

# South West Washington Gold Prospectors Sept. 2016 Newsletter

## Letter from the President

Fall is fast approaching. Students are returning to school, and it is time to start thinking about Chapter elections.

This year we will elect a new Vice- President, Treasure, and 9 board members. 5 members will serve for a 2 year term and 4 will serve for a one year term. Starting next year all board members will be elected for a 2 year term.

I have asked Mark Matilla (our news letter editor and Sec.) to put the current job descriptions in this months news letter so that everyone knows what is expected of them. All officers and board members must be current and in good standings with the GPAA/LDMA. Please let me know if you would like to volunteer for an office. The board of director and executive board is the governing body for the Chapter's day to day business. Nominations will be open at this months general meeting. As always if you have any questions or comments please contact me.

Debbie Witcher, President SWWGP.



## Membership Committee

When you are signing in for attendance at the SWWGP meeting please be sure to verify name spelling, correct address w/zip code, e-mail address and phone number. If you are a current GPAA/ LDMA member be sure to let us know and give us your GPAA/LDMA membership number.

We are in the process of updating our records. Thank you for you help, Richard Pluff Jr. 503-957-6884

## Polka Dot Agate Mine trip

On Aug. 20th 2016, 15 of us made the trip to the Polka Dot Agate mine in Madras, Oregon. We all met up at the Safeway store about 9:30 a.m. and after signing in we were off. It is about a 15 min drive to the turn off and another 20-30 min. to the mine. The road is a bit dusty but is well maintained. Upon arriving at the mine we were greeted by our hosts and shown around the general area. We were given a short history of the mine and area, a safety talk, and guided to the mining area. As they only allow 3 cars/trucks in the mining area at one time, we shared equipment and space in the trucks. Thanks to all who were able to share.

Of interest to all of us was a cave that was used in the past by Native American Indians of the area while they were digging and processing the agate. The agate had various uses including as trade goods. The mining co. is preserving the cave for the future, but you can enter it if you would like to.

We spent 3-4 hrs. mining agate, picking thru the tailing piles and finding our treasures. Our hosts helped us to find certain kinds of agate. There is not only the polka dot agates but also browns, yellows, pinks, and blues along with picture agate and drusy quarts. It was dusty hot work but very rewarding. It was a hot day, 98 degrees by 12:30.

Some of us went back to the main area to pay for our treasures around 1-1:30 or so. Boy do those rocks aka treasures add up. We all had a good time, learned a lot and were invited back. We should be able to plan another trip next year.

## Outing Ideas

Have an idea for an outing? Trip? Special event? Etc. Call Steve Lewin 971-212-5996 or Debbie Witcher 360-695-3215

## The Answer Spot

Do you have a question on how to properly operate equipment, what to look for when prospecting, what kind of rock is this, how do I sell my gold, how to dredge, beach prospecting, what is a power sluice or highbanker, what kind of equipment do I need to start prospecting or pretty much anything else you would like information on.

Just submit your question to [swwgpanews@gmail.com](mailto:swwgpanews@gmail.com) or if you don't have email call Mark at 360-609-6813 and we will find an expert and get an answer. Questions and responses will be published in future newsletters for all to enjoy.

