Area: 1040
Water: 7000 ft

Geologist: Casprow

Smith: 168,000 acres

Testing: 30" hole, clay shell, 10-40'-
3.67 - 177/kw.
50,000 gallon capacity

Faulkner: 300,000,000 gal.
10,000,000,000,000

Mile:
468004L
Mill - 33\% complete
- ship now -
on hop -
- actually slight-
y on sale - why?

To properly Appraise:
1. Test sampling
   - bulk - suit thru a
     washing plant
   - bulk shipments
     to testing lab

2. Flow sheet -
   Rombad Test
One acre - (4-6 ft) + 800 -

50,000 - 1500 acres -
12 feet x 1.500

Mining Surface -
mine - + debris

7.5 ft/yc

lay street - mạch-

5 ft/mile - 1/2 mile x

plant-

Mill - $80/yc

2 10 HR shifts
4 men - $3/HR
+ OT = $80/day

no. figure 4% +

office - 4%

other Chi 99
1. Rule pertaining to S.B.A - a decase with Cosgrove

2. Okef RomBough
   For her all see at least
   Other wife

3. Atkin in Nov 1931
   Facts to meet in activities like Reedwing Co.
Audra Meeker

Desert Aire Motel —
@ Pahrump City

9312 - Hwy 50 East
892-2210

MALIBU - Meadow -
First Med Lift - Zerelda
40207 One Mile

President - F. J. Raw - Malley & Knowles Co.
P.O. Box 117 - Earnhardt Ranch - Reeds -
Nevada Road

Mike to read letter re: Wurzburg
practice v D.E.C.
Mar. 7-1931 —

Hart & Alderman making progress in shaft down to 96 feet or at that level well run from 5 to 8' 15 per ton in free gold.

Hammom people may take care of the cleaning out dredging operation.

Mar. 21 —

Hammom has her dry wash plant ready to 9' or 200 a day capacity - they have averaged $9 75 a day. Shaft down 46 feet of 50 foot tunnel.

April 3

P. H. Howard & Troy expect Sangley & Place objects are at work at Rawhide for the Hammom Engineering Company, Sangley & Place objects lying between Hooligan Hill in the dry lake to the east. There are from 20 to 30 shafts which were sunk by the old fencino in the gold mines and then to bedrock. These will be deeper and extend well below. The work is expected to last at least seven months.

These made Sangley & Place ore at Manhattan five years ago for the Hammom Company.
The ground was acquired from Frank Chanwicz, P.B. Hook, and F.B. Hook under bond and lease by the Idaho Gold Dredging Corporation, of which S.K. Atkinson is president, and the Harlemmer people will operate under their contracts. The dredged area covers 1800 acres and it is estimated that there are 100,000,000 yards of good gravel in the deposit.

May 9 - Operating which have been underway for four weeks in testing the values of the placers below Rawhide were suspended suddenly. By the Harlemmer Engineering Co., it was reported by B.H. Hook, now located in the Territory.

Hook said that the company recently let contracts for the sinking of two shafts. The bad luck, one which had not been completed when the order came, made it difficult to know whether the firm had decided to work the deposit permanently.
6/13/31 - Zaga reports that Planner assumed development work assisted by Mr. F. MERLIN.
Mr. A. Cosgrove  
S.B.A. Corporation  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California  

Dear Mr. Cosgrove:

Pursuant to our conversation via telephone, reference is made to our conversation regarding further verification of values in ore body. The following are results from the samples taken upon my recent visit to the property and under my personal instructions and supervision.

Samples taken are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab No.</th>
<th>Name of Claim</th>
<th>Value Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gateway #1</td>
<td>$6.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Janet #1 (Caliche)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Anne C #1</td>
<td>4.692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alice #1</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weight of material: 2452 lbs. per cubic yard.

Sincerely yours,

M. D. Rambough
Rawhide
By: Atkinson

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE
RAWHIDE PLACERS

The Rawhide Placers comprise an area of about 1000 acres extending in a
southerly direction about four miles from the mining camp of Rawhide in Mineral
County, Nevada.

HISTORY

Gold was first discovered at Rawhide in 1906 and a rush that took place in
1908, brought the population temporarily to 4000. Lode claims were actively mined
until 1920 and some leases are still active.

GEOLOGY

The lodes occur in tertiary rhyolite with later flows of andesite. The ore
occurs in quartz veins and in lodes of kaolinized rhyolite. The ore minerals are
native gold alloyed with silver, argentite and ruby silver.

The highly mineralized area around Rawhide has been subjected to heavy erosion
which has liberated large quantities of free gold and laid down the rich placers
below the old mining camp.

