

Report on the Old Chinaman, Concerned, and Better Yet Claims

**Submitted
to
BOVIC, INC.**

**by
Garcia Consultants**

October 16, 1984

Table of Contents

Introduction, Summary, and Conclusions	1
Location and Access	2
Geography	3
Geology	3
Sampling	4
Sample results	5

Appendix

Assays

Photos

Sample and Geology Map

Introduction, Summary and Conclusions

Exploration of a gold prospect in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area of southern Oregon was undertaken by Geoffrey and Charlotte Garcia in August of 1984. The work was carried out for Bob Shillinger a representative claim owners. The purpose of the examination was to determine the value of the claims. Work consisted of mapping and sampling areas previously reported to have gold values and conducting a brief reconnaissance of the general claim group. The prospect consists of 16 lode mining claims centered on an area of intermediate to mafic intrusives near a major thrust fault. sampling was centered on a quartz diorite intrusive containing numerous quartz veins and a sulfide rich contact zone beneath the quartz diorite. Seventy five samples consisting of rock, soil, and pan concentrates were collected during the examination. Assay results from the sampling indicated two slightly anomalous gold values of 0.002 ounces of gold per ton in a narrow zone of sediments immediately below the quartz diorite. A rock sample of quartz diorite on the southwestern edge of the claim group also ran 0.002 ounces per ton gold. No gold ore grade material was encountered during the examination. In general, sampling indicated a low background of gold in both soil, and streams draining the area making it unlikely that further sampling for gold on the claim group will be successful.

Location and Access

The Old Chinaman, Better Yet, and Concerned mining claim group is comprised of 16 lode mining claims located for gold and silver. The claims lie in the Klamath Mountains approximately 25 miles west of Grants Pass, Oregon. The claims are on the northwest side of Mt. Billingslea at the headwaters of Yukon Creek in a rugged part of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness. Access to the claims can be made by driving south from Grants Pass on highway 199 to Selma. From Selma a road travels west along Deer Creek 10.5 miles to the McCaleb Ranch turn off along the Illinois River. A narrow winding road runs northwest 6 miles to Chetco Pass where a turnoff to the north allows four wheel drive access to the south side of Pearsoll Peak. A fairly well maintained trail (County Line Trail) runs approximately 7 miles along ridges from Pearsoll Peak to Mt. Billingslea. Much of this trail is outside of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area and thus open for travel by trail bike. From the top of Mt. Billingslea, a trail with fixed ropes in steep areas, allows access to the headwaters of Yukon Creek in the center of the claim group. An excellent campsite is located at the head of Lucky Creek approximately a mile east of the claim group. The claims are usually accessible and without snow in the months of May through November.

Geography

The claims are situated in an extremely rugged area in which even foot travel is very difficult. Vertical relief is over 2000 feet per mile with numerous cliff faces and rock slides. The less steep areas are generally over grown with manzanita, tan oak, and rhododendron brush. Movement through these areas is accomplished using crawling and swimming motions as much as walking. Yukon Creek within and near the claims has a small trickle of water running in it in the late summer. The upper end of the creek has been scoured by rock slides and avalanches, the lower part of the creek is choked with large boulders and punctuated with an occasional water fall.

Geology

The claims are centered on a quartz diorite intrusive immediately above a thrust fault contact separating the intrusive from a series of metamorphosed basalt and sediments mapped as the Dothan formation. The quartz diorite is highly fractured with a zone approximately 20 feet wide and over 1000 feet long characterized by numerous gash veins of quartz with sulfides of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The zone trends south 20 degrees west roughly paralleling the major thrust fault zone to the west. The thrust fault zone between the quartz diorite and the Dothan formation is several hundred feet wide where it is crossed by Yukon Creek. The zone contains sheared lenses of diorite, serpentized sediments, and basalt which has been metamorphosed into

greenstone. Sulfide mineralization of pyrite and chalcopyrite occurs in lenses of sediments directly beneath the quartz diorite body on the top of the fault zone. Overlying the quartz diorite is diorite and a gabbro with inclusions of serpentine which forms the top of Mt. Billingslea. A geologic map of the Pearsoll Peak Quadrangle in which the claims lie is presently being compiled by the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries and will be available shortly.

