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REPORT ON THE BECKER-COCHRANE DEPOSIT

CARBON HILL ANTIMONY DEPOSITS,

WHEATON DISTRICT

OF

YUKON ANTIMONY CORPORATION LIMITED (NPL)

BY

R. G. HAWLEY

November, 1965

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INTRODUCTION

Antomony-Silver deposits have been known in the Wheaton district of the southern Yukon for a long period and, due to the present high prices of both metals, some of these deposits show possibilities of developing into producing mines. One of these deposits, the Becker-Cochrane showing, is now being developed with underground development and diamond drilling and has, so far, shown possibilities of a good tonnage potential at a mineable grade.

This report is based on mapping and sampling of the new underground workings and an old drift which was excavated at that time. A total of 17 days have been spent (from September 29th to October 8th, and from October 13th to October 19th, 1965), at the property. Due to snow cover at the time of arrival only a very brief examination of surface geology was made, and none of the other showings were visited.

History of the area and descriptions of the other showings near the Becker-Cochrane are described in other reports, and will not be detailed here. These are Pages 113-119, Memoir #31 of the Canadian Geological Survey of the Wheaton District by D. D. Cairns; Pages 421-425, Memoir 284, Canadian Geological Survey of Canada, Selected Field Reports for the years 1898-1933.

Most of the information has been well summarized in the September, 1964, report of Dr. Allan P. Fawley, consultant for the company, and his report should be referred to for details not included here.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The holdings of Yukon Antimony Corporation are located 40 miles SSW of Whitehorse, Yukon. The base camp is reached by 25 miles of fair road, SW past Annie Lake from a point on the Carcross road 12 miles from the Alaskan Highway. The camp is a total of 55 miles from Whitehorse by road and is located 4 miles from the Becker-Cochrane showing. An airstrip suitable for wheel or ski equipped aircraft has been levelled at the camp.

The Becker-Cochrane showing presently being worked lies on the NE side of Carbon Hill, at an elevation of 5,300 feet, on a north tributary of Conglomerate Creek which flows into Becker Creek. Other known showings lie on the NW side of Carbon Hill and across the Wheaton River to the west on Chieftain Hill.

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND TIMBER

The topography is mountainous, with a relief of about 3,000 feet from 3,000 feet at the Wheaton River to 6,000 feet at some of the higher peaks, but the mountains (though steep) are rounded with few cliffs, and are usually easily traversed. Most of the known antimony deposits are above tree line where the mountains are covered with low brush, shrubs, moss and talus, with few rock outcrops. Water and timber for mining purposes exist close by in the Wheaton River valley.

There are about 5 months of summer weather, with long periods of

daylight during June and July. The rivers are generally open from early in May until freeze-up in late October.

HISTORY

The Antimony-Silver deposits on Carbon and Chieftain Hill were discovered in 1893, then lost, but rediscovered in 1906. They were actively explored from 1906 to about 1915, and have lain dormant except for sporadic work until 1964.

During 1964 a "jeep" trail was built to the Becker-Cochrane antimony deposit on the east side of Carbon Hill, the deposit was exposed by deep trenching with a bulldozer, and about 15 tons of antimony bearing rock was mined and shipped to British Columbia for mill testing.

During 1965, more stripping was done and a program of detailed surface mapping and sampling was carried out at the Becker-Cochrane showing. A program of underground development was begun in September and, to date, approximately 515 feet of underground drifting and crosscutting have been completed. Diamond drilling to determine the extent of the deposit to depth has started.

GEOLOGY

General:

The antimony-silver veins and shear zones occur both within granitic rocks of the coast range intrusives, and within Tertiary and older volcanic and metamorphic sedimentary rocks. According to D. D. Cairns (G. S. C. 1915) the geology is very complex due to great diversity in age and character of the formations and to the number and character of volcanic invasions.

This has led to considerable difficulty, with the relatively small outcrop area, in interpreting some of the recent mapping and projecting it to depth. The shear zones in which the mineralization occurs, however, appears to be of fairly simple structure, and cut by only one or two types of recent intrusives.

