



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Curt Fransen, Director

March 28, 2012

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

RE: Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment Report for the New York Mine,
Idaho County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Marcy:

Attached is an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) for the New York Mine near Elk City, Idaho. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) did not visit this property due to lack of contaminant sources and receptors at this site.

A site inspection was conducted by the Idaho Geological Survey (IGS) in 2000. IGS observed the following:

..... eleven adit levels along the Shamrock vein and two, the Georgia and Mississippi adits, to the east. All were caved except the mill-level adit (Adit 1 of this report), the Georgia adit about 1/2 mile to the east, and possibly the Mississippi adit. All of the ten adits above the mill-level adit remain caved, and some are indistinguishable as adits, appearing to be slumps or scarps on the slope. Some of the waste dumps overlap or have been modified by bulldozer work. None of the dumps at these caved adits are substantial.

Adit 1, the mill-level adit, has a concrete portal and is open, much as reported by McHugh (1991). Inside, the rock appears competent with no supporting timbers as far in as could be seen. Rails extend out of the adit to the face of the waste dump, a distance of about 150 feet. The maximum width of the dump is 25 feet, and the average thickness is 40-50 feet. A wooden ore chute is on the side of the dump. Several buildings or their remains, including the mill, are at this site. No tailings were found below the mill, although Shenon and Reed (1934) indicate it operated. The creek flows along the lower edge of the mill and may have washed away the tailings. The Georgia adit, probably the Anaconda tunnel of Shenon and Reed (1934), is along Road 78528 about 1/2 mile east of Adit 1. The portal is covered with a sheet of plywood, but the adit appears to be open inside.

The Mississippi adit is about 600 feet southeast of the Georgia adit, probably along Road 649A, a spur off Road 649 that parallels Road 78528 about 200 feet lower on the slope. McHugh (1991) showed this adit as caved, and the plywood-covered portal is nearly covered with rock rubble. A gap in the plywood provides a view, although for only a short distance, into the adit, and it appears to be open. A very minor seep forms a damp area in front of the adit. The waste dump has slumped down the slope below the road. Several prospect pits and bulldozer trenches are in the general vicinity of the Mississippi adit.

The total disturbed area at these workings covers about 5 acres.

Mr. Ken Marcy
March 28, 2012
Page 2

Sample results were also collected by IGS and the following was reported:

Sample K7240005 was collected from the water flowing from Adit 1. Sample K7240006 was collected downstream from the mill on Fall Creek. No water quality parameters were taken for sample K7240006.

Sample K7240005 from Adit 1 exceeds the Primary MCL for arsenic in the dissolved heavy metals screen. In the total recoverable metals screen, no standards are exceeded.

Sample K7240006 from downstream on Fall Creek does not exceed any standards in the dissolved metals screen. In the total recoverable metals screen, cadmium equals or exceeds all standards.

An examination of other water samples taken from mines in the same geology and vicinity show similar elevated metals concentrations. These values are not remarkable and it is unlikely any human health risks or ecological health risks are associated with this area.

The site inspection conducted by IGS provided direct observations that confirmed sources of contaminants of concern including hazardous materials and petroleum products were not present in quantities that pose a threat to human health or the environment. No contaminants or hazardous substances remain on the site. No surface water, ground water or airborne pathways were detected. No occupied homes or cabins exist on the claim.

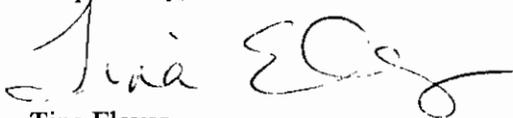
As a result of the above information, **DEQ recommends the property status of the New York Mine site be designated as No Remedial Action Planned (NRAP).**

A link to DEQ's New York Mine APA can also be found on DEQ's Mining Preliminary Assessment Web page at:

<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-mgmt-remediation/remediation-activities/mining-preliminary-assessments.aspx>

If you have any questions about this site, the report, or DEQ's recommendations, please do not hesitate to call me at (208) 373-0563.

Respectfully,



Tina Elayer
Mine Waste Specialist

attachment

cc: Clint Hughes – USFS
Scott Sanner – BLM
New York Mine File

ABBREVIATED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

This is an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) for the New York Mine near Elk City, Idaho. This document provides the rationale for the determination of No Remedial Action Planned (NRAP) and that no additional analysis or site investigation is necessary for the New York Mine. The information to produce this document was taken from the 2003 Idaho Geological Survey (IGS) report. A map generated during desktop research is attached.

