

Acre \pm 1040 -

water \pm 7000 Epr.

Geologists — Caspian —
2 hr.

~~One~~
Smith A. — 168,000
granted.

Testing — 30' hole w
Barry — clam shell —
— to 40' —
 \pm 1.67 - 177 / Ton
over 8194 & Tuller
in Romboldt-
Lab — Saccarose

50,000 spent in
Testing - engineering
etc. in 9 mo's.

Fauglmeier to —

Reserves - 500,000,000 yr.
est.

10,000,000,
401 - mixed

46804L

mill - 33 1/3 completed

- six men -
on top -

- activity - slight-
y at all - why?

TO PROPERLY APPRAISE

1. TEST SAMPLING in
Bulk - either thru a
washing plant -
or Bulk Shipments
to Testing Lab.

2. Flow Sheet - &
Rombold Test.

+ One day - (4-6 hrs)
for answer -

± 50,000 - insurance -
Best retrievable.

Ref
Mining contract -

mine - & deliver

37¢/yd

Pay shovel & truck.

5¢/mile

1 1/2 miles to
plant -

mill - 30¢/yd.

2 10 HR shifts

4 men - 93¢/HR

+ OT = 34¢/day

per man -

no figure yet

to office - &

other chgs

- Oster -

- Telephone Co -

1. File pertaining to
S.B.A - a discuss
with COSGROVE
2. - Oiset Rom Bought.
For host see at left
✓ other info
3. Atkinson Nov. 1931
fails to mention
activities of Lake
Dredging Co.

11:05-

1.15 3"
+Tax

Set up
for minute
at Monday am

Bauman
- Phil - Malmini

11:30
Sat AM
at pratt

Call
this aft.
before 2

Contact -
Guder-Meeker - Revo Hot Spigs note

102 - 358-4951 -

Gold Property - 322-6211 - ?

- Sounds-like "Hot Gold"-
deal - passed - on before -
==

\$135,000,000 - gold -
to peddle -

Gold - power -

- Lemo - lease Ten ~~ZZ~~

Gresser - offer -

richy
- will spend
\$25,000 -
90 days -

if works - we -
pay all costs -
will use his own
personnel - less
Severidge & McVittie
McCluskey must
take - less

Gabbs

Guda

683 6437 H14C

Meeker.

Desert Ori Motel —

@ Carson City.

3312 - Hwy 50 East —

882-2210.

~ MALIBU Meadows. —

part new left — ~~Beedlees~~
4000 Ton Mill —

Proceed to → Desert Ori Meadows Corp. —
(J.J. Mathews - Smithridge Park - Reno -
Hewitts Road
Astra Road.

Mike to Reed
letter authorizing
positive y.o.l.c.

Jan-2-1931 - Rees. press-rebas. ^{Gazette}

- Idaho Dredging getting ready to Test -
Place ground below Reesboro.
- B.G. Hook, Frank Channing & R.G. Hart - owners.

Pres. S.K. ATKINSON - of Dredging Company.
Bonded ground about Dec. 15 - & later returned to
state work.

Mar. 7-1931 -

Hart & Plummer making progress; shaft down
to - 86 feet - ore at that level will run from 5 to
\$15 per ton of free gold.

Hammond people - may take over the Reesboro
for dredging operation - still present
representatives to look over ground for
dredging.

Mar. 21-

Plummer says his dry wash plant ready to 9 x
- 300 yds/day - capacity - plant has averaged
\$9/yd. Shaft down 46 feet & 500 ft tunnel
will be completed - State estimates \$200,000
at 1500 x 1500 x 5 ft thick - 75 men to be
employed - dredging company representatives
still expected.

to page
99

Apr. 2

Apr. 13

Rees
Gazette

"Brigham, Howard & Tracy, expert Samplers & Placer Experts
are at work at Reesboro for the HAMMOND ENGINEERING
Company, sampling the ground lying between Hoolegan
Hill to the dry lake to the east. There are from 20 to 30
shafts which were sunk by the old timers in the quick
mud system to bedrock. There will be deepened drill
coring will be sunk and it is expected the work will take
at least six months.

These men sampled the Donald placers at Manhattan
two years ago for the Hammond Company.

(next page)

April 13
1924

The ground was acquired from Frank Channing, B.G. Hood & J.B. Hart under Bond and Lease by the Idaho Good Dredging Corporation of which S.K. ATKINSON is president, and the Hammann people will operate under their contracts. The berded area covers 1800 acres and it is estimated that there are 100,000,000 yards of good gravel in the deposit.

