

REPORT ON
HILLER MAGNETITE PROPERTIES
1964

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Maps:

	HM/64-1 - Hiller #22. Magnetite Deposit. Preliminary Geological and Topographical 1" = 50'	In pocket
✓	HM/64-2 - Magnetometer Map, Hiller #8 Deposit 1" = 50'	" "
✓	HM/64-3 - Sketch Map of Showings #'s 8 - 12 on Hiller #21, 22, 25-28 1" = 500' ±	" "
✓	HM/64-4 - Sketch Maps showing main geological and geo-physical features of Hiller #9-12 prospects Scale 1" = 10' (#9), 1" = 50' (#10), 1" = 25' (#11), 1" = 40' (#12)	" "
✓	HM/64-5 - Sketch Map of magnetic anomaly associated with Hiller #6 and #7 deposits 1" = 50'	" "
✓	HM/64-6 - Sketch Map showing locations of #4, 5, and 6 magnetic anomalies, Hiller #10, 12 and 17 claims 1" = 250'	" "

Cross Sections A - A", B - B", C - C" 1" = 50' " "

Drill Logs H #1 to 10, Hiller #8 Deposit

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INTRODUCTION

Assessment work due on the Hiller Group at Zeballos before mid-1964 was completed during 10 days of packsack drilling on the furthest north and most accessible (weather-wise) #8 deposit. Results were slightly more encouraging than usual and the work was continued for a short period before bad weather this fall. Several new deposits were discovered in the general area of interest and a few magnetometer surveys run on these and others of the Hiller Group. No attempt was made at detailed geological mapping at this time.

Drillers during both 1964 expeditions were Schussler and Cross. The writer looked after the work on both occasions generally accompanied and helped by Roy Hepworth. Bob Mickle did the later prospecting and mag work and assisted the writer with limited surveying.

SUMMARY

Deposit #8 has been proven by drilling to be at least 300 feet long and mag work on the poorly exposed deposit suggests a length of at least twice this. Widths up to 80 feet were encountered. The copper content is within the acceptable range but the sulphur content is a little higher than anticipated.

LOCATION & ACCESS

Claim group commences at Churchill Deposit north of Zeballos and runs to the north fork of the Artlish River. Showings numbered 1-12 occur between 1600 and 3500 feet. The currently described Hiller #8

deposit is at 1700 feet elevation on Claim #22 and on Evans Creek draining northward into the North Fork of the Artlish River. The distance straight line from Zeballos is 9 miles and from the Ford Deposit (Zeballos Iron Mines) $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. (A road route would be nearly double this distance.) It is about 4000 feet north of the Hiller #4 deposit (elev. 3400 feet on the same mountain) on which previous drilling was done.

Access via helicopter or foot through heavy timber. Nearest roads are 7 miles to the north (Wolf Lake) or $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south (Zeballos River). The Kacuk River road in a valley paralleling the Artlish is about 5 miles to the southwest. A proposed B.C. Government road connecting Zeballos to the outside world is due to run through Zeballos River Valley 3 miles to the east.

PROPERTY & OWNERSHIP

Eighteen located claims as a block (Hiller #1, 2, 6, 8-22). Claims #3 to 5 were allowed to lapse as they covered Skoglund's ground. This Fall Nos. 25 to 28 were staked to cover recently discovered deposits #10 and 12. (Map HM 64/3). All are now in the name of Falconbridge and have or will have assessment credit ahead for several years. Adjoining claims to the south are those of Norman Ray (Churchill) and (south central) Ole Skoglund. A block of about 30 claims staked to the north by Utah & Silver Standard in 1962 have lapsed.

HISTORY

During helicopter air mag work with snow still on the ground during 1960 we discovered and staked a number of magnetic anomalies aligned north of the Churchill and Ford magnetite bodies. These were described by the writer in reports dated 1961 and 1962. The Hiller #8

showing was discovered by prospectors Gene Evans and Dave Kimball while on a short trip out of the #4 deposit drill camp in 1962. Prospecting work had been directed north along the Hiller Creek Fault Zone. With limited time available early in 1964, two assessment pack-sack drill holes were put down on the #8 deposit, this one being chosen because its relatively low elevation below fog line allowed access by helicopter at almost any desired time. The drill and helicopter crews plus the writer worked out daily from quarters at Zeballos Iron Mines. Late in the year and with the same drillers available a heliport and "one-tent" camp were constructed almost on top of the #8 showing and packsack drilling recommenced. The local area was surveyed topographically and magnetically. Prospecting still directed along the Hiller Break turned up the #12 deposit while further up the hill #'s 9, 10 and 11 were located.

DEVELOPMENT

During 1964, 10 packsack holes totalling 960 feet were put in along a very difficult 200 feet of the #8 deposit. A 50-foot hole was also drilled on the #2 claim near the Churchill (total 1964, 1010 ft.) A detailed but local mag and topog survey was made of the #8 and "pace and compass" ground mag surveys also made of the #'s 9-12 discoveries as well as several previously known occurrences including the #3 and #6 deposits and the magnetite zones immediately north of them. (Maps HM/64-2, HM/64-3 and HM/64-4 included.)

The helicopter was based at Zeballos during the work period October 13 to November 8.

Earlier work (1961-62) had included 1100 feet of packsack and EX drilling (16 holes) on the #4 showing. During 1962 Skoglunds (#2) magnetite received 2500 feet of AX drilling in 14 holes while under option to Utah.

ORE

Magnetite.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Descriptions of the area were presented in previous reports which are available for reference and such need not be repeated here.

In general, the #8 deposit occurs in altered, folded and somewhat disrupted Triassic (?) volcanic rock (Karmutsen top or Bonanza Series bottom) immediately west of a substantial thickness of westerly dipping throughgoing Quatsino Limestone. It occurs outcropping in Evans Creek along the northerly projection of the Hiller Creek Fault which parallels but lies west of the limestone contact. Granitic rock (diorite) occurs an indefinite (mile or two?) distance to the west. (G.S.C. mapping was not too accurately copied onto later topog maps). Considerable rusty weathering, thin bedded meta-sediments - representing original lime or argillite horizons, are in evidence nearby, suggesting, by definition, the much mixed up Bonanza Series.

Locally rocks involved at the moment are greenstones and dykes of andesite porphyry. A lighter altered volcanic (?) suggestive of dioritized andesite is also in evidence. Garnet and actinolite or epidote skarns are also common apparently being the result of metasomatism of a limey volcanic or the effects of proximity to the large limestone (marble) masses not too far removed from intrusive rock.

Structure is uncertain but general dip is westerly (strike northwest) and the greenstone complex is believed to follow this trend. Local folding and faulting has occurred presumably mainly along the Hiller Creek Fault Zone. Elsewhere the Hiller deposits have been localized by cross faults occurring in favourable rock type combinations, but exposures are too limited in the #8 area to show this relation at the moment.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The #8 magnetite body (see Map HM/64-1 and Map HM/64-3) outcrops in the bed of Evans Creek at an elevation of approximately 1700 feet. At this point the creek, although of short drainage length, is fast and furious during the normal 10-month rainy season, especially where it cuts through the magnetite body. Outcrop is scarce, comprising less than 10% of the 1000 ft. square map area but occasional talus blocks help fill in the as yet only scantily studied geological picture.

Visible magnetite is limited to creek-cut exposures and less than 5% of the body outlined by drilling to present can be seen. This may be more real than apparent as there is a suggestion that only a small portion of the body reaches surface. One small foot-wide exposure occurs a couple hundred feet east of the creek-cut and a few stringers occur in skarnified volcanics a couple hundred feet downhill to the north. Otherwise volcanic rock and a few porphyry dykes are all that is indicated and these mostly restricted to the creek-cut areas.

Attitude and size of the #8 showing is confused but the suggestion is of a fairly steep southerly dipping, easterly striking (across the steep sidehill) body folded (drag?) near the creek. It out-

crops erratically across 80 or 90 feet and can be seen laterally (E-W) for only about this same distance. Magnetometer work clearly indicates at least 600 or 700 feet of zone length; if the body has a flat plunge, thus not outcropping, the steep hillsides (rapidly increasing caprock effect) encountered at either indicated extremity may offset the value of the magnetics here.

