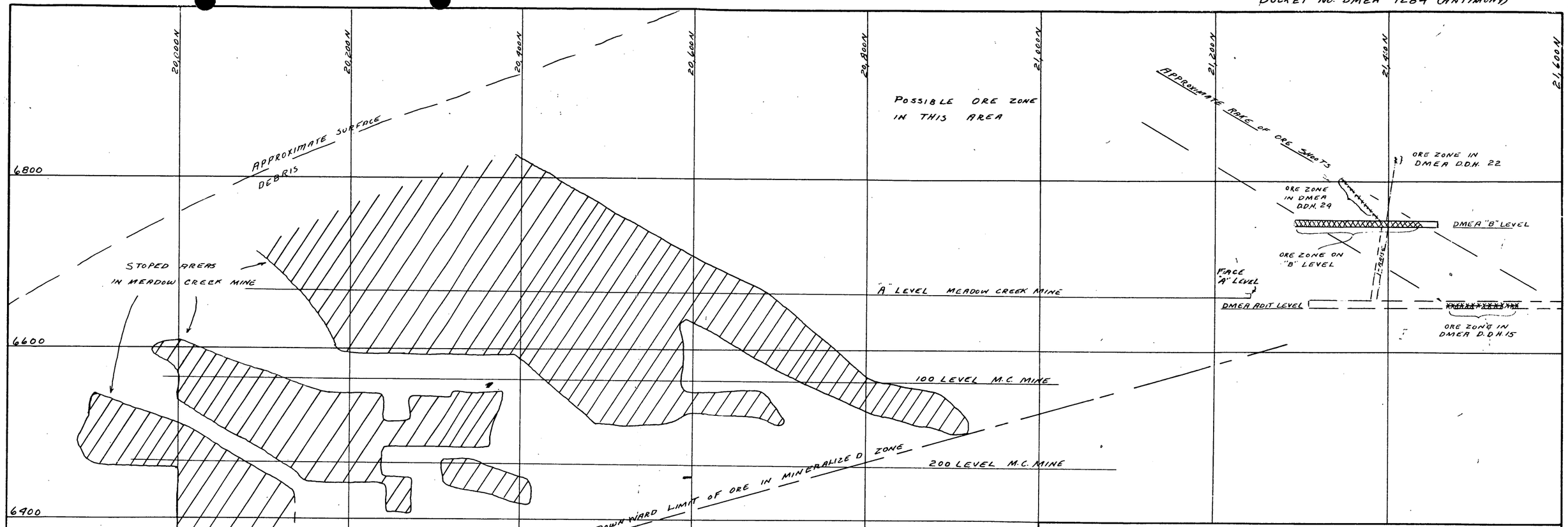
FIGURE 2
DOCKET No. DMEA 1284 (ANTIMONY)



LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION SHOWING
RELATIONSHIP OF ORE ZONE EXPOSED BY DMEA WORK
TO THE KNOWN ORE SHOOTS IN THE MEADOW CREEK MINE

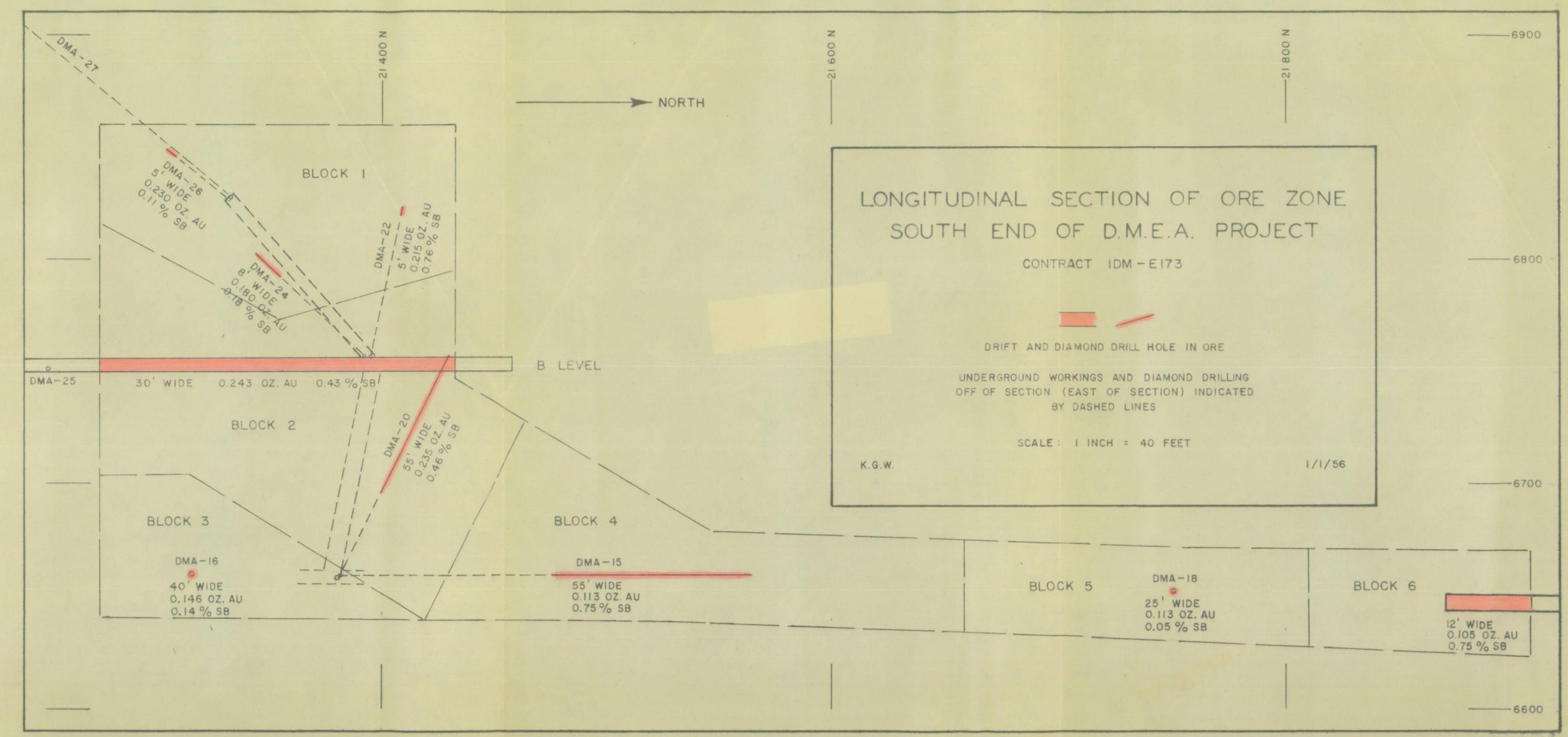
BRADLEY YELLOW PINE MINE

STIBNITE, VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

SCALE 100 50 0 100 200 FEET

STOPED AREAS IN MEADOW CREEK MINE
FROM MAP COMPILED BY
J. R. COOPER, USGS

SECTION PREPARED 9/11/55
W. P. PUFFETT, USGS
W. S. ANDERSON, USBM


LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF ORE ZONE
SOUTH END OF D.M.E.A. PROJECT
CONTRACT IDM-E173
DRIFT AND DIAMOND DRILL HOLE IN ORE
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS AND DIAMOND DRILLING OFF OF SECTION (EAST OF SECTION) INDICATED BY DASHED LINES
SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 FEET
K.G.W.
1/1/56
NORTH
21 400 N
21 600 N
21 800 N
6900
6800
6700
6600
B LEVEL
BLOCK 1
BLOCK 2
BLOCK 3
BLOCK 4
BLOCK 5
BLOCK 6
DMA-27
DMA-26
5' WIDE
0.230 OZ. AU
0.11 % SB
DMA-22
5' WIDE
0.215 OZ. AU
0.76 % SB
DMA-24
8' WIDE
0.180 OZ. AU
0.18 % SB
DMA-25
30' WIDE 0.243 OZ. AU 0.43 % SB
DMA-20
55' WIDE
0.235 OZ. AU
0.46 % SB
DMA-16
40' WIDE
0.146 OZ. AU
0.14 % SB
DMA-15
55' WIDE
0.113 OZ. AU
0.75 % SB
DMA-18
25' WIDE
0.113 OZ. AU
0.05 % SB
12' WIDE
0.105 OZ. AU
0.75 % SB

COLOR COPY / SCAN

(e) Geology of West End Gold Prospect

The known, published information on this property is found in: "Geology of the Tungsten, Antimony and Gold Deposits Near Stibnite, Idaho," USGS Bulletin 969-F, by John R. Cooper, 1951.

