GILMORE DIVISION OF THE TEXAS MINING DISTRICT

AKA: Pittsburgh Idaho Mine, Pittsburgh Idaho Group, P.I. Mine, Never Sweat Mine, Silver Dollar Mine, Latest Out Mine

AKA: Hatton, Edie, Glen Tunnel, Silver Dollar Extension, W.H. Cannon, Gilmore, Andy, Martha, Dorothy, Ruth, La Porte, G.A.P., Olive, Vick, Texas, Sixteen-to-One (16 to 1), Mixer, Cook, Annex, Roy Launder, Ernest, Elk, and Elk No. 2 patented claims

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Lemhi County
State of Idaho

Department of Environmental Quality

May 2011

Submitted to:
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

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STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Toni Hardesty, Director

May 24, 2011

Mr. Ken Marcy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
12928 SW 276th Street
Vashon, WA 98070

Subject: Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation (PA/SI) Report for the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District

AKA: Pittsburgh Idaho Mine, Pittsburgh Idaho Group, P.I. Mine, Never Sweat Mine, Silver Dollar Mine, Latest Out Mine, Located on the Hatton, Edie, Glen Tunnel, Silver Dollar Extension, W.H. Cannon, Gilmore, Andy, Martha, Dorothy, Ruth, La Porte, G.A.P., Olive, Vick, Texas, Sixteen-to-One (16 to 1), Mixer, Cook, Annex, Roy Launder, Ernest, Elk, and Elk No. 2 patented mining claims in Lemhi County, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Marcy:

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is pleased to submit the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection Report. This project is the result of a combination of site specific and watershed assessment techniques. DEQ had access granted to a few private properties and had to employ a watershed approach to evaluate cumulative historic impacts of mining activities in multiple watersheds. Specific details regarding ownership, property/mine locations, environmental data, history, and geology are contained in the report. However, below is a brief description of the project area and DEQ's recommendations regarding these properties.

BACKGROUND

The Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District is located on at least 60 patented mine claims. Access was granted to a few patented claims in Gilmore and additional observations were made from public access roads and off road vehicle (ORV) trails. DEQ is making recommendations to EPA to designate specific properties or claims as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP) where observations led to that recommendation, whether or not access was granted to all of the properties. However, neither sampling was conducted nor conclusions were

drawn by DEQ regarding publicly accessible properties where access was not granted to DEQ. DEQ will not be making additional efforts to characterize properties at Gilmore.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the site assessment field work, numerous dangerous mine openings were seen. It is not the mission of DEQ to evaluate the physical risks associated with these dangerous openings, nor is it the intent of these reports to draw the attention of recreationists to these openings. Nevertheless, DEQ suggests the responsible parties (land owners and the U.S. Forest Service) who maintain or administer lands containing these mine openings manage or close the openings that pose significant physical dangers to visitors. In deference to the historic values and potential habitat issues surrounding the historic sites, considerable thought should be put into how to control or restrict access.

Generally speaking, toxicological risks to human and ecological receptors are limited to dermal and inhalation exposure to recreational users and for wildlife from metals in waste rock.

SPECIFIC MINE RECOMMENDATIONS

Glen Claim and Adit (NRAP)

In brief, the source (waste dump) for release or exposure to heavy metals laden waste by humans or other sensitive receptors is minimal. Furthermore, there are no indications there has been a delivery of sediment or leached heavy metals to surface or ground waters. These claims and workings should be designated as NRAP.

Latest Out (NRAP), Sixteen-to-One (16 to 1) (NRAP), Texas (NRAP), and Never Sweat Mines (aka Pittsburgh-Idaho Group, P.I. Mine) (NRAP), Silver Dollar (Access Denied), and Silver Dollar Extension (NRAP)

These claims, also known as the Pittsburgh-Idaho Group or P.I. Mine contain some of the most extensive surface and underground disturbances in the Gilmore area. In particular, the Latest Out, Never Sweat, and Silver Dollar claims contain numerous open and caved adits, tunnels, shafts, waste dumps, mine and mill buildings, and an aerial tramway. Although the waste dumps are quite voluminous, most of the wastes are apparently barren country rock through which the workings were driven to ore bodies and other underground facilities. There were indications and minor amounts of highly oxidized ore, but nothing that would suggest these volumes have been released from the site or humans or sensitive receptors receive significant exposures or doses at these sites. These claims and workings should be designated as NRAP.

The Silver Dollar claim contains two major surface and underground mine facilities. On the south side of the claim is the Silver Dollar Shaft that connects to the P.I. Tunnel driven from the Martha claim at the 200 foot level. Near the collar of the shaft is an extensively caved stope that extends westward onto the Sixteen-to-One claim. Although the dumps beneath the shaft are extensive, very little remains of the ore bearing rock. The waste dump appears to be dominated

by barren country rock probably excavated during the development of the shaft. In the northeastern portion of the claim there are three open adits, one caved adit, and a voluminous waste dump containing mostly barren country rock and some highly altered (oxidized) sulfide bearing wastes, presumably ore. These claims and workings should be designated as NRAP.

The Silver Dollar Extension has been traversed by numerous cat (bulldozer) trails and possibly drill pads. There is no evidence that any significant development had occurred on this claim. These claims and workings should be designated as NRAP.

Although these observations were made from the public road and well developed ORV trails created by site visitors, DEQ did not collect samples or evaluate the volumes of wastes at the shaft or adit sites. DEQ's observations led to two different conclusions for this claims block. First, both the Sixteen-to-One and Silver Dollar Extension should be designated as NRAPs since there are no significant wastes or exposure pathways. Second, the Silver Dollar claim has potentially significant human health and ecological risks that should be assessed, particularly in light of the fact the area is being routinely subdivided and developed for recreational and residential properties. Lacking formal access by the current owners, DEQ will not be completing any additional assessment work for these mine sites or claims.

G.A.P. and La Porte Patented Claims (NRAP)

The G.A.P. and La Porte patented claims had little or no historic mine production on them. The most significant developments included the historic Gilmore Cemetery on the G.A.P. and the trailer sites developed by the owners of the La Porte. In brief, the source (waste dump) for release or exposure to heavy metals laden waste by humans or other sensitive receptors is minimal. Furthermore, there are no indications there has been a delivery of sediment or leached heavy metals to surface or ground waters. These claims and workings should be designated as NRAP.

Dorothy and Martha Patented Claims (Access Denied)

Observations regarding the waste dump material, the proximity of the dumps to the public road, the well developed ORV trails through the properties, and interest shown by potential buyers have led DEQ to conclude the claims should be assessed if formal access is granted by the Canada Family Trust. Because of a lack of direct observations and sampling, DEQ is not recommending a specific determination for these properties.

Andy, Gilmore, Vick, Elk and Elk No. 2 Patented Claims (aka "Old" Gilmore Town Site and Allie Group) (Access Denied)

These claims contain some historic mine developments, but their dominant feature is the "Old" Gilmore town site. Although several collapsed features and open adits are present on the Andy and Gilmore claims, neither contains volumes of wastes or ore that may pose significant threat to humans or sensitive receptors. Looking downhill from the Gilmore waste dump onto the Elk and

Elk No. 2 led to the conclusion no significant workings were located on these properties. These claims and workings should be designated as NRAP.

Because the Vick claim contained a residence and was not accessible by well developed ORV trails, DEQ did not enter the property, make any observations, or collect any data from the property. Casual observations indicated the property probably did not contain any human health or ecological threats, but formal access should be sought and the site assessed to validate this conclusion. Because of a lack of direct observations and sampling, DEQ is not recommending a specific determination for these properties.

Ruth and Olive Patented Claims (Access Denied)

Access to the Ruth and Olive claims was never received and all local access is posted against trespassing. Therefore, DEQ did not enter or make any specific observations about the properties. However, given the size of the dumps and workings that can be seen from public access, DEQ has concluded these properties should be assessed if access can be obtained. Because of a lack of direct observations and sampling, DEQ is not recommending a specific determination for these properties.

Miscellaneous Mine Claims: Mixer, Cook, Hatton, Annex, Roy Launder, Edie, W.H. Cannon (NRAP)

Although formal access to these properties was not given to DEQ, general observations made from public access, maps, and ortho-photo quads indicate little, if any, significant mining development occurred on these properties. Therefore, DEQ is recommending these properties be designated as NRAP.

CONCLUSION

Mining districts and watersheds like the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District are extremely complicated to assess. Property ownership and boundaries are nearly impossible to accurately describe in PA/SI reports. Fortunately, both site specific data and watershed analyses have not indicated any significant human health or ecological impacts for residential receptors from historic mining in the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District.

There is significant evidence of extensive recreational use of the area. Meadow Lake Campground is at the end of National forest development (Nfd) road 002 and the area where the mines are located is not closed off to the public. Some of the properties have "No Trespassing" signs posted, but no signs were observed by the roadside waste dumps. The waste dumps DEQ took samples from are located in the right of way (ROW) of Nfd 002 and they exhibit high levels of contaminants from areas where there was evidence of ORV tire tracks and trash. Therefore, soil exposure pathways are complete for recreational users.

The air quality pathways are also likely complete for recreational users at this site. There are indications that ORV traffic frequently disturbs contaminated soils. Nfd road 002 runs through areas where waste rock was dumped, which is likely to translate into fugitive dust.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please call me (208) 373-0554.

Sincerely

Bruce A. Schuld
Mine Waste Projects Coordinator

attachment

cc: Gerald and Gina Humphries
Dean Morgan, USFS
Russ Bjorklund, USFS
Glen Embree
Eric Wilson, Idaho Department of Lands
Dorothy Canada, Harold L. Canada Family Trust
file

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List of Acronyms

amsl	above mean sea level
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESU	ecologically significant unit
GIS	Geographic Information System
HHSLs	Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Levels
HRS	Hazard Ranking Score
IDTLs	Initial Default Target Levels
IMIR	Idaho Mines Inspector's Report
NAIP	National Agriculture Imagery Program
Nfd	National forest development
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRAP	No Remedial Action Planned
ORV	off road vehicle
PA	preliminary assessment
PPE	probable point of entry
ppm, mg/kg, mg/l	parts per million, milligrams per kilograms, milligrams per liter
PWS	public water system
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act

RMP	Risk Management Plan
ROW	right of way
SI	site inspection
SVL	Silver Valley Laboratories, Inc.
TDL	target distance limit
TMDL	total maximum daily load
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Section 1. Introduction

This document presents the results of the Preliminary Assessment (PA) and Site Inspection (SI) for the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is contracted by Region 10 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide technical support for completion of preliminary assessments at various mines on private or state lands. This series of mines are located on private mine patents and federally administered lands.

Liberty Gulch, Texas (Gilmore) Gulch, and the area just outside it in the Lemhi River Valley contain mixed ownership lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and numerous private individuals or families.

The Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District is located on at least 60 patented mine claims. Access was granted to a few patented claims in Gilmore and additional observations were made from public access roads and Off Road Vehicle (ORV) trails. DEQ is making recommendations to EPA to designate specific properties or claims as "No Remedial Action Planned" where observations led to that recommendation, whether or not access was granted to all of the properties. However, neither sampling was conducted nor conclusions were drawn by DEQ regarding publicly accessible properties where access was not granted to DEQ. DEQ will not be making additional efforts to characterize properties at Gilmore.

As a courtesy to a few land owners who wanted to know whether or not they had immediate issues, DEQ completed Abbreviated Preliminary Assessments for some of the patented mining claims in the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District. These can be found in Appendix A of this report.

In February 2002, DEQ initiated a Preliminary Assessment Program to evaluate and prioritize assessment of such potentially contaminated sites. Due to accessibility and funding considerations, priority is given to sites where potential contamination poses the most substantial threat to human health or the environment. Priority is also given to mining districts where groups or clusters of sites can be assessed on a watershed basis.

For additional information about the Preliminary Assessment Program, see the following:

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste/prog_issues/mining/pa_program.cfm

DEQ conducted a full PA/SI for the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District on July 21-22, 2010. DEQ would like to thank Dr. Glen Embree, who provided a large amount of historical, geologic, and recent use information on the area and also accompanied DEQ while conducting the PA/SI work. DEQ would also like to thank land owners Gerald and Gina Humphries who gave permission to access their property.

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Section 2. Ownership

DEQ does not warrant the ownership research or location of property boundaries contained in this report. The information regarding ownership and property boundaries was obtained from the Lemhi County tax assessor's office in Salmon, Idaho. The poor juxtaposition of the claims' boundaries observed in this report's figures are plotted according to the Lemhi County tax assessor's database and are indicative of errors that may exist in the recorded surveys of the properties.

During the site assessments, DEQ used references from several different documents including U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps, county tax rolls, and historical reports that had numerous spellings for claim names, town sites, and/or geographic features. DEQ's use of the different spellings is to remain in context with the reference used for each given section of text or written in this report.

Within the following ownership descriptions (Table 1) the "**Partial Determination**" is meant to convey a very brief summary of DEQ's assessment of individual claims and parcels relative to human health and ecological risk factors associated with toxicological responses to mine wastes. A determination of No Remedial Action Planned or "**NRAP**" means based on current conditions at the site, DEQ did not find any significant evidence that would indicate the potential of adverse toxicological effects to human or ecological receptors on the parcel of land and. Therefore, no additional work is necessary to manage those potential effects. This determination says nothing about risks associated with physical hazards such as open adits, open shafts, high walls, or unstable ground. Partial Determination of "**Calculate HRS**" indicates DEQ has determined there is sufficient evidence to warrant calculation of a "**Hazard Ranking Score**" in the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) by EPA's contractor. It also indicates DEQ has made significant conclusions and recommendations that additional site assessment and/or remedial actions are necessary to prevent adverse effects to human or ecological receptors. These conclusions and recommendations are contained in the final section of this report.

The Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District consists of at least 60 patented mine claims. The USFS owns the claims that are not located on private property and the BLM owns the ground surrounding the claims that is not located on private property.

Table 1. Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District Ownership

Mine/Mill Site	Owner(s)	Claims	Township	Range	Section	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	Partial Determination
Pittsburgh-Idaho Mine	Harold L. Canada Family Trust c/o Dorothy Canada 4106 S. Mt. Olympus Way Salt Lake City, UT 84124 **Parcel No:** RP990000200140	Texas Patented Claim (aka: Pittsburg-Idaho Group)	13N	27E	18	44.44173º	-113.29345º	NRAP
		Never Sweat Mine (aka: Pittsburg Idaho Mine, Never Sweat Shaft, Pittsburg-Idaho Group)	13N	27E	18	44.4571°	-113.2907°	NRAP
		Sixteen-to-One (16 to 1) Patented Claim (aka: Pittsburg-Idaho Group)	13N	27E	18	44.45195°	-113.28906°	NRAP
		Silver Dollar Mine (aka: Pittsburg-Idaho Group, Silver Dollar Shaft, Silver Dollar Tunnel)	13N	27E	18	44.45618°	-113.28845°	Access Denied
		Silver Dollar Extension Patented Claim (aka: Pittsburg-Idaho Group)	13N	27E	18	44.46145°	-113.228587°	NRAP
Latest Out Mine	Harold L. Canada Family Trust c/o Dorothy Canada 4106 S. Mt. Olympus Way Salt Lake City, UT 84124 **Parcel No:** RP990000200140	Latest Out Mine (aka: Pittsburg-Idaho Group, Allie Group, Latest Out Patent, Latest Out Tunnel, Latest Out Shaft)	13N	27E	18	44.45605º	-113.22918º	NRAP
Gilmore Mine	Harold L. Canada Family Trust c/o Dorothy Canada 4106 S. Mt. Olympus Way Salt Lake City, UT 84124 **Parcel No:** RP990000200040	Hatton Patented Claim (aka: Allie Mining Co. Claims, Allie Group)	13N	27E	18	44.457466º	-113.2942º	NRAP
		Edie Patented Claim (aka: Allie Mining Co. Claims, Allie Group)	13N	27E	18	44.46048º	-113.2934º	NRAP
		W.H. Cannon Patented Claim (aka: Allie Mining Co. Claims, Allie Group)	13N	27E	18	44.463º	-113.28987º	NRAP
		Glen Tunnel (aka: Allie Mining Co. Claims, Allie Group, Glen Patent)	13N	27E	18	44.45907º	-113.28997º	NRAP
		Gilmore Patented Claim (aka: Allie Mining Co. Claims, Allie Group, Gilmore Mine, Gilmore Decline, Gilmore Tunnel)	13N	27E	18	44.46136º	-113.28667º	NRAP

Table 1. Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District Ownership (continued)

Mine/Mill Site	Owner(s)	Claims	Township	Range	Section	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	Partial Determination
Gilmore Mine (continued)	Harold L. Canada Family Trust c/o Dorothy Canada 4106 S. Mt. Olympus Way Salt Lake City, UT 84124 **Parcel No:** RP990000200040	Andy Patented Claim (aka: Allie Mining Co. Claims, Allie Group, "Old" Gilmore Town Site, Andy Tunnel)	13N	27E	18	44.4601º	-113.28607º	NRAP
Martha Mine	Harold L. Canada Family Trust c/o Dorothy Canada 4106 S. Mt. Olympus Way Salt Lake City, UT 84124 **Parcel No:** RP99000020015H	Martha Patented Claim (aka: Gilmore Mercantile Co. Claims, Martha Group, Allie Tunnel, P.I. Tunnel)	13N	27E	18	44.45608º	-113.28673º	Access Denied
		Dorothy Patented Claim (aka: Gilmore Mercantile Co. Claims, Martha Group, Dorothy Group, Dorothy Tunnel)	13N	27E	18	44.45598º	-113.28647º	Access Denied
		G.A.P. Patented Claim (aka: Gilmore Mercantile Co. Claims, Martha Group, Dorothy Group)	13N	27E	18	44.45785º	-113.27992º	NRAP
		Olive Patented Claim (aka: Gilmore Mercantile Co. Claims, Martha Group, Dorothy Group, Olive Tunnel)	13N	27E	18	44.45963º	-113.27845º	Access Denied
		Ruth Patented Claim (aka: Gilmore Mercantile Co. Claims, Martha Group, Dorothy Group, Ruth Tunnel)	13N	27E	18	44.45942º	-113.27978º	Access Denied
		Vick Patented Claim (aka: Gilmore Mercantile Co. Claims, Martha Group, Dorothy Group)	13N	27E	18	44.45923º	-113.28205º	Access Denied
Martha Mine	Gerald and Gina Humphries c/o Bryan Davenport 1926 E. 350 N. St. Anthony, ID 83445 **Parcel No:** RP99000020015H	La Porte Patented Claim (aka: Gilmore Mercantile Co. Claims, Martha Group, Dorothy Group)	13N	27E	18	44.45545º	-113.27957º	NRAP

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Section 3. Overview and Location

3.1 Location

The town site of Gilmore is located at an altitude of approximately 7,133 feet amsl. The claims within the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District are located at an approximate altitude of 7,500 feet amsl in Liberty Gulch and Texas (Gilmore) Gulch, about one half mile west of Gilmore, Idaho, in Section 18 of Township 13 North, Range 27 East of the Boise Meridian at Latitude 44.45768ºN and Longitude -113.28672ºW. The mines and mill sites lie within surrounding land uses of both urban and agriculture. The Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District location is illustrated in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Umpleby described the situation for the Texas Mining District:

> *The Texas mining district comprises an irregular area of about one township in the southeast part of the county near the head of Lemhi Valley. It lies immediately north of the Spring Mountain district, Long Canyon being generally taken as the dividing line. To the north and west not even approximate boundaries are recognized. The junction district lies about 18 miles to the north, and the Blue Wing district well beyond the summit of the mountains to the west. On the east the wide valley of the Lemhi River, deeply filled with Miocene lake beds, forms at present a natural boundary.*
>
> (Umpleby 1913, p. 90)

3.2 Directions to the Mine

The most direct route to the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District from Idaho Falls is to travel on Highway 28 for approximately 100 miles to Gilmore Pass (elevation 7,186 feet). Approximately 2.5 miles past the summit turn west onto Gilmore Road and travel about two miles to National forest development (Nfd) road 002. Continue heading west on Nfd 002 for approximately a one half mile. The road passes by the Gilmore town site and then climbs west past Liberty Gulch and along Texas (Gilmore) Gulch where there are remnants of the old Gilmore town site, also known as the mining camp of Gilmore. The road from Gilmore is gravel and well-maintained. Nfd 002 goes through the mining claims and ends at Meadow Lake Campground.