The material in this placer is a brecciated mass of conglomerate with small
fragmentary pieces of rhyolite and andesite predominating. These fragmentary
pieces are rough and angular and only slightly worn by attrition. The gold is
rough and varies in size from coarse to medium with a small percentage of fine.
There are very few rocks in the placer larger than a man's head.

LOCATION—ROADS—TRANSPORTATION—POWER

Rawhide has an elevation of 5150 feet and is 28 miles east of Schurz, the
nearest railroad point on the Southern Pacific. A good dirt road on an easy grade
connects the two points. About 20 miles of fairly good dirt road suitable for
heavy trucking at all times of the year, extends north to the Lincoln Highway and
thence 28 miles west on the highway to Fallon, nearest shipping point. Reno is 65
miles west of Fallon on the same highway. Automobiles and trucks can go to practically
any part of the property any time of the year.

Electric power is available at reasonable rates at Fallon, 40 miles to the
north, or at Hawthorne, about 40 miles south of the property.

(1)
Conditions are favorable for economical construction of power line.

**PLACER DEPOSIT**

This deposit is in the form of a gently sloping arroyo, extending from Rawhide a distance of about 4 miles south to a large alkali flat, containing an abundance of ground water about 35 feet under the surface. This flat is a catch basin for a drainage area of approximately 1000 square miles and contains an underground lake. It was from this that the water was pumped back to Rawhide to supply the town and the mines while the camp was active.

The unpatented placer mining claims, covering this deposit, being about one-quarter mile below the town of Rawhide, where the deposit is about 600 feet wide and extends in a southerly direction, on about a 3% slope, for a distance of four miles to a wide sink or alkali flat at the lower end where the deposit is over one-half mile wide.

The depth of the material is about 45 feet at the upper end of the property and this depth gradually increases until it is about 65 feet in the central portion of the arroyo and about 87 feet on the outer edges. The depth of the lower half of the deposit has not been determined.

**GOLD VALUES**

The principal values in free gold are in a paystreak which contacts with a soft, smooth andesite bedrock. This paystreak varies in depth from 3 to 7 feet in the places opened up and the gold values are quite uniform in this pay gravel and range 4.25 to 8.50 from $2.50 to $5.00 per cubic yard as determined from tests made from several shafts on the property.

The gold is fairly coarse to medium with a small percentage of fine and assays about $13.50 per ounce. The overburden contains some values in free gold but no attempt has been made to determine what the average value would be except in one shaft which was sampled three times from top to bedrock, showing an average of 20.4 cents per foot in 80 feet of overburden and $2.70 per cubic yard in the pay gravel, which was 7 feet deep. The average value for this particular shaft from surface to bedrock a distance of 37 feet, 32 cents per cubic yard in free gold and the indicated value per square yard of bedrock uncovered was $9.27.

There are many shafts down to bedrock on the property, but only eight of
these are in condition to be prospected at this time. The other, some 25 or 30 in number, could be opened for sampling at a small expense.

Most of these shafts have underground workings in the form of drifts or short tunnels made for the purpose of mining material from the rich paystreak and it is reported that about $250,000.00 in gold values has been extracted in this way. The gold was extracted from the gravel by the use of dry wash machines, some of which are most efficient. The percentage of ground worked by dry wash methods is small compared with the whole area, probably less than 1%.

The gravel in the paystreak and overburden is comparatively fine with practically no large boulders in evidence that would interfere with a dredging operation. On preliminary tests made about 60% of the material taken from place will pass a ¾" mesh screen.

The ground is tight and will stand without timbering, but it is not cemented and disintegrates readily, when brought in contact with water. The material is dry and dusty from surface to bedrock and the bedrock is dry. The percentage of moisture is so slight that the material is handled readily over the canvas and riffles of the dry wash machines without sticking or adhering.

VALUES IN CONCENTRATES

Aside from the free gold values this placer carries considerable gold values attached to or incased and associated with the blacksand concentrates. There is also some gold attached and incased in small fragmentary quartz particles. This latter gold is liberated by pulverising the rock and it is then free to amalgamate.

First assays made on concentrates after all free gold has been removed run 13.70 995.00 from $1.00 to $350.00 per ton. Ratio of concentration 260; 1, 500; 1, 7.2 81.19 respectively, indicating a per cubic yard value of 4.2 cents and 70 cents, respectively.

On assay on concentrates made at the school of Mines at Reno, Nevada, showed an average value of $354.00 per ton for the blacksand. This latter concentrate is believed to contain gold in combination with tellurium. The percentage of blacksand concentrates in the deposit has not been definitely determined but it is estimated to exceed one-half of one percent and may possibly run as high as one percent. The value of the gold in the concentrate may even exceed the value of the free gold in the deposit.

