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JUN 11 2007

DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
SOUTHERN REGION

June 7, 2007

Honorable Barry Wood
State of Idaho
District Court
Snake River Basin Adjudication
PO Box 2707
Twin Falls, ID 83303-2707

Via Overnight

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IDWR/North

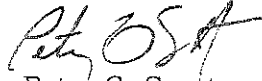
RE: SRBA
Subcase 77-13849
Case No. 39576

Dear Judge:

A telephone conference is scheduled to be held on Tuesday, June 12, 2007 at 9:00 a.m. (MT) in the above-referenced case. Attached please find a copy of an earlier Notice we received which states to bring any and all information relevant to your claim and/or objections. We are submitting this evidence for the Court's consideration.

Thank you in advance for your time and attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Very Truly Yours,
GOUGH, SHANAHAN, JOHNSON & WATERMAN


Peter G. Scott

Enclosures

cc: Larry Brown (e-mail)
IDWR-Ken Knoblock (U.S. mail)

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JAN 24 2006

PRESTON GATES & ELLIS LLP

2007 JAN 18 PM 06:11
DISTRICT COURT - SRBA
TWIN FALLS CO., IDAHO
FILED _____

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

In Re SRBA) NOTICE SETTING SUBCASE(S)
) FOR INITIAL HEARING
Case No. 39576)
) SUBCASE NO: 77-13849

RECEIVED
JUN 13 2007
IDWR/North

The Initial Hearing for this subcase will be held before
Special Master THEODORE R. BOOTH

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 2007 at 09:45 AM (MT)
IDAHO SUPREME COURT BUILDING
451 WEST STATE STREET
BOISE, ID

ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. All parties are required to
attend and must have full settlement authority.

At the Initial Hearing you will have an opportunity
to meet with a representative of the Idaho Department of
Water Resources (IDWR) and/or the objector in an attempt
to reconcile any difference between the claim and the
Director's Report. Bring any and all information you
believe is relevant to your claim and/or objection. If
the claim cannot be reconciled at the Initial Hearing,
the court will set the subcase(s) for trial within 45
days of the Initial Hearing. IF YOU INTEND TO AMEND YOUR
CLAIM, YOU MUST DO SO AT OR BEFORE THE INITIAL HEARING.

Settlement documents must be filed with the court by
MARCH 16, 2007 or hearing will not be vacated.

Dated: JANUARY 18, 2007

/S/ DIANA R DELANEY

Deputy Clerk

Snake River Basin Adjudication

PETER G SCOTT
601 W RIVERSIDE AVE SUITE 1400
SPOKANE, WA 99201-0628

Page 1 1/17/07

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I Certify that a true and correct copy of the NOTICE SETTING SUBCASE(S) FOR INITIAL HEARING was mailed on JANUARY 18, 2007, with sufficient first-class postage to the following:

KIMBERLY MINES INC

Represented by:

PETER G SCOTT

601 W RIVERSIDE AVE SUITE 1400

SPOKANE, WA 99201-0628

Phone: 509-624-2100

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Represented by:

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ENVIRONMENT & NATL' RESOURCES

550 WEST FORT STREET, MSC 033

BOISE, ID 83724

DIRECTOR OF IDWR

PO BOX 83720

BOISE, ID 83720-0098

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF IDAHO

This chapter has been prepared under a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Idaho Geological Survey for collecting information on all nonfuel minerals.

In 1999, the preliminary estimated value¹ of nonfuel mineral production for Idaho was \$420 million, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). This was about a 4% decrease from that of 1998² and followed a 6.4% decrease from 1997 to 1998. The State remained at 32d among the 50 States in total nonfuel mineral production value, of which Idaho accounted for more than 1% of the U.S. total.

Phosphate rock, silver, construction sand and gravel, molybdenum, and gold were, by value, Idaho's leading nonfuel minerals. Continuing a trend, gold and molybdenum production and value decreased. In 1999, a more than \$10 million increase in phosphate rock plus smaller increases in crushed stone and dimension stone were more than balanced by decreases in other nonfuel minerals. The values of gold, molybdenum, construction sand and gravel, and silver (descending size of decrease) declined, resulting in the State's overall drop in value for the year. All other mineral commodities had relatively small increases, except for some small decreases in the values of copper, industrial garnet, and lead. In 1998, increases of almost \$20 million, \$10 million, and \$9 million, respectively, in silver, construction sand and gravel, and lead somewhat mitigated decreases in gold, molybdenum, and lime (totaling almost \$65 million), which were mostly responsible for the State's drop in value (table 1).

Based upon USGS estimates of the quantities produced in the United States during 1999, Idaho remained the only State to produce antimony ore and vanadium (from ferrophosphorous slag); second of three industrial garnet-producing States; third in silver, molybdenum, and lead (descending order of value); fourth in pumice and pumicite; sixth in feldspar; eighth of 12 gold-producing States; and ninth in gemstones. The State rose to second from third in the production of phosphate rock and to sixth from seventh in zinc. Additionally, the State was a

significant producer of construction and industrial sand and gravel and dimension stone.

The Idaho Geological Survey³ (IGS) provided the narrative information that follows. Production data in the following text are those reported by the IGS, based upon its own survey and estimates. The data differ from some production figures reported by the USGS. Idaho's metal mining continued to be constrained by the international downturn in metal prices and increased regulatory uncertainties related to environmental issues. Exploration was especially hard hit, but the phosphate mines and plants, Idaho's largest mineral industry, were also adjusting to new environmental expenditures and permitting requirements. Construction materials, such as sand and gravel and decorative stone, were in high demand. Mining and associated chemical and fertilizer processing employed approximately 3,380 persons in Idaho during the year.

Meridian Gold Co.'s Beartrack Mine in Lemhi County achieved a record production level in 1999, pouring 4,128 kilograms (kg) of gold and 5,392 kg of silver from 4.6 million metric tons (Mt) of ore during its final full year of production. Due to reduced gold prices and the consequent reduction of reserves, Beartrack will close in the first quarter of 2000. Reclamation of the North Pit was nearly complete, and mining centered on the South and Mason-Dixon Pits. The heap-leach operation employed 125 persons. The mine hosted an appreciatory open house on July 10 for hundreds of local citizens.

CSC Mining Co. continued development work at the Rescue Mine near Warren in Valley County. CSC started another ramp, built a new tailings pond, and made surface improvements while waiting for gold prices to improve. Idaho's other major gold mines have closed and were in reclamation. Kinross Gold Corp.'s DeLamar Mine in Owyhee County stopped mining and milling at the end of 1998 and was placed on care-and-maintenance status. Ore reserves at the DeLamar Mine have been exhausted, but much of the resource was conserved at the nearby Stone Cabin Mine. Reclamation of the Jacobs Gulch waste dump and parts of the Tip Top Pit at the nearby Stone Cabin Mine were underway. U.S. Antimony Corp. was also closing and reclaiming its small Yellowjacket gold-copper mine in Lemhi County. U.S. Antimony backfilled the pit with tailings.

North Idaho's famous Coeur d'Alene District, or Silver Valley, had three deep underground mines operating. Production in 1999 was down slightly from 1998, with some 404 metric tons (t) of silver produced versus 417 t in 1998. Substantial amounts of lead, zinc, and copper were also mined. Also, this area produces the only antimony ore in the United States. Lower silver and base metal prices cut into revenues at the three operating mines: Sunshine Mining Co.'s Sunshine

¹The terms "nonfuel mineral production" and related "values" encompass variations in meaning, depending upon the minerals or mineral products. Production may be measured by mine shipments, mineral commodity sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers) as is applicable to the individual mineral commodity.