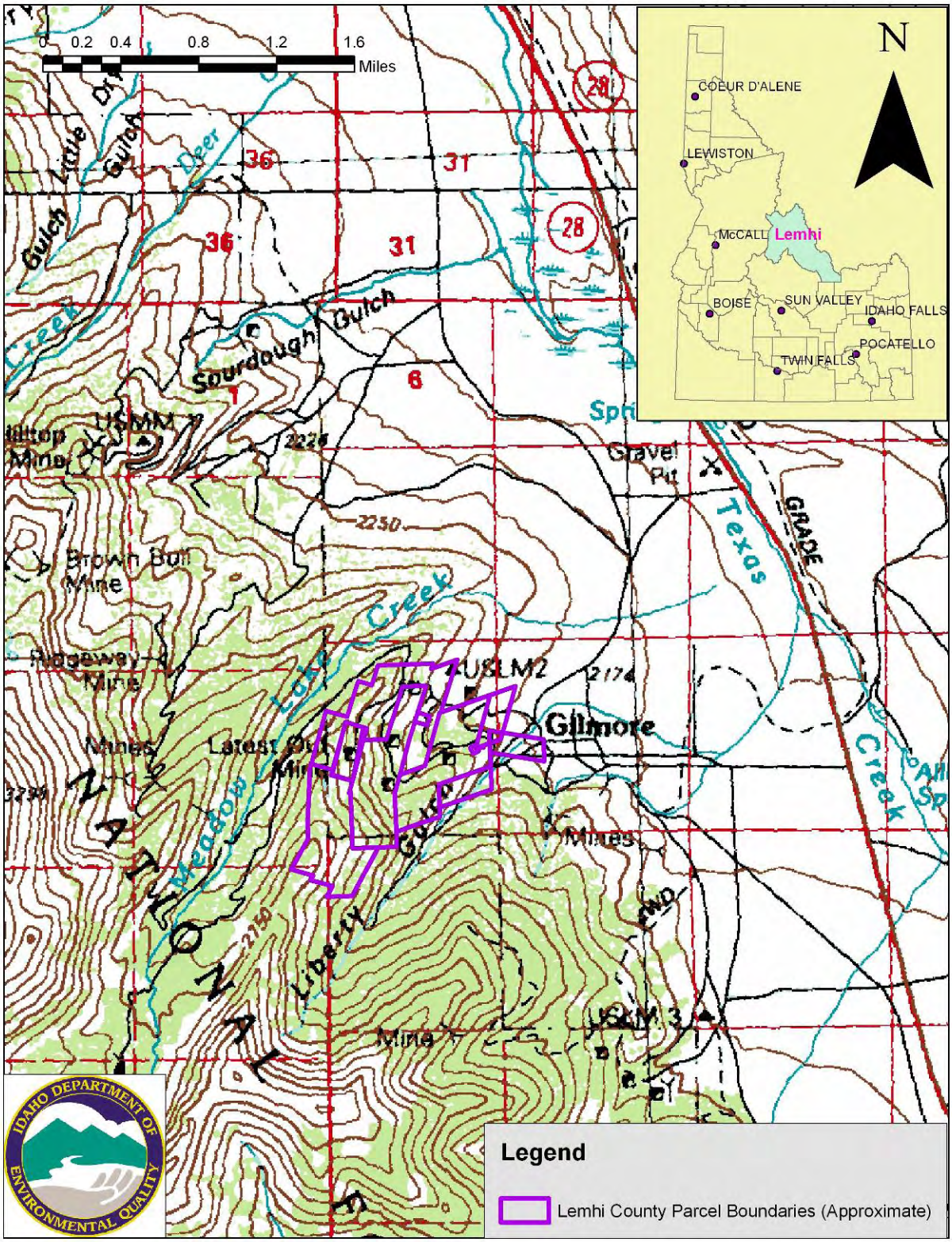

Figure 1. Topographical Overview Map of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District in Lemhi County, Idaho (Map Source: USGS 24k)

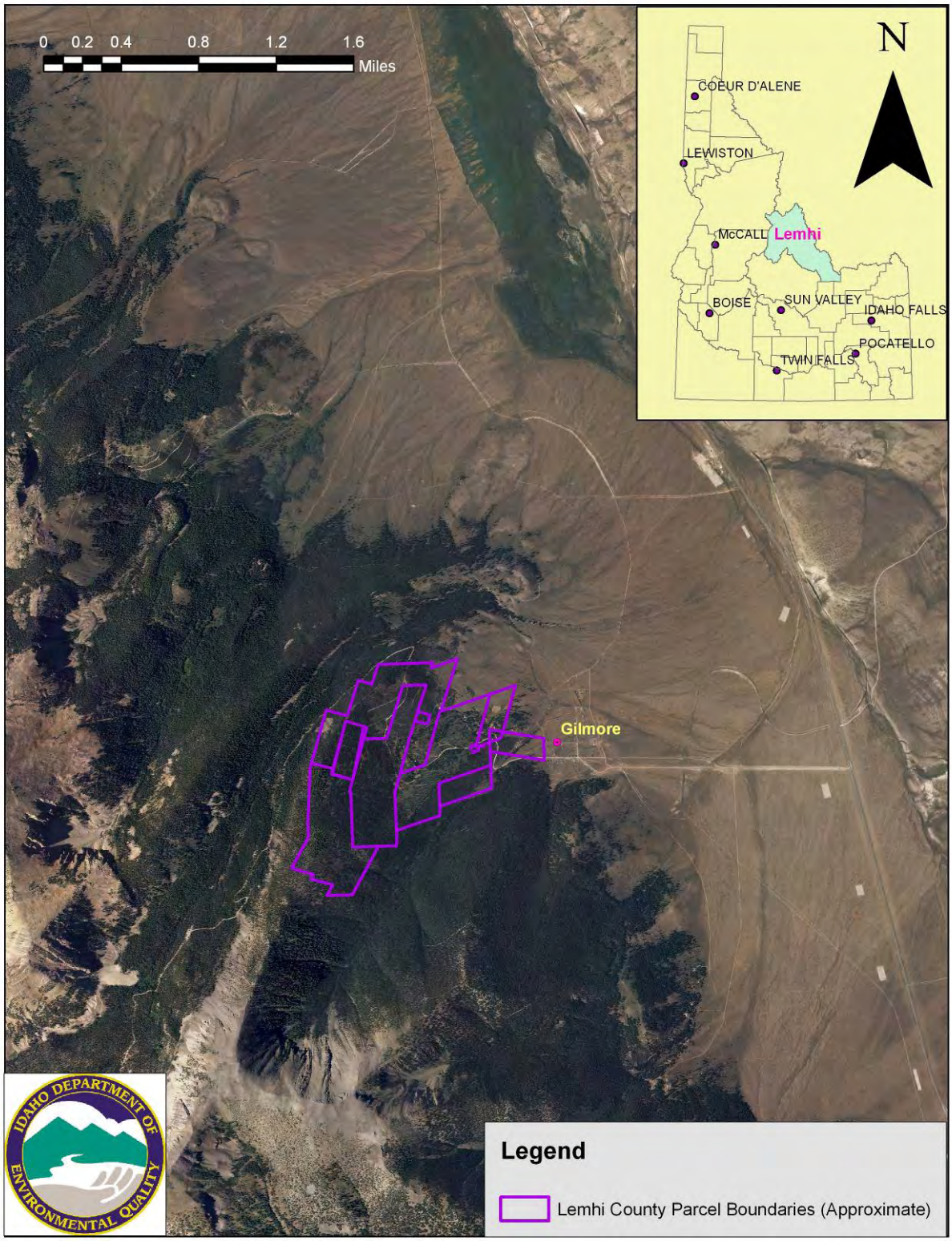

Figure 2. Aerial Overview Map of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District in Lemhi County, Idaho (Map Source: National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) 2004)

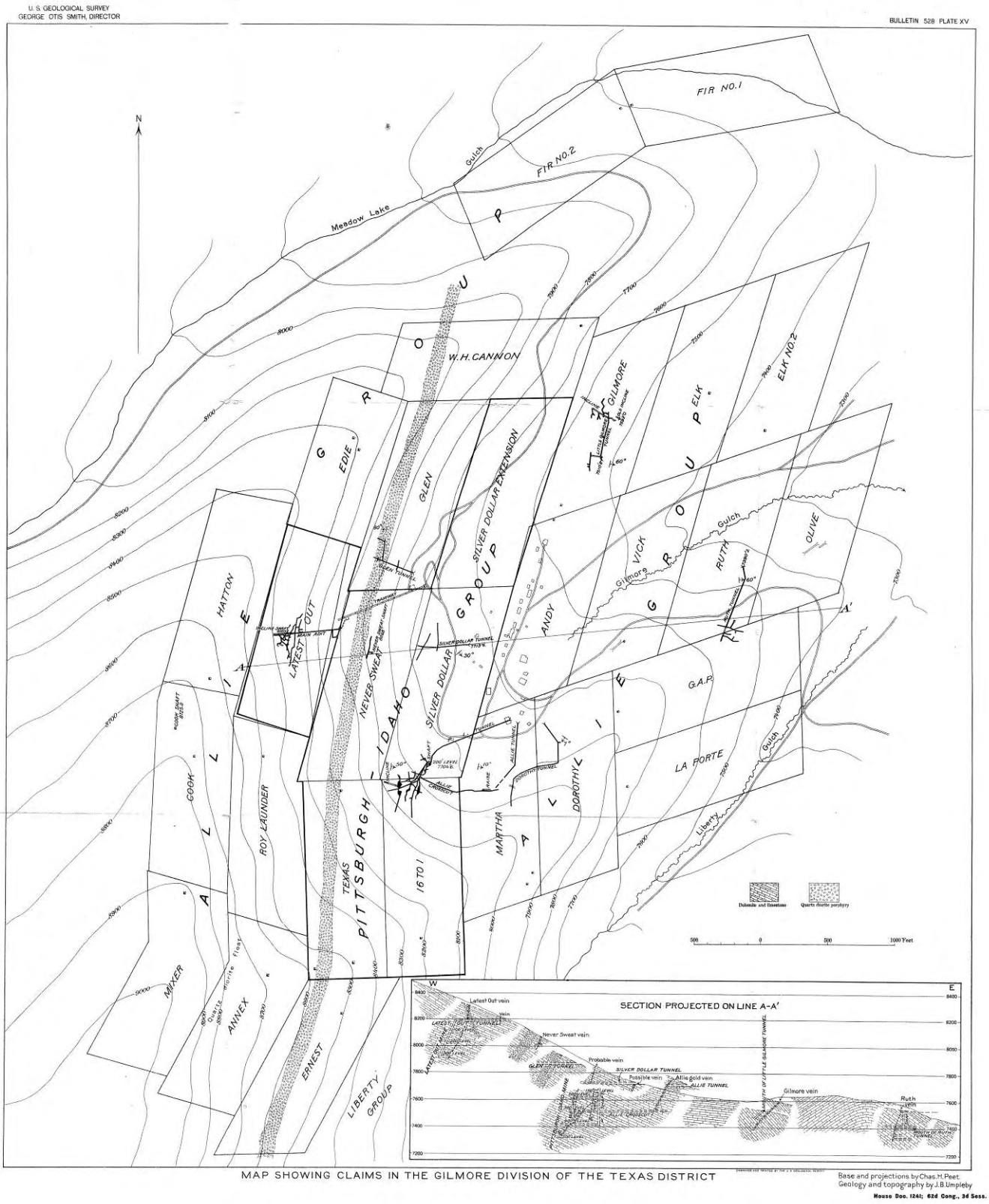

Figure 3. Map showing claims in Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District (Map Source: Umpleby 1913, Plate XV)

Section 4. Mine Site History

DEQ utilizes historical research for several purposes. Initially historical information highlights potential contaminants of concern, the magnitude of waste sites, and potentially dangerous physical hazards such as open adits and shafts. DEQ also uses the information to properly identify mine and mill facilities, unravel inconsistencies that may exist in property boundaries and ownership, and historical land uses that coincide with mining.

The following section contains historical information, for the purposes discussed above, partially excerpted from Victoria E. Mitchell's *History of the Mines in the Texas Mining District near Gilmore, Idaho* (Idaho Geological Survey (IGS) 1997). The excerpted information is presented in this section only to provide the reader with some of the same background information as was utilized in the assessment of these properties.

> *Many of the claims in the Texas district were located in the early 1880s in response to the discovery of ore in the Spring Mountain district to the south in 1880 and at the Viola Mine on the opposite side of Lemhi Valley in 1881 (Umpleby, 1913; Ruppel and Lopez, 1988). A 30-ton smelter was installed in the Spring Mountain district in 1882 at a cost of $135,000. The smelter made a three-day test run late in 1882 but never operated successfully (Wells, 1983). A smelter was built in Nicholia in 1886 and processed ore shipments from the Texas district that year. However, the Viola ores were exhausted by 1887, and the smelter closed in 1889 (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988). The district was 85 miles from the nearest railroad, making transportation costs almost prohibitive. Little further work was done until the five most productive claims (which would become the core of the Pittsburgh-Idaho mine) were purchased by an eastern investor in 1902.*
>
> *Ore produced in 1903 was hauled to the railroad at Dubois using trains of four wagons each. The trains were pulled by ten to sixteen horses, and the average load was about a ton per horse (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988). The IMIR for the year noted that a number of properties in the region had "good shipping records," but that none of them were developed below the oxidized zone.*
>
> *Most of the ore shipped from the district must have been carefully hand-picked to make certain little waste and as much high grade ore as possible went into the wagons (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988).*
>
> (IGS 1997, p. 1-6)

An excerpt from the 1904 *Idaho Mine Inspector's Report* (IMIR) described the Gilmore town site:

> *The camp of Gilmore is situated in a prettily timbered horseshoe-shaped cove, near the foot of the main mountain uplift that towers to elevations of 10,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level behind it to the southwest.*

These mountains are built up of deeply fractured and faulted masses of quartzite, limestone, dolomite and eruptives, and in spite of their lofty elevations and deep snows, aside from occasional small springs, carry no flowing surface creek, but form a desert range of the Great Basin type for forty miles to the southeast, where they suddenly terminate as low "hog-backs," in the Snake River desert. This structural peculiarity would indicate that the desirable oxidized condition of the ores of this district will be maintained to very considerable depth.

A post office has been established at Gilmore, and quite an array of substantial buildings erected, including a well-stocked general store. Water has been brought in from a nearby spring gulch; several other properties are being developed in the near vicinity that give the place quite an appearance of thrift and permanency, which, together with its accessibility and grand surroundings of mountain and valley landscapes, forms a healthy and desirable place to live.

There are quite a number of small development operations in progress at the present time, along the range east and west of Gilmore, and during the past year, ore shipments of from one to four cars were made from half a dozen different properties.

(IGS 1997, p. 6)

By January 1910, the railroad reached Leadore, a new town near Junction, on the Lemhi River. (The torturous switch-back route from Leadore up Railroad Canyon to Bannock Pass was responsible for the local nickname of this railroad, the Get Out and Push (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988).) A southern branch of the railroad reached Gilmore in September, and the main line north to Salmon was also completed by the end of the year.

The next few years were the high point of activity in the district, with ore shipments declining after 1920. Regular train service to Gilmore was discontinued in 1935, and the last train out was filled with departing residents. The Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad discontinued service to the Lemhi Valley in 1939, and the track was salvaged for scrap in 1940. The Gilmore Mercantile Co. (owner of the Martha Mine) retained a local manager in Gilmore (the last resident of the mining camp) until 1965 (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988).

(IGS 1997, p. 12)

The following table shows the total production from the major mines in the Texas Mining District:

Mine	Ore	Old Tailings	Gold (ozs.)	Silver (ounces)	Copper (pounds)	Lead (Pounds)	Zinc (pounds)
Pittsburgh-Idaho Mine (1902-1981)	203,887	27,647	5,628	2,156,744	667,540	92,342,343	824,994
Martha (Allie) Mine (1913-1949	30,005	---	8,635	154,338	62,949	7,327,780	---
Allie (Andy) Mine (1911-1916)	2,576	---	2,477	1,668	373	9,482	---
Latest Out Mine (1908-1953)	81,427	204	2,704	952,033	274,624	43,711,145	130,325
Mountain Boy (1916-1962)	1,286	---	116	9,225	17,786	685,738	6,500
Hilltop Mine (1915-1968)	9,186	---	1,836	127,109	62,977	2,781,103	86,866
Total	**328,367**	**27,851**	**21,396**	**3,401,117**	**1,086,249**	**146,857,591**	**1,048,685**

(IGS 1997, p. 13)

4.1 Pittsburgh-Idaho Mine

The Pittsburgh-Idaho Group of mines in the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District was discussed at length in historical writings, particularly Victoria E. Mitchell's *History of the Mines in the Texas Mining District near Gilmore, Idaho* (IGS 1997). The following information pertains to the Pittsburgh-Idaho Mine, yet includes the name "Gilmore Mine". It is assumed the names were used interchangeably to describe the whole tunnel system in the Pittsburgh-Idaho Group:

> *The Pittsburgh-Idaho Mine is located at an elevation of about 7,800 feet in the central part of the Texas district near Gilmore. The deposits are lead-silver replacement veins and irregular replacement bodies in dolomite in the lower part of the Jefferson Formation. Mineralization probably extends into the underlying Saturday Mountain Formation, but the mine workings are not deep enough to reach the contact. Most of the veins in the mine trend about N. 10°-15° E. and are divided into two sets. The steep veins dip 70°-90° W. and the flat veins dip 40°-60° W. The largest and most productive ore bodies were in the steep veins above their intersections with the flat veins (Umpleby, 1913; Ruppel and Lopez, 1988).*
>
> *The claims that formed the core of the Pittsburgh-Idaho Group were located some time before 1900, but the exact date is unknown. It is likely that the mine was staked in the early 1880s, and it may have been one of the properties that shipped small amounts of ore to the Nicholia smelter; however, existing records are indefinite on these points.*

(Information in the 1904 IMIR supports this inference, but does not provide specific facts.)

In 1902, Edgar C. Ross, C.T. Mixer, and F.G. Lauer (or Laver) purchased the Texas, Never Sweat, Sixteen-To-One, Silver Dollar, and Silver Dollar Extension claims from James Forrester for $3,500. Ruppel and Lopez (1988) state that Forrester was hand-panning lead-silver concentrates when Ross met him and purchased the claims. The new mining venture was known as the Gilmore Mining Company.

Development work was started on the claims. In describing the 1903 work at the mine, the 1904 IMIR (p. 102-103) said:

> *[A] cross-cut tunnel was decided on, to be run 300 feet, with a view of tapping the vein, on whose shallow surface showing of mineral the purchase was made, at a depth of something under 200 feet. At a point ninety feet in from the portal of this cross-cut a blind vein was struck and has since developed all the ear marks of a veritable bonanza.*
>
> *A drift has since been carried along the course of this blind vein to the south for 400 feet, which proved to have a continuous pay shoot of shipping ore, all the way, varying in width from one to five feet, with a succession of lateral fractures or feeders, whose junction with the vein usually formed an enlargement of the ore body. One of these spurs was followed out into the hanging wall to the southwest, and carried a wider body of ore than the main vein.*
>
> *A raise was put up near the center of this ore shoot, and followed a good body of continuous shipping ore to its apex, which was found to be covered with a few feet of surface soil and debris. This raise broke through at a point on the mountain side seventy feet above the level, where one of the old time prospectors had leveled off a place for a bed, the shallow hole still containing the withered fir boughs he had lain on.*
>
> *During the summer of 1903 this fine showing of mineral was neglected for the purpose of attending to the acquisition of new territory and other surface work, and only seventeen cars of ore were shipped.*

Ruppel and Lopez (1988) noted that the "seventeen cars" of ore was an uncertain amount and estimated that it actually totaled 200 to 250 tons. This ore averaged over 55 percent lead and contained significant amounts of silver and gold. The company staked eighteen new claims surrounding its five original claims.

(IGS 1997, p. 13-14)

In 1906 a jig plant was constructed at the Gilmore Mine (part of the Pittsburgh-Idaho Group) as described by the 1906 IMIR:

The milling equipment consists of four home made jigs and a small breaker set to crush the harder material to about twenty mm. size.

The power is furnished by a small steam plant which rounds out the total milling equipment. The mineral is hand fed all through and handled over several times in the process of treatment.

This crude plant makes sixty per cent lead concentrates that run thirty ounces silver. The big dump of coarse tailings below the mill runs sixteen per cent lead and seven or eight ounces silver, while the rich fines are allowed to run to waste down the gulch.

Fifteen hundred tons of mineral was shipped from this property during the past year that is reported to have averaged sixty per cent lead and thirty ounces of silver per ton. The property represents a very small capital investment. It has paid its way since the first few months of its development, and justifies much more extensive development than it has received.

The Gilmore Mine Company's workings were connected to the Pittsburgh-Idaho through a cross-cut from the 300 level of the Pittsburgh-Idaho. In addition to ore found while driving the Transportation Tunnel, work in the lower levels of the mine reached the water table. Ore discoveries and development work were described by the 1912 IMIR (p. 125-126):

> *[The Transportation Tunnel] taps the Pittsburgh-Idaho deposit at the 400-foot level and the two inside headings have already disclosed several new commercial ore courses varying from 2 to 5 feet in thickness that are destined to add considerable life to the property, and in connection with the adjoining groups combine to indicate the ultimate development of a big permanent ore resource of relatively high grade smelting ores. The deepest workings in the district have followed the main ore channel of the Pittsburgh-Idaho Mine to the 600-foot level through a winze from the 400-foot shaft level.*
>
> *The principal ore channels which have produced the largest resource of the mine in the past have been successfully developed on the 600-foot level, but on this horizon a flow of water has been encountered recently, which is the first water discovered in the development of the district, and will involve the installation of a pumping plant and probably a decided sulphide change in the character of the ore, which to date has all been of an oxidized and carbonate character.*
>
> *The encountering of this water level has stopped development in the bottom of the mine temporarily, as it is undesirable to equip the works with a pumping plant until the new workings and drainage tunnel is completed. The encountering of this water level is a mixed blessing, for while it may result in involving the construction of a concentrating plant in which to treat the ore below that horizon, it temporarily affords the source of a water supply which will come into excellent play by reason of a recent very severe spell of zero weather that has put the*

present source of water supply for the camp out of commission, which is conveyed by a pipe line several miles long and not sufficiently protected.

The Transportation Tunnel was 6,000 feet long and intersected veins on the Pittsburgh-Idaho, Latest Out, and Gilmore (Allie) mines. The IMIR credited the Pittsburgh-Idaho and Latest Out mines with a total combined production of about $4 million. The average shipping ore ran about 30 percent lead, 15 ounces of silver, and a little gold per ton. There was said to be little "second-class residue" on the dump. The company was sinking a new three-compartment shaft from the surface, which was nearly completed to the 700 level. Plans called for continuing the shaft to the 800 level and for constructing an aerial tram from the shaft collar to the railroad loading station, bypassing the Transportation Tunnel. A new power plant and diesel engine were installed at the collar of this shaft.

In 1918, the Pittsburgh-Idaho shipped less than 300 tons per month. The ore was produced by lessees, who obtained most of their ore from old fills. The company finished installing the new power plant. According to the IMIR (p. 65), the generator "was built by Allis-Chambers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and is of the full Diesel type. The engine is an 18x27[2] duplex direct connected to an alternating current engine operating at 200 RPM., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 480 volt, and has a sea level rating of 135 KW. The engine is of the four stroke cycle horizontal type with an open fuel nozzle and a low pressure starting system." The 700-foot inclined shaft was completed, and exploration work was conducted on the 700 level. Large amounts of water were found on this level, and the Idaho Mine Inspector speculated that it was draining downward from the Transportation Tunnel, which intersected the Pittsburgh-Idaho on the 400 level.

The mine (Pittsburgh-Idaho) was the largest producer of lead ore in the district in 1920. A 40-ton mill was erected during the year. According to the company, a fire destroyed the upper power house in November. After that, the company only did development work, accompanied by "desultory" ore shipments.

During the first part of 1929, the company did a large amount of development work and produced a "substantial" quantity of ore. Again, the mine was the largest producer in the district for the year. However, about the middle of the year, one of the diesel engines in the power plant exploded. The engine and the power house were destroyed, and the loss of power forced the company to curtail operations. The company was unable to reach an agreement with the mine's principal owners about the installation of a new power plant, so the only activity at the mine for the latter half of the year was the work required to keep the mine open. No concentrate was produced after the accident, but about 700 tons of crude ore was shipped during the year. At this time, the mine had approximately 6,583 feet of total workings…

About 200 tons of hand-picked ore was produced in 1959, probably by lessees. In 1960, Pierce's Mining Developments, Inc. was mentioned as having a block lease on part of the mine; when Mining Developments began leasing the property is not known for certain. Operations for 1960 and 1961 were similar to those of 1959, with the company doing some development work and shipping small amounts of handpicked ore. United Idaho's

1961 annual report to the Idaho Mine Inspector carried the scratched-out comment "Metal prices too low to compete with export fields." Mining Developments' report carried the comment (also scratched out), "Mining done depending on Congress, God help the Lead Miner."

The company continued to conduct limited exploration for the next few years. The USBM Yearbooks reported production in 1963 and 1964; USBM production records show the mine was active through 1966. Production records also show activity at the Silver Dollar in 1981. According to Ruppel and Lopez (1988), most of the workings above the Transportation Tunnel are caved and inaccessible; the levels below the Transportation Tunnel are flooded; and the main, inclined shaft is caved at the collar.