In general, the location is on the West End Fault, where it intersects the West End Creek Fault shown on Figs. 1 and 2 accompanying this report. This places the prospect in the N.E. 1/4th of Section 2, T18N, R.9E. The elevation of the prospect is about 6,600 feet, or about 500 feet greater elevation than Sugar Creek, where West End Creek joins it.

The description of the work done in 1943-1944 can be followed from pages 189-190 of Bulletin 969-F, copied as follows:

WEST END CREEK PROSPECTS

The West End Creek gold prospects were discovered in 1943 in the course of bulldozer exploration by the Bradley Mining Co. for possible quicksilver and tungsten deposits in the metamorphic rocks in the valley of West End Creek and in Sugar Creek to and beyond the Bonanza prospect. (See pl. 38.) Several areas of gold concentration, one of which contains a little antimony, were exposed as a result of this work.

The main concentration is on the West End fault. Three bulldozer cuts in this area expose what appears to be a large lens of disseminated gold ore striking about N. 35° E. The discovery was made in a cut just west of the stream where the West End fault separates dolomitic marble on the north from schist and quartzite on the south. The structural relationships were poorly exposed at the time of the writer's visit in 1943 because of slumping of the soft clay gouge, but apparently there is a 15-foot zone of light-gray plastic gouge near the center of an iron-stained more or less schistose zone about 150 feet wide. The strike and dip of the fault could not be determined. Some pieces of gray siliceous rock carrying stibnite, which evidently came from a lens or lenses in the central gouge, were found on the dump of the pit. The Bradley Mining Co. cut samples across the iron-stained zone, and assays of the seven samples available to the writer indicated a gold content of 0.050 to 0.145 ounce per ton across a width of 130 feet.

> A cut on the east side of the creek about 100 feet northeast of the discovery cut exposed interbedded schist and quartzite which are iron-stained but not notably sheared. The West End fault appears to be offset by a cross fault between the two cuts. (See pl. 38.) Although the schistose beds east of the creek do not appear promising for gold ore, assays of preliminary samples taken by engineers of the Bradley Mining Co. indicated a gold content of a little more than 0.1 ounce of gold per ton over a width of 115 feet.
>
> A bulldozer cut 300 feet southwest of the discovery cut and about 200 feet higher on the valley side also exposes gold concentrations. Complete assay records from this showing are available. Measuring southeastward from the position of the fault as shown on plate 38, the gold content is 0.084 ounce of gold per ton for 40 feet, a trace of gold for 30 feet, and 0.095 ounce of gold per ton for 150 feet.
>
> Another cut about 550 feet southwest of the last and about 275 feet higher on the valley side contains pyrite and arsenopyrite but no gold in excess of 0.035 ounce per ton. The cut is on the projected trace of the lens determined from the lower showings but is apparently several hundred feet south of the West End fault. Trenching nearer the fault might expose ore.
>
> There has been no underground development at the West End Creek prospects, which may contain a substantial tonnage of ore averaging a little less than 0.1 ounce of gold per ton. Its commercial interest lies in the fact that preliminary experiments by the Bradley Mining Co. have shown that it cyanides readily, unlike the unoxidized gold ores of the Yellow Pine and Meadow Creek mines. It is quite possible that it will be refractory a few feet below the intensely oxidized outcrop. The information now available indicates that the ore body could be mined by open-pit methods.

At the time the above reference was written [1950], drill hole samples were available on two drill holes put down by the Bradley Mining Company in 1943 or 1944, but this information apparently was not relayed on to Mr. Cooper.

This information is copied from Bradley's drill logs as Tables I and II. The driller on this job was Mr. Harry Withers, who still resides in Yellow Pine. These two drill holes, designated WEC No. 1 and WEC No. 2, are shown on Fig. 2.

The assays of samples taken from this drilling and bulldozer cuts indicate that gold mineralization is found for a distance of over 500 feet across the West End Fault and along

the West End Creek fault.

The major faulting has been a very important factor in localizing the ore bodies in the Stibnite Mineral Belt.

Excerpts from Bulletin 969-F follow:

> White's mapping shows that the roof pendant is cut by three major northeast-southwest faults, which are cut off by the quartz monzonite. (See pl. 38.) From south to north, these faults are the Fern, Garnet Creek, and West End . . . . The West End fault is roughly parallel to and about a mile and a half northwest of the Garnet Creek fault. Where exposed by bulldozer cuts near West End Creek it is represented by a shear zone 50 to 100 feet wide striking toward the West quarry of the Yellow Pine mine. It offsets the northern extension of the sedimentary beds as much as 1,500 feet to the east, in a direction opposite to the offset on the Fern and Garnet Creek faults. The large displacements on the Fern and West End faults are certainly older than the quartz monzonite intrusion, but smaller movements may have taken place following the quartz monzonite intrusion, as suggested for the West End fault on plate 38. . . .
>
> The West End fault has localized extensive gold deposits near West End Creek. It may be partly responsible for the eastward bend of the Meadow Creek fault at the Yellow Pine mine and thus, indirectly, for the large ore body there. . . .

Finally, a suggestion for future prospecting was given on page 192:

> It is probable that any large deposits will be found along faults. The Garnet Creek and West End faults, among others, seem to merit more thorough prospecting. A gold ore body, possibly of large size, has already been found along the West End fault.

3. (f) The West End Creek gold prospect offers an excellent opportunity to outline and block a large gold-silver-antimony ore body assaying about $5.00 per ton at present metal prices. Higher-grade veins may occur within the large mineralized area as shown by the 10 feet of $12.00 ore shown in WEC No. 2 drill hole between the 40 and 50-foot depths.

Because the sampling done to the present time shows the strong possibility of mineralization over a width of 400 to 600 feet, low-cost, open-pit mining is suggested.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE

gold

antimony

silver

mercury

ANTIMONY
GOLD ORES CO.

THIS STOCK OFFERING IS MADE EXCLUSIVELY TO RESIDENTS OF IDAHO

An Idaho Corporation with Mines in Valley County—Idaho. Incorporated, 1935. Capitalization, 10,000,000 Shares non-assessable stock, par value 10 cents each share. Total authorization, $1,000,000.00.

OFFERING — 1,300,000 shares at 10 cents each for mining development of Idaho mines by:—

ANTIMONY GOLD ORES CO.
P. O, Box 827
Boise, Idaho

ANTIMONY GOLD ORES COMPANY

E. E. OBERBILLIG
PRESIDENT

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000 PAR VALUE 10c PER SHARE
MINES LOCATED IN THE STIBNITE MINING AREA
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO
ORES CONTAINING GOLD, SILVER, ANTIMONY, TUNGSTEN, MERCURY, URANIUM
P. O. BOX 827
BOISE, IDAHO

D. D. OBERBILLIG
SECRETARY-TREAS.

PHONES: 342-1994
344-1230
344-0497

FEBRUARY 28, 1963

To Stockholders of AGO and Other
Interested Investors: --

This booklet will tell you the story of an Idaho mining venture, its potential, and plans to tap those metal resources.

First of all, the claim holdings of this corporation includes prospects for large open-pit gold deposits. Today you cannot pick up a national news magazine without finding comments on our adverse balance of payment and gold loss dilemma. We believe our government will soon be forced to give our gold mines a boost in price. If the government removes the silver backing of the silver certificate bills, this will further add to the burden already upon our dwindling gold reserves.

