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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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NMC 289433
LAS VEGAS NMC 681474
FIELD OFFICE N 54-94-032N
Las Vegas, Nevada

MINERAL REPORT
Surface Use Determination
For
The New Hampshire Mill Site
and Placer Claim

(Title)

LANDS INVOLVED

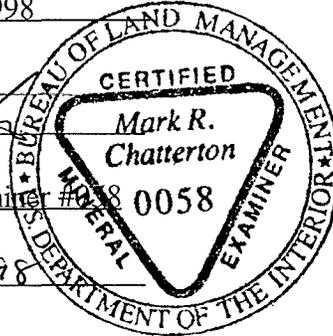
Clark County, Nevada
T. 25 S., R. 57 E., MDM
Section 10, SW¼

Prepared by: Edward Seum
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Minerals Specialist
(Title)

October 22, 1998
(Date)

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October 26, 1998
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Geol. CRME #013
(Title)

11/4/98
(Date)

Management Acknowledgement:

Michael J. Wynn
(Signature)

Field Manager
(Title)

11/9/98
(Date)

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I. Summary

The operations taking place on the New Hampshire mill site and placer claims consists mainly of residential occupancy. Trash, and items not incidental to mining are stored on the site. Equipment potentially related to mining and milling operations is portable, and is either not functional or shows little sign of use. The operator/occupant, Anna Inman, and/or members of her family reside on the 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 inspection of July 15, 1998, 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 mill site is for residential purposes. The equipment present that could be reasonably incident to a theoretical operation is portable and could be removed at the end of operations or secured on the site and would be used for exploration not extraction and beneficiation. All other equipment, machinery and other personal property is inoperable or inappropriate for the purposes to which the mill site is actually put, and could not be adapted for actual mineral production or mining operations. However, there are no mining operations.
- 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 kept in a fenced compound or moved to private lands owned by the Inman's.

- 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 a 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. Ms. Inman also owns private lands in Sandy Valley which would provide adequate access to the site.
- 11) Having equipment, machinery and other personal property on site that is inoperable or inappropriate for the purposes to which the mill site is 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.

III. Recommendations

Based on the field examination of July 15, 1998 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 living quarters are located and removal of all equipment, machinery and other personal property on site that is inoperable or inappropriate for the purposes to which the mill site is actually put, and could not be adapted for actual mineral production or mining operations.

IV. Introduction

On July 15, 1998 an examination of the New Hampshire mill site NMC 289433, and New Hampshire placer claim NMC 681474, was made by Edward Seum, a geologist from the Las Vegas Field Office. Anna Inman (a claimant), David Causey who filed the

claims for Ms. Inman et. al., Mr. Causey's wife and Ms. Inman's son-in-law were present during the inspection. The claims are located on public land in Clark County, Nevada. The site is occupied by Anna Inman and members of her family.

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 New Hampshire mill site and placer claim 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 site and placer claim are on the east side of Cherokee Street approximately one mile 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. A 5 foot utility right-of-way, N-5545, is located on the east side of the site.

The legal description of the subject mill site is:

Meridian:	Mount Diablo
Township:	25 South
Range:	57 East
Section:	10
Legal Subdivision:	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Acres:	5

The legal description of the subject placer claim is:

Meridian:	Mount Diablo
Township:	25 South
Range:	57 East
Section:	10
Legal Subdivision:	SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Acres:	160

Claim History

The original New Hampshire mill site, NMC 128363, was located February 8, 1952 by Merle and Anna Inman. The mill site was located in T. 25 S., R. 57 E., sec. 10, SW¼. The claim was maintained through 1992 when it was allowed to lapse. The current mill site, NMC 289433, was located over the previous site on October 6, 1983.

The New Hampshire 1A-1H placer claims, NMC 246809-246816 were located July 7, 1982 by Joseph, Bonnie, Merle and Anna Inman. The claims lapsed after the 1992 assessment year. Only one placer claim was relocated. The current placer claim, NMC 681474, was located September 1, 1993 by Joseph, Bonnie, James, Mildred, Carol and Anna Inman, Kenneth Turner and Peter Fitzpatrick.

VI. 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>
04-05-94	Joel Mur	1-9
05-09-94	Joel Mur	
05-16-94	Edward Seum\Joel Mur	10-11
06-16-94	Joel Mur	12-17
06-24-94	Joel Mur	
12-07-94	Joel Mur	
02-20-97	Glen Miller	
06-17-97	Glen Miller	
04-29-98	Edward Seum/Joel Mur	
07-15-98	Edward Seum	18-29
10-21-98	Edward Seum/Mark Chatterton	

On April 5, 1994 an inspection was made of the above listed claims. The inspection found that the site was in noncompliance with the Surface Management Regulations. As a result of the inspection a letter was sent to Anna Inman requiring the submission of a Notice or Plan of Operations as required by 43 CFR 3809. On May 30, 1994 a mining Notice, N54-94-032N, was submitted with Anna Inman listed as the claimant and operator. The work proposed in the Notice was to consist of the removal of small amounts of material on the placer claim to determine the economics of processing the material.