<b>Executive Board</b>	<b>(Elected)</b>		
President	Debbie Witcher	360-695-3215	ddWitcher@yahoo.com
Vice President	Steve Lewin	971-212-5996	goldpan123@yahoo.com
Secretary	Mark Mattila	360-609-6813	chipper49@outlook.com
Treasurer	Ken Didier	360-567-7360	ky02kid@peoplepc.com
<b>Board of Directors</b>	<b>(Elected )</b>		
	Matt Barner	360-909-9424	matthew.barner@gmail.com
	Rick Beehler	360-601-6855	rickbeehler@ymail.com
	Bob Brown	360-576-0213	photogal101@comcast.net
	Jim Erickson	360-260-3225	aerickson@q.com
	Jeanne Gieg	360-673-3179	jeannegieg@gmail.com
	Daniel Keesee	360-241-0489	none
	Dale Long	503-665-4717	dalelongsmailgmail.com
	Richard Pluff jr	503-957-6884	naliedragon1956@hotmail.com
	Jeff Wooldridge	360-694-7557	harmonicajeff@msn.com
<b>Claims Chair</b>	<b>(Elected)</b>		
	Dennis Witcher	360-695-3215	DDWitcher@yahoo.com
<b>State Director (WA,OR)</b>	<b>(Appointed by GPAA)</b>		
	Steve Lewin	971-212-5996	goldpan123@yahoo.com
<b>Committee Chairs</b>	<b>( Volunteers appointed by club/</b>		
<b>Education</b>	Steve Lewin	971-212-5996	goldpan123@yahoo.com
<b>Equipment Manager</b>	Randy Harper		rh82065@hotmail.com
<b>Events Co-ordinator</b>	Steve Lewin	971-212-5996	goldpan123@yahoo.com
	Debbie Witcher	360-695-3215	ddWitcher@yahoo.com
<b>Facebook</b>	Steve Lewin	971-212-5996	goldpan123@yahoo.com
<b>Fundraising coordinator</b>	Steve Lewin	971-212-5996	goldpan123@yahoo.com
Assistant	Dennis Witcher	360-695-3215	ddwitcher@yahoo.com
<b>Kitchen Host</b>	Toni Fest	360-465-2393	festfam@wwest.net
Assistant	Jeanne Gieg	360-673-3179	jeannegieg@gmail.com
	Leigh Anne Chavez	503-531-2770	ohwell1956@yahoo.com
<b>Picnic, Holiday Dinner</b>	Jeanne Gieg	360-673-3179	jeannegieg@gmail.com
	Maurine Koppi	360-254-9309	koppi@comcast.net
<b>Misc. Outings</b>	<b>BAR-B-Ques, special events</b>		
	Frank Knighton	360-834-5270	jknighton08@yahoo.com
<b>Librarian</b>	Dave Conti	360-256-0892	user764554@aol.com
<b>Membership</b>	Richard Pluff Jr		magiedrag-
Assistant	Dave Conti	360-256-0892	user764554@aol.com
<b>Newsletter</b>	Mark Mattila	360-609-6813	chipper49@outlook.com
<b>Outing coordinator</b>	Steve Lewin	971-212-5996	goldpan123@yahoo.com
<b>Safety Officer</b>	Daniel Keese	360-241-0489	none
<b>Sargent at Arms</b>	Daniel Keesee	360-241-0489	none
	Bob Brown	360-576-0213	photogal101@comcast.net
	Jeff Wooldridge	360-694-7557	harmonicajeff@msn.com
<b>Sunshine</b>	Pat Staat	360-798-9499	Healingcentu-
<b>T-Shirts</b>	Maurine Koppi	360-254-9309	koppi@comcast.net
<b>Webmaster</b>	Patti Long	503-320-3854	palong48@gmail.com
<b>Historian</b>	Jeff Wooldridge	360-694-7557	harmonicajeff@msn.com
Other committees will be formed as needed. Please let Debbie Witcher know if your name was missed or if you would like to serve.			
Committees to be filled: Bylaws / Laws and Regulations			

## Sunshine

We need approx. 4 people to assist our Sunshine chairperson Pat Staat. Please let me know if you are willing to help out. It is important to call Pat at 360-798-9499, or e-mail her at [healingsprings@centurylink.net](mailto:healingsprings@centurylink.net), or let Debbie Witcher know at 360-695-3215, [ddwitcher@yahoo.com](mailto:ddwitcher@yahoo.com) if you know of a member who is in the hospital, has been injured, has had a death or birth in the family. Please let us know right away. We would like to send out a card from the chapter but we do need their address. This is another reason to make sure we have updated information.



## Club Name Tags

Any club members that would like a plastic name Tag made for them can place an order at the February meeting.

Cost is 7.00 for each tag that includes up to 2 lines of engraving. Questions?

Contact David Conti

User764554@aol.com  
360-256-0892



Sample

## What is Pothole Gold

When you think about pot holes, you probably picture annoying driving hazards in the middle of the road that you try to avoid at all costs. That hole in the asphalt can cause a flat tire and help throw your car's alignment out of whack! But a pot hole in a rock that's located in a gold-bearing stream or river is something you DON'T want to steer clear of the next time you're out prospecting.

