

FACT SHEET
(Pursuant to Nevada Administrative Code [NAC] 445A.401)

Permittee Name: **Nevada Rand LLC**
Project Name: **Victory Tungsten Mine**
Permit Number: **NEV2026126**
Review Type/Year/Revision: **New Permit 2025, Fact Sheet Revision 00**

A. Location and General Description

Location: The Victory Tungsten Mine is located in Nye County in Section 22, Township 13, North, Range 36 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian approximately 8 miles north north-east of Gabbs, Nevada. The project is located on private land.

To access the facility, proceed north on State Route 361 from Gabbs. Turn right on Dooganville Road follow the road for a little over three and quarter miles up to the mine site.

General Description: The Victory Tungsten Mine is an underground mine and physical separation mining and beneficiation facility pursuant to NAC 445A.414, designed to extract tungsten ore (i.e. scheelite) with a maximum rate of 18,249 tons per year. The facility is composed of a test mill designed to run 10 tons per day.

B. Synopsis

History: Tungsten was discovered in the 1940's in the Lodi Mining District where it mined in the form of scheelite. The mine was shuttered following the federal government's decision to drop its support price of tungsten in the mid-1950s.

Mining and Processing: The ore material will be mined from an underground mine accessed through a portal. Ore will be blasted with ammonium nitrate and fuel oil mixture then mucked out with a load haul dump mucker.

The ore will be directly placed into the test mill circuit. The test mill will consist of a primary feed hopper, jaw crusher, hammer mill, and hopper feeder, connected by conveyors and an ore bin. The components will be built as skid mounted units.

The material will then feed into a jaw crusher, to an ore surge bin, then to the hammer mill. The material from the hammer mill is expected to be 80 percent passing 30 mesh. The material will be transferred to a gravity separation jig and finally to a concentrating table.

The tailings or reject material from the concentrating table will go into a dewatering screw box to separate the water and material. The water will be reused in the process while the tailings material will be ultimately placed back in the underground as backfill. The tailings material may be stockpiled during initial start up to allow for reprocessing as needed while adjusting the milling process.

The tailings water will be stored in a water holding pond for clarification and storage. The water holding pond will be lined with a plastic liner for the conservation of water and not due to the potential for the water to impact the environment. The initial water holding pond will be 12 foot by 12 foot by 4 feet deep with a capacity of approximately 3,000-gallons.

Material Characterization: The meteoric water mobility procedure test completed on the ore material showed elevated concentrations of total nitrogen (37 milligrams per liter) above Profile I reference values. The elevated concentrations of nitrogen are presumed to be from blasting agents. The meteoric water mobility procedure completed on the waste rock previously excavated showed total nitrogen concentrations of 0.6 milligrams per liter. The water from the water storage pond will be sampled and submitted to the Division on a quarterly basis.

C. Receiving Water Characteristics

Water for the processing circuit will be obtained from the town of Gabbs water supply, which is located approximately 8 miles south of the site.

Depth to groundwater is believed to be a minimum of 250 feet below ground surface. This is based on a well about 1.6 miles from the site that is about 450 feet below the site elevation. The mine is not anticipated to mine below the ground water table. There are no known surface water occurring within a half mile of the proposed site.

D. Procedures for Public Comment

The Notice of the Division's intent to issue a Permit authorizing the facility to construct, operate and close, subject to the conditions within the Permit, is being published on the Division website: <https://ndep.nv.gov/posts/category/land>. The Notice is being mailed to interested persons on the Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation mailing list. Anyone wishing to comment on the proposed Permit can do so in writing within a period of 30 days following the date the public notice is posted to the Division website. The comment period can be extended at the discretion of the Administrator. All written comments received during the comment period will be retained and considered in the final determination.

A public hearing on the proposed determination can be requested by the applicant, any affected State or intrastate agency, or any interested agency, person or group of persons. The request must be filed within the comment period and must indicate the interest of the person filing the request and the reasons why a hearing is warranted.

Any public hearing determined by the Administrator to be held must be conducted in the geographical area of the proposed discharge or any other area the Administrator determines to be appropriate. All public hearings must be conducted in accordance with NAC 445A.403 through NAC 445A.406.

E. Proposed Determination

The Division has made the tentative determination to issue the new Permit.

F. Proposed Limitations, Schedule of Compliance, Monitoring, Special Conditions

See Section I of the Permit.

G. Rationale for Permit Requirements

The facility is located in an area where annual evaporation is greater than annual precipitation. Therefore, it must operate under a standard of performance which authorizes

no discharge(s) except for those accumulations resulting from a storm event beyond that required by design for containment.

The primary method for identification of escaping process solution will be placed on required routine visual monitoring of processing components and required routine monitoring of process water. Specific monitoring requirements can be found in the Water Pollution Control Permit.

H. Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S. Code 701-718, it is unlawful to kill migratory birds without license or permit, and no permits are issued to take migratory birds using toxic ponds. The Federal list of migratory birds (50 Code of Federal Regulations 10, 15 April 1985) includes nearly every bird species found in the State of Nevada. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Service) is authorized to enforce the prevention of migratory bird mortalities at ponds and tailings impoundments. Compliance with State permits may not be adequate to ensure protection of migratory birds for compliance with provisions of Federal statutes to protect wildlife.

Open waters attract migratory waterfowl and other avian species. High mortality rates of birds have resulted from contact with toxic ponds at operations utilizing toxic substances. The Service is aware of two approaches that are available to prevent migratory bird mortality: 1) physical isolation of toxic water bodies through barriers (e.g., by covering with netting), and 2) chemical detoxification. These approaches may be facilitated by minimizing the extent of the toxic water. Methods which attempt to make uncovered ponds unattractive to wildlife are not always effective. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 1340 Financial Boulevard, Suite 234, Reno, Nevada 89502-7147, (775) 861-6300, for additional information.

Prepared by: Natasha Zittel, P.E.
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Revision 00: New Permit.