In addition the April 1994 letter required clean-up of trash and other items on the site. While a lot of clean-up (compare photos 14 and 22, 15 and 21) has taken place there are still a number of items which need to be removed. 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 of the inspections.

VII. 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.

VIII. Site Geology

A field examination of the subject lands was conducted on July 15, 1998. The land surface has had areas disturbed by activities conducted by Anna Inman. The rest of the 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 downcut 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. Several small pits that produced sand and gravel occur in Sandy Valley. They are located more than a mile to the northwest of the subject lands. 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.

IX. 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. Some exploration in the area has occurred recently. No known occurrences of locatable minerals have been reported within the valley fill.

The Hodoo and Spelter mines are the closest mines to the subject lands. Both are approximately a mile to the east 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).

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).

X. Analysis of Surface Uses

Claim Development

On July 15, 1998 Edward Seum went to the New Hampshire mill site and placer claim. The operator, Anna Inman, was present. Anna Inman maintains a residence (photo 29) on the mill site/placer claim. In addition, a trailer (photos 14, 15 and 21) which is occupied by her daughter and son-in-law is on the site. The residence has electricity and telephone service. Water is being obtained from a well (photo 26). Sewage is supposedly handled by septic tanks but it was not possible to verify this during the inspection. Ms. Inman did not provide any County permits for the septic systems.

During the field visit, a small backhoe (photos 1-3 and 18) which has not run recently was viewed in a barbed wire enclosure. This was ascertained by the fact that no recent tracks were around the backhoe. The bucket was not attached to the backhoe. Two empty tanks (photo 19) which are probably used for fuel storage, but which were empty, were next to the backhoe. Other items in the enclosure included metal culverts, plastic pipe, two tractor trailer sized cargo containers (photo 20) and a Ford F7000 dump truck. The dump truck did not have an engine. According to a letter from David Causey, the agent who re-filed the claims for Anna Inman, the cargo containers are used to store picks, shovels, bars, a generator and other items used for mining. The containers were locked and were not inspected for their contents. No crushers, ball mills, rod mills, washers, sluices, shaker tables or other items used for the production or processing of precious metals were on the site. No pits or areas where materials were removed for processing were found on the placer claim.

A number of items noted on site during previous inspections have been removed. These include a large amount of scrap metal, tires, cement block, etc. A number of disabled vehicles, car parts and trash (photos 21- 22, 25, 27- 28) are still on site. Two horses and a small horse trailer (photos 23 - 24) are also on the site. Photographs are attached to this report that were taken at the time of various inspections.

The following summarizes Ms. Inman's oral statements about the site during the

inspection. Mr. Causey and his wife were present during Ms. Inman's statements.

1. That she also owned a patented lode claim in sec. 11, T.25 S., R. 57 E. which is located approximately a mile east of the placer and mill site claims. The lode claim, named the New Hampshire, has not had any production, except small samples taken from it, since 1989. That was the year that Ms. Inman's husband died. The New Hampshire lode claim may be the Hodoo Mine which is on patented land.
2. The New Hampshire placer claim has had small pits dug on it which were covered back up.
3. The claims have not been mined for a profit since she and her husband took over the claims.

The following summarizes the son-in-law's verbal statements about the site during the inspection:

1. He has used a small amount of silver from the lode claim to make jewelry which he had sold. He had no receipts for the jewelry.
2. He has acid leached a small amount of silver bearing ore at the back of the trailer which is used as his residence.

Surface Use Evaluation

Mining claims pass through a number of phases prior to becoming a working mine. The phases include prospecting or exploring for ore, delineation of ore bodies, development of a mine and production. Surface uses appropriate to each phase will be carried out by a prudent operator in usual, customary and proficient operations.. These uses cause due and necessary degradation of the surface which are allowed by the Mining Law. The magnitude of the degradation will be dependent on the phase. Unnecessary or undue degradation of the surface is prohibited by 43 USC 1732(c). Surface operations and occupancy on and associated with mining claims are regulated by the BLM through 43 CFR 3715 and 43 CFR 3809 to prevent undue or unnecessary degradation. A mining claimant or operator is entitled to use the surface of their mining claim for purposes reasonably incident to prospecting, mining, and processing operations.

Prospecting or exploration involve operations normally resulting in negligible surface disturbance. These activities, when carried out in a usual, customary and proficient manner by a prudent operator, would include geologic mapping, removal of small rock and soil samples for testing and digging small pits by hand. Required equipment is minimal and can be carried in a pickup truck, station wagon or utility trailer. A base of

operations would normally be established by professional operators in a nearby town, or in a travel trailer towed from site to site and removed from the field at the end of each season or project. Part-time operators would work in the same manner on weekends, holidays and during vacations from full time jobs. Establishment of a residence on a prospect or mining claim while engaging in prospecting or exploration, or pursuing a full or part-time job off the mining claim is not normal.

Evaluation of the initial prospecting may result in additional work. This may involve mechanized earth-moving equipment to dig larger pits and exploration drilling. Drilling on a grid pattern, or subsurface tunneling may take place to delineate an ore body. These types of activities could be expected to require temporary buildings and limited storage for appropriate equipment and supplies.

