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PRINTED: 06/24/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: SAUL QUARRY

ALTERNATE NAMES:  
RIM QUARRY

NAVAJO COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 210

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 N RANGE 19 E SECTION 19 QUARTER SE  
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 19MIN 41SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 21MIN 38SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: CLAY SPRINGS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PRODUCER

COMMODITY:  
CLAY STRUCTURAL  
COAL

BIBLIOGRAPHY:  
ADMMR SAUL QUARRY FILE

SAUL QUARRY

6/85

NAVAJO COUNTY  
T11N R19E Sec. 19 SE

MILLS Index #210

USGS Clay Springs, Az. 15' (Included in file)

"21st Forum on the Geology of Industrial Minerals" ABGMT (excerp included in file)









N34.3188°

rim mine

W110.372°

2nd coal waste pile

Coal waste pile

Image USDA Farm Service Agency

© 2009 Tele Atlas

34° 19.075' N 110° 22.284' W elev 6804 ft

SAUL QUARRY - NAVAJO

## Nyal Niemuth

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**From:** Keith Az [keith\_az@hotmail.com]  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 28, 2009 11:07 PM  
**To:** Nyle Niemuth - Chief Mining Engineer  
**Subject:** Rim Quarry- Pinedale Coal 2- Glaab  
**Attachments:** Rim Quarry.jpg

Nyle:

In GoogleEarth, the big black splotches in the Rim Quarry, are coal waste material.

The area is well signed as NO TRESSPASSING. The access road to the mine cuts thru a coal deposit.

Your sample came from near the Rim Quarry.

Regards  
Keith Glaab

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FAX - AZ. DEPT OF MINE, *Saul Quarry file*  
AND MINERAL RESOURCES *(Navajo County)*  
KEN PHILLIPS 3 PAGES 255-3777

FROM - DTE - GSA RESOURCES

Most cement plants have been faced with the problem of cleaning up airborne particulate emissions. This has been done by covering stockpiles and utilizing dust collection equipment. Nevertheless, many cement quarries and plants would be faced with a serious problem in meeting airborne particulate standards if a single fiber standard is promulgated by OSHA.

### Clay

Clay used in structural applications is produced from two widely separated localities in Arizona. The high alumina clays from the Pantano deposit southeast of Tucson are used for making bricks and also as a source of alumina in cement production at the Rillito plant. The kaolinitic clay mined at a deposit near Pinedale is blended with aluminous shales and other mineral additives in the fabrication of vitrified pipe. Geologically, these clays are classified as clastic sedimentary rocks. Though structural clays do not appear in the end use classification, kaolinitic clays used in refractory and ceramic applications are categorized as ball clays which are chemical minerals. Certainly, all of these clays are in fact ceramic raw materials and should be classified as chemical minerals.

The clays being mined near Pantano occur near the base of the Pantano Formation of upper Oligocene to lower Miocene age. The clay beds range from a light to dark reddish brown color

*Saul Quarry →*

and contain veinlets of satin spar, an fibrous variety of gypsum (Pennebaker, 1959). Experience has shown that the Pantano clays by blending, produce bricks exhibiting a wide range of colors after firing. The Pantano clays are blended with clays from Tolleson for brick manufacturing at the Phoenix Brick Yard.

The clays near Pinedale are kaolinitic underclays at the stratigraphic position of coal beds in the Cretaceous rocks (Morris, 1985). These clays do not contain calcite and therefore can be used for manufacture of vitrified pipe.

Vitrified pipe and bricks are both examples of value added by processing crude clays into fired or ceramic clay products. These ceramic products require both high purity raw materials. Thus, the ceramic clays mined at Pinedale and Pantano should not be classified as common clays.

