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A REPORT ON SAMPLES
taken for
METALLURGICAL TESTING
from the
SABA RESOURCES CLAIMS
Maricopa County, Arizona

featuring the
"SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY SYSTEM"
of

BAHAMIAN REFINING CORPORATION
Phoenix, Arizona

by

Richard E. Mieritz
Mining Consultant
Phoenix, Arizona

June 9, 1982

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INCLUDED EXHIBITS

PRODUCTION TEST RESULTS, Certificate by Bahamian
Refining Corporation.

MAP N^o 1, INDEX and GEOLOGY MAP

MAP N^o 2, PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

INTRODUCTION:

At the verbal request of and authorization by Mark Stepelton, Secretary of Saba Resources, Inc., Idaho Springs, Colorado, the writer completed a visit to a group of twenty mining claims in the Big Horn Mountain range, specifically in Sec. 33 and 34, T. 5 N., R. 8 W., and Sec. 4 and 5, T. 4 N., R. 8 W., G. & S. R. B. & M., Maricopa County, Arizona.

Purpose of the visit was to gather two samples, one each from two areas of sufficient size to be metallurgically tested by Fred Finell, Jr., Executive Director of Bahamian Refining Corp., Phoenix, Arizona. The writer was also asked to observe the "localized" geology of the two areas sampled.

The writer visited the property, accompanied by Mark Stepelton, on June 2, 1982.

LOCATION and ACCESSIBILITY:

The twenty claim group is located 16 airline miles south-southeast of Aguila, Maricopa County, Arizona. It is also 20 miles by road and reachable by passenger automobile in the same SSE direction. From Aguila, travel south on the Eagle Eye road to the old Ambrosia manganese mill, 10.4 miles. Here, turn left in a southeast direction onto the road leading to the Microwave tower. Travel southeast 3.7 miles to a "Y" - bearing left, travel 0.4 miles to a "T", bear left for 0.6 miles to another "Y", this time bear right and travel south-southeast for 4.7 miles, stopping opposite a Brass Cap with a mound of rocks just a few feet off the road to the right. This is the corner for Sections 4 and 5 of T. 4 N., R. 8 W. on the First Standard Parallel North. There is a Range offset correction to the west on this Parallel for T. 5 N. - only Section 33 is marked on the Brass Cap.

The Brass Cap marks, more or less, the geographic center of the claims. The writer saw a claim map but was not provided a copy.

SAMPLED AREAS:

The writer obtained two metallurgical samples, one each from two areas as requested and designated by Mark Stepelton.

The first area - known as the "Perlite" area - is approximately 0.3 of a mile southeast along the road from the Brass Cap - Section corner. Mr. Stepelton stated that this area - along and on both sides of the road for several hundred feet, had been sampled and assayed for gold and silver. In addition, Saba Resources had caused to be drilled a 170 foot vertical down-the-hole-hammer hole approximately 50 feet northeast of the road center line at this point - on a bench above the road. There is a protruding 5"-6" collar casing marking the hole location. Mr. Stepelton stated the hole was sampled and that the top 20 feet assayed one ounce or more of gold per ton. The lowest gold assay of the hole samples was 0.2 ounces per ton. No factual records or certificates of assay were provided the writer.

At this point of the road and the drill hole, the road cut has created a 10 foot high bank on the northeast roadside - about 20 feet away from the drill hole.

It is here the writer took his #2470 sample by taking three vertical cuts down the rock bank and combining all portions into one sample. One cut on the bank was directly opposite the drill hole at right angles to the road direction, the second cut was on the bank 30 feet NW along the road and the third cut was from the bank 30 feet SE along the road direction.

The second area - known as the "Black Knoll" area - is approximately 0.4 of a mile along the road north-northwest of the established "Brass Cap." It is a small hill about 1,000 feet west of the road with small to large pieces of a black surface colored rock as float. Evidence of an outcrop of this rock was not noticeable because of the soil mantle covering the small hill.

The best the writer could do sample-wise was to "chip" fragments from some of the larger float pieces over the rather small area covered by the float. This sample is #2471. Mr. Stepelton stated this material assayed approximately 4.0 ounces of platinum per ton as determined by someone at a University in Colorado.

The various metal contents herein mentioned have not been documented to the writer, consequently the writer cannot vouch for same.