Development of a mine and actual production will result in the highest level of due and necessary surface uses. A large open pit or underground mine will require storage and maintenance of substantial amounts of operating mining equipment. Repair facilities for inoperable equipment, testing facilities, explosives storage, housing and other uses will be required as well. 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..

Development of a mill site to process the ores for extraction of valuable minerals by a prudent operator will normally take place in conjunction with development of the mine. Prior to outlays for capital improvements to a mill site, the ore samples will undergo numerous physical and chemical tests. Physical disturbance of the proposed mill site is not required at this point. The tests will determine the types of equipment and chemicals which might be needed to extract the valuable minerals. Equipment is then brought in to set up in the proper circuits for processing ore. This will take extensive testing to make sure that proper sizing and treatment of the ores will occur. Other facilities such as ponds, leach pads and laboratories are put in place. 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.

It is possible to determine the phase a mining 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 mining 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 currently no operations reasonably incident to prospecting, mining, or processing occurring on the New Hampshire placer and mill site claims. There is no sign

of workings on the placer claim. No milling equipment is located on the mill site. The few items which might be reasonably incident to a potential operation are inoperable or do not exhibit signs of use. Were these mining claims in a "shutdown" phase awaiting renewed production, all equipment could be removed. No caretaker or watchman would be required to reside at the site. 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 residential occupancy. The storage of inoperable or inappropriate equipment and personal property along with the occupancy constitutes unnecessary and undue degradation of the public lands.