Between 1902 and 1981, the recorded production for the Pittsburgh-Idaho mine was 203,887 tons of ore and 27,647 tons of reprocessed tailings. This material yielded 5,628 ounces of gold, 2,156,744 ounces of silver, 667,540 pounds of copper, 92,342,343 pounds of lead, and 824,994 pounds of zinc. These figures represent a minimum, since Ruppel and Lopez (1988) estimate that the mine produced between 282,000 and 290,000 tons of ore; the average grade for this ore was 27 percent lead, 5-10 percent zinc, 13 ounces of silver per ton, and 0.03 ounce (or less) of gold per ton.

(IGS 1997, p. 20-40)

4.2 Martha (Allie) Mine

The following information describes the Martha (Allie) Mine, taken from Victoria E. Mitchell's *History of the Mines in the Texas Mining District near Gilmore, Idaho* (IGS 1997):

The Martha claim is one of the eighteen claims staked by Edgar C. Ross around the Pittsburgh-Idaho Group in 1903. The Allie Mining Company was organized in 1905 to operate the claim block (Umpleby, 1913). In 1912, twelve of these claims (the Martha, Dorothy, La Porte, G.A.P., Vick, Ruth, Olive, Mixer, Cook, Roy Lauer [often misspelled], Annex, and Ernest) were sold to the Gilmore Mining Company and were later owned by the Gilmore Mercantile Company (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988). At various times, the workings on these claims have been referred to by the individual claim names or as the Allie, Gilmore, or New Gilmore mines. The claim blocks included in the latter names (which refer to the companies operating the property at various times) changed depending on which claims were being operated. The most common names for this group of claims are the Allie Mine or the Martha Mine (because of the gold-bearing vein discovered on the Martha claim).

The Martha vein trends N. 10° E. and dips about 65° W. It is in the Jefferson Formation and closely resembles the deeply oxidized lead-silver replacement veins in the district. However, the vein contains more chalcopyrite than is typical and almost no lead or zinc (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988).

In 1910, the "Martha fissure" was discovered on the Martha and Andy claims. It is the only gold vein in the district. According to Umpleby (1913), 15,000 tons of ore averaging

about $12 per ton in gold (about 0.58 ounce per ton at $20.67 an ounce) were blocked out along the vein in 1911.

Early exploration work on the property included a crosscut on the Martha 200 level from the Dorothy tunnel and a crosscut, probably also on the Martha 200 level, from the Pittsburgh-Idaho. Between about 1910 and 1916, the mine was opened on five levels (at 100, 235, 250, 350, and 400 feet) by a winze from the Martha (Allie) tunnel (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988). According to the 1911 IMIR (p. 81-82):

> *A large group of patented claims entirely surrounds both the Pittsburg-Idaho and the Latest Out mines, and is owned by the Allie Mining Company. Some of its numerous ore showings have been under process of development through the year with a small force of men. One of the most interesting features of this property is a contact vein between blue and white limestone, which has been developed by a cross-cut tunnel 700 feet long, from one of the middle levels of the Pittsburg-Idaho, and by a surface tunnel and a connecting winze, which affords an additional outlet and ventilating course for the Pittsburg-Idaho workings. This connecting winze was sunk on a handsome shoot of brown iron oxide, from which several hundred tons was shipped during the past summer, carrying a high excess in free iron and an average value of about $14 per ton in gold, but no lead or silver. This ore body occurs in a pronounced fissure, whose further lineal development promises to afford some important resources of this class of ore, which has been shipped, at a very decent margin of profit by virtue of its fluxing qualities, and it is not unlikely that shoots of lead and silver bearing mineral will be found in this particular channel.*

In 1928, the mine was the second largest producer in the district, shipping about 1,700 tons of oxidized lead ore to Midvale, Utah, for smelting. Much of this ore was mined by lessees. The company did 1,400 feet of development, chiefly in drifts and crosscuts. On August 1, U.S. Smelting, Refining & Mining acquired a lease and bond on the property.

Lessees apparently shipped gold ore from the Martha in 1934. A "man by the name of Taylor" leased a portion of the mine in 1938; the following year, R.M. Taylor was the chief engineer and general superintendent for the mine. In 1939, a ball mill and other machinery were purchased from the Pope-Shenon Mine and moved to the property. Also, a little silver-lead ore was shipped. The mine was being operated by the Allie Company under lease and bond from the Gilmore Mercantile Co., according to the IMIR. However, USBM information suggests this company, headed by A.A. Fagnant, may have actually been Falls Creek Mines, Inc. Gilmore Mercantile was rumored to have been reorganized during 1940, likely a delayed response to Edgar C. Ross' death in late 1937 or early 1938.

In 1940, the mine produced several thousand tons of gold ore, which was treated by cyanidation. Gilmore Mines, Inc. leased the mine from Gilmore Mercantile in 1941. In addition, Gilmore Mines leased the Andy claim (which contained the extension of the Martha gold vein) from Delaware-Idaho Mining Co. The company worked the gold vein

during the year, milling the ore with a ball mill and treating it with cyanide. Production for the year was 2,600 tons of gold ore. Total development in the mine was approximately 15,000 feet of workings. The ore mined in 1940 and 1941 was taken from between the 400 and 500 levels (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988).

Recorded production for the mine between 1913 and 1949 is 35,002 tons of ore, which yielded 8,635 ounces of gold, 154,338 ounces of silver, 62,949 pounds of copper, and 7,327,780 pounds of lead. Given the complexities of the ownership and lease situations for most of the property's history, it is likely that at least some ore was not recorded or was recorded with the output of other mines in the immediate area. Ruppel and Lopez (1988) credit the Martha vein with producing about 13,000 tons of ore which averaged about 0.6 ounce of gold and 0.3-0.4 ounce of silver per ton; gold production was about 7,775 ounces. Also according to Ruppel and Lopez, concentrate produced from ore mined in 1940 and 1941 yielded about 7,945 ounces of gold from ore that contained between 0.2 and 1.86 ounces of gold per ton (with an average grade of 0.4-0.5 ounce of gold and 0.3-0.4 ounce of silver per ton). This gives the total gold production for the Martha vein of 15,720 ounces, which is considerably higher than the above figure. However, it should be noted that Ruppel and Lopez's numbers probably include production from the Andy claim, which was under different ownership, as well as from the Martha.

(IGS 1997, p. 40-49)

4.3 Allie (Andy) Mine

The following information describes the Allie (Andy) Mine, taken from Victoria E. Mitchell's *History of the Mines in the Texas Mining District near Gilmore, Idaho* (IGS 1997):

The Allie Group was among the eighteen claims staked around the Pittsburgh- Idaho Group in 1903 by Edgar C. Ross. The group consists of the six claims (Andy, Gilmore, W.H. Cannon, Glen, Edie, and Hatton) which remained in the possession of Ross's Allie Mining Company after the Pittsburgh-Idaho and Martha Groups were sold in 1906 and 1912, respectively. In 1908, 1,200 feet of development work was done on the Andy Consolidated group of the Allie Mining Company. The "Martha fissure," the only gold vein in the district, was discovered in 1910 on the Martha claim (later owned by the Gilmore Mining Company) and the adjacent Andy claim. The Allie (Andy Consolidated Group) shipped oxidized iron ore containing gold and silver in 1911 and 1912.

In 1913, the Allie shipped oxidized iron ore which ran 0.75 ounce of gold and 0.5 ounce of silver per ton. A body of gold ore was discovered on the 400-foot level of the Allie in the latter part of the year. Samples of the ore ran several hundred dollars per ton. On July 1, the company began operations at the south end of the Andy claim line on the 400 level. This work represented the company's contribution to the construction of the Transportation Tunnel.

Between 1911 and 1916, the Allie (Andy) group produced 2,576 tons of ore, which yielded 2,477 ounces of gold, 1,668 ounces of silver, 373 pounds of copper, and 9,482 pounds of lead. These figures represent a minimum. Ore produced from these claims may

have been combined into the totals for the Martha (Gilmore Mercantile Co.) Mine or the Pittsburgh-Idaho Mine during the periods when these properties were operated as a single unit.

By 1955, most of the workings were caved. In 1956, Roger Pierce leased the property and did a few hundred feet of crosscutting on the Hatton claim, hitting an iron manganese vein with low ore values. His lease expired before the following summer, but it was later renewed. In 1958, Pierce again had a lease and a bond on the property and was crosscutting on the Gilmore claim. He did the work with "portable equipment which he uses on and off the ground." He failed to locate any ore on the Gilmore, and no further mention is made of the property after this.

(IGS 1997, p. 49-55)

4.4 Latest Out Mine

The following information describes the Latest Out Mine, taken from Victoria E. Mitchell's *History of the Mines in the Texas Mining District near Gilmore, Idaho* (IGS 1997):

The Latest Out Mine consists of one claim in the central part of the Texas district on the west side of the Pittsburgh-Idaho at an elevation of 8,300 feet. It is surrounded on the other three sides by the claims of the Martha and Allie groups. The veins and orebodies are parallel to those in the Pittsburgh-Idaho, and the mineralogy is similar. Even in the deepest orebody, the ore consisted almost entirely of secondary minerals—cerussite, anglesite, smithsonite, hemimorphite, and cerargyrite in a gangue of earthy hematite, limonite, and manganese oxides. The veins were irregular replacement bodies that were as much as 250 feet in length along strike and 40 feet thick some of them were stoped over vertical distances of several hundred feet (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988).

The Latest Out was discovered in 1880. During the next four or five years, the mine shipped 1,200 to 1,500 tons of ore to the Nicholia smelter (Umpleby, 1913). Workings up to 1889 included two inclined shafts and a shallow-level drift on the vein. Ralph Nichols purchased a half interest in the property around 1889, supposedly for $300 and a barrel of whiskey (Ruppel and Lopez, 1988). Little work was done until 1908, when Nichols gained control of the property. (The mine remained in the hands of the Nichols family throughout the period it was in operation.) In 1908 and 1909, about 200 tons of ore was hauled to Dubois for shipment to Salt Lake City (Umpleby, 1913).

The mine was the biggest producer in the district in 1918, shipping about 400 tons a month. The mine, like all the other mines in the district, was short of men because of World War I. However, the development work continued to show good reserves on the lower levels. The company paid $50,000 in dividends during the year.

In 1919, the Latest Out produced about 300 tons of oxidized lead ore a month. Toward the end of the year, the company developed a body of ore on its deepest 600- level that was the largest discovered in the mine's history. The inclined shaft was 650 feet deep,

and the levels extending off it were 150 feet apart. The company paid$10,000 in dividends during the year.

The mine produced oxidized lead ore in 1920 and planned to open the 700 level. Equipment included a 40-horsepower gasoline-driven hoist and a 12-horsepower gasoline engine to power the tram. A fire in September damaged the power plant, requiring the company to rebuild the hoist, replace some of the power generating equipment, and construct a new power building. Total development was about 26,000 feet.

Production in 1921 was comparatively small because the company was replacing equipment and repairing the damage done by the fire. The ore was shipped to Midvale, Utah. The inclined shaft was 740 feet deep.

In 1922, the mine shipped about 500 tons of oxidized lead ore per month. Approximately 1,000 feet of development work was done during the year. Equipment added to the plant included a 40-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse oil-driven hoist, a 145cubic-foot, gas-driven Ingersoll-Rand compressor, and a 3-horsepower lighting plant. The mine also had a 750-foot gravity tram for haulage. The gasoline and kerosene used to power the equipment cost $50 per horsepower per year. Total workings at the mine was 28,000 feet, including 1,100 feet of shafts, 10,900 feet of raises, and 16,000 feet of tunnels. Development during the year greatly expanded the mine's reserves.

The Latest Out Mining & Smelting Co. was dissolved in May 1940, and the property was deeded to Edwina Nichols, the former secretary of the company. Milo Zook continued to work the property, employing a crew of ten and completing 600 feet of drifting during the year. The mine shipped 939 tons of crude silver-lead ore in 1941. In 1942, it was the principal producer in the district, shipping 820 tons of ore. About 300 tons of ore was shipped in 1943, 725 tons in 1944, and 719 tons in 1945.

Zook operated the mine nearly all year in 1946 and shipped 751 tons of oxidized zinc-lead-silver ore to smelters in Utah. The mine shipped ore in 1947 and 1948. Production in 1949 was 280 tons of lead-silver ore.

The mine also shipped ore between 1950 and 1953. According to Ruppel and Lopez (1988), most of the work between 1948 and 1952 was on the 600 level. The mine has not been worked since the early 1950s and is currently inaccessible.

Between 1908 and 1953, the Latest Out produced 81,427 tons of ore and reprocessed 204 tons of old tailings. This material yielded 2,704 ounces of gold, 952,033 ounces of silver, 274,624 pounds of copper, 43,711,145 pounds of lead, and 130,325 pounds of zinc. Umpleby (1913) reported production of between 1,200 and 1,500 tons of ore (with no mention of the metals contained in the ore) between 1880 and about 1885. No records exist for production between that time and 1908, although Umpleby credited the mine with producing about $350,000 of ore before September 1911.

(IGS 1997, p. 55-65)

Two mines were mentioned in Victoria Mitchell's *History of the Mines in the Texas Mining District near Gilmore, Idaho* (IGS 1997), the Mountain Boy (Oriole) Mine and Hilltop Mine. The Mountain Boy Mine is located on USFS property. There is no private land within the immediate area to necessitate a mixed ownership preliminary assessment. DEQ did not receive permission from the owner of the Hilltop Mine to conduct an assessment. The layout of the private land and USFS land was not conducive to perform a watershed approach preliminary assessment.

Section 5. Climatology

Climate information provided in this section is based on a climatological summary for Leadore, Idaho which was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Climatic Data Center. The climatological data collected at the Leadore station (elevation 6,000 amsl) is for the year 2010. Each site for which this data is used is subject to more localized meteorological conditions resulting from difference in elevation, orientation of slopes in watershed, vegetation, and other factors.

The region is characterized by short, cool dry summers and very cold winters. The total annual precipitation measured at the Leadore station averages 16.2 inches. The majority of precipitation occurs as snow. Total annual snowfall averages 78.2 inches with most snowfall occurring in December and January. The driest months are July, August, and September.

Annual precipitation is seven inches on the valley floor and increases to over 42 inches on parts of the Lemhi Range (Donato 1998, p. 3).

No period of record for temperatures was available at the Leadore station, the closest area containing temperature records is at the Idaho Falls Regional Airport. Based on records from February 1998 to December 2008, the average annual temperature measured by the Idaho Falls Regional Airport is 44ºF. The lowest temperature recorded for this period was -21ºF in 1998. The highest temperature for this period of record was 101ºF in 2002. January is the coldest month with an average temperature of 20ºF. July is the hottest month with an average temperature of 69.2ºF.

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Section 6. General Geology

The following description taken from Joseph B. Umpleby's 1913 USGS Bulletin *Geology and Ore Deposits of Lemhi County, Idaho* illustrates the geology of the area:

> *A great succession of sedimentary rocks, striking north and south and for the most part dipping about 45º E., occupies most of the district. Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian (?), Devonian (?), and Mississippian formations are present. The basal series is made up of clear-white, fine-grained quartzite and is at least 2,000 feet thick. It is well exposed above Meadow Lake. Conformably above it is a series of massive blue dolomitic limestones about 500 feet thick, which is assigned to the Ordovician. Then follows 300 feet of massive white dolomitic limestone of Silurian (?) age. The strata next above comprise about 2,000 feet of thin-bedded blue and white dolomitic limestones, with here and there a siliceous band. This series is tentatively considered Devonian. Its upper contact was not seen, although it is presumably conformable with the Mississippian. The latter formation is exposed along the lower slopes of the range south of Long Canyon.*
>
> *The known deposits of the Texas district occur in comparatively narrow north-south belt bounded on the east by Miocene lake beds of the Lemhi Valley and on the west by the quartzite that forms the crest of the range and thence dips eastward, disappearing beneath the limestones which enclose the veins.*
>
> *The mineral locations are mainly along the walls of valleys which cut back into the otherwise regular mountain face, thus exposing the lodes. The mines at Gilmore are situated in such a valley. The Pittsburgh-Idaho mine appears in the south side of this depression near its head, and the Latest Out vein crosses its steep upper end. Several claims, not now operated but showing strong mineralization in places, are situated in Silver Moon and Texas (Gilmore) Gulches south of Gilmore, and in Texas and Ulich gulches to the north.*
>
> (Umpleby 1913, p. 92-94)

6.1 Structure

Umpleby noted the following in regards to the general structure of the rocks in the region:

> *In general the lodes strike a few degrees east of north and dip west at angles varying widely but usually of more than 45º. Thus the course of the veins is parallel to the strike of the formations although their dip is generally opposite and steeper. This relation suggests that the fissures which the ores follow were formed when the rocks were folded into their present attitude, for it is apparent that fissures with dip toward the core of an uplift would result from the upbending of a great series of rocks with resistant quartzite at the base and inelastic limestone above.*

Intersecting the veins at right angles are fissures, some of which are opened and unmineralized; others, though seldom mineralized far from the north-south fissures which seem to have carried the solutions, bear a definite relation to ore shots.

Although the deposits are but rarely offset by faults (all small), slickensides and crushing within the ore are common, implying that movement since the ore deposition has largely followed the original lines of weakness. The faults which cut the veins follow the beds in such a way as to indicate settling toward Lemhi Valley of successively overlying strata…The ore deposits, although in some places extending out along bedding planes and in others abruptly evading some rock not as susceptible to dissolution as its neighbor, are on the whole to be considered as tabular bodies and classed as veins.

(Umpleby 1913, p. 94-95)

Figure 4 shows the major lithology of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District and surrounding area.

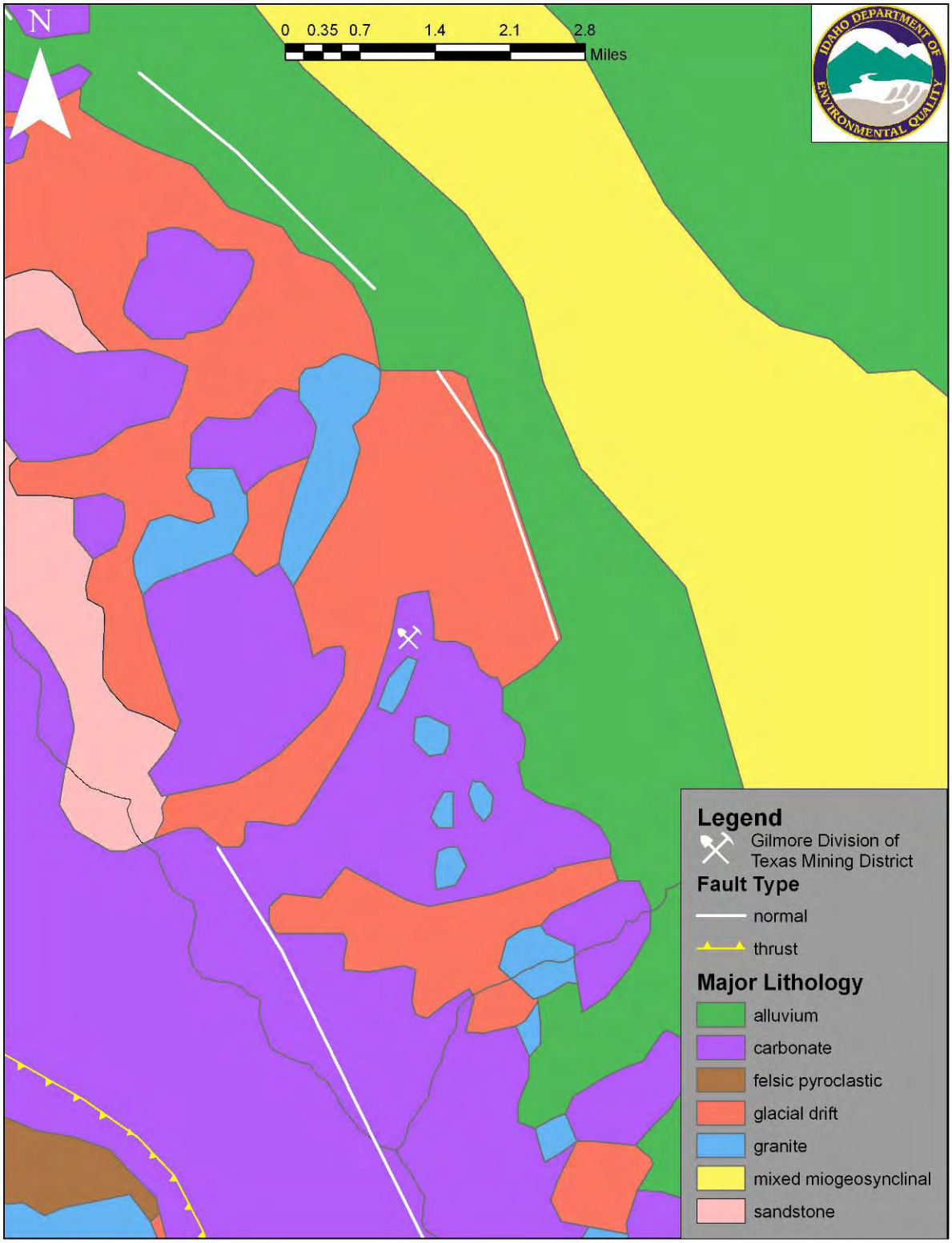

Figure 4. Major Lithology of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District and Surrounding Area (Map Source: Idaho DEQ GIS ArcSDE 9.3.1 Geodatabase)

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Section 7. Current and Potential Future Land Uses

7.1 Current Land Uses

Current land uses in the Texas (Gilmore) Gulch and adjacent tributary areas include seasonal housing and recreational activities such as biking, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, and ORV touring. Cattle and sheep grazing are other current land uses in the area.

Public access to the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District is unrestricted. There are many historical markers encouraging travelers to explore the mine sites in this historic mining district.

Photo 1. Historical marker for the Gilmore Mining area of the Texas Mining District (5/12/10)

Texas (Gilmore) Gulch and the area just outside it in the Lemhi River Valley contain mixed ownership lands administered by the BLM, USFS, and numerous private individuals or families.

A large portion of the Texas Gilmore area has been subdivided or is being subdivided and sold for recreational residential development.

Photo 2. Much of the Texas Gilmore area has been subdivided or is being subdivided and sold for recreational residential development (5/12/10)

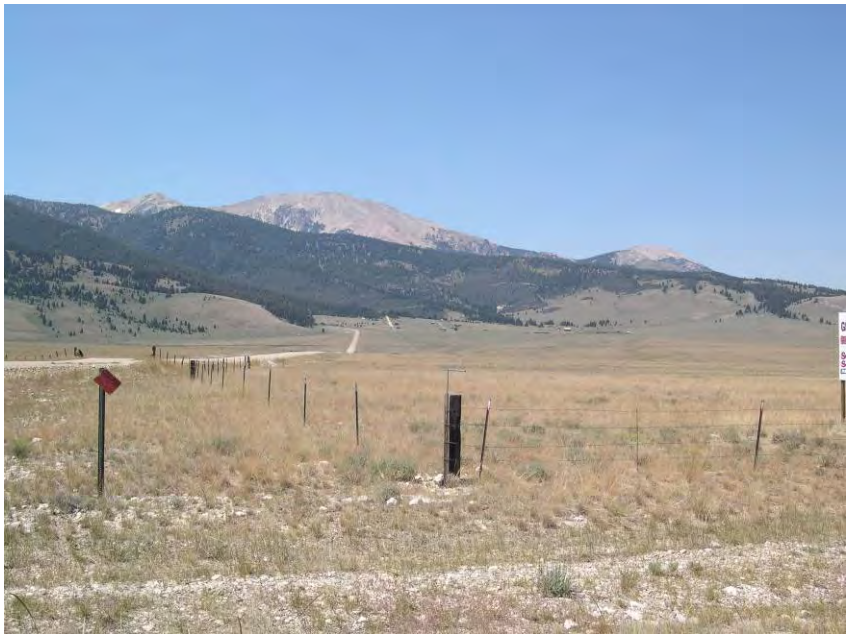

Photo 3. View of Gilmore Road leading to the Gilmore town site (5/12/10)

Flyers (Figure 5) were available advertising lots for sale in Gilmore, Idaho. There is a real estate office set up at the Gilmore town site. The office was closed when DEQ performed the site assessment.

