



## CONTACT INFORMATION

Mining Records Curator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
1520 West Adams St.  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602-771-1601  
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>  
[inquiries@azgs.az.gov](mailto:inquiries@azgs.az.gov)

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CONDITION PLACER

ALTERNATE NAMES:

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 247

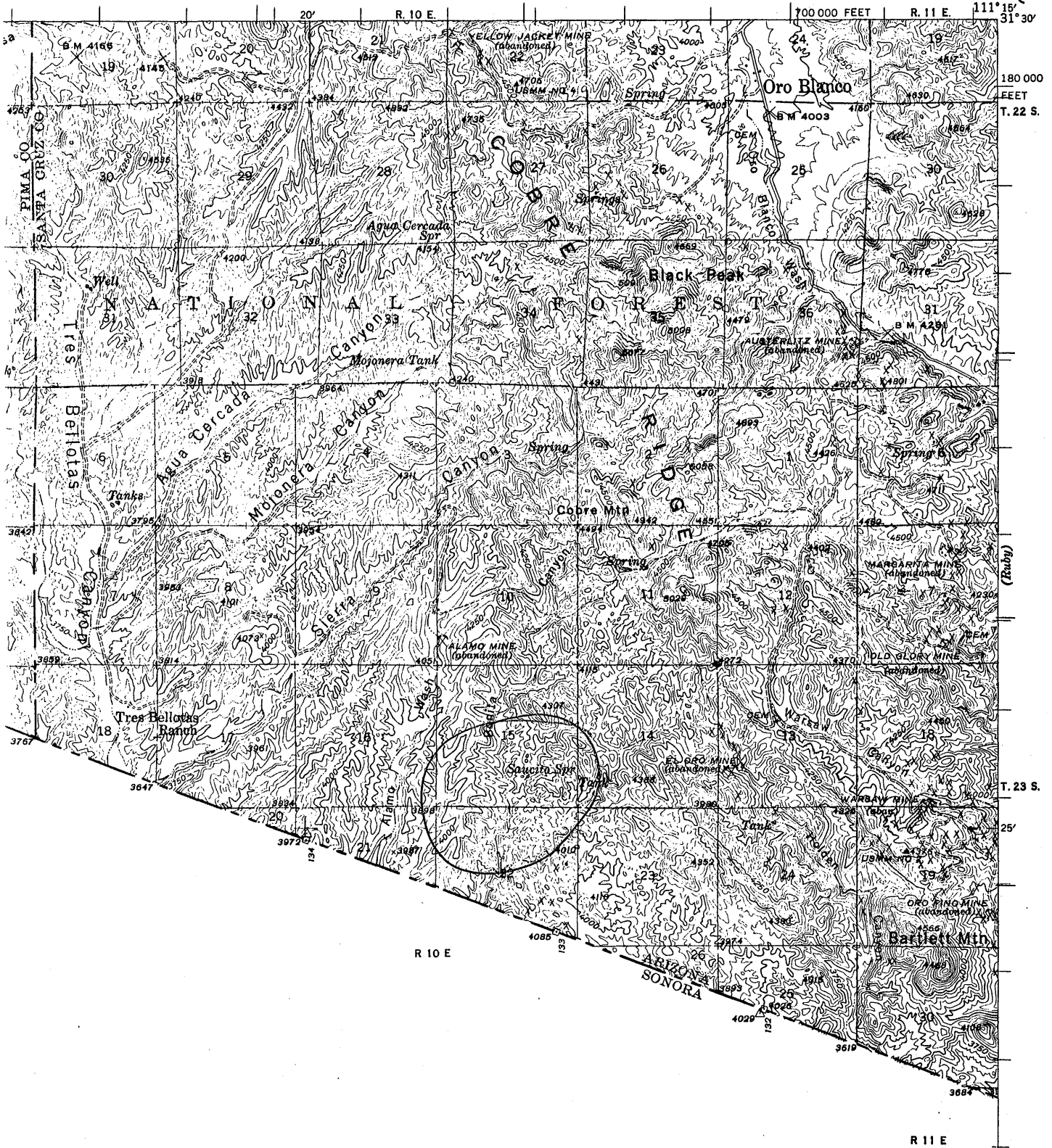
LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 23 S RANGE 10 E SECTION 15 QUARTER S2  
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 27MIN 10SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 18MIN 30SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: ORO BLANCO - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:  
GOLD PLACER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:  
ADMMR CONDITION PLACER FILE  
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC 22 N2

