

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MINERAL REPORT

Surface Use Determination
For
The Advance #2, Advance #3,
Advance #4 and Advance #5
Mill Site Claims

(Title)

LANDS INVOLVED

Clark County, Nevada
T. 25 S., R. 57 E., MDM
Section 26

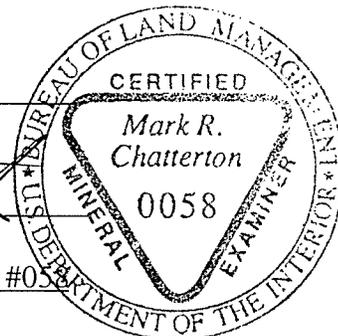
Prepared by: Edward Neum
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Minerals Specialist
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August 4, 2000
(Date)

Mark R. Chatterton
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(Title)

August 4, 2000
(Date)



Technical Approval:

Randy L. Steward
(Signature)

Seal. CRME #013
(Title)

8/23/2000
(Date)

Management Acknowledgment:

Mark T. Morse
(Signature)

Las Vegas Field Mgr
(Title)

8-29-00
(Date)



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS
Interior Board of Land Appeals
4015 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22203

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U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAS VEGAS, NV

December 21, 2000

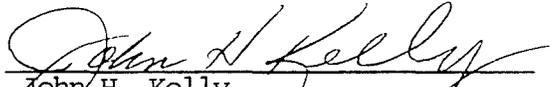
Appeal of

ELITE PROCESSING

NMC 622080, et al.
Mining claims

The above appeal has been received and docketed under the number IBLA 2001-81. Please refer to this docket number in any communication, pleading, or other document relating to this appeal.

Thank you.


John H. Kelly
Acting Chief Administrative Judge

Berry Wright. - Advance mining.

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Attachments: Maps and Photographs

I. Summary

The operations taking place on the Advance #2, Advance #3, Advance #4 and Advance #5 mill site claims consists mainly of occupancy. Occupancy on the site is in the form of two buildings and a fence with locked gates. Trash, and items not incidental to mining are stored on the site. Equipment potentially related to mining and milling operations is not functional and would require major work before it could be adapted for actual mineral production or mining operations. The mill sites are independent as the claimant, Lemmon Irrevocable Trust, does not own any lode or placer claims.

The subject lands are located within the boundary of the Goodsprings Mining District. During the field investigation, locatable minerals, or indications thereof, were not observed on the subject lands, nor are there any reported occurrences in the literature.

II. Conclusions

Based on the inspections of April 18, 2000 and August 3, 2000, and inspections prior to that, it is our professional opinion that activities on this site do not meet the requirements of 43 CFR 3715.2, 3715.2-1 or 3715.5.

- 1) No milling or mining operations are taking place that would require the level of occupancy which is taking place.
- 2) Activities on the site do not constitute substantially regular work.
- 3) Activities and equipment on the site can not be reasonably calculated to lead to the extraction and beneficiation of minerals.
- 4) Operations do not involve observable on-the-ground activities that BLM may verify under Sec. 3715.7.
- 5) The primary use of the claims is for non-mining related occupancy. The equipment present that could be reasonably incident to a theoretical operation is not operable, would require major work before it could be adapted for actual mineral production or mining operations and could be removed since no mining operations are taking place on the claims.
- 6) Since no valuable minerals are exposed, the present occupancy is beyond that needed to protect exposed, concentrated or otherwise accessible valuable minerals from theft or loss.

- 7) The occupancy is not needed to protect from theft or loss appropriate, operable equipment which is regularly used, is not readily portable and cannot be protected by means other than occupancy. The equipment could be removed since there are no operations occurring.
- 8) The occupancy is not needed to protect the public from appropriate, operable equipment which is regularly used, is not readily portable, and if left unattended, creates a hazard to public safety.
- 9) The occupancy is not needed to protect the public from surface uses, workings, or improvements which, if left unattended, create a hazard to public safety. The occupancy and storage of inappropriate or inoperable equipment and non-mining related items or junk creates an attractive nuisance and hazard to the public. Removal of the occupancy, inappropriate or inoperable equipment and non-mining related items and junk would eliminate any perceived need for the occupancy.
- 10) The site is not located in an area so isolated or lacking in physical access as to require the mining claimant, operator or workers to remain on site in order to work a full shift of a usual and customary length. The site is within an hours travel distance of Las Vegas, Nevada, and is adjacent to the community of Sandy Valley, Nevada.
- 11) Having equipment, machinery and other personal property on site that is inoperable or inappropriate for the purposes to which the claims are actually put, and could not be adapted for actual mineral production or mining operations causes unnecessary and undue degradation of the public lands and resources.
- 12) The number of independent mill sites held by Lemmon Irrevocable Trust exceeds that allowed by the Mining Law (30 USC 42). None of the claims contain an operable quartz mill or reduction works.

III. Recommendations

Based on the field examinations of April 18, 2000 and August 3, 2000, the Bureau of Land Management should issue a cessation order as described in 43 CFR 3715.7-1 (b)(1)(i). The cessation order should use the items in the conclusion section of this report to describe how the occupancy is not reasonably incident.

The cessation order should require the permanent cessation of occupancy and reclamation of those areas where the buildings and ponds are located, removal of all equipment, machinery and fence from the site.

IV. Introduction

On April 18, 2000 an examination of the Advance #2, Advance #3, Advance #4 and Advance #5 mill sites, NMC 622075 - 78, was made by Edward Seum and Michael Johnson, geologists from the Las Vegas Field Office. A subsequent inspection of the claims was completed by Edward Seum and Mark Chatterton on August 3, 2000. The claimant/operator was not present during either inspection. The claims are located on public land in Clark County, Nevada. The site has occupancy in the form of two buildings inside a fenced enclosure.

The purpose of examining the site was to see if activities reasonably incident to prospecting, mining, or processing operations within the meaning of 30 USC 612 (a), 43 CFR 3712.1 and 43 CFR 3715, were taking place which would warrant occupancy. The purpose of this report is as described above and should not be used for any purposes other than that for which it was prepared.

V. Lands Involved and Physiographic Data

The Advance #2, Advance #3, Advance #4 and Advance #5 mill sites are located in the southeast portion of Sandy Valley, Nevada (see Maps 1 & 2). Physical and legal access is provided by utilizing the road and highway system of Clark County, and the State of Nevada.

To reach the site take Interstate Highway 15 to the Jean/Goodsprings exit. Go west on State Highway 161 for approximately 7 miles to the turn off to Sandy Valley and turn left. Proceed to the intersection with Cherokee Street and turn left (south). The mill sites are approximately three miles from the turn.

Both the surface and mineral estates are in Federal ownership (see MTP) and under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. A few residences on private property are located along the road to the site. No rights-of-way are located on the claims. The claims do fall within a community pit designation, N-48722. However the claims predate the establishment of the community pit.

The legal description of the subject mill sites is:

Advance #2	Meridian:	Mount Diablo
	Township:	25 South
	Range:	57 East
	Section:	26
	Legal Subdivision:	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
	Acres:	5

Advance #3	Meridian:	Mount Diablo
	Township:	25 South
	Range:	57 East
	Section:	26
	Legal Subdivision:	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
	Acres:	5
Advance #4	Meridian:	Mount Diablo
	Township:	25 South
	Range:	57 East
	Section:	26
	Legal Subdivision:	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
	Acres:	5
Advance #5	Meridian:	Mount Diablo
	Township:	25 South
	Range:	57 East
	Section:	26
	Legal Subdivision:	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
	Acres:	5

Claim History

The original Advance #2 - #5 mill sites, NMC 547617-20, were located April 7, 1989 by Danmar Corporation. A Notice was submitted on April 14, 1989. Danmar Corporation was listed as the claimant and Thermex Ltd. as the operator. The Notice was serialized as N54-89-035N. According to the Notice the mill sites already had been developed prior to the Notice being submitted. A fenced area on the Advance #4 and #5 enclosed 6 buildings, 2 mobile homes, six 50,000 gallon mixer tanks, a 50 foot thickener tank and three 8,000 gallon fuel tanks. A water well and fresh water pond were located on the Advance #4, out side of the fenced area. Two tailings ponds, one each, located on the Advance #2 and #3 were also on site.