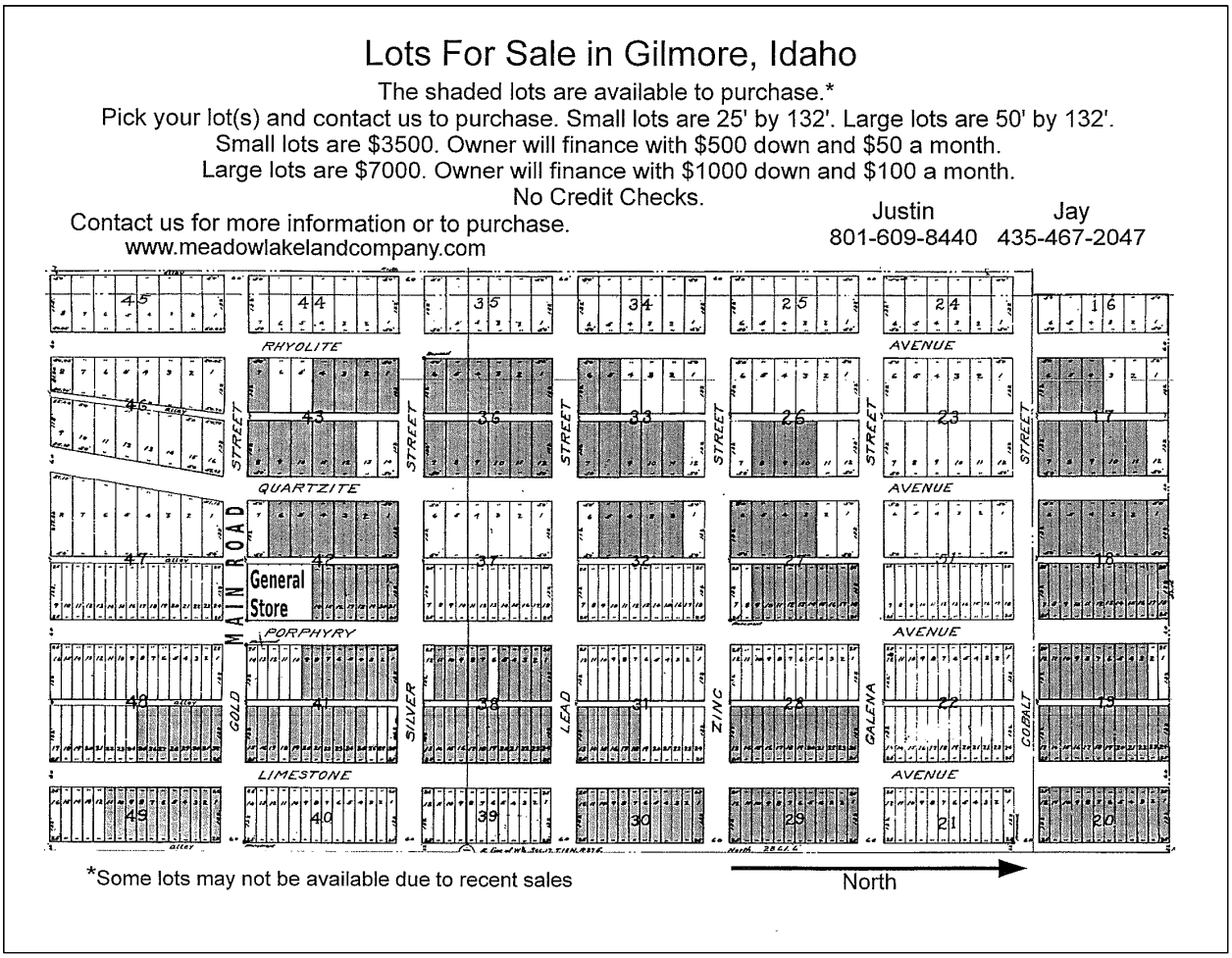

Figure 5. Flyer promoting lots for sale in Gilmore

7.2 Future Land Uses

Current uses are likely to continue well into the future, and there remains potential for additional mineral developments. However, the local intentions to subdivide adjoining private properties are the most significant future beneficial use when completing this assessment of human health and ecological risks around the site.

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Section 8. Mine and Mill Site Conditions

The Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District contains mixed ownership lands administered by the USFS and numerous private individuals or families. Within the area are at least 60 patented mine claims. Access was granted to a few patented claims in Gilmore and additional observations were made from public access roads and ORV trails.

Photo 4. The USFS campground at Meadow Lake is one of the major ORV destinations. Access requires traversing the Gilmore area and mining patents on public roads. (7/22/10)

During the field work to complete these site assessments, numerous dangerous mine openings were seen. It is not the mission of DEQ to evaluate the physical risks associated with these dangerous openings, nor is it the intent of these reports to draw the attention of recreationists to these openings. Therefore, DEQ is providing this disclaimer: **Open mine adits, shafts, stopes, and other physical hazards warrant extreme caution by any visitor to the area. DEQ urges the reader of this report and any public user to exercise extreme caution by avoiding the openings or viewing them from a safe distance.**

Nevertheless, DEQ suggests the responsible parties (land owners and the USFS) who maintain or administer lands containing these mine openings manage or close the openings that pose significant physical dangers to visitors. Because of the historic significance and potential habitat issues, considerable thought should be put into how to control or restrict access without losing the existing values of these historic workings.

8.1 Glen Claim and Adit

The Glen claim contains an adit to the "Glen Tunnel" and a small waste dump containing less than 100 cubic yards of waste. Most of the waste appears to be crystalline country rock with very small quantities of altered rocks that were probably derived from an ore zone. However, the remnants of an ore chute adjacent to the waste dump may indicate any extracted ore was shipped from the site.

The mine opening and waste dump span the public access road to lands administered by the USFS and its Meadow Lake Campground. Because of the access and proximity to the road, the waste dump was sampled (GTADSS1).

Photo 5. The Glen adit and tunnel are adjacent to Meadow Lake Road. It was apparent the public has and continues to use the access to enter and explore this dangerous mine opening. The Glen waste dump was sampled since public access traverse it, and although it was small, this sample may provide information about the typical constituents of mine waste in the Gilmore area. (7/22/10)

In brief, the source (waste dump) for release or exposure to heavy metals laden waste by humans or other sensitive receptors is minimal. Furthermore, there are no indications there has been a delivery of sediment or leached heavy metals to surface or ground waters.

8.2 Latest Out, Sixteen-to-One (16 to 1), Texas, and Never Sweat Mines (aka Pittsburgh-Idaho Group, P.I. Mine)

These claims, also known as the Pittsburgh-Idaho Group or P.I. Mine contain some of the most extensive surface and underground disturbances in the Gilmore area. In particular, the Latest Out, Never Sweat, and Silver Dollar claims contain numerous open and caved adits, tunnels, shafts, waste dumps, mine and mill buildings, and an aerial tramway. Although the waste dumps are quite voluminous, most of the wastes are apparently barren country rock through which the

workings were driven to ore bodies and other underground facilities. There were indications and minor amounts of highly oxidized ore, but nothing that would suggest these volumes have been released from the site or humans or sensitive receptors receive significant exposures or doses at these sites.

Photo 6. Looking up at the Never Sweat and Latest Out Mine waste dumps from the public road by the Glen Tunnel Adit
(7/22/10)

Photo 7. Collapsed shaft on Latest Out waste dump
(7/22/10)

Photo 8. Waste dump and collapsed dog house on Latest Out Mine (7/22/10)

There are at least two very dangerous open adits near the border of the Never Sweat and Latest Out Mines. The ORV trails, fire rings, and trash indicate there are numerous visitors to the area of these adits.

Photo 9. Open adit on the border of the Latest Out and Never Sweat Mines (7/22/10)

Photo 10. Dangerous open adit on the border of the Never Sweat and Latest Out Mines (7/22/10)

Photo 11. Dog house and tramway on Never Sweat Mine (7/22/10)

Photo 12. Dog house and tram house on Never Sweat Mine (7/22/10)

Photo 13. Dog house and tram house on Never Sweat Mine (7/22/10)

8.3 Silver Dollar and Silver Dollar Extension

The Silver Dollar claim contains two major surface and underground mine facilities. On the south side of the claim is the Silver Dollar Shaft that connects to the P.I. Tunnel driven from the Martha claim at the 200 foot level. Near the collar of the shaft is an extensively caved stope that

extends westward onto the Sixteen-to-One claim. Although the dumps beneath the shaft are extensive, very little remains of the ore bearing rock. The waste dump is dominated by barren country rock excavated during the development of the shaft. In the northeastern portion of the claim there are three open adits, one caved adit, and a voluminous waste dump containing large volumes of barren country rock and highly altered (oxidized) sulfide bearing wastes, presumably ore.

The Silver Dollar Extension has been traversed by numerous cat (bulldozer) trails and possibly drill pads. There is no evidence any significant development occurred on this claim.

Although these observations were made from the public road and well developed ORV trails created by site visitors, DEQ did not collect samples or evaluate the volumes of wastes at the shaft or adit sites. DEQ's observations led to two different conclusions. First, both the Sixteen-to-One and Silver Dollar Extension should be designated as NRAPs since there are no significant wastes or exposure pathways. Second, the Silver Dollar claim has potentially significant human health and ecological risks that should be assessed, particularly in light of the fact the area is being routinely subdivided and developed for recreational and residential properties.

Photo 14. Collapsed dog house on the waste dump for the Silver Dollar Shaft (7/22/10)

Photo 15. Dangerous open stope on the border of the Silver Dollar and Sixteen-to-One (7/22/10)

Photo 16. Caved stopes and cross cuts extend from the open shaft on the west side of the Silver Dollar claim onto the Sixteen-to-One claim (7/22/10)

Photo 17. Looking down on waste dump and hoist house foundation of the Silver Dollar Shaft (7/22/10)

Photo 18. Dangerous open shaft on the west side of the Silver Dollar claim (7/22/10)

Photo 19. Some of the most recent development of the underground Silver Dollar Mine was apparently done at what is now a caved adit (7/22/10)

Photo 20. Three dangerous open adits remain on the Silver Dollar Mine. There was apparently some redevelopment work conducted on these adits and a small ore bin/chute was constructed to ship some ore or samples. (7/22/10)

Photo 21. Three dangerous open adits remain on the Silver Dollar Mine. There was apparently some redevelopment work conducted on these adits and a small ore bin/chute was constructed to ship some ore or bulk samples. (7/22/10)

Photo 22. A fairly significant volume of altered rock/ore is present at the Silver Dollar Mine. No samples were collected, and no further analysis will be made until access is granted to the site. (7/22/10)

Photo 23. Three dangerous open adits remain on the Silver Dollar Mine. There was apparently some redevelopment work conducted on these adits and a small ore bin/chute was constructed to ship some ore or samples. (7/22/10)

8.4 G.A.P. and La Porte Patented Claims

The G.A.P. and La Porte patented claims had little or no historic mine developments on them. The most significant developments included the historic Gilmore Cemetery on the G.A.P. and the trailer sites developed by the owners of the La Porte. In brief, the source (waste dump) for release or exposure to heavy metals laden waste by humans or other sensitive receptors is minimal. Furthermore, there are no indications there has been a delivery of sediment or leached heavy metals to surface or ground waters.

Photo 24. Entrance to the historic Gilmore Cemetery (7/22/10)

Photo 25. Gilmore Cemetery on the G.A.P. patented mining claim (7/22/10)

Photo 26. Looking southwest along the southern boundary of the La Porte patented claim (7/22/10)

Photo 27. Looking along the eastern claim boundary of the La Porte patented claim from the northeast corner (7/22/10)

Photo 28. View across the Never Sweat, Silver Dollar, Martha, Dorothy, and G.A.P. patented claims from the Latest Out Mine waste dump (7/22/10)

8.5 Dorothy and Martha Patented Claims

The Dorothy and Martha patented claims contain numerous major mine developments. On the north side of the Dorothy claim next to the public road is the adit to the Dorothy Tunnel and waste dump and portions of the Allie and P.I. waste dumps. On the north side of the Martha claim are the adits to the Allie and P.I. tunnels, their waste dumps and part of the "Old" Gilmore town site.

Access was explicitly denied to these properties by the Canada Family Trust's realtor, but observations were made regarding these claims from the public road and ORV trails that were not posted. Furthermore, a waste sample (AMAD1SS1) was collected from the Allie/P.I. waste dump where the dump encroached on the road (or visa versa).

Photo 29. Public access road through patented claims in Gilmore.
This location is between the Allie/P.I. tunnel adits and the toe of the Dorothy Tunnel waste dump. (7/22/10)

The portion of the Allie/P.I. waste dump that may be seen (above) just on the left hand side of the road was sampled because it is in contact with the public right of way, and because it may be representative of typical mine wastes found at the Gilmore mine sites. Observations regarding the waste dump material, the proximity of the dumps to the public road, the well developed ORV trails through the properties, and interest shown by potential buyers have led DEQ to conclude the claims should be assessed if formal access is granted by the Canada Family Trust.

Photo 30. Allie and P.I. waste dump(s) along side of the public road to Meadow Lake Campground through the patented claims in Gilmore
(7/22/10)

Photo 31. Caved adit of the Allie Tunnel alongside of the public road (7/22/10)

Photo 32. Caved adit for the Pittsburg-Idaho (P.I. Tunnel) (7/22/10)

Photo 33. Caved adit for the Pittsburg-Idaho (P.I. Tunnel)
(7/22/10)

Photo 34. Allie and P.I. waste dump(s) alongside of the public road through the patented claims in Gilmore
(7/22/10)

Photo 35. Allie and P.I. waste dump(s) alongside of the public road through the patented claims in Gilmore (7/22/10)

Photo 36. Dangerous opening of the Dorothy Tunnel adit (7/22/10)

Photo 37. Dangerous opening of the Dorothy Tunnel adit (7/22/10)

8.6 Andy, Gilmore, Vick, Elk and Elk No. 2 Patented Claims (aka "Old" Gilmore Town Site and Allie Group)

These claims contain some historic mine developments, but their dominant feature is the "Old" Gilmore town site. Although several collapsed features and open adits are present on the Andy and Gilmore claims, neither contains volumes of wastes or ore that may pose significant threat to humans or sensitive receptors. Looking downhill from the Gilmore waste dump onto the Elk and Elk No. 2 led to the conclusion no significant workings were located on these properties.

Because the Vick claim contained a residence and was not accessible by well developed ORV trails, DEQ did not enter the property, make any observations, or collect any data from the property. Casual observations indicated the property probably did not contain any human health or ecological threats, but formal access should be sought and the site assessed to validate this conclusion.

Photo 38. Concrete dog house and tunnel adit on the Andy claim on north end of the "Old" Gilmore town site (7/22/10)

Photo 39. Waste dump developed by excavation of the Gilmore Mine adit and decline (7/22/10)

Photo 40. Gilmore Mine adit and decline
(7/22/10)

Photo 41. The Gilmore decline is a dangerous opening frequented by tourists
(7/22/10)

Photo 42. Gilmore adit and decline waste dump (7/22/10)

Photo 43. Gilmore adit is a dangerous opening frequented by tourists (7/22/10)

Photo 44. Bunkhouse in the "Old" Gilmore town site (7/22/10)

Photo 45. Abandoned buildings in the "Old" Gilmore town site (7/22/10)

Photo 46. Mining Office (?) in the "Old" Gilmore town site (7/22/10)

8.7 Ruth and Olive Patented Claims

Access to the Ruth and Olive claims was never received and all local access is posted against trespassing. Therefore, DEQ did not enter or make any specific observations about the properties. However, given the size of the dumps and workings that can be seen from public access, DEQ has concluded these properties should be assessed if access can be obtained.

Photo 47. Looking down onto the Ruth and Olive claims from the Gilmore waste dump. Note the large stockpiles of materials that were supposedly being reprocessed on the Ruth and Olive claims. (7/22/10)

8.8 Miscellaneous Mine Claims: Mixer, Cook, Hatton, Annex, Roy Launder, Edie, W.H. Cannon

Although formal access to these properties was not given to DEQ, general observations made from public access, maps, and ortho photo quads indicate little, if any, significant mining development occurred on these properties. Therefore, DEQ is recommending these properties be designated as NRAP.

Section 9. Sample Collection and Analysis

9.1 Collection

A total of three soil samples were collected from the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District (Figure 6). The samples were collected from areas where DEQ could travel on public lands. No samples were collected from private property.

A matrix identifying sample number, location, and sampling rationale is provided in Table 2 and is the soil and waste sample analysis from the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District. Table 3 provides information about wildlife and livestock risk management criteria for metals found in soils. DEQ did not collect water samples.

The soil samples were sieved prior to shipping to the laboratory. Material passing through the No. 9 mesh was retained for laboratory analysis. Soil sample equipment that came into direct contact with the samples was decontaminated with distilled water and a solution containing Alconox before the next sample was collected and screened.

The soil samples were submitted in accordance with EPA Chain-of-Custody procedures to silver Valley Laboratories, Inc. (SVL) in Kellogg, Idaho for analysis of RCRA 8 Suite (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver) + copper, iron, manganese, antimony, and zinc. A copy of the laboratory report is included in Appendix B.

The following is a brief narrative to pertinent observations and sample locations.

One background soil sample (GMBGSS1) was collected from above the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District site. This sample was brown to buff in color and was a mixture of silt and organic debris. The soil sample contained approximately 90 percent soil and less than 10 percent organics.

The two soil (waste) samples were collected from the ROW along Nfd 002.

Soil sample GTADSS1 was a grab sample collected from the waste dump across the road from the Glen Tunnel. An approximately one pound sample was collected and screened to No. 9 mesh.

Soil sample AMAD1SS1 was a grab sample collected from the Allie/P.I. waste dump which was encroaching on the road. An approximately one pound sample was collected and screened to No. 9 mesh.

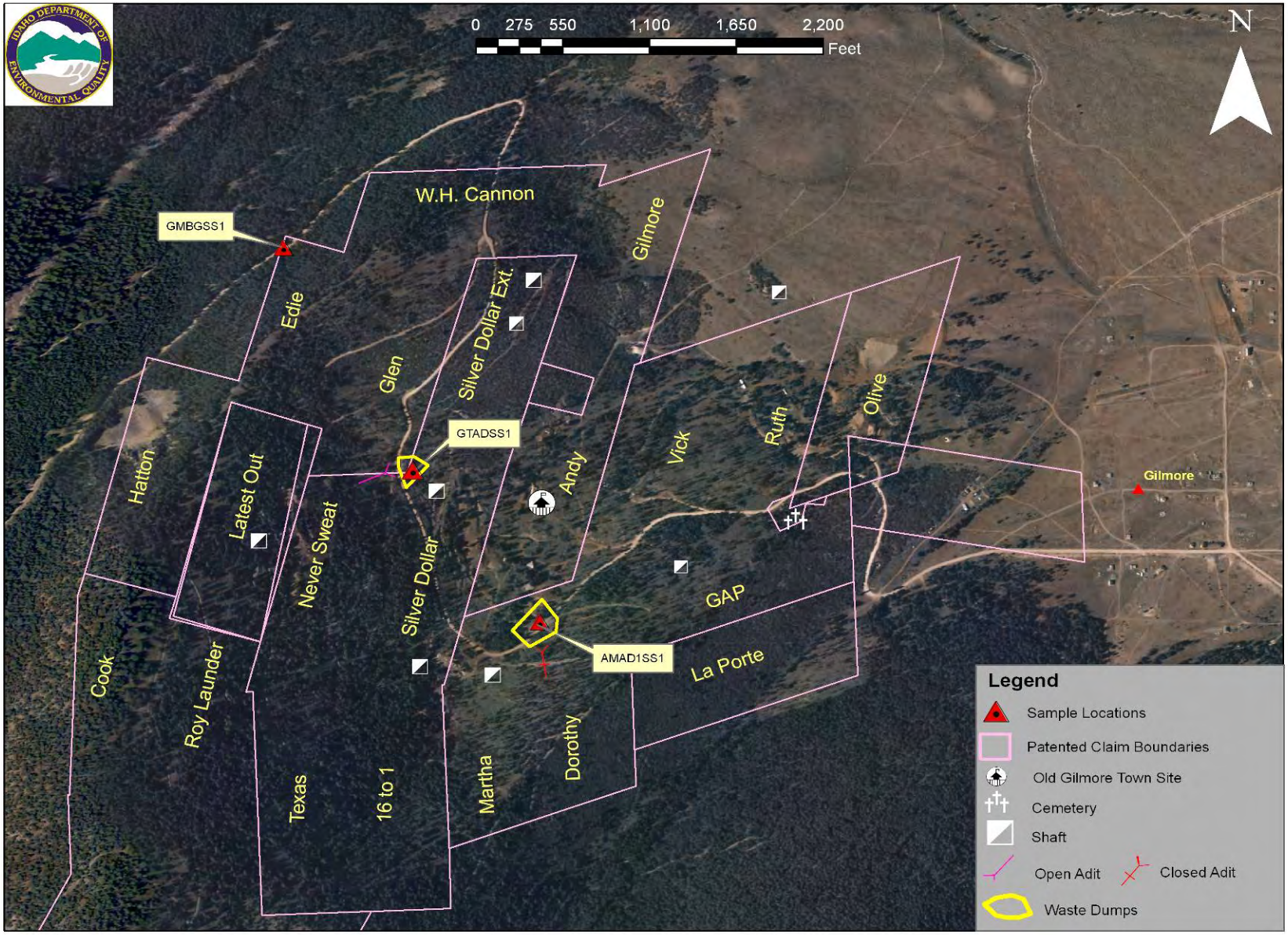

Figure 6. Site Map for Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District with Sample Locations Identified (Map Source: NAIP 2004)

Table 2. Soil and Waste Sample Analysis

Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District

Metals	IDTLs (mg/kg)	HHSLs (mg/kg)	Texas Gilmore Background Soil Sample GMBGSS1 (mg/kg)	Texas Gilmore Soil Sample GTADSS1 (mg/kg)	Texas Gilmore Soil Sample AMAD1SS1 (mg/kg)
Antimony	4.77	31	<2.0	43.5	<2.0
Arsenic	0.391	23	24.4	237	**346***
Barium	896	1,600	67.6	497	2,220
Cadmium	1.35	39	0.7	**23.8***	6.86
Chromium	7.9	210	11.4	12.4	18.7
Copper	921	2,900	17.2	**394***	56.6
Iron		55,000	12,100	47,900	143,000
Lead	49.6		151	**14,800***	**2,590***
Manganese	223	3,600	717	10,400	32,600
Selenium	2.03	23	5.7	13.6	6
Silver	0.189	390	0.65	8.89	9.54
Zinc	886	390	165	**7,300***	**2,820***
Mercury	0.00509	23	0.075	0.593	1.03

BOLD = exceeds the BLM Ecological Risk Benchmarks (Median Values).
Gray = exceeds Idaho Initial Default Target Levels (IDTLs).
Light Yellow = exceeds Human Health Screening Levels (HHSLs).
Larger Font Size = exceeds Background Levels by greater than three times.

