CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor
Phoenix, AZ, 85012
602-771-1601
http://www.azgs.az.gov
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the Grover Heinrichs Mining Collection

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MINING EXPLORATION PROPOSAL

PREPARED FOR

DAVID BELING, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
DORÉ METALS AND MINING CORPORATION

JUNE 15, 1981

Prepared By

Paul I. Eimon
And
E. Grover Heinrichs

SPEED MEMO

To Dave Bering | At Reno, Nevada

Subject Savage Claims Land Status Book & photos 2-5 & 2-6 | Date 11/4/81

Enclosed are the above referenced 3 items. The photos should be inserted in the Report 1 in order to have a complete set. I used the existing previous photos to compile the mosaic.

PLEASE REPLY TO → Signed [signature] | At Tucson

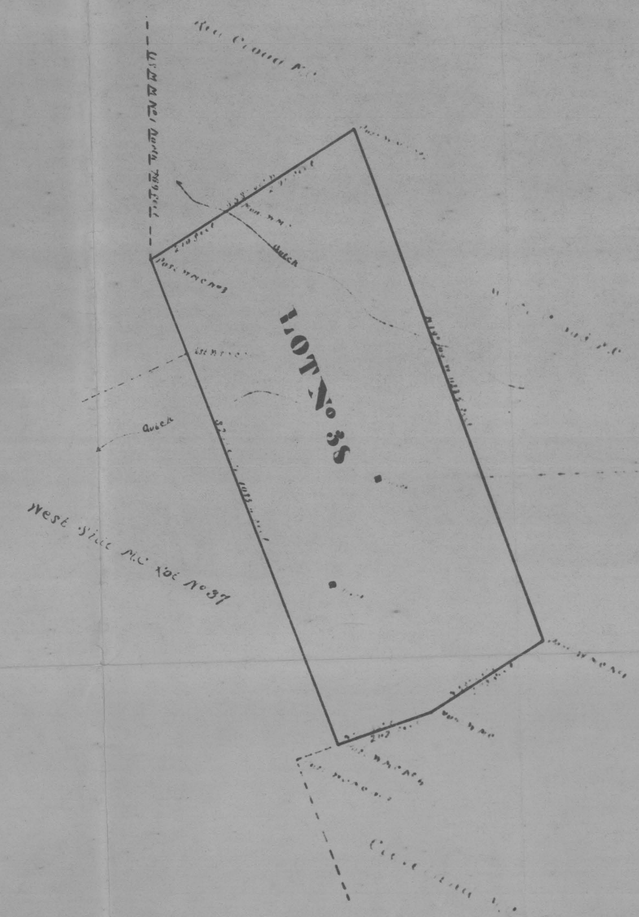
No Reply necessary

Date | Signed

SENDER'S COPY

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
1981 AUG 22 PM 3:50

Woodpecker
Pat. Survey



SURVEY No. 738

PLAT

OF THE

Woodpecker

MINING CLAIM,

Mineral Hill Mining District,

Pinal County,

ARIZONA.

Claimed by J. E. Tull, N. M. Bell, S. W. Tordyce & Con Burns

Located 20th February 1885

Surveyed by A. G. Pendleton U. S. D. S.

September 24th 1886

Containing an Area of 133 Acres.

Scale 200 feet to the inch.

Variation 13° 03' East.

The original Field Notes of the Survey of the Woodpecker Mining Claim, from which this plat has been made, have been examined and approved and are on file in this office; and I hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate description of said Mining Claim as will, if incorporated into a patent, serve fully to identify the premises; and that such reference is made therein to natural objects and permanent monuments, as will perpetuate and fix the locus thereof.

I further certify that the value of the labor and improvements placed thereon by the applicant or his grantor is not less than Five Hundred Dollars, and that said improvements consist of

Shaft 5 x 10 x 85 feet

Shaft 5 x 6 x 60 feet

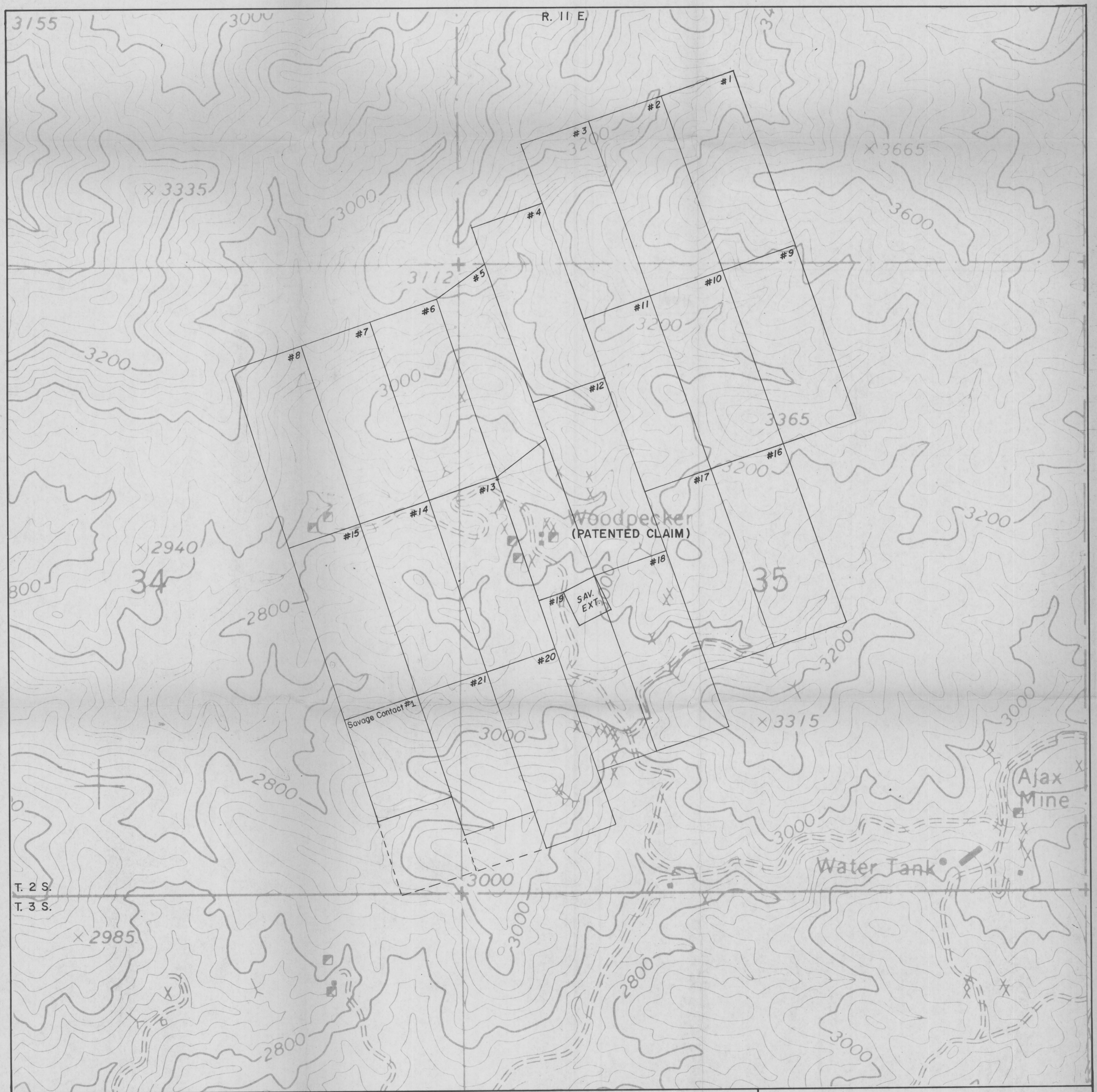
as appears by the report of the Deputy Surveyor and the testimony of two disinterested witnesses.

And I further certify that this is a correct Plat of said Mining Claim, made in conformity with said original Field Notes of the survey thereof.

J. L. Hise
U. S. Surveyor General for Arizona.

U. S. Surveyor General's Office,
Tucson, Arizona,

November 19th 1886



NOTES:
CLAIM LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY MR. DAVE TAYLOR.
BASE MAP FROM U.S.G.S. "MINERAL MTN., ARIZONA" QUADRANGLE. (7-1/2' SERIES)

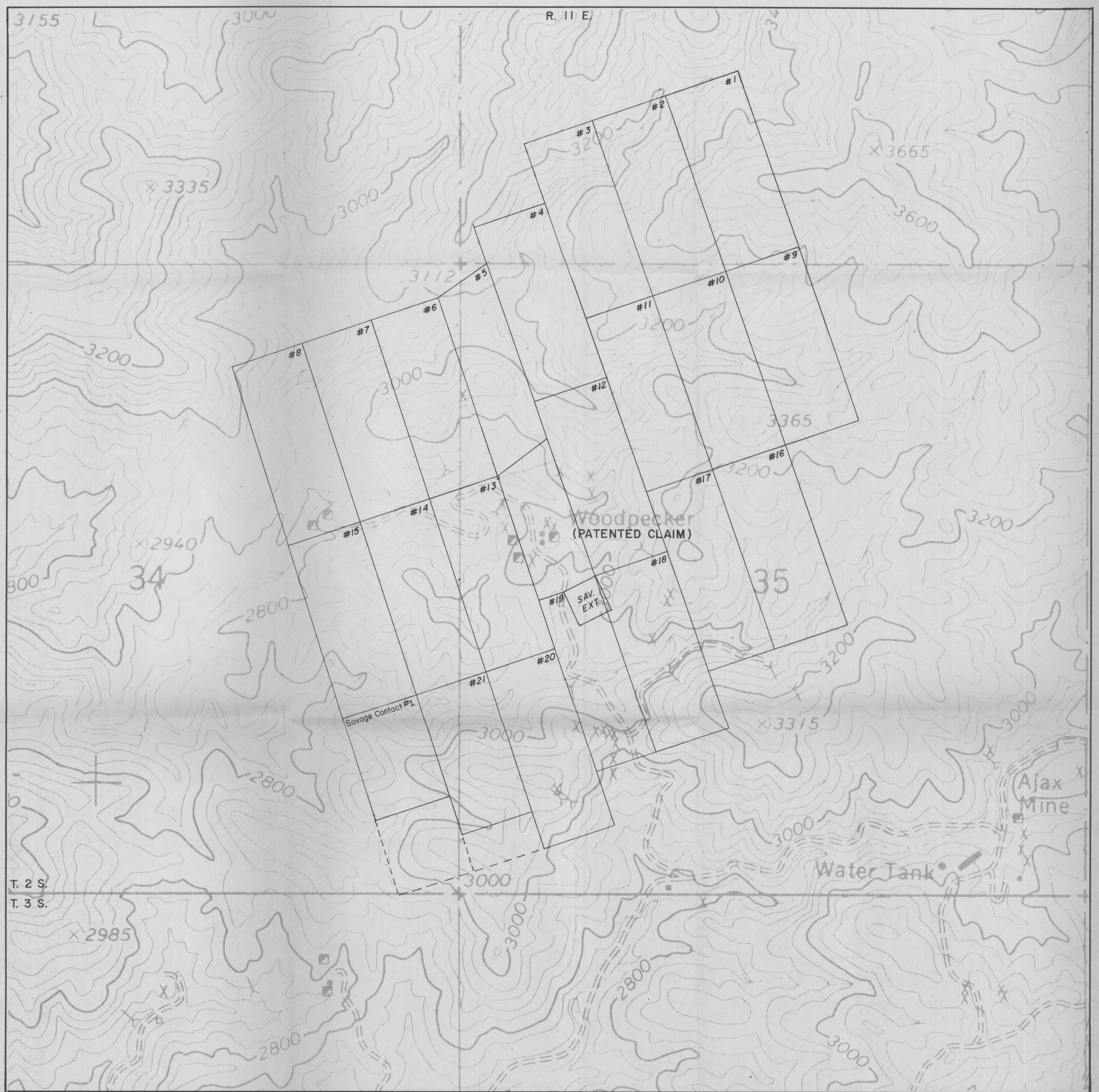
SCALE: 1" = 500'

C.I. = 40'

AUGUST 1981 – J. C. D.

MAP No. 1

CLAIM & TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SAVAGE CLAIM GROUP
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
FOR
DORÉ METALS & MINING CORP.
BY
E. GROVER HEINRICHS & ASSOCIATES
1802 W. GRANT RD., SUITE 110-4, TUCSON, AZ. 85705



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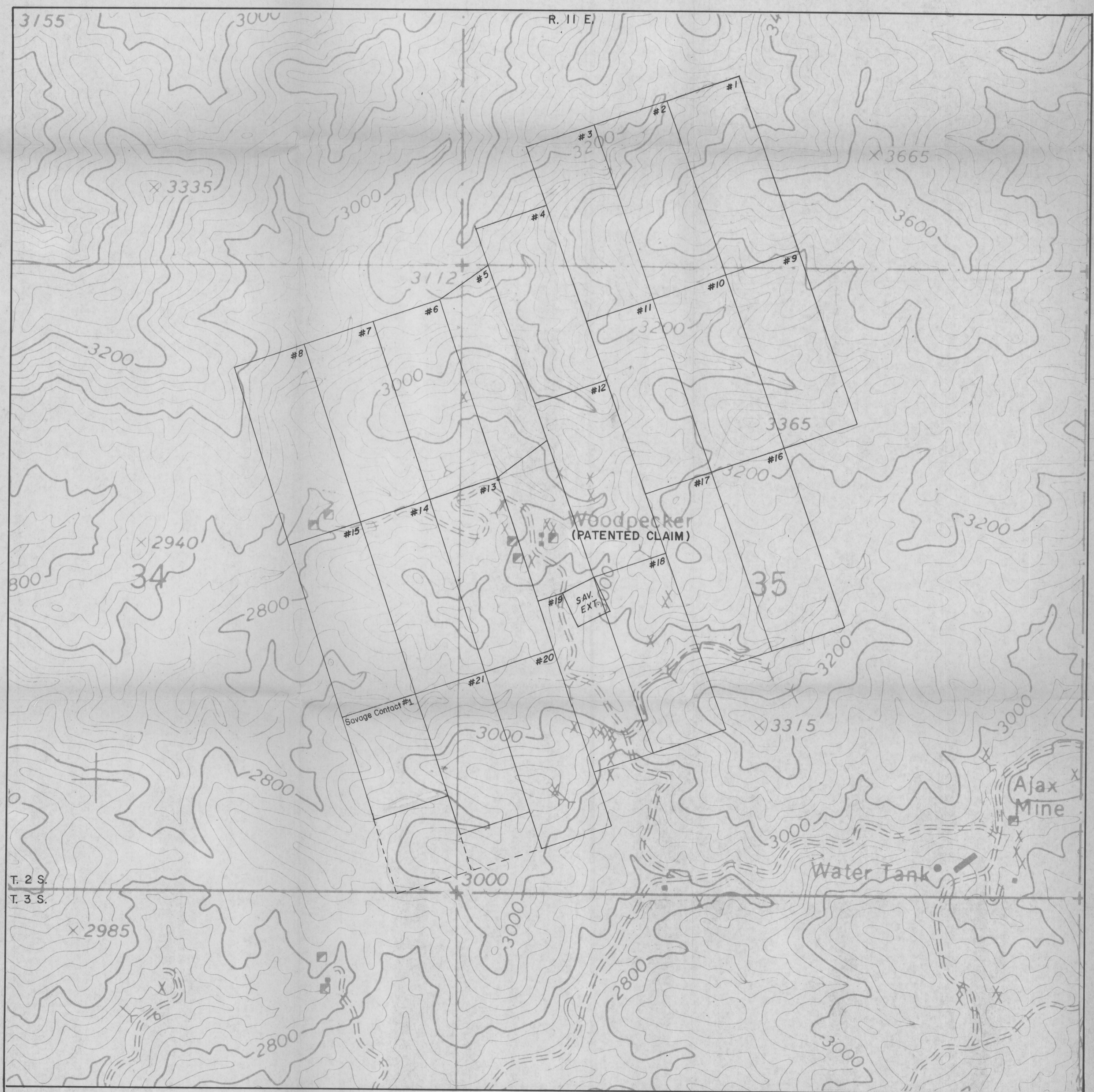

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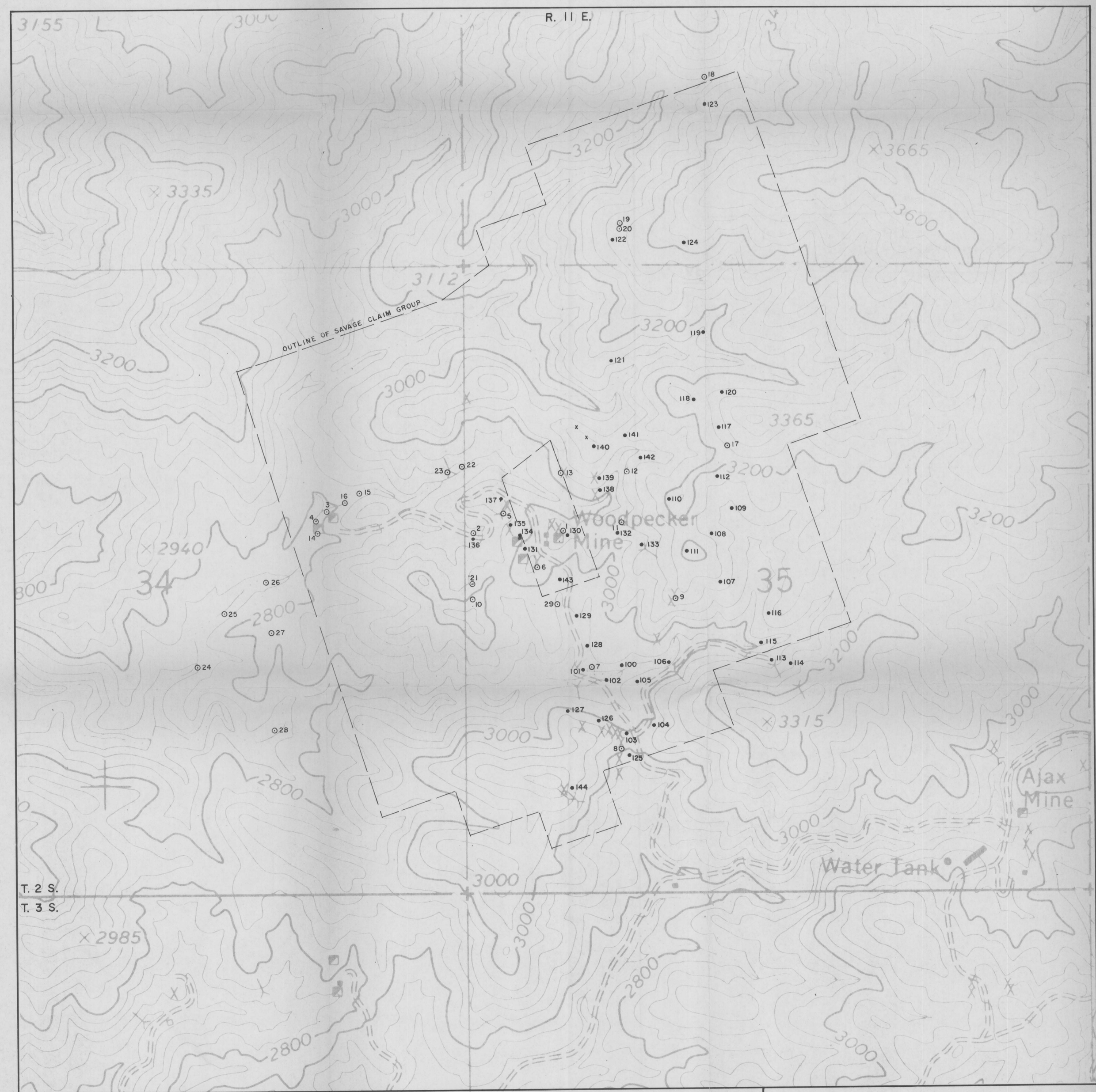

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BASE MAP FROM U.S.G.S. "MINERAL MTN., ARIZONA" QUADRANGLE. (7-1/2' SERIES)

SCALE: 1" = 500'

⊙8 DAR SERIES
• 5 SM SERIES
C.I. = 40'

AUGUST 1981 – J.C.D.