Structure of Mineralized Zones:

More than a dozen antimony or antimony-silver veins or shear zones are known in the area. These occur in shear zones which cut most of the other rocks in the area except recent rhyolites and andesites. Most of the veins strike in a westerly or northwesterly direction and the dips are generally vertical or steeply to the north east. In places the veins are cut by shears dipping to the southwest as shallow as 60^{o}, and where mineralization is carried along them - the vein itself appears to have a southwest dip, but this is apparently only for short distances and the veins, in general, are quite simple in form without any foot or hanging-wall stringers or branching fissures. The veins vary from 2 or 3 inches to over 20 feet, about 5 or 6 feet being average and, in some cases, have been traced for over 2,000 ft. in length. Considerable slickensiding and wide areas of fault gouge indicate that the veins are mainly fault fillings.

Mineralogy of the Zones:

The mineral content of the veins varies considerably. They contain chiefly quartz, barite, calcite, stibnite, Jamesonite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, friebergite, arsenopyrite and, near the surface, antimony ochre. In places

the entire vein filling consists chiefly of stibnite, in others - mainly of quartz, which is the chief gangue mineral, with only minor barite and calcite. Very high silver values have been reported in some of the veins where silver is the chief mineral. In general, where silver is high, antimony is low, and vice-versa.

As stated by Cairns (Memoir 31, G.S.C. 1912), leaching does not occur to any great depth since unaltered sulfides are found a few inches to 4 or 5 ft. below surface. However, underground work on the Becker-Cochrane showing has shown leaching and oxidation to occur between 50 to 100 ft. below surface. The unaltered sulfides in the oxidized surface shear zones seem to be remnant pods of larger massive zones, while underground the vein is quite fresh and solid, with more dissemminated stibnite along with the massive ribs and pods in quartz, and fewer clay or gouge zones, uncoloured by oxidation products.

Regional Distribution and Description of Mineralized Zones:

According to Cairns (Memoir 31 G.S.C. 1912), the antimony-silver occurrences are distributed throughout a westerly trending belt about five miles long by one and one-half miles wide. This area includes the southern portion of Carbon Hill and extends to the west across the Wheaton River and embraces the central portion of the eastern face of Chieftain hill. The greatest number of veins have been discovered on the western face of Carbon hill, on an area about one mile in diameter. The approximate location of the deposits is shown on the enclosed sketch, taken from the report of Dr. Fawley, September, 1964.

More than a dozen antimony or antimony-silver veins or shear zones have been exposed on Carbon and Chieftain hills. According to Dr. Fawley only the Becker-Cochrane has been exposed so that it could be carefully examined and sampled. Of the remaining deposits, some have veins or parts of veins exposed but, in general, the old workings have caved, old trenches and pits have become filled with talus. None of the showings, other than the Becker-Cochrane were examined by the writer, and the brief mention of them here is from Dr. Fawley's report of 1964. This report should be referred to for further details.

The main showings are the Becker-Cochrane; the Fleming property; the Carbon property; the Empire property; the Goddell property, and the Chieftain property.

The Fleming property: This property, the Porter or Fleming group, lies on the west face of Carbon hill. According to Wheeler (G.S.C., Mem. 312, 1961), several veins occur in granitic country rock, but correlation was prevented by talus from the steep hillside. The most promising vein was 14 inches to 3 ft. thick for at least 200 ft. on surface. It was composed of chiefly quartz and stibnite with subordinate sphalerite and Jamesonite, with parts of the vein containing a thickness of 12 to 14 inches of almost pure stibnite. The best showing at the time was near the adit where a channel sample gave 9.61% Sb over 5' 6" of vein. The underground workings on this property consist of over 900 ft. of adit and crosscuts at an elevation of 5,250 ft. Another vein of quartz, stibnite and barite has been exposed at an elevation of 4,650 ft. on the south side of Carbon Hill, overlooking the head of Antimony

Creek. The vein in one trench is 6' 7" thick and a channel sample across 1' 7" of the footwall of the vein returned 16.68% Sb. A hand-picked sample from the stibnite seam gave 31.36% Sb with low silver, lead and no arsenic. Cairns (1915) states that as many as 15 to 20 veins may have been discovered on this property, though he may be including the Carbon and Empire properties.

