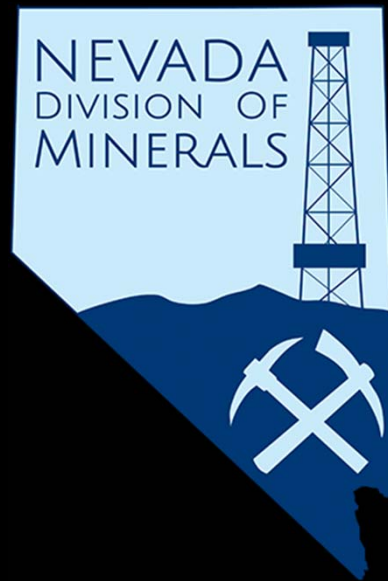


Rock Collecting, Land Status, & Mining Claims: An Overview

Lucia M. Patterson MS CPG, Nevada Division of Minerals
Reno Gem & Mineral Society
September 1st 2021



Good evening and thank you for inviting me to talk to you about rock collecting, land status, and mining claims. This presentation will cover a fair amount of material, but it is meant to be a general overview with links to more detailed information if one would like to pursue it. This presentation is available on our main website at www.minerals.nv.gov under the recent presentations hyperlink to the right of the picture carousel.

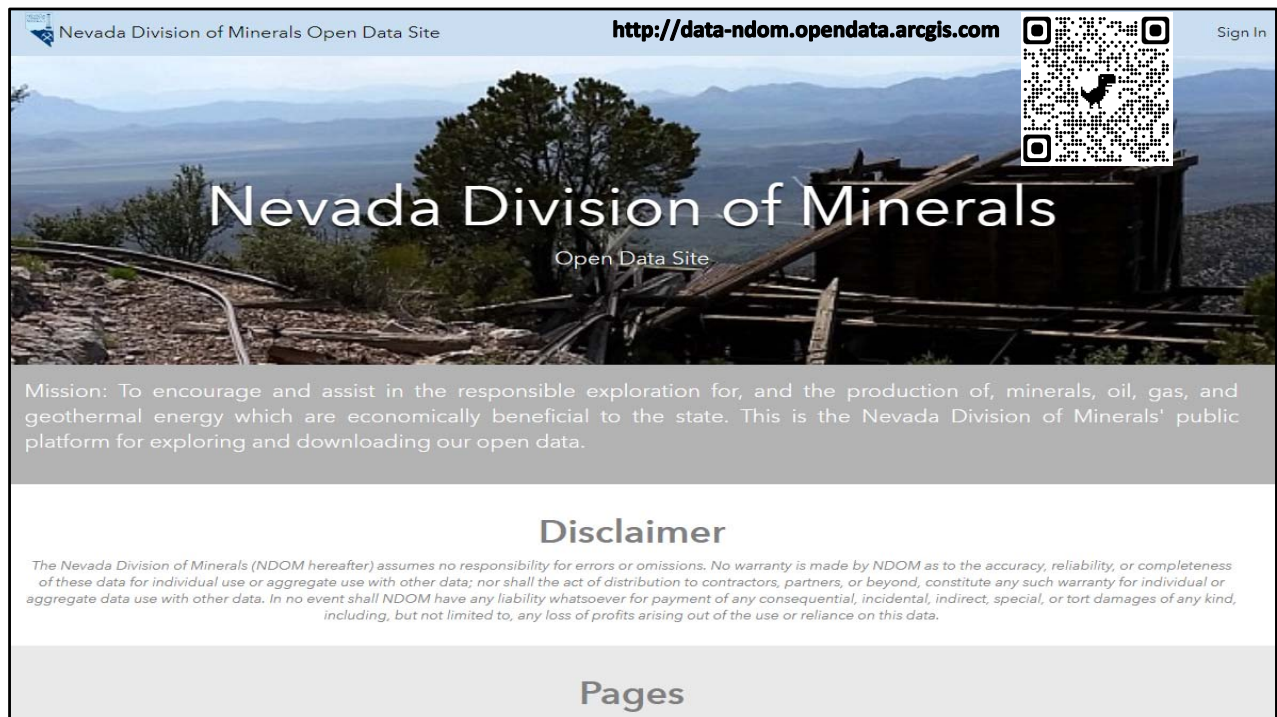


THAT'S WHAT I DO
I COLLECT
ROCKS
AND I KNOW
THINGS

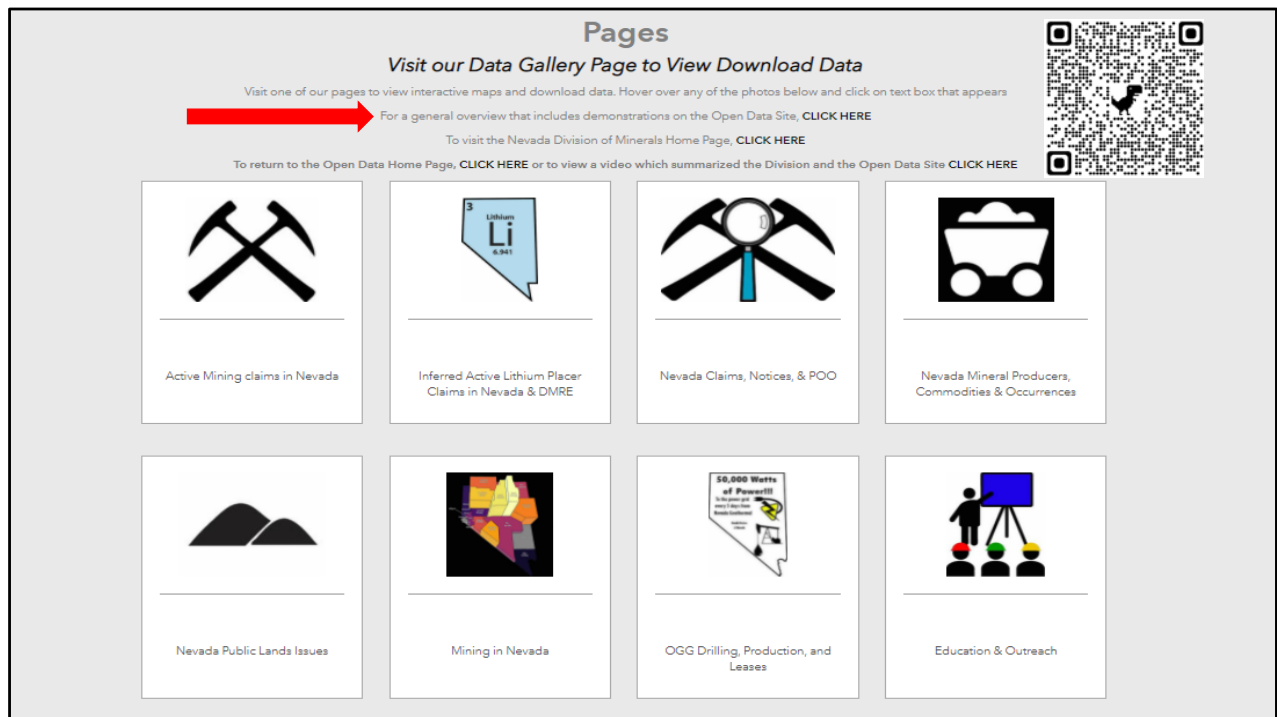
↓

- ⌘ Geologist With the Nevada Division of Minerals (7 years)
- ⌘ Graduated from UNR with a Masters in Economic (Mining) geology
- ⌘ Worked in exploration geology for 6 years

My name is Lucia. I am a geologist with the Nevada Division of Minerals. I obtained my bachelors in science majoring in Geology at California State University Chico and my Masters degree in economic geology from University of Nevada Reno. I worked as an exploration geologist here in Nevada for six years before taking by current position with the division, where I have been for the last seven years.



I would like to briefly introduce our open data site which we will be utilizing later. This is the homepage of our open data site equipped with our mission statement and disclaimer. The URL and QR code for our open data site can be found at the top of this screen. Scrolling down...



We come to several icons which represent links to our various pages. There is lots of information on this site, so much that it has a presentation of its own equipped with demonstrations on how to work the interactive maps. This presentation can be found at the link which is being pointed out by the red arrow or by scanning the QR code shown on the screen. For our purposes, this presentation will mostly focus on the Active Mining Claims of Nevada page. We will briefly visit the education and outreach page in a moment. If we scroll down...

Other Sources of Information and Data

Hover over any of the photos below and click on text box that appears



Nevada Bureau of Mines and
Geology



Geological Society of Nevada



Nevada Mining Association



Nevada BMRM Mining Regulation
Branch

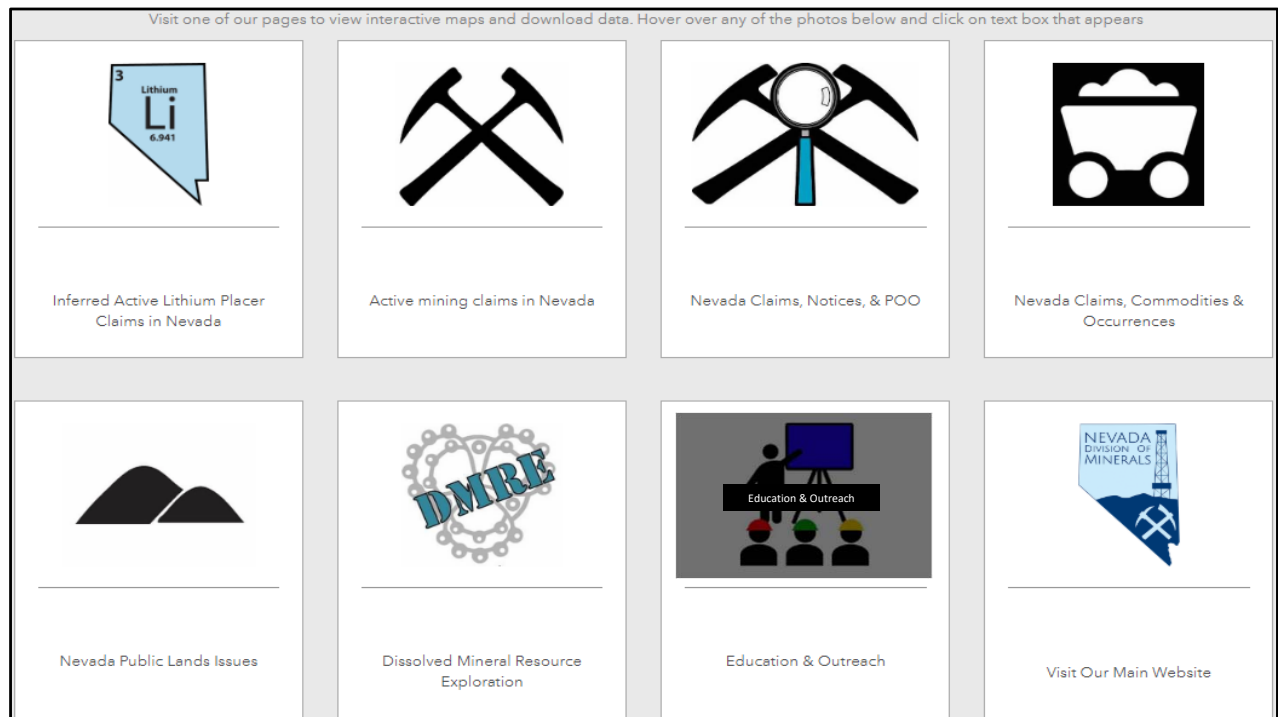
Copyright 2017. Nevada Division of Minerals.

