

**EARLY VANADIUM-URANIUM MINING  
IN MONUMENT VALLEY, APACHE AND  
NAVAJO COUNTIES, ARIZONA, AND  
SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH**

by

William L. Chenoweth  
Consulting Geologist  
Grand Junction, CO 81506

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416 W. Congress, Suite #100, Tucson, Arizona 85701

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ABSTRACT

During the period 1942 through 1944, the Office of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior, leased four parcels of land in Monument Valley, Arizona and Utah for carnotite mining. Two leases in Arizona, Monument No. 1 and Monument No. 2, produced a total of 4,014 tons of ore averaging 1.87%  $V_2O_5$ . Another lease, Utah No. 1, located on the eastern tip of Oljeto Mesa, produced nearly 52 tons of ore averaging 4.03%  $U_3O_8$  and 5.50%  $V_2O_5$ . Since the ore averaged greater than 1.50%  $U_3O_8$ , payment was received for the uranium, in addition the vanadium. This represents the initial mining of uranium ore on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

INTRODUCTION

The Navajo Indians reported used carnotite as a pigment in their sandpaintings long before Gregory (1917, p. 50 and 148) first reported the occurrences of a uranium-vanadium mineral, probably carnotite, in the Shinarump and Chinle rocks of the Monument Valley area. Butler and Allen (1921, p. 19) mentioned that Ben S. Wilson, a prospector from Casa Grande, Arizona, and Frank Hess of the U. S. Geological Survey, examined carnotite deposits discovered by John Wetherill of Kayenta, Arizona. Butler and Allen (1921, p. 19) also state that people from Colorado were investigating the carnotite deposits near Kayenta at the time Wilson and Hess were there.

The mining of carnotite in the Arizona portion of Monument Valley during the early 1940s is briefly mentioned in reports on the Monument No. 1 Mine (Witkind, 1961, p. 221) and on the Monument No. 2 Mine (Witkind and Thaden, 1963, p. 68-69), but there is virtually no mention of any mining in the Utah portion of the Valley until the uranium boom of the 1950s.

A report prepared by the General Services Administration (GSA), Indian Trust Accounting Division for the Navajo Tribe gives precise details on pre-1947 mining on the Navajo Indian Reservation. This document (GSA, 1981) was admitted as evidence in U. S. Claims Court, Navajo Tribe vs United States, Docket Nos. 69 and 299 (copper, vanadium, uranium, sand, rock and gravel claims) held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 24-March 4, 1983. A copy of the vanadium and uranium section was obtained for the Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology.

Two leases in the Arizona portion of Monument Valley produced ore in the early and middle 1940s, and two leases in the Utah portion of the Valley were active in 1944. Data on those properties in this brief report is summarized from the GSA (1981) document. Location of the leases is shown on Figure 1.

### LEASING REGULATIONS

The Navajo Indian Reservation was closed to prospecting and mining until 1919. A Congressional Act of June 30, 1919, opened the Navajo Reservation to prospecting and locating mining claims in the same manner as prescribed by the United States Mining Law. This act allowed prospectors to enter the Reservation and stake a mining claim if their prospecting located promising mineralization. The locator of the claim then obtained a lease on this land under terms that included escalating advance royalties and rentals, and annual work commitments.

During the early 1920s, ten leases for carnotite mining were granted by the Interior Department in the Carrizo Mountains, but there is no record of any leases in the Monument Valley area. On March 25, 1936, the Secretary of the Interior closed the Navajo Indian Reservation to claim location and prospecting for minerals until further authorization.

The Navajo Indian Reservation was again opened to mining by a Congressional Act of May 11, 1938, but with new procedures. This Act gave the Tribal Council the authority to enter into leases for the Reservations lands with approval of the Secretary of Interior. Prospectors no longer could enter the Reservation and stake a mining claim under regulations similar to those of the United States Mining Law. The new mining regulations contained escalating annual rentals, a base royalty of 10% (mine mouth value), bond requirements, acreage limitations, a term of 10 years which could be extended by production.

On April 9, 1941, the Navajo Tribal Council requested the Secretary of the Interior lease lands for mining purposes to the highest bidder. Leases could be written for a specific parcel of land, or for a large area which could be subsequently reduced in size at the end of a specified time period. As the result of this action, mining companies had to request public lease sales for lands they were interested in.