(Tubae)



CONDITION PLACER

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

HM WR 3/18/88: Placer mine development and costs were discussed with Marvin "Chuck" Johnson, principal in the Condition Placer claims, Santa Cruz County. Mr. Johnson's group has filed a plan of operations with the Forest Service to begin placer mining in Bonita Canyon and the adjacent gulches. The recovery equipment will be provided by Sam Riley of Huachuca City, AZ. Data including results of analysis for a panned concentrate was provided for department files. Mr. Johnson has requested an engineer to help evaluate lode potential on the claims. An examination will be scheduled.

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SUNDAY AUGUST 23, 1987 - Day 7

Started back to camp at 1130 hrs. and arrived approximately 1445 hrs. No rain in the last two days.

MONDAY AUGUST 24, 1987 - Day 8

Chuck and I loaded 9 water barrels on the M-37 and Charley's trailer with the intention of bringing back water for the processor. Turner Tank was dry and we didn't have enough hose to reach the Bonita Pond. So, we set off for the solar tanks and got as far as the Switchback where we ran into Jim Wray who had just completed drilling a well (which he named "Poso del Sapo") for the Forest Service. He still had to bail the well and offered to fill our drums as he did so. There was still a small amount of work to do, putting a cap on the well which we helped with. It took the rest of the day to fill the barrels. We started back at about 1815 hrs. and during negotiation of the lower end of the Switchback, we high-centered the truck and snapped the drive shaft. We took the trailer off, but still could not make the hill with the front-wheel drive. We were unable to move safely in any direction and so were forced to dump six of the nine barrels of water it had taken us all day to gather. We backed down the hill and spent the night with Jim Wray.

TUESDAY AUGUST 25, 1987 - Day 9

We awoke early and commenced to repair the shaft. Burned off the twisted tubing with a torch, we then measured the proper length and cut a 2" steel pipe which Charley, who had shown up at about 0930 has welded on for us. This installed, we left for camp, picking up the trailer with the remaining water barrels on the way.

After lunch we pumped the well dry again and grizzed a large amount of gravel in the Bonita Canyon. Ran 3000lbs. with another good recovery. This run contained a small nugget.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26, 1987 - Day 10

Charley went to help Jim Wray early with Chuck and I to follow to help tear his drilling rig down and made sure he was able to negotiate the steep hill baring his way to Arivaca. In return, he was to bring us gasoline and water which we badly needed.

Jim's truck broke down and he had to try to return on Thursday.

We went to the Saucedo and gathered five, 5 gallon buckets of gravel which we ran through the Claimer resulting in good fines and talc but no coarse for a sample jar specimen. The rest of the day was spent blasting large boulders in the Saucedo river bed to gain access by truck of the water in a good spring just above the dam. Had heavy rain but not enough.

THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 1987 - Day 11

Sent Charley on to Jim Wray's camp. Chuck and I took care of the camp chores and followed awhile later. We stopped at the Switchback and planted 15 charges of 40% Nitro to move several tons of dirt and gravel into the deep ditches on the low side where we kept getting stuck. After blasting, we used pick and shovel to move everything where we wanted it. No sign of Jim Wray - we returned to camp at approximately 1430 hrs.

