



CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
416 W. Congress St., Suite 100
Tucson, Arizona 85701
520-770-3500
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the

Richard Mieritz Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

April 3, 1982

Dr. Mel Alexander
Cedar Mineral Corp.
Suite JJ"
14241 E. Imperial Highway
La Mirada, California, 90638

Dear Dr. Alexander:

It is hoped your visit to Africa was both enjoyable and successful.

Mr. Robert Walton, attorney, Scottsdale, representing Sunrise Technology, Inc. which is presided over by Dr. Dale Dubin, 2808 W. Buffalo Ave., Tampa, Florida, -- telephone (813) 877-9151, has indicated that they and their organization are still interested in the Cedars Mine, Mohave County, Arizona.

To this end, in an earlier conversation, you expressed the desire to speak to the principal--Dr. Dubin --. Would you therefore contact him--at his expense within the next few days. I have learned that Dr. Dubin will be at a Doctors convention in Las Vegas between April 18 and 28th. He also plans to be in Phoenix either before or after those dates which probably would be a good time to discuss an equitable deal for the Cedar Mine--providing of course that you would be satisfied as to the responsibility of these people and their organization. For this reason, I suggested the above phone call be made to Dr. Dubin to establish this peace of mind and arrange for a meeting during this month.

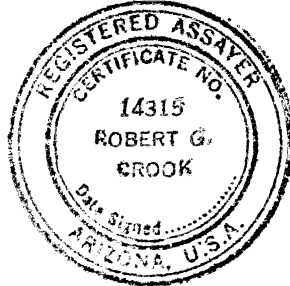
It is hoped that the proper arrangements can be successfully completed.

As a matter of note, I would appreciate your check in the amount of \$893.23 representing the Out-of-Pocket Expenses and the amount due on my Invoice of February 26, 1982. Your original check #113 was for \$2,100.--.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

R. E. Mieritz,
Mining Consultant



NORTH AMERICAN ASSAY COMPANY

1022 West 23rd Street
Tempe, Arizona 85282
(602) 894-0919

Job Number MA-208

Page 1 Of 2

Date March 23, 1982

Robert G Crook

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Client I.D.	Lab #	Atomic Absorption or Emission				BaSO ₄ (Wt.%)	F (Wt.%)	Specific Gravity	Soluble Alkaline Earth Metals mg/L as Ca
		Fe (Wt.%)	SiO ₂ (Wt.%)	Mn (Wt.%)	Sr (Wt.%)				
#2414	1	2.30	7.20		1.44	72.9	.19	3.99	47.6
#2416	2	4.87	19.1			47.6	.07	3.52	91.6
#2417	3	6.86	24.1			37.2		3.41	100
#2418	4	12.4	34.7			22.3	.26	3.36	
#2420	5	4.72	5.69			71.0		4.11	
#2421	6	6.85	10.1			62.5			89.2
#2422	7	5.29	43.4			26.6			
#2423	8	4.75	33.1			28.4			
#2424	9	3.42	16.6	.15		52.3	.22	3.71	50.0

These analysis opinions or interpretations are based on observations and materials supplied by the client to whom and for whose exclusive and confidential use this report is made. The interpretations or opinions expressed represent the best judgements of North American Assay Company, all errors or omissions excepted; but North American Assay Company and its officers and employees assume no responsibility and make no warranty or representations as to the productivity, proper operations, or profitableness of any mineral deposit in connection with which such report is used or relied upon.

Client Name: Sunrise Technology Inc.

