5/29/87
GLO

- Failure of numerous past efforts by majors. { St. Joe, Geo. Reynolds, Cominco, Homestake, Newmont, Candelaz
- One zone (defined by a lot of work): too small; marginal grade.
- Potential ore — sub-marginal ($-4 oz, ow @ 0.10 $\bar{T}_{\lambda}$ small)
- Several "spotty" (?) hi-grade assays, but — most are v. low-grade — indicates avg grade of any substantial tonnage would be quite low!

#87-47

Litho-Logic Resources

"Hard Rocks and Software"

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S U M M A R Y R E P O R T

ON THE

'YANKEE SILVER LODE

Sec. 25 & 26; Twp. 34S; Rng. 8W; WM

Latitude: 42.64 Deg. North; Longtude: 123.62 Deg. West

Josephine County, Oregon, USA

December 7, 1983

LITHO-LOGIC RESOURCES
Michael D. Strickler
Reg. Geologist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

APPENDICIES

PLATES

SUMMARY

The Yankee Silver Lode is a single lode claim situated in north-central Josephine County, Oregon, USA. It is currently under option to Condaka Metals, Inc., a wholley-owned subsidiary of Condaka Metals Corp., Vancouver, B.C., Canada. The OM Group, an adjoining block of 51 contiguous lode claims, is also under the control of Condaka.

The YSL/OM claims occur on the Big Yank Ledge, a silicified and pyritized felsic volcaniclastic member of the Jurassic Rogue Volcanics at their upper contact with the shales and greywackes of the Jurassic Galice Formation. Mineralization associated with the Big Yank Ledge can be traced for over twenty miles, with an average width of 60'. Numerous old mines and prospects occur along the Big Yank. At the Almeda Mine, immediately north of the YSL/OM block, exhalitive massive sulphide gold/silver/copper ore occurs associated with barite. Average analysis of ore produced in the early 1900's varied from 0.10 to 0.42 oz/ton gold, 3.32 to 12.18 oz/ton silver, and 1.50% to 6.02% copper. Alteration of the underlying volcaniclastics, with the introduction of silica and pyrite, has resulted in a broad zone (up to 200' wide) of lower grade gold/silver mineralization.

It is clear from recent drilling and surface sampling on the Yankee Silver Lode, along with a review of exploration results obtained from earlier workers, that the YSL/OM claims occur in the same stratigraphic position as the Almeda Mine, and include nearly two miles of the favorable horizon. Both baritic exhalitive ore and pyritic siliceous mineralization, associated with feeder system development, is known to exist. Outcrop samples taken on the YSL have returned values up to 2.370 oz/ton gold, and 7.88 oz/ton silver.

A limited drilling program on the YSL by Condaka Metals during the fall of 1983 explored a zone of near-surface high-grade gold apparently derived from supergene enrichment of a pyritic feeder system similar to that which occurs at the Almeda Mine. Drill-indicated reserves total 28,000 tons of 0.178 oz/ton gold, with a potential of up to 400,000 tons at a similar grade occuring on the YSL within the zone of surface enrichment. It is possible that a baritic massive sulphide horizon occurs either up-section or lateral to this horizon. Additional reserves of both types are possible NNE on the OM Group.

Further exploration on the Yankee Silver Lode, as well as on the OM Group, is warrented. A proposed exploration budget totalling US $375,000 is included, and is intended to explore the potential of both the enriched gold zone as well as beginning the search for an exhalitive massive sulphide body at depth.

INTRODUCTION

The Yankee Silver Lode (YSL), a single lode claim situated in Josephine County, Oregon, is currently under option to Condaka Metals, Inc., a wholley-owned subsidiary of Condaka Metals Corporation, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. A separate block of 51 contiguous lode claims (the OM Group) surrounds the YSL to the west, north, and east, and is also under the control of Condaka; however, all recent exploration by Condaka Metals has concentrated on the YSL itself.

Exploration of the YSL by earlier optionees, as well as surface development by prospector and claim owner George Reynolds, has led to the discovery of near-surface gold and silver in potentially economic concentrations. A detailed surface sampling program by Litho-Logic Resources in April of 1983, under the direction of Dr. Colin I. Godwin, Vancouver B.C., Canada, confirmed the presence of high-grade gold values (up to 2.23Ø oz/ton). During the late summer and early fall of 1983, a limited diamond core drilling program was conducted in the attempt to explore the gold potential of the YSL itself, and to try to develop a regional model to aid in the search for additional mineralized zones which may occur elsewhere within the boundaries of the YSL/OM Group. It is the purpose of this report to summarize the results obtained to date, and present recomendations for further exploration.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Yankee Silver Lode is located in the Galice Mining District of Northern Josephine County, Oregon (see Fig. 1). The deposit is situated in Sec. 25 & 26; Twp. 34S; Rng. 8W of the Willamette Meridian. The Galice District has historically been very active, with the result that little or no open ground remains in areas which, based on conventional geologic models, are considered favorable for gold/silver/copper mineralization.

The YSL is approximately 18 airmiles NW of Grants Pass, Oregon, and is accessed via the paved Merlin-Galice Highway, which joins Interstate 5 roughly 3.5 miles north of Grants Pass (see Fig. 2). The distance from I-5 to the town of Galice is 15.4 miles. The road to the property joins the M-G Hwy. Ø.6 miles past the Galice store, where it travels west up Rocky Gulch 1.5 miles to the claim. This portion of the road is a steep, unsurfaced mountain jeep trail, and requires 4 wheel drive during the winter months.

The rainy season, which generally lasts from October to May, is typically quite wet, with an average rainfall of 50+ inches. Snow at these lower elevations (1500') is rare, and usually melts within several days. The summer months are hot and dry, with daytime temperatures in excess of 90 degrees common from mid-July through mid-September.

Other than on ridge tops, the topography in the area of the YSL is moderate to extremely steep. Water for drilling purposes is available throughout the year from either Rocky Creek or Hooks Gulch. Portions of the claim support stands of old-growth fir and pine. Outcrop is poor, even on road cuts, due to a generally deep soil cover.

REGIONAL SETTING

Geology

The regional geology of Southwestern Oregon has been the subject of numerous studies over the years (Wells and Walker (1953), Helming (1966), Garcia (1976, 1979), Ramp and Peterson (1979), Harper (1980, 1983), and others). Earlier workers, such as Diller (1914), Winchell (1914), and Shenon (1933), spent considerable time mapping the many mines and prospects which were being actively worked in the region in the early 1900's.

The Galice District is part of the Western Jurassic Belt, the westernmost and youngest of four arcuate, north-south trending, litho-tectonic belts which comprise the Klamath Mountains geomorphic province. The lithologies and age relationships within the Klamaths suggest the repeated accretion, starting in the early to middle Paleozoic, and continuing through the Mesozoic, of ophiolitic and/or island arc terrains, along with their associated sedimentary units, to the western edge of the North American continent. Later Jurassic and Cretaceous intrusives (gabbroic to granitic) intrude all the units. The Western Jurassic Belt is in thrust contact with a similar suite of late Paleozoic and Triassic ophiolitic/arc rocks to the east, and with the Cretaceous Franciscan (Dothan) melange to the west.

The prominant feature of the Western Jurassic belt in SW Oregon and NW California is the Josephine Ophiolite and the coeval volcaniclastic rocks associated with island arc development (see Fig. 3). The Josephine Ophiolite is interpreted to be the product of Jurassic back-arc spreading, with island arc development occuring relatively westward (Harper, 1980, Fig. 4). In SW Oregon, the volcanics have been collectively named the Rogue Volcanics, with the flysch sediments (predominately shale and greywacke) called the Galice Formation. Both type localities occur NW of Grants Pass in the Galice District. Harper (1983) proposes that the Western Jurassic Belt be divided into two terrains; a northern terrain (Rogue River

Terrain), which would include the volcaniclastic and sedimentary units typical of the Galice District, and a southern terrain (Josephine Terrain), including the rocks of the Josephine Ophiolite.

Mineralization

According to Ramp and Peterson (1979) the Rogue Volcanics are the 'most favorable unit for locating massive sulfide deposits and gold-bearing quartz veins'. Mineralization within the Josephine Ophiolite and the associated island arc volcanics is widespread and consists of several different genetic types.

Ophiolitic massive sulphide deposits of the Cyprus type occur within the Josephine Ophiolite (Josephine Terrain) at or near the base of the extrusive pillow lavas. The Turner-Albright deposit, consisting of 12 to 15 million tons of massive (exhalitive) and semi-massive (stringer zone) sulphides is an example of this type of deposit. Values are reported for gold, silver, copper, zinc and cobalt, with 2 to 4 million tons being potentially economic. An on-going exploration program is currently attempting to bring the project to the developmental phase.

Northwest of Grants Pass in the Galice District (Rogue River Terrain), the felsic volcaniclastic units are associated with numerous massive and semi-massive sulphide deposits (eg. the Almeda mine and the numerous deposits in the vicinity of Silver Peak). High grade gold/silver/copper/zinc deposits occur throughout the area as hydrothermal vein fillings (eg. Oriole, Black Bear, Golden Wedge). Numerous other hydrothermal base and precious metal deposits occur throughout Southwestern Oregon and appear to be associated with mafic to granitic intrusive bodies.

LOCAL SETTING

Geology

Rock units known to outcrop within the Galice District include the Galice Formation, Rogue Volcanics, and the Briggs Creek Amphibolite. Sill-like bodies of porphyritic dacite and several small ultramafic intrusives occur throughout the district. Tertiary and recent gravel deposits occur along the major drainages, as well as on terraces as 'old channel' deposits.

Galice Formation:

The Galice formation consists of a thick series of slaty siltstone, shale, and greywacke. Occasional intermediate volcanic flows occur near the base of the formation. The Galice is stratigraphically above, and apparently conformable with the Rogue Volcanics, striking generally NNE and dipping steeply to the SE. The Galice has been dated as Jurassic based on several fossil localities containing Buchia concentrica . The formation has undergone low-grade regional metamorphism, altering the shales to slates (locally phyllitic).

Rogue Volcanics:

The YSL occurs within felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic members of the Jurassic Rogue Volcanics. As is discussed above, the Rogue Volcanics in the Galice District are interpreted to be the remnant of a Jurassic island arc which was welded to the North American continent during the late Mesozoic.

As mapped by Ramp and Peterson (1979), the Rogue Volcanics in Josephine County include 'siliceous to basic tuffs, andesitic to basaltic flow rock, pillow lavas, breccias and agglomerates; also contains minor interbedded tuffaceous sedimentary rocks including chert, greywacke, and mudstone'. The formation has undergone regional greenschist facies metamorphism (Garcia, 1976). The meta-volcanics trend NNE, and dip steeply to the SE; however, local variations in both strike and dip occur throughout the region.

In the vicinity of the YSL, the meta-volcanics occur as predominantly felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics. Intermediate to mafic flows occur, but apparently comprise a relatively minor portion of the exposed rocks. The recent drilling by Condaka Metals has identified four rock units which occur in the immediate mineralized area. These include a crudely banded lithic lapilli tuff, thin ash layers, porphyritic andesite flows, and dikes of dacitic composition. The following descriptions are summarized from the core logs prepared by geologist Randy Moore:

Lithic lapilli tuff: This rock varies from light to dark brown, with the fragments ranging in size from <1mm to >3cm. Areas having clasts >1cm are rare, and are spacially associated with andesitic flows. These coarser members usually contain andesitic fragments, and are highly silicic.

The average clast size varies from 3mm to 6mm. The fragments are commonmly sub-angular, and often exhibit slight flattening. Un-oxidized sections indicate that the rock is composed of felsic to intermediate volcanic fragments, with lesser amounts of chert, in a

matrix of rock flour, silica and sulphides (generally pyrite). The sulphides, which acount for up to 5% of the rock, exhibit a crude layering which, when oxidized, imparts the banded texture to the unit. The sulphide content is highest in areas of strong silicification. The tuff has a distinct foliation which may reflect the original bedding.

Ash deposits: The ash layers are very light brown to white in color, and exhibit no discernable foliation. The ash is highly sericitic and silicified, with the base of each individual layer consisting almost entirely of silica. Some of the higher grade gold appears to be associated with these basal silicious zones.

Porphyritic andesite flows: These occur as a grey porphyritic rock with 8% to 10% plagioclase phenocrysts (up to 2mm across), in an aphanitic groundmass. The unit contains 0.5% to 1% disseminated pyrite. The andesites appear to be conformable with the surrounding rock, and are interpreted to be flows.

Dacite dikes: This unit occurs at the bottom of hole YSL-3 and appears as a medium grey, slightly porphyritic rock. The relationship of the dikes to the mineralization, if any, is unclear at this time, and it is probable that they should not be classified as part of the Rogue Volcanics.

Briggs Creek Amphibolite (BCA):

The BCA is composed of gneissic amphibole with lesser amounts of quartz-rich gneiss (Garcia, 1976). The major mineral assemblage includes amphibole, plagioclase, quartz, muscovite and/or biotite, garnet and magnetite.

The BCA has been described as 'a tectonic slice of metamorphosed oceanic crust' (Coleman and others, 1976; Garcia, 1976). From the above-mentioned mineral assemblage, Garcia (1976) has interpreted the BCA as being metamorphosed from basalt and chert. Earlier workers (Wells and Walker, 1953) considered the unit as the highly metamorphosed basal portion of the Rogue Volcanics. Garcia cites evidence of high-angle faulting to support his interpretation. Ramp and Peterson (1979) lean towards the later interpretation of Garcia that the BCA represents a separate unit. It is this writer's opinion that the two interpretations are not totally incompatible, and that the BCA may represent the altered mafic oceanic crustal material which formed the foundation for the overlying arc volcanics.

Porphyritic Dacite:

The porphyritic dacite sills and/or dikes are best exposed at, or near, the contact of the Rogue Volcanics and the Galice sediments. Where fresh, the rock is fairly coarse-grained and is composed almost entirely of dark-green hornblende, plagioclase, and quartz. The unit was originally classified as an alaskite by Diller (1914), but is mineralogically a porphyritic dacite (Shenon, 1933).

At the Almeda mine (see below), the dacite appears to be associated with the mineralized zones, where it is reported to grade from the fresh rock into a rock composed almost entirely of silica and pyrite, and then into the sulphide ore (Shenon, 1933).

Ultramafic rocks:

Several small intrusive bodies of ultramafics outcrop within the Galice District. Tabular masses occur along the western contact of the BCA where it is in thrust contact with the Dothan (Franciscan), as well as along several NE to NW trending faults which cut the BCA and Rogue Volcanics. Where exposed, the ultramafics are commonly highly serpentinized and sheared, and are clearly fault bounded.

Mineralization

Exhalitive massive sulphides occur immediately north of the YSL/OM claims at the Almeda Mine. The Almeda occurs within a wide zone of highly silicified and pyritized volcaniclastic rocks known as the Big Yank Lode (BYL). The width of the BYL varies from an average of 60' to over 200' wide where exposed at the Almeda Mine. Frizzell (1970) reports that mineralization associated with the BYL outcrops for over 400' in Hooks Gulch (see Fig. 1). The BYL closely follows the contact of the Rogue Volcanics with the Galice sediments, and can be traced for over twenty miles (Shenon, 1933).

Two types of mineralization occur at the Almeda (Diller, 1914). 'Silicous gold-silver' mineralization occurs in zones of intensely silicified volcaniclastics with variable amounts of sulphides. Large tonnages of this type is reported to occur at the Almeda; however, the gold and silver values are erratic and essentially low grade (Shenon, 1933). Average gold values of 0.14 oz/ton and silver of 6.40 oz/ton reported by P.H. Holdsworth (mine superintendent, 1911) were not duplicated in later sampling by either Diller or Shenon.

