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01/18/89

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MIDDLE CAMP GOLD PLACERS

ALTERNATE NAMES:
BIGHORN GROUP
IRONWOOD GROUP

LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 127

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 4 N RANGE 20 W SECTION 21 QUARTER C
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 40MIN 09SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 19MIN 31SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: MIDDLE CAMP MTN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD PLACER
SILVER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS FILE
KEITH, S.B., 1978, AZBM BULL. 192, P. 162
AZBM BULL 142
AZBM BULL 160
MINING WORLD, 9/62, P 64
ADDITIONAL WORKINGS IN T4N R20W SEC 28

The ORO FINO and MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS, located in the Plomosa Mining District, about five miles west of Quartzsite, Yuma County, Arizona, were examined and reported upon by the following Mining Engineers:

PROFESSOR JOHN A. CHURCH, Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy, Columbia University, New York City, and Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, Ohio State University.

CAPT. GEORGE D. STONESTREET, Former Inspector of Mines for the British Government in the Transvaal, South Africa, from June 1, 1901, until his resignation May 31, 1904.
Manager for Durban and Roodepoort Deep Limited, Johannesburg, South Africa.
For twelve years with the Hon. Cecil Rhoades.

GEORGE WALKER, E.M.B.I.M. of Los Angeles, California

HOWLAND BANCROFT, for the United States Government.

FRANK McCLURE, for the Bureau of Mines for the State of Arizona.

F. W. REMY, Gologist & Consulting Engineer, Los Angeles, California

Big Placers, Open Pits Hold to Boom in Gold Mining

Western Prospector & Miner, Aug. 1983

Things are changing fast in the gold mining business. No longer is the grizzled old prospector, his burro and camp outfit the rule when it comes to searching for golden wealth in the mountains and deserts of the West. The solitary prospector and his picturesque companion, the Rocky Mountain burro, began to fade from the scene 75 years ago with the coming of Henry Ford's Model "T", and became a rarity following World War II when the jeep was made available to civilians.

Today the modern prospector is certain to ride most of the way to his diggings. He'll probably go as far as possible in a four-wheel drive vehicle; transfer to a "trike" or trail bike, then, if necessary resort to "Shank's Mare" for the last lap of the journey. Should he be well financed, either from his own funds or a grub-stake, the base of operations may be back in town and his steed a helicopter rented at the rate of a hundred or so bucks an hour.

Indeed, things have changed in the exploration business in the last quarter century.

While the "new" conveniences are perhaps more easily noticed in this primary phase of locating and exploring areas containing minerals, the actual mining and production of precious metals — particularly gold, and silver to a lesser extent, has changed even more dramatically in the last decade than did the prospector in three-fourths of a century.

In the past production of gold from placer operations has stabilized — maybe even dropped, ever since the turn of the century and the shutting down of most of the big dredges. Many miners accepted the premise that the placer fields were either worked out or that enough water was not available to concentrate the values. Dry concentration was, until the last three or four years, considered uneconomical and suited only for use by recreationists or desert rats who employed it to supplement their income and add an occasional bit of hamburger to thier otherwise meagre fare of pinto beans.

Underground lode mines — the big ones such as Homestake in South Dakota and Standard Metal's property at Gladstone, just outside Silverton in southwestern Colorado accounted for much of the country's gold production following the complete shutdown of World War II. The balance came in the form of a by-product that was mined along with copper in the great open pit and underground red metal mines.

But things are changing. With the advent of successful recovery of gold values via gigantic dry placer concentrators which when coupled with modern earth moving and excavating machinery are processing hundreds of tons of gravels per hour, placer ground in many areas of the West that was known, but never seriously worked, now promises to be a major — if not the main — source of gold production in North America in the next decade. So large are the aras involved, and so efficient are the methods for recovering the values from these dry desert ravels, that many of the major oil and mining firms are today seriously participating in exploration programs and also employing their own and outside research laboratories in efforts to recover even higher percentages of the gold values contained in the gravels.

Great interest is currently displayed by these firms in the dry concentrating activities at both Middle Camp and the Plomosa Placers near Quartzsite, Arizona and in the Winnemucca, Nevada area. Here large machines are recovering gold from huge volume of gravels that are dug, then transported by big earth movers at the rate of hundreds of yards per hour.

How well these machines recover the very fine gold remains a matter of speculation. Some observers insist that they only "skim the cream" of the values. Others report that the recovery is "excellent." The manufacturers and operators aren't doing much talking about anything. Traditionally gold miners are close-mouthed where the amounts of production and profits are concerned. It is expected, however, that in many of these placer fields the dream of large, high-production water wells that bouyed the hops of hundreds of desert placermen over the last century may soon turn to reality, allowing even greater recovery of the fines after the larger material has been extracted. One dry placer operator told the WP&M, "It's all a matter of economics. We can get almost every little color — if it is worth the expense and effort."

While dry concentration is making great strides production-wise in the placer fields, open-pitting is doing the same from the standpoint of lode gold production. But here, too, the emphasis is now on quantity of rock mined and milled rather than on grade of ore worked. Huge amounts of ore containing micron-sized specks of gold (so small that they cannot be seen without employing very powerful magnification) are mined by open-pit methods then processed chemically to extract their gold content. This is fast becoming another of the country's major sources of the precious yellow metal — and it's being done in almost every one of the Western states.

The use of modern heap or agitated cyanide leaching processes are proving very successful in the recovery of gold values from the micronores. This method is practical not only in the traditional gold producing states of the West, but two such plants are operating in Mena, Arkansas — a state that heretofore has never contributed any of the metal even though it has been known to exist there for many years. Before the advent of the chemical extraction processes and the pioneering of gold mining in that area by Jack Wigley and his Jennie M. Mining Company, geologists and mining engineers had waved off any mention of the Razorback State becoming a gold producer as casually as they would have brushed away a blue-tailed fly.

While the heap leaching of old mine dumps continues to be big business in all areas of the West that contains such gold and silver bearing materials, most dumps have been acquired and are either already on pads or such facilities are in the planning stages. Thusly, the big interest today is in either the dry placer fields or the open-pittable micron-sized gold deposits.

The mining of precious metals in substantial quantities is undergoing a revolution and, as Nevada miner Jim Spicer told the WP&M in a recent discussion on the subject, "It's a whole new ball game. We just have to change the rules even if the players remain the same."

Western Prospector & Miner May 1983

Gold-Silver in Runaway; Other Metals Remain Dull

The future of precious metals mining looks good, but the picture is not so favorable where most other metals are concerned. This is the consensus of persons close to mining who were queried in mid-April by the WP&M.

Gold is the magic metal — The darling of many mining firms who have become disenchanted by the slump in prices and sales of the traditional copper, lead and zinc "old faithfuls". Not only are several of the major producers of base metals showing considerable interest in the precious yellow metal, but so are some of the big energy firms who are backing off on coal, uranium and oil. Exxon, for one, has several projects in various parts of the West that are aimed at gold production.

One mining consultant, who refused to be identified, told the WP&M when queried on the subject, "This is almost beyond belief. Here for all these years the big boys haven't given a tumble to those of us who approached them with gold and/or silver properties. Now they are falling all over each other in vying for the opportunity to look at almost anything that is brought to their attention. I don't understand why they've made this sudden turn-around. Maybe they know something that the rest of us don't."

That something, according to some economists, may be changes in materials employed in the construction and automotive manufacturing industries. With the substitution of plastics for galvanized iron, copper and brass in numerous applications in construction, copper and zinc have been hurt. Plumbing in particular has shifted from the traditional copper and brass for pipes and fixtures to certain plastics. The same can be said where the automotive industry is concerned. Nylons and other plastics have been substituted for many metals in a number of applications in the manufacture of motor vehicles. Another dark cloud on the copper industry's horizon is found in potential use of optical fibers in the communications industry as a replacement for the red metal.

Steel, however, is believed to be in a position to continue to hold its place in the heavy construction industry. Its continued applications in the use for big buildings, as well as in the framework and covering of smaller structures — particularly in looking for storage, manufacturing and portable buildings seem assured.

Imports, of course, are hurting United States metals mining and are expected to continue to do so in the foreseeable future. Some signs of an upturn in the industry are recognized in the fact that several smaller — yet substantial operators, are rushing headlong into plans for such mines. Nevada, Utah, Arizona and California are currently enjoying an immense amount of exploratory attention from firms seeking comparatively large scale placers.

Two big dry placer mining operations are currently in production in the vicinity of Quartzsite, Arizona. One, processing 300 yards of gravels per hour is working the Jack Pot property at the famed Plomosa Placers. The other, a similar operation but of half the hourly capacity, is recovering gold from the Middle Camp Placers just west of Quartzsite.

Seldom does a day pass that an inquiry fails to reach the WP&M office from some firm or individual seeking a placer property to buy, option or lease. A representative of a Texas church recently called, asking if the publishers could put him in touch with the owner of a very large placer deposit somewhere in the Southwest. Several owners of properties with possible substantial potential were suggested but each was immediately turned down as being "too small". On the other hand, would-be placer miners desiring as little as a single claim are not unusual. Gold is the game and placer the name!

Silver is gaining in popularity every day, as the price commanded by the white metal increases steadily. (It is at over $12 per troy ounce as this is written in mid-April). Although many silver operators kept right on producing during the slump that started in June of 1981 and continued for about 12 months, others panicked as the price fell, cut back or shut down their mines, thusly losing not only production but experienced crews and vital contacts within the industry. These firms are now reopening their mines but are faced with rehabilitating workings and surface facilities that were allowed to deteriorate for a year. This is a time consuming and costly process. Leach pads that laid idle are being reworked, liners replaced, equipment repaired and crews rounded up to start mining and milling once more. By mid-summer 1983 the number of small to medium-sized silver mines in operation in the U.S. is expected to quadruple those that were producing six months earlier when the new year put in its appearance.

The number of firms seeking active or potential silver mines reflects the faith that mining speculators have in the future of silver according to Harry Stone, an executive with a Utah real estate firm that handles mining properties. It is Stone's opinion that $20 silver is a distinct possibility for 1983, in which case he says there will be a stampede

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MIDDLE CAMP GOLD PLACER HOLDINGS

by

F. W. REMY, E. M.

Los Angeles, California

April, 1929

I have made a personal examination of what is known as the Middle Camp Gold Placer property, situated in the northern part of Yuma County, in the Plomosa Mining District, State of Arizona. It lies on the eastern slope of the Dome Rock Mountains. Quartzsite lies about four miles east from the easterly end line of the property. Bouse, Arizona, a station on the Los Angeles to Phoenix branch of the Santa Fe Railway, lies approximately thirty miles northeast from the property and about twelve miles west from the Colorado River.

This property is not patented, therefore held by possessory right, the law of the United States governing and controlling the same, relative to the performance of annual labor having been complied with. The present owner having held title since the year 1937, and has the abstract of title down to date from the Recorder's Office at Yuma, Arizona.

Ingress to the holdings may be had either by automobile, via the shortcut highway between Los Angeles to Phoenix, or one can take the train at Los Angeles at five o'clock in the evening and arrive at Bouse about four in the morning, thence by bus to Quartzsite, or by machine from either Bouse or Quartzsite. Good accommodations may be had at Quartzsite.

The Middle Camp holdings consist of twenty-eight claims, totalling 1300 acres. The claims range in size from 20-40-80 to 160 acres.

Geographical map and other drawings will be found attached to this report, which may aid in giving a clearer conception as to location, etc.

One can drive pretty much all over the holdings in an automobile, the altitude at the apex being 1207 feet above mean sea level -- at Quartzsite 900 feet above -- giving a fall of 307 feet in six miles. Ample water can be obtained at Quartzsite for either sluicing or for a placer-mining dredge, and I am positive that water can be developed on the ground in sufficient quantity for the same purposes.

Geologically it is indicative of water in quantity and the small forests of Palo Verde trees, Mesquite and Ironwood only grow where there is underground water. Just a few miles over the apex to the west of the property is the Gonzales well, "unofficially" 40 odd feet in depth, and the water within 27 feet of the surface. This gives water on both the east and west sides of the holdings. The water level at Quartzsite is from 40 to 60 feet.

The environment in which the Middle Camp placer is situated is composed of granite gravel and granite bedrock, no large boulders to contend with. There is a false bedrock at depth of what everyone calls cement, but it differs from the various other placers in the district, insofar that the alluvial overlying is composed of more or less powdery mass - making it possible for the surface waters to migrate downward - water coming in contact with lime carbonate in that form will naturally disintegrate the mass to a greater or less extent - leaving the false bedrock in a semi-cemented condition. A steam shovel or similar equipment would readily handle several thousand yards of this material a day. The major flow of the Middle Camp placer came from the higher portion of the mountains to the north and west - it runs out to nothing at the base of the mountain but gained in depth as it entered the valley.

