Exhibit 3a-f

ST. PAUL, MINN. MCH 20th, 1901

Mr. F. D. Sargent
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit the following report of my examination of the Jessie, Occident, La Salle, O & K and Occident Fraction Mining Claims.

Location

This group of five claims are situated in the Wannacut Lake Mining District in Okanogan County, State of Wash., situated on the east slope of Palmer Mt. an elevation of 3000 feet above sea level and 1000 feet above Wannacut Lake and 900 feet N. & W. of the Triune Mill.

Communication

From St. Paul by R & 7 to Spokane, Wash. thence via G.N.R.R. to Wenatchee on the Columbia River. Thence by steamer to Bruster thence by stage 75 miles to Loomis, from there 10 miles on stage line to the mines. Or by Central Washington R.R. from Spokane to Coulee City. Thence 130 miles to Loomis and as above 10 miles to mines.

Geological Formation

The formation on this slope of Palmer Mountain is Quartzite, Syenite, and some Geoissic Rock with a general strike nearly N & S. Near the top of the mountain there is a contact between this formation and limestone apparently forming the hanging wall of the contact.

Size of Location

The Jessie, Occident, LaSelle, O & K are full size claims 1500x600 feet. The Occident Fraction as its name implies is a fraction 1500x500 feet.

Contact

The contact crosses the Occident Fraction and Occidental, runs the entire length of the O & K or say 2400 feet of this contact on the three locations, with a general strike of about 20 degrees West of North.

Veins or Lodes

There are a number of veins or lodes showing at different points on these locations showing from a few inches to several feet of ore and whereever they have been exposed they show more or less Gold. The ore in all these veins is of the same character and carry the same minerals.

The Jessie

The Jessie is the principal claim of the Group, there being the more development work done on this claim, & consequently the largest amount of ore exposed. The Veins here, like all others in this vicinity are badly broken up near the surface, & and lie hearly flat with only slight dip into the side of the mountain. This vein has a strike of about 20 degrees West of N. as near as is possible to tell from the present amount of work done. About 300 ft N of S end line there is about 180 ft of the lode exposed, by stripping cross-cuts, Etc. showing from a few inches to 4 feet of ore. A tunnel has been run in on the lode at this poiny for a distance of 100 feet showing 3 feet of ore for the entire distance. The lode is split at this point, a spur shows 2 fr of ore for a distance of 55 ft at which point it leaves the tunnel;at a point 600 feet north of this tunnel is the next important amount of development.

Here the lode has been exposed for a distance of 90 ft by blasting away the overlaying rock & debris, showing from 6 inches to 3 ft & 10 inches of ore. Still to the north of this point and near the north line of the claim there is an outcrop of the lode say 175 ft in length, showing from 2 ft to 12 ft of ore. There has been no work done at this point but in paning I got better results here than at any other point on the Lode. This outcrop is composed of Quartz, Quartzite, & Quartz Porphery; the latter showing some very fine Gold visible. Along at different points between these 3 principal places there are a number of small cross-cuts & test pits, all showing ore. The lode is covered by a heavy gravel deposit & broken debris that has slid from the Mountain side.

Report on the Jossie (Con'd)

The ore is a nice friable white Quartz easily milled, & carrying a good percentage of Galena, Iron Pyrite & some black zinc. The Galena is very bright and soft, the Iron Pyrites of a nice soft yellow colow showing but little arsenic. At short intervals there are encountered bunches of a massive sulphide ore, composed of masses of Iron Pyrites, Galena & Zinc. Both walls of this lode are apparently smooth and well defined, & where exposed & not too much broken are nice and slick sided, showing all the characteristics of a true Fissure vein.

There is 345 ft of the Jossie lode exposed, showing from 6 inches to 12 ft. of ore in thickness or an average of about 4 ft of ore for the 345 ft in length with tunnel 100 feet long on the vein at one point showing 3 ft of ore for its entire length.

Occidental

The Occidental adjoins the Jossie on the West side line and lies at least 400 ft higher. The lode on this location lies along the contact of Quartzite formation and limestone about 15 ft distance from the limestone, & like all others in this vicinity is badly broken and disturbed near the surface. There are two openings on this lode that show ore from one to 7 ft in width. These openings are open cut on the lode with shaft from bottom of one some 30 ft in depth showing 4 ft of ore in bottom.

Along at different points on the location & also on the Occidental Fraction there are a number of other cross-cuts & test pits all showing more or less ore. The ore on this location is almost identical in character with the Josie ore.

O & K and LaBelle

On these two locations there are a number of small stringers of ore, but as there has been but little exploration work done on them it is not possible to tell much as to their value. Both claims lie in a good position to contain the Jossie & Occident Ledge, & therefore are of considerable value and will justify the expenditure of some money for their future exploration. The country immediately surrounding these locations is open and grassy with but little timber. The mountains are high and rugged; offering splendid opportunities for tunneling to great depth.

There is water close at hand sufficient for all present needs of mining and milling purposes.

The ore bodies on both the Josie & Occident have all the appearance & characteristics of permanent ore bodies & are of sufficient size to be mined economically & the formation is one of the very best in which to find the Quartz Ledges enclosed.

Ore Samples

From the Josie I took 26 samples of ore from various points on the lode and from the tunnel, these samples were taken with proper care to get as near an average of all the ore as possible under present conditions, each sample contained about 25% of ore taken from different points which I crushed and quartered down to assay samples.

Assay Velue

Comencing at head of Tunnel and for a distance of 30 ft back I took 6 samples which gave results of $31.05, $31.07, $48.36, $1984, $48.04, & $14.12 per ton respectively.
From the next 30 ft 6 samples gave $42.62, $13.72, $6.52, $5.20, $5.97 & $16.06 per ton respectively.
From thence to mouth of tunnel 8 samples gave $21.02, $42.84, $29.99, $74.53, & $12.32, $48.34, $10.88 & $7.65 per ton respectively.
From the second opening I took two general samples which gave results of $29.03, & 14.80 per ton respectively.
Samples of all the different qualities of ore gave from a trace to $74.41 per ton. A piece of pure white quartz showing no mineral gave a result of $2.95 and sample taken from foot wall of vein gave a result of $42.00.

The Triune Stamp Mill is situated about 1200 ft distant from Josie claim and

about 500 ft lower. This is a steam power 10 stamp mill, 1000# stamps, with 4 Frue Vanners, all in good repair. This mill is of sufficient capacity to crush HT tons of ore per day 24 hours or 750 tons per month, and can, I understand be leased for a period of from 15 to 18 months.