### THE VANADIUM MARKET

Due to the uncertainty of foreign supplies and the need for vanadium for war armaments, the federal government formed the Metals Reserve Company in 1942. The company began an ore-

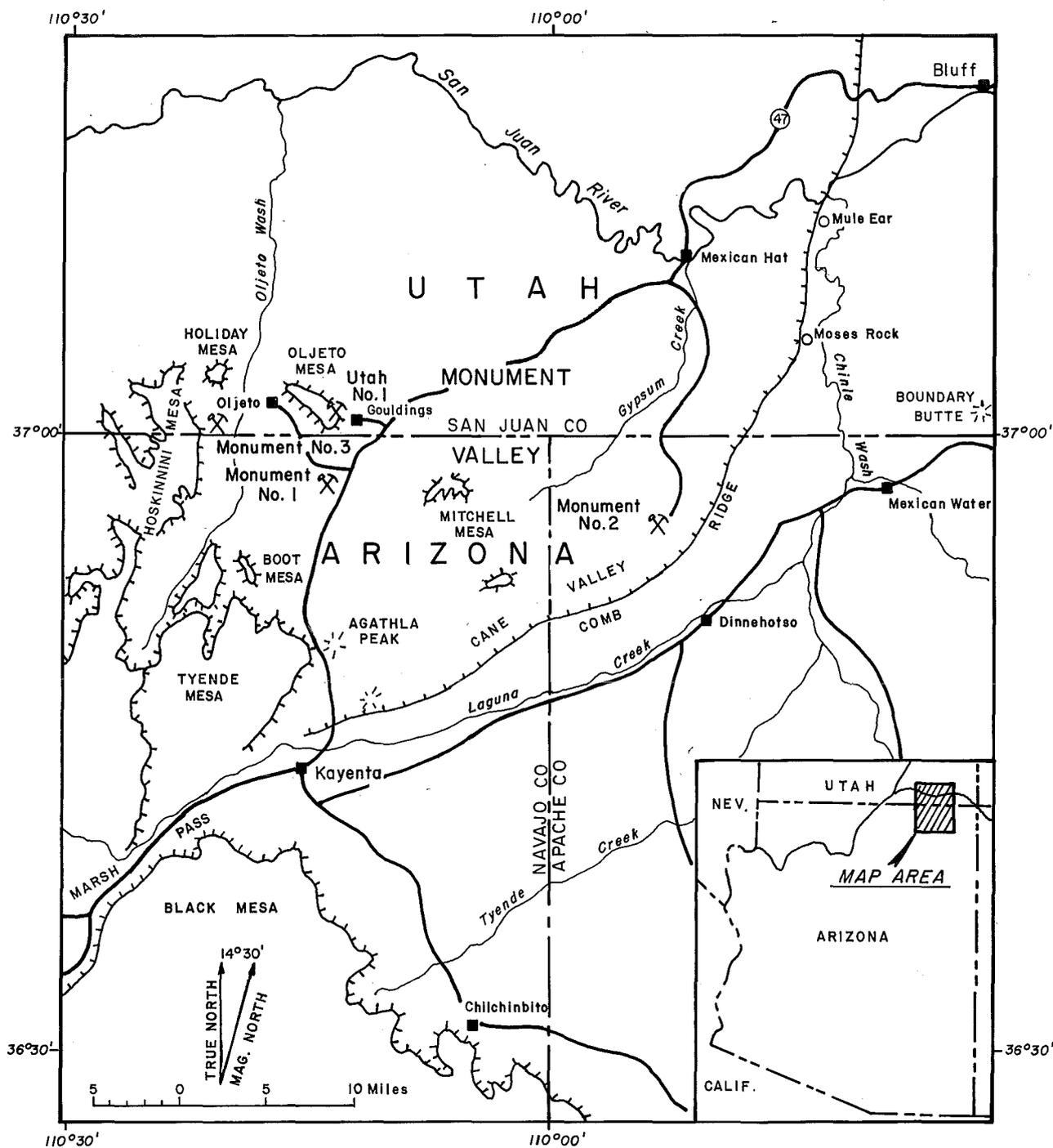


Figure 1. Index map of Monument Valley showing the location of the early carnotite leases.

purchasing program and increased the base price paid for vanadium ore. At Monticello, Utah, the Defense Plant Corporation, a government agency, funded the construction of a vanadium plant to be operated by the Vanadium Corporation of America (VCA). Actual construction started in February, and on August 24, 1942, the first vanadium was produced. In April 1942, while construction was under way, the Metals Reserve Company (MRC) established an ore-buying station at Monticello and appointed the United States Vanadium Corporation (USV) as its buying agent. All ore producers, independents and VCA, then sold ore to the MRC. MRC in turn had the ore milled by VCA or other mills.