### Feldspar

Feldspar production began from a pegmatite deposit in Precambrian granitic rock on the east side of the Cerbat Mountains north of Kingman in 1923. The Taylor mine suspended operations in the late 1970's after over 50 years of operation when the reserves available for surface mining were depleted. The milling facility operated until 1984 by grinding stockpiled quartz, a byproduct of the earlier feldspar mining operation. The geological classifi-

ABSTRACTED FROM ADMMR ACTIVE MINES DIRECTORY, 1992

*Saul Quarry file  
Navajo*

**BUILDING PRODUCTS COMPANY**

**Phoenix Plant**

4850 W. Buckeye Road, Phoenix, AZ 85043 - Phone 272-5576 - Clay mining by contractor - Plant consumes clay to produce extruded sewer pipe and roofing tile.

Plant Manager Vern Hamner

Mine Consultant Don Morris

**Rim Quarry** T11N R19E Sec. 30

Clay mine located 10 miles southwest of Clay Springs.

**New River Slate Quarry** T7N R3E Sec. 5

Slate quarry located approximately 6 miles northeast of New River.

**Dewey Ranch #2** T14N R1E Sec. 15

Clay mine located approximately 6 miles north of Dewey.

ABSTRACTED FROM ADMMR ACTIVE MINES DIRECTORY, 1991

**BUILDING PRODUCTS COMPANY**

**Phoenix Plant**

4850 W. Buckeye Road, Phoenix, AZ 85043 - Phone 272-5576 - Clay mining by contractor - Plant consumes clay to produce extruded sewer pipe and roofing tile.

Plant Manager ..... Vern

Hamner

Mine Consultant ..... Don

Morris

**Rim Quarry** T11N R19E Sec. 30

Clay mine located 10 miles southwest of Clay Springs.

**New River Slate Quarry** T7N R3E Sec. 5

Slate quarry located approximately 6 miles northeast of New River.

**Dewey Ranch #2** T14N R1E Sec. 15

Clay mine located approximately 6 miles north of Dewey.

ABSTRACTED FROM ADMMR ACTIVE MINES DIRECTORY, 1990

**BUILDING PRODUCTS COMPANY**

**Phoenix Plant**

4850 W. Buckeye Road, Phoenix, AZ 85043 - Phone 272-5576 - Clay mining by contractor - Plant consumes clay to produce extruded sewer pipe and roofing tile.

Plant Manager ..... Vern Hamner

Mine Consultant ..... Don Morris

**Rim Quarry** T11N R19E Sec. 30

Clay mine located 10 miles southwest of Clay Springs.

ABSTRACTED FROM ADMMR ACTIVE MINES DIRECTORY, 1989

**BUILDING PRODUCTS COMPANY**

**Phoenix Plant**

4850 W. Buckeye Road, Phoenix 85043 - Phone 272-5576 - Clay mining by contractor - Plant consumes clay to produce extruded sewer pipe and roofing tile.

Plant Manager ..... Vern Hamner  
Mine Consultant ..... Don Morris

**Rim Quarry**

T11N R19E Sec. 30

Clay mine located 10 miles southwest of Clay Springs.

**New River Slate Quarry**

T7N R3E Secs. 5 & 6

Slate quarry located approximately 6 miles northeast of New River.

**Dewey Ranch #2**

T14N R1E Sec. 15

Clay mine located approximately 6 miles north of Dewey.

ABSTRACTED FROM ADMMR ACTIVE MINES DIRECTORY, 1988

**BUILDING PRODUCTS COMPANY**

**Phoenix Plant**

4850 W. Buckeye Road, Phoenix 85043 - Phone 272-5576 - Employees 1 (mining)  
- Plant consumes clay to produce extruded sewer pipe and roofing tile.

Plant Manager ..... Vern Hamner  
Mine Manager ..... Don Morris

**Rim Quarry**

T11N R19E Sec. 30

Clay mine located 10 miles southwest of Clay Springs.

**New River Slate Quarry**

T7N R3E Secs. 5 & 6

Slate quarry located approximately 6 miles northeast of New River.

**Dewey Ranch #2**

T14N R1E Sec. 15

Clay mine located approximately 6 miles north of Dewey.

