

THE
**ORANGE COUNTY
FORTY-NINERS
GOLDEN AURA**

June 2013



General Membership Meetings

When: 3rd Tuesday of each month

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Garden Grove Woman's Club
9501 Chapman Avenue
Garden Grove, California 92841
(Corner of Chapman and Gilbert)

Check us out on the Internet at
www.oc49ers.com



Club Outings

Regular scheduled outings take place the last full weekend of the month.
"Regular" Club outings in November, December and January are scheduled
around the Holidays and/or inclement weather.

The President's Minute

June

Hello 49er's

I hope everyone had a nice Memorial Day. Please remember our past, present and future troops in your prayers.

I sure had a fun time out our Memorial weekend outing. Congratulations to our three big nugget winners.

Anthony Picano, Ryan Rowe, Clinton Chase and to our small nugget winners.

I would like to send a big Thank You out to Mel & Char for letting us use the Club House.

A big Thank you goes out to Scott & Jennifer Reynolds, Mike Hulka, Sandy Hunt, Skip, Shirley Rowe, Nancy Grogan, Kathi Brown and Linda DeFields.

For taking care of the club house setting up and cleaning up. I would like to thank Clint & Linda for taking charge of the coin hunt. I was told it was a lot of fun.

We are looking for a new OC49er's PLP rep, please let us know if you would like to find out more.

We will be setting up a "Treasure Table" for members that would like to sell their extra or not used mining, camping & outdoors related equipment.

This is not an auction just a way to get rid of some stuff you don't need any more.

Remember we will not be having a July newsletter.

Thank you

Bryan



The Treasure's Report

May 31, 2013

INCOME

50-50	\$10.00
Raffle	\$161.00
Refreshments	\$12.00
New Members	\$550.00
Renewal.....	\$240.00
Memorial Day Tickets.....	\$380.00
Income.....	\$1,353.00

EXPENSES

Rent	\$125.00
Aura	\$457.66
Gold, Coins, etc	\$2,297.43
Office Supplies	\$83.75
Portipotties	\$161.60
Expenses.....	\$3,125.44
Month	\$(1,772.44)

CHECKBOOK

Stmnt Balance	\$19,090.40
Outstanding Cks.....	\$130.00
Checkbook Balance	\$18,960.40
CD Balance	\$2,353.21
Total Cash	\$21,313.61



General Meeting

May 21st 2013

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by our President, Bryan DeGhetto, followed by the Flag salute. Steve Reid gave the Treasures Report. We had one visitor.

Scott Reynolds, our new Wagon Master, talked about some upcoming outings and events he is planning for us this Summer.

Clint DeFields brought some photos he took of snakes that are starting to come out on the desert now ,so please be careful and watch out for them while digging.

We said our farewells to Paul Toepel, our PLP representative as he is leaving us to live in Arizona, good luck and we will miss you.

Raffle:

Vile of gold - Ray Proefrocil

Silver dollar - Linda DeFields

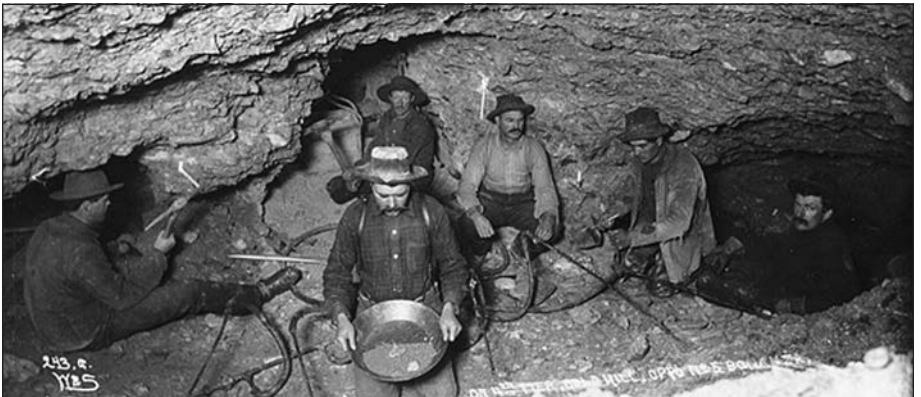
Silver Quarters - Bryan DeGhetto,Ralph Kolbush,Steve Reid

50-50 - Ralph Kolbush

Membership drawing - Kevin Carr

Meeting adjourned at 9 p.m.

