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Item 10

EXCERPTS COPIED FROM LETTERS AND ASSAY CERTIFICATES

In connection with the Neva-Lead Group of Mining Claims

I visited the Neva-Lead "-----" unless my power of estimating tonnage is impaired, I feel that there is as much as one million tons in sight, all of this ore has a value of running from $20.00 to $35.00 and is prime flotation and concentrating ore. I do not consider the above ore the only value in this property. There is alarge dyke of gold bearing quartz to be developed. These croppings show good indication of gold, and the formation can be traced more than a mile beyond the shaft. I had Mr. L. Buchanan's report with me and carefully check it against the property, his sampling and assay results, and I find they check against my examination.

Chas S. McKelvey, E.M.

" Estimate fifty five thousand tons of ore in sight at the place where I sampled on the Neva-Lead claims The following values are assays and small shipments sent to the smelter, they are based on what the smelter offers and not on market quotations of metals. Highest offer for shipments $59.35 per ton of crude ore. Lowest $20.90 other values $54.00 $46.00 $29.00 and the $20.90 All samples were taken by the writer-----the lowest value of $20.90 was taken by shovel from waste and ore dump and this shows a net of $8.00 per ton after all expenses paid, mining, hauling, freight and smelter charges, less 10% royalty, there is NO penalty on this ore.

Signed H. E. Claridge, E.M.

It would be un-necessary for me to take a detailed report, as the report of Mr. Buchanan covers the situation thoroughly and in detail, there is nothing I could add. H. E. Claridge.

"In the case of the Neva-Lead I honestly think there is enough showing there to merit spending some money. They ask me my opinion, and this is what I told them, that the property has the earmarkings of making one of the largest tonnage properties of Nevada. I am amazed at its possibilities.

Silas P. Silverman, E. M. NYC

It is unquestionably one of the strongest mineralized zones in the west, and from my knowledge of the belt, it is my belief that it is the best well defined and strongest known ore body of its kind existing in the United States. Basing my judgement on sixteen years actual experience in lead and silver mining. I am forced to place my absolute faith in the future production of this property. The main ore body being of such size and situation, it can be mined thru the working tunnel or by glory hole system.

Signed J. J. Trimble, E.M.

In conclusion, it is our opinion that this large ore bidy or deposit will be among the heaviest producers in the west for generations. We estimate at least 300,000 tons of ore in sight. It is without question the strongest mineralized zone in the west.

Thos C. Heide. E.M.
approved by F. L. Dyer, Geologist & E.M.

The ores on this property are deposited in such a manner, so it can be mined at a very low cost: quarrying, glory hole methods. It is not necessary to first do a large amount of underground development, the property is now ready for the mill equipment.

H. I. Reynolds, E.M.

Sampling on the property by the same identical methods used by Mr. F. L. Buchanan as explained in his reports on the Neva-Lead property. I herewith submit my results. #1 Concentrate Au 1.05 Oz. Ag 236.40 Oz Pb 67.2%

K. S. Ritchie, E.M.

Buchanan report has been checked and rechecked and in every instance it has been found approximately the same as being correct.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
Selby Smelting Works
405 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Calif.
Oct. 13, 1939

The sample of ore from the Neva-Lead Mine refered to in your letter of Sept. 21st received and our laboratory reports the following assay and analysis:

Gold	.28 oz per ton
Silver	59.70 oz per ton
Lead	15.8 %
Arsenic	0.1 %
Bismuth	.936 %
Insoluable	44.0 %
Iron	3.3 %
Zinc	8.4 %

Signed Jessie Seaman

A. V. Herr No. 3570
Assayer and Chemist
Laboratory 5176 Hollywood Blvd. Los Angeles Calif.
Oct. 3, 1938

Neva-Lead Property

	Gold oz. ton	Silver oz. ton	Lead %	Value Au & Ag
15 to 1				
#1 concentrates	1.05	238.40	67.2 %	191.71
#2 Concentrates midling	0.12	41.87	2.2 %	31.42
Tailings	0.01	1.20	3.2 %	1.13

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CORPORATION
Nevada Mines Division
McGill, Nevada. March 25, 1939.

Enclosed herewith is a certificate showing assay and analysis of the sample you recently submitted. Material such as represented by this sample would have a valuation of approximately $ 136.75 per ton and would take a treatment rate of $ 6.00 per ton.

Yours very truly
Leonard Larson
Gen'l Sup't of
Reduction Plant

Assay Certificate
Los Angeles, Calif. 7/7 1928
For Mr. Wolther Neva-Lead Mining Property

#1 25 samples taken from big ledge cut to one sample	Gold 0.08	Silver 8.07	Copper none	Zinc x	Lead 8%
#2 5 samples from Zinc Ledge 8' wide, cut	.50	trace	none	27.5 %	x

PORTABLE MILL EQUIPMENT CO.
H. D. Quimby Assayer

Wolther Data

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Item 10

Report of F. L. Buchanan
Neva-Lead Mining

LOCATION

The property consists of fourteen full lode mining claims, all surveyed and properly monumented, and recorded in Book 8, of mining claims. Known as the Neva-lead, Neva-Lead Nos. one to thirteen inclusiv. Located in the Miller Mountain Mining District, Mineral County, Nevada. The claims lie in that particular group of mountains extending eastward from the Inyo Range (or White Mountains) to which J. E. Spurr (U. S. Geol. Survey Bul. 208 P. 113, 1903.) gave the name of the Candelaria Mountains. The topography of the region is shown on the Hawthorne Quadrangle of the U. S. Geological Survey Map D. B. M., R.34, E. T. 2N. 118x 15' 38". A new Nevada State xxxxxxxx Auto Highway, hard surfaced with gravel, has recently been built that runs within one mile of the property, and leads to Basalt five miles distance, nearest railroad shipping point. This highway connects with the California State Highway that runs to Los xxxxxx Angeles, being paved all the way.

