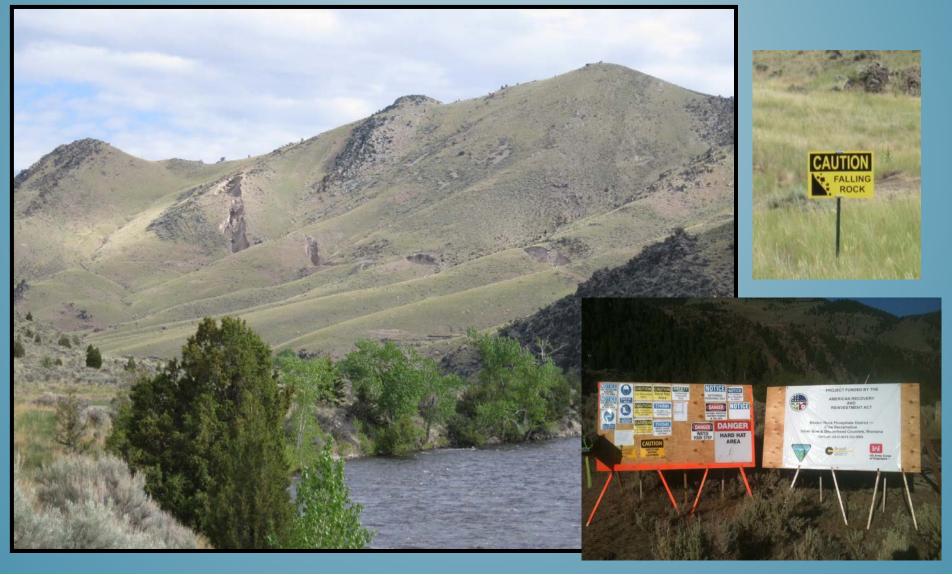
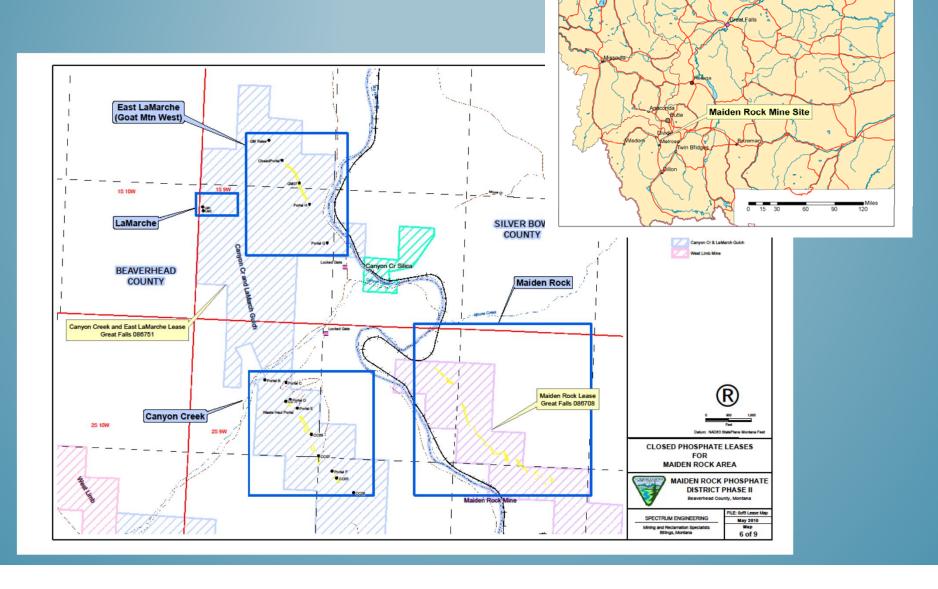
MAIDEN ROCK PHOSPHATE DISTRICT RECLAMATION