Recommendations, made of working, etc.

To open the Josie, I advise that two new tunnels be tun under the lode. These tunnels I estimate will be about 130 and 160 ft long respectively, & can be completed within 60 or 65 days. These tunnels will cut of encounter the vein at about 140 ft. from the apex of the vein. There should be four tunnels run at right angles to these main tunnels from which the ore should be taken. By doing this work, ore can be mined and placed on the dump within 30 or 40 days from commencing of work.

Cost of Milling & Mining

The cost of mining ore from this vein will not exceed----------	$ 2.50 per T
Hauling to Mill----------	.50
Milling----------	2.00
Total cost of Mining and Milling----------	$ 5.00

At which rate I estimate there will be a clear profit of $10. per ton on each ton of ore milled, or a net profit of $7500.00 per month, and if the mine is opened on the lines I have recommended, there can be easily mined 750 to 1000 Tons per month, and the Stamp Mill kept in continuous operation.

Conclusion

In conclusion I have no hesitation in pronouncing the property in my opinion one of the very best properties in Manicutt Lake Mining District. If is easy to access, the geological position count not be better, and the ore carries very high values as far as developed, although the ground is badly broken up, and until some depth is obtained it is to be expected that disturbances of the lode will take place, and there is no doubt in my mind that intelligent development under capable management will before long make it one of the best mines in this most promising district.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. F. Philbrook, M.E.

Exhibit 3a-f

Mineral Recovery
Consultant

Iron, Steel & Alloys
Expert

D. EARLE STEWART, C.E., E.M.

Portland 13, Oregon

Watson & Associates
712 Robson Street,
Vancouver, B. C.
Canada

TRIUNE MINE

Gentlemen:

As per your instructions, I hage visited the Triune Mine at Oroville, Washington. I made a thorough reconnaissance of the property. I had with me all previous reports on this property and also on the Lake Wannacut District dating back to 1890.

LOCATION Three hundred feet above Wannacut Lake. These Properties in this district extend to the north and west, on the easterly side of a mountain range running north and south and extend across the Canadian Border which is some seven or eight miles from the Triune Mine.

In the valley below the mine was once the town of Golden which was moved on the advent of the railroad seven miles to the northeast and called Oroville. A well graded road runs from Oroville to this property, a distance of from six to seven miles, three miles of which is over U.S. Highway 97. The rest of the distance is a mine to market road, well gravelled. Many carloads of ore have gone out over this route.

GEOLOGY My knowledge of Geology comes from exp rience and not from textbooks, so I shall not attempt to write any technical report as to the geology of this country. However, two periods of formation have taken place. This can readily be seen by anyone who attempts to trace the dikes and veins of enrichment. A distinct lime and granite contact is in existance about a thousand feet above the surface of the Lake. Lying between the granite perphyry and the lime schist is a vein of quartz that assays from $5.60 to $16.80, and also carries a heavy percentage of scheelite. This vein has never been worked for its tungsten value.

Four quartz veins running from north to south are of various widths ranging from five feet to ninety feet on the outcrop, at the surface and carrying some very high grade gold ore. Selected samples have run as high as $400.00 in free gold.

There are other chutes or pipes that come into the norgh and south fissure veins almost at right angles, which would indicate that before the cap was blown on this crater these cross veins or pipes were enriched from volcanic action. The formation also shows this to be the case. These chutes or pipes are very rich in gold, mostly sulphide in form. The free gold has been found at the junction of these chutes or pipes and the north and south fissure veines of dikes.

In the Seattle Public Library is a comprehensive report on the Geology of this district, made by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PROPERTY This property was never mined with the idea of making a long life mine. It has been the object of those who have worked the property, to take out immediately the most gold at the least cost, disregarding any development for the future. To use a miners term, it has been gophered and high graded. Sufficient trenching has been done on the property to determine where exploration work should be carried on to prove this property and block our a justifiable tonnage of ore to start the mill in operation.

RECOMMENDATION I would recommend the spending of at least $7,500.00 to prove this property. However, I am of the opinion tha t the property can be proven

for materially less, if exploration work is properly conducted.

The exploration work can be done by either core drilling or the extension of tunnels which have been started on this property. I would prefer the latter method as I feel sure that enough shipping ore can be mined to pay at least half of the expense of exploration.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ED. Earle Stewart, C. E., E. M.

DES:EC

Exhibit 3a-f

A REPORT ON THE TRIUNE MINE

OROVILLE, WASHINGTON

by

D. EARLE STEWART, C.E., E.M.

FACTUAL DATE--REPORTS AVAILABLE IN THE SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Published information on the area consists of a few papers of general interest, technically, together with bulletins (Mainly government) and papers giving economic data.

Papers dealing with characteristics of technical interest are listed below:

1. Willis, Bailey, "Change in River Courses in Washington Territory Due to Glaciation." Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey, No. 40, PP9, 1897

2. Smith, Geo. Otis and Calkins, F. C., "Geological Reconnaissence Across the Cascade Range near the Forty-Ninth parallel." Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey No. 235; pp23,46,52,72, and 95, 1904. (Gives information regarding geology of the area.)

3. Daly, Reginald A., "The Okanogan Composite Batholith of the Cascade Mountain System." Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 17, pp329-378, 1906. (Describes the intrusive rocks of the area.)

Data presenting the economic features of the area are published in several state and federal publications written between 1897 and 1921. They are of value because the data was gathered at the time most of the properties were producing.

1. Hodges, L. K., "Mining in the Pacific Northwest." pp 155-156, 1897. (Describes the Triune as the only producer of bullion at that time.)

2. Evans, H. F., "The Copper Deposits of Lake Osoyoos, Washington." Mining World 29; pp 361, 362, 1908. (Describes copper deposits west of Lake Osoyoos.)

3. Umpleby, Joseph B., "Geology of the Oroville-Nighthawk Mining District." Bull. No. 5, Part II, Wash. Geol. Survey; pp 97-98, 1911. (Field Examination covered Aug. 4 to 27, 1909.)

4. Jones, R. L., Jr. "Reconnaissance of the Concunnully and Ruby Mining Districts, Wash." U.S.G.S. Bull. 640; pp11-36, 1916. (Description of properties near Concunnully.)

5. Patty, Ernest N., "The Metal Mines of Wash." Wash. Geol. Survey Bull. No. 23; pp 220-246, 1921. (Describes several properties in Oroville-Nighthawk District.)