About

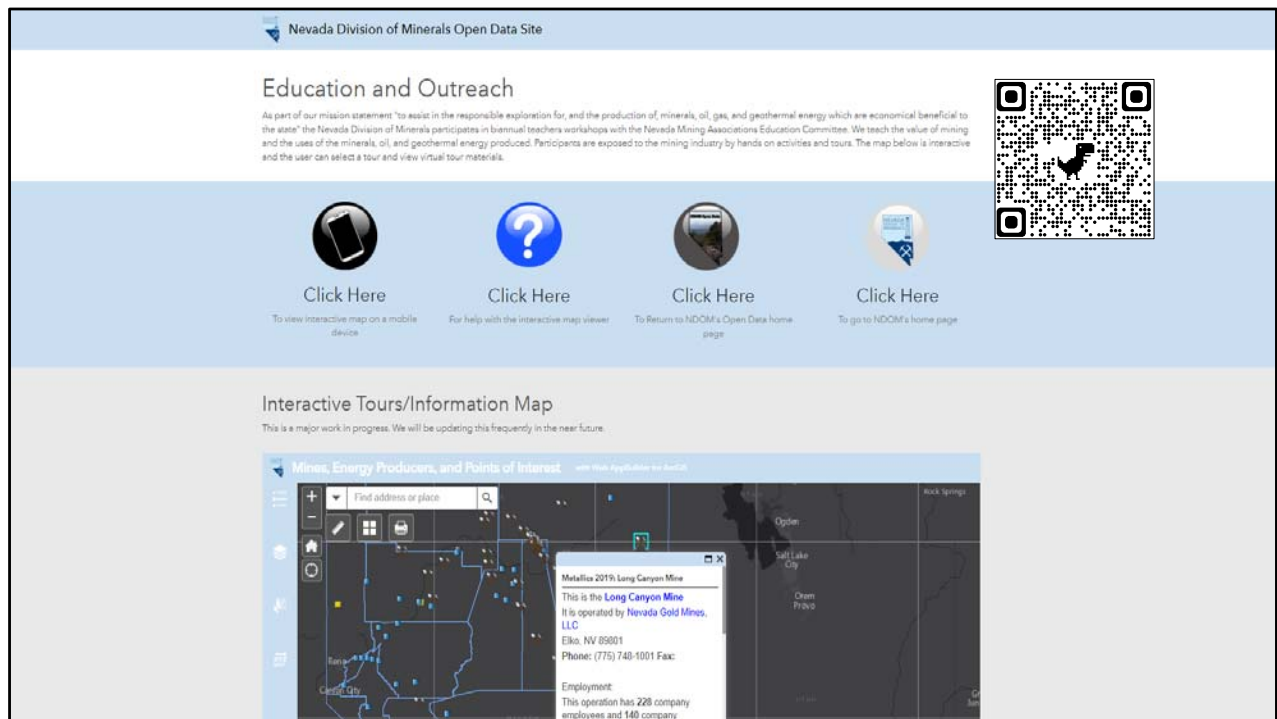
- GeoNet forum on Open Data
- Documentation
- Global Open Data Community

You will come to the bottom of the home page which has links to other sources of information regarding geology, exploration, and mining in Nevada.

Now we will scroll back up to the pages available within the open data site.



And as promised we will briefly visit the education and outreach page.




Here is our education and outreach page, we can see a map which shows all active mines and energy producers in Nevada. Most maps on our website are interactive, and if the user clicks on a point a pop-up will render yielding information about the feature, in this case the pop-up is giving information on the active mine we clicked on.

Scrolling down...

Nevada Division of Minerals Open Data Site

Distance Learning Videos

Providing learning resources to students and teachers!




Geologic History, Evolution, and the Geologic History of Nevada

In this video we discuss the 4.6 billion years history and summarize the evolution of life in it today. The geologic history of Nevada is well. This presentation has been given to ranging from grades 3 through college and This is a great summary for all ages, and fits core standards for a variety of grade levels.




The Basics of Mineral Identification

This video was made to give the audience a on the basics of mineral identification. This reviews the tools we use when identifying minerals including the Moh's hardness scale, streak, fluorescence, crystal habit and form, along with other observable mineral properties. In this demonstrate how to test and work through identification process of a mineral.



The Rock Cycle


The rock cycle with Delilah was originally made request of an awesome 2nd grade teacher. reviews rock types and the rock cycle. It also some examples of the rocks discussed. This intended for 1st grade and up, though Pre-K may pick up on some things as well!



Mining in Nevada

This video explores Mining in Nevada. The video reviews some mining history, current mining in Nevada including employment and potential jobs in the mining industry. The video will go through mineral usage in our every day lives and includes and activity along with an interactive survey!

[CLICK HERE for the Activity PDF](#)
[CLICK HERE for the Mining Activity Interactive Map](#)
[CLICK HERE for the Mining in Nevada Survey](#)
[CLICK HERE for the Mining Survey Interactive Map](#)



Ore Deposits of Nevada

On a Brownie!!!

A geology lesson you will never forget...to eat!

This video reviews the geologic history and mineral deposits of Nevada. During the video viewers will construct a map of Nevada...on a brownie! Nothing better than edible geology! This video was made with 3rd to 6th grade in mind so we attempted to keep it simple.



Ore Deposits Overview

This video is meant to be a high level overview on the complex topic of ore deposits. This is probably most appropriate for high school grade levels and above. The video contains a brief review on plate tectonics and rock types followed by an overview of the ore deposit types, their significance, and localities.

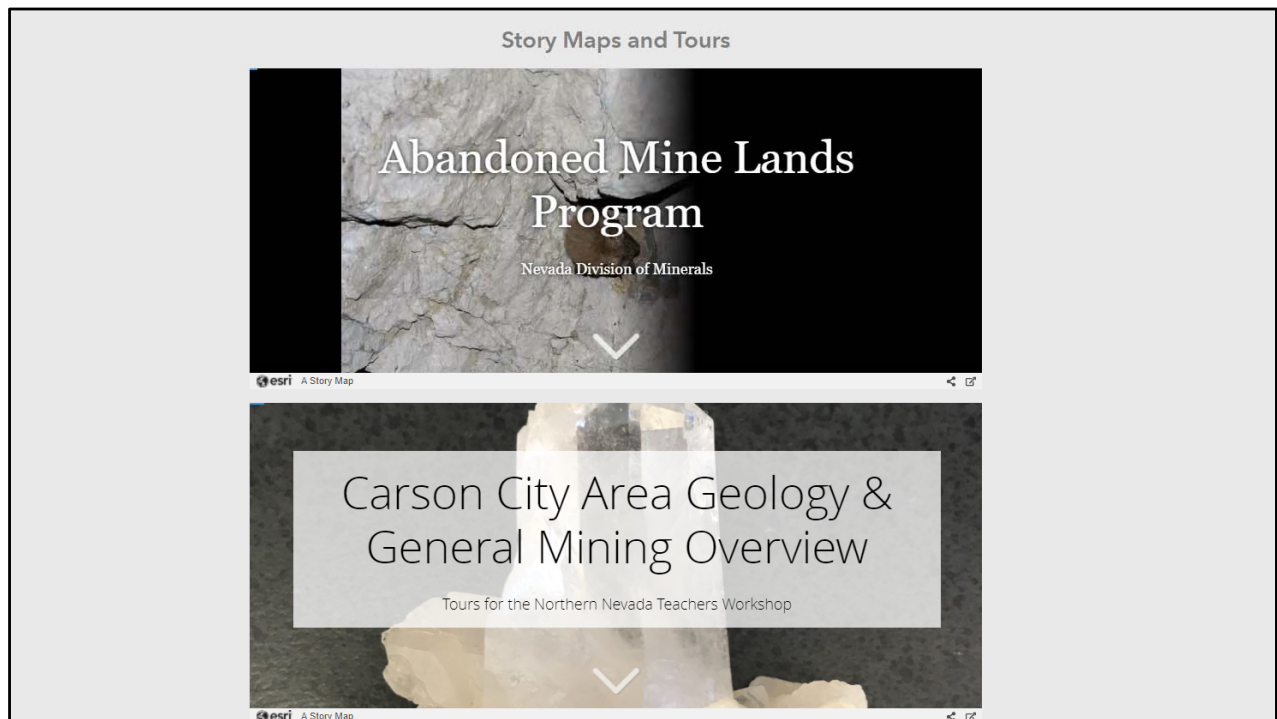


Cupcake Core Drilling & Drillin' For Doh

In this video we will review why mining is necessary, how you use minerals in your day to day lives, the mineral exploration process, the different types of drill rigs used in mineral exploration and we will get to see how the drill rigs operate. We will conclude with an activity where we will drill a layered cupcake or layered

We come to a listing of educational videos the employees at NDOM have been made to assist in distance learning. There are summaries for all videos along with links to classroom activities and more.

We have several videos covering various topics, and if a video request were to be made for something not presented here on this page...yours truly is typically up to the task. We can see here we have videos covering geologic history, evolution, and the geologic history of Nevada, the basics of mineral identification, the rock cycle, mining in Nevada, the geologic history and ore deposits of Nevada...on a brownie, ore deposits, cupcake core drilling and more. If we scroll towards the bottom of the page



We will find a series of story maps. The first one displayed is an informational story map on NDOM's abandoned mine lands program. Other story maps are available which cover geology, and tours that are taken during our teachers workshops we help to put on along with the Nevada Mining Association twice a year. One workshop takes place in Northern Nevada and one in Southern Nevada. The teachers' workshops are free to attend. Ok, we will revisit the open data site when we review land research...but before we dive into that topic lets begin with what CAN be collected on public lands.

What you can collect:

- ↑ Gemstones and common rock specimens may be collected for PRIVATE/PERSONAL use and will not be utilized for commercial purposes or bartered to commercial dealers (Commercial production of common rocks on an unclaimed site requires a permit)
- ↑ Common invertebrate fossils such as plants, mollusks and trilobites (in reasonable quantities, may not be bartered or sold)
- ↑ Petrified Wood 25lbs + 1 piece not to exceed 250 pounds/calendar year (may not be collected for commercial purposes, bartered or sold)

What you cannot collect:

- ↑ Saleable Minerals, such as sand, gravel, cinders, topsoil and other common varieties of minerals (they must be purchased by prior arrangement with the BLM)
- ↑ Vertebrate fossils such as dinosaurs, mammals, fishes and reptiles, and uncommon invertebrate fossils
- ↑ Cave resources including plant, animal and geologic features

So, what can you collect. Well, you can collect gemstones, common rock varieties, invertebrate fossils, and petrified wood for private or personal usage if they are not utilized for commercial purposes, used for trade, or bartered.

The only item that has limits on the amount one can collect for personal usage is petrified wood of which you can only collect 25 pounds plus one piece per day not to exceed 250 pounds per year.

What you can't collect consists of any saleable minerals such as sand gravel, cinders, topsoil and other common varieties of minerals, vertebrate fossils, uncommon invertebrate fossils, and cave resources including plant animal and geologic features.

§8365.1-5 Property and resources.

(a) On all public lands, unless otherwise authorized, no person shall:

(1) Willfully deface, disturb, remove or destroy any personal property, or structures, or any scientific, cultural, archaeological or historic resource, natural object or area;

(2) Willfully deface, remove or destroy plants or their parts, soil, rocks or minerals, or cave resources, except as permitted under paragraph (b) or (c) of this paragraph; or

(3) Use on the public lands explosive, motorized or mechanical devices, except metal detectors, to aid in the collection of specimens permitted under paragraph (b) or (c) of this paragraph.

(b) Except on developed recreation sites and areas, or where otherwise prohibited and posted, it is permissible to collect from the public lands reasonable amounts of the following for noncommercial purposes:

(1) Commonly available renewable resources such as flowers, berries, nuts, seeds, cones and leaves;

(2) Nonrenewable resources such as rock and mineral specimens, common invertebrate and common plant fossils, and semiprecious gemstones;

(3) Petrified wood as provided under subpart 3622 of this title;

(4) Mineral materials as provided under subpart 3604; and

(5) Forest products for use in campfires on the public lands. Other collection of forest products shall be in accordance with the provisions of Group 5500 of this title.

