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PRINTED: 12/11/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BOX PLACER

ALTERNATE NAMES:

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 282B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 N RANGE 5 W SECTION 25 QUARTER C LATITUDE: N 34DEG 10MIN 53SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 43MIN 35SEC

TOPO MAP NAME: YARNELL - 7.5 MIN

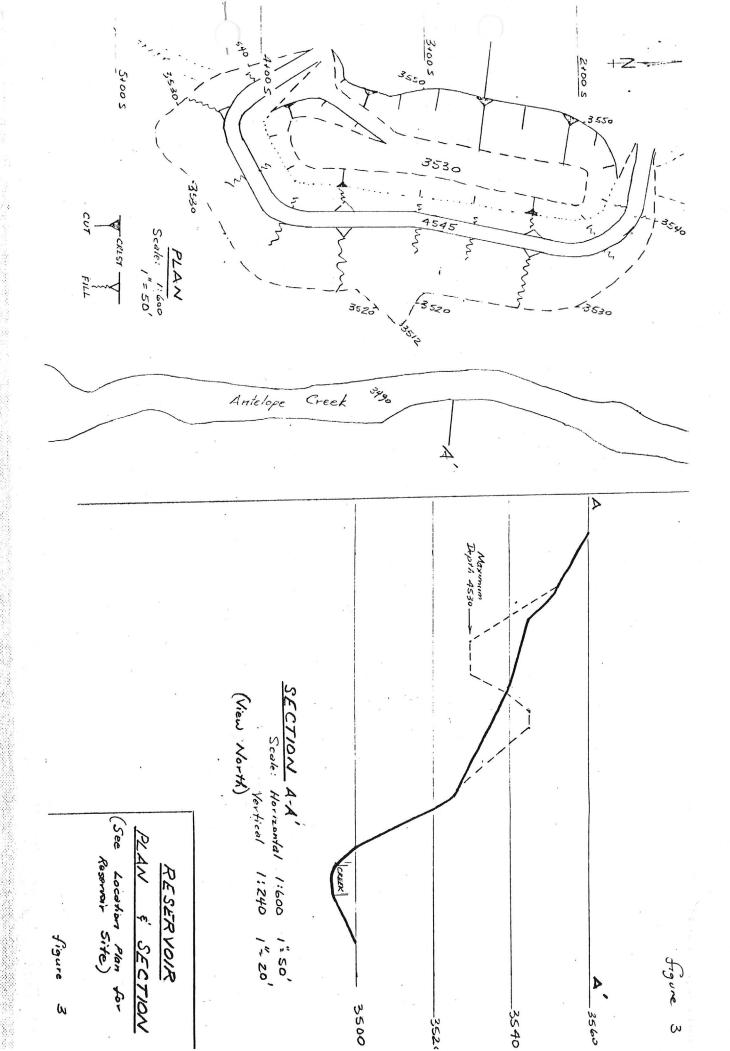
CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

GOLD PLACER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

BLM AMC FILE 43516 ADMMR BOX PLACER FILE



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FIELD VISIT

- 1. Name: ANTELOPE CREEK PLACERS (AREAS)
- 2. Mine files: Lillian and Upton Placers file, Rich Hill Placers file, Box Placer file, Red Twister file
- 3. County: Yavapai
- 4. Operational status: Intermittently active
- 5. Information from: Nyal J. Niemuth and Ken A. Phillips
- 6. Summary of information received, comments, etc.

On the below date, a number of intermittent medium scale placer operations were noted along Antelope Creek. None were operating. Most consist of semiportable plants fed be loaders or backhoes.

The upper most area of the creek, above the recently restored areas appear to be most active.

Some gold is undoubtedly being recovered from the creek.

Date: January 19, 1989 Engineer: K. A. Phillips, Chief Engineer

Owner: Minty-Mining-Inc. ProAz Resources Corporation (3/81)

Operating Co.: SWEP--(Partnership ProAz Resources Corporation (3/81)

KAP WR 12/19/80: B.C. Way, P. Geologist, Sveinson Way Mineral Services Ltd., 223 N. Hangar, Unicipal Airport, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5G 2Z3, phone 479-8795 (residence phone 933-4988) reported on plans at their Minty Mining Inc. property. A separate report has been written.