On April 1, 1991 Danmar Corporation quit claimed the Advance claims to Lemmon Irrevocable Trust. The claims were relocated by Lemmon Irrevocable Trust on April 12, 1991. The new mining claim numbers for the Advance #2 - #5 mill sites are those currently assigned to the claims, NMC622075 - 78. Lemmon Irrevocable Trust filed a Notice on September 2, 1991 which was identical to the one submitted April 14, 1989. No new Notice number was assigned.

Conflicting Claims

In August of 1991 Security Depository Trust located mill site claims over the Advance mill site group, using identical claim names. A Notice of Operation was filed by Security

Depository Trust on September 27, 1991. The Notice was serialized as N54-91-092N. Star Dust Minerals, Inc. was listed as the operator. Activities by Star Dust ended in April of 1992 and the claims were closed September 1, 1993. The Notice file was closed in 1996.

On May 5, 1993, Austin Ferkins located the Advance #1 mill site. This claim was located over top of the Advance # 4 mill site claimed by Lemmon Irrevocable Trust. A Notice was submitted by Mr. Ferkins on July 29, 1993, which was serialized as N54-93-016N. Mr. Ferkins moved onto the site and stayed there until evicted by Lemmon Irrevocable Trust in 1995. The Advance #1 mill site claim lapsed and was closed on September 1, 1993. Notice file N54-93-016N was closed January 10, 1996. Since 1996 Leemon Irrevocable Trust has been considered the responsible party for the claims.

VI. Environmental Considerations

The area is located in the Goodsprings Mining District. No cultural features associated with past mining are known to be on the site. Review of the Notice by a BLM Archaeologist did not identify the potential for prehistoric and historic cultural resources to be near or on the property.

The site is located within low density desert tortoise habitat. The desert tortoise is listed as a threatened species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No mitigation fees were required for the lands to be disturbed. The operator currently has no take of desert tortoise under the Endangered Species Act.

Operations on the site should not degrade either surface or ground waters of the State. While there are chemicals on the site, they are currently not in contact with the ground. They are also not located near any sources of ground or surface waters. The well appears to be properly cased.

The site is not located in a non-attainment area. Currently no excavating or processing of materials is occurring. Operations would require the proper air quality permits before they could occur. Reclamation of the site, by either the operator or claimant, is required by the 43 CFR 3809 Regulations. There are no other environmental considerations associated with this site.

VII. Inspection History

Inspections on this site have been performed by the BLM at various times. A table showing the dates of inspection, inspector and picture numbers (attached to this report) is shown below.

<u>Date Inspected</u>	<u>Inspector</u>	<u>Picture #</u>
01-10-96	Joel Mur	
11-26-96	Glen Miller	
06-17-97	Glen Miller	
11-12-97	Joel Mur	1-4
04-29-98	Edward Seum	
07-15-98	Edward Seum	5-10
05-13-99	Edward Seum	11-26
01-06-00	Joel Mur	27-30
04-18-00	Edward Seum/Michael Johnson	31-48
08-03-00	Edward Seum/Mark Chatterton	

On January 10, 1996 an inspection was made of the above listed claims. The inspection found chemicals stored in the building located on the Advance #5 mill site claim, and that the site exhibited no signs of use.

An inspection completed on November 26, 1996 found that the site lacked recent activity and was falling into disrepair. A door was off one of the buildings, the fence was coming down in places and there were a lot of tires and scrap metal on site.

A June 17, 1997 inspection showed that there had been no change in the site from the previous inspection. The inspection of November 12, 1997 found a number of problems. The buildings were found to be open, the area where chemicals were stored was accessible and had no signs to warn of the danger. In addition the site had not been used for processing of minerals for an extended period of time.

An inspection completed on April 29, 1998 found that the gate had been broken open. The buildings were open and chemicals were still on site. Tires and other trash were on site. As a result of the inspection a letter was sent to the claimant requiring cleanup and reclamation of the site. The letter was returned unclaimed.

The inspection of July 15, 1998 found that the gates had been re-secured but that nothing else had been done to the site. A Notice of Noncompliance was issued to Lemmon Irrevocable Trust requiring reclamation of the site. An appeal of the NON was taken by Lemmon Irrevocable Trust and the case file was sent to the State Office for review.

The inspection of May 13, 1999 found that the site had been broken into again. A gate was broken, the buildings were open and a bank of electrical switches had been vandalized. Tires and scrap were also on site. As a result of the inspection a letter was sent to the claimant requiring the securing of the site. Some work was done by the claimant to fix some of the problems.

An inspection completed January 6, 2000 found that the buildings were open, washouts under the fence were leaving places for access and that there was no evidence of any recent use. No mining or milling operations ever occurred during any of the inspections listed above. No maintenance of mining or milling equipment was being done during any inspections.

VIII. Geologic Setting

Regional Geology

Sandy Valley is part of the topographic depression known as Mesquite Valley. The Mesquite Valley trends northwest-southeast on the west side of the Spring Mountains. This block of the Spring Mountains is cut by numerous faults and few folds that are related to the Milford and Sultan thrusts. The rock units involved in these thrusts were the Goodsprings Dolomite above and the Bird Springs Formation below. A breccia zone where most of the metallic mineralization occurs marks the course of the faults.

Exposed Bedrock

The southern end of the Spring Mountain range lays to the east of Mesquite Valley. The lithology of this portion of the range is primarily Paleozoic carbonate rocks. Outcrops of Goodsprings Dolomite and Monte Cristo Limestone predominate the area. Small amounts of Tertiary volcanics are also exposed.

Valley Fill

The Quaternary valley fill, within Mesquite Valley, is the result of deposition from erosion on the upland areas. The valley is typically underlain with coarse-grained, heterogeneous and fine grained deposits of mineral materials. Heterogeneous deposits are generally found in the central portion of the basin. Sandy deposits are found in the southern portion of the valley. Coarse-grained deposits are typically closer to the source areas and usually in the form of pediment deposits.

Pediment Deposits

This consists of coalescing sequences of alluvial fans and pediments flanking the mountain ranges of the valley. The alluvium is typically angular and poorly sorted. The upland areas serve as sources with lithologies of the deposits similar to the upland areas.

IX. Site Geology

A field examination of the subject lands was conducted on April 18, 2000. The land surface has been disturbed by activities conducted by a number of operators. The surrounding area has a sparse cover of vegetation.

The site is composed of silt, sand and gravel that contains mainly limestone detritus of Quaternary age. There were no excavations or down cut areas to determine the depth and quality of the materials. However, since the site is on an alluvial fan that is at least a mile from the source it is likely that the materials have some depth to them. The potential for sand and gravel is at least moderate.

No samples for locatable minerals were taken. There are no reported occurrences of locatable minerals occurring on the alluvial fans in this area in the literature either.

X. Mining History of the Vicinity

The lands occur within the Goodsprings Mining District which is also known as the Yellow Pine (Longwell et. al., 1965). The district was first described in 1856 following reports of the occurrence of lead. Peak production occurred during World War I and again during World War II with zinc being the most important mineral produced. Mining has been sporadic with small amounts of production since the war years. Production figures indicate that at least 109,000 tons of zinc, 47,000 tons of lead, 90,500 ounces of gold, 2,102,000 ounces of silver and 2,500 tons of copper have been produced. Minor amounts of cobalt, palladium, platinum, nickel and other metals have also been produced.

The Hodoo and Spelter mines are the closest mines to the subject lands. Both are to the northeast in sec. 11, T. 25 S., R. 57 E. The Spelter mine is located in the Bullion Dolomite Member. Three tunnels have been cut parallel to the bedding of the Bullion Dolomite. The longest of the tunnels is 160'. There are reports of lead and vanadium at the mine but no production has been recorded (Hewett., 1931 and Longwell et. al., 1965). The Hodoo mine is located in a dolomite breccia at the base of the Monte Cristo block. Three tunnels, the longest of which is 750', explores the dolomitized limestone. Production of 112 tons of zinc, 19 tons of lead and 523 ounces of silver was recorded for the years 1911 through 1941 (Hewett., 1931 and Longwell et. al., 1965). No placer deposits have been reported in the literature to occur in the Sandy Valley area

(Vanderburg, 1936 and Johnson, 1973). There are no active mines for locatable minerals, on either public or private lands, in the Goodsprings Mining District that could supply an independent mill site operation.