Another article

from the
Reports and add -

"The area in the gulch above Hooligan Hill, Council Bay Gravel Machine, has also been included in the class it is reported. Left sampling pump satisfactory a dredge is to be installed.

A.P. Hammann & George Conn, Chief of dredging operations for the company, were at the property recently. The company carries on large operations in California & Alaska.

May 9 -

"Operations which have been under way for some weeks in testing the value of the placers below Rawhide were suspended suddenly. By the Hammann Engineering Co.; it was reported by B.G. Hood, one of the locators of the territory.

Hood said that the company recently let contracts for the sinking of two shafts. The bed rock, one of which had not been completed when the order came, and he did not know whether the firm had decided to withdraw permanently or not.

May 11 -

"For reasons best known to the management of the Hammann Engineering Co. - the three expert gravelers - have been called in and are now in San Francisco - - - - -

The sampling has been in progress since March 29 and eleven men were employed. Houses at Rawhide were filled up for residence and a summer's campaign prepared for - - -

6/8/31 -

- paper reports that Plummer resumed development
work - assisted by Mr. Merlin.

To Vol V
Starting
with July

August 9, 1964

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:

<u>Lab No.</u>	<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Value Per Ton</u>
1	Gateway #1	\$ 6.84
2	" #2	5.738
3	" #3	20.34
4	Janet #1 (Caliche)	0.02
5	" #2	1.168
6	" #3	0.12
7	Anne C #1	4.692
8	" #2	0.024
9	" #3 (Caliche)	0.011
10	Alice #1	0.09
11	" #2	0.089
12	" #3	0.939

Weight of material: 2452 lbs. per cubic yard.

Sincerely yours,

Miles D. Rombough
M. D. Rombough

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, argenite 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.

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 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 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 87 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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
13.70 595.00
from \$11.00 to \$350.00 per ton. Ratio of concentration 260; 1, 500; 1,
7.2 \$1.19
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
601.80
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 black-sand 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh screen and that were retained on a $\frac{1}{10}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 paystreak 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 dredgable yardage may be increased or diminished as the depth and values are determined by drilling and shaft prospecting. It is possible the dredgable area may be extended beyond the boundaries of the claims now located.

Physical and climatical 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 blacksand 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 warrants careful systematic prospecting and it is the opinion of the writer that it will prove up satisfactorily.

Respectfully submitted

Dated at Boise, Idaho,

S. K. Atkinson,

November 15th 1931.

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.

M. D. ROMBOUGH LABORATORIES

3049 DEL PASO BOULEVARD • NORTH SACRAMENTO 16, CALIFORNIA

PHONE: WA 4390

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

ASSAYING

ORE DRESSING

AMALGAMATION

CONCENTRATION

URANIUM DETERMINATION

MINE SAMPLING

PLANT DESIGN

CYANIDATION

RETORTING

BLACK SAND TREATMENT

PORTABLE PILOT MILL

EVALUATION REPORTS

CONSULTATION

DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT

March 4, 1964

Mr. Syd Berry

P. O. Box 36

Reno, Nevada

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 electro-magnetic separator. Magnetic fractions, mostly iron, weighed 13.01 lbs.

M. D. ROMBOUGH LABORATORIES

3049 DEL PASO BOULEVARD • NORTH SACRAMENTO 15, CALIFORNIA

PHONE: WAbach 5-4390

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS Page 2

ASSAYING

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DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

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. Cy-
anide 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 leach-
ing alone. A higher percentage of recovery can be effected, by regrinding,
which was not done at this time.

Sincerely,

Miles D. Rombough

MDR:er

M. D. ROMBOUGH LABORATORIES

3069 DEL PASO BOULEVARD • NORTH SACRAMENTO 15, CALIFORNIA

PHONE: WAbash 5-4390

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

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EVALUATION REPORTS

CONSULTATION

DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT

Malleable Metals Corporation

P. O. Box 36

Reno, Nevada

Attention Syd Berry

March 16, 1964

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:

SERIES #1	SERIES #2	SERIES #3
+ 1/2 mesh 13.70%	+ 1/2 mesh 13.25%	+ 1/2 mesh 13.50%
+ 1/4 mesh 12.50%	+ 1/4 mesh 14.25%	+ 1/4 mesh 14.00%
+ 8 mesh 12.50%	+ 8 mesh 17.25%	+ 1/8 mesh 19.00%
+ 10 mesh 3.50%	- 8 mesh <u>55.25%</u>	- 1/8 mesh <u>53.50%</u>
- 10 mesh <u>57.80%</u>		
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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	<u>0.54</u>

\$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 amendable to cyanization. But, due to limited capital,

M. D. ROMBOUGH LABORATORIES

3049 DEL PASO BOULEVARD • NORTH SACRAMENTO 15, CALIFORNIA

PHONE: WAbesh 5-4390

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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
Miles D. Rombough

MDR:er

M. D. ROMBOUGH LABORATORIES

3069 DEL PASO BOULEVARD • NORTH SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95815

PHONE: 925-4390

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

ASSAYING

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PORTABLE PILOT MILL

EVALUATION REPORTS

CONSULTATION

DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT

May 21, 1964

**Malleable Metals Corporation
P. O. Box 56
Reno, 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
Miles D. Rombough

Initial Consideration
Of

BAWHIDE 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, add to possibilities.

The reader is urged 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 a much greater claim coverage (see Plat 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, ie: an outwash from a basin of obviously highly altered and mineralized rhuolite 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 a 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 Pedecost-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.

-3-

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 bull-dozers 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.

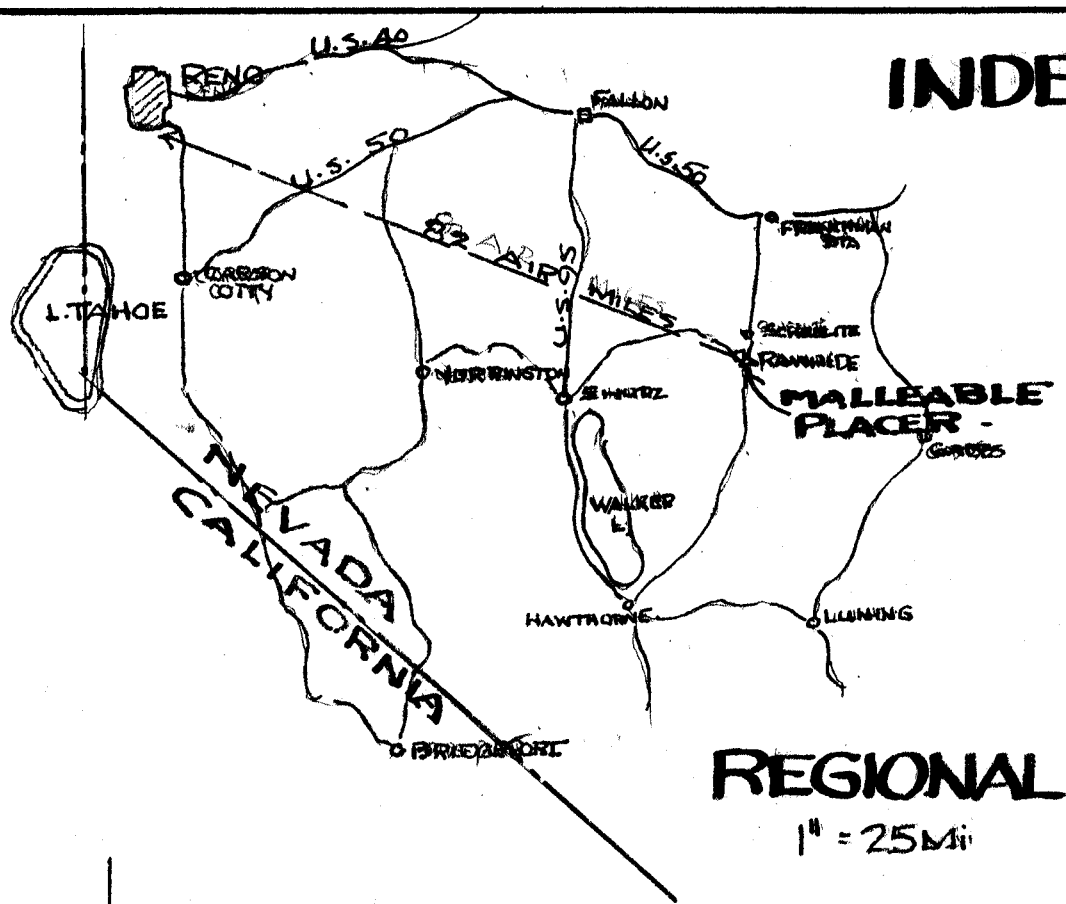
Terrain: Gentle slopes exist (3% grade) from Mill-well area to Rawhide; adjacent to gravels, gentle hills approach the abrupt increases in gradient at mountain bases.

