

# **ACME GLOBAL TOKENS**



***Portable, Durable, Divisible, Fungible, Private,  
Decentralized, Unlimited Scalability, Speed with  
The Worlds Fastest Blockchain***

# ***ACME GLOBAL TOKENS***

## ***ACME GLOBAL TOKENS WHITEPAPER***

***The Ultimate Global Utility Tokens Backed By  
Proven In-ground Gold Reserves***

***BY***

***ACME GLOBAL TRUST***

“I have been working on a new electronic cash  
system that’s fully peer to peer with no trusted third  
party”

..... Satoshi Nakamoto 2006

NOT A MONEY NETWORK, NOT A SYSTEM OF CURRENCY

IT IS A PLATFORM OF TRUST

IT’S NOT A COMPANY, IT’S NOT A PRODUCT, IT’S NOT A SERVICE

IT’S A TRUST OF VALUE

..... ACME GLOBAL TRUST 2018

# ***ACME GLOBAL TOKENS***

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# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS

## DISCLAIMER

This whitepaper has been prepared by ACME GLOBAL TRUST for the sole purpose of introducing the technical and financial aspects of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS and its associated platform and underlying blockchain protocol. This document does not constitute any offer, solicitation, recommendation or invitation for, or in relation to, the securities of any company described herein. The whitepaper is not an offering document or prospectus or the solicitation for the sale of securities and is not intended to provide the basis of any investment decision or contract. The information presented in this whitepaper is of a technical and financial nature only, and has not been subject to independent audit, verification or analysis by any professional legal, accounting, engineering or financial advisers. The whitepaper does not purport to include all of the information that a buyer of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS might require to form any purchase decision, and, in particular, does not comprehensively address risks of the ACME GLOBAL TOKENS, which are numerous and significant.

ACME GLOBAL TRUST (along with its directors, officers and employees), does not assume any liability or responsibility whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of information contained in this whitepaper, or for correcting any errors herein.

Furthermore, should you choose to participate in the purchase of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS, ACME GLOBAL TRUST does not assume any liability or responsibility whatsoever for any loss of market value of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS.

The purchase of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS as an investment as described in this whitepaper involves risks and is offered only to individuals who can afford to assume such risks for an indefinite period of time. It is therefore recommended that each potential purchaser seek counsel should they consider making such an investment.

The price of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS described in this whitepaper has been determined by ACME GLOBAL TRUST based on the current LBMA market value of gold bullion. However, each prospective purchaser should make an independent evaluation of the fairness of such purchase price taking into consideration all of the circumstances as described in this whitepaper.

No person is authorized to give any information or make any representations regarding ACME GLOBAL TOKENS, ACME GLOBAL TRUST or this whitepaper except as such information as is contained or referenced in this whitepaper. Only information or representations contained or referenced in this whitepaper may be relied upon as having been made by the TRUST. This is a monetization of an asset. It is a utility token which ACME GLOBEL TRUST has no control over once released to the global community. No assurance can be given that the tokens actual future performance in commerce or in the market place will match intended results. Never invest more than you can afford to lose.

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## **OVERVIEW**

Since Bitcoin's official release on October 31, 2008, cryptocurrency has transformed the landscape of the financial industry. However, Bitcoin and the hundreds, if not thousands, of cryptocurrency that have come along since all rely for their value on perception, i.e. what the public perceives or believes them to be worth at any given time. They have nothing tangible to back up or support their valuation with a pledge of redemption – until now.

ACME GLOBAL TOKENS are a result of the monetization of an asset. The asset consists of proven in-ground gold reserves. A trust has been established to hold the asset for the benefit of holders of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS. The asset has been transferred to the trust irrevocably and in perpetuity. We have created the World's Greatest Utility Token to fill a global need for a fast, cost efficient means of facilitating global commerce. We request a benevolent outcome for ACME GLOBAL TOKENS and for all who use them.

While for some people banking is available on every corner, there are more than six billion people in the world that do not have ready access to any form of banking. Most people in the world live too far away, where the closest bank could be up to one hundred miles away. The one thing they all have in common is a smart phone, and with a wallet and some ACME GLOBAL TOKENS they can be their own bank. ACME GLOBAL TOKENS have the potential to liberate millions of people worldwide.

When we first thought of developing ACME GLOBAL TOKENS we were advised to go big or go home. We realized the economists were right. In order for the ACME GLOBAL TOKENS to become the ultimate global utility token we had to go big and create multiple valued tokens with enough tokens initially distributed that they can be used worldwide for the purchase of goods and services everywhere in every day commerce.

Because ACME GLOBAL TOKENS are backed by proven in-ground gold reserves totaling over forty-five billion ounces having an estimated value of ten trillion one hundred twenty five billion dollars that we have transferred into the trust to back up the tokens, we were able to create a one ounce, a half ounce, a quarter ounce and a one gram token. Our tokens, no matter what happens to their value in the future, will always have the value of that amount of in-ground gold that backs them up. The tokens will ultimately have the value of the gold and the store of value that you, the public, place on the tokens. If all cryptocurrency fell to zero value, our tokens will retain their gold value and as gold prices increase over time so will the value of our tokens.

With the proliferation of the trading of cryptocurrency and Wall Street positioning and creating new income streams for themselves and broker dealers all over the world creating trading desks, Wall Street or any major financial institution will create an increasing demand for all cryptocurrency coins/tokens. ACME GLOBAL TRUST has sufficient tokens to meet the

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anticipated demand and provides individual purchasers as well as the institutional professionals a cryptotoken that has a proven lasting value.

## **PROVEN IN-GROUND GOLD RESERVES**

The proven in-ground gold reserves are located in the Gilpin County mining district, State of Colorado in the United States of America, one of the five richest gold ore deposits in the world.

Three separate independent certified geological reports done in 1986, 1989 and 1996 all estimate that there are 53 million tons of gold located between the fifty foot and sixteen-hundred-foot level beneath the surface of the claim. The United States government's own Geological Service has estimated that the proven in-ground gold ore reserves beneath the claim is in excess of 53 million tons. Modern mining technology would enable economic extraction of ore to a depth of three miles which would equal the depth of some of the famous South African gold mines.

The owner of the mining claim has irrevocably and unconditionally assigned its ownership of a significant portion of the in-ground proven gold reserves in the mining claim to the ACME GLOBAL TRUST in an amount sufficient to back up the cryptotokens that the TRUST will issue.

## **ACME GLOBAL TRUST**

ACME GLOBAL TRUST was legally created in September, 2018 under the laws of the State of Nevada, United States of America. It was created to receive the assignment of ownership of the in-ground gold reserves and to hold said in-ground gold reserves in trust for the benefit of the holders of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS. The Trust is irrevocable and perpetual. The ACME GLOBAL TOKENS will be issued by ACME GLOBAL TRUST. Under the terms of the Trust, ACME GLOBAL TRUST will, at all times, stand ready willing and able to redeem ACME GLOBAL TOKENS for cash or in-ground gold at their initial issue price of \$225.00 per ounce.

At no time will ACME GLOBAL TOKEN holders have any equity, ownership interest or membership interest in ACME GLOBAL TRUST. ACME GLOBAL TOKEN holders will have a beneficial interest in the Trust to the extent that the Trust is obligated to redeem their Tokens at the initial offering price in cash or in-ground gold.

## **VALUE OF IN-GROUND GOLD**

We all know that gold has been considered to be a store of value for a few thousand years, but a lot people do not know that in-ground is just as valuable. In the mining industry, companies

# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS

support their balance sheet and stock price by the value of the proven gold reserves they have. When describing gold reserves, there is “probable” and then there is “proven.” Probable means we think and maybe believe it is there, but we have not found it yet. As for proven it is just that proven. There exists objectively demonstrated tests and analysis that substantiate the existence, quality and amount of the reserves.

Just like proven in-ground gas reserves and proven in-ground oil reserves have value, so does proven in-ground gold reserves. Proven in-ground gold reserves are what is backing ACME GLOBAL TOKENS. Below is how we established the value of the tokens.

As of the moment of the writing of this whitepaper the market price of gold is approximately \$1,200.00 per ounce. Some people in the mining business, as a rule of thumb, use the 80/20% formula for valuing in-ground gold, by taking the price of gold, then take eighty percent of that as the cost of extraction, leaving twenty percent as the value of the in-ground gold. Although we like that formula, we have taken a more conservative approach.

The simple formula passed down to us from the mining industry that goes back at least one hundred years originally came from the Colorado School of Mines. It is as follows:

Current Gold Bullion Price Less the Cost to Extract the Ore from the Ground Equals the Value of the In-Ground Gold

So with the above we have taken it one step further and have been extra conservative. Instead of \$1,200.00 we used \$1,125.00 as the current value of gold bullion. While a fair estimate of the mining cost in the United States is \$800.00 per ounce we increased the estimated mining cost to \$900 per ounce. By comparison, the mining costs are as follows in the following countries

SOUTH AFRICA - \$1,400.00

PERU - \$700.00

CHILE - \$1,100.00

AUSTRALIA - \$1,200.00

Since the in-ground gold reserves that back the Acme Global Tokens are located in the United States we used the US all-in sustainable extraction costs including but not limited to expenses associated with capital equipment as well as general and administrative expenses.

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## Typical Approach:

Gold Price	\$1,200.00
“All In Sustaining Costs”	900.00

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Value of In-Ground Gold per ounce	\$300.00
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## Conservative approach:

Gold Price	\$1,125.00
“All In Sustaining Costs”	900.00

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Value of In-Ground Gold per ounce	\$225.00
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Again, by using the above conservative approach we obtained the \$225.00 per ounce value as a starting point of value for the initial issuance of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS.

This then values the ounces of in-ground gold reserves held by ACME GLOBAL TRUST for the benefit of the holders of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS at over ten trillion dollars US.



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## ACME GLOBAL TOKENS BLOCKCHAIN

ACME GLOBAL TOKENS has the most advanced blockchain application ecosystem in the world. Designed by the developers of Bitcoin and Ethereum to deliver on Satoshi's original vision, Our Blockchain has been created to solve existing problems the sector has already experienced with standard blockchain platforms.

The technology implements a new distributed consensus algorithm called Obelisk, which instructs influence over the network according to a "web of trust". Acme Global corrects the major security flaws and "centralizing tendencies" associated with blockchain networks in which consensus is based on Proof of Work (i.e. Bitcoin) or Proof of Stake algorithms (i.e. Ethereum).

### **ACME GLOBAL TOKENS emphasizes all of the following features:**

- Speed:** ACME GLOBAL TOKENS is designed with speed in mind. The protocol was built to compete with credit cards and other instant online payment options. Transactions occur in seconds, not minutes.
- Privacy:** It's impossible to trace transactions with ACME GLOBAL TOKENS. ACME GLOBAL TOKENS mixes transactions from multiple wallets to increase privacy using the CoinJoin protocol.
- Security:** ACME GLOBAL TOKENS is more secure because it does not rely upon the good will of miners. There's no possibility of a 51% attack because there's no mining.

ACME GLOBAL TOKENS implements several unique features that distinguish it from other cryptocurrencies. It removes human greed and mining operations from the equation, which – in the eyes of the developers – makes the ACME GLOBAL TOKENS a close match to Satoshi's original vision.

### **Blockchain's Real Future**

Bitcoin was supposed to usher in a new economy built on decentralized blockchain technology – but it didn't. And it can't. Bitcoin has major technical flaws that prevent it from ever achieving its original goals. Built on faulty concepts and manipulated to the point of corruption, this cryptocurrency is incapable of creating the new world its users hoped for.

