June 16, 1970

Mr. William Bowmar, Manager,
Kellsman Mineral and Chemical Corp.,
B and B Mine,
Fish Lake Valley,
Via Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Bill:

With reference to my letter of June 13, please find attached a surface map and cross sections, covering the East B and B Prospect.

Seventeen drill sites are recommended. These were staked during our recent visit.

Unaccompanied by any detailed geological description, it is hoped that plan and sections will speak for themselves.

The premise is that the good mineralisation, gracing the top of the hill, occupies a porous rhyolite bed, dipping flatly to the south, overlain by massive white chert (also a mineralisation and alteration feature), capped, in turn, by impervious and unaltered reddish andesites and cherts.

It is also believed that the mineralised unit will be underlain by the clay-gouge unit, characteristic of the ore-depleted Camp Site ore body, and uncovered by exploration in November, as shown in the southwest corner of the map.

The total of 27 locations should keep the summer drilling program going until our return from Panama in mid or late July.

With best regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

David LeCount Evans

cc: Mr. Paul Kellsman

July 5, 1970

Mr. William Bowmar, Manager,
Kellaman Mineral and Chemical Corp.,
B and B Mine,
Fish Lake Valley,
Via Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Bill:

Please find attached maps, covering progress at the Goering South deposit, and a regional layout of Kellaman properties and intended future studies to the southwest, as far as Joe Belt's 'Lucky' group of claims.

With reference to Goering South, the 100 scale plat shows the position of stripping and, we hope, eventual mining, now being completed by Mr. Stevenson. This is the suggestion, pinpointed as "J", in our letter of June 13. The trench, cut on July 1, down slope and to the east, is also shown. Results have been encouraging. Mineralization encountered, as shown for about 20 feet, certainly suggests a continuation of mineralization for at least another 350 feet east and to a depth of 125 feet below where last developed.

Considering both maps, we urge :

One: Mining in the main Goering pit at #1 be continued along present lines; this includes, not only, mining in the main pit, but also the completion of stripping and mining, as described above;

Two: that the "show" in the July 1 trench be futher developed by stripping away the thin cap rock down slope, following, more or less, the trend as indicated. This proposal is marked "A" on the 500 scale map;

Three: that mining in the pit, southwest of the mill bin be continued, thus providing two mining areas which, with ores mixed, should provide a plus 2 pound head;

Four: that every effort be made to get the rig in shape so that development and exploration at B and C, as outlined on June 13 can be started and continued.

Note that another prospect has been added to the picture, marked "D" on the 500 scale map. A characteristic of the ore zone in the Lower B and B area, southwest of the mill bin, is the existence of thinly

bedded rhyolite flows above the ore horizon. We believe that with like-thinly bedded rhyolites, as shown in the "D" area, in this "South B and B Prospect Area", the chances of finding mineralization beneath these beds are good.

Recent work on the Ibex Extension No. 2 adds to the picture, but sandstones, exposed, as a mass are not considered economic. Samples have been cut which, we believe, will support this negative reaction. Cinnbar does exist, but is limited to one thin opalized bed.

On the other hand, it is becoming increasingly evident that the sandstone unit underlies the rhyolite ash ore horizon and the possibility remains that above the sand and below the hard andesite cap (with base about 70 feet above the sand section) rhyolite may exist.

In conclusion, the regional study suggests that Joe Belt's Lucky property may be on the same regional control, responsible for all B and B ore occurrences. It is our intention to pursue this possibility when returning to the property in August.

Trusting that these lines and maps may be of help and with best regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

David LeCount Evans

cc: Mr. Paul Kollsman

Extra copy Bill Bowmar

May 27, 1969

Mr. Paul Kollsman,
Kollsman Mineral and Chemical Co.,
1441 Angelo Drive,
Beverly Hills, California 90210.

Dear Mr. Kollsman:

On May 20 a day was spent at the B and B property, for purposes of reviewing, with others, the ore reserves, mining methods, plant operation and other details.

The best reflection of an operation's condition, as well as future capabilities, is the mill record. Mr. William Bowmar, Manager, kindly provided us with daily mill records, covering activities from December 1, 1968 to May 15, 1969. A summary of mill sheets for that period, combined with a like study for October 16 through November 13, provides the information and conclusions which follow.

Omission of the 2½ weeks, November 14 to December 1, must be attributed to the writer's forgetfullness. Rather than delay matters several weeks until our return to Nevada, we have proceeded, believing that totals, even without the two weeks, are significant and indicative.

Procedures:

Daily sheets have been totalled on a per month basis. In reaching dry tonnages we have employed an 85% correction for direct weightometer readings, as indicated by recent testing at mill, and moisture factors of 15% for December and 20% for January into May. Concerning grade, daily belt samples have been weighted on the basis of that day's tonnage. If samples and assays were lacking for the day, grade has been estimated from values prior to and after that day. Regarding screening at the pit, a factor of 20% for material rejected, assaying 0.4 pounds mercury per ton, has been applied. We list below totals for each month, as well as a table, presenting tons and grade mined, location, tons and grade shipped to mill, and production sold. Flasks "in existencia", (produced but not marketed) we were not provided with.

Regarding recoveries (1) the 95% for October 16 to November 13 is as reported by the mill; (2) the 77% for the period December 1 to February 21 (72% based on ore as mined) is realistic, since the period was terminated by 6 weeks of inactivity, eliminating any

possibility that any mercury in existencia should have been added to total sales; too, mercury produced prior to the period, but included in the total, if not used in the calculation, would provide a lower recovery figure.

Conclusions:

We conclude that:

1- Grades indicatedby production appear to support and verify grades, as indicated by January 1969 ore reserve figures, in these areas being mined.

2. The faltering production record of December to mid-May has been not only the effect of severe winter weather, but also, a problem of poorly planned mining.

Urged is the serious consideration of:

1- A well designed and planned open pit program for the two bearing areas;

2- a storage area behind the mill bin, so that with increased summer mine production, broken ore will be available to assure steady production through next winter;

3- a preparation of other areas, now innactive, so that by mining from several, of varying grades, a steady two pound head can be maintained.

Operating Totals: A. By Month (Dec-May)

	Tonnage				
Month	Recorded	Corrected	Dry	#Hg/T	Lbs x Tons
December	7090	6026	5122	1.46	7471
January	8060	6851	5481	1.38	7563
February	6072	5161	4129	1.47	6070
March	-----	-----	----	-----	-----
April	8110	6893	5514	2.28	12591
May	5500	4663	3730	1.12	4211
Total for Period	34832	29594	23976	1.58	37906

Operating Totals B. From Start (less 2nd/2 November)

Period	Place	Mined			Delivered to Mill			
		Tons	Grade	Lbs.Hg	Tons	Grade	Lbs.Hg	Recovery
10-16**11-13	Goering	6538	2.03	13323	5230	2.45	12800	95%
11-14**11-30	------	----	----	-----	----	-----	------	
12-1 ** 2-21	Goering	18412	1.23	22576	14732	1.43	21104	77%
2 -22** 4- 7	-------	----	----	------	------	----	------	
4 - 8** 4-30	Antenna	4176	2.67	11156	4176	2.67	11156	?
	Goering	1672	0.94	1572	1338	1.07	1435	?
5 -1 ** 5-15	Goering	4662	1.00	4583	3730	1.12	4211	?
Totals		**35460**	**1.50**	**53210**	**29206**	**1.73**	**50706**	?

C. Mercury Shipments

Month	Flasks
To Nov 13	160
November	110 (25 flasks of October production)
December	65
January	95
February	55
March	No production
April	40
May-1st half	65
May 2nd half	30
June1 - June13	42

Added

Mill Feed: By Source

All Production

Except for the period April 8-April 30, all feed to mill has been from the Goering [redacted] area, from lower-grade, marginal material. For the April interval, Goering [redacted] and Antenna Hill contributed 24% and 76% of mill tonnage, respectively.

Goering South:

Of the 29,206 tons, assaying 1.73 pounds of mercury per ton, listed in this analysis, delivered to mill, 25,030 tons (85%) assaying 1.58 pounds, has been from the Goering South area.

The 25,030 tons were from a total tonnage of 31,284 tons, in place and before screening.

Antenna Hill:

4167 tons, assaying 2.67 pounds per ton, were shipped from Antenna Hill to mill. This is an 'in place' value since material was not screened.

December 1 to May 13 Production

Obvious are the lower Goering results for the period. For the total 23,976 tons to mill, grade dropped to 1.58 pounds. Materials shipped from Goering South (2.45 pounds per ton in October-November) dropped to 1.35 pounds per ton for the period; ores mined of 2.03 pounds (October-November) decreased to 1.16 pounds mercury per ton.

Production versus Ore Reserve Averages:

Period: Oct. 16-May.13 Goering South

Mining was by open pitfrom Hole 17 on the east through section 400 East, from hoe 6 to 16, and following the higher grade area (shown in red in Jan. report) to Section 350 East.

The arithmetic of average of values used on these sections, for the higher grade unit is 2.28 pounds, as contrasted with a 2.03 pounds, calculated back from production figures, using the assumed 95% recovery. The ehe calculated grade would have been higher with a lower recovery figure.

DAVID LECOUNT EVANS, CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

Period: December 1-May 15; Goering South

Operations continued in the same pit, working to the north in lower grade areas (shown in yellow) to the line of holes 20, 21 and 22 on sections 450E, 400E, and 350E, and as far west as Section 150E and to the road, fringing 68-14 hole. Ores were all lower grade, with some of material far below 1 pound; there was some of higher grade on the south margins.

For this block, the arithmetic average of values for lower grade marginal material, used in ore reserve calculations amounts to 0.96 pounds, Mined material represents approximately 90% lower grade and 10% higher grade. Such, with averages of zones as noted above, averages out at 1.16 pounds per ton, as compared with a 1.16 pounds in place, based on belt samples.

Period: December 1-May 15; Antenna Hill

Antenna Hill block has been carried as 62,000 tons with grade of 2.00 pounds or mercury per ton. Recent production, averaging 2.67 pounds per ton, suggests that the 2.00 pound figure is conservative.

General Observations:

Severe weather has had much to do with operating results for the pried December through May 15. Despite the fact that ore trends anddistribution of values have been known since last summer's drilling the information is not being [illegible] ur

The property has an economic reserve, if mined properly and treated efficiently.

The opportunity to visit the property, again, to study the records and make the above comments has been greatly appreciated.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely,

David LeCount Evans

cc: New York

May 10, 1969

Mr. Paul Kellsman,
Kellsman Mineral and Chemical Co.,
1041 Angelo Drive,
Beverly Hills, California 90210.

Dear Mr. Kellsman:

We have been advised of the recent precise check on the B and B mill weightometer and the indication that weightometer readings have been too high. As reported, 100 tons as recorded actually have represented 85 tons.

In view of this correction, the value of rock in place, mined during the period October 16 through November 13, of 1.7# pounds of mercury per ton would be raised to 2.03 pounds per ton. This is based on the table below which repeats but corrects Table C of the report on the B and B operation, submitted in January.

Table C

Factors:

1.	Period	October 16 thru November 13
2.	Tonnage	by weightometer readings but corrected by 0.85
3.	Screening	reported as 80 tons shipped for every 100 tons mined.
4.	Moisture factor	10% (recent 15% not used.)
5.	Grades:	Screened waste assays 0.40 lbs/T
6.	Recovery	Mill reports 95%.