XI. 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.

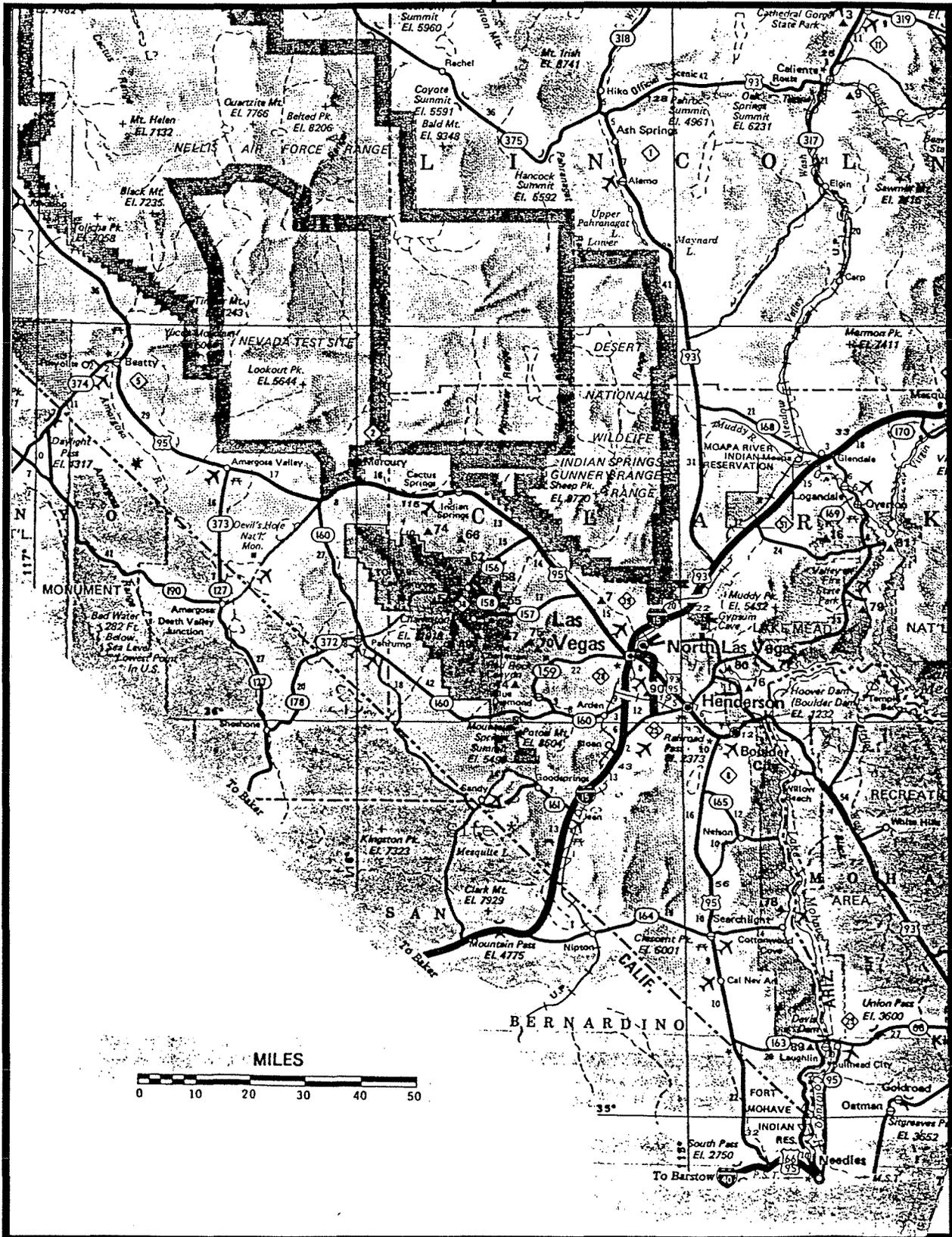
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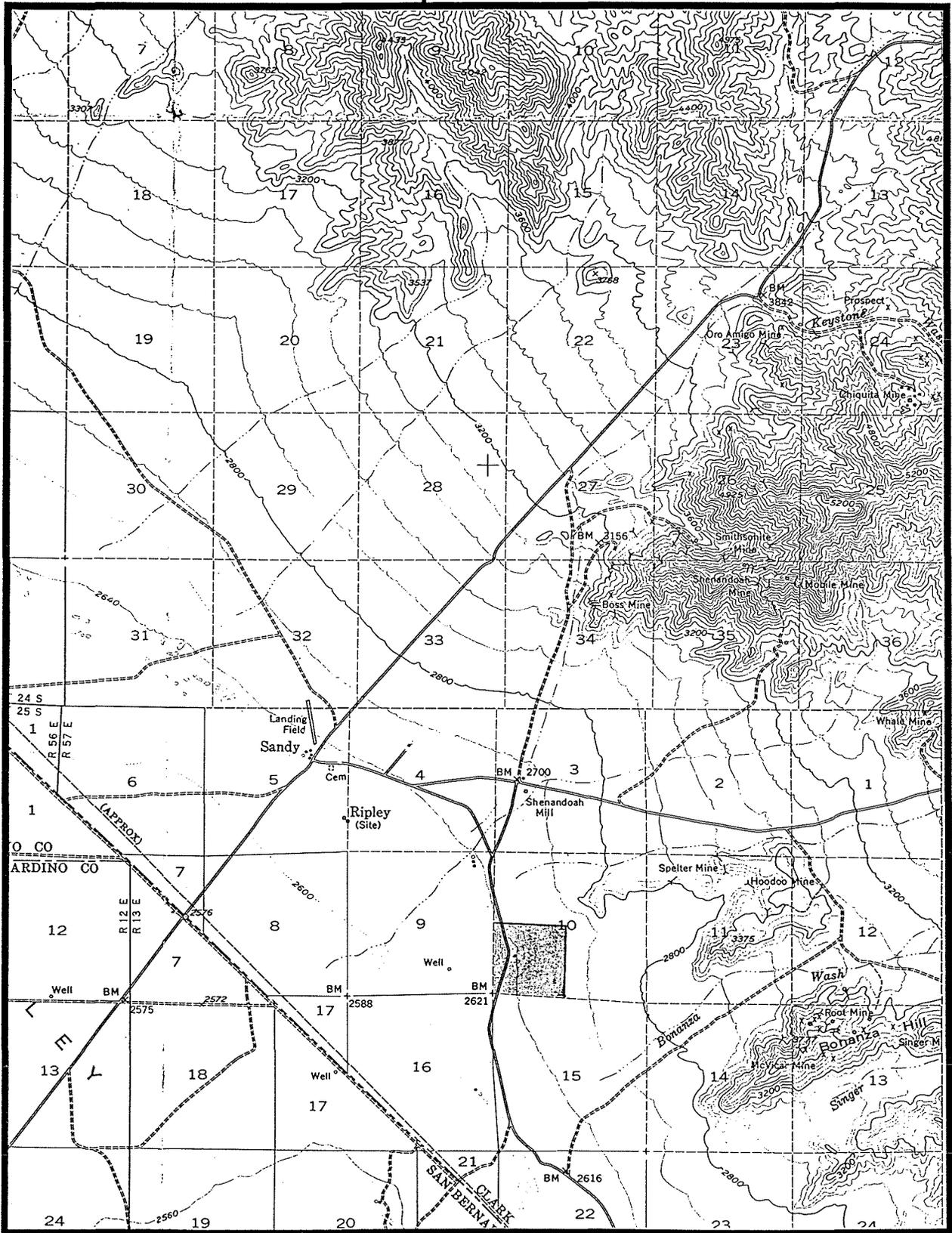
Vanderberg, William O.; Placer Mining in Nevada; Bulletin 27; 1936, Reno; Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