On a special assay made by the U. S. Assay Office at Boise, Idaho, on fine
rock particles that had passed a 1/16 inch mesh screen and that were retained on a 1/10 inch mesh screen, a value of $1.65 per ton was obtained, and all loose free gold has previously been removed from this sample. This is simply mentioned to indicate the gold value in the rock that is attached or incased as distinguished from the gold that is associated with the gravel in a free state.

AVAILABLE WATER

The crux of the whole situation, from an economical dredging standpoint, is water. Apparently there is ample water supply in the 'sink' at the lower end of the property. The water would have to be pumped out of wells into the dredge pit against an average head of about 480 feet, and an average distance of about 3½ miles. The cost of pumps and turbines and motors to deliver five second feet of water to the dredge pit as per quotations is approximately $10,000.00 including freight. To this must be added the cost of pipelines, substation and auxiliary equipment, but it is estimated that the entire pumping installation complete and in operation would not at this time, exceed $50,000.00.

On the basis of power rates quoted by the Sierra Pacific Power Company, this five second feet of water can be pumped continuously at a cost of about 2 cents per cubic yard of material dredged. The cost of power for dredging and pumping purposes is about 1 cent per kilowatt hour.

Owing to the fact that the ground and bedrock is tight and quite impervious to water, it is estimated that a continuous discharge of five second feet into the dredge pit would be ample to take care of all seepage and evaporation under normal operating conditions.

OPTIONS

Satisfactory options have been procured covering this placer area with ample time allowed for drilling and proving up the entire deposit. Payments on an agreed purchase price have been arranged on a royalty basis except that in the event the mining operations do not start prior to January 1933. Certain minimum payments are pledged the owners each six month thereafter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is suggested that all shafts on the property be opened up together with the underground drifts and that these be prospected carefully and systematically. This work can be done quite economically and will probably suffice to prove the
values on the upper half of the property except that it would not determine the limits of the pay streak on the outer edges. This should be done by drilling an occasional drill hole or holes which might be spotted to advantage in areas between shafts.

With the exception of an occasional shaft the lower half of the property should be drilled to determine the values, yardage, contour of bedrock and outer limits of pay gravel.

A topographical map should be made with a contour interval of five feet and all drills holes, shafts, boundary lines of claims, wells and other features projected on it. (U.S.G.S. Quadrangle sheets are available for this area under the names of "Carson Sink" and "Hawthorne" Quadrangle. U.S.G.S. bench marks, triangulation stations and mineral monuments are marked on the ground). Other data and bibliography for this mining district are available.

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

This placer area contains approximately 100,000,000 cubic yards of placer material within the limits of the 1000 acres under location. The dredgible yardage may be increased or diminished as the depth and values are determined by drilling and shaft prospecting. It is possible the dredgible area may be extended beyond the boundaries of the claims now located.

Physical and climatic conditions are generally favorable for an economical dredging operation as regards material to be dredged, lay of ground, transportation, electric power, roads and in fact everything with the exception of water, which must be pumped as described and this will add approximately two cents per cubic yard to the dredging costs which probably could be held within ten cents per cubic yard.

A modern all steel dredge capable of digging 85 feet below the waterline should suffice to dredge the upper two thirds of this property.

Preliminary prospecting from shafts now open on the property indicate recoverable values in free gold alone sufficient to show a liberal profit margin on a gold dredging operation providing similar conditions and value prevail throughout the major portion of the property and this can be determined.

In case provision is made for the recovery of gold values contained in the black sand concentrates and from gold incased or attached to small rock particles, it is estimated from preliminary tests, that the gross gold recovery from
this placer deposit can practically be doubled.

The area certainly warrents careful systematic prospecting and it is the opinion of the writer that it will prove up satisfactorily.

Respectfully submitted

Dated at Boise, Idaho,

November 15th 1931.

S. K. Atkinson,
Mining Engineer.

Note:
It will be noticed that all value quoted herein appear in duplicate.
The lower figures are those shown in Atkinson's reports gold at \$20.67 per oz.,
while the upper figure immediately above original values quoted, represent gold at \$35.00 per troy ounce.

H. F. Goss,
1/15/48.
Dear Mr. Berry:

Metallurgical Report of Gold Extraction Test

Material: 20,270 lbs. submitted by Syd Berry, taken from upper Rawhide, Placers (ref. encl. report by Robert R. Pollock, dated November 26, 1944). Said sample is a composite of material take from three 36" dia. drill holes approximately 50 ft. each in depth.