Calculations:

Milling back to mining

Comments	Wet Tons	Dry Tons	Flasks	Pounds	lb/T
As shipped	5811*	5230	160.0	12160	
In place using 95% recovery		5230	168.4	12800	2.45
Mixed		6538**			

* 85% of 6837 tons (Jan rpt.)

** 5230 T = 80%; 1308 T = 20%

Table 2

Comments	Wet Tons	Dry Tons	Flasks	Pounds	lb/T
In sheds:					
Mined		6530		13323	2.03
Screened		1308		523	0.40
Shipped		5230		12800	2.45

Grade as reflected by actual production, calculated on the bases of actual tonnages treated and flasks of mercury gold for the same identical period, we consider to be more factual and realistic than grade for the same block, as indicated by drilled samples for this period indicating 2.03 pound ore, material was mined from a block, previously evaluated by three Becker Hammer Drill holes. Becker results indicated an 0.87 pound average.

Concerning this discrepancy and with reference to page 21 of our January report, we repeat the following conclusions:

Observation #1: "except for fines blown into porosity (probably less than 1%) ore values are complete."

Observation #6: "Samples from homogenous material seem to provide precise assay determinations."

Observation #7: "With the bulk of the values associated with fines, and a rock column a mixture of fines and hard cherts, the loss of fines (by being blown into porosity ahead of the advancing hole) does not recover all of the Hg8, and values from such sections seem to be consistently low."

To further explore this discrepancy, the following paragraphs consider a Becker hole, advancing through [redacted] mass, 50% opalite type ore and 50% fines.

It is assumed that:

(1) the mass being a mixture of opalite and fines will have permeability and porosity;

(2) the opalite portion will carry disseminated cinnabar, as well as, seams of finely crystalline cinnabar along thin fractures; especially the latter will be liberated;

(3) the fines (rhyolitic ash) will carry cinnabar in fine disseminations, with some of the finely crystalline cinnabar also liberated; percentages in each case cannot be estimated.

Our calculation also uses 2.03 pounds as the true grade of the ore and 0.87 pounds as the grade of material recovered by the Becker cyclone.

A loss of 1.5% is employed, instead of the 1.0% factor referred to in January's report. Percentage of loss is anyone's guess. We prefer the higher 1.5%, believing it more realistic.

Figures are geared to a 6 inch outer-diameter hole, and 12 feet or 144 inches of penetration.

From the above:

1) volume of material from 12 feet of hole with 28.27 inches of square area, amounts to 4071 cubic inches or 2.35 cubic feet.

2) Using the 11.5 cubic feet per ton factor of January 1969, 2.35 cubic feet represents 0.200 tons or 400 pounds. This would equal 133 pounds per four feet of advance.

From this one can derive the following balance sheet:

% of Total	Tons	Pounds	Grade; lbs Hg per ton	Pounds of Hg
98.5	0.19700	394	0.87	0.171
1.5	0.00300	6	78.00	0.235
100.00	0.20000	400	2.03	0.406

With grade of material lost assaying only 78.0 pounds or 3.90 % mercury, the calculation appears realistic. Grade is comparable to that material, mined by 'scraping' and other selective methods from narrow seams, and sent to retorts and small furnaces, when Nevada mercury operations were a matter of 'high-grading'. In deference to others who have stimated the percentage of fines as high as 10%, a 10% factor would increase the loss of fines to 40 pounds of material with grade of 0.6% mercury.

The problem of how to properly drill and evaluate S and S and Gering mineralization is not a new one. The only results that have appeared realistic, since results check subsequent mining, were those obtained by using a small rotary drill, rock bit, and a vacuum-type recovery of cuttings.

A contractor (Grimm) completed twelve holes in the spring of 1968, using a percussion-type drill, without carrying casing, and blowing cuttings up hole with air pressure (200 pounds measured at surface). In areas previously drilled by company equipment using vacuum with mineralization running 0.8 to 1.0 pounds per ton, Grimm samples averaged about 0.1 pounds per ton. Grimm cuttings, examined at hole-sites, revealed only traces of fines, and coarse chips were without value. We can concur with your observations that there were no fines less than 40 mesh and very few fines less than 20 mesh. We believe that Grimm negative assay results can be attributed to

the loss of fines, which carry the values.

It was believed that the Becker Hammer Drill, with casing always at total depth, would assure the complete recovery of value-carrying fines.

The Becker drill has improved on earlier 1968 efforts with the so-called Grimm drill but, for reasons and factors listed above, continued loss of some fines appears indicated. A combination of percussion drilling and vacuum-type sample recovery might be considered. Results would be worth the slower advance and increased cost per foot. It is considered a possibility worth exploring.

In conclusion, it is suggested that this reanalysis and continued consideration be affixed to the January report. Conclusions, not only, lend further and stronger support to the original evaluation, but also, conform closely to our long-held belief that the B and B ores will approach a 2 pound average.

It bears repeating that the January reserve figures for Positive, Probable and Possible tonnages were calculated from sections on which values, for the most part, had been adjusted by a 0.87 to 1.7% factor, in cases of mixed or non-homogenous blocks. This reserve amounted to 1,031,000 tons at 1.62 pounds of mercury per ton.

We believe that with the larger factor, based on adjustments, suggested by a reappraisal of weightometer results and a full use of the factor principle, that grade of reserves could reach 2 pounds.

Considering pages 77 through 104 of the January study, and since all of the above is based on reasoning, we would not suggest an adjustment of the original sheets.

But the reasoning is of such significance that under separate cover and later date sheets might be prepared, showing original analyses in one column and adjusted analyses in a parallel column for those intervals of mixed fines and cherts, as determined by the sample descriptions listed on pages 38 through 76.

For those intervals showing pure fines or solid cherts, and no mixing, adjustments would not be recommended.

Yours very truly,

David LeCount Evans.

January 22, 1969

Mr. Paul Kollsman,
K llsman Mineral and Cemical Co.,
1441 Angelo Drive,
Beverly Hills,
California 90210.

Dear Mr. Kollsman:

I have just mailed via air and certified, the original and one copy of our completed study of the B and B mine complex.

We hope that it is complete, to the point, and paints the picture we all believe in. It is a good property.

At the last minute noted is the fact that the property map, showing claims, was omitted. Prints will be made tomorrow and mailed immediately.

It was also my plan to send reports with six-compartment, accodian files. Such would, perhaps make the 'volume' easier to handle. At the last minute I changed my mind, but the two files will be sent on, for use should you care to rearrange the presentation.

At hand are all tracings. In the event you ever want to make additional copies of the text, I will be glad to make as many sets of the illustrations as desired.

I close with best regards and thanking you for the opportunity to make this study.

Yours very truly,

David LeCount Evans.

June 13, 1970

Mr. William Bowmay, Manager,
Kollsman Mineral and Chemical Corporation,
B and B Mine,
Fish Lake Valley, Via Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Bill:

Mapping has been brought up to date for the Camp Site, Goering South and Lower B and B ore bodies.

Concerning mining, with the Camp Site, except for untouched low grade and a remenent of high grade, depleted, future efforts must be from Goering and/ or B and B areas and, perhaps, reserves still to be discovered.

Current Goering South mining is in ore, as described, illustrated and recommended in November 1969. Specifically mining has been centered, as shown by the numbers 1, 2 and 5 on the November map. Efforts should be continued, following the arrow from 5 to 6. We also suggest working the face at #3, near the screen plant, and cleaning the surface above, for advance from #3 to the west.

With reference to the same November recommendations, we again urge a return to the Lower BandB pit, adjoining the mill ore bin. The pit has been remapped and checked. It remains an excellent, immediate ore possibility, with attractive reserves to be developed.

The Lower B and B pit is shown on attached Plate 1. Mining of the pit face of 6/10/70, with pit advancing to the north.

As for development, 27 drill hole locations have been staked, ten for purposes of developing the Lower B and B pit to the north, and, hopefully, another 600 feet to the west, as indicated by proposed hole 6-70-10, on Plate #, and seventeen , covering possibilities on B and B East, at the circular hill, close to the B and B, on the road to the Goering.

Lower B and B is shown by attached Plates 1 through 4 and submitted now, because of immediate need. Goering East details will follow under seperate cover, as soon as drafting has been completed.

Assurance has b en given that cuts from samples cut at 4 foot intervals will be saved, so that details can be logged on my next trip.

Trusting that you and Steve are both back in better health and with best regards, I am,

Sincerely,

David LeCount Evans.

cc: Mr. Paul Kollsman

Camp Site - Body Tonnages Removed To - Mar. 23-1970

Lower Pit

Section	Ft^2 -	Interval	Ft^3 -	Tons
	6235	40	249,400	
G-G'	6235			
	6997	75	524,775	
H-H'	7660			
	7962	75	597,150	
I-I'	8275			
J-J'	—	—	—	
			1,371,325	109,700.

Upper Pit

G-G''				
	5100	45	229,500	
H-H'	5100			
	9300	75	247,500	
I-I'	1500			
			477,000	38,000 (3 mo's)
				147,700

Remaining Below This Area

	4600	40	160,000	
G-G'	4000			
	3600	75		
H H'	3200		727 500	
	3160	75		
I-I'	3121			
	2940	75		
J-J''	2750		887,500	70,000

Low Grade - Immediate Camp —

Sect.	Ft²	Interval	Ft³	Tons.
	2200	37	81,400	
FF'	2200			
	2200	75	165,000	
			246,400	20,000

G. 6'' --

Totals —

Mined —	~~100~~ 147,700
To Be mined —	70,000.
Low grade-contracted	20 000
	237,700 —

282,000.

Mar. 27

Reserve — 282,000 Tons. - of which 148,000 Tons have been mined — leaving - 134,000. Of the 134,000 — 70,000 Tons (in 3½ Mo's — mill production) - remain - in Central Pit and at greater depth and 64,000 - in low grade — Remaining Reserve.

- June - 30 -

Tons - mined to - Mar 22 —	147,700
Est Apx. mine - Tons. @ 300/day.	27,300
Total	175,000

	Positive-Probable and Possible Tons	#/T	Target Tons	#/T	1/20/69 Total Indicated Reserves Tons	#/T	Mined Tons	#/T	Remaining Tons	#/T	1970 Target Reserves Added	#/T	Indicated Total Reserves to be Developed Sept 1970	#/T	#'s Hg
Goering N	143,600	1.79	87.000	0.85	230,600	1.43	——	-	230.600	1.43			230,600	1.43	329,758
Goering S	406,600	1.59	78.000	0.91	484,600	1.48	±* 50.000	1.38	434.600	1.46			434,600	1.46	634,516
Campsite	282.800	1.56			282,800	1.56	** 175.000	2.5	70,000 37.000	2.50 0.75 NA			107.000	1.89	202,230
Antenna H.	62.000	2.00			62.000	2.00	4176	2.67	57,824	1.95			57,824	1.95	112,757
Upper B&B	136.000	1.50			136000	1.50	- - - - - -		136,000	1.50			136,000	1.50	204,000
Mill Area #1			100.000	2.00	100.000	2.00	~~100,000~~		100,000	2.00			100,000	2.00	200,000
Mill Area #2			100.000	1.56	100.000	1.56	~~1-00,000~~		100.000	1.56			1.00,000	1.56	156000
B&B. Bin. West					(~~[illegible]~~	~~2.00~~)					500,000	2.00	500,000	2.00	1,000,000
B&B. East					(~~300,000~~)	2.00)					300,000	2.00	300,000	2.00	600,000
					1,396.000	1.56							1,966,024	1.75	3,439,261 *

45,000 Flasks

* Jan. 1 - to - I June 1 - 1969 - 5 mo's 2a 6 mos

** June - 1969 - to ± Aug. 1970 - 14 mo's ~ 400T/day.
Grade estimated.

DIRECT COSTS

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

- Budget -

PER DAY	ITEM	- CATEGORY -
$		
600	LABOR - 30 -	LABOR + Supervision
60	Superv.	" "
450	PROPANE FUEL	MILLING -
100	Elect. Power	
~~50~~	MAINTENANCE - PARTS -	
20 -	SERVICING etc. GAS	
15	MAINTENANCE SMALL EQUIP.	
450	LABOR -	
10	Assaying	
1095	10% Cont. Ingeneer.	
105		
$ 1200 -	Total	
30	Supervision	MINING.
150	LABOR -	
90 00	EQUIP Lease.	
50	Truck Lease ? (caterpillar)	
15	MAINT. Small EQUIP.	
70	" Heavy EQUIP.	
20	Gasoline etc	
10	Assaying.	
20	Engineering & Geol.	
450 -	10% cont.	
50		
500		
		- MISC -
50	Bunk House - 50% Board - Heat - utilities - MAINTENANCE.	