CLIMATE AND WATER

The climate is excellent, being pleasant the year round. Moderate frosts occur during the winter, light snow falls, usually melting as it falls. Mining can be carried on the entire year. Ample water for all purposes, milling and domestic can be obtained from a high pressure pipe line, a public utility, that runs wiyhin 2½ miles of the property, and water can be purchased at xxx $1.00 per 1,000 gallons. Atrench about 1½ miles has been dug toward this water line. The water runs to the property by gravity.

HISTORY

The silver, lead and gold veins in the Candelaria Mountains were discovered by a company of Spaniards in 1863, and by 1867 the town of Columbus grew into a town of over 200 inhabitants. Ross Brown, writing at the time, says, " the crushing of small lots of ore yielded from $50.00 to $200.00 per ton. Not until the middle of the seventies did the district come into its own. It became one of the most productive silver camps of the country, and one of the foremost in Nevada. Two twenty stamp mills were erectedeight miles west of the mines, at Belleville. In April of 1875 the Northern Bell mine began paying monthly dividends, and for a period of ten years it produced annually a Million Dollars in bullion. The Mount Diablo Mine at this time also became a heavy producer. The richness of the ores then available is perhaps shown most impressively by the face that the xxxxxx x total cost per ton of ore treated in 1883 was about $44. Nevertheless the mines were able to pay dividends. In the Callison stope there was a body of ore from 100 to 14o feet long, containing twelve feet of $200 ore. The Argentum and Mount Diablo Mines, and others are credited with having produced as high as $55,000,000.

GEOLOGY

The rocks of the district consist of a dipping series of cherts, and felsites, all very probably Andovician. These rocks have been intruded by peridolite or allied rock and quartz Monzonite porphyry. Resting uncomfortably on this group of older rocks, and showing by its complete lack of any alteration that it is later than mineralization, is a series of tertiary volcanic rocks. Later than both these groups are a series of horizontal basalt flows that form the prominent capping of the district. On the Neva-Lead property the principal formation is a carboniferous limestone, crystalline in nature, within which are included some beds of schists and shales of a banded structure. The bedding plane has about approximately a 45' dip to the north. Igneous rocks cut the cherts and felsites. Their general relations suggest that they were intruded at or near the end of the Jurassic Period. The veins are persistent and were formed by the filling and replacement of the fissured and shattered zone, and the solutions that deposited the promary vein fillings were able to effect notable alterations of the rocks thru which they flowed, causing replacement by cercite xxxxxxxxx and dolomite.

CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION OF ORES

The ores consist of easily pulverulent material, and can be quickly crushed and reduced to any size mesh, and all values economically removed by simple concentration, or by ore separating jiggs. s ulphides are common, also galena. The gangue in which these sulphides and galena are inclosed is a limestone under sills of injected porphyry. Quartz monzonite porphyry is abundant as dykes throughout the district. The The solutions that deposited the ores were able to alter the adjacent wall rock. The development of tourmaline is the most noteworthy alteration. The ore deposites, linked in origin as they are with the late Jurassic or early Cretaceous intrusions, differ notably from those of Tonopah and Comstock, which are of Tertiary age. The harmony with this difference in age and origin is the fact that the silver ores of this district were formed under conditions of higher temperature than Tertiary Age veins. Iron occurs as limonite, with a small content of zinc. The silver is in recognizable form. Some samples show silver as chloride. Lead appears both as carbonates and galena, and the so-called hydrous antimonate of lead. Gold is present in an unrecognizable form. Modern progress in metallurgy has solved the problem of economically reducing the silver bearing ores, and the extraction of all values at a very much lower cost than was possible in the Bonanza days in this district. Tests made of the ore from the largest dyke which occurs on the Central claim, gave an average of five ounces of silver to each oneper cent lead.

SAMPLING HOW AND WHERE

The principal sampling was done on the largest ore body of the property, which lies on the Neva-Lead Claim. This ore body is not a blanket vein, nor is it a vein outcrop scattered over this area. In my opinion it is a large ore body in place, the widest point measuring upwards of 500 feet. It is traceable thru the entire length of the property, 7,500 feet, the hanging wall being an Andesite, the foot wall having not as yet been determined. This large ore body has been proven by trenches being dug crosswise, open cuts made, a shaft sunk about fifty feet, and a tunnel driven in about 150 feet. This development has blocked out a body of ore 75 feet wide, 600 feet long, and fifty feet deep, amounting to 2,250,000 cu. ft. of ore, of which approximately 12 cu. ft. of this character of ore to the ton gives 187,500 tons of crude ore, of which the herein concentration tests yielded a 12 to 1 concentrate, giving 15,625 tons of concentrates; from the returns hereinafter contained, less all costs we can reasonably arrive at a $100.00 concentrate per ton. This will give us a net return for the above blocked ore of $1,562,500 in concentrates, as of metal prices dated June 14th, 1934.

