

CHALLIS JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT #181

P.O. BOX 304 • CHALLIS, IDAHO 83226

May 11, 2005

RECEIVED
MAY 16 2005
DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

Roxanne Brown
Sr. Water Resource Agent
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA)
Subcase No. 73-4094

Dear Ms. Brown:

Please review the enclosed evidence establishing use of the well at our Patterson School in Lemhi County:

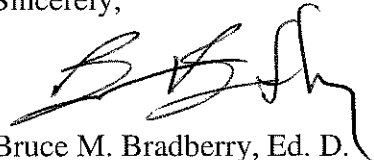
- 1) Original Claim dated 12/04/1989 with Date of Priority as September 1, 1954.
- 2) Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Source Water Assessment Final Report for Patterson School. In particular, please note the last page, which describes the drill date as 01/01/1901.
- 3) Quitclaim Deeds from Bradley Mining Co. and Ima Mines Corporation dated October 20, 1954 deeding the school and property to School District No. 12, which was later consolidated into the Challis Joint School District #181.

As you review the paperwork, please keep in mind that the mining companies owned this property and the building that was used for a school while the school was being operated by the school district. The well was in place and being used. It was not until 1954 that the mining companies quitclaimed the property to the school district. Since the well was already established the district has no paperwork regarding the actual drilling of the well other than what was investigated and reported in the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Source Water Assessment.

The Date of Priority of September 1, 1954 was selected because that was the first school year the district actually owned the property. Is it possible or probable that the Date of Priority should be 1901 for the use of this well?

Please advise the district as to the correct Date of Priority. If you need further evidence of use of this well please contact us.

Sincerely,



Bruce M. Bradberry, Ed. D.
Superintendent of Schools

BMB:nld
Enclosures

Invest in the Future... Education

①

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION
OF RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER FROM
THE SNAKE RIVER BASIN WATER SYSTEM.

CIVIL CASE NUMBER: 39576

Ident. Number: A73-04094
Date Received: 12/04/1989
Receipt No: _____
Received By: _____

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

1. Name: CHALLIS JOINT SCHOOL DIST. NO. 181 208-879-4231
Address: P.O. BOX 304
CHALLIS, ID 83226

2. Date of Priority: SEP 01, 1954

3. Source: GROUNDWATER Trib. to:

4. Point of Diversion:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4 of	1/4	Lot	County
14N	23E	22	SW	SE			LEMHI

5. Description of diverting works:
WELL AND PUMP

6. Water is used for the following purposes:

Purpose	From	To	C.F.S	(or)	A.F.A.
IRRIGATION	04/15	10/15	0.040		
DOMESTIC	08/15	05/30	0.010		

7. Total Quantity Appropriated is:
0.050 C.F.S. (and/or) A.F.A.

8. Total consumptive use is Acre Feet Per Annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses:
D/PATTERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

10. Place of Use:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4	Lot	Use	Acres
14N	23E	22	SW	SE		IRR	1.0
			SW	SE		DOMEST	

Section Acres 1.0

A73-04094

Page 1

Date: 12/04/89

10. Place of Use: Continued

Total Acres 1.0

11. Place of use in counties: LEMHI

12. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? YES

13. Other Water Rights Used:
NONE

14. Remarks:

15. Basis of Claim: STATUTORY CLAIM

16. Signature(s)

(a.) By signing below, I/We acknowledge that I/We have received, read and understand the form entitled "How you will receive notice in the Snake River Basin Adjudication." (b.) I/We do _____ do not _____ wish to receive and pay a small annual fee for monthly copies of the docket sheet.

Number of attachments: _____

For Organizations:

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am _____ of
_____, that I have signed the foregoing
document in the space below as _____ of
_____ and that the statements contained in the
foregoing document are true and correct.

Signature of Authorized Agent

Title and Organization

Date

State of Idaho)
) SS.
County of _____)

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me this _____ day
of _____ 19 _____

Notary Public

Seal

Residing at _____

My Commission Expires _____

Please note drill date on back page of (2)
this information packet.

PATTERSON SCHOOL (PWS 7300030)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

November 29, 2002



State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Disclaimer: This publication has been developed as part of an informational service for the source water assessments of public water systems in Idaho and is based on data available at the time and the professional judgement of the staff. Although reasonable efforts have been made to present accurate information, no guarantees, including expressed or implied warranties of any kind, are made with respect to this publication by the State of Idaho or any of its agencies, employees, or agents, who also assume no legal responsibility for the accuracy of presentations, comments, or other information in this publication. The assessment is subject to modification if new data is produced.

industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources. If the system should need to expand in the future, new well sites should be located in areas with as few potential sources of contamination as possible, and the site should be reserved and protected for this specific use.

For the Patterson School, drinking water protection activities should first focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the sanitary survey (an inspection conducted every five years with the purpose of determining the physical condition of a water system's components and its capacity). Actions should be taken to keep a 50-foot radius circle around the wellhead clear of potential contaminants. Any contaminant spills within the delineation should be carefully monitored and dealt with. As much of the designated assessment areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of Patterson School, collaboration and partnerships with state and local agencies should be established and are critical to success.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan as the delineation contains some urban and residential land uses. Public education topics could include proper lawn and garden care practices, household hazardous waste disposal methods, proper care and maintenance of septic systems, and the importance of water conservation to name but a few. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Idaho Falls Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The Patterson School (PWS #7300030) drinking water system consists of one well. The well was constructed in 1982 and is the main water supply serving the system's approximately 20 people through 1 connection.

No SOCs or VOCs have ever been detected in the tested water. Traces of the IOCs fluoride, barium, lead have been detected in the well, as well as nitrate in concentrations less than 1 ppm. The MCL for nitrate is 10 ppm. Total coliform bacteria have been detected in the distribution system once in October 1995 and once in September 1996, but no more detections have occurred since then.

Defining the Zones of Contribution – Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time-of-travel (TOT) zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. DEQ performed the delineation using a refined analytical element computer model approved by the EPA in determining the 3-year (Zone 1B), 6-year (Zone 2), and 10-year (Zone 3) TOT for water associated with the Little Lost River Valley aquifer in the vicinity of the Patterson School. The computer model used site specific data, assimilated by DEQ from a variety of sources including local area well logs, and hydrogeologic reports (detailed below).

Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model

The Upper Salmon River Basin occupies approximately 1,170 square miles in east-central Idaho. The basin is included in the Northern Rocky Mountain geomorphic province, which is characterized by high massive mountains and intermontane valleys with variably thick accumulations of sediment (Parlman, 1982, p. 4). The basin includes four hydrologic provinces: Lemhi Valley, Pahsimeroi Valley, Round Valley, and Upper Salmon River. The Round Valley and Upper Salmon River provinces are drained by the Salmon River, while the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi provinces are drained by the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi rivers, which are northwestflowing tributaries of the Salmon River. Surface water/ground water interactions in the basin's valleys are complex. However, upper river reaches generally recharge the valleys aquifers, while the lower river reaches receive the aquifers discharge (Parlman, 1982, p. 13).

Pahsimeroi Valley Hydrologic Province

The Pahsimeroi Valley hydrologic province is a northwest trending basin located southwest of the Lemhi Valley. The Lemhi Range and the Lost River Range bound the province on the northeast and southwest. Annual precipitation is less than 8 inches on the valley floor and over 42 inches on portions of the Lemhi Range (Young and Harenberg, 1973, p. 6, and Donato, 1998, p. 3). Valley-fill sediments are similar in composition and age to those of the Lemhi Valley. Alluvial deposits are the major source of ground water in the province and range in thickness from a few tens of feet to about 3,000 feet (Young and Harenberg, 1973, p. 30). Little information is available on the lower volcanic rock aquifer other than it yields water to wells. The Pahsimeroi River flows along the axis of the province and is a

tributary of the Salmon River. The majority of the Pahsimeroi River flow comes from ground-water discharge resulting in a high-flow period that occurs in November (Young and Harenberg, 1973, p. 1).

The valley-fill aquifer is recharged primarily through seepage losses from streams and irrigation canals (Young and Harenberg, 1973, p. 33). Seepage losses from other surface water bodies and infiltration from irrigation, interaquifer flow, and septic tanks also recharge the aquifer (Parlman, 1982, p. 13).

Ground water is discharged as Pahsimeroi River gains, evapotranspiration, springs, and underflow to the Upper Salmon River hydrologic province (Young and Harenberg, 1973, p. 36). The ground-water flow direction is toward the Pahsimeroi River and northwest toward the confluence with the Salmon River at the city of Ellis (Young and Harenberg, 1973, p. 35)

Capture Zone Modeling

Method

The refined and calculated fixed-radius methods (IDEQ, 1997, p. 4-9) were used for the delineation of capture zones in the Upper Salmon River Basin. The refined method was applied to delineate capture zones for wells in the Lemhi Valley and Upper Salmon River hydrologic provinces using the analytic element model WhAEM2000 (Kraemer et al., 2000). Round Valley hydrologic province delineations were performed using the calculated fixed-radius method for the basalt aquifer system and WhAEM for the alluvial aquifer system. Capture zones in the Pahsimeroi Valley hydrologic province were delineated using the calculated fixed-radius method.

Method selection was based on an assessment of hydrogeologic uncertainty as affected by the quantity and quality of available information. For example, the refined method was applied using WhAEM to evaluate wells completed in the Lemhi alluvial aquifer based on the availability of driller's logs with specific capacity data and published information on groundwater flow direction, aquifer properties, and aquifer boundary conditions. On the other hand, little or no information was available for the volcanic rock aquifers found in the Round Valley and Pahsimeroi Valley provinces, so the calculated fixed-radius method was used.

Pahsimeroi Valley

The calculated fixed-radius method was used for the Patterson School Well (PWS #7300030) in the Pahsimeroi Valley hydrologic province. The fixed radii for the 3-, 6-, and 10-year TOT capture zones were calculated using equations presented by Keely and Tsang (1983) for the velocity distribution surrounding a pumping well. The well was assumed to be completed in volcanic rocks that are similar in structure and hydraulic properties to those found in Round Valley. No site-specific information was available regarding ground-water flow direction, gradient, or transmissivity for the aquifer penetrated by this well. The hydraulic conductivity and effective porosity proposed for use in the calculation are the same as those for wells completed in the Challis Volcanics. By agreement with DEQ technical representatives, the natural water table gradient is assumed to be 0.01, which is the default gradient presented in the Idaho Wellhead Protection Plan (IDEQ, 1997, p. F-6) for mixed volcanic and sedimentary rocks-primarily volcanic. The pumping rate is 1.5 times the average reported on the State of Idaho Public Water Supply Inventory Form for the Patterson School PWS.

	Road	0-10 YR	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, microbials
	Patterson Creek	3-10 YR	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC

² TOT = time-of-travel (in years) for a potential contaminant to reach the wellhead

³ IOC = inorganic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The well's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. Attachment A contains the susceptibility analysis worksheet. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity of a well is dependent upon four factors: the surface soil composition, the material in the vadose zone (between the land surface and the water table), the depth to first ground water, and the presence of a 50-foot thick fine-grained zone (aquitar) above the producing zone of the well. Slowly draining soils such as silt and clay typically are more protective of ground water than coarse-grained soils such as sand and gravel. Similarly, fine-grained sediments in the subsurface and a water depth of more than 300 feet protect the ground water from contamination.

The Patterson School well rated high for hydrologic sensitivity. No well log was available during this analysis, so the vadose zone composition and presence of an aquitar are unknown. The Natural Resource Conservation Service characterized area soils as moderately- to highly drained, and the Grundfos pump warrantee application noted the pump was set at less than 300 feet (278 feet).

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. System construction scores are reduced when information shows that potential contaminants will have a more difficult time reaching the intake of the well. Lower scores imply a system is less vulnerable to contamination. For example, if the well casing and annular seal both extend into a low permeability unit, then the possibility of contamination is reduced and the system construction score goes down. If the highest production interval is more than 100 feet below the water table, then the system is considered to have better buffering capacity. If the wellhead and surface seal are maintained to standards, as outlined in sanitary surveys, then contamination down the well bore is less likely. If the well is protected from surface flooding and is outside the 100-year floodplain, then contamination from surface events is reduced.

Patterson School's well rated high for system construction. According to the Grundfos pump warrantee application, the 6-inch well is 300 feet deep, is cased to 200 feet, and produces 30 gallons per minute from a 1 horsepower pump set at 278 feet. The well is located outside of the 100-year floodplain, positively affecting the score. However, because no well log was available, it is unknown if the well's highest production comes from more than 100 feet below static water levels or if the casing and annular seal extend into low permeability units. The 1996 sanitary survey noted that the well house is not protected from flooding, nor is it adequately drained. In addition, the wellhead lacks a proper vent (at least 18 inches high, downturned, and screened).

In addition, an old well (1996 sanitary survey) was noted within the sanitary setback. IDWR has official guidelines for decommissioning wells. It is unknown if the well was abandoned according to standards, so it was counted as a source.

No SOCs or VOCs have ever been detected in the tested water. Traces of the IOCs fluoride, barium, lead have been detected in the well, as well as nitrate in concentrations less than 1 ppm. The MCL for nitrate is 10 ppm. Total coliform bacteria have been detected in the distribution system once in October 1995 and once in September 1996, but no more detections have occurred since then.

Section 4. Options for Drinking Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective drinking water protection program is tailored to the particular local drinking water protection area. A community with a fully developed drinking water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For Patterson School, drinking water protection activities should first focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the sanitary survey. Actions should be taken to keep a 50-foot radius circle clear around the wellheads. Any spills within the delineation should be carefully monitored and dealt with. As much of the designated protection area is outside the direct jurisdiction Patterson School, making collaboration and partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups are critical to the success of drinking water protection. The well should maintain sanitary standards regarding wellhead protection.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan as the delineation is near residential land uses areas. Public education topics could include proper household hazardous waste disposal methods, proper care and maintenance of septic systems, and the importance of water conservation to name but a few. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Idaho Falls Regional Office of the DEQ or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as "Superfund" is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

Attachment A

Patterson School
Susceptibility Analysis
Worksheet

3

CORPORATION QUITCLAIM DEED

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 20th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Fifty-four between BRADLEY MINING CO., a California corporation and a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and having its principal office in Idaho at Stibnite, County of Valley State of Idaho, the party of the first part, and

COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 OF LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO of County of Lemhi, State of Idaho, the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part, having been hereunto duly authorized by resolution of its Board of Directors, for and in consideration of the sum of -----

--TEN & NO/100S (\$10.00) DOLLARS, lawful money of the United States of America, to it in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has remised, released and forever quitclaimed and does by these presents remise, release and forever QUITCLAIM, unto the said party of the second part, and to its heirs and assigns, all those certain lots, piece S or parcel S of land, situate, lying and being ~~xx~~ at Patterson, County of Lemhi, State of Idaho, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the center of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Fourteen (14) North, Range Twenty-three (23) East, Boise Meridian; thence South 1320 feet to the real point of beginning; thence East 218 feet; thence South 250 feet; thence West 218 feet; thence North 250 feet to the point of beginning, the same being in the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twenty-two (22), Lemhi County, Idaho, containing 1.25 acres, more or less.



TOGETHER, With all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, All and singular the said premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the part y of the second part, and to its heirs and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said party of the first part has caused its corporate name to be hereunto subscribed by its Executive Vice-President and its corporate seal to be affixed by its Secretary in pursuance to said resolution, the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN PRESENCE OF BRADLEY MINING CO., a corporation

By *John D. Bradley*

Its Exe. Vice- President.

Attest.

Edw. J. Kieffer

Its Secretary.

STATE OF IDAHO,

County of Shoshone

} ss.

On this 22nd day of October in the year 19 54, before me,
The undersigned a Notary Public

in and for said State, personally appeared JOHN D. BRADLEY

known to me to be the Exe. Vice-President of the corporation that executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Harriet A. Dargatzis
Notary Public for the State of Idaho,
Residing at Kellogg, Idaho.

Corporation Quitclaim Deed

No. 80334

Dated , 19

STATE OF IDAHO,

County of Lemhi

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed

for record at request of

C. C. Hathorn

at 16 minutes past 11

o'clock A. M., this 8th day

of January, A. D. 19 55

in my office, and duly recorded in Book 111

of Deeds at page 632.

W. M. Simmonds

Ex-Officio Recorder.

By *Chas. Kellogg*
Deputy.

Fees, \$ 1.50 Paid

Mail to

STATESMAN PRINTING CO., BOISE, IDAHO 027

CORPORATION QUITCLAIM DEED

3

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 20th day of October
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Fifty-four between

IMA MINES CORPORATION

a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Idaho, and
having its principal office in Idaho at Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls
State of Idaho, the party of the first part, and

COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 OF LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO
of, County of Lemhi, State of Idaho,
the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part, having been hereunto duly authorized by
resolution of its Board of Directors, for and in consideration of the sum of --TEN & NO/100S

----- (\$10.00) ----- DOLLARS,
and other good and valuable consideration,
lawful money of the United States of America, to it in hand paid by the said party of the second
part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has remised, released and forever quitclaimed and
does by these presents remise, release and forever QUITCLAIM, unto the said party of the second
part, and to its heirs and assigns, all those certain lots, pieces
or parcels of land, situate, lying and being ~~in~~ at Patterson, County of Lemhi,
State of Idaho, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the center of Section Twenty-two (22),
Township Fourteen (14) North, Range Twenty-three (23) East,
Boise Meridian; thence South 1320 feet to the real point
of beginning; thence East 218 feet; thence South 250 feet;
thence West 218 feet; thence North 250 feet to the point
of beginning, the same being in the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$)
of the Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Southeast Quarter
(SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twenty-two (22), Lemhi County, Idaho,
containing 1.25 acres, more or less.



TOGETHER, With all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, All and singular the said premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the part y of the second part, and to its heirs and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said party of the first part has caused its corporate name to be hereunto subscribed by its

President and its corporate seal to be affixed by its Secretary in pursuance to said resolution, the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN PRESENCE OF

IMA MINES CORPORATION

By Luneta Tillery Its President.
Attest Jas H Shields Jr Its Secretary.

STATE OF IDAHO,

County of Twin Falls

On this 14th day of October in the year 1954, before me,
The undersigned a Notary Public

in and for said State, personally appeared LUNETTA TILLERY

known to me to be the President of the corporation that executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[Signature]
Notary Public for the State of Idaho,
Residing at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Corporation Quitclaim Deed

No.

808333

Dated _____, 19____

STATE OF IDAHO,

County of Lemhi

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed

for record at request of _____

C. C. Hathorn

at 15 minutes past

o'clock A. M., this 8th day

of January, A. D. 1955

in my office, and duly recorded in Book 14

of Deeds at page 631.

W. W. Simmons

Ex-Officio Recorder

By [Signature]

Fees, \$ 1.50 Paid

Mail to _____

STATESMAN PRINTING CO., BOISE, IDAHO