Recovery procedure: Material was screened dry through minus one-half inch mesh. The plus one-half mesh material, approximately 18% was not rated and was rejected. (This 18% fraction will also liberate a contributing factor of gold when washed and scrubbed, passing through a minus one-quarter inch screen of the trommel. Due to the fact that extremely fine flour gold is attached to the fractures and pores in all the many different formations of this deposit, by aluminous clays, this report does not take into consideration the separate values of the silver presently integral with the gold, or the unrecovered values of the platinum group, which are definitely visible. More research will be necessary to evaluate the platinum group in this beneficiation process.)

Free gold was extracted from the minus one-half inch fractions in the following manner:

The material is fed to an Esperanza classified dry, and diluted to approximately 25% solids, with a wetting reagent to keep the fine gold from floating. Material from the classifier, which also acts as a feeding and de-watering device at its terminal end, then passes over a short Yuba riffle, which acts as a trap for any gold of plus eight mesh size. Material from riffle then passes over a vibrating screen, for washing and scrubbing the plus one-quarter inch fraction and scalping off all material of plus one-eighth mesh size as a reject. The minus one-eighth mesh material which passes through the vibrating screen is pumped to a de-watering cone, to control the density, and then fed over the jig.

The jig concentrate is then drawn off from the jig hutch and passed over a Wilfley concentrating table. The table concentrates, amounting to 76 lbs., are dried and re-concentrated and the magnetites are extracted by an electromagnetic separator. Magnetic fractions, mostly iron, weighed 13.01 lbs.
Free gold extracted from first run was:

18.424 gms. or 75.40% recovery. Fineness of gold was 832. This converts to ................. $1.70 per ton

The second run of the concentrates minus the magnetites was .................. $0.09 per ton

The weights of the concentrates after gold extraction was 2.36 lbs. Value $246.00 per ton of concentrate. This converts to ................. $0.23 per ton

Grey sands and tails from reconcentration was 61 lbs. Value: $13.30 assay by fire, and $11.55 per ton extraction by cyanide. This converts to .................. $0.35 per ton

Total recovery from this sample by projected process .................. $2.37 per ton

Fire assay on the magnetites, gold only, amounted to $33.30 per ton for the thirteen lbs. assayed. This would convert to $0.22 per ton of the original material, but this extraction must be done by cyanization and is not included in the present process.

While visiting the property, a sample was taken from all sides around the bottom of the Plummer shaft, by Tom Wofford. This sample amounted to 45 lbs. (Ref. no. 5 on map of Pollock report.)

Free gold extracted was 1.056 gms. This converts to $49.80 per ton. Cyanide shaft tails assayed by fire, amounted to $205.90 per ton. Actual gold recovery from the 45 lbs. sample was 58% or $2.70; this was by leaching alone. A higher percentage of recovery can be effected, by regrinding, which was not done at this time.

Sincerely,

Miles D. Rombough

MDR:er
March 16, 1964

Malleable Metals Corporation
P. O. Box 36
Reno, Nevada

Attention Syd Berry

Dear Mr. Berry:

Sample submitted by Syd Berry of 3,714 1/2 lbs. for gold extraction contained 18% moisture amounting to 3,096 lbs. net dry weight. Screen analysis was taken on the 3 samples to determine the most economical procedure for the flow sheet. Screen analyses are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERIES #1</th>
<th>SERIES #2</th>
<th>SERIES #3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ 1/2 mesh 13.70%</td>
<td>+ 1/2 mesh 13.25%</td>
<td>+ 1/2 mesh 13.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 1/4 mesh 12.50%</td>
<td>+ 1/4 mesh 14/25%</td>
<td>+ 1/4 mesh 14.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 8 mesh 12.50%</td>
<td>+ 8 mesh 17.25%</td>
<td>+ 1/8 mesh 19.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 10 mesh 3.50%</td>
<td>- 8 mesh 55.25%</td>
<td>- 1/8 mesh 53.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 10 mesh 57.80%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire assay:

| + 10 mesh $ 5.60 per ton | + 8 mesh $10.50 per ton | + 8 mesh $ 4.20 per ton |
| - 10 mesh $ 5.60 per ton | - 8 mesh $ 3.50 per ton | - 8 mesh $ 3.50 per ton |

The 3 series 3,096 lbs. was screened dry through - 1/4 inch. The + 1/4 inch was discarded dry as a reject. The remaining 2,459 lbs. was treated in the gravity concentration plant to recover the free gold in the - 1/8 inch fraction. 45% + 1/8 mesh was washed on the vibrating screen and was rejected. The - 1/8 inch fraction went through the recovery plant and the actual free gold recovered is as follows:

- Free gold extracted in 47.00 lbs. of concentrate $1.71
- 2nd run of jig 0.12
- Cyanide extraction locked values 0.12
- Free gold locked values 0.16
- Free gold from - 10 mesh composite 0.54

$2.65 per ton

In conclusion, from the free gold recovered and the fire assays on the heads and tails, there is an equal amount of gold still remaining in locked values, which is very amenable to cyanization. But, due to limited capital,
suggest scalping the ore for the free gold only and batch cyanide the plant concentrates, which can be done on limited capital using a gravity concentration plant.