Table 3. Wildlife and Livestock Risk Management Criteria for Metals in Soils (mg/kg)
BLM Technical Note 390 Rev. 2004 "Risk Management Criteria for Metals at BLM Mining Sites"

Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District

Metals	Elk	Mule Deer	Big Horn Sheep	Deer Mice	Cottontail Rabbits	Canada Goose	Mallard	Robin	Cattle	Sheep	Median Values
Antimony											
Arsenic	328	200	387	230	438	61	116	4	419	275	275
Barium											
Cadmium	3	3	9	7	6	2	1	0.3	15	12	8
Chromium											
Copper	131	102	64	640	358	161	141	7	413	136	136
Iron											
Lead	127	106	152	142	172	34	59	6	244	125	125
Manganese											
Selenium											
Silver											
Zinc	275	222	369	419	373	271	196	43	1082	545	307
Mercury	11	11	6	2	15	6	4	1	45	8	8

Photo 48. Gilmore background soil sample GMBGSS1 location (7/22/10)

Photo 49. Gilmore background soil sample location (7/22/10)

The two remaining soil samples were collected from waste dumps in the right of way (ROW) along the public access road.

9.2 Soils Analysis

Soil samples were analyzed at SVL utilizing EPA 6000/7000 method 6010B for all metals except mercury where method 7471A was utilized. Laboratory analytical results have been compared to and will be discussed below relative to Idaho's *Initial Default Target Levels* (IDTLs), EPA Region 6 Human Health Medium-Screening Levels (HHSLs), and the BLM Wildlife and Livestock Risk Management Criteria for Metals in Soils (Technical Note 390 Rev. 2004). Analytical data will also be discussed relative to background concentrations found in soil sample GMBGSS1.

The IDTLs are risk-based target levels for certain chemicals that have been developed by DEQ using conservative input parameters, a target acceptable risk of 10^{-5}, and a *Hazard Quotient* of 1. These numbers, although used for comparison even at remote locations, are more applicable to sites where "unrestricted uses" such as residential development are expected. Similarly, the EPA Region 6 HHSLs are human health based risk derived for screening where residents are at risk for exposure. These concentrations are not unusual for a location or facility in a historic mining district such as the Gilmore area.

Table 2 summarizes laboratory analytical results for soil samples collected. The background soil sample GMBGSS1 exceeded the IDTLs for arsenic, chromium, lead, selenium, silver, and mercury. The sample also exceeded the HHSLs for arsenic.

Soil sample GTADSS1 exceeded the IDTLs for antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, selenium, silver, zinc, and mercury. The sample also exceeded levels above the HHSLs for antimony, arsenic, manganese, and zinc. Soil sample GTADSS1 exceeded the background sample by three times for antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, silver, zinc, and mercury. This sample also exceeded BLM Ecological Risk Benchmarks median values for cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc.

Soil sample AMADSS1 exceeded IDTLs for arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, selenium, silver, zinc, and mercury. The sample exceeded the HHSLs for arsenic, barium, iron, manganese, and zinc. Soil sample AMADSS1 exceeded the background sample by three times for arsenic, barium, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, silver, zinc, and mercury. This sample also exceeded BLM Ecological Risk Benchmarks median values for arsenic, lead, and zinc.

Section 10. Pathways and Environmental Hazards

10.1 Ground Water Pathways

In areas where historic mines are located in proximity to residential areas, contamination of drinking water systems may come from two types of mine sources (ore bodies and waste dumps) and along three pathways, as illustrated by the following three scenarios. First, heavy metals leach from tailings piles and waste dumps, enter ephemeral or perennial drains, and then contaminate the area's shallow ground water system. Second, heavy metals leach from the local ore bodies and are transported through the geologic structure to the shallow ground water. Third, heavy metals could leach out of the ore bodies and be discharged from the underground workings as adit water, that is then conveyed through ephemeral and perennial drains to the shallow ground water systems.

For the purposes of completing PA/SIs, DEQ usually uses Source Water Assessments (completed for local public drinking water supplies) to identify any known or potential effects to those systems. No public drinking water supply exists down gradient of the mine and mill site within the 15 mile target distance limit (TDL).

DEQ concluded the ground water pathway is incomplete. However, there is the potential for future developments of domestic water supplies in Gilmore. If these sources are developed and DEQ is asked for advice regarding these supplies, DEQ will be recommending domestic water supplies are routinely tested for potability.

10.2 Surface Water Pathways

The surface water migration pathway TDL begins at the probable point of entry (PPE) of surface water runoff from a site to a surface water body and extends downstream for 15 miles. The surface water TDL for the Texas (Gilmore) Gulch sub-drainage is presented in Figure 7.

Liberty Gulch Creek is an ephemeral drain through most of its reach. During the site visit no surface water pathways were observed linking this drain to Texas Creek.

Meadow Lake Creek is a perennial drain through most of its reach. However, the creek bypasses the mine workings and is separated by structural geology. DEQ concluded no surface water pathway exists.

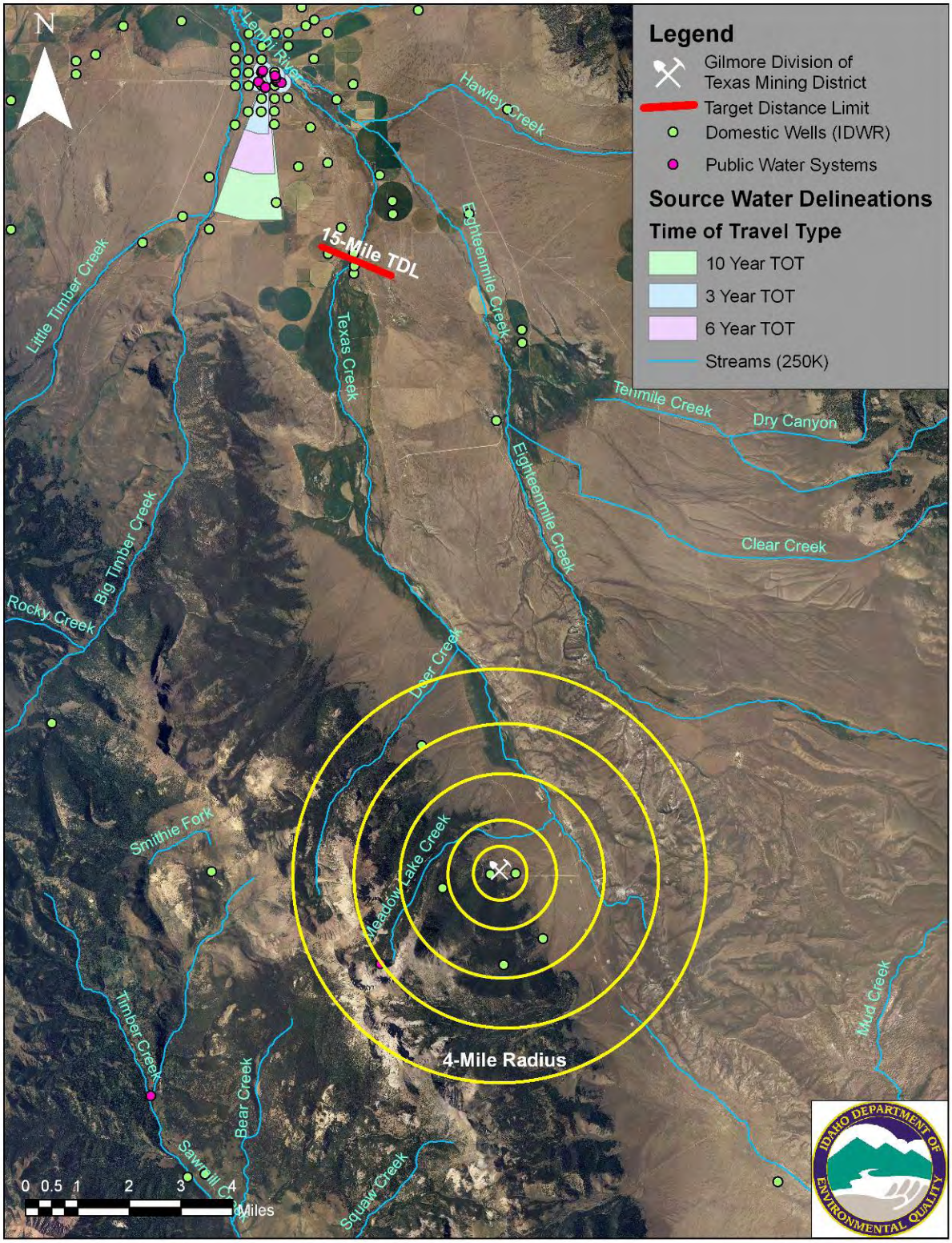

Figure 7. Domestic Wells and Public Water System Wells Located Near the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District. There are no significant wetlands located within the15-Mile TTDL (Map Source: NAIP 2004)

10.3 Domestic Wells and Public Water Supplies

There are at least five domestic wells known to exist within a four mile radius of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District site. Two of the domestic wells appear to be down gradient from the mine site. The USFS Meadow Lake Campground public water system (PWS #7300083) is located within a 4-mile radius of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District. However, it is located up gradient and is segregated from the site by structural geology. This PWS is from a spring so there are no zones of capture available (Figure 7). The nearest PWS possibly considered down gradient from the site is the Leadore School (PWS #7300022) which is located approximately 4.26 miles beyond the 15 mile TDL. However, based on data obtained from water tested in Silver Moon Gulch (Silver Moon Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation, DEQ, April 2011), it does not appear that metals are very mobile in this ground water system. Therefore, ground water pathways may not be complete.

10.4 Air Quality Pathways

The air quality pathways may be complete for recreational users at the site. There are indications that ORV traffic frequently disturbs contaminated soils. Nfd 002 runs through areas where waste rock was dumped which is likely to translate into fugitive dust.

10.5 Soil Exposures

According to DEQ's Risk Evaluation Manual, if pathways are determined to be "complete" or if pathways are anticipated to become complete as a result of future uses, and the IDTLs are exceeded for any constituents, two options should be considered:

1. Adopt the IDTLs as the cleanup levels and develop a *Risk Management Plan* (RMP).
2. Perform a more detailed, site-specific evaluation, which includes developing site-specific background concentrations for comparative purposes.

There is significant evidence of extensive recreational use of the area. Meadow Lake Campground is at the end of Nfd 002 and the area where the mines are located is not closed off to the public. Some of the properties have "No Trespassing" signs posted, but no signs were observed by the roadside waste dumps. The waste dumps DEQ took samples from are located in the ROW of Nfd 002. The samples exhibited high levels of contaminants and were taken from an area where there was evidence of ORV tire tracks and trash. Therefore, DEQ has concluded the soil exposure pathways are complete for recreational users.

DEQ did not observe releases or pathways from the waste dumps to the adjacent residential developments. Therefore, DEQ has concluded soil exposure pathways are not complete for full-time residents.

10.6 Residences, Schools, and Day Care Facilities

The nearest seasonal cabin is approximately 0.13 miles southeast of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District site. There are no schools or day care facilities within 200 feet of this mine site.

10.7 Wetlands

There are no wetlands (>500 feet wide) located in the immediate area of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District (Figure 7).

No significant wetlands exist along Texas Creek within the 15 mile TDL (Figure 7).

10.8 Sensitive, Rare, and Threatened Species (Plant and Animal)

Most of the sensitive species have large ranges which overlap the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District site. Due to the size of those ranges, these species may not receive significant exposure time or doses to heavy metals.

Although they are likely to exist locally, no sensitive plant species have been documented to exist within the 4-mile radius of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District (Figure 8).

Endangered Species Act List (Non-Game Species and Plants):

Non-Game Species (No Status):

No Status Species within 4-mile radius:

Long-eared Myotis *(Myotis evotis*)
Uinta Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus armatus*)
Northern Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus)*
North American wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*)
Grasshopper *(Barracris petraea)*
Grasshopper (*Argiacris militaris)*
Columbia spotted frog (*Rana luteiventris*)

No Status Species outside of 4-mile radius:

Gray wolf habitat (Leadore-Hawley Creek)
Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*)
Columbia spotted frog (*Rana luteiventris*)
Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys)*

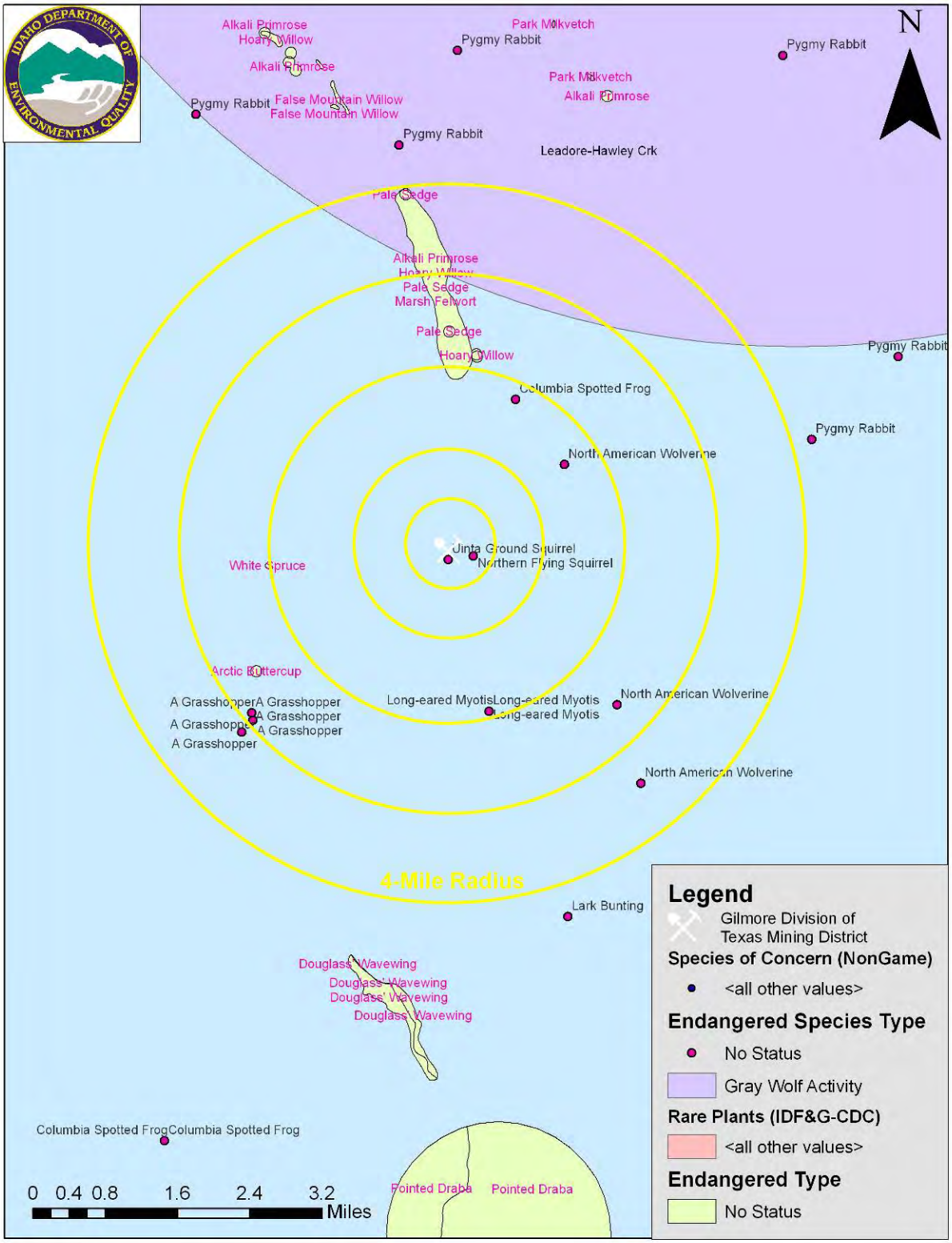

Figure 8. Sensitive Species (non-game and plant) within 4-Mile Radius and in the Vicinity of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District
(Map Source: Idaho DEQ GIS ArcSDE 9.3.1 Geodatabase)

Rare Plants (No Status):

No Status Species within 4-mile radius:

Arctic Buttercup (*Ranunculus gelidus)*
White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)
Marsh Felwort (*Lomatogonium rotatum)*
Pale Sedge (*Carex livida)*
Alkali Primrose (*Primula alcalina*)
Hoary Willow (*Salix candida)*

No Status Species outside of 4-mile radius:

Hoary Willow (*Salix candida*)
False Mountain Willow (*Salix pseudomonticola)*
Alkali Primrose (*Primula alcalina*)
Pointed Draba (*Draba globosa)*
Douglass' Wavewing (*Cymopterus douglassii)*

10.9 Fisheries

The Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District site is located in the Bull Trout Core Area according to the Idaho Conservation Data Center. The Latin name for the species is (*Salvelinus confluentus*) (IDFG 2004).

The Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District site is also located in an Ecologically Significant Unit (ESU) according to the Idaho Conservation Data Center for Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)* (fall and spring-summer runs) (IDFG 2004).

Sockeye Salmon (Snake River Runs) (*Oncorhynchus nerka pop 1),* Chinook salmon (Fall Run) *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop 2),* Steelhead (Snake River Basin) *(Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 13),* and Bull Trout *(Salvelinus confluentus)* are present within Texas Creek (IDFG 2000) (Figure 9). Fish were not noted in Texas Creek at the time of the PA/SI.

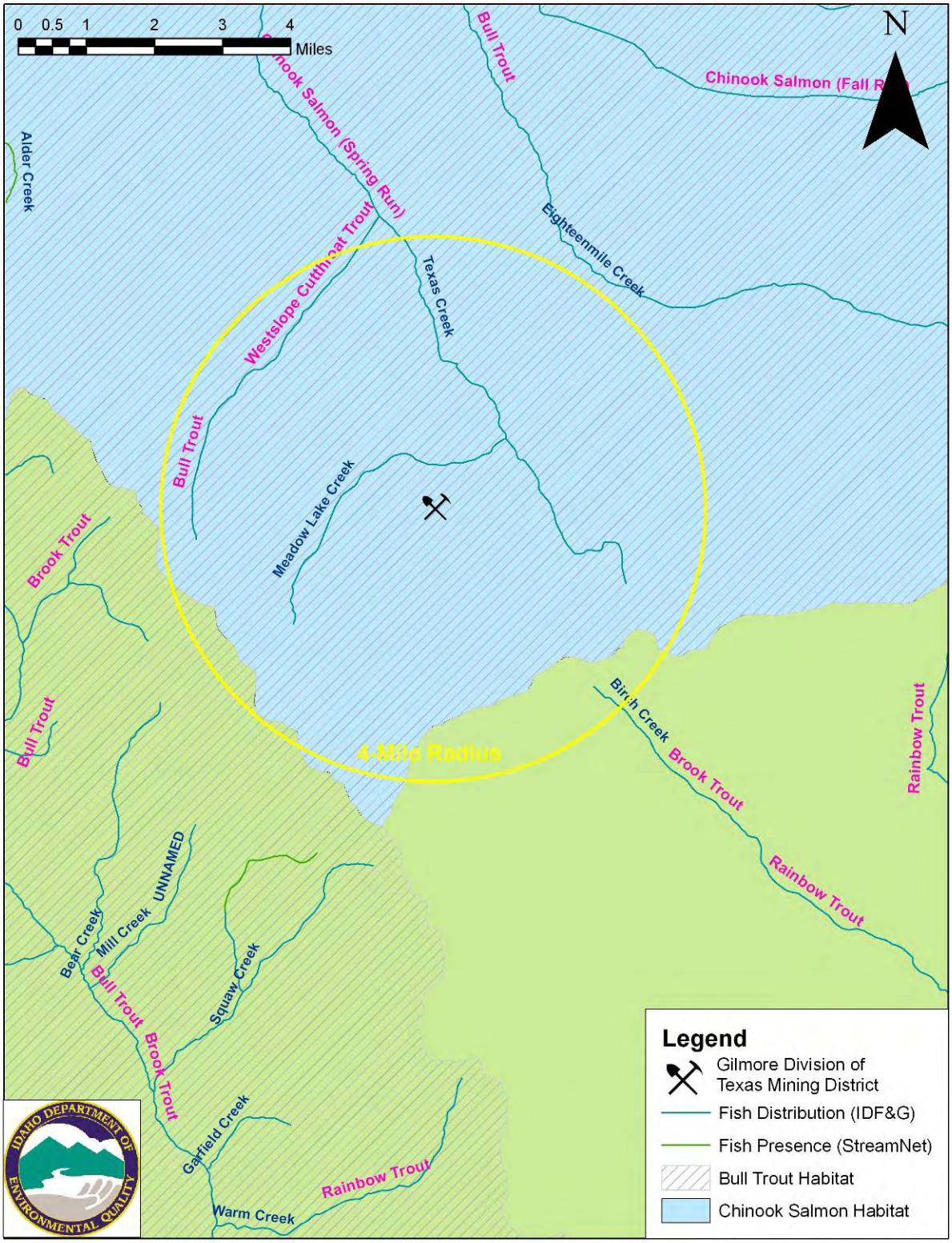

Figure 9. Fisheries within 4-Mile Radius and in the Vicinity of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District Site (Map Source: Idaho DEQ GIS ArcSDE 9.3.1 Geodatabase)

10.10 Sensitive Waterways

The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the state to prepare a report, listing (a) the current conditions of all state waters and (b) those waters that are impaired and needing a TMDL (total maximum daily load). The first list is called the 305(b) list and the second is called the 303(d) list. Both lists are named in accordance with the sections of the CWA where they are defined; together they are known as the Integrated Report. Although they are maintained as separate lists and presented separately in the Integrated Report, impaired waters are just some of the state's waters, so water on the 303(d) list is actually a subset of those on the 305(b) list. Figure 10 illustrates the relationship between 303(d) and 305(b) lists.

The Texas (Gilmore) Gulch Creek, Meadow Lake Creek, and a portion of Texas Creek (approximately 6.2 miles) have not been assessed.

At the confluence of Deer Creek and Texas Creek there has been an assessment and the finding is Texas Creek (Assessment Unit ID17060204SL036_03) is listed in the EPA CWA 305(b) from mouth to source as not supporting. The segment size is approximately 14.93 miles.

Beneficial uses for Texas Creek include; secondary contact recreation (not supporting), cold water aquatic life (not supporting), and salmonid spawning (not supporting) (Figure 10).

10.11 Livestock Receptors

The Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District site is located within the boundary of the BLM's Spring Canyon grazing allotment, which covers 26,880.932668 (GIS) acres. There were numerous indications the area is used for livestock grazing. The area around some of the seasonal cabins in the Gilmore town site has been fenced off to discourage cattle from grazing on private properties. However, there is no exclusionary fencing located on the BLM, USFS, and private properties where the mining activity took place, and there were signs indicating the potential for grazing to occur on the property.

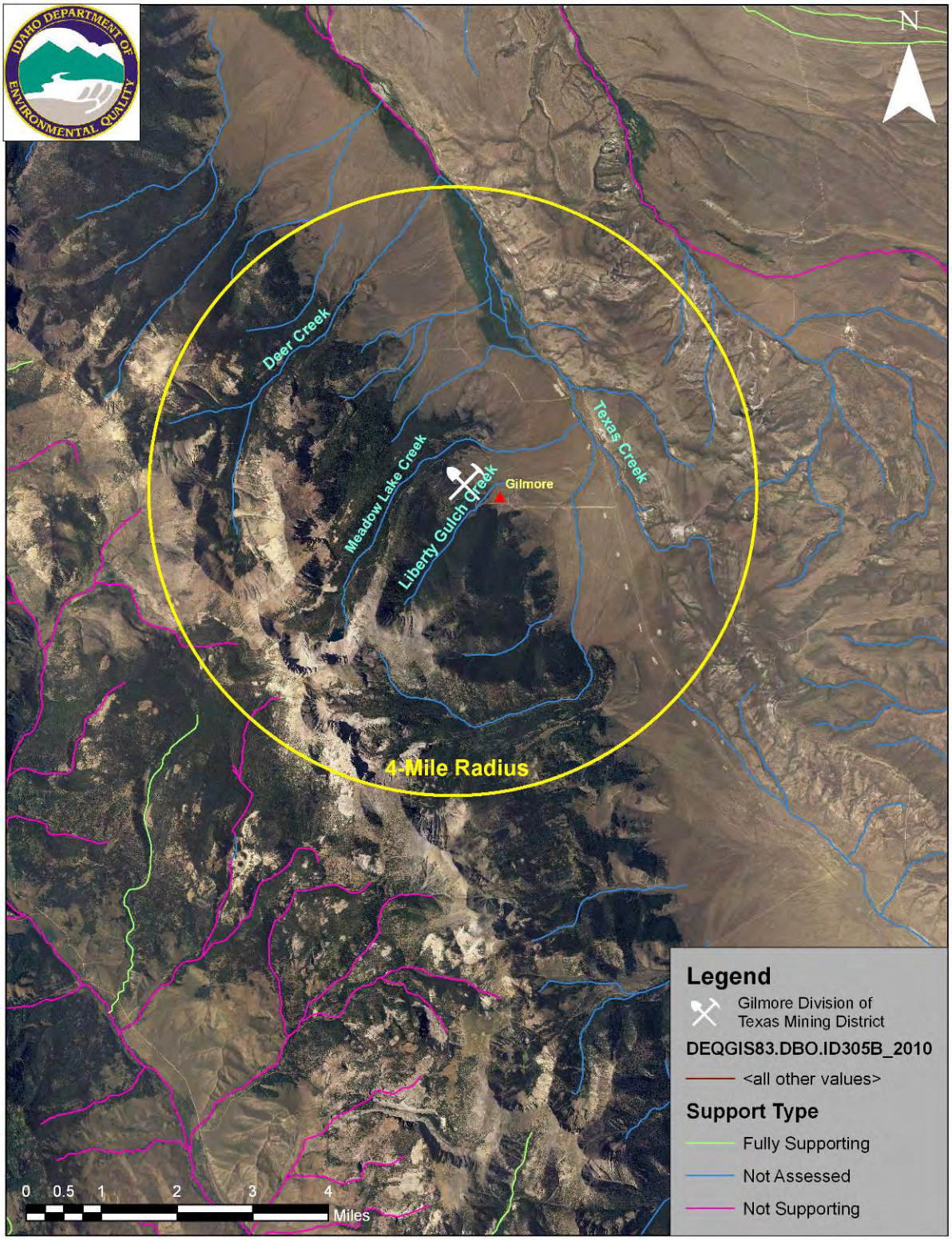

Figure 10. 305(b) Map Sensitive Waterways within 4-Mile Radius and Vicinity of the Gilmore Division of the Texas Mining District Site
(Map Source: Idaho DEQ GIS 83.DBO.ID305B_2010, ArcSDE 9.3.1 Geodatabase; 2004 NAIP)

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Section 11. Summary and Conclusions

DEQ recommends the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designate specific properties or claims as “No Remedial Action Planned” where observations led to that recommendation. However, neither sampling was conducted nor conclusions were drawn by DEQ regarding publicly accessible properties where access was not granted to DEQ. DEQ will be making no further attempts to characterize sites in or around Gilmore.

During the site assessment field work, numerous dangerous mine openings were seen. It is not the mission of DEQ to evaluate the physical risks associated with these dangerous openings, nor is it the intent of these reports to draw the attention of recreationists to these openings. However, DEQ is providing this disclaimer: Open mine adits, shafts, stopes, and other physical hazards warrant extreme caution by any visitor to the area. DEQ urges the reader of this report and any public user to exercise extreme caution by avoiding the openings or viewing them from a safe distance.

Nevertheless, DEQ suggests the responsible parties (land owners and the USFS) who maintain or administer lands containing these mine openings manage or close the openings that pose significant physical dangers to visitors. Because of the historic significance and potential habitat issues, considerable thought should be put into how to control or restrict access without losing the existing values of these historic workings.

Generally speaking, toxicological risks to human and ecological receptors are limited to dermal and inhalation exposure to recreational users and for wildlife from metals in waste rock.

The air quality pathways are likely complete for recreational users at the site. There are indications that ORV traffic frequently disturbs contaminated soils. Nfd 002 runs through areas where waste rock was dumped which is likely to translate into fugitive dust.

There is significant evidence of extensive recreational use of the area. Meadow Lake Campground is at the end of Nfd 002 and the area where the mines are located is not closed off to the public. Some of the properties have “No Trespassing” signs posted, but no signs were observed by the roadside waste dumps. The waste dumps DEQ took samples from are located in the ROW of Nfd 002 and they exhibit high levels of contaminants from areas where there was evidence of ORV tire tracks and trash. Therefore, soil exposure pathways are complete for recreational users.

The background soil sample GMBGSS1 exceeded the IDTLs for arsenic, chromium, lead, selenium, silver, and mercury. The sample also exceeded the HHSLs for arsenic.

Soil sample GTADSS1 exceeded the IDTLs for antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, selenium, silver, zinc, and mercury. The sample also exceeded levels above the HHSLs for antimony, arsenic, manganese, and zinc. Soil sample GTADSS1 exceeded the

background sample by three times for antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, silver, zinc, and mercury. This sample also exceeded BLM Ecological Risk Benchmarks median values for cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc.

Soil sample AMADSS1 exceeded IDTLs for arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, selenium, silver, zinc, and mercury. The sample exceeded the HHSLs for arsenic, barium, iron, manganese, and zinc. Soil sample AMADSS1 exceeded the background sample by three times for arsenic, barium, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, silver, zinc, and mercury. This sample also exceeded BLM Ecological Risk Benchmarks median values for arsenic, lead, and zinc.

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Appendix A. Abbreviated Preliminary Assessments for Gilmore Division of Texas Mining District

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ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Texas Patented Claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Pittsburg-Idaho Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45173^{o} **Longitude:** W 113.29345^{o}

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		x
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		x
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		x
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		x
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	x	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgement when evaluating a site. Your judgement may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schuld 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This site contains no evidence of disturbance due to mineral extraction or processing, and although it is close to recreational residential developments no significant sources, pathways or locations of exposure are present

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Never Sweat Mine

Previous Names (if any): aka Never Sweat Patent, Pittsburg-Idaho Group, Never Sweat Shaft,

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45710^{o} **Longitude:** W 113.29070^{o}

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		**x**
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		**x**
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		**x**
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		**x**
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	**x**	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations or volumes that present a threat to human

health or the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?	**X**	
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?	**X**	
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?	**X**	

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area, and ORV recreationists visit this site. However, because it is remote and exposure times limited there are very low potential risks to human health or the environment. Large scale mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgement when evaluating a site. Your judgement may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**No**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets. There are no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schuld 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This claim, also known as the Pittsburg – Idaho Group or P.I. Mine contains some of the most extensive surface and underground disturbances in the Gilmore area. In particular, the claim contains numerous open and caved adits, tunnels, shafts, waste dumps, mine and mill buildings, and an aerial tram way. Although waste dumps are quite voluminous, most of the wastes are apparently barren country rock through which the workings were driven to ore bodies and other underground facilities. There are indications and minor amounts of highly oxidized ore, but nothing that would suggest that these volumes have been released from the site or that humans or sensitive receptors receive significant exposures or doses at these sites. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that this site be Designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Sixteen to One Extension patented claim

Previous Names (if any): aka 16 To 1, aka Pittsburg-Idaho Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45195^{o} **Longitude:** W 113.28906^{o}

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		**x**
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		**x**
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		**x**
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		**x**
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	**x**	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schulz 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This site contains one caved stope but no waste dumps or other significant disturbance due to mineral extraction or processing, and although it is close to recreational residential developments no significant sources, pathways or locations of exposure are present

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Silver Dollar Extension patented claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Pittsburg-Idaho Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45616^{o} **Longitude:** W 113.28845^{o}

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		x
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		x
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		x
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		x
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	x	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce Schulte 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This site contains no significant disturbance due to mineral extraction or processing, and although it is close to recreational residential developments no significant sources, pathways or locations of exposure are present

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Latest Out Mine

Previous Names (if any): aka Allie Group, Pittsburg-Idaho Group, Latest Out Patent, Latest Out Tunnel, Latest Out Shaft,

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45605^{o} **Longitude:** W 113.29180^{o}

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		**x**
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		**x**
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		**x**
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		**x**
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	**x**	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations or volumes that present a threat to human

health or the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?	**X**	
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?	**X**	
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?	**X**	

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area, and ORV recreationists visit this site. However, because it is remote and exposure times limited there are very low potential risks to human health or the environment. Large scale mining activities occurred in this area and waste dumps, adits, and shafts, but no discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgement when evaluating a site. Your judgement may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**No**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets. There are no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce Schuld 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This claim, also known as the Pittsburg – Idaho Group or P.I. Mine, contains some of the most extensive surface and underground disturbances in the Gilmore area. In particular, the Latest Out contains at numerous open and caved adits, tunnels, shafts, waste dumps, mine and mill buildings, and an aerial tram way. Although waste dumps are quite voluminous, most of the wastes are apparently barren country rock through which the workings were driven to ore bodies and other underground facilities. There are indications and minor amounts of highly oxidized ore, but nothing that would suggest that these volumes have been released from the site or that humans or sensitive receptors receive significant exposures or doses at these sites. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that this site be Designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Hatton Patented Claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Allie Mining Co. Claims, aka Allie Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45747 **Longitude:** W 113.29420°

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		x
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		x
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		x
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		x
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	x	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released From the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schuld 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This site contains no evidence of disturbance due to mineral extraction or processing, and although it is close to recreational residential developments no significant sources, pathways or locations of exposure are present

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Edie Patented Claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Allie Mining Co. Claims, aka Allie Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.46048^{o} **Longitude:** W 113.29340^{o}

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		x
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		x
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		x
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		x
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	x	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released From the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schuld 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This site contains no evidence of disturbance due to mineral extraction or processing, and although it is close to recreational residential developments no significant sources, pathways or locations of exposure are present

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: W. H. Cannon Patented Claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Allie Mining Co. Claims, aka Allie Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.46300º **Longitude:** W 113.28987º

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		x
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		x
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		x
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		x
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	x	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released From the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schuld 8/4/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This site contains no evidence of disturbance due to mineral extraction or processing, and although it is close to recreational residential developments no significant sources, pathways or locations of exposure are present

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Glen Tunnel

Previous Names (if any): aka Glen patented claim, aka Allie Mining Co. Claims, aka Allie Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45907º **Longitude:** W 113.28997º

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		**x**
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		**x**
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		**x**
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		**x**
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	**x**	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or

the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		**APA**	**Full PA**	**PA/SI**	**SI**
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released From the site.	Option 1: APA SI Option 2: PA/SI	**Yes** **No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI Option 2: PA/SI	**No** **No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program – further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schulz 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This site contains one open adit and one very small dump leading to an empty ore chute, but there are no other disturbances due to mineral extraction or processing. Although it is close to recreational residential developments no significant sources, pathways or locations of exposure are present

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Gilmore Patented Claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Allie Mining Company Claims, Allie Group, Gilmore Mine, Gilmore Tunnel, Gilmore Decline

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.46136° **Longitude:** W 113.28667°

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		**x**
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		**x**
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		**x**
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		**x**
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	**x**	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or

the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program – further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schuld 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This claim contain some historic mine developments, but its dominant features are the open adit, decline and waste dump. Although these features may be physical hazards they do not contain volumes of wastes or ore that may pose significant threat to humans or sensitive receptors. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that this site be designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: Andy Patented Claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Allie Mining Company Claims, Allie Group, "old" Gilmore Town Site, Andy Tunnel

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.46010° **Longitude:** W 113.28607°

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		**x**
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		**x**
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		**x**
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		**x**
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	**x**	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or

the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program - further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

Bruce A. Schuld

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This claim contain some historic mine developments, but their dominant feature is the "old" Gilmore Town Site. Although several collapsed features and open adits are present on the Andy it does not contain volumes of wastes or ore that may pose significant threat to humans or sensitive receptors. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that these sites be Designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: La Porte Patented Claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Gillmore Mercantile Company Claims, Martha Group, Dorothy Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45545° **Longitude:** W 113.28647°

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		**x**
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		**x**
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		**x**
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		**x**
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	**x**	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or

the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program – further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program - NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schuld 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This claim contains no historic mine developments. Its dominant feature is the small RV site developed by the current owner. There are no volumes of wastes or ore that may pose significant threat to humans or sensitive receptors. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that this site be designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist can be used to help the site investigator determine if an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) is warranted. This checklist should document the rationale for the decision on whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets, if necessary.

Checklist Preparer: __Bruce A. Schuld, Idaho DEQ_____ ___08/06/10___
(Name/Title) (Date)
_1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706_____ _(208)373-0554
(Address) (Phone)
_bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov_____
(E-Mail Address)

Site Name: G.A.P. Patented Claim

Previous Names (if any): aka Gillmore Mercantile Company Claims, Martha Group, Dorothy Group

Site Location: 1 mile west of Gilmore, Idaho

T 13 N R 27 E, Sec 18 , 83464
(Zip)

Latitude: N 44.45785° **Longitude:** W 113.27992°

Describe the release (or potential release) and its probable nature:

This site was investigated for potential releases of heavy metals and sediment from mine waste dumps, and potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals.

Part 1 - Superfund Eligibility Evaluation

If all answers are "no" go on to Part 2, otherwise proceed to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Is the site currently in CERCLIS or an "alias" of another site?		**x**
2. Is the site being addressed by some other remedial program (Federal, State, or Tribal)?		**x**
3. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?		**x**
4. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)?		**x**
5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts exists (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, or an EPA approved risk assessment completed)?	**x**	

Please explain all "yes" answer(s). Historical records research and site visit confirmed that contaminants of concern do not exist in concentrations that present a threat to human health or

the environment.

Part 2 - Initial Site Evaluation
For Part 2, if information is not available to make a "yes" or "no" response, further investigation may be needed. In these cases, determine whether an APA is appropriate. Exhibit 1 parallels the questions in Part 2. Use Exhibit 1 to make decisions in Part 3.

If the answer is "no" to any of questions 1, 2, or 3, proceed directly to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
1. Does the site have a release or a potential to release?		**x**
2. Does the site have uncontained sources containing CERCLA eligible substances?		**x**
3. Does the site have documented on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets?		**X**

If the answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 above were all "yes" then answer the questions below before proceeding to Part 3.	**YES**	**NO**
4. Does documentation indicate that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?		**X**
5. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site?		**X**
6. Is there an apparent release and no documented on-site targets or targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets (e.g., targets within 1 mile)?		**X**
7. Is there no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site?		**X**

Notes:

Recreational home sites are located within the subject area; however, there are no potential risks to human health or the environment. Very little mining activities occurred in this area and no waste dumps, adits, or discharges were observed. **(See attached Gilmore Mine Area Photo log and Site Conditions)**

EXHIBIT 1 SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION GUIDELINES FOR A SITE

Exhibit 1 identifies different types of site information and provides some possible recommendations for further site assessment activities based on that information. You will use Exhibit 1 in determining the need for further action at the site, based on the answers to the questions in Part 2. Please use your professional judgment when evaluating a site. Your judgment may be different from the general recommendations for a site given below.

Suspected/Documented Site Conditions		APA	Full PA	PA/SI	SI
1. There are no releases or potential to release.		**Yes**			
2. No uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances are present on site.		**Yes**			
3. There are no on-site, adjacent, or nearby targets.		**Yes**			
4. There is documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**Yes**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
5. There is an apparent release at the site with no documentation of targets, but there are targets on site or immediately adjacent to the site.	Option 1: APA SI	**No**			
	Option 2: PA/SI	**No**			
6. There is an apparent release and no documented on-site targets and no documented targets immediately adjacent to the site, but there are nearby targets. Nearby targets are those targets that are located within 1 mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site.		**No**			
7. There is no indication of a hazardous substance release, and there are not uncontained sources containing CERCLA hazardous substances, but there is a potential to release with targets present on site or in proximity to the site.		**No**			

Part 3 - EPA Site Assessment Decision

When completing Part 3, use Part 2 and Exhibit 1 to select the appropriate decision. For example, if the answer to question 1 in Part 2 was “no,” then an APA may be performed and the “NFRAP” box below should be checked. Additionally, if the answer to question 4 in Part 2 is “yes,” then you have two options (as indicated in Exhibit 1): Option 1 --conduct an APA and check the “Lower Priority SI” or “Higher Priority SI” box below; or Option 2 -- proceed with a combined PA/SI assessment.

Check the box that applies based on the conclusions of the APA:

x	NFRAP		Refer to Removal Program – further site assessment needed
	Higher Priority SI		Refer to Removal Program – NFRAP
	Lower Priority SI		Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site
	Defer to RCRA Subtitle C		Other: _____
	Defer to NRC		

Regional EPA Reviewer:

Bruce A. Schold 8/6/10

Print Name/Signature Date 8/6/10

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE FOR YOUR DECISION:

This claim contains no historic mine developments with the exception of the Gilmore Cmetery and a few caved shafts, presumably discovery shafts. There are no significant volumes of waste or ore that may pose significant threat to humans or sensitive receptors. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that this site be designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

NOTES: (SEE ATTACHED)

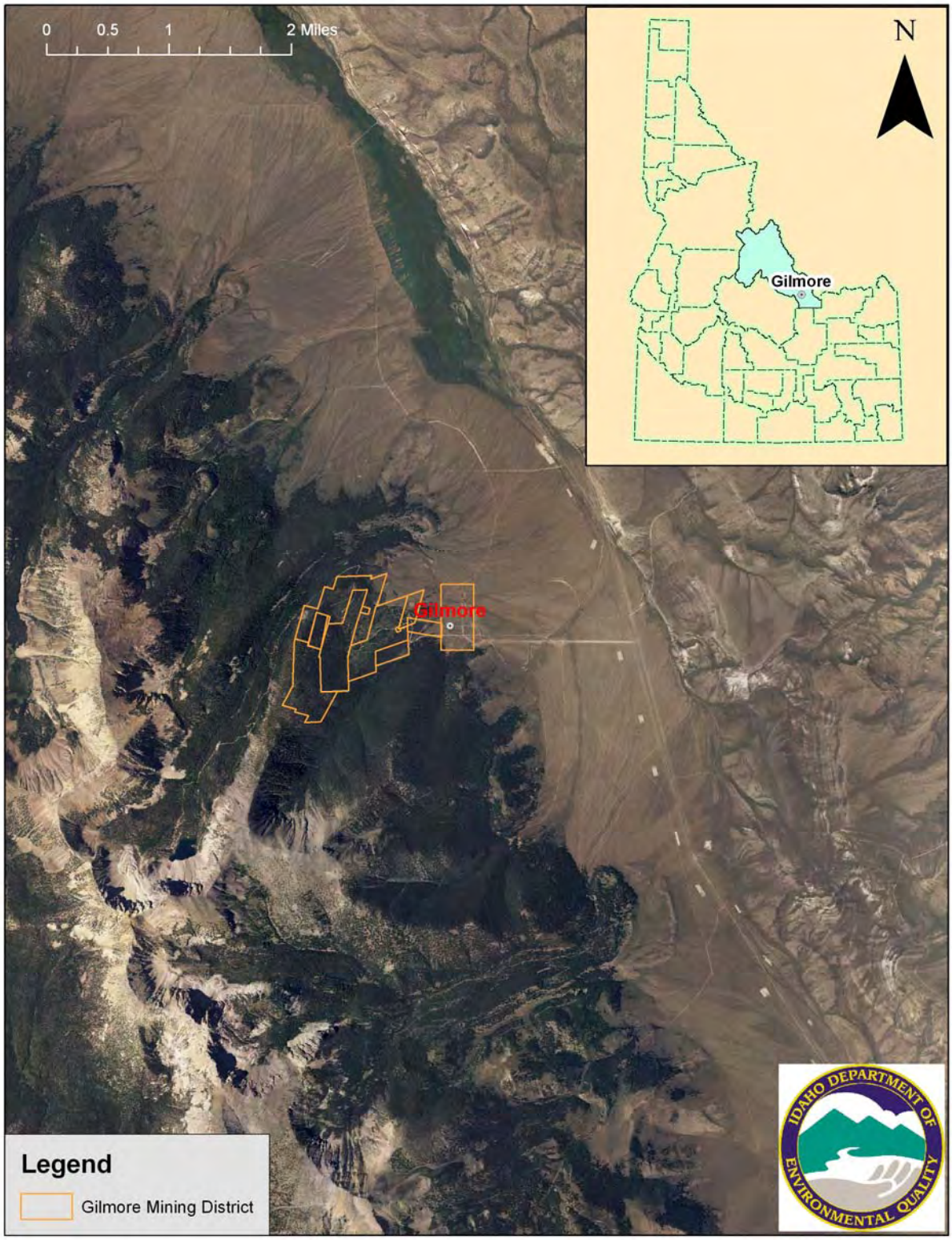

Figure 1. Location of the Gilmore Mining District with Lemhi County 2010 Parcel Data overlay. (Map source: Lemhi County NAIP 2004)

