

Abandoned Mine Lands Initial Investigation Report Advance Mine Northport, Washington

Prepared for Washington State Department of Ecology

December 28, 2006 17274-00(AV)





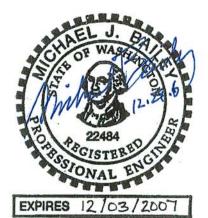


Abandoned Mine Lands Initial Investigation Report Advance Mine Northport, Washington

Prepared for Washington State Department of Ecology Rick Roeder, Project Manager

December 28, 2006 17274-00(AV)

Prepared by Hart Crowser, Inc.



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APPENDIX A FIELD DOCUMENTATION

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Information obtained during this assessment is summarized in Table 1:

Mine Name:	Advance Mine
Last Known Operation:	A zinc, lead, silver, and gold mine operated by Mines Management, Inc. of Spokane, WA from 1949 to some time after 1952. Huntting (1956) reports that the property consists of 28 unpatented claims and 840 acres of deeded land. The owner reported 50,000 tons of ore shipped in 1952. There were about 750 feet of workings in three adits, a shaft, and a winze prior to 1948. In 1948-1949 1,100 feet of drifts and cross cuts and 771 feet of raises were added. The improvements consisted of a compressor, mining machinery, 50-ton mill, 200-ton ore bin in 1952. The ore contained zinc, lead, silver, gold, and traces of gallium and germanium.
Location:	Northport District. Latitude, Longitude: 48.887, 117.674. Quadrangle Map: Boundary TRS: Township 39N, Range 41E, Section 18, NE ¼
Features Observed	 Three waste rock piles (approximately 2,700 CY total) One collapsed adit, possibly with more adits that were inaccessible at the time of the site visit Two seeps
Results above Criteria	Five soil samples (including one sediment sample from an ephemeral drainage) exceeded human health criteria for arsenic and one exceeded human health criteria for cadmium. Five soil samples exceed MTCA screening criteria for ecological receptors for arsenic, nickel and zinc, and occasionally for aluminium, cadmium, lead, manganese, selenium and thallium.
Work by Others	No previous site assessment information was identified.
Potential Receptors /	Concentrations of several metals exceed MTCA criteria for
Degree of Hazard	human health direct contact and/or ecological protection. One sample has the potential to exceed TCLP criterion for lead. No creeks or streams were present and contaminant migration to surface water is unlikely. No homes or occupied cabins were observed in the vicinity.

Table 1 - Advance Mine Data Summary

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of the initial limited soil and surface water investigation at the Advance Mine site located near Northport, Washington (Figures 1 and 2). Hart Crowser performed this initial investigation for the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) under Contract No. C06254 according to the Ecology Statement of Work (SOW) and project Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) prepared by Hart Crowser (Hart Crowser 2006).

The objectives of this initial investigation are to:

- Determine whether the site has released or has a potential to release hazardous substances to the environment at concentrations above Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) human health or ecological screening levels, to identify sites that may require additional investigation and sampling;
- Identify and document waste source areas including estimates of waste mass and/or volume; and
- Identify and document the presence of potential waste transport pathways and receptors.

For this study, samples were collected of the soil-like fraction of waste rock, mine tailings, and/or natural soils that was potentially affected by mining. Analytical results were compared to the MTCA criteria for soils. Use of terms such as "soils" or "waste rock", etc. are for convenience only and do not indicate potential future designation in accordance with Chapter 173-350 WAC, or Chapter 173-303 WAC, or other regulatory criteria.

Subsurface openings observed for this study may include shafts, adits, prospect pits, collapsed stopes, and/or excavations completed for other purposes. The terms used in this report are based on visual interpretation in the field and may not fully characterize historic site use.

Prior to the site visit, Hart Crowser performed file reviews; evaluated aerial photographs, U.S. Forest Service and USGS maps; reviewed the Inventory of Washington Minerals; and reviewed county tax assessor records to:

- Identify the location of mines and associated features/structures;
- Identify property owners, mineral claimants, and mine operators; and
- Obtain contact information to gain permission for site access.

Table 2 presents the project team members and their roles and responsibilities for this investigation. A site visit was accomplished on June 14, 2006.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION, OPERATIONAL HISTORY, AND WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Site Location

The Advance Mine is located approximately 10 miles east of Northport, Washington. Directions to the mine are as follows:

- Highway 25 North goes through Northport from south to north. In the approximate center of town, turn east on to Deep Creek Road, which goes to Deep Lake. Set odometer to 0.
- At 0.5 mile, the road splits, take the left fork, marked "To Colville."
- At 5.0 miles, there will be Hyytiainen Road on left, turn on to it. The road immediately splits. Bear right on to Black Canyon Road, Forest Service No. 3350. The road continues as a gravel road at this point.
- At 7.0 miles, there are derelict cabins to left.
- At 8.9 miles, the road curves to the left, and a smaller road continues straight. Stay straight on the smaller road. You will see several waste rock piles immediately. The mine is primarily above the road.