FILE- BOX, YAVAPAI CTY.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine

-> Antelope Placer Mine

Date

March 2, 1981

District

Rich Hill (Yavapai County)

Engineer

Ken A. Phillips

Subject:

Office Visit by Bill Burton, General Mine Manager, Antelope Placer Mine, <u>Proaz Resources Corporation</u>

NOTE:

Information below updates December 19, 1980 KAP Report on Box Mine.

Mine File: Box (Rich Hill District, Yavapai County)

Location: Antelope Creek in the south center of Section 25, T10N, R5W.

Mr. Burton supplied the Department with a courtesy copy of his firm's plan of operations which they are submitting to the Bureau of Land Management.

The operation is to be a full scale pilot placer mining operation. The equipment to be used, mining method, recovery equipment, tailings disposal, and reclamation procedures, are outlined in the Operating Plan. Startup of the 500 yard/day operation is projected for May 1, 1981.

The operator is Proaz Resources Corporation (a <u>privately</u> held Canadian corporation). Local address:

Proaz Resources Corporation P.O. Box 2025 Wickenburg, Arizona 85358

Answering Service Phone: 684-7806

The property's title is reported to have transferred from Charles Weese to Minty Mining Inc. and now to Proaz Resources. The proposed operating name of SWEP (Partnership) was never adopted (see KAP WR Dec 19, 1980).

Proaz has acquired additional claims to the south of planned operation from a Mr. Von Brennfleck.

KAP:mw

Copy for Depr. Min'il Resources 00

PLAN OF OPERATIONS 43 C.F.R. § 3809. 1-5

T0:

District Manager

Phoenix

District Office

Bureau of Land Management

Phoenix

Arizona

FROM:

Operator

Proaz Resources Corp.

(name)

P.O. Box 2025, Wickenburg, AZ. 85358

(address)

(602) 684-7806 (telephone no.)

This is a Plan of Operations submitted pursuant to 43 C.F.R. § 3809. 1-5 by the above operator.

The property for which this plan of operations is submitted is comprised of unpatented mining claims in the Weaver Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, which are filed with the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management as follows:

NAME OF CLAIM

Box

Proaz Resources Corp. 43516

Box Fraction

Proaz Resources Corp. 43517

Attached as an exhibit to this Plan of Operations is a map of the claim location (figure 1) and a site plan (figure 2) which shows the claim boundries and which also shows the following on-site and off-site resource disturbing activities:

figure 2 of blue of report.

- A. The proposed route of access is via county road six miles East from a point just North of Congress on Highway 89 to Stanton and approximately one mile North of Stanton. No new roads are proposed except within the mine disturbance limits shown in figure 2.
- B. The equipment to be used by the operator consists of a 6 cu. yd. rubber tired front end loader,200 h.p. class bulldozer, gravity separation plant, and miscellaneous pumps.
- C. The work the operator proposes to perform consists of mining placer deposit and extracting gold which is conducted for the purpose of making a profit and proving the feasibility of the methods used, and which encompasses approximately 20 acres, the general outline of which is shown on the Exhibit.
- D. Earth moving and site preparation activities necessary to accomplish the above consist of excavating a 220' x 80' reservoir, clearing and site leveling.

The actions that will be taken by the Operator to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation and measures to reclaim the disturbed areas during and after the proposed operations consist of selectively backfilling mined out areas such that the largest boulders are on the bottom and finer materials are on top. To Backfilled areas will be recontured and may be seeded with phreatophyte species or transplanted local vegetation.

The Operator proposes to begin the preparation work on or about March 30 and it is anticipated that the operations will continue for a period of 15 months. The work performed will be continuous on a six day week day shift basis.

