

8849 SIERRA AVENUE, FONTANA, CALIFORNIA 92335 • SINCE 1967 • PHONE (714) 823-4607
 ASSAYER • CHEMIST • METALLURGIST • REFINER • PRODUCER OF 999.7 GOLD

CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	7/1/81	\$ 418.	0	9.7	\$ 130.79
SILVER	5.00	11	11	\$ 8.50	0	.8	.22 ^d
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		196811		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				• Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	7/1/81	\$ 418.	0	10.8	\$ 145.62
SILVER	5.00	11	11	\$ 8.50	0	1.7	.47 ^d
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		1968113		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				• Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM — FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	6/30/81	\$ 426.	0	18.9	\$ 257.94
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.55	0	1.6	.47¢
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		1968 110		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM — FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	6/30/81	\$ 426.	0	28.6	\$ 390.36
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.55	0	2.9	.83¢
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		1968 19		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	6/30/81	\$ 426.	0	9.9	\$ 135.09
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.55	0	1.0	.284
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER Submitted by				196815 Sample	Duane Wilkinson Assayer		
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	6/30/81	\$ 426.	0	22.4	\$ 305.74
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.55	0	2.5	.684
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER Submitted by				1968111 Sample	Duane Wilkinson Assayer		
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	6/30/81	\$ 426.	0	9.9	\$ 135.09
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.55	0	1.0	.284
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER Submitted by				196815 Sample	Duane Wilkinson Assayer		
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	6/30/81	\$ 426.	0	22.4	\$ 305.74
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.55	0	2.5	.684
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER Submitted by				1968111 Sample	Duane Wilkinson Assayer		
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	4/30/81	\$ 426.	0	.1	\$ 1.26
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.55	0	.0	0
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		196816		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				• Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	6/30/81	\$ 426.	0	.4	\$ 5.44
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.55	0	.1	.03
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		196816A		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				• Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 Lb.	6/30/81	\$ 426.	0	29.4	\$ 401.29
SILVER	5.00	11	11	\$ 8.55	0	3.0	.844
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		1968114		<i>Duane Wilkinson</i>			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only • Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.							

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	7/1/81	\$ 418.	0	21.1	\$ 284.73
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.50	0	2.0	.56
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		196814		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				• Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	7/1/81	\$ 418.	0	11.0	\$ 149.39
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.50	0	1.3	.35
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		196813		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				• Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	7/1/81	\$ 418.	0	5.8	4 78.17
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.50	0	.8	.22
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		196812		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only					Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.		

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 ASSAYER • CHEMIST • METALLURGIST • REFINER • PRODUCER OF 999.7 GOLD

CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	7/1/81	\$ 418.	0	24.0	\$ 323.76
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$ 8.50	0	2.6	.72 ⁴
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
PAUL SAWYER		196818		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only					Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.		

3/6/81

To:

B & D Natural Resources, 100 DelMar Rd.

Coos Bay, OR. 97420.

Date:

Inv.# 810030

REPORT OF ANALYSIS: (all results are expressed in ppm or as noted)

Sample No:	Au
	oz/ton
BBB	.13
Sample Rock	.048
Brown Vein	.10

B. Jones
 Chief Chemist

ppm = 0.0001 %
 Tr.oz/ton = 34.21 ppm = 0.0034 %

*Denotes Replicate Determinations.

RL Reiner Laboratories, Inc.
 2562 19th St. S.E.
 Salem, Oregon 97302
 503/363-2456

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Ed Sherwood
Red Flat

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	1.6	\$ 27.55
SILVER	5.00	11	11	\$13.35	0	14	.174
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST				E.S.			
Submitted by			⑦				
			Sample				
						Duane Wilkinson	Assayer
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only					Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.		

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Ed Sherwood

Red Flat

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	5.2	\$ 89.59
SILVER	5.00	11	11	\$13.35	0	1.2	.524
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST				E.S.			
Submitted by			⑧				
			Sample				
						Duane Wilkinson	Assayer
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only					Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.		

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*Ed Sherwood
Red Flat*

CERTIFICATION REPORT

8849 SIERRA AVENUE, FONTANA, CALIFORNIA 92335 • SINCE 1967 • PHONE (714) 823-4607
 ASSAYER • CHEMIST • METALLURGIST • REFINER • PRODUCER OF 999.7 GOLD

CHEM FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	5.3	\$ 91.31
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$13.35	0	1.4	.604
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM				E.S.			
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST		(5)		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			

Assay based on specimens left at lab. only • Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.