The only other minerals produced in the Goodsprings District have been quarried sandstone blocks, flagstone and small amounts of sand and gravel. Prospecting for oil and gas has occurred but no producing wells have resulted from the exploration (Garside et. al., 1988).

XI. Analysis of Surface Uses

Claim Development

On April 18, 2000 an examination of the Advance #2, Advance #3, Advance #4 and Advance #5 mill sites, NMC 622075 - 78, was made by Edward Seum and Michael Johnson, geologists from the Las Vegas Field Office. The claimant/operator, Lemmon Irrevocable Trust, was notified of the inspection by letter on March 21, 2000, but was not present. Table 1 lists the claims and any improvements or equipment which occurs on them. Activities on this site have disturbed the four mill site claims listed above. Tailings ponds are located on the Advance #2 and Advance #3 mill site claims.

A fenced compound is located on the Advance #4 and #5 mill site claims. A large wooden building sits on the Advance #4 mill site claim. The doors are open, windows broken out and insulation is coming down (photos 31-33). A couple of old couches and a large amount of bird droppings are in the building (photo 34). Six 50,000 gallon mixer tanks and a 50 foot thickener tank sit on the southwest portion of the Advance #4 (photos 35, 37, 39). The interiors of the tanks do not show signs of ever having been used (photos 38, 40). A water well is located on the southeast corner of the Advance #4, outside of the fenced area (photo 41). A buried line from the well goes to the Advance #4 (photo 42). Two abandoned cars are sitting just outside the northeast corner of the fence on the Advance #4 (photo 36).

A wooden building is located on the northwest corner of the Advance #5 (photo 44). Chemicals stored in the building include acetic acid, ammonium hydroxide, ammonium chloride and a number of unknowns (photos 47, 48). An electrical panel along the east wall of the building has been vandalized (photo 46). There is a hole in the west wall of the building (photo 45). A small hopper and electro wining cell sits just to the southeast of the building (photo 43).

Table 1 - Claim Development

<i>Claim Name/Number</i>	<i>Improvements</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Photographs</i>
Advance #2	Tailings pond	None	None
Advance #3	Tailings pond	None	photo 9
Advance #4	Wooden building, water well and fence	Six 50,000 gallon mixer tanks, one 50 foot thickener tank.	Photos 6, 10, 20-25, 31-34, 37-42
Advance #5	Wooden building and fence.	Small hopper and electro wining unit, various chemicals.	1-5, 11-16, 18, 27, 29-30,43-48.

A number of items noted on site during previous inspections have been removed. These include a large amount of scrap metal and tires.

Surface Use Evaluation

Development of an independent mill site to process ores for extraction of valuable minerals by a prudent operator requires either a quartz mill or reduction works. As defined by the Interior Board of Land Appeals in *United States v. Paden*, 33 IBLA 380 (1978), a quartz mill consists of a machine or establishment for pulverizing quartz ore so that gold and silver contained in the ore may be separated by chemical means. The same decision defined a reduction works as a works for reducing metals from ores by smelting or through chemical means such as a cyanide plant. The minerals processed by either means must come from a vein or lode. Equipment must be brought in and set up in the proper circuits for processing the ore. This will take extensive testing to make sure that proper sizing and treatment of the ores will occur. The equipment is placed on permanent foundations of concrete or otherwise attached to the ground. Many times these facilities are fenced off to reduce hazards to the public. These improvements and facilities are likely to remain during temporary shutdowns under the care of a watchman or maintenance crew who reside on the site. In order to be successful a prudent operator would contract for a continuous supply of ore from a number of sources with similar types of ore. This would ensure continuous operation of the mill site except for down time during maintenance and repair.

It is possible to determine the phase a mill site claim is in through inspection. Operations that are actually taking place are key to the determination, not the equipment or personal property that may be present. The presence of primarily inappropriate or inoperable equipment or personal property indicates that the mill site claim is not being worked by a prudent operator in usual, customary and proficient operations. This can constitute unnecessary and undue degradation of the public lands.

There are no operations taking place on the Advance #2 - 5 mill sites. The site is in disrepair with the two buildings having been broken into and vandalized. The buildings would require extensive repairs to bring them back to a state where they could be used. No production through use of a quartz mill or reduction works has taken place. Lemmon Irrevocable Trust has presented no evidence of any contracts to process specific quantities of ore for metallic minerals or ownership of any lode claims. There can be no showing that there are ongoing and more or less continuous operations for custom work at this site.

Some of the equipment is set up on concrete foundations or otherwise attached to the ground. However, the items which might be reasonably incident to a potential operation are inoperable or do not exhibit signs of use. The remaining equipment and personal property is either inoperable or inappropriate and not reasonably incident to prospecting, mining or processing operations. The primary use of the claims is for occupancy. The storage of inoperable or inappropriate equipment and personal property along with the occupancy constitutes unnecessary and undue degradation of the public lands. The repeated breaking and entering into the site shows that it is an attractive nuisance and a danger to the public. This site does not meet the occupancy requirements of 43 CFR 3715.2, 3715.2-1, or 3715.5. In addition the site is not being used or occupied for mining, milling, processing or beneficiation within the meaning of 30 USC 612 (a) and 43 CFR 3712.1.

XII. Bibliography

Garside, L. J., R. H. Hess, K. L. Fleming and B. S. Weimer; Oil and Gas Developments in Nevada; Bulletin 104; 1988, Reno; Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

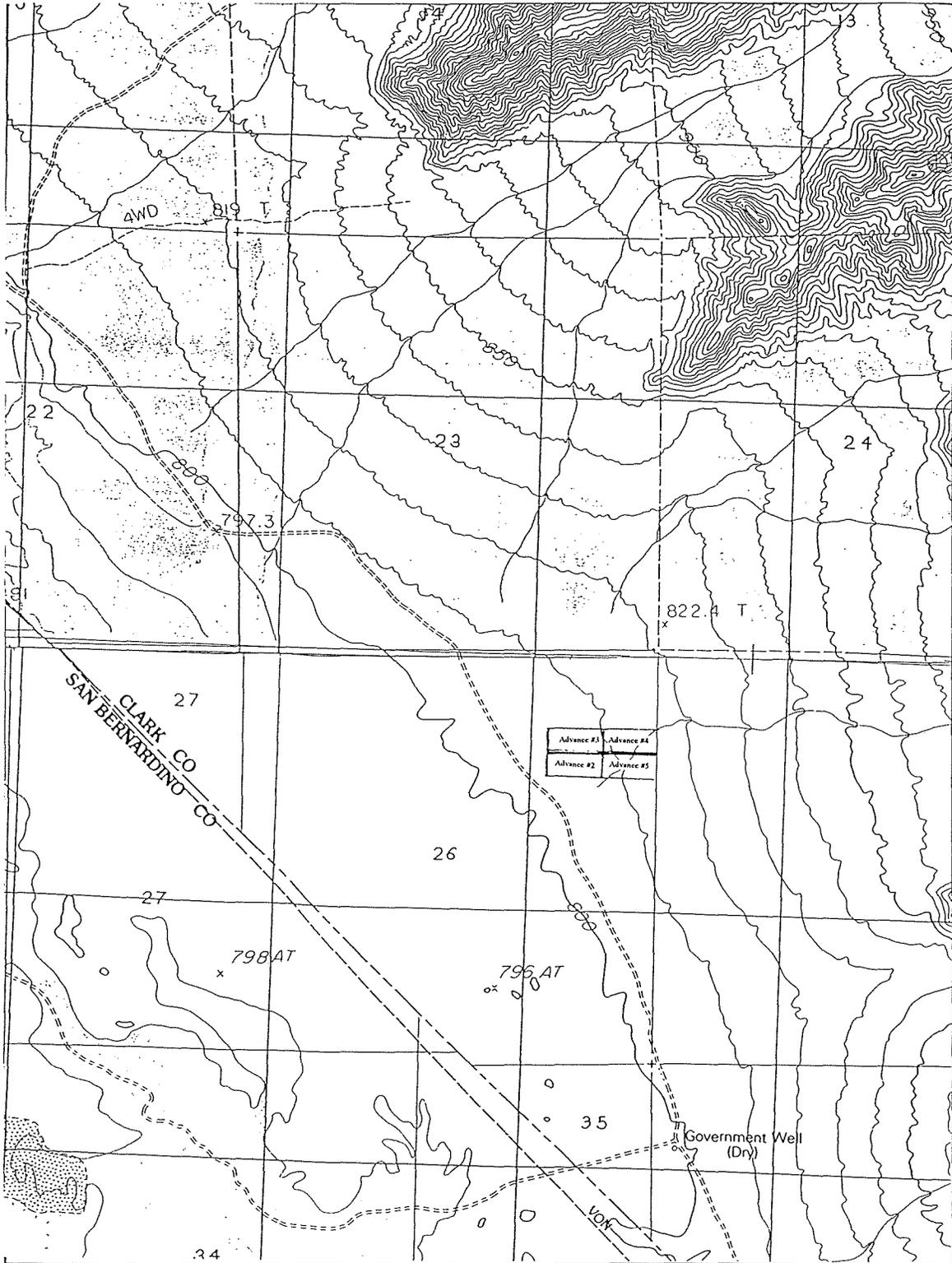
Hewett, D.F.; Geology and Ore Deposits of the Goodsprings Quadrangle, Nevada; Professional Paper 162; 1931, Washington D.C.; United States Government Printing Office.