Drilling was designed equating time and ease of set-up and operation of the limited scope packsack drill with the geological information desired. Two reasonably accurate sections (A-A¹ & B-B¹) indicate a steep southerly-dipping zone, at least locally, which is probably in the order of 60 to 80 feet wide. The ten holes drilled (total 960 feet) showed iron to persist to depth of at least 110 ft. (elev. 1605 ft.) establishing a proven minimum vertical range of 160 ft. Two "along strike" limited length holes (9 & 10) testing extensions under overburden from the only feasible setups showed minimum proven length to be 185 ft. Either or both may not have penetrated through to the true footwall of the deposit as non-mineralized rock encountered could have been sill-like inclusions although the suggestion is that they did penetrate the zone. Footwall and hangingwall rocks (greenstones generally with unoriented (?) leuco-diorite and andesite dykes and sills plus minor metasediments) are little different and there is as yet no clearly defined horizon marker. However the chloritic footwall rocks offer some suggestion of difference as they are cut by numerous calcite and minor quartz veinlets and resemble the "old smoky" or current footwall rock at Tasu. Packsack holes are not long enough to establish the geological environment with any certainty at this time.

The grade of the deposit is not high because of unmineralized "inclusions" and dykes contained in the sampling (i.e. more of a mine-run sampling). Impurities include pyrite and pyrrhotite with very minor chalcopyrite.

ASSAYS & RESERVES

The average assay from 839 feet of zone drilling (87 samples) in 10 holes is about 42.0% Fe (sol), 1.58% S, and 0.04% Cu. Much of the copper is contributed by a 50-foot composite of Hole #1. Copper in the remaining holes varies from 0.01 to 0.08% but sections of the footwall just beyond the magnetite zone are somewhat higher. Iron ranges in any overall included section, from about 6.0 to 62.0% and sulphur from 0.2% to 4.1%. The high sulphurs in most cases are unfortunately due to pyrrhotite but there is a general pyrite background of unknown amount at present (possibly largely marcasite variety - generally films on fractures).

Reserve more or less reasonably indicated by the limited drilling is in the order of 150,000 tons; a body 60 feet across and 600 feet long, as suggested by magnetic work, would add tonnage at the rate of about 4,500 short tons per vertical foot. The 100-foot depths so far established below the lowest outcrop would indicate probable ore at about 500,000 tons. The geometry of the magnetic anomaly (see Map HM/64-2) although possibly seriously modified by topography suggests, at least in the creek area, a minimum downdip continuance of a few hundred feet.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

1964 work on the Hiller #8 showing has indicated the possibility of at least 1,000,000 tons of low but easily upgradeable, somewhat sulphurous

magnetite. To be interesting alone in this location two or three times this amount is required. Such may be present although not clearly indicated and underground mining would appear a prerequisite. However, in conjunction with surrounding deposits, particularly the uphill #4 showing and the slightly downhill #12 untested prospect, a total of several million tons is possibly available.

With a few packsack drill holes there is no point at this stage in quoting tonnage figures except that tonnage required will not come easily on any of the Hiller prospects. The work this year indicates grade available, however, and there is definitely a sulphur problem in the #8. showing more so than there is on the #4.

The whole future of the Hiller area is tied around how badly Zaballos Iron Mines will need additional millfeed and how much they can afford to pay for it. Taking the Churchill property, now under option negotiations, and combining it with our Hiller property, and assuming a crude floatation mill to remove sulphur and minor copper, the writer feels 5 or 6,000,000 tons at least of 40-50% Fe available providing access to the hilly environment is feasible.

Unless underground access were provided for the Churchill, only the Hiller #8 area could be kept open all year but such a project could gear for this.

Falconbridge at the moment does not have too much experience in west coast iron mining costs but this is going to be suddenly rectified in the near future. Survivors could be called on to give a realistic approach dollarwise to the possibilities of the Hiller Deposits. If a goal were set we would have 99% more to work on as far as recommendations

go than we have now. Were surface indications of large tonnage anywhere near that noted the first day we examined Tasu, such would be easy. However such is far from the case and there are certainly no Tasu relatives in the Zeballos area. Air mag and ground impressions are not exciting but on the other hand drilling results firmly establish teasing possibilities and only more drilling can take things out of this stage. As suggested in the recently completed Churchill 1964 Report, someone a little more familiar with costs than the average geologist should be asked to come up with a set of figures after equating the complex access problem with the special case offered by Zeballos at the moment.

It is feasible to build a road to the #8 deposit and to tap the #12 prospect en route. Given a few years at which time the government has promised a road up the Zeballos River, an all-weather, 3 or 4 mile route could be constructed through the heavy timber stands to the 1600 foot level. It is doubtful if the loggers will open this part of the country up for a number of years, or at least until after Zeballos Iron is dead and gone and with it opportunities for the Churchill and Hiller deposits. Given incentive such as a possible producer in this area, the government might be induced to speed up their Zeballos River road, possibly with help from Falconbridge. Done early enough, this would make this isolated community almost liveable and could not help but lower some of the current mining costs by providing sure transportation and communication. Following through with acceptance of this line of thought, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. That an exploration-development group be formed by Falconbridge with the purpose of reporting on the feasibility of exploiting the Hiller

Deposits. Wright Engineers could make such a study. Until such is done, the writer feels we are batting our heads against the wall. Our own exploration department has done enough damage in the Zeballos area already and from now on our only involvement should be advisory. We turned down an offer from Utah to participate in such work in such a project. To abandon the area now would be to admit to incoherent thinking as little has changed since the offer was made. To do nothing constitutes abandonment in the writer's opinion.

2. Providing the step is in the right direction, the next stage work on the Hiller #8 should be a line of EX or AX drill holes to test the deposit at depth and along strike. The first holes should be put in from the streambed above the deposit and a good section across the body would help determine future drilling. No ore at depth of 200 and 300 feet would be fatal. A total 5000 feet minimum is required and a BBS1 machine recommended. The area must be properly surveyed with the best locations for drill holes being plotted in the field and not in the office now. If the deposit remains steep on the flanks, holes could more easily and cheaply be put in from the downhill side.

3. In conjunction with (2) above, the #12 prospect should be surveyed and a few short preliminary holes put in with logical followup.

4. As a further generalization, deeper and flanking drilling should be done on the Hiller #4 deposit, and on the Churchill. The other Hiller deposits should first be surveyed and test drilled with a packsack machine.

Equipment - One BBS1 drill - gas, and one packsack.

Crew - 2 and/or 4 drillers, geologist and surveyor.

Transportation - Helicopter, using for drill moves a 12E or equivalent from Okanagan's base at Campbell River. As and when required, a G2B from the same base for supplies. Our own machine could help haul in and distribute initial supplies, but, unless we have money to burn, our hours should be saved for exploration work.

Communications - H.F. radio communications with Okanagan helicopters and Zeballos.

Timing - considering weather

1. June - July - Hiller #8
2. July - Hiller #4
3. July - August - Churchill
4. Aug.-Sept.-Oct. - Churchill, Hiller #3, 6 area.

In summary the writer feels some study such as that recommended above will be overdue this time next year and if we are ever going to do anything beyond write finis to Zeballos in the next year or two, the 1965 season is that time. Coming back to Zeballos to mine the Hiller and Churchill "gamble-type" deposits after the limited tonnage iron mine has closed cannot be envisioned by any stretch of the imagination, especially with iron ore prices losing ground.

Vancouver, B. C.
January 12, 1965


J. J. McDougall,
Geologist.

REFERENCES:

- Hiller Iron, 1960 - J. J. McDougall (in file)
- Hiller Iron, 1961 - J. J. McDougall (in file)
- Monthly Reports, 1964 Field Season (in file)
- Churchill Deposit, 1964 - J. J. McDougall (in file)
- G.S.C. Mem. (Zaballos-Nimkish Area) (in file)
- G.S.C. Map, "Woss Lake", #1028A (included in 1960 Report)

PROPERTY HILLER IRONHOLE NUMBER H - 1SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT Main Prospect in Creek on Hiller #22 ClaimSTARTED April 26th, 1964

DEP _____

COMPLETED April 28th, 1964ELEVATION OF COLLAR 2000 ft. ±

DATUM _____) - approximate only

ULTIMATE DEPTH 102 feetDIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwest) to be surveyed later

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DIP -45°)

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Sol Iron	Ag	Cu
0 - 73	80% fg magnetite replacement of	0 - 10	10.0'	57.89)		
	reddish garnet - amph - skarn	10 - 20	"	51.86)		
		20 - 30	"	46.16	)	1.08	.06
	- diss CP	30 - 40	"	52.72)		
	- oee pyrr - py strgs @ 50°	40 - 50	"	51.97)		
73 - 90		50 - 60	"	51.54)		
	30% mag replacement of	60 - 70	"	46.81)		
	epidotized, fg, volcanic	70 - 80	"	26.90	)	1.96	.16
	av v fg diorite??	80 - 90	"	18.72)		
	- bndg @ 55°	90 - 102	12.0	46.81)		
90 - 98	90% mag as prev.	<u>AVERAGE</u>					
98 - 102	Fg vl (volcanic - weak magnetite	102 ft @		45.38% Fe			
	(E N D)			.11 Cu			
				1.52 S			
	Rapid assessment work hole - to be surveyed later.	<u>AVERAGE FOR 2 HOLES</u>					
		202 ft @		38.75% Fe			
				0.07 Cu			
				2.00 S.			