WILKINSON ASSAYS

*Ed Sherwood
Red Flat*

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CHEM FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 OZ.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	8.1	\$ 139.56
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$13.24	0	2.2	.944
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM				E.S.			
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST		(6)		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			

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CHEM	FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD		5.00	102.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	1.5	\$ 25.83
SILVER		5.00	"	"	\$13.35	0	.4	.174
COPPER								
LEAD								
PLATINUM								
IRIDIUM								
RHODIUM								
PALLADIUM								
TUNGSTEN								
URANIUM					E.S.			
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST				③	Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by				Sample	Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only					Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

WILKINSON ASSAYS

*Ed. Sherwood
Red Flat*

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CHEM	FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD		5.00	102.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	9.4	\$ 161.95
SILVER		5.00	"	"	\$13.35	0	2.6	\$ 1.10
COPPER								
LEAD								
PLATINUM								
IRIDIUM								
RHODIUM								
PALLADIUM								
TUNGSTEN								
URANIUM					E.S.			
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST				④	Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by				Sample	Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only					Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 O Z.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	9.7	\$ 167.11
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$13.34	0	3.8	\$ 1.21
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM				E.S.			
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST			①	Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by			Sample	Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only					Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.		

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Red Flats*

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	1 O Z.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	1.4	\$ 24.11
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$13.34	0	.3	.124
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM				E.S.			
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST			②	Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by			Sample	Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only					Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.		

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	10z.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	5.4	\$93.03
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$13.35	0	1.3	.56
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST		(9)		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

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CHEM - FIRE	CHARGE	WEIGHT USED	DATE	PRICE PER OZ.	OZS. PER TON	GRAMS PER TON	VALUE PER TON
GOLD	5.00	10z.	3/27/81	\$534.	0	9.3	\$143.00
SILVER	5.00	"	"	\$13.34	0	2.3	.44
COPPER							
LEAD							
PLATINUM							
IRIDIUM							
RHODIUM							
PALLADIUM							
TUNGSTEN							
URANIUM							
ASSOCIATED GEOLOGIST		(10)		Duane Wilkinson			
Submitted by		Sample		Assayer			
Assay based on specimens left at lab. only				Based on assay ton of 2,000 lbs.			

The claims are on top of a long ridge that has very little relief in a north/south direction but has steeply incised valleys on the east and west slopes. Along the ridge, the Pacific Ocean is easily visible to the west seven miles airline from many points on the claims 2000 to 2300 foot elevation. Because of the claims proximity to the Pacific Ocean, the climatic conditions are moist and temperate with 60 to 80 inches annual rainfall.

PROPERTY

Four unpatented placer mining claims called Ocean View, Peg Leg, Gerard, and Gerard #2 were staked in 1980. In 1981, the same four claims were staked as unpatented lode mining claims. Each claim comprises twenty acres, more or less, all being adjacent comprise a block of eighty acres located on the west half of the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 37 South, Range 13 West. The land occupied by the claims is Bureau of Land Management administrated, United States Government property.

Each registered owner of the four claims is a different person and each owner owns both placer and lode mineral rights to his claim. They are as listed below:

Ocean View - Frosina G. Drakatos
Peg Leg - Edward R. Sherwood
Gerard - Joseph M. Drakatos
Gerard #2 - Anna Drakatos

The company, Gold Dome Natural Resources, Inc. controls the lode and placer mineral rights and is the beneficial owner of the four unpatented placer mining claims and four unpatented lode mining claims.

There are no facilities or equipment on the property. With the exception of one shallow inclined shaft and a few dozer trenches, the property is a raw prospect.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Historically known as the West's Mine, and local heresay relates that in the 1930's and 1940's two individuals worked the mine at various times sinking a shaft some thirty feet or more. Work below this level is unknown because of flooded conditions. In later years, this property became part of the Red Flats property under the ownership of the Red flats Nickel Corporation. Dennis Winn, president of Red Flats Nickel Corporation, indicated to the author that a few years ago he let Edward R. Sherwood, co-owner of the Gold Dome Natural Resources, Inc., have the west half of th northwest corner of section 31. Red Flats Nickel Corporations owns unpatented mining claims north and east of the Pistol River claims.

In 1981, Gold Dome Natural Resources, Inc. dug several trenches in the vicinity of the old shaft with heavy equipment. In 1982, Gold Dome Natural Resources, Inc. hired Sawyer Consultants, Inc. to make a geological evaluation of the Pistol River property. Mr. Sawyer himself made the evaluation, sampling the trenches and other areas.