The access description provided herein is based on observations at the time the site was visited for this work. References to roads do not reflect property ownership, and does not imply that public access is available.

The site is located on Steven's County Parcel No. 8000256.

3.2 Site Description

The Advance Mine is an inactive zinc, lead, silver, and gold mine. It was actively producing from 1948 to 1952 and closed some time thereafter. The mine site is spread out on a west-facing slope. On-site vegetation consists of heavy brush, primarily shrubs, with a mixture of high-elevation trees such as silver fir, cedar, mountain hemlock, vine maple, and Douglas fir. No evidence of bats or hibernaculum was observed.

Three waste piles were observed on site (Figure 3), which consisted of a wet, gray-black, gravelly Sand, with cobbles and boulders. Cross sections used to estimate waste rock volumes are indicated on Figure 4. WR-1 lies at the north end of the site, is upslope (east) of the access road, and is approximately 1,200 cubic yards in volume. Coarser materials, such as cobbles and boulders, are evident at the bottom of WR-1. Rail ties, cans, and other metal debris were observed at the bottom of WR-1. Finer materials suitable for sampling, such as sands and gravels, remain at the top of the slope. One or more adits may exist above WR-1, but were inaccessible due to unstable slopes on the waste rock pile and impediments around the pile such as steep slopes, heavy brush, and a near-vertical rock face.

To the south of WR-1 and also upslope (east) of the access road is a smaller waste pile, WR-3, that is estimated to be about 200 cubic yards in volume. A collapsed adit (Photograph 1) is located upslope of WR-3 and is behind a thick stand of maples that appear to be healthier than the surrounding vegetation. The health of the maples may be the result of a more constant water supply from mine drainage exiting the adit. No flow was observed coming from the adit at the time of our visit. An overgrown road grade leading south from WR-3 connects the adit with the main access road. Talus slopes composed of native material similar in appearance to the waste rock are present above WR-3 and farther south from the site.

WR-2 lies downslope (west) of the access road, below WR-1 and is approximately 1,300 cubic yards in volume (Photograph 2). The natural grade drops off steeply below the road for approximately 100 feet and then becomes a gentler grade. The drainage channels surrounding WR-2 converge about 1,000 feet below the road, which is below the toe of WR-2. No flowing water was observed in the drainages at the time of our visit. There were boulders and large rocks in the drainage, both mine waste and natural talus.

Two seeps were observed along the access road, but flow was too low to enable sampling. Seep 1 is located at the south end of the site, below the overgrown road grade and above a slope of fill material. Seep 2 lies below WR-1. The seeps drain toward the south, away from the waste piles and appear to infiltrate into the soil rather than flowing to a creek or stream.

No residences or cabins were observed in the vicinity. The nearest dwellings are approximately 1.5 miles from the site.

3.3 Site Ownership and Operations History

Information on site ownership and operations is based on readily available public information and may not reflect all details of ownership and operations.

The mine is located on BLM-Spokane District property. The claim was operated by Mines Management, Inc. of Spokane, Washington, from 1948 to some time after 1952. Control of the properties held by Mines Management was acquired by Bitteroot Resources between 1949 and 1991. According to the Washington Department of Natural Resources "Washington Geology" (Vol. 19 No. 1, March 1991) Bitteroot Resources (52% owned by Equinox Ltd.) controlled the Advance, Calhoun, Deep Creek, and other claims in the vicinity. The Stevens County Tax Assessor's records do not show a patented claim on the Advance site.

4.0 SITE INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

An initial site investigation was conducted on June 14, 2006. Photographs were taken, and GPS coordinates and waste rock and sediment samples were collected. Mine features, photograph locations and directions, GPS waypoints, sample locations, and the direction of surface water flows are shown on Figure 3.

4.1 Soil and Waste Pile Sampling

Four waste rock samples and one sediment sample were collected from the Advance Mine site on June 14, 2006. Sieving the waste rock samples on the site was not possible due to the coarse, wet nature of the waste rock. Whole samples were collected and sieved in Hart Crowser's laboratory using an ASTM No. 10 sieve. Sample locations are shown on Figure 3 and descriptions are given in Table 3.