The Middle Camp placer is approximately one mile wide and four or more

miles in length, with an average depth of 16 feet. The Middle Camp holding contains a total cubic yardage of 33,557,333. Having seen the sample map of Captain George D. Stonestreet, I stayed away from his sample holes altogether and sampled as directly opposite as possible. A dry-washer holding 100 lbs. in the hopper was placed in operation. The loose gravel was then cast against a quarter-inch screen covering the hopper, the oversize going into the tailings. The oversize ran both over and under the 50% (percent) mark. I ran the tailings over three and four times in order to save as much of the values as possible - for it is axiomatic that a dry-washer will not save anywhere near all of the values. I put down eighteen test holes - and did not go to bedrock where it exceeded 15 feet in depth - and my average value per cubic yard was 87 cents. Therefore, with a total yardage of 33,557,333 and and an average value of 87 cents per cubic yard, this would yield a total of $29,394, 869.

Yours very truly,

(signed) F.W. Remy,
Geologist & consulting
Engineer,
Los Angeles, California

C O P Y

Telephone - Drexel 5010

847 S. Alvarado St.

Karl S. Reinhardt

Alvarado Apartments, Los Angeles,

California

Wednesday, July 25, 1938

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ---- ASSAY

MQ 9

No. 357970 ----- GOLD ASSAY -----

Sample of Concentrate from

Mr. F.W. Remy

Marked - "Black Sands", containing chromite, magnetite, and

submitted for gold assay to me, shows - In the sample dried at 100 Centigrade

Gold ----- 53.75 ozs. ---- $ 1,075.00 Ton

Contained Chromium

Chromium 0.27% Equivalent to CrO3 -- 0.52%

Remaining constituents consist of pure iron, no titanate of iron (Ilmenite), with a trace of silica.

(Signed) Karl S. Reinhart

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REPORT ON

THE MIDDLE CAMP PLACER

Located in

THE PLOMOSA MINING DISTRICT

YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

by

CAPT. GEO. D. STONESTREET, E.M.B.SC.M.

A report upon the property known as the Middle Camp, situated in the Plomosa Mining District, Yuma County, Arizona, about five miles west from Quartzsite. Approximately eighteen miles east from Blythe, California, and about thirty miles westerly from Bouse, Arizona, a station on the Phoenix branch of the Santa Fe R.R.

MAP OF PROPERTY:

Accompanying this report and made a part of same is a sketch map showing the claims and their relative location to the adjoining Oro Fino holdings.

AREA UNDER REPORT

This report covers an area of 1300 acres of 28 claims. These claims vary in size, ranging from 20 to 130 acres each, the short-cut highway from Los Angeles to Phoenix runs along the southern boundary of the holdings.

WATER

I have changed my views somewhat decidedly as to the water question since making the Oro Fino report. I find that water can be developed at Quartzsite and am of the firm belief mines/going over the Middle Camp holdings that water can be developed on the property. Elevated reservoirs could be built if necessary to give a strong head to a gravity flow. As before mentioned, the bringing in of water from the Colorado River is also worthy of consideration and should be looked into. But again I repeat, while firm in my belief that ample water can be developed locally, I still prefer that the matter would be reported on by men specializing along these lines.

GEOLOGICAL

The geological horizon for a distance of 10 or 12 miles from north to south shows a decided mineralized complex for within this environment one finds ledge matter of gold, silver, lead, tungsten and the three noted gold placer fields, namely, the Middle Camp, Oro Fino and LaCholla. The Middle Camp being the most northerly of the three, lying at the base of the Dome Rock Mountains. The gold placer having its origin from the ledge matter of these hills, which had a greater altitude in ages past, but through contraction and expansion due to the elements, erosion took place and the waters carried the mass to its final permanent bed. The major flow came from the north andwest, and due to this fact, the northeastern portion of the Oro Fino property was given an added enrichment.

The placer itself consists of the usual loose gravel on the surface, with the lower gravel in a semi-cemented condition. This gravel is composed of about fifty per cent alluvial. The lower portion of the placer is therefore not so hard as the La Cholla and Plomosa placers because the lime carbonate has been more or less leached out after deposition. This is worthy of note, as it will lessen the cost of operation decidedly as compared with the LaCholla and others.

The middle Camp placer consists of granite gravel, while the Oro Fino has a porphyritic slate, and the La Cholla to the south is mostly composed of quartzite and schist pebbles, cemented so hard that, while very rich, it must be mined with powder before it goes to the dry-washer. On the Middle Camp property there are no large boulders to contend with and a steam shovel or other similar equipment would have no trouble in handling several thousand yards per twenty-four-hour day.

BLACK SAND AND CHROMIUM -

Black sand and chromium are by-products of this placer and consist of hematite (iron) and chromium or chromite. Both of these elements are of commercial value, the hematite carrying in content gold values assaying from $10.00 to $500.00 per ton of black sand, while the chromium has a market value of from $10.00 to $ 15.00 per ton. The black sand content will average 1 per cent of the gravel.

One per cent represents 20 pounds to the ton of 2000 pounds. One hundred yards of gravel will yield more than one ton of black sand, and should you install a plant that will handle 2000 yards of gravel per day, you would net more than 20 tons of black sand concentrates.

These concentrates having a value of from $10.00 to $500.00 per ton, would mean an average of $255.00 per ton of black sand concentrates.

Gross value of 20 tons per day @ $255.00 per ton equals . . . . . $ 5,100.
but let us base our figures on a lesser amount, say $150.00 per ton.
Twenty tons black sand concentrates @ $150.00 per ton . . .. 3,000.

Let us figures the free-gold content at $1.00 per c.y.
2000 yards per day @ $1.00 c.y. represents . . . . . 2,000.

Gross total per day of . . . . . 5,000.

Gross income for 365 days . . . . . 1,825,000.

OVERHEAD PER DAY -

The old system of sluicing with steam shovel or drag-line feed should not exceed $150.00 per day.
Operating expense $150.00 per 365 days . . . . . 54,750.

Gross income . . . . . 1,825,000.
Less operating expense 54,750.

Net income per year . . . . . .$1,770.250.

The gravel ranged in thickness from nothing where it feathers out at the foot of the mountains to thirty feet and more at its maximum - has an average depth of 15 feet or 5 yards.

There are 1300 acres in the property -
There are 4840 cubic yards to an acre -

```
   4840
     1300   acres
  1452000
  4840
  6292000   surface yards
            5 yards deep
 31,460,000 cubic yards - total
```

The sample map shows a total yardage of 31,460,000 - this at an average value as per sample made of $1.06 per cubic yard would represent the sum of $33,347,000.00. But I based the net value @ $1.00 even. At this rate total recoverable values would represent - $31,460,000.00.

LIFE OF THE PROPERTY -

This figures out at more than 40 years, if only one plant unit of 2000 cu. yards. daily capacity is used. It is obvious therefore that two or more units should be used and reduce the life to approximately 10 years.

In the compilation of the foregoing values, it must not be overlooked that many samples showed values of from $30.00 to $40.00 and more per cubic yard in coarse gold (for the gold on the Middle Camp will be found decidedly heavier) and that only the general average is given. These have all been made on the loose cubic yard. The solid cubic yard would naturally go higher in values. The method applied was the same as used in the Oro Fino examination, the measuring of the cubic feet of gravel, then screening through half-inch mesh screen, the oversize representing some better than 50 per cent of the whole. Only the gold so found by hand dry-washer has been included. It must be remembered that the hand dry-washer only saves about 80 per cent of the values by re-running the tailings several times. So when the time comes, which it eventually will, where large yardage can be handled economically, then the returns on the investment will be large.

From the report on these placers it is plain to be seen that they are more than valuable, and in my opinion the values contained and the ideal conditions surrounding are such that they warrant the expenditure of a large sum of money in order to place it on a commercial basis.

Yours very truly,

(signed) Geo. D. Stonestreet,
Mining Engineer

June 26, 1917

MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS YUMA COUNTY

Do Not Reproduce

Wm. Keiser Properties (Middle Camp & Oro Fino Placers, Humdinger & Keiser Barite Mines)
(a) Placers in the Dome Rock (LaPaz-Quartzsite District)

(b) Mines (Plomosa District)

William Keiser died May 26, 1963, and according to Quartzsite people he willed his estate to his stepson, W. D. Jasper, 274 W. Center, Pomona, California. Prior to his death he gave a lease-option on some of the Oro Fino and Middle Camp Claims, to Congdon and Carey, Mineral Exploration Co., of Denver, Colorado, who now are drilling a strongly iron stained gossan in the south half of the area. This company also acquired some claims of their own. The drilling is being done by Metler under a contract. Memo LAS 6-6-63

NJN WR 4/15/88: Deenis Dole of Meyer Resources, a Nevada company, local address, P O Box 4448, Quartzsite, Arizona 85359, 927-6785, reports that the company is now controlling and financing a sampling and pilot placer operation on the Middlecamp Placers (file) La Paz County. They have been active there for approximately two years and have invested $160,000 to date. The next phase of their project is a trenching program that may disturb up to three acres with 21' wide trenches. Mr. Dole reports that the BLM has recently modified the company's mining plan of operation so that as trenching is completed they will be required to sequentially transfer all perennial plants under 10' in height from the current trench to the last trench. Meyers Resources feels that this is an economically unfeasible request. They have no problem with protecting the saguaro cactus, ocotillo, and similar plants, but feel that transplanting creosote bush, brittle bush, etc is unreasonable and have asked the Department for input. A copy of the BLM's letter modifying the mining plan of operation has been placed in the file.

KAP WR 4/8/88: Dennis Dole of Meyer Resources, P O Box 1757, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445, (Quartzsite, Arizona phone number - 927-6785) reported they are having difficulties with the local BLM jurisdiction approving a plan of operations for additional placer sampling in Secs. 28 & 29, T4N R20W. The BLM wants each test trench backfilled before additional ones are excavated, while the company feels that it is a waste of time since they will probably mine the same area and want to defer reclamation until after mining. They were planning to hold a meeting with the BLM on Monday, April 11, 1988 to discuss the problems.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Middle Camp Placers

Date May 5, 1983

District La Paz County

Engineer Richard R. Beard

Subject: Property Visit

Operator: John Stone
Owner: Jack Cruikshank, P.O. Box 6, Kirkland, Arizona 86322

I visited the property on this date with Mr. Dan Patch and his wife. I talked to Mr. John Stone who was in charge, Mr. Buzz Freeman, foreman and Mr. Gordon Levine who designed and built the dry washers.

The equipment consisted of a front-end loader feeding a screening plant with the minus ¼" material being fed to two separate dry-washers. The concentrate was collected in a 10 ton dump truck. Each drywasher was approximately 5 ft. wide x 15 ft. long (dimensions estimated from memory). A blower forces air into the compartment under a moving pervious belt. The minus ¼ material is distributed across the upper surface of the pervious belt. The air coming through the belt lifts the lighter material (gangue) and allows it to flow down the belt to the tailing conveyor. The heavy material (gold) is trapped by the "riffles" placed about 8 inches apart across the belt and is moved up and discharged onto the concentrate belt by the travel of the pervious belt. The air pressure under the belt is maintained at 6.6 psi. The belt speed is variable from 0 to 8 in/min and is operated at about 3½ in/min. The slope of the belt is also variable. Mr. Levine said that the air flow builds up electrostatic "current" that aids in trapping the fine gold if the gangue is right.

Mr. Stone said that the recovery using the two units was not good so they were bringing the double unit from the Jackpot Placers in the hope that it would give better results.

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35 Nassau St.
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513 Felt Bldg.