Developers realized that Bitcoin was destined to fail, and set out to create a solution. The result is Acme Global Blockchain, a third-generation blockchain platform that delivers speed, security, privacy, and a true decentralized blockchain network. Consensus on Acme Global is determined by the community rather than by a few individuals. It's a technically superior platform that fixes Bitcoin's issues and paves the way for blockchain's better future.

# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS

## ACME GLOBAL Eliminates Fees, Centralization, and Waste

The crux of Bitcoin's problems is its mining system. Miners fight to control the network through transactions fees. By spamming transactions, they hold the network hostage for fees to drive the fee price up. Meanwhile, miners consolidate to form a small number of centralized pools that control the entire network. In this way, Bitcoin encourages a centralized mining setup that's antagonistic towards the community as a whole.

At **ACME GLOBAL TRUST**, we wanted to get rid of that. We eliminated the mining reward and transaction fee. Instead, **ACME GLOBAL's** consensus is based on the will of the network – a “web of trust.”

**ACME GLOBAL's** consensus algorithm is called **Obelisk**. It creates a web of trust in which each node has a public key, and each node subscribes to other nodes. For example, if you know someone personally, you can add their public key to your trust list. Your nodes can then subscribe to each other and publish messages. Through this process, nodes can reach a global consensus.

One big advantage of **ACME GLOBAL's** web of trust is that it's environmentally friendly. It could be run on a 30-watt cell phone processor. To fully appreciate this advantage, consider the massive resource drain produced by Bitcoin's mining network rigs: over 32 terawatt hours in 2017. That's about as much as the entire country of Serbia. As reported by Digiconomist, Bitcoin uses enough energy to power 3 million homes. To put this in even more striking perspective, even credit card giant Visa uses only enough energy to power 50,000 homes.

The major culprit of Bitcoin's wasteful drain is the Proof-of-Work algorithm. Whenever a block is added in the blockchain, PoW goes through a laborious, slow, and processing-heavy set of requirements to ensure the validity of the blocks. Obelisk, by contrast, replaces PoW with a more efficient, faster consensus process.

## Obelisk

### Decentralization in a centralized world.

Obelisk was created out of the shortcomings in the Proof of Work (PoW) and Proof of Stake (PoS) algorithms. Obelisk can never be centralized by mining pools or manipulated by shareholders, meaning it is truly decentralized. Obelisk distributes influence over the network according to a web-of-trust architecture. Instead of miners, the network consists of nodes. Each node gets its own personal blockchain which prevents and quarantines any potential bad actors. These nodes are substantially less expensive to produce, acquire and operate than any traditional miner used for Bitcoin or Ethereum. Obelisk was designed to be a scalable, computationally-inexpensive, zero-waste alternative to PoW. These features enable the algorithm to be run on budget hardware in a sustainable fashion, without wasting electricity or consuming valuable natural resources. Centralization becomes nearly impossible when virtually anyone is able to operate a node.

## What Is Obelisk?

The Revolutionary ACME GLOBAL Consensus Algorithm

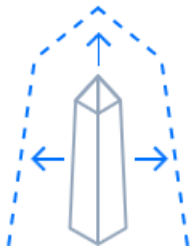
# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS

“Centralization issues, 51% attacks, mining problems, slow transaction speeds and energy waste are only a few of the critical disadvantages that old consensus algorithms face. To counter this, ACME GLOBAL has developed Obelisk, the new distributed consensus algorithm that solves the problems of previous generations and makes them obsolete.”

Obelisk is a revolutionary web-of-trust consensus algorithm built to eliminate the issues that previous generations of consensus have introduced into the blockchain space. Web-of-trust architecture creates a perfect system of checks and balances, allowing the community and other nodes the ability to audit network behavior with a high degree of accuracy.

With the ability to cut off suspicious nodes for malicious behavior, the network becomes stronger as trust is maintained. The quarantine of nodes can manage trust, and at the same time, this process allows the community to rebalance power in the network.

## Features of Obelisk



### Low Energy Consumption & Highly Scalable

The consensus algorithm was designed to be a scalable and computationally inexpensive alternative to Proof-of-Work (PoW), enabling both the algorithm and block-making to run on budget open-source hardware.



### Immune to 51% Attack

Web-of-trust consensus prevents the development of centralized power. ACME GLOBAL TOKENS does not rely on mining incentives and therefore is not susceptible to the same PoW/PoS vulnerabilities.

# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS



## Robust Defense

Obelisk can withstand a large-scale coordinated attack by a well-organized network of malicious nodes. The algorithm is non-iterative, converges fast, and can run on a sparse arrangement of nodes with only nearest-neighbor connectivity, as it would on a mesh network.



## Two-Node Structure

A Consensus Node receives its input from one or more Block-Making nodes. The algorithms are separate for each, yet they both operate on the same data structures. Both type of nodes always perform authorship verification and fraud detection of incoming data. Fraudulent or invalid messages are detected, dropped, and never propagated, thus peer nodes engaged in suspicious activities will be severed, and their public keys are banned.

## ACME GLOBAL TOKENS

All ACME GLOBAL TOKENS will be created at one time and the total number in existence will never be increased. ACME GLOBAL TOKENS cannot be mined.

Tokens will be released based on the market demand for them over the next twenty years.