4.2 Surface Water, Seep, and Sediment Sampling

No surface water, creeks, or streams were observed on the site or nearby although a small stream was indicated on USGS maps (Figure 2)

Two seeps were observed at the time of sampling, but flow was not great enough to sample. The seeps appear to drain to the south, away from the waste rock piles (Figure 3). Other drainage channels that were dry at the time of sampling were also observed. The channels converge below the toe of WR-2, and the sediment sample was collected at this location.

5.0 ANALYTICAL RESULTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Soil and water quality data were compared to regulatory criteria for screening purposes as discussed below. Further analysis, including risk-based analyses may be appropriate in additional future site assessments.

5.1 Surface Water and Sediment

No surface water samples were collected due to inadequate flow. A sediment sample was collected from a seep drainage pathway. The sediment sample exceeded the MTCA Method B carcinogenic criteria for arsenic and the MTCA Method A criteria for cadmium. The Method A criterion is based on groundwater protection. Cadmium concentrations were below the Method B direct contact criteria. This sample also exceeded the ecological criteria for aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, lead, manganese, nickel, thallium, and zinc. While toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) analysis was not performed, the total lead concentration is high enough to potentially fail TCLP criteria. Results are summarized in Table 4.

5.2 Soil

Soil and waste rock sample analytical results were compared with applicable MTCA Method A cleanup levels, MTCA Method B cleanup levels for soil ingestion, soil ingestion and dermal contact combined, and with criteria for ecological protection of plants, soil biota, and wildlife. MTCA Method A criteria for arsenic were exceeded in samples Advance-WR2-S2 and Advance-WR2-S3. Only the Method B carcinogenic criterion for arsenic was exceeded in samples Advance-WR3-S1 and Advance-WR3-S1. Sample Advance-WR3-S1 exceeded Method A criteria for cadmium and lead. Cadmium concentrations were below the Method B direct contact criterion. Ecological criteria for arsenic, nickel, and zinc were exceeded in samples Advance-WR2-S1, Advance-WR2-S2, Advance-WR2-S3, and Advance-WR3-S1. Ecological criteria for lead, mercury, and thallium were exceeded in sample Advance-WR2-S3, while sample Advance-WR3-S1 exceeded secological criteria for lead and selenium. Results are summarized in Table 4.

5.3 Air

No air monitoring was conducted on the site. Although exposed waste rock piles have the potential to create airborne dust, no residences were observed in the mine vicinity, and the wet and coarse nature of the waste rock makes it unlikely that contaminated airborne dust will be a significant health hazard.

5.4 Methodology for Threatened and Endangered Species Information

We contacted the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Colville National Forest – USDA Forest Service to obtain information on the presence of state and federal threatened or endangered terrestrial and aquatic species. We determined that the WDFW maintained the most accurate and up-to-date information on species distribution in its Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Database. We requested maps and narratives identifying documented species presence at the Advance Mine. In addition, we contacted DNR and requested information on rare plants and high quality native wetland and terrestrial ecosystems within the vicinity of the Advance Mine.

Our search ranges included a 4-mile radius for terrestrial species and a 15-mile radius for aquatic species.

We reviewed approximately 86 PHS maps and accompanying narratives to determine whether any threatened or endangered species were documented within our search ranges. We drew 4- and 15-mile radii around the Advance Mine on a Colville National Forest Map. We then examined the PHS maps in relation to the search ranges for our project areas. All state and federal threatened and endangered species and habitats that occurred within our search ranges were recorded. Species and habitats that occurred on the edge of our search range were considered within the range and recorded.

A summary of the threatened and endangered species within our search ranges is provided in Table 5.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Advance Mine site has a collapsed adit and three waste rock piles containing an estimated 2,700 cubic yards of waste rock that may exceed MTCA Method A, MTCA Method B, or ecological protection criteria. The main constituents of concern are arsenic, lead, and zinc. Some waste rock may also exceed the applicable criteria for cadmium, lead, selenium, or thallium. Sediments on site may contain elevated concentrations of aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, lead, manganese, nickel, thallium, and zinc. Potential risks to human health are most likely limited to direct contact and incidental ingestion for recreational users. MTCA Method A and B screening levels may over estimate risk to recreational users since their exposure during is less then the duration for a residential scenario. A site-specific terrestrial ecological evaluation (TEE) would be required to evaluate ecological risks. It is unknown whether there are surface water impacts from the site since there was no flow to the creek during the site visit.

