	0.01	11-17-09
	-0-	12-15-09
MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE FOR SELECT SITES IN PROJECT AREA, CONTINUED		
Henderson Ck. at Stone house, No. 1	0.06	8-22-07
	0.09	10-11-07
	0.30	5-08-08
	.07	2-26-09
	0.32	3-2--09
	0.35	5-08-09
	1.12	7-22-09
	0.07	8-22-09
	0.08	9-23-09
	0.15	10-28-09
	0.09	11-18-09
	0.04	12-16-09
SR No. 2	0.01	8-22-07
SR No. 3	0.01	8-22-07
SR No. 4 (above Pond)	-0-	8-22-07
	0.08	12-11-07
	0.40	5-08-08
	*0.05	2-02-09
	*0.28	6-05-09
	0.13	7-22-09
	0.07	7-22-09
	0.09	7-28-09
	0.08	9-23-09
	*0.04	10-14-09
	0.11	10-28-09
	0.09	11-18-09
	0.03	12-16-09
Vinini Ck. at Rd. xing	-0-	8-22-07
	-0-	10-11-07
	6.93	5-08-08
	0.39	2-26-09
	0.41	3-30-09
	12.79	5-08-09
	2.08	6-23-09
	0.48	7-22-09

	0.95	8-13-09
	0.06	8-22-09
MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE FOR SELECT SITES IN PROJECT AREA, CONTINUED		
Vinini Ck. at Rd. xing	0.05	9-24-09
	*0.21	10-07-09
	0.05	10-28-09
	0.09	11-18-09
	0.04	12-16-09
At outlet of upper bowl	6.08	5-08-08
	0.98	3-30-09
	13.3	5-08-09
	2.12	6-23-09
	0.61	7-22-09
	*0.11	8-13-09
	0.05	8-22-09
	0.03	9-24-09
	*0.01	10-07-09
	0.13	10-28-09
	0.11	11-18-09
	0.04	12-16-09
	0.13	1-19-10
Shipley Hot Springs	3.56	5-07-08
	3.00	1-06-09
	3.11	2-25-09
	2.08	3-31-09
	2.9	5-09-09
	*3.10	5-29-09
	2.88	6-25-09
	2.36	7-23-09
	*2.02	7-28-09
	3.06	8-23-09
	2.56	9-24-09
	*2.06	10-05-09
	2.23	10-26-09
	3.49	11-19-09
	2.70	12-15-09
	3.53	1-19-10

* Measurement made by JBR

APPENDIX B

Provisional Data

Surface Water Discharge Measurements in 2010
(Partial Calendar Year through September 2010)

Water Resource Measurement Summary 2010

Site	Date Discharge	Date Discharge	Date Discharge	Date Discharge	Date Discharge	Date Discharge	Date Discharge	Date Discharge	Date Discharge
Roberts Creek Upper Site	20-Jan 0.06	17-Feb 0.12	17-Mar 0.15	22-Apr 1.09	19-May 3.01	16-Jun 3.62	15-Jul 1.56	19-Aug 2.05	14-Sep 0.37
Roberts Creek Lower Site	20-Jan 0	17-Feb 0	17-Mar 0	22-Apr 1.1	19-May 2.9	16-Jun 3.28	15-Jul 2.04	19-Aug 0.65	14-Sep 0.44
Tonkin Springs	20-Jan 1.4	16-Feb 1.19	16-Mar 1.27	21-Apr 1.51	18-May 0.83	17-Jun 1.19	13-Jul 1.42	19-Aug 1.30	13-Sep 1.69
Pete Hansen Upper Site	20-Jan 0.41	18-Feb 0.45	17-Mar 0.54	21-Apr 4.42	18-May 5.05	15-Jun 5.63	14-Jul 1.70	17-Aug 0.65	13-Sep 0.55
Pete Hansen Lower Site	20-Jan 0.00	18-Feb 0	17-Mar 0	21-Apr 1.75	18-May 2.85	15-Jun 4.27	14-Jul 1.40	17-Aug 0.18	13-Sep 0.16
Birch Creek Upper Site **	20-Jan 0.05	17-Feb 0.07	17-Mar 0.14	22-Apr 2.94	18-May 3.12	15-Jun 2.55	14-Jul 0.46	Not Meas.	13-Sep 0.04
Birch Creek Lower Site	20-Jan 0.07	17-Feb 0.07	17-Mar 0.09	22-Apr 2.42	18-May 2.78	15-Jun 2.23	14-Jul 0.40	18-Aug 0.04	13-Sep 0.04
Willow Creek	20-Jan 0.00	16-Feb 0	16-Mar 0	21-Apr 0.01	20-May 0.35	15-Jun 1.55	13-Jul 0.32	18-Aug 0.02	12-Sep 0.002
Willow Springs	20-Jan 0.2	16-Feb 0.13	16-Mar 0.08	21-Apr 0.17	20-May 0.68	15-Jun 1.00	13-Jul 1.01	18-Aug 0.30	12-Sep 0.12
Vinini Creek Upper Site	19-Jan 0.13	16-Feb 0.2	18-Mar 0.41 *	22-Apr 2.92	20-May 2.89	17-Jun 2.44	14-Jul 0.33	18-Aug 0.0025	14-Sep 0.00
Vinini Creek Lower Site	19-Jan 0.13	16-Feb 0.13	18-Mar 0.45	22-Apr 3.31	20-May 4.44	17-Jun 2.63	14-Jul 0.28	18-Aug 0.06	14-Sep 0.00

Henderson Creek upper	19-Jan 0.12	17-Feb 0.05	18-Mar 0.04	22-Apr 0.12	20-May 0.17	17-Jun 0.17	13-Jul 0.15	18-Aug 0.07	14-Sep 0.05
Henderson Creek Lower Site	19-Jan 0.1	17-Feb 0.13	18-Mar 0.08	22-Apr 0.13	20-May 0.24	17-Jun 0.24	13-Jul 0.09	18-Aug 0.03	14-Sep 0.02
Shipley Hot Springs	19-Jan 3.51	16-Feb 2.94	16-Mar 3.39	21-Apr 3.32	20-May 2.41	15-Jun 2.85	15-Jul 2.35	19-Aug 2.4	15-Sep 2.87
Cottonwood Canyon Roberts Mountain									14-Sep 0.01
Steiner Creek						16-Jun 2.67	13-Jul 0.45	18-Aug 0.07	12-Sep 0.05
Allison Creek									
Middle Fork						17-Jun 0.83	13-Jul 0.03	18-Aug 0	15-Sep 0
North Fork							0.34	0.04	0.12
South Fork								0.01	
Pine Creek					19-May 5.88	16-Jun 22.12	13-Jul 4.67	18-Aug 1.26	15-Sep 0.85
Cottonwood Canyon Simpson Park Range									14-Sep 0.00

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRAP Rule 25(1)(c), I hereby certify that I am an employee of ALLISON, MacKENZIE, PAVLAKIS, WRIGHT & FAGAN, LTD., Attorneys at Law, and that on this date, I caused a CD-ROM version of same to be served to all parties to this action by:

_____ Placing a true copy thereof in a sealed postage prepaid envelope in the United States Mail in Carson City, Nevada
_____ Hand-delivery - via Reno/Carson Messenger Service
_____ Facsimile
_____ Federal Express, UPS, or other overnight delivery
_X_ E-filing pursuant to Section IV of District of Nevada Electronic Filing Procedures

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fully addressed as follows:

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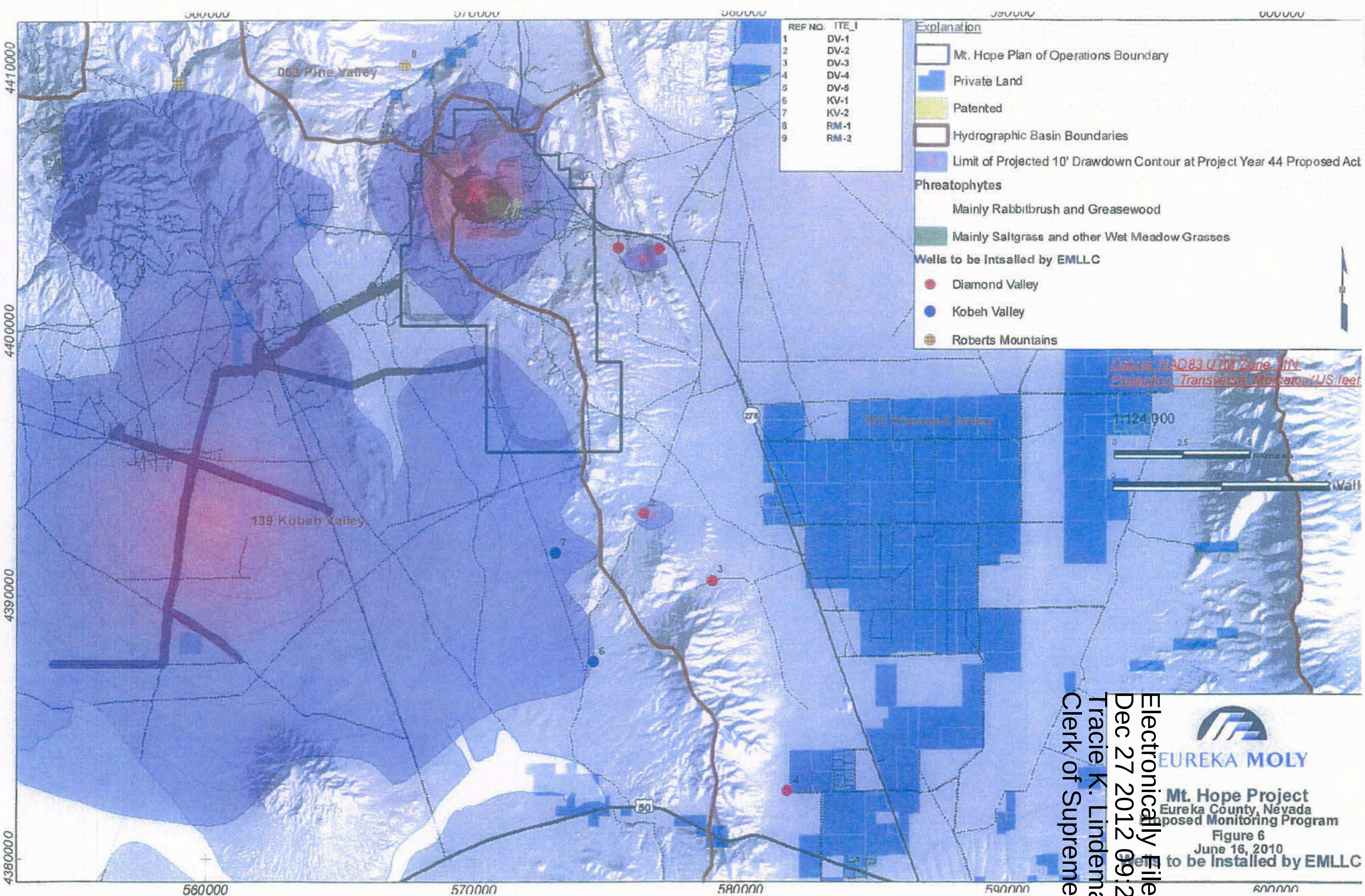
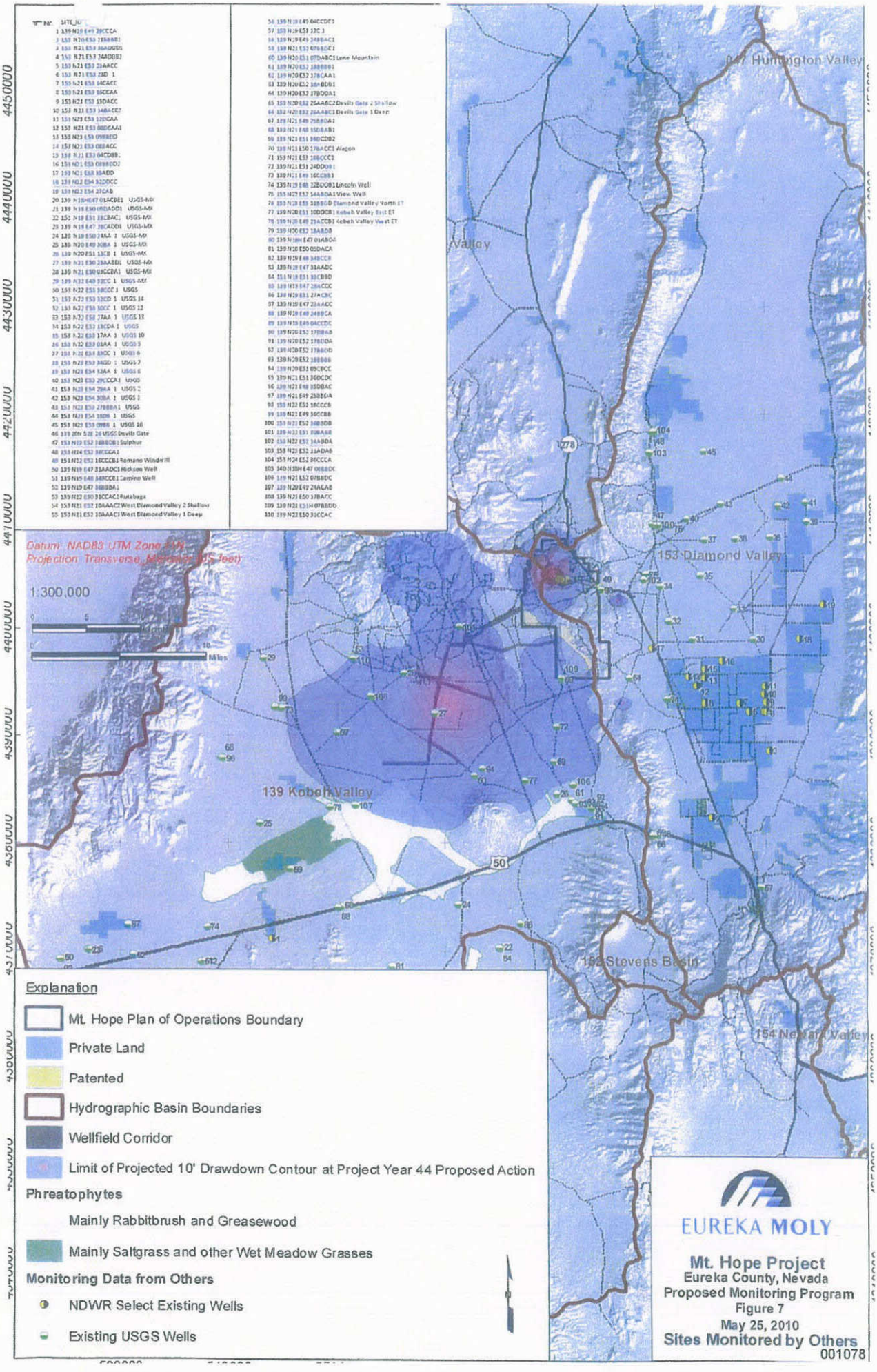
50 West Liberty Street, Ste 750
Reno, NV 89501

Francis M. Wikstrom
Parsons Behle & latimer
201 South Main Street, Ste 1800
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

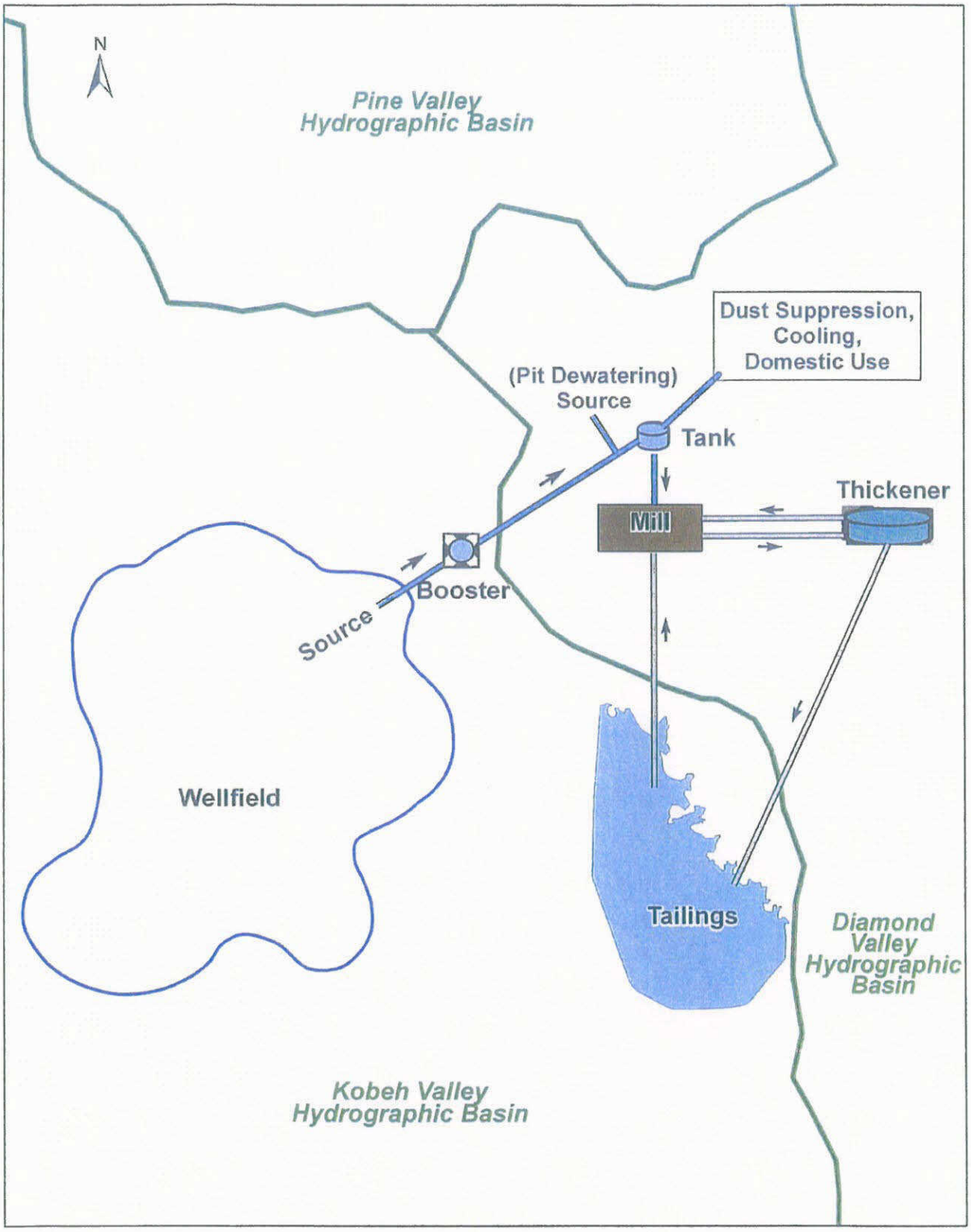
DATED this 21st day of December, 2012.