Sampling

Sampling on the claim group was carried out to determine the following:

1. The amount and extent of gold mineralization at the "Old Chinaman" discovery point in the sulfide rich sediments directly beneath the quartz diorite;
2. The gold content of the zone of sulfide rich quartz veins which occur in the quartz diorite;
3. If pan samples from drainages in the claim block would contain anomalous gold contents indicating other areas of gold mineralization;
4. If a random sampling of soil and rock in areas covered by brush would detect gold along extensions of the sulfide rich trends.

The samples were sent to Hunter Mining Labs in Sparks, Nevada for gold and silver assays. Thirty eight rock samples were fire assayed for gold and silver, twenty six soil samples and eleven pan concentrates were analyzed for trace amounts of gold by atomic adsorption.

Sample Results

The highest gold assays were three samples which ran 0.002 ounces of gold per ton. Two of these samples came from the narrow zone of sediments immediately below the quartz diorite. The only anomalous soil sample of 55 parts per billion came from this area also. The third 0.002 ounce gold assay came from a sample of weathered diorite on the southeastern edge of the claim group. The remainder of the samples were either below the assayer's limits of detection or at the threshold of detection. At best, the gold values obtained by the sampling are an order of magnitude below values which are considered marginal in easily accessible mining areas today. Soil and pan concentrate failed to delineate any anomalously high gold values in areas of the claim group which were sparsely sampled.

HUNTER MINING LABORATORY, INC.

994 GLENDALE AVENUE

SPARKS, NEVADA 89431

TELEPHONE: (702) 358-6227

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Submitted by:

Date: October 9, 1984

GARCIA CONSULTANTS
12303 Galice Road
Merlin, Oregon 97532

Laboratory Number: 22220

Analytical Method: Fire A.T.
AA

Your Order Number:

Report on: 75 samples

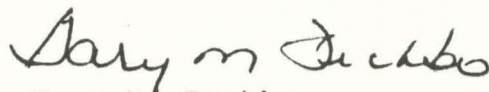
Sample Mark:	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Sample Mark:	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton
R-1	-0.001	0.06	21-R	-0.001	0.15
2	-0.001	0.17	22-R	-0.001	0.08
3	0.002	0.11	23-R	-0.001	0.12
4	-0.001	0.13	24-R	-0.001	0.10
5	-0.001	0.03	25-R	-0.001	0.15
6	-0.001	0.08	26-R	-0.001	0.06
7	-0.001	0.12	27-R	-0.001	0.12
8	-0.001	0.05	28-R	-0.001	0.07
9	-0.001	0.15	29-R	-0.001	0.15
10	-0.001	0.08	30-R	-0.001	0.01
11	-0.001	0.04	31-R	-0.001	0.09
R-12	-0.001	0.08	32-R	-0.001	0.08
-R	-0.001	-0.01	33-R	-0.001	0.03
-R	0.001	0.13	34-R	-0.001	0.07
-R	-0.001	0.06	35-R	-0.001	0.04
-R	-0.001	0.11	36-R	0.002	0.05
-R	0.001	0.22	39-R	0.002	0.09
5-R	-0.001	-0.01	46-R	-0.001	0.04
9-R	0.001	0.20			
9-R	-0.001	0.25			

continued to page 2

n = parts per million. oz/ton = troy ounces per ton of 2000 pounds avoirdupois. percent = parts per hundred fineness = parts per thousand.
ppm = 0.001 ppm. Read -- as "less than." 1 oz/ton = 34.286 ppm. 1 ppm = 0.0001% = 0.029167 oz/ton 10% = 20 pounds/ton