Elevation at well site is 4200 feet and at Rawhide 5152 feet. Big Kaseok 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.

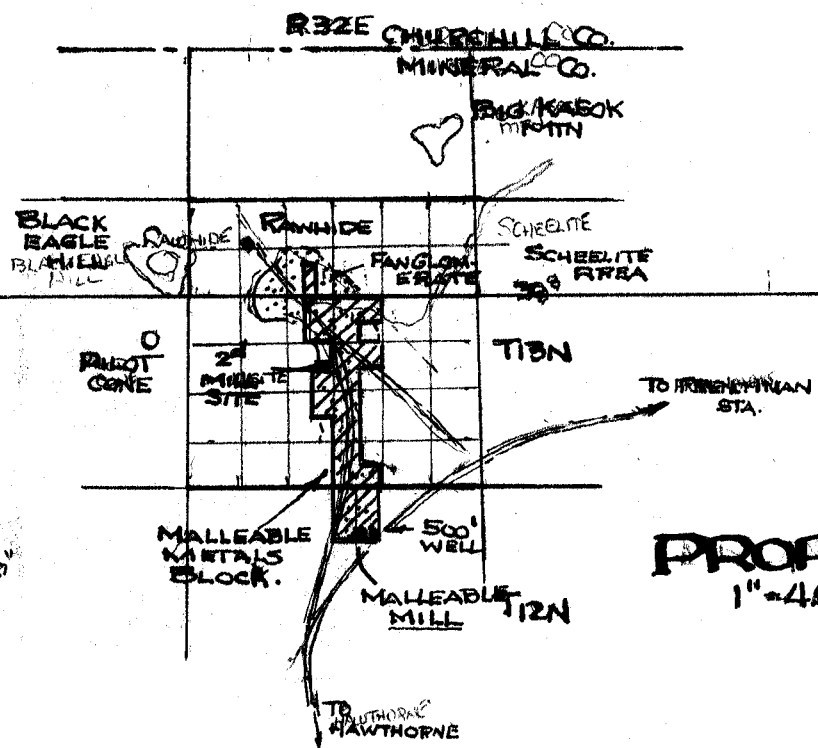
Water: Owners recently completed number 1 of three authorized water wells. Drilled to 510 feet (approximate), good flow was encountered in the last 100 feet, with static head, now, in well at about 140 feet from surface. Well tested out at 7000 gallons per minute and cannot be lowered.

INDEX MAPS



REGIONAL

1" = 25 Mi



PROPERTY

1" = 4 Mi

D. Evans
Sept. 9, 1964

II



T13N

MALLEABLE MET.

CORP.

**TRIZON
R32E**

RAWHIDE NEVADA

100-42043

SEPT. 9, 1964
RENO, NEVADA

DIENLO

T12N

MALLEABLE
MILL-ARM

NEW YORK

P.O. Box 56
Reno - Nevada

Mining & Metallurgical
Engineers Registered
Professional Engineers

1. MALLEABLE METALS - CORP. -
 J. J. MATTHEWS. PRES
 SID BERRY - G.M.
 JIM DARROUGH - ASST. MGR.
 RAY SHERMAN - CONSTR. LEAD
 KENNETH DUNHAM - ENG DEPT.
 MILES D. ROMBOUGH - METALLURGIST

M.D. ROMBOUGH - LABORATORIES
3069 DEL PASO BLVD.
NORTH SACRAMENTO - 15
CALIF.
- WA back - 54394

2. METALLURGY -

concentration

ROUGHER Jigs 10 to 1 - 500 yds to 50 yds
 CLEANER Jigs 16 to 1 - 500 yds to 50 yds
 Tables 15 to 1 - 50 yds to 3.33 yds.

Crushers - Screens + 2 1/2" mesh - to stockpile.
 + 1/4" to keep out crusher in closed -
 - 1/4" to Jigs & Tables.

3. Rombough Sampler - Aug. 9 - 1964 letter to
 A. Cosgrove - S. B. A. CORP.
 450 Golden Gate Ave - SF

Gravimetric 6.84, 5.738, 20.34 - Jigs. 0.02, 1.168, 0.024 - Aug 11. 4.692, 0.024, 0.011
 Percent Values. 0.09, 0.089, 0.939

wt of material 2452 lbs / yd?

