

Chapter 1 : Bunker Hill Superfund Site - Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

The Bunker Hill Mine and Smelting Complex ("Bunker Hill smelter"), was a large smelter located in Kellogg, Idaho, in the Coeur d'Alene calenderdelascience.com built, it was the largest smelting facility in the world.

It was under these conditions that Murray merchants John T. Cooper and Origin O. Peck outfitted Noah S. Legend has it that it was his wandering burro who found the outcropping. As a result of the grubstake agreement, and after disputes and lawsuits, Cooper and Peck received a half interest in the Bunker Hill claim and a quarter interest in the Sullivan claim. Between the discovery and there were seven or eight litigation cases over claim ownership and extralateral rights. The principle suit, which involved the Last Chance Mining Company, was settled in . Soon after the discovery, the partners entered into an agreement with Jim Wardner whereby he would secure capital for development of the mine and construction of a mill. After negotiating a contract with Selby Smelting Company to treat the mill product he was able to interest a syndicate composed of A. Cox, all of Helena, Montana, and D. Corbin of Spokane, who organized the Helena Concentrating Co. This company built the first mill on the Sullivan side of the gulch in July of . The financial headquarters of the company was transferred to San Francisco in September . The Oregon corporation was dissolved on March 24, , and the company was reincorporated in Delaware. It was not until that the name was shortened to The Bunker Hill Company. To transport ore to this mill an aerial tramway, with a horizontal length of 10, feet, was constructed from Wardner. This tramway served to transport all mine ore until the two mile Kellogg Tunnel was completed in . This ownership continued until , when the plant was sold to the American Smelting and Refining Co. The sale of the smelter also carried with it a contract for the reduction of the Bunker Hill ore for a period of 25 years. Difficulties arose as a result of these changes and in the company began the construction of a lead smelter at Kellogg which went into operation in July . Two men stand out in the early history of the company. They are Frederick W. Bradley and Stanly A. Bradley first became associated with the company as a young engineer in . He brought to Kellogg another young California engineer, Stanly Easton who became general manager in and succeeded Bradley in the presidency. Under the guidance of these two men the Bunker Hill Company grew from a small uncertain mining and concentrating venture to a large mining and smelting firm. Many of the events that took place during this period--including the organization of the Western Federation of Miners, the mill bombings, the declarations of martial law, the unprecedented use of "bull pen" stockades, and the "permit" work system--have come to occupy an important place in the history of the American labor movement. August 19, saw the first interruption of operations in 50 years due to strike; this was settled on November . In a wildcat strike broke out, resulting in a short mine closure. Then on May 5, , a day Mine-Mill strike was called. The first major strike at the mine since was called on May 5, , and lasted until September . During the strike salaried staff operated the smelter. The Kellogg Tunnel, started in and completed in , permitted vigorous exploration work to take place on the tunnel level and the intervening ground between it and the surface which resulted in the opening up of the Carey and July stopes on the 7th and 8th levels and the March ore body on the tunnel or No. The South Mill which was destroyed by a dynamite blast during the strike and riot of April 29, was rebuilt in , and in the West mill began operations. In , in response to a war-time increase in the demand for lead, Bunker Hill constructed a large lead smelter. A new epoch began with the opening of the smelter on July 5, . This not only reduced costs of handling the ore but gave the company a second major source of income from handling charges for ore of other mines in the area. This company was in existence until January 1, when it was dissolved, and the corporate name was changed to The Bunker Hill Company on April 1. The ore from the Star mine had a relatively high zinc content and because there was no plant in the district to treat the zinc sulfide concentrates, erection of an electrolytic zinc plant was decided on by the Sullivan Company. Designed by Wallace G. Tainton, construction began in , and operation commenced in August , thus adding a third major activity to Bunker Hill. The plant ran continuously until May 1, when the low price of metals and the decreased demand for slab zinc made curtailment advisable. By the price of the metal had increased to the point where full capacity was again attained. Zinc production reached record levels during World War II and Bunker Hill was able to supplement its zinc refining operations with the addition of a

cadmium plant. The technological process that was devised for the zinc plant was the first of its kind and was recognized as a significant new development in the field. This company manufactured lead plumbing supplies, white lead and other commodities, and furnished an outlet for a portion of the lead produced at the Bunker Hill smelter. In an electrolytic antimony plant was constructed, but operated only a few years. Then in , a slag fuming plant was erected at the lead smelter to recover zinc in the blast furnace slag. A sulfuric acid manufacturing unit to recover the sulfur in the stack gasses was added to the Zinc plant facilities in , and in the early s further investments were made in the construction of a fertilizer plant. In a ton per day phosphoric acid plant was constructed between the smelter and zinc plant. In this plant was placed into a joint venture with the Stauffer Chemical Company and a dry ammonium phosphate fertilizer unit added. In the Zinc Plant sixth unit started operation. Also, this was the year that the company started construction on a million dollar central research and analytical laboratory. Both projects were completed in . Some observers felt that Gulf was more interested in stripping the company of its remaining resources than investing in its future. In August , the corporate office was moved from Spokane to Kellogg. Growing public concern with the environment in the s compelled Bunker Hill to spend large sums on plant improvements in order to avoid further civil suits by area residents and to comply with federal air and water pollution control standards. In April construction was started on a foot zinc plant stack and in June construction commenced on the foot smelter stack. The recession of and the decline in metal prices led to another slow-down in operations at the mine and significant lay-offs ensued. Although the new company reopened the mine, the lead and zinc operations remained closed. The mine operated from to , then, in , the partnership filed for bankruptcy. An auction of furniture and equipment was held in August of and fire on September 23 destroyed the rock house and a djacent storage building. Starting with the original Bunker Hill and Sullivan claims, the Bunker Hill Mine later encompassed claims totaling 6, acres. From the discovery cuts some feet above sea level, over 20 major ore zones were mined to nearly feet below sea level, a vertical distance of about one mile. Four major mining methods were employed in the Bunker Hill Mine. The oldest is square set, cut and fill. This method employs support of the stope where the vein is mined with sets of timbers which are buried by sand fill pumped from the surface as the mining activity moves to a higher elevation. The broken ore is scraped into chutes by compressed air powered slushers where it dropped into ore pockets on the level below. The second method is similar to the above, but no timber support is required. Air powered slushers or compressed air operated mucking machines on rubber tires are used. A third important mining method is known as pillar mining. In this operation no timber is required but pillars of ore are left in place as supports until the stoping moves to a higher elevation, at which time sand fill is pumped in to provide the floor for the next cut. As the ore is broken, rubber tired, compressed air operated mucking machines pick it up putting it into a box on the back of the loader. It is then transported to a chute in the stope where it drops into the ore pocket on a lower level. The fourth method is sublevel blasthole stoping. Diesel powered equipment cuts horizontal slices every forty feet in the ore zones. Then long holes are drilled in the pillars between horizontal slices. The holes are blasted allowing the ore to fall to the bottom slice. Here it is scooped up by diesel powered loaders and transported to ore passes. This method was used above the Kellogg Tunnel, and ore was transported by gravity to the tunnel and hauled out by train to the surface. From the ore pockets on the various levels of the mine below the Kellogg Tunnel, ore trains powered by battery driven locomotives transported the ore to ore pockets located at the shaft. In the shaft, large steel buckets, called skips, were loaded and hoisted to the Kellogg Tunnel level where the ore was dumped into two large concrete bins. Drawn from these storage areas by gravity, the ore was next transported two miles to the surface in car ore trains pulled by trolley and diesel locomotives. At Kellogg the company operated the Bunker Hill Mine lead-silver-zinc and the Crescent Mine silver- copper , a lead smelter and refinery, electrolytic zinc reduction plant, cadmium plant, zinc fuming plant, sulfuric acid plant and a phosphoric acid plant. At Seattle the company operated a secondary lead smelter, a lead fabrication plant and chemical products plant, all under the Pacific Division of the Bunker Hill Company. At its peak the company produced corroding lead, antimonial lead, silver, special high grade zinc, zinc diecasting alloys, cadmium, specification lead alloys, leaded zinc oxides, dore metal, super purity antimony, sulfuric acid, and phosphoric acid at its Kellogg, Idaho, operations, and manufactured lead products such as sheet, pipe, sleeving, casting, solders, shot, lead oxides

and battery oxide, red lead, antimonial lead, and soft and calking lead, at its Seattle, Washington, operations. For comparison purposes, the historical resource estimate for the whole Bunker Hill property is 9.