A site visit is recommended during the rainy season to determine if seeps and surface water flow into the nearby creek and if so, collect samples for analysis. Additional sediment sampling is recommended for TCLP analysis.

7.0 USE OF THIS REPORT

Work for this project was performed, and this report prepared, in accordance with generally accepted professional practices for the nature and conditions of the work completed, in the same or similar localities, at the time the work was performed. It is intended for the exclusive use of the Washington State Department of Ecology, for specific application to the referenced property. This report is not meant to represent a legal opinion. No other warranty, express or implied, is made.

The information in this report is intended to be used to determine whether the site has released or has a potential to release hazardous substances to the environment at concentrations above Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) human health or ecological screening levels.

8.0 REFERENCES

Ecology 1990. Washington Ranking Method Scoring Manual. Ecology Publication 90-14. Revised April 1992.

Ecology 2001a. Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Levels and Risk Calculations (CLARC II) Update. November 2001.

Ecology 2001b. Adopted Amendments. Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulations. Chapter 173-340-WAC. February 2001.

Hart Crowser 2006. Sampling and Analysis Plan, Abandoned Mine Lands Assessments, Washington State. Prepared for Washington State Department of Ecology. June 9, 2006.

Huntting, Marshall T., 1956, "Inventory of Washington Minerals", Part II Metallic Minerals, 2 volumes. State of Washington Department of Conservation and

Development, Bulletin No. 37, Washington State printing office, Olympia, Washington.

Mindat.org website http://www.mindat.org/index.php

Stevens County Tax Assessor's Website: http://www.co.stevens.wa.us/assessor/assessor.htm

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	Personnel	
Project Role	Assignment	Roles/Responsibilities
Ecology Project Manager	Rick Roeder	Client Project Manager
	Ecology	
	(509) 454-7837	
Program Manager	Mike Bailey	Ensures that all work is carried out in accordance with
	Hart Crowser	contractual obligations and the Delivery Order statement of
	(206) 324-9530	work. Assists the Project Manager as needed with
		technical decisions and in resolving issues. Final reviewer.
Project/Task Manager	Roger McGinnis	Overall responsibility for execution of the Work Plan.
	Hart Crowser	Coordinate with Client, Field Manager and Program
	(206) 324-9530	Manager as necessary to resolve issues.
Corporate Health and	Mike Ehlebracht	Overall responsibility for review and answering questions
Safety Officer (HSO)	Hart Crowser	regarding H&S.
	(206) 324-9530	
Field Manager and Site	Abby Bazin/Pat Reed	Ensures that explorations are conducted and samples are
Safety Coordinators (SSC)	Hart Crowser	collected in accordance with project specifications.
	(206) 324-9530	Coordinates field activities with Project and Program
		Managers.
Mine Information Research	Pat Reed	Determined location of mine, access route, and ownership
	Mike Swenson	
	Hart Crowser	
	(206) 324-9530	
Project Chemist	Erin Breckel	Performs laboratory coordination and data quality review to
	Hart Crowser	assure analytical methods and data are consistent with
	(206) 324-9530	project needs and data quality objectives.
Laboratory Services	Harvey Jacky	Analyzes soil, sediment, and water samples.
	Columbia Analytical	
	Services	
	(360) 577-7222	

Sample Name	Sample Location	Sample Description
Waste Rock Samples		
Advance-WR2-S1	Top of WR-2, adjacent to	Wet, gray-black, gravelly Sand
	access road	
Advance-WR2-S2	Center of WR-2	Wet, gray-black, gravelly Sand
Advance-WR2-S3	Bottom of WR-2	Wet, gray-black, gravelly Sand
Advance-WR3-S1	Southern end of WR-3	Wet, gray, gravelly Sand
Sediment Samples		
Advance-Sed 1	At convergence of drainage	Five-point composite
	channels below WR-2	