At this time it is not necessary to go into the technical details, as further metallurgy will follow as the recovery plant is put in operation on the property.

Sincerely,

Miles D. Rombough
May 21, 1964

Malleable Metals Corporation
P. O. Box 56
Nevada, Nevada

Dr.
M. D. Rombough Laboratories
3069 Del Paso Blvd.
Sacramento 15, California

Sample submitted, gross weight 12 pounds.

Screened minus ten mesh = one-third of the weight.

Screened plus ten mesh = two-thirds of the weight.

Fire assay on 4 lbs. minus 10 mesh = $2.10

Fire assay on 8 lbs. plus 10 mesh = $4.20

Regards to the Cyanide, all tests were preliminary and are not complete, considerable research still remains to be done.

Miles D. Rombough
Initial Consideration
Of
RAWHIDE GOLD PLACER
Controlled by
MALLEABLE METALS CORPORATION
Mineral County Nevada

FOREWORD:

Except for a few hours flying over the property and covering surface by pick-up truck, the property has not been examined by the writer.

Air and ground observations, with material from shafts, provide encouragement; reports by engineers and geologists, dated 1948 and 1931, as well as recent results from bulk testing of material to 50 feet of depth, in a Sacramento metallurgical laboratory, adds to possibilities.

The reader is warned to view this for what it is: a recommendation for bulk testing, with expenditures set for $25,000 but not to exceed $50,000, over three months of investigation.

This does not recommend any permanent program until it can be assured that grade is economic, reserves adequate and associates dependable and cooperative.

This summary is from a partial day at the property, conversations with the officers of Malleable Metals, discussions with Messrs. Gordon Meeker and Wayne Giesy, entrepreneurs, and two days of a review of materials in Malleable Metal's files.

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

The purpose of this report is to present a picture, justifying our recommendations for bulk sampling. Much field detail remains to be tied together and sampling completed before the property can be fully evaluated.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Owners report 1040 acres (of much greater classm coverage (see F at II) ) in sands and gravels, gold bearing where tested; assuming an average thickness of 54 feet, reserves will exceed 75,000,000 yards, of which one half is offered; reported values would be economic.
2. The geological environment, i.e., an outwash from a basin of obviously highly altered and mineralized rhyolite and andesite is very favorable.

3. No limiting conditions exist to hamper an operation; abundant water supply, especially, is assured.

4. Mining and delivery to mill has been contracted for 37 cents per yard, and will be reduced to as low as 22 cents per yard with enlarged operation.

5. Milling costs have been estimated at 30 cents per yard.

6. The flow sheet for the Malleable mill is simple, using orthodox equipment, and an all-gravity flow.

7. It is reported that S.B.A. (Small Business Administration) has recommended a $187,000 loan for Malleable, having examined the property and proposed operation and found it sound.

Less favorable are the following observations:

1. Malleable’s mill is only 40% completed and the flow sheet remains to be proved.

2. The original proposals offered McCulloch only 25% interest after putting up $250,000 to construct a second mill.

3. Field management for Malleable can probably be improved.

4. McCulloch must accept at face values those who would be future partners.

5. Another Pedeco-type arrangement would only repeat recent mistakes, fruitless expenditures and frustration.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that:

1. A meeting be arranged with Messrs. Meeker and Giesy to discuss this program and proposals.

2. Acceptance of any proposal should not be completed until:

   a. after completion of Malleable Metals’ mill and the proving of the flow sheet.

   b. after values have been proved by McCulloch’s own check-sampling in bulk.

   c. McCulloch has employed the services of a good metallurgical consultant, to check proposed design, and provide accurate estimates on cost of mill and construction time.
d. Water well has been periodically tested over the three month period of investigation.

e. The work to be done with no cash payments required until acceptance, after testing, at the end of the three month period.

f. Assured that the operation is not promotional and completely "above-board".

3. McCulloch then sample the property, using bulldozers and drag-line to open up the entire thickness, at scattered sites, putting volume through a temporary washing and classification plant (portable so that it can be moved if so desired), saving free-gold, if recovered, and sending concentrates for smelting (after checking with Metallurgical Laboratories, Howard Street, San Francisco) to Selby. Material rejected to tailings would be sampled and assayed for complete information.