GEOLOGY:

The Big Horn Mountains are a complex of Quaternary basalt, basaltic dikes and plugs, Cretaceous andesites of many phases, Cretaceous intrusives as dikes and plugs of rhyolitic to andesitic composition, Pre-Cambrian granite and related rocks, Pre-Cambrian Schist which can include diorite, rhyolite and greenstone and Pre-Cambrian gneiss.

This geology is further complicated in the claimed area by the local occurrences of pegmatites and obsidian. There was little time for the writer to do more than merely observe the rock types in the two areas sampled. No mapping was done.

The rocks noticed by the writer in the "Perlite area" include obsidian, andesite and rhyolite which basically had no pattern of structure. The writer did notice some occurrence of light yellow to cream colored iron limonite. These rock types were included in the sample collected by the writer.

In the area of the "Black Knoll", the general rock of the hill is an andesite-rhyolite series. The sampled float material is gray, basaltic material.

SAMPLES:

From the standpoint of the rocks collected for the two samples,

#2470 (Perlite area) and #2471 (Black Knoll area), the writer opines that those rocks comprising these samples are geologically and mineralogically not considered as good host rocks for precious metal mineralization and as such would expect very low contents.

The samples were taken by the writer and transported in the writer's vehicle to the Bahamian Refining Corporation, 9222 N. 14th Ave., Phoenix, Arizona 85021. Here the writer transferred the two samples (#2470 - about 40 pounds) and (#2471 - about 25 pounds) into 5 gallon buckets about 12:30 P.M. on June 2, 1982.

Beyond this point, the writer was not involved or present during the "test recovery" of the precious metal values in the two samples.

TEST WORK and RESULTS:

Bahamian Refining Corporation conducts metallurgical testing of samples which "is an actual recovery method" known as "SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY SYSTEM".

Bahamian Refining Corporation defines the "Synergistic Recovery System" as follows:

"Most recovery systems rely solely on either specific gravity (the heavy particles are separated - if completely freed from matrices), or flotation (selected particles lifted to surface by frothing reagents); or leaching (dissolving values into solution to be recovered later after being separated from ore). These systems usually only recover 70% of the values and the best they can recover is usually in the high eighty percent.

"The Synergistic Recovery System combines all of the above and in addition to fine grinding and agitation, it also: A. pretreats and conditions the ore, B. chemically leaches with simultaneous precipitation, C. provides electrowinning in circuit, D. electrostatic attraction, and E. amalgamation, all at the same time."

Bahamian Refining Corporation tested samples #2470 (Perlite area) and #2471 (Black Knoll area) by their laboratory (bench) method.

At 6:00 P.M. on June 7, 1982, Fred Finell, Jr., Executive Director, Bahamian Refining Corporation, phoned the writer and verbally provided the following results.

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Recovered ounces per ton</u>		<u>Area</u>
	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	
2470	2.10	1.15	"Perlite"
2471	1.95	0.55	"Black Knoll"

Bahamian Refining Corporation's certificate is an included exhibit.

This process does not use assay methods for contained precious metal content in "head" or "ore" material, nor precious metal assay contents

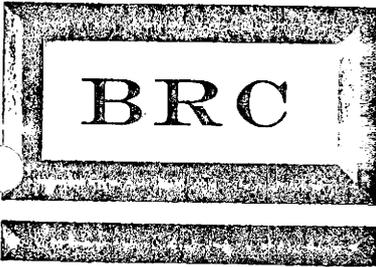
for the tails. The recovered "metal" is the final and only result.

The writer was not present during the "test period", consequently is not knowledgeable of/on the details of the process or treatment used.

Respectfully submitted,



Richard E. Mieritz
Mining Consultant
Phoenix, Arizona



BAHAMIAN REFINING CORPORATION
CUSTOM REFINERS, COMPLETE ANALYSIS & FLOWSHEET DESIGN

9222 N. 14TH AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ. 85021
TELEPHONE (602) 279-9702

June 8, 1982

Mark Stepelton
Saba Resources
P. O. Box 1426
Idaho Springs, CO 80452

Dear Mr. Stepelton:

Attached are the reports showing the recovered values using the Synergistic Recovery System on your samples Black Dome #2471 and Perlite #2470.

The gold buttons we recovered are taped to the attached reports.

Sincerely,



Fred Finell, Jr.