The high grade mineralization at the Almeda occurs in what is called the 'copper ore with barite'. These horizons, which occur as tabular masses up to 60' in width and 250' in length, consist of essentially massive sulphides in a gangue of barite and quartz. The sulphide minerals

include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcocite, and covellite, which is 'clearly supergene' (Shenon, 1933). Analysis of 'copper ore with barite' samples by Holdsworth and Diller range from: Ø.1Ø to Ø.42 oz/ton gold, 3.32 to 12.18 oz/ton silver, and 1.5Ø% to 6.Ø2% copper. From 1911 thru 1916, 16,619 tons of ore produced at the Almeda from an on-site matte smelter returned average values of Ø.Ø93 oz/ton gold, 2.91 oz/ton silver, and Ø.78% copper. Old reports indicate that the high barite content of the ore contributed to the generally poor recoveries of the metals in general, but particularly the copper.

Based on current volcanogenic models for massive sulphide development, it seems probable that the 'copper ore with barite' mineralization of the Almeda deposit represents an exhalitive sulphide deposit, with the 'siliceous gold-silver ore' associated with the feeder system.

The YSL/OM claims join the Almeda block to the south, and include nearly two miles of the Rogue/Galice contact. Outcrops at the contact near the SW end of the YSL in the vicinity of RG-17 (see Plate 2) are nearly identical to the silicified and pyritized volcaliclastics at the Almeda. Surface exposures, and drilling by Cominco in the mid-197Ø's (see below), indicates that pyritized rock occurs along the contact to well north of Hooks Gulch (see Plate 1).

EXPLORATION TO DATE

Pre-1983

George Reynolds, the current claim owner, located what is now called the Yankee Silver Lode in 1967. At that time, one short adit and several caved surface cuts were the only evidence of previous attempts to explore the area. It is certain that, in view of the activity in the Galice area in the late 18ØØ's and early 19ØØ's, and the YSL's position on the Big Yank Ledge, that the property must have been explored in some detail by early prospectors.

Since the location of the current claim, limited exploration programs have been run by various optionees. Associated Geologists of Grants Pass became involved in the project in the late 196Ø's, and have been instrumental in subsequent attempts to explore the property. Grab samples high in barite are reported by Associated Geologists to have carried up to 46.15 oz/ton silver and Ø.34 oz/ton gold (Frizzell, pers. comm.). Frizzell also reports on an Induced Polarization survey of the YSL/OM claims run by McPhar Geophysics Inc., which indicated a 'moderate-very strong' conductor on the YSL. A memorandum on the survey by Hauck (197Ø) left unclear whether the response was the result of a burried sulphide body, or from graphitic shales.

In the early 1970's, Saint Joe Minerals and Homestake Mining Co. examined the YSL/OM block, with Homestake conducting a limited mapping and geochemical survey in 1973/74. Cominco American Inc. optioned the YSL/OM claims during the mid-1970's. Their two-year exploration program consisted of geologic mapping and soil geochemical analysis, with follow-up diamond core drilling. Their drill program, which consisted of 8 EX core holes, concentrated on testing for southern extensions of Almeda-type mineralization along the Rogue/Galice contact. Core recovery in these small diameter holes was exceptionally poor; however, intercepts of semi-massive to massive sulphides were encountered in several of the holes. Hole H-4, which was drilled on the YSL itself, apparently contained 60% sulphides over a 70' interval. Hole H-6 averaged 1.08% zinc over 32', with one 3.2' section carrying 7.55%.

In the late 1970's, Newmont Exploration Ltd. continued with soil geochemistry, EM geophysics, mapping, and sampling. Newmont also drilled 19 vertical rotary drill holes in, and adjacent to, the YSL. The total portion of the stratigraphy tested by the Newmont drilling program is limited due to the steeply-dipping nature of the formation. Two of their holes drilled potentially economic sections of gold and/or silver. Hole RG-4 (see Plates 2 & 3) was drilled on the YSL and intercepted 150' of pyritized tuffaceous sediments which averaged 0.057 oz/ton gold, including a 15' zone which carried 0.237 oz/ton. Hole RG-17, collared in the baritic horizon at the Rogue/Galice contact, intercepted 20' which carried 0.061 oz/ton gold and 2.86 oz/ton silver. The section was not run for copper.

Based on the values obtained by Newmont, George Reynolds began prospecting in the area of RG-4 upon the termination of the Newmont lease. By panning and hand trenching, he succeeded in exposing a zone of high grade gold mineralization immediately up-slope from RG-4. As exposed by Mr. Reynolds, the auiferous zone is 150' wide and 300' in length. Exploratory work done in 1983 by Condaka Metals concentrated on developing the potential of this gold zone.

1983 Exploration by Condaka Metals

Details of the trench sampling program of April are contained in the Engineer's report by Dr. Colin I. Godwin, dated 13 June, 1983, and included as Appendix B. A plan map (scale 1" = 10') with a summary of all surface sampling to date accompanies this report as Plate 3.

Based upon the recomendations of Dr. Godwin, a series of 8 HQ diamond drill holes (total footage 903') were drilled roughly due north from three set-ups immediately south of the main trenches (see Plate 3). The drilling was contracted to SDS Drilling of Rio Linda, California.

Randall L. Moore was field geologist on the project, and carried out all the core logging and sample splitting duties. Samples were fire assayed for gold at Min-En Laboratories, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., Canada (see Appendix A for copies of the assay results).

Three holes were drilled from the first two pads at angles of -10 , -35 , and -60 , with two drilled from the third (-10 , and -35). The drilling was designed to test immediately down-dip of the trenches, and were not carried to the north for any appreciable distance (see Plate 4).

From the surface sampling and drill results obtained to date, the mineralized zone on the YSL strikes approximately N60E, and dips very steeply to the NW. Gold values are very erratic within the higher grade zones. It also seems probable that the higher grade values are the result of surface oxidation of the primary sulphides. The gold values appear to be confined to the silicified portions of the volcaniclastic and ash members. Silica occurs both within the matrix and as partial to complete silcification of the clasts. In un-oxidized core, the silicified areas also contain disseminated and/or stringers of sulphides (up to 15% locally). Pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite, are the only sulphides identified in the recent drilling; however, sphalerite was encountered in Cominco hole H-6 (1.08% zinc over 32'). YSL-5 intercepted 1.35% copper in un-oxidized tuffaceous sediments from 76' to 77'. Silicification increases west to east (up-section?), and somewhat with depth (ie. from holes YSL-1 to YSL-2, and YSL-4 to YSL-6). The frequency of the ash layers also increases to the east.

Gold values obtained in the drilling range from 0.001 oz/ton to 1.120 oz/ton. The highest values occur in the oxide zone; however, one sample (YSL-2 from 90' to 95') carried 0.116 oz/ton in un-oxidized tuff, and 10' of faulted tuff at the bottom of YSL-4 averaged 0.108.

Higher grade mineralization (values greater than .2 over 5') was encountered in five of the eight holes (YSL-1, 4, 5, 6, & 7). The highest gold values were obtained from what George Reynold's terms 'Pocket Knoll' (YSL-7 and YSL-8). A true-width intercept of 7.7' from YSL-7 carried 0.401 oz/ton. This intercept is 35' below surface values of up to 2.270 oz/ton.

The thickest intercepts were obtained from the easternmost holes (YSL-4 to YSL-6). The true width of the mineralized system at this location is roughly 60'. This apparently reflects the increased silicification refered to above, with associated gold mineralization. Newmont's rotary hole RG-4, collared approximately 80' south, intercepted 115' of 0.07 oz/ton gold, with a 15' section carring 0.238 oz/ton. This indicates a potential 180' width for the mineralized zone at the east end of the drilled area.

Preliminary reserve figures have been calculated, based on the recent drilling and the sampling of the main trenches. Attempting to include other mineralized areas (such as the values obtained in Newmont's RG-4 and RG-17) becomes difficult due to the sparce data to work with. It is certain, however, that the figures presented here are quite conservative and could be expanded by additional bedrock sampling. Reserves were calcutated using the block section method, and a factor of 12 cubic feet to the ton.

At a cut-off grade of Ø.2Ø oz/ton, the resulting drill indicated reserves total 8625 tons with an average grade of Ø.421 oz/ton. Reducing the cut-off to Ø.Ø5 oz/ton, the tonnage increases to 28,35Ø at an average grade of Ø.178 oz/ton. It is to be stressed that these figures include only that mineralized ground associated with the main trenches. Extending the reserves to the limits of the known mineralized areas on the YSL, and assuming roughly the same proportion of 'ore to waste', it is possible that up to 4ØØ,ØØØ tons of near-surface gold ore could be developed, with an average grade in excess of Ø.1Ø oz/ton.

CONCLUSIONS

It is the writer's opinion that the following conclusions can be reached concerning the YSL/OM claim group:

1) The Yankee Silver Lode and OM Group claims occur along the contact of the Rogue Volcanics with the overlying Galice Sediments. The volcanics represent a Jurassic island arc system. The OM Group is an intergral part of the potential mineralized system, and warrents extensive exploration to develop it's potential.

2) The YSL occurs in the uppermost volcaniclastic member of the Rouge Volcanics, and within a mineralized structure locally called the Big Yank Lode (BYL). The BYL has a known strike length of over twenty miles, with an average width of 60'+. Mineralization associated with the BYL is widespread, and consists in part of exhalitive massive sulphides and silicified and pyritized feeder systems developed stratigraphically below, and/or lateral to, the exhalitive horizons.

3) The Almeda Mine occurs immediately north of the YSL/OM Group and is located on the same mineralized horizon (the Big Yank Lode). Ore produced at the Almeda prior to 1917 consisted of exhalitive massive sulphides in barite and quartz. Average analysis of ore treated at an on-site matte smelter varied from 0.10 to 0.42 oz/ton gold, 3.32 to 12.18 oz/ton silver, and 1.50% to 6.02% copper. Large tonnages of relatively low-grade 'siliceous gold and silver ore' (feeder system?) are reported to occur associated with the exhalitive ore.

4) Work on the YSL/OM group since 1968 has included diamond and rotary drilling, geochemical and geophysical surveys, geologic mapping, and surface rock chip sampling. These efforts have succeeded in defining several zones of potential mineralization. These occur both along the Rogue/Galice contact as well as stratigraphically lower in the section (relatively westward).

   Results obtained from the Cominco and Newmont drilling should not be used as negative factors in the absense of positive data. Cominco's program utilized a 'Winkie' drill which was only capable of drilling EX core (27/32 inch diameter). This resulted in very poor recoveries (approx. 40% overall), with large sections returning no core whatsoever. The Newmont rotary program attempted to assess a nearly vertical free gold system by drilling vertical holes, with the result that very little of the total stratigraphy was tested.

5) Exploration by Newmont, with follow-up hand trenching by claim owner G. Reynolds, indicated that a broad zone of near-surface gold (up to 300' wide and 150' thick) existed on the YSL. Bedrock samples obtained by Mr. Reynolds contained varying amounts of visible native gold.

6) Preliminary channel sampling of the trenches in April 1983 for Condaka Metals indicated that high-grade gold mineralization exists on the YSL. Values up to 2.370 oz/ton were returned, with an average value of 0.123 oz/ton (50.09' true width) from the east end, and 0.431 oz/ton over 14' associated with the western trenches.

7) Based on the results of the trench sampling, Condaka Metals undertook a limited diamond drilling program to explore the area immediately below the trenches. This developed drill-indicated reserves of 28,350 tons averaging 0.178 oz/ton gold, with an internal, high-grade section containing 8625 tons at an average grade of 0.421 oz/ton.

8) Several large structures, as well as numerous small faults and shears, disrupt the stratigraphy in the area drilled by Condaka. Gold mineralization is associated with faulting in YSL-4, where a 10' section of gouge at the bottom of the hole averages 0.108 oz/ton gold. Evidence of large-scale NW trending faults which offset the Rogue/Galice contact is indicated from earlier mapping. Current knowledge of the structural setting is poor, and will require additional work to adequately assess the overall potential of the YSL/OM claims.

9) Three styles of mineralization are currently thought to exist on the YSL/OM claims. The first, and potentially most important economically, occurs as exhalitive baritic silver/gold/copper massive sulphides. Baritic ore occurs on the YSL in Newmont's rotary hole RG-17, along the road cut adjacent to the hole, in the short adit centered near co-ordinates 44+00N, 45+75E, and along Rocky Creek. The potential of this horizon, which occurs at the stratigraphic top of the mineralized system, was not explored in the recent drilling program.

Silicified and pyritized felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics have been encountered in numerous holes dating back to the Frizzell program of the late 1960's. From the strength of the intercepts to date, large tonnages can be expected, but, as at the Almeda,

the average grade of the primary sulphides will probably be fairly low. This horizon possibly represents a feeder system which may have developed lateral to and/or stratigraphically below a possible exhalitive zone.

The third type occurs on the YSL as near-surface re-working of the primary gold-bearing sulphides contained within the pyritized feeder zone. It is this portion of the mineralized system which apparently was drilled in the recent exploration by Condaka. Oxidation of this horizon, with the resulting enrichment of the gold values, is possible wherever it is subjected to surface conditions, and may contribute substantially to the overall economics of the project.

10) Copper mineralization (chalcopyrite + chalcocite) occurs within the primary sulphides near the bottom of holes YSL-5 and YSL-6. A one foot section isolated from YSL-5 (76' to 77') ran 1.35% copper, with a gold value of only Ø.ØØ7 oz/ton. This would seem to indicate the the original gold content is independent of copper mineralization.

11) Potential near-surface gold reserves of up to 4ØØ,ØØØ tons averaging Ø.1Ø oz/ton are indicated by widely-spaced bedrock sampling by earlier workers. Newmont's rotary hole RG-4 intercepted 15Ø' of Ø.Ø7 oz/ton gold with a 15' section carrying Ø.238 oz/ton. Hole RG-17 penetrated a 2Ø' section averaging Ø.Ø51 gold and 2.8Ø5 silver at the Rogue/Galice contact, with Ø.Ø7 gold sampled from the road cut. Samples taken from an adit near the SW end of the claim ran Ø.11 gold and 1.7Ø silver (Frizzell, 197Ø). The absense of ore grade intercepts in several of the Newmont holes which penetrated the zone is not considered a negative factor at this time for the reasons outlined above.

12) A baritic exhalitive horizon of the type associated with the high-grade ore at the Almeda Mine occurs on the YSL/OM claims. Limited sampling of this horizon has yielded potentially ore-grade results. The possibility of developing sufficient tonnages of this exhalitive ore is good, and should be pursued.

RECOMENDATIONS

It is the writer's opinion that additional work is justified on both the Yankee Silver Lode and the OM Group. The next stage of exploration should consist of two parts.

1) Further exploration of the near-surface gold potential on the YSL, with the intent of going into production as early as possible, should procede immediately. The possibility of developing additional reserves sufficient to support a small to mediun scale operation is excellent.

   Exploration should consist primarily of angle reverse-circulation drilling to define the limits of the mineralized system. This method will supply a large volume of cuttings which should help in obtaining a representative sample of the formation, as well as being less expensive than diamond core drilling

   Bulk sampling and concentration of the mineralized zone to give an accurate appraisal of the recoverable values should begin immediately. Large samples can be collected from the existing outcrop, as well as utilizing rejects from future drilling.

2) Exploration should begin across the entire claim block for both additional near-surface reserves of the YSL-type, as well as for exhalitive gold/silver/copper deposits of the Almeda type.

   Exploration should begin with a detailed analysis of all regional data available on the OM Group. Correlation of existing soil data should help in defining areas for detailed work. C-horizon geochemical soil sampling, coupled with ground geophysical surveys (EM and/or IP) should procede in these areas. This, coupled with detailed regional and local mapping, should be successful in defining target zones for reconnaissance drilling.

A Stage I budget totalling $375,000.00 (U.S. funds) is proposed to accomplish the above mentioned program. Based on the results obtained, a decision to procede with further work can be made. Time to completion of the Stage I program is estimated at 6 months.

This report is respectfully submitted this 7th day of December, 1983, to Condaka Metals, Inc.