Silver has taken its rightful place in the limelight, not as a monetary medium but as an industrial metal. Within the last year, silver's price has skyrocketed 40% over the government-pegged price of 90 cents per ounce. Antimony price has been holding remarkably well in recent years and has been the metal sustaining our operations of the past two years. Mercury price has continued fairly good in the past few years. We have both of these metals in our claims.

This is a mining company run by mining engineers with successful backgrounds totalling more than fifty years' experience -- and much of it right in the area of these mines. Our knowledge of the geology of this area will be for the benefit of this company.

We believe Antimony Gold Ores Company has promising prospects to develop several mines and is located in a well-mineralized area. Won't you consider joining us in the development of these mining properties by becoming an investor? An order blank and return envelope are included for your use. We hope you participate.

Very truly yours,

Ernest Oberbillig

Ernest Oberbillig

Don Oberbillig

Don Oberbillig

EO:jlh

ANTIMONY
GOLD ORES CO.
P. O. Box 827
BOISE, IDAHO

PROSPECTUS

After the death of two of the Bradley brothers, the Bradley Mining Company returned the Sugar Creek group to this corporation on July 22, 1958. We then held only three groups of claims—namely, the Sugar Creek, Johnson Creek, and Sheep Creek antimony. At the present time, we hold seven groups with negotiations progressing for the acquisition of one more antimony-gold group. A map showing these groups of claims appears on the back page of this booklet. A detailed description of each group follows:

(1) Sugar Creek Group

The Sugar Creek group of quartz claims consists of 90 claims along both sides of Sugar Creek and in all, covers about 1800 acres. (See map attached)

The principal mineral showing of this group has been called the Bonanza Prospect. John Cooper, USGS Geologist, makes the following statement in Bulletin 969-F:

> "The Bonanza prospect has been explored by means of a large open cut, two short adits, several bulldozer trenches, and several diamond drill holes . . . . None of the holes show more than a trace of gold or more than a 0.1 per cent of antimony. The main part of the deposit unquestionably contains higher gold and antimony values, but no assay information was available to the writer."

From this same pit (described above) during the fall of 1962, in three weeks' time, we produced 50 tons of 10 per cent antimony ore worth $3000.

The chief value of this group of claims lies in the geological structures leading from the $50,000,000 Yellow Pine Mine. The Bonanza prospect is on the Meadow Creek mineral fault,* and the West End zone crosses

*A fault is a mining term which describes the break or crack in the earth's rock crust where rock on one side of the fault moves up or down. Since these cracks in the earth's crust lead to the molten interior, they are frequently the location of ores of the metals.

these claims just east of the Bonanza prospect. Both of these geological structures produced ore at other points and could make ore bodies on these claims just as they made the huge tungsten-antimony Yellow Pine Mine.

Bulldozer stripping and some diamond drilling is planned to trace the ore showings on this group.

(2) Mercury Placer Claims

Early in the fall of 1962, we realized that Cinnabar Creek, flowing north from the Hermes mercury mine, was opened for location, so five placer claims of 80 acres each were located to cover this ground. It has been known for many years that placer cinnabar occurred in the gravel of that stream, and judging from the tremendous erosion and glaciation shown at the Hermes mercury mine, it is possible that three to five thousand flasks of mercury may be contained in that gravel (worth $600,000 to $1,000,000).

Robert N. Bell, Idaho Mines Inspector, in 1918 wrote in Bulletin No. 1, July 25, 1918, on page 6:

> "In fact, I am advised by Mr. Smith that the surface debris everywhere on on the mountain side, below the line of his lode, (Hermes Mine) will give good panning results of heavy red cinnabar (mercury) concentrates and that the same is true of the creek bed gravels for three miles down to the mouth of Cinnabar Creek. (Mercury Placer Claims)
>
> Mr. Smith also advised me that in some high bar gravel diggings on Sugar Creek near the mouth of Cinnabar Creek, which were worked for placer gold and created a local excitement, a number of years ago, nuggets of 50 per cent Cinnabar mineral (Mercury sulphide) were found in the cleanup boxes of the small placer operations attempted at that date which predicates a considerable disintegration and erosion of the surface since the deposits were formed."

This makes a valuable block of claims adjoining the AGO Sugar Creek group of quartz claims, and sampling work on the Mercury Placer Claims should be done to outline the commercial mercury values. After that test work, the commercial parts of the gravel deposit may be easily and economically mined and concentrated with a track-type bucket loader, trommel screen, and hydraulic jig. The concentrates could then be trucked to Yellow Pine for roasting in the retort furnace to produce liquid mercury metal.

Payment for these five claims or 400 acres of placer ground was made by issuing six hundred thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the corporation so that now the Antimony Gold Ores Company owns this valuable block of five claims.

(3) Johnson Creek Group

On Johnson Creek, south of Cox's Dude Ranch and eight miles south of Yellow Pine, AGO holds a group of quartz claims (50 in all), which are located on the Johnson Creek fault, a north-trending mineral structure.

I now wish to quote from J. J. Oberbillig's December 20, 1939, AGO Stockholders' letter:

> "On the Johnson Creek Group, which is the south extension of the Idaho Mineral Group, during the past year (1939) the work of development on this group has been carried on continuously. Two hundred fifty-five feet of tunnel was run, and a timber shed, compressor house, and an addition to the living quarters were built. The clearing off of about twenty acres of underbrush and scrub timber was completed, as a protection to property from fire, and enough timber was gathered to complete the cross-cut tunnel work to the ore body.
>
> I am very confident that the development as planned to open up the Johnson Creek deposit will prove up a very large and valuable tonnage of gold ore, for the reason that the ore body we are driving for crops on the surface and is from 40 to 100 feet wide. The vein is opened up on the surface along the strike of the ore by open cuts and shallow tunnels at intervals for more than 3,000 feet. It is evident from this surface development that this ore body is of primary origin and should extend to a great depth. The ore here contains stibnite, the antimony sulphide, which predominates in many of the ore shoots in this particular section of the district. The gold, however, appears to be found more abundant in light to dark-colored quartz rock, containing arseno-pyrite, with which the gold is chiefly associated. Although the silver values appear to be more closely associated with the antimony proper, and in many instances the more massive antimony sulphide ore yields a very high percentage of silver. Also, in many instances, and especially in the ore on the surface above the point where the cross-cut tunnel will cut the vein, the ore contains considerable grey copper. (silver mineral)
>
> I am sure that this work as planned for this development will prove up a fine ore body of great value."

In 1939, the AGO Johnson Creek fault ore body was being developed by a long tunnel in preparation for low-cost underground mining—the best way known then. At the present time, however, surface (open pit) mining has proven to be the least costly, and now it is believed more surface stripping should be planned to develop this ore body for open-pit mining.

(4) Doris K. Claims

Northeast of the now-abandoned village of Stibnite and overlooking the valleys of Meadow Creek and East Fork, there was a development for gold, silver, and antimony initiated during World War I. The ground was held as part of the Bradley group until they ceased operations. Since the initial work was done in 1918-1920, nothing more has been done, and

the semi-isolated location of this mineral deposit has retarded its development; a road is needed to it.

Robert N. Bell wrote in his annual Inspector of Mines' report for 1919 on pages 131-132:

> "Parallel to this zone (Hennesy Mercury lode) and in the granite margins the Doris Kay group of claims has been further developed by deep surface cuts during the year. This property carries a very pronounced fissure parallel to a wide Porphery dike that is 20 feet thick and well-sprinkled with bright clean antimony sulphide said to average 10% antimony with $5 to $8 in gold ($8.50 to $13.50 today) and 25 to 28 ounces per ton ($31.50 today) of silver. On its course to the Northwest this big lode strikes into a blue magnesium lime formation where a vein 5 feet wide has been opened by several surface cuts disclosing a pay streak of clean antimony ore one to three feet thick carrying average values of 20 to 50% antimony with associated gold-silver values up to $50 per ton."

