



## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Mining Records Curator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
1520 West Adams St.  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602-771-1601  
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>  
[inquiries@azgs.az.gov](mailto:inquiries@azgs.az.gov)

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12/19/85

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BAXTER GYPSUM

ALTERNATE NAMES:  
GYPSUM CITY

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 737

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 41 N RANGE 12 W SECTION 26 QTR. ALL

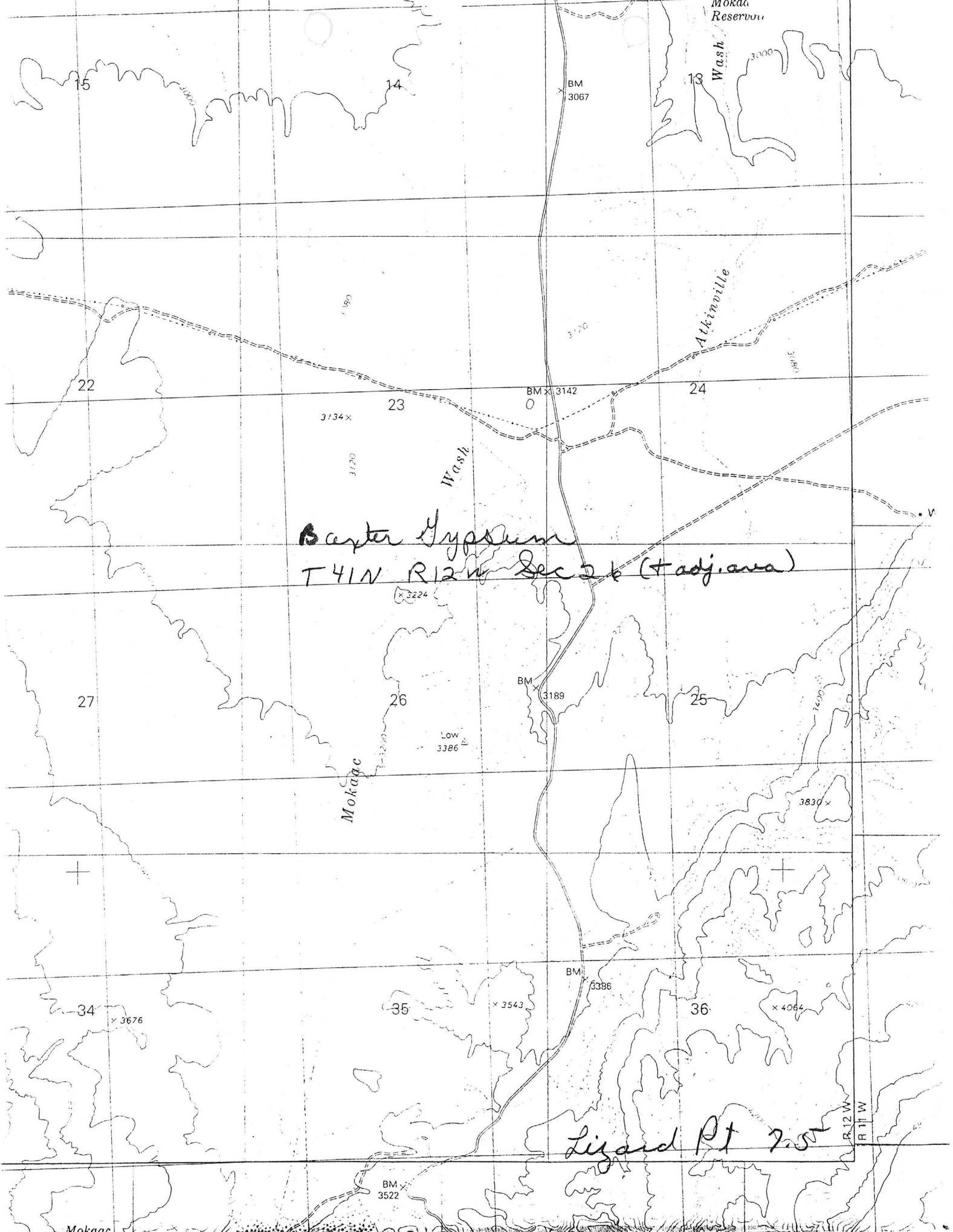
LATITUDE: LONGITUDE:

TOPO MAP NAME: LIZARD PT 7.5

CURRENT STATUS: PRODUCER

COMMODITY:  
GYPSUM

BIBLIOGRAPHY:  
ADMMR BAXTER GYPSUM



Mokaac Reservoir

Wash

Atkinville

Barter Gypsum  
T41N R12W Sec 26 (Hadjana)

Lizard Pt 7.5'

15

14

13

22

23

24

27

26

25

34

35

36

BM 3067

BM 3142

BM 3189

BM 3386

BM 3522

3134 x

3120

3120

3000

x 3224

Low 3386

3830 x

x 3676

x 3543

x 4064

Mokaac

R.12 W  
R.11 W

Gypsum City Placer Claims:

- # 1 - SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 41 N.R. 12 West, S.R.B.M. recorded in Book 5-R, page 77, and/or as amended thereto, 40 acres
- # 2 - W 1/2 of SW 1/4 Sec. 8 T. 41 N.R. 12 West, Recorded in Book 5-R, page 78, and/or as amended thereto, 80 acres
- # 3 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 79
- # 4 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 80
- # 5 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 81
- # 6 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 82
- # 7 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 83
- # 8 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 84
- # 9 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 19, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 85
- #10 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 19, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 86
- #11 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 19, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 87
- #12 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 19, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 88
- #13 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 89
- #14 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 41 N, R. 13 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 90
- #15 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 41 N, R. 13 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 91
- #16 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 41 N, R. 13 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 92
- #17 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 41 N, R. 13 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 93
- #18 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 41 N, R. 13 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 94
- #19 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M.
- #20 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M.

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123 claims

Ni G. Baxter  
22321 Kayenta Rd.  
Apple Valley, Ca 92307



## Gypsum Hills Placer Claims:

Mohave County, State of Arizona

- # 1 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 11, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 33
- # 2 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 11, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 34
- # 3 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 35
- # 4 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 36
- # 5 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 37
- # 7 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 38
- # 8 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 39
- # 9 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 40
- #10 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 41
- #11 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 42
- #12 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 43
- #13 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 44
- #14 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 45
- #15 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 46
- #16 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 47
- #17 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 48
- #18 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 49
- #19 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 50
- #20 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 51
- #21 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 52
- #22 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 53
- #23 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 54
- #24 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 55
- #25 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 56
- #26 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 57
- #27 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 58

## Tip Top Gypsum Placer Claims:

Mohave County, State of Arizona

- # 1 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 14, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 196
- # 2 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 197
- # 3 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 198
- # 4 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 199
- # 5 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 200
- # 6 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 6, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 201
- # 7 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 6, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 202
- # 8 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 6, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 203
- # 9 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 5, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 204
- #10 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 5, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 205
- #11 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 5, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 206
- #12 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 5, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 207
- #13 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 208
- #14 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 209
- #15 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 210
- #16 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 40 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 211
- #17 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 212
- #18 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 213
- #19 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 214
- #20 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 215
- #21 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 216
- #22 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 217
- #23 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 218
- #24 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 219

## Gypsum Town Placer Claims:

Mohave County, State of Arizona

- # 1 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 483
- # 2 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 484
- # 3 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 485
- # 4 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 486
- # 5 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 487
- # 6 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 488
- # 7 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 489
- # 8 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 490
- # 9 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 491
- #10 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 492
- #11 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 493
- #12 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 41 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 494
- #13 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 40 N, R. 12 west
- #14 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 40 N, R. 12 west
- #15 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 40 N, R. 12 west
- #16 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 40 N, R. 12 west
- #17 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 11, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 495
- #18 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 11, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 496
- #19 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 11, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 497
- #20 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 11, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 498
- #21 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 14, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 499
- #22 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-Q, page 500
- #23 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 1
- #24 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 2
- #25 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 3
- #26 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 4
- #27 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 5
- #28 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 6
- #29 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 7
- #30 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 8
- #31 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 9
- #32 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 10
- #33 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 11
- #34 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 12
- #35 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 13
- #45 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 3, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 220
- #46 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 3, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 221
- #47 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 3, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 222
- #48 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 3, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 223
- #49 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 224
- #50 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 225
- #51 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 226
- #52 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 40 N, R. 12 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 227

