

115467

BOOK 133 PAGE 281

FORM NO. 1-77 NOTICE OF PLACER LOCATION OREGON

CL

113748

Notice of Location of ~~Placer~~ ClaimSTATE of ~~WASH.~~ County of ~~SHAMARIN~~ ~~WASHINGTON~~ Mining District.

NOTICE HEREBY IS GIVEN That the undersigned locators, each a citizen of the United States or one who has declared his intention to become such, have discovered a placer deposit of locatable minerals upon the public domain of the United States which is open to mineral entry and location within the above state, county and mining district; and, in accordance with the laws of the United States and the State of ~~WASH.~~, have located and hereby do locate a ~~Placer~~ claim of 2.03 acres by posting this notice of location on a post or monument in a conspicuous place inside the boundaries of the claim. The claim is named the DISCOVERY #1

Claim, which is described as follows (fill out one of the two sections below):

(1)
If claim is on
surveyed land:

This claim comprises the NORTHEASTERN 1/4 of Section 4, Township T3N, Range R5E, of the 15 Meridian, 2 MILES NORTH OF BLUE MTN.

(2)
If claim is on
unsurveyed
public land or
if on surveyed
land, and it is
not practicable
to describe
claim by legal
subdivisions:

The distance
between posts
may not exceed
800 feet.
The number of
posts will vary
depending on
the size of
the claim.

The location of this claim is distinctly marked on the ground so that the boundaries of the claim may be readily traced: Starting at BLUE MT. MONUMENT thence in a NORTHEAST direction 10560 feet, more or less, to the beginning point of the description of the claim hereby located, to-wit: a substantial post set in the ground, marked Post No. 1; thence 1950 feet in a SOUTH WESTERN direction to a post marked No. 2; thence 3000 feet in a NORTH WESTERN direction to a post marked No. 3; thence 3000 feet in a NORTHEAST direction to a post marked No. 4; thence 3000 feet in a SOUTHEAST direction to a post marked No. 5; thence 3000 FT feet in a SOUTH WEST direction to a post marked No. 6; thence _____ feet in a _____ direction to a post marked No. 7; thence _____ feet in a _____ direction to a post marked No. 8; thence _____ feet in a _____ direction to the post marked No. 1. This claim is situated in the 1/4 (quarter section) of Section 4, Township T3N, Range R5E, of the 15 Meridian, either as surveyed by the U.S. Government or protracted if the land is unsurveyed.

The locators intend to hold and work the above described claim as provided by the laws of the United States and the State of ~~WASH.~~ and claim all of the rights and privileges granted by existing laws and customs. In construing this location notice, the singular includes the plural and vice versa if the context so requires.

The adjoining claims are 17 18 19 20

Located

FILED FOR RECORD 1993BY Robert Walter Hayes

FEB 11 2 20 PM '93

O. Lowry

GARY OLSON

Robert Walter HayesRobert Walter HayesRobert Walter Hayes

Locators.*

* If this is an association

claim, list all individual members of the association and state that they are locating the claim as an association claim.

3-5-100

Excerpts from the mining laws of the United States, 30 U.S. Code Annotated

Sec. 15. "Claims usually called 'placers', including all forms of deposit, excepting veins or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein and lode claims. * * * all placer-mining claims * * * shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public-

land surveys, and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant."

Sec. 24. " * * * no location of a placer claim * * * shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any association of persons * * *"

Excerpts from Chapter 117, Oregon Revised Statutes Rel. Location—Placer Claims

§17.012. "Legal subdivision" defined for ORS §17.042 to §17.052. As used in ORS §17.042 to §17.052, unless the context requires otherwise, "legal subdivision" means a subdivision of a state survey or of a United States survey which has been extended over the geographic area to be described.

§17.044. Location of claims upon placer deposits; posting notice. Any individual, a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention to become such, who discovers a placer deposit of minerals upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States within this state, which minerals are subject to location under the mineral and mining laws of the United States, may locate a placer claim thereon by posting in a conspicuous place thereon a notice of such discovery and location. The notice shall contain:

- (1) The name of the claim.
- (2) The name of the individual or individuals locating the claim.
- (3) The date of the location of the claim.

(4) The number of feet or acres claimed, together with a description, either by legal subdivisions, if practicable, or if not, then by reference to some natural object or permanent monument in the vicinity of the claim, which will identify the claim located.

§17.046. Marking boundaries of claim or locating by legal subdivisions.

(1) Unless the claim for placer deposit referred to in ORS §17.044 is located by legal subdivisions, the surface boundaries of the claim must be marked so that the same may be readily traced. Such boundaries shall be marked within 30 days after the posting of the notice described in ORS §17.044 by substantial posts or other monuments of the same size, materials and dimensions as in the case of quartz claims. * * * The boundaries of the claim shall be marked at each corner or end, and, when any side or end of the claim extends for more than 1,320 feet without a corner or angle, then at intervals of not less than 1,320 feet along such side or end.