Sample Mark:	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Sample Mark:	Gold ppb	Silver ppm
1-P	-20	-0.1	45-S	-20	-0.1
2-P	-20	-0.1	47-S	-20	-0.1
3-P	-20	-0.1	48-S	-20	-0.1
5-P	-20	-0.1	49-S	-20	-0.1
10-S	-20	-0.1	50-S	-20	-0.1
11-P	-20	-0.1	51-S	-20	-0.1
12-P	-20	-0.1	52-S	-20	-0.1
13-P	-20	-0.1	53-S	-20	-0.1
14-P	-20	-0.1	CS-1	-20	-0.1
15-P	-20	-0.1	2	-20	-0.1
17-P	-20	-0.1	3	-20	-0.1
18-P	-20	-0.1	4	-20	-0.1
37-S	-20	-0.1	5	-20	-0.1
38-S	55	-0.1	6	-20	-0.1
10-S	-20	-0.1	7	-20	-0.1
11-S	-20	-0.1	8	-20	-0.1
12-S	-20	-0.1	10	-20	-0.1
13-S	-20	-0.1	CS-11	-20	-0.1
14-S	-20	-0.1			

HUNTER MINING LABORATORY, INC.



Gary M. Fechko

**Geologic Setting
of the
Old Chinaman, Better Yet,
and
Concerned Claims**

Secs. 7, 8, 17, & 18; Twp. 37S; Rge. 10W; W.M.

Josephine County, Oregon

for

Bovic, Inc.

October 17, 1986

**by Michael D. Strickler
Litho-Logic Resources
207-A S.W. 'G' Street
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526**

**BOVIC, INC.
P. O. Box 1509
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526
(503) 479-9532 or 779-4479**

SUMMARY

The Old Chinaman, Better Yet, and Concerned Claims (Bovic Group) consist of sixteen unpatented lode claims situated within the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area in westernmost Josephine County, Oregon (Table I). The claims are located in Secs. 7, 8, 17, & 18, Twp. 37S, Rge. 10W, W.M. The claim block was originally located to cover a broad area of mineralization associated with a faulted contact between metagabbro and diorite, as well as several mineralized (silica + pyrite) shear zones within the diorite. Initial undocumented grab sampling by locators Staples and Wiese indicated that anomalously high gold values existed on the claims, with a high of 0.645 oz./ton. Recent third-party evaluations of the Bovic property (Garcia Consultants, 1984; Litho-Logic Resources, 1986) have failed to substantiate the earlier sampling, or to define any potentially economic gold mineralization anywhere within the boundaries of the claims. This absence of any apparent economic value to the claims, when viewed in light of the restrictions imposed on exploration or future development of the property by the Wilderness statutes, forces the writer to recommend that the claims be abandoned and returned to the government.

INTRODUCTION

Litho-Logic Resources, 207-A S.W. 'G' Street, Grants Pass, Oregon, was retained during August, 1986 by Mr. Bob Schillinger of Bovic Inc. to conduct a geologic and economic evaluation of sixteen lode claims located within the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area of Josephine and Curry Counties, Oregon (Fig. 1). The purpose of this evaluation, in addition to gaining a better understanding of the geologic setting and mineral potential of the claims, was to satisfy the requirements of the 1985/86 and 1986/87 assessment periods. This recent study included a three-day field examination of the property (9 man-days), analytical evaluation of fifteen samples of potentially mineralized rock, a study of the historical records of the area, and a final report to the property owners detailing our findings. In addition to the writer, personnel involved in the field examination included R. Lackey (assistant) and B. Algers (logistical support). Drafting included with the report was prepared by K. Comstock.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The regional geology of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California has been the subject of numerous studies in recent years [Cater and Wells (1953), Wells and Walker (1953), Helming (1966), M.O. Garcia (1976, 1979), Ramp and Peterson (1979), Harper (1980), and others]. Pioneer workers including Diller (1914), Winchell (1914), and Shenon (1933), mapped the many mines and prospects which were being actively worked in the region in the early 1900's.

The Bovic Group occurs at the structural base 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 indicate repeated accretion, beginning in the early to middle Paleozoic and continuing through the Mesozoic, of ophiolitic and/or

island arc terrains and associated sedimentary units to the western edge of the North American continent. 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 units to the east, and is under-thrust from the west by the late Jurassic to Cretaceous Franciscan (Dothan) melange.