LOCATION: (Refer to Plat I, Index Map)

Claims are located in the Rawhide Mining District, Mineral County, Nevada, occupying from 480 to 80 acres in each of sections 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28 and 34, of Township 13 North, Range 32 East, and section 3, Township 12 North, Range 32 East. The 82 miles from Reno can be flown by small plane in 35 minutes. The property is reached over about 20 miles of paved road and 4 miles of desert road from Frenchman's Station, 35 miles east of Fallon, Nevada on U. S. Highway 50.

GENERAL AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

Access: Excellent roads lead to the property; an air strip for small planes, currently serviceable, will be improved.

Terrain: Gentle slopes exist (3% grade) from Mill well area to Rawhide; adjacent to gravels, gentle hills approach the abrupt increases in gradient at mountain bases.

Elevation at well site is 4200 feet and at Rawhide 5152 feet. Big Kaskack Mountain reaches 7110 feet and Pilot Cone is 6602 feet (see Index Map). Elevation at the second mill site would be about 4650 feet.

Power: Electric power exists at Scheelite about 3 miles from the mill-site; it has been reported that the natural gas line to Hawthorne will be completed within the year, crossing the property near the mill-site. Owners plan to use gas for power generation.

Water: Owners recently completed number 1 of three authorized water wells. Drilled to 510 feet (approximate), good flow was encountered in the last 100 feet, with static head, now, in well at about 140 feet from surface. Well tested out at 7000 gallons per minute and cannot be lowered.
MALLEABLE METALS - CORP.

J. J. MINNIEW. PRES
S. J. BERRY - C. M.
JIM DARLING - MEN.
RAY SHERMAN - CONSTR. EGT.
KENNETH DUNHAM - ENG DEPT.
MILES D. ROMBAUGH - METALLURGIST

2. Metallurgy

Concentrate:

Rougher Jigs 10 to 1 - 50 to 120 yds to 200 yds.
Cleaner Jigs 16 to 1 - 500 yds to 200 yds.
Table - 15 to 1 - 50 yds to 3,33 yds.

C u 3 % 4 - 2 1/4" mesh to Stockpile + 1/4" to leach.
C u 3 % 4 - 1/4" to Cleaner.

3. Rumbaugh Sample - Cecq. g 1964 letter to
A. Cosquiere - S.B.A. Corp.
450 Golden Ave. - sec. 5 F

Gateway
6.54, 5.735, 23.34 - Tan. 0.82, 1.168, 0.024 - 4.692, 0.024, 0.011 - 0.04, 0.084, 0.73

Net in value:

$0.82 p/cu

4. Rumbaugh to Berry - No. 4 - 6 ft.

Max 16 - 1.71 lb/s
3.74/1.82 lb/s
0.12
0.12
0.16
0.50
four grades - 10 mesh compost
2.65

Theft - 20,720 lbs - reported.
Free Gold estimated from 100 mm. was.
18.424 gm - 75.40% Au - Finess 8.32
2.34 Ga. - 75.40% Au - Finess 8.32

Concentration after gold extraction:
2.36 lbs - Value $247.55 to.
Gray Sands + Rock from Concentrator
442 61.6 lbs - Value 13.28 ft per
511.55 - 60 yds cyclone

- 1.70 p/cu
0.09 p/cu
0.23 p/cu
0.35 p/cu

$2.27/ton.

Free metal 50 315$ /yd

Gold values

2.89 /yd\n
Fine 15 Sample

9 pm 50 - 70 lbs

Polled by

Good grade

- Large scale

well test

C. grade sample = 2.49 for

Concentrate

20.75

23.25

* Geologist &

Manny Segmuller


Deposits - Good values - over 18% to 27% free metal

Average per ton 425 to 850 /yd.

Deposits measured 45' @ 6% and - to 65' central
to 87' on outer edge - i.e. depth below 1/2 and determined

one shaft 20.4 and 7.5% 41.5% -

avg values - avg values per ton 42.5 to 72.5$ /yd.

- only about 1% Total available. Roy gravel had

been washed by - day work methods other shafts

a Buse - was free gold - i.e. Atkinson believed that values

in Concentrate could exceed value as free gold.