MAP No. 3

SAVAGE CLAIM GROUP
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

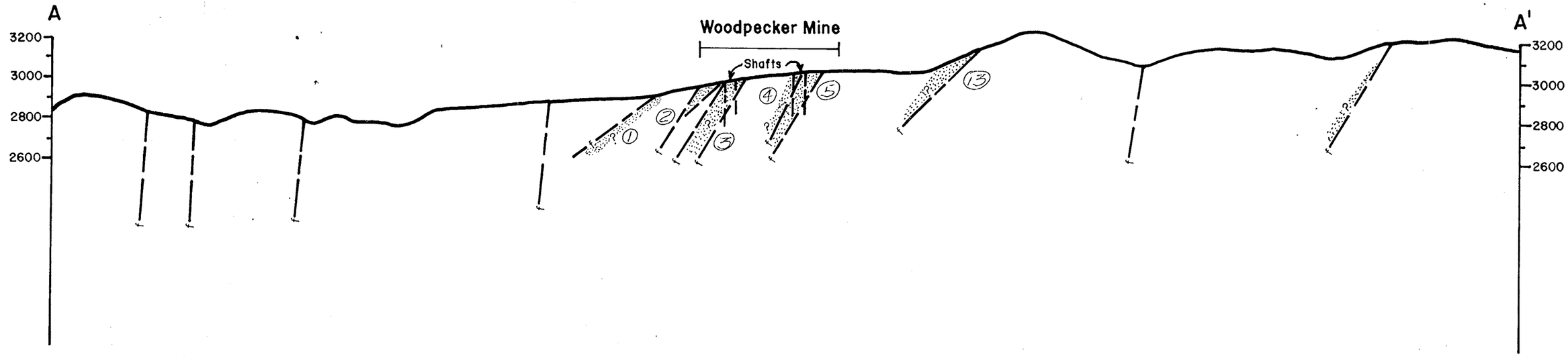
FOR

DORÉ METALS & MINING CORP.

BY

E. GROVER HEINRICHS & ASSOCIATES

1802 W. GRANT RD., SUITE 110-4, TUCSON, AZ. 85705



MAP No. 5

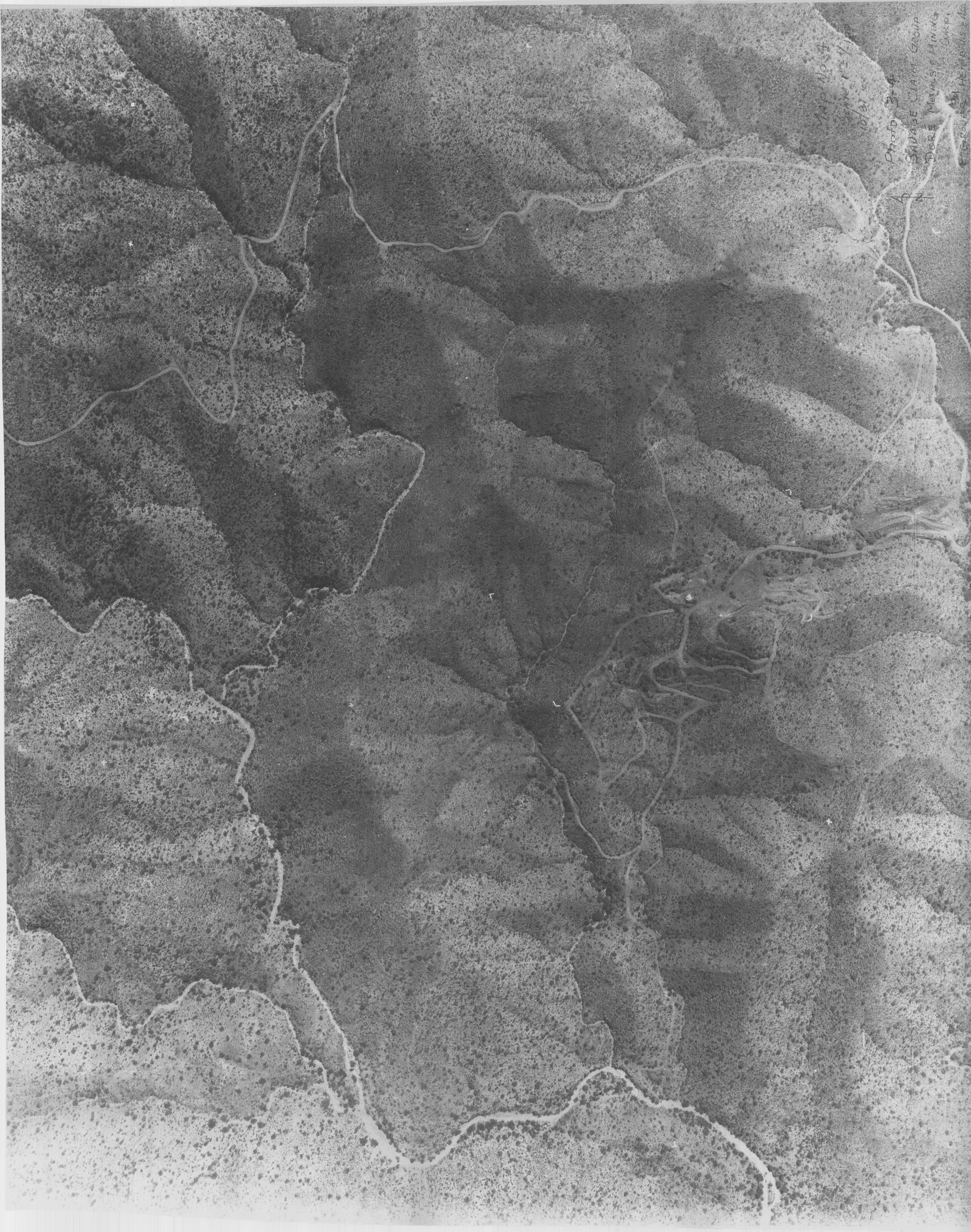
SCALE: 1"=500'

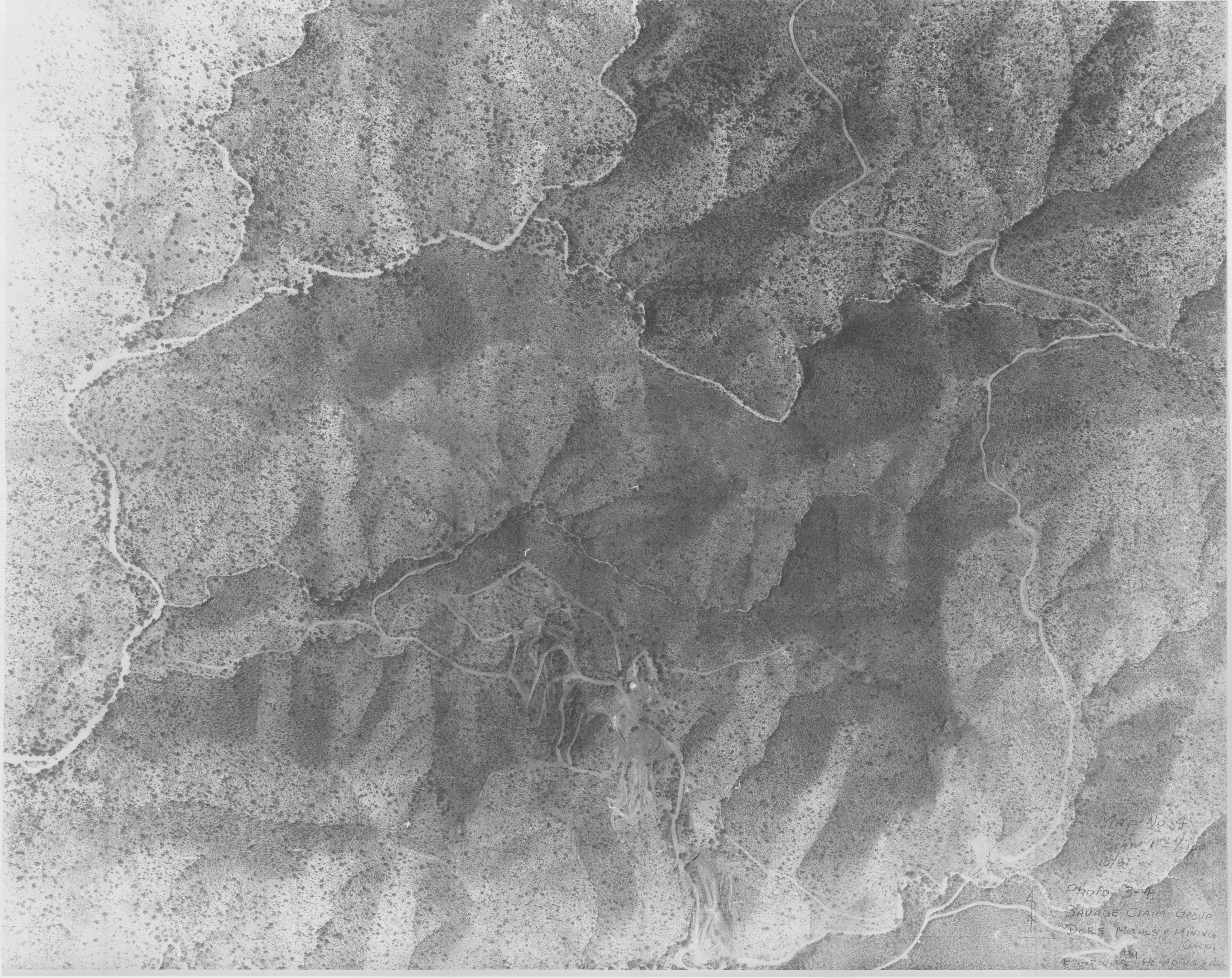
FAULT

VEIN

OCTOBER, 7, 1981 AAO

SECTION A–A' LOOKING NORTH
SAVAGE CLAIM GROUP
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
FOR
DORÉ METALS & MINING CORP.
BY
E. GROVER HEINRICHS & ASSOCIATES
1802 W. GRANT RD., SUITE 110-4, TUCSON, AZ. 85705


Map No. 4
Photo 3-4
SAVAGE CLAIM GROUP
DORÉ MINING CORP.


Map No. 4
10/81
Photo 3-4
SAVAGE CLAIM GROUP
DORÉ METALS & MINING
CORP.
N

COMMONWEALTH INTERNATIONAL INC.

June 29, 1981

N.B Pls See my comments Art

Mr. Dave Deling, President,
DORE Metals and Mining Company,
3400 East 18th Street,
Casper, Wyoming 82601

Dear Dave:

The following report on DORE's Savage Mineral Project in Pinal County, Arizona, is based on (1) review of data on the area mailed to me by you on June 7, 1981, (2) review of my file data on the area, and (3) conversations with professional colleagues on the mineral potential of the Mineral Mountains, plus (4) a one-day "heated" visit to the property with you and the owners on June 25, 1981.

This report is restricted to the geologic and exploration potential of the area and my recommendations for continuing work. The report does not include the history, location, logistics, and other data which you already have or which is included in the file which you forwarded to me.

GEOLOGY

The 26 Savage mining claims optioned to DORE Metals and Mining Corporation lie in an extensive zone of metamorphic rocks north and northeast of Mineral Mountain. In the Savage claim area, these metamorphics (mainly micaceous schists) are cut by a series of north-northeast trending shear zones dipping 40-to-85 degrees southwest. These shear zones vary in strike and often form cymoid loop structures.

The shear zones vary in width from a few feet to 30 feet and are often filled with erratic vein fillings of variable character - banded epithermal quartz, calcite-quartz bodies, amethyst quartz veins, manganese-limonite veins and fracture filling, and occasional breccia zones with non-metamorphic fragment fragments. Stockwork-like alteration with abundant limonite staining occurs in footwall and/or hanging wall zones.

High grade zones of vein material consisting of banded quartz, calcite, galena, silver minerals, hematite, manganese minerals and clay materials are found within the vein systems, often in the hanging wall. This higher grade material is lensatic.

(more)

PRIOR MINING AND SAMPLING

Prior sampling and prospect development has consisted of pits, trenches, tunnels, and shafts throughout the claim areas. These have been selectively sampled to define high grade ore zones for mining. Sampling has generally been confined to vein vein zones showing sulfides in banded quartz, manganese-limonite, and high grade galena. These samples showed high lead-silver values.

Sampling to date has been selective. No base maps, no overall sampling, and no comprehensive mapping has been done. Without these, any ore-reserve estimate is little more than an optimistic guess.

The mineralization is a complex overprinting of epithermal and mesothermal mineralization. Because of the extennive outcrop exposures in the claim block, the generally well-exposed nature of the mineralization, and abundant sulfides, there is little chance of buried enriched bonanza ore zones. The vertical in-depth continuity of the ore is unknown, but silver values may decrease with depth.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of its geologic setting, the Savage Claim Group has potential for a series of variable-width vein lenses, wonhaining lead-silver mineralization. These might support a small-to-medium-sized mining operation, involving a combination of small open pits and underground mines.

In view of the known facts: the incomplete previous exploration work, the exposed nature of the mineralized zones, the option arrangements of LORE with the owners, and the possibilities for ore tonnages and grades of interest to LORE - a systematic exploration program is justified.

Heavy expenditures on trenching and test-drilling are not warranted until geologic mapping, plus surface and underground sampling show ore potential which is of interest to LORE.

After such mapping and sampling, if ore potential is shown to exist, a drilling and trenching program - along with pilot metallurgical testing - should be designed, based on the results of the geologic and rsurfact and underground mapping.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In consideration of the heavy option payments, a program of mapping and sampling should be rapidly initiated. This

(more)

program should be designed to delineate, measure and sample all of the mineralized zones in the claim block, using surface exposures and existing workings.

The following is a recommended kprogram:

STAGE I - July 1 to July 15, 1981

(1) Panel survey monuments, prominent claim corners, and section corners.

(2) Fly color and black-and-white photography of the claim block and a aone-mile surrounding perimeter.

Not needed at present time, will be done later if high Ag assays are confirmed; Compass-tape traverse preferable to photo blow up.

(3) Prepare base maps of the area at 1"= 100' scale on mylar bases.

(4) Prepare overlay maps at 1" = 100' for sample maps, geologic maps and geochemical maps.

500' only

(5) Enlarge the published topographic map to the 1" = 100' scale.

STAGE II - July 15 to August 31, 1981

(1) Map geology on the base maps created in Stage I with emphasis on mineralized zones and their widths, mineralogy, dip, and wall rock alteration-mineralization. Done

(2) Sample, with measured chip channel samples, all mineralized exposures, surface and underground. All samples should be 8 to 10 pounds and should be sent for fire assay. Such sampling must be done by someone experienced ;in this type of sampling.

done

will be done after assays are in

Not done, (3) Take 25 to 30 representative geochemical samples throughout veins & fractures outcrop and there's no need for the 31-element geochem to help locate veins & structures.

(more)

the claim block and have done a 31-element scan of these samples.

(4) Plot all data on maps and overlays. These ;should be used to create a set of sections to show the spatial relationships, geometry and assay grades of possible ore zones.

being done

At the end of Stage II, you should review all of the data, attempting to determine if the Savage Claim Group mineral possibilities meet the development and investment criteria of NORE Mtals and Mining Corporation.

If the finding is negative, drop the option and search for better projects. If the findings are positive or favorable, then an escalated program of drilling, sampling, and metallurgical testing must be designed, based on the data created in Stages I and II.

ESTIMATED COSTS for Stages I and II

Stage I (July 1 - July 15)		
Panelling	$ 1,000.00	
Aerial photography	1,500.00	
Drafting	500.00	
		$ 3,000.00
Stage II (July 15 - August 31)		
Geologist	$ 5,000.00	
Sampling crew	5,000.00	
Supplies	500.00	
Assays (includes geochem)	4,800.00	
Sample handling/storage	400.00	
Drafting	600.00	
Backhoe work	2,000.00	
Supervision/coordination	3,500.00	
Field expenses and vehicle rentals	5,000.00	
		$ 26,800.00

(more)

STAGE III - August 31 to December 31, 1981

Operations and steps to be taken in Stage III will, of course, depend upon prior program results and your input. Costs cannot be determined in advance. However, a logical follow-up might be a four-month drilling program, sampling and metallurgical sampling programs. Costs should be in the range of $150,000 to $250,000. These figures do NOT include DORE overhead, option payments, or contractor fees (i.e. Dames and Moore, Marston and Marston, etc.)

It is my recommendation that DORE contract with Grover Heinrichs to set up and execute Stage I.

DORE will then have the essential mapping base ready, regardless of how you choose to do any subsequent exploration.

On Stage II, your geologist could direct the project and handle the geology. If you have not hired a geologist by that time, I suggest that Grover also direct Stage II using Art Ona as the geologist with Bill Brown doing the sampling. They can be made available to do this work and are proefessionally competent.

The conclusion of Stage II involves the crucial professional review and coordination of data by me. This evaluation will provide you (DORE) a basic document on which you may make the decision to drop or to continue the project.

Paul I. Eimon

6/29/81
PIE/mf

REPORT

GEOLOGY, POTENTIAL ORE RESERVES AND PROPERTY STATUS

SAVAGE CLAIM GROUP

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

FOR

DORÉ METALS & MINING CORPORATION

OCTOBER 30, 1981

By

E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates
Paul I. Eimon
Arturo A. Ona
William G. Brown

ADDENDA

PROGRESS REPORT

September 15, 1981

TO: David C. Beling, President
Doré Metals & Mining Corporation

FROM: E. Grover Heinrichs

SUBJECT: Savage Claim Group - Progress to Date

Herewith is our progress report as requested by you for a written summary of progress to date on our evaluation study of the Savage Claim Group.

Geological Summary by Art Ona:

A reconnaissance and semi-detailed geologic mapping and sampling have been completed. These have resulted in the following:

I. Twenty-one (21) veins have been identified and sampled.

II. Using a cut-off value of 1.0 oz/ton silver, six (6) veins were listed as possible ore reserves. A tabulation is enclosed showing the possible reserves. A rough estimate of the tonnage comes to approximately 657,000 tons containing 4.63 oz/ton silver with some lead. Note that a large percentage (38% of total reserves) of the identified resources is located in the patented claim group inside the Savage Claim Group.

III. Using a cut-off value of 0.01 oz/ton gold, four (4) veins are listed as possible resources. A tabulation is enclosed which shows a possible reserve of 167,500 tons at 0.04 oz/ton gold with some silver at approximately 0.5 to 0.8 oz/ton.

IV. The vein system trends NW to NNW and is normally cut by EW structures.

Base Map Preparation:

The aerial photos were taken on 8-10-81 and 8-16-81 by Cooper Aerial Survey. A black and white photo mosaic at 1"=500' scale is in preparation using these photos. Individual color photos have now been received for detailed geological use. Enlargements of certain selected photos to a scale of 1"=100' are now being done by Cooper Aerial for a more detailed geologic base map presentation.

David C. Beling, President September 15, 1981

Filing with the B.L.M.:

A notice has been sent to the B.L.M. on Claims 2 thru 21 of the Savage Claim Group notifying the B.L.M. of "Intention to Hold" the claims for an additional year in the name of the owners of record.

You will note that Savage 1 and 22 have been scratched from the record. An examination of the B.L.M. records indicate that these claims are invalid.

Respectfully submitted,

E. Grover Heinrichs

EGH:vh
enc.

SUMMARY : RESOURCE TABULATION

I SILVER

USING 1.00 OZ/TON Ag CUT-OFF GRADE

VEIN NO.	TONNAGE(T)	Au(OZ/T)	Ag (OZ/T)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)	Mn(%)	
1	160,000	<.005	1.12	7.00	–	.18	
2	180,000	<.005	8.90	2.99	0.20	.39	
3	42,000	<.005	9.10	0.22	–	.39	INSIDE PATENTED MINING CLAIMS.
4	210,000	<.005	3.65	0.62	0.18	.29	
10	25,000	<.005	2.48	0.46	0.094	.49	
11	40,000	<.005	1.18	2.60	0.29	.16	
	657,000 TONS		4.63 OZ/T				

II GOLD

USING 0.01 OZ/TON Au CUT-OFF GRADE

7	56,000	0.02
8	90,000	0.01
13	8,000	0.03
18	13,500	0.328
	167,500 TONS	0.04 OZ/T Au

AHOna
9/11/81

Sept. 11, 1981

Progress Report: Doré - Savage Claim Group

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AAOna

3 copies

COMMONWEALTH INTERNATIONAL INC.

June 29, 1981

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DORE Metals and Mining Company,
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(more)

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(more)

the claim block and have done a 31-element scan of these samples.