SAUL QUARRY

NAVAJO COUNTY

KAP WR 10/23/87: Don Morris reported the proper names for the Saul Quarry (file) Navajo County is the Rim Quarry. He is continuing to mine two layers of clay from the same pit for shipment to the Building Products Plant in Phoenix.

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NJN WR 7/22/88: Joe Frazier, manager of Ceramic Technology for Mission Clay Products Corp of their Pittsburgh, Kansas office visited and reported that Mission Clay Products has a new owner and is reviewing their various operations, including Building Products Company (file). The purpose of Mr. Frazier's visit was to learn about new, common, better, or closer sources of raw materials to supply the Building Products' plant in Phoenix. These include traditional sources and non-traditional sources such as dust, waste, fines, scales, and sawdust of other manufacturing and mining products. Mr. Frazier is especially interested in finding a replacement for the clays mined at Saul Quarry (file) Navajo County as this material entails a cost of transporting the material 200 miles. In addition, Mr. Frazier reported that the marketing people will review other possible commodities such as roofing and decorative tiles that could be produced.

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SAUL QUARRY

NAVAJO COUNTY

NJN WR 5/31/85: Jim Muth of the Apache Sitgreaves National Forest reported that Building Products Co (f) has had their operation at the Saul Quarry (f) Navajo County for six years. The operation there is periodic to intermittent but they check in with the forest office often as they have a road maintenance agreement.

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KAP WR 10/25/85: The Saul Quarry (file) Navajo County, an open pit clay mine operated by Building Products, was added to the 1985 Directory of Active Mines for the first time.

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KAP WR 10/11/85: A visit was made to the Saul Quarry (file), Navajo County. The open pit clay mine is currently active with one operating employee. Approximately 65 tons of clay is produced daily and shipped by semitruck-trailer to Phoenix in three loads each day. The mine is operated by Don Morris. A separate report has been written for the file.

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RRB WR 2/13/87: Steve Bower of Building Products Co (file) reports that they have found a coal seam in their clay mine. He called for prices, buyers, etc.

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NJN WR 2/13/87: Steve Bauer with Building Products Ind (file) reports that Don Morris uncovered a large coal seam at their Saul Quarry (file) Navajo County. It is large enough to warrant marketing and they are inquiring on how/who/prices/etc.

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KAP WR 10/23/87: In the process of gathering data for the new Directory of Active Mines in Arizona talked with Don Morris. He reported that Building Products continues to produce vitrified clay sewer pipe from clays mined in Arizona. He is the only employee involved in mining for the company and operates all three clay mines on a rotating basis. The company has begun to produce clay roofing tile. Their quarries are Rim Quarry (file) Navajo Co.

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Sheet 1 of 2

COMMODITIES clayMILS ID No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date Oct. 9, 1985ENGINEER Ken A. PhillipsINFORMATION FROM: Property visit and interview with operatorPROPERTY SUMMARYI. MINE NAME Saul Quarry OTHER POSSIBLE NAMES \_\_\_\_\_  
INCLUDING ANY CLAIM NAMES NOTED \_\_\_\_\_II. LOCATION: T 11N R 18E SEC(S) S2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec 25 MINE DISTRICT Pinedale  
ELEV. 6800 COUNTY Navajo TOPO QUAD. Clay Springs 15'  
DIRECTIONS \_\_\_\_\_MAP ATTACHED xIII. OWNERSHIP: NAME Building Products Company PHONE 272-5576ADDRESS: 4850 W. Buckeye Road, Phoenix, Az. 85043

COMPANY NAME IF ANY: \_\_\_\_\_

PERTINENT PEOPLE Don Morris - Operator- Phone 276-7822IV. PROPERTY AND HOLDINGS: Patented groundV. PAST PRODUCTION - NOTED, KNOWN, PROBABLE, UNKNOWN, NONE Currently producing  
40-60 ton, 5 days/week, 8-9 months of the yearVI. CURRENT STATUS: Producing, 3 semi truck loads daily to Building ProductsVII. WORKINGS: Open pit mine, mining two layers of clay, each about 10 feet thick  
separated by sandstone. Stripping ratio of 4.5:1 worst case deposit  
has 45-50 of overburden above the top layer of clay. Mining is taking place  
along 700 - 1000' of beds in the west leg of a syncline.VIII. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY: DEPOSIT TYPE: Sedimentary clay - shore line facies