The object in sampling was to select from a large mass of the ore evenly distributed, a relatively small quantity that contained each of the ingredients in the same proportion as those which occured in the entire mass. The ore was not picked ore. Sampling was started at the north end of the claim, Neva-Lead., where the ore body is about 50 feet wide, and the trenches about 4 feet deep. Ore was picked from the left and from the right and alternately continued, each third piece being thrown on the tarpaulin. This process was continued throughout the entire ore body as mentioned above. About 2,000 lbs. was taken for the sample. The process of conning and quartering was started, and a division of this large sample proceeded by breaking up the large lumps into smaller lumps, one peice no larger than the rest. This large sample was then mixed by placing it on the tarpaulin and turning it over with a shovel, mixing itthoroughly. It was then spread out in a circular topped heap and quartered. This operation od conning and quartering was repeated successively and each time the two opposite quarters were rejected and removed from the tarpaulin, and the remain der and the remainder broken smaller before proceeding. This process was continued until a sample of fifty pounds was left. This 50 lb. sample was crushed in an ordinary jaw crusher to about 1/8 mesh and then run over a dry concentration table, which yielded 4 lbs. of the concentrated about the size of coarse sand. This was then quartered and the samples sent to the two leading smelters for assays and results. The returns were as follow;

International Smelt. & Ref. Co. Salt Lake, Utah.
Gold -2.75 oz. per ton- Silver 82.30 oz. Lead 17.2 % - Inso l 60.4 %
American Smelt. & Ref. Co. Selby Works, S.F.
Gold -2.96 oz. per ton -Silver 97 oz. per ton Lead 17% - Cu 0.20
As 0.09-Sb 0.05- Bi 0.996 Insol 49.8 Fe 4.2 Zn 2.7 - S 1.9%

This same big ore body extends easterly from the sampling point, some 1,000 feet further, but no sampling was done. some high grade ore outcrops along this distance.

DEVELOPMENT

Beside the numerous open cuts made, as before mentioned there is a shaft down about fifty feet on the main big ore body, Neva-Lead claim, and a tunnel driven in on this same ore body about 150 feet which does not connect with the shaft. The face of this tunnel is just entering the sulphides. Considerable exploration work has been done on Neva-Lead No. 1 and another large body of lead carbonates is found here which extends over and laps on Neva-Lead No.5. This body of ore has been explored over an area of about 75 feet wide andabout 300 in length. On Neva-Lead No. 3 and No. 5 are several Silver bearing ledges that outcrop very prominently, and there have been open-cuts made that determine the character and value of these ledges.

On Neva-Lead No. 8 is another large showing of lead carbonates the entire lenght of the claim, also a zinc dyke. Appearing just south on claim No.7 is another silver bearing dyke. And extending from Cliam No. 10 thru onto No. 7 is a very prominent silver porphyry dyke. On No. 12 and 13 is another silver bearing porphyry dyke. These dykes have all been prospected, and the values contained therein have been determined by the outcroppings, some potholes made and a few open cuts made to prove the extent of same. On the Neva-Lead No. 2 there has been a tunnel dtiven in on a sulphode zinc gold vein, and just inside the portal of this tunnel a winze has been sunk. At the bottom, 10 feet deep appears a 9 ft. vein of solid sulphide ore. Assays made from this vein yielded from 25 % zinc upwards, and from $5 to $20 in gold. There is no road built to this vein, and at present is inaccessible. However it has the earmarks of making a very large mine.

There is a very strong noticeable vein which strikes northeasterly outcropping near the cabin on claim No. 11, with a width ofno less than 20 feet, and traceable for more than 3,000 feet, being a true fissure and cutting the bedding plane at right angles. It is my opinion that by sinking a shaft at an advantageous point on this vein and drifting a very profitable mine can be developed. I have every reason to believe that it can be made highly productive. There is a shaft which has been sunk in the old days on this property, and from information gleaned from the old-timers in this vicinity this shaft produced considerable high grade ore which was hauled out by mule teams to San Pedro, Calif. a distance of some four hundred miles, and shipped to Europe . This shaft offer a very good opportunity for exploration and may become a very profitable mine in itself. Numerous fissure veins traverse this property, and are exposed at various points in different formations, often showing wonderful values from surface outcroppings. It is only reasonable to expect large quantities of excellent mill ore, or shipping ore, and more or less high grade, as these various veins and ore bodies are opned at proper depth, as was the case near by under some what similar conditions.