- equally favorable etc.
**Contract Between**
Malleable Metals
& Rawhide Mining & Construction

To: "Remove gravel & deliver to plant @ not less than 3000 yds/day or more than 6000 yds/day

Payment to be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount (yds/day)</th>
<th>Payment Rate</th>
<th>Total Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6000</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>$3.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>4500</td>
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<td>3500</td>
<td>$3.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>$3.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If less than 3000 - Min. payment - $1,320/day.
CONVEYORS

1 38' Conveyor 24" complete with 10 H.P. drive accessories
1 40' Conveyor 24" with drive accessories
2 12' Conveyors 30" with drive accessories
1 10' X 24" Pan feeder
1 24" X 16' Ore feeder

TROMMEL

1 Trommel 4' X 16' 1/2 and 5/8 apr. with trunnions and bull gear.

PALL MILLS

3 6' X 7' ball mills with kickers, liners, bearings, bull gear, wear plates

MISC. STEEL

50 ton 8", 10" and 12" I beams, 2 - 24' long
50 ton 3/8, 1/2 plate steel, 8 X 20' lengths
5 Denver 5 to 8 units flotation cells
1 double screw 8 X 20' Classifier

CRUSHERS

1 24 X 30 Wheeler Jaw Crusher
1 36 X 36 Roll Crusher
Spare set of new rolls

MISC. ITEMS

1 12 X 20' Cyanide Tank with all apparatus with agitator
Various sizes slurry mud pumps
1 3' X 5' Worthington spring type shaker screen
In stock

2 Model 671 GMC
2 Model 471 GMC
1 Model 371 GMC
2 D 13,000 Caterpillar engines, power units
1 Leroy 471 natural gas engine
2 Duets F-8, 100 brake horse power

Various other small items.
1. Lormer 187 KW, 750 rpm, 480 Volt
2. International UD 1091, 125 KW, 1200 rpm
1. International UD 18A, 50 KW, 1200 rpm
1. Caterpillar 40 KW, D 315
1. Caterpillar 30 KW, D 4, 1200 rpm
Favorable:

1. Market:
   - Sales: $175,000,000
   - 37.50%, 100%

2. Value:
   - 1.5 to 2.0% yield to 4000' of ore, 6000' of potential, 2500' of ore.
   - Average cost basis: $1.50/ton revenue per ton, $1.50/ton.(Mill site checked)

3. Geological Environment:
   - Outwash from the strong mineralization.

4. Water:
   - 7000 gpm.

5. Mining & Delivery:
   - $700,000 contract
   - Milling: 2500' of ore, 5000' of potential.

6. Operating Conditions:

7. Simple Flow Sheet:
   - Good mill site - high gravity.

8. SBA has authorized loan of $186,000

Unfavorable:

9. Asked to build a 25° mill to handle 1/2 of property with 1st mill, only 1/3 completed @ EST $250,000


11. Mining by subcontract thru Mexican Corporation to £10,000 + High Corporate Taxes on 63% of profits - and other angles.

12. Management of Malleable Mill - could be another Peeco, Top Metallurgical Supervision - August.
Propose:

1. Discussions with Gordon Meeker to:
   @ Discuss—Delays on Malleable Mill
   - Acceptance of Proposal only
     1. After completion & successful operation of Malleable Mill
     2. Opportunity to check sample in bulk throughout property.
     3. Investigation of flow sheet testing of water flow etc.
     4. 50% to 75% interest for entering deal with reasonable sum placed in escrow, returnable if not satisfied—And absolute control of operation thru qualified personnel of own choice

2. McCulloch—if:
   @ Check sample in bulk—using drag line & washing plant—and delivering concentrates to—testing lab—stockpiling +2% for sampling & assay
   @ HaveCONS métallurgist review flow sheet designed by Rombough—
   @ Have complete understanding with Malleable as matter progress

3. Cost to Appraise—3 mo’s—
   1. Equipment rental & transportation 10,000
      Labor to operate 3 mo’s—3,000
      Supervision 2,500
   2. Metallurgical work on samples 25,000

Wayne
Giesen
Gorden
Meeker
A. To M.M.W. - By
1. Phil Malmin.

B. Presented By
Comm. Gordon Meeker - (Reno Hot Springs - 332 Desert Air Motel 882-2120)
3321 East Carson
Sidney Barry - Pres.
J.J. Mathews

C. Ownership - Malibu Meadows Corp.
Smithridge Park
Hawthorne Road at Astoria
Sidney Barry - Pres.
J.J. Mathews

D. Situation
1. Low Grade - 1.50 Au in Weathered Rhyolite. An additional 2.00/t. Reclaimable by Fing Grinding of Rhyolite. Claim - Mining & Milling at 30,65/t. Possible


3. Entire Block Proved - Metallurgy Established. All Research Available to Parties. Willing to Undertake Development of Remaining 50%.

