

R. ARCO;1958;*Report on a gypsum deposit at Tayasan, Negros Oriental*;NG-265;9

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

The gypsum vein in the Suerte property at Dalaopan, Tayasan are related with major fault zones similar to that of Central Cebu especially as regard to mode of occurrence. The deposit occurs as fissure filling in pyroxene-rich andesite and along highly crushed area in major faults. The mineral is white, amorphous like powder sugar, fibrous in some areas with veinlets of fine pyrites. The mode of occurrence of the deposit presents a grave problem in mining operation. The grade of gypsum ore will not pass the purity requirements as specified by Cebu Portland Cement Co., the latter being the nearest possible consumer of this ore.

R. C. ARCO;1960;*Report on the geologic investigation of Leon Moya's copper and gypsum prospect at Sitios Tangwan and Basalbasalon, Barrios Caliling and Cabanbanan, Municipality of Cauayan, Negros Occidental for Mrs. Presentacion Roxas.*;NG-322;11

Metallic Mineral Deposits;

The area is predominantly in limestone and metavolcanic rocks. The metavolcanic rocks are not economically mineralized for copper or gypsum. However, deposits of sugary quartz were noted and some encouraging indications of mercury sulfide or cinnabar were observed. The cinnabar are noted are vesicle fillings in chalcedonic rocks together with limonite and/or hematite. Sugary quartz are noted along major structures near siliceous sinters.

P. M. CAPISTRANO;1946;*Report on the occurrence of gypsum in Kapalaran #1 and Kapalaran #2, Nagiba, Mabini, Batangas*;BT-28;10

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

Gypsum has been reported to occur in a number of localities in the Philippines—namely: Nabua, Camarines Sur, Tayasan, Oriental Negros, Ormoc, Leyte, Lobo and Mabini, Batangas. In none of these localities has it been developed to such an extent as to disclose a substantial deposit. Prospects have been hardly scratched. Cement mills which are the leading consumers of the mineral have been almost entirely dependent on imported product. In company with Mr. Hilario Corpuz, Mineral land Surveyor of this Bureau and Mr. Cornelio, Dueneas, claim locator, the writer of this reports made a trip top Mabini, Batangas, during the period from September 3 to 6, 1946, inclusive, to make a preliminary study of the operator rests the burden, of probing into the error or wisdom of the previous operator's decision to abandon the claim.

J. J. CRISOLOGO;1986;*Final report on the exploration and development of gypsum deposit in bo. Buli, Brgy. Kalawakan, Dona Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan*;BL-5013;1-8

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

The area is mineralized with gypsum that occurs as sheeted veins and has an accumulated reserve of 5086.82 M.T.

D. P. CRUZ and C. R. DOMINGO;1952;*Report on the gypsum deposits of southwestern Albay and Camarines Sur*;CS-48RA;10

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

Gypsum in its natural occurrence is usually white or light colored. It is a sulphate of calcium with two parts of water, and is represented by the chemical formula, $\text{CaSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It has a hardness of 2 only so that it is easily scratched by the finger nail and hence, is readily recognizable from other minerals associated with it and more so from the country rocks.

A. CRUZ;1956;*Report of investigation of gypsum deposits in Mabini, Batangas*;RIBT-231;1-8

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

Newly located gypsum prospects were investigated in response to the increasing demand from local portland cement plants. The deposits are located in the Calumpan Peninsula which is underlain by volcanic tuff which overlies porphyritic andesite with basaltic facies. Other lithotypes consist of andesite breccia, and limestone remnants. 3 gypsum outcrops were mapped. These are concentrated in fracture zones in the kaolinized and sericitized porphyritic andesite, along with calcite, and gougy materials. The gypsum bodies occur as lenses and fracture fills. No tonnage was estimated. The investigation excluded the Kaparalan claims but quoted the work of Pablo Capistrano in the main text. The possibility of finding more gypsum deposits in the area necessitated a detailed geological reconnaissance work which was recommended by this study.

A. J. CRUZ;1956;*Report on the investigation clay and gypsum prospects at Mount Banog, Nasugbu, Batangas*;BT-1281;1-8

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

Although results of the physical ceramic tests on the clay indicate that it can be used in raw mixtures for making whiteware and refractories, it is doubtful if any tonnage could be developed because of the very limited occurrence of the clay in a few narrow fissures, which usually die out at depth. However, the possibility of finding alunite in the adjoining area of rolling hills should not be overlooked, as alunite was reported to have been dug from a pit at its southern vicinity.