[redacted] -

[redacted] - 6 MONTHS

[redacted]

COMMENTS — MOISTURE 120% —

TONS-Treated — 14T/hr = 336/Day —

= 10,080/mo - Gross.

LESS- 2 DAYS DOWN TIME — 672

9,408 - — ACTUAL

[redacted] -

[redacted] -

6 MONTHS

COMMENTS — MOISTURE 10%

TONS Treated -18T/HR- 425/Day.

12750/mo. Gross

Less- 2 days Down Time — 850/

11,900 . - actual

Per Ton Costs.

Expended	COST —		TONS-Treated WINTER-	SUMMER	cost/TON WINTER	SUMMER
$ 15,000 ~~36000~~	MINING		9408	11,900	$ 1.594	1.260
36000	MILLING		9408	11,900	3.826	3.025
$ 1,000	TOTAL·		9408	11900	- 5.420 ·	4.285

Break Even Grade - Based on 92% recovery - + less $10/Flask - marketing + $500/flask freight.

or $6.48/lb —

$6.45 @ 72% = $4.64 - recoverable value.

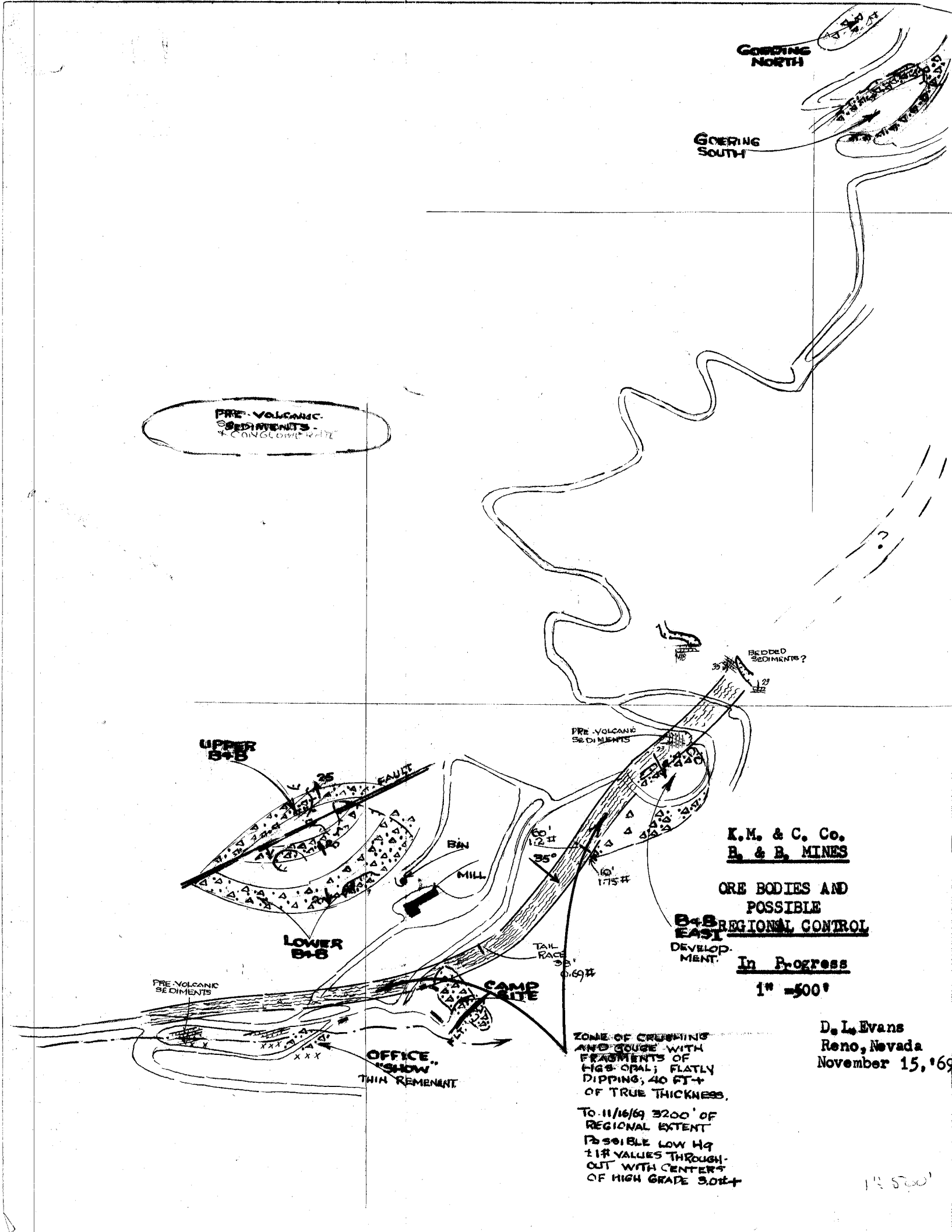
$1.000 @ 4.64 = 11000 # Hg - 11000/9408 = 1.23 lbs

= 144 Flasks = 48/Day.

-EAST PIT-

SECT.	FT^2	FT^3	INT.	FACTOR	TONS
A	3200	4900	75¢	11.5	32,000
B	6600	8250	100		71,775
C	9900	10,200	100		88,740
D	10500	9750	100		84,825
E	9000	1 4500	~~100~~ 50		20,000
					297,340

or I 300,000 Tons @ 2.0# +



K.M. & C. Co.
B. & B. MINES

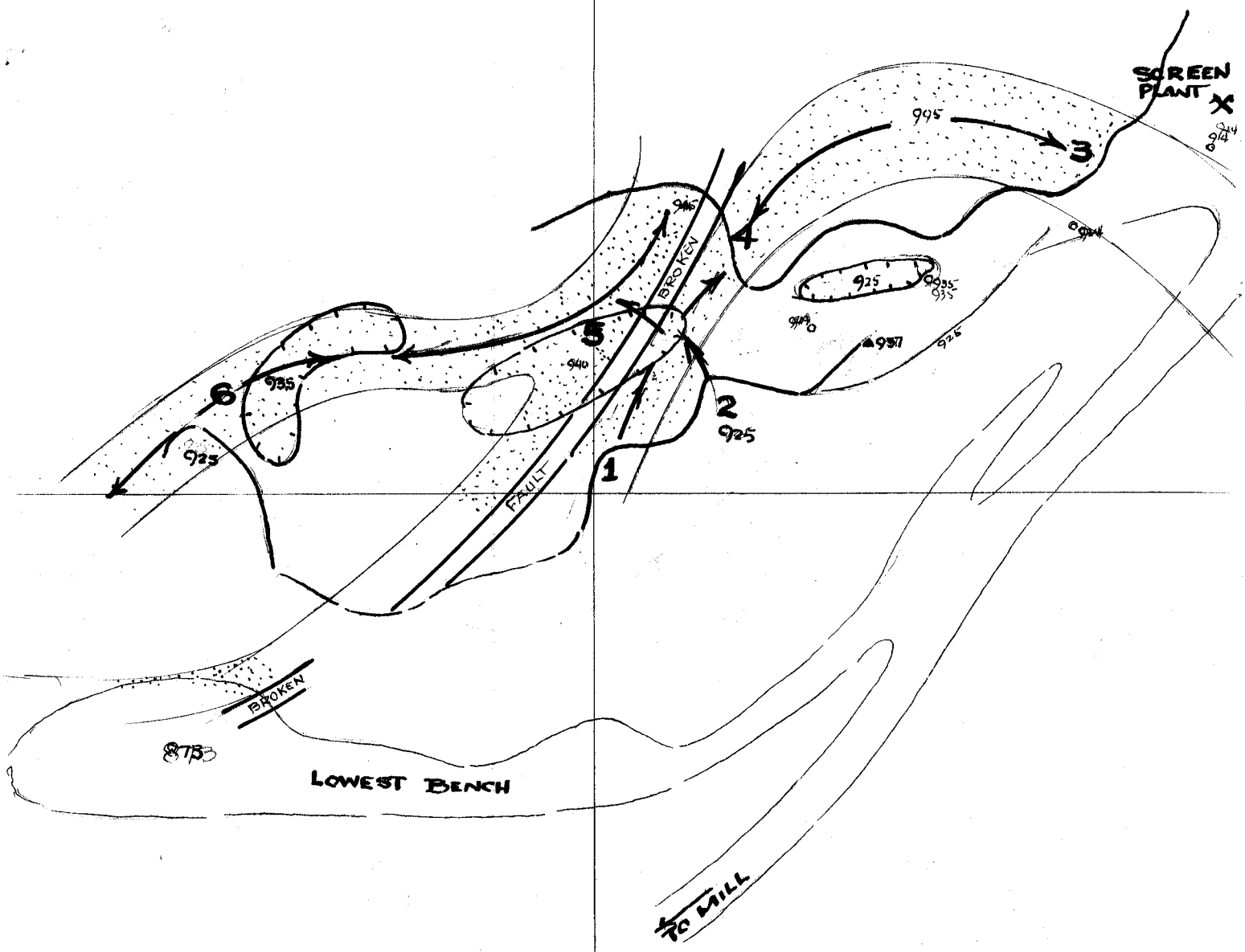
ORE BODIES AND POSSIBLE REGIONAL CONTROL

In Progress

1" =500'

D. L. Evans
Reno, Nevada
November 15, '69

1" = 500'



K. M. & C. CO.

B. & B. MINES.

GOERING SOUTH
925 Level
SUGGESTED MINING
PROGRESS

1" 100'

D. L. Evans
Reno, Nevada
November '69

1" = 100'