(c) The collection of renewable or nonrenewable resources from the public lands for sale or barter to commercial dealers may be done only after obtaining a contract or permit from an authorized officer in accordance with part 3600 or 5400 of this chapter.

[48 FR 36384, Aug. 10, 1983; 67 FR 68778, Nov. 13, 2002; 75 FR 27455, May 17, 2010]

According to the Code of Federal Regulations section 8365.1-5 “Except on developed recreation sites and areas, or where otherwise prohibited and posted, it is permissible to collect from public lands reasonable amounts of the following for noncommercial purposes: Nonrenewable resources such as rock and mineral specimens, common invertebrate and common plant fossils, and semiprecious gemstones. “ And, as previously discussed, you may collect a certain amount of petrified wood.

You can collect in:

- ⚠ BLM Lands – without valid mining claims
- ⚠ USFS lands – without valid mining claims
- ⚠ Department of Defense Lands – *unless posted otherwise*
- ⚠ Department of Energy – *unless posted otherwise*
- ⚠ ACEC – *unless posted other wise*
- ⚠ US Fish & Wildlife Lands – *unless posted otherwise (most are closed)*
- ⚠ Bureau of Reclamation Lands – *unless posted otherwise*
- ⚠ Wilderness & Wilderness Study Areas – *unless posted otherwise*
- ⚠ National Conservation Areas – *unless posted otherwise*

You can not collect in:

- ⚠ Private Lands – Unless you have permission
- ⚠ National or State Parks
- ⚠ State Lands – technically private, contact state lands
- ⚠ Within the boundary of valid mining claims
- ⚠ Developed recreation sites and areas
- ⚠ Department of Defense – *if posted no trespassing*
- ⚠ Indian Reservations without permission from tribal authorities
- ⚠ Department of Energy Lands – *if posted no trespassing*
- ⚠ ACEC – *if posted no trespassing or no collecting*
- ⚠ US Fish & Wildlife Lands –*no collecting*
- ⚠ Bureau of Reclamation Lands – *if posted no collecting*
- ⚠ Wilderness & Wilderness Study Areas – *if posted no collecting*
- ⚠ National Conservation Areas – *if posted no collecting*
- ⚠ National Monuments
- ⚠ National Historic Sites
- ⚠ National Wildlife Refuges

Do not trespass - If in doubt call the proper land management agency OR consult with a landman

So, what this means. You can collect reasonable amounts of gemstones, common rock varieties, invertebrate fossils, common plant fossils, and petrified wood for private or personal usage on all federally managed lands unless collecting is otherwise prohibited and posted. If you can't go on department of energy or department of defense lands...it should be posted no trespassing. Within the boundaries of ACEC's or areas of Critical Environmental concern you may or may not be able to collect. For example, if a site has been set aside to preserve a certain suite of fossils...you will not be able to collect there. But say the site was set aside for protection of a species of lizard...well you can probably still collect a reasonable amount of specimens there...if you can't...it should be posted otherwise.

Within the boundary of most US Fish and Wildlife lands you are not permitted to collect. There are exceptions...but if you REALLY needed to go rock collecting on their land...I would contact them. And on that note...if you really needed to go collect on any public lands but you are not quite sure if you can...I would reach out to the administrative agency and ask the question. Better to be once safe than twice sorry.

You CANNOT collect on private or state lands without the permission of the landowner or claimant. You CANNOT collect within the boundary of an active mining claim with out the claimant's permission. You cannot collect in developed recreation sites and areas or within

the boundary of areas that are clearly posted no trespassing. You CANNOT collect on Indian Reservation lands or Bureau of Indian Affairs Land without permission from tribal authorities. You also cannot collect within the boundaries of National Monuments, National Historic Sites, or National Wildlife Refuges.

Again...if in doubt call the surface management agency or landowner, seek advice from some one who looks at this stuff frequently, or if it is really complicated either seek out a land man or just don't collect there.



Just as a quick reminder....it is never safe to go into an abandoned mine. No matter how many precautions are taken, the dangers associated with abandoned mines such as bad air or dangerous gasses, mine collapse, rotten timbers, becoming lost and disoriented, explosives and chemicals, and the lack of a guaranteed rescue can lead to a deadly situation in only a matter of minutes. There is nothing inside abandoned mines that is worth as much as your life. **STAY OUT, STAY ALIVE.**

↑ **Leasable** – minerals that have been removed from acquisition by “location” under the 1872 mining law (oil, gas, oil shale, coal, geothermal resources, potash, sodium, native asphalt, semisolid bitumen, bituminous rock, phosphate, chlorides, sulfates, certain carbonates, borates, silicates or nitrates of potassium or sodium and related products, and Sulphur).

↑ **Salable** – common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders, and clay that do not possess any specific property giving them a distinct or special value (excluding block pumice, limestone suitable for the production of cement, metallurgical grade limestone, chemical-grade limestone, limestone suitable as a soil additive and gypsum)

↑ **Locatable or Hard Rock Minerals** – includes metallic (gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, copper, tin, zinc, nickel uranium, etc.) nonmetallic minerals (fluorspar, mica, certain limestones and gypsum, tantalum, heavy minerals in placer form, and gemstones along with certain uncommon varieties)

I know it would seem like now would be the time to answer the question, “well how do I figure land status out?”. We will answer that question, but I understand that there are some members who may be interested in staking some mining claims and in order to do that you also have to figure out which lands you can stake claims on. For both mineral collecting and claim staking we are answering similar land status questions, so will answer both questions together in a moment.

But first, Let's talk about the different kinds of minerals. To understand where these came from let's take a little trip back in time. The 1872 mining law was put in place to “promote the Development of the mining resources of the United States”. The lands mineral riches would be made available to every citizen, and the efforts of each would be protected only to the extent that a discovery was made pursued, and even then, within limits designed to prevent monopolization of large deposits. Under the 1872 general mining law, the law that still oversees mining claims and mining today, a United States citizen could go out, stake a claim and would have the exclusive right to use and possess the property for **mining purposes** and to develop and sell the mining products from the same free of any royalty to the federal government. And up until 1990, after discovery and at least \$500 dollars worth of labor improvements had been made upon the claim, the claimant could purchase the land for \$5 per acre for lode claims and \$2.50 per acre for a placer claim. We will talk about these different claim types in a minute.

Mining claims over oil rich lands were being staked so quickly during the oil rush of 1909 that they were becoming unavailable for extraction of oil for military purposes. This led to the Minerals Leasing Act of 1920. In a nutshell the mineral leasing act of 1920 allowed the federal government to keep control and possession of these lands, enabled drilling and extraction of these minerals with authority granted by the federal government, enabled the government to manage the exploitation of leasable minerals, and enabled the government to receive compensation from the lessee for the privilege of extracting minerals on public lands. Leasable minerals include oil, gas, oil shale, coal, geothermal resources, potash, sodium, native asphalt, semisolid bitumen, bituminous rock, phosphate, chlorides, sulfates, certain carbonates, borates, silicates or nitrates of potassium or sodium and related products, and Sulphur.

It was later found in a study that the intent of the mining law was being taken advantage of. People were staking claims over tracts of land on which the “discovery” was sand, gravel, or even clay also known as the common mineral varieties. There aren’t a whole lot of parcels I can think of that don’t have at least a little sand or clay. Using sand or clay as the discovery, they would Annie up their \$500 worth of labor improvements and purchase the land, land that was located along beautiful stretches of river, or in valuable stands of timber for \$2.50-\$5 per acre. To stop this abuse of the law, the 1947 Materials Act later modified in 1955, established that certain minerals on federal lands can only be disposed of through a contract of sale or a free use permit. This group of minerals, the salable minerals, includes petrified wood, common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders and clay.

So that leaves us with the locatable or hard rock minerals for which a mineral claim can be staked, these include metallic and nonmetallic minerals, special varieties of limestones and gypsum, tantalum, heavy minerals in placer form, gemstones, and other uncommon varieties of rocks and minerals.

Types of claims

↑ Unpatented Mining Claim – a claim located on land owned by the federal government. The owner of a valid mining claim or mill site has the exclusive right to use and possess the property for mining purposes and to develop and sell the mining products from the same free of any royalty to the federal government as long as:

1. The land was open to location
2. The location is properly made
3. A discovery of a valuable mineral deposit is made
4. The claim is properly maintained through annual filings and/or payments

↑ Patented Mining Claim – a mining claim that has been conveyed to private ownership, it is now private property

There are two main groups of claims, Unpatented and Patented. Unpatented mining claims are claims located on land owned by the federal government. The owner of a valid mining claim or mill site has the exclusive right to use and possess the property for mining purposes and to develop and sell the mining products from the same free of any royalty to the federal government as long as:

1. The land was open to location
2. The location is properly made
3. A discovery of a valuable mineral deposit is made
4. The claim is properly maintained through annual filings and/or payments

A patented mining claim is an unpatented mining claim that has met the requirements to be patented and purchased from the federal government, resulting in the conversion from federal to private ownership. There has been a moratorium on the patenting mining claims on since 1990.

The types of claims you would stake would be unpatented mining claims.

Types of Claims

- ↑ Lode Claims – located on lands where the minerals are contained in “veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place”, in general it means that the deposit being located using a lode claim has to be a mineralized zone held in place by adjoining rock
- ↑ Placer Claims – located on “all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place, or any deposit that does not qualify as a lode
- ↑ Mill Sites – nonmineral in character and are used for activities related to mining or processing minerals
- ↑ Tunnel Sites – generally only of historic interest, were used for driving a tunnel for exploring lode deposits

So, the first choice you need to make is which type of unpatented mining claim do you need to stake. You must choose between a lode claim or a placer claim.

A lode claim is located on lands where the minerals are contained in “veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place”, in general it means that the deposit being located using a lode claim must be a mineralized zone held in place by adjoining rock.

A Placer claim is located on “all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place, or any deposit that does not qualify as a lode

There are also Mill site and Tunnel Claims. A mill site claim is used for activities related to mining or the processing of materials and may only be placed on lands that are nonmineral in character. Tunnels sites aren’t utilized much, they were used for driving tunnels for exploration of load deposits.