Preparer: Daniel D. Stewart **Date:** 3/20/12
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
300 W. Main
Grangeville, ID 83530
(208) 983-0808
daniel.stewart@deq.idaho.gov

Site Name: New York Mine

Previous Names (aka): Anaconda and Illinois, Shamrock, Fall Creek, Ace Gold Mine

Site Owner: U.S. Forest Service

Address: c/o Mr. Clint Hughes
Nez Perce National Forest
104 Airport Road
Grangeville, ID 83530

Site Location: From IGS 2003:
Access from State Highway 14 is on FS Road 649 about 7 miles to FS Road 78528, then west about 1/2 mile to the end of Road 78528 at the mine. The property is on a block of formerly patented claims that have been acquired by the Forest Service.

Township 29 North, Range 6 East, Section 23

Latitude: 45.83863°N **Longitude:** -115.6728°W

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

DEQ did not visit this property due to lack of contaminant sources and receptors at the New York Mine site.

The New York Mine was investigated by IGS on July 24, 2000. IGS reported that all of the 10 adits above the mill level adit remain caved. Some of the waste dumps overlap or have been modified by bulldozer work. None of the dumps at these caved adits are substantial. Adit 1, the mill level adit is open. No tailings were found below the mill and the creek flows along the lower edge of the mill and may have washed away the tailings. Adit 1 had water flowing from it and was sampled. An examination of other water samples taken from mines in the same geology and vicinity show similar elevated metals concentrations. These values are not remarkable and it is unlikely any human health risks or ecological health risks are associated with this area.

The IGS report contained no information indicating any environmental concerns were observed or documented. This would indicate no potential releases of heavy metals by airborne means or surface and ground water existed which would cause any human health risks or ecological health risks. Additionally, potential discharges of other deleterious materials, such as petroleum products and ore processing chemicals would have been investigated.

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 that may be released from 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 that may be released from the site excluded by policy considerations (i.e., deferred to RCRA corrective action)? | | x |
| 5. Is there sufficient documentation to demonstrate that there is no potential for a release that constitutes risk to human or ecological receptors? <i>(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)?</i> | x | |

Please explain all “yes” answer(s):

The site inspection conducted by IGS provided direct observations that confirmed sources of contaminants of concern including hazardous materials and petroleum products were not present in quantities that pose a threat to human health or the environment. No contaminants or hazardous substances remain on the site. No surface water, ground water or airborne pathways were detected. No occupied homes or cabins exist on the claim.

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? | | |
| 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? | | |
| 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 one mile)? | | |
| 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? | | |

Notes:

It is unlikely any human health risks or ecological health risks are associated with this mine site. No surface water, ground water or airborne pathways were reported by IGS. No occupied homes or cabins exist on the claim. IGS took a sample from Adit 1 where a small amount of water was discharging. The Adit 1 water sample exceeded the primary MCL for arsenic. Sampling of the creek below this discharge indicated no metals exceedences. The Mississippi adit had a very minor seep forming a damp area in front of the adit. There is no mention of any drinking water sources and no homes are in within the drainage or in close proximity.

During the site assessment, DEQ used references from several different documents including U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps, county tax rolls, and historical reports that have spelled numerous claim names, town sites, and/or geographic features differently from one and another. 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.

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. The assessor should 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. Releases or potential to release are not documented at the site. YES | | Yes | | | |
| 2. Uncontained sources with CERCLA-eligible substances have not been documented as being present on the site. (i.e., they do exist at site) YES | | Yes | | | |
| 3. On-site, adjacent, or nearby receptors are not present. YES | | Yes | | | |
| 4. There is no documentation or observations made leading to the conclusion that a sensitive receptor is present or may have been exposed (e.g., drinking water system user inside four mile TDL). YES | Option 1: APA | Yes | | | |
| 5. There is documentation that a sensitive receptor has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site. NO | Option 2: Full PA or PA/SI | No | | | |
| 6. 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. NO | Option 1: APA SI | No | | | |
| | Option 2: PA/SI | No | | | |
| 7. 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 one mile of the site and have a relatively high likelihood of exposure to a hazardous substance migration from the site. NO | | Yes | | | |
| 8. There are: no indications of a hazardous substance release; 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 | | Yes | | | |