LENGTH: \_\_\_\_\_ WIDTH: \_\_\_\_\_ VEIN STRIKE \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOST ROCK: Cretaceous sediments in N-S striking synclineECONOMIC MINERALS: GibbsiteCOMMENTS: Both the upper "pink" clay and the lower "blue" clay fire white  
at 1900-2100°F. The deposits contains lenses of sand and occasional small  
lenses of coal.IX. EQUIPMENT ON SIGHT: D8H Dozer, Loader

X. SAMPLING: NOTE TYPE IF ANY, DRILLING?

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XI. REFERENCES AND REMARKS Mr. Morris reports having traced outcrops of the material  
for over 7 miles along bedding plane.

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

May be Reproduced

1. Information from: Don Morris -- Building Products Co.  
Address: 4850 W. Buckeye Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85043 phone 272-5576
2. Mine: Various clay & slate quarries 3. ADMMR Mine File Buildings Products Co. Pla
4. County: described below in summary 5. District \_\_\_\_\_
6. Township 1N Range 1E Sec(s) 9 ~~SE $\frac{1}{4}$~~  SE $\frac{1}{4}$
7. Location: \_\_\_\_\_
8. No. of Claims - Patented \_\_\_\_\_ Unpatented \_\_\_\_\_
9. Owner (if different from above) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Address: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Operating Company: \_\_\_\_\_
12. Pertinent People and/or Firm: \_\_\_\_\_
13. Commodities: clay, shale, slate
14. Operational Status: Active

15. Summary of information received, comments, etc.: Don Morris of Building Products Co., 4850 W. Buckeye Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85043 phone 272-5576 gave a talk at the "21st forum on the geology of industrial minerals" held in Tucson titled "Raw Materials and the Manufacture of Vitriified Clay Pipe in Arizona". The talk discussed the company's Phoenix plant operation and more important to us the three quarries they currently operate in Arizona. These include:  
The Table Mesa Slate (new file) quarry, Maricopa Co. located at T7N R3E Sec. 6 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ . This deposit of precambrian purple slate is held by state leases under the name B.P.C. Excavators Inc. and additionally covers parts of the following  $\frac{1}{4}$  sections, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6.

In Navajo County they mine two layers of refractory aluminous shale, the upper pink and the lower blue from the ~~Saul quarry~~<sup>new</sup> located at T11N R19E Sec. 19 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ . This is in the Apache Sitgreaves National Forest just off forest road 46 about 10 miles southwest of Clay Springs.

In Yavapai near Dewey, Building Products Co. has mined cenozoic lacustrine clay material at 2 sites. The first ~~Dewey Ranch Clay #1~~<sup>new</sup> located at T14N R1E Sec. 28 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  has been abandoned as it contained excessive amounts of lime. The clay pit they presently operate is the ~~Dewey Ranch Clay #2~~<sup>new</sup> believed to be located in T14N R1E Sec. 15.

All the above quarries are operated on a seasonal or periodic basis. The plant operates year round on stockpiled materials, Building Products Co. should be Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
contacted for listing in our next directory of active mines.