FF:kt

ENC.

cc: Richard E. Mieritz
2940 N. Casa Tomas
Phoenix, AZ 85016

BAHAMIAN REFINING CORPORATION

CUSTOM REFINERS. COMPLETE ANALYSIS & FLOWSHEET DESIGN

9222 N. 14TH AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ. 85021
 TELEPHONE (602) 279-9702

NAME: Mark Stepelton, Saba Resources DATE: June 8, 1982

ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1426, Idaho Springs, CO 80452

By hydrochemical and ferometallurgical methods, the actual values recovered from your sample are as follows:

Sample	Au Oz/T	Au Value @ \$ 350	Ag Oz/T	Ag Value @ \$ 6	Pt Group Indication	Total Value Per Ton**
Perlite #2470	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	---	-0-

Based on your sample, the theoretical gold recovery for various methods commonly used is as follows:

Cyanide Heap Leach 70 % of fire recovery.

Flotation 80 % of fire recovery.

Specific Gravity 90 % of fire recovery.

The average theoretical recovery LOSS of gold values using the above methods is 10 % to 30 %.

Using the SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY SYSTEM, the total values recovered from your sample are as follows:

Sample	Au Oz/T	Au Value @ \$ 350	Ag Oz/T	Ag Value @ \$ 6	Pt Group Indication	Total Value Per Ton**
Perlite #2470	2.10	\$735.00	1.15	\$6.90	+	\$741.90

The SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY of Au is N/A % of fire recovery on your sample.

This represents ADDITIONAL GOLD VALUES of \$ 735.00 /Ton using the SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY SYSTEM.

The SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY SYSTEM test we have done for you, while it is a three day lab test, is the same procedure at that used in the continuous flow production plant, except for the following:

1. Physical size of the vats.
2. The lab is a batch procedure; the plant is continuous flow.
3. A standard chemical formula is used in the lab, whereas the chemical formulation used in a plant is fine-tuned to the ore being processed.
4. Gold recovery is generally higher in a plant than in the lab. Sufficient data is not available to determine differences (if any) in the recovery of silver or platinum group metals.

**Not including Pt group value, if any.

BAHAMIAN REFINING CORPORATION

CUSTOM REFINERS. COMPLETE ANALYSIS & FLOWSHEET DESIGN

9222 N. 14TH AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ. 85021
 TELEPHONE (602) 279-9702

NAME: Mark Stepelton, Saba Resources DATE: June 8, 1982

ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1426, Idaho Springs, CO 80452

By hydrochemical and ferometallurgical methods, the actual values recovered from your sample are as follows:

Sample	Au Oz/T	Au Value @ \$ 350	Ag Oz/T	Ag Value @ \$ 6	Pt Group Indication	Total Value Per Ton**
Black Dome #2471	Tr	-0-	Tr	-0-	---	-0-

Based on your sample, the theoretical gold recovery for various methods commonly used is as follows:

- Cyanide Heap Leach 60 % of fire recovery.
- Flotation 20 % of fire recovery.
- Specific Gravity 90 % of fire recovery.

The average theoretical recovery LOSS of gold values using the above methods is 10 % to 40 %.

Using the SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY SYSTEM, the total values recovered from your sample are as follows:

Sample	Au Oz/T	Au Value @ \$ 350	Ag Oz/T	Ag Value @ \$ 6	Pt Group Indication	Total Value Per Ton**
Black Dome #2471	1.95	\$682.50	.55	\$3.30	+++	\$685.80