Secretary, Sandy Hunt



The Wagon Master's Report

June 2013

We held our big outing in Duisenberg over Memorial weekend. On Friday night, we had a chili cook off with two entries and about 30 people in attendance. The third entry was stuck in traffic and didn't make it until the judging was over – sorry you missed it! The first entry was called “Hawaiian” by its maker, Clint DeFields, and it contained lots of brown sugar and had a sweet taste. The second entry was literally “thrown together” by Shirley Rowe and had a more traditional flavor with chunks of beef and garlic. Three judges were randomly chosen and after tasting both entries, with a palate cleansing cracker in between, chose Clint's chili as this years' winner! Clint will be awarded an engraved copper gold pan. Congrats to Clint! We finished the evening off with hot dogs and chili and a tasty fruit salad made by Linda DeFields. We would like to thank Mel and Charlotte for their hospitality as well!

The weather Saturday was beautiful with a high in the mid 80's and a light breeze.

The pot-luck was held at 5:30 with fried chicken provided by the club. But all the tasty dishes provided by the club members are what made the pot-luck outstanding. After dinner, Skip gave an update on gold claims and BLM land use for wind and solar power. Then the drawings were held and three large nuggets and several small nuggets were raffled off. Lots of happy winners! Afterwards, some of us sat around the campfire, burned losing raffle tickets, and told gold stories. The full moon rising over the hills was quite a site!

On Sunday at 10:00 a coin hunt was held and \$100.00 in coins was planted for approximately 15 participants. Thanks to Clint DeFields for volunteering to manage the coin hunt.

Thank you again to Mel and Charlotte for hosting us, and to Shirley Rowe, Kathy Brown, Jennifer Reynolds, Linda DeFields, Mike Hulka, Sandy Hunt, Brian DeGhetto and all the other volunteers for making the outing a success.

I'm still working on a date for the gem dig in the Pala area – still researching options for this. Check the website for updates!

Respectfully submitted,

Scotty Reynolds



A day at the Beach

a beach day to take place on SUNDAY July 28th just south of the Huntington Beach Pier anywhere from 10 am on Look for white flag with orange 49ers on it. Bring your detector, sun screen and fun times.

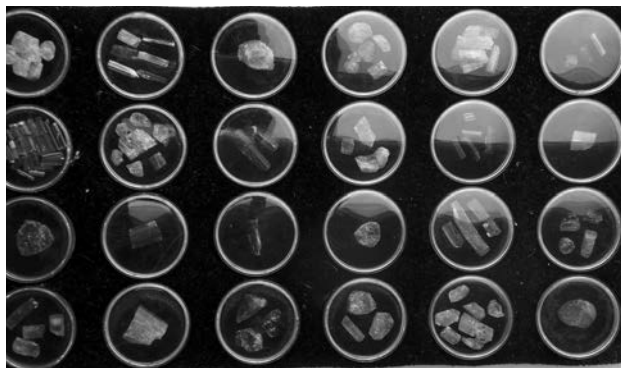


Wagonmaster Future Events

I have reserved a space at one of the premier Gem mines for Sunday August the 4th near Pala Casino. The fee will be approximately \$60.00 per person, the dig will be all day starting at approx 10:00 am We have 20 spots open and maybe adding more.

Full details and sign up sheet will be posted before the June Meeting.

