

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
September 5, 1970

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

Mr. Robert L. Dow  
Marine Research Director

Dear Mr. Dow:

Would the Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries have a part in the decision for the disposition of the once tidal Goose Pond area at Harborside when the Callahan Mining Corp. ceases operations ?

I ask this in light of rather persistent local rumor of the mines not continuing operations much longer, along with this I have been approached by mine officials asking for my feelings.. "Would I like to see the pond reflooded with salt or fresh water ?"

There was also mention made of a state decision to impound the pond area from tidal waters in an effort to minimize detrimental effects to the clam flats in the area by tidal flow on the exposed ore waste and settling areas further up in the ponds.

Personally I see no advantage to this as the natural runoff into the mine area would have to seek a flow into the bay area at some point, and in the long run we would have a rather stagnant situation.

I would like to stay informed on the matter of possible future reclamation of the pond area and feel that you may be aware of attitudes or decisions at the State level in this regard and would appreciate information you may have on the matter.

I understand Callahan is to begin underwater prospecting in the Goose Cove area the week of the 8th of September, this is somewhat contradictory to current rumor but on the other hand could be interpreted as investigation of all possible ore deposits prior to the decision to close down within the next 18 months.

Have the results from the frozen storage sample come from Rhode Island yet ?

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck

RONALD W. GREEN, COMMISSIONER



STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES  
STATE HOUSE  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

July 22, 1970

Mr. Albert Sandecki  
Harborside, Maine 04642

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Marshall Burk reported your request for information on shellfish monitoring at Harborside. Enclosed is a summary of all samples that have been analyzed thus far. We have one collection of samples since then which are being held in frozen storage for transfer to Rhode Island. We hope we can get this effected shortly so that we may know what more recent trends in metallic ions have been.

Very truly yours,

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

ROBERT L. DOW,  
Marine Research Director

RLD/jwu  
Enc.

These clam samples were analyzed by the Northeast Marine Health Sciences Laboratory, Water Supply and Sea Resources Program, Narragansett, Rhode Island, by B. H. Pringle, Ph.D.

Station 1

Metal	Dec., 1967	April, 1968	June, 1968	Sept., 1968	Range
Cadmium	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.1098	.09- .18
Cobalt	<.20	0.11	0.46	1.30	.11- 1.30
Iron	93.60	89.75	327.00	1028.1	89.75-1028.1
Lead	2.36	4.62	2.44	2.56	2.36- 4.62
Nickel	<.20	0.73	2.48	1.19	<.20- 2.48
Zinc	14.69	16.61	20.08	13.94	13.94- 20.08
Copper	2.81	2.72	1.79	3.126	1.79- 3.126
Chromium	0.23	4.24	1.198	1.19	.23- 4.24
Manganese	2.35	68.25	15.58	341.2	2.35- 341.2

Station 2

Cadmium	0.17	0.08	.136	0.058	.08- .136
Cobalt	<.20	0.65	0.0	0.187	0 - .65
Iron	123.75	262.00	177.30	115.80	115.80- 262.00
Lead	2.36	1.13	2.22	1.053	1.053- 2.36
Nickel	<.20	0.11	0.75	0.685	.11- .75
Zinc	12.62	13.79	17.26	12.60	12.60- 17.26
Copper	3.22	2.34	1.82	2.044	1.82- 3.22
Chromium	1.36	1.27	1.22	0.504	.504- 1.36
Manganese	5.91	17.27	10.91	2.88	2.88- 17.27

Station 4

Cadmium	0.19	0	0.129	0.733	0 - .733
Cobalt	<.20	0.93	0.0	0.484	0 - .93
Iron	138.90	678.2	189.20	1181.5	138.90-1181.5
Lead	1.37	3.15	1.90	13.98	1.37- 13.98
Nickel	<.20	0.0	0.19	2.04	0 - 2.04
Zinc	15.15	14.44	18.12	43.60	14.44- 43.60
Copper	2.99	4.28	1.59	7.52	1.59- 7.52
Chromium	1.08	1.56	0.232	1.469	0.232- 1.56
Manganese	6.04	43.75	8.34	80.60	6.04- 80.60

Station 6

Cadmium	0.17	0.17	0.114	0.0995	0.0995- .17
Cobalt	<.20	0.48	0.0	0.339	0 - .48
Iron	154.00	513.50	149.50	477.0	149.50- 513.50
Lead	1.79	2.44	1.62	1.712	1.62- 1.79
Nickel	<.20	0.15	0.21	2.67	.15- 2.67
Zinc	13.30	16.56	15.00	15.65	13.30- 15.65
Copper	3.09	2.64	2.23	3.33	2.23- 3.33
Chromium	0.77	2.17	0.444	1.734	.444- 1.734
Manganese	5.89	7.98	3.19	5.46	3.19- 7.98