Johnson, Maureen G., Placer Gold Deposits of Nevada; Geological Survey Bulletin 1356; 1973, Washington D.C.; United States Government Printing Office.

Longwell, C. R., E. H. Pampeyan, Ben Bower and R. J. Roberts; Geology and Mineral Deposits of Clark County, Nevada; Bulletin 62; 1965, Reno; Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

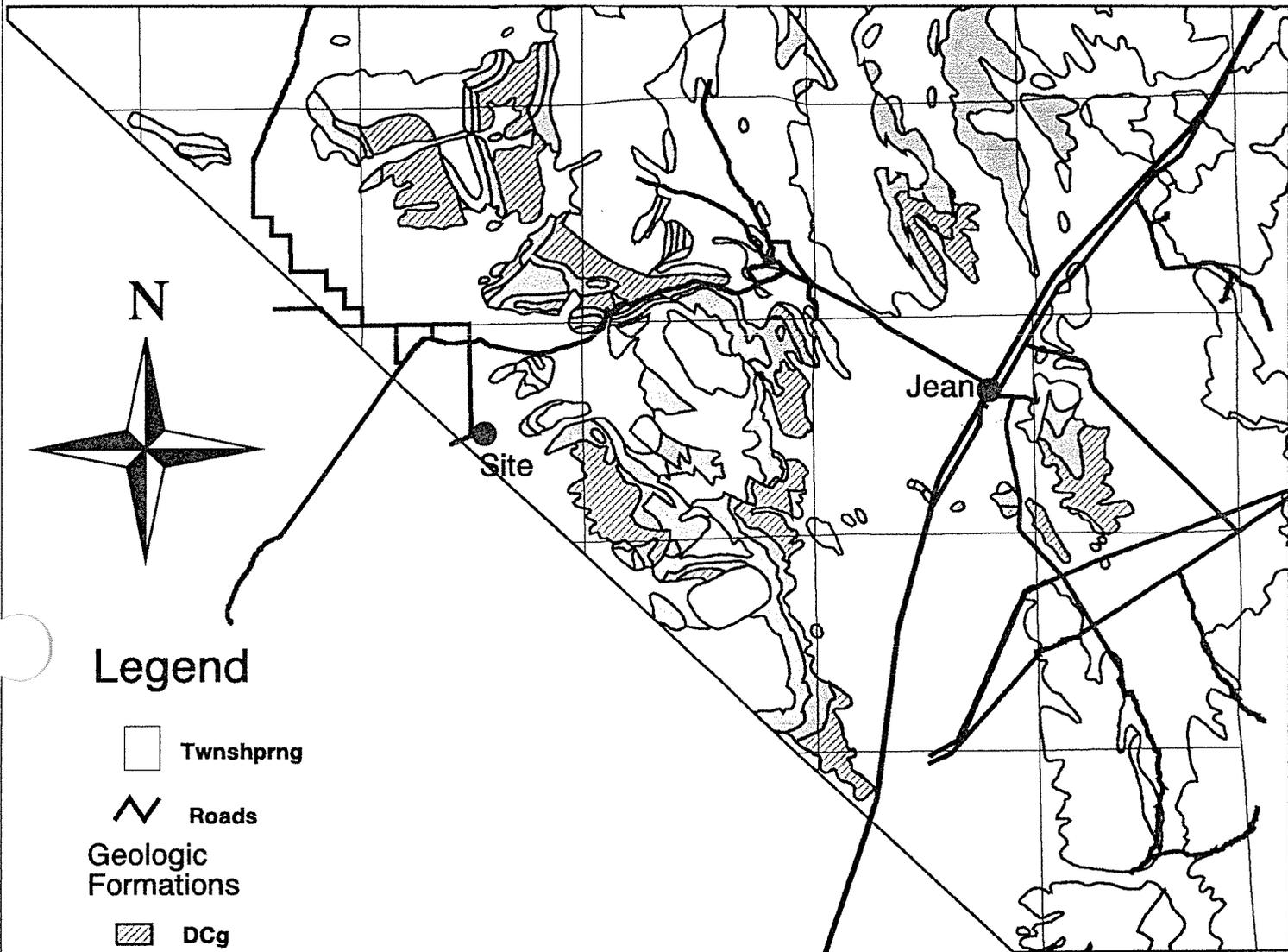
Vanderberg, William O.; Placer Mining in Nevada; Bulletin 27; 1936, Reno; Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

MAP 2



Mesquite Lake/Shenandoah Peak 7.5' 1" = 2000 ft. 7/00 E. Seum

Geology of the Sandy Valley Area



Legend

-  Twshprng
-  Roads
- Geologic Formations**
-  DCg
-  Dcg
-  Dmp
-  Ds
-  Ja
-  Mm
-  PKt
-  PPMb
-  Qal
-  Tki
-  Trcm
-  Tv
-  pCu

5 0 5 10 Miles



Created 7/26/00 by E. Seum



Photo #1 - Taken by J. Mur on 11/12/97. Shows chemicals stored in building on Advance #5 mill site.

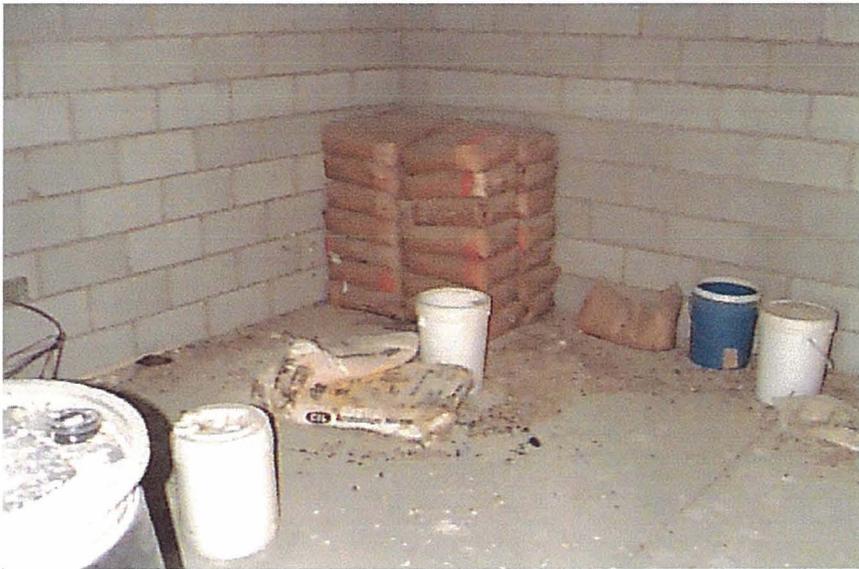


Photo #2 - Taken by J. Mur on 11/12/97. Shows chemicals stored in building on Advance #5 mill site.



Photo #3 - Taken by J. Mur on 11/12/97. Shows chemicals stored in building on Advance #5 mill site.