Litho-Logic Resources
Michael D. Strickler
Geologist

PROPOSED BUDGET

For The

YANKEE SILVER LODE AND OM GROUP

STAGE I :

* * * NEAR-SURFACE GOLD POTENTIAL

Detailed geologic mapping	1,500.00
Continuation of surface sampling	3,000.00
Reverse-Circulation rotary drilling 10,000' at $15.00	150,000.00
Road and pad construction	10,000.00
Bulk sampling costs	20,000.00
Assay and geochemical costs	10,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	$194,500.00

* * * REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Compilation of existing data	1,500.00
Detailed geochemistry & geophysics	40,000.00
Detailed geologic mapping	5,000.00
Diamond core drilling 1500' @ $25/foot	35,500.00
Road and pad construction	5,000.00
Assay & geochemical costs	10,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	$97,000.00

* * * GENERAL EXPENSES

Topographic base map at 1" = 200'	10,000.00
Supervision and engineering	15,000.00
Field supplies	10,000.00
Transportation	5,000.00
Administration & overhead	5,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	$45,000.00

SUB-TOTAL	$336,500.00
CONTINGENCY	38,500.00
TOTAL FOR STAGE I	$375,000.00

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Michael D. Strickler, of 207 SW 'G' Street, Suite A, Grants Pass, Oregon, U.S.A., certify that:

1) I am a practicing consulting geologist, and am a Registered Professional Geologist in the state of Oregon, U.S.A.

2) I am the sole owner of Litho-Logic Resources, a private consulting firm located at the above address.

3) The report contained herein is based on my personal experience on, and an examination of data pertaining to, the Yankee Silver Lode and OM Group claims.

4) I have no interest, directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any such interest, in the properties discussed in this report, or in the securities of Condaka Metals Corporation.

5) I consent to the use of this report in connection with the raising of funds for the Yankee Silver Lode and OM Group project.

A P P E X D I X A

Assay results

on the

Recent Drilling and Surface Sampling

of the

Yankee Silver Lode

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho-Logic Resources,
207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A,
Grants Pass, Oregon. 97526

PROJECT No.

DATE: May 13/83.

File No. 3-258

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
S 028	.01	.001				
029	.02	.110				
030	.03	.153				
031	.01	.001				
032	.01	.002				
033	.01	.001				
034	.01	.001				
035	.01	.001				
036	.01	.001				
037	.01	.001				
038	.01	.001				
039	.01	.046				
040	.12	.865				
041	.02	.012	S-010			
042	.01	.002	S-015			
043	.01	.016	S-020			
044	.01	.002	S-025			
045	.02	.084	S-030			
046	.01	.001	S-035			
S 047	.10	.552	S-040			

checks

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho-Logic Resources,
207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A,
Grants Pass, Oregon. 97526

PROJECT No.

DATE: May 13/82.

File No. 3-251

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
S 001	.01	.001				
002	.23	2.270				
003	.01	.011				
004	.01	.065				
005	.02	.132				
006	.01	.001				
007	.01	.001				
008	.01	.001				
009	.01	.001				
010	.01	.006				
011	.01	.001				
012	.01	.001				
013	.01	.021				
014	.01	.001				
015	.01	.001				
016	.05	.297				
017	.01	.001				
018	.01	.001				
019	.20	1.330				
020	.01	.001				
021	.20	.400				
022	.65	2.370				
023	.05	.241				
024	.01	.001				
025	.02	.001				
026	.07	.234				
S 027	.01	.001				

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PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho Logic Resources,
207 S.W. "G" St.,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

PROJECT No.

DATE: Oct. 3/83.

File No. 3-1121

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
S 045	.08	.070				
046	.11	.058				
047	.10	.188				
048	.09	.031				
049	.10	.013				
050	.08	.010				
051	.07	.005				
052	.09	.032				
053	.03	.001				
054	.07	.001				
055	.04	.001				
056	.03	.001				
057	.02	.001				
058	.02	.001				
059	.02	.002				
060	.01	.001				
061	.06	.002				
S 062	.03	.048				

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CERTIFIED BY:

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705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho Logic Resources,
207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

PROJECT No.
DATE: Oct.13/83.
File No. 3-1180

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
L 063	.01	.001				
064	.01	.001				
065	.01	.010				
066	.01	.001				
067	.01	.002				
068	.01	.002				
069	.01	.001				
070	.01	.001				
071	.01	.001				
072	.01	.009				
073	.01	.001				
074	.01	.001				
075	.01	.013				
076	.01	.014				
077	.03	.103				
078	.01	.002				
079	.01	.001				
080	.01	.001				
081	.01	.008				
082	.02	.002				
083	.01	.004				
084	.01	.005				
085	.01	.005				
086	.01	.002				
087	.01	.003				
088	.01	.009				
L 089	.01	.009				

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PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho Logic Resources,
207 S.W. "G" St.,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

PROJECT No.

DATE: Oct. 3/83.

File No. 3-1121

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
S 045	.08	.070				
046	.11	.058				
047	.10	.188				
048	.09	.031				
049	.10	.013				
050	.08	.010				
051	.07	.005				
052	.09	.032				
053	.03	.001				
054	.07	.001				
055	.04	.001				
056	.03	.001				
057	.02	.001				
058	.02	.001				
059	.02	.002				
060	.01	.001				
061	.06	.002				
S 062	.03	.048				

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

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MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Condaka Metals Corp., Litho Logic Res.,
890-789 W. Pender St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

PROJECT No.

DATE: Oct.19/83.

File No. 3-1243

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
M 090	.01	.011				
091	.01	.003				
092	.01	.010				
093	.01	.001				
094	.01	.010				
095	.01	.006				
096	.02	.100				
097	.01	.001				
098	.01	.001				
099	.01	.001				
100	.01	.001				
101	.01	.001				
102	.01	.001				
103	.01	.001				
104	.01	.001				
M 105	.01	.002				

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
706 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho Logic Res., c/o Condaka Metals,
207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

PROJECT No.

DATE: Oct.25/83.

File No. 3-1283

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
593	.01	.010				
594	.01	.010				
595	.01	.011				
596	.01	.024				
597	.01	.017				

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho Logic Res., c/o Condaka Metals
207-S.W. "G" St., Suite A,
Grants Pass, Oregon

PROJECT No.

DATE: Oct. 28/83

File No. 3-1316

SAMPLE No.	Au oz/ton					
598	.018					
599	.028					
600	.022					
01	.011					
02	.010					
03	.005					
04	.004					
05	.004					
06	.259					
07	.007					
08	.012					
09	.003					
10	.003					
11	.001					
12	.002					
13	.012					
14	.012					
15	.011					
16	.012					
17	.011					
18	.010					
19	.012					
20	.021					
21	.029					
22	.003					
23	.014					
24	.008					
25	.003					
26	.002					
627	.002					

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho Logic Res., c/o Condaka Metals

207-S.W. "G" St., Suite A,

Grants Pass, Oregon

PROJECT No.

DATE: Oct. 28/83

File No. 3-1316

SAMPLE No.	Au oz/ton					
628	.019					
29	.002					
30	.116					
31	.004					
32	.002					
33	.001					
34	.019					
35	.012					
36	.015					
37	.017					
38	.012					
39	.010					
40	.002					
41	.001					
42	.004					
43	.002					
44	.013					
45	.006					
46	.002					
47	.001					
48	.001					
49	.010					
50	.002					
51	.001					
52	.003					
53	.001					
54	.001					
55	.002					
56	.001					
657	.001					

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705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho Logic/Condaka Metals

207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A

Grants Pass, Oregon

PROJECT No.

DATE: Nov. 9/83

File No. 3-1344

SAMPLE No.	Au oz/ton					
658	.570					
59	.029					
60	.023					
61	.020					
62	.091					
63	.011					
64	.008					
65	.005					
66	.309					
67	.010					
68	.032					
69	.010					
70	.011					
71	.009					
72	.008					
73	.006					
74	.004					
75	.032					
76	.018					
77	.115					
78	.100					
79	.066					
80	.006					
81	.010					
82	.003					
83	.066					
84	.020					
85	.204					
86	.059					
687	.012					

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: ~~Litho-Logic Resources/Condaka Metals~~

207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A

Grants Pass, Oregon

PROJECT No.

DATE: Nov. 9/83

File No. 3-1344

SAMPLE No.	Cu %	Au oz/ton				
688		.008				
89		.041				
90		.023				
91		.051				
92		.006				
93	.436	.007				
94		.001				
95		.004				
96		.002				
97		.001				
698	.058	.099				

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
706 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho-Logic Res.,
207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A
Grants Pass, Oregon

PROJECT No.
DATE: Nov. 10/83
File No. 3-1369

SAMPLE No.	Cu %	Au oz/ton				
699		0.106				
700		0.010				
701		0.098				
705		0.010				
706		0.020				
707		0.050				
708		0.002				
727		0.001				
728		0.078				
729		0.009				
730		1.120				
731		0.365				
732		0.272				
733		0.031				
750		0.001				
751		0.082				
752		0.053				
753		0.003				
755	1.350	0.007				

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho-Logic Res.,

207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A

Grants Pass, Oregon

PROJECT No.

DATE: Nov. 10/83

File No. 3-1369

SAMPLE No.	Au oz/ton					
702	.002					
03	.001					
04	.001					
09	.001					
10	.001					
11	.009					
12	.001					
13	.001					
14	.002					
15	.001					
16	.001					
17	.001					
18	.001					
19	.001					
20	.001					
21	.001					
22	.001					
23	.001					
24	.001					
25	.001					
26	.001					
734	.001					
35	.001					
36	.001					
37	.001					
38	.001					
739	.001					

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

A P P E N D I X B

Engineer's Report

on the

Yankee Silver Lode

by

Colin I. Godwin, P.Eng.

13 June 1983

REPORT ON YANKEE SILVER LODE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, U.S.A.

GALICE MINING DISTRICT

[VOLCANOGENIC GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ZINC PROPERTY]

SECTIONS 25 AND 26; TOWNSHIP 34 SOUTH; RANGE 8 WEST

CENTERED NEAR: LATITUDE 42.64 DEG N; LONGITUDE 123.62 DEG W

MEDFORD SHEET (NK 10-5)

FOR

CONDAKA METALS CORPORATION

SUITE 890 - 789 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V6C 1H2

BY

COLIN I. GODWIN, PH.D., P.ENG.(B.C.)
3010 ARIES PLACE
BURNABY, B.C. V3J 7E9

13 JUNE 1983

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDIX

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

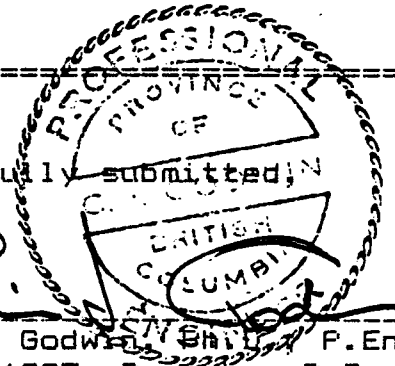
The showings at the Yankee Silver Lode property that deserve immediate drilling are in a gold bearing, pyritic silica exhalite horizon. Weighted assays in Table 3 indicate the potential for gold alone is excellent because surface sampling found wide but low grade gold bearing zones. Most interesting to date is a 69.7 ft true width zone, open to the north and to the south, that averages 0.09 oz Au/ton (19.6 ft of this section was not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton); included in this zone is 16.0 ft that averages 0.24 oz Au/ton (1.2 ft of this section was not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton). High grade potential is indicated by an assay of 2.27 oz Au/ton over 1.90 ft. Pyritic silica exhalite commonly forms a marker horizon for massive sulfide lodes. The potential of finding such a lode at depth is excellent because of the similarities between the Yankee Silver Lode, the Almeda deposit (only 3 miles to the north-northeast and in the same stratigraphic setting), and volcanogenic deposits in general.

Drilling and additional sampling of the property is highly recommended. The total cost of this STAGE 1 PROGRAM IS $C 50,000. The main objective of the first stage of drilling is to outline further the area of gold potential. One hole is recommended as a starting point for the search for a massive lode at depth.

Stage 1 Budget for Drilling and Sampling of the Yankee Silver Lode Showing, Oregon

1. TIME AND EFFORT REQUIRED TO OBTAIN APPROVAL OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION FROM THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. 5 man days at $C 200/day	$C 1,000
2. BULLDOZER FOR ROAD AND DRILL SITE PREPARATION 1,000 ft of clearing; 500 ft of new road; plus pads, mobilization and demobilization	2,000
3. DRILLING COSTS 1,000 FEET AT $30/FT	30,000
4. LOGGING, MAPPING, SUPERVISION, REPORTS, ETC.	5,000
5. SUPPORT for 4, above	1,000
6. ASSAYING of 300 samples at $C 20	6,000
SUBTOTAL	45,000
CONTINGENCY	5,000
TOTAL	50,000

Respectfully submitted,



Colin I. Godwin, Ph.D., P.Eng.(B.C.)
13 June 1983, Burnaby, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

The Yankee Silver Lode, gold - base metal prospect consists of one lode claim owned by George Reynolds, Galice, Oregon. This claim is under option to Condaka Metals Corporation (W. Wood, pers. comm., 1983). The property is in the Galice Mining District and is centered near latitude 42.64 degrees north and 123.62 degrees west in Sections 25 and 26, in Township 34 south and Range 8 west. This property, about 20 miles northwest of Grants Pass and 3 miles northwest of Galice, is reached by an all weather dirt road that joins the Merlin - Galice Highway about 1/4 mile past and north of Galice. The O.M. Group of lode claims surrounds the Yankee Silver Lode to the west, north and east. This property, also under option to Condaka Metal Corporation (W. Wood, pers. comm., 1983), is essential protection to the Yankee Silver Lode claim.

Figure 1 shows the general location of the Yankee Silver Lode property and its regional geological setting within the Western Jurassic Belt (Harper, 1980). The Yankee Silver Lode showings occur in Jurassic felsic volcaniclastic rocks within several hundred feet of a northeast - trending, nearly vertical contact with younger Jurassic shales to the southeast. About 2 miles north-northeast of the Yankee Silver Lode, in exactly the same stratigraphic position, is the significant but now dormant Almeda Mine which produced 16,619 tons of ore that yielded an average of 0.09 oz/ton Au, 2.9 oz/ton Ag and 0.78% Cu. Sphalerite and barite is also associated with the Almeda Mine. Both the Almeda Mine and the Yankee Silver Lode showings discussed in this report clearly are of the volcanogenic precious and base metal type. Specifically, native gold showings, developed with hand trenches by prospector George Reynolds, occur in, siliceous, pyritic, tuffaceous beds that correspond to silica exhalite horizons that are commonly markers of massive sulfide ore zones.

Earlier studies by Frizzell (1970), Cominco American Incorporated (1977), Newmont (1979), Garcia Consultants (1981), and Seraphim (1982 and 1982a) were conducted on the Yankee Silver Lode property and on the O.M. claim group that surrounds the Yankee Silver Lode lode claim to the west, north and east. All of the above exploration recognized the potential of the area in general and of the Yankee Silver Lode claim in particular; all were searching for a major massive sulfide lode at or near the volcaniclastic - shale contact described above. However, their efforts failed to find an economic ore body. The report by Garcia Consultants (1981) collates much of the data generated by the above. Much of the material below is taken from this compilation.

Frizzell (1970) reports on induced polarization by McPhar Geophysics Inc. along one line over the Yankee Silver Lode claim. A "moderate-very strong" anomalous zone (Hauck, 1970) was found but the response could be due to either massive sulfides or graphitic shale. Grab samples of baritic material from the Yankee Silver Lode claim, reported by Frizzell, was baritic and gave values up to 0.34 oz/ton Au, 46.15 oz/ton Ag, 0.5% Pb, and 0.2% Zn. Three holes were drilled on the O.M. #3 Fraction, which is adjacent to and southeast of the Yankee Silver Lode Claim. Two of these holes intersected 15 to 20% pyrite (up to 12% S) but only

traces of gold, silver, copper and zinc were reported.

