CARLIN GOLD MINING COMPANY

a subsidiary of

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

A milestone in the history of gold mining in the United States.

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Address by Mr. P. Malozemoff,
President of Newmont Mining Corporation,
delivered at the Inauguration Ceremonies
of Carlin Gold Mining Company
at Elko, Nevada, on May 27, 1965

Like the Argonauts of Homeric legend in their search for the golden fleece, Newmont geologists have searched for gold throughout the world, in distant lands where the fields seemed greener. Yet, like the Argonauts, they came home with empty hands--only to find that the treasure they sought elsewhere awaited them at home.

In the 1930's, Newmont bought and operated gold mines in California, in the famous Grass Valley-Nevada City districts, and later supplemented them with several smaller gold mines in Canada. The search for other gold mines has continued, but it was not until 1962 that the efforts were crowned with success--and in the state of Nevada, which has been a favorite hunting ground for Newmont for several decades.

In 1961 the United States Geological Survey published a study of the great flat regional thrust fault that extends over a distance of several hundred miles. In this study Ralph Roberts, and other U.S.G.S. geologists who mapped the area, pointed out that it was mineralized, and, in some places, gold-bearing. Shortly thereafter two separate geological efforts by Newmont, one led by John S. Livermore, and the other by Robert B. Fulton, then both senior geologists, converged on the area of this fault extending over some

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ten miles north of Carlin. Field reconnaissance, geological mapping and sampling over an extensive area were done before it was shrunk to some two square miles for drilling. The gold occurring in the ore is elusive. It cannot be seen by eye, nor can it be recognized by the traditional panning method of old-time prospectors because it is in such a finely-divided state in the rock. No wonder then that the old-timers passed over the present mine site many times without recognizing the presence of gold.

Before meaningful sampling by drilling could begin, the puzzle of the subtle geological interrelationship of different rocks had to be first unravelled to trace the continuity of the ore-bearing horizon over an area large enough to yield a commercial deposit. This took a lot of mapping and careful and imaginative study, which served as a guide for drilling to prove the ore. In this systematic search, Robert Fulton, Vice President of Newmont, who was in charge of this project, relied on the talents and services of Peter Loncar and our geologists, Byron S. Hardie and Allan Coope. Three of them are here with us today, and I would like to introduce them to you.

Drilling and development continue and are adding to the current reserves, which today are sufficient to yield more than a 10-year life for the 2000-ton-a-day plant that we have built. This cyanidation plant was designed and built by our San Francisco friends, the Bechtel Corporation. The metallurgy and flowsheet for the plant were worked out by the Newmont research team at Danbury, Connecticut, led by Dave Christie and Bob Hernlund. The plant design was evolved

under the able supervision of Frank McQuiston, Jr., Vice President of Newmont, with the assistance of Roland Merwin, General Manager of the Carlin operation, both of whom are with us today also. Frank and Roland, stand up and be recognized.

I should also like to record our gratitude for the cooperation of all the good people of Carlin and Elko and to our rancher neighbors who have aided us directly or indirectly in bringing about this enterprise. The State authorities, the State Highway Department and other agencies, ever helpful in so many of our problems, have been real partners in and contributors to the success of this venture.

At the planned rate of production, Carlin will be the second largest gold mine in the United States and the fourth largest in North America. As a matter of fact, Carlin production will exceed that of any other United States and Alaskan gold mine that was started during or since the gold boom of the 1930's.

I am gratified, as I am sure many of you present are, particularly the honorable Senators and other officials of this State and John Kelly, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, that this discovery and development of a significant new gold mine in the United States demonstrates that our bountiful land can still yield sizeable mineral treasures. It will help develop Nevada and will also contribute to the solution of one of our national problems, the shrinkage in our gold reserve.

We are not yet a "have not" nation in minerals, as some would have us believe. The Carlin Gold Mine project vindicates our faith in this nation's ability to continue to find and develop new mineral resources that are so vital for our well-being.

Thank you.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's Thursday, May 27, 1965

Remarks by John M. Kelly, Assistant Secretary - Mineral Resources, Department of the Interior, at the Inauguration of the Carlin Gold Mine and Mill, Carlin, Nevada, May 27, 1965

Secretary Udall has asked me to express his regret at not being able to be with you today. He considers this inauguration of the Carlin gold mine an event of decided importance to the Nation. In this instance, Secretary Udall's loss has become my very real gain. As the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, I naturally have an intense interest in a development that promises to augment the Nation's supply of gold. I am grateful for the privilege of participating in this ceremony.