Lode Claims:

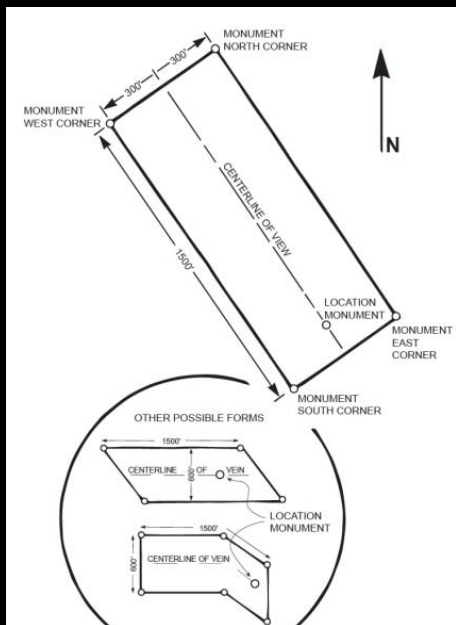
- 1 Erect a monument at the “point of discovery” (Today, it’s more likely to be a point of convenience, like midway along end line and set inside 10-20’)
- 1 Post in or upon the monument a Notice of Location which must contain:
 - 1 Claim Name
 - 1 Name of locator and locator’s mailing address
 - 1 Date of Location NOL (very important, as this starts the clock)
 - 1 The number of linear feet claimed along the length and width from the point of discovery and the general direction of the lode or vein
- 1 Within 60 days of posting the NOL the boundaries of the claim must be defined by placing valid legal monument at each corner of the claim
- 1 Within 90 days of posting the NOL file your claim maps and certificates of location with the BLM and the county recorder along with all fees required by both

Placer Claims:

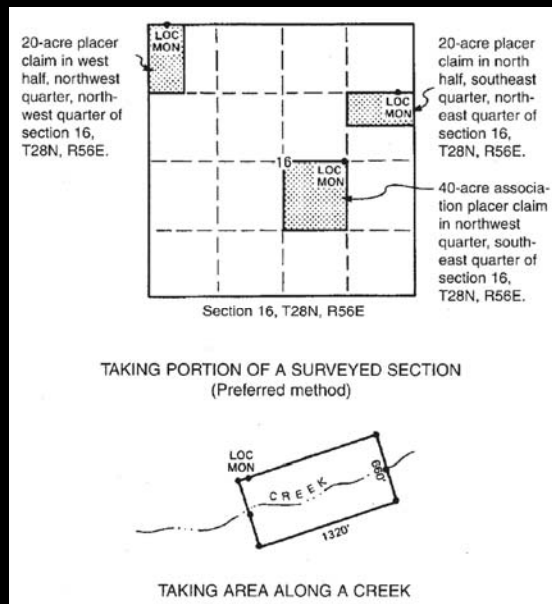
- 1 Erect a at any point along the north boundary of the claim
- 1 Post in or upon the monument a Notice of Location which must contain:
 - 1 Claim Name
 - 1 Name of locator and locator’s mailing address
 - 1 Date of Location NOL (very important, as this starts the clock)
 - 1 The number of feet or acres claimed
- 1 If on surveyed land the claim may be taken by legal subdivision and no corner monuments are required
- 1 If on unsurveyed land, within 60 days of posting the NOL the boundaries of the claim must be defined by placing valid legal monument at each corner of the claim
- 1 Within 90 days of posting the NOL file your claim maps and certificates of location with the BLM and the county recorder along with all fees required by both

What do you need to do to stake a claim? First, erect a location monument at the proper location for the type of claim you intend to stake. Post the notice of location upon the location monument which will include the claim name, name of locator and locators mailing address, the date of location (this is VERY important as it starts the clock), and the area claimed as noted above for each claim type. Then within 60 days of the Notice of Location posting, the boundaries of the clam must be defined by placing a valid legal monument at each corner of the claim UNLESS it is a placer claim located on surveyed land, then the claim may be taken by legal subdivision and corner monuments are not required. Within 90 days of posting the notice of location, you must file the certificates of location and claim maps with the BLM and the county recorder in which the claim is located along with all fees required by both.

Lode Claims:



Placer Claims:

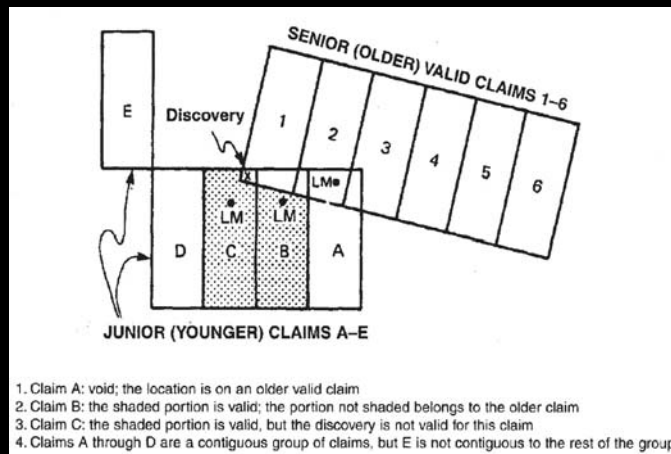


Lode claims can be oriented in any direction and are 1500' long and 300 feet wide on either side of the location monument for a total claim width of 600'.

Placer claims are 20 acres each and in general follow the public land survey system or Township, Range and Section designations which we will briefly discuss here shortly.

Discovery (Location) Monument - Lode Claim

Properly locating the Discovery Monument is Very Important!



Be sure your discovery monument IS NOT within the boundary of a preexisting, senior or older claim. THIS WILL VOID YOUR CLAIM. Also, if you stake a claim over another person's claim which precedes your location, the only part of the claim you stake that is valid will be that which is outside of the preceding claim boundary.

So, if we look at the diagram on the screen there are senior or older claims named 1-6 in the upper right-hand side of the screen, and younger claims named A-E starting in the lower left-hand side of the screen.

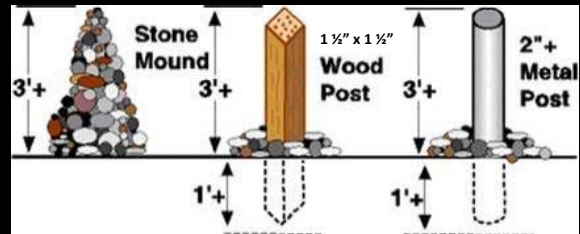
If we look at claim A, we can see the location monument signified by the LM, which is located inside of the older number 2 claim. Therefore, claim A is void AGAIN, your location monument CANNOT be inside the boundary of an older claim.

If we look at claims B, we can see the location monuments are not within the older claims, so they are valid, but the portion of claim B that overlaps claims 1 and 2 are not valid.

Looking at claim C the shaded portion of the claim is valid, but the portion of claim C which includes the discovery overlaps claim one therefore the discovery for this claim is not valid.

Valid Legal Monuments For A Claim:

- 1. Blazing/markings on a tree $\geq 4"$ diameter and $\geq 3'$ tall
- 2. Rock cairn (stack) $\geq 3'$ tall
- 3. Stone (not in place) $\geq 6"$ in diameter and $\geq 18"$ tall set on end on a mound of earth or stone $3'$ in diameter and $2.5'$ tall
- 4. Metal post $\geq 2"$ diameter and $\geq 4'$ tall set $1'$ in ground; if hollow must be unperforated and capped
- 5. Wooden post $\geq 1.5" \times 1.5" \geq 4'$ tall set $1'$ in ground



Legal Monuments. I am not going to read dimensions here, but the legal monuments include blazing's or markings on trees, rock cairns, a stone that is not in place, a metal post, or a wooden post.

What If's

- ⤴ If you can't sink a post because of the ground conditions, it may be placed in a mound of earth or stones
- ⤴ If the proper placing of a monument is impracticable or dangerous to life or limb (example - highway, road, river, or cliff face), the monument may be placed at the nearest point properly marked to designate its right place



If you can't sink a post in the ground because the ground is too hard you may place the stake in a mound of earth or stones.

If proper placement of a monument is impracticable or dangerous to life or limb the monument may be placed at the nearest safe spot and be properly marked to designate the place where it should be.

Plastic/PVC Posts Are *Not* Valid Monuments

- ↑ Found to cause significant number of bird, reptile, and insect deaths
- ↑ 2011 legislation outlawed use of plastic pipe for monuments and required re-monumentation
- ↑ To limit future deaths, plastic pipe may be removed and laid down



Plastic and PVC posts are not valid monuments as they cause significant bird, reptile and insect deaths. It is never permitted to tamper with claim monuments UNLESS you see one of these plastic or PVC posts. If you see one you may remove it out of the ground and lay it down.

Claim Maps and Certificates of Location

Lode Claims:

- 1 Within 90 days of posting the Notice of Location, file your claim maps and certificates of location with the County Recorder
- 1 **Two copies of claim Map:**
 - Scale of not less than 500' to the inch and indicating location of all monuments
 - Description of Township and Range, plus, if on surveyed lands, the Section and Quarter Section. Otherwise, course and distance to a readily identifiable artificial landmark customarily shown on a map (example - road intersection)
 - Size of each sheet must be 8.5" x 14" (legal size) or 24" x 36"

Lode Claims:

Duplicate Certificates of Location, filed with maps, must contain:

- Name of the lode or vein
- Name of locator and locator's mailing address
- The date of location
- The number of linear feet claimed along length and width from point of discovery and general direction of the lode or vein
- The location and description of each corner and how marked
- A statement "that the work of location consisted of making the maps as provided in NRS 517.040."

Placer Claims:

Placer Claims:

Duplicate Certificates of Location, filed with maps, must contain:

- Name of the claim designating it as a placer claim.
- Name of locator(s) and mailing address(es) of locator(s).
- The date of location.
- The number of feet or acres claimed.

Maps and certificates of location must be turned in to the BLM and County within 90 days of posting the Notice of location. If you do not do this your claim is as if it never existed.

The documents that are due, formats, scales and other information is shown on this screen. I will not spend much time here other than to show you that it is here for future reference.

Lode Claim COL & Claim Map Example

**CERTIFICATE OF LOCATION
LODE MINING CLAIM**

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Name and mailing address of locator:
G. W. Snow
309 Pioneer St.
Fallon, NV 89406

RECORDER'S STAMP

located the Bob No. 1 Lode Mining Claim in the following quarter section(s):

1/4	Section	Township	Range	Meridian
SW	21	17N	31E	MDR&M
				MDR&M
				MDR&M
				MDR&M

in Churchill County, Nevada, on the 16th day of September, 2018.

The Claim is approximately 1500 feet long and 600 feet wide; each that 50 feet are claimed in a northwest direction and 1450 feet in a southeast direction from the point of discovery (monument of location), at which the Notice of Location was posted, together with 300 feet on each side of the monument of location and center line of the Claim. The general course of the lode or vein is from the northwest to the southeast direction.

The number, location and markings on each corner monument are as follows:

No.	Location	Markings	Description
No. 1:	west corner	W. Cor Bob No. 1	1 1/2" x 1 1/2" wooden post
No. 2:	south corner	S. Cor Bob No. 1	1 1/2" x 1 1/2" wooden post
No. 3:	east corner	E. Cor Bob No. 1	1 1/2" x 1 1/2" wooden post
No. 4:	north corner	N. Cor Bob No. 1	1 1/2" x 1 1/2" wooden post

As erected on the ground each corner monument is marked by metal tags
(metal tags, paint, etc.)

The undersigned certifies that work of location included making a claim map as provided in NRS 517.040.

Dated this 18th day of September, 2018.

By _____ George W. Snow
Locator or Agent Signature (circle one) Locator or Agent Name (printed)

Suggested Form - Nevada Division of Minerals (REV. 8-27-2015)
Nevada Lode Certificate of Location - NRS 517.050

The following Document contains no Personal Information as defined by NRS 603A.040

MAP FILING FORM

Map of the Bob Mining
Claim Group, in Section 21, Township 17N,
Range 31E, Meridian MDR&M, in the
Mining District,
County, Nevada,
Located on the 16th day of September, 2018, by
Locator name and address (please print):
George W. Snow

RECORDER'S STAMP
NRS 517.040(1) requires that a claim map be one of two sizes: either 8-1/2 by 14 inches in paper, or 14 by 26 inches in Mylar or other transparent sheet.

Describe here the position of the Claim Location Monument, if one is used.

MAP OF BOB GROUP OF LODE CLAIMS
CHURCHILL COUNTY, UNKNOWN MINING DISTRICT
LOCATED APRIL 20, 2002 BY G.W. SNOW,
309 PIONEER ST. FALLON, NV 89406.
CLAIMS IN SW/4 SECTION 16, T17N, R31E.

Suggested Form - Nevada Division of Minerals (REV. 11-08-2019)
Map Filing Form - NRS 517.040

Here is an example of a certificate of location and a claim map. Again, I am not going to stay here for long, but I wanted you to know it is here for future reference.