Address: 7120 4th Street, Suite #6, Scottsdale, Arizona

Telephone: 994-4114

Samples Submitted By: R. E. Mieritz

Date Received: January 13, 1982

<u>Client I.D.</u>	<u>Lab #</u>	<u>Atomic Absorption or Emission</u>				<u>BaSO₄</u> <u>(Wt.%)</u>	<u>F</u> <u>(Wt.%)</u>	<u>Specific Gravity</u>	<u>Soluble Alkaline</u> <u>Earth Metals</u> <u>mg/L as Ca</u>
		<u>Fe</u> <u>(Wt.%)</u>	<u>SiO₂</u> <u>(Wt.%)</u>	<u>Mn</u> <u>(Wt.%)</u>	<u>Sr</u> <u>(Wt.%)</u>				
#2426	10	3.10	22.4			47.1	.23	3.77	65.2
#2428	11	4.10	33.4			40.8			96.0

Barite Claims: Sec. 29, 30, 31, 32, T. 6 N., R. 17 W. Yuma Co.

Owner: Bill Waldeck - 6702 E. Highland Rd. Carlisle - 488-3780

Attorney: Robert J. Walton, Trustee for - Bill C. owner: 7275 N. Hayden Rd. Phoenix, 465-9084

Scottsdale, Az 85258

Property Name - Brause - Waldeck

No. of Claims - ~~16~~ 17

APN Numbers -

Assayer: - North Amer. Assay. →
Curt Eads

Sample Descriptions & ASSAY Results

[illegible]

24

2421

2422

2423

2424

2425

2426

2427

2428

January 19, 1982

Padrick Partridge
9947 Rudnick Ave.
Chatsworth, California, 91311

Dear Mr. Partridge:

Mr. Robert Walton, Scottsdale, Arizona advised he had a telephone conversation with you this date regarding the subject of bentonite and in particular a certain deposit in Mohave County, Arizona.

Mr. Walton contacted me and asked I send you a small portion-- about an ounce or two-- of the material which comprised three samples I took of the property yesterday while making a very brief examination of same.

These samples are numbered 2429, 2430 and 2431. Each packet contains about two ounces of the material.

If that amount is not sufficient then please advise me and I shall send you an additional lot.

Sincerely,

R. E. Mieritz,
Consulting Engineer.

cc: Mr. Robert Walton
Suite 6
7120 E. 4th Street
Scottsdale, Arizona, 85251

213-341-9719

Introduction

at the request of and authorization by Robert J. Walton, attorney, Scottsdale, Arizona, ~~and Trustee of the Bruce Bente mining property, of said County, Arizona~~ January 9, 1982, the writer examined the Bruce Bente Mining property on January 11 and 12, 1982. Mr. Walton is Trustee of the Bruce Bente mining property.

Purpose of the examination was to physically observe the Bente mineralization and included local geology surrounding such mineralization, sample the mineralization where desired and required and apply the gained information to ~~estimating and determining~~ and ~~estimate~~ the Bente mineralization volume ~~which~~ ~~and~~ calculated as it could ~~possibly~~ be credited to sites having a 45,000 ton, 42% pure quartz, and a 90% large content ~~commitment~~ marketable product.

This report is based on said field examination on January 11th and 12th, 1982, on the writer's geologic knowledge of the general area ~~and~~ ~~knowledge of Bente mineralization~~ and on the factual data provided ~~therein~~ by the writer by Mr. Walton.

The Property:

Although the property ~~contains~~ includes newly located claims.

this report is limited to those claims which exhibit base mineralization as outcrops are where surface exploration by dogs and for backhoe trenches are cut. These claims ~~are~~ include the Mary Jane #1, Red Chapman #1, and Red Nick #3, & 3.

These claims, along with the others, are located in Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 of T. 6 N., R. 1 W., in Guma County, Arizona, about 9 miles southeast of ~~the town of~~ Base on the House-Quartzite Road maintained by the County.

Base is a small road-side community on State Highway 72 about 2.7 miles southeast of Parker on the same Highway or about 140 miles west-northwest of Phoenix. Using Highway 60, ~~about~~ to Hope and State Highway 72 to ~~Base~~ for 19 miles to Base. (See Map No 1 & Geologic Map, portion of Guma County, Arizona.)

General Geology and Mineralization

The area in which the claims are located host country rocks such as sandstones, conglomerates, shale, siltstone, and slate and schist of Tertiary, Mesozoic and pre-Cambrian ages.

