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Item 3

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Preliminary Report

COMRADE SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION:

The property of the Comrade Silver Lead Mining Company is located in Sec. 8 T34N, R22E and nineteen miles northeasterly from the town of Gerlach, Washoe County, Nevada which is a division point for the Western Pacific R. R. and a supply center for Nothern Washoe County.

CLAIMS:

The Conrade Silver Lead Mining Company, owns four claims of about 20 acres each, they are: Tip Top, Mohawk, Silver Bell and Silver Bell West Extension. These claims are not patented.

OWNERSHIP:

This company is incorporated for 1,000,000 shares, par value $1.00. Mr. R. Semenza, Corner Vine and Second Streets, Reno, Nevada is the president and one of the principal stock holders.

ADJOINING PROPERTIES:

There are no adjoining properties.

FACILITIES:

Seventeen miles of the 19 mile road to the mine is a good county road which leads from Gerlach, Nevada to Cederville, California. The two mile branch road which leads directly from the mine ore bin, is down hill grade, thus making haulage to R. R. an easy matter. Charges for hauling ore were $6. 00 per ton in 1920 when war prices still existed.

Water is supplied from a well at Mr. Fisk's ranch two miles from the mine. However, water can be piped from a spring located one and one half miles northeasterly from the mine

and at a higher elevation. A good flow of water can easily be developed from this spring.

Power would have to be manufactured.

Wood for both mining and domestic purposes can be obtained in abundance, from junipers near the mine.

The United States Refining and Mining Company, at Midvale, Utah and the American Smelting and Refining Company, at Garfield, Utah are the two nearest reduction plants which treats such ore as is mined at this property.

Ranches which supply vegetables and meats are located within a very short distance of the mine.

EQUIPMENT:

There is the following equipment at the mine:

One, two room house, with rough furniture and cooking utensils.

One thirty ton ore bin.

About 1900 feet of rails.

Two mine cars.

One forge.

About 1000 pieces of rough lumber of all dimensions.

Four hundred feet of eight inch galvanized pipe used for ventilation.

Mine tools such as hand drills, picks, bars, hammers, etc.

HISTORY, GEOLOGY AND ORE OCCURRENCE:

The claims were purchased about the latter part of 1919 from two prospectors who had done no work other than the required assessment work. It was purchased at this time by the present owners and incorporated according to the laws of the State of Nevada under the name of Comrade Silver Lead Mining Company.

Stock was sold to finance the driving of an 860 foot tunnel, which roughly estimating, was considered sufficient to cut the vein at a depth of about 400 feet along its plane. Hard blue limestone was encountered which ran the cost into high figures, thus exhausting the development fund. Although the tunnel was driven 860 feet the vein was not reached, no water was developed, but the breast of this tunnel shows signs of moisture. Operations stopped at this point and so the mine is still in an undeveloped stage. A recent survey shows that in order to reach the vein the tunnel should be extended an additional 50 feet.

Mining in the vein at a shallow depth, in a very short time producted 125 tons which netted the company, after deducting railroad, sampling and smelting charges, $44.91 per ton in lead, silver and gold.

The following is an assay return of a shipment to the U. S. Smelting Refining and Mining Company, made by myself on August 31, 1921. I am using using these figures as they are the only ones available at present.

Dry Tons	Gold	Silver	Lead	Insoluble
27.918	0.0525 oz	77.92 oz	22.5%	48.3 %

Iron	Zinc	Sulphur
6.1%	4.45 %	1.73 %

Some of the shipments previous to the above had higher assay values.

DEVELOPMENT:

Very little development has been done on the property and consists of:

15 foot shaft in the vein exposing the ore.

Two tunnels cutting the vein, one about 50 feet below and the other about 80 feet below the apex of the vein. Ore was mined from both of these levels.

Raise from the 80 foot level exposing some ore.

A 50 foot winze in the vein on the 80 foot level.

The width of the stopped ore varied from six inches to four feet.

The topography is fairly rugged which makes it convenient to obtain depth by means of tunnels. The general character of the country rock is a blue massive limestone both in the hanging and foot walls. At a distance of about 300 feet easterly from the apex is a granodiorite dike which is characteristic of lead silver mines. The ore mined consists of galena, anglesite, cerrisite, silver minerals and native silver. The native silver occurs in the white quartz of the hanging wall.

The vein with 600 feet in length exposed at the surface is a replacement of limestone and its width varies from an inch up to about four feet. It dips about 45 degrees easterly. The gangue minerals are mostly oxidized. These consist of hematite, limonite quartz, clay, barite and siderite. The cropping is mostly quartz, some of which is altered.

Below are assay returns of some of the picked samples, March 1, 1920.

	Oz Gold	Oz Silver	% Lead	Value per ton.
1	0.12	71.70	0.50	$ 95.61
2	0.12	495.80	41.50	719.57
3	0.22	497.90	65.30	755.95
4	0.10	433.90	49.70	653.05
5	0.10	64.60	38.80	540.38

A drift on the 250 level was driven 115 feet northerly from the main tunnel in order to prospect the fissure vein, which was encountered while driving the tunnel, a high grade zinc ore principally sphalente, carrying from 8 to 16 ounces.

in silver, was developed. No consideration was given this mineral due to the limit demand for zinc at that time.

A fault with a dip of 70 % westerly was also incount at a distance of 830 from the portal. It meets the vein at a very sharp angle as shown by the accompanying map. This displacement due to the fault should be very little if any , due to the fact that there is very little clay on its walls, and the material within it is very angular.

RECOMMENDATION:

As the workings have proved that the ore occurs in bodies of replaced limestone along a persistant pitch of 45 degrees easterly, it is possible that other ore shoots of bigger magnitude exist, and located by following this pitch.

A short raise driven in the fault on the 250 level should be continued in order to determine the extent of the main vein.

Prospecting the northern extremity of the apex would probably open up new ore bodies.

A little additional work would be required to prove this property as to its merit.

Respectfully submitted,