PRICE AND TERMS

Sunshine Mining Company is to submit an offer. Last year Gold Dome Natural resources tried to go the limited partnership route but failed.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Pistol river claims are at the southwest edge of a large area of nickeliferous laterite. These laterites rest on weathered ultrabasic bedrock, peridotite and serpentine. The ultrabasic rocks are part of the Josephine peridotite intrusive that makes up a large portion of the rock mass in Southern Oregon and northern California. The laterite is only present when peridotite and serpentine are directly below and in many cases such as on the Pistol River claims it occupies space over the peridotite and serpentine as a thin veneer of red soil.

The ultrabasic rocks have intruded up through the Colebrooke schist and other older rocks. Both the schist and ultrabasic rocks are now part of a thrust plate lying over the younger Dothan and Otter Point Formation. There are some questions in some instances, as to the sequence of events that took place to allow the older Colebrooke schist and ultrabasic rocks to be thrust over the younger Dothan and Otter Point Formation. Generally accepted, is that through a complex system of faulting, older rocks in overlying plates have been displaced in a west to northwesterly direction in relation to the younger underlying rocks in plates that have been displaced in a east to southeasterly direction.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

In the vicinity of the old shaft and dozer cuts, the rocks are serpentinites and are covered with a thin veneer of laterite soil about one foot deep. In and near the shaft, the serpentinites have been altered by silicification with the introduction of quartz stringers and blebs. The silicified rocks are much harder than the ordinary serpentinites. Iron red stain is present, caused from the oxidation of pyrite in the silicified rocks.

On the northern part of the claims, rocks visible in an old road cut that has been eroded by a stream of water are mostly serpentinites with the exception of a thin layer of tuff about three foot thick, lying in contact with the serpentine and just below a thin layer of soil.

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Because of the various results of different chemist in the past analysis of samples from this property, the author selected five, 50 pound and three, 10 pound samples to be tested by four different analytical methods to make sure if there was any gold in the rocks, one of these methods would surely extract the gold. All samples from the property were given the standard fire assay and all were assayed by chemical extraction, then fired and results run through the atomic absorption process. All samples were amalgamated and two samples were given cyanide leach tests for gold extraction. None of the above methods were successful in extracting ore grade gold from the samples analyzed, in fact, very little gold was found to be present in the samples. (see assay data sheets)

EXPLORATION POSSIBILITIES

None.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work be done unless the following:

If they, Gold Dome Natural Resources, Inc., want Sunshine Mining Company to use their extraction system they must tell Sunshine what it is so that Sunshine's chemist can duplicate Gold Dome's results in recovering gold or duplicate Silver Valley Lab results and find no gold.

RECAPITULATION

Eight samples were cut on this property, five 50 pound samples and three 10 pound samples, for analysis. These samples were analysed using four different methods. All methods gave negative results.

Oct. 18, 1983 Pistol River P.

- Sample # 11971 20' vertical cut in soft altered sericitized serpentized lt gy brn rk. 7' to 20' sericitized, silicified hd serpentine dy gy grn, visible pyrite, gtz

- Sample cut on north rib of trench south of incline shaft. Trench dug along fault vertical with horizontal stricken sides on south rib of cut.

- Sample # 11972 14' cut on bottom of trench as it slopes up to the ~~cut~~^{east} md grn ~~ser~~ serpentine, soft surface material of rk south of #11971 50'

- Sample # 11973 8' cut vertically up east end of bank above #11972 md soft brn frac altered serpentine

- Sample # 11974 Trench #2 dump or spoil md dk gy green serpentine minor calcite blebs. Trench full

of water so dump made the
best sample material

Sample #11975, Trench #3, 5'
cut on south bank towards
upper end of trench, 14' med brn
alt serpentine (~~alterite~~)

Map ref. Sawyer report →

Sample #11976 close to #13
of calcareous serpentine below
tuff flow. 8' ~~cut~~ cut med
grn fractured in bottom of
stream

Sample #11977, 25' up stream from
#11976 2.5' cut on vertical bank
silicified blk gy serpentine, many
1cm gte str / ft.

