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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: J & C CLAIMS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 730

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 27 N RANGE 18 W SECTION 6 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 35DEG 45MIN 05SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 15MIN 05SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SENATOR MOUNTAIN - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
UNKNOWN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR J & C CLAIM FILE

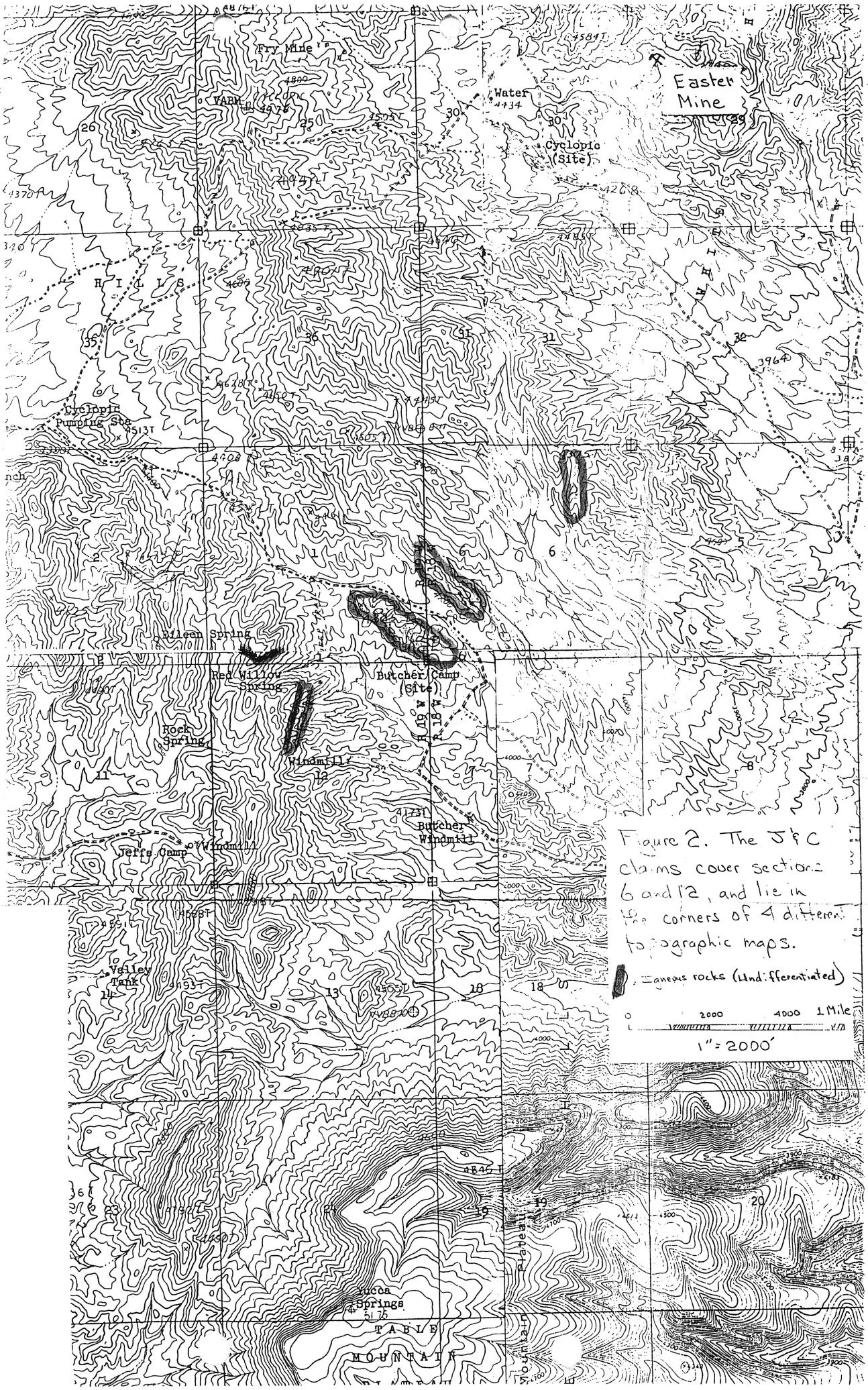

Figure 2. The J&C claims cover sections 6 and 12, and lie in the corners of 4 different topographic maps.

