

REPORT ON
THE EAGLE CREEK ANTIMONY MINE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

H. L. Hill & Associates Ltd. Jan. 25/65

Talked with
Bob Chapman on
18 Sept 68.

He says these
people dropped
explosives on their
property.

T. Vance

R E P O R T

on

THE EAGLE CREEK ANTIMONY MINE

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

BY: H. L. Hill & Associates Ltd.

January 25, 1965.

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Summary and Conclusions (Continued)

An underground exploration program, consisting of sinking prospect shafts on ore on both the No. 1 and No. 2 veins, is recommended, at an estimated cost of \$70,000.

In view of the past production and the encouraging results obtained from the limited amount of exploration work completed during the Fall of 1964, the writer feels this property has a good chance of becoming a profitable antimony producing mine.

LOCATION

The Eagle Creek Antimony property is located 23 miles by highway north of Fairbanks, of which 15 miles is paved and the remaining eight miles is first class gravelled road. A half mile access road was built during 1964 from the highway to the No. 1 vein. Due to military usage the road from Fairbanks past the property is kept in good repair and open all year round.

The claims cover gently rolling hills. Elevation varies from 2,000 to 2,500 feet. The surface is all covered by muskeg under which one to four feet of permanently frozen black muck covers residual overburden or bedrock.

Fairbanks, a city with a population of 35,000, is serviced by a Government subsidized railway and also a highway from the parts of Anchorage and Seward, as well as a daily jet air service from Seattle.

The 23 mile drive from Fairbanks to the property can be completed in a half hour, thus workmen can live at Fairbanks and commute to work.

CLIMATE

During the six month period from the middle of April to October, weather conditions are good with moderate temperatures, low precipitation and long daylight hours. For the balance of the year, particularly from December to February, temperatures are below zero, with extremes down to -60°. Snowfall averages less than 2.0 feet per year. Daylight hours in the winter months are very short. The surface plant would have to be thoroughly winterized to insure a year around operation.

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WATER

The property is located at the headwaters of a tributary of Vault Creek, which is a tributary of the Chataulka River. During the summer sufficient water would be available from a creek on the property for camp and underground purposes. A test well would have to be drilled to determine if sufficient water was available below the permafrost for a concentrating plant. If water is not found on or near the property consideration will have to be given to trucking the crude ore to Fairbanks where electric power and water and other services would be available.

TIMBER

Only small deciduous trees occur on the claims. Therefore, all mine timber would have to be purchased at Fairbanks.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The Eagle Creek group, staked by Messrs. Taylor and O'Hara during July and September 1964, consists of the following 24 unpatented mineral claims, all located in the Fairbanks Mining Division, Township 2N and Range 1W.

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>No. Claims</u>	<u>Per Claim</u>	<u>Total</u>
Eagle Lode No. 1 to 8 Incl.	16	8	20	160
Black Eagle No. 5 to 8 Incl.	16	4	20	80
Black Eagle No. 9 to 12 Incl.	16	4	40	160
Antimony Ridge No. 1 to 8 Incl.	21	<u>8</u>	20	<u>160</u>
Total		24		560

The Black Eagle, No. 5 to 8 inclusive, were staked as 40 acre claims. However, the northern half of each claim covers ground previously staked as the Eagle Lode No. 5 to 8 inclusive.

The No. 1 vein is located on the Eagle Lode No. 6 mineral claim, and the No. 2 vein on the Antimony Ridge No. 6 claim, as shown on the map accompanying this report.

Silver Ridge Mining Company Limited, with head office at Nelson, B. C., holds an option to purchase the Eagle Group of mineral claims from the owners for \$400,000, payable by a 7½% royalty from net smelter returns after allowing for freight charges. Minimum expenditures of \$10,000 annually on the property, or \$10,000 annual payments to the owners, have to be made to keep the option in good standing.

HISTORY

During 1915 L.L. Scrafford leased a group of claims including the Chief and Sunrise from Edward Quinn, one of the original owners. The Scrafford property, also known as the Black Eagle Mine, was systematically developed during 1915 by a crew of 25 men. The deposit was worked by an open cut along the vein which was extended into the hill by an adit about 75 feet long in September 1915. During the same period some stoping was done and a shaft sunk 20 feet. The wolframite ore was broken and sorted by hand, then hoisted by a 3,000 foot long inclined cable tram to the top of the ridge to the location of the present highway. From the tram head the ore was hauled by teams to the railroad, a distance of 4 1/2 miles.

The last work done, except for leasers sorting the dumps, was done in 1926 by R. C. Wood, who drove the main tunnel in 300 feet and shipped a total of about 1,500 tons of sorted ore.

The above data was taken from U.S. Geological Bulletin.

The claims lapsed and were restaked during July 1964 by Messrs. Taylor and O'Hara.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

All the old workings are caved, thus the geology could not be mapped. The following description of the geology and mineralization is excerpted from the 1916 and 1931 Geological Survey Bulletins:

"The country rock is quartz-mica schist. It is finely foliated, and the planes of schistosity strike about N 60° E and dip steeply to the northwest. No intrusive rocks were observed near the lode, but the extension of its strike to the east will bring it close to the dike which cuts the schist. The lode is marked by a shear zone which cuts the foliation of the schist and is readily traceable for several hundred feet at the mine openings. This shear zone strikes nearly east and dips 50° - 70° S. The management reports that the zone of mineralization can be traced through two claims, a distance of about 3,000 feet, but the time available for the examination did not permit an examination of the extension of the deposit.