LOS LOBOS PRODUCTION FORMULA

- A. \$22.00 per yd. = 20.46 yds. for 1 Troy oz.
- B. 20.46 yds. X 70 Troy oz. = 1432.2 yds.
- C. 1432.2 yds. divided by 60 yds. per hr. = 23.87 hrs.
- D. 23.87 hrs divided by 2 = 11.935 hrs. or 35 Troy oz.
- E. To produce 25 oz. per 10 hr. day would equal \$11,250.00
- F. \$11,250.00 X 20-day month = \$225,000.00 gross per month.
- G. \$225,000.00 divided by 2 = \$112,500.00 approx. net per month.
- H. \$112,500.00 X 12 months = \$1,350,000.00 approx. annual net.
- I. Based on gold being \$450.00 per Troy oz.

Note: Thus, a 6-week feasibility at 60 yards per hour should show a return of \$337,500.00 gross and \$168,750.00 net.  
Figured as of 09/06/87 by Chuck and confirmed by Riley.

SAMPLE III TUESDAY 23th, 1400 HRS.  
Run - Bank, 3000 lbs.  
Time - 25 minutes  
Recovered 15 lbs. concentrates  
See sample III for coarse

SAMPLE IV TUESDAY 25th, 1600 HRS.  
Run - Bank, 3000 lbs.  
Time - 35 minutes  
Recovered 15 lbs. concentrates  
See sample IV for coarse

SAMPLE V THURSDAY 27th, 1300 HRS.  
Run - Bank, 1500 lbs.  
Time - 15 minutes  
Recovered 10 lbs. concentrates  
See sample V for coarse

SAMPLE VI FRIDAY 28th, 1400 HRS.  
Run - Bank, 3500 lbs.  
Time - 2 hours  
Recovered 25 lbs. concentrates (excellent coarse)  
See sample VI for coarse

SAMPLE VII SATURDAY 29th, 1230 HRS.  
Run - Bank, 3500 lbs.  
Time - 40 minutes  
Recovered 25 lbs. concentrates (few coarse)  
See sample VII for coarse

COMMENTS:

The above figures are ACTUAL production as opposed to assays which are estimated, and with the break-even point of \$5.00 (60 yards per hour), it is readily recognized that this is a valuable property and should be exploited.

Barney M. Barco  
3 September 1987

- Therefore - (A) Divide the number of pieces of gold into the corresponding number of pieces per Troy oz.  
 (B) Divide the price of gold by the answer (A) and this gives you the dollar value per yard (3000lbs.).  
 (C) Change the actual lbs. processed to yards.  
 (D) Multiply or divide for actual dollar recovery per yard.

SAMPLE #	YARDAGE/lbs.	GOLD/SIZE	RECOVERY PER YARD
1	1/6 / 500	5 coarse 40 medium	\$40.20
2	1/5 / 600	1 coarse 15 medium	\$36.55
3	1.0 / 3000	1 coarse 20 medium	\$ 9.50
4	1/3 / 400	20 medium	\$24.00
5	1/2 / 1500	20 medium	\$ 6.00
6	1 1/6/ 3500	1 coarse 20 medium	\$ 8.50
7	1 1/6/ 3500	9 medium	\$ 1.35

FINAL FIGURES PER YARD, BASED ON CONCENTRATES:

1)	--	--	\$46.80
2)	--	--	\$41.50
3)	--	--	\$12.00
4)	--	--	\$29.00
5)	--	--	\$14.00
6)	--	--	\$16.50
7)	--	--	\$ 2.10

Average after throwing out high/low - \$22.60 yd.

SAMPLE I THURSDAY 20th, 1230 HRS.

Run - Bank, 500 lbs.  
 Time - 10 minutes  
 Recovered 6 lbs. concentrates  
 See sample I for coarse

SAMPLE II FRIDAY 21st, 1600 HRS.

Run - Bank, 600 lbs.  
 Time - 10 minutes  
 Recovered 4 lbs. concentrates  
 See sample II for coarse



After lunch, Chuck mucked the Claimer and Charley and I went to Turner Tank for gravel. Returned with 1500lbs. which we processed.