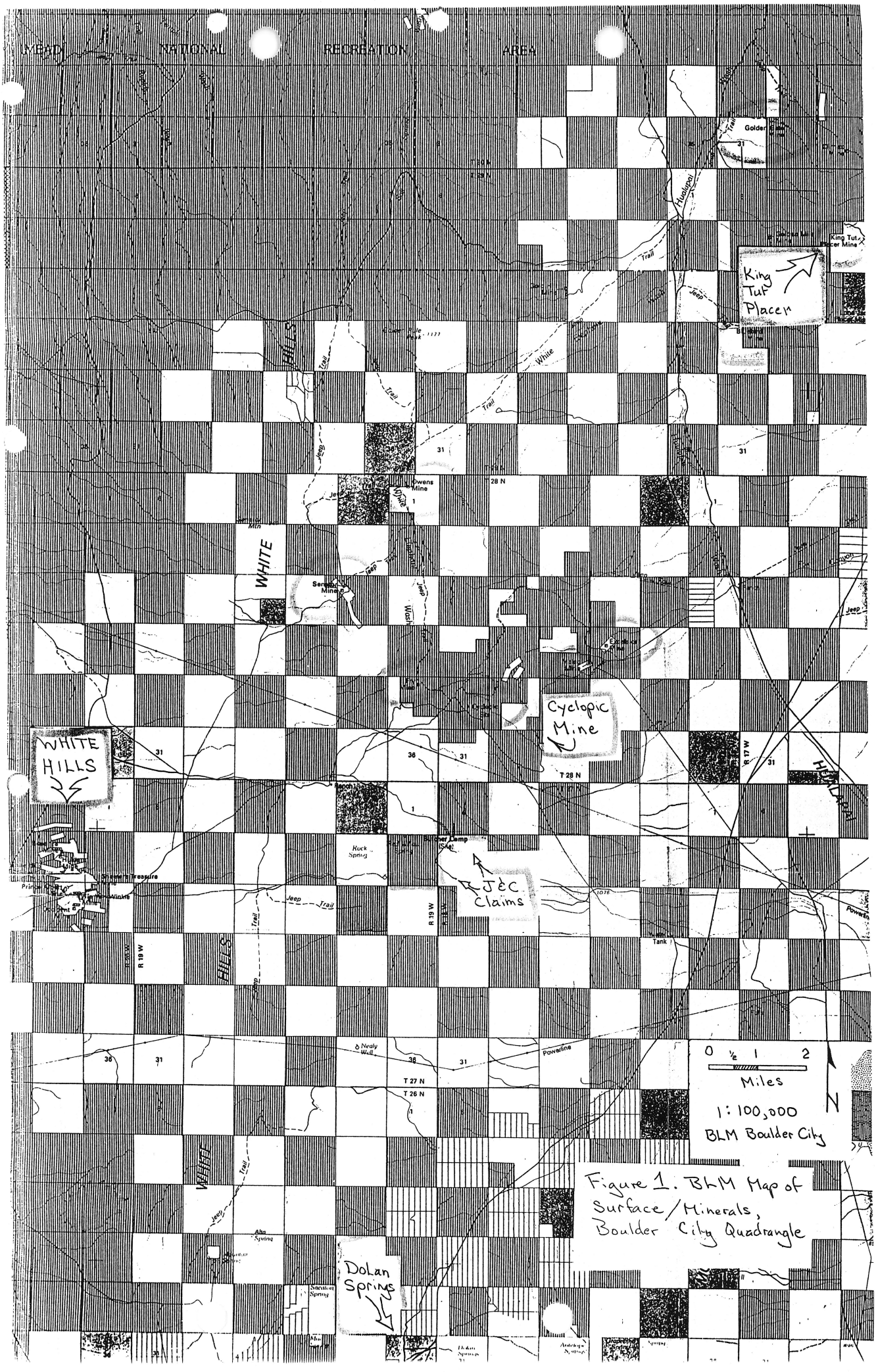

Figure 1. BLM Map of Surface/Minerals, Boulder City Quadrangle

J & C CLAIMS MOHAVE COUNTY

NJN WR 1/4/85: Don Lindsay (c) of Lindsay Engineering (c) reports that he is building a heap leach pad at the J C 1st Claim Group. The claims are owned by Cameron Enterprises, 4050 N. Eagle Drive, Kingman, Az. 86401.