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Token Name	ACME GLOBAL TOKEN 1 OZ
Token Symbol	AG1
Total Token Supply	16,000,000,000
Initial Issue Sale Price	\$225.00



Token Name	ACME GLOBAL TOKEN 1/2 OZ
Token Symbol	AG5
Total Token Supply	32,000,000,000
Initial Issue Sale Price	\$112.50

# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS



Token Name	ACME GLOBAL TOKEN 1/4 OZ
Token Symbol	AG4
Total Token Supply	64,000,000,000
Initial Issue Sale Price	\$56.25



Token Name	ACME GLOBAL TOKEN 1 Gram (GG) GLOBAL GRAM
Token Symbol	AGG
Total Token Supply	750,000,000,000
Initial Issue Sale Price	\$8.00

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Token Name	ACME GLOBAL TOKEN ZERO (ZERO'S)
Token Symbol	AGZ
Total Token Supply	UNLIMITED, it is a transaction validation token not gold backed, NO REDEMPTION VALUE, Might be traded in future, has no value as of yet. Might be used in future as a discount token for goods or services or to purchase items from a catalog like the old S&H Green Stamps. Hold on to them for future use.
Initial Issue Sale Price	\$0.00

## ACME GLOBAL TOKENS SALE AND DISTRIBUTION

The ACME GLOBAL TOKENS will be sold and distributed exclusively via Cryptocurrency Exchanges and OTC exchanges worldwide. All Individual and Institutional sales will be through Exchanges and Licensed Broker Dealers. All transactions worldwide will comply with all KYC/AML regulations. ACME GLOBAL TRUST will **NOT SELL** direct to the public. Tokens can be purchase via Licensed Broker Dealers in the U.S. and Licensed Brokers Dealers in their respective countries. If Governments want to restrict our tokens from being sold in their country or to their citizens we will do our best to honor the request. Please keep in mind that ounce the tokens leave our wallet, we have no ownership nor control over what happens with the tokens, who's wallet the end up in, nor for what or how the tokens are used.

## ACME GLOBAL CRYPTO DEBIT CARDS

We wanted to provide a way for holders of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS to use them to buy goods and services using our tokens, we felt that it could take seven to ten years or longer to be adopted for use worldwide. Through an arrangement with a third party financial institution,

# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS

In 2020 the public worldwide will be able to obtain ACME GLOBAL CRYPTO DEBIT CARDS. The features of the debit cards are as follows;

## ACTIVE FEATURES

The **ACME GLOBAL CRYPTO DEBIT CARD** Works at over 45 million merchants anywhere in the world VISA is accepted. Customers stay in crypto until the moment of transaction, not the deposit. Automated KYC, pictures unnecessary except for manual approvals. Instant access to virtual VISA card in app. Connects to Google/Apple Pay so users can pay with mobile phones. Plastic and metal cards are available for use. Customers can email crypto to friends using an email address.

## FUTURE FEATURES

Loading fiat on card at major retailers like Target, CVS, Walgreens, Western Union etc. Fund account with ACH, Fund account with Direct Deposit from employer.

## CONSUMER FEES

No transaction fees, No deposit fees, Onetime \$25.00 Activation Fee, Monthly Fee: \$15.00, Virtual Card FREE, Plastic Card \$15.00, Metal Card \$65.00, ATM Fees \$6.00, Daily Spending Limit \$10k, Customer service phone support available, Works at all ATM's worldwide, Replacement cards available, Custom program options available i.e. cashback, rewards, etc.

## AVAILABLE IN 32 COUNTRIES

Consumers, Holders of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS will be able to obtain our ACME GLOBAL CRYPTO DEBIT CARDS in the following countries. Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and The United States.

## COMPLIANCE

Our provider is Registered with FINRA (U.S. Government) Approved for card issuance by two banks, one in the USA and one covering the European Economic Area. Flow of funds approved by VISA, payment processors and banking partners. Fiat off ramp flow of funds compliant with state and country level money services laws. Our provider is a U.S. based company. Registered with FINCEN and the SEC, we require compliance with all applicable laws. Our provider has been approved for a US based Crypto Card with VISA. They have received approval from a US bank to operate in the United States and have had to go through significant scrutiny of their systems, security and technology. We look forward to working with them and providing holders of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS a solution to use and purchase goods and services anywhere in the world.



# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF MINES

The history of Colorado Chain O' Mines is interwoven with the history of mining in Colorado, tracing its roots to the great gold rushes of the late 1850's. The Chain's largest and most famous mine is the "Patch" or "Glory Hole," as it is popularly known, has been in various stages of operation since May of 1859, and until 1927, the various mines and claims which make up the "patches" have been controlled by more than 100 different mining companies and individuals. It all began when a prospector from Georgia by the name of John Hamblin Gregory discovered the first lode gold deposit in Colorado near what is now the city line between Blackhawk and Central City.

In less than one month, more than 500 prospectors flooded the region and followed the veins in a westerly direction. Members of Gregory's party immediately set out to follow the "Mammoth" vein and in late May of 1859 they discovered the large stock work on Quartz Hill. As the Gregory diggings became crowded, word of the rich find soon had several groups scouring the area around the breccia pipe. After several months of exploring the extent of mineralization, nearly thirty claims were staked by different owners. Claims soon became packed and overlain, and by June of 1859 the large influx of miners had staked most of the valuable veins. Disputes became rampant while newcomers moved in on what they considered to be oversized claims. On June 8, 1859, a meeting was called to settle disputes and adopt a standard, which would be considered fair to all. Lode claims, it was agreed, would be 50 feet on each side of a vein and run 100 feet along the vein. Interestingly, a proposal, which fortunately failed, called for 25' x 25' claims.

The new laws provided room for an additional twenty claims on Quartz Hill and they were staked immediately. Local miners soon referred to the area as "The Patches," later shortened to "The Patch," in allusion to the numerous small claims, which blanketed the hill. "The Patch" breccia pipe, which intersected the California and Mammoth vein at the surface, displaced the previous structures giving rise to the Roderick-Dhu and San Juan veins, both of which became important metal producers. Three main shafts were sunk in order to develop the ore body at depth and production soon reached several hundred tons of ore per week. Shipping grade ore averaged more than 2 ounces of gold per ton and over 6 ounces of silver per ton. The ore also contained two to twelve percent copper and five to forty percent lead.