(Signature)

ADMMR

Date 4-12-85

Nyal J. Niemuth

*Nyal J. Niemuth*

SUBJECT: Field Visit, Building Products Company

DATE: January 10, 1986

ENGINEERS: Ken Phillips, Nyal Niemuth and Dick Beard

In the company of Dick Beard and Nyal Niemuth a visit was made to the Building Products Company (file) clay pipe plant in Phoenix, Maricopa County. There they manufacture vitreous clay sewer pipe in sizes ranging from 4" diameter to 48" diameter. The plant consumes approximately 50,000 tons of clay annually. Four different clays are used, all of which are mined in Arizona. The clays are referred to as the Rim clays which are divided into the "Upper Pink" and the "Lower Blue" are both mined at the Saul Quarry (file) in Navajo County. The Rim Clays are considered refractory and are the most important. The Ranch Clay is mined at the Dewey Ranch #2 Mine (file) Yavapai County. The Ranch Clay is the glass clay which fuses at the lowest temperature. The Table Mesa Slate is mined at the Table Mesa Slate Quarry (file) Maricopa County. The slate does not enter into the fusion at all, but acts as a binding agent due to its platy nature when coarsely ground. All clays are mined by the company and hauled to and stockpiled at the plant. There they are blended along with added grog (broken and/or rejected fired pipe), crushed and ground to minus 20 mesh. The ground clay, with an added small amount of rejected green ware, is mixed with water in a pug mill. The mixed clay is forced through a vacuum chamber and through extrusion dies to produce green pipe. The pipe is then dried for 1-4 months before firing in a shuttle kiln or a beehive kiln. Building Products Company is owned by Mission Clay Pipe Inc. in California where they also have a clay pipe plant. The California plant has a higher capacity to produce small diameter (under 12") pipe while the Building Products plant can produce more large diameter pipe than local demand requires. As a result there is movement of pipe between the two plants as demand requires with small pipe coming to Arizona and large pipe moving to California.

# 21st Forum on the Geology of Industrial Minerals

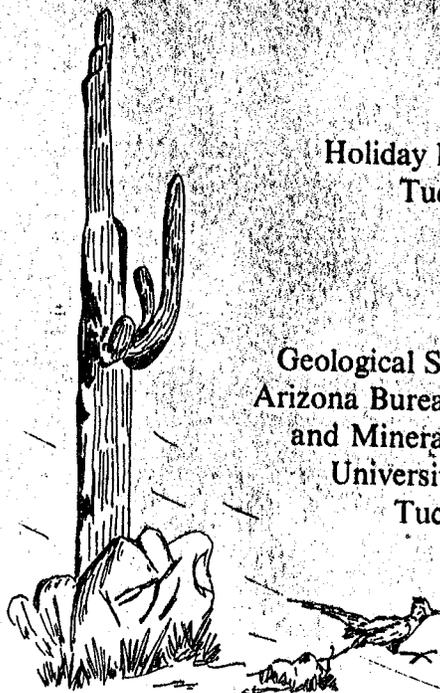
Program With Abstracts

*Aggregates to Zeolites (AZ)*

April 9-12, 1985

at the  
Holiday Inn Broadway  
Tucson, Arizona

sponsored by  
Geological Survey Branch  
Arizona Bureau of Geology  
and Mineral Technology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona



**AGGREGATE FOR LARGE WORKS: A CASE STUDY OF THE SEARCH FOR NONREACTIVE AGGREGATE AT THE PALO VERDE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION**

R.E. MIGUES, Bechtel Civil and Minerals, Inc., 5400 Westheimer Way, Houston, TX 77056

Our object in 1975 was to identify a source of high-performance aggregate for the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station in central Arizona. This paper describes the anatomy of that search and some lessons for future aggregate searches for large projects.

Early work convinced us to reject reactive aggregate to avoid complications associated with moisture retention in massive concrete sections. The largest source areas of nonreactive rock, as well as potential sources of polluting reactive rock, were researched in the literature. Producing and inactive commercial pits and quarries were sampled and major igneous and volcanic bodies were examined. Potential gravel sources were considered by sampling wash confluences; care was taken to avoid known reactive source areas. Numerous smaller potential sources were examined and sampled.