Map 1



10/96 E. Seum

Map 2



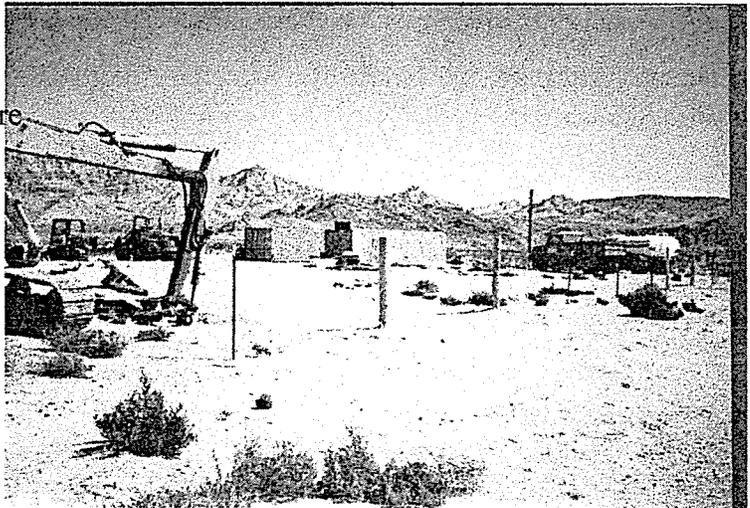
Shenandoah Peak 15' Quad. 1" = 1 mile 9/98 E. Seum

PLACER CLAIM - 

Photo#1 - Backhoe and other items in an enclosure on the west side of the mill site. Photo taken 4/5/94 by J. Mur.



Photo#2 - Cargo containers, dump truck and fuel truck located in enclosure on west side of mill site. Photo taken 4/5/94 by J. Mur.



Photo#3 - Shows backhoes and small dozers. Taken 4/5/94 by J. Mur.



Photo#4 - Shows dozers and cargo containers. Taken 4/5/98 by J. Mur.



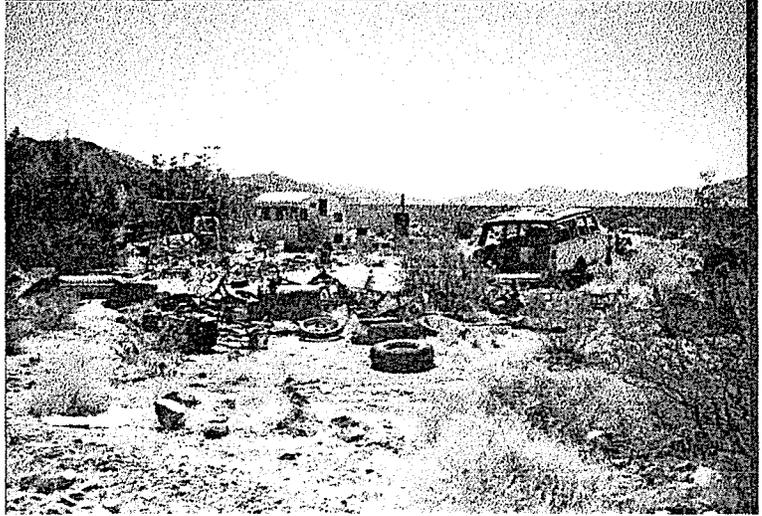
Photo#5 - Taken looking at the back of the trailer occupied by Ms. Inman's daughter and son-in-law. Taken 4/5/98 by J. Mur.



Photo#6 - Shows trench at back of trailer where sewage may be collecting. Photo taken 4/5/94 by J. Mur.



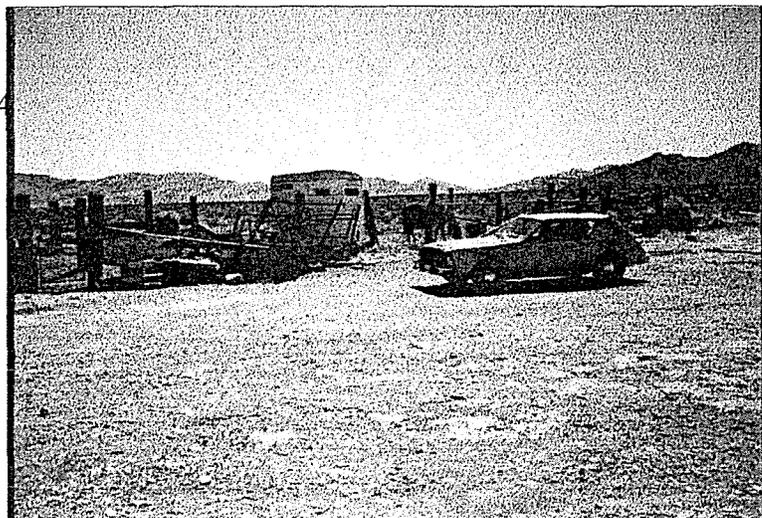
Photo#7 - Shows junk car, tires and other trash just west of trailer in photo#5. Taken 4/5/94 by J. Mur.



Photo#8 - Shows accumulation of items at front of trailer. Taken 4/5/94 by J. Mur.