The Carbon property: According to a report held by the White Pass and Yukon Corporation Limited, a barite-stibnite vein about 2 ft. in width is exposed in a small open cut on the northwest crest of Carbon hill. It is banded and consists principally of barite, some quartz, radiating blades and massive fine-grained lenses of stibnite and minor sphalerite. The wall rocks are slightly metamorphosed andesite and rhyolite. The vein was traced by float for about 500 ft. and was said by McAllister to assay $6 to $7 per ton in gold and other metals. A channel sample across an exposed width of 2' 4" gave 8.1% Sb, with very low silver and only a trace of gold, lead and arsenic.

The Empire property: According to an account, also held by White Pass and Yukon Corporation, the Empire showings are located halfway down the northwest slope of Carbon hill, on the nose of a red-weathering spur of granite porphyry or felsite, and grey-weathering granite showings. Red-weathering pyritized quartz porphyry or felsite, and grey-weathering granite, both cut by vesicular andesite dikes, form most of the country rock. Mr. Keith Lumsden, prospector, reports orally (1964) that the old cuts on what is believed to be the Empire property are now caved in, but that blocks of almost massive stibnite up to 40 lbs. in weight are beside some of the old pits.

Goddell's property: This showing lies between elevations of 4,100 and 4,850 feet on the northwest slope of Carbon Hill, about a mile north of the Fleming property. Bostock (1941, page 36) records vein material at several points on the steep slopes of Carbon hill. At an elevation of 4,100 ft. a quartz stibnite vein returned an assay of 14.19% Sb from a 13" channel sample. The vein is 3 to 6 inches wide over a length of 80 ft. in granodiorite. At 4,450 ft. vein material is exposed over a 3 ft. length with 2 to 3 inches of quartz-stibnite. A picked sample assayed 7.74% Sb with very low lead, silver, arsenic. At an elevation of 4,500 ft. about 4 ft. of similar mineralization is exposed. At 4,850 ft. 9 inches of vein is exposed and a sample carried 5.49% antimony.

The Chieftain Hill property: The former Morning and Evening claims lay along a vein on the southeast face of Chieftain Hill at an elevation of about 4,700 ft. directly across the Wheaton River valley from Goddell's claims. The vein cuts granitic rocks and volcanic rocks of uncertain age, strikes east and dips vertically. It occurs in a fracture zone about 40 ft. wide that forms a gully now filled with debris. Limited exposure indicates that the vein consists of lumps of quartz containing stibnite and locally some sphalerite, in a mass of fractured rock and gouge. A hand-picked sample of stibnite 2 x 3 x 8 inches, taken by Bostock, assayed 49.90% Sb. Cairns (1915) states that the vein occurs in adesitic rocks and consists, chiefly, of quartz, in places well mineralized with stibnite. At one point the vein is 5 ft. in thickness - 2 ft. of which appears to be composed almost entirely of stibnite. An important vein is reported to have been discovered carrying antimony minerals, on Berney Creek, a short distance to the southwest of

Chieftain Hill.

The Becker-Cochrane Deposit

This deposit is located on the NE side of Carbon Hill between elevation 5,300 ft. and 5,650 ft. striking W to NW. Bulldozer stripping has uncovered the zone at two places; one at each of the two elevations mentioned. Underground work has proved continuity of the vein between these points. Previously two adits had been driven on the occurrence, one about 50 ft. long at 5,300 ft. which has been entirely removed by recent trenching, and one 90 ft. long (about 50 ft. higher). The upper adit was caved but has been uncovered and sampled, with about 30 ft. removed at the portal. About 515 ft. of new underground drifting was completed during the fall of 1965, with the portal at the lower showing. A sketch of the workings accompanies this report.

GEOLOGY

The area of the mineralized zone was mapped on surface with plane table by James Hylands during the summer of 1965, and his surface geology is used in the accompanying maps, except where interpreted and correlated with the underground geology.

The rock types consist of granite and diorite intrusive; rhyolite, usually quite strongly fractured and sheared; more recent, fresh, and relatively undisturbed rhyolite and andesite, usually in dike form; and remnant sedimentary rocks in the form of chert and conglomerate.