Chapter 2 : Bunker Hill Mine | eBay

Bunker Hill Mine, Kellogg, ID. likes 1 talking about this 30 were here. The Bunker Hill Mine and Smelting Complex, was a large smelter located in.

Administrative records, , include minute books, annual reports, and staff reports. Accounts receivable, appraisements, audit reports, directors monthly statements, employee earnings records, and ledgers and journals form the Financial records, Included with the legal records, are the original claims register, court documents, property appraisals, and documents concerning the National Lead Company suit. There are a few items relating to capital stock transaction s, , mine and plant operations, , and personnel matters, There is also a chronologically arranged historical file, , and a set of scrapbooks, containing clippings about Bunker Hill and mining in general. Records for these companies are in another series. A miscellaneous series contains records of the Silverhorn ski area, plant handbooks and safety manuals, and reports on mining properties not owned by Bunker Hill. The final two series contain large collections of photographs and maps. These records have been used extensively by University of Idaho history professor Katherine G. Aiken in the preparation of several published articles and a forthcoming book on the Bunker Hill Company. The published articles are: Series headings were assigned during processing but the material within each series retains its received order. Administrative Records Minutes of the Board of Directors and stockholders, , are the official records of the proceedings of meetings. The majority of these are typed and in bound volumes. Also included in the minute books are typed copies of the Articles of Incorporation and by-laws. Other minute books include those of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, , and the Sullivan Mining Company, Book two of the Sullivan Company had warped badly due to the thickness of the material glued to the pages; for this reason it was dismembered and the pages placed in folders. Minutes for several internal committees are also included, the Management committee, ; ; Management-Operating committee, ; and Policy and Development committee, The Management committee was, until April , called the Policy Committee. Annual reports from are typed, while the remaining reports through are printed. The quarterly reports for Bunker Hill and Gulf are short descriptions of the income and expenses for each quarter. Staff Reports to the Board of Directors, , are written reports prepared by the heads of the various divisions of the company and presented to the board at the semi-annual meetings. The report is dated August, and the years contain a January and mid-year report presented in July or August. The reports are dated January, and also has a bound volume of supplemental reports for April, July, and October. The Printed notice of the annual meeting of stockholders in announces the proposed take over of Bunker Hill by Gulf Resources and Chemical Corporation. Correspondence The correspondence files consists of incoming and outgoing letters, some arranged chronologically, others by subject. The managers letters are letters from the manager of the mine in Kellogg to the president of the company in San Francisco, detailing the operations of the mine, union activities, and related information. In the letters were from V. Clement to John Hayes Hammond; letters for are lacking; are from F. Then comes a general correspondence file, which is an alphabetically arranged group M-Z, , is lacking. The majority of these letters are inter-company correspondence between the Kellogg and San Francisco offices, although there are a few letters from suppliers. Most letters concern dividend payments, proxies, and stock purchases. Bradley correspondence files are arranged alphabetically by what appears to be the subject of the letter, although in some cases it is hard to tell. Letters were left in their original order. Most letters are from Bradley, as President as the company, to A. Burch and Frederick Burbidge and deal with routine company business. One file in this group concerns concentration and slips of paper in the main file refer to this concentration file, while slips in the concentration file refer to letters in the main group. For the years to May there is a separate file of carbon letters from Bradley to Easton. Most of these letters concern the cost of smelting. Irish sold mining properties and his correspondence with Bradley, concerns available mines. Hershey was a geologist and consulting engineer who examined properties for Bunker Hill and Sullivan. Urlyn Clifton Tainton was the electrometallurgist at Bunker Hill who designed the electrolytic zinc plant in His letters, , concern the treatment of ore. The Employee and Public Relations Division file, , contains notices to employees concerning

public relations matters. Carbons of letters to the department, and originals of letters from the personnel assistant and employee and public relations division manager are included. Most of the letters in the Lead: Originals of letters from Nalco and carbons of letters to Nalco are included. The letters from Bunker Hill are signed by the Sales and Traffic manager; all letters concern the sale of lead and zinc to Nalco. A note attached to the original bundle of Allied Chemical correspondence, , reads "Info was extracted from these files in response to a Justice Dept. The next group of correspondence is an alphabetical subject file, , maintained in the office of the president. Letters are both incoming and outgoing. Financial Records There are many different types of financial records in the Bunker Hill papers. They are arranged in alphabetical order by type of record. The oversize journals and ledgers retain their alphabetical place in the inventory although their physical location may be on an adjacent shelf. One group dating from is in numerical order by account number. These folders contain memos, correspondence, ledger sheets, and financial statements. Among the accounts are accounts receivable, accounts payable, inventory records, agreements, values of mining property, equipment, and taxes payable. The original folder headings were retained. These are followed by a group of accounts receivable, , arranged alphabetically by company. Most of the original folders contained only one ledger sheet, therefore several folders were combined into one. Other folders contained correspondence related to unpaid invoices and these companies have retained their individual folders. Other material in this group includes invoices, arranged alphabetically by company, and accounts payable for residential property purchased by the company between and from residents of the Silver King as part of a long-range goal to eliminate residential areas from within the industrial zone. The final items are detailed invoices from the legal firm of Brown, Peacock, Keane, and Boyd which detail the work done for the company from Each Annual report to the Shoshone County Assessor, , contains approximately 22 sections giving values of the laboratory, North Idaho Phosphate Company, mine, acid, zinc and smelter plants, and other claims and properties owned by the company. Appraisements, , are usually multi-volume sets which list the depreciated value and replacement cost of equipment and buildings. Unless otherwise noted in the inventory the appraisals were compiled by the General Appraisal Company. There are also eight volumes of appraisal reports and valuation analyses of property and homes owned by the company in Kellogg, dated , which were prepared by Reino A. Included with these are plat maps, descriptions, valuations, and photographs. The legal papers documenting the sale of these properties are in the Legal series, box The Audit Reports, were done by John F. Most years include a regular and a condensed report. Audit reports for other companies are with the records of those companies. Oversize volumes include cash book transfer sheets, , which is in two parts--cash receipts and cash disbursements; which also functions as a voucher journal, a cash received journal, to , six volumes of construction ledgers, which are arranged by job number, and four volumes of contract mining payroll journals, Among the records for this venture are distribution of funds and financial statements, the statement for was not included. There are several types of employee earnings records. The first, , are 5x8 folders for each employee, containing employment information and records of earnings, these are filed alphabetically by employee. The second, , are computer generated quarterly reports listing alphabetically by employee the total of wages paid and taxes withheld. There are also a number of financial ledgers, including general ledgers, and subsidiary and transfer ledgers for specific accounts. Other financial records include lease data, payroll distribution records, actuarial reports on employee pension plans, property tax receipts, voucher registers and a product sales ledger for the zinc plant. The Stearns-Rogers Manufacturing Co. Each project is contained in a separate binder; there is no correlation between these and the construction ledgers. Another binder is labeled Singmaster and Breyer story, Zinc plant, It contains a monthly list of costs associated with the Singmaster and Breyer contract, broken down by unit, e. Legal The claims register, , is an oversize volume, arranged alphabetically, which gives the name of the mining claim, the mining district, county, state, name of the locator, date, annual labor record, and transfer history for each claim owned by the Bunker Hill company. Each claim is on a separate page. Boxes 54 and 55 contain court documents, both typed and printed, which include transcripts of testimony, affidavits, and correspondence. Included are 6 volumes of transcripts and briefs in the Timothy McCarthy vs. Bunker Hill and Sullivan case, The agreements, contracts, and similar documents found in boxes 56 and 57 were originally in numbered folders; some were filed behind a subject

divider, others began a numerical sequence without the divider. The folders were left in their original order and the subject divisions are in bold type in the inventory. The property appraisals include correspondence, legal documents and legal descriptions of property and houses acquired by Bunker Hill because of lead contamination in the soil, also material concerning other homes owned by the company. The first folder contains photographs of some of the houses. These papers are in alphabetical order by owner of the property. The financial appraisals of these properties are in box 31 with appraisals of other company property. In , due to a change in the lead-zinc market, Bunker Hill abandon its development of the Higdon properties in Missouri, which were owned by National Lead Company. NLI responded by changing the discount procedure of the zinc it bought from Bunker Hill. The related papers include correspondence, legal briefs, affidavits, contracts, invoices and other financial material. All materials are photocopies. The documents from NLI were in labeled folders and the folder headings were retained during processing.

Chapter 3 : Bunker Hill Mining Company - Wikipedia

View of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine and Mill, Bunker Hill Mine, Bunker Hill properties, Kellogg, Coeur d'Alene District, Shoshone Co., Idaho, USA.