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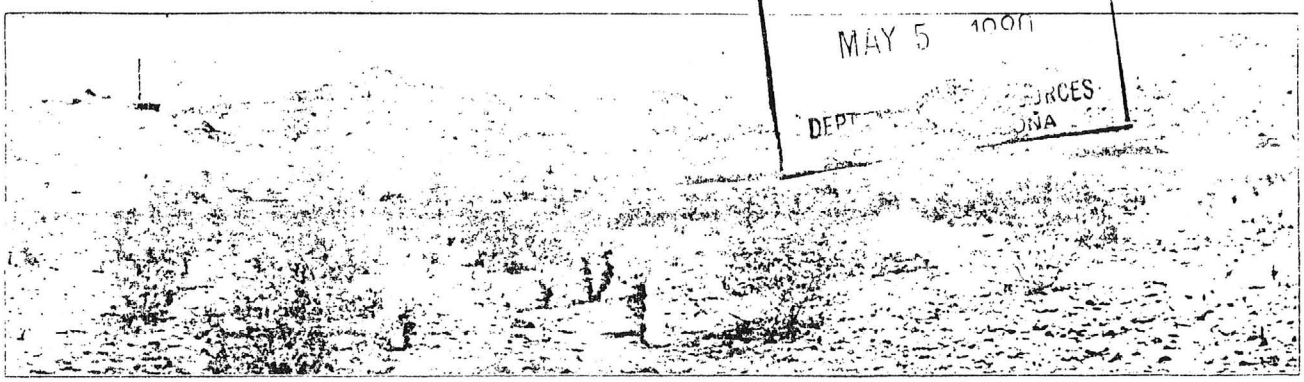


PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE PLOMOSA PLACER PROPERTIES, PLOMOSA, ARIZONA.

Successful Dry Placer Operations at Plomosa, Arizona

By WILLIAM L. PLUMMER.

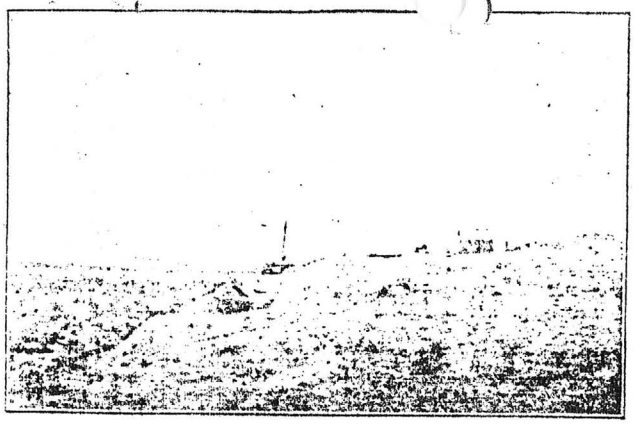
Since 1865 the dry placer gold fields adjacent to Quartzite, Yuma county, Arizona, have been worked with more or less profit, on a small scale, through the medium of native dry washer, pick, drill and "muck-stick." The highest values in this district are found in a natural cement which lies in blanket form, from 2 to 20 ft. in thickness, above the bedrock. From the grass roots to this cement the formation consists of a semi-cemented gravel rich in gold when treated on a large scale, but not of sufficient value to tempt the dry washer, who sinks direct to bedrock, and works only about 4 ft. of the richest cement. Half a yard of gravel a day mined, hoisted from the shaft, hammered by hand to liberate gold from cement, and run through the dry washer, is a high average for one man; and as earnings of from $10 to $20 a day were of common occurrence in former years, it is not difficult to realize the richness of these placers. Furthermore, the early workers could not mine with any degree of profit to a depth of more than 20 ft.; for this reason there are vast areas that have not given up any of their virgin value.

Chief among the fields of the Quartzsite district are the Plomosa, La Paz, Middle Camp, Ora Fino and La Cholla.

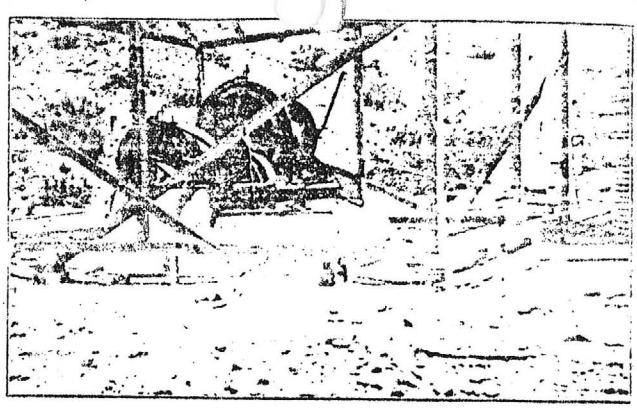
It is said that between 1865 and early in the seventies over $7,000,000 in gold passed through La Paz alone, then the Yuma county seat, supporting a population of 4000 placer miners. The old inhabitants say the Plomosa field sent out $2,000,000. Fabulous sums were gleaned from the gravel by hand, and it was commonly known that great sums still remained in the ground. In spite of this fact no practical means of liberating the gold from gravel on a commercial scale had been discovered until within the last 2 years.

The two essentials to an efficient plan are—First: A mill to save the gold-bearing cement and gravel and reject the non-bearing country rock. Second: A system of dry concentration of great capacity.

A mill embodying the necessary principles was invented by Mitts Quenner, a blacksmith, and used with a battery of native dry-washers in placers at El Boluda, Mexico. Its essentials are a cylindrical drum made up of a series of iron bars and gratings, inside of which revolves a shaft, the same being hung with a number of chain hammers in spiral form. The shafting revolves at about 400 rpm. in one direction, while the drum travels at a much lower speed in the opposite direction. Cement and gravel, fed in at one end of the mill is quickly disintegrated, the fines dropping through the gratings to a bin beneath, while the rock and boulders are thrown out of the opposite end of



PLOMOSA MILL AND POWER PLANT.



60-HP. LIDGERWOOD HOIST FOR SCRAPER LINE.

the mill after having been thoroughly scoured by the action of the hammers.

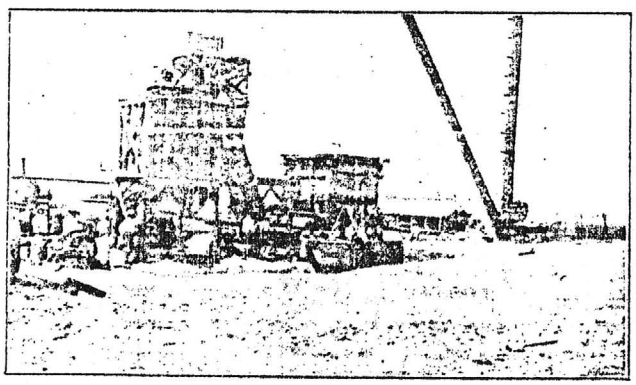
The Stebbins Dry Concentrator.

The Stebbins dry concentrator has solved the problem of dry concentration. Its makers guarantee a saving of 95% of all free gold. These tables work on practically the same principle as the wet table; however, instead of using water to lift the gravel, and allow the gold to settle behind the riffles, air is used, it being introduced through small slits in the table deck. The gold and middlings travel along the top riffle to a receptacle, the tailings dropping off the lower side of the table.

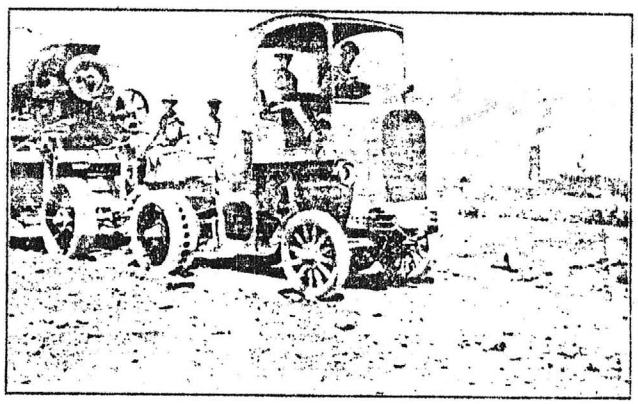
Stebbins machines are made in sizes ranging from 1 to 12 ft. long, with a capacity of 40 tons an hour, down to machines operated by hand, with a 2-ft. deck.

In the Plomosa district a small experimental plant composed of a Quenner mill and Stebbins concentrator was installed in the fall of 1915; and although this plant did not have the excavating and conveying equipment necessary to operate at a profit, it demonstrated the efficiency of both mill and concentrator.

Plomosa is the scene of great activity at present.

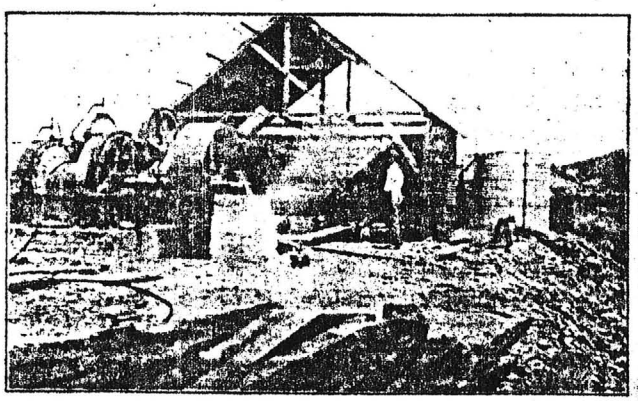


ORIGINAL EXPERIMENTAL PLANT.

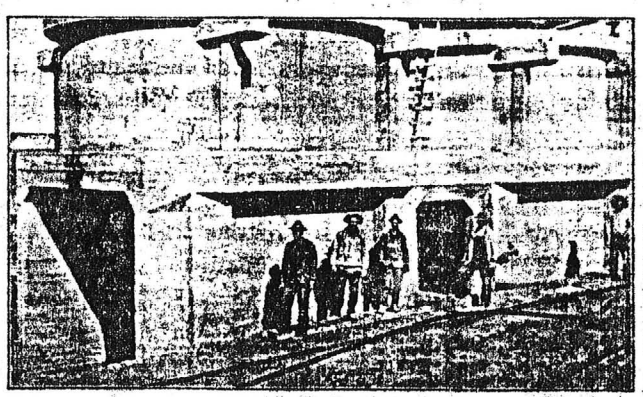


HAULING MILL EQUIPMENT BY TRACTOR.

Here the Yuma Con. Co. is installing a 2000 yd. plant and the Plomosa Placer Properties has nearly completed a plant with a capacity of 1000 yds. The Plomosa field averages 30 ft. from surface to bedrock, and, from prospect holes that have been sunk, engineers estimate the ground will average $1 a yard in



125-HP. LIDGERWOOD HOIST BEING INSTALLED.



CORRUGATED IRON COOLING TANKS.

gold. One shaft sunk by the Yuma Con. near the Plomosa line averaged $1.4[illegible]d for 40 ft., where false bedrock was encountered; at 83 ft. gold-bearing cement was again struck and for 15 ft. the ground averaged between $3 and $5 a yard.

Activities at the Yuma camp have been confined more to preparation than to installation. Electric power is to be used there, and a system of railways and cars will bring the gravel to the mill.

The Plomosa Placer Properties has 380 acres, and the plant will be in operation about the first of August.

The New Plant.

Although all of the units of this plant have been in successful operation in different parts of the country, it will be the first plant of its kind bringing together all of these units, and much interest is being manifested pending its completion.

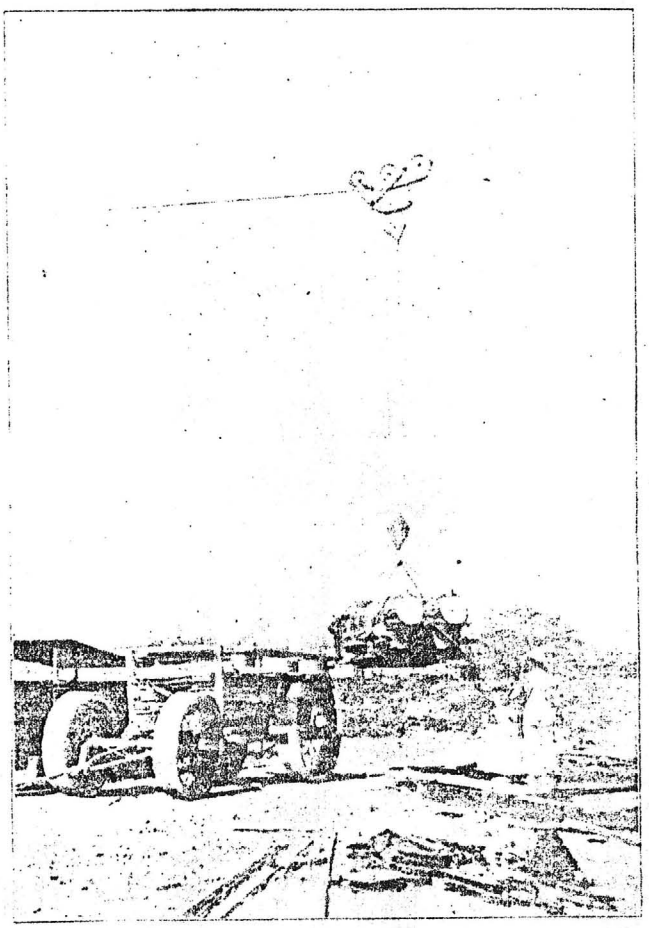
The excavating equipment consists of a Shearer & Mayer drag-line excavator having a capacity of 1000 yds. daily. The mast for this rig is erected on the crest of a hill 75 ft. above the placer ground. The track cable extends from mast head to anchors 700 ft. distant. Thus, a circle of ground some 1400 ft. in diameter is commanded by the 1½ yd. bucket. Cables for the equipment are controlled by a Lidgerwood double-drum, hoist, power being furnished by a 125-hp. Bessemer oil engine. The reduction plant is located on grades cut into the hill below the excavator mast. Cement and gravel will be hauled up the track cable and dumped into a bin at the hill's eminence. From this bin the gravel will be fed into a Williams-Quenner 36-hammer mill, the boulders being rejected and carried away by belt conveyor, the fines dropping to a boot below where they will be elevated to a bin feeding a No. 12 Stebbins concentrator with a capacity of 40 tons an hour. Gold, middlings and concentrates from the large table will be re-elevated to a second bin from which they will run over a small finishing table. Tailings will be carried off by a belt conveyor which will dump them within easy reach of a Sauerman drag-line scraper which, in turn, conveys them to a large gulley of waste land. This scraper is operated by a Lidgerwood hoist, power being furnished by a 60-hp. Bessemer engine.

For breaking up cemented gravel in the ground a small compressor and power drill will be used.

The plant is being installed under the supervision of A. Maltman, E. M., who has chosen some of the richest ground in the district upon which to commence operations. He estimates the cost of operation at between 15 and 20 cts. a yard; however, he states that the lead-silver concentrates will more than pay operating expenses. The company plans to triple the capacity the coming year, giving it a daily output of 3000 yds.

At a distance of some 1200 ft. from the mill is a placer run about 100 ft. in depth. This run consists of two deposits, an upper strata of 40 ft. of cement and gravel and a lower strata topped by a false bedrock some 50 f[illegible] depth. Directly above the bedrock is a 15-ft. [illegible]er of rich gold-bearing cement, which averages $3 and up a yard. The company is planning to sink a double compartment shaft to this cement, drift it out and convey it to the mill by rail, in addition to the regular work of stripping the ground commanded by the drag bucket to the first bedrock.

The eyes of the mining world are on this new district. Much interest is being shown in the outcome of operations there, which bid fair to add another chapter to the history of gold mining, and to open up vast areas of dry placers hitherto dormant, because no practical method of operating them had heretofore been discovered.



TAKING HOIST TO HILL BY DRAG LINE.

Tungsten and Antimony from Bolivia.—Exports of metals from Bolivia in the last 2 years have been as follows:

	Tons. 1914.	Tons. 1915.
Tungsten	276	499
Antimony	186	13,085
Copper	3,874	17,872
Tin	37,259	39,312
Bismuth	427	568

Bolivia and Peru have been growing in importance as sources of tungsten since the war started. The expansion in antimony and copper in Bolivia, due to the war, is also striking.

DEC08-K

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Information from: Dennis Dole

   Company: Meyer Resources

   Address:

2. Phone: Ironwood Group and Bighorn Group
3. Mine:
4. ADMMR Mine File: MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS
5. County: La Paz
6. Summary of information received, comments, etc.:

Mr. Dole reported that Meyer Resources has dropped their option on Jack Cruickshank's and Hugh Wright's property. Meyer Resources proved up 500,000 yards of $5.35 to $7.70 per yard material (at $520 per troy ounce gold). Such a deposit was not quite good enough for them.

Jack Cruickshank's (address: P.O. Box 6, Kirkland, Arizona 86332) claims are the Ironwood Group (Ironwood thru Ironwood No. 7) in Secs. 28 and 33, T4N R20W. Hugh Wright's (address: P.O. Box 266, Congress, Arizona 85322) claims are the Bighorn Group (Big Horn thru Big Horn #6) also in Secs. 28 and 33 of T4N R20W. Both Ironwood Group and Big Horn Group are AKA's for Middle Camp Placers.

Date: December 15, 1988

Ken A. Phillips, Chief Engineer

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Information from: Dennis Dole

   Company: Meyer Resources (c)

   Address: P.O. Box 1757

   Winnemucca, NV 89445

2. Phone:

3. Mine: MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS

4. ADMMR Mine File: Same

5. County: La Paz

6. Summary of information received, comments, etc.:

Reports that the company got approval for their plan of operations from the BLM this spring and were able to conduct their sampling program. Although numerous areas of $6 of Au/yd were found the distribution was too erratic for them to conduct a full scale mining operation.

Date: September 20, 1988

Nyal J. Niemuth, Mining Engineer

MIDDLE CAMP PLACER (F) K-1

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
YUMA DISTRICT OFFICE
YUMA RESOURCE AREA
3150 WINSOR AVENUE
YUMA, ARIZONA 85365

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A-23127 (050)

APR 14 1988

CERTIFIED MAIL -- RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. W. C. Lage
Meyers Resources, Inc.
P. O. Box 4448
Quartzsite, Arizona 85359

Dear Mr. Lage:

The amendment to the Mining Plan of Operations for the Dome Rock Project is approved subject to the submission of a performance bond and compliance with the following stipulations:
Whenever practical, the trench placements will be made so that they avoid disturbing ocotillos, paloverde trees, ironwood trees, and saguaros.

The digging of the trenches should be done sequentially so that all perennial plants under 10' in height can be transplanted from one trench to the last. We recommend further that newly transplanted plants be watered with a solution of B1 vitamin (1 teaspoon per gallon). This will stimulate root growth and reduce transplant shock. Each plant should receive at least 5 gallons of the solution.

All newly created roads to the trenches will be scarified and ripped at the conclusion of the trench testing activity. All berms that were created by the road construction will be pulled in.

On March 4, 1988, an aboriginal trail was discovered by the Yuma District Archaeologist. It is located immediately west of the area currently being mined in the test area as shown on the enclosed map. No mining or associated surface disturbance will be allowed immediately west of this test area in order to protect this cultural resource.

Because you are increasing the size of the area of disturbance, we are requiring you to submit a new performance bond of $18,500 or an additional performance bond of $9,500. This additional cost will cover the disturbance of 3 acres for 9 new test sites and 1.3 miles of new roads to ensure reclamation of the test sites, trenches and associated disturbances.

You may provide a cash bond or surety bond (form enclosed). An acceptable surety bond must be a corporate surety approved by the U.S. Treasury Department. A list of approved corporate sureties is published annually and is kept on file in each BLM State Office. The most recent printing is Federal Register July, 1985, Volume 50, Number 120, pages 27104 through 27139 under Fiscal Service Treasury Circular 570.

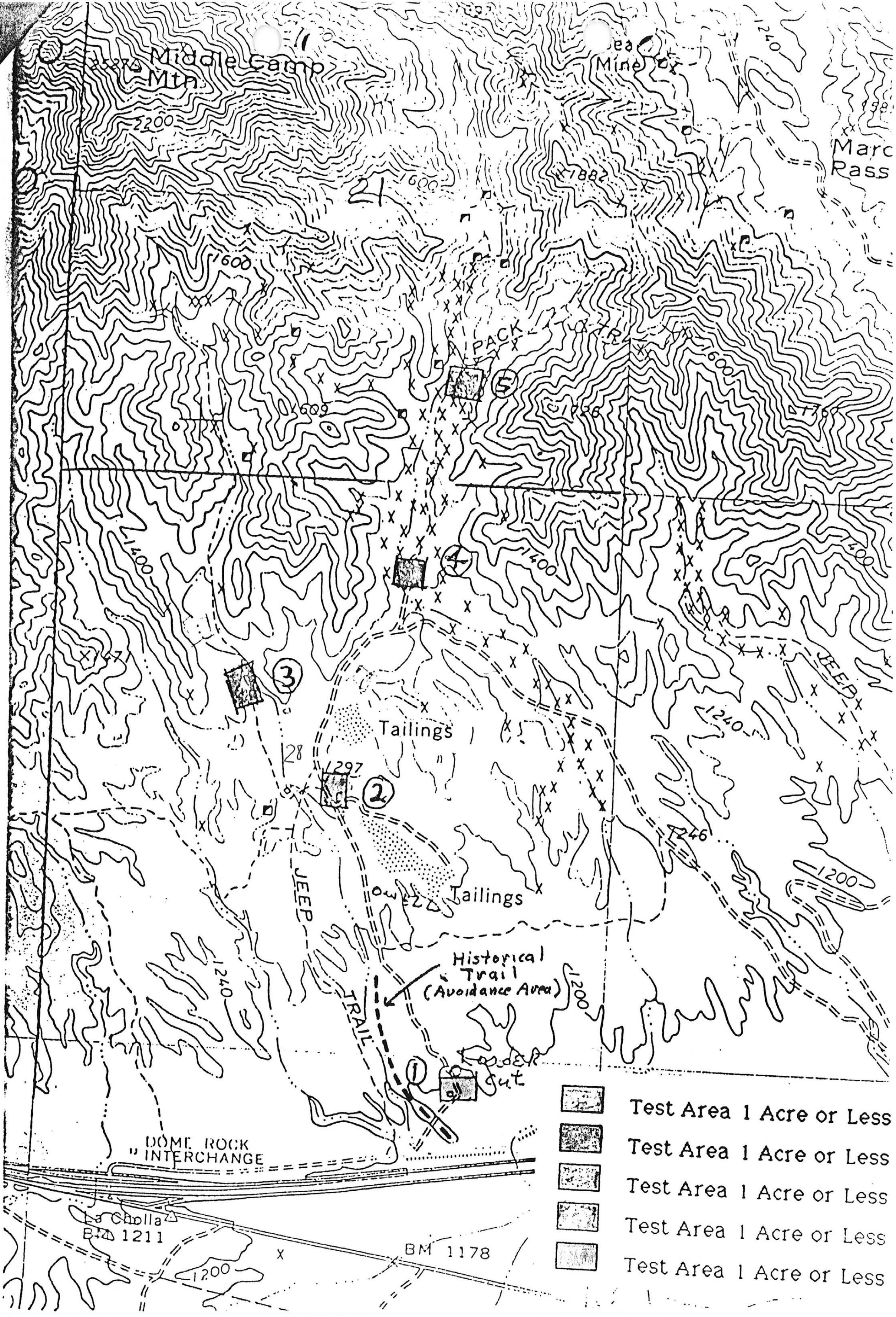
If you have question or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Michael Werner of my staff at 602-726-6300.

Sincerely,

Sue E Richardson

Sue E. Richardson
Area Manager

Enclosures


Middle Camp Mtn
Mine
Marc
Pass
2200
1600
1882
21
1600
PACK TR
1609
1756
5
4
1400
1400
1471
3
Tailings
28
1297
2
JEEP
1240
1246
1200
JEEP
TRAIL
Tailings
Historical Trail (Avoidance Area)
1240
1200
1
Kosder Cut
DOME ROCK INTERCHANGE
La Cholla
BM 1211
BM 1178
1200
Test Area 1 Acre or Less
Test Area 1 Acre or Less
Test Area 1 Acre or Less
Test Area 1 Acre or Less
Test Area 1 Acre or Less

Joe

MIDDLE CAMP PLACER (A)

STATE MINE INSPECTOR

FEB 01 1985

RECEIVED

MAR 18 1985

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Desert Gold Propertys
7722 South Yucon Way
Littleton, Colo. 80123

Arizona State Mine Inspector
705 Capitol Tower
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Desert Gold ,A Colorado Corperation, Is currently setting up Placer Mining operations & are conducting tests,Using Their Portable test Facility, on Placer Deposits Just Outside of Quartzsite,Arizona on Sections28 &2I Range 20 West,Township 4North, La Paz County,Arizona.

The Equipment Being Used is a Properietary Dry Concentrator Which uses Air for Seperation of the Material and uses No water or Toxic Chemicals. Dust from the concentrator is controlled by Use of A Self Contained Dust Hood and an Extraction Fan. Normal Dust from Loading and Screening of Semi- Dry Material can be expected.

Desert Gold has submitted A Notice of Operation To The Bureau Of Land Management,and as Identified Within That Plan The Person or Persons to be Contacted ON The Job are (Foreman) Mr. Bruce Allen or Mr. Lee Sechfield or Myself.

Desert Gold Would Appreciate any information or Bulletins which could be of Help to us. Please Send Them to the address below.

Sincerly,

C.R. Eirman, President,Desert Gold

7722 South Yucon Way

Littleton, Colorado 80123

Phone 973 -1300

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Middle Camp Placers

Date May 5, 1983

District La Paz County

Engineer Richard R. Beard

Subject: Property Visit

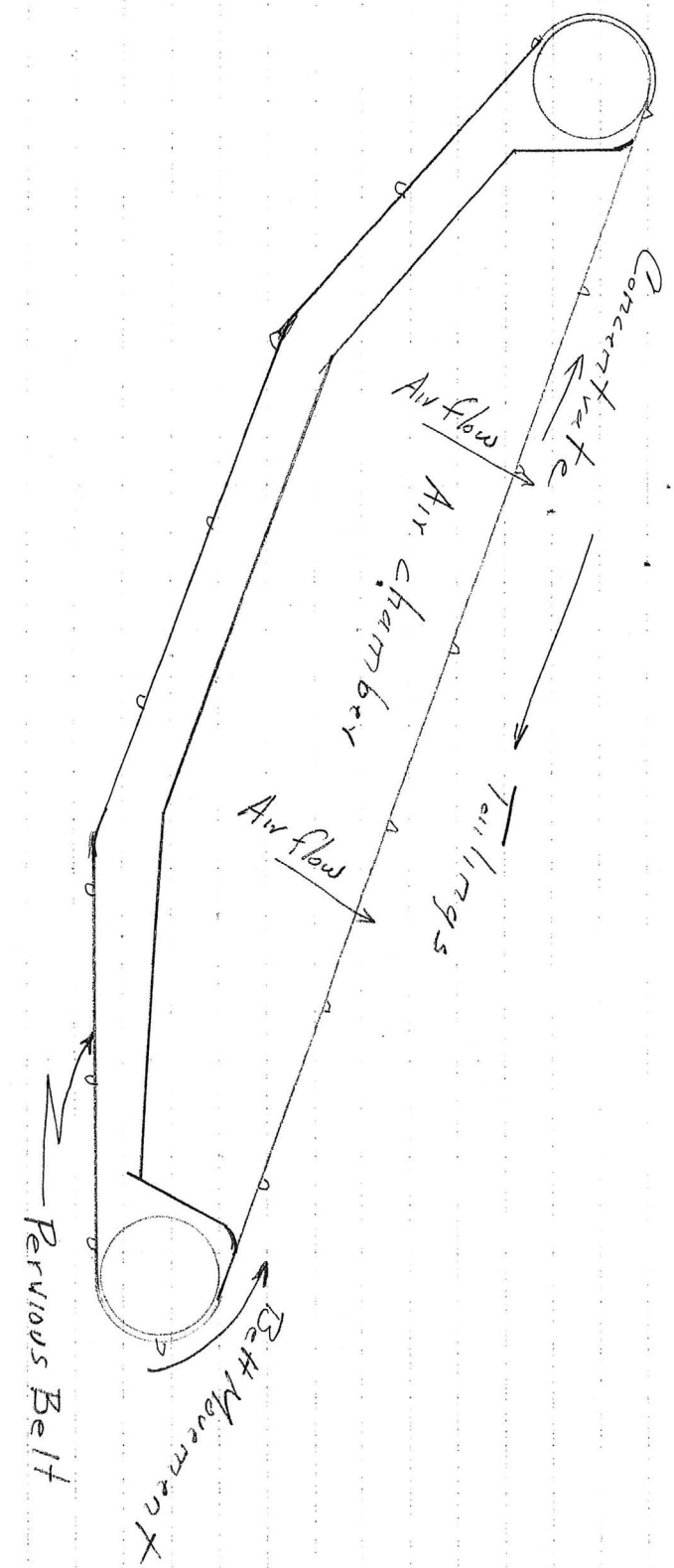
Operator: John Stone MC
Owner: Jack Cruikshank, P.O. Box 6, Kirkland, Arizona 86322 PMO

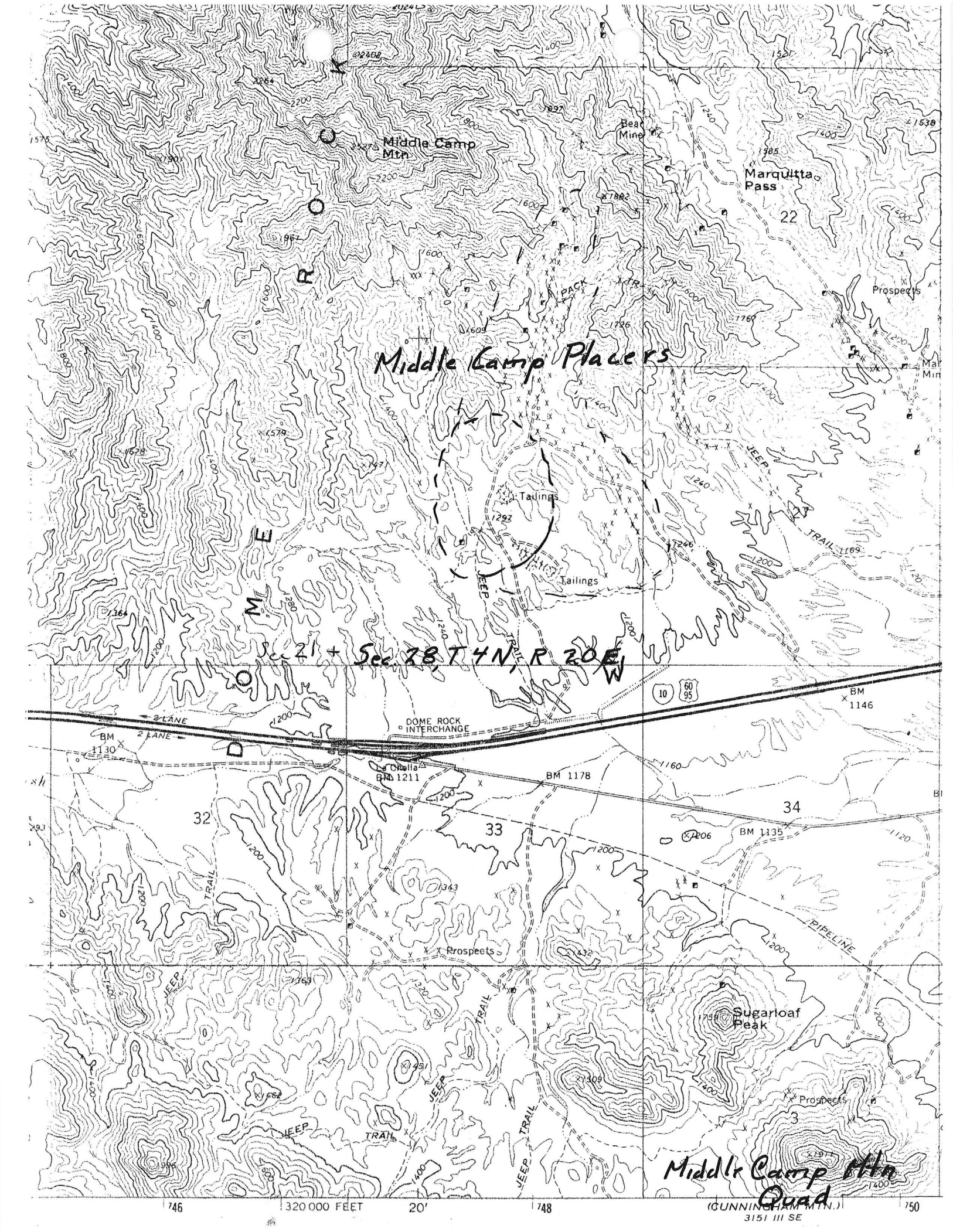
I visited the property on this date with Mr. Dan Patch and his wife. I talked to Mr. John Stone who was in charge, Mr. Buzz Freeman, foreman and Mr. Gordon Levine who designed and built the dry washers. MC

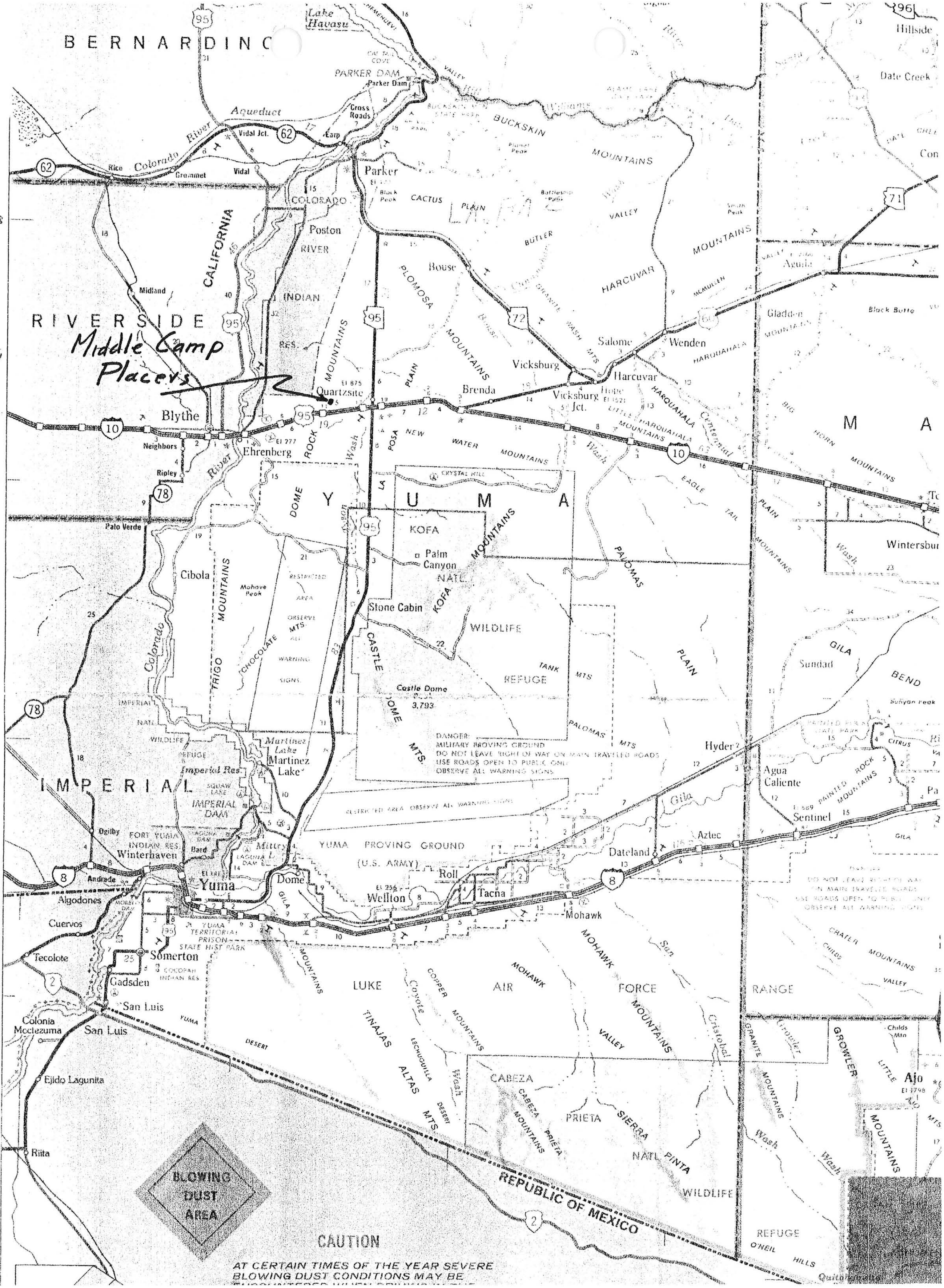
The equipment consisted of a front-end loader feeding a screening plant with the minus ¼" material being fed to two separate dry-washers. The concentrate was collected in a 10 ton dump truck. Each drywasher was approximately 5 ft. wide x 15 ft. long (dimensions estimated from memory). A blower forces air into the compartment under a moving pervious belt. The minus ¼ material is distributed across the upper surface of the pervious belt. The air coming through the belt lifts the lighter material (gangue) and allows it to flow down the belt to the tailing conveyor. The heavy material (gold) is trapped by the "riffles" placed about 8 inches apart across the belt and is moved up and discharged onto the concentrate belt by the travel of the pervious belt. The air pressure under the belt is maintained at 6.6 psi. The belt speed is variable from 0 to 8 in/min and is operated at about 3½ in/min. The slope of the belt is also variable. Mr. Levine said that the air flow builds up electrostatic "current" that aids in trapping the fine gold if the gangue is right.