Table 3 - Advance Mine Sample Inventory

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Table	

Advance-WR2-S1 Advance-WR2-S2 -∪ 0.07 J **85.7** K0605942 6/14/2006 0.31 0.25 **413** 4.3 8.6 40.9 100 21.1 1.27 1.87 0.17 -U 0.03 J 0.03 J K0605942 6/14/2006 36.4 0.2 **127** 0.1 0.5 2.3 22 100 12.5 15.8 1.23 Advance-Sed 1 **1,610** 0.03 J **67.8** 1 U K0605942 6/14/2006 0.16 **2.93** 1,210 21,400 225 98.8 10.2 0.46 11.2 9.4 47.1 11,100 1.86 Plant/Soil Biota/Wildlife 1,100 / -- / 1,500 0(d) / 60 / 132 50 / 500 / 118 0.3 / 0.1 / 5.5 Protection (c) 100 / 50 / 217 30 / 200 / 980 86 / 200 / 360 42 / 42 / 67 1 / 70 / 0.3 4 / 20 / 14 Ecological -- / -- / 09 10 / -- / ---- / -- / --5 / -- / --2 / -- / --1 / -- / --Dermal Contact (b) Ingestion & 44,571^e 2,700 21,622 10,090 18 1,441 360 360 5.0 22,000 72,072 29 0.62 144 74 ł Soil MTCA Method B Ingestion (b) 120,000^e 24,000 11,200 24 1,600 400 5.6 24,000 80,000 2,960 32 0.67 160 80 Soil ł Method A MTCA 2,000^e (a) 250 | ~ 1 2 1 2 1 ł ł ł ł ł ł ł ł Total Metals in mg/kg **Fotal Solids in %** Sampling Date Manganese Sample ID Aluminum Chromium Cadmium Antimony Beryllium Selenium Thallium Arsenic Copper Mercury Nickel Silver Lead SDG Zinc lron

Hart Crowser 1727400/ChemRslts - Advance-Soil

Sheet 1 of 2

Table 4 - Analytical Results for Soil and Sediment Samples - Advance Mine

Sample ID Sampling Date	Advance-WR2-S3 6/14/2006	8 Advance-WR3-S1 6/14/2006
Total Solids in %	100	87.1
Total Metals in mg/kg Aluminum		
Antimony	4.89	1.77
Arsenic	60.2	10.1
Beryllium	0.24	0.15
Cadmium	1.41	2
Chromium	5.6	3.3
Copper	10.2	23.2
Iron		
Lead	72.9	250
Manganese		
Mercury	0.12 J	1.14 J
Nickel	140	51.5
Selenium	3.2	1.9 J
Silver	0.13	0.13
Thallium	1.02	0.3
Zinc	328	1.310

Notes:

U = Not detected at the detection limit indicated.

J = Estimated value.

Not established or Not applicable.

Bold - Concentration exceeds ecological criterion.

Box - Concentration exceeds MTCA Method A or Method B criterion.

(a) WAC 173-340-740(2), WAC 173-340-900 (Table 740-1). Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Method A.

(b) WAC 173-340-740(3). MTCA Method B Unrestricted land use soil cleanup standards. For carcinogenic constituents, the value presented is the lower of the non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic level calculated using Equations 740-1 and 740-2 for ingestion only. Equations 740-4 and 740-5 for ingestion and dermal contact. Information from CLARC 3.1 was used unless otherwise noted. 1727400/ChemRslts - Advance-Soil

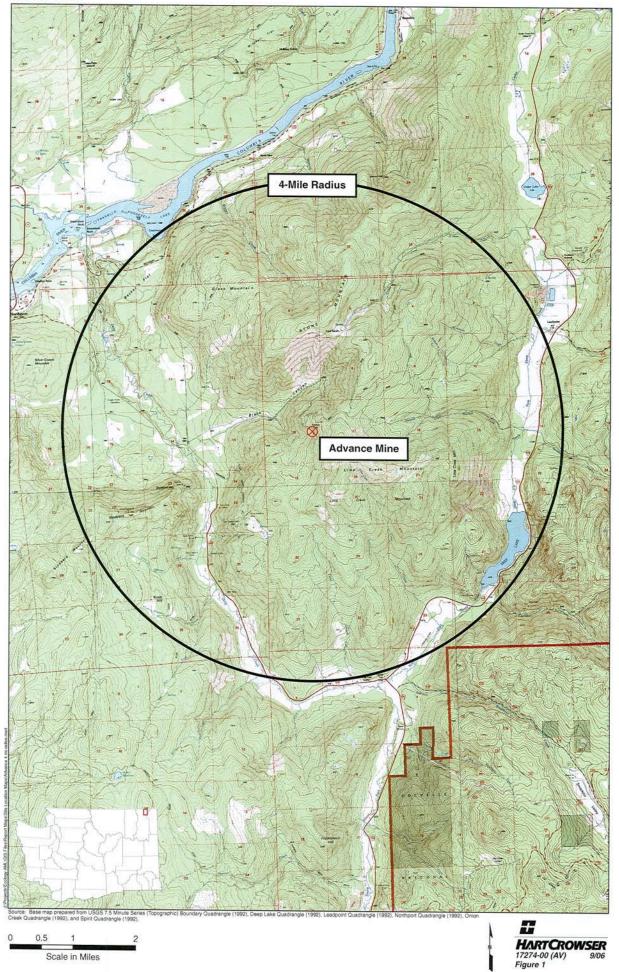
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(c) WAC 173-340-740(3)(b)(ii), WAC 173-340-749, WAC 173-340-900 (Table 749-3).