Thank You,
Scott Reynolds
Wagonmaster



New Members Information

Conn Chris

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The Lost Diamond Mine of the Pedernals

THE TALE

The importance of traders to the development of the early American Southwest cannot be overemphasized. First and foremost, the early traders served as a “bridge between cultures”. As they wandered the southwestern deserts, the traders provided the necessities of life to Indians, Mexicans, and Americans alike.

Traders appeared early in the American Southwest. Generally following on the heels of the explorers and mountain men, the traders were usually the first emissaries of civilization to settle in the new land. Many mountain men eventually turned to trading in their later years. Their knowledge of the various southwestern cultures served them well in their new careers.

The settlements of New Mexico were at the hub of several important trade routes and trails including the Old Spanish Trail, the ancient Chihuahua Trail which stretches southward to Mexico, and the famous Santa Fe Trail. All were frequented by early traders.

In 1739, the first French traders from Louisiana, Paul and Peter Mallet, reached the Spanish settlement at Santa Fe. In the period stretching from 1786 to 1793, Pierre Vial blazed a trail from Santa Fe to Natchitoches, Louisiana (the so-called San Antonio - Santa Fe road) and from Santa Fe to St. Louis, Missouri (the famous Santa Fe Trail). Pierre Vial was one of the most accomplished explorers and traders in the American Southwest during the latter years of the 18th Century.

American traders started showing up in New Mexico by the early 1800's. At first they were not welcome. In 1810, Joseph McLanahan, Reuben Smith, and James Patterson were arrested and jailed for two years in Chihuahua after arriving in Santa Fe with trade goods. The same thing happened to Robert McKnight and James Baird in 1812. But in 1821, the Mexican Revolution changed everything. Americans were now welcome in New Mexico. That same year, the famous Missouri trader William Becknell made his first trip to Santa Fe.

The early traders lived a life of monotony and tedium punctuated by periods of high adventure. Sometimes that life could be perilous and abrupt. A number of respected traders fell victim to hostile Indians, renegades, and outlaws. In 1843, the Mexican trader Antonio Jose Chaves was robbed and killed on the Santa Fe Trail by a company of Texans under Captain John McDaniel. Chaves was carrying over \$10,000 in coins and gold bullion at the time. In 1846, the famous trader Norris Colburn was murdered by two Sac Indians near “Hickory Point”, also located on the Santa Fe Trail. The following year, ill-fated William Tharp was killed and horribly mutilated by hostile Indians near Walnut Creek. Tharp was one of the most respected of the Indian traders. First cousin of Ceran St. Vrain, Tharp had traded at Bent's Fort, at the Pueblo and Hardscrabble settlements, and among the Cheyenne villages located near the immense cottonwood grove known as the “Big Timbers”. (The Big Timbers were located along the Arkansas River in southeastern Colorado, some 25 miles east of Bent's Fort. They are gone now.) In 1848, the famous trader Charles Towne was killed by Apache Indians near Manco Burro Pass in the Raton Mountains. Three other traders lost their lives in the attack, but to make matters worse, two children were carried off by the Indians. Mary and James Tharp, ages 6 and 4, were on their way to Taos when the Apaches struck. Offspring of the deceased trader William Tharp, both were eventually ransomed from the Indians.

Of course, sometimes the trader's life could be quite rewarding. In 1821, after his return from New Mexico, William Becknell's bulging sacks of silver dollars stunned the silver-starved residents of Missouri. In 1846, some \$350,000 in Mexican silver was brought back to Missouri by several trading parties which included Lewis Jones, Samuel Wethered, Francisco Elguea, Henry Skillman, Jame Magoffin, and Louis Yaulwager.

There are also many tales of traders receiving gold or silver nuggets from Indians during the early days of the Old West. Some of the most intriguing accounts of precious materials used as trade goods by the

Indians involve the bartering of diamonds found somewhere in the hills of Torrance County, New Mexico. For nearly 90 years (from 1786 to 1874), the Comancheros of northern and central New Mexico traded with the dreaded Comanche Indians. Most of these Mexican traders were legitimate, but of course, a few of them dealt with stolen goods and contraband. This was inevitable since the Comanches were a raiding people and acquired their goods by stealing them. The Comancheros also traded with other southwestern tribes for a variety of goods, some of them precious. It was rumored for many years that the Comancheros received raw diamonds in trade from the Indians who lived near the Pedernal Hills of central New Mexico.