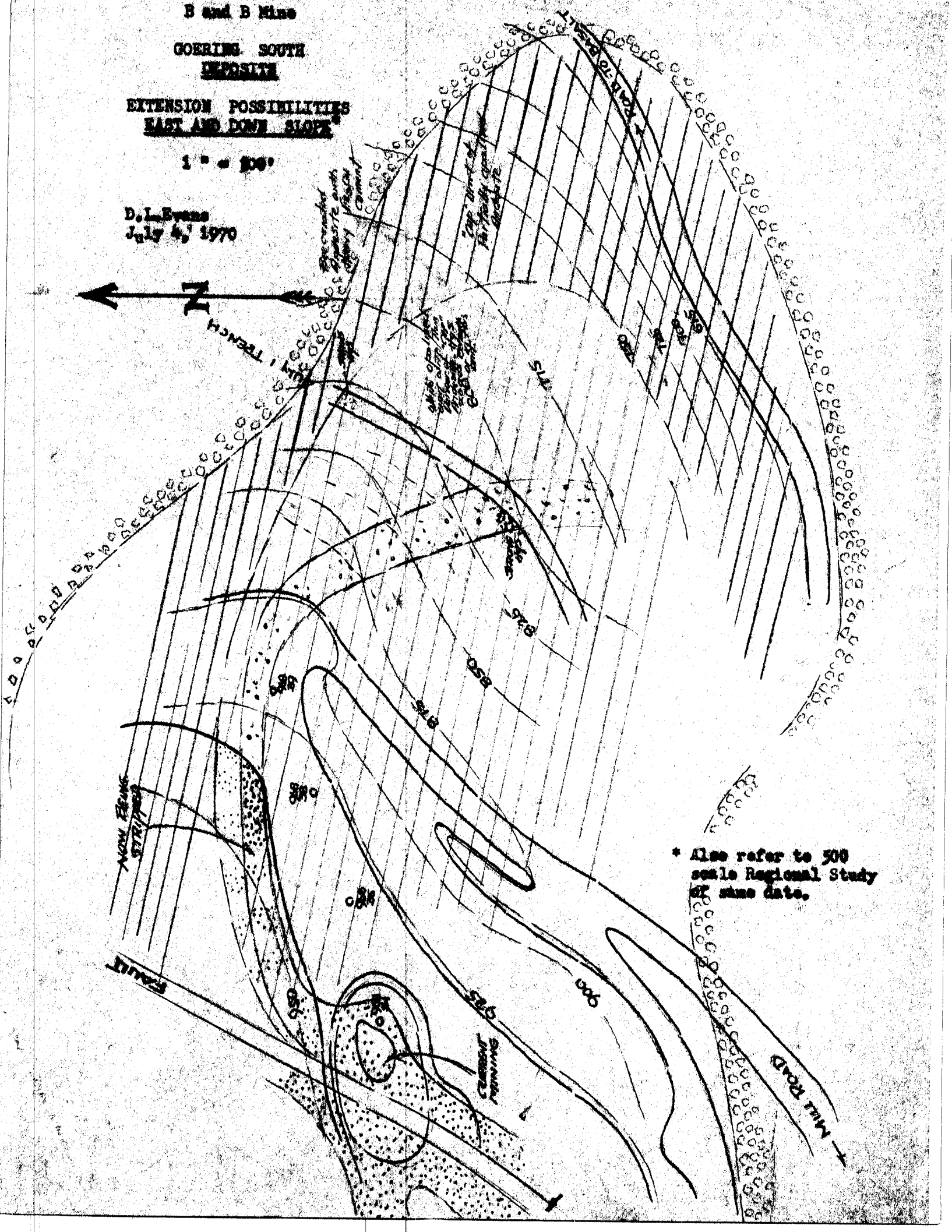
B and B Mine

GOERING SOUTH
DEPOSITS

EXTENSION POSSIBILITIES
EAST AND DOWN SLOPE*

1" = 500'

D. L. Evans
July 4, 1970



* Also refer to 500 scale Regional Study of same date.

B and B Mine

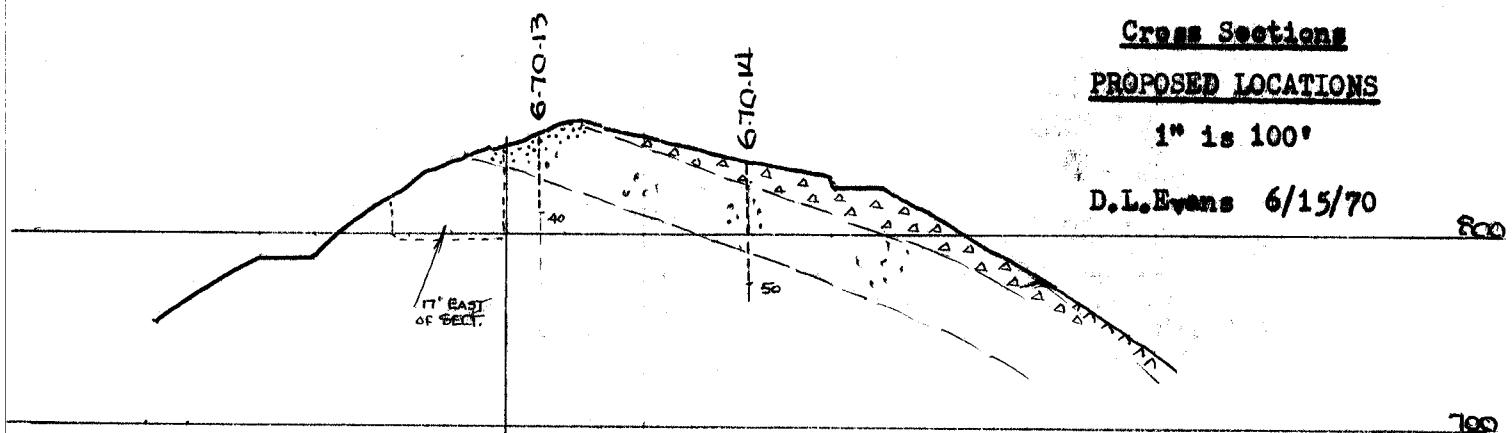
EAST B AND B PROSPECT

Cross Sections

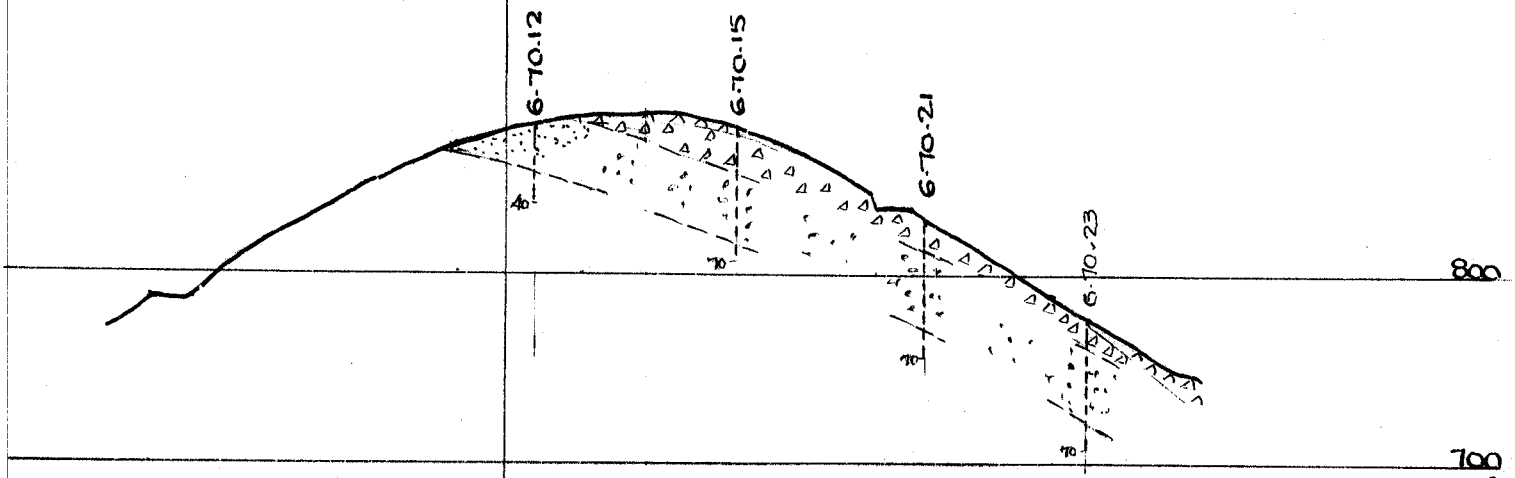
PROPOSED LOCATIONS

1" is 100'

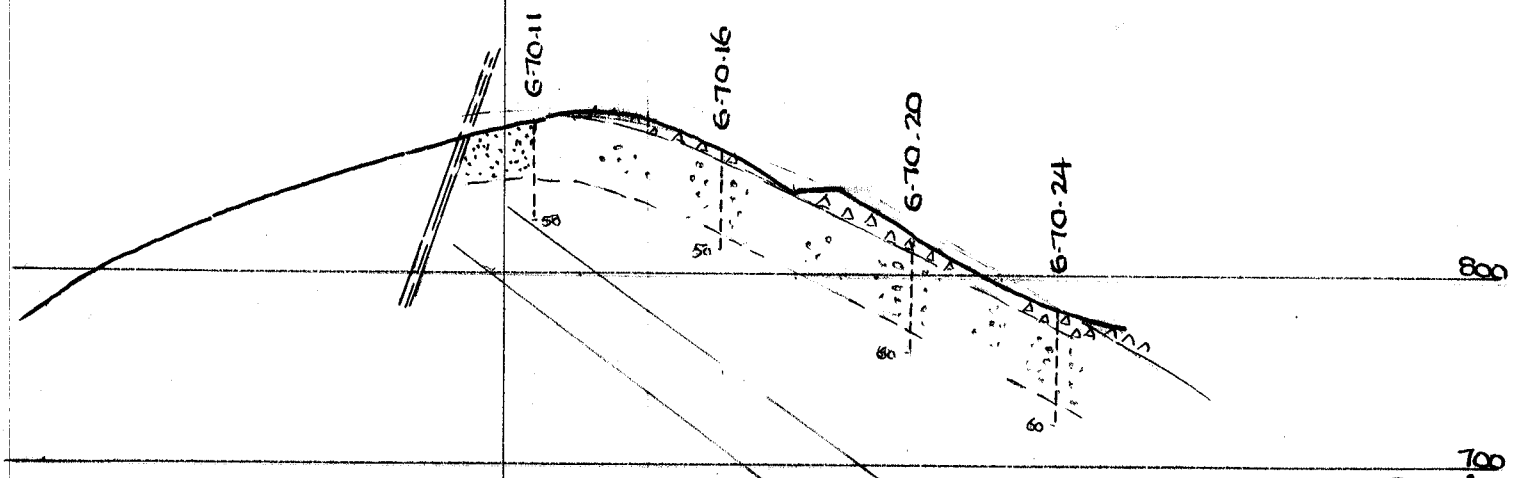
D.L.Evans 6/15/70



E-E'