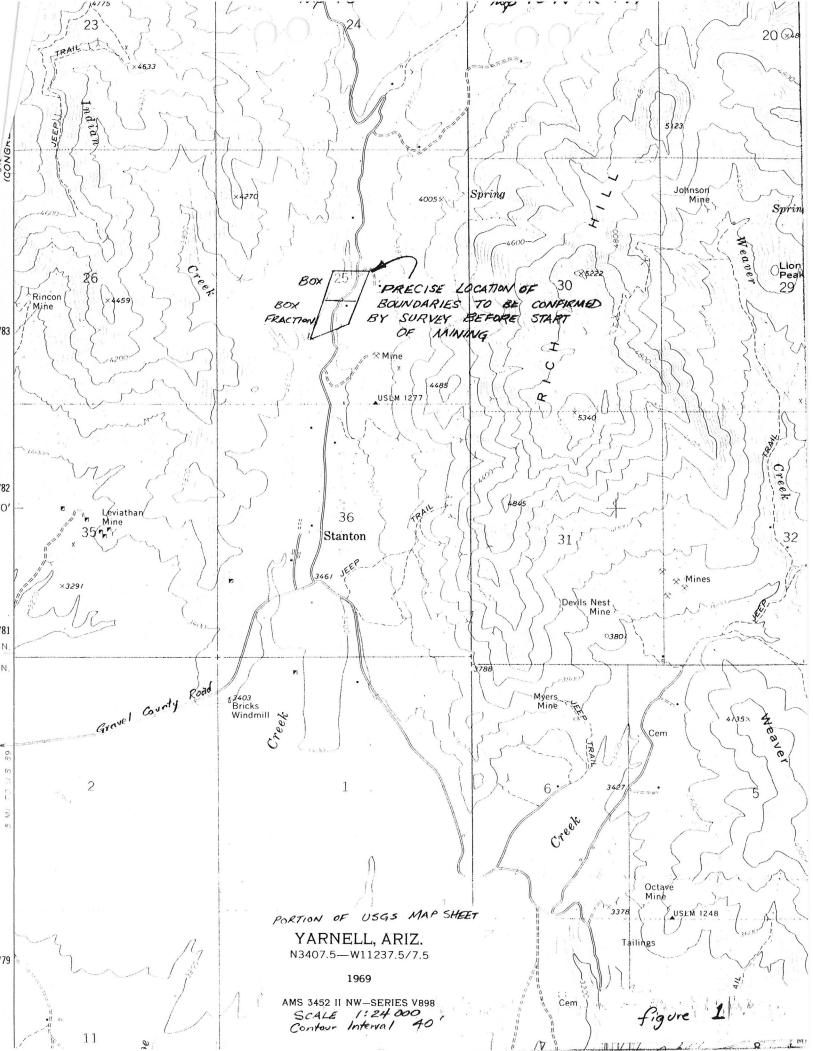
There will be no extended period of non-operation.

The above Plan of Operations is an initial plan covering only presently proposed operations and will be supplemented at a later date if an extention onto adjacent claims proves warranted.

A more detailed report is available on request as back-up to this submission.

Proaz Resources Corp.

per W.D. BURTON



artracked 12/26/80 year.

ONA DEPARTMENT OF MIN' RESOURCES Mineral Building, Fairgrounds Phoenix, Arizona

1.	Information from: B. C. Way of Sveinson Way Mineral Services, Ltd.		
	Address: 223 #3 Hangar, Municipal Airport, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T56 2Z3		
[*] 2.	Mine: BOX 3. No. of Claims - Patented 5 Placer		
4.	Location:		
5.	Sec Tp Range 6. Mining District_Rich Hill, Yavapai County		
7.	Owner: Minty Mining, Inc.		
8.	Address:		
9.	Operating Co.: SWEP (Partnership)		
10.	Address:		
11.	President:12. Gen. Mgr.: Bill Burton		
13.	Principal Metals: Gold-Placer 14. No. Employed:		
15.	Mill, Type & Capacity: Placer gravity plant planned.		
16.	Present Operations: (a) Down (b) Assessment work (c) Exploration (d) Production (e) Ratetpd.		
17.	New Work Planned: Detailed large scale placer sampling.		
18.	Miscl. Notes:		
	* Claim names are: Box, Box Fraction, Irish Indian, Theresa Bea and Nancy Lee.		
D	e: December 19, 1980 And Dally Ken A. Phillips		

ANTELOPE PLACER MINE
OPERATING PLAN
28 FEB. 1981

OPERATING PLAN FOR THE

ANTELOPE PLACER MINE

OF

ProAz RESOURCES CORP.

