

April 24th

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the copy of the letter to Kip. I wanted to write you immediately but we have been extremely busy in the shop since our 5 day stint down at Williamsburg and Chincoteague, Virginia. (oysters galore)

I assume you have a copy of your letter to Kip and would like to go over a few points:

2 concerning the wells damaged in 1968-- Fred Beck's letter does seem to bear out his past announced intentions to live up to the "moral obligation" the company feels towards restoring a dependable water supply. (the letter in the Ellsworth American pg. 4)

3 giving away leased property--- Beck announced at the last meeting of the GPRS that: " Penobscot Mining of Canada has expressed a willingness to divest themselves of their holdings at Goose Pond after having a representative look over the property." I asked WHY did Penobscot want to unload their land ? Beck's response was interesting.... QUOTE.. The land represented too much of a headache for them to be involved with. .. UNQUOTE.

4 monitoring responsibility--- I believe this will be taken care of by the Dept. of Sea & Shore Fisheries, that is if they have the funds allotted to them (they are a notoriously underfunded state agency)

removal of the dam -- would be in Callahan's interest towards termination of the lease arrangements with Bobby Gray, as well as Dr. & Virginia Gray.. I understand that Bobby was given title to the land where the land is adjoining the northerly end of the dam. (or at least he is now in control of lease arrangements)

5 TAILINGS pond area (danger)---- if not properly graded then reseeded this area represents a quicksand situation... quote from Mr. William Nuzzo, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waltham Mass.

Spoil bank is dangerous but the ewsterly wall of the pit (pond area) itself is very hazardous in that it affords little chance for someone falling in the pit area or over turning in a boat close to this area and not being able to get out. so says Dr. Ruth Partick

6 How much money? I doubt you will ever get a hard figure out of Beck on this point.

& Toxic silt in Goose Cove--- Beck called and assured me that "enough" fund were approved by Callahan in N.E. for the Aquaculture project, Reclamation and DREDGING, however the priorities come into play and as I understand it will up to the Town on what gets done first... the visible reclamation projects or the invisible ones like the silt in the cove.

Toxic silt continued--- The dredging will also be dependent on the action of the GPRS, that is, IF they vote the dredging of the silt as a top priority. Mr. Dow of the Dept. of S.&S.F. has voted so and so have I.... I do not know the results of Mr. Beck's "poll" as he has not yet made the tabulation known to the GPRS (convenient?)....

I have doubts if our committee can carry any weight with the State, Callahan or the Town... It was set up by Callahan and in my opinoin has been run by Callahan and with Beck in the position of Secretary the minutes (when they are written and distributed, months later) leave a great deal to be desired, as to what went on at the meetings.

Well, thank you Ed for taking an interest in this situation it is a great help to me knowing there is someone actively concerned who is willing and quite able to share their experience and speak up on some of these rather nitty gritty points. I hope with your influence with Kip the Town might be more able to make the right moves with the proposed Callahan land turn over.

I bear no animosity towards Fred Beck... he is a very sharp individual and if I were sitting in New York as an officer of the Callahan firm I would want no other person handling affairs at Goose Pond other than Mr. Beck.

Lastly:

I have signed the certificate of approval on the HIGH POOH BARS addition to the Galena homstead. Could not locate ANY two inch putty and all this careful looking was done in complete sobriety (two cups of coffee).

Best to you both.

Sincerely,

April 17, 1973

COPY

Mr. Clifford Leach
First Selectman
Town of Brooksville
Brooksville, Me. 04617

Dear Kip,

My first reactions to the offer by Callahan Mining to give their Cape Rosier properties to the Town under specified conditions were wholly favorable.

Now I have some reservations which I wish to share with you and the Board of Selectmen for your consideration.

1. Callahan is on public record to carry through a restoration and reclamation program which is acceptable to the Town and the State of Maine. Such a program has been started but is not yet completed in accordance with their own proposals. Their present offer, it seems to me, is virtually a "walk away" from their commitment which would leave the continuation and completion responsibilities to the Town.

2. The open pit mine changed the water table in the adjacent area and destroyed water wells serving five to seven residences. The company has yet to resolve permanently the problem of an adequate supply of potable water for area citizens. Who will pick up this problem if and when Callahan finally evacuates the property? This should be investigated with the persons involved and with their attorney, Mr. Sherman Greene, before the Town should become in any way responsible.

3. Are the 108 acres offered wholly owned by Callahan? Is some acreage only leased? How can Callahan offer to give away leased property?

4. Who assumes the responsibility for monitoring the Goose Pond waters and determining when and how the dam shall be removed to restore normal tidal flow between Pond and Cove?

5. Is Callahan leaving behind any areas on the property that are dangerous for public use? I am informed that one pond area is a virtual quicksand ~~and~~ unless seeded, and that there is a dangerous cliff portion on the spoil bank.

6. Callahan's offer to "loan" the Town funds for reclamation, with repayments contingent upon the sale by the Town of any parcels of land, is very vague. How much money? Why has not Callahan been able to make any land sales? Should the Town go into real estate

*Be...
EX...
DIVER...
TALIN*

*545.F
CALLAHAN THROUGHT...
LARGE...
GRAND... ME... 1955/64*

*AND GRADUAL PROGRESS...
WASTELAND WAIVER PIT AREA*

*TALIN...
1955/64*

*700...
E...
HARD FIGURE*

the

business? If no land is sold, does the Town carry an indebtedness on the records indefinitely? Why is Callahan unwilling to expend money to fulfill their own commitment on reclamation whereas they now offer similar amounts (though unspecified) for the Town to complete their program? It is my understanding that the company is willing to "write off" any sums they expend in the future for reclamation as a "gift" to the Town. So why do they define such sums as a "loan"?

7. If it is deemed important to dredge out the accumulated silt on the bottom of Goose Cove, who will bear this responsibility and expense after Callahan finally leaves the site?

I feel that these problems and questions need to be resolved before Callahan's offer is accepted and I propose to present them at any Town meeting that is called to consider the matter.

Sincerely,

Ed Young

*"ALLEGED" SUELLS AKE
SUPPORTS ALLEGATIONS TO
TO "SUE" THE "P.R."
VOTAS DREDGING AS A TOP PRIORITY*

*Albert -
Let's see what
reaction this brings
Regards,
Ed*

108 Acre Minesite Offered To Town

Town officials of Brooksville have been notified by Fred Beck, Director of Exploration for Callahan Mining Corp., that the owner of 108 acres leased by Callahan has offered to give the land to the town. The owner is the Penobscot Mining Co. of Toronto, Ontario. The land was leased by Callahan during the operation of its open-pit zinc and copper mine at Harborside.

The letter, dated March 23, is addressed to First Selectman Kip Leach and reads as follows:

"We have been authorized by the Penobscot Mining Company of Toronto, Ontario to offer their real estate comprising some 108 acres more or less to the Town of Brooksville. In addition, Callahan Mining Corporation offers

to the Town the buildings situated on the Penobscot land, including the shop building, laboratory building, office building, and explosive building, together with all wiring, plumbing, water systems, etc.

"Both land and buildings would be given as a gift to the Town; in exchange for this, we would like to request the following:

"(1) Callahan may lease for a period of 3 years the laboratory, shop, and explosives building for \$1 per year. After 3 years, the lease would be renewable at a fair and equitable rental;

"(2) Callahan may lease sufficient land access to Goose

Pond to continue to conduct an aquaculture industry, said lease to be for 3 years at \$1 per year and renewable as above;

"(3) The Town would not refuse riparian permission to Callahan to conduct an aquaculture industry in Goose Pond;

"(4) Callahan would loan the Town funds, amount to be determined (at no interest), to conduct reclamation projects of its choosing on the property. Callahan would agree to manage and direct the work if requested. The Town would repay the loan to Callahan if and when portions of the donated property were sold. In no case would the Town be obligated to repay the

Continued on Page 4

From Page 1

loan prior to receiving proceeds from property sales.

"It should be pointed out that the Town would not be legally liable for any conditions or activities caused by Callahan during its mining operations. Callahan accepts these responsibilities as operator. Transfer of title does not transfer the responsibilities of the operator.

"I would like to formally request that the Town accept this gift. We would be happy to attend any meetings you would like to call — either before yourselves or at a special town meeting.

Selectman Leach says that there will be a special town meeting in a month or two to decide whether the town shall accept the gift of land.

He says that according to the terms of the offer, Callahan will loan the town funds to reclaim the land but that the town will not be required to repay the loan unless it sells the land after it is reclaimed.

The mill and crusher on the land, valued at \$223,000 by the town assessor, have been sold by Callahan to the Nelson Equipment Co., which is expected to remove them soon.

The other buildings and the land itself were taxed for approximately \$3,500 last year. Leach says that their value remains the same this year but the tax rate will rise some.

The land is adjacent to Goose Cove, recently allowed to refill after seven years of drainage and excavation. Across the Cove is the Holbrook Sanctuary, which has been given to the State by Miss Anita Harris of Holbrook Island.

CALLAHAN PROPERTY OFFERED TO BROOKSVILLE

In a sweeping move, Callahan Mining Corporation, acting as agent for owners Penobscot Mining Co., of Toronto, have offered the town of Brooksville the entire holdings at the Goose Pond mining site. Included in the offer are the 107 acre property including the lengthy shore frontage on the pond and the buildings situated on the property including the shop, lab, office and dynamite structures. The offer was originally made to the Goose Pond Reclamation Committee, which felt the town was the better recipient. The formal offer to the town was made in a letter to first selectman, Clifford Leach late last month.

Selectman Leach indicated that a special town meeting would be held to act on the offer.

Commenting on the offer, Fred Beck of Callahan, noted that the property offered multiple possible uses for the town, including open space, recreation, siting for a small industrial operation and lease property. In this last category, Beck said Callahan would want to lease part of the property to continue their aquaculture project. He anticipates having 50,000 marketable salmon ready this summer and fall from the project.

Turning to the subject of the still unfinished reclamation of the site, Beck said the company would be willing to extend the town, if they accepted the property, a no-interest loan up to \$30,000 to help with this. The money would have to be returned only if the town sold the property.

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Sunset, Maine 04683
207-348-2881

March 26th, 1973

Dear Albert:

Thank you for your report of March 14th, 1973 concerning the Pond, It will be interesting to know what reports you receive.

Although I think the Society directors can vigorously insist that some action be taken on the various matters you mention, I also agree with you that Callahan and others move very slowly. If nothing definite is agreed to, it may be necessary for you and the directors to consider some action.

Please keep me informed.

Sincerely yours,


Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N.J. 08033

BRECK CALL

4/10/73

NO APPLICATION TO CORPS
YET FOR DREDGING OF
GOOSE CREEK.

NO TIME TO FILL OUT
FORMS. "24 HRS IN A DAY".

SEND AND FORMS AND
DATA NECESSARY TO COMPLETE
APPLICATION - O.K.

BRECK HAS FORMALLY REQUESTED
TOWN TO TAKE PROPERTY.
HAS NOT HEARD FROM KIP
YET.

HAS RECEIVED RESULTS
OF POLL BUT NOT YET REPORTED
ON RESULTS.

TOWN WOULD HAVE LAND
AND CONTROL DISPENSING OF
RECLAMATION FUNDS.

AQUACULTURE & RECLAMATION
PROJECTS HAVE BEEN GIVEN
O.K. BY CALLAHAN FOR FUNDS
"ENOUGH TO COVER DREDGING".

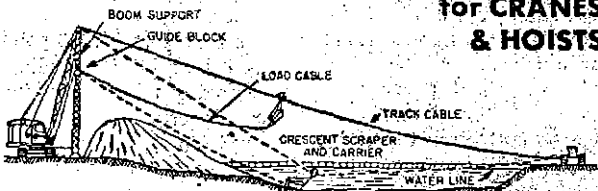
A.S.

REC'D. 14 MARCH 73
(UNSIGN'D)

To: Goose Pond Reclamation Society Directors
From: F.M. Beck, Secretary
Subject: Priorities

I have been requested to poll the Directors on two points. First, what is the order of reclamation priorities as each director sees it, and second, would the directors rather see the Penobscot Mining Company land offered to the town than to G.P.R.S.? For your convenience, I'm enclosing a self-addressed envelope and a "ballot" for your use.

**CRESCENT SCRAPERS
for CRANES
& HOISTS**



**SEND FOR
BULLETINS
TODAY!**

**A.A. NIELSEN INC.
BRIELLE, N.J. 08730**

March 14, 1973

Name Albert E. Sandecki

1. Should the 107± acres of Penobscot Mining Company land and buildings (shop, lab, office) be given to the town or to G.P.R.S.?

I would have to reserve comment on this until Callahan produces a substantive proposal - for study.
Town _____ ? G.P.R.S. _____

2. Please indicate by number your preference for priorities of reclamation. All of the items listed are considered desirable, but it is possible that they can't all be funded by Callahan.

- 1 Dredging of Goose Cove (upper end) with spoils being trucked to tailings pond.
- 4 Seeding of shoreline areas on Goose Pond
- 3 Seeding of dump areas not already planted
- 2 Seeding of tailings pond area and providing assurance for permanent surface drainage
- 5 Other/Monitoring of pond and cove waters with removal of the concrete dam when monitoring indicates it
- 6 Other/is safe to do so.
Removal of discharge pipe in cove bed and the best possible reconstruction of Goose Falls.

I hope the term "ballot" in the covering letter is not misunderstood to mean a vote on behalf of the directors. This is a poll for a general consensus.

Lastly, I would like to comment on the delay in receiving the minutes from the January 17th meeting held by the GPRS at the Brooksville Town Office. An eight week delay seems to me to be unreasonable and disruptive towards any continuity of progress in the reclamation of the Goose Pond area.

Respectfully submitted,

Albert E. Sandecki
Albert E. Sandecki
Vice Pres. G.P.R.S.

(Attached to poll)

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N.J.
March 14, 1973

ref: GPRS Priorities
Poll, from Mr. Fred
Beck, recd. 14/3/73

To: Goose Pond Reclamation Society Directors:

I am mainly concerned about the need for the dredging of the toxic metal ions, pit and cofferdam sediments and would like to urge the members of the GPRS to consider the removal of these materials as a primary problem that should be dealt with as soon as possible.

When applied to the stabilization and revegetating of the tailings area it would seem logical that the placement of the dredgings on the tailings area would have to be done first prior to ditching and grading of the tailings area surface for seeding.

The two projects seem to be quite clearly linked.

It also seems doubtful that either project could be accomplished without the necessary permit to dredge from the Corps of Engineers.

I called the U.S. Corps of Engineers and spoke to Mr. Kenneth Jackson, who is in charge of this permits procedure with the Corps. I asked Mr. Jackson for an approximate estimate on the length of time needed to process such an application, he replied; "A minimum of 6 to 8 weeks dependant on the workload when the application is received."

It seems to me that delay in forwarding the necessary application forms to the Corps can cause a serious situation with further dispersion of the toxic metal ions, pit and cofferdam sediments into the bay area beyond Goose Cove.

With the dam being kept open presently to control the water level in the pond there is little doubt that there is enough flow from the pond at low water to spread these ions and silts further into the bay. This will greatly increase the cost of dredging the material in the future.

The seeding of the shoreline and dump areas also represent a desirable undertaking as a visible sign of progress in reclamation of the area, but in my opinion not one that should be placed ahead of unseen problems of the silt in Goose Cove.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck
Vice Pres. G.P.R.S.

My Stamp To All DIRECTORS.



STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES

STATE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

February 28, 1973

Mr. Albert Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033

Dear Albert:

Thank you for your recent letter commenting on the NATIONAL FISHERMAN letter. Because of the factual errors and other distortions, I do not think it is worthy of a reply. Both John Hurst and I are satisfied to let our report stand on its own merits.

It is interesting that when representatives of Callahan Mining Corporation appeared at legislative public hearings years ago, they indicated that the employment would be considerably greater in total personnel than it was (250 people as I recall) and the mining operation would be carried on for a minimum of ten years and possibly up to twenty years. This is quite a contrast to the five years of actual operation.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob".

ROBERT L. DOW,
Marine Research Director

RLD/jwu



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
424 TRAPELO ROAD
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:
NEDOD-P-2

28 February 1973

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

This is to acknowledge your letter concerning the proposed removal of silt by the Callahan Mining Corporation in Goose Cove at Cape Rosier, Maine.

This office has not yet received an application from Callahan Mining Corporation for this work. Your letter will be placed on file and you will receive a copy of the public notice when an application for a Federal permit to do this work is received.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth M. Jackson
KENNETH M. JACKSON
Civil Engineer
Permits Branch

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
February 27, 1973

Callahan Mining Corporation
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Maine 04111

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Dist. Exploration Mgr.

Dear Fred:

I read your letter in the National Fisherman and was curious about your limitation of 2 or 3 + acres of Goose Cove being closed due to bacterial pollution.

Does the fact that the area was closed earlier due to this form of pollution give open permit to a more recent and broader toxic metal pollution of the area as indicated by Mr. Dow's studies and that of the Mil.T. group that Dr. Patrick met with in 1971 ?

Your point on Callahan's being instrumental in promoting mining legislation is also interesting when considering the history of the development of the State's administration bill.

All in all, I hope that this will not lead to disruption of the GPRS's progress on reclamation of the area.

Anything new on the proposed Penobscot land turn-over to the GPRS or the Town of Brooksville ? I have been anticipating the arrival of a study draft.

How is the request for the permit to dredge the Cove coming along ? I understood the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers would do what they could to expedite your request through the necessary channels.

I also hope we have an agreeable understanding on the damage deposit held for the Tom Gray house as covered in my letter to you on the 26th of January.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandeckl

February 23, 1973

Mr. John H. Gray
Box 175-A
Brooksville,
Maine 04617

Dear John:

Thanks for the copy of the GPRS report for the
Town.

When you put it all together it seems as though
some progress has been made.

I have heard nothing new from Fred on the proposed
turn over of the Penobscot property.

Hope you havent had too much snow this winter, down
here we have not had a measurable snow fall all winter
a few flurries but none on the ground. Strange winter..

Sincerely,

Albert Sandecki

GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY

On June 6, 1972, Goose Pond Reclamation Society was incorporated as a non-profit corporation in order to oversee reclamation, and/or administration, and/or sale of the former Callahan Mining facilities at Harborside if the need arose. It is presently acting in an advisory capacity to Callahan Mining Corp., which is doing the actual reclamation work.

The Directors are as follows:

Mr. John H. Gray	President
Mr. Albert E. Sandecki	Vice President
Mr. Frederick M. Beck	Secretary
Mr. Clifford Leach	Treasurer
Mr. Robert Dow	Marine Research Director for Dept. of Sea and Shore Fisheries Administrator of Maine Mining Bureau
Mr. Robert Doyle	
Mr. Robert Howard	
Mr. C. Shannon Blodgett	
Mrs. Florine Black	

The Annual meeting of the Corporation is to be held at a stated date in July where the nine directors are elected from the membership. The membership fee is five dollars per year and is open to any interested person.

Reclamation completed or in progress during 1972 by Callahan in cooperation with G.P.R.S.

1. Damming, grading, and seeding of Weir Cove Ditch
2. Grading and seeding of the more conspicuous areas of the rock dumps
3. Removal of much of the fresh water pond dam, and a channel dug in order to allow it to again become part of Goose Pond
4. Grading and removal of much of the waste rock from the pond bed to reduce navigational hazards
5. Flooding of Goose Pond
6. A ditch dug to reduce the amount of water flowing onto the tailings pond
7. Continued employment and taxes as a result of Callahan's Maine Sea Farms aquaculture experiment
8. Monitoring of Goose Pond and adjacent areas for toxic metal ions

Reclamation which could be completed as early as the end of 1973:

1. Dredging of Goose Cove
2. Revegetation of the tailings pond
3. Removal of the mill and crusher buildings and grading of the ore pad to cover their foundations

The Society is presently studying a proposal whereby the Harborside mining property would be turned over to G.F.R.S. or some other local unit. Reclamation would continue by means of money made available by Callahan Mining Corporation, by the possible sale of some of the land, and from any other source of revenue that can be found.

Respectfully submitted,
John H. Gray
President G.F.R.S.

Alert,

This is a copy of my report to the Town. My apologies for not getting it to you for prior approval. I trust that it will be acceptable to you.

Regards,

John H. Gray

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
February 20, 1973

Department of the Army
New England Corps of Engineers
424 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Mass 02154

ref:
(NEDOD-F)

Mr. Kenneth Jackson
Permits Branch

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I am writing in reference to the current status of the application for removal of the silt at Goose Cove, Cape Hosier, Maine.

Mr. William Nuzzo suggested I contact you as the person who is coordinating the application through the various agencies necessary for approval. I understand from Mr. Nuzzo the application made by Mr. Frederick M. Beck in the name of the Callahan Mining Corporation was received on January 30th.

I would appreciate your report on the progress to date of the application at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck
Vice Chrm'n GPRS

cc: CMF

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
February 20, 1973

State of Maine
Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries
State House, Augusta, Maine 04330

Mr. Robert L. Dow
Marine Research Director

Dear Bob:

Received your Zerox of the article in the National Fisherman today.

I saw the article when the issue came out a few weeks ago and have had quite a bit of reaction from some friends and neighbors at Harborside. A few people have taken the time to send copyssto me along with comments that were frustrating to reply to.

Personally I would like to see you reply to Fred's letter but on the otherhand do you think a responce would be helpful to the overall situation of trying to get the area restored.

Fred is a clever fellow and I'm affaiddiffdifferences within the committee get to hot this could provide too easy a means of dissoelwing the GPHS.

I have never become involved in such a matter as this before and hopefully never will afterward, and I have no doubt with your experience you can see more clearly what this may lead to.

I'm not being of much help but if you can think of a way please let me know.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandecki

Francis M. Greene
Vail Road
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603

21 Feb 72

Dear Albert;

Thanks for the clipping of the Beck reply. I have never read a more profound lot of Bull shit. Really the double talk he indulges in is disgusting. I don't remember the Sea and Shore article but I would think that How and Hurd would offer a rebuttal to Beck after this outburst!

Doesn't Sea and Shore contest the posting? The original posting was for Castine Harbor and was attributed to pollution. Was any reason given when the ^{posting} ^{was} ^{extended} ^{ten} ^{years} ^{ago} of the posting occurred about 3 years ago. It ran way out toward the head of the Cape.

In the recent article he keeps confining the discussion to horse Cove 2-3 acres. Could the paper be persuaded to contact the Corps of Engineers for data on the core boring analysis?

The point that Callahan was instrumental in promoting Mining Reclamation is the most ridiculous

of all the assertions. It is true that Callahan did it's best to scuttle our bill along with the connivance of our friend Doyle who presented the mining industry bill drawn up by Reed as the state administration's bill.

I doubt that it would be worth the effort to go into print to rebut this article but we could sure make a strong case, especially if Dow and Hunt could be persuaded to join in the effort.

Thanks for the constant flow of information you keep coming to me and my apology for not writing you sooner. I have let my desk pile high for the past 3 weeks due to a job ~~as~~ I am doing on my personal records, files, safe deposit box and instructions in case I drop dead.

The last time I did this was in 1952 and everything has changed radically. It's getting more important because of my age and I decided to

really work things over and get up-to-date. I'm just about through and took off a day to catch up with overdue bills and correspondence.

You really do a grand job on this business and, if the pond and falls are ever properly restored and beautiful again, you deserve a monument there to record your work. The trouble is that the local yokels would probably smash it!

Good luck and please continue to keep me posted.

Yours
Frank.

P.S. I think you are right that the town will probably take the property over and lose the taxes on it in the process.

F.M.S.

MAIL BUOY

Callahan Mine Operator Says Article Unfair In Evaluation

To The Editor:

The October issue of "National Fisherman" carried a story about the mining operation conducted by Callahan Mining Corporation in Brooksville, Maine. The story contained considerable bias as well as errors, and I feel it was not at all in keeping with the usual tradition of objective reporting which, as a long time subscriber to "National Fisherman," I've come to expect.

Since I am challenging the accuracy of the article I will list the errors (or omissions) made by your reporter. I recognize that you have no control over the article by R.L. Dow and J.W. Hurst. I will comment on The Sea & Shore research paper in general terms, however, since it is important to recognize that despite the obvious intent of this research paper, Goose Cove is a biologically productive area which is closed to shellfishing due to bacterial pollution and not due to heavy metals as is implied.

Your reporter has implied that because of Callahan's operation, the hotels on Cape Rosier were closed, the population has dwindled, and the clam flats have been closed. The "hotels" closed long before Callahan came on the scene; there has been no change in population of Cape Rosier during the mining period; and the clam flats are closed because of bacterial pollution from the ship State of Maine, the polluted Penobscot River, and open sewer pipes which enter the sea from Cape Rosier and Castine coastal houses. Heavy metals have not been the culprit.

You mention that Callahan is not bound by the state's reclamation laws — without mentioning that the company was instrumental in passage of this important legislation and has voluntarily committed to work toward reclamation and rehabilitation, both scenic and economic. The company's commitment exceeds the present state regulations.

You have implied that Callahan does not feel a civic responsibility and that a lust for money has driven it to its aquaculture project. This could not be further from the truth. We feel a strong responsibility to the town and have looked into numerous alternative new businesses to replace ourselves. We hope that aquaculture will be the answer. It must be economically sound, however, if it is to contribute to the long term welfare of the town.

Numbers can be used to prove almost anything and the Dept. of Sea & Shore Fisheries' research is a good example. For example, nickel and chromium are used along with other metals to indicate the amount of heavy metal increase due to mining on Cape Rosier. However, there is no nickel or chromium in the mine ore. Therefore, the apparent buildup of these elements must be due to causes other than mining. Table 2 in your article shows a buildup of some 20 times the chromium content from December 1967 to February 1972. Copper, zinc, and lead have all increased only about 10 times during the same period. Therefore, by extrapolation and using chromium as a constant, there is only half as much copper, zinc, and lead in the clams now as existed prior to mining.

I am not suggesting that there have been no changes in the chemical makeup of Goose Cove.

It would be highly unlikely. I do feel, however, that an inordinate amount of emphasis has been placed on the chemical changes in an area which has never been used for commercial clam digging. The company has done a remarkable job of pollution control and is now pioneering in the field of aquaculture. The products of a mine are indispensable to the fishing industry. The mine on Cape Rosier produced 21,000,000 pounds of copper and 78,000,000 pounds of zinc during its short life. These products found their way into a variety of fishing gear. Essentially all of the proceeds from the sale of these products (over \$21 million) stayed in Maine, either as taxes, wages, salaries, or purchase of supplies.

It is interesting to read the conclusions reached by Messrs. Hurst & Dow. Conclusion No. 2 refers to "extensive shellfish areas" having to be closed due to heavy metals, when maximum levels are established by the F.D.A. Goose Cove may be an extensive area (2 to 3 acres+) but it is already closed due to bacterial pollution. Conclusion No. 3 talks about the ability to support commercially important marine species. The area in question has never supported commercially important marine species. With the introduction of salmon and oysters by Callahan the area may at last become commercially important. Both species are extremely sensitive to toxic pollution and are thriving in Goose Cove and water pumped from Goose Cove.

In their comments, Hurst and Dow refer to the toxic affects of copper bottom paint. Do you suppose they would suggest not using copper anti-fouling paint — or that we not use brass propellers or copper heat exchangers or copper fastenings or galvanized nails and shackles lest we pollute the ocean? All of these items give off heavy metal ions to the seawater.

Let's hope the Dept. of Sea & Shore Fisheries can apply its research efforts to helping Maine Fishermen and not get overzealous and over-extended in attacking other Maine industries.

I feel that Callahan should be used as an example of what is possible from a socially and environmentally responsible company. It's easy to throw stones. How about some constructive reporting? I honestly feel that you have done our company an injustice and would welcome the chance to meet with you at the former mine site and discuss the past operation and present reclamation and rehabilitation.

Frederick M. Beck
Callahan Mining Corp.
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Me. 04111



MAIL BUOY

Callahan Mine Operator Says Article Unfair In Evaluation

To The Editor:

The October issue of "National Fisherman" carried a story about the mining operation conducted by Callahan Mining Corporation in Brooksville, Maine. The story contained considerable bias as well as errors, and I feel it was not at all in keeping with the usual tradition of objective reporting which, as a long time subscriber to "National Fisherman," I've come to expect.

Since I am challenging the accuracy of the article I will list the errors (or omissions) made by your reporter. I recognize that you have no control over the article by R.L. Dow and J.W. Hurst. I will comment on The Sea & Shore research paper in general terms, however, since it is important to recognize that despite the obvious intent of this research paper, Goose Cove is a biologically productive area which is closed to shellfishing due to bacterial pollution and not due to heavy metals as is implied.

Your reporter has implied that because of Callahan's operation, the hotels on Cape Rosier were closed, the population has dwindled, and the clam flats have been closed. The "hotels" closed long before Callahan came on the scene; there has been no change in population of Cape Rosier during the mining period; and the clam flats are closed because of bacterial pollution from the ship State of Maine, the polluted Penobscot River, and open sewer pipes which enter the sea from Cape Rosier and Castine coastal houses. Heavy metals have not been the culprit.

You mention that Callahan is not bound by the state's reclamation laws — without

It would be highly unlikely. I do feel, however, that an inordinate amount of emphasis has been placed on the chemical changes in an area which has never been used for commercial clam digging. The company has done a remarkable job of pollution control and is now pioneering in the field of aquaculture. The products of a mine are indispensable to the fishing industry. The mine on Cape Rosier produced 21,000,000 pounds of copper and 78,000,000 pounds of zinc during its short life. These products found their way into a variety of fishing gear. Essentially all of the proceeds from the sale of these products (over \$21 million) stayed in Maine, either as taxes, wages, salaries, or purchase of supplies.

It is interesting to read the conclusions reached by Messrs. Hurst & Dow. Conclusion No. 2 refers to "extensive shellfish areas" having to be closed due to heavy metals, when maximum levels are established by the F.D.A. Goose Cove may be an extensive area (2 to 3 acres+) but it is already closed due to bacterial pollution. Conclusion No. 3 talks about the ability to support commercially important marine species. The area in

January 30th 1973

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Callahan Mining Corporation
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Maine 04111

Dear Fred:

Yes, the priorities as I see them are the dredging of Goose Cove and the posting or fencing of the tailings area. Granted, the others you have listed are of importance, but, consider the coming of the spring thaw... about three months.

The early revegetation of the spoil areas would also be desirable to provide as much of a growing season as possible for the cover of grasses and trees.

I could not detect where you place the dredging of the cove on your list of priorities, would you please tell me?

The question of priorities was a point that you started to develop at our last meeting and I was under the impression you wanted some support. It is important, for fair consideration of all projects to develop a complete list of these items, would you please do so for presentation to the GPRS?

I did not feel there was a resistance, (reluctance maybe) on the part of the GPRS on considering the acceptance of the Penobscot property as a gift. There is a feeling on my part and I think some others that a more substantive proposal should have accompanied your presentation. Charlie Snead indicated the complexity of a draft proposal made it difficult to submit at the time of the January 17th meeting and I think it was rather unfortunate that a representative from the legal staff of Callahan or Snead himself was not on hand. As well as you handled the presentation there were a few generalizations that left me with the feeling that specific and possibly some very important details of a legal nature were lacking.

In your letter of the 26th you mention presenting the property to the Town of Brooksville. My impression was that the Town would be pleased to have a right of access to the pond areas. If the Town were to accept the land what would you think the potential for future development would be in light of the comments made by the representative from the EIC and Sherm Greene on the new Zoning and subdivision ordinances scheduled for July 1st? What effect would this have on the availability of the \$ 16,000.00 reclamation fund for the GPRS?

I hope Mr. Snead or Mr. Nicely will follow through with the development of proposal in its fully developed form for the GPHS to study. The comment you made on the reason for Penobscot wanting to get rid of the property in the first place was, as I recall, "Because it represented too much of a headache for them to be involved with."

This does not bring about positive feelings on my part towards the proposal, but am willing to keep an open minded approach.

Concerning the process of obtaining the permit to dredge from the Corps of Engineers. I understand there are several necessary channels for the request to go through, but with a minimum of delay and careful follow through on the request might expedite the permit. Hopefully the project could be completed before the buildup of water in the pond areas from the spring thaw must be released into the bay.

Did you request the additional \$ 11,250.00 in dredging funds from Callahan ?

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

cc:

Hohn Gray

Wm. S. Callahan, P. Callahan

January 23, 1973

Callahan Mining Corporation
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Maine 04111

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Exploration Manager

Dear Fred:

The return home provided a chance for me to consider your firm's proposals made at the meeting on the 17th of the GPRS. Particularly your mention of the priorities with regard to the funds that Callahan may provide to the GPRS.

I wanted to let you and the other members of the committee know my feelings toward what I believe to be the logical order of priorities as I understand them.

It would seem to me to be fundamental and essential to do the dredging of Goose Cove first if the recommended area to dump the toxic ^{WASTE} is the tailings pile. Early placement of the silt would possibly permit the settling of the material by about the time the mill was completely removed and its foundations covered. No doubt there will be some heavy earth moving equipment there at that time and it would seem sensible to coordinate the grading of the tailings area.

Someone at the meeting also mentioned the possibility of the organic matter in the dredgings being beneficial to the revegetation of the tailings surface.

Mr. Mandt said the disturbance of the silt would not be desirable for the rearing of the oysters and salmon fry, on the otherhand the serious potential for discharging the toxic metal ions and silt further into the bay exists with the ponds becoming swollen by the spring runoff. Its bad enough that the silt is there in the cove but to knowingly let it become discharged further into the bay by the rush of the spring runoff through the dam would be criminal. As I said at the meeting with the gates open at low water on the afternoon of the 17th quite a bit of the silt was being cut out from the dam area for about 50 feet and the cove was quite turbid well out into the bay.

In any event I think the removal of the silt should be given first priority to not do so would make it much harder if not impossible to retrieve by dredging.

In reference to Mr. Mandt's observation on the oysters and salmon; could these not be placed in the protected areas of the pond temporarily while the dredging is carried out? If it were necessary to keep the oysters and salmon fry at the garages, could not the pump lines be diverted to take the water from the pond area?

I would like to request that you draft a list of the priorities as you and Callahan see them and send them to the officers of the GPRS as soon as possible for their consideration.

Perhaps a form of a mail in ballot requesting the officers to indicate what they think is the sequence of the priorities.

I do not think another meeting would be necessary to do this but if you feel one is necessary I think it would be proper to call one as soon as possible in enough time to avoid the consequences of the toxic silt being disbursed further into the bay.

Lastly, as I understand from the Corps of Engineers and pointed out at the meeting the tailings area does represent a danger to the unsuspecting person walking on the surface and the posting of the area would seem to me to be the least that could be done to prevent a tragedy.

Sincerely,



Albert E. Sandeck
Vice Chairman GPRS

P.S.

Hope to receive the minutes of the January 17th meeting as soon as they are available.

cc:

John H. Gray
Clifford Leach
Bob Howard
Robert Dow

50 Ismer Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
22 January 1973

Department of the Army
New England Corps of Engineers
424 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Mass. 02154 EXT 351

Mr. Charles Miller
Navigation Branch

(NUELO-P)

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have just returned from the January 17th meeting of the Great Food Reclamation Society.

Having not heard from you or a representative of your navigation branch concerning a decision on the performance of a survey of the toxic siltation problem at Goose Cove on Cape Basier I would like to ask what the present status of the situation is as far as the Corps is concerned?

An estimate has been obtained by Mr. Fred Beck of the Callahan Corporation from the Northeast Dredging Co. of Portland, Maine on the removal of the silt in the cove at a figure of \$ 11,250.00 at \$ 4.50/cubic yard.

There is however a concern that the funds that may be made available to the GRAS by the Callahan firm will not be able to cover the cost of dredging the silt when combined with the cost of grading and revegetation of the tailings and remaining spoil areas at the mine-site.

In our telephone conversation you mentioned of the Corps having the necessary equipment to perform the dredging if your survey indicated the need. I would appreciate your and the Corps consideration and decision at your earliest convenience.

Favorable consideration for the Corps removal of the silt would be of great help in our committees stretching what funds are made available to cover the costs of reclamation of the land areas.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Gansbecki
Vice Chairman

cc: CNF

January 22

Dear Frank:

Could not resist going to the GPHS meeting last week and am now paying for it by being behind in my work here. Some incidental points first: The mill has been sold and is to be removed by Dec 31st 1973. AQUACULTURE project is going full bore 3 million oyster spats on order for this spring along with 140,000 salmon fingerlings. A surprizingly large expenditure and effort going on at the mine buildings for the aquaculture experiments, huge fiberglass vats for the rearing of salmon fry, and new plastic oyster rearing trays. All in all I was really amazed at the size of the project.

Fred Beck has obtained an estimate for the dredging of Goose Cove from the Northeast Dredging Co. of Portland, "aine \$ 11,250.00 on an approximate estimated area of 300' X 300' by 3' depth at 4.50/cubic yard. The waste to be trucked to the tailings area. In Beck's "proposal" of the loan of \$ 16,000 for reclamation did not encompass the cost of dredging, but was computed for the cost of revegetating the areas that were not done by the hydroseeder this past fall. I requested he approach the board of directors at Callahan for funds to cover the total cost of dredging the cove area, he said he would.

Callahan has also seemed ^{to have} decided to remove the dam at their expense at the appropriate time. (Corps of Engineers permission is necessary)

I have enclosed a copy of the paper presented by Beck at the meeting concerning the land turn over proposal, according to the maps he brought to the meeting the proposal covers all of the land callahan owns and leases with the exception of the Elwin Dyer property along the Southwesterly edge of the pond and a small piece of land purchased from Linwood Farr, near

When we finally got to the land turnover proposal there were a good many questions much along the lines of those you wrote to me about. Sherm Greene had added to the list I sent to him and frequently brought Beck up short on some of his generalizations. Greene made a telling point concerning the future sale of the property as home lots as being rather doubtful considering the new land use legislation that is to be imposed by the State on July 1st. The EIC representative at the meeting also jumped on this point.