LOCATION

The Triune Mine is located in the Northern part of Okanogan County, in the State of Washington, in a district designated as the Wannacut Lake District, about seven miles south and west of the town of Oroville, Washington, and approximately an equal distance from the Canadian Border.

The property consists of five lode mining claims, comprising approximately 100 acres, being known and recorded as the Iris, Iris No. 2, Iris No. 3, the June Bug and the May Flower Mining Claims.

The property is easy of access to the railhead at Oroville, four and a half miles of the distance being over Highway No. 97 which is a paved highway running between Wenatchee, Washington and Penticton, B. C. The balance of the distance of three miles is over a mine to market road, well drained and gravelled, making it an all year road.

The eastern boundary of the Triune property is one-half mile from the sire of the old Golden Postoffice, and the property lies 266 feet above Wannacut Lake. The general trend of the property is in a north and south direction.

A Report on the Triune Mine (Cont'd)

The property lies on the east slope of Palmer mountain and to the summit of Palmer mountain, it is approximately 2400 feet above sea level. Wannacut Lake is 1950 feet above sea level.

The last fissure vein, or vein No. 4, on the Triune property is at an elevation of approximately 2280 feet. The water level of the underground flow at the eastern boundary of the property is about 80 feet below the surface and apparently it rises as it approaches Palmer Mountain as in one of the shafts on the westerly side of the Triune property, the water level was reached at a depth of 90 feet.

The location of this property and the natural contours make an ideal mining and transportation condition. It will be a downhill haul from mine to railhead and gravity from the portal of the Boston tunnel to the mill. However, all ore that is taken from the mud tunnel would have to be hoisted into the mill.

OWNERSHIP

This property was purchased by W. G. Watson & Associates from Dell Hart and Sons of Oroville, Washington, who owned the property in fee.

GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT

In general, the mass of rocks comprising Palmer, Ellemeham and Mulcahey Mountains is composed of metamorphose sedimentary and igneous rocks of Paleozoic age, granitic intrusions of Mesozoic age, Tertieary lake beds and andesities, glacial gravels of thePleistocene age, and recent stream alluvium and detritus.

Hosts of the lodes and granitic instusions are the metamorphic rocks assigned to the Paleozoic age. This series of rocks has been separated into three divisions. The lower, or oldest division, is composed of silicious schists and mica bearing clay slates exposed at the top locality on Mt. Ellemeham. In the middle division are schists with lenses of limestone and dolomite exposed on Kruger Mountain and extending in a belt southward to the south of Golden. Upper division rocks consist of large quantities of altered extrusive (Mainly) igneous rocks interbedded with ~~quantities~~ green schists and greenish black slate. It has been suggested that the gabbro of Palmer Mountain may be the intrusive equivalent of the extrusive, interbedded volcanic rocks.

Intrusive rocks, to which the lodes are genetically related, range from basix, border facies of diorite, through granite to quartz veins. In the main, the diorite is quigranular, coarse-grained and gray to greenish gray in color. It grades imperceptibly into granite that it equally coarse grained. In some places, large, two inch crystals of orthoclase occur in the granite. Color of granite varies from gray to pink. Quartz veins vary from two to ten feet in thickness and are traceable for several hundred feet. Usually the quartz in massive to coarse grained. Except where stained with iron oxide, the quartz is milky white. Although not common, bugs lined with clear quartz crystals do occur. It is these quartz veins mineralized with gold, silver, and the sulphides of copper, lead, zinc and iron that form the ore deposits on the Triune Claims.

Most rocks of the lodes are the rocks of the middle division of the Paleozoic series.

Tertieary, Pleistocene and Recent rocks are of importance only when they mask and limit the extent of the ore bodies. None of these rocks were mineralized by the ore-forming solutions.

(The above information on the Geology of the District is quoted from a report by Mr. Umpleby of the Wash. G. S.)

The veins, four in number, which run in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction are cut by veins of pipes which run in a southwesterly direction, almost at right angles with the fissure veins. From all indications on the surface, it is almost impossible to determine the number of cross veins that cut the fissure veins running north and south for the distance of 4500 feet, which is the length of the Spokane and Triune properties. Wherever these cross veins intersect the fissure veins there is found the highest grade ore on the property and it is at these points that the majority of the cuts have been made and shafts sunk for the purpose od obtaining the highest grade ore possible at the least cost.

The tunnel known as the Mud Tunnel was started in on an outcropping of one of these pipes; at the mouth of this tunnel some very high grade ore was found. But apparently their tunnel veered to the north away from the cross vein and when the fissure vein was reached the grade of ore was identical with the ore in the outcropping of the fissure vein some eighty feet above. Evidently they did not hit the intersection of the cross vein and did not find the high grade ore which they expected. Later, however, some 20 or 30 feet to the south, they sunk a shaft about 30 feet deep, at the intersection of the cross vein and the fissure. There they found very high grade ore. A specimen was taken which carried $400.00 in gold at the old value which would be $680.00 at the present price. The walls of the cross veins are not identical to the walls of the fissure veins. There is a decided difference in the dip. However, therever they intersect, the quartz is more heavily stained with oxides than in the fissures. The quartz in the fissure veins is milk white. It also carries a percentage of free gold. It appears that the free gold in the fissure veins was deposited at the time the veins were filled. Both the fissure veins and the cross veins carry percentages of silver and lead and in many cases the percentage of silver runs quite high.

VEINS--THEIR SIZE, SHAPE AND EXTENT

Considerable variation in thickness of the veins may be expected. Maximum thickness probably will be in the neighborhood of ten feet. Where the veins are pinched, the thickness will be from one to two feet. These pinches and swells probably will be found to occur both along the strike and along the dip. It is estimated that the average width is from four to five feet of the four veins. The fissure veins, where they have been explored at the surface, at some places show a width of from 50 to 80 feet. The cross veins seem to be more uniform. It would judge that their average width would be, approximately, three feet.

Without doubt, the lodes are true fissure veins as they have definite, well defined walls, gouge filling along the wall, and slick sided surfaces on the walls. The veins are tubular in shape with two long axes (along the strike and the dip) and one short axis (thickness).

An estimate of the maximum extent of the veins is difficult to form. The veins extend to and beyond the south boundary of the claims. In a northerly direction they extend well into the northern tier of claims at least. Patty in describing some deposits in the Oriville-Nighthawk district makes the statement that the veins are stronger and better mineralized within spproximately the first 1200 feet of the contact of the granite and the schist. Granite is exposed in the Boston Tunnel.