F. C. Schrader and C. P. Ross, USGS Geologists, in Bulletin 780D, 1926, on page 154 have this to say about the Doris Kay prospect:

> "The outcrops and the mineralized rock or ore as shown in the pits and trenches consists chiefly of a gangue of vein quartz in a brecciated mineralized and silicified grandiorite or granite rock, in which are sporadically distributed irregular bodies of stibnite as much as 2 inches in diameter, said to carry a fair proportion of silver. Some specimens of the ore 3 or 4 inches in diameter are nearly half stibnite. The stibnite is mostly fine grained, but contains also well-striated cyrstals as much as an inch long. Oxidized surfaces of the outcrops and ore are in part stained yellowish with antimony oxide derived from the stibnite. The deposit probably contains considerable antimony."

It is proposed that a road be built to this claim and stripping by bulldozer done to uncover this mineral showing. Any ore uncovered could be hauled to the mill on Johnson Creek and concentrated.

This claim was purchased by Antimony Gold Ores Company for 200,000 shares of stock, which adds a very promising mineral deposit to the assets of AGO.

(5) Garnet Creek Ore Zone

Forty years ago this mineral showing was called the Doris K. No. 3 prospect. This is located about one-half mile north of the Doris K. prospect.

F. C. Schrader and C. P. Ross, U. S. Geological Survey Geologists, in Bulletin 780D, on page 154, have this to say:

> "The Doris K. prospect No. 3 (No. 12, fig. 6), not visited in this work, is about 3,000 feet north of the Doris K. and 300 feet higher, at an altitude of

about 8400 feet, on the opposite or Sugar Creek slope of the ridge. It trends northwest and is said to be on the first quartzite-limestone contact southwest of the one on which the Fern cinnabar deposits occur and the seond southwest of the one on which the United Mercury Mines Co. cinnabar deposits occur. Quartzite forms the hanging wall, and the ore occurs mostly in the limestone, which it seems to replace. The gangue is quartz.

Development work is said to have disclosed a shoot of antimonial silver-gold ore 15 feet wide and 100 feet long. The gold and silver content is higher in the more quartzose part of the shoot. Much of the ore is reported to be relatively pure stibnite, some of it containing about 70 per cent of antimony. Several other good-looking outcrops occur farther down the slope on the contact and below it to the northeast."

John R. Cooper, USGS Geologist, in Bulletin 969-F, 1951, on pages 183-187, makes the following statement:

"Lenses of high-grade stibnite ore as much as 18 inches thick and smaller pods of pure stibnite occur in the zone, but not scheelite was observed. About 10 tons of antimony ore has been mined from the upper adit and is piled on the dump."

A surface examination of this claim shows it to be a very likely spot to produce some antimony-gold-silver ore by bulldozer opencut work. A road about 1,000 feet long must be built to truck ore from this area.

The area itself, however, appears to us to have more potential because of the Garnet Creek fault running through it; here we may uncover large deposits of low-grade gold ore.

The significance of these faults was expressed by Cooper in USGS Bulletin 969-F as follows:

On page 162,—"White's mapping shows that the roof pendant is cut by three major northeast-southwest faults, which are cut off by the quartz monzonite. (see Pl. 38.) From south to north, these faults are the Fern, Garnet Creek, and West End."

On page 192,—"It is probable that any large (ore) deposits will be found along faults. The Garnet Creek and West End faults, among others, seem to merit more thorough prospecting."

Work can be started on the ore and trace it beyond the known ore showings. In this way, what ore that can be mined will help pay for more exploration work here.

(6) Sheep Creek Claims

In a stockholders' letter dated June 7, 1947, Mr. J. J. Oberbillig stated:

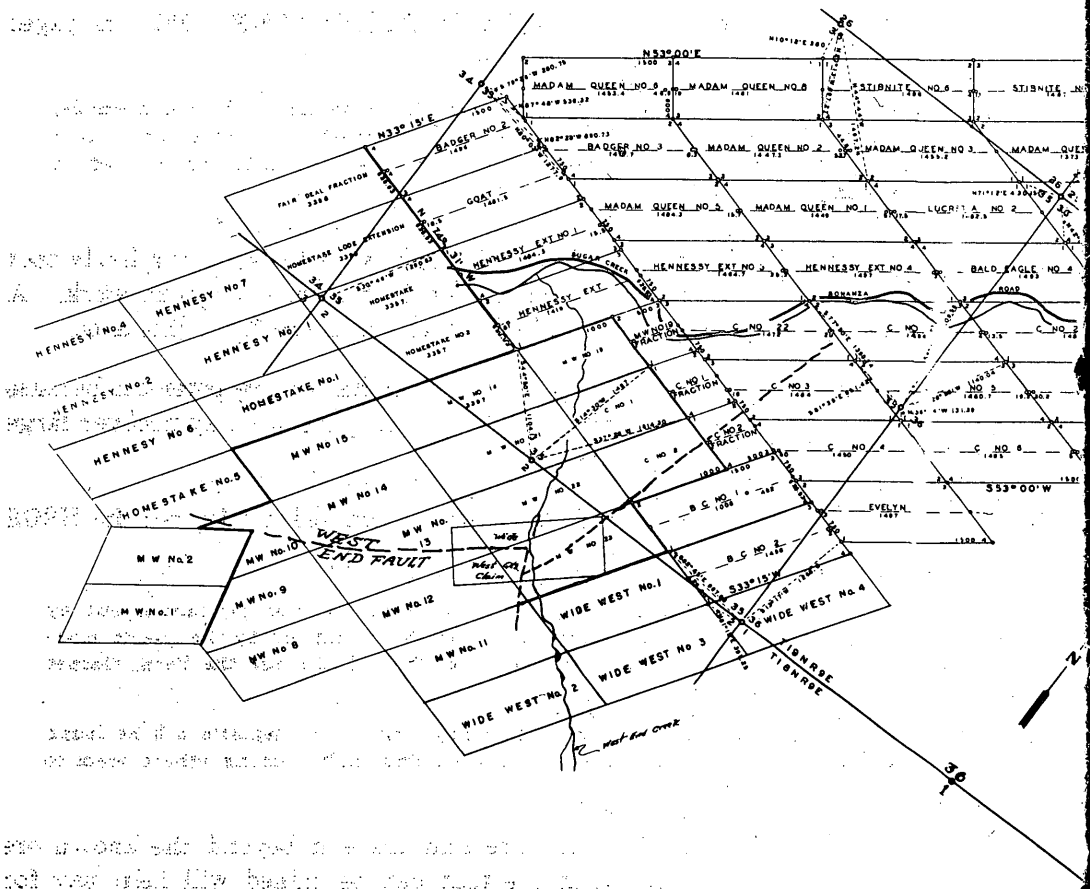
"This company also owns a very interesting group of antimony property approximately twelve miles south of this present operation (Johnson Creek). It is also the aim of the company to thoroughly prospect this property during the season."