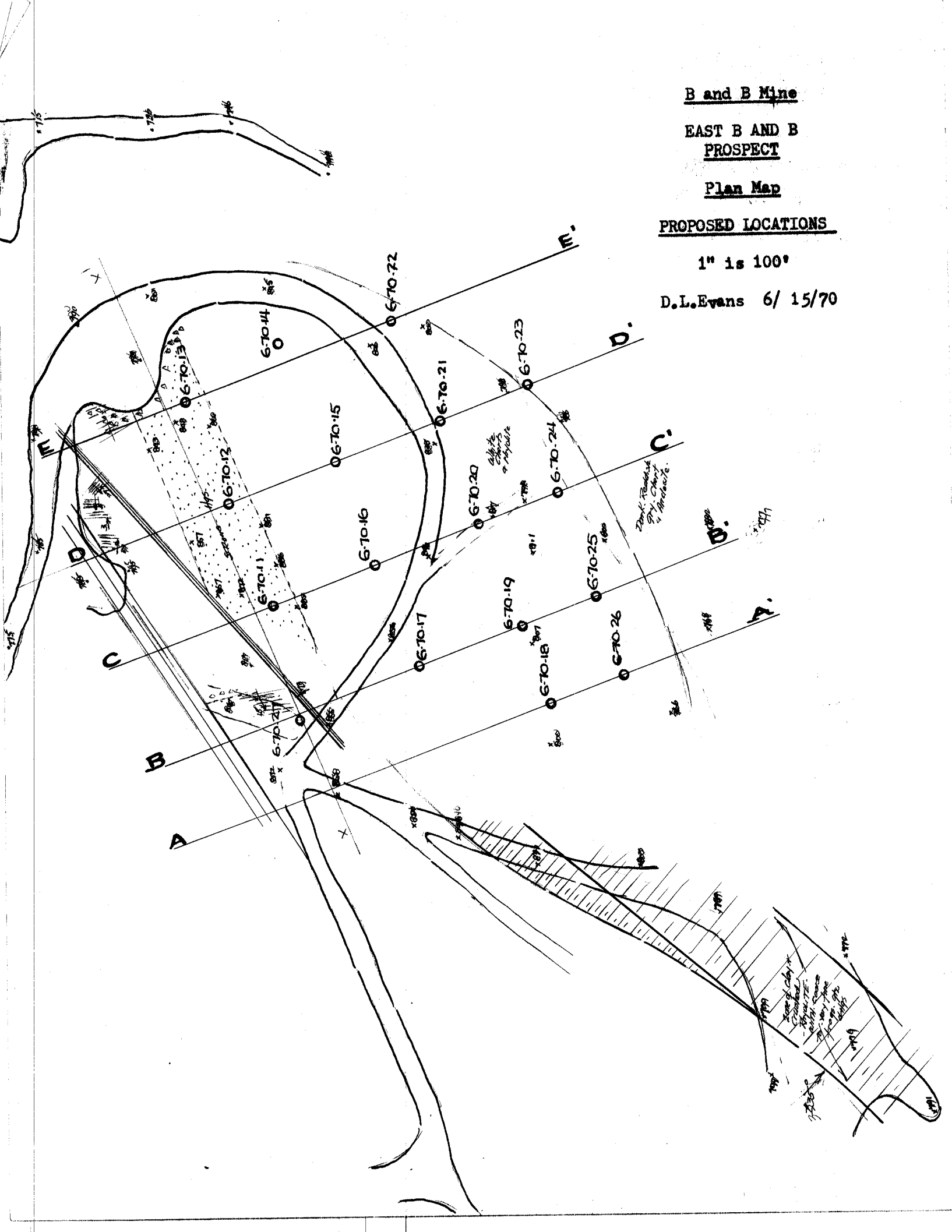


D-D'



C-C'

XX'


B and B Mine
EAST B AND B PROSPECT
Plan Map
PROPOSED LOCATIONS
1" is 100'
D.L.Evans 6/ 15/70
6-70-11
6-70-12
6-70-13
6-70-14
6-70-15
6-70-16
6-70-17
6-70-18
6-70-19
6-70-20
6-70-21
6-70-22
6-70-23
6-70-24
6-70-25
6-70-26
6-70-27
A
A'
B
B'
C
C'
D
D'
E
E'

B and B Mine

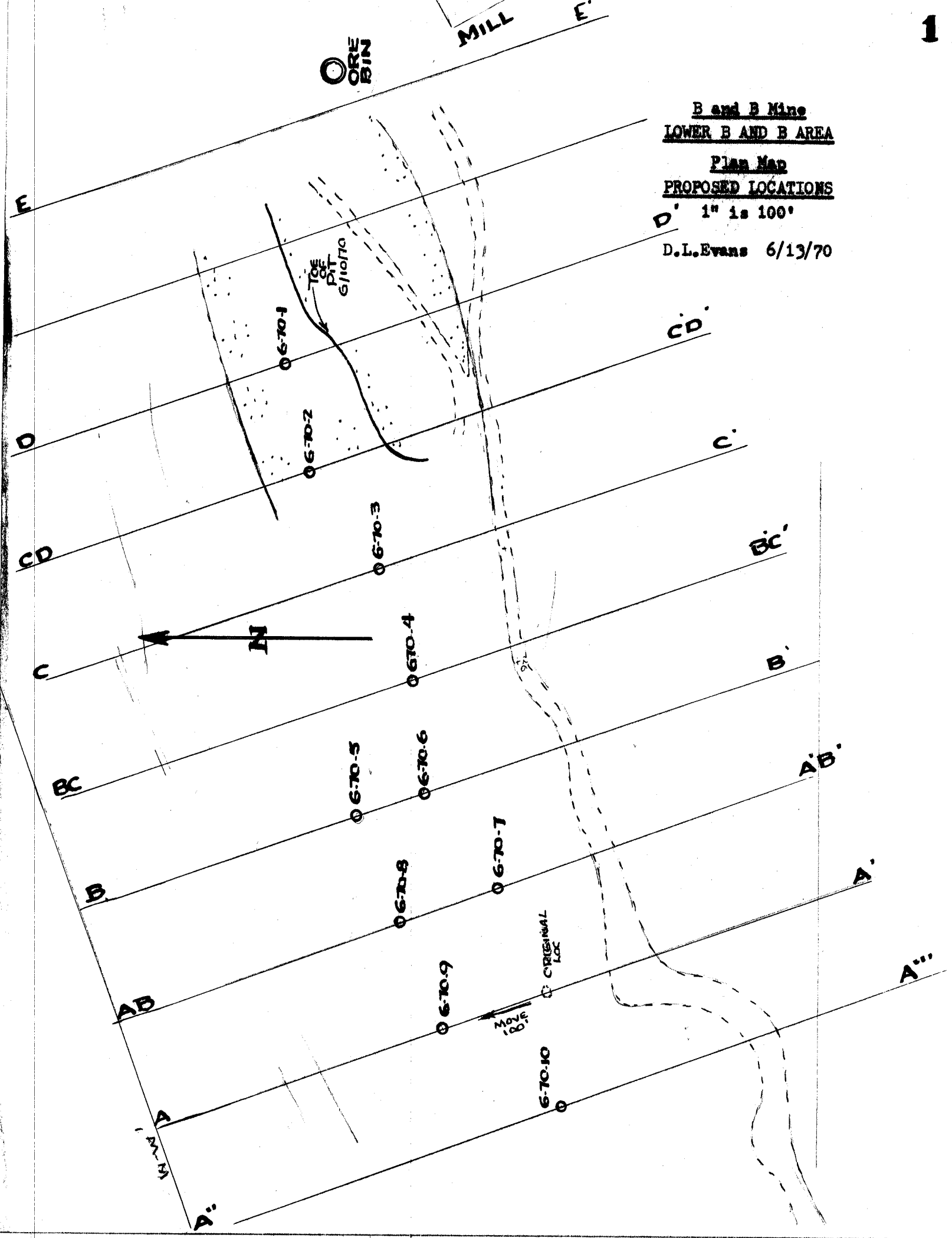
LOWER B AND B AREA

Plan Map

PROPOSED LOCATIONS

1" is 100'

D.L.Evans 6/13/70



B and B Mine

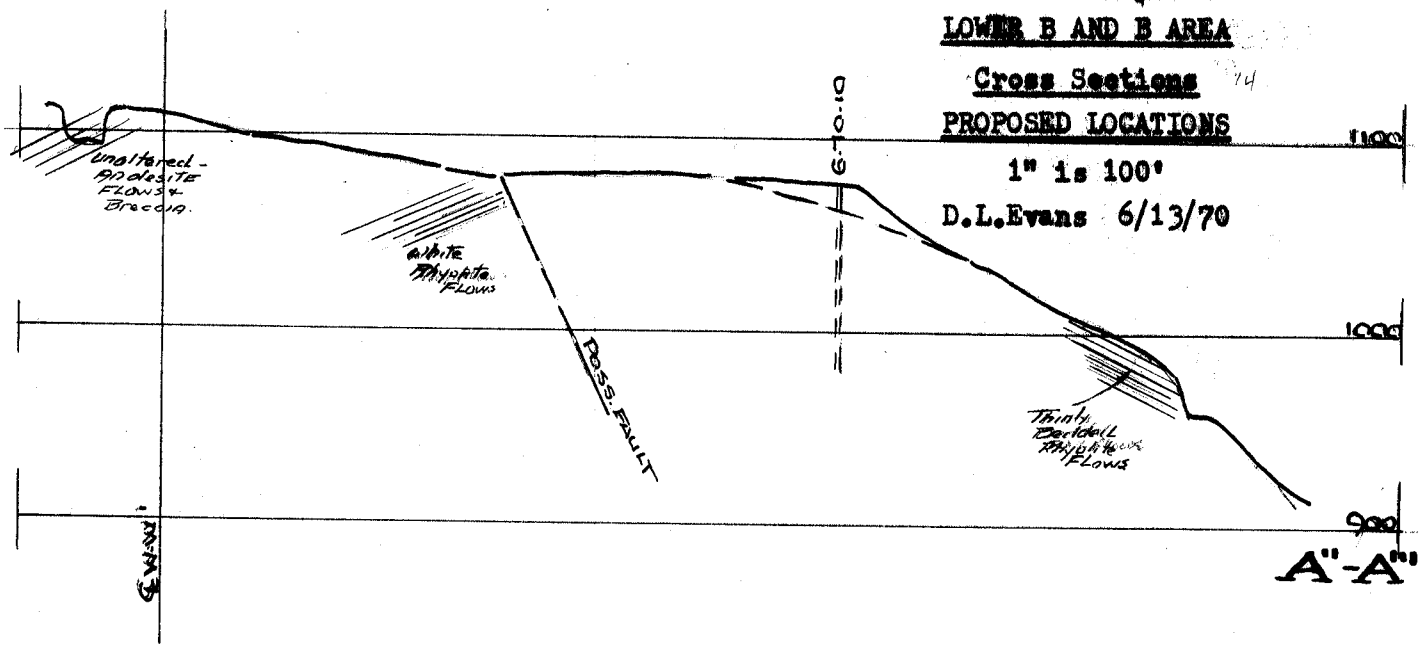
LOWER B AND B AREA

Cross Sections

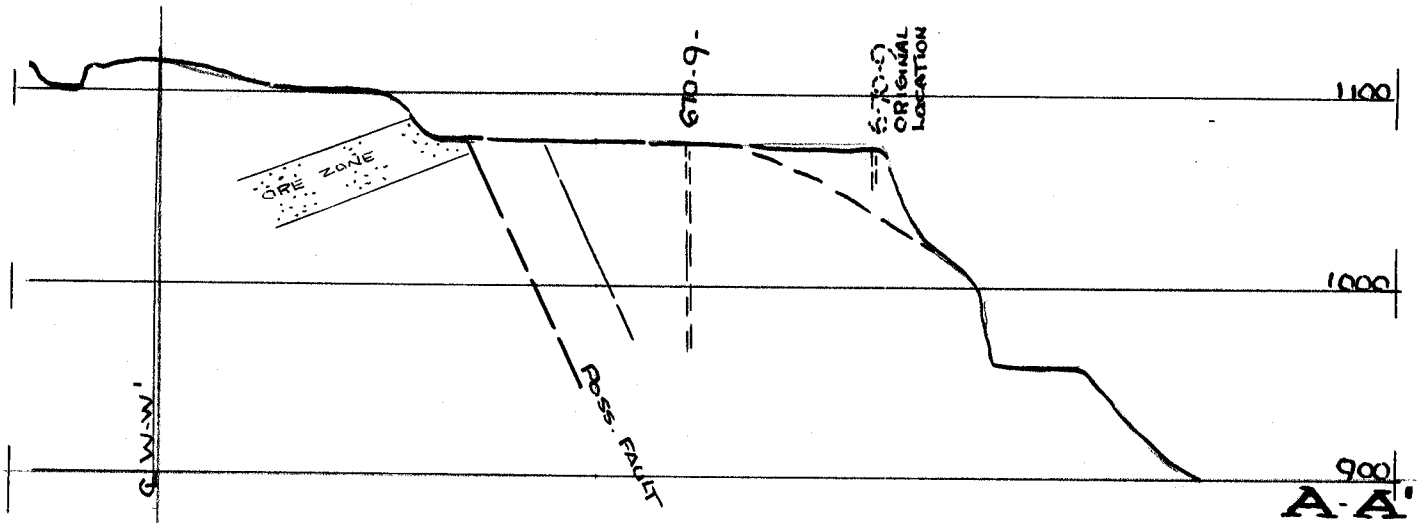
PROPOSED LOCATIONS

1" is 100'