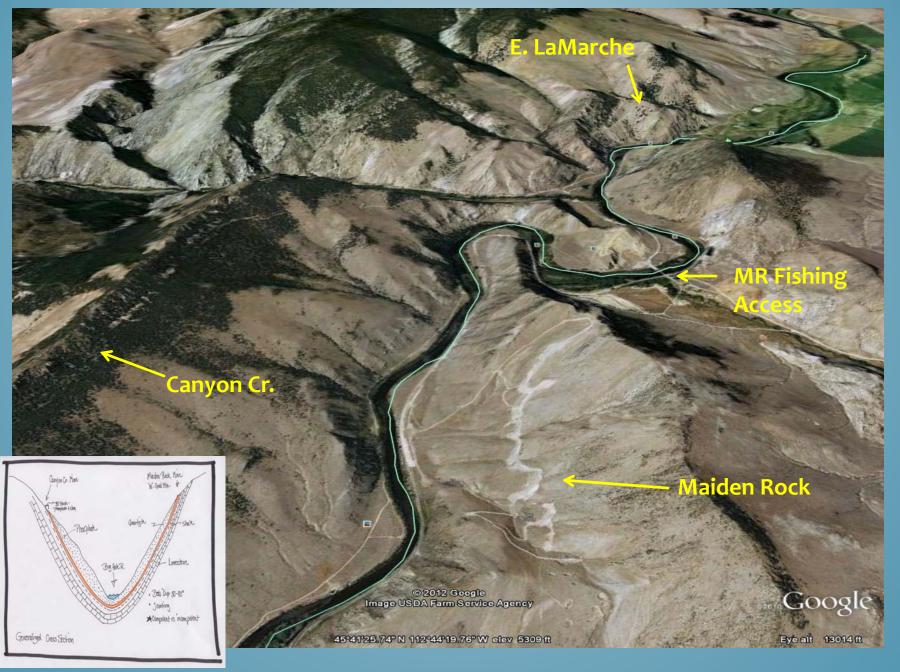


MAIDEN ROCK DISTRICT

LOCATION



GOOGLE EARTH VIEW LOOKING NORTH



GOOGLE EARTH VIEW LOOKING SOUTH



MAIDEN ROCK PHOSPHATE DISTRICT HISTORY

- •Phosphate discovered ~1910, mined as early as 1921.
- •Victor Chemical Company –purchased leases 1947-48
- •Mined from 1947 to 1963
- •Ore shipped to Silver Bow for processing
- Stauffer Chemical Company
- •Rhone-Poulenc closed mine in 1963
 - •reclaimed & relinquished leases 1990





•Canyon Cr & E. La Marche

•Maiden Rock

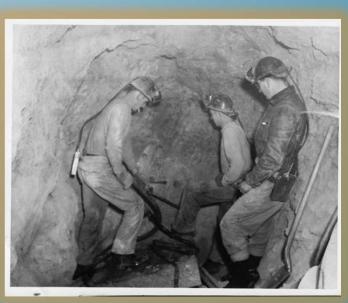
3,303,211 tons

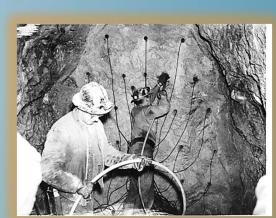
2,169,624 tons

5,472,835 tons







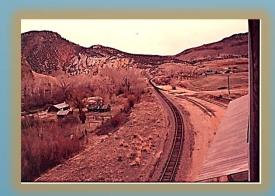


JLG1 Joan Gabelman, 4/24/2012

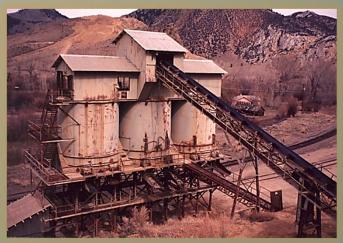
Rhone Poulenc, BLM & FS Reclamation Plan

- •Rhone-Poulenc's reclamation plan
 - •Close adits that pose safety threat
 - •Dismantle/salvage structures
 - •Scrap metal haul to disposal site
 - •Burry concrete slabs/foundations
 - Add water bars where required by BLM/FS
 - •Gate access roads to abandoned mines
 - •Sign all access points
 - •Fence/sign specified areas
 - •Remove power poles / wire to "various adits"
 - •3 year weed control program









WHY DID WE RELINQUISH THE BOND!

- •Mining / Reclamation practices were different at that time (FLPMA _ 1979)
- •Agencies and Mine concluded that the stopes were
- "similar" to the surrounding cliffs
- •Mine did do a lot of reclamation
- •Bond was \$12,000