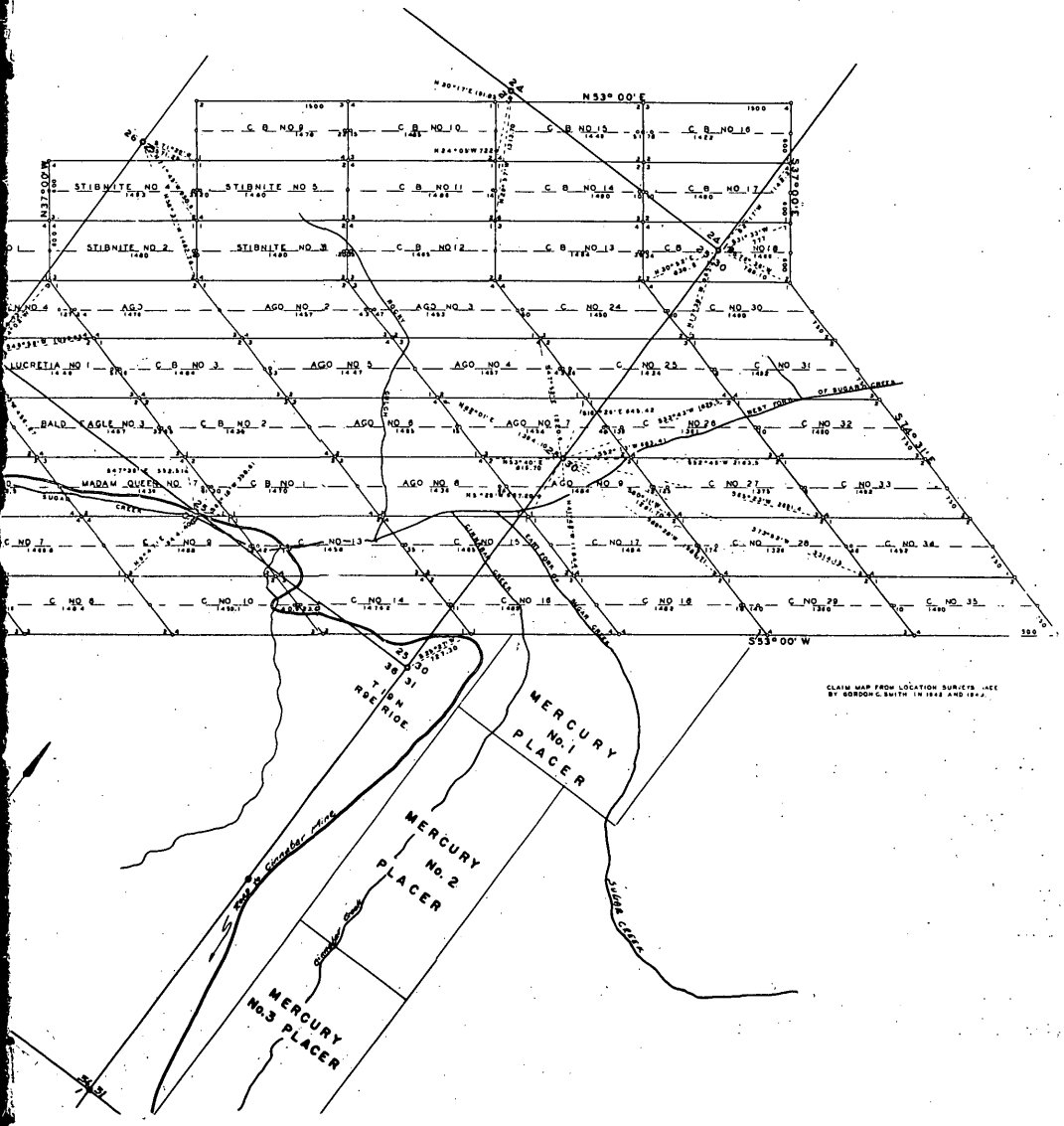
ANTIMONY GOLD ORES COMPANY

SHOWING SUGAR CREEK, MERCURY PLACER, & WIDE WEST GROUPS

SCALE

YELLOW PINE, IDAHO 0 500 1000 1500 FEBRUARY 6, 1963




N 53° 00' E
S 53° 00' W
N 37° 00' W
S 37° 00' E
STIBNITE NO 4
STIBNITE NO 5
STIBNITE NO 2
STIBNITE NO 3
C B NO 9
C B NO 10
C B NO 15
C B NO 16
C B NO 11
C B NO 14
C B NO 17
C B NO 12
C B NO 13
C B NO 18
AGO NO 2
AGO NO 3
C NO 24
C NO 30
LUCRETIA NO 1
C B NO 3
AGO NO 5
AGO NO 4
C NO 25
C NO 31
BALD EAGLE NO 3
C B NO 2
AGO NO 6
AGO NO 7
C NO 26
C NO 32
MADAM QUEEN NO 17
C B NO 1
AGO NO 8
AGO NO 9
C NO 27
C NO 33
C NO 7
C NO 9
C NO 13
C NO 15
C NO 17
C NO 28
C NO 34
C NO 8
C NO 10
C NO 14
C NO 16
C NO 18
C NO 29
C NO 35
SUGAR CREEK
WEST FORK OF SUGAR CREEK
SAM JOHNSON CREEK
MERCURY No. 1 PLACER
MERCURY No. 2 PLACER
MERCURY No. 3 PLACER
Gambler Creek
T 18 N
R 6 E R 10 E
CLAIM MAP FROM LOCATION SURVEYS MADE BY GORDON C. SMITH IN 1942 AND 1943

Apart from the above statement, we have no further knowledge of this group and plan to examine it at the first opportunity this summer. There is probably an ore deposit here, recalling the description given us by J. J. Oberbillig.

(7) Wide West Group

This claim is located on West End Creek and nearly joins the AGO Sugar Creek group. This claim is located in the lower left corner of the claim map in the center of this booklet. The gold deposit has been described by Mr. J. Cooper in USGS Bulletin 969-F, on pages 189-190. Bulldozer cuts uncovered a mineralized zone over 150 feet wide in three cuts showing gold contents averaging $3.50 per ton over the entire width. A year later, two diamond drill holes were drilled with the first being placed in the crushed area of a fault giving considerable trouble in drilling. It showed, however, gold values. Next a drill hole was spotted west of the creek, and it showed two areas of gold values. The first area was a gold vein 10 feet wide averaging $12.00 over the entire width, with half of it—five feet—assaying $17.00 per ton. The second area was 70 feet of gold values of $4.00 per ton, with the hole still in $5.75 gold rock, as the final 5-foot sample, with the hole bottomed at 220 feet depth.

The above described sampling shows the likelihood of a huge ore body assaying $5.00 per ton in gold, silver, and antimony. Application has been made for a Government exploration loan to develop this mineral structure. A $50,150 project has been proposed. If the Government approves this application, they will loan us half the cost of the project. We would pay it back plus interest over a ten-year period, only from any production from the claim.

The sampling and work done to date on this prospect shows a good chance to develop a million tons of $5.00 ore at an indicated cost of approximately $50,000 for the project. This would be a ratio of 100 to 1. Such a ratio of possible ore to cost is considered a good mining prospect.

The proposed project involves a road, 460 feet of tunnel and 2,400 feet of diamond drilling.

The Government Geologist, Mr. John Cooper, summarized his opinion of this mineral prospect:

> "A gold ore body, possibly of large size, has already been found along the West End fault."

The indicated ore body would, of course, at $5.00 ore be mined only by low-cost open-pit methods. Should this ore body prove as large as

present indications appear, the AGO has a splendid millsite and tailings dump area within one and one-half miles of the ore body. This is the mouth of Cinnabar Creek on Claims C-13 to C-17, inclusive, shown on the claim map.

In addition to the above seven groups of claims, we are presently negotiating for another antimony-gold property with promising showings of ore. When this deal is ready for closing, the stockholders will be informed so that they can determine the desirability of acquiring such property.

The total property now held by AGO includes some very likely ore showings and could readily develop into several producing mines.

As the preceding descriptions pictured, the Antimony Gold Ores Sugar Creek group suffered for lack of development work. Bradley could hold it by using the big Stibnite open-pit work to satisfy the assessment work requirements. In short, for the past twenty years very little has been done on this group. We now present a plan for development of that group along with work on each of the seven groups with costs budgeted as follows:—

(1) Sugar Creek Group	
400 hours — Bulldozer stripping	$ 4,800
600 ft. — diamond drilling	$ 4,800
Mapping and Sampling	$ 1,500
TOTAL	$11,100
(2) Mercury Placer Claims	
200 hours — Bulldozer stripping, access roads, and clearing	$ 2,400
Sampling work — 8 locations	$ 6,000
Mapping and Assaying	$ 1,200
TOTAL	$ 9,600
(3) Johnson Creek Group	
200 hours — Bulldozer stripping	$ 2,400
400 ft. — diamond drilling	$ 3,200
Mapping — Geology Work	$ 800
TOTAL	$ 6,400
(4) Doris K. Claims	
200 hours — Bulldozer road and stripping the ore described	$ 2,400
Surface drilling and blasting. Mining the ore	$ 3,200
Core drilling	$ 2,000
TOTAL	$ 7,600
(5) Garnet Creek	
Same work as Doris K. above	$ 7,600
TOTAL	$ 7,600
(6) Sheep Creek Claim	
Bulldozer road, stripping, drilling, blasting, ore. Small dozer and compressor. Two-man crew (2 months' work)	$ 5,000
TOTAL	$ 5,000