PROPERTY HILLER IRONHOLE NUMBER H - 2SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT _____

DEP _____

ELEVATION OF COLLAR As H - 1

DATUM _____

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING _____
DIP -90°STARTED April 28th, 1964COMPLETED April 29th, 1964ULTIMATE DEPTH 100 feet

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Sol Iron	Ag	Cu
0 - 50	80% mag repl of banded cherty sediments and incl Vl(?) - ctcts and bndg @ 65° - 2% py, pyrr; sl diss CP	0 - 10	10.0'	61.22)		
		10 - 20	"	50.03)		
		20 - 30	"	58.53	)	1.90	.03
		30 - 40	"	35.62	)	tr Au,	tr Ag
		40 - 50	"	17.43)		
50 - 65	- 30% mag in garn epid skarn - bndg @ 33°	50 - 60	"	13.77)		
		60 - 70	"	11.08)		
		70 - 80	"	11.30	)	3.06	.03
65 - 85	20% mag repl " " "	80 - 90	"	27.12	)	tr Au,	tr Ag
		90 - 100	"	35.29)		
85 - 100	80% " " " " "						
		<u>AVERAGE</u>	100' @	32.13	Fe		
				.03	Cu		
				2.48	S		

PROPERTY Miller #22

HOLE NUMBER Deepening of Hole

SHEET NUMBER #2 (drilled spring of 64)

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

On E. side of creek below falls about
LOCATION: LAT. 85 ft. @ N 97°E from heliport
DEP.
ELEVATION OF COLLAR 1715.0
DATUM
BEARING -----NA-----, #1 was S12°E.
DIRECTION AT START: DIP -90°

STARTED **Oct. 14, 1964**

COMPLETED _____

ULTIMATE DEPTH 125 ft

PROPOSED DEPTH.

[illegible]

PROPERTY MILLER # 22

HOLE NUMBER. **# 3**

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 35 ft. N of DUN's # 1 & # 2

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 1732.0

DATUM _____

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING **N 12° W**
DIP **- 62°**

STARTED October 15, 1964

COMPLETED October 16, 1964

ULTIMATE DEPTH **75.0**

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

[illegible]

HOLE NUMBER 4

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LAT 50 ft @ S 70° E from BGN # 1
LOCATION: DEP _____
ELEVATION OF COLLAR 1739
DATUM _____
BEARING _____
DIRECTION AT START: DIP - 90°

STARTED **Oct. 17, 1964**

COMPLETED **Oct. 19, 1964**

ULTIMATE DEPTH 118.0

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

[illegible]

PROPERTY HILLER # 22HOLE NUMBER # 5SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT 50 ft @ S 70° E from DDH # 1
 DEP _____
 ELEVATION OF COLLAR 1739
 DATUM _____
 DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 12° E
 DIP - 64°

STARTED Oct. 20, 1964COMPLETED Oct. 22, 1964ULTIMATE DEPTH 100.0PROPOSED DEPTH --

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Fe	Cu	S	C.R.
0 - 18	Dioritized feld V1, cherty V1, garn Sk (Sk 1), followed by mixed greenish (epid) V1 & Sk ctct - V1 and Sk @ 8' @ 74° 16' cherty bndg @ 55°	(82674)						
		18-30		12.0	62.18	.01	.51	70
		30-40		10.0	56.09	.01	.98	25
		40-50		10.0	41.92	.05	2.60	50
18-100	- mag section - as prev.	50-60		10.0	48.10	.03	1.07	100
	26 - 28 dyke or V1 reported lost ctcts.	60-70		10.0	24.75	.05	2.45	100
	20' @ 64° (mag/Sk), bndg.	70-80		10.0	41.02	.05	2.71	95
		80-90		10.0	54.09	.03	.94	95
	43 @ 62° (Sk), 72 @ 60°, (Sk), 75 @ 58(Sk)	90-100		10.0	48.70	.03	1.41	95
	92 @ 64 (Sk)							
	-- py on occ fractures, pyrr mostly in impure siliceous to Co ₂ breccia sections (E N D)							
	Hole ended in magnetite (Section 25-50 spilled in transit thus loss of some core)							
	82 ft @ 47.10% Fe, 0.032 Cu, 1.58% S							

HOLE NUMBER 6

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LAT 42° 0' N 55° W from DDH # 1
 LOCATION: DEP _____
 ELEVATION OF COLLAR 1732.0
 DATUM _____
 BEARING --
 DIRECTION AT START: DIP - 90°

STARTED **Oct. 23, 1964**

STARTED _____
COMPLETED Oct. 25, 1964

ULTIMATE DEPTH 94.0 ft

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

[illegible]

PROPERTY _____ **HILLER # 22**

HOLE NUMBER 7

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

42' 0 N 55° W from DDH # 1

LOCATION: LAT _____
DEP _____
ELEVATION OF COLLAR 1732.0
DATUM _____
DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 25° W
DIP - 55°

STARTED Oct. 25, 1964

COMPLETED Oct. 26, 1964

ULTIMATE DEPTH 74.0

PROPOSED DEPTH

[illegible]

HILLER # 22
PROPERTY _____

HOLE NUMBER _____

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

50 ft @ S 70° E from DDH # 1

Oct. 29, 1964

LOCATION: LAT.....

STARTED

DEP1739.....

COMPLETED Oct. 31, 1964

ELEVATION OF COLLAR.....

DATUM N 12° E

ULTIMATE DEPTH 97.0

BEARING

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DIRECTION AT START: _____ DIP: _____

[illegible]

PROPERTY HILLER # 22

HOLE NUMBER 10

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

50 ft @ S 70° E from DDH # 1

LOCATION: LAT LONG:

DEP 1739

ELEVATION OF COLLAR _____

DATUM N 80° E (approximate)

BEARING - 42°

DIRECTION AT START: DIP.....

Nov. 5, 1964

STARTED _____

COMPLETED Nov. 7, 1964

ULTIMATE DEPTH **125.0**

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

[illegible]

PROPERTY

Hiller # 24C

HOLE NUMBER

WC # 1 (Miller #1)

1

...To

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

On Miller #2MC adjacent to Churchill #6(?)
about 600 ft. on Kasok drainage 200 ft.
west of camp.

LOCATION:

DEP

ELEVATION

DATUM

BEARING

DIRECTION AT START.