Mr. Stone said that the recovery using the two units was not good so they were bringing the double unit from the Jackpot Placers in the hope that it would give better results.

Dry Washers of
Middle Camp Placers
5/5/83 RB




Middle Camp Placers
Middle Camp Mtn
Bear Mine
Marquitta Pass
22
Prospects
PACK TR
Tailings
Tailings
JEEP TRAIL
JEEP TRAIL
TRAIL 1169
Sec 21 + Sec. 28, T 4N, R 20 E
DOME ROCK INTERCHANGE
10
60
95
BM 1146
BM 1130
2 LANE
4 LANE
La Olla
BM 1211
BM 1178
1160
32
33
34
BM 1135
1206
TRAIL
1363
Prospects
PIPELINE
JEEP
TRAIL
JEEP
TRAIL
JEEP
TRAIL
Sugarloaf Peak
1309
Prospects
3
Middle Camp Mtn Quad
746
320 000 FEET
20'
748
(CUNNINGHAM MTN.)
3151 III SE
750



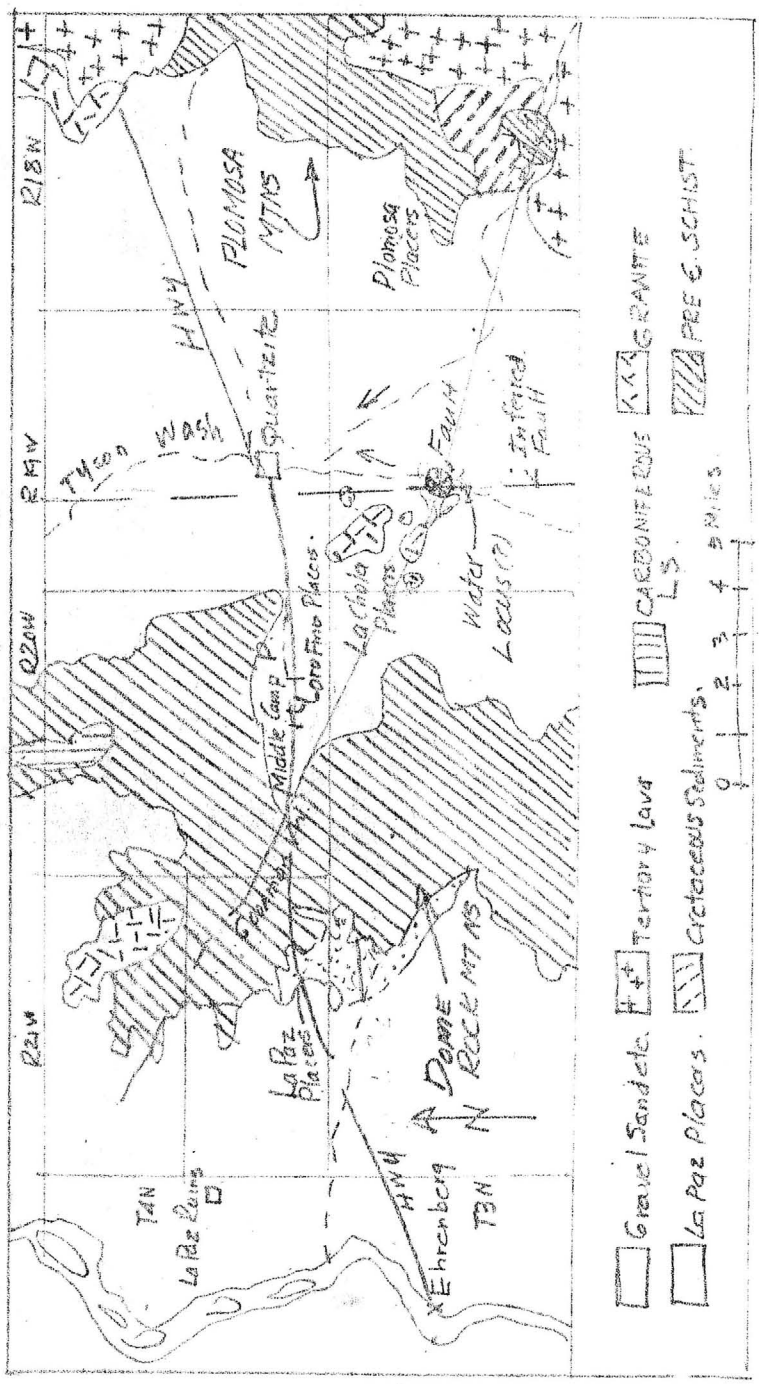
Middle Camp Placers
BERNARDINO
RIVERSIDE
IMPERIAL
CALIFORNIA
YUMA
Lake Havasu
PARKER DAM
Parker Dam
Cross Roads
Aqueduct
Vidal Jct.
Earp
Colorado River
Rice
Grommet
Vidal
Parker
COLORADO
Poston
RIVER
INDIAN
RES.
Midland
Blythe
Neighbors
Ripley
Ehrenberg
Quartzsite
Pato Verde
Cibola
BUCKSKIN
MOUNTAINS
CACTUS
PLAIN
Bouse
PLOMOSA
MOUNTAINS
BUTLER
VALLEY
HARCUVAR
MOUNTAINS
Salome
Wenden
Vicksburg
Brenda
Harcuvar
Hope
Vicksburg Jct.
Aguila
Gladden
Hillside
Date Creek
Block Butte
NEW
WATER
MOUNTAINS
DOME
ROCK
MOUNTAINS
LA POSA
PLAIN
KOFA
Palm Canyon
NATL.
KOFA
MOUNTAINS
WILDLIFE
REFUGE
Stone Cabin
Crystal Hill
TRIGO
MOUNTAINS
CHOCOLATE
MTS.
Mohave Peak
RESTRICTED AREA
OBSERVE ALL WARNING SIGNS
CASTLE DOME
MTS
Castle Dome
3,793
DANGER:
MILITARY PROVING GROUND
DO NOT LEAVE RIGHT OF WAY ON MAIN TRAVELED ROADS
USE ROADS OPEN TO PUBLIC ONLY
OBSERVE ALL WARNING SIGNS
PALOMAS
PLAIN
EAGLE TAIL
MOUNTAINS
Wintersburg
GILA
BEND
Sundad
Hyder
Agua Caliente
PAINTED ROCK MOUNTAINS
Sentinel
Aztec
Dateland
IMPERIAL NATL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Imperial Res.
SQUAW LAKE
IMPERIAL DAM
Martinez Lake
FORT YUMA INDIAN RES.
Winterhaven
Ogilby
Bard
Andrade
Algodones
Cuervos
Tecolote
Yuma
YUMA TERRITORIAL PRISON STATE HIST PARK
Somerton
COCOPAH INDIAN RES
Gadsden
San Luis
Colonia Moctezuma
Ejido Lagunita
Riita
YUMA PROVING GROUND
(U.S. ARMY)
Dome
Roll
Tacna
Wellton
Mohawk
GILA MOUNTAINS
LUKE
AIR
FORCE
RANGE
MOHAWK
MOUNTAINS
COPPER MOUNTAINS
TINAJAS ALTAS MTS.
YUMA DESERT
CABEZA PRIETA
NATL WILDLIFE REFUGE
SIERRA PINTA
CRATER MOUNTAINS
GROWLER
Ajo
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO
BLOWING DUST AREA
CAUTION
AT CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR SEVERE BLOWING DUST CONDITIONS MAY BE

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine La Cholla, Plomosa, Oro Fino, La Paz and Middle Camp Placers (Gold) Date 7-10-57

District Plomosa District Engineer Lewis A Smith

Subject: Placers. (water problem.)



DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine: Middle Camp Placers — Date: May 3, 1962

District: La Paz - Quartzsite District, Yuma Co. — Engineer: Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine Visit and Interviews with W. M. Kaiser, Quartzsite and Donald Murry, Supt., for United Placers Industries, 7345 E. Cypress, Scottsdale.

Property: 1440 acres in Placer claims

Location: 6 miles (on Highway 60-70) west of Quartzsite and 1-1/2 miles north. (Placer extends from highway to this point).

Owner: Wm. Kaiser, Quartzsite, Arizona.

Lessees: United Placers Industries. (Mrs. G. Geraldine Freund of Chicago, Illinois is the angel).

Work: Numerous old pits where the placer was worked. Newer work includes a large cut to bedrock. The cut is about 100 feet long and about 20 feet deep, sloping from the center to zero depth on the two ends. The pit is about 15 feet wide.

Equipment: The Geraldine dry placer machine which was previously at McDonald Construction Co.'s property near Morristown is now here. It consists of a multiple screening machine and 4 Clint dry separation machines, two on each side connected with feeders. The dust is removed by blowers under each machine, and a low velocity fan, which play air past the machine, the combination being calculated to remove fine dust without removing the flower gold. Magnetite is unimportant. The gold, according to Kaiser, varies from flower size to 3/8 of an inch with occasional larger nuggets. Mr. Murry said the machine will handle 75-100 yards of gravel per hour with, in this case, a large concentration ratio. A long 2-foot wide conveyor extends from the pit to the machine bin. The conveyer will be loaded by an Allis- Chalmers Tractor front loader (2-1/2 yards capacity) HD 11. The power plant consists of a 60 KW Westinghouse generator run by a Cummings Deisel motor, direct connected. This plant is calculated to produce 120-150 H.P. The gravel will be run over a "shaker" grizzley to reduce it to minus 4 inches. The grizzley is 8 x 12 feet and is constructed of about 60-pound rails. The Clint machine feet will be minus 3/8 inch to 87/1000 inch. Mr. Murry hopes to recover, by dry methods, between 60 and 70 percent of the gold which, on the average, is fairly course. The discharge from the 3/8 inch screen will be studied to determine how much, if any, gold nuggets will be between 1/2 and 3/8 inch in size. Tests so far indicate that there may be some within this range. A battery of 12 infra-red drying cells is available, but it will not be used unless necessary. Some other minor revisions of the Geraldine machine are being made.

Mr. Murry said that the first runs will be for 16-hours a day and these will be entirely experimental.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS Date July 31, 1957

District PLOMOSA DIST., YUMA COUNTY Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject:

Middle Camp Placers - 2-3 miles west of Quartszite, south Quartszite-Ehrenburg Highway. East foot of Dome Rock Mountains (5 miles long and 1 mile wide) north of Oro Fino Placers. Sec. , T4N R20W, Plomosa District.

1932 ground leased from Middle Camp Placer Gold, Inc. to LaCholla Mining Co., Ltd. This company used 3½ yard dragline shovel, 100 feet of sluice boxes, and settling tanks for water recovery. Operated only few months. Later American Coarse Gold Corp. installed a plant with dragline shovel and two Cottrell tables. Water was hauled from Quartszite. Operation terminated after few weeks. In 1933 several individuals were dry-washing in area. Mostly angular or rough detritus was on upturned schist. Gravel channels in bed rock schist were locally rich being 4-10 times better than thicker gravels. Localization of gold in schist bedding is notable.

Ref. - Heikes, V.C., Dry Placers in Arizona: U. S. Geol. Survey Mineral Resources, 1912, Part 1, p 259.
Also Arizona Gold Placers & Placering - Ariz. Bureau of Mines M.T. Ser. 38, Bull. 142, p 31 - 1937, and Bull. 160.

See Map in "PLOMOSA DISTRICT - PLACERS" file.
~~(In Geology file)~~

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine: MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS

Date: July 31, 1957

District: PLOMOSA DIST., YUMA COUNTY

Engineer: Lewis A. Smith

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See Map in "PLOMOSA DISTRICT - PLACERS" file.
(~~In Geology file~~)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine: MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS — Date: July 31, 1957

District: PLOMOSA DIST., YUMA COUNTY — Engineer: Lewis A. Smith

Subject:

Middle Camp Placers - 2-3 miles west of Quartszite, south Quartszite-Ehrenburg Highway. East foot of Dome Rock Mountains (5 miles long and 1 mile wide) north of Oro Fino Placers. Sec. , T4N R20W, Plomosa District.