## Gypsum Dome Placer Claims:

Mohave County, State of Arizona

- # 1 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 3, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 14
- # 2 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 3, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 15
- # 3 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 3, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 16
- # 4 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 17
- # 9 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 18
- #10 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 19
- #11 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 20
- #12 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 21
- #13 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 22
- #14 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 23
- #15 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 24
- #16 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 25
- #17 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 19, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 26
- #18 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 19, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 27
- #19 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 19, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 28
- #20 - Northeast 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 29
- #21 - Southeast 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 30
- #22 - Southwest 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 31
- #23 - Northwest 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 41 N, R. 11 west, S.R.B.M. Recorded in book 5-R, page 32

[REDACTED]

BAXTER GYPSUM PROPERTY

Mohave County  
Bently District

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WR KAP 6-20-78: Mr. Kincheloe is involved with a group of investors that are considering development of a small portion of the Baxter Gypsum Property and produce crushed and ground gypsum for shipment to markets in S. California. He hopes to deliver a quality product in S. California by taking advantage of low cost backhauled freight rates on trucks returning to the S. California area from S. George, Utah. They are investigating the possibility of producing custom prepared soil supplements for agriculture. bh 11-3-78

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KAP WR 8/1/80: John Lee, President of John Lee & Company Inc., 4034 E. Avalon, Phoenix, Arizona 85018, phone 991-9516, was in with Gordon Meaker, 2828 Azeuida Avenue, Biggs, California 95917. They reported that Hank Perdon of Los Angeles, has a lease option on Baxter Gypsum Property in Mohave County. Messrs. Lee & Meaker are trying to determine development of the gypsum. They are possibly associated with Perdon or at least trying to assemble a proposal for him.

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KAP WR 5/1/81 Bob Langmark reported on plans for development of the Baxter Gypsum deposit in Mohave County. He explained that Transamerican Minerals plans production of 2MM/tons of gypsum yearly from the deposit and hopes to eventually expand to 3-5MM/tons annually. Additionally, their plans include a foamed gypsum insulation and wall board plant. He continued at length to talk on the excellent qualities of the gypsum deposit and their illustrious plans. Gypsum from the Baxter deposit runs less than 1 PPM sodium whereas most gypsum currently used, runs around 2 percent sodium. Low sodium gypsum is best for agricultural purposes. Transamerican's address is 3807 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 1217, Los Angeles, California 90010.

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NJN WR 3/19/82: Harvey Smith, a Scottsdale consulting mining engineer reported that Transamerica Minerals and Petel Nel are declaring bankruptcy.

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BAXTER GYPSUM PROPERTY

MOHAVE COUNTY

Transamerican Minerals is still reported involved with the Baxter Gypsum deposit in the Bentley District, Mohave County. A Mr. Ramsgate and a Henry Purden are involved with the promotion of the planned operation. KAP WR 9/4/81

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KAP WR 4/16/82: The Baxter Gypsum deposit in the Virgin Mountains area of Mohave County is again receiving interest from investors.

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WR T. P. Lane, 7/23/60 - Visited Recorder's office in Kingman. Learned that a group headed by N. G. Baxter of Fullerton, California, had taken up 35 placer claims (5600 acres) on a gypsum deposit centered about Sec. 26, T.41N., R.12W. This is just within the north boundary of the state.

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GW WR 9/5/73 - He has in excess of 100 gypsum claims in the Strip.  
(Mr. Baxter)

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KP, WR 5/11/78 - Nicholas Baxter, 16433 Yucca Avenue, Victorville, Ca., 92392, requested, in a telephone call, information on topographic map availability in the far northwest corner of Arizona. A copy of the U.S.G.S. topographic index was sent. He reported on his plans for the Baxter Gypsum group of 186 placer claims which consist of a wall board plant at the mine site, an electric calcining oven powered by geothermal energy, a grinding plant and a vacuum pipeline to Pomona, Ca., all of which are explained in slightly more detail in a report in the Baxter Gypsum mine file, signed by Mr. Baxter. Presently the only work being done at the property consists of access road maintenance for assessment work. 7/11/78 a. p.

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MICA DEPOSITS IN NEVADA-ARIZONA:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - BUREAU OF MINES

Project

January 29, 1943  
P. O. Box 1551  
Reno, Nevada

GLT/me

Mr. John G. Becker, Supervising Engineer  
Defense Plant Corporation  
700 Park Avenue  
Boulder City, Nevada

Re: Mica Deposit near Gold Butte Mining District  
Twin Springs Wash (near Lake Mead, Nevada)

Dear Mr. Becker:

We do not have in our files any data on the Above mica deposit. However, the U. S. Geological Survey has made a report on an occurrence of mica about fifteen miles east-by-north of Riville, in the Virgin Range. This is bulletin number 740 and the reference is on pages 105 and 106.

This may possibly be the deposit to which you refer. We regret that we do not have a copy of this bulletin to send to you but it may be obtained by applying to the U. S. Geological Survey in Washington, D. C.

Yours very truly

GLENN L. ALLEN,  
District Engineer

BY /s/ Glenn M. Thompson  
Mining Engineer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.  
Bulletin 740.

Mica Deposits of the United States. By Douglas B. Sterrett. - 1923  
Pages 105 - 106. Nevada.

Deposits of mica in Nevada are mentioned in the literature, but apparently the only attempt to work any of them was made by Daniel Bouelli, of Riville, Nev. in 1893 and 1894. Mr. Bouelli furnished (Parker, E. W.. Mica - U. S. Geol. Survey, Mineral Resources 1893. P.P. 753-754. 1894) to the Geological Survey from which the following notes have been abstracted. In 1893 and 1894, 500 pounds of sheet mica was shipped from Nevada to Hamburg, Germany and 1300 pounds to Syracuse, N. Y. This mica had been Trimmed of excess waste and was expected to yield sheets 2 by 3 inches to 8 by 10 inches, a good portion of which were 3 by 5 inches. The deposits are in the Virgin Range, Lincoln County, about 15 miles east by north of Riville. Riville is at the mouth of Virgin River, on Colorado River. One of the claims, the Pioneer, is about 5000 foot above sea level, near springs, and is accessible to wagon. A belt of mica-bearing rocks crops out along the Virgin Range in a north by east direction, extending northward into Arizona.

Page 47. Arizona.

The mica belt in the Virgin Range, in Southern Nevada, is said to extend north by east from Nevada into Arizona, but there has been no report of the opening of any prospects on the Arizona side.

FEB 14 1943

## MICA DEPOSITS IN NEVADA - ARIZONA; (Continued)

MINERAL RESOURCES of the UNITED STATES - 1893, Pages 753 - 755.

Nevada. - During 1893, 300 pounds of uncut mica were shipped from the Czarina Mine, near Riville, Nevada. All of this was sent to Hamburg, Germany, to be cut. In February, 1894, 200 pounds were shipped to Syracuse, New York in April 1894, 1000 pounds were shipped to Syracuse. All of this was cleaned of waste, so far as practicable, and was supposed to cut from 2 by 3 inches to 8 by 10 inches, a good portion of it being estimated to cut about 3 by 5 inches. No returns had been received by the shipper, Mr. Daniel Bouelli, up to the time of making his report. In addition to the Czarina mine, Mr. Bouelli has other claims, chief among which are the "Pioneer" and "Princess" mine. In his report to the Survey Mr. Bouelli says:

"The mica mines of which the Pioneer and Princess are among the best. (there being some other smaller deposits) were discovered by me about twenty years ago. They are situated in the Virgin Range in the St. Thomas mining district, Lincoln County, Nevada. The Pioneer is about 15 miles slightly north of east from Riville, which is at the head of stream navigation on the Colorado river, at its confluence with the Rio Virgin. The Princess is about 1 mile northeast from the Pioneer. The Pioneer group is at an altitude of 5000 feet, near springs and accessible to wagons. About \$600. has been expended in development work, and the probability is that \$1,000. worth of work is needed to strike the mica below the influence of surface dislocations. The mica occurs in hard glassy quartz rock, of which there is an outcrop 200 feet wide and 600 feet long. The surrounding rocks are systematic gneiss and granular schists.