DIP

STARTED

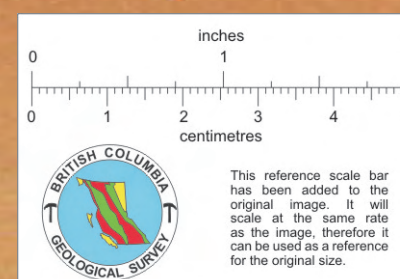
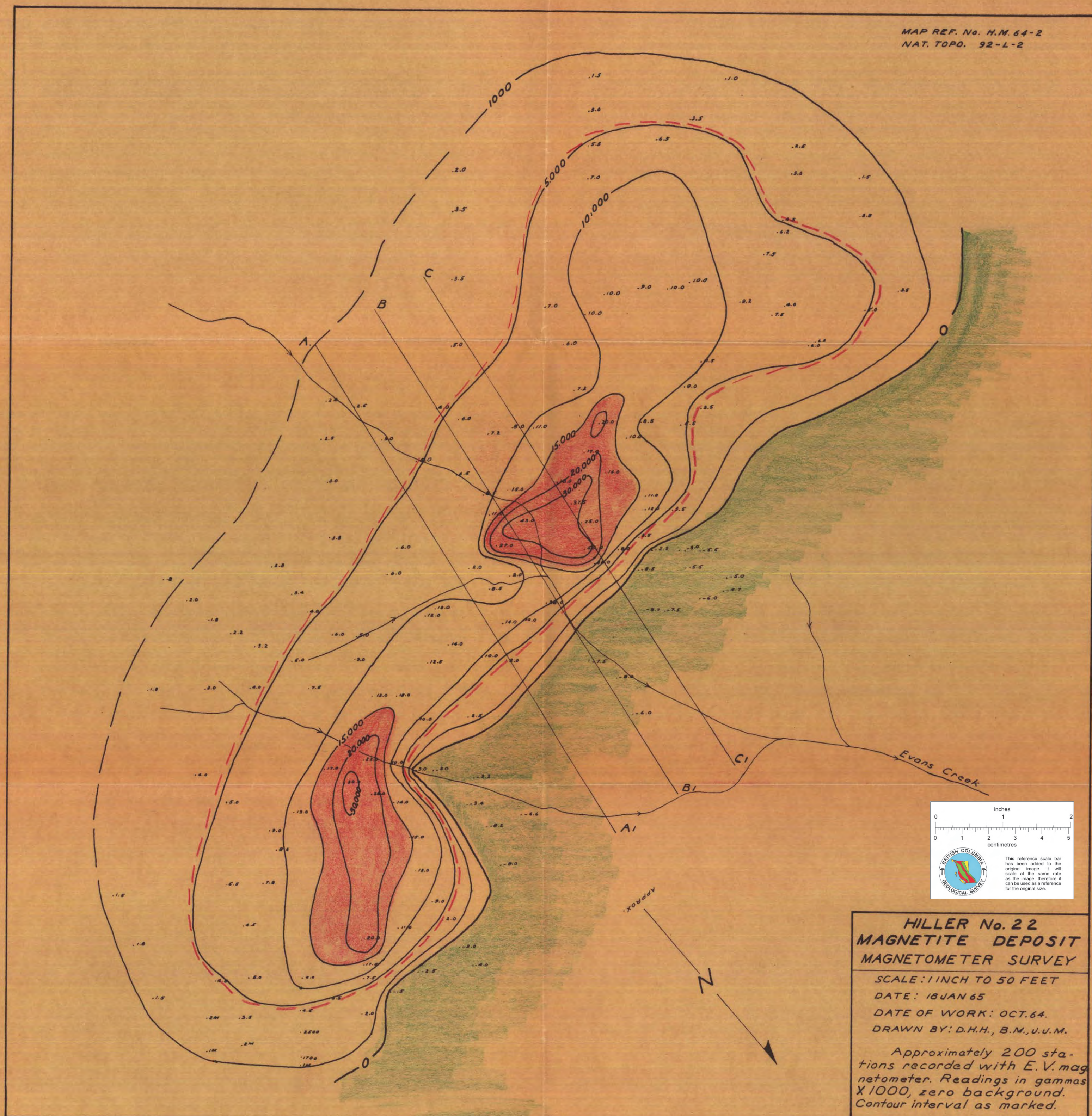
COMPLETED

ULTIMATE DEPTH

PROPOSED DEPTH

[illegible]

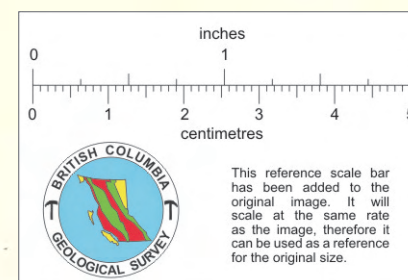
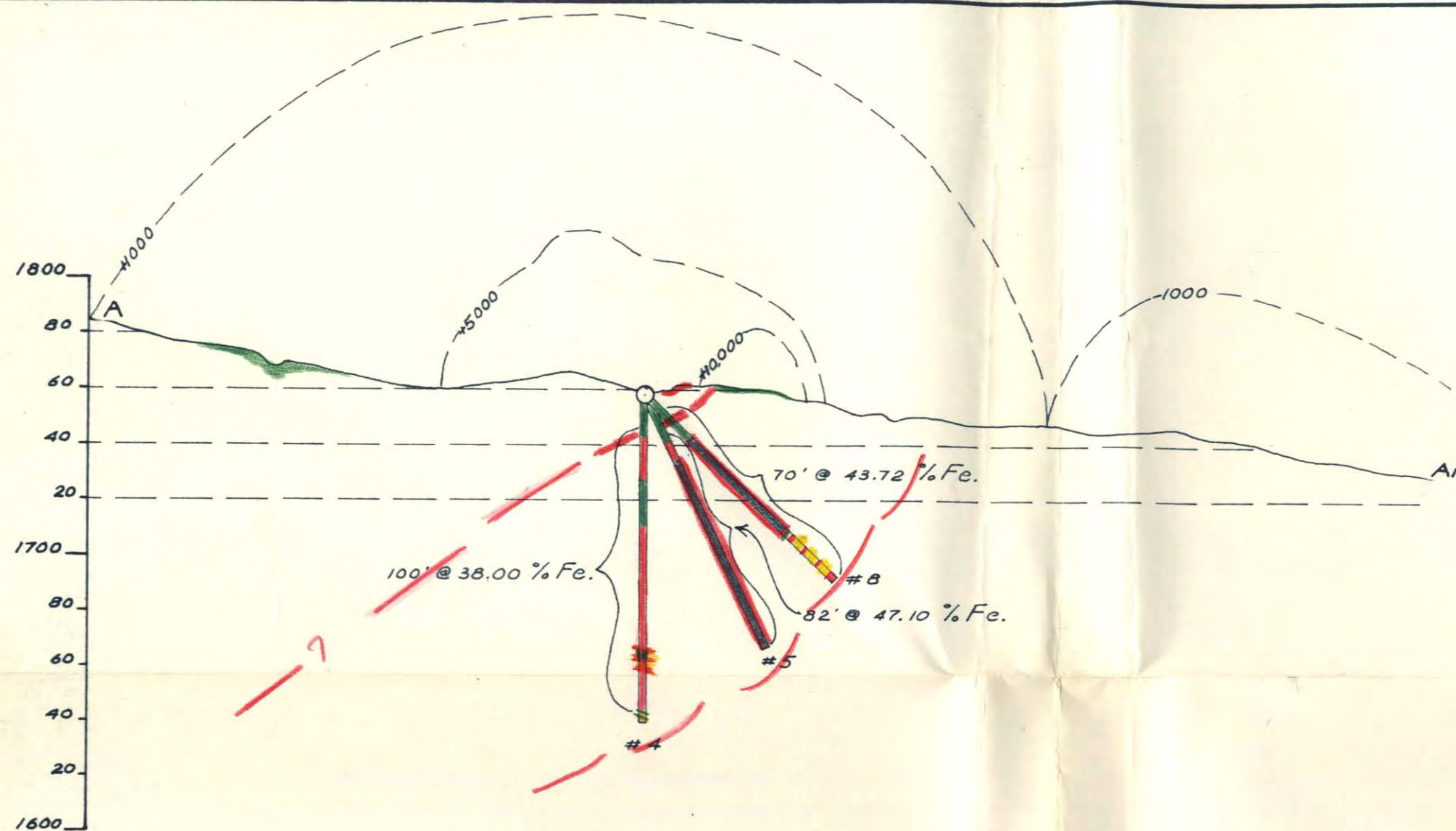
MAP REF. No. H.M. 64-2
NAT. TOPO. 92-L-2