"In the brief time devoted to the examination, especially in view of the lack of bedrock exposures, it was not possible to definitely determine the width of the shear zone. Where the lode had been opened the limits of ore deposition appear to be within walls 3 to 4 feet apart. Here the hanging wall consists of a mass of iron-stained schist which has been much crushed. The schists were iron-stained and fractured, however, for at least several feet beyond

Geology and Mineralization (Continued)

what was considered the hanging wall or lode. Moreover, the management reports the shear zone to be 10 feet wide in some places."

"The richest ore occurs in shoots, which appear to be pod or lens shaped, whose longer axes have a trend that diverges 15° to 20° from the trend of the vein. The largest of these shoots measured about 40 feet in its longest dimension. The shoots are separated by an aggregate of quartz intergrown with stibnite and kidneys of stibnite, together with iron-stained fragments of the schist forming the country rock. These fragments of schist included in the lode consist of quartz grains with films of sericite and have a parallel arrangement of minerals. They also include some vein quartz and sulphides. Stibnite is the only important metallic mineral in the lode, but a little free gold and galena are also present and probably pyrite, though this was not seen in unoxidized form. The management reports that the highest assay value obtained was \$4 worth of gold and 8 ounces of silver to the ton, and only a trace of lead."

"The stibnite occurs in finely fibrous and columnar form as well as in granular aggregates. The surface of the masses of stibnite shows considerable oxidation; secondary minerals form an incrustation half an inch or more in thickness. It appears that the subsoil at this locality was not permanently frozen, probably owing to the southern exposure of the locality where the lode has been opened. This situation has probably favored oxidation. The larger ore shoots, which appear to consist of almost pure stibnite, nearly all seem to contain some quartz, which in part occurs in visible aggregates, in part in fine grains only recognizable with a lens. This quartz is vitreous, as is also that which forms part of the matrix in which the shoots and kidneys are contained."

"There is a considerable accumulation of mixed ore and screened waste still on the dumps. Apparently this material could be concentrated by jigging to yield a marketable product if the price of antimony should warrant reopening this mine. Samples of various types of ore on the dump indicate that the gold and silver in the ore probably does not exceed \$2.43 a ton even in those parts where the vein consists of a mixture of iron-stained quartz and stibnite."

A map accompanying this report is an interpretation of the geology described above.

1964 EXPLORATION RESULTS(1) No. 1 Vein

Due to permafrost stripping by bulldozer has been difficult. The muck and part of the black muck was removed on the western extension of the vein for 100 feet. Only in the eastern 15 feet was blackrock exposed. In this section the western extension of the vein was encountered. Samples taken assayed as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Width ft.</u>	<u>Sb. %</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2117	1.5	52.21	High grade lens
2118	2.0	53.34	Sb oxide plus stibnite
2119	2.0	24.04	Sb oxide
2120	1.5	26.16	Sb oxide
2121	grab	12.75	Sb oxide

The first two samples represent a width of 3.5 feet. The third sample is five feet west and a fourth is a further five feet west. The samples represent the western extension of the vein over a length of 15 feet and average 30% Sb over a width of 2.3 feet. The writer would estimate that approximately 50% of the antimony occurs as sulphide and the remainder as an oxide. At a fairly shallow depth the oxides will be in the form of sulphides.

Test work has indicated a 51% recovery can be made from the sulphide and oxide ore, as represented by the above samples. On this basis, after allowing for freight, mill recovery and royalty, 30% ore has a net smelter return of \$100 per ton.

Neither the full width or strike length of the western extension of the No. 1 vein has been determined.

(2) No. 2 Vein

Insufficient work has been completed to date to enable an assessment of this vein to be made. It was discovered during late October 1964. One trench has shown three lenses of ore, one of which appears continuous over a length of 60 feet. Milling grade could occur over a width of 10 feet. Four samples taken by the writer averaged 25.86% antimony over 3.0 feet, as shown on the map accompanying this report.

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DUMPS

When the property was first examined, on September 10, 1964, two samples taken from the dumps averaged 30.1% antimony, which was considerably higher than anticipated. The value of these assays, together with the intriguing description of the property in the U.S. Geological Bulletin, prompted the recommendation to option the property and undertake an exploration program.

On the writer's second visit to the property, on October 1st, two samples were taken from the largest dump, which averaged 30.5% Sb., and also three bulk samples which assayed as follows:

<u>Dump No.</u>	<u>Estimated Tonnage</u>	<u>% Sb.</u>
1	500	26.33
2	100	21.05
4	<u>100</u>	<u>17.26</u>
	1,700	22.50

Due to the lack of test pits on the dumps the tonnage of dump ore was reduced from 1,700 to 1,000 tons.

Assuming a 50.6% recovery, the dump has a net smelter return value of \$75 per ton, or a total of \$75,000 for the conservative estimate of 1,000 tons.

The value of the dump ore confirms the U.S. Geological Survey statements that disseminated antimony ore occurs in the shear zone between the high grade lenses which were shipped.

On a basis of milling at a rate of 50 tons per day, milling costs are estimated at \$10 per ton, overhead at \$5 per ton and handling dump ore to the mill at \$2 per ton, giving a total cost of \$17 per ton. The operating profit on the dump ore would be as follows:

	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Total for 1,000 tons</u>
Net smelter returns	\$75.00	\$75,000
Operating costs - milling \$10		
overhead \$		
loading <u>2</u>	<u>17.00</u>	<u>17,000</u>
Operating profit	\$58.00	\$58,000

In view of the profit potential from the dump ore, it is recommended that test pits be dug to accurately determine both grade and tonnage of the dumps.