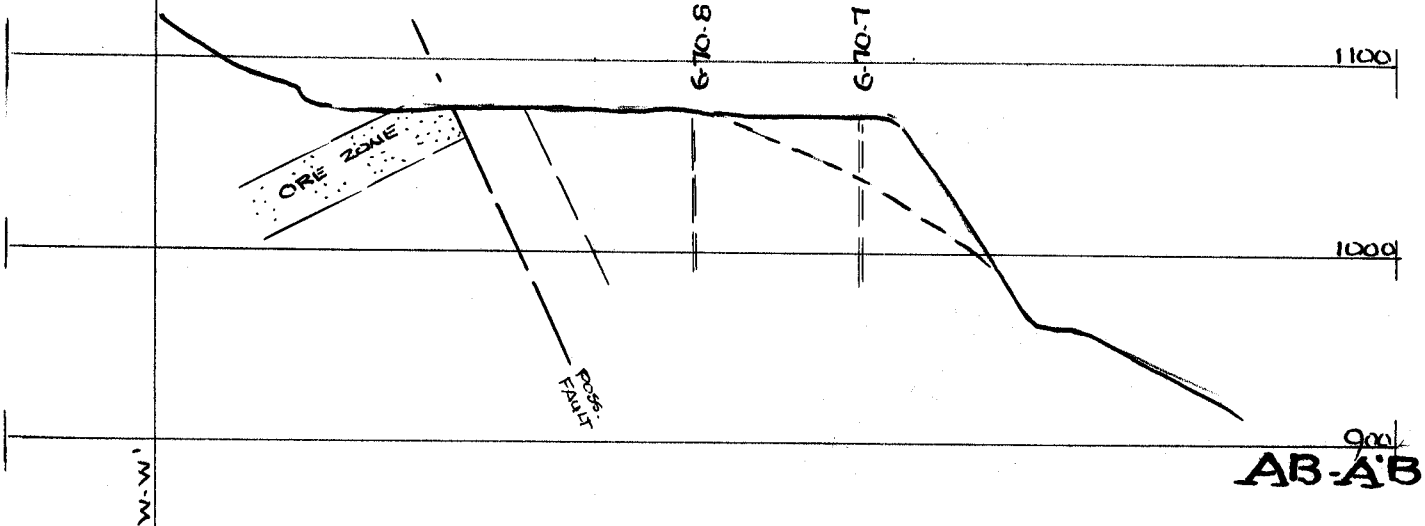
D.L.Evans 6/13/70



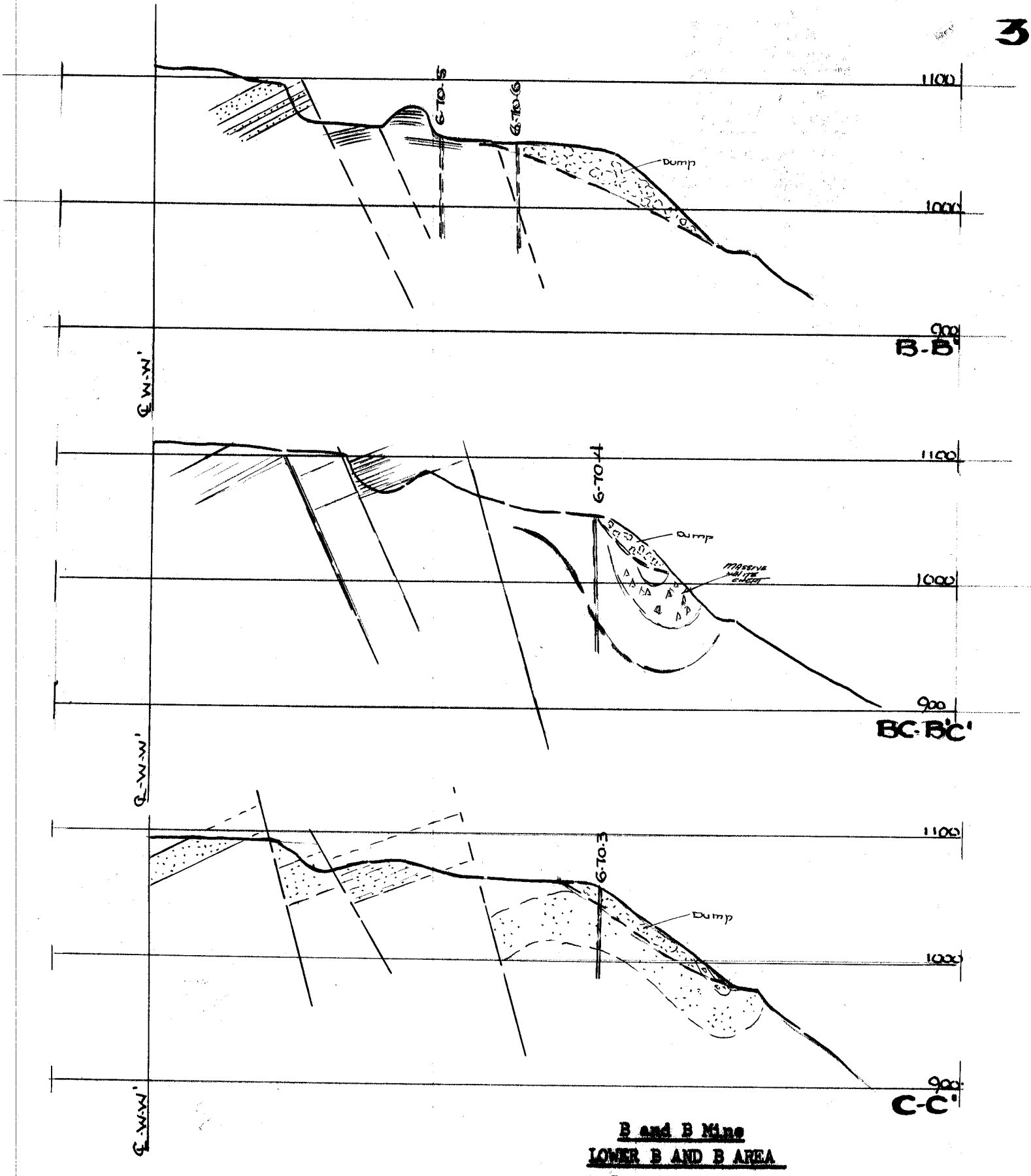
A"-A"



A-A'



AB-AB'



B and B Mine

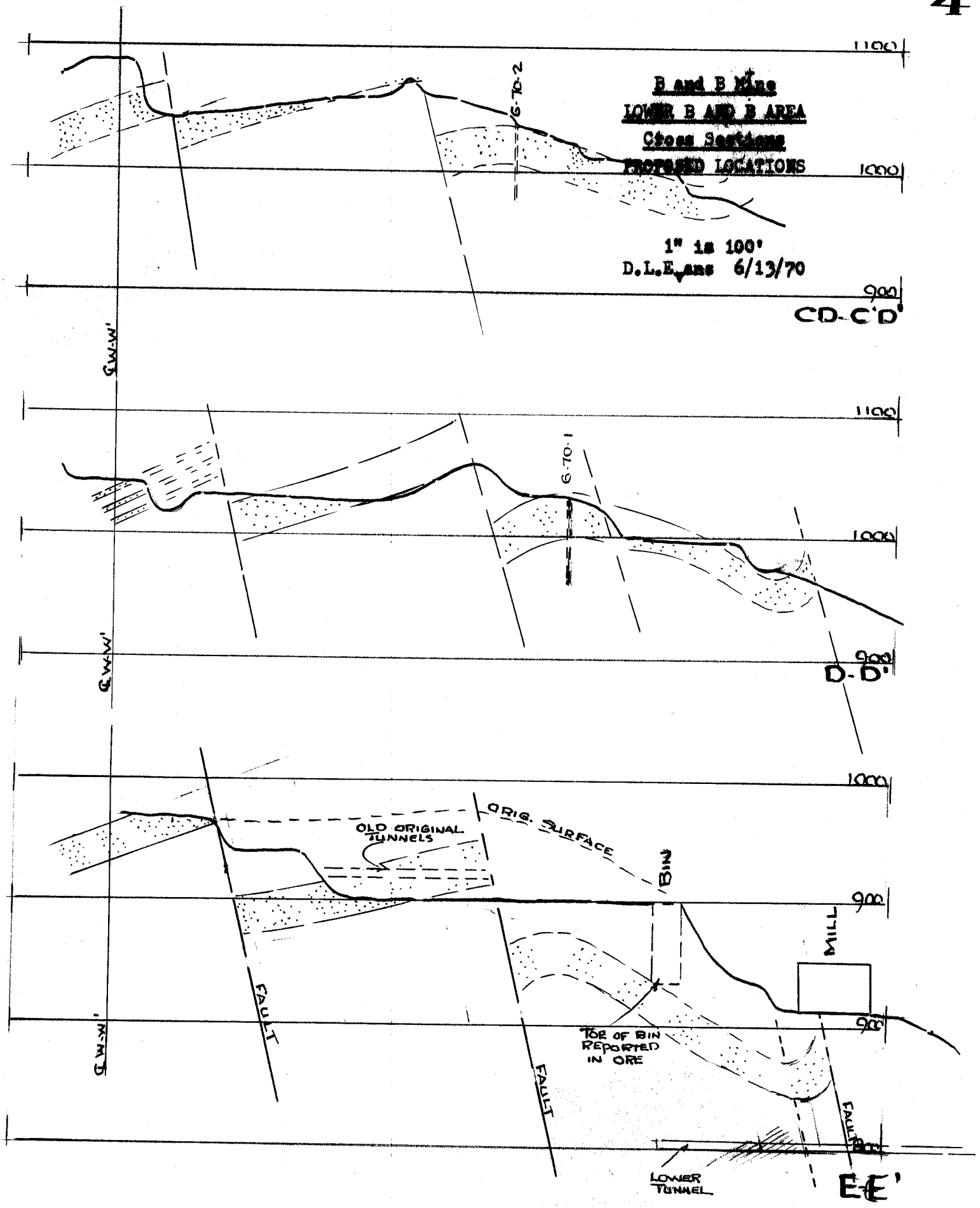
LOWER B AND B AREA

Cross Sections

PROPOSED LOCATIONS

1" is 100'

D.L.Evans 6/13/70


B and B Mine
LOWER B AND B AREA
Cross Sections
PROPOSED LOCATIONS
1" is 100'
D.L.Evans 6/13/70
1100
1000
900
G-70-2
C-D-C'D'
G-70-1
D-D'
OLD ORIGINAL TUNNELS
ORIG. SURFACE
BIN
MILL
FAULT
FAULT
TOE OF BIN REPORTED IN ORE
LOWER TUNNEL
E-E'