From the cabin site to the big ore body on the Neva- Lead Claim there will have to be a transportation road built, approximately 2,000 feet in lengtn, but not very precipitous. There are indications that water has been developted in the past, because there isan old box spring and pipes once used to convey water to the cabins are still in evidence as having been used for that purpose. Trucks can be hired at very reasonable rates to transport concentrates to railroad five miles distance at Basalt. Basalt has no housin g conveniences, merely a railroad point. The nearest supply point is at Mt. Montgomery about ten miles distant, and 360 miles from Los Angeles.

A cabin is available for anyone wishing to examine the property. There excellent cabin and hotel conveniences at Benton, Calif. about 30 miles distant to the west. Accomodations can be furnishe d for 10 or 12 persons. This point is a natural hot springs resort. Bishop, Calif., or Mina, Nev. are good supply pionts, for any kind of supplies. Merchandise on a wholesale plan can be furnished from wholesale in any line at Reno, Nev., and supplies laid down at Basalt.

EQUIPMENT

At present there is no equipment.

CONCLUSIONS

Geological conditions of famous mining camps are repeated here. Similar deposites have been known to be productive for over fift years. Geological occurrence is fully as important as ant of those studied in comparison. Estimates have been made from 300,000to upwards of over a 1,000,000 tons of commercial ore semi-blocked. From a smelter return estimated from 80,000 pounds of concentrates the ~~AMERICAN~~ AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO. gave a net return of $ 4,981,06 per car of forty tons, dated June 19th, 1934.

The property is now considered ready for the mill equipment; fortunately nature has made ready upwards of 300,000 tons of the above mentioned grade of ore for the mill; in other words, if the present available ore reserve had to be developed it would cost at least $50,000, and whoever takes hold of this property has this advantage in savings.

GEOLOGICAL PROOF

Favorable horizons for continued ore on this property are;
First; Veins and quartz under Cambrian quartzite,
Second; Carboniferous or blue limestone under sills of injected porphyry.
Third; Fault area against any soluble limestone beds.
Fourth; Veins crossing the limestone monzonite contact.
Fifth; Contact metamorphis or altered ores adjacent to limestone monzonite contact.
Sixth; Replacment ores in any soluble limestone near the contact.
Seventh; Areas bordering blocks of soluble limestone suspended in the monzonite.

Referring to the geological proof above, it can readily be seen that the seven distinct ore production possibilities cover a wide range, and it is my belief, after detailed investigation and survey, that this mining property will make one of the largest producers of this country, and presents ore production possibilities of unlimited extent.

A clear and sufficient title can be delivered. There is one owner only.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. Buchanan

May 25th, 1934.

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Item

REPORT MADE BY THOMAS C. HEIDE
OF THE
MILLER MOUNTAIN MINING PROPERTY, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA.

Pursuant to your request to examine the Silver- Lead Property in the MILLER MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT, OF Mineral County, Nevada, we went over the Mineralized Zone and received our first impression of the magnitude and great possibilities of this property.

GEOGRAPHY:

The entire Mineral Belt is probably from one to two miles wide and can be easily traced east to Candelaria and west to thru Owens Valley, where it crosses immediately north of Montgomery and is lost to view, owing to the old Sierra Nevada Granite Belt cutting it off, but it appears again near Mount Raymond, Mariposa County, California. It is unquestionably the strongest Mineral Zone in the west, as it has on it several wonderful Lead Zinc, Copper, Silver and Gold producing mines that have been operated for many years, such as the Indian Queen, Candelaria and others.

GEOLOGY:

The principal Rock formation is a Carboniferous Lime-stone within which is included some beds of Slates and Quartzites, the latter being found principally on the foot wall of the Big Vein, and is of banded structure, very hard and approaching closely on Onyx; next to this banded Quartzite will be found a large body of Garnet Quartz, in which is Molybdenite in limited state and quantity (this may be developed to commercill importance as it appears so strongly for more than six feet in width at a point where a crosscut tunnel has been driven for the Lead-Zinc property, and from my judgmen should carry better than 5% Molybdenite).

The real Foot Wall of the Zone is not known to me, but the hanging Wall is an altered Andesite, weathered and changed by the Salt Water action on the surface close to the Hanging Wall. At frequen intervals large bodies of Copper, Silver and Gold ore occurs, some of which has been mined and shipped and yielded Smelter returns at times of $200.00 per ton. The most prominent Mineral in the Camp is large Zinc Deposites occuring in a carbonate state and no doubt of a secondary nature formed by the Zinc being bleached from the primary ores as Zinc Sulphates by descending surface waters, and afterwards precipitated as Zinc Carbonates by these waters coming in contact with the Limestone formation. In one place in the Mineral Belt, Mr. Dyer and I walked across a Zinc Carbonate Body with Lenzes of Lead Carbonate occurring at intervals fully 500 feet in width and we figuered the body to be no less than 1,000 feet long and also that he knew it to carry better than 3% Zinc and Lead Lenzes about 10% Lead.

Immediately to the Northeast of this and about 200 feet higher was found the Zinc and Lead Sulphides in large bodies; one Bodt of Lead, Zinc and Silver measured 75 feet in width and had been crosscut at intervals by trenches for more than 1,000 feet in length. Here one dump had more than 40 tons broken which I know will run better than 12% Lead & 10% Lead. Smelter returns from this run $75.00 per ton, notwithstanding the high penalty of the Zinc, which can now be readily Separated from the Lead.