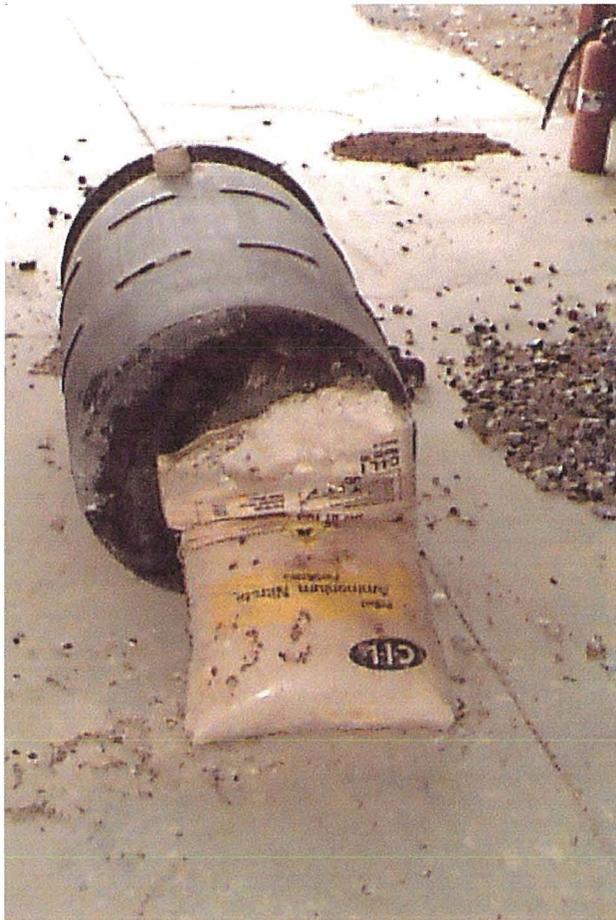


Photo #4 - Taken by J. Mur on 11/12/97. Shows chemicals stored in building on Advance #5 mill site.

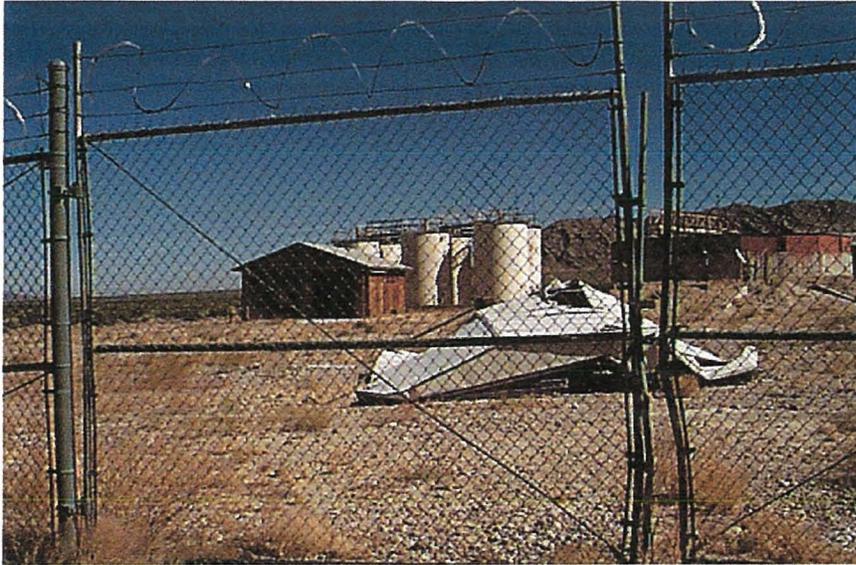


Photo #5 - Taken by E. Seum on 7/15/98. Taken looking north at small building on the Advance #5 mill site.



Photo #6 - Taken by E. Seum on 7/15/98. Taken looking at thickener tank on the Advance #4 mill site.

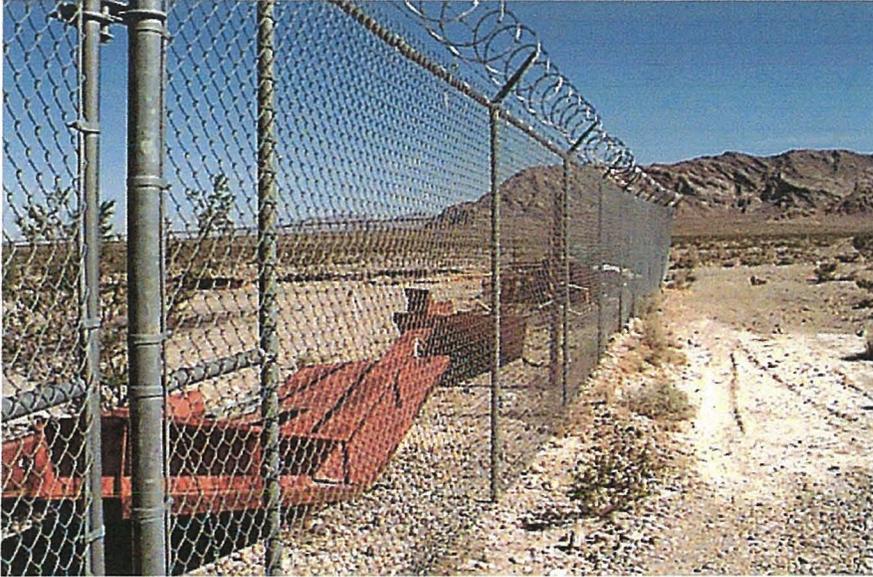


Photo #7 - Taken by E. Seum on 7/15/98. Taken looking north at scrap on the Advance #4 mill site.

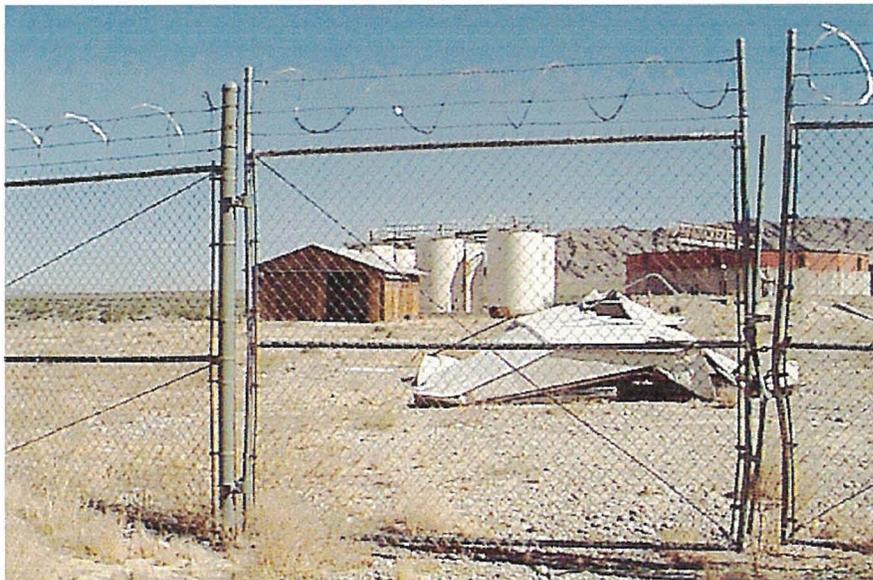


Photo #8 - Taken by E. Seum on 7/15/98. Taken looking north. Shows small building and collapsed metal building on Advance #5, and mixing and thickener tanks on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #9 - Taken by E. Seum on 7/15/98. Shows pond on the Advance #3 mill site.



Photo #10 - Taken by E. Seum on 7/15/98. Shows large building on the Advance #4 mill site.

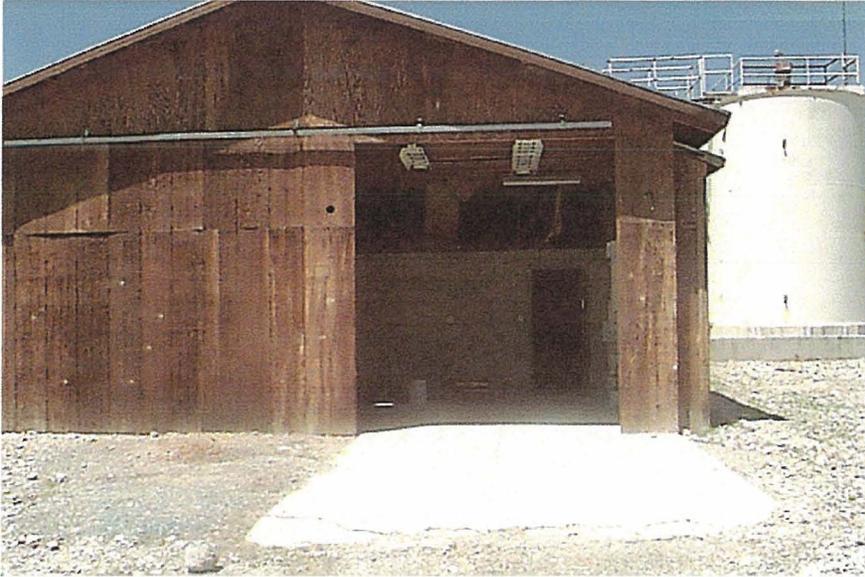


Photo #11 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Looking north at small building on the Advance #5 mill site. Building is open.