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METALLURGY

The following reports have been received from Britton Research Laboratories covering work on oxidized ore from the dumps. These latter reports were addressed to the writer and signed by John W. Britton, P. Eng., Consulting Metallurgist.

September 29, 1964.

Re: Concentration tests on antimony ore

We give below a summary of the tests carried out on the sample of weathered antimony ore which was received from you on September 18, 1964:

Assay of ore:

Antimony (total)	Sb	24.85%
Sulphur (total)	S	5.01%, equivalent to 12.65% Sb, or 51% of the total antimony in the ore. The remainder of the antimony was probably present as stibiconite (antimony telluride), Sb_2Te_4 , possibly with other oxide minerals such as cervantite, Sb_2O_4 .

Concentration tests:

(a) Table concentration: An attempt was made to concentrate the antimony on a Wilfley table, after crushing to minus 10 mesh. The resulting concentrate was, however, of low grade, due to incomplete liberation from silica. In addition, a heavy loss of antimony occurred in the tailing, owing to the tendency for the stibnite to slime readily. The grade of concentrate could be increased by finer grinding of the ore, but the antimony recovery would be poor, unless tailing is followed by flotation of the table tailings.

(b) Flotation: A sample of the ore was ground to 50% minus 200 mesh and floated, using soda ash, sodium cyanide, lead acetate, Isopropyl xanthate, Dowfroth 250 and pine oil as reagents; the rougher concentrate was cleaned three times.

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September 29th, 1964 (Continued)

" The final concentrate weighed 15.13 of the feed and assayed 68.71% Sb, 0.15% As and 0.02% Pb (assays by Coast Eldridge Engineers and Chemists Ltd.; a check assay carried out in our laboratory gave 0.08% Pb). The recovery in the final concentrate was equal to 41.8% of the total antimony in the ore, or 81.8% of the stibnite. Allowing for recirculation of the cleaner tailings and scavenger concentrate, it is expected that at least 95% of the stibnite would be recovered in a concentrate assaying over 65% Sb, with less than 0.3% As plus Pb, when treating similar ore in a full scale mill."

* * * * *

October 21, 1964.

" Re: Antimony ore assays - dump samples received
October 7, 1964

This is to confirm the following assays and calculations, which were given to you by phone last week:

Sample	Total Sb %	Total S %	Sulphide Sb% (calc.) %	Oxide Sb% (calc. by diff.)	Proportion of sulphide Sb %
Dump No. 1	26.33	4.63	11.72	14.61	46.5
Dump No. 2					
Plus $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.75	5.73	14.51	8.24	63.8
Minus $\frac{1}{2}$ "	19.17	1.83	4.63	14.54	24.2
Overall	21.05	3.88	9.83	11.23	46.7
Dump No. 4	17.86	3.50	8.86	9.00	49.6

* Assuming all sulphur was present as antimony sulphide.

52.6% of the dump No. 2 sample as received was coarser than $\frac{1}{2}$ ". In order to determine whether the fines were low enough in stibnite to be discarded, the plus and minus $\frac{1}{2}$ " fractions were assayed separately. 77.7% of the antimony sulphide was in the plus $\frac{1}{2}$ " fraction, but the minus $\frac{1}{2}$ " fraction still contained enough stibnite to be worth treating."

* * * * *

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December 16, 1964.

Re: Antimony ore concentration

As agreed during our conversation on December 4, we have carried out a flotation and tabling test on a composite sample of partially oxidized ore from dumps 1, 2 and 4 (equal weights).

The ore was ground to 80% minus 200 mesh and the stibnite was floated. The rougher concentrate was cleaned twice and the cleaner tailings were combined with the rougher tailing and tabled in order to recover the antimony oxide minerals. The table concentrate was cleaned twice and then panned, but the grade improved only slightly in the second cleaning and panning operations. The recleaner tailing and panning tailing were therefore recombined with the panning concentrate to reform the concentrate after one cleaning. Results were as follows:

Assay of head sample: 21.75% Sb.

		<u>Flotation Conc.</u>	<u>Table Conc.</u>	<u>Combined Conc.</u>
<u>Weight</u>	<u>% of head</u>	11.1	2.8	20.9
<u>Assay of concentrate:</u>	<u>% Sb</u>	68.5	52.5	61.0
	<u>% As</u>	0.10	1.22	0.63
	<u>% Pb</u>	0.00	0.01	0.05
<u>Antimony recovery %</u>		34.9	23.7	58.6

* * * * *

ANTIMONY PRICE

Antimony is sold and quoted in the C. & M. J. Mineral Markets as a metal (20.5% Sb) and as antimony ore (50 - 65% Sb). The present price is 55c to 60c per lb. for the metal which is a smelter product, and about \$8.00 per unit, or 40c per lb. of contained antimony in crude ore. The price paid for antimony concentrates, due to pelletizing costs, is generally 5 to 10% lower than the price paid for crude ore. The prices quoted in the C. & M. J. Mineral Markets are generally C.I.P. buyer's port.