(2) Where the claim for placer deposit referred to in ORS §17.044 is taken by legal subdivisions, no other reference in the notice of claim required

to be posted and filed under the provisions of ORS §17.042 to §17.052 than to the legal subdivisions shall be required and the boundaries of a claim so located and described need not be staked or monumented. The description by legal subdivisions in the notice required to be filed under ORS §17.042 shall be deemed the equivalent of marking the surface boundaries of the claim.

§17.052. Recording copy of location notice; fee. The individual locating a placer deposit shall, within 60 days from the posting of the location notice upon the claim, file for record with the clerk of the county where the claim is situated, a copy of the notice posted by him upon the claim. The fee for filing such location notice shall be the same as required by ORS §17.030 for recording location notices of mineral-bearing rock claims. * * * The clerk shall immediately record the location notice in a book kept by him for that purpose.

§17.050. Correcting defective notice of location. If at any time an individual who has located a mining claim within the meaning of ORS §17.012 or §17.044, or his assigns, apprehends that the original notice of location of the mining claim was defective, erroneous, or that the requirements of the law had not been complied with before the filing of the notice, such locator or assigns may post and file for record in the manner now provided by law, an amended notice of the location which shall state back to the date of the original location; provided that the posting and filing of the amended notice of location shall not interfere with the existing rights of others at the time of posting the amended notice.

* Oregon Revised Statutes §17.010(2) provides that the boundaries of vein or lode (quartz) claims shall be marked. "Legal subdivisions, posts, monuments and lines three feet above the ground, and not less than 2 1/2 inches square or in diameter, or by substantial mounds of stone, or earth and stone, at least two feet in height."

* Oregon Revised Statutes §17.030 provides that the fee for such record shall be "set by ordinance of the county governing body."

CAUTION: The laws of nearly all western states contain special requirements for location notices. These requirements differ from state to state. The Oregon requirements are used for this form. If the claim for which this form is used is situated outside of Oregon, change the name of the state on the reverse side and, before locating the claim, carefully check the location notice with the laws of the state and the regulations of the mining district in which the claim is situated to ensure that the notice contains all things required.

CLAIM INFORMATION

Necessary steps in locating a placer claim.

1. Make a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit on federal land that is open to mineral entry and location.
2. Post a completed notice of location on a post or monument at a conspicuous place inside the boundaries of the claim.
3. Locate the claim by legal subdivisions, or if not practicable or the land is unsurveyed, stake the claim within 30 days of the date of posting notice.
4. File copy of notice of location with county clerk for the county in which the claim is located. Filing fee is as set by ordinance of the county governing body. Notice may be mailed in for recording. Notice must be recorded within 60 days from the posting of the notice on the claim.
5. Record the claim with the BLM state office within 90 days after the date of location of the claim. If recording by mail, obtain a return receipt.

Area and shape of a placer claim.

1. All placer claims must conform as nearly as practicable with the U.S. system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, whether the claims are on surveyed or unsurveyed lands.

2. No location may exceed more than 20 acres for an individual claimant. An association of two persons may locate no more than 40 acres in a single claim; a location by three persons cannot exceed 60 acres. No location of a placer claim can exceed 160 acres whatever the number of individuals in the locating association.

Vein or lode or placer location.

A placer discovery will not sustain a lode location, nor will a lode discovery sustain a placer location. Vein or lode claims are generally located where minerals occur in place in veins or lodes. For a lode claim there must be * * * veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, molybdenum or other valuable deposits * * * 30 U.S. Code Sec. 23.

Placer claims are generally located where minerals have been derived from rocks or veins in form deposits such as stream gravels and gold-bearing alluvium.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: A mining claim is deemed abandoned under 30 U.S. Code Sec. 1744 unless a copy of the official record of the notice of location is filed with the state office of the Bureau of Land Management in Portland within 90 days after the date of location of the claim. Because BLM recordation regulations change periodically, you should obtain recordation regulations from your local BLM office to determine effective requirements for recordation of notices of location, affidavits of annual assessment work, and notices of intention to hold a mining claim. Additional regulations of the BLM and the Forest Service may apply to the conducting of mining operations on national forest and BLM administered lands.