Metal	Dec., 1967	April, 1968	June, 1968	Sept., 1968	Range
Cadmium	0.17	0.084	0.146	0.121	0.084- .17
Cobalt	<.20	0.676	0.0	0	0 - .676
Iron	75.08	281.80	76.75	580.54	75.08- 580.54
Lead	1.15	2.144	1.50	1.914	1.15- 2.144
Nickel	<.20	0.0	0.07	1.138	0.0 - 1.138
Zinc	13.62	16.22	15.35	17.41	13.62- 17.41
Copper	2.42	4.61	1.62	2.935	1.62- 2.935
Chromium	0.26	1.406	0.233	1.179	.233- 1.406
Manganese	1.31	3.92	1.759	19.93	1.31- 19.93

#### Station 8

Cadmium	0.30	0.854	0.625	0.621	.30- .854
Cobalt	<.20	1.160	0.484	0.706	1.160- .706
Iron	526.00	1709.18	868.55	1942.0	526 -1942.0
Lead	4.94	19.50	5.26	12.42	4.94- 19.50
Nickel	<.20	0.0724	0.61	1.144	.0724- 1.144
Zinc	18.50	45.20	69.58	35.60	18.50- 69.58
Copper	4.89	8.41	7.89	4.84	4.84- 8.41
Chromium	1.36	3.94	1.340	1.681	1.36- 3.94
Manganese	20.20	204.25	37.45	101.80	20.20- 204.25

#### Station 9

Cadmium	0.27	0.307	0.276	0.153	.153- .307
Cobalt	<.20	0.692	0.0	1.013	0 - 1.013
Iron	759.71	1311.0	123.10	690.00	123.10-1311.0
Lead	2.40	16.99	2.47	2.16	2.16- 16.99
Nickel	<.20	2.09	0.0	1.91	0 - 2.09
Zinc	19.05	28.45	36.39	13.49	13.39- 36.39
Copper	4.64	6.83	3.02	3.96	3.02- 6.83
Chromium	1.19	2.094	0.383	1.149	.383- 2.094
Manganese	21.40	23.35	2.87	174.30	2.87- 174.30

#### Station 11

Cadmium	-	0.08	0.134	0.126	.08- .134
Cobalt	-	0.567	0	0.38	0 - .567
Iron	-	286.74	122.40	330.2	122.40- 330.2
Lead	-	2.185	0.54	0.171	0.171- 2.185
Nickel	-	0.276	0.59	0.76	.276- .76
Zinc	-	13.74	16.23	14.60	13.74- 16.23
Copper	-	2.17	1.61	2.32	1.61- 2.71
Chromium	-	2.015	0.646	1.31	.646- 2.015
Manganese	-	39.90	22.49	34.10	22.49- 39.90

#### Station 14

Cadmium	0.17	0.47	0.126	0.197	.126- .47
Cobalt	<.20	0.78	0.482	1.49	<.20- .78
Iron	430.99	682.21	305.50	2471.5	305.50-2471.5
Lead	2.22	2.57	1.35	5.61	1.35- 5.61
Nickel	<.20	1.35	1.49	1.45	<.20- 1.49
Zinc	12.54	14.95	16.45	16.46	12.54- 16.45
Copper	2.60	2.53	1.41	2.18	1.41- 2.60
Chromium	1.31	2.52	0.230	1.433	.23- 2.52
Manganese	3.62	28.55	34.30	191.40	3.62- 191.40

# Callahan Sees Mine As Bad Investment

Callahan Mining Corporation had a consolidated net loss of \$838,000 or 25 cents per share, on gross revenues of \$9,037,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 1970, it was announced today by Joseph T. Hall, president.

Earnings were adversely affected by nonrecurring charges aggregating more than \$1,400,000, including provision for estimated loss on the investment in the Penobscot copper-zinc mine, loss on the sale of the Pennsylvania Limestone interest, under-run of uranium production at the Pitch Mine, and write-down of obsolescent inventory and other inventory adjustments at Avica Corporation. Operating losses were also incurred at Pinnacle Exploration, Inc., Avica Corporation and Pathway Bellows, Inc.

On the basis of information currently available as to metal prices and projected operations at the Penobscot Unit, the Company believes that it will not recover its total investment in the Unit over the balance of

percent owned) had a net loss of \$159,000 for the first nine months which resulted primarily from prior years' over-calculation of uranium oxide production disclosed when the yellowcake in slurry form was dried this spring.