Large gravel sources in central Arizona were found to have reactive aggregate because Cenozoic silicic volcanic rock is widely scattered and the main washes drain large areas. Smaller gravel sources were rejected to avoid difficult mixing needed to achieve uniformity in massive concrete sections. Potential new large quarry sites were typically eliminated because of relatively mediocre physical quality of the rock, complicated by the risk of a lengthy environmental-impact process. The most promising quarry sources were in Laramide and Precambrian granite, Paleozoic limestone and quartzite, and Quaternary basalt; the most promising gravel sources were in intermediate-size washes within terranes of these same rock types. Poor sources were in Precambrian schist and gneiss terranes and Cretaceous volcanics, which typically are silicic. The closest large sources filling the criteria are alluvial deposits at the base of the Gila Mountains, and these were used for construction.

Refinements to costly, time-consuming field searches would be welcome. LANDSAT imagery and computer enhancement may be such a refinement, allowing us to focus on favorable areas and avoid problem rock types.

**RAW MATERIALS AND THE MANUFACTURE OF VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE IN ARIZONA 272-5576**

DON MORRIS, Building Products Company, 4850 W. Buckeye Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85043

The Building Products Company is Phoenix based and owned by Mission Clay Products of California. Building Products is the only manufacturer of vitrified clay pipe in Arizona. The marketing area includes Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and California.

Building Products, promoted by Arizona Public Service, was formed in 1970. Raw-materials prospecting was undertaken for 2 years, after which a \$5-million plant was built. Initially, a satisfactory vitrified product could not be made with the raw materials then in hand. Subsequent prospecting and testing led to an acceptable raw-materials mix. Testing to upgrade the final product is a continuing process.

The basic raw-materials supply must be adequate, secure, and capable of sustaining close tolerances in the final product. These needs are met by mining four geologic materials at three different localities: (1) refractory aluminous shales (two horizons - one pit) of Cretaceous age near Pinedale at the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau Province (Mogollon Rim); (2) less refractory aluminous materials from late Cenozoic lacustrine materials near Dewey in the Transition Zone (TZ); and (3) Precambrian "slate" from near New River along the southern edge of the TZ.

Other additives include grog (ground-up, broken pipe) and barium carbonate that ties up what gypsum there is. Calcium magnesium carbonates are deleterious components that are minimized by careful selection of the mined products.

The raw materials are blended and mixed, ground to 12 mesh, mixed in a pug mill, depleted of air, extruded into pipe ranging from 6 inches to 42 inches in diameter, transported to a hot-air drying room, forklifted to an appropriate kiln, and fired at a 1900-2000° F range.

The "Rim" kaolinitic shales, being the most refractory ingredient, stabilize the pipe during the firing process. They are very plastic, and therefore facilitate extrusion. The Dewey clay fuses at a low temperature and forms an impervious glasslike binder. It also is plastic. The "slate" forms platy particles that tend to orient themselves during laminar flow. This provides strength for both the green and dried product. It doesn't absorb water, which helps the drying process. Grog remains stable during firing, and therefore helps to control shrinkage.

The development of appropriate raw materials and proper mixtures has been done empirically.

**SOLAR SALT IN ARIZONA**

JERRY GROTT, Southwest Salt Company, P.O. Box 1237, Litchfield Park, AZ 85340

Southwest Salt Company is solution mining the Luke Salt Body of probable late Miocene age. The discovery hole, from which the first core was recovered, was drilled in 1968. The top of the salt was encountered at a depth of 880 feet, and the bit was still in salt at the bottom-hole depth of 4,500 feet.

The solar ponds, developed on land formerly dedicated to agriculture, have an annual capacity of about 90,000 tons. Because land values are very high, mining rates and procedures are governed by the need for near-saturated brine to minimize land requirements.

Because of the frequency of dust storms, the salt operation uses a unique wet-harvesting method. Most inventory is kept in the ponds under brine and harvested only a few days before shipment. Studies of the nature of crystal growth and the distribution of wind-blown and brine impurities led to the development of procedures for processing salt of high chemical purity and low insolubles content. The chemical purity exceeds that of the major percentage of salt produced in fuel-fired evaporators.

Salt is presently shipped from Phoenix as far east as west Texas and as far west as central California. Occasional shipments are made to Hawaii and Alaska.