At Durango, Colorado, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a government agency, contracted with USV to convert and operate an old lead smelter for vanadium production. The vanadium was supplied to Metals Reserve Company. United States Vanadium operated the plant for the government until early 1944, when the government vanadium purchasing program was terminated because of adequate vanadium stocks. U. S. Vanadium Corporation then purchased the facilities from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and operated them for the production of vanadium for commercial sales until August 31, 1945, when the plant was closed.

The Metals Reserve's program was the stimulus to commence vanadium mining in Monument Valley. However, the Metals Reserve program was short-lived as the Monticello plant closed in February 1944.

In 1945, VCA leased the Monticello mill from the Defense Plant Corporation and purchased the remaining ore stockpiles from Metals Reserve. VCA processed the stockpiled ore, plus ore from other sources, until the mill closed again in 1946.

#### MONUMENT NO. 1 LEASE

The government subsidiaries for vanadium renewed interest in the carnotite deposits of Monument Valley. On October 1, 1942, the Office of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior, advertised a lease sale for carnotite and related minerals for a 20.66 acre parcel of ground known as the Combination Lode Claim, as surveyed by U. S. Mineral Surveyor, A. L. Kroeger. The claim was located about 20 miles north of Kayenta in Navajo County, Arizona. It is very possible that this claim covered the original discovery by John Wetherill.

When the bids were opened on October 22, 1942, bids from three organizations had been received. They were: VCA, Naturita, Colorado; Bill Barlow, Dove Creek, Colorado; and Root, Norton, and Ashack of Durango, Colorado. VCA was the highest bidder with a bonus bid of \$739.83 (GSA 1981, exhibit 36).

Lease I-149-IND-5869 with VCA was executed November 4, 1942, effective December 21, 1942, for a period of 10 years. The lease was named Monument No. 1 by VCA.

Ore shipments to Metals Reserve at Monticello, Utah began December 1942 and continued through February 1944 when the plant was closed.

The Metals Reserve's program terminated in March 1944, at which time vanadium mining all but ceased in Monument Valley.

Shipments to Monticello, Utah resumed in October 1945 and continued in December 1945, and in January 1946, at which time VCA operated the mill. Details of the vanadium production are given in Table 1.

Table 1  
Vanadium Production 1942-1946  
Lease I-149-IND-5869  
Monument No. 1

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons of Ore</u>	<u>Pounds V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></u>	<u>Percent V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></u>
1942	76.57	3,883.00	2.52
1943	2,261.42	86,017.65	1.90
1944	940.09	37,308.93	1.98
1945	227.73	8,984.00	1.97
1946	<u>18.88</u>	<u>603.00</u>	<u>1.59</u>
Totals	3,524.69	136,796.58	1.94

Source: GSA (1981, p. 43-49 of Appendix)

Over the span of the 38 months the lease was active, a total of 3,524.69 tons of ore containing 136,796.58 pounds vanadium oxide (V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) was mined from the south end a small remnant of a Shinarump channel. Mining was by underground methods. The value of this ore was listed at \$54,619.48, of which the Navajo Tribe received \$5,011.66 in royalties (GSA, 1981, p. 49).

#### MONUMENT NO. 2 LEASE

Luke Yazzie discovered carnotite mineralization southeast of Yazzie Mesa in the eastern part of Monument Valley in 1942. He told Harry Goulding, a local trader of this discovery, and

he in turn contacted VCA. As news of this discovery spread, other firms and individuals examined the area (Witkind and Thaden, 1963, p. 68-69).