The mineralized zone occurs in a shear zone striking generally N50W and dipping vertically. Parallel shears dipping as much as 60° to the SW cut the zone, and appear to carry mineralization along them for short distances and, in places, give the impression of a SW dip. The zone has been

exposed at either end by two large surface pits, and confirmed between the end pits by underground work, for a total strike length of 1,150 ft. The width varies from 3.5 ft. to over 23 ft. and the zone is proven over a vertical range of 350 ft. from the top pit to the recent underground drift. The shear is a strong one - has not been limited in length or depth - and probably continues much farther.

The shear appears to cut all the rocks in the vicinity except the recent fresh rhyolites and andesites. In the 355 ft. of strike length drifted underground a total of 38 ft. of the vein is excluded by cross dikes of dark green andesire, one 8 ft. wide and another 30 ft. wide. On surface, a 10 ft. dike is mapped SE of the portal, another 100 ft. wide cutting the zone at the northernmost stripping, and one about 2 ft. wide near the large one. In the zone between the NW end of the drift and the SE end of the NW pit, there is no surface outcrop, and a possibility of another dike - but one which could not be more than 30 ft. wide. In the total proven strike length of 1,150 ft. there is about 150 ft. of the vein excluded by cross dikes, which is a relatively small portion.

The vein is a fault gouge zone. On the surface it is composed of about 70% of soft, clay-like gouge, ranging from jet black to brown, to red and yellow. The remaining 30% of the shear is hard siliceous antimony-bearing rocks, mainly with quartz gangue, that occur as veins up to several feet wide within the shear zone. The gouge material also contains antimony. Underground, 50 to 100 ft. below surface, the vein appears much more solid with much more disseminated stibnite in the quartz gangue, and less clay material.

The walls of the vein are bordered by soft gouge material, but with little discolouration due to oxidation products, except for occasional red spots due to antimony oxide. It appears that there has been considerable leaching on the surface, especially of the disseminated stibnite.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Surface Sampling: Complete information, concerning assay results and sample locations from detailed sampling of the trenched zones done by Hylands during the summer, 1965, is unavailable at this time. Proper average grades and widths cannot be calculated with the information that is available and, therefore, these results will not be listed here.

Dr. Fawley had previously taken representative samples of hard and soft vein material from the shear zone. Assuming that the proportion of 70% soft rock to 30% hard rock remained constant, he calculates that the grade of the shear zone where trenched on surface is 5.13% antimony, and 0.72% arsenic. This corresponds very closely to detailed sampling underground done by the writer.

Samples taken during previous examinations of the property are listed in Dr. Fawley's report, and are also similar to present sampling.

Underground Sampling: Face samples were taken by the miners after each round when in ore. The results of these samples were much higher than the writer's and are considered unreliable, and will not be used. The first 80 ft. of the new drift, which followed in ore - or partly in ore - was not sampled due to timbering at the time of the writer's arrival at the property.

Two sets of chip channel samples were taken underground, across the vein from wall to wall, at 10 ft. intervals. In the old drift widths of the vein may be greater since both walls were not always exposed. One set of samples was taken from station 8, located 282 ft. NW of the portal, to 60 ft. NW of station 8, in very fresh material. Three rounds or 18 ft. have been further NW in similar material since the writer's last visit, but are not sampled. The other set of samples was taken at 10 ft. intervals from the face of the old drift. This drift is about 10 ft. SW of, parallel to, and 30 ft. above, the new workings. The face is 165 ft. SE of station 8 and 125 ft. NW of the portal. One other sample was taken across a short section of ore intersected at station 5, 125 ft. SE of station 8. Station and sample locations are shown on the accompanying map of the underground workings. Sample results are as follows:

Sample No. New workings:	Location	Width	% Sb	% As	% Ag	Remarks
601	Sta. 8 plus 61 NW	5.3ft.	11.6%	0.48	0.22	much massive stib.
602	50 ft. NW Sta. 8	6.0ft.	3.5	0.42	Tr.	dissem. stib. in qtz.
603	40 ft. NW Sta. 8	6.4ft.	4.2	0.87	0.08	"
604	30 ft. NW Sta. 8	5.9ft.	4.0	0.35	0.12	"
611	20 ft. NW Sta. 8	4.0ft.	9.9	0.39	0.16	increased mass. stib.
613	10 ft. NW Sta. 8	3.5ft.	0.9	0.48	0.06	qtz. rich section
614	At Station 8	4.0ft.	1.2	0.68	0.06	613 & 614 at faulted section of vein
612	Wall rock sample continuing SW of sample 611	2.5ft.	Tr.	0.19	Tr.	white & black fault gouge on vein wall
555	6 ft. SE Sta. 5	4.10ft.	2.0	No assay		vein plus part of wall rock gouge