The prominent features of the Western Jurassic Belt in SW Oregon and NW California are the Josephine Ophiolite and coeval volcanoclastics and flows associated with island arc development. The Josephine Ophiolite, dated at 157 m.y. (Harper and Saleeby, 1980), is interpreted to be the product of Jurassic back-arc spreading, with island arc development occurring relatively westward. The ophiolite sequence, which regionally trends NNE with a steep SE dip, is essentially complete, with preservation of all major lithologies associated with classical ophiolite stratigraphy.

Precious and base metal mineralization within the Western Jurassic Belt is widespread and consists of several varied genetic types. Several small to medium-sized volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits have been identified, with the Turner-Albright, containing minimum drill-indicated reserves of 6.5 million tons of massive and semi-massive sulfides, representing the most substantial reserve located to date. Numerous very high grade gold/silver/copper/zinc occurrences, commonly associated with mafic to granitic intrusives, occur throughout the Klamath Mountains. Both vein and high-grade gold 'pockets' have eroded to form locally rich placer deposits, many of which have been extensively worked by methods ranging from pick and shovel to large scale hydraulic mining.

Several relatively high-grade gold deposits have been identified, and developed to varying degrees, in geologic settings similar to the Bovic Group. These are generally located at the northern end of Josephine County, and include the Benton and Gold Bug mines. Neither mine is currently active; however, sporadic exploration occurs

throughout the immediate area. Both deposits occur either within or adjacent to the structural contact which separates the Dothan from the older Jurassic units. In addition, multi-million ton deposits of titaniferous magnetite were extensively explored in the Tin Cup Creek drainage immediately south of the Bovic Group during the 1950's and 60's as a potential source of iron. These deposits occur within a similar gabbroic intrusive to that at the Bovic Group, but were never successfully developed due to the inability to economically separate the titanium from the iron.

THE BOVIC GROUP

Geographic Setting and Access

The Bovic Group is situated within a very rugged and inaccessible portion of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area in westernmost Josephine County, immediately north of Mt. Billingslea in the headwaters of Yukon Creek (Fig. 2). The claims are located approximately 30 air miles WSW of Grants Pass, Oregon, and 40 air miles NE of the deep water port at Crescent City, California.

To get to the claim block from Grants Pass, take Highway 199 (Redwood Highway) 20 miles south to Selma, Oregon. From Selma, take the Illinois River road 12 miles west to the McCaleb Ranch crossing of the Illinois River at the mouth of Rancherie Creek. A very rough jeep trail leads up Rancherie Creek to Chetco Pass and north around the east slope of Pearsoll Peak to the edge of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area. From the end of the road, the County Line Trail leads north and west for ≈10 miles to the north flank of Mt. Billingslea and the claims. Access to the mineralized area necessitates the use of several fixed 3/8" nylon ropes (total length ≈2000') to negotiate the near vertical to locally vertical cliffs which occur in the area. At the time of the recent examination (August 1986), these ropes were becoming extremely frayed by constant abrasion on the rocky slopes, and should be replaced prior to any future

attempt to descend to the mineralized horizons. Rough camping facilities with an adequate water supply can be found immediately south of the trail 1.5 miles east of Mt. Billingslea in the headwaters of Lucky Creek.

Relief at the Bovic Group is steep to locally precipitous, with elevations ranging from 2000' to 4169' at the top of Mt. Billingslea. The near vertical to locally under-cut slopes which occur throughout the mineralized portions of the claims will hinder any exploration or development of the prospect.

Area rainfall totals during the winter months are quite heavy, with seasonal averages in excess of 100" to be expected. Snowfall is common above 3000', and can last from December through April. Storms come in groups, with weeks of clear weather common between systems. Summers are hot and dry, with highs above 100°F. not uncommon from July through mid-September.