/s/ Nancy Fontenot




Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse_Mercator (US Feet)
1:300,000
Miles
139 Kobeh Valley
153 Diamond Valley
154 Newark Valley
Explanation
Mt. Hope Plan of Operations Boundary
Private Land
Patented
Hydrographic Basin Boundaries
Wellfield Corridor
Limit of Projected 10' Drawdown Contour at Project Year 44 Proposed Action
Phreatophytes
Mainly Rabbitbrush and Greasewood
Mainly Saltgrass and other Wet Meadow Grasses
Monitoring Data from Others
NDWR Select Existing Wells
Existing USGS Wells
EUREKA MOLY
Mt. Hope Project
Eureka County, Nevada
Proposed Monitoring Program
Figure 7
May 25, 2010
Sites Monitored by Others

JA1254



EUREKA MOLY

MT. HOPE PROJECT

Water Flow Illustration

Eureka County, Nevada

October 12, 2010

Copy 00

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Mount Lewis Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820
http://www.nv.blm.gov/battlemountain
(775) 635-4000 or bmfoweb@nv.blm.gov

JUL 27 2010

In Reply Refer To:
3809 (NV063)
NVN-082096

CERTIFIED MAIL: 7008 0150 0000 4174 8218 **Return Receipt Requested**

Eureka Moly, LLC
Attn: Pat Rogers
Environmental Manager
2215 North 5th Street
Elko, NV 89801

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has reviewed "Hydrogeology and Numerical Flow Modeling, Mt. Hope Project, Eureka County, Nevada", dated July 2010 and the "Final Pit Lake Geochemistry Report," dated April 2010. Both documents are used to support the environmental analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and to evaluate the proposed project for unnecessary or undue environmental degradation in accordance with the Surface Management Regulations (43 CFR § 3809). After input to the reports from the cooperating agencies the BLM considers the two reports acceptable for continued use to support the Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please note that through interdisciplinary team reviews during the NEPA analysis and further, during the public review period, there is the potential that comments may arise that could affect the status of the reports.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Douglas W. Furtado
Field Manager
Mount Lewis Field Office

cc: Rich Delong
Enviroscientists, Inc
1650 Meadow Wood Lane
Reno, NV 89502

Dan Stone
HCltasca
143 Union Blvd. Suite 525
Lakewood, Colorado 80228

Jake Tibbitts
Eureka County
P.O. Box 682
Eureka, Nevada 89316

Tom Olsen, NV-920

David A. Chaput
Chief Financial Officer

General Moly Overview

- Two premier moly development assets in Nevada, USA
  - Mt. Hope – the largest and highest-grade moly asset currently under development
  - Liberty – a solid follow-on project to make General Moly the largest primary moly producer in the world
- Significant Partnerships support development
  - Hanlong to become largest shareholder (25%), provide $745M in debt and equity financing, off-take agreement[1]
  - ArcelorMittal, largest shareholder (10%), off-take agreement
  - POSCO, 20% Joint Venture partner at Mt. Hope
- Full financing arranged
  - Hanlong transaction announced in March 2010 completes full funding for Mt. Hope development[1]
- Off-take committed
  - Mt. Hope project off-take 100% sold for first 5 years of production, half of sales contain hard floor prices $12.50-$13.50 per pound[1]

1. *Contingent upon Conditions Precedent contained within Hanlong Transaction occurring*

Mt. Hope Financing Completed

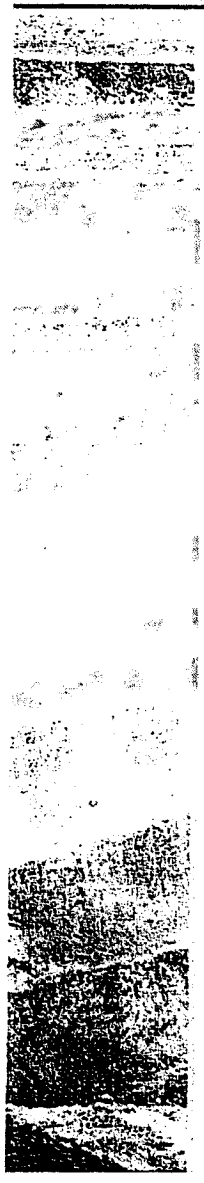
Sources	$m	Uses	$m
Eureka Moly:		Eureka Moly	
• POSCO (20%)	231	Capital Expenditure	1,039
• GMI (80%)	923	Working Capital	115
	1,154	Total Funding Required	**1,154**
GMI (80%) share:		GMI	
• Bank Loan	665	Share of Eureka Funding	923
(Repay bridge)	(10)	Interest during construction	49
• Equity funded by:		Fees (fixed)	15
Already Spent	163		
Cash on hand	23		
POSCO 3rd Pmt	56		
Hanlong cash	80		
Warrant Proceeds[1]	24		
Total sources of Funds	**1,001**	Total Funding Required	**987**

Hanlong Transaction completes all funding necessary for Mt. Hope

As of June 30, 2010

1. *Includes exercise of 6.5M warrants at $3.75 per share expiring February 2011*

Hanlong Transaction Overview[1]



- $665 million Bank Loan from a Prime Chinese Bank sourced and fully guaranteed by Hanlong Group for Life of Loan
  - Minimum 14 year term at LIBOR plus 2-4%
- $80 million purchase of 25% of GMI's fully diluted shares, approximately $2.90 per share
  - Share purchases to occur in two tranches of $40 million each upon satisfaction of conditions precedent by GMI
- $20 million Bridging Loan from Hanlong
  - Available in two tranches of $10 million each, first $10 million drawn in April 2010
- Molybdenum Supply Agreement
  - Yrs 1-5 of operations, Hanlong to purchase uncommitted balance of General Moly's equity production (approximately 16.5 million pounds annually)
  - Yrs 6+, Hanlong to remain significant customer of General Moly
  - Pricing of moly sales to Hanlong:
    - 25% priced on terms similar to Company's existing floor-price protected off-take arrangements with floor between $12.50 and $13.50 with incremental discounts above floor
    - 75% priced at spot less slight discount

1. Transaction announced March 5, 2010. Completion of transaction requires a number of conditions precedent to be met. For a further discussion of these conditions, please see our filings with the SEC

Hanlong Company Description

- Founded 1997, Sichuan Province
- Private group, 30 subsidiaries, 12,000 staff
- Global revenues of 9.5B RMB (1.4B USD)
- Activities:

Mining	Medical
Chemicals	Communications
Power	Infrastructure
Real Estate	Natural Gas

- Chinese Mining activities include
  - Molybdenum, Gold, Zinc, Lead, Rare Earth, Marble and Coal
- International mining interests
  - 2009 Acquisition of controlling interest in Moly Mines (Australia)

Mt. Hope Project Spend thru Q2'10

Major Category ($M)	Q2 2010
Long-lead deposits	67.4
Hydrology & drilling	16.7
Project engineering, construction	16.2
Advanced royalties & prepaid power	15.6
Capitalized G&A	14.8
EIS & permitting	9.4
Geology & owner's cost (other)	8.5
Information systems	5.6
Annex & trailer park	5.1
Land & water acquisition	2.9
Taxes, freight & commissioning	0.3
Total	**162.5**

Terry Katzer's Basis for Testimony

October 18, 2010

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion of the topics, perennial yield, Roberts, Vinini, and Henderson Creeks is meant to bring clarity to previous testimony and to update the surface-water data monitoring program. In that regard the Surface-Water Resource Report for calendar year 2009 is attached at the end of this brief report as Appendix A. Also attached is a summary table (Attachment B) listing all surface water measurements made to date through September, 2010.

PERENNIAL YIELD

The following examples of the definition of Perennial Yield have been presented in Nevada Division of Water Resources publications and are listed below. These examples span the time from the first Reconnaissance Report in 1960 to a water-right hearing in 2008.

The examples are essentially the same, but do show in time an increased awareness of the hydrologic complexities embodied in the term *Perennial Yield* and present the USGS's definitions of Storage Depletion and Transitional Storage Reserve.

Example 1

"The perennial yield of a ground-water system is ultimately limited by the average annual recharge and discharge circulating into and out of the system. It is the upper limit of the amount of water that can be withdrawn for an indefinite period of time from a groundwater system without permanent depletion." (Eakin, **1960**, Reconnaissance Series Report 1, Newark Valley).

Example 2

"The perennial yield of a ground-water reservoir is the maximum amount of water of useable chemical quality that can be withdrawn and consumed economically each year for an indefinite period of time. If the perennial yield is continually exceeded, water levels will decline until the ground-water reservoir is depleted of water of useable quality or until the pumping lifts become uneconomical to maintain. Perennial yield can not exceed the natural recharge to an area indefinitely. Moreover, the perennial yield ultimately is limited to the amount of natural discharge that can be salvaged for beneficial use." (Rush and Everett, **1964**, Reconnaissance Series Report 30, Monitor, Antelope, and Kobeh Valleys).

Example 3

Transitional Storage Reserve – "Transitional storage reserve is here defined as the quantity of water in storage in a particular ground-water reservoir that can be extracted and beneficially used during the transition period between equilibrium conditions in a state of nature and new equilibrium conditions under the perennial-yield concept of ground-water development. In the arid environment of the Great Basin, the transitional storage reserve of such a reservoir is the amount of stored water available for withdrawal by pumping during the nonequilibrium period of development, or period of lowering water levels. Obviously, transitional storage reserve is a specific part of the total groundwater resource that can be taken from storage; it is water that is available in addition to the recharge.

Most pertinent is the fact that no ground-water source can be developed without causing storage depletion. The magnitude of depletion varies directly with the distance of development from any recharge and discharge boundaries in the ground-water system. Few desert valleys have well-defined recharge boundaries, such as live streams or lakes; many, however, have well-defined discharge boundaries, such as areas of evapotranspiration." (G.F. Worts, Jr., in Rush and Glancy, **1967**, Reconnaissance Series Report 43, Warm Springs-Lemmon Valley Area, Washoe County, pp 50).

Example 4

Storage Depletion

"The quantity of storage depletion necessary before the hydrologic system can attain a new equilibrium at a rate of pumpage equal to or less than the perennial yield is dependent primarily on the distribution of pumping with respect to natural discharge. With properly spaced wells in or near the area of natural discharge, the necessary storage depletion becomes minimal. Conversely, the necessary storage depletion increases as pumping is moved away from the natural discharge area, or is asymmetrically distributed with respect to it." (Harrill, **1968**, Water Resources Bulletin No. 35, Diamond Valley, pp 57).

Example 5

Paraphrasing perennial yield defined by the state (Scott and others, 1971) as ..."the maximum amount of ground water, to use beneficially, salvaged yearly over the long term from ground water discharge by ET, which does not exceed the natural recharge and in some basins is less".

Example 6

"The perennial yield of a ground-water reservoir may be defined as the maximum amount of ground water that can be salvaged each year over the long term without depleting the ground-water reservoir. Perennial yield is ultimately limited to the maximum amount of natural discharge that can be salvaged for beneficial use. The perennial yield cannot be more than the natural recharge to a ground-water basin and in some cases is less. If the perennial yield is exceeded, ground-water levels will decline and steady-state conditions will not be achieved, a situation commonly referred to as ground-water mining. Additionally, withdrawals of ground water in excess of the perennial yield may contribute to adverse conditions such as water quality degradation, storage depletion, diminishing yield of wells, increased economic pumping lifts, and land subsidence. In most Nevada basins, ground water is discharged primarily through

evapotranspiration (ET). In those basins, the perennial yield is approximately equal to the estimated groundwater ET; the assumption being that water lost to natural ET can be captured by wells and placed to beneficial use." (Nevada State Engineer, April 16, **2007**, Spring Valley, Ruling No. 5726 pp 27).

Summary

The basic definition of perennial yield has not changed with time, but with time the impacts resulting from over pumping the perennial yield have been emphasized. Also and most important are the definitions of **Transitional Storage Reserve** and **Storage Depletion**. These terms are synonymous and they exist in an active pumping project until pumping, which causes an aquifer system to be in non-equilibrium, captures the total natural discharge, which equals the perennial yield; then the ground-water system is considered in equilibrium. An example of this process can be found in Diamond Valley where ground-water pumping has been going on for over a half century. Ground-water levels over much of the south part of the valley have declined significantly while ET by phreatophytes and bare soil is still ongoing, but at progressively lesser magnitudes. Eureka County has expressed concern over pumping the transitional storage, but it is a physical reality and no large-scale pumping project can occur without transitional storage depletion, which occurs over many decades, and in some cases centuries. During the transitional storage depletion period, ET discharge of groundwater continues, but at progressively diminishing magnitude, and the combined occurrence of ET and pumping discharge of groundwater is physically unavoidable. The basic physics are the same for all basins in Nevada and elsewhere where the perennial yield concept is used to manage groundwater resources.

ROBERTS CREEK

During the water-right hearing of mid October 2008, we testified about the loss of streamflow from the upper gage to the lower gage site. This was based on a seepage run on 8-22-07 at four sites nearly equal distance apart from the upper gage site (recording gage installed December, 2007) to the lower gage site (gage installed 4-22-10). These sites and their average discharge for the day are shown on figure 7.1, page 54, *(Hydrogeology and numerical flow modeling of the Mount Hope area, including Kobeh, Diamond, and Pine Valleys, Eureka County, Nevada, June 2008)*. Figure 7.1 in the 2008 document is now Figure 3.3-3 in the 2010 document. Figure 7.2 showing locations of seepage run measurements for Henderson and Roberts Creek in the 2008 document is now Figure 3.3-2 in the 2010 document.

The Middle Roberts Creek Monitoring Well (MRCMW) is located about half way between the upper and lower gage sites and 330 feet west of the stream. The altitude of land surface at the MRCMW well head is approximately 6,773 feet (Eureka Moly survey data) and the static water level in this well is about 80 feet below land surface (July, 2010 hydrogeology and modeling report), with a resultant water level elevation of 6,693 feet. The adjacent Roberts Creek channel is at an altitude of approximately 6,759 feet (Eureka Moly survey data). Thus there is approximately 66 feet of separation between the static water level at MRCMW and the Roberts Creek channel bottom. This data along with the flow loss data presented in the June 2008 report (Figure 7.1) indicates that the channel is losing water to the unsaturated zone and is not in hydraulic connection with the underlying water table.

Reviewing the measurements and total discharge for the calendar year 2009 shows the discharge at upper site was 945 af compared to the discharge of 862 af at the lower site. This shows loss is

occurring along Roberts Creek between the upper and lower gage sites as was shown in 2008. Comparing the monthly discharge based on the daily values tables in the 2009 Surface Water Resources Report (Appendix A, pages 8 and 9) shows slightly more discharge at the upper site than the lower site January through April. May discharges are the same and there is generally more discharge at the upper site for the remainder of the year.

There are two springs and one perennial stream that are tributary to Roberts Creek between the gages. The spring flow from one of the springs, Fairington, located due east of the middle Roberts Creek monitoring well about 1.5 mi downstream from the upper gage and is mostly diverted to the Roberts Creek Ranch. We have not measured this spring, but have estimated the flow in the diversion pipe at less than 50 gallons per minute. The other spring is just a seep located about 2 miles below the upper gage and appears to flow much less than Fairington. The third source of inflow is the perennial stream (probably ephemeral in late summer during dry years) located about 0.2 mile downstream from the upper gage. On August 19 we measured the discharge from this tributary to be 0.10 cfs.

In all probability the loss in flow between the upper and lower gages is caused by ET and infiltration to the ground-water system. The difference between the gages is probably conservative because we have not measured the total inflow.

These data along with water level data in the MRCMW monitoring well shows the stream perched above the groundwater table. Roberts Creek flow infiltrates to the water table but does not intersect the water table. Thus, the project pumping drawdown cone cannot reach through the unsaturated zone to Roberts Creek and will have no impact on the flow of Roberts Creek.

VININI & HENDERSON CREEKS

Vinini Creek

My premise is that project pumping will not impact streamflow in the Roberts Mountain block.

Vinini Creek is perennial, except in late summer when it becomes intermittent. During 2009 the upper site was dry for an unknown period of time during September and October. In 2009 about 90 percent of the runoff occurred during the April-June period.

In August, 2010 the creek dried up between the upper and lower measurement sites and it is not known if this is a yearly phenomenon or just occasionally during dry years. In mid September of 2010 the creek was dry at both gages with a minor seep at the narrowest reach of the alluvial fill between the gages.

The lower site's drainage area is about 2.5 mi^2 greater than the upper site's drainage area, and in 2009 had about 130 acre-ft less runoff. This loss of flow between sites is probably due to ET from the riparian vegetation and ground-water recharge. Surface-water inflow between sites appears negligible. The total runoff as measured at the lower site for 2009 was estimated at 1,400 af.

There are some inferences that can be made using this preliminary data. The geology of the drainage area above the upper gage site is made up of about 80 percent Vinini formation and about equal percentages of volcanic and carbonate rocks. Because the Vinini formation is covered by a relatively thin soil mantel and water in this alluvium is restricted in its downward

movement by the low permeability of the Vinini, the water is retained longer near the surface and therefore more susceptible to ET for a longer period of time than if the underlying formation was more permeable.

The ground-water mound that is inferred to cover so much of a mountain block is, in many cases, quite irregular in shape. In the Roberts Mountain case the mound is probably composed of many separate blocks of varying size. These blocks have different permeabilities caused by different lithologies, faults that can act as conduits or barriers depending on the direction of flow, and the numerous dikes associated with the Northern Nevada Rift. Thus, each block or compartment is unique in regard to its size, shape, and hydraulic properties.

When Vinini Creek dries up that means all the feeder springs have dried up or do not produce enough flow to overcome ET losses and there is virtually no water available in the overlying alluvium to seep into the stream channel. The blocks and the overlying soil mantel are, for all practical purposes empty. The decrease in spring flow is documented in table 1, which is a listing of 14 high-altitude springs in the Roberts Mountain. The locations of the springs are shown on figure 1. Stream channels always occupy the lowest point in the mountain block topography and when the stream goes dry it probably means the source areas are also dry. Does this preclude ground-water recharge? No, but because the bulk of the snowmelt runs off the mountain block in a very short time the amount of water available for recharge is limited. This means that a potential cone of depression, if possible, would have limited impact on any given mountain block cell. If the fractures of a compartment were larger with greater permeability than the spring orifices there would probably be no runoff and all the water would flow to the next down-gradient block and then to the next until the valley aquifer system is reached. In general this is the case in carbonate rocks that have springs near their base compared to rocks with lower permeabilities, such as the Vinini and the volcanic rocks, which have springs in the upper altitudes of their drainage areas.

Thus, my premise is that project pumping will not impact streamflow in the Vinini drainage nor in the entire Roberts Mountain block.