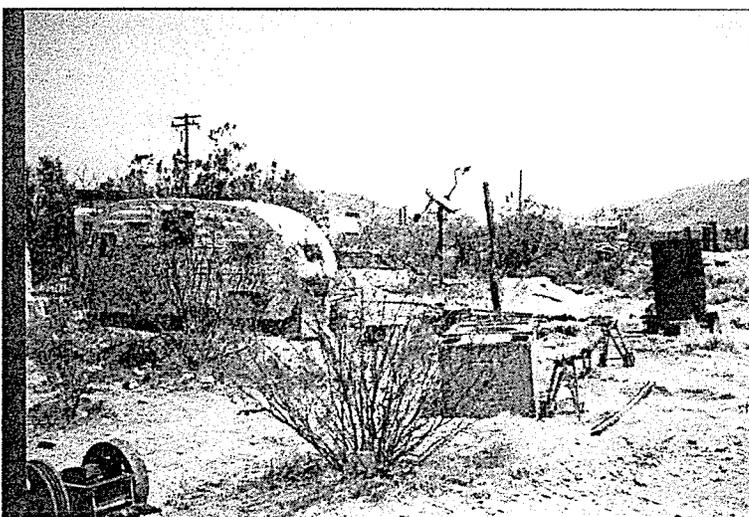
Photo#9 - Shows horses and horse trailer on mill site. Photo taken 4/5/94 by J. Mur.



Photo#10 - Shows trash and swing set next to the trailer. Taken 5/16/94 by J. Mur.



Photo#11 - Shows travel trailer and trash behind the occupied trailer. Photo taken 5/16/94 by J. Mur.



Photo#12 - Shows trash next to trailer. Photo taken 6/16/94 by J. Mur.



Phot#13 - Shows travel trailer, car parts and other junk next to the inhabited trailer. Photo taken 6/16/94 by J. Mur.



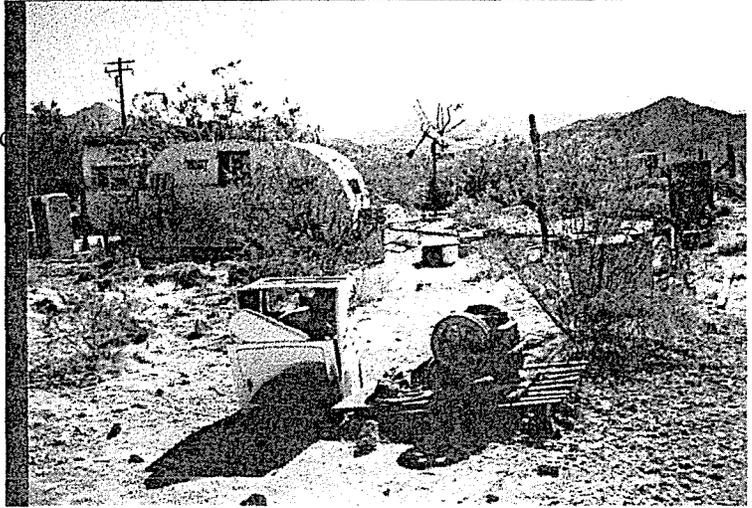
Photo#14 - Shows main trailer and junk surrounding it. Photo taken 6/16/94 by J. Mur.



Photo#15 - Shows main trailer and junk surrounding it. Photo taken 6/16/94 by J. Mur.



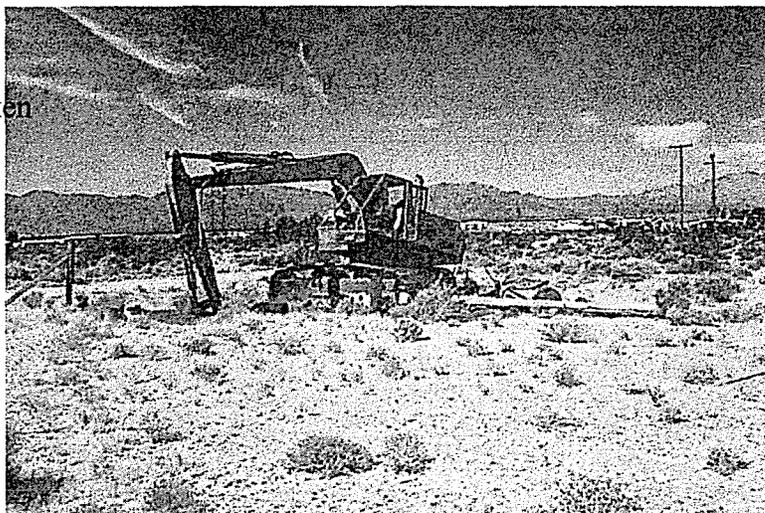
Photo#16 - Shows travel trailer and junk next to main trailer. Small inoperable crusher in center foreground. Photo taken 6/16/94 by J. Mur.



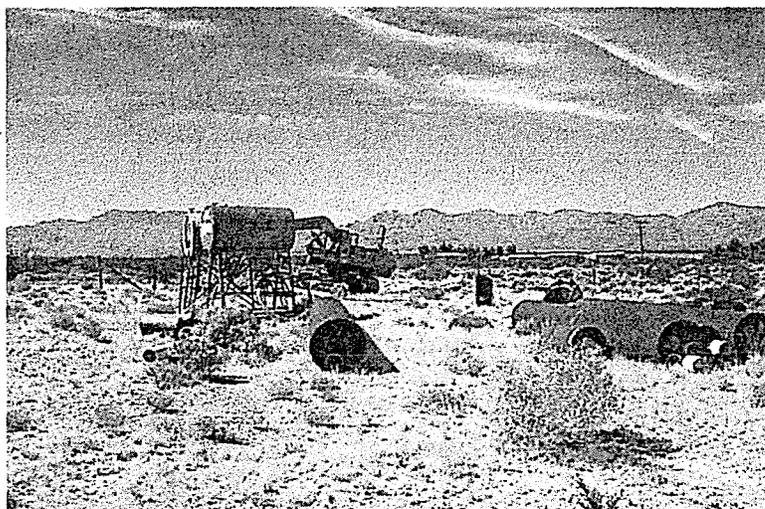
Photo#17 - shows truck, arm of backhoe and fuel tanks located on the west side of the mill site. Photo taken 6/16/94 by Mur.