Property History

Mineralization associated with the Bovic Group was apparently first located in the 1970's by Staples and Wiese, who staked the original three (3) 'Old Chinaman' claims to cover the area. A search of the mining records of southwestern Oregon does not indicate that early-day prospectors spent any significant time in the area, or that any gold or silver bearing rock was ever located anywhere in the Yukon Creek drainage. Verbal historical records, however, hold that the area was extensively developed by Chinese workers around the turn of the century, and that substantial amounts of very high-grade gold was mined from a 'shaft' located in the headwaters of Yukon Creek (this story was possibly the impetus which prompted the original location of the 'Old Chinaman' claims). A field examination of the project area failed to identify any evidence of early labor; however, due to the instability of the region it is probable that any early work could have been covered or removed by slides in the intervening years.

Evidence of recent work on the Bovic Group is also essentially non-existent. The 'Swirl Hole' discovery point identified by Garcia (1984) was not located during the recent examination. No extended amount of time was spent searching for it, however, as extensive sampling at that location in 1984 failed to identify any gold bearing rock. Other than the ropes used to access the mineralized horizons, the only indications of previous work at the property were several weathered pieces of flagging (several years old) found along County Line Trail in the vicinity of the claims, and it is readily apparent that little or no substantial effort has been made to define an economic reserve.

Lithology, Structure, and Mineralization

The Bovic Group is situated near the structural base of the Western Jurassic Belt immediately above a major thrust fault contact with the Cretaceous Dothan (Franciscan) Melange. The Dothan at this location is characterized by a poorly sorted greywacke, with occasional interbeds of shale or grit. Structural blocks of oceanic crustal material (basalt and/or chert), common in portions of the Dothan and Franciscan, were not observed in the vicinity of the Bovic Group.

Gabbroic to metagabbroic intrusive rocks occur across the eastern edge of the Bovic Group. These units are commonly coarse grained, and contain euhedral crystals of amphibole (hornblende) and minor pyroxene within a groundmass of generally subhedral to anhedral plagioclase and amphibole. Trace minerals include 5% to 10% fine grained euhedral magnetite, which imparts a moderately to locally highly magnetic signature to the unit. Numerous zones of a very coarse and well developed tectonic breccia occur within the gabbro, and define the trace of several of the main structures.

The gabbro is in fault contact to the west with a non-magnetic diorite intrusive. This contact zone, and the easternmost portion of the diorite, contains the only known mineralized rock at the Bovic Group. The sedimentary units reported by Garcia (1984)

as hosting portions of the mineralization were not located during the recent examination. Extensive shearing and foliation within and adjacent to fault zones in the diorite impart a locally well-developed layered (or bedded sedimentary) texture to the rock, but is definitely of igneous and structural origin. These structural zones commonly exhibit minor to locally intense silicification and pyritization, and were probably the zones mapped as the 'pyritic, serpentinized sediments' by Garcia Consultants during their 1984 examination of the property.

Structural features at the Bovic Group are highly complex, and are responsible for both the initial localization of the mineralization as well as an extensive post-mineralization break-up of the deposit. In addition to the major thrust contact separating the Western Jurassic Belt and the Dothan, a minimum of two, and probably three, generations of faulting can be recognized from the outcrop pattern. Due to the inability to adequately cover many portions of the deposit, the following interpretations are preliminary, and would be subject to revision based upon additional study.

Well-developed, NNE trending mineralized shears within the easternmost portion of the diorite, and the mineralized fault contact between the gabbro and diorite, have similar physical features and are probably associated with the same generation of faulting. This series of faults has been cut and displaced by a 2nd generation of roughly NW to locally WNW trending structures, which had the effect of breaking what may once have been semi-continuous mineralized structures into discontinuous pods. It is important to note that this younger generation of faulting also displaces the gabbro/diorite contact, and that the extensive NW faulting within the gabbro may be associated with this set of structures.

Very well exposed tectonic breccia features within the gabbro define a probable 3rd set of faulting. This NE trending series of structures, which are non-mineralized, may be related to the mineralized structures in the diorite, but it is more likely that they

represent a separate generation of faulting. It is impossible, however, to assign an age to them relative to the other structural sets, or to the mineralization.

Sulfide minerals identified at the Bovic Group consist of pyrite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite. Mineralization located to date occurs associated with silica in thin shears and shear zones up to 15 feet wide. Silicification occurs both as massive quartz veins and as a pervasive quartz gangue with pyrite.