One way a natural rock pot hole is formed is when sand, pebbles and small rocks are spun around on bedrock by river currents. As they spin, they work like a drill and slowly grind away at the rock. In the process, the stones and pebbles caught in the hole wear away at themselves as well as the bedrock until they are swept away by the current and replaced by other pebbles, sand... or bits of GOLD! This type of natural drilling has taken place in most California rivers for thousands of years, but you can expect to find potholes in just about any river that has a rocky bed, especially if it's made of limestone, granite, or lava. Some holes are a few inches in diameter and depth, others can be quite large.

There are basically two kinds of potholes in bedrock channels -- vertical and lateral. Vertical potholes formed on rock surfaces that were at one time part of the channel's rock floor. These potholes are now exposed because that portion of the channel has been raised above the active river or is just below the surface, making them pretty easy for you to spot. Lateral potholes are cut into the rocky sides of channels or into sides of rocks that stuck out of the channel as mini-islands. Lateral potholes formed near the river's surface, where rock, water and air meet, instead of at the river bottom.



In the same way that tree roots, huge logs, and big boulders can catch gold as it is moved downstream by fast-moving water, rock pot holes are natural gold catchers, too. Rocks and debris can settle in the pot holes and act as a "cap" for bits of gold that are also washed into the depression. Often the cap will completely hide gold that is underneath it... that is until some lucky prospector like you comes along, knowing where to look, and moves the cap out of the way to expose the gold.

## SWWGP MONTHLY MEETING

The Southwest Washington Gold Prospectors' meetings are the second Sunday of every month beginning at **2:00 pm** at:  
Minnehaha Grange Hall #164  
4905 Northeast St Johns Road  
Vancouver, Washington

All interested parties are invited to attend the monthly meetings. There will be opportunities to learn about prospecting laws, methods and equipment as well as hands-on demonstrations and practice. There are also outings to enjoy the pleasures of gold prospecting and the great outdoors.

Become a member of the Southwest Washington Chapter of the Gold Prospectors' Association of America. GPAA membership is not required to be a member and SWWGP membership is FREE!

For information contact:  
Debbie Witcher – Chapter President,

[ddwitcher@yahoo.com](mailto:ddwitcher@yahoo.com) or  
360-695-3215 or visit  
[www.swwgoldprospectors.org](http://www.swwgoldprospectors.org)

## Natural and Man-Made Clues to Consider Before Digging for Gold

Some say that "gold is where you find it" and while that may be true, once you arrive at a known gold-bearing location, how do you decide where to dig first? Successful prospectors follow different methods, so there is no single "right" way, but no matter if you are sluicing, dry washing, or metal detecting, if you first consider the "lay of the land" you can better pinpoint a place to start.

### Natural Factors to Consider Before Digging for Gold:

- **Types of Placer Deposits.** Alluvial, residual, beach, and other types of placer gold are all worked differently. Alluvial gold forms in streams. The gold tends to concentrate on bedrock as it moves downstream and makes its way down through the gravel to bedrock. Residual placers form on the surface as rock materials weather and are washed or blown away and do not concentrate on bedrock. Knowing the type of placer makes a big difference as to where you should begin to look for it.
- **Quartz Veins.** Gold often forms with quartz, so quartz veining can be a very positive sign. Quartz is very resistant to weathering, so it may hang around on the surface long after any nuggets have sunk below the soil. If you find a visible quartz vein outcrop, that can be a good sign. The outcrop, as well as any areas downhill from it, should be sampled. Also remember that not all vein quartz is white. Some can be stained red-brown from iron.
- **Iron Staining.** Not all gold-bearing mineral deposits contain quartz. Gold-bearing veins can consist of calcite or mostly sulfides which often weather into iron-stained spots as the pyrites convert to iron oxides. While quartz is often a good indicator, it is not necessary for the formation of gold nuggets— but sulfur is necessary. In places where gold occurs with quartz, there is often a lot of iron, which was once (before it was oxidized) a sulfide such as pyrite. Any gold that was formed in these deposits is left in the red soils that remain, or perhaps nearby. The red soils can be deep orange or red-brown or brick red.
- **Favorable Rocks.** The type of rock considered "favorable" will vary greatly based on the area. The same "favorable" rock in California may not be the same "favorable" rock for finding gold in Alaska. In some places the best rock to look for might be schist or slate, in other places it might be volcanic. In general, sedimentary rock is usually not a favorable host rock for gold.