MINING LOCATION
PLACER
(FORM No. 197)

Discovery 42

Name of Claim

ROBERT WALTER HAYES

James H. Jones, Dennis

Reuben Dale, Junior

Locators

AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO

ROBERT WALTER HAYES
1237 COMMERCIAL
LONGVIEW WA.
98632

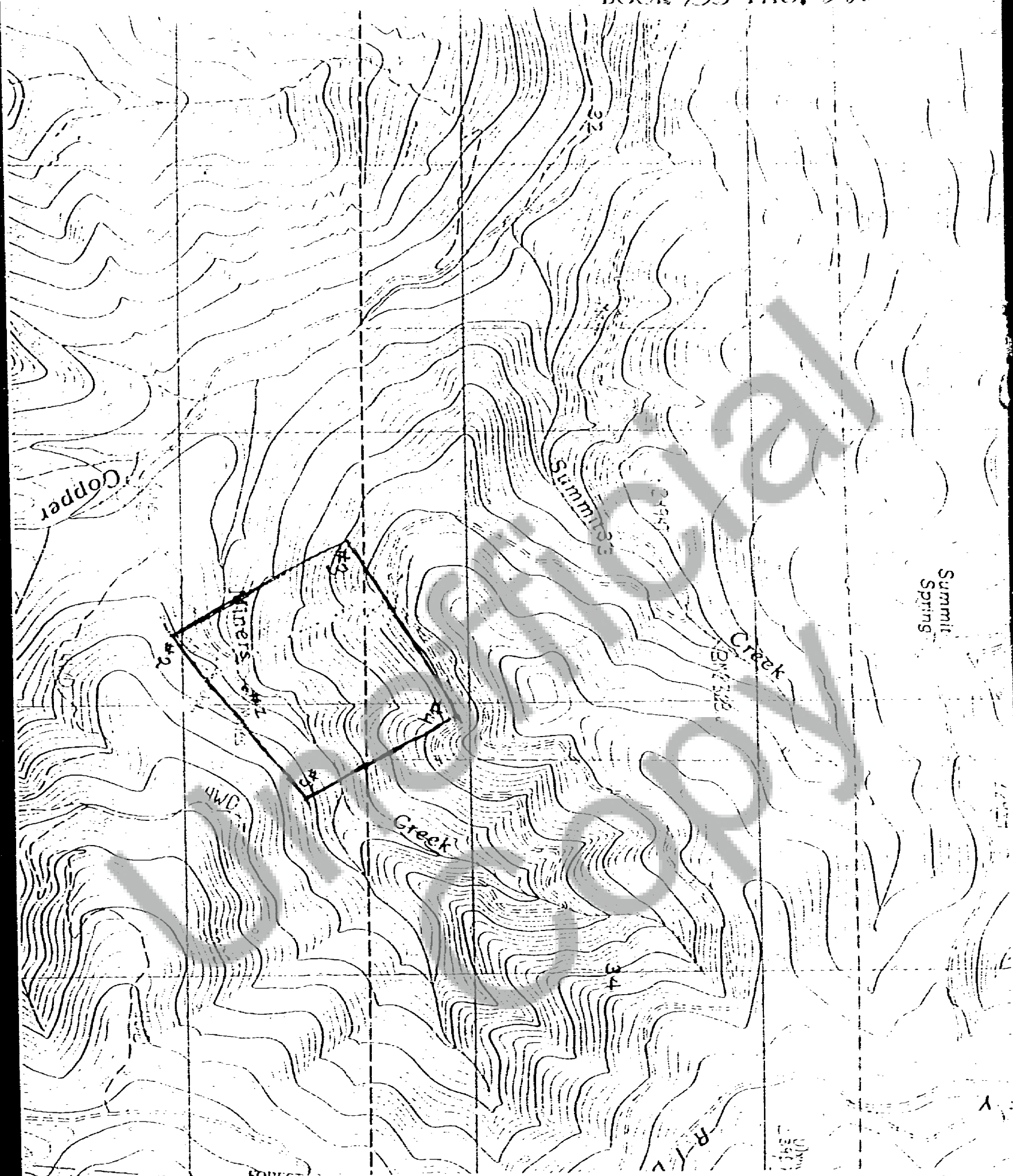
STATE OF SHAMANIA } 39.
County of SHAMANIA

I certify that the within instrument was received for record on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at _____ o'clock _____ M., and recorded in book/reel/volume No. _____, on page _____ or as fee/file/instrument/microfilm/reception No. _____, Record of _____ of said County.

Witness my hand and seal of County affixed.

NAME TITLE

By _____ Deputy



Sec. 31—"Claims usually called 'lacers', including all forms of lacer, excepting veins or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein and lode claims. All placer-mining claims shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public-

land surveys, and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant."

Sec. 34—"The location of a placer claim shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any association of persons."

Excerpts from Chapter 317, Oregon Revised Statutes Rel Location—Placer Claims

§17.012. "Legal subdivision" defined for ORS §17.042 to §17.052. As used in ORS §17.012 to §17.052, unless the context requires otherwise, "legal subdivision" means a subdivision of a state survey or of a United States survey which has been extended over the geographic area to be described.

