

Oregon State Office Abandoned Mine Land Workplan FY2007 – FY2013

Summary

The current inventory number of abandoned mine sites on BLM managed lands in Oregon and Washington is 133. This includes 21 mines that may impact water resources within 10 priority watersheds and 50 sites that possibly contain physical safety hazards. In 2005, 34 of these sites were identified as possibly being in close proximity with to high public use areas. These sites have not been yet been inspected nor evaluated.

AML Watershed Projects

The watersheds in Oregon were prioritized on the basis of assessment undertaken by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Prioritization of the water-quality impacted AML sites was accomplished using the following criteria: water quality limited streams; threatened or endangered plants and animals; fire hazard and fuel build-up as well as the pressing need for resource assessment; planning, plan implementation and monitoring. Among the specific actions for consideration in the selected areas of focus are: rangeland health/watershed assessments; water resources inventories; interdisciplinary activity planning; shrub, grassland vegetation treatments; stream and riparian treatment; special status species recovery and conservation actions; weed inventories; use authorizations, use supervision, and monitoring.

In 2006, abandoned mine land remediation work is underway in 5 watersheds 4 of which are in Oregon and 1 in Washington State. These include the Almeda Mine and the Josephine Mine which are located in the Rogue River (southwestern Oregon) and the Pend Oreille River (northeastern Washington) watersheds.

Saginaw Hill GIS Inventory Project Sites

In 2006, the Saginaw Hill GIS Inventory Project identified 34 sites that may have conflicts with high public use areas. Only 1 of these sites was already listed in the existing AMM database. The number of sites by field office in which they are located is as follows.

<u>Office</u>	<u>Number of Sites</u>
Coos Bay	1
Medford	14
Spokane	8
Vale	8
Salem	2
Prineville	1

To date the field offices have not been able to review and evaluate the information regarding these sites. The plan is to have each field office affected review and comment on the any known issues involving these sites and to report on the severity of those issues including the costs that may be

needed to inspect and remediate problems. The initial review is planned to be completed in the spring of 2006. This review and evaluation effort will be further addressed in the FY 2007 budget and work plan directives. The goal is to have as many of these sites as possible field inspected during the summer of 2006 to assure that no immediate and significant hazards exist.

Priority Projects

Currently the priority for site remediation in Oregon and Washington is to address those sites on BLM lands that are impacting water quality or endangering human life. Additional priorities include establishing partnerships with other state and federal agencies, conducting PRP searches, identifying viable responsible parties, and minimizing the need for long-term remediation and monitoring. The 4 sites listed in Table 1 are currently (FY 2006) the main priorities for BLM in Oregon and Washington under the 1010 AML program with the Almeda and the Josephine group sites being the highest priority due to their nature and their proximity to streams.

Table 1

WATERSHED	Priority Watershed Projects					EST TOTAL COST	EST BLM PORTION	KEY PARTNERS
	PROJECTS FUNDED/ PLANNED	# AMM Sites	FY START	FY FINISH				
Pend Oreille River	Josephine Mill #2; Lookout; Yellowhead	3	2003	2010	\$1,783,000	\$1,783,000	DNR, DOE	
Lower Rogue	Almeda Mine	1	2001	2012	\$483,000	\$483,000	DEQ	
South Umpqua	Umpqua Mine	1	2001	2009	\$330,000	\$330,000		
McDermitt	Bretz Mine	1	2004	2013	\$750,000	\$750,000	DEQ	

AML Physical Safety Sites

Over fifty high-risk mine openings have been identified in the AMM database to possibly be on BLM managed lands in Oregon and Washington. The majority of these sites are within the jurisdiction of 5 BLM field offices and the most significant types of mine hazard features identified are open adits, open shafts, and structures.

Table 2

Priority Physical Safety Hazard Sites					
RECREATION AND HIGH USE AREAS	# OF AMM SITES	FY START	FY FINISH	EST BLM COST	KEY PARTNERS
None Identified to date	50	2006	2013	\$250,000	OR DEQ, WA DEQ

Table 3 Workload Targets

PE	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Total
BH	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	30
HP	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	8
JK	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
NP	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
NQ	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4

* BH=Inventory/Assessment, HP=Physical Hazard, JK=Environmental Hazard, MG=Monitoring, NP=Evaluate Cost Avoidance/Cost Recovery, NQ=Process Hazmat Cost Avoidance/Cost Recovery Cases

For specific details on planned, ongoing and completed projects, go to the BLM OR AML web site at (<http://www.or.blm.gov/abandonedmines>).

Key AML Contacts

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ORWA 5 Year Plan for Physical Hazards

