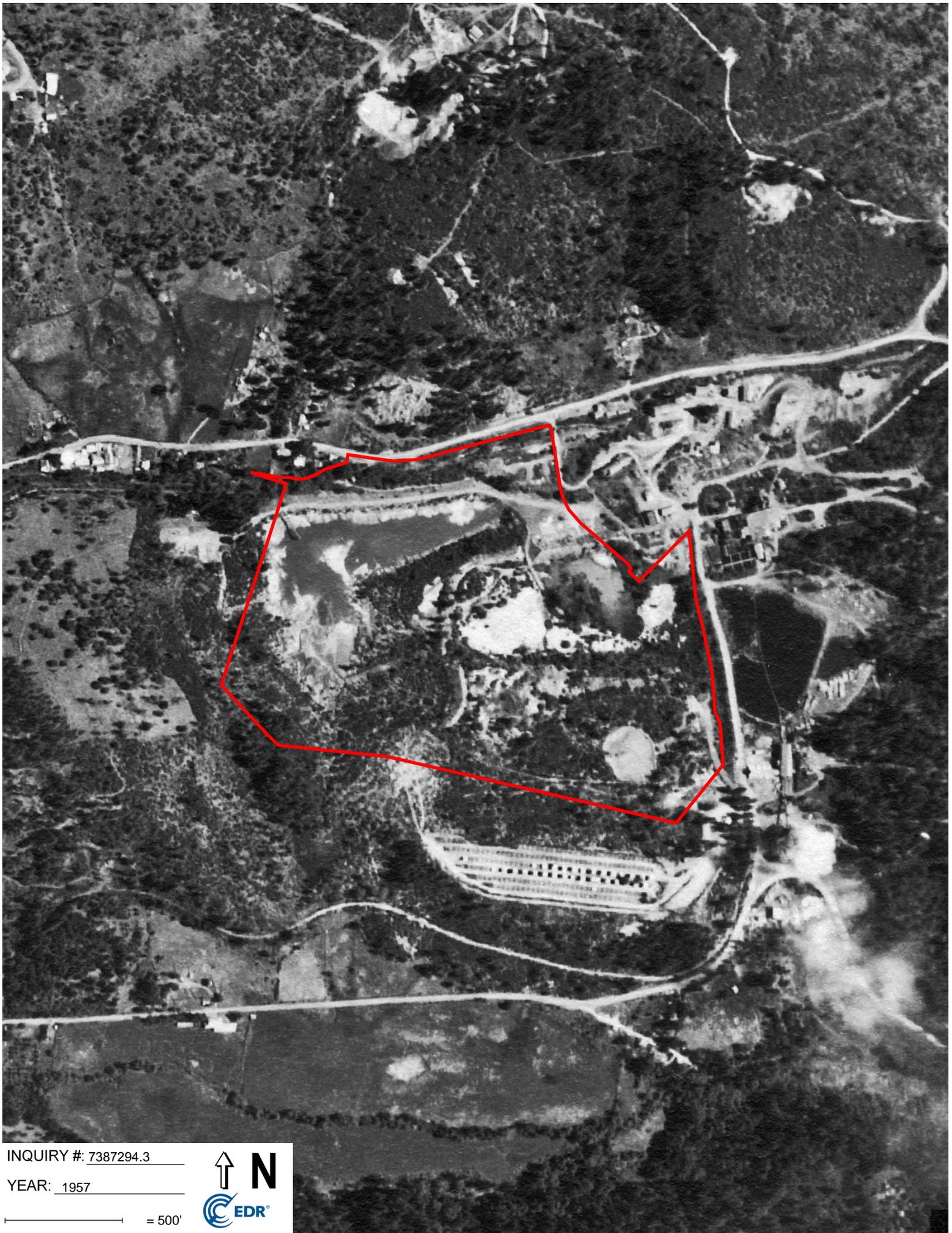


EXHIBIT 401



INQUIRY #: 7387294.3

YEAR: 1957

500'



EXHIBIT 402



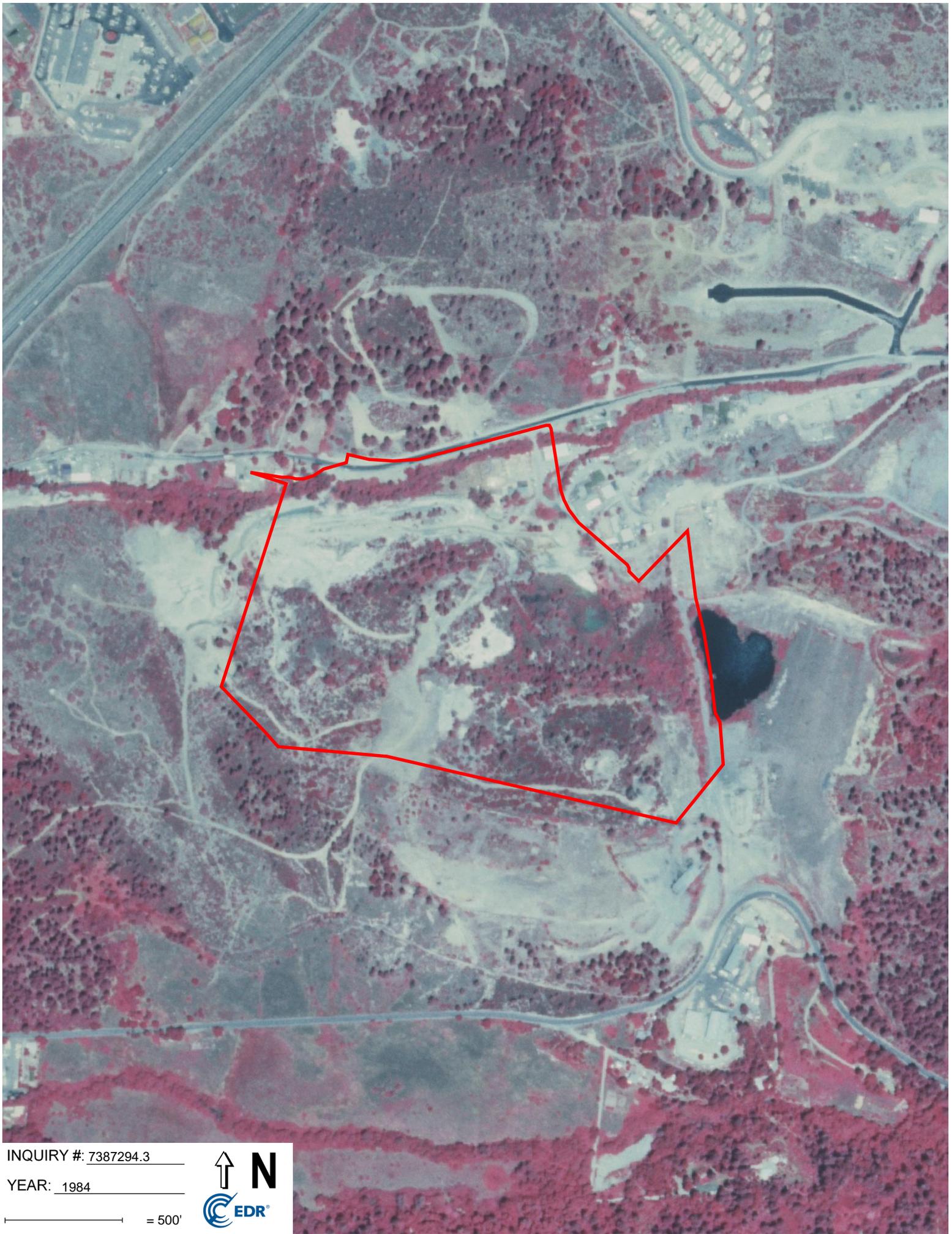
INQUIRY #: 7387294.3

YEAR: 1978

— = 500'



EXHIBIT 403



INQUIRY #: 7387294.3

YEAR: 1984

— = 500'



EXHIBIT 404

October 31st, 1949

Mr. E. L. Oliver, President
Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation
807 Newhall Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Oliver:-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 24th.

The practice of Mr. Herz at Homestake wherein he puts a rubber liner between the liner seal and the mill liners is interesting. However, I am afraid we would have considerable difficulty with anything of that character because our mill seals are worn in spots to a depth of two inches back of the mill liners. These seals are all cast iron and therefore difficult to fill by welding, but if it were possible to fill up our old mill seals to their original diameters I certainly would like to try this system of lining with rubber. I will contact Mr. Herz for details on rubber liners and on their design of mill liners.

I have had considerable experience with NiHard liners being probably the first one in South America to cast mill liners of that character although we did not stress relieve them which is certainly desirable. We also cast NiHard pumps and flotation parts and found that they gave excellent results in comparison with ordinary cast white iron. We also cast mine car wheels successfully there by using chrome alloy without the nickle and we also successfully cast two inch balls of iron with ferro-chrome alloys. The wheels and balls were stress relieved in soaking pits and gave unbelievable service.

I have planed to visit Mr. Eastman's operations on the Yuba River upon my return from the present proposed visit to San Francisco.

I also received your letter dated October 24th relative to two gentlemen who are interested in leasing the sawmill, neither of whom have appeared to date. This is the third group that have expressed some interest in operating the mill and I think if lumber prices do not materially drop that there will be a fair chance of leasing the mill for next seasons operations.

We have finished with our logging operations and are getting ready to cut the sinker logs in the pond. Our dry clears and shop lumber are moving as fast as we can get transportation at very favorable prices.

Sincerely,
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
NEIL O'DONNELL
Neil O'Donnell,
Executive Vice President,
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION.

NO:H

EXHIBIT 405

File Dec # 410

781

October 31, 1936.

Mr. Errol MacBoyle, General Manager,
Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation,
Grass Valley, California.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a report on the estimates for the years 1936 and 1937 with special reference to the Capital Surplus Tax. Included in the report are some remarks regarding the present condition of the properties, our future prospects and the historical background to the financial situation.

Under the amended estimates, the total amount subject to Capital Surplus Tax is \$10,731.81. The adjusted cash available would be \$602,509.79 making a dividend rate of approximately 35% per share for the whole year. The year 1937 has no tax problems. The depreciation and depletion should cover all the property purchase and capitalized accounts leaving a balance for a portion of the dividends.

The Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation has gone through a period of expansion. The milling capacity and the mine production has been advanced from 240 tons per day in 1934 to 930 tons per day in 1936. In addition to the expansion in the then operating mines, additional properties have been acquired, most of which are not in a productive stage as yet. During this period, the Brunswick has been transferred from a development speculation into a productive, profitable mine with the largest potential tonnage capacity of any single mine now operating in the Grass Valley District. New mills have been constructed in order to take care of this additional production. Additional treatment has been afforded to reduce the milling losses to a minimum.

In order to accomplish these results, a considerable investment of capital was necessary. For divers reasons, it was considered best not to seek this capital from the outside but to obtain the necessary funds from the local operations. This production, in the past, has been of necessity from the principle ore body of the Idaho Maryland Mine. Despite increased development and maintaining the ratio of tons stoped to footage developed, the rich #3 ore body has been depleted faster than good operating practice would dictate.

As a result of the activities, we find practically all our principal objectives attained. The Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation no

Mr. Errol MacBoyle
Page Two
October 31, 1936.

longer depends upon a single ore body in order to maintain a profitable future. The risk has been spread and, though it is very likely that spectacular profits such as could be obtained through working the Idaho Maryland #3 ore body alone will not be attained in the future, a steady, only slightly variable, income can be maintained for an indefinite period in the future.

We find the Bullion Mine awaiting the outcome of the lawsuit in regard to extra lateral rights, with a fair sized ore body developed in the Alaska Mine.

The Forbestown Project continues with considerable appearance of success. The operation is on the verge of production and the potential ore reserves should provide the continuation of the operation for a period of at least three years, with the present mill capacity. There is no doubt that the project can be made to show a profit with the present value and amount of ore reserves.

The Brunswick Mine has steadily increased its productivity both in tonnage and value. If operated alone on a basis of 1000 tons per day, this mine could maintain the organization and return a dividend to the Corporation, thereby freeing this company from its complete dependence upon the #3 ore body of the Idaho Maryland.

The Idaho Maryland Mine is in a better operating condition from the standpoint of facilities than it has been at any time in the past. The pumping situation has been improved and the hazard of a cave-in of the Canyon Shaft will no longer offer a menace to the operation of the Idaho Maryland Mine, after the middle of November. The ore bodies have been depleted faster than good operating technique would demand, due principally to the necessity of providing capital for expansion. The development has continued on the same rate per ton extracted for the past three years. During the past month, this development rate has been increased until, at present, more than 1000 feet of development work per month is being done.

This report has been written with the premise that the period of extraordinary expansion has been completed and that the next few years will be used to consolidate the fortunate position in which this corporation finds itself. The consolidation should consist in increasing the efficiency of the present operations; the increased ratio of development of the Idaho Maryland Mine, the placing of the Bullion Mine on production and expanding the activities in the Forbestown district, together with the advancing of the production of the Brunswick Mine to 1000 tons per day.

Since the Idaho Maryland Mine is one of the principal assets of this corporation, the enclosed tables are calculated from a basis that will provide for the greatest development of the Idaho Maryland Mine itself within the next year.

Mr. Errol MacBoyle,
Page Three
October 31, 1936.

Under the present conditions we can face the future with considerably more assurance than we could in the past, in that we know that this organization can be maintained by, not only the Idaho Maryland Mine, but also the Brunswick Mine alone, and that there is great possibility that the Forbestown district will be in the same excellent condition as the Brunswick Mine within the next year.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. Lynn

HFL/m

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1936-1937

With Special Reference to the Capital Surplus Tax.

General:

Following this report will be found the calculations for the taxes for the year 1936 and 1937. Small reference will be made to these in the body of this report as the tables are self explanatory. Appended thereto, are calculations by Mr. Borden and correspondence by Mr. French referring to certain data not available in the Grass Valley office. They are submitted without comment as they represent more full knowledge of the financial condition than is available at the local office.

Because of the fact that the Idaho Maryland represents the most important asset of this corporation due to its phenomenal value and size, the calculations were based on the premise that the most important immediate function of the operations should be to place this mine in the best possible mining condition.

The Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation has passed through a period of expansion. The present report is based on the assumption that a consolidation of the present holdings will be effected within the immediate future. In order to accomplish this end, it will be necessary to increase the milling capacity of the Grass Valley unit to a total of 1330 tons per day. It will be necessary also to increase the Brunswick Mine production to 1000 tons per day. Development to date indicates that this mine will be able to afford this tonnage without excessive depletion. This will necessitate approximately 4000 ft. of development work per month to maintain the reserves for this production. A study of the operations reveals that this will exhaust about 70 ft. vertically of the known veins per year. At this rate of production and exhaustion, a depth well above that which profitable veins are known to exist in this district will provide successful operations for forty years, under present conditions.

It must be remembered that these estimates are based on present values and present costs. It becomes imperative also to increase the Idaho Maryland production and to reduce the stope tonnage for the immediate future. If the present dividend requirements are maintained for the first half of 1937, the operations will consist principally of development and the extraction of pillars in the outlying portion of the ore body. The accompanying estimates are based on the premise that the production of the Idaho Maryland will be kept at a minimum commiserate with the minimum dividend requirements. Under these requirements, development can proceed at the rate of 2000 linear feet per month exclusive of 200 feet per month of winzing. The value of the extraction can be cut down and mining restricted to the lower grade portions of the ore bodies allowing the high grade portions to remain in reserve for contingencies.

In order to provide for the above requirements, it will be necessary to increase the change room capacity at the Brunswick and to increase the milling capacity at both the Idaho Maryland and Brunswick Mills.

It is believed that the assumptions in the accompanying tabulations are conservative. The Brunswick recovery value for all estimates has been placed at \$5.00 whereas the present year to date shows a recovery value of \$5.40. No allowance has been made herein for possible Bullion production although it is assumed that the Bullion operation will pay for itself or be restricted to the minimum expenditure. In the estimate of the Idaho Maryland Mine production, a limit of \$65.00 was placed on the high grade zones, \$15.00 to \$10.00 a ton for the average stoping ore and \$4.00 a ton for the development ore. In these estimates it is assumed that the Idaho Maryland Mine will produce 7,500 tons of ore a month from all grades of ore. If revenue requirements are lessened, more marginal ore will be produced from the development headings. Capacities should be such that all development material will be milled, not needed for stope filling, that will pay for treatment and transportation cost.

Taxes and Dividends:

The amended calculations of the cash position for the year 1936 appended hereto indicate that only a small capital surplus tax will be accrued, as the cash position will allow sufficient dividends to almost cover the adjusted net income. This latter amounts to \$613,241.60 against \$602,509.79 cash available for dividends, leaving a balance of \$10,731.81 subject to tax. Included in the cash available is an amount of \$101,500.00 as surplus from compensation insurance. From the standpoint of these estimates, this amount will be available due to the fact that the compensation insurance has been charged off to expenses according to the varying manual rates. From the enclosed analysis of the insurance fund a surplus is disclosed. This surplus represents cash available. Another method of handling this item would be to charge only the actual cost of the compensation insurance against operations instead of the full manual rate, thereby reducing operating costs by the amount of the compensation insurance surplus and consequently increasing the operating profit by the same amount. This latter method is not recommended both from the accounting and from the tax standpoint. This, however, will explain the including of the compensation insurance surplus in calculating our cash position even though it does not exist as a physical surplus.

According to the revised schedule, the Franchise, Capital Stock and Income Tax payments should amount to approximately \$154,000.00 for the year 1936 or at a rate of approximately \$12,800.00 per month, much lower than estimated in our monthly budgets where it was carried from \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00. The revised estimates show that there is \$602,509.79 available for disbursement in dividends, or at the rate of 35¢ per share.

There are no grave problems in taxes for the year 1937. Depending upon the necessary production in gold, which in turn depends upon the dividend requirements, the Franchise, Capital Stock and Income Taxes will range from \$41,527.03 to \$138,859.89 for the year 1937 or at the rate of approximately \$3,500.00 to \$11,600.00 per month. The production requirements of the Idaho Maryland Mine will depend principally upon the rate of the dividends. The development of this mine will vary inversely to the production requirement in gold. With dividend requirements ranging from 20% to 50% the production requirements of the Idaho Maryland Mine will vary from \$1,055,748.28 to \$1,678,081.14.

Condition of Properties - Milling:

The present mills at Grass Valley have been increased from 240 tons a day in 1934 to a capacity of 930 tons a day as now constituted. By an expenditure of approximately \$34,000 the milling capacity of the Grass Valley units can be raised to 1330 tons. The Forbestown unit has a capacity of approximately 300 tons and will go into operation about November 1st.

Due to the increased milling facilities proposed and to become active after November, it will become necessary to increase the capacity of the Concentrate Cyanide Treatment Plant. The addition to this plant is to provide for the increased tonnages of concentrates and the cost will amount to approximately \$14,000.00 making a total cost of bringing the operations to a capacity around 1630 tons approximately \$48,000.00.

Mining - Bullion Mine:

The future operation of the Bullion Mine depends principally on the outcome of the lawsuit regarding extra-lateral rights. Irrespective of the outcome of this lawsuit, this operation will have to be considered in the development stage for the succeeding year in spite of the available #6 stope which had been supplying the very excellent grade of rock mined in the past and despite the showing on the 1700 level drift where ore was encountered just previous to stopping the operations. Although there is an excellent showing in the Alaska, development has not advanced far enough to consider this showing any more than an excellent possibility. It is anticipated that, upon resuming maximum operations, the Grass Valley Bullion Mine can be made to pay its own way. If this is impossible, it is recommended that this operation be curtailed for the succeeding year at least. If these operations are successful and able to maintain the development work, the Alaska and Bullion Mine should be able to produce 100 tons of ore per day.

Forbestown Unit:

The results of the development of Forbestown are encouraging. Sufficient ore has been developed to maintain full supply for the present milling capacity for at least three years. Despite the fact that the

Midas area will be placed in production November 1, this unit can be considered on a development basis for the time being, in that those developments anticipated for 1937 and those developments past have hardly touched the large area now controlled by this corporation.

The main problem of the Forbestown unit is to mechanize the operations sufficiently and to increase the production enough to be able to mine and treat the low grade materials at a profit, for example that below \$2.50. The ore bodies at the Forbestown district are very easy to find and readily accessible when found and the development and maintenance costs are low. This is due both to the wage rate prevalent in the district and to the type of ground in which the ore bodies are encountered. Operating profits of that which constitutes ore should be approximately 50% of the gross value. The milling is simple and the extraction by the simple milling processes good. After one year and four months of development, which has been curtailed during the past two months, an ore reserve for three years has been obtained for the present milling capacity. It is anticipated that a good deal of the profit from this operation will be returned to the development. In the estimates, 1000 ft. of development a month has been provided for.

While a great deal of construction work has been done in the past few months, the camp conditions and shops have to be improved. A certain amount of money will be expended for these items during the year 1937. The ultimate mill sites have not been determined nor is the metallurgy as now constituted the final solution. The transportation system for ore must be improved and will be modified as developments further reveal the vein patterns and productive areas of the district. Only an infinitesimal portion of the seven square miles controlled by the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation has been attacked. On no veins has development been pursued with sufficient completeness to reveal the controlling feature of the ore occurrences. In the following analysis the recovery value has been taken as \$5.50, a lower figure than that anticipated.

Brunswick Mine:

The Brunswick Mine is in good shape both from the operating and from the ore reserve standpoint. The man efficiency is high and the ore reserves are such that a production of 1000 tons per day can be maintained indefinitely. In order to provide for this production, development should be placed on a 4000 foot per month basis. The facilities underground are fair although the main haulage levels need more locomotives and cars. The cars should be changed from one ton to one and one half ton roller bearing cars on the main haulage levels. In order to provide for 1000 tons per day production, the change houses both at the New and the Old Brunswick should be enlarged at a cost of approximately \$4,000.00 in all.

There are many ore bodies easily found on many veins. These ore bodies are all moderate grade with an operating profit greater than 30% of the gross value when worked on a basis of 1000 tons per day, enough to take full advantage of the depletion clause of the income tax regulation. The workings remain open indefinitely;

no great amount of timbering is necessary and repairs are very little. Despite the numerous veins to be developed, it is imperative that the Brunswick shaft be deepened immediately. If the shaft development progresses ahead of the operations, there is no reason to believe that the life of the mine shall not be at least 40 years, under present operating costs and ore values.

In the following tabulations, the estimates for the Brunswick Mine are believed to be conservative in that recoveries given are \$5.00, against an average for the past two years well around \$5.40. The operating cost for 30,000 tons per month was placed at \$3.62 as against an actual cost of \$3.63 for September on 18,000 tons per month basis.

An interesting feature of the Brunswick Mine development is that, if this operation is placed on 1000 ton basis, the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation is no longer dependent solely upon the Idaho #3 ore body for its profits. If all the properties were closed down except the Brunswick, \$214,474 per year profit is estimated before taxes at a \$5.00 recovery basis. If the recoveries advance to \$5.50, only 10¢ more than the present recovery, a profit will be realized before taxes of \$400,000 per year, more than enough to cover the present dividend requirements.

With the long life indicated at the Brunswick operations, the original objective of the expansion program of the past few years has been attained, that is, the security of the future operations of the Grass Valley unit. The higher figure quoted above would only require an additional recovery of 10¢ per ton over that of the past two years, an event not wholly without probability, in that 50% of the ore in milling at the present time is derived from development operations, notoriously a dilution of the extraction ore. From the above estimate, the value of the recoverable gold in the Brunswick Mine on the already developed veins down to the 5000 ft. level aggregates \$80,000,000.00.

Idaho Maryland Mine:

The Idaho Maryland Mine constitutes the most important asset of the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation. This mine was the first one placed on a production basis by this organization and it attains the highest grade of ore with the most profit per ton. It is essential that this organization inaugurate a campaign of exploration for the continuation of the present ore body or the encountering of additional ore bodies of a comparable type to the Idaho Maryland #3. These will not be discussed in this short report. The ore bodies are large and of exceptional grade. Due to physical conditions, they cannot be developed far in advance of extraction. The high maintenance cost of development headings at the present time accounts for 16% of the total underground labor and has, at times, run as high as 33%. While the ore bodies are larger and of

much better grade, they are much harder to find and a great deal of waste development work has to be done in order to discover them, as indicated by the historic background behind the past and present ore bodies.

The condition of the mine is fair. The facilities for handling ore and waste production from the mine have been greatly improved during the past years. The pumping system has been improved by placing the column pipe wholly within the main shaft. This will allow us to abandon the Canyon Shaft thereby relieving us of the high maintenance cost and the hazard of the shut down of operations due to a cave-in. The main haulage system, as at present constituted, is poor. Heavier rails will have to be placed in these haulage levels and more locomotives obtained for the more efficient handling of the material.

While not critical, the ore reserves are now below a point at which they should be maintained. At the present time, depletion of this ore reserve is far more rapid than good operating practice would dictate. This ore body, to use a homely simile, has been used as a bank from which funds have been withdrawn for the expansion policy for the past few years. The period has arrived at which funds should be returned. The miners method of doing this is by increasing the development work and thereby increasing ore reserves.

If the recommendations herein are approved, the development footage can be expanded from 1000 feet per month as now constituted to more than 2000 feet per month during the whole of the year 1937. These recommendations are included in this report accompanied by a map showing the faces to be advanced in the Idaho Maryland.

If the recommendations of this report are approved, the total footage of development work per month of the Idaho Maryland group, including all units, will amount to 7,500 feet per month, exclusive of the shaft sinking herein provided for.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That dividend requirements be kept as low as feasible for the first half of the year 1937 at least.
2. That the Brunswick Mine be brought to a basis of 1000 tons per day production as soon as possible and preparatory work for the consumation of this production be inaugerated immediately.
3. That milling capacity be increased immediately following the first of the year to provide for the increased mine production.
4. That all contemplated shafts be sunk beginning the first of the year.
5. That the Idaho Maryland Mine production in ounces of gold be kept at a minimum until the ore reserves are increased.

EXHIBIT 406

September 26, 1944

COPY

Mr. Edwin L. Oliver, President
Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation,
368 Russ Building,
San Francisco 4, California.

Dear Mr. Oliver:

Enclosed herewith is a report on Idaho Maryland Magnesium Process and Summary.

The magnesium process the rights to which have been recently acquired from Mr. Brandenburg by Idaho has posed something of a problem. This problem had several phases, the first of which was whether it had real value and whether Idaho should continue to invest money in it. The second was that in the event that it appeared to have real value, to determine what should be done with the process. Thirdly, if it was decided that something should be done with the process then to determine what was necessary to place the patents, plant cost estimates, per lb. costs estimates, etc. in a completed and final form for use.

With this in mind, I decided that the first problem to find an answer to was whether or not the process had real value. In order to determine that it would be necessary to talk to the men at the Twining Laboratories who had experimented with the process. I went to Fresno accompanied by Mr. William MacNider and spent September 19th and 20th at the Laboratories.

Dr. Twining was not present, nor was his son. I discussed the process with Dr. Piston and Mr. Wilkins of the Twining Laboratories and with Mr. MacNider, all of whom gave me their utmost cooperation in trying to arrive at a clearer understanding of the process, cost of equipment required and cost of producing metallic magnesium.

Dr. Piston had a sketch of a plant which he believed would be necessary to treat 250 tons of serpentine daily and which would deliver 24 tons of metal daily, and which I used for determining as nearly as I could the cost of producing a lb. of metal and also the plant cost per lb. of metal per year. Before getting into the basic concepts of the cost calculation I should like to put down an outline of the process as I understand it.

The process in outline is simple.

Serpentine rock is quarried, crushed and wet ground to 200 mesh. The 200 mesh material is calcined and leached with dilute HCL acid and filtered. The filtrate contains $MgCl_2$ in solution. The solution is dried and the dried cake is treated in an electrolytic cell where the magnesium is precipitated from a molten bath of $MgCl_2$.

I should like to make clear that I have not conducted any experiments nor caused any to be conducted to verify whether it can be done cheaper in another way or whether all of the steps in the process are required. I have accepted the process as outlined, as a process which will produce the desired results and one which is considered the simplest by Messrs. Brandenburg and Twining.

My first problem was to get an estimate of the cost of a plant to treat 250 tons per day. An attached outline sketch gives the plant as proposed by Dr. Piston. Briefly, it is composed of a jaw crusher, gyratory crusher, Marcy Mill, thickener, calcining kiln, calcine storage tank, 4 leaching tanks filter, brine storage tank, evaporator, drier, 150 electrolytic cells and electric equipment, Hirschkind furnace for reconversion of chlorine to hydrochloric acid and a small acid plant for making HCloric acid. To the above list must be added land purchase, quarry equipment, office and laboratory, shops, trucks, buildings and warehouse stocks.

These items I listed below giving an estimate of costs which may be in error as regards individual items but I believe the overall charge would be about correct. I have not taken into consideration the possibility of purchasing equipment from closed war-plants which undoubtedly can be done at reduced prices.

Estimate of Cost of Magnesium Plant:

Land and Roads	\$ 60,000
Quarry Equipment	65,000
Crusher & Motor	3,000
Gyratory & Motor	5,000
Marcy Mill & Motor	7,500
Thickener	2,500
Kiln & Equipment	40,000
Flue Dust Recovery	1,500
Calcine Storage	3,000
Water Tank	6,000
Leaching Installation	30,000
Brine Pump	4,000
Filter	6,000
HyChloric Acid Plant	25,000
Acid Pump	2,500
Hirschkind Furnace	20,000
Waste Heat Boiler	5,000
Rectifiers	200,000
Cells	125,000
Brine Storage Tank	6,000
Evaporator	50,000
Rotary Shelf Dryer	20,000
Buildings	100,000
Piping, etc.	20,000
Filter Cake Disposal	1,000
Metal Storage Building	5,000
Metal Truck	1,500
Re-Melt Furnaces & Equipment	15,000
Office & Laboratory Building	20,000
Garages & Shops	30,000
Other Automobiles & Trucks	10,000
Incidentals	8,000
Total:	\$1,007,500

Plant Design 5% and Inst.	\$ 50,375
Warehouse Stocks	<u>250,000</u>
Total:	\$1,307,875
 Contingencies 10%	 <u>130,787</u>
Total:	\$1,438,662

Estimated Metal Production per year

at 24 tons daily for 300 operating days 14,400,000
 Cost of installation per year per lb. 0.0999
 Amortization on 10 year basis would be \$0.00999 per lb. of metal.

It is interesting to note here that the cost of plants built by the U. S. Government in 1943, which Dow Chemical operated cost 80¢ per lb. of metal per year and the cost of Gov't. built plants for operation by others cost \$1.67 per lb. of metal per year as quoted by Dow Chemical Co's. "Dow and Magnesium". Plant cost per ton per day would be \$5,746 which appears to be a high cost.

As regards cost of producing a pound of metal by this process I had several discussions with Dr. Piston relative to this matter. His previous figures per lb. of metal was 8.02 cents, but he did not include labor, overhead, amortization or taxes. I have not included taxes because I have no way of estimating them.

I have estimated the costs on the basis of recovery of 200 lbs. of metal per ton or 10% recovery. Dr. Piston's plant is based on recovery of 24 tons of metal from 250 tons of rock or recovery of 9.6% of rock weight in the form of metal. The various serpentine analyzed at Fresno show a content of MgO varying from 32.66% to 35.53%. The magnesium content of MgO is 60.31%, so the metal content of the various serpentines analyzed varies from 19.7% to 21.4%. Dr. Piston says that they get 50% recovery regularly and in some instances have secured extractions as high as 66%, so I believe an extraction figure of 200 lbs. per ton or 10% is not out of line in view of the above.

I have estimated the cost of extraction of one pound of magnesium as given below. I have also shown the per ton costs.

	<u>Per Lb. of Mg. In Cents</u>	<u>Per Ton Of Rock</u>
Quarrying Rock	0.250	\$0.50
Crushing & Grinding	0.160	0.32
Calcining	0.125	0.25
Leaching	0.125	0.25
Drying & Evaporation	0.940	1.89
Manufacturing HCl	1.080	2.16
Conversion to Metal:		
(Power 11KW at 3 Mills	3.300	6.60
(Electrodes & Heat	0.180	0.36
Melting into Ingots	0.125	0.25
Plant Labor	<u>0.900</u>	<u>1.80</u>
 Direct Charges	 7.185	 14.38
Amortization	<u>0.999</u>	<u>2.00</u>
 Production Cost:	 8.184	 \$16.38

Sales & Experimental	0.500	1.00
Contingencies 10%	<u>0.868</u>	<u>1.73</u>
Total:	9.552	\$19.11

The highest single item of cost is power. I originally estimated $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills per KW for power. However, I have a message from Mr. Day of the local office of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in which he said that the company had previously given Mr. MacBoyle a figure of plus-minus 3 mills per KVA of connected load with 100% Power Factor in a plant requiring 7000 KVA connected load. This plant will call for more than 20,000 KVA of connected load so it is possible that a better price can be negotiated than 3 mills per KVA on a plant of this size. I have allowed 10 KW per lb. of metal for plant operation which is high. It appears that most plants are operating on 9 KW in their cells in place of the 10 KW I have allowed.

The figures for drying, HCl manufacture and conversion to metal were furnished by Dr. Piston.

The figures for labor were arrived at as follows:

2 Crushermen @ \$5.50 per day	\$11.00
1 Kiln Operator @ \$6.00 per day	6.00
1 Tank & Filterman @ \$6.00 per day	6.00
1 Filter Cake Trammer @ \$5.25	5.25
1 HCl Plant Man @ \$6.00	6.00
1 Hirschkind Furnaceman @ \$6.00	6.00
1 Electrician @ \$7.00	7.00
5 Cellmen @ \$6.00	30.00
2 Pipeman & Mechanics @ \$6.00	12.00
1 Evaporatorman @ \$6.00	6.00
1 Shift Boss @ \$9.00	9.00
<u>17 Men per shift</u>	<u>\$104.25</u>
3 Shifts	312.75
1 Plant Supt. @ \$600.00 per month	20.00
1 Assayer @ \$6.00	6.00
4 Mechanics-Welders, etc. @ \$6.00	24.00
2 Truck Drivers @ \$5.50	11.00
1 Electrical Foreman @ \$9.00	9.00
1 Shovel Operator @ \$8.00	8.00
2 Blast Hole Drillmen @ \$6.00	12.00
2 Quarrymen @ \$6.00	12.00
1 Timekeeper @ \$6.00	6.00
1 Warehouseman @ \$6.00	6.00
2 Officemen @ \$6.00	12.00
	<u>\$126.00</u>
	312.75
Total:	<u>\$438.75</u>

$\frac{438.75}{48000}$ equals \$0.0090 per lb. of metal

The figure of one half cent per lb. for sales expense, experimental work on alloys, etc. may appear to be high. With a production of 48,000 lbs. of metal per day this amounts to \$240.00 per day. If we have to enter active competition for markets some figure for sales and experimental work must be allowed. In the event that sales can be made to a single consumer then the sales cost may not be

significant, and a corresponding reduction in cost should be effected.

I have further added a contingency of 10% due to the fact that neither Dr. Piston nor I have definite figures on some of the items. When we can secure more accurate figures on drying, HCl acid manufacture and remelting or alloying the contingency charge possibly may be dropped and the known figures substituted for our present estimates. From these figures of an estimated cost per lb. of production of 9.55 cents seems possible. This price is below the wartime market price of 20.5 cents and many of the war-operated plants could not meet a cost of 20.5 cents per lb. Further it appears that the Idaho process has a distinct advantage in plant cost. On any basis of amortization, Idaho's process would have lower amortization charge per lb. of metal. The lowest direct cost in wartime plants that I know of is 12.4 cents per lb. with neither amortization nor sales cost charged achieved at the Velasco plant of Dow Chemical Co.

From the above I deduce that the Idaho Magnesium Process is something of value.

The next problem as noted previously appears to be: What should be done with the process. Idaho, in my opinion, should not consider going into the production of magnesium at this time for two reasons; firstly, the funds are not available and, secondly, the market condition is not propitious for embarking on a new enterprise. The second of these is the most important. It will require from 18 months to two years for the magnesium industry to shake out high cost producers and to consume the surplus war metal which will come on the market as virgin and secondary metal.

This eighteen month period would give the company time to perfect its patents, which it will have to do before either commencing operation or leasing the rights to others. It will also give the company time to complete the experimental work looking toward the building of a plant for reduction of magnesium. Considerable work has to be done on both, in my estimation.

As for the patents, the question of whether the calcined serpentine contains MgO or an unstable magnesium silicate must be determined beyond question. Secondly, patents covering manufacture of other magnesium salts should be secured.

As for the process itself, Dr. Piston states that they do not have conclusive information on (a) calcining, (b) leaching, (c) drying or (d) electrolytic deposition of metal.

I therefore suggest that an arrangement be made with Twining Laboratories on a monthly budget basis to, (a) clear up the MgO magnesium silicate difference of opinion, (b) conduct calcining and/or leaching tests looking toward a higher metal recovery, (c) carry on experiments toward devising a continuous leaching and filtering operation in place of the intermittent one now proposed, (d) to devise dryers for final drying of the $MgCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, and (e) to conduct experiments on cell design. Of those points noted (a) and (b) are of the utmost immediate importance.

Before closing, I should like to point out that the conditions which confronted the magnesium producers in 1943 were far different from those which will confront them in 1945. In 1943 there was an unlimited market at a fixed price with no sales cost. In 1945 there will be a restricted competitive market with a high sales cost and surplus metal overhanging the market.

An item which may be of importance but which I have not considered at this time is one of making magnesium salts or other by-products. That matter was left for future study.

Subsequent to my return, I had an opportunity of discussing the plant design with Mr. Brandenburg, who made several observations relative to the process and the plant design. He believed the plant would require some other equipment such as a cooler for the calcine. A fine ore bin will be necessary ahead of the Marcy Mill. However, both these items are small and would be covered by the contingency fund.

Dr. Piston in discussing the process told me that the amount of Mg recovered in their experimental cell was higher than indicated by the reduction of MgCl and it was his belief that they were making and reducing an oxychloride.

SUMMARY

My investigation of the Idaho Maryland Magnesium Process using the information available leads me to believe you have a process of merit. It is my belief that you can produce metal for a direct operating cost below 7.5 cents per lb. and can place magnesium on the market for approximately 9.5 cents per lb.

Further, it appears that you could build plants for making magnesium metal at prices far below the cost of other type of plants based on a pound per year production basis of measuring costs.

I do not believe that Idaho Maryland should look forward to embarking upon the production of magnesium because the market is too uncertain and probably will remain so for eighteen months or longer.

It does seem desirable to complete the experimental work so we can complete the patenting of the process and that we may be able to devise a more efficient process than the one outlined, if such is possible. In any event, additional experimental work is necessary to make a final plant layout, and I suggest that an operating plan be devised to carry out such work by Twining Laboratories as shall be directed by Idaho on a regular month to month basis with an understanding that we can terminate such work at any time.

Sincerely,

/s/ Neil O'Donnell

EXHIBIT 407

COPY

Report on
GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE
of
IDAHO-MARYLAND MINE
GRASS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

by
ALAN M. BATEMAN

August
1948

ALAN M. BATHMAN
Mining Geologist

REPORT ON
GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE
OF
IDAHO-MARYLAND MINE
GRACE VALLEY, CALIF.

INTRODUCTION

I was asked to spend a month at the Idaho-Maryland Mine to make a special investigation of the geology, particularly with reference to the structural features, Idaho ore continuity, and ore flooding. This was done during July and part of August.

Since the surface and mine workings have been geologically mapped, no attempt was made during this short investigation to carry on detailed geologic mapping, except in a few critical places.

This report assumes familiarity with the main geologic features and with the details of the mines. Hence, the customary descriptions of the mines, surface, underground workings and developments are omitted. Only those features which are in doubt or controversy, and my own interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations are dealt with here. Most of the interpretations and conclusions have been discussed from day to day with the staff. The time available turned out to be too short a period in view of the extensive workings and the complexity of the geology to permit desirable comprehensiveness or finality. Consequently, the opinions here given are in part tentative, and further investigations are indicated. This report is made brief in order that more time be made available for field investigations.

During my investigation all facilities were freely and willingly made available and I wish to record my appreciation of the help and courtesies extended by all the staff, particularly Messrs. Neil O'Donnell, J. C. O'Donnell, Alfred Wilson, the mine foremen, and the members of the engineering staff.

The Idaho-Brunswick block moved upward and westward on the Morehouse and Idaho faults; consequently a northerly split (probably 1. fault) must extend through the 6-3 fault and into its hangingwall; it may possibly be mineralized.

Chances for new ore in the Idaho are not good west of the Morehouse fault or in the serpentine.

The most likely places for new ore in the Idaho are along diagonals between the eastward splits to the southeast; and the downward extension of the Morehouse fault veins. The most likely places for new ore bodies in the Brunswick are: (1) the probability of a large shatter zone in depth where the Morehouse, Idaho and 6-3 faults approach each other; (2) the intersections of the Morehouse with the Brunswick veins; (3) a footwall zone parallel to the 6-3 fault where Brunswick fissures approach the fault; (4) intersections of the Brunswick fissures with slaty rocks and reverse-dipping fault fissures.

Faulted and displaced ends of the Brunswick veins are not to be expected in the hangingwall block of the 6-3 fault, but other veins might occur there, particularly where porphyrite hangingwall has moved over porphyrite footwall.

A general explanation for the structural arrangement of the Idaho-Brunswick-Morehouse veins is set forth and certain implications drawn therefrom.

General conclusions are given at the end of the report, followed by recommendations, both general and specific, for future exploration and development.

Much more data were obtained than is set forth in this report, and are available upon your request.

No maps accompany this report but some map details, and sketch sections were left at the office.

I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the unstinted help and courtesies extended to me by the members of the staff during my stay at Grass Valley.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Alan M. Bateman.

ALAN M. BATEMAN
Mining Geologist

August 19, 1948.

Mr. Neil O'Donnell, Manager,
Idaho-Maryland Mines Corp.
Grass Valley, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I transmit herewith a report based upon a month's examination of your mines. This examination was made at your request to investigate special features, regarding the rock formations, structure of the veins and faults, ore continuity, ore finding, and whether certain mine areas could be abandoned. The time available proved to be too short. The following report is based upon personal examinations of the surface and underground workings, and of the mine maps and records, without laboratory studies.

My conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:

The sequence of events in the mine area was, (1) laying down of the porphyrite series of volcanic fragmentals and lavas; (2) their close folding; (3) intrusions of gabbro-peridotite (serpentine) and granodiorite; (4) faulting; (5) intrusion of diabase dikes; (6) faulting and fracturing of the Idaho-Brunswick block; (7) injection of ore solutions and deposition of gold quartz simultaneously in the Idaho, Morehouse, and Brunswick fissures; (8) minor post-mineral adjustment faulting.

The Idaho-Brunswick veins were formed and mineralized at the same time, and by, and in conjunction with, the 6-3 and Morehouse faulting.

The Morehouse, Idaho and 6-3 faulting was essentially simultaneous and the Morehouse and Idaho were mineralized at the same time. The Morehouse limits the Idaho ore to the west and the 6-3 fault limits the Brunswick ore to the east. The Brunswick fissures were formed as a result of the 6-3 fault; consequently, the latter is a pre-mineral fault and does not fault and displace the former.

The southeasterly trend of the Idaho ore shoots is due to the southeasterly pitch of the intersection of the Idaho and Morehouse faults.

The Idaho vein system consists of a trunk fissure that splits easterly with diagonal breaks connecting the splits.

The Brunswick fissures and stringer ore were caused by an upward and northward thrust of the hangingwall of the 6-3 fault against the porphyrite footwall.

ROCK FORMATIONS

I believe the rocks within the mine area are fewer in number than those formerly mapped, the additions being due to including alteration phases, and classing as distinct formations some that are merely varieties of the porphyrite series. My interpretations are as follows, the descriptions being given without the opportunity of microscopic study:

Porphyrite. This is the oldest formation encountered underground. In my opinion it is not an intrusive, as interpreted by some, but is dominantly a series of old volcanics with some included near-surface intrusions. It is built up of volcanic andesite breccias, ashes (tuffs), and lava flows, with sill-like intrusions of andesite and andesite porphyry. Volcanic eruptions spewed out dust and rained out fragments, interrupted from time to time by lava outpourings. On such an irregular surface, ponding would occur and fine debris would be washed in to form water-laid silts. The lava columns in places would squeeze out between the beds of tuffs and breccias to form large near surface sills and a few cross-cutting dikes. Thus the formation would become distinctly bedded and be composed of a variety of phases. Subsequently the beds were severely metamorphosed, being squeezed, crushed, hardened, altered and so deformed that the beds now stand nearly vertical. The breccia and tuff character was distinctly recognized over and over again underground. Cherts and slates belong within the series. Some of the blocky andesite beds have in places been mapped underground as diabase; some andesite porphyry has been mapped as "diorite" or "birds-eye diorite"; some tuffs have been called sediments; sheared portions have been called "schists", "metamorphic schists", and "amphibolite schists." The area mapped on the surface over the mine as amphibolite schist, in my opinion, is a highly sheared and schistose portion of the porphyrite series. The term "greenstone" would fit the rocks of the misnamed porphyrite group.