Mineralization occurs widely scattered across the SE portion of the Bovic Group, but is apparently associated with, and hosted by, two separate sub-parallel structural horizons. Both zones have apparent strike lengths in excess of 1000', but have been severely disrupted by extensive post-mineralization faulting. The widest potential mineralized horizon is associated with the broad zone of shearing which marks the contact between the gabbro and diorite, and approaches 15 feet in width. Mineralization within this structure is characterized by trace to locally moderate amounts (up to 25%) of silica and pyrite, but is extremely erratic and discontinuous (see Detail A on Plate I), and apparently contains no gold values (samples 86-3 through 86-5, Table II).

Sampling Procedure and Results

Traditional field sampling methods were used to obtain representative samples of mineralized rock occurring at the Bovic Group. Channel samples were cut at each sample location, and no attempt was made to 'high-grade' or in any other way affect the resulting values. Analysis was completed at Min-En Laboratories, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, and consisted of a two-step procedure of fire assay and atomic absorption. This method has been highly successful in measuring minute amounts of gold, and is routinely used in determining regional baseline and background gold values in soil and rock.

Laboratory analysis of 15 rock chip samples taken during the recent examination failed to indicate that even marginal gold values exist in the mineralized rock occurring at the Bovic Group (Table II). Values obtained ranged from a low of 4 parts per billion (ppb) gold to a high of 13 ppb. Sample 86-1 was also analyzed for copper, and returned a value of 640 parts per million (ppm), which is equivalent to 0.064%.

DISCUSSION

Mineralization identified at the Bovic Group is interpreted to occur as replacements within fault and shear zones along, and adjacent to, the margin of a diorite intrusive. Sulfide minerals identified at the Bovic Group include pyrite (with minor chalcopyrite), and occur with silica in trace to locally moderate amounts (up to 50%). Mineralization identified to date is widely scattered and discontinuous, but is apparently hosted by two separate structural horizons. Both horizons have strike lengths in excess of 1000', but have been severely disrupted by extensive post-mineral faulting.

Gold values obtained during recent sampling of the Bovic Group have consistently proved to be extremely low. "Average crustal abundance" is a term used to indicate the amount of a mineral that a non-enriched, non-mineralized rock can be expected to contain. The average crustal abundance for gold in mafic intrusives similar to those which occur at the Bovic deposit is approximately 9 ppb. Of the 15 samples taken, 7 contained less than this average crustal abundance, with a high of only 13 ppb gold (average for the 15 samples was 8.7 ppb). In the writer's 12 years of experience in examining gold properties in southern Oregon, he has never come across values this low in rocks which had been so obviously mineralized (pyrite and silica) to the degree of those sampled at the Bovic claims.

Due to its location within a designated wilderness area, severe restrictions are placed upon the use of any and all mechanized equipment in the exploration or

subsequent development of a mineral deposit occurring on the Bovic claims. This includes the use of motorized vehicles to access the deposit. A review of U.S. Government regulations concerning operations within a designated Wilderness Area indicates that, while not impossible, the likelihood that a claimholder could successfully petition and receive approval of a permit which would include an application for new road construction is extremely remote. The success of such a proposal, in the case of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, depends in large part upon the original date of location of the claims, which must be prior to January 1, 1984, if a Plan of Operations utilizing mechanized equipment is to be considered for approval. Approval is also contingent upon the successful completion of a minerals examination by representatives of the U.S. Forest Service. The review process of such a plan is necessarily stringent, and includes an assessment of alternative methods of access, including the use of helicopters or pack animals. In addition, any permit which included new road construction would require an Environmental Impact Report, and would in all probability end up being decided outside of the local district.