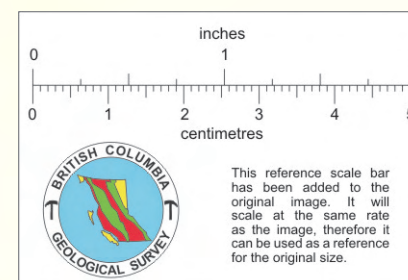
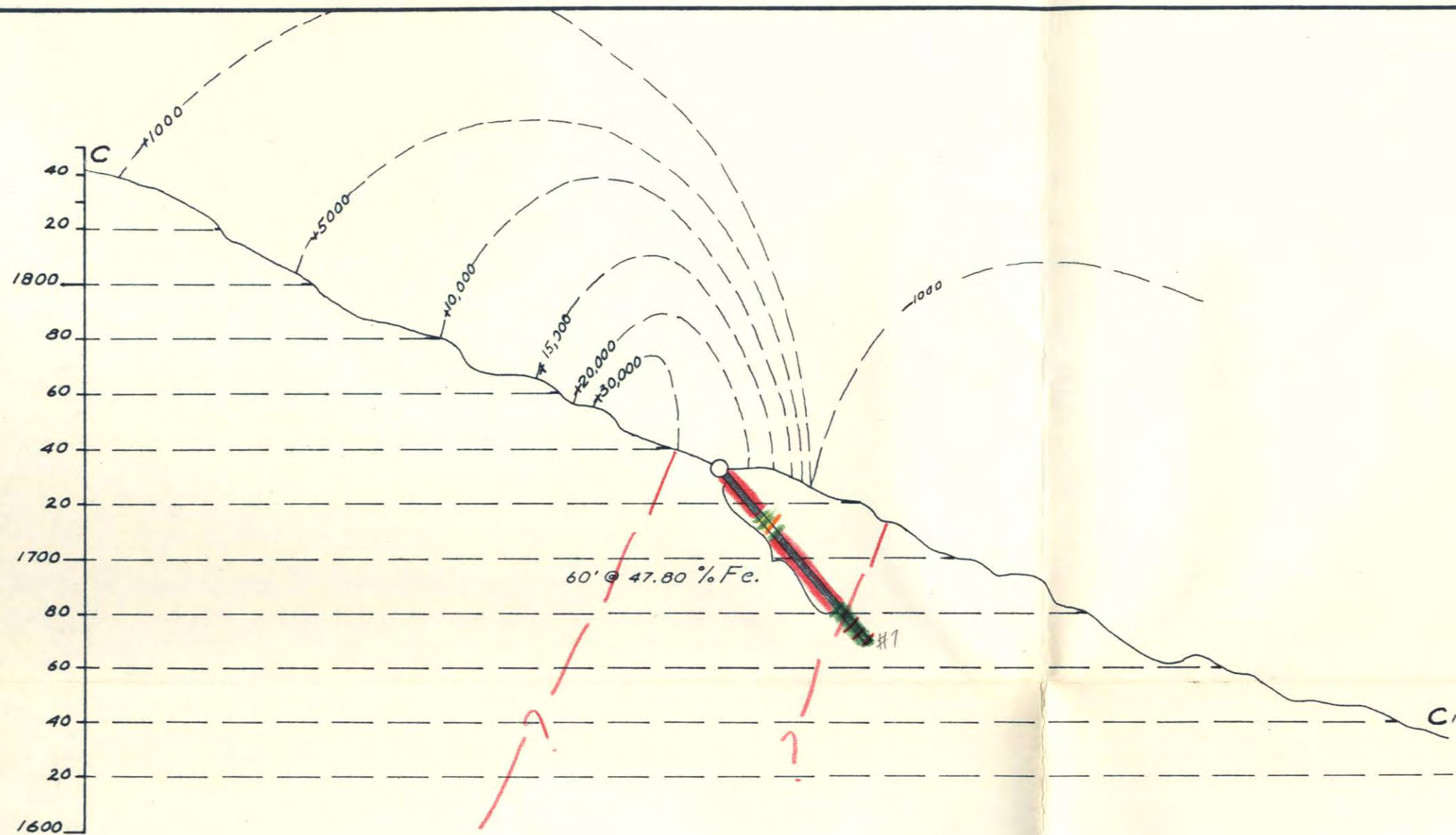
**HILLER No. 22
MAGNETITE DEPOSIT
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY**

SCALE: 1 INCH TO 50 FEET
DATE: 18 JUN 65
DATE OF WORK: OCT. 64.
DRAWN BY: D.H.H., B.M., U.U.M.

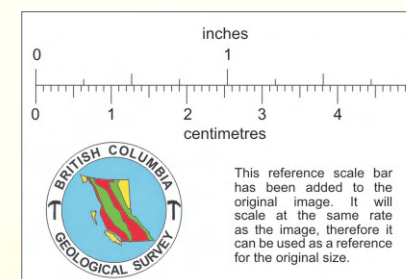
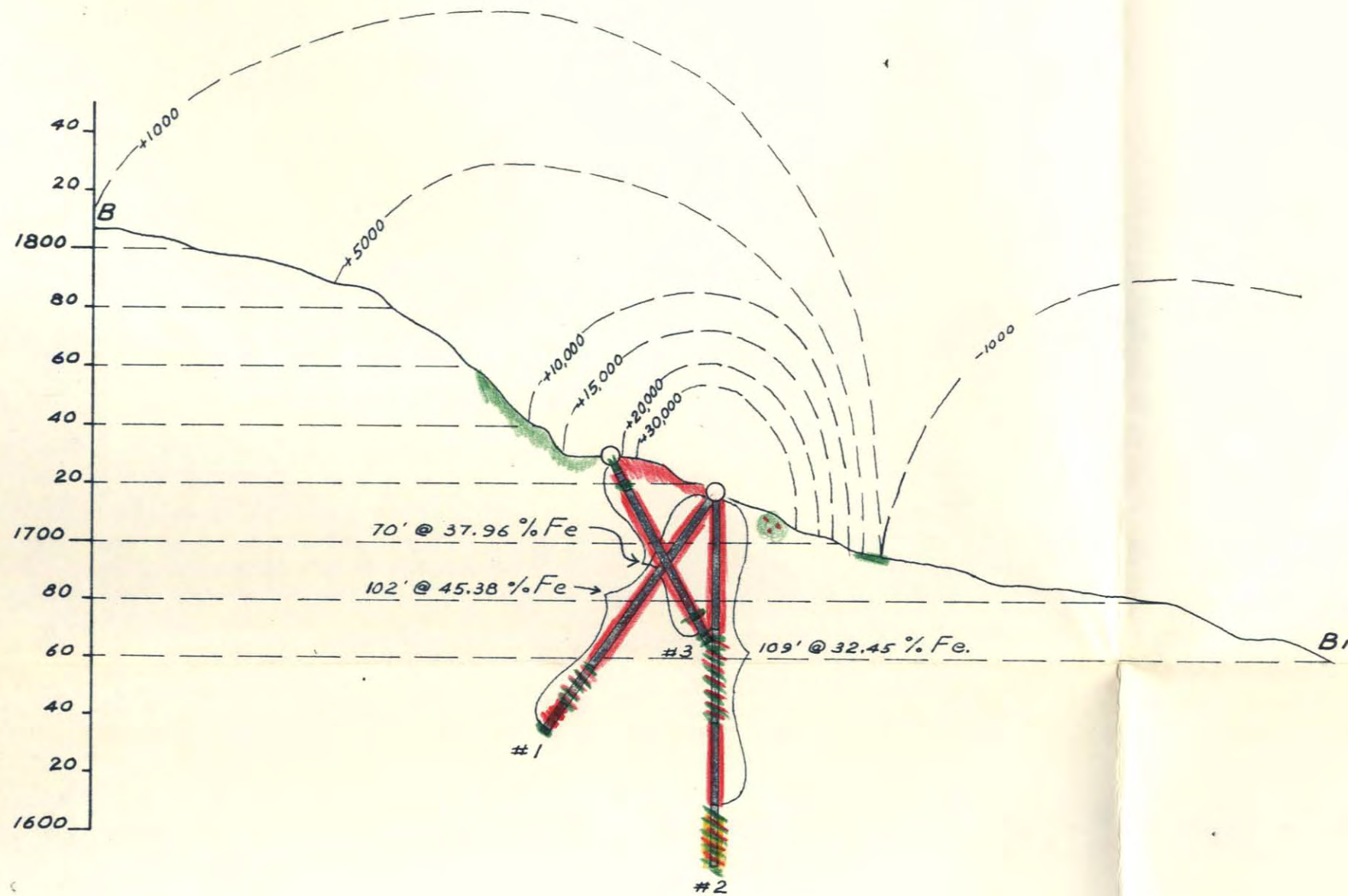
Approximately 200 stations recorded with E.V. magnetometer. Readings in gammas X 1000, zero background. Contour interval as marked.