One important feature, about which there is little information available on the Triune Claims, is the depth of the veins. Similar veins on Palmer Mountain are to the depths of 1000 to 2000 feet. Here the veins are seen to widen at depth. The same is true of similar veins on the Con connully District, as reported by Jones. Workings on the Triune Claims do not attain sufficient depth to furnish evidence as to the extent of the veins down the dip.

There is no blocked out ore. However the writer estimated there in excess of from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of ore in the four veins above the level of the Boston Tunnell.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PROPERTY AT THE PRESENT TIME

The mill building and the superintendent's house are in fairly good condition. However, the bunk houses and mess hall are in a bad state of reprit. The examination and assaying of the tailing's dump at this mill, showed that less than 60% of the values of heads was being recovered; in consequence the ~~pie~~ pilot mill was stripped of practically all of the equipment that was used. There remains only a crusher, a ball mill and a few odd pieces of equipment. However, there is still enough housing on the property to accommodate the crew of exploration work.

The tunnels, stopes, and shafts are also in bad condition. Since the mill was dismantled, very little work has been done underground. However, many carloads of ore have been shipped from the property from various points where the veins outcropped. It seems from the past 15 to 25 years, the main object of the people who were attempting to operate this property was to acquire the greatest values at the least expense. In consequence, over this period there has been little work done toward the development of a mine. Gophering and highgrading was the method used to extract values from this property over this period.

Mr. Dell Hart, owner of the property, states that he and his sons, from time to time, have gone on this property and have taken out many truck loads and car loads of high grade ore which they shipped to various points for treatment. Some shipments went to Trail, B. C. to the Consolidated Smelter, some to Kellogg, Idaho. The ore was principally moved by truck to these places. Several carloads were shipped to Tacoma to the Tacoma Smelter. (Smelter returns on these shipments will appear in the following pages.)

The writer had visited the property and has outlined a programme of development where, as the work is carried on, the ore can be sorted and the mill feed put on the dumps and the high grade ore shipped as has been previously done. This exploration work will be carried out along such lines so as to devebp the mine in such a manner that all ore of value will be either milled or shipped, depending upon its grade.

MINERALIZATION, SAMPLING, AND ASSAYS

Values occur in mitals include gold, silver and lead.

Gold occurs free and included in sulphide minerals. The writer has seen specimens of free gold taken from the property. By its association in the rock specimens, it was quite certainly deposited there at the time the quartz was deposited.

Silver occurs in the steel galena. Crystals of galena are small, probably all are under one-fourth inch in diameter. Cubic cleavage is common in much of the galena.

Gangue mineral is the quartz on the vein. Occassional bunches of calcite, with perfectrhombehedral cleavage, occur in the quartz.

Conditions peculiar to this area have acted to limit the zone of oxidation to a depth of from ten to twenty feet. Unusual shallowness of the zone of oxidation is accounted for by the double action of the Cordilleran ice sheet that covered this area. This great body of moving ice covered the hills as well as the valleys. In consequence, the hill slopes and the hill tops were scoured, by which most of the oxidized ore was removed. In retreating the glacier left a mangle of debris over much of the area. This debris, containing finely ground rock flour with the gravels, served to shed the rain and snow water that normally would have entered the veins and leached the ore. It has been only very recently that the glacial debris has been removed.

Dendrites of manganese dioxide are found in the ore at depths of 20 to 50 feet. Undoubtedly, considerable of the gold has been taken into solution from the oxidized zone and carried to greater depths. In the gengue along the walls of the ore bodies at ground levels this gold will be found, probably in fairly rich concentrap tions. However, this concentration has been active over a period of only a few thousand years, so the zone of concentration will not be very thick, perhaps 10 to 25 feet.

A thorough, cold-blooded job of sampling would require considerable trenching at regular intervals across the outcroppings. Even then the leached ore would not be sampled unless the trenches were carried to a depth of several feet. Without further development work, sampling of the property would give an inaccurate conception of the property.

A smelter report covering 0.7115 tons of ore from the Triune Mine was made available. On august 26, 1938, a truck shipment of sorted ore from the Triune Mine was received at the Trail Smelter. This shipment, reported by ore settlement certificate No.8049 contained .7115 tons with a gross value of $39.95 in gold, silver and lead.

Two shipments of concentrates were sent from the Triune Mine. One shipment of 2000 lbs. was sent to the Bunker Hill Smelter at Kellogg, Idaho. The value of this shipment amounted to $120.47 (old value) figuring gold at $20.00 per ton, and silver at $0.35375 per oz. Smelt lot No. 1723, Tacoma Smelter, was received on November 18, 1933. On this shipment, containing 1781 pounds, the smelter paid $164.39 for the gold and silver contained.

Two assay certificates from samples sent to the Train Smelter were at hand. One sample assayed for gold only 2.88 oz. per ton or $100.80 per ton. The other sample showed values in gold and silver of $43,57 per ton.

Published date on the values of the ore on the Triune Claims was obtained from three different publications. L. E. Hodges (pp.156) gives values of $9.00, to $68.00 from

various veins Umpleby, pp 97-98 stated that the average mill feed gave returns of a little over $25.00 per ton, Landee, pp67 gave the average assay value in gold and silver at about $12.00 a ton, old values.

Umpleby states that the "average mill run gave returns of a little over $25.00 per ton. " ($25.00 old value, present value $42.50) Almost all of the ore milled came from the Mud Tunnel, This tunnel followed the vein for a distanct of 530 feet, it is reported. The greatest depth attained was between 80 and 100 feet. Figuring this length of this stoped area at 530 feet, the average depth 60 feet, and the average width 5 feet, some 12,000 tons of ore were removed. If the gross recovery amounted to $250,000.00, then the recovery amounted to about $20.00 per ton at the old value. Present values would be $425,000.00 or $34.00 per ton.

The writer feels that an average value of not less than $17.50 per ton can be expected at present prices from the quartz ledes. Briefly stated, the ore on the Triune Claims can be shipped to the Tacoma Smelter at a profit.

The books from the late Mr. Chilson, of Loomis, Washington, Assayer, show the following returns from four assays made by him. Samples taken to him by Mr. H. W. Geibe, of Boston who furnished the accompanying notes as to samples:

Sample	Old Value	Pres. Value	
No. 1	$ 48.22	$ 81.97	Gen'l samples from all parts of the north end.
No. 2	257.38	437.54	Picked samples, south end, rose colored quartz, 5 feet below the suface.
No. 3	12.55	21.33	Rose colored bluff, south end, taken from open cut 10 feet wide.
No. 4	100.40	170.68	North end from cut, 15 feet deep, white quartz, 3 foot ledge.