As the result of interest in the area, the Office of Indian Affairs advertised an exploration lease sale for carnotite and related minerals on July 21, 1943. The area in Apache County, Arizona, was described as follows: "beginning at a point south 32°28' east, 28,949.78 feet from mile post 227 on the Utah-Arizona line and running thence north 25°00' east one mile; thence east one and one quarter miles; thence south 25°00' west one mile; thence south one and one quarter miles; then west one and one quarter miles; thence north one and one quarter miles to the point of beginning, containing approximately 1,845 acres."

Bids were opened on August 3, 1943 with the only bidder being VCA, with a bonus bid of \$3,000.00 (GSA, 1981, exhibit 43). At the same time as the Monument Valley lease sale, another sale was being held for some 168 square miles in the northern and western Carrizo Mountains. Vanadium companies such as Wade, Curran and Company and USV apparently were more interested in the carnotite deposits in the Morrison Formation of the Carrizo Mountains than in the deposits in the Shinarump Conglomerate in Monument Valley.

Lease I-149-IND-6204 with VCA was executed on August 6, 1943, effective September 23, 1943, for a period of ten years. The lease as named Monument No. 2 by VCA.

On March 6, 1944, the exploration lease was reduced to a permanent operating lease with two plots (claims) totalling 42.09 acres selected to be retained. Plot 1, about 39 acres, covered the mineralized Shinarump channel on the south side of Main Ridge, and Plot 2, about 3 acres, covered the projection of the channel on South Ridge.

Ore shipments to Metal Reserve at Monticello, Utah, began in October 1943 and continued until April 1944. Later shipments were recorded in February and December 1945 and in January 1946, at which time VCA operated the Monticello mill. Details of the vanadium production are given in Table 2.

Table 2  
Vanadium Production 1943-1946  
Lease I-149-IND-6204  
Monument No. 2

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons of Ore</u>	<u>Pounds V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></u>	<u>Percent V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></u>
1943	94.35	2,662.76	1.41
1944	186.44	5,242.07	1.41
1945	48.93	336.00	0.37
1946	<u>159.45</u>	<u>5,496.00</u>	<u>1.72</u>
Totals	489.17	13,736.83	1.40

Source: GSA (1981, p. 55-60 of Appendix)

During the interval of the 28 months the mine was active, a total of 489.17 tons of ore containing 13,736.83 pounds V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> was mined from mineralized outcrops on the lease. The value of the ore was listed at \$6,574.85, of which the Navajo Tribe received \$646.83 in royalties (GSA, 1981, p. 49).

#### MONUMENT NO. 3 LEASE

In the summer of 1943 VCA requested that the Office of Indian Affairs hold a lease sale for 12.7 acre parcel of land located three miles southwest of Oljeto Trading Post, on the hogback east of Hoskinnini Mesa. The sale was advertized on September 22, 1943 and when the bids were opened on October 11, 1943, VCA was the only bidder with a bonus bid of \$500.00 (GSA, 1981, exhibit 48).

The claim, named Monument No. 3, was described as follows: "beginning at a point which is north 44°28'30" west, 3,435.62 feet from Mile Post #205, Utah-Arizona state line and running thence north 47°23' east, 270 feet, thence north 12°26' west, 2,500 feet, thence west 200 feet, thence south 11°37' east, 2,679.91 feet more or less to the point of beginning, containing 12.72 acres more or less."

Lease I-149-IND-6256 was executed with VCA on October 23, 1943, effective January 14, 1944, for a period of ten years. No production was reported from this lease, however, a U. S. Geological Survey engineer's examination of the property noted some rim stripping had been done by VCA (GSA, 1981, exhibit 52).

## UTAH NO. 1 LEASE

In February 1944, a group of Blanding, Utah men asked that 40 acres of land on the eastern tip of Oljeto Mesa be made available for leasing. A sale was held on April 10, 1944, with only one bid of \$505.00 received from Wayne E. Carroll, Lee Shumway, E. H. Carroll and Harris Shumway, a partnership d.b.a. Carroll and Shumway (GSA, 1981, exhibit 52).

Lease I-149-IND-6435 was executed on April 25, 1944, effective May 26, 1944, for 40 acres described as the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 26, T43S, R15E, San Juan County, Utah. The lease was made for a period of 10 years. Carroll and Shumway designated the lease as Utah No. 1.