Gold, it seems, has always been a word to conjure with. Throughout history this beautiful metal has symbolized great wealth and power. But even more--because of the fabulous strikes, the quick fortunes, and the high living with which it has been associated here in the American West and elsewhere--gold, more than any other metal, conveys a picture of mining's glamour and romance.

Viewed in terms of a present-day, large-scale operation, such a picture can be misleading!

If there ever was a time when gold mining on a volume basis was glamourous or romantic, that time has surely passed. Today, it is a hard, lean, risky business. More often than not it offers only a slim profit margin, and sometimes there is little guarantee of even that. To operate a gold mine successfully nowadays, you must calculate every cost and measure every risk with utmost precision--long before you take that first irrevocable step toward development.

No, gold mining is no longer a high, romantic road to sudden riches. It is a perilous pathway, so fraught with pitfalls that only the keenest, the most practical, and the most courageous of businessmen dare travel it.

Fortunately, our American system favors the development of keen, practical, and courageous businessmen . . . men with enough faith in themselves and their country to pour their energies and their financial assets into an enterprise so filled with challenge.

We know that this is so. The evidence is here before us. For here, despite the fairly certain prospect that the price of gold will remain fixed while most of the components of operating costs almost as certainly can be expected to keep on rising, here north of Carlin many millions of dollars have been committed to a mining and milling complex that will supply the Nation with a valued and essential product.

We are well aware of how essential gold is and within the Department of the Interior, we have taken steps to better understand where gold may be found, and to assist exploration for gold and development of new gold deposits.

The prospector of 100 years ago made his discoveries from obvious surface indications, and his primary exploration tool was the prospector's pick. Today the modern earth scientist, such as those of our U.S. Geological Survey, commands an array of sophisticated instruments that permit him to evaluate unexpected ore possibilities and infer locations of unseen mineral wealth. Even more, he is discovering more and more about the various environmental factors that localize ore deposits. The relationship of the Carlin ore body to one of the major thrust faults in Nevada has stimulated an interest in the Survey's Geologic mapping programs in the State; and it is not unlikely that the combination of Geologic mapping to provide knowledge of the favorable environment with the modern sophisticated tools of geochemistry and geophysics will lead to the discovery of additional Carlins in the not too distant future.

Then, too, we believe it essential to encourage private individuals and firms in their search for ore. Interior's Office of Minerals Exploration administers a program of financial assistance for gold exploration--although here at Carlin there apparently has been no need for such help.

The Bureau of Mines is conducting research that can help reduce costs and improve safety in gold mining and is scheduled to complete this year a comprehensive study of the Nation's gold potential. This study will provide estimates not only of the ore reserves that can be mined under present economic conditions, but also on the cost of producing gold from reserves now considered submarginal. In this way it can help delineate the areas in which we should concentrate on improving mining and processing technology so as to bring a greater proportion of our total gold reserves into use.

Incidentally, it is frequently forgotten that gold is a versatile metal with many uses other than those traditionally associated with it--the decorative and jewelry uses and its monetary function. The metal's properties of high reflectivity, corrosion resistance, and malleability, and its electrical and thermal properties, place gold in an unusually favorable position as a metal with space age possibilities. Thus the gold plating of high-strength steels may prevent hydrogen penetration and preclude the possibility that the steel might not reach its predicted strength. Gold plating may also prevent contamination by oxygen or sulphur of other important structural materials for missile or aircraft components.

Undoubtedly, intelligent and well-conducted research involving gold extraction and use will more than justify the expense and effort in the long run. Men within the Newmont organization have pioneered in such ventures in the past. Frank McQuiston, the designer of this Carlin plant, has made outstanding contributions to gold technology; I am sure that his work on gold extraction from an arsenical ore, through the use of activated carbon, is well known to all of you here today. It is just such trail-blazing work as his that reinforces my strong belief in the promise of man's ingenuity. With the scientists and engineers that we have to provide us with new technology, and with industrial leadership like that represented here today--to put that technology to work--I think we safely can hope for a brighter outlook in gold mining.

Who knows? Perhaps this ceremony may even be the beginning of a new upward trend for this historic metal.

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From: Robert Levy
RUDER & FINN INCORPORATED
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022
PLaza 9-1800

For: NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION'S OPEN-PIT CARLIN MINE
IS SECOND LARGEST GOLD MINE IN THE UNITED STATES

Carlin, Nevada, May 27--One of the biggest gold mines to begin production in the United States in the last half century, second only to Homestake, was dedicated here today in special ceremonies attended by federal, state and local officials.

