



CHECKLIST
TREASURE HUNTING PROJECTS
GPI PROJECT NUMBER

SITE OWNER _____	CONTACT _____
SITE NAME _____	PHONE _____
SURVEY DATE _____	ADDRESS _____

HITORICAL INFORMATION

1. Living Witness _____

2. Anecdotal Accounts _____

3. Treasure Map _____

4. Historical Documents _____

5. Historical Maps _____

6. Historical Photos _____

7. Japanese Signs _____

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ☐ Existing Site Map?
- ☐ Existing Site Photos?
- ☐ Location _____

- ☐ Type of Site _____
(Residential, Commercial, Vacant Lot, etc.)
- ☐ Size _____
(City Block, Acreage, Square Meters, etc.)
- ☐ Surface _____
(Asphalt, Concrete, Soil. Etc.)
- ☐ Ground Cover _____
(Scattered trees, Thick trees, Bushes, etc.)
- ☐ Topography _____
(Flat, Steep, Hilly, Etc.)

NOTES

DESCRIPTION OF PREVIOUS TREASURE HUNTING PROJECTS AT THE SITE

- ☐ When were the projects conducted?
- ☐ Who conducted the projects?
- ☐ Who financed the projects?
- ☐ What were the results?

**RECOMMENDED
TREASURE HUNTING
EXPLORATION PROCEDURES**

The following generalized exploration procedures are recommended to provide the highest probability of success to identify and locate buried treasures. Moreover these procedures will in the long run provide the most cost effective means of exploring for treasure chambers.

1. COMPILE HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical information for a Site can be compiled from a variety of sources: Old Maps and air photos, current or old surface photos, historical documents and anecdotal accounts provided by living witnesses. Anecdotal accounts should be tape-recorded. Any preexisting geological, geophysical or exploratory data should be acquired including reports, maps and drill logs.

2. CONSTRUCT A BASE MAP FOR THE SITE

The SITE should be surveyed and photographed (video taped) and a digital base map compiled for the SITE. Historical information should be cross-referenced with existing information of the SITE to provide a framework that will help determine future exploration procedures. A geological and topographical survey of the SITE should be conducted. Current air photos of the SITE may be acquired.

3. DESIGN AN EXPLORATION PLAN

Based on the previous procedures an exploration plan which includes a geophysical subsurface mapping survey can be designed that can provide additional information about the subsurface that should be used to guide subsequent drilling or excavating.

The subsurface mapping survey may detect a geophysical target that is thought to be a "Treasure Chamber" or it may detect subsidiary targets (tunnels or air vents) that made be used to help locate treasure chambers. In addition it may provide geophysical indications of 'booby traps' that can be used to help provide a margin of safety when drilling or excavating.

4. CONDUCT AN INTRUSIVE INVESTIGATION

If the subsurface mapping survey provides targets then these need to be investigated with intrusive investigations (drilling, excavating, and pot holing, trenching or tunneling). For deeper targets drilling is the most cost effective method to test the target. A lithologic log should be constructed for all drill holes. Excavations can be used to test shallower targets.

The results of all intrusive investigations should be documented with logs, samples and photographs.

Should the subsurface mapping survey provide no targets then the decision must be made to either abandon the prospect or continue with intrusive investigations based only on the above first two procedures.

5. FOLLOW UP INVESTIGATIONS

If the procedures above discover a treasure chamber then the exploratory phase of the project is complete and the recovery phase is implemented to determine the most efficient way to recover the gold and other valuables at the SITE.

If a treasure chamber is not discovered then the decision must be made to either abandon the prospect or attempt additional geophysical measurements or intrusive investigations in an attempt to detect the treasure chamber. Additional geophysical surveys can consist of down-hole geophysical measurements that may detect a treasure chamber that is laterally located from the drill hole.

At Sites where the treasure chamber is thought to occur at deep depths (greater then 50 meters) it may not be possible to directly detect the treasure chamber with geophysical methods. In those cases in may be necessary to design a drill-hole program as part of the geophysical program. That is the location and depths of the drill-holes are designed for subsequent down-hole geophysical surveys which can then detect the location of the treasure chamber. Although more expensive then relying on surface geophysical surveys it may be the only way to detect the deeper treasure chambers.