Diorite. Some distinctive diorites occur on the surface and underground. The phase near the horse-barns and some underground varieties look like old altered diorites. A dike-like body near "the pine tree" resembles a phase of granodiorite.

Gabbro. The rock mapped as gabbro on the surface and on the 700 level and in other workings is a distinctive gabbro that has undergone considerable alteration. It definitely intrudes and is later than the porphyrite. Some phases are coarse grained and represent a pegmatite facies. I obtained the impression that the gabbros and diorites mapped in the Mitchell X-cut are just facies variations of a single igneous body.

Serpentine and Peridotite. The abundant serpentine exhibits several variations, depending upon the degree of serpentinization and of shearing. I think it is mostly derived from peridotite, and several occurrences of peridotite were found underground and pointed out to Messrs. O'Donnell and Wilson. Some peridotite is coarse grained and little serpentinized; some shows a fine-grained texture, is blocky, and is as hard to break as diabase; some less serpentinized peridotite, where sheared, forms a talcy-feeling schist, in places mapped as "metamorphic schist" or amphibolite schist.

Gabbro and peridotite are almost invariably associated the world over. The peridotite is generally a facies of the gabbro intrusives; it may also intrude the gabbro. Both are intrusive rocks and probably emanated from the same magma chamber. I associate the Idaho gabbro and serpentine as parts of the same deep-seated intrusive igneous body. The serpentine is thus intrusive into the porphyrite.

Serpentinized Gabbro. The rock mapped by Grant and others as serpentinized gabbro, is I think, serpentine or gabbro that has been ankeritized.

Ankeritized Gabbro. This widely used term represents a rock that has been largely altered to ankerite. It appears to be a distinct hydrothermal alteration, related to ore mineralization - thereby being an indicator of the presence of vein quartz. The resulting rock in many places has a mottled appearance, resembling gabbro in texture, hence it has been called ankeritized gabbro. In my opinion, it is mostly ankeritized serpentine - a hydrothermal alteration of serpentine and formed at the same time as the vein quartz.

Granodiorite. The extensive and distinctive granodiorite of the region appears beyond the western end of the ore zone. It is later in age than the gabbro-peridotite.

Diabase. This rock occurs in dikes and irregular intrusives cutting all the rocks previously described (except ankeritized rocks). Numerous dikes were observed underground and on the surface. The main diabase dike (the dike) that forms the hanging wall of the Eureka-Idaho vein is unquestionably a dike along No. 1 vein. The dike is followed by the Idaho incline shaft, but a notable and apparently important feature is that the dike buckles from a south to a north dip at the 1000 level and back again to a south dip above the 1500 level. Much that has been mapped as diabase in the eastern part of the Idaho mine I believe to be blocky phases of the porphyrite andesites. The diabase intrudes all the other rocks and is the youngest rock in this area.

GENERAL STRUCTURE AND FAULTS

The porphyrites are so closely folded and compressed that originally horizontal beds now stand nearly vertical. The beds are also closely sheared - almost parallel to the bedding. The shearing and bedding are persistently uniform in strike and dip throughout all observed places. A band of concentrated shearing lies midway in the long S X-cut on the 1000 level. No anticlinal or synclinal structure could be deciphered. The folding presumably was developed before the igneous intrusions.

Serpentine and gabbro wrap around the main porphyrite mass in the eastern Idaho workings and form a south-eastward pitching keel. My observations do not indicate that the diabase dike wraps around to the south to form the so-called diabase keel.

The long, continuous, straight-line contact between serpentine and porphyrite along the line of the Idaho vein indicates that it must have been determined by a profound fault of great continuity. This fault must have provided a line of weakness for the injection of the diabase dike, which has a known length of at least 5500 feet. This old fault not only localized the diabase but pre-determined the locus of the Idaho fault fissure yet to be formed.

Idaho Fault Vein. The Idaho fault extends from the Eureka mine through the Idaho mine as a continuous fault fissure system. In the Eureka and western Idaho it is a single fault on the footwall of the diabase dike. Its location there is not by chance. The diabase dike followed the old profound fault and the later stresses that gave rise to the Idaho fault found relief along this old line of weakness. The dike formed a wall along which the new break occurred; the fault slices and slickensides the dike; therefore it is later than the dike. The Idaho No. 1 vein occupies this fault and lies between the diabase hangingwall and serpentine footwall.

Midway in the Idaho mine the Idaho fault splits eastward into four main curving branches (and minor ones). Diagonals connecting between the four branches give rise to the ore bodies of the No. 2 vein ore shoots, and the 4-5 ore shoot.

The direction of movement on the main Idaho fault cannot be determined on the surface. Mullions on the fault surface suggest a steep pitch down dip to the SE. There are indications found by Mr. Farmin that the splits have reverse movement and this would mean that the main fault would also have reverse movement. A wood block model also suggests that reverse movement is probably and normal movement improbable.

Morehouse Fault System. The Morehouse fault and parallel members (17, 16 veins) strike northwesterly and intersect the Idaho. The Morehouse dips around 40° SE and has the appearance of being a strong fault. It apparently bottoms the Idaho vein and fault to the west, neither of which are known beneath the Morehouse or west of it. It is also mineralized and its mineralization is of the same age as the Idaho. Some post-mineral movement occurs along it. Therefore, both were pre-mineral faults. I believe the Morehouse system has played an important role in localizing the Idaho-Brunswick fissures, which will be dealt with later.

Brunswick Fissures. The many Brunswick fissures I consider to constitute a distinct fissure system with northwesterly strike and southwesterly dip. A few fissures of opposite strike and reverse dip occur. A fissure system is a group of fissures of parallel strike and dip and born at the same time. This fits the Brunswick group of over 40 fissures. They apparently are dominantly tension fissures of no important displacement. The fissures are most numerous near the 6-3 fault, and all apparently terminate on the footwall side of this important fault (see below). Many of them bend northward toward the 6-3 fault indicating a definite influence of this fault upon them.

As will be discussed below, it is my opinion that the Idaho and Brunswick fissures are related and were formed at the same time and by the same stresses and were simultaneously occupied by vein quartz.

6-3 Fault. This fault has rightfully loomed large in the minds of the operating staff. Its strike is a little west of north and, like the Morehouse, it dips easterly, only steeply. It essentially bounds the ore to the east as does the Morehouse to the west. The many Brunswick veins stop at its footwall; the richest ore lies near the fault; only a few unimportant veins are known beyond its hangingwall. Is it a post-mineral fault that has cut and displaced the Brunswick ore bodies and if so where do they lie? What has been the direction of motion on it? Is it merely a pre-mineral fault against which the veins have stopped? These are questions which have long been a puzzle, and unsettled. The hope has been that it is a post-mineral fault and displaced ends of Brunswick veins may yet be found. As with many great faults the answers are not obvious or clear. They have to be inferred.

The main factual data bearing on these questions are:

- 1) The Brunswick veins rarely come in contact with the footwall; they pinch out before reaching it.
- 2) No ore has been developed in the fault.
- 3) The fault contains some narrow stringers of quartz with pyrite.
- 4) One place was observed where the fault slickensided quartz of the 41 vein.
- 5) The veins that extend nearest to the fault are turned to the north on the footwall side, suggesting a northward component of movement of the hangingwall.
- 6) The Brunswick veins near the fault display a notable development of "stringer ore." The quartz stringers dip from the veins toward the fault and many have connecting diagonals extending from an upper to a lower stringer toward the fault. These indicate tension, by an upward movement of the hanging wall pressing against and dragging up the footwall, forming short splits.
- 7) The fault has not been found on the surface, nor is it known any place north of the most northward vein in the Idaho.

From the above (and other) data, I conclude that the 6-3 fault is a reverse fault with movement of the hangingwall diagonally upward and to the north.

The part played by this fault in the formation of the vein pattern will be discussed below.

VEINS AND ORE SHOOTS

Idaho. The Idaho vein may be considered as a single trunk vein at its western end which splits into several horsetail splits to the east. Connecting diagonals join these splits. The continuous mineralization of the trunk channel or No. 1 vein for around 5500 feet is noteworthy. This occurs as an ore shoot pitching gently south-easterly. An overlooked feature is that the vein fissure, which follows the dike closely in the Idaho shaft from the surface to the 900 level, dies out where the dike flattens, and the fissure continues only a short distance on its downward course into serpentine (see New Idaho shaft section). This may be the cause of the bottoming of the No. 1 vein along the Canyon shaft.

The "K" fault appears to me to be a diagonal connecting No. 1 and 89-G. The second large ore shoot, from the lower levels to the 600 level appears to be localized definitely within the first diagonals and the first two splits. Similarly, the 4 and 5 veins appear to be localized by diagonals connecting the other splits.

I have the impression that the veins lying between the "letter" faults are branching diagonals that connect the two like the connecting splints in a splitting log. If so, the letter faults would simply terminate the segments of Nos. 3 and 5, and associated veins, rather than cut them off and displace them.

In the Idaho, there is the impression that the diabase dike was responsible for the ore shoot, and that the dike curved southward from level to level to form a pitching keel to the SE. It is true that the dike does make such a bend on the 1500 L and a partial bend on the 2000 L. I do not believe, however, that there is any such large bend or keel of the diabase as the map workings imply. The main part of the keel, in my judgment, is caused by fault intersection of the Morehouse and Idaho fault systems. I do feel, however, that the presence of the diabase dike localized the post-diabase Idaho fault fissure, and where the dike (or other hard porphyrite) is absent the fault fissures die out in serpentine.

The chief localization of mineralization, I think, was due to the presence of faults - not the diabase dike. Therefore, faults are the loci to seek for ore.

Brunswick Veins. Despite their differences, I think the Brunswick and Idaho veins must be considered as a unit, both being formed together at the same time, by the same stresses, and mineralized at the same time by the same mineralizing solutions.

The Brunswick vein system, I think, was formed by the upward and northward movement of the 6-3 fault, pressing against bedded porphyrites and tearing them apart as one would the end-on leaves of a book by drawing his hand across them. This would account for their structural pattern and for their great numbers nearest the fault. It would also explain the intense stringer zone outward from the veins near the fault. This being the case - a place to search for new stringer ore would be about 100 feet out from the footwall of 6-3 fault.

In the Brunswick are layers of "black slates" within the porphyrite series. These exhibit the regional schistosity, and strike and dip very steeply to the north. Where the Brunswick 16 vein on the 800 L crosses them with an angling strike and opposite dip it provides ideal conditions for vein splitting and en echelon crossings, thus forming "zebra rock." Similar intersections should be sought in the hope of developing large tonnage of zebra rock.

Morehouse Vein System. This fissure zone has been the least productive of the Idaho-Brunswick mines. Nevertheless, it does offer promise for depth in the 45 winze country, below the point where the No. 1 ore has ceased downward.

The Morehouse system must have been formed at the same time as the Idaho-Brunswick veins, and mineralized at the same time as them. Therefore, the Morehouse would not cut and displace the Idaho vein; rather, ore would turn from one vein into the other.

My hypothesis for the origin of the Idaho-Maryland fissures would imply, as demonstrated by wooden blocks, that further horizontal movement took place along the Morehouse after the mineralization common to it and the Idaho. Thus, it should, and does, display post-mineral faulting.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The sequence of events in the Idaho-Maryland area, as I interpret them, are (pre-porphyrite omitted):

- 1) Laying down of breccias, tuffs, lava flows, and contemporaneous, near-surface lava injections.
- 2) Intense folding, compression, and alteration of porphyrite series.
- 3) Intrusion of gabbro-peridotite igneous bodies into the porphyrites and other rocks, forming irregular contacts.
- 4) Intrusion of granodiorite.
- 5) Formation of a profound fault, bringing serpentine and gabbro against porphyrite in a straight-line contact.
- 6) Intrusion of numerous diabase (and related) dikes, including the dike, which followed the old profound fault line of weakness.
- 7) Formation of the Idaho-Maryland fracture systems, and the Morehouse and 6-3 faults, by compressive stresses acting from the south and east. This also occasioned intense shearing in the more yielding rocks, particularly the serpentine.
- 8) Flooding of the fissures by mineralizing solutions sucked up from depth. (Potential vacuum resulting from up thrusting creating an area of less pressure into which confined solutions from high pressure area below would be forced).
- 9) Some readjustment of individual fault blocks creating minor post-mineral faulting.
- 10) Deep erosion (probably of the order of several thousand feet) revealing originally deep-seated igneous rocks at the surface, and releasing gold that became

concentrated in the older channels.

- 11) Lava outpourings and breccia eruptions forming andesite cappings.
- 12) Rejuvenated erosion accompanying uplift, stripping off much of the andesite, releasing more gold, and reconcentration of older gold gravels.

RELATION OF VEINS TO ROCKS

Experience shows that brittle rocks fracture more readily than plastic or yielding rocks. Porphyrite or diabase are brittle rocks that fracture readily; serpentine is an inctious yielding rock that squeezes under pressure (as the miner well knows) and does not readily sustain fissures. Peridotite is also fairly brittle, and gabbro is tough; granodiorite readily fractures into long continuous fissures.

These rules of rock fracturing hold in the Idaho-Maryland. The porphyrites, where not intensely schisted, crackle readily; so does the diabase, and mapping shows that fissures tend to pinch in serpentine. An outstanding example of this is Grant's X-section of the Idaho shaft which shows the No. 1 vein pinching out downward where it leaves the diabase hangingwall just below the 800 L. This difference in fracturing ability is extremely important in determining the localization of ore. In place after place veins were seen to taper out in serpentine. The No. 1 Idaho vein maintained its strength where diabase formed a supporting hangingwall and lost its strength or identity where it left the diabase. Thus, little ore occurs away from a diabase or porphyrite hangingwall. One rarely sees any appreciable length of vein entirely in serpentine. This suggests that, in general, large serpentine areas free from dikes or contacts would be poor prospecting ground.

The tough gabbro does not impress me as being a congenial host rock for ore.

The zebra rock discloses a not uncommon relationship between rock structure and ore formation. When a vein approaches a closely fractured zone, such as slates or a broad shear zone, it tends to rearrange its course, spreading out along and offsetting en echelon across the slaty zone to make a broader ore body, which generally reunites again beyond the slaty zone. I believe this has caused the zebra rock of the 16 vein on the 1100 L Brunswick. Therefore, repetitions of vein intersections with slaty rocks should be sought in the hope of revealing similar zebra rock zones.

RELATION OF VEINS TO FAULTS

Faults are the main localizers of ore in the Idaho-Maryland and I have not yet seen any vein free from some evidence of faulting. The various stringer ore bodies, however, occupy tension tears free from faulting. Faults are the prime localizers of the ore; rocks the secondary ones, but the nature of the rocks affects the character and continuity of the faults.

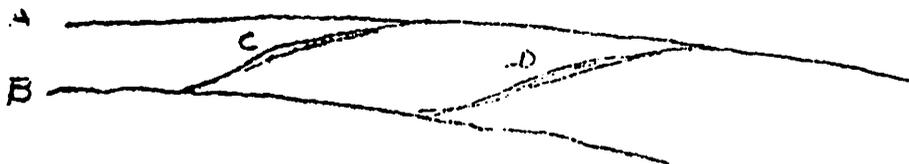
As was shown earlier three stages of faulting are present:
(a) earlier pre-mineral, and pre-diabase faults; (b) post-diabase and pre-mineral faults; and (c) post mineral faults. The location of veins was affected by all three. It is axiomatic that where stresses continue for some time in the same general direction relief will re-occur along previous lines of weakness. Hence, renewed movement of old faults is to be expected, and a post-mineral movement may also occur. The Idaho vein, for example, was an old fault that permitted injection of a long straight diabase dike, then renewed movement on it opened it for injection of vein solutions, then renewed movement along its splits caused some dislocation of veins. Therefore, a

fault that dislocates a vein need not necessarily be entirely a post-mineral fault, and I have gained this impression on some of the Idaho splits (Letter faults, H, L, M, etc.).

It is common knowledge that if a vein stops at a fault the termination may be due to (a) the vein being cut off, or (b) the fault being a pre-mineral limitation to the vein fissure.

In the case of the 6-3 Fault, I envision its upward hangingwall thrust to have torn the Brunswick-Idaho block into a number of breaks, and short tears which provided space for in-flowing vein solutions and quartz deposition, then continued thrusting movement caused further slight offsetting along the letter faults. The Brunswick veins thus would never have passed beyond the 6-3 Fault and would not be displaced on its hangingwall side. Also slight offsets of ore would take place along the letter faults.

Two approximately parallel faults of the same dip (A, B) require adjustment of strains set up in the interfault block as shown in the sketch below. This gives rise to connecting tension diagonals



(C, D) that generally display little fault movement. Such terminating diagonals would not be cut off and displaced by the bounding faults, except where some post-mineral movement occurs. Also, they would tend to be narrowest at the point of departure from the bounding faults, and widest midway between the two bounding faults. Thus, a narrow and uneconomic looking diagonal taking off from a vein lying along a split fault may widen if followed toward the center of the interfault block.

THE IDAHO-BRUNSWICK VEIN FRACTURE PATTERN

Throughout my study at the Idaho-Maryland, the conviction has grown steadily that (a) the Brunswick fissure pattern is a result of the 6-3 fault; (b) that the Idaho and Brunswick fissures are related and formed together by the same forces; and (c) that the Morehouse fault system has been a controlling factor to the west. The various facts of occurrence and observations enumerated above appear now to fit the following hypothesis of origin:

A block of ground bounded on the west by the Morehouse group of faults, on the east by the 6-3 fault, on the north by the northerly split of the Idaho (L fault), here referred to as the Idaho-Brunswick or I-B block, was subjected to a continuing compressive force from the south and east. This caused the hangingwall of the 6-3 fault to move up and to the N. The pressure thus exerted on the footwall pushed up the I-B block to the north and west. On the west it rode up on the Morehouse fault. The north side broke along the diabase dike starting the Idaho vein. As the I-B block rode up on the Morehouse, the southward dip of the Idaho fault would cause the I-B block to travel northward along the Morehouse. But as the block would move northward, the slightly diverging strike between the 6-3 and Morehouse would result in a longer distance between these two faults going northward. Consequently, the I-B block in

its upward and northward movement would be shorter than the space available. The result of the continuing pressure from the 6-3 would close up this potential gap and a long main curving crack must appear across the block as the first piece of adjustment, i.e. the No. 1 vein. As the block would continue to be pushed up to the W and N still more width between the two faults would be encountered and to fill up this potential gap, another curving crack would appear, i.e. the H fault. These cracks would form until adjustment was complete and the last to form would be the L fault. As soon as the first crack was formed, an insurge of ore solutions would occur and quartz deposition began. This continued during the continuance of movement and quartz deposition might have been about completed by the time the last of the splits (L) were formed. Thus, the L fault would carry the least or no ore. Still further adjustment would cause some more movement on L and perhaps other similar unknown splits to the H. During the period of formation of the splits, the differential stresses on the inter split blocks would find relief only by the formation of diagonal connecting fractures, which became openings for ore deposition, giving rise to the various diagonal veins. The friction of the hangingwall of the 6-3 fault pushing against the footwall porphyrites of the Brunswick would also tear the upward, giving rise to the stringer zones that slope upward and outward from the fault into the footwall, thus accounting for the prolific stringer zones of ore in the Brunswick near the fault.

The above hypothesis can best be understood by referring to the wooden blocks I had cut to demonstrate it.

The hypothesis when tested against the mine occurrences seem to stand up, but unquestionably further new factual information would produce modifications. After the above hypothesis was evolved, further check up on the Morehouse fault disclosed mullions that trend diagonally up and down the fault surface. Also "chatter-marked" quartz indicates that the hangingwall of the Morehouse moved up, or it is a reverse fault.

The hypothesis would account for the following observations:

1. The Brunswick fissure pattern and stringer ore near the 6-3 fault.
2. The curving splits of the Idaho vein.
3. The diagonal veins connecting the Idaho splits.
4. The reverse character of the 6-3, and Morehouse faults.
5. The highly inclined north westward pitching mullions on No. 1 Idaho vein.
6. The dying out of the Brunswick fissures outward from the fault.
7. The lack of known extension of Brunswick veins in the hangingwall of the 6-3 fault.
8. The lack of any continuous Idaho vein or ore on the footwall side of the Morehouse fault system.
9. The flat southeasterly pitch to the Idaho No. 1 ore shoot. However, it does not explain wholly the bottoming of the No. 1 ore shoot just below the Canyon shaft, unless an overlooked split occurs near its bottom.
10. The pitch, shape, and lack of lateral continuity of the diagonal veins - Nos. 2, 3, Dorsey, 13, etc.
11. The lack of great continuity, horizontally and vertically of No. 5 Idaho vein.
12. The strong southeasterly pitch of all of the ore shoots to the SE.
13. The disposition of some features of the surface geology.
14. The thrust against the footwall of the Idaho vein during faulting would be transmitted downward at right angles to the dip of the Idaho and produce a corresponding up thrust to the north, perhaps accounting for the north-dipping Spring Hill mine.

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF ABOVE HYPOTHESIS

The above hypothesis, or its modifications, of the fissure origin raises some implications, viz:

- 1) Morehouse Fault System. It implies that the Morehouse played an important part in the formation of the I-B fissure system. It was mineralized at the same time as the Idaho. Therefore, it or parallel members, may be ore containers and worth investigation. Lower levels would offer greater hope than upper levels since the upper levels so far have been found wanting and its downward dip carries it into the deep SE territory of much quartz deposition. Consequently, it should be investigated below the 2400 level. It should be pointed out, however, that a flatly dipping reverse fault accompanied by heavy gouge is not the most desirable locus for ore.
- 2) The Idaho No. 1 vein being simultaneous in age with the Morehouse would not be displaced by the Morehouse. Consequently any extension of the Idaho vein would not be expected west of the Morehouse system.
- 3) As the Morehouse, 6-3 and Idaho faults approach each other down dip the wedge of the intervening I-B block becomes shorter with depth and therefore more subject to fracturing in the thinner portion. Such greater fracturing would be concentrated in the bottom southeast area from whence the solutions seem to have risen. It is probable that where the three faults approach each other there might be a great crackled zone through which the ore solutions would have to pass and afford opportunity to make a large scale stockwork ore body.
- 4) The diabase dike along which the Idaho vein occurs would be cut by the Morehouse fault and its western extension probably displaced to the north on the west side of the fault.
- 5) The extension of the 6-3 fault north of the Idaho vein system would be displaced to the east of its strike projected from underground.
- 6) The areas between the splits of the Idaho fault should prove good prospecting ground for ore-carrying connecting diagonals provided the ground there contains brittle rocks. Heretofore all prospecting has been done along these faults, rather than in between them.
- 7) The diabase dike along the Idaho fault would not form a curving keel from surface to lower levels, as heretofore supposed, but would be bent slightly under the Idaho to the south as a result of being cut off and dragged against the Morehouse fault. (On the 2000 L it is much faulted and jumbled).
- 8) The fault movements indicate a region of compression. In brittle rocks fracturing would result with spaces available for ore filling but in serpentine, under compressive forces, permeable channelways would not be likely.
- 9) The hangingwall of the 6-3 fault should be expected to be fractured where porphyrite has moved against porphyrite but not where serpentine hanging has moved against porphyrite or serpentine footwall, or where porphyrite hangingwall has moved against serpentine footwall.

10) The footwall zone of the 6-3 fault in porphyrite zones, particularly where Brunswick fissures approach it, should be torn and fissured creating a zone favorable for "flats" and string veins.

11) The 6-3 fault may turn into one or more of the Idaho vein splits despite their difference in dips.

12) The L fault (or other northward splits of the Idaho) would have to continue southeastward through and into the hangingwall of the 6-3 fault, because the shortening effect caused by the up-riding T-D block means that part of the 6-3 block must have slid westward along the L fault (see wooden blocks).

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

My general conclusions regarding the features discussed may be briefly summarized as follows:

Rock Formations. The porphyrite series consists of the interbedded volcanic breccias, tuffs, flows, "slates", cherts and massive intrusive sills all highly folded and compressed. It is not an intrusive body.

Some of the rock mapped as tonite is a facies of the gabbro; other is part of the porphyrite series.

The gabbro-peridotite are related deep-seated intrusive rocks. The peridotite is largely altered to serpentine; the serpentine in many places has been altered to "ankeritized gabbro" or ankeritized rock.

The ankerite is a hydrothermal alteration product by vein-forming solutions of serpentine, in places some gabbro, and rarely of sheared porphyrite.

Diabase occurs as a definite dike for about 5500 feet along the strike of the Idaho vein. It appears to cease eastward before the No. 2 Idaho vein is reached. East of that are other diabase dikes of different strikes but much that is mapped as diabase is part of the porphyrites.

Faults. The 6-3, Idaho No. 1, and Morehouse, are all reverse faults; the splits of the Idaho are also reverse faults.

The Morehouse system has at least three strong faults and the 6-3 fault may have more than one member.

The Morehouse and Idaho faults were formed at the same time; both are later than the diabase dike intrusion, and both were mineralized at the same time.

The diagonals and splits of the Idaho No. 1 were also formed at the same time and both are mineralized.

Continued movement on the 6-3 fault kept pushing the Idaho-Brunswick block toward the west in order to fit itself snugly against the slightly diverging Morehouse block renewed movement occurred along the H, K, L, M faults causing some displacement of ore.

The 6-3 fault probably started as a continuous fault that extended north of the Idaho fault and its splits, but as the I-B block became shortened by being pushed up (see wooden blocks) on an increasingly narrow base, the 6-3 probably began to turn into the letter faults and lost its continuity northward. The earlier portion would thus lie eastward of the present 6-3 fault prolongation.

The Idaho-Brunswick block rode upward to the north and west on both the Morehouse and Idaho faults, slipping over the Morehouse serpentine footwall and carrying with it the diabase dike whose footwall slid over the Idaho serpentine footwall.

The much discussed keel structure, in my opinion, is not due to the curling around of the diabase dike to the south, but to the intersection of the Morehouse fault (and 16 vein) and the Idaho vein. The short curl of the diabase on the 1500 level looks like drag on the Morehouse fault system; the apparent curl at the 16 vein on the 2000 L is a result of faulting, and the diabase hangingwall of the 16 vein on the 2400 L does not look like diabase.

The shortening attendant upon the upward thrust of the Idaho-Brunswick block necessitates that the 6-3 fault must be broken along the line of the I. fault or a similar Idaho fault split.

Veins and Ore Shoots. The Idaho, Morehouse, and Brunswick vein systems were all formed at the same time, by the same stresses, and mineralized simultaneously. The Morehouse vein may have occupied a reopening of an earlier Morehouse fault. The vein systems are confined to the Idaho-Brunswick block and are limited to the west by the Morehouse and to the east by the 6-3 fault.

The Idaho vein system is made up of converging splits and connecting diagonals, all mineralized together.

The Brunswick vein system and stringers were all formed simultaneously by upward and northward stresses exerted by the 6-3 fault.

The Idaho ore shoots are given their downward pitch to the southeast by the intersection of the Idaho and Morehouse faults.

Ore Continuity. In my opinion, the most likely ore continuation is to the southeast. I do not look for a westward continuation of the Idaho vein below the Morehouse fault system. There is a remote possibility, however, that a vein or veins parallel to the Idaho might have been formed along the western end of the diabase dike that was cut off and displaced by the Morehouse.

The chances of finding a continuation to the surface of the No. 3 ore shoot above the 490 level looks remote.

I think the chances are remote of there being undisclosed displaced portions of Nos. 3 and 5 veins by the letter faults. I believe the chances of finding any new large ore bodies in the Idaho above the 2400 level are not good.

In my opinion, the best chances of finding new ore in the Idaho mine lie between the eastern splits of the Idaho vein along connecting diagonals, and below the 2400 level along the Northrup and along and between the Idaho splits.

The Brunswick mine offers many places for ore discovery, particularly in the footwall zone of the 6-3 fault, at depth where the Idaho, Morehouse, and 6-3 faults approach each other, where reverse-dipping fissures intersect the regular south-western dipping veins, and where veins may intersect slate scums. Details of these are given under "Recommendations."

General. The Idaho mine is essentially worked out above the 2000 level save for some pillar recovery and the possibility of finding some new diagonal ore. As soon as these objectives are attained and exploration completed, these workings should be abandoned, the Idaho shaft be used for maintenance only, and mining and milling operations be concentrated in the Brunswick mine.

The mines are now in the position of using up ore reserves faster than they are being created by new developments. To carry on the needed exploration and development to build up reserves in excess of mining depletion, will be both time consuming and costly, and will involve capital expenditures in excess of present earnings. Day to day increments of ore reserves will follow normal mining developments but larger scale additions can be expected only through an intensive exploration program when and if justified by gold-mining economies. The low-grade Brunswick ores offer less exploration incentives than do the higher grade Idaho ores.

The possibilities for new ore may, from the standpoint of time, be divided into three categories; (1) those of immediate realization, namely 2 to 3 months; (2) those of intermediate terms, i.e. 6 to 12 months; and (3) long range possibilities, of 2 to 3 years. The recommendations given below include all three; the first group are "bread winners" that might finance the second group, but unless a bonanza were struck, the third group would necessitate new capital.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of my investigations, the following recommendations are made at this time. Others may arise with further study. They are divided into general and specific recommendations.

General

1) I do not anticipate an extension, or a displaced faulted end of the Idaho vein to the west of and below the Morehouse fault. Therefore, no exploration for this purpose is recommended. A minor amount of elimination exploration in this end is recommended on the chance that some reopening on the diabase dike below the Morehouse may have occurred at the same time the Idaho was mineralized.

2) I think the exploration for the upward extension of the Idaho No. 1 at its eastern end is probably covered by the existing work - and little new ore may be expected there.

3) I feel that the upward extension of the No. 3 vein toward the surface is also adequately eliminated by the upper level exploration, particularly on the 600 level.

4) I think the chief possibilities for new ore on the Idaho vein lie downward to the SE.

5) In my opinion, diagonal veins have been formed between parallel or converging faults, as previously explained. There is the possibility of finding other diagonals if the intervening rock is hard, inasmuch as most exploration has been along the split faults, rather than in between them.

6) The 45-winze country offers possibilities of disclosing virgin ore.

7) I attach considerable importance to the Morehouse system of faults and think that deeper exploration from the 2700 and 3200 to test this ground is advisable.

8) The Morehouse, Idaho, and 6-3 faults converge downward. As their intersections approach each other, a much fractured and cracked zone should be expected along the locus of the entrance of mineralizing solutions. This zone should be thoroughly explored and justifies the deepening of the Brunswick vertical shaft.

9) I recommend that operations be directed toward the elimination of the Idaho shaft as a working shaft as soon as possible and handling the 45 and 30 winze operations from the Brunswick shaft.

10) I suggest further geological work be directed toward the latter faults of the Idaho to determine if their movement is both pre-ore and post-ore, or only post-ore. It is my impression that they have definitely localized ore in the 3-vein zone and that post-ore movement along them has created minor faulting.

11) I consider it would be helpful in deciphering the ore possibilities to have all important faults and veins drawn in on the Idaho model.

12) Particular study should be made of the relationship between the 16 vein ore and the 1 vein ore in the 2400-45 winze to determine if either vein crosses the other or if the mineralization passes unbroken from the 1 vein to the 16 (Morehouse).

13) In my opinion, the 6-3 fault has been the cause of the Brunswick vein pattern and of the adjacent stringer ore. Therefore, I recommend a program of cross-cutting parallel to the 6-3 fault about 100 feet or so in the footwall in the hope of developing more stringer ore.

14) Since the 6-3 fault is a reverse one, as its hangingwall rides over the I-B block, and the latter in turn rides up on the Morehouse, an east-west shortening ensues (see blocks), with the result that an extension of one of the branches of the Idaho fault, presumably the L fault, must project through the hangingwall of the 6-3 fault. Therefore, follow the L fault to the 6-3 fault and, if possible, beyond the 6-3 fault.

15) All occurrences of black slates observed in levels, raises, and drill holes should be plotted out in plan and section to determine possible vein intersections with them in the hope of developing more "zebra rock" ore.

16) The No. 3 vein zone extends from the Morehouse fault from the New Brunswick to the Old Brunswick shaft and extends above the old 1500 level. It is not impossible this so-called "anticlinal zone" may be repeated upward by interactions of the 36 vein with others of the Idaho system.

Specific Recommendations

Idaho Mine.

17) 700 L. To test the possibility of a parallel footwall vein run a drill hole northerly from a point on the 700 as far west as practicable. Run a SE down hole from the same set up.

18) 700 L. If water conditions permit and it is possible to enter the 700 X-cut, it would be advisable to run a N 30° W down drill hole to test the possible downward extension of the No. 1 vein in this locality.

19) 1500 L. In the X-cut S of the shaft near the 1st X-cut to the IW that cuts the end of the Morehouse fault run an elimination drill hole N 30° W at x30° to test the ground between the 1000 and 1500 levels.

20) 1500 L. Run a long flat elimination IW drill hole from the 16 vein drift, north of 1 drift.

21) 1500 L. Run a W² down hole from the same set up.

22) 2000 L. Inasmuch as the foot of the Morehouse is not prospected to the N, run a flat drill hole north from near the shaft. There is a possibility that the diabase dike was shifted northward on the Morehouse, and that it might have been reopened when the Idaho was mineralized. This is an elimination hole.

23) 2000 L. Run a down drill hole SE from 12 X-cut near its junction with 1 X-cut to explore the footwall side of the Morehouse fault and possible downward extension of the 17 and other parallel veins.

24) 2400 L - 45 Winze. This is virgin ground with good ore possibilities and unknown downward. From the E end of the east X-cut run one highly inclined hole to cut the downward extension of the 16 vein and a northerly down hole to test the downward extension of the 1 vein.

25) 2700 L. Push out 602 drift. If possible try to reach the Morehouse fault by drift or drill holes.

Brunswick Mine.

26) 580 L - 16 Vein. The 16 drift follows flats making upward and to the N from the 16 vein and the latter lies in the hangingwall. There should be ore in the hangingwall between 6 and 8 raises. Also similar flats may occur both above and below the 16 level. Explore.

27) 580 L - 16 Vein east. Follow east end of 16 vein eastward to its intersection with reverse 36 vein and if it passes through the 36 vein follow it to the 6-3 fault and X-cut along the 6-3 fault (100 feet inside) to the intersection of the 6-3 and No. 2 veins (and beyond) for stringer ore.

28) 580 L - 700 L. The reverse dipping 36 vein should intersect 6-3 fault above the 700 L. Explore intersection for stringer ore.

29) 530 L. The relationship between the No. 1 vein and the 36 vein above the 550 level should be determined to learn of possible extensions toward the surface and if 36 might intersect other veins.

30) 800 L - 19 Vein. This vein carries good ore at the end and a good triangular stopping block could be developed without danger of water from Union Hill workings. Protection should be made by drilling an advance diamond drill hole to check for heavy water flow from Union Hill workings.

31) 800 L - 19 Vein. South of X-cut. Explore for possibility of a body of zebra rock between the two splits of 19 vein south of the shaft where the black slates appear.

32) 800 L - 19 Vein. Explore for zebra rock between 619 D and slip in 419 D. Black slates lie between these two slips and slate are making off into the NE wall from 619 D.

33) 800 L - 19 Vein. In NE extension of 619 keep to left for offsetting by black slates.

34) 800 L - Greek Tungsten V. Drill SW from end of 1 X-cut to cut the Greek Tungsten vein from Union Hill.

35) 900 L - 44 Vein. Explore to left near face where black slates appear for zebra rock in this direction.

36) Check up the possibility of zebra rock between 1100 and 900 of 16 vein where vertical section shows an offset.

37) 900 L - 13 D. Explore zone between old 2 D and 13 D to SW on footwall side of No. 1 vein for flat stringer ore making out to SW.

38) 900 L - 642 D. Explore for flat stringer ore to SW of 642 D at its NW end in zone lying in footwall of 22 vein; also test ground on hangingwall of 22 vein to NW of intersection with 642 D. (This is Sam's recommendation).

39) 900 L - 23 Vein. Explore the upward and downward lines of intersection of the planes of 23 vein (reverse dipper) and 7 D and 12 D veins. Also drift SW on 23 vein to its intersection with 112 D.

40) 1100 L - 16 Vein. Possibility of stringer ore in hangingwall between 2 R and 3 R and along strong fault disclosed in hangingwall of wide part opposite 816 drift

41) 1100 L. X-cut northward parallel to 6-3 fault about 100 feet in footwall, starting from shaft station.

42) 1300 L. X-cut parallel to 6-3 fault on its footwall side,

43) 1300 L - 616 Vein. Extend face turn it 30° to right to cut black slates follow them, then with available exposures pick out best showing on which to raise to 1100 level.

44) 2300 L. The huge zone of flats of 1600, 1450 and above projects downward on a pitch beyond the 2300 X-cut workings. The footwall side of the fault should be explored for this extension. Explore for stringer ore in vicinity of 41 D and extend 41/D for extension of this Cathedral and Gulch zones.

EXHIBIT 408

Grass Valley Bonanza Loses Mining Millions

GRASS VALLEY, April 17 (Exclusive) — Idaho-Maryland Mines Corp. produced gold bullion worth \$1,705,311 in 1948, yet operated at a loss of \$144,211. President Edwin Letts Oliver says earnings were disappointing, but that conditions materially improved toward the end of the year. Ore reserves were notably expanded. Two outstanding developments were discovery of a wide vein of profitable gold ore on the 2700-foot level of the old Idaho mine, and improvement of the No. 4 ledge.

Oliver reports that it will be several months before the extent of new orebodies can be determined and substantial tonnages extracted. The company milled 192,058 tons of ore last year, averaging about \$10 a ton. It was taken from the New Brunswick property, except approximately 18,000 tons mined from veins in the Idaho-Maryland mine.

The orebody found on the 2700-foot level of the Idaho mine late in 1948 is reported to be showing a width varying from 20 to 30 feet as drifting progresses and apparently is developing into one of the most important veins discovered for many years in the

Grass Valley area. Idaho-Maryland Mines is now milling 600 tons of ore daily and recently opened a large area in its New Brunswick property to lessees. Most of the miners employed by the company are working on contract basis.

Ore showing good values in gold tellurides is reported to have been found in lower workings of the Stockton Hill property nine miles south of Grass Valley.

Olaf Jenkins to Address Miners at Friday Lunch

An address by Olaf Jenkins, State Mineralogist, of San Francisco, will be the feature of the luncheon meeting of the Mining Association of the Southwest, in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce dining room on Friday, April 22.

Jenkins, who is director of the California Division of Mines, will speak on "The Activities and the Program of the State Division of Mines." He is coming here Friday morning, direct from a meeting of the State Mining Board.

The speaker is expected to dis-

EXHIBIT 409

August 15th, 1949

Mr. Edwin Letts Oliver
c/o Letts-Stay
Tahoe City, California

Dear Mr. Oliver:-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 11th which arrived this morning.

The gold we have up as collateral is leached gold. We are preparing gold which is unleached to replace that now up and have nearly enough to replace the 800 (more or less) fine ounces now in the bank. The unleached gold is of different color than the leached but by tumbling the free gold in a laboratory ball mill a uniform product can be made.

The final outcome of the lumber negotiations was a complete severance with Grass Valley Lumber Company. We are trying to get someone else now to handle the selling or to accept the lumber. Bill Oliver was instrumental in finding two prospects, one of whom has sent a man to look at the set up. The second has not come up. We have found a third group who are sending their expert to look at the mill, dry yard, etc. It will be impossible to get advances. Apparently the lumber business has passed beyond this phase.

As for Carlton Hulin's report, I agree with him that there are places which should be explored as long range possibilities and the sooner we were at that the better.

The Brunswick will not carry itself largely due to high costs and low grade. There is no large high grade area on which we can depend to carry us over weak times. The small high grade areas are becoming fewer in number and worst of all we are developing no new ones of consequence. Time is running out on us.

In the Idaho area the best we can hope for is recapture of pillars and possibly some fault blocks.

August 15th, 1949

The property, to get back on its feet, needs a new highgrade orebody which we will not find in the Brunswick (judging by all past records) nor will we find it in the old workings of the Idaho (judging by information available). It appears that we must strike out toward unexplored areas.

Some of the things that Hulin has cited have been cut at various spots indicating presence of gold bearing quartz but in very few places have quartz veins of ore grade been exposed. Further exploration no doubt is advisable, but the cost of opening some of them is going to be high.

Perhaps a gold price increase and renewed faith in the possibility of earning profits from gold mines will help us over the hump.

If no price increase comes soon serious consideration must be given to acquiring exploration money regardless of cost.

We have mined and milled over two thirds of a million tons of ore since the war with a lot of tired old equipment whose days are numbered. For example, the Old Brunswick headframe is in such bad condition it must be replaced. The main gear on the Brunswick No. 2 Mill must be replaced. We will put a worn one on to keep it going, but will be left with no spare. Spares cost \$6,000 and take three to six months for delivery. There are no spare power lines in either shaft, both of them old, the Idaho being in worst condition. The old Taylor pump on the 1000 and its old pump line are both in bad shape. These are a few of the items which require the services of twice as many mechanics and electricians as should be required.

I am going over all the old maps, reports and other information I can find to give us any leads or information that might lead to short range exploration with a hope of finding quick ore. If you have anything in your files I would like to look it over. I will return it as soon as I have finished with it.

The 200 scale maps are finished and three sets were mailed today, one to you, one to Rip Borden and one to Manington.

Aside from the above I have few troubles.

I shall look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
NEIL O'DONNELL
Neil O'Donnell,
Executive Vice President,
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION.

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The Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation, a Nevada corporation, owns mining properties at Grass Valley, Nevada County, California. These mining properties include the Idaho Maryland and Brunswick mines located on one group of claims approximately 2,000 acres in extent. Another group of claims of approximately 6,000 acres has no active work being performed on them at present. These mining properties produce gold almost exclusively. A small amount of silver is produced as an alloy.

History:-

The original claim in this group, the Eureka, was located in 1851. Adjoining claims, the Idaho and the Maryland, were opened up later and gave the company its name.

Highgrade ore was discovered in 1861. There is no record of production from 1861 to 1863. Between 1863 and 1892 twenty-nine million four hundred seventeen thousand dollars worth of gold was produced from the Idaho group of claims, in fact from a single shoot of ore. Recovery averaged \$40.00 per ton.

In 1894 the hoist was destroyed by fire and the lower levels of the mine flooded. From 1894 to 1918 operations were intermittent and confined to robbing pillars in the upper workings.

During the period 1918 to 1925 unwatering and exploration were carried on by Metals Exploration Company (largely owned by Mr. Harry Payne Whitney). The main shaft was deepened from 1000 to 2000 feet and extensive drifting and cross-cutting was done in an unsuccessful search for ore, particularly they were searching for the downward extension of the Idaho No. 1 ore shoot. This work was abandoned in 1925 and the property was taken over by the present management. A few hundred feet of new exploration disclosed high grade ore which, it is stated, lay only six feet from the nearest work done by the Whitney interests. From 1926 to 1942 the operation was very profitable. In 1942 the mine was closed as a result of War Production Boards Limitation Order L-208. From 1926 until closure in 1942 1,101,518 tons of ore were milled yielding \$22,670,546.

Total production from 1863 to 1942 amounted to 1,996,444 tons of ore which yielded \$55,401,406, or an average of \$27.70 per ton.

Since reopening in 1944 exploration has been closely restricted by limited funds and production has been negligible. The geological potentialities of the mine have been studied by Dr. Alan Bateman of Yale University and by Dr. Carlton Hulin of the University of California.

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IDAHO:

This mine is reached through the Idaho Shaft, an incline shaft, 2700 feet on the incline or 2000 feet vertical.

BRUNSWICK:

There are two shafts on this property an incline shaft 1100 feet deep (Old Brunswick) and an excellently equiped vertical shaft 3460 feet deep (Brunswick).

This property was operated intermittently by several companies from 1895 to 1933. In 1934 title was acquired by the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation and extensive exploration was undertaken. Some 30 veins have been discovered. Approximately 20 of these have been productive of real quantities of ore.

Production during the period 1934 to 1947 inclusive amounted to 2,403,096 tons from which \$17,493,143, or an average of \$7.60 was recovered.

PRODUCTION
-BRUNSWICK

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons Milled</u>	<u>Recovery Per Ton</u>
1944	Closed	Closed
1945	62,922	\$9.34
1946	167,354	7.04
1947	180,742	7.46
1948	173,641	7.64
1949*	89,961	10.62

* January through June.