(7) **Wide West Gold** OME Exploration Project		$25,000
	TOTAL	$25,000

A Summary of the Work and Costs:—

(1)	Sugar Creek	$11,100
(2)	Mercury Placer	$ 9,600
(3)	Johnson Creek Group	$ 6,400
(4)	Doris K. (antimony-gold)	$ 7,600
(5)	Garnet Creek	$ 7,600
(6)	Sheep Creek Antimony	$ 5,000
(7)	Wide West Gold	$25,000
	GROUP WORK TOTAL	$72,300

Equipment Needs:—

To accomplish the development program outlined above, we should acquire certain machines to do the most work for the least cost. A list of the equipment and other similar needs is offered next:—

(1)	D-7 Tractor and Dozer	$ 8,000
(2)	Pickup Truck	$ 2,000
(3)	Ore and Service Trucks	$ 1,500
(4)	Compressor	$ 2,000
(5)	Camp Outfit	$ 1,500
(6)	Mining Tools (steel, hoses, etc., including repairs)	$ 6,000
(7)	Tugger and Slusher	$ 1,500
(8)	Loader — (Bucket Type)	$ 1,500
	TOTAL	$24,000

The ore from any of the AGO groups of claims can be milled in the United Mercury mill on Johnson Creek, and the costs for this and charges for test runs in the mill are budgeted as a mill fund of $8,700.

While the officers of this corporation will not take any commission on stock which they sell, we may use salesmen or brokers, and the customary charge for this service is 20 per cent.

A brief summary table of the anticipated use of income from this stock issue would be:—

Claims Group Work	$ 72,300
Equipment Needs	$ 24,000
Ore Milling Fund	$ 8,700
Possible Broker Service	$ 25,000
TOTAL STOCK OFFERING	$130,000

Company Organization:—

In order to accomplish the outlined development program, a manager and several miners will be needed. We have the crew now from our past two years' antimony operations and we, of course, plan to work

antimony again this year. However, we plan to produce it largely from the AGO Claims instead of from United's Antimony Ridge. For the past two years, we have produced 4-5 carloads of antimony concentrates worth about $40,000 each year.

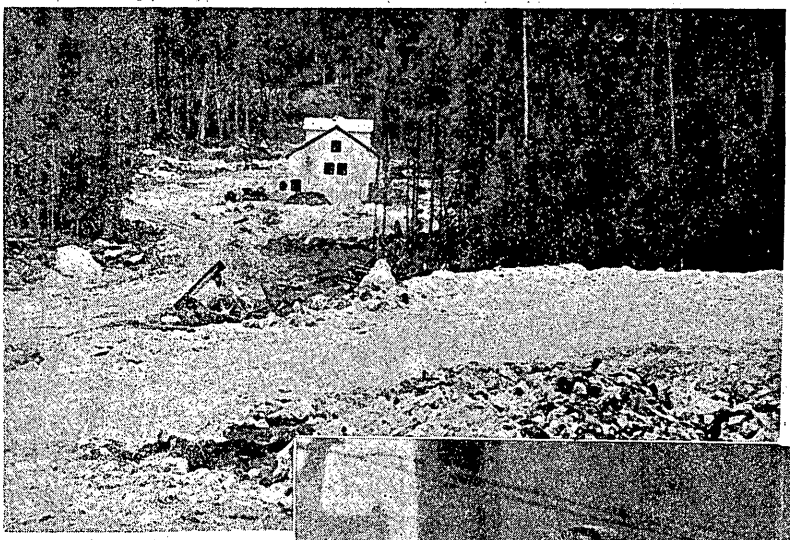
Any antimony we can produce from AGO claims this year will help defray the costs of the outlined program and permit us to do more exploration and development work. Mercury production as well as any gold and silver concentrates which can be produced are also readily marketed to help our program.

The 50 ton/day flotation mill of United Mercury will be available for use because it is located on Idaho Minerals property; most of the original stockholders of AGO are also Idaho Minerals shareholders. For United's use of the ideal Idaho Minerals millsite, Antimony Gold and Idaho Minerals are entitled to use of the Mill according to our understanding.

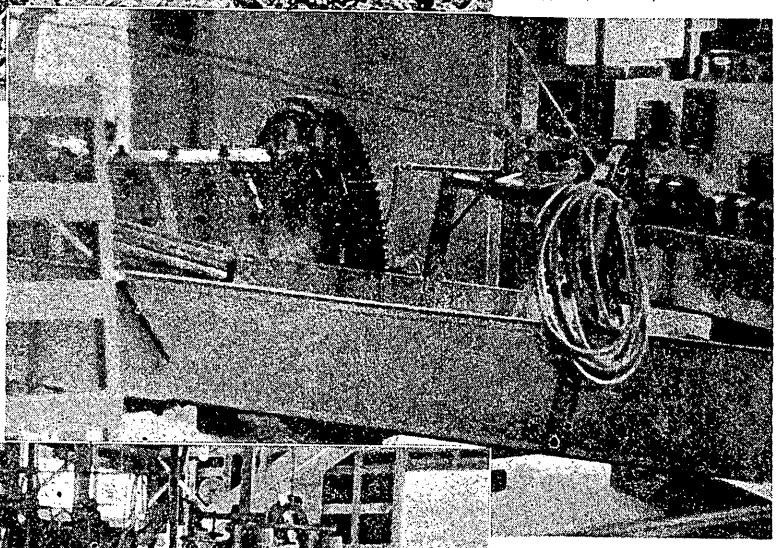
While metal mining for many common metals has been depressed in recent years, antimony and silver are heading higher in price; silver is shooting upward like an Atlas Rocket, and antimony strengthened several shillings on the British market in recent weeks. Gold appears ready for some action in Washington soon; either it will be forced to $70 per ounce or domestic production will be stimulated by a bonus. Mercury price has been holding firm for the past year.

With your support we can develop these mining properties and be ready to hit the markets soon with concentrates and metals of antimony, silver, mercury, and gold. We believe in the potential mines of the Stibnite Mineral Belt and would like to show you some of its exciting possibilities. The AGO claims are located on the same geological zones which have produced $50,000,000 of tungsten, antimony, and gold at the Yellow Pine Mine—commonly called Stibnite; $4,000,000 in mercury at the Hermes Mine (both shown on the area map on page 15). The Johnson Creek group is located on the great Johnson Creek shear zone where just recently a large tungsten ore body has been opened. This is the Golden Gate Tungsten mine and it is also spotted on the area map referred to above.

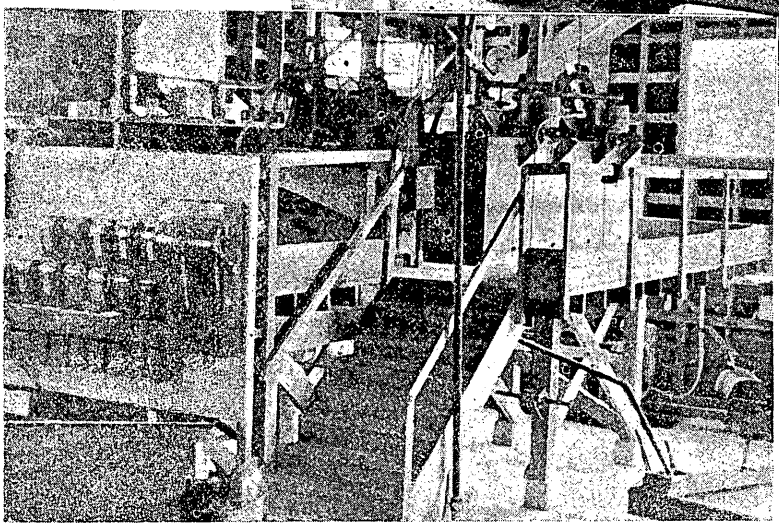
We will strive to utilize our store of geological knowledge of this mineralized area to benefit the stockholders of this corporation. Why not join us as an investor in this venture?



