Nevada Division of Minerals

DISSOLVED MINERAL RESOURCE EXPLORATION A.B. 52 DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATIONS

NEVADA LANDMEN'S ASSOCIATION

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POR OUR COUMIN BY

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Lithium

 Is a locatable mineral on Federal land under the general Mining law

 Placer claims are used to locate potential lithium brine deposits

 Lode claims are used to locate potential lithium clay deposits

NEVADA'S LITHIUM EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

>13,381 claims staked in playas

- 18 different
hydrographic basins

-25 different exploration entities and one producer

Current to 7-17-2017



Why the interest in Lithium ?



Uses in energy storage are expanding

CODE NO. 40

- 3rd element on periodic table "the lightest metal"
- 12 % world-wide increase in production in 2016 to 37,800 tons
- Batteries 39%, ceramics and glass 30%, casting and polymers 5%, air treatment 3%, other including pharma 10% (USGS Commodity Summaries, 2016)
- 4 major suppliers world-wide that produce lithium carbonate and hydroxide compounds to users under contracts. Chile, Argentina, US, Australia production
- A critical high-tech mineral
- U. S. is a net importer, Tesla (Panasonic) factory will require increased imports

WHY THE STAKING BOOM ? Answer: SPOT LITHIUM PRICES IN CHINA INCREASED 300% IN 2016



Data as of March 11, 2016. Source: Thomson Reuters

Lithium Brine Exploration in NV

- Nevada has the only operating lithium mine in the U.S. located in Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County
 - Operated since 1967, employs 85 people
 - Produces lithium carbonate
 - Uses surface evaporation ponds to concentrate lithium pumped from brine aquifers in valley
- Geologic Model for a lithium brine deposit:
 - Salar deposits a salt flat that may represent the basin of a salt lake
 - Accumulations of saline groundwater that are enriched in dissolved lithium.
 - Exploration by drilling and sampling of brine aquifers

What was A.B. 52 necessary?

- Answer: To simplify permitting for lithium brine exploration, and to develop regulations to ensure drilling for lithium brines is protective of groundwater and geothermal resources.
 - Lithium is a locatable mineral with a placer claim under the 1872 mining law
 - Only statutory reference to "dissolved or entrained minerals" in NRS 534A. Can recover as a by-product of geothermal energy
 - Nevada did not have statutes or regulations for exploration of dissolved mineral brines, it has been regulated under water well drilling regulations
 - BLM, which permits the exploration project surface disturbance, has no statutory authority on water and asked for guidance from State on well regulations to reference in their notice-level permits

POSSIBLE RESOURCE CONFLICT AREAS

24% or 65,244 acres of inferred active lithium placer claims have cross over with active geothermal leases/fields



Inferred Active Lithium Placer Claims Vs. Geothermal Fields/Leases

Map Produced by: Lucia M. Patterson, Nevada Division of Minerals



What does A.B. 52 address ?

- A.B. 52 places regulation of dissolved mineral brine exploration boreholes and exploration wells within the Division of Minerals, which has expertise in regulating fluid minerals, boreholes and deep well drilling and completion.
 - This new statute, initially designated at NRS Chapter 507, has
 - Definitions of DMRE boreholes and wells (to be distinct from borehole and well definitions in the water well drilling regulations)
 - Allows for solution sampling of exploration boreholes
 - "DMRE Projects" are defined as a single notice or plan-level project on federal land or a designated project on non-federal lands
 - Each "project" can have any number of boreholes
 - Each "project" can have any number of wells, must be permitted, but a project is limited to 5 acre-feet . Mechanism in regs for "borehole-to-well conversion".
 - Consultation with NDOM triggered when proposing boreholes or wells beyond a certain depth in areas with possible oil or geothermal resource conflicts.
 - Requires a licensed water well driller to drill boreholes or wells
 - Borehole and well plugging logs required to be submitted to NDOM
 - All forms will be on NDOM web site

A.B. 52 does not:

- Change procedures for appropriating water or create permanent water rights
- Determine who owns mineral rights
- Regulate production of dissolved mineral brines
- Change any regulations for permitting of surface disturbance or mining
- Allow for an exploration borehole or well to be used for mineral production
- Impede responsible exploration for lithium brines
- Allow for unlimited pumping or discharge of water in the exploration process



Lithium brine exploration



Lithium brine exploration



Lithium brine exploration sampling



Schedule for regulation development

- Regulation team began meeting weekly on July 11th. Regulation Development Team: Tim Wilson-NDWR, Bruce Holmgren-NDEP, Nick Brothers-NDEP, Lowell Price-NDOM, Courtney Brailo-NDOM, Mike Visher-NDOM, Rich Perry-NDOM, Bryan Stockton-AG
- Working draft of Regulations and relevant forms presented at Stakeholder meeting – Aug. 23rd.
- Request for review of relevant sections by Commission Aug 24th.
- Second stakeholder meeting for comments and discussion Sept 8th
- Submit to LCB for legal review early October
- Public Workshop early-mid Nov. (?)
- Public Hearing and possible approval November 30, 2017 (at next CMR meeting)
- Interim Legislative Committee Possible Adoption Dec-Jan.
- NDOM begins to regulate Dissolved Mineral Exploration 1/1/2018
- Roll-out and education to Industry, BLM, and licensed well drillers Jan/Feb 2018