Cominco American Incorporated (1975) geochemically sampled the soils in the Yankee Silver Lode claim and surrounding O.M. Claim group for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and Hg. The Yankee Silver Lode area yielded generally coincident anomalies in all of the above metals. Geological mapping by Cominco also indicated alteration zones characteristic of volcanogenic deposits in both the Almeda Mine area and the Yankee Silver Lode claim; the alteration zone defined on the Yankee Silver Lode claim was encouragingly larger than that mapped at the Almeda Mine area. Cominco drilled two X-Ray diamond drill holes through the shale - volcaniclastic contact on the Yankee Silver Lode Claim. A third hole, drilled near the northeast corner of the Yankee Silver Lode claim, was entirely in volcaniclastic rocks. Recovery from these prospecting holes was very poor. Nevertheless, zones of massive sulfide were encountered (one zone of 70 ft was estimated to have about 60% pyrite), and intersections of base metal were reported (one zone of 19 ft yielded 0.21% copper and 0.39% zinc). Their exploration did not extend into the area in Figure 2 that is thought to be most significant by the writer, and which is the subject of recommendations in this report.

Newmont Exploration Limited did: additional geochemical soil sampling, channel sampled some road cuts, ran pulse E.M. geophysics (results not viewed by the writer), and drilled 19 vertical percussion drill holes on the Yankee Silver Lode claim and on ground outside of but adjacent to the northeast corner of the claim. Most of the holes were within the siliceous and tuffaceous horizon of interest in this report. Their best hole (number RG-4: Figure 2) intersected 150 ft of 0.057 oz/ton Au (this includes a 15 ft section of 0.237 oz/ton Au, 0.60 oz/ton Ag, and 0.2% Cu). All holes by Newmont were drilled along roads that are outside of or border the zone of interest in Figure 2. Since the bedding is nearly vertical the total stratigraphic section intersected by all of Newmont's drilling is minimal.

Garcia Consultants (1981) collated available information for the Yankee Silver Lode claim and adjacent O.M. lode claims. They also did some follow-up sampling for 1981 assessment work. This established a large zone of anomalous gold values with one grab sample carrying 7.58 oz/ton Au. This sample was from an area which was being prospected, hand trenched and sampled by prospector George Reynolds. This is the same area of Figure 2 which is the focus of this report.

Seraphim (1982 and 1982a) recommended a two stage exploration program that totaled $50,000. He emphasized that the area examined in this report is located within a very attractive geological environment.

Sampling of the area developed by prospector G. Reynolds forms the basis for the exploration program proposed in this report. The writer visited the Yankee Silver Lode property on Monday 25 April 1983 with W.G. Wood and F.J. Tadei of Vancouver, B.C., G. Reynolds of Galice, Oregon, and L. Frizzell and M. Strickler of Grants Pass, Oregon. Trench sampling with M. Strickler and D. Shannon commenced on 28 April 1983. The sampling was subsequently completed under the supervision of M. Strickler who is a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Oregon. Figure

2 was drawn under the supervision of M. Strickler. The writer has verified all work related to Figure 2. Discussions with L. Frizzell and M. Strickler on Saturday 28 May 1983 helped in the design of the exploration program, below.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR THE TRENCH AREA

Figure 2 defines the outlines of pits dug by prospector G. Reynolds. The location of three vertical, rotary holes drilled by Newmont Exploration Limited in 1979 are shown on the figure. This figure also shows dominant bedding attitudes and the rock type at all sample sites assayed. The host rock to the mineralization is nearly vertically dipping and is dominantly pyritic, siliceous tuff. Extremely pyritic and siliceous rocks host much of the higher grade gold; these rocks are pyritic, silica exhalites. Assays and related data are tabulated on Figure 2, in Tables 1 and 2, and in Appendix 1.

TABLE 1: Sampling Details for the Yankee Silver Lode, Oregon

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM STA.	TO STA.	LENGTH SAMPLED	STRIKE DIP	TRUE WIDTH	QUARTZ CONTENT	ROCK TYPE
G001	3.1	3.2	4.75FT	060/88N	4.33	LOW	LPTF
G002	3.2	3.3	4.50	061/87S	4.42	MOD	TUFF
G003	3.3	3.4	7.58	086/90	7.42	LOW	LPTF
G004	3.4	3.5	2.92	074/79N	1.50	MOD	TUFF
G005	6.6	6.7	3.08	065/85S	2.25	LOW	TUFF
S004DUP	6.6	6.7	3.08	065/85S	2.25	LOW	TUFF
G006	6.7	6.8	4.83	055/90	3.00	FAIR	TUFF
G007	6.8	6.9	5.75	057/90	2.50	FAIR	TUFF
G008	6.9	6.10	5.00	058/84S	2.83	LOW	TUFF
G009	6.8	6.4	2.25	060/90	2.08	HIGH(60%)	EXHL
G010	6.9	6.5	2.83	060/90	1.75	MOD(20%)	EXHL
S005DUP	6.9	6.5	2.83	060/90	1.75	MOD(20%)	EXHL
G011	6.1	6.2	4.75	060/77N	2.75	FAIR	TUFF
G012	6.2	6.3	3.08	066/68N	2.75	LOW	TUFF
G013	6.3	6.4	4.67	053/78N	2.5	FAIR	TUFF
G014	6.4	6.5	4.75	058/90	3.0	LOW	TUFF
G015	10.1	10.2	3.00	055/79N	2.90	MOD	TUFF
S006DUP	10.1	10.2	3.00	055/79N	2.90	MOD	TUFF
G016	10.2	10.3	3.00	055/80N	2.90	LOW	TUFF
G017	10.3	10.4	4.83	055/80N	4.60	LOW	TUFF
G018	10.4	10.5	5.00	050/49N	4.83	MOD	TUFF
S001	13.1	13.2	5.10	062/63N	2.60	LOW	TUFF
S002	13.2	13.3	2.70	061/66N	0.90	MOD	TUFF
S003	13.3	13.4	5.30	064/71N	2.80	LOW	TUFF
S007	15.0	15.1	3.40	069/70N	2.50	MOD	TUFF
S008	16.0	16.1	3.10	066/68N	1.80	LOW	TUFF
S009	17.1	17.2	3.50	052/83N	2.80	MOD	TUFF
S010	17.3	17.4	3.90	061/71N	2.60	LOW	TUFF
S041DUP	17.3	17.4	3.90	061/71N	2.60	LOW	TUFF
S011	5.0	5.1	4.00		2.80	LOW	TUFF
S012	28.1	28.2	2.20	066/90	2.00	MOD	TUFF
S013	28.3	28.4	3.50	054/83N	2.80	LOW	TUFF
S014	7.0	7.1	3.50	056/71N	2.70	MOD	TUFF

S015	8.1	8.2	2.80	048/86S	2.00	LOW	TUFF
S042DUP	8.1	8.2	2.80	048/86S	2.00	LOW	TUFF
S016	8.2	8.3	2.70	056/90	2.10	MOD	TUFF
S017	8.3	8.4	3.20	071/90	1.40	LOW	TUFF
S018	8.4	8.5	2.80	061/87N	2.30	LOW	TUFF
S019	8.6	8.7	3.10	051/87N	2.00	MOD	TUFF
S020	8.7	8.8	2.80	060/90	1.70	LOW	TUFF
S043DUP	8.7	8.8	2.80	060/90	1.70	LOW	TUFF
S021	8.8	8.9	2.40	049/76N	1.20	MOD	EXHL
S022	8.9	8.10	3.30	056/89S	1.00	MOD	EXHL
S023	9.1	9.2	1.80	057/89S	1.10	MOD	TUFF
S024	9.2	9.3	2.50	064/74N	1.80	LOW	TUFF
S025	9.4	9.5	2.70	055/70N	1.20	LOW	TUFF
S044DUP	9.4	9.5	2.70	055/70N	1.20	LOW	TUFF
S026	9.6	9.7	2.20	059/71N	1.20	LOW	TUFF
S027	9.8	9.9	1.10	056/82N	0.90	LOW	TUFF
S028	4.1	4.2	2.60		2.00	LOW	TUFF
S029	4.2	4.3	3.10		2.50	LOW	TUFF
S030	4.3	4.4	1.70		1.50	LOW	TUFF
S031	29.0	29.1	3.30	051/70N	2.80	LOW	TUFF
S032	11.1	11.2	4.80		4.60	LOW	TUFF
S033	11.2	11.3	2.50		2.20	LOW	TUFF
S034	12.0	12.1	4.30	053/76N	3.80	LOW	TUFF
S035	12.1	12.2	4.50		3.90	LOW	TUFF
S036	12.2	12.3	3.00		2.50	LOW	TUFF
S037	12.3	12.4	2.70		2.20	LOW	TUFF
S038	18.0	18.1	2.00	051/90	1.70	LOW	TUFF
S039	18.0	18.2	4.20	053/84N	3.90	LOW	TUFF
S040	14.0	14.1	1.70		1.30	LOW	TUFF

NOTES: 1. DUP means duplicate sample from the site described immediately above.

2. TUFF = siliceous tuff, LPTF = siliceous lapilli tuff, and EXHL = very siliceous, pyritic tuff (silica exhalite).

TABLE 2: Gold Assay Results for the Yankee Silver Lode, Oregon

SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM STA.	TO STA.	LENGTH SAMPLED	TRUE WIDTH	AG OZ/TON	Au OZ/T
G001	3.1	3.2	4.75FT	4.33	0.01	0.003
G002	3.2	3.3	4.50	4.42	0.01	0.007
G003	3.3	3.4	7.58	7.42	0.01	0.047
G004	3.4	3.5	2.92	1.50	0.01	0.001
G005	6.6	6.7	3.08	2.25	0.01	0.040
S004DUP	6.6	6.7	3.08	2.25	0.01	0.065
G006	6.7	6.8	4.83	3.00	0.12	0.321
G007	6.8	6.9	5.75	2.50	0.01	0.063
G008	6.9	6.10	5.00	2.83	0.01	0.066
G009	6.8	6.4	2.25	2.08	0.14	0.492
G010	6.9	6.5	2.83	1.75	0.12	0.480
S005DUP	6.9	6.5	2.83	1.75	0.02	0.132
G011	6.1	6.2	4.75	2.75	0.11	0.285
G012	6.2	6.3	3.08	2.75	0.01	0.005
G013	6.3	6.4	4.67	2.50	0.01	0.006
G014	6.4	6.5	4.75	3.00	0.01	0.002
G015	10.1	10.2	3.00	2.90	0.01	0.001
S006DUP	10.1	10.2	3.00	2.90	0.01	0.001
G016	10.2	10.3	3.00	2.90	0.01	0.007
G017	10.3	10.4	4.83	4.60	0.01	0.001
G018	10.4	10.5	5.00	4.83	0.01	0.001
S001	13.1	13.2	5.10	2.60	0.01	0.001
S002	13.2	13.3	2.70	0.90	0.23	2.270
S003	13.3	13.4	5.30	2.80	0.01	0.011
S007	15.0	15.1	3.40	2.50	0.01	0.001
S008	16.0	16.1	3.10	1.80	0.01	0.001
S009	17.1	17.2	3.50	2.80	0.01	0.001
S010	17.3	17.4	3.90	2.60	0.01	0.006
S041DUP	17.3	17.4	3.90	2.60	0.02	0.012
S011	5.0	5.1	4.00	2.80	0.01	0.001
S012	28.1	28.2	2.20	2.00	0.01	0.001
S013	28.3	28.4	3.50	2.80	0.01	0.021
S014	7.0	7.1	3.50	2.70	0.01	0.001
S015	8.1	8.2	2.80	2.00	0.01	0.001
S042DUP	8.1	8.2	2.80	2.00	0.01	0.002
S016	8.2	8.3	2.70	2.10	0.05	0.297
S017	8.3	8.4	3.20	1.40	0.01	0.001
S018	8.4	8.5	2.80	2.30	0.01	0.001
S019	8.6	8.7	3.10	2.00	0.20	1.330
S020	8.7	8.8	2.80	1.70	0.01	0.001
S043DUP	8.7	8.8	2.80	1.70	0.01	0.016
S021	8.8	8.9	2.40	1.20	0.20	0.400
S022	8.9	8.10	3.30	1.00	0.65	2.370
S023	9.1	9.2	1.80	1.10	0.05	0.241
S024	9.2	9.3	2.50	1.80	0.01	0.001
S025	9.4	9.5	2.70	1.20	0.02	0.001
S044DUP	9.4	9.5	2.70	1.20	0.01	0.002

S026	9.6	9.7	2.20	1.20	0.07	0.234
S027	9.8	9.9	1.10	0.90	0.01	0.001
S028	4.1	4.2	2.60	2.00	0.01	0.001
S029	4.2	4.3	3.10	2.50	0.02	0.110
S030	4.3	4.4	1.70	1.50	0.03	0.153
S031	29.0	29.1	3.30	2.80	0.01	0.001
S032	11.1	11.2	4.80	4.60	0.01	0.002
S033	11.2	11.3	2.50	2.20	0.01	0.001
S034	12.0	12.1	4.30	3.80	0.01	0.001
S035	12.1	12.2	4.50	3.90	0.01	0.001
S036	12.2	12.3	3.00	2.50	0.01	0.001
S037	12.3	12.4	2.70	2.20	0.01	0.001
S038	18.0	18.1	2.00	1.70	0.01	0.001
S039	18.0	18.2	4.20	3.90	0.01	0.046
S040	14.0	14.1	1.70	1.30	0.12	0.865

NOTES: 1. DUP means duplicate analysis of above sample site (resampled).
2. Assay certificates are in Appendix 1.

Weighted trench analyses were calculated and are summarized in Table 3. These analyses were calculated by projecting assays to proposed drill hole sections. Projections are approximately parallel to the strike of bedding and are generally perpendicular to the proposed drill hole sections. Each section is numbered on Figure 2; the corresponding number appears under the first heading in Table 3. Because sampling varied, the weighted average for each section was obtained from different numbers of analyses; the numbers of analyses used in each case is recorded under the third heading in Table 3.

TABLE 3: Weighted Trench Assays, Yankee Silver Lode, Oregon

SECN NO	STARTING DISTANCE FEET	NO OF ANL	AVERAGE GRADE AU OZ/TON	SURFACE INTERSECTION FEET	AVERAGE BEDDING DIP DEG	TRUE WIDTH FEET
SECTION A: PROJECTED ON DRILL HOLE SECTION FOR Y83CH003 & 4						
STARTING COORDINATES: 4745.0 NORTH, 4834.8 EAST						
SECTION TRENDS 330 DEGREES						
Section has not been assayed to the north and is open in this direction						
1	0.00- 1.20	0	(0.001)	1.20		
2	1.20- 3.90	1	0.001	2.70		
3	3.90- 6.60	2	0.801	2.70		
4	6.60-10.70	5	0.376	4.10		
5	10.70-12.20	3	0.045	1.50		
6	12.20-16.10	4	0.045	3.90		

0.00-16.10 15 0.236 16.10 83 NORTH 16.00
Note: includes 1.20 ft of section not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton

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SECTION B: PROJECTED ON DRILL HOLE SECTION FOR Y83CH001, 2 & 10
STARTING COORDINATES: 4741.8 NORTH, 4864.0 EAST
SECTION TRENDS 330 DEGREES

7	0.00- 3.60	0	(0.001)	3.60
8	3.60- 6.40	2	0.175	2.80
9	6.40- 9.20	2	0.170	2.80
10	9.20-11.60	3	0.169	2.40
11	11.60-14.60	3	0.136	3.00

0.00-14.60 10 0.122 14.60 VERTICAL 14.60
Note: includes 3.60 ft of section not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton

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SECTION C: PROJECTED ON DRILL HOLE SECTION FOR Y83CH009
STARTING COORDINATES: 4730.7 NORTH, 4919.0 EAST
SECTION TRENDS 330 DEGREES
Section has not been assayed to the south and is open in this direction

12	0.00- 4.30	1	0.003	4.30
13	4.30- 8.40	1	0.007	4.10
14	8.40-14.60	1	0.047	6.20
15	14.60-16.70	1	0.001	2.10
16	16.70-19.10	0	(0.001)	2.40
17	19.10-21.20	1	0.001	2.10
18	21.20-24.30	2	0.126	3.10
19	24.30-36.70	0	(0.001)	12.40
20	36.70-39.20	3	0.008	2.50

0.00-39.20 10 0.019 39.20 85 NORTH 39.10
Note: includes 14.80 ft of section not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton

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SECTIONS A, B, & C: PROJECTED ON DRILL HOLE SECTION FOR Y83CH009
STARTING COORDINATES: 4730.7 NORTH, 4919.0 EAST
SECTION TRENDS 330 DEGREES

0.00-69.90 35 0.090 69.90 86 NORTH 69.70
Note: includes 19.60 ft of section not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton. Section is open to the north and to the south

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SECTION D: PROJECTED ON DRILL HOLE SECTION FOR Y83CH009
STARTING COORDINATES: 4755.3 NORTH, 4646.0 EAST
SECTION TRENDS 330 DEGREES

21	0.00- 2.90	1	0.006	2.90	
22	2.90- 5.40	1	0.001	2.50	
23	5.40- 7.70	0	(0.001)	2.30	
24	7.70-11.60	1	0.046	3.90	

0.00-11.60 3 0.017 11.60 76 NORTH 11.3
Note: includes 2.30 ft of section not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton

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SECTION E: PROJECTED ON DRILL HOLE SECTION FOR Y83CH005 & 6
STARTING COORDINATES: 4766.0 NORTH, 4671.7 EAST
SECTION TRENDS 330 DEGREES

25	0.00- 1.90	1	2.270	1.90	
26	1.90- 3.20	1	0.011	1.30	
27	3.20- 8.50	0	(0.001)	5.30	
28	8.50-10.60	1	0.865	2.10	

0.00-10.60 3 0.580 10.60 73 NORTH 10.10
Note: includes 3.60 ft of section not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton

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NOTES: 1. Parentheses around assay values means that the interval was arbitrarily assigned 0.001 oz/ton (these sections were not assayed).
2. SE-CN NO = section number printed on Figure 2.