Henderson Creek

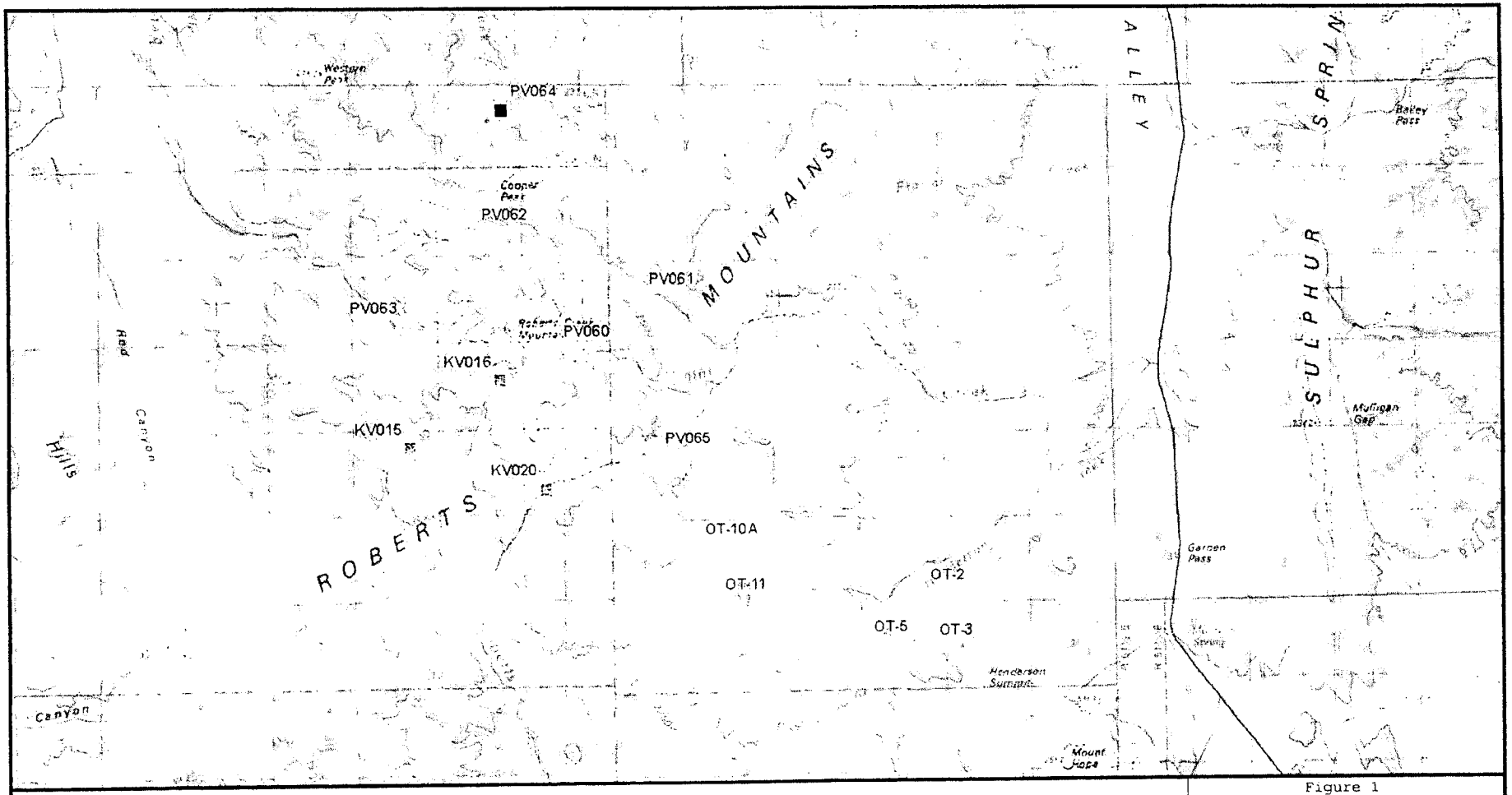
As indicated previously figure 7.2 (Exhibit 116, p. 58, 2008 Kobeh Valley Water-Rights Hearing is now figure 3.3.2, in Hydrogeology and Numerical Flow Modeling, Mt. Hope Project, Eureka County, Nevada, Volume 2) shows not only Roberts Creek, but also the location and measurement values of a seepage run on Henderson Creek made on August 22, 2007. The results of this seepage run are similar to the Roberts Creek seepage run; the stream decreases in flow from its upper reaches to its lower reaches. The loss is attributed to ET and infiltration from the channel to the ground-water system.

The geology of the basin is about 50 percent Vinini formation and 50 percent volcanic rocks. Henderson Creek is the smallest perennial stream measured in the project area in both area and runoff. The total drainage above the lower site is 1.87 mi^2 and the total estimated runoff in 2009 was 190 af measured at the lower gage site. There is a small stock pond just downstream from the upper site. The stream gains in flow between the upper and the lower gage sites, just the reverse of Vinini Creek. Down stream from the lower gage and upstream of the junction of Vinini and Henderson Creeks are at least three points of ephemeral inflow that are not measured.

Runoff in Henderson Creek during the 2009 calendar year lasted about a month longer than the runoff in Vinini Creek, with the maximum monthly flow of 68 af occurring in July, 2009. To show the variability the July flow for 2010 is estimated to be just a few af. Flows were near zero for August and September, 2010.

The same conclusions I reached regarding the impact of project pumping in Vinini Creek drainage also apply to the Henderson Creek drainage– no impact.

END


PV064
PV062
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PV063
PV060
KV016
KV015
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PV065
OT-10A
OT-11
OT-2
OT-5
OT-3
ROBERTS
MOUNTAINS
ALLEY
SULPHUR SPRIN
Western Part
Cooper Pass
Bailey Pass
Mulligan Gap
Garden Pass
Henderson Summit
Mount Hope
Canyon
Hills
Spring Sites
Birch Creek
Henderson Creek
Pete Hanson Creek
Roberts Creek
Vinini Creek
This document is for reference purposes only. IBR makes no guarantees to the accuracy of the data contained herein or any loss resulting therefrom
Miles
0
1
2
4
N
Figure 1
EUREKA MOLY LLC
UPPER ELEVATION SPRING MONITORING SITES OF BIRCH, HENDERSON, PETE HANSON, ROBERTS, AND VININI CREEKS
IBR
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10/05/2010

TABLE 1 – High altitude springs monitored in the Roberts Mts., location, altitude, and discharge

Location/ID[1]	UTM, NAD 83		Elevation(ft)[2]	2010 Discharge (gpm)		
	Easting	Northing		1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr
Pete Hanson Creek						
PV062	558192	4415332	8,460	*	15.37	3.24
PV063	556950	4413643	8,040	12.80	13.93	7.04
Birch Creek						
PV064	558762	4417610	7,760	*	252.20	4.52
Henderson Creek						
OT-2	566741	4408531	7,000	0.00	0.55	0.00
OT-3	566912	4407517	7,320	2.20	1.39	0.86
OT-5	566683	4407517	7,320	**	**	**
OT-10A	563824	4409468	8,020	*	4.12	2.59
OT-11	563981	4408401	8,030	*	0.36	3.69
Vinini Creek						
PV060	559738	4413155	9,250	*	*	0.00
PV061	561397	4414135	8,020	*	17.33	1.06
PV065	561669	4411190	8,040	*	15.08	0.00
Roberts Creek						
KV015	557018	4411377	7,950	6.60	*	5.87
KV016	558720	4412616	8,560	*	3.33	2.52
KV020	559584	4410576	7,720	8.60	8.57	6.67

1 – Locations shown on Figure 2

2 - Elevation was approximated from USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps

* Flow was not obtainable due to access and/or site specific conditions

** Site is ponded with no measurable flow

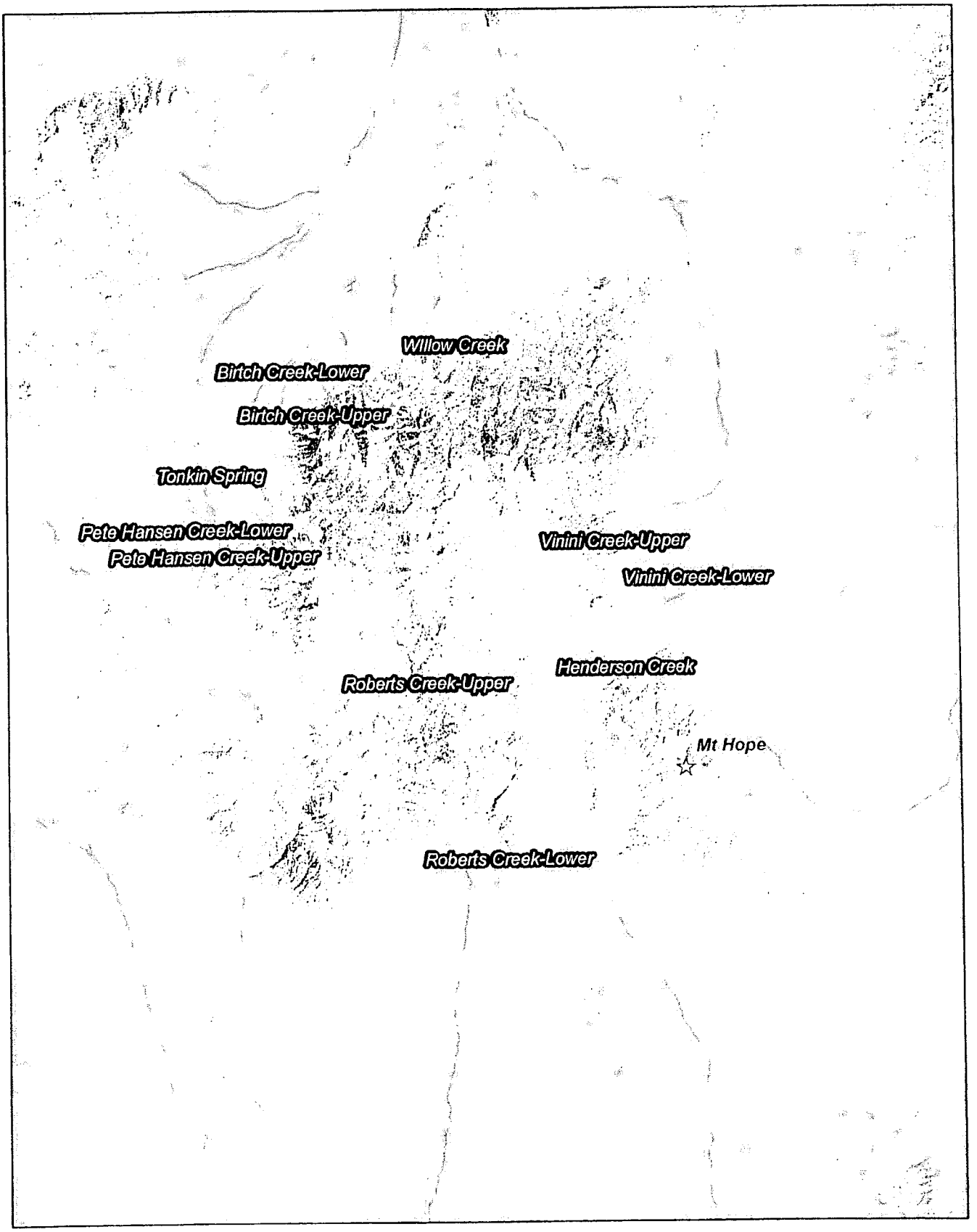
APPENDICIES

A. Surface-Water Resources Report – 2009 (Attached Separately)

B. Summary of surface-water discharge measurements made in calendar year 2010 – Provisional Data

APPENDIX A

SURFACE-WATER RESOURCES REPORT – 2009
Cordilleran Hydrology & Western States Engineering, March 2010