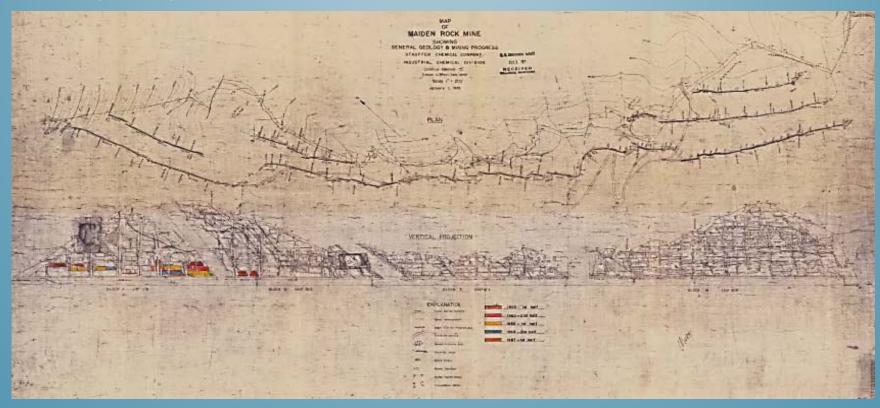


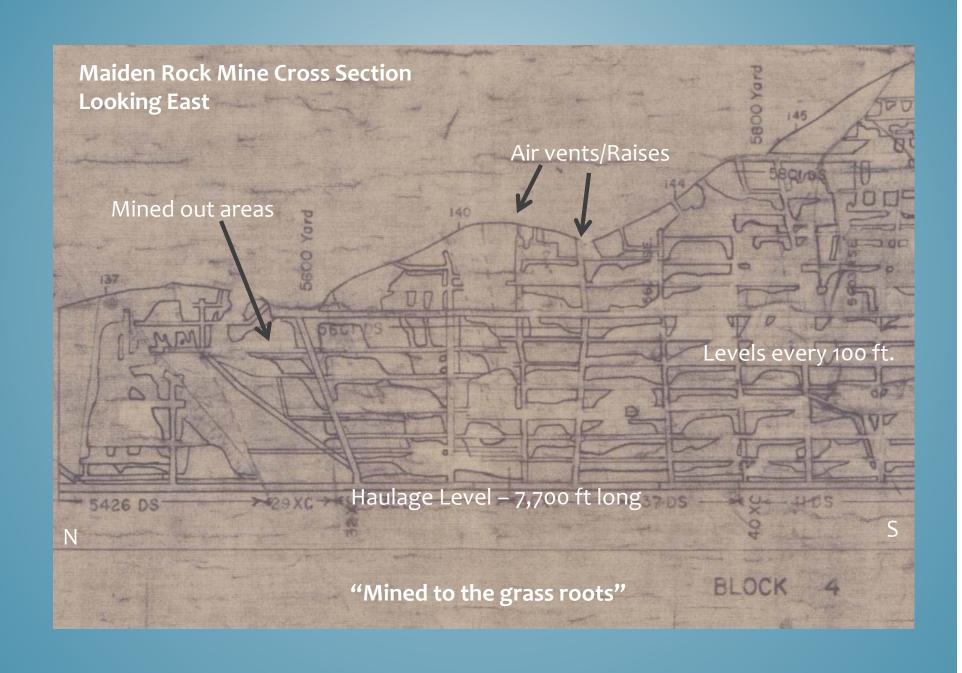
Why reclaim the mines today? Why spend taxpayers money?

- INCREASE FOCUS ON PUBLIC SAFETY
- Awareness of abandoned mine dangers
 - BLM began AML program in mid 1990's
 - On going program
- Increased use of public lands hunting, fishing, urban spread.
- Subsidence over the years has increased the danger of the surface features.
- Inspector General recently audited BLM Abandoned Mine Lands & Minerals programs

GEOLOGY STRONGLY INFLUENCES NATURE OF MINING AND RECLAMATION

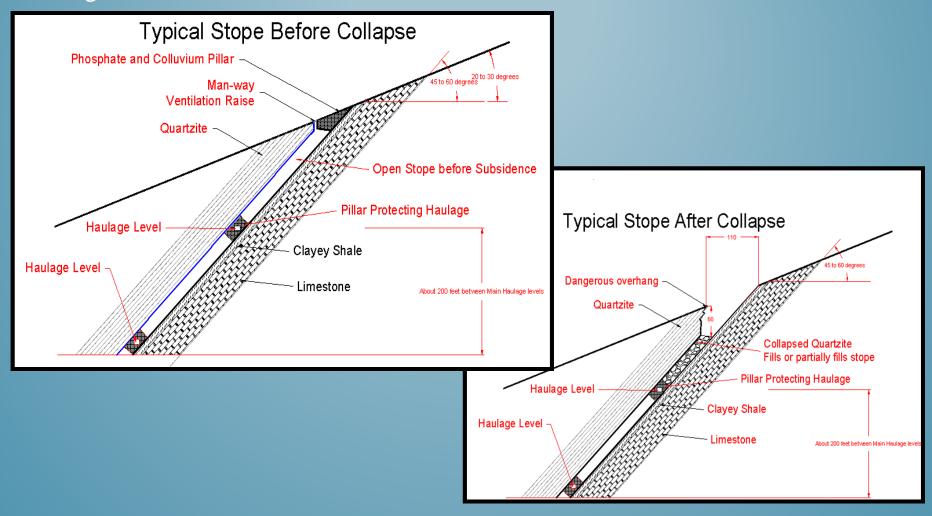
- •Phosphate occurs as soft rock between very hard layers.
- •Steeply dipping
- •Could easily mine the 10-30 foot wide ore zone with block cave methods.
- •Mined up to surface
- •Collapsed open to surface