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(more)

STAGE III - August 31 to December 31, 1981

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Paul I. Eimon

6/29/81
PIE/mf

STATEMENT
COMMONWEALTH INTERNATIONAL

To: David Beling, President
DORE Metals and Mining Corporation
3400 E. 18th Street, Casper, Wyoming 82001

From: Paul Eimon

For: Professional services

One-day field examination (June 25, 1981)	$ 400.00
5 hours office research and report preparation	250.00
Expenses	
Motel - Tucson, 6/25/81	24.61
	$ 674.61

(10) Draft

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY Procedures

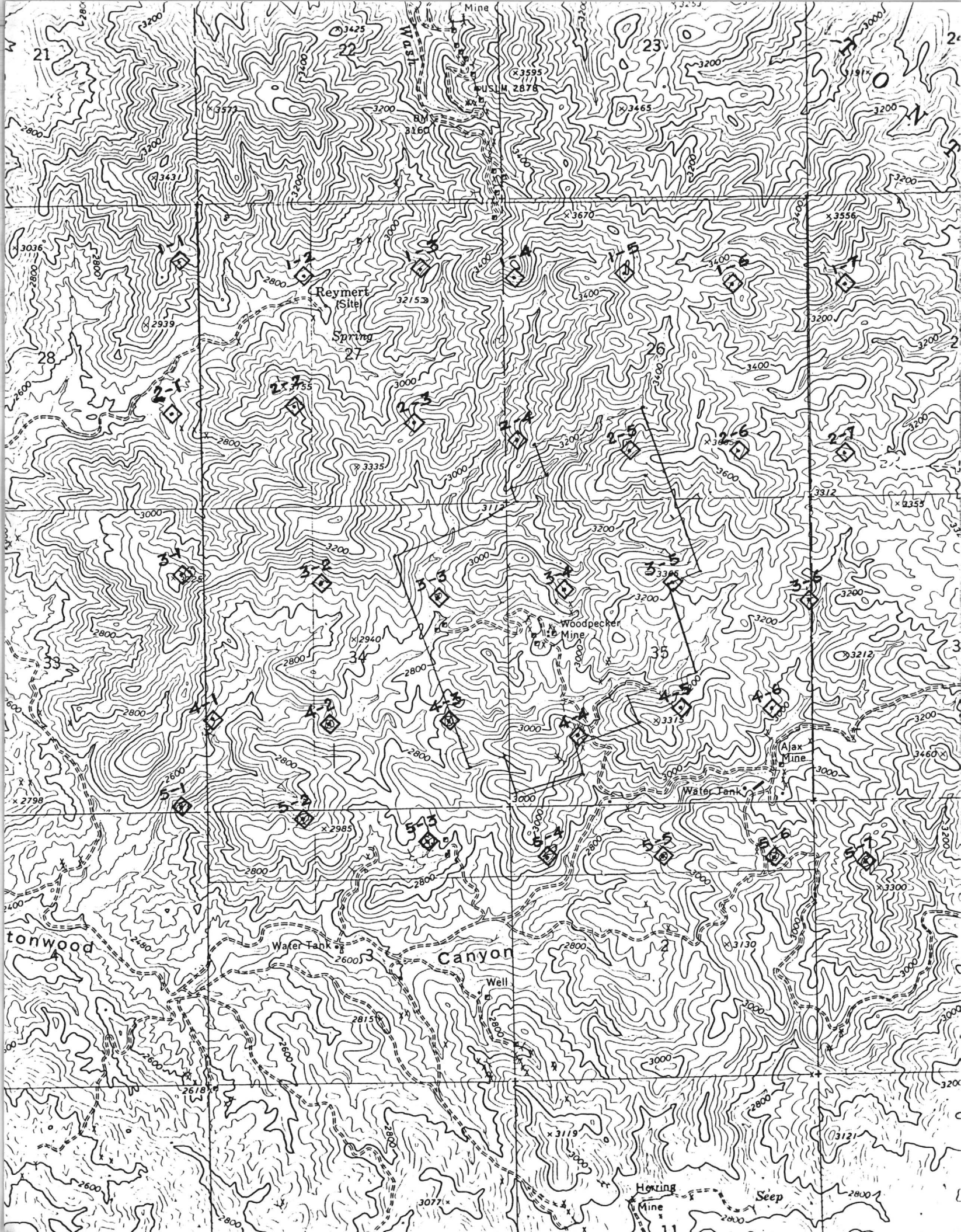
Cooper Aerial Survey Company of Tucson, Arizona, flew the subject area on August 10, 1981 and August 15, 1981. Two days were required as a portion of the area was under cloud cover the first day.

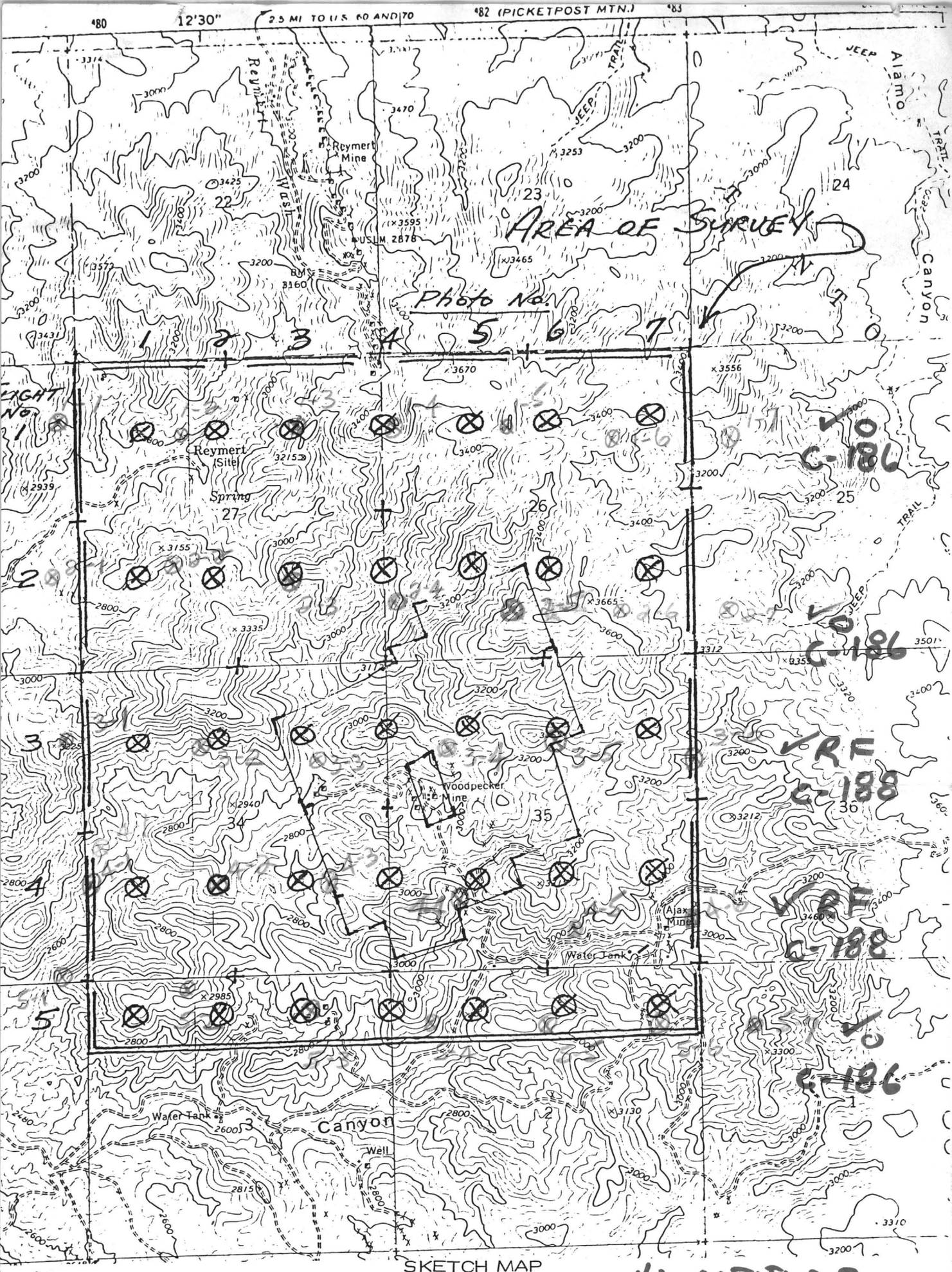
The flight lines were flown E - W at two levels at a contact photo scale of 1:6000 and 1:24000. A color film negative was used, and from this a set of color 9" x 9" prints were made, and two sets of black and white 9" x 9" prints were made. The black and white contact prints were used to construct a mosaic at an approximate scale of 1"=500'. ~~From the mosaic~~ ~~a~~ mylar photo has been made for base map purposes at a scale of 1"=100' by enlarging a rectified photo (3-4) of the central area. The extreme relief on the photo will create some distortion; ~~but a compromise has been~~ however, for preliminary planning purposes this should be sufficient. If more accuracy is desired an orthophoto can be made which corrects for the distortion. The cost at this stage is likely not warranted.

ASSAY TABULATION of IDENTIFIED VEINS & VEIN SYSTEMS

Vein No.	Au (oz/T)	Ag (oz/T)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mn (%)	width (ft)	Length (ft)
1	<.005	1.12	7.00	N.A.	.18	5	800
2	<.005	7.94	6.80	.34	.41	2	1200
	<.005	9.54	0.46	.058	.38	3	
3	<.005	9.10	0.22	N.A.	.39	2	700
4	<.005	2.66	0.28	.18	.21	10	700
	<.005	0.10	0.52	.80	.14	10	
5	<.005	4.64	0.96	N.A.	.36	3	300
6	.029	0.27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	250
7	.035	0.70	0.12	.60	.17	7	
	.005	0.40	0.09	.61	.24	7	600
	<.005	0.48	0.21	.21	.25	8	
8	<.005	0.25	0.43	.64	N.A.	4	
	.006	0.29	0.21	1.30	NA	4	750
	.010	0.31	0.63	.25	.11	4	
9	<.005	0.16	0.15	.19	.06	8	400
10	<.005	2.48	0.46	.09	.49	10	250
11	<.005	1.18	2.60	.29	.16	10	400
	<.005	<0.01	0.03	.02	.03	6	
12	<.005	0.82	1.00	.23	.08	10	500
	<.005	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	8	
13	.03	0.89	0.03	NA	.07	4	
	<.005	0.38	0.83	.41	.02	10	900
	<.005	0.18	1.50	.46	.05	4	
	.005	0.34	0.13	.53	.13	6	

14	<.005	0.54	3.00	NA	.88	5	
	<.005	0.16	0.44	.68	.06	2	800
	<.005	0.30	0.11	.09	.07	8	
	<.005	<0.01	0.02	.11	.03	4	
15	<.005	0.04	1.80	.15	.06	8	
	<.005	0.48	2.00	.82	.55	5	400
	<.005	0.42	0.84	NA	.97	5	
16	<.005	0.60	1.80	.47	1.00	4	100
17	<.005	0.48	0.08	.11	1.70	3	100
18	.220	0.16	0.01	NA	<0.01	3	
	.435	0.27	0.03	NA	<0.01	3	
	.008	0.76	0.05	.06	NA	3	300
	<.005	<0.01	<0.01	.02	NA	3	
	<.005	<0.01	<0.01	.01	NA	3	
19	Thin quartz vein along schistosy, no mineralization, no sample						
20	.005	.02	0.04	.03	.07	2	200
	<.005	1.42	0.66	.31	.28	10	
21	.005	0.08	0.26	.48	.17	8	300
	.005	0.70	8.00	4.50	.07	6	
22	<.005	0.66	0.38	.12	.39	5	400
23	.010	0.15	2.50	.41	1.70	2	100


Mine
Wash
USLM 2878
BM 3160
Reymert (Site)
Spring
Woodpecker Mine
Ajax Mine
Water Tank
Canyon
Well
Herring Mine
Seep
tonwood



SKETCH MAP
SAVAGE PROJECT
PROPOSED AERO SURVEY
For
DORÉ METALS & MINING CORP.

Hi ALTITUDE -
NEW SET
C-188

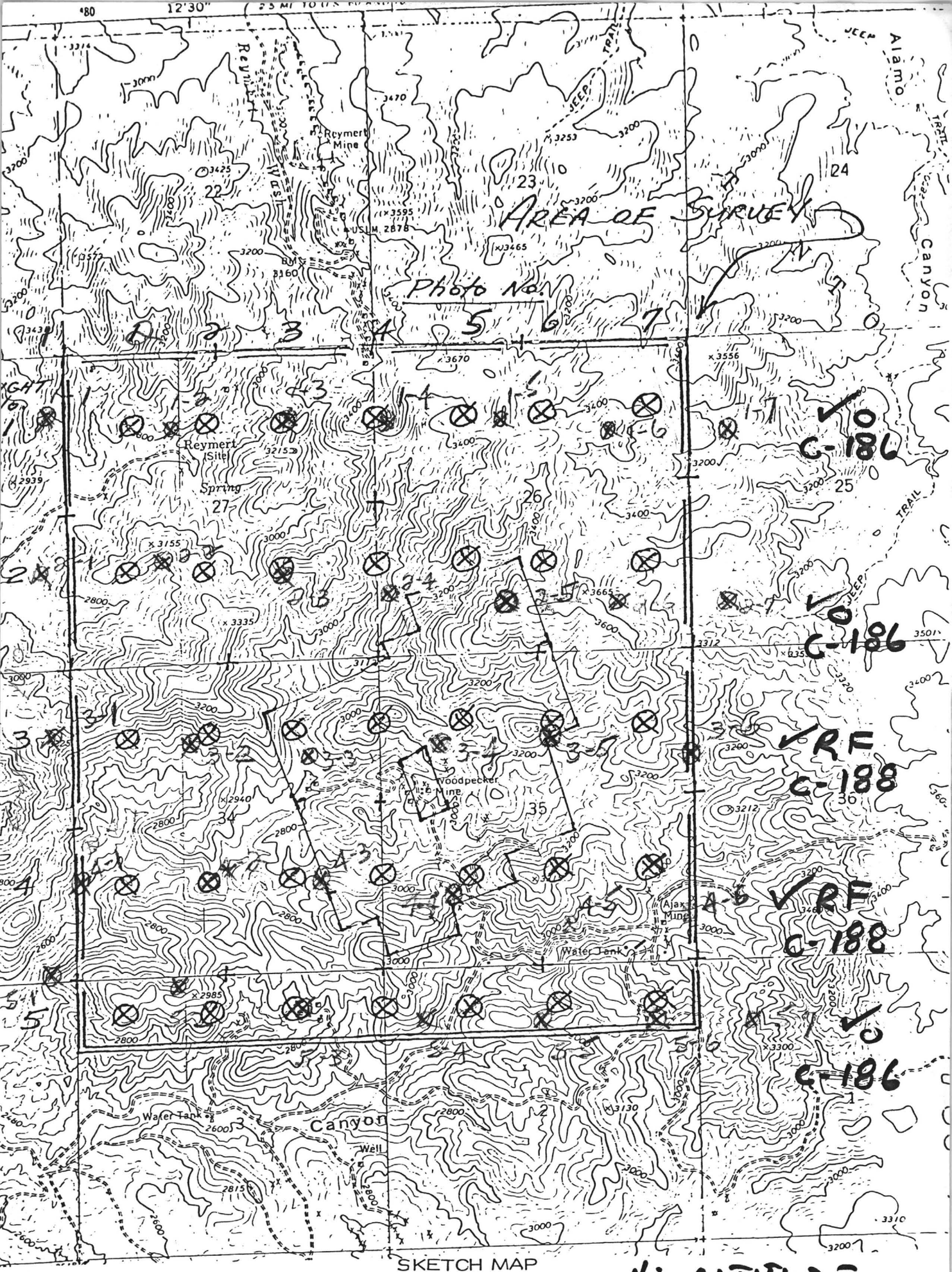
Planning By
E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates

⊕ Indicates approx. photo center

L Proposed panels 48"wide x 20'/leg on claim lines

+ Proposed panels on section lines @ section corners 48" x 10'/leg

Date: June 29, 1981
Scale: 1"=2000'
Source: Mineral Mtn. Quad. 7½ Min. Series U.S.G.S.



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REPORT

ON

SAVAGE MINING CLAIMS

MINERAL HILL MINING DISTRICT

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

Prepared and Submitted

by: David L. Taylor
Mining Field Engineer
Mesa, Arizona

December 14, 1980

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1. Jumbo-
2. Badger-
3. Silver Pick-
4. Blue Crystal Group

SAVAGE MINING PROPERTIES

Property and Locations

The properties hereafter described are:

Savage Mining Claims 1-21

All filed and recorded in Pinal County Courthouse, Florence, Arizona

Also filed and recorded in Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, Arizona.

These holding comprise the old Hall-Gorham group (also called Silver Pick) and the Blue Crystal group. Surrounding the patented Woodpecker Mining Claim; sur 788 Lot 28 (which is not included within the Savage Clains).

All situated in Sections 24,34,35, T.2[illegible] south R.11 east G&SR B&M.

Mineral Hill Mining District, Pinal County, State of Arizona.

The properties are reached by 8 miles of county maintained dirt road, and then 2 miles of rough dirt road from a point on Highway 60 and 70, 20 miles southernly by paved highway from the Magma Copper Co. in Superior, Arizona, and approximately 29 miles easterly from Mesa, Arizona, the nearest supply point. The roads are passable at all seasons of the year.

DESCRIPTION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOGRAPHY

This property is situated in the region of semi-mountainous country which lies between Superior, Arizona and the Gila River. The Hills are steep and faily high, and the canyons narrow and deep. Vegetation consists almost entirely of a heavy growth of cholla cactus and other desert growth. Elevation at the properties varies from 2500 to 3300 feet above sea level.

AREA HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

This district is credited with many early day producers. In the early 1880's, much high grade silver ore was removed from the Silver Bell Mine followed shortly by the Woodpecker Mine, and other properties in the immediate vicinity of the Savage, Block. Substantial production exceeding 2 million ounces of silver was taken from the Reymort Mines about 1½ miles north of the Savage Block.

The ore of the district because of its highly silicious character is in demand as a smelter fulx and is accorded favorable treatment rates at the nearby smelters at Miami-Globe, and Hayden.

The ores all carry an appreciable amount of Lead and sometimes Zinc, which at past times were not economical to recover at the smelters although, a few lots were sent to lead smelters averaging 7.7 ox. Ag and 11.9% Pb.
Most of the ores were sent to the copper smelters as "Dry Flux" with an average assay of 16 oz. Ag and 3.5% Pb per ton.

The ore, due to its manganiferous character, does not respond readily to cyanide treatment for the recovery of silver, and because of the nearby smelters and faborable treatment rates offered, no past cyanide plants had been built.

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The entire properties lie within a large area of sericite mica schist which covers most of this mining district. The schist is cut in numerous places by a series of large and highly mineralized shear zones which traverse the county in a NW-SE direction. The majority of the shear zones have a variable dip to the SW, the dip varying from 35 degrees to almost vertical. The vein structure is of the ribbon or "fahlband" type, consisting of alternate ribbons or bans or coarsely cyrstalline calcite and quartz lying parallel with the vein walls. These layers are usually separated by a narrow space which in some cases is partially filled with a light and powderly maganiferous dust. Considerable amethyst quartz is visable in certain parts of the layers. The main ore minerals are cerargyrite, cerussite and galena. Minor amounts of the copper carbonates are present in a few of the veins, and gold valves are present, although in the large veins they are too low to merit consideration. Three of the properties are zoned in a base sufide-free gold structure with small amounts of silver minerals.

All the veins show evidence of extensive leaching, due in part to their banded structural character. The horn silver which most shipments have been made on, occurs both in the quartz and the calcite, andit is possible to mine either a high-lime or a high silica ore, depending upon which is in greater demand at the smelters. Lead valves are not recoverable without milling. Previous operators have shipped the gob and dump materials with an average assay of 12 to 16 oz. of silver per ton, while mined ore has run better than 50 ounces.

1) "The veins all carry an appreciable amount of silver in the form of cerargerite and probably some argentite, and lead in the form of cerrusite, anglesite and galena. Some zinc as sphalerite is present also. Portions of the veins which carry a substantial amount of silver are more silicious than those parts which are higher in lead content and where calcite, generally manganese stained, is the principal gangue mineral. Leaching and oxidized mineralization is evident on the surface in all the veins. At shallow depth, however, and often on the surface, galena is the predominant lead mineral. A sprinkling of galena is often present with low silver valves across the full width of the vein, but the better mineralization is generally found in a band several feet wide against the hanging wall with a clay gouge seam on the wall.

Footnote:
1) Report on these properties prepared and submitted by: Travis P. Lane, consulting Mining Engineer, Phoenix, Arizona. March 20, 1951, Page 3.

DEVELOPMENT & SAMPLING

There are many veins throughout the claims and practically all have been developed to some extent. The principal development, however, has been done on the central vein structures that lie in the middle of the block.
For reference of the vein development, the following paragraphs will give the claim name and the name assigned the vein.