Willow Creek
Birtch Creek-Lower
Birtch Creek-Upper
Tonkin Spring
Pete Hansen Creek-Lower
Pete Hansen Creek-Upper
Vinini Creek-Upper
Vinini Creek-Lower
Henderson Creek
Roberts Creek-Upper
Mt Hope
Roberts Creek-Lower

SURFACE-WATER RESOURCE REPORT – 2009
ROBERTS MOUNTAIN
EUREKA COUNTY, NEVADA

Prepared for:

Eureka Moly, LLC.
P.O. Box 1067
Eureka, Nevada 89316

By:

Interflow Hydrology, Inc.,
Truckee, California,

Western States Engineering, Inc.,
Lakeview, Oregon,

and

Cordilleran Hydrology. Inc.,
Reno, Nevada

March, 2010

Front Cover — USDA National Agricultural Imagery Program, 2006 aerial imagery

SURFACE-WATER RESOURCE REPORT – 2009
ROBERTS MOUNTAIN PROJECT AREA
EUREKA COUNTY, NEVADA

Compiled and calculated by:

Robert Squires, P. E.
Western States Engineering, Inc.,
And
Terry Katzer, Hydrogeologist,
Cordilleran Hydrology, Inc.

CONTENTS Page

SUMMARY OF SURFACE-WATER RUNOFF FOR 2009

Streamflows in central Nevada vary from year to year. The runoff in calendar year 2009 was well below average for central Nevada. The USGS streamflow site, South Twin River near Round Mountain, has been monitored from September, 1965 to the present time. Streamflow of South Twin River was only 40% of normal for runoff from January through September, 2009. A summary of annual runoff for South Twin River over the past decade is shown below and demonstrates the variability of annual runoff.

South Twin River

Year	Annual Flow Percent of Normal	Year	Annual Flow Percent of Normal
2000	55	2005	230
2001	150	2006	160
2002	60	2007	70
2003	60	2008	30
2004	50	2009	40

The streamflows for sites monitored on and adjacent to Roberts Mountain for General Moly, LLC, in 2009 are listed below. Site # consists of the abbreviation for the site and the altitude in feet above mean sea level (determined by hand held GPS). The total annual flow for calendar year 2009 is listed in the third column below, rounded to the nearest 10 acre-feet.

Creek	Site #	Annual Flow, in Acre-feet
Roberts Creek	RC6900	950
	RC6600	860
Tonkin Spring	TS6500	1,110
Pete Hansen Creek	PH7200	1,100
	PH6800	800
Birch Creek	BC6600	780
	BC6400	750
Willow Spring	WS6300	230
Willow Creek	WC6300	390
Vinini Creek	VC7200	1,520
	VC6700	1,380
Henderson Creek	HC7100	80
	HC6900	190
Shipley Hot Spring	SS5800	1,990

INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

This report is sponsored by General Moly, LLC. General Moly is in the project development stage for mining molybdenum at the Mt. Hope Project Site. The Mt. Hope Project is located on the eastern flank of Mt. Hope approximately 21 miles north of Eureka, Nevada. The Mt. Hope Project is located at the southern end of the northwest-trending Battle Mountain-Eureka mineral belt. Mt. Hope is approximately 2.6 miles due west of State Route 278, and the Mt. Hope Project centers in Sections 1 and 12, Township 22 North, Range 51 East and Sections 12 and 13, Township 22 North, Range 51 ½ East.

This report is the first of a series of annual reports to document hydrologic data gathered from surface-water data collection sites in Eureka County, Nevada. These records of streams and springs will provide base line hydrologic information and document the surface-water resources near the Mt. Hope Project in Eureka County, Nevada. A listing of the hydrologic sites included in this report is provided on the following page. The locations of these sites are shown at their approximate latitude and longitude on the Google Earth map that is the front cover of this report.

Surface-Water Measurement Site Characteristics -- 2009
Note: Updated for 2010

Site	Site ID (altitude)	Location		Recorder (hourly)	Frequency of measurements
Tonkin Spring	TS6500	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 54.173' N 116 degrees 24.788' W	In-Situ	Monthly
Roberts Creek Upper Site	RC6900	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 48.524' N 116 degrees 18.608' W	In-Situ	Monthly
Roberts Creek Lower Site	RC6600	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 46.175' N 116 degrees 17.875' W	Omni	Monthly
Henderson Creek Upper Site	HC7100	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 49.410' N 116 degrees 13.769' W	Omni	Monthly
Henderson Creek Lower Site	HC6900	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 49.778' N 116 degrees 13.042' W	Omni	Monthly
Vinini Creek Upper Site	VC7200	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 52.297' N 116 degrees 14.821' W	Omni	Monthly
Vinini Creek Lower Site	VC6700	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 51.438' N 116 degrees 11.918' W	Omni	Monthly
Willow Creek	WC6300	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 56.738' N 116 degrees 18.715' W	None	Monthly
Willow Spring	WS6300	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 56.738' N 116 degrees 18.715' W	None	Monthly
Birch Creek Upper Site	BC6600	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 55.925' N 116 degrees 19.217' W	none	Monthly
Birch Creek Lower Site	BC6400	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 56.483' N 116 degrees 19.686' W	Omni	Monthly
Pete Hansen Creek Upper Site	PH7250	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 53.10' N 116 degrees 21.480' W	Omni	Monthly
Pete Hansen Creek Lower Site	PH6800	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 53.675' N 116 degrees 22.929' W	Omni	Monthly
Shipley Hot Spring	SS5800	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 54.683' N 116 degrees 04.383' W	none	Monthly
Pine Creek	PC7340	Latitude Longitude	38 degrees 47.712' N 116 degrees 50.501' W	Omni	Monthly
Allison Creek N.	AC7095	Latitude Longitude	39 degrees 19.802' N 116 degrees 24.763' W	Omni	Monthly
Steiner Creek	SC6710	Latitude Longitude	39degrees 37.069' N 116 degrees 45.792' W	Omni	Monthly

DATA ACCURACY

The accuracy attributed to streamflow measurements and streamflow records range from "excellent to good to fair to poor". For continuous recording stations excellent means that about 95 percent of the daily discharges are within 5 percent of the true value; good means within 10 percent; fair means within 15 percent; and poor means 16 percent and above. This accuracy rating is similar to that established by the U.S. Geological Survey for their water resource data. At this time there are only two recording gaging stations in operation and their gages are rated good. The remaining sites are measured monthly and their accuracy is considered good except during periods of runoff, which are considered fair.

The accuracy of streamflow measurements depends on the accuracy of station depth, velocity, width, and number of incremental sections. Streamflow measurements for this project measured widths to the nearest one-tenth of a foot, velocity was recorded in feet per second, and depth to the nearest two-hundreds of a foot. The primary velocity meter used was a "Swoffer" open stream current velocity meter. These meters can reliably read velocities in the range of 0.1 to 25 feet per second and are reported to have an accuracy of 1 percent. The secondary flow velocity meter used was a "USGS" type current meter. This meter measures flow velocities from 0.1 to 4.9 feet per second and have a reported accuracy of between 2 and 5 percent. The accuracy of flow measurements ranging from 0.01 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 0.25 cfs are rated fair (due to limited incremental sections) and those from 0.25 to 5.0 cfs are rated good. Measurements over 5.0 cfs are rated fair as velocities are high resulting in the majority of the streamflow in limited incremental sections. A Marsh-McBriney flow meter was used by JBR, an Environmental Consulting firm, for several measurements and these are noted in italics print on the following tables. Accuracy data for this meter are not available at this time but is thought to be similar to the pygmy meter. The accuracy of the gage records depends primarily on the stability of the stage-discharge relation, the frequency and accuracy of streamflow discharge measurements, and the interpretation of records. Interpretation of records is required in periods of missing gage height record caused by recorder malfunction and periods of extreme cold temperatures when ice covered the streams.