THE IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

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EARNINGS OF CORPORATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Earning *</u>
1931	\$240,010.33
1932	327,561.24
1933	298,447.46
1934	523,089.88
1935	595,460.24
1936	738,816.64
1937	1,124,804.65
1938	1,193,446.00
1939	955,171.50
1940	1,183,159.42
1941	1,008,315.48
1942	147,974.91
1943	341,027.56 (Loss)
1944	127,269.77 (Loss)
1945	19,618.12
1946	1,310.81 (Loss)
1947	144,648.69 (Loss)
1948	243,307.40 (Loss)

(*After depreciation, depletion & federal taxes.)

Earnings this year (1949) through June is \$211,440.43, before allowance for depreciation, depletion and federal taxes.

Limited ore reserves of good grade make earnings unpredictable.

<u>DIVIDENDS</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1934	\$258,220.80
1935	347,273.50
1936	701,524.45
1937	1,059,383.90
1938	975,257.70
1939	1,066,285.80
1940	1,073,250.80
1941	1,074,020.80
1942	178,976.80

There is no immediate prospect of dividends.

Balance Sheet:

Attached herewith is the Annual Report which includes a balance sheet as of December 30th, 1948. Also attached herewith is a balance sheet as of June 30th, 1949.

Reserves:

Computed reserves as of December 30th, 1948 are as follows:

	<u>Ore</u>	<u>Possible Ore</u>
Idaho Unit	53,217	40,012
Brunswick Unit	<u>95,120</u>	<u>734,685</u>
Total-	148,337	774,695

The 774,695 tons noted here are marginal to sub-marginal. A price increase would make profitable ore of percentages of this blocking depending on amount of increase.

Production Rate:

Ore is currently being milled at a rate of 17,000 tons per month. Net value of gold bullion production for the year through June was \$1,097,794.59, after deduction of mint charges.

Market For Production:

The market for gold is at the United States Mint which is at a fixed price of \$35.00 per ounce in unlimited quantities.

Market For Securities:

The stock is traded on the San Francisco Exchange as an unlisted security. The Corporation has about 1,800 stockholders.

Capitalization:

Capitalization is 2,500,000 shares authorized of which 1,793,718 have been issued. Neil O'Donnell, Executive Vice President, has an option on 100,000 shares of capital stock.

General:

The Corporation owns two sawmills located on property at the mine, the smaller of which is leased. The larger is currently being operated.

The Corporation also owns patents in the United States, Canada, Australia, Mexico, England, France and Belgium on a process for making magnesium salts from serpentine rock, of which there are extensive deposits in all west coast states, totalling many millions of tons.

The mine labor is unionized in a local independent union with whom we are on friendly terms.

This gold mine is located in an area which has been active since 1850, and has produced in excess of 200 million dollars worth of gold. The gold deposits are not shallow-seated deposits such as occur in many gold camps. The Empire Star Company, our neighbor, has developed veins to a depth of 11,000 feet on the dip of the veins, or 5,000 feet vertically and these veins are reported to produce commercial ore in the deepest workings.

The deepest working in the Idaho Maryland property from which ore is being mined is 2700 feet, vertical depth.

Adequate power, water and timber are available.

List of officers is given on the Annual Report attached.

The property now needs money for development, not less than \$500,000 and preferably \$1,000,000.

EXHIBIT 410

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$			Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production		15,772.00	7.68	3,461.628	121,156.98	100.00					- Same -		
2. High Grade Ore (9)		15,772.00	1.68	755.390	26,438.65	21.82							
3. Ore to Crushing Plant		15,772.00	6.00	2,706.238	94,718.33	78.18							
4. Ore Sorted to Waste		910.00	0.31	8.080	282.80	0.23							
5. Ball Mill Heads		14,862.00	6.35	2,698.158	94,435.53	77.95							
6. Losses: - Flotation Tails		14,862.00	0.28	120.058	4,202.03	3.47							
- Cyanide Plant Residues		14,862.00	0.10	41.812	1,463.42	1.21							
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)		14,862.00	5.97	2,536.288	88,770.08	73.27							
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)		15,772.00	7.30	3,291.678	115,208.73	95.09							
BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$					
9. From High Grade Ore	2296	11.51	2694	9.81	755.390	26,438.65	22.95						
10. From Plant Clean Up													
11. From Cyanide Plant					967.572	33,865.02	29.39						
12. From Mill Amalgam			3161	17.37	1,568.716	54,905.06	47.66						
13. From Natural Gold													
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					3,291.678	115,208.73	100.00						
(Based on company assays.)													
IDAHO MILL OPERATION:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$							
1. Ore Production		5,188.00	14.82	2,197.047	76,896.64	100.00							
2. High Grade Ore (9)													
3. Ore to Crushing Plant		5,188.00	14.82	2,197.047	76,896.64	100.00							
4. Ore Sorted to Waste													
5. Ball Mill Heads		5,188.00	14.82	2,197.047	76,896.64	100.00							
6. Losses: - Flotation Tails		5,188.00	0.68	100.658	3,523.03	4.58							
- Cyanide Plant Residues		5,188.00	0.12	18.040	631.40	0.82							
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)		5,188.00	14.02	2,078.349	72,742.21	94.60							
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)		5,188.00	14.02	2,078.349	72,742.21	94.60							
BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$					
9. From High Grade Ore													
10. From Plant Clean Up													
11. From Cyanide Plant						797.968	27,928.88	38.40					
12. From Mill Amalgam			4126	10.84	1,280.381	44,813.33	61.60						
13. From Natural Gold													
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					2,078.349	72,742.21	100.00						
(Based on company assays.)													
Sand Used For Mine Fill:		This Month 1,835	This Year 1,835	Total To Date 95,402 Dry Tons.									

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATION:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$					
							Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production		20,960.00	9.45	5,658.675	198,053.62	100.00	-- Same --				
2. High Grade Ore (9)		20,960.00	1.26	755.390	26,438.65	13.35					
3. Ore to Crushing Plant		20,960.00	8.19	4,903.285	171,614.97	86.65					
4. Ore Sorted to Waste		910.00	0.31	8.080	282.80	0.14					
5. Ball Mill Heads		20,050.00	8.54	4,895.205	171,332.17	86.51					
6. Losses: - Flotation Tailings		20,050.00	0.39	220.716	7,725.06	3.90					
- Cyanide Plant Residues		20,050.00	0.10	59.852	2,094.82	1.06					
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)		20,050.00	8.05	4,614.637	161,512.29	81.55					
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)		20,960.00	8.97	5,370.027	187,950.94	94.90					
BULLION SOURCE:											
9. From High Grade Ore				755.390	26,438.65	14.07					
10. From Plant Clean Up											
11. From Cyanide Plant				1,765.540	61,793.90	32.88					
12. From Mill Amalgam				2,849.097	99,718.39	53.05					
13. From Natural Gold											
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold: (Based on company assays.)				5,370.027	187,950.94	100.00					
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:											
15. Ore Sorted to Waste		910.00	0.31	8.080	282.80	2.80					
16. Brunswick Flotation Tailings		14,526.36	0.29	120.058	4,202.03	41.60					
17. Idaho Flotation Tailings		5,043.19	0.70	100.658	3,523.03	34.87					
18. Cyanide Plant Residues		480.45	4.36	59.852	2,094.82	20.73					
19. Overall Milling Losses:		20,960.00	0.48	288.648	10,102.68	100.00					
BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:											
		Operating Time		Lost Time	Possible	Oper. Time	Total	Tons			
		Days	Hours	Hours	Over. Hrs.	% Of Poss.	Tons	Hour			
Crushing Plant		25	167.6	576.4	744	29.07	14,862	88.68			
#1 Ball Mill		25	533.2	210.8	744	71.66	7,406	13.89			
#2 Ball Mill		25	536.6	207.4	744	72.12	7,456	13.89			
Both Ball Mills		25	1069.8	418.2	1488	71.89	14,862	13.89			
IDAHO OPERATING DATA:											
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)		25	502.25	241.75	744	67.51	5,188	10.33			
LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)											
Sundays & Holidays Out of Ore				248.2		16.68					
Power				45.6		3.07					
Emergency Repairs				14.0		0.95					
Scheduled Repairs				110.4		7.41					
Total:				418.2		28.11					
LEASORS:											
	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return					
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	(No ore milled in January, 1950)								
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	274	16.19	4,434.95	4,117.49					
3. Cartwright	Idaho	Idaho	155	36.54	5,663.00	5,300.14					
4. Dichesare	Old Brunswick	Idaho	347	17.13	5,943.91	5,590.64					
5. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho	283	18.10	5,123.44	4,786.54					
6. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	330	37.00	12,209.61	11,199.10					
7. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho	2,767	12.00	33,213.39	31,099.64					
8. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	1,032	13.61	14,045.22	12,898.46					
Total Idaho Mill:			5,188	15.54	80,633.52	74,992.01					
9. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17					
10. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,830	9.98	18,257.47	17,403.66					
Total Brunswick Mill:			3,289	9.64	31,690.82	29,696.83					
Total:			8,477	13.25	112,324.34	104,688.84					

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	246.81	109.31	770.836	26,979.26	42.45	- Same -				
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	88.83	91.93	233.330	8,166.55	12.85					
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	335.64	104.71	1,004.166	35,145.81	55.30					
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	335.64	4.36	41.812	1,463.42	2.30					
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	335.64	100.35	962.354	33,682.39	53.00					
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	102.65	163.25	478.790	16,757.65	26.37					
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	38.99	258.41	287.864	10,075.24	15.85					
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	3.17	497.38	45.048	1,576.68	2.48					
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	144.81	196.19	811.702	28,409.57	44.70					
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	144.81	4.36	18.040	631.40	0.99					
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	144.81	191.83	793.662	27,778.17	43.71					
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	480.45	132.28	1,815.868	63,555.38	100.00					
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	480.45	4.36	59.852	2,094.82	3.29					
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	480.45	127.92	1,756.016	61,460.56	96.71					
16. Shortage										
17. Overage			9.524	333.34	0.52					
18. Bullion Recovered			1,765.540	61,793.90*	97.23					
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			967.572	33,865.02	54.80					
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			797.968	27,928.88	45.20					
21. Custom - % of Bullion Recovered										
22. Total Bullion (Based on company assays.)			1,765.540	61,793.90	100.00					
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant 1944 through 1949	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues 1944 through 1949	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery 1944 through 1949	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery 1944 through 1949	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944-45	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 47, 48	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 through 1949	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

* Based on part by company assay. - Includes partial tube mill clean up.

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:	Dry Tons					Fine Ozs. Au.					Total Au. \$ % Tot. \$				
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Total \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Total \$
1. Ore Production	15,075.00	7.93	3,415.746	119,551.11	100.00	30,847.00	7.73	6,813.242	238,463.47	100.00	30,847.00	7.73	6,813.242	238,463.47	100.00
2. Highgrade Ore (9)	15,075.00	2.53	1,091.800	38,213.00	31.96	30,847.00	2.10	1,847.190	64,651.65	27.11	30,847.00	2.10	1,847.190	64,651.65	27.11
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	15,075.00	5.40	2,323.946	81,338.11	68.04	30,847.00	5.63	4,966.052	173,811.82	72.89	30,847.00	5.63	4,966.052	173,811.82	72.89
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	952.00	0.31	8.380	293.30	0.25	1,862.00	0.31	16.460	576.10	0.24	1,862.00	0.31	16.460	576.10	0.24
5. Ball Mill Heads	14,123.00	5.74	2,315.566	81,044.81	67.79	28,985.00	5.98	4,949.592	173,235.72	72.65	28,985.00	5.98	4,949.592	173,235.72	72.65
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	14,123.00	0.25	98.180	3,436.30	2.88	28,985.00	0.26	218.238	7,638.33	3.20	28,985.00	0.26	218.238	7,638.33	3.20
- Cyanide Plant Residues	14,123.00	0.11	45.184	1,581.44	1.32	28,985.00	0.11	86.996	3,044.86	1.28	28,985.00	0.11	86.996	3,044.86	1.28
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	14,123.00	5.38	2,172.202	76,027.07	63.59	28,985.00	5.61	4,644.358	162,552.53	68.17	28,985.00	5.61	4,644.358	162,552.53	68.17
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)	15,075.00	7.58	3,264.002	114,240.07	95.55	30,847.00	7.37	6,491.548	227,204.18	95.28	30,847.00	7.37	6,491.548	227,204.18	95.28
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Total \$	
9. From Highgrade Ore	3,064	12.47	4188	9.12	1,091.800	38,213.00	33.44	5,360	12.06	6862	9.39	1,847.190	64,651.65	28.46	
10. From Plant Cleanup					810.320	28,361.20	24.83					1,775.438	62,140.33	27.35	
11. From Cyanide Plant					1,361.882	47,665.87	41.73					2,868.920	100,412.20	44.19	
12. From Mill Amalgam															
13. From Natural Gold															
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					3,264.002	114,240.07	100.00					6,491.548	227,204.18	100.00	
												6,357.546	222,514.11	97.94	
												134.002	4,690.07	2.06	
Total Production:															
By Mint Report:															
Current Estimate:															

IDAHO MILL OPERATION:	Dry Tons					Fine Ozs. Au.					Total Au. \$ % Tot. \$				
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Total \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Total \$
1. Ore Production	4,737.00	17.35	2,347.702	82,169.58	100.00	9,925.00	15.75	4,465.565	156,294.78	100.00	9,925.00	15.75	4,465.565	156,294.78	100.00
2. Highgrade Ore (9)															
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	4,737.00	17.35	2,347.702	82,169.58	100.00	9,925.00	15.75	4,465.565	156,294.78	100.00	9,925.00	15.75	4,465.565	156,294.78	100.00
4. Ore Sorted to Waste															
5. Ball Mill Heads	4,737.00	17.35	2,347.702	82,169.58	100.00	9,925.00	15.75	4,465.565	156,294.78	100.00	9,925.00	15.75	4,465.565	156,294.78	100.00
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	4,737.00	0.56	76.084	2,662.94	3.25	9,925.00	0.62	176.742	6,185.97	3.95	9,925.00	0.62	176.742	6,185.97	3.95
- Cyanide Plant Residues	4,737.00	0.16	20.956	733.46	0.88	9,925.00	0.14	38.996	1,364.86	0.88	9,925.00	0.14	38.996	1,364.86	0.88
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	4,737.00	16.63	2,250.662	78,773.18	95.87	9,925.00	14.99	4,249.827	148,743.95	95.17	9,925.00	14.99	4,249.827	148,743.95	95.17
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	4,737.00	16.63	2,250.662	78,773.18	95.87	9,925.00	14.99	4,249.827	148,743.95	95.17	9,925.00	14.99	4,249.827	148,743.95	95.17
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Total \$	
9. From Highgrade Ore					724.186	25,346.52	32.18					1,520.989	53,234.62	35.79	
10. From Plant Cleanup															
11. From Cyanide Plant					1,526.476	53,426.66	67.82					2,728.838	95,509.33	64.21	
12. From Mill Amalgam	4802	11.13						8928	10.70						
13. From Natural Gold															
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					2,250.662	78,773.18	100.00					4,249.827	148,743.95	100.00	
												4,045.253	141,583.85	95.18	
												204.574	7,160.10	4.82	
Total Production:															
By Mint Return:															
Current Estimate:															

Sand Used For Mine Fill:	This Month 3,418	This Year 5,253	Total To Date 98,820												

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATION:												
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Total \$		
1. Ore Production	19,812.00	10.18	5,763.448	201,720.69	100.00	40,772.00	9.68	11,278.807	394,758.25	100.00		
2. Highgrade Ore (9)	19,812.00	1.93	1,091.800	38,213.00	18.94	40,772.00	1.59	1,847.190	64,651.65	16.37		
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	19,812.00	8.25	4,671.648	163,507.69	81.06	40,772.00	8.09	9,431.617	330,106.60	83.63		
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	952.00	0.31	8.380	293.30	0.15	1,862.00	0.31	16.460	576.10	0.15		
5. Ball Mill Heads	18,860.00	8.65	4,663.268	163,214.39	80.91	38,910.00	8.47	9,415.157	329,530.50	83.48		
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	18,860.00	0.32	174.264	6,099.24	3.02	38,910.00	0.36	394.980	13,824.30	3.50		
- Cyanide Plant Residues	18,860.00	0.12	66.140	2,314.90	1.15	38,910.00	0.11	125.992	4,409.72	1.12		
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	18,860.00	8.21	4,422.864	154,800.25	76.74	38,910.00	8.00	8,894.185	311,296.48	78.86		
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	19,812.00	9.74	5,514.664	193,013.25	95.68	40,772.00	9.22	10,741.375	375,948.13	95.23		
BULLION SOURCE:												
9. From Highgrade Ore			1,091.800	38,213.00	19.80			1,847.190	64,651.65	17.20		
10. From Plant Cleanup												
11. From Cyanide Plant			1,534.506	53,707.72	27.83			3,296.427	115,374.95	30.69		
12. From Mill Amalgam			2,888.358	101,092.53	52.37			5,597.758	195,921.53	52.11		
13. From Natural Gold												
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			5,514.664	193,013.25	100.00	Total Production:		10,741.375	375,948.13	100.00		
						By Mint Return:		10,402.799	364,097.96	96.85		
						Current Estimate:		338.576	11,850.17	3.15		
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:												
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	952.00	0.31	8.380	293.30	3.37	1,862.00	0.31	16.460	576.10	3.07		
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	13,791.46	3.25	98.180	3,436.30	39.46	28,317.82	0.27	218.238	7,638.33	40.60		
17. Idaho Flotation Tails	4,583.24	0.58	76.084	2,662.94	30.58	9,626.43	0.64	176.742	6,185.97	32.88		
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	485.30	4.77	66.140	2,314.90	26.59	965.75	4.57	125.992	4,409.72	23.45		
19. Overall Milling Losses:	19,812.00	0.44	248.784	8,707.44	100.00	40,772.00	0.46	537.432	18,810.12	100.00		
BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:												
	Operating Time		Lost Time	Possible	Oper. Time	Total Tons	Operating Time		Lost Time	Possible	Oper. Time	Total Tons
	Days	Hours	Hours	Oper. Hrs.	% Possible	Tons	Days	Hours	Hours	Oper. Hrs.	% Possible	Tons
Crushing Plant	24	156.6	515.4	672	23.30	14,123	49	324.2	1091.8	1416	22.90	28,985
#1 Ball Mill	24	517.6	154.4	672	77.02	7,505	49	1050.8	365.2	1416	74.20	14,911
#2 Ball Mill	24	456.5	215.5	672	67.93	6,618	49	993.1	422.9	1416	70.13	14,074
Both Ball Mills	24	974.1	369.9	1344	72.47	14,123	49	2043.9	788.1	2832	72.17	28,985
IDAHO OPERATING DATA:												
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	24	422.05	249.95	672	62.80	4,737	49	924.30	491.7	1416	65.27	9,925
LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)												
Sundays & Holidays			198.6		14.77				446.8		15.77	
Out of Ore			36.4		2.70				36.4		1.28	
Power									45.6		1.62	
Emergency Repairs			25.9		1.93				39.9		1.40	
Scheduled Repairs			109.0		8.12				219.4		7.75	
Total:			369.9		27.52				788.1		27.82	
LEASERS:												
	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return	LEASERS:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	697	16.41	11,435.41	10,638.04	1. Bird		697	16.41	11,435.41	10,638.04
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	389	12.72	4,947.46	4,716.20	2. Carter		663	14.15	9,382.41	8,833.69
3. McLeod (Cartwright)	Idaho	Idaho	145	39.21	5,685.47	5,321.44	3. McLeod (Cartwright)		300	37.83	11,348.47	10,621.58
4. Silicani (Dichesare)	Old Brunswick	Idaho (Highgrade Only)			2,706.34	2,695.51	4. Silicani (Dichesare)		347	24.93	8,650.25	8,286.15
5. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho	323	26.99	8,718.92	8,192.64	5. Lampiae		606	22.84	13,842.36	12,979.18
6. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	339	28.75	9,747.92	9,246.85	6. Straub		669	32.82	21,957.53	20,445.95
7. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho	1,961	15.27	29,950.06	28,655.40	7. Veale		4,728	13.36	63,163.45	59,755.04
8. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	883	14.17	12,507.81	11,580.10	8. Williams		1,915	13.87	26,553.03	24,478.56
Total Idaho Mill:			4,737	18.09	85,699.39	81,046.18	Total Idaho Mill:		9,925	16.76	166,332.91	156,038.19
9. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick					9. Gale		1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
10. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	2,815	14.65	41,246.73	39,970.83	10. Veale		4,645	12.35	59,504.20	57,374.49
Total Brunswick Mill:			2,815	14.65	41,246.73	39,970.83	Total Brunswick Mill:		6,104	11.41	72,937.55	69,667.66
Total Both Mills:			7,552	16.81	126,946.12	121,017.01	Total Both Mills:		16,029	14.93	239,270.46	225,705.85

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Total \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	247.48	97.72	690.970	24,183.95	42.13	494.29	103.51	1,461.806	51,163.21	42.30
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	84.06	77.22	185.456	6,490.96	11.30	172.89	84.78	418.786	14,657.51	12.11
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	331.54	92.52	876.426	30,674.91	53.43	667.18	98.66	1,880.592	65,820.72	54.41
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	331.54	4.77	45.184	1,581.44	2.75	667.18	4.57	86.996	3,044.86	2.52
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	331.54	87.75	831.242	29,093.47	50.68	667.18	94.09	1,793.596	62,775.86	51.89
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	115.85	140.17	463.952	16,238.32	28.28	218.50	151.01	942.742	32,995.97	27.28
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	35.74	270.00	275.704	9,649.64	16.82	74.73	263.95	563.568	19,724.88	16.31
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	2.17	390.06	24.184	846.44	1.47	5.34	453.77	69.232	2,423.12	2.00
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	153.76	173.87	763.840	26,734.40	46.57	298.57	184.69	1,575.542	55,143.97	45.59
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	153.76	4.77	20.956	733.46	1.28	298.57	4.57	38.996	1,364.86	1.13
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	153.76	169.10	742.884	26,000.94	45.29	298.57	180.12	1,536.546	53,779.11	44.46
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	485.30	118.30	1,640.266	57,409.31	100.00	965.75	125.25	3,456.134	120,964.69	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	485.30	4.77	66.140	2,314.90	4.03	965.75	4.57	125.992	4,409.72	3.65
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	485.30	113.53	1,574.126	55,094.41	95.97	965.75	120.68	3,330.142	116,554.97	96.35
16. Shortage			39.620	1,386.69	2.41			33.715	1,180.02	0.97
17. Overage										
18. Bullion Recovered			1,534.506	53,707.72	93.56			3,296.427	115,374.95*	95.38
19. Brunswick - % Of Bullion Recovered			810.320	28,361.20	52.80			1,775.438	62,140.33	53.85
20. Idaho - % Of Bullion Recovered			724.186	25,346.52	47.20			1,520.989	53,234.62	46.15
21. Total Bullion:			1,534.506	53,707.72	100.00			3,296.427	115,374.95	100.00
Total All Concentrate to Cyanide Plant 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00	/* Corrected to mint return./				
Total All Concentrate Residues 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 45	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage 1946, 47, 48	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:						THIS YEAR TO DATE								
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production	16,438.00	6.16	2,893.108	101,258.79	100.00	47,285.00	7.15	9,657.148	338,000.19	100.00				
2. Highgrade Ore (9)	16,438.00	1.66	779.062	27,267.17	26.93	47,285.00	1.94	2,626.252	91,918.82	27.20				
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	16,438.00	4.50	2,114.046	73,991.62	73.07	47,285.00	5.21	7,030.896	246,081.37	72.80				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	1,461.00	0.31	12.872	450.52	0.44	3,323.00	0.31	29.332	1,026.62	0.30				
5. Ball Mill Heads	14,977.00	4.91	2,101.174	73,541.10	72.63	43,962.00	5.57	7,001.564	245,054.75	72.50				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	14,977.00	0.23	99.138	3,469.83	3.43	43,962.00	0.25	317.376	11,108.16	3.29				
Cyanide Residues	14,977.00	0.13	54.888	1,921.08	1.90	43,962.00	0.11	141.884	4,965.94	1.47				
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	14,977.00	4.55	1,947.148	68,150.19	67.30	43,962.00	5.21	6,542.304	228,980.65	67.74				
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)	16,438.00	5.80	2,726.210	95,417.36	94.23	47,285.00	6.79	9,168.556	320,899.47	94.94				
BULLION SOURCE:														
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From Highgrade Ore	3736	7.30	2812	9.70	779.062	27,267.17	28.57	9096	10.11	9694	9.48	2,626.252	91,918.82	28.65
10. From Plant Cleanup			522	10.96	163.499	5,722.47	6.00			522	10.96	163.499	5,722.47	1.78
11. From Cyanide Plant					686.546	24,029.11	25.18					2,461.984	86,169.44	26.85
12. From Mill Amalgam			2331	16.47	1,097.103	38,398.61	40.25			7935	17.28	3,916.821	137,088.74	42.72
13. Total Bullion:					2,726.210	95,417.36	100.00					9,168.556	320,899.47	100.00
Total Production Through 3/31/50 Mint Return Through 3/25/50 March Production Not Shipped 3/25														
8,685.741 482.815 16,898.53 5.27														
IDAHO MILL OPERATION:						THIS YEAR TO DATE								
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production	4,325.00	22.80	2,817.723	98,620.31	100.00	14,250.00	18.11	7,372.660	258,043.10	100.00				
2. Highgrade Ore (9)	4,325.00	22.80	2,817.723	98,620.31	100.00	14,250.00	18.11	7,372.660	258,043.10	100.00				
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	4,325.00	22.80	2,817.723	98,620.31	100.00	14,250.00	18.11	7,372.660	258,043.10	100.00				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	4,325.00	22.80	2,817.723	98,620.31	100.00	14,250.00	18.11	7,372.660	258,043.10	100.00				
5. Ball Mill Heads	4,325.00	22.80	2,817.723	98,620.31	100.00	14,250.00	18.11	7,372.660	258,043.10	100.00				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	4,325.00	0.45	55.054	1,926.89	1.95	14,250.00	0.57	231.796	8,112.86	3.15				
- Cyanide Plant Residues	4,325.00	0.18	21.926	767.41	0.79	14,250.00	0.15	60.922	2,132.27	0.82				
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	4,325.00	22.17	2,740.743	95,926.01	97.26	14,250.00	17.39	7,079.942	247,797.97	96.03				
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	4,325.00	22.17	2,740.743	95,926.01	97.26	14,250.00	17.39	7,079.942	247,797.97	96.03				
BULLION SOURCE:														
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From Highgrade Ore					964.772	33,767.02	35.20					964.772	33,767.02	13.64
10. From Plant Cleanup			2475	13.64	484.023	16,940.81	17.67			2475	13.64	2,005.012	70,175.43	28.31
11. From Cyanide Plant					1,291.948	45,218.18	47.13					4,110.158	143,855.52	58.05
12. From Mill Amalgam			4211	10.74								7,079.942	247,797.97	100.00
13. Total Bullion:					2,740.743	95,926.01	100.00					6,838.328	239,341.48	96.58
Total Production Through 3/31/50 Mint Return Through 3/25/50 March Production Not Shipped 3/25														
241.614 8,456.49 3.42														
Sand Used For Mine Fill: This Month 1,245 - This Year 6,498 - Total To Date: 100,065														

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATION:						THIS YEAR TO DATE								
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production	20,763.00	9.63	5,710.831	199,879.10	100.00	61,535.00	9.69	17,029.808	596,043.29	100.00				
2. Highgrade Ore (9)	20,763.00	1.32	779.062	27,267.17	13.64	61,535.00	1.49	2,626.252	91,918.82	15.42				
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	20,763.00	8.31	4,931.769	172,611.93	86.36	61,535.00	8.20	14,403.556	504,124.47	84.58				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	1,461.00	0.31	12.872	450.52	0.23	3,323.00	0.31	29.332	1,026.62	0.17				
5. Ball Mill Heads	19,302.00	8.92	4,918.897	172,161.41	86.13	58,212.00	8.64	14,374.224	503,097.85	84.41				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	19,302.00	0.28	154.192	5,396.72	2.70	58,212.00	0.33	549.172	19,221.02	3.23				
Cyanide Residues	19,302.00	0.14	76.814	2,688.49	1.34	58,212.00	0.12	202.806	7,098.21	1.19				
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	19,302.00	8.50	4,687.891	164,076.20	82.09	58,212.00	8.19	13,622.246	476,778.62	79.99				
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	20,763.00	9.21	5,466.953	191,343.37	95.73	61,535.00	9.24	16,248.498	568,697.44	95.41				
BULLION SOURCE:														
9. From Highgrade Ore			779.062	27,267.17	14.26			2,626.252	91,918.82	16.16				
10. From Plant Cleanup			1,128.271	39,489.49	20.63			1,128.271	39,489.49	6.94				
11. From Cyanide Plant			1,170.569	40,969.92	21.41			4,466.996	156,344.87	27.50				
12. From Mill Amalgam			2,389.051	83,616.79	43.70			8,026.979	280,944.26	49.40				
13. Total Bullion:			5,466.953	191,343.37	100.00			16,248.498	568,697.44	100.00				
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:														
14. Ore Sorted to Waste	1,461.00	0.31	12.872	450.52	5.27	3,323.00	0.31	29.332	1,026.62	3.75				
15. Brunswick Flotation Tails	14,642.90	0.24	99.138	3,469.83	40.65	42,960.72	0.26	317.376	11,108.16	40.62				
16. Idaho Flotation Tails	4,191.54	0.46	55.054	1,926.89	22.58	13,817.97	0.59	231.796	8,112.86	29.66				
17. Cyanide Plant Residues	467.56	5.75	76.814	2,688.49	31.50	1,433.31	4.95	202.806	7,098.21	25.97				
18. Overall Milling Losses:	20,763.00	0.41	243.878	8,535.73	100.00	61,535.00	0.44	781.310	27,345.85	100.00				
BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:														
	Operating Time Days	Hours	Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Of Poss.	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time Days	Hours	Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Of Poss.	Total Tons	Tons Hour
Crushing Plant	26	201.7	542.3	744.0	27.11	14,977	74.25	75	525.9	1,634.1	2,160.0	24.34	43,962	83.59
#1 Ball Mill	26	584.7	163.9	748.6	78.10	8,057	13.78	75	1,635.5	529.1	2,164.6	75.55	22,968	14.04
#2 Ball Mill	26	502.2	245.6	747.8	67.15	6,920	13.78	75	1,495.3	668.5	2,163.8	69.10	20,994	14.04
Both Ball Mills (* Incls. 8.4) (Hrs. Oper. in) (April.)	26	1,086.9*	409.5	1,496.4	72.63	14,977	13.78	75	3,130.8	1,197.6	4,328.4	72.33	43,962	14.04
IDAHO OPERATING DATA:														
Crushing Plant	20							20						
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	19	357.5	386.5	744	48.05	4,325	12.10	68	1,281.8	878.2	2,160	59.34	14,250	11.12
LOST TIME RECORD: (BRUNSWICK)														
Sundays & Holidays			196.3		13.12					643.1		14.85		
Out of Ore			30.8		2.06					67.2		1.55		
Power										45.6		1.05		
Emergency Repairs			91.1		6.09					131.0		3.04		
Scheduled Repairs			91.3		6.10					310.7		7.18		
Total:			409.5		27.37					1,197.6		27.67		
LEASERS:														
	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return			Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return		
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	No Milling.					1. Bird	697	16.41	11,435.41	10,638.04		
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	527		5,687.57	5,406.78	2. Carter	1,190	12.66	15,069.98	14,240.47			
3. McLeod (Cartwright)	Idaho	Idaho	No Milling.				3. McLeod	300	37.83	11,348.47	10,621.58			
4. Silicani (Dichessare)	Old Brunswick	Idaho	471	11.03	5,195.68	4,955.58	4. Silicani	818	16.93	13,845.93	13,241.73			
5. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho	381	17.91	6,825.00	6,311.00	5. Lampiae	987	20.90	20,667.36	19,290.18			
6. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	271	27.42	7,427.00	7,055.43	6. Straub	940	31.26	29,384.53	27,501.38			
7. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho	1,944	15.13	29,404.69	28,225.62	7. Veale	6,672	13.87	92,568.14	87,980.66			
8. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho	138	12.99	1,792.49	1,683.87	8. Wilbur	138	12.99	1,792.49	1,683.87			
9. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	593	23.94	14,197.05	13,381.90	9. Williams	2,508	16.25	40,750.08	37,860.46			
Total Idaho Mill:			4,325	16.31	70,529.48	67,020.18	Total Idaho Mill:	14,250	16.62	236,862.39	223,058.37			
1. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick (Discontinued)					1. Gale	1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17			
2. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	3,209	7.73	24,793.06	23,542.58	2. Veale	7,854	10.73	84,297.26	80,917.07			
Total Brunswick Mill:			3,209	7.73	24,793.06	23,542.58	Total Bruns. Mill:	9,313	10.49	97,730.61	93,210.24			
Total Both Mills:			7,534	12.65	95,322.54	90,562.76	Total Both Mills:	23,563	14.20	334,593.00	316,268.61			

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	241.09	104.33	718.678	25,153.73	45.46	735.38	103.78	2,180.484	76,316.94	43.29
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	93.01	82.13	218.266	7,639.31	13.81	265.90	83.85	637.052	22,296.82	12.65
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	334.10	98.15	936.944	32,793.04	59.27	1,001.28	98.49	2,817.536	98,613.76	55.94
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	334.10	5.75	54.888	1,921.08	3.47	1,001.28	4.96	141.884	4,965.94	2.82
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	334.10	92.40	882.056	30,871.96	55.80	1,001.28	93.53	2,675.652	93,647.82	53.12
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	94.37	138.82	374.288	13,100.08	23.68	312.87	147.33	1,317.030	46,096.05	26.15
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	36.94	236.27	249.362	8,727.67	15.78	111.67	254.79	812.930	28,452.55	16.14
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	2.15	327.80	20.136	704.76	1.27	7.49	417.61	89.368	3,127.88	1.77
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	133.46	168.83	643.786	22,532.51	40.73	432.03	179.79	2,219.328	77,676.48	44.06
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	133.46	5.75	21.926	767.41	1.39	432.03	4.94	60.922	2,132.27	1.21
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	133.46	163.08	621.860	21,765.10	39.34	432.03	174.85	2,158.406	75,544.21	42.85
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	467.56	118.33	1,580.730	55,325.55	100.00	1,433.31	123.00	5,036.864	176,290.24	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	467.56	5.75	76.814	2,688.49	4.86	1,433.31	4.95	202.806	7,098.21	4.03
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	467.56	112.58	1,503.916	52,637.06	95.14	1,433.31	118.05	4,834.058	169,192.03	95.97
16. Shortage			333.347	11,667.14	21.09			367.062	12,847.16	7.28
17. Bullion Recovered			1,170.569	40,969.92	74.05			4,466.996	156,344.87	88.69
18. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			686.546	24,029.11	58.65			2,461.984	86,169.44	55.11
19. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			484.023	16,940.81	41.35			2,005.012	70,175.43	44.89
20. Total Bullion:			1,170.569	40,969.92	100.00			4,466.996	156,344.87	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944-45	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 47, 48	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1940

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATION:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production	20,381.00	8.30	4,836.423	169,274.81	100.00	81,996.00	9.33	21,866.231	765,318.10	100.00
2. High Grade Ore (9)	20,381.00	1.58	920.601	32,221.04	19.03	81,996.00	1.51	3,546.853	124,139.86	16.22
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	20,381.00	6.72	3,915.822	137,053.77	80.97	81,996.00	7.82	18,319.378	641,178.24	83.78
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	1,393.00	0.31	12.268	429.38	0.25	4,716.00	0.31	41.600	1,456.00	0.20
5. Ball Mill Heads	18,988.00	7.19	3,903.554	136,624.39	80.72	77,200.00	8.29	18,277.778	639,722.24	83.58
6. Losses: Flotation Tails	18,988.00	0.29	155.986	5,459.51	3.23	77,200.00	0.32	705.158	24,680.53	3.21
Cyanide Plant Residues	18,988.00	0.15	80.550	2,819.25	1.67	77,200.00	0.13	283.356	9,917.46	1.30
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	18,988.00	6.75	3,667.018	128,345.63	75.82	77,200.00	7.84	17,289.264	605,124.25	79.07
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	20,381.00	7.88	4,587.619	160,566.67	94.86	81,996.00	8.89	20,836.117	729,264.11	95.29
BULLION SOURCE:										
9. From High Grade Ore			920.601	32,221.04	20.06			3,546.853	124,139.86	17.02
10. From Plant Clean Up								1,128.271	39,489.49	5.41
11. From Cyanide Plant			1,297.551	45,414.28	28.28			5,764.547	201,759.15	27.66
12. From Mill Amalgam			2,369.467	82,931.35	51.66			10,396.446	363,875.61	49.91
13. From Natural Gold										
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			4,587.619	160,566.67	100.00	Total Production Through 4/30 Mint Return Through 4/22 April Production Not Shipped 4/22		20,836.117 19,962.828 873.289	729,264.11 698,698.99 30,565.12	100.00 95.80 4.20
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:										
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	1,393.00	0.31	12.268	429.38	4.93	4,716.00	0.31	41.600	1,456.00	4.04
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	13,591.36	0.25	96.208	3,367.28	38.67	56,552.08	0.26	413.584	14,475.44	40.15
17. Idaho Flotation Tails	4,933.71	0.42	59.778	2,092.23	24.02	18,751.68	0.54	291.574	10,205.09	28.30
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	462.93	6.09	80.550	2,819.25	32.38	1,896.24	5.23	283.356	9,917.46	27.51
19. Overall Milling Losses:	20,381.00	0.43	248.804	8,708.14	100.00	81,916.00	0.44	1,030.114	36,053.99	100.00

BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper.Hrs.	Oper. Time % of Poss.	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper.Hrs.	Oper. Time % of Poss.	Total Tons	Tons Hour
	Days	Hours						Days	Hours					
Crushing Plant	25	168.7	551.3	720	23.43	13,899	82.39	100	694.6	2,185.4	2,880	24.11	57,861	83.30
#1 Ball Mill	25	500.4	215.0	715.4	69.95	6,926	13.84	100	2135.9	744.1	2,880	74.16	29,894	13.99
#2 Ball Mill	25	504.2	212.0	716.2	70.40	6,973	13.84	100	1999.5	880.5	2,880	69.42	27,967	13.99
Both Ball Mills	25	1,004.6	427.0	1,431.6*	70.17	13,899	13.84	100	4135.4	1,624.6	5,760	71.80	57,861	13.99
IDAHO OPERATING DATA: (*8.4 Hours included in March Operation.)														
Crushing Plant	18							38						
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	18	433.0	287.0	720	60.13	5,089	11.75	86	1714.8	1,165.2	2,880	59.54	19,339	11.28
LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)														
Sundays & Holidays			247.2		17.26					890.3		15.45		
Out of Ore			55.7		3.90					122.9		2.13		
Power			6.4		0.45					52.0		0.90		
Emergency Repairs										131.0		2.28		
Scheduled Repairs			117.7		8.22					428.4		7.44		
Total:			427.0		29.83					1,624.6		28.20		

Leasers:	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Prod.	Gross \$ Return	Leasers:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Prod.	Gross \$ Return
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	944	11.13	10,506.16	10,135.24	1. Bird	1,641	13.37	21,941.57	20,773.28
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	492	6.55	3,222.24	2,956.57	2. Carter	1,682	10.88	18,292.22	17,197.04
3. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho	275	21.29	5,854.66	5,475.46	3. Lampiae	1,262	21.02	26,522.02	24,765.64
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho	196	21.06	4,127.90	3,944.54	4. McLeod	496	31.20	15,476.37	14,566.12
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	316	11.18	3,532.48	3,234.60	5. Silicani	818	16.93	13,845.93	13,241.73
6. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho	188	8.01	1,505.11	1,412.80	6. Straub	1,256	26.21	32,917.01	30,735.98
7. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	698	7.70	5,377.54	5,004.79	7. Veale	8,652	14.06	121,685.13	115,791.26
8. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho	1,900	14.71	29,116.99	27,810.60	8. Wilbur	326	10.12	3,297.60	3,096.67
9.							9. Williams	3,206	14.39	46,127.62	42,865.25
Total Idaho:			5,089	12.43	63,243.08	59,974.60	Total Idaho:	19,339	15.52	300,105.47	283,032.97
1. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick	695	6.58	4,570.65	4,193.09	1. Gale	1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
2. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	991	27.76	27,507.80	27,055.55	2. Lystrup	695	6.58	4,570.65	4,193.09
							3. Veale	8,845		111,805.06	107,972.62
Total Brunswick:			1,686	19.03	32,078.45	31,248.64	Total Brunswick:	10,999	11.80	129,809.06	124,458.88
Total:			6,775	14.07	95,321.53	91,223.24	Total:	30,338	14.17	429,914.53	407,491.85

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	214.18	102.79	629.004	22,015.14	43.28	949.56	103.55	2,809.488	98,332.08	43.29
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	93.46	73.59	196.514	6,877.99	13.52	359.36	81.19	833.566	29,174.81	12.84
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	307.64	93.92	825.518	28,893.13	56.80	1,308.92	97.41	3,643.054	127,506.89	56.13
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	307.64	6.09	53.530	1,873.55	3.68	1,308.92	5.23	195.414	6,839.49	3.01
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	307.64	87.83	771.988	27,019.58	53.12	1,308.92	92.18	3,447.640	120,667.40	53.12
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	108.96	109.40	340.592	11,920.72	23.44	421.83	137.54	1,657.622	58,016.77	25.54
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	43.47	211.86	263.124	9,209.34	18.10	155.14	242.76	1,076.054	37,661.89	16.58
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	2.86	294.10	24.032	841.12	1.65	10.35	383.48	113.400	3,969.00	1.75
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	155.29	141.48	627.748	21,971.18	43.20	587.32	169.67	2,847.076	99,647.66	43.87
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	155.29	6.09	27.020	945.70	1.86	587.32	5.24	87.942	3,077.97	1.36
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	155.29	135.39	600.728	21,025.48	41.34	587.32	164.43	2,759.134	96,569.69	42.51
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	462.93	109.87	1,453.266	50,864.31	100.00	1,896.24	119.79	6,490.130	227,154.55	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	462.93	6.09	80.550	2,819.25	5.54	1,896.24	5.23	283.356	9,917.46	4.37
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	462.93	103.78	1,372.716	48,045.06	94.46	1,896.24	114.56	6,206.774	217,237.09	95.63
16. Shortage			75.165	2,630.78	5.17			442.227	15,477.94	6.81
17. Overage										
18. Bullion Recovered			1,297.551	45,414.28	89.29			5,764.547	201,759.15	88.82
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			729.716	25,540.06	56.23			3,191.700	111,709.50	55.36
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			567.835	19,874.22	43.77			2,572.847	90,049.65	44.64
21. Total Bullion:			1,297.551	45,414.28	100.00			5,764.547	201,759.15	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant /1944 Through 1949/	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues /1944 Through 1949/	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery /1944 Through 1949/	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery /1944 Through 1949/	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 45	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 47, 48	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 Thru. 1949	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

MILL REPORT

PERIOD MAY 1ST - MAY 20TH

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:						PERIOD MAY 1ST - MAY 20TH					THIS YEAR TO DATE				
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$					
1. Ore Production	9,991.00	10.89	3,108.577	108,800.19	100.00	72,568.00	7.67	15,910.800	556,878.01	100.00					
2. High Grade Ore (9)	9,991.00	1.77	506.007	17,710.24	16.28	72,568.00	1.95	4,052.860	141,850.10	25.47					
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	9,991.00	9.12	2,602.570	91,089.95	83.72	72,568.00	5.72	11,857.940	415,027.91	74.53					
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	707.00	0.33	6.620	231.70	0.21	5,423.00	0.31	48.220	1,687.70	0.31					
5. Ball Mill Heads	9,284.00	9.79	2,595.950	90,858.25	83.51	67,145.00	6.16	11,809.720	413,340.21	74.22					
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	9,284.00	0.29	76.002	2,660.07	2.44	67,145.00	0.26	489.586	17,135.51	3.08					
- Cyanide Plant Residues	9,284.00	0.19	50.232	1,758.12	1.62	67,145.00	0.13	245.646	8,597.61	1.54					
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	9,284.00	9.31	2,469.716	86,440.06	79.45	67,145.00	5.77	11,074.488	387,607.09	69.60					
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)	9,991.00	10.42	2,975.723	104,150.30	95.73	72,568.00	7.30	15,127.348	529,457.19	95.07					

BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore	3521	5.03	1829	9.68	506.007	17,710.24	17.00	17066	8.31	14726	9.63	4,052.860	141,850.10	26.80	
10. From Plant Clean Up			883	8.89	224.200	7,847.00	7.53			1405	9.66	387.699	13,569.47	2.56	
11. From Cyanide Plant					754.568	26,409.88	25.36					3,946.268	138,119.38	26.08	
12. From Mill Amalgam			3173	16.45	1,490.948	52,183.18	50.11			14076	16.76	6,740.521	235,918.24	44.56	
13. Total Bullion					2,975.723	104,150.30	100.00						15,127.348	529,457.19	100.00

IDAHO MILL OPERATION:						PERIOD MAY 1ST - MAY 20TH					THIS YEAR TO DATE				
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$					
1. Ore Production	3,907.00	9.45	1,054.671	36,913.49	100.00	23,246.00	15.24	10,118.679	354,153.77	100.00					
2. High Grade Ore (9)															
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	3,907.00	9.45	1,054.671	36,913.49	100.00	23,246.00	15.24	10,118.679	354,153.77	100.00					
4. Ore Sorted to Waste															
5. Ball Mill Heads	3,907.00	9.45	1,054.671	36,913.49	100.00	23,246.00	15.24	10,118.679	354,153.77	100.00					
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	3,907.00	0.44	48.980	1,714.30	4.64	23,246.00	0.51	340.554	11,919.39	3.37					
- Cyanide Plant Residues	3,907.00	0.24	27.124	949.34	2.58	23,246.00	0.17	115.066	4,027.31	1.13					
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	3,907.00	8.77	978.567	34,249.85	92.78	23,246.00	14.56	9,663.059	338,207.07	95.50					
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	3,907.00	8.77	978.567	34,249.85	92.78	23,246.00	14.56	9,663.059	338,207.07	95.50					

BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore															
10. From Plant Clean Up										2475	13.64		964.772	33,767.02	9.99
11. From Cyanide Plant					417.702	14,619.57	42.69						2,990.549	104,669.22	30.95
12. From Mill Amalgam			1786	10.99	560.865	19,630.28	57.31			18502	10.80		5,707.738	199,770.83	59.06
13. Total Bullion:					978.567	34,249.85	100.00						9,663.059	338,207.07	100.00

SAND USED FOR MINE FILL: THIS MONTH 130 - THIS YEAR 6,628 - TOTAL TO DATE 100,195

PERIOD MAY 1ST - MAY 20TH

MILL REPORT

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATIONS:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$			
1. Ore Production		13,898.00	10.48	4,163.248	145,713.68	100.00	95,814.00	9.51	26,029.479	911,031.78	100.00			
2. High Grade Ore (9)		13,898.00	1.27	506.007	17,710.24	22.15	95,814.00	1.48	4,052.860	141,850.10	15.57			
3. Ore to Crushing Plant		13,898.00	9.21	3,657.241	128,003.44	87.85	95,814.00	8.03	21,976.619	769,181.68	84.43			
4. Ore Sorted to Waste		707.00	0.33	6.620	231.70	0.16	5,423.00	0.31	48.220	1,687.70	0.19			
5. Ball Mill Heads		13,191.00	9.69	3,650.621	127,771.74	87.69	90,391.00	8.49	21,928.399	767,493.98	84.24			
6. Losses - Flotation Tails		13,191.00	0.33	124.982	4,374.37	3.00	90,391.00	0.32	830.140	29,054.90	3.19			
- Cyanide Plant Residues		13,191.00	0.21	77.356	2,707.46	1.86	90,391.00	0.14	360.712	12,624.92	1.38			
7. Mill Recovery		13,191.00	9.15	3,448.283	120,689.91	82.83	90,391.00	8.03	20,737.547	725,814.16	79.67			
8. Overall Mill Recovery		13,898.00	9.96	3,954.290	138,400.15	94.98	95,814.00	9.06	24,790.407	867,664.26	95.24			
BULLION SOURCE:														
9. From High Grade Ore				506.007	17,710.24	12.80			4,052.860	141,850.10	16.35			
10. From Plant Clean Up				224.200	7,847.00	5.66			1,352.471	47,336.49	5.45			
11. From Cyanide Plant				1,172.270	41,029.45	29.64			6,936.817	242,788.60	27.98			
12. From Mill Amalgam				2,051.813	71,813.46	51.90			12,448.259	435,689.07	50.22			
13. Total Bullion:				3,954.290	138,400.15	100.00			24,790.407	867,664.26	100.00			
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:														
14. Ore Sorted to Waste		707.00	0.33	6.620	231.70	3.17	5,423.00	0.31	48.220	1,687.70	3.90			
15. Brunswick Flotation Tails		9,031.76	0.29	76.002	2,660.07	36.37	65,583.84	0.26	489.586	17,135.51	39.51			
16. Idaho Flotation Tails		3,770.80	0.45	48.980	1,714.30	23.45	22,522.48	0.53	340.554	11,919.39	27.49			
17. Cyanide Plant Residues		388.44	6.97	77.356	2,707.46	37.01	2,284.68	5.53	360.712	12,624.92	29.10			
18. Overall Milling Losses:		13,898.00	0.53	208.958	7,313.53	100.00	95,814.00	0.45	1,239.072	43,367.52	100.00			
BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:														
	<u>Operating Time</u>	<u>Lost Time</u>	<u>Possible</u>	<u>Oper. Time</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Operating Time</u>	<u>Lost Time</u>	<u>Possible</u>	<u>Oper. Time</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tons</u>		
	Days	Hours	Hours	Oper. Hrs.	Tons	Hours	Days	Hours	Oper. Hrs.	Tons	Hours	Hour		
Crushing Plant	19	99.3	380.7	480	20.68	9,284	93.49	119	793.9	2566.1	3360	23.62	67,145	84.58
#1 Ball Mill	19	421.5	58.5	480	87.81	5,155	12.23	119	2557.4	802.6	3360	76.11	35,049	13.72
#2 Ball Mill	19	337.6	142.4	480	70.33	4,129	12.23	119	2337.1	1022.9	3360	69.55	32,096	13.72
Both Ball Mills	19	759.1	200.9	960	79.07	9,284	12.23	119	4894.5	1825.5	6720	72.83	67,145	13.72
IDAHO OPERATING DATA:														
Crushing Plant	19							57						
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	19	377.1	102.9	480	78.56	3,907	10.36	105	2091.9	1268.1	3360	62.25	23,246	11.11
LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK):														
Sundays & Holidays			48		5.00					938.3		13.96		
Out of Ore			31.8		3.31					154.7		2.30		
Power			2.2		0.23					54.2		0.80		
Emergency Repairs										131.0		1.95		
Scheduled Repairs			118.9		12.39					547.3		8.15		
Total:			200.9		20.93					1825.5		27.17		
LEASERS:														
	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Prod.	Gross \$ Return				Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Prod.	Gross \$ Return	
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	No Milling					1. Bird			1,641	13.37	21,941.57	20,773.28	
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	180	11.43	2,056.67	1,920.58	2. Carter			1,862	10.93	20,348.89	19,117.62	
3. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho	331	15.62	5,171.67	4,731.14	3. Lampiae			1,593	19.90	31,693.69	29,496.78	
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho	220	19.68	4,330.41	3,963.99	4. McLeod			716	27.66	19,806.78	18,530.11	
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	336	7.26	2,440.34	2,208.74	5. Straub			1,592	22.21	35,357.35	32,944.72	
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	No Milling					6. Silicani			818	16.93	13,845.93	13,241.73	
7. Spritzer	Idaho	Idaho	445	7.89	3,510.15	3,240.28	7. Spritzer			445	7.89	3,510.15	3,240.28	
8. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho	1498	9.43	14,133.56	13,325.28	8. Veale			10,150	13.38	135,818.69	129,116.54	
9. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho	115	9.76	1,122.31	1,013.36	9. Wilbur			441	10.02	4,419.91	4,110.03	
10. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	782	6.51	5,092.19	4,660.01	10. Williams			3,988	12.84	51,219.81	47,525.26	
Total Idaho Mill:			3907	9.69	37,857.30	35,063.38	Total Idaho Mill:			23,246	14.54	337,962.77	318,096.35	
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	2405	9.18	22,087.66	20,848.33	1. Henry			2,405	9.18	22,087.66	20,848.33	
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick	604	7.79	4,706.63	4,456.95	2. Lystrup			1,299	7.14	9,277.28	8,650.04	
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	2280	12.46	28,410.58	27,285.65	3. Veale			11,125	12.60	140,215.64	135,258.27	
Total Brunswick Mill:			5289	10.44	55,204.87	52,590.93	Total Brunswick Mill:			16,288	11.36	185,013.93	177,049.81	
Total All Leases:			9196	10.12	93,062.17	87,654.31	Total All Leases:			39,534	13.23	522,976.70	495,146.16	

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

PAGE THREE

MILL REPORT

PERIOD MAY 1ST - MAY 20TH

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	182.05	103.92	540.530	18,918.55	48.25	1,131.61	103.61	3,350.018	117,250.63	44.02
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	70.19	90.26	181.012	6,335.42	16.16	429.55	82.67	1,014.578	35,510.23	13.33
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	252.24	100.12	721.542	25,253.97	64.41	1,561.16	97.85	4,364.596	152,760.86	57.35
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	252.24	6.97	50.232	1,758.12	4.49	1,561.16	5.51	245.646	8,597.61	3.23
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	252.24	93.15	671.310	23,495.85	59.92	1,561.16	92.34	4,118.950	144,163.25	54.12
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	101.73	86.14	250.360	8,762.60	22.35	523.56	127.55	1,907.982	66,779.37	25.07
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	31.92	146.21	133.340	4,666.90	11.90	187.06	226.28	1,209.394	42,328.79	15.89
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	2.55	206.38	15.036	526.26	1.34	12.90	348.47	128.436	4,495.26	1.69
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	136.20	102.47	398.736	13,955.76	35.59	723.52	157.01	3,245.812	113,603.42	42.65
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	136.20	6.97	27.124	949.34	2.42	723.52	5.57	115.066	4,027.31	1.51
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	136.20	95.50	371.612	13,006.42	33.17	723.52	151.44	3,130.746	109,576.11	41.14
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Pl.	388.44	100.94	1,120.278	39,209.73	100.00	2,284.68	116.59	7,610.408	266,364.28	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	388.44	6.97	77.356	2,707.46	6.90	2,284.68	5.53	360.712	12,624.92	4.74
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	388.44	93.97	1,042.922	36,502.27	93.10	2,284.68	111.06	7,249.696	253,739.36	95.26
16. Shortage								312.879	10,950.76	4.11
17. Overage			129.348	4,527.18	11.54					
18. Bullion Recovered			1,172.270	41,029.45	104.64			6,936.817	242,788.60	91.15
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			754.568	26,409.88	64.36			3,946.268	138,119.38	56.88
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			417.702	14,619.57	35.64			2,990.549	104,669.22	43.12
21. Total Bullion:			1,172.270	41,029.45	100.00			6,936.817	242,788.60	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Pl. - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 45	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 47, 48	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 thru 1949	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

MILL REPORT

PERIOD OF MAY 21ST - JUNE 17TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:																
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$					
1. Ore Production	12,386.00	8.15	2,883.884	100,935.92	100.00		84,954.00	7.74	18,794.684	657,813.93	100.00					
2. Highgrade Ore (9)	12,386.00	1.12	396.601	13,881.03	13.76		84,954.00	1.83	4,449.461	155,731.13	23.67					
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	12,386.00	7.03	2,487.283	87,054.89	86.24		84,954.00	5.91	14,345.223	502,082.80	76.33					
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	679.00	0.34	6.570	229.95	0.23		6,102.00	0.31	54.790	1,917.65	0.29					
5. Ball Mill Heads	11,707.00	7.42	2,480.713	86,824.94	86.01		78,852.00	6.35	14,290.433	500,165.15	76.04					
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	11,707.00	0.26	87.738	3,070.83	3.04		78,852.00	0.26	577.324	20,206.34	3.07					
- Cyanide Plant Residues	11,707.00	0.12	38.748	1,356.18	1.34		78,852.00	0.13	284.394	9,953.79	1.52					
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	11,707.00	7.04	2,354.227	82,397.93	81.63		78,852.00	5.96	13,428.715	470,005.02	71.45					
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)	12,386.00	7.77	2,750.828	96,278.96	95.39		84,954.00	7.37	17,878.176	625,736.15	95.12					
BULLION SOURCE:																
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$		
9. From Highgrade Ore 2001	6.94		14.99	9.26	396.601	13,881.03	14.42	19067	8.17	16225	9.60	4,449.461	155,731.13	24.88		
10. From Plant Clean Up					808.624	28,301.84	29.40			1405	9.66	387.699	13,569.47	2.17		
11. From Cyanide Plant					1,545.603	54,096.09	56.18			17728	16.38	4,754.892	166,421.22	26.60		
12. From Mill Amalgam			3152	17.16								8,286.124	290,014.33	46.35		
13. From Natural Gold																
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					2,750.828	96,278.96	100.00					17,878.176	625,736.15	100.00		
IDAHO MILL OPERATION:																
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$					
1. Ore Production	4,476.00	9.48	1,212.811	42,448.40	100.00		27,722.00	14.31	11,331.490	396,602.17	100.00					
2. Highgrade Ore (9)																
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	4,476.00	9.48	1,212.811	42,448.40	100.00		27,722.00	14.31	11,331.490	396,602.17	100.00					
4. Ore Sorted to Waste																
5. Ball Mill Heads	4,476.00	9.48	1,212.811	42,448.40	100.00		27,722.00	14.31	11,331.490	396,602.17	100.00					
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	4,476.00	0.36	46.272	1,619.52	3.81		27,722.00	0.49	386.826	13,538.91	3.41					
- Cyanide Plant Residues	4,476.00	0.15	19.032	666.12	1.57		27,722.00	0.17	134.098	4,693.43	1.19					
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	4,476.00	8.97	1,147.507	40,162.76	94.62		27,722.00	13.65	10,810.566	378,369.83	95.40					
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	4,476.00	8.97	1,147.507	40,162.76	94.62		27,722.00	13.65	10,810.566	378,369.83	95.40					
BULLION SOURCE:																
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$		
9. From Highgrade Ore					488.304	17,090.64	42.55			2475	13.64	964.772	33,767.02	8.92		
10. From Plant Clean Up					659.203	23,072.12	57.45					3,478.853	121,759.86	32.18		
11. From Cyanide Plant			2052	11.24						20554	10.84	6,366.941	222,842.95	58.90		
12. From Mill Amalgam																
13. From Natural Gold																
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					1,147.507	40,162.76	100.00					10,810.566	378,369.83	100.00		
Sand Used For Mine Fill:											This Month:	306	This Year:	6,934	Total To Date:	100,501

MILL REPORT

PERIOD OF MAY 21ST - JUNE 17TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATION:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production	16,862.00	8.50	4,096.695	143,384.32	100.00	112,676.00	9.36	30,126.174	1,054,416.10	100.00
2. Highgrade Ore (9)	16,862.00	0.82	396.601	13,881.03	9.68	112,676.00	1.38	4,449.461	155,731.13	14.77
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	16,862.00	7.68	3,700.094	129,503.29	90.32	112,676.00	7.98	25,676.713	898,684.97	85.23
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	679.00	0.34	6.570	229.95	0.16	6,102.00	0.31	54.790	1,917.65	0.18
5. Ball Mill Heads	16,183.00	7.99	3,693.524	129,273.34	90.16	106,574.00	8.41	25,621.923	896,767.32	85.05
6. Losses: - Flotation Tails	16,183.00	0.29	134.010	4,690.35	3.27	106,574.00	0.32	964.150	33,745.25	3.20
- Cyanide Plant Residues	16,183.00	0.12	57.780	2,022.30	1.41	106,574.00	0.14	418.492	14,647.22	1.39
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	16,183.00	7.58	3,501.734	122,560.69	85.48	106,574.00	7.95	24,239.281	848,374.85	80.46
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	16,862.00	8.09	3,898.335	136,441.72	95.16	112,676.00	8.91	28,688.742	1,004,105.98	95.23
BULLION SOURCE:										
9. From Highgrade Ore			396.601	13,881.03	10.18			4,449.461	155,731.13	15.50
10. From Plant Clean Up								1,352.471	47,336.49	4.72
11. From Cyanide Plant			1,296.928	45,392.48	33.27			8,233.745	288,181.08	28.70
12. From Mill Amalgam			2,204.806	77,168.21	56.55			14,653.065	512,857.28	51.08
13. From Natural Gold										
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			3,898.335	136,441.72	100.00			28,688.742	1,004,105.98	100.00
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:										
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	679.00	0.34	6.570	229.95	3.31	6,102.00	0.31	54.790	1,917.65	3.81
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	11,426.22	0.27	87.738	3,070.83	44.24	77,010.06	0.26	577.324	20,206.34	40.16
17. Idaho Flotation Tails	4,338.08	0.37	46.272	1,619.52	23.33	26,860.56	0.50	386.826	13,538.91	26.92
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	418.70	4.83	57.780	2,022.30	29.12	2,703.38	5.42	418.492	14,647.22	29.11
19. Overall Milling Losses:	16,862.00	0.41	198.360	6,942.60	100.00	112,676.00	0.45	1,437.432	50,310.12	100.00

BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour
	Days	Hours						Days	Hours					
Crushing Plant	23	149.2	522.8	672	22.20	11,707	78.47	142	943.1	3,088.9	4,032	23.40	78,852	83.61
#1 Ball Mill	23	522.0	150.0	672	77.67	6,932	13.28	142	3,079.4	952.6	4,032	76.38	42,044	13.65
#2 Ball Mill	23	359.5	312.5	672	53.49	4,775	13.28	142	2,696.6	1,335.4	4,032	66.87	36,808	13.65
Both Ball Mills	23	881.5	462.5	1344	65.58	11,707	13.28	142	5,776.0	2,288.0	8,064	71.62	78,852	13.65

IDAHO OPERATING DATA:														
Crushing Plant	23	76.1	595.9	672	11.32	4,476	58.82	80	286.1*	3,745.9	4,032	7.10	17,797	62.21
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	23	416.6	255.4	672	62.00	4,476	10.74	128	2,508.5	1,523.5	4,032	62.21	27,722	11.05

LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)														
Sundays & Holidays			247.0			18.38		(* Crushing Plant started operation 3/4/50. Operating time estimated to 5/20/50.)						
Out of Ore			98.5			7.34								
Power														
Emergency Repairs														
Scheduled Repairs			117.0			8.70								
Total:			462.5			34.42								

Leasers	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return	Leasers	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return
1. Bird	Old Bruns.	Idaho	720	8.64	6,221.21	5,792.99	1. Bird	2,361	11.93	28,162.78	26,566.27
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	185	6.05	1,119.44	1,049.46	2. Carter	2,047	10.49	21,468.33	20,167.08
3. Lampias	Idaho	Idaho (No Milling)					3. Lampias	1,593	19.90	31,693.69	29,496.78
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho	240	32.36	7,765.94	7,207.18	4. McLeod	956	28.84	27,572.72	25,737.29
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	199	8.02	1,596.88	1,475.75	5. Straub	1,791	20.63	36,954.23	34,420.47
6. Silicani	Old Bruns.	Idaho	663	10.43	6,912.12	6,556.39	6. Silicani	1,481	14.02	20,758.05	19,798.12
7. Spritzer	Idaho	Idaho	195	6.01	1,172.82	1,084.47	7. Spritzer	640	7.32	4,682.97	4,324.75
8. Veale	Old Bruns.	Idaho	515	10.82	5,570.53	5,327.43	8. Veale	10,665	13.26	141,389.22	134,443.97
9. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho	200	9.98	1,996.99	1,846.58	9. Wilbur	641	10.01	6,416.90	5,956.61
10. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	979	8.14	7,969.75	7,365.63	10. Williams	4,967	11.92	59,189.56	54,890.89
11. Novak	Brunswick	Idaho	580	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07	11. Novak	580	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07
Total Idaho Mill:			4,476	9.88	44,221.99	41,318.95	Total Idaho Mill:	27,722	13.79	382,184.76	359,415.30
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	4,206	7.31	30,765.98	28,873.36	1. Henry	6,611	8.00	52,853.64	49,721.69
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick	667	9.25	6,170.53	5,869.94	2. Lystrup	1,966	7.86	15,447.81	14,519.98
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	2,913	9.36	27,277.70	25,921.76	3. Veale	14,038	11.93	167,493.34	161,180.03
4. Gale	(Discontinued)						4. Gale	1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
Total Brunswick Mill:			7,786	8.25	64,214.21	60,665.06	Total Bruns. Mill:	24,074	10.35	249,228.14	237,714.87
Total All Leases:			12,262	8.84	108,436.20	101,984.01	Total All Leases:	51,796	12.19	631,412.90	597,130.17

MILL REPORT

PERIOD OF MAY 21ST - JUNE 17TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	200.74	99.98	573.442	20,070.47	46.02	1,332.35	103.07	3,923.460	137,321.10	44.30
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	80.04	90.14	206.136	7,214.76	16.54	509.59	83.84	1,220.714	42,724.99	13.78
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	280.78	97.18	779.578	27,285.23	62.56	1,841.94	97.75	5,144.174	180,046.09	58.08
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	280.78	4.83	38.748	1,356.18	3.10	1,841.94	5.40	284.394	9,953.79	3.21
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	280.78	92.35	740.830	25,929.05	59.46	1,841.94	92.35	4,859.780	170,092.30	54.87
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	85.71	99.43	243.482	8,521.87	19.54	609.27	123.59	2,151.464	75,301.24	24.29
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	48.01	147.44	202.246	7,078.61	16.23	235.07	210.18	1,411.640	49,407.40	15.94
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	4.20	172.23	20.668	723.38	1.66	17.10	305.18	149.104	5,218.64	1.68
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	137.92	118.36	466.396	16,323.86	37.43	861.44	150.83	3,712.208	129,927.28	41.91
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	137.92	4.83	19.032	666.12	1.53	861.44	5.45	134.098	4,693.43	1.51
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	137.92	113.53	447.364	15,657.74	35.90	861.44	145.38	3,578.110	125,233.85	40.40
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	418.70	104.15	1,245.974	43,609.09	100.00	2,703.38	114.66	8,856.382	309,973.37	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	418.70	4.83	57.780	2,022.30	4.64	2,703.38	5.42	418.492	14,647.22	4.73
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	418.70	99.32	1,188.194	41,586.79	95.36	2,703.38	109.24	8,437.890	295,326.15	95.27
16. Shortate								204.145	7,145.07	2.30
17. Overage			108.734	3,805.69	8.73					
18. Bullion Recovered			1,296.928	45,392.48	104.09			8,233.745	288,181.08	92.97
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			808.624	28,301.84	62.35			4,754.892	166,421.22	57.75
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			488.304	17,090.64	37.65			3,478.853	121,759.86	42.25
21. Total Bullion:			1,296.928	45,392.48	100.00			8,233.745	288,181.08	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant / 1944 Through 1949 /	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues / 1944 Through 1949 /	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery / 1944 Through 1949 /	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery / 1944 Through 1949 /	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage / 1944, 45 /	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage / 1946, 47, 48 /	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage / 1949 /	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage / 1944 Thru 1949 /	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT

PERIOD JUNE 18TH - JULY 15TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production		10,527.00	8.56	2,573.112	90,058.91	100.00	95,481.00	7.83	21,367.796	747,872.84	100.00				
2. High Grade Ore (9)		10,527.00	1.52	456.118	15,964.13	17.73	95,481.00	1.80	4,905.579	171,695.26	22.95				
3. Ore to Crushing Plant		10,527.00	7.04	2,116.994	74,094.78	82.27	95,481.00	6.03	16,462.217	576,177.58	77.05				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste		776.00	0.34	7.470	261.45	0.29	6,878.00	0.32	62.260	2,179.10	0.29				
5. Ball Mill Heads		9,751.00	7.57	2,109.524	73,833.33	81.98	88,603.00	6.48	16,399.957	573,998.48	76.76				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails		9,751.00	0.25	68.268	2,389.38	2.65	88,603.00	0.26	645.592	22,595.72	3.02				
- Cyanide Plant Residues		9,751.00	0.13	36.694	1,284.29	1.43	88,603.00	0.13	321.088	11,238.08	1.51				
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)		9,751.00	7.19	2,004.562	70,159.66	77.90	88,603.00	6.09	15,433.277	540,164.68	72.23				
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)		10,527.00	8.18	2,460.680	86,123.79	95.63	95,481.00	7.46	20,338.856	711,859.94	95.18				
BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Ozs. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Ozs. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore	1602	9.97	1845	8.65	456.118	15,964.13	30.39	20669	8.31	18070	9.50	4,905.579	171,695.26	24.12	
10. From Plant Clean Up												1405	387.699	13,569.47	1.91
11. From Cyanide Plant					747.620	26,166.70	51.08						5,502.512	192,587.92	27.05
12. From Mill Amalgam			2781	15.82	1,256.942	43,992.96	18.53			20009	16.69	9,543.066	334,007.29	46.92	
13. From Natural Gold															
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					2,460.680	86,123.79	100.00						20,338.856	711,859.94	100.00
IDAHO MILL OPERATION:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production		679.00	49.09	952.323	33,331.31	100.00	28,401.00	15.14	12,283.813	429,933.48	100.00				
2. High Grade Ore (9)															
3. Ore to Crushing Plant		679.00	49.09	952.323	33,331.31	100.00	28,401.00	15.14	12,283.813	429,933.48	100.00				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste															
5. Ball Mill Heads		679.00	49.09	952.323	33,331.31	100.00	28,401.00	15.14	12,283.813	429,933.48	100.00				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails		679.00	0.62	11.982	419.37	1.25	28,401.00	0.49	398.808	13,958.28	3.25				
- Cyanide Plant Residues		679.00	0.16	3.112	108.92	0.34	28,401.00	0.17	137.210	4,802.35	1.12				
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)		679.00	48.31	937.229	32,803.02	98.41	28,401.00	14.48	11,747.795	411,172.85	95.63				
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)		679.00	48.31	937.229	32,803.02	98.41	28,401.00	14.48	11,747.795	411,172.85	95.63				
BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Ozs. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Ozs. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore															
10. From Plant Clean Up				1880	10.46	5 62.089	19,673.12	59.97			4355	12.27	1,526.861	53,440.14	13.00
11. From Cyanide Plant						140.958	4,933.53	15.04					3,619.811	126,693.39	30.81
12. From Mill Amalgam				727	11.27	234.182	8,196.37	24.99			21281	10.86	6,601.123	231,039.32	56.19
13. From Natural Gold															
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:						937.229	32,803.02	100.00					11,747.795	411,172.85	100.00
Sand Used For Mine Fill:		This Month -None-		This Year: 6,934		Total To Date: 100,501									

MILL REPORT

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD JUNE 18TH - JULY 15TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATION:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production	11,206.00	11.01	3,525.435	123,390.22	100.00	123,882.00	9.51	33,651.609	1,177,806.32	100.00				
2. High Grade Ore (9)	11,206.00	1.42	456.118	15,964.13	12.94	123,882.00	1.39	4,905.579	171,695.26	14.58				
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	11,206.00	9.59	3,069.317	107,426.09	87.06	123,882.00	8.12	28,746.030	1,006,111.06	85.42				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	776.00	0.34	7.470	261.45	0.21	6,878.00	0.32	62.260	2,179.10	0.18				
5. Ball Mill Heads	10,430.00	10.27	3,061.847	107,164.64	86.85	117,004.00	8.58	28,683.770	1,003,931.96	85.24				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	10,430.00	0.27	80.250	2,808.75	2.28	117,004.00	0.31	1,044.400	36,554.00	3.10				
- Cyanide Plant Residues	10,430.00	0.13	39.806	1,393.21	1.13	117,004.00	0.14	458.298	16,040.43	1.37				
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	10,430.00	9.87	2,941.791	102,962.68	83.44	117,004.00	8.13	27,181.072	951,337.53	80.77				
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	11,206.00	10.61	3,397.909	118,926.81	96.38	123,882.00	9.07	32,086.651	1,123,032.79	95.35				
BULLION SOURCE:														
9. From High Grade Ore			456.118	15,964.13	13.42			4,905.579	171,695.26	15.29				
10. From Plant Clean Up			562.089	19,673.12	16.54			1,914.560	67,009.61	5.97				
11. From Cyanide Plant			888.578	31,100.23	26.15			9,122.323	319,281.31	28.43				
12. From Mill Amalgam			1,491.124	52,189.33	43.89			16,144.189	565,046.61	50.31				
13. From Natural Gold														
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			3,397.909	118,926.81	100.00			32,086.651	1,123,032.79	100.00				
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:														
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	776.00	0.34	7.470	261.45	5.85	6,878.00	0.32	62.260	2,179.10	3.97				
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	9,481.19	0.25	68.268	2,389.38	53.54	86,491.25	0.26	645.592	22,595.72	41.25				
17. Idaho Flotation Tails	656.12	0.64	11.982	419.37	9.40	27,516.68	0.51	398.808	13,958.28	25.49				
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	292.69	4.76	39.806	1,393.21	31.21	2,996.07	5.35	458.298	16,040.43	29.29				
19. Overall Milling Losses	11,206.00	0.40	127.526	4,463.41	100.00	123,882.00	0.44	1,564.958	54,773.53	100.00				
BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:														
	Operating Time Days - Hours		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time Days - Hours		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour
Crushing Plant	23	115.0	557.0	672	17.11	9751	84.79	165	1058.1	3645.9	4704	22.50	88603	83.74
#1 Ball Mill	23	338.2	333.8	672	50.32	4562	13.49	165	3417.6	1286.4	4704	72.65	46606	13.64
#2 Ball Mill	23	384.4	287.6	672	57.20	5189	13.49	165	3081.0	1623.0	4704	65.50	41997	13.64
Both Ball Mills	23	722.6	621.4	1344	53.76	9751	13.49	165	6498.6	2909.4	9408	69.07	88603	13.64
IDAHO OPERATING DATA:														
Crushing Plant	4	17.9	654.1	672	2.66	679	37.93	84	304.0	4400.0	4704	6.46	18476	60.76
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	3	63.5	608.5	672	9.45	679	10.69	131	2572.0	2132.0	4704	54.67	28401	11.04
LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)														
Sundays & Holidays Out of Ore			244.2		18.17					1429.5		15.20		
Power			74.0		5.51					327.2		3.48		
Emergency Repairs										54.2		0.58		
Scheduled Repairs			303.2		22.56					131.0		1.40		
Total:			621.4		46.24					2909.4		30.92		

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT

PERIOD JUNE 18TH - JULY 15TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

LEASERS:	LOCATION	MILL UNIT	DRY TONS	\$/TON	TOTAL \$ PRODUCED	GROSS \$ RETURN	DRY TONS	\$/TON	TOTAL \$ PRODUCED	GROSS \$ RETURN
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	(No Milling)				2,361	11.93	28,162.78	26,566.27
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	(No Milling)				2,047	10.49	21,468.33	20,167.08
3. Lampias	Idaho	Idaho	360	21.30	7,668.46	7,146.06	1,953	20.15	39,362.15	36,642.84
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho	(No Milling)				956	28.84	27,572.72	25,737.29
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	(No Milling)				1,791	20.63	36,954.23	34,420.47
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Idaho	(Highgrade & A.R. Only)		1,008.28	1,001.63	1,481	14.70	21,766.33	20,799.75
7. Spritzer	Idaho	Idaho	(No Milling)				640	7.32	4,682.97	4,324.75
8. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho	319	15.82	5,048.09	4,813.85	10,984	13.33	146,437.31	139,257.82
9. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho	(No Milling)				641	10.01	6,416.90	5,956.61
10. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	(No Milling)				4,967	11.92	59,189.56	54,890.89
11. Novak	Brunswick	Idaho	(No Milling)				580	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07
Total Idaho Mill:			679	20.21	13,724.83	12,961.54	28,401	13.94	395,909.59	372,376.84
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	2,879	8.32	23,952.81	22,462.39	9,490	8.09	76,806.45	72,184.08
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick	621	8.56	5,315.66	5,003.47	2,587	8.03	20,763.47	19,523.45
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	3,254	7.22	23,495.71	22,321.81	17,292	11.04	190,989.05	183,501.84
4. Novak	Brunswick	Brunswick	518	6.90	3,572.45	3,344.92	518	6.90	3,572.45	3,344.92
5. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick	(Discontinued)				1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Brunswick	(Highgrade Only)		563.99	560.19			563.99	560.19
Total Brunswick Mill:			7,272	7.82	56,900.62	53,692.78	31,346	9.77	306,128.76	291,407.65
Total All Leasers:			7,951	8.88	70,625.45	66,654.32	59,747	11.75	702,038.35	663,784.49

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT

PERIOD JUNE 18TH - JULY 15TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	202.01	94.08	543.014	19,005.49	62.89	1,534.36	101.88	4,466.474	156,326.59	45.95
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	67.80	96.36	186.666	6,533.31	21.62	577.39	85.31	1,407.380	49,258.30	14.48
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	269.81	94.65	729.680	25,538.80	84.51	2,111.75	97.35	5,873.854	205,584.89	60.43
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	269.81	4.76	36.894	1,284.29	4.25	2,111.75	5.32	321.088	11,238.08	3.30
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	269.81	89.89	692.986	24,254.51	80.26	2,111.75	92.03	5,552.766	194,346.81	57.13
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	15.55	182.29	80.988	2,834.58	9.38	624.82	125.05	2,232.452	78,135.82	22.97
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	6.21	281.74	49.988	1,749.58	5.79	241.28	212.02	1,461.628	51,156.98	15.04
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	1.12	87.25	2.792	97.72	0.32	18.22	291.79	151.896	5,316.36	1.56
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	22.88	204.63	133.768	4,681.88	15.49	884.32	152.22	3,845.976	134,609.16	39.57
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	22.88	4.76	3.112	108.92	0.36	884.32	5.43	137.210	4,802.35	1.42
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	22.88	199.87	130.656	4,572.96	15.13	884.32	146.79	3,708.766	129,806.81	38.15
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	292.69	103.25	863.448	30,220.68	100.00	2,996.07	113.55	9,719.830	340,194.05	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	292.69	4.76	39.806	1,393.21	4.61	2,996.07	5.35	458.298	16,040.43	4.72
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	292.69	98.49	823.642	28,827.47	95.39	2,996.07	108.20	9,261.532	324,153.62	95.28
16. Shortage								139.209	4,872.31	1.43
17. Overage			64.936	2,272.76	7.52					
18. Bullion Recovered			888.578	31,100.23	102.91			9,122.323	319,281.31	93.85
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			747.620	26,166.70	84.13			5,502.512	192,587.92	60.31
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			140.958	4,933.53	15.87			3,619.811	126,693.39	39.69
21. Total Bullion			888.578	31,100.23	100.00			9,122.323	319,281.31	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 45	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 47, 48	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD JULY 16 - AUGUST 12, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:						THIS YEAR TO DATE				
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production	12,667.00	8.67	3,138.575	109,850.13	100.00	108,148.00	7.93	24,506.371	857,722.97	100.00
2. High Grade Ore (9)	12,667.00	2.03	737.256	25,803.96	23.49	108,148.00	1.83	5,642.835	197,499.22	23.03
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	12,667.00	6.64	2,401.319	84,046.17	76.51	108,148.00	6.10	18,863.536	660,223.75	76.97
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	700.00	0.33	6.640	232.40	0.21	7,578.00	0.32	68.900	2,411.50	0.28
5. Ball Mill Heads	11,967.00	7.00	2,394.679	83,813.77	76.30	100,570.00	6.54	18,794.636	657,812.25	76.69
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	11,967.00	0.27	93.702	3,279.57	2.99	100,570.00	0.26	739.294	25,875.29	3.02
- Cyanide Plant Res.	11,967.00	0.09	32.472	1,136.52	1.03	100,570.00	0.12	353.560	12,374.60	1.44
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	11,967.00	6.63	2,268.505	79,397.68	72.28	100,570.00	6.16	17,701.782	619,562.36	72.23
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)	12,667.00	8.31	3,005.761	105,201.64	95.77	108,148.00	7.56	23,344.617	817,061.58	95.26

BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore	1959	13.17	2581	10.00	737.256	25,803.96	24.53	22628	8.73	20651	9.56	5,642.835	197,499.22	24.18	
10. From Plant Clean Up										1405	9.16	387.699	13,569.47	1.66	
11. From Cyanide Plant					749.337	26,226.79	24.93			23377	16.56	6,251.849	218,814.71	26.78	
12. From Mill Amalgam			3368	15.79	1,519,168	53,170.89	50.54					11,062.234	387,178.18	47.38	
13. From Natural Gold															
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					3,005.761	105,201.64	100.00						23,344.617	817,061.58	100.00

IDAHO MILL OPERATION:						THIS YEAR TO DATE				
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production			(No Ore Milled In This Period.)			28,401.00	15.14	12,283.813	429,933.48	100.00
2. High Grade Ore (9)										
3. Ore to Crushing Plant						28,401.00	15.14	12,283.813	429,933.48	100.00
4. Ore Sorted to Waste										
5. Ball Mill Heads						28,401.00	15.14	12,283.813	429,933.48	100.00
6. Losses - Flotation Tails						28,401.00	0.49	398.808	13,958.28	3.25
- Cyanide Plant Res.						28,401.00	0.17	137.210	4,802.35	1.12
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)						28,401.00	14.48	11,747.795	411,172.85	95.63
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)						28,401.00	14.48	11,747.795	411,172.85	95.63

BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	
9. From High Grade Ore						(No Ore Milled In This Period.)			
10. From Plant Clean Up					4355	12.27	1,526.861	53,440.14	13.00
11. From Cyanide Plant							3,619.811	126,693.39	30.81
12. From Mill Amalgam					21281	10.86	6,601.123	231,039.32	56.19
13. From Natural Gold									
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:							11,747.795	411,172.85	100.00

Sand Used For Mine Fill:	This Month 2,519	This Year 9,453	Total To Date: 103,020
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IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD JULY 16 - AUGUST 12, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATION:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production	12,667.00	8.67	3,138.575	109,850.13	100.00	136,549.00	9.43	36,790.184	1,287,656.45	100.00				
2. High Grade Ore (9)	12,667.00	2.03	737.256	25,803.96	23.49	136,549.00	1.45	5,642.835	197,499.22	15.34				
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	12,667.00	6.64	2,401.319	84,046.17	76.51	136,549.00	7.98	31,147.349	1,090,157.23	84.66				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	700.00	0.33	6.640	232.40	0.21	7,578.00	0.32	68.900	2,411.50	0.19				
5. Ball Mill Heads	11,967.00	7.00	2,394.679	83,813.77	76.30	128,971.00	8.43	31,078.449	1,087,745.73	84.47				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	11,967.00	0.27	93.702	3,279.57	2.99	128,971.00	0.31	1,138.802	39,833.57	3.09				
- Cyanide Plant Residues	11,967.00	0.09	32.472	1,136.52	1.03	128,971.00	0.13	490.770	17,176.95	1.33				
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	11,967.00	6.63	2,268.505	79,397.68	72.28	128,971.00	7.99	29,449.577	1,030,735.21	80.05				
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	12,667.00	8.31	3,005.761	105,201.64	95.77	136,549.00	8.99	35,092.412	1,228,234.43	95.39				
<u>FROM BULLION SOURCE:</u>														
9. From High Grade Ore			737.256	25,803.96	24.53			5,642.835	197,499.22	16.07				
10. From Plant Clean Up								1,914.560	67,009.61	5.45				
11. From Cyanide Plant			749.337	26,226.79	24.93			9,871.660	345,508.10	28.13				
12. From Mill Amalgam			1,519.168	53,170.89	50.54			17,663.357	618,217.50	50.35				
13. From Natural Gold														
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			3,005.761	105,201.64	100.00			35,092.412	1,228,234.43	100.00				
<u>METALLURGICAL LOSSES:</u>														
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	700.00	0.33	6.640	232.40	5.01	7,578.00	0.32	68.900	2,411.50	4.05				
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	11,658.16	0.28	93.702	3,279.57	70.55	98,149.41	0.26	739.294	25,875.29	43.55				
17. Idaho Flotation Tails						27,516.68	0.51	398.803	13,958.28	23.50				
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	308.84	3.68	32.472	1,136.52	24.44	3,304.91	5.20	490.770	17,176.95	28.90				
19. Overall Milling Losses:	12,667.00	0.37	132.814	4,648.49	100.00	136,549.00	0.44	1,697.772	59,422.02	100.00				
<u>BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:</u>														
	Operating Time Days	Hours	Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper.Hrs.	Oper.Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time Days	Hours	Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper.Hrs.	Oper.Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour
Crushing Plant	25	193.4	478.6	672	28.78	11,967	61.88	190	1251.5	4124.5	5376	23.27	100,570	80.36
#1 Ball Mill	25	498.7	173.3	672	74.21	6,932	13.90	190	3916.3	1459.7	5376	72.85	53,538	13.67
#2 Ball Mill	25	362.3	309.7	672	53.91	5,035	13.90	190	3443.3	1932.7	5376	64.05	47,032	13.67
Both Ball Mills	25	861.0	483.0	1344	64.06	11,967	13.90	190	7359.6	3392.4	10752	68.45	100,570	13.67
<u>IDAHO OPERATING DATA:</u>														
Crushing Plant			672.0	672				84	304.0	5072.0	5376	5.65	18,476	60.78
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)			672.0	672				131	2572.0	2804.0	5376	47.85	28,401	11.04
<u>LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)</u>														
Sundays & Holidays			167.5		12.46					1597.0		14.85		
Out of Ore			106.7		7.93					433.9		4.04		
Power										54.2		0.50		
Emergency Repairs										131.0		1.22		
Scheduled Repairs			208.8		15.55					1176.3		10.94		
Total:			483.0		35.94					3392.4		31.55		

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD JULY 16 - AUGUST 12, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

Leaser	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return	Leaser	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return
(No Ore Milled at Idaho Unit in this Period.)											
1. Bird							1. Bird	2,361.00	11.93	28,162.78	26,566.27
2. Carter							2. Carter	2,047.00	10.49	21,468.33	20,167.08
3. Lampiae							3. Lampiae	1,953.00	20.15	39,362.15	36,642.84
4. McLeod							4. McLeod	956.00	28.84	27,572.72	25,737.29
5. Straub							5. Straub	1,791.00	20.63	36,954.23	34,420.47
6. Silicani							6. Silicani	1,481.00	14.70	21,766.33	20,799.75
7. Spritzer							7. Spritzer	640.00	7.32	4,682.97	4,324.75
8. Veale							8. Veale	10,984.00	13.33	146,437.31	139,257.82
9. Wilbur							9. Wilbur	641.00	10.01	6,416.90	5,956.61
10. Williams							10. Williams	4,967.00	11.92	59,189.56	54,890.89
11. Novak							11. Novak	580.00	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07
Total Idaho Mill:							Total Idaho Mill:	28,401.00	13.94	395,909.59	372,376.84
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	2,394.00	6.52	15,599.01	14,573.00	1. Henry	11,884.00	7.78	92,405.46	86,757.08
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick	(No Milling)				2. Lystrup	2,587.00	8.03	20,763.47	19,523.45
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	3,329.00	10.47	34,865.98	33,453.54	3. Veale	20,621.00	10.95	225,855.03	216,955.38
4. Novak	Brunswick	Brunswick	296.00	32.38	9,583.57	9,340.73	4. Novak	814.00	16.16	13,156.02	12,685.65
5. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick	(Discontinued)				5. Gale	1,459.00	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Brunswick	284.00	11.48	3,259.62	3,147.40	6. Silicani	284.00	13.46	3,823.61	3,707.59
7. Bird	Old Brunswick	Brunswick	527.00	5.28	2,780.02	2,557.59	7. Bird	527.00	5.28	2,780.02	2,557.59
8. Lampiae	Idaho	Brunswick	473.00	9.51	4,496.28	4,151.12	8. Lampiae	473.00	9.51	4,496.28	4,151.12
9. McLeod	Idaho	Brunswick	232.00	14.61	3,390.80	3,121.51	9. McLeod	232.00	14.61	3,390.80	3,121.51
10. Spritzer	Idaho	Brunswick	410.00	4.91	2,013.55	1,840.44	10. Spritzer	410.00	4.91	2,013.55	1,840.44
11. Williams	Idaho	Brunswick	675.00	6.67	4,503.00	4,110.20	11. Williams	675.00	6.67	4,503.00	4,110.20
Total Brunswick Mill:							Total Brunswick	39,966.00	9.67	386,620.59	367,703.18
Total All Leasers:							Total Leasers:	68,367.00	11.45	782,530.18	740,080.02