Submission to the Bureau of Land Management U. S. Department of the Interior

February 28, 1981

IDENTIFICATION PAGE Introduction 1 Climate and Vegetation 3 Geology ' 3 Site Preparation 5 Mining Method 5 Relocation of Services Water Supply Environmental Control Reclamation

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1.	Location Plan	2
2.	Site Plan l" = 50'	Back envelope #1
3.	Reservoir Plan and Section	Back envelope #2

IDENTIFICATION

Claimant and Operator

ProAz Resources Corp. P. O. Box 2025 Wickenburg, Az. 85358

Claim Names and Serial Numbers

Box AMC 43516

Box Fraction AMC 43517

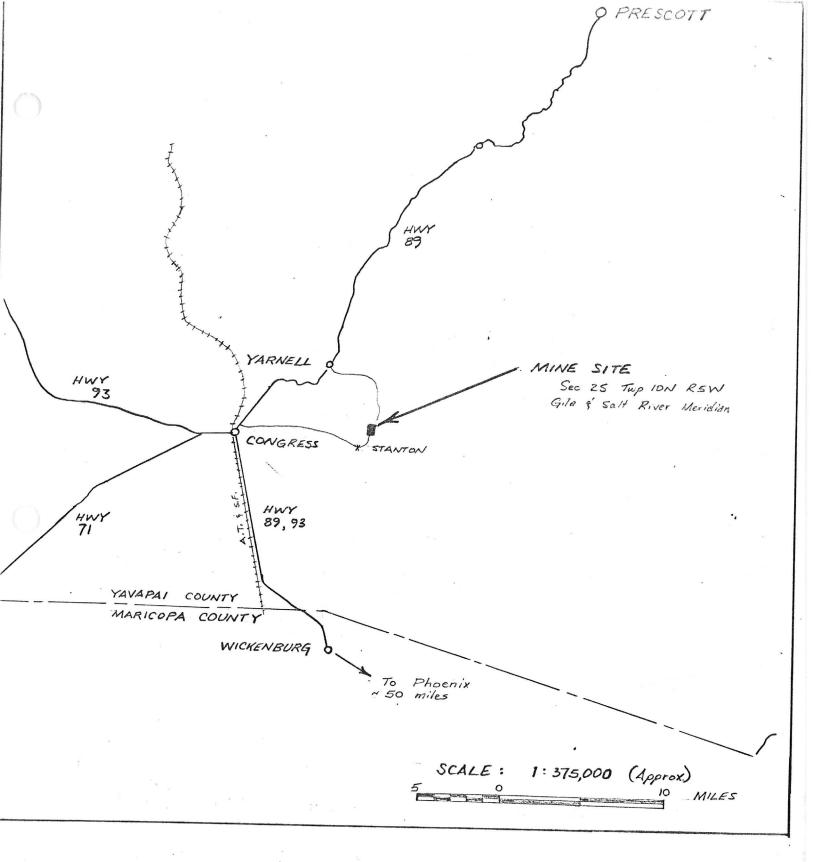
INTRODUCTION

Mining of gold bearing gravels will begin April 15, 1981 on the BOX and BOX FRACTION placer mining claims. These claims are in the Weaver Mining District of Yavapai County, Arizona. They straddle the Antelope Creek, an intermittent tributary of the Hassayampa River.

Access is by county road, six miles east from a point just north of Congress on Arizona Highway 89 to Stanton and approximately one mile north from Stanton. The road traverses the claims and rejoins Highway 89 at Yarnell, approximately three miles northwest of the claims (see figure 1).

Gravels of Antelope Creek have been mined in the past but much of the area was extremely difficult to work because of the large boulders and only small equipment.

Antelope Creek is on the west flank of Rich Hill, the centre of a rich placer district that produced more than 100,000 ounces of gold from an area eight miles by five miles.



Antelope Placer Mine LOCATION PLAN

figure 1

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The local climate is hot with maximum temperatures exceeding 115° F. Occasional freezing conditions occur during a brief winter season. Annual rainfall is reported to be 10 to 13 inches at low elevations, but this occurs usually on widely scattered days of torrential rainfall.