3. Abundant Water Developed by Wells North in Valley

E. Proposition: $250,000 Obligation - With McCull. Getting 25% - Malibu 25% - Meeker et al 50% Interest.

McCull Entitled to 25% of Mexican Subsidiary at NO Extra Cost

F. Operation: Mex Corp. to Sub Contract Mining - Concentrates to Smelter (USA) Payment to Mexican Corp. - Repayments. Royalty to Mexico to McCull. - This they claim would side step heavy taxes (USA) on Corporation for the 63% of Taxable Prod. (37% Depreciation - PA)
Gordon

714. 531-2257
SANTA ANA

432 S Harbor
(Space 95)
SANTA ANA
THURSDAY NIGHT
OCTOBER 1, 1964

Approached by GORDON MEKER with following summary of conditions with respect to RAWHIDE PLACER PICTURE held by Malleable Metals of Reno, Nevada.

For various reasons Mr. J.J. Mathews, President of Malleable wants an immediate reevaluation of the Rawhide placer ground.

Meeker and Bill Sanford (head of Western Hydro Engineering) have suggested that someone without an axe to grind should do the work and have been extolling my 'virtues'. Would I be interested in doing the work, and immediately.

My reactions as delivered to Meeker:

(a) cannot do it immediately, since I am heading for Denver to return with Mrs. P, and that definitely comes first; will not be back until Wednesday and could not start until Thursday or Friday.

(b) I am not an engineer, and the bulk sampling of this property requires a good engineer.

To this:

(a) could I get an engineer that would work under my supervision and start immediately?

With Bill Eddleman in mind I said I thought I could.

Meeker then went on to say that they were standing bye, they had a small washing plant set up in Carson, truck with winch, clean cans, were suggesting samples in bulk every three feet from Prosser and Rozie shafts, et cetera, et cetera.

An attempt was made by Meeker through Sanford to get hold of Mathews so that I could talk with him, but to no avail. Mathews was in a meeting with his attorneys and not available.

I said that I would be available in the morning, and that if Mathews wanted to discuss matters all they had to do was talk with me.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2

Called Bill Eddleman, who like myself is not an engineer, and who will not be available since he is leaving for Los Angeles and four days in Federal Court. He did suggest ELLIOT of French Gulch, California, who is an expert at this type of work and has good 'panners' to work with him, as well as being a Stanford graduate of about 1918. He also suggested Dick Smith of 'Natomas Dredging' Natomas, California, also a Stanfordite and the best dredge man in existence.

I in the meantime considered Bob Winkely, who could do a creditable job, and finally reached 'Gen' in Winnemucca at Scott's Shady Court (623-2102). Told her the story, and Bob will call tonight at about 7.

Mathews reached me at 10 AM; wanted to know what I thought, I told him I was not an engineer; this he had not been aware of; he wanted to know whom I would suggest, and I said that I had been trying to reach Winkely, and that he would call me tonight. He said that he would like to talk to Winkely tonight, too, if he was available and interested; I am to call him at his home FA 29309, after discussing matters with Bob.
This - work for Mathews - "avoided" becaus-

1. UNFAIR TO MATHews — I Am NOT a
   placer engineer!

2. Hesitant about - processing materials
   in apparatus - provided by parties with
   an "interest"

3. Hesitate over doing a job for
   others - which, McCulloch - will not
   do - because of tone of my report.

4. Output from property if successful
   will not follow normal channels

5. Time - already considerable - because of
   meetings with entrepreneurs - will take
   me away from - Charles-Evans program
   - enough delay already.

6. A matter of ethics in several directions

Oct 3 - AM:

Mathews - proceeded on his own - getting -
A geologist to supervise - contemplated
Bulk sampling - which starts this morning.

He does - want to talk with Winkely - and Bob
should call him & talk with him Sunday
morning - chance of supervisory position
with malleable - in a few weeks!
Claims - Gateway
  Frontier
  Gene
  Mandanae
  Anna C.
  Padday
  $3C

  160-
  160
  160
  160-

  160-
  160
  160
  160-

  5-9-12:56E14
  NE1/4 - S16
  SE1/4 - S16
  NE1/4 - S16

  T 13 N
  R 32 S

All part y overall Claim of
David Deere

June 1961

By E. E. Muller Sr.
Reg'd and surveyed 8-27

Application to appropriate water -
For mining, milling & domestic - By David C. 
and Anna Deere

Mar 29, 1968

dated

By - Ernest E. Muller - State Water Right Surveyor

1st well 164' from Center E line 5 3 @ 55°16'N

1st well 1842 feet from same line 5 3 - Same direction -
Future well 144' @ N 54°35' from Sec 5 E NW SW -
Future well 144' @ N 54°35' from Sec 5 E SW -

All 3

Raffles Hotel
L.A. Raffetto, Owner-Manager

PONY EXPRESS ROUTE TO LAKE TAHOE

PLACERVILLE, CALIFORNIA
(OLD HANGTOWN)
Gordon
714. 531-2257
SANTA ANA

137 S Harbor
(Space 76)
SANTA ANA