RESULTING SURFACE CONFIGURATION

- •Surface exposure of mines leaves tall highwalls with overhangs
- •Extremely hard rock creates difficulty in drilling and blasting down highwalls



RESULTING SURFACE FEATURES



MAIDEN ROCK VENTILATION RAISES



PROJECT EVOLUTION

```
2008 - BLM review begins
5/2010 - Maiden Rock Phase I Inventory completed (Spectrum)
6/2009 - First USACE field visit
12/2009 ARRA funding received, Spectrum Phase II inventory
4/2010 - signed IGO – Authorized under Economy Act
6/2010 RFP – Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee contract as a Task Order under
the IGO
8(a) Set-Aside Security, Disaster & Infrastructure &
Construction Contract MATOC (SDIC) Contract
(Rapid response division)
8/2010 - Bristol Contract awarded
9/2010 - IGO authority modified to FLMA
12/2010 – Single modification $123,227 to $2,021,038
10/2011 – Finalized field work
```

PROJECT CHALLENGES

Access

• UPRR or over the hill

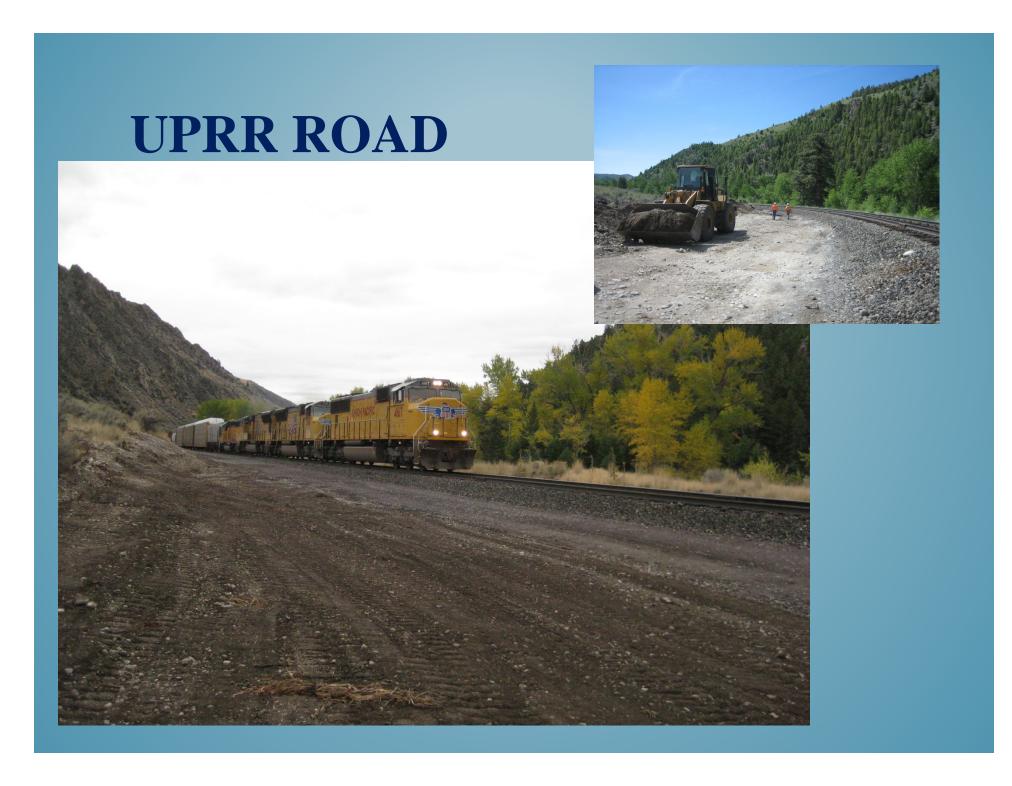
Safety

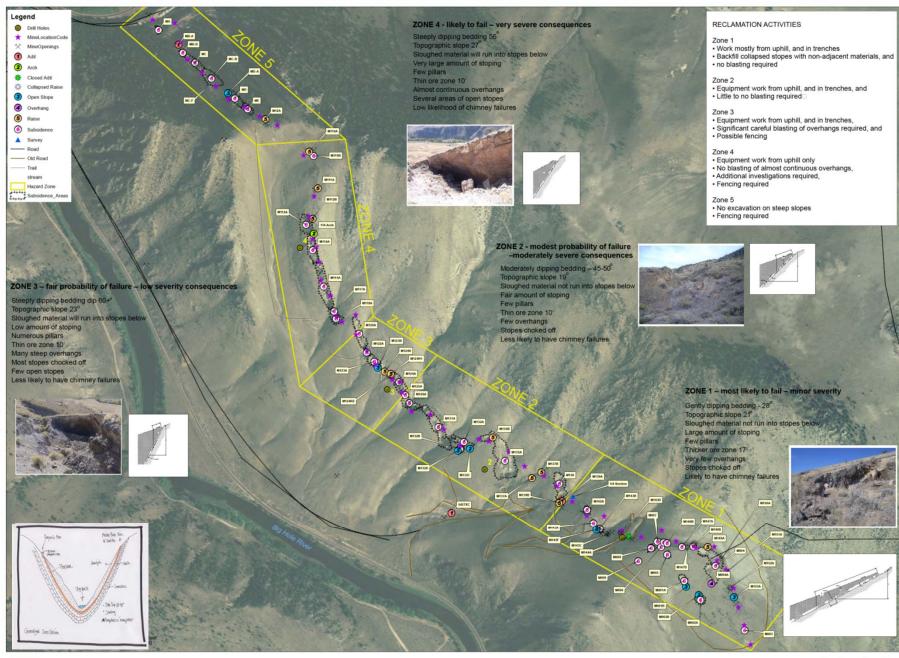
Rock Quality

