

OGMCOAL - Berkeley Pit Demonstration (Crandall Canyon)

From: Steve Christensen
To: Kevin Lundmark
Date: 2/22/2011 1:11 PM
Subject: Berkeley Pit Demonstration (Crandall Canyon)
CC: OGMCOAL
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 129403703878749336.jpg; 129403702971234936.jpg

>>> Joyce Palmer <joycepalmer9@gmail.com> 2/21/2011 8:44 AM >>>
 Dear Steve,

I have enclosed color copies of a water treatment demonstration of the Berkley Pit at the School of Mines in Butte Montana. Take a look at the color of the pit water as it is very high in iron. I will explain the demonstration according to each step.

The first picture is of the Pit water before starting the process. Second picture is, Adding 1st Stage Treatment has 3 pictures of the process. As you can see I am pumping in the first chemical to precipitate the gold that is in the Berkeley Pit water. Arco Oil bought the Pit due to the fact that they were told that the pit had \$800,000,000.00 dollars worth of gold in the pit. The liability for the remediation of the pit was much greater than the profit at that time. The pit also has a high amount of copper in it as well.

In a controlled system we would at the bottom of the production system pump the heavy metals out of the bottom of the tank to a second tank to make environmentally safe highly mineralized fertilizer which gives a cash flow to pay for the remediation of the toxic water. After the heavy metals precipitation of the Berkeley Pit water, the water would then be taken to an EPA standard for water of a pH 7 and returned to the environment as demonstrated in the 2nd Stage. The 3rd Stage Treatment of the process I have taken the water to full remediation of the water with two more environmentally safe chemicals at a pH of 7 which as you know is EPA standards for commercial water used in rivers and streams.

SYNOPSIS OF DR. CLAYTON MARLOW'S WORK WITH THE PALMER FERTILIZER MADE FROM BERKELY PITT WATER:

- 1. Willow seedlings were used for one of the tests because they are exceptionally sensitive to toxins. The professor mentioned that if the fertilizer had any level of harmful toxins, the willows would have died.**
- 2. The Willow seedlings thrived on the fertilizer. Over a 90 day test the willows with the Pitt water fertilizer grew about 6 times larger than the willows treated with standard methods.**
- 3. Some tomato plants were also used to test the fertilizer.**
 - a. The tomato plants grew much larger fruit.**
 - b. Normal tomato plant stalks grow to a thickness of up to 1.5 inches. The tomato plant stalks with the Pitt fertilizer grew to 2.5 inches**
 - c. Some Raccoons got into the University farm at the time when their tomato plants had ripe tomatoes on them. The Raccoons ate every tomato from the plants that had been treated with the Pitt water**

Fertilizer. They ignored totally the tomatoes on the plants that were fertilized with regular fertilizer (apparently they liked the flavor of the tomatoes fertilized with the Pitt fertilizer much more)

d. The tomato plants with the Pitt fertilizer then grew more blossoms and started growing a second crop of tomatoes. Dr. Marlow emphasized that this is extraordinary. In the Bozeman climate, it is quite difficult to get a single crop of tomatoes. In fact, it was all ready early Fall when the Pitt tomato plants started growing a second crop. And for a second crop to begin growing is unheard of.

e. The Tomato plants with the Pitt fertilizer continued to grow after frost killed the other tomato plants and the University's alfalfa plants. These Pitt fertilizer plants eventually died from cold weather before the second crop of tomatoes could mature. But the resistance to frost and cold of the plants fertilized with the Pitt water fertilizer was nothing short of amazing.

4. Other relevant information from Dr. Marlow included the following:

a. Another professor at MSU is working on the use of micronutrients in cattle feed. His studies indicate that feeder cattle given micronutrients in their diet remain healthy and thrive without antibiotics; Use of antibiotics in cattle has created some serious problems in the health of both the cattle and people.

b. This professor and Dr. Marlow are interested in testing the use of Pitt fertilizer on rangeland. The theory being that the cattle can get the micro nutrients they need from the fertilized grass. Thus, antibiotics can be avoided. Also, there is a potential of processing the Pitt fertilizer further to create a micronutrient supplement for cattle feed...again to maintain cattle health and growth without the use of antibiotics and hormones.

C. Dr. Marlow also said that the Enviros in America (who are continual enemies of the cattle industry) are making serious attempts to get the use of nitrogen fertilizer banned or restricted. Now is a very good time to introduce non nitrogen forms of fertilizer. Give me a call if you have any questions at 801-494-3329 and I will explain the demonstration.
Joyce Palmer

Joyce Palmer Water Treatment Demonstration



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2nd Stage Treatment





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