Carlin Gold Mining Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation of New York, owns and operates this open-pit mine and has built a cyanidation plant of 2,000 tons a day nominal capacity for the treatment of the ore mined. A preliminary estimate of the presently drilled-out reserves indicates 11,000,000 tons of ore containing 0.32 ounces of gold per ton. A recovery process has not yet been worked out for a small part of this reserve. Drilling continues and is adding to the reserves.

Gold bars produced from the Carlin mine were poured today at the ceremonies, which were attended by Senators Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon, of Nevada, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Mineral Resources John Kelly (who also represented the Treasury Department).

At a special luncheon in Elko, Nevada, for some 200 dignitaries and leading citizens of the area, Newmont President P. Malozemoff said that "this discovery and development of a significant new gold mine in

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the United States.....will contribute to the solution of one of our national problems, the shrinkage in our gold reserve." The mine's entire output of over 200,000 fine ounces of gold per year will be shipped to the United States mint in San Francisco. Total United States mine production of recoverable gold in 1963 (the latest year for which figures are available) was 1.5 million fine ounces.

That there might be gold near Carlin was first recognized by Newmont geologists in late 1961 while studying reports of the United States Geological Survey on the Robert Mountain Fault system. They concluded that further exploration of the area known as the Lynn Creek mining district was indicated, where sporadic small lode and placer mining operations were conducted since 1900.

Concentrating on the Lynn Creek area, teams of Newmont Exploration geologists began exploratory drilling in July, 1962. The third hole yielded evidence of gold. In all, hundreds of holes, totaling a half million feet, were drilled.

Last spring a contract to construct the cyanidation plant was awarded to the Bechtel Corporation, of San Francisco, while the Isbell Construction Company, of Reno, was assigned the task of removing 2,350,000 tons of overburden to uncover part of the main orebody for mining. The entire preproduction mine preparation and construction were completed within eleven months.

Carlin's gold ore is removed by shallow, open-pit mining. Gold occurs in its natural state in the form of tiny particles unseen by the naked eye, enclosed in the otherwise worthless rock. The ore as mined is trucked to the crushing plant, reduced to about one inch

in size, then ground to a fine sand in a large ball mill. Cyanide solution is added to dissolve the gold, a process conducted in four agitator tanks.

The "pulp", a mixture of suspended solids and solution, is piped to five large thickener tanks, where the cyanide solution containing dissolved gold is separated from the waste soldis called "tailings." After passing through clarifying filters, oxygen is removed from the gold-bearing solution, and small quantities of zinc dust are introduced to precipitate gold in the form of a black sludge. The gold sludge is collected in large precipitate presses, from which it is removed once a week, mixed with suitable fluxes and melted in a small furnace. The recovery process concludes with the pouring of molten gold into 1200-ounce ingots, which are stored in the mine's vault and ultimately air-freighted to the San Francisco mint.

With its combination of low operating costs and high productivity, the Carlin property has been described by President Malozemoff as "a miner's dream."

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FROM: Robert Levy
RUDER & FINN INCORPORATED
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022
PLaza 9-1800

FOR: NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

FACT SHEET

CARLIN GOLD MINING COMPANY
WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY of Newmont Mining Corporation
Carlin, Nevada

About Newmont:	Headquartered in New York and listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Newmont is a mining company with interests in world-wide operations. It derives most of its income from dividends received from other mining companies in which it holds an interest. In addition to six major properties in the U.S., Newmont currently has mining operations in Canada, Peru, Philippines, Algeria, South West Africa and the Republic of South Africa.
Importance of Mine:	Second largest U. S. gold mine after Homestake in Lead, S. D.
Size of Mine:	Orebody at surface extends over a length of approximately 1 1/2 miles.
Type of Mine:	Shallow open-pit.
Ore Reserves:	11,000,000 Tons of 0.32 ounces of gold per ton presently estimated. = 11.20 / Ton
Nominal Production Capacity:	At the rate of 2,000 tons of ore per day.
Yield:	Estimated at over 200,000 fine ounces of gold per year.
Destination:	Entire output of mine is air-freighted to U.S. mint in San Francisco.
Employees:	Approximately 75.

Staff:	P. Malozemoff, President M. D. Banghart, Vice President R. B. Fulton, Vice President F. W. McQuiston, Jr., Vice President Francis E. Rinehart, Secretary Walter P. Schmid, Treasurer Roland Merwin, General Manager Charles Tiller, Senior Accountant Paul Stucker, Mill Superintendent Peter Loncar, Mine Superintendent
World Production of Gold (1963):	40.4 million fine ounces
U.S. Production of Gold (1963):	1.5 million fine ounces
Price of Gold:	$35 per ounce