The bonanza lasted until 1861 when, like other deposits in the area, the free milling oxide ores gave way to the more complex sulfides. Since this ore change occurred at a mere sixty to one-hundred feet below the surface, the First Great Colorado Gold Rush ended as quickly as it had begun and soon after, Central City and Blackhawk dwindled to near ghost towns.

In spite of the new complexities, which the sulfide ore bodies presented, several individuals remained in the district to develop new milling practices and techniques, which produced concentrates that could be processed, and the metals extracted. In 1868, Nathaniel P. Hill developed a calcining and reverbratory process, which yielded bricks of de-sulpherized concentrates. These bricks were hauled east by wagon to the railhead near St. Louis,

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Missouri, taken by train to New York, and shipped to Swansea, Wales (Great Britain) for refining. In 1873, Richard Pearce, an immigrant millwright from the smelters in Wales, built a smelter in Blackhawk. Pearce produced a "matte" that could be refined in simple reduction furnaces.

Most of the mines were operated by underground stoping methods until 1906 when deep mining operations were halted while awaiting completion of the Argo-Newhouse Tunnel which was being driven from Idaho Springs to provide drainage and a haulage way for ores produced from the lower levels. The San Juan Mining Company, an operator on the Patch from 1894 to 1906, was staggered by the unforeseen costs, which accrued as the mines lay dormant awaiting completion of the tunnel. The result was complete financial collapse in late 1906, and the San Juan Mining Company became another casualty in what was becoming a common fate of companies, which elected to halt operations while waiting for the Argo tunnels advancements. Although the Argo was touted as being the answer to dewatering and haulage for the deeper mines, the tunnel actually affected the end of the most metal production in the Central City district.

In the late 1800's several hundred miners were at work on an impressive array of mining projects in the districts and smelter receipts totaled in the millions of dollars. By 1920 only 31 mines were in operation; most were run by fewer than 10 miners, and production totaled less than \$200,000. The major producing mines of the "Patch" were extending deeper into the sulfide zone, and disputes between many owners were increasing as a result of extralateral and surface rights infringement. The major veins intersected in various configurations, while "stringers" of ore followed sinuous courses, which could merge and diverge without any indication beforehand. Another problem complicating operations was the lack of dump and tailing space on the crowded Quartz Hill. Mining ceased in 1906, with observers believing that the mines had to be consolidated before and further production would be possible.

In 1924 an enterprising dentist from Chicago visited Central City to inspect several mines for investment purposes. What Dr. William Mark Muchow found was far more than he could ever imagine. "The Patch" owners, weary from years of legal battles, had for the most part decided to sell their claims and retire from mining. The Kansas group of mines on the north slope of Quartz Hill and the Calhoun group on the south slope were also for sale. The Pittsburg group of mines was in serious financial difficulty.

Dr. Muchow negotiated the purchase of more than 400 claims around "The Patch," and in two years raised capital for acquiring and operating them. "Doc," as everyone soon called him, reorganized the "Chain O' Mines, Inc." as the holding company for the properties and raised several million dollars on private stock issues in Chicago. By the summer of 1927, Chain O' Mines had constructed a two thousand ton per day mill and put the great "patches" into production again. Incredulous townspeople watched as Chain O' Mines mill No. 1 began production. Soon production reached 1000 tons per day and "the patch" became one of the largest gold producers in Colorado.

The entire district was alive again, riding on the momentum of the sudden renewed interest in the mines. Chain O' Mines contracted with several small mining companies and

# ACME GLOBAL TOKENS

individuals to work the mines for a share in the ore they produced. Milling time was made available at nominal cost to the contractors; consequently, the number of operating mines in the district grew from fourteen in 1927 to more than thirty in 1937. Most impressive of all is that reported production increased from less than \$40,000 to over \$500,000 per year in the same period. For reasons unknown, Chain O' Mines never reported production from the massive "Glory Hole" operations on "The Patch." The only records, which indicate the magnitude of the "Glory Hole" production, are the huge open pits on Quartz Hill, which measures over 900 feet long by 500 feet wide, and is more than 300 feet deep. The tailings pile from the No. 1 mill has been estimated by the Colorado School of Mines, to contain over three million tons and five tons of gold shipped in a single lot to the Denver Mint just prior to World War II.

In addition to consolidating "The Patches," Chain O' Mines purchased the Kansas group of mines in the late 1920's and the old Avon stamp mill was included in the deal. Doc raised capital to install modern equipment in the mill, which had been little action since the second gold rush of 1868. In addition to jaw and cone crushers, a ball mill of 200 tons per day capacity and a ten ton per day barrel amalgamator were placed on-line to handle high grade ore shipped from the "Glory Hole" to the surface via the La Crosse tunnel. The Argo Mill in Idaho Springs was leased in the 1930's to process ore removed from lower stopes of the Glory Hole, the Kansas and Calhoun mines. The Quartz Hill tunnel became the primary haulage way for the bulk of the upper 800 feet of Glory Hole ore. As waste material in Nevada Gulch and the tailings in Central City amassed, disposal became a serious problem. Dr. Muchow began searching for an area, which would accommodate a new mill as well as the resulting tailings. He had already begun working on the plans in 1941 when America entered the Second World War.

The War had lasting and profound effects on mining through out the nation. President Roosevelt issued war orders placing restrictions on all metal production, especially precious metals. In January 1942, Chain O' Mines was ordered to halt operations and to bring all miners to Central City.

The entire community turned out for an induction ceremony, which in effect drafted every miner, engineer, and millman in the district. Dr. Muchow was called on to head up U.S. Chrome and Strategic Metals in Washington D.C., with the aid of key Chain O' Mines personnel. All told, Chain O' Mines lost 400 men to the war effort; less than a dozen returned. Rumors from Washington had been circulating about war orders, which would lead to the seizure of all precious metals mines in operation in the U.S. Accordingly, Doc ordered all portable mining and milling equipment to be moved underground to tunnels and mines and for all adits and collars collapsed to prevent vandalism and theft.