Mining commenced in June 1944 and continued through December of that year. Details of the production are given in Table 3. Lease I-149-IND-6435 was cancelled by Carroll and Shumway on July 16, 1946.

A U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) engineer examined the property and reported (GSA, 1981, exhibit 52) that the ore was mined by hand from in, and around, chunks of silicified wood in the Shinarump Conglomerate. The ore was lowered from the mesa in tram buckets. At the base of the mesa it was loaded on to trucks and hauled to Thompson, Utah where the ore was loaded on to railroad cars. The USGS reported the ore was sold to Howard Balsley of Moab, Utah.

Mr. Balsley was an ore buyer for Vitro Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (written communication, 1971). He bought ores with minimum grades 1.50% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and 5.00% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> during the years 1934 through 1944. The ores were shipped to Vitro's plant at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, for the manufacture of ceramic colors, etc. It is the opinion of the writer that the ore from Utah No. 1 Lease was shipped to Canonsburg for processing rather than to Uravan, Colorado as suggested by the USGS.

## THE URANIUM MARKET

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, the carnotite deposits of the Four Corner area were mined for their vanadium content. Beginning in 1942, the Manhattan District Engineers, as part of the secret, wartime Manhattan Project, began purchasing a uranium sludge from the vanadium mills at Monticello, Utah and Naturita, Colorado. The recovery of uranium from vanadium mill tailings took place at Durango and Uravan, Colorado. Due to the secrecy of the project, miners were not told about the uranium recovery, or paid for the uranium in their ore.

The Interior Department was aware of the War Department's uranium procurement activities and was concerned that the

Table 3  
 Uranium and Vanadium Production, 1944  
 Lease I-149-IND-6435  
 Utah No. 1

<u>Month</u>	<u>Pounds of Ore</u>	<u>Pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u>	<u>% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u>	<u>Pounds V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></u>	<u>% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></u>
June	8,732	333.14	3.82	386.71	4.43
July	9,598	386.88	4.03	485.66	5.06
August	18,207	660.67	3.63	1,298.28	7.13
September	34,281	1,280.85	3.74	1,988.91	5.80
October	10,933	438.22	4.01	570.34	5.22
November	5,747	313.37	5.45	307.81	5.36
December	<u>16,265</u>	<u>770.12</u>	<u>4.74</u>	<u>665.98</u>	<u>4.09</u>
Total	103,763	4,183.25	4.03	5,703.69	5.50

Source: GSA (1981, p. 64-67) of Appendix)

Navajo Tribe was not receiving uranium royalties. On April 14, 1944, the Vanadium Corporation of America informed the Office of Indian Affairs that they were paying for uranium only if the grade of the ore averaged over 0.75% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Vitro Manufacturing had a higher cutoff at 1.50% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (H. W. Balsley, written communication, 1971).

Carroll and Shumway were paid on a sliding scale ranging from \$0.50 per pound U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in ore averaging 1.65% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> to 2.65 per pound for ore containing 19.00% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The vanadium prices ranged from \$0.25 per pound V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in ore averaging 2.40% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> to \$0.43 per pound for ore containing 13.50% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Carroll and Shumway received \$6,289.80 for 103,763 pounds of carnotite ore (GSA, 1981, p. 49). The Navajo Tribe received \$606.13 in royalties.

Production from the Utah No. 1 Lease represents the first ore mined on the Navajo Indian Reservation for which uranium was paid for.

#### SUMMARY

During the period 1942 through 1946, three carnotite leases on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Monument Valley produced a total of 156,237.10 pounds of vanadium oxide. A year by year summary is given in Table 4. In addition, 4,783.25 pounds of uranium oxide contained in the ore from the Utah No. 1 Lease was also sold.

Table 4  
Vanadium Production 1942-1946  
Monument Valley, Arizona-Utah  
(Pounds V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)

Year	Lease Name			Totals
	Monument No. 1	Monument No. 2	Utah No. 1	
1942	3,883.00	--	--	3,883.00
1943	86,017.65	2,662.76	--	88,680.41
1944	37,308.93	5,242.07	5,703.69	48,254.69
1945	8,984.00	336.00	--	9,320.00
1946	<u>603.00</u>	<u>5,496.00</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>6,099.00</u>
Totals	136,796.58	13,736.83	5,703.69	156,237.10

Source: GSA (1981).