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Detailed summaries of weighted assays are available in Table 3. Note that non-assayed sections between sections with significant grade are calculated into the means assuming a value of 0.001 oz Au/ton. The high assay of 2.270 oz Au/ton over 1.90 ft (section 25: Fig. 2) was not cut.

Sections A, B, and C represent a significant width with a significant gold content. Thirty-five weighted analyses indicate a potential true width of 69.7 ft averaging 0.09 oz Au/ton (included in this average is 19.6 ft of section not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton. This includes sections 3 and 4 (Fig. 2) that average 0.54 oz Au/ton over 6.7 ft, and sections 8 to 11 (Fig. 2) that average 0.16 oz Au/ton over 11.0 ft. The overall group of section A, B, and C is particularly significant because it is not delimited to the north or to the south. A southern extension seems to be particularly likely because of previous samples, reported by G. Reynolds in the vicinity of 4,560 north and 4,875 east (Fig. 2), that average about 0.14 oz Au/ton over 17 ft.

The more significant zone in the northwestern part of Figure 2 is Section E. This grades 0.58 oz Au/ton over an approximate thickness of 10.1 ft. The high average reflects the high assay of 2.270 oz Au/ton over 1.90 feet collected in section 25 (Fig. 2).

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A one stage proposal follows. At this point in time I recommend that the second stage be held in abeyance pending the results from the first stage. Nevertheless, the potential of discovery of additional reserves seems so likely, with respect to the geological model, that a second stage would be warranted even if results of the first stage were discouraging.

Table 4 defines the ten holes proposed for the first stage. These holes are located within Figure 2. The main objective for these holes is to assess the grade of gold across the sections drilled.

TABLE 4: Hole Specifications for Stage 1 Drilling, Yankee Silver Lode, Oregon

DRILL HOLE NUMBER	COORDINATES NORTHING	EASTING	DIP	LENGTH ACTUAL	LENGTH HORIZONTAL	BEARING DEGREES
Y83CH001	4710	4885	-20	79.8	75	330
Y83CH002	4710	4885	-35	91.6	75	330
Y83CH003	4706	4857	-20	79.8	75	330
Y83CH004	4706	4857	-35	91.6	75	330
Y83CH005	4721	4694	-20	79.8	75	330
Y83CH006	4721	4694	-35	91.6	75	330
Y83CH007	4716	4668	-20	79.8	75	330
Y83CH008	4716	4668	-35	91.6	75	330
Y83CH009	4713	4930	-20	95.8	90	330
Y83CH010	4710	4885	-60	200.0	100	330
APPROXIMATE TOTAL TO BE DRILLED:				981.4FT, SAY 1,000 FEET		

Establishing the drill sites will require a minor amount of road building. These roads should pass close to the drill hole collars shown on Figure 2. This road, existing roads and outcrops, and additional hand trenches to be excavated, should be sampled during the above drilling; this is to be part of the Stage 1 program (see Budget, below). Drill hole Y83CH010, although

tentatively assigned a location and orientation in Table 4, above, should be drilled after results from holes 1 to 9 are available. It should be defined with the grades from other holes in mind, and with the potential of a massive sulfide body at depth as a consideration.

PROGRAM BUDGET

Total length drilled in Stage 1, as indicated in Table 4, is about 1,000 feet. Sampling of surface trenches and road cuts should proceed at the same time that drilling is carried out, in order to minimize support and geological supervision costs. Stage 2 costs are not estimated at this time, but would include a more regional examination of the surrounding O.M. claim group.

TABLE 5: Stage 1 Budget for Drilling and Sampling, Yankee Silver Lode, Oregon

1. TIME AND EFFORT REQUIRED TO OBTAIN APPROVAL OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION FROM THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. 5 man days at $C 200/day	$C 1,000
2. BULLDOZER FOR ROAD AND DRILL SITE PREPARATION 1,000 ft of clearing; 500 ft of new road; plus pads, mobilization and demobilization	2,000
3. DRILLING COSTS 1,000 FEET AT $30/FT	30,000
4. LOGGING, MAPPING, SUPERVISION, REPORTS, ETC.	5,000
5. SUPPORT for 4, above	1,000
6. ASSAYING of 300 samples at $C 20	6,000
SUBTOTAL	45,000
CONTINGENCY	5,000
TOTAL	50,000

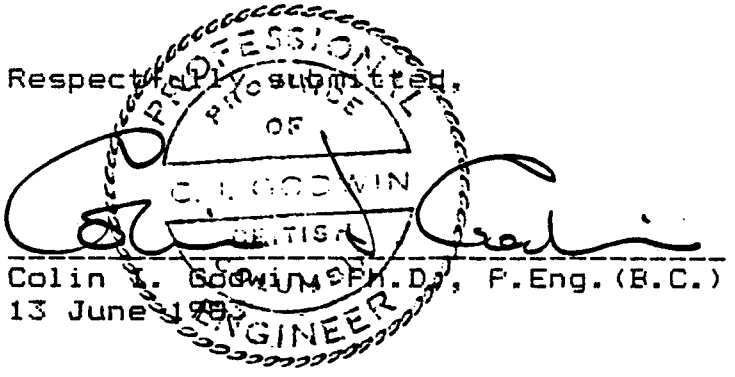
CONCLUSIONS

The showings at the Yankee Silver Lode property that deserve immediate drilling are in a gold bearing, pyritic silica exhalite horizon. Weighted assays in Table 3 indicate the potential for gold alone is excellent because surface sampling found wide but low grade gold bearing zones. Most interesting to date is a 69.7 ft true width zone, open to the north and to the south, that averages 0.09 oz Au/ton (19.6 ft of this section was not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton); included in this zone is 16.0 ft that averages 0.24 oz Au/ton (1.2 ft of this section was not assayed but assumed to be 0.001 oz Au/ton). High grade potential is indicated by an assay of 2.27 oz Au/ton over 1.90 ft. Pyritic

silica exhalite commonly forms a marker horizon for massive sulfide lodes. The potential of finding such a lode at depth is excellent because of the similarities between the Yankee Silver Lode, the Almeda deposit (only 3 miles to the north-northeast and in the same stratigraphic setting), and volcanogenic deposits in general.

Drilling and additional sampling of the property is highly recommended. The total cost of this STAGE 1 PROGRAM IS $C 50,000. The main objective of the first stage of drilling is to outline further the area of gold potential. One hole is recommended as a starting point for the search for a massive lode at a deeper depth.

Respectfully submitted,



Colin J. Godwin, Ph.D., P.Eng. (B.C.)
13 June 1983

REFERENCES

Cominco American Incorporated, 1977. Original report is not available. Drill hole logs and many of their maps were compiled in the report by Garcia Consultants (1981); additional maps were made available by L. Frizzel, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Frizzel, Lloyd, 1970. Report on the Yankee Silver Lode and the O.M. #1 - #5 Claims. Secs. 25-26, Twp. 34S., R8 WWM, Galice Mining District, Josephine Co., Oregon. Report is reproduced in report by Garcia Consultants.

Garcia Consultants, 1981. Report on the O.M. Claims, Galice Mining District, Southern Oregon. Largely a compilation of reports by Frizzel (1970), Cominco American Incorporated (1977) and Newmont Exploration Ltd. (1979).

Harper, Gregory D., 1980. Structure and Petrology of the Josephine Ophiolite and Overlying Metasedimentary Rocks, Northwestern California. Unpub. Ph.D. Thesis, University of California, 260p.

Hauck III, Anthony M., 1970. Memorandum on the Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey on the O.M. Claim Group, Josephine Co., Oregon, for Oak Mines Incorporated. Internal report included in report by Garcia Consultants (1981).

Newmont Exploration Limited, 1979. Original report is not available. Drill hole logs and a collation of their work is available in the report by Garcia Consultants (1981).

Seraphim, R.H., 1982. Report on the OM Claims near GALICE, OREGON. Internal report for Lindex Explorations Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., 8p.

Seraphim, R.H., 1982a. MEMO RE: O.M. CLAIMS - GALICE - OREGON. Internal memo of one page dated April 13, 1982.

APPENDIX 1: ASSAY CERTIFICATES FOR ANALYSES REPORTED ON THE YANKEE SILVER LODE (SEE FIGURE 2)

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

705 WEST 15th STREET,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Project ..... Date of report May 4/83.

File No. 3-228 Date samples received April 29/83.

Samples submitted by: Dr. Godwin

Company: Condaka Minerals Ltd.

Report on: 2 soils Geochem samples

18 Assay samples

Copies sent to:

1. Condaka Minerals, Vancouver, B.C.
2.
3.

Samples: Sieved to mesh -80 soil Ground to mesh -100 assay

Prepared samples stored ☒ discarded ☐

rejects assay stored ☒ discarded ☒ soil

Methods of analysis: Assays Ag-Acid digestion-chemical analysis.
Au-Fire Assay., Geochem Ag-nitric,perchloric digestion.A.A.,
Hg-Flameless A.A., As-Spectrophotometric., Au,Sb-Aqua regia.

Remarks: A.A.

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS

YSL-18

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
706 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Condaka Minerals Ltd.,
880-789 W. Pender St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

PROJECT No.

DATE: May 4/83.

File No. 3-228

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
G 001	.01	.003				
02	.01	.007				
03	.01	.047				
04	.01	.001				
05	.01	.040				
06	.12	.321				
07	.01	.063				
08	.01	.066				
09	.14	.492				
10	.12	.480				
11	.11	.285				
12	.01	.005				
13	.01	.006				
14	.01	.002				
15	.01	.001				
16	.01	.007				
17	.01	.001				
G 018	.01	.001				

YSL-19

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

705 WEST 15th STREET,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Project ..... Date of report May 13/83.

File No. 3-251 Date samples received May 9/83.

Samples submitted by: M. Strickler

Company: Litho-Logic Resources

Report on: ..... Geochem samples

..... 27 ..... Assay samples

Copies sent to:

1. Litho-Logic Res., Grants Pass, Oregon.
2. Dr. Godwin, Vancouver, B.C.
3. .....

Samples: Sieved to mesh ..... Ground to mesh -100

Prepared samples stored ☒ discarded ☐

rejects stored ☒ discarded ☐

Methods of analysis: Ag-Acid digestion-chemical analysis.

Au-fire assay.

Remarks: .....

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS

YSL-20

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho-Logic Resources,
207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A,
Grants Pass, Oregon. 97526

PROJECT No.
DATE: May 13/82.
File No. 3-251

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
S 001	.01	.00[illegible]				
002	.23	2.270				
003	.01	.011				
004	.01	.065				
005	.02	.132				
006	.01	.001				
007	.01	.001				
008	.01	.001				
009	.01	.001				
010	.01	.006				
011	.01	.001				
012	.01	.001				
013	.01	.021				
014	.01	.001				
015	.01	.001				
016	.05	.297				
017	.01	.001				
018	.01	.001				
019	.20	1.330				
020	.01	.001				
021	.20	.400				
022	.65	2.370				
023	.05	.241				
024	.01	.001				
025	.02	.001				
026	.07	.234				
S 027	.01	.001				

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

YSL-21

CERTIFIED BY:

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

705 WEST 15th STREET,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Project ..... Date of report May 16/83.

File No. 3-258 Date samples received May 11/83.

Samples submitted by: M. Strickler

Company: Litho-Logic Resources

Report on: 1 rock Geochem samples

..... Assay samples

.....

Copies sent to:

1. Litho-Logic Res., Grants Pass, Oregon.
2. Condaka Minerals, Vancouver, B.C.
3. .....

Samples: Sieved to mesh ..... Ground to mesh -80

Prepared samples stored ☒ discarded ☐

rejects stored ☐ discarded ☒

Methods of analysis: Ag-nitric,perchloric digestion,A.A., Au-aqua regia,A.A.

Remarks: .....

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
706 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

Certificate of Assay

TO: Litho-Logic Resources,
207 S.W. "G" St., Suite A,
Grants Pass, Oregon, 97526

PROJECT No.

DATE: May 13/83.

File No. 3-258

SAMPLE No.	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton				
S 028	.01	.001				
029	.02	.110				
030	.03	.153				
031	.01	.001				
032	.01	.002				
033	.01	.001				
034	.01	.001				
035	.01	.001				
036	.01	.001				
037	.01	.001				
038	.01	.001				
039	.01	.046				
040	.12	.865				
041	.02	.012				
042	.01	.002				
043	.01	.016				
044	.01	.002				
045	.02	.084				
046	.01	.001				
S 047	.10	.552				

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

CERTIFIED BY:

YSL-23

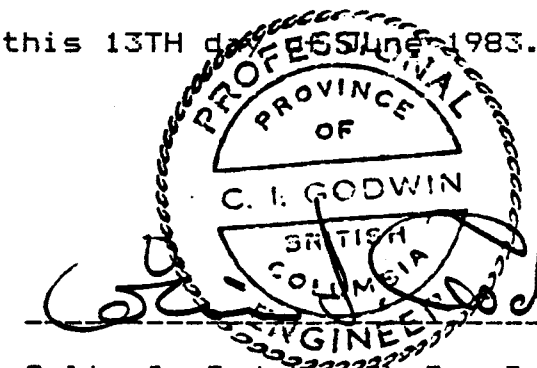
APPENDIX 2

DECLARATION OF DR. COLIN I. GODWIN, P.ENG.(B.C.)

I, Colin I. Godwin of 3010 Aries Place, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V3J 7E9, declare:

1. I am a Geological Engineer, residing at the above address.
2. I am a graduate of Geological Engineering from The University of British Columbia, in 1962 with a Bachelor of Applied Science (B.A.Sc.) degree and in 1975 with a doctorate (Ph.D.) degree; I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
3. I have practiced my profession since graduation in 1962 and have held permanent positions with the following companies:
   Atlas Explorations Ltd. (now Cima Resources Ltd.)
   Dynasty Explorations Ltd. (now Cyprus Anvil Mining Cp.)
4. I am an Associate Professor in the Department of Geological Sciences, The University of British Columbia, where I teach courses on mineral deposit geology. I am also a director of International Geosystems Corporation.
5. I am a Fellow of The Geological Association of Canada and a Member of The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
6. I have no financial interest, directly or indirectly, in the securities of CONDAKA METALS CORPORATION, Vancouver, B.C., or in the properties described in this report. I do not expect to receive or acquire any interest.
7. This report is based on a two day field examination of the Yankee Silver Lode area.
8. I consent to the use of this report in connection with the raising of funds for the project described in this report.