NJN WR 4/12/85: Don Lindsay (c) visited and reported he has been working with Bob Cameron on the J & C Claims (f) Mohave County. Sampling on the property has included 6 holes 150' deep. The cuttings were gathered every 10' and assayed by Mr. Lindsay who reported good gold values. Some check samples were sent out but these returned blanks as the material "won't fire assay." Mr. Lindsay believes when he runs a 60 ton stockpile of material thru a pilot mill located on the claims they will recover between $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 oz. of gold per ton.

RA

To: Al Stinson, President

From: Ed Huskinson, Sr. Exploration Geologist

Re: Report of Activities, September, 1984

GAMIN's goal for September was realized on September 24th, when we received verification that proof of labor affidavits have been recorded with the regional BLM office in Phoenix. I have also examined several properties that have been submitted for the Company's consideration and have begun work on a land position map in the Golconda area.

ASSESSMENT

In submitting the proof of labor affidavits on the IXL claim block, I used Oberbillig's claim data. This was fine for the Mohave County Recorder's office here in Kingman, but was not sufficient for BLM regulations. Fortunately, this happens frequently, so the BLM wrote in the AMC numbers for us, sent us a nice letter about it, and asked that we include the AMC numbers in the future. Copies of the completed documents were returned with the letter and copies are included herein for the company's files in Canada.

SUBMITTALS

T27N R18W Sec6
T27N R19W Sec12

J & C Claims , Gold Basin Mining District

One of the hottest areas for gold exploration in Mohave Co. has been the Gold Basin District which lies some 12 to 15 miles north of Dolan Springs. The host rocks are auriferous quartz veins, and a great wave of activity (both promotional and actual) has taken place at the Excelsior, Malco, El Dorado, Fry and (especially) Cyclopic mines. Some extremely rich placer deposits occur in the area, most notably the King Tut Placer

received from author

Mine (T29N, R17W, Sec. 9), Figure 1. Nuggets over 1 cm in size have been produced from this mine (Williams, 1984, personal communication) and are eagerly sought by local collectors and precious metals hoarders. I have seen 1 cm. nuggets from the King Tut in local collections. The J & C claims, owned by Bob Cameron of Kingman, can be found at Butcher's Camp, some 10 miles north of Dolan Springs and 7 miles east of White Hills. (Figure 1, Pg.7). The claims encompass all of section 6, T27N, R18W, and all of section 12, T27N, R19W and, because he believes he is dealing with a paleoplacer deposit, they are filed as lode claims. Mr. Cameron believes his deposit to be an ancient placer which was covered by later basalt flows. Similar covered paleoplacers were worked in the Mother Lode district of California, where gold was derived from gold-bearing veins (including those of the Mother Lode) in the mountains that had formed at the close of Jurassic time by the intrusion of the Sierra Nevada granitic batholith, most of which was emplaced in Late Cretaceous time. A long period of erosion followed during Tertiary time when the mountains were nearly leveled, and gold from the eroded parts of the veins was concentrated in stream channels.

Some of the resulting Tertiary placers were extremely rich (Angel's Camp, El Dorado Co., for example). Near the end of the Tertiary Period, much of the region was covered by volcanic debris (mostly andesite), and the old drainage pattern was obliterated as a new one developed on the volcanic surface as the present Sierra Nevada range was uplifted. These new streams cut deep canyons through the volcanics, exposed and eroded parts of the old Tertiary channels (paleoplacers) and reconcentrated some of the gold in the gravels of the newer streams

(placers). Only scattered remnants of the Tertiary channels which are higher than the channels of the present stream are now found preserved beneath ridges of resistant volcanic rock.