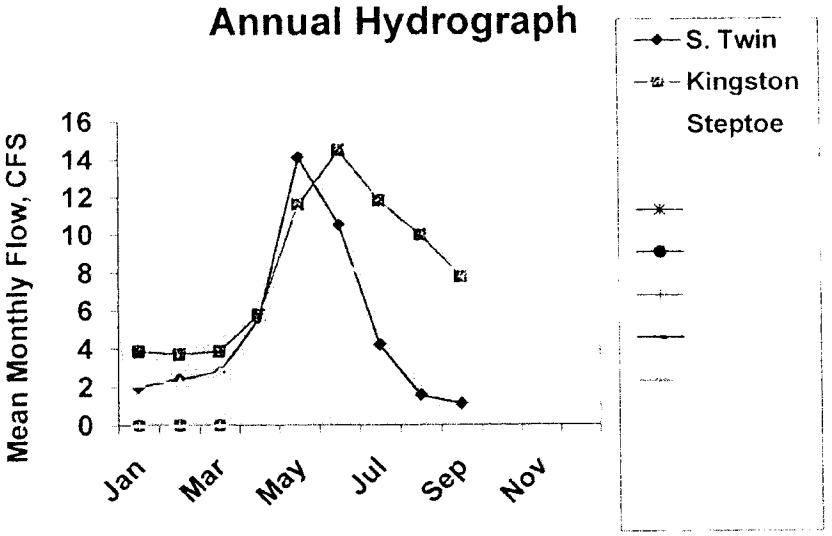
Two streamflow sites were equipped with gage height recorders in 2009. These sites are Roberts Creek (RC6900) and Tonkin Spring (TS6500). The recorders are "In-Situ" level recorders.

SYNTHESIZATION TECHNIQUES

Streamflow data were estimated using three synthesizing methods. The first method used an instantaneous discharge measurement as a monthly mean daily discharge. The second method compared hydrographs from other gaged streamflow streams in central Nevada. The third method related discharge to daily temperatures and precipitation records at Eureka, Nevada. Those records are not included in this report.

The first method assumes the monthly average streamflow is similar to a discharge measurement made near the middle of the month. This is a fairly reliable assumption if the discharge measurement is not obtained during a high flow runoff event and if the month is not the peak flow month of the year.

The second method utilizes data from nearby streams to estimate flows on streams where data are missing. The sites selected for estimating flows in this study included South Twin River near Round Mountain, Kingston Creek near Austin, and Steptoe Creek near Ely. The drainage areas of these stream sites are 20.0 square miles, 23.4 square miles and 11.1 square miles respectively. The hydrographs of these streams are presented on the graph below. The hydrograph indicates monthly flows are similar for streams in central Nevada; low flows in the months of January through March, spring melt beginning in April, peaking in May and trailing off in June, and low flows for the remaining months of the year – July through December.



Data Source: USGS Water Resource Division

GAGED RECORD FOR 2009

Station: Roberts Creek Upper – RC6900

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 48.524 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 18.608 minutes West

Drainage Area: 11.59 mi^2

Record: Insitu pressure recorder provided good hourly gage height data from May 6 to December 31. Missing gage height data from August 23 to October 3 due to vandalism. Ice caused backwater at the gage site on November 23, 24, 29, 30 and December 2-4, 6, 9 & 10.

Discharge Measurements: 2/26/09 – 0.1 cfs; 3/29/09 – 0.6 cfs; 5/7/09 – 6.5 cfs; 6/25/09 – 2.4 cfs; 7/22/09 – 1.4 cfs; 8/22/09 – 0.6 cfs; 9/24/09 – 0.3 cfs; 10/28/09 – 0.2 cfs; 11/06/09- 0.5 cfs; 11/18/09 – 0.3 cfs; 12/16/09 — 0.01 cfs

Remarks: Record estimated from flow measurements from January 1 through May 5. Annual flow – 945 acre-feet.

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Mean Daily Values

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	4.5	4.9	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	4.5	4.6	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	4.5	4.5	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.0	4.4	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.5	4.3	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	6.0	4.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	6.4	4.1	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	6.5	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	6.4	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
10	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	6.2	4.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
11	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	6.2	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
12	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	6.1	3.8	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
13	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	5.9	3.8	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
14	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.0	5.9	3.6	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
15	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.2	5.8	3.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
16	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.0	5.7	3.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
17	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	5.7	3.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
18	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.2	5.7	3.4	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
19	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.4	5.9	3.5	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
20	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.6	5.7	4.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
21	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.8	5.5	3.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
22	0.2	0.1	1.5	3.0	5.5	3.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
23	0.1	0.1	1.0	3.2	5.5	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
24	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.0	5.3	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
25	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.0	5.1	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
26	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.0	5.0	2.9	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
27	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.5	4.8	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
28	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.0	4.9	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
29	0.1		0.6	4.0	4.8	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
30	0.1		0.6	4.0	4.8	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
31	0.1		0.6		4.9		1.1	0.5		0.5		0.1
Total	3.5	3.3	14.9	67.6	168.2	109.8	53.8	21.6	11.4	8.6	9.9	3.6
Mean	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.3	5.4	3.7	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Ac-ft	7	7	30	134	334	218	107	43	23	17	20	7

Roberts Creek Upper

Station: Roberts Creek Lower – RC6600

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 46.175 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 17.875 minutes West

Drainage Area: 25.68 mi^2

Discharge Measurements:

2/26/09 – 0.0 cfs	3/29/09 – 0.3 cfs	5/7/09 – 5.6 cfs
6/25/09 – 3.1 cfs	7/22/09 – 1.6 cfs	8/22/09 – 0.7 cfs
9/24/09 – 0.3 cfs	10/28/09 – 0.2 cfs	11/06/09- 0.33 cfs
11/18/09 – 0.2 cfs	12/16/09 –0.0 cfs	

Remarks: Record estimated from flow measurements from January 1 through May 5. Annual flow – 862 acre-feet.

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Measurement

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7					5.6							
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												0.0
17												
18											0.2	
19												
20												
21												
22							1.6	0.7				
23												
24									0.3			
25						3.1						
26		0.0										
27												
28										0.2		
29			0.3									
30												
31												
Mean	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	5.6	3.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Ac-ft	0	0	18	131	344	184	98	43	18	12	12	0

Roberts Creek Lower

Station: TS6500 - Tonkin Spring, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 54.173 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 24.788 minutes West

Drainage Area: Not determined

Gage: An In-Situ pressure recorder provided hourly gage height record from January 1 to December 31.

Discharge measurements: January 6 – 1.7 cfs, February 27 – 1.6 cfs, March 31 – 1.2 cfs,
May 7 – 1.5 cfs, June 22 – 1.5 cfs, July 21 – 1.6 cfs,
July 29 – 1.5 cfs August 21 – 1.6 cfs, September 22 – 1.6 cfs,
October 13 – 1.7 cfs October 26 – 1.7 November 17 – 2.0
December 15 – 1.1 cfs.

Annual Flow – 1,109 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Mean Daily Values

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5
2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4
5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4
6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4
7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.3
8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.3
9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.3
10	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.3
11	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.2
12	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.2
13	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.2
14	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.1
15	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.1
16	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.1
17	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.1
18	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1
19	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1
20	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2
21	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2
22	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2
23	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2
24	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2
25	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2
26	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2
27	0.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
28	0.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2
29	0.2		1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2
30	0.1		1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2
31	0.2		1.2		1.6		1.5	1.6		1.7		1.2
Total	43.7	45.0	42.4	39.6	47.4	47.0	49.0	48.6	50.7	52.8	54.1	38.7
Mean	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2
Ac-ft	87	89	84	79	94	93	97	96	101	105	107	77

Tonkin Springs

Station: PH7200 Upper – Pete Hansen Creek, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 53.687 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 22.926 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 4.02 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual Flow – 1098 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8					7.9							
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												0.5
18												
19											0.5	
20												
21												
22						2.5	1.0	0.6	0.3			
23												
24												
25												
26												
27		0.6										
28												
29										0.4		
30			0.7									
31												
Estimated Mean	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.5	7.9	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Ac-ft	37	33	43	149	486	149	61	37	18	25	30	31

Pete Hansen Creek Upper

Station: PH6800 Lower– Pete Hansen Creek, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 53.675 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 22.929 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 5.57 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual Flow – 796 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8					6.6							
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												0.0
18												
19											0.1	
20												
21												
22						2.3	0.8	0.6	0.2			
23												
24												
25												
26												
27		0.0										
28										0.3		
29												
30												
31												
Estimated Mean	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	6.6	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Ac-ft	0	0	12	119	406	137	49	37	12	18	6	0

Pete Hansen Creek Lower

Station: HC7100 Upper– Henderson Creek, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 49.410 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 13.769 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 1.22 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual Flow – 91 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2		*0.1*										
3												
4												
5						*0.3*						
6												
7												
8					0.4							
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14										*0.0*		
15												
16												0.0
17												
18											0.1	
19												
20												
21												
22							0.1	0.1	0.1			
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28								*0.1*		0.1		
29												
30												
31												
Estimated Mean	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ac-ft	0	6	6	6	25	18	6	6	6	6	6	0

Henderson Creek Upper

Station: HC6900 Lower – Henderson Creek, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 49.778 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 13.042 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 1.87 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual Flow – 191 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 209
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2			0.3									
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8					0.4							
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												0.0
18												
19											0.1	
20												
21												
22							0.1	0.1				
23												
24									0.1			
25												
26		0.1										
27												
28										0.2		
29												
30												
31												
Estimated Mean	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ac-ft	0	6	18	18	22	36	68	6	6	6	6	0

Henderson Creek Lower

Station: VC7230 Upper – Vinini Creek, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 52.297 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 14.821 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 6.27 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual Flow – 1516 ac-ft

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8					13 3					0 0		
9												
10												
11												
12												
13								0 1				
14												
15												
16												0 0
17												
18											0 1	
19												
20												
21												
22							0 6	0 1				
23						2 1						
24									0 0			
25												
26												
27												
28										0 1		
29												
30			1 0									
31												
Estimated Mean	0 2	0 5	1 0	7 0	13 3	2 1	0 6	0 1	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 0
Ac-ft	12	28	61	417	818	125	37	6	6	6	6	0