"The Princess is a smaller reef of white quartz, with solid mica better laminated, surrounding by dark-colored tourmaline and biotite abound and pyrite and other associations of tin are at hand. These claims have been worked very little of late years.

"The Czarina was discovered and located in May 1891. On this claim there is now a shaft on an incline following the dip of the mica 27 feet. This was found unsafe and another shaft of 35 feet is now directly over the point towards which the dip of the mica seam leads and will be sunk vertically until the surface crust of the inclosing rock is penetrated and the crystals show no break. Here also the mica occurs in and along the side of a heavy outcrop of white quartz, in a country rock of gneiss, carrying various characteristic minerals. The muscovite or white mica seems to follow the division plane of the stratification, along the line or axis of the uplift of rock fold. This line runs north and south, slightly east and north of the main trend of the range, thus running into Arizona a few miles north of Riville, in fact, the mica belt forms the boundary line between Nevada and Arizona for about 50 miles. The mica, mostly small, is abundant, but marketable sizes are rare and not to be had without a good deal of hard work."



## 5. (a), 3. Report.

"Geo. W. Walker, E.M., B.A. Metallic By-Products Oil & Minerals.

GEO. W. WALKER & ASSOCIATES

Consulting Engineers and Geologists

Los Angeles, California

OCTOBER 16th, 1942.

REPORT ON THE  
O.K. BACHMANN

GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS, CLARK COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA  
By G. Wallace Walker.

PRELUDE; The subject matter of this report is Mica, more commonly termed Muscovite. It is a product of the Granitic Pegmatites and occurs in irregularly disseminated structures, appearing in bubbles of soils, or in book form, generally between foot and hanging walls of elongated Schists or Gneiss formations. The surrounding country rocks are usually composed of various stratified Pegmatites, Schists, Gneisses, Orthoclase, Quartz, Feldspars and other aggregates of varying thickness, usually found in lenticular formation. The Schists generally form the foot and hanging walls, being permeated more or less with fine particles of mica. These Schists stratas are mostly in book form of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness.

Some Mica formations contain accessory minerals, Biotite, Gem-Dtones, Beril, etc. Mica or Muscovite, owes its usefulness to its transparency for many of the purposes for which it is used. It is in Plastics, has great resistance to heat and weathering, being in great demand as a non-conductor of electricity. Book mica and punch mica are in great demand, especially during the present war period. Small sheets find ready use and are split into thin lamellae, then cut into proper form for the particular uses for which they are applied, the scrap from the trimmings is usually ground and used for wall-board aggregate, also used in insulating purposes, etc. The quantity of trimmed mica obtained from deposits, not allowing for larger sheets of book mica, are found not to exceed two percent.

Occasionally plates of mica have been found five to six feet in diameter, but this is a rare occurrence.

The property embraced in this report lies in a Virgin mountain range a distance of approximately 95 miles in a northwesterly direction from Las Vegas.

ROAD: Highway 66 passes through Barstow from Los Angeles continuing from Barstow through Baker and Las Vegas on Highway 91.

At a point between Bunkerville and Mesquite a distance of approximately 80 miles northwesterly from Las Vegas, the road to the mine turns abruptly easterly for a distance of about eleven miles over a dirt and gravel road to Bachmann Canyon, at the foot of which is a camp-site; from this point a road to the mining property has to be constructed to the mining claims.

At the present time travel is over a trail for a distance of about two and a half miles more or less.

TOPOGRAPHY: The topography of the claims is over a series of mountain peaks and depressions, which occur in seriatim throughout the range. A light growth of manzanita, scrub-pine and oak are scattered over the terrain and descend to the mountain side to the valley area.



Exhibit C.

5. (a) 3 Report (page 2)

**ELEVATION:** The elevation at the junction of Highway # 91 at the place where the road turns easterly to the mining property is 1,650 ft. (Aneroid). At the easterly end of the road at its present terminus is 3,640. ft. (Aneroid). At the summit of the ridge highest point 5,610 ft. (Aneroid) at the outcroppings of the various ledges 4,950 (Aneroid) at the canyon below the lode it is 4,525 ft.

**WATER:** Water is available at all times although at the present time a two inch water-line is not used. This pipe-line was installed by the Forest Department and when in use conveys water for several miles to the Government Experiment Station where cattle are grazing on the desert areas. A water-well could be drilled at several places much nearer to the highway, as there is evidence of water in several places. Lower in the canyon a bed-rock tunnel would no doubt furnish considerable water for the village of Bunkerville. The writer is informed that water is hauled to Bunkerville from the Government water station, by people who desire it.

There is also a supply of water in the northwesterly branch of the Bachmann canyon which trends from the main Bachmann Canyon; this could be piped under a pressure head to the proposed new camp-site where the mining operations would commence when the road to the mine is constructed.

**GEOLOGY:** The entire mountain area of this district has the appearance of being elevated during the early Pre-Cambrian Era, the rock formation surrounding the mica depositions are of early age. Millions of years have elapsed since the genesis of the rocks were commenced; also the metamorphic changes of the various Spar ingredients which have formed the mica lode contained in this mountain range. Throughout the entire region the rock mass is elongated and lenticular showing mixed formations of granite, porphyry, Feldspar, Veinlets, Schists and Gneisses, all of which are in serdatus rotation, these being almost perpendicular and at an angle of about from 80 to 87 degrees. In traversing the Bachmann Canyon before reaching the mineralized zone the country rock is principally Granite. Much rock of this mass has been elevated at a later period especially the filling of Porphyry and Schists which appear spasmodically.

**MINERAL DEPOSIT, ORE & DEVELOPMENT:** ~~The surface of the lode sections~~ shows a capping of Feldspathic crust, this is impregnated with fine mica. When this crust is broken a few inches deep commercial mica appears; the surface where opened up, shows mica content of about 30 to 50% mica, while in parts of the face of the cut it shows almost pure mica of approximately 75% or more of pure mica. This property has the appearance of containing a tremendous tonnage of commercial mica which may run into millions of tons when properly opened up.

There are four if not five lodes containing mica; these emanate from the surface of the O. K. Bachmann Claim; some dipping towards the Bachmann Canyon, crossing the canyon and are seen traversing the opposite mountain range in a westerly direction.

The principal trend of these lodes are about 35 degrees N4E and S-W, while in an easterly direction the surface croppings are visible as far as the next mountain escarpment.

**TONNAGE:** Potentially judging from the various elevations as shown by aneroid calculations, the almost vertical distance from the crest of the outcrops on the O. K. Bachmann claim to the bed of the Bachmann canyon is approximately 480 in depth (aneroid). In measuring the width of the lodes of the Bachmann claims, one lode was 54 ft. or more, another lode width was in excess of 75ft. across; other lode lodes were similar in appearance.

Exhibit C.

5. (a) 3 Report (page 3)

There has been very little development work done on the claims, but wherever done the mica content shows evidently to be uniform throughout. It would be unethical to try and make any positive figures of tonnage until the property is opened up more fully; however it is reasonable to say that potentially from a geological standpoint and the surface showings of the various lodes that there should be several millions of tons of mica waiting to be mined.

**ROAD:** In the prelude the writer touched lightly the road question. For about seven miles of the road at the turning of the main highway in an easterly direction, the road is in a fairly good condition. By passing a grade-blade over the road a few times, the road would be what is often termed a desert boulevard, this is a long straight stretch of road over which trucks could make good time with a load, for some distance further towards the entrance of the canyon, about three miles the road will have to be re-graded; a bull-dozer will readily put this part of the road in condition, as there are no rocks of any consequence to interfere.

Arriving at the entrance of Bachmann Canyon, which is for the time being the camping place and the end of the road at present.

Continuing a short distance a grader or bull-dozer can be used to construct the road; from this place on, considerable of the road will have to be cut in places through the granite where the canyon is narrow. The stream-bed will have to be crossed several times. Further up the canyon the space is wider and a bull-dozer can again be used, and from this point to where the adit tunnel or open cut will be started on the ore, the road will not be difficult to construct.

**CAMP AND MILL-SITE:** An excellent camp and mill-site are available close to where the work will commence on the ore-body.

**WATER:** Water can be brought down under pressure from the N-E fork of the Bachmann Canyon; this will be enough for all milling purposes and for camp use.

