

THE MOLY NEWS



P.O. Box 579
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MOUNT
EMMONS 
AMAX INC.

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Environmental Picture Detailed

BY JOSEPH E. BLUMBERG

Recently, a process was set in motion which will eventually give rise to the publication of an Environmental Impact Statement covering the Mount Emmons Project. The formal preparation of such a statement is a consequence of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The EIS was designed as a description process within which the government could consider the ecological consequences of its actions.

In Section 1950.3 of a document entitled, "The Forest Service NEPA Process," the following policies were set forth:

-- An environmental assessment will be made for decisions about actions affecting resources, other land uses, or the quality of the physical, biological, economic and social environment...

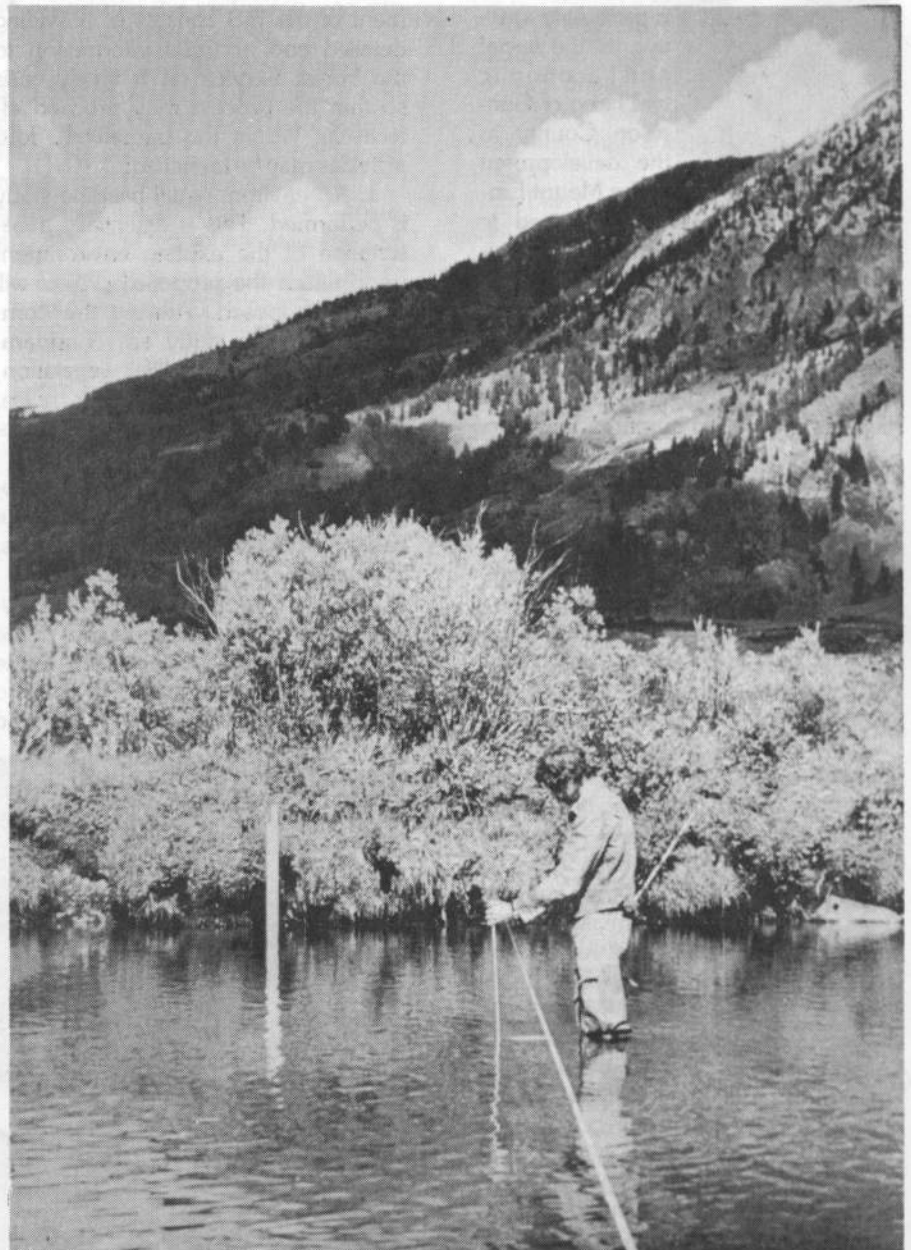
-- Assessments will impartially consider a reasonable range of alternatives and the anticipated environmental effects associated with each alternative...

-- A systematic interdisciplinary approach shall be used to integrate the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and decision-making.

The assessment is the decision-making process used to determine the significance of the environmental effects.

The development of the formal EIS is the responsibility of a federal agency, the Forest Service in this case, assisted by their interdisciplinary study team and other cooperative agencies. It will involve a general overview and in-depth evaluation of the Mount Emmons Project based on information gathered by Forest Service resource personnel, information provided by the proponent's

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Stream studies are part of overall look at ecological processes in study connected with Mt. Emmons. Scene above is on the Slate River.

Emmons Roundup

BY MIKE ROCK
Gunion Local Affairs

Today, modern mining companies are finding that social and economic issues such as housing, schools, and human services are as important to the success of a project as environmental concerns or the market demand for minerals. AMAX, always considered an industry leader, is particularly sensitive to the social and economic well being of Gunnison County in the development of the Mount Emmons Project, and is committed to creating a new generation of mines.

As one step toward meeting this commitment, AMAX has created a Community Affairs Team in its Gunnison Office. This team includes an architect, a planner, a former state legislator, and two human service professionals. These individuals, who work for AMAX on a consulting basis, are responsible for working with local agencies and individuals in the identification and resolution of local issues. They are "problem solvers" and provide a variety of technical assistance -- first to deal with existing problems, such as the housing shortage, and second, to plan for future growth issues.

Their activities have included working with local developers and financial institutions to identify funding sources for new developments, and with senior citizens to develop senior housing. It includes working with the business community to plan for a healthy downtown business district, and researching sources of funds for government facilities and services. It involves working with human service agencies and schools. Master plans, sewer systems, community facilities and training programs are all part of the daily routine of the AMAX Community Affairs Team.

The cornerstone of AMAX's approach to the Mount Emmons Project is local capacity building. This means a shared responsibility between the community, local government, and industry to deal with the existing issues in the community while also preparing for future growth.



MIKE ROCK

Project Considers Environment

(Continued)

studies (AMAX's, in this case) and plans and materials generated by participants in the Colorado Review Process, their consultants, and the general public. The Forest Service has the responsibility for verifying information provided by others.

Based on this information, the Forest Service will engage in the formulation and evaluation of alternatives, the analysis of effects of each alternative and, finally, the identification of a "Forest Service Preferred Alternative."

The role of AMAX in the development of the EIS consists of providing detailed and accurate information to the Forest Service on a timely basis so that the process may proceed effectively. Within this framework, four activities may be identified:

1. An environmental baseline study is performed. This is essentially a description of the existing environment upon which the proposed project will be superimposed. Among the components of the study are considerations of geology, wildlife, vegetation, air and water quality, weather, noise, cultural resources, esthetics and socio-economics.

2. Plans are developed for the proposed project. These would include basic design and engineering studies, site locations and feasibility studies.

3. An environmental impact analysis brings together the description of the environment with the description of the proposed project in such a way as to show the effects that might be expected

to result from the superimposition of the action upon that environment. It is an exercise in logic and analysis, ongoing throughout the development of the project design.

4. Alternatives and mitigating measures are described. This, also, is a process that has been ongoing throughout both project design and baseline studies.

It should be obvious that none of these four activities are completely sequential or independent. The baseline studies require some preliminary understanding of the project design in order to determine the sites to be studied and what study components might be expected to be of the greatest concern. The planning and engineering for the project will be carried out with a constant review of the potential impacts that might result from disposal of wastes, from possible air and water emissions, from heat, noise, etc. Likewise, the consideration of alternatives will be part of the study process from the beginning.

AMAX regards the development of an environmental impact statement as an integral part of the process of designing a successful project. It must be done carefully, employing the best expertise available to carry out the steps in the process. It must be done accurately so as to stand up under legal and public scrutiny. And, finally, the public must be informed and consulted from the very beginning and at every step along the way.



Field team studies vegetation in Mt. Emmons Project area.

Proceeds From Rotary Auction Go To Gunnison Nursing Home

Donated articles are being sought to be sold by the Gunnison Rotary Club in a benefit auction for the Gunnison Nursing Home.

Tom Rais, Rotary president, said the club would take "almost anything."

"We already have furniture items, stereos, even a couple of automobiles," says Rais. "By the time of the auction, we expect to have some great stuff at unbeatable prices."

The auction will be held at 10 a.m. Saturday, June 2, in the parking lot at Gunnison Bank & Trust, 200 W. Tomichi in Gunnison. Auctioneer will be Ed Robbins. The Gunnison Lions Club will sell refreshments.

Money raised in the auction will be used to landscape the Gunnison Nursing Home. Rotarians have christened the project "Green for Gray."

Anyone with something to donate

ALLOYS LEAD MOLY USES

Molybdenum is used primarily as an alloying element in producing superior grades of iron, steel and non-ferrous superalloys. In its pure state, moly is a silver gray metallic element, heavier than iron but melting at a much higher temperature.

MOLY AS A NUTRIENT

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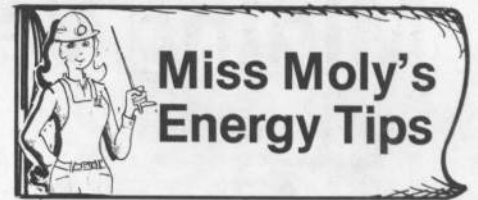
Mining Takes Up Small Land Area

Mining takes up less than one sixth of one per cent (.16 per cent) of the total land area of the U. S. according to a study by the Pedco Co., government consulting specialists.

Highways take up about 1 per cent, and forests about 32 per cent. Agriculture, the largest single use category, takes up about 56 per cent. The estimates are based primarily on 1971 figures of the Bureau of the Census, and records of federal and state agencies.

COMPARISON OF LAND USES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1971

Activity	Million acres
Total United States	2,271.3
Agriculture	1,283.0
Cropland	472.1
Grassland pasture, range	603.6
Forest land grazed	198.0
Farmsteads, farm roads	8.4
Forest not grazed	525.6
Urban areas	34.6
National Parks	29.6
Highways	22.7
State Parks	8.6
Mining	3.7
Airports	3.3
Railroads	3.2
Other parks, rec. areas	1.0



GOOD DRIVING HABITS

1. Slow down. Most automobiles get 28 per cent better mileage at 50 mph than at 70 mph.

2. Drive smoothly. Jackrabbit starts take twice as much gasoline as smooth starts. Quick stops waste gasoline, wear out brakes.

3. Don't race the engine. Use the brake, not the accelerator, to keep your car in place on a hill.

4. Accelerate gradually. Press the pedal down only as far as necessary to reach driving speed.

5. Don't idle long. If you have to wait more than a minute, turn off your engine.

6. Don't drag the brake. This common bad habit wastes fuel and wears out the brakes.

7. Don't rev the engine before turning off the key -- it's bad for the engine and bad for mileage.

8. Don't warm the engine excessively. Idling any car for more than one minute to warm it can cause major damage.

9. Use air conditioner sparingly. An air conditioner can reduce fuel economy by about 10 per cent.

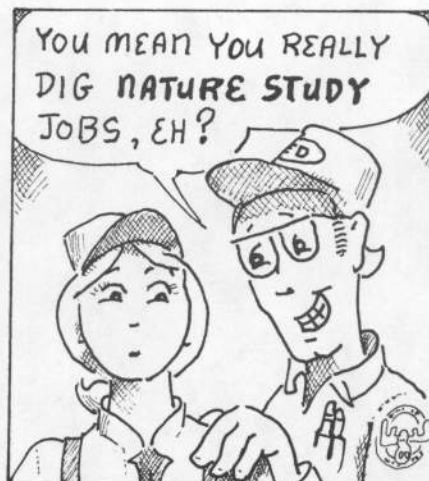
10. Lighten your load. Remove all but essential gear from your automobile. Luggage and bike racks increase wind resistance, waste fuel.

11. Reduce friction. Snow and studded tires reduce mileage. Gravel roads may require up to 35 per cent more fuel than paved surfaces.

12. Join a car pool. Avoid rush hours. Plan your trip route.

by S. WOZNIS

MISS MOLY



Mining Vet is Raconteur, Critic

Ande Anderson's perspective of the mining business spans something more than half a century. The exact period isn't known because Anderson keeps a lot of things to himself. His age, for example. And although most people know he has a gemstone mine in the high country, he forbids any substantive mention of it in print.

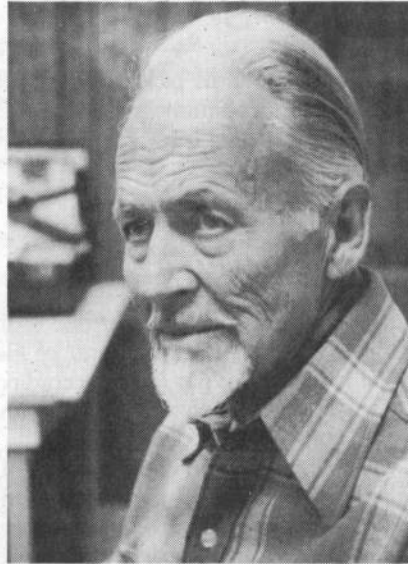
"People bug you," he says.

Anderson currently lives in Almont, but has from time to time taken up residence in a number of places in Gunnison County. He describes himself as "a good shacker," meaning he's perfectly at ease living alone.

But he's a familiar figure on the benches, the street corners and other places where people meet for casual conversation. Widely experienced in the diverse affairs of living, he's an accomplished raconteur.

An interviewer doesn't really interview Anderson, who dislikes being steered in any direction. An interviewer simply listens, makes notes, and marvels.

"When I was younger I spent a lot of time in northern Michigan, where almost everyone was either a miner or a logger or both. Two years ago I went back to a forest I helped log as a youth. It was later burned over -- cleaned out entirely -- but there was a big woods there again. No re-seeding or anything, but the trees were two feet in thickness. In my lifetime, you see,



ANDE ANDERSON

"There used to be iron mines all over the place, but it's all overgrown now with foliage and trees. You can't even see where there used to be a mine.

"There was a lot of water in the mines, and that's why they're mostly closed now. Too deep to mine properly, and the water had to be pumped. Most of it went into the Iron River, which was red. We lived with it. Now the river is clear again, and the fish are back.

"There was copper in that country, too. The Indians figured out a way to temper it an eighth of an inch. Nobody

knows how. Some of the tools they made were found as far away as the West Coast."

Anderson counterpoints his talk about the past with references to the present. More often than not, the reference is delivered with a measure of scorn.

"I listen to people talk about mining. They don't want it here or anywhere else. But where do you get the metal for their cars, their airplanes -- even for that doorknob there? You don't put a mine where there's nothing to mine."

Mining and logging are only two of Anderson's areas of experience. He's been a professional musician and a professional photographer. He has an intimate knowledge of such divergent environments as Manhattan, on the one hand, and the remote high country of Gunnison County, on the other. On a typical afternoon he'll have lunch with the senior citizens in Gunnison's Webster Hall, and follow it up playing ping-pong with a co-ed on the WSC campus.

Ande Anderson is a miner with as many facets as a fine diamond. He's a critic of life, and like most critics he gives more bad reviews than good. He's sophisticated, skilled, highly opinionated and occasionally caustic, but he always manages to avoid the critic's unpardonable sin. Ande Anderson is never dull.

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**MOUNT
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