Vinini Creek Upper

Station: VC6700 Lower – Vinini Creek, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 51.438 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 11.918 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 8.83 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual flow – 1,390 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8										0.2		
9					12.8							
10												
11												
12												
13												
14								1.0				
15												
16												
17												0.6
18												
19											0.1	
20												
21												
22							0.5	0.1				
23						2.1						
24												
25									0.1			
26		0.4										
27												
28												
29										0.1		
30			0.4									
31												
Estimated Mean	0.2	0.4	0.4	6.0	12.8	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.0
Ac-ft	12	22	25	357	787	125	31	10	6	9	6	0

Vinini Creek Lower

Station: BC6600 Upper– Birch Creek, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 55.925 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 19.217 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 3.16 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual flow – 767 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8					7.5							
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												0.5
18											0.1	
19												
20												
21												
22						1.3	0.3	0.1				
23									0.1			
24												
25												
26		0.1										
27												
28										0.1		
29												
30			0.4									
31												
Estimated Mean	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	7.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Ac-ft	6	6	25	119	461	77	18	6	6	6	6	31

Birch Creek Upper

Station: BC6400 Lower – Birch Creek, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 56.483 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 19.686 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 3.55 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual flow – 749 ac-ft

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8					7.7							
9												
10												
11												
12										*0.1*		
13												
14												
15												
16												0.4
17												
18												
19											0.1	
20												
21												
22						0.9	0.3	0.1				
23									0.1			
24												
25												
26		0.1										
27												
28										0.1		
29												
30			0.3				*0.2*					
31												
Estimated Mean	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.1	7.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Ac-ft	6	6	18	125	473	54	18	6	6	6	6	25

Birch Creek Lower

Station: SS5800 – Shipley Hot Springs, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 554.683 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 04.383 minutes West.

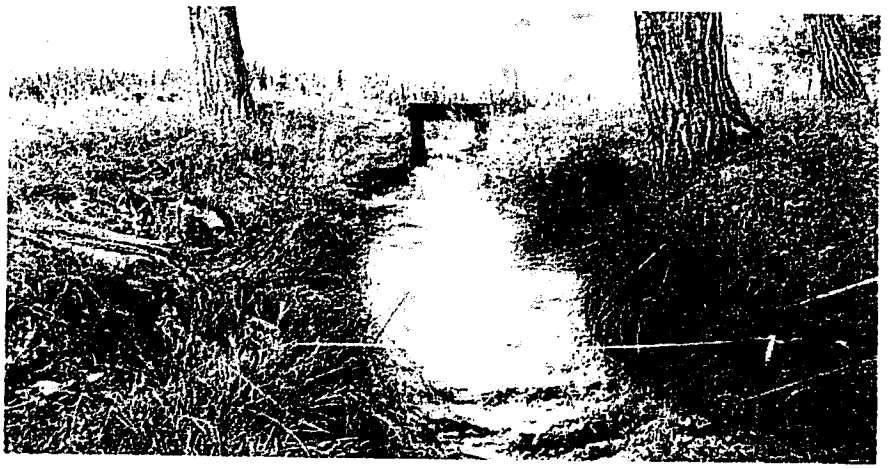
Drainage Area: Not determined

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual flow – 1,981 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6	3.0											
7												
8												
9					2.9							
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												2.7
16												
17												
18												
19											3.5	
20												
21												
22							2.4	3.1				
23									2.6			
24												
25		3.1				2.9						
26										2.2		
27												
28							2.0					
29					3.1							
30												
31			2.1									
Estimated Mean	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.7
Ac-ft	184	172	129	149	184	173	135	191	155	135	208	166



Shipley Hot Springs, NE diversion, one of three potential diversions.

Station: WS6300 – Willow Springs, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 56.738 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 18.715 minutes West.

Drainage Area: Not determined

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual flow – 220 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6	0.1											
7								0.4				
8												
9					0.5							
10												
11												
12												
13										0.1		
14												
15												0.2
16												
17												
18											0.2	
19												
20												
21												
22							0.7	0.4				
23						0.6						
24									0.2			
25												
26		0.1										
27										0.4		
28												
29												
30												
31			0.1									
Estimated Mean	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ac-ft	6	6	6	18	31	36	43	25	12	15	12	12

Willow Springs

Station: WS6300 – Willow Creek Springs, Eureka County, Nevada

Location: Latitude 39 degrees 56.738 minutes North, Longitude 116 degrees 18.715 minutes West.

Drainage Area: 6.12 mi^2

Gage: None.

Remarks: Annual flow – 394 acre-feet

Discharge, Cubic Feet per Second, Calendar Year 2009
Instantaneous Flow Measurements

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6								*0.0*				
7												
8					3.2							
9												
10												
11												
12										*0.0*		
13												
14												
15												0.0
16												
17											0.0	
18												
19												
20												
21							0.1	0.0				
22						1.6						
23									0.0			
24												
25												
26										0.0		
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
Estimated Mean	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ac-ft	0	6	31	60	197	95	6	0	0	0	0	0

Willow Creek

The following table lists all measurements made by the water team in the project area since August, 2007:

MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE FOR SELECT SITES IN PROJECT AREA -- 2007/2009

Site	Discharge, in cfs	Date
Roberts Creek, Middle Fork	0.01	8-22-07
Roberts Creek, East Fork	0.24	8-22-07
Roberts Creek, West Fork	0.00	8-22-07
Roberts Ck. at upper gage site[1]	0.16	8-22-07
	0.20	12-11-07
	1.25	4-15-08
	4.17	5-07-08
	0.20	8-21-08
	0.25	11-03-08
	0.13	2-26-09
	0.60	3-29-09
	6.45	5-07-09
	2.4	6-25-09
	1.4	7-22-09
	0.56	8-22-09
	0.33	9-24-09
	0.23	10-28-09
	0.48	11-06-09
	0.29	11-18-09
	0.50	12-16-09
Roberts Ck. at SR-4	0.12	8-22-07
Roberts Ck. at SR-5	0.07	8-22-07
Roberts Ck. at SR-6, Lower gage site (rd xing)	0.04	8-22-07
	0.16	10-10-07
	-0-	12-10-07
	.01	2-26-09
	0.26	3-29-09
	5.62	5-07-09
	3.06	6-25-09
	1.6	7-22-09

MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE FOR SELECT SITES IN PROJECT AREA, CONTINUED		
	0.71	8-22-09
	.28	9-24-09
	0.23	10-28-09
	0.33	11-06-09
	0.11	11-18-09
	-0-	12-16-09
Allison Ck.	e < 0.25	6-22-07
Water Canyon	-0-	6-21-07
	-0-	12-10-07
	~ 1	2-25-09
Ackerman Canyon	-0-	6-21-07
	0.06	8-23-07
	-0-	12-10-07
	-0-	2-25-09
Ferguson Ck.	e <0.25	5-30-07
	-0-	8-22-07
Dry Canyon	-0-	6-21-07
Tonkin Springs	2.42	8-21-07
	2.32	10-11-07
	2.07	12-10-07
	1.58	4-15-08
	1.64	5-06-08
	1.73	8-21-08
	2.01	11-04-08
	1.66	1-06-09
	1.59	2-27-09
	1.17	3-31-09
	1.53	5-07-09
	1.46	6-22-09
	1.6	7-21-09
	*1.54	7-29-09
	1.6	8-21-09
	*1.73	10-13-09
	1.64	9-22-09
	1.7	10-26-09
	2.0	11-17-09
	1.1	12-15-09

MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE FOR SELECT SITES IN PROJECT AREA, CONTINUED		
Rutabaga Ck.	0.02	8-21-07
Pete Hansen Ck. blw forks	0.6	2-27-09
(upper)	0.67	3-30-09
	7.93	5-08-09
	2.46	6-22-09
	1.02	7-22-09
	0.59	8-22-09
	0.31	9-22-09
	0.40	10-28-09
	0.50	11-18-09
	0.03	12-16-09
	0.12	1-19-10
Pete Hansen Ck. @ MT. Front	-0-	8-21-07
	0	2-27-09
	6.61	5-08-09
	2.28	6-22-09
	0.79	7-22-09
	0.35	8-22-09
	0.17	9-22-09
	0.31	10-28-09
	0.11	11-18-09
	-0-	12-16-09
	-0-	1-20-10
Birch Creek at Mt. Front	0.11	2-26-09
	0.33	3-30-09
	7.66	5-08-09
	0.88	6-22-09
	0.25	7-22-09
	*0.18	7-30-09
	0.09	8-22-09
	0.05	9-23-09
	*0.12	10-12-09
	0.09	10-28-09
	0.06	11-18-09

	0.4	12-15-09
	0.07	1-20-10
MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE FOR SELECT SITES IN PROJECT AREA, CONTINUED		
Birch @ end of Rd.	0.09	2-26-09
(upper)	0.37	3-30-09
	7.49	5-08-09
	1.26	6-22-09
	0.25	7-22-09
	0.11	8-22-09
	0.05	9-23-09
	0.08	10-28-09
	0.13	11-18-09
	0.50	12-15-09
	?	1-20-10
Willow Ck. Spring	0.07	8-21-07
	0.02	10-11-07
	0.07	5-06-08
	0.065	1-06-09
	0.08	2-26-09
	0.11	3-30-09
	0.51	5-08-09
	0.58	6-22-09
	0.7	7-21-09
	*0.35	8-06-09
	0.4	8-21-09
	0.16	9-23-09
	*0.11	10-12-09
	0.40	10-26-09
	0.20	11-17-09
	0.20	12-15-09
	0.20	1-20-10
Willow Creek	3.22	5-08-09
	1.57	6-22-09
	0.07	7-21-09
	*0.02	8-06-09
	0.01	8-21-09
	0.001	9-23-09
	*0.01	10-12-09
	0.01	10-26-09