Yearly Maintenance Fee

Notice of Intent to Hold (FLPMA) is REQUIRED: 1. The first year when filing a Maintenance Fee Waiver, 2. when switching from paying the maintenance fee to filing a waiver, and 3. annually for Mill and Tunnel Sites.

*The notice of intent to hold or proof of labor must be filed with the BLM on or before **December 30th** of the **CALENDAR YEAR** in which the assessment year **ENDS**. It is backwards looking.*

DO NOT SUBMIT A NOTICE OF INTENT TO HOLD WHEN THE AFFIDAVIT OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK IS REQUIRED THIS WILL RESULT IN FORFEITURE OF YOUR CLAIM

BLM

September 1st, 2020

2021 Assessment Year (Sept 1, 2020 – Aug 31, 2021)

August 31st, 2021



Example - Date of New Location Sept 20, 2020:
Submit Certificate of Location (for appropriate claim type) AND Claim Map along with the new claim fee, processing fee, and location fee within 90 days of location.

August 31st, 2021
Maintenance Fee must be received or postmarked, on or before Sept 1st of each Assessment Year to cover the following assessment year (2022)

FLPMA documents are due on or before Dec. 30 for 2021 Assessment Year
Notice of Intent to Hold only for Mill and Tunnel Sites

County Within Which the Claims are Located

September 1st, 2020

2021 Assessment Year (Sept 1, 2020 – Aug 31, 2021)

August 31st, 2021



Example - Date of New Location Sept 20, 2020:
Submit Certificate of Location (for appropriate claim type) AND Claim Map along with the filing fee within 90 days after location. This covers the 2021 assessment year.

Affidavit and Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims, for Assessment Year 2021 and filing fee (backward looking).

An affidavit made and recorded pursuant to subsection 3 or a copy thereof, certified by the county recorder, is prima facie evidence that the owner or claimant of the mining claim intended to hold the claim from 12 p.m. on September 1 of the year before the affidavit was made and recorded, until 11:59 a.m. on September 1 of the year that the affidavit was made and recorded.

The next two diagrams are to help individuals visualize when forms are due and to whom they are due to. Why two diagrams you ask...well you can hold claims by paying annual maintenance fees or by obtaining a small miner's fee waiver. Paperwork due for holding claims under these two methods are different so for clarity purposes, they will be presented separately. We will discuss what a small miner's fee waiver is in a moment.

If utilizing the maintenance fee method this would be the workflow. The top shows what would be due to the BLM and the bottom show what will be due to the county along with the deadlines.

An assessment year for a claim is from September 1st of one year to September 1st of the following year. So here on September 1st of 2021 we are discussing mining claims on the first day of Assessment year 2022. Why September 1st...well this because the fiscal year for the BLM ends on September 30th...this gives them time to have an accurate accounting of claims so they can close out the year.

So, if we staked a claim and posted our notice of location on September 20th of 2020, we would have to have our corners staked by November 19th of 2020 and our certificate of location and claim maps along with all fees filed with the BLM and the county by December 19th of 2020. We would need to have our maintenance fees for assessment year 2022

received by the BLM or postmarked on or before September 1st of 2021...or today. If you miss the boat...your claim is done...void...closed. As for the county, you will need to file an affidavit and notice of intent to hold the mining claims for assessment year 2021...yes this is backward looking and a little confusing...but that's the way it is. The regs and statues specifically state that *The notice of intent to hold or proof of labor must be filed with the BLM on or before **December 30th of the CALENDAR YEAR in which the assessment year ENDS.*** This backwards looking feature will make sense in a moment.

The next deadline is ONLY if you have a Mill or Tunnel Site and consists of documents required by FLPMA or the Federal Land Policy and Management act of 1976. Again, it is a Notice of intent to hold just like the county, which is backwards looking and is due to the BLM on or before December 30 of each year.

Small Miner Waiver

Notice of Intent to Hold (FLPMA) is REQUIRED: 1. The first year when filing a Maintenance Fee Waiver, 2. when switching from paying the maintenance fee to filing a waiver, and 3. annually for Mill and Tunnel Sites.

The notice of intent to hold or proof of labor must be filed with the BLM on or before December 30th of the CALENDAR YEAR in which the assessment year ENDS, it is backwards looking.

DO NOT SUBMIT A NOTICE OF INTENT TO HOLD WHEN THE AFFIDAVIT OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK IS REQUIRED THIS WILL RESULT IN FORFEITURE OF YOUR CLAIM

BLM

September 1st, 2020

2021 Assessment Year (Sept 1, 2020 – Aug 31, 2021)

August 31st, 2021



Example - Date of New Location Sept 20, 2020:
Submit Certificate of Location (for appropriate claim type) AND Claim Map along with the new claim fee, processing fee, and location fee within 90 days of location.

August 31st, 2021
Small Miner's Waiver must be received or postmarked, on or before Sept 1st EVERY YEAR this will cover the 2022 assessment year.

FLPMA documents are due on or before Dec. 30 for 2021 Assessment Yr.

1st year ONLY: Notice of Intent to Hold
Every year thereafter: Affidavit of Annual Assessment Work a.k.a Proof of Labor

County Within Which the Claims are Located

September 1st, 2020

2021 Assessment Year (Sept 1, 2020 – Aug 31, 2021)

August 31st, 2021



Example - Date of New Location Sept 20, 2020:
Submit Certificate of Location (for appropriate claim type) AND Claim Map along with the filing fee within 90 days after location. This covers the 2021 assessment year.

An affidavit made and recorded pursuant to subsection 3 or a copy thereof, certified by the county recorder, is prima facie evidence that the owner or claimant of the mining claim intended to hold the claim from 12 p.m. on September 1 of the year before the affidavit was made and recorded, until 11:59 a.m. on September 1 of the year that the affidavit was made and recorded.

1st year (Due November 1st, 2021) Affidavit and Notice of Intent to Hold for Assessment Year 2021

2nd Year and every year after Affidavit of Annual Assessment Work or Proof of Labor (POL). The POL that will be turned in on Nov 1st of 2022 will be for Assessment Year 2022

Alright, onto small miners. In order to qualify for a small miners fee waiver for the maintenance fee requirements, the claimant and all related parties shall hold no more than 10 mining claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites in the United States on the date payment is due. Claims held by husband and wife, or their underage children, either jointly or individually are aggregately counted towards the ten total sites. The same holds true to co-ownership by and association of locators, a corporation, or a partnership.

Again, the top half of the diagram shows what would be due to the BLM and the bottom shows what will be due to the county.

So, if we staked and posted our notice of location on September 20th of 2020, we would have to have our corners staked by November 19th of 2020 and our certificate of location and claim maps along with all fees filed with the BLM and the county by December 19th of 2020.

We would file a small miner's waiver for assessment year 2022 which would need to be received by the BLM or postmarked on or before September 1st of 2021...or today. If you miss the boat...your claim is done. You will do this every year you wish to file for a small miner's fee waiver.

The next due date would be November 1st of 2021, and this would be for the county where you will need to file an affidavit and notice of intent to hold the mining claims for assessment year 2021...again backwards looking. For every year after the first year, when you file for a small miner's fee waiver you will file an affidavit of annual assessment work also known as a Proof of Labor which is also backwards looking...now this backwards looking thing is making sense because you are stating the work you did for the previous year.

Never, never, never file a proof of labor when a notice of intent to hold is due or vice versa, and never, never, never, file both as your claim will be forfeited.

Now that you are a small miner you also have the FLPMA requirement to fulfill every year. These papers are due to the BLM on or before December 30th of the calendar year in which the assessment year ends. So again, for the first year you would file notice of intent to hold, and EVERY year after, if you are filing for a small miner's fee waiver, you will also file with the BLM the Affidavit of Annual Assessment work.

Forms & Fees

- 1 Forms required can be found on our website at <https://minerals.nv.gov/Programs/Mining/MiningClaims/> toward the bottom of the page
- 1 BLM fees and forms must be turned into or mailed to the Nevada State BLM office or submitted through the BLM's Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS)
 - 1 MLRS <https://www.blm.gov/services/land-records/mlrs>
 - 1 US Land Management Bureau
1340 Financial Blvd
Reno, NV 89502
(775) 861-6400
- 1 County forms and fees must be turned into the county in which the claim is located, fees vary by county more information can be obtained by contacting the county recorder
- 1 For more information on staking claims please refer to our website for [presentations given by the BLM](#) on this topic, [mining claim filing requirements in Nevada](#), and the [Mining Claim Procedures for Nevada Prospectors and Miners SP006](#).



All forms that need to be filed can be found on our website. You can simply type in minerals.nv.gov, select programs, select mining, select claims and the forms will be listed there. YOU do not need to use all these forms HOWEVER these have been reviewed by lawyers and the county recorders and they meet all informational and formatting requirements. For more information on staking mining claims, it is highly suggested that you review the material provided on our website including the BLM Mining Claims Presentations, Mining Claim Filing Requirements in Nevada, and Special Publication 006 on Mining Claim Procedures for Nevada Prospectors and Miners.

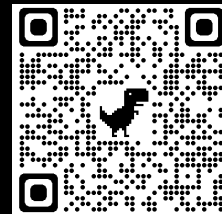
Land Research - What you will need



1. A Map with the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). For this example we will be using the Nevada Division of Minerals Open Data Site, Mining Claims Page

<https://data-ndom.opendata.arcgis.com/pages/mining-claims>

2. The location of the area of interest



QR Code for the Mining Claims Page

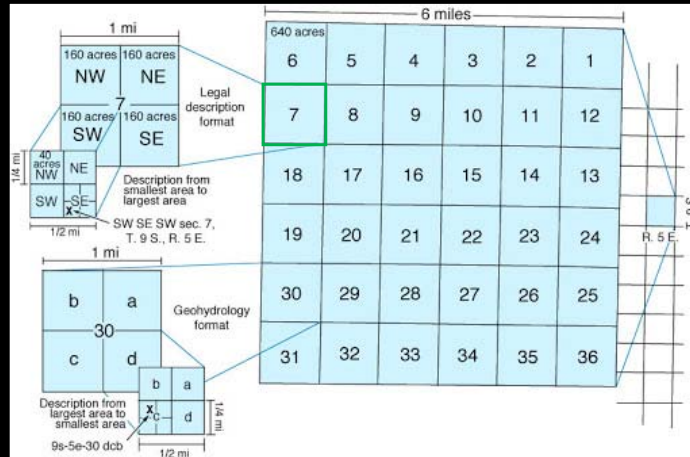
Alright....with all of that out of the way lets run through a quick example of land research. Land research IS NOT EASY. If it were...everybody would do it. I am willing to assist you guys in this process...but keep in mind I AM NOT LEGAL ADVICE. If you really need somebody to dig into a land issue it is highly suggested that you contact a land man. With that said...I'm pretty good at land research...I have done A LOT of it and can help if it doesn't interfere with my other job responsibilities.

So, what we will need is a map with the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). For this example, we will be using the Nevada Division of Minerals Open Data Site, Mining Claims Page. This was the page we pointed to in the beginning of this presentation. It is free for the public to use, and most everything has been formatted to be user friendly. The mining claims page can be found by typing in the URL or by scanning the QR code both shown on this screen.

The second thing we need is the location of the area of interest. I asked Steven to supply me with a couple locations your organization was curious about for this demonstration. We only have time tonight to review one of these locations.