A. CRUZ and A. BLANQUERA;1957;*Report on the geological investigation of a gypsum prospect in Bulalacao, Mindoro Oriental*;MD-253;11

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

The selenite must have been slowly precipitated, to form such large crystals of selenite, in small openings created by crumpling and distortion of the incompetent siltstone and shale beds due to faulting and shearing. The selenite must have crystallized from the overlying limestone or limestone beds within the same rock formation and sulfuric acid solution formed by the oxidation of pyrite disseminated in the clastic strata. The selenite cannot be expected to have formed below the zone of oxidation.

A. CRUZ;1959;*An investigation of a gypsum prospect in Nagas and Cacmanaba, Oas, Albay*;AL-295;6

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

Four outcrops exposed by test pits and small open cuts were examined. Only a few stringers of gypsum and quartz were observed in an oxidized fault zone containing gray clay with very fine pyrite crystals. The zone appears to trend N30W. The wall rock is weathered grayish green whose exposure is in the southern part of Dulce-3 claim.

A. J. CRUZ;1961;*Geologic investigation of gypsum claims in Balatan, Camarines Sur*;CS-348;1-12

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

Gypsum occurs in the form of thin criss-crossing stringers of satin spar and small dispersed lenses of alabaster are localized within a northwesterly trending fracture and shear zone in andesite porphyry. Beneficiation tests by tabling and flotation of unsorted ore taken from the area indicate that the gypsum could be upgraded to above 90% CaSO₄.2H₂O.

A. J. CRUZ;1966;*Geologic investigation of a gypsum prospect in Sitio Makatay, San Jose, Sanchez Mira, Cagayan*;CA-630;1-14

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

The gypsum prospect in Sitio Makatay, San Jose, Sanchez Mira occur as fracture fillings in the form of satin spar and alabaster in a shear zone of a fault trending west-northwest to east-southeast in basic volcanic rocks.

A. J. CRUZ;1981;*Gypsum In the Philippines*;IC No. 28;1-22

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

The production of natural gypsum in the Philippines is too small to supply the demand for this material. The small tonnage produced per year, if any, which may be about one to two thousand metric tons is sold to the nearest portland cement plant for use as a retarder.

J. C. FERNANDEZ and D. H. ALMOGELA;1970;*Geological investigation of the Gypsum and Coal Prospects at Barrio Alitaytayan, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental*;MD-1022;1-4

Fossil Fuels(Coal,Oil and Gas);

The gypsum and Coal prospects are with in the favorable host rocks. Apparently, however, the geological study does not seem to indicate significant deposit of commercial quantity and quality. The occurrence and nature of the gypsum suggest near surface deposition. Although the gypsum is of good quality its possibility of becoming a workable deposit is slim due to probable limited quantitative occurrence.

P. H. LINGAT;1974;*Report on the geological and mineral verification of "Don Paco" placer claim for gypsum in Sitio Suklay, Barrio Sibul Spring, San Miguel , Bulacan*;BL-1456;1-4

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

The investigation was conducted in response to a paid request of F.M. Tayag Mining Association in connection with its lease application. The survey indicated that the area being applied for is partly mineralized with gypsum and has a combined positive reserve of 200 tons. Gypsum occurs in two separate outcrops as steeply dipping lenses in a fracture zone of sandstone. The gypsum minerals consist of alabaster, satin spar, and gypsite.

C. A. LLAVE, A. CRUZ and E. PUSON;1956;*Memorandum report on the geological investigation of gypsum prospect in Kayan, Bontoc, Mountain Province*;MP-193;3

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

The outcrops of gypsum observed in the prospect do not give enough information as to its extent. It is therefore suggested that more prospecting be done in the form of trenching and test pitting, following structures, if there are any. The evidence there from could be the basis of a better appraisal.

L. M. SANTOS-YÑIGO;1950;*Report on the Umpire sampling of Batangas gypsum Stockpiled at Naga , Cebu*;CE-30;4

Industrial Mineral Deposits;

In view of physical , chemical, and corroborative operating data cited and demonstrated, the 42.29% gypsum may be safely used as the fair average grade for the 1450 tons of gypsum ore in Naga, Cebu