§17.014. Location of claims upon placer deposits; posting notice. Any individual, a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention to become such, who discovers a placer deposit of minerals upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States within this state, which minerals are subject to location under the mineral and mining laws of the United States, may locate a placer claim thereon by posting in a conspicuous place thereon a notice of such discovery and location. The notice shall contain:

- (1) The name of the claim.
- (2) The name of the individual or individuals locating the claim.
- (3) The date of the location of the claim.

(4) The number of feet or acres claimed, together with a description, either by legal subdivisions, if practicable, or if not, then by reference to some natural object or permanent monument in the vicinity of the claim, which will identify the claim located.

§17.016. Marking boundaries of claim or locating by legal subdivisions.

(1) Unless the claim for placer deposit referred to in ORS §17.014 is located by legal subdivisions, the surface boundaries of the claim must be marked so that the same may be readily traced. Such boundaries shall be marked within 30 days after the posting of the notice described in ORS §17.014 by substantial posts or other monuments of the same size, materials and dimensions as in the case of lode claims. The boundaries of the claim shall be marked at each corner or angle, and, when any side or end of the claim extends for more than 1,320 feet without a corner or angle, then at intervals of not less than 1,320 feet along such side or end.

(2) Where the claim for placer deposit referred to in ORS §17.014 is taken by legal subdivisions, no other reference in the notice of claim required

to be posted and filed under the provisions of ORS §17.042 to §17.052 then to the legal subdivisions shall be required and the boundaries of a claim so located and described need not be staked or monumented. The description by legal subdivisions in the notice required to be filed under ORS §17.042 shall be deemed the equivalent of marking the surface boundaries of the claim.

§17.032. Recording copy of location notice; fee. The individual locating a placer deposit shall, within 30 days from the posting of the location notice upon the claim, file for record with the clerk of the county where the claim is situated, a copy of the notice posted by him upon the claim. The fee for filing such location notice shall be the same as required by ORS §17.030 for recording location notice of mineral-bearing rock claims. The clerk shall immediately record the location notice in a book kept by him for that purpose.

§17.036. Correcting defective notice of location. If at any time an individual who has located a mining claim within the meaning of ORS §17.014 or §17.016, or his assigns, apprehends that the original notice of location of the mining claim was defective, erroneous, or that the requirements of the law had not been complied with before the filing of the notice, such locator or assignee may post and file for record in the manner now provided by law, an amended notice of the location which shall relate back to the date of the original location; provided, that the posting and filing of the amended notice of location shall not interfere with the existing rights of others at the time of posting the amended notice.

* Oregon Revised Statutes §17.012(2) provides that the boundaries of vein or lode (quartz) claims shall be marked by substantial posts, posts of wood not less than three feet above the ground, or by substantial mounds of stones, or earth and stone, at least two feet in height.

* Oregon Revised Statutes §17.030 provides that the fee for such record shall be "set by ordinance of the county governing body."

CAUTION: The laws of nearly all western states contain special requirements for location notices. These requirements differ from state to state. The Oregon requirements are used for this form. If the claim for which this form is used is situated outside of Oregon, change the name of the state on the reverse side and, before locating the claim, carefully check this location notice with the laws of the state and the regulations of the mining district in which the claim is situated to ensure that the notice contains all things required.

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4. File copy of notice of location with county clerk for the county in which the claim is located. Filing fee is as set by ordinance of the county governing body. Notice may be mailed in for recording. Notice must be recorded within 30 days from the posting of the notice on the claim.
5. Record the claim with the BLM state office within 90 days after the date of location of the claim. If recording by mail, obtain a return receipt.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: A mining claim is deemed abandoned under 43 U.S. Code Sec. 1744 unless a copy of the official record of the notice of location is filed with the state office of the Bureau of Land Management in Portland within 90 days after the date of location of the claim. Because BLM recordation regulations change periodically, you should obtain recordation regulations from your local BLM office to determine effective requirements for recordation of notices of location, affidavits of annual assessment work, and notices of intention to hold a mining claim. Additional regulations of the BLM and the Forest Service may apply to the conducting of mining operations on national forest and BLM administered lands.

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Placer claims are generally located where minerals have been derived from rocks or veins in form deposits such as stream gravels and gold bearing alluvium.

MINING LOCATION
PLACER

(FORM No. 977)

Discovery 42

Name of Claim

ROBERT WALTER HAYES

James M. Jones, Deeds

Reuben Dale, Deeds

Locators

AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO

ROBERT WALTER HAYES

1237 COMMERCIAL

LONGVIEW WA

98632

STATE OF

County of SHAMANA

ss.

I certify that the within instrument was received for record on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at _____ o'clock _____ M., and recorded in book/reel/volume No. _____, on page _____ or as fee/file/instrument/microfilm/reception No. _____, Record of _____ of said County.

Witness my hand and seal of County affixed.

NAME

TITLE

By _____ Deputy