

The PITTSBURG MINE,

discovered in 1933, was originally known as the Mohawk Mine.

It was about 3 mi northeast of Lake Havasu City. The mine was easily accessible via dirt roads from the south and west.



From 1933 to 1939 a shaft was sunk 210 ft and several hundred feet of lateral drift were driven.

Before the mine shut down in 1939, ore reportedly ran \$15 per ton with the values mostly in silver. High-grade shipments to the smelter contained as much as 126 oz silver per ton and 6.5 oz gold per ton.

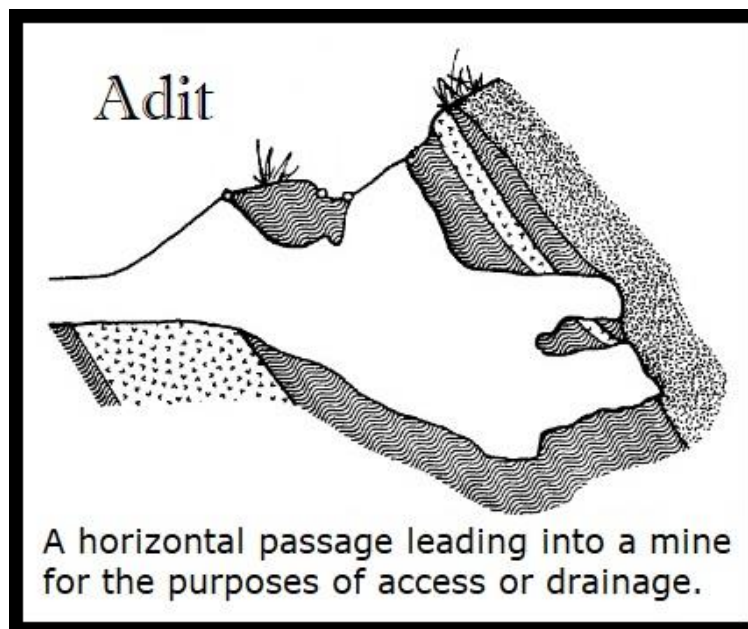
The old workings of the Pittsburgh Mine are currently covered by the Hotspot lode claims.

Mineralization at the Pittsburgh Mine was concentrated in a northeast-trending fault zone with a dis-continuous quartz vein. This zone can be

The northernmost workings in the Pittsburg trend consist of 2 prospect pits and 20-ft-deep decline approximately 1,000 ft northeast of the main shaft. The workings were cut on the northeast-trending fault zone in gneiss, diorite, and dacite.

Analytical data samples from these workings contained as much as 4.3 oz silver per ton, 0.180 oz gold per ton, 0.92 percent barium, 0.44 percent copper, 1.35 percent lead, 1.45 percent zinc, and 0.008 percent molybdenum.

The main workings of the Pittsburg Mine consist of several prospect pits, a 210-ft-deep shaft, a 50-ft-long "adit"; (a horizontal passage leading into a mine for the purposes of access or drainage.), a 100-ft-deep decline, and a 56-ft-deep shaft with drifts 45 and 60 ft long. The 210-ft-deep shaft was inaccessible, but all the other workings were mapped and sampled. The 50-ft-long adit was driven northeast along the fault to where the fault was truncated by a large Tertiary dacite dike, fifty feet southwest of the portal is the decline and shaft.