About a thuosand feet northeast of this point and more than 200 feet higher vertically, we came to the big Zinc Sulphide Ore Deposit. This Ore Body carries 26% Zinc and carries from $6.00 to $20.00 in Gold and Silver values per ton. A tunnel was run in on it a distance of fifty feet and a winze ten feet deep all in solid Zinc Sulphides. This will make a big producer for years to come.

IN CONCLUSION, it is our opinion that this large Ore Body or Deposit will be among the heaviest producers in the West for generations, with proper management should reach the Zenith of Producing Mines.

We estimate at least 300,000 tons of Ore in sight.

Submitted by
(Signed) Thomas C. Heide,
Mining Engineer.

Approved By:
(Signed) F. L. Dyer, Geologist
and Mining Engineer.

April 20, 1925.

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Item 10

REPORT MADE ON THE
NEVA-LEAD GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS
By H. I. REYNOLDS July 19, 1928.

At the request of Mr. O. G. Wolther, I made a preliminary examination of the Neva-Lead Group of Mining Claims July 3rd and 4th, 1928, and then made another trip for the purpose of further sampling andinvestigation of the property, its surface and workings.

LOCATION :

The property consists of 16 full Lode Mining Claims, known and designated as the Neva-Lead, and Neva-Lead Numbers One (1) to Thirteen inclusive, and Neva-Lead Extension and Lin-Well Claims, all in one (1) group located in the Miller Mountain Mining District, about 5½ miles from Basalt, a station on the Southern Pacifir Ry., and about one (1) mile off the State Highway, that runs thru Basalt from over Montgomery Pass; a good auto road leads to the property. The Claims all being in Mineral County, Nevada, not far from the California State line.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The Elevation 6,500 feet; R. 33 E., T. 2 N., Hawthorne Quadrangle 38" 15' . The mountain is cut by ravines and gulches. There is very little vegetation aside from Juniper and sage, although the mountains in the near vicinity are heavily wooded. The general climatic conditions are good and mining can be carried on throughout the entire year. There are no streams in this vicinity, but there is much water available from underground sources. There is a water pipe-line which is a Public Utility that passes within 2½ miles of the property, this pipe-line is controlled by the Southern Pacific Ry., and a supply of water can be purchased from these people for a very nominal rate.

MINERALIZATION:

This property is centrally located in an exceptionally highly mineralized Belt from one to two miles in width and many miles in length. A large amount of valuable ore has been mined profitably from this Belt, mostly by the older and crude methods, also some of the dumps have been again worked over profitably in recent years. Since the introduction of modern and up-to-date Mining equipment there is no hesitancy about recommending the possibilities of obtaining considerable added profits over those obtained when such minis as the Candelaria nearby had a production record of over Sixty Million Dollars ($60,000,000.00) under oldermethods of metal extraction. There are also a number of other big producers having been worked in the past with big profir records. There is considerable renewed activity in this vicinity at present.

GEOLOGY:

Within this mineral belt or zone which is occasionally cut by igneous granitic intrusions, but again appearing beyond, the zone consists of Andesites, Quartzites (massive and banded silicious) and in places the Quartzite is of a highly Garnet content and ruby appearance; Granitic and Lime Porphyrys, Dolomite of various quality (bordering in some places on the Onyx type) other Carboniferous Limes make the principal rocks of the belt. Quartz abounding in all of the formations in various ways. These rocks protrude to a high elevation; in many places exposing their edges and dipping at about 45 degrees northerly and strike easterly and westerly. There is present much evidence of action in this district, some faulting, folding and banding of the measures and much fissuring; some evidence of slight disturbance after deposition of the mineral solutions, but to no alarming extent. The general appearance of this, as well as the other zones of valuable mineral deposits, have been to retaun the values because of the faulting and fissures and their forming channels for the flow of solutions and the folds to retain the same within their confines. While there are some veins, the greater portion of the minerals have been fed to Dykes of great magnitude, filling the same from a wide area fromboth directions for Primary Ores and from the sides both ways for the Secondary Deposition. The rocks of the hanging wall side appear to have been almost completely denuded of their metals save for the chamber and fissure filling in the limes and on the Foot Wall side many fissure feeders abound, as well as fissures leading to the Main Dyke, which are also filled where possible. The Main Dyke mentioned is of Lime and Quartz Filler along the contacts of limes with the Quartzite and porphyr s and other rocks. The Banded Structure shows also fractures and feeders; then again the Hanging Wall or Andesite and Quartzite rock at a considerable distance from the Dyke are other fissure veins deposits showing the presence of a small amount of Copper considerable Silver , and Lead and Gold. By referring to the map of the property may be seen the location of many of the deposits.