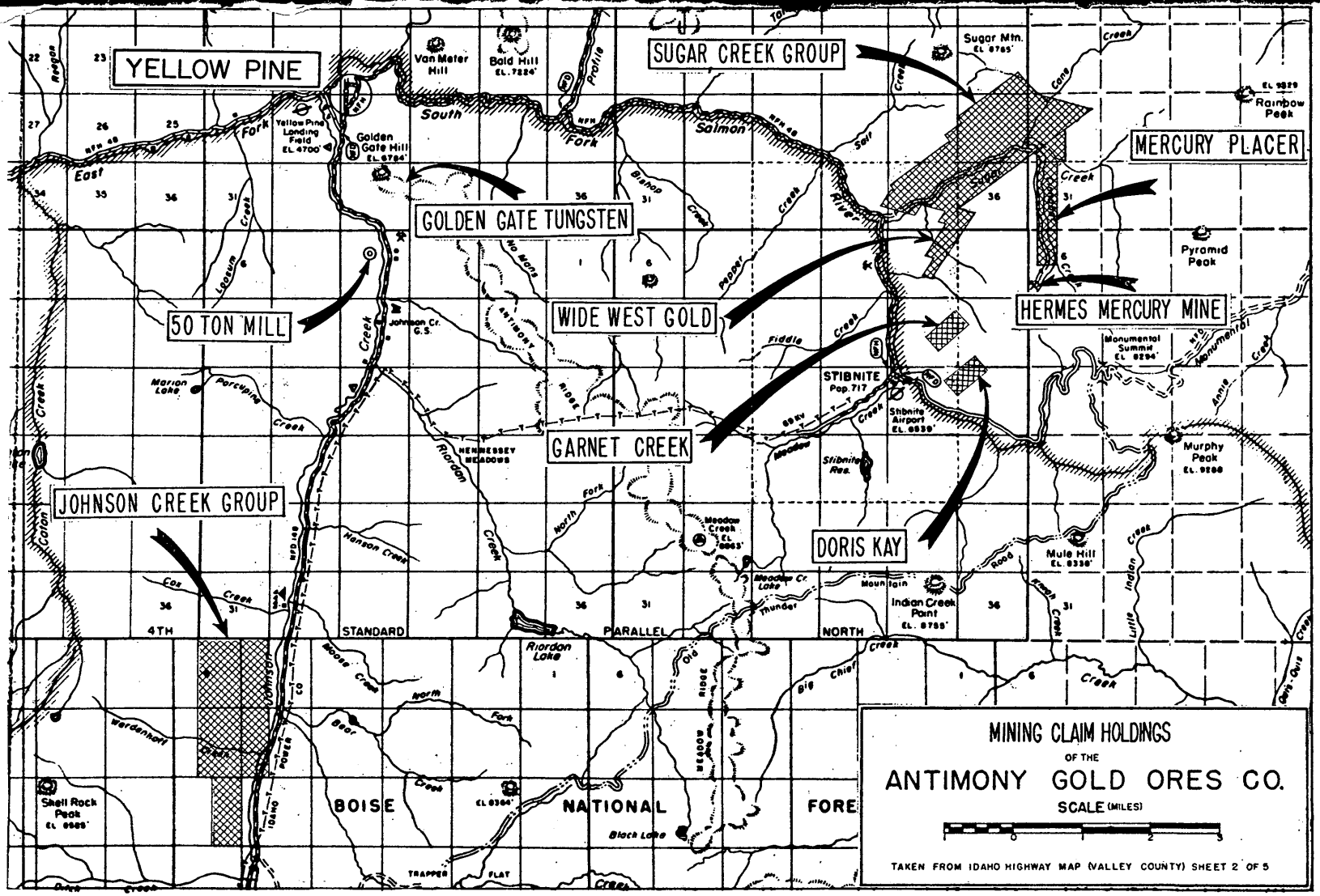
50 Ton/Day Mill with 2000 ton tungsten ore stockpile in foreground



Allis-Chalmers Ball Mill and Classifier; will grind 50 tons/24 hours



Denver Flotation Machine and Electrical Switchboard


YELLOW PINE
SUGAR CREEK GROUP
MERCURY PLACER
GOLDEN GATE TUNGSTEN
50 TON MILL
WIDE WEST GOLD
HERMES MERCURY MINE
GARNET CREEK
JOHNSON CREEK GROUP
DORIS KAY
Van Meter Hill
Bald Hill EL. 7224'
Sugar Mtn. EL 8765'
Rainbow Peak
Yellow Pine Landing Field EL 4700'
Golden Gate Hill EL 6764'
Pyramid Peak
Johnson Cr. G.S.
Marion Lake
Monumental Summit EL 8294'
STIBNITE Pop. 717
Stibnite Airport EL 6539'
Stibnite Res.
Murphy Peak EL 9200
HENNESSEY MEADOWS
Meadow Creek EL 6963'
Mule Hill EL 8330'
Indian Creek Point EL 8755'
Riordan Lake
Shell Rock Peak EL 8985'
EL 8364'
Black Lake
TRAPPER FLAT
4TH STANDARD PARALLEL NORTH
BOISE NATIONAL FORE
MINING CLAIM HOLDINGS
OF THE
ANTIMONY GOLD ORES CO.
SCALE (MILES)
0 1 2 3
TAKEN FROM IDAHO HIGHWAY MAP (VALLEY COUNTY) SHEET 2 OF 5

BALANCE SHEET

ANTIMONY GOLD ORES COMPANY

December 31, 1962

ASSETS

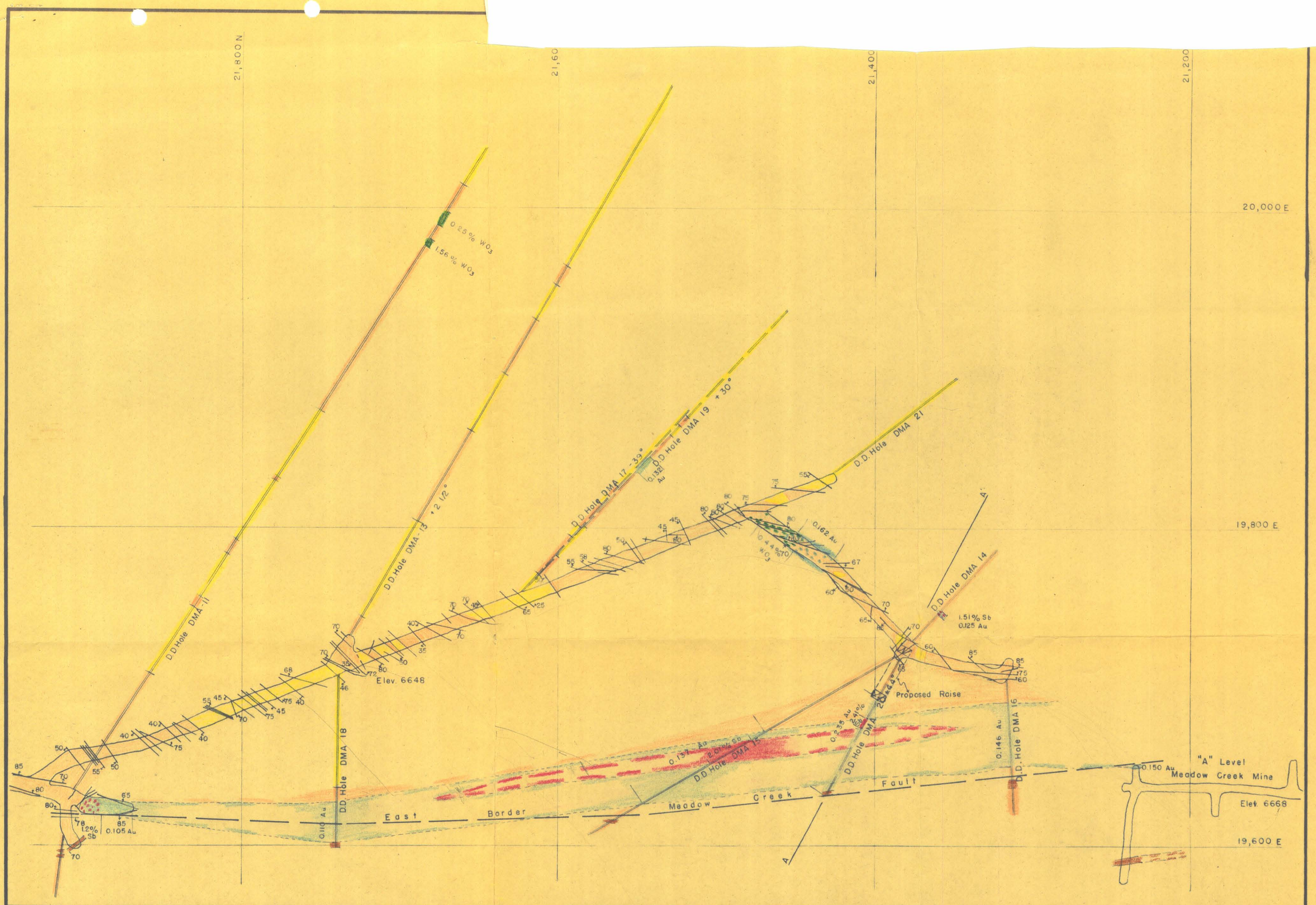
Cash in Bank		$ 150
Buildings and Investment in Mining Claims and Development Work		457 183
		$457 333