Part 3 - DEQ 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 “NRAP” 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:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No Remedial Action Planned (NRAP) | Defer to NRC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Higher Priority SI | Refer to Removal Program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Lower Priority SI | Site is being addressed as part of another CERCLIS site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Defer to RCRA Subtitle C | Other: |

DEQ Reviewer:

Daniel D. Stewart
 Daniel D. Stewart

3/27/12
 Date

Please Explain the Rationale for Your Decision:

The 2003 IGS report indicated no areas of concern were found. No occupied homes or cabins exist on the site, thus no pathways exist relative to human health risks or environmental risks. No drinking water sources or residences exist in the drainage. IGS did not indicate any hazardous or deleterious materials on site. The New York Mine site is fairly remote and far from any inhabited area.

Two water samples were taken and the Adit 1 sample had an arsenic exceedence for the primary MCL. The creek water sample did not exceed any standards. Elevated metals concentrations in highly mineralized areas are typical for this geology.

As a result of the information contained in this APA, DEQ recommends the property status of the New York Mine be designated as No Remedial Action Planned (NRAP).

Notes:

The italicized text below was taken directly from the 2003 IGS report.

Site Description: eleven adit levels along the Shamrock vein and two, the Georgia and Mississippi adits, to the east. All were caved except the mill-level adit (Adit 1 of this report), the Georgia adit about 1/2 mile to the east, and possibly the Mississippi adit. All of the ten adits above the mill-level adit remain caved, and some are indistinguishable as adits, appearing to be slumps or scarps on the slope. Some of the

waste dumps overlap or have been modified by bulldozer work. None of the dumps at these caved adits are substantial.

Adit 1, the mill-level adit, has a concrete portal and is open, much as reported by McHugh (1991). Inside, the rock appears competent with no supporting timbers as far in as could be seen. Rails extend out of the adit to the face of the waste dump, a distance of about 150 feet. The maximum width of the dump is 25 feet, and the average thickness is 40-50 feet. A wooden ore chute is on the side of the dump. Several buildings or their remains, including the mill, are at this site. No tailings were found below the mill, although Shenon and Reed (1934) indicate it operated. The creek flows along the lower edge of the mill and may have washed away the tailings. The Georgia adit, probably the Anaconda tunnel of Shenon and Reed (1934), is along Road 78528 about 1/2 mile east of Adit 1. The portal is covered with a sheet of plywood, but the adit appears to be open inside.

The Mississippi adit is about 600 feet southeast of the Georgia adit, probably along Road 649A, a spur off Road 649 that parallels Road 78528 about 200 feet lower on the slope. McHugh (1991) showed this adit as caved, and the plywood-covered portal is nearly covered with rock rubble. A gap in the plywood provides a view, although for only a short distance, into the adit, and it appears to be open. A very minor seep forms a damp area in front of the adit. The waste dump has slumped down the slope below the road. Several prospect pits and bulldozer trenches are in the general vicinity of the Mississippi adit.

The total disturbed area at these workings covers about 5 acres.

Geologic Features: *The New York Mine is in the quartzite and schist unit of the Middle or Early Proterozoic Syringa metamorphic sequence (Lewis and others, 1990, 1993). McHugh (1991, p. 15) described the deposit as follows:*

The main mineralized structure, the Shamrock vein, strikes N. 10-30° W. and dips about 40° NE. in white, recrystallized quartzite. Massive white quartz that comprises the vein contains numerous small stringers and lenses of pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, scheelite, and molybdenite. The vein is difficult to distinguish from the enclosing quartzite, but in places both hanging wall and foot wall are marked by thin gouge seams. The 3- to 5-ft thick vein was developed by 11 underground levels over a vertical distance of 370 ft (Shaffer, 1944, p. 5); only the lowermost, mill-level adit (Level 1) remains open to the surface. The vein was stoped for at least 720 ft up-dip and 320 ft along strike.

A second mineralized zone, the Ontario vein, is poorly exposed in surface workings east of the Shamrock vein. The quartz-bearing Ontario vein trends N. 85° W. in quartzite and granodiorite, and is offset by north-trending faults (Wartes, 1946, p. 10). Intensely sheared, argillized, oxidized, pyritic granodiorite below the vein outcrop is cut by the 320-ft-long Georgia adit.