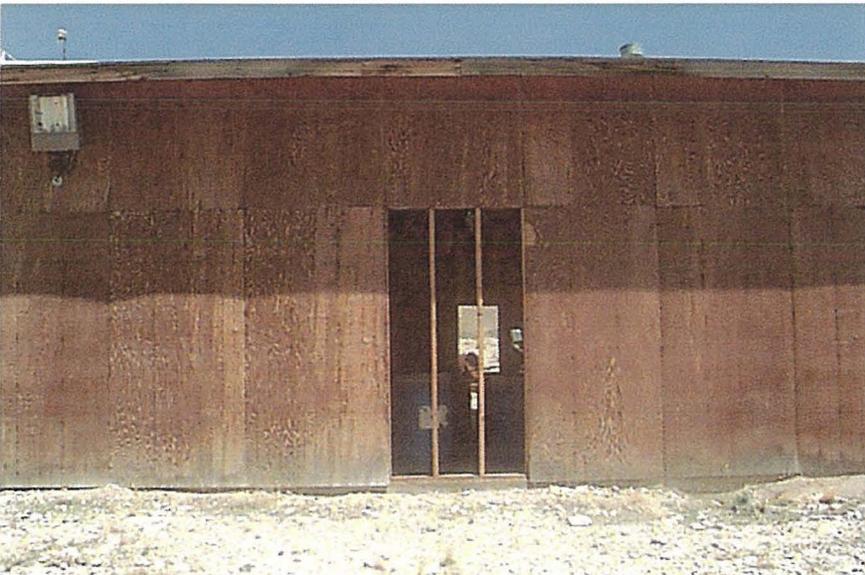


Photo #12 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Looking east at small building on the Advance #5 mill site. Part of wall removed.



Photo #13 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Electrical panel vandalized in building shown in above photo.

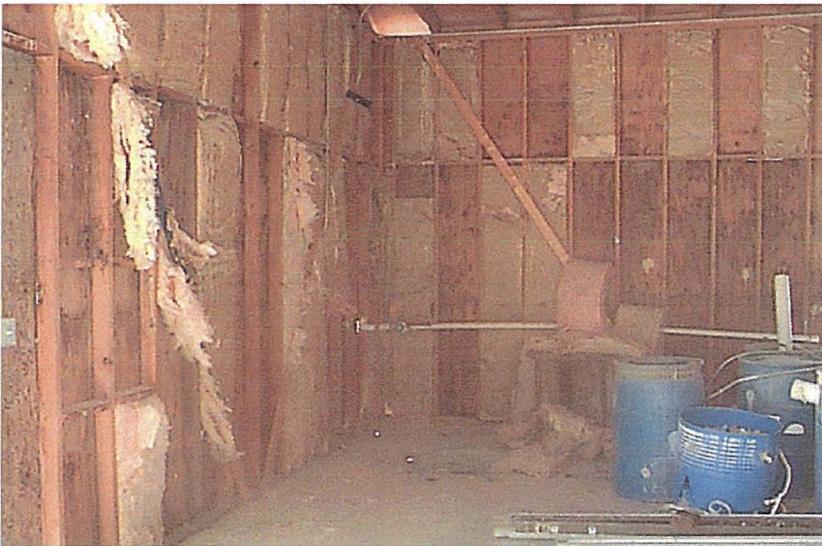


Photo #14 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows interior of building shown in photos 11 & 12..



Photo #15 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows chemicals inside building shown in photos 11 & 12.



Photo #16 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows chemicals inside building shown in photos 11 & 12.



Photo #17 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows collapsed metal building on the Advance #5 mill site.

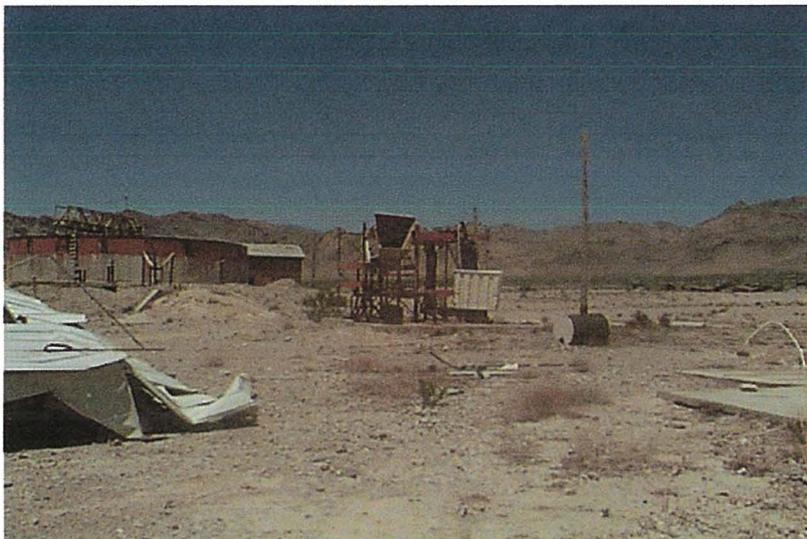


Photo #18 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows hopper and electro wining cell on the Advance #5 mill site.



Photo #19 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows tires strewn on southeast corner of the Advance #5 mill site.

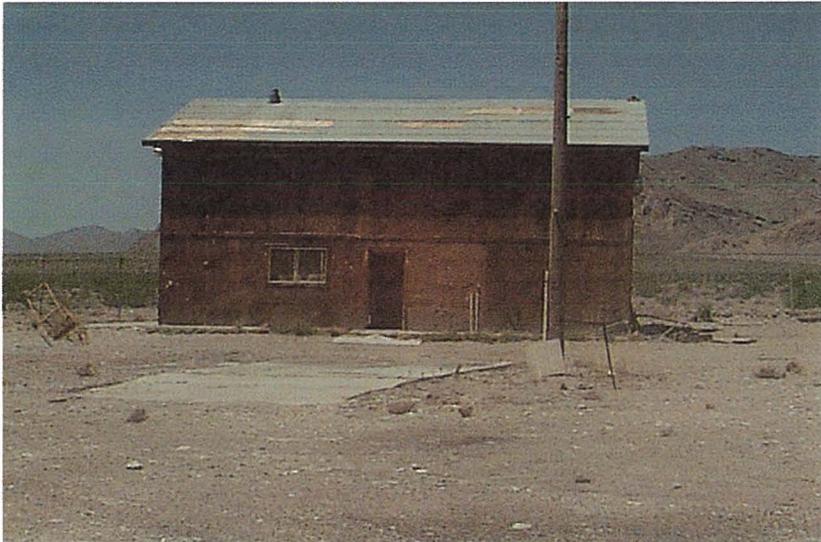


Photo #20 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows building on the Advance #4 mill site. Door not secured.

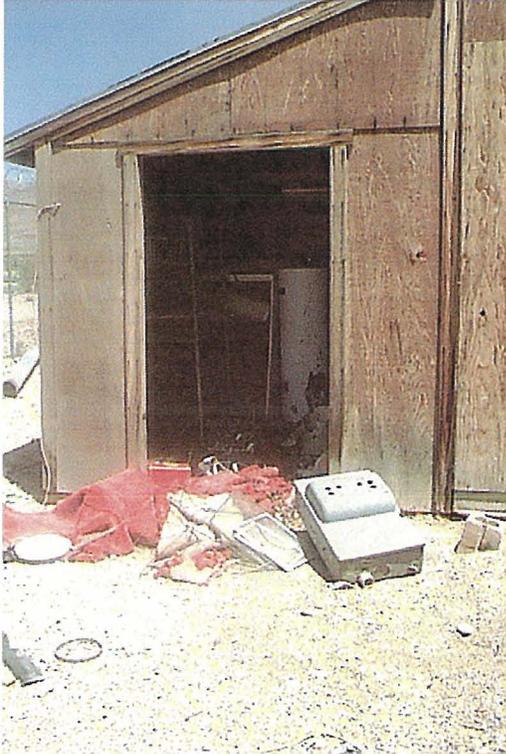


Photo #21 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows northwest end of above building on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #22 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows fire ring in building in photo #20 on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #23 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows interior of building shown in photo #20 on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #24 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows interior of thickener tank on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #25 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows interior of mixing tank on the Advance #4 mill site.