SAVAGE #6 - Badger Vein
The vein is characterized by bold outcroppings that run through the north end of SAVAGE # 13, and the southern portion of SAVAGE #6. A crosscut tunnel has been driven N 23 W in the bank of a gully, to intersect the Badger vein. Short drifts have been run on the vein in both directions. On the vein north and above the tunnel, a shallow pit has been excavated on the hanging wall side. Prior to 1951 a carload of ore was shipped from this workings; average assay of 17 oz. Ag ore. Assays cut on the southern face show values as high as 81.6 oz. Ag. Assays and underground map are contained in end of report.
SAVAGE #8 - Double Eagle Vein
This vein is of a different structure from the other areas in that the head ore is gold. The vein trends S 65 - 25 W and is faulted on its SW-end by a major gulley-wash. No evidence of vein structure lies west of this wash, though the vein continues in a NE direction through the Savage #8

and into the adjacent Savage #7.

The vein has been developed by two incline shafts. The upper incline is striking S-60° W, and dips 80° SE with an approximate depth of 50 to 60 foot. The working have reached the water level, and are flooded at the 45 ft level. Some drift work has been done on the eastern side of shaft. Ore on the dump indicates the presence of sulfide ore at depth.

The lower incline lies 250 feet SW of the upper incline, and strikes S-25° W, and dips 40° to 45° SE, with an approximate depth of 30 ft. plus. This working has also reached the water level and is flooded at the 20 ft level. Ore on this dump shows some sulfide, but mostly oxide type minerals. Samples taken from both shafts show the gold to occur in a free state (above the water level) associated with much limonite and manganese powders contained in and around the main quartz vein.

Much of the vein material appears to have been high-graded and reduced in burro-operated arastras found on the properties. The probability of secondary enrichment at or near the water level is extremely good. Assays and area will be found at end of this report.

SAVAGE # 11 - Ophir Vein

This vein starts in Savage #18 and follows the ridge top into Savage #11. This vein shows massive widths upto 28 feet wide in the lower southwest corner, to a general width of 6 feet near its northwest end. Numerous places along this vein have been worked by surface excavations. The general strike is N-28° W and a dip of about 65° SW. This vein is NOTE WORTHY ~~noted worth~~ by the fact that very little of the cerargyrite is associated with heavy manganese. Massive

Quartz-Galena is predominate with a close association of specular hematite, calcite, and florite, that compose much of the vein. Assays and area will be found at the end of this report.

SAVAGE #12 - Blue Bell Vein

The Blue Bell vein courses through a large part of the Savage #12 claim. The vein is most prominent on either side of a small hill of approximate height of 150 feet. Numerous shallow pits have been excavated at various points throughout the vein from the bottom of the hill to the top. At the summit of the hill, an incline shaft has been sunk to a depth of approximately 65 feet, with a dip of 65° SW. The shaft was in poor condition for physical inspection at the bottom but shows good vein structure on either side of its north and south walls. Random dump samples show valves of 2.98oz. Silver, 3.4% Pb to 28.30 oz. silver on select ore. A few hundred tons of shipping grade are comprize the dump. The vein appears to terminate on the northern end by a steep east-west wash, but is faulted about 30 feet westerly on the opposite side, continuing through Savage #4 to the north. Assays and areas will be found at the end of this report.

SAVAGE #13 - Silver Pick Vein & Silver Pick Trench

The silver pick vein shows predominently along the eastern edge of the Savage #13. An incline shaft has been sunk to a slope depth of approximately 100 feet on the vein with a level at 85 foot where drifting and stoping south of the shaft connect with an old vertical shaft. About 170 feet of drift have been developed to the old stope. A cross cut in the west wall of the 85 feet level drift encounters the vein at 15 feet and a stope haulage drift has been run north for about 49 feet along the vein for stope extraction.

The vein is opened on the surface by a cut extending 150 feet southerly from the shaft, and about the middle of this cut intersects the old stopeing from below.

At a distance of approximately 200 feet north westerly from the shaft and some 50 feet lower a tunnel has been driven 50 feet north westerly along the vein. It is reported that the good ore is present in the lower part of the tunnel. The upper part is leached vein material and dirt. The floor of the level was covered with muck, and is therefore not possible to sample that area. Prior to 1951,a car load of ore assaying 22 oz. of silver was shipped from the main tunnel.

The silver pick trench lies in about the middle of the Savage #13. This trench is on a vein structure independent of the shaft working to the east. The trench follows a prominent out cropping for about 50 to 60 feet to a depth of 8 feet. About 50 feet north of the trench and about 50 feet lower, a drift has been run southerly along the vein for 70 feet. The condition of this drift is in poor condition to show the vein below the floor, but is substantial to show the vein width on the backs. This vein may be the same vein course of the Badger vein in Savage #6.

The dump on the trench contains much ore material of shipping grade, and the vein shows good valves along all points. Assays and area will be found at the end of this report.

SAVAGE # 19 - Grandfather Vein & Jumbo Vein

The grandfather vein is a southern trending vein from the Woodpecker Mine (3), that terminates by a transverse fault at about the middle of the Savage # 19 claim. This vein strikes S-30° E and dips 50° SW. The vein has been opened for a distance of 300 feet by an open pit bulldoser cut, 150 foot of works on the southern end has cut the vein to 50 feet on the incline, with the footwall still intact. Approximately 200 tons of shipping grade ore has been stock piled, and more than 6 feet of ore to the footwall is still in place for 125 feet. Large nodules of galena-silver ore, some weighing upwards of 100 lbs., can be gouged from the footwall vein in areas of large manganese pockets and several "veinlets" of solid galena are seen in numerous places. Cerargenite ore is seen as a pad between barren footwall host rock, intermixed with heavily amethyst quartz.

At a point 350 feet west of the southern faulted Grandfather vein, is the old portal of the Jumbo mine. The portal of the mine was collapsed so no physical inspection was possible at the time of this report. An underground report was made in 1951 by Travis Lane and there is no evidence to show any work done on the mine since the report. The following is Lane's report.

" Jumbo Vein A crosscut into a steep hill in the southwest corner of the Jumbo claim (i.e. Savage #19) intersects the Jumbo vein which is drifted upon for a distance of 50 feet northwest, and 175 feet in the southeast end. The vein strikes N-65° W and dips approximately

(3) Footnote: Patented Woodpecker Mine Sur 788, Lot 38 not included

70 degrees SW. The mineralization of the vein is irregular and indicates the presence of two short ore shoots, one at the raise being partly mined."

The sampling in this workings is tabulated below: (4)

Sample No.	Width	Oz. Ag.	% Pb	Remarks
5	54"	49.6	4.7	Wall of Raise 12' up
6	16"	.8	5.7	Split vein
7	33"	10.8	3.2	Vein-drift below #5
8	41"	2.4	3.9	Vein 20' NW from #7
9	29"	4.2	4.9	2 vein cuts 62' NW of #8
10	dump	3.8	9.5	Vein Material Dump

Lane's underground map and area is included at the end of this report (D.L.T.)

The southeastern extention of the Jumbo vein has been worked from the surface to a stope-trench depth of 20 feet, and shows good vein in the floor, although these workings do not connect with the Jumbo mine workings, it is reasonable to assume that ore will extend another 90 feet deep below the present floor of the trench for a southeastern length of approximately 200 feet. Sampling and Area will be found at the end of this report.

(4) Footnote: Ibid of page 6

SAVAGE #20 - Smelter Vein

This vein is trending N 32° [redacted] W with a dip on approximately 72° to the SW. The vein has been developed by a crosscut driven at about 2050 elevation to intersect the vein at about 65 feet. A drift is driven on the strike for a distance of 100 feet being used as a haulage drift for stopes above. A raise is developed about midway on this drift to a stope height of 60 feet on the incline to the outcrop surface. At 20 feet stope height, a N-W trending adit has been run along the vein working a high grade streak along the hanging wall for a horizontal distance of 20 feet. This vein along with its surface outcrops has a standard width of 8 feet and numerous surface trenching has been done along its strike to this width. Small amounts of Smithonite ore (ZnO_2) are seen along certain sections of trench working, but no amount was noted within the underground sections. Specular hemitite appears as granules associated with a reddish powder along the footwall, with massive galena-silver veinlets in close bandings of brown calcite, trended towards the hanging wall side. Manganese pockets are similar to the pocketing on Savage #19 open pit, but the galenas are more of the "steel galena" types.

SAVAGE #1, 2, 10,11, 17 - Blue Crystal Vein Group

This vein system is confined to a central channel about 650 feet wide the runs within the Eastern portion of the block. Two main shear veins roughly parallel each other for an approximate distance of 6000feet with a standard dip to the west. Very little extensive work has been conducted within this area, with the exception of an incline at its northern boundry. A few shallow pits and trenches have been dug on both vein structures and several lesser veins within the channel. The veins in this area trend more to the brownish (Fe) Mg - Fe Calcites, with very rich galena - silver ore exposures. Several of the shallow pits have ore tenure running 50 oz. plus in silver, and 60% or better in lead values, with an unusally low zinc count. Towards the northern boundry a major transverse dike of quartz-iron paralleled by an amphibolite variety rock, cuts the veins with a noticable offset of structure to the west. No noticable horse-tailing of the vein is visable along the dike fault, but the vein has been shattered, parallel to its strike, south of the fault for about 200 feet.

As the two main veins approach the northern edge of the block, they begin to merge to within 50 feet, of each other; within this area the Mg-Fe calcite returns to a heavier Mg composition and an incline shaft has been sunk. The development of these works are listed at the end of this report.

The vein structures of the Blue Crystal vein group show very good possibilities for major production, but further exploration would be needed to verify blockage.

MINING

The area shows enough high grade surface ore to allow open pit excavation and/or strip trench methods. The high grade galena ores are generally surface occurance with a depth of no more than 50 feet on the incline. Since these veins are generally "hog back" structures, and a good portion of the terran is flattish to allow easy opening with air-track and loader, it would seem justified to pursue this method integrated with underground development.

The ground surrounding the veins is firm enough that large timber requirements will not be necessary for underground extraction. The veins show good continuity of values and good stoping widths with dips steep enough for gravity flow of ore. Method for development would seem to favor shrink stoping

The combination of pit-trench excavation and shrink stoping allow a low mining cost which should not exceed $11.00 per ton including an adequate scale of development ahead of ore extraction.

WATER SUPPLY

The region is quite arid and infrequent rainfalls generally cause flash floods with quick run-off and little storing of water in the gravels. At the present time visable surface water is within the claim group, but due to an unusally wet past two years, this should not be considered as standard.

There are two cased wells (4") on the properties drilled about 30 years back. One located on the Savage #8 claim is open and will pump at 3 gallons per minute. Another well situated on the Savage #13 claim is choked with rock but appears repairable. Other sources of water are available from the inclines on Savage #8.

TRANSPORTATION - SHIPPING

Transport cost of ore from the properties to the nearest smelters at Hayden (ASARCO), or Miami (Inspiration Consolodated Copper Co.) with the use of 30 ton semi trailor - truck can be calculated to cost an average of $10.00 per ton, as the general distance is only 35 miles, which only 10 miles is dirt road.

Ores to be shipped to El Paso, or Utah, can be done by rail, with 3 different loading spurs. The nearest railroad dock to the properties is approximately 13 miles to Magma Railroad spur, or a distance of 25 miles to the Southern Pacific railroad dock at Florence, or the Hayden-Kearny spur at 17 miles. Cost transport to Hayden for ship-transfer would still cost $10.00 per ton. Cost allowance on railroad line is scheduled through the ASARCO purchase agent based in Tucson, so railroad cost will be variable. Southern Pacific railroad lines are dock cars at 75 ton units, with 72 hour non-penalty spot time.

The favorable year around climate, and road conditions should allow no change in transport costs.

ORE RESERVES AND VALUES

The following reserves and values will be assigned a value coordinate with unit value of $11.00 p.t. mining cost, $10.00 p.t. transport cost, additional $5.00 p.t. general expenses, and $10.00 p.t. smelt charge. These assignments total $36.00 per ton, so economic cut off grade would be $37.00 per ton. The estimated expenses above are higher than practical, but will assure ore value with potential metal market jumps.

Sampling at various places on the veins, and vein mapping indicate the presence of several ore shoots and the probable presence of others. At no place, however, has sufficient work been completed to permit the designation of tonnage as "Blocked" or "Proven" ore in the accepted sense of being shown by openings on three sides. The sampling and mapping however, shows enough continuity of values at places to justify a designation of "Very Probable Ore" for blocks of ground at a number of places. The veins appear to be of a vertical lens type, that is frequent in the district, and most deep mines, on the same structure types, have been sunk to better than 450 feet. Deposits within the Savage block are showing identical geologic and structural features, and widths in the lowest levels, (135 feet Jumbo, 150 feet Old Blue Crystal, and 100 feet Silver Pick) indicate that further depth on economic values are probable. The depth horizon for "Very Probable" ore will be assigned to 100 feet however, to average the deepest present workings.

It should be noted that an assumption that the ore shoots will continue 200 feet further (or 300 feet from outdrop) would correspond to the approximate depth at which the permanent water table was reached in other properties in the district without dimunation of values. This"possible

ore" would depend upon greater extensions laterally and in depth, than those assumed in the above estimates and since such extentions would be entirely conjectural in the present state of development of the propertiess no attenpt is made to estimate tonnage for this classification.

The Badger Vein- Savage #6 is opened by a tunnel and various pits and trenches along its strike. These openings show a shoot length of 300 feet. A low point average of assay value would be 2.18 oz. Ag, 16% Pb. A block here having the demensions: 300' x 100' x 6' would contain (at 12.5 cu.feet per ton) 14,400 tons.

The Ophir Vein - Savage #11 is opened by numerous small drifts and trenches along its outcrops and further down the hill by tunnel along its lower dip. A low point average of assay value would be 2.36 oz. Ag, 27.05% Pb. A block here having demensions of 800' x 100' x 6' would contain 38,400 tons.

The Blue Bell Vein - Savage #12 is opened by a shaft 65 feet deep, on a hill approximately 150 feet tall, allowing the natural curve of hill ½ of block will be estimated. A low point average assay value would be 3.30 oz. Ag, 29.2% Pb. A block here having demensions of 300' x 50' x 5' would contain 6000 tons.

Silver Pick Vein and Trench - Savage #13, is opened by shaft, tunnels and trench. Assuming a shoot length of 500 feet along the vein, and a shoot length of 500 feet on the trench, an average assay on the vein and trench would be 9.8 oz. Ag., 8.20% Pb, a block having demensions of 1000' x 100' x 5' would contain 40,000 tons. The Grandfather and Jumbo veins - Savage #19 are developed by tunnels, shafts and open pits. The open pit would be 300' x 100' x 6', and the Jumbo and Southeastern

extention would be 400' x 100' x 6'. The low point average assay for the open pit would be 7.12 oz Ag, 6.1% Pb, and the Jumbo and extention 4.2 ox Ag, 4.9% Pb. The ore block for open pit would contain 14,400 tons. The ore block for the Jumbo and extension would contain 19,200 tons.

The Smelter Vein - Savage #20. is developed by tunnel, incline and trench. A low point average assay would be 2.76 oz Ag, 6.9% Pb. A block here having the demensions of 300' x 100' x 8' would contain 19,200 tons.

The Blue Crystal Group - Savage #1, 2, 10, 11, 17 is opened only by one incline and several trenches. Since this vein system has never been heavily mined, only the surface values for shallow strip will be estimated. A running assay would be 3.1 oz Ag to 69,34 oz. Ag, and 21% Pb to 58.65% Pb. A strip block here have the demensions of 1500' x 30' x 4' would contain 14,400. This block and value can be considered extremely low.

An estimated volume in excess of 20,000 tons of dump material averaging at 3.1 Ag., .42% Pb, could also be considered in reserve ore.

Summarizing the above ore estimates:

Vein	Tons Very Probable Ore	Oz Ag	% Pb
Badger	14,400	2.19	16.00
Ophir	38,400	2.36	27.05
Blue Bell	6,000	3.39	29.20
Silver Pick	40,000	9.80	8.20
Grandfather	14,400	7.12	6.10
Jumbo & Ext.	19,200	4.20	4.90
Smelter	19,200	2.76	6.90
Blue Crystal	14,400	3.10	21.00
Dumps	20,000	3.10	.42
Totals & Av.	186,000	4.22	11.08

There are many vein showing on the surface other than these discussed in this report and with producing operations in progress, some of these will deserve prospect exploration, especially the Blue Crystal area. It is worth noting that values are generally present, but not developed, in broader veins widths than these sampled and undoubtedly there will be places where mining will be profitable over these greater widths.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The writter recommends that the necessary work to block out the "Very Probable" ore and to show continuing values at depth, would be to institute a core-drill program. A drill depth of 800 feet would verify structural ore habit, and water horizons. Also drilling on the double eagle vein on Savage #8 would show some interesting data on the sulfide structures below.

CONCLUSIONS

The structural features of these ore bodies together with their greater depth potentials show reasonable long range possibilities. The fact that these properties were only heavily mined in the 1890's to any great extent, and this being only the very rich surface ore croppings, allows an excellent potential at today's mining procedures and metal prices for further exploration and development. Altogether then the properties might be considered to hold extremely attractive possibilities for developing into quite a substantial producer.

David L. Taylor

David L. Taylor

December 14, 1980

ASSAYS & AREAS

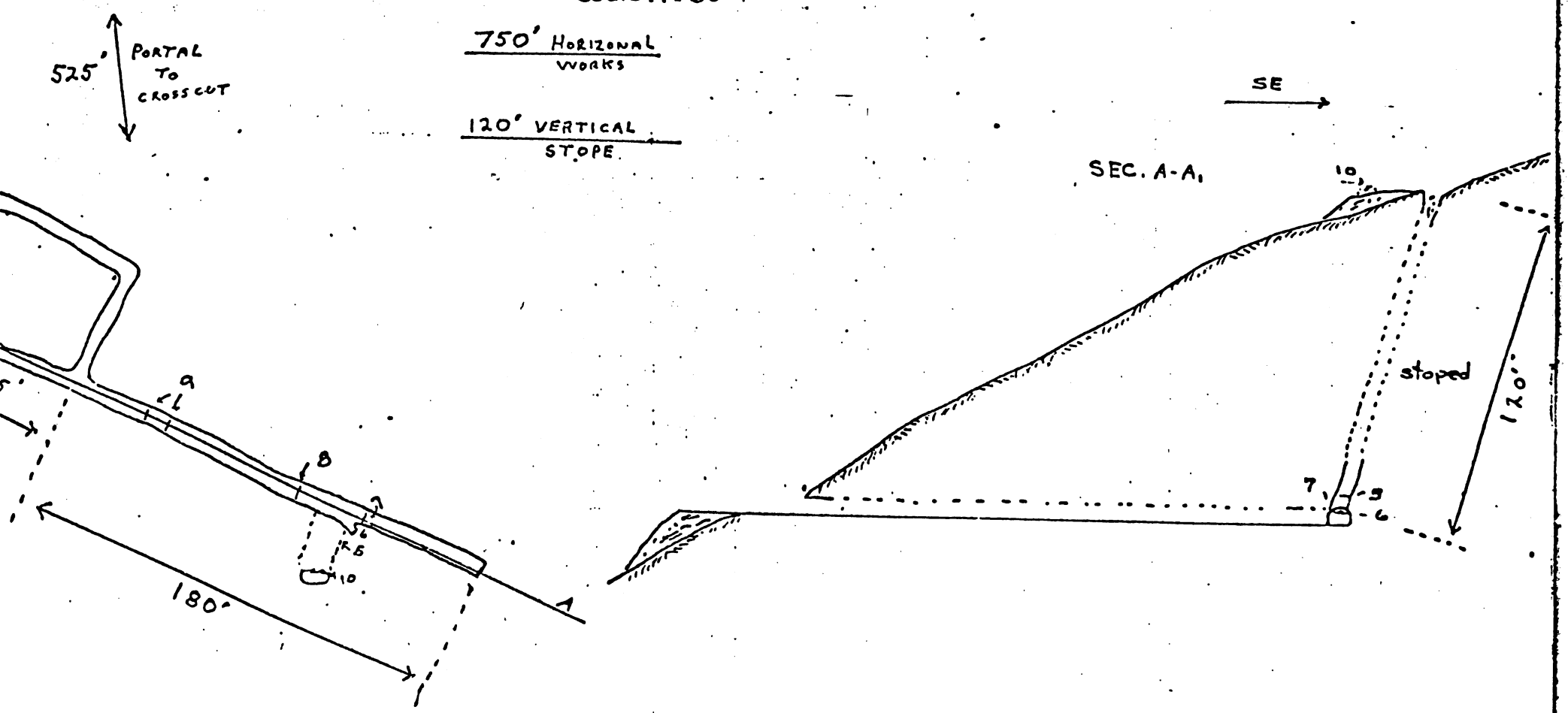
	Ag	Pb%	Zn%	Au
S - 1 - 01 *******	69.34 oz.	58.65	.4	---
S - 6 - 02 *******	1.92 oz.	18.5	1.1	---
S - 6 - 03 *******	2.44 oz.	13.5	13.5	---
S - 8 - 07 *******	Trace	---	---	.164
S - 8 - 08 *******	.23 oz.	---	---	.368
S - 12 - 03 ******	13.22 oz.	55.0	---	---
S - 12 - 04 ******	3.8 oz.	.8	2.7	Trace
S - 12 - 05 ******	2.36 oz.	27.05	---	---
S - 18 - 02 ******	4.26 oz.	46.28	.8	---
S - 18 - 06 ******	.3 oz.	.35	.6	none
S - 19 - 03 ******	6.20 oz.	61.6	1.2	---
S - 19 - 05 ******	8.18 oz.	65.25	6.9	---
S - 20 - 07 ******	2.76 oz.	55.85	---	Trace
S - 1 - 03 *******	19.42 oz.	6.19	---	---
S - 2 - 02 *******	57.91 oz.	61.35	1.1	---
S - 11 - 09 ******	14.07 oz.	3.52	1.06	---
S - 13 - 002 *****	22.8 oz.	14.9	---	---
S - 13 - 003 *****	21.08 oz.	13.72	---	---
S - 13 - 005 *****	7.8 oz.	11.0	---	---
S - 13 - 007 *****	2.91 oz.	3.8	---	---
S - 13 - 0009 ****	22.0 oz.	4.1	---	---

