Form 3060-1
(July 1984)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Serial Number
NMC 590342
NMC 590343
N54-90-021N

MINERAL REPORT
Surface Use Determination
and
Validity Determination
For
The Tron #3 and Tron #4
Mill Site Claims

(Title)

LANDS INVOLVED
Clark County, Nevada
T. 15 S., R. 67 E., MDM
Section 17, N½NE¼NE¼NE¼, N½NW¼NE¼NE¼
Consisting of 10 Acres

Prepared by: Edward Seum
(Signature)
Minerals Specialist
(Title)
January 31, 2000
(Date)

Mark R. Chatterton
(Signature)
Certified Mineral Examiner #058
(Title)
January 31, 2000
(Date)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CERTIFIED
Mark R. Chatterton
0058
MINERAL EXAMINER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Technical Approval:

Larry L Stewart
(Signature)
Geol. CRME#013
(Title)
3/9/2000
(Date)

Management Acknowledgment:

J. Robert Lynn
(Signature)
Acting Field Manager
(Title)
03-14-00
(Date)

EXHIBIT
G-1
PENGAD-Bayonne, N. J.

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I. Summary

The Tron #3 and Tron #4 mill site claims are dependent mill sites owned by James L. Pence, Milton Embry and Shooter Mining Co. The mill site claims are each 5 acres in size. The claimants own unpatented placer claims located northeast of the mill site. The Pan placer group is located in T. 13 S., R. 69 E., sec. 12 and consists of four claims. None of the placer claims are currently being mined. The operations taking place on the Tron mill site claims consist mainly of non-mining related occupancy. A two story, block building, houses a lab, office and bathroom. Equipment potentially related to mining and milling operations is either not functional, shows little sign of use or is not set up for operation. There are no stockpiles of materials for processing on site. A watchman resides on the mill site claim, living in a mobile home.

The subject lands are not located in a 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.

The subject lands are prospectively valuable under the Mineral Leasing Act for oil and gas.

The site is located in an area of firmly cemented fine grained materials. The potential for the production of saleable minerals is considered to be low. The subject lands were determined to not be mineral in character.

Lands encumbered by the Tron claims are segregated from the Mining Law. A segregation for land exchange, N-61968, was noted in Bureau of Land Management records on October 1, 1997.

II. Conclusions

Based on the inspection of September 9, 1999, the follow-up inspection of October 28, 1999, 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 on the mill site 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 not for mining or milling purposes. The equipment present that could be reasonably incident to a theoretical operation 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. There are no mining operations taking place on the site.

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 and cannot be protected by means other than occupancy. All items could be removed and stored off-site.

8) The occupancy is not needed to protect the public from appropriate, operable equipment which is regularly used, 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 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 a short travel distance of the Las Vegas, Nevada metropolitan area and several rural communities.

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.

12) Lands encumbered by the claim are segregated from the Mining Law. A segregation for land exchange, N-61968, was noted in Bureau of Land Management records on October 1, 1997.

III. Recommendations

Based on the field examinations of September 9, 1999, and October 28, 1999 the Bureau of Land Management should issue a complaint to initiate a contest action on the Tron mill site claims. The charge used in the contest complaint should state that:

> "The Tron #3 and Tron #4 mill site claims, NMC 590342 and 590343, are not being occupied for uses that are reasonably incident to, or necessary for, prospecting, mining, or processing operations under the mining laws as provided for by 43 CFR 3712.1 and Section 4(a) of the Act of July 23, 1955.

IV. Introduction

On September 9, 1999 an examination of the Tron #3 and Tron #4 mill sites, NMC 590342 and 590343, was made by Edward Seum, a geologist from the Las Vegas Field Office. James L. Pence, one of the claimants, was present during the inspection. The claims are located on public land in Clark County, Nevada. The site is occupied by a watchman living in a mobile home.

The purpose of the examination was to determine the validity of the mill sites, and to determine if the surface uses are reasonably incident to prospecting, mining, or processing operations within the meaning of 30 USC 612(a) and 43 CFR 3712.1 and 43 CFR 3715 (BLM Manuals 3891 and 3894, 1987).

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 Tron # 3 and Tron #4 mill site claims, NMC 590342 and 590343, are located southeast of Glendale, Nevada (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 from Las Vegas, Nevada, take Interstate Highway 15 north to the Logandale/Overton exit. Turn south on State Route 169 and travel toward Logandale, Nevada. Go approximately two and a half miles south on S. R. 169 and turn west onto a dirt road. Travel approximately a half mile and turn right. Travel approximately three quarters of a mile and the mill site is on the right side of the road

Both the surface and mineral estates are in Federal ownership (see MTP) and under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. There are no rights-of-way encumbering the Tron #3 claim. The following encumbrance is located along the south side of the Tron #4 claim:

A 10 foot utility right-of-way , N-58302

A segregation for land exchange, N-61968 was noted in Bureau of Land Management records on October 1, 1997. Lands covered by the segregation are removed from entry under the Mining Law and include both the Tron #3 and Tron #4 claims.

The legal description of the Tron #3 is:

Meridian:	Mount Diablo
Township:	15 South
Range:	67 East
Section:	17, N½NE¼NE¼NE¼
Acres:	5.0

The legal description of the Tron #4 is:

Meridian:	Mount Diablo
Township:	15 South
Range:	67 East
Section:	17, N½NW¼NE¼NE¼
Acres:	5.0

Claim History

The Tron #3 and Tron #4 mill sites, NMC 590342 and 590343, were located February 25, 1990. The claims were located by James L. Pence, Milton Embry and Shooter Mining Co. in T. 15 S., R. 67 E., sec. 17. James L. Pence, Milton Embry and Shooter Mining Co. are still the claimants of record and all required filings to keep the claims current are up to date. Pence and Embry are the principles in Shooter Mining Co. The mill site is dependent on the Pan group of placer claims. The Pan claims are located in T. 13 S., R. 69 E., sec. 12, and consist of four unpatented claims. There are no open Notices or Plans of Operation for these claims.

The most recent activities conducted on the Tron claims under the 43 CFR 3809 regulations have been tracked under Notice N54-90-021N, filed on March 8, 1990. The claimants were listed as the operator when the Notice was filed. Under the Notice, operations were to take place on the Tron #2 and Tron #4 mill site claims (the Tron #2 was declared forfeited and void 3/12/98). Proposed operations consisted of constructing a 40' x 50' building to be used to develop a recovery process for metals.

VI. Environmental Considerations

The area is not located in a Mining District. No cultural features associated with past mining are known to be on the site. Reviews 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. Within the area disturbed by this operation tortoise habitat no longer exists. No mitigation fees are required for lands disturbed under a Notice. 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. No hazardous materials or substances were found during the exam. No wells exist on the site. Water is obtained from the adjacent water district pipeline.

The site is not located in a non-attainment area. Currently no excavating or processing of materials is occurring. 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.

Date Inspected	Inspector	Picture #
04-03-90	Edward Seum	
02-07-91	Edward Seum	
06-16-92	Dale Kuntz	
09-04-92	Dale Kuntz	1
06-29-93	Joel Mur	
01-05-94	Joel Mur	
02-16-94	Joel Mur	
03-29-94	Joel Mur	
12-06-94	Joel Mur	

02-05-95	Joel Mur	
08-06-96	Joel Mur/Edward Seum	
05-27-98	Glen Miller	Attached
08-16-99	Edward Seum	2-5
09-09-99	Edward Seum	6-14
10-28-99	Edward Seum/Mark Chatterton	

On April 3, 1990 an inspection was made of the above listed claims. Edward Seum found that the footer for the proposed building was being laid.