PLSS - Township, Range, & Section

- ↑ If you zoom into the area you are interested in the township, range, and section will appear
- ↑ Townships are divided into 36 sections each being 1 square mile
- ↑ The numbering starts in the top right-hand, or northeast corner of the township then increases to the left and down in an "S" formation. sections are always numbered in this order...this NEVER changes
- ↑ In the diagram to the right the green box is referring to township 9 south (T.9.S.), range 5 east (R. 5. E.), section 7. Or T9S R5E S7
- ↑ Each section is broken down into quarter sections which are 160 acres (NE, NW, SE, SW) and quarter-quarter Sections which are 40 acres (so in the SW quarter we have SWNE, SWNE, SWNE, and SWNE)



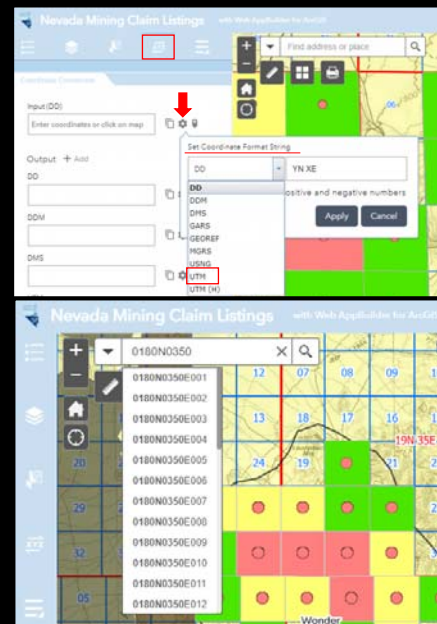
For review, in the interactive web map, if you zoom into the area you are interested in the township, range, and section will appear. Townships are divided into 36 sections each being 1 square mile. The numbering starts in the top right-hand, or northeast corner of the township then increases to the left and down in an "S" formation. Sections are always numbered in this order...this NEVER changes. In the diagram to the right the green box is referring to township 9 south (T.9.S.), range 5 east (R. 5. E.), section 7. Or T9S R5E S7. Each section is broken down into quarter sections which are 160 acres (NE, NW, SE, SW) and quarter-quarter Sections which are 40 acres (so in the SW quarter we have SWNE, SWNE, SWNE, and SWNE).

To begin land research

First navigate to the area or site of interest

You can do this three different ways

1. Manually navigate using the mouse
2. Enter coordinates using the “XYZ” tool in the interactive map Select widget
 - Select format of coordinates you have
 - Enter values into appropriate boxes
3. Enter the PLSS description into the search bar in the top right-hand corner of the map
 - From drop down select “Search Township, Range, Section”
 - Enter PLSS description in proper format
 - T18N R35E S 1 = 0180N0350E001



First navigate to the area or site of interest

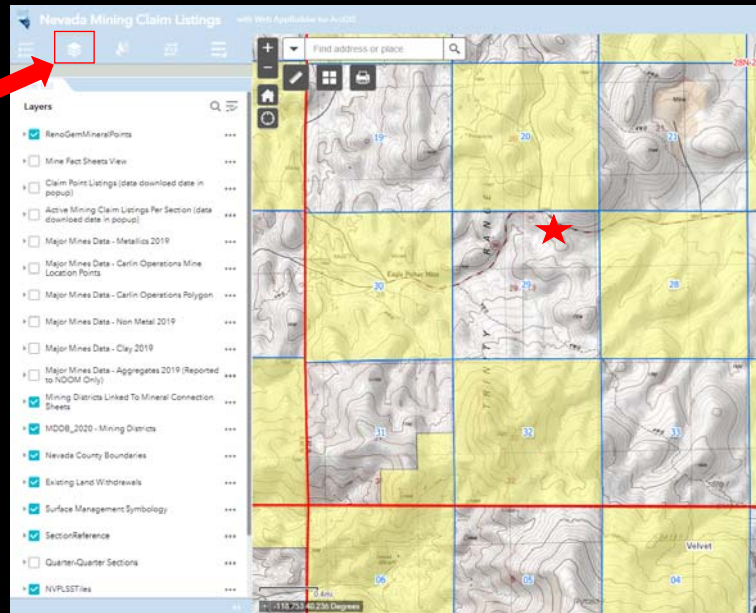
You can do this three different ways

1. Manually navigate using the mouse
2. Enter coordinates using the “XYZ” tool in the interactive map or zoom to XY tool, this widget gets the best of me sometimes..but it is kind of cool
 - Select the XYZ widget
 - Select format of coordinates you have be it decimal degrees, degrees minutes, seconds, or UTM's
 - Then enter your value into the top box and press enter
3. If you know it you can enter the PLSS description into the search bar in the top right-hand corner of the map
 - From drop down select “Search Township, Range, Section”
 - Enter PLSS description in proper format....we are using the BLM's format so
T18N R35E S 1 = 0180N0350E001

To begin land research cont.

↑ Verify land status

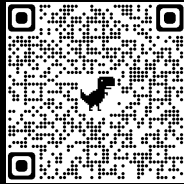
↑ Turn layers off if needed, simply click on the pile of papers icon and uncheck the box next to layers that aren't needed



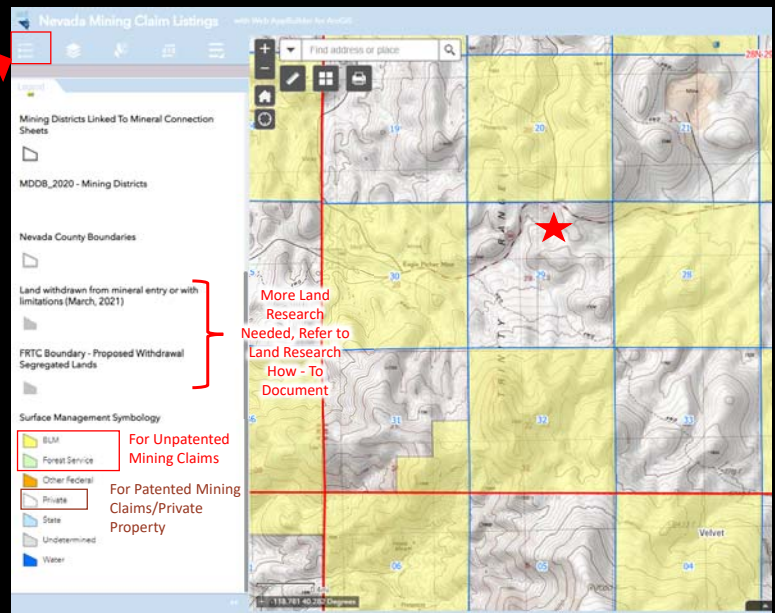
Next, we need to verify the land status. First, we will simplify the view by turning some layers off. To turn layers on and off simply click on the “stack of papers” icon that is outlined in red and clear the check mark from the box next to the layers we don’t need. Right now, I only want to view land status. That layer's title is NVPLSSTiles.

To begin land research cont.

- 1 The red star is the location we are interested in.
- 1 I have clicked on the legend icon to view the symbology
- 1 We would prefer to collect in areas where there are not any claims, and we must stay on BLM or USFS land. Our star plots on private ground so we must either collect somewhere else OR get permission from the landowner.



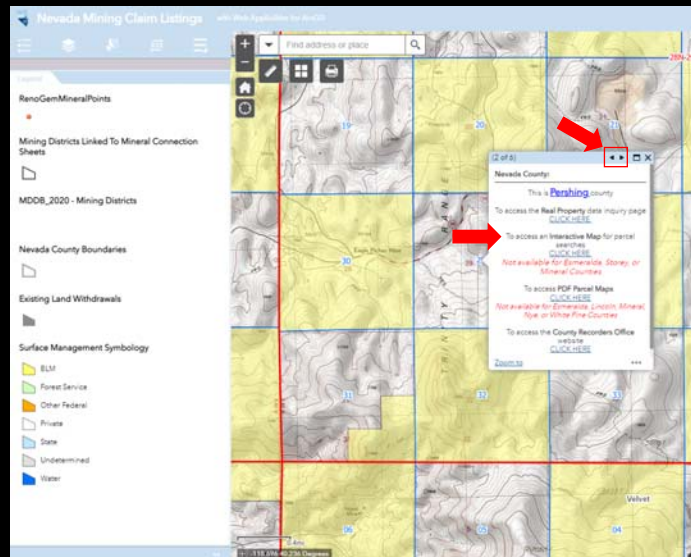
QR Code for Land Research How-To Document



The red star is the location we are interested in. I have clicked on the legend icon to view the symbology. We would prefer to collect in areas where there are not any claims, and we must stay on BLM or USFS land. Our star plots on private ground so we must either collect somewhere else OR get permission from the landowner. I would like to call attention to the layers which show Lands withdrawn from mineral entry or with limitations. If you are looking in an area that this layer covers further research is warranted. Please refer to the Land Research How-To document that can be found under the interactive map located on the mining claims page or by scanning the QR code shown on the screen.

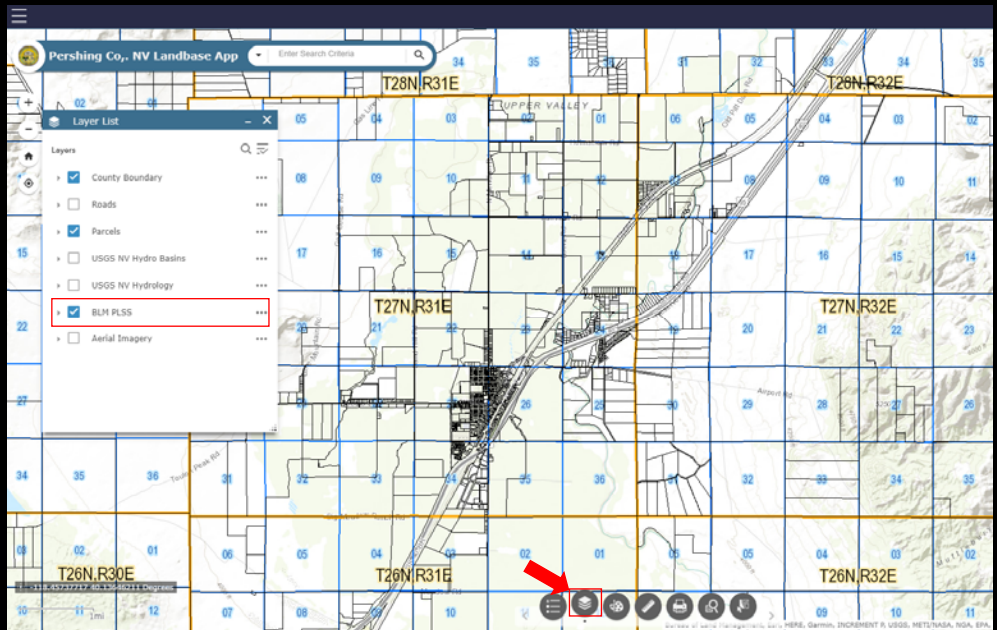
But what if we really wanted to collect on this private ground....

- 👉 Get a hold of the landowner!!
- 👉 How could we do that
- 👉 Navigate through the pop-ups until you come to the Nevada County pop-up
- 👉 If possible, click on the Interactive map link for that county



But what if we really wanted to collect at this location...well we would need to ask the landowner. How do we know who that is...well that information resides at the county assessor. When you click on a point on a map every layer that is there will be selected and a pop-up will be generated for each layer. So, if we click on the map, we can use the arrows at the top of the pop-up to navigate through the different pop-ups where we will come to one specific to the county. The pop-up for the counties consists of links to the Real Property search, the county recorder, PDF parcel maps, and an interactive map for the county. If an interactive map exists...use it!!! It makes things much easier. So, we will click on the link.

In their map
turn on the
PLSS Layer so
we can
navigate to
our area



Which will take you to their interactive map. Use the layers button at the bottom of the screen to generate the layers list so you can turn on the BLM PLSS layer and navigate to our area.

Navigate to our location and click on the parcel...or the section we are in, and then scroll down in the pop-up until you get to the assessor's data link



Once we have reached our destination we can click on the section of interest and scroll down through the pop-up until we come to the Assessor's Data Link. Click on it.