Manufacturing results for the nine months were down for all three divisions reflecting the nationwide decline in industrial activity as well as certain non-recurring adjustments.

Early in the fourth quarter, Panarctic Oils Ltd. commenced drilling at a third location in the Canadian Arctic on lands in which Callahan and Pinnacle have interests. However, following a natural gas blow-out and resulting fire at the site, drilling at the new King Christian D-18 well was suspended pending adoption of measures to control the well. It should not be assumed that gas in commercial quantities exists in this formation.

1909 - MANAUS - EST. AMAZONAS - BRASIL

Vista parcial  
Partial view

Oct 21, 1970



Edição e propriedade exclusiva da Favorita - Manaus - Amazonas - Brasil

Dear Albert:

Sorry I missed you when you came over to see us at Sedgwick.

Here is an aerial of our delightful new home town!

Spent quite a few hours flying low over the jungle but haven't got in a trip is. Believe

to be quite successful in the future. Hope you are well. Love, [Signature]

Mr. Albert Sandeck,

50 Tanner St.,

Haddonfield, N.J.

08033

AMERICANA - CIA. GRAFICA E EDITORIAL - SAO PAULO

agencies will have control over their operations, and how many different sets of approval they will have to get from different state agencies.

Robert B. Nunley, of Blue Rock Industries, Westbrook, asked:

"Are we going to be able to get our answers from



the Maine Mining Commission, or do we still have to go to four or five other state agencies, such as forestry, fish and game, site selection, wetlands board, sea and shore fisheries, and the Environmental Improvement Commission?"

Nunley said all these agencies had "conflicting criteria" for operating, even though approval may have been given by the MMC.

"Suppose we satisfy the requirements of three state agencies, but not some others? Do we still get Maine Mining Commission approval? Where is the final authority?" Nunley asked.

Kaler surprised everyone by asking if the State Highway Commission would be required to file a mining plan and get permits for their work.

"Some of their cuts are bigger than my mines," Kaler said.

Kaler didn't get a straight or complete answer to that one.

On the question of conflicting criteria of different state agencies for operating, Bader tried to explain that some problems could be worked out on a "personal basis" by the operators coming to Augusta for consultations.

He indicated that the MMC had the final authority for passing on the mining interests and that other state agencies could be "ignored."

"But I can't guarantee approval from the other agencies," he said. "At the moment there is no place or

agency or authority to have everything approved under one roof.

"All I can say is that I urge you people to come to the upcoming session of the state legislature and support government reorganization plans and reform proposals," Bader said.

Although most of the nearly 40 persons at the hearing were mining representatives, conservationists were represented mostly by Charles Boothby, executive director of the Soil and Water Conservation Commission.

Boothby's suggestions to improve the rules included:

1. Areas subjected to mining exploration activities be revegetated in addition to being regraded after such operations.

2. A clearer definition of "creation of new lands" under the proposed rules.

3. If the finished, regraded mining slope is more than three percent it should be approved by both the mining operators and the soil and water conservation district, and methods of erosion control should be included.

4. A general policy of the MMC should include minimum set-back stipulations for mining operations from public highways, adjacent properties, lakes, streams and rivers; and that all mining plans should include the operator's plan for the prevention of erosion and the control of sediment during the period of operation and until reclamation and revegetation are complete.

Richard Anderson, conservation member of the MMC and a member of the Maine Audubon Society, said after the meeting:

"As far as I'm concerned those rules and regulations are going to stand up, with minor adjustments, come hell or high water.

"Conservation groups are reasonably satisfied that the rules and regulations are adequate. The public is going to demand the reclamation of these mining areas, whether the industry likes it or not.

"The Maine Mining Commission is trying to be fair — more than fair, and the only real stumbling block at this point seems to be the effective date business."

Anderson also pointed out the need for replacing MMC members soon.

"We can't continue to function with only three members," he said.

Although most of the hearing was taken up with word hassles, and a "lot of extraneous material," according to Bader, the most pressing item to come out of the meeting is the clarification of the effective date. Apparently there is going to be a period of a year and a

half in Maine when the law governing mining lands or operations will be in a kind of limbo.

In other words, the MMC rules and regulations become effective the minute they are filed with the Secretary of State's office. For example, if Bader filed them tomorrow, all Maine operators would be in violation of the new mining laws.

When the hearing started he announced he wanted to give the industry a "grace period" to submit their mining plans and apply for permits, and expected he could file the regulations between March 1 and April 1.

As a result of the hearing, he now feels the need for some legal interpretations from the attorney general's office. He also said another hearing may be needed to thrash out the adjusted rules, and perhaps even emergency legislation may be required.