Vegetation consists of several varieties of cactus, mesquite bushes and several other brush varieties. Ground cover is in general quite open and is described as desert.

GEOLOGY

The placer gravel deposit overlies a schistose pendant of Precambrian rocks lying in the Antelope Creek valley. The pendant floats in a Mesozoic granitic intrusive occupying Rich Hill and surrounding ridges. Both the schist and granitic rocks are cut by numerous northerly trending quartz veins; it is felt that these are the source of gold nuggets. To the north recent dacitic flows cap other rocks.

The gravel deposits reflect this geology in their profile. Volcanic rocks tend to dominate the boulder fraction; finer material bears a greater proportion of schistose rock. The material is very poorly sorted, weakly stratified, subangular to subrounded and contains boulders up to eight feet in diameter. Caliche deposits are common but non-continuous near bedrock.

The gravels show much evidence of reworking. In general the gravel deposit consists of an estimated 40 percent fine material (< 3/8"). Overlying portions of the gravel deposit a variable thickness of soil exists. This material is baked hard and corresponds best to typical C soil horizon. Since mass creep, soil generation and transport in washes is occurring simultaneously, the material is a mixture of alluvium and eluvial debris.

Monomineralic clasts occur in both the gravel and soil. These consist of magnetite, hematite, quartz, feldspar chips, native gold and native silver. Some varieties of hematite are specular rhombs, others are earthy reddish material. Magnetite is very common varying in octahedral shaped sizes from 0.1 mm to 5 mm. Quartz pieces are usually clear vitreous colored but occur greenish or limonitic stained. On one occasion quartz was noted within a pitted gold nugget.

Native gold occurs as elongated flakes where size ranges from flour to 10 mm along the long axis. The width of nuggets ranges from 60 to 80 percent of the long axis. Length to thickness ratios vary from 1:0.1 to 1:0.7. The surface of nuggets is irregular, rough, pitted and somewhat elongated.

Gold has been recovered from soil immediately overlying bedrock indicating that the mass transport of this horizon off the hillside is supplying the precious metal to the deposit area. It is also believed that Antelope Creek is constantly supplying gold to the deposit area from the upper northeastern reaches. Native silver nuggets are common. They are platy and relatively thick. A brown-black oxide coats all silver observed. Silver has been noted adhering to gold nuggets. Evidence such as gold in soil, nugget size and morphology indicate that the source area for the precious metals is not only close but is widespread.

SITE PREPARATION

Initial site preparation will be done by bulldozer and front end loader. Site preparation will begin the third week of March and will include brush clearing, reservoir construction, and site levelling for the processing plant and ancilliary facilities.

MINING METHOD

Mining will be done by front end loader (7 cubic yard size) assisted by a bulldozer. The front end loader will tram to a grizzly/hopper/feeder where plus four inch material will be scalped off and the remainder fed to the process plant. The deposit will be worked in panels approximately 300 feet long, parallel to Antelope Creek. Initial plant rejects and tailings will be dumped on barren gravel areas or bedrock, but once adequate maneuvering space has been established in pit, all additional material will be backfilled into mined out areas. The grizzly reject will be placed on pit bottom, with the finer materials dumped on top and sloped. See figure 2 for disturbance areas.

RELOCATION OF SERVICES

A county road and a telephone line cross the property, from south to north. Initial mining will be adjacent to Antelope Creek between the creek and the road. Future mining will require relocation of these services onto the mined out (backfilled) area to provide access to the eastern portion of the reserves. This will be done in cooperation with the affected parties.

A powerline passes along the western margin of the property, but placer reserves are unaffected.

WATER SUPPLY

The weather station at Congress recorded an average of 11.7 inches of rain per year over the past ten years, with a high of 22.3 inches in 1978 and a low of 6.4 inches in 1975. Evaporation records at the Tempe Experimental Farm of Arizona State University indicate a mean annual evaporation rate of 75 inches, with the highest month being July with 11.3 inches.