4. Rombough to Berry - Mar. 4 - 64

Mar 4 -

Mar 16 - Mar
3,714 1/2 lbs

Treating 20,270 lbs - repeated.
 Free Gold extracted from 100 gm. was.
 18.424 gms - 75.40% Re - Finest - 832

1.70 per ton

1.71

0.09 per ton

0.12

Secondary Concentrate - minus
magnetite, etc.

0.23 per ton

0.12

Concentrate after gold extract -
 was 2.36 lbs - valued @ 246/T. Cu.

0.16 - Free gold
locks in residue

Gray Sands + Tails from Concentration
 was 61 lbs - Value 13.20 by fire -
 11.55 - by cyanide -

0.35 per ton

0.54 - Free gold - 10
mesh sample

\$ 2.37 / ton

2.61

5. * Robt. Pollock Rpt. Nov. 26-1948

Free-gold-avg $\$0.315$ / yd

attached processed
Gold values

4.89 / yd.

From 15 samples

9 from 50-Treble

Pollock Rpt

4000 pounds -

developed with
samples.

large scale
mill test

C. gold & pyrite = 2.49 per ton

Concentrator

20.75

23.24

* Geologist &
Mining Engineer.

6. S.K. Atkinson - M.E. - Boise - Idaho - Nov. 15-1931.
Reported - Good values - in material 8 to 7 feet
covering from 4.25 to 8.50 / yd.

Depth material 45' @ upper end - to 65' Central
to 87' on outer edge - ; Depth lower 1/2 undetermined

one shaft mined 20.4 & for top 80' - $\$4.59$ in

pay gravel - avg value of shaft - was 87' - $\$54.4$ @ 1/4.

• only about 1% Total available Pay gravel has
been worked by dry wash methods thru shafts

a Bore - was free gold - & Atkinson believed - that values
in concentration could exceed value of free gold.

7. Rpt. by H. B. Goss - Geol. & M.E. - dated Nov. 26-1948 -
- equally favorable etc.

CONTRACT - Btw
MALLEABLE METALS
& RAWHIDE MINING & CONSTR. CO.

T. - "Remove gravel & deliver to plant @ not less than
3000 yds/day or more than 6000 yds/day —

Payments to be.

\$/yds/day

\$/yd.

