

§ 3843.1

for petroleum or other mineral oils, and entries of that nature made prior to the passage of said act are to be considered as though made thereunder. This Act was superseded by the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437).

Subpart 3843—Tunnel Sites

SOURCE: 35 FR 9752, June 13, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

§ 3843.1 Possessory right of tunnel proprietor.

The effect of R.S. 2323 (30 U.S.C. 27), is to give the proprietors of a mining tunnel run in good faith the possessory right to 1,500 feet of any blind lodes cut, discovered, or intersected by such tunnel, which were not previously known to exist within 3,000 feet from the face or point of commencement of such tunnel, and to prohibit other parties, after the commencement of the tunnel, from prospecting for and making locations of lodes on the line thereof and within said distance of 3,000 feet, unless such lodes appear upon the surface or were previously known to exist. The term "face," as used in said sections, is construed and held to mean the first working face formed in the tunnel, and to signify the point at which the tunnel actually enters cover; it being from this point that the 3,000 feet are to be counted upon which prospecting is prohibited as aforesaid. R.S. 2323 provides: "Failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of such tunnel."

§ 3843.2 Location of tunnel claims.

To avail themselves of the benefits of this provision of law, the proprietors of a mining tunnel will be required, at the time they enter cover as aforesaid, to give proper notice of their tunnel location by erecting a substantial post, board, or monument at the face or point of commencement thereof, upon which should be posted a good and sufficient notice, giving the names of the parties or company claiming the tunnel right; the actual or proposed course or direction of the tunnel, the height

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and width thereof, and the course and distance from such face or point of commencement to some permanent well-known objects in the vicinity by which to fix and determine the locus in manner heretofore set forth applicable to locations of veins or lodes, and at the time of posting such notice they shall, in order that miners or prospectors may be enabled to determine whether or not they are within the lines of the tunnel, establish the boundary lines thereof, by stakes or monuments placed along such lines at proper intervals, to the terminus of the 3,000 feet from the face or point of commencement of the tunnel, and the lines so marked will define and govern as to specific boundaries within which prospecting for lodes not previously known to exist is prohibited while work on the tunnel is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence.

§ 3843.3 Recording of notices.

A full and correct copy of such notice of location defining the tunnel claim must be filed for record with the mining recorder of the district, to which notice must be attached the sworn statement or declaration of the owners, claimants, or projectors of such tunnel, setting forth the facts in the case; stating the amount expended by themselves and their predecessors in interest in prosecuting work thereon; the extent of the work performed, and that it is bona fide their intention to prosecute work on the tunnel so located and described with reasonable diligence for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, or both, as the case may be. This notice of location must be duly recorded, and, with the said sworn statement attached, kept on the recorder's files for future reference.

Subpart 3844—Millsites

§ 3844.0-3 Authority.

The location and patenting of lands for millsite purposes is authorized by R.S. 2337 as amended by the Act of March 18, 1960. The Act, 30 U.S.C. 42, reads as follows:

Patents for nonmineral lands.

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(a) Where nonmineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such nonadjacent surface ground may be embraced, and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable to veins or lodes; but no location made of such nonadjacent land shall exceed five acres, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by sections 21-24, 26-28, 29, 30, 33-48, 50-52, and 71-76 of this title for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz mill or reduction works, not owning a mine in connection therewith, may also receive a patent for his mill site, as provided in this section.

(b) Where nonmineral land is needed by the proprietor of a placer claim for mining, milling, processing, beneficiation, or other operations in connection with such claim, and is used or occupied by the proprietor for such purposes, such land may be included in an application for a patent for such claim, and may be patented therewith subject to the same requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable to placers. No location made of such nonmineral land shall exceed five acres and payment for the same shall be made at the rate applicable to placer claims which do not include a vein or lode. (As amended Mar. 18, 1960, Pub. Law 86-390, 74 Stat. 7.)

[35 FR 9752, June 13, 1970]

§ 3844.1 Required use.

A millsite is required to be used or occupied distinctly and explicitly for mining or milling purposes in connection with the lode or placer claim with which it is associated. A custom or independent millsite may be located for the erection and maintenance of a quartz mill or reduction works.

[35 FR 9752, June 13, 1970]

PART 3850—ASSESSMENT WORK

Sec.

3850.0-1 Purpose.

3850.0-9 Information collection.

Subpart 3851—Assessment Work: General

3851.1 Assessment work requirements.

3851.2 Inclusion of surveys in assessment work.

3851.3 Effect of failure to perform assessment work.

3851.4 Failure of a co-owner to contribute to annual assessment work; or to the payment of maintenance fees.

3851.5 Assessment work not required after allowance of mineral entry.

3851.6 Assessment work not required for active duty military personnel.

Subpart 3852—Deferment of Assessment Work

3852.0-3 Authority.

3852.1 Conditions under which deferment may be granted.

3852.2 Filing of petition for deferment, contents.

3852.3 Notice of action on petition to be recorded.

3852.4 Period for which deferment may be granted.

3852.5 When deferred assessment work is to be done.

AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. 22 *et seq.*; 30 U.S.C. 28-28k; 50 U.S.C. Appendix 565; 107 Stat. 405.

§ 3850.0-1 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to recite the requirements of the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, for the performance of assessment work; to identify the methods provided by statute for qualifying assessment work; to provide for the deferment or suspension of assessment work under certain conditions; and to advise the claimant of the consequences of failing to perform the work.

[58 FR 38202, July 15, 1993]

§ 3850.0-9 Information collection.

(a) The collections of information contained in part 3850 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1004-0104 and subsequently consolidated with 1004-0114. The information will be used to allow the BLM to process petitions for the deferment of assessment work, determine if the assessment work required by statute (30 U.S.C. 28-28(e)) was indeed performed, and to determine the ownership of a mining claim or site in cases of delinquency of co-owners under 30 U.S.C. 28. A response is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (30 U.S.C. 28-28(e)) and 43 CFR part 3850.

(b) Public reporting burden for this information is estimated to average 8 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching