

PERLITE

_____, 191____

JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

Grab from

OTC near

See

$$\frac{30}{6}$$

No 4903

-----, 191---

JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

Grab from

B- cut dark

perlite

No 4904

-----, 191---

JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

upper 0 tcs orange,
gray perlite—
somewhat basinsy
sp glass

No 4905

_____, 191____
JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

Darker
Gray peridot.

possibly same as

4904

No 4906

-----, 191-----

JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

Light gray
spherulitic & oncoidal
pearlite sp glass

No 4907

_____, 191____
JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

Splinter, onion
skin light gray &
spherical (lumps) on
yellow like] - - 108 glass

No 4908

_____, 191____
JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

Gray glassy ? perlite

No 4909

-----, 191---

JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

splintering perlites
77 glass (v sp)
some red tuff

No 4910

_____, 191____
JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

Splintery perlite
Grab from several
OTCs -

No 4911

_____, 191____

JUMBO MINE

DESCRIPTION:

Red perlitic (inclusions)
glass (vert flow banding)
+ splintery gray perlite

No 4912

J M FORBES

SHELL OIL COMPANY
DUPLICATESOLD
TOCITY &
STATECARD
NO

934 495 565

5
LICENSE
NO.

863114

The charges shown are hereby transferred
to SHELL OIL COMPANY, TULSA, OKLAHOMAThe amounts shown include all
taxes which the vendor or any
prior vendor must pay or is
obligated to collect.S
O
L
D
B
Y

CLAUDE BURLILE 7360

LOVELOCK NEVADA

DATE

10 5 69



SHELL PRODUCTS		QUAN.	PRICE	AMOUNT
GASOLINE	SUPER SHELL	8 1/2	40 7	3 45
	SHELL			
MOTOR OIL	SUPER SHELL			
	X-100 MULTI			
	X-100			
SALES TAX				
THIS IS A CREDIT SALE NOT A CASH RECEIPT		TOTAL	\$	3 45

On demand, Purchaser
agrees to pay to Shell
Oil Company, on order,
the sum shown hereon.
Possession of this In-
strument creates no
presumption of payment.

Sales Confirmed

THIS COPY CANNOT BE USED FOR TAX REFUND PURPOSES

CUSTOMER'S COPY

J M FORBES

SHELL OIL COMPANY
DUPLICATESOLD
TOCITY &
STATECARD
NO

934 495 565

5
LICENSE
NO.NEV.
863129

W8059

The charges shown are hereby transferred
to SHELL OIL COMPANY, TULSA, OKLAHOMAThe amounts shown include all
taxes which the vendor or any
prior vendor must pay or is
obligated to collect.S
O
L
D
B
YCLAUDE BURLILE 7360
LOVELOCK NEVADA

DATE

10 5 69



SHELL PRODUCTS				QUAN.	PRICE	AMOUNT
GASOLINE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SUPER SHELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHELL	Gals.	68	409	2 75
	<input type="checkbox"/> SUPER SHELL	<input type="checkbox"/> X-100 MULTI	X-100 Qts.			
MOTOR OIL	<input type="checkbox"/> SUPER SHELL	<input type="checkbox"/> X-100 MULTI	X-100 Qts.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> SUPER SHELL	<input type="checkbox"/> X-100 MULTI	X-100 Qts.			
SALES TAX						
THIS IS A CREDIT SALE NOT A CASH RECEIPT				TOTAL	\$	2 75

On demand, Purchaser
agrees to pay to Shell
Oil Company, on order,
the sum shown hereon.
Possession of this in-
strument creates no
presumption of payment.

Sales Confirmed

THIS COPY CANNOT BE USED FOR TAX REFUND PURPOSES

CUSTOMER'S COPY



\$ 9.45

Oct - 6 19 69 No. _____

RECEIVED OF

J. Forbes

Eight ⁴⁰/₁₀₀

DOLLARS

Room Rent no 16

TWO STIFFS SELLING GAS
AND MOTEL

BOX 329 LOVELOCK, NEVADA

By _____

1/4 sec $\frac{31}{6}$

to peak NESE
To tree N

middle gray 329
lower gray 302

30° 45 SE

near Scout to peak 18°

54° SE

450'
90

540' to tree

387° to 600'

326° 193' to location post

150
900
800

(317° 980')

to split to
Coe Creek

318° 313°

call.

E W West

Production Mgr

Grefco, Inc.

General refractories

630 S. Lugo Pl
Los Angeles

90005

213 - 381 - 5081

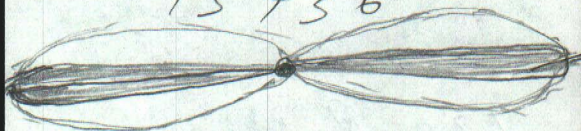
Abel Horton

Chief Mining Eng
& Geologist
Grefco

Box 903

Lumpoc Caly

93 436



282 217 182

Pen #1 Located Nov 17, 1946

350° 150-180

46p 2761

215° 75° NW

classing by red dots

1850
400
-400
-750
-450

$\frac{25}{5} = 5$

255515

At Loc. No. 1. #3
± sp - in glass
+ spherulitic

π -sp-m- σ -bond

+ sphenulitic

$$\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ \underline{30} \\ 120 \\ \underline{90} \\ 30 \end{array}$$

03

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 200 \overline{) 11800} \\ \underline{980} \\ 200 \\ \underline{200} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

5

20' + dig away per 16" -
front by foot

— good! very

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 693 \\ 980 \\ \hline 173 \\ 18 \end{array}$$

693

980

73



Two Stiffs Selling Gas
AND MOTEL

LOVELOCK, NEVADA 89419

•
TELEPHONES 3-2181 or 3-2739



PEG

ITEM 85

January 14, 1969

Perlite Institute
45 W. 45th. St.
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Sir:

At the present time I am evaluating a perlite property and need to gather information on the subject of perlite. I should like to know if you have information available concerning evaluation of perlite deposits, perlite treatment plants, and a perlite markets.

Could you give me a list of laboratories that would make tests on raw perlite to determine whether or not it is a commercially usable material?

I will certainly appreciate any information, or source of information that you would suggest, concerning perlite.

Sincerely

J. McLaren Forbes

Marion Schendel
1430 Franklin St
P.O. Box 599 273
phone 3-2186
Cradock new 89419

Peal Group

Perf, 1 & 3

place glasses

all of sec. 31

T 32N R 29E

\$85,000 + 10%

down. after
examination

\$500⁰⁰ and 30¢

a ton for energy

for 1666.00 over 1666 Trw

Straus Exploration, Inc.

5919 EAST PIMA STREET

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85716

(602) 296-0072

September 4, 1969

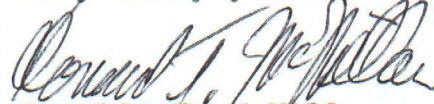
Mr. J. McLaren Forbes
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mac:

The perlite sample arrived. It looks pretty good from what I can tell but does have some globules of glass, which are an impurity. However, it expands readily and I assume that, subject to detailed tests for popping temperature, expansion volume, hardness, etc, it is of commercial grade and worth an examination by you.

There are lots of perlite deposits in the western states and only the most favorably situated ones with respect to markets have a chance. We will, undoubtedly, seek Martin-Marietta's opinion on this property so try to estimate the size and purity of the deposit, mining thickness and how much overburden to strip, and nearness to railroad. Also, of course, what does the owner want for his claims.

Very truly yours,



Donald T. McMillan

Straus Exploration, Inc.

5919 EAST PIMA STREET
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85716
(602) 296-0072

September 19, 1969.

J. McLaren Forbes
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502.

Dear Mac:

I will be interested in what sort of a reply you get from Mr. Drimmer. I have spoken to Bill Hart about the Mt. Hope mine and he agrees that the copper-silver values in the recent drill holes are of considerable interest.

I don't know of any lab that runs tests on perlite. If a deposit contains enough cheaply-mined material that can be sold in a big market area at a lower price than any other perlite then that makes a perlite mine. The only major non-captive producer that I know of outside of the New Mexico mines is Combined Metals at Pioche. From Lovelock I would think you could have the cheapest freight rate into the San Francisco Bay area of any producer and you might compete in the Salt Lake market, which is small, with Pioche. Pioche could probably beat you out in the Los Angeles market.

USBM statistics only list consumption by states so I don't know how much perlite the Bay area uses. If you think the Lovelock deposit looks good enough, try to get a freight rate to San Francisco and find out who the perlite users are and how much they consume. If the situation looks favorable for business then is the time to do some test drilling and some pilot testing. Actually, the final testing is generally done by shipping some material to the consumer and letting him run it in his plant. There isn't any open market where perlite can be sold like copper or silver - it is sold by direct contract between mine and consumer.

I made a copy of the Jennings report and am returning this and the Heinrichs report and the assay sheets herewith.

Very truly yours,



Donald T. McMillan

September 26, 1969

Mr. John Wood
Chapman, Wood & Griswold, Ltd.
133 East 14th Street
North Vancouver, B. C. CANADA

Dear John:

I have to look at a perlite property. Could you tell me if there is a laboratory where I could send perlite samples to be tested for marketable qualities?

I know that your knowledge of perlite is much greater than mine. Any suggestions you might have to offer concerning the examination of perlite deposit will certainly be appreciated.

Sue and I send our best regards to you and Helen.

Sincerely,

J. McLaren Forbes

JmclF: r

CHAPMAN, WOOD AND GRISWOLD LTD.

MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS
133 EAST 14TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

E. P. CHAPMAN, JR.
JOHN A. WOOD
G. R. GRISWOLD

TELEX: 04-50690
TELEPHONE: 985-9191
CABLE ADDRESS: CHAPWOLD

October 6th, 1969

Mr. J. McLaren Forbes
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mac:

I have your letter of September 26th regarding perlite evaluation and will attempt to compress some accumulated knowledge into a few brief guidelines.

There are 2 principal types of occurrence:

1. Pumiceous, which is more or less granular-cellular, breaking into somewhat cubic particles when crushed. Color is normally whitish to very light grey. Type occurrences at Socorro, Jemez Mountains, Grants and Noagua Mt., New Mexico.
2. Glassy, which is more dense, with conchoidal fracture, often lamellar, and generally with rhyolite or obsidian impurities. On crushing tends to break into needles or shards.

Chief end uses are as filter-aid, plaster aggregate, wallboard admixture, concrete aggregate, and loose-fill insulation.

Pumiceous ore is best for filter-aid as quick thermal shock will explode feed into porous, lightweight (2 - 4 pcf) fines.

We found after extensive research and pilot plant testing that with proper pyrometric control and application of pre-heating it is possible to make strong lightweight plaster or concrete aggregate with either variety of perlite. Of course excessive impurities (unexpandables) are deleterious, say more than about 3% by volume.

We have successfully field-tested deposits for purposes of preliminary evaluation with a home-made field popper as per sketch, and have one stored in Albuquerque which we could loan you if it will stand the freight.

- Two -

Mr. J. McLaren Forbes cont'd

Using a butane torch for a burner, a sized sample, usually 40 or 50 mesh, is fed slowly thru the small cone ahead of burner after tube has been pre-heated 5 minutes. Expanded product is collected in a graduated cylinder under the cyclone discharge and volumetric ratio of expansion is determined. It is also possible to compare color and amount of unexpandables.

Normally we considered white color, expansion ratio of 5:1 up to 20:1, and very low impurities (well below salt and pepper effect) to indicate an acceptable quality perlite.

While we ultimately constructed a pilot plant for product and quality control research, the Socorro, Jemez Mountain, and Noagua Mt. deposits were sold by testing carload lots in actual operating plants.

I recall that U. S. Bureau of Mines, Tucson Station had a good pilot plant set-up back in the 50's when Gerhardt and Carl Rampacek were there. These facilities might now be either in Salt Lake or Rolla. I don't know of any other facilities, our own plant having been dismantled about 1960.

As you may know, perlite is being blended with and substituted for diatomaceous earth as filter-aid and this product sells for \$55 to \$60 per ton.

Aggregates of course must be either competitive in cost, or serving populated areas short on heavy aggregate sources.

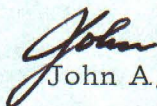
Both Johns-Manville and GREFCO (formerly Great Lakes Carbon Corp.) are producing perlite filter aid. Kaiser is using perlite in gypsum wallboard.

I hope this brief summary will assist you.

In event you want to use our field popper, please contact Gil Griswold in Albuquerque.

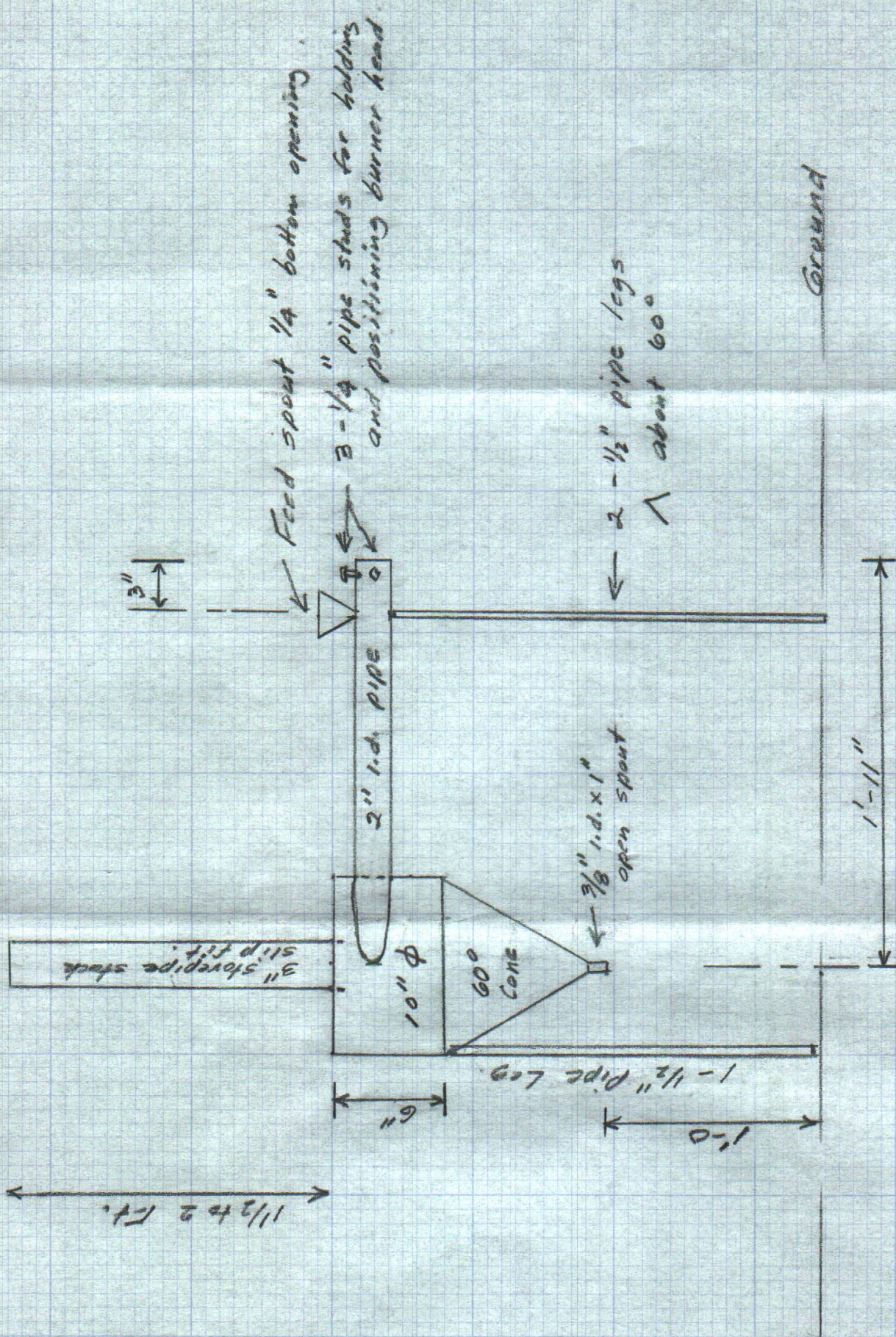
Best regards to you and Sue.

Sincerely,


John A. Wood

/b

xc: G. R. Griswold
File



SKETCH
PERLITE FIELD POPPER

1 1/2" = 1 Ft.

gaw
Oct. 7/69

October 29, 1969

Mr. Everret Chapman
Chapman Laboratories, Inc.
Box 207
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

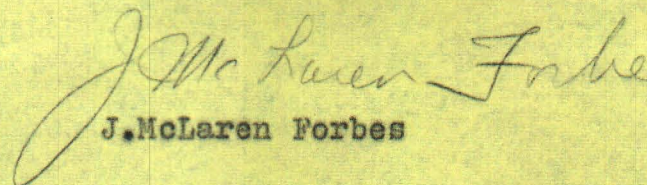
Dear Mr. Chapman:

Mr. Marion Schendel of Lovelock, Nevada has shown me a perlite deposit located north of Lovelock. I am evaluation this deposit for Straus Exploration, Inc. of Room 3555, 120th Broadway, New York 10005.

Mr. Schendel has given me your name as one of his co-owners of the perlite. He tells me that you have don'textensive testing on the perlite from this deposit. He felt that you could furnish me with data regarding the grade, expansion, and commercial applications that this perlite is suitable for.

Any such information that you can let me have will certainly help in my evaluation of this deposit.

Yours truly,


J. McLaren Forbes

General Refractories

October 29, 1969

Tel. 213-381-5081

Mr. E.W. West
Production Manager
GREPCO, Inc.
630 Sutro Place
Los Angeles, Calif. 90005

Dear Mr. West:

Several days ago when I was talking with Mr. Paul Gemmill, of the Nevada Mining Association, I asked him if he knew where I could get test work done on perlite. He suggested that I contact you.

I am evaluating a perlite deposit north of Fallon, Nevada and need to know if it is suitable for commercial use. Would you be in a position to test this perlite? If so, what would be the cost of a preliminary test on a sample of the perlite to determine if the deposit warrants further examination? How large a sample would be needed, and how long would such a test take?

Any information you can give me regarding perlite evaluation will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

J. McLaren Forbes
J. McLaren Forbes

October 29, 1969

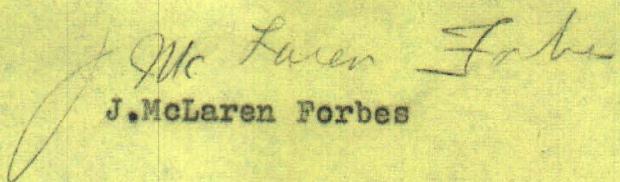
Freight Rates
Western Pacific Railroad Company
526 Mission Street
San Francisco, California 96105

Dear Sir:

I am making an economic evaluation of a perlite deposit located north of Lovelock, Nevada. The nearest rail shipping point to West Coast cities such as Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle is on the Western Pacific at or near Sulphur, Nevada.

I will appreciate it if you can give me tentative freight rates for such shipments.

Yours truly,


J. McLaren Forbes

THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

SACRAMENTO NORTHERN RAILWAY
TIDEWATER SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

WESTERN PACIFIC BUILDING, 526 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94105

TELEPHONE (415) 982-2100

W. F. McGRATH
ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT-PRICING
L. B. LARSON
GENERAL FREIGHT PRICING MANAGER
K. R. STONEY
J. N. BAKER
FREIGHT PRICING MANAGERS

November 7, 1969.
File:H-2696-7.

J. H. HYLAND
GEORGE McDEARMID
H. F. HAMILTON
P. R. McELHENY
ASST. FREIGHT PRICING
MANAGERS
R. M. TOFANELLI
ASST. TO
FREIGHT PRICING MANAGER

Mr. J. McLaren Forbes
Consulting Geologist
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mr. Forbes:

Refers your letter October 29, regarding freight rates on perlite from Sulphur, Nevada to Pacific Coast destinations.

To

Sacramento	\$6.26 per net ton)
San Francisco	6.68 per net ton : Min. wt. 100,000 lbs. per car.
Los Angeles	8.55 per net ton)
Portland)	\$16.16 per net ton, min. wt. 100,000 lbs., except when cars
and :	of less weight carrying capacity are furnished at carriers
Seattle)	convenience, min. wt. will be capacity of car but not less
	than 80,000 lbs.

The rates to California are published in Item 7720 of PSFB Tariff 278-A. There are no specific rates in effect today from Sulphur to Pacific Northwest destinations, therefore Class rate would apply. However, we do find rates in Item 8720-A, Supplement 113 of PSFB Tariff 52-H published from Antonito, Colo. to Portland and Seattle, which are lower than the Class rates. Since the Antonito, Colo. rates will apply via Sulphur under intermediate application we have quoted them above as the going rate.

At your convenience we would be most pleased to sit down and discuss specific rates that you feel would be necessary to move perlite. We are most anxious to develop bulk mineral movements from Nevada to the Pacific Coast and will do all possible from a rate standpoint to put together a successful venture.

Yours very truly,

Dick McElheny

EVERETT CHAPMAN

CONSULTING ENGINEER

BOX 207, WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19380

TELEPHONE (215) 696-1984

Nov. 8, 1969
West Chester, Pa.

J. McLaren Forbes
Consulting Geologist
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mr. Forbes,

Thank you for your letter of Oct. 29, 1969 concerning the perlite deposits north of Lovelock, Nevada. Considerable work has been done on the quality, development and commercial applications for this perlite by Mr. Chapman. The entire file including the information you have requested is currently being returned by the lawyers for the estate. We will send a complete report to you as soon as received.

Yours truly,

Hildegard Chapman

Hildegard Chapman

EVERETT CHAPMAN

CONSULTING ENGINEER

BOX 207, WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19380

TELEPHONE (215) 696-1984

Nov. 24, 1969

J. McLaren Forbes
Consulting Geologist
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mr. Forbes,

The following is the text of a letter written recently by Mr. Chapman discussing the properties and applications of the Lovelock Perlite Deposits. I feel that this will answer most of your questions.

" The potential uses for perlite center in the two properties of heat insulation and sound proofing.

My work with it has been to evaluate the best raw material I could find in Arizona, Nevada and California. I checked out 350 samples and found widely different "popping" characteristics depending on how the material cooled off during the earths formative days. The material from the deposit in Lovelock is the most flexible material I have found-hence our claim.

I have popped this material to a density as low as 1.5 pounds per cubic foot without bursting the bubble. Since there are many small trapped bubbles of air within each gross bubble, this dead air space constitutes the heat barrier needed to account for its heat insulating properties.

Again, such dead airspaces also account for the sound insulating properties. This application is best in plaster and wide use has been found for the material because of the heat insulating and sound proofing qualities of the popped rock. It is also fireproof and light to handle.

The other aspect I have engaged in is to evaluate a proper furnace for popping the material. Most of the current installations use a horizontal furnace which clinker up and have to be dug out with a crow-bar to get started again. There are many failures on the west coast because of improper furnace design.

There is another trouble with the marketing of perlite; the rock weighs about 100 pounds/cu.ft. and, as such, one can get a car load; hence the freight doesn't kill the project as far as freight is concerned. But! once it's popped to, say, 5 lbs/cu.ft., a freight barrier is automatically erected around the popping site-you can't get much in a car; it's like a load of goose feathers.

My thought was to ship the heavy rock to small local popping plants and serve the immediate area from these plants. No one has ever picked up this idea-rather the installations I've seen are monsters and pop tons per hour-now what do you do with it? Especially when the large capital investment in large popping units ties one down to a specific point from which to ship. I even thought that small furnaces could be rented to local building supply houses and fired up when, and if a quantity was needed.

I'm not telling you much about who'd use it, but the wide application is in building plaster. It is an excellent substitute for the sand commonly used: lighter, heat insulating, and sound proof.

EVERETT CHAPMAN

CONSULTING ENGINEER

BOX 207, WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19380

TELEPHONE (215) 696-1984

Page 2.

I understand that the plasterers have standardized on 7 lbs/cu.ft. To me this is something that was shoved down thier throats by those who had a material that wouldn't pop any lighter, or whose furnaces wouldn't pop it any lighter. I think the material would be more economical at 4-5 lbs/cu.ft. and this might be a way to steal the market, providing one had enough money to back such an invention.

I have made seven furnaces before hitting the best one and have a half a ton unit here at my lab that works well. I sort of gave up; or the pocketbook did, along about furnace No. 7. I then tried to peddle the little local units and, again, everyone wanted a monster-they didn't consider the tie down of freight.

So this endeavor has lain dormant for several years. We have the best perlite and the best furnace-where do we go from here?"

We still have the furnace here at the laboratories. It can be made operable if future interest warrants.

Please write if additional information is needed.

Yours truly,



Hildegard Chapman

cc: M. Schendel

THE PERLITE CORPORATION

200 E. DUTTON'S MILL ROAD, CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19014

TELEPHONE (215) 876-0400
(215) 876-5432

February 2, 1970

Mr. J. McLaren Forbes
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mr. Forbes:

Thank you for your letter of January 26.

We would be glad to test one-ounce samples of your perlite ore under a hand-held oxi-acetylene torch and give you our opinions of them without charge. Later you might wish for us to test two-pound samples of the more promising rock in our laboratory perlite expander. Our charge for this work is \$100.00 per sample.

Please let us know if we can help you further.

Very truly yours,

THE PERLITE CORPORATION


John B. Murdock

JBM: lkb



SILBRICO CORPORATION

6300 RIVER ROAD • HODGKINS, ILL. 60525 • CHICAGO PHONE (312) 735-3322

2 February 1970

J. McLaren Forbes
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mr. Forbes:

I have your letter of January 26, in regard to the possibility of our company testing your samples of perlite ore.

I would like to first suggest that you send us some very small samples, approximately one pound in weight, which we may look at and then if further action is warranted, we would contact you and ask that you send us larger samples which could be tested in our production equipment here at Hodgkins, Illinois.

In the event a production test is warranted, after consultation with you, our charges are as follows: \$100 per hour, with a minimum of three hours. This test would take place in our production perlite furnaces, and we could test for production rates, screen analyses, densities, and other physical properties. At that time, we would require approximately one ton of the crushed and sized material. We do not have any facilities here at our plant to crush or screen this one ton of material.

Please advise us if we can be of any further help.

Very truly yours,

Don Diekman
Vice President

DD:z

THE CLEVELAND GYPSUM COMPANY

Manufacturers and Distributors

Plant; 2146 W. Third St.

2100 WEST THIRD ST.
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113

Telephone: MAin 1-4300
Area Code: 216

LITE-ROCK PERLITE
WYO-LITE VERMICULITE
PERL-LOME
MAGIK-MOSS
MICA-GROW
MICA-MOSS



MYX-CRETE CEMENT MIXES
PLAY-BOX SAND
KLINGSTONE STUCCO
SANDED PLASTER
WYO-LITE HI-TEMPERATURE INSULATION
LITE-ROCK LOW-TEMPERATURE INSULATION

February 13, 1970

Mr. J. McLaren Forbes
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada

Dear Sir:

Some years ago, when we first entered the perlite expanding field, we did a considerable amount of testing of perlite ore from numerous deposits throughout the country. We crushed by hand, screened, and blended, and then expanded the samples in a small pilot plant of the vertical design.

However, we no longer have these facilities available.

As a matter of suggestion, it might possibly be to your interest to contact Silbrico Corporation at 6300 River Road, Hodgkins, Illinois. Mr. Ed Mendius is the president of this company and is the person with whom you might speak.

This firm is active in three phases of the perlite industry. They build a vertical type furnace in addition to being expanders, and quite recently, are producers.

We appreciate your contacting us and are sorry we could not be of help to you.

Very truly yours,

THE CLEVELAND GYPSUM DIVISION
THE CLEVELAND BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.

Raymond J. Lanigan
Raymond J. Lanigan

RJL:MD

cc: Mr. E. E. Mendius
6300 River Road
Hodgkins, Illinois





SILBRICO CORPORATION

6300 RIVER ROAD • HODGKINS, ILL. 60525 • CHICAGO PHONE (312) 735-3322

19 February 1970

J. McLaren Forbes
2275 Mueller Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mr. Forbes:

I have been advised of your contact with the Cleveland Gypsum Company, with regard to the testing of perlite ore.

Our company does not have any facilities for the grinding and classifying of crude perlite ore at our production plant here, but we do have facilities for testing already classified ores in production equipment in order to obtain production data.

We would not be able to test any of the ores to see what value they are -- other than just to detect whether the samples might expand.

In our full production testing, we have a charge of \$100, per hour, of production machine time, with a minimum charge of \$300. Under most circumstances, approximately one ton of a crushed, screened and classified crude perlite ore can be tested within the three-hour period. If you would wish to send us some very small, few-ounce samples of your crude ore, we would be happy to look at it and give you our comments.

Very truly yours,

Don Diekman
Vice President

DD:z