

State of Alaska
Department of Natural Resources
DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS

P. O. Box 1391
Juneau, Alaska

MINES BULLETIN

Vol. VII

September 1959

No. 9

MINING ACTIVITIES

FIRST DIVISION - For hard-working independent prospectors using modern methods, Ketchikan is a hard place to beat. Don Ross has been flying his own aerial magnetometer (Sharpe A-3) for over a year now, and has located quite a few magnetic anomalies, not all of which he has had a chance to investigate. Paul Pieper has joined forces with him to help catch up with the foot work. Paul has also recently ordered a self-potential geophysical outfit for use as an aid in picking up indications that the magnetometer or dip needle may miss. At least one other Ketchikan group is, or has been, also using an aerial magnetometer. Geochemical work is also carried on at times.

We have just learned that the Ketchikan Community College is attempting to secure funds to enable it to put on a course in elementary geophysical prospecting. If it works out as hoped for, it would be a course strictly for the professional prospectors with the aim of giving them a chance to compete on a more competitive basis with the highly-trained crews put in the field by the mining companies. The course would probably be two hours of instruction per week for 15 weeks. The "students" would be expected to burn plenty of midnight oil, for there would have to be much technical material learned for the course to be of practical value.

OIL NEWS

President W. C. Norman of Colorado Oil and Gas Corp. says the construction of the proposed Gubik-Fairbanks gas pipeline warrants the expenditure of 37 to 40 million dollars. The line would be a 16-inch line with one compression station, or a combined 10" and 12" line with two compression stations. It would be laid over Anaktuvik Pass and would require about 1 1/2 years to construct. A purchase agreement with the military and release of the 2-mile "buffer" zone around Pet 4 are still needed before further plans are made.

The Nulato Unit Operators now have their drill rig on the barge going from Pt. Barrow to the Yukon River, if they are on schedule. The rig will be barged up the Yukon to Nulato.

Joseph Scarantino struck methane gas at 50 feet while drilling a water well at Mile 105 on the Anchorage-Homer highway. A sample was sent for testing.

A discovery has been made 150 miles northeast of Dawson, just inside the Arctic Circle. Ten million cubic feet of gas per day and light gravity oil are reported.

Drilling News: Standard-Richfield fishing at 7600 feet in Swanson River Unit No. 12-27 and at 6300 feet in SRU No. 32-15. Union-Ohio drilling below 13,500 feet in Kenai Unit Well No. 1. Anchorage Gas and Oil drilling below 150 feet in Rosetta #4 near Houston, which was spudded Aug. 24. Alaska Consolidated Oil drilling below 10,000 feet at Iniskin. General Petroleum drilling below 10,100 feet at Becharof No. 1. Richfield building road to location for Kaliakh No. 1 in the Yakataga vicinity.

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NOTES OF 1958 PRODUCTION

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has just released its revised and final figures for Alaskan mineral production in 1958. Because of unusually low U. S. Mint receipts late in the season, total gold production was less than estimated at the end of the year. The following statistics and information on gold and coal are of particular interest and are quoted from the USBM report:

"GOLD.-Value of gold produced in Alaska in 1958 was 13 percent less than the 1957 figure. Placer operations continued to supply almost all of the output (99 percent). Yardage of gravel washed increased 10 percent over that of 1957 but a decrease in grade of ground worked from 45 cents per yard in 1957 to 36 cents per yard in 1958 resulted in reduced yield.

"The number of active dredges rose from 21 to 23 during the year. New York Alaska Gold Dredging Corp. added a third dredge to its operations in the Aniak district, Kuskokwim River region. Inmachuk Mining Co. put a dredge into operation on the Inmachuk River, Fairhaven district, Seward Peninsula region. Dredges increased yardage dug by 12 percent, but value of output from dredging decreased 15 percent. Of total gold produced in Alaska in 1958, dredging accounted for 81 percent.

"The number of nonfloat plants (operations in which gravel is delivered to washing plants by bulldozer or dragline) rose during the year from 70 to 78. Despite the rise in number of plants active, yardage washed decreased 7 percent. Value of production dropped only 4 percent, indicating that nonfloat operated in somewhat better grade ground. Nonfloat plants produced more than 18 percent of the gold output of Alaska. Production from hydraulic and small-scale hand operations was negligible.

"COAL.-Output of coal in Alaska declined 10 percent as compared with previous year. The drop resulted largely from stockpiles left over and the relatively warm winter of 1957, as well as from reduced power requirements from military steam plants because of purchases of dump power from the Eklutna project during the summer months. An estimated 70 percent of Alaska coal production was sold for heat and power use at Ladd and Eielson Air Force bases near Fairbanks and at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage. Other coal was sold to local utility operators for the production of heat and power and to consumers for domestic heating and cooking. Retail prices for the year 1958 in Fairbanks and Anchorage averaged \$24 per ton, the same figures as reported for 1957.

"Average value per ton, at the tipple, of coal mined underground rose from \$8.41 in 1957 to \$8.72 in 1958, reversing the downward trend of previous years. Strip-mined coal continued its upward march in average value from \$8.80 per ton in 1957 to \$9.28. The percentage of coal produced by strip mining rose from 65 percent in 1957 to 73 percent in 1958. This substantial increase occurred despite a rise in the stripping ratio from 2.9:1 to 3.9:1.

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Burden ranged from 30 to 80 feet in 1957 versus 15 to 98 feet in 1958. Of total coal produced, 43 percent was cleaned compared with 37 percent in 1957. The increase resulted from washing of Castle Mountain Coal Co.'s production in the plant of Evan Jones Coal Co. Cleaning plants were operated, as in previous years, by Evan Jones Coal Co. and Mrak Coal Co. in the Matanuska field and by Usibelli Coal Mines, Inc. in the Nenana field."

TIN DEVELOPMENTS

It is reported from Washington that it is likely that the Texas City tin smelter will be reactivated for the processing of tin. This statement was made in the course of hearings on S. 1957 which the Alaskan Senators and Senator Murray introduced. The bill would set a price and encourage the development and production of Alaskan tin deposits.

No tin has been mined in Alaska since 1955. These developments could re-establish tin mining here. Alaska has the only significant tin resources under the American flag.

U of A SCHOLARSHIP

Richfield Oil Corp. has set up a scholarship at the University of Alaska to be awarded to a student, graduate or undergraduate, in wildlife management. It will amount to \$500 with supplementary smaller grants, and will be known as the Clarence J. Rhode fellowship in honor of the Fish and Wildlife Service director who was lost in a plane accident in the Arctic last year.

JUNEAU OFFICE VISITORS

Being short on things to write about this month, we thought we might take up some space here with a partial list of visitors who have been in our Juneau offices (Dept. of Natural Resources included) on mineral matters during August:

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Robert Seraphim | Moneta Porcupine, Ltd. | Vancouver, B. C. |
| W. W. Gilke | Prospector | Bellingham, Washington |
| Messrs. Schwartz, Stacey & Gouin | U. S. Steel | Pittsburgh |
| Ray Arnet | Richfield Oil Corp. | Bakersfield |
| E. E. Horn | Richfield Oil Corp. | Los Angeles |
| James Cooper | Mining Investor | New York |
| Robert Fulton | Newmont Mining Corp. | New York |
| John McKee | Fremont Mining Co. | Duluth, Minn. |
| Marling J. Ankeny | U. S. Bureau of Mines | Washington, D. C. |
| Mark Wright | U. S. Bureau of Mines | Washington, D. C. |
| Sherwin Kelly | Geophysicist | Wilmington, Del. |
| Eskil Anderson | Grandview Mines | Spokane, Wash. |
| H. H. Waller | Hubbell & Waller | Seattle, Wash. |
| Asbjorn Austvik | Economic Consultant | Vadso, Norway |
| Wm. Hagans | Shell Oil | Seattle, Wash. |
| Al Carlson | Shell Oil | Seattle, Wash. |
| Harold Jorgenson | USBLM | Washington, D. C. |
| Ray Ludden | Phelps Dodge Co. | Douglas, Ariz. |
| John Hope | Phelps Dodge Co. | Douglas, Ariz. |
| Dick Lund | Alaska Rail & Highway Comm. | Wash., D. C. |

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of independent auditors in ensuring the reliability of the financial statements.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of the board of directors in overseeing the company's financial performance. It outlines the responsibilities of the board, including the approval of the budget, the monitoring of financial risks, and the review of the financial statements. The text also discusses the importance of transparency and the need for the board to provide clear guidance to management.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of financial reporting. It discusses the various types of financial statements, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and the requirements for their preparation and disclosure. The text also mentions the importance of providing timely and accurate information to investors and other stakeholders.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring the accuracy of financial reporting. It outlines the key components of an internal control system, including the segregation of duties, the authorization of transactions, and the monitoring of the system. The text also mentions the importance of a strong ethical culture and the role of the internal audit function.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the role of external auditors in providing an independent opinion on the financial statements. It outlines the scope of the audit and the requirements for the auditor's report. The text also mentions the importance of the auditor's independence and the need for the auditor to maintain a high level of professional skepticism.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the role of the financial reporting standards in ensuring the comparability and reliability of financial statements. It mentions the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the need for companies to follow these standards. The text also discusses the importance of the standards being updated regularly to reflect changes in the business environment.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the role of the financial reporting standards in ensuring the comparability and reliability of financial statements. It mentions the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the need for companies to follow these standards. The text also discusses the importance of the standards being updated regularly to reflect changes in the business environment.

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| Al Rodriquez | Utah Construction Co. | San Francisco |
| Hugh Johnson | U. S. Dept. of Agriculture | Wash., D. C. |
| Charles Brown | Highland Bell, Ltd. | Vancouver, B. C. |
| Glenn Summerfelt | Fairchild Aerial Surveys | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| George McHugh | J. R. Simplot Co. | Boise, Idaho |
| Messrs. Quinn & Noble | Aero Service | |
| Messrs. Tsuchida, Nishimura, and Sujaku | Mitsubishi Mining Co. | Japan |
| James Richardson | Cons. Mining & Smelting | Trail, B. C. |
| M. Ishii | Nissho Co., Ltd. | Japan |
| Messrs. L. P. Foote and J. H. Schaefer | Ohio Oil Co. | Findlay, Ohio |
| S. K. Garrett | Sunshine Mining Co. | Spokane, Wash. |

MORE MILITARY WITHDRAWALS

We see in the Federal Register that the U. S. Navy has made four withdrawals totalling 78,988.93 acres on Attu, Adak, and Kodiak Islands. Three of these are well over 5,000 acres. One is apparently adjacent to the northwest corner of the Kodiak Naval Reserve. The notice states that the lands involved are not public lands within the meaning of the Act of February 28, 1958. That is the Act that requires military withdrawals over 5,000 acres to be approved by Congress. Attu and Adak are part of the Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge. We are not sure at the moment of the status of Kodiak Island land adjacent to the existing Naval Reserve. At any rate, the military has found a "gimmick" to get around the law requiring congressional approval for 5000-acre withdrawals.

E. AND M. J. METAL MARKET PRICES

| | <u>Aug. 20,</u> <u>1959</u> | <u>Month</u> <u>Ago</u> | <u>Year</u> <u>Ago</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Copper, per lb. | 30.0¢ | 29.9¢ | 26.5¢ |
| Lead, per lb. | 12¢ | 12¢ | 10.8¢ |
| Zinc, per lb. | 11¢ | 11¢ | 10¢ |
| Tin, per lb. | 102.6¢ | 102.3¢ | 94.5¢ |
| Nickel, per lb. | 74¢ | 74¢ | 74¢ |
| Platinum, per oz. | \$76-80 | \$76-80 | \$58-65 |
| Quicksilver, per flask | \$229-232 | \$236-238 | \$238-242 |
| Silver, foreign, New York | 91.4¢ | 91.4¢ | 88.6¢ |
| Silver, domestic, per oz. | 90.5¢ | 90.5¢ | 90.5¢ |
| Antimony ore, per unit | \$3.10-3.20 | \$3.10-3.20 | \$3.00-3.10 |
| Chrome ore, per long ton | \$35-36 | \$35-36 | \$44-46 |
| Molybdenum conc., per lb. | \$1.25 | \$1.25 | \$1.18 |
| Titanium ore, per ton | \$23-26 | \$23-26 | \$23-26 |
| Tungsten ore, per unit | \$19-22 | \$20-22 | \$17-22 |

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support effective decision-making and strategic planning.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of data-driven strategies. It provides detailed guidance on how to integrate data analysis into the organization's core processes and workflows to maximize efficiency and productivity.

4. The final part of the document discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with data management. It offers practical advice on how to overcome common obstacles and leverage the full potential of data to drive organizational success and innovation.