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Antimony Price (Continued)

During the ten year period prior to April 1963, the price of antimony remained fairly steady at \$4.00 per unit, or 20c per lb. Due principally to the withdrawal of Chinese antimony from the world markets the price of antimony increased during 1963 up to \$9.40 per unit, or 45c per lb. The present price is now \$8.00 per unit, or 40c per lb. Due to the following factors the price of antimony should stabilize well above the old price:

- (a) Antimony buyers, because of the uncertainty of a continuous supply of the Chinese ore, would welcome other production. The Chinese ore is comparatively low grade, averaging only 50% to 55% Sb.
- (b) A world-wide demand for antimony supports a good market.

ANTIMONY MARKET

Research work completed to date indicates there should be a good market for antimony ores or concentrates produced in Alaska.

During 1963 the United States imported about 15,000 tons of antimony ore and concentrates, 100% from Mexico and South Africa. At the present metal prices the gross value of the U.S. imports would amount to about \$10,000,000.

Japan estimated their imports for 1965 at 9,000 tons, of which they expect 3,000 tons would come from Red China and most of the remainder from Bolivia. The value of the Japanese imports of antimony ore and concentrates would amount to about \$7,000,000.

Canada imports about 500 tons of antimony ore per year from Red China.

A portion of either the United States or Japanese market should be available to Silver Ridge. The action of Red China in withholding exports of antimony to the free world, in the Spring of 1964, caused a sharp increase in price. The writer is of the opinion that both the Japanese and the United States antimony consumers would prefer a more reliable source of supply. South African and Bolivian exports could also be affected by politics.

Antimony Market (Continued)

Negotiations are now under way between Silver Ridge and Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., who are members of the Japanese antimony pool, for the tentative sale of antimony concentrates on the basis of the world price C.I.F. Japan, delivery date and also a floor price, for a two year period from 200 to 300 tons of concentrates per month.

If satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with Sumitomo negotiations will commence with the United States consumers. The most important factor, in the writer's opinion, in the establishment of a floor price which would be sufficiently high to enable Silver Ridge to operate at a profit even if, for some reason, the present market for antimony collapsed.

ECONOMICS OF A FUTURE OPERATION

The following calculations have been made to determine the economics of antimony production at various market prices on various grades of mill feed ore. Calculations are based on milling at a rate of 50 tons per day. Operating costs, mining, milling and overhead, are estimated at \$30 per ton, or \$45,000 per month. No allowance has been made for income taxes.

Net Smelter Returns

1500 tons ore per month

Grade of mill feed	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%
Recovered metal @ 85% recovery	4.25%	8.50%	12.75%	17.00%
Tons/month of 60% concentrate	106	212	318	424
Net smelter return value -				
@ \$8.00 per unit	\$84,500	\$173,000	\$259,500	\$336,000
@ \$7.00 per unit	71,000	141,000	211,000	274,000
@ \$6.00 per unit	57,000	113,000	169,000	226,000
@ \$5.00 per unit	43,000	85,000	126,500	167,000
@ \$4.00 per unit	29,000	57,000	84,500	113,000

Operating Profit

1500 tons ore per month

Price per Unit	Mill Needs			
	5% Sb	10% Sb	15% Sb	20% Sb
\$8.00	-	28,000	84,500	161,000
7.00	-	17,000	48,000	78,000
6.00	-	7,000	33,000	59,000
5.00	-	-	18,500	37,000
4.00	-	-	1,500	17,000

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SUMMARY

The above calculations indicate that a floor price of \$6.00 per ton would be required on the basis of 10% 5b mill heads and a sales contract for a minimum of 200 tons of concentrates per month.

The economics of shipping high grade crude ore, unless large lenses of high grade ore are encountered, is not attractive due to culling costs.

1965 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Two 50 foot prospect shafts should be sunk on the No. 1 and No. 2 veins together with a limited amount of drifting. This work, if in ore, should develop sufficient tonnage to bring the property into production at a milling rate of 50 tons per day. This program, which is estimated to cost \$70,000, should be completed by June 30, 1965.

Following is a list of equipment requirements.

1 only	600 cu. ft. compressor	\$10,000
3 only	Jack hammers and legs	3,000
10 only	25 h.p. tugger hoists	2,500
2 only	vehicles	5,000
1 only	trailer (dry, office, warehouse)	4,000
1 only	head frame, ore bin, etc.	5,000
	Miscellaneous small equipment	2,000
	Transportation	1,000
		<u>\$32,500</u>
Sinking, labor and supplies -		
	100 ft. @ \$300 per foot	30,000
Engineering, transportation, etc.		<u>7,500</u>
		<u>\$70,000</u>

CONCLUSIONS

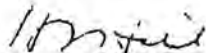
The Silver Ridge Mining Company's Eagle Creek antimony deposit at Fairbanks is considered to be a prospect of merit. At the present time there are no proven ore reserves except 1000 tons of dump ore which by milling would return an operating profit of \$58,000.

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Conclusions (Continued)

Due to the success encountered by the limited amount of work completed during the Fall of 1964, and to the past production record of the mine, we feel the prospect has good possibilities of becoming a successful producer, and thus would recommend that the \$70,000 program be undertaken.

H. L. HILL & ASSOCIATES LTD.



Henry L. Hill

HLH/rajr

A P P E N D I X

to

REPORT, DATED JANUARY 25, 1965,

on

THE EAGLE CREEK ANTIMONY MINE-FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

The net smelter return values used in our report of January 25th, 1965 on the Eagle Creek Antimony Mine, on Page 12, were determined after making the following deductions.