6000

\$ 0.22

5000

0.27

4500

0.30

4000

0.34

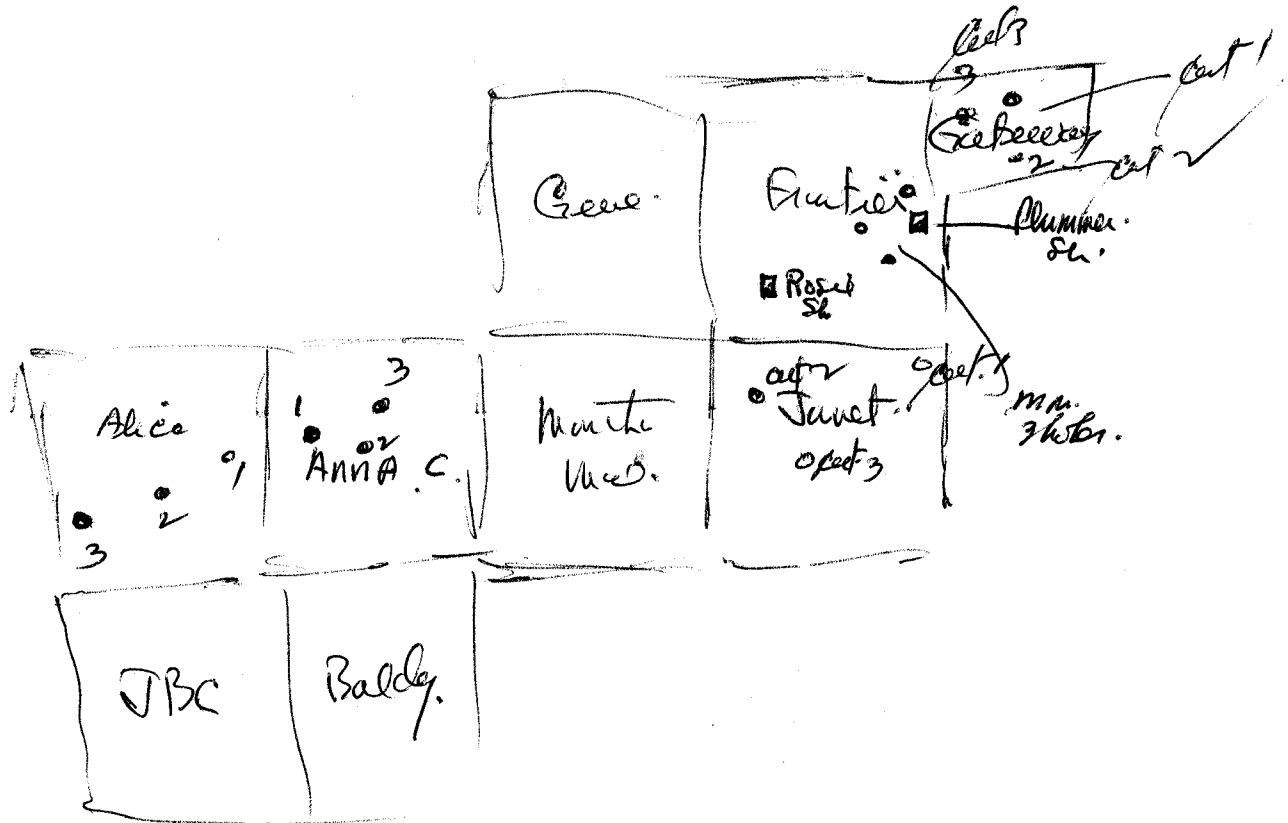
3500

0.39

3000

0.44

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.

BALL MILLS

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

MISC. STEEL

- 40 ton 8", 10" and 12" I beams, 2 - 24' long
- 40 ton 3/8, 1/2 plate steel, 8 X 20' lengths
- 5 Denver 5 to 8 units flowtation 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

ENGINES

In stock

- 2 Model 671 G M C
- 2 Model 471 G M C
- 1 Model 371 G M C
- 2 D 13,000 Caterpillar engines, power units
- 1 Leroy 471 natural gas engine
- 2 Duets F-8, 180 brake horse power

Various other small items.

ELECTRICAL EQUIP.

- 1 Lormer 187 KW, 750 rpm, 480 Volt
- 2 International U D 1091, 125 KW, 1200rpm
- 1 International UD 18A, 50 KW, 1200 rpm
- 1 Caterpillar 40 KW, D 315
- 1 Caterpillar 30KW, D 4, 1200 rpm

683-6437-H140

CALL TO MIM WITTE

213-395-0385

in Sta Monica

~~15~~

SEPT-8-1964..

FAVORABLE:

- Mc Gill Share.
1. YARDAGE - - ~~50~~ $\pm 75,000,000/2 \approx 37,500,000$
 2. Values - 1.70 free gold to 4.00 w/it
concentrates
according to reports -
(MUST BE CHECKED.)
 3. GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT - OUTWASH FROM
STRONG-MINERALIZATION
 4. WATER $\frac{1}{T}$ 7000 gpm.
 5. MINING & DELIVERY - 37¢/yd - CONTRACT
MILLING - CAN BE REDUCED TO 25¢,
30¢ per yd indicated.
 6. OPERATING CONDITIONS..
 7. Simple FLOW SHEET - - GOOD MILL SITE -
ALL GRAVITY
 8. S.B.A - HAS AUTHORIZED LOAN - OF \$186,000

UNFAVORABLE

1. - ASKED TO BUILD A 2nd MILL TO HANDLE $\frac{1}{2}$
(4000 yds)
OF PROPERTY - WITH 1st MILL ONLY $\frac{1}{3}$
COMPLETED - @ EST COST \$250,000
2. DEAL PROPOSED - { 25 TO MALLEABLE METALS
25 to Mc CULLOCH - 50% TO GORDON MEEKER
ET AL
3. - MINING - BY SUBCONTRACT THRU MEXICAN
CORPORATION - TO SIDE STEP - HIGH CORPORATE
TAXES ON 63% OF PROFITS - AND OTHER ANGLES
4. - MANAGEMENT OF MALLEABLE-MILL - COULD
BE ANOTHER PEDECO. TOP-METALLURGICAL
SUPERVISION - A-MUST

Propose:

1. Discussions with Gordon Meeker to.

① Discuss - Delays - on MALLEABLE MILL

- ② - 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~~ ^{7%} INTEREST FOR - ENTERING DEAL WITH - REASONABLE SUM PLACED IN ESCROW, RETURNABLE IF NOT - SATISFIED. - AND - ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF - OPERATION - THRU - QUALIFIED PERSONEL OF OWN CHOICE

2 - McCulloch - to.