The question of liability could evidently be spelled out in a land transferal agreement, but not as simply as Fred put it. The members of the committee requested a warranty deed. Greene seemed to think this was a must "that is if Callahan has a clear title from Penobscot"

I asked about the liability extending to Members and officers of the GPRS Beck replied that as long as Callahan was lease they would carry the necessary liability coverage. This led to Greenes making a statement that this is applicable as long as Callahan is present Beck made mention of a holdharmless clause in the deed. At this point I lost track because of several legal points Greene went into. The consensus seemed to be that a binding comitment could be developed in the agreement. ^{IN THE POINT OF LIABILITY} Beck did allow that Penobscot's reasons for making this donation was that the land represented too much of a headache for them to be involved with, (I almost fell off my chair)... As I understand from the Corps of Engineers the Tailings area if not properly graded and revegetated represents a potential death trap by its quicksand like qualities. this rattled Beck a bit and the conversation centered on it for quite a while. His proposal for drainage of the tailings area varied somewhat from the proposal of this past summer. The area will be posted until it is stabilized and planted.

There was a curious change in the attitude of Kip in his assesment of the towns attitude towards having the land turned over to them. Beck met with Kip just prior to the meeting I don't know what was discussed but Kip did mention the desire for town access to the pond area by a ramp facility etc. Beck seemed to give the impression that he wished he had not made the proposal to the committee and ^{TOWARDS THE END OF THE MEETING} leaned towards the desireability of the towns having the whole package. This is an impression that I got and I may be wrong.... Without sounding too proud of it Sherm Greene and I were loaded with some sharp questions and I think we caught Beck by surprize.

ANYHOW,, Beck is to draft a firm proposal and submit it to the officers of the committee and Sherm Greene for our consideration. (I think it will take a while) Beck has also ^{HAS} realized the imbalance in the membership of the committee and has started to bring in some pro Callahan members. I asked about the memberships right to vote concerning this land turn over proposal and other such matters. Beck replied in somewhat of a irritated manner that "the officers will make the decisions" I think at that point the meeting ended and I was very glad to have made the trip of 12 hours up and back.

I'll let you know of any further developments.

Bob Dow was there but did not seem to say too much, the Maine Parks & Recreation Commission was there (at my invitation) but had no desire to become involved and lastly the EIC representative was of little help except to say there would have to be the necessary permits applied for to dump the dredgings on the tailings pile and also the development of house lots was going to be rather remote considering the character of the area and the new land use rulings (LAST WEEKS AMERICAN had a fine article

Goose Pond Reclamation Society

January 17, 1973

-Agenda-

Secretary's report ✓

Treasurer's report ✓ 640.64

Aquaculture report ✓

Water sampling report

Dredging report — silt

Goose Falls Dam status — ✓

Penobscot Mining Company offer

Other Business

Adjourn

Introduction

Callahan Mining Corporation presently leases the former Redman and Dyer properties from The Penobscot Mining Company, a Toronto-based Canadian mining company. The terms of the lease stipulates that Callahan may lease the property for 60 years at no rent, but that the Penobscot Mining Company shares in the profit of the operation.

As a goodwill gesture to the town, Penobscot has offered to give their property to the Society with no strings attached-- provided their tenants (Callahan) are satisfied with any new lease arrangements.

It is important to note that acceptance of ownership does not mean acceptance of responsibility for past, present or future actions of tenants. In other words, if sometime in the future it is determined that the Tailings Pond is causing pollution, any liability does not rest with the owner, but with the operator, i.e. Callahan.

The advantage of ownership to GPRS rests in the fact that the full value of the property can be used by the GPRS for reclamation. A recent appraisal lists the property at \$42,800. If the GPRS does not accept the property, Penobscot Mining Company will in all probability sell the property to the highest bidder and retain the funds for its own use.

The Callahan representative to the GPRS therefore makes the following motion:

MOTION

The GPRS agrees to accept the gift of land comprising some 107 acres bordering on Goose Pond being offered by The Penobscot Mining

Company. The shoreline length is 7150 feet. This acceptance is conditioned by the simultaneous lease of said lands which lease will have the following provisions.

1. Lessee to pay all taxes.
2. Lease to be on a yearly renewable basis.
3. Rent to be free to CMC. *AGREEMENT WITH GPRS?*
4. Lessor to be able to sell or lease portions of land not used by Lessee, providing sale does not jeopardize Lessee's operations. Permission must be obtained from Lessee but shall not be unreasonably withheld.
5. ~~All buildings and other equipment remain the property of CMC. CMC has six months to remove buildings and equipment after termination of lease. If not removed, they become property of GPRS.~~

GPRS may sell all of the property but property remains subject to terms of lease. GPRS may raise money for reclamation by subjecting property to mortgage. CMC agrees to loan \$16,000 at no interest on a first mortgage to GPRS repayable as and if the property is sold. GPRS agrees to spend at least \$6,000 on reclamation of Tailings Pond as recommended by Bureau of Mines, University of Maine, and CMC. CMC agrees to remove Goose Falls Dam if and when the Corps of Engineers gives permission. CMC agrees to remove all mill and crusher buildings and grade mill area.

GPRS being a non-profit organization will use any surplus funds available after sale of the property and retirement of mortgage for the benefit of the town of Brooksville at Goose Pond and Goose Cove-- the decision of how it is to be used to be determined by the Society.

FMB/cm

DATE _____

To:
From:
To:
Subject:

Dear Albert

I hasten to reevaluate the information that I gave you in my letter. I stated that due to flooding of the ponds, the marsh areas had been eliminated. That is true as far as I know the area, but in talking to several people, they have pointed out to me that the marsh areas are about the same as before the mining company started operations, therefore there would be slight differences in the land areas adjacent to the ponds.

My comparison was before and after the flooding process. I hope this clarifies the situation to some extent.

Sincerely
Jack

January 10, 1973

John:

I called Charlie Sneed yesterday and I had not received the draft of the land turn over proposal as promised. Sneed, Beck and Bill Nicely attorney for Callahan have decided not to submit a draft in writing to the Committee.

As I understand it after much discussion concerning the proposal and the rather involved complicated points they reached the decision to let Fred Beck present the proposal orally to the GPHS at the meeting on the 17th.

I still plan to attend the meeting, weather & other circumstances permitting but see little chance of anything being decided. Also have mixed feelings of making a 1200 mile round trip to hear Fred ask the GPHS for its feelings towards a proposal that doesn't seem to be very substantive or comical at this time.

An interesting point came up while talking with Sneed concerning the State Park & Recreation Commission, he said Callahan had offered the land to them but was turned down flat by the director Lawrence Stuart. I would be curious about the reasons they did so.

So I guess my letter to Mr. Stuart was a waste of time and the more I think about the tax situation in the Town with Callahan leaving the more it seems not such a good thought. I really was concentrating on that increased shore line credit arrangement, as opposed to the land reverting to a wild land use.

On this point of taxability of the land.... Is it not so that the GPHS is a tax exempt organization? Would this cause problems? I am sure the Town Selectmen would not look favorably of this point.

It might be a worthwhile thing to bring up at the meeting.

I did contact Sherr Greene and asked him to attend the meeting and he said he would. I have offered to cover his fee as I still have some money left from the donations I had refunded from the Callahan 1000 dollar committee fund.

Take care.

January 10th 1973

Mr. Sherran Greene, Jr.
Sunset, Maine 04683

Dear Sherran:

I tried to reach you by telephone last night and will try again tonight. In the meantime I wanted to send you this as a backup note.

I called Charles Sneed on the 9th as I had not received the draft proposal promised to me by the 4th. He, Beck and attorney Bill Nicely at Callahan in New York have decided not to submit a draft in writing to the committee.

After much discussion concerning the proposal and its rather complicated points the decision was reached to let Fred Beck present the proposal orally to the GPRS at the meeting on the 17th.

I see little chance of anything being decided at this meeting and have mixed feelings of making a 1200 mile round trip to hear Beck ask the GPRS for its feelings towards a proposal that is not substantive or comital.

An interesting point came up when I asked Sneed if Callahan had considered the possibility of turning the land over to the State Parks & Recreation Commission as a means enlarging the Holbrook Sanctuary. He said he was turned down flat by Lawrence Stuart the director. It seems Callahan is in a bind to unload their (or Penobscot's) liabilities at the nine-mile.

I still plan to attend the meeting, weather & circumstances permitting and should be up by the 15th. Possibly we could get together (if you think it necessary) sometime on the 16th before the meeting. If for some reason I cannot make it I would like to send some questions to you that I have for Beck. I'm sure you could put them in a better form than I.

I do not have a copy of the present lease between Callahan & Penobscot (in answer to your question) It may be on file in Augusta at Bob Doyle's office.

QUESTIONS

What would be the state of financial liability of committee officers and those individuals holding membership if suit for damages was instituted by anyone injured at the property or unforeseen legislated environmental action taken against this property now or in the future?

Why does Callahan want to lease the property after the Penobscot donation to the GPRS?

Is Callahan going to retain responsibility (liability insurance etc.) through part ownership or negotiated agreements as lessee after title transfer by Penobscot?

Assuming that Callahan and Fenobscot are currently insured for liability would there be changes or limitations brought about by the proposed land turnover? Name of the insurer and details of the policy should be available to the GPRS.

Who will pay taxes and insurance on the property after title transfer? (I don't think the Town would be favorable to an agreement of no taxation on the basis of ownership by the GPRS as a tax exempt organization.)

Reasons for State Parks & Recreation Commission's refusal of property.

With the termination of the lease with the State on the pond and areas where does the liability and obligation rest for environmental problems, monitoring and removal of silt in Goose Cove?

Can the GPRS have copies of the present lease between Callahan & Fenobscot for consideration prior to land turnover proposal?

In consideration of Fred Weeks statement at the public meeting on reclamation at the Brooksville Community Center on August 17th 1971 concerning the amount of money to be made available for reclamation at "under a 100,000.00 dollars" how much of this money has been spent to date?

What amount of money will be made available to the GPRS for reclamation procedures, committee expenses and under what if any conditions.

As this meeting (Jan 17th) has been announced as a GPRS meeting what is the situation concerning absentee proxy voting? (if any voting is required at this meeting or any future meetings)

Well, I have probably gotten carried away and as a layman maybe some of these questions seem pretty strange or badly put out it's the only way I have of making them known to you. As I said you no doubt can put them to back far better and more clearly than I could.

I want to express my confidence in you and appreciation for your agreeing to attend this meeting. Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

Albert Vandecki

cc: CMF

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Sunset, Maine 04683
207-348-2881

January 2, 1973

Dear Albert:

We have just returned to Deer Isle and Callahan sent me the October 22, 1972 State report, which you also have, as well as a copy of the notice of the Society meeting, about which you telephoned me.

As soon as you have any further correspondence, please let me have a copy, as we agreed.

I shall be glad to attend the meeting, but hope that you will be here beforehand, so that we can go over the proposition. Do you have a copy of the Penobscot-Callahan lease which we should have to compare with the proposed lease to Callahan?

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,


Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner St.
Haddonfield, N.J. 08033

Mining Company Offers Land To Goose Pond Citizen Group

The Penobscot Mining Co. of Canada, owner of most of the land used by the Callahan Mining Corp. at Harborside, has offered its property to the Goose Pond Reclamation Society.

Fred Beck of Callahan, secretary of the society, says the parcel adjoining Goose Pond consists of roughly 65 acres. Callahan owns another 30 acres. The land beneath the pond, which was drained to become an open pit mine six years ago, belongs to the State. Callahan leased it during its mining operation, but notified the State last August that it would not renew the lease, which expired at the end of 1972.

The Goose Pond Reclamation Society, a quasi-official body composed of mine officials, Brooksville town officers, state representatives, and local citizens, will consider the offer of land at its next meeting on Wednesday, January 17, at the Brooksville Town Hall at 7:00 p. m. The society has nine directors and five members. Selectmen John Gray is chairman, Albert Sandeck is vice chairman, and Beck is secretary.

"It's really a matter of whether the society wants to become Callahan's landlord or have the Penobscot Mining Co. remain the landlord," said Beck when telephoned at Calla-

han's office in Portland. "The society has not yet accepted the offer and may not because of the responsibilities entailed by land ownership."

Beck reports, incidentally, that the salmon being reared in nets at Harborside are still feeding and don't seem to mind the five degree centigrade temperatures of the water.

"But we are putting tanks inside the shop building, and we will put most of the fish inside, where they will be in a controlled temperature. We will leave some in the nets outside to see how well they survive the natural temperatures this winter." 1/4/73 EA.

January 8th 1973

John:

I have taken the liberty to invite Mr. Lawrence Stuart, Director of the State Parks & Recreation Commission to the next meeting of the GPRS. Hope you don't mind.

My reason for doing this is as follows: The Parks Commissioner now administers the Holbrook Island Sanctuary and as an adjoining land owner might be (should be) aware of proposed property transfers as Mr. Stuart has in the past expressed an interest in the disposition of the land after the mining activity ended. The main point I had in the back of my mind was the interest he expressed in an expanded Park facility..... now don't get me wrong... I'm not pushing for more tax exempt lands in Brooksville, don't forget I pay taxes too.... As I recall the Parks & Recreation Commission pays to the town in which parks exist a certain percentage of revenue taken in by the commission on a yearly basis and this allotment is figured on the amount of shore-^{OR AROUND} line that a park has within its boundaries. So many credits points per shore foot as I recall. What I was getting at is there would be a heck of an increase in the credit points if the Goose Pond Shoreline were added to that of the Holbrook Sanctuary. This does not mean that the land would be put on a restricted use basis as I'm sure not all State Park land is as limited as Holbrook (I know it isn't)

By the way do you know how much Brooksville realized from the State Parks people for the Sanctuary? I remember giving Kip a note ^{about 2425.00} on this after I had talked with Mr. Stuart and as I recall it should have been about what Miss Harris

was paying in taxes prior to the turn over to the State.

At least that was what I was told but the bureaucrats might have got their hands on it somehow. ^(IF THE TOWN HAS NOT REALIZED THIS MONEY FROM STUART IT MIGHT AFFORD A CHANCE TO FIND OUT WHY NOT)

Maybe I'm all wet on this at least being kept in mind as an alternative.... Quite frankly, if the Aquaculture project flops (and I hope it doesn't) I don't see much of a value to the land as an area to be developed for home sites or manufacture, considering the water table problem as it is now. Of course this might change but I doubt it will be soon enough for the Town to benefit by new tax rates.

Doubtless Callahan will be soon giving up the lease arrangement with the State on the pond areas and they will revert to State ownership so why not consider the possibility of a state park facility? That could be of some benefit to the town especially if the shoreline credit point arrangement is tied to it.

Well, just thought I would pass it along for what it's worth and maybe it's not worth anything, but I thought it worth trying to get Mr. Stuart to come to the meeting and feel him out on the parks commission position?

I have hopes of getting to the meeting, hopefully the weather will not be bad as it's a long drive. If for some unforeseen reason I could not make it I thought I should let you know I had contacted Mr. Stuart and you might consider developing some questions along the lines of what I have just written you about. Put it down as a last resort alternative for the land use if you like.

Sincerely,

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
December 8, 1973

State of Maine
State Park & Recreation Commission
State Capitol Room 714
Augusta, Maine 04330

Mr. Lawrence Stuart
Director

Dear Mr. Stuart:

We met last at the Governors conference on the reclamation problems at the Callahan Mining Corporation's mine-site on Cape Rosier.

I would like to make you aware of the next meeting of the committee involved with the reclamation of the Goose Pond area. It will be held at the Brooksville Town Office on January 17th at 7pm.

I'm sure this meeting will be of interest to you as it concerns the property adjoining that of the Holbrook Island Sanctuary now administered by your department. The abutting waters and lands are now held by the Callahan Corporation under lease from the State of Maine and the Penobscot Mining Company of Canada and will be the major subject of this meeting.


The Callahan Corporation is proposing a land turn over arrangement of its holdings leased from the Penobscot firm to the Goose Pond Reclamation Society. As a member of the GPRS and the Board of Directors of the Holbrook Island Sanctuary, I would like to invite you to attend this meeting to ascertain the Parks & Recreation Commission's position on the disposition of these adjoining water & land areas.

As the majority of the Town of Brooksville's Selectmen are involved with the GPRS as members of the committee or as interested participants there will be great interest in the areas future and any potential for offsetting the tax loss when the Callahan Corporation withdraws from the area.

You and your departments consideration and participation would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely


Albert E. Sandecki

Tel.#
609-429-1310

The Ellsworth American

ELLSWORTH, MAINE 04605

667 - 2545

Dec. 2, 1972

Albert:

Thanks for the news.

I will be in Ireland then, but I trust someone will cover that meeting. I think the society should accept the land and then turn it over to the state, like Anita's sanctuary.

Jack Wiggins

Goose Pond Reclamation Society

Minutes-meeting of Oct. 5, 1972

The meeting was held at 7:00 P.M. at the Brooksville Town Library. Meeting was called to order by Chairman John Gray and was attended by:

Malcolm Richards	Jack Wiggins
Paul Veno	Bob Mant
Florine Black	Clifford Leach
Seth Blodgett	
Bill Barthelman	
Bill Hunter	
Bob Howard	
Fred Beck	
Shannon Blodgett	

The minutes of the last meeting were discussed and amendments as requested by Bob Dow were mentioned. The amended minutes were approved.

Mr. Leach reported that \$387.00 had been paid to Albert Sandecki and a balance of \$613.00 remained in the treasury. A checking account has been opened at the Liberty National Bank.

Bob Mant reported on water sampling in Goose Cove and Goose Pond. He stated that:

- (a) copper and lead levels are similar in Goose Pond to those in Blue Hill Bay and elsewhere. In August this was 0.065 PPM for copper, 0.200 for lead.
- (b) zinc levels in the Goose Pond were double those in Blue Hill Bay--0.930 PPM vs 0.467 PPM. Bob reported that this was not detrimental to growth of oysters and that zinc was less toxic than copper or cadmium.
- (c) the salinity of the top ten feet in Goose Pond was minimal--essentially fresh water. Below this at 5 6 parts per thousand (PPT), 10 17.5 PPT, 15 20.2 PPT, and at 20 24 PPT. Goose Cove had an average 27.4 PPT.

Considerable discussion followed concerning water levels.

Moved by Bob Howard and seconded to fix the water level in the dam at 1004', equivalent to the mean high water level in Goose Cove. Passed.

Beck reported on the seeding progress, stating that 21 acres had been seeded to date at a cost of \$695 per acre. The grass is growing well despite the late date (Sept.) of seeding. Beck also reported on the mine auction, mill sale plans, watchman, etc.

Bob Mant reported on oyster and salmon growth progress; stating that the oysters were 1½ to 2" in size already and that half the salmon had reached marketable size. The first restaurant to serve the salmon will be Jed Prouty's, probably beginning in mid-October.

Moved by Shannon Blodgett, seconded by C. Leach, to open the membership in the Society to anyone. Membership fee is to be \$5.00 per year, with the membership running from annual meeting to annual meeting, and memberships be retroactive to the last annual meeting. Voted

There was some discussion as to whether the GPRS Directors should be required to pay for a membership. There was no definite decision on this suggestion.

Paul Veno brought up the subject of salt buildup in Goose Cove and the desire of local residents to have a good open harbor as before mining. Mr. Beck stated that he will look into the cost of dredging. Core samples were taken by Callahan and Sea & Shore Fisheries and results analyzed by the Corps of Engineers. Results have not yet been interpreted.

Three new members were voted in to the Society; Bill Hunter, Bob Mant, and Seth Blodgett.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 P.M.

Submitted by:
F. M. Beck, Secretary

GOOSE POND RECLAMTION SOCIETY
MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Penobscot Mining Company, owners of the land presently under lease to Callahan, have offered to donate their properties to the Goose Pond Reclamation Society. Inasmuch as Callahan would like to continue leasing certain portions of this land, it is suggested that a meeting be held on January 17, 1973, at 7:00 P.M. at the Brooksville Library to discuss the offer by Penobscot, and the relationship of Callahan as lessor in such a transaction.

A draft lease is being prepared which will be mailed to the Society for consideration, since any consideration of the land by the Society would be based in part on the terms of existing leases. The draft lease should be mailed out early in 1973 but before the meeting.

CALL - 2:15 PM 1/9/72
SMBAD - CALL (ON DRAFT OF PROPOSAL)
NO DRAFT WILL BE DRAWN FOR
DISCUSSION - JUST KICK AROUND POSSIBILITIES
OF PROPOSAL - STATE PARKS - FLAT TURN DOWN (RECENT) BY STUART
NOT TO ANXIOUS AT THIS POINT TO DRAFT ANY
FORM OF COMMITMENT. FOR LAND.

RECO!
1/2/73

50 Tanager Street
Haddonfield, Ne
New Jersey 08033
December 28, 1972

State of Maine
Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries
State House Annex
Augusta, Maine 04330

Mr. Robert L. Dow
Marine Research Director

Dear Mr. Dow:

I understand Fred Deck has sent notice of the next meeting of the GRS to the committee members, but, to be sure I thought I would let you know it is confirmed for January 17th, 7 pm. at the Brookville Town Office and Library.

I am making plans to attend and realize that the inconvenient hour makes it a long day for you but I hope you and Mr. Hurst will attend.

Sincerely

Albert Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
December 28, 1972

Department of the Army
New England Corps of Engineers
424 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Mass. 02154

Mr. William W. Muzzo
Operations Branch

(NEEDOD-P)

Dear Mr. Muzzo:

The date for the next meeting of the Goose Pond
Reclamation Society (Callahan Corporation mine-site
reclamation) is confirmed for January 12th, 7 pm. at
the Brooksville Library & Town Office.

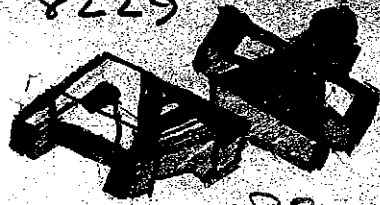
Sincerely,

Albert E. Samicki
Vice Chairman GRS

cc: CRR

JOHN GRAY - 207 326 8229

MONDAY
GREEN RETURNS



MEETING ON JAN 17th (EVENING)



7 PM BROOKSVILLE LIBRARY

HAVE ^{you or} KIP, CONSIDERED RETAINING LEGAL COUNSEL AT

THE MEETING CONCERNING THE LAND TURN OVER PROPOSAL?

F

GREENE WILL ATTEND

LEGAL SERVICES OF TWO ATTORNEYS IN PORTLAND

AT THE RECOMMENDATION OF MR. LEE ROGERS GENERAL COUNCIL

FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND (NH.) ATTORNEYS

JOHN WUESTOFF

HUGH CALKINS

PHONECALL

EXCHANGE ST.
PORTLAND.

DEC 12/1982

GIVEN TO
JOHN GRAY

PTENOB

DONATE

G.P. RS.

DATE _____



To:
From:
To:
Subject:

Dear Albert:

In reply to your inquiry regarding conditions in the pond areas, the filling of these areas eliminated the marshes. The water level in the ponds during the time of filling had reached what I thought was a reasonable height that would preserve most of the marshes. I believe the depth in the diggings section was somewhere between eight and nine hundred feet. It remained at this depth for several weeks and then it was decided to increase the depth to over a thousand feet. The water in Stink cove comes to within three feet of the roadway and about two feet below surface of road.

I agree that in the spring run off, there is a possibility of some flooding. I am not sure what damage would occur other than to the road but it is assumed that the gate at the bridge would be removed to siphon off excessive amounts from the ponds if the present arrangement is to be continued. The water in the ponds would find its own level depending on the tides if the concrete dam under the bridge is to be removed, however as you mentioned the silt would be agitated and flow back and forth into the pond and the bay. I hope the above information will be of some use in your discussions in the upcoming meetings.

A belated Happy Holiday to you all,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jack", located at the bottom right of the letter.

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
December 18, 1972

Mr. Jack Butler
Warden
Holbrook Island Sanctuary
Harborside, Maine 04642

Dear Jack:

I am writing in reference to the condition of the flooded ponds at the Callahan operation. Hayward told me last night that the ponds are the highest he has ever had occasion to see them, he also said the water level at Stink Cove is about two or three feet (from or below) I'm not sure on this, the level of the road bed.

I have been concerned about the rising water level since this fall in regard to the condition of the marshes along the upper end of the Goose Pond estuary along the shoreline of the sanctuary.

There is a meeting in mid January of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society and I'm sure the disposition of the concrete dam under the bridge will be a main point. I am in hopes you might be able to tell me something about the ~~MARSHES~~.

Perhaps there is too much snow cover by now to reach any conclusions, but I think it's an important factor to be considered at the next meeting. The spring thaw may cause quite a flooding condition.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has, as of Nov 2nd has given permission to remove the top three feet of the dam as requested by the Maine Highway Department. This I'm sure will be a sensitive point with the Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries as they would like to avoid or minimize any tidal exchange until the water in the pit area tests as safe and the silt is removed to keep the toxic silt from dispersing into the bay.

All in all it is a bit of a bureaucratic tangle.

I had drafted a rather long letter to be sent to either Miss Harris or Lawrence Stewart concerning this matter but decided to write to you first in hopes that you might have some firsthand knowledge of indeed a flooding condition does exist. I did not want to cause Miss Harris unnecessary concern or create a situation over the agreements with the State that are in the deed.

Wishing you and your wife an enjoyable Christmas season and a pleasant New Year.

Sincerely,

50 Tanager Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
December 16th 72

Department of the Army
New England Div. Corp of Engineers
424 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Mr. William W. Nuzzo
Civil Engineer
Operations Branch

(NRDOD-R)

Dear Mr. Nuzzo:

The tentative date for the next meeting of the G.P.R.A. concerning the Callahan reclamation efforts is Wednesday, January 17th (in the evening). This date is subject to possible change for the convenience of your organization, the Maine E.I.C. and other members of the committee.

Thank you for the copy of Mr. Andrellunas's letter of the 28th. Hope to see you in January.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Gandecki

To DOW & HURST.

ALSO

SPENCER APOLLONIO, COMMISSIONER



STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES

STATE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

December 4, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Thank you for your letter of November 29. No, I was not aware of the call Fred Beck made to you on November 20 concerning the proposed land turn over. Enclosed is a copy of a letter written to me by Fred Beck in reply to an inquiry I had made of him.

I do not know of a legislator who might introduce a bill to require reclamation of Goose Pond. Jon Lund did not run for the legislature this year, so he would not be available. I will talk with some of the departmental staff and ask their advice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob Dow".

ROBERT L. DOW
Marine Research Director

RLD/jwu
Enc.

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:

41 UNION WHARF
PORTLAND, MAINE 04101
TEL: (207) 772-3789

RECEIVED
NOV 20 1972
DEPT. OF SEA & SHORE FISHERIES

November 17, 1972

Mr. Robert L. Dow
Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries
State House
Augusta, Maine 04330

re: dam removal

Dear Bob:

As you know, your department and other agencies have recommended that the Goose Falls dam not be removed until such time as it can be demonstrated that tidal action into Goose Pond will not adversely affect the marine environment of the lower Bagaduce estuary and Penobscot Bay. We have followed this advice and have no plans to remove the dam at present.

The State Highway Department has requested that we remove the top three feet from the dam for bridge safety. I made a formal request early in August to the Corps of Engineers to allow us to do this but have not yet received an answer.

We have been monitoring the water in Goose Pond on a continuous basis and have maintained our analytical lab for this purpose. Next spring I hope that there will be sufficient data available from the testing to allow us to make application to the Corps of Engineers for dam removal. Naturally, their judgment will hinge on your recommendation. I hope, therefore, that your department will take a continuing interest in the testing of Goose Pond, and that any request to the Corps for dam removal will have been approved by Sea & Shore Fisheries prior to submittal.

Very truly yours,

Frederick M. Beck/lja

Frederick M. Beck
Director of Exploration

FMB:lja
cc: C.D. Snead, Jr.

Copy to John Hurst - 11/20/72

November 13, 1972

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Callahan Mining Corporation
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Maine 04111

Dear Fred:

I would appreciate hearing from you or someone else in Callahan Mining Corporation concerning the disposition of the dam at Goose Cove. In other words, what are the intentions of the company with respect to the retention or removal of the dam?

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT L. DOW,
Marine Research Director

RLD/jwu

copy to Hurst - Nov. 20

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
December 5th 72

Mr. John H. Gray
President G.P.E.C.
Brocksville,
Maine 04617

Dear John:

I received the attached copy of correspondence from the Corps of Engineers the other day and I thought you should have a copy.

Fred said he was getting the October 5th minutes together when we talked of the 20th of November.

I'm inclined to agree with the second paragraph of Mr. Andreliunas's letter and considering Mr. Moehel's request at the public meeting last spring "to keep the corps notified of meetings and progress", it is puzzling why Fred has not done so.

It does little good for the committee's credibility.

As I understand it Mr. Nuzzo and the Corps have good reason to be interested in the reclamation of the area, with particular concern on the silt in the cove and the stability of the tailings area.

As Fred does have the responsibility to inform the committee of meetings I sure would make it a point to see that the Corps gets an invitation to the next one and all those from now on for that matter.

I have not heard from Charlie Sneed on the land turn over proposal as yet.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck

cc:CHP

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
November 29, 1972

Maine Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries
State House Annex
Augusta, Maine 04330

Mr. Robert L. Dow
Marine Research Director

Dear Mr. Dow:

Thank you for the reprints of the coastal metal mining. I sincerely hope you forwarded one to Mr. Wiggins at the Ellsworth American as he has had an interest in the situation at the Callahan mine-site. I think he would consider publication of the material which among other things might make some of the people aware of the dangers in digging clams in the area, as I had mentioned to you this was a common occurrence throughout last summer and fall.

I have heard from Mr. Nuzzo at the Army Corps of Engineers and he has requested an update on the situation at Goose Pond. It seems as though the Corps is on the way to giving the problem some concern but there seems to be little in the way of their exerting much pressure on the Callahan Corporation alluding to a "lack of jurisdiction".

Mr. Nuzzo seemed to think there was a possibility of having Mr. Andrelinas coordinating some strong request to Callahan to clean up the cove. I believe this goes back to a request on the part of Robert Gray, (who leases land in the cove area) and his attorney in Blue Hill Mr. Barry Mills to force a clean up through the Refuse Law of 1899.

I don't know if this is a practical measure, considering the court back log and federal slowdown on this form of action.

I am writing to you mainly to make you aware of a call to me made by Fred Beck on the 20th of this month. Mr. Beck would like the G.R.S. to consider a land turnover arrangement by the Penobscot and Callahan Corporations at the next meeting of the committee (sometime in January).

No details are or were made available at the time of his call. I have written to Charles Sneed asking for an outline of the proposal for consideration prior to the next meeting.

I see no reason to refuse to consider what Callahan is offering of has in mind as long as it is in writing that could be carefully studied.

(cont.)

It appears obvious to me that Callahan is worried about some near future problems and may be looking for a scapegoat and in the back of my mind I have had the feeling that the GFRS fitted the role. The old dodge of: if you've got a problem set up a committee to study it but not arrive at any answers.

No doubt that environmental legislation will inevitably become tighter and more rigorously enforced as time goes on and considering the known as well as possible unforeseen environmental problems of the area a shift of responsibility and liability should be avoided.

If this land turnover proposal is Callahan's move to make that shift (and it's the only way I can interpret it at this time without more information) I would appreciate your support to not let it come about.

I am well aware of your feelings on the placement of the original responsibility for this mess with the Legislature, and perhaps it is not proper for me to ask you this, do you know of a legislator that might be inclined to work on an emergency bill to force the total reclamation of the Goose Pond area prior to what seems to be the imminent disengagement of Callahan?

About the only fellow I know in Augusta besides you is Representative Jon Lund who sponsored the bill worked on by the NEC, two or three years ago.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sardecki

cc: CMF

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
November 29, 1972

Mr. John Gray
Chrm'n G.P.H.S.
Brooksville,
Maine 04617

Dear John:

I am writing in reference to a telephone call I received from Fred Beck on November 25th, in which he proposed a possible land turn over to the GPHS by the Penobscot and Callahan Corporations. As I understand he would like to bring this up at the next meeting of the GPHS.

Owing to lack of details on this proposal I find it difficult to give it thoughtful deliberation. I have written to Charles Sneed asking for an outline on the essential points of the proposal, but as yet have not heard from him.

I am uneasy about going to a meeting where something like this proposal is to be made without having had the time to study the idea. On the other hand, I would not want to jeopardize what might be a generous act on behalf of Penobscot and Callahan towards the future of the mine-site and Town of Brooksville.

I would like to share a few points with you as the Chairman of the committee for your consideration and I think Kip as First Selectman should also be aware of the proposal if he is not by now.

1. GPHS should not be obliged or undertake to assume the responsibilities and/or liabilities involved with the properties.
2. If Callahan or Penobscot offers transfer of title (what kind of title) there should be a clause in the document by which Callahan or Penobscot assumes continued liability and responsibility for all obligations past, present and future.
3. Environmental legislation will inevitably become tighter and more rigorously enforced as time goes on, unforeseen environmental problems of the area could develop and should the GPHS accept title without placement of liability clause the GPHS would almost certainly become liable for all future accidents, flood damage, existing and future pollution problems.

NIT
600D
COULD CLAIM OR
SOLE 1.2.3.4.5
CORPORATIONS

(cont.)

4. There should be a written outline of this proposal made available to the GFRS members for their study prior to the meeting at which it is to be discussed. This would permit fair consideration and development of well thoughtout questions to be raised at the meeting.

John, please understand these are just a few of the thoughts I have on this turn of events and maybe I'm unduly pessimistic of this turnover proposal. Anyhow I think it deserves careful consideration, perhaps Rip might consider contacting the town attorney (or that state agency that can lend legal assistance) to be in attendance at the meeting when the proposal is aired.

When Fred called he asked when would be a good time for me to attend a meeting. I said January (the second week) would be about the only time I could make it as our shop is just too busy now til Christmas. I would like to attend and hope this does not cause an inconvenience to the other committee members.

If I receive any further word from Charles Daeud with regard to an outline of the proposal I'll send it up to you. You might consider asking Fred for details if you should happen to see him.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck
Vice Chrm'n GFRS

cc: CME

Francis M. Greene
Vail Road
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12603

27 Oct '72

Dear Alford;

I should have written you long ago about the question of the Society taking over the Callahan property but somehow I keep getting diverted. I have however thought about it on several occasions.

I'm really puzzled with the whole business. Certainly the Society should not assume the responsibilities and/or liabilities involved. If Callahan offers a transfer of title to the Society there would have to be a clause in the document by which Callahan assumes liability and responsibility for all obligations past and future. This I'm sure they would not be permitted by their lawyers to do.

If the Society accepted title without such a clause I believe it would certainly become liable for all future accidents, flood damages and existing and future pollution

problems. In the last regard we must keep in mind that the laws will inevitably become tighter and more rigorously enforced as time goes on.

It appears obvious to me that Callahan is worried about future (near future) problems especially because of this situation and is looking for a scapegoat.

I don't believe there is any need to refuse to consider an offer in writing of just exactly what they have in mind. If however the Society should decide to accept a phony offer from Callahan I think you should present your resignation after voting against it.

As to what a legitimate offer in writing should contain, I would suggest that in addition to their retaining liability, it should include their (Callahan's) firm commitment to carry out the corrective actions

covered in our joint letter of late last summer as proposed by Beck at the Annual Meeting.

I'm planning to send a check for \$1000 to the Society of Beck as you suggested in your letter of Nov. 16 to the Friends of Goose Pond. This would specify two separate memberships for Maura and me.

I'm curious as to whether you have had any reaction to your letter you send to "Friend of Goose Pond." Just between us if we could get enough people of good will to invest \$500 each we could elect a new Board of Directors at the next annual meeting and do what we felt best with the Reclamation Society! How'd you like this idea!

Yours

Frank.

P.S. I understand your feeling of frustration after all the work of years on this project.

Frank

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
November 24, 1972

Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Mr. Charles D. Snead, Jr.
Executive Vice President

Dear Charlie:

I am writing concerning the Penobscot- Callahan-
Goose Pond Reclamation Society land turn over proposal
advanced by Fred Beck in his telephone call to on the
20th.

No doubt you all have given this approach serious
consideration and I would like to do the same, but
owing to the lack of details find it difficult to
really undertake thoughtful deliberation of the pro-
posal.

I have a feeling of presentiment without a solid
understanding of the main points of the proposal prior
to the meeting at which it is to be discussed.

My concern centers on what obligations the G.P.R.S.
would be subject to and what obligations Penobscot and
Callahan would be relieved of, aside from the question
of support for the committee.

Please appreciate also that with these questions
I would not want to jeopardize what might be a generous
act on the behalf of Penobscot and Callahan towards the
future of the mine site and town of Brooksville.

I would appreciate an outline from you on the
essential points of the proposal.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki
Vice Chrm'n GPRS

cc: CMF

*6/9/73 - 2:15 PM CAN ABOUT LAND TURN OVER DRAFT.
2/2-826 2950
Bill Meeley attorney
draw up proposal draft
Send back on 3rd. Send after looking over.
Use transferred
maintain obligations same
as with Penobscot.
telephone call Dec 14
3:05 PM 3:19 PM*

NOV. 20th 4:15-4:30 PM CALL FROM F. BECK.

PENOBSCOT MINING & CALLAHAN WOULD LIKE TO TURN OVER THEIR PROPERTIES TO THE GOOSE ISLAND RECLAIMED SOCIETY.

BECK - "THE G.P.R.S. WOULD ESSENTIALLY BE THE NEW LANDLORDS - CALLAHAN RETAINING TAX BURDEN."

MR - LIABILITIES - BECK GAVE IMPRESSION THIS WOULD BE ONE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE - MEETING - MID DECEMBER (CAN'T MAKE IT)

BECK - ALTERNATIVE IS TO HAVE PENOBSCOT + CALLAHAN TURN LAND OVER TO PRIVATE DEVELOPER (HOUSE LOTS ETC).
? (ELEC. APPROVAL FOR 20 ACRE PARCELS) DEVELOPMENT: ??

JANUARY BETTER
JAN. 016
WITH TRICK.

I CALLED SHARM GREENE TO INFORM HIM THE WALLS WERE NOT YET WINTERIZED BUT PIPING OVER TO DYERHILL TANK WAS. - ASKED HIM TO KEEP THIS DEVELOPMENT IN MIND (TURN OVER TO G.P.R.S.) IN HANDLING THE WATER MATTER - IN: CALLAHAN'S TRANSFER OF LIABILITY + OBLIGATION TO RETURN DECENT WATER SUPPLY.