1. FREIGHT AND HANDLING - 5¢ per lb. Sb.

The following costs are based on the production of a 60% concentrate from a milling operation at the mine, and shipment and handling to Japan. Lesser charges would be applicable for shipment via Anchorage to Japan or to United States west coast ports:

	<u>Per Ton Concentrate</u>	<u>Per Lb.Sb.</u>
Trucking - mine to Fairbanks	\$ 5.00	0.45¢
Loading at Fairbanks	1.00	0.10
Rail and boat freight - Fairbanks Anchorage to Vancouver	23.00	1.93
Unloading Vancouver and storage	3.00	0.25
Loading on boat - Vancouver	3.00	0.25
Ocean freight - Vancouver to Japan	18.00	1.50
Insurance	1.00	.10
Miscellaneous (allowance for moisture)	<u>6.00</u>	<u>.50</u>
	\$60.00	5.0 ¢

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2. PENALTY FOR FINES - 10%

When calculating net smelter returns a maximum penalty of 10% was deducted for fines. It is understood the penalty varies from 5% to 10%, thus there is the possibility of a reduction in the penalty charges.

3. ROYALTY - 7½%

The royalty of 7½% payable to the owners up to \$400,000 is calculated after freight and treatment charges and, depending on the price of antimony ore, will vary from 2¢ to 4¢ per lb. of antimony.

The following table shows the net smelter return value based on various C.I.F. Japan prices for antimony ore:

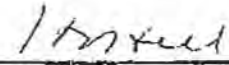
Quoted Price		Deductions			Net Smelter Return Value		
Per Unit	Per Lb.Sb	10% Fines Penalty	Freight etc.	Royalty	Per Lb.Sb	Per Unit	Per Ton 60% Cons.
\$8.00	40c	4.0c	5.0c	2.3c	28.7c	\$5.74	\$344.00
7.00	35	3.5	5.0	2.1	24.4	4.88	293.00
6.00	30	3.0	5.0	1.6	20.4	4.08	245.00
5.00	25	2.5	5.0	1.3	16.2	3.24	194.00
4.00	20	2.0	5.0	1.0	12.0	2.40	144.00

Although the current E & M.J. price for antimony metal is about 55¢ per lb. and the price of antimony ore is 40¢ per lb. of contained antimony, the realized price, after the above deductions, would be 28.7¢ per lb. of antimony.

After allowing for a minimum milling recovery of 85% the net price which could be applied to the mill heads would be 25¢ per lb. Thus 10% mine ore would have a value of \$50.00 per ton, from which would have to be deducted all operating and overhead costs.

A floor price of \$6.00 per unit C.I.F. Japan would produce a net return value of 17.3¢ per lb. Thus 10% mill heads would have a value of \$34.60 per ton, which is only slightly above the estimated operating cost of \$30.00 per ton.

H. L. HILL & ASSOCIATES LTD.



Henry L. Hill

February 17, 1965.

HLH/mjr

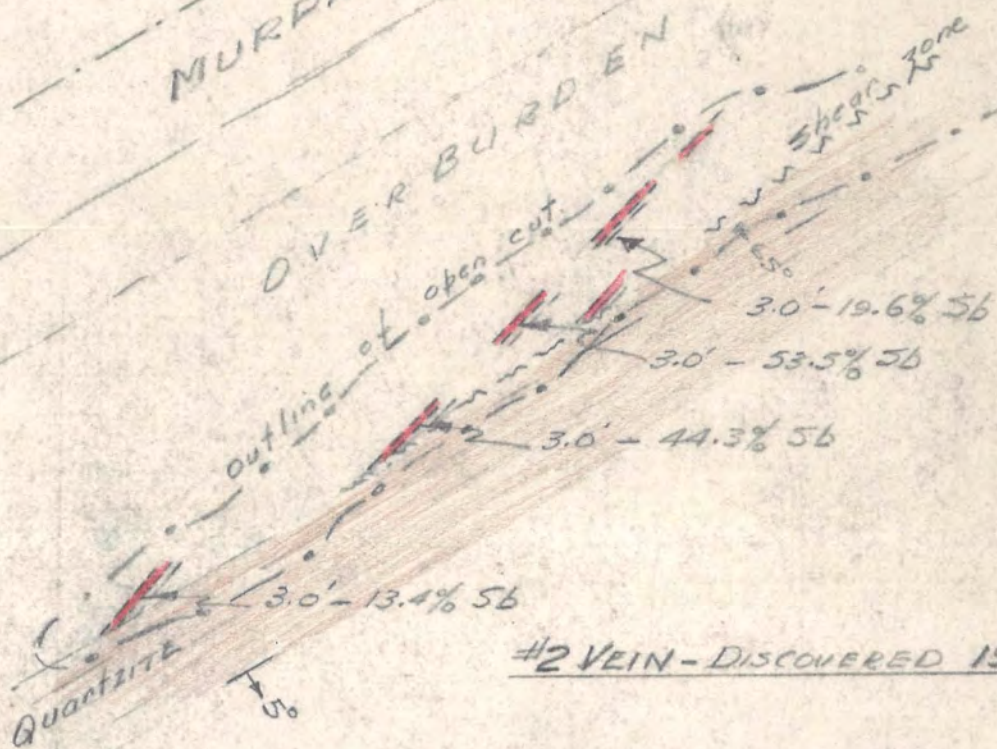


To #1 vein

To Forbaks 23 miles

MURPHY DOME MILITARY HIGHWAY

OVERBURDEN



#2 VEIN - DISCOVERED 1964

Note - Insufficient work completed to definitely define structure

H. L. HILL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**EAGLE CREEK GROUP
Sketch #2 VEIN**

DATE Jan 165

SCALE 1" = 20'

SURVEYED BY H.L.H.