Water Sample: Sample K7240005 was collected from the water flowing from Adit 1. Sample K7240006 was collected downstream from the mill on Fall Creek. No water quality parameters were taken for sample K7240006.

Sample K7240005 from Adit 1 exceeds the Primary MCL for arsenic in the dissolved heavy metals screen. In the total recoverable metals screen, no standards are exceeded.

Sample K7240006 from downstream on Fall Creek does not exceed any standards in the dissolved metals screen. In the total recoverable metals screen, cadmium equals or exceeds all standards.

An examination of other water samples taken from mines in the same geology and vicinity show similar elevated metals concentrations. These values are not remarkable and it is unlikely any human health risks or ecological health risks are associated with this area

History: The Anaconda group is reported to have been located in 1900, and the New York and Illinois Groups by Conrad Smith in 1910. The Graham-Ross Co. operated the Anaconda in 1905. It was last worked in 1911, and some production is reported. Production from the New York began in 1915. The ore from these properties was treated in the Anaconda group mill, which was a 5-stamp steam mill with a capacity of 9 tons in 24 hours. It is reported that 85 percent of the assay value was saved by amalgamation and vanner concentration. According to E. L. Jones, Jr., the properties had produced \$17,360 in bullion from 1,093 tons of ore by August 1916. The total production from the New York mine appears to have been between \$40,000 and \$45,000. The present company [New York Consolidated Gold Mines Corporation] took over the property from the Central Idaho Gold Mines, Inc., in 1931.

The New York Consolidated Gold Mines Corporation controls several groups of claims, among them the New York, the Anaconda, and the Illinois. ...

The company at present is confining its activities to the New York mine, which is developed on five levels by adit tunnels. An amalgamation mill lies just above Fall Creek at the first mine level. In 1931 Fahrenwald flotation cells were added.

In 1915, the New York Mine was the largest producer in the district. The mine shipped both bullion and concentrates. The mine was again the largest producer in the district the following year, but production declined during the next few years. In 1920, the mine shipped a small lot of gold bullion, but was idle most of the year. The New York operated about two months in 1925. The property had a five-stamp mill and recovered gold bullion by amalgamation. All the supplies and equipment used at the mine were hauled from Stites, a distance of 52 miles. During part of this period, the mine may have been operated by The New York Mining Company (incorporated in

1917), which lost its property in a mortgage foreclosure in 1921. The company forfeited its corporate charter in 1922.

The Central Idaho Gold Mines, Incorporated, was organized in 1928 to work the New York and Anaconda properties. About \$900 in gold bullion was recovered during the year. In 1928, the company reported ten tunnels and one shaft on twenty-nine claims. There were two five-stamp mills on the property, one water driven and the other steam powered. By 1930, the property had 3,200 feet of workings, including three tunnels and a shaft on the Anaconda Group, one tunnel on the Georgia Group, one tunnel on the Illinois Group, and six tunnels on the New York Group. The mine was leased during the first half of 1931, but the company resumed operations in June. Flotation equipment was installed in the New York mill, and the company produced some ore.

New York Consolidated Gold Mines, Inc., was organized in October 1931. Late in the year, the property was transferred to the new company. Central Idaho Gold forfeited its corporate charter in 1932. New York Consolidated forfeited its corporate charter in 1933. Only assessment and repair work was done at the property in 1934, but the mine operated profitably in 1935. In 1937, the mine was being operated by the owner, H. W. White (Lorain, 1938). During the year, White made a rich strike and operated at a profit. The mine was in good ore when sold to a Seattle firm in December 1938.

Mountain Producers Gold Co. was incorporated in 1939. This company leased six claims that apparently had been staked over the main workings on the New York Group. In 1939, the property had fourteen tunnels (some of which were caved), twenty raises, and ten crosscuts, for a total of 3,500 feet of workings. Mountain Producers employed six men and mined a small amount of gold from the New York. In 1940, the company shipped some dump ore, again employing six men. Mountain Producers forfeited its corporate charter in 1940.

In 1940, the mine was under the control of White Mines, Inc., which actually was incorporated the following year. Updated mill equipment was installed in 1941. The mine produced ore in 1941, 1942, and 1943. Also in 1943, scheelite was discovered in all eleven tunnels at the mine. Despite this tungsten discovery, War Production Board Limitation Order L-208 closed the mine for the duration of World War II. White Mines apparently did little work after the war, and the company was dissolved in 1948.