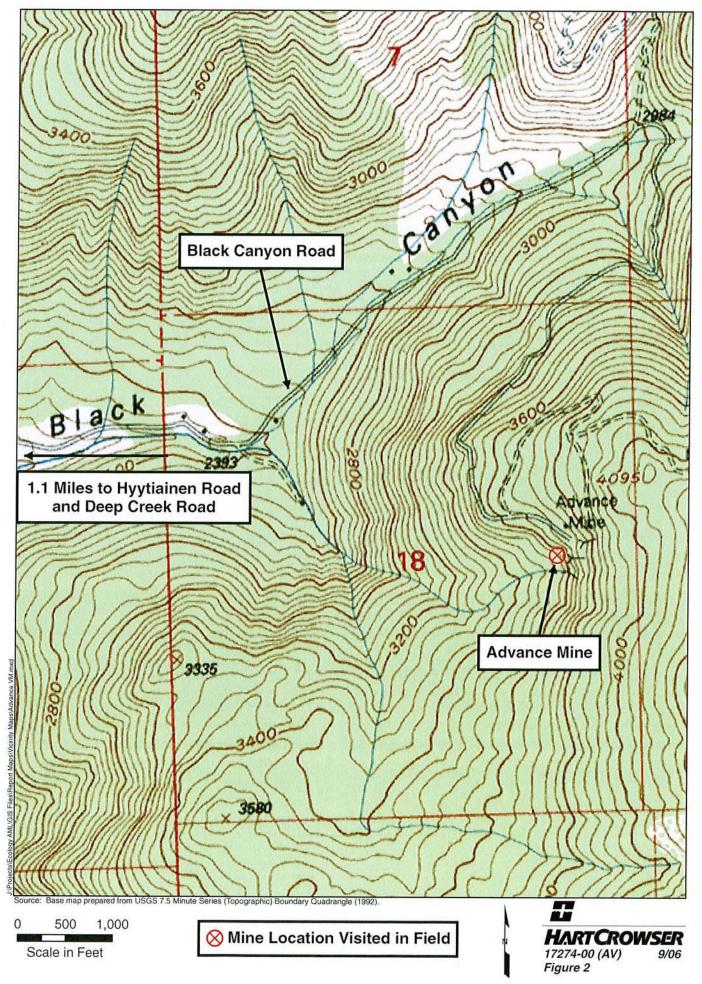
(d) Based on Arsenic V (10 mg/kg)(e) Based on Chromium III

Species	Federal	Status	State Status	6	Narrative
	Т	E	Т	Е	
Bull trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	X				Lower reach of Onion Creek, Deep Creek and Big Sheep Creek
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus</i> <i>leucocephalus</i>)	Х		X		Columbia River south of Northport, Columbia River and Deep Creek
Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus</i> <i>arctos</i>)	X			Х	Near Scriever Creek

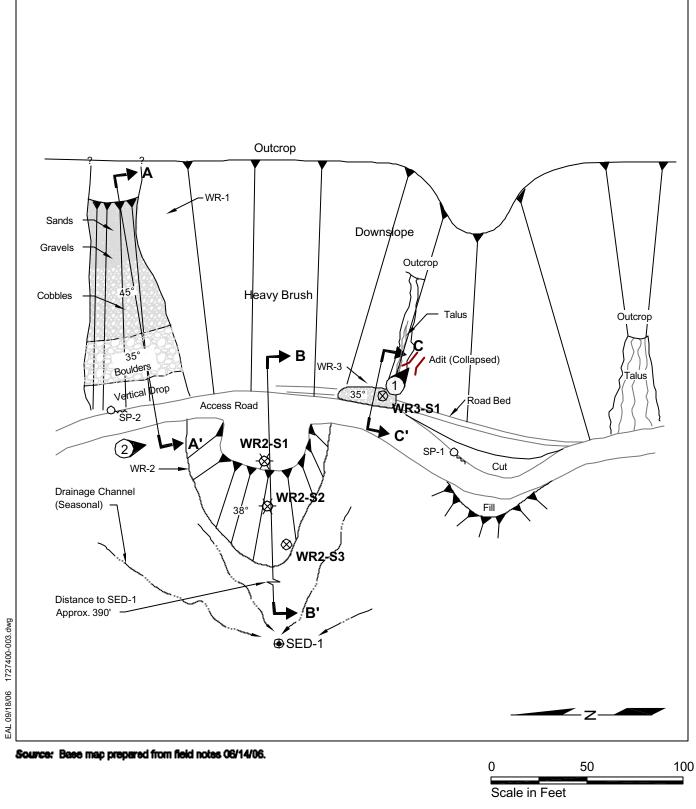
Table 5 - Threatened & Endangered Species