**POWER:** There is no available operative power in the district. All power must be generated on the ground, either diesel, oil or gasoline.

**BUILDING & EQUIPMENT:** There are no buildings or operations equipment on the property at present time.

**CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:** Climatic conditions are such that almost all year operations can be carried on. Occasionally the rain elements interfere for a few days, snow has been known to fall but only very slightly; it melts as fast as it falls - does not hinder any mining operations.

**LABOR CONDITIONS:** Although there is a scarcity of labor in general, men are available for mining. The Mahmesite Plant at Las Vegas is about to discharge great number of men who will be available for other work of this nature.

**MINING SUPPLIES:** Mining supplies can be had at Las Vegas or can be shipped or hauled from either Los Angeles or Salt Lake at a nominal cost. Groceries are available close by, at Las Vegas or at Bunkerville.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** The writer suggests the first thing to do, is to make the road passable to the place where the camp buildings are to be erected also the place where the operations on the ore will be commenced. A suitable place on one of the lodes in the canyon should be chosen, preferably the one at the lowest elevation in altitude, for the reason, that when operations on other lodes higher up the canyon are started, it will be possible to get the mica down to the mill for crushing and sorting at a minimum cost.

EXHIBIT C.

5. (a) 3 Report (Page 4)

When the road is passable a compressor and drilling equipment should be immediately moved in, so that work on opening up the ore body can be commenced, for the reason that the time element is an important factor, as contracts for the delivery of mica are crowding for delivery for strategic uses. Buildings adequate for the housing of employees, sleeping and boarding quarters are necessary, so that travel to and from the mine can be eliminated, as much as time would be lost in that event; also wear and tear of an automobile or truck, also gasoline and tires, at this stringent period of Government rationing. When the road is passable for the purpose mentioned, the bull-dozer or any other road equipment should start at the mill-site and gradually finish the road; starting from the canyon and working down, will be much easier as everything will be a downhill pull from that end. After the road is passable heavier machinery for operations should be hauled in, and installed as quickly as possible, this for reasons already stated.

During this period a pipe-line of sufficient capacity for all purposes, should be installed, to bring the water to the camp-site from the north-east branch of the Bachmann Canyon. It would be necessary to install a small portable lighting plant, until such time as a larger plant can be installed.

Should a mill be necessary to crush the ore, I would suggest a unit system to commence operations at first, a 50 ton mill would do to start with, as this sized mill on hard rock, should do two times as much on mica; then add other units commensurate with the necessity of filling orders for mica. It might be possible that a Kue-Ken crusher, were one installed at the commencement of operations, would be able to take the place of both crusher and mill, as it may crush the ore so that it will be free from the lode aggregate, such as schist and Feldspar contained in this deposit.

According to the Bulletin # 601 of the Kue-Ken Company, the 50 crusher will crush to a  $3/8$  inch mesh at the rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  tons on hard rock. Using this for mica mill be much larger tonnage; this sized crusher would take a 35 H.P. engine; the difference in elevation would have to be allowed at this altitude where the crusher is to be used. The necessary equipment for the operation of the mine, also operating expenses for at least 60 days, will be found appended to this report.

RECAPITULATION: In an analysis of the foregoing, the writer fully appreciates the magnitude of this immense potential lode of Muscovite, commonly termed Mica. In order to appreciate this more fully, it would be necessary to visit the property. There are several independent mineral lodes contained in these claims; according to the lease on the property other connecting claims are to be added to the present holdings, as the lode system of the Bachmann Claim extends for many thousand feet over the adjacent mountain range. The writer visualizes many millions of tons of mica will be opened up, all of which can be worked by a gravity system and dump directly into a large bin, ready for the crush machine. The entire milling set-up can be operated automatically if properly installed; the mica can be delivered by a belt system for sorting, and the scrap mica carried off by the same system to the loading bin.

There are no intricate mining or treatment problems to be discussed as are contained in any other phase of mine operations. It will not be necessary to employ any technical laboratory help, hence the cost of mining operations will be much less than in a quartz mining operation. There are no costly treatment expenses to be considered, as milling and screening operations will make a finished product ready for the market.

The climatic conditions are such that almost a daily operation the year round can be considered. Tentative orders are assured for the entire output of the mine, and with the present prevailing prices for delivery of mica, this should be an advantageous time to operate.

5. (a) 3 Report (page 5)

The preliminary costs of road building, camp and other buildings, also operating equipment, should soon be amortized, leaving a splendid profit on the investment. Mining supplies are available and if necessary, priorities can be obtained from the Government for any special equipment or supplies. I consider it a "Patriotic Duty" for all concerned, to get this property operating at the earliest time possible.

CONCLUSION: There is nothing the writer can add to the above statements, it is my honest, earnest opinion, that this enterprise if run on a conservative mining basis, under qualified management, will soon become a handsome profit producing commercial investment.

Therefore I do most earnestly recommend this property for operation, on the lines herein suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed, G. WALLACE WALKER  
DR. G. Wallace Walker  
Geologist & Consulting  
Mining Engineer.

9. (b) Copy of letter offer to purchase Mica.

"Sigurd Olsen, President.  
D. A. Olsen, Treasurer

Factory at  
Forest Park, Ill.  
and

E. Rutherford, N. J.

U. S. MICA MFG. CO.  
Grinders of Mica

1521 - 1527 Circle Ave.

Telephone- Forest 635  
and Rutherford 2-2323

FOREST PARK, ILL.  
July, 9th. 1943

Mr. John G. Becker  
San Angelo, Texas

Dear Sir:

We buy Mica Scrap fit for grinding purposes only, in carload lots.

Send us about a half pound sample of the Mica you propose to furnish, let us know what the freight rate is from your shipping point to Forest Park which is within the Chicago switching district and also let us know the price per ton you want for the Mica on cars at your shipping point.

If you have sheet or punch, we believe you can dispose of it to a very reliable concern located in Chicago.

After we see your sample we shall write to you.

Yours very truly,

U. S. Mica Mfg. Co.

/s/ Sigurd Olsen  
Per MS"

ALSO

July, 19, 1943

Mr. John G. Becker  
San Angelo, Texas

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of July, 12th, and your sample of scrap Mica. The quality is very good and we can pay you \$30.00 a ton for it FOB our factory at Forest Park, Ill.

*Freight Rate \$16.00 C T*

*Project Gypsum file*  
Howard M. Kincheloe  
2136 Calle De Vida  
Tucson, Ariz. 85715

July 27, 1978

Dear Ken:

I met with Gil Baxter and Dr. Bittinghoff Monday in Palm Desert to discuss the gypsum project.

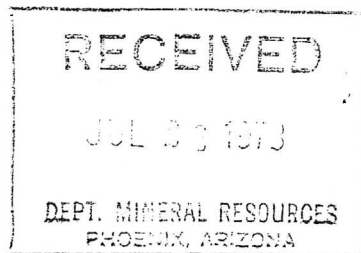
Baxter is agreeable to come up to St. George to meet with you when you have your trip firmed up to go to ~~Knab~~ and Ceder City.

I will bring another geologist with me so that he can look at the property and maybe you can fill him in on State requirements conerning claims and tax requirements.

Please drop me a line and let me know your plans for your trip so that I can plan around your dates. Will be looking forward to seeing you in St. George.

Cordially,

*How. Kincheloe*  
Howard Kincheloe



**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES**  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
**FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT**

*MMB*

Mine  BAXTER GYPSUM Date February 24, 1981  
District Bently (Mohave County) Engineer Ken A. Phillips  
Subject: Promotion of above property and investigation by  
California Attorney General's Office.