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD JULY 16 - AUGUST 12, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	230.63	97.82	644.552	22,559.32	74.65	1,764.99	101.35	5,111.026	178,885.91	48.29
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	78.21	97.99	218.972	7,664.02	25.35	655.60	86.82	1,626.352	56,922.32	15.37
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	308.84	97.86	863.524	30,223.34	100.00	2,420.59	97.42	6,737.378	235,808.23	63.66
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	308.84	3.68	32.472	1,136.52	3.77	2,420.59	5.11	353.560	12,374.60	3.34
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	308.84	94.18	831.052	29,086.82	96.23	2,420.59	92.31	6,383.818	223,433.63	60.32
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates			(No Ore Milled in this Period.)			624.82	125.05	2,232.452	78,135.82	21.09
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates						241.28	212.02	1,461.628	51,156.98	13.81
9. Idaho Barrel Tails						18.22	291.79	151.896	5,316.36	1.44
10. Idaho Total Concentrates						884.32	152.22	3,845.976	134,609.16	36.34
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues						884.32	5.43	137.210	4,802.35	1.30
12. Idaho Assay Recovery						884.32	146.79	3,708.766	129,806.81	35.04
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	308.84	97.86	863.524	30,223.34	100.00	3,304.91	112.08	10,583.354	370,417.39	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	308.84	3.68	32.472	1,136.52	3.77	3,304.91	5.20	490.770	17,176.95	4.64
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	308.84	94.18	831.052	29,086.82	96.23	3,304.91	106.88	10,092.584	353,240.44	95.36
16. Shortage			81.715	2,860.03	9.46			220.924	7,732.34	2.08
17. Overage										
18. Bullion Recovered			749.337	26,226.79	86.77			9,871.660	345,508.10	93.28
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			749.337	26,226.79	100.00			6,251.849	218,814.71	63.33
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered								3,619.811	126,693.39	36.67
21. Total Bullion:			749.337	26,226.79	100.00			9,871.660	345,508.10	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant - 1944 Through 1949						18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00
Total All Concentrate Residues - 1944 Through 1949						18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery - 1944 Through 1949						18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery - 1944 Through 1949						18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 1945						1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88	
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 1947, 1948						11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42	
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949						4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59	
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 Through 1949						18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD AUGUST 13 - SEPTEMBER 9, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:																
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$						
1. Ore Production	9,648.00	8.74	2,409.461	84,331.13	100.00	117,796.00	8.00	26,915.832	942,054.10	100.00						
2. High Grade Ore (9)	9,648.00	1.13	310.497	10,867.39	12.89	117,796.00	1.77	5,953.332	208,366.61	22.12						
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	9,648.00	7.61	2,098.964	73,463.74	87.11	117,796.00	6.23	20,962.500	733,687.49	77.88						
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	518.00	0.34	5.110	178.85	0.21	8,096.00	0.32	74.010	2,590.35	0.27						
5. Ball Mill Heads	9,130.00	8.03	2,093.854	73,284.89	86.90	109,700.00	6.66	20,888.490	731,097.14	77.61						
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	9,130.00	0.25	63.922	2,237.27	2.65	109,700.00	0.26	803.216	28,112.56	2.98						
- Cyanide Plant Residues	9,130.00	0.13	33.952	1,188.32	1.41	109,700.00	0.12	387.512	13,562.92	1.45						
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)	9,130.00	7.65	1,995.980	69,859.30	82.84	109,700.00	6.28	19,697.762	689,421.66	73.18						
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)	9,648.00	8.37	2,306.477	80,726.69	95.73	117,796.00	7.62	25,651.094	897,788.27	95.30						
BULLION SOURCE:																
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$		
9. From High Grade Ore	1362	7.98	1255	8.66	310.497	10,867.39	13.46	23990	8.69	21906	9.51	5,953.332	208,366.61	23.21		
10. From Plant Clean Up										1405	9.16	387.699	13,569.47	1.51		
11. From Cyanide Plant					550.712	19,274.92	23.88					6,802.561	238,089.63	26.52		
12. From Mill Amalgam			3325	15.21	1,445.268	50,584.38	62.66			26702	16.39	12,507.502	437,762.56	48.76		
13. From Natural Gold																
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					2,306.477	80,726.69	100.00					25,651.094	897,788.27	100.00		
IDAHO MILL OPERATION:																
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$						
1. Ore Production	3,513.00	8.23	825.849	28,904.73	100.00	31,914.00	14.38	13,109.662	458,838.21	100.00						
2. High Grade Ore (9)																
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	3,513.00	8.23	825.849	28,904.73	100.00	31,914.00	14.38	13,109.662	458,838.21	100.00						
4. Ore Sorted to Waste																
5. Ball Mill Heads	3,513.00	8.23	825.849	28,904.73	100.00	31,914.00	14.38	13,109.662	458,838.21	100.00						
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	3,513.00	0.40	39.810	1,393.35	4.82	31,914.00	0.48	438.618	15,351.63	3.35						
- Cyanide Plant Residues	3,513.00	0.13	13.414	469.49	1.63	31,914.00	0.17	150.624	5,271.84	1.15						
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)	3,513.00	7.70	772.625	27,041.89	93.55	31,914.00	13.73	12,520.420	438,214.74	95.50						
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	3,513.00	7.70	772.625	27,041.89	93.55	31,914.00	13.73	12,520.420	438,214.74	95.50						
BULLION SOURCE:																
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$		
9. From High Grade Ore										4355	12.27	1,526.861	53,440.14	12.20		
10. From Plant Clean Up												3,889.304	136,125.64	31.06		
11. From Cyanide Plant					269.493	9,432.25	34.89					7,104.255	248,648.96	56.74		
12. From Mill Amalgam			1689	10.43	503.132	17,609.64	65.11			22970	10.82					
13. From Natural Gold																
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					772.625	27,041.89	100.00					12,520.420	438,214.74	100.00		
Sand Used For Mine Fill:											This Month:	None	This Year:	9,453	Total to Date:	103,020

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD AUGUST 13 - SEPTEMBER 9, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATION:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production	13,161.00	8.60	3,235.310	113,235.86	100.00	149,710.00	9.36	40,025.494	1,400,892.31	100.00
2. High Grade Ore (9)	13,161.00	0.83	310.497	10,867.39	9.60	149,710.00	1.39	5,953.332	208,366.61	14.87
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	13,161.00	7.77	2,924.813	102,368.47	90.40	149,710.00	7.97	34,072.162	1,192,525.70	85.13
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	518.00	0.34	5.110	178.85	0.16	8,096.00	0.32	74.010	2,590.35	0.19
5. Ball Mill Heads	12,643.00	8.08	2,919.703	102,189.62	90.24	141,614.00	8.40	33,998.152	1,189,935.35	84.94
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	12,643.00	0.29	103.732	3,630.62	3.21	141,614.00	0.31	1,241.834	43,464.19	3.10
- Cyanide Plant Residues	12,643.00	0.13	47.366	1,657.81	1.46	141,614.00	0.13	538.136	18,834.76	1.35
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)	12,643.00	7.66	2,768.605	96,901.19	85.57	141,614.00	7.96	32,218.182	1,127,636.40	80.49
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	13,161.00	8.19	3,079.102	107,768.58	95.17	149,710.00	8.92	38,171.514	1,336,003.01	95.36
BULLION SOURCE:										
9. From High Grade Ore			310.497	10,867.39	10.08			5,953.332	208,366.61	15.60
10. From Plant Clean Up								1,914.560	67,009.61	5.02
11. From Cyanide Plant			820.205	28,707.17	26.64			10,691.865	374,215.27	28.01
12. From Mill Amalgam			1,948.400	68,194.02	63.28			19,611.757	686,411.52	51.37
13. From Natural Gold										
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			3,079.102	107,768.58	100.00			38,171.514	1,336,003.01	100.00
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:										
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	518.00	0.34	5.110	178.85		8,096.00	0.32	74.010	2,590.35	3.99
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	8,900.15	0.25	63.922	2,237.27		107,049.56	0.26	803.216	28,112.56	43.32
17. Idaho Flotation Tails	3,422.19	0.41	39.810	1,393.35		30,938.87	0.50	438.618	15,351.63	23.66
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	320.66	5.17	47.366	1,657.81		3,625.57	5.19	538.136	18,834.76	29.03
19. Overall Milling Losses:	13,161.00	0.42	156.208	5,467.28		149,710.00	0.43	1,853.980	64,889.30	100.00

BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:	Operating Time Days	Operating Time Hours	Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time Days	Operating Time Hours	Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour
Crushing Plant	23	126.4	545.6	672	18.80	9,130	72.23	213	1377.9	4670.1	6048	22.78	109,700	79.61
#1 Ball Mill	23	420.7	251.3	672	62.60	5,565	13.23	213	4337.0	1711.0	6048	71.70	59,103	13.63
#2 Ball Mill	23	269.5	402.5	672	40.10	3,565	13.23	213	3712.8	2335.2	6048	61.38	50,597	13.63
Both Ball Mills	23	690.2	653.8	1344	51.35	9,130	13.23	213	8049.8	4046.2	12096	66.54	109,700	13.63
IDAHO OPERATING DATA:														
Crushing Plant	24	64.5	607.5	672	9.60	3,513	54.47	108	368.5	5679.5	6048	6.10	21,989	59.67
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	24	254.4	417.6	672	37.86	3,513	13.81	155	2826.4	3221.6	6048	46.73	31,914	11.29
LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)														
Sundays & Holidays			242.2		18.02					1839.2		15.20		
Out of Ore			282.8		21.05					716.7		5.93		
Power										54.2		0.45		
Emergency Repairs			28.8		2.15					159.8		1.32		
Scheduled Repairs			100.0		7.44					1276.3		10.56		
Totals:			653.8		48.65					4046.2		33.46		

IDAHO MILL:

Mill Report for Period August 13 - September 9, 1950

This Year to Date

Leaser	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return	Leaser	Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	710.00	3.72	2,641.56	2,357.62	1. Bird	3,071.00	10.03	30,804.34	28,923.89
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	78.00	4.46	348.04	320.56	2. Carter	2,125.00	10.27	21,816.37	20,487.64
3. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho	289.00	23.01	6,650.00	6,095.94	3. Lampiae	2,242.00	20.52	46,012.15	42,738.78
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho	466.00	5.39	2,512.58	2,335.62	4. McLeod	1,422.00	21.16	30,085.30	28,072.91
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	347.00	12.62	4,380.01	3,383.42	5. Straub	2,138.00	19.33	41,334.24	37,813.89
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Idaho	254.00	12.55	3,188.88	3,085.42	6. Silicani	1,735.00	14.38	24,955.21	23,885.17
7. Spritzer	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					7. Spritzer	640.00	7.32	4,682.97	4,324.75
8. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho	461.00	11.81	5,442.40	5,187.75	8. Veale	11,445.00	13.27	151,879.71	144,445.57
9. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho	224.00	10.07	2,255.72	2,109.99	9. Wilbur	865.00	10.03	8,672.62	8,066.60
10. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	684.00	6.78	4,635.93	4,305.44	10. Williams	5,651.00	11.29	63,825.49	59,196.33
11. Novak	Brunswick	Idaho (No Milling)					11. Novak	580.00	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07
Total Idaho Mill:			3,513.00	9.13	32,055.12	29,191.76	Total Idaho:	31,914.00	13.41	427,964.71	401,568.60
BRUNSWICK MILL:											
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,345.00	9.10	12,243.00	11,630.51	1. Henry	13,229.00	7.91	104,648.46	98,387.59
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick	798.00	7.78	6,208.79	5,815.25	2. Lystrup	3,385.00	7.97	26,972.26	25,338.70
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	4,163.00	9.91	41,268.92	39,553.08	3. Veale	24,784.00	10.78	267,123.95	256,508.46
4. Novak	Brunswick	Brunswick (No Milling)					4. Novak	814.00	16.16	13,156.02	12,685.65
5. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick (Discontinued)					5. Gale	1,459.00	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Brunswick (See Idaho Unit)					6. Silicani	284.00	13.46	3,823.61	3,707.59
7. Bird	Old Brunswick	Brunswick (See Idaho Unit)					7. Bird	527.00	5.28	2,780.02	2,557.59
8. Lampiae	Idaho	Brunswick (See Idaho Unit)					8. Lampiae	473.00	9.51	4,496.28	4,151.12
9. McLeod	Idaho	Brunswick (See Idaho Unit)					9. McLeod	232.00	14.61	3,390.80	3,121.51
10. Spritzer	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					10. Spritzer	410.00	4.91	2,013.55	1,840.44
11. Williams	Idaho	Brunswick (See Idaho Unit)					11. Williams	675.00	6.67	4,503.00	4,110.20
12. Carter	Idaho	Brunswick (207.00	3.98	824.88	753.56	12. Carter	207.00	3.98	824.88	753.56
Total Brunswick Mill:			6,513.00	9.30	60,545.59	57,752.40	Total Bruns:	46,479.00	9.62	447,166.18	425,455.58
Total All Leasers:			10,026.00	9.24	92,600.71	86,944.16	Total Leasers:	78,393.00	11.16	875,130.89	827,024.18

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD AUGUST 13 - SEPTEMBER 9, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	170.00	97.48	473.496	16,572.36	49.21	1,934.99	101.01	5,584.522	195,458.27	48.37
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	59.85	102.17	174.712	6,114.92	18.16	715.45	88.11	1,801.064	63,037.24	15.60
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	229.85	98.70	648.208	22,687.28	67.37	2,650.44	97.53	7,385.586	258,495.51	63.97
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	229.85	5.17	33.952	1,188.32	3.53	2,650.44	5.12	387.512	13,562.92	3.36
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	229.85	93.53	614.256	21,498.96	63.84	2,650.44	92.41	6,998.074	244,932.59	60.61
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	54.75	113.58	177.672	6,218.52	18.47	679.57	124.13	2,410.124	84,354.34	20.87
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	33.32	132.50	126.140	4,414.90	13.10	274.60	202.37	1,587.768	55,571.88	13.75
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	2.74	130.14	10.188	356.58	1.06	20.96	270.66	162.084	5,672.94	1.41
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	90.81	121.02	314.000	10,990.00	32.63	975.13	149.31	4,159.976	145,599.16	36.03
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	90.81	5.17	13.414	469.49	1.39	975.13	5.41	150.624	5,271.84	1.30
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	90.81	115.85	300.586	10,520.51	31.24	975.13	143.90	4,009.352	140,327.32	34.73
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	320.66	105.02	962.208	33,677.28	100.00	3,625.57	111.46	11,545.562	404,094.67	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	320.66	5.17	47.366	1,657.81	4.92	3,625.57	5.19	538.136	18,834.76	4.66
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	320.66	99.85	914.842	32,019.47	95.08	3,625.57	106.27	11,007.426	385,259.91	95.34
16. Shortage			94.637	3,312.30	9.83			315.561	11,044.64	2.73
17. Overage										
18. Bullion Recovered			820.205	28,707.17	85.25			10,691.865	374,215.27	92.61
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			550.712	19,274.92	67.14			6,802.561	238,089.63	63.63
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			269.493	9,432.25	32.86			3,889.304	136,125.64	36.37
21. Total Bullion:			820.205	28,707.17	100.00			10,691.865	374,215.27	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.818	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 1945 -	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 1947, 1948 -	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949 -	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION
MILL REPORT

PERIOD SEPTEMBER 10TH - OCTOBER 7TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATIONS:	PERIOD SEPTEMBER 10TH - OCTOBER 7TH, 1950					THIS YEAR TO DATE								
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% T \$				
1. Ore Production	10,410.00	8.60	2,558.487	89,547.05	100.00	160,120.00	9.30	42,583.981	1,490,439.36	100.00				
2. High Grade Ore (9)	10,410.00	1.29	382.379	13,583.27	14.95	160,120.00	1.38	6,335.711	221,749.88	14.88				
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	10,410.00	7.31	2,176.108	76,163.78	85.05	160,120.00	7.92	36,248.270	1,268,689.48	85.12				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	364.00	0.34	3.570	124.95	0.14	8,460.00	0.32	77.580	2,715.30	0.18				
5. Ball Mill Heads	10,046.00	7.57	2,172.538	76,038.83	84.91	151,660.00	8.34	36,170.690	1,265,974.18	84.94				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	10,046.00	0.37	106.208	3,717.28	4.15	151,660.00	0.31	1,348.042	47,181.47	3.17				
- Cyanide Plant Residues	10,046.00	0.13	37.526	1,313.41	1.47	151,660.00	0.13	575.662	20,148.17	1.35				
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	10,046.00	7.07	2,028.804	71,008.14	79.29	151,660.00	7.90	34,246.986	1,198,644.54	80.42				
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	10,410.00	8.11	2,411.183	84,391.41	94.24	160,120.00	8.87	40,582.697	1,420,394.42	95.30				
BULLION SOURCE:														
9. From High Grade Ore			382.379	13,383.27	15.86			6,335.711	221,749.88	15.61				
10. From Plant Clean Up								1,914.560	67,009.61	4.72				
11. From Cyanide Plant			661.647	23,157.62	27.44			11,353.512	397,372.89	27.98				
12. From Mill Amalgam			1,367.157	47,850.52	56.70			20,978.914	734,262.04	51.69				
13. From Natural Gold														
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			2,411.183	84,391.41	100.00			40,582.697	1,420,394.42	100.00				
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:														
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	364.00	0.34	3.570	124.95	2.42	8,460.00	0.32	77.580	2,715.30	3.88				
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	8,476.92	0.34	83.282	2,914.87	56.54	115,526.48	0.27	886.498	31,027.43	44.30				
17. Idaho Flotation Tails	1,317.46	0.61	22.926	802.41	15.56	32,256.33	0.50	461.544	16,154.04	23.06				
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	251.62	5.22	37.526	1,313.41	25.48	3,877.19	5.20	575.662	20,148.17	28.76				
19. Overall Milling Losses:	10,410.00	0.50	147.304	5,155.64	100.00	160,120.00	0.44	2,001.284	70,044.94	100.00				
BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:														
	Operating Time Days	Hours	Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time Days	Hours	Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour
Crushing Plant	24	115.8	556.2	672	17.28	8,689	75.03	237	1493.7	5226.3	6720	22.22	118,389	79.26
#1 Ball Mill	24	466.7	205.3	672	69.45	6,674	14.30	237	4803.7	1916.3	6720	71.70	65,777	13.68
#2 Ball Mill	24	140.8	531.2	672	20.95	2,015	14.30	237	3853.6	2866.4	6720	57.35	52,612	13.68
Both Ball Mills	24	607.5	736.5	1344	45.20	8,689	14.30	237	8657.3	4782.7	13440	64.41	118,389	13.68
IDAHO OPERATING DATA:														
Crushing Plant	9	27.4	644.6	672	4.07	1,357	49.53	117	395.9	6324.1	6720	5.89	23,346	58.97
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	9	87.1	584.9	672	12.96	1,357	15.58	164	2913.5	3806.5	6720	43.35	33,271	11.42
LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)														
Sundays & Holidays			179.1		13.32					2018.3		15.02		
Out of Ore			540.4		40.21					1257.1		9.35		
Power			1.8		0.13					56.0		0.42		
Emergency Repairs			3.5		0.26					163.3		1.22		
Scheduled Repairs			11.7		0.88					1288.0		9.58		
Total:			736.5		54.80					4782.7		35.59		

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION
MILL REPORT

IDAHO MILL:							THIS YEAR TO DATE						
PERIOD SEPTEMBER 10TH - OCTOBER 7TH, 1950													
Leaser	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return	Leaser	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return		
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	(No Milling)				1. Bird	3,071.00	10.03	30,804.34	28,923.89		
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho	(Discontinued)				2. Carter	2,125.00	10.27	21,816.37	20,487.64		
3. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho	255.00	16.94	4,318.79	3,813.88	3. Lampiae	2,497.00	20.16	50,330.94	46,552.66		
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho	179.00	7.81	1,398.73	1,262.53	4. McLeod	1,601.00	19.67	31,484.03	29,335.44		
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho	186.00	5.88	1,093.23	948.45	5. Straub	2,324.00	18.26	42,427.47	38,762.34		
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Idaho	(No Milling)				6. Silicani	1,735.00	14.38	24,955.21	23,885.17		
7. Spritzer	Idaho	Idaho	(Discontinued)				7. Spritzer	640.00	7.32	4,682.97	4,324.75		
8. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho	(No Milling)				8. Veale	11,445.00	13.27	151,879.71	144,445.57		
9. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho	(Discontinued)				9. Wilbur	865.00	10.03	8,672.62	8,066.60		
10. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	532.00	7.66	4,074.78	3,783.45	10. Williams	6,183.00	10.98	67,900.27	62,979.78		
11. Novak	Brunswick	Brunswick	(No Milling)				11. Novak	580.00	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07		
12. Dussart	Idaho	Idaho	205.00	4.96	1,016.54	942.78	12. Dussart	205.00	4.96	1,016.54	942.78		
Total Idaho Mill:			1,357.00	8.77	11,902.07	10,751.09	Total Idaho Mill:			33,271.00	13.22	439,866.78	412,319.69
BRUNSWICK MILL:													
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,254.00	10.65	13,359.29	12,480.15	1. Henry	14,483.00	8.15	118,007.75	110,867.74		
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick	542.00	8.63	4,680.13	4,342.94	2. Lystrup	3,927.00	8.06	31,652.39	29,681.64		
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	2,240.00	9.22	20,660.58	19,833.51	3. Veale	27,024.00	10.65	287,784.53	276,341.97		
4. Novak	Brunswick	Brunswick	250.00	9.98	2,494.98	2,346.77	4. Novak	1,064.00	14.71	15,651.00	15,032.42		
5. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick	(Discontinued)				5. Gale	1,459.00	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17		
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Brunswick	- Highgrade Only -		1,266.23	1,264.04	6. Silicani	284.00	17.92	5,089.84	4,971.63		
7. Bird	Old Brunswick	Brunswick	(No Milling)				7. Bird	527.00	5.28	2,780.02	2,557.59		
8. Lampiae	Idaho	Brunswick	(No Milling)				8. Lampiae	473.00	9.51	4,496.28	4,151.12		
9. McLeod	Idaho	Brunswick	(No Milling)				9. McLeod	232.00	14.61	3,390.80	3,121.51		
10. Spritzer	Idaho	Brunswick	(Discontinued)				10. Spritzer	410.00	4.91	2,013.55	1,840.44		
11. Williams	Idaho	Brunswick	408.00	8.12	3,313.38	3,051.96	11. Williams	1,083.00	7.22	7,816.38	7,162.16		
12. Carter	Idaho	Brunswick	(Discontinued)				12. Carter	207.00	3.98	824.88	753.56		
Total Brunswick Mill:			4,694.00	9.75	45,774.59	43,319.37	Total Brunswick:			51,173.00	9.63	492,940.77	468,774.95
Total All Leasers:			6,051.00	9.53	57,676.66	54,070.46	Total All Leasers:			84,444.00	11.05	932,807.55	881,094.64

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION
MILL REPORT

PAGE FOUR

PERIOD OF SEPTEMBER 10TH - OCTOBER 7TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	187.80	102.89	552.064	19,322.24	68.53	2,122.79	101.18	6,136.586	214,780.51	49.68
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	24.12	115.23	79.410	2,779.35	9.86	739.57	88.99	1,880.474	65,816.59	15.23
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	211.92	104.29	631.474	22,101.59	78.39	2,862.36	98.03	8,017.060	280,597.10	64.91
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	211.92	5.22	31.606	1,106.21	3.92	2,862.36	5.12	419.118	14,669.13	3.39
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	211.92	99.07	599.868	20,995.38	74.47	2,862.36	92.91	7,597.942	265,927.97	61.52
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	31.30	157.71	141.040	4,936.40	17.51	710.87	125.61	2,551.164	89,290.74	20.66
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	7.12	140.28	28.536	998.76	3.54	281.72	200.80	1,616.304	56,570.64	13.09
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	1.28	122.28	4.472	156.52	0.56	22.24	262.12	166.556	5,829.46	1.35
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	39.70	153.44	174.048	6,091.68	21.61	1,014.83	149.47	4,334.024	151,690.84	35.10
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	39.70	5.22	5.920	207.20	0.74	1,014.83	5.40	156.544	5,479.04	1.27
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	39.70	148.22	168.128	5,884.48	20.87	1,014.83	144.07	4,177.480	146,211.80	33.83
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	251.62	112.05	805.522	28,193.27	100.00	3,877.19	111.50	12,351.084	432,287.94	100.00
14. Total All Concentrates Residues	251.62	5.22	37.526	1,313.41	4.66	3,877.19	5.20	575.662	20,148.17	4.66
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	251.62	106.83	767.996	26,879.86	95.34	3,877.19	106.30	11,775.422	412,139.77	95.34
16. Shortage										
17. Overage			106.349	3,722.24	13.20			421.910	14,766.88	3.42
18. Bullion Recovered			661.647	23,157.62	82.14			11,353.512	397,372.89	91.92
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			516.800	18,088.00	78.10			7,319.361	256,177.63	64.46
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			144.847	5,069.62	21.90			4,034.151	141,195.26	35.54
21. Total Bullion:			661.647	23,157.62	100.00			11,353.512	397,372.89	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant /1944 through 1949/	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues /1944 through 1949/	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery /1944 through 1949/	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - /1944-1945/	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - /1946, 47, 48/	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage /1949/	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - /1944 through 1949/	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 8TH - NOVEMBER 4TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production		9,655.00	9.65	2,662.455	93,185.92	100.00	136,504.00	8.15	31,797.448	1,112,910.68	100.00				
2. High Grade Ore (9)		9,655.00	0.84	231.069	8,087.41	8.68	136,504.00	1.68	6,566.780	229,837.29	20.65				
3. Ore to Crushing Plant		9,655.00	8.81	2,431.386	85,098.51	91.32	136,504.00	6.47	25,230.668	883,073.39	79.35				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste		392.00	0.34	3.830	134.05	0.14	8,852.00	0.32	81.410	2,849.35	0.26				
5. Ball Mill Heads		9,263.00	9.17	2,427.556	84,964.46	91.18	127,652.00	6.90	25,149.258	880,224.04	79.09				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails		9,263.00	0.38	101.066	3,537.31	3.80	127,652.00	0.27	987.564	34,564.74	3.11				
- Cyanide Plant Residues		9,263.00	0.15	39.674	1,388.59	1.49	127,652.00	0.13	458.792	16,057.72	1.44				
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)		9,263.00	8.64	2,286.816	80,038.56	85.89	127,652.00	6.50	23,702.902	829,601.58	74.54				
8. Overall Recovery (line 14)		9,655.00	9.13	2,517.885	88,125.91	94.57	136,504.00	7.76	30,269.682	1,059,438.87	95.20				
BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore		1870	4.32	866	9.34	231.069	8,087.41	9.18	29154	7.88	24158	9.51	6,566.780	229,837.29	21.69
10. From Plant Clean Up											1405	9.66	387.699	13,569.47	1.28
11. From Cyanide Plant						650.600	22,771.00	25.84					7,969.961	278,948.63	26.33
12. From Mill Amalgam				3742	15.30	1,636.216	57,267.56	64.98			33500	16.03	15,345.242	537,083.48	50.70
13. From Natural Gold															
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:						2,517.885	88,125.97	100.00					30,269.682	1,059,438.87	100.00
IDAHO MILL OPERATION:		Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$				
1. Ore Production		1,635.00	7.10	331.842	11,614.48	100.00	34,906.00	13.82	13,780.830	482,329.08	100.00				
2. High Grade Ore (9)															
3. Ore to Crushing Plant		1,635.00	7.10	331.842	11,614.48	100.00	34,906.00	13.82	13,780.830	482,329.08	100.00				
4. Ore Sorted to Waste															
5. Ball Mill Heads		1,635.00	7.10	331.842	11,614.48	100.00	34,906.00	13.82	13,780.830	482,329.08	100.00				
6. Losses - Flotation Tails		1,635.00	0.42	19.494	682.29	5.87	34,906.00	0.48	481.038	16,836.33	3.50				
- Cyanide Plant Residues		1,635.00	0.18	8.530	298.55	2.58	34,906.00	0.17	165.074	5,777.59	1.19				
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)		1,635.00	6.50	303.818	10,633.64	91.55	34,906.00	13.17	13,134.718	459,715.16	95.31				
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)		1,635.00	6.50	303.818	10,633.64	91.55	34,906.00	13.17	13,134.718	459,715.16	95.31				
BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore															
10. From Plant Clean Up											4355	12.27	1,526.861	53,440.14	11.63
11. From Cyanide Plant						147.725	5,170.37	48.63					4,181.876	146,365.63	31.84
12. From Mill Amalgam				586	9.32	156.093	5,463.27	51.37			24124	10.77	7,425.981	259,909.39	56.53
13. From Natural Gold															
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:						303.818	10,633.64	100.00					13,134.718	459,715.16	100.00
Sand Used For Mine Fill:		This Month: None		This Year 9,453		Total To Date: 103,020									

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 8TH - NOVEMBER 4TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATIONS:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production	11,290.00	9.28	2,994.297	104,800.40	100.00	171,410.00	9.31	45,578.278	1,595,239.76	100.00
2. High Grade Ore (9)	11,290.00	0.71	231.069	8,087.41	7.72	171,410.00	1.34	6,566.780	229,837.29	14.41
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	11,290.00	8.57	2,763.228	96,712.99	92.28	171,410.00	7.97	39,011.498	1,365,402.47	85.59
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	392.00	0.34	3.830	134.05	0.12	8,852.00	0.32	81.410	2,849.35	0.18
5. Ball Mill Heads	10,898.00	8.86	2,759.398	96,578.94	92.16	162,558.00	8.38	38,930.088	1,362,553.12	85.41
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	10,898.00	0.39	120.560	4,219.60	4.03	162,558.00	0.32	1,468.602	51,401.07	3.22
- Cyanide Plant Residues	10,898.00	0.15	48.204	1,687.14	1.61	162,558.00	0.13	623.866	21,835.31	1.37
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)	10,898.00	8.32	2,590.634	90,672.20	86.52	162,558.00	7.93	36,837.620	1,289,316.74	80.82
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	11,290.00	8.75	2,821.703	98,759.61	94.24	171,410.00	8.86	43,404.400	1,519,154.03	95.23
BULLION SOURCE:										
9. From High Grade Ore			231.069	8,087.41	8.19			6,566.780	229,837.29	15.13
10. From Plant Clean Up								1,914.560	67,009.61	4.41
11. From Cyanide Plant			798.325	27,941.37	28.29			12,151.837	425,314.26	28.00
12. From Mill Amalgam			1,792.309	62,730.83	63.52			22,771.223	796,992.87	52.46
13. From Natural Gold										
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			2,821.703	98,759.61	100.00			43,404.400	1,519,154.03	100.00
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:										
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	392.00	0.34	3.830	134.05	2.21	8,852.00	0.32	81.410	2,849.35	3.74
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	9,016.80	0.39	101.066	3,537.31	58.56	124,543.28	0.28	987.564	34,564.74	45.42
17. Idaho Flotation Tails	1,582.06	0.43	19.494	682.29	11.30	33,838.39	0.50	481.038	16,836.33	22.13
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	299.14	5.64	48.204	1,687.14	27.93	4,176.33	5.23	623.866	21,835.31	28.71
19. Overall Milling Losses:	11,290.00	0.54	172.594	6,040.79	100.00	171,410.00	0.44	2,173.878	76,085.73	100.00

BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:	Operating Time		Lost Time Possible		Oper. Time		Total Tons		Operating Time		Lost Time Possible		Oper. Time		Total Tons	
	Days	Hours	Hours	Oper. Hrs.	% Possible	Tons	Hour	Days	Hours	Hours	Oper. Hrs.	% Possible	Tons	Hour		
Crushing Plant	24	108.5	563.5	672	16.14	9,058	83.48	261	1602.2	5789.8	7392	21.67	127,447	79.55		
#1 Ball Mill	24	356.4	315.6	672	53.03	4,972	13.95	261	5160.1	2231.9	7392	69.80	70,749	13.69		
#2 Ball Mill	24	292.8	379.2	672	43.57	4,086	13.95	261	4146.4	3245.6	7392	56.09	56,698	13.69		
Both Ball Mills	24	649.2	694.8	1,344	48.30	9,058	13.95	261	9306.5	5477.5	14784	62.95	127,447	13.69		
IDAHO OPERATING DATA:																
Crushing Plant	13	33.2	638.8	672	4.94	1,635	49.25	130	429.1	6962.9	7392	5.80	24,981	58.22		
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	19	135.0	537.0	672	20.08	1,635	12.11	183	3048.5	4343.5	7392	41.24	34,906	11.45		
LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)																
Sundays & Holidays			172.1		12.81					2190.4		14.82				
Out of Ore			482.4		35.89					1739.5		11.76				
Power			5.0		0.37					61.0		0.42				
Emergency Repairs										163.3		1.10				
Scheduled Repairs			35.3		2.63					1323.3		8.95				
Total:			694.8		51.70					5477.5		37.05				

IDAHO MILL:

PERIOD OCTOBER 8TH - NOVEMBER 4TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

Leaser	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ PRODUCED	Gross \$ Return	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	333	5.16	1,718.12	1,535.58	3,404	9.55	32,522.46	30,459.47
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					2,125	10.27	21,816.37	20,487.64
3. Lampias	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					2,497	20.16	50,330.94	46,552.66
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					1,601	19.67	31,484.03	29,335.44
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					2,324	18.26	42,427.47	38,762.34
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Idaho	366	10.68	3,909.22	3,689.36	2,101	13.74	28,864.43	27,574.53
7. Spritzer	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					640	7.32	4,682.97	4,324.75
8. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho (No Milling)					11,445	13.27	151,879.71	144,445.57
9. Novak	Brunswick	Idaho (No Milling)					580	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07
10. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					865	10.03	8,672.62	8,066.60
11. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	452	7.24	3,272.54	2,948.25	6,635	10.73	71,172.81	65,928.03
12. Dussart	Idaho	Idaho	484	8.16	3,947.55	3,559.55	689	7.20	4,964.09	4,502.33
Total Idaho Mill:			1,635	7.86	12,847.43	11,732.74	34,906	12.97	452,714.21	424,052.43
BRUNSWICK UNIT:										
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,601	6.13	9,806.90	9,077.38	16,084	7.95	127,814.65	119,945.12
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick	787	7.11	5,592.26	5,164.95	4,714	7.90	37,244.65	34,846.59
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	3,135	8.65	27,107.43	25,942.46	30,159	10.44	314,891.96	302,284.43
4. Novak	Brunswick	Brunswick	661	6.31	4,169.20	3,813.74	1,725	11.49	19,820.20	18,846.16
5. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick (Discontinued)					1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Brunswick (No Milling)					284	17.92	5,089.84	4,971.63
7. Bird	Old Brunswick	Brunswick (No Milling)					527	5.28	2,780.02	2,557.59
8. Lampias	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					473	9.51	4,496.28	4,151.12
9. McLeod	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					232	14.61	3,390.80	3,121.51
10. Spritzer	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					410	4.91	2,013.55	1,840.44
11. Williams	Idaho	Brunswick (No Milling)					1,083	7.22	7,816.38	7,162.16
12. Carter	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					207	3.98	824.88	753.56
Total Brunswick Mill:			6,184	7.55	46,675.79	43,998.53	57,357	9.41	539,616.56	512,773.48
Total All Leasers:			7,819	7.61	59,523.22	55,731.27	92,263	10.76	992,330.77	936,825.91

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 5TH - NOVEMBER 4TH, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	222.38	114.87	729.846	25,544.61	73.77	2,345.17	102.48	6,866.432	240,325.12	51.47
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	23.82	112.84	76.794	2,687.79	7.76	763.39	89.74	1,957.268	68,504.38	14.67
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	246.20	114.67	806.640	28,232.40	81.53	3,108.56	99.35	8,823.700	308,829.50	66.14
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	246.20	5.64	39.674	1,388.59	4.01	3,108.56	5.17	458.792	16,057.72	3.44
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	246.20	109.03	766.966	26,843.81	77.52	3,108.56	94.18	8,364.908	292,771.78	62.70
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	42.62	96.14	117.074	4,097.59	11.83	753.49	123.94	2,668.238	93,388.33	20.00
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	8.67	241.23	59.756	2,091.46	6.04	290.39	202.01	1,676.060	58,662.10	12.56
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	1.65	124.05	5.848	204.68	0.59	23.89	252.58	172.404	6,034.14	1.29
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	52.94	120.77	182.678	6,393.73	18.46	1,067.77	148.05	4,516.702	158,084.57	33.85
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	52.94	5.64	8.530	298.55	0.86	1,067.77	5.41	165.074	5,777.59	1.23
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	52.94	115.13	174.148	6,095.18	17.60	1,067.77	142.64	4,351.628	152,306.98	32.62
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	299.14	115.75	989.318	34,626.13	100.00	4,176.33	111.80	13,340.402	466,914.07	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	299.14	5.64	48.204	1,687.14	4.87	4,176.33	5.23	623.866	21,835.31	4.68
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	299.14	110.11	941.114	32,938.99	95.13	4,176.33	106.57	12,716.536	445,078.76	95.32
16. Shortage			142.789	4,997.62	14.44			564.699	19,764.50	4.23
17. Overage										
18. Bullion Recovered			798.325	27,941.37	80.69			12,151.837	425,314.26	91.09
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			650.600	22,771.00	81.50			7,969.961	278,948.63	65.59
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			147.725	5,170.37	18.50			4,151.876	146,365.63	34.41
21. Total Bullion:			798.325	27,941.37	100.00			12,151.837	425,314.26	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery - 1944 through 1949 -	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 1945	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 47, 48	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage 1944 through 1949	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD NOVEMBER 5TH - DECEMBER 2ND, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:						THIS YEAR TO DATE					
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	
1. Ore Production	9,309.00	13.48	3,585.161	125,480.63	100.00	145,813.00	8.59	35,770.197	1,251,956.89	100.00	
2. High Grade Ore (9)	9,309.00	2.05	543.966	19,038.81	15.17	145,813.00	1.71	7,110.746	248,876.10	19.88	
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	9,309.00	11.43	3,041.195	106,441.82	84.83	145,813.00	6.88	28,659.451	1,003,080.79	80.12	
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	267.00	0.35	2.650	92.75	0.08	9,119.00	0.32	84.060	2,942.10	0.24	
5. Ball Mill Heads	9,042.00	11.76	3,038.545	106,349.07	84.75	136,694.00	7.32	28,575.391	1,000,138.69	79.88	
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	9,042.00	0.43	111.732	3,910.62	3.11	136,694.00	0.28	1,099.296	38,475.36	3.08	
- Cyanide Plant Residues	9,042.00	0.20	52.078	1,822.73	1.45	136,694.00	0.14	510.870	17,880.45	1.42	
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)	9,042.00	11.13	2,874.735	100,615.72	80.19	136,694.00	6.90	26,965.225	943,782.88	75.38	
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)	9,309.00	12.85	3,418.701	119,654.53	95.35	145,813.00	8.18	34,075.971	1,192,658.98	95.26	

BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore		2375	8.02	1853	10.27	543.966	19,038.81	15.91	31529	7.89	26011	9.57	7,110.746	248,876.10	20.87
10. From Plant Clean Up											1405	9.66	387.699	13,569.47	1.13
11. From Cyanide Plant						768.252	26,888.82	22.47					8,798.273	305,837.45	25.64
12. From Mill Amalgam				4834	15.25	2,106.483	73,726.90	61.62			38334	15.93	17,451.725	610,810.38	51.22
13. From Natural Gold													387.588	13,565.58	1.14
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:						3,418.701	119,654.53	100.00					34,075.971	1,192,658.98	100.00

IDAHO MILL OPERATION:						THIS YEAR TO DATE					
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	
1. Ore Production	1,178.00	8.17	275.092	9,628.22	100.00	36,084.00	13.82	14,246.683	498,633.94	100.00	
2. High Grade Ore (9)											
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	1,178.00	8.17	275.092	9,628.22	100.00	36,084.00	13.82	14,246.683	498,633.94	100.00	
4. Ore Sorted to Waste											
5. Ball Mill Heads	1,178.00	8.17	275.092	9,628.22	100.00	36,084.00	13.82	14,246.683	498,633.94	100.00	
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	1,178.00	0.52	17.498	612.43	6.36	36,084.00	0.48	498.536	17,448.76	3.50	
- Cyanide Plant Residues	1,178.00	0.27	9.174	321.09	3.34	36,084.00	0.17	174.248	6,098.68	1.22	
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)	1,178.00	7.38	248.420	8,694.70	90.30	36,084.00	13.17	13,573.899	475,086.50	95.28	
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	1,178.00	7.38	248.420	8,694.70	90.30	36,084.00	13.17	13,573.899	475,086.50	95.28	

BULLION SOURCE:		Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore															
10. From Plant Clean Up											4355	12.27	1,526.861	53,440.14	11.25
11. From Cyanide Plant						154.352	5,402.31	62.13					4,336.228	151,767.94	31.95
12. From Mill Amalgam				385	8.55	94.068	3,292.39	37.87			24509	10.74	7,520.049	263,201.78	55.40
13. From Natural Gold													190.761	6,676.64	1.40
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:						248.420	8,694.70	100.00					13,573.899	475,086.50	100.00

Sand Used For Mine Fill:	This Month: None	This Year: 9,453	Total to Date: 103,020
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MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD NOVEMBER 5TH - DECEMBER 2ND, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

COMBINED BRUNSWICK & IDAHO OPERATIONS:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Ore Production	10,487.00	12.88	3,860.253	135,108.85	100.00	181,897.00	9.62	50,016.880	1,750,590.83	100.00
2. High Grade Ore (9)	10,487.00	1.82	543.966	19,038.81	14.09	181,897.00	1.37	7,110.746	248,876.10	14.22
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	10,487.00	11.06	3,316.287	116,070.04	85.91	181,897.00	8.25	42,906.134	1,501,714.73	85.78
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	267.00	0.35	2.650	92.75	0.07	9,119.00	0.32	84.060	2,942.10	0.16
5. Ball Mill Heads	10,220.00	11.35	3,313.637	115,977.29	85.84	172,778.00	8.67	42,822.074	1,498,772.63	85.62
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	10,220.00	0.44	129.230	4,523.05	3.35	172,778.00	0.32	1,597.832	55,924.12	3.19
- Cyanide Plant Residues	10,220.00	0.21	61.252	2,143.82	1.68	172,778.00	0.14	685.118	23,979.13	1.38
7. Mill Recovery (14 minus 9)	10,220.00	10.70	3,123.155	109,310.42	80.91	172,778.00	8.21	40,539.124	1,418,869.38	81.05
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	10,487.00	12.24	3,667.121	128,349.23	95.00	181,897.00	9.17	47,649.870	1,667,745.48	95.27
BULLION SOURCE:										
9. From High Grade Ore			543.966	19,038.81	14.83			7,110.746	248,876.10	14.92
10. From Plant Clean Up								1,914.560	67,009.61	4.02
11. From Cyanide Plant			922.604	32,291.13	25.16			13,652.790	477,847.61	28.65
12. From Mill Amalgam			2,200.551	77,019.29	60.01			24,971.774	874,012.16	52.41
13. From Natural Gold										
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:			3,667.121	128,349.23	100.00			47,649.870	1,667,745.48	100.00
METALLURGICAL LOSSES:										
15. Ore Sorted to Waste	267.00	0.34	2.650	92.75	1.37	9,119.00	0.32	84.060	2,942.10	3.55
16. Brunswick Flotation Tails	8,800.90	0.44	111.732	3,910.62	57.85	133,344.18	0.29	1,099.296	38,475.36	46.44
17. Idaho Flotation Tails	1,135.53	0.54	17.498	612.43	9.06	34,973.92	0.50	498.536	17,448.76	21.06
18. Cyanide Plant Residues	283.57	7.56	61.252	2,143.82	31.72	4,459.90	5.38	685.118	23,979.13	28.95
19. Overall Milling Losses:	10,487.00	0.64	193.132	6,759.62	100.00	181,897.00	0.46	2,367.010	82,845.35	100.00

BRUNSWICK OPERATING DATA:	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour
	Days	Hours						Days	Hours					
Crushing Plant	22	91.7	580.3	672.0	13.64	9,042	98.60	283	1693.9	6370.1	8064	21.00	136,551	80.61
#1 Ball Mill	22	391.0	281.0	672.0	58.18	5,052	12.92	283	5551.1	2512.9	8064	68.88	75,801	13.64
#2 Ball Mill	22	308.8	363.2	672.0	45.95	3,990	12.92	283	4455.2	3608.8	8064	55.24	60,688	13.64
Both Ball Mills	22	699.8	644.2	1344.0	52.06	9,042	12.92	283	10006.3	6121.7	16128	62.04	136,489	13.64

IDAHO OPERATING DATA:														
	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour
	Days	Hours						Days	Hours					
Crushing Plant	22	19.9	652.1	672.0	2.96	1,178	59.20	152	449.0	7615.0	8064	5.56	26,159	58.26
Ball Mill (Primary Circuit)	22	91.9	580.1	672.0	13.67	1,178	12.82	205	3140.4	4923.6	8064	38.94	36,084	11.49