Fault and steep fractures within these rocks host such minerals as barite, iron oxides, and as hematite or limonite ^{of the yellow, brown and red variety} and possibly celestite and strontianite, all as fracture fillings. (See Map No 1)

Barite and the iron oxides are the principal minerals in the vein structures. ~~Some of the~~
~~large veins are composed of barite and iron oxide.~~
 When barite is present, iron oxide is also present, however, the reverse is not true - occasionally, the iron oxide will not carry barite - at least not in a quantity that it can be recognized.

The exposures of barite mapped by the writer on the Dale Christian and Mary Jane claims (See Map No. 2 - Surface Map) are, for the most part, relatively narrow, 6" to a foot, pinch and swell, start and end abruptly, (not continuous in most cases), wear (strike change) and to some degree, change in dip, but such change is not as radical as the strike change.

These physical expressions were observed on the surface - outcrops or where deeper ~~trenches~~ or backhoe trenches caused the fault structures to become more readily visible. Unfortunately, the country side is pretty well, lap-sazardly "tom up" and not representative of a planned, systematically oriented program of exploration.

Depth-wise there are only a few exposures to perhaps 8-10 feet, to permit observation of

the aforementioned physical characteristics which are all important to evaluate a mineral deposit. In the limited number of blasted cuts and backhoe cuts there is some evidence of these physical characteristics depth-wise. Such as pinching and swelling, narrowness of the structures, dip changes etc.

Since little is known about the physical characteristics and chemical characteristics at depth, it becomes necessary to initiate a limited drilling exploration program to properly test the mineralization down dip. There frequently there are not observable physical characteristics. For any mineralization along the strike of structures ^{or horizontal plane} mineralization will be similarly mirrored in the down dip plane of the structure, viz, there will be pinching and swelling, dip changes, strong and weak mineralization, and barren areas. These characteristics must be tested.

Sampling

During the course of the field examination the writer took several samples. These samples were taken not only to obtain information

as to the barite content, specific gravity, contaminants, but also to expect these results in a direction with regard a mining operation.

Surface-wise, for the most part, the baffle structures are narrow - and narrow down to at least 8-10 feet.

The water sampled the "hand sorted" stockpile, the two low-grade stockpiles (a good example of "spitz cut" mining, narrow paths up of the structures, wide portions of the structures, etc. The ~~water~~ sample locations are shown on Map No. 2 - Surface Map and the assay results listed in ~~Table~~ Table I, ~~sample descriptions~~ Sample Descriptions & Assay Results (preceding page). Eleven samples were assayed by South American assay Office - Tempe, Arizona and four check samples were assayed by Ben Jacobs Assay Office, Tucson, Arizona, both assay offices being are Arizona registered. This Certified Assay sheet are included.

Specific Gravities, where determined were determined using the Le flask and according to A.P.I. standards.

Metallurgical Testing

Lawrence Higgins has caused to be completed a metallurgical test to ~~determine~~

the most feasible, practical way to mill the bank to produce a marketable, acceptable product of required specific gravity, baste content and within contaminant limits.

Mountain States Engineering Co., Tucson Arizona ran a "Tapping test" and a "Fig test". They started with a "head sample" of approximately 50 pounds from the "hard" basted stockpile located on the property. Lawrence Fleming has the complete report with facts and figures.

From the information provided the author by Mr. Robert Walter, the author concludes that:

- (1) although the fig concentrate meets the Specific Gravity requirement - the baste content is low.
- (2) ~~that~~ the tap concentrate meets both the Specific Gravity and baste requirements.
- (3) The percent recovery of baste in both concentrates is low - thus requiring more "tonnage" to achieve a ton of concentrate.
- (4) the $+1/8"$ material does not permit adequate disencumment of the baste from the "gangue", thus permits a lower grade concentrate with a greater loss of baste to the tails.
- (5) the overall baste recovery is low and thus costly - even with the use of "hand

sorted material" - it itself being a costly operation. The writer was told of some ^{men} ~~men~~ ^{men} who had picked or sorted 100 tons in ^{three} ~~three~~ ^{three} days - or approximately 8+ tons per man per day. That is an immense cost.

- (6) a flotation test must be completed on ~~average~~ "fine run" material to determine the feasibility and practicality of such milling as applied to this ore, and
- (7) ~~that~~ in the opinion of the writer the use of ~~flotation and jigging~~ tables and jigs to concentrate the ~~ore~~ ^{material} would not be a satisfactory milling operation - very low tonnage and ~~quite~~ ^{too} much cost on the mining - mined tons to produce one ton of concentrate.

~~Development~~

Exploration-Development

Several bare ~~rock~~ ^{rock} structures have been exposed along their strike by bulldozer trenches and backhoe trenches. At selected sites - where structures appear to ~~weather~~ ^{weather} upwards of two feet with cross cuts or trenches have been completed by backhoe and/or drilled, blasted and the ~~quartz~~ ^{quartz} removed.

The writer was informed that 20 to 30 samples had been taken by Laurence Thompson but ~~these~~ ^{these} assay results data was not ~~received~~ ^{received}.

on to the writer.

The ~~work~~ explanation work completed is useful but ~~was not~~ in the opinion of the writer, was not done in a miner-like fashion.

Mine Productivity:

Lawrence Mining and Exploration Co desires to market 45,000 tons of 90% barite at a 4.20 specific gravity with less than 10% iron content. Same is desired to be produced from the exposed ~~barite~~ structures from the surface to a 20 foot depth by an open cut method.

It is the writer's opinion and conclusion that there ~~is~~ is not enough ^{barite} material exposed and to the 20 foot depth to be efficiently mined and properly sized - milled to produce the 45,000 tons ^{of 90% barite} volume desired.

This opinion is based on the following criteria and/or facts.

- (1) Veins and/or structures are narrow - averaging approximately a foot in width.
- (2) The barite content over this depth is low - the writers assays indicate an approximate average of ^{Barite}.
- (3) The metallurgical tests indicate only the tabling of the minus 20 mesh makes an acceptable product but the

Brake-894-0919

9

Brute warrens but 70% - FROM
hand sorted material - which in turn
assayed about 1/2 brute (writes
samples to North America and Jacob
Assy Offices.)

714-346-2778

72925

Somera Rd.