CALLERD FRANK GREENE TO INFORM HIM OF DEVELOPMENTS - VALUE OF LAND COULD BE WIPED OUT IN ONE LEGAL SUIT (FUTURE) OR PRESENTLY BURIED LITIGATION AGAINST WRAK (UNREFUNDED UNINSURED SOCIETY).

CALLERD SWEAD. NOV 21ST.

1. NOT CLEAR ON THIS PROPOSAL - LIKE TO HAVE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING ON TURN OVER -
2. TAKE SOME CONSIDERATION -
3. WOULD CALLAHAN ~~REQUIRE~~ ^{QUIT CLAIM OR SALE} ~~RELEASE FROM~~ LIABILITIES - PRESENT, PAST OR UNKNOWN?
4. MAINTAIN COMMITTEE WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT - TAXES - INSURANCE.
5. ^{WOULD} CAN CALLAHAN MAINTAIN PRESENT (ASSUMING YOU'VE GOT IT) INSURANCES?

LETTER INSTEAD
NOV 24

NUZZO CALL 617 894 2400 EXT 323. 12-12:30 PM NOV 22ND

NO PERMIT TO DISCHARGE ANDRELIUNAS MAY MAKE A STRONG REQUEST TO CALLAHAN ON COVE CLEAN UP - REMOVAL OF DAM TOP - ICE OUT POSSIBLE PROBLEMS. QUESTION OF JURISDICTION ETC. IN FOREIGN CLEAN UP. ACTING ON BARRY MANS REQUEST - BOBBY FRAY - 1899 ACT.

DRAFT SENT TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS -
NOV/16/72.

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
November 16, 1972

Since my first appeal for your concern about the Callahan Corporation's open-pit mining operation at Goose Pond, Harborside, Maine, the mine has completed and ended its operations and is now involved with the reclamation of the area and an experiment in aquaculture.

The money sent to me by you was used in efforts to develop State Legislation requiring reclamation of this and future open-pit mining operations in the State of Maine. The new legislation is helpful in this regard for future mining operations, but is inapplicable to the Goose Pond area due to a Grandfather clause.

The remainder of the Friends of Goose Pond Fund went to the Academy of Natural Sciences in payment of the fee for Dr. Ruth Patrick's survey of the mine site and her recommendations for reclamation made to a committee of interested individuals assembled to gather information for possible steps in reclamation of this unique coastal mining operation. There is now a balance of \$ 197.87 in the fund, after receiving a refund from the present committee's \$ 1,000 working fund donated by the Callahan Corporation. I would like to turn over this balance to the newly formed Goose Pond Reclamation Society for the funding of incidental expenses.

The Goose Pond Reclamation Society is a non-profit organization set up to provide some form of continuity with the development of present and future reclamation activities. The membership is open at all those interested and the G.P.R.S. would appreciate support. A yearly membership can be obtained for a fee of \$ 5.00 (checks payable to the GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY) and sent to Mr. Frederick M. Beck, Secretary of the Society, c/o Callahan Mining Corporation - 41 Union Wharf- Portland, Maine 04111.

Thank you again for your help in the past.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki
Albert E. Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
November 14, 1972

Mr. Clifford A. Leach
Treasurer G.P.R.S.
Harborside, Maine

Dear Mr. Leach:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of the
of the check in the amount of \$ 387.00.

My intentions are to turn over the balance
from the now closed Goose Pond Account to the newly
organized G.P.R.S. as soon as possible after con-
tacting those who have originally made this money
available.

At present the balance is 197.87

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

cc: CMF



GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY, INC.
HARBORSIDE POST OFFICE
CAPE ROSIER, MAINE 04642

101

52-137
112

PAY
TO THE
ORDER
OF

Three Hundred Eighty Seven - 00/100 - DOLLARS \$ *387.00*
October 9, 1972

Albert E. Sandecki
Harborside, Maine 04642

CLIFFORD A. LEACH, TREAS.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
IN ELLSWORTH
BUCKSFORD, MAINE

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700151005220

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
November 14, 1972

Mr. Robert L. Dow
Marine Research Director
Dept. of Sea & Shore Fisheries
Augusta, Maine 04330

Dear Mr. Dow:

Thank you for your letter of the 6th. Yes, I would like very much to have reprints of the National Fisherman article, if possible three would be most helpful as I have been trying to keep a few interested individuals up to date on the situation at Goose Cove.

Dr. Patrick has requested to be kept informed of developments. You might consider forwarding a copy at my request to Jack Wiggins at the Ellsworth American.

Concerning your suggestions on the method of removal of the toxic sediments in Goose Cove, I'm sure you have your reasons for what seems to be a rather laborious means of getting the material out with a minimum of disturbance, but, in fact is this a feasible means of accomplishing the job. I have only seen the tide out far enough a few times a year to facilitate this work.

and to whom should it be made? Your mention of the depth of the new sediments being at the mouth of the cove less than those at the head of the cove are probably correct when you consider the remnants of the coffer dam construction. I have an aerial photograph that would indicate quite a substantial build up of new sediment at the end of the discharge pipe also.

What is the possibility of a weighted curtaining device being placed at the mouth of the cove and a suction dredge brought in to clean the cove thoroughly?

In any event what would be your suggestion to impliment some action on getting the job started?

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki



STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES

STATE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

November 6, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

It is most unfortunate that neither John Hurst nor I were able to attend the last meeting of the Goose Cove Reclamation Committee. We certainly have not at any time withheld information concerning the levels of toxic metals in the sediments, marine algae, marine animals, and water.

I am not certain that the use of a dragline or a suction dredge to remove the sediments in Goose Cove from the mining operation would be desirable. I have suggested, and would repeat my suggestion, that the sediments be removed by hand tools during low tide. In this way, further damage to the environment and further distribution of these sediments beyond the mouth of Goose Cove would be kept, I would hope, to a reasonable minimum. If the preliminary reports we have had are accurate, the depth of the new sediments (that is, those from the mining operation) are deepest at the head of the cove and diminish in depth towards the mouth of the cove. I realize that this project would take a considerable length of time, but I would certainly recommend that this procedure be followed.

NATIONAL FISHERMAN is reprinting the report which John Hurst and I prepared for them. The reprint includes additional information which was more technical than they wished to have included in their original printing. This should be available sometime this week, and I would be glad to send you reprints if you desire them.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Robert L. Dow'.

ROBERT L. DOW,
Marine Research Director

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
October 31, 1972

Maine Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries
State House Annex
Capitol Shopping Center
Augusta, Maine 04330

Mr. Robert L. Dow,
Marine Research Director

Dear Mr. Dow:

I assume you have had a chance to study the core test results on the Callahan discharge into Goose Cove by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. (NEBCD-WG 2/10/72)

As the disposition form indicates this is a confirmation of the earlier test results.

What is the next step in cleaning up the Goose Cove situation in view of the findings of the Corp's of Engineers?

In discussions a week ago with Mr. Fred Beck I got the impression that he was not disturbed or willing to acknowledge Callahan's responsibility for the contamination, indeed the only thing he was disturbed about was the "withholding" of these test results by Mr. Hurst. I imagine this was understandable as the results came at about the time your department had its hands full with the red tide problem. This however, along with the Corp's silence on the disposition of the concrete dam caps give Callahan reason for being excused from responsibility, i.e. had at one time machinery, manpower etc. if we knew then and so on....

I was alarmed to hear Mr. Hurst and Mr. Nuzzo of the Corps advance the idea of leaving the material where it is for fear of spreading it further into the bay area through dredging. Maybe this is a valid point but considering the test results it's rather heavily loaded material that may take years to neutralize. Boats use the cove and at mid or low tide churn the sediment with prop wash.

Mr. Dow, would you and your department please initiate some action on this situation, especially considering that you have been involved in the plan to reclaim the mine-site.

Sincerely,

Francis M. Greene
Vail Road
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12603

18 October 72.

Dear Albert:

By now you have seen the latest Elworth American. I'm a little confused by the statistics. The level of 1004 ft is described as both mean low tide and the old "h" tide level. I remember it was described as mean high tide at the meeting. I guess the press gets a little confused at times.

Another point is Beck's statement that Callahan has authority to restore the flow of water as a result of the state enabling act allowing them to return water to the pond. I assume they have their right to return water to the pond but I would think an official approval of the ^{normal} water content of the pond would be required before they would allow it to flow into the Bay. This Malcolm Richards of L & S Fishery didn't apparently object. Mr. Ward apparently is waiting for the oyster to

grow large enough to test for heavy metals.

As to the sediment readings from the Cove Beck "hasn't had time to study" them yet. The other quote is about sitting down with A. & A. and deciding "who does the the job and who pays to remove the silt. At least he will consult with A. & A. on this."

Also he isn't sure "we want it there" in referring to the silt from the cove going into the main jet.

At least Ken and there is stated as the agency to decide what is encouraging.

Also note that you received credit for ~~receiving~~ ^{receiving} the results of the Corps of Engineer tests of the sediment on Oct 6.

All in all I'm not sure what all this means but Beck doesn't seem to be disturbed or to acknowledge Callahan's responsibility.

I'll be interested in your reactions.

Yours,
Frank

Francis M. Greene
Vail Road
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603

12 Oct 72

Dear Albert;

Thanks for report of sediment samples and for letting me see the clipping (enclosed).

One thing that looks odd is the note at the top of the "Data Sheet" i.e. "Project Boothbay Harbor Maine". The reader would be confused in thinking the samples came from Boothbay Harbor rather than Goose Cove. I don't know whether this is important or not nor whether it is an error in preparing the report.

I assume the clipping does not apply to Goose Cove; I've understood that the Corps of Engineers did issue a proposed permit for the Callahan operation.

You say that Callahan has not yet seen the results of the tests but I assume that the Co of E. has sent them to Sea and Shore Fisheries or will do so. It would seem that

2.

Sea and Shore would have it initiated action since they have been involved in the plan to clean up the Cove.

How about putting this question up to Sea and Shore Fisheries; "What is the next step in cleaning up the loose Cove situation in view of the findings by the Corps of Engineers." Would that get them moving before Callahan closes up and leaves the area.

These are just casual thoughts on this subject.

The next question that is on my mind is when and how we learn about the results of the recent meeting of the "Society." Is there anyone you or I can write and ask what went on at the meeting or do we have to await the minutes that never seem to get put out by Beck.

I'm sorry to put these questions to you but I am confused. We have not yet gotten the Elsworth American report on the meeting of the Society. The latest issue of the paper was Oct 5 as I recall so it didn't get in the paper. The next issue should be coming out today and will reach us during the next week.

Perhaps we'll know something then ^{and} be able to think of some solution.

One other question is what the alterations of the Co. E. report mean, for example: the detection limit on Copper 0.2 has been crossed out and 20 inserted, and the left of the sheet has 25-60 typed in. The same is true with the notation at the left 30-50 for Lead and 7-20 for Zinc. Do you have any idea what these represent? Is it possibly a permissible level?

all I've done is throw questions at
you. I wish I could suggest something
but can't

I have just received a note
(enclosed) from Beck; very pleasant.
I don't think he could have accomplished
anything in the use of the tailings.
I in effect told him so when I
sent the letter from Barnaby (enclosed).

I'll await any further ideas
from you but I've suggested a push
at Sea and Shore and a check-up
with anyone you know who attended
the ^{last} Society meeting like Hund or Dow.

Yours.

Frank.

P.S. I'm not proud of this letter. I
certainly rambled.

F.M.S.

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
October 31st 1972

Callahan Mining Corporation
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Maine 04111

Mr. Frederick Beck
Dist. Exploration Mgr.
Sec. G.P.R.S.

Dear Fred:

One item I failed to ask you about when we met earlier this month was concerning the minutes of the meeting held this past July. I assume the minutes were corrected and amended at the meeting on October 5th.

If the approved and amended minutes are available I would like to have a copy at your earliest convenience, as well as those taken at the October 5th session.

I imagine you have had a chance to study the core test results submitted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers NEDOD-WQ 2/10/72 and would like to know what conclusions you have come to on the confirmed contamination in the Goose Cove area?

I would appreciate hearing from you on this matter to avoid a misunderstanding of Callahan's position concerning the sediment in Goose Cove.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck

cc: CMP

'Bureaucratic Nightmare' Stalls Refuse Act

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Litigation — the great resource of industrial polluters, who regard the Refuse Act of 1899 as a Communist plot — has sent the Environmental Protection Agency to the Justice Dept. in search of a way to get its stalled enforcement program going again.

Briefly, according to John R. Quarles Jr., EPA's assistant administrator for enforcement and general counsel, the problem is that one court decision says Corps of Engineers can't issue permits yet under the Refuse Act, and another says the EPA can't prosecute until the Corps can issue permits.

The result has become a "bureaucratic nightmare" with industrial discharges into navigable waterways going on unrestricted meanwhile, he said.

Quarles asked Kent Frizzell, assistant attorney general in the land and natural resources division of the Dept. of Justice, to try to resolve the problem.

"Something must be done or the Refuse Act — our principal legal weapon against industrial

water polluters — may become a dead letter," he said.

The problem was set up in a ruling last December by Judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr. of the District of Columbia court forbidding issuance of discharge permits by the Corps of Engineers until the corps had prepared environmental impact statements for major permits. With 20,000 permit applications pending, the Corps found itself suddenly loaded with a great burden of paperwork, and declared a moratorium on issuance.

The new permit program, replacing old practices by which permits were issued with little or no investigation and no enforcement later, was established in December 1970 as part of President Nixon's effort to step up pollution control. It required the Corps of Engineers to issue permits only following advice from the EPA that proposed discharges were acceptable as far as water quality was concerned.

Then, on May 30, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled in a case involving the

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp. that industrial polluters could not be prosecuted under the Refuse Act unless permits were available.

"That case could stop us dead in our tracks," Quarles said.

The Justice Dept. was asked to petition for a rehearing in the Philadelphia case and to expedite the EPA appeal of the District of Columbia case so that the permit program could be revived.

Quarles also urged congressional action on a bill by Rep. John D. Dingell of Michigan and Thomas M. Pelly of Washington which he said would relieve the permit program from the effects of the District of Columbia injunction.

The latter, ironically, was set off not by a great industry seeking to avoid ending its discharges, but by a couple of canoe enthusiasts who wanted a non-navigable stream, the Grand River flowing into Lake Erie, kept clean from northern Ohio's industry.

The suit was filed by Jerome S. Kaluz and Donald Large as a

(Continued from page 19-A)

"class action" for all recreational and conservational users of the Grand River, against the Engineers and the EPA.

Judge Robinson not only declared all waste discharges into non-navigable waters illegal and barred the federal government from issuing permits there but in addition ordered environmental impact statements for permits for navigable waters.

— John Frye

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

NINETEENTH AND THE PARKWAY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19103

Phone LO 4-3921 Area Code 215

October 20, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosures in September. I will always be interested in Goose Cove and the Callahan mine-site at Harborside. Thank you for keeping me informed.

It was a pleasure to see you the other evening.

Sincerely,

Ruth
Ruth Patrick
Chairman
Department of Limnology

RP:bs

Goose Pond Society Approves 1,004-Foot Depth At Callahan Pit

The Goose Pond Reclamation Society, which met Thursday evening, voted to approve a request by Callahan Mining Inc. to allow fresh water to fill the abandoned open pit mine to a depth of 1,004 feet, which is mean low tide in adjoining Goose Cove.

The Society, a quasi-official body whose directors include representatives from the mining company, the community, and the State, also heard results of testing for base metals in pond waters and it was advised of progress in Callahan's aquacultural experiments.

At the previous meeting, it

had been decided to remove the fresh water dam eventually and to return the pond to its original condition as a tidal estuary. The reasons, according to Fred Beck of Callahan, are that if fresh water is allowed to fill behind the present dam it will cover such a large area that it will flood a good deal of land in the adjacent sanctuary, the rights to which would be in question. Moreover, the high level would make the pond useless as a duck nesting area. For that reason it had been decided to return the pond to salt water.

The dam is presently at 1,007 feet, but the State Highway

Commission has requested that the top three feet be removed so that ice piles won't damage the road in winter.

Beck said the sixteen-foot pipeline to the cove, which formerly kept the pit drained, will be removed "at the appropriate time".

Beck said that the 1,004 foot level will probably be reached naturally within a month. The water had been kept at the 990 foot level until turbidity improved.

In order of business:

- 1) Treasurer Paul Venno re-
- Continued On Page 5**

Soci



Florence Black and Bob Mant of the Goose Cove Restoration Society inspect a commercially reared salmon of the size that Callahan expects to put on the market in a week or two.

Goose Cove Sediments Contain High Metal Pollution Levels

Extraordinarily high levels of heavy metal pollution in the bottom sediments of Goose Cove near Callahan Mine have been disclosed by trace metal analysis by the U. S. Corps of Engineers Water Quality Laboratory.

Results of the tests were furnished to Albert Sandecki, vice chairman of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society, on Oct. 6. The specimens examined were collected by John Hurst of the Maine Sea & Shore Fisheries.

Copper in samples collected at six different sites ranged from 1,820 parts per million to 3,050 ppm; lead from 550 ppm to 810 ppm; zinc from 1,270 ppm to 2,450 ppm. Cadmium appeared in only one sample and in that at 5.38 ppm.

Analysis of sea water showed lead at 0.5 ppm, zinc at 0.04 to 0.06 ppm. There were no detectable amounts of copper or cadmium in sea water samples.

concentration can be had from comparison with bottom sediment samples taken in the series of First, Second and Third Pond area last September by Environmental Engineering Services of Orono. The highest copper concentration they found there was 3.25 parts per million. The highest zinc concentration they found was 430 parts per million. The highest lead concentration they found was 11 parts per million.

The relation of metal traces in sediment and water to levels of metal in shellfish and other fish is not well understood. Some species concentrate the metal of their environment thousands of times, with the level of concentration varying in animal tissue. The Sea & Shore Fisheries Department have sampled shellfish from Cape Rosier and have found 27 percent of the specimens with levels of heavy metals in

1969. There was an increase of 230 percent since mining started.

The relation between the level of metals in the sediment and the health of the clams and mussels themselves and their toxicity to human beings is not fully understood.

The usual concentration of lead in sea water is about 0.00003 ppm, as compared with the Cape Rosier analysis of 0.5 ppm. The usual concentration of zinc in sea water is 0.01 ppm, compared with a concentration of 0.04 ppm to 0.06 ppm off Cape Rosier.

West Penobscot

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Healy of Connecticut have been at their home here.

Several from here attended Grand Family Night at Primrose Chapter O.E.S. in Belfast

ported that Callahan donated \$1,000, \$387 disbursed to vice chair Sandecki as expensing Dr. Patrick to the conservation area in spring, \$613 remains at Liberty National.

2) Bob Mant, Callahan culturalist, said that copper content average parts per million, lead ppm, iron was 227, zinc was 930 ppm about what we get from raft in Penobscot in Bluehill Bay," said.

Regarding salinification, the top is relatively fresh. The salinity at five feet is per thousand; at 10, 17.5 ppt; at 15 feet 20; at 20 feet 24 ppt. In Cove the August average 27.4 ppt.

"The copper is OK is good, and there is with iron. The zinc is mainly twice as high as at Goose Cove Bay."

Chairman John Gr zinc level acceptable

"The oysters are It's twice as high Bay, but I'm not sure at that low level not as toxic as copperium. Animals and stand higher doses guideline for oyster parts per million.

Beck: "It could go where the tailings go into the cove at the dam. If we raise the 1,004 feet, salt water areas now exposed a stop the oxidation a further solubility."

3) There was discussion raising the level to 1, been recommended meeting.

Beck: "That's four the level of the old falls. It will be at tide level. Fresh water spill over the top, a flowing saltwater will He requested the approval.

Malcolm Richards, Shore Fisheries, "I need permission?"

Beck: "The State gave us permission to took the riparian"

High Metal Pollution Levels

Extraordinarily high levels of heavy metal pollution in the bottom sediments of Goose Cove near Callahan Mine have been disclosed by trace metal analysis by the U. S. Corps of Engineers Water Quality Laboratory.

Results of the tests were furnished to Albert Sandock, vice chairman of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society, on Oct. 6. The specimens examined were collected by John Hurst of the Maine Sea & Shore Fisheries.

Copper in samples collected at six different sites ranged from 1,320 parts per million to 3,050 ppm. Lead from 550 ppm to 310 ppm. Zinc from 1,270 ppm to 2,450 ppm. Cadmium appeared in only one sample and at that at 5.3 ppm.

Analysis of sea water showed lead at 0.5 ppm, zinc at 0.04 to 0.06 ppm. There were no detectable amounts of copper or cadmium in any of the samples.

Some of the heavy metals

concentration can be had from comparison with bottom sediment samples taken in the series of First, Second and Third Pond area last September by Environmental Engineering Services of Orono. The highest copper concentration they found there was 325 parts per million. The highest zinc concentration they found was 430 parts per million. The highest lead concentration they found was 11 parts per million.

The relation of metal traces in sediment and water to levels of metal in shellfish and other fish is not well understood. Some species concentrate the metal of their environment thousands of times, with the level of concentration varying in animal tissue. The Sea & Shore Fisheries Department have sampled shellfish from Cape Rosier and have found 25 percent of the specimens with levels of heavy metals in excess of suggestion made thus in the Food and Drug Administration at the time the samples were taken in 1969. In a statement made at the Kerr American mine hearings in Blue Hill last October, Robert Dow, of Sea & Shore Fisheries said that before ore separation started at Cape Rosier heavy metals were found in soft clams taken at Goose Cove with analysis value of 5,754 parts per million. After mining started, this rose to a level of 18,962 ppm in December

1969. There was an increase of 230 percent since mining started.

The relation between the level of metals in the sediment and the health of the clams and mussels themselves and their toxicity to human beings is not fully understood.

The usual concentration of lead in sea water is about 0.00003 ppm, as compared with the Cape Rosier analysis of 0.5 ppm. The usual concentration of zinc in sea water is 0.01 ppm, compared with a concentration of 0.04 ppm to 0.06 ppm off Cape Rosier.

West Penobscot

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Healy of Connecticut have been at their home here.

Several from here attended Grand Family Night at Pleasant Chapter O.E.S. in Belfast Sept. 30.

Betty Chatfield and Harriet Heath attended Hancock Pomona at Deer Isle Oct. 2.

Mrs. Edmund Mavens and children, Belinda and David of Bath, visited her mother, Mrs. Carrie Clement and Basil last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner Hill and family of Auburn, Mass. visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Darrell and her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Devereux last week.

Miss Vera M. Leach of Bangor visited her sister, Mrs. Christie Heath and Harriet for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Webster of Lincoln were at the camp at Morses Cove last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Aysenault and family and Mr. Aysenault's mother of Bethel visited Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Heath over the weekend.

Mrs. Mervyn Clement and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Leach called on Miss Mary Leach and Mrs. Elizabeth Geaghan in Bangor recently.

Mrs. Halcord Grindell has been a patient at the EMMC in Bangor.

Beck said that the tailings are not as toxic as cadmium. Animals and people stand higher doses of a guideline for oysters of 10 parts per million.

Beck: "It could come where the tailings have into the cove at the fresh dam. If we raise the level 1,004 feet, salt water will areas now exposed and stop the oxidation and further solubility."

3) There was discussion raising the level to 1,004. Beck recommended at a meeting.

Beck: "That's four feet the level of the old ledge falls. It will be at the tide level. Fresh water spill over the top, and flowing saltwater will go. He requested the Society approval."

Malcolm Richards of Shore Fisheries: "Don't need permission."

Beck: "The State Leg gave us permission when took the riparian rights from the Sanitary. Will bring act carried and return water to the pond are hoping in a year to whole dam out."

Beck quoted a letter from US Bureau of Mines stating there is no instability in the tailings disposal especially if vegetation is lished.

After some comment heard about possible from the tailings company said they will test the tailings near it to see if leakage is discernible.

When no other action regarding raising the level of the Goose Pond was expressed, Beck formally to raise the pond level, Beck said it passed.

4) Beck said that 21 acres have been fertilized and with grasses and crown including Mount Callahan ramp and one acre in tailings area. The seed analyzer mix that was used developed by the U. of costs about \$700 per acre cost has been \$14,800. Adding extra doses of fertilizer to a test plot on top Mt. Callahan and will compare rates. "We hope the str"

SHAMROCK TREE SERVICE, INC.
Bar Harbor Road, Trenton
Complete Tree Care
Forestry Consulting
Landscaping.
667-2907

Society Approves Filling Pit

From Page 1

ported that Callahan had donated \$1,000. \$397 was disbursed to vice chairman Albert Sandeckl as expenses for bringing Dr. Patrick to the pond for conservation analysis. Last spring \$613 remains in account at Liberty National.

2) Bob Mant, Callahan's aquaculturist, said that in August, copper content averaged 700 parts per million, lead was 60 ppm, iron was 227 ppm, and zinc was 930 ppm. That's about what we get at the salmon raft in Penobscot Bay and in Bluehill Bay," said Mant.

Regarding salinity and stratification, the top ten feet are relatively fresh. Thursday, the salinity at five feet was 6 parts per thousand, at 10 feet it was 17.5 ppt, at 15 feet 20.2 ppt, and at 20 feet 24 ppt. In Goose Cove the August average was 27.4 ppt.

"The copper is OK, the lead is good, and there is no problem with iron. The zinc is approximately twice as high in the pond as at Goose Cove or Bluehill Bay."

Chairman John Gray: "Is the zinc level acceptable?"

"The oysters are growing. It's twice as high as Bluehill Bay, but I'm not sure it matters at that low level. Zinc is not as toxic as copper or cadmium. Animals and people can stand higher doses of it. The guideline for oysters is 2,000 parts per million."

Beck: "It could come from where the tailings have spilled into the cove at the fresh water dam. If we raise the level to 1,004 feet, salt water will cover areas now exposed and it might stop the oxidation and prevent further solubility."

3) There was discussion of raising the level to 1,004, as had been recommended at the last meeting.

Beck: "That's four feet above the level of the old ledge at the falls. It will be at the high tide level. Fresh water will spill over the top, and the inflowing saltwater will remain." He requested the Society's approval.

Malcolm Richards of Sea & Shore Fisheries: "Don't you need permission?"

Beck: "The State has already given us permission when we raised the Librarian dam."

may we put on will provide some nitrogen."

He said another 40 acres remain to be seeded. "So far it is growing like hair on a bald head."

"We sold all the mine equipment except what will be used for aquaculture. We are cleaning up the junk left. The gate is locked at the tailing pond and we have a permanent watchman at the Goose Falls entrance. The mill is still there. We are looking for a buyer to buy it intact. When sold, it will be removed entirely with a condition that the buyer get rid of junk and cover the foundation."

5) Mant, reporting on the oyster program, said the oysters are doing quite well. In three months they have grown to a size of two inches. "There is not enough meat in them to test them for heavy metals yet."

"The salmon look good. They have increased their appetites tenfold. About one-half are marketable size, from eight ounces to one pound. We will start giving them to restaurants, such as Jed Prouty's, in the next few weeks to see if people like them." Callahan has 3,500 salmon.

Mant showed a Coho salmon of comparable size that is gutted, packaged, frozen, and marketed by Union Carbide. It is 12 inches long and costs \$1.65 per pound.

"We will purchase 100,000 Coho eggs from the State of Washington and will have our own hatchery this winter. We are thinking of growing rainbow trout as well. They do well in salt water. It takes one and a half pounds of food to produce one pound of fish."

"We haven't tested the fish for metals, but we will. Fish don't concentrate toxic metals like shellfish do, and anyway their organs are gutted for market. We are pleased with the growth. Only 350 have died, and 90 of those died on being put into the salt water when they arrived."

"The fish are being grown in pens in the bay. We put some of them in the pit, too. They are doing as nicely as any place else. They are seven feet below

the surface. We feed them three times per day."

6) The directors voted to open memberships in the society to anyone at an annual fee of \$5 per calendar year, payable on the annual meeting date in July. Current memberships will be billed retroactively.

7) Venno raised the issue of the silt in Goose Cove that came from pit drainage. "Does anyone have plans for removing it?"

Beck: "It is a definite problem at the head of the cove." He said that a couple of meetings ago, it was decided by the society to collect samples from the cove in cores and have them analyzed before attempting to remove the silt. Callahan's equipment would have been available to use in removing the silt had the action been agreed upon then. Beck just received the analyses of the samplings and has not yet had time to study them. "I think we will have to sit down with Sea & Shore and decide if there is a problem in mucking this silt out and decide who does the job and who pays."

Venno remarked that it should be removed for the sake of restoring the cove as a decent harbor.

Bill Hunter said there is now up to two feet of silt in places. He thought that when the dam is removed, currents will flush much of it out to sea.

Beck said that the drain pump that used to empty the pit into the cove isn't strong enough to do the reverse and pump the silt back into the pit. "Anyway, I'm not sure we want it in there."

Richards said the silt extends toward the bay in pockets to a distance of 150 feet.

Beck: "I will look into the cost of dredging or dragline buckets."

8) It was agreed to have future meetings in the evening. Those attending included Selectmen John Gray, Kim each and Shannon Blodgett; Paul Venno and Malcolm Richards of Sea & Shore; Fred Beck and Bob Mant of Callahan; Bill Barthelmann of Portland; Bill Hunter of Winterport; Bob Howard; Seth Blodgett; and Florine Black.



Society inspect a commodity in a week

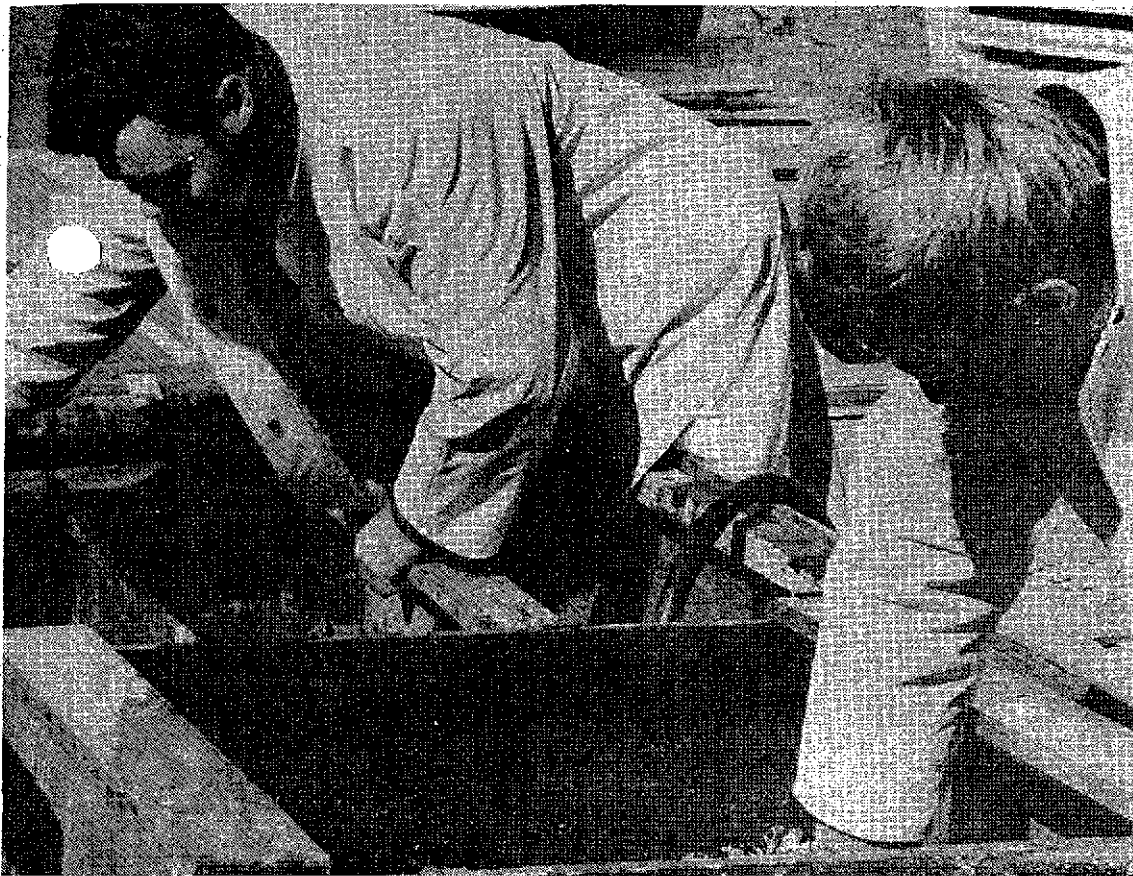
Contain levels

There was an increase of percent since mining started. relation between the levels in the sediment and health of the clams, and themselves and their to human beings is not understood.

usual concentration of in sea water is about ppm, as compared with ppm. Rosier analysis of 0.5 The usual concentration of sea water is 0.01 ppm, red with a concentration ppm to 0.06 ppm soft Rosier.

Penobscot

and Mrs. Vincent Healy... family night at... Penobscot



Checking the oysters

Steve Snow (left) and Robert Mant check some of the 350,000 oysters being raised in screens at Brooksville as part of Callahan Mining Corporation's experimental aquaculture project. Most of

the oysters are in trays and have been suspended in the open water around Goose Cove.—Packet photo.

Callahan salmon doing well in Brooksville aquaculture project

BROOKSVILLE--Will salmon from Washington state and Lake Erie survive and grow in the ocean waters of Penobscot Bay? The answer is a definite "yes," according to Robert Mant, biologist in charge of Callahan Mining Corporation's experimental aquaculture project at Brooksville.

About 4,200 such small salmon were obtained by Callahan this summer and suspended in reinforced nets from a raft near the mouth of Goose Cove.

Since that time, Mant and his assistants, Steve Snow and David McGraw, have fed the salmon daily and watched them increase in size to the point where they have reached what is considered to be a marketable size--10 to 12 ounces.

Mant said between 300 and 400 of the 4,200 salmon failed to survive but attributed much of the loss to the newness of the project and the fact that the salmon were a mixed lot. "We had no choice over the salmon we got," he said.

RESEARCH since the project began has also indicated that the nets used in the Callahan project could have accommodated a larger number of salmon.

The fish were actually undercrowded, Mant said, and would grow more uniformly when stocked at the proper density.

He said that, while the fish have done well, the water temperature recently dropped to the levels considered ideal for raising salmon--44 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Present plans are to leave the salmon suspended until the water temperature drops below the desired level, Mant said, but efforts will begin this week to distribute the fish to individuals and restaurants to determine marketing potential.

The project will continue next year on a larger scale, according to Mant. About 100,000 Coho salmon eggs will be obtained this winter for hatching in the spring. The baby fish will remain in fresh water until the following spring when they will be introduced to salt water, he said.

Other small salmon will also be obtained for raising to market size during next summer, Mant said, noting that Callahan officials are "quite pleased" with the project so far.

SALMON are not the only seafood being grown in the pilot project. About 350,000 oysters--American, European and Japanese--are being raised in wire screens and trays in the waters of Goose Cove and Horseshoe Cove.

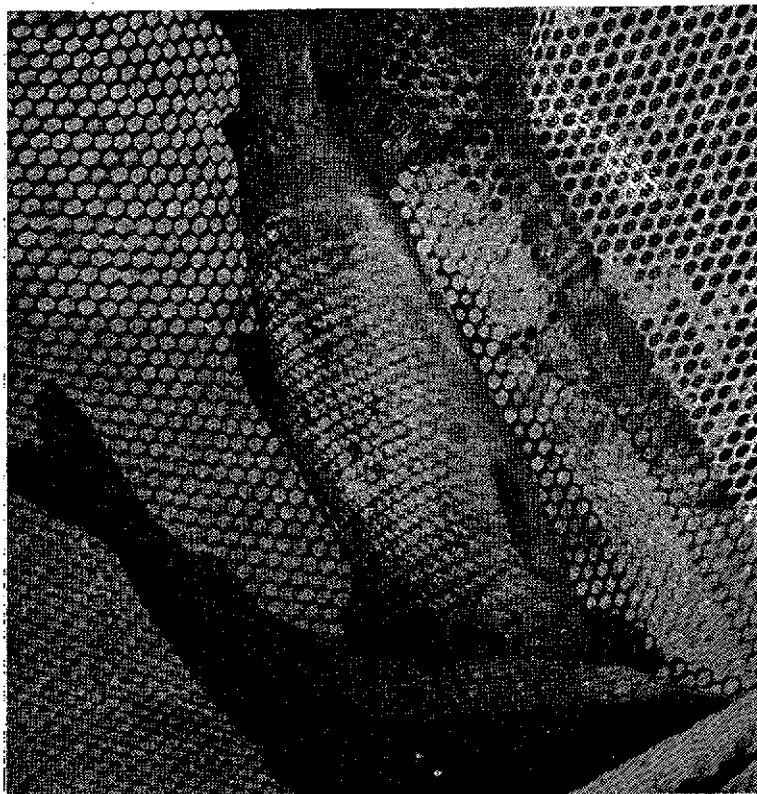
After a slow period this summer, the oysters are now doing nicely, Mant said, particularly the Japanese variety, some of which

have already reached about two inches in size.

The large open pit used in Callahan's mining operation is within four feet of being filled to the high water level and is being monitored to determine metal concentration levels.

Recent tests showed .050 parts per million copper in the water at the salmon raft outside the cove and .065 parts per million copper at the surface of the pit center, Mant said.

Zinc levels in the same test were .391 parts per million at the raft and .930 parts per million in the pit.



Locally grown

Many of the salmon being raised in nets as part of the aquaculture project at Brooksville have reached marketable size, about 10 ounces, according to Robert Mant, Callahan biologist. The salmon will be distributed to individuals and restaurants to determine the market potential.—Packet photo.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
424 TRAPELO ROAD
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:
NEDOD-P

6 October 1972

Mr. Albert Sandecki, Vice Chairman
Goose Pond Reclamation Society
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of October 4, 1972,
I am forwarding for your information copies of the trace metal
analyses performed by the Corps of Engineers' Water Quality Lab-
oratory. These laboratory results are from the second batch of
samples submitted by Mr. John Hurst of Maine Sea and Shore Fish-
eries.

I hope this information will be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William W. Nuzzo".