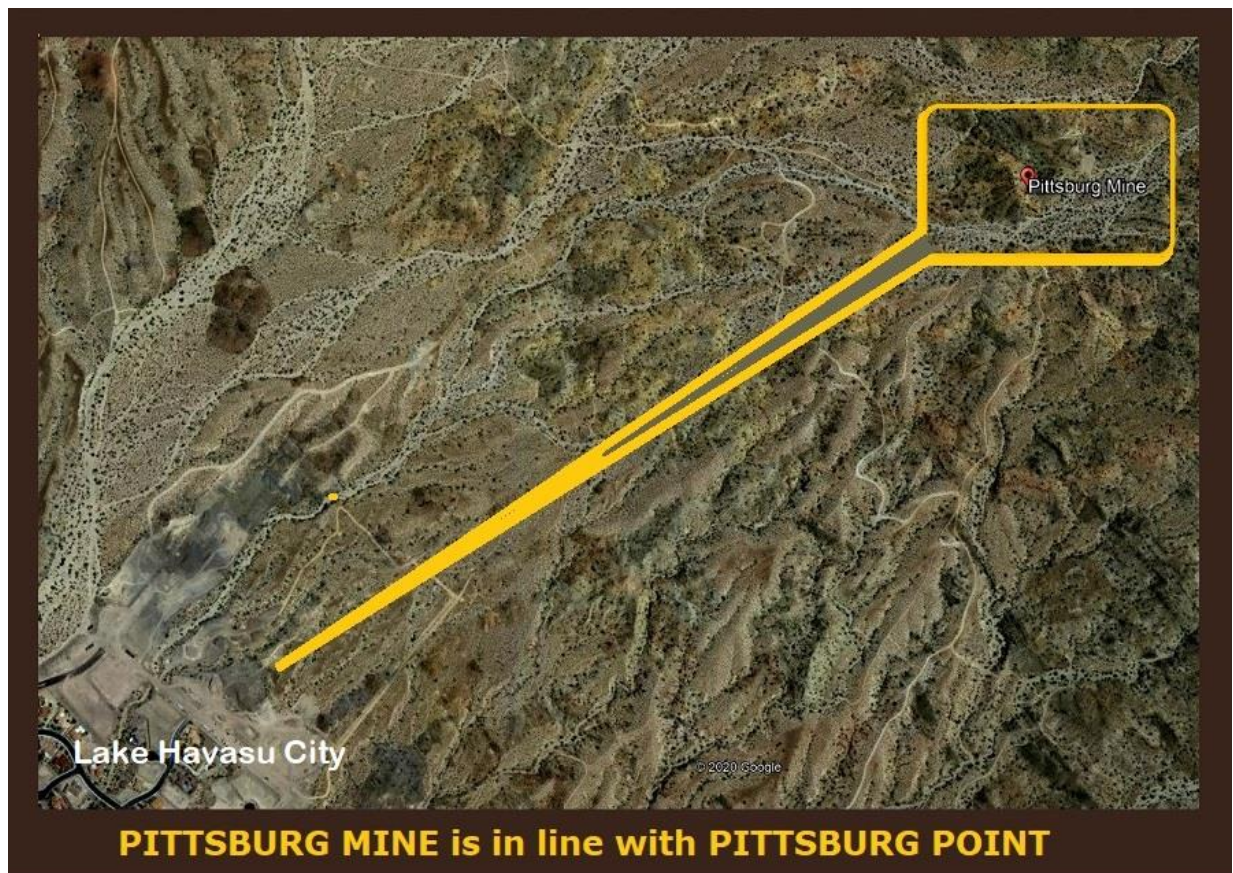


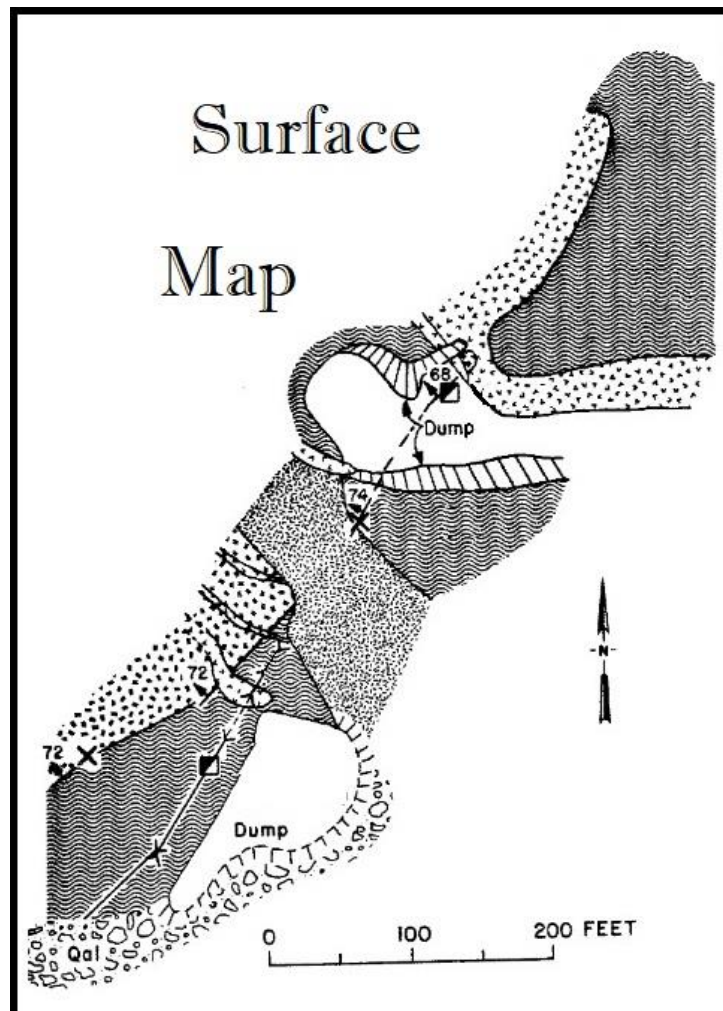
The decline extends about 100 ft to the southwest along the fault. The shaft is 56 ft deep and has drifts at 30 and 55 ft that extend northeastward toward the main shaft.

The Pittsburg Gold Mine is near Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Historically the site has been part of the Chemehuevis-Dutch Flat Mining District.

The Pittsburg Gold Mine was closed at the time of this data entry with no known plans to re-open.

The Mexican Highland of the Intermontane Plateaus characterize the geomorphology of the surrounding area.



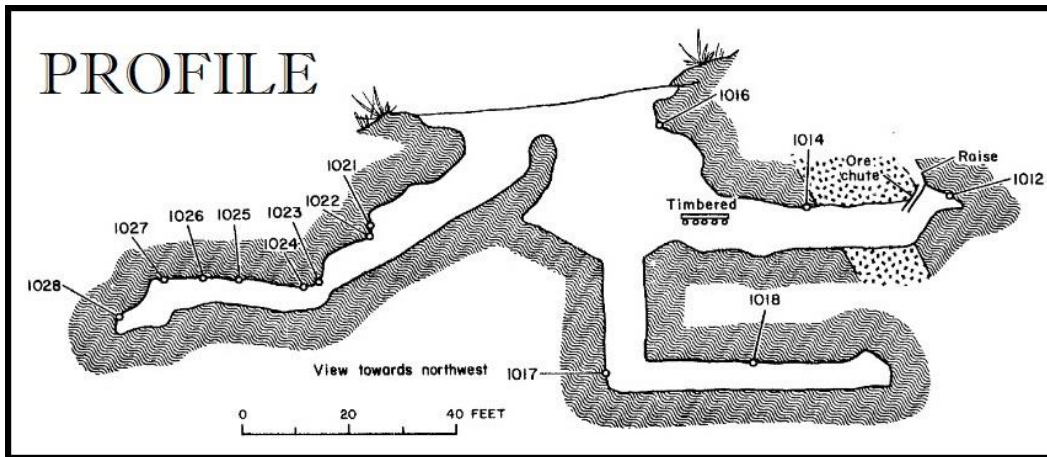


This district is in the Mohave Mountains of SW Mohave County.

These mountains constitute a rugged range, about 34 miles long by a maximum of 12 miles wide, that trends SE-ward from the Colorado River at a point a few miles South of Topock.

The region is very arid. In their main, or northern, portion, these mountains are made up of schist, intruded by dikes of diorite and granite-porphry.

The SW flank consists of generally westward-dipping volcanic rocks.



Typical gold deposits are veins of coarse-textured, brecciated white quartz in schist. There gold occurs mainly in association with pyrite and galena that exhibit little oxidation near the surface. Veins are locally high-grade but tend to be narrow and pocked.

If any slurry broke away from the mine area, it could flow for miles, flooding everything in its path. Many people have died this way.