

In addition to lode and placer mining claims, and tunnel sites, mill site locations are provided for in the General Mining Law of 1872 as amended. Here's what Section 15 indicates about mill sites. Where non-mineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining and milling purposes, such nonadjacent surface ground may be encompassed or embraced, and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notices as are applicable under this act to veins or lodes. Provided that no location thereafter made of such nonadjacent land shall exceed five acres, and payment for the same must be made in the same rate as fixed by this act for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz mill or reduction works not owning a mine in connection therewith may also receive a patent for his mill site, as provided in this section. You've probably noticed that I've placed some of the more important aspects of the law in bold on this and the prior slide. The 1872 General Mining Law provided for the location of mill sites in association with lode claims or lode-type deposits. It was not until 1960 that the Placer Claim Mill Site Act was passed that allows for non-mineral land needed by the proprietor of a mining claim for mining, milling, processing, beneficiation, or other operations in connection with the placer claim. Now that we've looked at mill site law, let's look at the mill site characteristics.