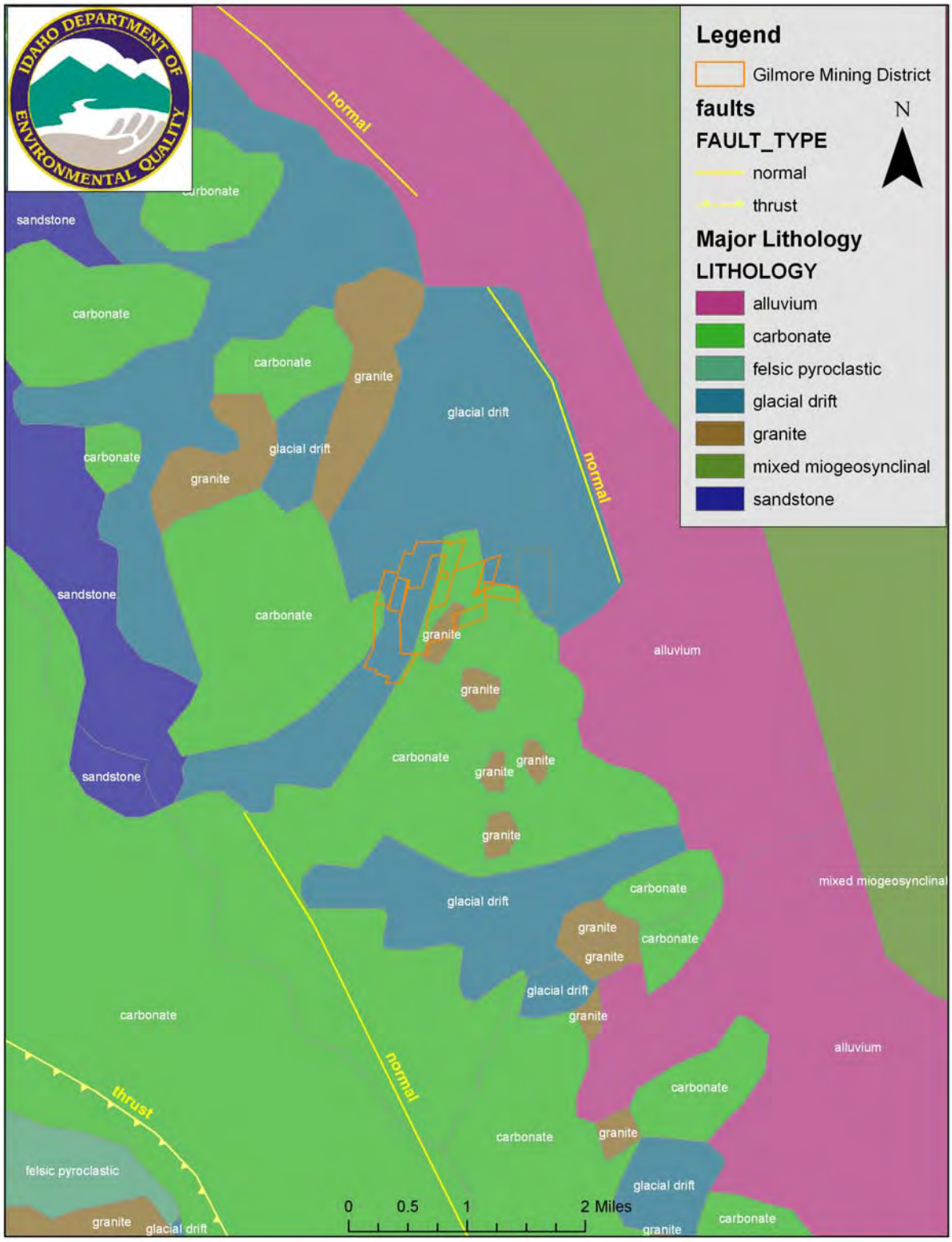

Figure 2. Lithology of the Gilmore Mining District. (Map source: Idaho DEQ ArcSDE 9.2 Geodatabase)

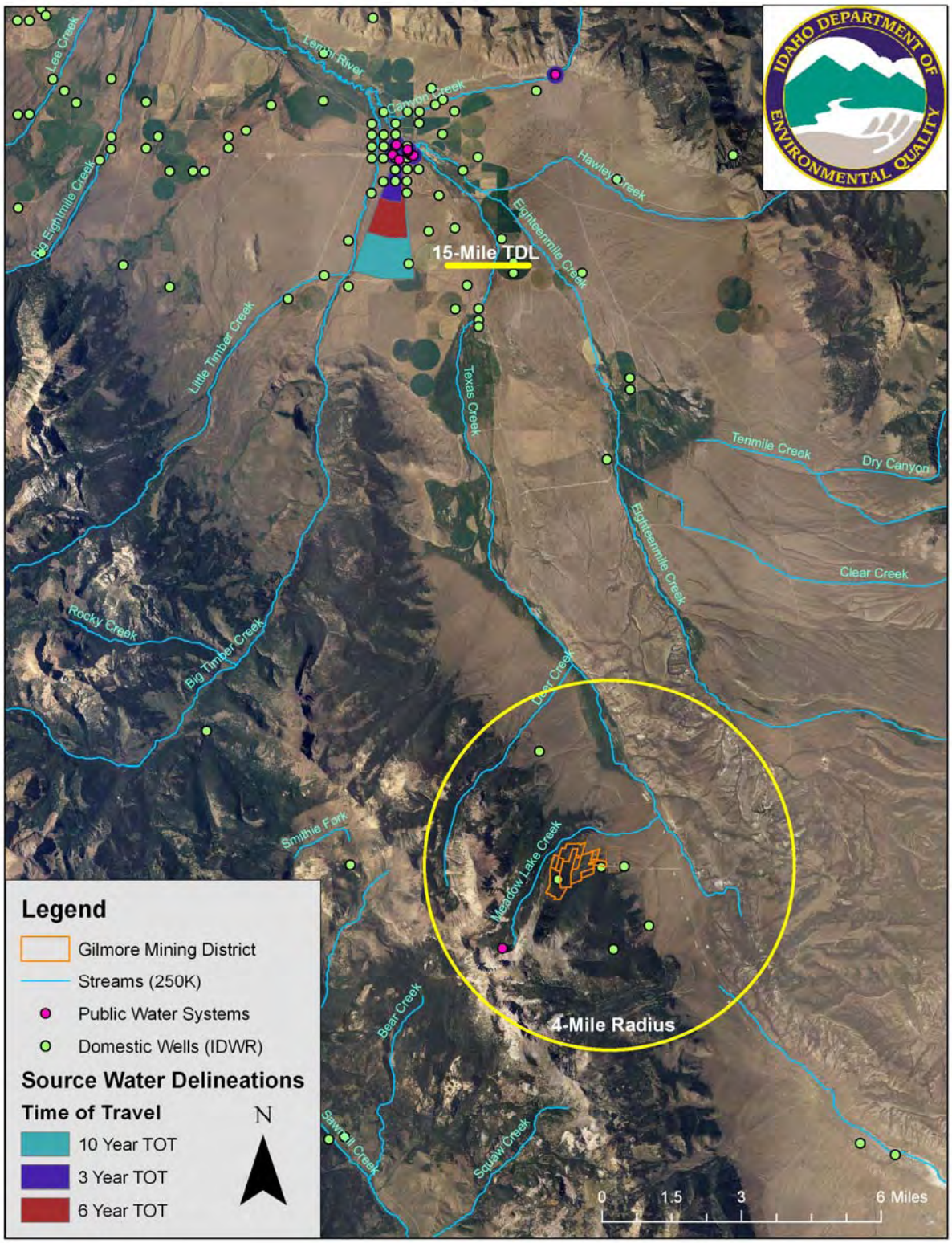

Figure 3. Drinking water well locations and source water delineations. 15-Mile Target Distance Limit (TDL). (Map source: Lemhi County NAIP 2004)

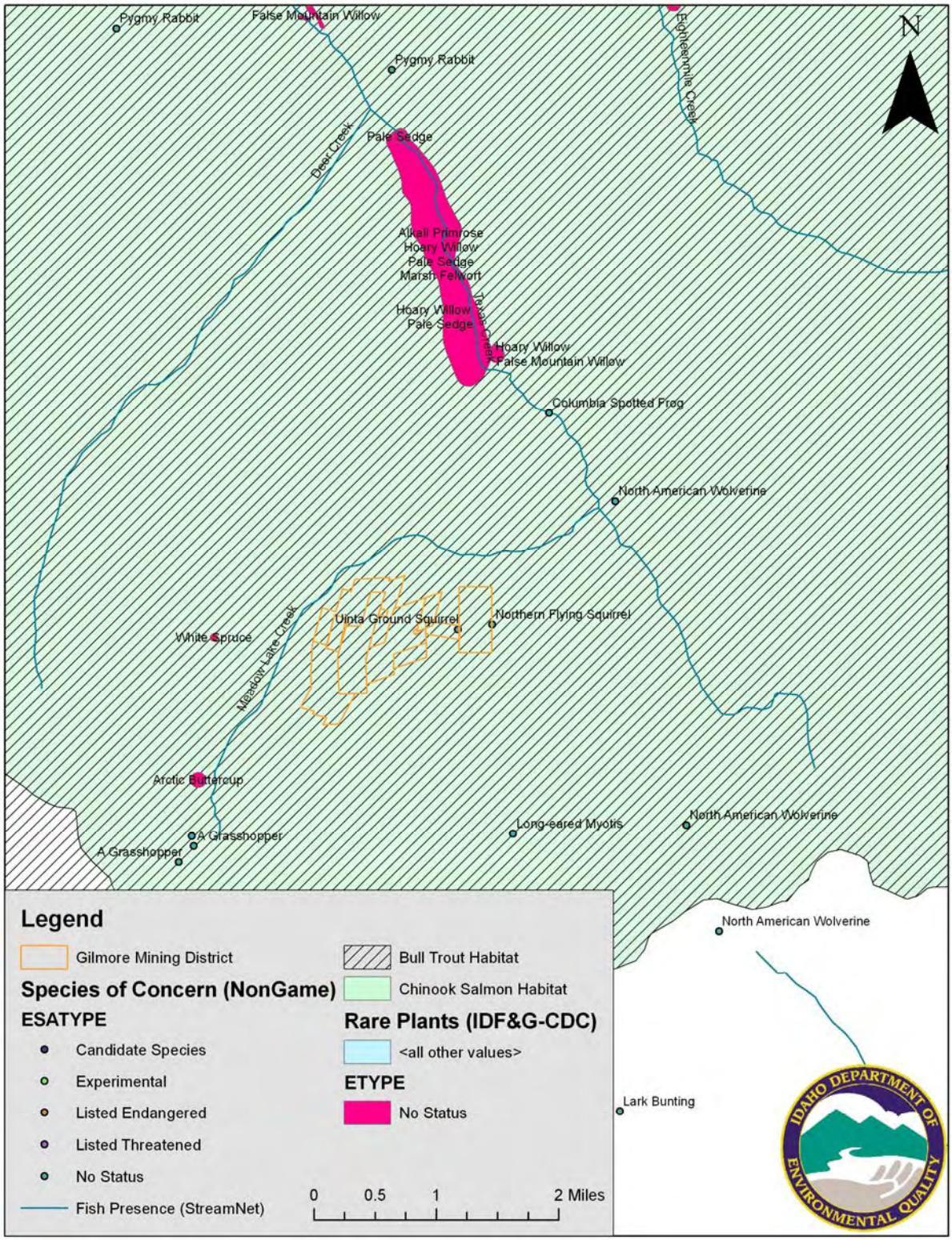

Figure 4. Sensitive species near the Gilmore Mining District. (Map source: Idaho DEQ ArcSDE 9.2 Geodatabase)

Photos and Site Conditions for Patented Claims in Gilmore

The Gilmore Division (Umpleby 1909) of the Texas Mining District contains mixed ownership lands administered by the USDA Forest Service and numerous private individuals or families. Within the area are at least 60 patented and 18 unpatented mine claims. Access was granted to several patented claims in Gilmore and additional observations were made from public access roads and Off Road Vehicle (ORV) trails. DEQ is making recommendations to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to designate specific properties or claims as "No Remedial Action Planned" where observations lead to that recommendation, whether or not access was granted to all of the properties. However, neither sampling was conducted nor conclusions were drawn by DEQ regarding about publicly accessible properties where access was not granted to DEQ **and** on which it appears that some human health and ecological risks may be present. DEQ will re-attempt to gain access and work with property owners of these sites.

Photo #1 Historical Marker for the Gilmore Mining area of eth Texas Mining District. (B. Schuld 5/12/10)

Photo #2 Much of the Texas Gilmore area has been subdivided or is being subdivided and sold for recreational residential development (B. Schuld 5/12/10)

Photo 3 Much of the Texas Gilmore area has been subdivided or is being subdivided and sold for recreational residential development (B. Schuld 5/12/10)

Photo #4 The USDA Forest Service Campground at Meadow Lake is one of the major ORV destinations that requires traversing the Gilmore area and mining patents on public roads. (T. Elayer 7/22/10)

During the field work to complete these site assessments, numerous dangerous mine openings were seen. It is not the mission of DEQ to evaluate the physical risks associated with these dangerous openings, nor is it the intent of these reports to draw the attention of recreationists to these openings. Therefore, DEQ is providing this disclaimer: **"Open mine adits, shafts stopes and other physical hazards warrant extreme caution by any visitor to the area. DEQ urges the reader of this report and any public user to exercise extreme caution by avoiding the openings or viewing them from a careful distance"**

Never-the less, DEQ suggests that land owners and the USDA Forest Service who manage or administer lands containing these mine openings managed or close the openings that pose significant physical dangers to visitors. Because of the historic significance and potential habitat issues, considerable thought should be put into how to control or restrict access without losing the existing values of these historic workings.

Glen Claim and Adit

The Glen Claim contains an adit to the "Glen Tunnel" and a small waste dump containing lees than 100 cubic yards of waste. Most of the waste appears to be crystalline country rock with very small quantities of altered rocks that were probably derived from an ore zone. However, the remnants of an ore chute adjacent to the waste dump may indicate that what ore had been extracted was shipped from the site.

The mine opening and waste dump span the public access road to lands administered by they USDA Forest Service and its Meadow Lake Camp Ground (C.G.) Because of the access and proximity to the road, the waste dump was sampled.

Photo #5 The Glen adit and tunnel are adjacent to the Meadow Lake public road. It was apparent that the public has and uses its access to enter and explore this dangerous mine opening. The Glen Waste Dump was sampled since public access traverse it, and although it was small, this sample may provide information about the typical constituents of mine waste in the Gilmore area. (T. Elayer 7/22/10)

In brief, the source (waste dump) for release or exposure to heavy metals laden waste by humans or other sensitive receptors is minimal. Furthermore, there are no indications that there has been a delivery of sediment or leached heavy metals to surface or ground waters. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that this site be Designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

Latest Out , 16 TO 1, Texas, and Never Sweat mines (a.k.a. Pittsburg Idaho Group, P.I. Mine)

These claims, also known as the Pittsburg – Idaho Group or P.I. Mine contain some of the most extensive surface and underground disturbances in the Gilmore area. In particular, the claims Latest Out, Never seat and Silver Dollar contain numerous open and caved adits, tunnels, shafts, waste dumps, mine and mill buildings, and an aerial tram way. Although waste dumps are quite voluminous, most of the wastes are apparently barren country rock through which the workings were driven to ore bodies and other underground facilities. There are indications and minor amounts of highly oxidized ore, but nothing that would suggest that these volumes have been released from the site or that humans or sensitive receptors receive significant exposures or doses at these sites. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that this site be Designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

Photo #6 Looking up at the Never Sweat and latest Out Mine waste Dumps from the public Road by the Glen Tunnel Adit (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Photo #7 Collapsed Shaft on Latest Out Waste Dump (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Photo #8 Waste Dump and Collapsed Dog House on Latest Out Mine (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Photo #9 Open Adit on the border of the Latest Out and Never Sweat mines (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Photo #10 Dangerous Open Adit on the border of the Never Sweat and Latest Out mines. (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

There are at least two very dangerous open adits near the border of the Never Sweat and Latest Out patented claims, the ORV trails, fire rings and trash indicate that there are numerous visitors to these adits areas.

Photo #11 Dog House and Tramway on Never Sweat (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Photo #12 Dog House and Tram House on Never Sweat (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #13 Dog House and Tram House on Never Sweat (B. Schuld).

Silver Dollar and Silver Dollar Extension

The Silver Dollar claim contains two major surface and underground mine facilities. On the south side of the claim is the Silver Dollar Shaft that connects to the P.I. Tunnel driven from the Martha Claim at the 200’ Level. Near the collar of the Shaft is an extensively caved stope that extends westward onto the 16 TO 1 Claim. Although the dumps beneath the shaft are extensive very little remains of the ore bearing rock, and the waste dump is dominated by barren country rock excavated during the development of the Shaft. In the northeastern portion of the claim there are three open adits, one caved

adit, and a voluminous waste dump containing large volumes of barren country rock and highly altered (oxidized) sulfide bearing wastes, presumably ore.

The Silver Dollar Extension has been traversed by numerous cat (Bulldozer) trails and possibly drill pads. But there is no evidence that any significant development occurred on this claim.

Although these observations were made from the public road and well developed ORV trails developed by site visitors, DEQ did not collect samples or evaluate the volumes of wastes at the Shaft or adit sites. DEQ's observations have lead to two different conclusions. First, both the 16 TO 1 and Silver Dollar Extension should be designated as NFRAPs since there are no significant wastes or exposure pathways. Second, the Silver Dollar Claim has potentially significant human health and ecological risks that should be assesses particularly in light of the fact that the area is being routinely subdivided and developed for recreational and residential properties.

Photo #14 Collapsed dog House on the Waste Dump for the Siler Dollar Shaft

Photo#15 Dangerously open stope on the border of the Silver Dollar and 16 To 1 patented claims (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #16 Caved Stopes and cross cuts extend from the open shaft on the west side of the Silver Dollar claim onto the 16 To 1 claim

Photo #17 Looking down on waste dump and hoist house foundation of the Silver Dollar Shaft. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #18 Dangerous Open Shaft on the west side of the Silver Dollar Claim (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #19 Some of the most recent development of the underground Silver Dollar was apparently done at what is now a caved adit. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #20 Three dangerously open adits remain on the Silver Dollar. There as apparently some redevelopment work that was conducted on these adits and a small ore bin/chute was constructed to ship some ore or samples (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

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Photo #21 Three dangerous open adits remain on the Silver Dollar. There as apparently some redevelopment work that was conducted on these adits and a small ore bin/chute was constructed to ship some ore or bulk samples (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

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Photo #22 Although a fairly significant volume of altered rock/ore is present at the Silver Dollar no samples were collected, and no further analysis will be made pending granting of access(B. Schuld 7/22/10).

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Photo #23 Three dangerously open adits remain on the Silver Dollar. There as apparently some redevelopment work that was conducted on these adits and a small ore bin/chute was constructed to ship some ore or samples. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

G.A.P. and La Porte patented claims

The G.A.P. and La Porte patented claims had little or no historic mine developments on them. The most significant developments included the historic Gilmore Cemetery on the G.A.P and the trailer sites developed by the owners of the La Porte. In brief, the source (waste dump) for release or exposure to heavy metals laden waste by humans or other sensitive receptors is minimal. Furthermore, there are no indications that there has been a delivery of sediment or leached heavy metals to surface or ground waters. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that this site be Designated as "No Remedial Action Planned" (NRAP).

Photo #24 Entrance to the Historic Gilmore Cemetery (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #25 Gilmore Cemetery on the G.A.P. patented mining claim (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #26 Looking southwest along the southern boundary of the La Porte patented claim. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #27 Looking along the eastern claim boundary of the La Porte from the north east corner. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #28 View across the Never Sweat, Silver Dollar, Martha, Dorothy, and G.A.P. patented claims from the Latest Out Mine waste Dump. (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

<u>Dorothy and Martha Patented Claims</u>

The Dorothy and Martha patented claims contain numerous major mine developments. On the north side of the Dorothy next to the public road is the adit to the Dorothy Tunnel and Waste Dump, and portions of the Allie and P.I. Waste Dumps. On the north side of the Martha claim are the adits to the Allie and P.I. tunnels, their waste dumps and part of the “Old” Gilmore Town site.

Access was explicitly denied to these properties by the Canada Family Trust's realtor, but observations were made regarding these claims from the public road and ORV trails that were not posted. Furthermore, a waste sample was collected on the Allie/P.I. Waste Dump where the dump encroached on the road (or visa versa).

Photo #29 Public Access Road through patented claims in Gilmore. This location is between the Allie/P.I. tunnel adits and the toe of the Dorothy Tunnel Waste Dump.

The portion of the Allie/P.I. Waste Dump that may be seen (above) just on the left hand side of the road was sampled (Sample #####) because it is in contact with the public right of way, and because it may be representative of typical mine wastes found in the Gilmore mine sites. Observations regarding the waste dump material, the proximity of the dumps to the public road, the well developed ORV trails through the properties and interest shown by potential buyers have led DEQ to conclude that the claims should be assessed if formal access is granted by the Canada family Trust.

Photo#30 Allie and PI waste dump(s) along side of the public road to Meadow Lake C.G. through the patented claims in Gilmore(B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo#31 Caved adit of the Allie Tunnel along side of the public road. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #32 Caved adit for the Pittsburg-Idaho (P.I. Tunnel) (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Photo #33 Caved adit for the Pittsburg-Idaho (P.I. Tunnel) (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo#34 Allie and PI waste dump(s) along side of the public road through the patented claims in Gilmore. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo#35 Allie and PI waste dump(s) along side of the public road through the patented claims in Gilmore. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo#36 Dangerous opening of the Dorothy Tunnel adit. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo#37 Dangerous opening of the Dorothy Tunnel adit. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

<u>Andy, Gilmore, Vick, Elk and Elk No. 2 (a.k.a. “Old” Gilmore Town Site and Allie Group)</u>

These claims contain some historic mine developments, but their dominant feature is the “old” Gilmore Town Site. Although several collapsed features and open adits are present on the Andy and Gilmore claims, neither contains volumes of wastes, ore that may pose significant threat to humans or sensitive receptors. Looking downhill from the Gilmore waste dump onto the Elk and Elk No. 2 led to a conclusion that no significant workings were located on these properties. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that these sites be Designated as “No Remedial Action Planned” (NRAP).

Because the Vick claim contained a residence, and was not accessible by well developed ORV trails, DEQ did not enter the property, make any observations or collect any data on the property. Casual observations indicated that the property probably did not contain any human health or ecological threat, but formal access should be sought and the site assessed to validate this conclusion.

Photo #38 Concrete Dog House and Tunnel Adit on Andy Claim on north end of the "Old" Gilmore Town site.