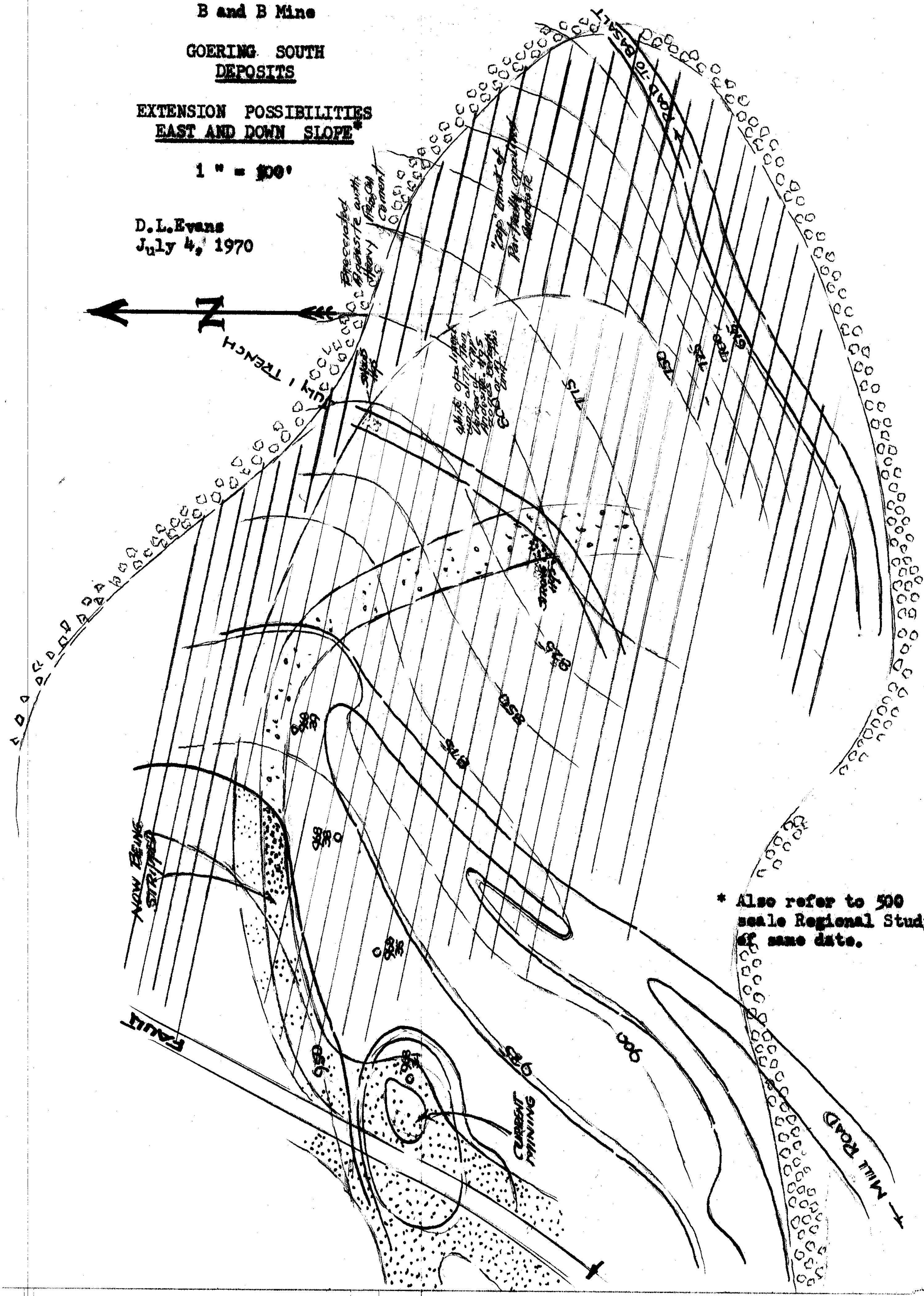
B and B Mine

GOERING SOUTH
DEPOSITS

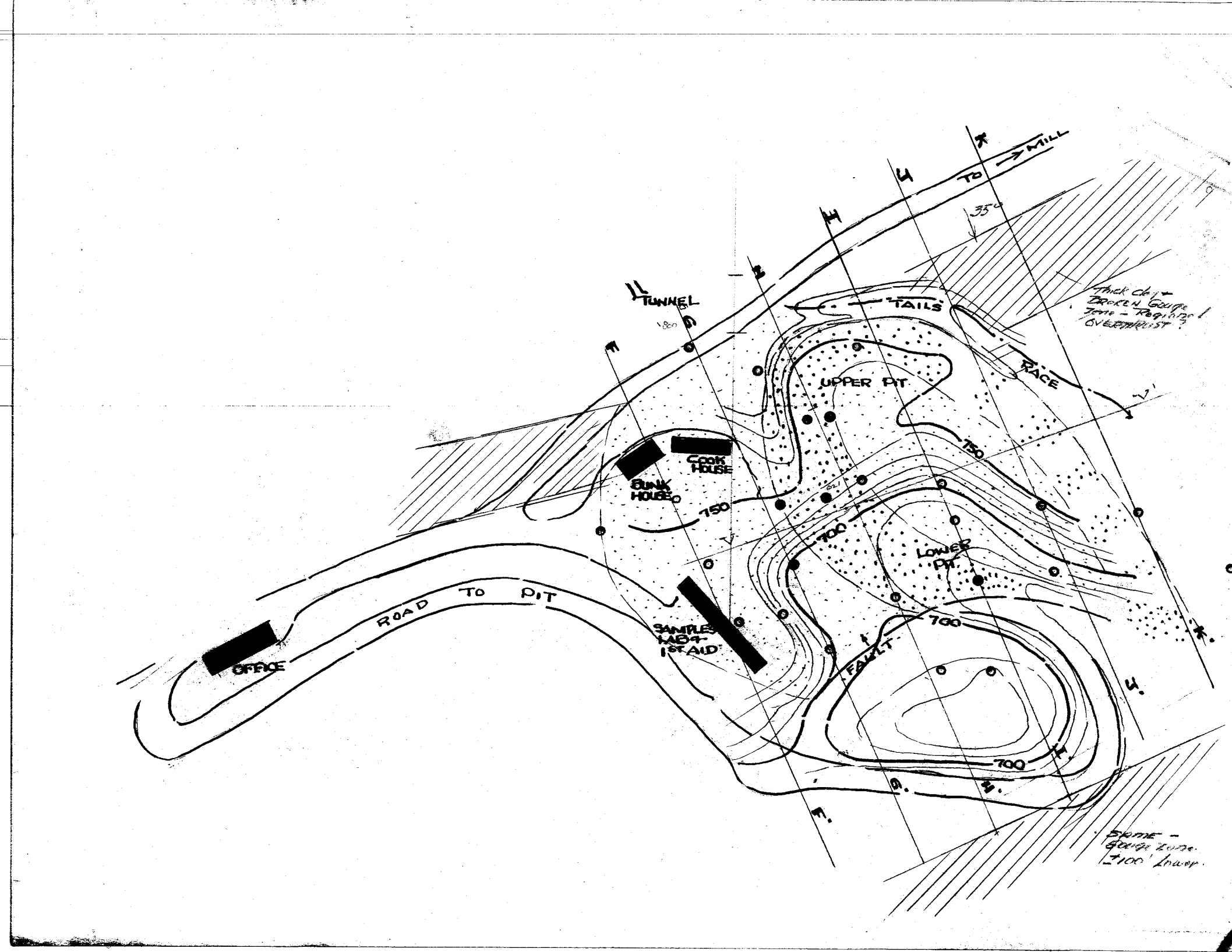
EXTENSION POSSIBILITIES
EAST AND DOWN SLOPE*

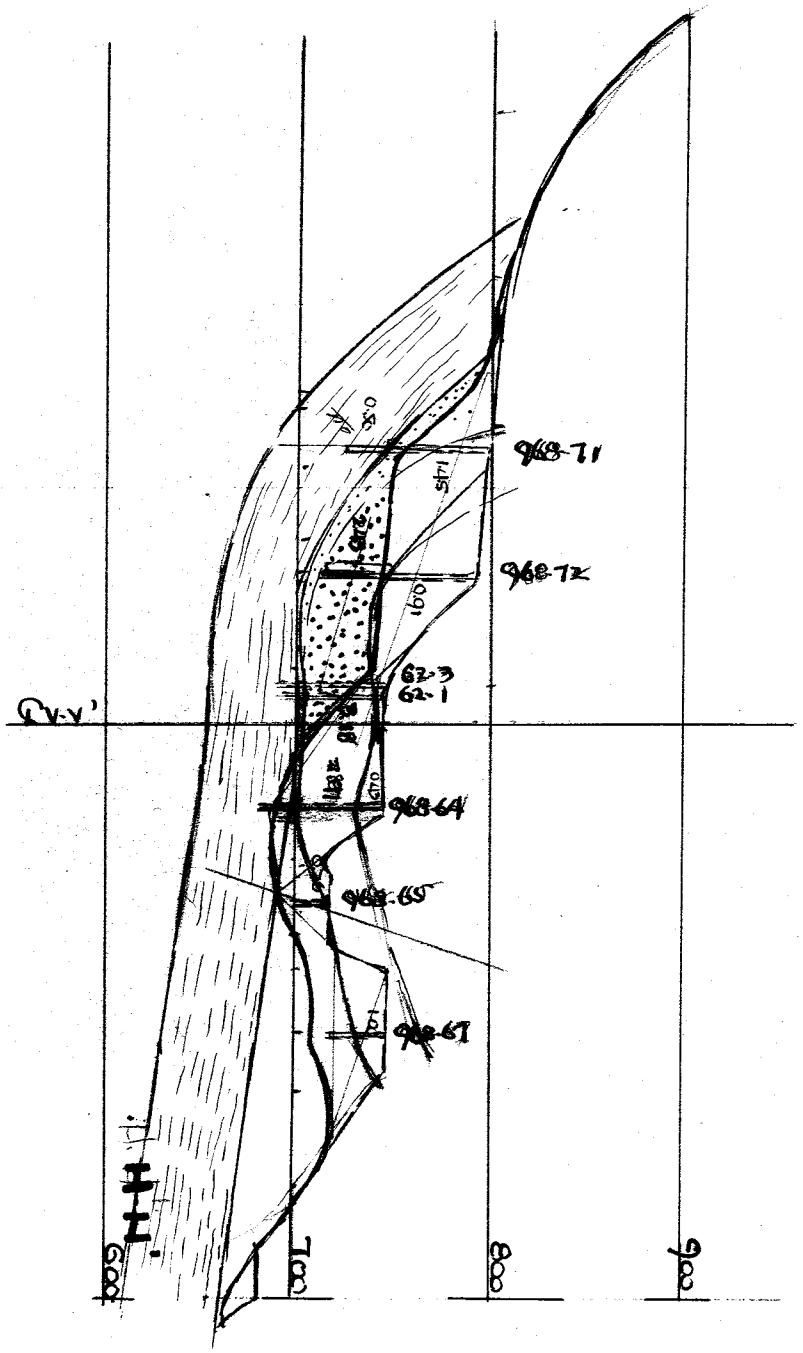
1 " = 100'