Discovered in by Noah S. First produced in Operated during the periods , , and Owned by Bunker Hill Mining Co. US Army Corps of Engineers awarded the contract to reclaim the entire site. Leased and operated by the Helena Concentrating Co. The modern Bunker Hill mine property is an amalgamation over time of many mines. Some of these mines, including the Caledonia, Last Chance, Sierra Nevada, and Senator Stewart are described separately, as they occupy positions peripheral to the main Bunker Hill orebodies and were largely mined out prior to incorporation with the Bunker Hill Mine. Mineralization is a Neoproterozoic polymetallic deposit Mineral occurrence model informationL: Model code 85; USGS model code 22c; deposit model name: Regis Formation, and in Neoproterozoic quartzite of the Revett Formation. Individual orebodies may be galena Pb or sphalerite Zn rich with differing relative abundance of gangue and trace minerals. Local alteration includes sericitization, bleaching of hematite-bearing sediments and chloritization. Specifics pertaining to the individual ore bodies: Hangingwall Tony ore body: Lower Tony ore body: Upper Tony ore body: West J ore body: There are dozens of orebodies in the deposit, only the larger ones are noted above. Economic deposits are of two types: Sporadic stratiform mineralization throughout the mine is not economic. The largest orebody, the March, is a pipe-like triangular, prism-shaped replacement body at the intersection of the Cate and Dull faults. The deposit is at least partly oxidized down to about meters depth, presumably along major faults. Controls for ore emplacement: Ore control descriptions in the NW part of the mine: Most ore is in the hanging wall of the Cate Fault; whereas, in the SE part, most ore is in the footwall of the Cate Fault. Ore control descriptions Structural controls are significant and of many varieties. Principal control is the intersection of two general fault and fracture sets NW and NE within the overturned northern limb of a WNW trending anticline. Major replacement orebodies, such as the March, occur at the intersection of the Cate Fault with branching faults. NE striking Link veins are hosted by faults that connect the Cate with its various branch faults. Hinges of parasitic flexures on the anticlinal limb contain crackle zones that are an important control for the Quill and similar zinc orebodies. Workings include underground openings. Total development is reported at a length of , meters. The overall depth is 1, meters. The Kellogg Adit is 3, meters long and is the main mine access. Other sources estimate total workings at more than , meters. The Bunker Hill mine used several mining methods, including square sets, top slicing, room and pillar, and block caving. Major smelter recovery was Ag: Major commodity was Pb: Alternative Label Names This is a list of additional names that have been recorded for mineral labels associated with this locality in the minID database. This may include previous versions of the locality name hierarchy from mindat.

Chapter 4 : Bunker Hill properties, Kellogg, Coeur d'Alene District, Shoshone Co., Idaho, USA

Bunker Hill Mining is a mining company. a non-binding letter of intent to acquire the Bunker Hill Mine Complex located in Kellogg, Idaho, in the Silver Valley fr.