On February 7, 1991 an inspection by Seum found that work on construction of the building was still taking place. According to a worker construction had been off and on due to funding being slow.

An inspection completed by Dale Kuntz in September of 1992 found that the building was still under construction. No one was on site and some trash had accumulated near the building.

A June 29, 1993 inspection by Joel Mur found no one on site and that there might be a problem with the septic system. As a result of the inspection a letter was sent requiring that the site be placed into compliance with Clark County Building Codes.

Inspections on February 16th and March 29, 1994 by Mur found no change in the site. An inspection on December 6, 1994 found the site was not in use. The septic system was also exposed. On February 5, 1995, Mur found that the septic system was still uncovered and that no activities were taking place on the site.

An inspection of the site on August 6, 1996 by Mur and Seum found that a man and woman were living in the building. Personal items belonging to the couple were stored in the building. Some trash was accumulating on site. As a result of the inspection a letter was sent requiring clean-up of the site and requiring submission of permits for the septic system.

An inspection on May 27, 1998 by Glen Miller found laundry hanging outside of the building. Dogs, a number of vehicles, wood, copper wire and car parts were on site. No mining equipment or material stockpiles were on site.

During an inspection on August 16, 1999 Edward Seum found a caretaker on site. She was staying in a travel trailer parked next to the building. No evidence of any mining equipment was seen.

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.

VIII. Geologic Setting

Regional Geology

The site sits between the North Muddy Mountains, on the west, and Mormon Mesa on the east. Drainage enters the Muddy River which flows into Lake Mead. Mormon Mesa is a relatively flat lying topographic feature underlain by Tertiary, sedimentary deposits of the Muddy Creek Formation. The mesa is capped by a caliche layer covered with a thin veneer of Quaternary sediments. The Muddy Creek Formation is exposed in steep bluffs along the eroded flanks of the mesa.

The North Muddy Mountains are a comparatively low upland extending about 17 miles south from the Muddy River. The following description is taken directly from Longwell et. al., 1965, pages 88-90: "This area is clearly related structurally to the Muddy Mountains but very different in structural detail and topographic expression, is known as the North Muddy Mountains. In the western part of the area, prominent ridges that trend somewhat east of north reflect a belt of strong deformation associated with the Glendale thrust. In the eastern part of this area, topographic and structural trends that are essentially north-south near Muddy River bend progressively to the east as they extend southward toward a broad anticline in the Valley of Fire. This wide fold, with pronounced plunge to the east, has its axis generally parallel to the Arrowhead fault.

A triangular mass directly north of the monocline at the west end of the Arrowhead fault is fully as high as the thrust plate south of the fault. In this triangular unit, limestone and dolomite that make up several formations of Paleozoic Age are sharply upturned and overturned east of the largest remnant of the Glendale thrust plate. Farther north, formations older than the Callville Limestone are not exposed in the deformed belt that was overridden by the thrust plate. In this belt, formations that range in age from Pennsylvanian to Triassic are in large folds overturned to the east. On the west a recumbent syncline, as much as 2 miles in sections traverse to the axis, is displayed about 5 miles southeast of Glendale in the walls of a natural amphitheater called the Bowl. Here all beds are inverted, with Kaibab Limestone at the top and beds high in the Moenkopi Formation at the bottom of the section. On the east the syncline is separated by a steep fault from the overturned Narrows anticline, which involves formations from the Permian red beds upwards to the Aztec Sandstone. In this deeply eroded structure the most resistant units are the Kaibab and Toroweap Formations, which form a high ridge

many miles long. These extensive folds represent deformation beneath the Glendale thrust; remnants of the overriding plate, widely distributed in the belt of folding, give convincing evidence of this relationship.

East of the prominent Kaibab ridge that marks the Narrows anticline, the weak and highly colored Triassic formations form the floor of a wide valley, east of which the red Aztec Sandstone is exposed in rugged hills. The name Valley of Fire applied to the colorful lowland belt is borrowed from the Indians. As the formation outcrops are followed south they bend to the southeast and east in response to the anticlinal uplift directly north of the Arrowhead fault. The anticline is broken by faults which cause irregularities in outcrops. The most attractive natural exhibits in the Valley of Fire State Park are on the north limb of this structure.

Above the Aztec Sandstone that borders the Valley of Fire are thick Cretaceous deposits, made up of conglomerate, sandstone, clay, and volcanic ash. These deposits were laid down after disturbance of the older rocks began; but the Cretaceous beds were in turn highly tilted, and in a local area they were overridden by a plate of Aztec Sandstone in the Willow Tank thrust. An extremely coarse fan deposit which represents the climax of the thrusting and folding lies unconformably on the Cretaceous and older formations. This deposit, the Overton Fanglomerate, contains blocks tens and even hundreds of feet long, and in the high ridge west of Logandale and Overton the formation is more than 2,000 feet thick. Probably it was laid down on a slope east of a high mountain mass formed by the eastward-moving Glendale thrust plate.

Following deposition of the Overton Fanglomerate, the Horse Spring Formation was laid down. This formation, containing large thicknesses of limestone, dolomite, and fine-grained clastic sediments, must have been practically horizontal initially. Now it and the Overton Fanglomerate beneath it are steeply tilted to the east and northeast. The disturbance of these formations probably represents the latest compressive deformation in the region. The next younger deposits, the Muddy Creek Formation, are essentially undisturbed except by local movements on steep faults."

IX. Site Geology

A field examination of the subject lands was conducted on September 9, 1999. The land surface has been disturbed by activities conducted by the operators. The rest of the area has a very sparse cover of vegetation.

According to a geologic map (see attached) of the area the site is located on an outcrop of the Overton Fanglomerate. Erosion has resulted in a number of dissected ridges resulting in a badlands formation. Exposures of rock show a firmly cemented fine grained material. A thin coating of fine grained materials is found over most of the area. The potential for the production of saleable minerals is considered to be low.

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.

X. Mining History of the Vicinity

The lands do not occur in one of the metallic mining districts. The Copper King District in the Virgin Mountains is the closest district. Small amounts of metallic minerals were produced in the past from Precambrian age rocks. Greatest production from the district was for copper and lead. Minor amounts of gold, silver, nickel, platinum and palladium were also produced. No known occurrences of locatable minerals have been reported within the valley fill.

Some industrial minerals have been produced from areas to the north and south of the subject lands. Silica sand is produced by Simplot Silica from an area south of Overton, Nevada. The sand is mainly used for glass and refractory purposes. Limestone used for landscaping is mined from an area to the north. Tri States is in the process of getting a plan of operations approved to mine limestone for locatable purposes. Small amounts of limestone and clay are mined to the east of the site for use in a local cement plant. The subject lands are considered to be prospectively valuable under the Mineral Leasing Act for oil and gas.

XI. Mineral in Character Determination

The subject lands are not located within the boundary of a mining district. During the field investigation, locatable minerals, or indications thereof, were not observed nor are there reported occurrences in the literature. Likewise, there is no reason to suspect their existence based on the geology of the area.

The Mineral Leasing Act resources classification maps, prepared by the Division of Mineral Resources, Nevada State Office, Bureau of Land Management, indicate the subject lands are prospectively valuable for oil and gas. The lands are not known to be valuable for other Mineral Leasing Act minerals.

During the field investigation, surficial deposits of saleable minerals were not observed on the subject lands. Exposures of rock show a firmly cemented fine grained material. A thin coating of fine grained materials is found over most of the area. Based on the literature, this analysis and geologic inference the land is not mineral in character.

XII. Analysis of Surface Uses

Mill Site Development

On September 9, 1999 Edward Seum went to the Tron mill sites. James L. Pence, one of the claimants, was present during the inspection. There were no buildings, structures, mining equipment or other items on the Tron #3 mill site.

The following items are located on the Tron #4 mill site. A large two story mill building (photos 1, 2, 5, 6) is on the site. The mill building has electricity and water service photos 5, 7, 9). Sewage is handled by septic tanks but it was not possible to verify this during the inspection. According to Mr. Pence the septic system is not being put to use at this time. Water is obtained from a water district pipeline running along the south side of the mill site. The interior of the mill building contained a number of wooden posts (photo 11) for marking mining claims, and water testing equipment (photo 13). The upstairs does not house anything at this time. The building also houses an engineering room, offices and a bathroom.

A mobile camper trailer sits on the west side of the mill building (photos 5, 8). The trailer is used by the watch person as living quarters. Minor amounts of trash and a burn pit are located just south of the mill building (photos 4, 10).

The following summarizes Mr. Pence's oral statements, made to examiner Seum about the site, during the inspection.

1. The mill sites are dependent on placer claims located northeast of the mill site. Other than sampling, no mining is taking place on the placer claims.

2. His previous watchman was fired for living in the building. The previous watchman had also stolen all of the lab equipment.

3. He had previously used the mill site to do grinding and roasting on ore from his claims.

4. He is currently developing a process that does not require grinding.

5. He is currently taking ore to a site owned by Jerry Henderson in Hurricane, Utah for development of a process. Over the past 5 days he had been taking hand samples and took the buckets to Utah as part of the ongoing testing.

6. There has been no production on the mill site. Only testing has taken place.

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.

Development of a mill site to process ores for extraction of valuable minerals by a prudent operator will normally take place in conjunction with development of a 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.

The operations taking place on the Tron #3 and Tron #4 mill sites consists soley of occupancy. There are no items which might be reasonably incident to a potential operation to process locatable minerals. The occupancy constitutes unnecessary and undue degradation of the public lands. This site does not meet the occupancy requirements of 43 CFR 3715.2, 3715.2-1, or 3715.5 since the site is not being used to process locatable minerals. 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.

XIII. 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.

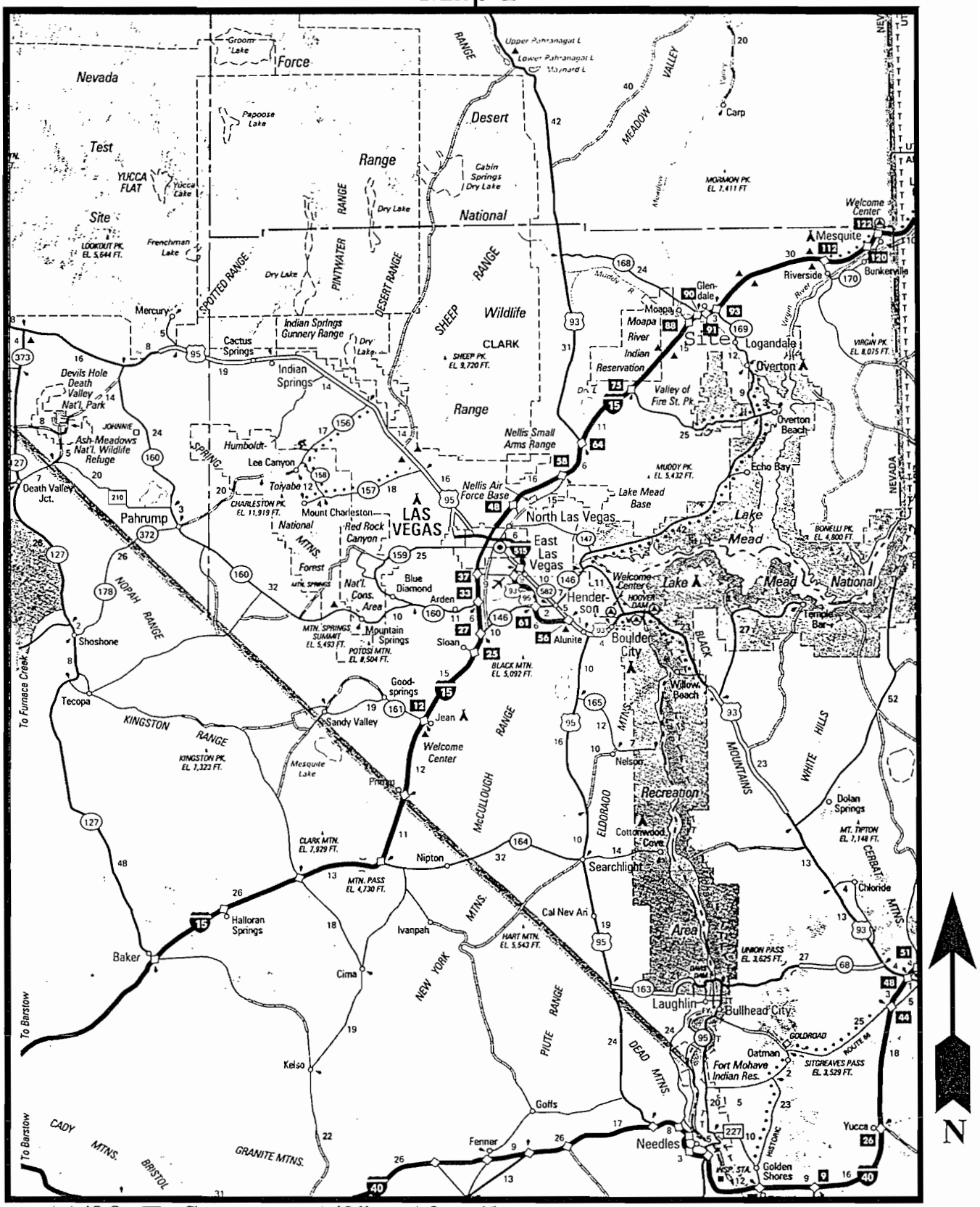
Johnson, Maureen G., Placer Gold Deposits of Nevada; Geological Survey Bulletin 1356; 1973, Washington D.C.; United States Government Printing Office.

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.

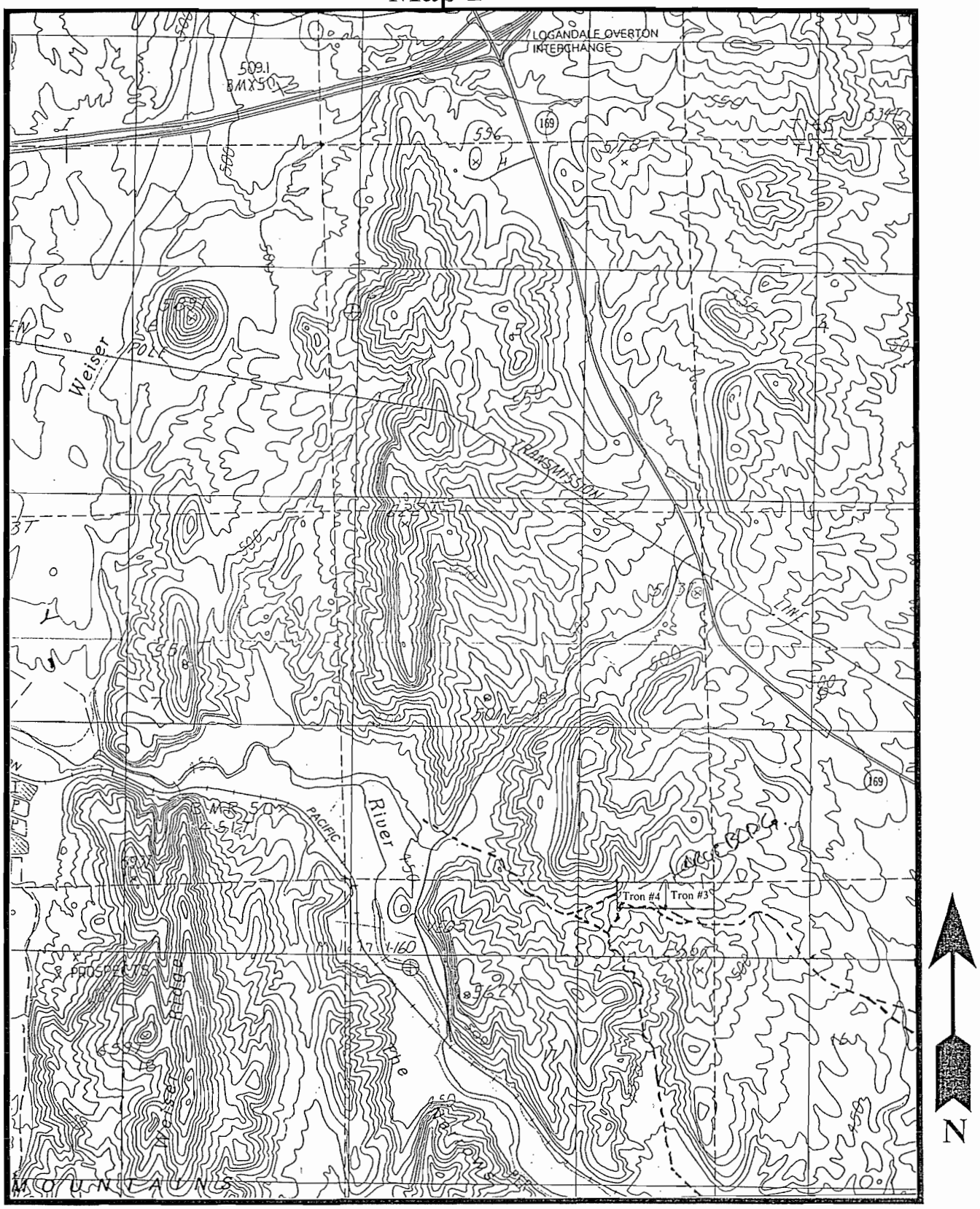
Lands Valuable for Oil and Gas (Nevada), revised 1983, 1:500,000, U.S. Geological Survey, Conservation Division, Western Region, Office of the Area Geologist.

Map 1



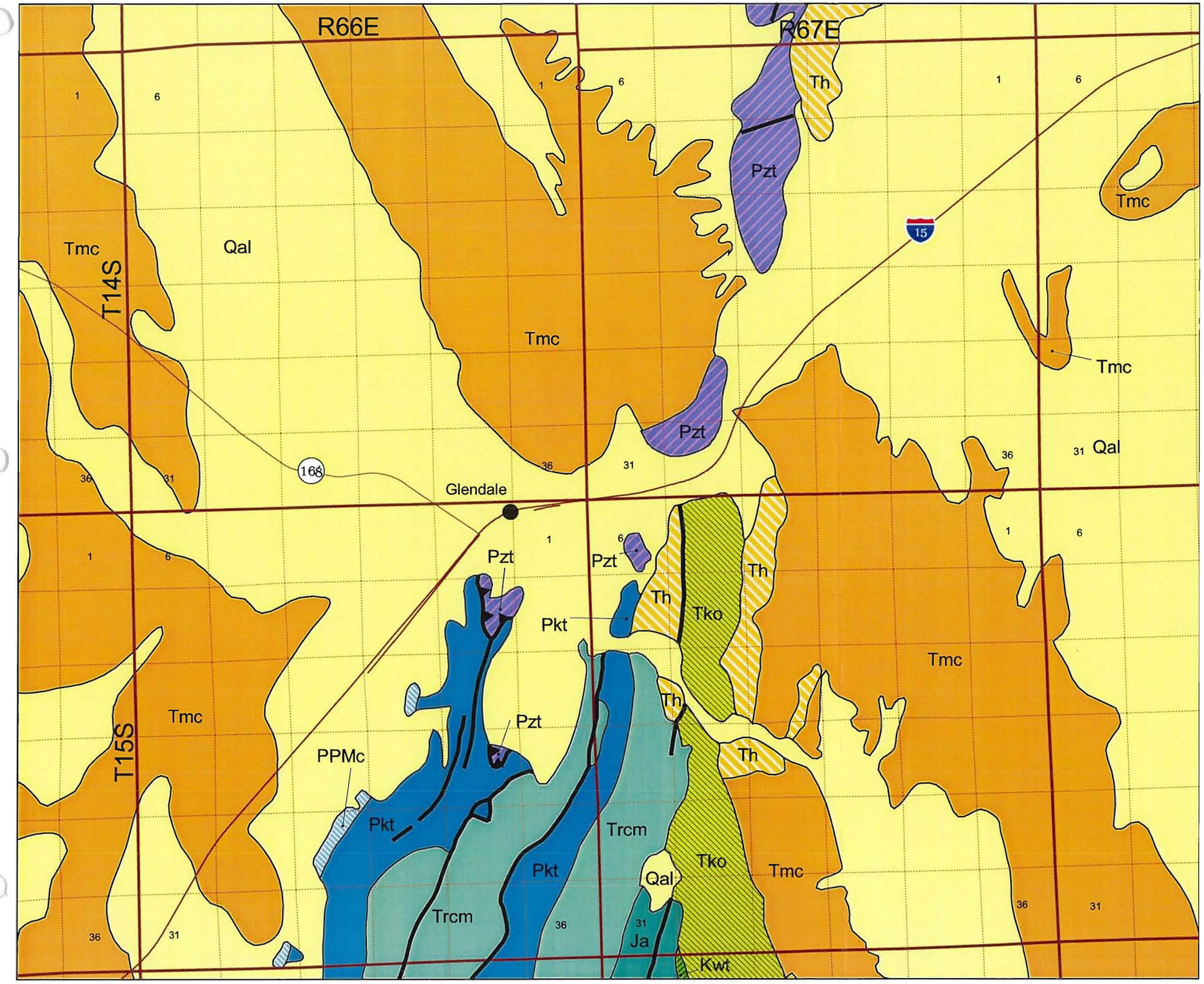
11/99 E. Seum 1/2" = 10 miles

Map 2



Moapa, East 7.5' Quad 1"= 2000 ft 1/2000 E. Seum

Geology of the Glendale Area



Unit Descriptions

- Qal — Quaternary Alluvium
- Tmc — Tertiary Muddy Creek Formation
- Th — Tertiary Horse Springs Formation
- Tko — Tertiary Overton Fanglomerate
- Kwt — Cretaceous Willow Tank Formation
- Ja — Jurrasic Aztec sandstone
- Trcm — Triassic Chinle and Moenkopi Formations
- Pkt — Permian Kaibab, Toroweap, and Coconino Formations and red beds, undivided
- PPMc — Permian Pennsylvanian Mississippian Bird Springs Formation
- Pzt — Paleozoic thrust plate remnants

Fault Types

- Faults
- Thrust Faults

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Modified from Longwell C. R., Pampeyan E. H. and Ben Bowyer, 1965, Geology and Mineral Deposits pf Clark County: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 62, Plate 1.

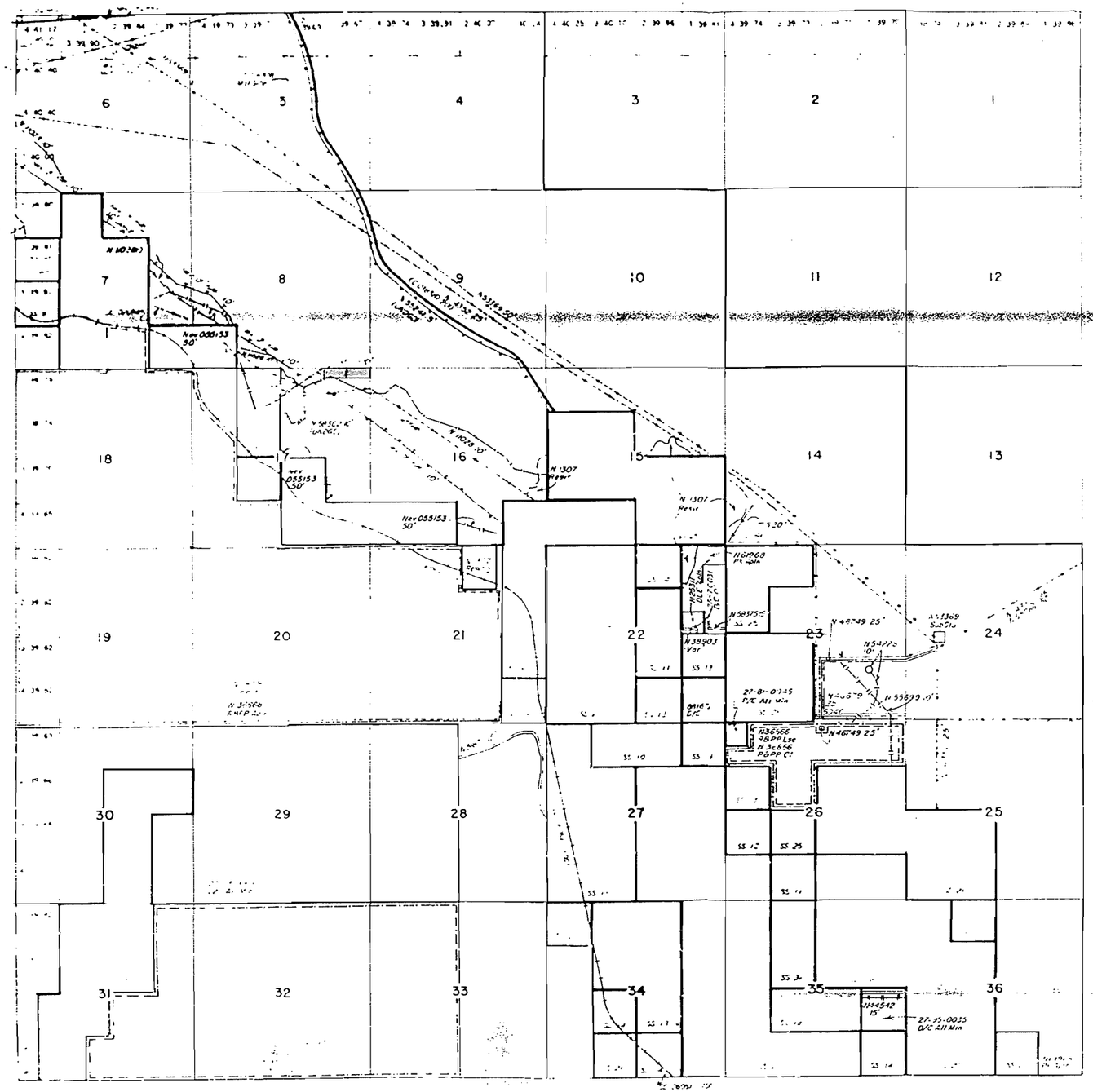
Map Prepared on 2/27/01
File Location M:\gis6\adam\glendale.apr

TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH RANGE 67 EAST OF THE MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, NEVADA

CLARK COUNTY

LAS VEGAS GR. DIST.

STATUS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN
LAND AND MINERAL TITLES



SCALE

0 5 10 20 30 40

30 chains to the inch

WARNING STATEMENT

MT PLAT

INDEX TO SEGREGATED TRACTS

RESURVEY ORIGINAL SURVEY

TRACT NO SE SUBDIV S

FOR ORDERS EFFECT NO [illegible]
UNIDENTIFIED LANDS WITHDRAWN [illegible]
MINERALS, WATER AND [illegible]
REFER TO INDEX OF MISCELLANEOUS [illegible]

M C Sl Unsuitable LLE

[illegible] SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4,

TRON CLAIMS

CURRENT TO

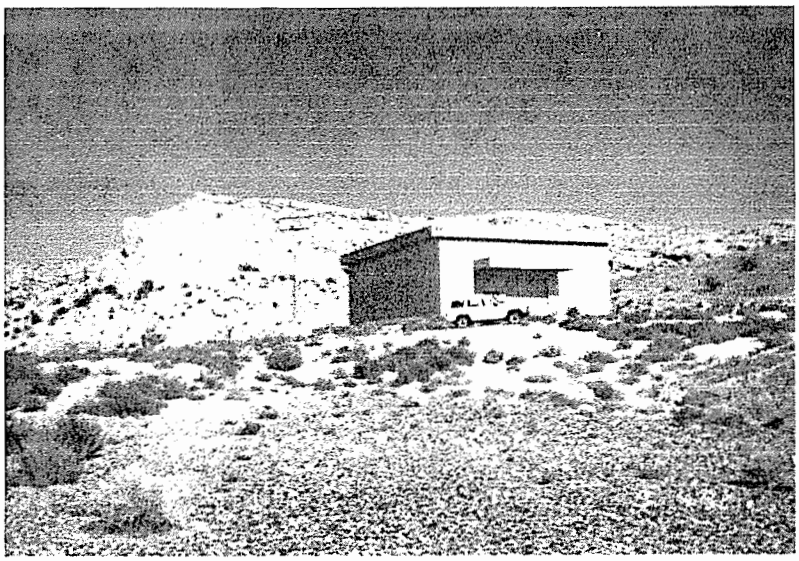


Photo #1 - Taken by D. Kuntz 9/4/92. Looking at the mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

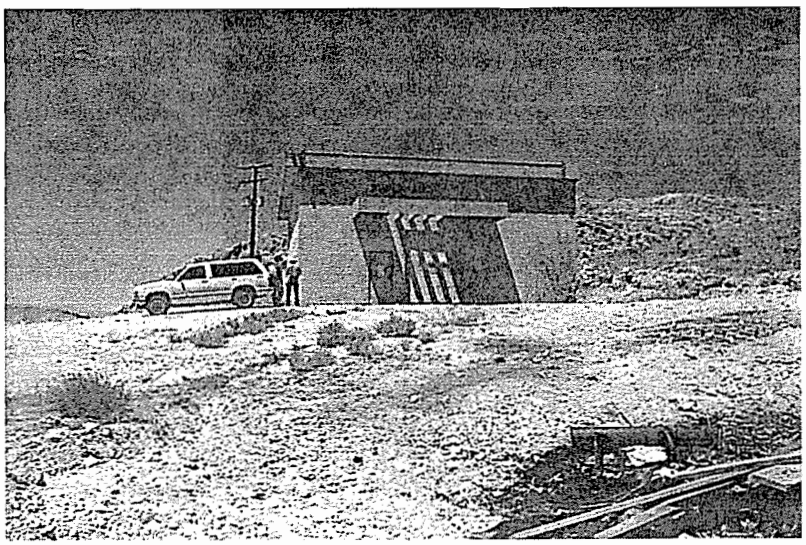


Photo #2 - Taken by E. Seum 8/16/99. Looking at the mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

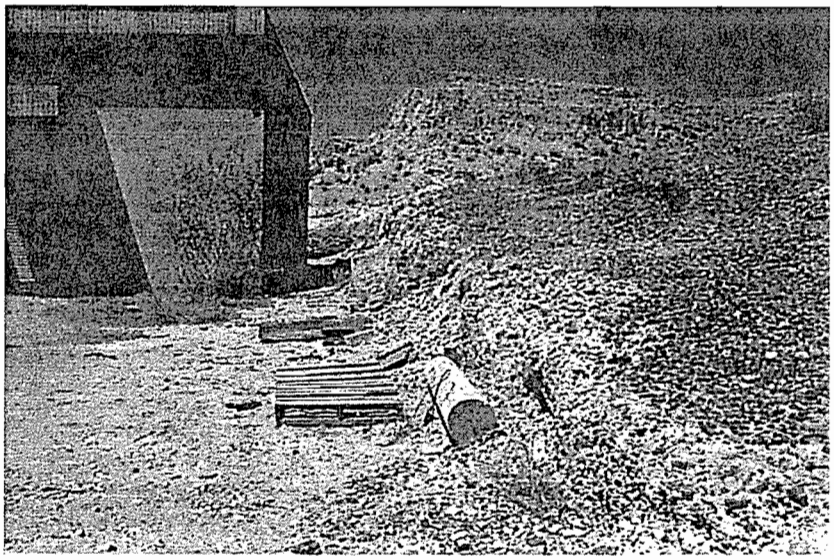


Photo #3 - Taken by E. Seum 8/16/99. Looking at the mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

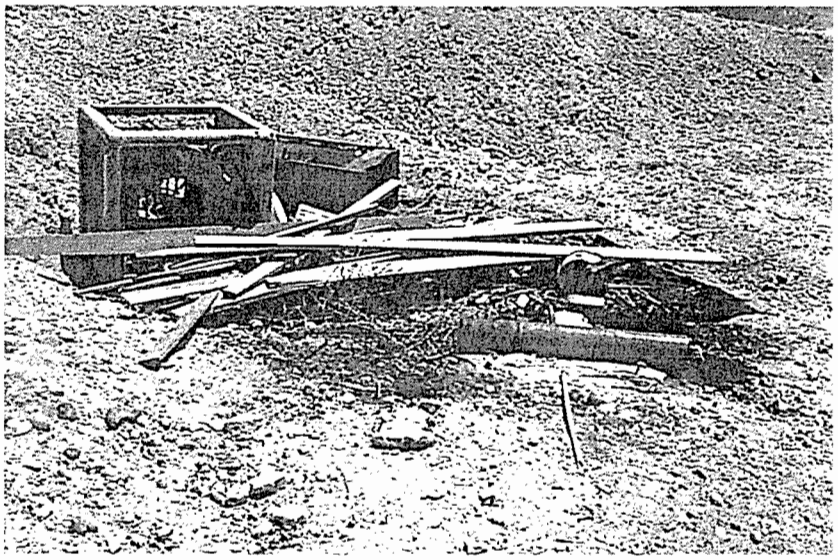


Photo #4 - Taken by E. Seum 8/16/99. Looking trash in burn pit east of the mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

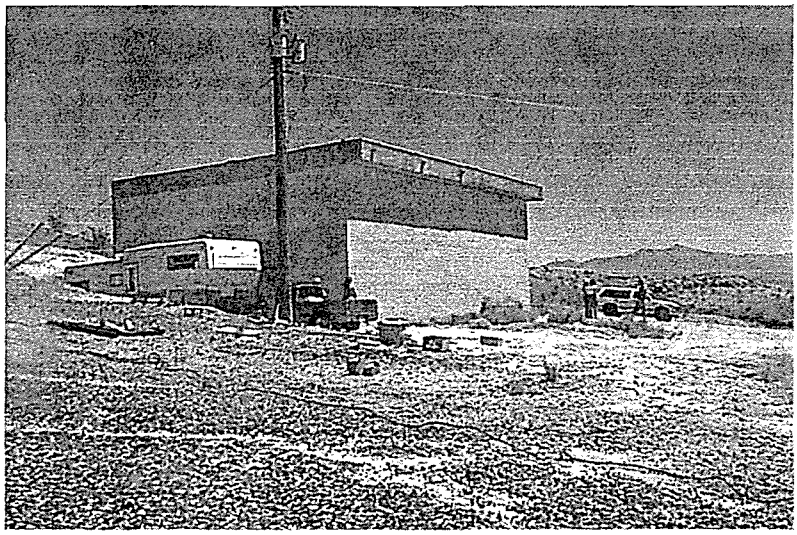


Photo #5 - Taken by E. Seum 8/16/99. Looking at the watchman's trailer on west side of mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

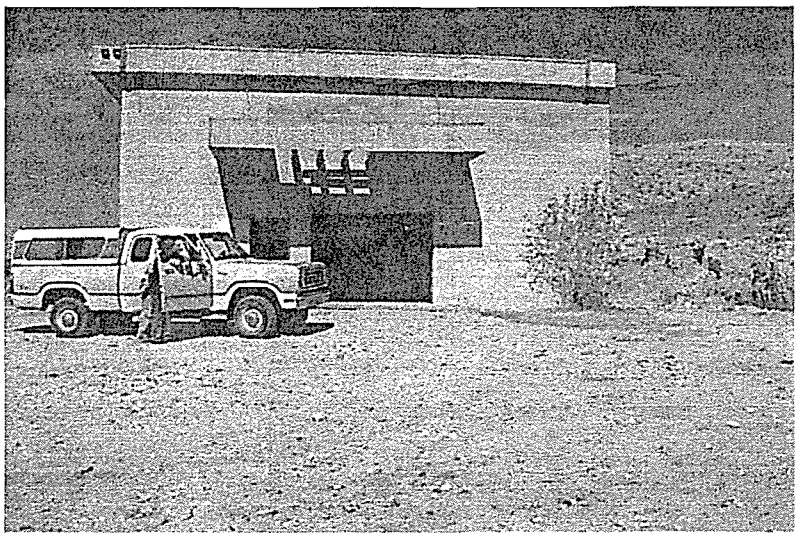


Photo #6 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Looking at the mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

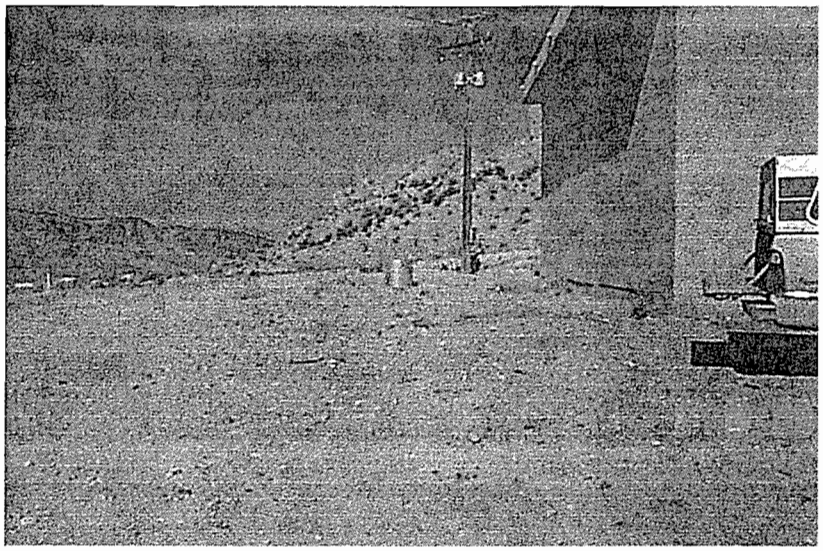


Photo #7 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Shows area on south side of mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

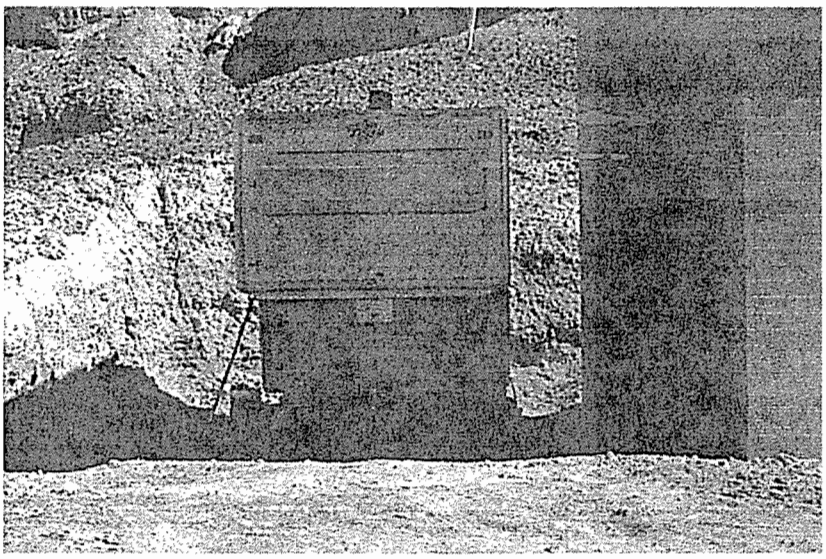


Photo #8 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Shows watchman's trailer on north side of mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

Photo #9 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Shows waterline to the mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

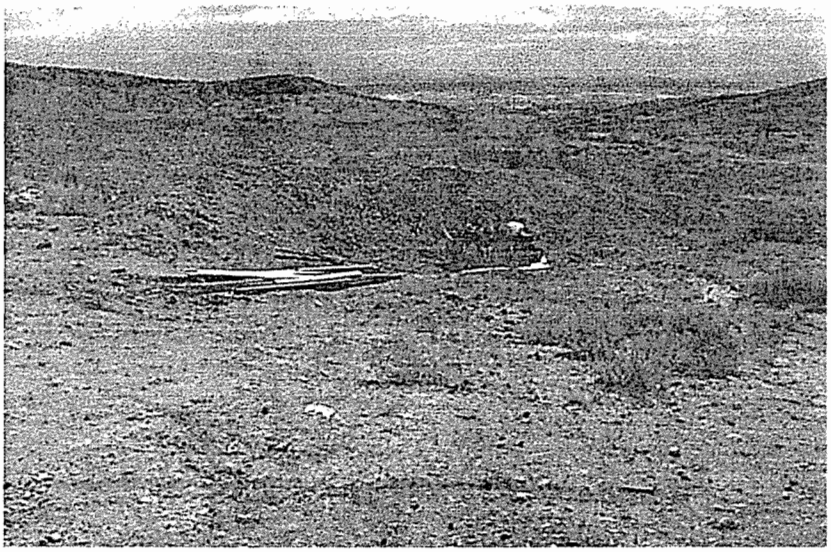


Photo #10 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Shows trash and burn pit east of mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

Photo #11 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Shows wood posts inside the mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

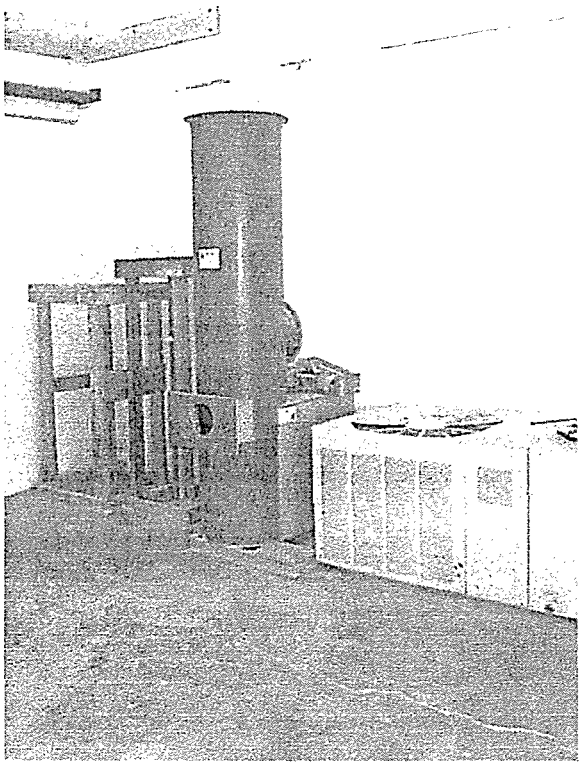


Photo #12 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Shows cooling unit and equipment inside the mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

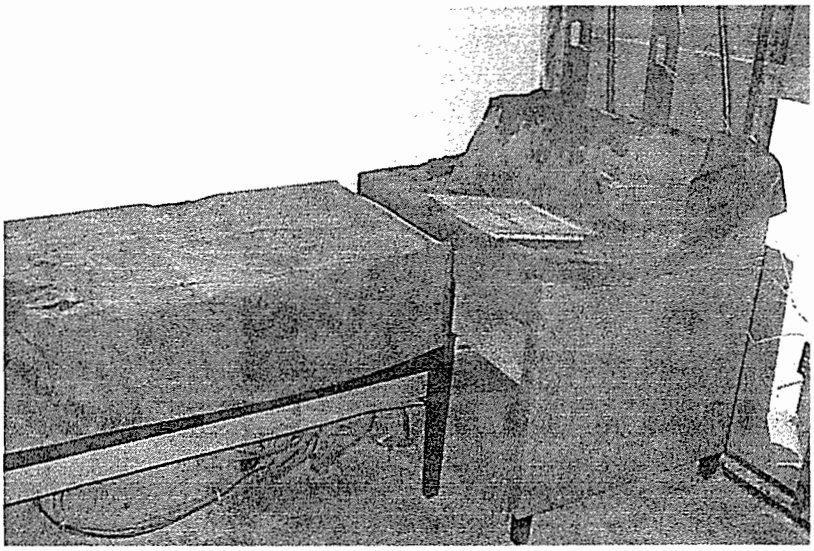


Photo #13 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Shows water testing equipment under covers in mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

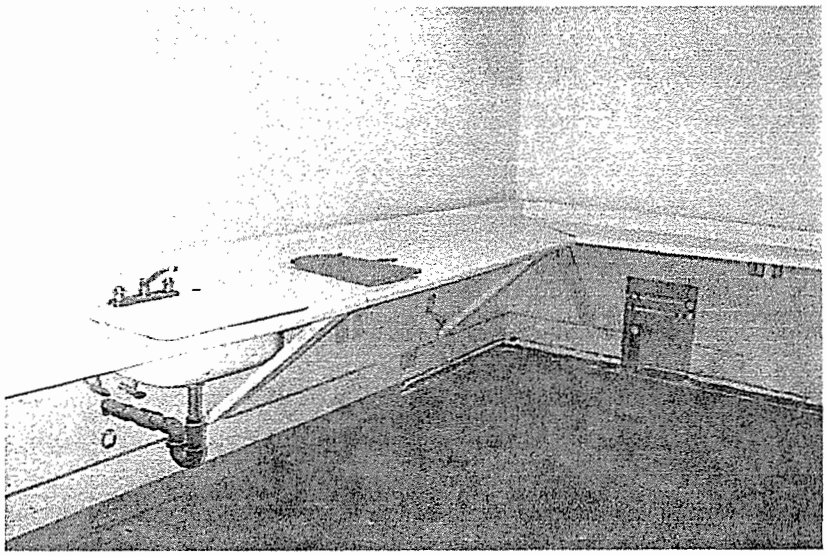
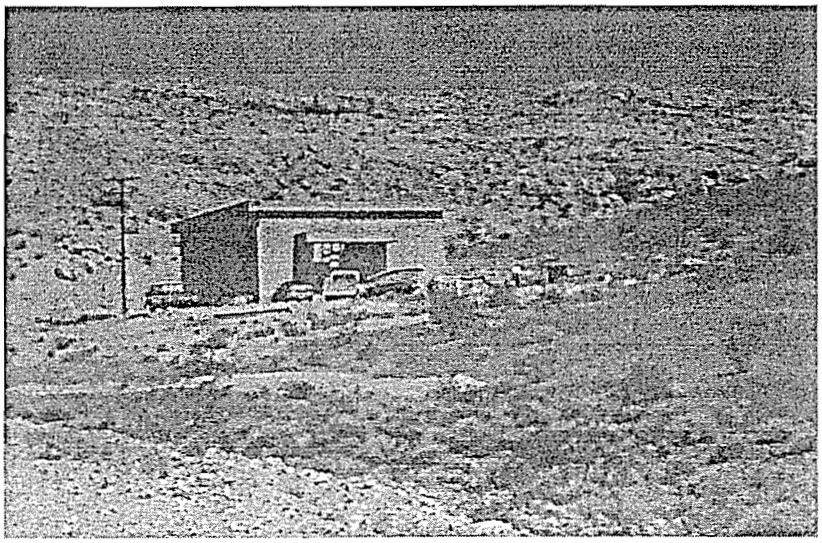


Photo #14 - Taken by E. Seum 9/9/99. Shows lab area inside of mill building on the Tron #4 mill site.

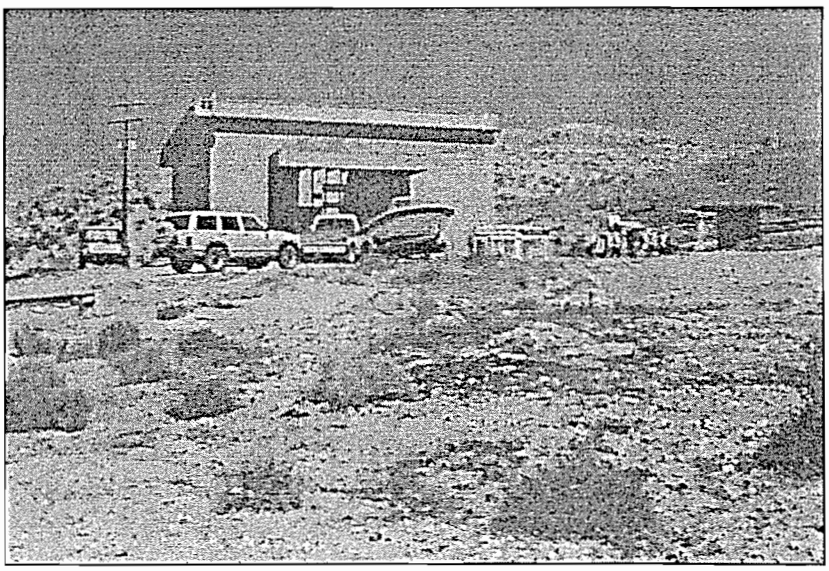
These are photo copies of pictures attached to an inspection report for the inspection of 5/27/98. The original digital files are no longer available.

SHOOTER MINING CO. N54-90-021N

Photographs taken by Glen Miller, Reclamation and Compliance Specialist on 05-27-98



View of the mill site from the southwest looking north.

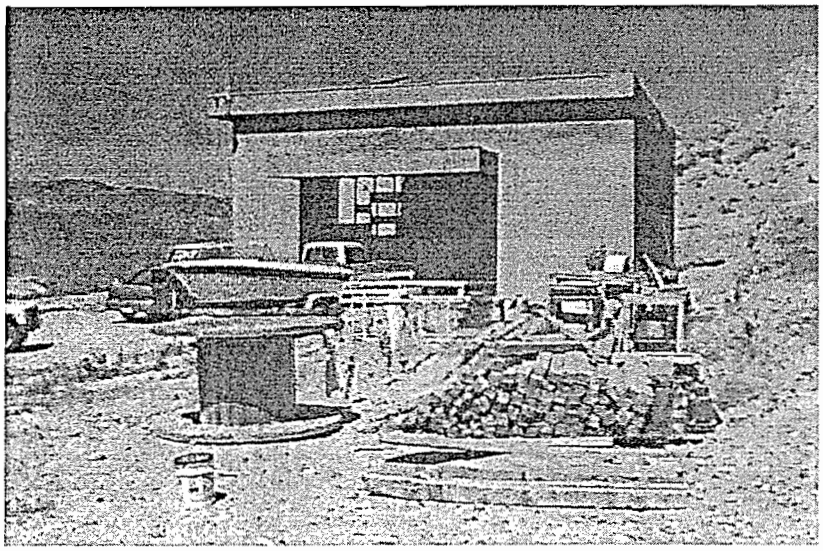


View of the mill site from the southwest looking north.

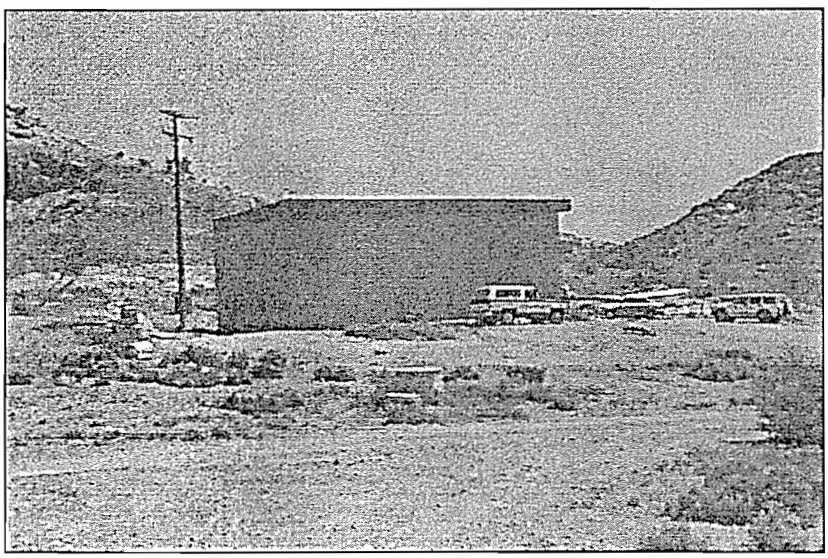
These are photo copies of pictures attached to an inspection report for the inspection of 5/27/98. The original digital files are no longer available.

SHOOTER MINING CO. N54-90-021N

Photographs taken by Glen Miller, Reclamation and Compliance Specialist on 05-27-98



View of the mill site from the south looking to the north. Note that there are vehicles present, construction materials and no visible mining processing equipment.



View of the mill site from the north looking to the east.