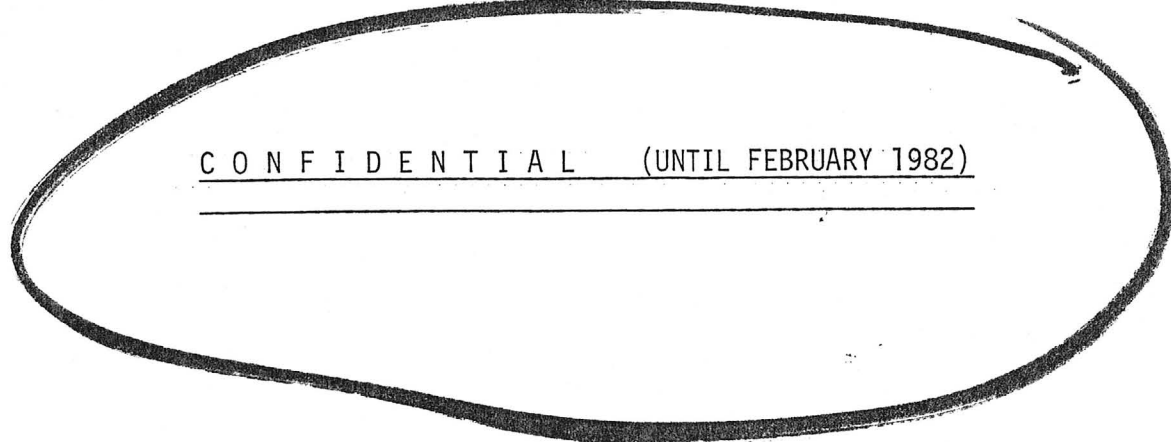
References: Mine File:  Baxter Gypsum

- Cards :  National Trust and Finance (Panama)  
16th Floor, Bank America Building  
50th Street  
Panama City, 5, Republic of Panama  
 Dr. Peter Nel, President  
(Also has Santa Ana, California address and phone  
(714) 731-7790.)
- Transamerican Minerals Ltd  
Beverly Hills, California  
 Henri J. Perdon, President  
 Chase Ramsgate, Vice President
- Gypsum
- Limestone

The attached copies of information were provided by the California Attorney General's Office. They are investigating possible securities transactions and fraud as related to claims by Transamerican Minerals Ltd. The Assistant Attorney General explained in a telephone conversation February 18, 1981, that the VicePresident of Transamerican, Chase Ramsgate, has a "long" arrest record.

Apparently the Baxter Gypsum Property has been transferred to Transamerican Minerals Ltd. Part of the information indicated that Transamerican plans to get investors to put money into the company to develop the gypsum property.

KAP:mw



ama



BAXTER GYPSUM (F)

RECEIVED

MAR 18 1985

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

STATE MINE INSPECTOR

# Office of State Mine Inspector

705 West Wing, Capitol Building  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
602-255-5971

FEB 19 1985

## NOTICE TO ARIZONA STATE MINE INSPECTOR

In compliance with Arizona Revised Statute Section 27-303\*, we are submitting this written notice to the Arizona State Mine Inspector (705 West Wing, Capitol Building, Phoenix, Arizona 85007) of our intent to start/stop (please circle one) a mining operation.

COMPANY NAME Zonah Corporation

CHIEF OFFICER Carl Freeberg

COMPANY ADDRESS Box 850, St. George, Utah 84770

COMPANY TELEPHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

MINE OR PLANT NAME Gypsum City Mine

MINE OR PLANT LOCATION (including county and nearest town, as well as directions for locating by vehicle)

Six miles south of St. George, Utah, at Black Rock Inter-  
change, located on I 15 in Mohave, Co. Ariz. Proceed  
2 1/2 miles south of interchange on graded road

TYPE OF OPERATION Surface PRINCIPAL PRODUCT Gypsum

STARTING DATE Feb. 1985 CLOSING DATE n/a

DURATION OF OPERATION Ongoing

PERSON SENDING THIS NOTICE A.A.Taylor

TITLE OF PERSON SENDING THIS NOTICE Controller

DATE NOTICE SENT TO STATE MINE INSPECTOR Feb, 14, 1985

\*A.R.S. Section 27-303 NOTIFICATION TO INSPECTOR OF BEGINNING OR SUSPENDING OPERATIONS: When mining operations are commenced in any mine or when operations therein are permanently suspended, the operator shall give written notice to the inspector at his office prior to commencement or suspension of operations.



# National Trust and Finance S.A. (Panama).

16TH FLOOR, BANK AMERICA BUILDING,  
60TH STREET,  
PANAMA CITY, S. REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

U. S. A. ADDRESS:  
P.O. BOX 16604,  
SANTA ANA, CA 92711.

TELEX 69 2308  
A/B. FINANCE SNA.  
TELEPHONE: (714) 731-7700

August 7, 1980.

✓ Mr. Henri Fardon,  
5977 Lloyd Place,  
Los Angeles, CA.

Dear Mr. Fardon,

Reference to your letter dated August 1, 1980.

We thank you for your proposal which we accept, to act as the exclusive Fiduciary Clearing Institution on behalf of your company, for our clients.

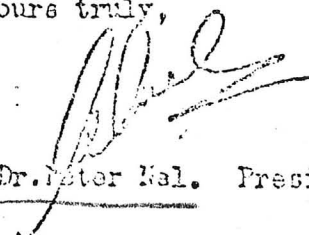
Our clients, (foreign purchasers), have requested the following orders in the amounts of:-

- (A) 1 Block of one billion metric tons of gypsum.
- (B) 355,000 metric tons of commercial grade sulphur per month on a 3/5 year contract term.
- (C) 25,000 metric tons of pharmaceutical grade sulphur per month on a 3 year contract term.

Payments for these orders shall be made through irrevocable letters of credit issued to our company, we shall in return establish back to back letters of credits to your company on each purchase contract we conclude with our clients.

Trusting that we shall enjoy a very long mutual and profitable business relationship.

Yours truly,

  
Dr. Peter Hal. President.



Transamerican Minerals, Ltd.  
Notes to Financial Statements  
October 31, 1980

(1) A \$50,000,000 note was issued to the Company for purchase of claims executed by National Trust & Finance, S.A., a Panama corporation. Security is 35 quarter sections of appraised mineral properties consisting of gypsum placer claims in Utah. Note is dated August 27, 1980, and is due on or before February 27, 1981, together with accrued interest at 12% per annum. This sale has been excluded from the financial statements pending receipt of funds.

(2) Consisting of one hundred thirty-eight quarter sections of mineral claims located in the states of Utah and Arizona. Claims contain in excess of eight billion tons of high grade gypsum. Valuation based on ten cents (\$.10) would amount to \$800,000,000.

(3) Notes payable consist of:

Promissory note payable to an individual secured by the outstanding common stock. The note bears interest at 20% per annum payable \$11,250 monthly. The principal is due Sept. 10, 1981	\$675,000
--	-----------

Promissory note payable to an individual due Sept. 10, 1981. Unsecured and non-interest bearing	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">250,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$925,000</td></tr> </table>	250,000	\$925,000
250,000			
\$925,000			

These obligations were part of the purchase price of the gypsum claims.

(4) Contracts payable consist of:

Consulting contract payable \$10,000 monthly commencing Oct. 1, 1980 for a term of 25 months	\$250,000
--	-----------

Consulting contract due Sept. 10, 1980.	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">100,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">\$350,000</td></tr> </table>	100,000	\$350,000
100,000			
\$350,000			

These obligations were insured as part of the purchase price of the gypsum claims.

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From the records of the Company without audit

FEB 23 1981

DEPT

Transamerican Minerals, Ltd., (the "Company") a California corporation, was formed in August, 1980, by H. J. Perdon for the primary purpose of acquiring mineral, gas and oil, and precious metal deposits. Secondly, the Company intends to acquire select companies and real estate.

Subsequently, the Company has acquired exclusive mineral rights to 138 quarter sections of government land (27,000 acres) located in the states of Utah and Arizona. These claims contain a substantial quantity of gypsum, limestone, and other minerals. The gypsum is of special interest because:

- 1) The quantity of approximately eight billion tons is large enough to be commercially viable and to support a sophisticated retrieval and transportation program. This deposit is more than three times larger than the reported world reserves.
- 2) The gypsum is largely on top of the ground and in most instances covered by less than six inches of soft earth, as opposed to most worked gypsum deposits in the United States which are below ground level and covered by thick layers of hard rock. For instance, U.S. Gypsum's mine in Plaster City, California, is down to six hundred feet.
- 3) The gypsum is of extremely high purity. There is only one known gypsum deposit in the United States which comes close to matching the purity level (food and pharmaceutical quality). Such deposit is relatively small and is located in Southard, Oklahoma. As it is extremely difficult and costly to separate impurities from gypsum, high purity gypsum sells for a substantial premium. There is a growing demand and limited reserves.
- 4) The deposits are readily accessible. In addition to the existing roads to every claim, the state of Arizona built a clover leaf on interstate highway 15, which divides the claims, expressly for the Company. The clover leaf is close to a mountain of pure gypsum nine miles long, three miles wide, and more than 200 feet high. The nearest rail head is 48 miles away. However, with certain quantity guarantees, Union Pacific will extend their track to the mine site. High power lines also divide the property. Necessary water is available.
- 5) The deposits are relatively close to major markets. For instance:
  - a) California agriculture - 300 miles
  - b) Export - 400 miles (port of San Pedro)
  - c) California, Utah, Arizona, & Nevada cement plants - 50 to 400 miles.
  - d) West coast food and pharmaceutical - 1,000 miles closer than the source in Oklahoma.