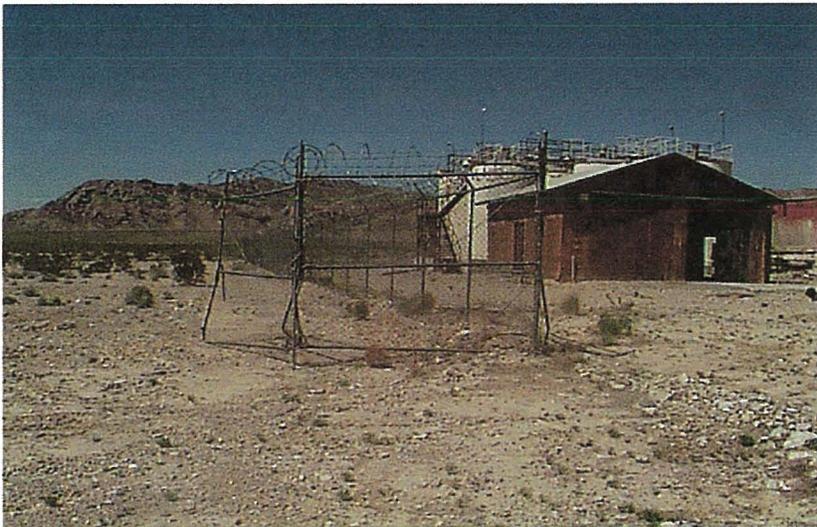


Photo #26 - Taken by E. Seum on 5/13/99. Shows gate broken open on the Advance #5 mill site.

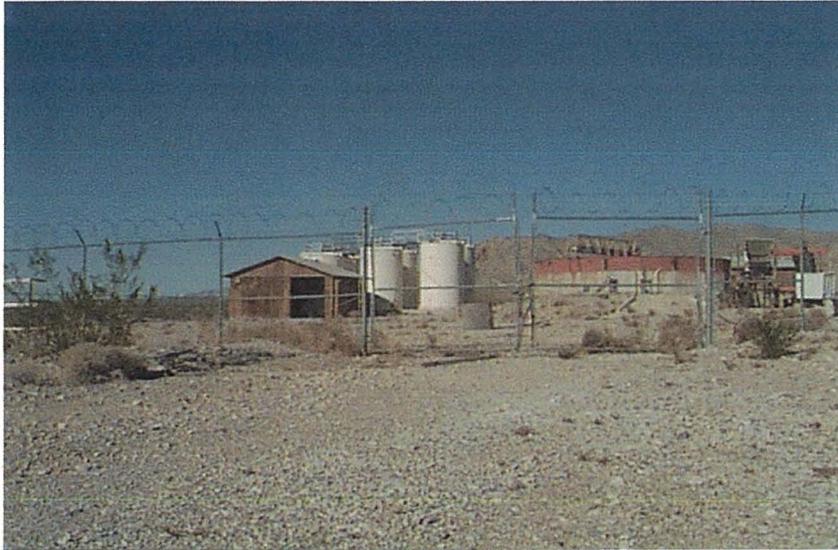


Photo #27 - Taken by J. Mur on 1/6/00. Looking north at Advance #4 & #5 mill sites.



Photo #28 - Taken by J. Mur on 1/6/00. Shows gap in fence being used to access site even though gates are in place.



Photo #29 - Taken by J. Mur on 1/6/00. Shows chemicals stored in building on the Advance #5 mill site. Building not secured.



Photo #30 - Taken by J. Mur on 1/6/00. Shows chemicals stored in building on the Advance #5 mill site. Building not secured.



Photo #31 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Looking north at unsecured building on the Advance #4 mill site.

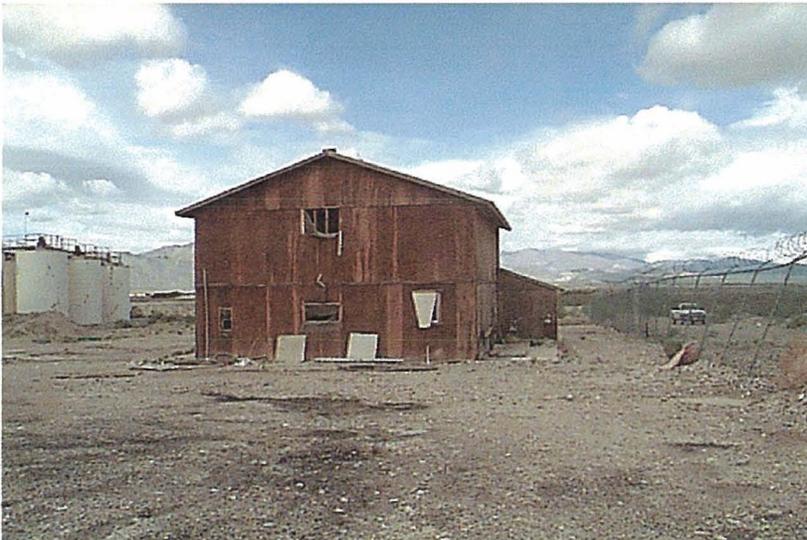


Photo #32 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Looking west at unsecured building on the Advance #4 mill site.

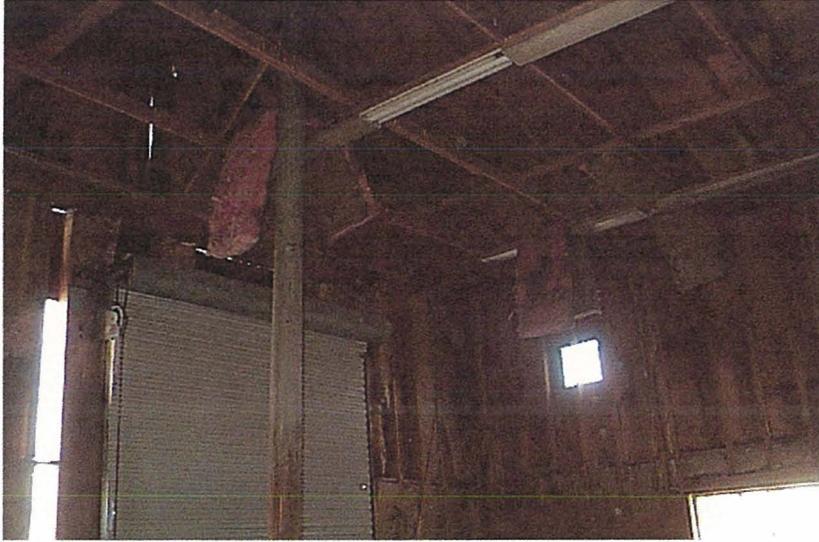


Photo #33 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows insulation hanging down inside building shown in photos 31 & 32.

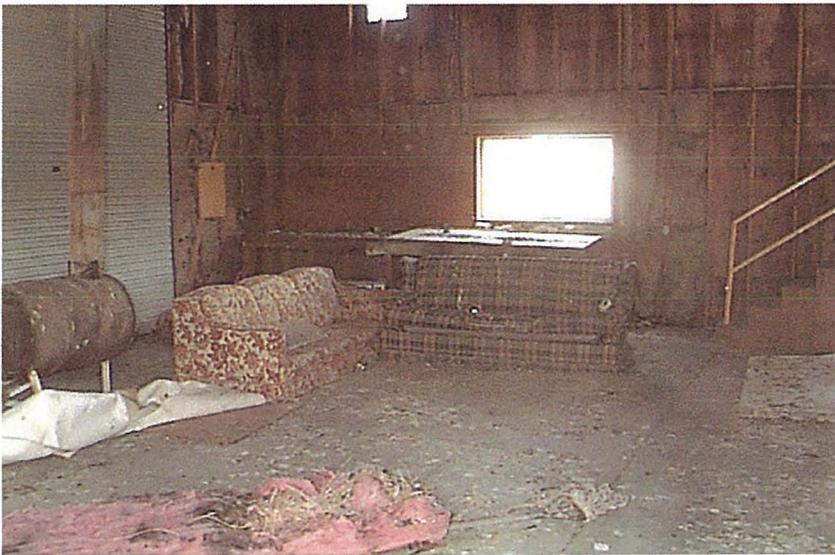


Photo #34 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows interior of building shown in photos 31 & 32.