These are the closest available data. No streamflow records are available for Antelope Creek although it
is reported to be very seldom completely dry at the claim
site. Flow during the lowest period in 1980 was estimated
at 30 gpm. The Antelope Creek catchment can be expected
to receive somewhat higher rainfalls than Congress because
of the effect of the mountains. Its catchment includes
more than 6,200 acres upstream of the property or a total

annual supply in excess of 6,000 acre-feet. Although flash floods carry off much of this, more must be entering the groundwater regime.

Wells approximately 300 feet deep are reported to produce at 100 gpm at a location one and one-half miles north (upstream) and to produce between 2 gpm and 15 gpm at sites a similar distance south. Wells farther south, beyond the toe of the mountain, are 1,200 to 1,500 feet deep.

The mining operation will require 300 gpm during operation or 132 acre feet per year. However, by recirculating as much as possible, only 15 to 20 acre feet per year of make-up water will be required to achieve this. A reservoir of 3 to 3.5 acre feet of capacity (depending on depth to bedrock) will be excavated on a gravel bench on the west side of Antelope Creek (see figure 3 for location). This reservoir will be fenced to protect wandering livestock and people.

Evaporation records at Tempe may be conservative because of the measuring station's sheltered location in an orange grove, but may overstate the evaporation for Antelope Creek because of the elevation difference. Based on the available data, evaporation losses from this 250' x 80' reservoir could exceed 4,000 gallons per day in July, and average 2,400 gallons per day over the year. Seepage losses will be minimal as a plastic liner will be used. Pipe will be used between the reservoir and the processing plant.

Evaporation losses from the reservoir will be controlled by either creating a cover of plastic suspended from light cables or installing a floating cover. This will be done by the end of June, 1981 to protect against the highest evaporation periods.

Spent water will be drained from the tailings gravels and piped to decantation ponds where fines will be allowed to settle before recirculation back to the reservoir or seepage into Antelope Creek. Seepage and evaporation losses from the system outside the reservoir should not be more than two or three times the potential evaporation loss of the reservoir. Most of these will be seepage to the Antelope Creek water system. Pumping from wells and/or Antelope Creek at a steady rate of 10 to 15 gpm as required can make up these losses.

The decantation/settling ponds will be immediately adjacent to Antelope Creek (see figure 2 for initial location). They will provide settling and filtering of water before it is pumped back to the reservoir. Pumping to the reservoir will be at a similar rate to the pumping from the reservoir during operations. Ponds will be periodically cleaned out of accumulated silt. This material may be distributed over recontoured surfaces, as appropriate, to help provide a suitable growth medium for revegetation. These ponds are not intended as flood control devices and will be replaced as necessary after the recession of flood waters.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

There will be noise associated with the operation of large mobile equipment, but this will generally be restricted to daylight hours which should minimize impact on the few near neighbours.

The only potential air pollution hazards from this operation will be exhaust from two large and three or four small engines being used, and dust generated in the operation. As the concentration process uses water, the only dust generated will be by the mining equipment. This should not be significant, but if it becomes an operating problem, wet tailings can be spread on the haulroads (less than 500 feet long), or water sprinkled there. There should not be a problem associated with the few diesel engines.

There is potential for silt particles entering the creek. As the creek is intermittent and does not support a fishery, this poses no threat to fish spawning. However, it could impact downstream users; so the settling ponds discussed under Water Supply will be developed to control this. Release of water to Antelope Creek will be primarily by seepage through gravels which should serve as effective filters.

RECLAMATION

Presently, land use on the site is placer mining and sparse grazing. The land is classified as desert. After an area has been mined and the space is no longer required, it will be backfilled in such a manner that the coarsest boulders (+4") will be placed on the bottom and the finer washed gravels placed on top. The surface will be contoured and graded to a natural looking and visually pleasing landform. The selective placing of finer materials on top should ensure adequate soil to re-establish a natural succession. Plants may be transplanted from new mining areas to backfilled areas and seedings, particularly of phreatophyte species compatible with the area, may be used.

Surface soils include significant quantities of gravel. The eluvium has recoverable gold values and generally all material will be mined and processed. Where surface soils are considered not to contain sufficient gold values, they will be salvaged by dozing aside into windrows and spreading over recontoured land after mining.