Photo #39 Waste Dump developed by excavation of the Gilmore Mine Adit and Decline.(B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Photo#40 Gilmore Mine Adit and Decline (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Photo#41 The Gilmore Decline is a dangerous opening that is frequented by tourists (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #42 Gilmore Adit and Decline waste Dump. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #43 Gilmore Adit is a dangerous opening that is frequented by tourists (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

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Photo #44 Bunkhouse in the "old Gilmore Town site (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo #45 Abandoned buildings in the "Old" Gilmore Town Site. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Photo # 46 Mining Office (?) in the "Old" Gilmore Town site. (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Ruth and Olive Patented Claims

Access to the Ruth and Olive claims was never received and all local access is posted. Therefore DEQ did not enter or make any specific observations about the properties. However, given the size of the dumps and workings that can be seen from public access, DEQ has concluded that these properties should be assessed if access can be obtained.

Photo #47 Looking down onto the Ruth and Olive Claims from the Gilmore Waste Dump. Note the large stockpiles of materials that were supposedly being reprocessed on the Ruth and Olive (B. Schuld 7/22/10).

Miscellaneous Mine Claims. Mixer, Cook, Hatton, Annex, Roy Launder, Eddie, W.H. Cannon

Although formal access to these properties was not given to DEQ, general observations made from public access, maps and ortho photo quads indicates that little if any significant mining development occurred on these properties. Therefore, DEQ is recommending that these properties be Designated as “No Remedial Action Planned” (NRAP).

Photo #48 Gilmore background Soil Sample Location (B. Schuld 7/22/10)

Appendix B. Laboratory Sample Reports

WOG0719

SVL ANALYTICAL

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

SVL Analytical, Inc. • One Government Gulch • Kellogg, ID 83837 • (208) 784-1258 • FAX: (208) 783-0891

FOR SVL USE ONLY
SVL JOB #

TEMP on Receipt:

Table 1. -- Matrix Type
1 = Surface Water, 2 = Ground Water
3 = Soil/Sediment, 4 = Rinsate, 5 = Oil
6 = Waste, 7 = Other

Report to Company: Id, Dept of Envir. Quality
Contact: Bruce Schuld
Address: 1410 N Hilton
Boise Id 83706
Phone Number: 208 841 8179
FAX Number: 208 373 0154
E-mail: bruce.schuld@deq.idaho.gov

Invoice Sent To:
Contact:
Address:
Phone Number:
FAX Number:
PO#:

Project Name: Texas Gilmore Mining Dst
Sampler's Signature: Bruce A Schuld

Indicate State of sample origination: _____ **USACE?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please take care to distinguish between:
1 and I
2 and Z
5 and S
Ø and O
Thanks!

	Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Time	Collected by: (Init.)	Misc. Matrix Type (From Table 1)	Misc. No. of Containers	Preservative(s) Unpreserved	HNO_3 Filtered	HNO_3 Unfiltered	HCl	H_2SO_4	NaOH	Other (Specify)	Analyses Required RCRA 8	Copper	Iron	Manganese	Zinc	Antimony	Rush Instructions (Days)	Comments
1	SMWD1SS1	7/20	9:00	Bruce Schuld	3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
2	SMBGSS1	7/20	10:00		3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
3	UKAD1SS1	7/20	11:00		3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
4	SMDSS1	7/20	12:00		3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
5	SMWD6SS1	7/20	13:00		3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
6	GTADSS1	7/21	16:00		3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
7	AMAD1SS1	7/22	8:00		3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
8	UKADSS1	7/22	10:00		3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
9	GMBGSS1	7/22	11:00		3	1	X							X	X	X	X	X	X		
10																					

Relinquished by: Bruce Date: 7/23/10 Time: [illegible] Received by: C Flores Date: 7/27/10 Time: 12:50
Relinquished by: Date: Time: Received by: Date: Time:

* Sample Reject: ☐ Return ☐ Dispose ☐ Store (30 Days)

White: LAB COPY Yellow: CUSTOMER COPY

SVL-COC 9/05

* SVL DID NOT RECEIVE THIS SAMPLE
CF 7/27/10

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

ANALYTICAL REPORT FOR SAMPLES

Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Matrix	Date Sampled	Sampled By	Date Received
SMWD1SS1	W0G0719-01	Soil	20-Jul-10 09:00	BS	27-Jul-2010
SMBGSS1	W0G0719-02	Soil	20-Jul-10 10:00	BS	27-Jul-2010
SMDSS1	W0G0719-03	Soil	20-Jul-10 12:00	BS	27-Jul-2010
SMWD6SS1	W0G0719-04	Soil	20-Jul-10 13:00	BS	27-Jul-2010
GTADSS1	W0G0719-05	Soil	21-Jul-10 16:00	BS	27-Jul-2010
AMAD1SS1	W0G0719-06	Soil	22-Jul-10 08:00	BS	27-Jul-2010
UKADSS1	W0G0719-07	Soil	22-Jul-10 10:00	BS	27-Jul-2010
GMBGSS1	W0G0719-08	Soil	22-Jul-10 11:00	BS	27-Jul-2010

Solid samples are analyzed on an as-received, wet-weight basis, unless otherwise requested.
Sample preparation is defined by the client as per their Data Quality Objectives.
This report supercedes any previous reports for this Work Order. The complete report includes pages for each sample, a full QC report, and a notes section.
The results presented in this report relate only to the samples, and meet all requirements of the NELAC Standards unless otherwise noted.

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Client Sample ID: **SMWD1SS1**
SVL Sample ID: **W0G0719-01 (Soil)**

Sample Report Page 1 of 1

Sampled: 20-Jul-10 09:00
Received: 27-Jul-10
Sampled By: BS

Method	Analyte	Result	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution	Batch	Analyst	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	**Antimony**	90.7	mg/kg	2.0	0.3		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Arsenic**	112	mg/kg	2.5	0.5		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Barium**	623	mg/kg	0.20	0.02		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Cadmium**	4.58	mg/kg	0.20	0.03		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Chromium**	17.2	mg/kg	0.60	0.07		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Copper**	121	mg/kg	1.00	0.21		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Iron**	16200	mg/kg	6.0	1.0		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:13	
EPA 6010B	**Lead**	4850	mg/kg	0.75	0.36		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Manganese**	6320	mg/kg	0.40	0.06		W031189	DG	08/10/10 13:27	
EPA 6010B	**Selenium**	24.4	mg/kg	4.0	1.4		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Silver**	39.6	mg/kg	0.50	0.04		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 6010B	**Zinc**	930	mg/kg	1.00	0.22		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:14	
EPA 7471A	**Mercury**	2.13	mg/kg	0.330	0.095	10	W032137	JAA	08/05/10 15:19	D2
Percent Solids										
Percent Solids	**% Solids**	96.6	%	0.1			W031188	DP	07/29/10 09:44	

This data has been reviewed for accuracy and has been authorized for release by the Laboratory Director or designee.

John Kern
Laboratory Director

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Client Sample ID: **SMBGSS1**
SVL Sample ID: **W0G0719-02 (Soil)**

Sample Report Page 1 of 1

Sampled: 20-Jul-10 10:00
Received: 27-Jul-10
Sampled By: BS

Method	Analyte	Result	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution	Batch	Analyst	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	Antimony	< 2.0	mg/kg	2.0	0.3		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:32	
EPA 6010B	**Arsenic**	18.0	mg/kg	2.5	0.5		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:32	
EPA 6010B	**Barium**	358	mg/kg	0.20	0.02		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:31	
EPA 6010B	**Cadmium**	0.75	mg/kg	0.20	0.03		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:31	
EPA 6010B	**Chromium**	22.1	mg/kg	0.60	0.07		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:31	
EPA 6010B	**Copper**	18.8	mg/kg	1.00	0.21		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:31	
EPA 6010B	**Iron**	17700	mg/kg	6.0	1.0		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:30	
EPA 6010B	**Lead**	102	mg/kg	0.75	0.36		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:32	
EPA 6010B	**Manganese**	913	mg/kg	0.40	0.06		W031189	DG	08/10/10 13:42	
EPA 6010B	Selenium	< 4.0	mg/kg	4.0	1.4		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:32	
EPA 6010B	**Silver**	0.85	mg/kg	0.50	0.04		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:31	
EPA 6010B	**Zinc**	191	mg/kg	1.00	0.22		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:31	
EPA 7471A	**Mercury**	0.063	mg/kg	0.033	0.010		W032137	JAA	08/05/10 13:03	
Percent Solids										
Percent Solids	**% Solids**	94.7	%	0.1			W031188	DP	07/29/10 09:44	

This data has been reviewed for accuracy and has been authorized for release by the Laboratory Director or designee.

John Kern
Laboratory Director

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Client Sample ID: **SMDSS1**
SVL Sample ID: **W0G0719-03 (Soil)**

Sample Report Page 1 of 1

Sampled: 20-Jul-10 12:00
Received: 27-Jul-10
Sampled By: BS

Method	Analyte	Result	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution	Batch	Analyst	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	**Antimony**	145	mg/kg	2.0	0.3		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Arsenic**	201	mg/kg	2.5	0.5		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Barium**	2610	mg/kg	0.20	0.02		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Cadmium**	9.04	mg/kg	0.20	0.03		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Chromium**	62.2	mg/kg	0.60	0.07		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Copper**	217	mg/kg	1.00	0.21		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Iron**	26600	mg/kg	6.0	1.0		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:36	
EPA 6010B	**Lead**	7570	mg/kg	0.75	0.36		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Manganese**	17300	mg/kg	4.00	0.65	10	W031189	DG	08/10/10 13:48	D2
EPA 6010B	**Selenium**	4.6	mg/kg	4.0	1.4		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Silver**	69.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.04		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 6010B	**Zinc**	1550	mg/kg	1.00	0.22		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:37	
EPA 7471A	**Mercury**	6.28	mg/kg	0.330	0.095	10	W032137	JAA	08/05/10 15:24	D2
Percent Solids										
Percent Solids	**% Solids**	97.8	%	0.1			W031188	DP	07/29/10 09:44	

This data has been reviewed for accuracy and has been authorized for release by the Laboratory Director or designee.

John Kern
Laboratory Director

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Client Sample ID: **SMWD6SS1**
SVL Sample ID: **W0G0719-04 (Soil)**

Sample Report Page 1 of 1

Sampled: 20-Jul-10 13:00
Received: 27-Jul-10
Sampled By: BS

Method	Analyte	Result	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution	Batch	Analyst	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	**Antimony**	56.1	mg/kg	2.0	0.3		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Arsenic**	106	mg/kg	2.5	0.5		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Barium**	543	mg/kg	0.20	0.02		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Cadmium**	6.64	mg/kg	0.20	0.03		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Chromium**	21.6	mg/kg	0.60	0.07		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Copper**	68.1	mg/kg	1.00	0.21		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Iron**	16500	mg/kg	6.0	1.0		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:42	
EPA 6010B	**Lead**	1230	mg/kg	0.75	0.36		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Manganese**	2640	mg/kg	0.40	0.06		W031189	DG	08/10/10 13:53	
EPA 6010B	**Selenium**	23.4	mg/kg	4.0	1.4		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Silver**	2.46	mg/kg	0.50	0.04		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 6010B	**Zinc**	1140	mg/kg	1.00	0.22		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:43	
EPA 7471A	**Mercury**	0.210	mg/kg	0.033	0.010		W032137	JAA	08/05/10 13:09	
Percent Solids										
Percent Solids	**% Solids**	97.3	%	0.1			W031188	DP	07/29/10 09:44	

This data has been reviewed for accuracy and has been authorized for release by the Laboratory Director or designee.

John Kern
Laboratory Director

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Client Sample ID: **GTADSS1**
SVL Sample ID: **W0G0719-05 (Soil)**

Sample Report Page 1 of 1

Sampled: 21-Jul-10 16:00
Received: 27-Jul-10
Sampled By: BS

Method	Analyte	Result	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution	Batch	Analyst	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	**Antimony**	43.5	mg/kg	2.0	0.3		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 6010B	**Arsenic**	237	mg/kg	2.5	0.5		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 6010B	**Barium**	497	mg/kg	0.20	0.02		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 6010B	**Cadmium**	23.8	mg/kg	0.20	0.03		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 6010B	**Chromium**	12.4	mg/kg	0.60	0.07		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 6010B	**Copper**	394	mg/kg	1.00	0.21		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 6010B	**Iron**	47900	mg/kg	6.0	1.0		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:47	
EPA 6010B	**Lead**	14800	mg/kg	7.50	3.60	10	W031189	DG	08/10/10 14:00	D2
EPA 6010B	**Manganese**	10400	mg/kg	4.00	0.65	10	W031189	DG	08/10/10 13:59	D2
EPA 6010B	**Selenium**	13.6	mg/kg	4.0	1.4		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 6010B	**Silver**	8.89	mg/kg	0.50	0.04		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 6010B	**Zinc**	7300	mg/kg	1.00	0.22		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:49	
EPA 7471A	**Mercury**	0.593	mg/kg	0.033	0.010		W032137	JAA	08/05/10 13:10	
Percent Solids										
Percent Solids	**% Solids**	95.3	%	0.1			W031188	DP	07/29/10 09:44	

This data has been reviewed for accuracy and has been authorized for release by the Laboratory Director or designee.

John Kern
Laboratory Director

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Client Sample ID: **AMAD1SS1**
SVL Sample ID: **W0G0719-06 (Soil)**

Sample Report Page 1 of 1

Sampled: 22-Jul-10 08:00
Received: 27-Jul-10
Sampled By: BS

Method	Analyte	Result	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution	Batch	Analyst	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	Antimony	< 2.0	mg/kg	2.0	0.3		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Arsenic**	346	mg/kg	2.5	0.5		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Barium**	2220	mg/kg	0.20	0.02		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Cadmium**	6.86	mg/kg	0.20	0.03		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Chromium**	18.7	mg/kg	0.60	0.07		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Copper**	56.5	mg/kg	1.00	0.21		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Iron**	143000	mg/kg	60.0	10.3	10	W031189	DG	08/10/10 14:04	D2
EPA 6010B	**Lead**	2590	mg/kg	0.75	0.36		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Manganese**	32600	mg/kg	4.00	0.65	10	W031189	DG	08/10/10 14:04	D2
EPA 6010B	**Selenium**	6.0	mg/kg	4.0	1.4		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Silver**	9.54	mg/kg	0.50	0.04		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 6010B	**Zinc**	2820	mg/kg	1.00	0.22		W031189	DG	08/10/10 11:55	
EPA 7471A	**Mercury**	1.03	mg/kg	0.033	0.010		W032137	JAA	08/05/10 13:12	
Percent Solids										
Percent Solids	**% Solids**	98.3	%	0.1			W031188	DP	07/29/10 09:44	

This data has been reviewed for accuracy and has been authorized for release by the Laboratory Director or designee.

John Kern
Laboratory Director

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Client Sample ID: **UKADSS1**
SVL Sample ID: **W0G0719-07 (Soil)**

Sample Report Page 1 of 1

Sampled: 22-Jul-10 10:00
Received: 27-Jul-10
Sampled By: BS

Method	Analyte	Result	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution	Batch	Analyst	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	**Antimony**	2.3	mg/kg	2.0	0.3		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:13	
EPA 6010B	**Arsenic**	51.5	mg/kg	2.5	0.5		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:13	
EPA 6010B	**Barium**	842	mg/kg	0.20	0.02		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:12	
EPA 6010B	**Cadmium**	1.38	mg/kg	0.20	0.03		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:12	
EPA 6010B	**Chromium**	12.9	mg/kg	0.60	0.07		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:12	
EPA 6010B	**Copper**	108	mg/kg	1.00	0.21		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:12	
EPA 6010B	**Iron**	19600	mg/kg	6.0	1.0		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:11	
EPA 6010B	**Lead**	848	mg/kg	0.75	0.36		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:12	
EPA 6010B	**Manganese**	1970	mg/kg	0.40	0.06		W031189	DG	08/10/10 14:21	
EPA 6010B	**Selenium**	9.6	mg/kg	4.0	1.4		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:13	
EPA 6010B	**Silver**	6.88	mg/kg	0.50	0.04		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:12	
EPA 6010B	**Zinc**	2330	mg/kg	1.00	0.22		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:12	
EPA 7471A	**Mercury**	3.50	mg/kg	0.330	0.095	10	W032137	JAA	08/05/10 15:25	D2
Percent Solids										
Percent Solids	**% Solids**	90.1	%	0.1			W031188	DP	07/29/10 09:44	

This data has been reviewed for accuracy and has been authorized for release by the Laboratory Director or designee.

John Kern
Laboratory Director

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Client Sample ID: **GMBGSS1**
SVL Sample ID: **W0G0719-08 (Soil)**

Sample Report Page 1 of 1

Sampled: 22-Jul-10 11:00
Received: 27-Jul-10
Sampled By: BS

Method	Analyte	Result	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution	Batch	Analyst	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	Antimony	< 2.0	mg/kg	2.0	0.3		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Arsenic**	24.4	mg/kg	2.5	0.5		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Barium**	67.6	mg/kg	0.20	0.02		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Cadmium**	0.70	mg/kg	0.20	0.03		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Chromium**	11.4	mg/kg	0.60	0.07		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Copper**	17.2	mg/kg	1.00	0.21		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Iron**	12100	mg/kg	6.0	1.0		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:17	
EPA 6010B	**Lead**	151	mg/kg	0.75	0.36		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Manganese**	717	mg/kg	0.40	0.06		W031189	DG	08/10/10 14:26	
EPA 6010B	**Selenium**	5.7	mg/kg	4.0	1.4		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Silver**	0.65	mg/kg	0.50	0.04		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 6010B	**Zinc**	165	mg/kg	1.00	0.22		W031189	DG	08/10/10 12:19	
EPA 7471A	**Mercury**	0.075	mg/kg	0.033	0.010		W032137	JAA	08/05/10 13:20	
Percent Solids										
Percent Solids	**% Solids**	98.1	%	0.1			W031188	DP	07/29/10 09:44	

This data has been reviewed for accuracy and has been authorized for release by the Laboratory Director or designee.

John Kern
Laboratory Director

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Quality Control - BLANK Data

Method	Analyte	Units	Result	MDL	MRL	Batch ID	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods								
EPA 6010B	Antimony	mg/kg	<2.0	0.3	2.0	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Arsenic	mg/kg	<2.5	0.5	2.5	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Barium	mg/kg	<0.20	0.02	0.20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Cadmium	mg/kg	<0.20	0.03	0.20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Chromium	mg/kg	<0.60	0.07	0.60	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Copper	mg/kg	<1.00	0.21	1.00	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Iron	mg/kg	<6.0	1.0	6.0	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Lead	mg/kg	<0.75	0.36	0.75	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Manganese	mg/kg	<0.40	0.06	0.40	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Selenium	mg/kg	<4.0	1.4	4.0	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Silver	mg/kg	<0.50	0.04	0.50	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Zinc	mg/kg	<1.00	0.22	1.00	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 7471A	Mercury	mg/kg	<0.033	0.010	0.033	W032137	05-Aug-10	

Quality Control - LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE Data

Method	Analyte	Units	LCS Result	LCS True	% Rec.	Acceptance Limits	Batch ID	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods									
EPA 6010B	Antimony	mg/kg	85.3	100	85.3	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Arsenic	mg/kg	84.0	100	84.0	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Barium	mg/kg	94.0	100	94.0	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Cadmium	mg/kg	87.0	100	87.0	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Chromium	mg/kg	104	100	104	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Copper	mg/kg	98.5	100	98.5	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Iron	mg/kg	947	1000	94.7	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Lead	mg/kg	93.1	100	93.1	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Manganese	mg/kg	102	100	102	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Selenium	mg/kg	81.4	100	81.4	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Silver	mg/kg	4.50	5.00	90.0	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Zinc	mg/kg	89.9	100	89.9	80 - 120	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 7471A	Mercury	mg/kg	0.885	0.833	106	80 - 120	W032137	05-Aug-10	

Quality Control - MATRIX SPIKE Data

Method	Analyte	Units	Spike Result	Sample Result (R)	Spike Level (S)	% Rec.	Acceptance Limits	Batch ID	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	Antimony	mg/kg	134	90.7	100	43.8	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	M2
EPA 6010B	Arsenic	mg/kg	207	112	100	95.3	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Barium	mg/kg	649	623	100	R > 4S	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	M3
EPA 6010B	Cadmium	mg/kg	82.1	4.58	100	77.5	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Chromium	mg/kg	120	17.2	100	103	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Copper	mg/kg	215	121	100	93.7	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Iron	mg/kg	17600	16200	1000	R > 4S	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	M3
EPA 6010B	Lead	mg/kg	4050	4850	100	R > 4S	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	M3
EPA 6010B	Manganese	mg/kg	4870	6320	100	R > 4S	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	M3
EPA 6010B	Selenium	mg/kg	114	24.4	100	89.8	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Silver	mg/kg	38.5	39.6	5.00	R > 4S	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	M2
EPA 6010B	Zinc	mg/kg	922	930	100	R > 4S	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	M3
EPA 7471A	Mercury	mg/kg	2.73	2.13	0.167	R > 4S	75 - 125	W032137	05-Aug-10	D2,M1

One Government Gulch - PO Box 929 Kellogg ID 83837-0929 (208) 784-1258 Fax (208) 783-0891

IDEQ (Boise)
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Project Name: Boise
Work Order: **W0G0719**
Reported: 10-Aug-10 15:52

Quality Control - MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE Data

Method	Analyte	Units	MSD Result	Spike Result	Spike Level	RPD	RPD Limit	Batch ID	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	Antimony	mg/kg	147	134	100	9.2	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Arsenic	mg/kg	213	207	100	2.8	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Barium	mg/kg	692	649	100	6.4	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Cadmium	mg/kg	82.0	82.1	100	0.1	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Chromium	mg/kg	119	120	100	1.2	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Copper	mg/kg	220	215	100	2.4	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Iron	mg/kg	18400	17600	1000	4.6	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Lead	mg/kg	4500	4050	100	10.5	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Manganese	mg/kg	5770	4870	100	17.0	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Selenium	mg/kg	112	114	100	2.3	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Silver	mg/kg	39.8	38.5	5.00	3.4	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Zinc	mg/kg	965	922	100	4.6	20	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 7471A	Mercury	mg/kg	2.28	2.73	0.167	17.9	20	W032137	05-Aug-10	D2,M3

Quality Control - POST DIGESTION SPIKE Data

Method	Analyte	Units	Spike Result	Sample Result (R)	Spike Level (S)	% Rec.	Acceptance Limits	Batch ID	Analyzed	Notes
Metals (Total) by EPA 6000/7000 Methods										
EPA 6010B	Antimony	mg/kg	177	90.7	100	86.5	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	
EPA 6010B	Silver	mg/kg	42.7	39.6	5.00	62.8	75 - 125	W031189	10-Aug-10	M2

Notes and Definitions

D2	Sample required dilution due to high concentration of target analyte.
M1	Matrix spike recovery was high, but the LCS recovery was acceptable.
M2	Matrix spike recovery was low, but the LCS recovery was acceptable.
M3	The spike recovery value is unusable since the analyte concentration in the sample is disproportionate to spike level. The LCS was acceptable.
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample (Blank Spike)
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
UDL	A result is less than the detection limit
R > 4S	% recovery not applicable, sample concentration more than four times greater than spike level
<RL	A result is less than the reporting limit
MRL	Method Reporting Limit
MDL	Method Detection Limit
N/A	Not Applicable