Incl: As stated

WILLIAM W. NUZZO
Civil Engineer
Permits Branch
Operations Division

DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15; the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL NEDOD-00	SUBJECT Analysis of Sediment Samples, Booth Bay Harbor, Maine
--	--

TO: THRU: Chief, Operations
TO: Chief, Permits Branch

FROM: Chief, Water Quality Lab
Operations Division

DATE: 2 October 1972
Condike/jbg/928-1711

CMT 1

1. Attached are Trace Metal Analyses of bottom sediment and water column samples sent to this laboratory by Mr. John Hurst, Main Sea and Shore Fisheries Laboratories. This is the second set of bottom sediment analyses, and the first of the corresponding water columns.
2. The extensive contamination by copper, lead, zinc and cadmium observed in the first set of sediment samples (22 Aug 72) is confirmed by the attached results. The sea water samples also exhibited abnormally high levels of lead and zinc, but the levels of copper and cadmium were below the detection limits of our instrument.
3. Information regarding the relative geographical locations of the sampling sites was not made available by Mr. Hurst, and therefore further evaluation of the data is not possible at this time.
4. An additional copy of the analyses is enclosed for forwarding to Mr. Hurst if you so desire.



BRAZEAU

CF
Mr. Nuzzo, Permits Branch
Mr. Moehler, Permits Branch

DATA SHEET

WATER QUALITY TRACE METAL ANALYSIS

PROJECT: Booth Bay Harbor, Maine

RIVER BASIN: N/A

TYPE SURVEY: Marine Bottom Sediment

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 2 October 1972

COLLECTOR: Mr. Hurst

ANALYST: Condike

SAMPLE NUMBER		BBHM-1	BBHM-2	BBHM-2A	BBHM-3	BBHM-4
Date Of Collection		25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72
Time Of Collection		UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
Date Rec'd at Laboratory		1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72
Preservative		NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT					
Calcium	0.3 ppm					
25-60 Copper	20 0.2 ppm	3,050	2,750	2,780	2,870	1,820
Iron	0.2 ppm					
30-50 Lead	20 0.2 ppm	810	550	650	780	710
Magnesium	0.05 ppm					
Manganese	0.1 ppm					
Mercury	0.1 ppb					
Potassium	0.3 ppm					
Sodium	0.2 ppm					
7-20 Zinc	20 0.05 ppm	1,620	2,070	2,450	1,920	1,270

REMARKS:

ND = Not Detected - If element is present it is in amount less than Detection Limit.

NOTE: All values reported are in units of ppm by weight of dry sample

R. X. Breyer

(See Reverse Side)

SAMPLE NUMBER		BBHM-1	BBHM-2	BBHM-2A	BBHM-3	BBHM-4
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT					
Chromium	0.5 ppm					
30X Cadmium	2.0 ppm 0.066 ppm	5.38	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bismuth	1 ppm					
Cobalt	0.2 ppm					
Molybdenum	2.0 ppm					
Nickel	0.3 ppm					
Silver	0.3 ppm					
Strontium	0.3 ppm					
Silicon	3.0 ppm					
Aluminum	2 ppm					
Arsenic	5 ppm					
Barium	5 ppm					
Boron	100 ppm					
Selenium	25 ppm					
Titanium	10 ppm					
Vanadium	5 ppm					

Remarks:

Copper values 25 to 60 times higher than normal level.* Lead values 30 to 50 times higher than normal level. Zinc values 7 to 20 times higher than normal level. Detected Cadmium values 30 times higher than normal level.

*Ref. - Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 51st ed., pg. F 114

DATA SHEET

WATER QUALITY TRACE METAL ANALYSIS

PROJECT: Booth Bay Harbor, Maine

RIVER BASIN: N/A

TYPE SURVEY: Marine Bottom Sediment

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 2 October 1972

COLLECTOR: Mr. Hurst

ANALYST: Condike

SAMPLE NUMBER		BHM-5			
Date Of Collection		25 Aug 72			
Time Of Collection		UNK			
Date Rec'd at Laboratory		1 Sept 72			
Preservative		NONE			
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT				
Calcium	0.3 ppm				
Copper	0.2 20 ppm	4,190			
Iron	0.2 ppm				
20 Lead	0.2 ppm	610			
Magnesium	0.05 ppm				
Manganese	0.1 ppm				
Mercury	0.1 ppb				
Potassium	0.3 ppm				
Sodium	0.2 ppm				
Zinc	0.2 2.0 ppm	853			

REMARKS:

ND = Not Detected - If element is present it is in amount less than Detection Limit.

NOTE: All values reported are in units of ppm by weight of dry sample

R. X. Boyer

(See Reverse Side)

SAMPLE NUMBER

ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT					
Chromium	0.5 ppm					
30x Cadmium	2.0 0.20 ppm	5.25				
Bismuth	1 ppm					
Cobalt	0.2 ppm					
Molybdenum	2.0 ppm					
Nickel	0.3 ppm					
Silver	0.3 ppm					
Strontium	0.3 ppm					
Silicon	3.0 ppm					
Aluminum	2 ppm					
Arsenic	5 ppm					
Barium	5 ppm					
Boron	100 ppm					
Selenium	25 ppm					
Titanium	10 ppm					
Vanadium	5 ppm					

DATA SHEET

WATER QUALITY TRACE METAL ANALYSIS

PROJECT: Booth Bay Harbor, Maine

RIVER BASIN: N/A

TYPE SURVEY: Sea Water

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 2 October 1972

COLLECTOR: Mr. Hurst

ANALYST: Condike

SAMPLE NUMBER	BBHM-1	BBHM-3	BBHM-4	BBHM-5	
Date Of Collection	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	
Time Of Collection	0810	0825	0835	0850	
Date Rec'd at Laboratory	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	
Preservative	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT				
Calcium	0.3 ppm				
Copper	0.2 ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND
Iron	0.2 ppm				
Lead	0.3 ppm	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Magnesium	0.05 ppm				
Manganese	0.1 ppm				
Mercury	0.1 ppb				
Potassium	0.3 ppm				
Sodium	0.2 ppm				
Zinc	0.02 ppm	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04

REMARKS:

ND = Not Detected - If element is present it is in amount less than Detection Limit.

D. L. Sullivan

(See Reverse Side)

OF THIS IS NOT
ABLE TO MAKE
MEETING DOW

MAIN CONCERN IS ABOUT SILT CONDITIONS IN COVE

OCT. 5 06
9:45 AM

HURST LOCAL NEIGHBORS &
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

JACK WIGGINS 207 667 2545 - 2546
ISLAND ADVANTAGES 207 367 2200 NAT BARRROWS
JOHN GRAY - 326 - 8229

WERE
YOU ABLE
TO CONTACT
JOHN GRAY
CONCERNING NOTICE OF
THIS MEETING?

~~FOR~~ MORE BACKGROUND INFO ^{CONCERNING} AN MEETING THAT YOU MIGHT FIND HELPFUL
_{FROM JOHN GRAY} MAINLY REACK AGREEMENT ON

JOHN HURST
BOOTHBAY LAB
M.S.S.F.
633 5572

1. CALLED EARLY AS I UNDERSTAND ~~THE~~ ^{THE} TOTAL
FLOODING (TOPPING OFF) PIT AREA.

2. DOW & HURST FROM M.S.S.F. CANNOT ATTEND DUE
TO PRIOR COMMITMENTS AND LATNESS OF HOUR.

3. DOW IS VERY CONCERNED OVER THE TOXICITY OF
AND A LITTLE FURTHER THE WAY HE PUT IT AND IT'S
SILT IN COVE. (SHOULD BE REMOVED BY HAND
AT LOW TIDE
SHOULD TO BE THOROUGH AND NOT CAUSE ~~SPREADING~~ ^{SPREADING} ~~OF~~
OF SILT. (WILL TRY TO GET PAUL JENNIS TO
OBTAIN A COMPANY STATEMENT OF POSITION ON

DOW
209-2291
DEF
PHONE 622-2957

SURE
HE
HAS
HIS
REASONS

SILT.)

4. STORM CLEANUP MEET WITH SINGRAD + BECK ^{ON SEPT 25th} AND

AT THAT TIME THEY INDICATED NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR TOXIC METAL BUILDUP OR ITS FUTURE REMOVAL OF SILT FROM GOOSE CREEK

~~SEP 25~~
MRS COOK
IN WILKES BARRE PA
MAYBE PROMOTED TO OTHER
ASSIGNMENTS

5. U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ^{AS OF YESTERDAY WERE NOT NOTIFIED OF THE} HAS UNDER REVIEW AND THE DEPARTMENT A REASSIGNMENT ~~OF PERSONNEL~~ OF PERSONNEL WHO WERE UP

WM. NUZZO
CORP
BRANCH
677 844 2400
EXT 324

ON THE CALLAHAN PROJECT ^{NO PLANS FOR GOOSE CREEK RECLAMATION HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO CORP.} AND ARE UNWILLING TO ISSUE ANY DIRECTIONS ^{OR TAKE ACTION} ON SILT REMOVAL.

TESTING OF CORE SAMPLES AS YET INCOMPLETE BUT AGREED ITS A PROBLEM -

6 ALTERNATIVES TO FORCING REMOVAL OF SILT IS ACTION UNDER "1899 REFUSE ACT" - BUT THIS

LITIGATION
TYPE OF ~~ACT~~

IS NOW BOGGED DOWN IN ~~WASHINGTON~~ WASHINGTON

7. OTHER RECOURSE IS TO INTRODUCE A BILL IN LEGISLATURE TO REQUIRE CLEAN UP

~~AT THE STATES EXPENSE AND~~ PROBABLY ~~AT THE STATES EXPENSE AND~~ TAKING TOO MUCH TIME. AND

COULD PERMIT SILT TO REMAIN IN CREEK INDEFINITELY

609 429 1316 ^{WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR PROVIDING SOURCE OF NOTICE OF THE MEETING}

ROBT. DOW CALLED OCT 4th 4:45 PM.
CANNOT ATTEND MEETING. SILT REMOVAL VERY IMPORTANT, NECESSARY, STRIP IN
RECLAMATION, SHOULD IT OUT AT LOW WATER. PAUL VERNO WILL BE CONTACTED
AS ALTERNATE AT MTG.

CALL TO WILLIAM NUZZO OCT 4th 10:10 AM (NOT IN)
10:25 AM (RHS IN CELL),

1. NEXT MTG OF GPRS, THURSDAY OCT 5th AT 7 PM
BROOKVILLE TOWN OFFICE AND LIBRARY. (NOT NOTIFIED) ^{U.S.A. CTG}

~~2. SEAN SHARP FISHING IS HOPEFUL THE GOOSE CREEK~~

2. LOT OF BLICK PASSING ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR REMOVAL
OF SILT FROM GOOSE CREEK (LEGISLATION LICENSE) ^{PROBABLE} ^{BEHIND}

3. TOXIC METAL LOADING IS QUITE HIGH AND REMOVAL
SEEMS TO BE VERY NECESSARY. (A GERRARD, BUT HOW WITHOUT DISTURBING
AND SPREADING MATERIALS)

4. SEAN SHARP FISHING IS IN HOPE THAT COME

WOULD EXPECT PERMISSURE ON CALLAHAN KINING TO

REMOVES SILT FROM THIS NOW UNDAINED MAPPING

WORKING WAY. (RE ASSIGNMENT HAS CAUSED CONCUSSION, NOT IN POSITION TO ISSUE
DIRECTIONS)

5. MR. FRED BRICK (GEOLOGIST FOR CALLAHAN) HAS CHARGED OF NOTIFYING INTERESTED STATE & FEDERAL AGENCIES BUT SEEMS TO OVERLOOK THE INTEREST VOICED BY MAJOR ^{TODAY RE ASSIGNED} COOK & MR. MOFFATT.

6. WOULD SUGGEST YOU CALL MR. JOHN GRAY, PRES G.P.R.S. AT 207-326 8229 (EVENINGS) WILL CALL BRICK

7. MR. BRICK WAS TO LOOK INTO RECEIVING CORE TEST RESULTS

MADE BY YOU / PERHAPS HE HAS - ON THE OTHER HAND THIS MAY BE A SERIOUS ENOUGH FACTOR THAT HIS FIRM WOULD JUST AS SOON NOT WISH TO BE MADE AWARE OF. (TEST NOT COMPLETED.)

8. THIS HASTILY CALLED MEETING HAS THE APPEARANCE OF A QUICK WRAP UP FOR THE MINING COMPANY'S RESPONSIBILITY IN RECLAMATION. (BURYING CORE PROBLEM.)

9. IF CORPS WILL NOT COME THROUGH WITH DIRECTIONS FOR DISPOSITION OF SILT IT WOULD TAKE ^{AN} ~~A LEGISLATION~~ ACT THROUGH THE MAIN LEGISLATURE TO INITIATE CLEAN UP OF THE COAST - ^{OR ISSUES - THIS IS INEFFECTIVE BOGGED DOWN IN WASHINGTON} A LONG TIDIOUS PROCESS WHICH COULD PERMIT A CONTINUING METAL TOXICITY TO THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
424 TRAPELO ROAD
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

NEDOD-P

29 September 1972

Mr. Albert Sandecki, Vice Chairman
Goose Pond Reclamation Society
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Re: Callahan Mining Corp.
Cape Rosier, Maine

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

To date, this office has not received the additional trace metal analyses from our Water Quality Laboratory. However, when this information is available I will forward a copy to your attention.

In regard to your inquiry about the disposition of Goose Cove sediment, the Corps of Engineers is not in a position to make any specific recommendation at this time. Please be aware that this office has not been kept informed of the proposal or controversy concerning this matter; this subject was not addressed in the report entitled "Reclamation Plan, Goose Pond - Brooksville, Maine," which was endorsed by the Goose Pond Reclamation Society. Could you provide me with this background information.

I have been informed that there will be a meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society in late October, 1972. Would you please notify us of this meeting so that a representative from this office might attend.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William W. Nuzzo".

WILLIAM W. NUZZO
Civil Engineer
Permits Branch
Operations Division

ELLISWORTH AMERICAN 207-667-2545 - 2546

WAYNE COBB, BLUE HILL.

MARSHALL BURK. 207 622 3101. 207-355-2215

207 555 1212 → NAT RESOURCES COUNCIL

HOME

Jack Wiggins

JOH GRAY

CONFIDENTIAL
INTERESTING TO
PEOPLE.
MISS AD.P



As you know I ran into a lot of problems in trying

to do the proper notifying of the press concerning the

Goose Pond Reclamation Society's work on the Callahan

Reclamation of the mine. The policy now in effect is,

to "let the newspapers take the initiative on learning

of these meetings " I don't agree, but can do nothing

about it. John H. Gray of Brooksville ^{IS} now president

of the committee ^{AND} could be called for the date and time

of meetings at 326-8229. Please feel free to let any

other papers know of this arrangement.

REASON FOR CALL: There is a meeting set for OCTOBER

5th at 7pm. at the BROOKSVILLE TOWN OFFICE AND LIBRARY

It is an important meeting ^{Summarizing} covering what reclamation has

been done to date. and reports on the results hydroseeding,

aquaculture, pond flooding etc.

~~There is one fishy aspect of the meeting concerning the potentially bad situation of the silt in Goose Cove.~~

~~The corps of engineers has come up with some rather startling preliminary test results, which they have not yet made known~~

~~to Callahan, for some odd reason.~~

~~THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS HAS NOT BEEN AWARE OF RECLAMATION OF THE COVE AREA AND IS~~

I understand from John Hurst of Sea & Shore Fisheries

that these results show a heavy loading of toxic metals in the silt deposited in the cove by Callahan... AND there is a lot of ball passing and confusion on placement of responsibility for dredging the silt and no one wants to go out on a limb to say where to put it when and if it is dredged.

Would you consider calling John Gray to confirm the time and date of this meeting? I think there is a need for public knowledge of whats going on at the mine-site.

ON THE TOXICITY OF THE COVE SEDIMENT

DELAY IN TRUSTING + RED TIDE SITUATION HAD ~~BECOME~~ PRIORITY AND CAUSED THIS DELAY.

UNABLE TO ATTEND THIS MEETING

BOB DOW - 207-289-2291 - 622-2959

6:00 AM

9/29/72
1:10 PM CALL

JOHN HURST 207-633-5572

THURSDAY

MTG OCT 5 - 7 PM AT BRIDGESVILLE LIBRARY & TOWN OFFICE

CALLAHAN HAS NOT BEEN NOTIFIED OF CORE TEST RESULTS AS OF 28TH. BECK WILL LOOK INTO IT. (HURST HAS THEM BUT HAS NOT SENT THEM TO BECK) WILL SEND SOON.

IS THERE A CRITICAL PROBLEM? YES + NO. (TOO HOT MATERIAL TO DUMP ANYWHERE OTHER THAN DRY LAND)

WHEN WILL REPORTS BE GIVEN TO CALLAHAN OR COMMITTEE

SOON - NO RESULTS ON 2ND SET OF SAMPLES

WHO IS BOB HOLLIDAY U.S. BUREAU LIAISON OFFICER - IN MAINE (PRO MINING INTERESTS -)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS -

IS U.L. ANDRE LIUNAS - MORE AWARE OF MEETING

REACTION TO MR. DOWS ARTICLE IN FISHERMAN MIGHT CAUSE BECK TO OVERLOOK NOTIFICATION TO DOW OF MEETING (CHECK WITH BOB DOW)

10/3/72

DOW CALL IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN CONJUNCTION WITH LEGISLATION PERMITS CALLAHAN TO POLLUTE / HURST - MAY - CANT MAKE MEETING
MAY REQUIRE AN ACT OF LEGISLATION SEEK FUNDS FROM STATE TO CLEAN UP COUR.
JOHN GRAY CALL - GATSONIA STATEMENT OF POSITION ON CORES SILENT FROM CALLAHAN
TURN LAND OVER TO CORPS FOR RECLAMATION FUNDS FROM CALLAHAN TO BE RETURNED FROM PRICE OF LANDS SOLD IN FUTURE

John:

At the last meeting you mentioned something in regard to publicizing the meetings of tge GPRS. Something to the effect that the "let the initiative by the local papers be the means of learning of and reporting on the meetings" left a little to be desired.

Would you consider contacting the local papers for coverage of the October 5th meeting ? It should be a rather important meeting and I think there is a definate obligation to have the public aware of what the committee is doing.

Sincerely,

9/29/72

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 29, 1972

Mr. John H. Gray
President G.P.R.S.
Brooksville,
Maine 04617

Dear John:

I received notice of the GPRS meeting on the 5th of October.

It will be impossible for me to attend on this date (later in the month I could have made it) but so it goes.

In looking over the agenda for this meeting I see no reference to the reporting of the core tests made by the Maine Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers of the silt in the Goose Cove area. I understand from Fred Beck that this information was not known to him as of Sept. 26th, and he will be looking into the matter.

I have been led to believe that this is a rather important matter in light of the preliminary results obtained by the Corps of Engineers. To get an understanding of this situation I would suggest you call Mr. Dow or Mr. Hurst or Mr. Fred. Moehle of the Corps of Engineers to have them attend the meeting and make their findings known to the committee.

Please send me a copy of the minutes of this meeting and the one held this summer when they are completed.

Again, I am sorry not to be able to attend this meeting.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeckl

cc:
CMF

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:

41 UNION WHARF
PORTLAND, MAINE 04111
TEL: (207) 772-3789

September 26, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N.J. 08033

Dear Albert:

Thank you for your letter. In answer to your questions, the rough draft was completed shortly after the July meeting but didn't get sent to anybody except the Corps of Engineers before I went on vacation. Enclosed with this letter is the completed plan. Also for your information I'm enclosing a copy of a letter from the Bureau of Mines to the Corps of Engineers.

The grass is growing well on the areas seeded. The heavy rains didn't seem too much of a problem. The dam was closed to salt water flow when the water level reached "990" elevation. Subsequent rains have brought it to approximately "998." The water turbidity and toxicity are clear and normal and I think it appropriate to raise the level to 1004' as planned. This can be discussed and approved at a forthcoming G.P.R.S. meeting. I don't know whether John has written to Bob Doyle or not.

I haven't yet been made aware of any results from the silt testing at Goose Cove. I'll see if I can find out what the story is.

We are presently approaching a point of decision on the water supply. We're hopeful that we won't have to winterize the present wells -- a cost of several thousand dollars besides an \$1800 commitment to put in a power line. Testing seems to indicate that the original wells may be returning to acceptable levels. This event of course would be the best solution for all parties. We plan to get together with Sherm Greene later this week to discuss the situation.

Best regards,


Frederick M. Beck

FMB:lja



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

LIAISON OFFICE-MAINE
FEDERAL BUILDING POST OFFICE
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

SEP 22 1972

September 21, 1972

Mr. V. L. Andreliunas
Chief, Operations Division
Department of the Army
New England Division
Corps of Engineers
424 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Mr. Andreliunas,

Reference is made to your letter of September 15 requesting a statement of the Bureau of Mines' conclusions on the stability of the mill tailing impoundment of Callahan Mining Corporation at Goose Pond, Hancock County, Maine.

The mine site and mill tailing impoundment were inspected August 11, 1972, by Dr. James J. Scott, former Assistant Director, Mining, and currently acting as Special Assistant to the Director. Milling operations at the plant were terminated in mid July. Pertinent conclusions from Dr. Scott's report are quoted below:

1. Callahan Mining is doing everything possible to prevent environmental damage to the scenic Cape Rosier area and their efforts should serve as a model to other mining companies who are closing down mines.
2. There is little or no instability problem relative to their ten acre tailing disposal area. The heavy, coarse rock face virtually assures its long-term stability. Planned surface drainage and vegetation will further strengthen the structure.
3. Leaching of heavy metal ions out of the tailings during periods of heavy rainfall could be a problem. I am confident that this problem can be eliminated by establishment of vegetation and surface drainage to prevent water from seeping through the tailings."

Please advise me if I can be of further assistance.

Very truly,

SIGNED

Robert W. Holliday
USBM Liaison Officer-Maine

cc: Director's Reading File
Richard H. Mote
James J. Scott
Frederick Beck, Callahan
Mining Corp.



GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY
MEETING NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society on Thursday, October 5, at 7:00 p.m. at the Brooksville library/town office.

The agenda is:

1. Minutes of the last meeting
2. Treasurer's report
3. Report on water sampling of Goose Pond
4. Discussion of raising pond level to 1004' as planned
5. Report of seeding results
6. Aquaculture report
7. General open membership by subscription
8. Other business
9. Adjourn

* * *



CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:
41 UNION WHARF
PORTLAND, MAINE 04111
TEL: (207) 772-3789

September 22, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N.J. 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Mr. Beck has been out of the office on business for the past three weeks. We expect him back on Tuesday the 26th, and you should be hearing from him personally in answer to your questions shortly after that.

Very truly yours,

Leslie J. Anderson

Leslie J. Anderson
Secretary to Mr. Beck

LJA

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 19, 1972

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Dist. Exploration Mgr.
Callahan Mining Corp.
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Maine 04111

Dear Fred:

Not having heard from you since July 31st in regard to the rough draft of the last meeting of the G.P.R.S, I am concerned and interested in a rundown on the progress towards reclamation of the mine.

How did the hydro seeding fair with the heavy rains of Sept. 3rd and 4th ?

Has the dam been closed to salt water flow and did the rains provide sufficient topping off of the flooded pond area ?

Has the effort been made to approach Bob Doyle for reclamation funds, if so what were the results ?

Noting the preliminary test results by the Army Corps of Engineers on the Goose Cove silt what are the company's intentions for disposing of the silt?

I would appreciate any other information on what's going on.

Also interested in the progress on winterizing of the new water supply.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

cc: CMF



Mr. Albert Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

September 18, 1972

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

The letter which accompanied your recent contribution to the NRC was referred to me.

I have been in touch with Bob Dow at Sea and Shore Fisheries Department to keep myself up to date on facts which might pertain to the Callahan situation. Specifically I have found the data on the various mineral quantities in the Callahan water to be of interest. This information is indeed helpful as I follow the progress of the Kerramerican Mine. I wrote a letter to the Army Corps of Engineers and issued a news release, requesting that a public hearing on Kerramerican be held. This drew some heavy fire from our friends at the Blue Hill Packet.

I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Wayne C. Cobb". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Wayne C. Cobb
Coastal Resources Consultant

WCC/lb

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 18, 1972

Department of the Army
New England Div. Corps of Engineers
424 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Mass.

Mr. William W. Muzzo
Civil Engineer
Permits Branch
Operations Division

Re: NEDOD-P
Callahan Mining
Cape Rosier, Maine

Dear Mr. Muzzo:

Thank you for the September 6th copys of the trace metal analyses concerning the Goose Cove sediment. I have forwarded the information to Mr. John Gray, Brooksville, Maine who is chairman of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society.

The G.P.R.S. should be having a meeting sometime in the latter part of October and would appreciate any further results as they are available on the analyses received on September 1st.

In light of the apparent heavy loading of toxic metals in the cove area I feel sure that the Corps will have some specific recommendations regarding the disposition of this sediment.

I would like to request that the Corps of Engineers make these recommendations known to the G.P.R.S. and the Callahan Corporation at the earliest opportunity.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck
Vice Chr'm G.P.R.S.

cc:

Mr. John H. Gray
Mr. Frederick Moehle
Mr. John Hurst

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 14, 1972

The Academy of Natural Sciences
Nineteenth and the Parkway
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Dr. Ruth Patrick
Chairman
Department of Limnology

Dear Dr. Patrick:

Enclosed is some material on recent developments at the Callahan mine-site at Harborside, Maine.

Although developments have progressed with surficial reclamation of the area the toxicity of the silt deposited in Goose Cove by the company's milling process seems to have the potential of a very serious situation. The data sheet on water quality trace metal analysis done by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers bears this out.

I have not sent all of the test data sheets to you as there are many, but all are of comparably high readings. I understand the test were of such a shocking nature that the Corps of Engineers have requested additional samples for analysis from the Maine Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries.

I do not know where all of this will lead, but I would sincerely appreciate having the feeling of a source of support from you and your department if the need for advise on action proves necessary to gain the total reclamation of this tidal estuary so abused by the Callahan Mining Corporation.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08093
September 14, 1972

Mr. Clifford A. Leach
Treasurer G.P.R.S.
Harborside,
Maine 04642

Dear Mr. Leach:

Enclosed is a receipt for the initial deposit made by the Callahan Corporation for the Goose Pond Reclamation Society's operating funds.

I have also sent a copy of this new account deposit to John Gray for his records.

Hope all is going smoothly and hope to see you this fall.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
September 14, 1972

Mr. John H. Gray
President GPHS
Brooksville
Maine 04642

Dear John:

Enclosed is a copy of the new account deposit made by the Callahan Corporation for the Goose Pond Reclamation Society's operating funds. I sent Kip the original.

Have you had a chance to contact Bob Doyle on the availability of matching state (Mining Bureau) funds ?

Sincerely,

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK

ELLSWORTH • BUCKSPORT • WINTER HARBOR

DATE OF THIS STATEMENT

09-31-72

GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOC IN
HARBURSIDE POST OFFICE
CAPE ROSIER MAINE 04642

YOUR ACCOUNT NUMBER

71-5152 2

SHOULD FURTHER INFORMATION
BE NEEDED PLEASE USE YOUR
ACCOUNT NUMBER WHEN CON-
TACTING THE BANK

THIS BALANCE AS OF LAST STATEMENT	PLUS THIS NO OF DEP DEPOSITS AND OTHER ADDITIONS	LESS THIS NO OF CHECKS CHECKS AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS	LESS THIS SERVICE CHARGE	EQUALS THIS BALANCE AS OF THIS STATEMENT	
.00	001	1,000.00	0000	.00	1,000.00

LIST OF YOUR TRANSACTIONS			
DEPOSITS, CREDIT EXTENDED & OTHER ADDITIONS	CHECKS PAID & OTHER DEDUCTIONS	DATE	BALANCE
1,000.00	BALANCE FORWARD	8-22	.00 1,000.00

CODE: CM - CREDIT MEMO RT - ITEM RETURNED OD - OVERDRAFT SC - SERVICE CHARGE CE - CREDIT EXTENDED
 LM - DEBIT MEMO LP - LOAN PAYMENT CC - CORRECTION LS - LIST OF CHECKS ST - AUTOMATIC SAVINGS TRANSFER

CREDIT LINE ACCOUNT INFORMATION					
BILLING DATE	PREVIOUS BALANCE	CREDIT EXTENDED	AVERAGE DAILY BALANCE	FINANCE CHARGE	PAYMENTS
NEW LOAN BALANCE	CREDIT AVAILABLE	CREDIT LIMIT	MO PRINCIPAL PAYMENT	PAYMENT PAST DUE	

FINANCE CHARGE IS COMPUTED BY A 'periodic rate' OF 1.25% PER MONTH WHICH IS AN ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE OF 15% APPLIED TO THE average daily balance. THE average daily balance IS COMPUTED BY ADDING TOGETHER EACH DAY'S ENDING BALANCE DURING THE billing cycle AND DIVIDING THE RESULT BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN THE billing cycle.

NOTICE: See Reverse Side For Important Information

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK

NEW ACCOUNT DEPOSIT

ACCOUNT NUMBER	1115152	X	2
TOTAL DEPOSIT	\$ 1000.00		
NAME(S) & ADDRESS	Eggs Pond Reclamation Society, Inc.		
	Harborside Post Office		
	Cape Rosier, MAINE		
	ZIP CODE 04642		

TELLER'S STAMP
 AUG 22 1972
[Signature]

	DOLLARS	CENTS
BILLS		
COINS		
CHECKS ON		
1 52-3	1000	00
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL DEPOSIT	1000	00

52-137
 PROCESSED
 AUG 23 1972
 LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
 700 W. 50th St. MAINE

COMPUTER COPY

389 AUG 22

1,000.00

⑈0000100000⑈

MEMDOD-P

6 September 1972

Mr. John Hurst
Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries
State House Annex
Capitol Shopping Center
Augusta, Maine 04330

Re: Callahan Mining Corp.
Cape Rosier, Maine

Dear Mr. Hurst:

Inclosed for your review are copies of the Trace Metal Analyses of the Goose Cove sediment samples submitted by your agency. Laboratory testing was performed by the Corps of Engineers' Water Quality Lab located in Hubbardston, Massachusetts. Mr. Robert Brazeau, Chief of the Water Quality Lab, stated that additional samples were received on September 1, 1972 and the results are forthcoming.

Please note that samples submitted to this office were not identified by location or depth of deposit. Please provide us with the information required to pinpoint the location of samples tested. Have any samples been taken outside the sediment area to obtain background information?

Please keep this office informed of your findings with respect to the removal of sediment area from Goose Cove. Additional analyses will be forwarded when available.

Sincerely yours,

Incl: as
CF: Albert E. Sandeckl ✓

WILLIAM W. NUZZO
Civil Engineer
Permits Branch
Operations Division

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

DATA SHEET

WATER QUALITY TRACE METAL ANALYSIS

PROJECT: Booth Bay Harbor, Maine

RIVER BASIN: N/A

TYPE SURVEY: Marine Bottom Sediment

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 9 Aug 72

COLLECTOR: Mr. Hurst

ANALYST: Condike

SAMPLE NUMBER	BBHM-1				
Date Of Collection	UNK				
Time Of Collection	UNK				
Date Rec'd at Laboratory	28 July 72				
Preservative	NONE				
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT				
Calcium	0.3 ppm				
Copper	0.2 22 ppm	3,330.			
Iron	0.2 ppm				
Lead	0.3 33 ppm	888.			
Magnesium	0.05 ppm				
Manganese	0.1 ppm				
Mercury	0.1 ppb				
Potassium	0.3 ppm				
Sodium	0.2 ppm				
Zinc	0.05 5.6 ppm	1,670.			

REMARKS:

ND = Not Detected - If element is present it is in amount less than Detection Limit.

(See Reverse Side)

SAMPLE NUMBER

BBHM-2

ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT				
Chromium	0.5 ppm				
Cadmium	0.05 ppm 5.8	16.7			
Bismuth	1 ppm				
Cobalt	0.2 ppm				
Molybdenum	2.0 ppm				
Nickel	0.3 ppm				
Silver	0.3 ppm				
Strontium	0.3 ppm				
Silicon	3.0 ppm				
Aluminum	2 ppm				
Arsenic	5 ppm				
Barium	5 ppm				
Boron	100 ppm				
Selenium	25 ppm				
Titanium	10 ppm				
Vanadium	5 ppm				

Remarks:

All values far exceed the expected levels in the earth's crust and/or sea water. *

*Ref.- Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 51st. ed., pp. F144-F145.

Mr SANDECKI

2ND SET OF ANALYSES

to speed our reply

we are using this informal way of giving you the information you requested.

Your inquiry was welcomed and received careful attention. Handling procedures for a formal letter would have taken longer. We feel that a prompt response is more important to you and hope that you agree.

thank you



Bill

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
424 TRAPELO ROAD
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

DATA SHEET

WATER QUALITY TRACE METAL ANALYSIS

PROJECT: Booth Bay Harbor, Maine

RIVER BASIN: N/A

TYPE SURVEY: Sea Water

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 2 October 1972

COLLECTOR: Mr. Hurst

ANALYST: Condike

SAMPLE NUMBER	BBHM-1	BBHM-3	BBHM-4	BBHM-5	
Date Of Collection	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	
Time Of Collection	0810	0825	0835	0850	
Date Rec'd at Laboratory	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	
Preservative	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT				
Calcium	0.3 ppm				
Copper	0.2 ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND
Iron	0.2 ppm				
Lead	0.3 ppm	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Magnesium	0.05 ppm				
Manganese	0.1 ppm				
Mercury	0.1 ppb				
Potassium	0.3 ppm				
Sodium	0.2 ppm				
Zinc	0.02 ppm	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04

REMARKS:

ND = Not Detected - If element is present it is in amount less than Detection Limit.

R. L. Boyer

(See Reverse Side)

SAMPLE NUMBER		BBHM-1	BBHM-3	BBHM-4	BBHM-5
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT				
Chromium	0.5 ppm				
Cadmium	0.05 ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bismuth	1 ppm				
Cobalt	0.2 ppm				
Molybdenum	2.0 ppm				
Nickel	0.3 ppm				
Silver	0.3 ppm				
Strontium	0.3 ppm				
Silicon	3.0 ppm				
Aluminum	2 ppm				
Arsenic	5 ppm				
Barium	5 ppm				
Boron	100 ppm				
Selenium	25 ppm				
Titanium	10 ppm				
Vanadium	5 ppm				

Remarks:
 Copper - less than 02. ppm
 Cadmium - less than 0.05 ppm
 Lead values 100 time higher than normal level for sea water.*
 Zinc values 4 to 6 times higher than normal level for sea water.

*Ref - Handbook of Chemistry and Physics , 51rst ed., pg F 145

DATA SHEET

WATER QUALITY TRACE METAL ANALYSIS

PROJECT: Booth Bay Harbor, Maine

RIVER BASIN: N/A

TYPE SURVEY: Marine Bottom Sediment

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 2 October 1972

COLLECTOR: Mr. Hurst

ANALYST: Condike

SAMPLE NUMBER	BBHM-1	BBHM-2	BBHM-2A	BBHM-3	BBHM-4
Date Of Collection	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72	25 Aug 72
Time Of Collection	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
Date Rec'd at Laboratory	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72	1 Sept 72
Preservative	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT				
Calcium	0.3 ppm				
25-60 Copper	20 0.2 ppm	3,050	2,750	2,780	2,870
Iron	0.2 ppm				
30-50 Lead	20 0.2 ppm	810	550	650	780
Magnesium	0.05 ppm				
Manganese	0.1 ppm				
Mercury	0.1 ppb				
Potassium	0.3 ppm				
Sodium	0.2 ppm				
7-20 Zinc	20 0.05 ppm	1,620	2,070	2,450	1,920

REMARKS:

ND = Not Detected - If element is present it is in amount less than Detection Limit.

NOTE: All values reported are in units of ppm by weight of dry sample

R. X. Broyan

(See Reverse Side)

SAMPLE NUMBER		BBHM-1	BBHM-2	BBHM-2A	BBHM-3	BBHM-4
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT					
Chromium	0.5 ppm					
30X Cadmium	2.0 ppm 0.05 ppm	5.38	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bismuth	1 ppm					
Cobalt	0.2 ppm					
Molybdenum	2.0 ppm					
Nickel	0.3 ppm					
Silver	0.3 ppm					
Strontium	0.3 ppm					
Silicon	3.0 ppm					
Aluminum	2 ppm					
Arsenic	5 ppm					
Barium	5 ppm					
Boron	100 ppm					
Selenium	25 ppm					
Titanium	10 ppm					
Vanadium	5 ppm					

Remarks:
 Copper values 25 to 60 times higher than normal level.* Lead values 30 to 50 times higher than normal level. Zinc values 7 to 20 times higher than normal level. Detected Cadmium values 30 times higher than normal level.

*Ref. - Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 51rst ed., pg. F 1114

DATA SHEET

WATER QUALITY TRACE METAL ANALYSIS

PROJECT: Booth Bay Harbor, Maine

RIVER BASIN: N/A

TYPE SURVEY: Marine Bottom Sediment

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 2 October 1972

COLLECTOR: Mr. Hurst

ANALYST: Condike

SAMPLE NUMBER	RBHM-5				
Date Of Collection	25 Aug 72				
Time Of Collection	UNK				
Date Rec'd at Laboratory	1 Sept 72				
Preservative	NONE				
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT				
Calcium	0.3 ppm				
Copper	20 20 ppm	4,190			
Iron	0.2 ppm				
²⁰ Lead	20 20 ppm	610			
Magnesium	0.05 ppm				
Manganese	0.1 ppm				
Mercury	0.1 ppb				
Potassium	0.3 ppm				
Sodium	0.2 ppm				
Zinc	20 20 ppm	853			

REMARKS:

ND = Not Detected - If element is present it is in amount less than Detection Limit.

NOTE: All values reported are in units of ppm by weight of dry sample

R. X. Boyer

(See Reverse Side)

SAMPLE NUMBER						
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT					
Chromium	0.5 ppm					
^{36x} Cadmium	0.005 2.0 ppm	5.25				
Bismuth	1 ppm					
Cobalt	0.2 ppm					
Molybdenum	2.0 ppm					
Nickel	0.3 ppm					
Silver	0.3 ppm					
Strontium	0.3 ppm					
Silicon	3.0 ppm					
Aluminum	2 ppm					
Arsenic	5 ppm					
Barium	5 ppm					
Boron	100 ppm					
Selenium	25 ppm					
Titanium	10 ppm					
Vanadium	5 ppm					

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE - NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

August 17, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandeck
Harborside,
Maine 04642

Dear Albert:

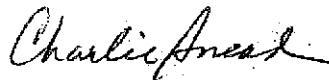
Thank you for your letter of July 26, 1972 wherein you indicated that G. P. R. S. seems to be moving along nicely.

