

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



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**To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:**

I Certify That the annexed copy, or each of the specified number of annexed copies, of each document listed below is a true copy of a document in the official custody of the Archivist of the United States.

Public Land Order 2199  
844647

Utah

Withdrawing Public Lands From Oil and Gas Leasing For  
Preservation and Development of Potash Deposits Belonging  
To the United States

In testimony whereof, I, WAYNE C. GROVER, Archivist of the United States, have hereunto caused the Seal of the National Archives to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Director, Office of the Federal Register of the National Archives, in the District of Columbia, this 9th day of April 1964.

Wayne C. Grover  
Archivist of the United States

By David C. Eubank

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS  
TITLE 43--PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I--Bureau of Land Management  
Appendix--Public Land Orders

Public Land Order 2199

[84464]

UTAH

WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FROM OIL AND GAS LEASING FOR PRESERVATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF POTASH DEPOSITS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

1. The following described lands are hereby withdrawn from appropriation under the oil and gas leasing provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.), as amended and supplemented for the purpose of preservation and development of potash deposits belonging to the United States:

Salt Lake Principal Meridian

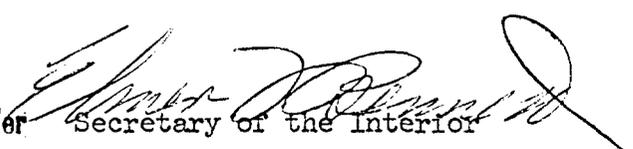
T. 26 S., R. 20 E.,  
secs. 22 to 27, incl.;  
sec. 34, E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 35 and 36.

- T. 27 S., R. 20 E.,  
 sec. 1;  
 sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 7, 8, and  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 26 S., R. 21 E.,  
 secs. 30 to 32, incl.
- T. 27 S., R. 21 E.,  
 secs. 4 to 6, incl.;  
 sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, incl., and  $NE\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 8,  $N\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 9,  $N\frac{1}{2}$ .

The areas described aggregate approximately 11,128 acres,  
 of which approximately 9,445 acres are public lands.

2. The withdrawal effected by this order shall terminate ten years from and after the date of the publication of this order in the Federal Register unless it is extended by an appropriate order of extension. Upon the termination of the withdrawal, the lands shall again be subject to leasing for oil and gas development purposes upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may specify in an order of opening, consistent with the then existing law and regulations.

AUG 29 1960

Under  Secretary of the Interior

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE  
 AND RECORDS SERVICE  
 COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

SEP 2 8 47 AM '60

THE FEDERAL REGISTER  
 DIVISION

- T. 15 N., R. 20 W.,  
 Secs. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 21;  
 Sec. 23, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Secs. 25, 27, and 29;  
 Sec. 31, less R/W AT&SF Ry., Manuelito Pipeline;  
 Sec. 33;  
 Sec. 35, NE $\frac{1}{2}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 11 N., R. 21 W.,  
 Sec. 1;  
 Sec. 3, lots 1 through 6, Incl., S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Secs. 11 and 13;  
 Sec. 15, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 12 N., R. 21 W.,  
 Sec. 1;  
 Sec. 3, lots 1 through 6, Incl., S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 11;  
 Sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 15, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Secs. 23 and 25;  
 Sec. 27, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 35.
- T. 13 N., R. 21 W.,  
 Sec. 1, less R/W AT&SF Ry., FAP 76-B;  
 Sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;  
 Sec. 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 15, lots 2, 3, 4, less R/W FAP 76-B;  
 Secs. 23 and 25;  
 Sec. 27, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;  
 Sec. 35.
- T. 14 N., R. 21 W.,  
 Sec. 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;  
 Secs. 11 and 13;  
 Sec. 15, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;  
 Sec. 23;  
 Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$  and S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 27, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;  
 Sec. 35, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 15 N., R. 21 W.,  
 Sec. 1;  
 Sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;  
 Secs. 11 and 13;  
 Sec. 15, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;  
 Secs. 23 and 25;  
 Sec. 27, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;  
 Sec. 35, W $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The areas described aggregate 241,807.89 acres.

5. Some of the lands described in paragraph 2 of this order were declared by the Act of August 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 604; 25 U.S.C. 622), to be held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, bands, or groups of Indians occupying and using them. The remainder were by the said Act declared to be public domain. As authorized by the said Act, an order of the Secretary of the Interior appearing at pages 1851-1858 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 31, 1950,

identified the lands in the respective categories. The public domain lands were opened by a Bureau of Land Management order of November 13, 1953 (18 F.R. 7496-7497).

6. The lands in the withdrawal of July 8, 1931, described in paragraph 3 of this order have been included in other orders of revocation or have been otherwise disposed of, with the exception of the following-described lands:

- T. 2 N., R. 6 W.,  
 Sec. 6, lot 3 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

7. The lands withdrawn by paragraph 4 of this order are all within the revocation made by paragraph 1. The objective of paragraph 4 of this order is to establish for ready reference the lands still remaining in the withdrawal created by the order of September 1, 1939, and to establish with certainty, without reference to other sources, the identity of those lands, at the same time releasing from the withdrawal made by the order of September 1, 1939, all lands no longer withdrawn for its purposes, because disposed of by exchange or otherwise.

8. Beginning at 10:00 a.m. on October 1, 1960, the lands in section 6, T. 2 N., R. 6 W., described in paragraph 6 of this order, shall be open to application, petition, location and selection, under applicable nonmineral public land laws, subject to valid existing rights, the requirements of applicable law, and the six-months preference right filing period granted to the State of New Mexico, by subsection (c) of section 2 of the act of August 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 928; 43 U.S.C. 851-2).

9. The lands described in paragraph 6 shall be open to location under the United States mining laws and to applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws at 10:00 a.m. on February 25, 1961. Mining locations made prior thereto shall be invalid.

10. Inquiries concerning the lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ROGER ERNST,  
 Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

August 26, 1960.

[F.R. Doc. 60-8238; Filed, Sept. 2, 1960; 8:47 a.m.]

[Public Land Order 2199]

[84464]

UTAH

Withdrawing Public Lands From Oil and Gas Leasing for Preservation and Development of Potash Deposits Belonging to the United States

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

1. The following described lands are hereby withdrawn from appropriation under the oil and gas leasing provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.), as amended and supplemented for the purpose of preservation and development of potash deposits belonging to the United States:

SALT LAKE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 26 S., R. 20 E.,  
 Secs. 22 to 27, incl.;  
 Sec. 34, E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Secs. 35 and 36.
- T. 27 S., R. 20 E.,  
 Sec. 1;  
 Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 7, 8, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 26 S., R. 21 E.,  
 Secs. 30 to 32, incl.
- T. 27 S., R. 21 E.,  
 Secs. 4 to 6, incl.;  
 Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, incl., and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 9, N $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The areas described aggregate approximately 11,128 acres, of which approximately 9,445 acres are public lands.

2. The withdrawal effected by this order shall terminate ten years from and after the date of the publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER unless it is extended by an appropriate order of extension. Upon the termination of the withdrawal, the lands shall again be subject to leasing for oil and gas development purposes upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may specify in an order of opening, consistent with the then existing law and regulations.

ELMER F. BENNETT,  
 Under Secretary of the Interior.

August 29, 1960.

[F.R. Doc. 60-8239; Filed, Sept. 2, 1960; 8:47 a.m.]

This is a copy of the Public Land Order from the Federal Register 9/3/60.

# Saskatchewan foremost in potash

GREAT NATURAL MARKET

## Local potash ore has market advantages

The following remarks by IMC's Vice President A. E. Cascino, to the special preview guests last week, indicate the thriving market for Esterhazy potash:

Because of its location and the high grade of its ore, this mine has certain advantages that put it in a unique position.

We have a productive capacity of 1,000,000 tons a year—which is a lot of potash in anybody's book. Yet—because of economics peculiar to the potash industry—we actually find ourselves with a market potential of six million tons a year.

Basically, this is because of the fact that 114 nations in the world consume potash—and less than a dozen have potash deposits within their own borders.

Consequently, each producing point has its own natural market—a natural market being that portion of the world to which any given producer can ship more economically and efficiently than any other producer.

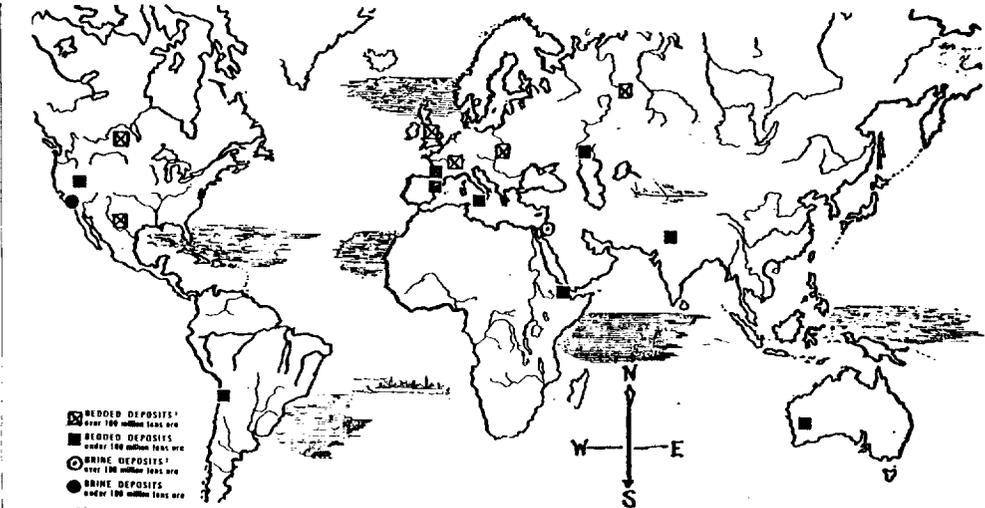
Six factors govern any producer's ability to compete in a foreign market. These are: grade of ore, mining costs, shipping costs from mine to port of embarkation, vessel loading costs, shipping cost from port of embarkation to port of debarkation, and finally, processing costs within the customer's plant.

Extensive computations reveal that Saskatchewan potash is so strategically located, and the ore is so rich, that any other producer would have to reduce its prices at the mine merely to match the customer's landed costs for our potash.

And the area in which this holds true, our natural market area—is all of the Western hemisphere above the middle of the United States, with the exception of eastern Greenland, Australia and most of the islands of the South Pacific, and all of Free Asia as far west as half of India. Most importantly Japan is part of this natural market.

While these facts alone do not assure the sale of more than a million tons a year, they do constitute a tremendous economic advantage. And when this advantage is added to the many others we possess, it is easy to see why we are confident of Esterhazy's future.

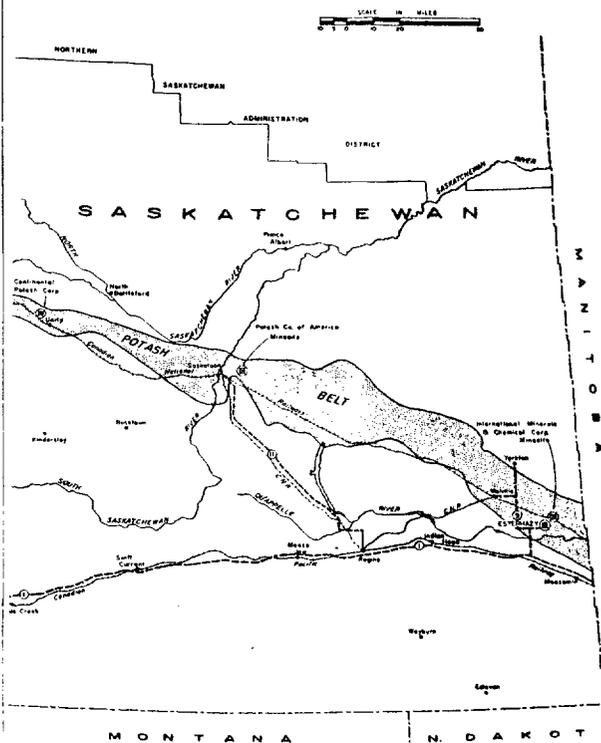
We have a full line of services, sizeable captive consumption, many attractive reciprocity agreements, the largest technical staff in the industry, a host of agrono-



This map shows the distribution of potash deposits throughout the world. On the North American continent there are only two bedded deposits of over 100 million tons, in Saskatchewan and New Mexico. Brine deposits are found in California, and in the great salt lake in Utah. The bedded deposits are layers of potassium salts deposited in the evaporation of ancient seas, and in these bedded deposits lie most of the world's potash. The brine deposits refer to a still incompletely evaporated lake, or seas, such as the Dead Sea. Potash can be recovered from brine by a further evaporation process. Map from IMC World.

mists, a well trained and established overseas sales force based in strategic locations, and—very significantly—long-standing and intimate relationships with large customers in foreign markets.

It is interesting that this new addition of potash on the market will cause some displacement, but those most affected will be the other European producers. Even so, prices should remain firm. It simply will not be economical to try to compete with Canadian potash within its natural market. Moreover, demand for potash is growing at an annual rate of half a million tons. There is plenty of market for all.



The mighty deposits of potash laid down under Saskatchewan by the ancient seas extend in a varying belt from Manitoba to Alberta, running in a north-west direction. The potash deposits extend only a short distance into Manitoba, and little is reported in Alberta.

Three shafts have been sunk in the province to seek the potash. The one at Unity was started some years ago, and work has started and stopped at various times. The Potash Company of America sank a shaft at Patience Lake, near Saskatoon, four years ago, and they were the first people to produce potash in Saskatchewan.

After a few months operation, the mighty forces of the underground water endangered the shaft, and production had to cease because of the water entering the shaft. The task of grouting off this water has been going on ceaselessly at Saskatoon since that time, but production is still some time away.

The IMC shaft at Esterhazy was started in 1957, and production began this fall. The use of "tubbing" in the Blairmore, and very extensive grouting in other water bearing areas, has given a sound shaft here, with no water problems that will hinder the steady production of potash for many, many years.

**CONGRATULATIONS**

to

**International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Ltd.**

on the occasion of K-Day, September 20th, 1962,  
marking the start of full production at their  
potash mine and refinery at Yarbo.

—from—

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Makers of Black Diamond Industrial Clothing and Safety Rubber Footwear

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