LOST TIME RECORD (BRUNSWICK)														
	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour	Operating Time		Lost Time Hours	Possible Oper. Hrs.	Oper. Time % Possible	Total Tons	Tons Hour
	Days	Hours						Days	Hours					
Sundays & Holidays			285.4		21.24					2475.8		15.36		
Out of Ore			211.6		15.75					1951.1		12.09		
Power			2.0		0.15					63.0		0.39		
Emergency Repairs			-		-					163.3		1.02		
Scheduled Repairs			145.2		10.80					1468.5		9.10		
Total:			644.2		47.94					6121.7		37.96		

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

IDAHO: MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD NOVEMBER 5TH - DECEMBER 2ND, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

Leaser	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho	256	6.15	1,574.30	1,431.33	3,660	9.32	34,096.76	31,890.80
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					2,125	10.27	21,816.37	20,487.64
3. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					2,497	20.16	50,330.94	46,552.66
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					1,601	19.67	31,484.03	29,335.44
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					2,324	18.26	42,427.47	38,762.34
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Idaho (No Milling)					2,101	13.74	28,864.43	27,574.53
7. Spritzer	Idaho	Idaho (No Milling)					640	7.32	4,682.97	4,324.75
8. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho (No Milling)					11,445	13.27	151,879.71	144,445.57
9. Novak	Brunswick	Idaho (Discontinued)					580	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07
10. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho (Discontinued)					865	10.03	8,672.62	8,066.60
11. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	639	9.38	5,994.25	5,389.25	7,274	10.61	77,167.06	71,317.28
12. Duseart	Idaho	Idaho	283	9.74	2,757.37	2,488.56	972	7.94	7,721.46	6,990.89
Total Idaho:			1,178	8.77	10,325.92	9,309.14	36,084	12.83	463,040.13	433,361.57
BRUNSWICK:										
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,436	9.58	13,755.04	13,114.17	17,520	8.08	141,569.69	133,059.29
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick (Discontinued)					4,714	7.90	37,244.65	34,846.59
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	3,659	13.44	49,194.77	47,409.03	33,818	10.77	364,086.73	349,693.46
4. Novak	Brunswick	Brunswick (Discontinued)					1,725	11.49	19,820.20	18,846.16
5. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick (Discontinued)					1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Brunswick (No Milling)					284	17.92	5,089.84	4,971.63
7. Bird	Old Brunswick	Brunswick (No Milling)					527	5.28	2,780.02	2,557.59
8. Lampiae	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					473	9.51	4,496.28	4,151.12
9. McLeod	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					232	14.61	3,390.80	3,121.51
10. Spritzer	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					410	4.91	2,013.55	1,840.44
11. Williams	Idaho	Brunswick (No Milling)					1,083	7.22	7,816.38	7,162.16
12. Carter	Idaho	Brunswick (Discontinued)					207	3.98	824.88	753.56
Total Brunswick:			5,095	12.35	62,949.81	60,523.20	62,452	9.65	602,566.37	573,296.68
Total All Leases:			6,273	11.68	73,275.73	69,832.34	98,536	10.81	1,065,606.50	1,006,658.25

MILL REPORT FOR PERIOD NOVEMBER 5TH - DECEMBER 2ND, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	202.84	124.34	720.582	25,220.37	70.05	2,548.01	104.22	7,587.014	265,545.49	52.80
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	38.26	125.39	137.068	4,797.38	13.32	801.65	91.44	2,094.336	73,301.76	14.58
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	241.10	124.50	857.650	30,017.75	83.37	3,349.66	101.16	9,681.350	338,847.25	67.38
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	241.10	7.56	52.078	1,822.73	5.06	3,349.66	5.34	510.870	17,880.45	3.56
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	241.10	116.94	805.572	28,195.02	78.31	3,349.66	95.82	9,170.480	320,966.80	63.82
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	32.99	115.69	109.044	33,816.54	10.60	786.48	123.59	2,777.282	97,204.87	19.33
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	8.24	233.40	54.950	1,923.25	5.34	298.63	202.88	1,731.010	60,585.35	12.05
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	1.24	198.43	7.030	246.05	0.68	25.13	249.91	179.434	6,280.19	1.24
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	42.47	140.94	171.024	5,985.84	16.62	1,110.24	147.78	4,687.726	164,070.41	32.62
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	42.47	7.56	9.174	321.09	0.89	1,110.24	5.49	174.248	6,098.68	1.21
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	42.47	133.38	161.850	5,664.75	15.73	1,110.24	142.29	4,513.478	157,971.73	31.41
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	283.57	126.96	1,028.674	36,003.59	100.00	4,459.90	112.76	14,369.076	502,917.66	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	283.57	7.56	61.252	2,143.82	5.95	4,459.90	5.38	685.118	23,979.13	4.77
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	283.57	119.40	967.422	33,859.77	94.05	4,459.90	107.38	13,683.958	478,938.53	95.23
16. Shortage			44.818	1,568.64	4.37			31.168	1,090.92	0.22
17. Overage										
18. Bullion Recovered			922.604	32,291.13	89.68			13,652.790*	477,847.61	95.01
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			768.252	26,888.82	83.26			8,738.213	305,837.45	64.00
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			154.352	5,402.31	16.74			4,336.228	151,767.94	31.76
21. Tube Mill Cleanup - % of Bullion Recovered								578.349	20,242.22	4.24
22. Total Bullion:			922.604	32,291.13	100.00			13,652.290	477,847.61	100.00

* Tube Mill cleanup (\$20,242.22) is omitted from monthly bullion, but included in bullion recovered to date: Credit Brunswick Mill with 387.588 ozs. - \$13,565.58
 Credit Idaho Mill with 190.761 ozs. - 6,676.64
 Total Credit: 578.349 ozs. \$20,242.22

Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	159.29	84,867.542	2,970,363.98	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	4.55	2,425.618	84,896.65	2.86					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	154.74	82,441.924	2,885,467.33	97.14					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery - 1944 Through 1949 -	18,647.16	157.41	83,865.694	2,935,299.28	98.81					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 1945	1,958.57	1.79	99.996	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 1947, 1948	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949	4,918.11	5.00	702.445	24,585.59						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 Through 1949	18,647.16	2.67	1,423.770	49,831.95	1.67					

MILL REPORT

PERIOD DECEMBER 3 - DECEMBER 31, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

BRUNSWICK MILL OPERATION:											
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	
1. Ore Production	10,514.00	12.68	3,808,495	133,297.32	100.00	156,327.00	8.86	39,578.692	1,385,254.21	100.00	
2. High Grade Ore (9)	10,514.00	0.72	213.702	7,479.57	5.61	156,327.00	1.64	7,324.448	256,355.67	18.51	
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	10,514.00	11.96	3,594.793	125,817.75	94.39	156,327.00	7.22	32,254.244	1,128,898.54	81.49	
4. Ore Sorted to Waste	231.00	0.35	2.310	80.85	0.06	9,350.00	0.32	86.370	3,022.95	0.22	
5. Ball Mill Heads	10,283.00	12.23	3,592.483	125,736.90	94.33	146,977.00	7.66	32,167.874	1,125,875.59	81.27	
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	10,283.00	0.47	136.642	4,782.47	3.59	146,977.00	0.30	1,235.938	43,257.83	3.12	
- Cyanide Plant Residues	10,283.00	0.26	75.196	2,631.86	1.97	146,977.00	0.14	586.066	20,512.31	1.48	
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	10,283.00	11.50	3,380.645	118,322.57	88.77	146,977.00	7.22	30,345.870	1,062,105.45	76.67	
8. Overall Recovery (Line 14)	10,514.00	11.96	3,594.347	125,802.14	94.38	156,327.00	8.43	37,670.318	1,318,461.12	95.18	

BULLION SOURCE:														
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore	634	11.80	783	9.55	213.702	7,479.57	5.95	32163	7.97	26794	9.57	7,324.448	256,355.67	19.44
10. From Plant Clean Up					1,033.260	36,164.10	28.75			1405	9.66	387.699	13,569.47	1.03
11. From Cyanide Plant					2,347.385	82,158.47	65.30			43503	15.93	10,159.061	355,567.13	26.97
12. From Mill Amalgam			5169	15.89								19,799.110	692,968.85	52.56
13. From Natural Gold														
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold					3,594.347	125,802.14	100.00					37,670.318	1,318,461.12	100.00

IDAHO MILL OPERATION:											
	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	
1. Ore Production	946.00	12.56	339.540	11,883.91	100.00	37,030.00	13.79	14,586.223	510,517.85	100.00	
2. High Grade Ore (9)											
3. Ore to Crushing Plant	946.00	12.56	339.540	11,883.91	100.00	37,030.00	13.79	14,586.223	510,517.85	100.00	
4. Ore Sorted to Waste											
5. Ball Mill Heads	946.00	12.56	339.540	11,883.91	100.00	37,030.00	13.79	14,586.223	510,517.85	100.00	
6. Losses - Flotation Tails	946.00	0.44	11.786	412.51	3.47	37,030.00	0.48	510.322	17,861.27	3.50	
- Cyanide Plant Residues	946.00	0.28	7.614	266.49	2.24	37,030.00	0.18	181.862	6,365.17	1.25	
7. Mill Recovery (14 Minus 9)	946.00	11.84	320.140	11,204.91	94.29	37,030.00	13.13	13,894.039	486,291.41	95.25	
8. Overall Mill Recovery (14)	946.00	11.84	320.140	11,204.91	94.29	37,030.00	13.13	13,894.039	486,291.41	95.25	

BULLION SOURCE:														
	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. Amal.	\$/Oz. Amal.	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
9. From High Grade Ore										4355	12.27	1,526.861	53,440.14	10.99
10. From Plant Clean Up					132.310	4,630.85	41.33					4,659.299	163,075.49	33.53
11. From Cyanide Plant					187.830	6,574.06	58.67			25175	10.72	7,707.879	269,775.80	55.48
12. From Mill Amalgam			666	9.87										
13. From Natural Gold														
14. Total Bullion Plus Natural Gold:					320.140	11,204.91	100.00					13,894.039	486,291.41	100.00

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

MILL REPORT

PERIOD DECEMBER 3 - DECEMBER 31, 1951

THIS YEAR TO DATE

Leaser	Location	Mill Unit	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Produced	Gross \$ Return
IDAHO UNIT:										
1. Bird	Old Brunswick	Idaho					3,660	9.32	34,096.76	31,890.80
2. Carter	Idaho	Idaho					2,125	10.27	21,816.37	20,487.64
3. Lampiae	Idaho	Idaho					2,497	20.16	50,330.94	46,552.66
4. McLeod	Idaho	Idaho					1,601	19.67	31,484.03	29,335.44
5. Straub	Idaho	Idaho					2,324	18.26	42,427.47	38,762.34
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Idaho	168	28.99	4,870.08	4,689.74	2,269	14.87	33,734.51	32,264.27
7. Spritzer	Idaho	Idaho					640	7.32	4,682.97	4,324.75
8. Veale	Old Brunswick	Idaho					11,445	13.27	151,879.71	144,445.57
9. Novak	Brunswick	Idaho					580	6.72	3,896.31	3,613.07
10. Wilbur	Idaho	Idaho					865	10.03	8,672.62	8,066.60
11. Williams	Idaho	Idaho	487	6.30	3,069.29	2,829.65	7,761	10.34	80,236.35	74,146.93
12. Dussart	Idaho	Idaho	291	14.22	4,139.42	3,811.62	1,263	9.39	11,860.88	10,802.51
Total Idaho:			946	12.77	12,078.79	11,331.01	37,030	12.83	475,118.92	444,692.58
BRUNSWICK UNIT:										
1. Henry	Brunswick	Brunswick	1,334	11.07	14,773.22	14,213.29	18,854	8.29	156,342.91	147,272.58
2. Lystrup	Brunswick	Brunswick					4,714	7.90	37,244.65	34,846.59
3. Veale	Brunswick	Brunswick	3,551	13.38	42,799.43	41,250.96	37,369	10.89	406,886.16	390,944.40
4. Novak	Brunswick	Brunswick					1,725	11.49	19,820.20	18,846.16
5. Gale	Brunswick	Brunswick					1,459	9.21	13,433.35	12,293.17
6. Silicani	Old Brunswick	Brunswick					284	17.92	5,089.84	4,971.63
7. Bird	Old Brunswick	Brunswick					527	5.28	2,780.02	2,557.59
8. Lampiae	Idaho	Brunswick					473	9.51	4,496.28	4,151.12
9. McLeod	Idaho	Brunswick					232	14.61	3,390.80	3,121.51
10. Spritzer	Idaho	Brunswick					410	4.91	2,013.55	1,840.44
11. Williams	Idaho	Brunswick					1,083	7.22	7,816.38	7,162.16
12. Carter	Idaho	Brunswick					207	3.98	824.88	753.56
Total Brunswick:			4,885	11.79	57,572.65	55,464.23	67,337	9.80	660,139.02	628,760.91
Total All Leasers:			5,831	11.95	69,651.44	66,795.24	104,367	10.88	1,135,257.94	1,073,453.49

MILL REPORT

PERIOD DECEMBER 3 - DECEMBER 31, 1950

THIS YEAR TO DATE

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE PLANT:	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$	Dry Tons	\$/Ton	Fine Ozs. Au.	Total Au. \$	% Tot. \$
1. Brunswick Flotation Concentrates	248.27	125.85	892.736	31,245.76	68.12	2,796.28	106.14	8,479.750	296,791.25	54.08
2. Brunswick Jig Concentrates	55.99	169.26	270.764	9,476.74	20.66	857.64	96.52	2,365.100	82,778.50	15.08
3. Brunswick Barrel Tails										
4. Total Brunswick Concentrates	304.26	133.24	1,163.500	40,722.50	88.78	3,653.92	103.88	10,844.850	379,569.75	69.16
5. Brunswick Concentrate Residues	304.26	8.65	75.196	2,631.86	5.73	3,653.92	5.61	586.066	20,512.31	3.74
6. Brunswick Assay Recovery	304.26	125.19	1,088.304	38,090.64	83.05	3,653.92	98.27	10,258.784	359,057.44	65.42
7. Idaho Flotation Concentrates	21.64	122.34	75.640	2,647.40	5.77	808.12	123.56	2,852.922	99,852.27	18.20
8. Idaho Jig & Table Concentrates	7.55	301.44	65.024	2,275.84	4.96	306.18	205.31	1,796.034	62,861.19	11.45
9. Idaho Barrel Tails	1.62	136.28	6.308	220.78	0.48	26.75	243.03	185.742	6,500.97	1.18
10. Idaho Total Concentrates	30.81	166.96	146.972	5,144.02	11.21	1,141.05	148.30	4,834.698	169,214.43	30.83
11. Idaho Concentrate Residues	30.81	8.65	7.614	266.49	0.58	1,141.05	5.58	181.862	6,365.17	1.16
12. Idaho Assay Recovery	30.81	158.31	139.358	4,877.53	10.63	1,141.05	142.72	4,652.836	162,849.26	29.67
13. Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant	335.07	136.89	1,310.472	45,866.52	100.00	4,794.97	114.45	15,679.548	548,784.18	100.00
14. Total All Concentrate Residues	335.07	8.65	82.810	2,898.35	6.32	4,794.97	5.61	767.928	26,877.48	4.90
15. Total All Recovery by Assay	335.07	128.24	1,227.662	42,968.17	93.68	4,794.97	108.84	14,911.620	521,906.70	95.10
16. Shortage			62.092	2,173.22	4.74			93.260	3,264.14	0.59
17. Overage										
18. Bullion Recovered			1,165.570	40,794.95	88.94			14,818.360	518,642.56	94.51
19. Brunswick - % of Bullion Recovered			1,033.260	36,164.10	88.65			10,159.061	355,567.13	68.56
20. Idaho - % of Bullion Recovered			132.310	4,630.85	11.35			4,659.299	163,075.43	31.44
21. Total Bullion:			1,165.570	40,794.95	100.00			14,818.360	518,642.56	100.00
Total All Concentrates to Cyanide Plant - 1944 through 1950 -	23,442.13	150.12	100,547.090	3,519,148.16	100.00					
Total All Concentrate Residues - 1944 through 1950 -	23,442.13	4.77	3,193.546	111,774.13	3.18					
Total Cyanide Plant Assay Recovery - 1944 through 1950 -	23,442.13	145.35	97,353.544	3,407,374.03	96.82					
Total Cyanide Plant Bullion Recovery - 1944 through 1950 -	23,442.13	147.34	98,684.054	3,453,941.84	98.14					
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1944, 1945	1,958.57	1.79	99.997	3,499.88						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1946, 1947, 1948	11,770.48	6.62	2,226.212	77,917.42						
Cyanide Plant Shortage - 1949, 1950	9,713.08	2.87	795.705	27,849.73						
Cyanide Plant Overage - 1944 through 1950	23,442.13	1.99	1,330.510	46,567.81	1.32					

BRUNSWICK CRUSHING SECTION

	Days Handled	Tons Fe Crush. Plant	Ore - Serial To Waste	Net Mt Tons	Operating Hours	Tons Hour	% of Total
Jan. '50	2721	15772	910	14862	167.6	89.6	23.0
Feb	2700	15075	952	14123	156.6	83.15	23.70
Mar	2739	16438	1061	14977	201.7	74.25	27.11
Apr	2880	15292	1394	13899	168.7	82.39	23.43
5/25	1701	9991	707	9284	99.3	93.49	26.68
6/17	2157	12786	679	11707	149.2	78.47	22.05
7/15	1722	10527	778	9751	115.0	84.79	17.11
8/12	1766	12667	700	11967	193.4	61.88	28.78
9/9	1692	9648	518	9130	125.4	72.27	18.80
10/7	1505	9053	364	8689	115.8	75.03	17.23
11/4	1599	9655	592	9063	108.7	83.48	16.14
12/2	1650	9700	667	9033	111.7	98.40	17.64
12/31	1928	10165	851	9314	114.0	87.14	16.56

BRUNSWICK GRINDING CIRCUIT

	No. Mill Hrs.	No. Mill Hrs.	Total Mill Hrs.	Lost Time	Total Tons	Tons/ Hr.	% Op. Tm.
Jan. '50	531.2	536.6	1067.8	418.2	14362	13.89	71.89
Feb	517.6	456.5	974.1	369.9	14123	14.50	72.47
Mar	544.7	502.2	1046.9	409.5	14977	13.78	72.63
Apr	500.4	504.2	1004.6	427.0	13899	13.84	70.37
5/25	421.8	337.6	759.1	200.9	9284	12.24	79.17
6/17	522.0	359.5	881.5	462.5	11707	13.28	66.58
7/15	338.2	384.4	722.6	621.4	9751	13.49	87.76
8/12	498.7	362.3	861.0	487.0	11967	13.90	64.06
9/9	420.7	269.5	690.2	655.8	9130	13.23	51.35
10/7	466.7	140.8	607.5	736.5	8689	14.30	15.20
11/4	354.4	292.8	647.2	694.5	9063	13.25	44.33
12/2	391.0	308.3	699.3	645.2	9033	12.92	52.00
12/31	455.6	270.4	726.0	685.6	9314	13.63	52.28

BRUNSWICK JIG - AMALGAM

BRUNSWICK SPECIAL CLEAN-UP

	Oz. Amal.	\$/Oz.	Fine Oz. Au	Total \$ Value	Oz. Amal.	\$/Oz.	Total \$ Value
Jan. '50	3161	17.37	1568.716	54915.06	-	-	-
Feb	2443	19.51	1361.882	47665.87	-	-	-
Mar	2731	16.47	1097.103	35398.61	522	10.96	5722.47
Apr	2529	16.44	1332.752	46646.38	-	-	-
5/20	3173	16.45	1490.948	52183.18	683	8.89	7847.00
6/17	3152	17.16	1545.603	54096.03	-	-	-
7/15	2781	15.82	1256.942	43992.96	-	-	-
8/12	3368	15.79	1519.168	53170.89	-	-	-
9/9	1325	15.21	1443.268	50584.38	-	-	-
10/7	2974	14.14	1201.524	42053.36	-	-	-
11/4	3742	15.30	1636.216	57267.56	-	-	-
12/2	4834	15.25	2106.483	73726.90	-	-	-
12/31	5169	15.89	2347.385	82158.47	-	-	-

BRUNSWICK HIGHGRADE AMALGAM

BRUNSWICK NATURAL GOLD

	1954 Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Oz. Au	\$/Oz.	Fine Oz. Au	Total \$ Au	Oz. D'ore	Fine Oz. Au	Total \$ Au
Jan	2296	11.57	2694	9.81	759.710	28438.65	-	-	-
Feb	3064	12.47	4188	9.12	1091.800	33213.00	-	-	-
Mar	3736	7.70	2812	9.70	779.062	27867.17	-	-	-
Apr	3149	9.34	3204	10.00	920.691	32221.04	-	-	-
5/20	352	5.03	325	9.62	506.007	17710.24	-	-	-
6/17	2001	6.94	1499	9.26	396.501	13881.03	-	-	-
7/15	1602	9.97	1245	8.65	456.112	15981.13	-	-	-
8/12	1959	13.17	2681	10.00	757.256	25803.97	-	-	-
9/9	1382	7.98	1233	8.66	710.497	10367.39	-	-	-
10/7	3294	4.86	3286	9.66	382.379	13363.87	-	-	-
11/4	1570	4.72	866	9.34	211.069	5087.11	-	-	-
12/2	2375	3.62	1857	10.27	571.966	19038.31	-	-	-
12/31	634	11.89	783	9.55	213.702	7479.11	-	-	-

BRUNSWICK FLOTATION SECTION

	Flotation Tons	Grade \$/Ton	Total \$ Au	Fine \$/Ton	Total \$ Au	Flats Oz. Au	Recovery Total \$ Au
Jan	14777.17	2.47	76514.40	0.29	4262.03	921.782	3232.37
Feb	14038.95	2.17	30423.40	0.25	3436.30	773.369	2787.15
Mar	14881.92	2.13	31709.58	0.24	3469.03	805.250	28349.75
Apr	17805.84	2.22	39537.97	0.25	3387.20	809.314	28186.89
5/20	9213.81	2.57	23317.93	0.29	2660.37	658.924	20657.84
6/17	11626.95	2.37	27594.91	0.27	3070.89	700.688	21524.06
7/15	9683.20	2.34	22655.50	0.29	2389.39	579.032	20266.32
8/12	11888.9	2.63	30084.67	0.28	3279.57	705.260	29805.10
9/9	9070.18	2.31	20955.37	0.29	2247.37	574.500	18713.00
10/7	8664.88	2.81	24705.38	0.74	2914.37	611.186	21121.31
11/4	9838.18	3.37	31153.36	0.19	3237.31	739.030	27616.06
12/2	9903.4	3.50	30655.78	0.45	3910.62	761.575	26695.16
12/31	11022.01	3.28	36003.43	0.48	4752.47	898.034	31221.19

BRUNSWICK FLOTATION CONCTS.

RECOVERY DATA

	Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Au	Fine \$/Ton	Total \$ Au	Flats Oz. Au	Recovery Total \$ Au
Jan	246.81	109.33	26979.26	32332.37	26979.26	-	5453.11
Feb	207.48	97.72	20183.95	27057.10	20183.95	-	2873.15
Mar	247.09	109.33	25153.73	28239.75	25153.73	-	4066.02
Apr	213.18	102.79	21815.34	28186.69	22015.14	-	5171.55
5/20	182.05	103.92	18918.55	20657.84	18918.55	-	1739.29
6/17	200.74	99.98	20070.37	24324.08	20070.37	-	4453.61
7/15	202.01	94.08	19005.49	20266.12	19005.49	-	1260.63
8/12	230.63	97.82	22559.32	26803.10	22559.32	-	4245.78
9/9	170.00	97.48	16572.26	18738.03	16572.26	-	2115.64
10/7	187.80	102.89	19322.24	21121.31	19322.24	-	1799.27
11/4	232.78	114.87	26744.61	27316.05	25817.63	-	2072.41
12/2	1003.4	124.24	124557.37	26655.15	25204.37	-	1014.79
12/31	243.27	121.57	2946.76	31221.19	31245.70	-	21.93

JOT BRUNSWICK CONCTS. PRODUCED

DONOT RESIDUES

ASSAY RECOVERY

	Tons	\$/Ton	Total \$ Au	Fine \$/Ton	Total \$ Au	Flats Oz. Au	Recovery Total \$ Au
Jan	335.64	104.71	35145.81	4.36	1453.82	962.354	33622.79
Feb	331.54	92.52	30674.91	4.77	1581.44	831.242	29093.47
Mar	334.40	98.23	32893.04	5.75	1921.08	822.056	30871.96
Apr	303.64	93.92	28593.45	6.09	1875.65	771.928	27019.58
5/20	252.24	100.12	25253.97	6.57	1758.12	671.310	23425.87
6/17	280.78	97.16	27285.23	6.83	1356.18	740.830	25929.05
7/15	269.61	92.65	25028.80	4.76	1284.20	692.356	24284.11
8/12	308.89	97.84	30223.34	7.63	1336.52	811.589	29056.84
9/9	229.85	93.70	21557.36	6.17	1184.72	614.256	21478.98
10/7	211.92	104.29	22101.80	5.22	1106.31	599.268	20395.78
11/4	216.30	114.67	24872.40	5.64	1383.59	765.966	26843.31
12/2	311.16	124.24	38617.76	6.55	1352.73	805.572	38125.62
12/31	301.26	133.84	40322.80	6.5	1631.53	1084.304	45090.64

CYANIDE PLANT RECOVERY FROM IDAHO CONCENTRATES

1950	ASSAY RECOVERY		BULLION RECOVERY		Overage	Shortage
	Fine Grs Au	Tot. \$ Au	Fine Grs Au	Tot. \$ Au		
Jan	793.662	27773.17	737.963	27928.88	150.71	- - -
Feb	742.334	26000.94	721.186	25746.52	- - -	654.42
Mar	521.860	21785.10	484.023	15950.81	- - -	4824.29
Apr	600.728	21029.48	567.375	12474.22	- - -	1151.26
5/20	371.612	13006.42	417.702	14619.57	1613.15	- - -
6/17	447.364	15637.74	488.304	17090.62	1432.90	- - -
7/15	130.656	4572.96	140.958	4933.53	360.57	- - -
8/12	NO ORE MILLED					
9/9	300.586	10520.51	269.493	9432.25	- - -	1088.26
10/7	163.128	5824.48	144.347	5069.62	- - -	814.86
11/4	174.148	6095.18	147.725	5170.37	- - -	824.81
12/2	161.850	5664.75	154.352	5102.31	- - -	562.44
12/31	139.358	4877.53	132.310	4630.85	- - -	246.68

1950	FLOTATION SECT.		CYANIDE PLANT (Idaho)		OVERALL OPER (Idaho)		OVERALL (Idaho)	
	Overage \$	Shortage \$	Overage \$	Shortage \$	Overage \$	Shortage \$	Over	Short
Jan	- - -	3387.59	150.71	- - -	- - -	3736.88	- - -	0.7
Feb	- - -	2875.39	- - -	654.42	- - -	3529.81	- - -	0.7
Mar	- - -	551.30	- - -	4824.29	- - -	5676.19	- - -	1.71
Apr	- - -	3312.96	- - -	1151.26	- - -	4464.22	- - -	0.88
5/20	- - -	2556.98	1613.15	- - -	- - -	943.81	- - -	0.21
6/17	- - -	3205.49	1432.90	- - -	- - -	1773.59	- - -	0.40
7/15	- - -	427.21	360.57	- - -	- - -	66.64	- - -	0.10
8/12	NO ORE MILLED							
9/9	- - -	2062.13	- - -	1088.26	- - -	3150.39	- - -	0.90
10/7	777.56	- - -	- - -	814.86	- - -	37.30	- - -	0.03
11/4	- - -	3081.14	- - -	824.81	- - -	1232.95	- - -	0.75
12/2	- - -	435.26	- - -	262.44	- - -	699.70	- - -	0.58
12/31	- - -	51.80	- - -	246.68	- - -	293.48	- - -	0.11

IDAHO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES IN GOLD AT \$ 35/FINE OUNCE

1950	Mill & Co. Bullion	Sorting Losses	B. M. Heads	Sort. & Higrade	Sorted Waste	Ore Produced
Jan	72742.21	4154.43	76896.64	- - -	- - -	76896.64
Feb	78773.18	3396.40	82169.58	- - -	- - -	82169.58
Mar	62158.99	2694.30	98820.31	35767.03	- - -	98820.31
Apr	56159.25	3037.93	59197.18	- - -	- - -	59197.18
5/20	34249.85	2663.64	36913.49	- - -	- - -	36913.49
6/17	40162.76	2285.64	42448.40	- - -	- - -	42448.40
7/15	13129.90	528.29	33331.31	19673.12	- - -	33331.31
8/12	NO ORE MILLED					
9/9	27041.89	1862.34	28904.73	- - -	- - -	28904.73
10/7	10865.78	1009.61	11876.39	- - -	- - -	11876.39
11/4	10633.64	980.84	11614.48	- - -	- - -	11614.48
12/2	8694.70	933.52	9628.22	- - -	- - -	9628.22
12/31	11204.91	679	11883.91	- - -	- - -	11883.91

IDAHO DISTRIBUTION IN DOLLARS PER TON

1950	Ore Produced		Sorted Waste		Clean up	Higrade	B. M. Heads		Losses	Recovery
	Tons	\$/Ton	Tons	\$/Ton	\$/Ton	\$/Ton	Tons	\$/Ton	\$/Ton	\$/Ton
Jan	5188	14.82	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5188	14.82	0.80	14.02
Feb	4737	17.39	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4737	17.39	0.72	16.53
Mar	4325	22.80	- - -	- - -	7.8	- - -	4325	22.80	0.63	22.17
Apr	5089	11.63	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5089	11.63	0.60	11.0
5/20	3907	9.45	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3907	9.45	0.68	8.7
6/17	4476	9.48	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4476	9.48	0.51	8.97
7/15	679	49.09	- - -	- - -	28.97	- - -	679	20.12	0.78	19.34
8/12	NO ORE MILLED									
9/9	3513	8.23	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3513	8.23	0.53	7.70
10/7	3357	8.75	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3357	8.75	0.72	8.01
11/4	1635	7.10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1635	7.10	0.60	6.50
12/2	1178	8.17	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1178	8.17	0.79	7.38
12/31	946	12.56	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	946	12.56	0.72	11.84

IDAHO MILL CONSUMPTION IN POUNDS PER TON

1950	MTC	Consumption				Balls
		242	301	673	808911	
Jan	0.013	0.023	0.069	0.154	0.037	0.352 1.5
Feb	0.068	0.009	0.175	0.232	0.190	2.109 2.74
Mar	0.0402	- -	0.123	0.208	0.156	1.110 2.51
Apr	0.057	- -	0.098	0.265	0.152	0.629 0.91
5/20	0.068	- -	0.105	0.30	0.134	0.181 1.80
6/17	0.176	- -	0.185	0.352	0.235	0.492 2.7
7/15	0.190	- -	0.768	0.184	0.331	1.473 6.7
8/12	NO ORE MILLED					
9/9	0.883	- -	0.118	0.470	0.268	0.496 2.3
10/7	0.080	- -	0.048	0.184	0.154	1.032 2.7
11/4	0.104	- -	0.113	0.856	0.443	1.590 - -
12/2	0.105	- -	0.132	0.257	0.176	1.528 4.3
12/31	0.074	- -	0.148	0.988	0.729	2.537 1.9

IDAHO CRUSHING SECTION

1950	Skips Hoisted	Tons to Crush. Plant	Ore Sorted To Waste	Ball Mill Tons	Operating Hours	Tons Hour	% of Tot. Tin
Jan							
6/17				4476	76.1	58.81	11.
7/15				679	17.9	37.93	2.
8/12	NO ORE MILLED						
9/9				3513	64.5	54.47	9.6
10/7				1357	27.4	49.53	4.0
11/4				1635	33.2	49.25	4.9
12/2				1178	19.9	59.20	2.8
12/31				946	24.0	39.47	3.44

IDAHO GRINDING CIRCUIT

1950	No. 1 Mill Hrs	No. 2 Mill Hrs.	Tot. B.M. Hrs.	Lost Time	Tot. B.M. Tons	Tons/Hr.	% O.
Jan			502.3	241.8	5188	10.33	67.
Feb			422.1	249.9	4737	11.22	62.8
Mar			357.5	386.5	4325	12.10	48.0
Apr			433.0	287.0	5089	11.75	60.13
5/20			377.1	102.9	3907	10.36	78.8
6/17			416.6	255.4	4476	10.74	62.0
7/15			63.5	608.5	679	10.69	9.4
8/12	NO ORE MILLED						
9/9			254.4	417.6	3513	13.81	37.8
10/7			87.1	584.9	1357	15.58	12.9
11/4			135.0	537.0	1635	12.11	20.0
12/2			91.9	580.1	1178	12.82	13.6
12/31			93.5	602.5	946	10.12	13.4

IDAHO JIG AMALGAM

IDAHO SPECIAL CLEAN-UP

1950	Ozs. Amal.	\$ / Oz.	Fine Ozs. Au	Tot. \$ Value	Ozs. Amal.	\$ / Oz.	Tot. \$ Value
Jan	4126	10.84	1280.381	44813.73	- - -	- - -	- - -
Feb	4802	11.13	1526.476	53426.66			
Mar	4211	10.74	1291.948	45218.18	2475	13.64	33767.0
Apr	3567	10.17	1036.715	36285.03			
5/20	1786	10.99	560.865	19630.28			
6/17	2052	11.24	659.203	23072.12			
7/15	727	11.27	234.182	8196.37	1880	10.46	19673.1
8/12	NO ORE MILLED						
9/9	1689	10.43	503.132	17609.64			
10/7	568	10.21	165.633	5797.16			
11/4	586	9.32	156.093	5463.27			
12/2	385	8.55	94.068	3292.39			
12/31	666	9.87	187.830	6574.06			

IDAHO HIGHGRADE AMALGAM

NATURAL GOLD

1950	Lbs.	\$/Lb.	Ozs. A.	\$/Oz.	Fine Ozs. Au	Tot. \$ Au	Ozs. D'ore	Fine Ozs. Au	Tot. \$
Jan									
Feb									
Mar									
Apr									
5/20									
6/17									
7/15									
8/12	NO ORE MILLED								
9/9									
10/7									
11/4									
12/2									
12/31									

IDAHO FLOTATION SECTION

1950	Flotation Heads			Flot. Tails		Assay		Recovery
	Tons	\$/Ton	Tot. \$ Au	\$/Ton	Tot. \$ Au	Fine Ozs. Au	Tot. \$ Au	
Jan	5145.84	4.70	24168.27	0.70	3523.03	589.864	20645.24	
Feb	4699.09	4.63	21776.65	0.58	2662.94	546.106	19123.71	
Mar	4285.91	3.70	15878.87	0.45	1926.89	398.628	13951.98	
Apr	5042.87	3.44	16907.59	0.42	2092.23	423.296	14815.36	
5/20	3872.53	3.37	13033.86	0.45	1714.30	323.416	11319.56	
6/17	4423.79	3.02	13347.88	0.37	1619.52	335.096	11728.36	
7/15	672.21	5.48	3681.16	0.64	419.37	579.032	3261.79	
8/12	NO ORE MILLED							
9/9	3476.94	2.78	9674.00	0.41	1393.35	236.590	8280.65	
10/7	1348.76	3.68	4961.25	0.61	802.41	118.824	4158.84	
11/4	1624.68	3.13	5088.02	0.43	682.29	125.878	4405.73	
12/2	1168.52	4.16	4864.23	0.54	612.43	121.480	4251.80	
12/31	1936.83	3.21	3008.11	0.45	412.51	74.160	2595.60	

IDAHO FLOTATION CONCTS.

RECOVERY DATA

1950	IDAHO FLOTATION CONCTS.			RECOVERY DATA			
	Tons	\$/Ton	Tot. \$ Au	Flot. Hds. - Tls. Tot. \$	By Concts. Tot. \$	Overage \$	Shorts \$
Jan	102.65	163.29	16757.65	20645.24	16757.65	- - -	3887
Feb	115.85	140.17	16238.32	19113.71	16238.32	- - -	2875
Mar	94.37	138.82	13100.08	13951.98	13100.08	- - -	851
Apr	108.96	109.40	11920.72	14815.36	920.72	- - -	2894
5/20	101.73	86.14	8762.60	11319.56	8762.60	- - -	2556
6/17	85.71	99.43	8521.87	11728.36	8521.87	- - -	3206
7/15	15.55	182.29	2834.58	3261.79	2834.58	- - -	427
8/12	NO ORE MILLED						
9/9	54.75	113.58	6218.52	8280.65	6218.52	- - -	2062
10/7	31.30	157.71	4936.40	4158.84	4936.40	777.56	- -
11/4	42.62	96.14	4097.59	4405.73	4097.59	- - -	308
12/2	32.99	115.69	3816.54	4251.80	3816.54	- - -	435
12/31	21.64	122.34	2647.40	2595.60	2647.40	- - -	5

TOT. IDAHO CONCTS. PRODUCED

CONCT. RESIDUES

ASSAY RECOVER

1950	TOT. IDAHO CONCTS. PRODUCED			CONCT. RESIDUES		ASSAY RECOVER	
	Tons	\$/Ton	Tot. \$ Au	\$/Ton	Tot. \$ Au	Fine Ozs. Au	Tot. \$
Jan	144.81	196.19	28409.57	4.36	631.40	793.662	2777
Feb	153.76	173.87	26734.40	4.77	733.46	742.889	2600
Mar	133.46	168.83	22532.51	5.75	767.41	621.860	2176
Apr	155.29	141.48	21971.18	6.09	945.70	600.728	2102
5/20	136.20	102.47	13955.76	6.97	949.34	371.612	1300
6/17	137.92	118.36	16323.86	4.83	666.12	447.364	1565
7/15	22.88	204.63	4681.88	4.76	108.92	130.656	457
8/12	NO ORE MILLED						
9/9	90.81	121.02	10990.00	5.17	469.49	300.586	10520
10/7	39.70	153.44	6091.68	5.22	207.20	168.128	588
11/4	52.94	120.77	6393.73	5.64	298.55	174.148	6095
12/2	42.57	140.94	5985.84	7.56	321.09	161.850	566
12/31	30.81	166.96	5144.02	8.65	256.49	139.358	487

CYANIDE PLANT RECOVERY FROM BRUNSWICK CONCENTRATES

1950	ASSAY RECOVERY		DULLION RECOVERY		Average	Shortage
	Fine Oz. Au	Tot. \$ Au	Fine Oz. Au	Tot. \$ Au		
Jan	962.354	33682.39	967.572	33665.02	182.63	
Feb	833.242	29097.47	810.520	28161.20	- - -	732.27
Mar	252.056	30871.96	686.546	24029.11	- - -	662.83
Apr	771.988	27019.38	729.716	25540.96	- - -	1479.32
5/20	671.310	23495.85	734.568	26409.88	2914.03	- - -
5/17	740.830	25929.05	808.624	28101.84	2372.79	- - -
7/15	692.286	24254.51	747.620	26166.70	1912.19	- - -
8/12	811.052	29086.82	749.337	26226.79	- - -	2860.03
9/9	614.256	21498.96	550.712	19274.92	- - -	2224.04
10/7	599.368	20995.38	516.800	18088.00	- - -	2907.38
11/4	766.266	26443.81	650.600	22771.00	- - -	4072.81
12/2	805.575	28195.02	768.252	26888.82	- - -	1306.20
12/31	1088.304	38090.64	1033.260	36164.10	- - -	1926.54

1950	BRUNS. FLOT. SECT.		BRUNS. CYAN. PLANT		OVERALL OPER. BRUN.		BR. OVERALL \$/Ton	
	Average \$	Shortage \$	Average \$	Shortage \$	Average \$	Shortage \$	Over.	Short.
Jan	- - -	5353.11	182.63	- - -	- - -	5170.48	- - -	0.35
Feb	- - -	2873.15	- - -	732.27	- - -	3605.42	- - -	0.26
Mar	- - -	3086.02	- - -	6842.85	- - -	9928.87	- - -	0.66
Apr	- - -	6171.55	- - -	1479.58	- - -	7651.07	- - -	0.55
5/20	- - -	1739.29	2914.03	- - -	1174.74	- - -	0.13	- - -
5/17	- - -	4453.61	2372.79	- - -	- - -	2080.82	- - -	0.18
7/15	- - -	1260.63	1912.19	- - -	651.56	- - -	0.07	- - -
8/12	- - -	4245.78	- - -	2870.07	- - -	7105.81	- - -	0.59
9/9	- - -	2145.64	- - -	2224.04	- - -	4369.68	- - -	0.48
10/7	- - -	1799.27	- - -	2907.38	- - -	4706.65	- - -	0.54
11/4	- - -	2071.44	- - -	4072.81	- - -	6144.25	- - -	0.66
12/2	- - -	1434.79	- - -	1306.20	- - -	2740.99	- - -	0.36
12/31	24.52	- - -	- - -	1926.54	- - -	1901.97	- - -	0.19

BRUNSWICK DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES IN GOLD AT \$ 35 / FINE OZ.

1950	Unsorted	Sorting Losses	B. M. Heads	Spcl. & Highgrade	Sorted Waste	Ore Produced
Jan	88770.08	5665.45	94435.53	26438.65	282.30	121156.96
Feb	76027.07	5017.74	81044.81	38213.00	293.30	119551.11
Mar	68150.19	5390.91	73541.10	27267.17	450.52	101258.79
Apr	72186.38	8240.83	77427.21	32221.04	429.38	110077.63
5/20	78593.06	4418.19	90858.25	25557.24	231.70	108800.19
5/17	82397.93	4427.01	86824.94	13881.03	229.75	100935.92
7/15	70159.66	3673.67	73833.33	15964.13	261.45	90058.91
8/12	79397.68	4416.09	83813.77	25803.96	232.40	109850.13
9/9	69859.30	3425.59	73284.89	10867.39	176.85	84331.13
10/7	60141.36	4021.08	64162.44	13383.27	124.95	77670.66
11/4	80038.56	4925.90	84964.46	8087.41	134.05	93185.92
12/2	100615.72	5733.35	106349.07	19038.81	92.75	125480.63
12/31	118322/57	7414.33	125736.90	7497.57	80.85	133297.32

BRUNSWICK DISTRIBUTION IN DOLLARS PER TON

1950	Ore Produced	Sorted Waste	Clean up	Highgrade	B. M. Heads	Losses	Recovery			
Jan	15772	7.68	910	0.31	- -	1.68	14362	6.35	0.38	5.97
Feb	15075	7.03	952	0.31	- -	2.53	14123	5.74	0.36	5.38
Mar	16438	6.16	1461	0.31	-0.38	1.66	14977	4.91	0.36	4.55
Apr	15292	7.20	1391	0.31	- -	2.11	13899	5.56	0.37	5.19
5/20	9991	10.89	707	0.33	0.79	1.77	9284	9.79	0.48	9.31
5/17	12386	8.15	679	0.34	- -	1.12	11707	7.42	0.38	7.04
7/15	10527	8.56	776	0.34	- -	1.52	9751	7.57	0.38	7.19
8/12	12667	8.67	700	0.33	- -	2.03	11967	7.00	0.36	6.64
9/9	9614	8.74	518	0.34	- -	1.13	9110	8.03	0.38	7.65
10/7	9353	8.58	364	0.34	- -	1.48	8689	7.38	0.45	6.92
11/4	9653	9.66	392	0.34	- -	0.84	9263	9.17	0.53	8.64
12/2	9309	11.48	267	0.35	- -	2.05	9042	11.86	0.63	11.13
12/31	10574	12.68	231	0.35	- -	0.72	10283	12.23	0.73	11.50

BRUNSWICK MILL CONSUMPTION IN POUNDS PER TON

1950	Flt	242	301	613	502313	Balls
Jan	0.025	- -	0.101			2.384
Feb	0.104	- -	0.124			3.165
Mar	0.074	- -	0.117			3.195
Apr	0.053	0.036	0.144			2.837
5/20	0.040	0.054	0.108			3.274
5/17	0.095	- -	0.107			2.640
7/15	0.038	0.102	0.128	0.010	0.003	1.910
8/12	0.062	- -	0.104	0.094	0.043	2.765
9/9	0.121	- -	0.127	0.020	0.003	3.180
10/7	0.042	- -	0.115	0.177	0.152	1.970
11/4	0.080	0.054	0.135	0.081	0.067	2.790
12/2	0.082	- -	0.138	0.066	0.069	2.824
12/31	0.073	0.015	0.176	0.156	0.092	2.745

EXHIBIT 411

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

SAN FRANCISCO, _____

GRASS VALLEY, _____ May 1st, 1950

TO Mr. C. L. Allen, Secretary

cc: Mr. William Oliver

SUBJECT: Resume of Remarks on Mining Policy.