All 1999 USGS mineral production data published in this chapter are preliminary estimates as of May 2000, and are expected to change. For some mineral commodities, such as, construction sand and gravel, crushed stone, and portland cement, estimates are updated periodically. To obtain the most current information, please contact the appropriate USGS mineral commodity specialist. A telephone listing for the specialists may be retrieved over the Internet at URL <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/contacts/comdir.html>, by using MINES FaxBack at (703) 648-4999 from a fax machine with a touch-tone handset (request Document #1000 for a telephone listing of all mineral commodity specialists), or by calling USGS information at (703) 648-4000 for the specialist's name and number. All Mineral Industry Surveys—mineral commodity, State, and country—also may be retrieved over the Internet at URL <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals>; facsimile copies may be obtained from MINES FaxBack.

²Values, percentage calculations, and rankings for 1998 may vary from the Minerals Yearbook, Area Reports: Domestic 1998, Volume II, owing to the revision of preliminary 1998 to final 1998 data. Data for 1999 are preliminary and are expected to change; related rankings may also be subject to change.

³Virginia S. Gillerman, Research Economic Geologist, authored the text of the Idaho mineral industry information submitted by the Idaho Geological Survey.

Mine, Hecla Mining Co.'s Lucky Friday Mine, and Silver Valley Resources Corp.'s Galena Mine. In September, Coeur d'Alene Mines acquired ASARCO Incorporated's 50% interest in Silver Valley Resources, giving Coeur d'Alene Mines 100% ownership of Silver Valley Resources, which includes the Galena Mine and the inactive Coeur Mine. Exploration drilling at Galena brought to light a new high-grade vein, the 117 vein, which was being developed on three levels. The new 72 vein was also unveiled. Sunshine announced new discoveries in the West Chance area of the Sunshine Mine at Kellogg early in the year. The company also started work on a major exploration ramp eastward from the Sunshine Mine to the Con Silver shaft, but a lack of funds shut down the project in November, some 396 meters (m) east of the Sunshine workings. Hecla Mining increased production to 137 t of silver at the Lucky Friday Mine in Mullan. More than 85% of the production was coming from the underhand and overhand stopes in the Gold Hunter deposit that has been in operation only since mid-1997.

Thompson Creek Mining Co. continued to operate its large molybdenum mine in Custer County, although molybdenum prices were low. About 7,700 t of molybdenum in concentrate and special high-performance lubricant grade was extracted from the open pit mine. Interim decisions from the U.S. Forest Service on a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement allowed operation of the pyrite reduction plant to minimize sulfides in tailings used in the tailings dam.

Phosphate rock, from the Phosphoria Formation in Caribou County in southeastern Idaho, is the State's most valuable mineral commodity, and Idaho is the Nation's only producer of elemental phosphorus. Production from the four large open pit mines increased to over 6.2 Mt of crude ore in 1999. Simplot Co.'s Smoky Canyon Mine was the largest producer with 2.3 Mt of crude ore, which it then processed and pumped through a slurry pipeline to its phosphoric acid plant in Pocatello. Simplot drilled over 80 exploration holes. Agrium Inc. operated the Rasmussen Ridge Mine and upgraded its fertilizer plant at Conda. Solutia Inc. extracted 1.2 Mt from the Enoch Valley Mine, and completed a highway underpass and 500-m overland conveyor for safer ore unloading at its elemental phosphorus plant in Soda Springs. FMC Corp. mined the B pit at its Dry Valley Mine and worked on reducing dust emissions and making other environmental improvements at its large elemental plant in Pocatello, as required in an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. All of the companies were developing better plans and mitigation for selenium, a natural constituent of the waste shales, in new mines and in existing pits and waste dump reclamation. In corporate news, FMC and Solutia Inc. announced a marketing joint venture, Astaris LLC, and, in October, FMC and Agrium Inc. announced plans to build a \$90 million new purified phosphoric acid plant at Conda. The plant will be built and operated by Agrium.

In other industrial mineral highlights, demand for aggregate and decorative stone was strong. Ash Grove Cement Co. had another record year of clinker production at its cement plant at Inkom. L and W Stone expanded its Three Rivers stone quarry near Clayton. Teague Minerals Co. reported good sales of Idaho zeolite from the CH pit in Owyhee County. Hess Pumice Products Inc. purchased the Malad perlite operation from Idaho Minerals Co. for \$3.5 million, and opened a new pit. Hess also produces ultrafine, ultrapure pumice powder used for polishing television screens.

Exploration, particularly outside of active mining operations, was minimal, due to low metal prices and Federal restrictions focusing on endangered species and water-quality issues. Formation Capital Corp. drilled 11 core holes, totaling 1,600 m, into its Sunshine project in the Blackbird Mining District of Lemhi County. The district is one of two high-grade cobalt deposits in the United States. The drilling extended the ore horizons along strike and down dip. Results of this year's drilling and a prefeasibility study by Mine Development Associates were encouraging, and Formation started environmental baseline monitoring during the fall. Reserves to date are over 1.4 Mt of copper-cobalt-gold ore suitable for underground mining and milling to produce both copper and cobalt concentrates. Formation's property also includes numerous untested targets in the district.

Dormant precious metal projects with drilled out resources included the Petsite and Buffalo Gulch projects near Elk City in Idaho County, the Thunder Mountain project east of Yellow Pine, the Atlanta project in Elmore County, and the Kilgore property in eastern Idaho. And finally, Intergold Corp. faced lawsuits and Internet accusations over the gold assays on their Blackhawk property north of Shoshone in Lincoln County. The company had reported gold mineralization in unaltered rhyolite, but normal fire assays could not recover the gold, and many geologists remained skeptical of the project. After many promotional press releases, stock sales, and the start of chain-of-custody drilling by Dames and Moore Group, the company sued its consultants and labs. In January 2000, Intergold announced that new tests concluded that economic gold mineralization was not present at the property and that the company was ceasing its efforts there.

Government actions and legislation related to mining were restricted to environmental issues, and virtually all of the major mining concerns were affected. The Bunker Hill Superfund cleanup was nearing completion, although some Federal agencies and tribes were considering extension of the Superfund designation to the entire Coeur d'Alene River basin. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund) actions also reached the southeastern Idaho phosphate producers, as the South Maybe Canyon site was put on the Superfund list due to selenium leaching from the old waste dumps. The Selenium Task Force continued sampling programs and research on ways to minimize the selenium releases. Exploration, whether by major companies or recreational dredge miners, was adversely affected by additional endangered species designations and habitat restrictions, as well as by the Federal Government's initiation of a potential road-free area withdrawal on Federal lands in the West.

At the State level, the mining industry and the Idaho Department of Lands agreed on a new program to divert part of the mine license tax to a new fund that would be used to reclaim inactive and abandoned mine sites. Interagency efforts to identify problems and to inventory inactive and abandoned mine sites continued, with the IGS conducting many of the field examinations.

Environmental reclamation projects around Idaho included the Bunker Hill Superfund site, Triumph Mine in central Idaho, Blackbird Mine in Lemhi County, several closed gold mines, and most notably the Stibnite Mine in Valley County. After mining during World War II, the Bradley Mill tailings have had

long standing and difficult environmental problems. The tailings occupy about 32 hectares of Meadow Creek drainage at Stibnite. In recognition of its outstanding work and commitment, Mobil Oil Corp. and its contractors, Woodward-

Clyde and Nelson Construction, were awarded Idaho Land Board Reclamation awards for their successful efforts to stabilize the Bradley Mill tailings and to restore the Meadow Creek channel and fish habitat.

TABLE 1
NONFUEL RAW MINERAL PRODUCTION IN IDAHO 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars unless otherwise specified)

Mineral		1997		1998		1999 p/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Antimony	metric tons	356	W	242	W	W	W
Gemstones		NA	687	NA	321	NA	357
Gold 3/	kilograms	7,490	80,100	W	W	W	W
Pumice and pumicite	metric tons	83,100	758	73,400	686	75,100	717
Sand and gravel:							
Construction		14,800	42,700	16,600	52,400	13,300	43,400
Industrial		630	7,950	710	8,470	658	9,130
Silver 3/	metric tons	341	53,600	447	73,200	401	69,000
Stone:							
Crushed		3,910 4/	18,700 4/	4,180	18,400	4,800	21,600
Dimension		W	W	15,900	4,710	28,900	7,480
Combined values of cement (masonry (1997), portland), copper, feldspar, garnet (industrial), lead, lime, molybdenum, perlite (crude), phosphate rock, stone (crushed quartzite (1997), dimension quartzite and miscellaneous (1997)), vanadium ore, zinc, and values indicated by symbol W							
		XX	264,000	XX	281,000 r/	XX	263,000
Total		XX	469,000	XX	439,000 r/	XX	420,000

p/ Preliminary. r/ Revised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; value included with "Combined values" data. XX Not applicable.

1/ Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

2/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Recoverable content of ores, etc.

4/ Excludes certain stones; value included with "Combined values" data.

TABLE 2
IDAHO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED, BY KIND 1/

Kind	1997				1998			
	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Limestone	7	1,150	\$5,860	\$5.09	7	1,040	\$4,030	\$3.88
Granite	3	140	243	1.74	4	256	911	3.56
Quartzite	4	W	W	W	8	466	2,050	4.41
Shell	-	-	-	-	1	23	77	3.35
Traprock	22	1,460	6,420	4.39	25	1,900	8,960	4.72
Miscellaneous stone	4	1,160	6,190	5.35	11	497	2,320	4.66
Total or average	XX	3,910	18,700	4.78	XX	4,180	18,400	4.39

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. XX Not applicable. - Zero.

1/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 3
IDAHO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS
IN 1998, BY USE 1/ 2/

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Coarse aggregate (+1 1/2 inch):			
Riprap and jetty stone	68	\$357	\$5.25
Filter stone	50	263	5.26
Other coarse aggregate	88	349	3.97
Total or average	206	969	4.70
Coarse aggregate, graded:			
Concrete aggregate, coarse	W	W	3.85
Bituminous aggregate, coarse	124	657	5.30
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	30	126	4.20
Railroad ballast	W	W	8.50
Other graded coarse aggregate	W	W	4.68
Total or average	257	1,210	4.69
Fine aggregate (-3/8 inch):			
Stone sand, bituminous mix or seal	W	W	4.40
Screening, undesignated	W	W	3.33
Other fine aggregate	W	W	4.40
Total or average	50	191	3.82
Coarse and fine aggregates:			
Graded road base or subbase	430	1,900	4.41
Unpaved road surfacing	163	604	3.71
Crusher run or fill or waste	47	239	5.09
Other coarse and fine aggregates	239	1,050	4.40
Total or average	879	3,790	4.31
Agricultural:			
Poultry grit and mineral food	11	37	3.36
Other agricultural uses	33	108	3.27
Total or average	44	145	3.30
Chemical and metallurgical:			
Cement manufacture	W	W	3.30
Lime manufacture	W	W	4.21
Flux stone	W	W	W
Sulfur oxide removal	2	5	2.50
Total or average	896	3,450	3.84
Special: Mine dusting or acid water treatment	2	8	4.00
Unspecified: 3/			
Actual	1,430	6,740	4.73
Estimated	421	1,860	4.42
Total or average	1,850	8,600	4.66
Grand total or average	4,180	18,400	4.39

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

1/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ Includes granite, limestone, miscellaneous stone, sandstone and quartzite, traprock, and volcanic cinder and scoria.

3/ Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 4
IDAHO: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 1998,
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY 1/ 2/

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate	1,390	\$5,960	\$4.30
Plaster and gunite sands	14	70	5.00
Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe, decorative, etc.)	27	225	8.33
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	1,140	4,190	3.68
Road base and coverings 3/	5,680	18,800	3.31
Fill	601	1,320	2.20
Snow and ice control	89	393	4.42
Railroad ballast	8	30	3.75
Other miscellaneous uses 4/	185	631	3.41
Unspecified: 5/			
Actual	3,170	7,880	2.49
Estimated	4,310	12,900	2.99
Total or average	16,600	\$2,400	3.16

1/ To avoid disclosing company proprietary data, no district tables were produced for 1998.

2/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Includes road and other stabilization (cement).

4/ Includes filtration.

5/ Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

ATTACHMENT B

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF IDAHO

This chapter has been prepared under a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Idaho Geological Survey for collecting information on all nonfuel minerals.

In 2000, the estimated value¹ of nonfuel mineral production for Idaho was \$399 million, based upon preliminary U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data. This was a 1.7% decrease from that of 1999² and followed a 7.5% decrease from 1998 to 1999. The State remained 33d in rank among the 50 States in total nonfuel mineral production value, of which Idaho accounted for 1% of the U.S. total.

Phosphate rock, silver, construction sand and gravel, molybdenum, and lead were, by value, Idaho's leading nonfuel minerals. In 2000, molybdenum concentrates and construction sand and gravel values (listed in descending order of change) increased by about \$5 million each and those of portland cement and zinc, about \$2 million each. Smaller increases also occurred in copper and industrial garnet. But decreased values of more than \$15 million in gold, about \$2 million in phosphate rock, and smaller yet significant decreases in industrial sand and gravel, lead, and crushed stone offset these gains, resulting in a small net decrease in value for the year. All other changes were slight and had little effect on the overall total value. In 1999, increases of about \$11 million in phosphate rock and around \$3 million each in portland cement and industrial sand and gravel were more than offset by decreases in molybdenum (down more than \$17 million), vanadium ore, and gold (these three decreases totaling more than \$30 million), plus smaller yet significant decreases in construction sand and gravel, silver, lead, lime, and industrial garnet (table 1).

Based upon USGS estimates of the quantities produced in the United States during 2000, Idaho remained the only State to produce antimony ore, second in phosphate rock, third in silver and lead (descending order of value), fourth in molybdenum and pumice, sixth in zinc and feldspar, seventh in perlite, and eighth in gemstones. The State was second of 2 industrial garnet-producing States and decreased to ninth from eighth of 11 gold-producing States. Additionally, the State was a significant

producer of construction and industrial sand and gravel and dimension stone.

The Idaho Geological Survey³ (IGS) provided the narrative information that follows. Production data in the following text are those reported by the IGS, based upon its own survey and estimates. The data differ from some production figures reported by the USGS. Low metal prices took their toll on Idaho's mining industry in 2000, even as high demand for industrial minerals and construction materials contributed to increased exploration activity for several commodities. According to statistics compiled by the Idaho Department of Labor, employment in metal mining declined during 2000 from 1,300 in January to 1,200 persons in December 2000. Total employment in mining was listed as 2,452 jobs at the end of the year. Especially noteworthy in 2000 was the closure of the State's only remaining large gold mine, Meridian Gold Co.'s Beartrack Mine in Lemhi County, and the bankruptcy of the Sunshine Mining Co., owners of the legendary Sunshine Mine in Shoshone County. The Sunshine Mine has produced more than 10,900 metric tons (t) since its discovery in 1884, making it one of the world's largest silver mines. Three underground mines (the Sunshine, the Lucky Friday, and the Galena) continued to operate in the Coeur d'Alene District, but none made any profits. Total silver production from the three mines in the Silver Valley in 2000 was 401 t.

A chapter in Idaho and Coeur d'Alene District mining history was nearing the final page when Sunshine filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy and reorganization on August 23, 2000. The company mined the West Chance vein at the Sunshine Mine through the year, but financial constraints had already forced it to eliminate exploration, and reserves at the mine were dwindling. Production in 2000 was 121 t of silver, a drop from the 162 t produced in 1999. The firm's 260 employees were concerned about possible layoffs.

Hecla Mining Co.'s Lucky Friday Mine, which produces from both the Lucky Friday and Gold Hunter veins, had its second highest production year ever, with more than 156 t of silver mined. But with low lead and low silver prices, the mine and company lost money.

Conditions at Silver Valley Resources Corp.'s Galena Mine were somewhat better, especially after shaft repairs at the first of the year. Mining costs were lowered, and production was ramped up to a little more than 124 t, as part of the accelerated development program implemented by Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp. after it took over full ownership of the mine in 1999 by purchasing ASARCO Incorporated's share of the company. Most importantly, a highly successful exploration and development drilling program increased reserves and led to exciting new drill targets for next year particularly in the West Argentine portion of the property. One diamond drill hole

¹The terms "nonfuel mineral production" and related "values" encompass variations in meaning, depending upon the minerals or mineral products. Production may be measured by mine shipments, mineral commodity sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers) as is applicable to the individual mineral commodity.

All 2000 USGS mineral production data published in this chapter are preliminary estimates as of July 2001 and are expected to change. For some mineral commodities, such as construction sand and gravel, crushed stone, and portland cement, estimates are updated periodically. To obtain the most current information, please contact the appropriate USGS mineral commodity specialist. A telephone listing of the specialists may be retrieved over the Internet at URL <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/contacts/comdir.html>, by using MINES FaxBack at (703) 648-4999 from a fax machine with a touch-tone handset (request Document #1000 for a telephone listing of all mineral commodity specialists), or by calling USGS information at (703) 648-4000 for the specialist's name and number. All Mineral Industry Surveys—mineral commodity, State, and country—also may be retrieved over the Internet at URL <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/>; facsimile copies may be obtained from MINES FaxBack.

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³Virginia S. Gilleran, Research Economic Geologist, authored the text of the Idaho mineral industry information submitted by the Idaho Geological Survey.

intersected a 3-meter section of the 294 vein that graded more than 789 grams per metric ton silver and 1.4% copper. The same hole encountered a second mineralized intercept in the Polaris Fault zone, well outside of previously known mineralization. Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp. spent more than \$6 million on the development activity and improvements at the Galena.

Declining gold prices and depleted reserves forced the closure of Meridian Gold Co.'s Beartrack Mine in Lemhi County. Meridian completed mining and crushing in March 2000 at its heap-leach open pit gold mine, though leaching and reclamation work will continue. In 2000, the mine produced 2,247 kilograms (kg) of gold versus the record production of 4,151 kg in 1999. Since opening in 1995, the mine has poured more than 18 t of gold. Approximately 100 people lost their jobs in the closure. The North Pit was backfilled and capped, and the Mason-Dixon pit was also reclaimed during the year. The mine area served as a critical fire break to help contain raging wildfires during the summer.

Low prices forced layoffs and production cuts at Thompson Creek Mining Co.'s large open pit molybdenum mine in Custer County. Slightly more than 100 persons were still employed at yearend. Some delineation drilling was completed behind the high wall during the year, and in September, the Secretary of the Interior signed mineral patents covering 1,000 hectares at the mine and mill. The company also received a long-awaited decision on its Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, allowing it to operate the pyrite reduction plant to provide clean sand for construction of the tailings embankment. Sales from its special lubricant-grade molybdenum plant have helped keep the mine going.

New mine development activities were focused primarily in the industrial mineral sector. The phosphate industry of southeastern Idaho remained as the largest mineral industry in the State with the four open pit mines extracting more than 5.4 million metric tons (Mt) of ore. The ore is processed at two fertilizer plants and two elemental phosphorus plants. All four major companies were working on permits and development activities for new mines or expansions of existing operations. J.R. Simplot Co. increased production to approximately 3 Mt of phosphate ore from its Smoky Canyon Mine and worked on a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to expand northwards to the B and C panels. The company was also high bidder for new leases in the Manning Creek and Dairy Syncline areas. Monsanto Co. (formerly Solutia Inc.) shipped approximately 1 million dry metric tons from the Enoch Valley Mine and started prestripping from its South Rasmussen deposit. Monsanto also added a new shipping facility to its elemental phosphorus plant near Soda Springs. Kerr-McGee Corp. shut down a vanadium plant and a new small fertilizer plant because of low market prices at Soda Springs.

FMC Corp.'s phosphate operations officially changed its name to Astaris LLC in April 2000. Astaris is a joint venture between FMC and Solutia. Astaris operated the Dry Valley Mine and received permits to expand to the C and D pit areas after revising the Environmental Impact Statement to better prevent selenium releases from waste rock. Astaris also announced in March that it would spend an additional \$68 million on air quality controls at its elemental phosphorus plant in Pocatello, but at yearend, the company laid off 21 workers and shut down 2 of the 4 electric furnaces at its plant. The

shutdowns, which were due partly to increased power costs, are probably permanent. Agrium Inc. and contractor, the Washington Group, shipped approximately 1.4 Mt of phosphate ore from the central Rasmussen Mine. Agrium was also doing delineation drilling on the North Rasmussen tract and formally submitted a mine plan that was uniquely designed to have no external waste dumps. Agrium and Astaris were joint-venture partners in a major new construction project during the year—a \$100 million plus purified phosphoric acid plant under construction at Conda. The plant uses a solvent extraction technology to further purify some of the phosphoric acid produced at Agrium's acid fertilizer plant.

New development activity was also underway for Oakley Valley Stone Inc., the durable micaceous quartzite dimension stone quarried south of Oakley in south-central Idaho. A local resident started Diamondfield Quartzite to reactivate an old quarry at Warm Springs under an agreement with Interstate Rock Products, Inc. of Washington. American Stone & Building Inc., a Utah-based company, worked the Fish Creek quarry. Existing producers were Oakley Valley Stone Inc. and Northern Stone Supply Inc.

Many industrial mineral operations had a good year. Business was booming for Emerald Creek Garnet Co. in Benewah County, one of the Nation's leading suppliers of industrial garnets. The company was also working on permits for a new lease in the St. Maries River flood plain. Hess Pumice Products, Inc. had steady sales of its ultrapure, ultrafine polishing powder, which is exported to the Pacific Rim. Hess also operated the Idaho Minerals Inc.'s perlite expander plant, which it purchased in 1999 to make horticultural and insulation products. Another pumice producer was Mountain West Products LLC, formerly Mountain West Colorado Aggregate, which was acquired by a new owner. The Rexburg-based company mines gold, red and black pumice, and scoria for landscaping. Metal exploration was especially limited by low metal prices and regulatory uncertainty about the proposed new roadless policy on National Forest lands and the new U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) 3809 rules and regulations that address mining access, mining management, and bond issues related to mining on Idaho's BLM land. Finalization of these rules was anticipated by the autumn of 2001.

Formation Capital Corp. had the most significant metal exploration project in the State in 2000. The company continued work on its Idaho Cobalt Project, formerly the Sunshine Project, southwest of the town of Salmon in the Blackbird Mining District of Lemhi County. The Idaho Cobalt Belt is one of only two high-grade reserves of this strategic metal in the United States. The company has 137 unpatented claims on which it has been exploring since 1993. Most of the work in 2000 involved offsite feasibility studies and permitting activities, though the company did drill eight metallurgical test holes on its Ram deposit. Drilling finished just before the remote area was torched by the massive Clear Creek fire that swept the region and forced many to evacuate. Feasibility studies by Mine Development Associates, based on the more than 100 diamond drill holes, have indicated favorable economics for a small underground mine. Formation is looking at a hydrometallurgical refinery for use on the project. The proven and probable reserve is listed at 1.55 Mt of 0.695% cobalt, 0.54% copper, and a gold credit, with substantial exploration potential at depth, along strike, and districtwide.

Idaho Consolidated Metals Corp. (ICMC) owned four gold properties in the Orogrande and Elk City Mining Districts, namely the Buffalo Gulch, Deadwood, Dixie, and Petsite/Friday and properties. In September, ICMC announced that for \$70,000 it had acquired Kinross Gold Corp.'s 70% interest in Petsite, which has a total resource of 16.5 t of gold. Kinross and Cyprus Amax Minerals Co. had done substantial drilling on the Petsite property along the Orogrande Shear Zone in Idaho County.

At Warren in Idaho County, the owner of CSC Mining Co. sold his interest in the high-grade Rescue gold mine and mill to Barramundi Gold USA, a subsidiary of Barramundi Gold Ltd., a Canadian firm. The small underground mine has ore shoots that average about 22 grams per metric ton gold in a quartz vein cutting granodiorite.

At Mackay in Butte County, Sultana Resources Corp., a local group, acquired claims at the historic Empire Mine and announced plans to start a copper leaching operation. The copper skarn had most recently been explored by Cambior Inc., the company that had drilled out a significant copper-zinc resource. Sultana hoped to draft plans for a solvent extraction plant and mine.

There was renewed interest in exploration for industrial minerals, in addition to the Oakley stone quarry development. U.S. Antimony Corp., a Montana-based company, switched from gold to industrial minerals. Its subsidiary, Bear River Zeolite, was exploring and developing a large potassium-rich clinoptilolite deposit near Preston. The zeolite is hosted in old lake beds.

Alchemy Ventures Ltd., a Canadian firm, was exploring the Helmar-Bovill clay deposits of Latah County in northern Idaho. Both kaolinite and halloysite are found over an extensive area that has had past production for the fire brick and refractory markets. Alchemy did extensive marketing studies and testing,

including drilling 13 core holes. A larger program was planned for 2001.

Several closed precious-metal mines were in the reclamation phase. These included the Beartrack Mine, U.S. Antimony Corp.'s Yellowjacket Mine in Lemhi County, Pegasus Gold Corp.'s Black Pine Mine in Cassia County, Kinross Gold Corp.'s mothballed DeLamar and Stone Cabin Mines in Owyhee County, and Hecla Mining Co.'s Grouse Creek Mine in Custer County. At Grouse Creek, the company signed a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in October to dewater and to detoxify the tailings pond and to construct a water-treatment plant. The impoundment has had low-level cyanide leaks.

At the Stibnite Mine, the question was, who should pay for the \$5 million cleanup of the historic Bradley Mill tailings? Mobil Oil Corp. had bankrolled the award-winning cleanup because of its purchase of Canadian Superior Energy Inc., the company that started an open pit gold mine there in the 1980s. But Mobil's attorneys forced the Federal Government to acknowledge the vital role the U.S. Government had had in mining and processing tungsten ore at Stibnite during World War II. Mobil will be partially reimbursed by the Government for cleanup costs.

Environmental cleanup continued at several areas in the Coeur d'Alene District of northern Idaho, though work at the Bunker Hill Superfund site was nearing completion. Legal and political uncertainty remained over possible expansion of the Superfund site and resolution of the Natural Resources Damage lawsuit of the Federal Government and tribes against the mining companies.

Unimin Corp. operates a silica sand pit and plant near Emmett in southwestern Idaho. The Emmett employees were nationally recognized by the Wildlife Habitat Council for developing a special management plan for the endangered Aase's onion plant and for building bird nesting platforms.

TABLE 1
NONFUEL RAW MINERAL PRODUCTION IN IDAHO 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars unless otherwise specified)

Mineral	1998		1999		2000 p/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Antimony metric tons	242	W	449	W	137	W
Gemstones	NA	321	NA	368	NA	386
Pumice and pumicite metric tons	73,400	686	98,600	917	98,200	913
Sand and gravel:						
Construction	16,600	52,400	15,500	48,200	16,300	53,000
Industrial	710	8,470	711	11,200	652	10,200
Silver 3/ metric tons	447	73,200	416	70,100	415	70,000
Stone:						
Crushed	4,180	18,400	4,220	19,000	4,000	18,400
Dimension metric tons	15,900	4,710	39,300	5,510	39,300	5,510
Combined values of cement (portland), copper, feldspar, garnet (industrial), gold, lead, lime, molybdenum concentrates, perlite (crude, (1999-2000)), phosphate rock, vanadium ore, zinc, and values indicated by symbol W	XX	281,900	XX	250,000	XX	241,000
Total	XX	439,000	XX	406,000	XX	399,000

p/ Preliminary. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; value included with "Combined values" data. XX Not applicable.

1/ Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

2/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Recoverable content of ores, etc.

TABLE 2
IDAHO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED, BY KIND 1/

Kind	1998				1999			
	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Limestone	7	1,040	\$4,030	\$3.88	8	1,020	\$4,130	\$4.06
Granite	4	256	911	3.56	6	156	563	3.61
Quartzite	8	466	2,050	4.41	6	574	4,090	7.12
Shell	1	23	77	3.35	1	12	87	7.25
Traprock	25	1,900	8,960	4.72	22	1,830	7,620	4.17
Miscellaneous stone	11	497	2,320	4.66	14	635	2,480	3.90
Total or average	XX	4,180	18,400	4.39	XX	4,220	19,000	4.49

XX Not applicable.

1/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 3
IDAHO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS
IN 1999, BY USE 1/2/

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Construction:			
Coarse aggregate (+1 1/2 inch):			
Riprap and jetty stone	121	\$609	\$5.03
Filter stone	W	W	6.25
Other coarse aggregate	88	347	3.94
Total or average	209	956	4.57
Coarse aggregate, graded:			
Concrete aggregate, coarse	(3/)	(3/)	5.05
Bituminous aggregate, coarse	61	274	4.49
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	39	189	4.85
Fine aggregate (-3/8 inch), screening, undesignated	23	75	3.26
Course and fine aggregates:			
Graded road base or subbase	371	1,540	4.14
Unpaved road surfacing	126	555	4.40
Crusher run or fill or waste	54	290	5.37
Other coarse and fine aggregates	235	1,160	4.95
Total or average	786	3,550	4.51
Agricultural:			
Agricultural limestone	18	60	3.33
Poultry grit and mineral food	12	40	3.33
Other agricultural uses	32	106	3.31
Total or average	62	206	3.32
Chemical and metallurgical:			
Cement manufacture	(3/)	(3/)	2.75
Lime manufacture	492	2,550	5.18
Flux stone	(3/)	(3/)	9.21
Sulfur oxide removal	2	7	3.50
Special, mine dusting or acid water treatment	1	5	5.00
Unspecified: 4/			
Reported	1,270	5,010	3.94
Estimated	520	2,000	3.77
Total or average	1,790	6,960	3.89
Grand total or average	4,220	19,000	4.49

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Other."

1/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ Includes granite, limestone, miscellaneous stone, quartzite, shell, and traprock.

3/ Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Grand total."

4/ Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 4
IDAHO: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 1999,
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY 1/2/

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)	1,520	\$6,340	\$4.18
Plaster and gunita sands	8	30	3.75
Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe, decorative, etc.)	42	273	6.50
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	903	3,720	4.12
Road base and coverings	3,770	12,300	3.27
Fill	449	1,280	2.84
Snow and ice control	69	447	6.48
Other miscellaneous uses 3/	12	138	11.50
Unspecified: 4/			
Reported	3,910	9,660	2.47
Estimated	4,800	14,000	2.92
Total or average	15,500	48,200	3.12

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Other miscellaneous uses."

1/ To avoid disclosing company proprietary data, no district tables were produced for 1999.

2/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except unit value; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Includes filtration and railroad ballast.

4/ Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

ATTACHMENT C

Form No. 42-1409 (2) a 1/88

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 277-13849
Date Received 1-29-97
Receipt Number 2021916

NOTICE OF CLAIM
TO A
WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

RECEIVED

JAN 29 1997

WATER RESOURCES
WESTERN REGION

Please type or print clearly

1. Name of Claimant (s) JAMES STRICKER, CSC MINING CO. Phone (208) 634-3700
Mailing Address 502 N. 3rd ST. #187 Zip 83638

2. Date of Priority (Only one (1) per claim) MAY 1920

3. Source of water supply (a) Spring in Mine Tunnel, Rescue Mine
which is tributary to (b) _____

4. a. Location of existing point of diversion is: Township 22N Range 06E Section 12,
SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of S42 1/4, Govt. Lot, _____ B.M., County of Idaho

Additional points of diversion if any: _____

b. If instream flow, beginning point of claimed instream flow is:

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4,

Govt. Lot _____ B.M., County of _____

ending point is: Township _____ Range _____ Section _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____

_____ 1/4, Govt. Lot _____ B.M., County of _____

5. Description of existing diversion works (Dams, Reservoirs, Ditches, Wells, Pumps, Pipelines, Headgates, Etc),
including the dates of any changes or enlargements in use, the dimensions of the diversion works as
constructed and as enlarged and the depth of each well. the water flows from

mine portal to settling pond where a 2 inch pump
delivers the water to a 1500 gal storage tank
for use in the gravity water separation mill.
The water is re-cycled, excess sinks into ground.

LATE fee N/A per ML3 → CSC Mining for James Stricker
... to ... list - 12/2/97

6. Water is claimed for the following purposes:

(both dates are inclusive)

(cfs)

(acre feet)

For MINE + MILL purposes from JAN 1 to Dec 31 amount .04 or _____

For _____ purposes from _____ to _____ amount _____ or _____

For _____ purposes from _____ to _____ amount _____ or _____

For _____ purposes from _____ to _____ amount _____ or _____

7. Total quantity claimed (a) .04 (cfs) and/or (b) _____ (acre feet)

8. Total consumptive use claimed is _____ acre feet per annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses; describe fully (eg. Domestic: Give number of households served; Stockwater: Type and number of livestock Etc.) MINING, drill water and mill

10. Description of place of use:

a. If water is for irrigation, indicate acreage in each subdivision in the tabulation below.

b. If water is used for other purposes, place a symbol of use (example: D for Domestic) in the corresponding place of use below. See instructions for standard symbols.

TWP	RNG	SEC	NE 1/4				NW 1/4				SW 1/4				SE 1/4				Totals
			NE1/4	NW1/4	SW1/4	SE1/4	NE1/4	NW1/4	SW1/4	SE1/4	NE1/4	NW1/4	SW1/4	SE1/4	NE1/4	NW1/4	SW1/4	SE1/4	
22N	06E	12			X														

Total number of acres irrigated N/A11. In which county (ies) are lands listed above as place of use located? Idaho12. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? Yes _____ No X

If your answer is No, describe in Remarks below the authority you have to claim this water right.

13. Describe any other water rights used at the same place and for the same purposes as described above.
77-07310, drinking water or None (X)14. Remarks: The property is a mining claim on Forest Service property and the right to mine is covered by a Lease Agreement.
substituted topo map for map of project

Last Name _____ Ident No. _____

Copies: White -State, Yellow-Claimant

15. Basis of Claim (check one) Beneficial Use ☒ Posted Notice _____ License _____ Permit _____
 Decree _____
 If applicable provide IDWR Water Right Number _____ Decree Date _____
 Court _____ Case Number _____
 Plaintiff vs Defendant _____

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 Individuals: I do solemnly swear or affirm that the statements contained in the foregoing document are true
 and correct.

Signature of Claimant (s) James Shultz

Date 1-28-97

Date _____

For Organizations: I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am Pres

Title

of CSC Mining Co.

Organization

that I have signed the foregoing

document in the space below as Pres

Title

of CSC Mining Co.

Organization

and that the statements contained in the foregoing document are true and correct.

Signature of Authorized Agent James Shultz

Title and Organization Pres, CSC Mining Co

Date 1-28-97

State of Idaho/or _____)
 County of Valley) SS.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me this 28th day of January 19 97

SEAL

Notary Public Tracey M. Stewart

Residing at McCall

My Commission Expires 8/9/99

Please Print Name Tracey M. Stewart

17. Notice of Appearance:

Notice is hereby given that I, _____ will be acting as attorney at law on behalf
 of the claimant signing above, and that all notices required by law to be mailed by the director to the claimant signing above
 should be mailed to me at the address listed below.

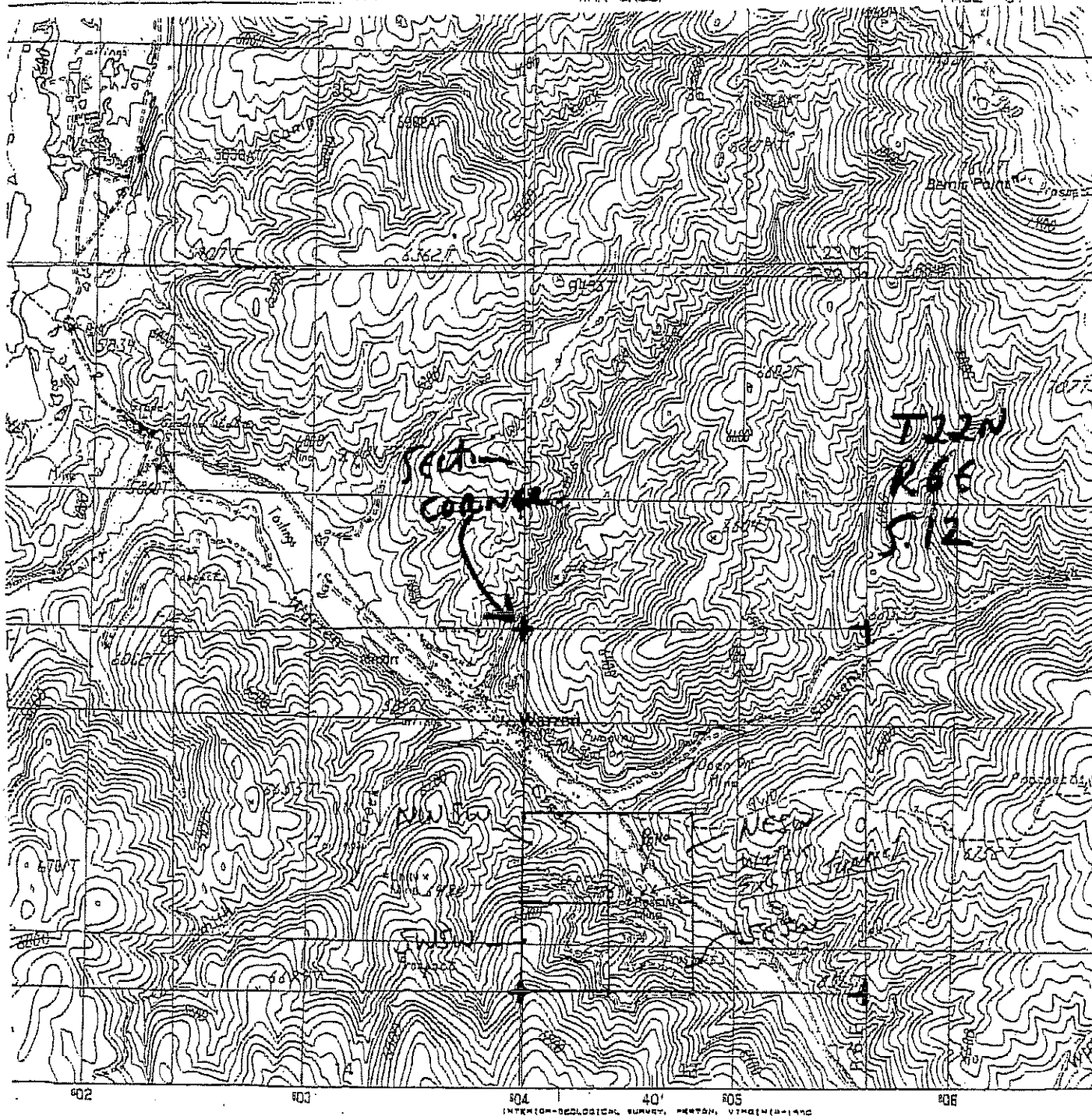
Signature _____

Address _____

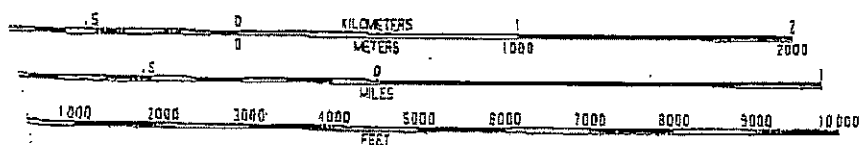
Date _____

Last Name _____ Ident. Number _____

Copies White-State, Yellow-Claimant



SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
 To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

RECEIVED

JAN 29 1997

WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Johnson Butte
			2 Camerall Point
			3 Mackay Bar
4		5	4 War Eagle Mountain
			5 Burdport Summit
			6 Loom Lake
6	7	8	7 Pony Meadows
			8 Pilot Peak

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

Improve
 Unimproved
 Trail ..

☐ Inter

ATTACHMENT D



IDAHO SECRETARY OF STATE Viewing Business Entity

Ben Yersa, Secretary of State

[\[New Search \]](#) [\[Back to Summary \]](#)

C S C MINING CO.

502 N 3RD ST #187
MCCALL, ID 83638

Type of Business: CORPORATION, GENERAL BUSINESS**Status:** ADMIN DISSOLVED, ADMIN DISSLV 17 Feb 2000**State of Origin:** IDAHO**Date of** 29 Aug 1973**Origination/Authorization:****Current Registered Agent:** JAMES STRIKER
502 N 3RD ST #187
MCCALL, ID 83638**Organizational ID / Filing Number:** C48073**Number of Authorized Stock 1 Shares:****Date of Last Annual Report:** 19 Aug 1998**Amendments:**[\[Help Me Print/View TIFF \]](#)**Amendment filed 29 Aug 1973** INCORPORATION**Amendment filed 02 Jul 1979** OTHER - APPT OF RA**Amendment filed 13 Dec 1996** REINSTATEMENT**Annual Reports:**[\[Help Me Print/View TIFF \]](#)

Report for year 1998 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1997 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1996 REINSTATEMENT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1995 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1994 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1993 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1992 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1991 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1990 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1989 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1988 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)
Report for year 1987 ANNUAL REPORT	View Image (TIFF format)

ATTACHMENT E

COPY

RESCUE MINE
A BRIEF PAST AND PRESENT HISTORY OF THE MINE
1862 to 2006

A book titled "Warren Times", written by Cheryl Helmers is an excellent source of information for the entire Warren Mining District. The book is a compilation of old newspapers, primarily the Idaho County Free Press and with some articles from the Guerilla Corkscrew.

Placer mining started in Warren in 1862 and a few years later, prospectors began locating numerous narrow high grade veins in the district. The Rescue Mine was one of those veins discovered. The exact year of the location is not known, but the earliest known article on the Rescue Mine was November of 1867 in the Idaho County Free Press newspaper. The article is brief, but states the Rescue Mine is in production and producing ore. This statement would mean mining and milling was in progress and development would have to have been at least a year earlier. In the 80 year span of this book, the Rescue Mine has a long history of operating and producing gold, of being sold, abandoned and then restaked and placed into operations again. In 1942 the U.S. Government closed all gold mining operations and the Warren Mining District became literally a ghost camp.

The time period from the middle 1940's to the present has not been documented or recorded in the newspapers. Much of the information listed here comes from people who live in Warren or have had family involved in the mining activities in the Warren area.

W.R.McDowell staked the "old Rescue No. 1" lode claim in 1931. Kimberly Gold Mines has the original location notice in its files. It is known that McDowell staked other claims also in this time period. When the U.S. Government shut down all gold mining operations in 1942, many mining claims were allowed to lapse. The claims that covered the Rescue Mine are believed to have been a part of those lapsed claims.

Sometime in the mid forties, the McDowell family restaked the Rescue Mine and operated the mine and mill as a family operation until 1992, when it was leased to partners Paul Barrett and Jim Stryker.

One of the two employees of Kimberly Gold Mines has worked at the Rescue Mine the past eleven (11) years and has provided the following information. The two employees of Kimberly Gold Mines are Chris Fuller and Dutch Hinkley. Chris has worked in the district for 11 of the 15 years he has lived there.

Their addresses are: Chris Fuller Darrell "Dutch" Hinkley
 P.O. Box 24 P.O.Box 537
 Warren, ID. 83671 McCall, ID. 83638

- 1992 Paul Barrett and Jim Stryker, partners, leased from George McDowell The Rescue Mine. Paul and Jim mined, milled and drove development headings during the year. In KGM files are some original MSHA violation tickets that prove the mine was operating. The tickets were issued in September of 1992.
- 1993 Paul Barrett and Jim Stryker, partners, are operating the Rescue Mine.
- 1994 Paul Barrett and Jim Stryker, partners, are operating the Rescue Mine.
- 1995 Paul Barrett and Jim Stryker, partners, are operating the Rescue Mine. Chris Fuller began his employment at the mine.
- 1996 Paul Barrett and Jim Stryker, partners, are operating the Rescue Mine. Chris Fuller is an employee.
- 1997 Environmental Reclamation Inc. (ERI) took over operating responsibility for the Rescue Mine during the year. Jim Stryker remains in the picture, probably as the lease owner with a contract to do the U.G. mining. Paul Barrett does not seem to be in the mine group anymore. Chris Fuller is an employee. Mining, milling and development work continue as usual.
- 1998 Environmental Reclamation Inc. (ERI) stopped mining and milling in March and placed the property on stand by. Chris Fuller is an employee. Shortly after ERI pulled out of the district, Jim Stryker resumed mining and milling operations.
- 1999 Jim Stryker continued his lease on the Rescue Mine and operated the mine and mill for most of the year. Chris Fuller is an employee.
- 2000 Barramundi Gold USA, Inc. purchased the Rescue Mine property and made an agreement with Jim Stryker to do the mining on a contract basis. Chris Fuller and Dutch Hinkley are employees. In October, Barramundi had 8 hourly employees on the site. This can be verified by actual time sheets in KGM files. Also on file are

receipts for explosives used in underground mining. The number of miners working for Jim Stryker are unknown.

- 2001 Barramundi Gold USA is still the owner and operator of the Rescue Mine. Jim Stryker is still doing the contract mining. Chris Fuller and Dutch Hinkley are employees. In September, Barramundi had 4 hourly employees and this can be verified from time sheets in KGM files. It is not known how many people were mining with Jim Stryker. The milling operations was enclosed in a new steel frame and steel siding building.
- 2003 Barramundi Gold USA is still the owner and operator of the Rescue Mine. Chris Fuller is an employee. Chris pumped the mine, did underground inspections and maintenance work as required. For reasons not known, Jim Stryker, or Barramundi, allowed the claims to lapse in September. When KGM showed interest in the property, either Barramundi or Stryker, realized the claims were not valid and had claims restaked so they could be sold to KGM. (This information came from Chris Fuller and was not communicated to KGM at the time of purchase.)
- 2004 Kimberly Gold Mines (KGM) acquires the Rescue Mine from Pac Rim Resources, Ltd. and Barramundi Gold USA, Inc. for \$200,000 and \$60,000 in KGM stock. Chris Fuller and Dutch Hinkley are employees. Pumping from the mine continues and a base bid of \$46,000 was awarded for rebuilding the mill building. An SPCC plan was prepared at a bid price of \$2,680.00 and hazardous waste removed from the site at a cost of \$7,750.00.
- 2005 KGM is the owner and operator of the Rescue Mine. Chris Fuller and Dutch Hinkley are employees. Pumping of the underground mine continued until November, when the underground mine was allowed to flood. Terry Rice, Chris and Dutch did a small diamond drilling project for the mine and Terry did a detailed sampling program on the fines in the tailings pond.
- 2006 KGM is the owner and operator of the Rescue Mine. Chris and Dutch are employees and two other people were hired to be on site, Gay Ellsworth and Don Rolfe. Mr. Rolfe is a director and employee of KGM and is responsible for bringing the mine property up to code

so that mine production can start in 2007. Work performed during the summer consisted of raising the upper and lower settling pond dikes 2 ½ feet to increase water storage capacity and also for safety concerns for Warren Creek, which is adjacent to the settling ponds. The bridge that crosses Warren Creek and accesses the mine site was rebuilt and widened for larger and heavier traffic. Work was done inside the mill and clean up of old metal and trash continued all summer. A two man crew will work the winter of 06 and 07 on cleaning up the #2 Rescue adit and also on repairing various pieces of underground mine equipment in preparation for next years work underground.

ATTACHMENT F

(Contractor)

Section II—Justification for Action

7500 Governor Ave. 201-771-1111



See Continuation of [B1]

Section III: Subsequent Action Taken

E-Modified ☐

Section IV—Inspection Data

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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Mine Citation/Order
Continuation

U.S. Department of Labor
Mine Safety and Health Administration



Section I: Subsequent Action/Continuation Data

1. Subsequent Action	2. Date (Original Issue)	3. Mo	4. Da	5. Yr	6. Citation/Order Number
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4. SR/Adm No.	5. Operator
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6. Mine	7. Mine ID	(Continuation)
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Section II: Justification for Action

1. Basis for Action

2. Basis for Action

3. Basis for Action

4. Basis for Action

5. Basis for Action

6. Basis for Action

7. Basis for Action

8. Basis for Action

9. Basis for Action

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11. Basis for Action

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27. Basis for Action

28. Basis for Action

29. Basis for Action

30. Basis for Action

ATTACHMENT G



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Rescue Mine
McCall, ID

Forest Service
McCall, ID
2002-1-1000

FS-602 2816

Date: July 17, 2002

JIM STRIKER
P O BOX 1086
WALLACE, ID 83873

Dear Jim:

This letter of authorization exempts you and your employees from the public safety closure (order # 04-12-324) placed on the Rescue Mine. You and your employees are permitted to enter the closure area for the purpose of operating the mine and performing work to bring the site into compliance with the Plan of Operations. Please keep a copy of this letter in your possession when present on site.

Sincerely,

FOR PETE GRINDE
Acting District Ranger

The following employees are covered under this exemption:

Chris Fuller
Ron Drake
Doyle Keogh



Order Number: 04-12-324

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST
KRASSEL RANGER DISTRICT

AREA CLOSURE

A. PROHIBITIONS:

Pursuant to Title 36 CFR 261.50(a) the following act is prohibited on the area as described in this order, all within the Krassel Ranger District, Payette National Forest until further notice.

1. Going into or being upon an area, which is closed for public safety.
36 CFR 261.53(e)

B. EXEMPTIONS:

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50(e) the following persons are exempt from this order:

1. Persons with a permit specifically exempting them from the effect of this Order.
2. Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or fire fighting force in the performance of an official duty.

C. AREA DESCRIBED:

Rescue Mine and Millsite Area, located approximately 40 miles northeast of McCall, Idaho, and approximately 1 mile southwest of Warren, on the west side of Forest System Road #340, within Township 22 North, Range 6 East, Section 12, SW 1/4, Boise Meridian, Krassel Ranger District, Payette National Forest, Idaho County, Idaho.

D. PURPOSE:

To provide for public safety at an unpatented millsite and mine area where hazardous conditions exist. Hazards include a mill building that has partially collapsed and is structurally unsound, and a mine portal that is not locked, allowing access to potentially dangerous adits and shafts.

E. IMPLEMENTATION:

1. This Order will be in effect when signed and shall remain in effect until further notice.
2. A map identifying the closed area is attached and made part of this Order.
3. Any violation of this prohibition is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 for an individual or \$10,000 for an organization and/or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months. [Title 16 USC 551, Title 18 USC 3571(b)(6), Title 18 USC 3581 (b)(7)].
4. This Order supersedes any previous orders prohibiting the same acts covered by this Order in the above-described area.

Done at McCall, Idaho this 16 day of July, 2002.

Carl Steele

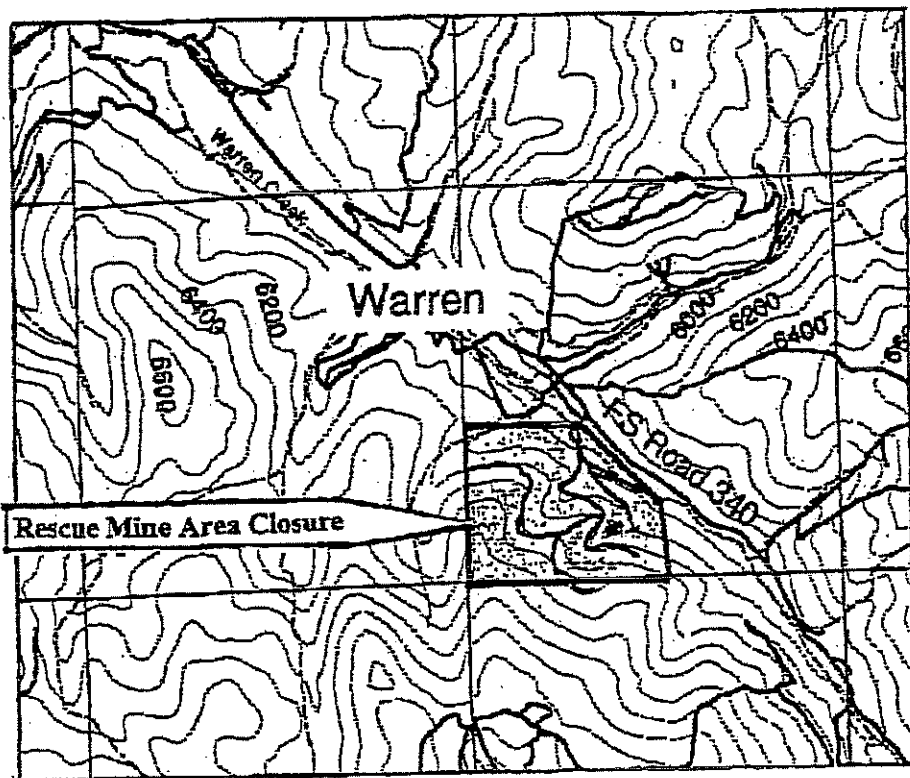
MARK J. MADRID

F Forest Supervisor
Payette National Forest

Order Number: 04-12-324

Order Number: 04-12-324

Rescue Mine Public Closure T22N R6E S12 SW



- Section Boundary
- Streams
- Roads
- 100 Ft. Contours
- Closure Area



1 Inch = 0.34 miles