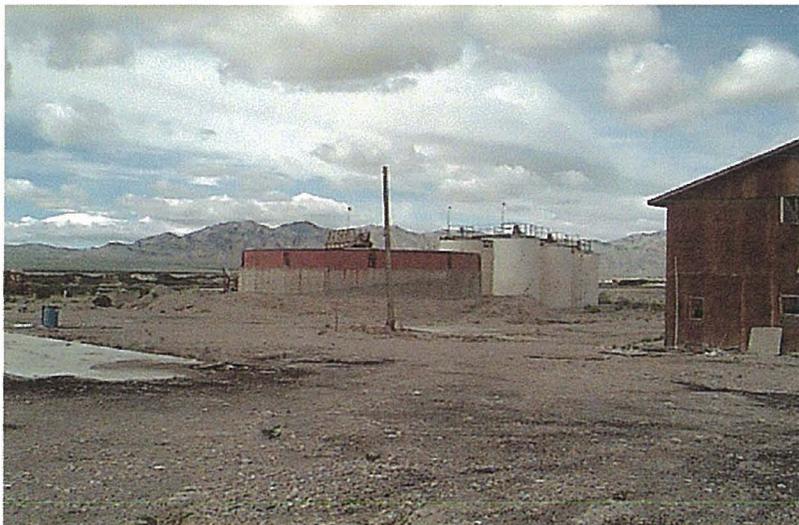


Photo #35 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Looking west at thickener and mixing tanks on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #36 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Looking east at junk vehicles on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #37 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows thickener tank on the Advance #4 mill site.

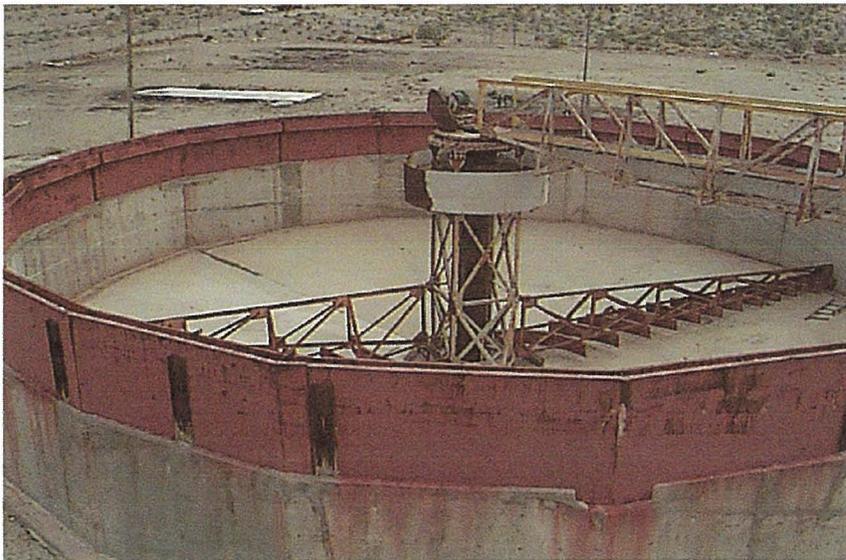


Photo #38 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows interior of thickener tank on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #39 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows mixing tanks on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #40 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows interior of a mixing tank on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #41 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows well located on the southeast corner of the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #42 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows end of pipeline from the well on the Advance #4 mill site.



Photo #43 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows hopper and electro wining unit located on the Advance #5 mill site.



Photo #44 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows small building located on the Advance #5 mill site.

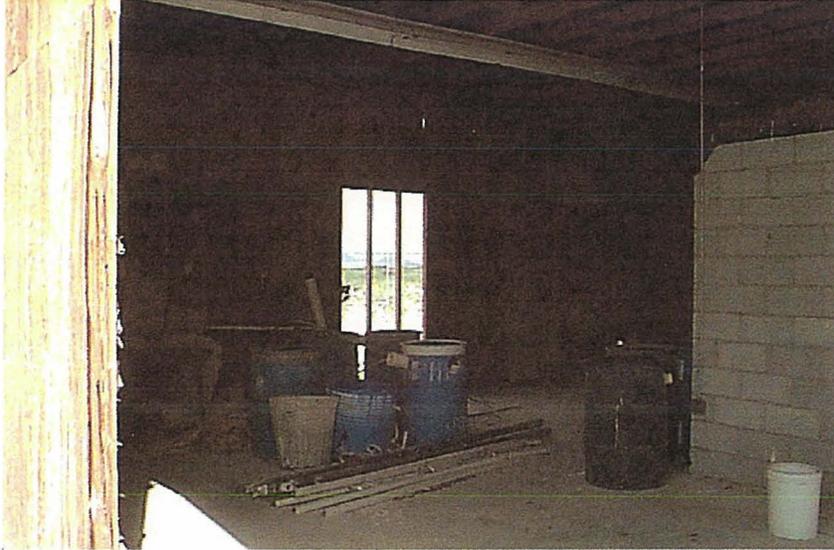


Photo #45 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows interior of small building in photo #44. Part of exterior wall missing.

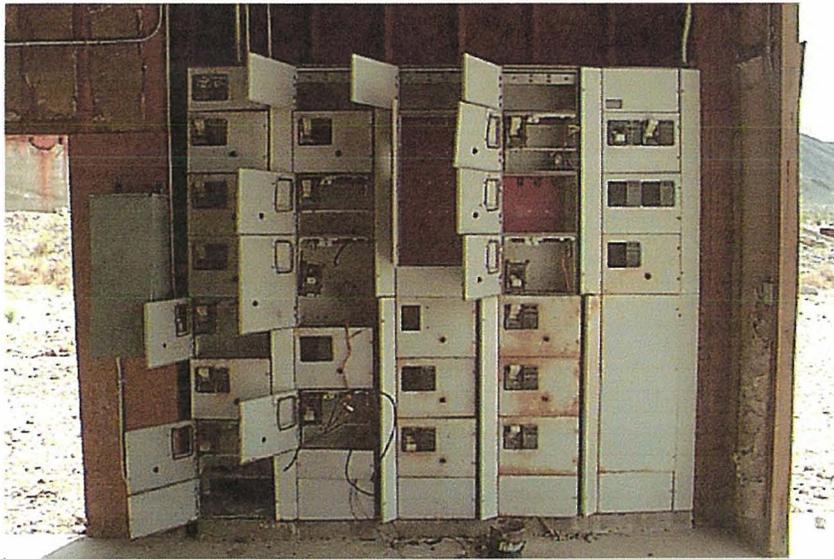


Photo #46 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows vandalized electrical panel in small building in photo #44.

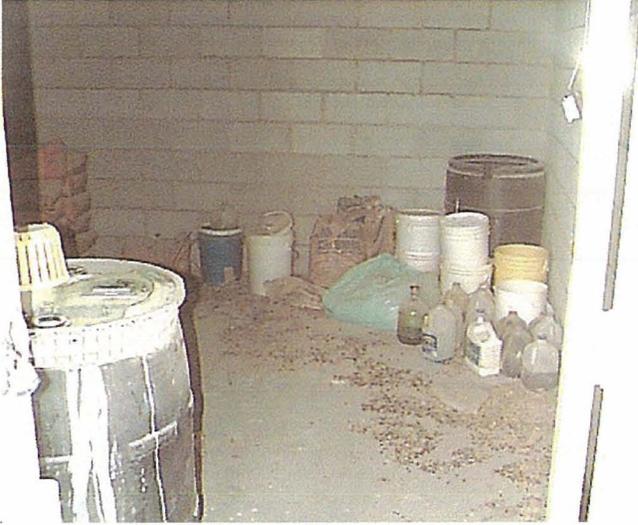


Photo #47 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows chemicals stored in small building in photo #44.



Photo #48 - Taken by E. Seum on 4/18/00. Shows barrel of acetic acid stored in small building in photo #44.