 REPORT BY H. I. REYNOLDS

A study of these measures indicates that there has been a vast amount of territory from which the solutions have fed to this belt; also structural conditions are conducive to holding them and the necessary precipitating agents abound as drawn from both the sedimentary and redeposited igneous and altered rocks. While there appears both fissures and lenzes in the limes, highly mineralized and somehigh grade ore appearing therein, the portions we wish to consider at this time is the Main Dyke at the contact, and a Faulted Fissure which comes across the property for three thousand (3,000) feet or more and joins the Dyke; also some of the cross fissures. These all appear to have a vast amount of ore judging from the thickness of the beds and structure they should extend to a considerable depth. Altho no deep workings have been opened on this property there is no question as to its being highly mineralized and an important zone of valuable metals and is most favorable, likely to become one of the best in this region. There is considerable to be seen to furnish material for a very lengthy report, as it is one of the most interesting geological studies, so for the present we will pass on to the subject of metals and their values as found on this property.

METALS AND THEIR VALUES:

Here we find quite a variety of minerals and metals, but none so basically combined as to render them too complex complicated for economic extraction under present day methods.

Owing to the solutions having given up their values to the different precipitating agents, we find them respectively deposited it the different formations or in groups generally workable with fairly good ease

The metals are Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc and Molybdenite. These abound in the Main Dyke, which extends across the property centrally through the group and is from Four to Five Hundred feet Wide, being along the contact, standing out as a sharp ridge, vivible plainly for a distance of 800 to 1000 ft. of the highly mineralized portion of the same and showing mineralization farther on at either end of the part above mentioned, which you will note from the map as being designated as Ore Bodies on the Neva-Lead or central claim of the group, this being an Immense Outcrop Of Ore more than 30 feet wide and about 600 ft. in length. To this portion so far, has been given the most studt upon both my visits to the prop erty. This Dyke dips under the Carboniferous Lime at an angle of about 45 deg., and the samples taken were from Concentration and the result will be seen on the accompanying certificate by " Herman". These were of the leached surface ores and from the shallow workings on the Dyke Dyke. Numbers 1-2-& 3 were surface leached across 30 to 40 feet in the width of the dyke, with an average of $2.56 and a sample of 64 lbs. taken from the shallow cuts of the Dyke and surface outcrops, about 80%, and about 20% from less than the mineralized portion of the shaft down 50 ft. in the shaft, gave 3 pounds of Concentrates at $97.94 per ton, with $1.37 in the tailings. Other samples taken from parts of the Dyke yielded about $48.00 per ton in Gold, Silver, Galena andCarbonates of Lead A fissure crossing the Dyke, cut by the portal of the tunnel which is on t the Neva-Lead claim, shows about 6 ft. wide at this point and carries Molybdenite. While I did not sample this, I am told it has assayed from 5% and better Molybdate of Lead.

Another valuable asset to this property being a cross Fissure of the Dyke on the extreme end of the group, being a Secondary deposit of ore 2 to 8 ft. wide of solid ore showing a r eturn of 24% Zinc, $5.00 Gold and 2½% Lead.

At a point on the Neva-Lead Claim No 11, a sample was taken from from the faulted fissure about 20 ft. wide. From this a sample was taken 20 lbs. was cut and concentrated to 1½ lbs. value $5.83. This was taken at the portal of the short tunnel driven in a few feet and this fissure vein extends for a distance of some 3000 feet or more and apparently becomes associated with the Main Dyke and appears to be of much value.

WORKINGS:

The present workings consists at this time of many open cuts short tunnels and some shafts, one of which is on the Main Dyke and about 50 ft. deep and in ore for the entire distance and seems to improve with depth, having reached the Sulphide Zone, with goodore showing at the bottom. A tunnel has been started in the direction of the bottom of the shaft, with a fair showing, but not yet driven far enough to be in the Main Body. This will not tap the works much, if any, deeper than the shaft.

The Ores are deposited in such manner on the property as to be mined at a very low cost , quarrying, glory-hole or shrinkage

No. 3 . REPORT BY H. I. REYNOLDS

METHODS CAN BE DONE FOR LARGE TONNAGE.

There has been estimated 60,000 tons of workable ore under these me methods, but there is probably considerable more than that amount easily available.

The ground is steep, admitting the use of gravity for much of the operations for the present. The modern concentration methods can be used, Jigs and tables will save the greater part of the values for the time being and flotation may be installed at a near future time.

It is not necessary to first do a lafge amount of undergroung development on this property, as is almost ivvariably the case with this class of ore. The property is now considered ready for the mill equipment, camp houses built and those on the property repaired, air compressor, pipe-line, power-line etc.

A rough estimate cost for a 100 ton mill, daily capacity 100 tons, being about $27,500.00. This includes labor, material and installation, however, from time to time one can purchase used equipment about as good as new around 33% to 50% discount.

With the above mill installed and with the proper management there should be expected about $500.00 worth of the concentrates per day and at a cost not to exceed $125.00 per day.

In taking the samples, it was the intention to take them in such manner as to show the worst which should happen and now that they yield around 20 to 1 and a value of about $100.00 per ton, we believe that upon the proper operation of this property a much higher yield should be expected. Ti is generally considered a Silver-Lead concentrate running $80.00 per ton is very good; here we will expect, upon a little depth, silver values will increase as well as the Sulphide Zone increase the Lead values and becoming more easily worked.

CONCLUSIONS:

It is my conclusion that the property justifies at this time the foregoing expenditure and that the work begin at once to equip it with a suitable mill for the treatment of the proven and demonstrated ores.

This property should make One of the Big Producers of The West.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. I. Reynolds,
July 19, 1928.