Sample No. Old Drift:	Location	Width	% Sb	% As	% Ag	Remarks
605	SW section of face	4.5 ft.	3.0	0.68	0.10	yellow & dk blue gouge
606	NE section of face	3.5 ft.	7.0	0.55	Tr.	harder rock, more stib.
607	10 ft. SE of face	4.0 ft.	4.3	0.48	0.10	oxidized shear, ribs stib
608	20 ft. SE of face	4.7 ft.	8.3	0.42	Tr.	"
609	30 ft. SE of face	8.0 ft.	3.5	0.58	0.12	"
610	40 ft. SE of face	5.4 ft.	2.4	0.42	0.10	"
Average of 605 & 606 across face		8.0 ft.	4.75,	0.62,	0.06	face sample soft & hard rock

Mill Sample:

Approximately 15 tons of ore was taken from the lower pit at the 5,300 ft. elevation for mill testing. In November, 1964, 730 lbs. of this ore was sent to the Mineral Processing Division, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa. According to the Mines Branch Investigation Report IR 65-74, by G. I. Mathieu, the following results were obtained.

In the ore sample submitted, stibnite was the only mineral of economic importance. The stibnite occurred in massive form, usually free of inclusions, but occasionally associated with pyrite, arsenopyrite, and gangue minerals. The chemical analysis of the head sample was as follows:

Au	Ag	Sb	As	Pb	Cu	Ni	Zn	Fe
0.01 oz.	0.03 oz.	11.21%	0.12%	0.024%	0.004%	0.12%	0.27%	0.81%

S	Insoluble
5.64%	73.7%

By single stage flotation, a final concentrate containing 60.7% Sb was obtained with a recovery of 92.8%. Analysis of the concentrate was as follows:

Sb	S	As	Pb	Cu	Ni
60.7%	23.2%	0.12%	0.21%	0.015%	0.002%

Although the grade was increased to 64.2% by two stage flotation, the limits of batch testing, without recirculation, resulted in only 87.2% recovery. This low recovery was due to high antimony content in the middling products.

However, higher grade should be achieved in plant practice by recirculation of the middling products. Impurities in these stibnite concentrates did not exceed permissable limits.

GRADE AND TONNAGE CALCULATIONS

Grade: In the 60 ft. long section of fresh vein material sampled underground from station 8 to 60 ft. NW of station 8, the vein averages 5.1% antimony, 0.65% arsenic, and 0.99 oz. silver, over an average width of 5 ft.

In the old drift the 40 ft. section from the face to 40 ft. SE of the face, consisting of highly oxidized vein material, averages 4.49% antimony, 0.52% arsenic, and 0.79 oz. silver.

The grade of the oxidized section compares closely with the fresh material, indicating little surface enrichment or depletion of antimony. The average of the two sections, 40 ft. and 60 ft. long, above, gives 4.83% antimony, 0.59% arsenic, and 0.88 oz. silver across and average width of 5.4 ft. for the 100 ft. of strike length sampled on the vein.

Dr. Fawley's sampling of surface trenches gave a grade of 5.13% antimony and 0.72% arsenic.

Tonnage: Some of the samples taken in the old drift are probably not across the full width of the vein since, in some cases, both walls are not exposed. In the surface trenching, parts of the vein are as wide as 23 ft., according to Dr. Fawley, 1964. Therefore, an average width of 5 ft. would appear to be quite conservative.

A total strike length of 1,150 ft. has been proven with the vein still not limited at either end. Excluding 150 ft. of later dike rock which crosses

the vein, 1,000 ft. have been proven in length. With a 5 ft. average width, and a tonnage factor of 10 cubic feet per ton, this gives an average of 500 tons per vertical foot.

The vein is proven from the drift to the top pit, a vertical distance of 350 ft. which can be considered 200 ft. due to the hill slope, which gives a tonnage of 100,000 tons proven above the drift.