All this will push back the effective date of the proposed rules until at least June or July.

The commission's proposed rules, by the way, specifically encourage so-called "rock-hounding", or the collection of minerals as a hobby, or for educational and recreational purposes.

Also scheduled for interpretation by the attorney general's office, and the possible target of emergency legislation, is the question of re-entry rights on lands leased rather than owned by the mining companies.

As it stands now, most such leases are written up to provide that when mining operations stop for any rea-



son, the lease ends also, and must be re-negotiated if operations are resumed.

At this point there isn't any provision in such leases for reclamation, which means the question will have to be worked out by the state's attorneys.

by Bill Langley

Photography by Peter Millan

November 5, 1970

## Callahan loses money, report states

NEW YORK--Ore reserves at the Callahan Mining Corporation's Penobscot Unit at Cape Rosier are not sufficient to enable the firm to recover its total investment in the mine, according to a statement published last week.

Discussing its results for the first nine months of 1970, Callahan reported a consolidated net loss of \$838,000, or 25 cents per share, on gross revenues of \$9,037,000.

The forecast for the Penobscot Unit was made on the basis of information currently available as to metal prices and projected operations at the mine.

A loss of \$1,097,000, including the estimated nonrecoverable portion of the total investment, was sustained for the nine-month period, according to the report.

Callahan also reported losses on the sale of its Pennsylvania Limestone interest and operations at Pinnacle Exploration Inc., Avica Corporation and Pathway Bellows, Inc.

An under-run of uranium production was reported at the Pitch Mine and write-down of obsolescent inventory and other inventory adjustments was also noted.

# Callahan Will Probably Pull Out In 1972

Callahan Mining Corporation, which operates an open pit copper and zinc mine at Cape Rosier in Brooksville, has announced that operations there will be terminated in 1972.

The news is contained in a report released by the company on March 5. The entire report reads as follows:

In 1970 Callahan Mining Corporation sustained a consolidated net loss of \$1,223,000 as compared to a 1969 profit of \$371,000. Despite this loss, however, the Company's net current assets are higher than a year ago.

The loss, although attributable in part to the slowdown in the nation's economy, was primarily the result of certain non-recurring factors; an extraordinary charge of \$1,338,000 before taxes to reflect downward assessment of ore reserves at the Penobscot Unit and write-off of the Leach deposit; and non-recurring pre-tax losses of \$794,000 at Avica Corporation and the Pitch Mine, both of which are being phased out in early 1971.

The year's results were also significantly affected by silver prices which closed the year at \$1.635, although higher prices were anticipated when the United States Government terminated its sales of silver in November, 1970.

Callahan's income from the Galena Mine in Idaho increased by 48 percent over 1969, and development work once again added more tons of ore to reserves than were extracted.

At the Caladay Project, which is a consolidation of Callahan's Extension property adjoining the Galena Mine on the east with the holdings of Day Mines, Inc. and American Smelting and Refining Company Phase I was completed in the spring of 1970 ahead of schedule and below budget. This entailed site preparation, installation of surface facilities, and the driving of approximately 5,000 feet of tunnel to the underground site of the proposed

shaft. Phase II, scheduled for completion in early fall of 1971, includes excavation of a large hoist room, ventilation drift, and installation of the 2700 horsepower hoist with all facilities needed to sink a 4500 ft. shaft. By the end of 1970 Callahan had advanced \$2,095,000 of the \$2,900,000 expended on the project, but consideration continues to be given to the possibility of outside financing.

On King Christian Island in the Arctic, Panarctic Oils Ltd., started a second deep test in the fall of 1970 on ground in which Callahan and Pinnacle have an interest. Before this well blewout and caught fire in October at a depth of 2010 feet, it penetrated 80 feet of sand identified as Triassic Heiberg which is known to be several hundreds of feet thick in other areas in the islands. In December a small rig was moved in to replace the destroyed equipment and successfully subdued the wild well. It is expected that shallow testing will proceed using the relief drill and that a deep test will start when larger equipment has been moved in.

At the Penobscot open pit mine in Maine, 1970 was the best production year to date. However, raising operating costs together with the sharp drop in copper prices resulted in reassessing and substantially reducing ore reserves. It now appears that operation of the unit will be terminated in 1972.

The Company's manufacturing operations were adversely affected by the nation's economic slowdown. The Flexaust Company's profits on reduced sales remained satisfactory, but were substantially offset by costs of restructuring sales efforts at Pathway Bellows, Inc. and by manufacturing losses sustained by Avica Corporation in completing sophisticated aerospace assemblies. In the light of unfavorable projections for the aircraft and related industries in the next few years, plans are being carried out to liquidate the assets of Avica.