### Man-Made Factors to Consider Before Digging for Gold:

The sites of small, old-time mining operations can be some of the best places to look for gold. After all, the old-timers didn't have the modern-day equipment that you have, so they left a lot behind. Depending on their age, these sites from yesteryear can be overgrown, but if you look for these indicators they will help you consider where to dig first:

- **Ground Cuts.** These are narrow trenches in the ground that carried the gravels to the sluice box.
- **Rock Piles.** Sometimes old-timers encountered rocks that were too large to pass through their sluices under the water pressure they had to work with, so bigger rocks were picked out by hand and tossed aside. Piles of rocks make an easy marker. Any quartz you find in rock piles should be checked with a metal detector— you might find a gold-quartz specimen that's worth a pretty penny. Rock piles can be visible in the desert as well. Although the old-timers were not sluicing in the desert, they used dry washers that had to be screened for coarse rocks. If you see a series of short rock piles a few feet in diameter that cover an area that seems to have been dug out, you can reasonably assume you have found an old dry wash site.
- **Hydraulic Mine Workings.** A sign that an area has been worked by hydraulic mining are the steep banks left behind when the gold ran out (or so they thought). These sites are also commonly marked by piles of big stacked rocks.
- **Shafts.** Miners sometimes dug deep shafts or adits to access gold veins. These workings are usually easy to spot even today. If the dumps consist of rounded gravels, it is most likely from underground placer diggings. If the dumps contain angular broken rock, that would indicate blasting from lode mining.

Deciding where to dig first comes from knowledge. You get that knowledge from reading books and magazines dedicated to prospecting and metal detecting, talking with experienced old-timers, and GETTING OUT IN THE FIELD. Evaluate the area, think about the geology, and then make a plan before you dig. You may not always hit upon a promising location by considering the factors listed above, but your chances for success greatly increase. Be flexible, keep sampling, and try again if you don't have any luck at first. Spending a little time evaluating an area can lead to a much more productive hunt, because after all, "gold is where you find it."

## Beach Mining Tips

When you consider the advantages of beach mining with a high banker— easy access in all seasons, classifying material down to size, no digging in heavy cobbles and moving boulders, no worries about rattlesnakes or poison oak— you might want to give it a try.

Of course any new environment means there will be a learning curve. Recovering 100 mesh gold from the beach requires a little extra attention to detail to prevent loss, so you'll need to readjust your equipment and process. Don't expect chunky nuggets; you're going for the flour gold here. High tide, not your watch, will dictate your schedule. The general principles you already know are the same, but also keep these tips in mind. And before you go, be sure to check your local laws to see if you need a beach mining permit.

- Slow down. Expect to process about 10 gallons of material an hour. If you try to feed a high banker faster or use bigger scoops you will likely lose gold. The most efficient way to locate the paying black sand layers is to use a post hole digger or earth auger. The pay layer is usually right on top of a golden brown sand layer that pushes up into the black or blue sand. Frequent storms can remove the light sands and re-concentrate the black sands.

- Use about 25% of the water you would normally use. The ocean is the best water source and doesn't require much Jet Dry, if any. You may need to modify your spray bar to compensate for less water volume so you aren't fighting foam and bubbles.

- The beach is a level playing field—literally, so tip your box to a 9-degree angle and go from there. Most beach miners use battery-powered bilge pumps to run their beach sluices. A small gas-powered pump also will work. A Gold Cube is also an excellent piece of recovery equipment to concentrate beach material, then run it through a Blue Bowl.

- Do frequent clean-ups.      • Good luck and have fun!



## Chapter Position Descriptions

The Vice President shall act in place of the President, if and when the President is temporarily unable to carry out the required duties of his/her position. The Vice President shall not have the right of succession to the Presidency if and when the President is temporarily unable to perform his/her duties. He/she also serves on committees and performs various duties as assigned by the President.

The Treasurer has the primary responsibility of managing and maintaining club funds and expenditures. He/she will be held accountable for book keeping, financial transactions and accounts including but not limited to:

- Prepare and submit proposed budget in October
- Prepare and submit State and Federal report, fee, and Tax related obligations in a timely manner
- Manage and maintain club bank account including balancing the clubs check book Keep accurate records of accounts payable and receivable in conjunction with club expenditures
- Make financial institution deposits and withdrawals for club expenditures
- Prepare monthly and annual financial reports
- Collect and document all monies in the club's petty cash account

Board Members at Large shall participate on/or chair committees as appointed by the President, and perform any other duties as assigned by the President or by a vote of the Board of Directors.