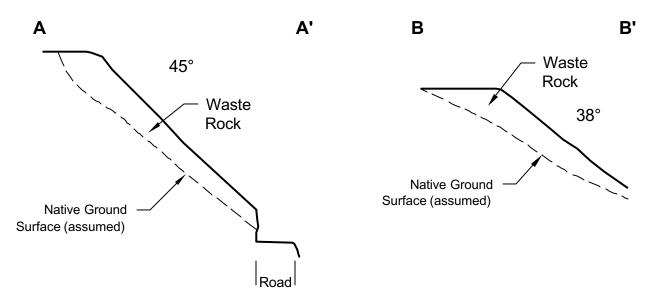
Vicinity Map Advance Mine



Site Plan Advance Mine

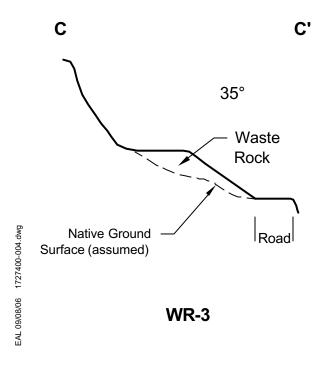




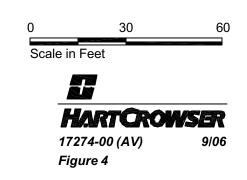




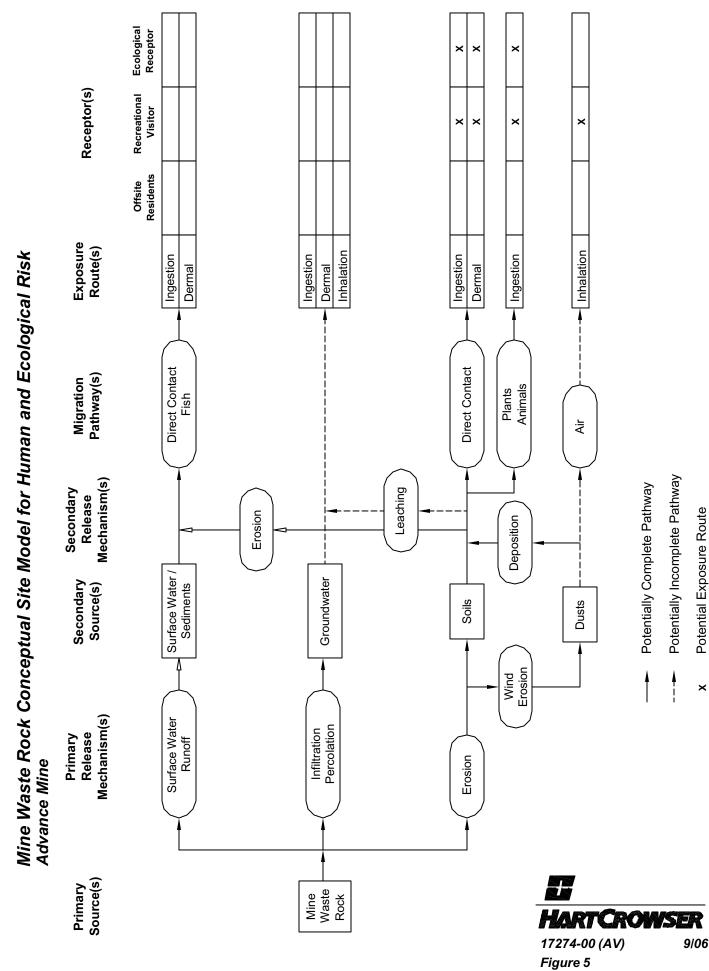








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APPENDIX A FIELD DOCUMENTATION

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Mine Openings:												
		Condition: (open / closed /	Nominal Dimensions	Water Present	ī		Parametr	:21:		Photo #	Photo # GPS Coord	
	Count / ID	collapsed / flooded / other)	in feet	CV / M)	Flowrate in GPM	Ha	Cond in mS Temp in C	Temp in C	Animals Present	(Site-Photo#-	(Report in NAD 83, WA North Zone, State	Elevation in feet
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other (explain)									+-			