## LATER DEVELOPMENTS

In the early 1950s, the Navajo Tribal Council adopted a series of resolutions dealing with uranium mining which were approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These resolutions developed the regulations for prospecting and mining permits, mining leases, and royalty schedules. All prospectors needed to obtain permits for prospecting. Mining permits were granted only to Navajos, who could assign them to non-Navajos. Mining leases were no longer the subject of competitive bidding, but were negotiated with the Tribal Council, subject to approval by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Records of the Department of Energy's Grand Junction Area Office indicate that mines on all four leases produced ore under the Atomic Energy Commission's (AEC) ore procurement program, which lasted from 1947 through 1970.

VCA resumed mining on the Monument No. 1 Lease in July 1948 and continued into 1950. The mine was abandoned and the adits caved shut. The lease expired in December 1952 and the ground was acquired by Cecil Parrish, Jr. as Mining Permit No. 77. The permit was approved on April 10, 1953 and its assignment to Charles Ashcroft, Sr. and J. L. Foutz of Farmington, New Mexico was approved June 13, 1953. They mined an orebody which had been discovered by AEC drilling just north of the abandoned VCA workings (Anthony, 1955).

Ashcroft and Foutz (a.k.a Copper Canyon Mining Industries, Inc.) produced ore in 1953 through 1956. Final clean up mining of the property occurred in 1964-1966 by A and B Mining Co. Total production under the AEC program was 29,697 tons of ore averaging 0.30%  $U_3O_8$  1.40%  $V_2O_5$ . Not included in these figures is production from the Mitten No. 2 Mine (Cecil Parrish Jr.'s Mining Permit No. 15) which was a northwest extension of the Monument No. 1 orebody outside the boundary of the original 20.66 acre lease.

At the Monument No. 2 Lease, VCA resumed mining in October 1947, and continued into 1969. The original lease was modified in 1959 to include adjacent holdings of Cato Sells and other individual Navajos. The amended lease consisted of three plots totalling 220.69 acres, with single plots being located on Yazzie Mesa, Main Ridge, and South Ridge, respectively. Total production from the Monument No. 2 Lease was 767,166 tons of ore averaging 0.34%  $U_3O_8$  and 1.42%  $V_2O_5$ . Included in these production statistics are products from a mechanical upgrader, a concentrator, and heap leaching which operated at various times at the mine site. The Monument No. 2 Mine has produced more uranium than any other mine in Arizona.

A USGS examination of the Monument No. 2 Mine in April 1948 reported that low grade ore from the mine was being mechanically

upgraded at a small plant on the bank of the San Juan River at the Mexican Hat bridge (GSA, 1981, exhibit 52). This upgrader no doubt was a prototype for the plant that began operating in 1955 at the mine site. A 1952 shipment of 676 tons of ore averaging 0.11%  $U_3O_5$  and 0.71%  $V_2O_5$  reported to the AEC as the Mexican Hat Stockpile may have been from the clean up of this plant.

In 1949, VCA shipped six tons of ore from the Monument No. 3 Lease which averaged 0.49%  $U_3O_8$  and 3.60%  $V_2O_5$ . The lease was later cancelled.

The area of the Utah No. 1 Lease was acquired on October 6, 1949 by Morgan Nielson of Blanding, Utah as Lease I-149-IND-8310 and named the Skyline Mine. Nielson produced ore in 1949 and 1950. Barney Cockburn of Artesia, New Mexico acquired the lease in 1950 with Nielson retaining a 7 1/2% interest. Cockburn made shipments in 1950, and in January 1952 he acquired full interest in the lease. On December 3, 1952 the assignment of the lease from Cockburn to Archie Garwood and R. C. Gerlach of Cortez, Colorado was approved. Garwood and Gerlach produced ore in 1952-55. The lease was later cancelled, and Jimmie Goodman acquired the 40 acre tract as Mining Permit No. 401. It was assigned to A and B Mining Company, who did clean up mining in 1960 and 1962. Production from the Skyline Mine was 5,137 tons of ore that averaged 0.30%  $U_3O_8$  and 0.29%  $V_2O_5$ .

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### Present Address

William L. Chenoweth  
Consulting Geologist  
707 Brassie Drive  
Grand Junction, CO 81506