We too are pleased with the progress so far and with Fred Beck's handling of these matters which can be quite difficult considering all of the various agencies and interested parties involved. You can rest assured that we are not about to change horses in mid-stream and can expect to see Fred attending to the reclamation project through its conclusion.

I hope to get up to Harborside before the month is out and hope to see you at that time.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Charles D. Snead, Jr.

GDS:sch

cc: J. T. Hall

Harborside,
Maine 04642
August 17, 1972

Mr. Frederick Moehle
Department of the Army
New England Division,
Corps of Engineers
424 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Mass. 02154

Dear Mr. Moehle:

On June 6th we met at the Cape Rosier Grange Hall near the site of the Callahan Mining Corporation's operation at Goose Pond, Harborside, Maine.

You may recall I had asked for the results of the Corp's findings concerning recommendations for the tailings dump area and the determination of possible toxic metal accumulations in the area of Goose Cove as a result of the tests on the core samples taken earlier this summer.

I understand further cores are in the process of being obtained, but initial findings would be of concern to our committee's work as the pit area is rapidly filling with tidal water and the siphoning of the cove material into the pit is one of the committee considerations for the disposal of the sediment in Goose Cove.

In our committee's desire to seek the proper methods to reclaim the mined area it is, I think you would agree, necessary to have all the information applicable to the situation.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Albert E. Sandecki
Vice President, GPRS

cc: CMF
Mr. John Gray

Harborside, Me.
August 17, 1972.

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Callahan Mining Corp.
Union Wharf
Portland, Me.

Dear Mr. Beck,

The undersigned neighbors of the Goose Falls area at Harborside wish to express their appreciation of the privilege of attending and participating in the discussion at the annual meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society at the Callahan Mining Corporation Office on July 25, 1972.

We also wish to express as a group a feeling of great encouragement concerning the plans for rehabilitation of the mining area by the Callahan Corporation as presented by you. We were especially pleased with the plans you announced to carry out the following:

- X 1. Complete removal of the dam that has diverted fresh water runoff into Weir Cove so as to restore salt water flow to the upper reaches of the pond to the level that existed prior to mining activity.
- X 2. The return of waste rock in the pond bed to the mine pit where possible and the grading or excavating of other rock to a level of three feet below the pre-1967 low tide level when the pond is restored to normal salt water flow.
3. Dredging or siphoning silt from Goose Cove so as to restore the cove depth to the original level that existed prior to mining activities, depending on the results of core samples that were sent to the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries. We understand that if toxic metallic ions are found to exist in the samples by Mr. Hurst's laboratories, the silt will be placed in the tailings area or waste dump rather than the mine pit.
4. Regrading of the tailings area so as to drain to a new ditch on the high ground side which will carry the surface drainage to the pond bed. This work is to await new directions from the U.S. Corps of Engineers concerning the hazard of tailings liquification and possible hazard of rupture of the existing retaining walls of the area.
5. Complete reforestation or revegetation of waste piles, tailings and other disturbed areas, as recommended by the University of Maine.

6. **Eventual removal of unused structures, power lines and poles.**
7. **Monitoring of toxicity in the waters of the open pit and the pond by the Callahan Corporation and the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries.**
8. **At such time as the condition of the waters will permit, the former rock falls at Goose Cove will be permanently restored and the dam removed by the Callahan Corporation and the tidal flow will be restored to the original level.**

We feel that these plans constitute a very worthy commitment by the Callahan Corporation and should be published through the press so that the Corporation can receive full credit for carrying out this extensive rehabilitation.

We also suggest the Goose Pond Reclamation Society consider canvassing local residents and other interested people to become members of the Society at some moderate annual dues, in the belief that money so raised, together with the "Friends of Goose Cove" funds, would provide continuous partial funding for incidental expenses of the Society. It would also provide a means of periodically acquainting interested people with the progress of the reclamation work.

Very truly yours,

Copies to: **Clifford Leach, First Selectman
Town of Brockville
Brockville, Me.**

**John H. Gray, President
Goose Pond Reclamation Society
Brockville, Me.**

Clarence H. Barthelman
Evangeline V. Barthelman
Brainard L. Farnham
Marian A. Farnham
Francis M. Greene
Marcia W. Greene
Albert E. Sandecki
Jean S. Sandecki
Katherine C. Veague
William E. Veague

Harborside, Me.
August 15, 1972.

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Callahan Mining-Corp.
Union Wharf
Portland, Me.

Dear Mr. Beck,

The undersigned neighbors of the Goose Falls area at Harborside wish to express their appreciation of the privilege of attending and participating in the discussion at the annual meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society at the Callahan Mining Corporation Office on July 25, 1972.

We also wish to express as a group a feeling of great encouragement concerning the plans for rehabilitation of the mining area by the Callahan Corporation as presented by you. We were especially pleased with the plans you announced to carry out the following:

1. Complete removal of the dam that has diverted fresh water runoff into Weir Cove so as to restore salt water flow to the upper reaches of the pond to the level that existed prior to mining activity.
2. The return of waste rock in the pond bed to the mine pit where possible and the grading or excavating other rock to a level of three feet below the pre-1967 low tide level when the pond is restored to normal salt water flow.
3. Dredging or siphoning silt from Goose Cove so as to restore the cove depth to the original level that existed prior to mining activities, depending on the results of core samples that were sent to the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries. We understand that if toxic metallic ions are found to exist in the samples by Mr. Hurst's laboratory, the silt will be placed in the tailings area or waste dump rather than the mine pit.
4. Regrading of the tailings area so as to drain to a new ditch on the high ground side which will carry the surface drainage to the pond bed. This work is to await new directions from the U.S. Corps of Engineers concerning the hazard of tailings liquification and possible hazard of rupture of the existing retaining walls of the area.
5. Complete reforestation or revegetation of waste piles, tailings and other disturbed areas, as recommended by the University of Maine.
6. Eventual removal of unused structures, power lines and poles,
7. Monitoring of toxicity in the waters of the open pit and the pond by the Callahan Corporation and the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries.
8. At such time as the condition of the waters will permit, the former

rock falls at Goose Cove will be permanently restored and the dam removed by the Callahan Corporation and the tidal flow will be restored to the original level.

We feel that these plans constitute a very worthy commitment by the Callahan Corporation and should be published through the press so that the Corporation can receive full credit for carrying out this extensive rehabilitation.

We also suggest the Goose Pond Reclamation Society consider canvassing local residents and other interested people to become members of the Society at some moderate annual dues, in the belief that money so raised, together with the "Friends of Goose Cove" funds would provide continuous partial funding for incidental expenses of the Society. It would also provide a means of periodically acquainting interested people with the progress of the reclamation work.

Very truly yours,

NEIGHBORS

The undersigned ~~neighbors~~ residents of the Goose Falls area at Harborside wish to express their appreciation of the privilege of attending and participating in the discussion at the annual meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society at the Callahan Mining Corporation Office on July 25, 1972.

We also wish to express as a group a feeling of great encouragement concerning the plans for rehabilitation of the mining area by the Callahan Corporation as presented by Mr. Frederick M. Beck, District Exploration Manager. We were especially pleased with the ~~commitments~~ ^{MASSACHUSETTS ANNOUNCED PLANS} to carry out the following:

1. Complete removal of the dam that has diverted fresh water runoff into Weir Cove so as to restore salt water flow to the upper reaches of the pond to the level that existed prior to mining activity.
2. The return of waste rock in the pond bed to the mine pit (where possible) and the grading or excavating other rock to a level (of not less than) three feet below the ^{MIN 1467 L463} minimum tide level when the pond is restored to normal salt water flow.
3. Dredging or siphoning silt from Goose Cove so as to restore the cove depth to the original level that existed prior to mining activities (as ^{PROPOSED} indicated by core samples that were sent to the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries. ^{MAINE MINING BUREAU} We understand that if toxic metallic ions are found to exist in the ^{cores} samples by Mr. Hurst's laboratory, the silt will be placed in the tailings area or waste dump rather than the mine pit.
4. Regrading of the tailings area so as to drain to a new ditch on the high ground side which will carry the ^{SURFACE} drainage to the pond bed. This work is to await new directions from the U.S. Corps of Engineers concerning the hazard of ^{TAILINGS} liquification and possible ^{HAZARD OF} rupture of the existing retaining walls of the area.
5. Complete reforestation or revegetation of waste piles, tailings, and other disturbed areas. ^{AS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNIV OF MAINE.}
6. Eventual removal of unused structures, power lines, poles, ~~conductors~~.

RESULTS OF

- 7. Monitoring of toxicity in the waters of the open pit and the pond by the Callahan Corporation's ~~environmentalist Mr. Mendel~~ ^{AND} with the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries.
- 8. At such time as the condition of the waters will permit, the former rock falls at Goose Cove will be permanently restored and the dam removed by the Callahan Corporation and the flow of tidal ~~waters~~ ^{FLOW} will be restored to the original ^{FALLS} level.

We feel that these plans constitute a very worthy commitment by the Callahan Corporation and should be published through the press so that the Corporation can receive full credit for carrying out this extensive rehabilitation.

We also suggest consider ~~the~~ ^{THE (G.P.R.S.)} the possibility of canvassing local ~~residents~~ ^{RESIDENTS} ~~and year-round residents~~ ^{AND INTERESTED PEOPLE} to become members of the Society at some moderate annual dues, in the belief that money so raised together with the balance now held by ~~Albert Szulski~~ ^{THE G.P.R.S.} would provide ~~continuous~~ ^{PARTIAL (NON-CASH COMMITMENT)} funding for incidental expenses of the Society. It would also provide means of periodically acquainting interested people with the progress of the reclamation work.

COPY TO S. GRANT
 INRAD, BRICK & COMMITTEE
 PRESIDENT

SIGNATURES

Frank:

Thought you might like to look
this over - I think your suggestion
of this is a good one - after your
one with it maybe we could
bend an elbow with Bill Veague
and Bart in case they would like to
add a point or two.
Would having this ^{material} notarized be a worthwhile
move?? ——— Albert.

The following is as complete a list of points, as I can recall, that were presented by Mr. Frederick M. Beck, District Exploration Manager for the Callahan Mining Corporation (Portland, Me.) concerning the reclamation of Goose Pond area, Harborside, Maine. The presentation was made at the first annual meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society on July 25th at 10am held at the offices of the Callahan Corporation's Penobscot Unit, Harborside, Town of Brooksville, Maine.

Those in attendance: ?

Points:

1. Removal of ^{complete} earthen ^{the} dam and ~~wooden control gates~~ that diverted Fresh water runoff into Weir Cove, permitting ^a ~~near~~ natural level of the upper reaches of the pond waters that existed prior to the mining activity.
2. The waste rock placed in the pond beds, (upper and lower ponds) by the Callahan Corporation would be excavated or graded ~~by power shovel and bulldozer~~ to a ^{level not less than} point ~~of~~ (3) three feet below the normal low tide level of the pond waters prior to the mining activity.
3. The tailings area would be graded and revegetated to avoid accumulation of water (surface) X
The company is awaiting further directives from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to avoid the hazards of liquification and possible bursting of the retaining walls of the tailings area.
4. The dredging of silt ^{or sediment} from the Goose Cove area is: Cofferdam and discharge pipe material, will be carried out ^{by Callahan} dependant on results of the core samples sent to Maine Sea & Shore Fisheries

Delat on high ground side to carry out it pond

5. A row of bars 374 across divides from - 6 ft.

Bridge the silt from Weir Cove to its orig. level

DRAFT

4.(cont.)

The results from Mr. Hurst's laboratory in Boothbay Harbor to indicate the placement of the material. If toxic metal ions exist the material is to be placed in the tailings area or waste dump, if the material does not contain toxic metal ions it may be placed in the pond area (OPEN-PIT).

Monitoring of toxicity in

5. The waters of the open-pit area and those of the cove would be carried out by the Callahan Corporation and their aquaculturist Mr. Mandt along with the Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries.

A. Sandecki
Vice President
G.P.R.S.

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO AMEND ***

*Rebuild of State
Created Removal of dam
Removal of power line
piles, conductors;*

SIGNATURES —:

*Planning to do
for reclamation is being
done by the U. of Maine
for the complete revegetation
and reclamation of the
waste piles, tailings and
other disturbed areas.*

NOTARIZE ??

SSF. LAB.
WEST BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
207-633 5572 04575

TELEPHONE CALL TO MR. JOHN HURST..at Boothbay Laboratories of the Maine Sea & Shore Fisheries Department. Aug.16th at 2:50pm.

I asked the results concerning GOOSE COVE silt from the core samples taken earlier this summer.

Mr. Hurst.. There is a high loading of toxic metals in the silt according to the samples tested by the lab.

High concentrations of lead, zinc, copper etc. The Corps of Engineers have requested another set of samples be taken in addition to the ones they already have. Mac Richards will be taking the additional samples one day this week.

The impression I received from Mr. Hurst's comments was that the Army Corps of Engineers were rather stunned at the extent of the amount of toxic metals in the cove and wanted to be sure of the situation before taking action against Callahan.

I suggested to Mr. Hurst that something be done about the situation before the Callahan firm's equipment is auctioned on September 22nd so that the necessary dredging and hauling could be carried out by the company.

Mr. Hurst.. This situation would not be left as a loose end as it seemed bad enough to make sure the material be gotten out of the cove.

I told Mr. Hurst that I would be leaving Harborside within two weeks and would appreciate getting the results of the additional testing of the new samples. 2 to 3 wks and will send me the results as soon as they are gotten from the Corps of Engr's.

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:
41 UNION WHARF
PORTLAND, MAINE 04111
TEL: (207) 772-3789

August 15, 1972

Mr. Albert Sandecki
Harborside, Maine 04642

Dear Albert:

Thanks for your letter and comments regarding the minutes and correct amounts for Dr. Patrick's fee.

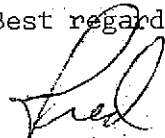
I will defer correcting the minutes until all corrections are received and they are approved as corrected at the next meeting.

As to the powerlines, the principal power line to the mill will remain intact as long as the buildings remain, as it is the only source of power. I didn't realize that the power line up the north side of Dyer Hill was the principal line. I thought it only went to the tank on top of the hill, in which case it would have been removed. All other unused lines are being taken down.

I don't recall the specifics of discussions regarding lowering of mud and rock. As I recall, I said attempts were being made to lower all materials to a depth 3 feet below low tide in the pond (low tide elevation in pond is 1000 feet).

Yes, Callahan has paid \$25,000 in royalties to the Maine Mining Bureau (\$5000 per year 1968, '69, '70, '71, '72).

Best regards,


Frederick M. Beck

FMB:lja

Harborside,
Maine 04642
August 3, 1972

Callahan Mining Corporation
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Maine 04111

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Exploration Manager

Dear Fred:

In looking over the draft of the minutes of the first annual meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society the only omission seems to be on the discussion of the waste rock and mud being excavated or graded to three feet below the normal low tide level (994.7 el.)

The future use of the pond area by small boats would lend this to be a necessary safety measure as well as the general appearance.

Although lightly touched upon at the time of the meeting the removal of powerlines and poles at the appropriate time was also agreed to.

The correct amounts concerning Dr. Patrick's fee are as follows:

Dr. Patrick's contract.....\$ 387.00
(Contract # B-117, at
1½ days @ \$390 & \$12 trans.)
Friends of Goose Pond Acct....\$ 197.87
Albert Sandecki funds.....\$ 189.13

Dr. Patrick's bill was received August 23, 1971 and paid in full on September 20, 1971.

Only other question I had is concerning the amount paid in royalty from Callahan to the Maine Mining Bureau is that \$ 25,000 correct ? Bob Doyle quoted me a lot less than that..

Sincerely,

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:

41 UNION WHARF
PORTLAND, MAINE 04111
TEL: (207) 772-3789

July 31, 1972

Mr. Albert Sandecki
Harborside, Maine 04617

Dear Albert:

Enclosed is a rough draft of the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society. Please review it and make any comments you may have to us so we can type the final draft.

Very truly yours,

Fred Ija

/lja

*John Hersh
207-633-5572
AUGUST 16th 2:50-3:15
PARTIAL RESULTS ON COPPER
SAMPLES FROM GOOSE POND
HIGH LOADING OF METALS
COPPER, ZINC, CD, LEAD
CORPS OF ENGINEERS HAS
REQUESTED SECOND SET OF
SAMPLES - MDC RICHARDS WILL
TAKE THEM NEXT WEEK - WILL
HAVE FURTHER RESULTS IN
2 OR 3 WEEKS. WILL CALL
OR WRITE IN RESULTS
RATHER NOT HAVE LOSS OF
LEFT*

- Draft -

GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY
MINUTES -- ANNUAL MEETING
JULY 25, 1972
10:00 A.M.

The annual meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society met in the office of Callahan Mining Corporation. Present were Albert Sandeck, Frank Greene, John Gray, Bob Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barthelman, Bill Veague, John Hurst, Bob Dow, and Fred Beck.

The first order of business was reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. Mr. Beck suggested that rather than reading the minutes which were in the possession of all the directors, comments should be made regarding them, if there was no objection to this. This was agreed and the following corrections were noted:

Page 2, paragraph 4 changed to read: "Mr. Moehle of the Corps of Engineers said there was no reason for the Corps of Engineers to give a permit to remove the dam."

Page 2, paragraph 7 changed to read: "Is there any objection to the dredging of Goose Cove?" (question by Albert Sandeck)

There being no further changes, the clerk moved that the minutes be accepted and this was voted. Corrected minutes will be sent to the directors.

The next item of business was the election of officers. John Gray explained the election procedures as outlined in the by-laws wherein the directors for the year are to be elected and the clerk is to be elected. John Hurst moved that Fred Beck be nominated as clerk for the following year. It was seconded by Dow and so voted. John Hurst moved acceptance of the present slate of directors. Beck seconded; it was so voted. The nine directors for the forthcoming year will be John H. Gray, Frederick M. Beck, Albert E. Sandeck, Robert T. Howard, Florine M. Black, Robert L. Dow, Robert G. Doyle, Clifford A. Leach, C. Shannon Blodgett. The question was raised as to membership in the society by others than directors. It was noted in the by-laws that unlimited membership was allowable and that new members could be elected at any meeting of the corporation or of the Board of Directors. This being a meeting of the corporation, it was moved that Mr. Bill Veague, Mr. Frank Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barthelman be ^{elected} initiated as members. Bob Dow moved acceptance of these applications; it was seconded and voted. Mr. Greene then expressed interest in his family also obtaining membership and it was the consensus that family members should also be allowed. However, Mr. Beck raised the point of logistics as far as mailing of minutes and other notices; it could very rapidly become unwieldy unless some system was set up. It was the consensus that perhaps family memberships would be appropriate at this time until some more definite arrangement could be provided. The Veague, Greene, and Barthelman families will be considered as family members.

9

Mr. Gray asked if there was any further business to come before the annual meeting of the corporation. There being no further business, Bob Dow moved adjournment; it was seconded by Beck and so voted.

Immediately following the adjournment of the above meeting, John Gray acting as chairman opened the meeting of the Board of Directors. This Board meeting is required by the by-laws and it is at this meeting that the other officers of the corporation are elected. Beck moved acceptance of John Gray as president. It was seconded by Bob Dow and unanimously accepted. Albert Sandeckci as treasurer discussed the fact that no funds existed and that Callahan's Vice President Mr. Charles Snead had promised funding. Mr. Sandeckci hoped that funds would be available from the state and stressed the need for a local resident to be treasurer rather than an out-of-state Board member. John Gray then discussed Kip Leach's qualifications as treasurer. Mr. Leach was nominated by Albert Sandeckci, and seconded by Bob Dow and so voted. Bob Dow discussed the need for an additional officer, and it was felt that this would be desirable. Mr. Dow nominated Albert Sandeckci as Vice-President, seconded by Bob Howard and so voted. There was a brief description of the use of proxies as allowed in the by-laws of the corporation. The next item of business was the reclamation plans. Beck discussed a draft report which he had prepared, noting that it needed to be refined and changed where appropriate by the Goose Pond Reclamation Society. Copies were passed out to those present for review. Mr Beck then discussed the tailings pond situation and the plans for reclaiming this area which include a ditch and spillway area to provide permanent drainage of the surface of the tailings pond. He mentioned the concern of the Corps of Engineers over the structural stability of the pond and that the U.S. Bureau of Mines will be co-operating with the company to obtain test samples of the tailings material to determine the potential liquification of the sediments. Mr. Greene then asked Mr. Beck about the progress of using the tailings for some other source. He mentioned that the Dunn company of Michigan could not use this material as an aggregate for making brick. Mr. Greene asked about the use of the material for tennis courts, stating that \$70 a ton is usually the price for surfacing material used on clay courts, and that a use may be found there for this material. Mr. Greene will contact Mr. Beck about the address of the company that produces this material and Mr. Beck will follow up on providing samples to the company for analysis. The Society gave ^{conditional} approval to the current plans as stated by Mr. Beck, noting that ~~he has~~ ^{he has} conditions as tests conducted by the Bureau of Mines became available, further judgment could be made at that time.

The next item for consideration was the fresh water dam. The plan submitted by Mr. Beck provided for an enlarged and improved freshwater dam with a permanent spillway. Considerable discussion ensued about the pros and cons of fresh water behind this dam versus removal of the dam and a return to a salt water estuary. It was the concensus of the Society that it would be better to return the upper part of Goose pond to a tidal estuary rather than contain it as a fresh water ~~dam~~ ^{pond}. The

reasons were: (1) problems of flooding sanctuary land; (2) probable difficulty in obtaining permission from the Parks and Recreation department to flood this land as well as to maintain the freshwater estuary; (3) the fact that by maintaining the freshwater dam at a level sufficient to flood the marsh, the marsh no longer would be attractive to wildlife as a habitat and nesting area and therefore the reasons for preference by the Inland Fisheries and Game Dpt. for fresh water are negated. Beck stated that he would change the proposal appropriately.

The next item of business was the Goose Falls dam. The State Highway Dept. has requested that the top 3' of this dam be removed and the Corps of Engineers has requested that further study be given to the problem. After considerable discussion it was agreed that the top 3' of the Goose Falls dam should be removed and the Corps of Engineers should be requested to grant this approval. It was agreed also at this time that the maximum height of the Goose Falls dam should be maintained at no higher than the maximum 1004' level using the Callahan elevation system. The 1004' level corresponds to approximately mean high tide. Mr. Sancecki asked about the final condition of the Goose Falls dam area when the entire dam is removed. Mr. Beck stated that an effort would be made to return it to as natural a condition as possible. This effort would be made by Callahan if appropriate and that the exact nature of this dam could be decided by the G.P.R.S.

Mr. Beck also stated that the 16' pipeline now extending into the cove would be removed at the appropriate time.

Regarding the proposal prepared by Mr. Beck, there were some comments and changes were made in suitable places. Notably, on page 5 of the proposal Mr. Dow stresses that heavy metals should be measured in shell fish, water, and sediments at locations agreed upon ^{with} by the company and that on page 6 of the proposal, paragraph 5, second sentence, that the determination of dam removal should be made by the E.P.A., Dept. of Sea & Shore Fisheries, Dept. of Environmental Protection, and the Corps of Engineers and not the G.P.R.S. This was agreeable to the Society.

Next order of business was discussion of water levels. It was agreeable to flood the pit to 990' elevation; that is, 10' below mean sea level until the turbidity had improved and then to fill it with salt water to 1,004' (i.e. mean high tide).

The next order of business was discussion of the aquaculture project progress. This was a brief report in which the oyster and salmon aquaculture was discussed. Mr. Beck noted that some 350,000 oysters and 4,000 salmon were doing well with minimal mortalities. The project seemed to be going as hoped at this point. The last order of business was other business. Mr. Beck said that Callahan would be willing to contribute \$1000 to the G.P.R.S. for their use and moved that it be accepted by the Society. ^{Mr. Dow seconded, and it was moved.} Mr. Albert Sandecki then presented a bill for \$386.87 to the Society with some discussion as to the reasons for its presentation to the group, mentioning that \$189.00 were of his

Albert: Are these the correct amounts?

personal funds and \$187.87 had come from donation by other interested parties. There was considerable discussion about this and it was the concensus of the Society that payment should be made. Beck moved that full payment be made of Mr. Sandecki's bill, seconded by Dow and so voted. There was discussion of possible contributions made by state agencies and it was noted that Mr. Doyle had inferred that some funds would be available from the Maine Mining Bureau for reclamation purposes. It was mentioned that the Maine Mining Bureau received \$25,000 in royalty payments from Callahan, and that perhaps ~~that~~ some of this be returned to the Reclamation Society for reclamation. It was suggested that John Gray write a letter to the Maine Mining Bureau with an appropriate request.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:10 P.M.

RECLAMATION PLAN, GOOSE POND
BROOKSVILLE, MAINE

Prepared by: Frederick M. Beck, Callahan Mining Corporation
Endorsed by: Goose Pond Reclamation Society
Date: July 25, 1972

Introduction

Since February, 1968, Callahan Mining Corporation has been mining and milling zinc and copper minerals from an open pit mine which occupies a portion of the former Goose Pond, a state-owned tidal estuary, and adjacent privately-owned land on the west side of Goose Pond. Goose Pond is located on the northwest coast of Cape Rosier, a peninsula located in Brooksville, Maine, on the eastern shore of Penobscot Bay.

Due to depletion of the mineral reserves, mining ceased on June 15, 1972, and milling ceased on July 14. A total of 800,000 tons of rock and mud were mined, of which 797,917 tons were milled and _____ tons were placed on waste dumps. The average grade of ore milled was 1.30% copper, 4.91% zinc, 0.35% lead, and 1/2 ounces per ton silver.

Callahan operated the mine under a number of permits, licenses, and leases. Those which would appear to have direct bearing on reclamation are listed in Appendix A. The only specific state reclamation requirement for the area underlying the former Goose Pond is contained in the state mining lease wherein "AGREEMENT TO AGREEMENT ARTICLE 2". To this end, the Goose Pond Reclamation Society was formed and provides the forum for discussion and recommendation for reclamation as envisioned by the state, town, and company, in 1967.

REMANUSQUA
POND - CASPER
COPPER
20 LB/TON
LEAD
BILLING
RCIC
7/25/72

Appendix "B" contains the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the society. The state, town, and company are not obligated to accept the recommendations of the Society, but each group has indicated a willingness to cooperate with the Society and provide assistance and support whenever possible.

A reclamation plan has been prepared as a result of numerous meetings of the Society. The plan has been prepared by Callahan Mining Corporation, but reflects the concensus of opinion of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society and is endorsed by that group. This plan if followed requires modifications in existing federal permits, action by certain state agencies, and
The following plan provides the basis on which these decisions can be made. Lack of approval would require modifications to the plan.

Appendix C is a preprint which details the operation of the mine. Although two years old, it provides background which is sufficiently current. If the permits, it should be read prior to considering the plan. The plan is described in three parts; planting and grading of disturbed areas above sea level, economic rehabilitation of the area, and reclamation of the area which is below sea level and hence would become water covered.

Areas Above Sea Level

Grading

All Dump areas will be smoothed with bull dozer to provide more natural contours than result from normal dumping. An effort will be made to leave finer material on top and to cover the larger boulders. Not all areas lend themselves to this smoothing process. These include portions of Dyer Hill and the outer face of the tailings

pond. An effort will be made at these areas to remove hazardous boulders and make the slopes as safe as they are practical. Plate I outlines the major areas of interest.

Seeding and Planting

The University of Maine is currently conducting greenhouse tests on the rock and tailings material. From this work will be developed recommendations for seed and fertilizer mix to be used. It is anticipated that hydromulching of most areas can be accomplished in mid to late August. Some areas will not receive as much seed and fertilizer mix as others. The areas which are visible to the public or subject to erosion will receive the most care.

Roads

The principal access to the property will be blocked with a fence and locked gate. This gate will be located near the southwest corner of the tailings pond and will prevent curious sightseers from driving on seeded or dangerous areas. It will also provide security for the buildings and equipment left on the property. Other roads, such as along the tailings dam will be blocked with either berms or boulder barricades. The principal access will be from the north at Goose Falls.

Buildings and Equipment

All mining and related equipment will be sold at auction on September 22, 1972. The items not offered for sale at the auction include the following: the mill (to be sold complete or used on another Callahan project); assay, lab, shop, and office buildings

(to be held for aquaculture project), and a few specialized items which would not sell well at an auction. When the mill is removed from the property, the mill buildings will be destroyed and removed.

Power

High voltage power () will be retained to the property until such time as the feasibility of aquaculture can be determined and the need for this power line determined.

Water wells

There are three producing water wells on the property. Two of these supply water to residences in Harborside, and will be maintained by Callahan during the period of aquaculture study. Beyond that time responsibility, ownership, and maintenance of the wells will have to be determined by the parties involved. The third well at the mine office will provide water to the tail during the aquaculture project.

Tailings Pond

CORPUS CONCERN ON HAZARD POSSIBLE LIQUIFICATION (VIBRATION - SOIL ROOM, EARTH
TEST LOCAL BU/MINES AUGUSTA ROBT. HOLIBY ON STABILITY OF TAILINGS
- 325 - SIZE OF PARTICLES - ALL - 30

35' THICKNESS OF ROCK AT BASE OF TAILINGS POND

CONDITIONAL APPROVAL DEPENDING ON SPECS FROM CORPUS OF ENGINEERS
& BUREAU OF MINES

5
-8-

Economic Rehabilitation

In an effort to relieve the negative economic impact of the mine closure, Callahan is conducting a pilot project to determine the commercial feasibility of raising salmon and oysters under controlled conditions. The technology has been developed in other areas and it would appear that these technologies could be successfully applied to the Cape Rosier area. It is anticipated that a modest tax and employment base could be developed if the project proves feasible.

As part of the aquaculture project, analyses will be conducted periodically on water quality, both within and outside the pit area, and bioassays will be performed periodically to determine heavy metal accumulation in selected marine species. The company assay lab will be used for making most tests. Analytical assistance will be provided by the University of Maine's Darling Center and the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries.

The following periodic tests will be conducted, both in the pit and from selected control points in Penobscot Bay:

Temperature (surficial and with depth)

Location of thermocline

Salinity

Turbidity

Dissolved oxygen

pH

Heavy metals in shellfish at location agreed upon by company and Dept. of Sea & Shore Fisheries

WATER + SEDIMENTS (M.R. DOW)

6
-6-

Below-Sea Level Reclamation

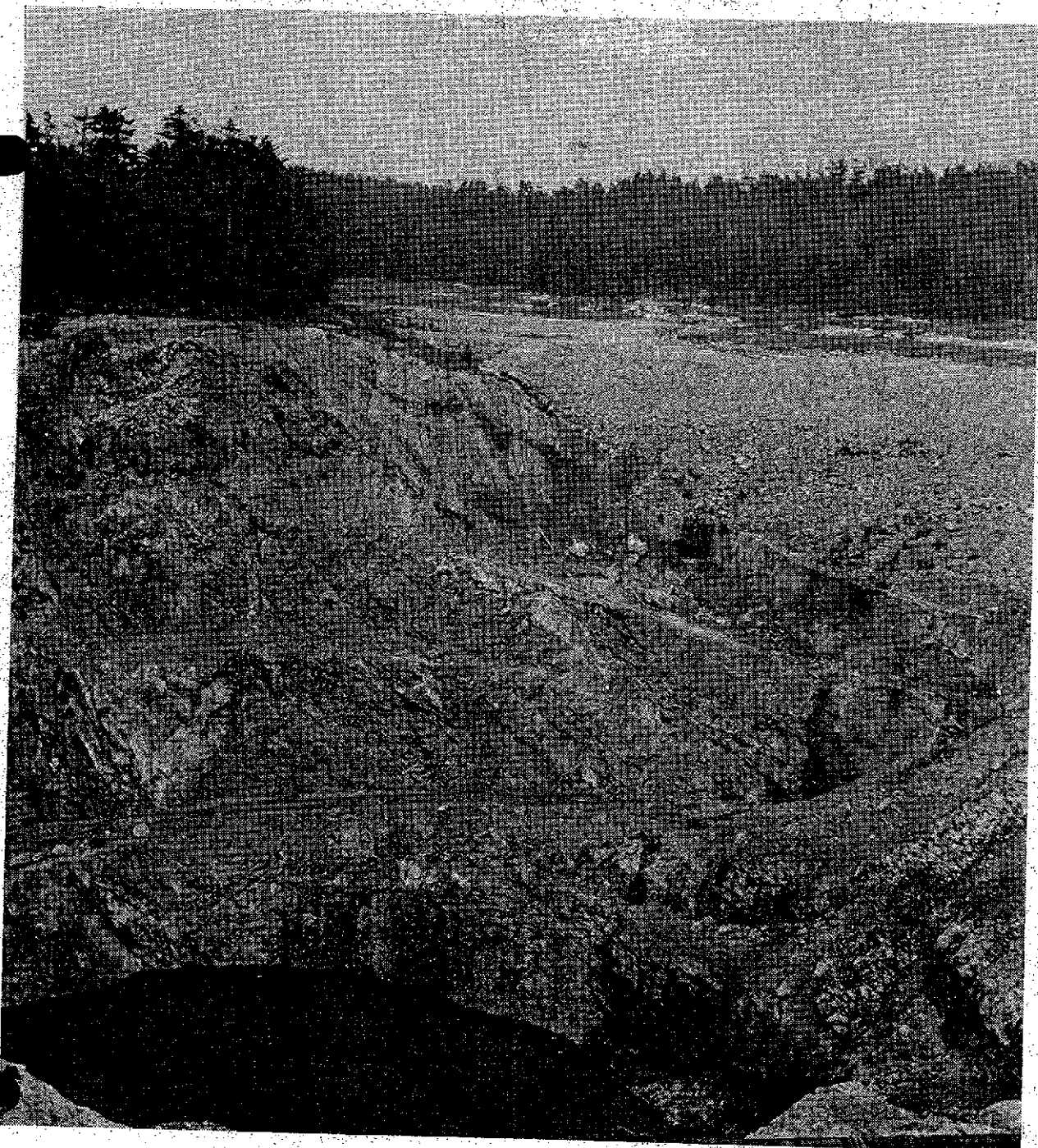
It is proposed that the end result of the Goose Pond reclamation should be a fresh water pond south of the fresh water dam and a salt water pond open to the tidal action of Penobscot Bay north of the fresh water dam. Tidal exchange would be similar to the pre-1967 era.

In order to achieve this end result, the following steps are proposed:

1. Improve and raise level of fresh water dam to provide a permanent maintenance-free structure with a spillway at an elevation of _____.
2. Remove top three feet of concrete dam at Goose Falls to eliminate danger of ice damage to bridge deck, but provide a dam which would not allow tidal exchange.
3. Siphon salt water into pit to a level of 990'. Stop siphon and allow water to clarify and sediments to settle.
4. Test water at this level after one month for heavy metal content. If significant quantities of heavy metal are present, retest one month later. When the Goose Pond Reclamation Society, after review, deems it advisable, siphon salt water into pit to a level of _____.
5. Periodic testing of Goose Pond waters will be undertaken during fall and winter months. If the ~~Goose Pond Reclamation Society~~ determines that there is not a significant polluting problem, the Goose Falls dam will be removed by Callahan Mining Corporation and replaced with a permanent spillway at an elevation of _____, which will be ripped and constructed in such a way that it resembles a natural ledge. A reversing tidal action will be returned to Goose Pond.

ETA
S & B FISH
DEP
CORPS OF ENG.

ISLAND ADVANTAGES, JULY 28, 1972



WHAT ABOUT THE PIT. On June 24 dynamite charges were set off in the pit area, on the right side of the photo. It had been hoped the explosion would be enough of a catalyst to start mud flowing back, refilling the pit. It didn't work, there is still a 300 ft. deep hole. Mine manager Ralph Flow reports no additional attempts will be made to fill the pit. If the Dept. of Sea and Shore Fisheries ever permits the dam to be removed so that the pit can be flooded and there can be a free tidal flow from Goose Cove, the pit area will be utilized in the aquaculture project.

Acquaculture Progress At Callahan

"We hate to leave, we've had a good relationship with the community." With these words, Callahan manager, Ralph Flow summed up the feeling surrounding the complete cessation of all mining activity at Harborside, after four years of operation. He went on to say that there were no longer any employees working as members of a mining crew. "We have a few people left around involved in clean-up and rehabilitation. But that will be completed soon, too." After that, according to Flow, anyone left will be associated with the newest field of exploration by the Callahan Corporation - the aquaculture project.

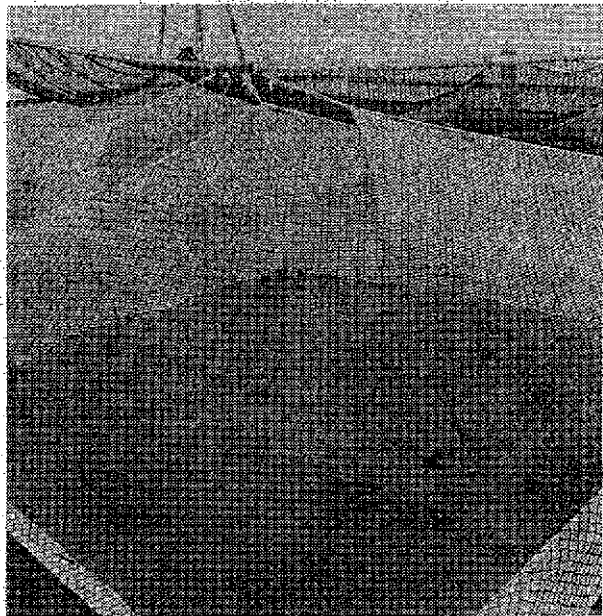
The aquaculture project evolved from Callahan's reclamation responsibility. Besides smoothing the waste rock slopes and revegetating them, at the finish of mining activity, Callahan was also confronted with the problem of what to do with their 300 foot deep open pit. Simply reflooding the area raised objections from the Dept. of Sea and Shore Fisheries and Army Corps of Engineers because to open the flow of water between the pit and Goose Cove increased the possibility of spreading heavy metal toxicity. As a method of providing toxicity monitoring while creating a potential new industry for Callahan and the Brooksville area, Fred Beck, Callahan director of exploration, conceived the aquaculture plan.