CHECKED BY

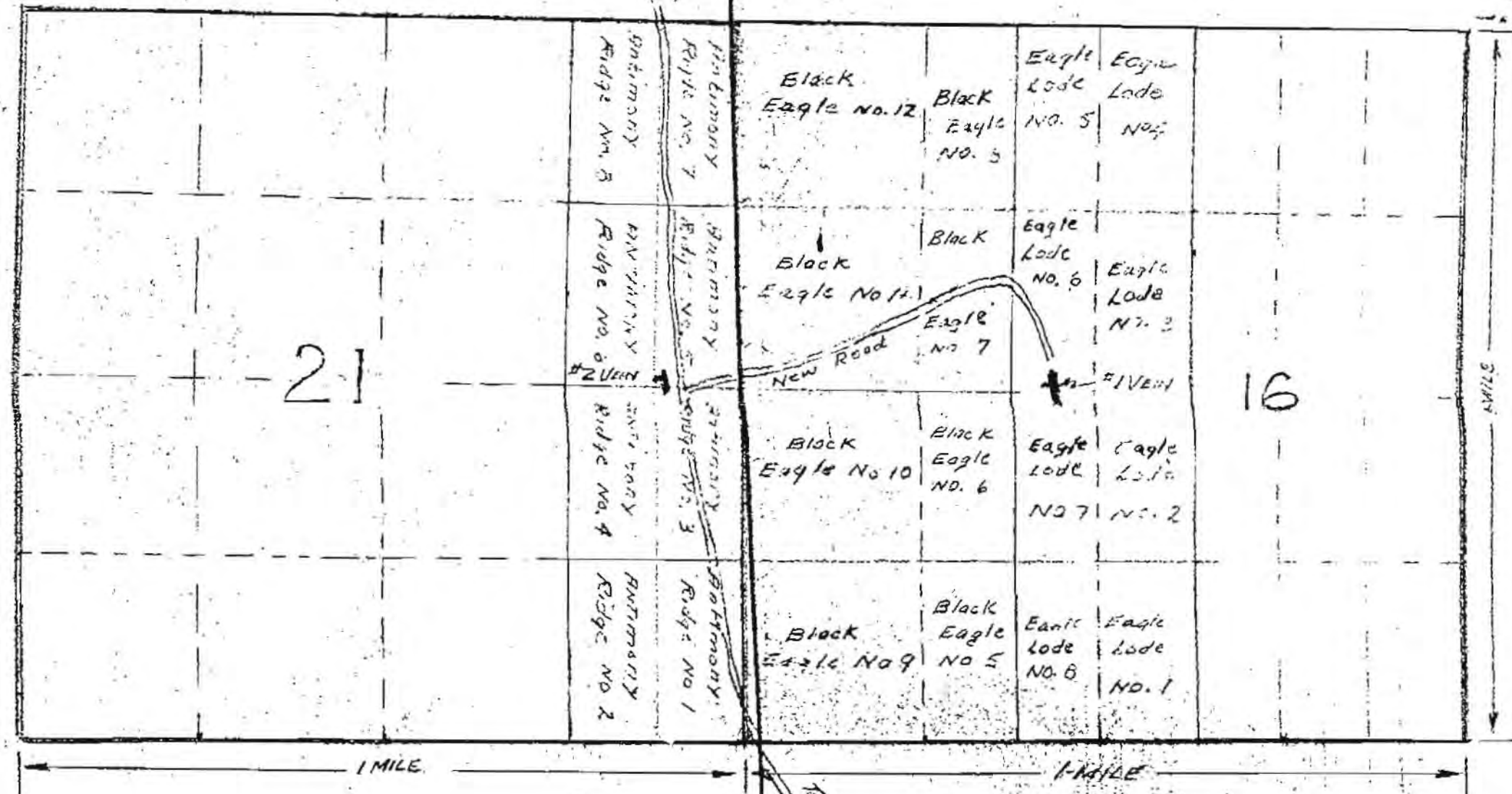
DRAWN BY "

FILE NO.

TRACED BY "

DRG. NO.

To accompany report by
H.L. HILL & ASSOCIATES LTD



HILL, ~~STREIBER~~ ASSOCIATES
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
 EAGLE CREEK MINES
 CLAIM MAP
 showing ANTIMONY DEPOSITS

Oct 20, 1964

SCALE 1" = 1,000 FEET
 DRAWN BY HLH

L.H.
 L.H.

← WEST EAST →

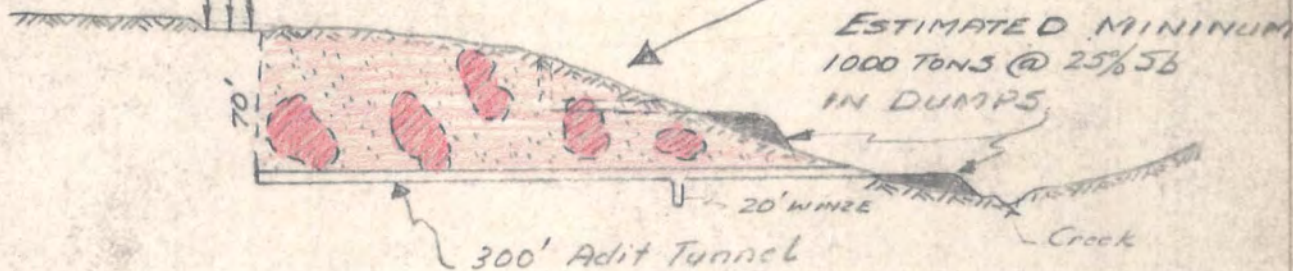
WESTERN EXTENSION OF VEIN ENCOUNTERED 1964