Legend places the old Indian diamond mine somewhere in the Pedernal Hills of Torrance County, New Mexico. The mine was apparently worked by the Indians for many years and has even been chanced upon by white men during its history. One account in particular is of interest because of its description of the mine portal and the vertical shaft within. The chance discovery was made by a trader from Santa Fe who was forced to take shelter from a storm somewhere on the leeward side of the old Pedernal Hills, not far from the little village of Encino. While hunkering down from the storm, the trader noticed a small opening in the sheltered side of the hill. Just inside the portal was a man made 30-foot vertical shaft. Scattered around the cave entrance were a number of transparent crystals, some of them in matrix. The trader gathered up the finest samples and put them in his pocket. When the storm finally passed the trader continued eastward, eventually reaching Independence, Missouri. It was only then that the trader learned that his crystals were actually diamonds!

MINING HISTORY

The history of mining in New Mexico surely begins with the original inhabitants of the land - the Native American Indians. The Pueblo Indians mined turquoise extensively and there is some evidence to suggest that they found and used placer gold and maybe even diamonds. Indians living near Pilar, located on the Rio Grande River just south of Taos, collected staurolite crosses from the surrounding hills. In many locations in New Mexico, the early Spaniards came across surprising evidence of prehistoric workings. Indeed, it now seems indisputable that the Indians were engaged in primitive mining activities well before the Spaniards entered the area. This is especially true with respect to deposits of turquoise in New Mexico. In fact, every major turquoise locality in the Southwest shows evidence of prehistoric excavation.

Old Spanish records of New Mexico are filled with accounts of mining activities stretching back to the time of Coronado. (The Spaniards mined the Jemez Mountain calderas for sulfur in 1540.) Spanish prospectors left their mark on virtually every mountain range in New Mexico. Early Spanish diggings, ore samples, arrastres, and smelters have been found in a number of locations including Tijeras and Coyote Canyons in the Sandia Mountains, the Mina del Tiro area near Cerrillos, the Ortiz Mountains near Dolores, the Socorro Mountains, and the Pedernal Hills. The southwestern slope of the Manzano Mountains (near Abo) has yielded pieces of pure silver in the slag piles of over 20 ancient Spanish smelters.

The Spaniards were followed by Mexican and then American prospectors during the middle of the 19th Century. In 1828, a Mexican sheepherder discovered extremely rich placer deposits of gold along the slopes of the Ortiz Mountains. The area became known as the Old Placers District and was famous for producing many fabulously rich pockets of placer gold. In 1839, equally rich gold deposits were discovered in the San Pedro Mountains, just east of Golden, New Mexico. This area was called the New Placers District. The two districts have collectively produced over \$4 million worth of gold during their lifetimes.

In 1863, a soldier named Pete Kinsinger discovered a rich deposit of silver at Pueblo Springs, near Magdalena, New Mexico. This discovery proved to be the first of several important silver strikes in the state. Other important discoveries occurred at Georgetown in 1866, at Chloride Flat in 1871, at Lake Valley in 1878, near Kingston in 1880, at Black Hawk and in the Florida Mountains in 1881, and then again at Chloride Flat in 1902. Truly, New Mexico is a silver state!

The Pedernal Hills are located in Torrance County, close to the geographic center of New Mexico. Although some evidence of early Spanish mining activity has been found in the Pedernals, the area is devoid of

any major mineral deposits. The closest mineral district of any kind is the Estancia Salt District, located 19 miles west of the Pedernal Hills. Here, the numerous salt lakes of the Laguna del Perro produce halite, gypsum, and epsomite. The nearest metal-producing district is the Villanueva area, located about 45 miles north-northeast of the Pedernal Hills. The Villanueva deposits consist of a fossil gold placer locked within a Permian-age sandstone that crops out northwest of the town.