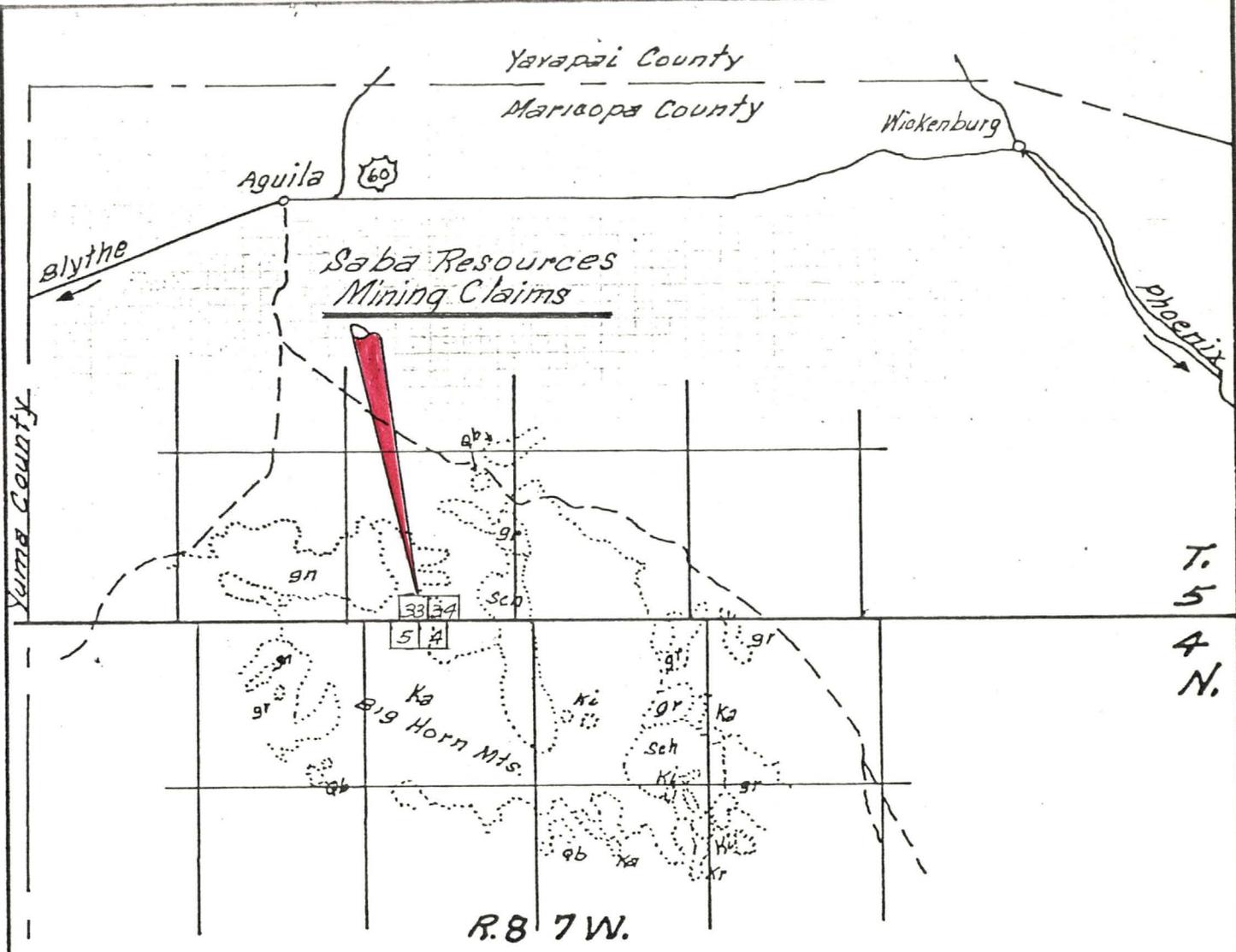
The SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY of Au is N/A % of fire recovery on your sample.

This represents ADDITIONAL GOLD VALUES of \$ 682.50 /Ton using the SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY SYSTEM.

The SYNERGISTIC RECOVERY SYSTEM test we have done for you, while it is a three day lab test, is the same procedure at that used in the continuous flow production plant, except for the following:

1. Physical size of the vats.
2. The lab is a batch procedure; the plant is continuous flow.
3. A standard chemical formula is used in the lab, whereas the chemical formulation used in a plant is fine-tuned to the ore being processed.
4. Gold recovery is generally higher in a plant than in the lab. Sufficient data is not available to determine differences (if any) in the recovery of silver or platinum group metals.