The pilot project is being supervised by biologist Robert Mant, a Princeton graduate who has two years of experience culturing shellfish in San Francisco, as well as working the past year at Maine's Darling Center. Assisting Mant are Dave McGraw of Blue Hill and Steve Snow of Brooksville.

The experiment was initiated on June 14 with the arrival of 350,000 tiny seed oysters. Though growing in boxes on land now, ultimately they will be placed in trays and set out at different stations in Goose Cove area. Each of the stations will be routinely checked, monitoring the oyster meats and the water for heavy metal concentrations of zinc, copper, cadmium, lead and chromium.

Another phase of the project began this past week with the delivery of about 4,000 Coho salmon. Coming from Pennsylvania, the salmon were immediately placed in the waters of Goose Cove, confined in net pens which are suspended from an anchored float. No regular monitoring

with a mind on water. ment in this state is primarily interested in the person
out there pushing. The only problem is those pushing
are also using because they're pushing to not



Shown at left are the trays in which 300,000 seed oysters are growing. 4,000 Coho salmon are confined in the 8-ft. by 8 ft. net pens, shown above.

Richard Nixon

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Baskin and son Hosea of Northampton, Mass., are at their cottage for the summer. Darin Parker is home from Bridgeport, Ct., where he

of the salmon will be done, since, according to Mant, their location about 200 yards off Holbrook Island tends to eliminate them from possible heavy metal toxicity from the mine. Rather, raising salmon is more strictly exploratory, to determine whether the fish can be raised in Maine waters and be marketed at a profit.

In describing the aquaculture experiment, Mant said, "There is no biological reason why it should not work..." Not only should marketable seafood be raised, but also, hopefully, the theory that only the bottom sediments in the Cove are contaminated, not the water itself, will be proven. Crucial to testing this theory is the oyster monitoring.

To start them off, 300,000 seed oysters were divided by species, American, Japanese and European, and placed in boxes, about 30 inches by 30 inches, made of wooden frames and enclosed with fine-mesh wire screen. There are six boxes, three per tank. Water is pumped directly from Goose Cove and circulated through the tanks, providing the oysters with a continuous flow of water. This circulating water also provides a continuous food supply because the oysters rely on plankton filtered from the water for nourishment. When they first arrived the oysters did not measure over a sixteenth of an inch in diameter. When they reach three-quarters of an inch, which is expected in the next few weeks, they will be ready for placement in trays and stationing in the Cove. Marketable size is a half-shell of three to four inches, which the oysters should reach in two years.

To assure accurately monitored findings, Mant said that ten to fourteen points would be chosen throughout the Goose Cove area. At each of these stations there will be three levels of trays, one resting on the bottom sediment, one more in the center, and one closer to the surface. He expects that only the oysters in the bottom trays will accumulate heavy metal concentrations. As a test control on the experiment, 50,000 oysters, including some of each of the species, have been kept apart, receiving no Goose Cove water. They will be stationed in Blue Hill Bay near N. Brooklin, and will also be monitored regularly. If the oysters were being raised simply as a money-making project, no monitoring would be necessary and the amount of time involved with their care would be very minimal.

Speaking of the commercial potential of this phase of the project, Mant sees it as almost limitless. The current market value of a bushel of half-shell oysters is about \$20. With an estimated 150 oysters per bushel it is not difficult to anticipate a sizeable earning from the original 350,000 oysters. But, there is one major expense which must be taken into account. That is the cost of trays. The commercial trays for the final growing stage hold only about a quarter of a bushel of oysters, and cost from \$3.50 to \$8.50. If Callahan were to try and raise to marketable size each of its seed oysters, it would involve the purchase of about 9,000 of the most expensive, aluminum-coated trays (for the accuracy of the experiment.) If raising oysters were to become a long term business, the investment would soon pay off. For the more immediate future, the program will undergo its first evaluation this fall. After that, Mant will be faced with the challenge of whether the oysters will survive Maine's winter.

The Coho salmon also show good potential as profitable commercial stock. At market size, eight to sixteen inches, salmon is currently selling at \$1.75 per

pound. An aquaculture project with salmon typically runs from May through November starting with fingerling salmon, which have been raised to that size in fresh water. After being confined in pens in salt water, the fish are nourished on a diet of dry pellets and reach market size in six to seven months. The salmon introduced into the Cape Rosier waters, averaging five to eight inches in length, are already about three times the size that would normally be used to start this project.

The 4000 Coho, a genetic species of salmon which have been raised successfully in similar projects on the West Coast, are confined in eight foot by eight foot pens. Mant reports that the greatest problems he expects are from intruders, such as seals, shags and dogfish, trying to eat the fish. In November, the salmon will be turned over to local restaurants to test their market value locally.

Two other shellfish which Mant considers have great potential because of their ability to be cultured are bay scallops and abalone. Neither exist naturally in Maine, but both are million dollar industries in other parts of the country.

The future of Callahan aquaculture is indefinite, and very much dependent on whether marketable species can be raised, and what amount of heavy metal toxicity concentration will be found. All mining buildings are being left intact, so there is space potential for expansion. The most immediate need, Mant feels, is the installation of hatchery facilities. If any of the species works out, a local processing plant would probably be necessary, a possibility Callahan has already considered. At that point, Callahan would again become a significant area employer.

Harborside,
Maine 04642
July 26, 1972

The Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Mr. Charles D. Sneed, Jr.
Vice President

Dear Charlie:

The G.P.R.S. as you know had its first meeting yesterday, all moved along with a pleasant mood of cooperation and a desire to seek a reasonable means to accomplish the reclamation of the Penobscot Unit mine-site.

I'm sure Fred has filled you in on who was in attendance, I would like to tell you that the general consensus of opinion on behalf of the people I talked to after the meeting concerning the plans as outlined by Fred was very favorable.

For myself and I think the rest of the members of the G.P.R.S. thank you and your board of directors for the one thousand dollars grant for use in our work.

Most importantly I would like to say that Fred Beck's presentation of the "Reclamation Plan for Goose Pond" impressed all those attending the meeting.

I sincerely hope it is your companies intention to keep Fred with the reclamation project to its conclusion.

We are now using the new water wells and are in hopes they will prove sufficient and stable also that an agreeable arrangement is reached in the near future for a winterized water system.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

G.P.R.S.
MEETING NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the G.P.R.S. on Tuesday, July 25, at 10:00 A.M. This meeting conforms to the requirement in the By-Laws to hold the annual meeting in July.

The agenda follows:

- ✓1. Minutes of last meeting
- ✓2. Election of officers
- ✓3. Items for consideration:
 - ✓(a) freshwater dam (remove or keep?)
 - ✓(b) tailings pond (drainage: hazards) *COND. APPROVAL*
 - ✓(c) Goose Falls dam (remove top 3 feet?) *YES*
 - ✓(d) water levels (height of Goose Pond, fresh water dam *Rock 3' BELOW LOW WATER MARK (REMOVE)*)
- ✓4. Aquaculture progress - *GOOD RESULTS TO DATE*
- 5. Other business - *SEEK INITIAL CAPITAL FOR COMMITTEE*) *AS*
6. Adjourn

The meeting will be held at the Callahan office unless it appears that it would make sense to meet elsewhere-- in which case there will be a notice at the office.

* * * * *

GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY
CORRECTED MINUTES
June 6, 1972

The GPRS meeting was held at the Cape Rosier Grange Hall at 1:00 p.m.

John Gray introduced himself as president of the Reclamation Society and explained the format for the meeting.

During the business session, Mr. R.C. Flow, Resident Manager of CMC took some of the group on a tour of the mine.

The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as written.

Mr. William Fenton was introduced by Mr. John Gray. The warrant was read by Mr. Fenton and then many of the details were explained in full. A few changes were discussed at this time by Mr. Sandecki, Mr. Fred Beck, and Mr. Fenton. Members of the corporation signed the warrant. The application was then read by Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Gray called the meeting to order.

John Gray was made temporary chairman.

Fred Beck was nominated as temporary clerk.

It was voted to accept all the articles read in the warrant.

Mr. Fenton then read the by-laws of the corporation. Articles number 2, 3, 4, and 6 were changed somewhat.

Mr. Beck then moved that the by-laws be accepted as changed and this was carried by a unanimous vote.

After the change from 7 to 9 directors, nominations were in order for a new Director. Mr. Beck nominated Florine Black. This was a vote.

There was some discussion on the object of the society to be turned over to the town sometime in the future. Decided not to do anything about it at this time because it might interfere with its status as a non-profit corporation.

The business meeting was adjourned and Mr. Fenton left after being thanked for his help in the meeting by Mr. Gray.

A discussion session was then held on reclamation plans.

Mr. Beck asked each person to introduce himself and company or agency that he or she represented. They were as follows:

Mr. William Hinckley
Marcia Barry
Russ Wilder
Fred Moehle

EIC
EPA W. Kingston, R.I.
EPA
Corps of Engineers

Major Cook
Marian & Brainard Farnham
Edward Young
Dan Davidson
Robert Howard
Robert Mant
Roger Sargent
Doug Marston
Norman Manwell
Mr. Skinner
John Hurst
Ralph Flow
John Gray
Fred Beck
Florine Black

Corps of Engineers
Neighbors
Interested party
Interested Party

Biologist
State Highway
Fish & Game
State Park
State Park
Sea & Shore Fisheries
Resident Manager, Callahan

An outline was distributed to the people on the ideas that the reclamation society are working on at the present time. Fred Beck told in detail about the beginning of the mining here and brought the facts up to the present time.

Mr. Hinckley said that the EIC wondered why the legislative act which stated that when the mine was through that the dam would be removed and return to salt water no longer applies. The EIC would believe they should uphold the state law. They can see now why the dam should stay but believe there should be a change in the act of legislature to this effect for protection.

Fred Beck said that reclamation was a part of mining, therefore mining technically had not ceased.

Mr. Moehle of the Corps of Engineers said there was no reason for the Corps of Engineers to give a permit to remove the dam. Before the dam is moved they would want to make sure that there would be no harmful effects.

Fred Beck stated that reclamation might go on for years hopefully, and that they would like to have the dam left for awhile.

J. Hurst wants the dam to be left until they can prove the facts about the damage. He would be opposed to taking authority without the ability or knowledge of the damage it might cause.

A. Sandecki: Is there any objection to dredging of Goose Cove?

Mr. Moehle: Not sure if this is the right thing to do at this time. We would have to rely on EIC, EPA and Sea & Shore Fisheries because they feel they do not know enough about it at the present time. Core samples will be taken by Mr. Mant to show the amount of metal content. The Corps of Engineers would have to know the extent and consistency of the material.

The Corps of Engineers were asked if they would accept the information given them from Mr. Hurst and Mr. Mant. The answer was yes.

The discussion turned next to whether it should be returned to salt water or fresh water and the level at which it should be.

J. Hurst said he would like to see fresh water maintained.

Mr. Manwell was of the opinion it was to be returned to its original state, but felt he didn't have knowledge enough to make recommendations at this time.

Doug Marston - their only concern was either the salt water habitat or the fresh water habitat.

Bob Howard stated it would be useful for boating if the water could be maintained at a high level, so that a boat could be used, if not, let it go back to salt water.

John Hurst: if the water level was maintained at a normal level this wouldn't flood the marsh.

Bob Howard: If the marsh was flooded it would spoil the nesting for the birds.

Brainard Farnham: Stated that he had a boat in Goose Cove. There is 3 or 4 feet of silt and mud in there. Also, very shallow and hard for a boat to get in there at low water. He believes it should be dredged out-even a narrow channel would be better than it is now.

Fred Beck remarked about the ditch being filled in on Mrs. Robinson's property would be left up to her how it was to be done.

Doug Marston wanted to know if samples were taken of the water periodically and how it was found.

Bob H. said the water is reasonably fresh and samples are taken every week. If it were dammed up it would freshen up pretty fast. Metals found in the water were iron and a little zinc and once in awhile a very little copper.

Sandecki asked Mr. Mant just what he was planning to do and was he affiliated with the Darling Center and about the monitoring of the waters.

Bob Mant said he had a machine here for testing the sensitivity and then he would take some of the elements to the Darling Center and compare it on the bigger machine there.

Wilder stated that Blue Hill metal limits for their effluent were:

Iron	.2	milligrams/liter
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Mr. Sargent of the Highway Commission said that the culvert at Weir Cove doesn't have to be removed. They would like to see the ends capped with a concrete collar. They believe about 3' of the dam should be removed because they feel if it is left as is, the spring run-off or an ice flow with only a few inches clearance under the bridge would be apt to cause a hazard to the bridge. They also would like to see the wooden gate removed and a permanent one put in. They would like to have some agency named to be responsible for having this permanent gate put in and putting riff-raff on top of the dam before it is left.

Albert S. asked if the causeway was part of the Highway's maintenance. They said only a small portion was theirs to maintain.

The EPA feel they are in the dark about several factors and haven't as yet looked over the plans.

Bob Mant discussed the oyster project, saying they were going to determine how they grow, will they accumulate heavy metals. The waters where the oysters are going to be monitored and the oysters will be monitored too. There will be 7 samples taken at four different water levels. There will be 3 species of oysters - Japanese, French, and American. The first summer will be spent on the logistics needed on the salmon venture, also to see if they can be grown to pan size in one season.

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1. Single anchor -- swing with tide
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A riparian permission is required for a 1-acre area or a 2-acres area.

The State Park men were asked how they felt about the new experiment where they are adjacent land owners.

Mr. Manwell could see no problem.

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A letter should be written describing the raft:

- Sketch--location
- Feed for fish
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Wilder and the Corps of Engineers would like to see a plan or a proposal with sufficient detail so it can be reviewed by them.

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Major Cook stated that the Corps of Engineers had faith in the committee. They are, however, very concerned about the structural stability of the tailings pond embankment. They are hoping for the best, but not discounting the availability of the worst. Would like to know more about the silt -- character of the material in the core. They feel they must rely heavily on how the Sea & Shore Fisheries, EPA, and EIC feel on these matters because they are not equipped with enough knowledge about several factors. If this should turn for the worse what is the stand of the Society?

John Gray: We want to assist in trying to bring this to the best possible solution and to do our best to make it as good as possible. Callahan has expressed a willingness to restore the area. Concerned individuals are trying to do something to bring it to a final solution. Cooperation from the state departments will be greatly appreciated by the committee.

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Fred went into great detail explaining that a Toronto company would guarantee a 90% coverage in 2 years and also the Gordon Construction Co. would do the same from reseeding the area but after the second year they couldn't guarantee anything. Therefore, the University of Maine is working on different plant growth on the tailings pond area.

The sump area will be reseeded in August with whatever is recommended from the U. of Maine. If they decide to dredge then the material from this which is rich in organic matter will be spread on top of the dump area and might help with the revegetation. The Bureau of Mines recommended that we should reseed the area and felt that we had an ideal situation for this.

The discussion section of the meeting was adjourned and Mr. Beck along with Major Cook and Mr. Fred Moehle went to the site of the tailings pond for further discussion.

Minutes by Ms. Florine Black

Corrected at July 25 meeting.

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*BOB MANDT
+ MAE RICHARDS
TOOK SAMPLES.*

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The discussion section of the meeting was adjourned and Mr. Beck along with Major Cook and Mr. Fred Moehle went to the site of the tailings pond for further discussion.

July 17th 1972

re: Fee for Dr. Ruth Patrick's visit to the Callahan mining operation at Harborside last July 1971..

To whom it may concern:

In the hiring of Dr. Patrick for her evaluation of the Callahan Mining operation I was given verbal assurance by Mr. Frederick M. Beck as to covering the cost of Dr. Patrick's work.

Reference to this financial assistance is in the minutes of the June 8th 1971 meeting, with reference to the Callahan firm and the Maine Mining Bureau each putting \$ 500.00 into a pool to cover the cost of the evaluation.

As nothing more was said about this pool I was obliged to personally guarantee Dr. Patrick's fee, and did so in June of 1971.

Dr. Patrick's contract # B-117 was fulfilled and billing was received on August 23rd 1971 and paid by me on September 20th 1971.

About half the funds I used were those of the "Friends of Goose Pond" account and my own.

I would like to request a fair division of fee between the parties mentioned in the minutes of June 8th on page 3 at the next meeting of the GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY.

(continued)

My intention is to recover my personal funds expended and those of the "Friends of Goose Pond" account.

I am willing and would like to request that the funds from the Friends of Goose Pond account be then turned over to the newly organized GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY.

My accounting is as follows:

Dr. Patrick's fee for
contract #B-117 8/23/71..... \$ 387.00

(at 1½ days, @ \$ 300.00
and \$ 12.00 Trans.)

Friend of Goose Pond acct.... \$ 197.87

(acct. # 2131 B.H.S.L.)
closed on Sept. 9, 1971

Albert Sandecki funds..... \$ 189.13

(personal check # 708)
drawn Sept. 20, 1971

Acknowledgement of payment was sent to Mr. Beck and Mr. John Gray, clerk and vice-chairman of the GOOSE POND RECLAMATION COMMITTEE by way of a zerox copy of my check to Dr. Patrick along with a copy of her bill.

Respectfully submitted

Albert E. Sandecki
Treasurer G.P.R.S.

Harborside,
Maine 04642
July 14th 1972

Callahan Mining Corporation
41 Union Wharf
Portland, Maine 04111

Mr. Frederick M. Beck
Director of Exploration

Dear Fred:

I have seen John Gray a few times and asked if he should happen to see you I would like to discuss a few points concerning both the water situation and the reclamation of the mine-site.

I imagine you have been on the go quite a bit but if time permits I would like to see you.

I asked John this morning if he has received a copy of the minutes of the last meeting and he hadn't.

As I recall Mrs. Florine Black was taking the minutes as a day or so after the meeting she wanted to confirm some of the names of those State and Federal officials present. I would appreciate having a copy of them at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

cc: CMF

GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY

MEETING NOTICE

A meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society will be held June 6, at the Grange Hall in Brooksville, at 1:00 P.M.

Agenda:

1. G. P. R. S. incorporation and by laws
2. Federal and State agency authority
3. Suggested reclamation plan discussions
4. Other business

The purpose of inviting the various state and federal agencies is to inform them of our progress and suggestions to date and to encourage them to participate in problem solving. In addition, if there are areas of conflict, it is best to discuss these in an informal group session such as this. The agencies which have been invited (not including G. P. R. S. members) include:

State Highway Department
Department of Parks and Recreation
Inland Fisheries and Game
Environmental Improvement Commission
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Protection Agency

GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED RECLAMATION PLAN

1. Cease mining and milling mid-June.
2. Slide mud into pit to lower contours of Goose Pond and cover pit bottom with marine mud.
3. Raise height of fresh water dam, construct weir and spillway, and retain water south of fresh water dam as fresh water pond. Raise level to 1008'.
4. Seal off culvert at Weir Cove . . . water to flow north.
5. Prepare Goose Cove Dam for demolition by drilling holes -- but not penetrating dam.
6. Siphon sea water into pit thru 16" pipe line. Stop level temporarily at 1000 elevation. Hold at this level for clarification . . . then fill to final level of 1007'.
7. Dredge accumulated sediment from head of Goose Cove if possible. Move materials dredged to face of dump area.
8. Conduct aquaculture experiments in pit and adjoining Cape Rosier waters for 1 year.
9. Provide continuous monitoring during this period.
Question - which elements?
 what sensitivity?
10. During this period GPRS will make periodic appraisals of situation, monitoring results, etc., to determine if and when dam should be removed.
11. Remove dam with hydraulic wedges to level agreed upon by GPRS.
12. During all this period, Callahan will maintain its leases on the properties involved and will be making feasibility studies to determine viability of aquaculture as a commercial industry at the mine site.

AQUACULTURE

reclaiming a mine with s

The Callahan Mining Corporation will this summer phase out mining and phase in aquaculture at the Cape Rosier Mine.

The plan at a single stroke would reclaim the damaged mine area, prevent further pollution, create what officials hope will be a new direction of industrial growth for Maine, and provide initially 20 to 30 jobs for Brooksville residents. The action hints that at least one mining company in Maine has been pressed to accept its responsibility to the environment it has nearly destroyed.

Approved by Governor Kenneth Curtis, the aquaculture pilot project will begin after the pit work ceases on June 15 with the mill running until mid-July. The pit, now 320 feet deep, will be partially filled with mud which has been piled during mining in the Stink Cove area north of the pit. Then using a 16-inch drainage pipe, Callahan will siphon salt water from Goose Cove to flood the pit area.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 rainbow trout will be purchased from state fisheries in New England to be raised in the pit this summer. In the fall, a large batch of Coho salmon eggs will arrive from Washington and Oregon, be raised under controls to the size they can be put in the salt water in May of 1973. Fred Beck, Callahan's director of exploration and the man in charge of the program, explained that he wants to raise Coho and western salmon but that this late in the spring it is impossible to obtain them. Atlantic salmon grow much more slowly than the other two species and so will not be introduced.

The Coho which swim into their new home next May will be ready to harvest at market size by October of the same year. In Puget Sound, where salmon are being raised in nets, 1.5 pounds of feed has been shown to produce one pound of salmon flesh as versus nine pounds of feed per pound of beef, which makes the salmon an economical crop to grow. One pound of salmon can be raised in one cubic foot of seawater.

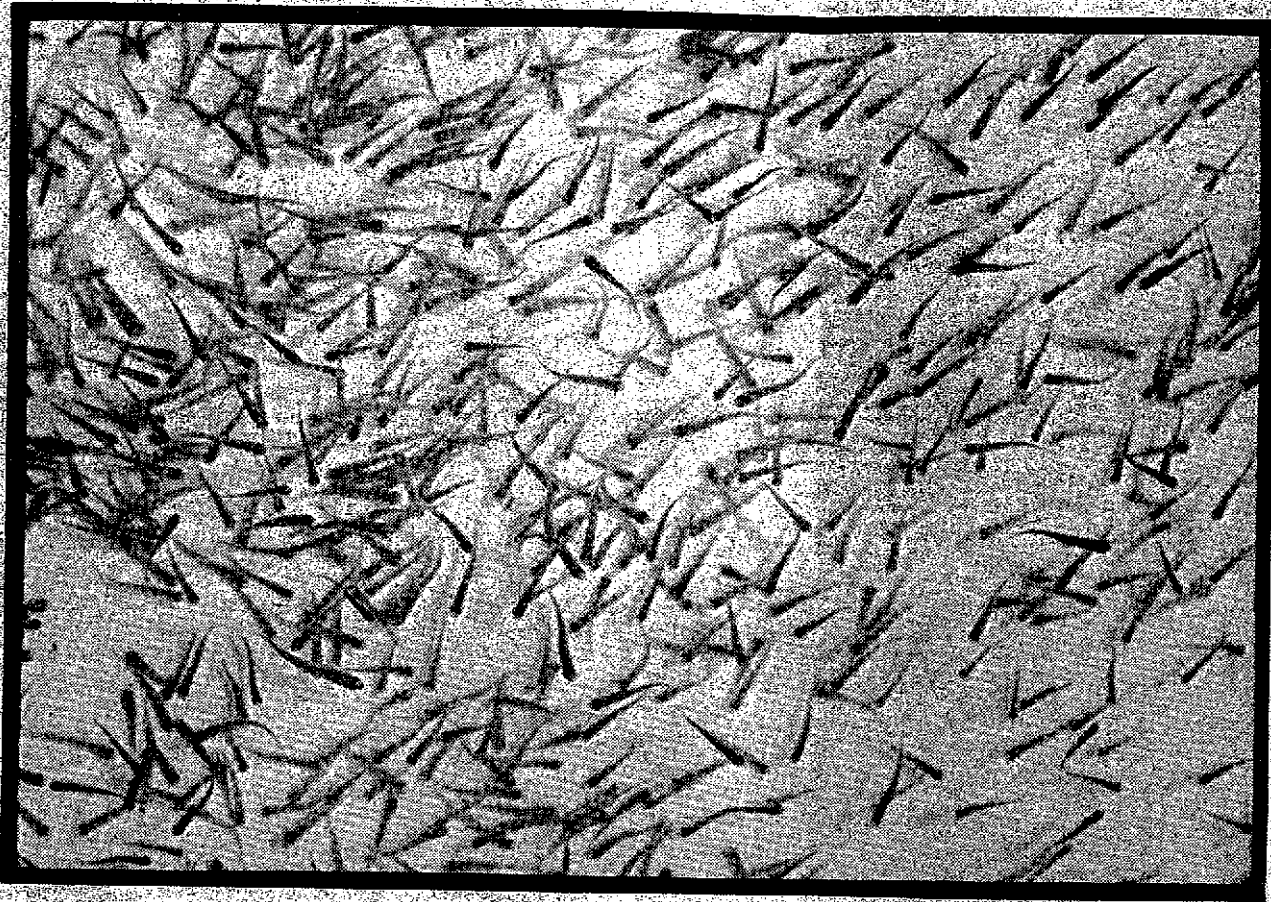
Beck said he hopes the salmon will supply a whole new market since Mainers have to go to a certain Boston hotel to find salmon, considered a delicacy and selling at a high price, on the menu. The 400,000 salmon harvested in Puget Sound this spring were sold to restaurants, the Japanese airline, and wholesalers, Beck noted.

Water temperature could present a problem, however, since salmon like 38 degrees on the nose and freeze at 29 degrees, any temperature above 60 is harmful as well. It is expected that water temperatures in the pit will remain a few degrees warmer than those in open water.

A second problem is possible metal toxicity in the water due to previous mining operations. Beck claims this can be side-stepped by adding chelating agents to the salmon feed, which would coat the metal ions and allow them to pass through the fish without being absorbed.

Beck added that he has also been working with the Darling Center at the University of Maine where research is underway to raise oysters and stimulate their growth rate in Maine waters. A Darling student has been hired, and a biologist will be, to supervise the growing of oysters in the pit. Some one million oyster seeds will arrive on June 1, Beck said, and will be kept in trays on shore

salmon and oysters



until they grow from one-eighth inch to one-quarter inch in size. The trays then will be stacked six feet high and placed in the pit, Goose Cove, Smith Cove, and Bagaduce. State experiments have revealed oysters can be brought to market size, three inches, in two years.

European oysters will be tried in the new aquaculture area partly because they are good indicators of heavy metal concentrations in the water. Each week a sample of oysters, raised in the trays sunk at various levels in the pit where pollution will be worst nearest the bottom, will be homogenized and run through analysis to determine if the oysters have picked up any heavy metals. Beck said he believes that heavy metals do not get into water in solution but that small particles can settle out of the water onto the bottom where sea life may eat them.

Beck expects that the monitoring done at the Callahan lab, which will remain at the site, will be sufficient to satisfy the state and the Goose Pond Reclamation Committee, which includes area residents interested in the future use of the mine and vicinity. Robert Dow of the State Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries said his department also will monitor the oysters.

Beck explained that plans eventually call for opening the dam at the entrance to Goose Pond to allow a tidal flow in and out of the pond; he said he hopes this will not create a pollution problem. To keep the pond from growing stagnant, he said, pipes will be run to the bottom of the pit and air will be forced through them

to aerate the pond "like a giant aquarium." Water will not flow between pond and ocean until the dam is removed. State biologist Dow is concerned that water of high metal toxicity will be released into the bay, however.

In the future, Beck said, the University of Maine would like to see abalone and hard shelled clams raised in the pond. Should the aquaculture succeed, he added, Callahan might want to begin a marketing company and learn the methods of distribution.

Also in the future, but less in doubt, are plans to begin planting in the tailings pond area in August to prevent leeching and the further spreading of polluting metals. The University of Maine is running tests on soil samples and expects to have recommendations in August as to the type of plant most suitable for the reclamation project. Grading already has begun on the upper pile of tailings, a dump which has become a large, barren hill during the past five years of mining. Callahan, the Maine Mining Commission, and the Leon Gordon Co. of Pittsfield have donated \$1,500 as a grant to the university for its greenhouse experiments.

It all sounds good, almost too good to be true. And the biggest sledge hammer knocking away at the dream is a statement from Callahan President Joseph Hall himself. "Although we feel the odds are against the success of this project, we are willing to risk it for the benefit of the community. I feel the odds are very long. We don't want to raise false hopes."

Callahan's Aquacult



Callahan's Director of Explorations Fred Beck, President Joseph Hall, and Executive Vice President Charles Snead.

Culture Of Salmon And Oysters

By JOHN R. WIGGINS

Callahan Mining Corp., which is terminating mining at Cape Roster on June 15 and will close its mill there by early July, is launching a pilot project in rearing salmon and oysters as comestibles.

Director of Exploration Fred Beck is in charge of the new program.

Says Beck: "Since last October we have had in the back of our minds the possibility of raising salmon commercially, using our big deep hole. I made trips to the west coast and talked with companies in this field and with people at the University of Washington and the National Marine Fisheries Service. In Puget Sound, they are raising salmon in nets to market size: three-quarter pound, which is pan size or enough for one serving.

"The project in Seattle was started by NMFS in 1968. Two years ago Union Carbide, through a subsidiary called Ocean Systems, initiated a pilot project to raise salmon from smolt to market size. They financed it with a \$100,000 federal sea grant plus \$175,000 of their own cash. They had their

first harvest in Puget Sound this spring: 400,000 salmon. They are selling them to restaurants, the Japanese airline, and wholesalers.

"It is possible to raise one pound of salmon per cubic foot of seawater. They sell for \$1.35 to \$1.75 per pound, and it only takes about seven months to raise them to market size.

"Temperature is a critical thing. Our winter temperatures are not that good and will be a problem. One reason for this pilot experiment is to see if we can keep salmon through the winter. We will put them in raft-nets this winter off Ram Island and off Goose Cove.

"Probably we won't be able to get enough coho or western salmon of the right size this late in the spring. We will have to scrounge what we can from state fisheries in New England. We know we can get rainbow trout, another member of the salmon family which has similar characteristics. From them, we will learn techniques and what problems we can expect from dogfish, seals, and predators.

"We are going to use coho because Atlantic salmon don't

have the growth rate of coho or western salmon. It would take 40 years of effort to genetically improve Atlantic Salmon to a level of comparable feed conversion efficiency. Incidentally, genetic upgrading of Atlantic salmon will start at St. Andrews in New Brunswick soon under the sponsorship of the International Atlantic Salmon Foundation.

"This fall we will get a large batch of coho eggs from Washington and Oregon. We will raise them under controls to the size where we put them in the salt water, about next May. By October of 1973 they should be of market size. We will keep our broodstock over, selecting the fastest growing and hardiest specimens.

"The open pit is now 320 feet deep. By reversing the 16 inch drainage pipe, we will fill it with salt water, and we suspect that temperatures there will be a few degrees warmer than in the open water. Salmon freeze at 29 degrees. Their optimum temperature is about 38 degrees. Anything above 60 degrees is bad for them.

"These salmon will supply a whole new market. Some res-

taurants on the west coast serve them. The nearest place you can get them on this coast is at the Marriott Hotel in Boston. It is considered a delicacy, and costs more than your ordinary fish.

"The feed conversion efficiency at Puget Sound turned out to be 1.5 pounds of feed required to produce one pound of salmon flesh. For chicken, it is 2.2 pounds of feed to produce one pound of flesh. Beef requires something like 9 pounds of feed per pound of meat. As you can see, salmon is an economical crop.

"If there is any metal toxicity in the water here as a result of the mining operation, there are ways of getting around it. For instance, adding chelating agents to the feed would coat the metal ions and let them pass through the fish without being absorbed...."

"We are also going to attempt to raise oysters. We have been working with the Darling Center of the University of Maine. For the past couple of years, they have been working on methods of raising oysters and stimulating the growth rate in

Continued On Page 3



'It'll be a fun thing'

Joseph Hall (right), Callahan Mining Corporation president, and Fred Beck, director of exploration, discuss the company's plans for a sea farming pro-

the mining operation there comes to a close. Callahan will try its hand at raising salmon, rainbow trout and oysters in sea water.—Packet photo.

...the summer as

Aquaculture

(Continued from page 1)

THE OYSTERS will remain in the plastic trays through which water can circulate continually and will be watched closely since they are very sensitive to heavy metals.

Beck said the project would also provide for continued monitoring of water conditions since some oysters will be analyzed weekly to determine metal concentration.

The trays will be located at all vertical levels to allow analysts to determine whether metals, if any, are in the water in solution or as particulate matter which can settle to the bottom.

Three types of oysters--American, European and Japanese--will be raised, said Beck, noting that "it looks like you can raise an oyster to market size (three inches) in about two years."

For the time being the dam between the pit and Goose Cove will remain intact and the pit will be flooded by reversing the flow of water through the 16-inch pipe now used for drainage.

"We want to assure that when we do open the dam we won't be creating a pollution problem," Beck said.

The water in the pit will be aerated to prevent its becoming stagnant--much like the process used in an aquarium, he said.

WHILE THE fish and oysters are being raised the company will also look at the marketing situation. Beck said the salmon raised in Washington are sold primarily to local restaurants and an airline company.

The mine buildings will be left standing for possible use as hatcheries and for processing should the venture prove successful. "At the end of next summer we think we'll have the answers we need," Beck said.

He noted that some hurdles still

remain before the aquaculture project can get fully under way. Permission must be obtained from the Maine Park and Recreation Commission to go ahead since, as an adjacent land owner, its riparian rights would be affected.

Callahan officials are meeting today with Maine Governor Kenneth Curtis to outline the proposal.

A control problem also exists, Beck said, since the company can designate only one acre as a research area. Much of the project will take place in open water.

"Our hope is that the town will look favorably on this project," he said, "and keep their eyes open and try to protect this experiment."

WHILE Callahan is hopeful that the pilot project will prove successful, company officials recognize that it is something of a long shot.

Company President Hall said Tuesday, "While we feel that the odds are long against it, we're

willing to make the investment for the benefit of the community. If we develop something of commercial significance, but which is not extensive enough for us to pursue, we would be willing to make it available to someone in the community."

The sea farming project is not the only possibility for reclamation of the area.

Beck noted that the firm is also looking into the manufacture of brick from the tailings which total something in excess of 500,000 tons.

Present plans call for completion of mining by June 15 and termination of milling operations around mid-July.

Callahan is also cooperating with the Maine Mining Commission and the Leon Gordon Construction Company, Pittsfield, in making a \$1,500 grant to the University of Maine for research to determine what will grow most effectively on the waste piles and other abandoned mine property.

Callahan

From Page 1

Maine waters. We have hired one of their students, Bob Mant, and he will run the oyster project here. We will hire one other biologist as well.

"400,000 oyster seeds will arrive on June 1. Their size is only one-eighth inch. For the first month they will be in trays ashore, with sea water pumped through the trays. By that time they will be one-quarter inch in size, and they will be put on trays two by three feet. The trays will be stacked to a height of six feet or so and will be placed in the pit, in Goose Cove, in Smith Cove, and in the Bagaduce.

"The State has experimented with oyster trays in this area. The growth rate in the Salt Pond has been very good. They can be raised to market size, three inches, in two years. I don't know their exact commercial value, but a plate with half a dozen oysters in New York costs you about \$2.

"There are three types of oysters: European, Japanese, and American. Twenty years ago the State planted some European oysters at Boothbay, and some are still there. Our seed will come from California. We will retain our own brood stock and hope to improve it genetically for local waters. A female oyster, by the way, discharges 100,000,000 seeds at a time. What's more, she does that whenever she is tricked into thinking that the temperature is right for spawning.

"What we are doing is hardly more than experimentation. Aquaculture is at the level that agriculture was when cavemen first began growing crops. We are not the first in Maine to go into it. At Wiscasset, Fred Towle of Freeport has a contract with Central Maine Power Co. to raise a rainbow trout and about 25 coho in the heated effluent of the Yankee Atomic plant.

"This year is essentially a feasibility study. We don't know where we will market them, or even if we will do our own pro-

given her considerable acreage to the State as a sanctuary. Callahan will need the approval of the State Parks & Recreation Department for its new endeavor.

It will have to have further protection by the State to carry on the aquaculture project in the restored Goose Pond and in the waters off Goose Cove. At present, the State can grant research areas in the water of one acre.

"From the legal standpoint," says Beck, "the areas in which we place the oyster trays will be beyond our control. We will put the salmon into the one acre research area, but the oyster trays will not be protected from damage or pilfering. We hope the townspeople will try to protect them."

"Oysters are very very sensitive to heavy metals. Each week we will homogenize some oysters and run them through analysis to determine if they are picking up any heavy metals. We feel that heavy metals do not get into the water in solution. However, small particles can get into the water and settle on the bottom, where they can be imbibed by sea life. We will try sinking our trays at all depths and will check the results. We hope eventually to open the dam at the entrance to Goose Pond and not create a pollution problem by doing so, with the tidal flow in and out of the pond.

"To keep the pond from getting stagnant, we will run pipes to the bottom and force air through them, aerating the pond like a giant aquarium. There will be no exchange of water between the pond and the ocean until we remove the dam."

State Biologist Robert Dow has expressed fear that by exposing the open pit to ocean flow, waters of high metal toxicity will be released into the bay.

Callahan's chosen method of raising oysters is a technique developed in the past six years.

heated effluent of the Yankee Atomic plant.

"This year is essentially a feasibility study. We don't know where we will market them, or even if we will do our own processing. A year and a half from now we will have the answers we need. Our objective is a full scale commercial operation that might employ as many as 40 people.

"We will remove our mine equipment this summer, but we will leave the buildings here. They might be useful in the aquaculture project as hatcheries, freezing plants, and processing plants. Fortunately we already have a power line here.

"We feel this is a compatible type of industry for this area. Brooksville officials have expressed interest and approval. When we reverse the drain from the pit, we expect the pit will fill with salt water within a week. That should be in the end of July. Before we do that we will blast the retaining dikes that hold back the mud from Stink Cove. Some of that mud will slide into the pit, enlarging the size of the pond and making a safer shoreline at the same time."

Callahan was given riparian rights to the opposite shore of former Goose Pond by an act of the Legislature eight years ago. The rights were taken from Anita Harris by the State "in the interest of the people", to permit exploitation of the ore body beneath the pond. Miss Harris has since

flow, waters of high metal toxicity will be released into the bay.