If a depth below the drift of half the vein length, or 500 ft. is assumed, a probable tonnage of 250,000 tons could be expected below drift level for a total probable tonnage to-date of 350,000 tons.

CONCLUSIONS

A large number of veins and shear zones that contain massive or disseminated stibnite have been located on Carbon and Chieftain hills in the Wheaton District of Southern Yukon. In some places high silver values are reported. Due to the rise in price of both antimony and silver, all these veins and shear zones warrant a thorough examination to determine size and grade.

The only deposit which has been developed to any extent is the Becker-Cochrane deposit on Carbon Hill. Underground development and surface stripping and mapping have proven a length of at least 1,000 ft. excluding cross-dikes, and an average width of 5 ft. over the sampled sections underground, though surface widths are as high as 23 ft. Antimony showings are known nearby at over 1,000 ft. below the Becker-Cochrane, and therefore a 500 ft. vertical range of mineralization below the drift level seems feasible. This indicates, to-date, a minimum probable tonnage of 350,000 tons of ore at an average grade of about 5% antimony. At a value of about 40 cents per pound for antimony, this

would give a dollar value of about 14 million dollars in ore.

The shear zone appears to be a strong one and probably continues much farther than is so far proven.

The average grade from the writer's sampling underground is 4.83% Sb, 0.59% As, and 0.88 oz. Ag over a 100 ft. sampled length with channels at 10 ft. intervals.

The mill tests on a sample of ore sent to Ottawa give a concentrate of 60.7% Sb, and a recovery of 92.8% with impurities below permissable limits. Higher recovery should be achieved in plant practice by recirculation of the middling products.

Very good natural millsights exist in several of the creek depressions leading off Carbon Hill, and close attention should be given to the potential of the other deposits in the area before the size and the most central, or efficient, mill location is chosen.

A brief survey of the claim locations shows that the ground is not well covered along the projected strike of the Becker-Cochrane vein nor along possible parallel zones that max extend from the properties on the northwest side of Carbon hill.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Attention should be given to staking favourable areas where possible projections of known zones may occur. These areas are shown on the accompanying sketch of the present property boundaries, deduced from reported and projected information. Extra claims were suggested and some have already been staked.

(2) Consideration should be given to the acquisition of water rights for millin purposes on some of the creeks running off Carbon hill at places favourable for a possible millsite.

(3) Underground work on the Becker-Cochrane property should be continued to the NW at least as far as below the top pit and beyond if still in ore and extension of the strike length at this level is desired. This would give a comparison which is so far not available, between a surface exposure and the same zone to depth, especially as regards one of the larger cross-dikes. This would require an additional 500 ft. of drifting to the northwest.

(4) Diamond drilling on the Becker-Cochrane should continue to prove the zone to depth. It will be necessary at some points underground to slash out drill stations. In the next summer season surface drilling should be planned to extend the length and further to depth from stations further downhill with a larger drill, possibly BX wireline.