Palm Calif. 92260

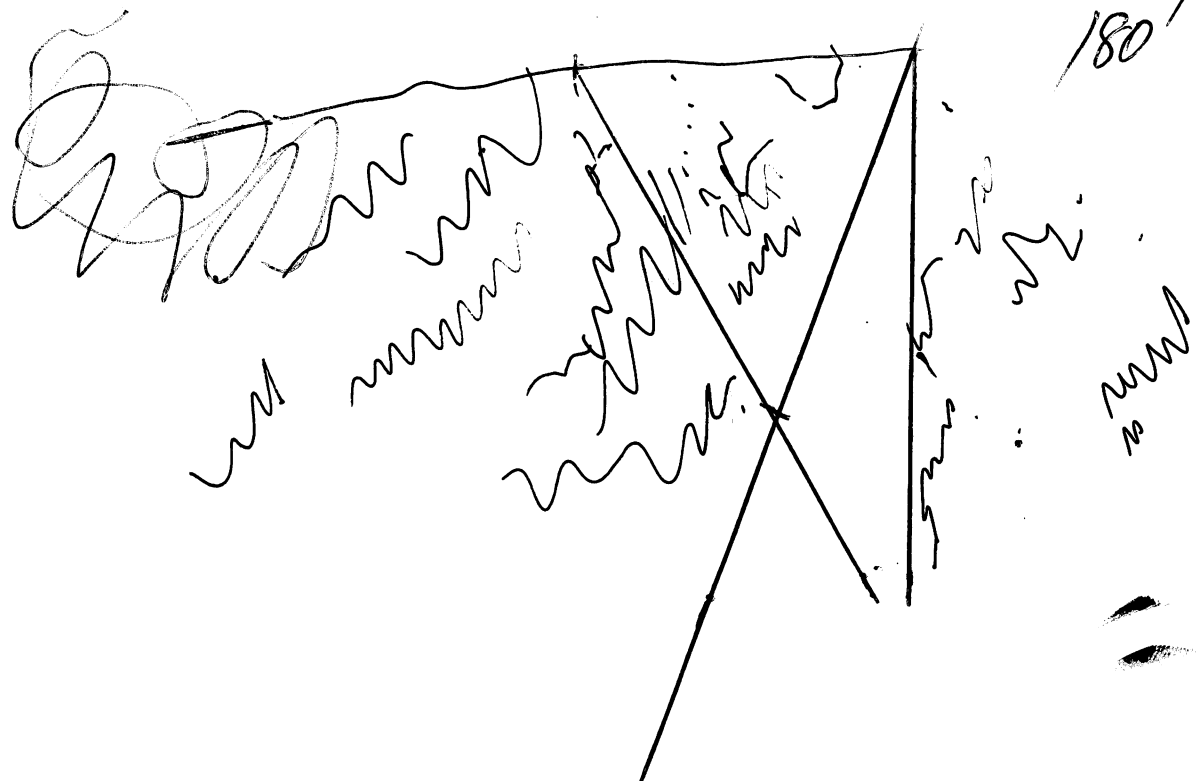
Dr. Alexander

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1440 \times 90.4 = 130,176.0 \\
 560 \times 36.8 = 20,608.0 \\
 \hline
 150,784
 \end{array}$$