Pershing County Property Inquiry

003-141-42 : 2021

Shopping Cart

New Search

Other Resources

Property Information

Parcel ID

003-141-42

Parcel Acreage

640.0000

Tax Year

2021

Assessed Value

22,624

Land Use Group

VAC

Tax Rate

3.0968

Land Use

100 - Vacant - Unknown/Other

Total Tax Fiscal Year

\$700.62

Zoning

AMR

Total Tax Fiscal Year

(2021 - 2022)

Tax District

020

Total Unpaid All Years

\$0.00

Site Address

T28 R29 SEC 29

Pay Taxes

Assessments

Taxable Value	Land	Building	Per. Property	Totals
Residential	64,640	0	0	64,640
Com / Ind.	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	0	0	0	0
Exempt	0	0	0	0
Pers. Exempt				0
Total	64,640	0	0	64,640

Assessed Value	Land	Building	Per. Property	Totals
Residential	22,624	0	0	22,624
Com / Ind.	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	0	0	0	0
Exempt	0	0	0	0
Pers. Exempt				0
Total	22,624	0	0	22,624

	New Land	New Const.	New P.P.	Omit Bldg
Residential	0	0	0	0

Overview

Assessments

Billing

Payment History

Taxing Bodies

Names

CAMA

Assessor Descriptions

Sales History

Genealogy

Map

Print Parcel

This will bring us to this page and if we scroll down...

Pershing County Property Inquiry 003-141-42 : 2021

Shopping Cart
New Search
Other Resources

MED IND #1	0.0505	\$11.43
AD VAL CAP PR	0.0500	\$11.31
RECREATION	0.0200	\$4.52
AG EXTENSION	0.0185	\$4.19
MED IND HV\$	0.0150	\$3.39
GEN INDIGENT	0.0060	\$1.36
CHINA SPRINGS	0.0036	\$0.81
EMER 911	0.0035	\$0.79
Tax Entity Total	3.0968	\$700.62
Year Total	3.0968	\$700.62

Overview

Assessments

Billing

Payment History

Taxing Bodies

Names

CAMA

Assessor Descriptions

Sales History

Genealogy

Map

Print Parcel

Related Names

CURRENT OWNER FOR 2022 (2022 - 2023)

NameFRANCO-NEVADA US CORP
Mailing Address1745 SHEA CENTER DRIVE STE 400
HIGHLANDS RANCH, CO, 80129-1540
StatusCurrent
Account

OWNER FOR 2021 (2021 - 2022)

NameFRANCO-NEVADA US CORP
Mailing Address1745 SHEA CENTER DRIVE STE 400
HIGHLANDS RANCH, CO, 80129-1540
StatusCurrent
Account

No Structure Information

Assessor Descriptions

Assessor Descriptions	Subdivision Name	Section	Township	Range	Block & Lot
ALL		29	28	29	

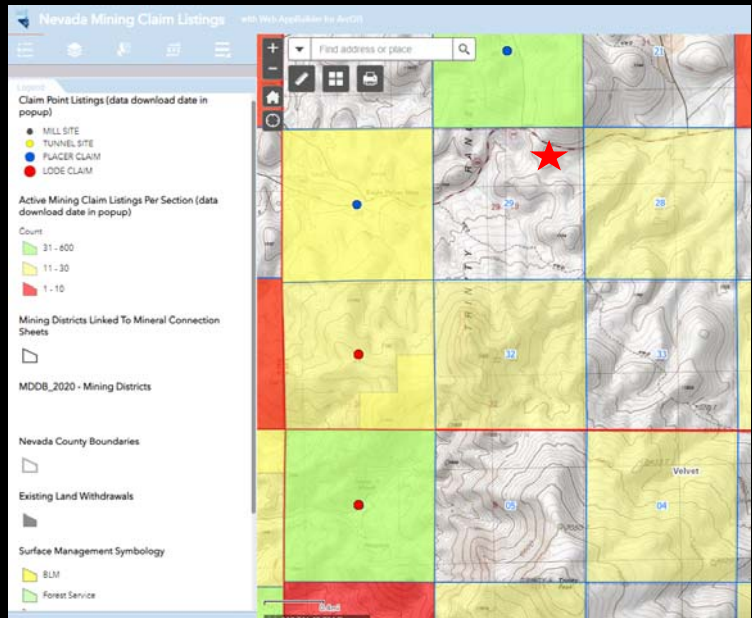
Sales History

Year	Document #	Document Type	Sale Date	Sold By	Sold To	Price
2008	358621	DEED	1/17/2008			\$0

We come to a section where the owner information is listed along with an address. From here if the owner is a company, you may be able to google search the company and get a number to call to request permission to collect or, as you can see, there is an address to which a letter requesting permission could be sent.

Unpatented Mining Claims

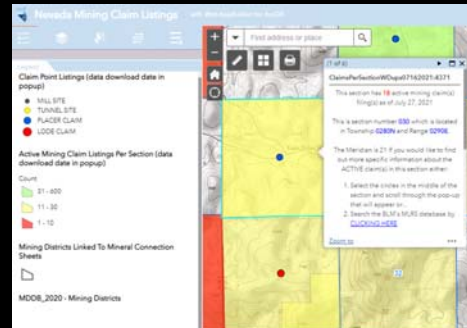
- ⚠ We will turn "Mining Claims Per Section" back on to continue.
- ⚠ Claims presented in this map are obtained from MLRS, but are only updated about four times a year, for up-to-date data the researcher must utilize MLRS, we will demonstrate this shortly.
- ⚠ Each claim point listing is plotted in the center of the section, because this is the best resolution obtainable from LR2000.
- ⚠ The sum of claims per section is calculated for each section and associated with the respective polygon.
- ⚠ An unpatented mining claim is 1500' long and 600' wide, and a claim does not have to stay within section boundaries.
- ⚠ The red box on the map represents a hypothetical mining claim, NOT DRAWN TO SCALE
- ⚠ If a mining claim lies in two sections, it will have two listings in LR2000, so if one inspects the table for the claim point listings, one will see far more claim point listings than actual current active mining claims.



Ok....so maybe the rock you are looking to collect is more widespread. It would be awesome if it were in section 28 because, if we turn the claim point listings and the claims per section on, we can see that there are no claims in section 28, and it is all BLM land...it's PERFECT!! If you wanted to stake a claim in section 28 it appears that you could do that as well. There are a couple more maps you could check to be sure this ground is open....but we can save that for some other time...your probably safe. If one were to stake a claim and there was a big problem as far as land status goes...the BLM is probably going to let you know. But let's say you see some good-looking rocks on the very east side of section 30. The blue dot in the middle indicates there are claims in this section...the section is colored a darker shade of yellow which indicates, according to the legend that there are somewhere between 11-30 claims in this section. If we click on the section...

Unpatented Mining Claims


- Click the section the red "X" is in, and a pop-up will display giving information on the claims within this section



- The entire pop-up reads as follows:
- Now would be the time to search MLRS and make sure there still only 3 mining claim filings in this section
- The red text has the parameters needed to run the MLRS report and the township range and section in the format necessary
- Copy the text, then click on the link outlined in red.



This pop-up will appear which tells us how many claim listings there are in this section. It takes 32 claims to fill a section...this section has 18...so there is hope for some open ground. Let's investigate using the most current data from the BLM's MLRS database. So, all the query parameters needed to research this, along with instructions are included in the pop-up. So, copy the text outlined in Red, this is the township range and section....formatted as the BLM wants it, then click on the link that is also outlined in red.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

[Home](#) > [Mineral & Land Records System](#) > [Mining Claims](#) > [Geographic Report](#)

[Applications](#)

Mining Claims - Geographic Report

Purpose
 Use this report to locate mining claims in a specific geographic location. This report lists all claims that are associated with an admin state, meridian, township, range, and section (if selected), and disposition. The report shows claims by meridian, township, range, and section (if selected). Results are presented in four views: List of Mining Claims by Section, Mining Claims Geographic Report - Claimant Address, Mining Claims Geographic Report by Claimant, and Full Results.

Report

Instructions:

- Asterisk (*) Indicates Mandatory Criteria - please select from the list of values.
- All entries must be in UPPERCASE.
- Either select one or more values from the list OR type in value(s).
- Separate values with a semicolon ; if entering more than one.
- Choose ONE and ONLY ONE - Meridian Township Range (MTR) -OR- Meridian Township Range Section (MTRS).
- Hover over MTR or MTRS prompt labels for instructions.
- All other criteria are optional.

* Admin State	NV	▼	Select "NV" as Admin State
* Meridian Township Range	--Select Value--	▼	Paste text you copied into this box
-OR- Meridian Township Range Section	21 0280N 0290E 030	▼	
* Case Disposition	ACTIVE	▼	Set Disposition to Active
Quadrant	--Select Value--	▼	
Geo State	(All Column Values)	▼	After parameters are set select OK to run report

OK Reset

That will take you to this page. Set the admin state to Nevada and the disposition to "Active", as per the instructions in the pop-up, then paste the PLSS into the appropriate box and hit ok.

And as can be observed, there are still only three claim listings in this section

If you were looking for claimant information, or any other information on the claim such as current status, from this point you could click on the individual Serial Number for the claim, or if the claims are all listed under the same Lead Serial Number you could select the lead serial number link as well

Mining Claims - Geographic Report

Report

MINING CLAIM GEOGRAPHIC

Use the down arrow to select the view you would like: [List of Mining Claims by Section](#)

MTRIS: 21 0200N 0250E 030

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Quadrant	Claim Type	Claim Name	Date of Location	Case Disposition	Next Print Due Date	Claimant
NV101401874	NV101401874	NMC182282	NMC182289	SE	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 5	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
				SW	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 5	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101403362	NV101403362	NMC182280	NMC182259	SW	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 3	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101403965	NV101403965	NMC105424	NMC105382	NE	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 4	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
				NW	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 4	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101408878	NV101408878	NMC105422	NMC105382	NE	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 2	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
				NW	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 2	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
				SE	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 2	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
				SW	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 2	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101800847	NV101800847	NMC105421	NMC105382	SE	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 1	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
				SW	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 1	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101902149	NV101902149	NMC105423	NMC105382	NW	PLACER CLAIM	CONNIE JANE # 3	4/29/1955	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101527011	NV101527011	NMC182284	NMC182258	SW	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 7	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101802307	NV101802307	NMC182283	NMC182280	SE	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 8	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
				SW	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 8	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101804895	NV101804895	NMC182281	NMC182258	SW	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 4	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
NV101809215	NV101809215	NMC182285	NMC182259	SE	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 9	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC
				SW	MILL SITE	TRINITY # 9	1/19/1981	ACTIVE	9/1/2021	EP MINERALS LLC

[Return](#) [Print](#) [Export](#)

[Troubleshooting reports?](#)

This report will be generated. We can see all the claims in this section are owned by EP minerals. Every claim has a serial number. A group of claims staked and filed together have a lead file number. So if you were to click on the link under the serial number, a report will render showing information on that individual claim. If you were to select on the link under the Lead File number a report will render showing information for all claims in that group. We will discuss another use of the lead file number here in a moment. When we click on one of the links...