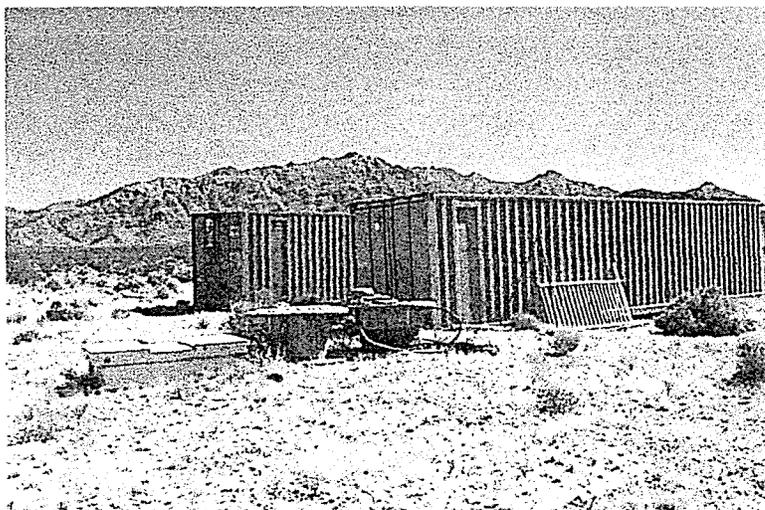
Photo#18 - Backhoe located inside barbed wire enclosure on the west side of the mill site claim. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



Photo#19 - Empty fuel tanks and metal culverts, with backhoe in the background. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



Photo#20 - Cargo containers located within the barbed wire enclosure on the west side of the mill site claim. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



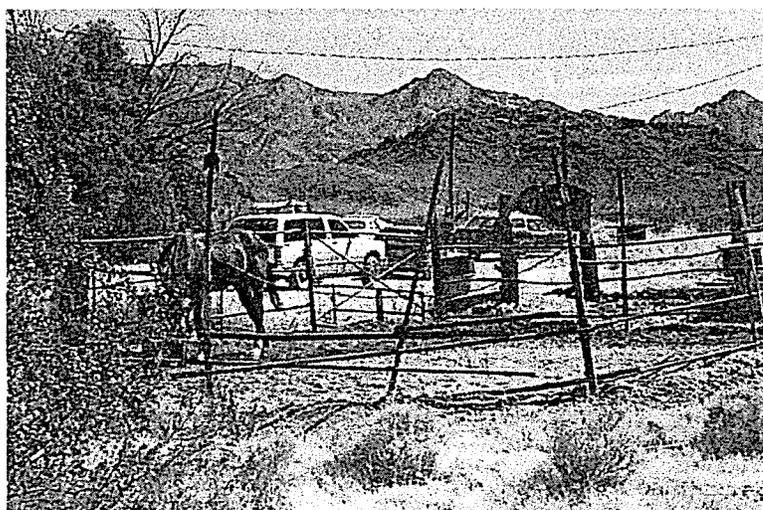
Photo#21 - Trailer inhabited by Ms. Inman's daughter and son-in-law. Tires, car parts and some other items on the ground in front of trailer. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