75% ⁷/₁₆ ante
Tall

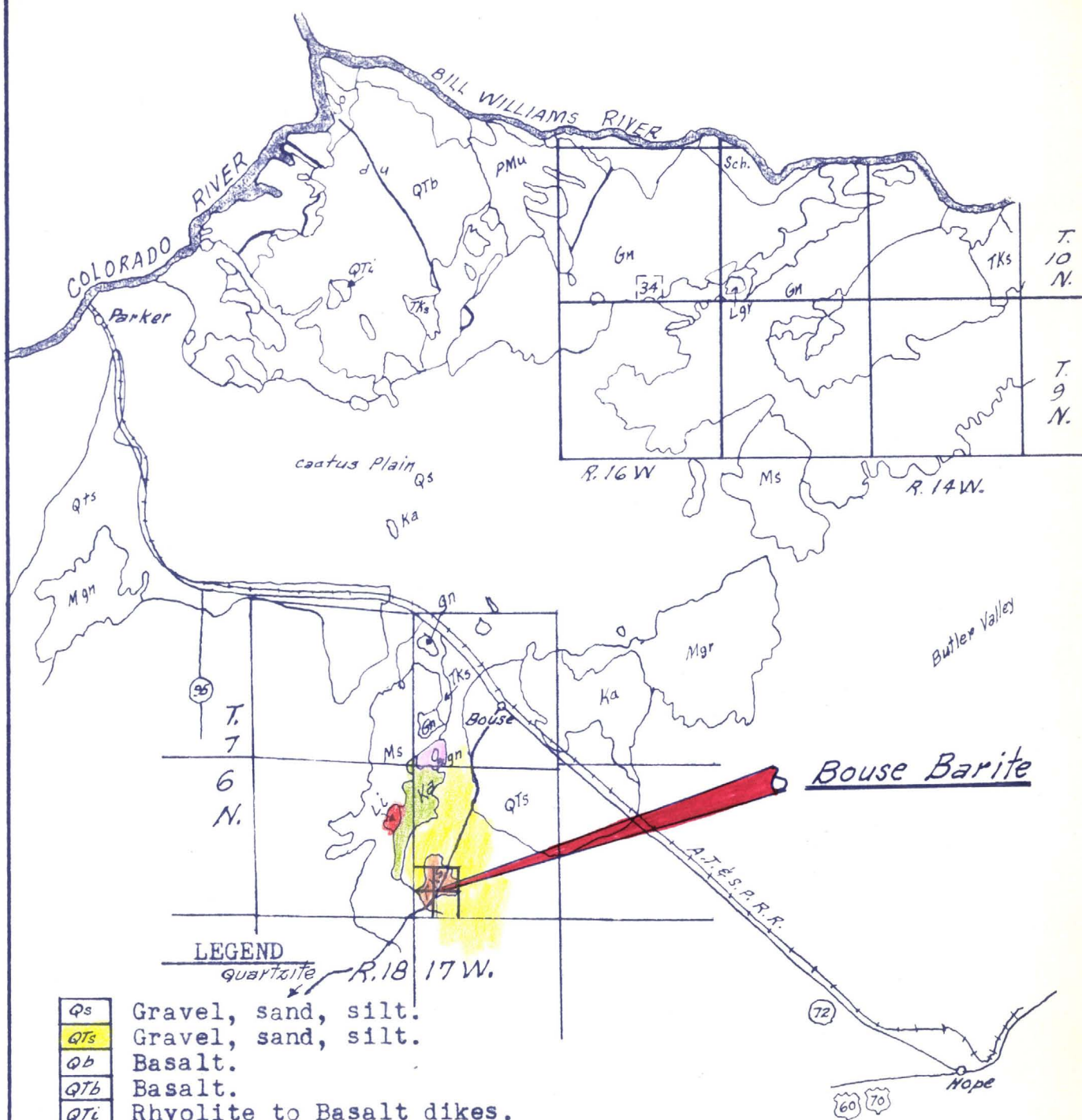
$$\begin{array}{r}
 1020 \times 84.1 = 85,782.- \\
 980 \times 36.8 = 36,064.- \\
 \hline
 111,846 \\
 55.9\%
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 150,784 \\
 111,846 \\
 \hline
 4 \overline{) 262.630} \\
 65.6\% \text{ head}
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 62.5 \\
 4.2 \\
 \hline
 1250 \\
 2500 \\
 \hline
 262.40 \text{ cu ft} = 7.63 \text{ cu ft/ton} \\
 98\% = 8.48 \text{ cu ft/ton}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 40 \times 2.63 = 305.2 \\
 60 \times 12.00 = \underline{720.0} \\
 10.25 \text{ cu ft/ton} \\
 40\% = 10.25 \text{ cu ft/ton}
 \end{array}$$



LEGEND

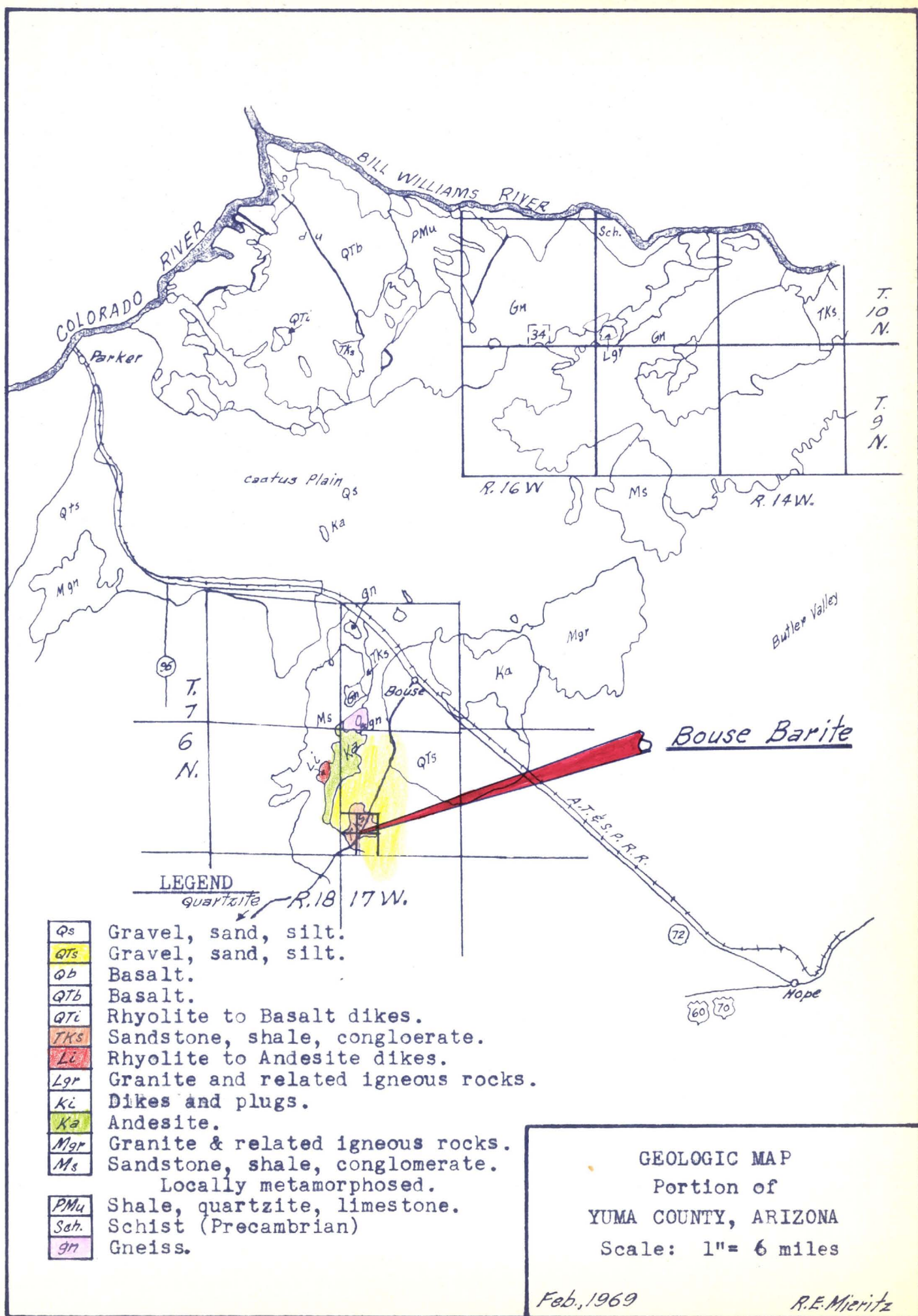
Qs	Gravel, sand, silt.
Qts	Gravel, sand, silt.
Qb	Basalt.
Qtb	Basalt.
Qti	Rhyolite to Basalt dikes.
TKs	Sandstone, shale, conglomerate.
Li	Rhyolite to Andesite dikes.
Lgr	Granite and related igneous rocks.
Ki	Dikes and plugs.
Ka	Andesite.
Mgr	Granite & related igneous rocks.
Ms	Sandstone, shale, conglomerate.
PMu	Shale, quartzite, limestone.
Sch.	Schist (Precambrian)
gn	Gneiss.