DATED AT BURNABY, B.C., this 13TH day of June, 1983.



Colin I. Godwin, Ph.D., P.Eng.(B.C.).

3010 Aries Place
Burnaby, B.C., V3J 7E9
15 August, 1983

Mr. W. Wood,
Condaka Metals Corporation,
Suite 890-789 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
V6C 1H2

Dear Mr. Wood:

RE: Addendum to My Report Dated 13 June 1983, Entitled "REPORT ON YANKEE SILVER LODE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, U.S.A."

Analyses for Sections A to E, calculated by ignoring unassayed sections, give the following:

SECTION NUMBER	NO OF ASSAYS	TRUE WIDTH (FEET)	TRUE WIDTH ASSAYED (FEET)	WEIGHTED GRADE (OZ/TON AU)
A	15	16.00	14.78	0.265
B	10	14.60	11.00	0.135
C	9	39.10	24.31	0.031
A TO C	34	69.70	50.09	0.123
D	3	11.30	9.02	0.021
E	3	10.10	5.07	1.159
D & E*	6	21.40	14.09	0.431

NOTE: Zones D and E overlap slightly; an assay of 2.270 oz/ton over 1.90 feet was uncut.

In summary:

1. North-south, contiguous Section A to C, average 0.123 oz/ton gold over a 50.09 foot true width within a 69.70 foot true width section; this section is open both to the north and to the south.

2. Section D and E, overlap slightly, but average 0.431 oz/ton gold over a true width of about 14 feet.

Respectfully submitted

Colin I. Godwin, Ph.D., P.Eng.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

YANKEE SILVER LODE

Josephine County
Galice District

Owners: George W. Reynolds and Norman L. Lewis.

Location: Sec. 26 and extending northeasterly a short distance into sec. 25 (near the ¼ corner), T. 34 S., R. 8 W. Elevations range from 1050 on Rocky Gulch to 1550 at the north end of the claim. The claim trends about N. 30° E. The claim was located in June 1968.

Development: The mineralized zone is exposed in Rocky Gulch, a lower discovery cut, a lower spur road, the Lewis placer ditch from Rocky Gulch, the Rocky Gulch road, and an open cut and adit near the ¼ corner of secs. 25 and 26. The discovery cut lies about 50 feet north of Rocky Gulch in the E½ sec. 26, about 1,125 feet elevation. A short(?) caved adit lies under the cut. The upper open cut and adit near the ¼ sec. corner 25-26 are at about 1500 feet elevation. The adit enters in a N. 35° E. direction and branches about 50 feet in. The left-hand crosscut is either caved full or back-filled. The right-hand drift heads in an east-northeast direction and ends in a small caved stope or raise - the total distance is about 175 feet.

Geology: A broad altered mineralized zone 300 feet or more wide is exposed within the bounds of the claim. The zone trends about N. 30° E. The apparent dip is steep to the SE. Alteration and mineralization are similar to that described at the Almeda Mine, which is about 2 miles to the north. Narrow lenses of massive barite with minor associated sulfides occur in the altered zone, especially near the east margin. Alteration consists of silicification, sericitization, and more or less complete alteration to clay at places near the surface. Sulfide minerals include pyrite which is the most common as disseminated grains throughout the

altered zone; minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena are also present. Rocks exposed west of the mineralized zone appear to be altered tuffs of the Rogue formation; and along the east side are slaty siltstones of the Galice formation. The Galice slates are intruded by several dikes of dioritic composition and a highly altered porphyritic siliceous-appearing dike rock is poorly exposed in the road cut toward the west edge of the altered zone.

Samples assayed by the department are as follows:

Sample Number	Type	Taken by	Description	Au Oz./T	Ag Oz./T	Cu	Pb	Zn
ACG-77	grab	Lewis	barite	0.07	6.53	Nil	0.5	0.01
78	grab	Lewis	barite	0.34	9.46	Nil	0.5	0.05
110	grab	Reynolds	massive sulfides	Trace	1.20	Nil	0.3	0.20
113	grab	Lewis	barite	0.05	46.15	---	---	---
123	18 ft. channel	Ramp	mixed dis. cut	0.02	3.00	---	---	---
124	grab	"	siliceous rock ¼ cor. cut	Trace	0.20	---	---	---
125	6 ft. channel	"	clay & barite ¼ cor. adit	0.08	1.70	---	---	---
126	grab	"	barite - ¼ cor. adit	0.11	1.25	---	---	---

No attempt has been made to sample across the entire altered zone. Cleaning out of the road cuts and trenching to enable better sampling access is recommended. More detailed sampling to delineate possible ore shoots within the zone may indicate a potential small mining operation to selectively mine the high-grade silver ore. The size of the altered zone also leaves open the possibility of developing a large low-grade deposit.

Visited: 7/2/68 with George Reynolds.

Report: 7/3/68 by L. Ramp.

* * * * * * *

STATE DEP'T OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES
STATE ASSAY LABORATORY
402 EAST I STREET
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

CONFIDENTIAL

YANKEE CHIEF GROUP (placer) GALICE DISTRICT

CONFIDENTIAL

The owner, Harold Locke, is not interesting in selling, - he plans on making the placer a home, and working it as convenient, and as needed. He seems to have his locations, proof-of-labor, water right, quit claim deeds, etc., all in order.

To me, the interesting part of the placer is the possibility of the Big Yank ledge crossing at this point. I believe that there is a possibility of some underground development, and some ore, in place, being found. The quartz has the appearance of vein quartz, and the sheared rock is literally shot full of it. It lacks the "slickenstite" or greenish serpentinoid slick coating so prevalent in some veins.

The placer will always be a one or two man proposition - there is not sufficient room in the gulch for a large operation, nor is there a possibility of a dredge operation. Locke seems to be very sensible in his arrangements for mining, and I believe that he will make a comfortable living here as long as his placer ground holds up.

Ray C. Treasher,
Field Geologist,
October 11, 1940.

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Project Sample Record

APG-21 Au, Ag
APG-22 Au, Ag

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY: LEN RAMP DOGAMI Date: October 6, 1981

☐ Baker
☒ Grants Pass

Sample No.	Mine or Prospect	Type	District	S.	T.	R.	Assay for
APG-21	Yankee Silver	50-ft chip	Galice	SW/NW 25	34 S.	8 W.	Au, Ag
APG-22	"	Grab	"	"	"	"	Au, Ag

Descriptions:

APG-21 Weathered siliceous iron-stained metavolcanic (tuff?) with pyrite altered to limonite from nose of ridge at 1,615 ft elev.

APG-22 Same type rock grab from small sample pits between road and ridge. Suspected high-grade.

Results:

IR	APG-	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
41115-1	21	0.03	0.2
-2	22	5.60	0.57

1/25/82

Copy mailed to Geo R. 1/26/82

PSR-rev

PROJECT NAME: ADDY

OWNER(S): GOLDBACK MINES CORP (VENTURER)
FRANK BROTHERS MINING CONTRACTORS (VENTURER)
WILLENE MININER (OWNER)

METAL(S): SILVER

EXPL. STATUS: EXPLORATION
ACTIVITY STATUS: ACTIVE

MINESEARCH #: 102310

MOST RECENT SOURCE: 1984

LOCATION

STATE: WASHINGTON
COUNTY: STEVENS
LOCALE: HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN
MINING DISTRICT: KETTLE RIVER
TOWN: ADDY
DISTANCE FROM: 21 MI W OF ADDY.

THE ADDY CLAIMS, AND THE NEARBY DAISY AND TEMPEST MINES, LIE WITHIN SECTIONS 6, 7, AND 12 ON THE WESTERN SLOPE OF HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF THREE PATENTED AND FOUR UNPATENTED CLAIMS.

NATURE OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

THREE TUNNELS AND SEVERAL PROSPECT CUTS ARE LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY. THE NO. 1 TUNNEL IS 85-FT LONG. THE NO. 2 TUNNEL IS 245-FT LONG. THE NO. 3 TUNNEL IS A 600-FT LONG TRACKED DRIFT, CURRENTLY CAVED AT 218 FT. (KNW 12/6/84)

SUBCONTRACTORS

MINING ENGINEER NORMAN RADFORD RECOMMENDED A DRILLING PROGRAM. (KNW 12/6/84)

SAMPLE ANALYSIS INFORMATION

IN THE NORTH-SOUTH A TO C ZONE, ONE 50.9-FT SECTION ASSAYED 0.123 OZ/ST AU. SECTIONS D AND E AVERAGED 0.431 OZ/ST AU ACROSS 14.09 FT. (GCNL 8/23/83)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MILS SEQUENCE # 0410330440
GEORGE CROSS NEWS LETTER 8/23/83
OREGON GEOLOGY 4/85

PROJECT NAME: YANKEE SILVER

OWNER(S): GEORGE REYNOLDS (OWNER, OPERATOR)

METAL(S): SILVER
GOLD

EXPL. STATUS: EXPLORATION
ACTIVITY STATUS: INACTIVE

OPERATION-TYPE: UNDERGROUND

MINESEARCH #: 058017

MOST RECENT SOURCE: APRIL 1985

LOCATION

STATE: OREGON
COUNTY: JOSEPHINE
TOWN: GALICE
LONGITUDE: 123.36.08
LATITUDE: 42.35.11

THE PROPERTY IS IN SEC'S 25 AND 26, T34S, R8W, JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

GENERAL COMMENTS

CONDAKA RETURNED THIS PROPERTY TO ITS OWNER GEORGE REYNOLDS. (OG 4/85)

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS

THIS PROPERTY IS 20 ACRES, BUT CONDAKA ALSO HAS A 75% INTEREST IN 54 CLAIMS COVERING THE GEOLOGICAL CONTACT FOR TWO MILES.

WORK HISTORY

1983: PRELIMINARY SAMPLING SHOWED THE PRESENCE OF GOLD. IN AN AREA TO THE NORTH, AN AIRBOURNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OUTLINED AN EM CONDUCTOR, AND A GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANOMALY WAS OUTLINED. (GCNL 8/23/83)

1985: AFTER COMPLETING ITS EXPLORATION PROGRAM, CONDAKA DROPPED ITS OPTION. (OG 4/85)

CRIB MINERAL RESOURCES FILE 12

RECORD IDENTIFICATION
- RECORD NO..... M061855
- RECORD TYPE..... XIR
- COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
- DEPOSIT NO..... ODOMI 100-94
- MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER
- NAME..... SMITH, ROSCOE M.
- DATE..... 78 08
- UPDATED..... 81 04
- BY..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION
- DEPOSIT NAME..... YANKEE SILVER LODE

- COUNTRY CODE..... US
- COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

- STATE CODE..... OR
- STATE NAME: OREGON

- COUNTY..... JOSEPHINE
- DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100310 PACIFIC NORTHWEST
- PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
- LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 41

QUAD SCALE	QUAD NO OR NAME
1: 62500	GALICE

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
42-35-11N	123-36-07W

UTM NORTHING	UTM EASTING	UTM ZONE NO
4714850.	450600.	+10

- TWP..... 34S
- RANGE.... 08W
- SECTION.. 25 26
- MERIDIAN. WB & M

- LOCATION COMMENTS: 1/4 COR

COMMODITY INFORMATION
- COMMODITIES PRESENT..... CU AG AU ZN PB BA

OCCURRENCE(S) OR POTENTIAL PRODUCT(S):
POTENTIAL.....
OCCURRENCE..... PB ZN BA

ORE MATERIALS (MINERALS,ROCKS,ETC.):
PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE, SPHALERITE, GALENA, BARITE

ANALYTICAL DATA(GENERAL)
GRAB SAMPLES ASSAYED TRACE - 0.34 OZ/TON AU; 1.2 - 9.46 OZ/TON AG; 0.3 - 0.5 % PB; 0.01 - 0.20 % ZN AND NIL CU.
HIGH GRADE ASSAYED 46.15 OZ/TON AG

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 1
PRESENT/LAST OWNER..... GEORGE REYNOLDS
PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR.... NEWMONT EXPLORATION (1979)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:
DISSEMINATED; MASSIVE SULFIDE
FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT:

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA
SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL
MAX WIDTH..... 300 FT
STRIKE OF OREBODY.... N30E
DIP OF OREBODY..... SE
COMMENTS(DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT):
VOLCANOGENIC

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):
175 FEET OF TUNNELS.

PRODUCTION
NO PRODUCTION
23 SAMPLES 1-46 AG, TR-0.3 AU

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... JUR
HOST ROCK TYPES..... SILTSTONE/TUFF

PERTINENT MINERALOGY..... BARITE, SILICA, SERICITE

LOCAL GEOLOGY

COMMENTS (GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY):

Copy Sent to Geo Reynolds 7/1/81

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Project Sample Record

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY: LEN RAMP P.O. BOX 417 Grants Pass, OR 97526 Date: February 27, 1981

☐ Baker
☒ Grants Pass

Sample No.	Mine or Prospect	Type	District	S.	T.	R.	Assay for
G-10	Yankee Silver	6-ft chip	Galice	E 26	34 S.,	8 W.	Au, Ag
G-11	Yankee Silver	150 ft random grab	Galice	W line NW¼ 25	34 S.,	8 W.	Au, Ag

Descriptions:

APG-10 Weathered, iron-stained metavolcanic rock with barite and clay from road cut near drill hole H-5 and RG-17. Main Rocky Gulch road.

APG-11 Weathered, bleached, and iron-stained metatuff from branch road about 1,650 ft elevation near drill holes RG-4 and RG-9.

Results:

LR 4104-9	APG	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
-1	-10	0.055	1.4 *
-2	-11	0.075	nil

Results average of 4 assays each sample

* Ag reproducibility very poor; will recheck by alternate method.

3/12/81

PSR-rev

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
PROJECT SAMPLE RECORD

Au, Ag

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY: Len Ramp ADDRESS: P.O. Box 417, Grants Pass, Ore. DATE: 7/2/68

Sample No.	Mine or Prospect	Type	District	S.	T.	R.	Assay For
ACG - 123	Yankee Silver	18' channel	Galice	E. edge 26	34 S	8 W	Au, Ag
ACG - 124	" "	Grab	"	W. edge 25	"	"	Au, Ag
ACG - 125	" "	6' channel	"	" " 25	"	"	Au, Ag
ACG - 126	" "	Grab	"	" " 25	"	"	Au, Ag

Descriptions:

ACG - 123 -- Taken across face of discovery cut. Includes about 2 feet of barite from east edge of cut and the rest is a siliceous iron-stained, clayey altered rock with some sericite.

ACG - 124 -- Iron-stained gray siliceous rock with some pyrite from the ¼ corner cut dump.

ACG - 125 -- Cut diagonally across 2 foot mineralized altered clayey zone with barite lenses in north wall of right-hand drift (¼ corner adit) about 85 feet from portal.

ACG - 126 -- Iron-stained barite with some sericite & clay from N. wall of ¼ corner adit in same zone of ACG - 125 (above).

Results:

		GOLD Oz./ton	SILVER Oz./ton
ACG-123	P-32920	0.02	3.00
ACG-124	P-32921	Trace	0.20
ACG-125	P-32922	0.08	1.70
ACG-126	P-32923	0.11	1.25

copy sent to Geo. Reynolds 7/15/68

7-9-68

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-9 Property OAK MINES

Type Hole ..... Location 1.9E, 24.95S

Size Hole 6" Co-ord .....

Date Started 12-12-79 Date Completed 12/12/79

A. A.

th	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	AU (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description
150	NX-7580-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.

DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-7 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 3.9E, 24.05 S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/12/79 Date Completed 12/15/79

epth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler Log
5	NX-7606-K	N.S.				→	No Sample Road Fill
10	NX-7607-K	0.24	-0.1			0.007/-	
15	NX-7608-K	0.27	1.0			0.008/0.03	
20	NX-7609-K	0.27	0.7			0.008/0.021	
25	NX-7610-K	0.51	0.3			0.015/0.009	
30	NX-7611-K	0.45	0.2			0.014/0.006	
35	NX-7612-K	0.41	-0.1			0.012/-	
40	NX-7613-K	0.51	0.3			0.015/0.009	
45	NX-7614-K	0.27	1.5			0.008/0.045	
50	NX-7615-K	0.29	0.2			0.007/0.006	not real hard pyritic tuff
55	NX-7616-K	0.31	0.7			0.009/0.021	
60	NX-7617-K	0.17	1.0			0.005/0.03	
65	NX-7618-K	0.14	1.0			0.004/0.03	
70	NX-7619-K	0.14	0.9			0.004/0.027	
75	NX-7620-K	0.14	0.9			0.004/0.027	
80	NX-7621-K	0.31	1.3			0.009/0.039	
85	NX-7622-K	0.62	1.5			0.019/0.045	qtz barite
90	NX-7623-K	0.82	2.4			0.025/0.072	
95	NX-7624-K	0.45	1.0			0.014/0.03	
100	NX-7625-K	0.65	2.2.			0.02/0.066	
105	NX-7626-K	0.34	2.4			0.01/0.072	
110	NX-7627-K	0.34	2.0			0.01/0.06	
115	NX-7628-K	0.24	2.6			0.007/0.078	
							Gray, siliceous, pyritic tuff

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-10 Property OAK MINES

Type Hole Location 1.85E, 25.45S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12-13-79 Date Completed 12-13-79

th	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au Fire (oz/ton)	Ag Fire (oz/ton)	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Sampler Log Description
50	NX-7658-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RC-9 Property Oak MINES Project

Type Hole Percussion Hammer Location 1.9E, 24.95S

Size Hole 6" Co-ord 1.9E, 24.95S

Date Started 12/12/79 Date Completed 12/12/79

A.A.

Depth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au(oz/ton) Fire	Ag(oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description Sampler Log
5	Nx-7551-K	N.S.				→	No Sample road Fill
10	Nx-7552-K	0.21	1.6			0.005/0.05	Lt. Brown
15	Nx-7553-K	0.24	1.5			0.007/0.045	" "
20	Nx-7554-K	0.14	4.7			0.004/0.141	" "
25	Nx-7555-K	0.17	0.1			0.005/0.003	" "
30	Nx-7556-K	0.14	0.1			0.004/0.003	" "
35	Nx-7557-K	0.19	2.1			0.007/0.063	maroon fines
40	Nx-7558-K	0.14	1.7			0.004/0.051	" "
45	Nx-7559-K	0.27	1.5			0.008/0.045	Gray
50	Nx-7560-K	0.24	1.0			0.007/0.03	Red Brn.
55	Nx-7561-K	0.1	0.1			0.003/0.003	" "
60	Nx-7562-K	0.1	-0.1			0.003/-	" "
65	Nx-7563-K	0.1	-0.1			0.003/-	red-orange yel brn
70	Nx-7564-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	yel Brn.
75	Nx-7565-K	-0.05	-0.1			-/-	Lt yel Brn.
80	Nx-7566-K	0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "
85	Nx-7567-K	-0.05	1.4			-/0.042	" "
90	Nx-7568-K	-0.05	0.4			-/0.012	gray
95	Nx-7569-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	yel brn. + yel grn. epidotized diorite dike
100	Nx-7570-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "
105	Nx-7571-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	gray "
110	Nx-7572-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "
115	Nx-7573-K	0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "
120	Nx-7574-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "
125	Nx-7575-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "
130	Nx-7576-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "
135	Nx-7577-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	" "
140	Nx-7578-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	" "
145	Nx-7579-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	gray ry tuff with Lt. grn cl FG. diorite dike "

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-12 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 4.4E, 24.0 S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/14/79 Date Completed 12/14/79

Depth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler Log
5	NX-7659-K	N.S.					No sample Road Cutting
10	NX-7660-K	0.1	0.1			0.003/0.003	
15	NX-7661-K	0.21	-0.1			0.006/-	stockwork qtz.
20	NX-7662-K	0.19	-0.1			0.004/-	oxidized zone
25	NX-7663-K	0.29	-0.1			0.007/-	hit frac. lost circ.
30	NX-7664-K	0.21	0.9			0.006/0.027	
35	NX-7665-K	0.24	1.8			0.007/0.059	
40	NX-7666-K	0.24	2.9			0.007/0.087	stockwork qtz.
45	NX-7667-K	0.24	1.4			0.007/0.042	
50	NX-7668-K	0.21	0.7			0.006/0.021	
55	NX-7669-K	0.14	0.6			0.004/0.018	
60	NX-7670-K	0.41	1.0			0.012/0.03	
65	NX-7671-K	0.51	4.4			0.015/0.132	
70	NX-7672-K	0.27	3.1			0.008/0.093	pyritic tuff
75	NX-7673-K	0.21	2.8			0.006/0.084	
80	NX-7674-K	0.27	2.7			0.008/0.081	
85	NX-7675-K	N.S.					

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NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-10 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 1.85 E, 25.45 S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/13/79 Date Completed 12/13/79

th	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler Log
	NX-7629-K	N.S.				→	No sample Road cuttings
	NX-7630-K	0.34	0.3			0.01/0.009	
5	NX-7631-K	N.S.				→	
0	NX-7632-K	0.27	0.3			0.008/0.009	
5	NX-7633-K	0.27	1.5			0.008/0.045	
0	NX-7634-K	0.24	0.4			0.007/0.012	
5	NX-7635-K	0.17	0.3			0.005/0.009	
10	NX-7636-K	0.21	2.3			0.006/0.069	
15	NX-7637-K	0.21	1.1			0.006/0.033	
0	NX-7638-K	0.24	0.9			0.007/0.027	
5	NX-7639-K	0.1	0.1			0.003/0.003	pyritic tuff
0	NX-7640-K	0.1	0.7			0.003/0.021	kept getting harder all the rest of way down
5	NX-7641-K	0.1	1.0			0.003/0.03	
0	NX-7642-K	0.1	0.8			0.003/0.024	
5	NX-7643-K	0.17	2.6			0.005/0.078	
0	NX-7644-K	0.1	1.6			0.003/0.048	
5	NX-7645-K	-0.05	0.8			-/0.024	
0	NX-7646-K	-0.05	0.7			-/0.021	
5	NX-7647-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
10	NX-7648-K	-0.05	0.7			-/0.021	
5	NX-7649-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
0	NX-7650-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
5	NX-7651-K	-0.05	0.4			-/0.012	
0	NX-7652-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
5	NX-7653-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
30	NX-7654-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
5	NX-7655-K	-0.05	0.4			-/0.012	
0	NX-7656-K	-0.05	0.8			-/0.024	
5	NX-7657-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-13 Property OAK-MINES

Type Hole ____ Location 4.2E, 29.85S

Size Hole ____ Co-ord ____

Date Started 12/14/79 Date Completed 12/14/79

th	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	sampler Log Description
150	NX-7717-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-11 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole ____ Location 4.4 E, 24.9 S

Size Hole ____ Co-ord ____

Date Started 12/14/79 Date Completed 12/14/79

pth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description Sampler Log
5	NX-7676-K	N.S.				→	No sample Road Fill
0	NX-7677	0.24	6.9			0.007/0.207	
15	NX-7678	0.17	2.3			0.005/0.069	
20	NX-7679	0.1	1.8			0.003/0.054	
25	NX-7680	0.34	2.0			0.01/0.06	
30	NX-7681	0.31	2.7			0.009/0.081	
35	NX-7682	0.24	3.4			0.007/0.102	
40	NX-7683	0.24	2.7			0.007/0.081	
45	NX-7684	0.21	0.8			0.006/0.024	pyritic tuff
50	NX-7685	0.69	0.3			0.021/0.009	sluffing from top of h
55	NX-7686	0.65	3.2			0.020/0.096	
60	NX-7687	0.69	2.7			0.021/0.081	
65	[redacted]						Nil frac. loss circ.

* 55-65 → COMBINED INTERVAL NX-7687-K

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NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-8 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 4.2E, 24.85S

Size Hole 6" Co-ord

Date Started 12/12/79 Date Completed 12/12/79

Depth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler Log
5	NX-7581-K	N.S.	→	→	→		No sample Road Fill
10	NX-7582-K	0.1	-0.1			0.003/-	Lt Brn. Red
15	NX-7583-K	0.24	-0.1			0.007/-	" "
20	NX-7584-K	0.24	-0.1			0.007/-	" "
25	NX-7585-K	0.21	-0.1			0.006/-	" "
30	NX-7586-K	0.19	-0.1			0.009/-	oxidized zone
35	NX-7587-K	0.19	-0.1			0.009/-	" "
40	NX-7588-K	0.14	-0.1			0.009/-	" "
45	NX-7589-K	0.1	-0.1			0.003/-	" "
50	NX-7590-K	0.1	0.1			0.003/0.003	" "
55	NX-7591-K	0.1	-0.1			0.003/-	Pink Redisl
60	NX-7592-K	0.05	-0.1			-/-	" "
65	NX-7593-K	0.17	0.1			0.005/0.003	" "
70	NX-7594-K	0.62	0.7			0.019/0.021	" "
75	NX-7595-K	0.55	-0.1			0.017/-	" "
80	NX-7596-K	0.41	0.3			0.012/0.009	" "
85	NX-7597-K	1.9	-0.1			0.042/-	" "
90	NX-7598-K	0.55	2.7			0.017/0.081	Grey Pink
95	NX-7599-K	0.29	0.2			0.007/0.006	Brown Pink
100	NX-7600-K	0.1	-0.1			0.003/-	" " qtz
105	NX-7601-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	" " "
110	NX-7602-K	-0.05	-0.1			-/-	
115	NX-7603-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	
120	NX-7604-K	-0.05	-0.1			-/-	
125	NX-7605-K	-0.05	0.1			-/0.003	

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-13 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 4.2 E, 24.85 S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/14/79 Date Completed 12/14/79

epth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au Fire (oz/ton)	Ag Fire (oz/ton)	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler Log
5	NX-7688-K	N.S. →					No Sample Road Fill
10	NX-7689-K	0.72	0.9			0.022/0.027	epidotized zone vein q
15	NX-7690-K	0.1	0.3			0.003/0.009	epidotized diorite dike
20	NX-7691-K	0.34	0.3			0.01/0.009	
25	NX-7692-K	0.1	0.4			0.003/0.012	
30	NX-7693-K	0.1	0.1			0.003/0.003	
35	NX-7694-K	0.14	0.1			0.009/0.003	
40	NX-7695-K	0.91	4.2			0.012/0.120	
45	NX-7696-K	0.24	1.2			0.007/0.036	
50	NX-7697-K	-0.05	7.9			-/0.237	
55	NX-7698-K	-0.05	4.1			-/0.123	
60	NX-7699-K	-0.05	7.3			-/0.219	
65	NX-7700-K	-0.05	2.2			-/0.066	
70	NX-7701-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
75	NX-7702-K	-0.05	2.4			-/0.072	
80	NX-7703-K	-0.05	2.4			-/0.072	
85	NX-7704-K	-0.05	2.0			-/0.06	
90	NX-7705-K	-0.05	1.5			-/0.045	
95	NX-7706-K	-0.05	3.2			-/0.096	
100	NX-7707-K	-0.05	3.6			-/0.108	
105	NX-7708-K	-0.05	2.3			-/0.069	
110	NX-7709-K	0.1	11.4	0.006	1.0	0.003/0.342	
115	NX-7710-K	-0.05	1.5			-/0.045	
120	NX-7711-K	-0.05	0.7			-/0.021	epidotized diorite dik
125	NX-7712-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
130	NX-7713-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
135	NX-7714-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
140	NX-7715-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
145	NX-7716-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	

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NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-15 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 0.3 W, 26.7 S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/17/79 Date Completed 12/18/79

Depth	Sample No.	AU PPM	Ag PPM	AU (oz/ton Fire)	Ag (oz/ton Fire)	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler log
5	NX-7832-K	N.S.					
10	NY-7833-K	0.24	1.2			0.007/0.036	
15	NX-7834-K	0.21	0.8			0.006/0.029	oxidized zone
20	NX-7835-K	0.21	0.3			0.006/0.009	
25	NX-7836-K	0.14	0.7			0.009/0.021	
30	NX-7837-K	0.1	0.9			0.003/0.027	
35	NX-7838-K	0.21	0.9			0.006/0.027	
40	NX-7839-K	0.14	0.3			0.009/0.009	pyritic tuff
45	NX-7840-K	0.1	0.5			0.003/0.015	
50	NX-7841-K	0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
55	NY-7842-K	-0.05	1.2			-/0.036	got really hard the
60	NY-7843-K	-0.05	1.0			-/0.03	further we went dow
65	NY-7844-K	-0.05	2.1			-/0.063	
70	NX-7845-K	-0.05	2.7			-/0.081	
75	NX-7846-K	-0.05	1.5			-/0.045	
80	NY-7847-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
85	NY-7848-K	-0.05	1.4			-/0.042	
90	NY-7849-K	-0.05	0.9			-/0.012	
95	NY-7850-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
100	NY-7851-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-17 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 1.4W, 29.3 S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/18/79 Date Completed 12/18/79

Depth	Sample No.	AU PPM	Ag PPM	AU Fire oz/ton	Ag Fire oz/ton	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler Log
5	NX-7852-K	N.S.					
10	NX-7853-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	epidotized diorite zone
15	NX-7854-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
20	NX-7855-K	0.1	2.7			0.003/0.081	
25	NX-7856-K	1.2	53.0	0.044	1.25	0.036/1.59	oxidized zone
30	NX-7857-K	1.78	200.0	0.062	5.78	0.053/6.0	
35	NX-7858-K	2.4	55.0	0.072	1.75	0.072/1.65	
40	NX-7859-K	1.47	66.0	0.066	2.65	0.044/1.98	
45	NX-7860-K	0.34	19.5	0.014	0.8	0.01/0.59	pyritic tuff
50	NX-7861-K	0.65	16.0	0.02	0.5	0.02/0.48	
55	NX-7862-K	0.14	7.5			0.004/0.23	
60	NX-7863-K	0.1	3.4			0.003/0.1	
65	NX-7864-K	.05	2.1				
70	NX-7865-K	.05	2.0				
75	NX-7866-K	-.05	3.3				
80	NX-7867-K	-.05	2.0				
85	NX-7868-K	-.05	2.2				
90	NX-7869-K	-.05	1.1				
95	NX-7870-K	-.05	1.5				
100	NX-7871-K	-.05	1.7				

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NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-16 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 0.6W, 26.25S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/17/79 Date Completed 12/17/79

Depth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description Samples Log
5	NX-7812-K	N.S.	→		→		No Sample Road Fill
10	NX-7813-K	0.05	0.1			-/0.003	
15	NX-7814-K	0.1	0.5			0.003/0.015	
20	NX-7815-K	0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
25	NX-7816-K	0.05	-0.1			-/-	oxidized zone
30	NX-7817-K	0.1	-0.1			0.003/-	
35	NX-7818-K	0.1	0.3			0.003/0.009	
40	NX-7819-K	0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
45	NX-7820-K	-0.05	0.7			-/0.021	
50	NX-7821-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
55	NX-7822-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
60	NX-7823-K	0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
65	NX-7824-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
70	NX-7825-K	0.05	1.5			-/0.045	
75	NX-7826-K	-0.05	0.7			-/0.021	
80	NX-7827-K	-0.05	0.4			-/0.012	
85	NX-7828-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	pyritic tuff
90	NX-7829-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
95	NX-7830-K	-0.05	0.1			-/0.003	
100	NX-7831-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	

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NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. KG-19 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 0.9 W, 25.45