**Not including Pt group value, if any.

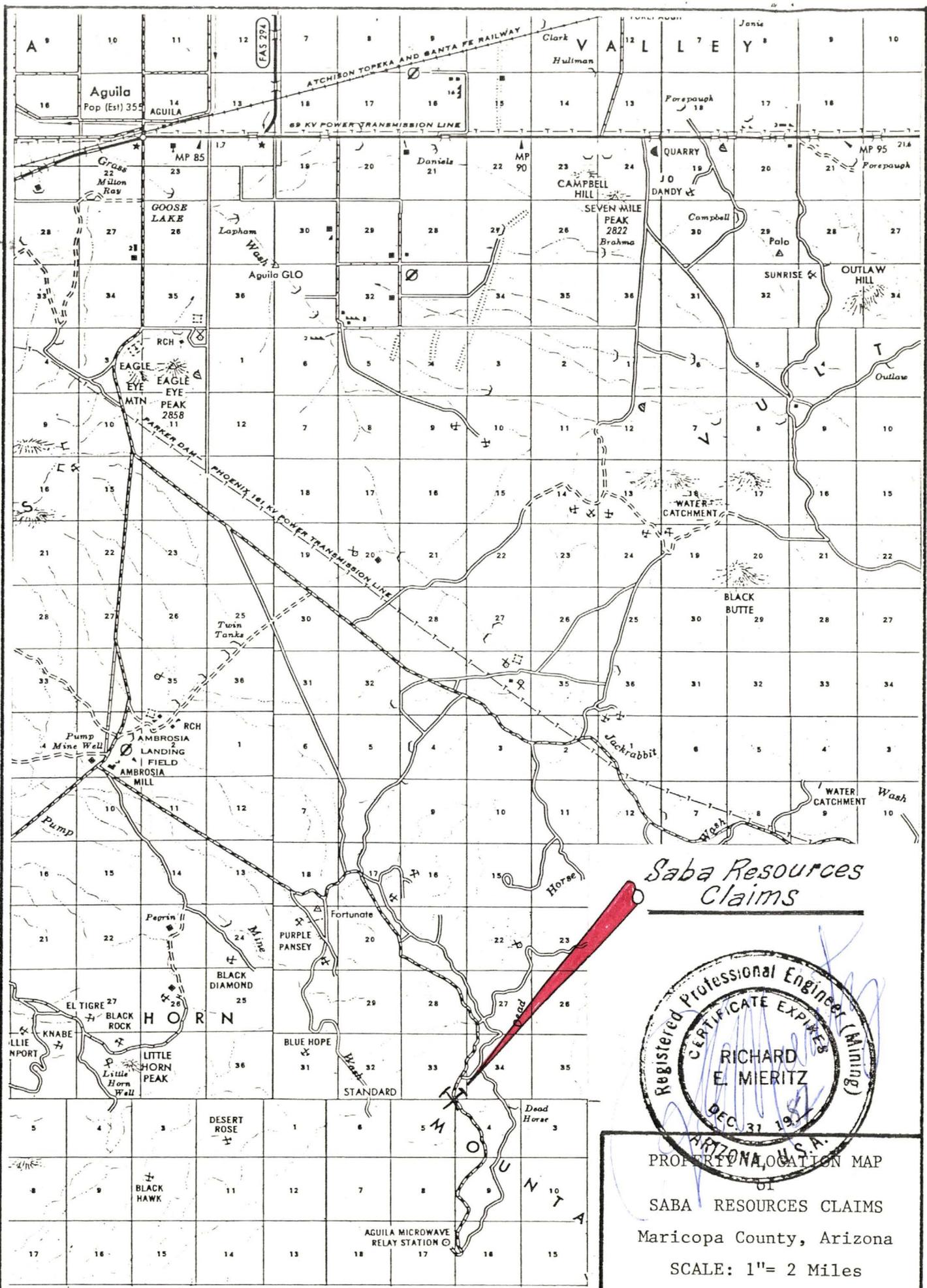


LEGEND

- Qs Quaternary Silt, Sand & Gravel.
- Qb Quaternary Basalt, Tuff & Gravel.
- QTb Quaternary Basalt, Tuff & Gravel.
-
-
-
-
- Ki Cretaceous Rhyolite/Andesite, dikes & plugs,
- Ka Cretaceous Andesite.
-
-
- gr Precambrian Granite & related rocks.
- Sch Precambrian Schist.
- gn Precambrian gneiss



INDEX & GEOLOGY MAP
Portion of
Maricopa County, Arizona
SCALE: 1" = 6 Miles
June, 1982 R.E. Mieritz
MAP No 2



Saba Resources Claims



ARIZONA, U.S.A.
 PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
 OF
 SABA RESOURCES CLAIMS
 Maricopa County, Arizona
 SCALE: 1" = 2 Miles

June 1982 R.E. Mieritz
 MAP No 2