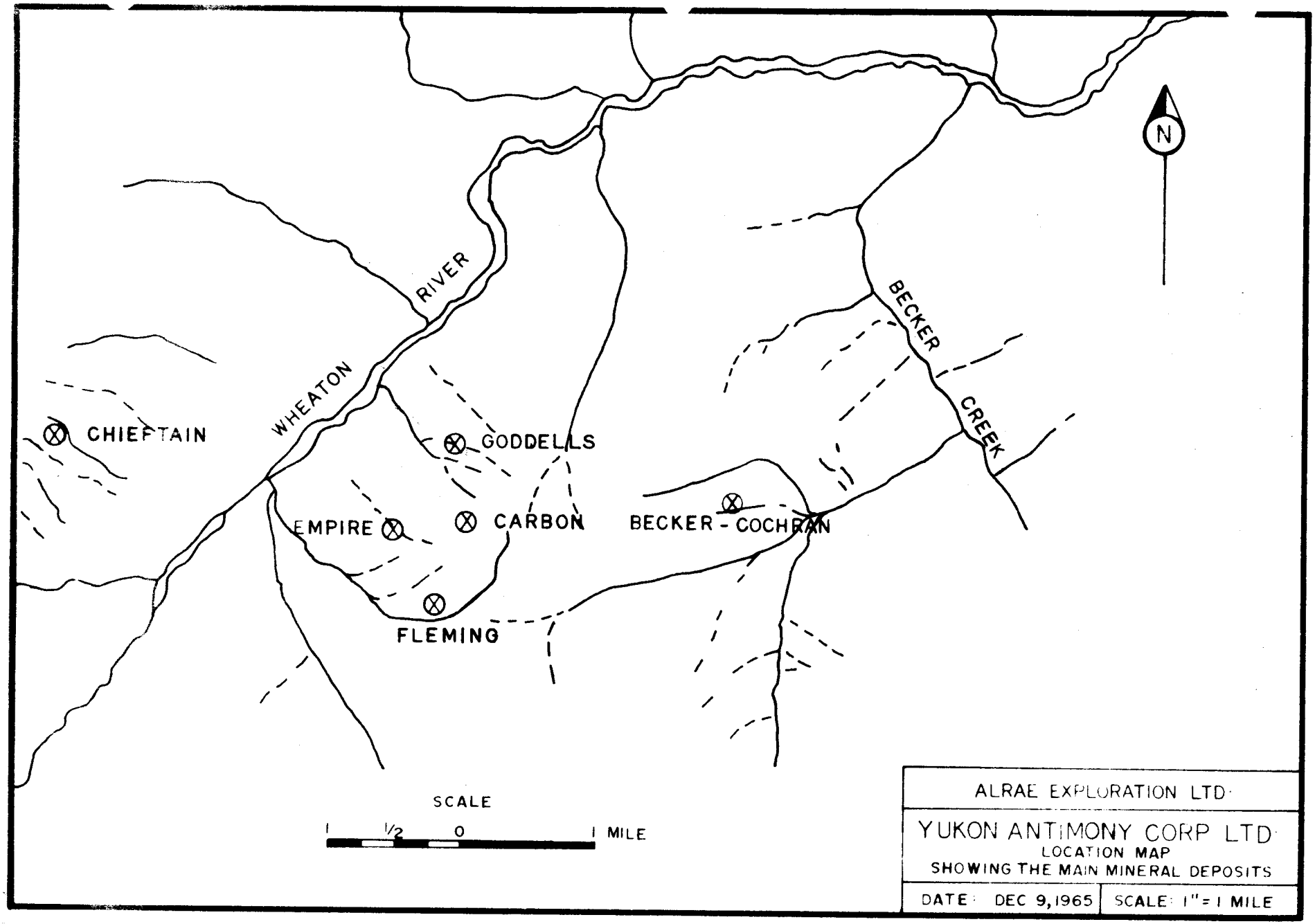
(5) Surface stripping may be used in the later part of next summer when frost is at a minimum, to find the surface limit in length of this showing.

