Ellen Hunt Flowers and Black Range Mining Corp., a subsidiary of Gold Fields Mining Corp., formed a partnership to explore the St. Cloud mineral group in the Chloride (Apache) mining district in Sierra County. The St. Cloud is on a multiple-banded quartz vein, containing copper (mostly bornite), free gold, and silver. The St. Cloud had been worked in the 1880's or 1890's, but not since.

Barite of America produced barite at an open-pit mine near Hatch and began development of an underground mine on the east side of the Florida Mountains, southeast of Deming. In the fall of 1980, the company laid off 11 people from the mine at Hatch and the mill near Deming until problems in extracting the barite from its impure ore can be solved.

The estimated value of New Mexico's nonfuel mineral production was $807 million in 1980. Copper and potash, the leading mineral products, provided about 82 percent of the nonfuel mineral value, followed in order by molybdenum, silver, cement, sand and gravel, perlite, and others. The increased value of potash is primarily responsible for the increase in the total value of the state's mineral production. Preliminary 1980 production figures place New Mexico as the nation's first-ranking potash producer, second as a copper producer, and fourth as a molybdenum producer.

The estimated value of New Mexico's nonfuel mineral production was $807 million in 1980. Copper and potash, the leading mineral products, provided about 82 percent of the nonfuel mineral value, followed in order by molybdenum, silver, cement, sand and gravel, perlite, and others. The increased value of potash is primarily responsible for the increase in the total value of the state’s mineral production. Preliminary 1980 production figures place New Mexico as the nation’s first-ranking potash producer, second as a copper producer, and fourth as a molybdenum producer.

Quintana Minerals Corp. and Philbro Mineral Enterprises, Inc. announced plans to construct a 15,000-ton-per-day flotation mill to concentrate ore from an open-pit porphyry copper ore body in the Copper Flat area, northeast of Hillsboro. Regular production, scheduled to begin in early 1982, is expected to recover about 40 million lbs of copper, 1 million lbs of molybdenum, 12,000 oz of gold, and 350,000 oz of silver in concentrates per year for a period of 12-15 yrs. About 250 persons will be employed. Kennecott Minerals Co. broke ground for a new 37,000-ton-per-day concentrator near their Chino mine at Santa Rita. The new $300 million copper concentrator will be 7 mi away from the present concentrator and will come on stream the second or third quarter of 1983. The project is a joint venture with Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan. Exxon Minerals Co. began development of a copper property at Pinos Altos northwest of Santa Rita. Mining permits from the Environmental Protection Agency and New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division are still required.

The estimated value of New Mexico’s nonfuel mineral production was $807 million in 1980. Copper and potash, the leading mineral products, provided about 82 percent of the nonfuel mineral value, followed in order by molybdenum, silver, cement, sand and gravel, perlite, and others. The increased value of potash is primarily responsible for the increase in the total value of the state’s mineral production. Preliminary 1980 production figures place New Mexico as the nation’s first-ranking potash producer, second as a copper producer, and fourth as a molybdenum producer.

Quintana Minerals Corp. and Philbro Mineral Enterprises, Inc. announced plans to construct a 15,000-ton-per-day flotation mill to concentrate ore from an open-pit porphyry copper ore body in the Copper Flat area, northeast of Hillsboro. Regular production, scheduled to begin in early 1982, is expected to recover about 40 million lbs of copper, 1 million lbs of molybdenum, 12,000 oz of gold, and 350,000 oz of silver in concentrates per year for a period of 12-15 yrs. About 250 persons will be employed. Kennecott Minerals Co. broke ground for a new 37,000-ton-per-day concentrator near their Chino mine at Santa Rita. The new $300 million copper concentrator will be 7 mi away from the present concentrator and will come on stream the second or third quarter of 1983. The project is a joint venture with Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan. Exxon Minerals Co. began development of a copper property at Pinos Altos northwest of Santa Rita. Mining permits from the Environmental Protection Agency and New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division are still required.

The estimated value of New Mexico’s nonfuel mineral production was $807 million in 1980. Copper and potash, the leading mineral products, provided about 82 percent of the nonfuel mineral value, followed in order by molybdenum, silver, cement, sand and gravel, perlite, and others. The increased value of potash is primarily responsible for the increase in the total value of the state’s mineral production. Preliminary 1980 production figures place New Mexico as the nation’s first-ranking potash producer, second as a copper producer, and fourth as a molybdenum producer.

Quintana Minerals Corp. and Philbro Mineral Enterprises, Inc. announced plans to construct a 15,000-ton-per-day flotation mill to concentrate ore from an open-pit porphyry copper ore body in the Copper Flat area, northeast of Hillsboro. Regular production, scheduled to begin in early 1982, is expected to recover about 40 million lbs of copper, 1 million lbs of molybdenum, 12,000 oz of gold, and 350,000 oz of silver in concentrates per year for a period of 12-15 yrs. About 250 persons will be employed. Kennecott Minerals Co. broke ground for a new 37,000-ton-per-day concentrator near their Chino mine at Santa Rita. The new $300 million copper concentrator will be 7 mi away from the present concentrator and will come on stream the second or third quarter of 1983. The project is a joint venture with Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan. Exxon Minerals Co. began development of a copper property at Pinos Altos northwest of Santa Rita. Mining permits from the Environmental Protection Agency and New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division are still required.

The estimated value of New Mexico’s nonfuel mineral production was $807 million in 1980. Copper and potash, the leading mineral products, provided about 82 percent of the nonfuel mineral value, followed in order by molybdenum, silver, cement, sand and gravel, perlite, and others. The increased value of potash is primarily responsible for the increase in the total value of the state’s mineral production. Preliminary 1980 production figures place New Mexico as the nation’s first-ranking potash producer, second as a copper producer, and fourth as a molybdenum producer.

Quintana Minerals Corp. and Philbro Mineral Enterprises, Inc. announced plans to construct a 15,000-ton-per-day flotation mill to concentrate ore from an open-pit porphyry copper ore body in the Copper Flat area, northeast of Hillsboro. Regular production, scheduled to begin in early 1982, is expected to recover about 40 million lbs of copper, 1 million lbs of molybdenum, 12,000 oz of gold, and 350,000 oz of silver in concentrates per year for a period of 12-15 yrs. About 250 persons will be employed. Kennecott Minerals Co. broke ground for a new 37,000-ton-per-day concentrator near their Chino mine at Santa Rita. The new $300 million copper concentrator will be 7 mi away from the present concentrator and will come on stream the second or third quarter of 1983. The project is a joint venture with Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan. Exxon Minerals Co. began development of a copper property at Pinos Altos northwest of Santa Rita. Mining permits from the Environmental Protection Agency and New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division are still required.