At the time, Doc did not know the U.S. Government intended to confiscate all his heavy mill equipment for use in California and Oregon strategic metals mines as a part of the U.S. Chrome program. When Dr. Muchow returned to Central City after the War, nothing remained of Mill No. 1 except a few tons of scrap lumber and the tailings piles. The deeds to the mine patents had been seized and were in the possession of the government, and according to President Truman, were not going to be returned.

Dr. Muchow and Chain O' Mines instituted a landmark case against the government in

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Muchow vs. United States of America. In the case, Doc argued for the sovereignty of the land as provided for by Ulysses S. Grant in the Federal Mining Act of 1872. The case lasted for nearly two years and cost Doc and the Chain more than a half million dollars in court and legal bills. The company was unable to meet its monetary obligations in the court battle and was in serious financial trouble. The large overhead from his invention and patenting of dental floss and the dental amalgamator to purchase all outstanding shares and buy Chain O' Mines outright, making it the largest privately held mining company in America. Having completed his purchase of the Chain, Dr. Muchow set about the business of reactivating the company. He ordered the construction of Mill No. 3 in Illinois Gulch and by 1948, mining commenced at the rate of 1500 tons per day.

Although the Glory Hole was producing metals again, government restriction on gold prices and against personal possession combined to keep profits near the break-even point. In terms of then current prices for gold, the ore averaged \$22 per ton while milling costs, depending on physical and chemical characteristics of the ore being run, ran between \$20 and \$28 per ton. By 1950, inflation had increased cost to the extent that mining from the Glory Hole was no longer profitable for the Chain. Dr. Muchow closed down the operation and left for Washington to lobby for lifting of gold restrictions. While in Washington, Dr. Muchow did receive a grant from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to explore the feasibility of mining the uranium deposits on Quartz Hill. While the grant was not able to prove the commercial feasibility of uranium production, it did provide needed funds, which kept the Chain alive and refurbished the No. 3 mill. Mining resumed in 1957 and continued until 1959, during which time the operation was only marginally profitable at 800 tons per day. Dr. Muchow, along with several other large mining companies went to Washington to seek relief.

The dwindling gold reserves in the U.S. treasury were of little concern to a newly commissioned Federal Reserve Board that was convinced that the American economy could be based on a free-floating dollar.

By 1966, foreign purchases of gold from the U.S. at its artificially depressed price had reached the point where our gold reserves were critically low. In 1967, fears that world currencies were not sufficiently backed by tangibles sparked heavy gold buying and brought about a very sharp increase in the price of gold to \$38.60 per ounce. Buying was so intense that London, Zurich, and Hong Kong gold markets were closed from March 15th to March 30th to allow inventory audits to catch up with sales. This rapid price increase allowed Doc to raise the needed capital to once again put the Chain into production. Despite Doc's deteriorating health, operations continued until 1969 when large gold production from South Africa was acquired on contract by the I.M.F., a Common Market supplier. World gold prices plummeted to \$35.90 per ounce and the company's operation began foundering. No less devastating was the death of Dr. Muchow later that same year.

The ownership of the Chain O' Mines passed to Harold D. Caldwell, as trustee under the terms of Dr. Muchow's will. Drawing upon personal financial reserves, Mr. Caldwell kept the company intact, paying the sizable annual property taxes during the many years that low gold prices and rising costs made mining pointless. As gold prices began to rise in the late 1970's and early 1980's, several of the mines and the No. 3 mill were leased to various operators, who for the most part, were more interested in promoting their stock's prices in

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the public market than in producing metals. In addition to creating a new awareness of precious metals, the rapidly rising world prices for gold and silver, and the corresponding worth of the Chain's tremendous proven ore reserves also got the attention of some very unsavory characters. One operator, in addition to bilking investors out of millions of dollars, attempted to take control of the Chain, actually murdering two of the Chain's top men; with Mr. Caldwell missing the same fate by the narrowest of margins. Cooperating with state and federal officials, Mr. Caldwell managed to get the parties involved convicted and imprisoned. After Mr. Caldwell passed away the next in line Mike McMullen. Abel Mining Milling & Reclamation along with Abel Energy became the next custodians of history.

## More History and Potential of the Glory Hole Mine

The Glory Hole Mine, also known as the "Patch", is a complex orebody which contains gold, silver and many other minerals. It is located about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile southwest of Central City, Colorado. Over 3,000,000 tons of ore were mined both from the high-grade veins within the Patch and as a surface mine from the 1860's up to the early 1990's. A certified engineering report by Fred Merian, a geological engineer who is registered with the American Institute of Professional Geologists, reviewed eight certified engineering and geological studies of the Glory Hole, made by some of the most reliable professionals and companies in the United States and the world. His conclusions are that the Glory Hole contains an average of 53 million tons of reserves at a minimum of 0.26 Troy ounces of gold and 0.5 ounces of silver per ton, worth over \$5,000,000,000 today, with a probability based on mining and milling by four Chain O' Mines mills that it should average one ounce per ton in gold.