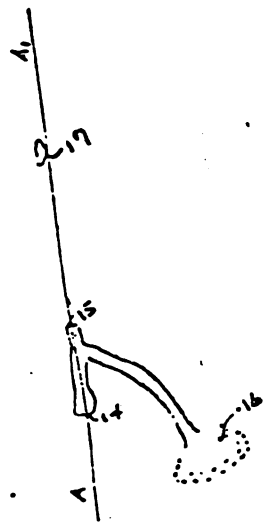
Sample	Width	Oz Ag	% Pb	Remarks
5	54"	49.6	4.7	12" up [illegible]
6	16"	[illegible]	5.7	split vein
7	33"	16.8	3.2	vein in drift
8	41"	2.4	3.7	" " " 30' [illegible]
9	29"	4.2	4.9	" " " 2 cuts
10	Dump	3.9	9.5	Select dump

SAVAGE # 19
JUMBO WORKINGS
scale: 1" = 60'

750' HORIZONAL WORKS

120' VERTICAL STOPE



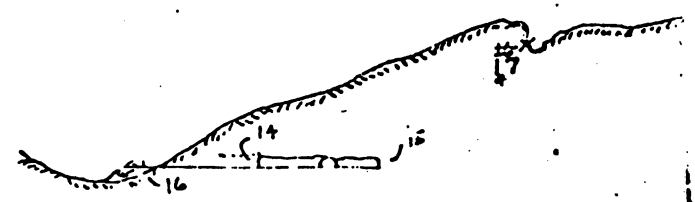


SAVAGE # 6
BADGER WORKINGS
scale: 1" = 60'

75' HORIZONTAL WORKS

Sample	Width	Oz Ag	% Pb	Remarks
14	72"	81.6	11.9	S face drift
15	44"	.4	4.9	N " "
16	Dump	.6	10.5	Dump
17	26"	2.4	10.8	Pit above drift

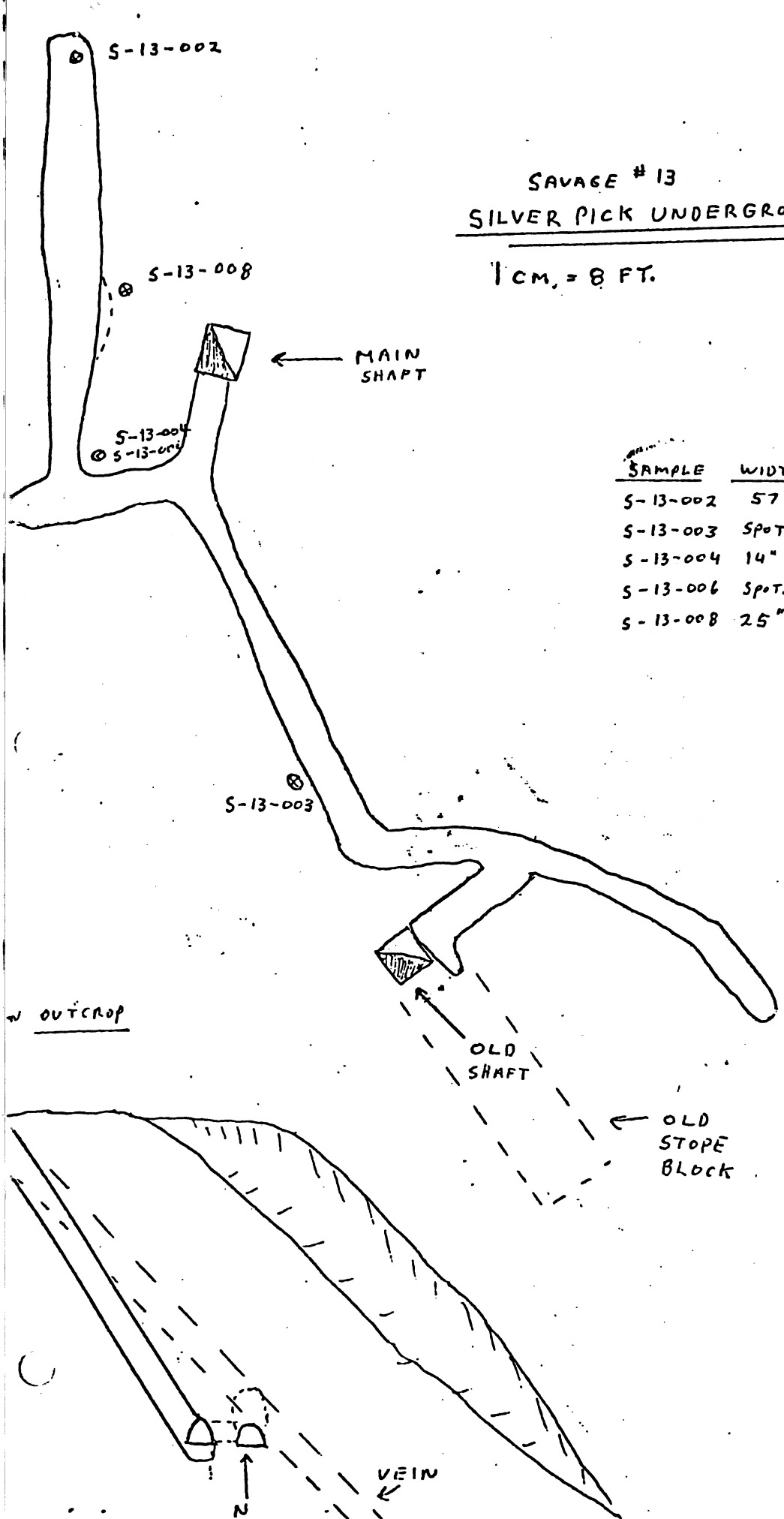
SEC. A-A.



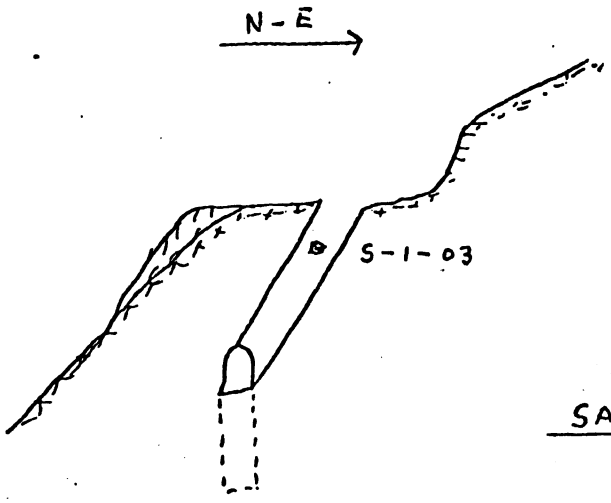
SAVAGE # 13

SILVER PICK UNDERGROUND

1 CM. = 8 FT.

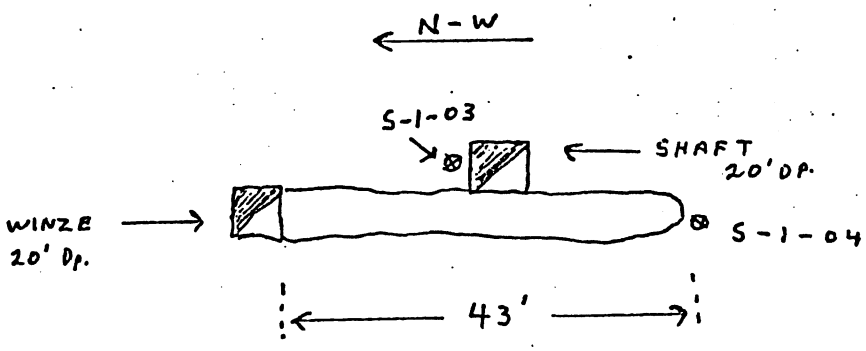


SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag	Pb.	REMARKS
S-13-002	57"	22.8	14.9	VEIN
S-13-003	SPOT	21.08	13.72	VEIN PAD
S-13-004	14"	.89	.01	WALL ROCK
S-13-006	SPOT.	2.14	7.4	FO PAD.
S-13-008	25"	12.4	15.6	STRINGER.

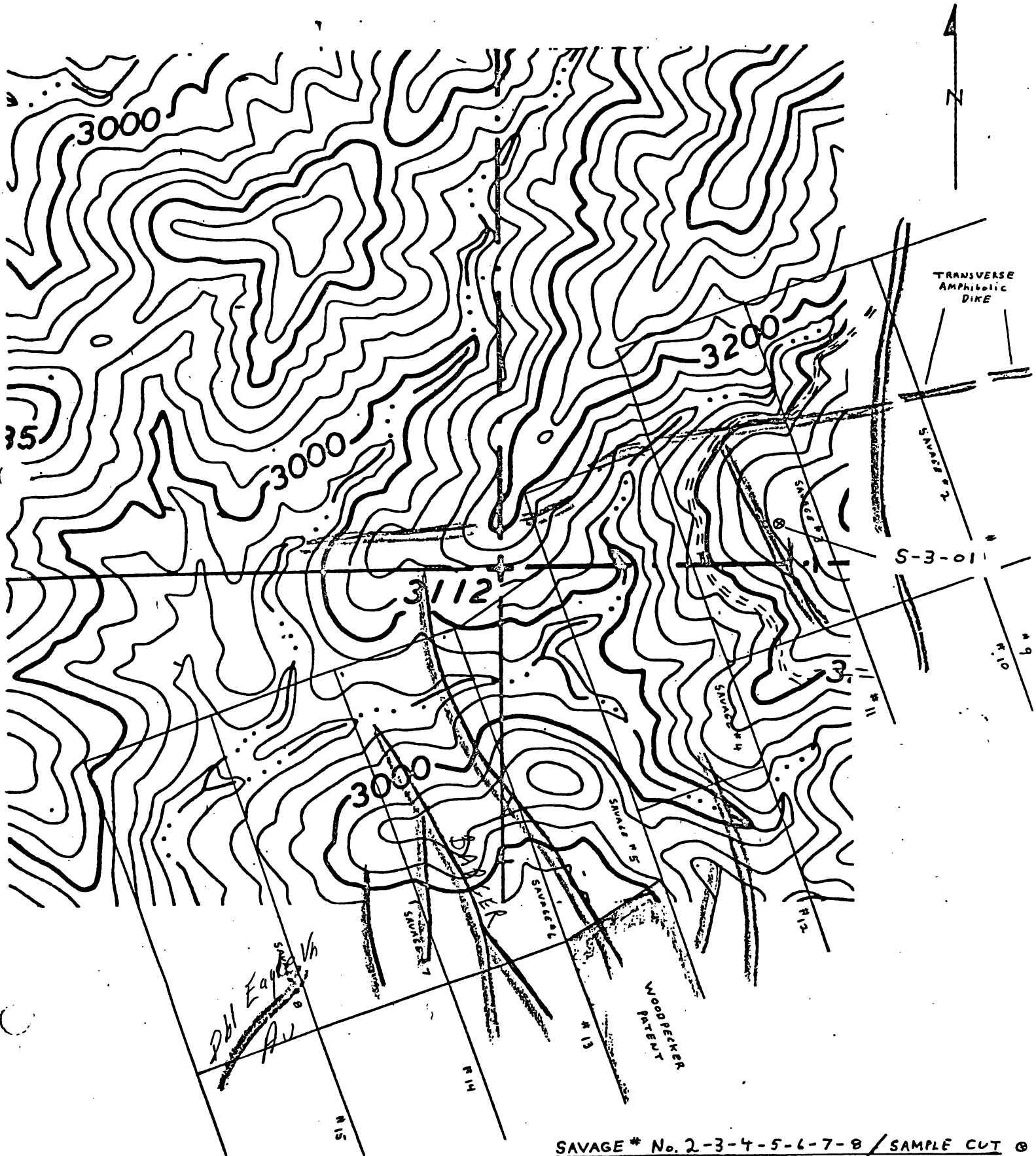


SAVAGE #1 - Blue CRYSTAL GROUP

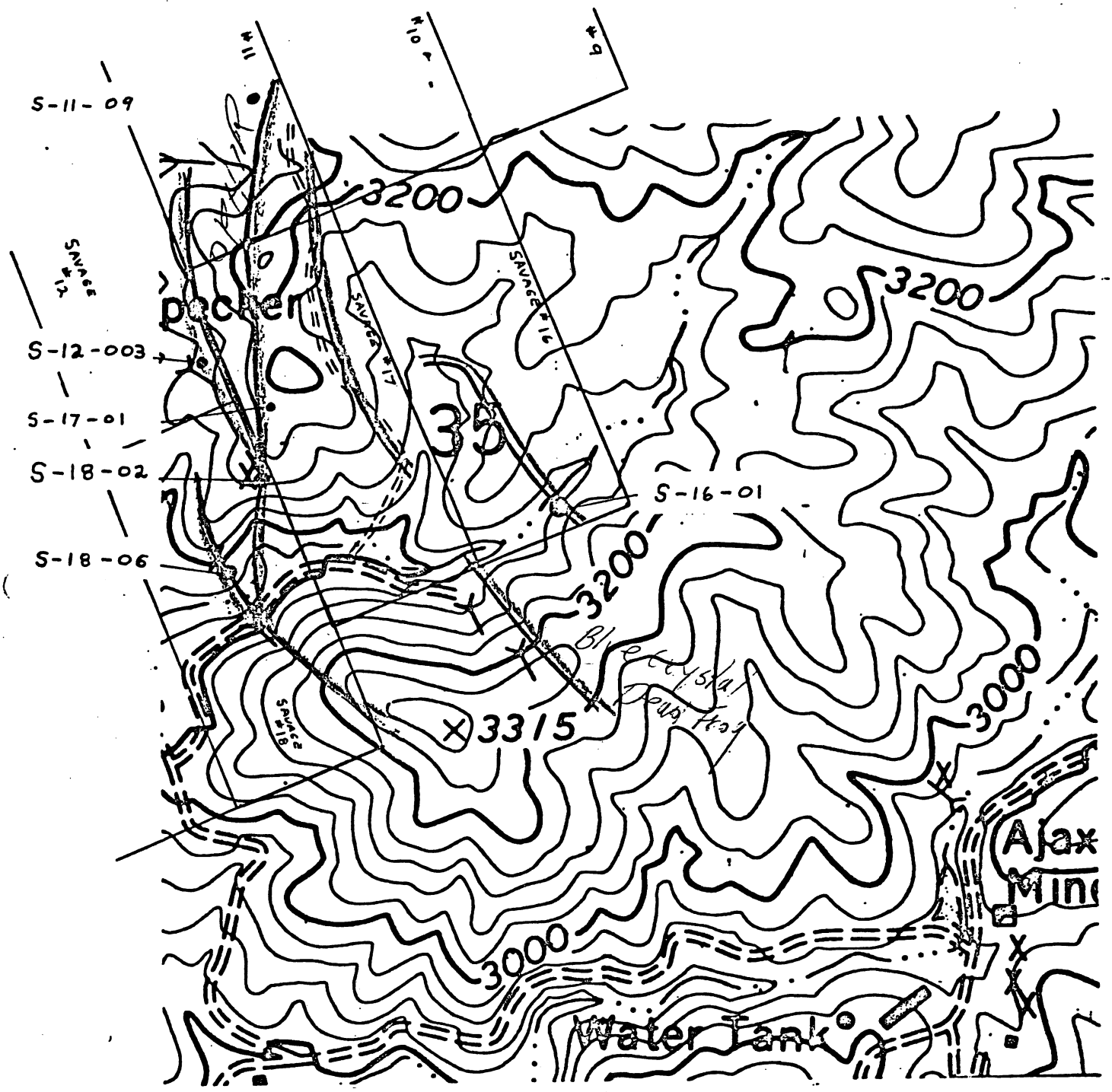
HANGMAN SHAFT



SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag	Pb	REMARKS
S-1-03	48"	19.42	6.19	FULL RIS
S-1-04	32"	7.21	3.4	HANG. WALL