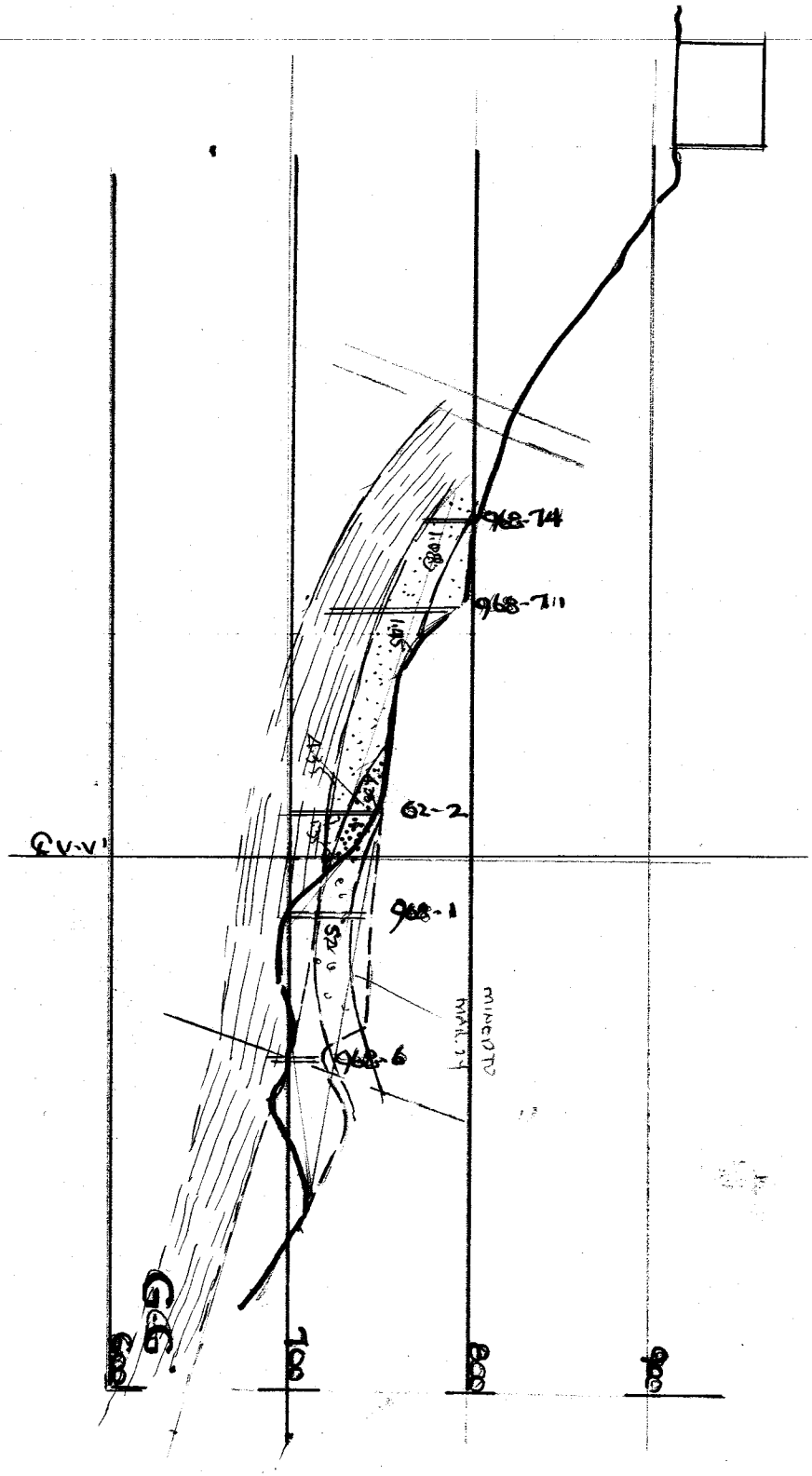
D.L.Evans
July 4, 1970

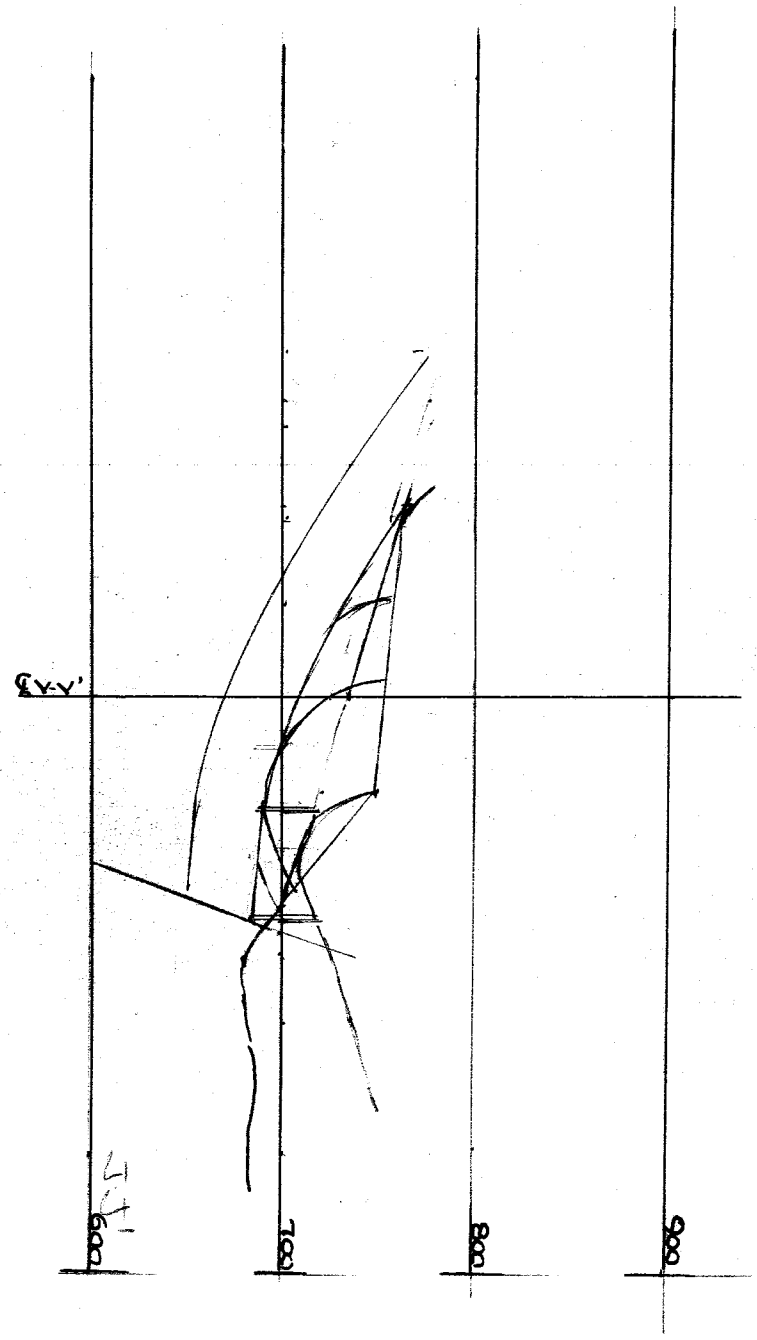


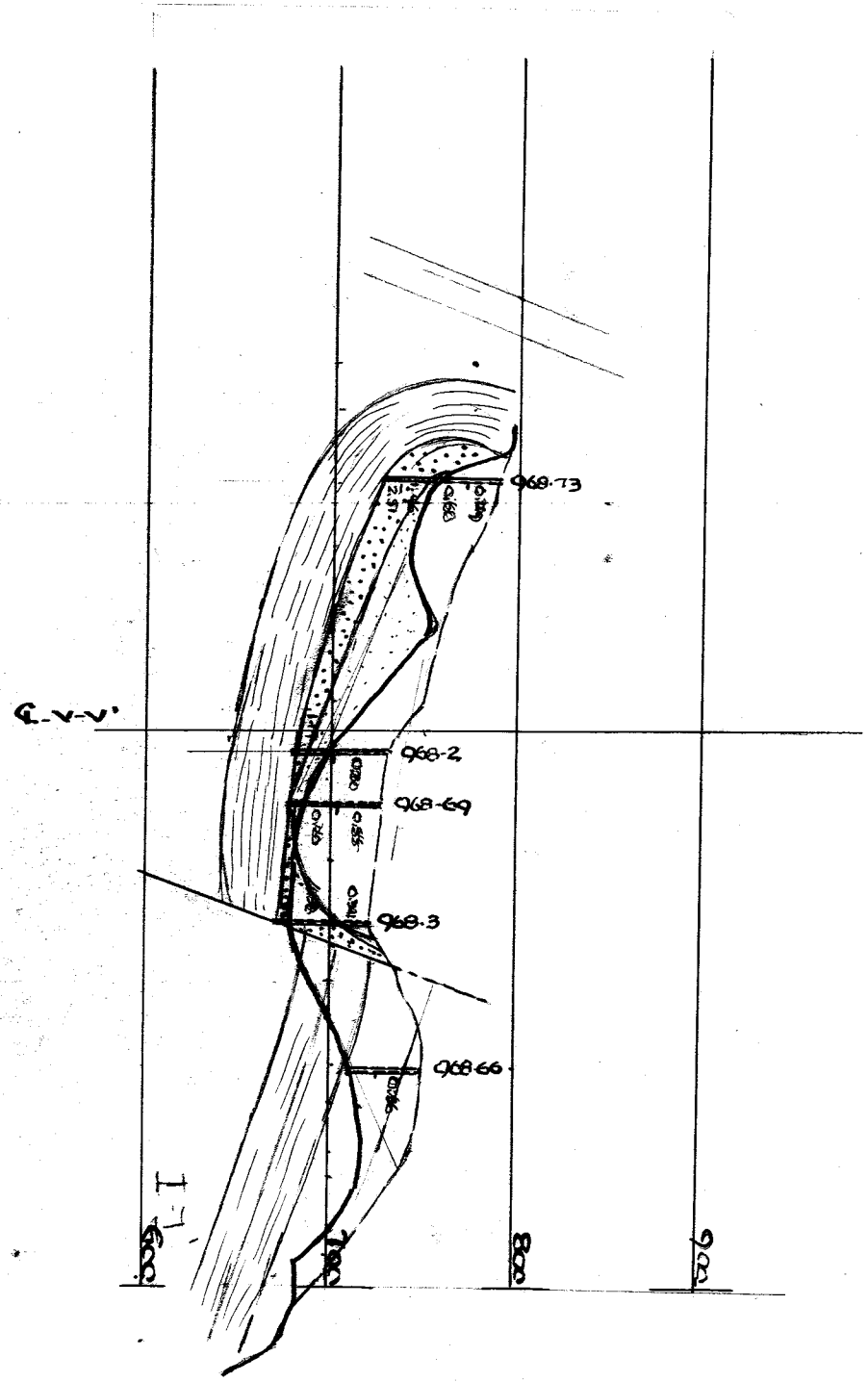
* Also refer to 500 scale Regional Study of same date.


TO MILL
35°
TUNNEL
TAILS
UPPER PIT
RACE
COOK HOUSE
BUNK HOUSE
750
700
LOWER PIT
ROAD TO PIT
OFFICE
SAMPLES MED. 1ST AID
FAULT
700
700
K.
J.
H.
G.
F.
Thick clay - Broken Gauge Iron - Regional Overthrust ?
Pyrite - Gauge Iron. ~100' Lower.


968-71
968-72
62-3
62-1
968-64
968-65
968-67
V-V'
H-H'
600
700
800
900


968-74
968-711
62-2
968-1
968-6
V-V'
G-G'
600
700
800
900


V-V'
700
800
900


V-V'
968-73
968-2
968-69
968-3
968-66
800
900