Dr. Pierce Parker, a leading mining engineer, made a similar engineering study of the Glory Hole. Dr. Parkers report is admitted to be very conservative, in that the miners of the era could not have made money mining and milling gold ore which averaged less than one ounce of gold per ton. The Chain O' Mines could not have mined the millions of tons of ore that they did for so many years, let alone operate five mills using ores at the figures Parker reported, which he has acknowledged, because gold was only \$12 to \$20 per ounce during the most productive mining periods in Gilpin County. Dr. Parker has admitted that we are very conservative to estimate the grade as 0.26 ounces per ton, and that we never will be proven wrong, since nobody can know the true grade without exploratory drilling and mining. In the earliest days of mining, the economic hardships were severe. The mining companies had to sustain themselves and pay the exceptionally high costs of living in this remote frontier town. Supplies were scarce during the Civil War and had to be shipped by wagons from as far away as St. Louis, since the prairie was not developed west of the Mississippi River. There were literally no trees no edible game within a 400 mile radius of Central City and Blackhawk due to the sudden influx of a large population of miners, shopkeepers, and their families who filled the narrow valleys with their homes. At one time, Central City was considered to become the first capital of the newly formed Colorado Territory, as it then had a greater population than Denver.

Dr. Parker and many others have acknowledged these hardships. Gold mining began in 1859 in Central City and other mining districts in Colorado shortly thereafter. Following the Civil War, miners still had to deal with extreme winters, an exceptionally high cost of living, hostile Indians and bandits, as well as the very rigorous work of breaking the rock and

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raising it to the surface to be crushed to allow the gold to be concentrated with the other metals in the ore, then smelted to separate the gold and silver from the iron and other base metals.

Early mills did not capture even half of the gold in the rock, which also caused the miners to take out only the richest ore they could find. With all the obstacles before them, the early miners had to take only very rich ore to make a living and profit enough to continue mining. The 1870's and 1880's was the heyday of mining in Gilpin County, railroads were extended to Blackhawk and later to Central City. With lower supply costs and improved milling techniques, Gilpin County began a 20 year reign as Colorado's leading gold producer. The United States Geological Survey, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and outstanding geologists and mining engineers agree that not even 15% of the available gold has been extracted from the "Little Gold Kingdom of Gilpin County."

However, the early hardships were replaced with new ones. The Sherman Act of 1893, when the government stopped using silver as a basis for its currency, caused a widespread depression which even adversely affected the gold camps, as a good portion of the revenue from mining and milling came from silver. A few years later, the Alaskan gold rush of 1898 caused a large number of the regions miners to hasten northward, with promises of giant nuggets and double or triple wages for experienced miners. While the Alaskan gold rush did not last, most of the miners did not return to Colorado, and a long labor shortage caused a sharp decline in gold production throughout the state. Mining remained the mainstay of Gilpin County until World War I, when the miners became soldiers and much of the steel machinery was sold to the U.S. Government to be remade into tanks, planes, and guns for the war effort. Many of the better class mines were reopened after WWI only to lose their capitalization when the Great Depression began in 1929.

The price of gold had remained fixed at or below \$20 per ounce for most of the mining era, and inflation had further eroded potential profits over the previous 25 years. When World War II began, the U.S. Government ordered the gold miners to mine iron, coal, lead and other minerals to increase the production of metals and minerals essential to the war effort. Again, mining and milling machinery was sold to provide the additional steel needed to fight a two-front war for almost four years. By the time the Second World War had ended, few of the mines were in condition to be easily reopened. Only a handful of the best mines, including the Pittsburgh, one of the Chain O' Mines, were able to operate at all after 1945. The only major Colorado gold producing mine today is AngloGold, from the Cresson Blowout open pit mine near Cripple Creek.

Another key benefit of extreme value to the Chain O' Mines is the Sensitivefer Water Rights [See Sensitivefer water rights 3.1], which are the third oldest in the state. They were awarded by the U.S. Government through the Kansas Territory in 1859, and were consolidated into the Chain O' Mines for use in mining and milling. These Water Rights are much sought after for both commercial and residential use.

Several major gold veins lie within or extend from the Glory Hole. The most notable are the California, San Juan, Kansas, Topeka, Mammoth, and Roderick Dhu. The deepest mine in the Glory Hole is the San Juan, which mined outstanding gold ore down to 900 feet. These veins will contribute much more, high grade gold ore below their present working depths.

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The veins adjacent to the Glory Hole will likely converge into the Glory Hole ore body. Under the Mining Law of 1872, apex rights entitle the Glory Hole operators to mine these veins below their intersections of each vein downward.

As is common to the mining district, these veins increase in gold values and widths with depth. In particular, the California Mine, which was developed down to 2200 feet, was being mined in 1908 only by using the main hoist to bail the water which came into the workings. The water was bailed rapidly from the mine for three or four days to allow the miners to drill, blast and hoist ore which was reported to run from 8 to 26 ounces of gold per ton. In 1893, the Argo-Newhouse Tunnel was begun in Idaho Springs to dewater these mines and provide cheap rail haulage to the mill. It took many years for the tunnel to advance nearly four miles to the Glory Hole mining district. The Glory Hole itself was a target of the tunnel, but the main ore body was missed since the ore body does not extend vertically downward. Even so, the rock adjacent to the Glory Hole ore body assayed 0.09 ounces per ton in gold. The Argo Tunnel was operated up to 1943.

With all the obstacles to historic mining, it can be conservative to estimate that one ounce of gold per ton was the least average ore value that could sustain a mining operation. The Patch was originally mined from numerous high grade veins until Dr. William Muchow organized the thirty-five mining claims into a single operation for open pit mining. Most of the open pit mining took place from the late 1920's until World War II. As aforementioned, the Chain O' Mines then faced labor and capital shortages, a reduced value for gold due to inflation, and ultimately had to suspend operations due to World War II. Still, during this period, the Chain O' Mines was able to mine and mill 3,000,000 tons of ore from the Glory Hole open pit. If the ore averaged only 0.26 ounces per ton, such a massive undertaking would have been impossible. It is conservative to estimate that one ounce per ton was the more likely average value of the Glory Hole ore mined then, because the value per ton had to be near \$20 to sustain the operation for many years.