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/17/79 Date Completed 12/17/79

epth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler Log
5	NX-7793-K	N.S. →					No Sample Road Fill
10	NX-7794-K	0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
15	NX-7795-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	
20	NX-7796-K	0.05	0.1			-/0.003	
25	NX-7797-K	-0.05	-0.1			-/-	
30	NX-7798-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	
35	NX-7799-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	
40	NX-7800-K	-0.05	0.2			-/0.006	
45	NX-7801-K	-0.05	0.1			-/0.003	
50	NX-7802-K	0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
55	NX-7803-K	-0.05	-0.1			-/-	
60	NX-7804-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
65	NX-7805-K	-0.05	0.1			-/0.003	
70	NX-7806-K	-0.05	-0.1			-/-	Green Brown } epidotized diorite dike - med Si
75	NX-7807-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
80	NX-7808-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	- grey tuff w/ pyrite, v. fi Grey grained sphalerite, minor di material
85	NX-7809-K	-0.05	0.4			-/0.012	increasing silicification
90	NX-7810-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
95	NX-7811-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	

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NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-6 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 3.2E, 24.8S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/15/79 Date Completed 12/15/79

Depth	Sample No.	AU PPM	Ag PPM	AU (oz/ton) Fire	Ag (oz/ton) Fire	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description Sampler Log
5	Nx-7718-K	N.S.				→	No Sample Road Fill
10	NX-7719-K	0.17	0.2			0.005/0.006	
15	NX-7720-K	0.41	0.3			0.012/0.009	
20	NX-7721-K	0.17	-0.1			0.005/-	
25	NX-7722-K	0.51	0.4			0.015/0.012	
30	NX-7723-K	0.38	0.3			0.011/0.009	
35	NX-7724-K	0.65	-0.1			0.02/-	
40	NX-7725-K	0.82	-0.1			0.025/-	
45	NX-7726-K	N.S.				→	oxidized zone
50	NX-7727-K	1.34	0.6			0.04/0.018	
55	NX-7728-K	0.86	0.8			0.026/0.024	
60	NX-7729-K	0.41	2.5			0.012/0.075	
65	NX-7730-K	0.79	2.6			0.024/0.078	pyritic tuff
70	NX-7731-K	0.65	3.7			0.02/0.111	
75	NX-7732-K	0.27	0.3			0.008/0.009	
80	NX-7733-K	0.21	0.8			0.006/0.024	
85	NX-7734-K	0.24	2.0			0.007/0.06	
90	NX-7735-K	0.1	0.7			0.003/0.021	
95	NX-7736-K	0.05	1.1			-/0.033	
100	NX-7737-K	-0.05	0.8			-/0.024	
105	NX-7738-K	-0.05	0.7			-/0.021	
110	NX-7739-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
115	NX-7740-K	0.05	0.8			-/0.024	
120	NX-7741-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
25	NX-7742-K	0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
130	NX-7743-K	0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
135	NX-7744-K	0.10	0.9			0.003/0.027	

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-18 Property OAK MINES Project

Type Hole Location 2.5E, 26.05 S

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started 12/15/79 Date Completed 12/15/79

pth	Sample No.	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Au (oz/ton Fire)	Ag (oz/ton Fire)	Calculated oz/ton Au/Ag	Description sampler Log
	NX-7745-K	N.S. →			→		NO Sample Road Fill
10	NX-7746-K	0.05	-0.1			-/-	
15	NX-7747-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
20	NX-7748-K	-0.05	-0.1			-/-	
25	NX-7749-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
30	NX-7750-K	-0.05	0.3			-/0.009	
35	NX-7751-K	-0.05	0.4			-/0.012	
40	NX-7752-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
45	NX-7753-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
50	NX-7754-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
55	NX-7755-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
60	NX-7756-K	0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
65	NX-7757-K	0.10	0.9			0.003/0.027	
70	NX-7758-K	0.05	0.7			-/0.021	
75	NX-7759-K	0.10	0.7			0.003/0.021	
80	NX-7760-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	
85	NX-7761-K	-0.05	0.6			-/0.018	epidotized diorite dike
90	NX-7762-K	-0.05	0.7			-/0.021	
95	NX-7763-K	-0.05	0.5			-/0.015	
100	NX-7764-K	0.05	0.4			-/0.012	

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. R-4 Property

Type Hole Location

Size Hole Co-ord

Date Started Date Completed

oth	Sample No.	Au oz/ton F.A.	Ag oz/ton Fr. A.	Cu	Pb	Zn	% Sulfide	Description
50	7347	.036	-.05	.210%	117	1.08%	4	cp
55	48	.064	-.05	.430%	130	.38%	3	cp
60	49	.012	-.05	.17%	78	.65%	3	cp
65	50	.006	-.05	300	48	.129%	3	x tal tuff
70	51	.006	.05	440	56	.210%	4	
75	52	.004	-.05	720	58	.16%	2	
80	53	PPM -.05	PPM .3	245	44	.168%	4	streaks, lenses sulfide & quartz
85	54	-.05	.3	205	41	.104%	2	x tal tuff
90	55	-.05	.4	182	42	550	1	
95	56	-.05	.4	179	44	435	2	Irr sulfide - h fuags
200	57	oz./ton F.A. .002	.15	183	40	800		Same - less siliceous
								T.D.

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
DRILL HOLE DATA

Drill Hole No. RG-4 Property Oak Mines Project

Type Hole Rotary Location Yankee Silver Lode

Size Hole 6" Co-ord

Date Started 7/79 Date Completed

th	Sample No.	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	% Sulf.	Description
5	N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	overburd
10	7319	C.A. .042	F.A. 1.15	.18%	660	183	ox	well fo fad ash fat f - l
15	20	.03	.60	.27%	870	260	ox	clay
20	21	.044	.70	260	163	43	ox	siliceous + poorly foliated
25	22	.222	.50	.310%	730	163	ox	
30	23	.348	.30	.252%	570	93	Tr	
35	24	.144	1.00	690	162	38	Tr	siliceous fft + tveingtz
40	25	.054	.25	275	118	23	Tr	
45	26	.028	.35	445	154	61	ox	
50	27	.032	.15	380	108	49	ox	
55	28	.064	.30	245	80	15	ox	
60	29	.066	.80	720	70	23	ox	
65	30	.04	.70	920	47	133	Tr	siliceous l. thi tuff
70	31	.012	.80	850	41	.102%	2	Lithic - tuff, tu bxa
75	32	.03	.60	830	64	.118%	Tr	
80	33	.02	.55	810	75	.58%	Tr	
85	34	.09	.45	380	138	40	Tr	
90	35	.036	.45	405	93	152	ox	
95	36	.084	.50	880	180	188	Tr	
100	37	.08	.30	.128%	187	240	Tr	
105	38	.022	.05	375	106	83	2	cp, sp
110	39	.032	.05	430	74	720	ox	
115	40	.008	Tr	580	70	640		chl. alt - fft + vein, - z
120	41	.018	.1	.118%	89	.115%	Tr	
125	42	.006	-.05	520	89	.19%	Tr	lam. su
130	43	.010	-.05	.121%	295	.6%	Tr	cp
135	44	.02	-.05	.105%	95	.99%	Tr	ft z as clots, vule
140	45	.004	-.05	320	74	.177%	2	
145	46	.022	-.05	.115%	107	.58%	3	

ELKO, NEVADA

are intruded by several dikes of dioritic composition and a highly altered porphyritic siliceous-appearing dike rock is poorly exposed in the road cut toward the west edge of the altered zone.

Samples assayed by the department are as follows:

Sample n number	Type	Taken by	Description	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu	Pb	Zn
ACG- 77	Grab	Lewis	Barite	0.07	6.53	Nil	0.5	0.01
-78	Grab	Lewis	Barite	0.34	9.46	Nil	0.5	0.05
-110	Grab	Reynolds	Massive sulfides	Trace	1.20	Nil	0.3	0.20
-113	Grab	Lewis	Barite	0.05	46.15	---	---	---
-123	18ft channel	Ramp	Mixed dis. cut	0.02	3.00	---	---	---
-124	Grab	Ramp	Siliceous rock ¼ cor. cut	Trace	0.20	---	---	---
-125	6 ft channel	Ramp	Clay & barite ¼ cor. adit	0.08	1.70	----	-- --	---
-126	Grab	Ramp	Barite ¼ cor adit	0.11	1.25	---	---	---

No attempt has been made to sample across the entire altered zone. Cleaning out of the road cuts and trenching to enable better sampling.access is recommended. More detailed sampling to delineate possible ore shoots within the zone may indicate a potential small mining operation to selectively mine the high-grade silver ore. The size of the altered zone also leaves open the possibility of developing a large low-grade deposit.

Visited: 7-2-68 with George Reynolds.

Report: 7-3-68 by Len Ramp

Yankee Silver insp

7-2-68 w/ George Reynolds

Rocky Gulch

Big yank-type alteration — mineralization Eg barite 2' wide on East edge of altered zone just below spur road and above creek zone strikes NE dips steeply SE

Take 18' channel across zone at discovery cut above old caved adit start in barite at E edge

Altered zone on Road above appears to be about 250' wide & of varying intensity Rocks to W. of zone are — metavols?

Rocks to E of zone are silty sitstones ~~with~~ dikes of diorite to dacite appearance

Up to ½ Cor 25-26 near open cut & tunnel went back in tunnel caved back at portal heads in N 35° E Then ~~Y~~ left hand cross cut & stope is caved ~~and~~ or back filled so go to right meandering around length to stope at end right hand drift is about 175 feet

Take sample in N. wall
about 80' from portal
3-7-2-68 ca 6' cut
diagonally across 2' zone
with barite

also take grab sample
of barite alone from
this spot
(4-7-2-68)

NCE is 635' N 27° E
of ¼ cor 25-26 T 34S R8E

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Josephine County
Galice District

YANKEE SILVER LODE

Owners: George W. Reynolds and Norman L. Lewis

Location: Sec. 26 and extending northeasterly a short distance into sec. 25 (near the $\frac{1}{4}$ corner), T. 34 S., R. 8 W. Elevations range from 1050 on Rocky Gulch to 1550 at the north end of the claim. The claim trends about N. 30° E. The claim was located in June 1968.

Development: The mineralized zone is exposed in Rocky Gulch, a lower discovery cut, a lower spur road, the Lewis placer ditch from Rocky Gulch, the Rocky Gulch road, and an open cut and adit near the $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of secs. 25 and 26. The discovery cut lies about 50 feet north of Rocky Gulch in the E$\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, about 1,125 feet elevation. A short (?) caved adit lies under the cut. The upper open cut and adit near the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. corner 25-26 are at about 1500 feet elevation. The adit enters in a N. 35° E. direction and branches about 50 feet in. The left-hand crosscut is either caved full or back-filled. The right-hand drift heads in an east-northeast direction and ends in a small caved stope or raise - the total distance is about 175 feet.

Geology: A broad altered mineralized zone 300 feet or more wide is exposed within the bounds of the claim. The zone trends about N. 30° E. The apparent dip is steep to the SE. Alteration and mineralization are similar to that described at the Almeda Mine, which is about 2 miles to the north. Narrow lenses of massive barite with minor associated sulfides occur in the altered zone, especially near the east margin. Alteration consists of silicification, sericitization, and more or less complete alteration to clay at places near the surface. Sulfide minerals include pyrite which is the most common as disseminated grains throught the altered zone; minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena are also present.

Rocks exposed west of the mineralized zone appear to be altered tuffs of the Rogue Formation; and along the east side are slaty siltstones of the Galice Formation. The Galice slates are

are intruded by several dikes of dioritic composition and a highly altered porphyritic siliceous-appearing dike rock is poorly exposed in the road cut toward the west edge of the altered zone.

Samples assayed by the department are as follows:

Sample n number	Type	Taken by	Description	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu	Pb	Zn
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-113	Grab	Lewis	Barite	0.05	46.15	---	---	---
-123	18ft channel	Ramp	Mixed dis. cut	0.02	3.00	---	---	---
-124	Grab	Ramp	Siliceous rock ¼ cor. cut	Trace	0.20	---	---	---
-125	6 ft channel	Ramp	Clay & barite ¼ cor. adit	0.08	1.70	----	-- --	---
-126	Grab	Ramp	Barite ¼ cor adit	0.11	1.25	---	---	---

No attempt has been made to sample across the entire altered zone. Cleaning out of the road cuts and trenching to enable better sampling.access is recommended. More detailed sampling to delineate possible ore shoots within the zone may indicate a potential small mining operation to selectively mine the high-grade silver ore. The size of the altered zone also leaves open the possibility of developing a large low-grade deposit.

Visited: 7-2-68 with George Reynolds.

Report: 7-3-68 by Len Ramp

Copy Sent to Leo Reynolds 3/12/01

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
Project Sample Record

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY: LEN RAMP P.O. BOX 417 Grants Pass, OR 97526 Date: February 27, 1981

☐ Baker
☒ Grants Pass

Sample No.	Mine or Prospect	Type	District	S.	T.	R.	Assay for
G-10	Yankee Silver	6-ft chip	Galice	E 26	34 S.,	8 W.	Au, Ag
G-11	Yankee Silver	150 ft random grab	Galice	W line NW¼ 25	34 S.,	8 W.	Au, Ag

Descriptions:

APG-10 Weathered, iron-stained metavolcanic rock with barite and clay from road cut near drill hole H-5 and RG-17. Main Rocky Gulch road.

APG-11 Weathered, bleached, and iron-stained metatuff from branch road about 1,650 ft elevation near drill holes RG-4 and RG-9.

Results:

XR bitch	AR	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
-1	-10	0.085	1.4 *
-2	-11	0.075	nil

Results average of 4 assays each sample

* Ag reproducibility very poor; will recheck by alternate method.

3/12/01

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
PROJECT SAMPLE RECORD

Au, Ag

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY: Ramp, Len ADDRESS: P.O. Box 417 G.P. DATE: July 2, 1968

Sample No.	Mine or Prospect	Type	District	S.	T.	R.	Assay For
ACG 123	Yankee Silver	18' channel	Galice	Edge 26	34S	8W	Au Ag
ACG 124	" "	grab	"	Wedge 25	"	"	Au Ag
" 125.	" "	6' channel	"	" "	"	"	Au Ag
" 126	" "	grab	"	" "	"	"	Au Ag

Descriptions:

ACG123 Taken across face of discovery cut. Includes about 2 feet of barite from east edge of cut and the rest is a siliceous iron stained, clayey altered rock with some sericite

ACG-124 iron-stained gray siliceous rock with some pyrite from the ¼ corner cut dump.

ACG-125 cut diagonally across 2 foot mineralized altered clayey zone with barite lenses in north wall of right-hand drift (¼ corner adit) about 85 feet from portal

ACG-126 Iron-stained barite with some sericite & clay from N. wall of ¼ corner adit in same zone of ACG 125 (above).

Results:

ACG - 123 and 126
Au, Ag

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
PROJECT SAMPLE RECORD

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY: Len Ramp ADDRESS: P.O. Box 417, Grants Pass, Ore. DATE: 7/2/68

Sample No.	Mine or Prospect	Type	District	S.	T.	R.	Assay For
ACG - 123	Yankee Silver	18' channel	Galice	E. edge 26	34 S	8 W	Au, Ag
ACG - 124	" "	Grab	"	W. edge 25	"	"	Au, Ag
ACG - 125	" "	6' channel	"	" " 25	"	"	Au, Ag
ACG - 126	" "	Grab	"	" " 25	"	"	Au, Ag

Descriptions:

ACG - 123 — Taken across face of discovery cut. Includes about 2 feet of barite from east edge of cut and the rest is a siliceous iron-stained, clayey altered rock with some sericite.

ACG - 124 — Iron-stained gray siliceous rock with some pyrite from the ¼ corner cut dump.

ACG - 125 — Cut diagonally across 2 foot mineralized altered clayey zone with barite lenses in north wall of right-hand drift (¼ corner adit) about 85 feet from portal.

ACG - 126 — Iron-stained barite with some sericite & clay from N. wall of ¼ corner adit in same zone of ACG - 125 (above).

Results:

		GOLD Oz./ton	SILVER Oz./ton
ACG-123	P-32920	0.02	3.00
ACG-124	P-32921	Trace	0.20
ACG-125	P-32922	0.08	1.70
ACG-126	P-32923	0.11	1.25

7-9-68