Much color showing in the cons and coarse was put into #5 sample jar.

FRIDAY AUGUST 28, 1987 - Day 12

Charley and I went to Turner Tank to get a load of gravel, returning with 3500lbs. Chuck stayed to fix the sand screw which sheared another pin, and unclog various pipes of vegetable matter. The Turner Tank gravel contained inordinate amounts of vegetable matter and is a major production problem, as it clogged the fitting screens and we had to stop the machine to clear it away. The process took an average of 10 minutes each time.

The settling tanks holding our spare water in the ground were effective to a point, but from now on, with the amount of vegetable matter around, they must be built with terraces in between several tanks in descending order to sluff off the vegetable matter and give us clear water at the bottom.

Ran the rest of the 3500lbs. through the Claimer after lunch and had excellent returns. Coarse sample is #6. One more run from Turner Tank and I believe we can depart.

Late Afternoon and we went to Saucedo spring in hope of obtaining water. A 30-ton boulder had fallen on the top and an opening about one square foot was all we could use for access. Much gravel was inside the opening, but with some digging, Chuck was able to insert the submersible pumps two feet. We were pleasantly surprised to get over 200 gallons! We needed another 100 gallons which we would get in the morning. This spring should be rebuilt and covered for our future operations.

SATURDAY AUGUST 29, 1987 - DAY 13

Chuck riffled the catch tank and mucked and cleaned the Claimer while Charley and I went back to the Saucedo Spring to fill up with more water for today's run of gravel. Much time was spent pumping this water due to the small capacity pump and hose.

Returned with 130 gallons of water. Afterward, Charley and I collected another 3500lbs. of gravel from Turner Tank. At about 1230 hrs. we processed this lot. The run was faster due to Chuck's filtering screens and the clear water. Results were less than the others because Charley and I dug through the bank seam and away from the gold-bearing gravel. After obtaining the concentrate, we broke camp and departed at approximately 1730 hrs. The M-37 had trouble negotiating several hills and we spent a fair amount of time winching out.

Arrived home at 2330 hrs. and departed for Sierra Vista early next morning.

SUNDAY AUGUST 30, 1987 - Day 14

Met with Sam Riley and started figuring the results of our labors starting with the coarse samples. Using the following formula we arrived at the results shown at the bottom:

There are - 10,000 pieces of FINE per Troy oz.  
          3,000 pieces of MEDIUM per Troy oz.  
          1,000 pieces of COARSE per Troy oz.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Nogales R. D.  
2480 Tcsn-Ngl's Hwy  
Nogales, AZ 85621

Reply to:

2810 - Jameson

Date:

November 13, 1986

Marvin C. Jameson  
4717 W. Calle Don Antonio  
Tucson, AZ. 85746

Dear Mr. Jameson:

Thank you for allowing Chuck & Mark to meet with you on your claims on October 27, 1986. Yes, they did make it back to Nogales after a day of flats.

After reviewing your proposed operation, a \$3000 Reclamation Performance Bond is required before your Plan of Operations can be approved. The bond is required to insure that rehabilitation work is satisfactorily completed if you should abandon your claims before the claim(s) and camp have been restored to an acceptable level. (See attached bond breakdown.)

The bond can be of several types: cash, surety, irrevocable letter-of-credit, treasury note, or treasury bond. If you decide to file a surety bond, a blank form is attached for your use. The bonding company must appear on the Department of Treasury's July 1, 1986 list of approved surety companies.

Fulfilling this requirement will bring you under compliance with the code of Federal Regulations 36 CFR 228.8 concerning environmental protection of the Forest.

Also, before plan is approved we would like you to justify the need for all the chickens and waterfowl at your camp.

Occupancy of your claims is permitted as long as quarters are of a temporary nature and that you are actively working your claims. If and when exploration is discontinued and you are not going to be actually mining, then occupancy of the claims will not be permitted.