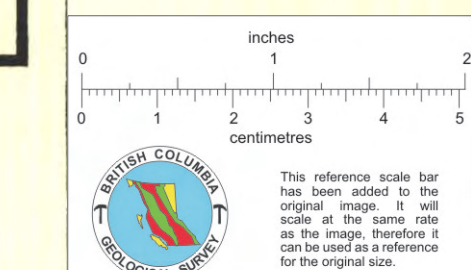
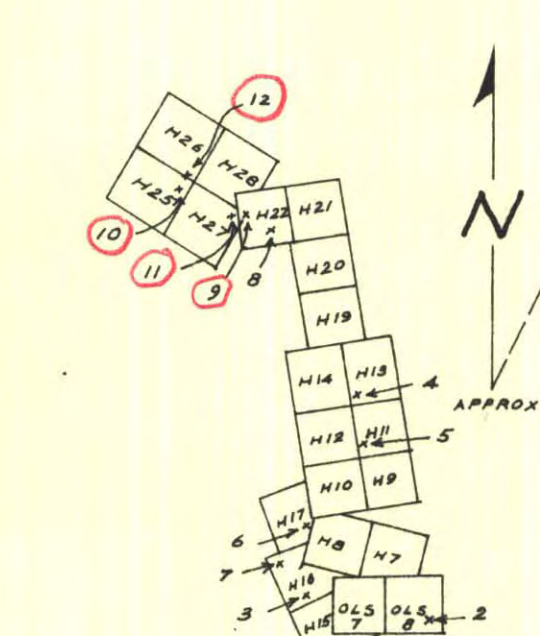
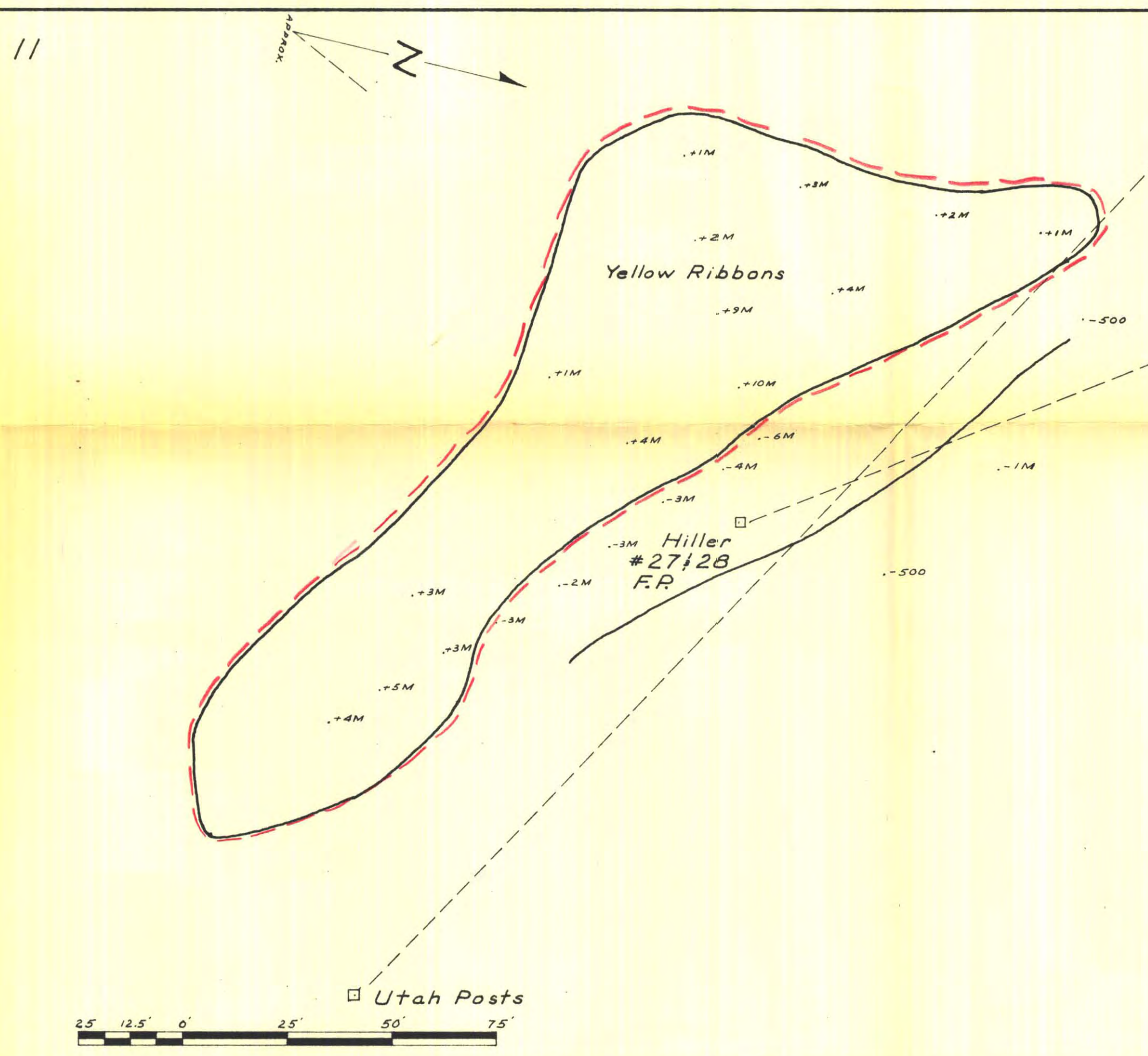
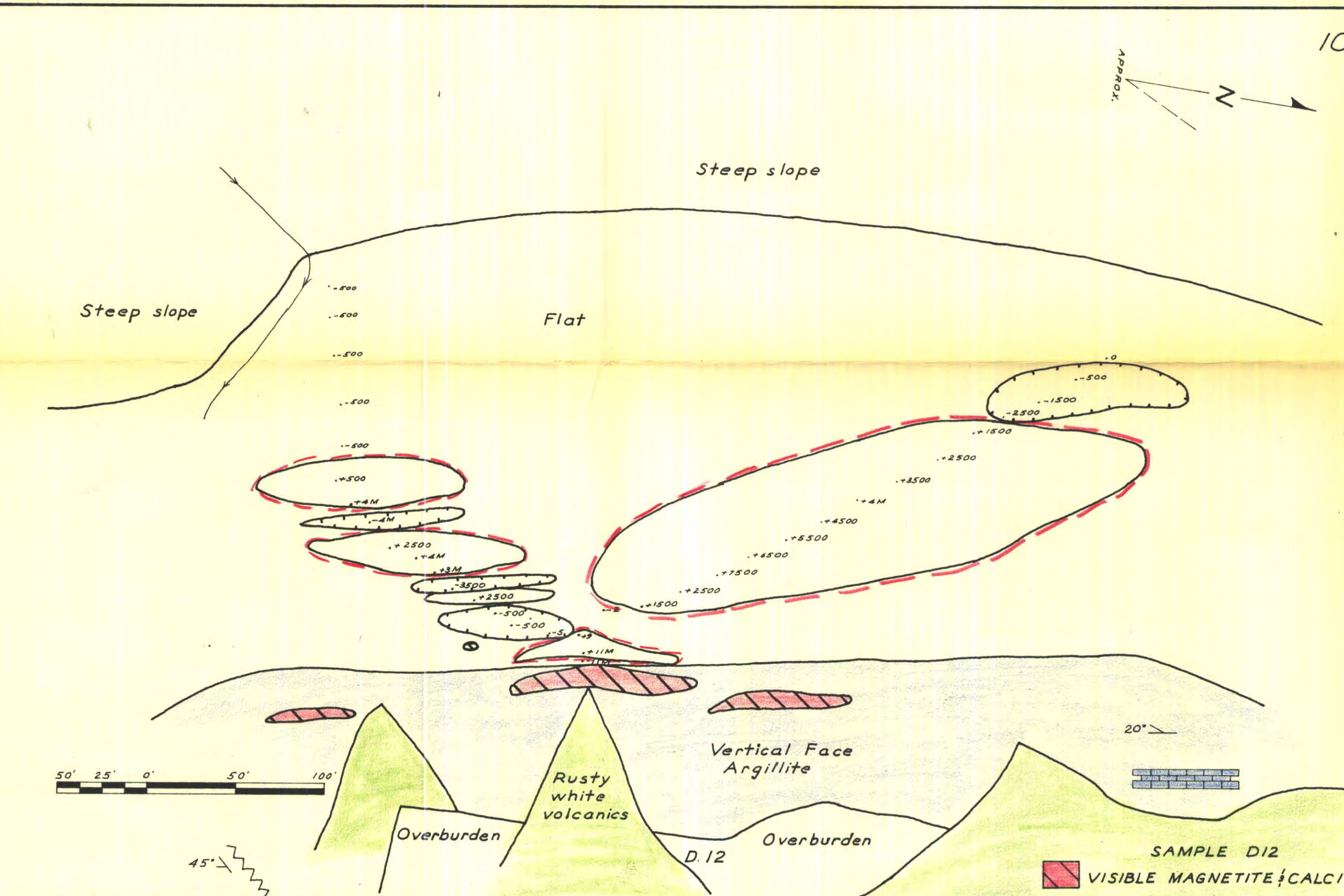
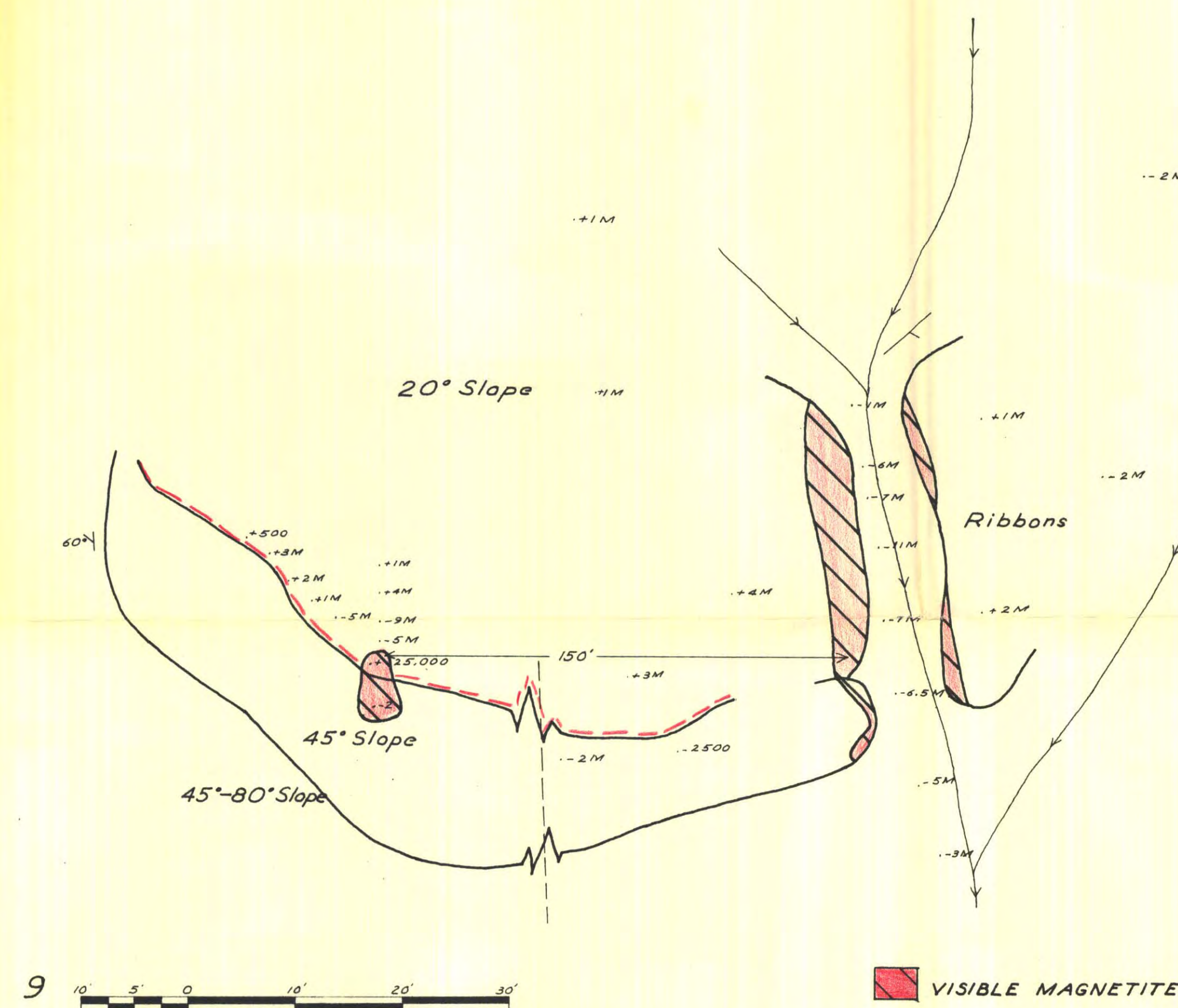