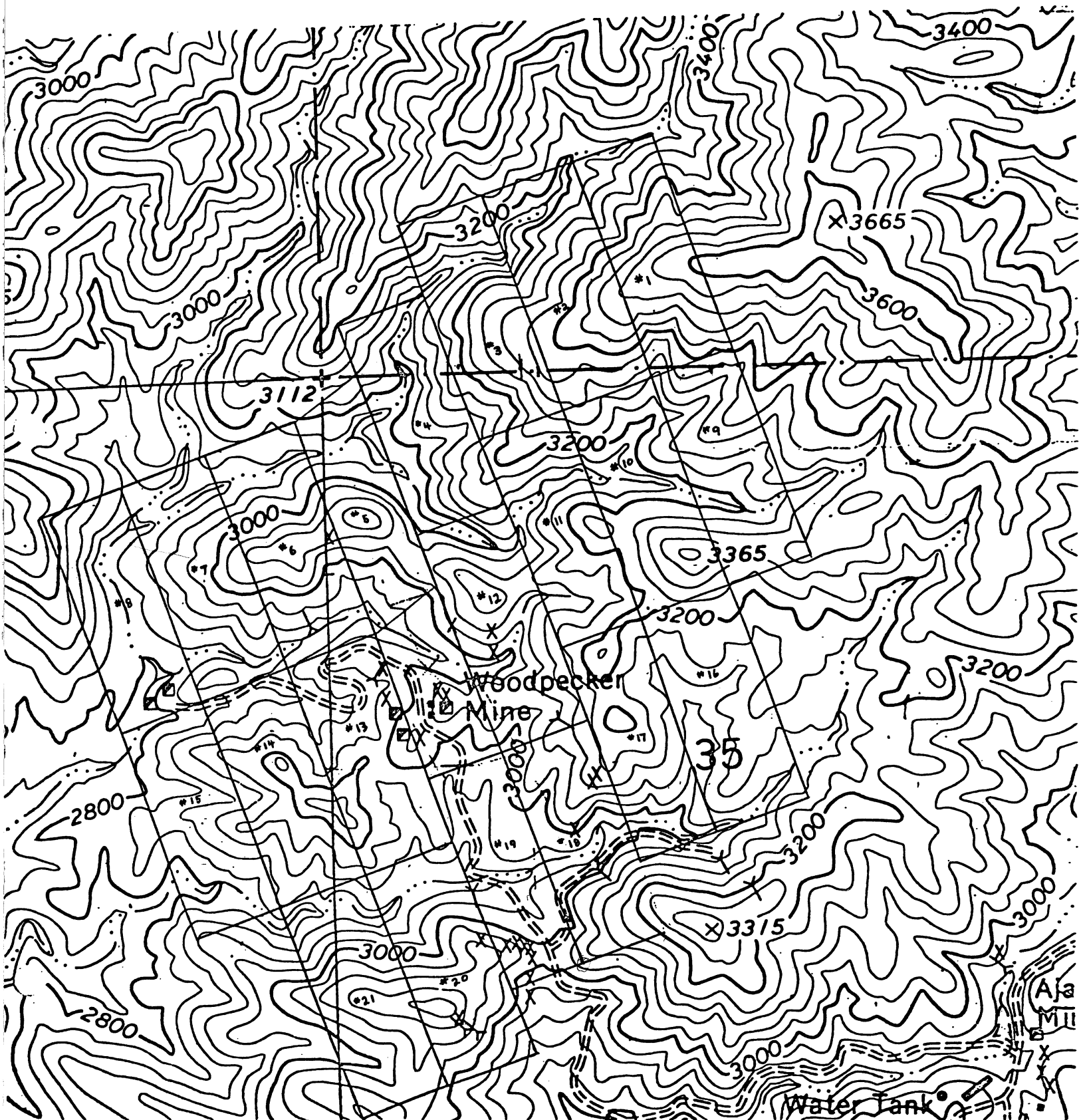


SAVAGE * No. 2-3-4-5-6-7-8 / SAMPLE CUT ⊗



SAVAGE No. 12 - 16 - 17 - 18 / SAMPLE AREA ●

MAIN SHEAR ZONE-VEIN STRUCTURE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3665
3600
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Woodpecker
Mine
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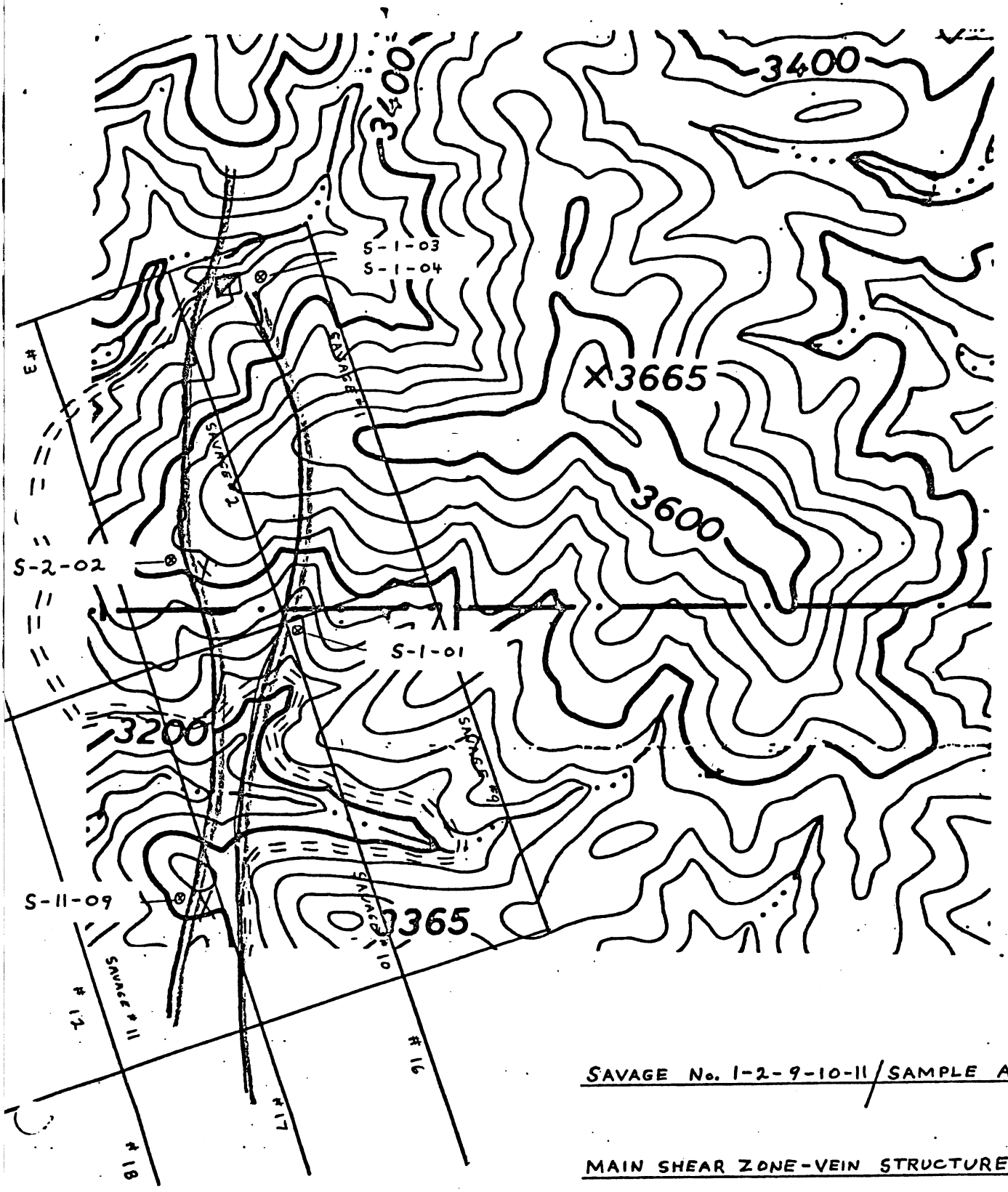
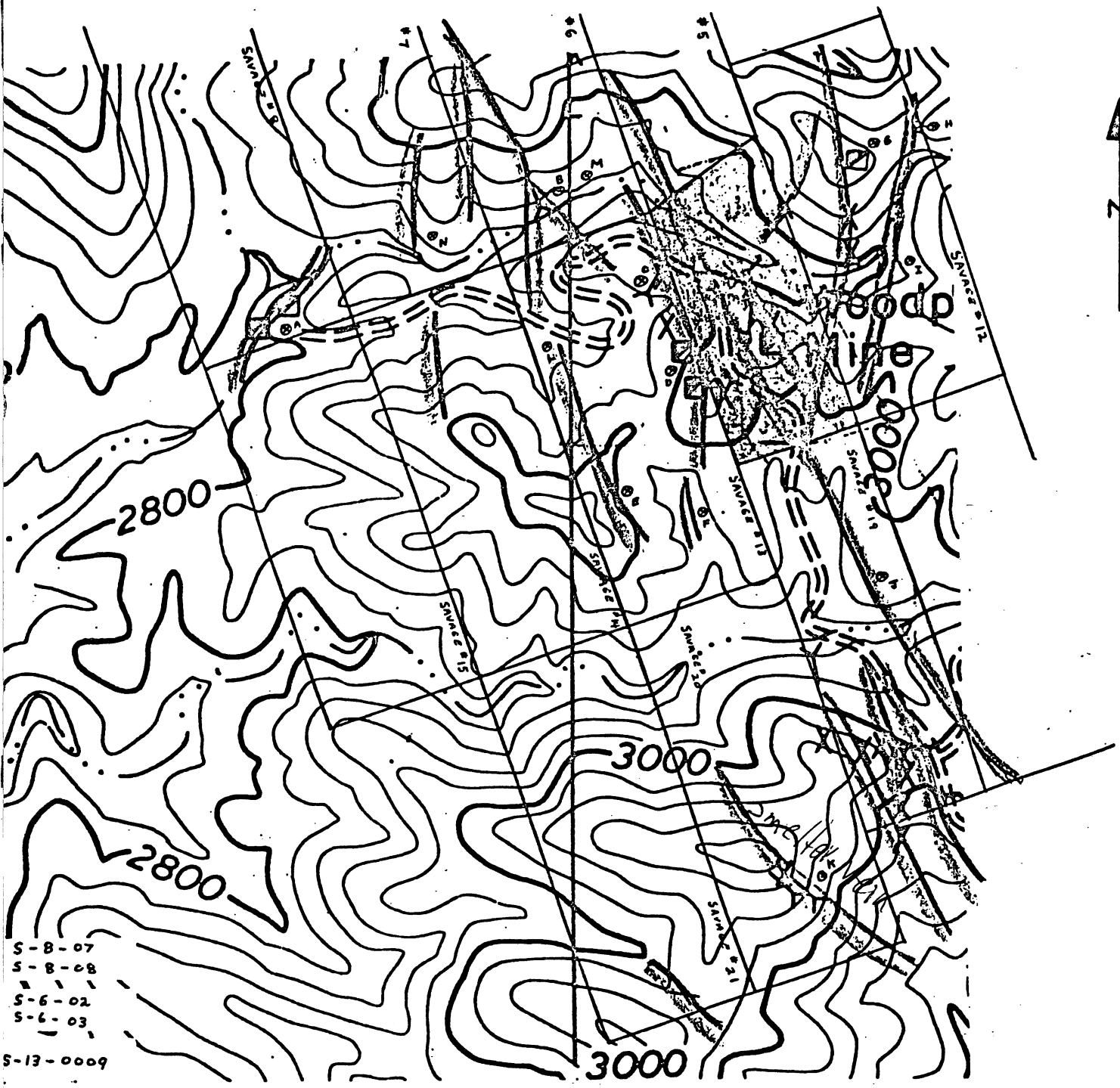
Water Tank



SAVAGE No. 1-2-9-10-11 / SAMPLE AREA ⊗

MAIN SHEAR ZONE-VEIN STRUCTURE



S-8-07
S-8-08
S-6-02
S-6-03
S-13-0009
S-13-004
TAU
S-13-009
S-13-002

SAVAGE No. 5-6-7-8-12-13-14-15-19-20-21 / SAMPLE AREA ⊗

13-003	S-12-08 S-12-09	I	MAIN SHEAR ZONE-VEIN STRUCTURE
S-13-0008	S-19-03 S-19-05	J	
S-12-03 S-12-04	S-19-005 S-19-007	J	S-6-09 M
S-12-05	S-20-07	K	S-7-001 N

Marston & Marston, Inc.

727 North First Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
Telephone (314) 621-1404

June 1, 1981

Mr. Stephen Friedrich
President
LLC Corporation
7711 Bonhomme Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

RE: SAVAGE MINING CLAIMS - PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

Dear Mr. Friedrich:

We have examined the information you forwarded concerning the 21 claims described as the Savage mining Claims in Pinal County, Arizona and would recommend the following program to outline the mining and processing possibilities.

The approach to evaluating this property will be to obtain information suitable for ascertaining surface mine capabilities, deep mine structure analysis and ore processing requirements.

Marston & Marston, Inc. proposes a program of trenching, channel sampling and drilling as follows:

1. Each recognizable vein structure will be trenched until located and then channel sampled (on a 6" x 6" channel) over the width of the vein every 50 feet along the vein. There appears to be about 26,980 linear feet of vein contact with the surface. This will result in approximately 500 samples. These samples will be analyzed for silver, gold and lead. The assays will be examined for metallurgical compatibility. Generally there appears to be 15 discernible and recognizable veins. Therefore, it appears that at least 15 composite samples will be made up (from the 500) for metallurgical tests to determine plant requirements.

2. At least 1 cored drill hole per vein will be drilled such that this drillhole will intersect the vein at approximately 100 feet below the surface. Should the vein length require more than one drillhole, additional drillholes will be placed at 300 foot intervals along the strike of the vein. This drilling will be needed to block out the surface mineable capabilities and further define the structure. There is an estimated total of 64 drillholes or 6,400 feet of required drilling for the 21 claims.

3. If the structure outlined in section (2) above indicates deep possibilities, with a surface ability for ready mining being imminent, then Marston & Marston, Inc. would recommend at least 3 deep holes of 500 feet across the most dense vein structures. (Sections 11, 17, & 19)

The first area to evaluate would be the Savage #8 area as it is the one with gold and silver indications. Simultaneously, a general survey of galena showings will be undertaken in order to ascertain if the galena is retrievable during the early mining stages.

It appears after examining the documents, and without a field visit, that there is a possibility of developing 186,000 tons of ore which indicates 4.22 ounces of silver and 11.0% lead per Ton.

The prescribed drilling and trenching program is designed to evaluate an area with 26,000 feet of surface crop down to 100 feet in depth. If the vein averages 4 feet wide, the area outlined will contain 860,000 tons of ore. If the assumption of a 50% probability of this is used, then it is hoped to outline approximately 430,000 tons of ore of at least 4.22 ozs. of silver and 11.0% lead.

This ore would have a current value of:

Ag (Silver) 4.22 x .88 (Smelter Recovery) x $10.30/oz. = $38.25/Ton Ore

Pb (Lead) = 11.0 x .88 x 2000 ÷ 100 x $.337/lb. = $65.24/Ton Ore

THEREFORE: Total Value = $103.49/Ton

Assume mining and processing through a crushing and jig plant of say 50 T.P.H., total mining cost would not be over $50/Ton. The 430,000 tons would be mined over a two (2) year period. Presumably during this period any deep mine capabilities would be developed.

The estimated cost of this program to explore and evaluate this property is as follows:

Mapping - Aerial 1"=100'	$2,000.
Trenching - 26,980 feet	$161,400.
Drilling 100 ft. holes - 64 x $15/ft.	$96,000.
Drilling 500 ft. holes - 3 x $20/ft.	$30,000.
Samples 500 x $10.50	$5,250.
Samples 15 Composite x $600	$9,000.
Field Eng. & Supervision- M & M, Inc.	$82,326.
Report - Eng., Drafting, etc.	$18,512.
Office Trailer Rent - 3 months	$800.
SUBTOTAL	$405,288.
Overheads, Contingencies & Fee of 10%	$40,400.
TOTAL ESTIMATE	$445,688.
SAY -	$446,000.

The time to accomplish this work would be estimated to take 5 months from approval to the time an evaluation report would be submitted.

We have enclosed a sketch of our proposed drilling and sampling program for Savage #8 as an example. A bar chart of the schedule of work is also enclosed.

If we can answer any questions or discuss this further, please call.

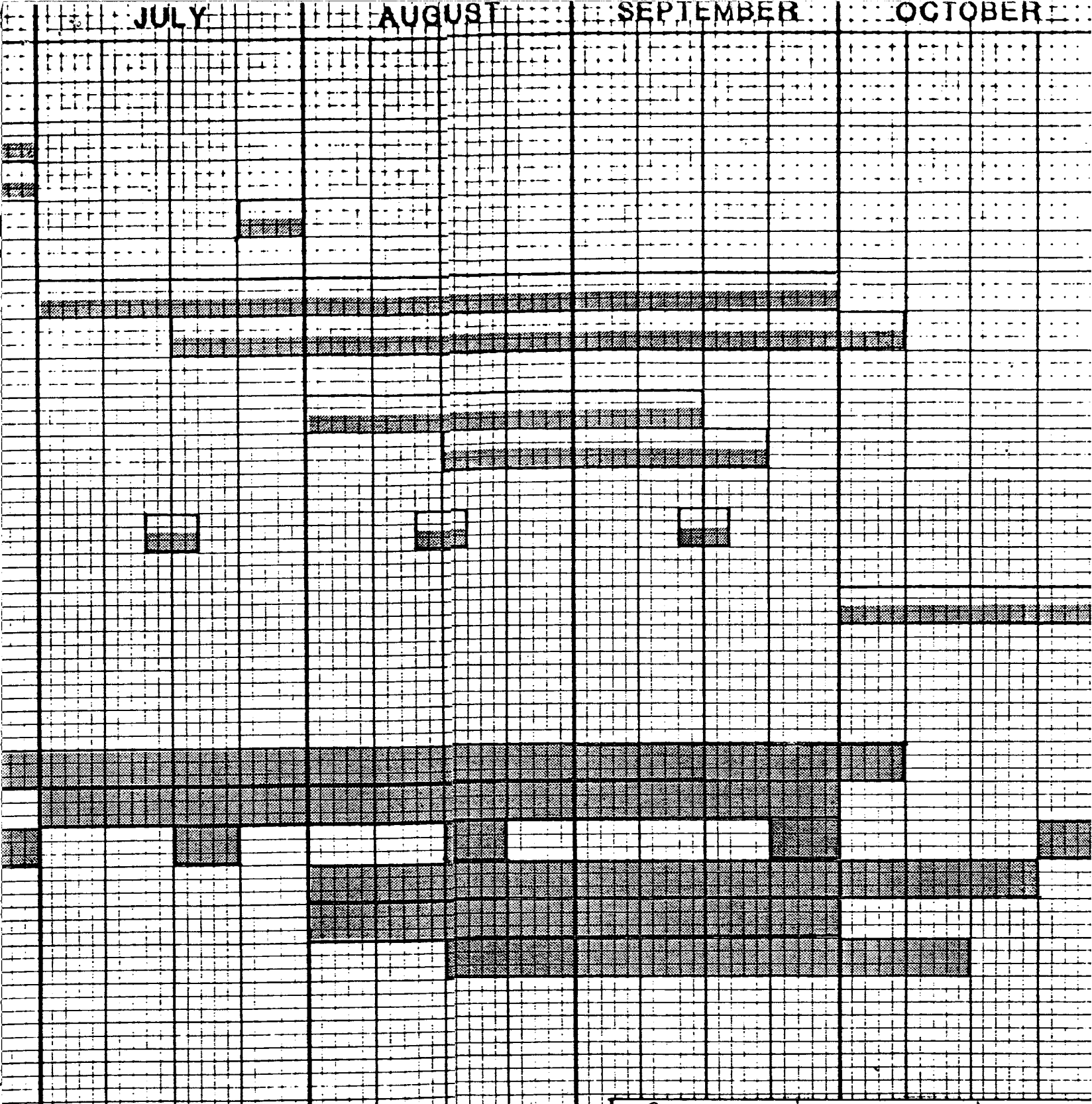
We will await your early approval.

Sincerely,

W.T. Marston
Senior Consultant

WTM/msb

Enclosures/2



MARSTON & MARSTON, INC.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

DORE METALS, INC.

SAMPLING SCHEDULE

SAVAGE MINING CLAIMS

DATE: JUNE 1981	REVISION NO.	ITEM	DATE
DRAWN BY: RRM			
APPROVED BY:			
	DWG.		
SHEET OF			

ITEM	JUNE
Mobilize	
Backhoe	
Dozer	
Drill	
Trench Sampling	
Assay, Met. Tests & Report	
Drill Program	
Assay, Met. Tests & Report	
Monthly Report	
Final Report	
PERSONNEL	
Field Supervisor	
Sampler	
Senior Consultant	
Mine Engineer	
Geologist	
Draftsman	

REPORT

GEOLOGY, POTENTIAL ORE RESERVES AND PROPERTY STATUS

SAVAGE CLAIM GROUP

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

FOR

DORÉ METALS & MINING CORPORATION

OCTOBER 30, 1981

By

E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates
Paul I. Elmon
Arturo A. Ona
William G. Brown

Aerial Photos
B & W Contact Prints

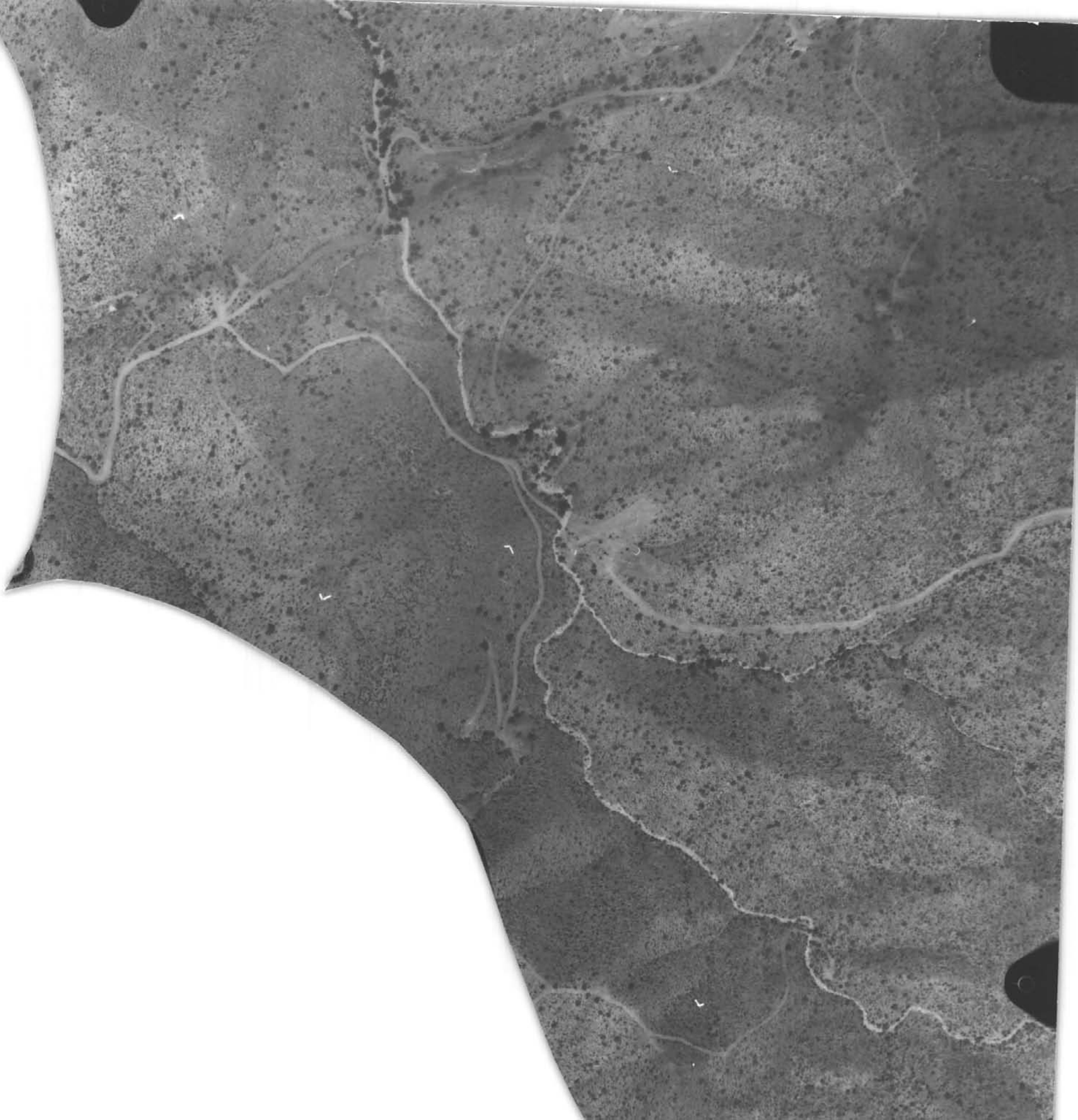
Savage Claim Group

Doré Mining & Metals Corp.