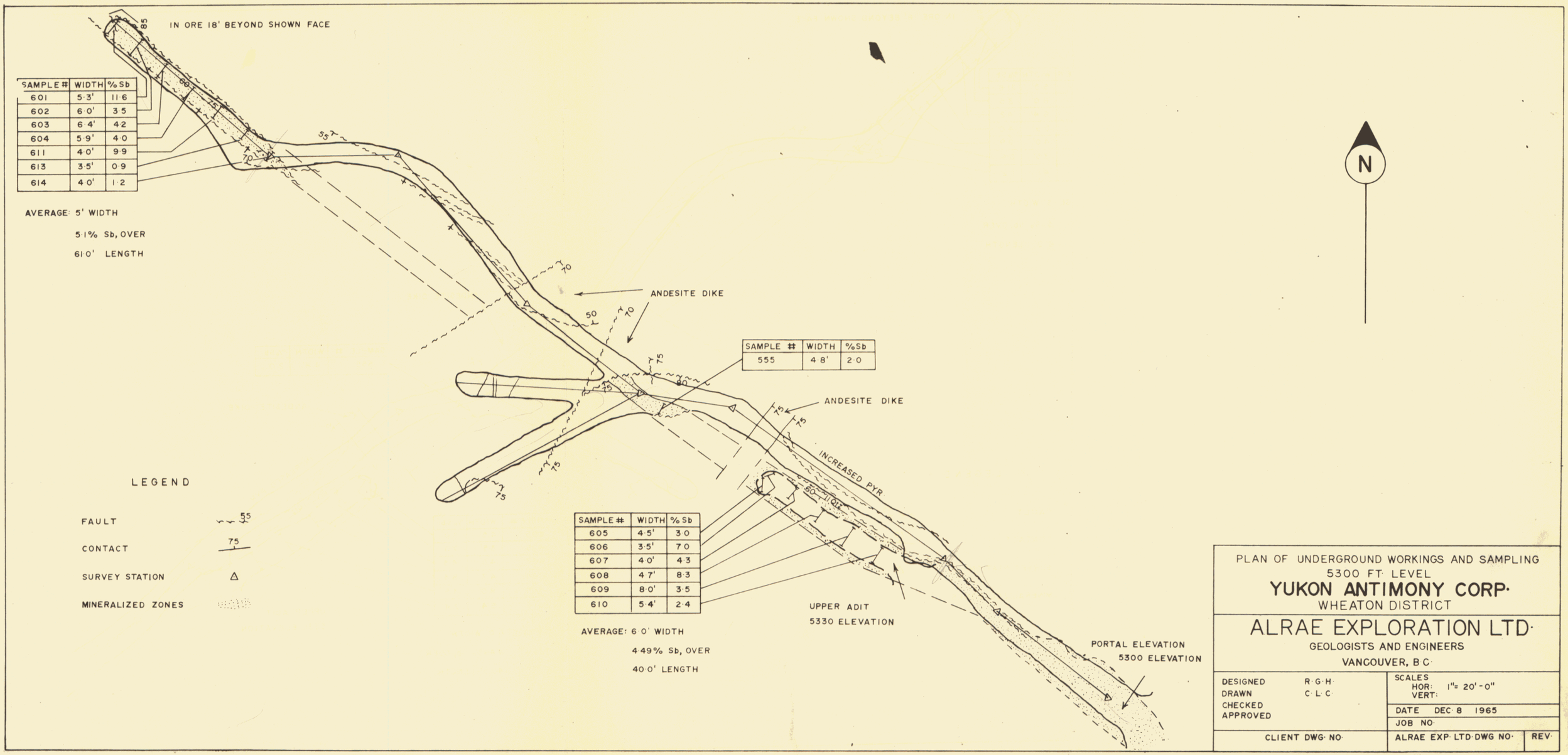
(6) Both stripping and drilling should be used as soon as possible next summer to do a preliminary test of the potential of other deposits, at least on Carbon hill, with a view to the choice of the most economical millsite, and to mill size in case the tonnage potential is greater than presently suspected.

(7) A much closer examination of the possibilities of economical silver deposits should be carried out in the coming season.

Submitted by:

"R. G. Hawley"


N
RIVER
WHEATON
BECKER
CREEK
CHIEFTAIN
GODDELLS
EMPIRE
CARBON
BECKER - COCHRAN
FLEMING
SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
ALRAE EXPLORATION LTD.
YUKON ANTIMONY CORP LTD.
LOCATION MAP
SHOWING THE MAIN MINERAL DEPOSITS
DATE: DEC 9, 1965
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE



SAMPLE #	WIDTH	%Sb
601	5·3'	11·6
602	6·0'	3·5
603	6·4'	4·2
604	5·9'	4·0
611	4·0'	9·9
613	3·5'	0·9
614	4·0'	1·2

AVERAGE: 5' WIDTH
5·1% Sb, OVER
61·0' LENGTH

SAMPLE #	WIDTH	%Sb
555	4·8'	2·0

SAMPLE #	WIDTH	%Sb
605	4·5'	3·0
606	3·5'	7·0
607	4·0'	4·3
608	4·7'	8·3
609	8·0'	3·5
610	5·4'	2·4

AVERAGE: 6·0' WIDTH
4·49% Sb, OVER
40·0' LENGTH

PLAN OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS AND SAMPLING
5300 FT. LEVEL
YUKON ANTIMONY CORP.
WHEATON DISTRICT

ALRAE EXPLORATION LTD.
GEOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS
VANCOUVER, B.C.

DESIGNED R·G·H·
DRAWN C·L·C·
CHECKED
APPROVED

SCALES
HOR: 1"= 20'-0"
VERT:

DATE DEC·8 1965
JOB NO.
CLIENT DWG. NO.
ALRAE EXP. LTD. DWG NO.
REV.