Mr. William Oliver has suggested I write a brief resume of my remarks on mining policy to be followed, for inclusion in the minutes. The following is the resume in as few words as I can compress it.

In October, 1947 I wrote a report covering the situation at the mine and submitted a copy to each Director. In brief this report stated that the rich Idaho ore sheet had been nearly exhausted in 1942. New exploration had not developed profitable ore in the extensions of the three and five structures of the Idaho, nor had any new large vein been found which compared with the 30 Vein in the Brunswick, despite the fact we had driven nearly eight miles of exploratory workings since the war. I recommended in the report that money must be found to do more development work than we were doing.

Since October, 1947 we had tried to borrow money for this purpose and we had tried to interest three large mining companies in the property on such terms as would be acceptable to them. All three companies made proposals which were not accepted by the principal owners of Idaho Maryland.

During 1949 we showed an apparent earning of \$173,072.60 before depreciation and depletion charges on our mining operation. This was only an apparent earning as our development expenditure had been out almost exactly the amount of the apparent earning when compared with previous years, a move which was not desirable but necessary.

Our operations during the first three months of 1950 have given a result predicted in the 1947 report, a gradual drop in ore grade. The first three months of 1950 show a mill head value of \$5.63 before sorting on 30,847 tons of ore, obviously an unprofitable operation.

Our leasing operation is showing an earning after allocation of all overhead on a tonnage basis. A study of leaser operation, whereby all overhead was allocated to leasers and company operation was suspended, indicated that leasers would have to produce approximately \$120,000 per month, or \$60,000 for the company to cover an estimated cost of operations at Grass Valley of \$60,000. Their production for a three month period was \$348,352.24. Abandonment of company operation on 1450 and 1600 levels with subsequent leasing of these areas should bring the leaser production in excess of \$120,000 monthly. As far as we can see there should be available enough ore, in areas now leased or to be leased, for two years operation.

The company would operate on 1500 Level of the Idaho where old assay maps indicate some highgrade pillars and small blocks and on the 2700 Level of the Idaho and possibly on the 1880 Level of the Brunswick, where a good block of ore should be found extending to the 1600 Level.

Ore mined in these places should be of a grade sufficient to show an earning. The earnings should be used; first, to reduce outstanding indebtedness and, secondly, to replace outworn equipment, some of which will not go much further.

During this two year period extensive efforts will be made to develop some blocks of real ore in the 2700-2400 Level area on No. 2 Vein and such other veins as will be opened in that zone.

Exploration expenditures will be limited to \$12,500 per month, including diamond drilling. Provision will have to be made for San Francisco Office expense of \$1,500 monthly, payments on Syndicate Lands and retirement of debt.

Sincerely,
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
NEIL O'DONNELL
Neil O'Donnell,
Executive Vice President,
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION.

EXHIBIT 412

June 26, 1950

Mr. E. L. Oliver, President
Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation
807 Newhall Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Oliver:

Our fears relative to the Idaho Mill have been realized. The shell cracked on the end from one manhole to the other.

This mill is a La Touche model Marcy 8'x 6'. The other mills we have are also Marcy 8'x 6' mills, but they are Inspiration type. They differ in that the Inspiration requires 16 liners and La Touche 18. Therefore, we cannot put a new feed end on this mill but must replace it with a complete matching shell. The two worn and tired mills we have at the Brunswick are Inspiration type which differs from the La Touche also in that the gear is on the feed end rather than the discharge end as is the case with the mill we are taking out.

Changing these mills may require foundation changes and therefore some delay as far as milling ore at the Idaho is concerned.

We will be able to mill almost the entire ore output per month at the Brunswick if we had a system of getting trucked rock into our crushing plant. A secondary conveyor is being built for this purpose at the present time. We will have to line one of our Brunswick mills during the next week or ten days so this periods production will be short.

I would like to get the Idaho Mill in operation again partly as a spare and partly to mill any excess ore available above the capacity of the Brunswick and partly as a sample plant.

There is a large quantity of quartz on the 2400 and 2700 which assays indicate is not of ore grade. I am convinced that mine assays tend to be on the low side and it is possible that portions of these blocks are of profitable grade. It is my firm belief that the only way of being sure about these blocks is to mill 200 ton samples from them.

June 26, 1950

We will try and get the Idaho Mill back in operation as soon as possible. The work includes getting the old mill out; getting an 8"x 1" band for the mill we have in the yard; putting this band on the mill; checking to see if this Inspiration type will go on our La Touche foundations; getting a new gear on the old mill shell; installation on a new pinion setup which came with the gear and relining the mill.

Mr. Fisher has signified his intention of going along with us on the lumber deal.

Mrs. Wales has released Idaho from further responsibility and has transferred all rights to me on the timber. The Personini boys who are leasing the Brunswick Mill are cutting fir on this tract and will probably cut all their fir there, so the company will get the benefit of \$9.25 per M from the Brunswick Mill lease all summer and probably a good part of the winter.

The Old Brunswick headframe work is proceeding in good order. By Tuesday all foundations will be poured. Fabrication of steel is going ahead in the Old Brunswick yard.

Sincerely,
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
NEIL O'DONNELL
Neil O'Donnell,
Executive Vice President,
IDAHO HAYLAND MINES CORPORATION.

HO:H

cc: Mrs. MacBoyle
F. W. Hollar
Jack Hoffman
G. S. Borden
Mr. Oliver

EXHIBIT 413

CARLTON D. HULIN
MINING GEOLOGY
26th Floor, Shell Building
San Francisco 4 California

E 4/452

GEOLOGY AND ORE OCCURRENCES OF THE IDAHO MARYLAND MINE
NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

The Idaho Maryland Mine, located in the Grass Valley mining district of northern California and adjacent to the town of the same name, is one of the most productive and best known gold mines in the United States, with gold production from the property dating back to the year 1868.

The Idaho Maryland Mine as it now exists represents a consolidation of a number of important early day producing mines including the Eureka, the Idaho and the Maryland, together with the adjoining Brunswick and Union Hill Mines. The Idaho Maryland inclusive of the Eureka now forms one operating unit and is connected underground at two points with the Brunswick which forms a second operating unit. No underground connection exists with the Union Hill and this property has not been in recent operation.

Operations by the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation and its immediate predecessor Idaho Maryland Consolidated Mines, Inc. commenced in 1926 with production from the Idaho Maryland unit. Production from the Brunswick unit started in 1934. Thereafter continuous production was maintained in each case until the gold mine shut-down order (War Production Board Order L-208 dated October 8, 1942) although decreased production followed the start of World War II late in 1941. No production occurred during 1943 and but very minor production during 1944 and 1945, when on July 1 of the latter year Order L-208 was revoked.

Subsequent to 1945 production has increased though not easily, since largely as a result of the enforced shut-down resulting from Order L-208 fully 80 percent of the mine workings of the Idaho Maryland and 10 percent of the mine workings of the Brunswick have become inaccessible.

During the period of operation by the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation and its predecessor Idaho Maryland Consolidated Mines, Inc. production from the combined Brunswick and Idaho Maryland units (from 1926 to November 3, 1951) has amounted to \$44,221,990.41 derived from the treatment of 3,860,118 tons of ore for an average recovered value of \$11.83 per ton. Gold produced prior to 1934 was valued at \$20.67 per ounce while all subsequent gold production inclusive of 1934 has been valued at \$35.00 per ounce.

Accurate figures covering production prior to 1926 are not available to the writer. It is known however, that the Idaho Maryland inclusive of the Eureka produced a total of \$11,326,669. derived from 567,004 tons of ore milled during the years 1868 to 1892 inclusive. Based upon the best information now available, it appears probable that the total production from the combined Idaho Maryland properties from the inception of mining in 1868 down to the present has been in excess of \$75,000,000.

Annual production figures for the combined operations of Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation and Idaho Maryland Consolidated Mines, Inc. since 1926 follow:

ANNUAL PRODUCTION

COMBINED IDAHO MARYLAND AND BRUNSWICK MINES.

	Year	Tons	Production	Per Ton
Gold	1926	10,626	\$ 116,145.00	\$10.93
@	1927	17,369	109,088.00	6.28
\$20.67	1928	16,457	107,818.00	6.55
	1929	17,985	155,510.00	8.65
	1930	19,452	241,059.00	12.39
	1931	54,375	752,656.58	13.84
	1932	58,245	979,420.00	16.81
	1933	58,233	866,245.97	12.69
Gold	1934	80,237	1,472,901.88	18.36
@	1935	159,091	2,452,178.89	15.41
\$35.00	1936	293,975	3,308,450.45	11.25
	1937	305,107	3,712,811.81	12.17
	1938	331,406	4,148,306.30	12.52
	1939	410,411	4,049,223.48	9.87
	1940	406,707	4,549,932.14	11.19
	1941	263,768	4,009,869.78	15.20
	1942	144,639	1,877,414.37	12.98
	1943	None	None	- -
	1944	19,522	281,470.71	12.19
	1945	65,524	613,207.05	9.36
	1946	185,943	1,459,070.18	7.85
	1947	213,605	1,748,951.64	8.19
	1948	192,031	1,705,310.96	8.88
	1949	210,152	2,158,773.81	10.27
	1950	193,357	1,811,668.78	9.37
(To Nov.3)	1951	121,901	1,534,505.63	12.59
Total		3,860,118	\$44,221,990.41	\$11.83

Mine Development.

In excess of 55 miles of underground tunnels (over 300,000 feet) occur in the Idaho Maryland and Brunswick mines inclusive of the Union Hill. This footage of underground workings is about equally divided between the two properties and does not include shafts, raises and winzes.

Access to the Idaho Maryland is had through the Idaho shaft, an incline four compartment shaft extending from the surface to the 2000 level; and through the Idaho No. 2 shaft, a vertical shaft extending from the surface to the 1000 level.

Above the 2000 level the known ore bodies of the Idaho Maryland have been rather thoroughly developed by levels which in general are spaced at intervals of about 100 feet vertical distance and locally closer.

Below the 2000 level the western portion of the Idaho Maryland is developed by the "45 winze" an incline winze extending from the 2000 level to the 2400 level; while the eastern portion of the Idaho Maryland is developed by the "30 winze" an incline winze extending from the 2000 level to the 2700 level. From the south part of the 2700 level an additional incline winze, the "60 winze" is currently developing an important new ore body and now extends to well below the 2800 level.

The Idaho 2000 level coincides in elevation with the Brunswick 2300 level, a direct connection existing between these levels. Similarly, a raise connection exists between the Brunswick 3280 level and the Idaho 2700 level in the eastern portion of the mine, these two levels being separated by a vertical distance of 280 feet.

Access to the Brunswick is provided by means of the Old Brunswick shaft, an incline shaft extending from the surface to the 1100 level; and by the New Brunswick shaft, a four compartment vertical shaft extending from the surface to about 150 feet below the Brunswick 3280 level. The New Brunswick shaft is approximately 7350 feet south-east of the collar of the Idaho shaft. Currently all ore from both mines is hoisted through the new Brunswick shaft.

Relatively extensive development is found in the Brunswick between the 490 and the 1600 levels at level intervals which in general range from 100 to 150 feet. Below the 1600 level current development is proceeding on the 1860 level with deeper past development limited to the 2300 and the 3280 levels. On the latter level a long crosscut is now being run to undercut the important ore body being developed by the "60 winze" below the 2700 level of the Idaho Maryland.

The geology of the Idaho Maryland mine area is extremely complex and in consequence no attempt will be made in this memorandum to do more than briefly outline the salient and more important features of the geology insofar as they bear on the ore occurrences.

The oldest rocks of the area are a bedded series of volcanic rocks including lava flows, volcanic breccias and beds of volcanic ash, with occasional intercalated sedimentary beds. These beds collectively have been folded and mildly metamorphosed to the extent that individual members have become greenstones, amphibole or chlorite schists, and gray or black slates, and the whole assemblage of beds may be appropriately referred to as "porphyrites".

Younger than the porphyrites are a succession of intrusive igneous rocks which partially surround and penetrate the porphyrites. Oldest of the igneous intrusives are important bodies of ultra basic rocks which have in large part been transformed to serpentine. Younger in point of time are small intrusions of gabbro, of fluorite, and of quartz monzonite which becomes quite important in other parts of the Grass Valley district; and finally the latest intrusive in the form of widely distributed but erratic dikes of diabase.

Within the area of the Idaho Maryland a curving canoe-shaped body of porphyrite, plunging to the eastward, is surrounded on three sides by serpentine, diabase dikes usually following the porphyrite-serpentine contact. The principal ore occurrences of the Idaho Maryland are in the form of quartz veins which typically follow the contacts of these diabase dikes with underlying serpentine.

The bonanza ore body of the Idaho No. 1 vein which made early day history in the Idaho Maryland Mine follows the contact between diabase and underlying serpentine to the north. This ore body which plunged at a flat angle to the southeast was mined continuously from the surface to below the 1600 level, and through a length of 4600 feet, with tongues of ore extending locally to below the 2000 level.

The bonanza 3 vein ore body lying to the northeast of the 1 vein ore body and plunging to the east and again occurring between diabase and underlying serpentine lying to the northward was only discovered in 1929-1930. This ore body with a length ranging from 800 to 1200 feet was mined almost continuously from the 600 level to the 1950 level, with some ore extending to and below the 2000 level.

Still further to the east and of more recent discovery, the 5 vein ore body again follows a diabase-serpentine contact and has been mined from the 1600 to the 1940 level through a length of about 700 feet.

"Cross-over structures" which in general follow the diabase-serpentine contacts are found in the Morehouse vein which extends from the West end of the Idaho No. 1 ore body around the plunging canoe-shaped diabase-serpentine contact to the south; in the 2 vein system of ore bodies which lie between the ends of the 1 vein and 3 vein orebodies and have been highly productive between the 600 and 1950 levels; and in 4 vein which forms a cross-over between the ends of the 3 vein and 5 vein ore bodies.

The 2 vein structure, of flat eastward dip, has taken on particular importance in that it crosses the Idaho 1 vein and continues on to the southward. Recent development work following 2 vein and carried on from the 2700 level in the south part of the Idaho Maryland has resulted in opening up an important new orebody. Development work to date has shown an average length of 200 to 250 feet of ore with the ore limits not as yet actually demonstrated; and the ore body has at this time been followed for an inclined distance of 360 feet above the 2700 level and has been developed by the "60 winze" for an incline distance of 470 feet below the 2700 level, the bottom of the winze still being in ore. A cross-cut to undercut this ore body is now being driven on the 3280 level of the Brunswick and this crosscut should reach its objective, the down dip extension of the "60 winze" ore body, within the next several months.

The ore bodies of the Brunswick are of somewhat different habit from those of the Idaho Maryland, occurring in quartz veins cutting porphyrite. Some 20 or more veins are recognized which typically strike to the northwest and dip at steep to moderate angles to the southwest. The veins developed in the Union Hill mine are part of the Brunswick vein system.

Individually the Brunswick veins may differ radically in thickness and in content and value of contained ore. Collectively, however, the Brunswick veins attain their best development and are most productive in the eastern portion of the mine and in an area adjacent to an important pre-mineral fault, the 6-3 fault. To the westward the veins tend to narrow and to finally die out.

The Brunswick veins have been chiefly productive between the 490 level and the 1600 level though it is anticipated that development work now in progress on the 1880 level may open up important new occurrences of ore. Past development work on the 2300 and 3280 levels has in general been disappointing, but it should be recognized that on the 3280 level at least the Brunswick veins have not been prospected in the favorable area adjacent to the 6-3 fault.

In addition to the typical veins of the Brunswick system which have been described, there occur in the Brunswick a number of mineralized flat fault zones which locally have given rise to large and productive bodies of "stringer ore", i.e. ore consisting chiefly of porphyrite cut by innumerable quartz stringers and veinlets. Future discovery of additional ore bodies of this type is to be anticipated.

Although it is usually assumed that the Idaho Maryland ores are of value only for their content of gold along with small accompanying amounts of silver, it should be pointed out that certain of the Brunswick veins carry small amounts of scheelite (calcium tungstate) and although the amount present is small, attention is being given to the possibility that some portion of the scheelite present can be recovered. During World War I 54.59 tons of scheelite concentrate carrying 60 percent tungsten trioxide was produced and shipped from the adjoining Union Hill mine. As has been mentioned previously, the veins developed in the Union Hill mine belong to the Brunswick system of veins.

The ore of both the Idaho Maryland and Brunswick is similar, consisting of vein quartz carrying free gold with minor accompanying silver and with varying amounts of associated sulphides of iron, lead, zinc and copper. The gold is frequently coarse and the occurrence of "high grade" is not uncommon. The Idaho Maryland ores in general have been richer than those mined in the Brunswick veins.

In both mines occasional bodies of ore occur which consist essentially of shattered country rock cut by stringers and veinlets of quartz. The gold value of such ores appears to be in no way dependent upon the abundance of quartz stringers and veinlets which may be present. Such stringer ore may occur in porphyrite, in diabase, or in altered serpentine.

Due to the occurrence of the gold as free metallic particles erratically distributed in the ore, the results of ordinary sampling are frequently not truly indicative of the actual gold content of the ore. It is the usual experience for the mill recovery of gold to be greater than is shown by the results of underground sampling of the ore in place. This is particularly true of ore in the Brunswick veins.

Ore Reserve Estimate.

An ore reserve estimate under date of October 20, 1951, has been prepared by Mr. Charles J. Lyden, mine geologist, and the following summary is based upon that work.

As listed in the estimate, the ore reserves have been grouped into three classes; accessible, inaccessible, and low grade.

Accessible ore consists of ore which is so located as to be immediately available for mining.

Inaccessible ore represents ore which is so situated as to not be immediately available for mining. Such ore may in some part be made accessible by future development work or by recapture of old workings.

Low grade ore is ore which is currently uneconomic, due either to being so situated as to demand a high mining cost, or to a sufficiently low gold content that the cost of mining will exceed the value of gold which could be recovered. Some part of such low grade ore may become economic as a result of future development work, and probably all such low grade ore would be economic should there be a future increase in the value of gold.

Each of the above classes of ore has been further sub-divided into developed ore and probable ore.

Developed ore is ore which is sufficiently blocked out that the tonnage as ultimately mined will be essentially identical with the tonnage estimate.

Probable ore represents ore which is only partially blocked out, to the extent that the tonnage as ultimately mined may be somewhat less or may be somewhat greater than is indicated by the tonnage estimate.

A summary of the ore reserve estimate as of October 20, 1951 follows.

<u>Accessible Ore.</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Average Value oz. gold</u>
<u>Developed</u>		
Brunswick	169,272	0.219
Idaho	25,067	0.574
<u>Combined total</u>	<u>194,339</u>	<u>0.265</u>
<u>Probable</u>		
Brunswick	32,261	0.248
Idaho	6,320	0.211
<u>Combined total</u>	<u>41,581</u>	<u>0.242</u>
<u>Developed plus probable.</u>		
Brunswick	204,533	0.224
Idaho	31,387	0.501
<u>Combined total</u>	<u>239,920</u>	<u>0.261</u>

	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Average Value oz. gold</u>
<u>Inaccessible ore.</u>		
<u>Developed</u>		
Brunswick	6,510	0.550
Idaho	32,410	0.966
Combined total	<u>38,920</u>	<u>0.896</u>
<u>Probable</u>		
Brunswick	5,387	0.318
Idaho	4,461	1,527
Combined total	<u>9,848</u>	<u>0.866</u>
<u>Developed plus probable</u>		
Brunswick	11,897	0.445
Idaho	36,871	1,034
Combined total	<u>48,768</u>	<u>0.890</u>
<u>Low Grade Ore</u>		
<u>Developed</u>		
Brunswick	321,758	0.153
Idaho	14,449	0.253
Combined total	<u>336,207</u>	<u>0.157</u>
<u>Probable</u>		
Brunswick	318,140	0.150
Idaho	6,865	0.255
Combined total	<u>325,005</u>	<u>0.150</u>
<u>Developed plus probable</u>		
Brunswick	639,898	0.151
Idaho	21,314	0.253
Combined total	<u>661,314</u>	<u>0.154</u>
<u>Total ore, All Classes</u>		
Brunswick	856,328	0.173
Idaho	89,572	0.661
Combined total	<u>945,900</u>	<u>0.219</u>

EXPLORATION POSSIBILITIES

The potential value of the Idaho Maryland Mine cannot be defined in terms of the ore reserves now developed, since it is seldom that gold mines of the type present in the Grass Valley and Mother Lode districts of California ever have more than one to two years reserve of ore actually blocked out.

An active exploration and development program must be maintained at the Idaho Maryland, and admittedly the future success of the Idaho Maryland operation will be completely dependent upon the results of such work.

Numerous exploration possibilities exist within both the Idaho Maryland and Brunswick properties any one of which could give rise to the discovery of important new occurrences of ore. The exploration possibilities are so numerous that they can only be touched upon briefly in this memorandum.

The limitation of known ore bodies in the Idaho Maryland have in all cases been due to structural causes and are in no way to be related to the depth attained in the mining. The type of mineralization represented in this area is one which could extend to vastly greater depth than has yet been reached. Elsewhere in the Grass Valley district ore has been developed and mined at depths approaching 5000 feet. In the Idaho Maryland the deepest development so far attempted is the bottom level of the Brunswick, 3280 feet below the collar of the New Brunswick shaft. It is thus evident that beneath the present deepest mine workings there exists a vast unexplored area within which important but unknown ore bodies may well exist.

Within the vertical limits of mine development extensive portions of important veins remain unexplored. Only one example will be mentioned. The Idaho No. 1 vein, which contained the great bonanza ore body mined in early days, has been extensively developed above the 2000 level. Below the 2000 level this vein has been barely touched down to the 2400 level on the west and down to the 2700 level on the east. Thus this great vein, great in terms of its past production amounting to tens of millions of dollars in gold, remains completely virgin and unexplored below the 2000 level through a length which at the 2400 level elevation amounts to 1675 feet. Many other examples could be cited.

The new ore body being currently developed below the Idaho 2700 level by the "60 winze" has been previously mentioned in this memorandum. To date the "60 winze" reaching an incline depth of 470 feet below the 2700 level, and with connecting levels at 2730, 2760 and 2800 feet, has developed 20,819 tons of ore averaging 0.601 ounces of gold per ton. The horizontal limits of ore in this body are still to be determined and the bottom of the winze which is still in ore is being undercut by a crosscut on the Brunswick 3280 level at an incline depth down the vein of approximately 410 feet below the winze bottom. It remains to be seen whether ore will continue downward through this distance.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Carlton D. Hulin
Consulting Geologist to
the Idaho Maryland Mines
Corporation.

November 13, 1951

EXHIBIT 414

IDAHO MARYLAND INDUSTRIES INC.
MINUTES - September 4, 1958 to
January 1, 1961

MINUTES OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation was held at 10 o'clock A.M., on Friday, February 6, 1959, in the offices of Martin J. Burke, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, and in the Stock Exchange Club, Los Angeles, California.

Directors present: Martin J. Burke, John N. Dicks, Clifford S. Heinz, George J. Morton, Wm. L. Olliver, Frederick W. Richmond, and John P. Sellas.

Director absent: Harold G. Robinson.

Mr. George Mordy attended the meeting upon invitation of the Directors.

John P. Sellas, President of the Corporation, presided.

MINUTES

Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting having been sent to all of the Directors, reading of the minutes was waived.

RESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR

A letter dated January 6, 1959 was presented to the Board from Mr. F. G. Jameson stating that he was resigning as a member of the Board of Directors, effective December 31, 1958.

FINANCIAL

Mr. Sellas submitted financial statements showing in detail current financial status, an operating budget for five months and a cash forecast.

already contributed substantially and that they did not intend to participate in any new financing. Mr. Oliver emphasized that the obligations to the Dolley-Beck group would have to be re-written on a more equitable basis. Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

RESOLVED: That Mr. Burke be and he is hereby authorized to represent the Corporation in negotiations with Mr. Dolley with respect to rewriting on more favorable terms the obligations of the Corporation contained in the Purchase Agreements which became effective June 17, 1958.

A committee was appointed to hold meetings on occasions deemed advisable between meetings of the Board of Directors to discuss plans for refinancing and other corporate matters. Messrs. Morton, Mordy and Dicks agreed to serve.

GRASS VALLEY PROPERTY

Mr. Oliver referred to the \$200,000 owed to Mr. Richmond and the Oliver Investment Company which is secured by a Deed of Trust on Nevada County properties of the Corporation, and said that he had talked with Mr. Richmond about the proposal that they take the surface of the property to a depth of 75 feet in settlement of the \$200,000. Both Mr. Oliver and Mr. Richmond said they were reluctant to do so, but would agree to such action if it would in the opinion of the Board be in the best interests of the Corporation.

A plan was discussed whereby Mr. Richmond and the Oliver Investment Company would share with the Corporation on an equal basis any sums received upon sale of the property in excess of \$200,000 plus property taxes paid thereon, expenses incurred in the maintenance of said property and expenses incurred on sales,

legal fees, etc. To such expenses would be added ten percent for overhead. It was agreed the terms of this agreement would be for no more than four years and that in no event would the Corporation be entitled to more than \$75,000. It was also understood that the Corporation is to first discharge all property taxes due, and that the Corporation is not to be relieved of interest on the \$200,000 indebtedness to the date of the transfer of all the properties of the Corporation in Nevada County other than reserved mine sites.

GLENN G. WHITAKER EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

Mr. Sellas pointed out to the Board that Mr. Whitaker had not performed in accordance with the terms of his employment contract. Mr. Burke also expressed the belief that Mr. Whitaker had materially breached his employment Agreement. Following discussion and upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

RESOLVED: That the President be and he is hereby authorized to notify Glenn G. Whitaker that his employment with the Corporation is terminated at once for cause.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT

Mr. Sellas presented his resignation as President of the Corporation to become effective February 9, 1959. In accepting the resignation, members of the Board were unanimous in expressing their regret that Mr. Sellas was leaving the Corporation. It was agreed that Mr. Sellas' salary is to continue through April 9, 1959.

BY-LAW AMENDMENT CONCERNING VICE PRESIDENTS

It was decided that the provision in the By-Laws whereby it is necessary for Vice Presidents of the Corporation to be

EXHIBIT 415

IDAHO MARYLAND INDUSTRIES INC.
MINUTES - September 4, 1958 to
January 1, 1961

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SPECIAL MEETING OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

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Director absent: Harold G. Robinson.

Mr. George Mordy attended the meeting upon invitation of the Directors.

John P. Sellas, President of the Corporation, presided.

MINUTES

Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting having been sent to all of the Directors, reading of the minutes was waived.

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Mr. Sellas submitted financial statements showing in detail current financial status, an operating budget for five months and a cash forecast.

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A committee was appointed to hold meetings on occasions deemed advisable between meetings of the Board of Directors to discuss plans for refinancing and other corporate matters. Messrs. Morton, Mordy and Dicks agreed to serve.

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A plan was discussed whereby Mr. Richmond and the Oliver Investment Company would share with the Corporation on an equal basis any sums received upon sale of the property in excess of \$200,000 plus property taxes paid thereon, expenses incurred in the maintenance of said property and expenses incurred on sales,

legal fees, etc. To such expenses would be added ten percent for overhead. It was agreed the terms of this agreement would be for no more than four years and that in no event would the Corporation be entitled to more than \$75,000. It was also understood that the Corporation is to first discharge all property taxes due, and that the Corporation is not to be relieved of interest on the \$200,000 indebtedness to the date of the transfer of all the properties of the Corporation in Nevada County other than reserved mine sites.

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BY-LAW AMENDMENT CONCERNING VICE PRESIDENTS

It was decided that the provision in the By-Laws whereby it is necessary for Vice Presidents of the Corporation to be

MINUTES OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation was held at 9:30 A.M., on Friday, March 13, 1959, in the office of Martin J. Burke, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.

Directors present: Martin J. Burke, John N. Dicks, Clifford S. Heinz, George J. Morton, Wm. L. Oliver, and John P. Sellas.

Directors absent: Frederick W. Richmond and Harold G. Robinson.

Mr. Roy L. Beck attended the meeting upon invitation of the Directors.

Mr. Martin J. Burke presided.

MINUTES

Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting having been sent to all of the Directors, reading of the minutes was waived.

ALASKA-JUNEAU GOLD CORPORATION

Mr. Burke reported that a representative of Alaska-Juneau Gold Corporation had spoken with him concerning the possibility of a consolidation or merger of Alaska-Juneau Gold Corporation with Idaho Maryland. The Board unanimously agreed that such an arrangement should not be seriously considered at this time.

PROPERTY TAXES- NEVADA COUNTY

Mr. Oliver stated that conferences had been held with officials of Nevada County regarding property tax assessments levied erroneously and that an adjustment is to be made which will reduce the Corporation's tax obligation by approximately \$4,195.00. However, it was mutually understood that in order for the Corporation to avail itself of this tax reduction it must pay all taxes now due plus penalties and interest thereon. Amounts due as of March 26, 1959 are as follows:

2nd. Installment	
1957-1958 taxes	\$5,737.62
1957-1958 Penalties and Interest	1,006.78
1st. Installment	
1958-1959 Taxes	3,585.58
1958-1959 Penalties and Interest	340.99
	<u>10,670.97</u>
2nd. Installment	
1958-1959 Taxes	3,585.58
	<u>\$14,256.55</u>

Following a discussion, it was agreed that the Corporation should make payment of \$10,670.97 on or before March 26, 1959.

BANK SIGNATURES

After discussion and upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That this corporation open an account or accounts with SECURITY-FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES, and that until such authority is revoked by Sealed Notification to said Bank of such action by the Board of Directors of this corporation;

Roy L. Beck, Vice President, Wm. J. Baldwin, Comptroller, John N. Dicks, Secretary, and James H. Griffith, Treasurer of this Corporation, any two acting together, be and they

NEVADA COUNTY PROPERTY

It was estimated that if the Corporation were to sell or otherwise dispose of its properties in Nevada County there would be a saving of more than \$2,000 per month in the way of property taxes, maintenance and other miscellaneous expenses. A review was made of the plan which had been discussed at the Board of Directors' meeting held on February 6, 1959 with respect to Mr. Richmond and the Oliver Investment Company taking over said properties in settlement of the \$200,000 owed then. Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

RESOLVED: That on or shortly after March 23, 1959 the President and Assistant Secretary of the Corporation be and hereby are authorized in the name and on behalf of the Corporation to execute such agreements, deeds and other instruments as may be necessary or by them deemed advisable to effect the transfer to Frederick W. Richmond and Oliver Investment Company of the surface (to a depth of 250 feet) of the properties of the Corporation in Nevada County, the Corporation reserving appropriate mill site areas, such transfer to be in settlement of the \$200,000 principal amount of the debt of the Corporation to Richmond and Oliver Investment Company.

Directors Dicks and Oliver abstained from voting.

NOTICE OF DEFAULT

At this point in the meeting written notice of default was formally received from the Dolley-Beck Group with respect to the payment of \$33,333 plus interest which had become due on February 1, 1959. According to the agreement the Corporation has ten days within which to cure said default.

A review of the financial condition of the Corporation indicates that accounts payable are reasonably current and accounts receivable are such that another \$35,000 can be borrowed from the

MINUTES OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation was held at 10:00 A.M., on Tuesday, June 2, 1959, in the offices of the Sierra-Schroeder Controls Division of the Corporation, 4310 San Fernando Road, Glendale, California.

Directors present: Martin J. Burke, John N. Dicks, Clifford S. Heinz, Jr., George J. Morton, Harold G. Robinson and John P. Sellas.

Directors absent: Wm. L. Oliver and Frederick W. Richmond.

George J. Morton, President of the Corporation, presided.

MINUTES

Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting were distributed to each of the directors, reading was waived, and the minutes were approved and accepted.

BANK SIGNATURES

After discussion, and upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That this Corporation open an account or accounts with CALIFORNIA BANK, and that until such authority is revoked by Sealed Notification to said Bank of such action by the Board of Directors of this corporation:

George J. Morton, President, Wm. J. Baldwin, Comptroller, John N. Dicks, Secretary, and James H. Griffith, Treasurer of this Corporation, any two acting together, be

said vacancy. It was agreed that the President should discuss the matter with Mr. McLennan.

GEORGE MORDY & CO. INC.

The Secretary referred to the matter of a settlement with Mr. Mordy in connection with certain stock options to which he thinks he is entitled. A discussion was held and it was decided that Mr. Burke is to request Mr. Mordy to prepare and submit a report to the Board on his accomplishments during the period of his engagement by the Corporation. It was pointed out that George Mordy & Co. Inc. had been paid the sum of \$2,862.50 in cash.

NEVADA COUNTY PROPERTY

The Secretary reported on the status of affairs with regard to disposition of the Nevada County property, and read a brief memorandum prepared by Mr. Oliver, who was unable to attend the meeting. After a discussion, the President and Secretary were authorized to enter into a modified agreement with Oliver Investment Company and Frederick W. Richmond under which:

1. Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation would agree to sell promptly certain parcels of land in Nevada County for a total sum of \$89,000.00, the proceeds of which are to be paid directly by the purchasers to Oliver Investment Company, acting for itself and on behalf of Frederick W. Richmond. Oliver Investment Company and Frederick W. Richmond are to execute necessary requests for reconveyance in order that the sales may be consummated.

2. Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation would agree to convey the balance of the surface to a depth of 200 ft., exclusive of 65 acres, which are to be retained by Idaho Maryland, in satisfaction of the balance of the principal of the \$200,000.00 note in favor of Oliver Investment Company and Frederick W. Richmond.

3. Oliver Investment Company would endeavor to sell this property and would repay to Idaho Maryland the excess profit, if any, over \$200,000, after the recovery of various costs incident to maintenance and sale of the property.

4. Oliver Investment Company is to receive any and all proceeds from existing gravel contracts.

BUTTE COUNTY PROPERTY

The Secretary stated that the Corporation had received an offer of \$7,500.00 for all of its real property holdings in Butte County totalling some 460 acres. A deposit of \$500.00 has been received by the Corporation from the prospective purchaser. Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

RESOLVED: That the Secretary be and he hereby is authorized to negotiate for and execute an agreement for the sale of the property in Butte County at a price not less than \$7,500.00.

PROFIT SHARING PLAN

The President stated that he questions the equitableness of the existing profit sharing plan as it applies to certain key employees, and proposed that the Board consider adoption of an entirely new plan which he had devised. Basically it would

MINUTES OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation was held on Thursday, December 10, 1959, at 2:30 P.M. in the office of the Sierra-Schroeder Controls Division of the Corporation, 4310 San Fernando Road, Glendale, California.

Directors present: Martin J. Burke, John N. Dicks, Clifford S. Heinz, Jr., George J. Morton, Wm. L. Oliver, Harold G. Robinson and John P. Sellas.

Directors absent: Duncan K. MacLennan and Frederick W. Richmond.

George J. Morton, President of the Corporation, presided.

Upon invitation of the directors, M. J. Leonard, Executive Vice President, attended the meeting.

MINUTES

Copies of the minutes of the last meeting having been sent to each of the Directors, reading of the minutes was waived, and the minutes were approved and accepted.

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT

The President stated that the profit margin on the Air Force valve order had exceeded predictions to such an extent that continuation of shipments at the current rate may bring 1959 net earnings up to \$200,000. Inventory adjustments at the year end may contribute as much as \$25,000 to this figure. Backlog at December 31 will approximate \$1½ million.

MINERAL RIGHTS

The Secretary stated that the Corporation holds certain mineral rights in Nevada County which are not contiguous to the bulk of its mineral rights in that area and that former President, Bert C. Austin, had expressed the opinion such mineral rights have no potential value to the Corporation. It was the recommendation of Mr. Austin that the Corporation relinquish these rights which would result in a saving of property tax. Following a discussion and upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

RESOLVED: That the President and Secretary of Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation be and are hereby authorized and directed to execute quitclaims in substantially the form of those presented to the meeting, and for the consideration discussed at the meeting, and that copies of such quitclaim deeds be filed with the Secretary of the Corporation.

Mr. Robinson refrained from voting.

PROFIT SHARING PLAN

The President presented to the Board and recommended adoption of a form of profit-sharing plan for key employees. He explained that Mr. Burke would work out the details. All members of the Board approved the plan in principle but adoption of a plan was deferred.

LOST CERTIFICATE

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors of this Corporation that Certificate No. C-76238 for 100 shares of the capital stock of this Corporation standing in the name of Beirne Lay, as Custodian for Miss Philippa L. Lay, a Minor UCGSMA,

MINUTES OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation was held on Friday, January 29, 1960, at 10:00 A.M., in the office of Martin J. Burke, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.

Directors present: Martin J. Burke, John N. Dicks, Clifford S. Heinz, Jr., George J. Morton, Wm. L. Oliver, Harold G. Robinson, and John P. Sellas.

Directors absent: Duncan K. MacLennan.

George J. Morton, President of the Corporation, presided.

Upon invitation of the directors, M. J. Leonard, Executive Vice President, attended the meeting.

RESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR

The President announced the resignation of Frederick W. Richmond as a Director of the Corporation as of December 15, 1959. The Board expressed its regret at such resignation.

MINUTES

Copies of the minutes of the last meeting having been sent to each of the Directors, reading of the minutes was waived, and the minutes were approved and accepted.

MINERAL RIGHTS

A discussion was held in connection with the advisability of selling certain mineral rights belonging to the Corporation. Considering that these particular mineral rights have been abandoned by non-payment of taxes, one of the reasons being that they are not contiguous to the Corporation's other mining properties and are not accessible through the main mine shafts, upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

RESOLVED: That the President and Secretary of the Corporation be and are hereby authorized to sell to Sum-Gold Corporation approximately 2,500 acres of mineral rights, which have heretofore been abandoned by non-payment of taxes, for a sum not less than \$1,500.00.

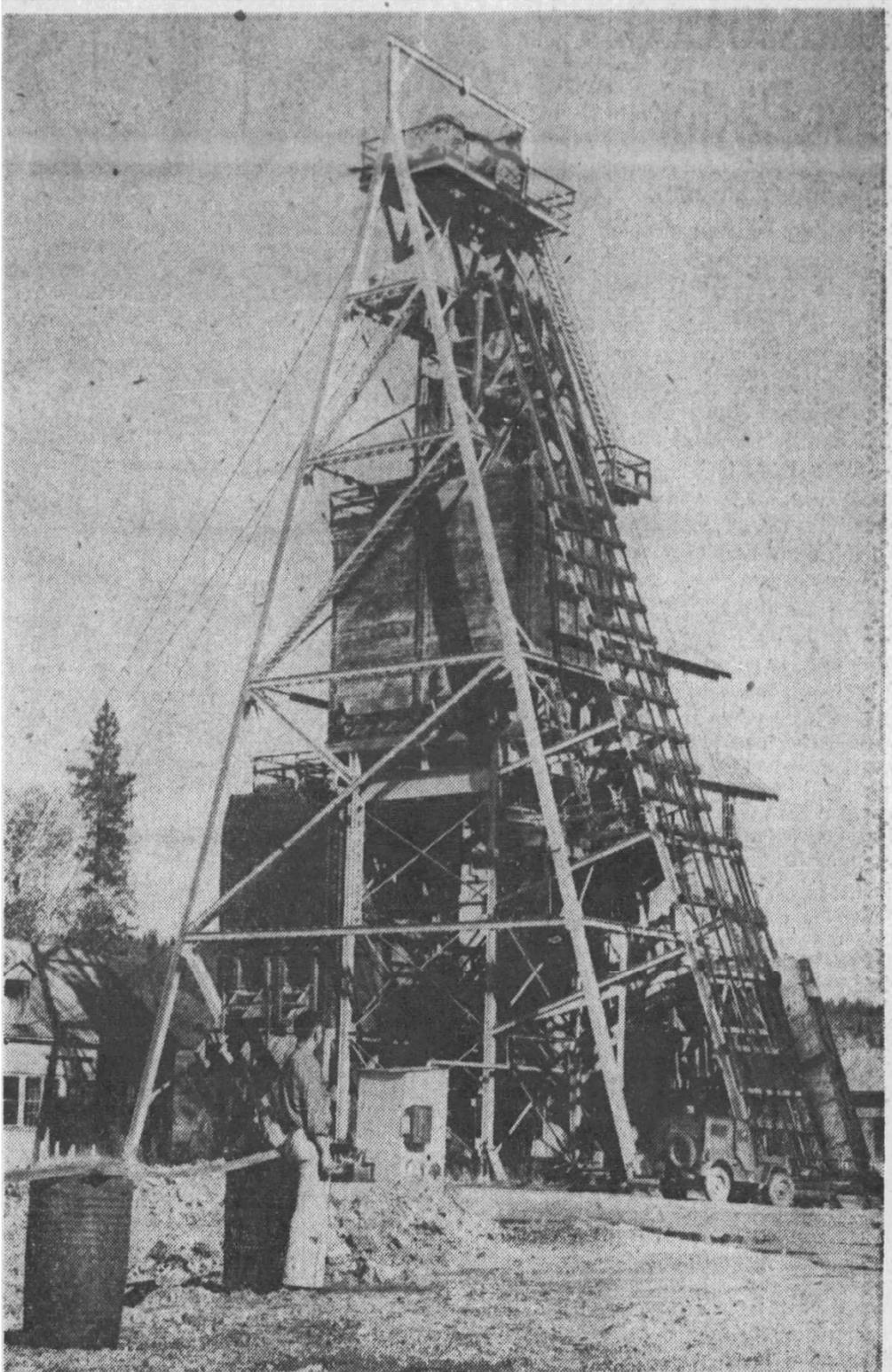
MANAGEMENT REPORT

The President stated that production is continuing at a high level, the outlook for the next three months indicating total shipments of \$1 million. Estimated net profit is expected to be \$100,000 for that period. Approximately \$500,000 of new business is imminent, although it is anticipated there will be a definite decline in the volume valve business for the next few months. Plans are under way to move into the field of missile systems and space systems.

Mr. Leonard reported on the Commercial Products Division, stating that nine separate projects have been assigned to the Corporation by Isbrandtsen in connection with the Lique-freeze process. The Howard Johnson firm, a large food chain in the east, is also evidencing considerable interest. The Corporation's major participation in Liquefreeze process is at

EXHIBIT 416

1957_01_07 – The Los Angeles Times



DESERTED—Increased costs forced this Idaho Maryland mine near Grass Valley to close. Jack Clark, superintendent, stands before the deserted shaft of the mine.

Times photo

GOLD MINES FADING RAPIDLY IN STATE

**Operators Sitting on Top of Astounding
Treasure Forced to Quit by High Costs**

BY BILL MURPHY

John Sutter, baron of the vast Sacramento Valley, reached for the brandy decanter with a trembling hand. The news James Marshall had brought him this January night in 1848 came as a shock.

Marshall had been building a sawmill for Sutter on the American River. He observed a few flakes of gold on the bedrock of the tailrace, and hurried back to Sutter's sprawling fort and trading post at Sacramento to convey the news.

Sutter knew the consequences. During the 1840s his fort had been the supply center of the western frontier. His vast herds furnished the settlers with beef while his mills supplied flour and lumber. News of the gold strike would send his own workers stampeding in search of the yellow metal, while strangers would swarm across the lands he had developed.

Empire Collapses

Marshall's discovery was soon known throughout the nation. Gold seekers came by the thousands, trampling Sutter's crops and killing his cattle. He was pushed ruthlessly aside and his empire collapsed.

Today Sutter would derive some measure of satisfaction in knowing that the industry he opposed is now engaged in a downhill battle for survival.

Mine operators, who are sitting on top of a treasure which would have astounded

the Spanish plunderers of Mexico, are going broke.

Prior to World War II, there were 1600 gold mines in California. By 1953, 98% of the State's output was coming from 10 mines, and today these mines are closing one by one.

The miners, faced with rising costs, can no longer economically afford to extract gold from the earth at the rate of \$35 an ounce established by the government in 1934.

By law, the gold mined in the United States must be sold to the Treasury at the fixed rate.

At Grass Valley, on the northern fringe of the Sierra Nevada's famed Mother Lode, Jack Clark, superintendent of the Idaho Maryland Mine, surveyed a deserted shaft.

High Costs Blamed

"Before the war, we had 1000 men working here," he said. "We closed down in December of 1955 and it will be impossible to resume operations under existing economic conditions."

Increased costs of labor, steel, blasting powder and lumber used for shoring have been instrumental in

Turn to Page 30, Column 1

GOLD MINES FADING RAPIDLY IN STATE

Continued from First Page bringing gold mining operations to a standstill, while a fortune in the precious metal still remains beneath the earth.