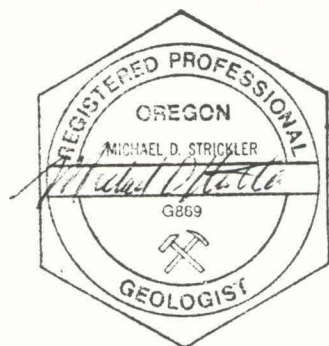
Assuming that the construction of an access road would at some point be approved, the most logical and cost effective method would be to upgrade the existing County Line Trail (any attempt to construct an access road from the Oak Flat terminus of the Illinois River Road would result in unacceptable engineering and construction costs). Numerous switchbacks would have to be included in the steeper portions of the trail, which would have the effect of greatly increasing the length of the road. Minimum construction costs for such a road would be in the range of \$10,000 per mile, for a total expenditure of not less than \$120,000. This figure does not include the costs of the engineering and permitting processes, which would add an additional \$20,000 to \$40,000 in direct costs for the road, nor does it consider the costs of upgrading the Rancherie Creek road to the necessary specifications. As a result, the total cost of

constructing an access road into the Bovic Group would probably approach \$200,000 to \$250,000.

CONCLUSIONS

The Old Chinaman, Better Yet, and Concerned Claims cover a broad area containing several pyritic shear zones within a diorite intrusive. Mineralization is restricted to two separate structural horizons, each with a strike length in excess of 1000'. Both mineralized horizons have been severely disrupted by extensive post-mineral faulting. Recent evaluations of the property have failed to define any potentially economic gold mineralization anywhere within the boundaries of the claims, or to define any other potentially economic commodities. In view of the lack of any apparent economic value, and the restrictions imposed on the claims by their location within the boundaries of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, it is the writer's opinion that the claims be abandoned.

This report is respectfully submitted to Mr. Bob Schillinger of Bovic Inc. this 17th day of October, 1986, in Grants Pass, Oregon.



Michael D. Strickler
Litho-Logic Resources

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TABLE I

Lode Mining Claims
 Sec. 7, 8, 17, & 18; Twp. 37S; Rge. 10W; W.M.
 Josephine County, Oregon

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>BLM-ORMC#</u>
Old Chinaman #1	41	733	38845
Old Chinaman #2	41	735	39064
Old Chinaman #3	41	737	39065
Better Yet #4	52	205	47132
Better Yet #5	41	741	47133
Better Yet #6	52	208	47134
Better Yet #7	41	745	47135
Better Yet #8	41	747	47136
Better Yet #9	41	749	47137
Better Yet #10	41	751	47138
Better Yet #11	41	753	47139
Better Yet #12	41	755	47140
Concerned #13	52	211	66443
Concerned #14	52	214	66444
Concerned #15	52	217	66445
Concerned #16	52	220	66446

TABLE IISample Results - Bovic Group
August 1986

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Gold (ppb)</u>	<u>Description</u>
86-1	N/A	7	Swarm of 3-8cm pyritic gabbro dikes
86-2	N/A	4	Pocket of pyritic gabbro at intersection of two minor shears. Major set running =NW with NE SiO ₂ cross faults
86-3	4.8'	10	Slightly pyritic shear at hangingwall of contact between gabbro and diorite. Same contact zone as Samples 4 and 5.
86-4	5.1'	5	Slightly pyritic shear. Middle portion of contact fault
86-5	4.3'	10	Slightly pyritic shear. Footwall of contact fault.
86-6	4.7'	7	Hangingwall of a zone of silicified pyritic fault gouge in diorite. The overall fault zone trends N15W with a 75° E dip. Same shear zone as Sample 7.
86-7	4.2'	10	Footwall portion of shear zone sampled above.
86-8	0.2'	13	Pyritic quartz vein following small shear. Strike N2W with a 65°W dip. Minor disseminated pyrite in hangingwall diorite for ≈12".
86-9	0.9'	6	Silicified pyritic shear. Silica content ≈50%.
86-10	0.7'	8	Slightly pyritic massive quartz vein.
86-11	1.1'	10	Silicified pyritic shear. N55W @ 30°NE. Same location as Sample 86-12.
86-12	0.9'	11	Slightly pyritic massive quartz vein.
86-13	0.3'	12	Highly pyritic shear. Nearly massive pyrite. Discontinuous along strike and dip. Pinches out in all directions.
86-14	0.7'	8	Limonitic shear derived from nearly massive pyrite.
86-15	1.3'	10	Slightly pyritic shear in diorite. N30W @ 85°SW.