Callahan's chosen method of raising oysters is a technique developed in the past six years. The traditional Japanese method is to let the oyster seedlings attach themselves to old shells and then string the shells and hang them from rafts in the sea. The Clutchless' technique to be tried here permits the oysters to lie free on the trays, feeding on algae in the sea water that flows through holes in the trays. Beck says it calls for less labor and permits the oysters to grow uncrowded into their natural shapes at more distance from their neighbors and with a better supply of food. Beck's also says that all things considered, Callahan's investment in this new project is "modest".

Beck says that Robert Dow and his department are more than willing to assist and work with Callahan and that they are happy that the water will be monitored. The oyster experiment will insure that monitoring will be done and might be the groundwork for a new industry at the same time, says Beck.

The plan will be presented to Gov. Curtis today. He is expected to approve it.

Callahan President Joseph Hall, who was at Cape Rosier Tuesday, said: "Although we feel the odds are against the success of this project, we are willing to risk it for the benefit of the community. I feel that the odds are very long. We don't want to raise false hopes. If it turns out to have commercial significance, but not enough for us, we would be willing to make it available to some member of the community. If anyone has any other bright ideas as to what might be tried here, we will look at each and every one of them."

Hall also mentioned that Callahan, the Maine Mining Commission, and the Leon Gordon Construction Co. of Pittsfield have contributed a kitty of \$1,500 in the form of a grant to the University of Maine to conduct greenhouse experiments this summer on growing various plants in tailings from the mine.

"In August we will plant the type of vegetation that they recommend on our tailings dump," said Hall. The dump, which has grown into a large hill during the five years of mine operation, has recently been graded and rounded. Hopefully the mound will support plant life and become inconspicuous.

Callahan plans sea farming pilot project at Brooksville

BROOKSVILLE -- The Callahan Mining Corporation will be leaving something behind other than a flooded pit and a gigantic waste pile when it terminates mining activities at Brooksville this summer.

For months Callahan officials have been looking at possible continuing uses to reclaim the exhausted mine and they now have decided on what they consider to be a rather novel idea--sea farming.

This summer the company will initiate a pilot project to explore the possibility of raising salmon, oysters and trout commercially. If successful, the venture could provide continued use of the abandoned property and buildings as well as a certain amount of local employment.

Fred M. Beck, Callahan's director of exploration, explained the project to members of the local news media Tuesday at the Brooks-ville mine.

The project was developed by Beck from a casual suggestion made by Callahan President Joseph Hall when he visited the mine last year.

"WE WONDERED if aquaculture would be of interest," said Beck, "so we talked with other companies involved in this."

In doing so, he learned that Union Carbide has been conducting a similar project at Seattle, Wash. in which some 400,000 salmon were raised from smolt to market size in nets suspended in the waters of Puget Sound.

The salmon are raised to a marketable size--about 12 ounces

--in from six to eight months, Beck said, and the project has opened up a whole new market.

The tiny salmon smolt are suspended in nets hung from a raft and are fed daily. It has been determined that one pound of salmon, which can be sold for up to \$1.75 per pound, can be raised per cubic foot of sea water.

In terms of feed conversion efficiency, said Beck, one and one-half pounds of pelletized food will produce one pound of salmon flesh. He noted that even in the highly developed chicken industry, the feed conversion efficiency ratio is only 2.2 to 1.

"That's a pretty good return if we can keep the cost down and work out the problems," said Beck.

INITIALLY the Callahan project will use mostly rainbow trout rather than salmon because "we couldn't get many Coho salmon of the right size at this late date," he said, noting that the two fish have nearly the same characteristics.

This summer, Beck said, about 20,000 trout and whatever salmon can be obtained will be introduced into the Brooksville waters to see how rapidly they will grow and how they are affected by the environment.

The nets containing the tiny fish will be located in the waters near Ram Island and the fish will be fed each day.

He expressed some concern about the water temperature because "It is a critical thing and the winters here are not all that good."

Present plans call for wintering

about 5,000 fish in as many as three locations, each with different water conditions.

Beck said some may be left near Ram Island, others will be suspended in the flooded pit where the temperature will be a few degrees warmer, and a third group may be taken to Wiscasset and kept under heated water.

The rest of the fish will be harvested this fall and marketed to determine growth rate and estimated raising costs.

A LARGE batch of salmon eggs will also be obtained this fall and raised through the winter under hatchery conditions, Beck said. These will be introduced into the open water in May and should reach market size by October.

When questioned regarding the possibility of trouble from metal toxicity, he said none was anticipated. If necessary, chelating agents could be added to the fish food to coat the metal ions and prevent their being absorbed as they pass through the digestive system.

The oyster project will be conducted in cooperation with the University of Maine, Beck said, since the university has been experimenting with oysters for several years at its Darling Center.

About 400,000 seed oysters have been ordered and will be grown in trays under controlled conditions for about a month before being placed in the flooded pit as well as in Goose Cove, Smith Cove and perhaps the Bagaduce River.

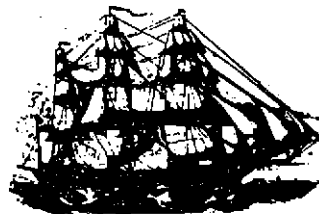
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JOB 2

ISLAND ADVANTAGES



Your East Penobscot Bay Weekly Newspaper

VOLUME 38, NO. 20

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1972

STONINGTON, MAINE 15¢

Oysters to be Grown In Callahan Pit



Governor Kenneth Curtis and Callahan Mining Corporation President Joseph Hall, at a joint news conference in Augusta, today announced plans for reclamation of the Goose Cove Pond pit at Harborside. An aquaculture pilot project, financed by Callahan, will be initiated as soon as the pit area can be mud-filled and flooded, sometime this summer. If successful, this plan, starting with the growth and breeding of European oysters, will create a new industry compatible with the environment of this area and with the potential of employing 20 to 30 local people. Work has already started on the pilot project. A marine biologist has been hired and the seed oysters have been ordered.

The time table for phasing out mining operations ten-

tatively sets June 15 as the shut-down date for pit work. The processing mill will continue to run until mid-July to handle the back-log of ore.

Also figuring in the aquaculture plans are salmon. Present plans call for purchase of a large number of coho salmon eggs this fall, nurturing them over the winter, releasing them in May of 1973 and raising them to "pan size" by the fall market. Since the salmon were not available this spring, Callahan will be purchasing 15,000 to 20,000 rainbow trout, which readily adapt to salt water, to raise over the summer as a coast pilot project.

Speaking of the challenge of the aquaculture project, Fred Beck said, "We know the problems, now we have to start solving them."

Specific plans and recommendations were discussed earlier in the month at a meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Society. Present for the discussion were: Fred Beck, Callahan representative; John Gray, Goose Pond Reclamation Committee; Robert Dow and John Hurst of the Dept. of Sea and Shore Fisheries; State geologist Robert Doyle; and attorney Sherman Greene.

MUD FILL FOR PIT

Beck started the meeting by outlining Callahan's proposals for refilling and flooding the pit area. The plan calls for the mud, which has been piled in the (Stink) Cove area north of the pit; to flow back partially filling the pit. Then, using a pipeline with a sixteen inch diameter, salt water will be siphoned from Goose Cove to flood the pit area.

Varying opinions of whether the mud will flow from Stink Cove were expressed. Beck stated that dynamite charges, which are expected to be set as soon as pit operations cease, will be exploded as a catalytic-type action to start the mud moving. When questioned about the depth to which this would fill the pit, Beck said that since this mud is what has been dug from the pond in the past four years, there should be enough to completely fill the pit, less the six million tons of ore that have been removed. He added that the mud in Stink Cove has been measured to a depth of 104 feet in places.

Commenting on the feasibility of the mud flow, Robert Dow inquired about the moisture content of the mud, adding that he felt the mud should be quarried for moisture so that demolition charges could be more effectively placed. Though Beck agreed a moisture check might be helpful he said that since the mud still absorbs heavy equipment, it is reasonable to assume that it is quite moist. Responding to another question from Dow, Beck said that additional moisture could be added by pumping in water at the points of interphase. Dow concluded that the best combination to increase the mud flow might be to tie-in the blasting with heavy rain fall.

After the mud is in the pit, Callahan expects that a certain amount of grading will be necessary, though the mud flow should level much of the debris that might be considered a potential navigational hazard.

In further talk about the plans to siphon off water to flood the pit, Dow asked if it would be possible to also siphon silt from the cove. He explained that since the Cove is polluted, it would be good to get as much sediment as possible back to the pit. Beck gave an affirmative answer, qualifying it by saying he could anticipate problems with trying to siphon mud and would have some further checking done. The most obvious problem, he suggested, was that the siphoning pipe, as it is planned, is stationary. Some flexibility would have to be added, Dow proceeded with the recommendation that this silt be placed in the very bottom of the pit. Since the silt is polluted, flowing the mud in on top of it would insulate it and prevent it from further distribution. Dow suggested that Callahan try a drag line, and by looking at the cove area at low tide, they could determine from where the silt should come. Beck concurred that dredging would be easier than trying to "vacuum" the bottom, but felt a time factor could become involved because dredging would probably require authorization from the Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Improvement Commission (EIC).

The point was raised by John Gray that one of the landowners on the eastern end of the cove would like to put in a small dock and marina facility. He would like the dam on the drainage ditch removed so that there would be tidal flow to flush some of the silt build-up from his area. Beck said that he had called the resident, explaining the dam could not be removed without EIC consent. "The dam cannot be removed until the water in the Pond monitors to the same standards as Penobscot Bay."

Reclamation Plans Outlined

would be able to discover the most suitable vegetation, the Mining Commission, Gordon, and Callahan have together funded a grant for the University to be used in testing various vegetations in the polluted and depleted soil. An acre of the tailings pond has been provided as a test plot.

Recommendations are expected from the University by mid-August. Callahan will then contract Gordon to seed part of the hill, following University suggestions. August was selected as the month to commence planting because a greater number of foggy, damp days is expected in that month. Good plant cover is essential in the tailings pond area to prevent leaching, which would further spread the polluting metals, especially the almost exclusive concentration of zinc, in the pond soil. Plants use up any surface moisture, and also draw up moisture from below.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

The next point of discussion was Callahan's plan for the economic rehabilitation of the mine area. The unprecedented proposal, as delineated this morning by Governor Curtis and Callahan President Joseph Hall, calls for a renewal of Callahan's financial commitment to the area. With a potential of creating 20 to 30 jobs for local people, the aquaculture pilot project has been given state support and will be a testing phase for a new direction of Maine industrial growth. Callahan has taken a circumspect look at all factors involved in the reclamation of the Goose Cove Pond and has worked out this enterprising solution, offering the possibility of many-fold rewards. If successful, not only will a new industry be developed for the Callahan Corporation emanating community benefits, but also a positive step will be taken for the development of the Maine coast.

The aquaculture project will be started with European seed oysters, selected in part because they will be good indicators of heavy metal concentrations in the water. At first, the program will be confined to the pit area and will be controlled by marine biologists already hired by Callahan. One million oyster seeds have been ordered, and they will be raised to marketable size in trays. If after one year of feasibility study, a profit potential is shown and the heavy metal concentrations in the pit have not been a problem, the program will be expanded to Goose Cove and local hiring will begin. If oysters are not successfully raised, at least a year of close monitoring of the pit and cove waters by Callahan will be gained.

In the remarks that followed, Dow suggested that Japanese oysters be used instead of European species because they are considered more hardy, surviving more

adverse conditions. Beck reported that the University would like to see attempts at raising abalone and hard shelled clams be made. He also pointed out that if the pilot project is successful, Callahan may want to involve a marketing company here to obtain the expertise that would be needed for distribution.

Another aquaculture project which Callahan has been analyzing is the raising of salmon. Fred Beck traveled to the Puget Sound area of the State of Washington to study the methods being used by Union Carbide to raise salmon from fingerling to marketable pan size, in net pens, feeding concentrated fish pellets. Union Carbide and the University of Washington report good success, especially with the Coho species.

Several problems are anticipated with attempting a similar project in either the pit or cove area. Since the salmon are confined to net pens a good tidal flow is needed, providing flushing action to keep the fish from suffocating on their own wastes. It is also essential to maintain optimum water temperature. The water temperature in the winter drops below that range. To get around this, it was suggested that only brood stock be kept through the winter, in Goose Pond since ground heat should keep water there at a higher temperature. Another possibility was turning one of the present mine buildings into a hatchery.

Dow added his observation that commercial fishermen resist aquaculture, seeing it as a threat to their livelihood. He said comprehensive planning is necessary so that the two can develop hand-in-hand, supplying the course for Maine's economic future.

MONITORING

John Gray next called the attention of the group to the question of monitoring the Cove and pond waters.

Beck said that the monitoring Callahan had to do for the oysters should also satisfy the State and Goose Pond Reclamation Committee. The Callahan lab will stay and continue functional. Remarking that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is yet to set water standards toward which they must work. Beck declared that Callahan could submit monitoring reports to the Committee for them to judge. Dow commented that the Sea and Shore Fisheries Dept., would have to do their own monitoring.

Along with monitoring, the question of when the dam could be removed was again raised. Hurst remarked that Callahan was a long way from receiving anyone's approval to do that. A discharge permit from the Army Corps of Engineers will be needed, as well as EIC and EPA consent.

Beck further reported that mining equipment would be removed from the area as soon as mining is concluded. The contour of the dumps will be smoothed before the equipment goes.

That the Goose Pond Reclamation Society has not yet gained the status of a legal, non-profit organization was stated by Sherman Greene. He said the by-laws are again being re-written for re-submission to the Attorney General's office.

In conclusion, the feeling generated by this meeting, and the news conference this morning was that of expectation. Callahan, after some prodding and pushing, is realizing its responsibility to the environment it has violated. Callahan is showing its willingness to try to restore it, and to go one measure further - to harmoniously utilize it, for the benefit of all, hopefully.



(Continued from page 1)

PLANTING AND GRADING

The conversation turned to Callahan's program for grading and planting. Beck reported that grading had already started on the upper pile. A soil sample had been given to the University of Maine for vegetation testing. Crown vetch, a nitrogen-fixing legume, was raised with little lasting success, but University people felt they would be able to grow certain plants, after experimenting with types and fertilizers.

This information contradicted the account given Callahan by Erocon. The Toronto-based mine reclamation firm, after investigating Goose Pond area, had guaranteed they could produce 90% coverage at a cost of \$450 per acre. Planting would have also been with legumes and white birches.

Agriculturalist Tom Gordon of Pittsfield was contacted by Callahan for an opinion on the matter. He said that 90% coverage was probably possible within two years, but said that in three years, the area would be a wasteland. Expressing agreement that the University lab

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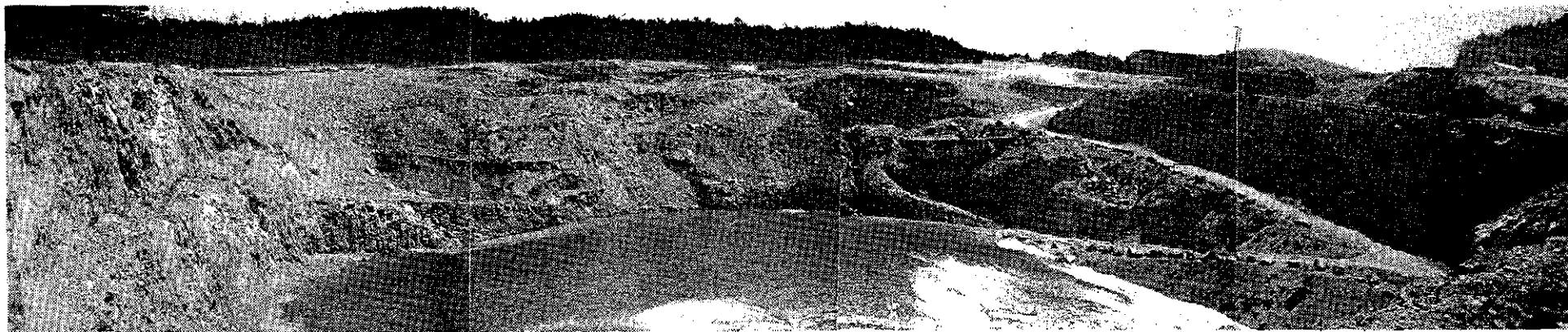
FRIDAY
NIGHT
SPECIAL

Scallop Stew, hot rolls, crackers,
beverage & dessert.

ALL YOU
CAN EAT
FOR \$2.00

PUMP
PROBLEMS?

Mining Operation Leaves Mark On Maine



Heavy Metals Poison Local Fishing Areas

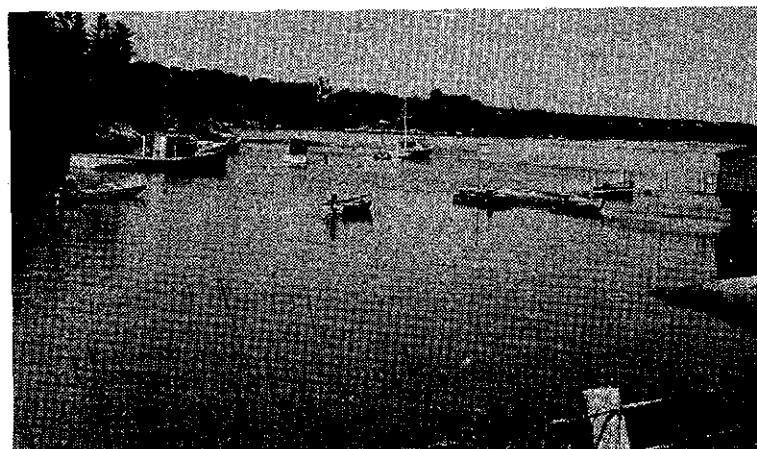
HUGE HOLE IN THE COAST OF MAINE is the Callahan Mining Co.'s open pit at Harborside. Some idea of the size can be determined from the above view looking out from the edge of the waterfall, shown at right. Beyond the waterfall can be seen a bridge, from one side of which can be seen the pit, and from the other the tranquil water view below.

HARBORSIDE, ME. — Goose Cove, if approached by road from the south here on Cape Rosier, is one of those typical rockbound Maine anchorages lined with pine and spruce and complete with a couple of lobsterboats, some pleasure craft and a peapod or two.

That's the first thing you see, but when you come abreast of the cove on the causeway and look to the right, the scene is unnaturally breathtaking.

For there, a little more than 100' from the road and cove, is a 1000' wide pit that descends 320'. In the background is the "dump," a man-made mountain of rock, and, not in view, is the many-acre, acrid-smelling tailings pond.

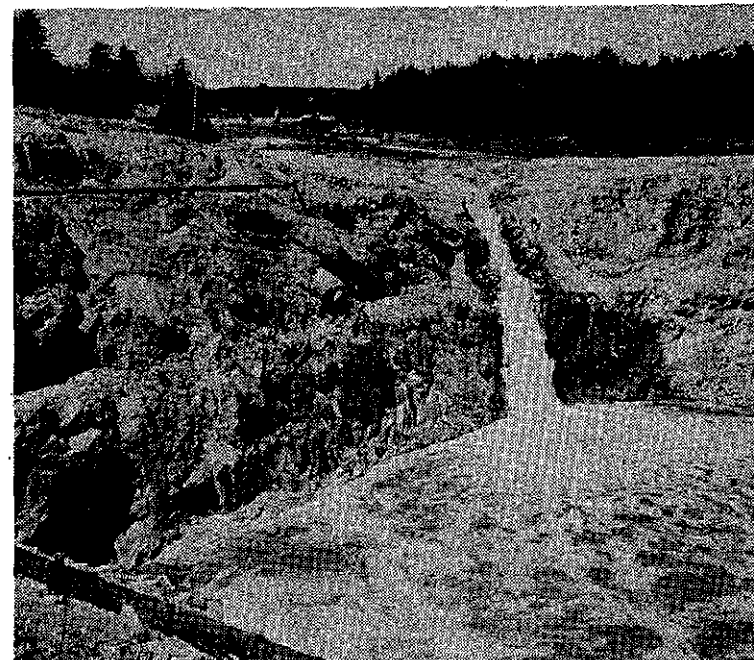
The harmful effects of this recently-closed coastal strip mining operation on the marine environment are cited in the article below by Robert Dow and John Hunt, Jr. of the Maine Dept. of



metals as manganese, cadmium, chromium, nickel, zinc, lead, iron and cobalt. All these record high scores came from samples collected after operation of the separation plant (Table 1).

The mining operation, together with background levels, has also produced measurable

To obtain information on normal background levels, other clam samples from unmined areas of coastal Hancock County have been analyzed (Fig. 1). Results showed that all copper, lead and zinc samples from Goose Cove exceeded the maximum of all background samples. All but one



concentrations at Station No. 9 on the western tip of Goose Cove can be attributed to the outflow of these waters away from this station toward Station No. 8 on the eastern tip of the cove. This flow is indicated by differences in metal levels in clams from both sides of Goose Cove at its mouth.

Water and gravity appear to be the means by which metals are transported. Lead in water samples increased from less than .2 ppm to less than .9 ppm but in bottom sediments from 5 to 273 ppm during the same period.

Scores at other sampling stations of Cape Rosier and of

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Sunset, Maine 04683
207-348-2881

May 24, 1972

Dear Albert:

Thank you for your letter of May 17, 1972. As you know, I have already sent on the executed Certificate of Organization, with your letter to John Gray. I explained to Bill Fenton yesterday the situation and he understands that there will be a new Treasurer elected at the first meeting.

I think you can probably work things out.

Sincerely yours,



Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner St.
Haddonfield, N J 08033

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
May 23, 1972

The Academy of Natural Sciences
19th & the Parkway
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. Ruth Patrick, Ph.D.
Chairman Dept. of Limnology

Dear Dr. Patrick:

Attached are some zerox copies of the publicity given the Callahan Corporation's proposal for the aquaculture study program.

I thought you might find it interesting reading for some rainy, appointmentless afternoon.

Perhaps Mr. Lloyd would be interested too.

Thank you again for your help in the past and I will be stopping by the Academy someday soon.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck
Treas. G.F.R.C.

cc: CMF

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
May 23, 1972

Audubon Magazine
1130 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10028

Ms. Ann Guilfoyle
Senior Editor

Dear Ms. Guilfoyle:

On December 5th of 1969 you contacted me for some photographs depicting the open-pit mining activity of the Callahan Mining Corporation on Cape Rosier, Maine.

At the time I declined your request on advise of counsel, the legal problems that could have occurred I'm sure you are aware of; a secondary reason did enter into the matter in that friends as well as myself are neighbors in close proximity to the mining activity and we were (and still are) trying to make the best of the rather unnatural experience of living next to an open-pit heavy metal mining operation.

My reason for writing is in looking over your reply to me of February 3rd 1970 and its necessarily brief handling of a complicated situation I felt the urge to write to you concerning a story of unusual cooperation that has the potential for constructive reclamation of a mine-site.

Attached are copies of articles from this past weeks, ELLSWORTH AMERICAN, ISLAND ADVANTAGES and the WEEKLY PACKET all weekly papers in Hancock County. They will I believe explain all that is necessary.

I would like to add one thing. In the years I have subscribed to your magazine there has been a noticeable lack of reporting this kind of corporate consideration for not only the environment but the people affected.

I think you and your magazine should consider a study of this unique situation for the good that it might promote on behalf of others towards the national environmental problems we all face.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

Tel No. 609 429 1310

MAY 21ST.

SHERM GREEN CALLED 7:15 PM - 7:30.

- FRETON - AMBIGUOUS ON ONE REASON FOR NOT ASSOCIATING CALLAHAN'S PENOBSCOT UNIT WITH CERT. OF INCORPORATION.
- ASSOCIATION WITH CALLAHAN MNG. MIGHT PREVENT OBTAINING FEDERAL FUNDS FOR RECLAMATION.
- 2ND PARAGRAPH. (NOT FARMING) THIS IS AN OUT OF THE BOOK TECHNICALITY - S.O.P.

QUESTIONS ON BYLAWS TO BE PRESENTED AT FIRST MTG OF G.P.R.S. FIRST WEEK OF JUNE.

CAN BRING UP. QUERRIES CONCERNING (G.P.R.S. ORG.)

- 1/ WHAT IS DISPOSITION OF LIABILITY - G.P.R.S. OR CALLAHAN?
(OPEN SHAFT, OTHER WORKINGS, ACCIDENTS AT RECLAMATION SITE OR SITE)
- 2/ ENLARGING - NUMBER OF DIRECTORS?

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
May 17, 1972

Mr. William Sherman Greene, Jr.
Attorney & Counsellor at Law
Sunset, Maine 04683

Dear Sherm:

Enclosed is a copy of the Certificate of Organization with my penciled comments to avoid misunderstandings, also the original as per your instructions today via telephone.

Also sending your copy of the bylaws with my lightly penciled in (laymans) suggestions. I realize that this is something that can be hashed out at the first meeting of the G.P.R.S. I think Mr. Fenton should have numbered the pages of the proposed bylaws. John Gray is preparing copies of the Bylaws to be sent to the members of the committee so they may also look them over for any changes.

I have enclosed a zerox copy of the page in the Certificate of Organization with my name blanked out in the chance that this could be substituted into the original form with either Mr. Leach or Mr. Howard's name typed in ? (don't know if this is proper) but thought it worth a try to unsnarl the situation. (?@

THURSDAY MAY 18th. Not having heard from you yesterday when I started this letter I have gone ahead as you instructed and signed both as treasurer and director. I would appreciate your including the original of my letter to John Gray along with the Certificate of Organization when you forward the certificate to him. I hope the letter reaffirms the understanding I have with John on the telephone in regard to the appointment of a new treasurer at the first meeting of the G.P.R.S.

I hope all goes smoothly with the Governors conference today.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandecki

cc: CMF

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
May 17, 1972

Mr. John H. Gray
Chairman G.P.R.S.
Brooksville,
Maine 04617

Dear John:

Enclosed is the signed Certificate of Organization. I have filled in the blank opposite the position of treasurer with the understanding we discussed last night that at the first meeting of the G.P.R.S. the members will consider the practicalities of having a treasurer more experienced and accessible to the main body of the committee.

I feel rather strongly that the officers of the committee should be local, readily available and accessible for committee business to avoid possible delays and loss of important papers through the mails, which has occurred to me on occasion.

One point I meant to bring up last night concerned the first paragraph of the Certificate of Organization. I feel the outline of purpose should clarify the "area disturbed by mining operations" by reading (area disturbed by the Callahan Mining Corporation's, Penobscot Unit mining operations). My reason for this is that it is too broad a statement as it stands now if you consider the possibility of another mining operation coming to Brooksville in the future. Existing legislation should apply to a new mining operation and I do not think that the committee should leave itself open to added burdens.

The second paragraph in stipulating the protection of net earnings from "any member, officer or individual" might also consider the addition of (privately owned entity).

I hope to attend the first meeting of the G.P.R.S. barring any unforeseen developments here I should be at Harborside the first of June for a few days and then returning by the 20th until September.

Hope all went well at the meeting with Governor Curtis.

Sincerely,

cc:

Albert Sandecki

CERT. ORG. AMEND CALL TO GREENE - MAY 16TH 6PM

_____ " " GRAY - " " 10PM

SIGNATURE WITH CALL TO GREENE - MAY 17. 10AM
AMEND - NO WITHOUT
WILL CALL - SIGN & SEND
TO GREENE IF NO CALL

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Sunset, Maine 04683

207-348-2881

May 15, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N J 08033


Dear Albert:

Thank you for your letter of May 11, 1972 and enclosures. You have now received my later report on the Boring's conference.

I assume you have the minutes of the Reclamation Meeting which Fred Beck prepared.

Finally, I shall await your report as to the corporation matters which I sent you. Best regards.

Sincerely,


Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL

May 12, 1972

William Fenton, Esq.,
109 Main Street
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of May 9, 1972.

The Certificate of Organization for the Goose Pond Reclamation Society, which you enclosed, appears in order, but I must tell you that I have not been close to the Committee organizing this group and will be guided by Albert Sandecki's recommendations. The Certificate does set up a non-profit organization and should qualify for exemption.

The purposes appear to me to be in order. The reclamation, under the language in the Certificate of Organization, would be broad enough to take care of a water area in Penobscot Bay, as well as in the mine area on land, which is important.

The language as to the exercise of the purposes and powers solely for the benefit of all of the residents of the Town of Brooksville, Maine, is intended, I am sure, to be read in conjunction with the rest of the fifth paragraph and would not limit the corporate powers which benefit adjacent areas. I have gone over the By-Laws. My comments are subject to Albert Sandecki's consideration as well as the entire Committee.

In Article III, the number of members of the Corporation is limited to fifteen. I do not know if the Committee planned to make this a Town or area group. Perhaps fifteen would be sufficient for desired representation.

The powers of the Board of Directors are such that they will have control of the Organization. I would have no objection to this, if it is clearly understood.

These comments may be of help in considering the Certificate and By-Laws.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to Albert Sandecki with the Certificate and requested that he sign it as Treasurer and Director, if he approves it. He can send it directly to John Gray thereafter.

I have also sent the By-Laws to Albert for his consideration.

Very truly yours,

WSG:RL

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Sunset, Maine 04683
207-348-2881

May 12, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N J 08033

Dear Albert:

Bill Fenton sent me the re-written Certificate of Organization of Goose Pond and the proposed By-Laws. They are enclosed.

I have sent him my comments and enclose a copy of my letter.

Please look them over and you may want to discuss them with me on the telephone.

Marian phoned this morning to inquire about the Borings' conference. I telephoned Fred Beck. Fred tells me that they had a long meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Boring and she suggested that instead of a grant of any land, there be a lease and license for them to moor their boat in the Pond. This was agreed to and the papers are now being drafted. In return the Borings will permit a well to be drilled opposite Col. Greene's driveway. Hopefully the work can start soon.

Charles Snead, Mr. Hall and Fred Beck will be at the mine next week and I hope can wind these things up then.

We can discuss this when you telephone me about the incorporation.

Sincerely yours,



Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL
(encl)

Bylaws of Goose Pond Reclamation Society

ARTICLE I - Name and Location

The name of this corporation shall be GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY and its location and principal office shall be in Harborside, Town of Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine.

ARTICLE II - Purposes

The corporation is organized exclusively to improve the ecology, scenery and the general environment of the Town of Brooksville, Maine, by working for, encouraging, assisting and stimulating the reclamation of areas disturbed by mining operations and for the above purposes, to acquire by gift, purchase, lease, devise and bequest and to hold, improve, ^{restore,} maintain and manage, and to lease, sell and exchange real and personal property.

All of the foregoing purposes and powers are to be exercised solely for the benefit of all of the residents of the Town of Brooksville, Maine, and this corporation is one which does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit to the members thereof and is organized for non-profit purposes and no part of any net earnings thereof shall inure to the benefit of any member, officer or other ~~individual~~ ^{person or corporation}

No substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation and the corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing

or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

In the event the corporation should be dissolved, all of the assets of the corporation, after payment of its liabilities, shall be transferred, assigned and conveyed to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, religious or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law as the Board of Directors shall determine.

ARTICLE III - Membership

The members of this corporation shall be the signers of the Articles of Association and such other members as may be elected at any meeting of the corporation or of the Board of Directors, but any member may resign by giving written notice of his resignation to the President. The number of members shall be not less than seven (7), nor more than fifteen (15).

ARTICLE IV - Directors

All powers of the corporation, except those required by law to be exercised by the members, shall be vested in a Board of eight (8) Directors, each of whom shall be a member of the corporation at the time of his election to the Board.

The first Directors shall be elected at the meeting of organization by the signers of the Articles of Association; thereafter the Directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation.

Each Director shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the corporation and until his successor shall be elected; provided, however, that no person shall continue to be a Director after he ceases to be a member of the corporation and provided further that any Director may resign at any time by tendering his resignation to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in the Board.

At each annual meeting of the corporation, the Board of Directors shall present a report of the affairs of the corporation and of the business transacted since the previous annual meeting.

ARTICLE V - Officers and Committees

The officers of the corporation shall be a President, a Treasurer and a Clerk, and such other officers or committees as the Board of Directors shall deem advisable. The President and the Treasurer shall be members of the Board of Directors.

The first officers shall be elected at the meeting of organization by the signers of the Articles of Association. Thereafter, the President and Treasurer shall be elected each year at the first meeting of the Board of Directors held after the annual meeting of the corporation, and the Clerk shall be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation. Other officers and committees shall be designated as the Board of Directors shall determine.

All officers shall hold office from the time of their election until the next annual meeting of the corporation or

until their successors are elected; but no person shall continue as an officer after he ceases to be a member of the corporation. Any officer may resign at any time by tendering his resignation to the Board of Directors. Vacancies in any office shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

The officers shall have all the powers and perform all the duties usually appertaining to their respective offices, and such other duties as the Board of Directors may direct. The Clerk of the corporation shall also be Clerk of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI - Annual Meeting of the Corporation

The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held in the Town of Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine, ~~on the second Monday in the month~~ ^{during} of July of each year, ~~Special meetings~~ ^{the time to be determined} shall be held upon the written order of the President or of a majority of the Board of Directors to the Clerk.

ARTICLE VII - Meetings of the Board of Directors

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held without notice immediately after the meeting of organization; and thereafter, a stated meeting of the Board shall be held immediately following each annual meeting of the corporation.

Special meetings of the Board shall be held upon the written order of the President or of a majority of the Board of Directors to the Clerk. Reasonable notice of any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given by the Clerk by mail, telegram, telephone or in person.

The Clerk shall give written notice of each meeting of

the corporation at least seven days before the date thereof. The notice of any special meeting shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting. Notice of any meeting of the corporation or of the Board may be waived in writing by any member thereof.

ARTICLE VIII - Quorum

Five members of the corporation entitled to vote, present in person or by written proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the corporation, but in the absence of a quorum, a majority of those present at the time and place set for a meeting may adjourn the meeting from time to time until a quorum shall be present.

A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board, but in the absence of a quorum, a majority of those present at any time and place set for the meeting may adjourn the meeting from time to time until a quorum shall be present.

ARTICLE IX - Proxies

Each member shall be entitled to one vote at any meeting of the corporation. Any member entitled to vote at a meeting of the corporation may appoint another member or members to act as his proxy at such meeting. Such appointment shall be made by an instrument in writing specifying the meeting for which authority is granted, and shall be executed not more than thirty (30) days before the meeting.

ARTICLE X - Transactions

All conveyances, deeds, mortgages, contracts, leases

or other agreements in furtherance of the purposes of this corporation shall be authorized by the Board of Directors, and all deeds, contracts and other instruments shall be executed on behalf of the corporation by the President or by any other officer or agent duly authorized to do so by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XI - Seal.

In lieu of an impression seal, the seal of the corporation shall be a wafer of colored paper affixed to any instrument signed on behalf of the corporation.

ARTICLE XII - Non-profit Corporation, Employees

No member, Director or officer of this corporation shall receive any pay, in money or otherwise, solely by reason of his status as such member, Director or officer; but the corporation may reimburse any person for reasonable expenses incurred on behalf of the corporation and the corporation may employ such person or persons, with such remuneration for services rendered, as the Board of Directors shall deem necessary and reasonable.

ARTICLE XIII - Power of Directors to Amend, etc.

The Board of Directors shall have power to make, amend and repeal the Bylaws of the corporation, by vote of a majority of all the Directors at any regular or special meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE XIV - Power of Members to Amend, etc.

The members may make, alter, amend and repeal the Bylaws of the corporation, at any annual meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, and all Bylaws made by the Directors

may be altered or repealed by the members.

After acceptance of the foregoing Bylaws, upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously VOTED that the associates, all of whom are members, proceed to the election of a President, a Treasurer, a Clerk and eight (8) ^d Directors. Thereupon, motions having been duly made and seconded, a ballot was taken for the said election, and the Chairman reported that the following named persons had been unanimously elected to their respective offices:

President - John H. Gray
Treasurer - Albert Sandecki
Clerk - ^{M.} Frederick Beck
Directors - Charles Shannon Blodgett
Robert Dow
Robert Doyle
Frederick M. Beck
John H. Gray
Albert Sandecki
Robert Howard
Clifford Leach
Florine M Black

The Clerk was duly sworn according to the following original record of his oath:

STATE OF MAINE
HANCOCK, ss.

, 1972.

^M
Personally appeared Frederick Beck and made oath that he would faithfully and impartially perform the duties required of him as Clerk of Goose Pond Reclamation Society.

Before me,

Notary Public

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

VOTED that the President, the Treasurer and a majority of the Board of Directors prepare and verify the certificate of organization setting forth the name and purposes of this corporation, and other particulars required by the laws of the State of Maine, and cause the same to be examined, certified and approved by the Attorney General and recorded with the Registrar of Deeds of Hancock County and with the Secretary of State in the manner required by law.

The Chairman reported that no further corporate business could be transacted until said certificate of organization had been approved by the Attorney General and recorded as required by law.

Thereupon, the meeting adjourned.

A true record, attest

Notary Public

We, the undersigned associates of Goose Pond Reclamation Society, declare that we consent to the doings of this organization meeting and to the foregoing Articles of Association.

John Hurst Jr., of the U.S. Dept. of Sea and Shore Fisheries, and there is uncertainty that attempts at restoring the area will be successful.

Mining is nothing new to Cape Rosier, especially Harborside, where the first excavations of the

(Continued on page 24-A)

By Robert L. Dow
and
John W. Hurst Jr.

Reputedly the only intertidal heavy metal mine in the world, the open pit on Cape Rosier at Harborside where Goose Pond was a tidal cove before a dam was built to exclude sea water, is also unique in other respects.

Except for copper it has established in clams record Atlantic coast highs of such toxic

amounts of zinc, copper, lead, cadmium and nickel in sea water, bottom sediments and rockweeds in addition to clams.

All these metals are, in varying degree, poisonous to humans and to marine worms, fish, shellfish and plants, although several of them are essential in trace amounts to human as well as to other animal life.

FOOD DESTROYED

Water samples contaminated by mine effluent discharge and collected for a mile outside Goose Cove were toxic to one-cell algae, an important part of the food base of commercial species; therefore, shellfish which manage to survive the effects of heavy metals may very well starve to death because of the damage done to their food sources by these same metals.

each of post-milling iron, cobalt and manganese samples exceeded the maximum background. Two-thirds of all Goose Cove cadmium samples exceeded the maximum background. Only chromium and nickel varied little from background.