% Sb
26.16
29.04
53.02

W
1.5' @
2.0' @
3.5' @

1500 TONS OF HIGH GRADE ANTIMONY ORE SHIPPED FROM THIS AREA WHICH IS NOW CAVED

ESTIMATED MINIMUM 1000 TONS @ 25% Sb IN DUMPS



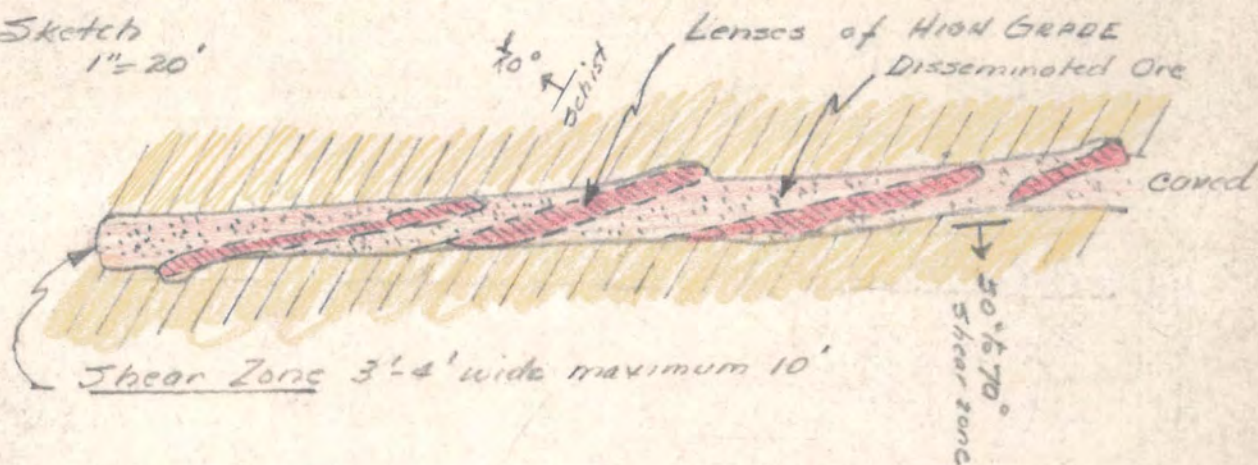
 Possible High Grade Ore mined
 Disseminated Sb Ore

N° I VEIN

THEORIZED SECTION

Scale 1"=100'

Sketch
1"=20'



NOTE Geology reconstructed from
from U.S. Geological Survey
Bulletin N° 643 - 1916