Map ref. Sawyer report →

Sample #11978, near #14, 3' cut
of silicious blk gy serpentine in
road exposed by water trench



P.O. Box 1080

KELLOGG, IDAHO 83837

PISTOL RIVER CLAIMS ASSAY DATA COMPARISON IN OUNCES GOLD/TON

<u>SAMPLE NO.</u>	<u>GEO. CHEM. & FIRE</u>	<u>GEO. CHEM. & AQUA REGIA</u>	<u>AMALGAMATION</u>	<u>CYANIDE LEACH</u>
11971	less than .0003	less than .003	.002	.0066
11972	.0003	less than .003	.001	
11973	.0004	less than .003	.003	.0057
11974	.0005	less than .003	less than .001	
11975	.0006	.0144	nil	
11976	less than .0003	less than .003	.001	
11977	.0008	less than .003	.001	
11978	less than .0003	less than .003	nil	
11979	less than .0003	.0032		
11980	.0005	less than .003		
11981	less than .0003	less than .003	11979	
11982	less than .0003	less than .003	11991	
11983	less than .0003	less than .003	11992 COMPOSITE	.0141
11984	less than .0003	less than .003	11993	
11985	less than .0003	less than .003		
11986	less than .0003	less than .003		
11987	.0005	less than .003		
11988	less than .0003	less than .003		
11989	.0007	less than .003		
11990	less than .0003	less than .003		
11991	.0011	less than .003		
11992	less than .0003	less than .003		
11993	less than .0003	less than .003		
11994	.0007	less than .003		
11995	less than .0003	.008		
11996	less than .0003	less than .003		

Silver Valley Laboratories

SUNSHINE MINING COMPANY

P.O. Box 926 -- 308 N. TAYLOR

c/o EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

OSBURN, IDAHO 83849

BOX 1080

Phone: (208) 556-1593

KELLOGG, IDAHO 83837

DECEMBER 5, 1983 SUSH0701.297

ATTN: GEORGE SINTAY

TEST FOR:	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Hg
METHOD	Geo	Geo	Geo	Geo	Amalgamation		Assay
USED:	Chem	Chem	Chem	Chem	"		
RESULTS IN:	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppm	oz/ton	oz/ton	ppm
			Aqua Regia				
#11971	<10	.1	<100	<.1	.002	.04	N/R
#11972	10	.1	<100	.1	.001	.09	N/R
#11973	13	.1	<100	<.1	.003	.05	N/R
#11974	17	.1	<100	.1	<.001	.11	N/R
#11975	20	2.0	480	.1	NIL	.10	N/R
#11976	<10	<.1	<100	<.1	.001	.14	N/R
#11977	28	1.4	<100	.1	.001	.09	N/R
#11978	<10	.8	<100	<.1	NIL	.06	N/R
#11979	<10	<.1	106	<.1	N/R	N/R	.059
#11980	16	.4	<100	.1	N/R	N/R	.154
#11981	<10	.6	<100	.1	N/R	N/R	.204
#11982	<10	.2	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.127
#11983	<10	.2	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.109
#11984	<10	1.0	<100	.1	N/R	N/R	.134
#11985	<10	1.2	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.050
#11986	<10	.6	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.044
#11987	16	.2	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.043
#11988	<10	.4	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.024
#11989	22	<.1	<100	.1	N/R	N/R	.070
#11990	<10	.2	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.085
#11991	36	<.1	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.168
#11992	<10	<.1	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.106
#11993	<10	<.1	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.194
#11994	24	<.1	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.029
#11995	<10	1.0	266	.1	N/R	N/R	.102
#11996	<10	<.1	<100	.2	N/R	N/R	.166
#11997	<10	.4	<100	<.1	N/R	N/R	.058

PAGE 1 OF 1

CHARGES: \$708.00

Wayne Sorenson
 WAYNE SORENSEN, Chief Chemist

Over Valley Laboratories
P. O. Box 926 -- 308 N. TAYLOR
BOURN, IDAHO 83849

Phone: (208) 556-1593

DECEMBER 5, 1983 SUSH0202.322

TEST FOR: Au
METHOD CYANIDE CYANIDE
USED: LEACH LEACH
RESULTS IN: PPM PPM

COMP. 11979 .47

COMP. 11991

COMP. 11992

COMP. 11993

PAGE 1 OF 1

CHARGES: \$4.00

SUNSHINE MINING COMPANY
c/o EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
BOX 1080
KELLOGG, IDAHO 83837
ATTN: GEORGE SINTAY

Wayne E. Sorenson
WAYNE SORENSEN, Chief Chemist

er Valley Laboratories
Box 926 -- 308 N. TAYLOR
BURN, IDAHO 83849
Phone: (208) 556-1593

SUNSHINE MINING COMPANY
BOX 1080
KELLOGG, IDAHO 83837
ATTN: GEORGE SINTAY
DEPARTMENT OF EXPLORATION

NOV. 18, 1983 SUSH0101.313
TEST FOR: Au
METHOD CYANIDE
USED: LEACH
RESULTS IN: ppm
11971-PULP .22
11973-PULP .19

PAGE 1 OF 1

CHARGES: \$8.00

Wayne R. Sorenson
WAYNE SORENSON, Chief Chemist