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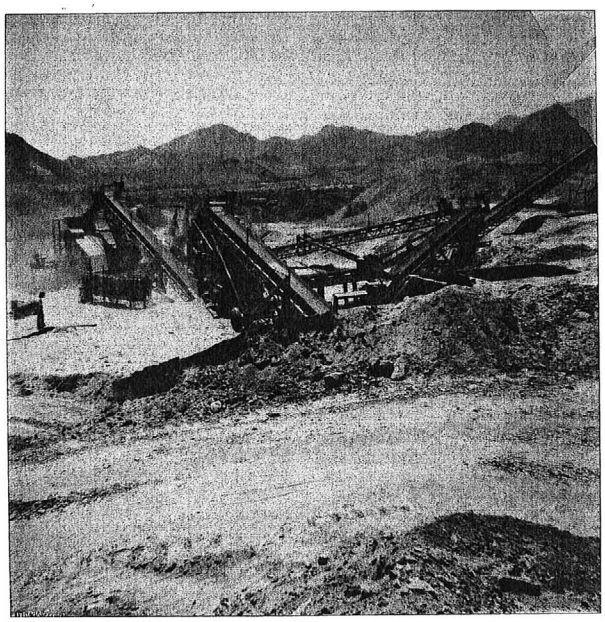
See Map in "PLOMOSA DISTRICT - PLACERS" file.
(In Geology file)

MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS

TEMPORARY SCAN, ORIGINALS BEING COPIED

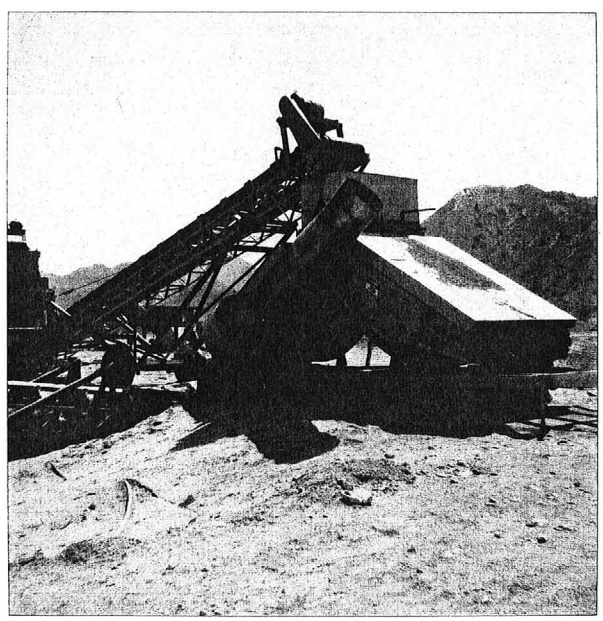
Middle Camp Placers
Dry Washer
Shutdown for Picture 5/5/83

Dry Washer shut down for picture.



Middle Camp Placers
Dry Washer
Shut down for Picture 5/5/83

Dry Washer shut down for picture.