A copy of Memoranda From Triune Assay Office is as follows: Add 70% to arrive at present values. These assays were made on July 14, 1903.

No. 8	Gen'l sample	$15.49	No. 12	E. end of large ledge	$119.98
No. 1	Five food lead	10.00			
No. 5	Dump ore	4.13	No. 13	So. Triune	46.50
No. 7	E. end of claim	27.87	No. 7	No. end of claim	62.83
No. 4	South end	4.13	No. 9	Pure white quartz	5.16
No. 2	South end	8.26	No. 10	No. end of ledge	22.24
No. 3	South end	10.32	No. 14	North end	71.66

Memorandum of Assay of Triune Ore Made by DELL HART ET AL. For present value add 70%

No. 8 General sample along ledge on surface north to south	$ 15.50
No. 1 South end of five foot vein	10.34
No. 5 Ore from dump south end open cut near surface	4.13
No. 7 North end along ledge	26.87
No. 4 Ore from dump south end open cut 20 feet face near surface	4.13
No. 2 South end open cut 20-ft. face 10 feet below surface	8.26
No. 3 South end middle open cut 20-foot face	10.34

Golden, Wash. July 31st, 1904 Dell Hart, Assayer

No. 7 Northeast end along open cut	64.17
No. 9 White quartz	5.16
No. 10 North end along open cut	22.53
No. 12 Tunnel extreme north and 30 feet below surface	118.85
No. 14 North and across 6-ft vein	72.34

Golden, Wash. July 31, 1904 Dell Hart, Assayer

No. 1 Marked 8-G.A.	46.25
No. 2 Marked h.10-2	257.38
No. 3 Marked 5-D-5H	12.55
No. 4 Marked 6-2-6½ F.E.L.S.	100.46

Loomis, Wash., July30, 1904 D. G. Chilson, Assayer

No. 4 Triune Mine South end	$ 10.20
No. 9 " " White Quartz	9.20
No. 11 " " concentrate	17.20
No. 17 " " ledge material very poor looking	1.00
No. 23 " " a general sample	96.40

Denver, Colo. Aug. 21, 1903 Henry Wood, Assayer

No. 26	South side, surface------	$ 1.24
No. 27	South Side, surface------	4.13
No. 28	So. side on ore dump at N 65-ft shaft----------	35.96
No. 29	South side, surface------	2.06
No. 30	South side----------	$ .82
No. 31	South side----------	.82
No. 32	South side----------	2.88
No. 34	North side raise on east drift----------	3.71

October 22, 1904

Henry J. Moellering, Assayer

No. 35	Old shaft No. 1 vein north end----------	$ 6.19
No. 36	Dump incline shaft No. 2 Vein south side----------	7.23
No. 37	Old shaft No. 1 vein north side----------	8.26
No. 38	Red Bluff general sample south side---0----------	2.48
No. 39	No. 3 Vein near Pipe line south side----------	5.78
No. 40	No. 4 vein on hill back of mill near pine tree----------	7.86
No. 41	Top of raise east drift north workings----------	4.95

October 25, 1904

C. M. Strobridge, Assayer

FINALE

As before stated, the writer has made a thorough reconnaissance of the Triune properties and also of the surrounding properties, enough to have a fair knowledge of the geology and mineralization of the entire district. Also having checked reports, not only of the Triune properties, but of the surrounding properties, made by various mining engineers and geologists for the state of Washington and the U. S. Government, dating back as far as 1890, I have reached the conclusion that the Triune properties, being centrally located in the district, and the property most tributary to the crater which is now Wannacut Lake, are superior to other locations in the district.

After thoroughly checking all of the assays and smelter returns, I have reached the conclusion, that the high grade ore, hand picked and shipped to the smelters, will average around $100.00 per ton at the present prices of gold and silver, and that the mill feed, which represents approximately 85% of the ore which will be mined will average approximately $22.50 per ton.

Taking these values into consideration, the putting of this mine into operation should be very profitable. However, owing to the haphazaed way that this property has been handled over the past 40 or 50 years, it is necessary that a certain amount of exploration work be done to prove the ore bodies within the bounds of the Triune Properties.

My recommendation is this: That the exploration work be carried on to an extent not to exceed a maximum cost of $10,000.00. I am placing this figure very high and do not believe that it will cost that amount of money to prove the property. From the ore extracted during the process of exploration, at least one-half of the exploration can be recovered from hand picked high grade ore which can be shipped immediately to the smelter. If this exploration work is carried out according to my plan, we would cut all four of the fissure veins at points where they are intersected by the cross veins--and should encounter some very high grade ore. I may state that my plan of operation would be to use as a starting point the adit of the old Boston tunnel, which is approximately 250 feet above Wannacut Lake. By driving this tunnel another 800 feet, we would cut fissure vein No. 4 at about 450 feet below the surface. The extension of this tunnel provides a working tunnel for the entire property. Along the fissures, drifts can be run in the ore bodies and we can block out quantities of proven ore above the water level that will run well over 200,000 tons.

In a former paragraph in this report, I have stated that the Boston Tunnell was started at the outcropping of one of the cross veins running at right angles to the fissure veins on this property. The tunnel was only driven about 130 feet, which only cut No. 1 fissure vein, and by the veering of their tunnel to the north, they missed the intersection of the cross vein and the fissure vein. It would be my idea to as nearly follow these cross veins as possible, to provide a working tunnel for the entire property.

In the old Mud Tunnel, apparently it has followed very closely the trend of one of the cross veins and the assays of ore taken from this tunnel would indicate that they have encountered some very high grade ore at the intersection of the main

fissure veins. This tunnel is purported to be in about 530 feet. At the end of the tunnel, it is only about 80 to 100 feet below the surface. Ore that was milled from this tunnel, while less than60% of it was saved, netted about $9.00 per ton at the old price of gold, by amalgamation. It is my opinion that in the various veins running north, there is a higher percentage of free gold than was found in the Mud Tunnel.

The portal of the Boston Tunnel is somewhat lower than that of the Mud Tunnel and by using the Boston Tunnel, we will be able to keep closer to the water level and get a greater depth of dry ore.

It is my opinion that as the ore changes at depth, the ore below the water level will have taken on a secondary enrichment and that a much higher grade of ore will be mined below the water level than above. Owing to the natural contour of the ground, it is not impossible nor would it be too expensive to drive a drainage tunnel so that the mining could be carried on below the water level at a much lesser cost than to use the old method of sinking and pumping. I do not anticipate that this drainage tunnel would exceed 800 or 900 feet in length and it is quite possible that very high grade ore would be encountered in the drainage tunnel.

I have in mind the White Angel Mine, sixteen miles north of Phoenix, Arizona, that was almost a parallel case, geologically, as the Triune property. This White Angel Mine was operated over a period of approximately thirty years, and while it was never a large operation, it paid handsomely to its owners.

On the sheets attached hereto, which is a supplement to this report, I will attempt to sent out the potential earning of this property, by putting in a 100 or 200 ton mill, the size of the mill being governed by the results of the exploratory work.

In conclusion, I will say that this ore is highly refractory and a process of treatment will have to be worked out from our findings as the exploration work is carried on.After certain chemical analyses have been made, then this method of treatment will be a simple matter to work out. The writer has had a great deal of experience as a recovery expert, and successfully worked out processes for the treatment of highly refractory ore. The majority of this work was done for the Guggenheims in Belgian Congo, and also in the Philippine Islands and on Guam.

Seattle, Washington, April 29, 1946

Respectfully submitted by:
D. EARLE STEWART, C.E.F.M.

Exhibit 3a-f

COPY
ASSAY REPORT 1893

As you request, I will forward you a description of the "Josie Claim" with a copy of assays made by Professor Blevin and taken from his books at the time the mill run was being made on the Josie ore.

The "Josie" is a three feet vein, well defined, between walls of slate and quartzite out-cropping at intervals for 2000 feet and dips into the mountain at an angle of about 15 degrees. Trend of vein nearly due North and South. The vein has been opened by tunnel near the South end of out-crop to the depth of 117 feet, at this point the ledge is dipping at an angle of 60 degrees.

The following assays were made by Professor Blevin from samples taken each morning from the mine and ore to be milled in the Triune Stamp Mill, situated about 1500 feet South and East of the "Josie".

Date of Assay	Ounces of Gold	Value	Silver Value	Total Value
April 27th 1893	1.80	$ 37.20	$ 3.40	$ 40.60
" " "	1.45	29.37	15.15	45.52
" 29th "	4.35	89.83	8.55	98.38
" " "	22.10	456.37	15.25	471.62
" " "	1.95	40.27	3.77	44.04
" " "	2.20	45.43	745	52.80
" " "	.40	6.26	15.15	23.41
" " "	3.07	63.40	5.03	68.43
" 30th "	1.95	40.27	5.20	45.47
" " "	11.15	230.25	12.15	242.40
" " "	.15	3.10	26.00	29.10
" " "	15.27	325.65	23.33	348.98
" " "	1.65	34.07	4.65	38.72
May 2nd "	1.40	28.91	3.60	32.51
" " "	1.15	23.75	3.30	27.05
" " "	1.20	24.78	3.10	27.88
" " "	1.55	32.01	1.25	33.26
" " "	1.16	23.95	4.44	28.39
" " "	.85	17.55	2.65	20.20
" " "	1.35	27.88	3.40	31.28
" 3rd "	1.40	28.91	3.40	32.41
" " "	.25	5.16	1.25	6.41
" " "	3.07	63.30	3.47	6687
" " "	1.55	32.01	2.25	34.26
" " "	2.60	53.69	10.25	63.94
" " "	51.75	1068.64	19.85	1088.49
" " "	38.85	802.25	44.75	847.00
" 5th "	.70	14.45	1.10	18.56
" " "	2.80	57.82	2.85	60.67
" " "	6.26	129.27	10.30	139.57
" " "	19.25	397.51	10.20	471.71
" " "	.30	6.20	Pure white quartz	6.20
" " "	4.40	90.86	2.70	93.56
" " "	.20	4.13	.15	4.28
" " "	.45	9.29	..24	9.54
" 8th "	1.95	40.27	.90	41.17
" " "	3.25	67.11	2.00	69.11
" " "	1.20	24.78	.50	25.28
" " "	1.25	25.81	.95	26.76
" 9th "	.22	4.54	.67	5.21
" " "	.75	15.50	.10	15.60
" " "	.125	2.58	.17	Mill run tailings
" 10th "	1.65	14.07	2.10	16.17
" " "	1.92	39.54	2.82	42.37
" 11th "	8.85	182.75	8.37	191.12
" " "	.17	3.62	.57	4.18
" 12th "	.22	4.65	.17	5.37
" " "	2.15	44.40	4.95	49.35
" " "	.25	5.16	3.10	8.26
" " "	6.20	128.03	30.50	158.53
" 13th "	1.45	29.94	1.60	31.54
" " "	2.75	56.78	3.50	60.28
" " "	1.75	36.17	1.30	37.47

Assays 1893 (Con'd)

Date of Assays	Ounces of Gold	Value	Silver Value	Total Value
May 15th 1893	1.15	23.75	1.25	25.50
" " "	1.45	29.37	3.60	32.97
" 17th "	.35	7.23	1.10	8.33
" " "	1.35	27.88	7.00	34.88
" " "	.85	17.55	1.95	19.50
" " "	.90	18.60	1.90	20.50
" 19th "	3.05	62.98	.60	63.58
" " "	.40	8.26	.60	8.86
" " "	.50	10.33	.70	11.03
" " "	.40	8.26	.90	9.16
June 2nd "	8.75	180.69	7.45	188.14
" " "	1.40	28.91	1.40	30.31
" " "	.60	12.39	2.75	15.14
" 6th "	.45	9.29	2.40	11.69
" " "	.95	19.62	.60	20.22
" 15th "	.70	14.45	.15	14.61
" " "	.25	5.16	.45	5.61
" " "	5.45	112.65	4.40	117.05
" " "	.30	6.20	2.36	8.58
" " "	.25	5.16	.30	5.46
" " "	.20	4.13	.30	4.43
" " "	2.52	52.53	7.90	59.03
" " "	1.45	29.94	5.05	34.99
" " "	1.40	28.91	1.80	30.71
" 25th "	.40	8.26	.70	8.96
" " "	.68	14.04	1.75	15.79
" 26th "	.55	11.36	1.25	12.31
" 27th "	1.40	28.91	2.50	31.41
" " "	.35	7.23	1.26	8.26
" " V "	1.15	23.75	2.45	26.20
" " "	.40	8.26	1.30	9.56

In conclusion will say that I have taken ore at the face of the tunnel and have obtained an average of better than $20.00 to the ton and doubt if a less average can be obtained from the portal of the tunnel to the face.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Holley