8-10-81 Scale = 1:6000
1:24000

Flights 1 thru 6 $G_1 H_1$

3-3
1:6000
8-10-81



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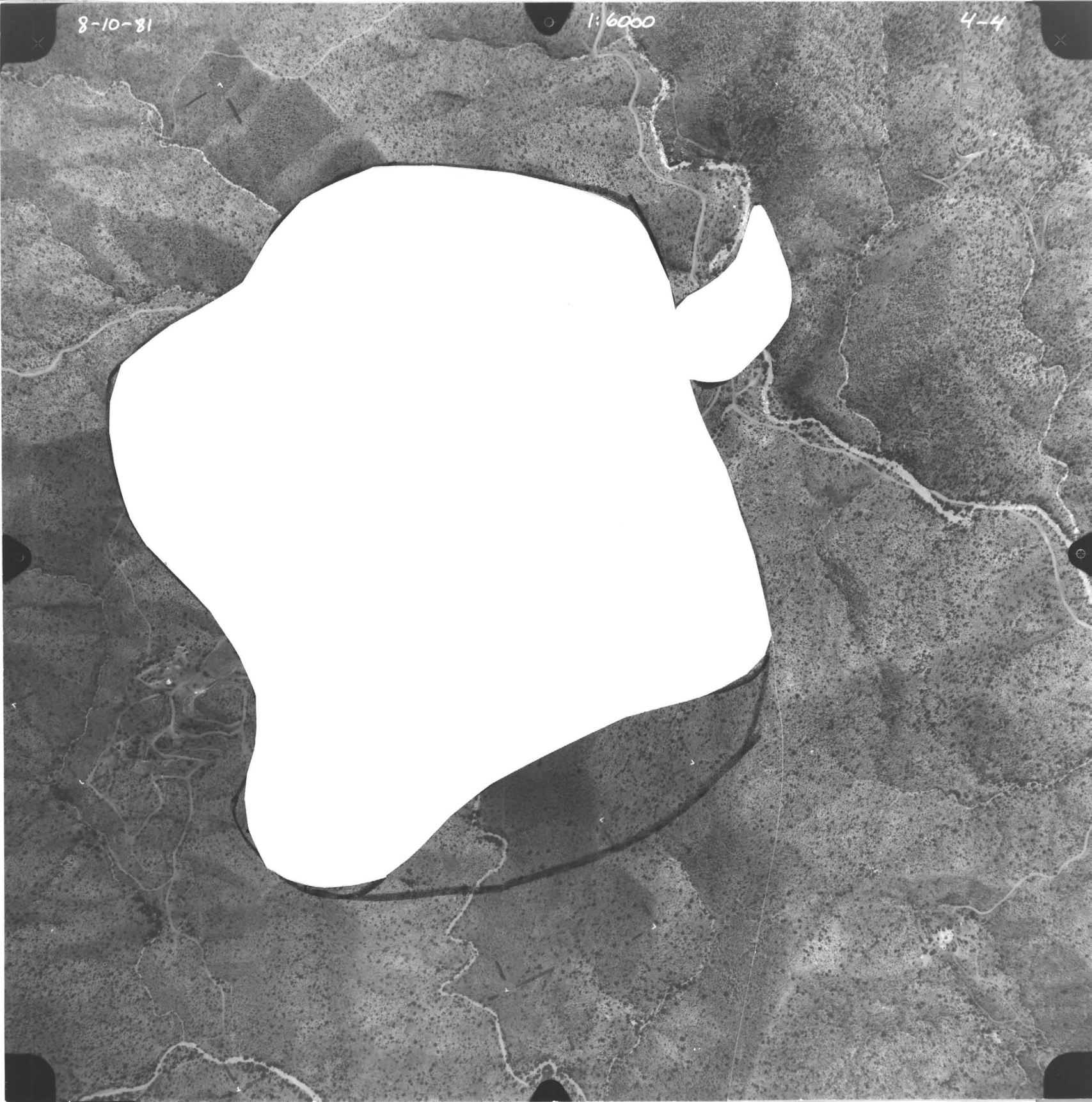
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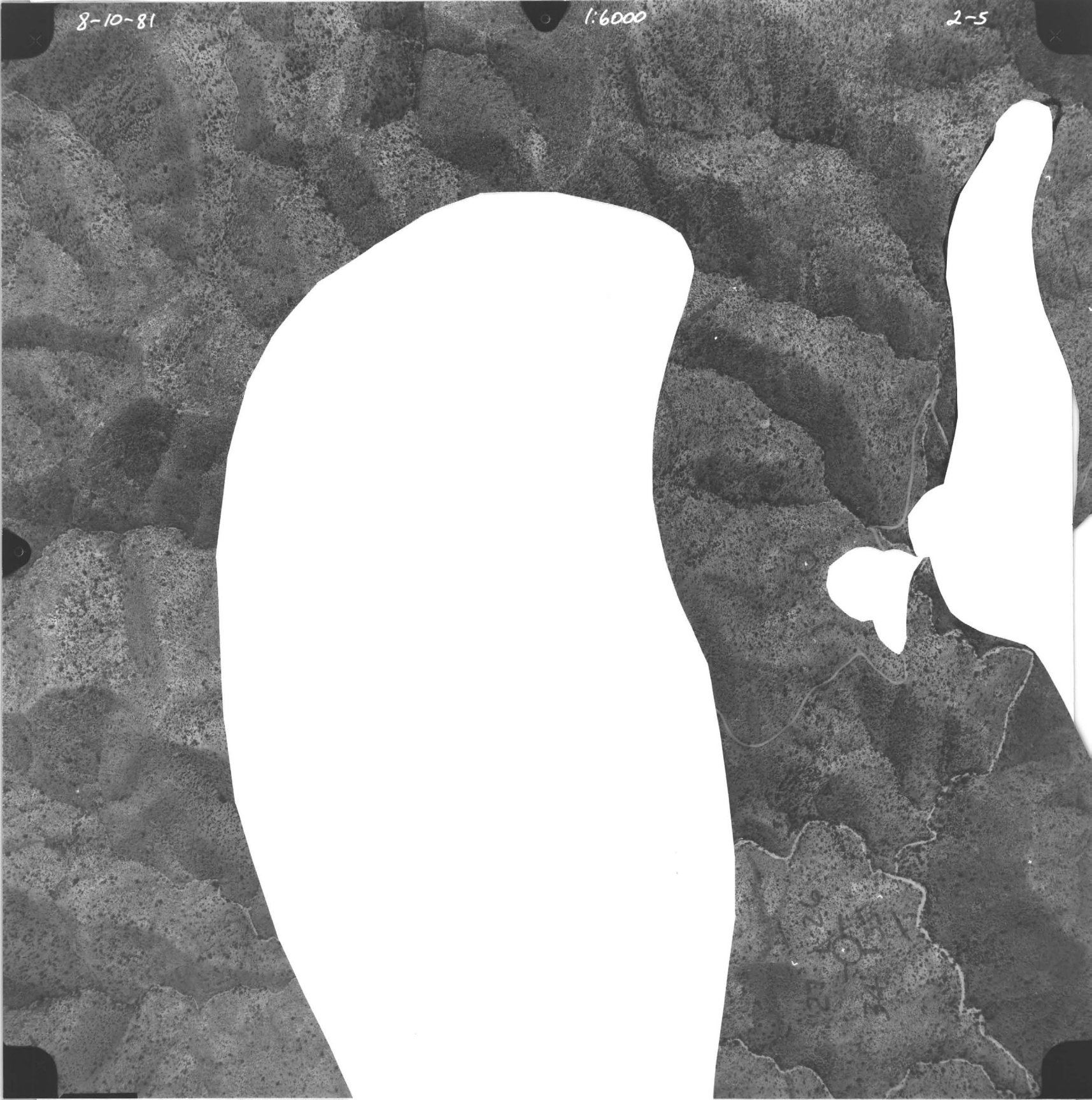
8-10-81 1:6000 2-5



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8-10-81
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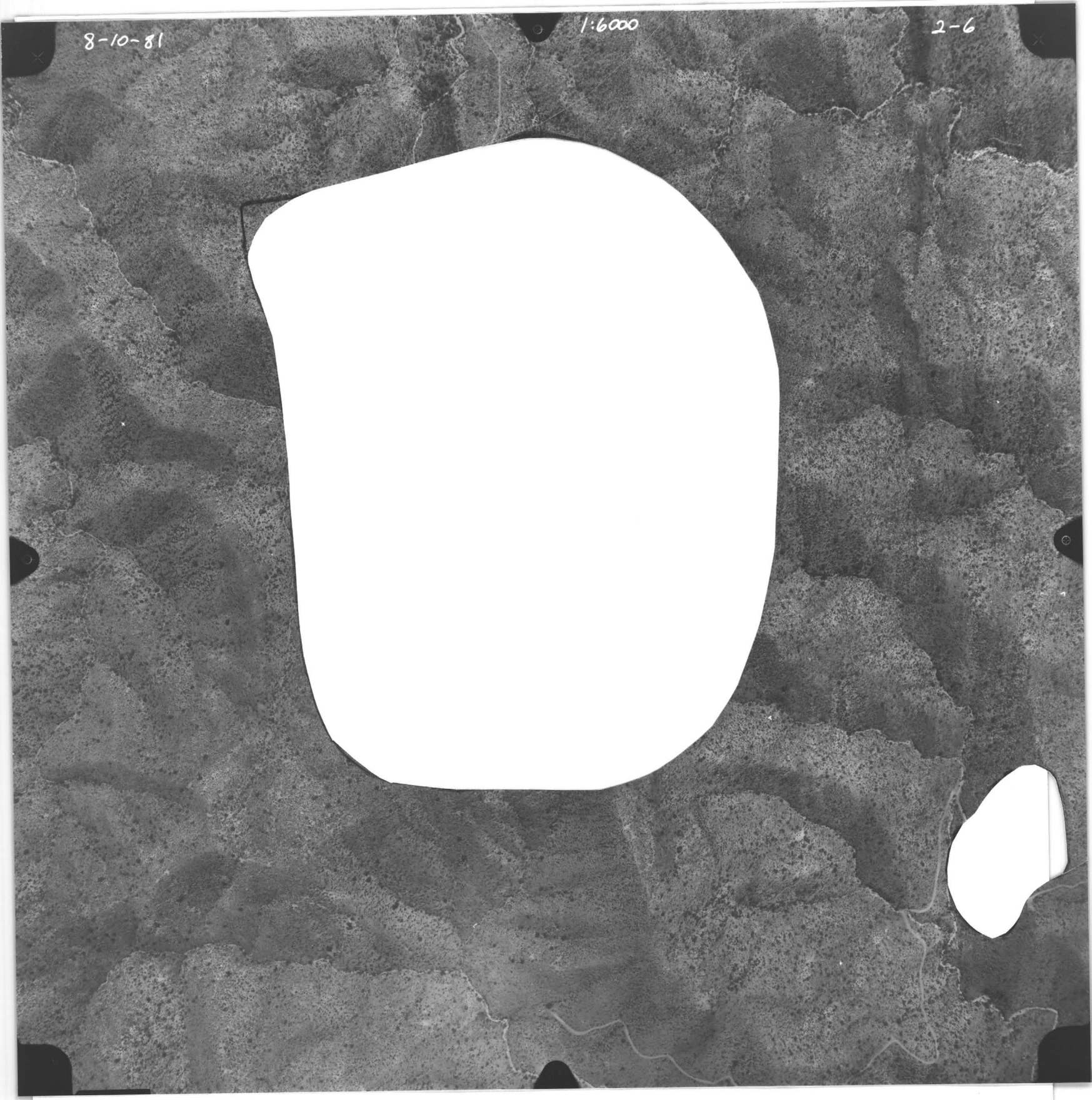
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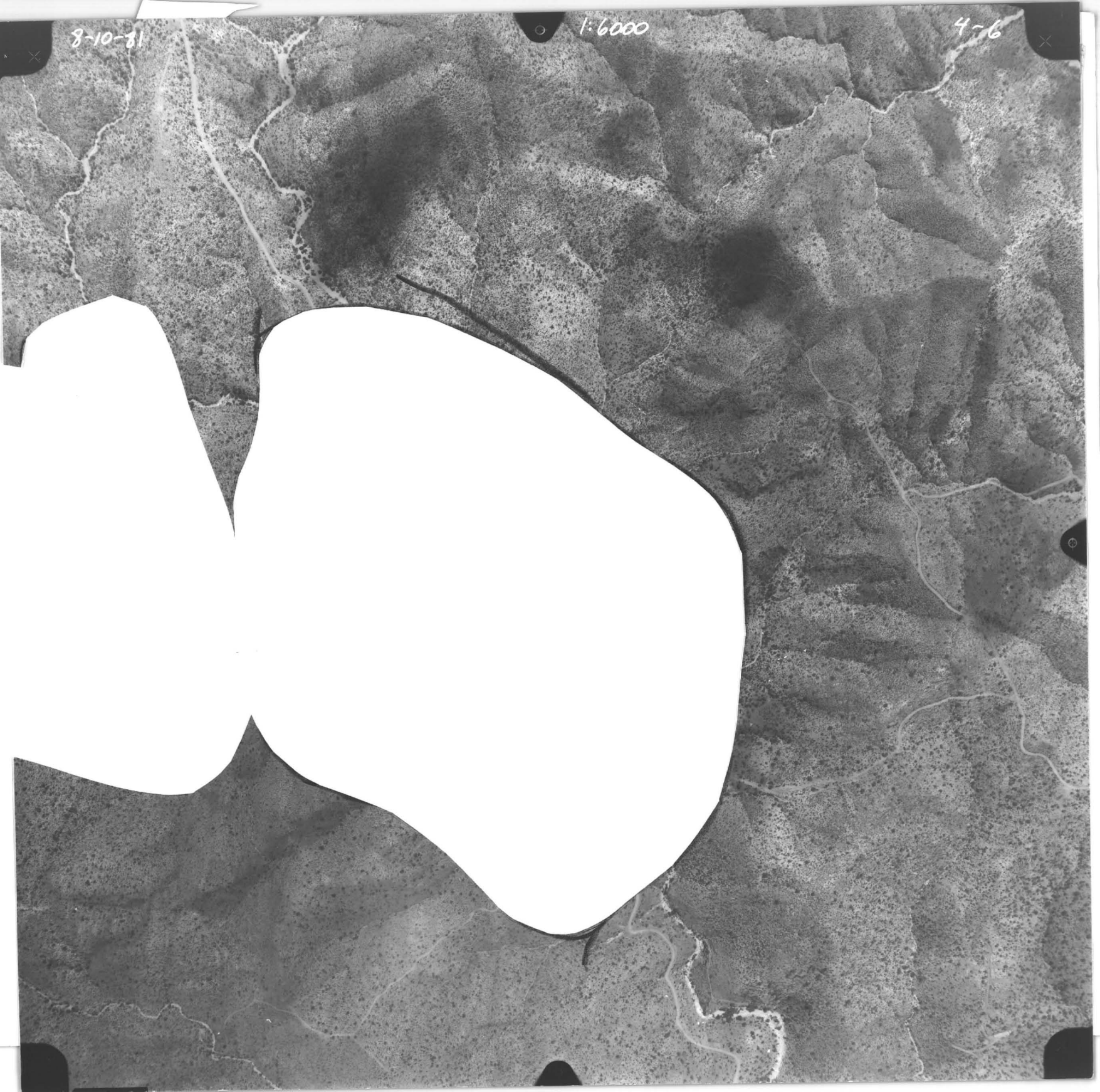
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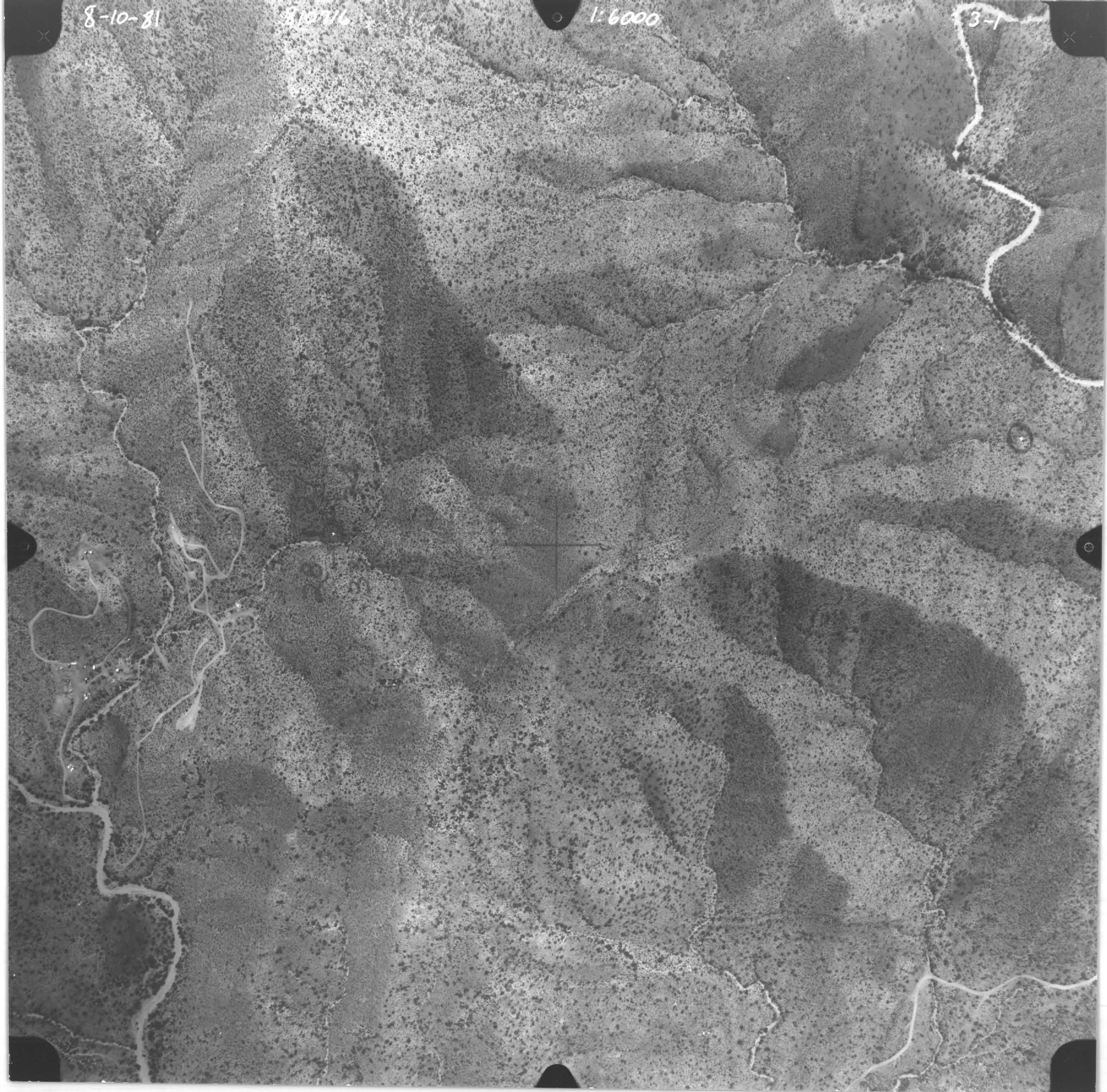
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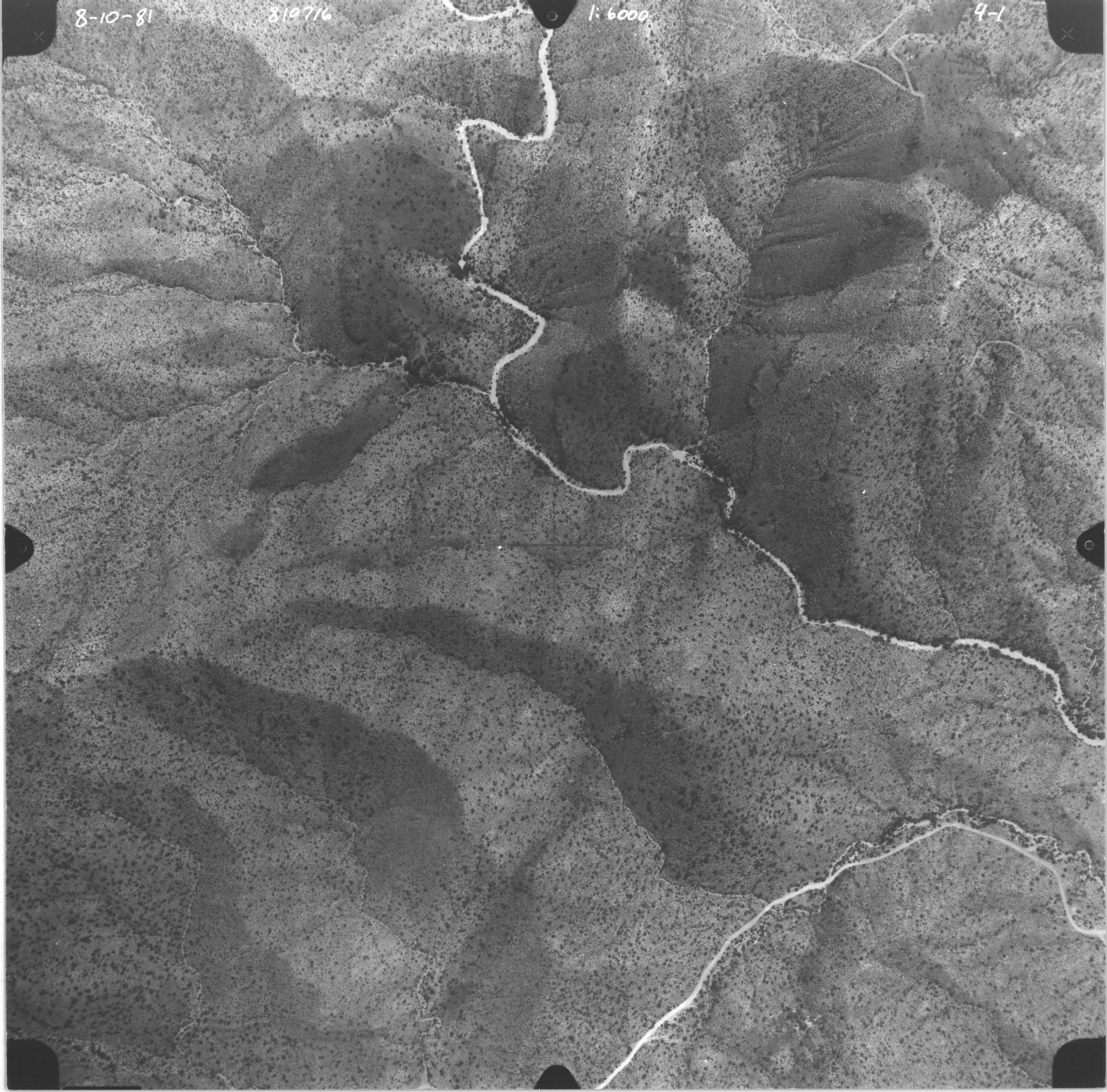
COOPER AERIAL SURVEY
1692 WEST GRANT RD.
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85705
602/884-7580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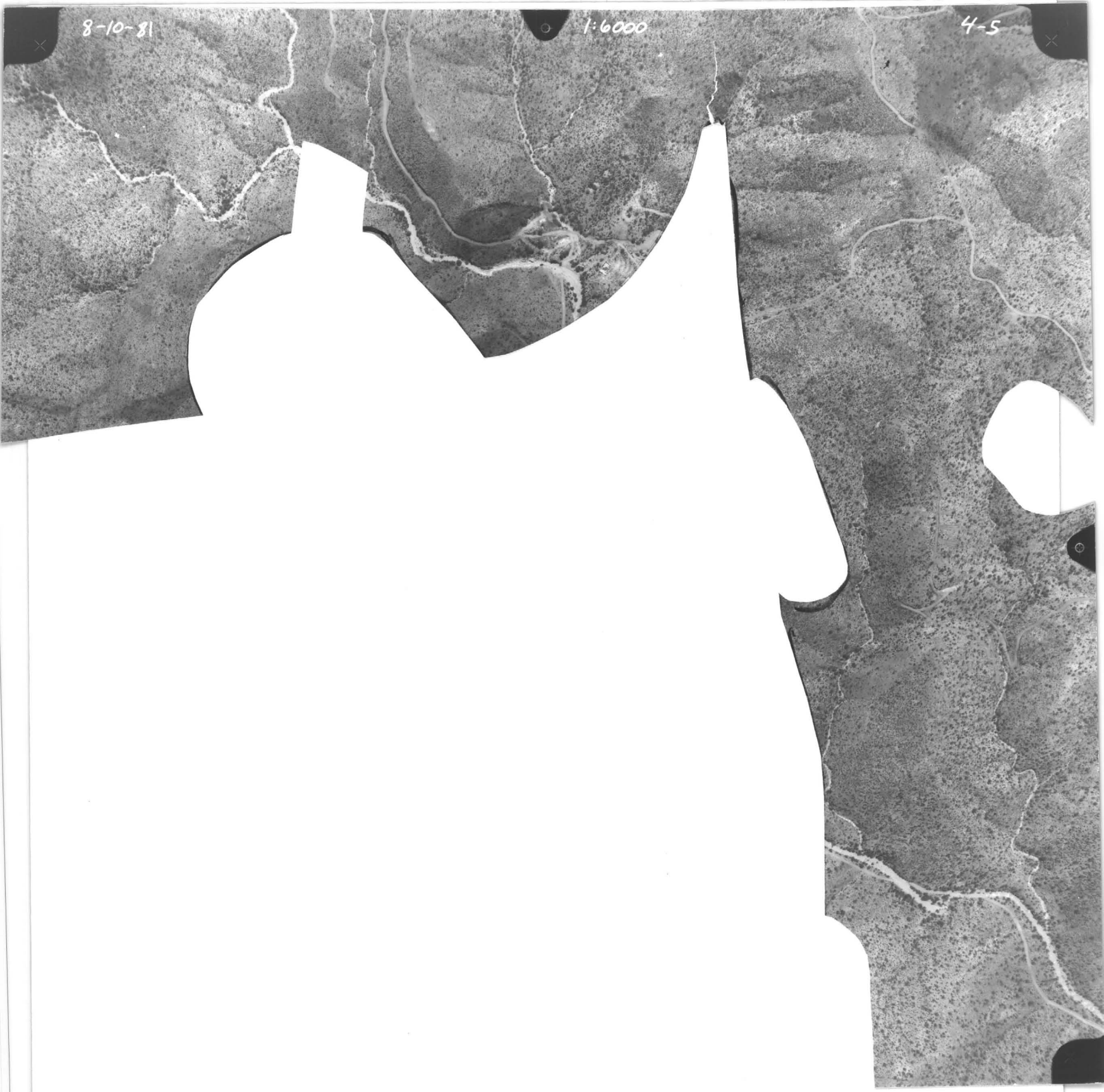
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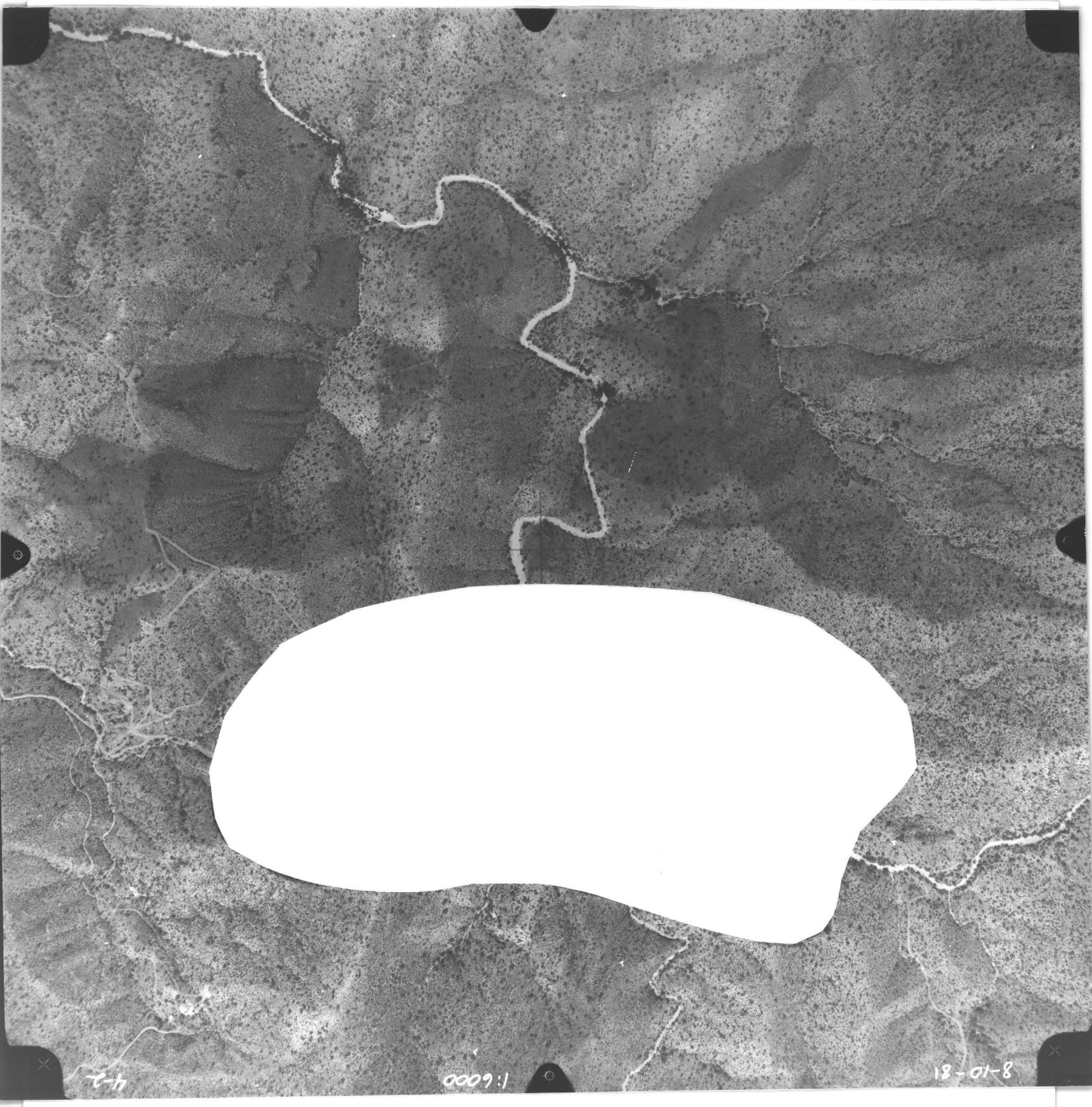
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8-15-81
1" = 500'
out