Unpatented Mining Claims

This is the report that is generated, it is the Serial Register Page. Scrolling through the report you can view claimant information, any notes, flags and payments made for annual maintenance

Mining Claims - Serial Register Page (SRP)

Purpose
This report returns all data for a mining claim case by serial number. Enter one serial number AZ100000581 or multiple serial numbers with a comma and no space between serial numbers, i.e., AZ100000581, AZ100000582, AZ100000583



Report

Lead File Number? Yes

Serial Number NV101401574

Apply

PUC MC SRP

1		2	
			
<p>01 10-21-1976-096STAT0090-4USC1744 Total Acres 5 Serial Number NV101401574 Case Group: 38 Case Type: MILL SITE Claim Name: TRINITY # 5 Date of Location: 01/19/1981 Date Filed: 01/23/1981 Case Disposition: ACTIVE Disposition Date: 01/19/81 Required Maintenance Fee: \$165.00 Next Payment Due Date: 09/01/21 Name & Address Interest Relationship EP MINERALS LLC CLAIMANT 840 CLARK STATION RD SPARKS, NV 89434-0810 County State District/Field Office PERMING NV HUMBOLDT RIVER FD Mer Top Ring Sec Quadrant 21 CORNER CORNER 030 SW, SE Date Filed Code Action Text Action Remarks Receipt Number 01/19/1981 403 LOCATION DATE 01/23/1981 365 RECORDED NOTICE RECD 08/24/2020 782 MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT 2021\$165 4700022 08/12/2019 782 MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT 2020\$165 4550481 08/08/2018 782 MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT 2019\$165 4231598 08/22/2017 782 MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT 2018\$165 3950046 08/25/2016 782 MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT 2017\$165 3640213</p>			

This report will be generated. On this report we have the claimant information listed along with an address. Again, From here if the owner is a company, you may be able to google search the company and get a number to call to request permission to collect or we can send a letter to the address listed requesting permission to collect.

Unpatented Mining Claims

What about the claim maps?

- ↑ To obtain the actual maps of the claim or claim block a visit to the BLM state office, or the county recorders office in which the claims are filed is required.
- ↑ When requesting files from the BLM you need to provide the Lead Serial Number for EVERY block of claims you are interested in obtaining a map for. The State office is located at 1340 Financial Blvd, Reno, NV 89502. The number for the public room is 775-861-6500. Call for an appointment or to request records if you are trying to do so during a pandemic.
- ↑ When visiting the County Records Office, the location or the claimant's name will need to be provided in order to locate claim maps. Again, during a pandemic call for an appointment or assistance.

But maybe you want to see if there is open ground lurking amongst those 18 claim listings. In that case you will have to obtain the actual claim maps submitted by the claimants to the county or the BLM. When requesting files from the BLM you need to provide the Lead Serial Number for EVERY block of claims you are interested in obtaining a map for. Remember, these can be found in the map pop-ups or in the report we generated from MLRS. You can visit the BLM State office to request and copy the documents there. In the event of a pandemic...you may have to call for an appointment.

Unpatented Mining Claims

Information on unpatented mining claims can also be viewed in the interactive web map using:

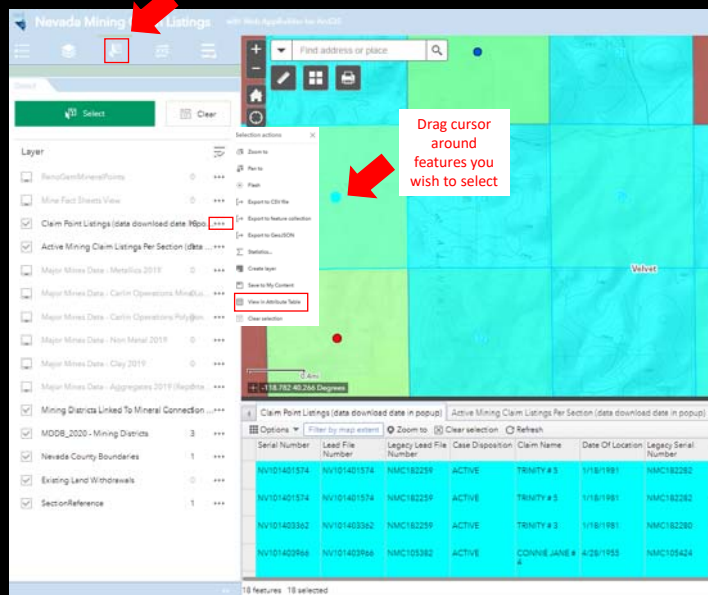
1. The “Select Tool” and the “Attribute Table”
2. The interactive pop-ups

👉 To use the select tool click on the select icon.

👉 Drag mouse around the features you wish to select.

👉 Click the three dots next to the layer you wish to view the data from.

👉 Select open attribute table, or you can export as a csv.



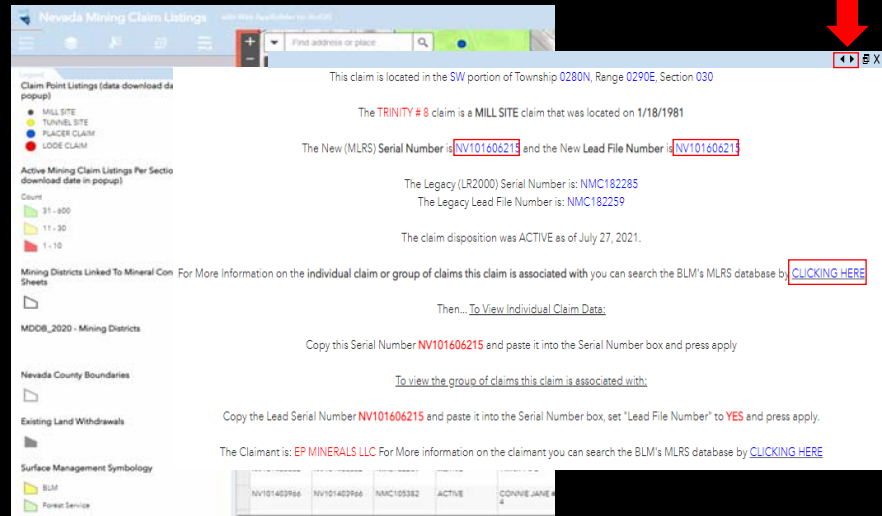
You can also view the claim listing information from the map by using the select tool and the attribute table or by using the pop-up for the claim point listings themselves. Just remember...this will not be the most current data. To view the data use the select tool, click on the select icon outlined in red. Drag mouse around the features you wish to select. Click the three dots next to the layer you wish to view the data from. Select open attribute table, or you can export as a csv to view in excel.

Unpatented Mining Claims

Information on unpatented mining claims can also be viewed in the interactive web map using:

The interactive pop-ups generated by clicking on a point

- Simply click on a point to generate the pop-up.
- When you click on the map every feature that is present will be selected, so all claim points, which plot in the center of the sections, will be selected.
- Navigate through the listings using the triangles in the top right-hand corner of the pop-up.
- Note that the last assessment year is noted in the fourth line.
- To view the Serial Register Page for individual claims or groups of claims follow the links outlined in red respectively.



To use the pop-ups, click on the points in the center of the section to generate the pop-up. You can navigate through the pop-ups using the arrows in the top right-hand side of the pop-up which will render information on all claim listings for that section. You can view the serial register page report, the one we looked at previously with the claimant's address, using this pop-up as well. Simply copy the serial number outlined in red in the 3rd line of text, and then click on the link outlined in red further down which will take us to this page...

Unpatented Mining Claims

↑ If you were attempting to view the Serial Register Page for a group of claims using the Lead File you must set the "Lead File Number?" to "Yes" and select "Apply"

Mining Claims - Serial Register Page (SRP)

Purpose
This report returns all data for a mining claim case by serial number. Enter one serial number AZ100000581 or multiple serial numbers with a comma and no space between serial numbers, i.e., AZ100000581, AZ100000582, AZ100000583

Report
Lead File Number? Yes Serial Number

Serial Number NY101401574
Lead File Number NY101401574
Serial Number NY101401574
Lead File Number NY101401574

Case Group 38
Case Type MLL SITE
Claim Name TRINITY # 8
Date of Location 01/10/1981
Date Filed 01/23/1981
Case Impression ACTIVE
Disposition Date 01/19/81
Registered Maintenance Fee \$165.00
Next Payment Due Date 09/01/21

Name & Address
SP MINERALS LLC
400 CLARK STATION RD SPANISH NY 10954-0010

County NY
State NY
District/Field Office HARBORLOT RIVER FID

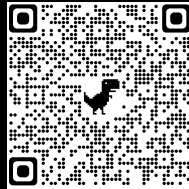
Map Top Map Box
21 10954 CORSE CRO SW, NY

Serial Number NY101401574
Lead File Number NY101401574
Serial Number NY101401574
Lead File Number NY101401574

Date Filed	Code	Action Text	Action Remarks	Receipt Number
01/10/1981	403	LOCATION DATE		
01/23/1981	306	RECORDATION NOTICE REC'D		
08/24/2020	752	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT	2021 \$165	478022
08/12/2018	752	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT	2020 \$165	452481
08/02/2018	752	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT	2019 \$165	423108
08/02/2017	752	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT	2018 \$165	365545
08/02/2016	752	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT	2017 \$165	364348
08/21/2015	752	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT	2016 \$165	337324
08/02/2014	752	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT	2015 \$165	3110616
08/26/2013	602	MAINTENANCE FEE \$140	2014 \$140	3080355
08/17/2012	602	MAINTENANCE FEE \$140	2013 \$140	2832612
08/02/2011	602	MAINTENANCE FEE \$140	2012	2418818
08/02/2010	602	MAINTENANCE FEE \$140	2011	2188405

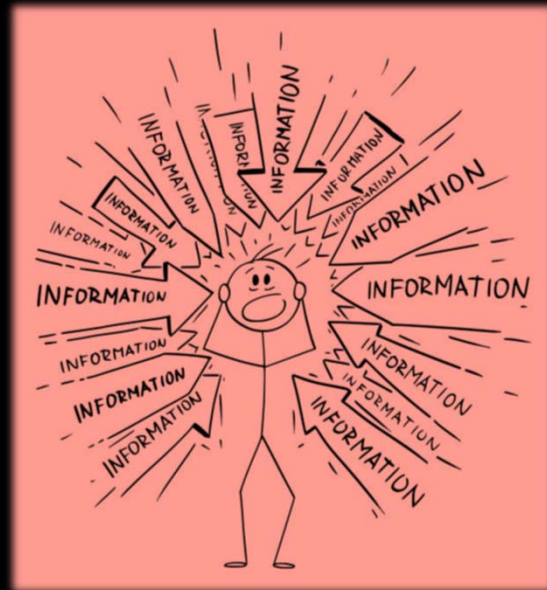
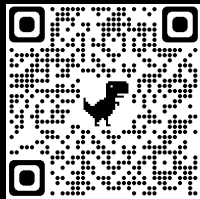
Paste the serial number into the box provided, select whether you selected and individual serial number or the lead file number and hit apply. Here we are again viewing the same report.

↑ On the mining claims page of our open data site is a “detailed” document focused on land research, if you are going to attempt this...I strongly advise you to review this.



↑ If you get stuck...reach out to me and I will try to assist.

↑ Again...**WE ARE NOT LEGAL ADVICE...When in doubt...get a land man**
<http://www.nvlandman.org/>



Well...if you are feeling like this right now, I apologize BUT there's a lot that goes into this stuff...and it isn't always easy and gets way more complicated than this. If you really would like to dive into some further land research, again I strongly suggest you take a look at a How-To document that was compiled for land research, which can be found underneath the interactive map on the mining claims page or by scanning the QR code shown in the screen. The document is long...but it is a step-by-step type of document that goes pretty fast.

If you get stuck, you can reach out and see if I can help. I have some business cards and some copies of the special publication on Mining Claim Procedures for Nevada Prospectors and Miners here with me.

Thank you! Questions?????



I would like to thank you all for inviting me here to present on a topic I find extremely interesting simply because of its complexity. My hope is that I have presented this complicated topic in a manner that is at least a little easy to understand. If you have any questions, I would be happy to attempt to answer them now.