Ace Gold Mines, Inc., was organized in 1946. In 1947, the company refurbished the mill and mine camp. The property had thirteen tunnels and 3,625 feet of workings. Surface work apparently continued the following year, and some ore was shipped in 1950. Ace forfeited its corporate charter in 1952.

The New York Mining Company, Inc., was organized in 1953. According to Zierold (1969), this company purchased the property on contract from Harvey White in 1955. New York did some development, but ran into difficulties with its creditors in 1958. The company forfeited its charter in 1959. Mr. Herman A. Zierold (president of New York Mining) became the owner of the property as a result of loans he had made to the

company (Nelson, 1965). Annual assessment and maintenance work was done for the next decade, and several diamond drill holes were drilled in 1968 (Zierold, 1969).

Additional exploratory work done since 1968 includes surface mapping and sampling, underground mapping and sampling, an induced polarization/resistivity survey, and putting in a decline from the lowest adit. The milling equipment was sold and removed from the property around 1980. In late 1982, the claims were under lease to the Shamrock Mining Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of International Mining and Development, Inc. (Koehler, 1983). Shamrock Mining was incorporated in 1981 and forfeited its corporate charter in 1984. International Mining and Development, Inc., was incorporated in 1982, merged with Havilah Mines, Ltd., in July 1982, and forfeited its charter in 1984.

By mid-1983, the claims were apparently leased to AuDyne U.S.A., Inc. Exploration work conducted in 1983 for AuDyne included driving an underground crosscut from the mill level adit, surface and underground diamond drilling, underground mapping and sampling, a soil geochemistry survey, and a variety of geophysical surveys (Free, 1983). AuDyne was incorporated in 1982 and forfeited its corporate charter in 1984.

In 1989, Newmont Exploration Limited began an exploration program near Golden on the South Fork of the Clearwater River. The company acquired 180 claims, including the New York Mine and did an airborne magnetic survey and soil sampling program that summer. The next year's program included drilling and road construction in the Fall Creek and the Little Leggett Creek areas, as well as surface sampling and mapping. About twenty-five reverse-circulation holes were drilled in 1991. A low-grade disseminated gold resource was identified extending from the Anaconda Prospect to Little Leggett Creek. However, the reserves were not large enough for Newmont's requirements and the project was terminated.

Adjacent to the New York Mine in the 1930s and 1940s, the old Anaconda claims were, for a time, operated independently. The Green-Hill Mining Corporation was incorporated in 1936. This company acquired the Anaconda claims, which had been part of the old New York property.

Green-Hill cleaned out some of the old tunnels and did assessment work on the property for a few years before forfeiting its corporate charter in 1944. Expansion of the Shamrock (New York) property reincorporated the Anaconda claims at some later date. Free (1983) states the Anaconda Prospect had two adits, the Georgia (335 feet long) and the Mississippi (250 feet). Since the Georgia and the Mississippi claims were part of the original Georgia Group of the old New York Mine, it appears that the "Anaconda Group" must have either been expanded or relocated to include these adits

Structures: *Several buildings or their remains are on the New York property. At the millsite, buildings include a cabin; two sheds (one partly covered by the waste*

dump), an outhouse, a concrete slab, and the collapsed mill building. Part of the mill building was standing in 1995. The concrete slab is the foundation for a cabin that was still intact in 1995. In addition to these is another cabin, located where the access road splits about 500 feet east of the millsite. The windows and doors on this cabin are boarded up.

Safety: *The main adit, Adit 1, is open and can easily be reached by all-terrain vehicle or by foot from FS Road 649 by way of FS Road 78528. The rock is competent, although a few rock slabs have fallen to the floor.*

References:

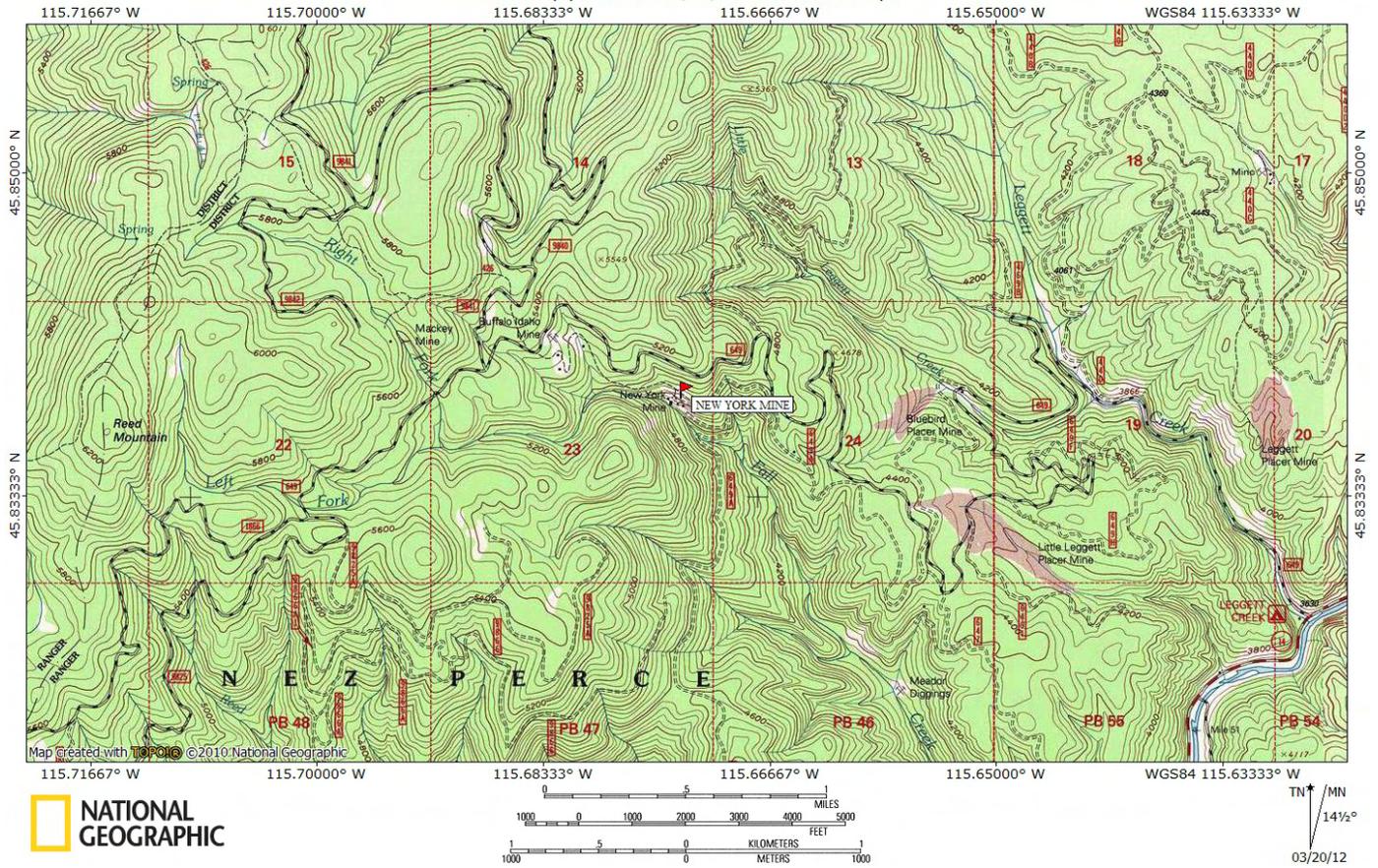
IGS (Idaho Geological Survey). Erdman, Ted, John Kauffman, Earl H. Bennett, and Victoria E. Mitchell. 2003. *Site Inspection Report for the Abandoned and Inactive Mines in Idaho on U.S. Forest Service Lands (Region 1) Nez Perce National Forest. Volume III, Section C: Elk City, Orogrande, Buffalo Hump, and Surrounding Areas, Idaho County, Idaho.* Prepared for the U.S. Forest Service Under Participating Agreement No. FS-01-96-14-2800. Staff Report 03-23.

Topographic Overview Map of the New York Mine Location. 10/25/2011. 1:24,000. Daniel Stewart; National Geographic Topographic Software.

<http://shop.nationalgeographic.com/ngs/product/topo%21-state-series/topo%21-idaho>

Attachment:

Map



**Topographic Overview Map of the New York Mine Location
(Map Source: National Geographic Topographic Software).**