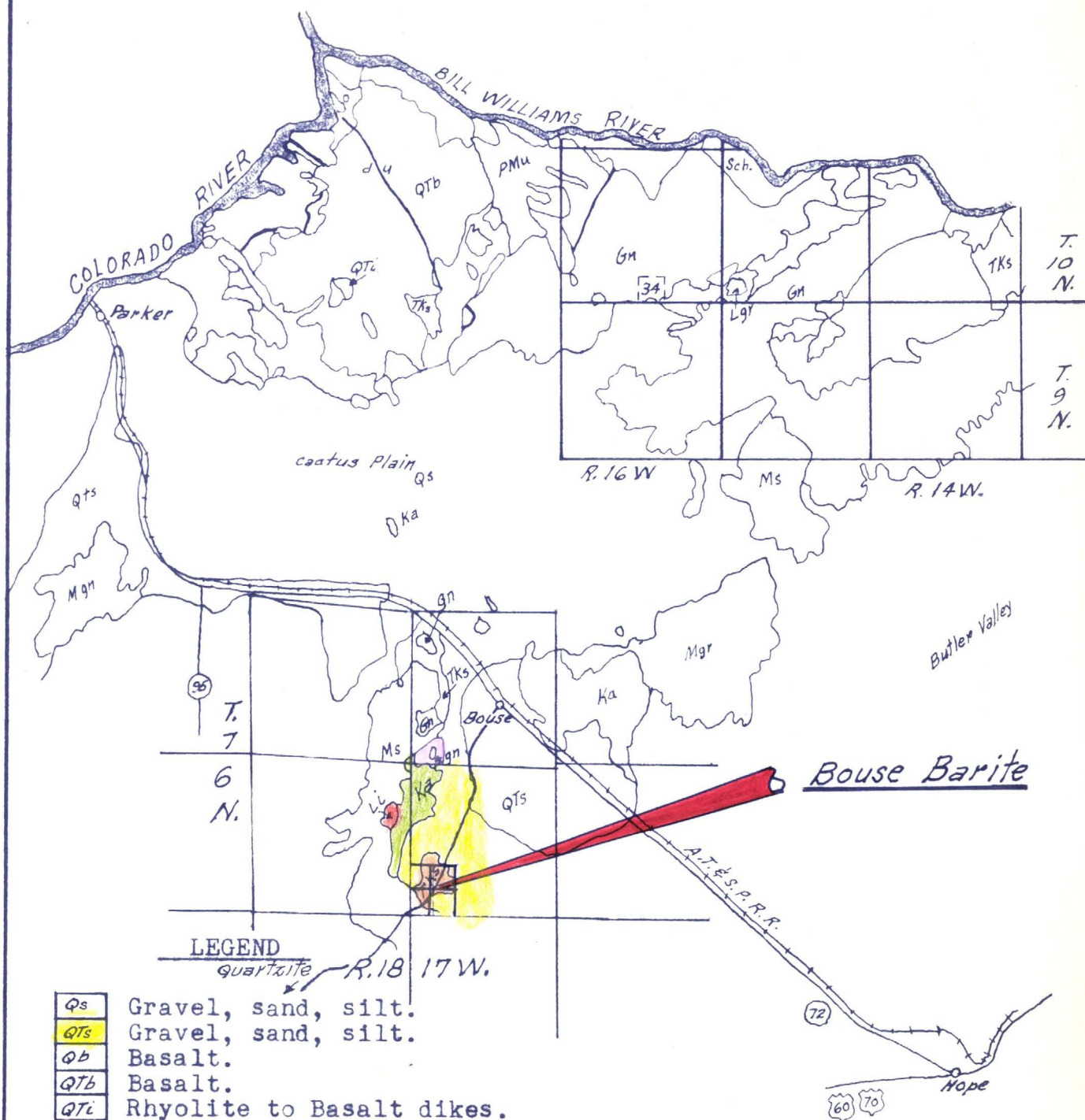
GEOLOGIC MAP
Portion of
YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA
Scale: 1" = 6 miles

Feb., 1969

R.E. Mieritz

Map 2





LEGEND

Qs	Gravel, sand, silt.
Qts	Gravel, sand, silt.
Qb	Basalt.
Qtb	Basalt.
Qti	Rhyolite to Basalt dikes.
TKs	Sandstone, shale, conglomerate.
Li	Rhyolite to Andesite dikes.
Lgr	Granite and related igneous rocks.
Ki	Dikes and plugs.
Ka	Andesite.
Mgr	Granite & related igneous rocks.
Ms	Sandstone, shale, conglomerate.
PMu	Shale, quartzite, limestone.
Sch.	Schist (Precambrian)
gn	Gneiss.

GEOLOGIC MAP
Portion of
YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA
Scale: 1" = 6 miles

Feb., 1969

R.E. Mieritz

Map 7