The Pedernal Hills have served as a backwater region throughout New Mexico's mining history. As stated above, the Pedernals contain no major mineral deposits, but evidence of early Spanish mining activity in the area is intriguing.

GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The Pedernal Hills are an ancient eroded range of mountains consisting of uplifted Precambrian basement rock. The Pedernals themselves are mostly composed of granites with some minor schists and gneisses. The entire Precambrian core of the Pedernals was uplifted during Pennsylvanian times as part of the famous Rocky Mountain

orogenic event. Indeed, the Pedernal Hills can be considered the true southern terminus of the Rocky Mountain chain. This mountain-building event was attended by higher rates of erosion and the subsequent production of vast amounts of clastic sediments. The Pedernals were once topped with Paleozoic sedimentary rocks but a combination of uplift and erosion has stripped away the overlying beds. The Precambrian basement rock now juts above the surrounding Permian strata and is mantled by younger Quaternary alluvium along most of its margins.

PROSPECTING POTENTIAL

Any search for diamonds in the Pedernal Hills must center on the only known source of the gemstone - kimberlites. There are many definitive associations between ores and rock type in the geologic world. Platinum for example only occurs with basic to ultrabasic rocks such as norite or peridotite. Ni/Cu deposits are likewise only associated with norite. Tin deposits are universally associated with felsic rocks like granite while magmatic corundum seems to be found only in nepheline syenites. Likewise, diamonds are found only in kimberlites.

Kimberlites are vertical, carrot-shaped bodies of ultrabasic rock derived directly from the mantle. They contain many xenoliths of surrounding country rock and consist mostly of greenish-blue peridotite rock which weathers yellow at the surface. Peridotite is comprised of a number of minerals including olivine, phlogopite, pyrope garnet, chrome spinel (picotite), ilmenite, and rarely diamond. Diamond-bearing kimberlites are found only in the oldest and most stable of continental settings. Although the youngest diamond pipes are about 15 million years old, the majority of the world's kimberlite deposits seem to date from an earlier period in earth's history, about 70 to 150 million years ago.

A number of kimberlites, some of which are diamond-bearing, occur in the central part of the United States. The most famous of these is the massive diamond-bearing lamproite pipe at Murfreesboro, Arkansas. This kimberlite cuts through the surrounding Carboniferous and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks which form the country rock in this area. In Kansas, a number of Cretaceous-age kimberlite pipes occur in Riley County, near the town of Stockdale. These kimberlites seem to lack diamonds. In Colorado, the so-called "Stateline" kimberlites crop out near the border of north-central Colorado and Wyoming. These kimberlites are much older than the majority of kimberlites in the world, dating from the Devonian Period or older. They intrude Precambrian granites and metamorphics and are diamond-bearing. In New Mexico, a few kimberlites and lamprophyre dikes occur in the northwest part of the state, but all are devoid of diamonds.

Prospectors should focus their search on the tell-tale weathering product of peridotite, the so-called "yellow ground". (When weathered, the greenish-blue peridotite decomposes quickly to a yellowish mass at the surface.) In addition, placer accumulations of extremely resistant accessory minerals like pyrope and picotite should be noted as they are sure indicators of nearby kimberlites. Interestingly, diamond pipes are generally vertical when emplaced. This would certainly explain the vertical shaft in the cave discovered by the Santa Fe trader.

Interesting Facts for your Warehouse of Useless Knowledge

1. 1,525,000,000 miles of telephone wire is strung across the U.S.
2. 101 Dalmatians and Peter Pan (Wendy) are the only two Disney cartoon features with both parents that are present and don't die throughout the movie.
3. $111,111,111 \times 111,111,111 = 12,345,678,987,654,321$
4. 12 newborns will be given to the wrong parents daily.
5. 123,000,000 cars are being driven down the U.S.'s highways.
6. 160 cars can drive side by side on the Monumental Axis in Brazil, the world's widest road.
7. 166,875,000,000 pieces of mail are delivered each year in the U.S.
8. 27% of U.S. male college students believe life is "A meaningless existential hell."
9. 315 entries in Webster's Dictionary will be misspelled.
10. 5% of Canadians don't know the first 7 words of the Canadian anthem, but know the first 9 of the American anthem.
11. 56,000,000 people go to Major League baseball each year.
12. 7% of Americans don't know the first 9 words of the American anthem, but know the first 7 of the Canadian anthem.
13. 85,000,000 tons of paper are used each year in the U.S.
14. 99% of the solar system's mass is concentrated in the sun.
15. A 10-gallon hat barely holds 6 pints.
16. A cat has 32 muscles in each ear.
17. A cockroach can live several weeks with its head cut off.
18. A company in Taiwan makes dinnerware out of wheat, so you can eat your plate.
19. A cow produces 200 times more gas a day than a person.
20. A dime has 118 ridges around the edge.
21. A dragonfly has a lifespan of 24 hours.
22. A fully loaded supertanker travelling at normal speed takes at least twenty minutes to stop.
23. A giraffe can clean its ears with its 21-inch tongue.
24. A giraffe can go without water longer than a camel can.
25. A goldfish has a memory span of three seconds.
26. A hard working adult sweats up to 4 gallons per day. Most of the sweat evaporates before a person realizes it's there.
27. A hedgehog's heart beats 300 times a minute on average.
28. A hippo can open its mouth wide enough to fit a 4 foot tall child inside.
29. A hummingbird weighs less than a penny.
30. A jellyfish is 95 percent water.
31. A "jiffy" is an actual unit of time for 1/100th of a second.
32. A jumbo jet uses 4,000 gallons of fuel to take off.
33. A male emperor moth can smell a female emperor moth up to 7 miles away.
34. A man named Charles Osborne had the hiccups for 6 years. Wow.
35. A mole can dig a tunnel 300 feet long in just one night.
36. A monkey was once tried and convicted for smoking a cigarette in South Bend, Indiana.
37. A pig's orgasm lasts for 30 minutes.
38. A pregnant goldfish is called a twit.
39. A Saudi Arabian woman can get a divorce if her husband doesn't give her coffee.
40. A shark is the only fish that can blink with both eyes.
41. A quarter has 119 grooves on its edge, a dime has one less groove.
42. A shark can detect one part of blood in 100 million parts of water.
43. A skunk can spray its stinky scent more than 10 feet.
44. A sneeze travels out your mouth at over 100 m.p.h.
45. A toothpick is the object most often choked on by Americans!

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Scheduled Outings 2013

Dates and Locations are Subject to Change!

Meetings	Outing	Claim	Access	Rest Rooms
January 15	January 26 - 27	Puppy Feet	Easy	No
February 19	February 23 - 24	Puppy Feet	Easy	No
March 19	March 30 - 31	Puppy Feet	Easy	No
April 16	April 27 - 28	HMC1 & Claim Crawl	Easy	Yes
May 21	May 25 - 26	Duisenburg - LDMA	Easy	Yes
June 18	June 29 - 30			
July 16	July 27 - 28			
August 20	Aug 30 - Sep 1			
September 17	September 28 - 29			
October 15	October 26 - 27			
November 19	November 30			
December 17	December 17	Holiday Party - Club House	Easy	Yes



Access Easy	Good access for Passenger Car, 2 Wheel Drive, RV, and Trailers.
Access Medium	Can be accessed by 2 Wheel Drive. RV's, Trailers and 5th Wheels check with other members!!!
Access Tuff	Serious 4 Wheel Drive Trail/Dirt Road.
Restrooms	Are Chemical Toilets (Porta-Potties) that we rent for specific outings.

It is highly recommended that you attend the meetings and check with other members to discuss accessibility to these claims before going.

Orange County 49er's