REPORT

GEOLOGY, POTENTIAL ORE RESERVES AND PROPERTY STATUS

SAVAGE CLAIM GROUP

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

FOR

DORÉ METALS & MINING CORPORATION

OCTOBER 30, 1981

By

E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates
Paul I. Eimon
Arturo A. Ona
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INDEX

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Assay Tabulation of Identified Veins and Vein Systems	10
Aerial Photography Procedures	12
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Signatures	14

ADDENDA

Assay Certificates

Abstract Summary of Claims

Aerial Photos Flights 1 thru 6 (contact 9" x 9" B & W) 36 total photos
(In Copy No. 1 only)

IN BACK POCKET

Map No. 1, Claim & Topographic Map, Scale 1"=500'

Map No. 2, Geologic, Scale 1"=500'

Map No. 3, Geochemical Sample Location, Scale 1"=500'

Map No. 4, Enlargement 1"=100', Portion of Photo 3-4

Map No. 5, Section A - A'

UNDER SEPARATE COVER

Mylar originals, ink tracing, and photo mosaic (6 items)

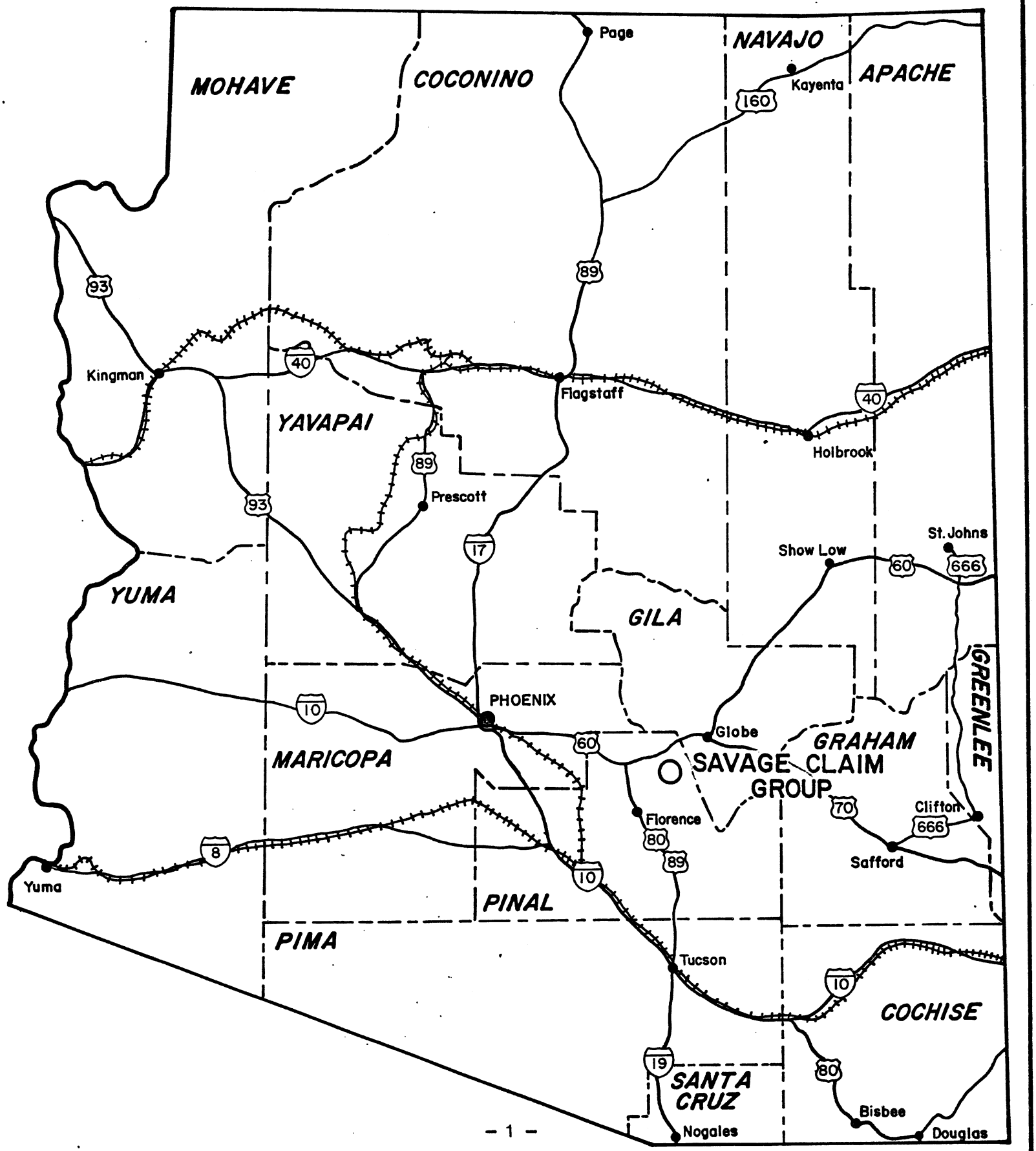
ABSTRACT SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY LOCATED IN THE MINERAL HILL MINING DISTRICT, IN SECTIONS 26, 27, 34 AND 35, TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 11, EAST, GSRB&M, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, ABSTRACTED HEREIN IS AS FOLLOWS: LOCATION NOTICES

NAME OF MINE	BLM SERIAL NO.	DATED	RECORDED	DOCKET	PAGE
SAVAGE #1	AMC 118105	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	684
SAVAGE #2	AMC 118106	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	686
SAVAGE #3	AMC 118107	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	688
SAVAGE #4	AMC 118108	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	690
SAVAGE #5	AMC 118109	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	692
SAVAGE #6	AMC 118110	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	694
SAVAGE #7	AMC 118111	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	696
SAVAGE #8	AMC 118112	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	698
SAVAGE #9	AMC 118113	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	700
SAVAGE #10	AMC 118114	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	702
SAVAGE #11	AMC 118115	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	704
SAVAGE #12	AMC 118116	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	706
SAVAGE #13	AMC 118117	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	708
SAVAGE #14	AMC 118118	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	710
SAVAGE #15	AMC 118119	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	712
SAVAGE #16	AMC 118120	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	714
SAVAGE #17	AMC 118121	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	716
SAVAGE #18	AMC 118122	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	718
SAVAGE #19 AMENDED	AMC 118123	12/17/80	1/2/81	1042	215
SAVAGE #20	AMC 118124	10/15/80	11/5/80	1034	722
SAVAGE #21 AMENDED	AMC 118125	4/15/81	4/30/81	1060	711
SAVAGE EXTENSION	AMC 124026	12/17/80	1/2/81	1042	217
SAVAGE CONTACT #1	AMC 129001	3/17/81	4/30/81	1060	709

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

STATE OF ARIZONA



INTRODUCTION

On June 29, 1981, Dave Beling, President of Doré Metals and Mining Corporation, by telephone, authorized E. Grover Heinrichs & Associates, in conjunction with Paul Eimon, to commence an evaluation of 23 unpatented mining claims known as the Savage Claim Group, located in Sections 26, 34, and 35 of the Mineral Mountain Mining District in Township 2S, Range 11E, GSRB&M, Pinal County, Arizona. These claims completely surround the patented mining claim known as the "Woodpecker". The Woodpecker is not part of the Savage Claim Group and has a different ownership status.

The work performed on the Savage Claim Group consisted of panelling corners, aerial photography and base map preparation, followed by sampling of vein systems and geological mapping. Also, a property review was undertaken and is a part of this report.

Initially accomplished were planning and supervising the marking by means of white paper panels, all known section and quarter corners contained in Sections 26 and 27, 34 and 35, T.2S. and R.11E., GSRB&M, and the outside boundaries of the Savage Claim Group and the outside boundaries of the Woodpecker Claim. A total of 44 panels were established by a crew working for Dave Taylor (one of the claim owners). The purpose of the panels was to establish horizontal control for an aerial photography survey of the designated area. The aerial photos would then be used by a geological and sampling team for base map purposes and geological mapping.

On August 13, 1981, William G. Brown and Stewart McLaren, under the supervision of Arturo Ona, commenced a vein sampling program of the numerous vein systems at several different locations on the subject property. At the same time, Arturo Ona commenced field compilation of a geological map identifying and numbering the veins (see the sample location map enclosed), identifying the rock type, strike and dip of the structures observed.

Assays of all samples taken were prepared exclusively by Skyline Labs, Inc. of Tucson, and are reported herein with a copy of their assay certificates.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Twenty-three (23) vein systems have been identified in the area.

2. Eight (8) vein systems are classified potential silver ore with 515,769 tons at 3.89 oz/T Ag.

3. Four (4) vein systems are classified potential gold ore with 78,845 tons at 0.049 oz/T Au.

4. The calculated total potential reserves will likely not support a viable large scale mining operation.

5. The most intense mineralization and the largest potential reserves are within and adjacent to the patented lode mining claim known as the Woodpecker.

6. Assay values and widths vary greatly in any vein system, suggesting mineralization pinches and swells.

7. A small scale mining operation may be feasible within the Woodpecker patented claim and the adjacent vein system.

8. If a small scale operation is contemplated, then the following should be done:

   a) More detailed sampling and mapping should be done.

   b) Negotiations should be immediately commenced by or in behalf of Doré with the owner of the Woodpecker patented claim.

   c) Negotiations should be immediately commenced by or in behalf of Doré to defer or reduce the present property payments in order to allow the evaluation and development to proceed. Then tie the property payments to a reasonable rate from an expected production schedule.

   d) The claim descriptions on the amended notices should be rewritten.

   e) Advise U. S. Forest Service of the claims in the Tonto National Forest.