INLAND ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

N. 118 BROWNE SPOKANE 1. WASHINGTON PHONE TE 8-2731

Report to: Flag Hill Mines, Inc.
518 Beech Street,
Moses Lake, Washington

Report on:
Numerous Laboratory Tests as per Lab. No. indicated below

Lab. No.	Sample Identification	Values per ton AU (Gold) oz.	AU (Gold) 100ths	Ag (Silver) oz.	Ag (Silver) 10ths	Lead %	MO per ton	MOs2
#3050	Feet Wall Crescent	1	.17	1	.3	--	--	--
"	Stringer Crescent	2	.45	2	.3	--	--	--
3352	Hiawatha Addit,peg & 5"	0	.01	0	.4	--	0.26-0.44	
"	" " peg & 26' fault gouge in wall	0	.01	0	.3	--	0.18-0.30	
1597	Sample No. 1	----		----		--	1.22	--
"	Sample No. 2	----		----		--	0.69	--
"	Sample No. 5		.02	----		--	0.43	--
"	Sample No. 6		.01	----		--	0.37	--
"	Sample No. 7		.01	----		--	0.47	--
#2461	West outcrop 30' level		.26	3	.5	4.40	----	--
2015	Qtz.Bughole ex.West outcrop		.72	13.	.7	--	----	--
0283	XCIA-50		.10	18	.8	12.0	----	--
"	XCIA-48		.08	17	.3	11.8	----	--
"	XCIA-J		.12	24	.3	19.0	----	--
"	XCIA-3		.07	20	.0	13.4	----	--
#1032	B.M. D-3 10'	----		----		----	----	0.27
"	D-2W 22-33'	----		----		----	----	0.481
"	D-3 F.W. General	----		----		----	----	0.254
"	D-3 18" F.W. Stringer Quartz	Trace		----		----	----	0.908
#1010	D-2 XCI 50-62' Serpentine	Trace			.4	666-	.224	.376
"	Vein #3 Outcrop (portal)	1	.68	2	.7	----	----	----
#0854	WW Josie	2	.33	2	.1	----	----	----
"	Crescent #1	0	.25	0	.4	1.6	----	----
#0397	Kimberly XCIA-10	0	.30	19	.0	11.5	----	----
#0929	Tunnel #1 Right side	0	.53	1	.2	----	----	----
"	" #2 Left side	0	.33	1	.5	----	----	----
"	" #3 Right side	0	.20	0	.8	----	----	----
"	" #4 Decomposed Silica	5	.12	14	.7	----	----	----
"	" #5 Hiawatha	0	.23	2	.0	----	----	----
"	" Kimberly Surface	1	.55	2	.7	----	----	----

The following assays made by the
Knob Hill Mines, Inc. Aug, 19, 1958

Kimberly #4 Dump	0	.42	33	.58	----	----	----
" #6 "	0	.88	9	.22	----	----	----

COPY

INLAND ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

N. 118 Browne SPOKANE 1, WASHINGTON PHONE TA 8-2731

Date July 29, 1960
Lab. No. 1721

Report to Flag Hill Mines, Inc.
518 Beech Street
Moses Lake, Washington

Report on
Ore Samples

Sample Identification.
Samples submitted

Tests Performed and Results

Sample Identification	Ag (silver) oz 10th	Au (gold) oz 100ths
Muck grab West Outcrop	79 - 0	1 0 05
Hanging wall side west outctop oxide	117 - 5	3 - 13
Footwall side west outcrop	250 - 2	7 -39
Hanging wall side west outcrop wh qz	11 - 5	0 - 26
White quartz center vein west outcrop	6 - 0	0 - 15
Exploratory drift (south west)		
Sample #3 70' - 76'	0 - 3	0 - 02
Sample #1 60' - 65'	0 - 7	0 - 03
Sample #2 65' - 70'	0 - 4	0 - 05

Inland Analytical Laboratories
(Signed) Fred D. Wampner
(for) Fred Townsend, Assayer

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

COPY

WASHINGTON TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

N. 130 Stone SPOKANE 24, WASHINGTON PHONE KE 5-3571

Date May 16, 1961
Lab. No. 6450-8

Report to Mr. E. P. Schreiner
Rt 1, Box 85
Soap Lake, Washington

Report on
Ore Sample for Assay

Sample Identification

Crescent Vein
Flag Hill Mines Property
Wannacut Lake Area

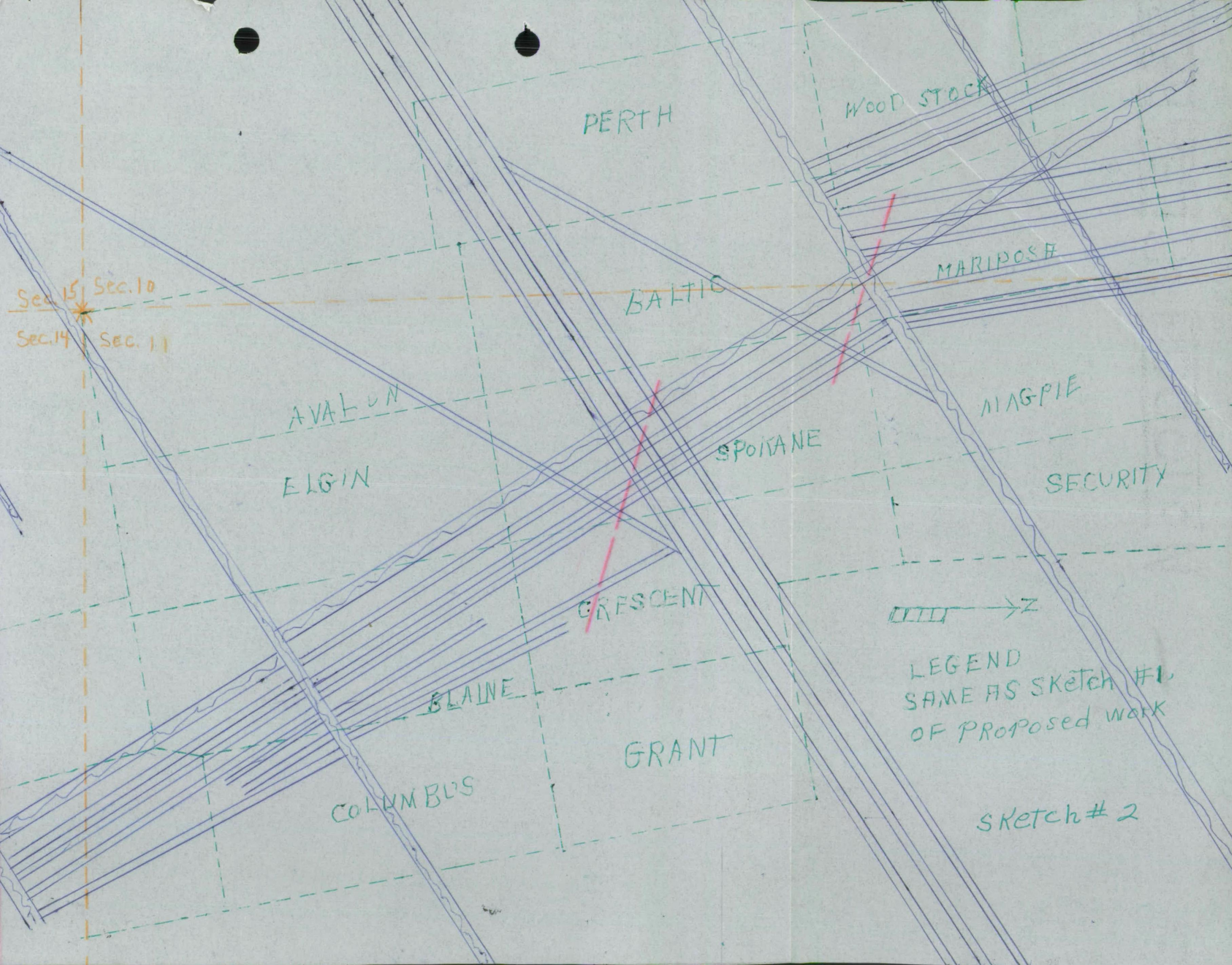
Test Performed and results;