① CHECK SAMPLE IN BULK - USING DRAG LINE & WASHING PLANT - AND DELIVERING - CONCENTRATES TO - TESTING LABS - & STOCK PILING + 2 1/2" - FOR - SAMPLING & ASSAY.

② - HAVE - CONS. METALLURGIST REVIEW FLOW SHEET - DESIGNED BY ROMBOUGH -

- ③ - HAVE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING - WITH - MALLEABLE - AS MATTER PROGRESS.

- 3. COST TO APPRAISE - 3-MO'S -

1. EQUIP. RENTAL & TRANSPORTATION	10,000
LABOR TO OPERATE - 5-MO'S -	3000
2 MEN @ 500/mo. -	
SUPERVISION -	2500

- 2. METALLURGICAL WORK - ON SAMPLES -

+ 25,000 -

WAYNE GIESY -
Gordon Meeker

RAWHIDE

A. TO M.M.W - BY

① PHIL MALMIN.

B. REPRESENTED BY

① MR. GORDON MEEKER - (RENO HOTSPRINGS - ~~332~~ 358 4951)
(DESERT AIR MOTEL
3312 HWY. 50 - EAST - CARSON
882 - 2210)

C. OWNERSHIP - MALIBU MEADOWS - (PARTNERSHIP)
SMITHRIDGE PARK CORP.
HAWTHORNE ROAD AT ASTOR RD
RENO
SIDNEY BARRY - PRES.
J.J. MATHEWS

D. SITUATION - ① LOW GRADE - ± 1.50 - AU IN GREE STATE
IN WEATHERED RHYOLITE; AN ADDITIONAL
2.00/T. RECOVERABLE BY FINE GRINDING
OF RHYOLITE
CLAIM - MINING & MILLING AT \$0.65/T - POSSIBLE

② 50% OF BLOCK UNDER DEVELOPMENT BY MEADOW
COMPANY. BUILDING, _____ T MILL. FLOTATION
& CYANIDE. -

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) PAYMENTS
TO MEXICAN CORP - REPAYMENTS FROM
MEXICO - TO McCull. - THIS THEY CLAIM -
WOULD SIDE STEP - HEAVY TAXES (USA) ON CORPORATION
FOR THE 63% - OF TAXABLE PROD. (37%
DEPLETION ALLOWANCE - FREE)

CORDON

714. 531-2257
SANTA ANA

432 S HARBOR
(SPACE 75)
SANTA ANA

THURSDAY NIGHT
OCTOBER 1, 1964

Approached by GORDON MEEKER 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. F., 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 by, 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 Ez BRICK, 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" BECAUSE

- ① - UNFAIR TO MATHEWS — I AM NOT A PLACER ENGINEER!
- ② HESITANT ABOUT PROCESSING MATERIALS IN APPARATI — 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	180	S-9-W/2 SE/4	
Frontier	160	NE/4 - S. 16	
Gene	160	SE/4 - S. 16	all
Manitowish	160	SE/4 S. 11	T 13 N
Anna-C.	160	NW/4 S. 22	R. 32 E
Palley	160	NE/4 - S. 22	
JBC	160	SE/4 - S. 22	

all part of overall claims of
David & Anna - Jan. 1964

By E E Muller Sr.
Reg. and Surveyor. 827.

Application to appropriate water
for mining - milling & domestic - By David C. & Anna. Devere.
dated - ^{Mar. 24, 1968} ~~Jan. 11~~

By - Ernest E. Muller - State Water Right Surveyor.

1st well - 164' from center of E line of S. 3 @ 85° 41' W
Future well 1892 feet " " " " " " same direction -
mine lot SE SE NW of SE - y 3.
Future well 144' @ N 54° 35' from SE cor. S. 3 -

RAFFLES HOTEL

L.A. RAFFETTO, OWNER-MANAGER



PONY EXPRESS ROUTE
TO LAKE TAHOE

PLACERVILLE, CALIFORNIA
(OLD HANGTOWN)

GORDON

714. 531-2257
SANTA ANA

432 S HARBOR.
(SPACE 95)
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