## How Do Metal Detectors Work?

Metal detectors work by transmitting an electromagnetic field from the search coil into the ground. Any metal objects (targets) within the electromagnetic field will become energized and retransmit an electromagnetic field of their own. The detector's search-coil receives the retransmitted field and alerts the user by producing a target response (various audio tones). This is how you know when to dig!

**Battery:** The battery provides the power to the detector.

**Control Box:** The control box contains the detector's electronics. This is where the transmit signal is generated and the receive signal is processed and converted into a target response.

**Search Coil:** The detector's coil transmits the electromagnetic field into the ground and receives the return electromagnetic field from a metal target.

**Transmit Electromagnetic Field:** The transmit electromagnetic field energizes targets to enable them to be detected.

**Target:** A target is any metal object (valuable or junk) that can be detected. Valuable targets are coins, gold, and relics. Junk targets are aluminum foil, pull tabs, modern nails and other trash. Unwanted junk targets are generally ferrous (attracted to a magnet). If your detector is set to reject unwanted targets than a target response (audio tone) will not be produced for those targets so you don't waste your time digging up junk.

**Receive Electromagnetic Field:** The receive electromagnetic field is generated from energized targets and is received by the search coil.

**Target Response:** When a good target is detected, the metal detector will produce an audible tone such as a beep. Most detectors also provide a visual display of target information.

## Metal Detector Ergonomics

Whether you've been detecting for years or are considering the purchase of your first detector, you want to be as comfortable as possible, for as long as possible, when you're out in the field swinging. No matter the brand or model you are using, detector ergonomics comes down to three things: how your hand grips the detector, the weight and balance of the detector, and the ability to adjust the handle length. A machine with excellent ergonomic design means less strain on your wrist, arm, shoulder, and back.

- There are two types of handle designs used by detector manufactures: the "L" shaped handle and "S" shape. Most detectorists find that the "L" shaped handle helps to reduce the load on the wrist when you swing the search coil. In contrast, gripping the "S" shaped handle tips your hand slightly downward. This slight downward tilt of the hand could put an unnatural strain on your wrist and forearm, and over time could extend to your shoulder. It's really a matter of personal preference and comfort, so just be aware of the two handle designs and which might work the best for you.
- The second ergonomic issue is the weight of the detector and how the weight is distributed on the detector's handle when batteries are in place. A well balanced detector will have equal weight before and after the grip, which is the best possible situation for swinging the search coil for a long period of time. For the "L" shaped handle, the electronics are placed directly above the hand grip, and usually the batteries are placed under the forearm for added balance to the overall assembly. This brings the balance point very close to the hand grip, but still slightly forward of the grip point, which is ideal.
- The ability to adjust the lower handle to the correct length for good upright posture while swinging the search coil cannot be over-emphasized. This adjustment will reduce strain on your shoulder and back. Improper adjustment can cause you to bend over while swinging the coil and may result in lower back pain. Ouch!

Other ergonomic issues to consider for maximum comfort and enjoyment while detecting is the audio controls. The audio output should be stereo and the volume control should cover a wide range so when you hear a signal, you can discern what the target is made of. Also, if your detector has an LCD display, the display information should be large and readable, even in bright sunlight.

Several top companies such as Garrett, Fisher and Tesoro have perfected the modern art of metal detecting. With each new machine that comes to market, the features and success rate just keeps getting better.

# SWWGP August Meeting and Raffle



## August 2016 SWWGP General Meeting Minutes

6 guests were introduced

79 members present

Secretary report read and passed

Treasurers report read and passed

Equipment list will soon be added to the newsletter for checkout

Safety– Dredging safety and heat awareness

Facebook– A new face book page is available for members to post on

Newsletter—The answer spot was created to submit questions

Membership– Reminder to all who have a GPAA or LDMA membership to add your number to the attendance list

Outings– Reminder to add any outings to Face Book, Newsletter, Web Site and email notice a week prior if possible

Next years Gold and Treasure show will be in Portland next year and at the Clark Co. events center

Proposal brought to the body if they feel a trip to the Roaring River Camp would be beneficial to add as a raffle prize. Enough members were interested and it will be further investigated.

Tom presented that the state of Washington may be making a change to prospecting, more to come. He also talked about the NOAH report and how it shows that dredging is not harmful to fish. You may contact Tom if you would like a copy of the report.

There will be a potluck at the Sept. meeting so bring your favorite dish.

## MID VALLEY PROSPECTORS



### MID-VALLEY PROSPECTORS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Roy Houtz 541-990-1148

Vice President Brian Rinehart

Secretary/Treasurer Art Waugh

Equipment Manager Wendy Houtz 541-990-6214

**State Director** (WA,OR) (Appointed by GPAA)

Steve Lewin 971-212-5996 [goldpan123@yahoo.com](mailto:goldpan123@yahoo.com)

All e-mail should be directed to [midvalleyprospectors@yahoo.com](mailto:midvalleyprospectors@yahoo.com)

## 2016 Calendar of Activities

### August 2016

01 — Outing Lewisville Park

12-15 — Outing Yellow Jacket Creek  
Randle WA

20— Polka Dot Rock and Jem Trip

### September 2016

11th—Nominations open for Vice President,  
Treasurer, and 9 Board Positions

05 — Labor Day Outing with Brownsville/Mid  
Valley chapter

### October 2016

9th—Nominations open for Vice President,  
Treasurer, and 9 Board Positions

### November 2016

11 — Veterans Day

13th—VP / Treasurer / Board elections

24 — Thanksgiving Day

### December 2016

### GPA Oregon/Washington Chapters

Auburn — Auburn Green River Valley Gold Prospectors — 3rd Thursday, 7:00 pm. River Estates Club House, 3611 I St NE, Auburn, WA (253-833-2255)

Bremerton — Western Washington Prospectors 2nd Saturday, 1:00 pm., Elm Lutheran Church, 5911 E Hillcrest Dr., Port Orchard, WA (360-830-4613)

Brownsville — Mid Valley Prospectors — 1st Sunday, 1:30 pm. Brownsville Fire Department, 600 E Blakely Ave, Brownsville, OR (541-990-5148)

Everett— Everett Gold Prospectors 2nd Friday, 7:00 pm., Silver Lake-Alfy's Pizza, 9620 19th Ave, Everett, WA

Longview — Fire Mountain Prospectors — 3rd Saturday, 10:00 am., Bob's Sporting Goods, 1111 Hudson St., Longview, WA (360-274-3396)

Portland — Portland Gold Prospectors, Inc. 3rd Sunday, 12:00 pm., Milwaukie Grange, 12015 SE 22nd, Milwaukie, OR (503-258-8553)

Vancouver — Southwest Washington Gold Prospectors — 2nd Sunday, 2:00 pm. Minnehaha Grange 4905 NE St Johns Road, Vancouver, WA (360-695-3215)

### 2016 Oregon/Washington Rock & Mineral Shows

You can view a complete list of the 2016 Rock & Mineral Shows listed for Oregon and Washington by visiting the websites below:  
OREGON — <http://www.rockngem.com/ShowDatesFiles/ShowDatesDisplayAll.php?ShowState=OR>  
WASHINGTON — <http://www.rockngem.com/ShowDatesFiles/ShowDatesDisplayAll.php?ShowState=WA>

September 2016

10-11—PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON: Annual show; Clallam County Gem and Mineral Association, Vern Burton Community Center; 308 East 4th Street; Sat. 9-6, Sun. 10-4; Free Admission; contact Jennie Bourassa, PO Box 98, Sequim, WA 98382, (360)-681-0372

10-11—WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON: Annual show; Marcus Whitman Gem and Mineral Society - Walla Walla WA, Walla Walla County Fairgrounds; 363 Orchard Street, Community Center; Sat. 10-5, Sun. 10-5; Admission \$3, Free admission for children; contact Keith Bacus, 1829 Howard St., Walla Walla, WA 99362, (509)-529-1248

17-18—CASTLE ROCK, WASHINGTON: 51st Annual Rock and Gem Show; The Southern Washington Mineralogical Society, Castle Rock Fairgrounds; SW Corner of Highway 411 and Cowlitz River; Sat. 10-5, Sun. 10-4; Free Admission; Black light, display cases, food, country store, door prizes, gem dig, demonstrators, spin table, silent auction and kids scavenger hunt. ; contact Nicole Doiron, (360)-785-4417; e-mail: [raknad@q.com](mailto:raknad@q.com)

Thanks to these companies for supporting our activities. Members may advertise free by submitting a business card.

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