Proposed Operations

The Company recently commenced to aggressively pursue the following:

- 1) Joint venture with a major firm(s);
- 2) Take or pay contracts (in place or mined);
- 3) Use as collateral to finance other ventures;
- 4) Supply contracts.

Most gypsum is sold in the crude state at the mine site. The calcination process is normally performed at the fabricated product plant (such as wallboard). The mining process is a relatively simple one, outlined as follows:

- 1) Heavy earth movers loosen the gypsum;
- 2) End-loaders place loose material on conveyors;
- 3) Material is conveyed to a first stage crusher;
- 4) Material is crushed and screened to size and conveyed to:
  - a) Bulk loading area and/or bag line;
  - b) Second stage grinder where it is prepared for bulk or bagging.

The foregoing mining operation would cost between \$.85 and \$1.65 per ton in the bulk on a contract basis with a bonded mining contractor. The bagging operation would require \$200,000 to capitalize. Bags, labor, burden, depreciation, and interest based on 200 tons of bagged product per day would amount to an additional cost of \$5.15 per ton to place in 50 pound bags.

According to industry statistics, crude gypsum selling prices averaged \$6.83 per ton in the bulk and \$21.00 bagged, F.O.B. the mine site in 1979. In place prices ranged from \$.10 to \$2.00 per ton.

However, it is interesting to note that U.S. Gypsum Corporation's current published prices per ton F.O.B. the mine site are as follows:

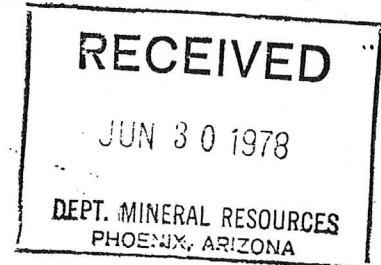
<u>Grade Gypsum</u>	<u>Plaster Co. California</u>	<u>Empire, Nevada</u>	<u>Southard, Oklahoma</u>
Agriculture (50% gypsum)	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00	\$ --
Cement (92% coarse gypsum)	10.00	10.00	--
Industrial (97% ground gypsum):			
Bulk	22.00	22.00	38.00
80# Bags	36.00	39.00	55.00
Food & Pharmaceutical (bulk)	--	--	42.00
<u>Calcined Gypsum</u>			
Industrial:			
Bulk	--	--	55.00
Bags	--	--	79.00
Food & Pharmaceutical			
Bulk	--	--	60.00
Bags	--	--	83.00
High purity (99% gypsum) - bagged	--	--	112.00

These prices are somewhat misleading in that U.S. Gypsum had its agriculture and cement customers on allocation until recently.

The Company intends to commence mining in January, 1981, on a modest scale, utilizing a contract mining company, in order to fill select contracts available, while negotiating a joint venture with a major company. Initial emphasis will be cement and paint companies, starting in the vicinity and gradually expanding the perimeter. Also, foreign orders will be actively solicited subject to receipt of irrevocable letters of credit. Specifically, the Company is currently in negotiations with:

Martin Marietta Corporation - In addition to their existing cement plants, this company is building a very large cement plant in the vicinity of the Company's gypsum deposits. The Company's President has a long-standing relationship with Martin Marietta and is negotiating directly with the President of the aggregates group for 500,000 tons of gypsum annually (\$5,000,000).

INTRODUCTION  
UTAH, ARIZONA GYPSUM



No complete study of the gypsum resources of Southwestern Utah, and Northwestern Arizona has previously been made.

This paper describes the deposits, extending southerly from St. George, Utah, some 20 miles into the State of Arizona.

These deposits have been under claim for the past fourteen years, under group Placer mining claims by Baxter-Greer and Associates, 16433 Yucca Avenue, Victorville, CA. 92392 (Phone: (714) 245-6657). The claims have been surveyed, located and described by legal subdivision, Section, Township and Range, and comprise about 186 quarter section, group or association placer claims.

GEOLOGY

White, massive alabaster gypsum occurs here in the red formation which is thought to be of the lower Triassic period. The deposits are lying in a horizontal plain; with a slight dip, to the northeast and in some places capped by a broken sandstone, shale, or thin layers of limestone. The strata of gypsum varies in thickness from fifty (50) to two hundred (200) feet. The thickness of the capping (varies at many points) rarely exceeds twenty (20) feet and in many localities there is no overburden. The gypsum strata is resting on a footwall of Kibab limestone.

Anhydrite, may be plentiful in the lower bedding plains as has been found in the outcrops. The anhydrite is a hard white material, usually seated in the lower members of the gypsum formations. High grade sugar gypsum occurs in large deposits through all the claims.

EXPLORATION

Exploration work to date, comprises many open cuts, stripping quarry sites, and many access roads have been constructed in and out of the deposits, comprising about 250 miles in all.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The gypsum bearing formation lies in a crescent shape, starting in the NW 1/4 of Section 33, T43S, R17W, Washington County, State of Utah, traversing southeasterly, crossing the Virgin River into Arizona to Section 24, T41N, R13W, Mohave County, thence Southeasterly to Section 34, T40N, R12W, this being the most southerly tip of the crescent, thence curving to the northeast traversing the county to the NE 1/4 Section 10, T41N, R11W, of Mohave County, Arizona, where the gypsum stratum submerges under the red sandstone, Moenkopi formation. The inside distance around the crescent is approximately thirty (30) miles.

The gypsum rises above the Kibab limestone footwall to heights of fifty (50) to two hundred (200) feet, showing the outer exposed edges of gypsum domes.

The alabaster is usually a massive white to off-white translucent material. The writer observed at a number of places, a small band (1 ft.) of red clay and shale occurring in the stratum of gypsum, also there were many locations where seemingly

pure white alabaster gypsum occurred in stratas fifty (50) to one hundred (100) feet thick.

From the one hundred and eighty-six (186) quarter (1/4) Section placer claims in both the States of Utah and Arizona, many assays have been made from samples taken at random over a wide area averaging 96% to 99-1/2% pure gypsum.

Recently a person close to the State Government of Arizona has questioned the possibility of persons entering Lode Claims upon and over the now existing Placer Claims. This writer is well-informed regarding mining law, formations, structures and geology. A close and thorough examination has been made of the formations of this tremendous deposit of Gypsum some six miles wide and several miles along its course. No where within the formation has there been found any fissuring that would indicate a vein or lode deposition. In the earliest report this writer has stated that the Gypsum bedding planes are seated on a limestone basement rock and does not indicate that the Gypsum was made from epo-thermal action. The Gypsum ore in places shows that during its formation some marine life was enveloped within the Gypsum, i.e. fish skeletons and other inclusions of marine life. This deposit closely resembles the Fish Mountain deposit in Imperial Valley, West of Salton Sea, which has been operated for many years by the U. S. Gypsum Corporation. This property was patented under Placer Mining Claim Law. The Arizona deposit of Gypsum complies to the PLACER MINING LAW, meaning, i.e. that the mineral material existing there has been placed there in its present condition by the action of the elements, which is exactly what the word Placer indicates and is in no way related to igneous formation, therefore, it would not qualify under the lode claim "mining claim law" but only as PLACER mining claim, which all indications prove it to be.