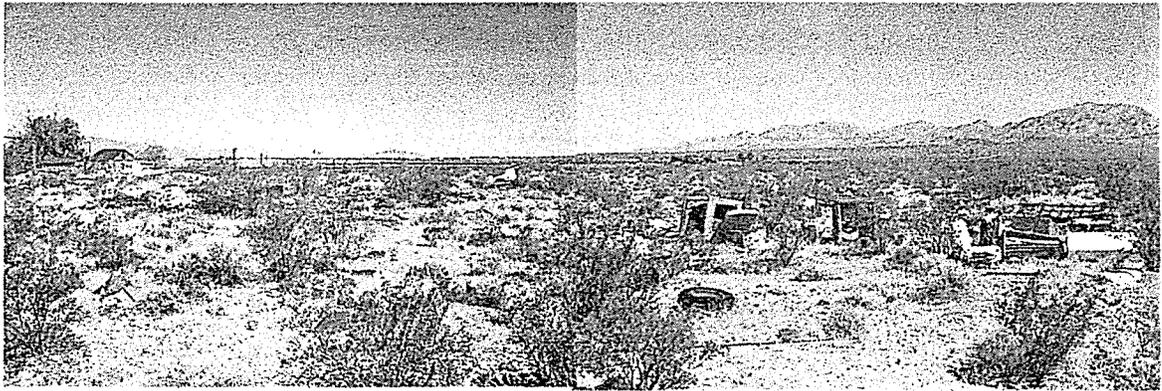
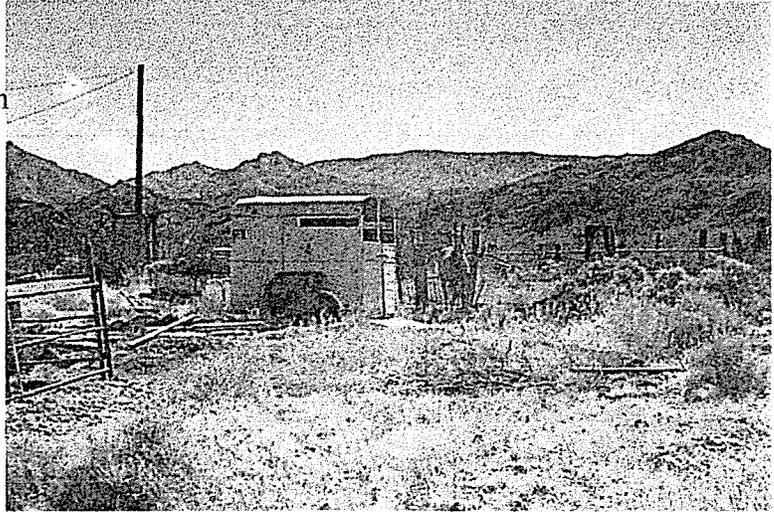
Photo#22 - Picture taken looking at rear of trailer shown in Photo#21. Small travel trailer on the left not used for occupancy and in poor condition. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



Photo#23 - Small corral with one of the two horses kept on the site. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.

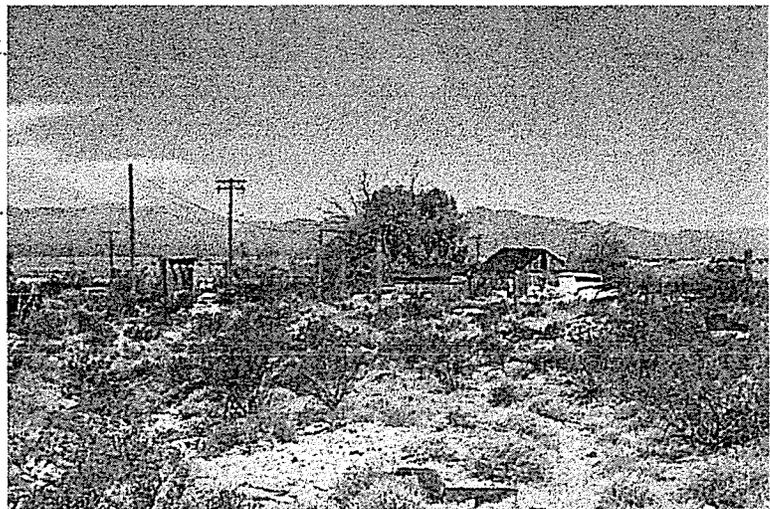


Photo#24 - Small corral with second horse located to the east of the one in the previous picture. Small horse trailer to left of horse. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



Photo#25 - Composite photo showing trash on east side of mill site. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.

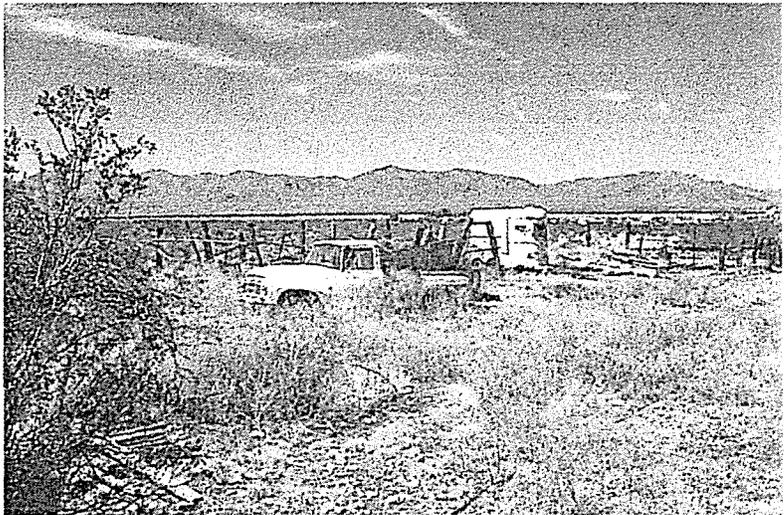
Photo#26 - Taken looking to the west. Shows Ms. Inman's residence on the right side of the photo. Well house is located between the two power poles on the left. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



Photo#27 - Junk vehicle sitting across from the trailer in Photo#21. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



Photo#28 - Inoperable truck. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.



Photo#29 - Ms. Inman's residence on the mill site. Car is operable and used for transportation. Photo taken 7/15/98 by E. Seum.