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Item 10

REPORT MADE BY J.J. TRIMBLE, MINING ENGINEER of Tonopah, Nev.
May 9, 1925

This Property consists of Fourteen full Lode Claims, approximately 280 acres, situated on what might be termed as foothills on the southern base of mountains, about twelve miles from the once famous Camp of Candelaria; a good auto road leading from the property to railroad transportation.

GEOGRAPHY:

The entire mineral belt is probably a mile in width and can be readily traced for several miles in length extendind East to Candelaria which has a production record of over $60,000,000.00, and West to the old Indian Queen Mine, a famous old Silver Producer. It is unquestionably one of the strongest Mineralized Zones in the West and from my knowledge of the belt, it is my belief that it is the best Well Defined and strongest known Ore Body of its kind existing in the United States.

GEOLOGY:

It is not the intention here, as well as within the balance of this report, to enter into a lengthy discussion, as a description would require too much space, but, in brief, will say that the principal Rock Formation is a White Crystalline Carboniferous Lime stone, within which is included some beds of Schists and Shales, the latter being of a banded Structure and found principally along the lower boundaries of the Zone. The bedding planes dip to the North and into the Mountains at approximately 45 degrees. On the ground there is a series of Dykes protruding on the Strike and cutting the formation at about right angles to the bedding Planes, the property extending 7500 feet on the trend of these Dykes which show strong Mineralization for the entire length.

ORE:

The main Ore Body as the present development now shows is found in the Center Claim of the Group. Referring to the accompanying map, you will notice the shaded portions here labeled as Sulphide Silver-Lead Ore, which represents this Ore Body as it is exposed to the surface. This Ore Body has been developed and proven Surface Trenches, Shafts, Cross-cuts, Winze and Working Tunnel, the surface of which is just entering the ore. I computed here a block of good Mill Ore 60 ft. in width and 200 ft. in length and 50 feet in depth, approximately 60,000 tons of ore. It will require a year and a half to crush this block of ore in a mill of 100 tons average capacity per day. Over 100 samples taken out through the various workings gave an average of $20.00 per ton in Silver, Lead and Zinc. This deposit of ore mentioned occurs in one of the Porphyric Dykes heretofore mentioned, the dyke rock itself being Ore. The values are very uniformly distributed, there being no noted change from the surface to the bottom workings, the ore shows on down the trend of the dyke for an additional distance of300 ft., but it is as yet undeveloped and it is the opinion of the writer that development will prove this ore body to be fully 500 feet in length. In Working Tunnel mentioned, a six foot ledge of Garnet Quartz was cut carrying Molybdenite. This Molybdenite is a big encouragement and developed will prove it to be very valuable asset to the property.

On Claim No. 2 (refer to map) you will notice a shaded Zinc ledge; this Ledge crops on the surface for approximately 400 feet, showing a width of from two to eight feet. A Tunnel has been driven in on this vein for a distance of fifty feet and a winz down ten feet showing six feet solid ore that gives an assay from 10% to 26% in Zinc and $8.00 in Gold.Ore could be sorted and shipped from this vein, but I recommend the reduction of the ore on the ground. Since the cuts were made, a shoot of high Grade Lead Ore has been opened on the vein about 300 feet inside.

Aside from the mentioned Ore bodies, there are numerous Assessment Holes alomg the Dyke System and in many cross fissures that show ores of encouraging quanyity and values, but as yet these are practically undeveloped. Owing tok the limited space I cannot give them further description.

No. 2

J.J. Trimble

CHARACTER OF ORE AND TREATMENT:

The values in the Main Ore Body occur in the form of Galena-Lead and Zinc Blend carrying high values being about five ounces of Silver to every one percent of Lead; tests made yield concentrates worth $275.00 a ton. I have demonstrated that Lead and Zinc can be readily separated.

CONCLUSIONS:

Basing my judgment on sixteen years of actual experience in the Lead and Silver Mining, I am forced to place my absolute faith in the future production of this property.

The general Rock Formation of the Zone, linked with the protruding Dykes forms an ideal home for the character or ore found and taken together with the large body of Commercial Ore actually exposed and developed there can be no doubt but that this Quarry of Ore Group will be a big porducer for many years to come. One very interesting feature is that all that is required to rank this property with thebig producers, is the erection of proper Mill equipment and installation of general mine and quarry equipment.

The Main Ore Body being of such size and situation it can be mined thru the working tunnel or Glory Hole system and with a 100 ton Mill placed at the proposed site in such close proximity to the portal of the Tunnel, in such a manner so that the working throughout the Mill by Gravity should render it possible to mine and mill this ore at a cost not to exceed $2.00 per ton.

Property is easy of access, in a wonderfully healthful climate that should make a lo labor turnover.

TOWNSITE:

Can be located on the property, with water to be obtained (and controlled) in any quantity from a High Pressure Line within 2½ miles -- a mile of trench has been opened for this connecting line.

Respe ctfully submitted by

(Signed) J. J. TRIMBLE,
Mining Engineer.

DEEP MINES OPERATION

GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

(194) Neva Dead Items. ~~Item~~ 10

ASSAY OFFICE

DATE: 11-5-49

To: H.N. WITT Room 1225
#1 Montgomery St, S.F.