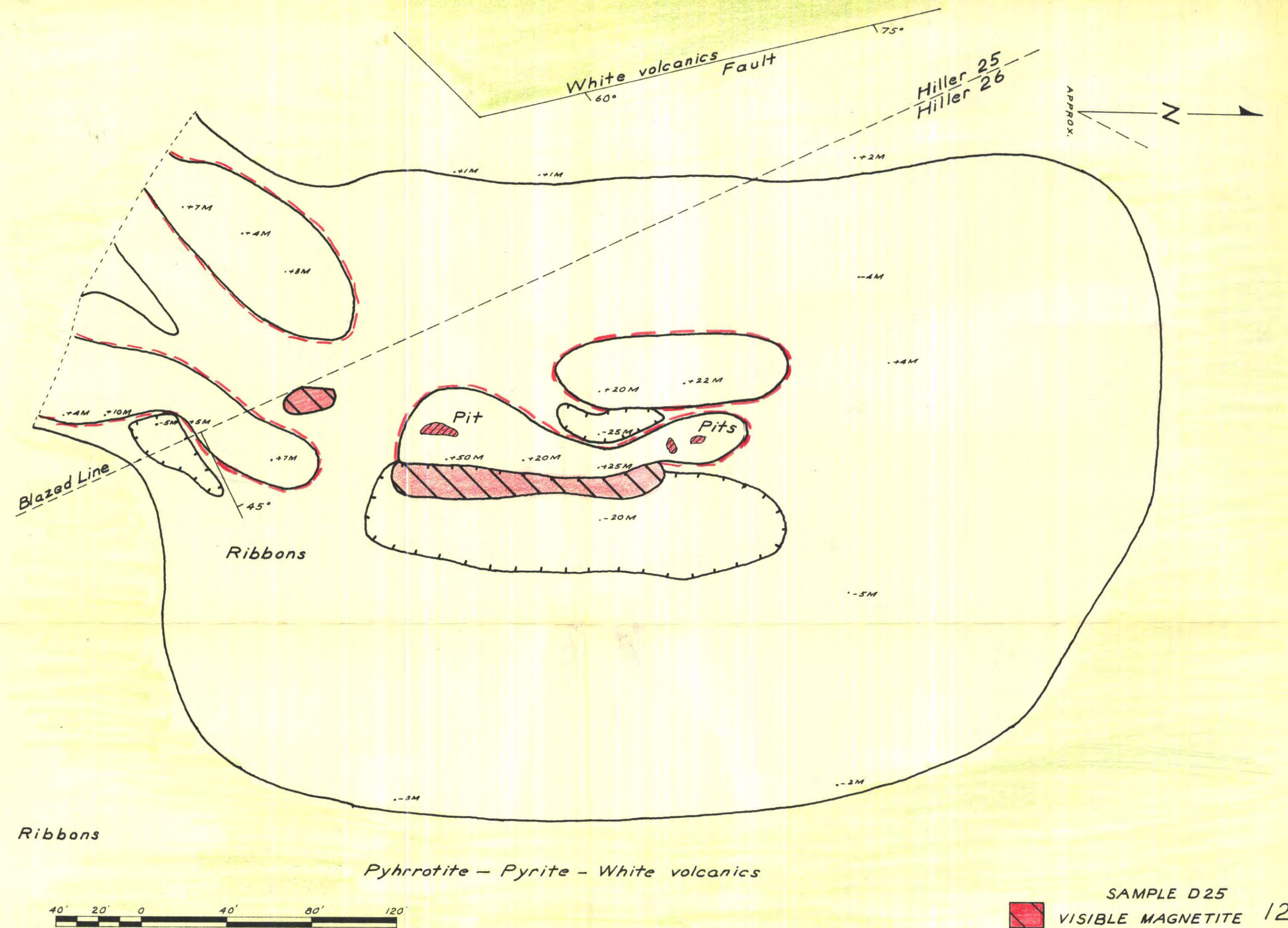
CROSS SECTION A-A1
 TO ACCOMPANY
MAP HM 64-1
 MAGNETIC PROFILE SUPERIMPOSED
 VALUES IN GAMMAS
 ZERO BACKGROUND
 SCALE: 1" TO 50'