*Elevation Measurement Method: B=barometer, T = Topo Map, O = Other (explain)

Mining Activity-Related Piles:

1. Flat 2. Vertical

Terrain Slope (Circle where applicable):

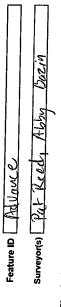
Physical Features / Sources

			Leature Vol			Estimated Particle			Distressed		
Ľ	Count/ID	(LXWXH)	in yds ³	(LXWXH) in yds ³ (Y/N)	Active / Inactive?	Gradation (eg. 0.5" - 4")	# of Samples	Wegetation Recent Human # of Samples % Ground Cover (Y / N)	Vegetation (Y / N)	Recent Human Activity (Y / N)	Centeral Description of Landstoor (2).
waste rock pile(s)	2										
tailings pile(s)	0										
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debris pile(s)	9										
other (explain)	1										
Miscellaneous Notes:				<		, ,	" - "	,	17		
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AML Field Checklist Page

AML Feature Inventory



page 3

Survey Date

Physical Features / Sources (Continued)

Water Supply Structures



Buildings / Structures

Comments			
Bldq. Condition			
Suspected Bldg. Use			
Count / ID Bidg. Footprint Suspecte		6	
L	Other Buildines		

Liquid or Waste Containment Structures

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Debris / Refuse

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	assay equip & retorts	drums	scrap lumber	scrap metal	machinery	other	

Ground Cover, Vegetation, Evidence of Wildlife or Recent Human Activity

Comments"	900	(Willing).		
Threatened (Y / N)			YOUND COUL	
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Jype/Name	11000 Durined paralative, 80% dead	20 11 2 -4" Cerlyn, 10 20 2 -4" birlh	130 40%2 MIL Hundred, 20-30% Evensed, 20-30%	Note whether vegetation is distressed

Endance

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INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING IN THE FIELD SKETCH FOR:

X - X' Cross Section Orientation Scale Bar Photo Location(s) and View Direction(s) Sample Location(s) and ID(s): W-# Water S-# Soil T-# Tailings R-# Rock (Waste) O-# Ore S-# Other (Describe)

LOCATION(S) OF: MILLS Buildings STRUCTURES MINING-RELATED PILES OTHER

SURFACE WATER (PONDS, SEEPS, ETC.) GPS Collection Location 🌣 Elevation (Topographic Variation)

> J: Jobs 1727400 AML Field Forms AML Feature Inventory Sketch Forms.doc Last modified 6/6/2006

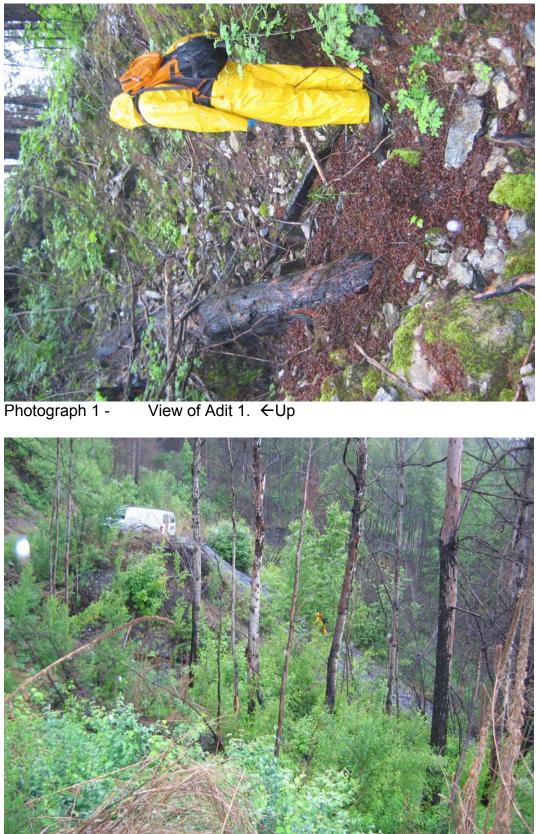
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Ecology AML

Advance			
Coordinate Name	Northing	Easting	Altitude
ADVANCE WR2 S1	1308680.7	2320771.97	3582.941
ADVANCE WR2 S2	1308688.9	2320744.07	3545.151
Average	1308685	2320758	3564

Notes:

Northings and Eastings are reported in units of US Feet, relative to NAD 83 State Plane Coordinate System, Washington Zone South.



Photograph 2 - View of Waste Rock Pile 2 (WR-2).