• Hard quartzite, limestone

Techniques - NEEDED TO BE FLEXIBLE – Trial and Error

- Doze
- Pneumatic hammer
- Drill and blast
- Grate shafts
- PUF







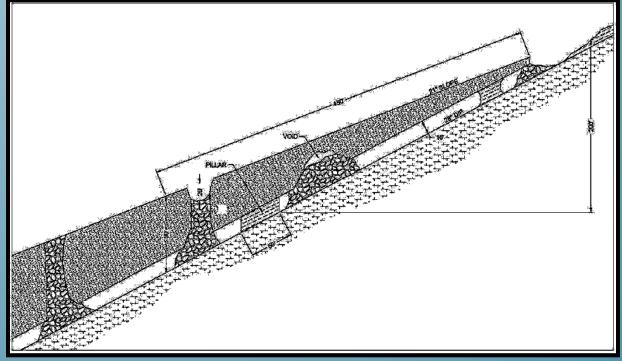
Reclamation & Safety Plan/ Developed Safety Zones

Reclamation Map Maiden Rock Mine Reclamation Silver-Bow County, Montana

ZONE 1: MOST LIKELY TO FAIL – VERY LOW SEVERITY CONSEQUENCES FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

- Gently dipping bedding 28°
- Topographic slope 21°
- Thick Ore (17 ft. / Thin beds)
- Sloughed material not run into stopes below
- Large amount of stoping
- Few pillars
- Thicker ore zone 17'
- Very few overhangs
- Stopes choked off
- Likely to have chimney failures

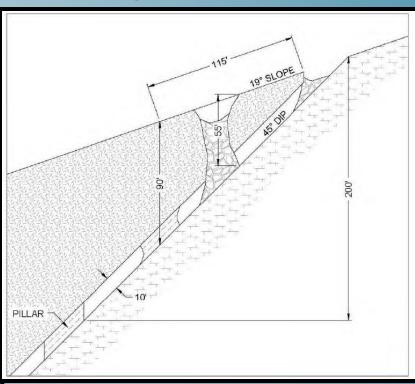




ZONE 2: MODEST PROBABILITY OF FAILURE – MODERATELY SEVERE CONSEQUENCES FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

- Beds dipping 45° 50°
- Topographic slope 19°
- Sloughed material will not run into stopes
- Ore zone ~10 ft. wide
- Fair amount of stopes, few pillars
- Low likelihood of chimney failures