CROSS SECTION C-C,
 TO ACCOMPANY
MAP HM 64-1
 MAGNETIC PROFILE SUPERIMPOSED
 VALUES IN GAMMAS
 ZERO BACKGROUND
 SCALE: 1" TO 50'



CROSS SECTION B-B₁
 TO ACCOMPANY
MAP HM 64-1
 MAGNETIC PROFILE SUPERIMPOSED
 VALUES IN GAMMAS
 ZERO BACKGROUND
 SCALE: 1" TO 50'
 HOLES PROJECTED 10-15' TO FIT
 SECTION

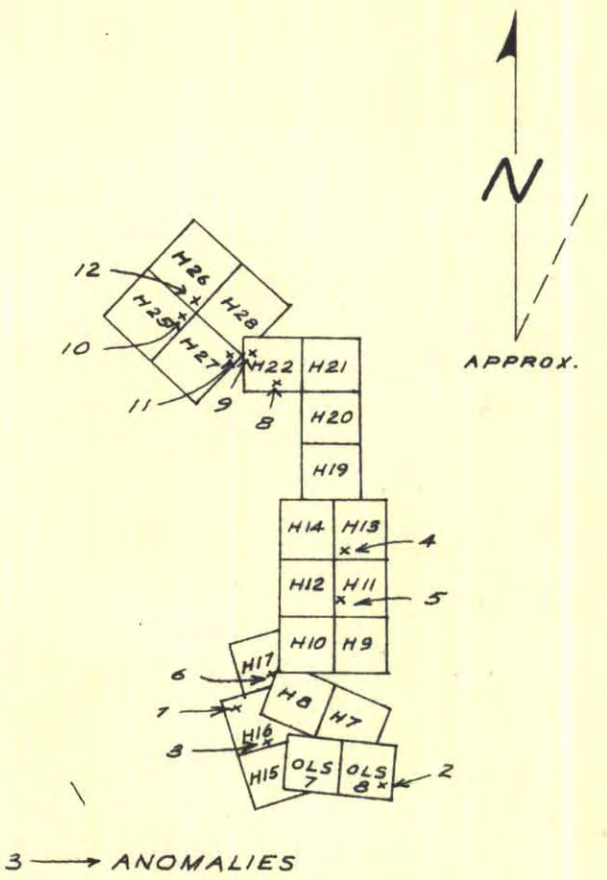
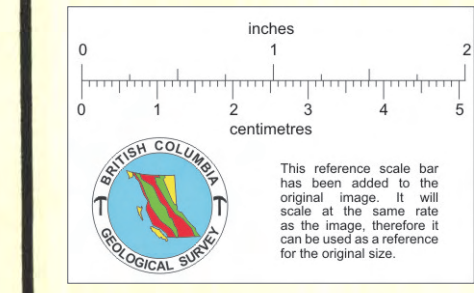
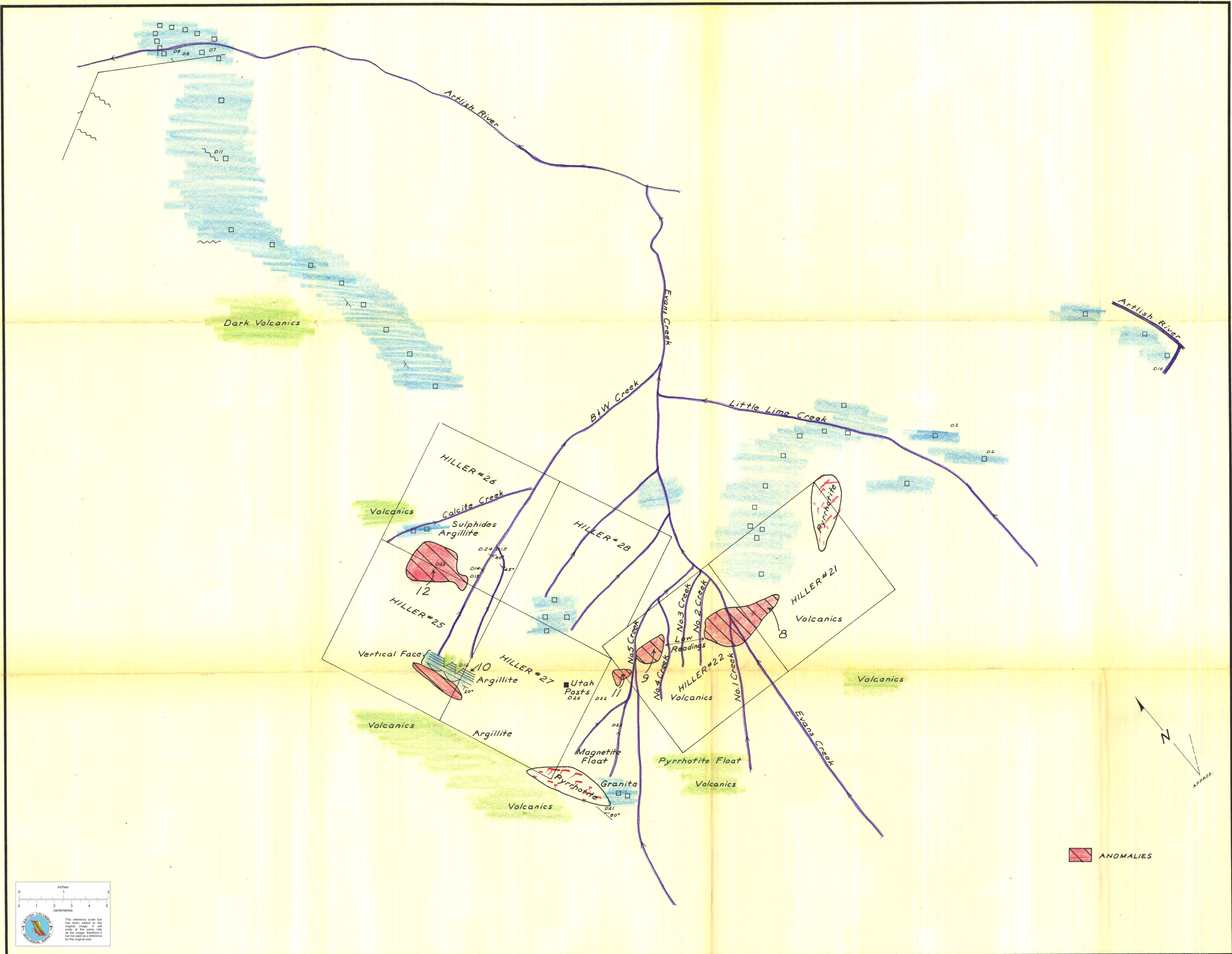


COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . HILLER GROUP
LOCATION . . NORTH OF ZEBALLOS

WORKING PLACE . . HILLER Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28 1/4 N.W. of 22
TYPE OF MAP . . INSETS FOR MAP 'A'
BASED ON . . MAP 'A'

DATE . . 14 DEC 64
DRAWN BY . . D. H. HELGESEN - RE. M.
DATE OF WORK . . 17 OCT. - 6 NOV 64

SCALE: 1 INCH TO



COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . HILLER GROUP
LOCATION . . HILLER CREEK - ZEBALLOS

WORKING PLACE . . HILLER CREEK - ZEBALLOS
TYPE OF MAP . .
BASED ON . . PROSPECTING - A.E.M. MAG. SURVEY

DATE . . 15 DEC 64
DRAWN BY . . D.H. HELGESEN - R.E.M.
DATE OF WORK . . 17 OCT - 6 NOV 64



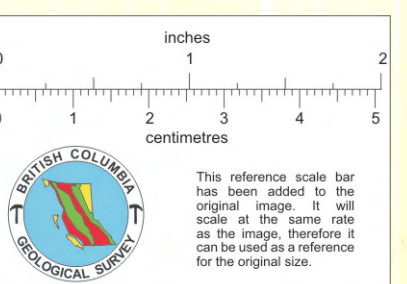
250 125 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000 2250

SCALE: 1 INCH TO

COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . HILLER 10, 12, 17
LOCATION . . ZEBALLOS

WORKING PLACE . . WEST FACE
TYPE OF MAP . .
BASED ON . . FINNISH A.E.M. MAGNETOMETER

DATE . . 30 DEC 64
DRAWN BY . . D.H. HELGESEN - R.E.M.
DATE OF WORK . . 22 OCT. 64



64-6

HM/6 4/5

² NOT ANOMALY ON MAP NO H 3/B'61 (GENERAL HILLER IRON) BY VENTURES LTD.

ON THE STEEP HILLSIDES READINGS OF
-500 GAMMAS TO -2000 GAMMAS OVER LARGE
AREAS ARE EVIDENTLY CAUSED BY A SMALL
AMOUNT OF DISSEMINATED MAGNETITE IN
RUSTY WHITE PYLONICS.

MAGNETITE IS MOSTLY IN RUSTY WHITE VOLCANICS

G R A N I T

COMPANY .. FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY .. HILLER 16+17
LOCATION .. ZEBALLOS

WORKING PLACE . . NORTH FACE

TYPE OF MAP . . PROSPECTORS SKETCH SOUTH $\frac{1}{2}$

BASED ON . . FINISH A.E.M. MAGNETOMETER

DATE . . NOV. 19/64

DRAWN BY . . R. E. MICKLE

DATE OF WORK . . OCT 22 and 26 / 64