There is now completed Interstate #15, a new freeway passing through the southwest portion of the deposits in Section 6, T41N, R12W, Mohave County, Arizona. This new Freeway opens a new route where never before was a road, within Section 6, T41N, R12W. A cloverleaf has been constructed to serve these gypsum deposits which occupy lands on each side to the north and the south of the freeway. Mill sites have been established on eight (8) five acre tracts in Section 7 of said Township, where the southerly exit from the cloverleaf enters these claims. A plant at this location to produce Lath-board, Plaster board, Acoustic board, wall plaster and other gypsum products would be blessed with an inexhaustible supply of hi-grade gypsum to supply large production for many hundreds of years.

Over the new super freeway, Los Angeles and West Coast points could be served by door to door shipments with company owned trucks. There has been much discussion on this subject in recent months, like the cement industry which ships 90% of all cement and cement products by door to door shipments. This writer predicts the plasterboard industry will soon come to this same system of shipments. Also there is now discussion about shipping calcined and finely ground raw gypsum from these gigantic deposits to supply the building board plants with board filler and the West Coast Farm Industry by vacuum pipe line, the cheapest possible means of transportation. Pipeline engineers are now being consulted on this subject, it being the opinion it would be a most successful means of transporting both calcined and fine pulverent raw gypsum.

#### SULPHUR PRODUCTION FROM GYPSUM BY THE USE OF "BUGS"

Mining by nature's easy way to beat the high cost in mining of low grade ores and mineral commodities in the low price range.



The use of microscopic "bugs" (bacteria) in selective separation of metal from ores, the production of sulphur from gypsum is, perhaps, the greatest breakthrough in the field of mineral production at a time when our sulphur resources in the United States have become depleted.

Many companies are now exploring the ocean floors under two thousand feet of water, drilling for sulphur domes. This shows the extreme need for this commodity for our agriculture, industry, etc.

The Arizona-Utah gypsum deposits, with a potential of 5 1/2 Billion tons now owned by Baxter-Greer & Associates, offer a great opportunity for a company with the required capital, to set up a program of development and production of sulphur and by-products from these mammoth deposits.

Other products, i.e., lath-board, wall board, acoustic board, wall plaster, plaster of paris, etc., from the residue of the sulphur production

For an interesting report on this and other extractions by "bugs", see ENGINEER AND MINING JOURNAL, Publication of October 1967, pages 75, 76, 77, etc. The writer commenced the exploration of the Utah-Arizona gypsum in July 1962, surveying the land and acquiring the deposit by right of discovery under the mining law. Included in the project, prospecting a mammoth area of extant volcanos north of and adjacent to the gypsum, it being the intent to drill along a fault on the uplift side of the volcano formations and develop geo-thermal steam for the generating of electric power.

Since acquiring the large body of gypsum one well was drilled near the fault which occurs between the volcanic formation and gypsum. Here hot steaming water was reached at 165 feet in depth. This well was abandoned as that drilling was for the purpose of developing a supply of domestic water. Steam might be developed by drilling to a depth of 1200 to 1400 feet. This portion of ground is privately owned and may be purchased or leased with option to purchase.

When steam has been developed in sufficient amount, steam turbine generating plant could be installed to generate electric power to operate milling plants and calcining by an electric rotary kiln to process and calcine gypsum for the plaster board industry in the west.

A calcined higrade gypsum product or raw gypsum finely ground could be transported to the California areas by pipe line at a fraction of the cost of other means of transportation. Such a pipe line could be constructed and laid to some point near Los Angeles, Pomona or Whittier, California.

From that vantage point the product could be delivered by closed bottom dump truck to various plants where it would be made into lath board, wall board, acoustic board, wall plaster, etc. A project of this kind might be handled in a joint venture with a number of companies much like the pipe line from Los Angeles to Las Vegas, Nevada, where kerosene, gasoline, fuel oil and lubricating oils are transported to supply a community of only 70,000. That pipe line has paid well in savings on the cost of transporting liquid products. A dry powdery product would move rapidly by a vacuum air through a spiral pipe line with only a few compressor stations along the way of three hundred and some odd miles leading to near the West Coast.

With a potential of 5 1/2 Billion tons of high-grade alabaster gypsum serving 20 to 30 Million people this would give the West a good supply for the next three hundred years.

For Bakersfield, San Joaquin Valley, Sacramento Valley, etc., a branch pipe line could lead from Barstow, California to Bakersfield, Fresno, Sacramento, Oakland and other areas where all-year-round farming is done and this would supply these areas with raw ground gypsum for soil conditioner, where hundreds of thousands of tons of gypsum are used annually in crop production--plus calcined gypsum could be delivered through the same pipe line to board plants in Northern California for the building industry, which must come to mining material for building as our forests have now become depleted throughout the United States.

RAW GYPSUM FOR CEMENT INDUSTRY

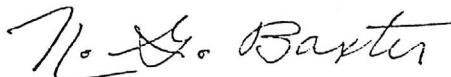
California has much production of cement and about 3% of raw gypsum is used as a retarder in cement production.

Several years ago the writer predicted raw ground gypsum would be used some day instead of the gypsum nodules, that is now a fact, it being much easier to add by conveyor in a computer procedure.

The owners of this fabulous deposit of gypsum (27,000 acres more or less, with an estimated five and one-half billion tons of hi-grade gypsum) would consider a deal you could not afford to pass up, with the rapid home development NOW taking place in the West and with the great water development of the West, the first stage of which is completed here now (450 miles of canal) delivering water to Southern California to contribute to the growing needs of the rapidly increasing population, resulting in a wide range of home development already underway throughout the West, plus an increase in farming.

Your company, with its new development and expansion program, should be interested in acquiring this raw material, as few--if any--large deposits of natural resources such as this remain to be had. It is the opinion of the writer that this is the very last remaining undeveloped deposit of hi-grade gypsum in the West.

Respectfully submitted,




N. G. Baxter,

NGB:dw

PS: Large tonnage of raw gypsum may be used as a base for farm fertilizer. The Calcium will produce a strong root system, plus strong stem and a good yield of fruit. The sulfur or tri-sulfates, acts to liberate plant food tied up in the soil, making these minerals available to plants consumption. A heavy crop yield can be expected by using calcium sulfate (gypsum) as a base in most fertilizers.

Straight raw gypsum is used to counteract alkalies in soil and to loosen hard soil, perhaps the largest tonnage use is for agriculture. Several hundred thousand tons annually are used in the low lying farm communities of California.

This entire project can be accomplished for less than the price of one long range American bomber and will contribute to better living for Millions of people all over the world.





N. S. Baxter  
22321 Kayenta Rd  
Apple Valley, Ca. 92307

Arizona State  
Department of Natural  
Resources.

Phoenix, Ariz.

Gentlemen: I wish to present  
to you a descriptive statement  
of the largest and most important  
deposit of high grade gypsum  
on the north american continent  
and it just happens to be located  
in your most wonderful State.

Please accept my short report  
on this wonderful deposit.

You may have my consent to  
publish any part of said report.

Please feel free to visit these  
deposits any time. The new interstate  
Highway 15 is soon to be finished  
and a little publicity may not hurt  
this part of wonderful Arizona.

I thank you.  
Yours truly  
N. S. Baxter

# Oscar Everett Brown

Real Property Appraiser

*enter Gypsum file  
K*

Houses Farms Commercial Industrial Estates Eminent Domain Planning

P.O. BOX 1585, APPLE VALLEY, CA 92307  
(Suite 130, 18144 Hiway 18)  
Telephone: (714) 242-3577

June 26, 1978

RE: Gypsum Deposit  
Utah/Arizona

Mr. Ken Phillips  
Department of Mineral Resources  
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I have become somewhat interested in and intrigued by a substantial deposit of Gypsum in several sections of land in the Townships 41 North, Ranges 13 and 12 West, SRB&M.

I have requested an up to date short brief covering the Geology of the area by N. G. Baxter of Baxter-Greer and Associates, and I enclose a copy of it for your perusal.

In due course, I may need some guidance from your office in relation to Arizona's legal requirements and mining procedures. In the event that I participate in a small gypsum mining venture, it is my desire to meet all the compliance requirements in order to avoid any violations, as sometimes occur because of lack of information.

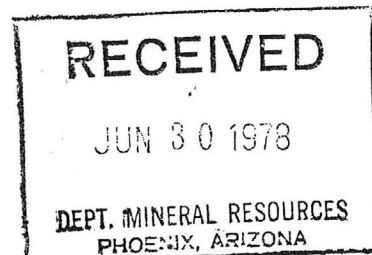
Best regards,

*OEBrown*

O. E. Brown

OEB:d

Encl.



*Alert sent: 7/10/78 a.p.*

*Please send him*

*Laws & Regs.*

*Perit. Data*

*Land Ownership*

*Env. Guidelines*

*Thony Ken*

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DO NOT DUPLICATE, DISTRIBUTE OR QUOTE WITHOUT PERMISSION.

## INTRODUCTION

### UTAH, ARIZONA GYPSUM

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These deposits have been under claim for the past nine years, under group Placer mining claims by Baxter-Greer and Associates, with offices at 22321 Kayenta Road, Apple Valley, California. The claims have been surveyed, located and described by legal subdivision, Section, Township and Range, and comprise about 186 quarter section, group or association placer claims.

### GEOLOGY

White, massive alabaster gypsum occurs here in the red formation which is thought to be of the lower Triassic period. The deposits are lying in a horizontal plain; with a slight dip to the northeast and in some places capped by a broken sandstone, shale, clay or thin layers of limestone. The strata of gypsum varies in thickness from fifty (50) to two hundred (200) feet. The thickness of the capping—varies at many points, rarely exceeds twenty (20) feet and in many localities there is no overburden. The gypsum strata is resting on a footwall of Kibab limestone.

Anhydrite, although not plentiful, has been found in the gypsum outcrops. The anhydrite is a hard white material, usually seated in the lower members of the gypsum formations. High grade sugar gypsum occurs in large deposits through all the claims.

### EXPLORATION

Exploration work to date comprises many open cuts, stripping quarry sites, and many access roads have been constructed in and out of the deposits, comprising about 250 miles in all.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

The gypsum bearing formation lies in a crescent shape, starting in the NW 1/4 Section 33, T 43 S, R 17 W, Washington County, State of Utah, traversing southeasterly, crossing the Virgin River into Arizona to Section 24, T 41 N, R 13 W, Mohave County, thence Southeasterly to Section 34, T 40 N, R 12 W, this being the most southerly tip of the crescent, thence curving to the northeast traversing the county to the NE 1/4 Section 10, T 41 N, R 11 W, of Mohave County, Arizona, where the gypsum stratum submerges under the red sandstone, Moenkopi formation. The inner radius around the crescent is approximately thirty (30) miles.

The gypsum rises above the Kibab limestone footwall to heights of fifty (50) to two hundred (200) feet, showing the outer exposed edges of gypsum domes.

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alabaster gypsum occurred in stratas fifty (50) to one hundred (100) feet thick—exposed in exploration cuts made by the use of D-8 dozer.

From the one hundred and eighty-six (186) quarter (1/4) Section placer claims in both the States of Utah and Arizona, many assays have been made from samples taken at random over a wide area averaging 96% to 99-1/2% pure gypsum.

There is now being completed Interstate #15, a new freeway passing through the southwest portion of the deposits in Section 6, T 41 N, R 12 W, Mohave County Arizona. This new freeway opens a new route where never before was a road, within Section 6, T 41 N, R 12 W. A cloverleaf has been constructed to serve these gypsum deposits which occupy lands on each side to the north and the south of the freeway. Mill sites have been established on eight (8) five acre tracts in Section 7 of said Township, where the southerly exit from the cloverleaf enters these claims. A plant at this location to produce Lath-board, Plaster board, Acoustic board, wall plaster and other gypsum products would be blessed with an inexhaustible supply of hi-grade gypsum to supply large production for many hundreds of years.

Over the new super freeway, Los Angeles and West Coast points could be served by door-to-door shipments with company owned trucks. There has been much discussion on this subject in recent months, like the cement industry which ships 90% of all cement and cement products by door-to-door shipments. This writer predicts the plasterboard industry will soon come to this same system of shipments. Also there is now discussion about shipping calcined and finely ground raw gypsum from these gigantic deposits to supply the building board plants with board filler and the West Coast Farm Industry by vacuum pipe line, the cheapest possible means of transportation. Pipeline engineers are now being consulted on this subject, it being the opinion it would be a most successful means of transporting both calcined and fine pulverent raw gypsum.

#### SULPHUR PRODUCTION FROM GYPSUM BY THE USE OF "BUGS"

Mining by nature's easy way to beat the high cost in mining of low grade ores and mineral commodities in the low price range.

The use of microscopic "bugs" bacteria in selective separation of metal from ores, the production of sulphur from gypsum is, perhaps the greatest break-through in the field of mineral production at a time when our sulphur resources in the United States have become depleted.

Many companies are now exploring the ocean floors under two thousand feet of water, drilling for sulphur domes. This shows the extreme need for this commodity for our agriculture industry etc.

The Arizona-Utah gypsum deposits, with a potential of 3-1/2 to 5 billion tons of high-grade gypsum, offer a great opportunity for a company with the required capital, to set up a program of development and production from these mammoth deposits.

Other products, i.e. lath-board, wall board, acoustic board, wall plaster, plaster of paris, etc. from the residue of the sulphur production.

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The writer commenced the prospecting and exploration of the Utah-Arizona gypsum in July 1962, surveying the land and acquiring the deposit by right of discovery under the mining law. Included in the project, prospecting a mammoth area of extinct volcanos north of and adjacent to the gypsum, it being the intent to drill along a fault on the uplift side of the volcano formations and develop geo-thermal steam for the generating of electric power.

Since acquiring the large body of gypsum one well was drilled near the fault which occurs between the volcanic formation and gypsum. Here hot steaming water was reached at 165 feet in depth. This well was abandoned as that drilling was for a supply of domestic water. Steam might be developed by drilling to a depth of 1200 to 1400 feet. This portion of ground is privately owned and may be purchased or leased with option to purchase.

When steam has been developed in sufficient amount, steam turbine generating plant could be installed to generate electric power to operate milling plants and calcining by an electric rotary kiln to process and calcine gypsum for the plaster board industry in the west. There is available electric power five miles north, from the Glenn Canyon Dam, Colorado River plant.

A calcined hi-grade gypsum product or raw gypsum finely ground could be transported to the California areas by vacuum pipe line at a fraction of the cost of other means of transportation. Such a pipe line could be constructed and laid to some point near Los Angeles, Pomona or Whittier, California.

From that vantage point the product could be delivered by closed truck to various plants where it would be made into lath board, wall board, acoustic board, wall plaster etc. A project of this kind might be handled in a joint venture with a number of companies much like the pipe line from Los Angeles to Las Vegas, Nevada, where kerosene, gasoline, fuel oil and other oils are transported to supply a community of only 70,000. That pipe line has paid well in savings on the cost of transporting liquid products. This line is owned by Calnev Pipeline Co., a subsidiary of Union Pacific Railroad Company. A dry powdery product would move rapidly by vacuum through a pipe line with only a few compressor stations along the way of three hundred and some odd miles leading to or near the West Coast.

With a potention of 3-1/2 to 5 billion tons of high-grade alabaster gypsum serving 22 million people this would give the West a good supply for several hundred years.

For Bakersfield, San Joaquin Valley, Sacramento Valley etc. a branch pipe line could lead from Barstow, California to Bakersfield, Fresno, Sacramento, Oakland and other areas where all-year-round farming is done and this could supply these areas with raw ground gypsum for soil conditioner, where thousands of tons of gypsum are used in crop production—plus calcined gypsum could be delivered through the same pipe line to board plants in Northern California for the building industry.

#### Raw Gypsum for Cement Industry

California has much production of cement and about 2-1/2 to 3% of raw gypsum is used as a retarder in cement production.

Several years ago the writer predicted raw ground gypsum would be used some day instead of the gypsum nodules, that is now a fact it being much easier to add by conveyor process.

Besides this deposit being most important to the future building industry in both the cement and home building material, it will, in the not too distant future play a major roll in supplying the chemical industry and almost an unlimited number of industries for future construction materials.

As our forests become depleted, we must depend more and more on mining from Mother Earth for materials for home and commercial building, plus heavy construction.

This deposit, without doubt, is the largest of its kind on the North American Continent and ninety (90) per cent of it is located in the Northwestern part of Arizona.

Respectfully submitted

By *N. G. Baxter*  
N. G. Baxter

NCB:m