A study of tidal flow and toxic metal contaminated clams showed that water-borne mine and mill wastes moved closely along the mainland shore east of Holbrook and Ram islands (Fig. 2).

Results of the hydrographic study were later confirmed by the analysis of sediments, rockweeds and soft clams collected at stations established to monitor the environmental impact of heavy metal mining and ore separation.

The relative stability of metal

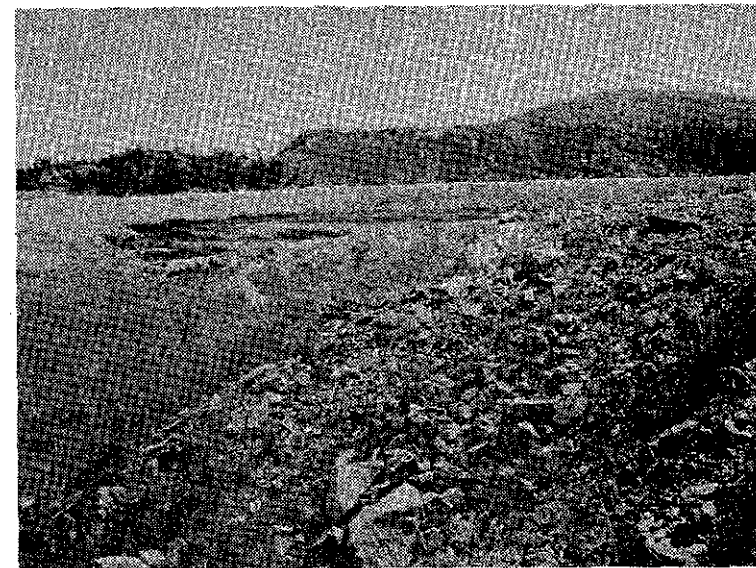
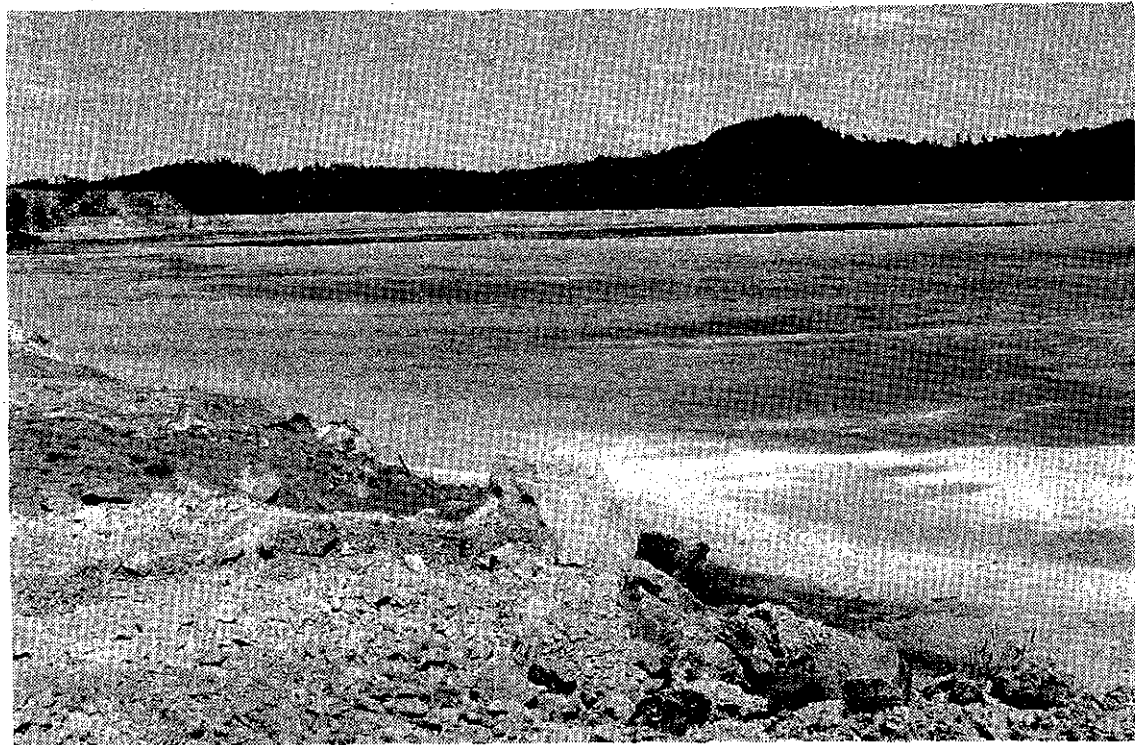
On the east side, lead scores increased from less than 5 parts per million (ppm) in December 1967, before ore milling operations, to 55 ppm by February 1972, but on the other side at Station No. 9 lead increased from 2 to 17 ppm immediately after the mill began ore processing but has declined since to 2 ppm and has remained relatively steady at that level. Increases in heavy metals at Station No. 8 on the east side of Goose Cove since 1967 are shown in Table 2.

Clams and rockweeds also appear to be selective in their concentration of metals. Zinc concentrations were five times as high in rockweeds as they were in sediments and 10 times as high in rockweeds as they were in soft clams. Copper was the same in sediments and in rockweeds, but only half as high in clams.

other metals appear to support the statement that there is a more direct influence of metals in sediments on levels of contamination in clams than there is of metals in water. The low solubility of copper (and other metals) may account for the lack of correlation between water and clam concentrations and the positive correlation between levels in sediments and clams.

Five of the six heavy metals under immediate consideration by the federal government for control purposes in food and water are present in the mine at Cape Rosier: zinc, copper, cadmium, lead and chromium. Of 397 clam samples from Cape Rosier, 88 samples or 22% contained levels of lead, zinc, copper, cadmium or chromium above the standards for heavy

(Continued on next page)



MOUNTAIN of tailings, above, and sea of mud in settling pond, at left, are remains of mining operation, the effects of which will be around for a long time. Not only are these residues new scenes on the Harborside surroundings, they will also continue to leach heavy metals for years to come.

THIS IS A PREPRINT --- SUBJECT TO CORRECTION

Marine Challenges Encountered by a Small Mine on the Maine Coast

By

Frederick M. Beck, Callahan Mining Corp.

© Copyright 1970

Offshore Technology Conference on behalf of American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, Inc., The American Association of Petroleum Geologists, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., Marine Technology Society, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, and Society of Naval Architects & Marine Engineers.

This paper was prepared for presentation at the Second Annual Offshore Technology Conference to be held in Houston, Tex., April 22-24, 1970. Permission to copy is restricted to an abstract of not more than 300 words. Illustrations may not be copied. Such use of an abstract should contain conspicuous acknowledgment of where and by whom the paper is presented.

ABSTRACT

Callahan Mining Corporation is currently mining copper and zinc ore from an open pit mine on the edge of Penobscot Bay in Maine. The open pit occupies an area once largely covered by a salt water pond. The mining operation utilizes conventional mining and milling techniques and in this respect perhaps could not be considered a true marine mining operation. However, many obstacles had to be overcome due to the proximity of the ocean before the mine could be brought into production. Problems with which inland mines do not have to contend are faced daily. These include effluent control, marine mud stability, salt water encroachment, reclamation, and exploration.

The ore deposit is a stratiform massive sulfide body in early Paleozoic volcanics. The principal ore minerals are sphalerite and chalcopryrite with minor galena. Associated minerals include chlorite, talc, and carbonate.

Illustrations at end of paper.

The deposit was discovered in 1880 at low tide by a clam digger. Surface ore outcrops were entirely below high tide. The mine was developed and mined from three shafts. Apparently the deposit became unprofitable in about 1887. A re-evaluation in 1964 by the Callahan staff prompted the present open pit operation. Production is currently at the rate of 700 tons per day.

Exploration for additional ore deposits is complicated by the presence of salt-saturated mud in estuaries and salt water covering geologically favorable prospecting ground. Many conventional inland exploration techniques are useless near these areas.

The ocean presence has added substantially to the mining costs, thus narrowing the profit margin. New techniques must be developed by the mining industry to cope with oceanographic problems. Some of these challenges are being met at Cape Rosier and can be applied to future mining ventures faced with similar marine problems.

INTRODUCTION

The Penobscot Mine on the Maine coast is not a "marine mining" operation in the strictest sense. For the most part, conventional techniques of mining and milling are in use and the ocean is a nuisance. However, by being located at the sea-land interface, there are a number of factors which influence the operation which would not be encountered inland. The engineering challenges of dealing with the shallow estuary were relatively easily mastered. The challenge to mineral exploration still exists and is a subject of continuing effort. The nation's sea-land interface is probably one of the most popular and valuable multiple use areas in the country. In Maine it has scenic beauty, is sought after for summer homes, provides food and shelter during parts of the life cycles of innumerable marine species, and is the basis for commercially important coastal fisheries. It is an area high on most lists for environmental protection. It is natural that the addition of another "user" to this area would be resisted, particularly when that user represents an industry which has a past record of environmental abuse. The greatest challenge to Callahan Mining Corporation has been to operate a mine in a way which does not pollute or otherwise adversely change the environment and yet returns a profit to the stockholders. This paper will describe some of the problems encountered and ways in which they were or are being solved.

HISTORY

Eastern coastal Maine (Figure 1) has had a long sporadic history of mineral exploration and minor metal production. During the 1880's there was a mining boom, complete with a stock exchange located in Blue Hill. Prospecting was intense during this period and the deeply incised coast provided a relatively high percentage of bedrock exposure in an area otherwise mostly covered with glacial till.

Production during this period was largely from the Douglas and Twin Lead Mines at Blue Hill (Figure 1). A smelter at Blue Hill reduced the copper ore and the product was shipped to the populated areas further south by coastal schooners.

About ten miles west of the Blue Hill

mining camp an outcrop of massive zinc and copper ore was discovered at low tide by a clam digger. This outcrop occurred in a tidal estuary known as Goose Falls Pond (Figure 2). Subsequently a shaft was sunk on the nearby shore and production of high grade zinc-copper ore commenced. The ore was taken from Goose Cove to Castine (Figure 2) by barge and piled on a dock. Periodically, coastal schooners would load the ore and deliver it to smelters in the south.

The ore at the Penobscot Mine was eventually mined from three shafts and production from 1881 to 1883 was about 10,000 tons. Apparently, low metal prices in 1887 forced the mine to close. It remained closed until 1914, at which time an attempt to reopen the mine proved unsuccessful.

In 1940 the St. Joseph Lead Company conducted a drilling program on the property. This was supplemented in 1942 by drilling conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Although numerous intersections of copper and zinc sulfides were encountered, apparently the property was considered uneconomic. Additional diamond drilling was done by the Bureau of Mines in 1950. The property was eventually optioned by the Penobscot Mining Company, Ltd., of Toronto in 1956.

This company drilled a few holes from the surface, cleaned out the old workings, and drilled from underground. The property was brought to the attention of Callahan Mining Corporation in 1964. Re-evaluation of all past work indicated that sufficient values might exist to warrant an open pit mining operation. A lease was negotiated with the Penobscot Mining Company and the property is currently being mined under the terms of this lease.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The base metal mineral occurrences in eastern coastal Maine occur in early Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks range in composition from mafic pillow lavas to felsic fragmentals. Rhyolite domes and rhyolites of probable tuffaceous origin are common. The sedimentary rocks are present as schist, gneiss, and quartzite, and may represent, in part at least, sedimentary accumulations derived

from and deposited during volcanism. The sediments and volcanics are intruded by igneous rocks, mostly of granitic composition.

The base metal deposits in eastern coastal Maine occur in volcanic rocks and associated sediments. Metamorphism due to subsequent igneous activity has in places affected both the metal deposits and the enclosing rocks.

PRESENT OPERATION

At present, the mine consists of an open pit, roughly circular in shape, which will have an ultimate depth of 340 feet below sea level (Figure 3). The present depth is 150 feet below sea level. The pit covers about 9.4 acres and when "mined out" will have produced over seven million tons of ore and waste. Mining and milling began early in 1968.

The ore occurs as lenticular pods of massive zinc and copper sulfide ore. It is a stratiform deposit in a sequence of fragmental volcanic rocks. Associated chlorite, talc, and carbonate rock is either barren or, particularly in the deeper levels, contains finely disseminated sulfides. The ore is trucked to a nearby mill. Approximately 700 tons of ore with an approximate grade of 6% zinc and 1% copper are processed daily. The mill is a conventional flotation mill with one exception; it was designed to operate with salt water rather than fresh water.

Consideration was given to the feasibility of loading the metallic concentrate onto barges, or other vessels, for cheap transport to a smelter. However, due to the relatively small size of the mine, trucking to the railhead 30 miles away in Bucksport and shipment to smelters in Quebec and Pennsylvania by rail proved to be the more economic.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

In order to mine the deposit with an open pit, it was necessary to drain a salt water estuary. This estuary, named Goose Falls Pond, covered 90 acres. The name is derived from the falls created during ebb tide (Figure 3).

The normal tides for this portion of the Maine coast range from a 0.0 foot low to a

+8.5 foot high, with extremes ranging from -1.9 foot low to +11.5 foot high. The restricted rocky entrance allowed water to flow into the pond only during the high portion of the tidal cycle. This resulted in an average water level fluctuation within the pond of approximately three feet.

Briefly, the plan was to build one dam at the mouth of the estuary to prevent the tide from entering the pond and to build another dam at the head of the estuary to divert the fresh water drainage from 1600 acres of adjacent forest land to another drainage area. The pond could then be pumped dry and inflow would be minimal (Figure 3).

Goose Falls Pond was bordered on the east by a privately owned wildlife sanctuary and on the west by land owned or leased by Callahan Mining Corporation. The pond waters, land below low tide, and the mineral rights below low tide are owned by the State of Maine. The intertidal land is owned by the adjacent landowners. In order to drain the pond, the riparian rights of the adjacent landowners would have to be temporarily taken and held by the State. The owners of the wildlife sanctuary objected to this seizure. The Maine Mining Bureau, administrator of the State's mining rights, questioned whether it had the authority to authorize draining of the pond under these circumstances; an act of the legislature was considered necessary.

Accordingly, a bill was introduced to a special session of the legislature in 1966 which would allow the State, through the Mining Bureau, to authorize drainage of the pond and temporary taking and holding of the adjacent landowners' riparian rights. It should be noted that before the Governor would support the bill and submit it to the legislature, four State agencies had to submit their recommendations to him. These were the Departments of Sea and Shore Fisheries, Forestry, Inland Fish & Game, and Water Improvement Commission. An ecologist was retained by the Company to make independent studies and to assist in operational planning. Understandably, there was considerable lobbying in opposition but the local residents generally supported the planned operation. The legislature referred the bill to the State Supreme Court for a decision on its constitutionality. The Supreme Court ruled in

favor of the bill and it was subsequently passed by the legislature and signed into law.

The Mining Bureau issued a mining lease to the Company shortly after the legislative action was taken. Concurrently, permission was sought from the U.S. Corps of Engineers to construct a dam at the tidal mouth of Goose Falls Pond, which was considered a navigable waterway. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was consulted by the Corps of Engineers and conducted studies with the assistance of the State agencies mentioned earlier. The Fish and Wildlife Service eventually recommended that if a dam was built, the pond should be kept full of fresh water and a coffer dam be built around the perimeter of the pit. This plan was considered unsafe and impractical by the Company. The Corps of Engineers finally approved building the dam according to the plan recommended by the Company. The last authorization required for the project was a permit from the State Water Improvement Commission to pump the pond and discharge the water into Penobscot Bay. This permit also provided for effluent quality standards and monitoring of effluents discharged during mining and milling. The monitoring is currently supervised by the State Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries. This agency has worked closely with the Company, with other interested agencies, and with concerned conservation groups to assure that the living resources of this portion of Penobscot Bay are not adversely affected.

CONTINUING PROBLEMS

Current mining problems which can be related to proximity to the ocean can be grouped into four categories; pollution, salt water encroachment, marine sediments, and rehabilitation. These problems are especially "visible", principally because the ocean-land interface is a high multiple-use area where conflicts of use are bound to be at a maximum.

Pollution

Four types of pollution pose problems for the mining operation. These are noise, silting, heavy metal, and scenic.

The noise pollution is a factor due to the proximity of numerous residences. Heavy trucking, drilling, and blasting are the principal contributors. The noise is minimized as

much as possible by (1) only day shift drilling, (2) no graveyard mining shift, (3) carefully controlled pit blasting, (4) no secondary blasting of oversize boulders, and (5) careful maintenance of equipment to minimize muffler noise. Despite these efforts occasional complaints are received.

Silting is taking place in Goose Cove (Figure 3). Early in the operation this was partly due to the effluent from the mining operation. This has been largely cured with the use of several settling ponds. After heavy rain storms the effluent contains silt, just as do all natural fresh water runoffs into the ocean. In addition to the settling ponds, a 16" pipeline has been extended 400 feet from shore to the mouth of Goose Cove to help disperse any silt. The principal cause of silting in Goose Cove, however, is probably natural silting which would be expected in a cove which no longer has a tidal current to keep the cove scoured.

The continuously monitored effluent from the mining and milling operation contains trace amounts of heavy metals. These amounts are higher than found in raw sea water. Periodic testing of clams and other invertebrates in the vicinity has indicated a higher than normal heavy metal content, and this apparently has increased since startup of the mine. Unfortunately, there were insufficient studies conducted prior to mine startup to establish a normal background for the area. Although there are probably a number of factors contributing to the buildup of heavy metals in shellfish, it can only be assumed that the mine is one of the contributors. Other possibilities include continuing erosion of previously operated sulfide occurrences, disturbance of metalliferous bottom sediments due to storms, pollution from the Penobscot River, or pollution from toxic paints used on the 10,000 Ton maritime training ship "State of Maine" which is docked in nearby Castine (Figure 3). There are probably physical and chemical variations of the sea water such as temperature, organic content, etc., which also contribute to the concentration of heavy metals in shellfish. Insufficient sampling has been conducted to date to establish any valid relationships.

Recently, the Company performed tests in which the effluent was recycled and used instead of raw sea water in the mill feed.

Preliminary tests have been encouraging and although no benefits are derived metallurgically, the concept of a closed system is particularly attractive to a company management concerned with pollution as well as to governmental agencies. It is highly probable that systems developed by Callahan on Cape Rosier in cooperation with governmental agencies will become the basis for regulations under which future mining operations on the Maine coast and possibly other coasts will have to operate.

Scenic pollution simply means that it is impossible to operate an open pit mine and not affect the traditional Maine coast scenery. In order to minimize the problem, all buildings are placed inconspicuously behind a hill and barren areas and dumps are being planted with grass and trees. A local artist has helped by painting a corrugated iron pump house on Goose Cove to resemble a lobster shack. The mine is, incidentally, also a tourist attraction and draws crowds during the summer months for regular scheduled tours.

Ground Water

The ground water table in the vicinity of the mine is being lowered due to continuous pumping to keep the mine dry. Consequently, some of the neighbors' wells in the cone of influence have gone dry. Although under Maine law the Company is not liable, deeper wells were drilled for those affected. However, as might be expected, salt water encroachment into the ground water has become a problem. This is being relieved by providing those affected with water from Company wells away from the influence of the salt water. Salt water encroachment occurs when the load of fresh water is relieved by pumping or other causes from a coastal area thus causing the underlying salt water-fresh water interface to rise. This interface eventually intersects the drilled water wells. Raising the pump intakes above this interface is a temporary solution but doesn't solve the problem.

Clay and Mud

Goose Falls Pond was a shallow pond with up to 90 feet of mud and clay in the bottom. Three test borings were made to determine the nature of the bottom sediments. A typical boring encountered 33 feet of organic silt at the top, followed by 45 feet of gray silty clay, followed by 5 feet of gray gravelly silty sand.

Soil tests indicated that a maximum steepness of slope of 4:1 (14°) would be safe.

On June 29, 1968, the pit had reached a depth of 60 feet below sea level. There was a minor mud slide at the northeast side of the pit but this was not serious and the mud was quickly removed. On July 23, 1968, the mud again began moving at the northeast side of the pit. This time it did not stop as before, however, and within 8 hours it had filled the bottom of the pit to a depth of 25 feet. It is significant that when the mud came to rest the surface was essentially horizontal, indicating that once movement had started, the mud became fluid, much like molasses. It took approximately a month to remove the 225,000 tons of mud from the pit. One power shovel had been completely buried and required extensive repairs. A series of rock dikes with finger dikes were constructed to hold back the mud; so far these have been successful.

A subsequent boring and soil test into the mud indicated that only the organic silt was involved in the slide. There was little effect on the underlying clay. The shear strength of the organic silt was considerably reduced by the slide. The in-place water content of the organic silt did not change appreciably due to the slide (approximately 66% by weight).

The problem of where to put the mud from the pit was soon resolved when it became apparent that it could be used as topsoil on the dump rock and thus provide an ideal base for seeding and planting. The salt apparently leaches fairly quickly from this material.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the mine site is a continuing effort and involves recommendations from the Soil Conservation Service, the State Forestry Department, and local residents. The eventual decision of what to do with Goose Falls Pond when mining is completed will rest with the Town of Brooksville. Three options appear possible; it can be returned to its original state as a saltwater estuary with a tidal falls; it can become a fresh water lake (the deepest on the Maine coast); or a channel can be opened from the ocean and it can become a totally protected deep water harbor. In any case, the affected land portions will be landscaped and planted

as much as possible and could eventually benefit future recreational or residential use of the area.

EXPLORATION

The targets for mineral exploration in eastern coastal Maine are massive base-metal sulfide deposits containing zinc, copper, lead, and silver. These deposits are typically fairly good electrical conductors, although metamorphism and structural deformation often reduce their conductivity considerably. In addition, the sulfides and their enclosing host rocks are usually relatively soft and consequently occupy the topographic lows in the region. Hence, the deposits are often deeply buried with glacial till or marine clay or both and physical exploration for outcrops is useless. Recognizable alteration "halos" around these deposits do not exist. Therefore, exploration must be of a geochemical or geophysical type localized within areas of favorable volcanic stratigraphy.

Geochemical sampling is used extensively in Maine to locate general areas of highly metalliferous soil. However, pinpointing of drill targets with geochemistry is impossible due to local migration of metal ions and "masking" of targets by impervious clay. The clay along the coast is the product of a once higher sea level. The clay deposits are saline, have a low conductivity, and act as a very effective geochemical and geophysical shield.

So far, no systematic geochemical sampling of the ocean bottom has been attempted even near favorable areas such as the Penobscot Mine on Cape Rosier. The present state of the art is such that until geochemistry becomes more definitive for the land areas, its application to underwater areas near shore is not warranted.

Geophysical prospecting techniques offer the best chance for locating massive sulfide deposits under salt water along the Maine coast. Yet, the problems are formidable. Not only is it probable that the ore deposits are buried under highly conductive marine clays, but conductive sea water is also a hindrance to most geophysical techniques.

It is likely that both the saltwater and marine clays are more conductive than

possible ore bodies. These barriers would tend to negate any techniques which are designed to measure slight conductivity differences within the earth. It is possible that inductive techniques which could differentiate between horizontally and vertically oriented conductors would be useful. The ore deposits generally have a strong vertical component in an area of steeply dipping rock units.

The Penobscot Mine is not associated with any magnetic minerals — or lack of such minerals. Therefore, the use of a magnetometer would not be effective. Naturally, if deposits associated with magnetite or pyrrhotite were being sought the magnetometer would be very useful.

Since there is considerable mass associated with large massive sulfide deposits, gravity measurements may be useful. However, it would be difficult to justify the drilling of gravity "high" in the ocean without additional supporting geophysical data. There are many causes for gravity highs, very few of which are massive sulfide deposits.

The use of some of the more recently developed systems such as INPUT^R, AFMag, and VLF might have some application over salt water in highly favorable geologic environments. These have not yet been tried along the Maine coast but some testing is anticipated in the near future.

Exploration on land is costly. Exploration of the offshore would be prohibitively costly except perhaps in areas adjacent to known mineralization or along underwater strike extensions of favorable geologic units.

SUMMARY

The Penobscot Mine on the Maine coast has encountered many problems related to the proximity of the ocean. These problems are not insurmountable, but they add considerably to the cost of mining. As highly popular multiple-use areas, the coast will challenge the skills of mining companies to operate at a profit and yet co-exist with the environment. As exploration techniques improve and deposits are located further from shore, the challenges will become greater. Actual mining of the ore will be one of the lesser engineering problems. A major

challenge will be to develop a system which does not adversely affect the environment.

An example of concern for the environment was shown by the Maine legislature last year in passage of a bill which prohibits all offshore commercial sand and gravel mining. It was feared that the harmful side effects would outweigh the benefits. It is entirely possible that all offshore mining in Maine could be outlawed if the Penobscot Mine, which is a highly visible example, cannot operate in a way which does not abuse the environment. The challenges and responsibilities of this small mine are great and the

results will have far-reaching effect. So far, the results look promising.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the management of Callahan Mining Corporation for permission to publish this paper. In particular, the assistance of John B. Malcolm, Penobscot Unit manager, is appreciated. Also, the author would like to acknowledge the cooperation and encouragement of the people of Brooksville, without which the mining operation would not have been possible.

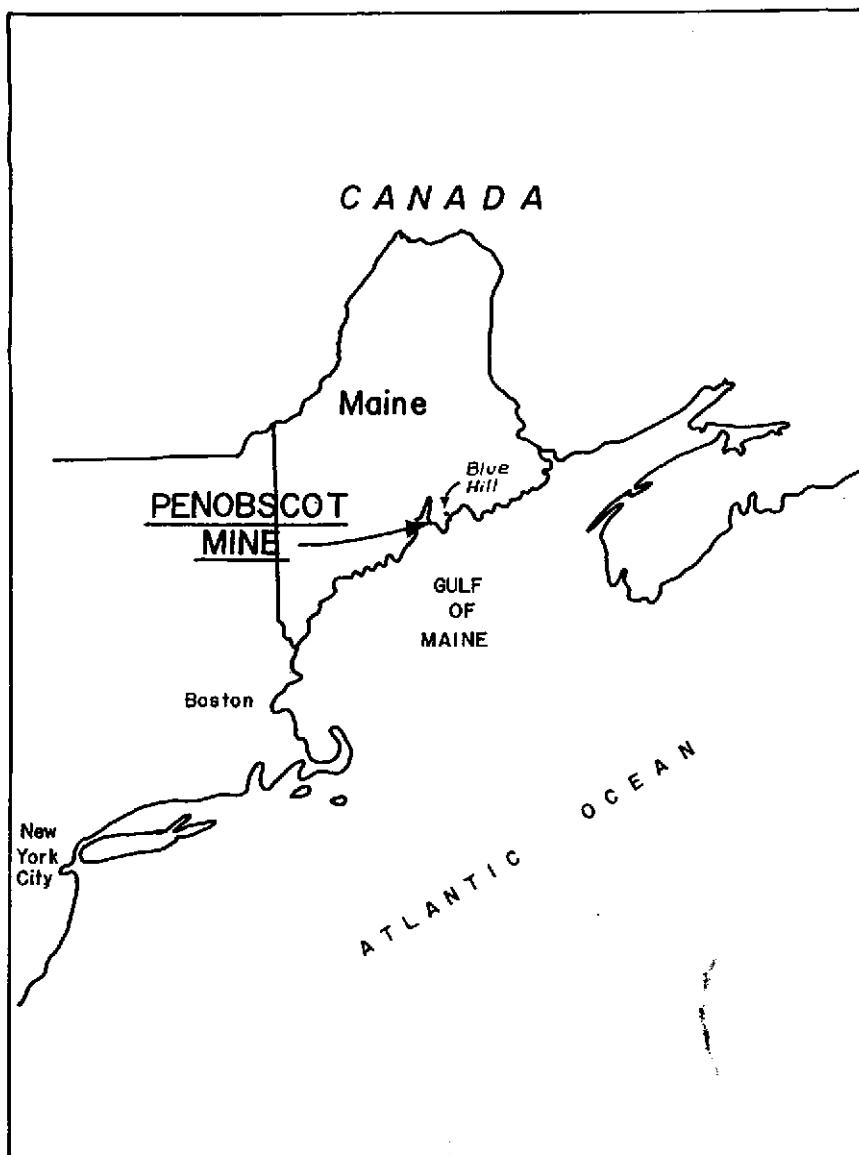


Fig. 1 - Index map, scale 1 in. = 75 miles.

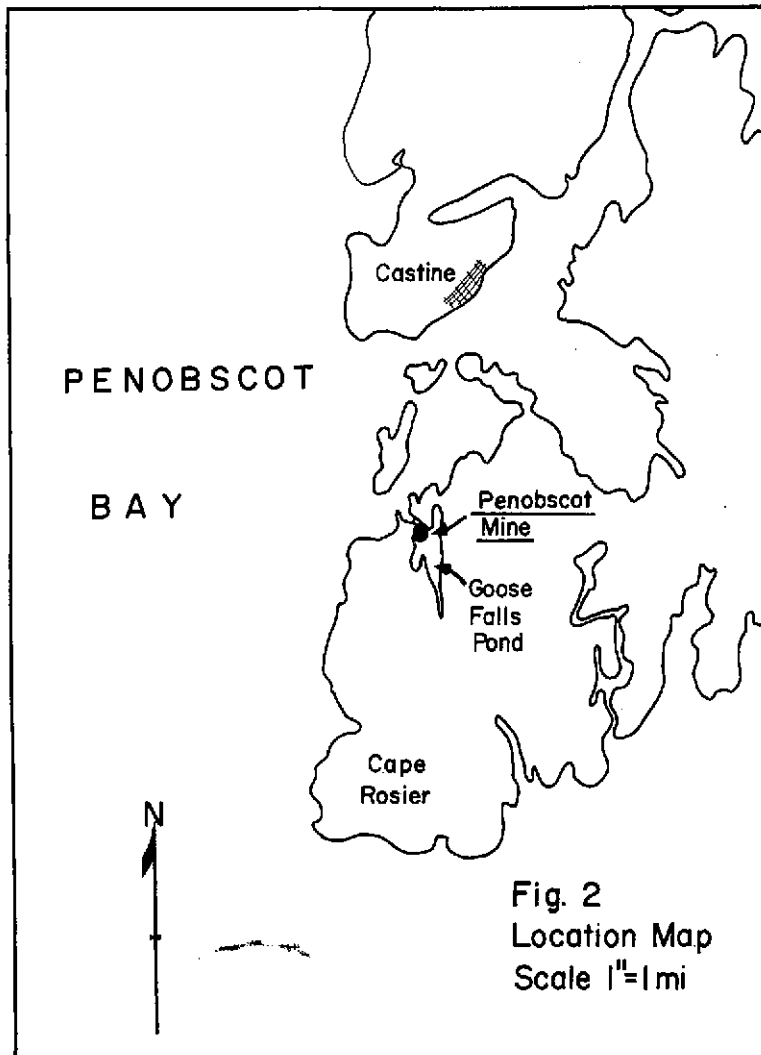


Fig. 2 - Location map, scale 1 in. = 1 mile.

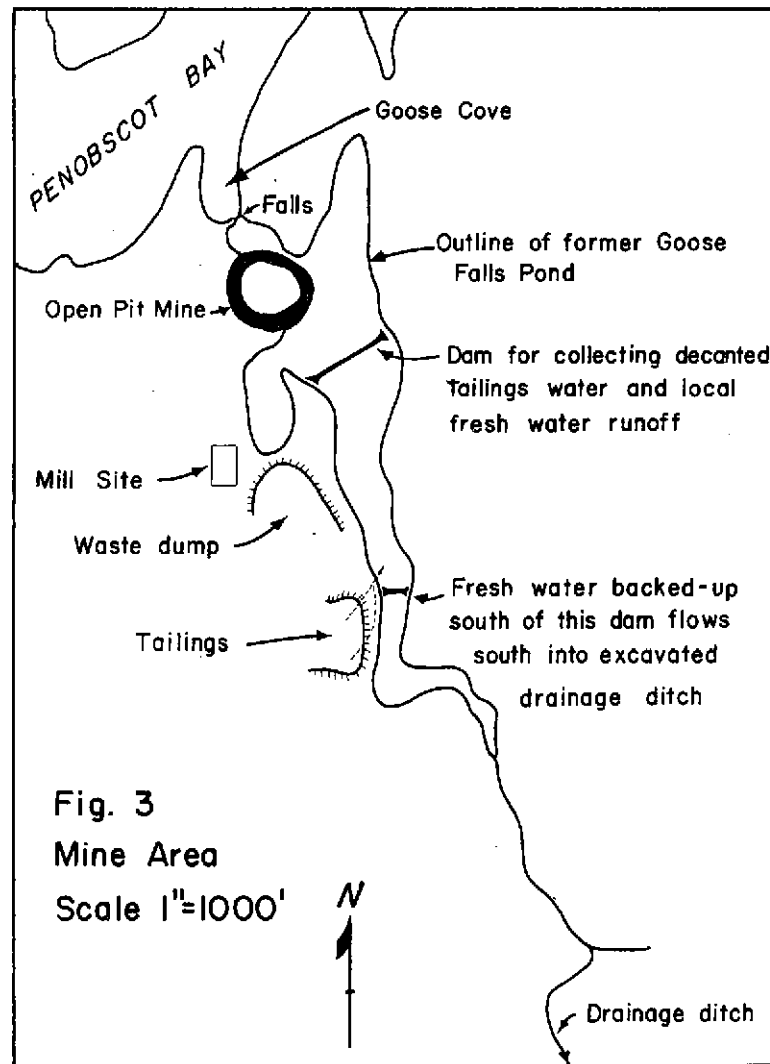


Fig. 3 - Mine area, scale 1 in. = 1,000 ft.

Warren H

Appendix "A"

TO: William Fenton, Justice of the Peace in and for the
County of Hancock, State of Maine;

We, the undersigned, desire to be incorporated as a
corporation without capital stock for the following purposes,
to wit:

The corporation is organized exclusively to improve
the ecology, scenery and the general environment of the Town
of Brooksville, Maine, by working for, encouraging, assisting
and stimulating the reclamation of areas disturbed by mining
operations and for the above purposes, to acquire by gift, pur-
chase, lease, devise and bequest and to hold, improve, ~~and~~ restore
and manage, and to lease, sell and exchange real and personal
property.

All of the foregoing purposes and powers are to be
exercised solely for the benefit of all of the residents of
the Town of Brooksville, Maine, and this corporation is one
which does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit to the
members thereof and is organized for non-profit purposes and
no part of any net earnings thereof shall inure to the benefit
of any member, officer or other ~~individual~~ person or corporation.

No substantial part of the activities of the corpora-
tion shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise
attempting, to influence legislation and the corporation shall
not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing
or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf

of any candidate for public office.

In the event the corporation should be dissolved, all of the assets of the corporation, after payment of its liabilities, shall be transferred, assigned and conveyed to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, religious or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law as the Board of Directors shall determine.

The foregoing clauses shall be construed both as objects and powers; and it is hereby expressly provided that the foregoing enumeration of specific powers shall not be held to limit or restrict in any manner the powers of this corporation.

We, therefore, appeal in writing to you to issue your warrant to one of the applicants herein requiring him to call a meeting thereof, for organization and for all purposes specified in the Revised Statutes of Maine, Title 13, Chapter 81, and amendments thereof and additions thereto.

We do agree that such meeting shall be held at ^{Rosier} ~~The Grange~~ Hall, Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine, on the 6th day of A.D. 1972 at 1:00 o'clock in the ^{after} noon, and we acknowledge that we and each of us have received due notice of the time and place of meeting herein fixed, and we do expressly waive any further notice.

TO: John Gray, one of the above-named applicants:

You are hereby authorized and directed to call a meeting of the above-named applicants to be held at
Hancock County, Maine, on the
day of A.D. 1972 at 1:00 o'clock in the *after*
noon, for the purpose of organizing GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY
and for all purposes specified in the Revised Statutes of Maine,
Title 13, Chapter 81, and amendments thereof and additions thereto.

William Fenton
Justice of the Peace

TO: The signers of the above application:

You are hereby notified and warned to meet at the time
and place and for the purpose set forth in the above application
and warrant, which are expressly referred to and made a part of
this notice.

and warrant be filed with the Clerk and a copy thereof spread upon these records.

VOTED to proceed to organize a corporation without capital stock under Title 13, Chapter 81 of the 1964 Revised Statutes of Maine and amendments thereof and additions thereto.

VOTED that the name of the corporation shall be GOOSE POND RECLAMATION SOCIETY and that its location and principal office shall be in the Town of Brooksville, Hancock County, Maine.

VOTED that the corporate purposes as stated in the application be the corporate purposes of the corporation.

The Chairman presented a form of Bylaws for the regulation and government of the affairs of the corporation which were read article by article, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inserted at length in the record as follows:

617 - 894 - 2400

JAN 17th BROOKSVILLE TOWN OFFICE
7 PM.

EXT 324 - I.P.M.

WILLIAM NUZZO OR MR. ANDRELIUNAS - CHIEF OPERATIONS

LATEST CORE SAMPLE DATA FROM GOOSE CREEK -
HAS JURISDICTION QUESTION BEING RESOLVED AND
WHAT IS DECISION?

FRANK TRICONTI → NAV BRANCH 351
HAS MILITARY BRANCH

CORPS WILL NOT BE IN ATTENDANCE OF MEETING
ON 17th - NO JURISDICTION IN MATTER EXCEPT FOR
POSSIBLE NAVIGATIONAL DISRUPTION -

TOTAL OF

9 BOATS USE CREEK AS A MOORING AREA.

3 - APPROX 30' IN LENGTH ←

6 - POWER BOATS - 10 TO 17 FT LENGTHS.

GENERAL #
NAVIGATION

10 x 30' FLOAT & RAMP -

RAMP LAUNCHING FACILITY - USED BY OTHER BOATSMEN.

DOES CORPS HAVE A SPECIFIC FORM TO BE
FILED ON A COMPLAINT?

IF NOT GIVE ME NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR
FILING A COMPLAINT.

10 AM - 10:10 AM - CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MR. CHARLES MILLER.

OPERATIONS ~~FRANK~~ NAVIGATION BRANCH.

EXT 351.

HARBOR
MASTER