Many old mines portaled in near the base of the old hanging channels and the miners followed the sinuous drainage pattern of the ancient streams.

In other places, shafts were sunk through the volcanics and headings run to find the covered channels. Drifting would then take place along their often tortuous path.

At the J & C claims, erosion has stripped away the overlying volcanics, exposing paleochannels, some of which are auriferous. Mr. Cameron believes his entire acreage to consist of auriferous sediments..."no matter where you pull a sample - anywhere on the property - you find gold." This is simply <u>not</u> the case - a quick field examination disclosed an abundance of igneous rocks that crop out in the area (figure 2). These are mostly Precambrian granitic gneisses and schists, overlain in places by Tertiary rhyolite tuffs and flow breccias. Paleochannels in the Precambrian rocks are filled with poorly sorted stream sediments, which would comprise the placer gold deposits on the property. To determine the extent of the paleoplacers would entail detailed geological mapping of the two sections. As with the "fine gold in black sand" deposits at Wickieup-Wickenburg, the ores must be treated by unconventional methods (such as alkali baths) and, even though they contain gold, cannot be assessed by sampling and fire assaying, perhaps because the gold is driven off in the cupelling stage.

To determine the potential of the J & C claims would entail the

following:

1. Detailed geological mapping to delineate the areas with suitable paleoplacer potential.

2. Sampling of these areas, using a backhoe to dig trenches and pull samples at 1-foot or 2-foot intervals near the channel bottom.

3. "Treating the samples" prior to assay which might have to be effected by wet chemical means.

4. Bulk sampling, using the same method. Actually, these two steps could be combined for cost-effectiveness.

5. Bottle-testing or pilot-testing to determine recovery procedures, rates, etc.

These first four steps could probably be accomplished for $3,000.00 (U.S. Funds) or less; after that, expenditures would escalate.

A combined gravity-cyanide system would probably provide the greatest yield. Much of the equipment for step 5 is already on-site. Mr. Cameron has built a small mill utilizing gravity separation (Wilfley-type tables, etc.) in the SW quarter of section 6, and also has a 15kw generator on site. He claims that his material averages 2 oz. gold per yard (ton). He proposes a 5,000 ton pilot batch, with recovery in excess of 50%. If so, the yield would be 5,000 oz. of gold the first month. Now that's $1,500,000.00. GAMIN would have to provide the following:

TABLE 1

Material and cost for pilot plant at J & C claims, Mohave Co., Az.

Item	Cost
Liner (pvc or rubber 15,000 sq. ft @ .35\sq.ft =	$5,250.00
Fence (6' high around CN ponds) 1,200 linear ft @ 1.00\ft.	1,200.00
Safety equipment (CN chemical kits, etc.)	500.00
Pipe ("wiggle tube") 3,500' @ .18\ft.=	630.00
Pools (Solution impound) 2 @ 850.00 =	1,700.00
Miscellaneous plumbing and electrical supplies	1,000.00
Filters	475.00
Carbon Columns - on site, may need recharging	200.00
Stripping Unit - on site, may need refurbishing	250.00
Heater (heat solution to 164°f.)	200.00
Chemicals (CN, lime, etc.)	500.00
Contingencies & miscellaneous	1,500.00
	13,405.00

Total cost per ton = $3.28 (not counting mining)

So, for an outlay of $20,000.00 or less, GAMIN might realize some portion of the possible $1,500,000.00 that might be generated on the pilot plant program.

I recommend that Dick Newsom and I examine the property before the end of the year and, if we both feel the property to merit further attention and if Dick can cut a reasonable deal with Mr. Cameron, we should proceed with the first 4 steps outlined to determine the potential of the property. A copy of Mr. Cameron's report on his property is included for everyone's consideration.

Cupel Claim (MS 103)

This claim lies about 4,800 feet east of the De La Fontaine shaft, (Figure 3, pg. 12). Located in 1863, the same year as the 63, the Cupel Mine (on the vein of the same name) was one of the early rich producers in the district. Production from the mine is estimated at $500,000.00,