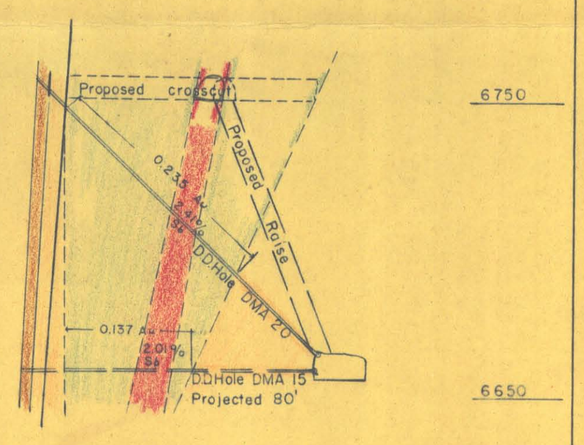
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities:		
Payable to estate of J. J. Oberbillig	$ 82 288*	$
Payable to E.E. and D. D. Oberbillig	16 980*	
Payable to Harlow H. Oberbillig	40	
Total Current Liabilities		99 308
Stockholders' Equity:		
Capital stock, par value $.10 a share; authorized 10 000 000 shares; issued and outstanding 3 500 000 shares	350 000	
Donated surplus	8 025	
Total Stockholders' Equity		358 025
		$457 333

* At the special stockholders meeting held September 22, 1962, it was agreed that Stock will be accepted for these accounts on the basis of par value for the stock.

GEOLOGIC MAP OF
D.M.E.A. EXPLORATION TUNNEL
BRADLEY MINING CO.
STIBNITE, VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO
D.M.E.A. CONTRACT IDM-E173
SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 FEET
EXPLANATION
Fresh, barren rhyolite
Argillic, quartz flooded
Rhyolite dike
Lamprophyre dike
Gold-bearing mineralization (gold >0.1 oz/ton)
Stibnite mineralization (antimony > 1%)
Scheelite mineralization (WO3 grade not specified)
Fault, showing dip, dashed where approximately located
Shear zone, showing dip, dashed where approximately located
Notes
DMA-23 +2°
Diamond drill hole
Dip
Drawn by K.S. Wallace
January 1, 1996
MEADOW CREEK FAULT ZONE
MONDAY TUNNEL
APPROXIMATE TRACK EL. 6,6-8
A LEVEL
MEADOW CREEK MINE
APPROXIMATE EL. 6,670
NORTH
20 NA°





Section A-A'

Explanation

- Fresh monzonite
- Altered monzonite
- Lamprophyre dike
- Gold mineralization
- Tungsten mineralization
- Antimony mineralization
- Fault

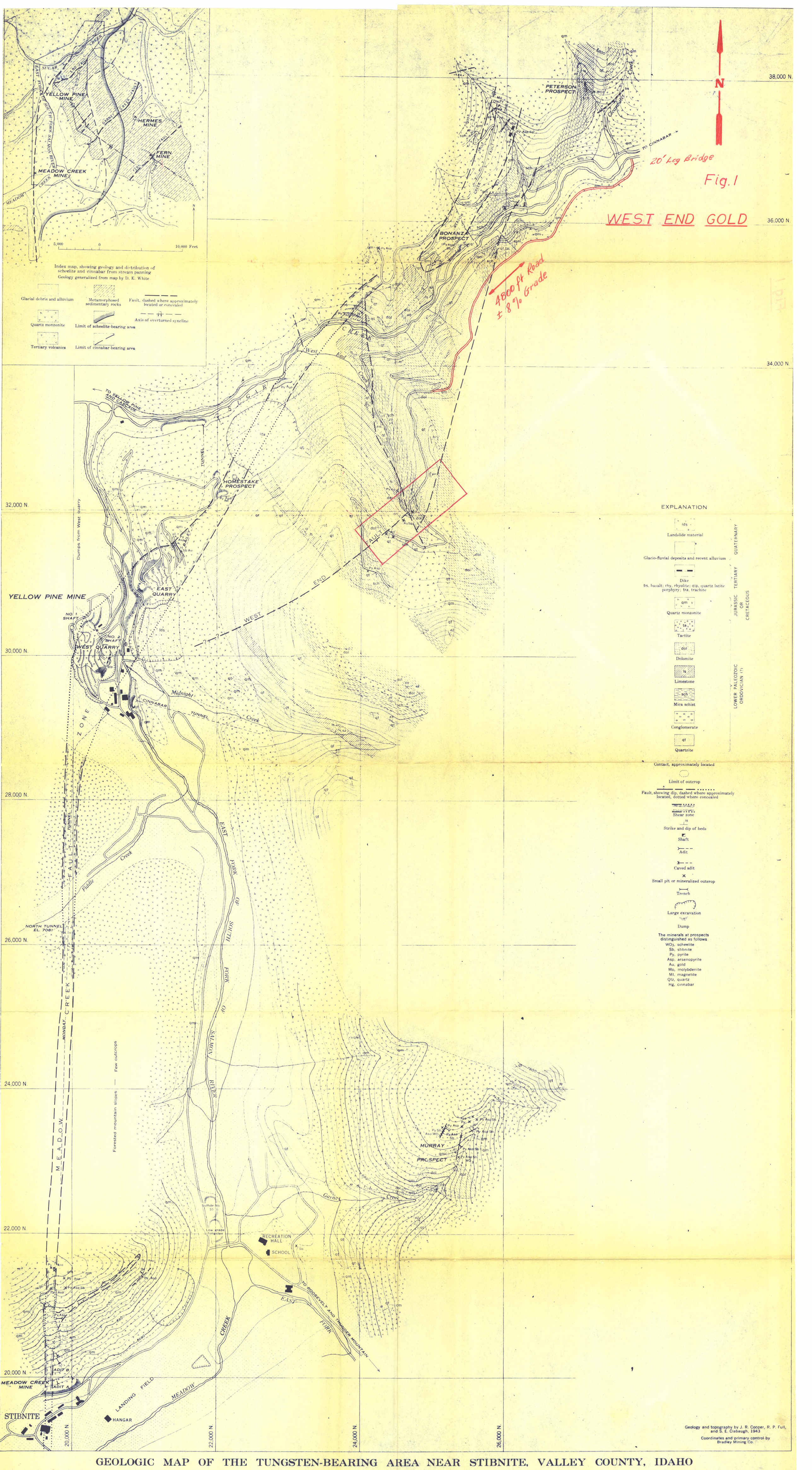
GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTION SOUTH END OF DMA TUNNEL BRADLEY MINING COMPANY STIBNITE, IDAHO

Scale

0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150 200 feet

Geology by K. G. Wallace

August 1954



GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TUNGSTEN-BEARING AREA NEAR STIBNITE, VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO