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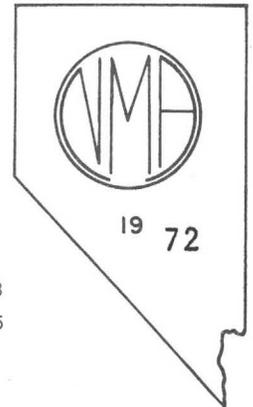
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NEWS LETTER

NEVADA MINING ASSOCIATION
RENO, NEVADA 89505



ROOM 602
ONE EAST FIRST STREET

MAY 15, 1972

POST OFFICE BOX 2498
TELEPHONE 323-8575

NUMBER 230

PAUL GEMMILL, Executive Secretary

NEVADA MINES, COMPANY REPORTS, ETC.

CARLIN GOLD MINING COMPANY:- Eureka County, Nevada (100% owned by Newmont Mining Corporation) The 50th Anniversary Annual Report, 1971, of Newmont, states:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Ore and waste mined, tons	6,470,000	6,280,000
Ore milled, tons	821,000	856,000
Grade of ore milled, ounces of gold per ton :	0.287	0.264
Gold production, troy ounces	199,000	201,000
Total sales	\$8,311,000	\$7,361,000
Net income	\$2,186,000	\$2,020,000
Dividends received by Newmont	\$2,186,000	\$2,111,000

"Carlin's net income rose in 1971 owing to the increased free market price of gold even though costs were somewhat higher due to operation of the new treatment plant for carbonaceous ore. The free gold price edged higher during the year, and the average price received by Carlin rose to \$41.69 in 1971 from the average price received of \$36.61 per ounce in the prior year. The action of the United States in December 1971, in agreeing to increase the official price of gold to \$38.00 per ounce has since pushed free market gold prices up to \$50.00 per ounce.

"The carbonaceous ore pretreatment plant at Carlin entered operation in January 1971 and ran successfully through the year, treating 143,414 tons of ore that otherwise would not have responded economically to ordinary cyanidation. In the pretreatment plant, a process developed by Carlin and Newmont engineers is used to oxidize the carbon with chlorine before extracting the gold by cyanidation.

"Reserves at year-end were 3,526,000 tons assaying 0.297 ounces per ton as compared with 4,337,000 tons assaying 0.293 ounces per ton at the end of 1971."

J. D. McBeth is general manager of the Carlin Gold Mining Company with headquarters in Elko, Nevada.

NEW IDRIA MINING AND CHEMICAL COMPANY:- is closing operations at its 120-year-old Idria mine, the nation's largest mercury producer. As recently as January, New Idria officials denied they had imminent plans to close the mine, noting the company would lose a \$3-million tax carry-forward if it dropped mercury production and it also noted its "moral

responsibility" to miners and families in its company town remotely located 68 miles from the California community of Hollister. William W. Shannon, president, said New Idria has been losing \$100 a 79-pound flask of mercury at the price of \$165 per flask. "If it gets back up sufficiently in the next year, we'll reopen the mines, which are in a standby condition," and added, "Beyond a year, there would be considerable additional costs to reopen. Consequently, the flask value would have to be still higher."

THE ANACONDA COMPANY:- reports for the quarter ending March 31, as follows:

	1972	1971
Share Earnings.	a\$.41	\$.05
Sales and revenues.	237,612,000	228,684,000
Income.	9,067,000	1,113,000
Special credit.	b335,000	
Net income.	c9,402,000	1,113,000

a-Based on income before special credit.

b-Income tax benefit from utilization of expropriation loss carryforward.

c-Equal 43¢ a share.

e-Restated to include equity in earnings of affiliates and, in conformity with year-end accounting basis.

Since John B. M. Place was recruited from Chase Manhattan Bank to run Anaconda, he has cut operating costs by \$25-million through reductions in personnel, closing 4 brass mills, the lead smelter and a mine in New Brunswick. Zinc operations in Montana will be gone by mid-year. Research and exploration operations have been cut back and the management structure has been reconstructed and simplified so it is a smaller but more "intense" company. In addition, Anaconda said its Anaconda Wire and Cable Company subsidiary will close its aluminum wire mill in Great Falls, Montana. Its operation will be halted July and some 60 employees will be affected. James L. Marvin, president of the subsidiary, said the discontinuance of aluminum wire production at Great Falls will not affect other rod and rolling operations, or any other Anaconda production in that city. Marvin said the "small bare wire plant is no longer large enough for efficient and economic operations under today's competitive conditions." He added its wire and cable company already has ample capacity to meet customer demand for the aluminum product.

Restoration of Anaconda's Leonard Mine at Butte, Montana, started last September and ore was first moved from the mine in January at a rate of about 50 tons per day; has now reached more than 100 tons a day, and is due to increase to 550 tons per day ultimately. Surface structures are to be removed this year to allow expansion of the Berkeley pit so that there will be open pit mining on the surface and vein mining underground. Access to the mine is through the Kelley mine shaft and a haulageway on the 2000-foot level. Ore is also hoisted at the Kelley shaft, which also serves the Mountain Con and Steward. Mining in the reactivated Leonard is to be on the 3600 and 3800 levels where the company reports good grade copper is available.

BASIC INCORPORATED:- reports sales and earnings for the first quarter of 1972 as follows:

	1972	1971
Net Sales	\$11,140,719	\$11,250,236
Net income and depreciation	809,685	806,005
Depreciation.	700,950	662,296
Net Income.	108,735	143,709

After preferred dividends, net income for the first quarter of 1972 amounted to 4¢ per common share; compared with a loss of 59¢ per share in the last quarter of 1971, and earnings of 7¢ per share in the first quarter of that year. The improvement over the last quarter of 1971 reflects better performance by all 4 divisions of the company.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION:- reports for the period ending March 31:

	1972	1971
Share earnings.	\$0.55	\$1.02
Sales, etc.	272,127,212	264,507,888
Net income.	18,400,000	33,900,777

A dividend of 25¢ per share was paid in first quarter 1972, compared with 50¢ per share in first quarter 1971. Kennecott said its cost of producing copper went up 10% in the quarter "because of increased labor costs, lower smelter production and the reducing of mining and milling schedules." The company said added labor costs accounted for about half the increase.

Kennecott together with Rust Engineering Company are putting the finishing touches on a new converter at the smelter building of Nevada Mines Division, McGill, Nevada. The new converter, the fourth in the smelter, will assure operations continuing on schedule when one of the converters must be shut down for maintenance. Heretofore, on a two-reverberatory, 3-converter operation, one converter down for maintenance meant a reduction in production. Rust Construction crews started working on the \$5-million project in early 1971. The project also required the installation of a new blower capable of providing 40,000 cubic-feet-per-minute of air to the converter system. The blower is also nearing completion at the power plant and while it is designed primarily to service the new converter, it also can be used with the 3 older slightly smaller converters when production needs dictate. Converters are used in the final smelting state to blow air through molten copper matte and oxidize impurities.

THE FLINTKOTE COMPANY:- and subsidiaries report combined results of operations for the first quarter ended March 31, as follows:

	1972	1971
Share earnings per share of common stock		
after provision for preferred stock dividends	(\$.10)	(\$.25)
Net sales	\$87,068,508	\$73,648,853
Net income (loss)	(126,489)	(931,249)

James D. Moran, president, reported to stockholders that continued strength in the housing sector of the economy and the mild weather in the eastern part of the U.S. greatly aided the company in attaining record first quarter sales in 1972, substantially narrowing the first quarter loss which is inherent in the seasonal nature of Flintkote's business...." Referring to a Flintkote presentation made at a meeting

of N.Y. Society of Security Analysts on February 17, Mr. Moran stated, "In that presentation, I indicated that an earnings range of \$2.55 to \$2.75 per share is attainable for Flintkote in 1972.....The outlook for the year continues to support these earnings projections...."

Flintkote has two operations in Nevada, a gypsum mine, milling and processing plant at Blue Diamond and limestone quarries and processing facilities at Henderson, Arrolime and Sloan.

HECLA MINING COMPANY:- continued surface diamond drilling of the Lakeshore property in Arizona during 1971, and a considerable amount of permanent surface construction was completed. The company reports it expects production to start late in 1974. Hecla is operator of the project and holds a 50% interest; El Paso Natural Gas Company holds the other 50%. About 319,000 feet have been drilled on the property to date and the company said the ore exposures underground have shown excellent correlation with the information obtained from previous surface diamond drilling. An old segregation plant was converted into a pilot concentrator and since last fall has been milling sulphide development ores supplied from underground development headings. A pilot roast-leach-electrowinning plant was constructed and a portion of the concentrates produced at the mill are used for operation of this plant. Calcine produced from roasting of the concentrates is leached and cathode copper is electrowon from the solution. Roaster off-gases, which would be used to produce sulphuric acid in a commercial plant, are being neutralized in an ammonia scrubber. Engineering is completed and construction of a pilot oxide ore leaching plant is nearly finished. This pilot plant will be used to treat a part of the oxide ore produced from underground development work by sulphuric acid leaching.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION'S MINING AND METALS DIVISION:- plans to install new vanadium recovery facilities at Uravan, Colorado, and suspend operations at Rifle, Colorado, on August 1. The Rifle plant will be maintained on standby status until mid-1973, at which time the vanadium finished product facilities at Rifle will be restarted using vanadium bearing solution produced at the new facilities at Uravan. H. K. Jackson, manager of Union Carbide's Plateau operations, said these steps are being taken in an effort to maintain economically viable operations on the Colorado Plateau in the face of depressed prices and escalating costs. He said existing inventories together with production at Uravan and the company's plant near Hot Springs, Arkansas, can fully meet customer demand for both vanadium and uranium.

GULF OIL CORPORATION:- was granted a permit by the Washoe County Commissioners during April to conduct studies at Steamboat Springs which might be a possible source of steam for geothermal power. Wayne Sayer, an independent contractor working for Gulf Oil, said the area might turn out to make "a significant contribution to the power supply the Reno area."

THE BUNKER HILL COMPANY:- Kellogg, Idaho, in agreement with the Idaho Department of Health plans construction of a liquid effluent treatment facility at an estimated cost of \$1-million to be completed in 1973 to reduce heavy metal discharges from mining and metallurgical operations into the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. The new installation will chemically treat effluents from the company's electrolytic zinc plant, concentrator and underground mine before final discharge into

the river. Suspended solids are now removed from these effluents by allowing them to settle in a large 160-acre lagoon. However, this does not remove dissolved metals to the levels now required to meet State Water Quality Standards. The treatment proposed will provide an effluent of acceptable quality which can either be recycled for use in the company's metallurgical facilities, or discharged into the river. Construction of a similar treatment plant was completed at the Bunker Hill lead smelter in 1971 and has been successfully operated.

TINTIC MINERAL RESOURCES and TOLEDO MINES COMPANY:- (Salt Lake City, Utah) have entered into an exploration and development contract with AMERICAN METAL CLIMAX, INC. with a minimum objective of 50 million tons of 1% copper ore in the Cactus Mine and surrounding area in the San Francisco Mining District, Beaver County, Utah. The agreement involves a joint venture with New York, Honduras and Rosario Mining Company which has conducted an exploration program in the area for several years. Primary purpose of the project will be search for deep ore occurring under the presently explored reserves and will require drilling in excess of 1000 feet.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY:- plans to develop a major new copper deposit in the Globe-Miami area of Arizona at a cost of about \$100-million. Last year, Cities Service produced 88-million pounds of copper from mines in the Globe-Miami area and in the Ducktown basin of southeastern Tennessee. The new project will have a capacity of 125 million pounds of copper annually plus some by-product molybdenum. The mill will be designed to process 40,000 tons of ore daily and it is estimated that the deposit will support that rate of production for about 24 years. Copper concentrates from the new mill will be processed at smelting facilities of Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company which is installing equipment to meet more stringent pollution control laws.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY:- El Paso, Texas, has been ordered by a state judge to take steps that would block emissions of harmful heavy metal particles from its smelter complex. It was also told to pay for the examination and treatment, during the next 30 months, of children living near its plant that are found to have high concentrations of lead in their blood. Asarco did not admit any guilt in agreeing to the court order which ended a 3-month trial on charges by the state and city governments that the copper and lead smelter was violating state pollution regulations. At the outset, the trial focused on the plant's sulphur dioxide emissions, but during the trial it was brought out that children living in the vicinity of the lead smelter were in danger of lead poisoning. Asarco reported that the lead in the children's blood came from dust that had settled into the soil during much earlier operations of the plant and immediately assisted in location and treatment of affected children who apparently breathed in the lead while playing. The company insisted that nothing in current operations of the plant contributed to the hazard. As a result of the trial, Asarco agreed to spend \$750,000 on additional equipment to control "fugitive emissions" at low altitudes, a permanent injunction against emission of heavy metals into the atmosphere was issued and an agreement to reduce production by 35% during the winter months this year when chances of temperature inversion are greatest. The company was also ordered to closely monitor heavy-metal pollution until January 1, 1974 and to have its new \$18.5-million sulphuric acid plant in operation by next January as scheduled. Until then, the court

said the company could continue to operate within variances granted by the state earlier.

A compressor broke down at Asarco's Hayden, Arizona, copper smelter last week forcing the company to declare force majeure on one-third of its concentrate intake. A company spokesman said copper output from Asarco's refineries will not be affected for some time, if at all, by the smelter difficulties. In addition, Asarco expects no imminent problems with copper deliveries to customers.

ST. JOE MINERALS CORPORATION:- said a new 3-year contract, ending a strike that began April 5, was ratified on April 20 by the Teamsters Union at its Herculaneum, Missouri, lead smelter. The company refused to disclose terms of the agreement, but said it "wasn't sensational one way or another" and was "close" to the wage guidelines set up by the Nixon administration. The plant is the biggest lead smelter in the U. S. Immediately after the settlement was announced, St. Joe said it would raise its price for lead by $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a pound to 16¢.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY:- will discontinue carbon tetrachloride production, with an expected loss of more than 100 jobs. Stauffer officials said pollution problems were a factor in the decision to end production and jobs will be phased out through May 31, 1973.

PIMA MINING COMPANY:- Pima County, Arizona, has completed expansion of copper production facilities consisting of new crushing, grinding and concentrating equipment - which are expected to increase treatment of ore by more than 35% to approximately 54,000 tons per day. Recent treatment has been at the rate of about 40,000 tons per day. Pima expects 1972 output to exceed 160 million pounds of copper in concentrates and some 2 million pounds of molybdenum in concentrates with about 750,000 ounces of silver in the copper concentrates.

RANCHERS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION and HOUSTON NATURAL GAS CORPORATION:- have agreed in principle to sell the uranium oxide production from jointly held Northwest New Mexico property in the Ambrosia Lake area to GULF OIL CORPORATION. Deliveries are scheduled to commence in January 1976 at the rate of 1-million pounds a year with Gulf having the right to defer delivery for up to 1 year upon payment of a delayed delivery charge. Development of the properties will begin in 1973 and cost of bringing the mine into production is estimated at about \$4-million. Terms of the transaction call for delivery of at least 5-million and up to 10-million pounds of uranium oxide - depending on ultimate production from the Section 7 property in the Ambrosia Lake Area and an adjoining property that the partners have an option to purchase.

METALS AND MINERALS

OIL IN NEVADA:- The Nevada Oil and Gas Conservation Commission reports March 1972 Eagle Springs Field Production, Nye County, as: North American Resources Corporation 3,242 barrels; Western Oil Lands, Inc. 5,121 barrels; total March production 8,363 barrels; total cumulative production to date 2,551,419 barrels.

PHOSPHATE:- An article, "World Phosphate Reserves-Are There Really Enough", by Dr. G. Donald Emigh, director of mining, Monsanto Industrial

Chemicals Company, dispels some of the numerous distortions being perpetrated on the U.S. citizen by the "disaster lobby". The opening paragraphs of the article state, "'Known potential supplies of phosphorous, a nonrenewable resource essential to life, will be exhausted before the end of the 21st century.' That's the claim made by the Institute of Ecology (IOE) Workshop on Global Ecological Problems in its publication 'Man in the Living Environment', published late in 1971. But don't you believe it! Tabulating only the presently quantifiable phosphate rock deposits, I can document estimated reserves of 1,298,000 million short tons - about 52 times the 25,000 million tons indicated by the IOE report. Further, these reserves are 8 times the tonnage that the IOE report claims to be the theoretical maximum for the world total. I should emphasize that my tabulation includes only those reserves whose quantity I can estimate. There are many other areas of the world where phosphate deposits are known to exist but for which estimates of size and grade are not available. These deposits represent enormous additional reserves. Already the IOE's incorrect figures, and the misleading statements accompanying them, have been published in the New York Times and elsewhere. Thus begins the predictable proliferation of misinformation in speeches and in other media that will wind up with a set of non-facts being served as gospel by those whose purposes they suit...." Editor's Note states: "A list of references for this article may be obtained without charge by writing to: The Editor, E/MJ, 330 W. 42 St., New York, N.Y. 10036. Reprints of the Article are available by writing to the author at Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co., 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63166."

ZINC:- According to industry opinion, there is still a zinc crisis in the U.S. and it is worsening every day. May 1 Metals Week states, "It has become obvious, with the latest round of foreign price increases and the run-away dealer market, that the only resolution to the pricing crisis, is a uniform pricing structure determined by actual market conditions. The foreign producers are pricing their metal according to such a formula: supply vs. demand, taking increased costs into consideration. The U.S. producers are not allowed to because the government has control of the price - but, it should be added, no control over the realities of the market. Zinc, it has to be repeated, IS an international commodity, and it should be priced as such. Whatever point the Federal government is proving by not recognizing the international commodity nature of zinc and the 60% dependence of the U.S. on foreign zinc seems to be minute compared with the damage being done to all aspects of this fundamental industry."

All major zinc producers with the exception of American Smelting and Refining Company have received a go-ahead from the Price Commission to raise prices to 17¢ a pound. Canadian and foreign producers have priced zinc at 19¢ and Cerro Sales Corporation, acting as agent for Cerro de Pasco Corporation (Peru), announced all new sales in the U.S. market will be based on a special high grade zinc price of 20¢ a pound. But, the free-wheeling dealer market - with virtually only SHG being moved in those circles - is anywhere between 20¢ and 23¢ a pound for slab, depending upon how desperate scattered consumers are for metal.

General Services Administration is making 75,000 tons of zinc in government stockpiles available for immediate sale under disposal legislation signed by President Nixon and has orders already for 20,000 tons of slab zinc from participating domestic zinc producers. The offer is

expected "to relieve the current short supply" of the metal, the agency said. GSA also said it planned to release 442,000 tons of the metal through domestic primary zinc producers that have agreed to purchase zinc at market prices over a 10-year period. The government's zinc, in slab form, is stored at depots around the nation.

GOLD:- Free market gold prices went up to \$54 an ounce in London during the second week in May and is currently selling at \$52.80. Handy & Harman's base for pricing gold content of shipments and for making refining settlements was \$53.20 and Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corporation's buying price for gold was \$53.15 and the selling price \$53.35. A report, "Gold '72", published by Consolidated Gold Fields, predicts that prices will reach \$84-87 a troy ounce by 1980. The firm states that newly-mined gold declined 39 metric tons last year to 1,250, while "fabrication" of gold rose to 1,412 metric tons from 1,397 in 1970. Non-speculative demand is expected to grow at 3.5% a year, according to the report, and Consolidated Gold Fields claims, "There is a growing gap between the quantity of gold used for fabrication and new mine production."

At the International Monetary Conference last week, Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, presented a 10-point list of what he called "essentials of international monetary reform". One of his suggestions was for a continued but diminishing role for gold as a reserve asset, with a corresponding increase in the importance of Special Drawing Rights, which are so-called "paper gold" reserve assets created by agreement of the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Burns said that, "As a practical matter, it seems doubtful to me that there is any broad support for eliminating the monetary role of gold in the near future." This represents a substantial difference from the U.S. Treasury position, which calls for a phasing out of gold in the monetary system. Commenting on the Burns proposals, Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, said they did not represent a formal U.S. position, but said there was much he would agree with in them. However, in the matters of the convertibility of dollars into gold and the role of the dollar as a reserve currency, the Burns proposal varies from the broad guidelines the Treasury has expressed. Both Mr. Burns and Mr. Volcker indicated they would regard the International Monetary Fund meeting of September 1973 as a reasonable target date for general agreement on reform.

PERSONAL ITEMS

DR. ROBERT J. MILLER:- was appointed vice president in charge of the Exploration Division of Norandex Inc, a subsidiary of Noranda Mines Ltd., which has exploration offices at 780 Simms Street, Denver, Colorado as well as district offices at Tucson, Arizona; Reno, Nevada, and Spokane, Washington. Dr. Miller was formerly chief geologist for Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd., Canada.

SCOTT M. MATHESON:- formerly with the Salt Lake City, Utah, legal staff of The Anaconda Company, has been appointed general solicitor for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Salt Lake City.

RICHARD J. STOEHR:- has been named a director of Homestake Mining Company, filling the vacancy created by the retirement of ROBERT F. MULVANEY. Stoehr will be responsible for Homestake's merger and acquisition program.

DR. NICKOLAS J. THEMELIS:- has been appointed vice president-research and engineering activities, Metal Mining Division, Kennecott Copper Corporation. In addition to his responsibility for coordinating the research and engineering activities of the Division, Dr. Themelis will be in charge of operations of the Scientific and Engineering Computer Center, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CERRO CORPORATION:- announced the following appointments: H. DANFORTH STARR, chairman of the board succeeding ROBERT P. KOENIG; ALAN WOLFLEY senior vice president-finance and administration; PAUL J. BENNETT, vice president and controller, and CHARLES M. BRENNAN III treasurer.

OBITUARIES

JOSEPH B. PERRY:- mining engineer, formerly with Barium Products, Inc., later merged with FMC Corporation, died at age 84 in Palo Alto, California on April 15, 1972. He started his professional career at the Rockland Mine in Douglas County, Nevada.

OF PROBABLE INTEREST

MERLE M. ZWEIFEL:- who was sentenced to 6 years in prison in Nevada for filing false mining claims over thousands of acres, has had 28 contests filed by the Bureau of Land Management in Sweetwater and Carbon Counties, Wyoming, in an attempt to nullify his mining claims. The contest covers 1687 individual claims. Similar legal process was conducted against Zweifel's claims on public claims on public lands in Colorado - which is now on appeal.

GOLD RECOVERY FROM CARBONACEOUS GOLD ORE:- Patent No. 3,639,925 was issued to inventors Bernard J. Scheiner, Ronald E. Lindstrom and Thomas A. Henrie and assigned to The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Interior. The Abstract states: "Carbonaceous gold ores are rendered amenable to a conventional cyanide recovery process by pretreatment with sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite compounds at temperatures under 70° C. Hypochlorite solutions can be generated in situ by electrolysis of chloride solutions."

Patent No. 3,635,338 was issued January 18, 1972 to B. J. Scheiner and R. E. Lindstrom and assigned to U.S. Secretary of the Interior. The Abstract states: "Crushed ore is contacted with an aqueous malononitrile solution as a complexing agent in place of the usual cyanide. The resulting malononitrile-gold complex is sorbed on an anion-exchange resin having both weakly basic and strongly basic groups, and the gold is recovered by washing the loaded resin with sulphuric acid."

MINE ACCIDENT REPORTING TO U.S.B.M.:- The May 5, 1972 Federal Register advises of proposed rule making to require reporting of all accidents, etc. to the U.S. Bureau of Mines on Forms 6-1555 and 6-1556. "Interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions or objections to the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. 20240, no later than 45 days following publication of this notice in the Federal Register."

PROPOSED SAFETY REGULATIONS:- Revised standards in the Federal Register April 5, 1972, proposed by the Department of Labor, require that rollover structures be able to bear at least double the weight of the machine and minimize the likelihood of a complete overturn or meet the

criteria of the Society of Automotive Engineers. The standards apply to all rubber-tired, self-propelled scrapers; front end loaders and dozers; crawler tractors; crawler-type loaders; motor graders, and wheel-type agricultural and industrial tractors of more than 20 horsepower used in construction work. Emergency access ramps and berms must be constructed to restrain and control runaway vehicles and access roads or grades must be constructed and maintained to accommodate equipment or vehicles safely.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS:- The May 5, 1972 Federal Register states that procedures for federal mining, oil and gas and geothermal leases announced in the November 19, 1971 Federal Register are rescinded and are superseded by procedures set forth in the Geological Survey Manual, Part 516, Chapter 2, entitled, "Environmental Impact Statements" published in the March 11, 1971 Federal Register.

THE MINING AND MINERALS POLICY ACT OF 1970 (PL. 91631):- requires the Secretary of the Interior to make annual reports to the Congress. The first of these reports has now been issued and includes (1) a report on the state of the mining, minerals and mineral reclamation industries; (2) a statement on the trend in utilization and depletion of U.S. mineral resources; (3) recommendations for such legislative programs as may be necessary to implement the policy. The Act establishes a policy of encouragement to private enterprise to step up domestic mineral supply. Removal of as many uncertainties as possible are requisite to such action. Implementating recommendations designed to meet some of the report's findings will be submitted as they are developed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF TRANSPORT AND HANDLING OF MINERALS, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA:- has been published by World Mining, 500 Howard Street, San Francisco, California 94105. Copies available at \$21.00 per copy post paid through May 31, 1972; \$25.50 thereafter.

LATER

LARRY G. HAYES:- has been appointed assistant manager for the Gabbs works of Basic Incorporated, effective March 20. Since 1968, Mr. Hayes has been manager of Knox Mining Company of Maine. Prior to his affiliation with Knox Mining, Mr. Hayes held various managerial and engineering positions with nationally-known companies. He has been associated with the mining and metallurgical field continuously since his graduation from the Colorado School of Mines in 1952.

DATES TO REMEMBER

MAY 19, 1972:- Geological Society of Nevada May Meeting, Stein Hofbrau, Reno, Nevada. Dr. Laurence P. James, Humble Oil & Refining C., "Ely-- New Interpretations of Geology and Mineralogy.

MAY 24-25, 1972:- Rocky Mountain Ground Water Second Annual Conference, Reno, Nevada. Reservations-Center for Water Resources Research, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System, Reno, Nevada 89507, Telephone 702/784-6955.

MAY 26-27, 1972:- Sixteenth Annual Mineral Symposium, sponsored by Colorado Plateau Section, AIME, Grand Junction, Colorado. Advance registration: Grant Harvey, Box 27, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501.

MAY 30-JUNE 1, 1972:- 14th High Transportation Congress, Washington, D.C. Headquarters Hotel: The Statler Hilton.

STATE OF NEVADA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Carson City 89701

C
O
P
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Robert List
Attorney General

April 20, 1972

OPINION NO. 75

Mining Claims - One copy of proof of labor and two copies of the claim map must be recorded with the County Recorder. The recording fee for the claim map is \$3.00 for the first page and \$1.00 for each additional page, and these revenues should be deposited in the county general fund.

The Hon. Muisto O. Brawley
County Recorder, Nye County
Tonopah, Nevada 89049

Dear Mrs. Brawley:

This is in reply to your letter of March 24, 1972, concerning filing fees for the affidavit of labor and the assessment map under the new mining law.

Question One

Must the affidavit of labor (proof of labor) and accompanying map be filed in duplicate?

Analysis

The requirements for filing the affidavit of labor (proof of labor) are found in NRS 517.230, subsection 1, as follows:

"Within 60 days after the performance of labor or making of improvements required by law to be performed or made upon any mining claim annually, the person in whose behalf such labor was performed or improvements made, or someone in his behalf, shall make and have recorded by the county recorder, in books kept for that purpose in the county in which such mining claim is situated, an affidavit or statement in writing subscribed by such person and two competent witnesses setting forth:

- (a) The amount of money expended, or value of labor or improvements made, or both.
- (b) The character of expenditures or labor or improvements.
- (c) A description of the claim or part of the claim affected by such expenditures or labor or improvements.
- (d) The year for which such expenditures or labor or improvements were made and the dates on which they were made.
- (e) The name of the owner or claimant of the claim at whose expense the same was made or performed.
- (f) The names of the persons, corporations, contractors or subcontractors who performed the work or made the improvements."

Please note that there is no requirement here for duplicate copies of the affidavit of labor. Special note should be made of the fact that the affidavit or statement in writing must be signed by the person who is making the statement and two competent witnesses. This means that the "proof of labor" can either be in affidavit form or in statement

form, but must be signed by three persons, regardless of the form. It must also be recorded within 60 days of when the assessment work was performed. There is no reference in the statute requiring filing of a proof of labor on September 1st, even though September 1st is the last day of the assessment year for federal purposes. This means that when there has been assessment work done in the end of August, the proof of labor may be legally filed as late as the end of October. The fees for recording the proof of labor are provided for in NRS 247.310.

The recording requirements for the claim map are somewhat different than the recording requirements for the proof of labor. These requirements are found in NRS 517.230, subsection 3, as follows:

"Each locator shall file two copies of a map prepared in accordance with NRS 517.030 with the county recorder of the county in which the claim is located not later than September 1, 1972."

You will note that two copies of the map must be recorded with the County Recorder, and that these maps must be recorded not later than September 1, 1972. This is a one time requirement for all claims located prior to July 1, 1971.

Question Two

What fee should be charged for filing the claim map, and what should be the disposition of this fee?

Analysis

There is no provision for charging a fee for the claim map required by NRS 517.230, subsection 3, in the new mining law. Therefore, the fee for recording this map should be as provided in NRS 247.305, subsection 1. This would be \$3.00 for the first page and \$1.00 for each additional page. (See Attorney General's Opinion No. 38 dated 8/2/71). The original and one copy of a one page map would cost \$4.00. There is no limitation on the number of claims that may be shown on one claim map, nor is there any provision for charging an additional fee if the claim map shows more than one claim. The claim map should, however, conform to the guideline published by the Nevada Bureau of Mines so that the maps are acceptable to the County Surveyors.

The recording fees for maps recorded pursuant to NRS 517.230, subsection 3, collected in accordance with NRS 247.305, subsection 1, should be deposited in the county general fund, as are all other fees collected pursuant to NRS 247.305, subsection 1.

Conclusion

One copy of the affidavit of labor must be recorded, with the County Recorder within 60 days of completion of the annual assessment work. Two copies of the claim map must be recorded with the County Recorder prior to September 1, 1972. The filing fee for the claim map required pursuant to NRS 517.230, subsection 1, is \$3.00 for the first page and \$1.00 for each additional page.

Respectfully submitted,

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By /s/JULIAN C. SMITH, JR.

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