"We'll have to let the mine flood itself," Clark explained. "We're down 2000 feet and you can divide that off in 140-foot levels where we can follow the veins of the ore. You've got to be taking gold out of the ground to afford to keep your pumps going."

"We're trying to salvage some of the machinery before it's under water, but sometimes it's cheaper to leave it down below."

Another to Quit

At the nearby Empire-Star Mines Co. in Grass Valley, Hopkins R. Fitzpatrick, general manager of the concern, awaits reports from his few remaining workers who were struggling thousands of feet underground to dismantle valuable equipment before floodwaters submerged it.

The North Star portion of the Empire Star Mine is 11,008 feet deep, the Empire section 8050 feet, and an adjacent shaft, the Pennsylvania mine, reaches a depth of 5100 feet.

In July a strike brought all activity to a halt.

"This mine has been in operation for 105 years," Fitzpatrick said. "Now we're at an impasse. At the present time there appears no reason for any optimism concerning an early settlement of strike conditions."

L. L. Huelsdonk, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Best Mines Co., examined a discouraging report on his firm's Brush Creek Mine at Downville.

"In order to maintain an operation at all, we have been forced to select our ore and take only those higher grade portions which will pay us to mill," he pointed out.

Others Abandoned

"In doing this we have to leave our marginal ores behind to the detriment of our ore reserves. During our operation over the last several years, we have been depleting these ore reserves to an estimated amount of 90%. Even with a 100% increase in the price of gold ore, this lost ore could never be recovered."

In recent years the Best Mines Co. abandoned work on three other mines.

"We have also been compelled to sell the Ruby Mine from which we mined the finest collection of placer gold in the world," Huelsdonk added.

"To sum things up, we are not operating on what could be classed a prosperous market, but we are rather marking time in the best way we know in order to hold our organization together until such time that things may change."

Donald H. McLaughlin, president of the Homestake Mining Co., San Francisco, and considered one of the country's leading authorities on gold, has some interesting observations on the plight of his industry.

The Homestake Mine his

company operates in the Black Hills of South Dakota is the largest in the United States, with an annual output of \$20,000,000 in gold.

"Gold is now grossly undervalued in terms of the already depreciated paper dollar," he declared. "Foreign holders of dollars can convert them into gold through Central Banks abroad, but this privilege is denied the American citizens who are still not allowed to own gold except under many restrictions."

"The gold miner is in a particularly difficult position, for he must accept paper dollars for his gold at a rate set in 1934, and yet is denied the protection against inflation that his gold could give if he and other citizens could own and retain it. He must meet his payroll and buy his supplies with the paper dollars he receives and each year they buy less and less."

Profits Are Low

"We are still running at full capacity, but in spite of continued technical improvements, our profits are not what they should be. I am proud of our record but, as I have commented before, we are simply running faster in order to stand still."

McLaughlin advocates a restoration of the gold standard, with the dollar and gold freely convertible at a ratio that would be determined by the present purchasing power of the dollar and the stable value of gold. This would mean a much higher price for gold—probably not less than \$70 per ounce.

Huelsdonk is a member of the State Mining Board. He has just returned from an extensive trip to Europe, where he talked to leading bankers in France, England, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and other countries.

European View

"The European bankers have built up a solid wall against any official increase in the price of gold," he said.

"They are all agreed that the United States is holding the price down and must do so as a responsibility to the rest of the world in order that monetary management and balance of payments will not be upset. Their reasoning is that increasing the price would be inflationary."

"These same bankers were amazed to think that the United States would allow 95% of her gold mines to close without some kind of internal help that would not affect the official price. They pointed out tax relief in South Africa and subsidies in other countries."

Subsidy Favored

Huelsdonk is in favor of a government subsidy as the only solution to the problems which face the mining industry today.

"I am wholly convinced that it could be almost wholly financed through a tax levied on the industrial gold sold from our monetary stock. Let me explain. Industrial gold is that metal which is used in the fashioning of jewelry, electronics and for many other purposes in manufacturing. The dental profession uses a considerable amount," he said.

"Prior to World War II, the

amount of gold required for industrial use was less than \$1,000,000. During the war this required amount steadily rose to amounts above \$100,000,000 annually, and was issued through special licenses to the industrial users for \$35 per ounce minus ¼% handling charge.

Industrial Picture

"This same gold was supplied to the Treasury Department by the gold operators under law for \$35 an ounce, less the handling charge. Once this gold is obtained by

the industrial users, the increased price for its sale is not regulated and the industrial user is able to multiply his profit many times.

"It is no more than fair that he should be required to pay a tax which would not interfere with the official price upon acquiring this monetary gold. This tax in turn should go to subsidize the gold operator's increased production costs and thereby guarantee a continued flow of badly needed gold to support our monetary needs."

The gold miners want the

restrictions on the purchase, ownership and sale of gold by United States citizens to be abolished. They would encourage use of gold coins once more, pointing out that although Americans cannot buy gold in their own country, they can legally buy and hold it in many foreign countries.

Increase Foreseen

In concluding an address before the American Mining Congress in Los Angeles last October, B. F. Pitman Jr., president of the Yuba Con-

solidated Gold Fields, a San Francisco concern, said:

"Is a higher price for gold around the corner? Probably not, but it might be. In my judgment, it will come without warning."

In Grass Valley, a veteran miner gazed at the rusting equipment of a deserted shaft and shook his head sadly.

"Something better happen," he said, "and it had better be quick. Otherwise, we may as well leave all this gold to the ages."



EXHIBIT 417

1943_05_04 – The Sacramento Bee



The New Brunswick Mine, shown above, part of the Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation's Grass Valley, Nevada County, holdings, is considered one of the most modernly equipped gold mines in the world. One of the last additions to the New Brunswick surface equipment before the War Production Board's order closing gold mines was the 145 foot all

steel gallow's frame, to be seen in the picture. Previous to that extensive additions to the hoisting and compressing systems had been made. The New Brunswick, like its adjoining sister mine, the Idaho-Maryland, is being kept dewatered for the resumption of operations when the WPB order is lifted. A skeleton crew remains on the job. Bee Photo

EXHIBIT 418

December 27th, 1946

State Department of Finance,
Capitol Building,
Sacramento, California.

Attention: Mr. Hazelwood.

Gentlemen:-

Mr. T. J. Bosanko, member of the School Board of the Union Hill School, called on me today relative to the over-crowded condition in the Union Hill School and has asked my assistance in securing State aid for this school.

At the present time there are 140 pupils in this school which was originally constructed to handle 80 pupils, which I believe is reason enough for granting aid for the expansion of the school. There is, however, another reason and that is, that the time is not far away when the gold mines will be called upon to absorb a larger proportion of employable men than they have since the termination of the war and of course, many more men than they were allowed to employ during the war period. It will be a problem in this area to keep a sufficient number of men employed if it will be impossible to find schools for their children.

In normal times before the war the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation employed about 1,000 men and the Empire Star Mines in this area employed a similar amount. At the present time the Empire Star Mines is completely shut down and the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation have approximately 420 men on their payroll. The Union Hill School District is situated between the two mines. When gold mining is once more resumed on a full scale basis there will be insufficient school house capacity at the Union Hill School as you can readily guess.

It is hardly to be expected that a man with children of school age would wish to work in a place where his children could not secure an adequate education. I am sure that I wouldn't want to do it and I believe that you would not wish to do so either. I think therefore, that it would be very desirable to take steps now to build the necessary additions to this school so that we may be able to secure for this area the necessary number of workmen and to see that they are contented as far as it is within our power to do so when the time comes to employ men who might otherwise have difficulty in securing employment elsewhere.

December 27th, 1946

Gold Mining occupies a unique position among the countries industries in that it operates at its full capacity during depression periods, and I am sure the gold mining companies of this area would be happy to employ all of the men that they could use during periods when employment is scarce in other areas, and I do not believe that a penalty should be assessed men with families in seeking work during such periods when work is very difficult to find anywhere. As you know, a married man with a family carries a heavier burden than either the married man without a family or single men, both in periods of prosperity and in periods of depression.

I would be very pleased to have your ideas relative to this matter.

Sincerely,
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
NEIL O'DONNELL
Neil O'Donnell,
Executive Vice President,
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION.

NO:h

EXHIBIT 419

Mines Shut Down In Grass Valley

Shutdown activities were undertaken in Grass Valley gold mines during the past week, as a result of the low state of gold mining, resulting from the frozen price of newly mined gold.

All operations were terminated at the Idaho-Maryland - New Brunswick mines on March 15. All personnel were relieved, and pumping operations stopped, which will allow water to rise in the mines.

The company has been continuing on tungsten operations up to the present. The failure of congress to continue the defense materials program resulted in the decision to halt all operations.

A report to the stockholders of the Empire-Star Mines Company stated the Empire property would be permitted to fill with water, such as now is underway in the Pennsylvania and North Star mines.

Future operations are still possible at the Empire, however, should the price of gold be increased above \$35 an ounce, the report indicated.

The management has constructed underground concrete dams, isolating the Empire and workings from the Pennsylvania and North Star mines.

EXHIBIT 420

January 10th, 1949

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York Daily Journal
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Winchell:-

On your broadcast on Sunday evening, January 9th, you mentioned the possibility that gold might go to \$70 per ounce.

The Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation is intensely interested in such a possibility because we are one of the important producers of gold in the United States today.

We should like to have a copy of your broadcast of the 9th together with any background information you may wish to add.

The gold miners have been in serious difficulties for nearly seven years, partly due to operating with today's costs and 1934 prices for our product, and partly due to the crippling Limitation Order L-208 which ruined most of the small miners and seriously injured nearly all the larger operators. Therefore, a price increase would mean much both to mine operators and miners in this area.

Sincerely,
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
NEIL O'DONNELL
Neil O'Donnell,
Executive Vice President,
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION.

NO:H

cc: Mrs. Errol MacBoyle

EXHIBIT 421

Idaho-Maryland Plans To Acquire Plane Parts Firm

SAN FRANCISCO — The Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation plans to acquire the Schroeder Manufacturing Company of Long Beach, producers of aircraft valves and other accessories.

This was announced by Bert C. Austin, president of the mining company which operated the onetime prosperous Grass Valley, Nevada City, gold mines and has a \$5,000,000 war damage claim against the government for its forced shutdown during World War II.

Austin said the directors have been exploring the advantages of entering other fields since the cessation of unprofitable mining operations several months ago.

He stated stockholders, at the annual meeting September 20th, will be asked to authorize doubling of the present capital shares from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000 and to reduce the stock par value from \$1 to 50 cents a share. The company would issue 400,000 of its new 50 cent par value shares in exchange for all outstanding shares of Schroeder.

EXHIBIT 422

#1—TREMENDOUS 2 DAY SALE

BRUNSWICK UNIT OF THE

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CO.

ON PREMISES

GRASS VALLEY, CALIF. • Located
58 Mi. North
of Sacramento

TUES. & WED., MAY 21-22 Starting at 10 A.M. **EACH DAY**

**750 TON MILLING PLANT
MINING EQUIPMENT**

MILLING EQUIPMENT

(2) MARCY 86 BALL MILLS, DENVER 3x8 ROD MILL, Jaw
Crushers to 38", Gyro Crusher, Classifiers, Jigs, Flotation
Cells, Concentrating Tables, Filter Eqt., Vibrating Screens,
Mag. Pulleys, Belt Conveyors, Elevators, Sand Pumps, Tanks,
Thickeners, Feeders, Mixers, Clean Up & Refinery Eqt.

Ingersol Rand 2200 & 2600 Ft. Air Compressors

MINING EQUIPMENT

250 Mine Cars, 19 Locomotives, Drilling Eqt.

9 Muckers, 32 Tugger & Slusher Hoists

Double & Single Drum Mine Hoists

MINE PUMPS TO 500 H.P.

Rail, Drill Steel, Cable, Tanks, Mine Supplies

Motors To 275 H.P.—Transformers To 500 KVA

Copper Cable, Switches & Switch Gear

Assay & Lab, Machine Shop

Electrical Blacksmith & Pipe Shops

20 Buildings—15 Trucks—Etc., Etc.

EXHIBIT 423

NORTH STAR ROCK
(IDAHO MARYLAND MINE)

COUNTY OF NEVADA

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

700 Zion Street
Nevada City, California 95959
(916) 265-1440

NOTICE OF CONDITIONAL APPROVAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION

Mr. Harry Abbott
North Star Rock Products
P. O. Box 908
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Use Permit #1476
500 (M1) U86-45
AP No. 9-55-13 (por. 14)
Certified #P329 059 938

You are hereby notified that the Nevada County Planning Commission, at a regular meeting held on December 18, 1986, after public hearing, did duly consider your application filed on July 28, 1986, for an amendment to your existing use permits (U79-41 and U85-25) to allow for excavation of a six acre on-site borrow pit and relocation of the processing plant on the 11.9 acre parcel located on Idaho Maryland Road, Grass Valley. A legal description of the property is on file in the Planning Department, 700 Zion Street, Nevada City, California

After said hearing, and upon the evidence thereat submitted, the Planning Commission does hereby notify you that your application for use permit is granted, subject to the following conditions:

A. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

1. This department has no objections to modifying use permits nos. U79-41 and U85-25 to allow material obtained from an adjacent 150,000 CY borrow area to be processed on-site and hauled off-site for sale.
2. A development fee will not be required for processing and hauling material from the borrow area since a development fee was paid on the original use permit to offset those impacts.
3. If the applicant imports material for processing, a development fee of \$.05 per ton of material hauled to the site for processing shall be paid to the County Department of Transportation to offset the impacts the proposal will have on our road system. The applicant shall notify the Department of Transportation at least 24 hours in advance of the haul.
4. In reviewing exhibits 5 and 6 of the document submitted by the applicant to amend U79-41 and U85-25, we note that setbacks required by the grading ordinance are not being met. The grading plan submitted for plan check must show proper setbacks between the top of cut and the south and west property lines.

B. PLANNING DEPARTMENT

1. If water for the project is to be taken from Wolf Creek, either water rights to the water will be established to the satisfaction of the Nevada Irrigation District, or satisfactory arrangements shall be made with the district to draft water from the creek.
2. All appropriate permits shall be obtained from the Nevada County Building Department, Nevada Irrigation District, and State Department of Fish & Game for the proposed bridge crossing over Wolf Creek. The Department of Fish and Game indicates that the department will not require a stream alteration permit for the Wolf Creek crossing if (1) the applicant does not disturb the historic railroad crossing abutments; and (2) the access road shall cross the rock dike on a 90 degree angle and shall not parallel the rock pile which would involve riparian vegetation removal.
3. The mill pond adjacent to the main project shall be deepened and/or flash boards reinstalled in the outlet facility so that suspended material in run-off waters can settle out before entering Wolf Creek. This settlement pond shall maintain a useful life as long as the period of time necessary to re-establish the area after the project ends.
4. In order to preserve wildlife habitat to the greatest extent possible, no native vegetation shall be removed except where necessary to remove the mine waste material.
5. The rock processing/crushing plant shall be moved southwest approximately 300 feet as represented on the site plan.
6. Prior to commencement of operation, submit a waste discharge report to the State Water Quality Control Board and then comply with any requirements of that agency.
7. Hours of operation for the processing plant and loader shall be limited to between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for a demonstrable emergency which shall be reported to the Planning Department. The operation could commence at 7:00 a.m. during the summer months (May 1 through September 30), unless an unresolved complaint is received by the Planning Department. Operations beyond the designated times for purposes other than machinery maintenance or authentic emergency may cause the permit to be brought back to the Planning Commission which may in turn modify the conditions on the permit or recommend its revocation to the Board of Supervisors.
8. Subject to any on-going requirements of the Nevada County Air Pollution Control Officer.

9. Subject to receipt of a waiver from the Nevada County Environmental Health Department for the use of portable toilets.
10. In addition, this permit also covers the processing of rock material from off-site locations. Processing of off-site material shall not be conducted after six years from the issuance of this permit.
11. Any storage of on-site fuel shall be done in compliance with Department of Fish & Game regulations.
12. Vegetative waste generated by the gravel removal shall be disposed of at the sanitary landfill unless a permit is issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer for on-site burning.
13. Any historical artifacts recovered during the gravel harvest and processing shall be received by the Nevada County Historical Society.
14. The following noise attenuation and dust control measures shall be employed by the applicant for the life of the use permit.
 - a. The subject site and access road shall be watered regularly to control dust emissions.
 - b. All equipment associated with the use shall be muffled with approved mufflers.
 - c. The applicant shall take the sides of the long tailings pile first, and then reduce the height of the last phase of the project. This condition is intended to provide noise barrier between the operation and nearby homes to the north and northeast for the longest time possible.
 - d. Where feasible, all metal to metal contact points will be insulated.
 - e. Rubberize or insulate rock hoppers and bins.
 - f. Cal OSHA ear protection shall be provided to employees.
 - g. Limit the speed of all vehicles on the access road to 25 miles per hour.
 - h. Limit the range of the tracked bulldozer to the plant site and use the rubber-tired loader off the plant site.
15. Landscaping and Reclamation
 - a. At completion of cut bank, planting and landscaping in accordance with approved reclamation plan shall be installed (see exhibit "B"). Should development of adjacent properties include excavation that would eliminate cut bank then said landscaping and planting shall not be required.
 - b. Prior to installation, a landscaping plan prepared by a licensed landscape architect shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Department. Said plan shall incorporate (1) type and quantity of plant materials; (2) irrigation and maintenance provisions; and (3) soil preparation techniques.

16. Should westerly property develop and material is transferred for processing onto the North Star Rock Products site, then all access haul routes shall utilize private internal roads.
17. Obtain a permit from the Air Pollution Control District, if required.
18. The applicant shall provide gravel and/or rip rap for the plant site drainways, roads and conduits. When the site area is reclaimed, following the gravel operation, the intermittent drainage would be re-established to the pre-mining patterns.
19. Fine rock particles generated through the proposed crushing operation that would remain on-site during the wet season (October 1 to April 30) shall be stabilized.
20. Any exposed soil area resulting from the proposed operation shall be stabilized by October 1 and remain stabilized through April 30.
21. The Planning Department and Nevada County Resource Conversation District shall be contacted prior to October 1 annually for the purpose of site inspection each season to determine the adequacy of the stabilization program. Stabilization may include seeding, mulching, fertilizing, placing of a crushed or broken rock layer or the use of plastic sheeting on a temporary basis.
22. Disturbed areas seeded in the spring and summer shall be periodically irrigated during the dry season to insure vegetative establishment.

The applicant is also responsible for compliance with applicable State laws and County ordinances. Pursuant to the requirements of the Land Use and Development Code you are hereby notified that this permit is not valid until the expiration of ten (10) days from the date of the Planning Commission action. If the granting of the permit is appealed or submitted to the Board of Supervisors for final action, the effective date is stayed until final action by said Board. Any appeal must be submitted on the proper form which is available from the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, Courthouse, Nevada City, California 95959.

Section L-II 32.1 of the Nevada County Land Use and Development Code states that when the use of land, building or premises, authorized by the County under provisions of a plan or permit is not established within two years (or as specified by the Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors in granting a plan or permit) from the date of such authorization, the permit issued pursuant thereto shall become null and void. When the actual construction of any main building or buildings which are described or shown in any application which in the determination of the approving authority is not commenced or the conditions attached thereto complied with, within two years from the date it became final or within the time specified in such application or determination, if any, the permit issued pursuant thereto shall become null and void. The "main building or buildings" are those housing the main or

Notice of Conditional proval - U86-45

North Star Rock Products

December 19, 1986

Page 5

principal use of the premises as authorized, or as designated in the determination of the approving authority. When actual construction of any accessory building or buildings which are described or shown in any application or determination of the approving authority is not commenced prior to or immediately following completion of construction of the main building or buildings, or within the time specified in the application or determination, if any (whichever is earlier) any such accessory building or buildings may be deemed not authorized by the permit issued thereto. For the purposes of the foregoing, the "accessory building" or buildings are those other than the main building or buildings.

You are advised not to commence any work on this permit until the ten-day period expires and to check with the Planning Department to determine if any appeal has been submitted.

NEVADA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
Thomas A. Parilo, Ex-Officio Secretary

By:



Judy Menet, Clerk to the Commission

TAP:jm

cc: Assessor's Office
Building Department
Dept. of Public Works
Resource Conservation District
Rick DeJesus

2-4-A

NEVADA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
STAFF REPORT

APPLICANT: North Star Rock Products HEARING DATE: December 18, 1986
FILE NO: U86-45, EIS86-69

PROJECT: Amendment to existing use permit U79-41 and U85-25 to allow for excavation of a 6 acre on-site borrow pit which will yield approximately 150,000 cubic yards of processed rock material for off-site sale. Also requested is relocation of the existing processing plant approximately 300 feet southwest. As reclamation, the excavated area will be recontoured to create an industrial building pad.

LOCATION: Idaho Maryland Road, Grass Valley

FACTUAL DATA:

General Plan: Industrial
Zoning: M1
Lot Size: 11.9± acres

Services:

Water: Wolf Creek
Sewage: Portable chemical toilets
Schools: N/A
Fire: Gold Flat
Roads: Idaho-Maryland Rd.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION: The Nevada County Advisory Review Committee on September 25, 1986, recommended that a mitigated negative declaration be adopted for this project.

STAFF COMMENT:

In 1979 the Planning Commission approved a conditional use permit, U79-41, for a rock crushing operation known as the North Star Rock Products on the subject Idaho-Maryland Road site. Since that date the processing, operation, and reclamation of the site has taken place. In 1985, the Planning Commission approved an amendment to the 1979 use permit (U85-25) to allow for importation of material for processing from off-site locations. To date implementation of that permit has not occurred. Both permits were subject to several conditions of operation and reclamation which have been effectively implemented.

The proposed project is requested to amend the 79 and 85 use permits with a new permit which would expand the operation from five acres to 11.9 acres and entails the following:

1. Excavation of approximately six additional acres of a borrow pit with a yield of 150,000 cubic yards of material to be processed into crushed rock products for off-site sale.
2. To relocate the rock crushing and processing plant from its present location three hundred feet southwest (shown on exhibit 1 of the attached project description).

3. To reclaim the disturbed area with a flat six acre building pad and a 45 foot cut bank that includes the following:
 - a. A 2 to 1 slope with a drainage interceptor ditch at the top.
 - b. An 8 foot wide landscaped bench midway up with cut face of the bank.

The proposal was circulated for review through many state and local agencies and local interest groups for comment. To date comments were received from the City of Grass Valley, Resource Conservation District, Nevada Irrigation District and the Department of Conservation. Those comments/concerns, have been addressed, to the extent possible, in the revised project initial study and description or through the attached recommended conditions and mitigation measures.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission take the following action:

- I. Approve the conditional use permit subject to the following conditions:
 - A. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 1. This department has no objections to modifying use permits nos. U79-41 and U85-25 to allow material obtained from an adjacent 150,000 CY borrow area to be processed on-site and hauled off-site for sale.
 2. A development fee will not be required for processing and hauling material from the borrow area since a development fee was paid on the original use permit to offset those impacts.
 3. If the applicant imports material for processing, a development fee of \$.05 per ton of material hauled to the site for processing shall be paid to the County Department of Transportation to offset the impacts the proposal will have on our road system. The applicant shall notify the Department of Transportation at least 24 hours in advance of the haul.
 4. In reviewing exhibits 5 and 6 of the document submitted by the applicant to amend U79-41 and U85-25, we note that setbacks required by the grading ordinance are not being met. The grading plan submitted for plan check must show proper setbacks between the top of cut and the south and west property lines.
 - B. PLANNING DEPARTMENT
 1. If water for the project is to be taken from Wolf Creek, either water rights to the water will be established to

the satisfaction of the Nevada Irrigation District, or satisfactory arrangements shall be made with the district to draft water from the creek.

2. All appropriate permits shall be obtained from the Nevada County Building Department, Nevada Irrigation District, and State Department of Fish & Game for the proposed bridge crossing over Wolf Creek. The Department of Fish and Game indicates that the department will not require a stream alteration permit for the Wolf Creek crossing if (1) the applicant does not disturb the historic railroad crossing abutments; and (2) the access road shall cross the rock dike on a 90 degree angle and shall not parallel the rock pile which would involve riparian vegetation removal.
3. The mill pond adjacent to the main project shall be deepened and/or flash boards reinstalled in the outlet facility so that suspended material in run-off waters can settle out before entering Wolf Creek. This settlement pond shall maintain a useful life as long as the period of time necessary to re-establish the area after the project ends.
4. In order to preserve wildlife habitat to the greatest extent possible, no native vegetation shall be removed except where necessary to remove the mine waste material.
5. The rock processing/crushing plant shall be moved southwest approximately 300 feet as represented on the site plan.
6. Prior to commencement of operation, submit a waste discharge report to the State Water Quality Control Board and then comply with any requirements of that agency.
7. Hours of operation for the processing plant and loader shall be limited to between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for a demonstrable emergency which shall be reported to the Planning Department. The operation could commence at 7:00 a.m. during the summer months (May 1 through September 30), unless an unresolved complaint is received by the Planning Department. Operations beyond the designated times for purposes other than machinery maintenance or authentic emergency may cause the permit to be brought back to the Planning Commission which may in turn modify the conditions on the permit or recommend its revocation to the Board of Supervisors.
8. Subject to any on-going requirements of the Nevada County Air Pollution Control Officer.

9. Subject to receipt of a waiver from the Nevada County Environmental Health Department for the use of portable toilets.
10. In addition, this permit also covers the processing of rock material from off-site locations. Processing of off-site material shall not be conducted after six years from the issuance of this permit.
11. Any storage of on-site fuel shall be done in compliance with Department of Fish & Game regulations.
12. Vegetative waste generated by the gravel removal shall be disposed of at the sanitary landfill unless a permit is issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer for on-site burning.
13. Any historical artifacts recovered during the gravel harvest and processing shall be received by the Nevada County Historical Society.
14. The following noise attenuation and dust control measures shall be employed by the applicant for the life of the use permit.
 - a. The subject site and access road shall be watered regularly to control dust emissions.
 - b. All equipment associated with the use shall be muffled with approved mufflers.
 - c. The applicant shall take the sides of the long tailings pile first, and then reduce the height of the last phase of the project. This condition is intended to provide noise barrier between the operation and nearby homes to the north and northeast for the longest time possible.
 - d. Where feasible, all metal to metal contact points will be insulated.
 - e. Rubberize or insulate rock hoppers and bins.
 - f. Cal OSHA ear protection shall be provided to employees.
 - g. Limit the speed of all vehicles on the access road to 25 miles per hour.
 - h. Limit the range of the tracked bulldozer to the plant site and use the rubber-tired loader off the plant site.
15. Landscaping and Reclamation
 - a. At completion of cut bank, planting and landscaping in accordance with approved reclamation plan shall be installed (see exhibit "B"). Should development of adjacent properties include excavation that would eliminate cut bank then said landscaping and planting shall not be required.

- b. Prior to installation, a landscaping plan prepared by a licensed landscape architect shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Department. Said plan shall incorporate (1) type and quantity of plant materials; (2) irrigation and maintenance provisions; and (3) soil preparation techniques.
16. Should westerly property develop and material is transferred for processing onto the North Star Rock Products site, then all access haul routes shall utilize private internal roads.
 17. Obtain a permit from the Air Pollution Control District, if required.
 18. The applicant shall provide gravel and/or rip rap for the plant site drainways, roads and conduits. When the site area is reclaimed, following the gravel operation, the intermittent drainage would be re-established to the pre-mining patterns.
 19. Fine rock particles generated through the proposed crushing operation that would remain on-site during the wet season (October 1 to April 30) shall be stabilized.
 20. Any exposed soil area resulting from the proposed operation shall be stabilized by October 1 and remain stabilized through April 30.
 21. The Planning Department and Nevada County Resource Conversation District shall be contacted prior to October 1 annually for the purpose of site inspection each season to determine the adequacy of the stabilization program. Stabilization may include seeding, mulching, fertilizing, placing of a crushed or broken rock layer or the use of plastic sheeting on a temporary basis.
 22. Disturbed areas seeded in the spring and summer shall be periodically irrigated during the dry season to insure vegetative establishment.
- II. Pursuant to Article 31.5, staff has prepared the following suggested findings:
- A. Because of the M1 zoning of the area, and that the 11.9 acre property is a portion of a larger parcel, the attached map clearly depicts that the site is adequate in size and shape to accommodate the proposed use and comply with setbacks, landscaping and other recommended conditions of approval.
 - B. That the existing road serving the site, Idaho Maryland, is adequate in surface type and size to accommodate the proposed use. This has been demonstrated by the past permit activity and is also verified by the traffic analysis prepared in the initial environmental study.

- C. Because of the mitigation measures attached involving noise standards, dust control, hours of operation, length of permit and landscaping requirements required in the reclamation plan, the development will not adversely affect surrounding properties or the permitted uses thereof.
 - D. A development fee of \$0.05 per ton has been attached to offset the cumulative impacts this project would have on the Regional Transportation System.
 - E. The proposed development is consistent with the Industrial designation and the industrial zoning district on the General Plan.
 - F. The attached conditions and mitigation measures are the minimum necessary to insure the protection of the public health, safety and general welfare.
- III. Find that a mitigated negative declaration is applicable and direct staff to file a notice of determination with the County Clerk's office.

2-4-A

EXHIBIT 424

PLACE INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS IN THIS SPACE



2880

Grant Deed

(Corporation)

I. R. S. *55*

SUN-GOLD CORPORATION, Inc., a California Corporation, ~~GRANTOR~~
(GRANTOR)

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,

Does Hereby Grant To YUBA RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, a California Corporation,

the real property in the _____

County of Nevada, State of California, described as follows:

All that certain portion of the Northwest one-quarter (NW¹/₄) of Section Thirty-one (31), Township Sixteen (16) North, Range Nine (9) East, M.D.M., being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Southeast corner of that certain 14.044 acre tract of land as described in deed dated December 3, 1956, recorded December 10, 1956, in Book "227" of Official Records, page 292, File No. 4997, Nevada County Records, executed by Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation to Milton Balmain and Ina V. Balmain at a point on the Southwesterly line of the "New Brunswick" County Road as described in Parcel 2 of deed dated October 24, 1955, recorded November 4, 1955, in Book "214" of Official Records, page 431, File No. 4722, Nevada County Records, executed by Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation to County of Nevada; thence from said point of beginning, South 55° 33' West along the Southeasterly line of said 14.044 acre tract to its intersection with the Southwesterly line of the former Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad right of way; thence South easterly along the Southwesterly line of said Railroad right of way to its intersection with the Southwesterly line of said County Road, thence North 29° 16' 14" West along the Southwesterly line of said County Road to the Southeast corner of said 14.044 acre tract and the point of beginning.

REC-378 REC-404

Dated April 15th, 1950.

SUM-GOLD CORPORATION, Inc.

By *David Maltman* Secretary



STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF Nevada } SS.

On the fifteenth day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred sixty, before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared

known to me to be the President and David Maltman,

known to me to be the Secretary of the corporation that executed this within instrument, and known to me to be persons who executed the within instrument on behalf of the corporation therein named, and acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the same and acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the within instrument pursuant to the by-laws of a resolution of its board of directors.

WITNESS my hand and official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(Seal) *David Maltman*
Notary Public in and for said County and State.

My Commission Expires July 26, 1951

WHEN RECORDED, PLEASE MAIL THIS INSTRUMENT TO
Yuba River Lumber Company
Box 310
ORDER No. 56572 ESCROW No. _____

SPACE BELOW FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

2880

VOL. 378 PAGE 404
OFFICIAL RECORDS
RECORDED AT REQUEST OF
INTER-COUNTY TITLE CO.

APR 26 1965
AT 11:00 A.M.
NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
FEE: 2.85
How as follows
RECORDER

2880

VEL 378 PAGE 405

EXHIBIT 425

Site Grading at Brunswick shaft in 1996

Emperor Gold Photo Collection



EXHIBIT 426

Shaft collar inspection and testing at Brunswick shaft in 1997

Emperor Gold Photo Collection



EXHIBIT 427

Shaft collar inspection and testing at Brunswick shaft in 1997

Emperor Gold Photo Collection



EXHIBIT 428

December 17th, 1948

Mr. Fred Henderson, President
Wells Fargo Bank
Market & Montgomery
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Henderson:-

Enclosed herewith is a brief statement relative to the Idaho Sawmill located on the property of the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation close to their Idaho gold mill. There is also a schedule giving the percentages of various species of lumber cut during the current sawing season; also a copy of the figures giving estimated cash requirements for the ensuing year together with balance sheets as of December 31st, 1947 and November 30th, 1948.

Sincerely,
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
NEIL O'DONNELL
Neil O'Donnell,
Executive Vice President,
IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION.

NO:H
Encl. 5

IDAHO SAWMILL

This report covers the entire operation of the sawmill owned by the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation and situated on the Idaho property near Grass Valley, California.

The plant was completed in early 1947 and began operation in May of 1947. The mill consists of a two-saw inserted tooth main saw, edger, two-saw trim table, dip tank and green chain. The mill is supplied from a large log pond and logs are floated into a well and hoisted to the deck by a vertical log lift. A high line stretched across the length of the pond handles sinker logs into the log well and onto the lift. Lumber is taken from the green chain by truck to the dry yard. Piling is done by two piling machines and storage capacity is provided for four million board feet. Logs are cut from our own timber holdings and the entire logging operation is contracted. Length of haul varies from fifteen to thirty-six miles, most of which is over surfaced highway.

In the past all stumpage has been purchased under contract at a given rate per thousand. This usually involves a down payment against which deliveries are charged until this sum is exhausted. Upon exhaustion of the advance, stumpage is paid for upon delivery at the mill. Three separate tracts are under contract at the present time.

The Pendola Tract located in the Blue Canyon area of the North Fork of the American River contains thirty million or more feet of virgin pine, fir and cedar. It is estimated the pine comprises at least 85% of the stand and will run strongly to sugar pine. The price of stumpage is set at \$8.50 per M for all species and an advance of \$73,000 has been paid. This tract was acquired in early October, 1948, and to date roughly 585,000 feet have been logged. The truck haul is about 35 miles, all but 2 miles of which is over surfaced roads.

The Beyers Timber is located about 34 miles from the mill and 2½ miles north of U.S. 40 near Pierce Meadow. This timber was purchased outright for \$15,000 and contained over 1½ million feet of pine and fir. To date 1,025,000 feet have been logged and it is estimated about 700,000 feet remains. This tract has cut out almost entirely Ponderosa and Jeffrey pine of excellent quality.

The third tract held under contract is the Tamm Estate in the Chalk Bluff area, approximately 15 miles from the mill. There remains on the patented portion of this approximately 1½ million feet of predominately Douglas Fir. On unpatented lands of the Tamm Estate is an estimated six to eight million feet of virgin pine and fir; the greatest percentage of which is pine, particularly sugar pine. Stumpage is priced at \$7.00 per M and for all species, and a \$2,800.00 balance remains from a \$15,000 advance. The haul from this tract is almost entirely over dirt roads.

The plant is capitalized at \$131,834.27, which covers log unloading equipment, log pond, sawmill proper, burner, dry yard, two piling machines, one truck and an office building. All lumber is sawn on contract and 2,952,000 board feet have been produced this season. Schedule "A" attached, indicates the green grades of all species cut. The item marked "Not Graded" represents 4/4 jacket boards sawn except in the case of Douglas Fir. Here the figure is made up almost entirely of 12/4 sawn for mine lagging. It should be noted that 89.52% of the entire cut consisted of Ponderosa and Sugar pine and the grade per cent figures for the entire cut are not representative.

Schedule "B" attached, is an estimate of cash requirements by weeks for the 1949 season. This program contemplates the production of 14,165,000 board feet at a rate of 40,000 feet per 8-hour shift. The various columns indicate the dollar value of the separate steps in the operation. These estimates have been made from the conservative approach and some costs are purposely made excessive. Yard and indirect costs are definitely in this category.

An evaluation of the overall picture prompts the stressing of volume production. The economies of quantity production have never been experienced in this operation. The meager cut this year hampered by a log shortage for most of the season nevertheless indicates the ease with which the 1949 program could be followed.

CONFIDENTIAL

SCHEDULE "A"

PERCENTAGE CUT BY GRADE

1948

	<u>Ponderosa</u>	<u>Sugar</u>	<u>Douglas Fir</u>	<u>White Fir</u>	<u>% Total</u>
#1 & 2 Clear	5.00	2.36	2.55	.83	3.86
C Select	4.34	3.73	3.39	1.04	3.83
D Select	7.66	5.46	5.94	3.65	6.57
Moulding Stock	3.64	3.56	6.87	2.91	4.47
#3 Clear	2.90	1.87	.07	.02	1.96
#1 Shop	7.54	5.02			4.78
#2 Shop	16.39	13.88			10.47
#3 Shop	3.58	7.52			2.78
#1 Common	10.21	10.57	14.71	26.70	12.87
#2 Common	13.91	16.29	11.71	27.09	14.74
#3 Common	13.04	17.34	10.22	18.00	13.31
#4 Common	3.99	3.89	3.50	12.95	4.64
#5 Common	.37	.87	.54	1.94	.54
Net Graded	<u>7.43</u>	<u>7.64</u>	<u>40.50</u>	<u>4.93</u>	<u>15.18</u>
Per Cent Total -	79.42	10.10	7.18	3.30	100.00

"B"

ESTIMATED CASH REQUIREMENTS
IDAHO LUMBER OPERATION
1949

	Log Purchases	Sawing 1st Shift	Sawing 2nd Shift	Yard Green	Yard Dry & Hauling	Indirect Costs	Advance	Gross Less Adv.	Net Investment
May 1	16,909	2,880							16,909
2	33,818	2,880		672		1,362			38,732
3	50,727	5,760		1,344		2,724	8,136		52,419
4	67,636	8,640	2,880	2,688		4,086	16,272		69,658
June 1	84,545	11,520	5,760	4,032		5,448	32,544		78,761
2	101,454	14,400	8,640	5,376		6,816	48,816		87,864
3	118,363	17,280	11,520	6,720		8,172	65,088		96,967
4	135,272	20,160	14,400	8,064		9,534	81,360		106,070
5	152,181	23,040	17,280	9,408		10,896	97,632		115,173
July 1	169,090	25,920	20,160	10,752		12,258	113,904		124,276
2	185,999	28,800	23,040	12,096	1,365	13,620	130,176		134,744
3	202,908	31,680	25,920	13,440	2,730	14,982	146,448		145,212
4	219,817	34,560	28,800	14,784	4,095	16,344	162,720	19,110	136,570
Aug 1	236,726	37,440	31,680	16,128	5,460	17,706	178,992	19,110	147,038
2	253,635	40,320	34,560	17,472	6,825	19,068	195,264	38,220	138,996
3	270,544	43,200	37,440	18,816	8,190	20,430	211,536	38,220	148,864
4	287,453	46,080	40,320	20,160	9,555	21,792	227,808	57,330	140,222
5	304,362	48,960	43,200	21,504	10,920	23,154	244,080	57,330	150,690
S 1	321,271	51,840	46,080	22,848	12,285	24,516	260,352	57,330	161,158
2	338,180	54,720	48,960	24,192	13,650	25,878	276,624	85,995	142,961
3	355,089	57,600	51,840	25,536	15,015	27,240	292,896	85,955	153,429
4	371,998	60,480	54,720	26,880	16,380	28,602	309,168	105,105	144,787
Oct 1	388,907	63,360	57,600	28,224	17,745	29,964	325,440	105,105	155,255
2	405,816	66,240		28,896	19,110	31,326	341,712	124,215	143,061
3	422,725	69,120		29,568	20,475	32,688	349,848	124,215	158,113
4	439,634	72,000		30,240	21,840	34,050	357,984	143,325	154,055
Nov 1	456,543	74,880		30,912	23,205	35,412	366,120	143,325	169,107
2	473,452	77,760		31,584	24,570	36,774	374,256	162,435	165,049
3	490,361	80,640		32,256	25,935	38,136	382,392	162,435	180,101
4	507,270	83,520		32,928	27,300	39,498	390,528	181,545	176,043
5	524,179	86,400		33,600	28,665	40,860	398,664	181,545	191,021
Dec 1		89,280		34,272	30,030	42,222	406,800	181,545	189,164
2		92,160		34,944	31,395	43,584	414,936	210,210	158,642
		95,040		35,616	32,760	44,946	423,072	210,210	156,785

	Log	Sawing	Sawing	Yard	Yard Dry	Indirect	Advance	Gross	Net
	Purchases	1st Shift	2nd Shift	Green	& Hauling	Costs		Less Adv.	Investment
June	3				51,870			343,980	32,462
	4				53,235			343,980	33,827
July	1				54,600			372,645	6,527
	2				55,965			372,645	7,892 -
	3				57,330			391,775	9,873 +
	4				58,695			391,775	8,508
Aug	1				60,060			410,865	26,233
	2				61,425			410,865	24,868
	3				62,790			429,975	42,613
	4				64,155			429,975	41,248
	5				65,520			429,975	39,883
Sept	1				66,885			458,640	67,183
	2				68,250			458,640	65,818
	3				69,615			477,750	83,563
	4				70,825			477,750	82,353
Oct	1							495,775	100,378

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET - LUMBER DIVISION

December 31, 1947

(Showing Investment in Sawmill)

<u>ASSETS</u>			<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>	
Accounts Receivable		31,443.51	Accounts Payable	6,561.34
			Deposit on Sawmill	
<u>INVENTORIES</u>			Lease	1,000.00
Logs at Sawmill Pond	5,306.76		Sales Tax Payable	<u>119.49</u>
Lumber on Hand	<u>1,118.68</u>	6,425.44		7,480.83
			<u>SURPLUS - BALANCE 12/31/47</u>	
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>			Profit - Year 1946	53,614.39
Sawmill Bldg. & Equip.	120,509.34		Loss - Year 1947	<u>14,937.28-</u>
Logging Equipment	<u>10,572.81</u>			38,677.11
	131,082.15		<u>NET INVESTMENT</u>	
Less: Res. for Dep.	<u>31,076.86</u>	100,005.29	By I-M-M Corp.	111,826.79
<u>PREPAID & DEFERRED ITEMS</u>				
Stumpage & Falling	19,039.99			
Road at Pike	<u>1,070.50</u>	20,110.49		
		<u>\$157,984.73</u>		<u>\$157,984.73</u>

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET - LUMBER DIVISION

November 30, 1948

(Showing Investment in Sawmills)

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>	
Accounts Receivable	24,510.98	Accounts Payable	3,619.76
<u>INVENTORIES</u>		Deposit on Sawmill	
Logs at Sawmill Pond	17,479.65	Lease	2,000.00
Lumber in Dry Yard	119,151.46	Deposit on Lumber	
	136,631.11	Purchases	<u>48,829.35</u>
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>			54,449.11
Sawmill Bldg. & Equip.	140,766.27	<u>SURPLUS - BALANCE 12/31/47</u>	
Logging Equipment	10,572.81	Profit - Year 1946	53,614.39
	<u>151,339.08</u>	Net Loss - Year 1947	14,937.28-
Less: Res. for Dep.	61,200.26	Surplus Adjustments	
	90,138.82	Year 1947	<u>6,411.81-</u>
<u>PREPAID & DEFERRED ITEMS</u>			32,265.30
Stumpage & Falling	92,932.14	<u>NET INVESTMENT</u>	
Road at Pike	<u>1,070.50</u>	By I-M-M Corp.	261,599.40
	94,002.64	<u>NET PROFIT - YEAR 1948</u>	
	<u>\$345,283.55</u>	Loss 1st 10 Months	2,840.99-
		Loss November 1948	<u>189.27</u>
			<u>3,030.26-</u>
			<u>\$345,283.55</u>

DETAIL OF NET PROFIT - 1948

	<u>1st 10</u> <u>Months</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Year To</u> <u>Date</u>
Before Depreciation			
Idaho Sawmill	13,052.03	2,817.76	15,869.79
Brunswick Sawmill	<u>11,215.10</u>	8.25	<u>11,223.35</u>
	24,267.13	<u>2,826.01</u>	27,093.14
Depreciation			
Idaho Sawmill	24,648.82	2,769.35	27,418.17
Brunswick Sawmill	<u>2,459.30</u>	<u>245.93</u>	<u>2,705.23</u>
	27,108.12	3,015.28	30,123.40
Net	2,840.99-	189.27-	3,030.26-

EXHIBIT 429

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

IDAHO MARYLAND MINES CORPORATION

SAN FRANCISCO, _____

GRASS VALLEY, June 1st, 1950

TO C. L. Allan

SUBJECT: Erection Steel Headframe & Steel Bin Old Brunswick, Contract For.

I am enclosing herewith for your records a copy of agreement between Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation and Fabrication Service Engineering for the fabrication and erection of a steel headframe and circular steel bin at the Old Brunswick Shaft.

Sincerely,
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
NEIL O'DONNELL
Neil O'Donnell.

H
Encl.