Progress Environmental cleanup has been under way since the s. Cleanup has included cooperation among federal, state, tribe, industries, and local communities. About 6, residential yards, parks, commercial properties, and other public areas have been remediated by placing healthy soil and surface cover. Free blood lead testing is offered annually to children and pregnant women as a public health service. Cleanup also includes rehabilitation of mine and mill sites, railroad rights of way, recreation areas, and where drinking water or fisheries is affected. Public health education and project outreach is widely available. Click on image to enlarge. The Silver Valley was founded over years ago for its rich lead, zinc, and silver mining opportunities. In early years, mining and milling methods were inefficient compared to today and resulted in resource minerals and other concentrated constituents lead, zinc, silver, cadmium, and arsenic remaining in the tailings. It was typical at the time for tailings to be discharged into streams and across the floodplains. Metals in the tailings and the chemicals used in the milling process are hazardous to humans, fish, and waterfowl. Today, mines extract metals with a higher efficiency and operate under both state and federal environmental laws that greatly reduce potential impacts to the environment. Successful mining operations, tourism, and recreation endeavors continue side-by-side in the Silver Valley today. Historic tailings photo " Osburn, Idaho. Play Clean Health risks are higher in areas where soil contamination is present and has not been cleaned up. Metals concentrations tend to be high on hillsides between Smeltonville and Kellogg due to past smelter emissions, and concentrates are commonly found on and near historic mill sites. DEQ implements several aspects of the cleanup. Basin Property Remediation Program The primary method of cleanup is removal of contaminated soil on the surface of properties and replacing it with uncontaminated soil. DEQ staff in Kellogg have provided oversight for mining company cleanup of residential areas from to completion. With fewer properties left to be cleaned up, landowners have only 2 to 3 more years to participate in the fully staffed program. After that, the number of properties addressed each year will depend on the number of landowners who provide consent to DEQ. Roadway Surface Remediation Strategy The Roadway Surface Remediation Strategy Program repairs and replaces deterioration of paved public roads to prevent release of the underlying contaminants into the environment. Many Silver Valley roads deteriorated over time due to heavy vehicle traffic during remediation activities. This program applies to paved roads in the Bunker Hill Superfund Site where surfaces serve as barriers to underlying contamination. Community Fill Plan The Community Fill Plan is an agreement that outlines criteria for filling in areas with contaminated soil. If the existing ground is already contaminated, the plan provides criteria to evaluate the suitability of the fill area. This plan could improve the suitability of a property for development, reduce the amount of Institutional Controls Program-generated waste, and prevent repositories from filling up prematurely. Stay in touch with EPA and DEQ public announcements and plans to remain aware of opportunities to engage about current projects. Daily project work is ongoing with community members, property owners, and jurisdictions. DEQ strives to inform the public about important project updates and opportunities to provide formal comment. We encourage comments and questions from the community. DEQ Kellogg staff also provide community outreach and education. Soil Repositories Contaminated soil waste generated by property remediation, homeowner projects, or business development is taken to nearby repositories. Repositories help keep the public safe by locating contaminated material in a central, stabilized, and controlled location. There are several repositories in the CDA Basin. All are successful and regularly monitored to ensure public and ecological safety. What is a limited use repository? A limited use repository LUR is a location where fill generated by road remediation projects will be placed for potential property development. The policy outlines LUR development and construction. This policy will conserve capacity in three traditional repositories that accept waste from Superfund remedial actions. Questions about Government Gulch Limited Use Repository How are contaminated material repositories safer for public health? Soil repositories keep the public safe by locating

contaminated material in a central, stabilized, controlled location which is regularly monitored to ensure public and ecological safety. Repository design is tailored to site needs. It requires monitoring wells, stormwater controls, and soil compaction as a part of a protective design. Why not locate contaminated soil repositories outside the Superfund site? This question was investigated in the ROD. Several factors determined why repositories would be located at the site. Considerations included hauling material over long distances, local availability of a waste site for local activities such as land development and public works projects, the need to maintain responsible control over the repositories, and a desire to locate repositories within the area that was already contaminated. Public access is restricted on repositories, although they are available to receive soil waste from community projects. Accepting soil waste from the community allows for continued economic development and healthy communities. After that, the state of Idaho operated the site to accept wastes from remediation cleanup activities and ICP permit holders. In the CDA Trust took over operations. In and , nearby residents were invited through mail and door-to-door efforts and then engaged in the project design process. Sign up to be alerted by email when this page is updated. All fields are required.

Chapter 5 : Bunker Hill Mining - News

Bunker Hill Mine, Kellogg, ID. likes 2 talking about this 29 were here. The Bunker Hill Mine and Smelting Complex, was a large smelter located in.

Chapter 6 : Kellogg, ID mining, mines, mine owners and mine statistics

The Bunker Hill Mining Company is a mining company with facilities in Kellogg and Wardner Idaho.

Chapter 7 : Shoshone County Mining & Smelting Museum | Visit North Idaho

At Kellogg the company operated the Bunker Hill Mine (lead-silver-zinc) and the Crescent Mine (silver- copper), a lead smelter and refinery, electrolytic zinc reduction plant, cadmium plant, zinc fuming plant, sulfuric acid plant and a phosphoric acid plant.

Chapter 8 : Bunker Hill Mine and Smelting Complex - Wikipedia

In a move that could allow the storied Bunker Hill Mine in Kellogg to reopen, the federal government has settled a longstanding Superfund lawsuit against its owner. The agreement, filed Monday in.

Chapter 9 : Bunker Hill Mining - The Bunker Hill Mine

Spectators watch three of four large smokestacks being demolished near Kellogg, Idaho, on May 26, After decades of cleanup at the Bunker Hill mining complex, the area's residents are still.