EAGLE CREEK GROUP

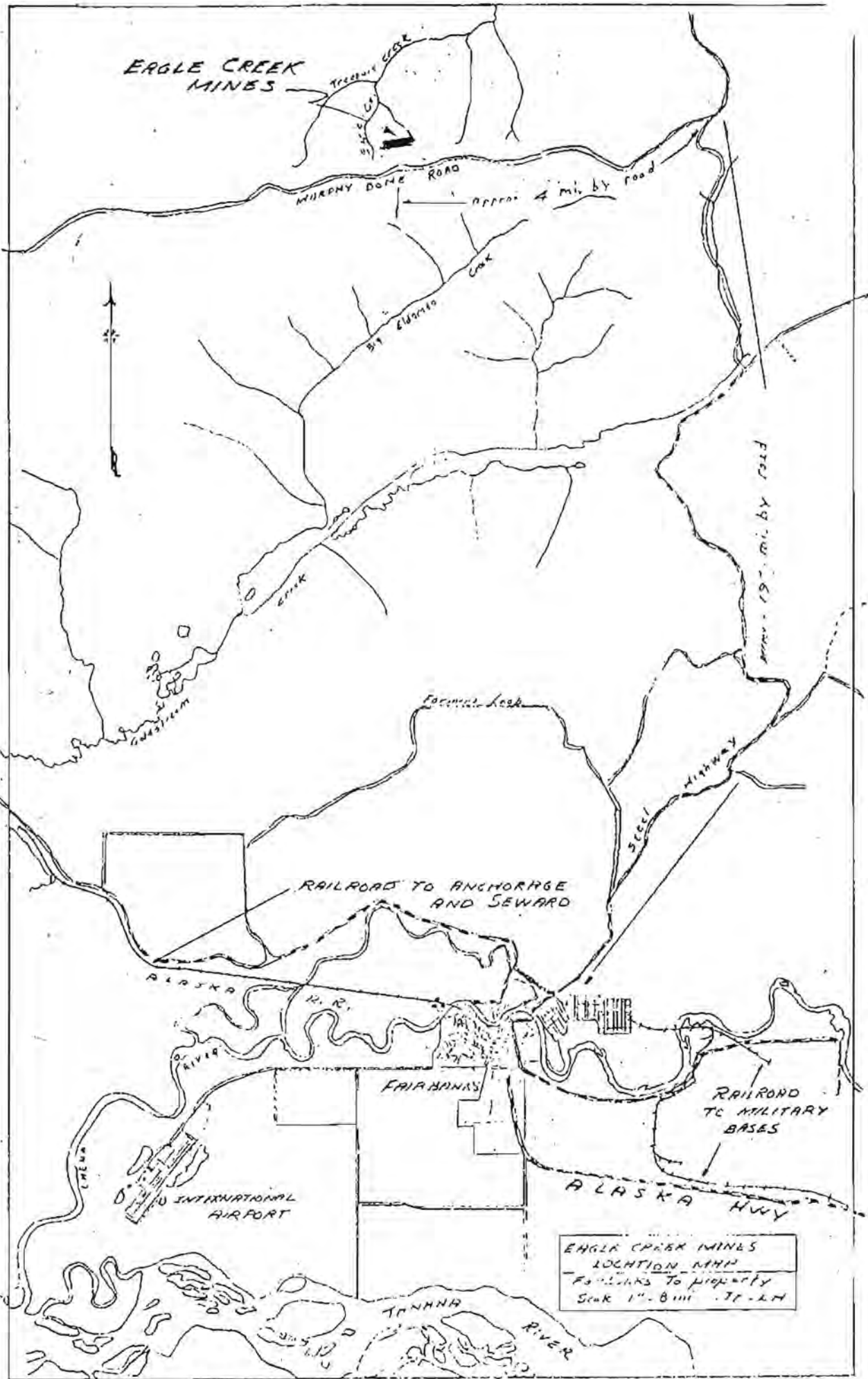
Sketch

1 VEIN

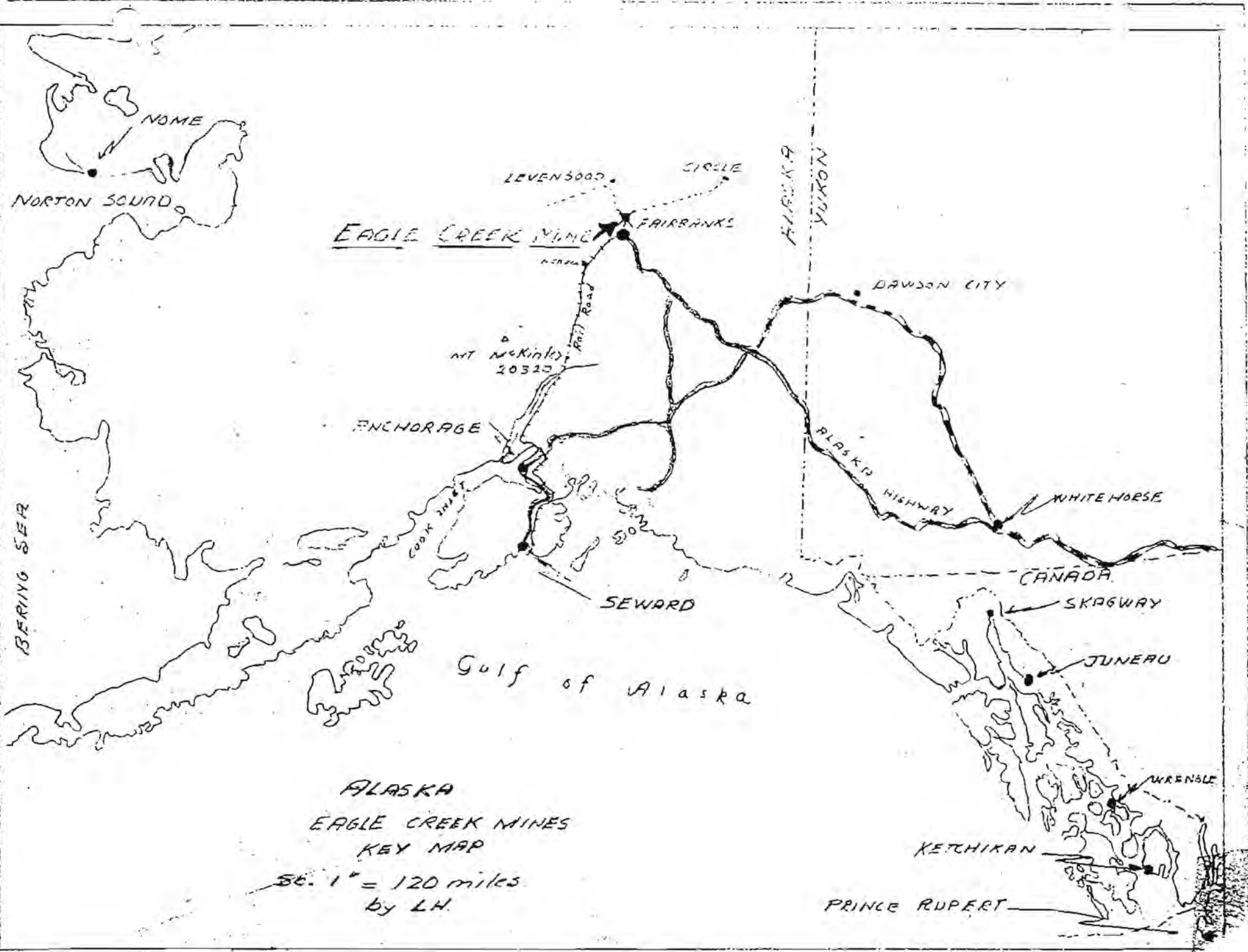
To accompany report by
H.L. HILL & ASSOCIATES LTD

Jan/65

HLH.



to accompany report by H. Hill & Associates



EAGLE CREEK MINES

ALASKA
EAGLE CREEK MINES
KEY MAP

50. 1" = 120 miles
by L.H.

PRINCE RUPERT