It is doubtful that any mine in the area could remain open for long with ore values of only \$5.00 per ton. The U.S. Government did provide an incentive in 1934 by raising the price of gold to \$35 an ounce, where it remained fixed until 1969. As one of only a few operating gold mines in Colorado then the Chain did profit from the price adjustment. However, the fixed price of \$20 per ounce of gold was in force for the first several years of open pit mining from the Glory Hole deposit. Dr. William Muchow, founder of the Chain O' Mines, and Harold Caldwell, Trustee for the Chain since 1969, were instrumental in securing the agreement with the U.S. Government to allow gold prices to increase to \$50 per ounce, which added over \$100,000,000 to the Chain O' Mines operations.

Dr. Muchow was so active and prominent in the minerals industry in Colorado, that on October 8, 1930, he was invited to become the Colorado delegate to the American Mining Congress by an appointment from Gov. Adams.

The Chain O' Mines remained as one of the largest gold mining operations in Colorado and the western United States, having purchased the Argo Mill, Tunnel and Water Rights, Midwest Milling, and having built the largest mill in Central City.

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The Chain O' Mines owned 1,000 mines from Mexico to Canada and was operating under other local company names. The Chain sold gold to the Denver Mint, and concentrates to Handy & Harmon, Englehard, and others. In World War II, under U.S. Government orders, Dr. William Muchow and the Chain O' Mines closed 500 gold mines and milling operations throughout the west and became "Strategic Metals & U.S. Chrome." The Chain O' Mines built and operated chrome producing facilities in Oregon and overseas for the U.S. Government.

Exploratory drilling and mining below the Argo Tunnel level should prove out many billions more in gold below the Argo Tunnel level, which is about 1700 feet from the surface. The ore body is about 750 feet by 500 feet, and a pattern of core drilling to greater depths will clearly indicate the reserves for engineers to determine the ultimate worth of the deposit. Modern mining technology should enable economic extraction of the ore to at least three miles, which is the depth of some of the famous South African gold mines. The Chain O' Mines Glory Hole, already considered as one of the top five world class gold deposits, could prove to be the largest and richest gold ore body ever discovered once the deep drilling is accomplished.

## **USGS Geological Reports Can Be Downloaded From Website**

## **REDEMPTION**

For the first sixty months, no redemption will take place. After the redemption lock out period, ACME GLOBAL TRUST will redeem ACME GLOBAL TOKENS at any time from any current holder of the ACME GLOBAL TOKENS at the initial issue price of \$225 per one-ounce token regardless of what the market trading price is at the time of redemption. It is at the discretion of ACME GLOBAL TRUST to redeem in cash or with physical gold. There are procedures put in place for anyone that wants to redeem for cash or gold. We will have a licensed broker dealer or legal firm handle all redemption transactions. The process is as follows;

Contact ACME GLOBAL TRUST at, [redemption@acmeglobaltrust.io](mailto:redemption@acmeglobaltrust.io) you will then be sent a Redemption Form to fill out. After form is sent back we will forward it on to the broker dealer or legal firm that will be handling the redemption transaction. The next step you will be contacted by the broker dealer or legal firm at which point you will have to fill out the KYC/AML documentation. The broker will then contact you again for the confirmation of tokens after that the tokens will be transferred to the brokerage escrow account at that point the funds will be transferred to you within twenty four hours. Please keep in mind all brokerage and transfer fees for the redemption are the responsibility of the redeemer. ACME GLOBAL TRUST and affiliated brokers comply with all KYC/AML regulations.



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## **RISKS**

The purchase of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS carries with it significant risks. Purchasers and fund managers are exposed to the following risks: inherent market risk, liquidity risk, technological risk, loss risk, theft risk, regulatory risk, miscomprehension risk. By sending ACME GLOBAL TOKENS to purchaser's address the purchaser agrees that he or she understands and accepts these risks and potential losses of all funds without a possibility to restore.

### **Regulatory Risk**

At present, although some governments such as Japan, hold a positive attitude towards blockchain technology and cryptocurrency and have established favorable policy to support the growth of the industry, there are still many uncertainties in the regulatory level due to conflicts between the decentralized nature of public blockchain and the policies of existing centralized governments. Governments adverse to the proliferation of the use of cryptocurrencies in local commerce could issue laws and regulations deeming the use of cryptocurrencies a regulated activity. For example, in recent weeks, countries such as China have issued regulations or statements prohibiting token sales, while other countries like the U.S. have sought to bring the sale of tokens within the regulator control of securities offerings. This could result in holders of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS being unable to use their tokens in the future without further regulatory compliance. At this moment in time as a Utility Token we are unregulated and not considered a security offering by any security exchange commission in the world nor by any government entity in the world.

ACME GLOBAL TRUST will actively communicate with relevant government authorities and industry practitioners, so as to carry out its digital asset issuance and trading business under all existing legal framework.

### **Market Risk**

The ultimate goal of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS is to become the worldwide blockchain cryptocurrency utility token of choice for use in every day commercial transactions. However, since the blockchain industry is still in its infancy, the project will face a variety of market tests in the future. The market value of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS may fluctuate and become highly volatile based on market demand at any given time. However, the value of ACME GLOBAL TOKENS will never fall below their equivalent in-ground gold reserve value.

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## Transactional Risk

Although blockchain based cryptocurrencies have been proven to be safe and secure, transactional risk refers to a potential loss of investment caused by corrupted or fraudulent transactions. For example, hackers or other malicious groups or organizations may attempt to interfere with token distribution or blockchain in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, malware attacks, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing and spoofing.

The content of this whitepaper includes technical and financial information. Recipients of this document are encouraged to seek external advice and are solely responsible for making their own assessment of the matters herein, including assessment of risks, and consulting their own technical and professional advisors.

## Thank You

We sincerely appreciate you taking the time to read our whitepaper and explore our vision. We welcome your feedback and look forward to connecting with you in the future. For any questions/queries, please feel free to reach out to us.  
info@acmeglobal.io

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