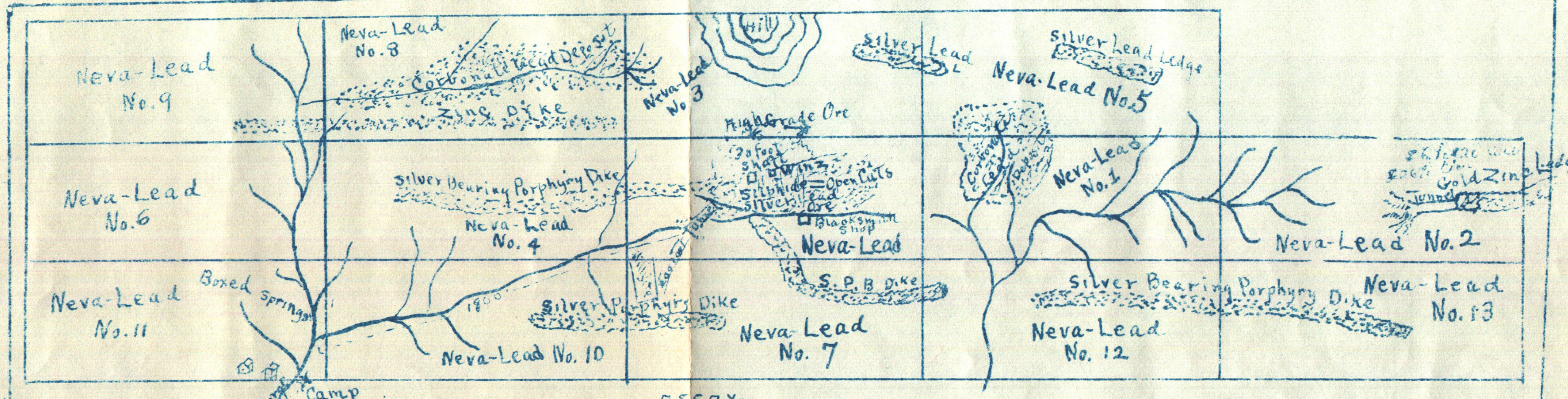
OFFICE No.	OZ. AU	OZ. AG			TOTAL VALUE PER TON	DESCRIPTION
6612	0.01	TRACE			$0.35	# 75 dump fines
13	TRACE	TRACE				76 dump coarse.

Au @ $35.00

Ag @ .90¢

Charges: $2.00 Pd H.N.W.

Assayer: J. T. Mening



ASSAY-

THE NEVA-LEAD CLAIM WAS PROPERLY SAMPLED BY H. I. REYNOLDS M.E. JULY 1928. AN AVERAGE OF THE BIG ORE BODY SAMPLED FROM SURFACE LEACHEL ORE - DISTANCE - 60' WIDE AND 400' LONG 80% - AND 20% IN 65' SH... THIS SAMPLING WAS CUT DOWN TO 64LBS AN. GROUND TO 40 MESH, THEN RUN OVER A CONCENTRATION TABLE. THE RESULTS OF THIS TEST RUN YEILDED A 20-TO1 CONCENTRATE WHICH ASSAYED AS FOLLOWS:-

JOHN HERMAN'S LABORTARY LOS ANGELES.

GOLD OZ.	VALUE	SILVER OZ		LEAD.	
0.21	$4.39	109.0	$65.40	23.5%	$28.20.

INTERNATIONAL SMELTERING CO. SALT LAKE UTAH

0-28	$5.60	97.7	$58.60	21.8%	$25.96

AMERICA SMELTER & REFINING CO. S.F.

0.25	$5.00-	100.30	$60.18	21.0%	$25.20

TOTALS

"HERMANS" .... $97.94 PER TON.
I.S.Co. .... 90.16 " "
AS&R.Co .... 90.38 " "

MAP
Showing Location
Mining Properties
(14 Full Dimentioned Claims)
Gold-Silver-Lead
of the
NEVA-LEAD
Mining Company
Reno, Nev. & Los Angeles, Cal.

~~Orpheum Bldg.~~ 3764 3rd AVENUE LA
O. C. WOLTHER OWNER

Recorded Mining Locations
Book [redacted] Page [redacted] 68
8th Day of July [redacted] 1927
County Recorder's Office
Mineral County
NEVADA

Prepared by
Western States Engineering Co.

194 Item 10

194 Item 10

Looking north across canyo from outcrops sampled
This area supposed to be part of mineralized zone

Nev 194

Item 10-4

Neva - Lead Property

194

Item
10-2

Gen ral character of outcrop on south side

Nevada-Lead Property

No 1

194

Item
10-3

Sample No.4 taken in this area 30 x 30 ft.

Neva - Lead Property

(194)

Item
10-1

Neva - Lead Property

Looking East- up canyon along outcrop
Sample No.2 along 80 ft. taken here.

No.

194

Item 10-7

Neva- Lead property

No 3

Old cut sample No.3 taken along 14' of East Wall (194)

Item 10-5

Nova - Lead Property

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Item 10-4

Neva- Lead Property

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