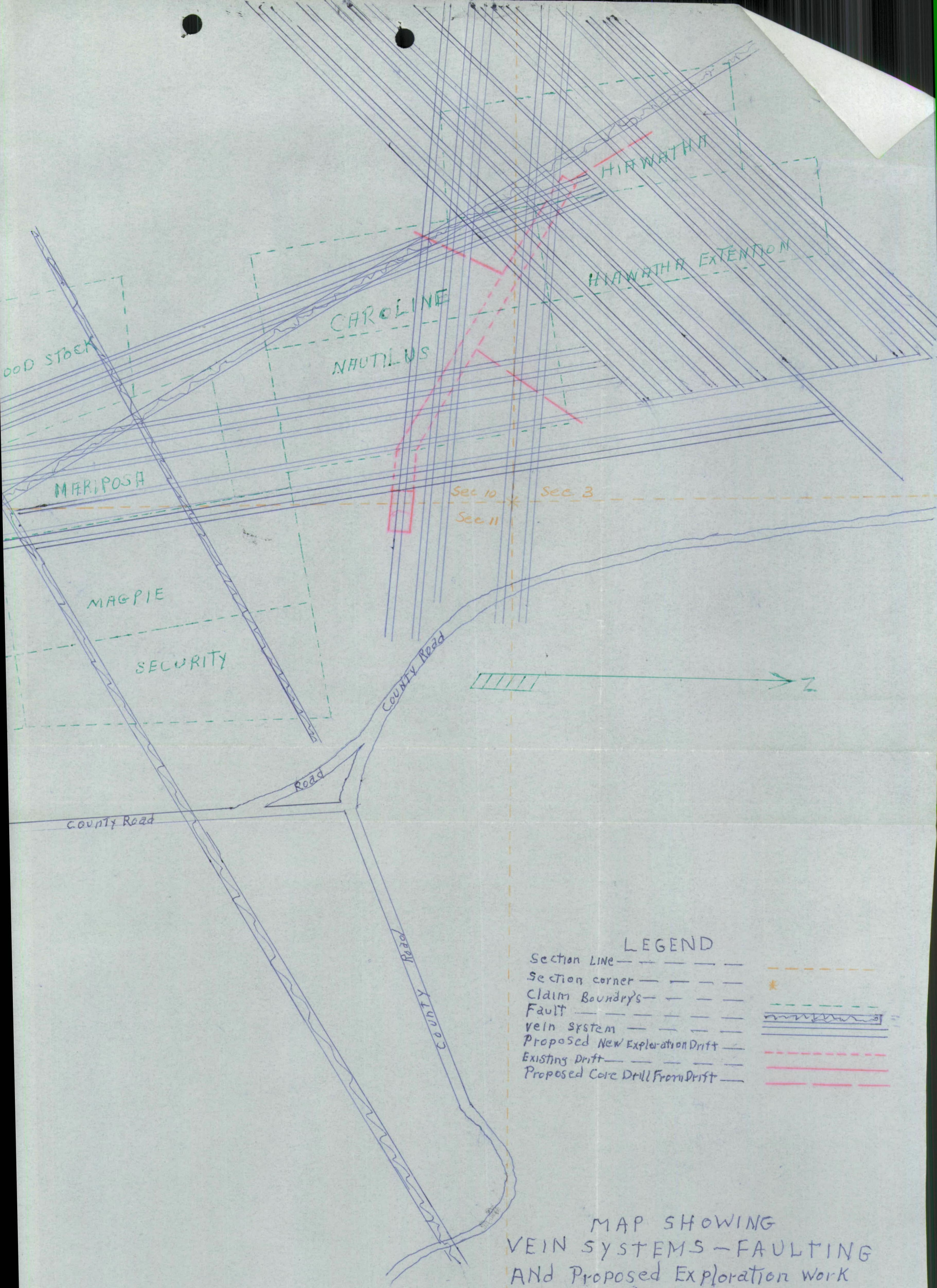
Test

Silver (Ag) 29.4 oz/ton
Gold (Au) 7.53 oz/ton
Lead (Pb) 29.3% /ton

WASHINGTON TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

Robert E. Cassell, Chief Chemist


PERTH
WOOD STOCK
MARIPOSA
BALTIC
Sec. 15
Sec. 10
Sec. 14
Sec. 11
AVALON
MAGPIE
SPOKANE
ELGIN
SECURITY
CRESCENT
Z
LEGEND
SAME AS SKETCH #1,
OF PROPOSED WORK
BLAINE
GRANT
COLUMBUS
SKETCH # 2



MAP SHOWING
VEIN SYSTEMS — FAULTING
AND Proposed Exploration Work
WANNACUT LAKE PROPERTY
FLAG HILL MINES CORPORATION
SCALE 1" = 400'

Sketch #1 of Proposed Work