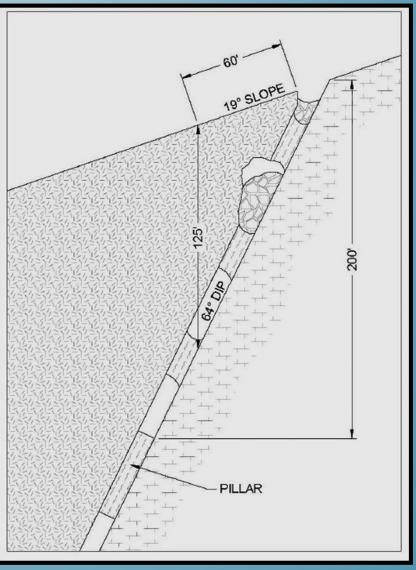




ZONE 3:FAIR PROBABILITY OF FAILURE - LOW SEVERITY OF CONSEQUENCES

- Steeply dipping beds @60°
- Topographic slope 23°
- Sloughed material will run into stopes
- Low density of chocking, mostly chocked of
- Numerous pillars

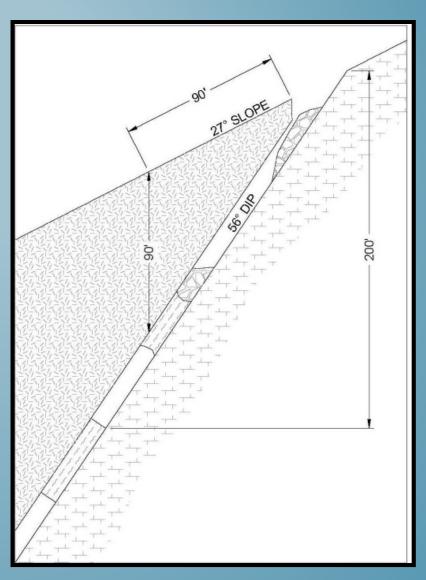




ZONE 4: LIKELY TO FAIL – VERY SEVERE CONSEQUENCES FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

- Steeply dipping bedding 56°
- Topographic slope 27°
- Sloughed material will run into stopes below
- Very large amount of stoping
- Few pillars
- Thin ore zone 10'
- Almost continuous overhangs
- Several areas of open stopes
- Low likelihood of chimney failures





BACKFILLING WORKED WELL







ZONE 4 CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES



CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES



CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES



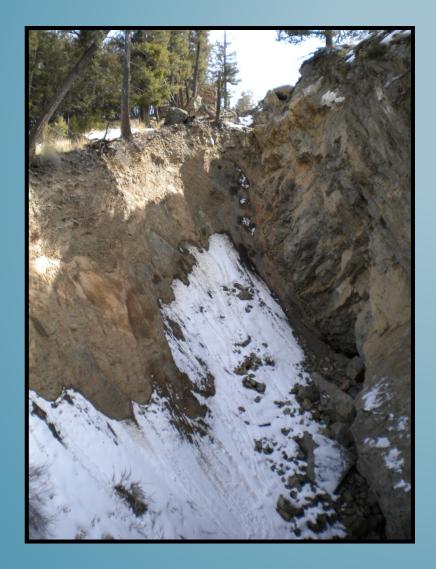
CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES



CONSTRUCTION WORK



SOUTHERN EAST LAMARCHE BEFORE







EAST LA MARCHE BACKFILL & FENCE



AIR VENTS AND ESCAPE WAYS







GRATE INSTALLATION

M 153





Zone 1 – thin ground and no access

GRATE INSTALLATION – E. LAMARCHE







FENCING





BURNING SLASH



BLM & Split Estate Reclamation Summary (FS not included)				
	Maiden Rx	E. LaMarche	Canyon Cr.	
Documented Features	72	14	1	
Backfilled	36	5	1	
Grated	2	1		
Fenced	31	11		
NFA	2			
Total Features addressed = 85				

Cost Summary (not final)		
Total budget	\$2,540,000	
Access Road	\$228,616	Costs include UPRR flagmen
Grates + Helicopter Installation	\$92,195	
Fencing	\$142,190	
General	\$1,215,482	Backfilling, management, overhead, etc.
Total Reclamation	\$1,678,483	
USACE cost	\$301,517	11.8% awarded /15% total
Total spent	1,980,000	
Returned Funds	\$560,000	



• Spectrum – Phase 1 & 2 Inventories

• USACE - Project Manager

• Bristol – Primary Contractor

• Tetra Tech – Engineering Plan

Noble Excavating

Johnson Fencing

Billings Flying Service



AERIAL VIEW AFTER CLOSURE