Approval is given to repair the existing roads into your claims. After you complete your preliminary sampling and find that you will be mining your claims, then we will evaluate your need for alternate routes into Bonita Canyon. (See attachment for road work)



We are still awaiting approval for the archeological report that was done concerning your sample area. Before any disturbance is permitted on the proposed mill site we will need to re-evaluate this area to determine whether the previous mining camp holds any significant archeological values.

We will be contacting you as soon as the archeological report is approved/disapproved.

Sincerely,

  
JERRY L. LOCKWOOD  
District Ranger

Enclosures 2

MMS:bnv

BOND BREAKDOWN

Equipment

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Rehabilitate ore sample area by<br>contouring and waterbarring | 6 hrs. = \$ 570 |
| 2. Waterbars existing roads                                       | 4 hrs. = 380    |
| 3. Transportation time  | = 700           |

Wages/Labor

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. Two District Personnel for cleanup,<br>cat supervision, seeding 4 days | = \$625 |
| 2. One-vehicle x 140 miles x 4 days x \$.28/mi                            | = 157   |

Seed/Materials

- |                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| 1. Seed            | = 30 |
| 2. Fence off adits | = 20 |

General Administration

Total = 518  
\$3000

RE: Analysis of Geological Samples from  
Lobos Mining Co. Claims, Airzona, U.S.A.

1. General

- a) The writer received 1 placer sample for testing.
- b) The sample is described as follows:
  - 1) One bag weighing 10 lbs. of fine gravel and black sand, panned concentrate from a sluice concentrate. Sample was from the site refered to as Jamison Camp.

2. Sample Preparation

- a) The sample was weighed and washed through a #4 mesh screen to remove coarse material.
- b) The sample was run through the Vardax Reverse Sprrial Concentrator to upgrade the concentrate. Concentrate was reduced to 1 pound. Visable gold was seen throughout the concentrate.

3. Testing

- a) Several fire assays were run on this sample and fired in our Aldergrove Laboratory. Beads were obtained from each sample.
- b) A 1 assay ton sample (29.6 gms.) was fired in our laboratory and the bead was taken to Quanta Trace Labs for parting.

. . . 2

- c) The above steps were witnessed by Mr. Schott and Mr. Spencer as well as several of their associates over a 2 day period.

4. Results

- a) Two Fire assays ran in lab resulted in the following: 75.02 oz per ton of total metals, and 51.6 oz per ton of total metals.
- b) The bead from the 1 assay ton submitted to Quanta Trace for analysis resulted in: Gold 35.9 plus ozs. per ton concentrate  
Silver 115.4 ozs. per ton concentrate.

5. Conclusions

- a) The sample concentrated well. A higher ratio could be expected in the field, using full size equipment.
- b) Samples the writer conducted during October, 1986, on site verified the above results.
- c) Values obtained certainly warrant a mining operation on a scale that local water will support.

Respectfully submitted,



G. M. Byerlay, M.E.A.C.

Placer Consultant

## ANALYSIS OF GEOLOGICAL SAMPLES

*Fortuna*

To: Beaver Research Laboratories  
3250 262nd Street  
Alcergrove, B.C.  
VOX 1A2

Workorder: 5538

Completed: 05-Sep-86

Attn: Mr. G. Byerly

Re: Chemical Analysis of Dore Bead

Sample type	Dore Bead
Lab Reference #	5538-005
-----+-----	
Analyzed by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy (ICAP)	
Method used	aqua regia
	fire assay
	bead
Bead Weight	0.1513 g
-----+-----	
Precious Metals	
Silver	Ag   1762000
Gold	Au   237000
Palladium	Pd   20
Platinum	Pt   86
Rhodium	Rh   < 30
Results in	ppm

If the bead was produced from 1.0 AT of Ore, then these results calculate to

Silver	Ag   115.4
Gold	Au   35.9
Palladium	Pd   0.003
Platinum	Pt   0.013
Rhodium	Rh   < 0.005
Results in	oz/T

Analyst: SILIC