Jack Pot Placer
Dry Washer 5/5/83

Jackpot Placer Dry Washer

May 5, 1983

MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS

Middle Camp Placers
Dry Washer 5/5/83

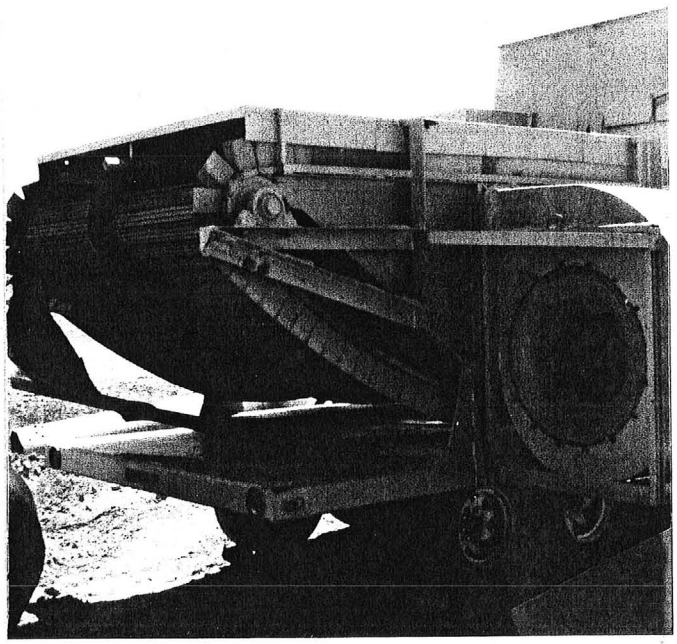
Dry Washer

Middle Camp Placer
Dry Washer 5/5/83

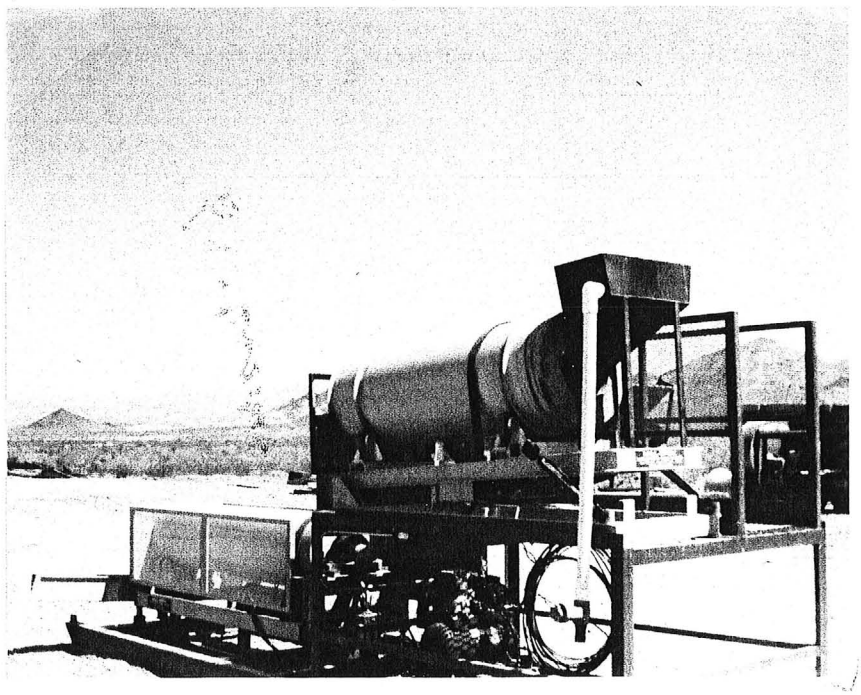
Dry Washer

May 5, 1983

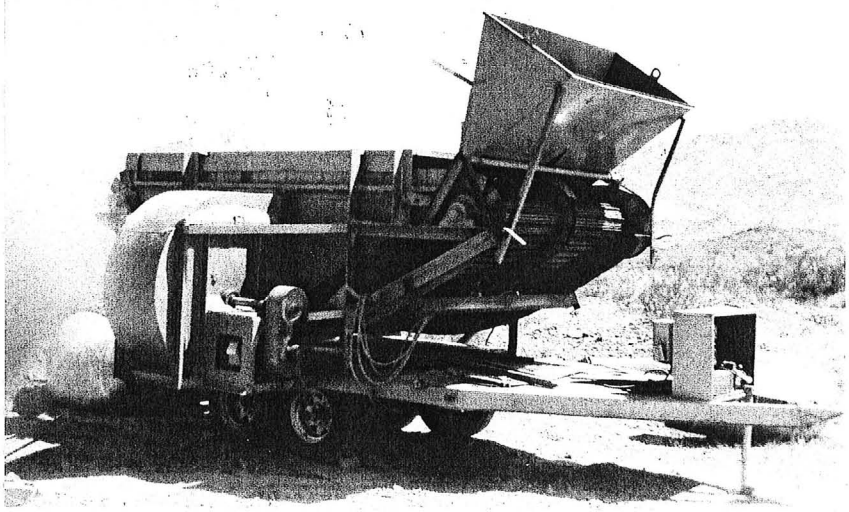
MIDDLE CAMP PLACERS



Dry Washer



Centrifigul Classifier

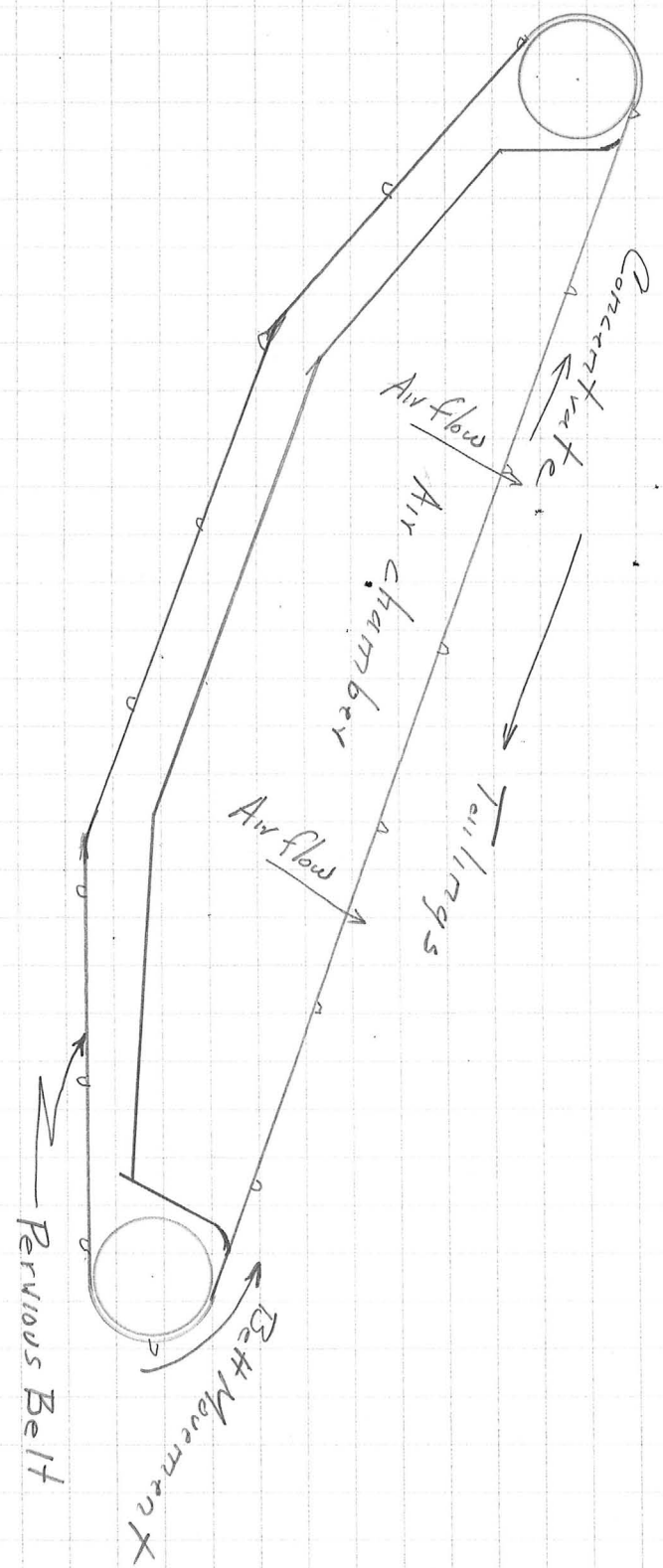


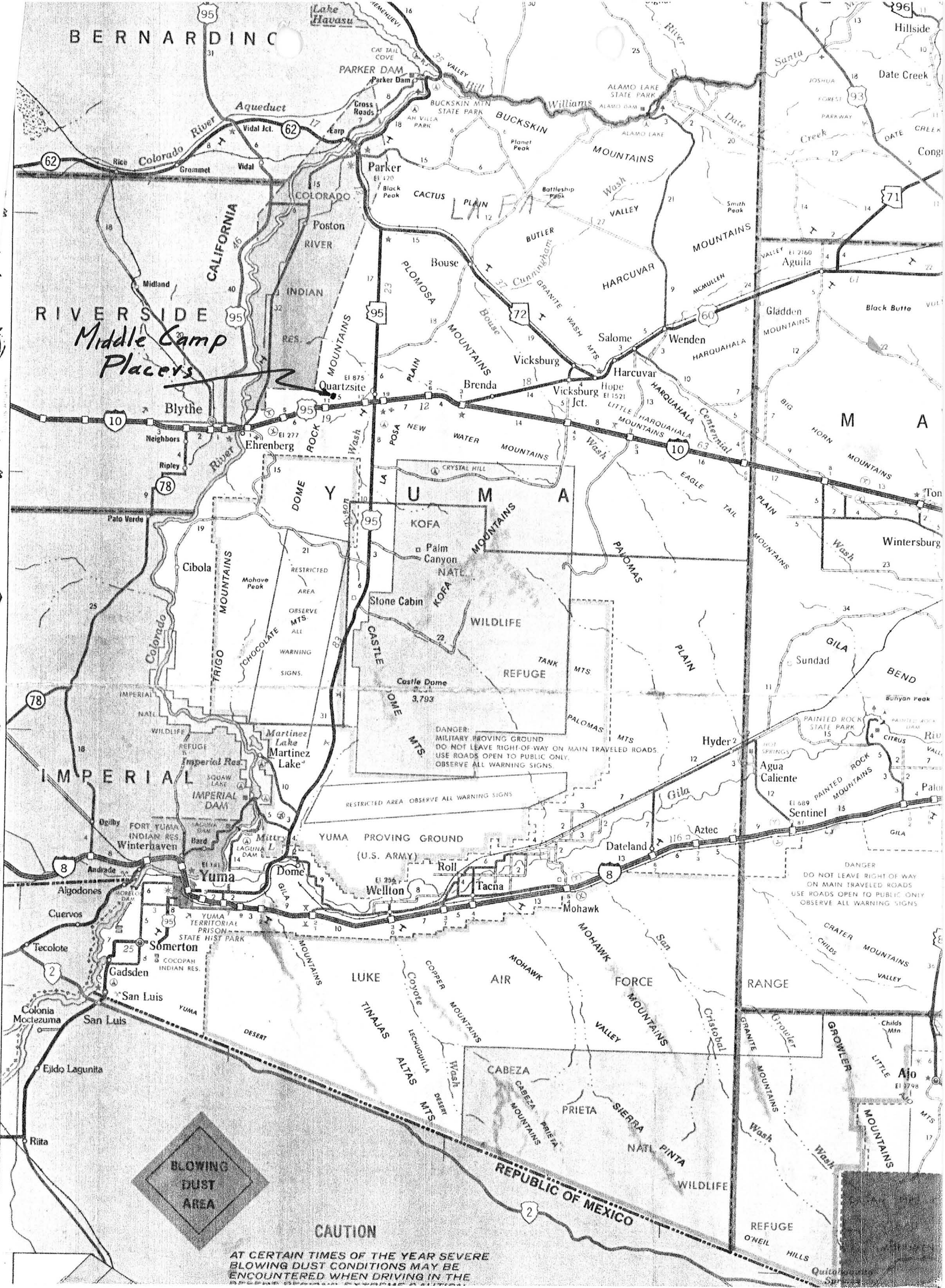
Dry Washer

JUNE 1983

Dry Washers at
Middle Camp Placers

5/5/83 RRB





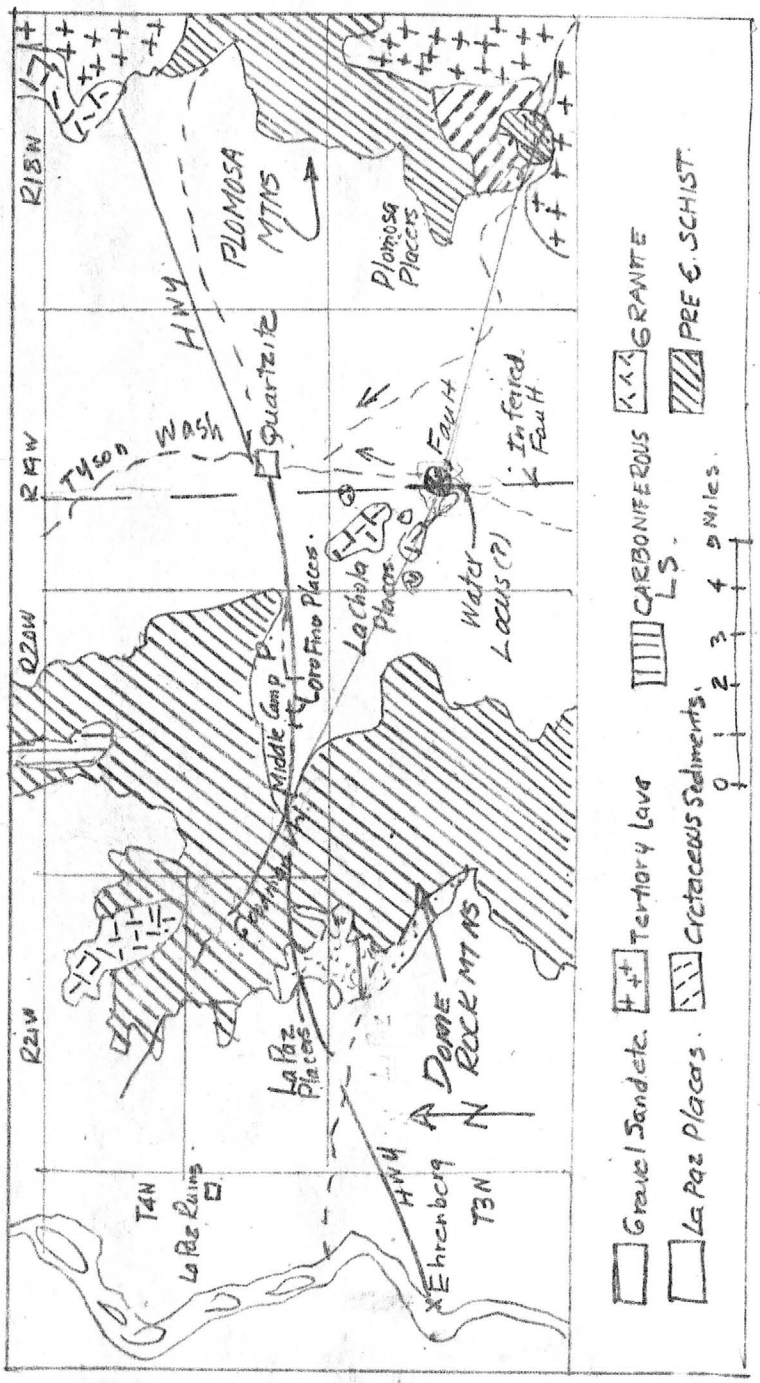
Middle Camp Placers
BERNARDINO
RIVERSIDE
IMPERIAL
CALIFORNIA
YUMA
Lake Havasu
PARKER DAM
Parker Dam
CAT TAIL COVE
BUCKSKIN MTN STATE PARK
BUCKSKIN MOUNTAINS
Bill Williams River
ALAMO LAKE STATE PARK
ALAMO LAKE
Planet Peak
Cross Roads
AH VILLA PARK
Earp
Aqueduct
Colorado River
Vidal Jct.
Vidal
Rice
Grommet
Parker
Black Peak
CACTUS PLAIN
LA PAZ
Battleship Peak
Smith Peak
COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RES.
Poston
Bouse
PLOMOSA MOUNTAINS
Bouse Wash
BUTLER VALLEY
Cunningham Wash
GRANITE WASH MTS.
HARCUVAR MOUNTAINS
Midland
Hillside
Date Creek
Congress
Santa Maria River
Date Creek
Aguila
Black Butte
Salome
Wenden
Gladden
HARQUAHALA MOUNTAINS
Vicksburg
Vicksburg Jct.
Brenda
Harcuvar
Hope
Quartzsite
Blythe
Neighbors
Ehrenberg
Ripley
Palo Verde
LITTLE HARQUAHALA MOUNTAINS
Centennial Wash
BIG HORN MOUNTAINS
NEW WATER MOUNTAINS
DOME ROCK MOUNTAINS
LA POSA PLAIN
EAGLE TAIL MOUNTAINS
Tonopah
Wintersburg
CRYSTAL HILL
KOFA
Palm Canyon
KOFA NATL WILDLIFE REFUGE
KOFA MOUNTAINS
Stone Cabin
Cibola
TRIGO MOUNTAINS
Mohave Peak
CHOCOLATE MTS.
RESTRICTED AREA OBSERVE ALL WARNING SIGNS.
CASTLE DOME MTS.
Castle Dome
3,793
TANK MTS
PALOMAS PLAIN
PALOMAS MTS
GILA BEND
Sundad
DANGER: MILITARY PROVING GROUND DO NOT LEAVE RIGHT-OF-WAY ON MAIN TRAVELED ROADS. USE ROADS OPEN TO PUBLIC ONLY. OBSERVE ALL WARNING SIGNS.
RESTRICTED AREA OBSERVE ALL WARNING SIGNS
YUMA PROVING GROUND (U.S. ARMY)
IMPERIAL NATL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Martinez Lake
Imperial Res.
IMPERIAL DAM
Hyder
Agua Caliente
PAINTED ROCK STATE PARK
PAINTED ROCK MOUNTAINS
Sentinel
Aztec
Dateland
Ogilby
FORT YUMA INDIAN RES.
Winterhaven
Bard
Laguna Dam
Mittry L
Dome
Roll
Tacna
Wellton
Mohawk
Yuma
Andrade
Algodones
Cuervos
Tecolote
Somerton
YUMA TERRITORIAL PRISON STATE HIST PARK
COCOPAH INDIAN RES.
Gadsden
San Luis
Colonia Moctezuma
Ejido Lagunita
Riita
DANGER DO NOT LEAVE RIGHT OF WAY ON MAIN TRAVELED ROADS USE ROADS OPEN TO PUBLIC ONLY OBSERVE ALL WARNING SIGNS
CRATER MOUNTAINS
LUKE AIR FORCE RANGE
MOHAWK MOUNTAINS
MOHAWK VALLEY
San Cristobal Wash
COPPER MOUNTAINS
Coyote Wash
TINAJAS ALTAS MTS.
LECHUGUILLA DESERT
YUMA DESERT
CABEZA PRIETA MOUNTAINS
SIERRA PINTA
CABEZA PRIETA NATL WILDLIFE REFUGE
GRANITE MOUNTAINS
GROWLER MOUNTAINS
Growler Wash
LITTLE AJO MTS
Ajo
O'NEIL HILLS
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO
BLOWING DUST AREA
CAUTION
AT CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR SEVERE BLOWING DUST CONDITIONS MAY BE ENCOUNTERED WHEN DRIVING IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine La Cholla, Plomosa, Dro Fino, La Paz and Middle Camp Placers (gold) Date 7-10-57

District Plomosa District Engineer Lewis A Smith

Subject: Placers. (water problem.)



DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine: Middle Camp Placers — Date: May 3, 1962

District: La Paz - Quartzsite District, Yuma Co. — Engineer: Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine Visit and Interviews with W. M. Kaiser, Quartzsite and Donald Murry, Supt., for United Placers Industries, 7345 E. Cypress, Scottsdale.

Property: 1440 acres in Placer claims

Location: 6 miles (on Highway 60-70) west of Quartzsite and 1-1/2 miles north. (Placer extends from highway to this point).

Owner: Wm. Kaiser, Quartzsite, Arizona.

Lessees: United Placers Industries. (Mrs. G. Geraldine Freund of Chicago, Illinois is the angel).

Work: Numerous old pits where the placer was worked. Newer work includes a large cut to bedrock. The cut is about 100 feet long and about 20 feet deep, sloping from the center to zero depth on the two ends. The pit is about 15 feet wide.

Equipment: The Geraldine dry placer machine which was previously at McDonald Construction Co.'s property near Morristown is now here. It consists of a multiple screening machine and 4 Clint dry separation machines, two on each side connected with feeders. The dust is removed by blowers under each machine, and a low velocity fan, which play air past the machine, the combination being calculated to remove fine dust without removing the flower gold. Magnetite is unimportant. The gold, according to Kaiser, varies from flower size to 3/8 of an inch with occasional larger nuggets. Mr. Murry said the machine will handle 75-100 yards of gravel per hour with, in this case, a large concentration ratio. A long 2-foot wide conveyor extends from the pit to the machine bin. The conveyer will be loaded by an Allis- Chalmers Tractor front loader (2-1/2 yards capacity) HD 11. The power plant consists of a 60 KW Westinghouse generator run by a Cummings Deisel motor, direct connected. This plant is calculated to produce 120-150 H.P. The gravel will be run over a "shaker" grizzley to reduce it to minus 4 inches. The grizzley is 8 x 12 feet and is constructed of about 60-pound rails. The Clint machine feet will be minus 3/8 inch to 87/1000 inch. Mr. Murry hopes to recover, by dry methods, between 60 and 70 percent of the gold which, on the average, is fairly course. The discharge from the 3/8 inch screen will be studied to determine how much, if any, gold nuggets will be between 1/2 and 3/8 inch in size. Tests so far indicate that there may be some within this range. A battery of 12 infra-red drying cells is available, but it will not be used unless necessary. Some other minor revisions of the Geraldine machine are being made.

Mr. Murry said that the first runs will be for 16-hours a day and these will be entirely experimental.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

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District PLOMOSA DIST., YUMA COUNTY Engineer Lewis A. Smith

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